





THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

# THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

## A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).  
h ... *ho!* (hōa).  
r ... *run* (rōn), *terrier* (terriə).  
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fɑːrðəɹ).  
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).  
w ... *wen* (wēn).  
hw ... *when* (hwēn).  
y ... *yes* (yes).

ʃ as in *thin* (ʃin), *bathe* (bæʃ).  
ʒ ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæʒ).  
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).  
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (diʃ).  
ʒ ... *vision* (viːʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne).  
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).  
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgə).

**RESERVE**  
(FOREIGN.)  
ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋviroŋ).  
lʲ ... *It. seraglio* (serā lʲo).  
nʲ ... *It. signore* (sɪnʲoːrɔ).  
x ... *Ger. ach* (ax), *Sc. loch* (loχ, loχʷ).  
xʲ ... *Ger. ich* (ixʲ), *Sc. nicht* (nɛχʲt).  
ɣ ... *Ger. sagen* (zāːɣɛn).  
ɣʲ ... *Ger. legen, regnen* (lɛːɣʲɛn, rɛːɣʲnɛn).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mōdʲ).  
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzaiːə).  
æ ... *man* (mæn).  
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).  
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).  
ɔ ... *cut* (kɔt), *son* (sɔn).  
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).  
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɛːvɛ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃɛ).  
ɛg ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).  
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nəːʃən).  
oi ... *I, eye* (oi), *blind* (bɔɪnd).  
ɔp ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də vɛʲ).  
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistɪk).  
ɪ ... *Psyche* (sɔɪˈkɪ), *react* (rɪˈækt).  
o ... *achor* (ʔiˈkoɪ), *morality* (mɔːrəˈlɪti).  
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (hoɪ).  
o ... *hero* (hɪˈro), *zoology* (zoːlɒdʒi).  
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).  
ɔ, ɔ\* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).  
|| ɔ ... *Ger. Köln* (kɔln).  
|| ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pɔ).  
u ... *full* (ful), *hook* (huk).  
iu ... *duration* (diurɪˈʃən).  
u ... *unto* (ʋntu), *frugality* (fruː-).  
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈpiu), *virtue* (vɜːtɪu).  
|| ü ... *Ger. Müller* (müˈlɛr).  
|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (dün).  
o (see ɪo, ɛo, ɔo, ũo) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.  
ɪ, u (see ɛɪ, ɔu) }  
ʲ as in *able* (ɛɪbʲl), *caten* (ɪtʲn) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).  
ɔ̄ ... *curl* (kɔ̄l), *fur* (fɔ̄r).  
ē (ēo) ... *there* (ðēoɪ), *pear, pare* (pēoɪ).  
ē (ēɪ) ... *rein, rain* (rēɪn), *they* (ðēɪ).  
ē ... *Fr. faire* (fēɪ).  
ō ... *fir* (fōɪ), *fern* (fōm), *earth* (ōɪp).  
ī (īo) ... *bier* (hīoɪ), *clear* (klīoɪ).  
ī ... *thief* (θīl), *see* (sī).  
ō (ōo) ... *boar, bore* (bōoɪ), *glory* (glōoɪ).  
ō (ōa) ... *so, sow* (sōa), *soul* (sōl).  
ō ... *walk* (wōl), *wart* (wōt).  
ō ... *short* (ʃōt), *thorn* (θōn).  
|| ȝ ... *Fr. coeur* (kōr).  
|| ȝ ... *Ger. Göthe* (gōtē), *Fr. jeûne* (zōn).  
ū (ūo) ... *poor* (pūoɪ), *moorish* (mūoɪrɪʃ).  
iū, ũ ... *pure* (piūɪ), *lure* (liūɪ).  
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).  
iū, ũ ... *few* (fiū), *late* (liūt).  
|| ȝ ... *Ger. grün* (grūn), *Fr. jus* (zū).

### OBSCURE.

ā as in *amœba* (āmʲhā).  
æ ... *accept* (æksɛpt), *maniac* (mɛɪˈniæk).  
ɔ̄ ... *datum* (dɛɪˈtɔ̄m).  
č ... *moment* (mōˈmɛnt), *several* (sɛˈvɛrɪl).  
č ... *separate* (aɔ̄ʃiː) (sɛˈpɛrɛt).  
ê ... *added* (xɔ̄dɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛɪˈt).  
ī ... *vanity* (væˈnɪti).  
ȝ ... *remain* (rɛmɛɪˈn), *believe* (bɛlɪv).  
ō ... *theory* (θɛɔ̄ri).  
ɔ̄ ... *violet* (vɔiˈɔ̄lɛt), *parody* (pæˈrɔ̄di).  
ȝ ... *authority* (ȝɔ̄rɪti).  
ȝ ... *connect* (kɛnɛkt), *amazon* (xɛmæzɔ̄n).  
iū, ũ ... *verdure* (vɔ̄ɔ̄diū), *measure* (mɛˈzɔ̄lū).  
ȝ ... *altogether* (ȝlɔ̄tȝɛˈtɔ̄).  
iū ... *circular* (sɔ̄ukɪˈlɔ̄lū).

\* ɔ̄ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

## In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier æ, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *endi* (OHG. *endi*, Goth. *andei-s*), *men* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ...	= adoption of, adopted from.
a (as a 1300) .....	= ante, before.
a., adj., adj. ....	= adjective.
absol., absol. ....	= absolutely.
abst. ....	= abstract.
acc. ....	= accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ..	= adaptation of.
adv., adv. ....	= adverb.
advb. ....	= adverbial, -ly.
AF., Afr. ....	= Anglo-French.
Anat. ....	= in Anatomy.
Antiq. ....	= in Antiquities.
aphet. ....	= aphetic, aphetized.
app. ....	= apparently.
Arab. ....	= Arabic.
Arch. ....	= in Architecture.
arch. ....	= archaic.
Archæol. ....	= in Archæology.
assoc. ....	= association.
Astr. ....	= in Astronomy.
Astrol. ....	= in Astrology.
attrib. ....	= attributive, -ly.
bef. ....	= before.
Biol. ....	= in Biology.
Boh. ....	= Bohemian.
Bot. ....	= in Botany.
Build. ....	= in Building.
c (as c 1300) .....	= circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.) .....	= century.
Cat. ....	= Catalan.
catachr. ....	= catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ....	= confer, compare.
Chem. ....	= in Chemistry.
cl. L. ....	= classical Latin.
cogn. w. ....	= cognate with.
collect. ....	= collective, -ly.
colloq. ....	= colloquially.
comb. ....	= combined, -ing.
Comb. ....	= Combinations.
Comm. ....	= in commercial usage.
comp. ....	= compound, composition.
compl. ....	= complement.
Conch. ....	= in Conchology.
concr. ....	= concretely.
conj. ....	= conjunction.
cons. ....	= consonant.
Const., Const. ...	= Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ....	= in Crystallography.
(D.) ....	= in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ....	= Danish.
dat. ....	= dative.
def. ....	= definite.
deriv. ....	= derivative, -ation.
dial., dial. ....	= dialect, -al.
Dict. ....	= Dictionary.
dim. ....	= diminutive.
Du. ....	= Dutch.
Ecl. ....	= in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ....	= elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ....	= east midland (dialect).
Eng. ....	= English.
Ent. ....	= in Entomology.
error. ....	= erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ....	= especially.
etym. ....	= etymology.
euphem. ....	= euphemistically.
exc. ....	= except.
f. [in Etymol.] ...	= formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) .....	= form of.
fem. (rarely f.) ...	= feminine.
fig. ....	= figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ....	= French.
freq. ....	= frequently.
Fris. ....	= Frisian.
G., Ger. ....	= German.
Gael. ....	= Gaelic.

gen. ....	= genitive.
gen. ....	= general, -ly.
gen. sign. ....	= general signification.
Geol. ....	= in Geology.
Geom. ....	= in Geometry.
Gothb. ....	= Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr. ....	= Greek.
Gram. ....	= in Grammar.
Heb. ....	= Hebrew.
Her. ....	= in Heraldry.
Herb. ....	= with herbalists.
Hort. ....	= in Horticulture.
imp. ....	= Imperative.
impers. ....	= impersonal.
impf. ....	= imperfect.
ind. ....	= Indicative.
indef. ....	= indefinite.
inf. ....	= infinitive.
infl. ....	= influenced.
int. ....	= interjection.
intr. ....	= intransitive.
It. ....	= Italian.
J., (J.) ....	= Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) .....	= in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) .....	= Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ....	= Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) ..	= Latham's edn. of Todd's Johnson.
lang. ....	= language.
LG. ....	= Low German.
lit. ....	= literal, -ly.
Lith. ....	= Lithuanian.
LXX. ....	= Septuagint.
Mal. ....	= Malay.
masc. (rarely m.) ..	= masculine.
Math. ....	= in Mathematics.
ME. ....	= Middle English.
Med. ....	= in Medicine.
med. L. ....	= mediæval Latin.
Mech. ....	= in Mechanics.
Metaph. ....	= in Metaphysics.
MHG. ....	= Middle High German.
midl. ....	= midland (dialect).
Mil. ....	= in military usage.
Min. ....	= in Mineralogy.
mod. ....	= modern.
Mus. ....	= in Music.
(N.) ....	= Nares (quoted from)
n. of action. ....	= noun of action.
n. of agent. ....	= noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ....	= in Natural History.
Naut. ....	= in nautical language.
neut. (rarely n.) ..	= neuter.
NF., NFr. ....	= Northern French.
N. O. ....	= Natural Order.
nom. ....	= nominative.
north. ....	= northern (dialect).
N. T. ....	= New Testament.
Numism. ....	= in Numismatics.
obj. ....	= object.
Obs., obs., obs. ...	= obsolete.
occas. ....	= occasional, -ly.
OE. ....	= Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ....	= Old French.
OFris. ....	= Old Frisian.
OHG. ....	= Old High German.
OIr. ....	= Old Irish.
ON. ....	= Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ....	= Old Northern French.
Opt. ....	= in Optics.
Ornith. ....	= in Ornithology.
OS. ....	= Old Saxon.
OSl. ....	= Old Slavonic.
O. T. ....	= Old Testament.
OTent. ....	= Original Teutonic.
orig. ....	= original, -ly.
Palæont. ....	= in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ....	= passive or past participle.
pass. ....	= passive, -ly.

pa. t. ....	= past tense.
Path. ....	= in Pathology.
perh. ....	= perhaps.
Pers. ....	= Persian.
pers. ....	= person, -al.
pf. ....	= perfect.
Pg. ....	= Portuguese.
Philol. ....	= in Philology.
phonet. ....	= phonetic, -ally.
phr. ....	= pphrase.
Phren. ....	= in Phrenology.
Phys. ....	= in Physiology.
pl., pl. ....	= plural.
poet. ....	= poetic.
pop. ....	= popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ....	= participial adjective.
pple. ....	= participle.
Pr. ....	= Provençal.
prec. ....	= preceding (word or article).
pref. ....	= prefix.
prep. ....	= preposition.
pres. ....	= present.
Prim. sign. ....	= Primary signification.
priv. ....	= privative.
prob. ....	= probably.
pron. ....	= pronoun.
pronunc. ....	= pronunciation.
prop. ....	= properly.
Pros. ....	= in Prosody.
pr. pple. ....	= present participle.
Psych. ....	= in Psychology.
q. v. ....	= quod vide, which see.
(R.) ....	= in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ....	= Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ....	= refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ....	= reflexive.
reg. ....	= regular.
repr. ....	= representative, representing.
Rhet. ....	= in Rhetoric.
Rom. ....	= Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb. ....	= substantive.
Sc. ....	= Scotch.
sc. ....	= scilicet, understand or supply.
sing. ....	= singular.
Skr. ....	= Sanskrit.
Slav. ....	= Slavonic.
Sp. ....	= Spanish.
sp. ....	= spelling.
spec. ....	= specifically.
subj. ....	= subject, subjunctive.
subord., cl. ....	= subordinate clause.
subseq. ....	= subsequently.
subst. ....	= substantively.
snff. ....	= suffix.
superl. ....	= superlative.
Surg. ....	= in Surgery.
Sw. ....	= Swedish.
s.w. ....	= south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ....	= in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ....	= technical, -ly.
Theol. ....	= in Theology.
tr. ....	= translation of.
trans. ....	= transitive.
transf. ....	= transferred sense.
Trig. ..	= in Trigonometry.
Typog. ....	= in Typography.
ult. ....	= ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ....	= unknown.
U.S. ....	= United States.
v., vb. ....	= verb.
v. str., or w. ....	= verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ....	= verbal substantive.
var. ....	= variant of.
wd. ....	= word.
WGer. ....	= West Germanic.
w. midl. ....	= west midland (dialect).
WS. ....	= West Saxon.
(Y.) .....	= in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ....	= in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

In the list of Forms.

In the Etymol.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

# D.

**D** (dz), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and power to the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling *-ed* is retained where the pronunciation after a breath-consonant is now *t*, as in *looked, dipped, fished, passed*. The spelling *-ed* is now even extended to words in which OE. had *t*, as in *wished,uffed, kissed*, OE. *wyscte, pufte, cyste*.

*c. 1000* *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (2) 16 B, c, d, g, h, t, zeendiað on e. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Mastery*, i. His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you! 1726 *FROM Albert's Archit.* i. 67 b, The Walls . . of Memphis [were] built in the shape of a D. 1879 *MISS BRADON Vixen* iii. 168 This . . must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with d.

2. Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as *D-shaped*; so *D block, D trap, D valve*, etc. See also *DEE*.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* i. 156 *D-Blocks* are lumps of oak in the shape of a D . . bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1827 *FAREY Steam Eng.* 707 Sliding valves . . called D valves. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* i. 161 The saddle . . should be abundantly studded . . with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See *DEE*.] *Ibid.* 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1892 T. B. F. EMERSON *Epid. Pneumonia* 11 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap.

3. Used euphemistically for *damu* (often printed d—), etc. Cf. *DEE* v.

1861 *DICKENS Ct. Expect.* xi. He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 *GILBERT Com. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore* i. Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*; applied, e.g., to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 *Oxford Univ. Statutes* (1890) 109 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1858 *KINGSLEY Let. to J. Ludlow in Life* xvii. (1879) II. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 *BOWEN Logic* 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. *spec. in Music*. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called *Re*.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 77 *D sol re*, one Cliffe, two notes have I. 1886 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* II. 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

3. In *Algebra*: see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, *d* is the sign of differentiation, and *D* of derivation; *D* is also used to denote the deficiency of a curve.

1852 *SALMON Higher Plane Curves* ii. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a *differential*, and represented by *dx*.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. *d* stands for *L. denarius* and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as *1d.* = one penny, *£. s. d.* = pounds, Vol. III.

shillings and pence. † Formerly also, *d.* = one half (*L. dimidium*, also contracted *di., dim.*); *D.* = dollar (in *U. S.*; now \$).

1387 *E. E. Wills* 2 Y be-quethe to the werkles of poulys vjs. viij d. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 Ford. a quarter of pepur. c. 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij. d. drynke. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. III. i.* 140 What's the price of this ynde? i. d. 1791 *JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/1 A pound of tea . . costs 2 D. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12d., or farthings for more than 6d.

2. *D*, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as *MDCCCXCIII* = 1893. [Understood to be the half of *CD*, earlier form of *M* = 1,000.] (Formerly occasionally written *De*.)

1459 *Inu. in Paston Lett.* I 469 Summa, DCCCC lxxv. unces. *Ibid.* 471 Summa, De unces. 1569 *GRAFTON Chron.* 16 This Thurston obtayned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of D. pound.

3. *D* = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † *D* = Duke; *d.*, *d.* (usually before a date) = died; † *d.* = degree (of angular measure); *d* (in dental formulae) = deciduous, as *dc.*, deciduous canine, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *d* or *D* (*Anat.*) = dorsal; *D*, 'in the *Complete Book*, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); *d.* (in a ship's log) = drizzling. In *Academical degrees* *D.* = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as *D.D.* (*Divinitatis Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity, *LL.D.* (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws, *M.D.*, Doctor of Medicine, *Ph. D.*, Doctor of Philosophy, *D. C. L.*, Doctor of Civil Law, *D. Lit.*, *Lit. D.*, Doctor of Literature, *D. Sc.*, Doctor of Science. *D. C.* (*Music*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.). *D. G.* = *L. Dei gratia*, by the grace of God, *Deo gratias*, thanks to God. *D. L.*, Deputy Lieutenant. *D. T.*, vulgar abbrev. of *delirium tremens*. *D. V.* = *L. Deo volente*, God willing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great jealousies underhand. 1665 COKE in *True & Perf. Relat.* T. 13, A Doctor of fue Dd, as Dissimulation, Depositing of Princes . . Destruction. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. WELLS *Singer* 4 Let 60 d. of the chorde, be equal to 30 d. of the Sines. 1750 *SACHEVERELL Sp. on Impeach.* 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance. . . in a D.D. 1866 KEBLE *Let. Spkr. Counsel* (1879) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph.D. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* v. (1885) 119 The D.D.'s used to be the leaders. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ii. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

*-d*, formative of *fa. pple.* as in *heard, paid*, *dead*: see *-ED* suffix.

*Da* (dā). Nonsense and homely abbrev. of *DADA*. 1851 *LADY DUFF GORDON Let. in Thrice Gener. English-women* (1883) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay at Weybridge, I know not. *Ibid.* 217 Da is gloomy; I fear 'tis his normal state.

*Da*, obs. form of *DAW*, *DAY*, *DOE*.

*Dab* (drəb), *sb.* 1 In 3-4 dabbes. [f. *DAB* v. 1, both being found c. 1300.]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. b. A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. c. *dial.* A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap. 1300 *C. Alis.* 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabble. That in the scheld the gysarne Bylefte hongyng, and eke the arme. *Ibid.* 2914 They laughte dedly dabble. *Ibid.* 7304 Bytweone you delith hit with dabble. And with spere, and swordis dunt. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Dab* . . also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 *SWIFT Mem. Capt.*

*Creighton Wks.* 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 60 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. xi, Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dab*, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand. [So in *N. W. Linc. and Cheshire Gloss.*]

*d. fig.* (cf. *rap, poke, thrust*.)

1705 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 160 Here's another dab upon Gov' Nicholson. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 'Tis now an age . . Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabbler. 1755 in *JOHNSON*

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbled or dropped on anything.

1749 in *Doran Mann & Mauwera* (1876) I. xiii. 293 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 We . . garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 3 Nov. How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 *Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands* iii. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. *fig.* Applied slightly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it . . your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 *HERVEY Mem.* II. 13, 300ol. ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1833) II. 327 (D) A new dab called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. 1788 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett.* 29 Jan. I actually asked for this dab of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. b. A pinafore. *dial.* 1714 *SWIFT Hue & Cry*, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markees, which she bought of me. 1721 *BAILEY, Dab* . . a dirty clout. 1837 *THACKERAY Yellowplush* i, Wet dabs of dishcloths flapped in your face. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dab*, a child's pinafore.

6. Applied to persons: a. An untidy woman, a drab. b. A small child, a chit.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Dab*, also a word of Contempt for a Woman. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Egggar Girl* (1813) I. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dab*, an untidy, thrifless woman. [So *Cheshire Gloss.*] 1833 *Sir F. HEAO Bubbles of Brunnen*, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child. 1864 *CAPERD Devon Provinc.*, *Dab*, a chit.

7. See *quots.*

1758 *DYCHE Dict.*, *Dab*, likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. *pl.* The refuse or sediment of sugar.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dabs*, refuse foots of sugar. 1831 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21c. Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9. *Type-founding*. See *quots.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dab*, an impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T. B. REED (*in letter*), The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling. A mould or matrix of the design is thus produced. To produce replicas of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead. The result is a 'cav' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10. A printer's dabbler.

1851 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 75 The worker of the press has found the . . dabbler . . unfit for use. He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.

11. *Comb.*, as *dab-pot*; † *dab-stone*, a game with stones; cf. *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; *dab-wash* (*dial.*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab-wash* vb.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and \*dab-pot! 1852 J. DONNE *Ep. Ded. in Donne's Paradoxes*, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at \*Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal. a 1812 MALONE (cited for \**Dab-wash* by Todd s.v. *Dab*). 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia* L. vi. Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

12. *Dab* is frequently written instead of DAUB = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in *wattle* and *dab* (*daub*).

1839 LONDON *Encycl. Arch.* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework. This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

*Dab* (dæb), sb.<sup>2</sup> [Etymology unknown: cf. however DAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict.*).

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iii. (1878) ii. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbot, dorrie, dab, &c. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) i. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* i. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seafarer's Log* x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *dab-darter*, one who spears flat-fish; *dab-fish*, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often heard at work... the 'dart'... is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dab-fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

*Dab* (dæb), sb.<sup>3</sup> [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang: origin unknown. Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of DAB v.]

One skilful or proficient at († of, in) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Dab*, expert, exquisite in Roguery. *He is a Dab at it*, He is well versed in it. 1712 *Vind. Sachverell* 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. a 1754 FIELDING *Ess. Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 [To fetch a phrase from school...] great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 GOLDSM. *See* No. 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 THACKERAY *Punch in the East* iv. I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 *Herts Soc. Press* v. (1875) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*.

1828 CRADEN *Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at anything. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. iii. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The comb. occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Hedderness* to *W. Somerset*.]

*Dab*, sb.<sup>4</sup> *slang*. A bed.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Toni & Jerry* iii. iii. (Farmer), When we've had the liquor, we'll... all go to our dabs.

*Dab* (dæb), v.<sup>1</sup> In 4 dabbén, 6 dabbé. Inflected dabbéd, dabbíng. [This and the accompanying sb. DAB<sup>1</sup> appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE.]

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble': cf. Ger. *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopoeic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. DUB v., which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly Sc. c. in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. † To dab nebs: to kiss.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaunders... The Flemish maid had dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 551/1 The prick of the fleshe, to dabble him in the necke. 1630 DEKKER and Pl. *Hon. Where* v. ii. Let me alone for dabbíng them o' th' neck. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab*, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17... in Jamieson *Pop. Ball. & Songs* (1806) i. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1786 *Yng. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may... dab nebs w' her now an' then. 1876 GUILT *Archil. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Dabbing*, working the face of a stone... with a pick-shaft tool... so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 8 One chap dabb'd his stick through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire*

*Gloss.*, *Dab*, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbín' i' th' maith' (= mouth).

d. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e. To aim at in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. Sc.

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* i. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Rohin! there's some mar, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare. 1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 25 Cluckies... dabbíng at daigh and drumcock. *Mod. Sc.* If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbíng at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be a. the brush, dabber, etc. used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c. the surface to which it is applied.

n. 1592 NASHIE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 13 b. A Painter... needs no more but wet his pencil, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall have vermilion and white enough. 1823 J. DABCOCK *Don. Amusem.* 143 A common printer's ball... is now to be dabb'd on the whole surface. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 313, I dip my brush... and dab it against the paper.

b. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 31 a. Laser. is dabb'd about the styngings of scorpions with oyle well manged or tempered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 WESLEY *Print. Physic* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dab each eye, a dozen times gently. 17... S. SHARP (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 *Newspaper*, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. *spec.* in *Printing, Etching*, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as, e.g. in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbíng. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Poems* & Gl. 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 672/1 The insinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. to stick down); to throw or sling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G. WASHINGTON in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be... dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 HOLDENESS *Gloss.*, *Dab, Dab-down*, to fling down with violence. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dab*, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or in direct connexion with prec.

4. *Fishing*. To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. Obs.

1676 COTTON *Angler* ii. v. 295 This way of fishing we call dapíng, dabbíng, or dibbíng.

5. To dabble, dial.

1787 W. MARSHALL *East Norf. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, dibbíng. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

6. *Type-founding*. To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see DAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 9].

7. To deceive, juggle. Obs.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* v. 2402 Like the parish hull he serves them still And dabbes their husbands clean against their will.

8. A modification of DAUB v., to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfrey for dabbíng the church house. vjd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maifet's Amphit.* 272 The Steps are... dabb'd over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid.* 372 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians' Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quile, ere you build... Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) ppl. a., Da'bbling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1885 W. RHIND's *Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which... will stand the acid bath better than any dabb'd ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 571/2 The wound itself does not require... washing and sponging and dabbíng. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

† *Dab*, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [Cf. DABBY and DABBLE.] ? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes. 1558 PHAER *Enuid* vi. (R.), I creeping held with crok'd hands the mountaynes toppes, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbíng down from me did droppe.

*Dab*, adv. [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nym*. 2 He dropt downe... as heavy as if a leaden plummet... had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall* G. 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splashes of colour.

*Dabber* (dæbber). [Cf. DAB v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.]

1. One who or that which dabs. b. *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = BALL sb.<sup>1</sup> 13. c. A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

c 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mech.* Sc. 193 The ground... is to be laid on thinly and dabbled all over with the dabber. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather... filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1822 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1854 tr. *Lauartine's Celest. Char.* II. 333 Dabblers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 487 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Supp. *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flint stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

*Dabble* (dæb'l), v. [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du. *dabbelen*, var. of *dabben*, expl. by Plantijn as 'pattrouiller, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijk dabbelen*, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form Du. *dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dabben*: the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng. is less clear.]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* t. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbed in blood. 1604 MIDDLETON *With* i. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles, that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabbled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *And. Ath.* III. cxi. 66 The men who are dabbíng the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

b. *causal*.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 297 Or in the holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 CORGE, *Pattouiller*... to paddle, or dable in with the feet. 1626 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 331 They... made her to dable in the durt on a foul morning from Somerset House to St. James. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 135 Ducklings, which... naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 488 The minister who... had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way in (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. in (*with*, at, etc.).

1625 B. JONSON *Staffe of N.* i. 1, Let him still dabble in poetry. 1767 MARVELL *Mrs. Smirke* 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members... had been dabbíng in stocks. 1840 DEWEES *Old C. Shop* xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Fisher* III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economies.

† b. To meddle, tmpper with; to interfere in.

1660 R. COKE *Justit. Vind.* 7 He has bound himself up from dabbíng with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. a 1732 ATTERBURY *To Pope* (J.), You, I think, have been dabbíng here and there with the text. 1776 FAINE *Com. Sense, Addr. Quakers* (1793) 80 Dabbling in matters you not to meddle with. 1794 SIR F. M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbíng, he may perhaps go.

† 4. To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbíng in water. Obs.

a 1688 WILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

*Dabble*, sb. [f. prec. verb.] The act of dab-bíng; that which dabbles.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

*Dabbled*, ppl. a. [f. DABBLE v. + -ED.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 397 The lively Liquor Gilt With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 SWIFT *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain sit in your dabbled locks again.

*Dabblement*, *nounce-nd.* [See -MENT.] Dab-bíng (in semi-concrete sense).



1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 236, I. alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

**Dabbler** (dæ-blər). [*f.* DABBLE *v.* + *-ER* 1.]  
1. One who dabbles, esp. in any business or pursuit.  
1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabbler, slubberer; one that tumbles with his feet in plashes of dirty water.  
1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* II. 11, A little unbacked poetry Such as the dabbles of our time contrive.  
1768-74 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 7 Your dabbles in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing.  
1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

†2. (See quot.) Obs.  
1611 COTGR., *Papeff*, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dabbles be fastened.  
**Dabblesome**, *a.* *nouce-ud.* [See *-SOME*.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* liii. (1883) 370 Dabble-some interferences with ancient institutions.

**Dabbling** (dæ-blɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result of such action.

1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the bushes with blood.  
1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 19 Dec., We are full of snow and dabbling.  
1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology.  
1884 CHURCH *Treasury Febr.* 92f The disconnected dabbings of, untrained forgers.

**Dabbling**, *pp.* *a.* [ING 2.] That dabbles.  
1661 LOVELL *Hill. Anim.* & *Min.* 518 In dabbling weather and autumn.  
1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors.  
1845 HOOO *Mermad of Margate* xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Dabblingly** *adv.*  
1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

**Dabby** (dæ-bi), *a.* [*f.* DAB *v.* 2, DAB *sb.* 1. 5.] Damp, moist; (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. STOLEY *Seneca's Medea* 131 b, When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing shoures apace.  
1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, salty, watery, and so on.  
1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Dabby, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen.  
1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v. Your.* overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs.  
1845 HOOO *Domestic Asides* iv, I should have loved to kiss her so,— (A flabby, dabby baby l!).

**Dabchick** (dæ-bɪk), *forms*: *a.* 6 dapchicke, dopchickon, 6-7 dopchick(e); *B.* 7 dip-chicke, 9 dibchick; *γ.* 6 dobochickin, 7-8 dobochick; *δ.* 7-9 dab-chick, 8- dabchick. [The early forms *dap-*, *dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym *DOPPER*, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem *deup-*, *dip-*, *dop-*, *of*, *DIP*, *DEEP*; but the forms in *dob-*, *dab-*, seem to be associated with some senses of DAB *v.*]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small waterbird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in U.S. the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

*a.* 1575 TURBERV. *Fauconerie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like.  
1583 GOLDING *Catwin on Deut.* xc. 552 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke.  
1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 636 She. Shot dead the woman, who into the pump Like to a dop-chick dived.  
1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Podiceps minor rostro vario*, The Pied Bill Dopchick.  
1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, Dapchick. (Always.)

*B.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littleness).  
1827 T. ATWOOD in C. M. Wakefield *Life* viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.  
*γ.* 15. *Part. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen.  
1598 FLOREN. *Piembrino* — a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobochickin.  
1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Act. Ser.* Late 169. i. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks.  
1698 RAY *Wiltshire's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker.  
1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 397. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick.  
*δ.* 1610 (see cl. 1728) FROUDE *Dunc.* II. 63 As when a dabchick waddles thro' the copse On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.  
1783 C. WHITE *Seaborne* (1853) II. xli. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect.  
1870 THORNHURST *Tour. Eng.* I. i. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

*b. dial.* Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen.  
1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Dab-chick, the water-ben.  
1879 SHROPSH. *Word-bk.*, Dab-chick, the Water-hen.

*c. fig.* Of a girl.  
1610 B. JONSON *Ach.* iv. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

† Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in a *δ*) is merely an amusing blunder.

† **Dablet**, *Obs.* In 4 doblet, 7 Sc. dablet, dabilet.  
*a.* OF. *dablot* (14th c. Godef.). *dim.* of *dable*, *diable* *DEVIL*. A little devil, an imp.  
1378 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 328 Pe fend moveþ hes debelis to fere Cristene men to treþe.  
1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 379 When the Weir Sisters had this voted, all in an voice, The deed of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 515 For the dim of thir dablets raisd all the deils.

† **Daboya** (dāboi-ā, dō-boi-ā). Also daboia. [Hindi *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, *f. dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboia. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboia is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra.

**Dabster** (dæb-stər). [In sense 1 *f.* DAB *sb.* 3: see *-STER*.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly dial.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime.  
1770-85 P. SKELTON *Wks.* V. 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke.  
1824 *Hist. Gaming* 29 Her. Luck at play (for she was a dabster).  
1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.*, Dabster, a proficient.  
1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Dabster, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. DAUBSTER, DABBLER.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough.  
1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

† **Dabuh**. [Arab. *دبوح* *dabūh* hyena = Heb.

*דב* *ḏab* Jer. xii. 9.] The Arab name of the Striped Hyena, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 342 Of the Beast called Dabuh. It will rake the carcases of men out of their graves, and will devour them.  
1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 439 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

**Dab-wash**: see DAB *sb.* 1 11.

† **Da capo** (da kā-pō). *Mus.* [It. *da* from *capo* head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated D.C.) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* (Stanf.), *Da capo*, by way of Abbreviation D.C. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON, D.C. in Music signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again.  
1855 THACKERAY *Novels* 1, And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*.

Hence **Da capo v.** (*nouce-ud.*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 240 Say, will my song, *da capo d'ore*, Piano soft, Andante roar.  
1803 in *Spir. Pub. Trils.* (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may *da capo* this musical entré.

**Dace** (dē's). Also 5 darce, darse, 6 dase. [ME. *darse*, etc., *a.* OF. *dars*, *dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from 15th c. *dard* DART, *dace*: cf. Cotgr., 'Dard, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so called from its darting motion: cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche.  
1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 575 Perche, roche, dace.  
1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [baylet] for dars & roche & bleke.  
1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 90 Bemes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces.  
1655 MOUFRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment.  
1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler.  
1833 LAMB *Elia*, Old Margate Hoy, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

*b.* U. S. Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

2. *Comb.* as *dace-like*.  
1838 LYRION *Alice* vi. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little dace-like mouth.

† **Dacey** (dā-si). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hindi *dēsī*, *f. dēs* country.] Of or belonging to the country (i. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton*, *silk*, *manufacture*, etc.

1876 L. P. BROCKETT *Silk-weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict.*)

† **Dachshund** (dāksh-und). Also in partly anglicized form *dachs-hound*. [*Ger.* = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

1881 M. ARNOLD *Later Poems*, *Poor Matthias*, Max, a dachshound without blot.  
1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elmer* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund. . . sat blinking beside its mistress.

**Dacite** (dā-sīt). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania + *-ITE*.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

[1878 LAWRENCE *Cott's Rocks Class.* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte.]  
1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

**Dacity** (dā-siti). *dial.* Also (s.w.) *doicity*. [An aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacity*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. SAMPTON *Love Breaker* v, I have pla'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-horse on 'em all.  
1748 *Examiner* (1879) 209 The hast no Siroil nor Dacity, no Vitinness in enny keenest Theng.  
1855 ROBINSON *Wiltshire Gloss.*, Dacity, fitness, capacity; suitable address in a matter.

**Dacker, daiker** (dæk-ər, dē-ər), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *daker*. [*app.*, in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *dackeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare' (Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

1. *intr.* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng. dial.*

1668 SKINNER *Etym.* (1671), *Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata; significat autem Vacillare, Nutare.  
1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dacker*, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire.  
1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dackering* . . . also quavering with the limbs; 'a dackering sort of a body', a paralysed person.  
1877-89 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Dacker*, to waver, to shake fitfully. 'I could see the chmila dacker ivry gut that came'.

2. To walk tottering as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, Gin ye'll . . . just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Who had hae thought o' his dackering out this length?  
1825 JAMIESON, *Dacker, daiker* . . . (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state.  
1851 *Cumbrl. Gloss.*, *Dakerin*, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 TROSBRY *L. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Daker*, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at 2d. an hour.  
1808 JAMIESON, *Dacker, daker, daiker* . . . 3. To toil as in job work, to labour. . . 5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also to have relapses in sickness.  
1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family fine year's end to year's end.  
1877 in N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 'I knew he was lein', he dacker'd . . . in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to *E. higgie*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple with.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 10 (Jam.), I dacker'd wi' him by myself.  
1882 in *Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. iv. 193 'Twere well wi' folk they oft would thioik Afere they daiker long wi' drink.'

II. 7. To search (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1634 *Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Burgh* (1893) II. 251 The baillye, haiffing causit searche, selk, and dacker the duelling housis.  
1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in *Gordon Chron.* Keith (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal.  
1768 ROSS *Helene* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

† **Dacoit** (dākoit), *sb.* Also *dakoit*, *decoit*. [Hindi *dakait*, orig. *dakait*, *f. dākā* gang-robbery; *f. Skr. dāshaka* compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burmah; see quot. 1820.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers.  
1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties.  
1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence **Dacoit v.**, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoit-tage**, **Dacoit-ing**, the practice of a dacoit, **DACOITY**; **Dacoitee**, one robbed by a dacoit.

1886 *Athenaeum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited.  
1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited.  
1887 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent. Dict.*) We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever.  
1887 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasant game to play the dacoit that the dacoitee.  
1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting . . . has taken place at Bhamo.

† **Dacoity** (dākoiti). Also *de-*, *dacoitee*, *-ie*. [*a.* Hindi *dakaiti*, abstr. *sb. f. dakait*.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs).  
1845 STODOLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities . . . are annually reported.  
1891 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/2 A dacoity did occur . . . and property was carried off.

† Erroneously for **DACOIT**.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

**Dacre**, *obs.* form of **DICKER** (of *hides*).

† **Dacryd** (dæ-krid). *Bot.* [*f.* mod.L. *Dacrydium*, *a.* Gr. *δάκρυον*, *dim.* of *δάκρυ* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.  
1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

**Dacryolin** (dæ-kriolin). *Chem.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *δάκρυ* tear + *-ol* + *-in*.] The form of albinin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* V. 145 The albumen . . . is called by some authors, lachrymine . . . or dacryoline.  
1823 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolin*, is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

**Dacryolith**, *-lite* (dæ-kriolīth, -līt). *Fath.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *λίθος* stone.] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrymal passages.

1817-9 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 82f Calculous formations in the lacrymal organs . . . may be known by the generic name dacryolith.  
1875 H. WALTON *Dir. Eye* 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described.  
1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.



|| **Dacryoma.** *Path.* [f. as prec. after such sbs. as *carcinoma*.] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears from passing into the lachrymal sac.

1830 in S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* 373. 1857 in DUNGLISON.  
|| **Dacryops.** *Path.* [f. as prec. + *ops* eye, face.]  
a. An affection of the eyelid: a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. b. A watery eye.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1859 HULKE in *Ophthalm. Hosp. Repts.* 1. 287.

**Dactylomania**, error for **Dactyliomania**.  
† **Dactyle.** *Obs.* [? f. **DACTYL** sb.] ? *v. intr.* To run quickly and nimbly. (If not a misprint for *dactile* adj., as treated by Gifford, or for *tactile*.)  
a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Martinus's Fall*, Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear... And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

**Dactyl** (dækt'il), sb. Also 5-ylls, 5-6 -ile, 6 -il, -ill, 7-9 -yle. [ad. (perh. through *F. dactyle*) *L. dactylus*, a. Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints).]

† 1. The fruit of the date-palm; a date. *Obs.*  
[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 678 The fruit of the palme is callyd *Dactulus*.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A dactyle fute (fuyrt) *a.*, *dactilis*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* X ij b. Powdre of dactyles. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A ij. Thus while the grateful Age offer whole springs Of Palme, my zeale an humble Dactyle brings. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. *Prosody.* A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented).  
c 1420 *Wyclif Bible*, *Job* Prol. (1850) II. 671 Vers of six feet, renneude with dactile and sponde feet. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French... hath not one word, that hath its accent in... *Antepenultima*, and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore, verse graciously may they use Dactiles. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 140 This distique... standing all upon perfect dactils. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 13 If... upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl... A forward boy! cries the school-master. 1779 BURNAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 2 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 30.

3. A mollusc, the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).  
1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 442 The Dactyle *Pholas*.

† **Dactylar.** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. type dactylar-is*, f. *dactylus*: see prec.] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 307 The .xj. is cleped dactilare for it is schape as it were þe stoon of a date.] 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Dactylet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **DACTYL** + *-et*, dim suffix.] A little dactyl.

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 14 How handsomely besets Dull spondee with the English dactyles.

**Dactylic** (dækt'il-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. dactylicus*, a. Gr. *δάκτυλος*, f. *δάκτυλος*: see -IC.]

*A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls.  
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 130 That which Stanlithurst first took in hand by his exameters dactylicke and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills *Eneidos*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* 94 ¶ 9 The power of the spondaic and dactylic harmony. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1850 I. 11 The dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

*B. sb.* A dactylic verse.  
1795 SOUTHEY (*title*). The Soldier's Wife. Dactylics. 1797 CANNING & GIFFORD *Parody in Anti-Jacobin* No. 6 Ne'er talk of ears again I look at thy spelling-book; Dactylics, call'st thou 'em?—God help thee, silly one! 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plumes* I. v. 103 She got hold of a blind poet... and made him tell the story in dactylics.

**Dactylo-**, combining form of Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger-ring [f. *δάκτυλος* finger: see **DACTYL**], as in **Dactyloglyph** [Gr. *δάκτυλογλύφ-ος*], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, according to Brande, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem'; hence **Dactyloglyphic** *a.*; **Dactyloglyphist** = **Dactyloglyph**; **Dactyloglyphy** [Gr. *δάκτυλογλύφια*], the art of engraving gems (Webster 1864). **Dactylographer**, one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence **Dactylographic** *a.*; **Dactylography**, the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gem-engraving' (Brande). **Dactylogy**, the study of finger-rings.

1850 LEITCH *Miller's Anc. Art* § 131. 109 The luxury of ring-wearing... raised the art of the dactyloglyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. KING *Antique Gems & Rings Index*, *Dactylogy*.

**Dactyliomania** (dækt'il-iomæ-ni), *erron.* *dactylo-*. [f. Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger-ring + *-μανία*.] Divination by means of a finger-ring.

(For methods see E. B. TAYLOR, *Prim. Culture* I. 225.)  
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. iv. v. 310 Dactyliomanie was a divination with Rings. 1652 GAULTE *Magastrom*. 165 Dactyliomanie. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 115 These mystic arts... are rude forms of the classical dactyliomanie.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 112 Another method of practicing Dactyliomanie.

† **Dactylist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **DACTYL** + *-ist*.] A writer of dactylic verse.

1785 WARTON *Pref. Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.

|| **Dactylitis** (dækt'il-itis). *Path.* Inflammation of a finger or toe. Hence **Dactylitic** (-it-ik) *a.*, pertaining to dactylitis.

1861 BURNSTAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 671 This affection... was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis. *Ibid.* 772 Dactylitic swellings.

**Dactylo-** (dækt'il-), combining form of Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, as in **Dactyloideiktous *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *δάκτυλοεικτικός*], pointed at with the finger. **Dactylography** = **Dactylogy**. **Dactylo-nomy** [-NOMY], the art of counting on the fingers. **Dactylo-podite** (Zool.), [Gr. *πόδι-ς* foot], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. **Dactyloporæ** (see quot.); hence **Dactyloporic** *a.* **Dactylopterosus** *a.*, having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus* of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so **Dactylopteroid** *a.* **Dactylozooid**, -zo'id, a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.**

1852 *Times* 27 May 5/6 Oxford must... be represented in politics... by an universally dactyloideiktous personage. 1884 J. C. GORDON *Deaf Mutes in Amer. Annals* Apr. (1885) 128 note. A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet. 1721 BAILEY, *Dactylogomy*, the Art of Numbering on the Fingers. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 219 The dactylopodites of the two posterior thoracic limbs. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dactyloporæ*, a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallinae, from which the dactylozooids protrude. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antur. Life* 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it. The *Dactylozooid*, a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among *Hydrocorallina*.

**Dactyloid** (dækt'il-oid), *a. rare* -o. [ad. Gr. *δάκτυλοειδής* finger-like: see -OID.] Resembling a finger.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
**Dactylogy** (dækt'il-og-ē). Also 7 daotylogie. [f. Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly **CHIROLOGY**.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dactylogie*, finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* Intro. d. Chirology, or dactylogy... is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1860 *Guardian* 24 Oct. 927/1 The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylogy. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xii. 303 They pressed hands at parting... not for the ordinary dactylogy of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity.

**Dactylose** (dækt'il-ō's), *a. rare* -o. [f. **DACTYL** (or its source) + *-ose*.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Dad** (dæd), sb. *collog.* Also 6-7 dadd(ə). [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the *Promptorium* or *Catholicism*, where words of this class occur.

Of the actual origin we have no evidence: but the forms *dada*, *tata*, meaning 'father', originating in infantile or childish speech, occur independently in many languages. It has been assumed that our word is taken from Welsh *tad*, mutated *dad*, but this is very doubtful; the Welsh is itself merely a word of the same class, which has displaced the original Celtic word for 'father' = *Ir. athair*].

A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with *mam* for mother, but now less typically childish. Cf. **DADDY**.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 43 *Cayme*. I will... Speake with my dadde and mam also. Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Of uncertain date: the MS. is only of 1592. Harl. MS. of 1607 reads (ii. 678) 'sire and dam' (ii. 681) 'father and mother'.] 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 31 Brynyng forthe a faire child unto you... such a one as shall call you dad with his sweete lispynge wordes. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 53 The boy says, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 467 Since I first call'd my brothers father Dad. 1625 GULL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bustle Body* I. i. An Uncle who... tho' he made me his heir, left Dad my Guardian. 1816 'Quize' *Grand Master* I. Act 1, Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1886 BESANT *Child.* of *Gilbert* II. viii. Poor old dad!

fig. 1608 T. MORTON *Pleasant Encounter* 93 It is better to be a lad then (that I may so say) a dad in falsehood. 1682 N. O. BOULEN *Lutrin* I. 100 For he was Dad of all the singing Tribe. 1828 CRANES *Gloss.* Dad is also used for that exalts in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense. 'He 'st dad of au for mischief'.

**Dad**, sb. *2* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *daud*, *dawd*. [f. **DAD** v.]

1. A firm and shaking blow, a knock or thump (e.g. on the back of a man or beast, or on any body with dull resonance).

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xiii. He... Play'd dad, and dang the bark Aff's shins that day. 1789 D. DAVISON

*Seasons* 15 (Jam.) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* (1855) I. 277 The snaw was... giein them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.

2. A large piece knocked off, a 'thumping' piece, a lump (of bread or other solid matter).  
1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxi. Cheese an' bread... dealt about in... dawds that day. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 89 Dads of counsel ye would gie. 1849 in ROBSON *Barst of Tyne* 77 Lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff. 1879 CUMBRID. *Gloss. Suppl.*, *Daud*, a flake of snow.

**Dad**, a deformation of *God*, in asserverations: now *dial.* (Cf. **ADAD**, **BEDAD**; also **DOD**.)

1678 OTWAY *Friendship* in *F. III. i.* But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. By dad! Andy, you've made a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston U.S.), *Kentucky Words* II. 64 *Dad*, *dod*, for *God*, in certain curses. 'Dad drat your hide'.

**Dad**, *daud* (dæd, dad), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Onomatopoeic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional *Sc.* spelling *daud* does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (ə).]

1. *trans.* To strike with a blow that shakes or sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1845 I. 260 One took him [the 'idole'] by the heillis, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or handis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. iii. Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* iv. This said, he daddit to the yate. 1816 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows daudin ane another about... wi' their neives. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xvii. (1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 CARLYLE *Lett.* in *Froude* *Life* II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.

2. *intr.*

1719 RAMSAY *2nd Anstr.* *Hamilton* iv. Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 258 The shock it was to me to find... all those weak, wretched letters... 'dadding about' (knocking about) in the dining-room.

**Dada** (dæ'da, dādā), *a.* Also *dadda*, *da-da*. [Cf. **DAD** sb.] A child's word for father; cf. *papa*. (In some parts pronounced *dada*; like *papa*, and used instead of that word.)

1683 3rd Coll. *Poems*, *Loyal Litaney* xvi. Or if the Smock and Dada falls, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles. 1689 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* i. Poor child! he's as like his own dada as if he were spit out of his mouth. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1880) II. 127 Dear Dada: I have this moment received your letter. 1842 in ROBSON *Barst of Tyne* (1865) 227 A. U. A, my bonny bairn. A. U. A—thou snin may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 MISS YONGE *Prince & Page* iii. 52 The child still cried for her da-da.

† **Da da**, *int.* *Obs.* [app. of nursery origin; but the history is unknown.] A childish and familiar expression for 'Good-bye!'; the earlier form of **T-A-T**.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. Well, da, da, da... priethee don't be troubled, da, da. 1733 HAMILTON *Cont. Misc.* 10 *Wife*. Da, Da, Monster [exit laughing]. *Ans.* Farewel, Tormentor.

† **Da'dder**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 *ad.* [Cf. **DODDER**, **DIDDER**, **DITHER**: the form is that of a frequentative, as in *patter*, *shiver*, *toller*, etc.: but the etymology of the stem *dad*, *did*, *dod*, is obscure; cf. **DADE**.] *intr.* To quake, tremble.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88/1 To Dadir, *frigidus*. 15... *Hyte Way to Spyttyl Hous* 118 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskish strong knaves, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staves. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 717/1 To Dadder, *trepidare*. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Dadder*, *Didder*, *Dodder*, to shiver; to tremble.

Hence **DADDER**, **DODDER**-grass, *Briza media*. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Dadder* grass, *Dotherin* grass, quaking grass.

**Daddle**, var. of **DADDY**.

**Daddle** (dæd'l), *sb. dial.* The hand or fist. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii. 'Adzooks!' exclaimed the bailiff—'sure, men forget the use of their daddles'. 1831 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* *Suppl.* s.v., 'Tip us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands.

**Daddle**, *v. 1 dial.* [app. f. same root as **DADDER**, with dim. ending -LE: cf. *toddle*.] *intr.* To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. **DAIDLE**, **DAWDLE**.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily like a child; to dawdle. 1825 BROCKERT *North C. Wds.*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Daddle*, to walk or work slowly; to trifle. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* *Suppl.*, *Daddle*, to trifle; to loiter; to dawdle.

**Daddle**, *v. 2 dial.* = **DIDDLE**.

1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. iii. 21 'I'll trick them again... I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em again'.

**Daddock** (dæd'ək), *dial.* Also 7 *daddocke*. [Stem *dad*- of uncertain etymology; but cf. **DODDER**: the suffix appears to be dim. -OCK, as in *bullock*, *hillock*.] Rotten or decayed wood; also † *daddock-wood*.

a 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 106 How long would it be before you could... make mortar of sand, or make a piece

of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Daddock*, when the heart or body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten, it is called *Daddock*, quasi, *dead Oak*. 1787 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* *Daddock*, rotten wood, touch-wood. *Gloss.* 1845 S. J. *Juno Margarett* it is, The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1834 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddock*, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence *Daddocky*, *a.*, decayed, rotten.

1825 *Barron Beant. Wiltshire*, *Daddicky*, dry, decayed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddocky*, flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.

**Daddy** (dædī), *collog.* Also 6 daddye, 6-8 dady, 8-9 daddie. [dim. of DAD sb. 1; see -Y.] A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father.

1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) l. 38 As my daddye hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1592: Harl. MS. reads 'father'.] 1529 *Skelton Image Speor.* 158 Now God save these daddies And all their yong babies. 1552 *Huloer*, Daddie or daddie, as infants call their fathers. 1673 R. *Leigh Transporens. Reh.* 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1794 J. *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Royal. for Oliver Wks.* II. 433 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting. 1880 *Miss Braddon Just as I am* xl, She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

b. *irreverently*.

1749 *Chesterf. Lett.* II. cxlii. 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England. 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence *Daddyism* *nonce-wd.*, the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in U.S. boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 *Kate Fiero in Harper's Bazaar* Aug. (Farmer), 'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' 'Was he?' replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us. There's less daddys here than any part of the United States. What's he himself?' 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddysm had we been spared!

**Daddy-long-legs**. [From its very long slender legs.] a. A popular name for the CRANEFLY. (Called also *father*- and *Harry-long-legs*.)

b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*.

a 1814 *Dunlop Quaint Fongie in Univ. Songster* II. 52/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 *Westwood tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy-long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c.

1884 F. J. *Llovo Science Agric.* 279 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-long-legs, is probably most hurtful.

**Dade** (dæd), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* *dad*, *dawd*. [perh. the same as the root of DADDER.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1612 *Drayton Polyoth.* i. 8 Which nourish and breed up No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. *Ibid.* xiv, But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently dades.

2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters, esp. a child learning to walk). Also *fig.*

1598 *Drayton Heroic.* Ep. xxi. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1603 *Hollano Plutarch's Mor.* 16 A guide... to stay and dade them when they learned to go. *Ibid.* 399 Such he ought to enforce, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand.

1859 E. *Waugh Lanc. Songs* 72 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), Dost think thee could daff me an' dade me to bed? 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dade*, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Dade*, to help to walk. 'I shouldn't ha' got home, if they hadn't daded me along.'

Hence *Dadding* *vb.* sb., as in *dadding-sleeves*, -strings (*dial.*), leading-strings.

1675 *Toucey Diary* (1825) 13 His sonn... with his mayd to leade him by his dadding sleeves. 1865 *Ben Brierley Fride* I. 259 He's noobut like a child in its daddins. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dadding-strings*, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† **Dade**, *sb.* Obs. Name of some wading bird. 1686 *Loyal Garland* xx. ii, There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

**Dade**, early form of DEED.

**Dadless**, *a.* rare -1. [f. DAD sb. 1 + -LESS.] Fatherless.

1606 *Warner Alb. Eng.* Arch. xci. 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

**Dado** (dædō), *arch.* [A. It. *dado* die, cube (= Pr. *dal*, OF. *del*, *dē*): -L. *datum* : see DIE.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 *Evelyn tr. Freart's Archit.* 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk... also Abacus, Dado, Zocco, &c. 1688 R. *Holme Armoury* III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. *Smith Pantheonica* 3 & Art I. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1820 T. *Cromwell Excurs. Ireland* II. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping.

Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part.

1737 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 39 Dado. 2 inch dado, level, skirted, and capped. 1794 *Ibid.* 41 Whole dado dove-tailed and keyed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 254/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal... constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the

stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 *Household Words* No. 456. 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscoting, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail.

b. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did you dado of Indian matting look? 1879 *Miss Braddon Vixen* III. 249 Mabel insisted upon having... a sage-green wall with a chocolate dado—did you ever hear of a dado?—in the new morning-room.

3. *attrib.*, as *dado-moulding*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1854-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. The capping or surbase, sometimes called the dado moulding.

**Dadoed** (dædōd), *pp.* a. [f. DADO sb. + -ED.] Furnished with a dado.

1881 *Miss Braddon Asph.* xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room... with daded walls.

**Dae**, *Sc.* form of DOE.

† **Dædal**, *sb.* Obs. In 7 *Dædale*, *Dedal* (l. [ad. L. DEDALUS : see below. Cf. F. *Dédale* maze.]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name Dædalus; a skilful artificer or fabricator like Dædalus.

1619 H. *Hutton Foll. Anat.* A v (Stanford), My lame-legged Muse... Yet doth aspire with Dædal's wings. c 1630 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Poems Wks.* (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A Dædale of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 *Evelyn Acellaria* (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dædals... Close-Walks... and other Relievs of Topy and Hortulan architecture.

**Dædal** (dædāl), *a.* Chiefly *poetical*. Also 6-7 (g) *dædale*, 7 *dedall*, 7-9 *dedal*. [ad. L. *dedalus*, a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc. : see prec.]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. Prol. ii. All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædal hand would faile and greatly faynt. c 1630 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Poems Wks.* (1711) 36 Out-run the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 1872 *Blackw. Lays Highl.* 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like : = DEDALIAN 1.

c 1630 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Poems Wks.* (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dædal nets our beauty to surprize. 1746 J. *Warton Ode* iii. (R.), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roe. 1836 *Lambor Pericles* & A. Wks. 1346 II. 372 The dædal dance is spun and woven.

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifest in works'; hence, varied, variously adorned.

A vague poetic use after *Lucretius* (l. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'natura dædala rerum').

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* IV. x. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out her fruitful lap abundant flowers. 1745 T. *Warton Pleas. Metaph.* 248 What dædal landscapes smile. 1871 *Worwood*, *Sequel to 'Beggars'*.

For whose free range the dædal earth was filled with animated toys. 1834 D. *Israeli Rev.* *Eph.* i. xv. The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1864 *Skeat Upland's Poems* 28 With what dædal fullness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

† 4. ? Mazy, labyrinthine; ? changeful. *Obs.*

1818 *Keats Endym.* IV. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

† 5. *Bot.* = DEDALEOUS, DEDALOUS. *Obs.*

1793 T. *Martyn Lang. of Bot.*, *Dædaleum folium*, a Dædal leaf.

**Dædaleous**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. as next + -OUS.]

1835 *Lincol. Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 357 *Dædaleous*; when the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

**Dædalian**, -ean (dædālīan), *a.* Also *De-*. [f. L. *Dædalēus* relating to Dædalus, Gr. *δαίδαλος* cunningly wrought + -AN; or f. *Dædal-tis* + -IAN.]

1. Of or after the style of Dædalus; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus, intricate, maze-like.

1607 *Wilmington Opt. Glass* 111 The Dædalian... Labyrinths wherein he takes his turns. 1634 *Chapman* (W.), Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms. 1757 J. *Brown in Pope's Wks.* 1757 III. p. xv. (Stanford), Dædalian arguments but few can trace. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* II. II. (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 475 note, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism... we have called Dædalian beauty.

1636 *Keight's Hubus Hist.* Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalian Hand. 1697 J. *Seagrave Solid Philos.* 41 To please the Dædalian Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 *Carver's Latterd. Pamph.* III. 24 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalian. 1854 *Baoham Habitant*, 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalian mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† 2. = DEDAL a. 3. *Obs.*

1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. II. *Arke* 425 In various sort Dædalian Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

1848 *Worwood Lect. Painting* 351 note, The black vases, or those with the black figures (iskigrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient... The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or Dædalian style.

**Dædalist** (dædālīst), *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] An imitator of Dædalus.

1713 *Aaron's Guardian* No. 112 P. 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern Dædalists, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

† **Dædalize**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. DEDAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make intricate or maze-like. a 1618 *Sylvester Du Bartas, Lacyrnx* 89 Wee Lawyers then, who dedalizing Law, And deadening Conscience, like the Horse-leach drawe.

**Dædalous** (dædālōs), *a.* *Bot.* Also *dedalous*. [f. L. *dedalus* cunningly-wrought + -OUS.]

Of leaves: 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citiog Martyn, and Lee).

† **Dædalus** (dædālūs), *see* also DEDAL sb. [L., a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan Labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus.]

A skilful or cunning artificer (like Dædalus). c 1630 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Poems Wks.* (1711) 50 Gone is my sparrow... A Dædalus he was to catch a fly. 1631 *Heywood Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 123 Gardiner was the onely Dædalus and inventor of the engine.

**Dæl**, early form of DEAL.

**Dæmon**, *Dæmonic*, etc. : see DEMON, etc.

**Daer-stock** (dæ'ɪr-stɒk), *Irish Antig.* [f. Mlr. *dær*, OIr. *dóir*, *dóer* base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod. Ir. *daor* captive, condemned, guilty + *Stock*.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used *attrib.* in *daer-stock tenant*, *tenancy*.

1875 *Maine Hist. Inst.* vi. 159 The Daer-stock tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom. *Ibid.*, The relation between vassal and chief called Daer-stock tenancy.

**Dæsmān**, var. of DESMAN.

**Daff** (daff), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4-5 daf, 4-6 daffe. [Etymology uncertain : cf. DAFT. It has been conjecturally referred to ON. *daff* deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in Sc. *dowf*, *douf* dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

1735 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 99 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 If the parson have a prest of a clene lyf... Shal comen a daffe and putte him out... That can not a fethering worth of god. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. l. 129 'Pou doste daffe quap heo' Dulle are þi wittes.' c 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's T.* 288 And when this lere is told another day I sal ben halde a daf, a cokenay. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113/2 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn yme, *orduryn*.

1587 *Harrison England* II. II. (1877) l. 58 Certes it [Landaffe] is a poore bishopricke... the late incumbent thereof being called for... in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 *Bullockar, Daffe*, a dastard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, a halfwit; a coward.

**Daff** (daff), *v.* 1. Chiefly *Sc.* [f. DAFF sb.]

Cf. the *dial.* *daffe* to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfound, confuse the faculties; *daffly* imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. *Whitby Gloss.*

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* III. 342 Quhat do ye now? I see ye do bot daff. a 1605 *Polywart Flying* v. *Montg.* 662 Dastard, thou daffes, that with such diuile meels. 1813 *Picken Poems* I. 175 (Jan.), Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dauntie Davy. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, to chat in a daffling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff'. 1886 *Stevenson Kidnapped* IV. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

† 2. *trans.* To daunt. *north. dial. Obs.*

1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 13 *Daffe*, to daunt.

**Daff** (daff), *v.* 2 [A variant of DOFF to do off, put off.]

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem *daff*.)

† 1. *trans.* To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. *Obs.*

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 - *Ant.* & *Cl.* IV. iv. 11 He that unyuckles this, till we do please To daff [=daff't] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; esp. in the Shaksperian phrase to *daff the world aside* (= to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 96 The... Mad Cap, Prince of Wales, and his Comrades, that daff the World aside, And bid it passe. 1599 - *Much Ado* v. i. 78 *Claud.* Away, I will not have it do with you. *Leo.* Canst thou so daffe me? 1599 - *Pass. Pilgr.* 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1601 *Worwood Murr. Mart.* A vii, We daff the world with time ourselves beguiled. 1820 *Keats Lamia* II. 160 Some knotty problem, that had daff'd His patient thought. 1830 *Goldw. Sturm in Atl. Monthly* No. 263. 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc.]. 1834 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

† b. To put off (with an excuse, etc.). *Obs.*

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* IV. ii. 176 Every day thou daffs [r. doffest] me with some deuse lago.

**Daffadowndilly**, *daffydowndilly*. Also *daffe*. [A playful expansion of DAFFO DILLY.]

A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense. Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow Daffodil, under the dialect forms *daffadown*, -*down*, *daffidown*, *daffidowndilly*.

1573 *Tusser Hist.* xlii. (1878) 93 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots... 1573 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 140 Strowe mee the gronde with daffadowndillies. 1708 *Mortuex Rabelais* IV. II, Their

Hair . . stuck with roses, Gilly-flowers . . Daffidown-dillies.  
1840 BARRIAN *Ingl. Leg.* Barney Maguire ii, With roses and lillies, and daffidown-dillies.

2. A shrub; prob. the Mezereau, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*' (Britten and Holland).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Adelfa*, a daffadown-dillie, or rather rose bay tree, *Rhododaphne*. 1611 Florio, *Oleandro*, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadownedillie.

**Daffing** (do'fin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DAFF v.1 + -ING <sup>1</sup>.]  
1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* l. 449 Into sic daffing putting your delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 43 Until vil' daffin weary grown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalrym.* vii. v. (1842) 416 They're young folk; daffin's natural to them. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii. 232 It was all daffing; it's all nonsense.

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

c. 1614 J. MELVILLE *M.S.* 8 (Jam.) There he falls into a phrenic and daffine which kept him to his death. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 274 *Daffing*, insanity.

**Da'fish**, *a. Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. DAFF *sb.* + -ISH.] Spiritless; stupid.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xlii, This is but a daffyssh knyght. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daffish*, shy, modest.]

**Daffodil** (dæ'fɒdɪl). Also 6 daffodyll, 6-7 daffo-, daffadill, 7-8 daffadil, (9 daffodel): see also DAFFODIL, and DAFFADOWNDILLY. [A variant of AFFODILL, q. v. The initial d has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in *Ted for Edward, tant for ant*; to union of the article *th* (cf. *Corac*, *Affrodite*, *TR Affodil*, and north. Eng. *P. affadil*); to final *d* of *ant*, (cf. *g.* *fennell an d affodil*); to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as *de affodil*=the affodil; and to *Eng. prep. d* as in *flour d'aphrodite*. It is noteworthy that as in Eng. the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr. it sometimes lost one: *Littre* (s. v. *asphodel*) quotes from De Serres (16th c.), 'Des racines d'asphodel', and also 'Decoction de lapace, de frodilles'.

A third form *daffodille* is quite conceivable. *Affodil* and its popular variants *daffodil*, *daffadilly*, were originally and properly the Asphodel; then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name *Laus tibi* (see Turner *Libellus* B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of *Narcissus*, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining *affodil* for the Asphodel, and accepting the more popular *daffodil* for *Narcissus*. Finally *affodil* was 'rectified' to *asfodil* and *asphodel*, and *daffodil* restricted in popular use to the Yellow *Narcissus* or Yellow *Daffodil* of Eng. fields and gardens.]

†1. The same as AFFODILL; the genus *Asphodelus* (formerly including some allied plants). *Obs.* [1538 see AFFODILL.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s. v. *Albuncus*, Asphodillus groweth . . in gardens in Anwerp, it may be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 40 Daffadill, some call Anthericum, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ix. lxix. 649 This herbe [*Asphodelus* in 3 species] is called . . in English also Asfodil, and Daffodil. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 304 *Asphodelus* (englished by some *daffadil*).

†2. The genus *Narcissus*, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerard's Garden 1599, where twelve *Daffodils* or *Narceissuses* are distinguished, the *White Daffodil* being the common *White Narcissus* or Poet's Lily (*N. poeticus*) of Eng. gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the *Yellow Daffodil* (*N. pseudo-Narcissus*) the plant to which the name is now restricted. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of *Narcissus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. l. 211 These pleasant flowers are called . . in Englishe *Narcissus*, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierlessee [In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Lib. he has written over the figure of *N. poeticus* on p. 210 'White primerose pyreles, *Laus tibi*, and of some Daffodille']. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. lxxxix. 11 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople [*N. orientalis*] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus in Sole* iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners . . do call some of these Daffodils *Narceissus*, when as all know that know any Latine, that *Narcissus* is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower. [1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of *Narcissus*.] 1562 GREENE *Upr. Courtier* (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* 7. iv. iii. 1 When Daffadills begin to peere, With heigh the Dooxy over the dale. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Daffadills, Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone. 1746-67 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil, to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* iii. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. *Chequered Daffodil*: the Fritillaria or Snake's head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Still known as the *Daffodil* in Hants. (Britten and Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. lxxxix. The chequered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure . . chequered most strangely. 1599 — *Catal.*, *Fritillaria*, Checkerd Daffodill.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow. Also attrib. or as adj.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the east announced the approach of dawn. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured gown.

**Daffodilly**, *daffadilly* (dæ'fɒdɪli), *sb.* [f. prec.: perh. influenced by *lily*.] The same as DAFFODIL: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 [see AFFODILL.] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy sommer provide, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillyes, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillies). 1637 MILTON *Lyridas* 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

**Daffodilly**, *a. rare.* [f. DAFFODIL + -Y.] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palmy and daffodilly drawing-room.

**Daft** (doft), *a.* Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [In early ME. *dafte*, corresp. to OE. *gedæfte* mild, gleam, meek: -O'Leut. \**gadafijo*-2, f. *gadafiti* vhl. sb. from stem *daft*, in Gothic *gadaban* to become, be fit, OE. pa. pple. *gedafen* becoming, fit, suitable. The *æ* here is app. for unlaute before *ft*, *st*, which explains the two-fold ME. development *dafte* and *deft*. The primary meaning of the adj. must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the adv. *gedafstlice* fitly; suitably, seasonably, and the vb. *gedafstan* to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of *deft*; from 'becoming, decent' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'stilly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent'; and the sense-history of *SILLY*. See also *DEFT*.

DAFFE, 'a fool', is found c. 1325; its relationship to *daft* is uncertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]

†1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Nu jin cuning be cymd to be gedafte. c. 1200 ORMIN 2175 Shammfasst, and dafte, and sedefull. *Ibid.* 4610 And meoc, and dafte, and sedefull.

2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. INNOCENT, SILLY.

*a.* Said of beasts.

c. 1325 *Body & Soul* 302 in *Map's Poems* 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, but as a beest, doumbe and daft. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 81 Who sayes an sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

*b.* Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft. For I can not of potter craft. 1535 LYNFOSE *Satyre* 2008 Thou art the dafteft full that ever I saw. 1590 LEWIS *Manif.* 9/33 Dafte, dolitshie, stupidus. 1637-50 ROY *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Cast away these daft conceits, and . . take you seriously to your booke and studies. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dafst*, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo *Dafte*.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dafst*, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. viii, He that was trublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.*, Makand him Curator to P. N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him self. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'The woman would drive any reasonable being to the next asylum for daft people. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. *Daft days*: the days of merriment at Christmas.

c. 1575 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (Jam.), Quhen ye your awis ar daft and young. 1768 ROSS *Hellenore* 117 (Jam.) Sella, she says, Whae'er's daft to day, it setsna you. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 155 In a frolic daft. c. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 10 (title) The Daft Days. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'Ay, ay—they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 81 At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A play without him wadna be worth a pin.

†5. = *DEFT*, skillful. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wouder dafte (MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 wondrous defte).

Hence † *Dafte*lyk, *dafte*lyesse [ON. -*leikr* suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness. *Dafte*ly (*collog.*), a daft person. *Dafte*lysh, a somewhat daft. *Dafte*lyke, a, having an appearance of folly or craziness. *Dafte*ly adv., † a. mildly, meekly (*obs.*); b. foolishly. *Dafte*ness, foolishness, madness.

c. 1200 ORMIN 2188 Forr kaggerle33c shall don batt 3ho Shall daftele33c forwerpenn. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* i, The dafte still maintained his position. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dafte*ly, in some degree deranged. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A dafte dazy sort of a body. 1725 RAMSAY *Gen. Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis sae dafte. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Never think you i, that his honour . . would have done sic a daft-like thing. c. 1200 ORMIN 1215 And hazherlike leddest to And daftelelike and fag3re. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) l. 34 We dafte thought to row in rowth. 1852 AB. HAMILTON *Catech.* 151 The word of the crosse semis to be dafte and folle to thame that perischis.

*Daft*, pa. t. of DAFF v.2

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.*1 In 4-5 dagge. [Of uncertain origin: the same senses arc partly expressed by TAG.]

†1. A pendant pointed portion of anything; one of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c. *Obs.*

1599 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* 193 Dryue out þe dagges and all þe duche cotis. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Dagge of clothe, *fractillus*. 1617 MINSIEU *Ductor*, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

†2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the like; = AGLET 1, 2. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 Grey clothis . . fretted fulle of tatar-wagges [= dages, *sense* 1.] And high shoes knopped with dagges. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Dagges*, latches cut out of leather.

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

[The relationship of this to the prec. senses, and to DAG v.1, is not clear.]

1731 BAILEY, *Dagges*, the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. 1837 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt. *Dag-wool*, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

† *Dag*, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Derivation unknown.]

Referred by some to F. *dague* a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1561 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay . . schot furth at the said servandis an dag. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) l. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his saddle bow. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake . . he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags. 1642 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Dag*, a Gun. 1849 GRANT *Kirkcaldy* of G. xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 61 A chiselled Italian dagge manufactured by one of the Commizano family about 1650.

2. attrib. *non Comb.*

a 1568 *Def. Crisell Sandelandis* 53 in *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 234 Snapmark, adew, fra dagmen dow nocht stand. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holished* 111. 1409/2 The dag was bought . . of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1866) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. ii. ix. 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd.

[The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in *Century Dict.* with erroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16-17th c. collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accoutrement. Sense 3 in *Century Dict.*, 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of *Minsheu*.]

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.*3 [a. F. *dague* dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* v. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of dags. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 181 At first the new horns [of the stag] are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or holt.

1727 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, You must so joint the Timber, as . . to resemble an Arch of Stone . . the joints ought to be . . strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 598 The upper pair [of rollers] being stuck with cogs and dags.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

*a.* 1853 BARNES *Dorset Dialect*, *Dag*, a small projecting stump of a branch.

*b.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Dag*, a mining tool; an axe.

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.*4 *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *dögg*, gen. *daggar*, pl. *daggir*, dew, Swed. *dagg* (Norw. *dogg*, Da. *dug*) = Goth. \**daggwa*-, O'Leut. \**dawu*-, OLG. *dauw*, OE. *dewu*, dew.]

1. Dew.

1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 95 *Dag*, Dew upon the Grass. 1876 S. W. *Warwickshire Gloss.*, *Dag*, dew. 'There's been a nice flog of dag.'

2. *a.* A thin or gentle rain. *b.* A wet fog, a mist. *c.* A heavy shower (*Ayrshire*).

1808 in JAMIESON. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, a drizzling rain.

**Dag**, *v.*1 [Connected with DAG *sb.*1 The senses have no connexion with each other.]

†1. *trans.* To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 734 Costlewe furring in here gownes . . so moche dagging of scheris. *Ibid.* 737 Suche pounses . . and daggid clothing. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* xxiii. 143 Let dagge hus clothes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Daggen*, *fractilla*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Short clothes and streye wastyd dagged and kyt. 1523 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 630 Raggid and daggid & cunningly cut.

2. To clog with dirt, hemire, daggie, bedraggle. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. DAG *sb.*1 3.)

1484 CAXTON *Aesop* iii. xvii, Al to fowled and dagged. c. 1529 SKELTON *Ec. Runnyng* 123 Wyth theyr helles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-iagged. 1530 PALSGR. 445/2



ndede, damoyse, you be dagged. *vous estes crottée*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Archediacre*, *Crotte en Archediacre*, dagd vp o the hard heeles (for so were the Archdeacons in old time) wout to be, by reason of their frequent. (Visitations). 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 Vexing the baths with his dagged rout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Dag. (2) To trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Dag. to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. *intr.* To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Dag v. i. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, s. v. *Dagging*, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress is dagging in the mud.'

3. *Farming.* To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. *DAG sb.* 1 3.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dag sheep*, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep.

† *Dag*, v. 2 *Obs.* [Related to *F. dague* dagger (13th c. in Littre): cf. also 16th c. *F. dagger* to strike with a *dague* or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng. verb. See also *DAGGER*.] *trans.* To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2102 Dantes the Duche-mene daltene apaynes, With derfe dynttez of dede, dagges thurgh the schelde. *Ibid.* 3750 Derfe dynttez they daltte with daggande speys. 1659 Horn & Rob. *Gale Lang.* *Unl.* xiv. § 668 Remorse piercieth and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. 1794 A. GALATIN in J. A. Stevens *Life* iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster, half drew a dagger he wore... and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.

† *Dag*, v. 3 *Obs.* [*f. DAG sb.* 2] *trans.* and *intr.* To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, whir the compaynes war thickest. c. 1580 J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew*, They soe dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

*Dag* (dæg), v. 4 *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. *DAG sb.* 4 and ON. *dagga*, Swed. *dagga* to bedew. See also *DEG*.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle with water. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle. 'Dag cawsey alowrth sweeps it!' 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing.

2. *intr.* To drizzle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, to drizzle.

*Daggar*, -ard, -are, obs. forms of *DAGGER*.

|| *Dagesh*, *daghesh* (dā'geš), *sh. Heb. Gram.*

[med. Heb. דגש *dāghēsh*, f. Syriac *d'ghash* to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (*dagesh forte*), or that it is not aspirated (*dagesh leue*).

1591 PEREVAL *SA Dict.* B, J, B...very often...is sounded like the Hebrew 2 when it is in the middle of a word without dagesh. 1749 B. MARTIN *Dict. Introduct. Eng. Tongue* 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H. 1834 A. WILLIS *Hebr. Gram.* 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence *Dagesh v. trans.*, to mark with a dagesh. Also *Dagessate v.*, *Dagessate*, -ated *pa. pple.* 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs...the middle Radical is daggeshed. 1871 BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Psalms* II. 259 note, The daggeshing of the opening mute of the following word.

*Daggar*, *dial.* 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

† *Dagged*, *pple. a.* 1 *Obs.* [*f. DAG v.* 1]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed. c. 1386 [see *DAG v.* 1]. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green. 1523 [see *DAG v.* 1]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extr.' 24 July 26/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, dagged.

1841, a 1529, 1661 [see *DAG v.* 1 2]

*Dagged*, *pple. a.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. DAG v.* 4] Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. b. *slang.* Drunk.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxviii. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: It gets com drink, sen Grissall toke the bed. 1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 23 He's dagged. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dagged*, tipsy. *North.*

*Dagger* (dæ'gə), *sb.* Forms: 4- dagger; also 4-5 daggers, S. *dagare*, 5 *daggarre*, 5-6 *dager*, *daggar*, *daggar*, 6 *dagard*. [Related to *F. dague* (Sp., It. *daga*) dagger, and to *DAG v.* 2]

No such form is known in Old French. Med.L. shows *daggerinus*, -arius, -arius, -ardum (see Du Cange), app. from English, so that the form *dagger* appears to be really of English formation (cf. *DAG v.* 2, of which however only later instances are known). If the form *daggard* could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in -ard of *F. dague*; but, though *extracto cultello daggardo* occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms *daggardum* and *dagger* are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stont edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

1a 1375 *Fraser. Velutia* xiv. in *S. Acts* (1844) I. 358 Habent equum, hauberkion, capilium de ferro, ense, et

cultellum qui dicitur dagare. *Ibid.* Habent archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum.] c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 113 He baar...on that oother syde a gay daggere [prime spere]. — *Pard.* T. 502 And with thy daggere [so 4 *MS.*, 3 dagger] looke thou do the same. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 111 Daggarre, to steke wythe men, *pugio*. 1463 *Pastou Lett.* No. 466 II. 126 The same dagger he slewe hym with. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 127 Wt my dagard. 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* iii. ii. 157, I fear I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers have stabbd Caesar. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1719 *Young Busiris* iv. i. Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iii. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

† b. *Ale dagger*, *alchouse dagger*: see *ALE*, B. II. *Dagger of lath*: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not...weare ale-house daggers at your backs. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdom with a dagger of Lath...He neuer weare haire on my face more. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 136 Like to the old vice...Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. *Phr. Daggers drawing* (fig.): the commencement of open hostilities. *At* (or to) *daggers drawing*, now at *daggers drawn*: on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling; in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) at *daggers' points*.

At *daggers drawn* is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 12 a, They...among themselves are wont to be at daggers drawing. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 267 That countrie was at dehancee and daggers drawing with the lande of Gracia. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars* Sp. 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost at daggers drawing. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Que.* (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. c. 1735 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent*, Three ladies...talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. 1837 LAOY L. STUART in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1893) I. 104 Both these ladies inherited such...imperial spirit, as to...insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find opportunity to display itself. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 36 You will be at daggers drawing...with every order...of persons in the town. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Household. ed.) 395/5 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points. 1890 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxiv. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3. *fig.* Something that wounds or afflicts grievously. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 115 Thou stick'st a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iii. 45 Where we are there's Daggers in mens Smiles. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* ii. This was to me Daggers. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 240 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart.

b. *To speak or look daggers*: to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or angrily.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but we none. 1622 MASS. & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iv. i. And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man that brings thee health? 1833 MARRIAT *P. Single* iii. Lord Privilege...looked daggers at me. 1839 H. ANSWORTH *Jack Shep.* iv. A glance...which was meant to speak daggers.

† 4. *fig. (contempt.)* A bravo, braggadocio. *Obs.* 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parais.* i. 1. 289 Soothe upp this ingrosser of cringers...this great hilted dagger! *Ibid.* iv. i. 1236 This brachidochio...this meere rapier and dagger.

† 5. A bayonet. (See *BAYONET* 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 27 Draw your Daggers. Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a. The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate. b. *Naut.* (See *quat.*)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spelle. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger-plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

† 7. The horn of a young stag; = *DAG sb.* 3 1. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 684 The second year they have their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8. *Printing.* A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc.: also called *obelisk*. *Double dagger*: a mark having each end like the hilt of a dagger (‡), similarly used.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dagger*, a. Mark in Printing (†). 1770 *Hist. Printing* 250 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger. The Double Dagger. 1862 ANSTED *Chamuel Isl.* n. viii. (ed. 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus *Acronycta* having a black dagger-like or ψ-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterf. & Moths* 70 The Dark Dagger appears in June. 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 249, I do not know why this insect (*Acronycta tridens*) is called the 'Dark Dagger': it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [*A. Psi*].

10. *pl.* Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as *Sword-grass* (*Poa aquatica*), *Water-flag* (*Iris Pseudacris*), etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Daggers*, sword-grass. *Somerset.* 1882 *Deconk. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Daggers*, *Iris Pseuda*.

*corus*, and *I. fetidissima*. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† 11. The name of a celebrated tavern in Holborn c. 1600 (Nares); hence *attrib.* as in *dagger-ale*, *-frumety*, *-pie*. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Dronckardes* (N.), But we must have Mareh beere, dooble dooble beere, dagger-ale, Renish. 1602 DEKKER *Satirumastic* in Hawkins *Orig. Eng. Drama* III. 115 (N.) Good den, good coosen...When shall we eat another Dagger-pie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger. *Ibid.* v. ii. Her grace would have you eat no more Woollack pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12. *Comb.*, as *dagger-blade*, *-hilt*, *-slab*, *-work*; *dagger-like*, *-proof* adjs.; † *dagger-ale* (see 11); † *dagger-cheap* a., very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; † *dagger-frumety* (see 11); *dagger-grass*, = sword-grass (see 10); *dagger-knee* (*Naut.*), see *quat.*; † *dagger-man*, a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † *dagger-money*, 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); † *dagger-pie* (see 11); *dagger-pieco* (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b; *dagger-plank* (*Naut.*), see *quat.* under 6 b; *dagger-plant*, a plant of the genus *Yucca*, also called *Adam's needle*, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; *dagger-wood* (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b.

1562 *Act 5 Ellis*, c. 7 § 3 'Dagger-blades, Handles, Scabbards. 1592 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm. Christ's Tempt.* vi. (1843) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may buy us even 'dagger-cheap, as we say. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost in high 'dagger-grass. 1876 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. iv. ii. § 18 Crystals...figurd' crossways like a 'Dagger-Hilt. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed 'dagger-knees. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. iii. 16 M' Starue-Lackey the Rapier and 'dagger man. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dagger-piece, or *Dagger-wood*, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, 'Dagger plant, a name for *Yucca*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 20 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* II. xxix. 141 Miss Traversa...cast a glance at her piece like a 'dagger-stab. 1890 MICHAEL FIELD *Tragic Mary* i. 1. 7, I never saw such 'dagger-work...As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

*Dagger*, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To stab with a dagger.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democrats dagger the crown. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 18... A. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire*, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2. *Printing.* To mark with a dagger (†).

1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animad.* Introd. 37 note, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggered.

Hence *Daggering vbl. sb.*, stabbing with a dagger; *pple. a.*, stabbing, fatal.

1694 WESTINGHOOT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal instances of its (Brandy's) daggering force. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling.

*Daggered* (dæ'gərd), a. [*f. DAGGER* + *-ED*.]

1. Armed with a dagger.

c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle maner gyses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings*, The dagger'd Envy. c. 1830 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Dodging Dreams*, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.

1604 DEKKER *Hon. Where Wks.* II. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.

3. *Printing.* Marked with a dagger.

*Daggeswayne*, var. *DAGSWAIN* *Obs.*

*Dagging* (dæ'gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [*f. DAG v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DAG*; clogging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in *pl. (concr.)* = *DAG-LOCKS*.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Diet.*, *Dibyl*, dagging. 1867 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. 1890 F. T. ELWORTH (*in letter*), In Kent these cloths of dung which are apt to...stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

*Daggle* (dæ'g'l), v. Also 6 daggyll, 6-7 dagle. [Frequentative of *DAG v.* 1 sense 2: associated in its sense-development with *DAGGLE* and *DAGGLE* and perhaps with *DAG v.* 4]

1. *trans.* To clog with wet mud; to wet and soil a garment, etc., by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1530 PALSGR. 504/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, *vous crotterez vos habillemens*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 566 Daglit in weit richt claggit was his weid. 1611 Cotgr., *Crotter*, to dagle, bedurte. 1660 T. GOUCE *Chr. Directions* xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be dagged than a short one. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Daggle*...to beme.

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet:

To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See *DAG v.* 4

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. xxix, The warrior's very plume...was dagged by the dashing spray. 1864 Miss YONGE *Countess Kate* viii. (1830) 81 The pretty soft feather had been dagged in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).

1681 ORWA *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. After you have been dagging yourself abroad for prey...you come sneaking lither for a crust, do you? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii. I have been dagged to and fro the whole day.

3. *intr.* To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. DRAGGLE. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. ii. Then, like a dutiful son, you may dabble about with your mother, and sell paint. 1735 Pope *Profr. Sat.* 225, I never... like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. 1809 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Daggles v. i. to trail in the dirt. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. Daggling, 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower.

† **Daggie**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment. 1501 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carpas*, daggles of dirt, spots of dirt.

**Daggled** (dæ'g'ld), *pp.* a. [f. DAGGLE v. + -ED.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet; bespattered, bemired.

1607 *Barley-Breaker* (1877) 21 What... daggled mayd with payle. 1638 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with gold your daggled tails. 1727 *Swift Poems, City Shower*, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. 1742 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition.

b. Comb. † **Daggled-tail** a. = DAGGLE-TAILED. 1708 *Swift Agst. Abol. Christianity*, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons.

**Daggled-tail** (dæ'g'lt'ail), *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. A person (esp. a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern. Now DRAGGLE-TAIL.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1098/2 Upon their joining with the queens soldiers, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onelie by the mire and dirt... which stakke vpon their garments... wherefore the crie on the queenes part... was; Downe with the daggled tails. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 95, *Daggled-tail*, a woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt. 1883 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Daggled-tail*, a slut. 'Doll Daggled-teel'.

**Daggled-tailed** (dæ'g'lt'aild), *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that daggled-taild skitt. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's xxxiii*, To make love to... some daggled-tailed soubrette.

**Dagging** (dæ'g'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] a. The action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. † b. *concr.* = DAGGLE (obs.).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong. Crotics*, daglings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments.

**Dagging**, *pp.* a. [-ING.] That daggles: see the verb.

1562 PHAER *Æneid*, viii. 211 b, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her duggs two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boles. 1612 COTGR., *Crotics*, dirt, filth, mire; dagling stuffe, etc. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. ii, Who is this good woman, Filippant! An old dagging cheat, who hobbles about... to bubble the ladies of their money.

**Daggly**, *a.* dial. [f. DAGGLE + -Y.] 1809 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daggly*, wet, showery. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Daggly*, wet, dewy. 'It was daggly i' th' mornin'.

**Daggsweyne**, var. DAGSWAIN, *Obs.*

**Daghe**, *obs.* form of DOUGH.

**Daghesh, Daghyng**: see DAGESH, DAWING.

**Dag-lock**. [f. DAG sb. 1 + LOCK.] *pl.* Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

1623 *Althorpe MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xlv, To 12 women... 2 daies washing dag-locks. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 Frauds... are committed... by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheer-Locks, Daggs-Locks. 1799 W. PITT in *Common. Board Agric.* II. 464 A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wood* 223 The bundles contained... a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dag-locks*, the long locks of wool about a sheep which dag in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

**Dagman**: see DAG sb. 2.

**Dago** (dæ'go). U.S. [Supposed to be a corruption of *Diego* a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; oow extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1838 *American* 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps... are caught by Dagos. 1850 N. Y. *Nation* (25 Sept.) LI. 237/1 Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

† **Dagoba** (dæ'gobā). [ad. Singhalese *dāgoba*: -Pāli *dātagabbho*: -Skr. *dātau-garbha* relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as *dhagope*, *daghope*, *dagob*, *dagop*, from the form of the name in the Mogadhi dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a *tope* or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 *Salt Caves of Sabette* in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* (1819) I. 47 (Y.) In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. 1855 Yule *Mission to Ava* (1858) 35 (Y.) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas. 1892 *Fall Mail* 6, 28 Sept. 6/1 Mme. Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootana.

† **Dagon** 1. *Obs.* Also DAGON. [? related to DAG sb. 1] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* Tale 43 Or gif us... A dagoun of your blanket, levee dame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bv a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnsom.

† **Dagon** 2 (dæ'gōn). [a. L. *Dagon*, a. Gr. *Δαγών*, a. Heb. *dagōn* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. 27 *dag* fish.]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a mao, and the tail of a fish. b. *transf.* An idol, or object of idolatrous devotion.

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xvi. 23 The princis of Philistines camen to gidre in oon, for to offre oostis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. a 1572 [see DAB v. 1]. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagoge join force to subtilly in the advancement of their dagon. 1868 STANLEY *Script. Portr.* 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon.

c. A term of reproach to a man.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flying* 66 3e, dagon, dowbart. [Cf. DOGONE in *Tua Marit Wemen* 157.]

Hence **Dagonals** sb. *pl.* *nonce-wd.* (after *bacchanal*), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 5 A Banquet worse then Jobs childrens; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† **Dagswain**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 dagswayne, daggsweyne, 6 daggeswayne, -swanne, dagswayne, -swain. [Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG sb. 1 (cf. description in quot. 1519): cf. also DAGON.] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3100 Dubbyde with dagswaynes dowlde thesme. 1640 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Daggsweyne, lodir. 1519 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 167 b, My bedde is covered with a daggsweyne; and a quyle. Some dagswaynes have longe thrummys and iagge on bothe sydes; some but on one. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 240 Our fathers... and we... haue lien off vpon straw pallets... vnder coverlets made of dagswain... or hop-harlots (I vse their owne termes).

**Dag-tailed**, *a.* [f. DAG sb. 1] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt. (Cf. DAG sb. 1 3 + DAG-LOCK.)

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat. v.* i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe.

**Dague**, var. of DAG sb. 3

**Daguerreotype** (dæ'gə'reɔɪp), *sb.* Also daguerrotype. [a. F. *daguerrotype*, f. *Daguerre* name of the inventor + *TYPE*.]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury. † b. The apparatus used for this process (obs.). c. A portrait produced by this process. 1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerrotype. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* i. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerrotype is. 1845 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Sept., I am going... to give you a daguerrotype of myself. 1875 *Vogel's Chem. Light* II. 14 The little pictures that were called daguerrotypes from their inventor.

† 2. *fig.* An exact representation or description. *Obs.* (since the daguerrotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes).

1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall... are daguerrotypes of manners. 1866 DOOLITTLE (*title*), Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerrotype of Daily Life in China.

3. *attrib.*

1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 212 Contemporary Daguerrotype delineator. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 Daguerrotype plates. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 234 From which it must be copied, with daguerrotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind.

**Daguerrotype**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To photograph by the daguerrotype process.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii. 80 A head, that daguerrotyped in that attitude... would have been lovely. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vii. vii. 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerrotyping.

† 2. *fig.* To represent or describe with minnte exactitude. *Obs.*

1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) I. 53 All Daguerrotyped into the mind's eye. 1851 J. G. SHEPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 706 That daguerrotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So **Daguerrotypist**, = *daguerrotypist*. **Daguerrotypic** (-tɪpɪk), -*typical* *adjs.*, relating to the daguerrotype process. **Daguerrotypism** (*nonce-wd.*), minnte exactness as of a daguerrotype. **Daguerrotypy** (-tɪpɪ), the daguerrotype process, the art of taking daguerrotypes. **Daguerrotypist** (-tɪpɪst), a photographer who uses this.

1864 WEBSTER *Daguerrotypist*. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXII. 156 Mr. Macleish has a daguerrotypic eye. 1854 J. SCOTT in *Ors's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 91 The language of Daguerrotypic art. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 729 Painted with a daguerrotypical minuteness. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vii. 30 He expresses nothing but coloured Daguerrotypism. 1841 EMERSON

*Lect.*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerrotypist, with camera-obscure and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. 1853 *Chamb. Frail.* XX. 79 There is something new in daguerrotypy.

† **Dahabeeyah**, -biah (dāhāb'iyā). Also -beeah, -bieh, -beiah. [Arab. دَاهِيَّة *dahabiyah* lit. 'the golden', f. ذهب *dahab* gold: name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref. 12 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. 1890 SAYCE in *Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.* VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

† **Dahet, dathet**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 dahet, dapeit, (dayet), dapeit, dathait, dapehiet, daipnt, daht, dai. [a. OF. *dahet*, *dehet*, usually *deht*, *daht*, *dat*, *de*, also *dehait*, *dahait*; in pl. *deht*, *daht*, *daez*, *dehaiz*; 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF. word, see M. Gaston Paris in *Romania* (1893) 469. He shows it to be distinct from OF. *dehait* evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive Merovingian French *\*den hat*. In English, the primary *dahet* is very rare; the usual *dapeit*, *dathait*, *dathet* are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase *da(h)et ait*, *daat ait*, or in pl. *daht*, *daez*, *daez ait*, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains *dehait*, *dahait*, from the running together of *deht* ait. Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. *dehait ait*! ME. *dapeit* have! In Robert of Brunne written *dapeit* with dotted *y*, printed by Hearne as dotted *y*.]

[ = OF. *dehet ait*, *dehait ait*.] a. In the construction *dahet have*, *dathet have* = May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation to be...

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 99 Dahet habbe that like best, That fuleth his owe nest. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. Beket 1884 Dapeheit habbe bat so atonde so folliche. 1320 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 2395 Dathet haue thou... Al to loude thou spak hit Latin l. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 143 Dayet haf his lip, & his nose perby.

b. without have [so OF. *dehait*, *dahait*]: A curse upon!

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. Beket 2036 Dapeit alle bat pe seide! c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Dapeit sur curteisie, se stinkep al pe strete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 A Breton (dathet his nose) for Robert pider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. *daha ait qui*, *dahait qui*].

c 1300 Beket (Percy Soc.) 2072 Dathait hit so sede. c 1300 *Havelok* 200 Dapeit hwo it hie yeue. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 202 Dait hat him wolde bymene. *Ibid.* 132 Dai bat wolde... him bische. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 Dayet bat perof rouht, his was alle pe gilt.

r The following is prob. a mere coincidence; cf. *dash it!* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dathit* (Furness), *interj.* a mild curse on making a mishap.

**Dahlia** (dæ'liā, properly dā'liā). [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk; in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk.

1804 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XIX. 762 Of the genus Dahlia there are three species described by Cavanilles. 1840 Hood *Kilmansiegh, Her Homeymoon* ix, A double dahlia delights the eye. 1863 LONGER *Wayside Inn, Student's Tale* 182 Among the dahlias in the garden walk.

b. *Blue dahlia*: *fig.* something impossible or unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having been produced by cultivation).

1830 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 *Art Union Frail.* Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure. 1892 *Fall Mall* 6, 29 Sept. 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

**Dahlin** (dā'lin). *Chem.* [f. DAHLIA + -IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 326 *Dahlina*. This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the Dahlia. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dahlia*. The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

**Dai, Dabiet**: see DAY, DABLET.

**Daidle** (dæ'd'li), *sb.* Sc. A pinafore. Hence **Daidlie**, -ey (diminutive).

17. *Jacoble Relics* (1819) I. 7 Jenny [sbail have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishcloth, and daidle. 1833 *Moir Mansie Wauch* v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidley.

**Daidle** (dæ'd'li), *v.* Sc. and north. dial. [app. Sc. form of DADDLÉ v.] *intr.* To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner; to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in *pres. ppl.* = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf. DAUDLE.)

1808 in JAMESON. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, He's but a daidling coward body. *Sc. Proverb*, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame.

**Daie**, *obs.* form of DAY.

**Daigh**, Sc. form of DOUGH.

**Daign**, obs. form of **DEIGN**.

**Daiker** (dē'kər), *v. Sc.* [*a. F. décorer* to decorate, adorn.] *trans.* To set in order.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. *Daiker*) Say Madge Mackintick's skill has led her in daitering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 *Mrs. L. B. WALFORD Proul. Dan.* I. ii. 31 Your room will be daiter by the time it's wanted.

**Daiker**: see **DACKER**.

**Dail** (e), obs. form of **DALE**, **DEAL**.

**Dailiness**, *rare*. [*f. DAILY a. + -NESS*.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailiness of them. 1670 *HACKET Chr. Consolations* ii. (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bewailed with the dailiness of sorrow.

**Dail**, obs. *Sc.* form of **DALE**.

**Daily** (dē'li), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 5-8 *dayly*, 6 *daylie*, *dailie*, (*Sc. dailie*), 6-*daily*. [*OE. daglic* (in the compounds *tiddaglic*, *prodæglic*, happening once in two or three days) = *OHG. tagalith*, *dagalith*, *ON. dagligr*, an ancient derivative of *WGer. dag*, *OE. dag* day: see -LY 1. The ordinary *OE.* word was *daghwamille*, in 12th c. *deihwamlich*.]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1291 For dayly mess, and hering off confession. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* vi. 11 Geve vs this daye our dayly breade. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) Proued... by dayly experience. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* v. 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly tasks. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1862 *L. B. BROUCHAN Brit. Const.* iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in *daily waiter*, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal household).

1568 *E. TILNEY Disc. Marriage* Cj, A daylie gamester, a common blasphemmer. 1642 *Brass in Weybridge Church* (N. & Q. 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Detbick Esq. who was one of his Majesty's Gent. Vshers (dayly Waiter). 1715 *Lloyd's Gaz.* No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. *Mod.* A daily visitor to the well.

2. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. *Obs. rare*.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

**B. sb. (clift.)** A daily newspaper.

1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

**Daily** (dē'li), *adv.* Forms: 5-7 *dayly*, (6 *Sc. dailie*, -y), 6 *dailie*, 6-7 *daylie*, 7-*daily*. [*f. DAY + -LY* 2. The *OE.* word was *daghwamille*.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

c 1440 *York Mss.* xxvi. 9 My desire muste dayly be done. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherin... dayly & hourly I myght lye, as in a myroure. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 79 With bended knees I dayly beseech God. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 p. 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Drink daily half a Pint. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1885 *R. BUCHANAN Annan Water* v. The public waggonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth.

**Daimen**, *a. Sc.* Also 9 *demmin*. [*Origin unknown*. In *Ayrshire* pronounced as *de'mmin*. (Perh. a ppl. of: cf. *Whitby daim'd out*, dealt out sparingly.) 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).

1785 *BURNS To a Mouse*, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. (Still in use in *Ayrshire*, as in 'a daimen ane here and there'.)

**Daimen**, var. **DAYMENT**, *Obs.*

|| **Daimio** (dai'myo). [*Japanese*, *f. Chinese dai great + mio, myo name*.] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/1 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called *Daimio*, or High-named, and *Sionio*, or Well-named. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 283 The writer... has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence **Daimiate**, **Daimioate**, **Daimiote**, the territory or office of a daimio.

1870 *Pall Mall* 6. 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students... from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimiotes as well as from the sea-coasts. 1882 *Athenaeum* 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimiotes has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]... no doubt differed considerably in the different daimiotes.

|| **Daimon** (dai'moun), a direct transliteration of *Gr. daimon* divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1852 *THOREAU Lett.* (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 *E. C. STEDMAN Victorian Poets* (1876) 154 The Laureate... is his own daimon... the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

† **Dain**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *deyne*, *dene*, 6 *daine*, *dayne*, *deane*. Syncopated from *dedain*, *DISDAIN sb.*

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1863 Pat ay has deyne [*Dublin MS.* dene] & dispite at dedis of liill. 1591 *LVLV Sappho* v. i.

207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; contemptuously, ignominiously, reproach.

† a 1500 *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117 fol. 123 b (in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* III. 356) The beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe; thi forþthling, trauail, and dene, and disese. 15... *Merline in Percy Folio* I. 444 'Nay, certaine,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'stink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

(Quot. 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2; 1601 may belong to *DAIN adj.*)

1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cordila*, From bowres of heavenly hewe, to dennes of dayne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and sinking smell with it [*animae leonis virus graue*]. 1825 *BRITTON Prov. Words in Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E. D. S.), *Dain*, infectious effluvia. 1847- in *HALLIWEILL (Wiltsh.)*.

† **Dain**, *a. Obs. or dial. rare*. Also 6 *daine*, *dane*. [*a. OF. \*deigne*, *Burg. doigne* = *F. digne* worthy: cf. *Chaucer's deyn* under *DIGNE a.*]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. *Sc.*

c 1500 *DUNBAR Tua marit Wemen* 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. *Ibid.* 253 Thought I dour wes and dane, dispoits and bald. c 1540 *LYNDESAV Kitter Conf.* 6 Bot 31t ane countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking. Cf. *DIGNE a.* [*cf. DAIN sb. quot. 1601*.] 1883 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dain*, tainted, putrid, bad-smelling.

† **Dain**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *deyne*, 6 *dayne*. Syncopated form of *dedain*, *DISDAIN v.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4579 Owþr 3e gesse at 3e be gods... Or deynes with our dringis for þat we pam dre hald. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 Youthe daymeth counsaile, scornynge dyscrecyon. a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* i. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be in any other Muse's company. *Ibid.* iii. 237/2; iv. 240/1.

**Daine**, obs. forms of **DEIGN**.

† **Dainful**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *deignfull*. Syncopated form of *dedainful*, *DISDAINFUL*.

c 1530 *H. RUOSES Bk. Nurture* 672 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 100 A busy tongue makes of his friend oft times his daynfull foe. 1578 *T. PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* i. 91 Cipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* iv. lxxxix, Yet tempred so her deignfull looks alway.

† **Daint**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 6 *daynt*, *deint*. = **DAINTY** (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling *dainte*, *deynle*, etc.).

**A. adj.**

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 42 Whatever... may dayntest fantasy aggregate. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. i. 5 Demeanour daint.

**B. sb.**

1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.*, The Priſe xxxvii, Ecceſſe or daints my lowly roof maintain not.

Hence † **Daintly** *adv.*, daintily.

1563 *SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxviii, As on the which full dayntlye would he fare. 1592 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Regaladamente*, gentile, courteous, daintie.

† **Dainteous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4-5 *deyn*, *dein*, (den), *daynteuous*, -vous, (-uous, *dentyuous*); β. 4-6 *deyn*, 6 *dayn*, *deinteous*. [*app. orig. dayntivous*, *f. dayntive* **DAINTIVE** + -OUS: afterwards altered so as to appear *f. daynte*, *DAINTY* + -OUS. Cf. **BOUNTEOUS**, **PLENTEOUS**.] = **DAINTY a.**

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 470 Ful of instrumentz and of vitaille The moste deyntheuous of all Ytaille. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 329 With grete plenty of deyntheuous mete and drink. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 4195 Itt was my derlyng deyntheuous, and fulle dre holdene. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dv, The soure sauce is serued before meat deyntheuous. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Atlant.* x. 64 This is no daynteuous and delicate profession.

Hence † **Dainteously** *adv.*, daintily.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Somme men deyntheuously norischen her body. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 324 Thenne was þis folke feyn and fedde hunger deyntheuousliche [*v.r. deyntheuous*, *deyntheufliche*]. a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet will they... fare daintiously, and lie softly.

**Daintil**, var. of **DAINTEIL** *Obs.*, a dainty.

**Dainteth**, -ith (dē'ntēp), *sb. and a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 *dein*, *deyn*, *dain*, *daynteth* (e, rarely -ith(e), -yith, (also *den*, *dan*, *dayen*, *dayne*), 8-9 *Sc. daintith*, -eth. [*a. OF. daintiel*, *deintiel* = *L. dignitāt-em*, *f. dignus* worthy: see **DAINTY sb.**] **A.** = **DAINTY sb.**

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. *Bekt* 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui þis holi man and deintepes [*Percy Soc.* I. 1202 deynthes] to him brouzte. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxx. 10 With other... he has liill daynteth to dwell. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deire mete. c 1450 *Bk. Curstare* 527 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 316 Yf any deynthe in contré be, þo stuarde schewes hit to þo lord so fre. a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables... Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

† **B.** = **DAINTY a. Obs.**

c 1430 *LYDG. Charle & Byrde* K. A dunghyll Douke as deyntheith as a Snyte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght not take of the noble and deyntheith metes.

Hence † **Daintethly** *adv.*, † **Daintethness**.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men... bat... etyn and drynkyn deyotethly. c 1440 *York Mss.* i. 78 Thi

dale, lord, es ay daynetetibly delande. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram.*, *Dilicatezza*, daintehness, or delicacie.

**Daintification**, *nonce-adv.* [*f. DAINTIFY*: see -IFICATION.] Daintified condition.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr., A mighty delicate gentleman... all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

† **Daintifal**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DAINTY sb. + -FUL*] = **DAINTY a.**

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 28 There is no lust so deintefull. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4274 A dayntefull diete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that he made so gret festes, and hadde so deyntheufliche metis.

Hence † **Daintifully** *adv.*, daintily.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 324 (MS. G.) Pis folke... fedde hunger deyntheufliche [*v.r. deyntheuousliche*, *deyntheufliche*].

**Daintify** (dē'ntifi), *v. nonce-adv.* [*See -FY.*] *trans.* To make dainty. Hence **Daintified** *ppl. a.*

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 317 A silken cushion—which... the daintified animal did not hurt.

**Daintihood** (dē'ntihund), *rare*. Daintiness.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and ton. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood.

**Daintily** (dē'ntili), *adv.* [*f. DAINTY a. + -LY* 2.] 1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 723 Dukkes and dutesepres dayntebely rydes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxvii. 8 Rycht we arayt and dayntely. 1625 *BACON Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 A naked... day-light, that doth not show the masques... of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candelights. 1640 *HOWELL Dodon's Gr.* 2 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.

2. In a dainty manner; with delicate attention to the palate, personal comfort, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun... Deyntily dyste to his pay. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) The fleshe is i-fed deyntheil. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Eduw.* VI (Arb.) 52 The rich... gloton whych fared well and deyntheily every day. 1588 *SHAKS. Th.* A. v. iii. 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Mother daintily hath fed. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress Love's Ingratitude* ii, And daintily I nourish'd Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17... *BROOME View Epick Poems* (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, deftly.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. viii. § 1 He was not tenderly & daintily handled. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* 1 You tread so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxxiii, So daintily hath he struck upon the whole string. 1866 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour.* 117 The daintily tripping roe. 1866 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) vii. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

† 4. Rarely, sparingly. *Obs.* (Cf. **DAINTY a. 2.**)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cccxi. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so daintily fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The Audients haue one or two examples of Tragycomedies... But... we shall find, that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funerals.

**Daintiness** (dē'ntinēs), [*f. DAINTY a. + -NESS*.] The quality of being dainty.

1. † a. The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc. *Obs.* in general sense. b. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1552 *HULOT*, Deyntiness of meates at a banquet, *latinita*. 1570 *B. GOOCE Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 167 In daintiness and goodness of meat, the Hennes may compare with... the goose [etc.]. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* (J.), It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness, deftness.

1580 *STONEY Arcadia* i. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 *A. BROWNE Ars Pict.* (1675) 19 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintiness of Bodies. 1878 *J. W. ENSWORTH Brathwaite's Strapado* Introd. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 *BLACK JUD. Shaks.* xxx, The pretty daintinesses of her coaxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* xxi. 250/2 What gretter daintiness doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. 45 Daintiness of eare. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* i, Of sand, Lyme, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1802 *SPEAKER* 3 Sept. 299/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4. Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Deyntiness, *frigiditas*. 1598 *HAKWILL Voy.* I. 250 (R.) How justly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintiness and niceness of our captaines. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 232 The People... learnt... of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

† 5. Physical delicacy or tenderness. *Obs.*

1575 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 29 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used... because of the dayntiness of the place.

**Daintith**: see **DAINTETH**.

† **Daintive**, *sb. and a. Obs. rare*. In 6 *deyn*-tyue. [*app. a. Anglo-F. \*daintif*, -ive, *f. daintie*: cf. *OF. daintif*, -ive, *f. daintie*.] = **DAINTY sb. and a.** 13... (see *adv.* below). 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 70b To taste of his deynthe deylates. *Ibid.* 71 [He] fedeth vs with the deyntheues of his owne deylate dyssh.



Heace † **Daintily** adv. (in 4 *deyntliche*).  
 13. *Cursor M.* 27904 (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes daintily. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. ix. 324 (MS. I) pis folke fedde hunger deyntliche.

† **Daintrel**. Obs. Also 6 *deintrelle*, 7 *daintrel*, -trill. [Cf. OF. *daintier* a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy.

1575 *J. Still Gamu*, *Gurton* n. i. But by thy words, as I then smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 240 Neither glut thy self with present delicates, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come by. 1615 *Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe* i. 7 These daintrels have layen so long vpon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 *Brome Spar. Garden* n. vii. You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrel.

**Dainty** (dā'nti), sb. Forms: 3-6 *dein-*, *deyn-*, *dain-*, *daynte*, -ee, (4-5 *dayn-*, *deynte*), 4-6 *dein-*, *deyntie*, -ye, (4-6 *Sc. dante*), 6 -ie, 5 *dente*, 6 *denty*, -ie, 4-7 *daynty* (e, -ie, 6-7 *daintie*, -ye, 4- *dainty*). [a. OF. *deintie*, *daintie*, *dainté* pleasure, tit-bit:—L. *dignitatem* worthiness, worth, beauty, f. *dignus* worthy. The earlier OF. form was in -et, whence DAINTETH.]

† 1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Me let lesse deinte to pingre bet me haueð ofte. c 1305 *St. Dunstons* 35 in E. E. P. (1866) 35 For deynthe pat he hadde of him: he let him sone bringe before þe prince of Engeland. 1325 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 475 Schir edward... Laifit (him), and heid in sic dante. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 47 Of dowe ne dobet no deynthe me ne þourte. c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* Prol. 52 These Poetes... Were by olde tyme had in great deintie With Kinges. 1523 *Douglas Æneis* iv. viii. 28 Sen þonne... man, deir sister, the Was wount to cherise, and hald in gret dantie.

† 2. Liking or fondness to do or see anything; delight, pleasure, joy. Obs.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 5 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Þei haue no deynthe forto dele With pinges þat bene deuotly made. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii. 159 Than all ran in-to gret dantee The Erl of Murreff for till se. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 42 Euey wight hath deynthe to chaffare With hem. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii. 66 The reeding in the Bible... drawith the reders... fro loue and deinte of the world. 1508 *Dunbar Tua nuyrt wemen* 413 Adew dour, adew! my daynte now begynis. a 1520 *Skelton Boice of Court* 337 Trowest thou... That I haue deynthe to see thee cheryshed thus?

† 3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Cott.) Venison þow has him nomen, Wit dainte siglt in his be-houe. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7070 They haue deoint, gret plente, And maken clothis of gret deynthe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynthe), *laticia*.

† 4. Daintiness; fastidiousness. Obs.

1590 *SPENCER F.* Q. i. 1. 27 He feining seemly merrth, And shew coo lyknes; so dainty, they say, maketh derth. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 108 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grieuances.

† 5. *concr.* Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas., a luxury, rarity (cf. DAINTY a. 2). Obs. exc. as in 6.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7850 Pare es plente of dayntes nnd delice. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5298 Ware slike a wondre in our marche of Messedone. It ware a daynte to deme. 1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Plente is no dainty. 1617 *Rich Irish Hubbub* 47 It was a great dainties... even amongst their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Velvet. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 439 [He] made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

† 6. As a term of endearment. (Cf. *sweet*.)

1612 *B. Jonson Catiline* n. i. There is a fortune comming Towards you, Daintie.

6. *esp.* Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.

c 1300 *Beket* 1202 Heo seruede this holi man and of deynthes him þe broyte. 1392 *GOWER Conf.* II. 255 Tho was there many a deinte let And set to fore hem on the bord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyce, or deynthes, *delicie*. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 201 Some what their teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxli. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat. Tyler* iii. ii. Your larders hung with dainties. a 1839 *FRAED Poems* (1864) i. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

cf. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 26 Suche deinties... Whereof thou takest thin herte food. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 59 There be some... to whom sin... is both food and dainties.

† 7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary of; to make dainty to do (or of doing; also *absol.*), to be chary or loth, to scruple. Obs.

1555 *WATREMAM Fardle Facions* i. iii. 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. ix. 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to worke their subtil and mischevous practises. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus' Hist.* i. xvi. (1591) 26 Some... made no deintie to beare any burden. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 21 Which of you all will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for ber store. a 1628 *PRESTON New Cov.* (1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* Matt. x. 39 Hee that makes no dainty of his life as that... he will not expose it to danger. 1638 *FEATLEY Strict. Lyndon* n. 122 We have all reason to make great dainties of the noble con-

fession of... our Romish adversaries. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 43 If... he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.].

† 8. As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. Obs.

1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* n. v. S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I misd' thine eare and hit thy lip.

**Dainty** (dā'nti), a. [from prec. sb.]

† 1. Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. Obs. or dial. in general sense.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 To daly with derely you daynte wordes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 168 Full many a deynthe hors hadde he in stable. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xviii. 14 All thynges which were deynthe and had in pryce. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 61 More daintie the lambe, the more worth to be sold. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 354 ¶ 1 To hear Country Squires... cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. 'Ay? I indeed? a scheme o' yours? that must be a dentye an'!' 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Denty* or *Deutyish*, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† 2. Precious; hence, rare, scarce. Obs.

a 1500 *How Plowman learned Pater-Noster* 28 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) I. 211 Malte had he pentye; And Martylmas befe to hym was not deynthe. 1578 *LYTE Doctens* vi. xi. 671 The blacke [whorls] are very common... but the red are daynte, and founde but in fewe places. 1626 *HIERON Wks.* I. 584 If sermons were dainty... they would be more esteemed. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A rare muffle, but judged to be some dainty squirrel skin.

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxi. 17 Who looueth deynthe metis. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 58 To gete a gloutyn deynthe mete and drinke. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 299/1 To eate... costly fishes, and that of the deintiest fashion dressed. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 6 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 14 The daintiest dishes shall be serv'd up last. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 100 ¶ 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* ii. Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty; made with delicate taste.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Her chyn... With a dympl full dene, daynte to se. 1555 *WATREMAM Fardle Facions* i. v. 77 She is esteemed, as a deynthe derling, beloued of many. 1579 *SPENCER Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with dainty Dayies dight. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* i. 1, Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. xxviii. 54 Such a diaphanous pellicul dainty body as you see is Crystall-glasse is. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sim-Maid* vii. There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams.

5. Of persons, etc.: Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 257 Fine fellows, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 *LANBARDE Eiren.* iv. v. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye. 1602 - *Hann.* v. i. 78 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* n. xv. I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Mori.* n. ii. You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words.

† 6. with of: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. Obs.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 251 Friendes... garnished w learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 150 Let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof. S.* v. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† 7. with infir: Disinclined or reluctant (to do).

1553 *B. GILPIN in Strype Ecl. Mem.* II. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor. 1612 *Sir R. DUDLEY in Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designs.

8. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b, The heart of a woman is deynthe. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 85 As... some dainty guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* III. vi. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* ii. I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

† 9. Delicate (in health or constitution). Obs.

1562 *BULEYEN Campanodes* 46 a, Thel maie be giuen to drinke to them that are weake or feble, or as thei call it deintie. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

8. quasi-adv. Daintily. (rare.)

1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellows. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.* 72 If rich nien shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 *MRS BROUGHTON Nancy* 111. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. Comb., as dainty-chapped, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed adjs.

1725 *BAILEY Erasmus. Collog.* (1877) 42 (D.) You 'dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) *ow murg*, How tender and 'deynetye cared men of these days be. 1713 *ROWE Jane Shore* i. 1, This tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a 'dainty-finger'd Girl. 1530 *PALSGR.* 309/2 'Deynety mouthed, *frinut*. c 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1633) 233 They are so 'dainty-Tongued that their Company is too costly. 1577 *tr. Bullinger Decades* (1592) 154 Let every young man bee... not licorish lipped, nor 'dainty toothed.

† **Dainty** (dā'nti), v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb. or adj.] trans. With up: To pamper or indulge with dainties.

1622 *H. SVENHAM Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 108 So that they would... nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 *Mrs. THURLE in Mad. D'Aerley's Diary* Sept. 1. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

**Dair**, **Dairt**, obs. forms of DARE, DART.

**Dairawe**, **Daired**: see DAW.

|| **Dairi** (dairi). Also 7 *dayro*. [Japanese, f. Chinese *dai* great + *ri* within.] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado: also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor.

Hence **Dairi-sama**, *lit.* lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado.

1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandello's Trav.* E. Ind. 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call *Dayro*. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

**Dairy** (dā'ri), sb. Forms: 3 *deirie*, 4 *dayerie*, *dairy*, 5 *deyery*, *deyry*, 6 *deirie*, *dary*, *pl.* *deyris*, *dayres*, 6-7 *deyrie*, *dayerie* (e, *dery*, *dairie*, *dairie*, 7 *daery*, *darie*, *dairy*, 7- *dairy*. [ME. *deirie*, etc., f. *deit*, *deye*, DEY female servant, dairy-maid + *-erie*, -ERY 2, suffix of Romanic origin. The *dair-* is thus the place where the function of the *dey* is performed: cf. *dey-woman*, -house.]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. b. Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 192/14 Hire deierie was euer of chese and botere bar and swipe len. *Ibid.*, For here nas in þe deierie nougt adel of none zwite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 *Deyrye, vacaria*. 1577 *B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 3 As my Foldes... or my Dayrie and Fishpoundes wyl yeelde. 1621 *B. JONSON Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Ridge.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, bend their flight. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* v. i. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 577 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves govyngme. 1673 *TEMPLE Trade in Ireland* Wks. 1773 111. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy. 1779 *H. SWINBURNE Spain* xxxviii. (R.) The large dairy of cows established here by the present king. 1814 *JANE WEST A. de Lucy* 111. 238 The... troopers... drove off our good cow-dairy. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Words-bk.*, Dairy, the milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

3. A dairy-farm.

1562 *PHAER Æneid.* ix. Aajb, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houlung. 1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, Essex (Camden) 8 In Tending hundred where are manie wickes or dayeries. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* n. 144 The Goodness of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 42 All the lower Part of this County... is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dairy-cabin, -country, -damsel, -pail, -society, -ware, -wench, -wife, -work, etc.; dairy-fed adj.; dairy-farm, a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so dairy-farmer, -farming; dairy-grounds, cow-pastures; dairy-school, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; dairy-woman, a woman who manages a dairy.

1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii. It was a 'dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 354 Children in 'Dairy Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xli. The yet more considerate 'dairy-damsel. *Ibid.* ix. To employ them as a 'dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* x. I've seen them in England killing your 'dairy-fed pork. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn of Amis* 131 His douns with Sheep, his 'dairy-grounds w/ Neat. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 44 The 'dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1530 *PALSGR* 212/1 'Dairye place, *meterie*. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 278/2 They will... establish 'dairy schools all over England. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerous 'dairy societies in America. 1727 *Philipp Quarll* (1816) 61 Having a store of 'dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen... not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1684 *ORWAY Atheist* v. i. The 'Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Spring* 251 Suffolk 'dairy-wives run mad for cream. 1609 *W. Woman in Hum.* i. in Bullen O. P. IV. I, I shall goe to court now, and attired like an old 'Dairie woman. 1841 *M. L. HAWTHORNE in Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67, I have... admired them in their 'dairy-works. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

**Dairy**, v. rare. [f. DAIRY sb.] trans. To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

1780 *A. Young Tour Irel.* II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

**Dairy-house.** A house or building used as a dairy; = *DAIRY* *sb.* 1; the house of a dairy-man. 1530 *Palsgr.* 212/2 *Deyrie house, meterie.* 1566 *SUREL* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 16 You shall have a Dairie-house or small vaulted Rume payed, and lying slope-wise . . . to serve for the huswifes Dairie. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* 111. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

**Dairying** (dē-ri-jin). [*f.* *DAIRY* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese; dairy-farming.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dairying, or raising most Cheese and Butter. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 478/2 They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart.

**b. attrib.** 1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

**Dairymaid** (dē-ri-mā'id). A female servant employed in a dairy.

1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1, Now I would be an empress; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady. . . then a dairie maide. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 530 P. 2 He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 *J. WRIGHTSON Dairy Husb. in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion.

**Dairymen** (dē-ri-mā'n). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. **b.** A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy-man's notice. 1813 *L. RICHMOND (title)*, The Dairy-man's daughter. 1882 *Somersel Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairyman.

**Dairy-woman:** see *DAIRY* 4.

**Dais** (dāis, dā'is). Forms: 3-5 *deys*, 3-6 *deis*; 4-5 *des*, 4-6 *dese*, *dece*, *deyse*, *dees*, 5 *deise*, *deesse*, 5-6 *deesse(e)*, *deas(e)*, 6 *deasse*, *dyse*, *Sc. deiss*, *deische*, 8-9 *Sc. deas*, 4, 8-9 *dais*. [*a.* *OF. deis* (later *dois*), *mod.F.* (from *Picard dial.*) *dais* = *Pr. des*, *It. desco*; = *L. disc-* (nom. *discus*) *quoit*, *disk*, *dish*, in late *L.* table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this': the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng. The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in *Sc.* in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers; it appears in no Eng. dict., until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847. Always a monosyllable in *Fr.*, and in Eng. where retained as a living word; the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.

1. **† a.** A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense.) *Obs.* since 1600.

a. 1250 *MARR. PARIS Vitae Abbatum S. Alb.* in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 521 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Rolls' vulgariter appellamus. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 11073 Vort bii come vp to be deis. a. 1300 *Cyrril M.* 12560 (Cott.) Ne brek pair brede, ne tast pair mes, Til he war cummen til pair des. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4564 *pe semli segges were setten in halle, pe real rikes bi reson at he heise dese, and alle oter afterward on pe side benches.* c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 10 So that Good-will be caruer at the Dease. c. 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 241 Sytting at the hygh dees: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1535 *STEWART Crow.* Scot. 11. 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. a. 1575 *Wife lapped in Morrelles Skin* 312 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dyse.

† **b.** To begin the *dais*: to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see *BEGIN* v. 1 5. Also to hold the *dais* in same sense. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7166 *He ber pe croune & huld pe deis mid oter atil also.* c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2123 *pow scheld his dai be priour And be-ginne cure deis.* c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1636 *Queene Margaret began the deyse.* *Kyng Ardu.* wyth owtyn lees, Be hur was he sett. c. 1440 *Partonope* App. 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Queene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. *Obs.* since c. 1600, until revived c. 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/1 On pe heise deis him sette, mete and drinke he him 3af. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1039 Spoused scheo is, and set on deys. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 38 He were sette solemply in a sete ryche, Abof dukys on dece, with dayntys serued. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 467 And atte fest sittith he and sche With othir worthy folk upon the deys. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* 3049 *He satt doune opon pe dese.* 1501 *DOUGLAS Pl. Hon.* ii. xlv, Tho I saw our ladyis tawe and taw sittand on deissis. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg.* i. 1625 *Ouer the hye deisse.* Where the sayd three kynges stae crowned all. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 41 A dooty Dwarf too the vppermost deas Right peartly gan pryk, and, kneeling on knee. Said 'hail, syr king'. 1776 *PENNANT Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 13 The great . . . hall is . . . furnished with the high *Dais*, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iii, For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the *dais*, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* 31. 439 Like the *dais* or upper part of our old castle and

college halls. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the *dais*.

**b.** By extension: The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship.

1888 *Nature* 26 Jan. 299/1 As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. 1893 *Neuspr.* A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and *dais* were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in *Sc. a.* 'A long board, scat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. **b.** A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) *Chamber of dais*: see *CHAMBER* *sb.* 11.

a. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet starr and store: He sat adoun upon the *dais*, And warmed him wel eche way.

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle* (1845) 38 In its auld leroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streaks him at his case. 17. . . JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood.—The Mer-man he stept o'er ae deas, And he has steppit over three. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 73 Last Sunday, in your father's *dais*, I saw thy blooming May-morn face. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. *transf.* (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind; *a. g.* in the open air.

1861 *N. A. Woods Prince of Wales in Canada* 341 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those *dais*es of architecture which . . . add . . . to the grand and imposing effect of lofty facades. 1884 *C. ROGERS Soc. Life Scot.* I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daises or hill terraces.

5. [after *mod.F.*—not an Eng. sense.] The canopy over a throne or chair of state.

1863 *THORNHURST True as Steel* I. 147 The Bishop . . . occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the *dais*. 1866 *Village on Cliff* iii, An old *dais* of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

*Dais*, *Sc. pl.* of *DAW, DOE*.

*Daise*, obs. form of *DAZE*.

**Daisied** (dā'zid), *a.* Also 7 *dazied*. [*f.* *DAISY* + *-ED* 2.] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (Chiefly poetic.)

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can. c. 1720 *Gay Done* i. iv, Daisied lawns. 1833 *Contemp. Rev.* June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

**Daisle, Daisster**, obs. *f.* *DAZLE, DAY-STAR*.

**Daisy** (dā'zi). Forms: 1 *dagesee*, *-eage*, 3-4 *dayes-eye*, *-eghe*, 4 *dayeseye*, *-eye*, 4-5 *daysey*, 4-7 *daysey*, *daisie*, (5 *pl. dayeses*), 5-6 *dayey*, 6 *deysy*, *dasye*, *dasey*, *dayzle*, 6-7 *dasy*, 7 *days-eye*, *dazy*, *-ie*, (*pl. dayeses*, *Sc. desie*, *deasie*), 7-8 *daisy*, 6- *daisy*. [*OE. dages eage* day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning.]

1. The common name of *Bellis perennis*, *N.O. Compositae*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 135/22 *Consolida*, *dagesee*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 292 *zeawre*, and *fil-leafe*, *dagesee*, and *synnulle*. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* *P.* xiii. 43 *Dayes-eyes* in thio *dais*. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* ProL. 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen *dayeses*. *Ibid.* 184 *Wele by reson men it calle may The dayeseye*, or *ellis the eye of day*. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv, Depainted wondenly, With many a thousand *daisies*, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with *daisy* *Dayes* dight. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 *Daisies* pied and *Violets* blew. 1626 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Ash.) 556 For March, There come *Violets*. . . The *Yellow Daffadill*; The *Daisy*. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 218 *rg* Visits to a Spot of *Daisies*, or a Bank of *Violets*. 1803 *LEVEEN Scenes of Inf.* I. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed *daisies* close their winking flowers. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxxv, *Daisy* was as fresh as a *daisy*. 1861 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken *Daisies*.

**b. Cf. DAISY-CUTTER** 1.

1847 *W. IVING Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts *daisies* with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. *a. simply.* In *N. America*, the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (see *b.*); in *Australia*, various *Compositae*, esp. *Vitadenia* and *Brachycome iberidifolia*; in *New Zealand*, the genus *Lagenophora*. *b.* With qualifications, as *African Daisy*, *Athanasia annua*; *Blue Daisy*, (*a.*) the Sea Starwort; (*b.*) the genus *Globularia*; *Bull D.* = *Ox-eye D.*; *Butter D.*, locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; *Christmas D.*, several species of *Aster*, esp. *A. grandiflorus*; *Dog D.* =

*Ox-eye D.*; *Globe D.*, the genus *Globularia*; *Great D.*, *Horse D.*, *Midsummer D.*, *Moon D.* = *Ox-eye D.*; *Marsh D.* = *Sea D.*; *Michaelmas D.*, various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild *Aster Tripolium*; *Ox-eye Daisy*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common *daisy* but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; *Sea Daisy*, *Thrift*, *Armeria maritima*. (See *Treas. Bot.*, and *Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.*)

c. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Consolida media*, *grete dayeseghe*. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* n. xix. 169 There be two kindes of *Dayyses*, the great and the small. *Ibid.* iii. xxxiii. 364 Some call it blew *Camomil* or blew *Daisies*. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1838 *SCROPE Deerstalking* 388 Even the highest bills . . . are scattered over with the *sea daisy* and other plants. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower*, Pl. III. 286 (*Sea-Starwort*) . . . Country people call it *Blue Daisy*.

3. A species of sea-anemone (*Actinia bellis*).

1859 *Lewes Sea-side Stud.* Index.

† 4. As a term of admiration. *Obs.*

c. 1405 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 515 A dere dewchesse, my dayysys lee! a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* (1887) xxxix. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. *slang.* (chiefly U.S.). A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj.* First-rate, charming.

1757 *FOOTE Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh *daisy*; that's charming. 1886 *MRS. BURNETT Little Ld. Fanntiller* xv. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—well, she's just a *daisy*, that's what she is.' 1888 *Dewey Republican* May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic *daisy*. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trib.* 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms', some of the less familiar are . . . *daisy*, for anything first-rate.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a *daisy*.

a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Well of Love* 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and vyhte. 1611 *DARKEST Hiren* (1876) 83, I swear by this diuine white *daisy*-hand. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* i. ii. iv, She Whose *daisy* eyes had learned to droop.

7. *Comb.*, as *daisy-bud*, *-flower*, *-head*, *-lawn*, *-root*; *daisy-dappled*, *-dispered*, *-dimpled*, *-painted*, *-spangled* *adjs.*; *daisy-like* *adj.*; *daisy anemone* = sense 3; *daisy-bush*, a New Zealand shrub of the genus *Olearia*; *daisy-chain*, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play; *daisy-leaved a.*, having leaves like those of the *daisy*.

c. 1857 *WOOD Comm. Obj. Sea Shore* vi. 114 A bad-tempered \**Daisy Anemone* (*Actinia bellis*), which lived in a cave . . . and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* i. ix, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains'. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 The 'daisy-dappled' banks. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 546 *O'er 'daisy*-dimpled meadows. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Art of Golf* 91 One sweeps off 'daisy heads with a walking-stick. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 577 'Daisy-leaved Lady smock. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 20 The 'daisy'-painted green. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 354 *Boyling of 'Daisy*-Roots in Milk. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 82 The 'daisy'-spangled lawn.

**Daisy, v. rare.** [*f.* *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover or adorn with daisies.

1767 *G. S. CAREY Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature daisy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 *E. TAYLOR Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisy'd o'er.

**Daisy-cutter.** [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies': see *DAISY* *sb.* 1 *b.*]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvi. (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a *Daisy-cutter*, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 *YOUATT Horse* iv. 87 The careless *daisy-cutter*, however pleasant on the turf, should . . . be avoided. 1867 *READE Griffith Gaunt* (1889) 5 *Daisy-cutters* were few in those days.

2. *Cricket and Base-ball.* A ball so bowled or hatted as to skim along the surface of the ground.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 226 I've seen him catch a *daisy-cutter* in his teeth. 1891 *FARMER Slang Dict.*, *Daisy-cutter*, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak'.

So *Daisy-cutting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Nimble *daisy-cutting* nags. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, None of your bowling-green, *daisy-cutting* work for us. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. ii. § 3. 502 The . . . low *daisy-cutting* form which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

*Dait*, obs. form of *DATE*.

*Dak*: see *DAWE*.

**Daker.** Also *daiker*, *dakir*. [*a.* *OF. dacre*, *dakere*, *med.L. dacra*: see *DICKER*.] Variant of *DICKER*, a set of ten.

1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* xii. 248 The *dakir* of hidis. 1597 *SKENE De Verh. Sign. s.v. Serplait*, Ten hides makis ane *daker*, and twentie *daker* makis ane last. 1753 *MARR-AND Hnt.* *Edin.* iii. 248 For every *Daker* of Hides landed at Leith—8 pennies. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. 171 The *dicker* or *daker* was . . . a measure for hides and gloves.

*Daker*, var. of *DACKER*.

**Daker-hen.** *dial.* [Connexion has been suggested with *DAKER v.*, and with *Flem. daekeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitare, et coruscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.



1552 *Elvot Bihl, Cress*, a certain birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that which in some places is called a Daker-hen. 1676 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1678 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Daker-hen, the corn-crake.

**Dakotit**, etc.: see **DACOTIT**, etc.

**Dal** (dāl). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7-9 *dol*(l), 9 *dhal*, *dhol*(l), *dal*(l). [*Hindi dāl* split pulse:—*Skr. dala*, *f. dal* to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the *Cajan*, *Cajanus indicus*, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 101 (V.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean). 1727 *HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1866 *T. Bots.* 189 *Cajanus indicus*. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urbur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs. Isaacs v. B.* 87 A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

**Dal**: see **DALE**, **DEAL**, **DOLE**.

**Dalai**, **Dalai-lama**: see **LAMA**.

**Dalder**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dale**<sup>1</sup> (dāl). Forms: 1-3 *dæl*, 1-4 *dæl*, 3-*dale*; also 3 *deale*, 4 *dalle*, 5 *dall*, *daile*, *daylle*, 6 *daill*. [*OE. dæl*, gen. *deales*, dat. *dæle*, pl. *dalu*, *dalu*, neuter; *Com. Teut.* = *OS. dal*, *OFris. del*, *dail*, *MDu.* and *Du. dal*, all neuter, *OHG.*, *MHG. tal*, masc. and n., *Ger. thal* n., *LG. dal*, *dāl*, *Goth. daln*, *ON. dalr* m. (Sw., *Da. dal*) = *OTent. dalo-m*, *dalo-z*, of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. *Goth. dalap* down, *dalapa* below. As used in ME. the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final *e* in Ormin's *dāle*, see *Sachse Unorganische E im Orm.* 22. The form *deales* pl. in *Ancren Rieule* is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. *Clydesdale*, *Annandale*, *Borrowdale*, *Dovedale*, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbysire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases *hill and dale*, *dale and down*.

893 K. *ALFRED Oros.* I. iii. 125 *dales* se *dæl* se þæt fiod ne grette ys 3yt to dæg wemberende on selces cynnes blædum. 1200 *Trol. Coll. Hom.* 37 *Hwile* uppen illes and hwile in þe dales. 1200 *ORMIN* 9203 Nu sket shall illic an dāle beon all hegyed upp & filled. — *ibid.* 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. 1205 *LAV.* 2693 *Ho* comen . . in ane dale deope. 1225 *Ancre R.* 282, 1 þe deales . . þu makest wellen uorto springen. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22532-4 (Cott.) Al þis werld bath dale and dune. þe dals up-rise, þe felis dun fall. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 85 By dale and eek by doune. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dale*, or vale, *vallis*. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Houn* xxi. 60 They . . rode by hylles and dales. 1560-1 *Bk. Discl. Ch. Scol.* v. ii. 30 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdall, Annandardall, with the rest of the Daillies in the West. 1612 *BIBLE Gen.* xiv. 17 The valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings dale [1885 *R. V. vale*]. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1271 Where, wended into pleasing solitudes, Runs out the rambling dale. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 343 *Lithloughshire*. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. 1806 *WORDSW.* *Scenery of Lakes* (1822) 62 That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains. 1847 *TENNISON In Mem.* Concl., Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 50/2 Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'. There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. 'Dealehead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deal end' being the lower part.

**D.** fig.  
1250 *GEN. & Ex.* 19 Dan man hem telled soðe tale . . Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiii. 3 Falland down agayn til þe dale of synn. — *Pr. Consc.* 1044 I wa wordles . . An es þis dale, whar we er wonnand. 1661 *FULLER in Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf.  
**CF. DELL** 1. *Obs.*

800 *Corpus Gloss.* 274 *Baratrum*, *dæl* [*Leiden dal*]. 1200 *Cadmon's Gen.* 421 On 3æt deope dæl deofol 7 gefeallap. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xi. 481 Ther thay stonde a dale do make, & drenche hem thier. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 78 Dyches or dales or euyl paths.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dale furze*; *dale-end*, the lower end of a dale; *dale-head*, the head of a dale or valley; *dale-land*, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); *dale-lander*, -man, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.); *dale-backed* a., hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 10974 *Lost*. a brown bay Nag. . . a little dale backt. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 The . . dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn. 1876 [see sense 1].

**Dale**<sup>2</sup> (dāl). Also *Sc. dal*(l). [The northern phonetic variant of **DALE** = *OE. dāl* part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dose; cf. northern *hale*, *stane* = standard Eng. *whole*, *stone*. Used *esp.* in the following senses; for others see **DOLE**.]

1. A portion or share of land; *spec.* a share of a

common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

1241 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 87, j acram et j rodum in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil. Stephani et Siwardus quondam tenuerunt. 1531 *Dial. on Law Eng.* I. xxx. (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery . . by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc. 1735 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 157 All the . . closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of arable land meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging. 1820 *WORDSW.* *Scenery of Lakes* II. (1823) 43-4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees; which portions . . to this day are called Dales. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, Dale (local), an unseparated portion of a field, often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm.'

2. Dealing; having to do with; business. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 2839 Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale nor entermyng tharwith in tyme to cum. 1553 *DOUGLAS Ennis* III. iv. 161 All to 3yng with sicane to haue dail [1553 dale]. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. III. 301, 302 That he wald get the best part of the dail. 1565 *Sc. Acts Tas.* VI (1814) 544 The successioun proceeding of that pretendit mariage or carnal dail.

**Dale**<sup>3</sup> (dāl). Also 7 *daile*, 8, 9 *dail*, (dill). [Corresponds in sense 1 to *LGER.* and *Du. daal*; also to *F. dalle*, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *It. dala*, *Sp. also adala*. According to *Littre dalle* in *Picard* is also a kitchen-sink; and *Cotgr.* has 'dalle, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conveyed'. See *Littre* and *Diez*.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escoursoir*, the dale of a (ships) pump, whereby the water is raised out. 1627 *CARR*, *Smith Sam's Gram.* II. 8 The dale is a trough wherein the water doth runne out of the Decks. 1800 *S. STRANDIDGE in Naval Chron.* III. 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Wcale) 139 *Pump-dales*, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey . . water . . through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river. 'Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.'

**Dale**: see **DEAL**.

**Dale v.**, northern form of **DOLE v.**

**Daleir**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dalesman** (dāl-zmæn). [= *dale's man* from **DALE**.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; *esp.* of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 *GRAY Jrnl. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 257 A little path . . passed to the Dale's-men. 1823 *SCOTT Rokeby* III. ii. In Rededale the youth had heard Each art her wily dalesmen dard. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen.

So **Dalesfolk**, **Dalespeople**, **Daleswoman**.

1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* I. 224 Our dalesfolk of Mora. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* v. ii. There is a touch bit of Joryism in the grain of these Northern dalesfolk. 1893 F. A. MALLISON *Words.* & *Dutton in Gd. Words*, The dreary wastes of Wynose, which the dalespeople call Wreyness. 1892 *Mrs. H. WARD David Greive* I. v. 262 Her daleswoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.

**Dalk**, obs. p. of **DELVE**.

**Dalliance**, *dalle*, obs. ff. **DALLIANCE**, **DALLY**.

1. **Dalk**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [*OE. dale*, *dalc*, in *ON. dalkr*.]

A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

1009 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* vii. 21 Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum. 1200 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *W.* Wulker 152 *Fibula*, preon, uel oferfeng, uel dalc. 1300 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* *ibid.* 3732 *Spynter*, dalc, oððe preon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dalk (or a tache), *firmaculum*, *firmatorum*, *monile*. 1488 *Will in Ripon Ch.* Acts 286 Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Marie.

2. **Dalk**<sup>2</sup>, *delk*. *Obs. exc. dial.* [?dim. of *DALL*, *DELL*: cf. *E. Fris. dölke* small hollow, dimple, dim. of *dōle* excavation, hollow; see *Kluge Nominale Stammbild.* 29.] A hole, hollow, depression.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu* in *Wright Voc.* 146 *An coul trouerret la fosse*, a dalk in the necke. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6447 For als a dalk es ewen Imwydwar þe yholke of þe egge, when it es bard, Ryght swa es helle pitte. . . Ymyddes þe erthe. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 607 Or brason scrapes ouite of euerie dalk Hem scrap. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dalk*, *valdis*. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The dalk is . . is, the Crown top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is. 1825 *FORDE Voc. E. Anglin*, *Dalk*, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

**Dalk**, in mining: see **DAUK**.

**Dall**, obs. *Sc.* spelling of **DAW v.**

**Dallastype** (dāl-lästajp). [f. proper name *Dallas* + *TYPE*.] (See *quat.*)

1875 D. C. DALLAS *Circular*, I have . . perfected the method known as Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing . . copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 *Academy* 9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

3. **Dalle**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. rare* — 1. [app. an infantile word. Cf. **DADDLE**.] The hand.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 118 Haylle I put furtbe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.

4. **Dalle**<sup>2</sup> (dal). [*Fr.*, in both senses.]

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the *F.* word is the same as **DALE**; in sense 1 *Hatzfeldt* suggests connexion with *Ger. diel*, board, **DEAL**. 1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; *spec.* an ornamental or coloured slab for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 200 The choir, the chapels . . were paved with these dalls.

2. *pl.* The name given (originally by French employes of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364/1 The Columbia River is there . . compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs. 1890 M. TOWNSEND U. S. 137 The *Dalles* of the Columbia, Oregon; the *Dalles* of the Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Hence **Dallage** [*Fr.*], flooring with dalls.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 57 In the dallage the treatment is archaic.

**Daller**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dalliance** (dāl-liāns). Forms: 4-6 *dalyance*, *dalliance*, 4-7 *dalliance*, (5 -auns, -ane(e), 5-6 *dalyance*, 6 *dally*, *dalliance*, 6- *dalliance*.

[f. **DALLY v.** + *ANCE*: prob. formed in *OFr.* or *AngloFr.*, though not yet recorded.]

1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion. *Obs.*

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1012 Þurh her dere dalyance of her derne wordes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dalyance*, *confabulacio*, *collocutio*, *colloquium*. 1447 *BOKEHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ] . . And hadde with hym a long dalyance. 1496 *Dives & Panf.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 259/1 Redyng & dalyance of holy wryt & of holy menes lyues.

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions); *esp.* amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog.* 332 (Cambr. MS.) For to han with 3ou sum dalyance. 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 66 At festes, reules, and at daunces, that ben occasions of dalliances. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Þai schall . . ete and drinke and hafe dalyance with wyemen. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I for the nonce . . Read his letter in a wrong sense for dallance? 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 50 Whilst like a puff and reckless Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* III. vi. He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance. 1820 *SCOTT Moust.* xxiv. Julian . . went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1850 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything . . but a gente dalliance.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

1548 *BECON Salve of Soul Catechism* (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance. 1561 *T. NORRON Calvyn's Inst.* II. xii. § 1 When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, because there is . . no trifling strife aboute wordes. 1627 *F. E. Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths. 1641 *Let.* in *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebel.* II. 47 Now there is no dalliance with them; who . . declare themselves against the State. 1814 *WORDSW.* *Excursion* I. Wks. (1888) 423/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 *PRESBOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. *Obs.*

The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see **DELAVERANCE**.

1340 *Cursor M.* 26134 (Fairf.), & for-pink his lange dalliance [Cott. *deiaian*] þat he for-drawn has his penance. 1547-46 *BAULDWIN Mer. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi. Death deadly woundeth without dread or dalliance. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 59 My businesse cannot brooke this dalliance.

**Dallier** (dāl-ier). Also 6 *dallier*. [f. **DALLY v.** + *ER*.] One who dallies: see the verb.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 1553/4 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be . . earnest. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie dalliers. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMSON in Bradford Advertiser* 19 Oct. 6/1, 'I will go so far', says the dallier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

**Dallop**, var. of **DOLLOR**.

**Dally** (dāl-i), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *daly* (e, *dayly* (e, 5 *dallyn*), 6 *dalie*, *dallye*, 6-7 *dallie*, 6- *dally*. [a. *OF. dallier* to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in *AngloFr.*: see *Glossary to Boson* (ed. P. Meyer). *Godef.* has an instance of *dallier* trans. to 'chaff'.]

1. *intr.* To talk or converse lightly or idly; to chat. *Obs.*

1300 *K. Alis.* 6991 Dyders dalye, reisons craken. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 Þay dronken & dalyeden, & dalten vntyltel. *ibid.* 1253 To daly with derely your daynte wordes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dallyn* or talkyn, *fabulor*, *confabulor*, *colloquor*.

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself; to toy, sport, play with, *esp.* in the way of amorous caresses; to flirt, wanton.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dallyn*, or hallesyn, *amphector*. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105 Did you never see

flye in y<sup>e</sup> nighte Dally so longe with y<sup>e</sup> candle lighte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 265 Our Ayrie buildeth in the Cedars op. And dallies with the winde. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. 274 Little else, but to dally with their cats. 1685 *Carb. Ball.* VII. 473. I have a Chamber here of my own, Where we may kiss and dally alone. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Recital* v. The chancellor, dallied with his golden chain. 1883 R. NOET in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 Leaping lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play with a thing or subject which one does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, esp. with temptation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 18 The ancient doctors . . . doe in expounding the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dallye with it. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmises. 1642 ROGERS *Naumau* 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 FLETCHER *Ficli. & Gen. Creed* vii. Wks. 1795 II. 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. n. xiii. 290 Men . . . who . . . had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy. . . now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle with a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play with mockingly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalled and dissuimed with all parties . . . geyving them faire wordes. 1570 TOMSON *Catvin's Serm.* Tim. 440/1 We see a great number y<sup>t</sup> wold dallye thus with God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xxiii. 59 a. Then thought the people, they were mocked and dalled with all [elude]. 1614 BP. *Hall Recoll. Treat.* 697 If wee feared the Lord, durst wee dally with his name? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* iii. iii. Why will you dally with my pain? 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

+ b. trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 146 The matter was wyntek at, and dallyed out. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1634) I. 173/1 He would suffer no man . . . to dally out [elude] his laws without condign punishment. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvii. 212 But Lewis . . . dalled out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing hee went about. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. ii. Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 BAILE *Three Laves* 241 Ye are disposed to dallye. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avia* (1605) 28 The poesie, bids you doe, but dallye not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not trifle, For dangers grow from fond delay. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dalled not, but made all haste we could. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* xvi. 285 If, being my debteur, he . . . stand Dallying to pay me. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 6 Let when he find me dallying along, . . . he may hurry ahead. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xv. § 651 One vessel . . . dallying in the Doldrums for days.

+ 5. trans. To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use to dally off; cf. dally out in 3 b. Obs.

1594 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 165 This is but a shift to dally a matter which you cannot answer. 1589 GREENE *Meliaphon* (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. 19 The Council of Flanders . . . dalled him off with many Excuses. 1636 MARLOWE's *Faust*. Wks. (Ridge.) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 Some long, long dalled promise to fulfil.

+ 6. To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. Obs.

1507 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. xix. Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxv. 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Russian to undo himself. 1677 GULPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra . . . and so dalled himself into his ruin.

7. To dally away: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1685 *Rash. Ball.* VII. 473 Now when the night was dall'd away. She rose and left me snoring in bed. c. 1705 FLOYD *Tartarian* T. (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

**Dallying** (dæ'lijŋ), *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the verb DALLY, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 112 Dallynge, or halsynge, amplexus. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 53 Cardys, dalyng with women, dānsing, and such like. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. Speak out at once. I am in no humour for dallying. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'daffing' of her young people.

**Dallying**, *phl. a.* [ING 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc.: see the verb.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 234 b. A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyng pastyme. 1580 BARET *Adv. F.* 662 A flatterer or dallyng deciever, adulater. 1652 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence **Dallyingly** *adv.*  
1550 BAILE *Image both Ch. n. (R.)* Wher as he doth but dallingly perswade, they may enforce and compel. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1459/1 What an arrogant . . . boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallyingly behaueth himselfe before the Queene's Counsell? 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 3.

**Dalmatian** (dælmæ'ti-ān), *a. and sb.* Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence **Dalmatian dog**, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence *sb.*, A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog, has been erroneously called the Danish Dog. It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on dry roads, as Dalmatians often do.

**Dalmatic** (dælmæ'tik), *a. and sb.* [The *sb.* occurs earliest, being n. F. *dalmatique* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dalmatica*, subst. use (sc. *vestis*) of *Dalmaticus* adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence L. *dalmaticatus* attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from L.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. **Dalmatic robe:** a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so **dalmatic vestment**.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* v. xx. 384 Their habite and robe was a red curtain after the Dalmaticke fashion, with tasselles belowe. . . They were attired in a Dalmaticke robe of white wrought with blacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmaticke sort. 1722 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6089/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 *Rubric Coron. Q. Viet.* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 114. Then . . . the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is . . . delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

**B. sb.** An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. **b.** A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

Cf. ISIDORE *Orig.* xix. xxii. 9 *Dalmatica vestis* primum in Dalmatia provincia Græcicæ texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

c. 1425 WYNTON *Chron.* ix. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynnykil and Dalmatyke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 350/1 The byere was couered with a clothe named dalmatyke. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. viii. 218 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice, tunic and dalmatic. 1855 BROWNING *Misconceptions* ii. The true bosom . . . Meets for love's regal dalmatic.

+ **Dalmatical**, *a. Obs.* = **DALMATICA** *a.*  
1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1665) 35 The kinges dalmaticall garmente . . . was crymson.

**Dalt** (dɔlt), *cr.* Also **dault**. [ad. Gael. *dalta* in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt for that is the name for a fostered child. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix. It is false of thy father's child . . . falsest of my dault!

**Dalt'e**, *obs. pa. t. and pple.* of **DEALT** *v.*

**Daltonian** (dɔltɔn'i-ān), *a. and sb.* [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766-1844), who was affected with colour-blindness: see **DALTONISM**.]

**A. adj.** Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 208 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

**B. sb.** A person affected with colour-blindness.

[First used in Fr., *daltonien*.]  
1827 P. PREVOST in *Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts* XXXV. 321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler *daltoniens*. 1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. 1881 *Times* 20 Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red].

**Daltonism** (dɔltɔniz'm), [ad. F. *daltonisme*, f. *prev.*]

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See WARTMANN's papers on 'Daltonisme' in *Mem. Soc. Phys. de Genève* (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XII. 183.]

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinguish between red and green.

1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called *Daltonism*. 1855 J. DIXON *Pract. Study Dis. Eye* 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism . . . seems to me the worst. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 493 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence **Da'ltonist** = **DALTONIAN** *sb.*

1879 H. T. FINCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show . . . that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

**Dalve**, *obs. pa. t. of DELVE*.

+ **Daly**, *sb. Obs.* Also **daly**; *pl.* **dalies**, **dalys**, **daleys**. [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 112 Dally, or play (K. P. daly), *tesura*, C. F. *alea*, *decus*, K. V. 1519 *HERMAN Vulg.* xxiii. 280 Men play with it: dice: and children with it: dallyes (*astragalus vel talus*). Cutte this flesh into daleys (*tesellæ*).

**Daly** (dæ'li), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [f. **DALE** *sb.* + *y*.]

Abounding in daleys; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHERB. *Sure.* iii. 3 Groundes that is bothe hylly and dalye. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 61 The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

**Dalye**, *Dalyance*, *obs. ff.* **DALLY**, **DALLIANCE**.

**Dam** (dæm), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-**dam**, 4-7 **damme**, 5-6 **dame**, (6 **dampne**, 7 **damne** (e, damp, damb), 7-8 **dame**. [Common Teut. = OFris. *dam*, *dom*, MDu. *dam(m)*, MLG. and Du. *dam*, MHG. *tam*, mod.G. *damm* (from LG.), Norse *dammr* (14-15th c.), Sw., Da. *dam*. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs., Goth. *faurdammjan* to stop up, OE. *dēmmian*, OFris. *dēmmen*, MHG. *temmen*, Ger. *dämmen*: see **DEM** *v.*]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 112 Dame, or hye banks (K. dam or heybank), *agger*. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Damme of a myll, *cluse*. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Causin's Holy Cr.* 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrained, breaketh the forced dammes, and . . . drowneth the fields. c. 1630 RIBSON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Wear, by Reason of certain Damms, which we call Wearers. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 93 Banks and Dambs. 1632 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

**b.** The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* 139 The Plenty of Water was . . . owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which . . . had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 M. MURRIE *Crozier's Antin. Kingd.* 89 Beavers . . . keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

**c.** A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE *Tales, Lover's Journey*, When next appear'd a dam, —so call the place, —Where has a road confined in narrow space . . . on either side is level fen.

**d. fig.**  
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. The States of Venice Like high-swoll floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegiance. 1642 ROGERS *Naumau* 528 To keep up the damme of their owne consciences from breaking in upon them. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 138 Thou down the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below.

**2.** The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 312 Pystryuande stremez. In on daschande dam, dryues me ouer. a. 1340 HANFOLK *Psalter* 509 Pe dam of waters (*lurgur aguarum*). 1391 Selby *Cartulary* (York. Archæol. Soc.) I. 4. Indentura . . . de Stagno vocato 1c. Damme [Selby Dam]. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wr. Wulker 736/9 Hoc stagnum, a damme. c. 1530 *Kennedy of Love* xxxv. Wer. All water ynke in damme or in flood. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. 642 As a dammie of water stopt in one place breaks out into another. c. 1869 GATTY *Hunter's Hallamshire* ix. 186 note. Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor (Sheffield) were filled up in 1839. The large dams are still made use of by the company. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Dam*, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. 1892 LENTNER *Australian Word-bk.* 19 *Dam* (up-country), a pond for watering cattle. . . made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

**b.** In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; *tail-dam*, a tail-race. (The *dam* in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

**3.** A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. *local*.

1629 *Sherlockholboth* 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, hauing on the one side a small moore or damp. 1800 in G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* xv. (1834) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

**4. a. Mining.** A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. **b. Smelting.** (See quot. 1881.) **c. Floating-dam:** (+ *a*) = **CAMEL** 2; (+ *b*) a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-dam, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges . . . over Shallows. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Dam*, the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

**5. Comb., as dam-like adj.; dam-head** (*Sc.*), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; **dam-plate**, **dam-stone** (see quot. and sense 4 b); + **dam-shed** (*Sc.*), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (*Jam.*). See also **COFFER-DAM**, **MILL-DAM**.

1540 *Sc. Acts* Fac. V. (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damedsch tharof, and thair pertinents. 1760 WARK in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised . . . by the help of furze. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. v. (1869) 11. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Dam-plate*, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

**Dam** (dæm), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3-**dam**, 4-7 **damme**, 6 **dame**, 6-7 **damm**. [A variant of **DAMME**, also written from 14th c. *damme*, retaining the short sound of *F. a*; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.]

†1. = DAME. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1732a Dam Maud be Mortimer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra. 1340 *Hanslope Pr.* Cont. 1273 Dam fortone. turns about as hit while. c 1382 *Wyclif Pref. Epist.* vi. 671f The olde chaterynge damme. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 3 (Mätz.) pou deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to *sire*.

1320 [see DANE 8b]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv. a, A fawne sowkyng on his dam. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 68 A sandy colte. neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Eclog.* 1. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express. 1774 *Golosom. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 25 Calves.. taken from the dam in a savage state. 1834 *Mudie Brit. Birds* (1841) 1. 302 And when the dam [robin] leaves her eggs. 1870 *Bryant Iliad* I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

†b. Phr. *The devil and his dam; the devil's dam*, applied opprobriously to a woman. Obs.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xli. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle be barres, That beful by be-syre beot with by damme. 1538 *Thre Lawes* 1070 The deuyll or hys dam. 1588 *Shaks. Com. Err.* iv. iii. 51 Aut. It is the duell. S. Dray. Nay she is worse, she is the diuels dam. 1707 J. Stevens *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such.. Sayings are a discredit to your self. As for Instance.. the Devil and his Dam. 1783 *Ainsworth Lat. Dict.* ii. *Triverneca*, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

a 1547 *Surrey Arcidiv.* 477 No Goddess was thy dam (*see tibi Diva parens*). 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 66 His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 *Shaks. Wint.* T. ii. iii. 94 This Brat is none of mine.. Hence with it and together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Years & Sm. Wks.* 182 v. 55 And said, that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. *fig.*

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* in Thynne *Animado*. App. i. 80 As we be taught of the church our dam. 1594 *Barnfield Aff. Sheph.* ii. iv. Ignorance, the damme of Errour. 1621-51 *Burton Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. ii. 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious breed. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest.. with Death?

5. *Comb.*

1605 *Sylvester Du Bortas* ii. iii. *iv. Captains* 1237 Dam-Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-bumane. 1622 *Boys Wks.* 936 As the careful Dam-bird [loves] her unfeathered brood.

**Dam, sb.** Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 **damm**, 7 **dame**, 9 **dam**. [a. *F. dame* lady (DAM<sup>2</sup>, DAME), the name of each piece in the *jeu de dames* or draughts, esp. of the crowned pieces which can move forwards or backwards; in Ger. *dame* (*damen-spiel*, *dampspiel* draughts), Du. *dam* (*damspel* draughts): cf. DAMBROD.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. *Dame* is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and *dames* is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. '*dame*, men to play at tables or chess with'.

1850 *Holmes & Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Le jeu des Merelles*, the game of damme; [*Cotgr.* *Le jeu des merelles*, the boyish game called Merills, or five-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns, or men made of purpose, and termed Merelles.] 1653 *Urbiquart Rabelais* 94 (Jam.) There he played at the Dames or draughts. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 94 (Jam.) After playing two or three games at the dams. 1828 *Webster, Dam*. 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870 *Ramsay Renin*. vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played.

† **Dam, sb.** 4. **damp**. Obs. Also 6 **dame**. [a. OF. *dam* (also *dam*, *damp*, *dant*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*): = L. *dominus* lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between *comite* and *baron*), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf. DAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2468 He knew, þe swike dam, Euerlidel god was him gram. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 18 Dam Ieremy (*vrr.* Dane Ieremi, Saynte Ierome) was his name. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180 Dame John Barking, pytaunter of the monastery in Bury.

c 1386 *Chaucer Nun's Pr. Pro.* 26 (Harl.) Werher for sir monk, damp Pieres by 3our name. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 199 They met wyth damp Rambault, the free knight. *Ibid.* ix. 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcome. *Ibid.* xvi. 382 'Damp emperor', said thenne the duke maynes.

**Dam** (*dem*), *v.* 1. Forms: 6-7 **damme**, (**damm**, 7 **dambe**), 7-8 **damm**, 6- **dam**. [*F. DAM sb.* 1; taking the place of the etymological DEM, OE. *degnman*, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. Usually with *up*; also (rarely) with *back*, *out*, etc.

1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 57 Wells that have bene damped up. 1659 *B. Harris Parvula Iron Age* 106 He had damped up the Rivers. 1697 *Danby Virg. Fast.* iii. 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850 *Lyell and Visit* U. S. II. 253 The Mississippi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867 *Parkman Jesuits N. Amer.* xxi. (1875) 314 The beavers had damped a brook and formed a pond.

2. *transf. and fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct; to shut up, confine: a. things material.

1553 *Brerke Q. Curtius* vi. iv. 132 The sand in the plaines is blowne together, whereby the accustomed wayes be damped. 1590 *Gheene Never too late* (1600) 90 Haunting the Ouen the hotter within for that it was damped vp. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xxiv. (1632) 61 Lamps damped with too much oyle. 1652 *Waosworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 351 Don Hernand. damped up all the doors but one. 1774 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

1562 *Bentley Mon. Matrones* iii. 261 Vnthankfulness.. dampedth vp the fontaine of thy godlie mercie. 1632 *Saunderson* 12 *Seru.* 522 He doth also damped vp the mercy of God by his contempt. 1875 *M. Larche Serv.* Ser. ii. iv. 66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. a 1876 G. Dawson *Improvers of Shaks.* They damped up all human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop.

† **Dam, v.** 2. *Obs. rare.* [*F. DAM sb.* 2] To give birth to (young): said of animals.

1577 B. Goode *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 139 Such [lambs] as are afterwarde damped, are feeble and weak.

**Dam, obs. form of DAMN.**

**Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. damascene, DAMSON.**

**Damage** (dæ'mɛdʒ), *sb.* Forms: a. 4- **damage**; 5-8 **damagge**; (6 **dampnagge**, 6-7 **damagge**, 7 **damage**). [*a. OF. damage* (11th c. in Littre), also *domage*, *daumage*, *damage*, since 15th c. *dommagge* = OSP. *domage*, f. OF. *dam*, damage, prejudice, loss (= Pr. dam, It. danno loss), ad. L. *dammum* loss, hurt, damage + -AGE. Cf. Pr. *damnatge* and It. *dannatice* on L. type \**dammātīcūm*. The ME. form *domage*, *dommagge* is after later French; *dam'pnage* after med.L.].

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. *arch.*

a. 1292 *Brutun* i. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de nostre peupple. 1300 *K. Alis.* 959 The scoumtyr, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars.* P. 383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 *Coverdale Luke* ix. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or rumeth in damage of himself. 1605 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 59 The damage and skaitis, quailis he has susteyned be the defender, shall be taxed. 1611 *Bible Dan.* vi. 2 That.. the king shall have no damage. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round. 1851 *Hussey Papal Power* ii. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats.. to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 141 These.. Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage.

b. 1421 *Caxton Myrr.* i. xiv. 45 [It] torneth contrary to them & to their damage. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 193 The great damage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. a 1612 *Donne Balaaroc* (1614) 124 If a publike profit recompece my private Damage.

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth* i. v. 25 Pou hast wepen for þe damage [ed. 1560 damage] of þi renoune þat is appaired. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vi. He was enoynted with an oymnt on his body that kept him from damage. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 Damage, or harm, *dammum*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., He.. suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 *Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 50 His answer bringeth great damage to his owne cause. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Lost in foling, the colt receive Damage. 1719 *De Fro Crusoe* (1838) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1866 *Hook Lines Abbs.* II. i. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with a and *pl.*) A loss, an injury.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xv. Kyng Lott made grete dool for his dammagis & his felawes. 1577-87 *Holinshead Scot. Chron.* 138 The damages & skaites committed by theues and robbers. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxiv. Poems (Arb.) 190 That I.. brought faire beauty to so fowle a damage. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 55 They paid the said owners for all damages committed. 1771 *Golosom. Hist. Eng.* I. 79 Repairing the damages which the kingdom had sustained by war.

† 3. A. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'. a. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* vi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age hap with him many damagis. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, we reckon these for dammagis. 1721 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.

b. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 578 *Cleopatra*, And of his deth it was ful gret damage. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxii. 74 It were damage yf suche a lady.. sholde perysshe. 1524 *Loss of Rhodes* in Hakluyt Vol. II. 1. 24 Sir Francis de Frenolz.. it was great damage of his death, for he was a worthy man. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. i. iv. 25 The Damage is.. that I have no money here about me.

4. *Law.* (Now always in *pl.*) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

1430 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 9 Le pleyntif recouera ses damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 *Starkey England* ii. 120 The party condemnid.. schold euer be awarid to pay costs and al other damage cummyng to hys aduersary by the reson of the vnjuste suit and vexatyon. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 36 Actions personall, whereof the dette, and damage amounteth to the summe of fouretye shillings. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 31 For recoveryng of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1632-2 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500<sup>l</sup> to the King and 200<sup>l</sup> Damage to M<sup>r</sup> Deane and make recog-

nition of his fault and wrong. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 138 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1858 *LD. St. LEONARD'S Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 5 An action.. for the recovery of damages for breach of contract.

5. *slang.* Cost, expense.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 68 ¶ 10 'There', says he, 'there's your damage—thirteen and two-pence. 1832 *Byron Wks.* (1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky.. what's to be paid out for this business? 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* 400 Excellent stowage for the whole family.. Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

† Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly out of his damage.

**Damage, v.** Forms: see the sb. [*a. OF. damagier, -er, damager, f. damage* see prec. sb.].

1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13.. [see DAMAGING *vbl. sb.*]. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton). *Dietes* 106 A King in his kyngdome may be damped and hurt, and specially by fyue thynges. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to damage their enemies: some shot arrowes, some cast stones. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* iv. ii. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth may damage me. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. 459 (R.) He.. gave him a broadside, with which he.. damaged the ship. 1794 *Nelson* in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 492 Not any notice having been taken.. of my eye being damaged. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251f *The Merchant Prince*.. ran into and damaged the *Catalonia*.

2. *intr.* To suffer damage or injury. *rare.*

1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

**Damageable** (dæ'mɛdʒəbəl), *a.* For forms cf. **DAMAGE sb.**; also 5 **dammeageable**, 6 **dammagable**, 6-7 **damagable**, 6-7 **damagable**. [*a. OF. damage(e)able, dom-, causing or bringing damage, f. damagier*: see prec. and -ABLE.]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1474 *CAXTON Chess* ii. iii. (1860) Cj, The tinges of advocates and men of lawe ben perillous & dommeageable. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 45 Neither by worde, dede, or thought, .. damageable, or injurious to you. 1604 *Dee* in *Hearne Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705, that.. most grievous and damageable Scolder. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Lively* 1. 166 Many faults.. damageable to that tyrannic. 1694 *Gay Tongue* xli. (1684) 164 Immodest talk.. damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly knowne whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined.

2. Liable to be damaged.

1755 *MAGENS Insurances* II. 273 If Goods easily damageable be in a Ship. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* vii. 183 Much destruction.. to all damageable property.

Hence † **Damageably adv.**, injuriously.

1660 *HEXHAM, Kommerthick*.. Dammeageably, or with Molestation.

† **Damage-cleere, Law. Obs.** [ad. Anglo-Fr. *damage clers* for *damage des clers*, in med.L. *damna clericorum* 'clerks' costs']

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.

1665 *MARVELL Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as.. the taking away of Damage cleere.

**Damaged** (dæ'mɛdʒd), *pp. a.* [*F. DAMAGE v. + -ED*]. That has suffered damage; injured (*esp.* physically).

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 10 July an. 1768, Clinker.. unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 2/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered a damaged coin.

**Damage-feasant, Law.** Also 7 **-feassant**, **-faisant**, 7-8 **-fesant**. [*OF. damage fesant, F. domage faisant*, doing damage, causing loss.]

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise. (Properly *adj. phr.*; also used as *sb.*)

1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 191 (33 Hen. VIII). In any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasant or other rent or rents. 1681 *CUTHBERT Angler's Vadem.* xl. § 18 If I leave my Anglerod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasant. 1714 *SCROGGS Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 73 Any thing distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for Rent. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. i. III. 6. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

† **Da'mageful, a. Obs.** [*F. DAMAGE sb. + -FUL*]. Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. vii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 *Sveco Hist. Cl. Brit.* ix. xlii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more damagefull. 1645 T. COLMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischief are either issuelles, or damagefull, or dangerous.

**Damagement** (dæ'mɛdʒmənt), *rare.* [*a. OF. damagement, f. damagier to DAMAGE*]. The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos Wks.* (1876) 44 (D.) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are especially, The more's the soule-



and bodie's damagement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 5/1 If war has any *raison d'être* at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† **Damagious**, *a. Obs.* For forms cf. **DAMAGE** + **g**; also 5 **damagious**, 6 **dammagious**, -ius. [a. OF. *damagious*, -gious, -jos, f. *damage*: see **DAMAGE** *sb.* and -ous.] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage.

c1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7. 364 When þat meynesse is felonous and damageous to þe peple. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1860) Hiiij b, What synne is fowler than this synne... ne more damageous. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 48 Lakking of thy lore is to vs a damageous thing. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Vimaires*, Fearefull or damageous accidents. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 32 All the rauens and damageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

**Damaging** (dæ'medʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DAMAGE**, *q. v.*

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 1344 (Mätz.) Of þe liones he made a semblinge bifore heom withoute damageing. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 The French king... in damageing of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubeville.

**Damaging**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 299/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character... is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence **Damagingly** *adv.*, hurtfully.

1854 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1897) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually... inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable. To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable.

**Damaiselle**, *obs. form* of **DAMSEL**.

**Damalio** (dāmā'lik), **damolico** (dāmō'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. δαμάλις, δαμάλη heifer + *ic*.] The second form is perh. short for *damal-olico*. In *damalio* or *damolico acid*, an acid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) discovered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence **Damoliate** [-ATE 4], a salt of damolico acid. **Damalurio** [URIC] acid, an acid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) akin to damolico, and of the same origin; its salts are **Damalurates**.

1858 THURGOOD *Urine* 343 Damalurio acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 Damalurio and Damolico acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 *Ibid.* VI. 541 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damoliate, then the damalurate.

|| **Daman** (dæ'mān). [From the Arabic name دمن *damān* *isrā'īl*, sheep or lamb of Israel.]

The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (*H. Capensis*).

1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barb. & Levant*, 336 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country. We have... presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1790 BRUCE *Trav.* I. x. 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 GORE tr. *Blumenbach's Man, Nat. Hist.* iv. 47 The Daman, Cape Hyrax. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 The skin... is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others.

**Damar**: see **DAMMAR**.

**Damas**, *obs. form* of **DAMASK**.

**Damascene** (dāmās'ēn), *a. and sb.* Also 4 **damyscene**, -assene, 4-7 **damasene**, 6-7 **damascen**, -sine: see also **DAMSON**. [ad. L. *Damascēnus*, Gr. δαμασκηνός of Damascus. Cf. Ger. *Damascen*.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus.

[c1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damyscene [= in agro Damascēno] With goddes owene fynger wrought was he.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. f. Gloss, Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and cometh from Damasco. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Huile de Damas*, oyle Damascene. 1875 SCRIVENER *Leet. Text N. Test.* 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as *damascene work*. 1541 *Ord.* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Nicholls *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 215 In fine Diaper, in Damascene work. 1550 in *Athenæum* 21 Oct. (1871) 520/3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1833 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments... challenge comparison with bronzes of any period.

3. **Damascene plum**: see **DAMSON** 1 c.

**B. sb.** 1. A native of Damascus.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 32 The cite of Damascenyas.

2. A Damascus work; formerly applied to damask. 181-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 For brynging of damascens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 489/3 [Damascene, 6ells @ 3/1. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. i. 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See **DAMSON**.

**Damascene** (dāmās'ēn), *v.* Also 9 -ine. [f. prec. *adj.*; cf. **DAMASKEEN** *v.*] *trans. a.* To ornament (metal-work, esp. steel) with designs incised in

the surface and filled in with gold or silver. **b.** To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in **Damascus blades**.

1856-1613 [see **DAMASKEEN** *v.*]. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii. His arms were damascened with silver. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1302. 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold.

**c. trans.** and *fig.*

1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 These essential elements... are damascened upon a ground of really good story. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xix. M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile.

**Damascened** (dāmās'ēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of steel and other metal-work: **a.** Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; **b.** Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of **Damascus blades**.

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* li. The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 344/3. Swords... with splendid damascened hilts.

**c. trans.**

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 181 *Damascened*.—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on **Damascus sword-blades**, or the damascening on gun-barrels.

**Damascener** (dāmās'ēn), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who damascenes metal.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* x. 361 The damascener and the goldsmith. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 57/1 Damasceners... and gun-makers are Moham medan.

**Damascening** (dāmās'ēnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. **DAMASCENE**; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 *Coruh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 Delightful arabesques and damascenings. 1880 BIKOWOOD *Ind. Art* I. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another... in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament.

**Damascus** (dāmā'skūs). Formerly also in the Ital. form **Damascio**. [L. *Damascus*, Gr. δαμασκός, from Semitic: cf. Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *Dam-meseg*, Arab. دمشق *Dimashq*, *Dimeshq*; thence Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *d'meseg* or *d'mesheq*, transl. 'silkens' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V).] An ancient city, the capital of Coele-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used *attrib.*, as *Damascus blade* (see quot. 1875), etc.; also *absol.* = **Damascus steel**, etc.

**Damascus iron**: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. *Damascus-twist*: see quot.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i. A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 A sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Damascus-steel*, remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gummy* 113 On examination of... real Damascus barrels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Damascus-iron*, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. *Ibid.*, *Damascus-twist*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† **Damasee**. *Obs.* Also -ysē, -esē. [A corruption or abbreviation of *damasene* **DAMSON**: cf. first quot. there.] = **DAMSON**.

14.. *T. of Erceledonne* 180 (Thornton MS.) Where frwte was growande grentee The date and als the damasee [i.e. damase, damysce]. 121475 *Spyr loue Degre* 36 The date, also the damyse [i.e. larel-tree].

**Damasin**, *obs. form* of **DAMSON**.

† **Damasine**, *a. Obs.* = **DAMASCENE**. *Damasine-rose* = **damask rose**.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as... the damasine-rose.

**Damask** (dæ'māsk), *sb. and a.* Forms: 4-7 **damaske**, -ase, 4- **damask**; also 5 **dameske**, 5-6 **dammask** (e, 7 **damasque**, -ast; *Sc.* 5-6 **dammas**, -es, -ys, 6 **domas**, 7 **damas**, -es. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. \**Damasc* = It. *Damascio*, L. *Damascus* proper name of the city; Littré and Hatzfeld have an OF. *Damas* of 14th c., whence the *Sc.* forms above. The French text of *Mandeville* (Roxb. Club) ch. xiv. has *Damasce*.]

1. The city of Damascus. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 761 At damaske is de bidden stede, Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xv. 486 So many prelates... Of Nazareth, of Nynye, of Nephtalim, and damaske. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 32 Thorow all dammask and liba. 1539 *Inventories* 49 (Jam.) Tapestry... Item, vi pece of the cite of Dammys.

2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus, as *damask blade*, *sword*, etc. (see 7 below); *damask cloth*, *silk* (see 3 and 6 below); also the following:

† **Damask plum**, *prune* = **DAMSON**. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/1 (Stanford) Take of reysons... of damaske prunes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 393 *Damaske Plums*... are of three sorts, the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 *Plums*... *Damasc*, *Denny Damasc*.

† **Damask powder**, *toilet-powder* scented with damask roses. *Obs.*

c1540 [cf. *Damask rose* below]. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* LViii, For 4 lb of damaske powder for Goddy Webb. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 70 Now farwell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

**Damask rose**, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from **DAMASCUS**.

Apparently, originally the *Rosa gallica* var. *damascena*, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1768) the *monthly rose*, *striped monthly*, and *York-and-Lancaster*, were supposed to be varieties of the **Damask rose**. According to Flücker and Hanbury, *Pharmacographia*, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of *R. gallica* with very deep-coloured flowers.

c1540 *Recipe in Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. 224 Putt thereto half an vnce of fyne pouldre of redden damaske rosos. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. i. 635 We cal them in English, *Roses of Prouince*, and *Damaske Rosos*. *Ibid.* 654 The flowers... be neither redden nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour. 1582 HAKLUYT *Memo-randa* in *Voy.* II. i. 265 The **Damaske rose** [brought in] by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eightys Physician. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 45 *Damas-roses* yet unblown. 1744 C. Thompson's *Trav.* III. 13 *Rose-Water* made of the **Damaske Rosos** which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLE *Bk. about Rosos* xi, The **Damask** [rose] with its few rich velvety-crimson petals, is a memory, and that is all.

**Damask violet** = **DAME'S VIOLET**. (In Ger. *Damastblume*.)

1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens* 153 In English **Damaske violets**, *Dames violets* or *Gillofers*. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* iii. cxvi. 377 **Dames Violets** is called... in English **Damaske Violets** [etc.]. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Plants* I. 154.

† **Damask water**, *rose-water* distilled from **Damask roses**. *Obs.*

1306 N. DE TINGEWICK in *Archæol. Frul.* XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco. 1519 *Four Elements* in *Harl. Dodley* I. 41 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell. As it were paradise. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 224 The Capitayne sprinkled the Kynges with damaske water. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Eau de Damas*, *Damaske*, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous herbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks (Beck, *Drapers' Dict.*).

c1430 LYNG. *Storie of Thebes* iii. vi. Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 *Paston Lett.* No. 725 III. 91 A newe vestment off whyght damaske flor a dekyne. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates... weare any saten, damaske, silke, chambleit, or tafatta. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* ii. x. 239 A linen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damaske and veluets. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2153/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena. Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. c1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wrought silks. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 415 The draw-loom... is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table linen.

1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 487/3 *Damask diaper* 1 yd... 1624 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske... for his table. 1666 J. F. Merchants' *Ware-h.* 13 *Damask*... is a very fine sort of... Linen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures... it is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 23 The table is laid... damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully **damask steel**.

b. The wavy pattern on the surface of **Damascus steel**, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1297 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Damask-steel*, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. *Ibid.* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar... the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallisation. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depository being merely his agent in possessing.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance.  
b. A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 *Brit. Mus.* i. 264 A 'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the coupler of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. c 1865 G. GORR in *Circ. Sc.* i. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire...for suspending the...articles to be coated.

III. + 4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY sb. 1. Obs.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 145 That the said goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

**Depository** (dēpōzītōrī). [f. (or on the same type as) med. L. *depositorium*, f. ppl. stem *deposīt-* or agent-n. *deposītōr-em*: see -ORY.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository.

1750 BEAUFES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 5 Alexandria...the depository of all merchandizes from the East and West. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* n. x. The Jewel Tower the depository of the Regalia. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARD *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 158 The Act directs that convenient depositories shall be provided...for all such wills...as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

fig. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. 2 [The Bible] is a Providential depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times.

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial things); = DEPOSITORY sb. 1.

1656 HAMMOND *Answer to Schism* disarmed vii. ii. 73 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church...we must hold...that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov. I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles. 1852 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 456 The pretensions advanced...for the Roman Church...to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1878 S. COX *Satir. Mund.* viii. (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

|| **Depositum** (dēpōzītūm). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums. [L. *depositum*; sb. usc. of neuter pa. pp. of *dēponere* to lay down: see DEPOSE, DEPOSIT.]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. a. lit.

1592 WRST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 16 B. The thing left is called Receiptum, Commendatum or depositum. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* 47y B. Two depositums of like nature. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. 272 She...had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place; and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body. 1673 *Lady's Call* ii. § 2. 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 327 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands.

b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i. Tim. vi. 20 O Timothy, keepe the depositum [Vulg. *custodi depositum*]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. 169 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, parascave, paraclete. 1642 ROCHEAS *Answer to Rdr.* Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 HAMMOND *Answer to Schism* disarmed vii. ii. § 1 That depositum...that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolic faith or Creed. a 1711 KEN *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1732 STAGNOUR *Hist. Bible* (1767) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. c.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depositum*, a pledge. 1721 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 To pay down...half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (lit. and fig.).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov. Towards the lower end of the church...is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Trav.* II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipzig is the depositum of a great part of the merchandise of Europe and the Indies. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. iv. The...most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

**Depositure** (dēpōzītūrā). rare. [In form corresp. to a L. type \**deposītūra*, f. ppl. stem of *dēponere* (DEPOSE, DEPOSIT); in sense associated with *deposit* vb.: see -URE.] The action of depositing or placing.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or deposite of his body in the...sepulchre. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydrob.* Intro. By precious embalmments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1824 ROGERS *Sc. Life Scott.* II. x. 16 The deposite of the national records in the Register House.

+ **Depost, depoost.** Obs. [a. OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod. F. *dépôt*, ad. L. DEPOSITUM: see above.] An earlier equivalent of DEPOSIT sb. sense 1.

1382 WYCLIF i. Thm. vi. 20 Thou Tymothee kepe the depoust, or thing bitakun to thee. — 2 Tim. i. 12. I woot to whom I have bileyd, and I am cesteyn for he is mytyl for to kepe my depoust, or thing putt in keepyn. 1735 DYCHE & PAROON, *Depost or Depostum* [ed. 3, *Deposit*].

+ **Deposure.** Obs. rare. [f. DEPOSE v. + -URE; cf. *composure, exposure*.] The action of depositing from office; = DEPOSITION 4.

c 1830 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Mem. State Wks.* (1711) 130 After the depasure of king Richard II. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and depasure...of his whole race.

**Depôt** (dēpōt, dēpōt', dēpōt'). Also **dépôt**, **dépôt**. [a. F. *dépôt* (depo), in OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), (= It. Sp. *deposito*), ad. L. *depositum*: see DEPOSITUM, DEPOSIT, DEPOST, all forms of the same word.]

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French *dépo*, with short *e* and *o* and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. *bureau, chateau, Tuscany*), dēpōt', or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, dēpōt'; these pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the *o* doubtful, giving dēpō, dēpō, in England, dēpō, dēpō, in U.S. (where the word is much more in popular use, and dēpōt, dēpōt', are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vulgarisms). The form dēpō comes as near the French *dépo* as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling omitted the accent-marks, and this is now usual; the spelling *dépôt* belongs especially to the pronunciation dēpōt'; the actual F. spelling *dépôt* goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

+ 1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition. Obs. rare.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 72 Some [mountains] have...been formed by successive depôts in the sea. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 515/2 Depôts of matter take place in the disorganized tissue.

+ 2. A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc.); = DEPOSIT sb. 3, 1. Obs.

1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvii. 513 To fetch a third depot of fish. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 133 The neilays had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it.

3. *Mil.* a. A place where military stores are deposited. b. The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. c. A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. d. attrib. Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1798 BRESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depôt. 1812 W. C. in *Examiner* 25 May 334/2 Barracks and Military Depôts are buildings. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depot Companies. 1853 STODOLER *Milit. Encl.* s.v. Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depot company. 1859 *Artillery Regul.* 85 When men leave a depot battalion to join the service companies. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island [of Chusan]...from its central position, would form a good depot for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war. The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon.

1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* I. 231 Prisoners of war...[at] Fontainebleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depôts appointed for that purpose. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 89 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a depot for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress. 1839 36 *Years Sea-faring Life* 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depot.

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; c. g. a coal depot, grain depot, furniture depot; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 142 Lake Winnipeg...seems calculated...to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. COLLINS *Insid. Bengal* (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general depot of saltpetre. 1863 Sir G. G. SCOTT in *Archaeol. Cant.* V. 7 note. The church was used as the coal depot for the castle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depôts...in the Crimea.

5. U.S. A railway station.

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus: cf. sense 4.) 1830 BOOTH *L'pool & M'chester Railway* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the...stations and depôts at each end. 1837 F. WINSTON *Anal. Railway* 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depot. 1842 LONGER, in *Life* (1892) I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depot' [pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with *teapot*]. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. 1. Poems 1890 II. 272 With all our doors for depot [prime teapot]. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Unsub. Abr.* xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depot till you have secured your ticket. [1892 *Camden Town Directory*, 71 London and North-western Goods Depot, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. Fortif. (See quot.)

1823 in CHAMBERLAIN *Techn. Dict.* 1853 STODOLER *Milit. Encl.* s.v. In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. attrib. (See spec. use in 3d.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. The company is constructing a depot building...at Leaf River. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance.

**Depotentiate** (dēpōtēnsi'et), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *potentia* power: cf. *potentiate*.] *trans.* To deprive of power or potency. Hence **Depotentiated** ppl. a., **Depotentiation**.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 45 A temporary self-examination or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Genes.* viii. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life.

**Depoulour**: see DEPULSOR.

+ **Depoverish**, v. Obs. [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + radical of *impoverish*: cf. OF. *apovrir*, *apovrir*, F. *appauvrir*, f. *pauvre*, *pauvre* poor; also DE-PAUPER, DEPAUPERATE.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicite.

**Depper**, -est, obs. comp. and snp. of DEEP.

**Deprave** (dēprāv'vāb'l), a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and depraveable.

+ **Deprave**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *dēprāvātus*, pa. pp. of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

152. BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* 15 b. A great part of the Senators were...so depraved that they contemned and set at naught the words of Adherbal. 1538 HEN. VIII in *Selct. Harl. Mss.* (1793) 137 Thynges...which, now beinge deprave, are lyke...to be the vttir ruine of Christen religion. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 166 Seeing my corruption and deprave nature. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advat. agst. Plague* 15 Contributing to the generation of deprave blood.

Hence + **Depravately** adv.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Augl.* ii. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

+ **Deprave** (dēprāv'vāb'l), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēprāvātus*, ppl. stem of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] *trans.* = DEPRAVE.

1548 HOMER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 245 To deprave the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 MARBURY *Bk. of Notes* 6 The Phrases & Sadures, which by their glosses depraved the Scripture. 1609 J. JAVES *Italy Route* xviii. The rest, in depth of scorn and hate, His Divine Truth with tauntes doe depravate. 1847 BUSSELL *Chr. Narr.* I. (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depraved by descent from parents.

**Depravation** (dēprāv'vāsh'n, dep-). [ad. L. *dēprāvatiō-em*, n. of action' from *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *dépravation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, esp. moral deterioration; an instance of this.

1561 T. NORTON *Catvin's Inst.* i. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Dangers in Much Company*, The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 JOHNSON *Tar. no Tyr.* 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 BURKE *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 442 If this improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 224 Causes of depravation...to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 ELICOTT *Duties of Creature* ii. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1561 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. 1750 W. GREGG *The Farrier's Guide* ii. xxviii. (1738) 101 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodist* (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the est. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Depravation*, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in *Theol.*, = DEPRAVITY c.

1577 tr. *Dallinger's Decades* (1592) 495 Original sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 GOSWOLD *De Morany* xvii. (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule lieth and abideth pure and cleare in God. 1633 BR. HALL *Harl. Texts*, *Rom.* vi. 6 That by his death the whole blinde of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1735 R. TAYLOR *Disc. on the Fall* v. 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. iv. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1862 MENDELSSOHN *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 210 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. [with pl.] An instance of this. 1621 BUNTON *Anat. Met.* i. iii. i. Calling it [Alcandrya] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. x. 79 Those Letters, which the Jews now use...being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 TRANENT *Chr. Ethics* xxvii. 429 All the cross and disorderly things...are meer corruptions and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* i. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox: that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a depravation.

†c. A depraving influence or cause. Obs.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). Obs.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist. ij, You note that for Vntruth, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying... of S. Hilary. 1624 GATAKER *Trinitas* sub. 90 The next Division he maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of 'any thing' for 'no thing']. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 396 This is the common Reading... but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref.* to *Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 This great poet... made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

†4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. Obs. [So It. *depravazione*.] (Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also DEPRAVE.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y' crymes of y' tonge, as sclanders, detraccyons, depravacyons or dysprasynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 8. 10 A meere depravation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theme For depravation.

†Depravative, a. Obs. [f. L. *deprāvāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to deprave.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux O.* 37 A debilitating, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

†Depravator. Obs. rare -1. [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *deprāvātor* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *depraveur* (1551 in Halz.).] A depraver.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serv. Heb.* vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-hyrs. Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

†Deprave, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DEPRAVE v.] Detraction, slander.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Whome iustly-honourd Names Shield from Deprave, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Surquedry. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odysse.* xxii. 58 That both on my head poud'r depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalizing the court.

†Deprave, a. Obs. rare. [An extension of PRAVE=L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb. and its derivatives: cf. DEPRAVITY.] Depraved.

1712 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came depraved.

Deprave (dēprāv-), v. [ad. L. *deprāvare* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. DE- I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. *depraver* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now rare, exc. as in 2.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlv, Olde folkes wyl deprieve (*printed* deprieve, L. *deprāvātor*) thy mynde with their contousnes. 1552 HULOET, Deprave, pervert, or make yll, depravo. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 42 b, Sorowe, sadnesse, or melancholie corrupte the bloude... and deprave and hurt nature. 1630 DONNE *Serv.* viii. 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 14 The air is depraved... by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. 1784 JOHNSON in *Croker's Biograph* (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 *Yates Soc. Encourag. Arts* XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils.

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). arch.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol., The things... bi the vice of writiers depraved. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 FRIDLAND *Orig. Titles* iv. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. HALL *Vitaandattā* Pref. 9 note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

†c. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). Obs.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust... I could wish that any other order were taken for the recovery of it, then the depraving of our coines. 1634 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. l. xxxi. (1641) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime... to counterfeit or deprave their scales. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures... which willingly would not falsify, or deprave the same. 1733 NEAL *Lib. Purit.* II. 424 Some Ministers in our state... endeavourd to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

†d. To desecrate. Obs. rare -1.

1559 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis] 301 Dys church ye thus depraved.

2. spec. To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh.) 59, I neuyr... hadde any suspicyon iethirto that the kynde of women hadde be depraved and defoyled by suche a foule synne. 1594 SPINER *Amoretti* xxxi, A hart... Whose pryd depraves each better part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 471 One Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not

deprav'd from good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 101 Vicious indulgence... depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Summe harde thynges in vnderstandinge, the whiche unwise... men depraven... to her owne perdition. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 By, depravynge and mysjudgynge his entent in thynges that be good. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 344 b, What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraved? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xiii. Wks. 1738 l. 108 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vi. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see DEPRAVING vbl. sb.].

†4. To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. Obs. [So It. *'depravare'*... to backbite' (Florio).]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 172, I com not to chydre, Ne to deprave bi persone with a proud herte. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 29 Thei depraveden al myn anendynge [1382 backbiten]. 1432-50 *The Higden (Rolls)* II. 159 The peple of Englonde deprieve theire owne thynges commende othe strange. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 1 b, How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall heare the godly depraved, jeered at. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 174 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of Servitude.

†b. absol.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 BYRON *Monody on Sheridan* 73 Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave... Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

†5. intr. To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. Obs. rare.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

†Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, DEPRIVE.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse... depriveth, deminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. 1614 DRAYTON *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1623 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. l. iv, Lunatick persons, that are depraved [add. 1650 and later deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 John the 17, who after he was deprived his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Oils entirely deprav'd of their Salts are not acrid.

Depraved (dēprāv-), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. L. *deprāvatus*, F. *dépravé*.]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme... but only of this depraved shape. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. 1663 FULLER *Worthies* (1810) II. 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprian. 1732 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as... earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1807 ONE *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red... will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) l. 37 Fruit... every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. spec. Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraved minde, little better than a wild beast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 806 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sb. Bez* (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters.

Depravedly (dēprāv-ēdli, -ēdli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* To Rdr., The writings... depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitedly imprinted. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 298 So depravedly reprobate. 1693 URQUHART *Rabbits* III. xxiii. 186 What moved... him to be so... depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depravedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iv, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreme depravedness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 The depravedness and disorder of the appetite. 1715 *Hist. Remark. Tryals* A, The Depravedness of Human Nature. 1835 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insensibility, and depravedness of outer structure.

Depravement (dēprāv-ēment), arch. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -MENT.] Depravation, perversion, corruption; + misinterpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Pt. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irregular depravement... may be... solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. x. 42 That apparitions... are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy. 1677 GILPIN *Demonst.* (1857) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xli. (R.), A period... when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Deann. & Fl.* Wks. I. 35 Is the *graziosa* of Correggio an improvement on the *graziolosa* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (dēprāv-er), Also 7-our. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ER.] One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [see DEPRAYERESS]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 39 2 The depravers of the ueritie. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 The Devil, that... depraver of all goodness. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman.* *Vade M.* ii. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament... or sell them to Depravers of books... are excommunicated for a year. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion.

†2. One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. Obs.

1584 WHITGIFT *Lett. to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. 1634 CHAMMAN *Sonn.* xxi, So shall pale Envy furnish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravers [crime favour]. 1642 CHAS. I. Sp. 27 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

†Depraveress. Obs. nonce-wd. In 6-rs. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 (*Vnstedfast Woman*) O temerous tauntes that delights in toys... Jangling iesters, depraveres [ed. 2 depravers] of sweete ioyes.

Depraving, vbl. sb. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses.

a 1500 *Chukow & Night.* xxxv, Thereof cometh... anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jealousie. 1548 *Act 1 & 2 Edw.* VI. c. i. § 2 If any manner of person... shall preach, declare or speake any thyng in the derogation or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 JARINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text... to turn it thus.

Depraving, ppl. a. [-ING.] That depraves; + defaming, traducing (obs.).

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hunt. Prud.* vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency.

Hence Depravingly adv.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words... as this Doctor... both inelegantly and depravingly renders them.

Depravity (dēprāv-iti). [An extension of PRAVITY (ad. L. *prāvitās*) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

†a. Perverted or corrupted quality. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* II. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. Le Drou's *Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vii. i, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravity, and ascribe some goodness unto him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Kenn. Forest* i, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 l. 252 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Origen* IV. iii. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses... was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. Theol. The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often total depravity.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation*.

1735 J. TAYLOR *Doctr. Orig.* Sin II. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times. 1757 EDWARDS *Doctr. Orig.* Sin i. c. 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But... it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. FULLER *Lett.* i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Calvinists*, Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* xiv. 92 As some Regions have their proper Vices... so they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808 J. MALCOLM *Anecd. London* 18th C. (Title-p.), Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

†Depraveable, a. Obs. rare. [In form ad. L. *depravabilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from DEPRAVE v.] Capable of being, or to be, depraved.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 Eikon Bas. 140, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meaneest Subject.

†Deprécant, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *dēprecant-*, pr. pple. of *dēprecari* to DEPRECATE.] Deprecating.



annul authoritatively; to CONDEMN. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fells money pat was sylliche brougt up. 1483 RICH. III in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. xlii. I. 105 Dampnyng and utterly destroying all the stamps and Irons. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross] . . . were many bokes of cryses . . . dampnyd and brent before his face. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was damned. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer Prol.* And with faint praises one another damn [cf. Pope *Prol. Sat.* 200]. 1700 WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damnd in the space of a Term or two. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 An assembly, gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

b. *spec.* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 254 We glosse him with Invec-tives, or damne the whole Book for Errata. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* Avij. The Book must be damnd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi. A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which . . . in the play-house phrase, was damned. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Virt* I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

† c. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. *הָרַס* to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therein, shalbe damned to the Lorde. . . . Onely be-ware of it that is damned, lest ye damne youre selues yf ye take ought of it which is damned. *Ibid.* xl. 11. He smote all the soules that were therein with the edge of the swerde, and damned it. . . . & damned Hasor with fyre.

3. *transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, to be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 63 The wykked werkes dampne and destroye the good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 165. 1691 T. H. [ALEX.] *New Invent.* p. lxxxixii. He would damn all Patents that damned the River. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. (1757) 101 Who borrow much. . . . And damn it with improvements of their own. 1848 L. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/5 Chapman's. . . . remarkable preface. . . . if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

4. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hadt gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. a1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* I. 6 Wicked sal nocht rise. . . . to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Eij. He wold pray god for hym that be myght knowe whether she was dampned or saued. a1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Hauie pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 8101 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*. Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M. COSWAY *Earthly Pilgr.* xxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anatomised him.

b. *transf.* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 *Ayent.* 115 He is mauslaze and him-zelue damneþ ase 223þ be writyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 92 Rist so goddes body bretheren but he be worthily tamen, Dampneth vs alle daye of dome. c1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 161 þe dedis þat vs schall damne be done. 1547 BARDWELL *Mor. Philol.* II. iii. The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerslating death. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. 3. 127 Some. . . . make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. a1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke i. 66 'Tis. . . . the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself.

† c. In passive sense: = *be damned*. *Obs.* rare. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii. Cte. Sir, shall I lie? *King*. Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. 1. So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objur-gation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd—n' or 'd—', in pa. pple. 'd—d'.)

[1431] JOAN OF ARC in De Barante *Ducs de Bourgogne* vi. 116 Mais, fessent-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'il present, ils n'auront pas ce royaume. 1589 *Paffie* v. *Hatchell* (1844) 16 Hans a spawne? drowne it; all one, damme it! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 12 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Treasons. . . . (full of God damne him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ I call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* viii. I'll be d—d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii. Then take broadsword and be d—d to a you. 1889 DICKENS *T. two Cities* II. One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. D—n—, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v. If you have travelled Italy, and brought home some remnants of the language, and can. . . . Protest, and swear, and damn. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emph. Epil.* Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragons. . . . cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, in every second word.

**Damn** (dæm), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. (The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi *dām*, dawn, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yale), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)]

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II. 460 'What! he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' 1775 SHERIDAN *Kivels* II. i. Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xii. That [oath] once discharged, he relaxed. . . . into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases *not worth a damn, not to care a damn*. (Cf. CURSE *sb.* 2 ff.)

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlii. Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1817 BYRON *Diary Wks.* (1846) 423/4 A wrong. . . . system, not worth a damn. 1827 SCOTT *Frut.* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d— about the matter, so to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

**Damn(e)**, *obs.* (error.) form of DAM.

**Damnability** (dæmnəbəlɪtɪ). [*f.* next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 438/1 The damnability belonging to the mortal offence. 1648 BR. DUPPA *Angels Rejoice*. 10 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoolespeakes), but not damnation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

**Damnably** (dæmnəbəlɪ), *a.* Also 4-6 damp-nable. [*a.* *f.* *damnably*, in 12-13th c. *dampnable*, ad. *L. dam(p)nabilis*, *f. damnāre*: see DAMN.]

† 1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobed; highly reprehensible. *Obs.* (or merged in 2, 4.)

c1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 341 Myche more bei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shynne. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* 123 Than it [daunsynge] in erth no game is more damnable. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 263, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.

† b. Liable to judicial condemnation. *Obs.* rare. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnabile.

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custynnabile. a1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xvii. 25 þe pynes of dampnabil men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 475/2 The contrarye beleife per-tayneth to the damnation of our soules, if heresy be damnable. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii. Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engel. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable. . . . of his own will.

† 3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs.* rare.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 181 Yf thi way be foule, it is dampnable. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

† b. Causing damnation. *Obs.* rare.

a1617 HIERON *Serm.* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it be rightly applied, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused. . . . there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

1594 SIR J. HARRINGTON in *Nuga Antiq.* (1804) I. 167, I will writte a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord—. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* I. ii. 202 O, thou hast damnable ob-iteration. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* I. 29 Thou damnable box of venery thou. 1712 HEMME *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347 This is a damnable Shame. 1843 LYTON *Lat Barons* x. vi. That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & I* II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

† b. As *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 188 That did but shew thee . . . inconstant. And damnably ingratefull. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master Wks.* (1673) 352 She's damnable hand-some! 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]. . . . but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. 1712-35 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

**Damnableness**. [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Pmt.* Answ. to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

**Damnably** (dæmnəbəlɪ), *adv.* [*f.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]] In a damnable manner.

† 1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. *Obs.* c1386 CHAUCER *Metib.* F 860 Cursedly and dampnably we

han ygilte ageinst 3oure gret lordship. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw.* VI. c. 8 § 2 A grete nombre of People. . . . do wilfullye and dampnablye . . . abstayne and refuse to come to their Parlike Churches. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnablely. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnablely wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sonetimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now con-sidered vulgar or profane.)

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnablely. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. I was drunk; damnablely drunk with ale. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i, I find I am damnablely in love. c1753 in *Harway Trav.* (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnablely. 1843 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnablely good old times extolled.

**Damnation**, *obs.* form of DAMAGE.

**Damnation** (dæmnə'tiʃn). Also 3-6 damp-nacion, -oun, etc. [*a.* *f.* *damnation*, in 12th c. *damnation*, -acion, ad. *L. dam(p)natiōn-em*, n. of action *f. damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

† 1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemna-tion. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott.) Þis trairur. . . . þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou drestid God, that thou art in the same dampnacion? 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1276/1 Her offspring. . . . had not . . . fallen in dampnacion of death. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 297 In a council. . . . Pope Alex-ander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly ex-pressed disapproval.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. x, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. 1800 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 16 Dec. I met him in the lobby immediately after the damna-tion of the Professor's play. 1866 H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Op-posed to *salvation*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16455 (Cott.) Þai ches þaim-self dampna-cion. . . . And brocht vs til saluacion. c1340 HAMFOLDE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacione felle one me. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 193 Þat his soule was sauyd from dampna-cion. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 241/2 Hee would haue hell or euerslating dampnation to hys reward. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, descrive black helles damnation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1729 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii. So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd. 1869 W. P. MACRAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 89 Goddes body. . . . is. . . . deth and dampnacion to hem þat dyeth yuel. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love!' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampna-cion!' 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 49 Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. 1712 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, Tell me. . . . What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or ex-clamation of emphatic objur-gation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh I 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 [H.] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'.

1757 LLOYD *Salyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's damnation cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's dam-nation hot. 1772 ANON. *Reg.* 236 Hall hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er thee damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii. He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

4. *Roman Law*. [tr. *L. damnatio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bond to make a gift or contribution.] (See *quot.*)

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 11 a. The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. 1880 — *Gains Digest* 528 A legacy by damnation. . . . was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence † **Damnatorially** *adv.* = prec. 3 b. 1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnatorially hard.

**Damnatory** (dæmnətəri), *a.* [*ad.* *L. damnā-tori-us*, *f. damnātor-em*, agent-n. from *damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory. 1682 *Cas. Prod. Eng.* 7 The Sentence. . . . is not pretended to be damnatory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of its damnatory style. 1884 *Fall Mall* G. 11 Dec. 3/4. No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory.

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnable admission. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnable by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnable clauses. 1838 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnable clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnable.

Hence *Damnatorily* adv.

1892 J. BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise.

**Damned** (dæmd, poet. dæmnéd), *pph.* a. [*f.* DAMN *v.* + ED<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Condemned, judicially sentenced. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dampnyd, dampniatus. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicted and damned persons. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 49 Condemned to be common laborers. In some parts... these serving men (for so be these damned persons called) do no common worke. 1616 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Witches*. The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.; also *transf.* of an author.

1708 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* to May. Damnation follows death in other men. But your damn'd Poet lives and writes again. 1710 *Ibid.* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd, dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. *Theol.* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 189 O damned man to helle. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 20 The damned spryrites. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. 1. 382 Damned spirits all, that in cross-waies and flouds have buriall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 482 For neither do the spirits damned Lose all their virtue. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonnets*, *Rose Mary* II. 43 Full well bath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damned soul.

b. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

1707 COMMUNION. Cij. The payne. That damned helle in hell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxviii. 242 The place of the Damned. 1837 POLLOCK *Cours. T. v.* In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See quot. (Cf. *F. amé damnée*.)

a. 1791 GROSSE *Ollo, Grumbler* viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to swear out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

† 3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc. as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

1565 NOWELL in *Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 493 Filthy and damned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperor her son. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach. v.* 1. 39 Out damned spot: out I say. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. lv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphthali, or the Winding of the Church of Scotland. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batile-like Demon, with the damn'd destitute, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fansh* (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd—d'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 122 Where is that damned villainiano? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. l. 832 And straight another with his Flambeau, Gave Ralph's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ii. It is a d—d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. (1849) II. i. 42 The pigs may do their damndest with me. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV. You would be a d—d fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv.* Damnably.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more. Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii. I believe she's d—d fond of me.

Hence † *Damnably* adv.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* iii. vi. Sup. Fell it out so accursedly? *Amh.* So damndly? 1675 R. HEAO *Art of Wheeling* 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damndly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

† *Damnément*, dampne-. *Obs.* rare. [*a.* OF. *dam(p)nement*, *i.* *dam(p)ner*.] Damnation.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. x. Cleopatra, shall be deceived of her folysshe empyre unto shame and to dampnement.

**Damner** (dæmər). [*f.* DAMN *v.* + ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who damns: see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 GARICK *Letter* I. I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1852 T. PARKER in *Life & Corr.* I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner.

† *Damnifiable*, a. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* DAMNIFY + -ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. v. 21 To provide for them-

selues all those things that are profitable, and to avoide all those things which are damnifiable.

† *Damnific*, a. *Obs.*— [*ad.* L. *damnificus*, obs. *F. damnifique*, *f.* *damnium* loss, injury + *-ficus* -making, -doing: see -*fic*.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Damnific*, that bringeth damage..

endaming. [*f.* Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

**Damnification** (dæmnifikə'sjən). [*n.* of action from DAMNIFY: see -*ation*.] The action of damning; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1628 DORNE *Sermon* John xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (*casio*) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

**Damnify** (dæmnifai), *v.* Also 6-8 dampn-. [*a.* OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c. *damnifier*, *dampni*), *ad.* L. *damnificare* (in Itala), to injure, *f. damnificus* hurtful, injurious: see DAMNIFIC and -*fy*.]

1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare.) *a.* in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 That no person be.. in any wyse greved or damnified by reason of any certificate.. excepte only for rate and taxe before said. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fann. Ep.* (1584) 225 The Judge is more damnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dar. Ps.* x. 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* xi. vi. § 5 That the King might not be damnified by the loss of the tributes. 1831 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified.

† b. To injure physically or bodily. *Obs.*

a. 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 229 The cross.. falling upon Mayster Bonner's head.. which was dampned by the overthrowing of the crosse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 112 You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to damnify the jaw bone. 1712 M. ROGERS *For. 300 Their Masts and Rigging* being much damnified. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, bad, mixed, or damnified.

† c. To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 Forts.. placed.. in such partes as may most damnifye the enemy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 261 The besieged were there-with mightily damnified.

† 2. With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1598 A. PARCKHURST in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they have damnified mee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 63 § Cornelius hath been damnified hereby more than 2000<sup>l</sup>. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 188, I think him bound to give restitution.. of all that they be damnified by it.

† 3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Satans kingdom shall be destroyed and damnified. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* iv. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnified.

† 4. *absol.* To do injury. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnifye, the owners are bound to pay for it.

† 5. *intr.* (in passive sense). To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 312 Our Goods.. would damnify staying so long.

Hence *Damnified* *pph.* a., *Damnifying* *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 A newe.. kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnificatione of the Kings true Subjects. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 192 They that would have them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified tea. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him.. which would be damnifying.

**Damning** (dæmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, *q. v.*; condemnation; damnation.

c. 1400 *Appl. Loll.* iii. 17 To tak þe sentence of daming. *Ibid.* xvii. 65 Vndre syn, bondage, nor daming. c. 1400 *Rem. Rom.* 6645 He euth his owne dampnyng. 1707 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 32 'Tis my infallible Pope here, or would redeem me from a poetical Daming.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN *v.* 6.

1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Sevarites* II. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or daming. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and daming.

† 3. A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bt. St. Albans F v j b*, A Dampnyng of Jurrowis.

**Damning** (dæmɪŋ, dæmɪŋ), *pph.* a. [*-ING*.]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* i. iii. 185 To take a damning perjured oath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 508 Such

a look.. As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. BROOKES *Hygeia* x. 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Purrah. Teaching of Christ* II. viii. (1891) 384 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation. *Obs.* rare. (Cf. DAMN *v.* 4 c.)

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/2 (They) are so cruel to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. DAMN *v.* 3.)

1798 COOKE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. i. Without which.. the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 PERYS *Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence *Damningly* adv., *Damningness*.

1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right.. that the other be dammingly wrong. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3. 85 For the emptiness and dammingness of them [sins].

† *Damnose*, a. *Obs.*— [*ad.* L. *damnōsus*: see next.] Hurtful. So † *Damnosity*, hurtfulness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

**Damnous** (dæmnoʊs), a. *Latv.* [*ad.* L. *damnōsus*, *f.* *damnū* hurt, harm, damage: see -*ous*.] Of the nature of a *damnū*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not. Hence *Damnously* adv.

1870 SIR J. MELLOR in *Law Rep.* 5. Each. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences.. resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 Ld. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

**Damocles** (dæmɒklɪz). [*L.* from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles*, *Damocles's sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence *Damocle'an* a., of or as of Damocles (*erron.* *Damoclesian*).

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Apr. This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

† *Damoiseau* (dæmɪzəʊ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*a.* OF. *damoiseau*, earlier *dameci*, *dami*, *damoiseil*—*L.* *dominicellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoiseil*, *DAMSEL*.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 5 The damoiseau Jason. c. 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoiseaux brethren.. 'Frende', said the damoysele, 'be they so fayre damoiseaux as ye say?' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait! Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Esc.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page.. figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

*Damoisel*, -elle, etc., obs. forms of DAMSEL.

*Damolic*, see DAMALIC (acid).

*Damotel*, -zel: see DAMSEL.

*Damosin*, -zin, obs. forms of DAMSON.

*Damouret*, var. of DAMMARET.

**Damourite** (dæmʊə'raɪt). *Min.* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer. Jyrl. Sc.* Ser. II. I. 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Stnd. Rocks* x. 134 *Damourite* and *Sericite* are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

**Damp** (dæmp), *sb.* 1 In 5 damp. [Corresponds with M.L.G. and mod.Dn. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. *damp* steam, MHG. *dampf*, *dampf*, mod.Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. *damp* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See DAMP *v.*]

† 1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 58 After this dragon shall come a goot and ther shall come out of his nosirel a damp that shall betoken hunger and grete deith of peple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Huth.* h. (1586) 8 b. The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yere, doo send forth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 COGAN *Haven: Health* 243 (The Plague) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a damp or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 DENKER *Ser. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stench, and contagious dampes would strike vp into their nostrils? 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII. (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of dampes. 1744 BRERLEY *Sir* 144



In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed .. to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 50 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b. *spec.* in coal mines: (a) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp*. (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 44 The Colliers .. retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 97 A sulphureous damp .. which by the flame of a candle .. might very probably take fire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. c1790 INSON *Sch. Art.* 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp. The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners .. also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp .. which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 *Vind. King* I. An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Damp.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.*

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidental dampes Moist Hesperus hath quenched her sleepy Lampe. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 8. I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 YOUNG *MT. Th.* II. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drow the spacious vale. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 654 Thow darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

fig. 1625 DUNNE *3rd Serm. John* i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 82 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* III. Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. The coldness of stones and the dampness of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 10 He .. may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi. Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense.)

1577 GOOGE *Hersebach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 b. Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as he as you may, lest ye come be spoyled with moystrure or dampes. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 166 An Hygrometer in the .. Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi. Cold damps which hung upon her forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 LONGE *Voices of Nt., L'Envoi*. Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. *slang.* A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP v. 5 b.) 1839 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii. We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP v. 2.)

1542 BRECON *David's Harp* 150 b. He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abasement, and soden privacion of sence or fealyng. 1552 HULOET, Traunce or dampe, *ecstasy*. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 149 [It did strike into a damp, and being carried thence in a chair to his chamber, died the next day. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 29 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scattered spirits returnd. 1713 *Vind. Sacheverell*. 94 He .. struck a damp upon Whiggisfism, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 AODISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin* 22 a. Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* Introd. x. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 17 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* 8 I. (1846) I. ix. 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Card of Fancie* Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To drive him more into doleful damps she returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar.* 12 Aug. 18 Such a davope of Trade in the Citie. 1680-90 *Temple Ess. Pap. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps were given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 BURKE *Obserr.* *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. Comb., as †damp-hole (sense 1), -sheet (see quot. 1881); damp-proof, -worn (sense 3) adjs.;

damp-course, *prop.* damp-proof course, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly airc. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 502 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including .. air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. WHITLEGGE *Hygiene* vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, *sb.* Variant of DAM *sb.*

Damp (damp), *a.* [f. DAM *sb.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 — *Samson* 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal-pit in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs. or arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late Canone*. An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [*rime* lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* v. 65 Mee damp horror chills'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O'er-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1869) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liv. The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 21 The Weather .. disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (damp), *v.* [f. DAMP *sb.*; frequent from c1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dampfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*dampfan*:-\**dampian*). For *dampfed* in *Allit. Poems* B. 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also *fig.*

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (Parker Soc.) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [*in veneno extinguit vident et suffocari*]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 2 An evil moral disposition .. dampeth the very light of heavenly illumination. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* iv. 1 Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal.

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also *fig.*

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month .. and the furnaces will be damped down. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. *Acoustics, Music, etc.* To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth .. to damp or stop the string (in a clavi-chord). 1883 A. J. HIKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not damped.

d. *Magnetism.* To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

†2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs.*

1570 DRE *Math. Pref.* I The fantasies of those hearers were damped. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* II. 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xl. 375 We may damp or stifle them (four Faculties) by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 a. The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being damp and stupified.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* III. (R.). That .. they that were puff'd up before .. should be damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Job xiii. 15 As that

woman of Canaan .. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs .. silence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorn spoye good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v. This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artistic friends.

b. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now *rare*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.). To dampe ye taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress .. was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think .. that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

†4. To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DUNNE *Serm. Matt.* xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud .. damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual soursness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guardd from the Air. 1789 W. BUCIAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many innns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent .. Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute.

6. *Gardening.* To damp off (intr.): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS. LONDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, *obs. var.* DAM *sb.* 1; *obs. (erron.) form* of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly U.S.) [f. DAMP *a.* + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP *v.* 1, 3.

c1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxxiii. Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag.* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism.* = DAMP *v.* 1 d.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP *v.* 5.

1885 G. H. BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* v. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. *intr.* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Cest.* *Bodies* II. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*. Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence *Dampening* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; *Dampener* (U.S.), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii. And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Wks. 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Mar. 209/2 A seam dampener has been patented .. for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæmp'pɪ). [f. DAMP *v.* + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the *vb.*

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. WALPOLE in *Hissey Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvi. I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick* *Gloves*. In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*. I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379, b, 4, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz' Instrument*. 72 The sign & indicate that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal.

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif. Gardner's Patent No.* 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines, by a change as odd as cruel, instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4. *Magnetism*. (See quot., and cf. DAMP v. 1 d.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn. II.* 344-5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening. e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. 1854 *Ibid.* LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. *Australia*. A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 STURT *Two Exped. S. Australia II.* 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. 1852 MURDOY *Antipodes VI.* (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move on to camp.

7. *Comb. a.* in sense 2 a, as *damper-crank*, *-rail*, *-stick*, *†-stop*; *damper-pedal*, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. b. in sense 3, as *damper-regulator*, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, c, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings. *Ibid.* Fig. 10, k, Damper Crank. *Ibid.* 142 Fig. 11, g, Damper rail. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

**Dampiness** (dæ'mpɪn), *adj.* [f. DAMPY a. + -NESS.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampness.

**Damping** (dæ'mpɪŋ), *vb.* *sh.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] The action of the verb DAMP, q.v. Also attrib., as in *damping-machine*, *damping-plate* (= DAMPER 3). 1756 TOLDEY *Two Orphans III.* 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art II.* 312 The bottom of the furnace, the holes of the damping plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Damping-machine*. 1. (Printing.) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. 1881 (See DAMPER 4). 1883 ATKINSON *tr. Galat's Physics* (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

**Damping** (dæ'mpɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That damps, in various senses: see DAMP v. 1667 WALKINGTON *Off. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the sun elevates from bogges. 1693-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 151 What damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

**Dampish** (dæ'mpɪʃ), *a.* [orig. f. DAMPY sh. + -ISH (cf. *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. DAMPY a.]

1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.* 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 h. All waters commonly with dampish vapours in Summer. . . doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 SPENSER *Heaven* *Heav.* 165 The darke And dampish aire. — F. Q. iv. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

2. *fig. a.* Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. DAMP v. 1). b. ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.* 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 123 Lampes. . . which with dampish idleness are soone put out. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Bk. Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeit of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist. 1577 GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 192 b. Set them up in some moist and dampish place. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floors are always moist and dampish. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence **Dampishly** adv., **Dampishness**.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1677 — *Caval.* vi. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness.

**Damply** (dæ'mpli), *adv.* rare. [f. DAMPY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a damp manner.

1887 *American XIV.* 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita II.* ii. v. 115 It was damply, foggly cold.

**Dampnacion**, **dampne**, etc., *obs.* ff. DAMNATION, DAMN, etc.

**Dampnage**, *obs.* form of DAMAGE.

**Dampness** (dæ'mpnɪs), [f. DAMPY a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louc. W. Warres* 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* iii. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky. 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. The valet, cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

**Dampson**, *obs.* form of DAMSON.

**Dampy** (dæ'mpi), *a.* [f. DAMPY sh. + -Y.]

1. Full of, or of the nature of (a noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs.*

1606 TOURNEUR *Transp. Metamorph.* v. Osee how dampy shewes you' torches flame. *Ibid.* lxxx. How like blacke Orcus looks this dampy cave. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

1824 A. HAYWARD *Edu. VI* (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

2. Of a mine: infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

1811 WEALE (cited in *Encycl. Ditt.*) When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

3. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 307 (R.) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the baroscope. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iii. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

**Damsax**: see DANISH AX.

**Damsel** (dæ'mzɛl), **damozel** (dæ'mozɛl).

Forms: a. 3 damaisele, 3-4 damaisele, 4 damaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5 -olle; b. 4-6 damesele, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damyseill, 6 Sc. damicel, -ell; 7. 5-7 damsell, 6- damsel; 8. 4-6 damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el, 9 damoisele; 6. 6-7 (g) damosel, -elle, damozel (1-elle, (6 damusel); 7. 7 damzell, 7-8 dam'sel. [Early ME. *damisele*, *damaisele*, a. OF. *damisele* (*damisele*) (12th c.), later *damoisele*, -elle (the only form in Cotgrave), *demoisele* (14th c.). The OF. *damisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *danzele*, *dansle*, *donele* = Pr. and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*;—late L. \**dominicella*, mod. L. *domnicella*, *domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domnicelle*.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *ei* (ai); to *i*, *ē*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoisele* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to *damosel*, *damozel*, so frequent in 16-17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also DONZEL.]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. *damosel*, *damozel*, to express a more statelily notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*.

a. [1292 BRITTON i. xix. § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damysels et vedues.] c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 84/37 *Pe lustie hi-hoold pat maide*. 'Dameisele, he seide, "swat art pou?" 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1492 *Pe nobliste damaisele pat was in eni londe*. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxx. 166 The yonge damyselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

b. 1300-40 *Cursor M.* 3837 (Cott.) Jacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2103 Pan hym spak duk Roland. . . Tak this damesele by þe hand as þow lowest me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr.* T. 50 The fairest hiewed. . . Was cleped fyre damysel Petillote. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 623 *Do chyrche the gay dammisel Basked hyr zure*. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2351 *Sebe had no knyght, shee had no damysell.*

7. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 7887 A damsell faire, pat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she sight. 1649 MILTON *Eden* xxi. The Damsell of Burgundie [the Duchess]. 1711 'J. DITAFF' *Char. Don Sacherevillio* 9 [He] took. . . the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 886 Damsels of the best families in the town wore colours for the insurgents.

8. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1622 These damoyseles & bachelers. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 6 Barounes and knyghtes, ladies and damoiselles, etc in the halle. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus in Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoyseles and Madames of the

court. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) i. xvii; There came a damoyzell. . . a passing fayre damisel. (1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry . . . long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

c. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1523 L. O. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladies and damosels. *Ibid.* ccxiii. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad damasels [elsewhere damozelles, dammuselles]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 215 Hercules. walking along the shore with a Damozel, whom he loved. 1813 SCOTT *Tieman.* Introd. viii. Of errant knight and damozelle. 1871 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* i. The blessed damozel leaped out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 To geten þe styngkyng loue of damyselis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Damesselle. *nymph.* a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ii. To dans thir damysellis thame drit, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arch.) 52 Aged fathers and tendre damiselles.

γ. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 5 Yonge boyes and damsselles, playnge vpon the stretes. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iii. vi. Good words, damsel, or I shall —. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

δ. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 209 With Dalysda to mell, That wanton damozell. 1575 *Act 18 Edw. c. 7* § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 BIBLE *Mark v.* 39, 41 The damosel is not dead, but slepeeth. Damosel (I say unto thee), arise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 7 A poore damosel and captive. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

ζ. 1632 QUARES *Div. Fancies* iii. vii. Dam'sel arise! When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

4. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[1599 *Rot. Chartarum* 25/2 Beatricie et Aelicie domicellis preadictae reginae sororis nostrae.] c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 618 Felice þe feir answer þo [to her maid], Danisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [Ct. x. 238 damoiselle] sire doweles doughter To serue þis lady lolly. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoyzell whiche dyde norrishe her of her prestys. . . called her nourse and maystrisse. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam.* *Wits* x. (1596) 130 He sent his damisels [ancillias suas] to call to the Castle. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 387 His friends and her damosels, being the four speakers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. l. 98 A slender young waiting damosel to attend her. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* ii. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels.

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 7-4. 1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth. . . Some call it a *nun*. 1848-9 *Southern Common-pl. Bk.* IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the (mill) machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. *6. attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc. *Comb.* *damsel-errant*, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 c); *damsel-fly*, the slender dragon-fly *Agrion Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* i. (1861) 118 He send for all the damosell Queens. . . To wait as hand maides to Remelia. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 721 Her harbingers, a damsel train behind. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Parad.* & *Peri*. The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. 1890 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence **Damselhood**, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. **Damselish** a., of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-adv.*).

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 363 'One of the queen's damselles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random. . . to find the desired champion. 1880 *Daily News* 1 July. The great majority. . . had not reached the glory of damsels; they were simply children.

**Damson** (dæ'mzɒn). Forms: 4-9 damascene, 4-5 damacene, -yne, 4 damesene, 5 damesyen, -ys(e)yn, 5-6 -asyn, 6 dameson, -ysen, -ozin, dammosen, damasson, -en, 6-7 dam(m)asin, 6-9 damascen, 7 -azine, -azeene, -osin; 5 damsyn, 6 dampson, damsine, -ing, 6-7

damson, 7-zin, 7-8 damsin, 5-damson. [ME. (or ? Anglo-Fr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascenus* for *Prunum Damascenum* plum of Damascus (Isidore XVII. vii. 10 *Damascena* a *Damascopido*). The various weakenings, *damestene*, *damesen*, *damsen*, *damson*, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascena*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pictill of Susan* 89 Per weore growyng so grene þe Date wip þe Damesene. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figis. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 77 In *Babes Bk.* 122 Serve fastyngne, plomys, damsons, cherries. *Ibid.* 668 Damesyns. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285. vi. or vii. damsens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyte. 1573 TUSSEY *Sylva* (1878) 76 Damsons, white and black. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is meane, as in Pear-plums, Damosins, etc. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* 1. 57 The Damazene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. heading. To preserve damsons whole. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 14 The art of scalding damascens without hurting them. 1818 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* (1829) I. xiv. 175 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damscens in sugar. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* *Prunus institia*, the Bullace. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

1818 *Todd Suppl.* *Damascene*. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damascens' and 'damscens', in the Newark County Court... a greengrocer... complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damscens.

c. *Damson plum*: formerly = *damson*; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1836 *Cogan Haven Health* (1836) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woot to be gried and preserved as figges. 1611 *COTGR.* *Damaisitie*, a Damascene, or Damson plum. 1790 *Foote, Lane Letter* vi. Wks. 1799 II. 83 It was the best of plum-trees, it was a damscen plum. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum... is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acidity or roughness.

2. The tree which bears this: also *damson tree*. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* de P. R. xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damascene is the beste. 14. *T. of Erceldoune* 180 (Canto. MS.) Þe darte and also þe damson tre. 1575 *Art of Planting* 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In April follow... The Damassin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1856 *DELMER Kitch.* *Card.* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to *Chrysophyllum oliviferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756); *Bitter or Mountain Damson*, a name for *Simariba amara*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 171 The Damson-plumb... is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 327 The *Simariba quassia*, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 224 *Simariba officinalis*... attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*.

4. a. *attrib. or adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *damson brown*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro.*, Partridge, greecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damscen. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1963/4 A damson brown Mare. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet* *Dyeing* II. n.v. 47. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *damson dumpling*, etc.; *damson-cheese*, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar; *damson-pie*, -tart (*slang*, after *damm*), profane language; *damson-plum* (see I c, 3).

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eug. Househkr.* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplings. c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* ii. In *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, pruneloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit—given over to damson and figs, as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. BLACK *Strange Ads.* *House Boy* (Fame), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie... you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

*Damysé*, var. of *DAMASE Obs.*, damson.

*Damysel*, *Damysen*, obs. ff. *DANSEL*, *DAMSON*. + *Dan* 1. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *dann*, *danz*, *danuz*, 4-6 *dane*, 5 *dann*; see also *Sc. dene*, *DEN*. [a. OF. *dun* (also *dant*, *dani*, *damp*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*) = mod.F. *don*, *Pr. don*, *dompin*, *Sp. p. don*, *It. domno*—L. *dominus* lord. Cf. *Dan sb.* 4.]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a. used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. *Don*; b. applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's *Dan Chaucer*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 73 *Dane* Phelyp was mayster þat tyme. c 1330 *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente danz Merlyn flor þo stones to make

engyn. 1340 *Ayent*. 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Pro.* 41 My lord the Monk quod he... Wher shal I calle you my lord daun John, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albion? Of what house be ye? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These three sciences hath devised. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dan; *sicut monachi vocantur*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 391 The monke of Bury. Dane John Lydgate. 1587 TURBERY *Trag.* 7. (1837) 9. 1 undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. li. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled. 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor.*, Sat. ii. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 *Prior Alma* i. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

*Dan* 2 (den). Also 8 *dann*. A small bnay, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib.* *dan-tow*, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2293/4 They will... forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a *Dann* thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines... ready for Baiting, with Dams, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

*Dan* 3. *Coal-mining*: local. A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence *Dan* v.

1822 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.* (ed. 2) *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 205 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan', there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Sherksh. Word-bk.* *Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. *Danning's* drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

*Danaid* (dæneɪd). [In Fr. *Danaïde*, ad. Gr. *Δαναΐς*, pl. *Δαναΐδες*, the *Danaïdes* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus; used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaïdes: endless and futile. So *Danaïdean* a.; and *Danaus* used *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sieve of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaïdean task.

*Danaïde* (dæneɪd). [a. mod.F. *danaïde* (see prec.): so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoüy d'Écot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaïdes were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom: also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* IV. 41 Description of the Danaïde. 1856 *CRESEY Euclid* *Civ. Eng.* 959 *Danaïde*... this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

*Danaite* (dæneɪt). *Min.* [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt.

1833 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* XXXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

*Danalite* (dæneɪlɪt). *Min.* [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see -LITE.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. n. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

*Danburite* (dænbʊrɪt). *Min.* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A borosilicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1886 *Brit. Min.* 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

*Dance* (danz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *daunce*, (4-5) *dauns* (e, 5-6 *daunce*, 6 *dauns*), 5- *dance*. [a. OF. *dance*, *danse*, f. the vb. *dancer*, *danser*. So Pr., Cat. *dansa*, Sp. *danza*, Pg. *dança*, *dansa*, It. *danza*; also Ger. *tanz*, Du. *dans*.]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 6930 Murry they synyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7603 (Trin.) In her daunce [v.r. dauncing, karol] þis was þe song. c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 808 It to me liked right wel, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 1. 254 Lull'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xxi. 21 If the daughters of

Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 619 That day... they spent In song and daunce about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels... is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. *Mod.* Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. COPLAND (*titl.*) *Maner of Dauncyng* of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 25 If we heard that England were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* 1. 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine... called The Canaries. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 2 Pyrrhus... Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 II. N. MELEY *Nat. on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anon to play... the gentill daunce. 1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 180 *Ballette* or daunces... songs, which being song to a ditty may likewise be daunced. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 [He] bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 350/1 His (Chopin's) first... compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie... Wad ever graced a dance of witches! a 1845 BARNHAM *Jugold. Leg.* *Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod.* Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour... are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

5. *fig.* Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. To know the old dance: cf. F. 'elle s'ait essé de la vieille danse, she knows well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.).

a 1352 MINOR *Poems* I. 66 At Donde now es dove paire daunce, And wend þat most anoyer way. *Ibid.* v. 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, Pared leved Inglis men þam a new daunce. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew þe chance For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis C.* clixv, That that at nocht entir inne The dance of lufe. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Yngland, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1513 MORE *Rich.* II. Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour... trowled, at this too long and too bloody daunce. 1733 WALPOLE in Morley *Life* viii. (1869) 174 This daunce... will no further go. I meant well, but... the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; *fig.* to take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyselle lede daunce. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 504 Yet made he þo as fressh a contenance, As þough he schulde haue led þe newe daunce. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 360 Crist þat led þe daunce of lve. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1348 Poly foteh it properly, Fanny ledeth the daunce. 1579 THOMSON *Calvin's Seru.* *Tim.* 522/2 They must begin the daunce to be punished. a 1616 BEAUN. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i, They heard your lordship was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the daunce. 1742 MANN *Let. to H. Walpole* 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the daunce.

b. To lead, rarely give (a person) a dance; *fig.* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 SKELTON *Edw.* IV. 29 She (Fortune) toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* III. ii, I pray God, they may... both be led a dark dance in the night! 1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair daunce, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 45 [A monkey] led me such a daunce, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a daunce of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud.* *Palfrey* i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a daunce in this life.

c. *Dance of Death*: an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called *dance of Mucabre*, F. *danse macabre*: see *Litré*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Daunce of Machabree* *Pro.*, The which daunce at saine innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplussage. *Ibid.* Death fyrst speaketh unto the Pope, and after to every degree as foloweth. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 26 For and we now in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeance. 1494 FARNY *Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 But deth yt is to all persones egall, lastye toke hym in his dynne daunce, when he had ben xvij. xlvij. yeres. 1631 WEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 378 The dance of Death... the Picture of death leading all



estates. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Archit. Eng.* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. *St. Vitus's dance* = CHOREA, q.v.; also fig. Also St. John's, St. Guy's dance, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. 1. iv, *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or St. Vitus Dance... they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 BAILEY, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's Dance. 1746 J. ANDRE (title), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 SOUTHEY in H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's] mind is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. 1840 TWEEDIE *Pract. Med.* II. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus... a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

e. *Dance upon nothing*: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. DANCE v. 3 h).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* ix. Just as the felon condemned to die... from his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. 1845 *An Open Question*, note, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dance-leader*, *-lover*, *-time*; *dance-loving* adj.; *dance-hall*, *-house*, a public dancing saloon (U.S.); *dance-music*, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing'; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 276/1 Port Said... abounds in French cafés and dance-halls. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dancceledere, coralles. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 352 Very popular... as a means of producing dance music.

**Dance** (dāns), v. Forms: 4-6 *dauñse*, 4-7 *daunce*, (5 *dawñse*, 6 *dans's*, *danse*), 5- *dance*. [a. OF. *dance-r*, *dance-r* = Pr. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, Pg. *danzar*, *dansar*, It. *danzare*.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. *dansun* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German; MHG. *tansen* (13th c.), MDu. *dansen*. (OHG. *dansun* was a derivative form from *dinsan* = Goth. *dinsan* in *ai-dinsan* to draw towards one.)

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c. 1200 K. *Alis*, 5213 Mery time it is in May... Maydens so dauncen and thay play. 1388 *Wyclif 2. Sent.* vi. 14 David... daunsid with all strengthis bifor the Lord. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 147/3 He... sente them into the gardyn to daunce & to carole. 1530 *Palsgr.* 361 After dynner men avauced them to daunce ech man with ech woman. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Danc'ing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 466 p. 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1784 *Miss Braddon Ishmael* ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

† b. *To dance barefoot*: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. Obs. 1506 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* ii. 1. 33 She must have a husband; I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day, And for your love to her leade Apes in hell. 1742 *Mrs. Delany Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. *Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements*.

c. 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1854 *Wood Anim. Life* 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 114, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from whele ithrow. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 68, I have some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days.

e. *To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle, etc.*: fig. to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. Heywood *Prom. & Epigr.* (1861) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 *Middleton Father Hubb. Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer... death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 *Norris Treat. Humility* iii. 98 When a man... dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1823 *Scott Peveril* vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kankel's Hist. Ref.* I. 523 That most of these councillors... will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 345 303 Fou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brays by brabez breme. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2618 For be dowt of he dyn daunced stedis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrained to leape and daunce for ioye. 1553 *Eden Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 *Shaks.*

*Wint. T.* i. ii. 110, I haue Tremor Cordis on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. 1720 *Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) I. 166 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 142 When the heart danc'd, and life was in its spring. 1821 *Lamm Eke, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 T. TENNYSON *Enid* 505 Yniol's heart Danc'd in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 *Arbutnotor John Bull* i. x. How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 *Scott Abbot* xxiv, The moments... danced so rapidly away. *Ibid.* xxvii, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 *Black Adm. Phaeton* ii. 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1503 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water. 1567 *Drant Horne's Epist.* xviii. F.vj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a float, ydauncing on the plaine. 1665 *Hooker Microgr.* 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter... and Venus, appear to move or dance. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 135 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakened more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* Cui bono? iv, Light as the mote that daunceth in the beam. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danc'd.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; to dance upon nothing, to be hanged.

1837 *Major Richardson Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210 To see a fellow being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jock Sheppard* xxi. (Farmer), 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1862 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W. Procl.* 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, To daunce treue mesures without varyaunce. 1599 *Porter Angry Wom. Abingd.* ii. ii, They have danc'd a galliard at beggars' bush for it. 1627 *Middleton Chaste Maid* iv. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 *Goldsm. Life of Nash* Wks. 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

† b. *To dance Barnaby*: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. To dance the Tyburn jig: to be hanged; cf. 3 h. Obs.

1664 *Cotton Scarron*, 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 *Etheredge Com. Revenge* v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half-hour. 1697 *Vanbrugh Relapse* Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-powder'd wig?

5. *To dance attendance*: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; orig. to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also ATTENDANCE 5.

1522 *Skelton Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must daunce attendance, And take patient sufferance, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 31 To suffer a man of Place... to dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1697 *Traverses Chr. Ethic.* xxv, 80 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to [the earth], and cherish it with their influences. 1768 *Gray in Corr. to Nicholls* (1842) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, danc'd attendance, till you send for them. 1883 *Gilmour Monologs* xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismissal.

6. *causal.* a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 *Perry Diary* 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, When my father had danc'd his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 *Goldsm. Skoops to Comp.* 1, Though I am oblig'd to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [MS. H. a 1450 daunsen] 30u. 1546 *Herwood Proverbs* i. x, In hope... In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1622 *Fletcher Sp. Curate* ii. i, I have danc'd you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you... and danc'd you. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsal. Gen.* (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 *Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danc'd up and down, and to find the waves... rougher every instant. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* Epil., I that danc'd her on my knee.

7. *With compl.*: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., off, away, out, in, etc., by dancing.

1693 *Austin Medit.* (1633) 208 So was the blessed head of John... danc'd off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 200, I danc'd away the recollection of it. 1812 *Byron Waltz* vii, Her nimble feet danc'd off another's head. 1862 *Mervale Rom. Emph.* (1865) VI. 1. 169 That an obscure player... should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iv. (1892) 29 Like a lady danc'd off her sense of fixity. *Mod.* I fear he has danc'd away his chance.

**Danceable** (dānsəb'l), a. *colloq.* [f. DANCE v. + -ABLE; cf. F. *dansable*.] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 123/2 'The Shaking Polka'... is a very bright and danceable specimen.

**Dancer** (dānsə), [f. DANCE v. + -ER.]

1. One who dances; spec. one who dances professionally in public.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dancwerc, tripudiator, tripudiatric. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. 1. 111 God match me with a good dancer. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 *Burns Tam O'Shanter* 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1888 *Thackeray Virginians* xxviii, She is a dancer, and... no better or worse than her neighbours.

† b. A dancing-master. Obs.

1599-16.. *Middleton*, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii, His dance now came as I met you. 1627 *Middleton Chaste Maid* i. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

† c. *transf.* A dancing-dog. Obs.

1576 *Fleming tr. Cain's Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 261 The dog called the Dancer. [They] are taught and exercised to dance in measure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 184/1.

2. (pl.) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in *Pathol.* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St. Vitus's*, *St. John's* dance, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 *MacLaine tr. Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* xiv. ii. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which... arose at Aix-la-Chapelle. 1844 *Babington tr. Hæcker's Epistemon* Mid. Ages i. 88 note, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their parades. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, q.v.

4. pl. *Stairs. slang.*

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. v. (1874) 32 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Dancers, stairs. 1829 *Lytton Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowsie the glim. 1858 — *What wilt he do?* xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. pl. A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers*.

c. 1377 *Lett. fr. Mire's Trul.* (1792) I. 99 In the North of Scotland... they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening, they call them Dancers. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 204 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Norway* 86 April 7th (1847)... we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'.

† **Danceress**, Obs., exc. as *notice-wd.* [a. OF. *danceresse*, *danceresse*, now supplanted by *danceuse*; see -ESS.] A female dancer.

1388 *Wyclif Ezech.* ix. 4 Be thou not customable with a danceresse (1382 a leperesse or tumbler), neither here thou hir. 1491 *Caxton Pylas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Danceresse that was in the cytee of Anthoyche. 1633 *Prynne Histrie-Mastix* v. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Housch. Words* XI. 57 A cavalier may... offer... a glass now and then to his danceress.

† **Dancery**. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. *danserie*, dancing, ball; see -ERY.] Dancing.

1615 *Chapman Odys.* viii. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

**Dancette** (dānsə't), sb. [app. a modern formation, inferred from next.]

1. *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 *Boottell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancette.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 *Britton Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 *Gwilt Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

**Dancetté**, -ee (dānsə'tē, -ti), a. *Her.* Also -ty. [app. a corruption of F. *dancé*, *denché*, in OF. also *dansié* (:-late L. *denticatus*, f. *denticatus*) used in same sense.

*Dancetté* or *dancetté* may have originated in a scribal error for *dancé* or *dansié*. OF. had also the phrase *à dancés*=*dancé*.]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = DANCY.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* ii. iii. (1660) 55 These two last are mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Dancetté are both one... their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 *Morgan Spk. Century* i. ii. 15 Dancetté differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 *Boottell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancetté. 1883 *Cussans Heraldry* ii. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided... may assume any of the following forms. Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations). iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotties dancetté gules.

**Dancing** (dānsɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANCE.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Güt.) In fair dauncing þis was þair sang. 1340 *Harriet Fuller* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng daunce & dauncyng of tumbler & herlokes. 1530 *Tisdale Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.*

VII. XXX. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Explosion* II. vi. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Women* (ed. 4) I. vi. 256 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxiv. They had no dancing at Grandinamma's; but she adores dancing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dancing-assembly*, *-chamber*, *-days*, *-dress*, *-floor*, *-hall*, *-house*, *-match*, *-pipe*, *-pump*, *-shoe*, etc.; *dancing-malady*, *-mania*, *-plague* = CHOREA; *dancing-mistress*, a female teacher of dancing; † *dancing rapier*, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; *dancing-room*, a room for dancing; *spec.* one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Lett. to T. Hill* 3 July. Here is a card-assembly, and a dancing-assembly. 1785 CHAUCER *L.G. W.* 1106 *Dido*. To dancysing-chambers. This Enyas is led. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 33 Nay sit. For you and I are past our dancings daies. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*. As when a beauteous nymph dances. We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stenderous jewels*! 1839 — *Hyperion* III. iii. Used as a 'dancing-floor'. 1753 GOLDSM. *Lett. Wks.* 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix. Nae frequenter of play-houses, or music-house, or dancing-house. 1878 *Dr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the 'dancing-mania' died out in the fifteenth century. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 245 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master *or*, was a 'Dancing-mistress'. 1824 DICKENS *Bleak H.* II. vii. 'Dancing-mistress' though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. 1840 *Promp. Parv.* 114 'Dawncyng pype, carola. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxi. (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trousers, and trodden out 'dancing-pumps'. 1888 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 'I'll illum The goodly Company and 'Dancing-room'. 1856 MURRAY *Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 18 'Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

**Dancing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best dancing.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dostley* III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1853 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1882) 33 Their dancing minions, that misse it ful gingerlie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dancing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † **Dancing-goats** [Lat. *capra saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora; *dancing-damsel*, *-wench*, *-woman* = DANCING-GIRL.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b. Of fiery meteors. . . they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dancing, or leaping Goates. *Ibid.* 7 b. Dancing Goates are, as when two torches be scene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or dance from one part to the other. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *to Justin* 42 b. He begat Larissa, a dancing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Eccl. E. India* 8 p. 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1820 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 186 (V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

**Dancing-girl**. [DANCING *ppl. a.*]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; *esp.* in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *baileadeira*, BATAVIERE).

1750 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. Pleased with the postures as well as the condensation of our dancing girls. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 LOWCE *Sp. Stud.* I. 1. A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT. MARTINEAU *East. Life* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. *Dancing-girls*: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 719/1 Its flowers. . . present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

**Dancingly** (da'nsipli), *adv.* [f. DANCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxvi. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 552/2 A hill gleam . . . it dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

**Dancing-master**. [DANCING *vbl. sb.*] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (title). The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. v. Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1721 AOSION *Spect.* No. 29 p. 21 The Shepherds . . . acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

**Dancing-school**. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1580 BARET *Alv. D.* 118 A dancsng schoole. 1599 SHAKS. *Iren. V.* III. v. 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 The Church . . . will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† **Dancetive**, a. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DANCE *v.*, on the analogy of *sensitive*: cf. *talkative*.] Inclined or given to dancing.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe II. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 31 Your Lord is very dancetive me thinks.

† **Dancy**, a. *Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dansié*, *danché*:—late L. *denticatus* toothed, f. *dent*-tooth.] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR. *Danché*, indented; or (as in terms of blazon) dancy. 1706 PULLIERS, *Dancette* or *Dancy*.

**Dand**, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Cast.* xxvii. Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — *Tess* I. 89 You will never set out . . . without dressing up more the dand than that?

**Dandelion** (dændlɪən). Forms: 6 *dent de lion*, *dentdelyon*, *dantdelyon*, 6-7 *dan*-, *dante-delyon*, 7 *dent*-, *dendelion*, 6- *dandelion*. [a. F. *dent de lion*, in med.L. *deus leonis*, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum* *Dens-leonis* or *Leontodon* *Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 119 Seyr downis small on dent de lion sprang. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xvi. 568 Dandelion floweth in April and August. *Ibid.* 569 The seconde kinde is called . . . in shoppes *Dens leonis* . . . in French *Pisse-ent-liet* . . . in English *Dandelion*. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 31 They will also cate the hearb called Dantdelyon. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxii. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORSW. *Vandracour & Julia*. A tuft of winged seed, from the dandelion's naked stalk. . . Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are . . . ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as *Autumnal D.*, *Apargia autumnalis*; *Blue D.*, a species of lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with toothed leaves; *Dwarf D.* (U.S.), *Krigia virginica*; *False D.*, a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del.* Oberon's *Apparel*, His (Oberon's) breeches. . . lined with dandelyon plush. 1821 CLARK *Will. Mistr.* I. 124 The dandelion flowers. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Gold. Calif.* vii. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

**Dander** (dændər), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTE *Town Eng. & Scot.* 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yellin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1838 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Goo cares the value of n smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 SPECIF. *T. Stirling's patent* No. 5685. 3 A layer of dander or the scorie obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 *Cycl. Town. Club Gaz.* Mar. 98 x The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near forefoot . . . in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

**Dander** (dændər), *sb.* 2. [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, *q.v.*

1c 1795 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ.* *Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

**Dander**, *sb.* 3 = DANDRUFF, *q.v.*

**Dander** (dændər), *sb.* 4. *U. S. colloq. and dial.* [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. to get one's dander up, etc.

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockn.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 49 'Wut 'll get your dander riz? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii. When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrl'd.*, *Shelfield*, *Berkshire*.]

**Dander** (dændər), *sb.* 5 *Sc. and dial.* Also daunder, dauner. [f. DANDER *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xxi. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. *dial.* A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

**Dander** (dændər), *v. Sc. and dial.* Also daunder, dauner, dawner. [A frequentative form like *thunder*, *wander*. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. *dadder* and *daddie*.]

1. *intr.* To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Clockn.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quhiles wandring, quhiles daandering. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-l. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alone through flow'ry bowrs I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrl'd. Hall* 57 The wearied auld fuk dander'd heame. 1830 *Edl. Lawrie* T. ix. xli. (1849) 434 I would just dauner about and dwine away. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson daundering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *W. indow in Thranis* xvi. 153 Heodry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. *dial. a.* To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder*, *dunner*.

a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xviii. in *Evergreen* I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandering Drums aloud did touk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dander*. to talk incoherently. *Chesh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence **D'anderer**, one who 'danders'; **D'andering** *ppl. a.*, that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a daunderer a-down the dyke-sides. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems*, *Cauter Oysters*, We needna gie a plack For dand'rin mountebank or quack. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 83 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

**Dandiacal** (dændi'akəl), *a.* [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (heading) The Dandiacal Body. . . It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification . . . of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

**Dandification** (dændifikē'shən), *collog.* [f. DANDIFY *v.*] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; *concr.* a dandified addomment.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots . . . his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

**Dandified**, *ppl. a. collog.* [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. He was dressed . . . in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. vt. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

**Dandify** (dændifai), *v. collog.* Also dandyfy. [see -FY.] *trans.* To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/2 Dandifying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 150 The male is dandifying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

**Dandilly**, *a. and sb. Sc.* Also dandily. [app. a deriv. of DANDLE *v.*] *A. adj.* Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. *B. sb.* A pet, a darling.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Schir*, 31t *remembar* 62, I was in 30wth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies. Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17. . . in R. Jamieson *Pop. Songs* (1806) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. a 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam.) The dandilly toast of the parish is wood and married and a'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvii. Yon dandilly maiden. 'a' glisterin' wi' goud and jewels.

**Dandily**, *Dandness*: see DANDY.

**Dandiprat** (dændiprət), *Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *dande*-, *dandy*-, *dandiprat*(e), *danty*-, 6-8 *dandy*-, 7 *dantiprat*, (*dand-prat*). [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† 1. Applied to a small coin, worth three half-pence, current in England in the 16th c. *Obs.*

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratts. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle to the dandiprattes and Yrisse pence. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pence. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueziars's Fam. Ef.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halfpennie for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coin called dandipratts. 1621 PRYNNE *Antiq.* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandiprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also *attrib. Obs. or arch.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 158 Yet as the gianes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Dn Dantis* II. iv. i. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfie, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Siphilanthi*, pigmeis, or dandy-pratts that be but three spans long. 1728 MORTIMER *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandipratts of St. Stephen's . . . took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. *Obs. or arch.*

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 41 On father Æneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce, With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESCOTOUR *Fair Examp.* III. i. Boy, A Candle, Sir! 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims.* What then, you little Dandiprat? 1821 SCOTT *Canterb.* xxvi. It is even so, my little dandiprat. 1875 CARLYLE *Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull*, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy. 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

**Dandizette** (dændizet'). Also dandissette, dandysette, -zette. [f. DANDY; app. after French words like *grisette*.] A female dandy.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 499 The city dandy and dandissette. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyette. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 47 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up in these pleasant pages.

**Dandle** (dændl'), v. Also 6 dandill', -yll. [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with *It. dandola*, var. of *dondola*, 'a child's baby [= doll]'; also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. *tändeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. *tänden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourrice doth a child upon her lappe. 1614 Br. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 804 Your Church, in whose lap the vilest miscreants are dandled. c. 1672 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, stand him in his arms. 1762 *Goldsm. Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 F. P. Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. *transf.* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a. 1678 *Marvell Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 *Tytler Early Hist. Man.* II. 20 In the sign... for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. *fig.* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 *Gascogne Pr. Plas. Kenilw.* Wks. (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full friendly dyed me dandle. 1592 *Wyrley Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1603 J. Jones *Lover's Spectator* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* I. 315 By blindness thou art best; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1882 *Goldwin Smith Lectures & Ess.* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

† 3. To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.*

1569 E. Fenton *Seer. Nature* 66a, Noble men, whose she courted and dandled with such dissimulated sleights in loue. 1596 *Spenser State Tral. Wks.* (Globe) 648/8 They doe see dandle theyr doings, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemy subdued. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors... having been dandled by the French during these illustre practises. 1646 J. Hall *Horae Fac.* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others only dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (with). *rare.*

1490 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl.* VI. xvi. ix. 256 While dandling with the flute.

† 5. = DANGLE. *Obs.* (? erroneous.)

1614 R. Taylor *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XL 480 A holy spring, about encompassed by dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 W. D. r. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 147 The wild Swan... in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 A. Lovell *tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemalion.

† 6. = DANDER I. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1600 *Burell in Watson Collect.* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euiu as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

**Dandler** (dændlɔr). [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One who dandles; see the verb.

1598 Florio, *Trescatore*, a fester, a dallier, a dandler. 1611 Cotgr., *Mignardier*, a luller, dandler, cherisher. 1830 *Cunningham Brit. Paint.* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

† **Dandling**, sb. *Obs.* (or *dial.*) [f. DANDLE v. + -ING.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 Cotgr., *Mignot*, a wanton, fiddle, favorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 *Kennett Par. Antiq.* App. 693 Fortune... before made him her dandling. [1847-78 *Hal-Liwell, Dandling*, a fondling child.]

**Dandling** (dændling), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANDLE, q.v.

1591 W. Webb *Let. to R. Wilmot in Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroad (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 562. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.

**Dandling**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence **Dandlingly** adv.

1598 Florio, *Vezosamente*, wantonly, dandlingly.

**Dandruff**, **dandriff** (dændrʊf, -if). Forms: 6 *dandrif*, 6-7 *-ruffe*, *-raffe*, 7 *-ruf*, *-riffe*, 7-*ruff*, *-riff*; also 6-7 *dandro*, 8-9 *dander*. [Of unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scuri.

1545 *Raynold Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 *Holland Pliny* XX. vi. The iuice of Garlick being taken in drink cleneth the head from dandruffe. 1611 Cotgr., *Crasse de la teste*, Dandriff; the scales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 *Swift Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs... Fill'd up with Dirt... Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 *Youatt Horse* XV. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff.

b. 1591 *Pericivall Sp. Dict.*, *Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Purfures capitis*. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1786 *Sportsman's Dict.* G v. 11, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin.

*attrib.* 1668 *Dryden Evening's Love* IV. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Dandruffy** a., scurfy.

1838 *Mayne Reid in Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited.

**Dandy** (dændi), sb.<sup>1</sup> (and a.). [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813-1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period.

Perhaps the full form was JACK-A-DANDY, which occurs from 1650, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with *dandiprat* or with *F. dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in *Sc. See Rev. C. B. Mount in N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

I. 1. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c. 1780 *Sc. Song* (see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty two years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumple drugged coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 R. Galloway *Poems* (Jam.), They... laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 *Moore Fudge Pann. Paris* i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 *Anderson Cumbrld. Ball.* (1823) 148, I... went owre to see Carel Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinel! how they mek the fwock stare! 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* III. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 *Dassent Half a Life* II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 Sir G. Stephen *Adv. Search Horse* II. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 *Runciman Skippers & Sh.* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. *slang* or *collog.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; esp. in plur. *the dandies*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. Colman *Song in Two to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollo* (in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 136), For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837-40 *Haliburton Clockin.* (1862) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1887 *Amer. Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *dandy-rig*, *-rigged* adjs.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats... dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate... dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough... dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1858 *Smmons Dict. Trade*, *Dandy-rigged-cutter*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 152 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 3/6 His smack... dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence *dandy-span*, the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Bridles, Dandies... Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. *Ibid.* 12 Manila Bridles... Dandy Span.

5. *dial.* A bantam fowl. (*Dandy-cock*, *dandy-hen*.) 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1834 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dandy*, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 167 'Hey struts about like a dandy-cock.'

6. *Irish.* A small jug; a small glass (of whisky). 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* Mag. (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 'Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.'

7. In various other technical applications; e.g. a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for DANDY-CART, -ROLLER.

1850 Mrs. F. Trollope *Petticoat Court*. 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth. for

the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* 111. 490 The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching-rollers. 1884 W. H. Greenworth *Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace... consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see DANDY-CART].

Hence (*nounce-wds.*) **Dandyhood**, the state or style of a dandy. **Dandya** a., dandyish. **Dandyz** v. *intr.*, to play the dandy. **Dandy-jack** v., to play the jack-a-dandy. **Dandy-land** [cf. *fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Dandyling**, a diminutive or petty dandy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 229 Frank'd out in dandyhood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 Done... not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyc ochre and Japan. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 200 We have dandied in our time with the... turbaned exquisites of... Stamboul. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* III. x, Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandysing Christians, will form one body. 1887 *Fenn Master of Cerem.* xi, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff. 1831 *Moore Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, just brought from Dandyland, and meant for Fashion's grand Menagerie. 1846 *Worcester, Dandyling*, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1843 *Byron Let. to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball. 1821 = *Jannv.* cxliii. Even a Dandy's dandiest chamber. 1824 *Miss Milford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* ix, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* 194 They... had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Dandily** adv., **Dandiness**.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 147 We were not so dandily dressed. 1825 *Southey Lett.* (1856) 111. 473 The first two numbers... displeased me as much by their dandiness as... does by its blackguardism.

**Dandy**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Also *dandy-fever*. [See DENGUE.]

The popular name in the West Indies of DENGUE fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 *Stedman in Edin. Med. Jnl.* XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *ibid.* 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 *Furlong Ibid.* XXXIII. 51 (title) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1886 *Fago & Pye Smith's Text-bk. Med.*, The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient.

|| **Dandy**, **dandi** (dændi), sb.<sup>3</sup> *Anglo-Ind.*

Also *dandee*. [Hindi *dāndī*, deriv. of *dānd*, *dānd* staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 *Hedges Diary* 6 Jan. (Y.). Our Dandees (or Boat-men) boyled their rice. 1763 W. HASTINGS in *Long Select. Rec.* (1869) 247 (Y.) They... plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies' vessel. c. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Asyah & Lady* ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dandies*, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (*Dandi*). A Saiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 173 The *Dandi* is distinguished by carrying a small wand, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 *Beveridge Hist. India* II. iv. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small wand or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men [*dandy-wallahs*]' (Yule).

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on foot. 1888 *Times* 2 July 5/2 Major Batty and Captain Urmost joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

**Dandy-brush**. [app. f. DANDY sb.<sup>1</sup>.] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whale-bone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk.

1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 *Miss BRADDOX Vixen* xxiii. 249 Poor Bates... brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

**Dandy-cart**. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1851 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. II. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandies, good, high wheels, half cost.

**Dandy-cock**, -hen: see DANDY<sup>1</sup> 5.

**Dandy-fever**: see DANDY<sup>2</sup>.



**Dandy-horse.** A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alternately.

1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the velocipede. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 30 (*Evolution of Cycle*) Mr. Dennis Johnson... a coachman at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818.

**Dandyish** (dæ'ndijʃ), *a.* [f. DANDY + -ISH.] Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.

1826 *DISRAELI Vio. Grey* IV. v. Pacing Bond Street... with an air at once dandyish and heroic. 1883 F. H. BURNETT *Through one Admin.* I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

**Dandyism** (dæ'ndijz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some... of our day. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 32 A house... with some attempt at architectural dandyism.

**Dandy-line.** [cf. DANDY sb. 1. 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing: see quot.

1882 *Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead. A piece of lead about 14 lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

**Dandy-loom.** A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson.

1823 *Mech. Mag.* I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

**Dandy-note.** A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of *Addenda note*, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the *Pricking Notes*, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

**Dandy-roller.** Also dandy-roll. *Paper-making.* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1839 *Specif. Joyson's Patent No. 7977*, 2 [The] said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 491 The pulp... receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 *Print. Trades Frml.* xxvi. 9 Dandy-roll... for producing water-marks on writing papers.

**Dandysette, -zette:** see DANDIZETTE.

**Dane** (dæ'n). [Corresponds to Da. *Daner*, ON. *Danir*; -OTent. *Dani-s* pl., Danes, L. *Dani* pl. The OE. form was *Dene* pl. (with umlaut), which would have given *Dene* in ME.; cf. OE. *Dene-meare* in 11th c., later *Denmeare*, *Denmare*, in ON. *Danmörk* (=marku), Da. *Dannemark*, *Danmark*, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Butan ðan dæle þe under Denan onwalde was. a 1050 *Ibid.* an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle at Oxenforda. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 24771 (Cott.) Harald. þat born was o þe dani [w. r. danas, danes] blod. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dan, dacus, guidam populus. 1596 *SPENSER State Lett.* Wks. (Globe) 642½ The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes... for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 352, I am more an Antike Roman than a Dane. 1682 *EVELYN Lett. to Pepys* 19 Sept., If ever there was a real dominion [of the seas] in the world, the Danes must be yielded to have had it. 1863 *TENNISON Welcome to Alexandra*, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

*Great Dane* (also simply *Dane*): a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. *Lesser Dane*: the Dalmatian, or coach-dog.

1750 *BUFFON Hist. Nat. s. v. Chien*, Le grand danois. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. — *ibid.* 297 The great Dane. 1800 *SYDENHAM EDWARDS Cynoscer*, Brit. s. v. A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted.

The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 *Great Dane Club Rules (Standard of Points)*, The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1887 *Times* 26 Oct. 115 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = DANISH.

1873 *Stones Const. Hist.* I. 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion.

**Dane**, obs. form of DAN 1, DEAN.

**Danebrog:** see DANNEBROG.

**Danegeld, -gelt** (dæ'ngeld, -gelt). *Eng. Hist.* Also 4 Danilge, 4-6 Danegilt, Dano gilt, 5-7 Dane ghefte, Danegheilt, 6 Dane gelt, 7 Danageld, 7-9 Danegelt. [Corresponds to ON. \*Dana-giald, in ODa. *Danegjeld*, mod.Da. *Danegeld*, f. *Dana*-, *Dane*- + *gjalð*, *geld*, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. *gield*, *gild*, *geld*, whence ME. *geld*, *gild*, *YELD*. Cf. mod.L. *Danegildum*.]

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the *gafol* or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the *heregeld* 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see *O.E. Chron.* 1039-40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (*Norm. Cong.* II. App. Q) 'that *Danegeld* was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The *Danegeld* was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of *tallage*.

1991 *O. E. Chron.*, On þam 3æare man gerædde þæt man gearð ærest gafol Deniscan mannum, for þam mycelan brogan þe hi worhtan be þam sæ riman. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (816) 336 Stanford. dedit geldum T. R. E. pro XII. hundred & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld, 1200-35 *Charter to London* in Stubbs *Sch. Ch.* iii. 203 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro. c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Danegeld*, *Tallage de Danais*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted... þæt neuer þe Danigeld... Suld be chalenged for man of Danes lond. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 324½ An ayde was thenne cleped the dane ghefte. 1577 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* I. 239 an. 991 This money was called *Danegylt* or *Dane monei*, and was levied of the people. Although others take that to be *Danegylte*, which was gyuen unto such Danes as king Egred afterwards reteyned in his service, to defende the lande from other Danes and enimeys. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 73 Not he who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1756 P. C. WEBB *Short Acc. Danegeld* 2 It was called *Danegeld* as being originally agreed to be paid to the Danes, and, like many other things, continued to retain the name long after it became appropriated to uses entirely different. 1873 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. 105 It may be questioned whether any money taxation properly so called ever existed before the imposition of *Danegeld* by Ethelred the Unready. *Ibid.* I. 279 The Conqueror... imposed the *Danegeld* anew. *Ibid.* I. 462 The *Danegeld* from this very year 1163 ceases to appear as a distinct item of account in the Pipe Rolls.

**Dane-law** (dæ'n-lō). Also 1 Dena lasu, 3 Denelaze, Dene lawe, 6 Dane lawe, 8 Denelage, (-lege), 9 Dane-lagh. Latinized 2 Denelaga, 2-9 Denelaga. [OE. *Dena lagu* Danes' law, of which *Dane-law* is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

c. 1050 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahslihte inne on Dena lage and wite mid Englum. a 1135 *Leges Hen.* I. vi. 2 (Stubbs *Sch. Ch.* ii. 100) Legis etiam Anglice trina est partitio... alia enim West-saxone, alia Merciana, alia Denelaga est. a 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O.E. Misc.* 146 [P. xxix.] schire syndon to deled on þreo lawan. One is west-saxene lawe, oþer Dene lawe, þe byrde Mercena lawe. — To Dene lawe bylynþe xv. schire. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xvi. The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 *DANIELSTONE Comm.* (1830) I. Introd. 66 The *Dane-Lage*, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms *Dane-lage*, *Dane-lagh*, which are neither Old nor modern English, though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in 1. [In Icelandic *lög* 'law' had, according to Vigfusson, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name' in *Gulapings-lög*, *Þrændal-lög*, etc.]

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 299½ The eastern part of England retained long after the name of *Danlagh*, or *Danish law*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. 50 The *Danlagh*, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the *Danlagh*. 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng.* to 1509, i. vi. 37 [He. Edmund] got the whole *Danlagh* south of Humber into his hands.

† **Dane-money.** Obs. = **DANGELD**.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 679½ Without paying of any manner of imposition or *Dane-money*.

**Danes'-blood.** [Of the same origin as *DANE-wort*, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

1567 *CAMDEN Brit.* 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis

baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose prouenit, non alio nomine quam *Danes-blood*, id est *Danicum sanguinem*, etiamnum appellatant, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1631 *WEBSTER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 707 *Dane-wort*, which, with blood-red berries, cometh vp here plentifully, they still call by no other name, then *Danes-blood*, of the number of Danes that were slain. 1656-85 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 50 *Danes-blood* (*Ebulus*) about Slaughterford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* IV. 515.

[Note.—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye.]

b. Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata*, 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 342 The author... found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds... and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c. The Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*. So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

**Danes'-flower.** local. = **DANES'-BLOOD** c.

1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND* cite the name from Cambridgeshire.

**Daneweed** (dæ'nwīd). [See next.]

† a. A local name for *Eryngium campestre*. Obs. b. = *Danewort*. (Prior *Plant-n.*)

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Davenport, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts... being overgrown with *Daneweed* [*Eryngium*], they fancy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. STUKELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 56 Much *daneweed* still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

**Danewort** (dæ'nwɔrt). Forms: 6 danwort, danewurt, daine-, daynworte, 6-7 danwort, danewort, 7- danewort. [f. *DANE* + *WORT*, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

(The name is found in Tumer 1538, but only the earlier name *Wallwort* or *Wellwort*, OE. *wealwurt*, is given in *Sinon*, *Barthol.* of 14th c., and *Alphita* c. 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name *Walwort*; so that the names *Danewort*, *Daneweed*, *Dane's blood*, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name *Ebulus* from *ebullire* to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also *WALLWORT*.)

a 1491 J. ROSSI (Rous) *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 105 *Herbam ebulu*, id est *Walwort*,... quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, Danwort, chamacate. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) Ovia, Walwort... named in englyshe also *danewurt*... hath a spoky or bushy top as elder hath. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* iii. xiv. 350 This herbe is called... in Englyshe *Walwort*, *Danewort*, and *Bloodwort*. 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr. Bot.* 210 It is supposed it took the name *Danewort* from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or *Danewort*... is an herb and not a tree.

**Dang, v.** A euphemistic substitute for *DAMN*.

1793-7 *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them. 1802 R. AMOERSON *Cumbrid. Ballads*, *Barbary Bell*, 'Weay, dang it!' says I, 'but this is nit fair!' 1898 *DICKENS Nick Nick*, ix, 'Dang my boans and boddie if I stan't this one longer'. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words May* 330½ 'Dang me all I can make out what they mean to be at'. 1886 *Mrs. RANOLPH Mostly Fools* II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

**Dang**, pa. t. of *DING* v.; also its dial. equivalent = to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 *Hollderness Gloss.*, *Dang*, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Dang*, to push, to strike. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dang*, to dash down or about.

**Danger** (dæ'ndʒə), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, 4-5 daungere, dawnger (e, dangere, 5 daungeur, daungeour, 5-6 daungeour (e, 6 daungier, daengier, 7c. daengier, -gier, -geare, denger, 4- daunger. [a. OF. *dangier*, *danger*; — late L. \*dominiarius, deriv. of dominiun lordship, sovereignty, f. dominus lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF.: see *Godefroy*. For the a cf. *DAN* 1.]

† 1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; esp. in phr. *in* (a person's) *danger*, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning *spec.* in his debt, or under obligation to him. Obs. or arch.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 & poliēd ofte daunger of swuche oðerwhile þæt muhte beon ower bred. 1227 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1751 þæt he wolde hom al bringe of þe daunger of rome. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 663 In dawngere had he at his owen gise The songe gires of þe dicciose. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 Thou hadest neyver mercy of lordes... ne of non other gentilmā, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your dawnger and dette for my pension. 1556 *Ridley's Wks.* (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 180 You stand within his

danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 408 He, having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* i. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are... Such as are in our danger. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger.

† b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also fig.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 43 To withdraw ws.. Till we cum owt of thar danger. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fraiss.* i. cxlii. 129 The archers shotte so holly togdyer, that none durst come in their dangers. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1623) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troops within the danger of the shot. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1632) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt... so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring anything out of her danger. 1676 *Doctr. of Devils* 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers.

† c. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 4227 Boute daunger or duresse or any despit elles. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6584 Troilus was... turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, Thynke one be dawngere and the dote bat I in duelle (in hell). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captivite and daunger. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 6 Till... thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

† d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). *In daunger* to or of: liable to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 206 For he pat is ones a thef is euermore in daungere, And as lwe lyketh to lyue or to deye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 They say that I am sufficient to here the hole daunger. 1526 *Tynedale Pathway Holy Scrip.* Wks. I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be... in daunger to death and hell). 1611 *Bible Math.* v. 22 In daunger of the iudgment. 1689 *Woolf Life* Aug. 3 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threatened to bring him into daunger.

† e. The phrase out of debt out of daunger perh. originally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), s.v. *Debt*. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Out of Debt Out of Daunger*.

† 2. Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. To make daunger [OF. *faire dangier* (de)]; to make a difficulty (about doing anything). *Obs.*

c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & nateles ate nede to be emperour.. he gan wende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 253 He but daunger till him gais. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 52 With daunger uttren we all our chaffare. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withoute lacking or daungere. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. x. And our lord made fyrste daungour by cause she was an alyene. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 They of Coloyne made grette daunger to lete passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1526 DALABER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1196, I made daunger of it a while at first; but afterwards being perswaded by them.. I promised to do as they would haue me.

† b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6299 Wit þair daunger, sir moyses [w.r. gruchynge on moyses], Oft þai did him haue males. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boope howe and heende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

† 3. A place where one is at the mercy of an enemy; a narrow pass; a strait. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* iii. 208 In the daunger of a pas, Through which this tirant shulde pas She shope his power to compas. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Daunger, or grette [Pynson streyte] passage, arla via.

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 There is daungeur by cause of the nyghte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxii. 253 Escaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1552 *Bk. Common Prayer, Communion*, So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same unworthly. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. xli. 280 'This ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) iv. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* i. ix. 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 It is also a source of danger to the building.

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with life.) (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) (c) to with inf. *Obs.*

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their liues. 1555 *Loen Decades* Pref. to Rd. (Arb.) 51 The Moore... possessed a greate parte of Spayne to no smaule daungoure of the hole Christian Empire. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 32 Lord Mohun... was four days in daunger of life but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105 b, In gravel... there is no daunger of finding water. Mod. He goes in daunger of his life.

1490 CANTON *Encyclos.* vi. 29 In daungeur of myserable death. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xiv. § 108 This... wise Princes never need come in the Daunger of. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 128 There was no daunger of that in Rafaele. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 They lost their way... and were in daunger of having to pass the night on the plain.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* § 35 In daunger to die. 1611

BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Sure to be misconstrued, and in daunger to be condemned. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 293 It might have been in daunger to have been neglected.

c. *Spec. on Railways.* Risk in a train's proceeding owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 *Committee on Railways* Q. 467 You thiok it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger? 1874 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with a and pl.) An instance or cause of danger; pl. perils, risks.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold perylls and daungerys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1850 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 3 Blind to the daungers of their country. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 3/2 Two territorial questions... unsettled... each of which was a positive daunger to the peace of Europe.

b. *Naut.* A submerged rock, or the like, causing daunger to vessels.

1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in... But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached daunger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface. 1875 BEAFORD *Sailor's Pock.* Bk. v. (ed. 2) 137 Buoys painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

† 6. Mischief, harm, damage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 146 And he no daunger nor deire for þat dede haue. 1530 PALSER, 272/1 Daunger on the see, *nav. fraige*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity... suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* iv. i. 38. 1601-1 *Jud. C.* ii. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe daunger with.

† 7. The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. *dangier*). 'In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706). *Obs.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as *Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy, and Danger*.

† 8. To make daunger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. *periculum facere*, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. *Obs.*

(Perhaps the phrase in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER *Legal Supp.* iii. iv, Make daunger, Trie what they are, trie. 1621 - *Wild Goose Chase* i. I, I shall make daunger. a 1625 - *Hum. Liens.* iv. ii, Leon. Art thou so valiant? *Lient.* Not absolutely so neither - yet I'll make daunger, Colonel.

† 9. As adv. Dangerous, perilous. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 302 We at our ner, sic purpos for to tak; A daunger chace that mycht vpon ws mak.

c. *Comb.*, usually attrib. (cf. sense 4), as *danger-board*, *chuckle* (see quot.), *flag*, *whistle*; *danger-signal*, a signal indicating danger; *spec. on Railways*, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc. ahead; also *danger-free*, *-teaching* adjs.

1891 *Cycling* 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a 'danger-board' on Maur Tor Hill. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1860) 192 If a hen gives the 'danger-chuckle'. 1862 *Athenaeum* 31 May 717 The 'danger-flag' held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. iii, And make thy person 'danger-free'. 1848 *Rep. Railway Commissioners* App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the 'danger signal'. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 71 A danger-signal to Christendom. 1616 LANE *Spr. T.* 120/47 Fames highe 'danger-teaching' schoole. 1872 ROSKIN *Engle's N.* 61 The 'danger-whistle' of the eagles on the bridge.

† *Danger*, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *dangerer*, f. *dangier*, *danger*, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1176 And all þe trouage... þat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 *Four-Suppl.* (1571) 52 They be compelled to sell their landes... or els to render them selfe in dette to many. 1533 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peterii* i. If it (libel) be liked, they know the authors; if it be daungered to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see DANGERING]. 1544 BALE *Chron.* *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) i. 247 They whyche... haue daungered theyr liues for a commonwelthe. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 133 The heedlesse practicer, which daungereth the patient. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. iii, Therefore, come; I dalliance daungereth our liues. 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* i. ii. 299. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the daungering him and myself.

b. (with inf.) To run the risk; to be in danger.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 238 Should the Legislator persist... he would daunger to be left in the field very single.

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)

1538 BALE *God's Promises* i. in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 288 He must needs but fall... And daunger himself. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. ix, He would... bestow The damself faire on him that in that fight... should... daunger most the Pagans with his dagger. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* iii. i. (1668) 86 The doddler sheep is the best breeder, and his issue neuer daungereth the Dam in yeauing.

Hence *Daungered* ppl. a., *Dangering* vbl. sb.

a 1400-50 [see i]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 547 It is my dett to do all that I can to fend our kynrik out off daungeryng. 151600 *Disfrancht. Emp.* i. i. to Bullen

O. Pl. III. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 To the present daungering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 34 Why should thy too much righteousness betray Thy danger'd life?

† *Dangerful*, a. *Obs.* [f. DANGER sb. + -FUL.] Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see DANGEROUSLY]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 34 Much eating is also daungerful for this humour. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. (1634) 67 The Atlanticke or Western Ocean is most rough and daungerfull. a 1708 T. WARO *Eng. Ref.* ii. 172 (D.) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less daungerful.

Hence † *Dangerfully* adv., dangerously.

1548 UOALI, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* xi. 107 a, Certain Jewes... whose solles y' spirit of Satan did more daungierfully possesse.

*Dangerless* (dā'ndʒərləs), a. (and adv.). Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger; free from danger.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iii, We... shall be daungler in such felicity and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 For the better and more daungleresse performing therof. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of daungleresse fear. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 371 Nor daungler to the English was the fight. 1882 WOOLSON *June* 361 It is the long monotony of daunglerless days that tries the spirit hardest.

b. as adv. Without danger; † without damage or harm (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Generities* 4567 For all that he skapide daungleries. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxvi. (1612) 281 Howbeit Burrough did therein, not Dangers, preuaile. 1633 L. ROBERTS *Prelim. V.* to P. Fletcher's *Purple Isl.*, Where all may daungleresse obtain... cheapest, greatest gain.

Hence *Dangerlessness*, freedom from danger.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 133 The daungleressness - to ἀκύνειν.

*Dangerous* (dā'ndʒərəs), a. Also 3, 6 daungerus, (3 dauncherous), 4-6 daungorous, (5 dawngorowse, 5-6 daungourous. [a. AF. *dangerous* = OF. *dangeros*, -eus, mod.F. *dangeroux*, f. *danger*: see -OUS.]

† 1. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a gruchchild, & ful itowen, daungers, & erued for te paien. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 280/83 Pe pope made him dauncherous and nolde ensenti ber-to. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungorous ne digne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 592 And she to me was nought unmeke, Ne of hir answer daungorous. *Ibid.* 1483 So fers & daungorous was he, That he nolde graunte hir asking.

† b. Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ProL. 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow... Or elles certes ye be to daungorous. c 1430 *Filigr. Luf. Manhode* i. cxx. (1869) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be þou neuere more daungorous. What þou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cij b, Daungorous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also after daungorous government. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 31 The Oate is not daungorous in the choysse of his gronde, but growth lyke a good fellowe in every place.

† c. Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 514 For that he Was of his loue daungorous to me. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 155 If she be daungorous, I will hyr pray. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* clv. 144 And requyryd hym of his comferte and ayde, wherof he was not daungorous. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungorous to impart, So better to receaue I am ready. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Luschoy* (1864) 200 They are so daungorous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countreimen.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense.)

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxi. 98 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungorous. 1540 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.*, c. 19 Some houses be... redy to fal downe, and therefore daungorous to passe by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 40 b, Delay herein is daungorous. 1599 SANOVY *Euphr. Spac.* (1632) 148 The daungorous enemy Spaine had in the world. 1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 916 They who pray against us... are our daungrousest Enemies. 1788 SMOLLETT *R. Rand* xii His wife... seeing her husband in these daungorous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Millon* Wks. II. 142 To be of no church is daungorous. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. ii. 137 In most of the European nations there are daungorous classes, daungorous, because uncared for and uneducated. 1893 Sir J. W. CURTIS in *Law Times* *Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 A most daungorous doctrine.

† 3. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. *Obs. rare.*

1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iv. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly daungorous. 1642 [see DANGEROUSLY] 31.

4. In daunger, as from illness; daungrously ill. Now dial. and U.S. colloq.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Beneduca* iv. iii, Reg. Sure His mind is daungorous. *Drus.* The good gods cure it! 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. i, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body... As leave it daungorous. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 14 A Spirit that will fright any disease. 1825 from the most daungorous and over-spendt Father. Mr. Smith FORBY *For. E. Anglia, Daungorous*, endangered. 1864 BARNES *Forest* is sadly badly; quite daungorous. 1884 *Bread-winners* (U.S.) *Gloss.*, *Dangerous* in daunger. 1884 *Bread-winners* (U.S.) 244 He's daungorous; they don't think he'll live.



† 5. Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.* (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)  
 1548 HALLE *Chron.* 17 b. The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 400 Two vices, very dangerous and noysome among men.  
 † 6. as adv. Dangerously. *Obs. rare.*  
 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. V.* 1. i. 11 Either slain or wounded dangerously.

**Dangerously** (dā'ndʒərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dangerous manner.

† 1. With icsevere; shyly; charily. *Obs.*  
 a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of Ieronimi*, I. always dangerously behaved my self towards him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 304 He was so sottiſhly and dangerously wary of his own Security... that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously.  
 c 1540 *Four P. P.* in *Had. Dadsley* 1. 372 To die so dangerously. For her soul-hecke especially. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 10 He fell dangerously sicke. 1766 GOSWAM *Vic. W.* xxxi. One of my servants has been wounded dangerously. 1860 TYNALL *Glaciers* 1. § 11. 78 The slope... was most dangerously steep.

† 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) *Obs. rare.*  
 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sect.* (1851) 293 A Satyr... ought... to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons.

**Dangerousness** (dā'ndʒərəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dangerous.

† 1. Chariness, grudgingness. *Obs.*  
 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 49 a. It came not of any dangerousness, or difficultie on his behalf.  
 2. Perilousness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, *dangerosetie*, *danger.*  
 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b. The dangerousness of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. 1736 CARTT *Ormonde* 1. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1821 J. SIMOK in *Nature* No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

**Dangersome** (dā'ndʒərsəm), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. DANGER sb. + -SOME.] Fraught with danger.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 The sluggish owle hath bene to man Most often dangersome. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* 8 The dangersome marks. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for Tim.

**Dangle** (dæŋ'gl), *v.* [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. *dangle*, Norw. and Sw. *dial. dangle*, North Fris. *dangeln*, ablaut-deriv. of Da. *dingle*, Norw., Sw., Icel. *dingla* to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem *ding-*, *dang-* (DING *v.*), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely swaying to and fro.  
 c 1590 *Sir T. More* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath this hagg fleece hung dangle on thy head? 1598 YONGE *Diana* 228 Her dissuelted hair... in curled lockes hung dangle about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLAUCHER *Pier. Eccl.* 1. vi. Our thimne nets dangle in the winde. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangle on the Tree. 1782 COWPER *Gifts* 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangle at his waist. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxv. Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangle in the air.

b. To hang from the gallows; to be hanged.  
 1678 BUTLER *Hum.* iii. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangle for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx. Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii. Set him dangle from the battlements.

2. *trans.* To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.

1612 *Two Noble K.* 1. ii. 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip, To dangle 't in my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv. i. ... dangled my cane and adjusted my sword knot. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. The bridegroom stood dangleing his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Lazy fishermen... dangleing their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. *fig.* To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangle before him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangle before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.  
 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honest man than you.

3. *fig. (intr.)* To hang after or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyatt... rising thus in arms, with the Kenish men dangle at his tail. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* *Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge*, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* 1. Pray take her, I dangle after her long enough too. 1760 FOOTE *Alfior* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 232 The sleek... 'prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 5 Heirs of noble houses... dangle after actresses. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangle in the train of ladies.

† b. To stroll idly, or with lolling steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. *Obs.*

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangle out of the Room.

4. *trans.* To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.

a 1723 GAY *Distressed Wife* II. I am not to be dangle about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while away or cause to pass in dangleing.

1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangleing away life in an ante-chamber.

6. *Comb.* (of the verb stem) dangle-berry, Blue Tangle, *Gaylussacia frondosa*, an American shrub, N.O. *Vacciniaceae*; dangle-jack (sec. quot.).

1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Dangle-jack*, the primitive

roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

**Dangle**, *sb. rare.* [f. DANGLE *v.*] Act or manner of dangleing; something that dangles.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 122 Seeming ravished with the gentle dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. CRAWFORD *Sylvia Arden* II. 21 He lay there in a swoon till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

**Dangle**, *a. rare.* [f. DANGLE *v.*] Dangleing.

1600 J. POKY *Tr. Leo's Africa* II. 341 A tame beast... having long and dangle eares. 1889 BRAITHWAITE *Natrop. Med.* C. 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

**Dangled**, *pl. a.* [f. DANGLE *v.* + -ED.] Hung dangleing, or furnished with dangleing appendages.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy flaring frounz Periwigs, lowe dangle downe with loue-lookes, shalt thou haue thy head side, dangle downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangle gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

**Danglement** (dæŋ'glment), [f. DANGLE *v.* + -MENT.] 1. Dangleing.

1834 BECKERFOE *Italy* II. 75 He... passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1849 LYTON *Caxtons* vii. 1. The... suspension and danglement of any pudgings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. *concr. (pl.)* Dangleing appendages. *dial.*  
 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Danglements*, tassels and such like appendants.

**Dangler** (dæŋ'glɔɪ), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sec. Masg.* Wks. 1775 I. 37 The dangle after a woman. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dangler*, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770 MAO. *D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 10 Jan. 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of dangleers flutter around you.' 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 228 Fashionable dangleers after literature. 1883 BEAUM *All Sorts* xix. 139 Dick Coppin was not... a dangle after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangleing appendage or part.

1737-7 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* ed. 31 s. v. *Vitis*, You must go over the Vines again... rubbing off all Dangleers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* iv. The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangle has to fulfil.

**Dangleing** (dæŋ'gliŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANGLE, q.v.; † *concr. (pl.)* dangleing appendages.

1611 CORP. *Penduloches*, jags, dangleings, or things that hang dangleing. 1650 FULLER *Pilgrimage* vi. 100 To prevent the dangleing down and dangleing of so long garments. 1678 BUTLER *Hum.* iii. ii. 202 The Royalists... To leave off *Leysal* and Dangleing. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Cockerdale* i. 5 I've given up flirring and dangleing.

**Dangleing**, *pl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dangles.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iv. 19 Goe binde thou vp yond dangleing Apriocks. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* 1. *Invoc.*, Cast off these dangleing plummetts. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangleing neighbours. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 767 Thin dangleing locks.

Hence **Dangleingly** *adv.*

1611 CORP. *Pendiller*, to hang dangleingly, loosely, or but by halves.

† **Danic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. mcd.L. *Danic-us*, f. *Dania* Denmark.] = DANISH.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist.* Eng. 12 During this Danicq warre. 1692 RAV *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 363 In the Ballick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence **Danicism**, a Danish idiom or expression.  
 1881 F. YORK POWELL in *Engel. Brit.* XII. 628 The intercourse [of Ireland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.

**Danish** (dā'nɪʃ), *a.* and *sb.* In OE. *Denise*; 3-4 *Denshe*, *Dench*, *Danshe*; 6 *S. Dence*, *Dens*, *Densch*. Also ME. *Danais*, *Danoys*, and 6-7 *DANSK*, q.v. [OE. *Denisc*: = OTeut. \**danisk*, whence ON. *dǫnsk*, f. *Dani*, *Dene*, *Danes* + -ISH. Thence ME. *Densh*, etc. In *Danish*, the vowel is changed as in *DANE*. The ME. *Danais* was immed. from OF. *danets*, *danoys* (= L. *Danensis*); and the late *Dansk* directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark. *subst.* The language of Denmark. *Danish ax*: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. *Danish dog*: see *DANE*. *Danish embroidery*: see *quot.* 1882.

833 O.E. *Chron.*, *Pa* Denescan ahton wælstowe. Gwald. 845 *Ibid.* [H]i gefuhton æt Peddran namn wip Denescne here. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me smot hym to grounde. c 1300 *Havelock* 1493 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. c 1314 *Guy Warren* A. 3585 A danisax [ed. danisax] he bar on his hond. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2223 A felle weppen A denex ax nwe d3yt. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xv. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia..

endyth atte Danyshe sec. 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 356 Densmen of Denmark ar of the kings kyn. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jam.) Ane densh ax. a 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (1868) 159 Inglis prelati, Duche and Dence For their abuse ar ruit out. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. i. Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in *Statist. Acc. Moray* V. 16 note, Furnished with... halberds, densaxes, or Lochaber axes. 1774 GOSWAM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 284 The Grey Martin Hound... transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog... The Mastiff... transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 SCOTT *Not* in Jamieson (*Swift*) s.v. *Densaxes*, A Danish ax was the proper name of a Lochaber-axe; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Kur. Sports* 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery*, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for handkerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lapets. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

† b. *Danais*, *Danoys*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2476 (Cott.) To speik a-bute sum pais, bituix him and be danais. c 1450 *Merlin* 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the lond. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xci. 73 Kyng Aedelbriht that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Hence **Danishry** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [cf. *Irishry*, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).

c 1470 HARING *Chron.* cviii. x. Where Alured had the victorie. And slewe that daye al the Danyschrye. *Ibid.* cxix. xiii. A duke of the Danishrie. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LYI. 27 The Danishry rose en masse.

**Danisk**: see *DAN8K*.

**Danism** (dā'niz'm), [f. *DANE* + -ISM.] A Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Suecisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

† **Danism** *z.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *δανεισμός* money-lending, *δανειστής*, L. *danista* money-lender, *δανειστικός*, L. *danisticus* usurious.] Money-lending on usury. So **Danist**, **Danistic** *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Danisme*, *Vsurie*. *Danist*, a vsurer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [who adds] *Danistick*, pertaining to usury. 1692 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Danism*, the act of lending money on usury.

† **Dank**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: see adj. [app. f. *DANK a.*] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3751 One þe danke of þe dewe many dede lyggyss. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ProL. The rawish danke of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers rain. (Cf. CLUMSY.)

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 2 Eolus out quir thir rokkis rang. Be donk and dail. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 441 Yet oft they quit the Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

**Dank** (dæŋk), *a.* Forms: 5 *dannke*, 5-7 *danke*, 6 *danneke*, 6- *dank*; also 6 *donk*, 7 *donke*, 8-9 *dial. donk*. [The adj. and sb. are known from c 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quotes. for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish *dank* 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. *dökk* (= *-danku*) 'pit, pool'. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem *dank-, dank-, dunk-*, whence ON. *dǫkk* dark, Ger. *dunkel*. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between *dank* and *damp*, but in recent times *damp* has acquired the sense of *dank* and largely taken its place.]

† 1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. *Obs.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 313 Þe dewe þat es dannke, where þat it doune falle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyl... chays fra hevin with hir dym skyes donk. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quihik of befor hed maid dikkis ande dailis verray done. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B ij. Fruits... Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 179 Through each Thicket Dank or Drie. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* 1. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound.

2. Damp: with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1601 MARSTON *Paquill & Kath.* v. 70 The euenng's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 1. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* 1. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.

In this sense app. *Obs.* after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c.  
 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. ii. 11. 7 Sleeping sound On the danke and dirty ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 351 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1642 ROGERS *Namian* 618 Oh that our powder were not danke. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dunk*, a little wetish, damp. [Northl.]

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ix, The dank and sable earth receives its only carpet from the leaves. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 'As donk as a dungeon.' 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with rank.]

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sunday after Trin.*, Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xviii, That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the room.

**Dank** (dæŋk), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4-5 donk(e), 5 downk(e), 5-6 danke, 6 dounk, 7-dank, 9 dial. donk. [See DANK *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. Obs.

*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Deowes donketh the dounes. c 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 7977 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9639 A myste... Al donkyt the dales with the dym showris. 1552 LYONS *Monarchie* 6309 The dew now dounkis the rossis redolent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, The water having dank't his pistoles.

*b.* *fig.* To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still dial.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Psal.* viii. Ijb, Thy foes to blanke: they threaten to danke. *a* 1575 — *Corr.* 237, I am... not amazed nor danked. 1854 BAMFORD *Humble Rymes* 135 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us'.

†2. *intr.* To become damp. Obs.

1509 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 The ayre of some moist weather hath... caused the powder to give and danke. *b.* To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. *dial.*

1866 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donkes and it dozzles'. 1869 *Loisdale Gloss.* s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles' = it damps and drizzles.

Hence **Dankish** (dæŋkɪʃ), *a.* [f. DANK *sb.* and *a.*]

†1. = DANK *a.*: wet, humid. Obs.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. ii. (1634) 187 The earth may be over waterish, dankish, or overhot and dry.

1545 ASCHAM *Thoroph.* II. (Arb.) 121 Take heed also of mistie and dankyshe dayes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 247 In a dank and dankish vault at home, There left me and my man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 636 The Month breedeth upon cloth. Especially it... laid up dankish and wet. 1644 NVE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 23 You must suffer the said water to settle... and congeal in a dankish room.

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dankish*, a little Moist or Wet. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 6/ Butts and tubs... stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor.

Hence **Dankishness**, dankish quality, humidity. 1576 T. NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. 1122, A fustie dankishnesse... vnder the skin. 1611 COTGR., *Relant*, mustiness, fustiness, rankness, dankishness. 1630 in J. S. BURN *Hist. Parish Reg. Eng.* (1862) 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dankishness*, moistness.

**Danky** (dæŋki), *adv.* [f. DANK *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dank or humid manner. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* xviii, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

**Dankness** (dæŋknəs), [f. DANK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 The natural moisture and dankness that cometh from thence. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

**Danky** (dæŋki), *a.* Also *dial.* donkey, -ky. [f. DANK + -Y 1.] Somewhat dank, dampish.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties Gloss.*, *Donkey*, dampish, dank. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 176 The sword is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 *Ibid.* IX. 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1869 *Lonsdale Gl.*, *Donky*, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day'.

**Dann**, obs. form of DAN 1.

†1. **Dannebrog** (dæˈnɛbrɔɡ). Also *Dane-*. [Da. *Dann* (n) *brog*, f. *Danne-*, *Dane-*, Danish + *brog* supposed to be ODa. *brog*, breech, cloth.] The Danish national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

1708 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4434/2 His Majesty conferred... three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5269/2 His... Majesty... made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant... the Dannebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

**Dannemorite** (dæˈnɛmɔɪt). *Min.* [Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where found: see -ITE.] A variety of hornblende.

1857 *Amer. Frail. Sc. Ser.* II. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral... named Dannemorite.

**Danner**, var. of DANDER *v. Sc.*, to saunter.

**Dannocks**, *sb. pl. local*. [Forby prefers the form *darnocks*, and says it is a corruption of *Dornack*, *Dornick*, Flemish name of *Tournai*.] (See *quots.*)

*a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Darnocks*, *Dannocks*,

hedger's gloves. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks. 1883 BECK *Glosser* 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

†1. **Danseuse** (dænsɔːz). [Fr., fem. of *danseur* dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 236 *a danseuse* to whose notice he had been recommended. 1878 H. S. EOWARDS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 131 Three other danseuses and a befitting number of male dancers.

†2. **Dansk**, *a. (sb.)* Obs. Also 6 Danish. [a. Da., Sw., Icel. *Dansk*: see DANISH. Spenser's *Danisk* unites *Dansk* and *Danish*.] = DANISH.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 301 *a danske chiste* that was his sisters. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danish hood. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xviii, 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

*b.* *sb.* Denmark.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 5 The rootes are now conditid in Danske.

†3. **Dansker**. Obs. [Da. *Dansker* Dane, f. *Dansk* Danish.] A Dane.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris.

†4. **Dant** 1. Obs. [Cf. obs. Du. *dante* 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell). *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynor Runn.* 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

†2. **Dant** 2. Obs. or local. [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 241 Dants or Sulphury Damps... all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. *Ibid.* III. 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. *Ibid.* III. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel... and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Dant*, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

**Dant**, -ar, obs. or Sc. forms of DAUNT, -ER.

**Dante**. Also 6 dant, 8-9 danta. [Cf. It. *dante*, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike having a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see ANTE. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

†1. (Also *dant*.) Some African quadruped: the same as ANTE *sb.* q.v. Obs.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 Buffles... and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods. *Ibid.* II. 340 The beast called *Lant* or *Dant*... in shape resembleth an ox, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also *danta*.) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.) 1601 HAKLUIT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 206 Many herds of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 302 This Country [Verapaz]... has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantes. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulled's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 362 Peru... infested with bastard lions, bears, dantes or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head L. a horn bending inward'. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 American beasts... averse to cold: such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (*Tapirus Americanus*) in the Chocon forests.

**Dante**, -ie, *Dantely*, obs. fl. DAINTY, -ILY.

**Dantean** (dæntiˈæn), *a.* [See -AN.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also *sb.* A student or admirer of Dante.

*a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* ix. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 93, I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante'sque** *a.* [see -ESQUE] = prec. **Dantist**, a Dante scholar. **Dantize**, *v.* to imitate the style of Dante. **Dantophilist**, an admirer of Dante.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dante'sque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, 'Too insipid', said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dante'sque.' 1889 W. W. VERNON *Readings on Dante's Purg.* I. Pref. One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermonea. 1764 *Acct. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Michael Angelo... is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to dantize. 1872 LOWELL *Dante Prose Wks.* IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint.

**Dantiprat**, obs. var. of DANDIPRAT.

**Danton**: see DAUNTON. **Danz**, obs. f. DAN 1.

**Daou**, var. of DHOW.

†1. **Daourite**. *Min.* Also *daurite*. [Named from Daouria in Siberia, where found.] An obsolete synonym of rhodite or red tourmaline.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 376 The tourmalin... of Siberia, to which the names of *rhodite*, of *daurite*, and of *Siberite*, have been successively given. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 130 *Daurite*.

†2. **Dap** (dæp), *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. [perh. f. DAP *v.*, in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original.]

1. *pl.* Ways, modes of action; hence *dial.* likeness, instance (in ways and appearance).

1583 STANVURST *Fævis* IV. (Arb.) 170 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soalye [the solely] were

opened. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemani's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 He... knew the Dapps of the world. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* 230 (E. D. S.) The hast this very Daps of thy old Ount Sybil. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daps*, likeness. The very dapp of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Daps*, 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the water.

1835 (*Said at Rugby School*), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dap*, a hop, a turn. *West.* 1888 in *West Somerset Word-bk.*

**Dap** (dæp), *v.* Also *dape*. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to DAB, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final *p*. In its use possibly also associated with DIP. Cf. also DOP.]

1. *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dibe, dabble.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grasshopper. *Ibid.* 118 With these [flies] and a short line... you may dap or dorn. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dabble with, as with the drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken... with a stout rod... dapping therewith (which term you will find used by eel-fishers) on the surface of the water. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Dap*... to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

*b.* *gen.* To dip lightly or suddenly into water.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* 70 The 'dapping' of the kittiwake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

1851 *Voy. Mauritius* vi. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 148 The other player then strikes it... before it has... dapped (i. e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

Hence **Dapping** *vbl. sb.*

1799 E. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may... take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 263 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886-92 [see 1 b. above].

†3. **Dapatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *dapaticus* sumptuous, f. *dapem* feast: cf. also Gr. *dapnny* cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dapatical* meates, daintie meates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dapatical*, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1721 in BAILEY. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**Dapchick** (e): see DABCHICK.

**Dape**: see DAP *v.*

**Daphnad** (dæˈfnæd), *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of the order *Thymelacæ*, including *Daphne*. So **Daphnal alliance**, that containing the *Daphnads* and *Lauels*.

1847 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 530. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 448 *Daphnal* Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

**Daphne** (dæˈfnɪ). [Gr. *dāphnē* the laurel or bay-tree: in *Mythol.* a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. *a.* The laurel. *b.* in *Bot.* The name of a genus of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel and Mezereum.

*c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl.* *Bl. Knt.* x, I sawe the Daphne closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsume pyne. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 Climbe yonder forked hill, and see if there lih' barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara writen. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 497 *Daphnes* flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. *Astron.* The name of the 41st of the Asteroids. Hence **Daphnean** *a.* [Gr. *Δαφναῖος*, L. *Daphneus*], of or pertaining to *Daphne*; *transf.* of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daphneon**, a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 SIR G. GOSSEFF *ii.* in Bullen O. Pl. III. Nor Northern coldness nyppe her Daphnean Flower. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl. 1864 EVELYN *Sylva* (1716) 398 They [Daps]... grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

†3. **Daphnia** (dæˈfnɪ). *Zool.* [mod. L. (Müller) *Entomostraca*, 1785] f. DAPHNE.]

A genus of minute fresh-water crustaceans crustacea; a water-flea. Hence **Daphnia-ceous** *a.* **Daphniad**, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. **Daphnioid** *a.*, allied in structure to *Daphnia*; *sb.* a daphniad.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young *Daphnia* begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 No *Daphnioids*... have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

**Daphnin** (dæˈfnɪn). *Chem.* [f. DAPHNE + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of *Daphne*. So **Daphnetin**, a product of the decomposition of daphnin.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 289 *Daphnin* is the bitter principle of the daphne alpina. 1847 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1165 *Daphnine*, from the bark of *Daphne mezereum* and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Daphnetin*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin.

† **Daphnomaney.** *Obs.*—[*f.* Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCY.] 'Divination by a Laurel Tree' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‡ **Dapifer** (dæ'pifər). [*f.* L. *dapi-* food, feast + *-fer-* bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1536 BRATUWART *Roman Emp.* 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1567 RIEVE *God's Plea* (T.). Thou art the dapifer of thy palate. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dapifer*, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server. . . Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. MACFARLANE *Hist. Eng.* I. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw.

† **Dapinate.** *v.* *Obs.*—[*f.* L. *dapināt-*, ppl. stem of *dapinare* to serve up (food), *f.* *daps* (cf. prec.).] 'To provide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

Daply, var. of DAPPLE a.

† **Dapocaginous.** *a.* *Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Dapocaginous* (from the Ital. *dapoco*), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

**Dapper** (dæ'pər), *a.* Also 5 dappyr, 6 daper; 6 *erron*. dappard, *art.* [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDa. *dapper* powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. *tapfar*, MHG. *taffer* heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. *dapr* 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. *dobrit* good.]

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettyness; cf. b.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dapyr, or praty, elegans. a 1520 SKELTON *Image Hypoc.* 95 As dapper as any crowe And perre as any pie. 1530 PALSGR. 309 f. Daper, proper, *vilgion*, *gadin*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 1 The dapper Mounsier Pages of the Court. 1648 HENCKES *Hesper.*, The Temple, Their many mumbling mass-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. LEITCH *Transproser Rel.* 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* I. xi. The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy. . . is often fixed on . . . flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* viii. The spruce and importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 608 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's World* I. 89 A good-looking man . . . well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish.

b. *esp.* Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J.).

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 229 Pretty Peg . . . 'Tis the dapperst wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lansdale*. Much like great Doctor Johnson. . . With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxv. The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, had proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superservicably.

2. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 13. The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youtnes fansie. (Gloss. *Dapper*, pretty.) 1589 *Tri. Love & Fort.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Hart.* (Malh.) II. 218 A little dapper flower like a ground hunsuckle. 1674 WOOD *Life* (1772) 48 Mounting my dapper nag, Pegasus. 1704 *Moderat. Displ.* vi. 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scorn, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, London Rurality* i. Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

† 3. as sb. A dapper fellow. *Obs.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 95 f. 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. *Ibid.* No. 96 f. 4. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. *Comb.* as *dapper-looking*.

1874 BURNANO *My Time* iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

**Dapperism.** *nonce-wd.* [*-ISM.*] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism . . . unexampled in the History of Literature.

**Dapperling** (dæ'pə'liŋ). [*f.* DAPPER a. + -LING: cf. *weaking*.] A little dapper fellow.

1611 COTGR., *Namvol*, a dwarf; elfe, little staueling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling. 1829 CARLYLE *Signs of Times* Misc. (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* 14 Jan. 26 f. She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

**Dapperly** (dæ'pə'li), *adv.* [*-LY* 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1828 LO. MANNESBURY in *Times* 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure . . . always with spurs and dapperly dressed. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head.

**Dapperness** (dæ'pənəs). [*-NESS.*] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness.

1530 PALSGR. 212 f. Dapymesse, propemesse, *minuotterie*. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Each requires of the practitioner . . . a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs. 1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Feb. 242 f. Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

**Dapple** (dæ'pəl), *sb.* Also 6 dappell. [Unless this is the first clement in *dapple-grey* (q. v.), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (2 ppl.) adj. *dappled* however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of *dappled* was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. *depill* (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*'. This is app. a dim. of *dapi* pool: cf. mod. Norw. *dape*, *depel* muddy pool, pond, dnb; MLG. *dope*, *dobbe*. Thus *dapple* might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and, hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

† 1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. *Obs.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1611 COTGR., *Place* . . . a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without pl.) Spotting, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dapping.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fair white bull, all spotted over with black natural dappell. 1648 EARL OF WESTM. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 188 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West. And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/4 A Grey Mare . . . a little Fleabitten . . . on the Dapple behind. 1820 J. HOGGSON in *J. Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE a.]

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 The king . . . rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 FIELING *Quix.* I. i. Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. a 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 115 Be it Dapple's bray, Or be it not, or be it those it may. 1861 *Times* 8 Oct. 8 f. The purple-blooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

**Dapple** (dæ'pəl), *a.* Also 6 dapple. [See DAPPLE sb., and DAPPLED. The simple adj. is known c 1550: its relation to the sb. and vb. is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from *dappled*, or short for *dapple-grey*.] = DAPPLED. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses be not of one colour, but . . . some baye, some dapple. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 249 With his Hand Stroke thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 46 There approached them a third sheyk, with a dapple mule. [Dapple cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for *dappled*: see *Guy R.* xxv.]

Hence † **Dappleness**, dappled state.

1611 COTGR., *Pommichure*, plumpness, roundness; also dappleness.

**Dapple** (dæ'pəl), *v.* Also 7 dapple, dappel. [The (2 ppl.) adj. DAPPLED (q. v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb. or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day. . . Dapples the drowsie ease with spots of grey. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavel* iv. i. They should have dappled ore yon bay with some, Sir. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1657) 14 The trembling Leaves . . . Dappelling the Walk with light and shade. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappell'd in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xx. 427. I see the walls and arches dappled thick With gore. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 320 How to dapple a horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dappling its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It is in fashion with you to . . . dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand Crimes.

2. *intr.* To become dappled or speckled. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple. 1818 BYRON *Alceste* xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883

D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence **Dappling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 WOROSW. *Russian Fugitive* i. ii. In the dappling east Appeared unweelcome dawn. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 172 The dappling of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 66 f. The . . . colour and dappling [of orchids].

**Dapple-bay**, *sb.* [After *dapple-grey*: see BAY a.] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 D. BOOTH *Analyst*, *Dic.* 305 The colours of Horses are various. . . There are also Dapple-bays.

**Dapped** (dæ'pə'd), *a.* Also 5 dappeld, 6 daplitt, 6-7 dapped. [In form, the pa. ppl. of DAPPLE v., which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If DAPPLE sb. occurred early enough, an adj. from it in -ed = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. *f.* *pommell*, OF. *pommell*, dapped, which similarly occurs long before the vb. *pommeler*, and was perh. immediatly *f.* *pommelle*, or OF. *pomel*, dim. of *pomme* apple; also OE. *appled* in *applede gold*, 'formed into apples or balls', from *appel* sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dapped (Cott. MS. a best pomele or spotted, *Fr. me beste techele*). *Ibid.* 143 Per er also wilde suyne . . . dapped and spotted (Cott. MS. all spotted, *Fr. toutz techeles*). 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 21 The daplitt sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 A gray steede. . . Whose sides with dapped circles weren dight. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii. Only the dapped deer, Dwells in this fastness. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 41 Till the dapped dawn doth rise. 1738 PRIOR *Poems*, *The Garland* i. The dapp'd Pink, and blushing Rose. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour . . . are all occasionally dapped.

b. *Comb.* *dapped grey* = DAPPLE-GREY (horse).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dapped gray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii. He saw your steed, a dapped grey. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking O.* 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dapped grays.

**Dapple-grey** (dæ'pəl'grɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-5 dappel, -ul, -il, 6-7 dapple, 5- dapple-grey, -gray. [See DAPPLE sb., a, v. and GREY.]

Since *dapple-grey* occurs nearly two centuries before *dapple* itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj. *dappled*), it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.; e.g. in *apple-grey*, *iron-grey*, *sky-blue*, *snow-white*, etc.; but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose *dapple* here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey': viz. ON. *apalgrá* 'apple-grey', i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple (Vigfusson), Sw. *äppelgrå*, Norw. *äppel-grån*, Da. *äppelgrå*, pied, piebald; OHG. *apfelgrā* 'glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. *apfelgrā*, Ger. *äpfelgrau* 'dapple-grey' (Flügel), applied to the apple-round spots which show themselves on grey horses' (Grimm), Du. *äpfel-grauw* 'dapple-grey'. So *f.* *pommell* (*f. pomme* apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), *gris-pommell* grey dappled with darker spots, *dapple-grey*, *pomey grey* in Chaucer, *C. T.* *Prolog* 616; with which cf. Russ. яблочный *yablochny* dappled, *f. yabloko* apple; all said *esp.* of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that *dapple-grey* was a mixture of DAPPLED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of *f.* *pommell*, with *apple-grey* the formal representative of Norse *apalgrá*, and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing *dapple* in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 173 His steede was al dappull gray [v. rr. dappell. (3 MSS.)], dappull, daplil, dapple-grey. 1400 T. of *Erceldoune* I. 41 Hir palfraye was a dappill graye [v. rr. Cott. dappyll, Lansd. daplil, Cambr. dappill gray]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the dapple gray. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkweaves* 72 How they colour change. . . Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29, I read. . . That an handful or two of small oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey. 1688 R. HOLME, *Armoury* II. 154 f. Dapple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiv. O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

*transf.* 1639 MAYNE *City Match* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 307 She has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. *absol.* A horse of this colour.

1639 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Challenge of Knights Err.* Wks. (1711) 232 Christianus . . . mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

**Daply**, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* DAPPLE sb. + -I.] = DAPPLE a. *Daply-grey* = DAPPLE-GREY.

1711 SWIFT *Poems*, *On Rover*, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 5 Clouds small and round, like a dapple-grey with a North-wind.

Daps: see DAP sb.

Dar, *obs.* form of DARE sb. 3, DARE v. 1

Dar, var. of *par*, THAR v., need, needs.



**Darapti** (dāreptōi). *Logic*. A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (*a, a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *p* following the second vowel that there must be conversion *per accidens* of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure... *Darapti* it. 1554 Z. COKE *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The third Figure... The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Dianitis*, *Datisti*, *Baroco*, *Ferison*. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Darapti*... c. g., d. A. Every truly religious man is virtuous; *rap*. Every truly religious man is hated by the world; *ti*. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1848) 201 Third, *Darapti*, viz. (dA) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (ti) some Z is X.

**Darayne**, var. of DERAIGN *Obs*.

**Darbar**: see DUBBAR.

**Darby** (dābi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 Chester... Darby, and Stafford. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iii. Introduct., Summerst, Nottingham, Darby.

1. *Father Derby's* or *Darby's bands*: app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch young frye. To binde such babes in father Derbies bands, To stay their steps by statute Staples staffe. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Majh.) II. 229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand... and he brings the money, but they tie the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 15 b. Hee deliueis him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings, for which the poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliuer him two hundred weight of Tyne.

2. *pl. Handcuffs*: sometimes also, fetters. *slang*. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Darbies, irons, or Shackles or fetters for Fellons. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii, 'But the darbies', said Hatterick, looking upon his fetters. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* 301 Better get the darbies on him while he's quiet.

3. *Ready money. Obs. slang*.

1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they... down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* I. i. The ready, the Darby. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded., Till with Darby's and Smelts though thy Purse hast well stored. c. 1712 ESTCOURT *Prunella* I. 4 (Farmer) Come, nimble lay down Darby; Come, pray sir, don't be tardy. 1785 in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

4. Short for *Derby ale*; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Doddsley* XI. 234, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Fimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 162 (B.) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune? 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 103 He... Did for a... Draught of Darby call.

5. *Plastering*. A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also *Derby*.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Stucco*. The first coat... is to be laid on with a trowel, and floated to an even surface with a darby (i. e. a handle-float). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* (1876) 675 The Derby... is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade... is required... This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. **Darby and Joan**. A jocular appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence *dial.*, a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence **Darby-and-Joan** v., **-Joanish** a.

The *Gentl. Mag.* (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot': a song, a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i. You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 50 They furnished... a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew* x. (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and

Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 251 Daphne... sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner. 1887 *Punch* 18 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the shop.

**Darbyism** (dābi'iz'm). [f. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded c. 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So **Darbyite**, one who holds these principles.

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour. 1882-3 E. E. WHITEFIELD in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1856 Plymouth Brethren... upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J. WOOD BROWN *Ital. Campaign* II. ii. 118 Darbyite views.

**Darce**, obs. var. DACE, a fish.

**Dardan** (dārdān), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Dardannus*, *Dardanius* (poet.) Trojan.] *adj.* Trojan, of Troy. sb. A Trojan. So **Dardanian** a. and sb.; || **Dardanium** [Pliny *N. H.* xxxiii. iii. 12 *Dardanium*, vel *Dardannum*, sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abjdos* II. iv. Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818 - *Ch. Har.* iv. i. The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 58 The Dardanian wives. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dardanian Art*, Witchcraft. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Julia, About thy wrist the rich Dardanum.

**Darde** (dē), obs. f. DART, and **dared** (see DARE v.). **[Dardy-line: see List of Spurious Words.]**

**Dare** (dē), v. 1 Pa. t. **durst** (dūst), **dared** (dērd); pa. pple. **dared**. Forms: see below.

[One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see CAN, DOW, etc. OE. *durran*, pres. *dearr*, *durron*, pa. *dorste*, = OS. *gi-durran*, -*dar*, -*durrun*, -*dorsta*, MLG. *dorren*, *dar*, *dorren*, *dorste*, OFris. *dāra*, (*dār* or *dor*) *dorste*, OHG. *gi-turran*, -*tar*, -*turrun*, -*torsta*, pa. pple. *gitorran*, MHG. *turren*, *tar*, *turren*, *torste*, subj. *tōrste*, Goth. *ga-daursan*, -*dars*, -*daursun*, subj. -*daursjau*, -*daursta*: belonging originally to the third ablaut series *ders*, -*dars*, -*durs*, Aryan *dhers*, -*dhars*, -*dhys*: cf. Skr. *dhṛsh*, perf. *dadhāṛsha*, to be bold, Gr. *θάρσ-*, *θαρά-* in *θαράς* bold, *θαράν* to be bold, OSlav. *davāte* to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb *þora*. It is also lost in mod. Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb *dorren*, = OE. *purfan* to need (see THAR); hence in Du., *durren* is to dare; and Ger. *dürfen* in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a *d* form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them, *dar* being sometimes written for *thar*, while, on the other hand, *th-* forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of *dar*: see A. 9 below.

The original 3rd sing. pres. *he dare*, and pa. t. *durst*, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B. 11) were developed; but early in the 16th c. the new forms *dares*, *dared*, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by *to*. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without *to*, *dare*, *durst* are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare', 'he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without *to*.

A. Inflections.

1. *Pres. Indic.* a. 1st sing. 1 **dear**(r, north. **darr**, 1-3 **dear**, 2-4 **der**, 3 *Orm.* **darr**, 3-6 **dar**, 5- **dare**, (Sc. 7 **dar**, 8-9 **daur**).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, *Jerome's Prolog.* 7 Peich darrr huclic hwogo, to eccanne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlv. 34 Ne dear ic hem faran. c. 1200 *Ormin* 10659 Ne darr i ne noht fulltne. c. 1205 *Lav.* 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen. a. 1225 *St. Markar.* 16 Spoken i ne dar nawt. a. 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipen. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 938 Y dar noust for schame. *Ibid.* 2169 I der leye mi lif. c. 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, I dar lay. 1513 *More* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 779, I dare well avowe it. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* t. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait upon I would. 1711 *Ainslie's Genl.* No. 58 21, I dare promise my self. 1725 *Ramsay Spect. N.* iv, I daurna stay. 18... [see examples in B].

b. 2nd sing. 1 **dearst**, (north. \***darst**), 2-3 **dærst**, 2-4 **derst**, 3 *Orm.* **darrst**, 3-6 **darst**, **darryst**, **daryst**, 4-5 **darist**, 5 **darste**, 5- **darest**, (7 **darst**, 7-**dar'st**). B. north. 4-6 **dar**, 4-6 **dare**.

*Beowulf* 1059 *Giðu*...dearst. *Ibidan.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 *pu* ne derst cumen bi-foren me. c. 1200 *Ormin* 5614 *patt* *tu* ne darst noht drihtin wraþenn. c. 1205 *Lav.* 20375 *pu* ne darst [c. 1275 *darst*]. *abiden.* c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1450 *Hyppis & Melan.* Now darest thou [v. d. darstou] take this viage. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2532 That thou resoun derst higynne. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 302 Whanne *pu*...ne darst not do it. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. iv, Arte thou a knyghte and darst not telle thy name? 1616 R. C. *Times*

*Whistle* v. 2143 [Thou] darst repair. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 682 Thou... That dar'st... advance.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5668 (Cott.) How dare [v. d. dar] *pu* sua bi broþer smite! c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* III. 361 Quhi, Scot, dar thou nocht thief? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 126 How dar thou prou for mercy cry?

c. 3rd sing. a. 1 **dear**(r, north. **darr**, 1-3 **dear**, 2-3 **der**, 3 *Orm.* **darr**, 3-6 **dar**, 5- **dare**, (8-9 *Sc. darr*). β. 6 **dareth**, **yth**, 6- **dares**.

*Beowulf* 1373 *Gið* he gesecean **dear**. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 He his men eisian ne der. c. 1275 11 *Pains of Hell* 231 in O. E. *Misc.* 153 Ne dar no seynt hem biðde fore. 1340 *Aeneid*. 32 *Pet* ne dar na3t guo ine þe þeþe. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* x. 20 Ysaie dar, and seith. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xii. 52 Nere þis see dare na man dwell. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* F viij, A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 *Compt. Scott.* 14 *Sit* he dar be sa bold. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. i. 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603 - *Meas. for Mr. W.* i. 315 The Duke dare no more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Bro.* i. A pretty curri! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi, 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do.' 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xlviii, Nor dare she trust a larger lay.

β. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play betw. Johan, Tib, etc.*, The kokold, for his lyfe daryth not loken hether ward. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 46-7, I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is none. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his hind engage. 1798 *FRERE & HAMMOND in Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 (1852) 140 The man who dares to die. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1816 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility.

|| The present *dare* has been carelessly used for the past *dared* or *durst*.

1760 *Impositors Detected* I. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day. 1811 A. BELL in *Southey's Life* (1844) II. 651 I wish I dare [=durst] put them down among our books. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* I. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. *Ibid.* 298 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. *Pres. Indic. plural.* a. 1 **durren**(-e), 2-3 **dure**(n, 3-4 **duren**, **dorre**(n, 4-5 **durn**(-e), **dore**(n, -un, 4-5 **dur**, **dor**, B. 3-6 **north. der**, 4-5 **dar**, (5-6 **darno**), 5- **dare**, (Sc. 7 **dar**, 8-9 **daur**).

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. xxvii. Resp. 5 (1890) 72 *Pat* heo nowiþ swelces ne durren gefremman. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25705 *Þis* lond cnihtes ne durren wið him mare na feiten [c. 1275 ne dorre þis lond cnihtes]. a. 1225 *Juliana* 47 *He* durre 3e? c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2239 *He* ne durren ðe wele cumen in. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/133 *Pat* ne dorre we nou3t. 1349 *Aeneid*. 58 *þæt*... nolþe oþer ne dorre 3ist do. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlvii. 26 *We* durren [388 *dorenn*] not se the face of the lord. c. 1386 *Chaucer Gen. Yem.* *Prolog.* 7 *T.* 108 (Harl. MS.) As þay þat dor [v. dore, dur, dar] [a MSS.] darel nou3t schewen her presence. c. 1400 in *Wyclif's Sal. Wks.* III. 476 *Now* durne worldly prestis take so grette lordschipe upon hem. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxvii. 28 Therefore dur the marchantes passen there. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 Privily as 3e doren.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17425 (Cott.) *Þan* dar we sai. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* *Prolog.* 152 *We* dar nou3t wel loke. 1393 *Midl. C.* iv. 294 *Pore* men der nat pleyne. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 64 *Thei* dar wel werre with hem. c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 281/2 *Loves* servants... in no place darne appeare. 15... *Sir Andrew Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 64 *To* France nor Flanders we der not goe. 1562 *WIKZER Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 *We* dar not contenne. 1581 *MULCASTER Positons* xxxviii. (1887) 168 *Ladies* who dare write themselves. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 *We* dare holdly pronounce it. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxiii, How dare you tell me so?

3. *Pres. Subj.* a. sing. 1 **dyrr**, 1-5 **durre**, 3-4 **dure**, 4 **derre**, 4-5 **dorre**; *pl.* 1-5 **durren**, 4-5 **dure**, 4-6 **dare**, 5 **durre**, (8-9 *Sc. daur*).

*Beowulf* 2763 (Z.) 1380 *See* *gið* ðu dyrr. c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. 8 *I* hwæðer ðu durre zilpan. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 187 *No3t* [i] wurd, ðu durre loken up. a. 1250  *Owl & Night*. 1704 *Now* so kene, That durre abide mine on3ene. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 451 *Com* on 3if þow durre. c. 1430 *Plig. Manhode* iv. xix, *Soo* þat she durre no more be so proud. *Ibid.* xxix. 121 *If* þow durre entre... þer in.

β. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 1 *Þof* a wreche dar thyne god is no3ht. 1380 [see B. 1 b]. 1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2205 *Here* is my gloue; take it vp, and thou dare. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* viii. ii, *If* we dare to judge our Makers Will. *Mod.* Do it if you dare!

4. *Past Indic.* a. sing. 1 **dorste**, *north. darste*, 2-6 **dorste**, 1-6 **durste**, 3 *Orm.* **durste**, 4-6 **dorst**, 4- **durst**, (5 **darste**, **dorste**, **durst**, 5-7 **dirst**); *pl.* 1 **dorston**, 2-5 **dorste**(n, **durste**(n, (4 **draste**), 4-6 **dorst**, 4- **durst**. β. 6- **dared**, (8-9 *Sc. daurd*).

c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. xi, *Hwæðer* he wið Romanum winnan dorste. 918 O. E. *Chron.* (Earle 104), *Hie* ne dorsten þæt land nower gesecean. a. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 *Durste* nan man midson wið oder on his time. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 *Da* apostlas ne dursten bodian. c. 1200 *ORMIN.* 2093 *Forþ* ða durste he siþþen Don his þeowness taken Crist. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 *He* ne dorste for gode-eie foreleten. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2593 *Durste* ghe ne lengere him for-helen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2998 (Cott.) *Þar* again durst he not speke. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1866 *Bur* dursten he [=they] newhen him no more. 1340 *Aeneid*. 73 *Þe* rapre... þanne þow dorstest... consenti. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 18 *His* kirtle þe whilke þai durst no3ht shere. 1380 [see B. 2]. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 174 *He* his mother derste loke. c. 1440 *Parlement* 1075 *And* the hethen durst not abyde. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 14 *How* durst þow stele so stille his away! 1535 *Joye Apol. Fynde* 30 *He* stretched forth his penne... as farre as he durst. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 219 *Wentest* thou to see? I durst not. 1641 R. *Brooke*



*Episc.* 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunderbolts which he first not stole. 1752 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 204 p. 11 They durst not speak. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig.

β. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 10 Lovely Eleanor, who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid.* iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptune's haughty pride. 1641 BURROUGHS *Sions* 76 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 145 They dared not to stay him, 1790 COWPER *Lett.* to Mrs. Bodham 21 Nov., Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. Past Subj. sing. as in Past Indic. pl. I dorstest, 2- as in Indic.

α 1000 *Beetle* Metrh. i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 906 Yn loue I dorst (v.r. durst) have sworn. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. prol. 176 Here ne was ratoun . . . þat doore ha ybounden þe belle aboute þe catiss nekke. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) C viij, What man . . . that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This Past Subj. or Conditional *durst* (= would dare) is often (like the analogous *could*, *would*, *should*, *ought*) used indefinitely of present time.

α 1490-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, Durst I it neyn. 1605 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will iudge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 MRS. INCHBALD *Midd.* Hou. ii. 1, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1881 *Private Secretary* I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't.

6. Pres. Inf. α. 1 \*durran, 2-5 durre(n), 3-4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. β. 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5- dare, (8-9 Sc. daur). α 1300 *Cursor* Ml. 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Consc.* 4548 Na man sal þam dur bry. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* i. lxxxii, Per shulde noon dore reseceue it. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Darni, or durn (PYNSON darun, daren, or dorn), *audes*. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 538 They scholen not doren lyen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 72 to dore me doo such a shame.

β. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dare, *audere*, *presumere*, *versurare*. *Ibid.* 97 Derre, *versurare*, *presumere*, *audere*. 1715 DE FOE *Fant. Instruct.* i. li. (1841) I. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. 1871 MACGUFFE *Mem. Patmos* xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. Pres. pple. and vbl. sb. 6- daring. 1785 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1880 *Spectator* 19 Oct., Power . . . held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. Pa. pple. α. 5 ? dorren [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], dorre; 6 dare. β. 6-7, dial. 8-9 durst. γ. 6-dared.

α 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* ii. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dore be so hardi? c. 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 207 They sholde not have durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lam.* But Ichoebed would faime (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moyses secretly haue nource't. 1665 PERVS *Diary* (1875-79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. 1691 Tr. *Emilia's* *Obs.* *Tourn.* *Naples* 27 They had durst do so much as to take one step. *Ibid.* Sc. II. I had durst do it.

γ. 1599 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. ii. 10, Or Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *p*, *th* [partly from Norse *þora*, *þorðr* (Sw. *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: Pres. Indic. 2 sing. 3-4 therstoun, pl. 3-4 *we* there, 5 *they* ther(not); Pa. Indic. 3 purte, 3-4 therste, 4 therst, 5 therst.

α 1300 *Havelok* to be wiceste man. That þurte ride on ani stede. c. 1300 St. *Bruidan* 581 We ne there oure maister i-so. *Ibid.* 585 Hou therstou . . . before him nemne his name? c. 1300 *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste 3e the Kinges willle none holder him. [Also 895, 1156.] c. 1380 *St. Feruik* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wrappe þerst sen ys fae. 1460 *Lybeaus* D. 1155 The four gonne to fie, And thorst naghly nyghle hym name. 1465 MARC. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thernot take it upon hem.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* (Inflected *dare*, *durst* (also *dares*, *dared*).

1. To have boldness or courage (to do something); to be so bold as. a. followed by *inf.* without to (the original const.).

α 1000 (see examples in A. above). 1154 O. E. *Chron.* Ne durste nan man don oþer bute god. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne dare we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. α 1300 *Cursor* Ml. 3586 (Cott.) Baldrik dar dar i sai. 14- (see examples in A. above). 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 395 Whatsoeuer the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 1611 *Bible John* xli. 22 None of the disciples durst aske ani thing. *Ibid.* who thou? 1743 JOHNSON *Debates in Parli.* (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards . . . expose himself to the fury of the people. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 31) 111. cccxxxv. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862

HISLOP *Sc. Prov.* 5 Ae man may steal a horse where another daurna look over the hedge.

2. The *inf.* is often unexpressed.

α 1225 *Auer.* L. 128, & 3elped of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2040, [I] misaide hire as I durst. c. 1380 *Wyclif. Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he daire. 1335-83 [see A. 4]. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physician* (1809) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1825 MISS YONGE *Cantos* II. xlii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with to and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing. is now *dares* and the pa. t. *dared*; but *durst* to was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

α 1555 HAREFIELD *Diocese Hen.* VIII (1878) 269 The Counsell . . . neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 1619 BREST Tr. *Sarp's Consc.* Trent (1676) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publicly in the Rota. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 GALE *Art. Gentiles* II. iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 289 No one would dare to desert. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirg.* III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 [see A. 4].

2. (ellipt.) To dare to go, to venture.

c. 1380 *St. Feruik* 3726 Ferrer ne draste þay nost for fere. 1660 GARDNER *Brownrig* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not . . . dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vl. 6 Apollo . . . bade me feed My fatning Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. *trans.* (Inflected *dars*, *dared*.)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY Tr. *Barclay's Mirr.* *Miudes* II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. ub* xii, Should some sower mongrel dare too near an approach. 1827 HEBER 151 *Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. ii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and hear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 133, I dare Damnation. onely Ile be reueng'd. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* l. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I will ha't Though in pursuit I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 ROWE *Amh. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* l. xx. 36, I stand resolv'd, and dare the event. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, I saw and felt London at last. . . I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 316 An English man. . . [cannot] suffer. . . to be dared by any. 1589 *Hay any Work* 37 What wisdome is this in you to dare your betters? c. 1620 L. BOVZ *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who dar'd him to his face. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* l. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dars with his vain defiance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman. 1813 HOOD *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare in his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., e.g. to dare (a person) to do something, to the fight, etc., † to dare out.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Frr.* (1861) 92 With haughty menaces To dare me out within my palace gates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 He would . . . meet the Rebel in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons apart. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jeal. Lovers* v. viii, I dare him to't encounter. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* 11 As children dare one another into the dirt. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr.* N. *Forest* xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. *Dare* say. [From sense I.] a. *properly*.

To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

α 1300 *Cursor* Ml. 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luros for-gettes lat'. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar seie & soþliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold þan 3e siluer. c. 1450 *Play Sacram.* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of dokettis good I dar well saye. 1540-54 CROKE 13 *Pr.* (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard . . . I dare well saye. 1570-6 LAMBARD *Peraunb. Keut* (1862) 311 No Towne nor Cite is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable . . . with this one Fleete. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministry? I dare say, not Christ. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 120 This I dare say is the best and nearest Explication . . . and I believe it the truest.

b. *transf.* To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetical 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past *darsaid*, *darsayed*, *darsayed*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. xii, You give your friend a very good character. . . and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 54 (The Letter), La Fleur . . . told me he had a letter in his pocket . . . which, he durst say, 'w' suit the occasion. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hunger.* Bro. v, 'Other women have admired you as much, I dare say'. 'O! if it's only a "dare say"!' cried Demetrius, shrugging up bis

shoulders. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN *Lav. Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

*Dare* (dē'ar), v. 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 *deare*, 4 *dere*. [OE. *darian*, app. in sense 3; to þam scrafe þær þa wiðersacan inne dariað behyðde (Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxiii. 322). Perh. identical with the stem of MDn. and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verdaren*, *verdarien* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. *intr.*

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. *Obs.*

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 þe keiser . . . dearede al adeader, druincinde & dreori. α 1250 *Owl & Night.* 384 Ich mai i-son so wel so on hare, They ich hi daie sitte an dare. c. 1250 *Will. Palerne* 4055 þe king was kast in greet þouȝt; he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe down, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I pryce or loke about me, *je aduise alentour*. What darest thou in this facyon? me thyngkth thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 56 The emperor . . . congreined Henry Dandolo . . . to stande so longe daryng in an hottē basen, that he lost his sight.

† 2. *fig.* To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. *Obs.*

α 1300 *Cursor* Ml. 21870 (Edin.) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My fleshe dyderis and daris for dote of my dede. 1573 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they he, They wynges traylyngue entred into the hall.

† 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also *fig.*, esp. in *droop* and *dare*. *Obs.*

α 1220 *Bestiary* 406 Ne stered 3e [ðe fox] noȝt of ðe stede . . . oc dared 30 3e dede were. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 103 Thise wedded man þat lyre and dare As in a fourme sit a wery hare. c. 1420 *Ant. Actus* of Arth. iv, The dere in the dellun They droupen and daren. α 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 257 Knyghthis of kynges blode, That longe wyllie not droupe and dare. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builed thinges to grounde shall falle. . . And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. *Obs.*

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1135 3ef drihtin, þe dared in ure menesse, wrahte þeos wundes. 1382 *Wyclif. Mark* vii. 24 And Ihesus . . . mighte not dare or be þryng [1388 he hid]. 14- *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 The worm . . . Dareth full off and kepeth hym covertly. c. 1430 *Lyvd.* *Bochas* iv. xvii, (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare til he may styng. c. 1440 *Hylton. Scola. Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. 1311, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito*, *latere*.

† b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382 *Wyclif. 2 Pet.* iii. 5 It daarhit hem [1388 it is hid from hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid.* iii. 8 Oo thing daare 3ou not or be not unknownyn. — Acts xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. *trans.*

† 5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense 1, quots. 1526-30, and *DARING* vbl. sb. 2) *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Auspo. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuouse counsellors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. α 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. xxxix, (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. i, Some costrell that hovers over her and darses her daily. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess. Const.* *Empire* Wks. 1731 l. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunny days, for the purpose of dazing or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

† 6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now *dial.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trug.* iv. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischies, Would dare a woman. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (Clifford) whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 GLASS *Expositor* *Scolding* (ed. 9), *Dere*, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. *sv. Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. 1864 CATERN *Devon Province*, To dare, to frighten. *He dare'd me*, he surprized me. *I was dare'd*, I was surprized.

Hence *Dared* pbl. a.

α 1400-50 Alexander 3044 Selcuth knigtis, Sum darid [*Dubl. MS. dasyd*], sum dede, sum depe wordid. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatrie* iii. (1850) 222 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dazed larks in that gaze. 1678 DRYDEN *Edipus* i. i, Then covered like a dared lark.

**Dare**, *v.* *3* obs. var. **DERE**, to injure, hurt.

**Dare** (dēar), *sb.* *1*. Also **darre**. [f. **DARE** *v.* *1*.]

**1.** An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now *collog.*

1594 *First Pt. Contention* v. *Card.* Euen when thou darrest. *Hu. Dare.* I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 *Heywood* 2 *Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 *1* c. 16 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Ant.* & *Cl.* i. 109 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Caesar. 1688 *BUNYAN* *Dying Sayings* Wks. 1767 *1* 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. H. DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

† **2.** Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 *MARKHAM* *Sir R. Griuile* lxxvii. And yet, then these my dare shall be no lesse. 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1 78 It lends... A larger Dare to your great Enterprize.

**Dare** (dēar), *sb.* *2* [f. **DARE** *v.* *2*.] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 *SALA Hogarth* in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 *note*, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy. 1888 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 1221/2 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators (Hogarth's *Distressed Poet*).

† **Dare**, *sb.* *3* *Obs.* Also **dar**. [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars*, *darz*, pl. of *dart*, *dard* dart, dace. The OF. pl. *dars* and nom. sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse*, *dard*, *DACE*.] = **DACE**.

[1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II.* 21/12 *Dars* roches et pik 25. 8d.] c. 1475 *Pict. Voyab.* in *W. Wulcher* 763/36 *Hic capitula*, a dare. 1622 *Darabon Poly-olb.* xxvi. The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dare. 1708 *Mortuex Rabelais* i. iii. As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare.. is not unlike a Chub.

† **Dare**, *darre*, *sb.* *4* *Obs.* [Cf. F. *dare*, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.)] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumberland*, in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five darses. for yeast, five darses. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II. § 2 (1876) 6 His liuere.. shalbe a dars of bredd. *Ibid.* § 9 He may take two darses of bread.

**Dare** (= *dar*), *darh*, var. of **THAR** *v.* need.

**Dare-all**. [f. **DARE** *v.* *1* + **ALL**: cf. *dare-devil*.] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

**Dared**, *pp.* *a.*: see **DARE** *v.* *2*.

**Dare-devil** (dēar-dēvil), *sb.* and *a.* [f. **DARE** *v.* *1* + **DEVIL**: cf. *cutthroat*, *scarce-rou*.]

**A.** *sb.* One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring.

1794 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii. I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhyme. 1841 *LYTTON* *Alfred* & *Morn.* (1851) 122 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* x. § 1 Robert Clive, an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

**B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 *MOTLEY* *Netherl.* I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Dare-devilish** *a.*, **Dare-devilism**, **Dare-devilry**, **-deviltry** (U.S.).

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 24/2 The dare-devilish which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1898 *Mrs. C. PRAEO* *Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. vi. 121 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in pugnant contrast to, etc. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan.

**Dare-fish**: see **DARE** *sb.* *3*.

† **Dareful**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. **DARE** *sb.* *1* or *v.* *1* + **FUL**.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* v. 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 *SILVESTER* *Parl. Vertues* *Royall* 994 Not by the Prowessee.. Of his owne darefull band.

**Darer** (dēar-rē). [f. **DARE** *v.* *1* + **-ER**.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 *RALEIGH* *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 *FLETCHER* *Rule a Wife* iii. v. Another darer come? 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

**Daresome**, *a.* *dia.* [See **-SOME**.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1854 L. N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

**Darf**, var. of **DERF** *a.* *Obs.*, keen, and **THAR** *v.* *Obs.*, to need.

**Darg** (dārg). *St.* and *north-dial.* Also **dawerk**, **dawark**, **8 dawrk**, **9 daark**, **dark**, **darrak**, **darroch**, **dargue**, **daurg**. [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywark*, **DAYWORK**, through the series of forms *dawark*, \**da'ark*, *dark*, *darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount

of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN* *Chron.* ix. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful dawerk that tyme was done. 1489 *Act. Audit.* 147 (Jam.) For the spoliatioun of vi dawarks of hay. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* II. 596 For that same darg and dede. 1605 in *Pitcairn* *Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 451 Fourscore dargis of hay. 1787 *BURNS* *And Farner's Salut.* xvi. Monie a sair dawrk we twa hae wrought. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi. I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1832-4 *DE QUINCEY* *Caesars* Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good darroch. 1851 *GREENWELL* *Coal-tr.* *Terms* *Northumb.* & *Durh.* 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price.. the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 *Cum. brd. Gloss.*, *Darrak* (Centre), *dark* (S.W.), *darg* (North C.), day's work. 1875 *Ruskin* *Fora* *Clavigera* VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence **Darg-days**, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the fensal lord. **Dar'ger**, **dar'ker**, **Dar'sman**, day-labourer. **Darging**, working as a day-labourer.

1803 *JAMIESON* *Water-Kelpie* iv. in *Scott Minstr. Sc. Bard.*, The darger left his thrift. 1807 *J. Stagg* *Poems* 64 The laird and dar'ker cheek by chowle. Wad sit and crack of auld lang sayne. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 119 (Jam.) Glad to fa' to work that's killing. To common darguing. 1895 in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. viii. 44 A bargain.. for drainin' or for dargin'. 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. iii. (1890) 1. 418 Warnin dargmen to put on their shoes.

**Dari**, = **DURRA**, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June s/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 7/4 Linsed, buckwheat, dari, and millet.

**Darial**, **dariel** (le, var. of **DARIOLE** *Obs.*), *pasty*.

**Daric** (dærík). Also **6-7 daricke**, **dari** (e) *que*, **7-9 darick**. [ad. Gr. *δάριος* (properly an adj. agreeing with *στράτη* stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darins. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos*.

1566 *PAINTER* *Pal. Pleas.* 1. 40 The King.. sent to the man... a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. E. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 336 Two cupps.. full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1605 *Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras.. had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1707 *SWINTON* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 273 *note*, The bow and arrow.. visible.. on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

**Darie**, *obs.* form of **DARIR**.

**Daril**. *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (i); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1780) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes.. *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*.. where by every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative. 1777 *Prior* *Alma* iii. 383, I could.. With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 *Fowler* *Deed. Logic* (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

**Daring** (dēaring), *vbl.* *sb.* *1* [f. **DARE** *v.* *1* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **DARE**; *adv.* adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 *SPEED* *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 596 Incredible darings.. were not wanting. 1655 *HOBBS* *Leviath.* i. xv. 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

† **Daring**, *vbl.* *sb.* *2* *Obs.* [f. **DARE** *v.* *2*.] The action of the verb **DARE**; *esp.* the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see **DARE** *v.* *2*).

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Darynge, or drowynge, *licitatio*, *latitatio*. 1602 *CAREW* *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for dazing of larks. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Clap-net* and *Looking-glass*; this is otherwise called *Doring* or *Daring*. 1766 *PENNANT* *Zool.* I. 150 What was called dazing of larks.

**b.** *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *daring-glass*, *net*.

1590 *GREENE* *Neuer too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their dazing glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoop soonest. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH.* *Country Farme* 712 You.. shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her.. till you come so neere her that you may lay your dazing-net over her. 1659 *GAUDEN* *Tears of Church* 197 New notions.. are many times.. the dazing-glasses or decoys to bring men into the snares of their.. damnable doctrines.

**Daring**, *pp.* *a.* *1* [f. **DARE** *v.* *1* + **-ING** *2*.]

**1.** Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious.

1582 *STANYHURST* *Enrich.* etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe.. in phisnomye daring. 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman.. More daring, or more bold, is now alive. 1667 *MURDOX* *P. L.* vi. 129 He'll way he met His daring foe. 1753 S. HARWARD *Serm.* xviii. 539 The daring insolence.. of prophane Sinners. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

**2.** *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 *MIDDLETON* & *ROWLEY* *First Quarrel* i. i. 374 To walk unmuffled.. Even in the darg'st streets through all the city. a 1661 *FULLER* *Horches* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbeldon in this country, a daring structure. 1677 *ADDISON* *Ess.* on *Georgica*, The last Georgic has indeed as many metaphors, but not so daring as this. 1876 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

† **3.** In quasi-*adv.* *comb.* with another adj., as *daring-hardy*. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich. II.* i. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

**Daring**, *pp.* *a.* *2* *Obs.* Also **da-reand**. [f. **DARE** *v.* *2*.] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 *MINOR* *Poems*, *Halidon Hill* 39 Now er pai da-reand all for drede, Pat war before so stout and gay. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Blotir*, to.. lye close to the ground, like a daring Lark, or affrighted fowle.

**Daringly** (dēaringli), *adv.* [f. **DARING** *pp.* *a.* *1* + **-LY** *2*.] In a daring manner.

1605 *CHAPMAN*, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* i. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which darily o'erstrike Their place and means. 1771 *JUNIUS* *Lett.* xlii. 220 The civil rights of the people are darily invaded. 1848 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* II. 533 Men asked.. what impostor had so darily and so successfully personated his greatness.

**Daringness** (dēaringnēs). [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] Daring quality or character.

1622 *MABER* *tr. Alman's* *Guzman d'Alf.* II. 70 Full of Daringness and of Lying. 1647 *CLARENBON* *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 276 (Falkland), The daringness of his Spirit. 1795 *COLERIDGE* *Plot Discov.* 40 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 140 The daringness of.. youth.

† **Dariole**. *Obs.* Also **5 daryol** (e, -iolle, -ial, -yal, -cal, -iel (le, -el, -yel). [a. F. *dariole* (14th c.) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = **CUSTARD** *a.*

† **1400** *Morte Arth.* 190 With darielles endordide, and dayntieez ynewe. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For darials. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 47 *Daryoles*.—Take wyne & fresche brobe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow.. & put per-to creme.. & 30kys of Eyroun. *Ibid.* 53 *Dariols*. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 *Daryals*. 1664 *ETHEREDGE* *Com. Revenge* III. iv. 1.. did buy a dariole, littel custard. [1823 *Scott* *Quentin D.* iv. Ordering confections, *dariols*, and any other light dainties be could think of.]

**Dark** (dārk), *a.* Forms: **1-2 deorc**, **3 dearo**, **dere**, **dore**, **dorc**, **darc**, **darek**, **deork**, **durc**, **3-6 derk**, **4 deorke**, **durke**, **4-6 derke**, **dirke** (e), **dyrk**, **5 derck**, **dyrke**, **dork**, **4-7 darke**, **6 darok**, **dearcke**, **6-dark**. [OE. *deorc* *per* earlier \**derk*, with fracture of e before r + cons.; there is no corresponding adj. in the other Tenticonic langs., but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan*, *tarchnen*, *tarchinen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGer. form would be *darkjan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk*, *dark*. In ME. there is a notable variant *therke* (e, *therke*, *thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial *th*, *th* for *d*, for which see **THERK**.)]

**1.** *literal*.

**1.** Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said *esp.* of night.

*Beowulf* 3584 Nibt-helm gesweare deorc ofer dryht-gumum. c. 1000 *Ag.* Ps. lxxliii. 16 pu darz testest and georuce nibt. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc [v. r. dorc] hus. c. 1275 *Laiv.* 7563 Hit were dercke nibt. c. 1340 *Cursor* II. 16783 (Trin.) þe day wex derck þen þe nyht. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* xvi. xvii. Hit was soone derke soo that hemyght knowe no man. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* 123 A very darke night. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 198 r 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 *FLO.* *NIGHTINGALE* *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

† **b.** A dark house or room was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (a person) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possesst.. They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 421 Loue is meerey a madnesse, and.. deserves as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen doe. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. i. 106 Till then lle keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 *MASSINGER* *Rene-gado* iv. i. He.. charged me To keepe him [a madman] darke, and to admit no visitants. 1687 *JEFFERIES* in *Nagd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

**c.** Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. *Dark moon* = *dark of the moon*; † *dark star* (see 1594).

a 1213 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Se steorra atydwe innon þæt sudwest he wæs litel gefuht and deorc. 1557 *RECORDE* *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 They.. that be called Cloudy starres: and a lesser sorte yet named Dark starres. 1594 *BLUNDELL* *Exerc.* III. i. xxiii. (ed. 7) 358 Besides these, there be fourteene others (stars), whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seen but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in *Picton* *L'yeast* *Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 192 Two lanterns.. everie night in y<sup>e</sup> dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 *BARTLETT* *Dict. Amer.*, *Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon.

**2.** Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c. 1000 *Ag.* *Ps.* lxxviii. (191x.) 14 Ado me of deope deorces weteres. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 441/365 Pat lodlokeles wedder þat mighte beo.. Swart and deork and gridlich. c. 1325 E. E. *Alt. P.* B. 1020 Pe derk dede see hit is demed euer

more. 1460 *Capgrave Chron.* 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherech should faile. 1558 *Willsford's Nature's Secrets* 100 Cloudy and dark weather. 1711 *Adonison Spect.* No. 159 p. 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. Gordon-Cunning in *Ed. Words* 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

1382 *Wyclif* *Lev.* xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne... it is a scab. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 187 If be colour of his body be dark ouper blac. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* i. 1. 41 And her hair were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* v. 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name... shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1009 This ladie called was Beaute... Ne shewes derk ne browm, but bright. 1784 *Cook Third Voy.* v. iii. (R.) Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Onahiteans. 1877 *Dickens's E. Drood* ii, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of light. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c. 1532 *Dewes Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 909 The rede darke. 1727-46 *Thomson's Summer* 11 On the dark green grass. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow... dark mouse or almost black colour. 1810 *Scott's Lady of L.* xxv. The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 223 The sheep... many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 *M. L. Whately Ragged Life Egypt* xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

## II. fig.

4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil; wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a. 1000 *Satan* 105 (Gr.) Foul seconon rede, dimme, and deorce. c. 1000 *Age. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 If his eagle... byd deore call him lichama byd bystre. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xix. 21 Alle derke deuilles aren adradre to heren it [the name of] ibesus. 1393 *Gower Conf.* i. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, which are inward derke. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. 1. 169 My faire name... To darke dishonours we, thou shalt not have. *Ibid.* v. ii. 96 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceal this darke Conspiracy? 1663 *J. Spencer Prodigious* (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1734 *Pope's Ep. Bathurst* 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 *Mary Wollstonecr. Rights Woman* v. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of his character. 1848 *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* I. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 *Miss Yonge's Canons* II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a. 1000 *Vanderer* 89 (Gr.) Se dis deorce lif deope geond-heope. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 36 More darke & derke our woes. 1636 *Hevelius's Selen.* ii. 141 Then the times were at the darkest. 1712 *Dr. For. Instr.* i. 1. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it. 1818 *Shelley's Prometheus Bound* 171 So much of sympathy to borrow As soothed her own dark lot. 1849 *Robertson's Sermon* Ser. i. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things. 1888 *Byrne's Amer. Comm.* II. xl. 90 The prospect for such an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy, sullen, sad.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* v. i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night And his affections darke as Erebus. 1705 *Addison Italy* (J.), Men of dark tempers. 1735 *Somerville's Chase* I. 200 If in dark sullen mood The glouting hound refuse his wonted Meal. 1864 *Carlyle's Fredk. Ch.* (1865) III. ix. x. 178 Ah, ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

c. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis... with a heavy, dark, disliking eye... 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 *Shelley's Epipsych.* 62 Art thou not... A smile amid dark frowns? 1854 *Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 34 The brow of the young man grew dark.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 77 Pauh hit on English be dim and derk. c. 1380 *Wyclif's Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 105 Men ben bylindid bi derke speche. 1387 *Trevisa's Hiden* (Rolls) V. 279 His prophesie pat is so derk. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 Which acte... is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.]. 1535 *Coverdale's 2 Chron.* ix. 1 The queene of rich Arabia... came... to proue Salomon with darke Sentences. 1559 *Scot in Strype's Ann. Ref. I.* App. x. 30 This matter is... darke, and of great difficultie to be... playnly discussed. 1626 *Bacon's Sylva* § 103 The Cause is darke; and hath not been rendered by any. 1687 *R. L'Estrange's Answ. Dissenter* 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; but the Change of One Word will make him. Clear. 1866 *Argyll's Reign* Lavu vi. (1871) 299 These may seem far-fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or regarded. Obs.

c. 1374 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iii. ix. 83 What demest pou... is pat a derk ping and nat noble pat is sufficient reuerent and mystry. 1551 *Turner's Herbar.* I. Prol. A iij. a. I... darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge. 1577-87 *Holinshead's Chron.* III. 1221/1 Sbe hath made hir counsell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

e. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? a. 1800 *Cowper's On Biogr. Brit.* 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot... dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 *Scott's Lady of L.* iii. i. The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. To keep dark: to keep secret (collog.).

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. i. 37 We shall expresse our darker purpose. Know, that we have diuided In three our Kingdom. 1681 *Crowne's Hen. IV.* ii. 24 By thy passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark. 1861 *Dickens's Gt. Expect.* I. He hid himself... kept himself dark. 1888 *J. Fawn's Myst. Mirbridge* xxiii. She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and designs.

1675 *Orway's Alcibiades* ii. i. But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should have, Be dark as the hush'd silence of the grave. 1706 *J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x. 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating. 1778 *Pope's Epit. Sat.* ii. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave. 1846 *Prescott's Ferd. & Isab.* i. ii. 25 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

*Dark horse* (Racing slang), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence fig. a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In *U.S. Politics*, a person not named as a candidate before a convention who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 *Disraeli's Eng. Duke* v. (Farmer). A dark horse, which had never been thought of... rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 523/1 A Headship... often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 47/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1885 *Beresford in Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men... whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) J.* 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 *N. Gould's Double Event* 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rieter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to discomfort them. 1893 *Standard* 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless. Obs. exc. dial.

1382 *Wyclif's Gen.* xlviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet elde, and clerli he myste not se. 14... *Stacyons of Rene* 321 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 124, I mayse now pat ere was derke. 1576 *Fleming's Panoph. Epist.* 242 So farre forth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1658 *Rowland's Mouff. Theat.* Ins. 1098 Some there are, that cure derk sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 203/1 Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for seven years. 1806 *Med. J.* xlv. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 *Laurel's Gloss.* *Dark*, blind. 'Help him o'er 'er' road, poor lad, be's derk.'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c. 1374 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iii. ii. 67 Of whiche men be corage alwey... seckep be souereyne goode of alle be it so pat it be wip a derke memorie. 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* cxxxviii. *Valade* i. To be examined by my rudenes alle derke. 1668 *Denham* (J.). The age wherein he liv'd was dark. 1667 *Milton's P. L.* i. 22 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 *Shawwell's Sgr. Asia* iv. I am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 *Fletcher's Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 25 If you oppose his principles... he supposes that you are quite dark. 1837 *J. H. Newman's Proph. Office* Ch. 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also *Dark Ages* in 13 c.]

† i. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in the *Dark Continent* = Africa.

1878 *H. M. Stanley* (title), Through the Dark Continent. 1890 — (title), Through Darkest Africa. 1891 *Booth* (title), In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-adv. a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 39 Beauty... I see no more in you Then without candle my gaze goe darke to bed. 1821 *Joanna Baillie's Act. Leg.* L. 2 *Tobin* xv. Then dark lower'd the baron's eye. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. *dark horse* in 8.]

13. Comb. a. adverbial, as dark-closed, -embrowned, -flowing, -glancing, -rolling, -working; b. parasynthetic, as dark-bosomed, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -eyed, -haired, -hearted (hence -heartedness), -leaved, -minded, -skinned, -stemmed, -veiled, -veined, etc.

1490 *Daniel's Cleopatra* Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from 'dark-clos'd Eternity... The World's Disorders dost descey. 1726-46 *Thomson's Winter* 813 Sables, of glossy black, and 'dark-embrowned. 1868 *L. Houghton's Select.* 80 The 'dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 *Byron's Ch. Har.* l. 18. Match me those Houriens. With Spain's 'dark-glancing daughters, a 1835 *Mrs. Hemans's Poems, Guerrilla Leader's Son.* Through the 'dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 *Hickie's Tr. Aristotle* (1872) II. 603

O, 'dark-shining dusk of night. 1859 *Tennyson's Laucelot & Elaine* 337 The face before her lived. 'Dark-splendid. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* i. ii. 99 'Darke working Sorcerers.

1863 *J. Williams's Baptistry* ii. xxvii. 'Dark-bosom'd, glorious sea! 1845 *Mrs. Norton's Child of Islands* (1846) 188 'Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768-74 *Tucker's Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on... 'dark-coloured suit. 1840 *R. H. Dana's Bef. Mast* x. 24 A delicate, 'dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* ii. i. 121 Out of season, thredding 'darke ey'd night. 1814 *Byron's Corsair* ii. xviii. And now he turned him to that dark-eyed slave. 1813 *Scott's Trium.* ii. xxviii. Slow the 'dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1881 *Lady Herbert's Edith* 2 A bright, 'dark-haired young lady. 1866 *M. Hopkins's Hawaii* 367 In the time of our 'dark-heartedness. 1870 *Bryant's Homer* I. ii. 61 Forty 'dark-hulled Locrian Barks. 1861 *Miss Pratt's Flower. Plants* V. 105 The 'Dark-leaved Sallow. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* viii. 618 'Dark-minded man! 1742 *Young's N. Th.* ii. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense 'dark-prison'd. a. 1600 *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 The 'dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3754/8 Missing... Elizabeth Benson... 'dark-brown Hair'd... a little darksighted. 1885 *Manel Collins's Prettiest Woman* ix, The 'dark-skinned Russian women had made a hero of him. 1634 *Milton's Comus* 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, 'Dark-veiled Cytio. 1613-39 *J. Jones in Leoni's Palladi's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble. 'dark-vein'd, ditto.

c. Specialized comb. or phrases: dark ages, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (*Photogr.*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; dark chamber, † (a) a camera obscura (*obs.*); (b) *Photogr.* = dark-room; † dark-coloured, dark glasses (see *quos*); dark-house (see 1 b); † dark light = DEAD-LIGHT I; dark-room (*Photogr.*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also 1 b; dark slide (*Photogr.*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † dark tent, a camera obscura; dark-well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1687 *Burnet's Trav.* iii. 11. There is an infinite number of the Writers of the 'darker Ages.] 1730 *A. Gordon's Maffei's Amphit.* 398 A Theatre... called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 *Hallam's Hist. Lit.* i. § 5 Gregory I... the chief authority in the dark ages. 1857 *Buckle's Civiliz.* I. ix. 558 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1887 *Brit. J. Phil.* *Phil.* 11 Nov. 723/4 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a 'dark box. 1726 *Leoni's Designs* 3 b, Ward-ropes or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called 'Dark-closets. 1867 *Swyth's Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 *Robin's Conscience* 278 In *Songs Lond. Prent.* (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-look me did spy, They drew their 'dark light instantly. 1820 *Scot'ss's Acc. Arctic* Reg. II. 452 We... caulked the dark-lights. 1841 *Specif. Claudet's Patent* No. 9193. 3 [Red light] allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged... to remain in a 'dark room. 1852 *Specif. Newton's Patent* No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1883 *W. K. Burton's Mod. Photogr.* (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer. 1887 *Brit. J. Phil.* *Phil.* 11 Nov. 717/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal 'dark slide. 1706 *Philips* (ed. Kersey). 'Dark Tent, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, etc. 1867 *J. Hogg's Microsc.* i. ii. 83 The use of a set of 'dark-wells.

**Dark** (dārk), sb. Forms: 4-5 derk(e, 5 dirk, 6 darcke, 6-7 darke, 6- dark. [f. DANK a.: cf. the analogy of light sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, esp. that of night.

*Dark of the moon:* the time near new moon when there is no moonlight: cf. *dark moon* s.v. DANK a. 1 c.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 1431 He laddre hure bi derke Into his nywe werke. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 106 To seke crist in the derke with lanterns and with fire brandes. 1553 *T. Wilson's Rhet.* (1580) 160 Groping in the darcke. 1598 *Rowlands's Betraying of Christ* Wks. 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke appoach apace. 1626 *Bacon's Sylva* § 276 If you come suddenly... out of the dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazzled for a time. 1651 *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen... talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 *C. Johnston's Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 *tr. C. F. Damberg's Trav. Africa* 122 If a boy is born... in the dark of the moon. 1830 *Tennyson's Ode to Memory* iv, To dimple in the dark of rusky coves.

b. The dark time; night; nightfall.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4773 It droge to be derke. 1718 *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* li. ii. 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 *E. Long's Trial of Dog 'Porter*. One evening after dark. 1833 *Hr. Martineau's Tale of Tyne* i. 3 He quitted the keel... just at dark. 1868 *Morris's Earthly Par.* I. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

c. A dark place; a place of darkness.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2361 So I wilt in the wod... Till I drogh to a derke, and the derke lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Elstride* ix. Like as you see in darkes, if light appear Straight way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 *Dr. For. Trav. Div.* i. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode, And from the Darke of Hell fetch'd up the God. 1883 *S. Lanier's Eng. Novel* 47 (*Cent. Dict.*) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.



2. *fig.* (A leap in the dark: see LEAP.)

c1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 609 To derke is turned all my lighte. a 1541 WYATT *Penit.* Psalms li. The Author iv. Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.

3. Dark colour or shade; *spec.* in *Art.* a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a light.

1695 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 90 Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painter* 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light. . . sometimes . . . of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another Lighter above that. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Mycerinus* 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof'd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. viii. 287 His tights are not the spots, but his darks.

b. *fig.* A dark spot, a blot.

1637 SHURLEY *Lady of Pleas.* i. 1, Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. *In the dark:* in concealment or secrecy.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlii. 127 Vice . . . ever thinks in this darke, to bide her abhorred foulness. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 4, I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose, . . . that is in the dark. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. xvi. 342 note, Such legislation . . . is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means.

† b. Obscurity of meaning. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. *In the dark:* in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xliii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite beside the mark. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs . . . of the powers of Europe. 1802 M. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 2 We seem to be . . . in the dark on these . . . questions.

DARK (dārk), *v. arch. or dial.* Forms: 4 *durk*, 4-6 *derke*, 4-7 *darke*, 5-6 *dirke*, 6 *dirk*, 6-*dark*. [*f.* DARK *a.*]

† 1. *intr.* To become dark; = DAREN 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. *Obs.*

[c1205] SUFFOLK *Ælfric's Voc.* in W. WILKIE 175 *Crepusculum*, tweneleocht, *nel* deorung. c1340 CURSOR *M.* 16749 (Trin.) Fro þenne hit derked il þe mone: ouer at the world wide. 1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The cuningegon for to dirke. 1485 CANTON *Chas. G.* 211 In the same yere the mone derked thrise tymes. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 196 When the nyght darke. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* ii. 172 Sun darke, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne.

*fig.* 1400 POL. *Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vnder sleupe darkeit þe loue of holinesse.

† 2. *trans.* To make dark; = DAREN 6. *Obs.* c1300 *Beke* 1417 Overcast heo is with the cloude. . . What thurf the churchen of Engelode idurked beoth eochon. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 45 Heueneus ben derkid. c1477 CANTON *Yason* 295 The zyer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arowes and stones. c1500 *Not-Browne Maye* 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 PALSGR. 506/4 What thyng hath darke this house . . . me thynte they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 The winged ay darked with plumes. 1715 RAMSAY *Eclipse of Sun* ii, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 406 Þe sunne nai be derkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erpe. c1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 266 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* III. viii. The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 18. Mrs. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1850 — *Poems* II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun.

† 3. To darken in shade or colour. *Obs.* c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 5 The wiche clothes a derkenes of a forleten and dispised ede had duskid and dirkid. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpment may be . . . darked with Oker de Luke.

† 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 7, I of whom þe sytþ plonget in teres was derked. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. In many þe eye of intencion is derkid. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 305 Her syght should haue be derked. 1526 *Pilgr. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 10b, He wyll bynde thy reason & derke thy consyence. 1653 T. WHITEFIELD *Treat. Suff. Men* ix. 40 The Sun . . . darkes weakie eyes.

† 5. *intr.* To be or become blind. *Obs.* a 1440 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* iv. 15 [MS. Bodl. 277] Heli. . . hise 13en derkeden [*v.r.* daweden], and he myzte not se.

6. *fig.* To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 20 Þe wiche dignite, for þei wolde derken it wip meynyng of some felonye. c1430 LYDC. *Bochas* i. iv. (1541) 6b, Process of yeres . . . hush . . . derked their renouwe þy forgetfulness. 1559 B. COX in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. vi. 100 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much . . . as in the time of Papistry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 134 Thy wast bignes þat cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. Prol. 35

Marina gets all praises. . . This. . . darks In Philoten aft graceful markes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud . . . dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 SCOTT *Hart of Mid.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned.

† 6. *intr.* To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 25444 (Cott.) In hope i dark and dare. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 17 Þe child þan darked in his den derlyly hom one. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. ciii. (1495) 704 Abowte hedges lukylyth and derkyth venemouse wormes. c1400 *Desir.* Troy 13285 Folis. . . þat heron the melody [of the Sirens]. . . derkon enuon down on a depeslour. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kavyes and gravys.

7. *intr.* To listen privily and insidiously. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., To dark for betts, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. 1825 BROCKET *N. Country Wds.*, Dark, to listen with an insidious attention. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Dark, to listen, to pry into. 'They dark and gep for all they can catch'. [Also in Glossaries of Holderness, Mid-Yorks., Cambrid., Lonsdale.]

Hence Darked *ppl. a.*, Darking *vbl. sb.*

c1050 [see 1]. c1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Dyked age. a 1541 WYATT *Compl. Absence of his Love*, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (dārk'n), *v.* Forms: 4 *derkn-en*, *darkn-en*, *derkin*, 4-5 *durken*, 5 *dyrkyn*, 6 *dirken*, -*in*, *darcken*, 6-*darken*. [*f.* DARK *a.*: see -EN suffix 5. Cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* under DARE *a.* Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK *v.*]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To grow or become dark, said *esp.* of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with *down*.)

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 24414 (Cott.) Þe aier gun durken [*v.r.* to derkin] and to blak. 13. *Thursh & Night.* 4 in *Relig. Antiq.* i. 241 The dewes darketh in the dale. 1731 PORE *Ep. Burlington* 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. . . And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, London Suburb* (1879) 239, The chill . . . twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

b. To become obscure. (With *upon, from*.) 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, The vision darkens from me.

† 2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily after. Cf. DARK *v.* 6. *Obs.*

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v. Alte dyrkyns [*v.r.* durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym sooghies. 1508 DUNBAR *Morill Wren.* & *Wedo* 9, I drew in deome to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

3. To become blind. *lit. and fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s. v. *Entrecharger*, My sight diminisheth, darketh, or waxeth dark. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 149 Man . . . Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 The complexities of different countries . . . darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trills* II. 39 A bright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; *esp.* of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or other emotion.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. *transitive.*

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 Al to-derkned is the sunne in his rising. c1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, *obscurer*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with cloudes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 226 Whose Figure euen this instant Cloud puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 501 When Night darkens the Streets. 1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) i. 15 (Calais), I perceived that something darkened the passage more than myself. . . it was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 295 You stood in your own light and darkened mine. 1871 — *Idyls* Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1884 — *Aylmer's F.* 416 The tall pines That darkened all the northward of her Hall. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* i. 5 The veil that darkened from our side-long glance The inexorable face.

b. To darken (a person's) door or doors: emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1729 FRANKLIN *Busy-Body* Wks. 1881 i. 347, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clara darkens these doors again, I never will. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 117 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; *fig.* to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 UNALI, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* i. 21 Their foolish hart hath ben darkened. 1612 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 27 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkened. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. *fig.* To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Cerem.* 35 b, They dyd more confounde, and darken, then declare. . . Christes benefites. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings. 1781 COWPER *Hepz* 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. *fig.* To cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 119 He . . . that poisoneth . . . and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 11 Evils enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 41 With these forc'd thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth o' th' Feast. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 96 The fame of the apostles, . . . was darkened by religious fiction. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 138 Domestic affliction . . . darkened the later years of his life.

† b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to eclipse. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. i. 24 Ambition (The Souldiers virtue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 5 And you are darkened in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

1717 PORE *Eloisa* 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 16 The bridal veil which . . . darkened her dark locks. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

Darkened (dārk'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

Made dark, deprived of light. *lit. and fig.*

1733 PORE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 97 The darkened room. 1856 DOVE *Logic* *Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 68 Darkened and deluded as I am. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkener (dārk'nər), [*ER.*] One who or that which darkens.

1611 CORCR. *Noirissieur*, a blacker, . . . darkener, obscurer. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) § A great darkener and blemisher of the . . . beauty of the mind. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1800) i. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xxxvii. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dārk'n'g), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

1584 BASFORD *Coll.* No. 81 ff. 20 A great and totall Eclipse, or darkening of the Moone vnto xvi. poyntes. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Ph.* vii. 144 The . . . darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, It's near the darkening, sir. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Zett.* III. 296 The cock is shut up . . . from darkening till after our breakfast.

Darkening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 PORE *Odes.* ix. 213 A lonely cave . . . with dark'ning laurels covered o'er. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 6 Peaks . . . still darker than the darkening sky.

Darky: see DARRY.

Darkful (dārk'fūl), *a. rare.* [OE. *deorful*, *f. deorc* adj. DARK: see -FUL.] Full of darkness.

a 1050 *Libet Scintill.* lxi. (1880) 187 Eall lichama þin deorfull be. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 23 3if thyn eise 1e weyward al this body shal be derful. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1182 The nyght was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 29 Pagan have a darkful night. 1875 McCLELLAN *New Test.* 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence.

† Darkhede, derkhede. *Obs.* Also *durchede*. [*f.* DARK *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] Darkness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 Þoru al þe middeler derkhede þer was inou. c1300 *St. Brandaun* 37 Al o tide of the dai we were in durchede.

Darkish (dārk'ish), *a.* [*f.* DARK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dark: *a.* through absence of light.

1557 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* *Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are. 1659-60 PERRY *Diary* (1870) i. 56 We drank pretty hard . . . till it began to be darkish. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons* *Eng.* (1780) 178 The passages are narrow . . . and darkish. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 A state of darkish twilight.

b. in shade or colour.

1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xix. xxiii. (1495) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vnpure. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 The Colour . . . is of a darkish dree redden. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 197 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

Hence Darkishness, darkish quality or state.

1853 GOLDING *Cabin on Dent.* ch. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small tast of his Grace.

Dark-lantern. A lantern which can be concealed, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1680 HICKES *Dark-gill Meroz* 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-gill lantern and wear a Vizard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Simon Glover . . . now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* A Dark-Lantern, the Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).



**Darkle** (dā'uk'l), *v.* [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb *darkling* analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to *sparkling* has been supposed. See next.]

1. *intr.* To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.  
1819 BYRON *Tuan* v. xlix. The night... darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* lxxv. The... Founder's Tomb... darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 *Century Mag.* 539 The... fountain... whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.  
1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* viii. I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.  
1823 BYRON *Tuan* vi. ci. Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle. And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pol.* II. iii. 350 Cold and grey. And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1880 HOWELLS *Udine*. Country ix. 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

1800 MOORE *Ode to Anacreon* xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* lxxvi. (D.) His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 195 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

3. *trans.* To render dark or obscure.  
1884 [See DARKLING B. 3]. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Feb. 370 The dramatist... whose province it is to darken and obscure.

**Darkless**, *a. nonce-wd.* Free from darkness.  
1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting.

**Darkling** (dā'uklin), *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *darke-ling*, *f.* DANK *a.* + *-LING*, adverbial formative: cf. *back-ling*, *flat-ling*, *grove-ling*, *half-ling*.]

**A. adv.** In the dark; in darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*  
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkeling withoute candel. 1850 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1662) 379 He came darkling into his chamber. 1890 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leave me? 1833 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 1 Our lamps... at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* III. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadeless covert hid tunes her nocturnal note. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 408 7 7 Darkling and wild we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xxvi. Wiffrid... destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 73 He... darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

**B. pres. pple. and a.** [the ending being confounded with the *-ing* of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Upon Riddles* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1762) v. 64 Ye writers... O spare your darkling labours! 1794 HURDIS *Travels* Act 5. Which soars aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anvil at the gates of Heaven. 1814 CHAMBERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 285 A single word from God... is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1829 G. MEREDITH *R. Fervent* xx. Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xvi. 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Bard Dead* ii. And by the darkling fore-paths the Gods Follow'd. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 20 Another... brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

*fig.* 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Age of Reason, Part II.* 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out... for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xiv. Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1876 WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.  
1884 LOWELL *Poems*, To Holmes, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. Darkling-beetle, a black beetle, *Blaps mortisaria*, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) l. 335 Mr. Baker... kept a darkling beetle (*Blaps mortisaria*) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836-9 TOOO *Cycl. Anad.* II. 863/2 The fifth section... includes... the darkling-beetles.

**Darkling**, *sh. nonce-wd.* [See *-LING*.] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. ROSS *Patricide* i. 629 (*M.S.*) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling [i.e. Cain] at his first recoil, And tempo- rize his hatred to my wish! *Ibid.* l. 175 The morning... brought his darkling to the field.

**Darklings**, *adv. rare.* [DARKLING *adv.*, with adverbial genitive: cf. *backward*, *wards*, etc.] In the dark; as DARKLING *adv.*

a 1656 BR. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xi. To the kiln she goes then, An' darklings graipit for the baiks. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime... done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. At darklings is used dialectally.  
1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklings.

† **Darklong**, *adv.*, obs. variant of DARKLING.

[cf. *headlong*, *sidelong*.]  
1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) M vja, The two arose and wente to bed darklong. 1577 FORD & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 258 b, Darklong without all pompe and ceremonies, buried in a dunghil. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.*

IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without Light.

**Darkly** (dā'ukli), *adv.* [f. DANK *a.* + *-LY* 2. OE. had *deorlice*; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the *fig.* sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horribly, foully'.

c 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* 142 *Tetrum*, *deorlice*.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.  
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii. When I sleep, in dreams they [my eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1637 WEEVER *Ant. Fuu. Mon.* 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. a 1845 HOOO *Irish Schoolmaster* vi, Tame familiar fowls... sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hnc.  
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlii. ii. On his noddle darkly flaming Was set Saturne. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 139 Melt it not, only let it darkly glow. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* viii. How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *Modern Greece*, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* iii. Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.  
1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speak! 1601 — *Tuel.* N. ii. i. 4 My starres shine darkly over me. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* T. (1851) i. v. 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.  
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 372 Where dowl is, or dobet derkelich 3e shewen. c 1450 *Merlin* 53, I... so derkly that they shul not vnderstonde what I seke. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 213 This booke was... written of sett purpose very darkly. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 JESSOP *Conting. of Priars* i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly.  
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lvi. (1860) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derliche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 POPK *Ess. Manu.* 4 A being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 427 Are not we... seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw?

**Darkly**, *a. rare.* [*-LY* 1: cf. *sickly*.] Dark-looking, somewhat dark.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue.

**Darkmans**, *Thieves' cant.* [f. DANK *a.*: the second element occurs also in *crackmans* a hedge, *lightmans* the day, etc.] The night.  
1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I couched a hoghead in a Skypier this darkmans. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl*. Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'll tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Darkmans*-Budge... one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in... Rogues to rob. 1737 BACCHUS & VENUS, Each Darkmans I pass in an old shady Grove. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was dale mulling in the darkmans.

**Darkness** (dā'uknes). [OE. *deorncnes*, *-nys*, *f. deorc* DANK *a.* + *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).  
a 1050 *De Vitiliis in Liber Scintill.* (1889) 228 On byssere swa miclere deorncnyse. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1706 Another peyne they shull have of derknes. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 95 MS. Gg) And clothe was the flour... for derknesse of the nyght. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dykenesse, *obscuritas*. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 50 Bytwene the shyngynge lyght and black derknes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serp'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. i. 5 Pe wiche clopes a darkenes of a foreleten and dispised elde hadde) duskid and diked. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* ii. lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derknesse of the mater to which he is conioyned. 1818 SHELLEY *Laon* xii. xxiii. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iv. 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull lif. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 6 The little films that go over the eyes, whereby darkness doth rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 70 Her eyes, before they bad their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. *fig. a.* The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

*Kingdom, power of darkness*: the empire of evil. *Prince of darkness*, Satan.

c 1240 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Trin.) Po folk in dedly derknes stad þis grete list made hem glad. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 13 The which delyvered vs fro the power of derknesses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The pryncce of derknes... our gostly enemye the denyll. 1531 TYNDALE *Exp.* i. John 15 All that lyue in ignorauce are called derknesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoodomia* 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darknesse. 1712 APOSTON *Spect.* No. 419 7 5 The Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. vii. 6 The powers of darkness... concur... in misleading. 1871 MONLEY *Vollaire* (1858) 229 They [the clergy] were... the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.  
1388 WYCLIF *Job* x. 21 Befor that Y go... to the derk lond, and hillyd with the darkness of deth. 1535 COVERO. *Job* x. 21 To that lond of derknesse & shadowe of deth. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter

darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. *Mod.* The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress.  
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 142 There is some darkness happened betwixt the two favourites. 1811 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 27 That thing that Y say to you in derkeness, saye see in the list. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The vaile of derknes of the vsurped power... of the see and bishopps of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* N. v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in derknesse, what occasion now Reueales. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* *Mor.* (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xiii. 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1820) 165 Poetical Clerkes... de-lightning much in their owne darknesse. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salutes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) L. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness.

† **Darkship**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See *-SHIP*.] The personality of one who is dark.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. 7 That his Darkship [i.e. a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rahble.

**Darksome** (dā'uksōm), *a.* [f. DANK *sb.* + *-some*: cf. *toilsome*.]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of *dark*, of vaguer connotation.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 *Darksome*, *teubroux*. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. *Sonn.* xxvii. 9 And Stretes that doe appeare To guide the darkness night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. ii. 173 By constraint Wandring this darksome desert. 1728 ROWE *tr. Lucan* 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksome Hold below. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Sick King's Doharra*, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 He hath a little hair on his vpper lip... of a darksom colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185 A darksom Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide Their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. *fig. a.* Characterized by obscurity of meaning.  
1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocapstis* 1 To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed moste darksome. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol. Whose words were short, and darksome was their sense. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Paracelsus and some darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. SUMNER *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) I. 379 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* II. 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away. 1710 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 109 His darksome, drugging childhood and youth. a 1845 HOOO *Two Swans* iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxviii. 532 Some rather darksome virtues... prove their existence in the character.

Hence **Darksomeness**, darkness, obscurity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 12 Darksomenesse of water. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xlii. 28 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. 495/2 The Darksomenesse of the Night.

**Darky**, *darkey* (dā'jki). [f. DANK *a.* + *-Y*, dim, and appellative: cf. *BLACKY*.]

1. The night. *slang.*

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs... I don't come here every darky. 1836 R. BURROWS *Death of Socrates in Rel. Father Print* (1860) 269 Then at darky we waked him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Darky*, a dark lantern. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, Craps, keys, centre-bits, darkies—nothing forgotten? inquired Toby.

3. A negro, a blacky. *collog.* Also attrib.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 129 The darky tried to butt him. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 132 The manners of a corn-field darky. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 246 A coffin of curious darky workmanship.

4. A blind man. *dial.*

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 144 A darky glau'd' her by the hip.

**Darling** (dā'lin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1-3 *deorling*, (1 *dior*, *dir*, *dyrling*), 1-6 *derling*, (4-6 *derlinge*, *-yng*), 2-4 *durling*, *-yng*, 5-6 *darlyng* (e, 6 *darlinge*, 6- *darling*); also 3 *deoreling*, 3-6 *dereling*, *-yng*, 4-6 *deer* (e) *eling*, *-yng*, 6-8 *dearling*, (6 *-inge*, *-yng*) (e). [OE. *deorling*, *derling*, deriv. of *deor* DEAR: see *-LING*. Thence ME. *dereling*, *derling*, which subseq. became *darling*, as usual with *er* followed by a consonant; but the analytical *deor-ling*, *dear-ling* also continued in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Se godcunda anweald zefripode his durlingas (v. r. deorlingas). c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* l. 393 Bi Dauide ðam Godes durlinge. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Thorpe) l. 58 (Bosw.) Johannes se Godspellere, Cristes durling. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 Crist scal one beon inou alle his durlinges. c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 1538 Swetung welcome! Mi derworpe derling. 1388 *Wyclif Song Sol.* l. 13 My derling is to me a cluster of cipre tre. 1400 *Chester Plays* in. 372 And now farewell my darling deere. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 65 It is better to be an olde mans derling, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Flee, fle, my sweet darling. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week* v. 110 While on her Darling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 172 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1879 — *Martin & V.* 395 Answer, darling, answer, no.

† b. A favourite, a minion. *Obs.*  
c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 3if ðe licode his dysiz. . swa wel swa his dysizum deorlingum dyde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3445 An ad derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 *Palsgr.* 213/4 Derlyng, a man, *nigmon.* 1548 *Hart. Chron.* (1809) 219 The Quenes dearilyng William Duke of Suffolk. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E viij. The king. . had like to have married al, by launishing out a word hereof to one of his deerelyngs. a 1719 ADDISON (J.) She became the darling of the princess.

c. The favourite in a family, etc.  
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes pre. . Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng. 1675 *Art Contentum.* iv. § 9 The most discontentane'd child oft makes better proof, than the derling. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii. Jobn was the darling! He had all the good bits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable creature, a 'pet'.

1799 *SOUTHERY King of Crocodiles* ii. Six young Princes, darlings all, were missing. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Pet.* (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings. 1864 KINGSLEY in *Life* xli. (1879) II. 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs. . They are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. of persons, as the darling of the people, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 6216 Alfred be king, Englelondes deorling. *Ibid.* 25576 Paspac Angel be king, Scottene deorling. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 Wantons and derelynges of fortune. 1615 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 36 Augustus Cæsar. . when he was a derling of the Senate. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) x A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 193 Fortune turns. every thing to the advantage of her Darlings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* iii. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

b. of things.  
c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derling. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 66 Take heed on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barnadoes Pref.* 1 Then Oration became the darling. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Works & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.

† 3. A name for a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 101 The Best Apples . . are Pepins, Costards. . Darlings, and such other.

4. *Comb.* as *darling-like* adj. (*nonce-wd.*).

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 835 Her figure? some-what small and darlinglike.

B. adj. [attrib. use of *sb.*] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite. a. of persons.

[1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxlii. Dyane derlyng pale as any leade.] 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Prol. v. Dred infant, Venus derling dove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 373 His darling Sons. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* xiv. 9 Our derling prince. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My darling little Cyclops. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxii. My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.  
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 64 To acknowledge my darling faults. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 COLERIDGE *Devil's Thoughts* vi. The Devil did grin, for his darling sin is pride that apes humility. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 101 A few enthusiasts. . were bent on pursuing. . their darling phantom of a republic.

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) *Darling v. trans.*, to address as 'darling'; *Darlingly* adv.; *Darlingness*.

1888 LADY V. SANDARS *Bitter Repent.* III. ii. 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 1600 Writing letters daily, truly read As darlings she hands them to myself. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol. Wks.* XIII. 30 Right they named you . . some rich name . . Kallistion? Phabion for the darlingness?

*Darloch*, var. of *DORLACH*.

**Darn** (dārn), v. Forms: 7-8 dern, dearn, 7-darn; 9 Sc. dern. [Derivation unknown.]

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to *DERN* (later *darn*) secret, hidden, and its verb *dern*, *darn* to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh *darn* 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'that a piece may be used to patch. The Welsh *darnio hogan* would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' (with a knife); 'to darn a stocking' is *creithio hogan*. (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhys.)

*trans.* To mend (clothes, etc., esp. stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread inter-

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a *darning-needle*.)

c 1600 Q. *Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjent hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe. . that are darned. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 783 (R.) For spinning, weaving, darning and drawing up a rent. 1611 COTGR. *Reintrature* . . to draw, dearne, or sow up a rent in a garment. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Breaches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1720 *STERLE Teller* No. 245 F 2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously darned. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* ii. iii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.

*absol.* 1720 *GAV Poems* (1745) I. 233, I can sow plain-work, I can darn and stitch. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn.

*fig.* 1844 MILTON *Church Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 To darn up the rents of schisme by calling a council.

b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* No. 897. 9/1 Lithe bodies . . darning themselves out in and of the many-coloured seething crowd.

**Darn**, sb. [f. *DARN* v.] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9, 1. Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 40 Then she'd . . wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* l. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original wool remains.

*Darn*, var. of *DERN* a. and v.

**Darn**, **Darnation**, **Darned**, **perversions** of DAMN, DAMNATION, DAMNED, in profane use. (Chiefly U.S.)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockn.* (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. *Ibid.* (1872) 92 Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 JOHN CHARBACON ii. in *Halliwel Dict.* (1865) I. p. xv, I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* l. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vi. (D.) My boy. . was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons!

**Darned** (dānd), ppl. a. [f. *DARN* v.] Mended by darning.

1628 WITHER *Bird Rememb.* v. 1019 Peec'd, and neatly darned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv. A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

**Darnel** (dā-nel). Forms: 4-5 dernel, 5 dernal, -eil, darnelle, -ylle, -ail, 6 dernel, (der-nolde), 6-7 darnell, -all, 4- darnel. [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Ronchy, 'darnelle, ivraile, lollum temulentum'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the *lollum* of the Vulgate: see COCKLE sb. 2. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 145 Than com his fa, and seu rit thare Darnel, that es an huel wede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1138 (Fairf.) Pi quete darnel (Cott., Göt. zizanny, Trin. kokul) sal hi be. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xlii. 25. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Dernel, a wede, *zizanna, lollum.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 20 Dernelow growth vp streyght lyke an eye grasse, and hath longe sedes on cyther syde the steele. 1572 J. JONES *Dathes Buckstone* 5b. Some dernel is crept in amongst the good come. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. 5. 1669 *Dryden Virg. Fast.* v. 95 Oats and Darnel choke the rising Corn. 1720 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 10 Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her dannels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus *Lolium*. *Red darnel*: Rye-grass, *L. perenne*.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called *lollum murinum*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 143 *Lolium* or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.

2. Loosely 'applied to *Papaver Rhæas*, or some other corn-field poppy' (Britten & Holland).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.

3. *fig.* C. COCKLE, TARES.

144 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy tounge be nat rekkelesse, Utter never no darnel with good corn. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1682) III. 501 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* 3 [Satan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ.* to Can. ii. (1642) 12 A grain of good come in a great deal of darnel.

*attrib.* 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows* vi. No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.

4. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *darnel-like* adj.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 144 Darnel floure laid too, with Oxymell, cureth the gout. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73 I dizzy am as fed with Darnall seed. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* i. 511 *Festuca loliacea*, or darnel-like fescue.

**Darner** (dā-nar). [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1611 COTGR. *Reintrature*, a Seamster, or Darnier. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 149 The humble stocking-darner. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the danner.

2. A darning-needle.

1882 in CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*.

**Darnex**, **darnick**, obs. forms of DORNICK.

**Darning** (dā-ming), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1611 COTGR. *Reintrature*, a. darning. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9, 1 long Muslin Apron . . the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* I. 212 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment. 1886 B. C. SAWARD in *Housewife* I. iv. 109/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning.

b. *fig.* (= 'Threading' one's way in and out.) 1881 MRS. HOLMAN *Hunt Childr. Jerus.* 114 Phoebe. . made her way by a darning process up to. . the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be darned.

*Mod.* The week's darning lay on the table.

3. *Comb.*, as *darning-work*; *darning-ball*, -last, an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; *darning-needle*, a long and stout needle used in darning; *darning-stitch*, a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work. . by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another. 1848 HOR. SMITH *Jdler upon town* 54 This case . . containing two boddins and a darning needle.

**Darnix**, **darnock**, obs. forms of DORNICK.

**Daroga**, **darogha** (dārōgā). *Anglo-Ind.*

Also 7 daruga, deroga, droga, droger, 7-8 deroga, 8 darouga. [a. Pers. and Urdū داروغہ, *dārōghah*, contr. داروغہ, *drōghah* governor, overseer.]

A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 132 The Daraguad in person came. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Clavius Vey. Ambass.* 232 The Bailly, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 413 Orders being given to the darougas. . not to let any one pass. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Cauul* (1842) II. 265 The Darogha of the Bazar fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 7/3 The official . . sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

**Darr**, obs. form of DARE v. 1

**Darraign**, -raïne, -rayne, -rein(e), -reyne, etc., var. of DERAIGN *Obs.*

† **Darreïn**, a. *Old Law.* [a. OF. *darrain*, *derrein* (still in various F. dialects *dérain*, *darrain*, etc. = F. *dernier*) : -late L. \**de-re-trānus* hinder, f. *de retro* (whence F. *derrrière*) behind.]

Last, ultimate, final; = DERNIER. *Darreïn presentment*: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. *Darreïn resort*: = *dernier ressort*.

[1292 BRITTON iv. i. De assise de Dreyen Present. *Ibid.* iv. xii. § 5 Si le derreyen verdit soit contrarie al premer.] 1555 *Act. of Mary* and Sess. c. 5 Any writ of assise of darrain presentment. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 9 War is the darrein resort of every wise and good Prince. 1760 BURN *Ecc. Law* I. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of the man who had last . . presented. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 27 § 36 And be it further enacted, That no . . Writ of Assize of novel disseisin. . Darrein-presentment. . or Mort d'ancestor. . shall be brought after the Thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

**Darse**, obs. var. of DACE, a fish.

**Darst** (dāst), sb. indic. of DARE v. 1

**Dart** (dārt), sb. Also 4-6 darts, 7 Sc. dairt. [a. OF. *dart*, accus. of *dartz*, *dars*, in 15th c. *dard* = Pr. *dart*, Sp. and It. *dardo*.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand; a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 A darte was schot to hem, bot non wist who it schete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng . . Pre dartes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 18 As one shueth deadly arrows. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo Trav.* II. 126 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast. . dexterously). 1718 POPE *IIad* iv. 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 THIRWALL *Greece* VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

b. *fig.* 1382 *Wyclif Eph.* vi. 16 The fry darts of the worste enemye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xli. i. Deth with his darte arrest me suddenly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

c. *transf.* A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (*obs.*); the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.

1784 *Specif. Wall's Patent* No. 1432. 9 The direction of motion of these . . wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 ACCU

*Chem. Tests* (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used... with success in the treatment of... byperthrophied tonsils. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's* xxi. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

2. *Zool.* An organ resembling a dart: *spec. a.* The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. b. A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see *dart-sac* in 8).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 163 The Sting of a Bee... I could most plainly perceive... to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* l. x. It poisons like a scorpion's dart. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xx. His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 HULME *tr. Mognin-Tandon* II. iii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs... contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 118. *Ibid.* 481 Some *Pulmonata* and certain species of *Doris* possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct.

3. *Dress-making.* A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff.

1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular*. To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 *Weldon's Ladies' Tril.* XIV. 252/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus *Acontias* (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; = *dart-serpent*, -snake (see 8).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tiro*, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart. *Acontias*. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 666. 1635 *Swan Spec.* M. (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

†5. The fish otherwise called DACE or DARE. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1716) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of, good Nourishment.

b. Short for *dart-moth*: see 8.

6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. 1850 *Arab. Nls.* (Riddg.) 206 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. li. 87 She rose quickly... and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. *Ibid.* 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him.

7. *Australian slang.* Plan, aim, scheme.

1887 FARRELL *How he did* 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever kicked a plate round. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

8. *Comb.* as *dart-caster*; *dart-holding*, -*shaped*, -*wounded* adjs.; *dart-moth*, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so called from a mark on the fore wing; *dart-sac*, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; *dart-serpent*, *dart-snake*, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* (= DART 4).

1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 118 (R.) A certaine number of slingers and dart-casters. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. lxxviii. No fear of Death's 'dart-holding hand'. 1819 G. SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend. Index*. 'Dart-moths. 1848 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. 329 *Agrotis segetum* (the Dart Moth), and *Agrotis exclamationis* (the Heart and Dart Moth). 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the 'dart-sac'. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these 'Dart-serpents' out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril.* Anson's Voy. 238 (C. Good Hope) The Eye-Serpent... is also call'd sometimes the *Dart-Serpent*, from its darting or shooting itself forward with great swiftness. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 203/1 'Dart-shaped mandibles'. 1868 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 135 This I think may... be referred to the 'Dart-Snakes'. 1843 J. DAVANAN *tr. Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 154 Though puffsnake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest... as he ware 'dart-wondid'.

**Dart** (dārt), v. [f. DART sb.: cf. F. *darder* (15th c.) from *dard*.]

†1. *trans.* To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon: to spear, transfix. Also *fig.* Obs.

1374 CHAUCEUR *Troylus* IV. 212 As the wilde bole... ydared to the herte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 234 Till death shall dart him for to dye. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 States like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 LITURGICAL *Trav.* x. 489 When death... had darted King James of matchless memory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 159 She... darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile). 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 770 Such other Iauelins as the Romans darted at them. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstov's*

*Trav.* 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They... sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3. *transf. and fig.* To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 196 Thine eye darts, forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 137 Dart not scornful glances from those kies. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1628) 171 The Sunne darted his outrageous beames so full upon us. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 (Fire engine) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 246 The Camellion... when a Fly comes in his way... darts out his Tongue with utmost swiftness. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. viii. Her eyes... darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4. *intr.* To throw a dart or other missile.

1530 PALSGR. 506/2 These Yrisse men darte best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 514 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 370 One Laodocus in darting. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* n. i. Destructions darting from their looks. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 119 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. A thousand vague fears darted athwart her mind. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 'No, no,' said little Ruth, darting up. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. 1886 KUSKIN *Præterita* I. 296 The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva.

†**Dartars.** Obs. Also **darters.** [Corruption of F. *dartre*: see DARTRE.] A disease of sheep: see QUOTS.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A i va. It perflytie curis the exterior scabbis, wyldfeyre, darteris, and vther filthines of the skyn. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 221 There is... a certayne scab that runnes on the chinne which is commonly called of the shepherds the darters. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Chin-scab*, a Scabby Disease in Sheep... commonly call'd The Darters. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Darters; which will kill a Lamb if not stop't.

**Darted** (dārtid), ppl. a. [f. DART v. + ED<sup>1</sup>.]

†1. Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured. 1374 [see DART v. 1]. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. 1763 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were... carefully examined, and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant. Love* IV. i. A darted Mandate came from that great Will which moves this mighty Frame. 1672 - *Cong. Gran.* I. i. The darted Cane. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Port.* Wks. 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight. 1859 TENNYSON *Violen* 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

**Darter** (dārtar), ppl. a. [f. DART v. + ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Certus*, *Iaculis certus*, a sure and cunning darter. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl... their Darts... to the tops of the Houses. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers. 1820 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* I. 199 He was called Jack the Darter. He threw his darts... to an amazing height. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. VI. 520 To organise either darters or slingers.

2. A harpooner. Obs.

1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounders... which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play.

2. A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxvii. The finny darter with the glittering scales.

†3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. Obs. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary... do leap upon men, as these darters do. 1820 W. TOWN *tr. Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps... darters, cow-suckers and toads.

4. a. English name of the genus *Plotus* or family *Plotidae* of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.

1825 GORE *tr. Blumenbach's Nat. Hist.* v. 126 *Aninga*, the Darter. P. ventre albo. 1881 MANVILLE *Fenn Off to Wilds* xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

b. pl. The order *Jaculatores* in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

5. A name for various fishes; esp. the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily *Etheostominae* of the family *Percidae*, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 GOODE *Fisheries of U. S.* 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1887 C. C. ABERT *Waste-Land Wand.* vii. 210 There

was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids... all of one species—the common tessellated darter.

**Darting** (dārtin), vbl. sb. [f. -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DART, q.v.; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Camphus iaculatorius*, a fiele where men exercise darting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 21 Pain on the stomach... with dartings inwardly. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

**Darting**, ppl. a. [f. -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That darts (see the verb).

1. *trans.* Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 1 Now darting Parthya art thou stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. 1825 LONGF. *Burial of Minisink* vii. With darting eye and nostril spread.

2. *intr.* Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal of darting fish.

Hence **Dartingly** adv., **Dartingness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i.e. missiles]. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dartingly*.

**Dartle** (dārtl), v. rare. [A modern dim. and iterative of DART v.: cf. *sparkle*.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1855 BROWNING *My Star*, My star that darts the red and the blue. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 346/2 He... showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

**Dartless**, a. Without a dart.

1769 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 184.

**Dartman**. A soldier armed with a dart.

1605 SELWSTER *Du Bartian* II. iii. *Vocation* 304 Without an ayme the Dart-man darts his spear. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greave* III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

**Dartoid** (dārtoid), a. *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δάρτης* DARTOS + *oid*.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 'FNAME *Ellis's Anat.* (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum... is named the dartoid tissue.

|| **Dartos** (dārtis). *Anat.* [mod. a. Gr. *δάρτης* flayed, excoeriated, verbal adj. of *δέρειν* to flay.] The layer of connective and unstriated muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* 119 The epididymis or dartos. 1875 FLINT *Phys. Man* V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distinct sacs, one enveloping each testicle.

**Dartre** (dārtar). [F. *dartre*, of doubtful etymology: see DIEZ, Littré, and *Dict. des Sciences Med.* XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see DARTARS.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, esp. herpes; also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1829 BATEMAN *Synopsis. Cutan.* Dis. (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The darters... are said to be of seven kinds. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visitt Gräfenberg* 72 Boils and 'darters' formed near the seat of pain.

**Dartrous** (dārtros), a. [ad. F. *dartreux*, f. *dartre*: see prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. 1883 PIFFARD *Therap. Skin* 126 The rheumatic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

**Dartsmen**. [f. *dart's*.] = DARTMAN. 1770 J. ROSS *Epitaph on Friend* II. (MS.) Death—dread dartsman!... May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

**Darvis**, **darvish**, obs. forms of DERVISH.

**Darwinian** (dārwiniān), a. (sb.) [f. proper name *Darwin* + -IAN.]

†1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection... to the Darwinian modulation... with which Mr. Sotheby's verification is infected. 1845 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. of Poets Wks.* 1890 V. 279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observations, esp. his theory of the evolution of species: see DARWINISM 2.

1867 (*title*) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. 1881 *Knowledge* 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian—to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

b. as sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addresses* (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

**Darwinianism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

†1. Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin (see prec. 1). Obs. (nonce-use).

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.



2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = DARWINISM 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. UNDERDOWN in *N. & Q.* 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one... has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. STIRLING (*title*), Darwinianism: Workmen and Work.

**Darwinical**, *a. rare* = DARWINIAN 2. Hence **Darwinically** *adv.*

1864 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

**Darwinism** (dā'winiz'm). [-ISM.]

†1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. *Obs.* (notice-use.)

1856 B. W. RICHARDSON *Life T. Sopwith* (1891) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used... it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism. 1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* I. 1 The scientific theory... commonly called... Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A. R. WALLACE (*title*), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So **Darwinist**, a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. **Darwinistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Darwinism. **Darwinize** *v.*, to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

1883 *Sci. & Lit. Gazette* I. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 433 Darwinizing sociologists.

**Darwinite** (dā'winait), *sb. l. (a.)* [-ITE.]

*A. sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 41/1 Here are Darwinites... reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock. 1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

*B. adj.* = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY *Lett. in Life* xxii. (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

**Darwinite**, *sb. 2 Min.* [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in *Bristow Gloss. Min.* 104.

*Dary*, *obs. form* of DAIRY.

|| **Das** (das). Also *dasse*. [Du. *das* = Ger. *dachs*, OHG. *dals* = WGer. \**pals*, whence also med.L. *taxus* badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

†1. A badger. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. *Ibid.* xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattles and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* 309 Those little animals which... by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. R. READ in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419 (s.v. *Hyrax*) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hunter.

† **Dasart**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *dase*, DAZE *v.* + -ART: cf. MDu. *dasaert* (Ondemans), in Kilian *daesaerd* a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; = DASIBERD, DASTARD 1.

† **Dascan**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also *daskan*, *dascon*. [perh. for DESCANT.] To ponder, consider.

1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 227 They dascant farther—What if the Quene war deid? a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 45 (Jam.) Than did I dascan with my self, Quaidier to heuin or unto hell, Thir persons suld perene. 1632 LITTLEWOOD *Trav.* vii. 328 To dascon this, remanke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

**Dase**, *obs. form* of DACE, DAZE.

**Dasel** (*l.*), *obs. form* of DAZZLE.

**Dasewe**: see DASWEN *v. Obs.*

**Dasey**, *obs. form* of DAISY.

**Dash** (dæf), *v. l.* Forms: 3-4 *dasse*, 3-5 *dasche*, 4 *daschoe*, 4-6 *dashe*, 4-7 *dashe*, 6- *dash*. [ME. *daschen*, *dassen*, found a 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw. *daska* to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da. *dask* to beat, strike; but an ON. \**daska* is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopoeic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and

smashing effect: cf. *clash*, *crash*, *bash*, *pash*, *smash*, etc. The *trans.* and *intr.* uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. DUSH *v.*]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as to *dash to pieces*; but the simple *dash* is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 51 Pe pykes smyte hem þoru out... And daschte and a dreynete fourty schippes. *Ibid.* 540 [Theil] with axes thuder come, & that jat to hewe, & to dasse. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Mätz.) The hors chine he dased a-to. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 63 [He was] al to dashed so þat noþing of his body myȝte be founde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 98 The splitting Rockes... would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610—TEMP. i. ii. 8 A braue vessel. 1. Dashed all to peeces. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 142 As if one should with his foote dash a little child's house of oystershells. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to peeces. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 132 Altho' we dashed' Your cities into shards with catapults. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. *Mod.* The roses were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

b. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1611 CORNAR, *Talemtouer*, to cuffe, or dash on the lips. 1624 *Aphor. of State in Harl. Misc.* (Mahl.) III. 405 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands... vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (away, down, out, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 344/149 And daschte be tiez [=teeth] out of is heued. a 1400—50 *Alexander* 3882 A brand and a briȝt schild bremely he hentis... Dasches dragons down. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 54 Shall I not... dash out my desperate braines. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 268 It [rain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1828 SCOTT *F. R. Perth* ii. Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 112 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do.

† b. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to rush together. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Freiss.* i. clviii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forth their horses after the frenchmen. *Ibid.* i. ccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant... couched his speare... and so dyde Bernarde, and dashed to their horses. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 922/2 The king... pulled downe his visar... and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all... reioised verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) against, upon, into (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something; a. a solid body. (Also fig.)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 He dashed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 24 He forthwith dashed his spurs into his horse and fled. 1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* ii. 376 In so doing he dashed himself against a notable Text. 1724 R. FALCONER *Poy.* (1766) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it [the rock]. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vii. (1886) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 457 The Waves on heaps are dashed against the Shoar. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

† c. With reversed construction: To dash one in the teeth with (something): to 'cast it in one's teeth'. *Obs.* (Cf. CAST *v.* 65.)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasche one in the tette with a lye or a glosynge tale, *fembouche*. What needest thou to dasche me in the tette with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To bespatter or splash (a thing) with anything (e.g. water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasche, I araye with myer, *Je crotte*. Your horse hath all to dashed me. 1670 MURTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* vi. (1887) 268 The Sea... came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dashed him. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 166 Some Whales blow Blood to the very last... and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Mod. Gardening* (R.) 185 Basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water. *Fig.* 1621 Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot. Pref.* Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1833 G. HERBERT *Temple, Marie Magd.* iii. Her sinnes did dash Evn God himself.

b. To put out (fire) by dashing water upon it.

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 5 But that the Sea... Dashes the fire out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration.

c. *pa. pple.* Marked as with splashes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xlii. 202 Flouris... powdered or dashte with small spottes. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. xix The top of the head, the back, and the tail black: the rump is dashed with ash. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii. ix Deep tulips dashed with fiery dew. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) with an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute with some (usually inferior) admixture. Also fig.

1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* A. iii. (R.). Yourse sermons dashed full of sorrowful teares and depe sighings. 1585 COGAN *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 108 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1682 SIN T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. *Bonif's Merc. Compit.* v. 137 Vinegar... dashed with water... is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 8 To dash the Truth with Fiction. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 The pleasures of sin... are largely dashed with its pains.

b. *Coal-mining.* To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 21 *Dashing Air*.—Mixing air and gas together, until... the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. fig. To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. to *smash*. In 16-17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now *Obs.* exc. in to dash (any one's) hopes. (Cf. next.)

1528 *Beggars' Petiti. agst. Pobery in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dashed. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1627 DRYDEN *Agincourt* 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. a 1666 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 59 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dashed. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) 1. 157 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titles* iv. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence. 1840 *Charist Circular* No. 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system (of reform). 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death.

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* v. How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1599 L. TOLSON *Cathol's Sermon*. *Tim.* 466/1 We shalbe all dasht; that our prayers do but soare in the ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 214, I see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* ii. i. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quiet. 1791 COWPER *Odes*, ix. 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl of his big voice. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi. This discouraging information a little dashed the child. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down... to the spot where my horse had fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 154/2 Frier Buckham... was so dashed, that neuer after he durst peepe out of the pulpit against M. Latimer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 385 An honest man, looke you, and soon dasht. 1624 MILTON *Comm.* 447 Chaste austerity... that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe. 1728 SHERK & CH. *Prov. Husb.* ii. i. The Girl... has Tongue enough: she was not be dasht. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon*. *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 From her a... look... will dash the boldest offender. 1860 TRENCH *Sermon*. *Westm. Abbey* x. 108 Dashed and abashed as no doubt for a moment she was.

† c. Phr. To dash (a person) out of countenance (conceit, courage). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasche out of countenance or out of conceyte, *Je rens confus*. 1576 FLEMING *Paenol. Epist.* 162 Your dearest friends... damified, and dashed out of courage. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to haue dash't the best animall out of matter. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xi. 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put down on paper, throw off, write, or sketch, with hasty and unpremeditated vigour.

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 47 Never was dashed' out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 FOOTE *Mind of B. Epil.* Wks. 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 121 Ourselves... into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophesies. *Ibid.* v. 414 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment... dashed off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike out, cancel, erase, efface. Now rare or *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxxix. 29 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Paenol. Epist.* 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 STONEY *Asir. & Stella* i. in Arb. *Garner* i. 528 And now my these lines had dashed quite. 1607 TORSSELL *Four. Beasts* (1633) 112 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1699 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 199 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing so as to erase it.

1780 COWPER *Table T.* 769 To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

10. To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. *slang. or colloq.* Used as a euphemism for 'damu', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.



1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* G. Barnwell, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would rummel and lam her well. 1844 *John Chawabon* it in Halliwell *Dict.* (1865) l. p. xv. Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be damn'd if I know. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Hk.* III. l. 7 Dash it, Tony... you really ought to be careful. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* n. viii, Dashed if I know.

### II. Intransitive senses.

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision against (upon, etc.) something else.

1305 *Saints' Lives* in E. E. P. (1862) 80 Pat weber bigan to glide... per hit gan dasche adoun... Ac in be norp half of be churche... ber ne ful nost a reynes drope. 13400 *Melayne* 964 Dede he daschede to the grounde. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* II. 43 In my way there are... many stones to dash against. 1694 *Acc. Sen. late Voy.* II. (1711) 168 The Whale... dotb strike about with his Tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream*, *The Reivual* II, And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. *fig.* 1638 D. FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndon.* I. 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the liar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also *fig.* (Const. with *var. prep.* and *advbs.*)

13300 K. *Alis.* 2837 The gate... up he brak; In to the cité he con dasche. 13300 *Arth. & Merl.* 6293 (Mätz.) Yo sarazyns dashed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1596 *Pleas. Quipps Upstart Gentil*, in Hazl. E. E. P. IV. 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* II. 414 Dogg... Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. liv, [He] Dash'd on like a spur'd blood-horse in a race. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 377 [He] rode on madly... Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* ix. Caesar... dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

### b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 ROCHESTER *An Allusion to Horace* (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care.

### † 14. To clash. Obs.

13325 *Coer de L.* 4615 Trumpes blewten, tabours dashed, 15. *collog.* To make a display, 'cut a dash'; *dash* out, to burst off, come out, with a dash. 1786 *Francis, the Philanthropist* I. 159 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Const. Neville* III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 215 That blade dashes most confidently... he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 290 Every lady... dresses and dashes.

III. 16. *Comb.* a. with verb + object, as †dash-buckler, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; b. with the verb-stem used attrib., as dash-pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel (see quot.). See also DASH-BOARD.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 123 b. A traine of 'dashbucklers or squaring topasses. 1863 *Sci. Amer.* 30 Mar. 1862 The 'dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 666 s.v. *Cut-off*. To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. *Ibid.*, 'Dash-wheel. (Bleaching.) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

Dash, *v.* 2: see after DASH sb. 2

Dash (dæʃ), sb. 1 Forms: 4 dasch, 5-6 dasshe, 6 dasche, dashe, 6- dash. [f. DASH *v.*]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. DASH *v.* 2.)

a 1375 *Lay-Folk Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 351 With bis hed he yaf a dash Azeim be Marbelston. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, Syr Ector... gaf sire Palomydes suche a dasshe with a swerd. 1577-87 HOLSHED *Chron.* III. 1533/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height... and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war of lightning winds. 1868 LYRION *What will he do?* I. v. Whistling... in time to the dash of the oars.

† 2. *fig.* in phrases at (the) first dash, at one (or a) dash; cf. stroke, blow (F. *coup*). Obs.

1550 BALE *Apel.* 37 (R) He heatheth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 71 She takes upon her brauery at first dash. 1627 H. LESLY *Serm.* bcf. *Majesty* 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to year and frump your friend? 1699 W. HACKE *Voy.* II. 9 In... danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one

dash. 1730 *Acc. Last Distemp.* Tom Whigg II. 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash.

† 3. *fig.* A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. Obs.

1580 *Apol. Prince of Orange* in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Course of his Life be but blessed... without any dash, blow, stumbling. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 48, I have received many... dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 *Ibid.* I. 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem. viii.* 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; † *concr.* a portion of water splashed up.

1570 LEVINS 35/4 A dashe, *labes, aspersio*. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 8 To giue her harbour... till the dash and storme be over. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition... a great many little dashes of water do fly about. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru* s.v. *Gust*, We say a Dash of Rain, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain. 1804 *Med. Jyrl.* XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems... to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 121/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

b. The sound of dashing; esp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars?... the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 The rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning and evening. 1884 J. T. BENN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/1 Syria is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (of something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually *fig.* 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v.* II. 122 Now [had I not the dash of my former life in me] would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 A thing... not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2, I... resolved that my Descendants should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* I. 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprise in his character.

† c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST sb. 9. Obs. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 161 He gave A. W. a dash of his office.

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 414 And thus by mere chance with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigney. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calendar. 1693 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: *spec.* a. Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. b. A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. c. A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, —, —) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. d. *Mus.* A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed *staccato*. e. A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 HULOET, Dashe or styryke with a penne, *litura*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplier, by making a dash throw it with your Pen. 1607 DEKKER *Westco. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings. 1612 BINSLEY *Ludus* *Lit.* xiii. (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T. 1733 SWIFT *Poems, On Poetry*, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks — and dashes. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The Dash, though often used improperly... may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly... A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point. 1886 MURHEAD *Gaius* *Introd.* 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. are indicated by dashes, thus —

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also *fig.*

1809 ADM. COCHRANE in *Naval Chron.* XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has... been severe. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 36 He... made up his mind... to make a dash... for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metamneh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous action.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpeners... and correcting my dash, betted

cautiously. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 95 The affair... was occasioned... by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jl.* I. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient.

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade; usually in *phr.* to cut a dash, to make a display (see CUT *v.* 25), in *Se. to cast a dash*.

1715 PENNEUCK *Tweeddale* 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a Lony dash at a distance. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 213 The squirrel does not intend to cut a dash till the spring. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32-33 (Jam.) Daff gowk, ... Are ye come here... To cast a dash at Keikie's cross? 1824 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 246 Mrs. Clow was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. *Sporting.* A race run in one heat. (U. S.) 1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined... the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

12. = DASH-BOARD 1.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The DASHER of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or dash-churn; hence dash-boards, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

14. *Comb.* dash-guard, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; dash-lamp, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; † dash-line = DASH sb. 7; dash-rule (Printing), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also DASH-BOARD. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 121 The dash Lines... above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dash-rule*.

¶ Dash, sb. 2 [Corruption of DASHEE, through taking the pl. *dashees* as *dashes*.] A gift, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 7 The Kings of Bonny... to whom... they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Dash, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 *Menn. Geo. Thomson* ix. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hence Dash *v.*, to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiii. 191, 1. offered to dash him (give him some presents). 1881 *Menn. Geo. Thomson* x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog.

Dash, *adv.* [The stem of DASH *v.* used adverbially: cf. bang, crash, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb. and vb.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 67 'Tothers', at him again, dash with a sneal in. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The waters... with a murmuring sound, Dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. *Mod.* The boat went dash against the rocks.

Dash-board, [f. DASH *v.* and sb. + BOARD.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1829 LANG *Wand. India* 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dash-board, and his head resting on my shoulder. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Aut. Royal* I. iii. 77 If you fasten the reins to the dash-board, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. *Arch.* A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a churn: see DASH sb. 1 13.

Dash-buckler: see DASH *v.* III.

Dashed (dæʃt), *pp.* a. [f. DASH *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.: see the verb.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple Poems* 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxvii, Their dashed bodies welter in the weedy scum. 1772 *Folk & Country Man* 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 *Spectator* 9 Sept. 1216/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. *slang or colloq.* A euphemism for 'damned' (see DASH *v.* 11). Hence Da'shedly *adv.*

1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrimony* III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J. PAVN *Prince of Blood* I. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

¶ Da'shee, sb. Also 8 dasje. [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negriish words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence Dashee *v.*, to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1795 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 60 The Negriish Language alters a little in sailing... Some Negriish words... Attee ho, how do you do? Dashee, a Present... Tossu, be gone. Yarra, sick, etc. *Ibid.* 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. *Ibid.* 100 The Fetish... whom

they constantly Dashie for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 That Captain...had...dashed his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

† **Dashel**. *Obs.* In 6 dassetel(l). [*f.* DASH *v.* + *-EL* 1, *-LE* instrumental, as in *threshel, handle*.] A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum. 1502 *Will of J. Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Holy Water pott cum le dassetel. 1540 *Inv. of Plate in Greene Hist. Worcester II*. App. 5 A holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and a dassetel to the same, selver and gylte.

**Dasher** (dæʃə). [*-ER* 1.] 1. A person who dashes; *spec.* one who 'cuts a dash'; a dashing person; a 'fast' young woman (*collog.*).

1790 *Diddin Sea Songs, Old Cunwoll* (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Atheria* (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term of *dashing*. These young ladies were *dashers*. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 361 To charter a curried for a month, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dashers of my acquaintance. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 32 The fast married woman of fashion... the unmarried dasher of the same species.

2. That which dashes; *spec.* the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn.

1853 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. XIV.* 1. 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed. 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.* 4. i. (1885) 26 The empty churn with its idle dasher.

3. = DASH-BOARD 1. *U.S.*

1858 *O. W. HOLMES One-hoss Shay*, Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide. 1859 — *Prof. Breakf.* 1. i. (1891) 14 By no means... to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots... and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. *collog.*

1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 1861 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

**Dashing** (dæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb DASH (q.v.), in various senses.

1850 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Heurlement*, a dashing, a striking. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Last Voy.* u. (1711) 47 This ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* xvii. The dashing of the oars awaken'd her. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; *concr.* a dash or splash (of mud, etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall; *fig.* aspersion.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Salpicaduras*, dashings, *conspersiones*. 1598 *FLORIO, Zaccarelle*, dashings or spots of dirt or mire. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inconstancy. 1809 — 12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee ix*, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. *collog.* The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1802 [see Dasher 1.] 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* II. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing. 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor I.* ix. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of *dashing*; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. *Comb.* dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-leather, a leathern dash-board.

1841 *HOOKE Martha*, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) 1. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

**Dashing**, *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.]

1. That dashes; that beats violently against something; splashing.

1335 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 312 By stryduande stremez... In on daschande dam, dryuz me ouer. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Tauerne* (Arb.) 34 Like a street in a dashing shower. 1839 *T. BEALE Sperin Whale* 391 The howling winds and dashing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1796 *BR. WATSON Apol. Bible* 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. 1796 *BURKE Lett. noble Ld. Wks.* 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 A bold, dashing soldier. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda* xix, Mrs. Freke... was a dashing, fashionable woman. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. *transf.* Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.

1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 *DR. QUINCEY Sp. Nil. Num.* vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

**Dashingly** (dæʃɪŋli), *adv.* [*-LY* 2.] In a dashing manner or style.

1803 *CHALMERS Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice Told Tales* (1851) I. xvi. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashingly dressed gentleman and lady. 1870 *DASENT Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

† **Dashism**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* The character of having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* xxviii. (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

**Dash-pot, Dash-wheel**: see DASH *v.* III.

**Dashy** (dæʃi), *a.* [*f.* DASH *v.* and *sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish; = DASHING *ppl. a.* 3, 3 *b. collog.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 399 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM A. Lunel III.* v. 147 The style was... somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. *nonce-use.*

1856 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand[writing] have I seen... some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

† **Dasiberd**. *Obs.* Also dasy-, daysy-, dasy-, dose-, dosan-, dossi-, doziberd(e), dosebeirde. [The better form is prob. *dasyberd* = *dasy-beard*: see DASY *a.* inert, dull. Mätzner compares LG. *dösbärt*, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. *dulbart, dulbert* = dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

c 1400 *Sowdane Bab.* 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wülker 694/2a* *Hic duribucius*, a dasyberd. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 114 *Duribucius*, but neuer opene his moup, a dasiberde. 15100 *Chastel p.* 12. xii. 5 (MS. of 1592) There is a Doseberd [v. r. Dosseberd] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where.

*Ibid.* 64 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [v. r. Doziberd] for to destroy.

**Dasill, dasle**, *obs.* forms of DAZZLE.

**Dasje, Daskand**: see DASHEE, DASCAN.

**Dasometer**, bad form for DASYMETER.

**Dass**, Sc. var. of DASS, layer, stratum, ledge.

**Dasse**, var. DAS; *obs.* form of DASH.

**Dassel**(l), *obs.* form of DAZZLE.

† **Dassy**. [*ad.* Dn. *dasje*, dim. of *das*, DAS.]

The Cape daman, *Hyrax capensis*; = DAS 2.

1882 *MRS. HICKFORD Lady Trader* 106 A dassy, or rock rabbit.

**Dastard** (da'stɑrd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 daster.

[Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. *bastard*) it appears to be of Eng. formation. The Promptorium identifies it in sense with *dasiberde*; cf. also *dasart*, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element *das* is = *dased* dull, stupid, inert, f. *dase*, DAZE; cf. other native formations with the suffix *-ard*, as *dasart*, *drunkard*, *dullard*, *laggard*, *slug-gard*.]

A. *sb.*

† 1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Dasse, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oridurus*. *Ibid.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribucius* (P. vel *duribucius*). c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 88 What dastardis! were ye be wiser pan we?

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 192 These drunken dastardes... drinke till they be blinde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 212/1 Dastarde, *estordid*, *butarin*. 1552 *HULOET*, Dastard, *excor.* *socors*, *vecors*.

2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, *esp.* one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk.

[1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. iv. As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode.] 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2220 Thou false harted dastard, thou dare not abyde. 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them from me. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* 1. i. 190 Before this out-dar'd dastard. c 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. 1715 *Pope* *Iliaid* ii. 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die.

1770 *LANGHORN Philarch* (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.*, *Lachinvar*, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. 1870 *BRYANT Iliaid* I. ii. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. *adj.* Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

c 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv. 219 Casting away his dastard feare. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 292 The dastardst coward in the world. 1602 *2d Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. (Arb.) 48 To wally thy haps, argues a dastard minde. 1725 *Pope* *Odyss.* iv. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. 1806 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. *Comb.*, as *dastard-like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. iii. The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

† **Dastard**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. cf. COWARD *v.*]

*trans.* To make a dastard; to cow, terrify.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 75 My womanish stomacke hath served me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. 1620 *SKELTON Quix.* III. xxvi. 186 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Empr.* i. i, I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here. And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

† **Dastardice**, *-ise*. *Obs.* [*f.* DASTARD *sb.* + *-ise*, *-ice*, after COWARDICE.] Mean or base cowardice.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie. 1718 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 143, I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.].

**Da'stardize**, *v.* [*f.* DASTARD *sb.* + *-IZE*; cf. COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD *v.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 26 To dastardize or cove your spirits. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Such things... As... would dastardize my courage. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* 561 To lie... dastardized in the dust.

**Dastardliness** (da'stɑrdlɪnəs). [*f.* DASTARDLY *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dastardly.

† 1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. *Obs.*

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 45 That our appetites obeye reason; and neyther runne before it, neyther for slouth or dastardlinesse dragge behind it. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Yijj, But for every matter to require aied... it might seme mere dastardlinesse.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Civ b, Dastardlines, or any other reproche. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 14 Alas, our dastardlines, and timidity, that faint before daies of triall. 1684 *MANTON Exp. Lord's Pr. Wks.* 1870 i. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness... a question of the damsel's overturns him. 1807 *F. WRANGHAM Sermon. Transl. Script.* 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

**Dastardling**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* DASTARD *sb.* + *-LING*, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 *COLERIDGE Piccolom.* iv. iii. 53 Will he, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

**Dastardly** (da'stɑrdli), *a.* [*f.* DASTARD *sb.* + *-LY* 1.]

† 1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird: she is of such slouth and sluggishness.

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 *FLEMING Panofol. Epist.* 251 A seareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 333 Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 157 The Swiss infantry... behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* lv. 12 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor. *Mod.* A dastardly outrage.

† **Dastardly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*-LY* 2.] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1552 *HULOET*, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, *pusillanimitier*. a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Skiamachia* Wks. (1712) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet... calling dastardly upon a parliament.

† **Dastardness**. *Obs.* [*-NESS*.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.

1552 *HULOET*, Dastardnes, *seordia*. 1562 *TURNER Herbol* ii. Nij b, By dastardnes and weiknes of mynde.

2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.

1599 *HORMAN Vulg.* 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishness. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xix. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring.

**Dastardly** (da'stɑrdli), *arch.* Also 6-7 *-ie*.

[*f.* DASTARD *sb.* + *-Y*, after *cowardy*, *bastardy*.]

The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice.

1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. 22 Farre from any suspicion of dastardie. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xl. xxiv. Wks. X. 461 I find especially aggravate the Israelitish dastardie. 1706 *COLLIER Refl. Ridd.* 298 We must bear with those that are above us... without dastardie and baseness. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* II. 168 Why run ye thus... into the hearts of men Scattering dastardie?

**Daster**, *-liness*, *obs.* var. DASTARD, *-LINESS*.

† **Daswen**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 *dasewen* (n).

[Closely related to *dase-n*, to DAZE. The suffix may be as in *herwen*, *harwen*, *harewen*, occurring beside *herizen*, *herien*, mod. *harrow* and *harry*, from OE. *hergian*. The word would thus be a parallel form to *\*dasijen*, *\*dasien*, from *dasij* *adj.*: see DASY.] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* xxvii. 7 The eyze of hym [Moses] daswed not. — 1 *Sam.* iii. 2 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen daswid. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manlyce's Prol.* 31 Thyen eyen daswen eek [v. rr. *dasewen*, *dasen*, *dasowepel*]. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 68 Myn izeen daswen, myn heer is hoore. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 114 Daswyn [*Printed* Dasmyn], or messen as eyys (H. P. *dasyn*, or *mysyn* as *eyne*), *caligo*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (V. de W.) viii. xvi. 343 Eye... feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.

b. *pa. pppl.*

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14... *Hoccleve To Dr. Bedford* o Myn yn hath cumyd bysynesse So daswed. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* f. j, Ye be dasewed and sore diseased of your syght and wyte.

**Dasy** (e), *obs.* form of DAISY, DAZI.

**Dasyll**, *obs.* form of DAZZLE.

**Dasymeter** (dæsi'mɪtə). Improperly daso-.

[mod. f. Gr. *dasu-s* dense + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Dasymeter*... consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

**Dasyphyllous** (dæsi'fɪləs), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *dasu-s* rough, hairy + *φύλλον* leaf + *ous*.] 'Having bairy or woolly leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Dasypos** (dæ'sippōd). Zool. [f. generic name *Dasypos*, ad. Gr. δασύπους, δασυ-*pos*, hairy or rough-footed.] Of or pertaining to *Dasypos*, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence **Dasyposid** *sb.*, **Dasyposidine** *a.*

|| **Dasyprocta** (dæ'siprōktā). Zool. [mod. L., f. Gr. δασύπρωκτος having hairy buttocks (f. δασύ-*pos* hairy + πρῶκτος buttocks).] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence **Dasyproctid** *a.* (*sb.*), **Dasyproctine** *a.*

1875 BLAKE Zool. 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

**Dasypygal** (dæ'sipīgāl). Zool. [mod. f. Gr. δασύπυγος f. δασύ-*pos* hairy + πύγῃ rump, buttocks.] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed. 1875 BLAKE Zool. 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid Apes.

**Dasyure** (dæ'sīyūr). Zool. [ad. mod. L. *dasyurus*, f. Gr. δασύς rough, hairy + οὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus *Dasyurus* or subfamily *Dasyurinae*, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 1000 Cyl. Anat. III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures. 1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (*sarcophilus*), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence **Dasyurine** *a.* Zool., belonging to the subfamily *Dasyurinae*.

1839-47 1000 Cyl. Anat. III. 260/1 In its hinder feet *Dasyurinus* resembles the *Dasyurine* family.

Dat, obs. form of DAUT *v.*, Sc. to fondle.

**Data** (dā'tā), pl. of DATUM, *q.v.*

**Datable**, **dateable** (dā'tāb'l), *a.* [f. DATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dated.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 402 Datable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 Athenæum 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest datable Reynolds in the gallery.

**Datal** (dā'tāl), *a.* rare. [f. L. *datum* DATE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 Bradshaw's Railw. Manual, The Parliamentary Intelligence, first appears in datal order.

**Datal**, **dattaler**: see DAYTAL, DAYTALER.

**Datary** (dā'tārī). [ad. mod. L. *datarius*, It. *datario*, f. L. *dat-um*, It. *dato*, DATE: ancient L. had *datarius* adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.

1527 KNIGHT in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. xviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 BONNER Let. to Hen. VIII in Froude Hist. II. 145, I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him. 1691 W. B. Hist. Roman Conclave i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them. 1825 C. BUTLER Bk. R. C. Church 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

2. An expert in dates; a chronologist. Obs. rare. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. iii. v. § 7 Die quinto Elphegi. I am not datary enough to understand this. a 1661 - Worthies i. (1662) 329 Let me only be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17 [1632].

**Datary**². [ad. mod. L. *datāria*: see prec.] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see prec.

1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) I. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath... the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1669 Lond. Gaz. No. 146/1 The next day... the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatched. 1838 J. R. HOPE Scott Lett. in Mem. (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

b. attrib. or adj. 1688 BURNET Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

**Date** (dāt), *sb.*¹ [a. OF. date (13th c. in Littré), now *dattē* - L. *dactyl-ūs*, a. Gr. δάκτυλος date, orig. finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms \**dactile*, *dacte*; cf. Pr. *dattil*, *dattil*, Sp. *dattil*, OIt. *dattilo* (whence Ger. *dattel*, etc.), mod. It. *dattero*.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 380/15 A 3eord of palm cam in is hond... be 3eord was ful of Dates. 12400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 207 It is schape as it were be 3eoon of a date. 12400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) viii. 30 Palm treese berand dates, 1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 19 A tree... which bringeth fourth dates lyke unto the Palme tree. 1655 MOURER & BENNETT Health's Improv. (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths... and restorative Cullices. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs i. 136 Dates... serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm. 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, via Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). Wild Date: an Indian species, *P. sylvestris*.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 80 Per weore growyng so grene þe Date wip þe Damesse. 12475 Sgr. lous Degre 36 The boxe, the beche, and the laretre. The date, also the damysse. 1742 COLLIER Orient. Eccl. iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd. 1866 Treas. Bot. 876 *Phoenix* *syvestris*, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date.

3. Name of a variety of plum. Obs. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. Comb., as date-fruit, -grove, -stone, -tree; date-bearer, a date-tree bearing fruit; date-brandy, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; date-disease, a distemper also called *Aleppo boil*; date-fever = DENGUE (see quot.); date-palm = sense 2; date-plum, the fruit of species of *Diospyros* (N.O. *Ebenaceae*), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; date-shell, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodomus*, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. *dattero*, *dattilo* 'also a kind of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); date-sugar, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; date-wine, wine made by fermenting the sap of the *Phoenix dactylifera* and other species.

1880 L. WALLACE Ben-Hur 225 The sky palely blue through the greenery of countless 'date-bearers'. 1827 MAGNIN Red-nosed Lieut. in Forget-me-not. 'Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's Cyl. Med. II. 508 At Port Said... it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of 'date-fever'. 1884 J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha 85 The river... is lined with stately 'date-groves'. 1837 M. DOKOVAN Dom. Econ. II. 347 The phoenix dactylifera or 'date-palm'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms. 1866 Treas. Bot. 411 The fruit of the Chinese 'Date Plum, *Diospyros Kaki*, is as large as an ordinary apple... *D. virginiana* is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimmon... The fruit... is an inch or more in diameter. 1882 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Date Plum*, Indian, common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*. 1851 SHOWNARD Mollusca 266 The 'date-shell' borers into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks. 1696 AUREY Misc. (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 'Date-stones, dry... pulverize, and searce them. 1840 Penny Cyc. XVIII. 104 'Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane. 12400 Rom. Rose 1364 Fyges, and many a 'date tree There waxen. 1535 COVERDALE Song Sol. vii. 7 Thy stature is like a date tree. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny xiii. iv. (R.). Date-trees love a light and sandie ground. 1852 GROTE Greece ii. lix. IX. 47 The soldiers... procured plentiful supplies... of 'date-wine'.

**Date** (dāt), *sb.*² Also 5-6 Sc. dat. [a. F. *date*, OF. also *dattē* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *data* fem. - L. *data* fem. sing. (or neuter) of *datus* given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus 'Dabam Romæ prid. Kal. Apr.', i. e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was 'Data Romæ, given at Rome', etc. Hence *data* the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. *postscript*, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning. 12430 Stans Puer 97 in Babes Bk. 33 In his writynge, þous þer be no date. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 10 A pair of Indentures... the date wherof is the xijth day of April in the second yere of your... reign. 1630 L. O. DORCHESTER in Ellis Orig. Lett. ii. 267 111. 259, I have received your Letters of several dates. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 320 p. 4 A long Letter bearing Date of the fourth Instant. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 883 The policy should be dated... The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of fraud. 1837 MACAULAY Bacon Ess. 1854 I. 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon. 1837 Penny Cyc. VII. 330 A three-halfpenny piece... bearing the date of 1599.

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

12330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 47 Pat tyme he died... Pe date was a þousand & seene nyne. 1337 LANGE P. Pl. B. xiii. 266 In þe date of owre dryghe, in a drye appple, A þousande and three hundred twis thertye and ten. 12400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) iii. 9 Pe date when þis was writen, was 11<sup>th</sup> 3ere before þe incarnation of Criste. 1605 SHAKS. Timon ii. 1. 22 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Hauie mist my credit. 1776 Trilart of Nemoconer 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the name: I do not remember the date. 1838 LYVTON Leila ii. i. That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me... the keys of the city. 1893 Weekly Notes 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

b. More vaguely: The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

12325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 540 Pe date of þe daye þe lorde con knaw. 12400 MAUNOEY (1839) iii. 18 The Date when it was leyd in the Erthe. 1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman ii. 33, I would faine know... of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 17/1 From these... circumstances, the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 133 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 CARLYLE Misc. I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con plye, Of Israel barnes folowende her dates, Pat is to say, as her byrh whatez. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 BR. NICOLSON To Ralph Thoresby (T.). The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 1832 W. IRVING Alhambra I. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers... are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1664 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence.

13... Chron. Eng. 972 in Ritson Mel. Rom. II. 310 Thah the sone croune here The fader hield is date here. c 1236 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog. 5 T. 858 Neure to thryue were to long a date. 12440 Lvoc. Secres 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date. 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 153 Miserable finishing the date of her daye. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in rightousness. 1676 DRYDEN Aureng. iv. i. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 COWPER Lett. 11 Nov. When the date of youth is once expired. 1890 R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems iii. vi, Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. Obs. or arch.

12325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 492 Per is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyes date Aproucheth faste. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arh.) 120 The dolefull dayes draw slowly to their date. a 1600 RALEIGH Poems, Reply to Marlowe vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xiv, Thy end is Truthes and Beauties doome and date. 1712-4 POPE Rape Lock iii. 171 What Time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 COWPER Task v. 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour was registered in Heaven ere time began.

6. ? A fixed decree. Obs. [cf. med. L. *datum* 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ii. 195 Is this thi dat, sail thai our cunn ilkan? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew? Ibid. vi. 97 What is fortune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [i. e. draws the dait].

7. Phr. *Out of date* (attrib. *out-of-date*): out of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also *advb.*, as in *to go out of date*, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (Brought, written, posted) up to date: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, *fig.* up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (*colloq.*).

1608 ROWLANDS Hum. Looking Gl. 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 COLLIER Refl. Riddle. 291 Till she's out of Date for Matrimony. a 1734 NORTH Exam. iii. vi. § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of-date Reflections. 1824 MEDWIN Convers. Byron (1830) I. 124 Shakespeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 DILKE Probl. Gr. Brit. I. p. vii, I... tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen... who invented the Gaiety burlesque 'up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. Comb., as *date-stamping*; *date-line*, a line relating to dates; *spec.* the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; *date-mark* *sb.*, a mark showing the date; *spec.* a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as *vb.* (*nonce-wd.*), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

1890 Libr. Univ. Knowl. VIII. 80 'Date-lines'... occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and... by westward communication. 1892 N. Y. Nation 21 Apr. 304/1 He has provided an index, but... so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected. 1890 Ecclesiologist X. 181 It is devoid of distinctive 'date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting. 1890 Whitaker's Almanack 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained. 1891 Times 12 Oct. 9/5 Each one [guess] has been time-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs... of the time or of the place. 1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Aug. 5/2 The 'date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office].

**Date** (dāt), *v.* [f. DATE *sb.*²: cf. F. *dater*, Sp. *dalar* to date.]

1. *trans.* To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated from the place of writing named in it.

1433 E. E. Wills (1882) 94 Dated, 3ere & day abovesyd. 1530 PALSGR. 507/1 Bycause you use nat to date them [letters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you. 1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 100 A Bill dated the 30th of January. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 308 p. 5 The following Letter... dated from York. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej. (1833) 172 Elizabeth opened the letter... It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning. 1893 Law Times XCV. 33/2 A blank transfer... neither dated nor executed by the bank nor stamped.

2. To ascertain or fix the date or time of (an event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to reckon as beginning from (some time or event). 1430 Lvoc. Chron. Troy Prolog. Of theyr death he dateh not the yere. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootonia 297 That the yere of their Maiority may date the building or repaire of some Conduit. 1694 PRIOR Hymin To Sun ii, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our eras



move. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Education*, I date from this era the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 TVLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 91 The art of dating events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.

182. BYRON *To Cress Blessing* iv. My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. Life is not dated merely by years.

c. *absol.* To count the time, reckon.

a. 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years. 1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 27 Six full days had. . . passed. . . dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

†3. To put an end or period to: *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 The precept is never dated, but in full force. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* v. 11 His matchlesse Art, that never age shall date.

†4. To assign a time or duration to. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War. . . are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†5. To give (oneself) out as. *Obs. rare.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himselfe our great Vicerioes Kinsman.

†6. To date from: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). *Obs. rare.*

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & C.* i. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna. 1874 *Deutsch. Rem.* 363 A recent. . . edition dates Wilna 1852. *Mod.* The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise from a particular time or epoch.

a. 1828 E. EVERETT (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. l. 1. 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Aëolic colonization. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing with.

1827 HOOPE *Plea Rids. Fairies* xxviii. For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, *obs.* form of DAUT v. Sc., to fondle.

DATEABLE: see DATABLE.

Dated (dā'tēd), *pph.* a. [f. DATE v. (and *sb.*)]

+ -ED.]

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 125 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sireil has bound. 1881 H. B. WHEATLEY *Cath. Angl.* Pref. p. ix, The Catholicism is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

†2. Having a fixed date or term. *Obs.*

1886 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18, That can endow your names with never dated glory. 1718 D'URFEE *Græcian Heroine* III. ii. in *New Opera's* (1722) 122 His dated time comes on.

DATELESS (dā'tles), a. [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 PRYNNER & WALKER *Finnes's Trial* 5 A Note. . . without name or date, with a dateless, nameless Paper inclosed. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 514 A dateless account. . . inserted after the edict for its abolition. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr. Here is a dateless letter.

2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 151 The dateless limit of thy deere exile. 1624 DARGIE *Birth of Heresies* 108 This dateless fame. 1811 SHIELLEY *St. Ireny's* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial.

1794 COLERIDGE *Poems, Relig. Musings*, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vi. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May. 1849 RUSKIN *Of. Laings* iii. § 4. 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. *diat.* Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1893 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's* L. II. 263 Mother is gone dateless wif sorrow. 1867 E. WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner* 19 (*Laure. Gloss.*) They. . . laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence DATELESSNESS, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army. . . agreed. . . that the Parliament intended. . . to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelessness.

DATER (dā'tar). [-ER.] a. One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 CORGE, *Datire*, a dater of writings. . . the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1879 *Richford's Circular*, Perpetual hand dater.

Dāte, *obs.* form of DEATH.

Dapeit, dapeit, etc.: see DAHEIT.

Datholite, *erron.* var. of DATOLITE.

Dating (dā'ting), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DATE, *q.v.*

1678 *Trials of Ireland*, §c. 19 He was then in London. . . as I suppose by the dating of his Letters. 1891 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 61/2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Dation (dā'tion), [ad. L. *dationem*, n. of action from *dare* to give.] The action of giving. † a. *Med.* A dose. b. *Civil Law.* A rendering of L. *datio*, F. *dation*, the legal act of giving or conferring, e.g. of an office; *esp.* as distinct from *donation*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dation*, a giving, a gift, a dose. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 163 That. . . quantity of a medicament which is prescribed. . . is a Dosis, for Dosis is Dation. — *Gloss.*, *Dation*, the quantity or dosis of any medicament that is administered to the patient at once. 1889 in *Century Dict.* (in sense b).

† Datisca (dā'tiskā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus gives no source).] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. *Datisceae*); *D. can-nabina*, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepal and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as *datisca-yellow*, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence *Datiscein*, a glucoside, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of *Datisca*. *Datiscetoin*, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a crystalline product of the decomposition of *datiscin*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, *datisca-yellow*. *Ibid.* 307 Pure *datiscin* forms colourless silky needles. . . By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of *datiscein*.

Datisi (dā'tisai). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (i, i).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *s* following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Da*. All hypocrites count will workes his holiness. *ti*. Some hypocrites have beene Bishoppes. *si*. Therefore some Bishoppes have counted will workes his holiness. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logic* (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Plaptlon*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Datism (dā'tizm), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *δαιτισμός* 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), i. e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1637 MINSHEV *Ductor*, *Datism*, when by a heape of Synonymes we rehearse the same things. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 554/2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin: but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive.

Dativo (dā'tivā), a. *Gram.* [f. L. *dativus* (see next) + -AL.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dā'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dativus* of or belonging to giving, f. *dat-us* given; in grammar rendering Gr. *δοτική* (πρῶτης), from *δοτικός* of giving nature, f. *δο-ōs* given.] A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* whom or which we do a thing, or to whom we give a thing.

c. 1490 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The third Falle is *dativ* case, for there are some that are provide for they mow give. 1580 HOLLYBONE *Treas. Fr. Tong.* A. seruetu many times to expresse the Dative case: as *Je l'ay donne à mon pere*, I gave it to my father. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. ix. § 130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the indirect object. (B) It is used *predicatively* in a quasi-adjectival sense. *Mod.* The pronouns *me, thee, him, her, us, you, them*, which we now use both as direct and indirect objects, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

†2. Disposed to give; having the right to give. *Obs. rare.* (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14. *Piers of Fulham* 368 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 15 To knowen folke that ben datyff: Their purches be called ablyff: They haue their ijen vocall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dative*, that giveth, or is of power to give.

†3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to *native*.) *Obs.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, *Native*, or *Dative*, that is to say, commeth either by Discent, or by Purchase [i. e. acquisition]. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iii. 28 The first Native. . . the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. *Law.* a. That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. b. Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to *perpetual*. c. *Sc. Law.* Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to

such appointment: as in *executor dative*, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator; *decree dative*, a decree appointing an executor dative; *testament dative*, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; *tutor dative*, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law; *tutary dative*, the office of a tutor dative. d. *Tutor dative*, in *Rom. Law*, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from *tutor optivo*.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 28 § 15 Pryours or governors datyff & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 T. HUNTAR v. D. HUNTER in Balfour *Practicks* 115 Sum tutoris ar testamētarius, sum tutoris of law, and sum ar tutoris dative. The tutor dative is maid and gevin bethe King. 1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 29 They shall certify. . . whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person. . . may apply for a tutary-dative. 1796 (title), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts. . . justly owing to unquihle Robert Burns. . . at the time of his decease. . . faithfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix qua relict, decreed to him by decree dative of the Commissary of Dumfries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dative*. . . that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V. all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* I. § 254 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optivo.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* Short for *dative case*: see A.

1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of genitive case he wyll have a datyue. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency, to, is employed. . . to denote the Final Cause. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* vi. 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

attrib. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 260 Other examples of this. . . dative-ending.

†2. *Sc. Law.* A decree dative: see A. c. 4. *Obs.* 1564 *Act of Sederunt* 24 July (Jam.). We haif given. . . power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute. . . executors-datives. 1666 *Instruct. Commissaries in Acts Sedit.* 1553-1790 p. 95 If neither nearest of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed. . . ye shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before. . . After the said datives (but before confirmation).

Datively (dā'tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

*Gram.* In the dative case; as a dative.

1866 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

Dativo- (dā'tivō), combining form of L. *dativus*, DATIVE, used in adverbial comb. with other adjectives.

1882 F. HALL in *Amer. Trul. Philol.* III. 17 Our infinitive, where to precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial (i. e. of the nature of a dative gerund).

Datholite (dā'tholit). *Mfn.* Also *erron.* datholite (*Herner*). [Named by Esmark 1805: irreg. f. initial part of Gr. *δατίζω* to divide + *-λιθος* stone: see -LITE.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (*botryolite*).

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 26 Datholite. 1868 DANA *Mfn.* 382 Datholite is found in trappean rocks.

† Dattock (dā'tōk). [Native name in W. Africa.] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, *Detarium senegalense*, N.O. *Leguminosae*; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

† Datum (dā'tūm). *Pl.* data (dā'tā). [L. *datum* given, that which is given, neut. pa. pple. of *dare* to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and *unade* the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary. 1691 T. H(ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Register* Ded., All. . . will grant me this datum, that the said. . . person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Sph.* (1782) I. xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON in *Course Math.* II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation. . . namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. lxxvi. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution. . . depends.

b. *Comb.*, as *datum-line*, *-plane*. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. vi. viii, Moun-tains. . . can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 *Datum Water-Level*, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vii. (1889) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1885 *Science* 19 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

† Datura (dā'tūrā). *Bot.* [mod. L. ad. Hindi *dhatura*, native name of *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel*, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]



A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of which *D. Stramonium* is the Stramonium or Thorn-apple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 104 A drug which... stupefies his senses. The Indians call this herb *Doutro*, *Doutro*, or *Datura*, and the Turks and Persians, *Datula*. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. 126 From Hindoos first learned... the benefit of smoking datura in asthma. attrib. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 205 Large white datura blossoms.

Hence **Daturine** (also **Daturia**), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other species; = **ATROPINE**.

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Poisons* (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Datura.

**Dau**, var. of **DAUW**.

**Dau** (*Cursus* M. 5108, etc.): see **DAWE** and **DAY**.

**Daub** (dɔb), *v.* Forms: 4-7 daube, dawbe, 4-5 dobe, 5 dobye, 5-6 doube, 6-9 dawb, 7-daub. [a. OF. *daube-r*:—*L. dealbare* to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, *f. de-* down, etc. + *albāre* to whiten, *f. albus* white. The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, whitewash, plaster'; in later F. 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. *curry*, *anoint*, etc. All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. *trans.* In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) with a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf. **DAB** v. 8.)

c. 1225 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 313 Cleme hit (the ark) with clay comly with inne, & alle be condentur dryuen dawbe with outner. 1382 *Wyclif Lec. vi.* 42 With other clay he hows to be dawbid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102 Dobe, *linere*, *illinere*. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 145 Thys bastille muste be aduxionned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thyklye with erthe and clay therupon. 1515 *Barclay Epilog.* iv. (1570) Civ. Of his shepcocke dawbe the wallis round about. 1530 *Palsgr.* 507a Daube up this wall a pace with plaster. I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe. 1565 *Shaks. Lear* II. ii. 77 I will tread this vnboundit villaine into mortar, and dawbe the wall of a lokes with him. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 169 Little huts and hovels the poor live in like barnes. dawbid with mud-wall. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 243 Stud and mud walling, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths dawbed over with road-mud.

*absol.* 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 37 He shall bothe thacke & daube at his owne cost and charge. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 534 He falls to dawbing with untimpered mortar.

*fig.* 1612-5 *Bp. Hall Contempl.* O. T. xii. vi. He. is faine to dawbe up a rotten peace with the basest conditions.

2. To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1597-8 *Bp. Hall Sat.* vi. i. (R.). Whose wrinkled furrows... Are dawbed full of Venice chalk. 1614—*Recoll. Treat.* 174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alas they are so dawbed up. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxviii. 190 She had been plastered and dawbed with Salves a long time. 1719 *De Fox Cruise* (1840) II. xv. 309 We dawbed him all over with tar. 1832 *Lander Adv.* *Niger* II. viii. 26 The women daub their hair with red clay. *fig.* 1844 *Cowper Task* v. 360, I would not be a king to be... dawbed with undiscerning praise.

b. To smear or lay on (a moist or sticky substance). Also *fig.*

1646 *Fuller Wounded Consc.* (1842) 289 For comfort dawbed on will not stick long upon it. 1750 *E. Smith Compl. Housewife* 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. *slang.* (Cf. *quot.* 1876 in **DAUB** sb. 2.)

a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Dawbing*, bribing. 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* The cull was scragged (hanged) because he could not dawb.

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub. Also *fig.*

a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Her heles, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* 50 Dawbing eche other with dirte and myer. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 5 Such... verities, as would have adorned, and not dawbd the Gospel. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 30 Sept., Having been very much dawbed with dirt, I got a coach and home. 1721 *De Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 197 The fall plunged me in a puddle... and dawbed me. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without dawbing one's fingers. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* iii. To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair. 1881 *Besant & Rice Chapl. of Fleet* i. xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply dawbed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed.

4. To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or worthless writing. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. a. 1678 *Bradshaw Unens. Separation* (1640) 81 In the prooffe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion; to paint coarsely and inartistically. Also *absol.*

1630 [see **DAUBED**]. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 304 A trevill will serve as well as a pencil to daub on such thick coarse colours. 1695 *Dryden Tr. Du Fresnoy's Art*

of *Painting* (L.), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely dawbed over with too little reflection, and too much haste. 1796 *Burke Regia. Peace* i. Wks. VII. 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be dawbed over that measure. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* introd. 4 It had been so often painted, not to say dawbed, already. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* II. ii. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and dawbed away briskly at the background.

6. To cover (the person or dress) with finery or ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen. *Obs. or dial.*

a. 1592 *Greene & Lodge Looking Glass* Wks. (Ritdg.) 124/2 My wife's best gown... how handsomely it was dawbed with statute-lace. 1639 tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Woman* II. 32 They dawb their habits with gold lace. 1760 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) III. 13 A person hugely dawbed with gold. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., *Daub'd out*, fantastically dressed.

7. *fig.* To cover with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak, gloss. *Obs.*

1543 *Bacon Agst. Swearing* Early Wks. (1843) 375 Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily dawbed. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* II. v. 29 So smooth he dawbd his vice with shew of Vertue. 1678 *Young Sermon at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 31 To dawb and palliate our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark. 1683 tr. *Erasmus Morie Enc.* 114 They dawb over their oppression with a submissive flattering carriage. 1785 [see **DAUBED**].

b. *absol. or intr.* To pnt on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression.

c. To pay court with flattery. *Obs. or dial.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* IV. i. 53 Poor Tom's a cold. I cannot daub it further. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* II. (1622) 52 What ailed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeite? 1619 W. SLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience. 1650 *Baxter Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 508 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger. a. 1716 *South (J.) Let everyone, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Dawbing*, paying court for the sake of advantage. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Daub*, to flatter, or besmeare with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage.

**Daub** (dɔb), *sb.* [f. **DAUB** v. In some dialects (dɔb, dab), whence the spelling *dab*: cf. **DAB** sb. 12.]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc. Hence *wattle and daub* (also *dab*).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc. 82), Item for ryses for the dawbes... 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Payd... for bryngynge of dawbe and clay in to the said castell. 1587 *Manch. Crt. Lect Rec.* (1885) II. 18 For y<sup>e</sup> carriage of any mucke, dunge, dawbe, clay. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* (1847) 113 The soyle... which, with water, they make into clay, or a certayne dawbe. 1857 *Livingstone Trav.* xix. 369 Traders' houses... built of wattle and daub. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and dingy thatch. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* 279 A raddle and dobe house.

b. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. c. *fig.* Insincere compliments, flattery. *dial.*

1602 *Narrissus* 209 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal's Sat.* VI. (R.). She duly, once a month, renews her face; Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Daub*, hypocritical adulation.

2. An act or instance of daubing.

1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 *Kelly's Prov.* 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten awipe with a towel; but never a daub with a discoloured before. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Daub o' t' hand*, a bribe; compensation. 'They got a daub o' t' hand for 't'

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc.

1731 *Swift Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph*, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawls of White and Red. 1881 *Taylor Anthropol.* 418 Their bodies painted with black daubs.

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting.

1761 *Stern Tr. Shandy* III. xii. And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture? 'Tis a melancholy daub, my lord! 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 285 That he discerns The difference of a Guido from a daub. 1839 *Marryat Diary in Amer.* 1st Ser. I. 292 A large collection of daubs, called portraits of eminent persons. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. *attrib. or Comb.*, as *daub-hole*.

1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* I. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* *Daub-hole*, daub-hole, a clay or marl pit.

**Daubed** (dɔbd), *pp. a.* [f. **DAUB** v. + **-ED**.] Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; *fig.* bedizened, bearing a specious exterior.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 492 In bat cofer bat watz clay dawbed. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 785 Hym liketh best a dawbed wough. 1581 *Petrie Gazzo's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 125 b. Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1598 *Marston Pygmal.* 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoutrements. 1620 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1783) 67 This dawbed piece... the face hath no similitude. 1785 *Sarah Fielding Ophelia* I. xxv. The painted canvas is most innocent; but the dawbed hypocrite most criminal.

**Dauber** (dɔbər), [f. **DAUB** v. + **-ER**.] In sense 1 prob. going back to *Afr. daubour*, in med. *L. daubator* whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which daubs.

1. One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc.; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. *Obs.*

[c. 1300 *Lib. Cust. Edw. I.* 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de daubours, de teulers.] 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlii. 25 As a daubere, or a pottere to-tredende the lowe erthe. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe... and abeth to dyuers werkes of dawbers. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masouns, plastrers, dawbers, teulers. c. 1515 *Cocke Lymell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Par3 plasters, dawbers, and lome borners. 1535 *Coverdale 2 Kings* xlii. 12 To namely, to the dawbers and masons. 1601 *Cornwallis's Ess.* xi. Straw, and durt good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers. 1641 *Milton Autum.* vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untimpered Mortar. 1816 in *Peel Spen Valley* (1893) 288 [A plasterer who] under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near. a. 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dauber*, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw. In Norfolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber.

2. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. *Obs.*

1642 *Rogers Naaman* 425 Put case, thou wert under the Ministry of a dawber and flatterer. 1653 *Baxter Meth. Peace Consc.* 388 Meddle not with men-plasers and dawbers. 1692 E. WALKER *Epistict's Mor.* lxxi. If praised, he can despise The fulsome Dauber, and his Flatteries.

3. A coarse or unskilful painter.

1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* I. i. §1 They were not Artists in that Mystery... being rather Dawbers than Drawers. 1697 *Dryden Virg.* (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post dawbers. 1751 *Smollett Pers. Pic.* (1779) II. xlii. 55 What is the name of the dawber who painted that? 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 31 Dec. They will see... in David Cook something more than a dawber.

4. *U. S.* A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.

1844 *Gosse in Zoologist* II. 582 The little boys... informed me that these were the nests of dirt-daubers. 1889 in *Farrer Americanisms*.

5. Anything used to daub with; e. g. a rag-brush or stump used to pnt blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6. = **DABBER** 1 b (*Ogilvie*).

**Daubery**, **daubry** (dɔbəri, dɔbəri), [f. **DAUBER**: see **-ERY**.] The practice of daubing; the specious or coarse work of a dawber.

1546 *Bale Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 9 To patch up that dauberye of the deyull, their vowed wywlesse and husbandes chastite. *Ibid.* 89 Thys dyvynite of yours is but dongyshe daubry. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* IV. iv. 186 She works by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such daubry as this is. 1693 W. FRENE *Sci. Ess.* xxii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubery in expression. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 114 He... could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Daubery*, applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.

**Daubing** (dɔbin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **DAUB** in various senses.

*Chinking and daubing*: see **CHINKING** vbl. sb. 1 a. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 128 Peers... putte hem alle to werke. In dawbyng and in deluyng. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 Tempering of mortar, and luttynge and dawbyng at he hous. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathynge [and dawbyng] iiii<sup>d</sup>. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 125 [They] used such... dawblings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* III. xv. 263 To prevent this swelling... much salving, dawbing, anointing, &c. they have used. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 186 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Dawblings are always ready to affect and damage the Utensils and Worts. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 432 note, Blackening a character which was black enough without such dawbing.

b. The putting a false show on anything (*obs.*); hypocritical flattery.

1655 *Sanderson Sermon* II. Pref. That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than dawbing. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 390 God... sees through all the Dawblings and Fucus of Hypocricie. 1766 *Smollett Trav.* II. xxix. (Jodr.) Without any dawbing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant. 1803 *Scott Lett. Miss Seward in Leckhart* xi, Such exaggerated dawbing as Mr. Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

c. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting.

1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 491 No such... offensive Sight as Pencil-dawbing. 1680 *Orway Orphan Ded.*, Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture. 1773 *Pope Guardian* No. 78, I knew a painter... make his dawblings to be thought originals by setting them in the smook. 1752 *Foot's Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 How high did you genius soar? To the daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shri.* III. 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's dawblings.

2. Material with which anything is daubed; *esp.* mortar or clay used in daubing walls; rough-cast.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xlii. 12 Wer is the dawbyng, that 3e dawbiden [1611 the dawbing wherewith ye have dawbed it]? 1598 *Florio, Enpiastro*, a plaister, a daube. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 158 To force and wrong Nature with Birdlime, Chaunk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1726 *Leon Alberti's Archit.* I. 49 b. They... are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 49 The old cottages are generally of clay dawbing. a. 1848 *Carlton New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs... and the dawbing, yellow clay... splashed in soft.

b. According to Knight, *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), a synonym of **DUBBING** for leather.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1840 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a dawbyng forke jd. 1660 *Fisher Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 473

Such... shifting and canvassing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* D.J., The old Norman gothic Lime and Hair-like daubing custome.

**Daubing**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That daubs; esp. that daubs with flattery (obs.). Hence **Daubingly** adv., in a daubing manner.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. 3 (1669) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers, with their soul-flattering. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. Sh. . . hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* Ep. 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the *Medal*. 1719 W. DUNCOMBE in *J. Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) I. 239 The daubing sycophant.

**Daubreelite** (dɒˈbrɪləɪt). *Min.* [f. as next + -ITE.] A black sulphide of chromium, found in meteoric iron.

1829 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7/2 The... constituent parts of meteoric iron are... numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (troilite), sulphide of chromium (daubreelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite).

**Daubreite** (dɒˈbrɪləɪt). *Min.* [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 396.

**Daubry** is DAUBERY.

**Daubster** (dɒˈbstɜː). [f. DAUB, DAUBER: see -STER.] A clumsy painter; a dauber.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* vi. 63 The young artist laughed the old daubster a merry defiance.

**Dauby** (dɒˈbi), a. [f. DAUB sb. + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 54 The industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'r the Chinks have lin'd. 1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. East Norfolk Gloss.*, *Dauby*, clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Dauby*, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing; dirty, etc. (see quotes). *dial.* 1865 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dauby*, untidy, dirty. *Dauby* folks, slovenly people in household matters. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dauby*, dirty. 'What a dauby hairn thoo art'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dauby*, (a) feignedly affectionate; (b) gaudily dressed, without taste.

3. Of the nature of a daub.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 162 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine. 1878 *Mosley's Ess.* I. Introd. 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, daubly style of writing.

**Daud**: see DAD sb. 2 and v.

**Daudle**, var. of DAUDLE.

**Daugh**, **dauch** (dæx, dæx\*). *Sc. Mining.* [Etymol. uncertain: the form points to an earlier *dalgh*, *dalg*; cf. DAUR.] See quotes.

1793 *Use Hist. Rutherglen* 289 *Daugh*, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust. 1807 *HEADRICK Arran* 177 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal. 1859-65 *Peter Gloss. Termin.* *Dauk*, *Dauk*, or *Daugh*, applied in mining to beds or lands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lamination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence **Dauchy** a., of the character of daugh.

1807 *HEADRICK Arran* 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy till. 1845 *Whitbinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 373 The ice is dauchie.

**Daughter** (dɔːtə). *Forms*: a. 1 dohtor, -ur, 1-3 dohter, 3-4 dohter, -ir, 3-5 dohter, -ir, -ur, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) dowter, 4 dohter, -ir, -yr, dowghwtur, douthter, 4-5 dohtir, -ur, douter, 4-5 (8 *Sc.*) doghter, 4-6 doghter (dowghter, 5 dohtur, dughter, doughter, -yr, powgtur, thowghter, 5-6 *Sc.* dochtir, 5-9 *Sc.* dochter, 6 dowghtour, *Sc.* dochter). B. (6 *dial.* dahotter, dohter, 6-7 dafter, 6- daughter (riming with after in *Pilgr. Frag.*, etc.). *Plural*: see below.

[A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. *dohtor* (-ur, -er) = OFris. *dochter*, OS. *dohtar* (MDn., Du. *dochter*), OHG. *tohter* (MHG. *tohter*, Ger. *tochter*), ON. *dóttir* (= -dohter), (Sw., Norw. *dotter*, Da. *datter*), Goth. *dauhtr* = OTeut. \**dohtēr*; corresp. to pre-Germanic \**duhtēr* from original \**duhghatēr*, whence Skr. *duhitār*, Zend *duyātar*, Armen. *duštar*, Oslav. *dušiti*, Lith. *duktė*: cf. also Gr. *duyātar*. Generally referred to the verbal root \**duhgh-*, Skr. *duh-* to milk.

The normal modern repr. of OE. *dohtor*, ME. *dohter*, is *daughter*, still used in 16th c., and now represented by *Sc. dochter*, *dowhter*, north. Eng. *dowter*. The form *daughter* appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's *daughter*, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakespeare and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of *bought*, *sought*, *thought*: a Wells will of 1531 has *dahotter*: cf. the mod. Somerset and Devon (*dāhtar*).

In OE. the dative sing. was *dohter*; genitive *dohtor* (sometimes *dohter*); the uninflected genitive continued in use to the 16th c. The plural shows a variety of forms, viz. OE. *dohtor*, -ur, -er (like the sing.), *dohtri*, *dohtre*, Northumb. *dohter*, *dohtre*; the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in -u, -a, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's *dohtre*, *dohtre*; but Layamon has also *dohten*, which survived in S.W. dialect to 1500. Ormin has *dohtriss*, and the later text of Layamon *dohtriss*, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard

form. An unlaut plural *dohter* appears in the West Midland *Alliterative Poems* of 14th c. and the *Troy-book* of c. 1400; it occurs elsewhere with inflexional endings, *dohtren*, *dohteris*: cf. *brothre*, *brohtren*. The unfixedness of the form is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both *dohtre* and *dohtren*, the later both *dohtren* and *dohtriss*; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both *dohters* and *doughters*, *Hele* *Meidenhad* has *dohtriss* and *dohtren*, the *Alliterative Poems* *dohter* and *dohters*.

With the OE. plural forms, cf. OFris. *dohtera* and *dohtere*, OHG. *tohter*, *tohterā*, *tohterūn*, MHG., with umlaut, *töhter*, Ger. *tochter*, LG. *dechter*. The original Teutonic nom. pl. was \**dohteriz*, in early Norse runes *dohtir*, whence regularly Norse *dóttir*, *dóttir*; a corresponding OE. \**dohter*, \**dohter* is not found, but the ME. West Midland *dohter* may be its descendant. The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical. For OE. *dohtor*, *dohtri*, -ur, see the similar forms under BROTHER: it is possible that those in -ur, -u, northern -ero, are assimilated to -as, or stems like *lombrū*, -ur, -ero. ME. *dohtren*, *dehtren* exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME. into the -en type, and Ormin's *dohtriss* the early ascendancy of -is plurals in the north and midlands.

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† a. OE. *dohtor*, -ur, -er; *dohtra*, -ru, -ero;

ME. 2-3 *dohtere*, -tra.

† 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlii. v. Cyninga dohtor [*filia regum*]. *Ibid.* cxlii. 15 Heora dohtor [*filia eorum*]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 28 Eala dohter hierusalem [c. 950 *Latinis*]; *dohtre*, c. 975 *Rushtu*, *dohter*, c. 1160 *Halton dohter*, c. 1205 *LAV.* 24509 Comen... here hehere monne dohtre.

† 3. a. 4 *dehter*, 4-5 *deghter*.

† 1325 *E. Allit. P.* B. 939 Loth & his lef, hys luflyche dehter. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1474 Sonnes... slyue... and þre deghter. *Ibid.* 1489 Of his Deghter by dene... One Creusa was cald.

† 7. 2 *dohtren*, 3 *dohteren*, -tren, *dohtren*,

4 *douh*, *douj*, *doughtren*, 4-5 *doughtren*.

† 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Jeddri sunen and dohtren. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2224 þe king heide þre dohter [c. 1275 *dohtriss*]. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 þu schalt... teamen dohtren & sunen. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 509 Hor wines & hor dohtren. c. 1320 *Cott. Love* 289 Foure dohtren hedde þe kyng. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. ProL 2 Oye herynes nyghtes doughtren thre. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. xiii. 15 Tho i eldest doughtren wolde not abide till Leyr hir fadre was deede.

† 8. *dehtren*; 3-5 *dohteren*, 5 *deytren*.

† 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dehtren. 14... *Chron.* Eng. 543-5 in *Ritson Anc. Metr. Rom.* (1802) II. (Mätz.), Edward hade... Nine dehtren and five sonnes. c. 1420 *Chron. Vitel.* 367 þe Bysshop... sayde deytren ycham fulle hevvy.

† 9. † *dohtriss*, † *doughters*, etc.; *daughters*.

† 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 To sunes and to dohtres. c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 102 Loth and his dohtres two. c. 1300 *Havelok* 177 Hauelok... And hise two doughtres. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 814 His two dere dohteress. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18083 (Fairf.) þoure sonnes and þoure dohters. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 555 Eek hir dohtres two [i.e.], doughters, doughters, doughters, doughteryn. c. 1450 *Melvin* 3 He had three doughters and a sone. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* ii. 17 Þoure sonnes and þoure doughters. 1539 CRANMER *Ibid.* Þoure sonnes and þoure doughters.

† 10. 4 *deghteress*, -tres, *dehteress*, *dehters*.

† 1300 *Cursor M.* 9623 Sir, o þi deghteress am I an. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 899 þy wyf & þy wygez & þy wlonc dehters. *Ibid.* B. 933 His wyf & his wlonc dehters.

B. Signification.

1. *prop.* The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to Son.

a. *Form daughter.* Obs. exc. *dial.*

† 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 37 Se ðe lufad sunu oððe dohtor [i.e. *dohter*] swyþur þonne me. c. 1160 *Halton G.* *Ibid.*, Se þe lufed sune oððe dohter. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seven sunes and brie dohtres. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 155 (Trin.) Mary also hir dohter mylde [i.e. *dohter*, doughter]. 14... *Nominate* in Wv. Wulker 691/17 *He geneer*, a doughter husband. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. iii. 500 Marie... bare sonnes and dohters after that sche... bare Crist. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a doughter. [Sc. and *dial.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 Gif there be moe dohters nor aone, the heretage sall be divided amongst them. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 I'm come your dohter's love to win. 1793 BURNS *Lett.* to Cunningham 3 Mar, Do you know the... old Highland air called 'The Tutor's Dohter'?' 1835 *Tyneside Songs* 24 For he a dower had.]

b. *Form daughter.*

1531 W. BARE in *Wells Wills* (1890) 114 To my to dahotrs a kow. 1532 T. BUO *Ibid.* (1890) 123 To their eldest dafers. 1539 CRANMER *Matt.* ix. 18 My daughter is even now diseased. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 245 So could I faith boy, to haue the next with after, That Lucenio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (Hanser Knollys ed.) 239 Dispendence, good-man, is coming after, And so also is Much-afraid, his Daughter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. vii, The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to haue daughters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 319 'Boys!' shriek'd the old king, but vainter than a hen To her false daughters in the pool. [*dial.* 1864 CAVENIS *Devon Provinc.*, *Darter*, daughter. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, 'My da'ter.')

2. *transf.* A female descendant; a female member of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 9.)

† 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 15 Ne ondræd þu Siones dohtor. c. 1160 *Halton G.* *Ibid.*, Ne on-dræd þu þe Syones dohter. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 1 A womanm of the dohtiris of Philistien. — *Luke* xiii. 16 This doughter of Abraham. — xxiii. 28 Doughtiris of Jerusalem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 453 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* n. lxxxii, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* i, The daughter of a hundred Earl. 1850 — *In Mem.* Concl. ii, A daughter of four houses. 1855 — *The Brook* 62 A daughter of our meadows.

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a superior relation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

† 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 22 Gelyf dohtor, þin geleafa þe gehælde. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þer me dohter he seid. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 22 And Jhesus... seide, Doughter, haue thou trust; ði faith hath made thee saaf. 1534 TINDALE *Ibid.*, Doughter, be of good confort. [So 1535 COVERDALE, 1539 CRANMER, 1557 Geneva, 1582 Rheims; 1611, daughter.] 1592 SHAKES. *Com. & Jul.* iv. i. 39 Are you at leisure, Holy Father, now? ... Fri. My leisure serues me, pensius daughter, now. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* xxiii. 79 To whom thus Euryclen, nurse belov'd, What word, my daughter, hath escap'd thy lips?

4. A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 2 As a lile among thornes, so my leef among dohtres. 1483 CAXTON *Caio E. viij* b, If a doughter drynke of the water... yf she be a mayde she shal crye. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvi. 29 Many daughters haue done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. 1818 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* viii. ii. 9 She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. *fig.* A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Hebraism of Scripture.) (Cf. CHILD 12, 13.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xii. 4 And alle the dohtiris of the song shul become dounb. — 1 *Pet.* iii. 6 As Sare obescide to Abraham... of whom þe ben doughtres wel doynges. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men. 1859 in *Allibone Dict. Eng. Lit.* I. 266 We... claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspeare's daughter!

6. *fig.* Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin or source.

† 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Vre wit is godes dohter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Fole sarme... dohter of prede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 653 God. left that Command Sole Daughter of his voice. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 12 Dulness, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1805 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* 1 Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1820 SHELLEY *The Cloud* vi, I am the daughter of earth and water. *Mod. Italian*, the eldest daughter of ancient Latin.

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the smaller towns dependent on a chief city.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xv. 47 Asdod with the doughters [1611 towns] and villages therof. *Mod.* Carthage the famous daughter of Tyre.

c. *Duke of Exeter's daughter*, *Scavenger's* [corruption of *Skewington's*] *daughter*: names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is attributed to the Duke of Exeter and Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, respectively. *So gunner's daughter*, the gun to which seamen were lashed to be flogged. See GUNNER, SCAVENGER.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crw.* *Duke of Exeter's Daughter*, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Styrpe 1754) I. i. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1878 J. GARRNER *Rich.* 117, iv. 125 Being... a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of the Duke of Exeter's daughter?

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually *fig.*), as *daughter-branch*, *-bud*, *-city*, *-house*, *-island*, *-language*, *-state*; *daughter-like* adj.; *daughter-cell* (*Biol.*), one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 510 The rare example of daughter-like pietie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. ix. § 1 (R.) A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-branches along the wall. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* *Wks.* (1847) 21 This Britannie empire... with all her daughter-islands about her. a 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 104 And when the parent roes decays and dies... the daughter-buds arise. 1871 MARCUS DOOS *Tr. St. Aug. City of God* I. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 5 The Phoenicians alike of the parent country and daughter cities. 1882 VINES *Sachs* *Bot.* 139 One of the two daughter-cells (the Apical Cell) remains... similar to the mother-cell. 1886 APP. BENSON *Prayer at opening Col. & Ind. Exhib.* May 4, That all the daughter-lands of her Realms and Empire may be knit together in perfect unity.

Hence *Daughterful* a. (*nonce-wd.*), full of daughters. *Daughterhood*, (a) the condition of being a daughter; (b) daughters collectively (cf. *sisterhood*). *Daughterkin* (*nonce-wd.* after Ger. *töchterchen*), little daughter. *Daughterless* a., without a daughter. *Daughterling* (*nonce-wd.*), little daughter. *Daughtership* (*nonce-wd.*), the condition or relation of a daughter.

1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain... and the unportioned daughterhood. 1890 J. PULSIFERO *Loyalty to Christ* I. 250 daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederik G.* II. x. i. 571 His poor little Daughter-kin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 305 Ye shall for me be daughters. 1837 CORNELL *Mag.* Oct. 43 Wifeless and daughterless. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxv. (D.) What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 65, I shall not condescend with you on the daughtership.

**Daughter-in-law.** [See BROTHER-IN-LAW.]

1. The wife of one's son.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir doughter in lawe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129 Doughter in lawe. 1611 *BIBLE Math.* x. 35 The daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. xxiii. A mother is difficult to please in the matter of daughters-in-law.

2. = STEPDUGHTER. (Now considered incorrect. Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW 2.)

[1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Doughter in lawe, *belle fille.*] 1841 *Genil. Mag.* I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes, & daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

**Daughter-law.** Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

1525-34 TINDALE *Math.* x. 25 The doughter-lawe ageynst her mother-lawe. 1567 TURNER *Quid's Epist.* 36 (Halli.) Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Darter-law*, (always) daughter-in-law.

**Daughterly** (dɔːtəli), a. [f. DAUGHTER + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.

a1535 *Mores Wks.* 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 96b, Moomed to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue. 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affct.* 45 To relate... the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should... become less wifely and daughterly.

**Hence Daughterliness.**

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* B ij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterliness, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 1882 *Argosy* XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

**Dauk** (dɔːk). *Mining.* Also (Sc.) dalk, dawlk, (north Eng.) dowk. [The earlier Sc. form was evidently dalk, but the north Eng. points to dalk: the etymology is obscure; cf. DAUGH.] See quotes.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirlings.* XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk. 1829 *SOPWITH Mines Alston Moor* 208 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dawk and rider. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1899-65 *PAGE Geol. Terms, Dauk* or *Dauk*, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 *Suvaldeale Gloss.* *Dauk*, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* *Dauk*, a mine-working of a stiff clay nature. *Niddersdale.*

**Dauk, daukin:** see DAWE, DAWKIN.

† **Dauke.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *daucus*, *daucum* carrot.] The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 47 *Daucus creticus*... gall. dauk. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [hath] flower white.

**Dauk,** obs. form of DALK 2.

**Daulphin,** obs. form of DAUPHIN.

**Dault,** var. DALT; obs. pa. pple. of DEAL v.

**Dawn,** obs. form of DAN 1.

† **Daunch,** a. *Obs.* Fastidious.

c1460 *Towsey Moyst.* xvii. 500 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn for daunch. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Daunch*, adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

**Dauncherous,** obs. form of DANGEROUS.

**Daunder, Dauner, Daunger:** see DANDER, DANDER.

† **Dauinsel,** v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *daunceler*, *danzeler* to caress, dandle, f. *danzele*, *danselle* damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 30 Luytel if he loued or leten bi þat such a lessun redeþ, or dauinsel [v. r. dauntid] or drawn forþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for ber doyngeþ & dauinselde [other MSS. excised] many opure.

**Daunt** (dɔːnt), v. Also 4-6 daunte, dawnt (e, 4-7 (4-6 Sc.) dant. [a. OF. *dantier* (12-14th c. in Littre), var. of *dontier* (mod. F. *dampner*) = Pr. *domtar* = L. *domitare*, freq. of *domare* to tame, subdue. (For the a of *dantier*, cf. *DAN* sb. 1)]

I. + 1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, vanquish.

c1300 *K. Alb.* 1312 Some he wol daunte thy mayne! 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 502 The lord persy... Dantit suagat all the land. 1391 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. vii. 147 Hercules... daweitde þe proude Centauris. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xii. He mette an hydeous gyant. With his great strokes he did hym daunt. 1546 *Compl. Scot.* i. 27 The riche monarche of rome, quikil daunt and subduet al the world? 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Being now daunted by time, there remaineth an heape of rammell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof.

† 2. To tame, break in (an animal). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 393 Makometh... Daunted d'wouwe, and day and nyghte hir fedde. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. vi. 72 Bullis whiche... haue hornes that remeue about hym so that noman may tame ne daunte them. 1599 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dani beystis. 1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Olde Age* 43 a, To daunte ferce horses.

† 3. fig. To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8420 þat þou mayst nat þy flessche daunte þe ne þarfor yn wanhope. c1390 *CHAUCER Truth* 13 Daunt this self that dauntest otheres dede. c1425 *Jas.* i (Scott.) *Good Counsel in Kingis Q.* (1884) 5r Sen we is thralld and thocht is only free, I thow that this twinge, that pouer has and may, 1533 *Gau Ritht Vay* (1888) 14 That quikil wil noch suffer god to dant and rewel thayme... efter his lialie wil. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 It daunts whole kingdoms and cities.

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. *Obs.*

? a1400 *Arthur* 123 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrentis* (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. SENIOR *Prof. Verses Spenser's Amorette*, Dawnting thereby our neighbours auncient pride. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xlvii. 511 The secretary in a letter... trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.)

c1475 *Rans Collyear* 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 615 This discomfiture... daunted the hartes of the... Gascons. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt inine cares? 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 1063 True Christian fortitude... may be overcome, but it cannot be daunted. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* II. xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune. 1803 *Geo. Eliot Romola* ii. iv. She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. *Obs. cxc. dial.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xiii. (1887) 62 Such as... haue their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 18 Much daunted with that dint her sense was dazed. 1847-78 *HALLIW.* *Dauit*, in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4880 þe fadyr... þe chylde dauntede on hys kne. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* lxxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shal daunte 300. 14... *Præ Legends in Anglia* VIII. 132 Wip sicche woordes & cosses, dauntynge hir hody. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), *blauditractare*.

† b. *absol.* To toy. *Obs. rare.*

a1549 *SKELTON Image Ipor.* 225 Some daunte and daly... in the blak ally wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. *Herring Fishery.* To press salted herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.

1723 P. LINOSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The largest Herrings... repack by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh Salt, daunted and well oyled. 1891 *Rep. Depulation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent* 7 No daunting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on the first filling up.

**Daunt, sb.** [f. DAUNT v.]

† 1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation; a check. *Obs.*

a1400 in *Leg. Rom.* 139 þe deul. Many folk In-to helle he clihte, Til þe crosses dunt þaf him a daunt. 1573 *TYNDAL Æneid.* xi. Ii v b, O Tyrrhene dastardes sill! What daunt within youe hartes doth light? 1640 *Br. REYNOLDS Passions* xxvii. 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evil.

† 2. Dandling, caress. *Obs.*

a1548 *Thrie Priests Pöblis* in *Pinkerton Sc. Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Of me alyme thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wold haue dant nor dail.

3. *Herring Fishery.* A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1890 *Regul. Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board)* 5 The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. *Ibid.* 6 The... herrings then left in the barrel... shall be pressed down... steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

**Daunted** (dɔːntɪd), ppl. a. Also 4-6 Sc. dantit, -yt. [f. DAUNT v. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 350 þe oxine [30kkit] to þe wane mekly As þai had bene wel-dantit ky. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas.* III. c. 18 Dantit hors depute to werk & nocht to þe sadill. 1530 *LYNDESAV Test. Payfyng* 277 Maisteris of Musick, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* Pro. 225 Be dantit refectionun, A man may... alter his Inclinationun.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* I. 176/2 The forepart of his dawning host. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOL Poems, Story Doom* vii. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch.

**Hence Dauntedness.**

1660 G. FOX *Salut. to Chas.* II. 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit.

**Daunter:** see DAUNTON v. Sc.

**Daunter** (dɔːntə). Also 6 Sc. dantier, -ar. [f. DAUNT v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who daunts; † a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ProL. 226 Dantier of Affrik, Queene fundar of Cartage. 1555 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 4183 The dantier of the Romanis pompe and glorye. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (R.) The dantier then of trespassers.

† 2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantier of hors. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 The maist perfyit indurster hors danters of macedon.

**Daunting** (dɔːntɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAUNT; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4032 Man may for no daunting Make a sperhauke of a boarde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dawntynge, or grete cheryngye, *foeo*. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xii. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wind. Work. Provid.* 117 To the daunting of every proud heart.

**Daunting,** ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That daunts; intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a1300 *Cursor* 11. 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. c1585 *Faire Em* iii. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 *GILPIN Demol.* (1867) 467

A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Menadec Wks.* (Bohn) I. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

**Hence Dauntingly adv., Dauntingness.**

1794 *BURNS M'Pherson's Farwell*, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* 4 (D.) As one who well knew... how the first events are those which incuse a dauntingness or daring.

**Dauntless** (dɔːntləs), a. [f. DAUNT v. (hardly from the sb.) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde stide in triumph, Over all mischance. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 603 Browes Of dauntlesse courage. 1701 *GRAY Fatal Sisters* 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 *SCOTT (title)*, Harold the Dauntless. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 514 Laud was as dauntless as ever.

**Hence Dauntlessly adv., Dauntlessness.**

1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* vii. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely... pilgrimage. 1730-60 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Dauntlessness*, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 292 Shelby... among the dauntless singled out for competition.

**Dauntion, danton** (dɔːntɪən), v. *Sc.* Forms: 6-7 dantoun, 5-9 danton, 7-9 dauntien, 8-9 dauntion. [A derivative form of DAUNT v.; perh. a mistaken form of *dauntien* pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc.). Always spelt *danton*, -oun in earlier Sc., as *dant* was then regularly used for *daunt*.] = DAUNT v. : To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 8 How the Empriour Theodocius sende an Armie... to danton this foirsaid Octaveus. a1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 371 This wonderous work of God... auct to have dantoned hir furie. 1599 *JAS. I. Basilica*, Δάπων iii. 121 Use... to ride and danton... courageous horses. 1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Annu. Nameless Cath.* 121 To enforce a grant, or danton the Prince. 1681 *COLVIT Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 182 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. c1794 *BURNS Song, Blade red Rose*, An auld man shall never danton me. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

**Hence Dauntedness ppl. a.**, tamed, broken in.

1597 *SKENE Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of a tame and danton horse [*de equo domito*].

**Dauz,** obs. form of DAN 1.

**Dauphin** (dɔːfɪn). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: a. 5-6 dolphyn, 6 dolphyne, dolphine, doulphyn, 6-8 dolphin; β. 5 daulphyn, 6-7 daulphin, 7- dauphin. [a. F. *dauphin* (earlier *daulphin*, in 15th c. also *doffin*) = Pr. *dalfin* = pop. L. *\*dalphin*, for L. *dolphin-us* (ad. Gr. δελφίς dolphin), whence Sp. *delfin*, It. *delfino*. In earlier use Eng. had *daulphin*, also *dolphyn*, -in, the same as the name of the fish; *dauphin* is after mod. F., since the 17th c. See DOLPHIN.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Litté, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delphinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called *Dauphiné*. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form *daulphin, dauphin*.

1485 *CAXTON Paris & F.* i. A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. a1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commu. Eng.* (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Dauphin. 1614 *SELOIN Titles Hon.* 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of *Dauphin*. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

β. Form *dolphin, dolphyn, doulphyn*. (Rare after 1670.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 500 Kyng John... sent sir Charlys his sone, dolphyn of Yvenne, into Normandy. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxiii. Charles the Doulphyn our chief enemy. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 92 The Doulphin Charles is crowned King in Rheims. 1670 *COTTON Espenon* ii. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Doulphin. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Doulphin married been.

† 2. *allrib. or adj.* = DELPHIN, q.v. *Obs.*

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

**Hence † Dauphinage** (dɔːfɪnɪdʒ), *Dauphinat*, the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 498 In this yere the dolphyn of Yven... sold his dolphynage vnto the Frenshe kyng. 1884 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinat of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

**Dauphiness** (dɔːfɪnɪs). Forms: a. 6 dolphines, dolphynesse, etc.; β. 6 daulph-, 7-dauphiness. [f. DAUPHIN + -ESS; the F. title is *dauphine*.] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 230 b, The dolphin & his dolphines. *Ibid.* 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entitled Dolphynesse of Yven. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* 202 The Lady Dauphynesse.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20483 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness. 1712 *SWIFT Gnat. Stella* xi Feb. It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1866 *Froude Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

**Daur,** Sc. f. DARE. **Daurg,** var. of DARG Sc.



II. *south-west. dial. intr.* To fade, wither. Also *fig.* (In first quot. *causative* or *trans.*)  
 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge agst. Murder* l. v. 154  
 As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of  
 our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauer the freshest Roses

1764 O'HARA *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy  
will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulgar  
Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. &  
Merch.* I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy  
that they didn't do it.

b. with *day* (or *morning*) as subject.  
*c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Ac* also wat sifo þe briede dai  
 laged. *c 1375 BARBOUR Troy-bk.* 11. 797 *And* whene þe day  
 was dawyne lyght. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi.* 471 *Tyl* þe  
 day dawede these damosles daunsede. *c 1475 Rauf Coilyear*

1764 O'HARA *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy  
will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulgar  
Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. &  
Merch.* I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy  
that they didn't do it.

morning daws. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio*. The cock may  
crawl, the day may daw. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 97  
Nor hamewith steers till morning daw.

c. figs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Hwon he bet is ower lif daweð and  
springed ase be dawunge efter nites heosternesse. 1377  
LANGEL P. Pl. B. xviii. 179 Ioye bygnneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake  
from sleep; = ADAY v. 1.

c 1214 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 558 Adoun he fel a-swounie, & when  
he gan to dawe [etc.]. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 19 To  
Daw, in common speech is to awaken: to be daweð, to  
have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. trans. To rouse or awaken from sleep or a  
swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAY v. 2.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. The Quene... felle to the  
erthe in a dede swoone, and thenne syr Bors took her vp,  
and daweð her. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawe from swoon-  
yng, *Je reuigne, je resuscite*. 1562 A. BROKE *Romens &  
Jul.* in Hazl. *Shaks. Libr.* (1875) 1. 179 She thought to  
breake her slepe. She thought to daw her now as she had  
done of olde. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 90 Thinking her to  
daw Whom they supposed fallen in some enchanted sound.

† Daw, v. 2. Obs. rare. [f. DAW sb.] intr. ? To  
play the 'daw' or fool.

1596 SIR J. SNYTHE in *Leti. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That  
I would... ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lord-  
ship.

† Daw, v. 3. Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ADAY v. 2,  
q.v.] trans. To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. You daw him too  
much, in troth, Sir. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 545 Ex-  
ternal force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and  
Religion alike upon the dawsd spirits of men.

Dawache: see DAVACH. Dawcock: DAW sb.

Dawd, var. of DAD sb. 2

Dawdle (dɔd'li), v. Also daudle. [Not in  
Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by  
himself in 1781).] It apparently became common  
about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use).  
Ussher's example (a 1656) was prob. local or dia-  
lectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE,  
but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by  
some association with DAW sb. sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or  
lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann. vi.* (1658) 282 While he stood dawdling  
was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June  
in *Boswell*, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea  
in an afternoon. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xx. 97  
Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to  
watch for the end of the conference. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to  
D. Terry* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, A propensity which...  
the women very expressly call dawdling. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth.*  
Dunst v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will  
and when you dawdle. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307  
The rest of us dawdled along the road.

2. quasi-trans. (usually with away).

1768 MAD. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* July 1. I could not...  
asking for it... and so dawdled and fretted the time away until  
Tuesday evening. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. N. Cap.* 230  
Dawdle out my days... exile here at Clairvaux. 1887  
*Spectator* 21 May 666/2 To employ with profit many hours  
that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (dɔd'li), sb. Also 8 daudle. [f. prec.]

1. One who is the personification of dawdling;  
esp. a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOYD *Chit-Chat* Poet. Wks. 1774 1. 185 Be quick  
— why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawing daudle  
creeps. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mowbray Fam.* III. 141 Mrs.  
Thornley was rather too much of, what she [Mrs. M.] called,  
a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 11.  
His wife... was... one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that  
are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 BARING-GOULD  
*Germany* I. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the  
dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Leti.* (1893) 38 What with dawdles  
and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 GREEN *Stray  
Stud.* 70 The evenings are... a dawdle indoors as the day  
has been a dawdle out.

Dawdler (dɔd'li), sb. [-ER 1.] One who dawdles;  
an idler, loiterer.

1818 TOON, *Dawdle, or Dawdler*, a trifter; a dallier; one  
who proceeds slowly or unskillfully in any business. A low  
word. 1845 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I. 280, I have been  
a boy and a dawdler as yet. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge*  
xv. Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his  
appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dɔd'li), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The  
action of the verb DAWDLE.

1819 [see DAUDLE v. 1]. 1840 THACKERAY *Leti.* 13 July,  
Ryde... would be as nice a place as any... for dawdling, and  
getting thing. 1875 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. viii.  
457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything  
too slowly.

Dawdling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dawdles;  
characterized by dawdling.

1773 MAD. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 3 May, The mother is  
a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1782 — *Diary*  
8 Dec., With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon  
dawdling subjects. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Leti.* I. 265 The  
dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me.  
Hence Dawdlingly adv.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which  
has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, Sc. dial. f. DOWDY.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawaen, dawes, obs.  
forms or inflexions of DAV. Dawes was the early form  
of the pl. = days; dawaen was originally dative pl., but

when reduced to dawe, daw, daue, dau, came some-  
times to be treated as sing.: see DAY 13 a β, and 17.

Dawen, obs. f. DOWN sb.

Dawenyng(e), obs. form of DAWNING.

Dawerke, obs. form of DAYWORK.

Dawing (dɔiŋ), vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:  
1 dawing, 3 dawung, 4 daghyng(e), 3-6 dawung,  
4- dawing, (5 dayng, 7 dauing, 8 dawin). [OE.  
dawung, from *dagian* to become day, to DAW.  
After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being  
displaced in Eng. by DAWNING.]

1. Dawn, daybreak; morning twilight.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Ecel. Hist.* in xix. (xxvii.) 242 þa eode [he]  
an in dagunge of þam huse. a 1000 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.)  
an. 795 Betwux hancerd and dagunge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.*  
20 Bi night in winter, in summer ipe dawunge. 1375 BAR-  
NOR *Brace* vii. 338 [Thail] Com on thame in the dawung,  
Right as the day begouth to spryng. c 1420 *Arvow. Arth.*  
Iv, Erly in the dawung Come thay home from hunting.  
1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* viii. 29 The dawing gan... wax reid,  
And chasit away the steris. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.  
Poems, Solsequium* 40 The dawing of my long desyrt day.  
c 1794 BURNS *As I was a wandering iii*, I could na get  
sleeping till dawin' for greetin'.

† 2. Recovery from swoon, 'coming to'. Obs.  
(See DAW v. 2, 3.)

1530 PALSGR. 212 Dawyng, gettingyng of lyfe, *resuscitation*.  
† Dawing, ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 4 north.  
daweande. [f. DAW v. 1 + -ING 2.] Dawning.

† Dawish (dɔiʃ), a. Obs. [f. DAW sb. + -ISH.]  
Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.

1540 HYRDE *Tr. Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mijj,  
Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 BALE  
*Yet a Course*, 4c. 59 (T) Such dawishe dodypols. 1605  
CHAPMAN *All Fools in Dostley* (1780) Iv. 167 If he [a Jack-  
daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

Dawk (dɔk), sb. 1 dial. [app. the same as  
DAWK 2.] A hollow in a surface; a depression,  
furrow, incision.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 66 This Iron... would not make  
Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little  
hollow dawks. *Ibid.* 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane... makes  
great Dawks in the Stuff. The Iron... will yet leave some  
Dawks in the Stuff for the Joiner... to work out.

Hence Dawk v., to make a hollow or incision in.  
1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Chissel... might run  
too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL,  
*Dawk*, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with  
rapidity.

|| Dawk, sb. 2, dāk (dɔk, dāk). Anglo-Ind. Also  
8 dog, dock, 9 dork, dauk. [Hindi and Marāthi  
dāk, perh. related to Skr. *drāk* quickly.] Post or  
transport by relays of men or horses stationed at  
intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying  
mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel dāk: to travel in this way. To lay a dāk: to  
arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see bl. 1780 H. F. THOMPSON *Intrigues of Nabob* 76  
(Y.), I wrote... for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks.  
1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 24 Mar. (Y.), Suffering People to  
paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809  
VISCONTI VALENTIA *From India, etc.* (1811) 1. ii. 49 My  
arrangements had been made for quitting Burmahore...  
not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.]. a 1826 HEBER  
*Narr. Journey Ind.* (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most  
likely to follow... I am not certain that any Dāk exists.  
1840 E. E. NAHER *Scene For. Land* II. vi. 193 By having  
bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling  
'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief  
space of time. 1861 HEBER *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlv. (D.),  
After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to  
come by dawk.

b. attrib., as dawk- or dāk-bearer, choky, journey,  
traveller, etc.; dāk bungalow (rarely house),  
a house for the accommodation of travellers at  
a station on a dāk route.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 149 (Y.) Those  
Curners are called Dog Chouckies. 1796 in Seton-Karr  
*Select. Calcutta Gaz.* II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk  
Bearers upon the new road. c 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey  
Ind.* (1828) I. 277, I will... bring it safe on to the next dāk-  
house. 1853 *Calcutta Rev.* July-Dec. 175 The dāk bungalows,  
the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 TRAVELYN  
(title), The Dawk Bungalow. *Ibid.* (1866) 98 Too old  
travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of DAUK.

Daw'kin, dial. [3 dim. of DAW.] a. A fool.  
b. A slattern. Hence Daw'kinly adv., foolishly.  
1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 236 (D.) Then  
Marshall and Maunkin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry  
together. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 13 Dawgos or Dawkin,  
a dirty, slattering woman. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)  
*View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 After looking dawkinly  
wance a bit. 1875 LANC. *Gloss.*, Dawkin, a dull, stupid per-  
son. Dawkinly, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawly, obs. form of DOWLY a. and adv.

Dawn (dɔn), sb. [Appears late in 16th c., the  
earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING, App.  
f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. *break* in 'break of  
day' (quoted 1584).] ON. had dagan, dōgun dawn,  
f. daga to dawn, i dagan, at dagan at dawn: but,  
notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no  
evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before  
sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning  
of daylight; daybreak.

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on  
the horizon; low dawn, dawn appearing on or close to the  
horizon.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 291 Next day after dawne,  
1603 — *Meas. for Mr. iv.* ii. 226 Come away, it is almost  
cleere dawne. 1609 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 With such dark  
black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the  
Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high... it is a common saying  
among Sea-men... that a high dawn will have high winds,  
and a low dawn, small winds. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl.  
Isaiah* xlvii. 19 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn. 1832  
TENNYSON *Death Old Year* ii, He will not see the dawn of  
day. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 101 The assault had  
begun at early dawn.

2. fig. The beginning, commencement, rise, first  
gleam or appearance (of something compared to  
light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xlvj, So spring some  
dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow. 1752 JOHNSON  
*Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 2 From the dawn of manhood to its de-  
cline. 1767 *Baile* I. 100 If he possesses but a dawn of  
spirit. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Actors*, You could see  
the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his counte-  
enance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69  
From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dawn-animal, -animal-  
cule (see quot.), -dew, -goddess, -light, -streak;  
dawn-illuminated, -tinted adjs.; dawnward adv.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 23 *Eozoön Canadense*...  
its name of 'Dawn-animal' having reference to its great  
antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on  
our planet. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 189 The  
organism, *Eozoön Canadense*, or 'Dawn-animalcule' of  
Canada. 1865 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. *Poems* VI. 24  
A dash of 'dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E.  
CARPENTER *Tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 107 The Sun-god... and  
the 'dawn-goddess. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* xi, Ason  
a 'dawn-illuminated mountain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems*  
II. 326, I oft had seen the 'dawnlight run As red wine,  
through the hills. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii.  
221 The 'dawn-streaks of a new day. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas*  
963 'Dawn-tinted deluges of fire. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs  
of Study* 44 In joyful praises 'dawnward rolled.

Dawn (dɔn), v. Also 6 daune, dawne.  
[Known only from end of 15th c., since which it  
has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced  
from DAWNING, q.v. Cf. also DAYN v.]

I. 1. intr. To begin to grow daylight: said of  
the day, morning, light; also simply with it.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Par.*, Dawnyng or dayen (c 1440  
dawnyn), auroro. 1526 TINGOALE *Mat.* xxviii. 1 The Sabbath  
daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabbath  
(Wyclif bignneth to schyne, *Genewa* & 1611 began to  
dawn). — 2 *Pet. i.* 19 Vntill the daye dawne. c 1532  
DREWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 938 To dawne, *ajourner*.  
1611 BIBLE *Mat.* xxviii. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as  
it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711  
STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 ¶ 5 Before the Light this Morning  
dawned upon the Earth, 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 23 As  
soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1866 TYSDALL *Glac.* i.  
xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened.

b. trans. To begin to shine, as the sun or  
any luminary.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 2017 Women, like Summer  
Storms are Cloudy... But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns  
abroad. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Brightest and best of the sons  
of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 TENNYSON  
*Margaret v.*, Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon  
me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. fig. To begin to develop, expand, or brighten,  
like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POPE *Epist.* to *Jervas* 4 Where Life awakes, and  
dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 In  
the year 1685 his fame... was only dawning. 1852 MISS  
YONGE *Cameos* I. xxviii. 234 When prosperity dawned on the  
elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light  
of dawn.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 165 When the dark world dawn'd  
into Christian day. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Zanchius*  
390 Zanchius... became such a light... that many parts in  
Christendom dawned with the luster of his writings. 1832  
TENNYSON *Enone* 46, I waited underneath the dawning  
hills.

b. trans. To begin to appear, become visible.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* 1. 146, I see them dawn!  
I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1822 J. WILSON  
*Isle of Palms* iii. 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn  
Through arching trees.

4. fig. Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become  
evident to the mind; to begin to be understood,  
felt, or perceived. Const. on, upon.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 129 The idea that  
they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon  
her. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 137 I  
dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention  
her Uncle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinc-  
tion between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon  
Plato's mind.

II. 1. 5. trans. To bring to life; to arouse  
or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW v. 3.  
1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen  
in a swoone, *je reuigne*... I can nat dawne him. 1551  
T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 If Alexander dawning a weak  
Soldiour when he was almost frozen for cold. 1593 MUN-  
DAY *Def. Contraries* 71 After he had dawning him to remem-  
brance by the helpe of vinegar and colde water.

Dawne, obs. form of DOWN sb.

Dawned (dɔnd, poet. dɔnéd), ppl. a. rare. [f.  
DAWN v. + -ED 1.] That has begun to brighten.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 94 The dawned light.

Dawner, var. of DANDER v. Sc.

**Dawnger** (e, etc., obs. forms of DANGER, etc.

**Dawning** (dawnin), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 dawnyng, 4-5 dawenyng(e, 4-6 dawnyng(e, 5-6 daunyng(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier DAWING (from DAW v., OE. *dagung*, *dag-ian*), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb to dawn, which has similarly displaced *daw*, is not exemplified till the 15th c., and appears to have been deduced from *dawning*; the sb. *dawn* appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. *daw-en* had also an early doublet form *daij-en*, *day-yn* (see DAY v.1), so beside *dawenyng* is found *daijen-ing*, *daien-ing*, *dain-ing* (see DAYN v.). No form corresponding to *dawening*, *dawning* is recorded in OE., and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form *dagning* (OSw. *daghning* c 1300), either from *daga* to dawn, with suffix -*n-ing*, as in *kvað-n-ing*, *søð-n-ing*, *tal-n-ing*, etc. (Vigf. *Introd.* xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. \**dagna*].

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now *poetic* or *rhetorical*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 To Keningwurthe hii come in þe dawninge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1188 *Dido*, The dawningy vp rist out of the se. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 439 Chased his enemies al þat dawninge [v. r. dawnyng]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxvii, Vpon a day in the dawninge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccvii. 189 Early in the dawninge of the day. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxlii. (1656) 311 Drink it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 So we ran North till Dawning. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* lxxxi. At dawning to assail ye. Here no bugles sound reveillé. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Night Bird* 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

b. *transf.* The east, the 'orient'.

1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. *fig.* The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

a 1612 DONNE *Biographical* (1644) 17 A man as . . . illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* i. 68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawning of the restoration of science. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1860) I. 75 The dawning of a literary culture. 1856 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Inq.* i. v. 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

**Dawning**, *vbl. a.* [I. DAWN v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dawns; beginning to grow light. a. *lit.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. 11. 10 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 423 Fresh as the dawning light. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xi. 60 The dawning skies. 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

b. *fig.* Showing its early beginning, nascent.

1697 *Drayton Virg. Æneid* (L.) In dawning youth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 5 Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

**Dawnt** (e, obs. form of DAUNT.

**Dawsonite** (dō'sənait). *Min.* [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal; see -ITE.] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 *Amer. Frut. Sc. Ser.* iii. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

**Dawt**, **Dawtie** (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE.

**Day** (dai), *sb.* Forms: 1 *daeg*, 2 *de3*, *deiz*, *daiz*, 2-3 *dai*, *dei*, *da3*, 3 (*Orm.*) *da33*, 3-5 *dai*, 3-*day*, (5-6 *daie*, *daie*, 6 *Sc. dae*). Pl. 3-*days* (3-5 *dawes*; *dat. pl.* 2-6 *dawen*, *dawe*; *daw*, *dau*; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *dag* (*dagas*, pl. *dagas*, -a, -um) = OFris. *dei*, *dy*, *di*, OS. *dag* (MDa. *dach* (gh), Du. *dag*, MLG., LG. *dag*), OHG., MHG. *tac* (g), G. *tag*, ON. *dagr* (Sw., Da. *dag*), Goth. *dag-s*:-OTent. \**dagaz*. In no way related to L. *dies*; usually referred to an Aryan vb. *dagh-*, in Skr. *dah* to burn: cf. Lith. *dagas* hot season, OPruss. *dagis* summer. From the WGer. *dag*, OE. bad regularly in the sing. *dag*, *dagas*, *dage*; in the plural *dagas*, *daga* (later -*ena*), *dages*. This phonetic exchange *a* survived in early ME., so that while in the sing. the final *3* was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. *dawies*, *dawies*, *daies*, *dayes*, dat. *dawie3e*, *daie*, etc.), the pl. was (from *dagas*), *dages*, *dahes*, *dahes*, *dawes*, genit. (-*daga*, -*ena*) *dages*, *dawene*, *dahene*, *dajen*, dat. (-*dagum*) *dajon*, -*en*, *daghen*, *dawen*, *dawe*, *dau*, *dau*. The last survived longest in the phrase of *dawe* 'from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in *his dawe*, etc. (see 13 a β). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (*dawes*, *dawies*, *daies*) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

a. *plural, nom. and accus.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle *dagas*. c 1160 *Hattun G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle *dages*. c 1200 *ORM.* 4356 Seffine *daghes*. c 1205 *LAV.* 8796 *Fif* VOL. III.

*deices* [c 1275 *dawes*]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1844 Al þe tweolf *dahes*. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 70 Preo *dawes*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Preo *dawes* & nan mo. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 377 As it is said by eldrene *dawis*. c 1430 *LVDG. Bochas* vi. l. (1554) 144 a. In thy last *dawes*.

b. *pl. gen.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* ci. 21 On midle minre *dagena*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. iv. 2 He faste feowertig *daga* [Lindisf. feortig *daga*, *Hattun G.* feortig *dages*]. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti *daga*. c 1205 *LAV.* 5615 þe forð wuren agan feowerti *dagene* [c 1275 *dages*]. *Ibid.* 4605 Vnder fif *dawene* [c 1275 *dajene*] 3eong heo comen to þisse londe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 Twenti *dahene* 3ong.

γ. *pl. dat.*: see also 13 a β.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxvi. 61 Ester þrym *dagum* [xxvii. 63 *dajon*]. c 1160 *Hattun G.* ibid., Ester þrem *dagen*. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 89 On moyses *dagen*. c 1205 *LAV.* 5661 Bi heore ældre *dawen* [c 1275 *dawes*]. c 1300 *K. Alf.* 551 In twenty *dawen*. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 3 Bi olde *dawe* Patriarch he was wel he. c 1320 *Str.* *Trist.* 2480 Etenes bi old *dawn* Had wrouþ it. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 After the lawe That was y-fownd by olde *dawe*.

δ. In some places *dagen*, *dawen*, may be nom. or acc. plural.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle *dagen* [OE. ealle *dages*].

ε. The genitive sing. OE. *dages*, early ME. *daies*, etc., was formerly used adverbially, hy day, on the day (Ger. *des Tags*): see 1 b; it survived in ME. bi *daies*, a *daies*, A-DAYS, mod. *now-a-days*.

B. Signification.

1. The time of sunlight.

1. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (J.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or *night*; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. *Break of day*: dawn: see BREAK, DAYBREAK.

This is the *artificial* day of astronomers: see ARTIFICIAL. It is sometimes called the *natural* day (Ger. *natürlicher tag*), which however usually means sense 6.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 5 God . . . het þæt leot *dag* & þa þeostra niht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 þu 3ist þe sunne to þe *dais*, þe mone to þe *nihte*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf *dawes* and twelf *niht*. c 1340 *Cursor* II. 390 (Trin.) To parte þe *day* fro þe *ny3t*. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 41 Ofte tymes in þe *dai* & in þe *ny3t*. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxxviii. 155 It was then nyne of the day. 1580 *Baret* *Alv.* B 200 The Breake of the *daie*. 1592 *Davies Immort. Soul* vi. (1742) 15 O Light, which mak'st the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. v. 106 The longest day is equal to the longest night. 1770 *Goldsmith, Des. Vill.* 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 *Robinson Archæol. Græca* iii. xxv. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day—that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sun—into three parts. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 326/1 At North Cape . . . the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. *Const.* The notion of time *how long* is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in *day and night*, all (*the*) *day*, *this day*, and the like; the notion of time *when* (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by *on dag*, early ME. *on*, *uppon dai*, o *day*, a-*day*; also by the genitive *dages*, esp. in the collocation *dages and nihtes*, and in *far days*, *far forth days*, 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see FAR *adv.* 3 c); about 1200 we find *bi dages*, and soon after *bi daie* by day. See BY *prep.* 19 b.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark v. 5 Symle *dages* & nihtes he was on byrgenum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche hertes fondeþ þe fule gots *dages* and nihtes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17332 Heold Crist hiss faste . . . Bi *daghes* & bi *nahhtes*. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 241 Bi þa ðu aþt stare-blind. c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 257 Min hope is in þe *dai* & *niht*. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 15159 (Cott.) Ilk night of oliuete To be mont he yode . . . And euer on dai be folk he eaf O godds word þe fode. 1385 *Rolls of Parth.* III. 225/1 [He] made diuerse enamynge bi *day* and eke bi *nyght*. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 34. I heeld þe wounde open aldai. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1866) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer *dayes*. 1573 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 778 The pageantes were a making day and night at Westminster. a 1563 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far *days* and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 *HOLLAND Lreys* xlv. cxxvi. 1225 It was far forth *dayes* as being the eighth houre thereof. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Æneid* iii. 318 *Uran* at Night, and cheerful all the Day. 1835 *Thurswall* *Græce* I. 219 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1886) i. iii. 184 The bags were carried . . . day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In before day, at day = daybreak, dawn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6106 (Cott.) Þat þai Soude tre of hous cum bi-for day. c 1340 *Avon. Arth.* ix. To ride this forest or day. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 39 A little before day. 1719 *De For Crusoë* (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1793 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish . . . Ship.

3. Daylight, the light of day.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8676 (Fairf.) I hit knew quen hit was day. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* xiii. 13 As in day wandre we honestly. c 1389 *CAXTON Sonnes of Asmon* ix. 223 When Reynawde sawe the day, he rose vp. 1560 *NORTH Whitarch* (1676) 355 Such as could see day at a little hole. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 276 In his Conversion of the darkest Night to bright Day. 1710 *STEELE Teller* No. 142 P. 1 She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning. 1719 *De For Crusoë* (1840) II. x. 218 It was

broad day. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 107 It was as plain as day.

b. *fig.* A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.

1667 *MARVELL Corr.* lxxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the business, betwixt the two Houses. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* v. i. 219 They cast a Day around 'em.

† 4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a millioned window. [F. *jour*, med. L. *dies*.]

[1409 *Will of Ware* (Somerset Ho.), *Lego vna fenestra trium dierum*.] 1447 *Will Hen. VI* (Hare's MSS. Caius Coll.), In the east ende of the 5<sup>d</sup> Quier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij *daies*. 1484 *Will of Checke* (Somerset Ho.), A wyndow . . . of iij *daies*. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 296 Et qualibet fenestra . . . continet tres *daies* vitreatas. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day. 1859 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, Day, the medieval term for each perpendicular division or light (Fr. *jour*) of a millioned window.

5. *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence *day-coal*, -*drift*, -*hole* (see also 24).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 80 By letting down shafts from the day (as Miners speak). 1676 *HODGSON Shift.* XI. 762 According as the Day-coal heights or deepens. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* N ij b, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Day, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point. *Const. during*, *in*, formerly *on*, o, a, retained in twice a day, etc.: see A *prep.* 1 8, 8 b.

The solar or astronomical day is reckoned from noon to noon; and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the mean solar day. The civil day in civilized countries generally is the period from midnight to midnight, similarly adjusted to its mean length. Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset. The sidereal day is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day. (The term natural day is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1.)

c 1000 *Lindisf. Gosh.* Matt. xv. 32 Drio dogoreg ðerhuunas mec mid. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 5 þa was geworþen æfeu and morgen an *dæg*. *Ibid.* ii. 3 God gebede to þone seofodan *dæg* and hine gælgade. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei boð italde fifti *daga* to þisse *dæg*. c 1205 *LAV.* 19216 Preo *dages* [c 1275 *dages*] wes þe king wuniende þere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 Afur fyftene *dawes*. . . To London he wende. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 9 He was three *daies* not seynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 10 b, Symonides, desired to haue a *daies* respite graunted him to study vpon it. a 1632 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 6 Hours, *dawes*, months, which are the rages of time. 1822 *BYRON Werner* i. 1. 377 Twenty years Of age, if 't is a day. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 365 We may regard the length of the day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Ser's* T. 108 In the space of o day naturel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres). 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* de P. R. ix. xxi. (1495) 358 Some daye is artifycail and some naturel. . . a naturel daye conteyneth xxiiij houres. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The Natural daye. . . is commonly accompted from Sonne risinge one daye, to Sonne risinge the nexte daye. 1564 *MASKEWELL in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 344 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its return to it the next day, is called a sidereal day. The interval between the transit of the sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an apparent solar day. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxii. 222 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* i. 135 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Although, the solar day is of variable length, we can . . . ascertain its mean or average length; and this quantity is called a mean solar day. *Ibid.* 142 The length of the sidereal day is found to be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately 23<sup>h</sup> 56<sup>m</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> . . . 002.

† b. All days: always, for ever. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle *dagas* [Lindisf. allum *dagum*]. c 1160 *Hattun G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle *dages*. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cii, For that time forth losten Britons the roysame for al *daies*.

† c. A day's travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* x. i Sire Dowel dwelleþ . . . not a day hennes. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, their City Skioack.

7. The same space of time, esp. the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date. *Const. on*, *uppon* (ME. o, a-: cf. A *prep.* 1 8, A *adj.* 2 4).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xx. 19 And þam þryddan *dæge* he aris. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MSS.) an. 1135 *Edw.* (Cott.) oþer dei þa he lai an slep in scip. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 5108 (Cott.) For-giue it vs, lauder, fra þis *dau*. *Ibid.* 10945 (Cott.) Petre and iohn a dai at none went to be kirc. *Ibid.* 10810 (Edin.) Apon a dai at tide of none. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 343 Sumtyme men . . . weren hool. c 1567 Some day 3<sup>o</sup> one part lost, and some daye the other. 1533-4 *Arch.* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 § 25 Before the said . . . dai of Marche. 1600-12 *ROWLANDS Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 75 They say, The better the day the better the dee. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasti* i. (1739) 16 The first Day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1726 *Gregory's Astron.* I. 262 You need only to know what



Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. LEIGHTON *Lett. to J. Boulcher* 21 Sept. (MS.). They treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 *Trilobite Belton Est.* s. 109 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

**D. Phrase. One day:** on a certain or particular day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, *some day*; and of the present or proximate future, *one or some of these days*.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxvii. 1 One of these days shall I fall into the hands of Saul. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* n. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these days to entreat your pains hitherwards. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxv. One day I wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 22 The King will know him one day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1855 SMOLETT *H. Coverdale* xxv. Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

**III. A specified or appointed day.**

8. A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e.g. *saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithin's-day, pay-day, rent-day, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day, etc.* (See the various defining words.)

1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Nu beoð icumen. . . þa halie dages uppen us. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nicolas day he com. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7007 Ilk zere. . . In þe day of bebis deyng. 1577 HOLINSHEW *Chron.* IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabbath day. 1595 SHAKS. *Joku v. i.* 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* Ali. At London this three and fortieth most joyfull Coronation-day of her sacred Majestic. 1600. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 222 Like a bookesellers shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. . . These are termed *Grand days* in the inns of court; and *Gaudy days* at the two Universities. 1884 *Christian World* 9 Oct. 744 Lord Bramwell. . . had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

**b. Last day (OE. *ytemesta dæg*), Day of Judgement or of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Great Day, etc.:** the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul. . . onfehþ hire lichoman on þam ytemestan dæge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 (Cott.) Þe dai of wreth. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Pet.* iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord schal come as a thief. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Parv.* T. 7 For he schal 3elde of hem account at þe day of doome. a 1400 *Fyrier* (1891) 82 Hauve mercy of me whan þow comest in þe last day. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Unon* clviii. 606 Unto the day of Iugement. 1583 STUBBES *Anal. Abs.* n. (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. *Ibid.* n. 96 At y grete day of the Lord. 1600 LOCHE *Hum. Und.* n. xxvii. (1695) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1748-9 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great Day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

**† c. Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement:** a literal rendering of Gr. *ἡμέρα* in reference to the Judgement Day. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of 3ou, or of mannis day [TINOALE, *Rhem.* daye, CRANMER, *Geneva*, 1611, 1881 judgement]. a 1628 PRESTON *New Cont.* 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.

**d. A day appointed, a fixed date, esp. for payment.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne beo þe nefre swa riche forð he seal þenne is dei comen. c 1250 *Eng. Leg.* l. 250/334. 1387 TREVISIA *Hugden* III. 186 (Mätz.) Þe detourres mynne noughe pay here money al here day. c 1400 *Ganelys* 792 He wold. . . Come afore þe Iustice to kepen his day. c 1500 *March. & Son* in *Haliwell Nuge Poet.* 21 In cas he faythly hys day. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 556 The King of Scottis. . . come thair to keip his daie. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 116 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine by the exaction of the forfeitour? 16. . . DAYTON (J.). Or if my debtors do not keep their day. a 1883 in J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work* II. 243 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

**b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is 'at home'.**

1604 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. ix. You have been at my lady Whiffer's upon her day, madam? 1801 LEMAITRE *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers. 1888 MRS. H. WARO R. *Elsmere* (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

**10. = Day of battle or contest; day's work:** on the field of battle: *esp.* in phrases to *carry, get, win, lose the day*. Cf. FIELD, and CARRY 15 C, etc.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush.* xci. The battell is fought, though hast gotten the day. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 23 Without his side the day how we may get the day of our adversary. 1609 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 196 The Imperialists, thinking the Day was theirs. 1721 R. BAKER *Wks. Nature* 239 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 The bloody day of Senef.

**IV. A space of time, a period.**

**† 11. A space (of time).** Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. *Now Obs. or Sc.* 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 171 l. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vyf yeere day. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xxii. Who laye afore Paris a moneth day. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1462 You shall. Jende but for a monethes day. 1552 T. GRESHAM in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cj. I could recite many examples. . . if the time woude suffer mee. You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1825-29 JAMIESON, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year.

**† 12. Time allowed whereto be ready, esp. for payment; delay, respite; credit. Obs.**

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* 847 And him bysecheth. . . To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1428 E. E. WILLS (1882) 82 To have ther-of reasonable daies of paiement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* I. ccxlii. 263 The truce. . . is not expired, but hath day to endure unto the first day of Maye next. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 477. I gieve her day for a moneth, & true in the meaue season. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gk.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaires by giuing day. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants. . . make them pay deare for daies. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 18 I'll give no day. . . I must have present money. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

**13. The time during which anything exists or takes place; period, time, era.**

**a. expressed more literally by the *pl.*:** e.g. in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days, etc. *Better days:* times when one was better off: so *evil days*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Oðre men þe waren bi þo dages. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17546 (Cott.) In al dai. *Ibid.* 2712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. l. 96 David, in his dayes he Dubbede knihtes. 1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvii. Yet had I neuer reward. . . of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. ix. 69 Twichyng the stail, quhilum be dayes gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 239 b. Of no small authorite in those dayes. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* Aij. I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heares his Fathers were so evill? 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1866 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. IV. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. l. In the good old days before the Monck-king reigned. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days.

**† b. In this sense, esp., ME. used *dawen, dawe*, from the OE. dat. pl. on *pam dagum*. When *dawe* (*daw*) began to be viewed as sing., *dawes* was often used in the pl.**

c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 1 On þam dagum com Iohannes. c 1260 *Matt. G.* *Ibid.*. On þam dāgen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Switch þen was bi þan dāgen. c 1275 LAY. 397 After þan heþene lawe þat stot (= stood) in þan like dawes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 (Cott.) Als it biþid mikel in þā dāus þat. . . be alde dawes. c 1314 *Jay Warw.* (A.) 382 Non better nar bi þo dawes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* 452 Felawes. The which he had y-knownen in olde dawes. c 1430 *Loec. Bochas* iii. xlii. 86 b. Neuer. . . in their dawes. c 1430 *Freemasoury* 500 (Mätz.) Suche mawmettes he hade yn hys dawes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* iii. xlv. Tullus Serullius douchtie in his daw.

**b. expressed more fig. by the sing. Now *esp.* in phrases at or to this or that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day, etc.**

1382 *Wyclif John* xiv. 20 In that day 3e schulen knowe, for I am in my fadir, and 3ee in me. 1578 TYNNE *Calkin on Gen.* 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1611 BIBLE *Exek.* xxx. 9 In that day shall messengers goe forth from me in shippes. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* l. vi. § 1 To this day. . . the Copites and antient Egyptians call the end of the year *noia*. 1777 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. I. 23 Apr. The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite. . . are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They were. . . more just than the men of our day.

**(b) The day:** the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. *the hour, the moment*.) *Order of the day:* see ORDER. *The day:* Sc. for To-DAY, q.v.

1814 SCOTT *Wav. Aliv.* xlii. 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. BRUCE *Life* iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/4 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day. *Mod. Men* and women of the day. The book of the day.

**14. With personal pronoun:** Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. **a. in sing.** 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Heye men ne dorste by hys day wyld be nyme nobil. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8315 (Cott.) Salomon. . . sal be king efter þi dai. c 1300 *Beke* 649 Heo that was so fore and heg bi myn ancestres dāye. c 1300 *Ganelys* 65 Thus dalt the knight his lond by his day. a 1500 *Child of Bristowe* 360 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* l. 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn. . . tyl y have fulfilled my day. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 293 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* (1860) i. I have had vanities enough in my day.

**b. in pl. Time of one's life, span of existence. To end one's days:** to die:

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his daies. 1484 CANTON *Curial* i. That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in taking company wyth me. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 756 In his later dayes. . . somewhat corpulent. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. They had neuer feled such before, in all their dayes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 222 There miserably he shall ende his dayes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcv. That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 304 The griefe he conceived. . . hastened his daies. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

**15. Time of action, period of power or influence. Proverb. A (every) dog has his (a) day.**

1550 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 234 Notwith- standing, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proe.* & *Epigr.* (1897) 30 But as every man saith, a dog hath a daie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will haue his day. 1633 B. JONSON *Tate Tub* n. i. A man has his hour, and a dog his day. 1703 ROWE *Ulys.* i. l. 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh. . . This is their Day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. l. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 MIALI *Nonconform.* I. i. Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Prol.* v. Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

**V. Phrases.**

**16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q.v. (see also I b); BY DAY, BY-DAY** (sec 1 and BY *prep.* 19, 20); *by the day* (BY *prep.* 24 c); TO-DAY.

**† 17. Of daw(e) (OE. type \*of dagum, ME. of da-zen, of daze, of daw(e), of dawes, of daw (day), a daw; corruptly on, to daw(e):** in to bring, do of or out of daw(e), life's daw(e), to deprive of life, to kill; to be of daw(e), to be dead. *Obs.* See also ADAWE *adv.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 He walde don hire. . . ut of dahene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4168 (Gött.) Pan wil na man of vs mak saue, þat we him [Joseph] suld haue done of dawe [vrrr, on daw, of daghe]. *Ibid.* 7808 (Fairf.) He me be-soght. . . I sulte him bringe on liues dawe [vrrr, o daw, o daw, of dawe]. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 193 Pat heo de of dawe be. c 1325 E. E. ALBIT. P. A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez. 14140 *Morte Arth.* 2056 That our soveraygne sulde be destroyed, And alle done of dawez. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 107 Mony a mon was þat day y do to dawe. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxi. 119 De erle þuswes dwne of dawez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. liii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

**18. This or that day week** (in Sc. eight days), *twelve months, etc.:* used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or a year after or before.

1526 TINOALE *Acts* x. 30 This daye nowe .iiij. dayes I fasted. 1557 CROWWELL *Lett.* 3 Sept. (Carlyle). The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland). 1801 ELIZ. HELMIE *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 10 Jan. . . I was married this day week. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many. . . he holds by this day twelve months. *Mod.* He is expected this day week (or, in Sc., this day eight days).

**19. Day about, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn:** cf. ABOUT, A. 5 b. **Day by day,** on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also *attrib.* **Day after day,** each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). (From) **day to day,** continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also *attrib.*

15. . . MOFFAT *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To tak the pluche my day about.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 177 What þow duest day bi day. c 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* Prol. 175 In which me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwelien alwey. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132 Day be day, or ouery day, *quotidie*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 2 b. *Te Deum*, Day by day we magnifie thee. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 178, I cannot give you, day by day, an account of this. . . journey. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence. 1865 — *Herew.* xv. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 A world of peace And confidence, day after day.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 505 Fram daye to daye hiū dude the maninge. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 88 From Day to day, *die in diem, in dies, diutin.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Iij. From daye to daye you have beane worse. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Dec. 4/1 For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 24 per cent.

**20. All day:** the whole day; † every day: see 1 b, and ALDAY. *All days:* always, for ever: see 6 b. *Better days:* see 13 a. **EVERY-DAY, FIRST DAY, q.v.** *Good day:* see GOOD. *Late in the day:* see LATE. *Now-a-days, † now bi-dawe:* see NOW and A-DAYS. *One day, one of these days:* see 7 b. *The other day:* two (or a few) days ago: see OTHER. *Some day, some of these days:* see 7 b. *Time of day:* hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see TIME. *The day after (or before) the fair:* too late (or too early); see FAIR *sb.* *Days in Bank, Days of Grace, etc.:* see BANK<sup>2</sup> 2, GRACE, etc.

1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 159 Virgo make fountains

1527 ANDREW *Brumseyke's Distyll Waters* Kijb. The same water is good agaynste a sore named the "daye and nyght shotte." 1828 CORNBETT *Serm., Drunkenness* 45 No-body is so dull as the "daybefore drunkard." 1567-8 ABB. PARKER *Corr.* 310, I trust, not so great a "day-body"...but can consider both reason and godliness. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* II, xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a "day-boy." 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send [him]...as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 38 No sound...but the loud ticking of the old "day-clock." 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vii, Bye! bye, Nic!...Won't you like to shake your "day-day, Nic?" 1784 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II, 213 day, Nic! Yrs, P. Oliver. 1886 *Daily News* 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in "day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours." 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., "Day drifts or day holes,* galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H. T. CROFTON in *Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.* VII, 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', 'day-eyes', or 'breast-highs.' a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5842 Vnm of his land "daï-ganges there. 1840 T. A. TROLOPE *Suitor*. Brittt. II, 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Another "day gown for a well-known society woman. 1565 in *Child Marriages* (E.E.T.S.) 44 There was diuerse "daic-holdings to get them to abide together; which they neuer cold bringe to passe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Din. Service* I, 220 There is, however, attached to each of these "day-hours" a 'mid-hour' Office. 1630 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Hymn to Fairest Fair*, "Day-hours, we remember do lose Off ages worn. 1880 *Times* 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries...mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive, 'daymen', and captains of the respective wards. 1882 NAKES *Satchell's ship* (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen. 1823 NICHOLSON *Princ. Amm.* 577, Small Courts, Prison, a spacious "day room on the ground floor. 1386 CHAUCEK *Clerks T.* 718 A "day set he coud his way is goon. 1782 BLEDKES *Pysnall Poems* 154 By moon, or lamp, or sunless "day shine white. 1872 FENYSSON *Gareth & L.* 1065 Naked in open dayshine. 1673 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (III 3) 1, 316 That every publick house hang out lanterns... till 8 a clock at night, from "day shutting. 1870 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* x. § 3, 441 "Day-stones. 1890 CLOUGH *Districtyns* 83 The chilly "day-streak signal. 1883 *Durham Univ. Fmnl.* 7 Dec. 14/1 Sorry indeed to see the "day-student system becoming the rule. 1846 *Railway Reg.* III. 248 "Day tickets—The charge is a fare and a half. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 365 At brim of "day-time. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. (1638) 40 Souldiers, Servants, and all that took

Day-book for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fifty Heavenly Meditations. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Pt. v. 4*  
The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation. 1709 STRELL *Traveller N. 10. p. 3.* see a Sentence of Latin in Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1886 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives and I. 328.* "I don't like his day-books," the English Mr. Gibson to himself at night, as over his shoulder he reviewed the events of the day. 1857 SVETIT *Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book*, an old and better name for the log-book.

b. *Book-keeping*. Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*, *Sales Daybook*, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In *Book-keeping* by Double Entry, often a synonym of the *Wastebook*, whence transactions are posted in the *Journal*; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously *Daybook* or *Journal*.

1660 T. WILLISFORD *Scales of Commerce* 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Rescouter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-books that can be blotted out again. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Book*. The waste-book.. is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name waste book is given to this by way of distinction.. *Journal-book* or *day-book*, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 276 The ledgers and day-books of every-day business life are his guides.

**Daybreak**. [Cf. BREAK *v.* 41 and *sb.* 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye breake, *au jour creuer*. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise. *attrib.* 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 99 The crowing of the hannaquai will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock.

So **Day-breaking**, the breaking of the day.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 At day breaking, the legions.. abandoned their standings. 1647 (*title*), The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians in New England.

**Day-daw**. *Sc.* = next.

**Day-dawn**. Chiefly poetic. The dawn of day, daybreak.

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* iv. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 109 The day-dawn had already chased the stars away. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* iv. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

**Day-dream**. A dream indulged in while awake, esp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

1685 DRYDEN *Lucret.* (T.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 r 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. 1854 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

*attrib.* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation.

So **Day-dream v.**, to indulge in day-dreams; **Day-dreamer**; **Day-dreaming** *vbl. sb.*; **Day-dreamy a.**, pertaining to day-dreams.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* *The Voyage*. One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 738/1 The girl.. who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

**Dayerie**, -ry, obs. forms of DAIRY.

**Dayesie**, **dayesegh**, obs. forms of DAISY.

**Day-fever**. *Obs.* A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweating-sickness, *ephemera anglica pestilens* of old authors.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 155 Those who vpon the Suns heat have gotten the headach or a day-fever. 1610 *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly we call the British or English swee.

**Day-flower**. A flower that opens by day; *spec.* in U. S. the genus *Commelina* or Spiderwort.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 09/2 The Virginian Spiderwort.. may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Day-flower*, an American name for *Commelina*.

**Day-fly**. An insect of the family *Ephemeridae*, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemeral.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 330 A four footed fle.. it lieth not about one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (*i. a. day-fly*). 1712 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 Iv. 36 This Fly.. Never lives longer than a single Day.

*Tis* therefore styl'd a Day-Fly. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 15 The triple-tailed larvae of dayflies creep in and out.

**Day-house**: see DEY-HOUSE.

**Daying**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* DAY *v.* 7.] The action of the verb DAY, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daymen'.

1484 *Churchw.* *Ac. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* Spent at the daying betwene Baker and the paryshe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. K.* iv. To be at a newe pryce Or bringe.. To an vncertainte by doubtfull daying. *Ibid.* O iij, That we make name our dayemen to this daying. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approved too long, to be put a daying in these daies. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* II. ii. If I doe obtaine here, why should I make any more daying for the matter? 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 16 Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

**Dayish**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* de P. R. viii. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dayische signis [*diurna*]; 2535 daye signes].

**Dayl**, obs. form of DALE *sb.*

**Day labour**, **day-la-bour**. Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day.

c 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* His dai labour. c 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Blindness*, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?' I fondly ask. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 446 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 201 An expence.. as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could.. be expected.

**Day-la-bourer**. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour.

1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI. c.* 13 § 7 Other than such as becom common day labourers. 1585 ABP. SANOVY *Serm.* (1841) 704 Should a king then.. prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9s. per Week for his Labour. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. Cor.* xxiii. (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So **Day-la-bouring ppl. a.**, that works for daily wages.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring man.

**Dayless** (dā'less), *a.* [*f.* DAY *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without redress, resource, or result. *Obs.*

[Having lost his day, or the day.]

c 1380 Wiclif *Wks.* (1880) 92 þes vanytes wasteren pore menuss goodis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han needis to pursue. *Ibid.* 129 Pore men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but ȝif þei geten knockis. 1387 TREVISAR *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [*in vauum*]. 1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 247 b, He came ageyne daylesse, or nothyngue done [*re infecta rediit*].

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.

1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. 1892 L. LYTON *King Poppy* Prot. 356 Gleaming thro' a dayless world.

3. Not divided into days.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1846) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

**Daylight** (dā'loit).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also *day's light*.)

† To burn daylight: see BURN *v.* 11 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Drighten self þam led þair wai.. Wit cluden piler on dai light. *Ibid.* 17344 þar he o naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins leme o dai light. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Feom. Pro.* & T. 328 A bak to walke inne by daylight. 1484 CAXTON *Tables of Alfonso* (1889) 1 He had shame by daye ȝyst to go in to the hows of his Frend. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 20 The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars as Day-light doth a Lampe. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5283/2 *W.*.. resolved to pursue as long as we had Daylight. 1725 *Pope's Odys.* xviii. 353 The daylight fades. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were.. as clear as daylight.

b. *fig.* The full light of knowledge and observation; openness, publicity.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some certain Knowledge. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 68 They are good at.. any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. 1892 *Law Times* 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

c. To let daylight into: to open up, make a hole in; to stab or shoot a person. *slang.*

1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. 1841 PUNCH I. 101/2 (Farmer) With the.. intention of letting daylight into the wittling department. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/1 Some.. sharpshooter will.. let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* or *at daylight*.

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

c 1205 LAY. 27137 Pa þas ferde was ai idith þa was hit dai-light. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 332 From eve fort hit is dai-light. c 1400 *Ysaie & Gaw.* 233 Alone als it was dayes lyght. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 228 To departe or it be day lyght. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Tril. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West. 1836 MARRAT *Mish.* *Essay* xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight. 1885 E. ARNOLO *Secret of Death* 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go to watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c. between a rider and the saddle, etc. *slang.*

1820 SHELLEY *Edipus Tyr.* II. ii. 35 *All.* A toast! a toast! *Dakry.* No heel-taps—darken daylight! 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refer* xlv. No heel-taps after, and no daylight before. 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

4. *pl.* The eyes. *slang.*

1752 FIELING *Amelia* I. x. (D.), If the lady says such another word to me.. I will darken her daylight. 1821

*Blackw. Mag.* X. 586, I saw the storm.. through my halt, bunged-up daylight.

5. (See quot.)

1889 *Century Dict.*, *Daylight*, a name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophosetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent. Also called *window-pane*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daylight colour*, etc.;

† *daylight-gate*, the going or close of the day.

1613 T. POITS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) Blijb, The sayd Spirit.. appeared at sundry times unto her.. about Daylight-gate. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Their own daylight colours. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 A daylight piece. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett.* (1841) II. 301 Through darkling suggestions rather than through daylight assertions. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

Hence (*nonce-ud.*) **Day-lighty a.**, full of daylight, as a picture.

1880 W. SEVERN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Millier, or a daylighty Cox.

**Day-lily**. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, *Heimerocallis*, with large yellow or orange flowers.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxxiii. (ed. 1633), *Day-lily*. This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spread abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. 1706 J. GAROINER tr. *Rapin* (1728) I. 48 (Jd.) Thou.. Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

**Daylle**, obs. north. form of DOLE.

**Daylong** (dā'long), *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* DAY *sb.* + LONG: cf. *life-long*.] *a. adj.* Lasting all day.

*b. adv.* All through the day.

1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 53 His weary daylong chirping. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 187 He mounted.. And daylong rode on from the north. *Ibid.* III. iv. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

**Dayly** (e, obs. forms of DAILY, DAILY.

**Day-mare**. [After *night-mare*.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also *attrib.*

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. 1796 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady.. subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have.. been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† **Day math**, **day's math**. *Obs.* A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. DAY-WORK 2.

1669 *Will of R. Mayor in Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8' Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, containinge one acre or dayes math of ground for her natural life. And after her decease, the above three acres or dayes workes of arable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. 1804 DUNCAN *Herefordsh.* I. Gloss. (App.), *Day's math*, is.. about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61.

† **Dayment**. *Obs.* Also *daiment*. [*f.* DAY *v.* 4 + -MENT.] Arbitration.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe; or by dayment. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Many arbirrments without good dayment. 1580 LUTTON *Singila* 117 To spende all.. that money and put it to dayment at last.

† **Dayn**, *v.* *Obs.* [*By*-form of DAWN, assimilated to *day*.] To dawn. So **Dayning** (in 3 *daijen*-, *daien*-, *dain*-, *daining*), dawning, dawn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 77 De daisening cam eft agon. *Ibid.* 1608 Til de daining. *Ibid.* 1810 De daining. *Ibid.* 1364 Do sprong de daining. 1515 *Scot. Field* 204 Some after dayned the daie. *Ibid.* 422 Then dayned the daie.

**Dayn**, -e, obs. forms of DEIGN.

**Dayn**: see DAIN-.

† **Day-net**. *Obs.* A net used by day in darning larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

1608 MACINN *Dumb. Knt.* II, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day-net. 1611 BURTON *Anal. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets). 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets.

**Daynous**, var. of DEIGNOUS *a.* *Obs.*

**Day-owl**. The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 404 *Syrnina Fureacea*, the Hawk Day-owl. *Ibid.* 407 *Syrnina Nyctea*, the Snowy Day-owl.

**Day-peep**. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, a la pise du jour. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Haz. Dialects* IX. 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till day-peep. 1641 MILTON *Animad.* xiii. (1831) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peep.. had wrought painfully. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† **Day-rawe**, -rewe. *Obs.* [*f.* DAY + RAWE, *revue*, *Kow*.] The first streak of day; the dawn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Pu astese so be daiy rawe pe deled from dai3 be deorne nicht. c 1275 [see DAY-REWE] c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 893 Ruddon of be dayrawe ren vpon v3ten. a 1400-50 A. *Alexander* 392 Qwen be dayraw raise he rysis be-lyfe.



† **Day-red.** *Obs.* The red of the break of day; the rosy dawn.

c1000 *Aggr. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 1 On anum rested-dæze swyðe ær on dægered hig comun to hære byrgene. c1275 *Doomsday* 17 in *O. E. Nlsc.* 162 (Cotton MS.) ðe engles in þe dai-red [scilicet MS. day-rewe] blewed heore beme.

**Dayri**, -rie, -ry, *obs.* forms of DAIRY.

† **Day-rim.** *Obs.* In 1-rima, 2-3-rime. [f. DAY + RIM.] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day; the dawn.

c1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 442 (Bosw.) Hwæt is deos ðe astihþ swilce arisende dægima? c1050 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 175 *Aurora*, dægima. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hwæt is þis þe astihþ also dai rime? c1250 *Owl & Night.* 328 Wone ich i-so arise verre Other dai-rim other dai-stere.

**Day-rule.** Formerly, 'A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc. to go without the bounds of his prison for one day' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); also called *day-writ*.

c1750 W. STROUD *Memo.* 37, I effected an escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Newgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled. 1808 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 127/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench. 1873 *Lamb Prose* to Cole-ridge's *Remorse*, Could Quin come stalling from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

**Day-scholar.** A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see DAY sb. 24).

1833 *Hr. Martineau Berkeley the Banker* t. i. 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) I. 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day-scholar at the Charterhouse.

**Day-school.** a. An elementary week-day school, as distinguished from a *Sunday school*; or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an *evening or night school*. b. A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a *boarding school*.

a 1785 in WALPOLE *Letters to Horace Mann* (F. Hall). 1876 J. HAIGH (*title*), A practical Treatise on Day Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their improvement. 1838 in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 47 *Headings*: Number of Children of Working Classes attending... Dame Schools and common Day Schools... Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools. 1842 4d Number Attending Day or evening schools only... Both day or evening and Sunday schools. 1841 *ibid.* XXI. 42/1 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Whiskie* 32 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. *Mod. (title)* The Girls' Public Day-school Company.

**Dayse**, *obs.* form of DAZE.

**Day-sight.** A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight.

1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 147 Day-sight is said to be endemic in some parts of France. 1851-60 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Daysman** (dæ'z-mæn). [f. DAY sb. + MAN. For sense 1, cf. DAY v. 2, and DAYMENT.]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. *arch.*

1489 *Plumpton Cor.* 82 Sir, the dayesmen cannot agre us. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix. 33 Nether is there any dayes man to reprove both the parties, or to laye his honde betwixt us. 1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 14 If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law: Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 50 They had some common arbitrators, or dayesmen, in every towne, that made a friendly composition between man and man. 1685 W. ROBERTSON *Pharasee* Gen. (1639) 427 A days man or umpire, *arbitrator*. 1746-7 HERVEY *Dev.* (1818) 15 Death, like someable daysman, has laid his hand on the contending parties. 1844 MACAULAY *Barre Misc. Wks.* 1860 II. 128 Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a 1639 *WARD Serm.* (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day's-man, or journeyman, or taker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Days-man*, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. 1750 *ELLIS Country Housew.* 16 (E. D. S.) A day's-man, as we call them in Hertfordshire. 1868 *BUSHELIN Serm. Living Subjects* 111 We... pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages.

† 3. *Obs. nonce-uses.* (See quotes.)

1598 *BACON Sacred Medit.* (Arb.) 109 For we ought to be daies-men, and not to-morrow-men, considering the shortness of our time. 1658 ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat.* 115. 95t We are in Pindars account but *ἐμπροσθεν*, Daiesmen, i.e. of a daies continuance.

Hence † **Day'smanship**, the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

1649 *LIGHTFOOT Battle w. Wasps' Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 407 If you be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home: the Evangelists need none of your day'smanship.

**Day-spring.** Daybreak, early dawn. Now chiefly *poet.* or *fig.*

c1300 *R. Als.* 4290 Day spryng is jolyf tide. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxviii. 12 Whether... thou... hast shewed to the dai spryng his place. 1526-34 *TINOCLE Luke* i. 78 The daye springe from an hye hath visited vs. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 264 The daye spryngre or dawninge of the daye gyueth a certeyne lyght before the rysyng of the soonne. 1672

MILTON *Samson* 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* t. 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palm'd. 1837 *Hr. Martineau Soc. Amer.* II. 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day-spring, before he could proceed another step. 1875 *SKRIVER Lect. Text M. Test.* 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the day-spring of the Reformation.

**Day-star.** Also 3-stern, 5-sterne, -starnie.

1. The morning star.

c1000 *ELFRIC Gen.* xxiii. 26 Nu geð dæg steorra up. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 270 Seo sunne & se mona & æfen steorra & dæg steorra. c1250 (see DAY-RIM). c1300 *E. E. Psalter* cix. 3 Bifore dai-stern gat I þe. 14. *LDO.* *Temple of Glas* 1255 Fairest of sternes... o Venus... O mysti goddess, daister after nyght. 1483 *Cath.* Angl. 89. A Day-sterne, *Lucifer vel phosphorus*. 1576 *FLEMING Panofl.* *Epist.* 39 Early in the morning, so soone as the day star appeared. 1845 R. W. HAMPTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 157 Such men are as day-stars, breaking the night and hastening the dawn.

2. The sun, as the orb of day. *poet.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* t. ii. *Babylon* 577 His Heav'n-tuned harp, which shall resound While the bright day-star rides his glorious Round. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams. 1789 *WORDSW.* *Evening Walk* 190 Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill.

3. *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Pet.* i. 19 Til the day bigynne for to ȝive liȝt, and the day sterre springe in ȝoure hertis. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* 118 Haylle lytlylle tyme mop [the infant Jesus] Of oure crede thou art crop; I wold drynk on thy cop, Lytlylle day starnie. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Ballad of our Lady* 26 Haile, bricht, be sicht, in hevyn on hicht! Haile, day sterne orientale! 1738 *WESLEY Hymns*, 'We lift our Hearts' i. We lift our Hearts to Thee, O Day-Star from on High! 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 466 The day-star of the American Union.

† **Day-sun.** *Obs.* The sun. *retorical* and *fig.* 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 15 The chosen... shall behold Christ the day-sun. 1587 — *De Moray* ix. 115 God... commaunded the day-sunne to be, and it was don. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 76 The day-sun of righteous-ness.

**Day's-work** (dæ'z-wɜ:k). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = DAYWORK 2 (*obs.*).

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. ii. 1 Now have I done a good daies work. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 5 Four square Peaches make a Daies-work, to Daies-works a Roode. 1640 G. H. WITTS *Recreations* Hija, Your dayes work's done, each morning as you rise. c1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 395 Paying him for more day's-works. c1850 *Riddim. Navig.* (Weale) 10 The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log',—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

**Day-tale, datyal, datal** (dæ'tæl, dæ'tæl, dæ'tæl). [f. DAY + TALE reckoning, etc. In sense 1 parallel to *nighter-tale* in Chaucer, etc., where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between this and sense 2.]

† 1. Day-time. *A daye tale:* by day. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSER* 699/2 A daye tale he scoulketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a thevynge.

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day. Chiefly *attrib.*, reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in *day-tale hand, labour, wages, work*, etc.; *day-tale man*, a day-labourer; *day-tale pace*, 'a slow pace' (Halliwell).

1560 *Summ. Certain Reasons in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 Men that took day-tale wages. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 45 It shall be accounted but for half a day with those that work with you by day-tale. 1761 *STERN Tr. Shandy* (1770) III. 143 (D.) Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence to do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tale critick. 1770 *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls in Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, Being day-tall-man to Mathias Webster. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Daytle* (that) (that is, day-tale, *adv.* by the day; as, 'daitle-man', a day-labourer; 'daitle-work', work done by the day. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.* *Daytal, tale or reckoning by the day.* 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Day-tale fellow, Day-tale man*, a labourer hired by the day. Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Datal hands*, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 56½ hours.

**Day-taler, dataller** (dæ'tælə), *local*. [f. prec. + -ER.] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dataller* (S. Lanc.), *Daytal-labourer* (Furness), a day labourer. 1881 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Jan. 777 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries. 1886 *Engineer* 13 Aug. 138/1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair.

**Day-time.** The time of daylight.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiij. 2, I cie in the daye tyme... and in the night season. c1626 *BACON Ess. Fame* (Arb.) 579 In the day time she sitteth in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt Chr.* II. vi. 18 Lights in the day-time were usual. 1866 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes.

**Day-woman, dairy-woman: see DEY.**

**Day-work, day-work.** [cf. also DARG.]

† 1. The work of a day; = DAY'S WORK. *Obs.* or *north. dial.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 151 (Gr.) Þæt he þæt dægweorc

dreore gebohte. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xvi. 224 Na man... evyr herd, or saw befor... A Daywerk to þat Daywerk lyk. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 37 Every day his daye-work. 1832 *Specimens Yorkshire Dialect*, Monny a daywork we ha' wrought together.

† 2. The amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc.) in a day. *Obs.*

[c1270 *Merion Coll. Rec.* No. 1237 (Essex) Sex Day-vertas terrae meae.] 1328-19 *M/S.* (Solihby's Sale Catal. 7 Apr. (1892) 22), Grant from Richard de Twysdenne... of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst. 1492 *Will of Reede* (Somerset Loc.), xj day werkes of land. 1534 *Inv.* Sir L. Bagot in *Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1, xxviii day-work of pea... xij daye-warke of barley... xxiii daye-warke of whet. 1641 *BEST Farn Bks.* (Surtees) 28 The South Wandell close, with its bottomes, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mowr 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1830 *NORTH Flintshire* (1876) 950 With Masons that had their day-work. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Yards. 1751 *LABELLY Westm. Br.* 79 All the workmanship... being suffered to be done by Day-Work. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work.

† **Day-writ.** *Obs.* = DAY-RULE.

1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writs than day writs (or rules).

**Daze** (dæ'z), *v.* Forms: 4-6 dase, (5) dayse, 6-9 daise, 6- daze. [ME. *dase-n*, a. ON. *dasa*, found in Icel. in the refl. *dasa-sk* to become weary and exhausted, *c.g.* from cold, Sw. *dasa* intr. to lie idle; cf. Icel. *dasi* a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng. No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs.]

I. *trans.* 1. To prostrate the mental faculties of (a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc.; to benumb or confound the senses; to stun, stupefy.

c1325 [see DAZED 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3997 He was dased þe þe dint & half dede him smeyd. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7654 The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle. a 1563 *BALE Sch. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 443 These things daseth their wits, and amazeth their minds. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 7 But shewed by outward signes that dread her sense did daze. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* iv. i, Poor human kind, all dazed in open day, Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, He daises himself with drink. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xlii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire ear) 'dazed'. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2. *esp.* To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Ph. Sparowe* 1103 She made me sore amased Vpon her when I gased. My eyne were so dased. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 11 They are but trimpry and deceytes, to daze the foolish eyes. 1631 *Woods Fair Maid of West* ut. t. Wks. 1874 11. 332 To dave all eyes that shall behold her state. 1874 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 11 The sudden light Dazed me half-blind. 1864 *SKEAT Upland's Poem* 152 Shall earthly splendour that strong eyesight daze?

3. To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 6647 For-þi þat þai... Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice, And ay was dased in charité. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. ProL 88 The callour air... Dasing the blude in euery creature. 1666 *Money-masters All Things* lxx. 52 They [birds] stay not too long off, lest th' Eggs be daz'd. 1876 *Middle-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Daze*, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland* 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

II. *intr.* † 4. To be or become stupefied or bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or torpid. *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 385 Þer he [the king of Nineveh] dased in þat duste, with droppande teres. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. 14... *Kyng & Hermit* 418 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey? 1483 *Cath.* Angl. 90 To Daise (A. Dase), *vbi* to be calide. 1529 *MORE Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 Whan his head first began to dase, of that evill drynke.

† 5. Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. *Obs.*

c1386 [see DASWEN]. 1529 *MORE Dialoge* iv. Wks. 252/1 Which law if it were laied in their light... wold make al theyr eyen dase. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. i. (1718) 125 Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can... gaze On glitt'ring beams of honour, and not daze.

† 6. To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision (after, upon). *Obs.*

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 641, I saw dyvers... Dasyng after dottrellis. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Thine eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become DAZED (sense 3). Now *local*.

1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housew.* (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat from dazing.

7. To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc. (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

**Daze** (dæ'z), *sb.* [f. DAZE *v.*]

1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. a benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (*north. dial.*).

1825 JAMESON, *To get a daze*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xix. 'I'm all in a swooning daze to day.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Dred* ii. A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.

2. *Min.* An old name for mica (from its glitter). 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2103 Daze is a kind of glittering stone, some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1715 THORESBY *Leeds* 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the mica. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, The word Daze takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 106 Glimmer, Daze, or Glist.

**Dazed** (dæ'zd), *pp. a.* [f. DAZE *v.* + -ED. Cf. ON. *dasad* exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied, bewildered.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1084, I stod as styll as dazed quayle. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 1. 56 He wes pan in hys Deyd bot a dasyd man. c. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 114 Dasyd, or be-dasyd, vertiginous. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxvi. My daisit heit forduill disselle. 1587 TURBERV. *Tras.* T., etc. (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1789 BURNS *and Ep.* to David iv. Whyles daz't wi' love, whyles daz't wi' drink. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darkness doe follow your dazed eyes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning broadly does light, It dimmes the dazed eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 11. 512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. *north.*

1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. vii. 58 The dasyt bluid... Walxis dolf and dull throu myne unwelldy age. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Ise dazed*, I am very cold. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Dazed*, benumbed with frost. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Dazed*, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. *north. dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dazed Bread*, dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*, ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A dazed loaf*, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 *Mit-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Dazed bread* is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. *Sc. and north. Eng.*

1825 JAMESON, *Daised wood*, rotten wood. 1892 *Specification* (Durham), No dazed wood to be used.

**Dazedly** (dæ'zēdli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>] In a dazed way or manner; + inertly, torpidly (as from cold).

131. [See DAZEONESS.] 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. iv. 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1888 *Chamb. Freil.* July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

**Dazedness** [-NESS] Dazed condition; + the state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1340 HANFOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 4006 Thurgh fire pat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn be dasednes [MS. *Lansd.* coldness] of charite. 13.. *MS. T. B.* v. vii. fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes pruves Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly bis luf in god settes. 1877 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 577 What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study.

**Dazel**, *-ell*, *-ile*, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

**Dazement** (dæ'zēment), *rare*. [mod. f. DAZE *v.* + -MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dazement*, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. 47 The king relapsed into his dazement.

**Dazie**, *dazied*, obs. forms of DAZEY, -IED.

+ **Daziness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [See DAZE *a.* and -NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness.

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* D. iij. Oftentymes they posteritie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde.

**Dazing** (dæ'zɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a. 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe out of their waterye eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lorde shall geue the there a fearful hert and dasyng of eyes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dazing, or giddiness of the heade. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dazings*, a severe cold, especially in the head.

+ b. A disease of sheep; = DAZEY *sb.* *Obs.*

1799 *Est. Highl. Soc.* III. 404 (Jam.) *Daising* or *Vanquish*. This disease... is... most severe upon young sheep.

**Dazing**, *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That dazes; + that is dazed.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1598 Such a dasande drede dasedch to his hert. 1531 FRIEN *Judgment upon Tracy* Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dasing brain, let other men judge.

**Dazle**, obs. form of DAZZLE.

**Dazy** (dæ'zi), *a. rare*. [f. DAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.] a. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (*dial.*).

1825 JAMESON *S. V.*, *A daisy day*, a cold raw day, without sunshine. 1830 BLACKMORE *Erema* vi. 30 With... a head still weak and dazy.

+ **Da'zy**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DAZE *v.* or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dazy, you shall... feel upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

**Dazzle** (dæ'zəl), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *dasel* (1, 6 *dasill*, -yll, *dazle*, *dassel* (1, 6-7 *dazel* (1, *dasle*, 6-8 *dazle*, (7 *daisle*), 6- *dazle*. [In 15-16th c. *dasel*; *dasle*, freq. and dim. of *dase*, DAZE *v.* (esp. in sense 2).]

+ 1. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, esp. from gazing at too bright light. (*lit. and fig.*) *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 Parauenture his eye dasely as he lokked from aboute down. 1530 PALSCR. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beamt thereof [the Sunne]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. 1. 85. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. vi, *Peel*, Ha! doe I dazell? *Red. Tit.* the faire Alinda. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 64 His Eyes dazell at the Precipice of his Statue.

+ 2. To be or become mentally confused or stupefied; to become dizzy. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeth at Gods righteousness. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. 11. (1651) 95 Many... tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. *trans.* To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (*Also fig.*)

1536 STARKIE *Let. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. xliii, Wyth a clere ye [=eye] not dasyllyd wyth the glyteryng of such thynghys as are present. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* xiii, Doth not the sonne dasill the clearest eyes? 1626 BACON *Sylva* 5 276 If you come... out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. a. 1640 J. BALL *Answ.* to Can. i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the eye. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 He tried to dazle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his equipage. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334 The gas-light, which dazles my eyes.

*absol.* 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Light after a time ceases to dazle.

4. *fig.* To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so dazelled the mindes of many. 1622 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (ed. 2) 94 Their vnruly passions... dazeling and dimming their iudgements. 1643 J. M. *Sovereigne Salve* Pref., Rhetoric may dazle simple men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 8 The ordinary People; who are so used to be dazelled with Riches. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 97 Pope seems to have been dazled by the amazing vivacity of the man.

b. *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Elion.* xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak... sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly daz'd better. 1764 GOLOSIN. *Trav.* 336 Thine are those charms that dazle and endear. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light. *Const. t. down, out. rare.*

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 243 They can see... into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeth all the glorie of the world in their eyes. 1647 WARE *Simp. Coler* 60 If hath not ray's enough leet, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1888 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Freil.* (1872) I. 47 This church was dazled out of sight by the Cathedral.

**Dazzle** (dæ'zəl), *sb.* [f. prec.]

+ 1. Dazzled state or condition. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvii. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* ii. xi. (1739) 177 This was but a dazle, an Eclipse ensues. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazle of the water. 1821 LOCKHART *Vatinius* I. iv. 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazle of the Mediterranean waves. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept., One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazle.

b. *fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 338 Through whose red and white... the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazle of their busy life.

**Dazzled** (dæ'zəld), *pp. a.* [f. DAZZLE *v.*]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 409 So forcible is the dazled blindenes of selfe Love. a. 1628 F. GRUVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the dazeled eyes of that army. a. 1628 - *Poems, Hum. Learning* xvi, Those dazled notions... Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'Here I pause, etc.' An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazled eye. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) II. ix. 131 This indistinct and dazled apprehension.

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 292 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazled light of the Moone. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* iv, My spirit... Faints like a dazled morning moon.

**Dazzlement** (dæ'zlmēt), [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vi, Confused darkness, broken by bewildering dazzlements. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 289 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1858) 324 The blinkard dazlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

+ **Dazzlessness**. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. for *dazzledness*.] Dazzled condition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Overwhelmed with a perpetual dazlessness of sight.

**Dazzler** (dæ'zəl), [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles: said e. g. of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly *slang* or *collog.*

a. 1800 COWPER *tr. Andreini's Adam* v. ix. Wks. 1837 X. 383 Thou Lord immutable... Thou dazler and obscurer of the sun! 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxvii, Mr. Lumbeyshook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers. He succeeded in dazling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. *slang.*

1883 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter... received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

**Dazzling**, *vb. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 672 To take away all giddiness and dazling of the head. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 95 If your eyes bee able to beholde it without dazeling.

**Dazzling** (dæ'zliŋ), *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>]

+ 1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed. (See DAZZLE *v.* 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 15 His hoarse throt and dazeling eyes. a. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1881) 227 Do my dazeling eyes Deceive me? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 67 Unless God have smitten us... with a dazling giddiness at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1659) 3 This unexpected proposal put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (esp. with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, Drivyn away the dazeling darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xxiv. 246 Clad in dazling brass. 1841 BROWNE *Zincali* I. ix. 1. 155 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazling.

3. *fig.* That dazzles the mind of the observer; brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. 1, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazling charms array'd. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 11. 113 A neighbourhood so dazling in its intellectual pretensions.

4. *quasi-adv.*

1566 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxxix. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1856 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. 11. 13 Its general surface was dazling white.

**Dazzlingly** (dæ'zliŋli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>]

+ 1. In a dazzling manner. (See prec. i.) *Obs.*

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, *K. Bladud* 56 [They] blinded are, and dazlingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Pockt. Wks. 1721 III. 322 His Scales the Sun-beams dazlingly reflect. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* III. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazlingly white. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 118 Pompey's success had been dazlingly rapid.

**De**, obs. Sc. form of DIE *v.*

**De**, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE.

Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for *de* = *the*.

|| **De**. I. (dɛ) A Latin preposition, meaning 'down from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English. The chief of these are the following:

1. *de bene esse* (*Law*), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present... but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Well-being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1670).

1803 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Therefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Mayty signature. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary* s.v., The Court... often orders that Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*.

2. *de congruo*, of CONGRUITY.

a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* (1629) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification *de congruo* they intrap themselves in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve *de congruo* is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [See CONGRUITY s. 1].

3. *de facto*, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to *de jure*. Used also as an *adj.* = 'actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its *sb.* 1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope

matized) life. 1887 *Parish Problems* 36 Poverty, care,  
work. 1887 *id.* had slowly \*dedicated the Man! 1881 *Nature*  
XXIV, 21 Method of \*de-electrifying woollen yarn 1824  
1866 *Mag. No. 61* 77 Might not steam be further \*de-  
electrized? *Ibid.*, By following up the means which pro-  
duced it, namely, by de-electrization. 1871 EARLE *Philos.*  
Eng. Tongue 8 445 \*Defectionizing languages are said to be  
Analytic. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* This  
\*deformalizing of the English language. 1880 P. THOMSON  
in *Bible Students' Aids* 146 Antiquism \*defortifies the  
Temple. 1885 ROMANES *Gillyfishes* 18 The \*de'glangionated  
issue. 1884 *Reader* 23 Apt. 51/5 10 It may be within the  
compass of critical science. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.*  
LVII, 454 The \*de'geatilizing distinction above mentioned.  
1835 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/1 His theory is that Germany  
is being fast \*de-Germanized. 1803 *Chicago Advance*  
Aug. The vast student-world was being \*de-heathenized.  
1866 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 10 The urban population... is  
either thoroughly \*de-Hellenized, or is in the process of  
de-Hellocization. 1865 W. KAY *Cristis Hufsfeldinna* 27  
Their attempts to \*de-historicize... the oldest and most  
venerable document of human history. 1885 J. G. ...  
*read. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 93 The notion... was very early  
de-idialized or positivized. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right &*



Wroug 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness...to the idealizing of life. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* v. (1870) 94 Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, 'deidealizes them. *Ibid.* The growth of virtue is a gradual deidealization of men. 1880 FAIRBANK *Stud. Life of Christ* xv. (1881) 262 Men 'deidealized are almost dehumanised. 1882 B. LUCIOTON in *Standard* 5 May. To 'de-idealize the influence of this resolute faith in miracles. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The possibility of first 'de-idealizing the Sacred College. *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 2/2 The de-idealizing of the Church. 1872 'Dejansening [see *decanizing*]. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 3 Will a junker be allowed to 'dejunkerize himself. 1883 *Spectator* 27 Jan. 126 A certain amount of 'deidealization and some simplification of philosophical structure. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 461 To 'deidealize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1887 GURNEY *Termin* DII. 194 Further liberalising and 'deidealizing the conditions of poetic appreciation. 1881 *Ohio State J.* 20 Jan. Worthless 'deidealized oil. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 861 Tin and copper...are reduced to ashes, and 'demetalized. 1883 *Athenaeum* 28 July 104/2 That passage...should be...forthwith 'demetalized and turned into honest prose. 1829 TOGNO, DURAND, etc. *Mat. Med. The 'de-narcotized opium.* 1892 POULTON & SHUTLEY tr. *Weismann's Heredity* II. 92 Boveri...succeeded in rearing such 'denuded eggs by the introduction of spermatozoa. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 17 Oct. 901 The tendency...is to 'de-orientalize the European mind in India. 1883 *Athenaeum* 9 July 473 Glimpses of Anglo-Indian life before it became de-Orientalized. 1874 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) II. § 341 Ozonized air is also 'deozonized by transmission over cold manganese dioxide. 1873 C. B. FOX *Ornith. & Antelope* 95 The deozone of air passing over dense populated towns. 1847-8 DE QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 156 Rome, it was found, could not be 'depaganism. 1850 *Lit. Churchman* V. 331/2 Among the slowly depaganized people. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 629/2 The bones of Mirabeau...were carried in great pomp to the Pantheon in 1791; and were 'depantheonized. 1871 a year or two later. 1885 *American IX.* 108 To 'depantheonize the public service. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 21/2 The work is resumed...in the Italian language...as a means for 'depied-montizing the author's style. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 831 To press philosophy into its service is to 'dephilosophize it. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ch. 39 A time of universal 'dephysicalisation would ensue. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 573/2 Dr. Cullen has really...de-politicalized the Irish priesthood. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 562 You cannot...let him take any licence which can damage or 'de-priorise anything you choose to write on your own subject. 1884 *S. T. Jones's Gaz.* 23 Mar. 4/1 It helps to some extent...to 'deprofessionalize the English clergy. 1888 *Minist. Herald* (Boston) Oct. 442 To 'deprotestantize the nation. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 10 The camp is 'deprovincializing us very fast. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 12 Commerce is deprovincializing the minds of those engaged in it. 1891 *Review of Reviews* 15 Sept. 267/2 The Jews must be 'derabbinised and denationalised. *Ibid.* The denationalisation is far advanced. 1878 'Dereligionized [see *degodmized*]. 1879 W. H. MALLOCH *Is Life Worth Living?* 64 To de-religionize life, then, it is not enough to condemn creeds and to abolish prayers. *Ibid.* 136 The gradual de-religionizing of life. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartias Maturin* I. i. 7 The gradual process of 'deruralizing his township. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/5 He hoped the Council would not entirely 'de-ruralise the park. 1869 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr.* A brain 'desaxonalized. 1892 W. WATSON in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Grotesque efforts to get inside the English character and 'de-Semiteise his own. 1888 TRAILL *Sterne* vi. 88 That thoroughly 'desemitealized 'domestic interior'. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLI. 747 She... 'deskeletonized the wretched closet with unsparing dexterity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 102/2 The way in which darkness isolates and 'desocialises the citizen. 1863 MAUVESLY *Body & Will* iii. 228 Demoralization following de-socialization. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/2 He will step himself to the lips in falsehood sooner than allow it to be 'desupernaturalized. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 116 The singular ceremony of 'de-tarantalizing (since a word must be coined). 1883 A. B. EDWARDS in *Academy* 10 Nov. 309/2 A 'de-theorised American. 1868 *Birm. Jnrl.* Sept. 12 The oil...has been 'devotalised, so that all danger of explosion is annihilated.

2. Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing *de-* to a noun (cf. L. *de-famare*, F. *de-froquer*), with the sense: a. To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as DEBOWEL (1375), *deflesh*, *defoliage*, *deglaze*, *deglycerin*, *degrease*, *degum*, *dehandle*, *dehorn* (-er), *delawn*, *demast*, *demiracle*, *demonsterty*, *deparak*, *deprotestant*, *detenant*, *detruth*; *depetticoated*, *dereligioned* ppl. adjs. (Some of these have forms in *Dis-*, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) b. To turn out of, dislodge or expel from, as *decart*, *deparliament* (1648); *DECOURT*, *DEHUSK*.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1863) I. 299, I completed my journey, and was safely 'decarted at the door of a substantial house. 1837-40 HALBURTON *Cheekin* I. 76 He was testotally 'defleshed, a mere walking skeleton. 1831 HUIST *Mem. Geo. IV.* 57 The lovely rosebud fell 'defoliated. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* July 402 The trees...completely defoliate the trees. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soop & Canals* 151 The French process...for 'deglycerining neutral fats. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/2 The fibres...being 'degummed, are separated from each other. 1892 in *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar. She had broken the cover of a tureen, and 'dehandle a china pitcher. 1883 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 2 The champion of 'dehorning cattle. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf' will soon issue a book: 'Every Man His Own 'Dehorner'. 1726

AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be 'de-lawnd. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 89/4 Very little damage, besides the 'demasting of one Fireship. 1884 TENNISON *Becket* iii. 133 For as to the fish, they 'de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy. c 1808 BYRON *Ocas. Pieces* xvi. note. Some...monk of the abbey, about the time it was 'demonastered. a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Cray. Whet-stones* park, a Lane. fam'd for a Nest of Wenches, now 'de-park'd. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 19 The men 'deparliamented by the Army. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. She is not a 'depetticoated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex. 1890 *Guardian* 5 Nov. 125/2 The result...is, to use the phrase of *The Times*, the 'deprotestantizing of the greater part of Ireland. 1835 *Athenaeum* 443 The demoralized, 'dereligioned invaders of privilege and property. 1883 C. A. CAMERON in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 1/2 Many unsanitary houses have been 'detenanted. 1647 WARD *Simp. Colter* 57 He fears there is Truth in them: Could he 'de-truth them all, he would defile them all.

3. By an extension of use *de-* is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in DEBARE, DECHERFUL, DEGALLANT, DEDOCTOR. (Cf. *dis-* in *discontent*, *dissatisfied*, etc.)

De-acidify, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

**Deacon** (dī-kən, -k'n), *sh.* Forms: a. 1 *diacon*, *deacon*; β. 2 *diacne*, *diakne*, *d yakne*, *pl. diaknen*; γ. 2 *diacne*, 2-4 *deakne*, 3-5 *dekne*, (3 *gen. pl. deknene*); 3-6 *deken* (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e)), 4 *deeken* (*pl. deeknys*), *deccum*, 4-6 *decon*, *decane*, 5-6 *deaken*, *deakon*, 6 *diacon* (-e), *deacone*, 5- *deacon*. [ad. L. *diaconus*, a. Gr. *διδάκων* servant, waiting man, messenger, whence *spec.* in Christian use, servant or minister of the church; an order of ministers in the church. The OE. *diacon* (*deacon*) was a learned form immed. from the L.; beside it there appears to have been a popular form \**dēcna* (from \**dīcna*, \**dēcna*), whence 12th c. *dēcne*, *deakne*, and later *dēcne*, *pl. deakn-en*. From *dēcne*, *deakne*, came *deken*, *deaken*, whence under L. influence *deacon*. The early ME. *diacne*, *dyakne* was perhaps immed. a. OF. *diacne*, *dyacne* (12th c.; later *diacre*); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. \**diacna*: cf. O.N. *djākn*, *djākn*. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned types.]

1. *Ecll.* The name of an order of ministers or officers in the Christian church.

a. In Apostolic times.

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where however the title *διδάκων* does not occur, but only the cognate nouns *διδάκων* ('serve') and *διδάκω* ('ministration').

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 44 *Da apostolas zehādodon seofon diaconas*. *Þæra diacona* was se forma Stephanus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10482 (Cott.) Steuen...was o be seuen deken an. 1382 WCLIF *Phil.* i. 1 Paul and Tymothe...to alle the hooly men...at Philipps, with bischops and dekenes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4442 *Deken Steven* be his name. 1597 *Hooker Ecll.* Pol. v. 419 Deacons were stewards of the Church, vnto whome at the first was committed the distribution of Church-goods. 1611 *Bible* 1 *Tim.* ii. 8 Likewise must the deacons be graue, not double tongued. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Ch. II. vi. 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1875 *MANNING Mission Hl.* Ghost xv. 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor.

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, esp. in the celebration of the eucharist, and of visiting the sick, etc.

c 900 *Bada's Ecll. Hist.* iii. xiv. [xx.] (891) 220 Honorius se arcebiscep...zehaode Thomam his diacon to biscope. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* Se dæcne hæfdge ongunnan þone gospel. c 1175 *Lamb. Houn.* 81 Nu cumeð þes diakne. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 392/49 Preostes he made and dekenne al-so. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He ascende at onen of his diaknen. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7817 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere, And his dekynt bat stode him nere. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2221 When the Deken redde the holy gospele. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. x. (1739) 18 Deacons...attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper. a 1771 *GRAY Remarks Lydgate's Poems* Wks. 1843 V. 202 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty-third year of a man's age. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

c. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the elders, whose province is the spiritual. (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, being performed by the elders.) d. In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend to its secular affairs.

1560-1 *Bk. Discipline* viii. (headings). The Eyght Heid, touching the Election of Elders and Deacons, etc. The office of the Deacons...is to receive the rentis, and gadder

the almous of the Church, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. They may also assist in judgement with the Ministeris and Elders. 1584 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box...to collect and distribute to the outward puer...ane uther to haiff the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased. 1644 OWEN *Wks.* XIX. 357-8. a 1647 T. HOOKER *Summe Ch. Discipl.* u. i. This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be employed...is for the husbanding of the estate and temporals of the Church. 1647 *Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury* 30 Mar. (MS.). The church...did order that...there bee 3 nominated out of wch on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. 1648 J. COTTON *Way Congreg. Ch.* ii. 10 It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. a 1657 W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had...in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. vii. The Office and Work of a Deacon is...to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. 1884 R. W. DALE *Congreg. Manual* v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

e. *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other men's appointed words. 1796 C. BURNET *Mem. Metastasio* III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo. 1887 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things.

†2. Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. BISHOP 2.

c 1000 *As. Gosp.* John i. 19 Pa Iudeas senden heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram Ierusalem. c 1175 *Lamb. Houn.* 79 þer com a prost bi þe weice, and wende forð, þer com an diacne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7009 (Cott.) For luue of a deken wijs,—Mani man þar tint þair liff [cf. Judges xx. 4]. 1388 WCLIF *Wyclif* II. ii. 51 The dekenes schulen do down the tabernacle. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. 1, 280 To the dekenis were zounen xlvij citees.

3. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly *ex officio* a member of the town-council.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1597) 8 39 Ilke Craft suld haue ane Deacon. 1562 WINGET *Four Soir* *Three Quest.* xxxix. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in eueri craft almost ane deacon [MS. dekin]. a 1649 DRUM, or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V Wks.* (1711) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. 1777 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Wks. 1806 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. 1789 BURNS *Brigs of Ayre* 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conueeners. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx. The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

b. *fig.* A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.

1844 SCOTT *Nav.* xlv. Von man is not a deacon o' his craft. 1823 GALT *Buital* III. x. 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4. *Freemasonry.* Name of a particularly inferior office in a lodge: see *quat.*

1813 J. ASHE *Masonic Manual* (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:—Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.

†5. A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.

1534 in *Peacock Engl. Ch. Furniture* 201 A whole vestment for a preist w<sup>deacon</sup> and subdeacon of white damaske. 1552 *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* N. S. I. 14 Two chesables, oth<sup>r</sup> ways cawld deakyn and subdeken. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. i. (Surtees) 2835 271 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all, of red silk.

6. *Comb.* as deacon-seat (*U. S.*), a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 We sat down upon the deacon-seat before the fire. 1859 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Deacon seat*, a lumberer's camp term. why so called is difficult to say...unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

**Deacon**, *v.* *U. S. colloq. or slang.* [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* (usually to *deacon off*). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence *fig.*

1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 232 The insult...was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes...the following verses from the 52d Psalm. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix. Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1883 — *Heartsease & Rue* 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1857 GOODRICH *Remin.* I. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens on the top.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Intro.* To deacon berries is to put the largest atop. 1868 MISS ALCOCK *Lit. Women* xi. (Farmer). The strawberries [were] not as ripeas they looked, having been skilfully deaconed.

b. In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. *to doctor*): see *quots.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* To deacon a calf is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—*Connecticut.* 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, To deacon land, to flich land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Deacon*, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. *slang*.

**Deaconal** *a.*, **Deaconate** *sb.*, forms sometimes used instead of the more correct **DIACONAL**, -ATE.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 7 Aug., Clerical hospitality.. deaconal hospitality. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 57 After a meeting of the deaconate.

**Deaconess** (dī-kōnēs). Forms: 6 *deacon*-, *diacon*-, 6-7 *deaconisse*, 7 *diacon*-, *deaconness*, 8- *deaconess*. [*f.* **DEACON** + -ESS, formed after med.L. *diāconissa*, fem. of *diāconus*; cf. *F. diaconisse* (14-18th c.), now usually *diaconesse*.]

1. *Ecl. a.* The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). b. Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense 2.

a 1536 *TINDALE Wks.* 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconesse of the church of Cenchris. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* iv. 89 There were created deaconesses, not to delite God with singing and with mumbling not vnderstanded.. but that they should execute publike ministrations towards the poore. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* i. Tim. iii. 12 The Deaconesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* n. 100 The office of Deaconesses was.. especially to attend women in the Baptistry, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III. p. xcv. note. The deaconesses of the primitive ages.. their functions being.. limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1895 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., (Deaconesses) were employed in assisting at the baptism of women. In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West.. At Constantinople the office survived till 1100.

1617 E. JOHNSON *Plea* xx. 317 To the Elders.. that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. a 1657 W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had.. one ancient widow for a deaconess.. She usually sat.. in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1892 *B. Ch. of Scotl.* 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives.. having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then.. be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session. 1893 *British Weekly* 30 Nov. 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church, and has been of great service in many ways.

2. The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses.. have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 *Daily News* 4 Nov., The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. *nonce-use*. A deacon's wife.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* t. (1883) 222 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4. *Comb.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/4 A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 81/4 The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

† **Deaconhead**. *Obs.* [-HEAD.] = next.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 Pe ministri of presthed, & of dekenhed. 1656 *Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumfriesshire* (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh should enjoy the lyke fredome priviledge and deaconhead.

**Deaconhood** (dī-kōnhud). [-HOOD.]

1. The office of a deacon: see **DEACON** *sb.* 1 b, 3. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Tim.* Prol., The ordynance of byschophood, and of the dekenhood. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. ix. 332 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dics.

**Deaconry** (dī-kōnnī). [-RY.]

1. The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Dekeny, *diaconatus*. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipline* v., *Privilege of Univ.*, Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or only siclike. 1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. v. § 7. 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry.

b. A body of deacons collectively,

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 188 (R.) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2. *R.C.Ch.* The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regent deacon.

1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. *Ibid.* i. iii. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and.. were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Deaconry* is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions.. To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals.. governed by the regent deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1835

MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor.

**Deaconship** (dī-kōnshīp). [-SHIP.] The office or position of a deacon.

1565 *HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 J. ROBINSON *Just. Separ. Church Wks.* II. 364 The office of deaconship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* 13 Priesthood is given by the delivrie of the Patena.. and of the Chalice.. Deaconship by the delivrie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 400 That none shall be.. ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

† **Deaction**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *deaction-em*: DE-I. 3.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deaction*, a finishing or perfecting.

**Dead** (ded), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 1-3 *dēad*, 2-3 *dēad*, 3 *dēad*, 2-7 *dēd*, 4 *dēde*, *dēid*, *deid*, *Ayend*, *dyad*, *dyead*, 4-6 *dēed*, *dēde*, 5 *dēde*, *dyde*, *dyde*, 6 *dēde*, 6-7 *dēde*, (5- *Sc.* *dēid*), 6- *dēad*. [A common Teut. adj.; orig. pp. l.: OE. *dēad* = OFris. *dēd* (WFr. *dis*, NFr. *dis*), OS. *dōd*, MDu. *dōt(d)*, Du. *dood*, MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dōd*, OHG. *MHG.* *tōt* (Ger. *tot*, *tot*), ON. *dauf* (Sw. *Da*, *dōd*), Goth. *daufs*: -OTeut. \**dau-d* = *pre-Teut.* \**dau-to-s*, pa. pp. l. from vb. stem *dau-* (*pre-Teut.* \**dau-*), preserved in ON. *dēyja* (*i*-*dau-jan*) and in OS. *dōtan*, OHS. *tōtan*, to DIE. The suffix is -L. *dis*, Gr. *-rōs*, Skr. *-tas*.

The suffixal *d* in OTeut. \**dando-s*, Eng. dead (*pre-Teut.* \**dau-to-s*), as opposed to the *þ* in *daup-s*, death (*pre-Teut.* \**dau-þ*), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

*A. adj.* I. Literally, and in senses directly connected.

\* *Said of things that have been alive.*

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored: *a.* of men and animals.

*Deounif* 939 *Pa.* was Hereger dead min yldra mæg. c 1000 *Gosp. Matt.* ix. 24 Nys þys mæden dead. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 *Pat* ic ær warþ þe king dead. c 1205 *LAV.* 19229 Hire lauerd wæs dæd (c 1275 dead). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) Na hus.. *Pat* þar ne wæs dæd þyrr. dead, dæd, man ligand. a 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 534 Better is a quik and an hol hounde þen a dead lyon. 1458 in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 41 To drawe a dead body out of a lake. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 251 Where thou wilt hit me dead. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 360 The Bird.. within about a minute more would be stark dead. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 233 He was shot dead. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 239 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxiv. 1 As sometimes in a dead man's face.. A likeness.. Comes out—to some one of his race.

b. of plants.

1382 *WYCLIF Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies dede, drawun up bi the roote. 1521 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 326 As a dead stoke, a tree withouten lyfe. 1855 *TENNISON Mand* i. iii. 14, I.. found The shining dædodil dead.

c. of parts or organs of animals or plants.

c 1000 *Ælfric Intergloss. Sigewulf* (Anglia VII. 30), Miti dæm dædum fellum. 1268 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. *Æsc.* (1495) 386 Sælle fætyth awaye dede flesch. 1484 *CAXTON Xenoph.* x. He had kyte awaye the dede branches fro the tre. 1551 *EÖEN Art. Navig.* Pref. f. ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 J. STEER *tr. Bp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 If.. the skin be burnt dead. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xvi, The young Spring.. threw down Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves.

d. Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cut down when alive, as in *dead shell* (of a mollusc), *dead wood*, etc.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but.. in most.. the [Hermit] crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

† *To be dead* was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also = 'To die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death, be killed'.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 24 Gif hwa dæd syðs, & bearn næbbe. c 1205 *LAV.* 196 After þa feourðer 3ere he was dead. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14269 (Yim.) And that luyen & trowen me Deed shul þei never be. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 148 Soore wepte sbe if any of hem were ded. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* v. 14 If on died for alme, thanne alle weren ded (K. V. then all died). [1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I will be dead at once To my Lady good.]

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* v. 15 If thorw the gilt of oone many ben ded [and þar] *Rhem. & R. V.* 'many died'. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 210 Alas my liege, my wife is dead to night. 1605 - *Leary* iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters have fore-dones themselves. And desperately are dead. c 1676 *LORD Chesterfield* (1788) II. 373 Macbean, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 *BEEDOE'S Hygieia* xi. 75 note, I heard.. that he was dead of scarlet fever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he beid vnder his hand. c 1375 *Sc. Leg.*

*Saints, Andreas* 8 For one þe cors bath ded þai were. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 265 Condemned to be ded as a treitour. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 10 How many men and.. women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. *a.* Of parts of the body. (Also *fig.*)

See also **DEAD PALSY**.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruued more þen ded a mucle iðe hēle: vor þet flesch is deade here. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. iv. i. (1495) 77 Thynges that be ded and dystroyed wyth colde. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 27 The messenger of so unhappie newes Would faine haue dyde: dead was his hart within. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 1806 *COLERIDGE in Flagg Life W. Allston* (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head; so dead was it [etc.]. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* No. 12 III. 311 The liability to 'dead fingers'. *Ibid.* 312 This pair of fingers on each hand had been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon.

*Obs.* Also of sleep, a faint.

c 1369 *CHAUCER De Re Blanche* 127 She.. Was wery, and thus the dead slepe fil on her. 1598 *FLORIO, Scifore*, a dead swoone, deepe sleepe or drouse sicknes. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe. 1610 *BARROUGH Physick* (1639) i. xx. 30 Coma.. may be called in English dead sleep. 1666-7 *Perry Diary* 7 Feb. (D.) He was fallen down all along upon the ground dead.. he did presently come to himself. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* ix. ix. (D.) We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor, Miss Bath was at length recovered. *Mod.* She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

1340 *Ayend.* 240 He ssel by dyead to þe wordle, and libbe to god. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 307 You are dead to natie pleasures life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1739) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mad* v. 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity: *spec. in Law*, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1710 *POPE Let. to Cromwell* 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common-wealth. 1828 *WEBSTER, Dead*. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen.. as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. *Blackstone*.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1382 *WYCLIF Eph.* ii. 1 Whanne 3e weren dede in 3oure giltis and synnes. 1534 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* v. 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is dead even yet alive. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. viii. 35 To have no Desire, is to be Dead. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 206 How often are men the dealer for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 *COWPER Stanzas Yearly Bill of Mortality* i, He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 112 There is no dealer thing unbred.. In many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. *fig.* Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; *esp.* of languages, no longer spoken. (See also **DEAD LETTER**.)

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vi. 28 My Loue to her is dead. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 71 These.. are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 *ADDITION Spect.* No. 285, 75 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* vii. 327 My doubts are dead. 1861 *BERESF. HORE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 167 The lapse from vernacular to dead tongue services. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* vi. 102 Seeking to revive this dead past.

6. *Said of things naturally without life.*

Not endowed with life; inanimate.

1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 Alle necessarijs longynge to housold of dede store. 1534 *MORE on the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 He made it haue a beyng, as hath the dead stone. 1636 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 57 Shooting sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 *ADDITION Spect.* No. 519 76 There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 156 The long ascending line from dead matter to man.

b. Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot. there are also associations with branch III.) c 1350 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 23 And þus þese roone renneris beren þe kynngys gold out of oure lond, and byryngen aȝen dede leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.

\*\*\* *Transferred applications of the literal senses.*

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as a *dead hedge* or *fence* (opposed to *quickset*).

1563 *HULL Art Garden.* (1593) 7 A.. rude inclosure.. made off.. bushes hauing no life, which wee name a dead hedge. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 357 For a dead-fence, none.. better.. than those heathy-urft walls. 1728 *DOUGLAS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out.. Cattle. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* i. 524 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc., or to some one's death.

(In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B. 6, or from dead, northern form of **DEATH**.) 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1674) 130 (D.) The which.. they caused to be made for them with.. notable workman.. they preserve their dead lives. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. vii. 56 You breath these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1663 R. MATTHEW *Unk. Atch.* § 59. 140 His water [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and... he would die that night. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case... a consultation... to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 399 (*loose-growing*) When a dead hill occurs in a garden... the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

†9. Causing death, deadly, mortal. *Obs.*  
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1339 In a dead heat. *Ibid.* 13017 Pyrrus... come... Pat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 72 Bears a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 445 Thou Churl, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee from the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1886) 1. 21 b (*unarg.*) Though the land be as rich as may be, yet if you see any dearth, you shall have it barren (*unarg.* Dead mould). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sel.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsome earth before you come at a dead soil. 1747 HOOSON *Milner's Dict.* Gijb, Dead [*is*] where there is no Ore... *Deaths* are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1850 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arch. Reg.* II. 211 The parallel of 17° to 17½° is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead ground* (*mining*), a body of non-metaliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to *live*, as in *live coal*.)

1340 *Ayrenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ore ane heyae of dyade coles. 1530 PALSER 212/2 Dead cole, *charbon*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. l. 68 Stares, Stares, and All eyes eale, dead coales. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* v. § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched... a dead brand. 1833 H. COLLIER *Scott. Journ.* xviii. The crackling embers on the hearth are dead. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Jan. 66½ Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight.

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, rapid, insipid. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET. Dead, pale, or vineued to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure. *unco.* 1580 BARET *Adv.* D 132 Dead and vsnauorie salt. 1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beer, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1673) 430 If... it [*Musk*] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advnt. It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer.

b. Dead time: opposed to *quick-time*; dead steam, exhausted steam.

1831 *Mech. Mag.* XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead steam*.

13. Without colour or brightness: †a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 209 With a feedeed as aishchen colde. c 1430 LYON. *Bochas* III. xx. 61 b With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua Mairi Women* 420, I drup with a dead luke, in my dule habit. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 177 Honest Iago, that looks dead with greening. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. j. The dead colour of her face.

b. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also DEAD COLOUR.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deader colour. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* 180 (1840) 138 A thick moss... of a blackish dead colour. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Moss.* 59 The principal colours are divided into two series... bright colours, [and] dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 58 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead gold*, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the burnished portions. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to stand backwards?* § 93 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface.

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled.

c 1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but... very softly, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D 131 One voice... neither dead in soure, nor ouer shrill. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 20 The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 WOOL *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 332 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 330 A solid... metallic mass... yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 MRS. SHENWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also *dead-door* (in D. 2), *DEAD-EYE*, *DEAD-LIGHT* I, *DEAD WEIGHT* 2.)

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 381 A... bridge... over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead*... 2. False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 *Saferar* 65 (Dow.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes

dreamas donne ðis deade lif. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 714 Where is your help now, where is your chiertee? 1. al as dead is as a ston? 1579 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon* Tim. 69/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true seruants we must not go to work with a dead hand (is the proverb) is. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm.* Angells 167 Patience without hope is the deadeest thing in the world. c 1665 MRS. HURCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. 17179 ADDISON (J.) How cold and dead does a prayer appear... when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bobn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER 1.)

c 1380 WOLFF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Jif it be ded feip as fendis han. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Seynt Jan seih, Feih wi outun werkis is dead. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessary ordres... without the which, all lawes and ordeanances... ar butt baryn, ded, and wayne. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xvi. Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of depositing their Kings. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* VI. xii. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf. B. 2.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* 107 In the dedde tyme of the night. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 It was in the deadeist time of winter. 1603 SHAKS. *Mear. for M.* IV. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.) They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1876) I. xiv. 274 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6½ His recovery (in rowing) is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.)

1881 RICHE *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by means of thes foraine broiles, that [etc.]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. (ed. 2) 193 As much leasure... in the most busie Terme, as in the deadeest Vacation. 1665 *Sura. Aff. Netherl.* 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir W. Godolphin* Wks. 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ to some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1774 FOOTE *Cocooners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 FROVOR in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive.

1590-1 GRESHAM *Let.* 7 Mar. in *Burton Life* II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M li. in Spannysh money; which is great pity should lie there dead and put to no use. 1612 MALYNES *And. Law-Merch.* 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stocke... they must employ it in trade. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* ¶ That so none of the money... may lie dead. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44996 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. (1840) II. 257 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the *Dead Fund*, amounting to 9000l. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669-70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i. And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* in *Arb. Garner* I. 390 And now paces were become a very dead commodity. 1879 HJES in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Sou* (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding. 1828 BOY'S *Own Bk. Diversions* (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally... it shall then be considered dead. 1844 *Laws of Cricket* xxviii. If any fieldsmen stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

IV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also DEAD WATER.)

a 1000 *Gnomica* (Exon.) 79 (Gr.) Deep dead was dyne bið lengest. a 1552 LELAND *Chronicle* (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banokesburne, a deade depe Water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pinyon* (1634) I. 55 The dead and slow ruer Araris. 1653 WALTON *Angler's As he the Trout* grows stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvii. (1889) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* II. 32 The banks... had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. *Mining*. Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead or stagnant.

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also *dead-ropes* (in D. 2), *DEAD-CENTRE* 2, *LINE* 1.)

1807 GREGORY *Mechanics* II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead*... 3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as a *dead stop*, a sudden complete stop.

1647 WARD *Stimp. Collier* 19 Others... are at a dead stand. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. My mule made a dead point. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, *Lett.* Dr. Burney Mar. My poor book—at a dead stop now. 1833 LUTON *My Novel* I. xi. There was a dead pause. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* ix. The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. DEAD BEAT sb.<sup>1</sup>

1761 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and escaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. P. Le Roy's *Attempts for finding Longitude* 29 [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dead-stroke hammer*, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost.

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions.

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In *dead level* there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 143 It seemeth... a shorter distance... if it be all dead and continued, then if it have trees or buildings or any other marks whereby the eye may deuide it. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* II. 111. i. By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level... than on a steep mountain side. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i. On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

†b. Flat. *Obs.*

1782 *Specif. Conway's Patent* No. 1310. 2 The oven... has a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18).

1673 LO. SHAFTSBURY in *Coll. of Poems* 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 205 There was a 'dead calm'. 'not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 371 We heard in the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as *dead low water*, *dead neap*: cf. 31.

1561 (see DEAD-WATER 3). 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The Ocean at his deadeest beeth returns to a full tide. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A low water, a dead lowwater. a 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 285 Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstanton. 1679 DRYDEN *Tril. & Cr. Pref.* At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 403 *note*. The accident happened at dead neaps. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxxii. 669, I crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In *dead pull*, *dead strain*, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also DEAD-LIFT.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 109 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a *dead pull*, is just able to overcome. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull... as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1890 B. L. GILGIES *Ess. & Stud.* 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see DEAD-WEIGHT.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coin* 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1825 SCOTT *Let.* 25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will... double the rent... but is dead outlay in the mean time. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 Those colonies are a dead expence to us without the possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton... the dead rent was 30s. a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 20 Till the seed... it came to a full and dead ripeness. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii. I had to a dead bargain. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 12 Apr. This is a dead screw. 1878 *Print. Trades Jour.*



No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1883 Century Mag. XXV. 372/2. I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. *dead certainty* in prec. sense.) *Dead shot*, one whose aim is certain death; so *dead on the bird*.

a. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iii. 203/1. I am dead at a pocket sir. I can. pick a purse as soon as any thief in my country. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* x. § 4 (1689) 104 It's a dead bait for a Trout. 1776 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2. It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Sen.* ii. (1863) 330 A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 THACKERAY *Ed. Snobs* vii. He is a dead hand at piquet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Hk.* xxvii. With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 227 Those who do so. are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

*Mod.* Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little more.

d. Direct, straight. *Dead wind* (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.) 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. It was a dead head-wind. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. a. *Dead and gone* (usually in literal sense).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 He found me dead and gone. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xix. When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. *Dead as a door-nail*, *dead as a herring*: completely or certainly dead.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 628 For bi ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dore-nail. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 161 Fey withouten fait is felebornen bi nozt. And ded as a dore-nail. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. x. 42 If I doe not leave you all as dead as a dore naille. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* ii. iii. 12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 1748 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring. 1680 ORWAY *Cainus Marius* 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail. 1856 READER *Never too late* lx. Ugh! what, is he, is he—Dead as a herring. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being dead as a door-nail.

c. *Dead horse*: see HORSE.

d. *To wait for dead men's shoes*: see SHOE.

¶ The compar. *deader* and superl. *deader* are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses (e. g. 4, 16, above).

B. sb. (or absol.)

1. a. *sing.* One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with *a*, and with possessive *dead's* (*deader's*, *deader's*).

b. pl. *The dead*.

c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Þat dede [Lazarus] from dep to lif he drit. 1340 *Ayent.* 258 Huanne me yzish bere ane byric þet is tokne þet ber is wylyne a dyad. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 50 II. 202 Tochyng the savacyon of the dedys gode. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 131. I rather choose To wrong the dead. . . Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1691 tr. *Emilia's Frauds Rom.* *Monks* 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxv. So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 22 And last dede bebyrigean hyra deadan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 To demen þe quike and þe deade. 1426 AUDELA *Poems* 7 Vysste the seke. . . And bered the ded. 1661 COWLEY *Ded. Gout.* O. *Cromwell*, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 453 The transference of . . . property from the dead to the living. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxix. Nor canst thou shoo the dead are dead.

c. *From the dead* (orig. tr. Lat. *a mortuis*, Gr. ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν in N. T.): from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 22 Midday nutdilede arised from deadum. 1340 *Ayent.* 263 Þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xi. 15 What shal the reavecing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1722 *Dk. For Col. Jack* (1840) 293 This was a kind of life from the ded to us both. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. Her voice sounded. . . like a voice from the dead.

2. = Dead period, season, or stage. *Dead of night*, of winter: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). + *Dead of neap*, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)

1548 *HALL Chron.* 109 b. In the dedde of the night. . . he brake up his campe and fled. 1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 113 Neere to ded of midnight yt drew. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 290 Euen in the dead of night. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 My journey was undertaken in the dead of winter. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-B. W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 152 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

+ 3. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

1635 *Quarles Embl.* x. (D.), Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. *Mining*. *Deads*: earth or rock containing no ore (see A. 10); esp. as thrown out or heaped together in the course of working.

1653 *MANLYE Rhymed Chron.* 271 Deads, Meers, Groves. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 By Deads here are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal. 1757

BORLASE *ibid.* L. 503 Noise, . . . as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running [note. Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine]. 1851 KINGSLEY *Peast* xiii. (D.), A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

+ 5. *U. S. college slang*. A complete failure in 'recitation'. Obs.

a. 1856 *Harvard Reg.* 378 in B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*. One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 *Harvard Mag.* Oct. 332. I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

¶ 6. The absolute sense is also used *attrib.*, as in *dead money*, *money paid for saying masses for the dead*; *dead list*, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as *dead meat*, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); *dead wool*, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 *Churchc. Acc. Crocombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 5 There is left of the ded money. xlvij. j. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 544 Some . . . in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. a. 1845 MRS. BRAY *Narleigh* xlii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 177 'Dead salesmen', that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent, ready slaughtered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Persons dying on board. are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the sick-ticket. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. adv.

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as *dead asleep*, *dead calm*); to extremity, 'to death' (as *dead run*, *dead tired*). Cf. also *dead sick* (in D. 2), DEAD DRUNK, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 259 Whereof she swooned in his honde. And as who saith lay dede oppressed. 1596 R. L. [INCH] *Diella* (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slow pace. a. 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep'. . . Yes, dead asleep. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hard*, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 405 As dead-still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 For all so dead-weary as I lay down. *ibid.* I. 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vi. (1889) 51 To drive into Farrington. . . both horses dead done up. 1881 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1856 WHYTE *Melville Kate Cov.*, My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. iv. He stopped dead.

c. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A. 29.)

1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1859 NASHE *Almond for Parat* 5 b. Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 62 A dead-spirited, grey, goggling eye. 1846 DISRAELI *Via Grey* v. He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1857 R. TONES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead' rye. 1850 HOOK *Lives Abp.* (1862) II. ii. 93 Only one horse. . . which soon became dead lame. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 2 The small coals. . . are then passed over a second screen, (to separate) the nuts. . . and the dead small, or duff which falls through the screen.

3. Directly, straight. *Dead against*: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so *dead on end*); *fig.* (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiii. The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We continued running dead before the wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ix. (1872) 77 The councilors were dead against his prayer. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 109 Observing. . . that. . . the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a ha'porth of good'.

D. Combinations (of the *adj.* or *sb.*).

1. General combs. a. With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or advb. const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in *dead-blanch'd*, *-cold*, *-drifting*, *-frozen*, *-grown*, *-heavy*, *-killing*, *-live* (cf. DEAD-ALIVE), *-living*, *-seeming*, *-sel*, *-sounding*, *-speaking*, *-wounded*; b. parasynthetic, as *dead-coloured*, *-ey'd*, DEAD-HEARTED; c. attributive combs. of the sb. = 'of the dead', as *† dead-burier*, *dead-land*.

1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Temples, late black, \*dead-blanch'd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 14 They shall ordene men also to be \*deadburiers. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. ii. 20 \*Dead-cold aspects. 1611 COTGR., *Blaine*, pale. i. whitish, \*dead-coloured. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 411 A swoon Left me 'dead-drifting to

that fatal power. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 16 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1890) I. 83 Pall of the face. . . †Deid eyit, dram lyke, disgurawt was he. 1594 KYO *Cornelia* n. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 190 My \*dead-grown joys. 1819 KEATS *Sonn.*, *Picture of a Cauter*, See how his body dips \*Dead-heavy. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 540 With a cockatrice \*dead-killing eye. 1594 *Rich.* III. iv. 1. 36 This dead-killing newes. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 281 Mictlantecutli, ruler of the dismal \*dead-land in the shades below. 1891 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, whose \*dead-live power my Reasons power doth dant. 1605 *ibid.* ii. iii. *Lave* 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his \*dead-living rod. 1598 *ibid.* ii. i. *Imposture* 256 \*Dead-seeming coals but quick. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii. Her quivering lip, and \*dead-seet eye. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archil.* I. 42 a. Of Stones, some. . . are heavy and sonorous; others are. . . light, and \*dead sounding. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Colunnas* 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On (living) dumb, \*dead-speaking sinners-singers. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6528 All hat met bym. . . Author dyet of his dynytes, or were \*dead-wondit.

2. Special combs. *dead angle* (*Fortif.*), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (*Stocquer Milit. En cycl.*); † *dead-birth*: see BIRTH 3 b; *dead-cart*, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (e. g. during pestilence); *dead-clothes*, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; *dead dipping*, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (*Ure Dict. Arts* 1875); also *dead-dipped ppl. a.*; *dead doors* (*Naut.*), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (*Weale* 1850); *dead-dress* = *dead-clothes*; *dead-end*, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also *attrib.*; *dead-file* = *dead-smooth file*; *dead fin*, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; *dead-fire*, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; *dead-fat* (*Naut.*), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (*Weale* 1850); *dead-freight*, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; *dead-hole* (see *quots.* and cf. DEAD-WELL 1); *dead-house*, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; *dead-latch* (see *quot.*); *dead march*, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, esp. at a military funeral; a funeral march; *dead-office*, the office or service for the burial of the dead; *dead oil*, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; *dead-plate*, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; † *dead-pledge* = MORTGAGE; *dead-rising* (*Naut.*), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (*Falconer, Mar. Dict.* 1830); *dead-room*, a room in which dead bodies are kept; *dead rope*, (a) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (*Phillips* 1706); cf. A. 23; (b) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, for chiming; *dead-shore* (see *quot.* 1867, and cf. DEAD PAY); *dead sheave*, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (*Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk.*); *dead-shore* (see *quot.*); *dead-sick a.*, (a) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; † (b) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); † *dead-slayer*, one guilty of manslaughter; *dead-smooth a.*, said of the finest quality of file; *dead-space*: see *quot.*; *dead-stroke* (*Billiards*), see *quot.*; *dead-struck*, † *strooken ppl. a.*, struck dead; *fig.* struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; † *dead-sweat*, the cold sweat of death: = *death-sweat*; *dead-tops*, a disease of trees (see *quot.*); hence *dead-top attrib.*; *dead-turn*: see *quot.*; † *dead weed* (*Sc. wad*) = MORTGAGE. See also following words, DEAD-ALIVE to DEAD-WORK. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* vii. ii. 269 The round [Birth-wort] is. . . more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, \*dead-Birth, and after-Birth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 35 Many . . . were. . . carried away in the \*dead-carts. 1827 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 2/5 In Monte Video. . . the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. ii. 5 'Those are fine lines you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mem. . . they're just the gudeman's 'deed claes.' 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 409 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes. 1866 TIMMONS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 Burnishing. . . furnishes a contrast to other portions of \*dead dipped work. *ibid.* 299 Dead dipping. . . has produced a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a cold, fire-cocks and valves on \*dead-ends, 2/1 There are, of course, not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. FINDLAY *King. Railway* 299 This is what is termed a 'dead-end' warehouse

the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse. 1865 J. G. BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 88 About 1300 of these [salmon] were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin. *Ibid.* 138 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 We looked up, and saw a 'dead-fine sticking to the cross-trees. 'It's all over with us now, master,' said I. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), \**Dead Freight*, the Freight a Ship loses for want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by agreement, tho' he has not sent his full Complement of Goods on board. 1880 *Clause in Charter-parties*, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Denurrage due to the ship under this Charter Party. 1856 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 504 For these 'dead-holes we would substitute cesspools. 'The open cesspools, or dead-holes, which are too frequently used. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 348 The keeper of the 'dead-house. 1850 *Ecologist* X. 339 To the right of the lighthouse we had placed the 'Dead-House'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Dead-latch*, a kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 827 The ensigns were. Let fall, as 'dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the Campe. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ha.* xxi. That's the Dead March in Saul. They bury soldiers to it. 1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 446 Where there was no Christian burial ground, he dug the grave with his own hands, buried them, and then recited the 'Dead-Office on the spot. 1849 MANSFIELD in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 250 The heavy oil whose extrication forms the second period of the process, is technically called 'dead oil'. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 135 More heat [is] applied, until the distillation of the dead oil is complete. 1875 *Urr. Dict. Arts* III. 395 The dead oils... are found in the very last portions that pass in the distillation of coal-tar. 1855 LARONER *Museum Sc. & Art V.* The fuel... should be laid on that part of the grate nearest to the fire door, called the 'dead plates. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. The gases evolved on the dead-plate pass over the grate and are burned. 1858 PHILLIPS, \**Dead pledge*, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is also called Mortgage. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 10 Then I set off the 'Dead Rising. 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The... Stern-post, and Dead-rising up the Tuck. 1850 in *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. i. 16 My friend proposed to me to look into the 'dead-room. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, \**Dead roper*, in a ship, are such as are not running, i.e. do not run in any block. 1846-54 OLIVER *Monasticon* 269 Rung with a half wheel, or dead roper. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* x. 359 At this time... the bells were altered from the dead roper pull to the sally. 1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 311 For xviii 'dedshares... at v.s. a shoneth-vj. li. vj. s. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Workbk.*, *Dead-shares*, an allowance formerly made to officers of the fleet, from fictitious numbers borne on the complement (*temp.* Henry VIII.), varying from fifty shares for an admiral, to half a share for the cook's mate. 1857 J. G. WILKINSON *Egyptians & Pharaohs* 112 A single square sail... raised or lowered by lifts running in 'dead-sheave holes at the top of the mast. 1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 \**Dead-shoar*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Dead shore*, a piece of timber worked up in brickwork to support a superincumbent mass until the brickwork which is to carry it has set or become hard. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xx. 1 At that time was Ezechias 'deedsick. [So Isa. xxxviii. 1, John iv. 47, etc.] 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 88 When thou... in a Sea-sickness art dead sick for the present, remember thou shalt be the better... after. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xx. 2 Fre cities... that a 'deed slayer which sletheth a soule vnawares... may fyve thither. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The grades [of files] are as follows:—Rough. Middle-cut. Bastard. Second-cut. Smooth. \**Dead-smooth*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 79 *Dead Smooth*... the cut of the finest kind of file. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacology*, etc. (ed. 3) 1100 \**Dead-space*: this name has been given by O. Liebreich to the part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it... If the mixture be placed in horizontal capillary tubes the 'dead-space is at each end of the liquid. 1873 CAVENISH & BENNETT *Billiards* 193 A 'dead-stroke is played by striking the white gently in the centre, or, if anything, very slightly below it. 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* I. 121 With fear of death 'dead-strooken. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. (T.) [To] appall The 'dead-struck audience. 1839 DARLEY *Intro. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 31 Shakespeare himself scrawls bytimes with a dead-struck hand. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 390 Having a 'dead sweet coming all over him, he died within a while after. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \**Dead-top*, a Disease in Trees: For large Plants that upon their Removal have had their tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch. 1712 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 320 When they saw a dead-top Oak decline. 1888 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (ed. 3) 405 In every dynamo the current... is proportional to the speed less a certain number of revolutions per second. The latter number is familiarly known as the 'dead-turns. 1340 *Ayeb.* 36 Hy betakehy hyre londes and hare eritage ine wed and 'dead wed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 50 The second... and deidwad... is forbiddin in the Kings court to be made or used. Because it is esteemed to be a ne kinde of ocker or vsurie.

**Dead, sh.** 2 Also 3-6 ded, dede, 4- deid. The northern form of the word DEATH, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (*dede*), and still dialectal in Scotch (*deid*, pronounced *dīd*), esp. in certain locutions, e.g. *tired to dead (deid)*, to be the dead (*deid*) of any one. Also in many combinations, as *dead-bell*, *dead-candle*, *dead-rattle*, *dead-spoke*, *dead-thraw*, etc. For examples of the simple word, see the B forms under the various senses of DEATH *sh.*; for the combinations see under the standard English forms DEATH-BELL, DEATH-THROE, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether *dead-* in combination is the sb.=death, or the ordinary adj. And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb., with the notion that it was the adj. Thus *dead-bell* could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, *dead-sweet* as the sweet characteristic of the dead.

† **Dead** (ded), *v.* Obs. exc. in local or nonce-use; replaced by DEADEN. Forms: 1 *dédadian*, 4-5 *dede*, 5-9 *dead*. [OE. *dédian* (also *adédian*) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic \**dādōn*), f. *dēad*, DEAD *a.* Branch II corresponds in sense to OE. *dēdan*, *dēdan* to kill (Gothic \**dādjan*, Ger. *töden*); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr. vb.]

I. *intr.* 1. To become dead. a. *lit.* To die. 1590 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John viii. 21 And in synno ihero deadaged. [1575 *Rushw. Gosp.* In synnum iowrum ze deadidagd.] [1505 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Willeker 408/6 *Fatescit*, *addeadid*.] 1120 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 752 The seed of thorn in it wold dede and dote. 1125 *Seven Sng.* 623 (P.) The holde tre bygan to dede.

b. *fig.* To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb; to lose heat or glow.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Famen.* 44 Al my felynge gan to dede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeth straight-ways. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flateth and deadeth by degrees.

2. U.S. college slang. 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1848 *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

## II. *trans.*

3. To make dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cause to die; to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.

1340 *Cursor M.* 13070 (Fairf.) Herodias coue Iohn to dede. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iv. 127 Afir þat þe body is dedid by þe deþe. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Aluses* 21 Our pleasant Willy... is dead... With whom all joy and jolly merriment is also deaded. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 52 Tre rootes... stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not vterly deaded. 1624 LUSINGTON *Resurr. Scrm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality. 1677 GALE *Crd. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the flesh.

4. *fig.* To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: a. To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxv. 37 And the herte of hym with yn forte is dedid *viz.* deadyd, deadid, dedid. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii. O my senses, Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 96 It... quickens any dead member, as in the palsie. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* *Antiq.* vii. x. His hearing was deaded and lost.

b. To deprive of force or vigour.

1586 *Epit.* Sidney Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 572/2 Endlesee griefe, which deads my life, yet knowes not how to kill. 1631 LAVO *Serm.* (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service. 1653 A. WILSON *Faith* I. 95 This... deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause. 1687 SHADWELL *Funeral* Ded. A iij b. In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors... the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

c. To render spiritually dead.

1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 108 Carnal security deads the heart. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 281, I have been very jealous... of wounding... or deading my conscience.

d. To make dead or insensible to something.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Drunkenness is... an oppressing, and deadening of it [the heart] unto dutie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 173/1 The sense of this Gospel-peace will dead the heart to the creature.

5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality; to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.

1611 COTGR. *Buffett*... deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath been mingled with water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeth the Sound more. 1652 J. WRIGHT *Tr. Camus* *Nature's Paradox* 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* i. [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deadeth it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 163 Common Prey so deads her Dart, It scarce can wound a noble Game. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxv. When... thy toils... Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark.

6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc.).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 155 b. Great trusses of hay... to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 PEPSY *Diary* 15 Apr., Which... in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2067 The wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there.

7. U.S. college slang. 'To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1834 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 386/2 Whose... enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising student.

**Dead**, obs. form of DEED.

**Dead-alive, a.** Also (chiefly U.S.), dead-and-alive. Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1597 SYLVESTER *Dr Bartas* I. v. 933 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely

453 The Monke that lues in pleasure, and delicacie, and idleness, is dead alive. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Pract.* II. 103 A dawdling, dead-alive, drowsy subject. 1840 HOOO *Up the Rhine* 2 A... dead-alive, hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle. 1862 THORAU *Lett.* (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner. 1868 HOLME *Lett. B. Godfrey* xxvi. 138 This dreary... dead-alive place.

Hence **Dead-alivism**.

1887 JESSOFF *Arcady* 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism.

**Dead beat, dead-beat, sb.** 1 (a.) *Watch and Clock-making*, etc. [DEAD *a.* 24 b.] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually attrib. or adj., as in *dead-beat escapement*.

1768 tr. P. Le Roy's *Attempts finding Longitude* 29 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-beat Escapement*. This... was invented by Graham about 1700. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers. 1882 J. MILNE in *Nature* XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'.

**Dead beat, dead-beat, ppl. a.** (sb. 2) [DEAD *adv.* 1, 2.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pplc.*) Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted, *colloq.*

1821 P. EDAN *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter. 1836 HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 218, I never was so dead beat in my life. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS in *The Shires* II. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

B. *sb. slang* (U.S.). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 *Black Green Past.* xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and dead-beats. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* II. Every tramp and dead-beat you've met.

**Dead-bell**: see DEATH-BELL.

**Dead-born, ppl. a.** Now chiefly *dial.* Born dead, still-born.

1330 *King of Tars* 914 The child dead-borne was. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedeborne, *abortivus*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. xiii. 812 Children which were dead-borne. 1781 BLANO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 357 The number of the children that were dead-borne. 1840 R. BRENNER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. II. 396 The dead-borne and those who long wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

b. *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26500 (Cott.) þe dedis... þat forwit ded born ware, þai mai be quickend neuer mare. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 354 A Samian Peer... who team'd with many a dead-born jest. 1738 — *Epit. Sat.* II. 226 All but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press. 1830 MACAULAY *Southery*, *Lss.* (1848) I. 222 The History... is already dead: indeed, the second volume was dead-born. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii. 247 Messieurs of the dead-born Broglie Ministry.

**Deadbote**: see DEDBOTE.

**Dead-centre, Mech.** 1. = DEAD-POINT.

1874 in *Spot's Dict. Engineering* 161.

2. In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve: see CENTRE 5.

1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* iv. 44 The dead centre with loose pulley. *Ibid.* 45 The dead centre lathe.

**Dead colour, Painting.** [DEAD *a.* 13 b.]

The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So **Dead-colour** *v. trans.*, to paint in dead colour; **Dead-colouring** *vbl. sh.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 63 First to speak of dead-colours. 1672 in H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 128, 5 June, Dr. Tilloston sat... to Mr. Lely for him to lay in a dead colour of his picture. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiv. (1876) 94 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, or first painting. 1843 H. GREENOUGH in *Flagg Life W. Allston* (1893) 182 This dead color I paint solidly, with a good body of color.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 64 Pictures by a good Master, begun, and dead-coloured only. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious... the colours may be mended at the second Operation. *Ibid.* 101 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour it with Vermilion. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-coloured the head. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 230 The Dead-colouring is the first or preparatory painting, and is so termed because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

**Dead-day**: see DEATH-DAY.

† **Dead-doing, ppl. a.** Obs. 'Doing to death', killing, murderous.

1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. II. iii. 8 Hold your dead-doing hand. 1594 — *Amorette* i. Those lilly hands, which hold my life in their dead-doing might. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* II. i. Put up... Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot. 1778 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 150 These dead-doing men.

**Dead drunk, dead-drunk, a.** [DEAD *adv.* 1: cf. *dead-sick* in DEAD D. 2.] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence **Dead-drunkness**.

1599 BUTTES *Dyde Dry D.* P. vij. They... receive... the smock through a Cane, till they fall downe Dead-drunk. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 86. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. li. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 571 Curd is not only blind at present, but Dead-drunk. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead drunk. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.*, *David Swan*, An awful instance of dead drunkness.

Deade, obs. form of DEAD, DEED.

Deaded *ppl. a.*: see DEAD *v.* 4.

**Deaden** (de'd'n), *v.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -EN<sup>5</sup>: a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier DEAD *v.*]

**I. intr.** To become dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6713/3 The Wind deadening... we could not make the Way we expected. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xii. viii. The dash of the out-breakers deadened. 1835 *Nov. Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden. 1869 *LOWELL Pictures from Appledore* vi. Yet they momentarily cool and dampen and deaden.

## II. trans.

**2.** To deprive of life, kill (*e.g.* the tissues).

1807-26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 145 By which... some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. *Mod.* To deaden the nerve of the tooth.

**b. spec. (U.S.)** To kill (trees) by 'girdling', *i.e.* cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear (ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1855 *W. SARGENT Braddock's Exped.* 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

**3. fig.** To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to benumb, to dull.

1684-9 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* (J.). We will... by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 487 73 That activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1798 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* II. 305 Any anodyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 *MOXLEY Univ. Ser.* vi. (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship.

**b.** To render dead or insensible to.

a 1690 *E. HOPKINS Sermon* Acts xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadened are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words... fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

**4.** To deprive of some effective physical quality:

**a.** To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see DEAD *a.* 13 b.

1666 *PERVIS Diary* 24 Oct. He... lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened... the glory of his services. 1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 2 July. In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 *OWEN Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* ii. (L). [It] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

**b.** To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. **c.** To make (sound) dull or indistinct. **d.** To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1683 *TRAYN Way to Health* 208 Nothing... does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1725 [see DEADENED]. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden*... to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvii. To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see DEADENED]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Deaden*ed Mercury.

**5.** To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion).

1666 *GLANVILLE Scops. Sci.* (J.). This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden*... 3. To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., Deaden* a ship's way, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

**Deadened** (de'd'n), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffled, etc.

1720 *WELTON Suff. Son of God* I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* xxii. 284 With deadened sound, one on the threshold falls. 1789 *T. WHATELY in Med. Commun.* II. 393 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* ix. 121 The deadened tolling of a bell.

**Deadener** (de'd'nar), [*-ER*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* II. 60/2 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 *GOLDW. SMITH in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 Unless they are strong... Conservative institutions are... deadeners of responsibility.

**Deadening** (de'd'nig), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING*<sup>1</sup>.]

**1.** The action of the verb DEADEN, *q.v.*

1866 *TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening'. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 118 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and infection. 1883 *LEAGUE Jnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

**b. concr.** That which deadens sound, colour, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadening*, 1. (*Carpenry*.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. DEAFEN 3]. 2. (*Gilding*.) A thin coat of glue smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

**2. U.S.** The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; *concr.* a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See DEADEN 2 b.)

1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law. Rep.* 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769. 1855 *W. SARGENT Braddock's Exped.* 83 A deadening... signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

**Dea'dening**, *ppl. a.* [*-ING*<sup>2</sup>.] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Azt.* xviii. From his shield The

deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 *HANFORD Intell. Life* xi. i. 402 The deadening influences of routine.

**+Dea'der**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. DEAD *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] = DEADENER.

a 1640 *W. FENNER Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 26 The giving way to sin... which thing is an horrible deader of the heart.

**Deader**<sup>2</sup> (de'dar), *slang.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A dead person, a corpse.

1853 *in American Newspaper*. 1887 *A. C. DOYLE Study in Scarlet* II. 1. Then mother's a deader too. 1887 *Cyclist* 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen... troopers would have been manufactured into deadens in the twinkling of an eye.

**Dead-eye** (de'dai), [*DEAD* *a.* 15.] *Naut.* A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called *hearts*, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S EYE.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 *Sir J. C. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* xviii. 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

**b. Crowfoot dead-eye** = EUPHROE.

1815 *in FALCONER Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney). 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The crowfoot dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

**Deadfall, dead-fall** (de'dfɒl). Chiefly U.S.

**1.** A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Some do use to take them with hatches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts. 1877 *COUES Fur Anim.* vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

**2. a.** A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 195/1 Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

**b.** (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-fall*, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

**c.** 'A low drinking or gaming-place. *Western U.S.* (Cent. Dict.).

**Dead-fallow.** A complete year's fallow, *i.e.* rest for the land for both a summer and a winter.

Hence **Dea'd-fallow** *v.* 1. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

**Dea'd-hand** = MORTMAIN (of which it is a translation).

(13380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1830) 131 Bei wolle net cesse til alle be conquerid in to here dede hondis.) 1612 *Br. Hall Sermon* v. 64 What liberal revenues... were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Ad quod damnium*, The Land so given, is said to fall into a *Dead hand*. For a body Politick does not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude. 1880 *A. J. WILSON in Macm. Mag.* 469 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

**Deadhead, dead-head, dead head.**

**+1. Old Chem.** = CAPUT MORTUUM 2. *Obs.*

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 105 A. See whether the deadhead be blacke. 1662 *R. MATTHEW Unt. Alch.* § 109. 177 Take from the Dunchall at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, *Caput mortuum*. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 329, I made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

**2. Techn. a. Founding.** The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the cross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also quot. 1874. **b. Mech.** The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the *dead spindle* (see DEAD *a.* 23). **c. Naut.** (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-head*, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to); also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid... they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-head*... That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A *feeding-head*.

**3. collog.** (orig. U.S.) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

1853 *LOWELL Moosehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 19 Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful deadheads. 1864 *SALA in Daily Telegraph* 1 Nov. A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads', who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 3) **Dea'dhead** *v. trans.*, to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; *intr.* to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. **Dea'dheadism**, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (*collog.*, chiefly U.S.)

1854 *LOWELL in Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 746/2, I will not be deadheaded. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie* V. ii. (1892) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 1885 *J. BIGELOW in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 542/1 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1887 *Miss Bayle's Romance* III. 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

**Dead-heart'd, a.** Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence **Dead-heart'dly** *adv.*; **Dead-heart'dness**.

1642 *J. EATON Honey-combe* 378 Such dead-heart'd, unbelieving, and wrangling Sophisters. *Ibid.* 378 margin, Zealous against dead-heart'dness and unbelief. 1670 *T. BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from... security... for malice, dead-heart'dness, lukewarmness. 1839 *Standard* 6 July. The callous dead-heart'd sensualist.

**Dead heat, Racing, etc.** [Cf. DEAD *a.* 28, 31.]

A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 *Hood Kilbanslegg, Her Accident* viii. She could ride a dead heat with the *Deed* who ride so fast and fleet. 1878 *LEVER Jack Hinton* viii. 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger.

Hence **Dead-heat** *v. intr.*, to run a dead heat; *trans.* to run a dead heat with (another competitor).

**Dead-heater**, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 *Cyclist* 22 June, Ralph Temple... Dead-heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Mar. 384/1 The two clubs who dead-headed... express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr. About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

**+Deading** (de'ding), *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. DEAD *v.*] The action of the verb DEAD; deadening.

1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 293 Cancere... cometh of deddinge of be skyn. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 219 To the deddinge of their hearts, like Nabals. 1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 430 A further deddinge of the old man.

**+Deading, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [*-ING*<sup>2</sup>.] Deadenig.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. i. ii. Deading liquor.

**Deadish** (de'dif), *a.* Now rare. [f. DEAD *a.*

+ -ISH.] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 *Fysshynge with Angles* (1883) 11 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke deddishe in ryuers or in other waters. 1562 *BULLEYN Dial. Sornes & Chir.* 102, When they seme to be colde pale, deddishe, or partelle not felte. 1611 *A. STAFFORD Niobe* II. 186 (T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 *R. PERCIE Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1742 *Lent. & Country Brev.* I. (ed. 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

**Dead letter.**

**1. a. orig.** A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. Rom. vii. 6, 2 Cor. iii. 6).

1579 *FULKE Heskin's Parl.* 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters. 1652 *STERRY Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.*, 10 This... taken singly by it self, is but a breathlesse Carcasse, or a Dead Letter. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. iii. First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead. [if the living Spirit of Religion... is to arise on us.]

**b.** A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1663 *HEATH Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were useless, and as a dead letter. 1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xlii. 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. 1754 *FIELDRING Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books... still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 132 The few penal laws... which had been made in Ireland against Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

**2.** A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. **Dead-letter Office**: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled *Returned Letter Office*.

1771 *P. PARSONS Newmarket* II. 126, I sent to the Post-house, and purchased a packet of dead letters. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead' letter with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence **Dea'd-letterism** (*nonce-wd.*), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see 1 a.).

1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 186 Pietism... is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

**Dead lift.** [See DEAD *a.* 28, and LIFT *sb.*]

**1.** The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to move.

1551 *R. ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 76 Oxen... they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1883 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.* 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently



refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2. *fig.* A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase at a *dead lift*. (Very common in the 17th c.: now *arch.* or *dialect.*)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 34 And to these at a dead lift, or last refuge, they maye repaire. 1588 J. UDALL *Distophes* (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1625-6 SHURLEY *Maid's Rev.* iii. ii. Medicine he carried alwaye in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* S. II. xxi. 17 [Then in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed. 1754 BEAUFORT *Eng.-Dan. Dict.* He helped me at a dead lift. *Hand satte mig paa fæd igjen.* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Nero*. None would ever the least [Nero] the favour to kill him; and, he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 181. MAR. EDGEWORTH *Stories of Ireland* v. It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift; a supreme effort. *rare.*

1821 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can thrust this difficulty from you.

**Dead-light.** [In sense 1, f. DEAD a. 15: in 3, f. DEAD sb., or Sc. form of *death-light*.]

1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 A sea struck us... and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. The water... had burst into the cabin through the windows. For the dead lights... had not yet been shipped. 1845 BARHAM *Jugol. Leg.* Bros. Birchington. The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 *Trade Catalogue*. Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle'. *Sc.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Introd., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral dead-lights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by lights in lonely places of sepulture.

† **Deadlihead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEADLY a. + -HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word *Sheol*, we are to understand the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlihead. 1642 C. HUGHES *Embracing Dead Saints* 19 Some kind of loss... which this deadlihead brings upon the soule. *Ibid.* 20 Deadlihead.

† **Deadlihood.** *Obs. rare*—1. = *prec.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlihood, as some have learn't to speak.

**Deadlily** (de'dlil), *adv. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; = DEADLY *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 116 Musing... how he should so farre and deadlily fall with himselfe. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl... being deadlily pricked, thrust Longinus thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily. 1863 = *Lent. Serm.* 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.

**Dead-line.**

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD a. 23.]

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* Barbel, Angling... with a dead-line, called a ledger. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2. *Mil.* A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down. 1868 LOSSING *Hist. Civ. War U.S.* III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 *Contemp. Review* Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

*fig.* 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 45 The instant he sought... to cross the social dead-line.

**Deadliness** (de'dlinēs). [f. DEADLY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY a. 1); mortality. *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 We beoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadlinessse. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* lxxxiii. 2 My hert... and my fleysse... pof hai be brisel & heuy in dedlynes. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 123 pe fetteyr of dedelynes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedelynesse, mortalitas.

2. The quality of being deadly or fatal. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioni* 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of cendles dedelynesse. 1532 *Morre Confut.* Tindale Wks. 598/2 Ye dedelynesse of the sinne. 1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contem. Pl.* (T.). The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xlii. That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

**Dead lock, dead-lock.** [Cf. DEAD a. 28, 31.]

1. A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* iii. I have them all at a dead lock for every one of them is afraid to let go first. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* (1872) I. 1 In Newgate Street, there was such a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then... a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [DEAD a. 24 b.]

1866 TIMMONS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key.

Hence **Dead-lock v.**, to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; = **Deadlocking vbl. sb.**

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., An entire population is deadlocked through no fault of its own. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 4 Aug. 81/2 They... have deadlocked the Legislature. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

**Dead-long, a.** Humorous nonce-formation after *livelong* (as if *f. live adj.*).

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrs.* xxiv, Through half the dead-long night.

**Deadly** (de'dli), *a.* Forms: 1 *déadlic*, 3 *dédlich*, *diadlich*, 3-4 *deadlich*, 3-5 *dedlich*, -lych, *dedelik* (e), 4 *dedli*, *dedeli*, *doadli*, *dyadlich*, *dyeadlich*, 4-5 *deedli*, 4-6 *dedly*, *dedely*, 5 *deadlike*, *dedlyke*, 5-6 *deedly*, 6 *deadlio*, -lye, *deedly*, *dedlie*, 6-7 *Sc. deidly*, *deidlie*, 5-*deadly*. [OE. *deadlic*, f. *dead* DEAD: sec -LY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OHG. *tōtlich*, MD. *doodelik*.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Dret an deadlic man mikte ealne middeneard oferseon. c. 1320 *Half Meid.* 13 Ibis deadlich lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10919 (Cott.) Godd his mortal man dedli. c. 1430 *Aspen.* 241 Necesse dyeadlichne may [bet] nat ysy. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vii. 24, I am a creature dedly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 123 Thinke thou art dedly. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1889) 67 This dedlie body sal be cled with immortalite. c. 1563 BALE *Sc. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xii. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life can be there, by God's leave.

† 2. *absol.* A mortal; usually as *pl.* Mortals, human beings. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2867 Pare is name dedely... bat suffice to serche be domes of god. 1590 JAS. I. *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., I... shall maintain the same against all deadly. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey... Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Sovereign.

† 3. In danger of death, like to die. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii. 22 (Mätz.) For al dai dedliet er we [morte afficunr] for xij. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn... but thy benigentye vpon my dedly herte haue some pitee. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iv, How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly... her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

† 4. Of or belonging to death. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Torre* cxxxv. 191 She... became ske, and laye in her dedely bedde.

† 5. Without life, inanimate; = DEAD a. 6. *rare.*

c. 1225 *Fuliana* 22 To luten dedliche schaften as 3e schulden to god. c. 1440 *Secres* 132 It is swilk a secre pat vnnethis mannyss brest may it vnderstonde, how may it panne be wrete in dedly skyns?

6. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. viii. § 3 Forbreacn Romane heora apas... and þær dedlienne sicce geforran. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome we he noht þey wys wunden dedlych were. c. 1377 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 258 The cause. Of my dedely aduersite. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxvii. (1869) 19 þer is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedie it is dedlych. 1562 WINSET *Certain Tractates* Wks. (1889) I. 3 Lyke... to ane scip in ane dedely storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Every houre expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xii, Tho' Fortune aim her deadliest blow. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 361 Dedli drynke, 3if þei taken it... anoiþ hem not. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, The inhabitants... do set the whole Groue on fire, and by that means the deadly Serpents... are driven away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 447 Dire Stepdames... mis... for deadly Draughts, the poisonous Juice. 1783 GIBSON *Deed. & F.* (1846) V. 3 The winds... from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 Many savages... have seen... small animals killed by the musket, without being... aware how deadly an instrument it is. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 To camels... it is a deadly poison.

c. *spec.* In names of poisonous plants.

*Deadly Carrot*, the genus *Thapsia* of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. *Deadly Nightshade*, the *Atropa belladonna* (N. O. *Solanaceae*), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*, with the white scarlet berries.

1578 LYVE *Doctens* iii. xxi. 46 Of great Nightshade, or Dwaile. This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum... The... fresh leaves of this deadly Nightshade

may be applied outwardly... The fruit of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* 94 There grows the Lethal Belsan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 287/2 The species [of *Thapsia*] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 *Pal. Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/4 The plant... popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet... The appearance of the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna* of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. *Theol.* Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to *venial*); *esp.* applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins; see SIN.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 He [David] dude breo vtunnumen heaved sunnen & deadliche. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 3362 Thir er tha hede syns that ar dedely. 1340 *Aspen.* 9 Lecherie... is on þe zeuen dyadliche zennes. *Ibid.* 16 Hi byþ heaved... of alle zennes, and ginnings of alle kuede, be hy dyadliche, be hy zenne. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) iii. 10 Pai say also þat fornicacion es nu dedly bot a kyndely thing. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. iii, By this synne of glotony men falle in alle the other sicke dedely synnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Litany*, Fornication, and all other deadly synne. 1603 SHAKS. *Measure for Measure* iii. 1. 121 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seven it is the least. a 1711 KEYS *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven cur'd deadly Sins... Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemperance, Avarice, Ire, and Lust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

† 6. *Deadly sinner*: one who commits deadly sin. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

c. 1205 LAY. 850 Pine dedliche iuan. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 600 A leyde to be Sarsyn strokes smerte ri3t als til this dedly poe. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 309 Throwge envye, or dedly hate, 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostered dedly reuengement. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdos* II. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The contest... becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 869 *Thise*, Who koude wryte which a dedly chere hath Tesbe none. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1337 His colour gan to change in-to a dedely hewe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nautic.* ii. xix. 50 If [the Sunne] shew yelowore or dedly, tempest is like to folow. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 96, I know it by their pale and deadly looks. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 289 By the flush'd cheek... And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 *Med. Fnl.* x. 152 In consequence of the... deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

1458 HALL *Chron.* 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Quhat dedly sleip is this that he oppressis þow? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 413 Narcotick, causing deadly sleep. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ix. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Gött.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1529 MORR *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1717/1 Continual fatigacion woulde make it [the mind] dull and deadlye. 1600 E. BLOUNT *r. Conestagio* 20 There was such a deadlienne silence in the porte. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. *collog.*

1660 PERYS *Diary* i Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoogs to Cong.* i. ii, You're come a deadly dead wrong! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1888) 281 Why such deadly haste to make money? 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat... cannot be very deadly.

9. *Comb.*, as *deadly-dinted*, -*handed*, -*headed*, -*like* *adjs.*; *deadly-lively a.*, combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (*collog.*); hence *deadly-liveliness*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 9 The deadly-handed Clifford slew my Steed. 1596 FRZ. GIFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 51 An hundred deadlied-dinted staves. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. 1881 Mrs. OLIPHANT in *Maun. Mag.* XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone... to the deadly-liveliness... and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

**Deadly** (de'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *déadlice*,

3-4 *deadliche*, 4 *dyadliche*, *dedlyk*, 4-6 *deedly*, 5 *dedly*, 6 *deedly*, *Sc. deidly*, 7 *doadlie*, 6-*deadly*. [OE. *deadlice*, f. *dead* DEAD: sec -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally; to death. *Obs.*

c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Willeker 436/8 *Loetaliter*, deadlice. a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 He wonden þe Kyng dedely fulle sore. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedely, mortaliter, *letaliter*. 1561 T. NORTON *Cantab. Inst.* i. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatal are their

eth. c1679 *Roxb. Ball. VI.* 147 Killing Beauty. Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 *Byron Ch. Har.* iii. xxix, 'then showed' The death-bells deadliest.

† b. *Theol.* In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see DEADLY a. 5. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 31 he isivoned so bet he sunceje deadche. 1340 *Ayrb.* 223 Ine opre cas me may zeneje, opre glliche, opre dyadliche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 al say we synne dedly in þat we schawe our berdes. 1503 *JAWES Exampl. Hist.* xiii. 273 A dongeon longe and wyde made for them that do synne dedely. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.

† 2. Implacably, mortally; to the death. Obs.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2644 Sheo loude mykel be slayn broþer, & dedlyk [i.e. dedely] hated sche þat þer. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* l. 332 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 95, I have heard that women either oue entirely or hate deadely. 1650 S. CLARKE *Erel. Hist.* c. (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil dedely pursuing him.

3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18155 (Cott.) Þaa waful was sa dedli dim, All lighted be lem þat come wit me. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf.* 1540 *hauohde* l. lxxxix. (1896) 50 Al dedliche [tout mortuement] he answerde hire. 1504 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 26 They... Star'd each on another, and look'd deadely pale. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. (R.), How comes it then, that in so near decay We deadely sleep in deep security? 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. 1, Seeming to turn deadely faint.

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. *collog.*

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) I þat es sa dedli dim.] 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 205 He... did... deadely belle the matter by his description. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 44 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadely dreed. 1688 *MIEGERS Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Slow*, He is deadely slow, *il est furieusement long*. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* Epil. 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're deadely dear. 1809 *SCOTT Let. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, In this deadely cold weather. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* ix. 102 It is so deadely dull. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Poganuc P.* xiii, We were deadely tired.

5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. *rare.*

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Grazz's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 50 To fall deadely to the ground, as a bodie without breath. 1844 *MOZLEY Ess.* (1878) II. 126 There is a belief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and... rests deadely in a mere book.

† **Dead-man.** Obs. = **Dead man**: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. **BLIND-MAN**.) Obs. exc. in names, as **Deadman's Walk**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11504 (Cott.) A smel o selcutu biturnes, þat dedman cors wit smelred esc. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 387 (Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen.

**Dead man** is used in various fig. applications and combinations; chiefly in *pl.*

1. *pl. (dead men).* Empty bottles (at a drinking-bout, etc.). *slang* or *collog.*

a 1700 B. D. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dead-men*, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* l. 151 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1853 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men'... removed.

2. *slang.* (See *quot.* (1873).)

1764 *Low Life* 40 Journeymen Bakers... are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Men.* 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers. 1873 *Slang Dict.* **Dead-man**, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. *Cards.* A dummy at whist.

1786 *MACKENZIE in The Lounger No. 79* 7 13 As if one should... sit down with three dead men at whist.

4. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

**Dead men's bells.** A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

1848 W. GARDINER *Flora Forfarshire* 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 157.

† **Dead man's (men's) eye(s).** *Naut. Obs.* = **DEAD-EYE**.

1466 *Mamm. & Househ. Exp.* 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the cloyng of dedemen yen. 1598 FLORIO, *Morto*... a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. 1626 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 15 Pullies, blockes, shiwers and dead mens eyes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dead-mens Eyes* (in a Ship), a kind of little Blocks, or Pullies, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

**Dead man's (men's) finger(s).** 1. A local name for various species of *Orchis*, properly those with palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *latifolia*; in Shaks. prob. the Early Purple *Orchis*, *O. mascula*. Also applied to *Arum maculatum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Alopecurus pratensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 173 Long Purples... our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis latifolia*. The root, from its shape, is sometimes called... Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte *Alcyonium digitatum*: = next 1. 1860 *DALLAS Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 54. 1865 *GOSSE Year at Shore* 73. 1872 *DANA Corals* 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the *branchie* or gills in a lobster or crab.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xlv, In eating lobster—getting... half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

**Dead man's hand.**

1. A zoophyte, *Alcyonium digitatum*, forming lohed fleshy masses: see **ALCYONIUM**.

1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. 1756 *SCHLOSSER in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 450 The alcyonium... commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for *Orchis maculata* and *O. mascula* (cf. prec. 1). b. Also for 'Nephrodium Filix-mas', and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist'. c. Also for the seaweed

Tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holl.) 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis maculata*... Dead-man's-hand.

† **Dead man's head.** Obs. A 'death's head'; a skull or figure of a skull.

1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. 1562 J. KEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I have sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

**Dead man's thumb.**

1. A local name for *Orchis mascula*, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. **DEAD MAN'S FINGER** 1.)

1652 *Roxb. Ballads* (Britten & Holland), Each flower... Such as within the meadows grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew [i.e. an hearb all blew]. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburi'd murderer.

2. = **DEAD MAN'S HAND** 1.

1863 G. ROWE in *Intell. Observer*, Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb.

† **Dead man's toes.** Obs. = prec. 2.

1755 [see **DEAD MAN'S HAND** 1]. 1786 J. ELLIS *Nat. Hist. Zoophytes* 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the *Alcyonium digitatum* or Dead Man's Toes.

**Deadness** (dē'dnēs). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses: 1. *lit.*

1607 *TORSELL Founr. Beasts* (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse. c1716 *SOUTH Serm.* VII. i. (R.), Cursing it [the barren fig-tree] to deadness with a word. 1764 *WOODCOCK in Phil. Trans.* LX. 97 A numbness and deadness of his little... finger. 1881 *MISS YONGE Lads & Lasses* ii. 95 The man that... gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2. *fig.*

1611 *BIBLE Rom.* iv. 19 The deadnesse of Sarais wombe. c1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. c1628 *PRESTON Saints Daily Exer.* (1699) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer... a dulnesse, and deadnesse in him. 1642 *Petition* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 165/4 By the deadness of trade. 1738 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) l. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. 1749 B. G. LIVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. v. (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead to something.

1745 *WESLEY Answ. Ch. 7* Your Deadness to the World. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. 1858 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xiv, Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

1707-16 J. MORTIMER (J.), Deadness or flatness in cyder. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* I. xix, I had perceived... deadness in the best complexions.

**Dead-nettle** (dē'd-net'l). See also **DEA-NETTLE**. The English name for plants of the genus *Lamium* (N.O. *Labiatae*), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. *L. album* White Dead-nettle, and *L. purpureum* Red Dead-nettle; also applied to *L. Galeobdolon* (G. *huteum*) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of *Stachys* or other labiates.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxciii. (1495) 730 Of netles is dowlie kynde, one brennyth and byrthy, and another maner hyghte the deed nettyll or the blynde nettyll. 1578 *LYTE Doctore* l. lxxxviii. 130 There be two kyndes of Dead Nettel. The one... smelleth but little, the other... hath a strong and stinking sauour. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The white dead-nettle... has no affinity with nettles, except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* i. 12 The Common White Deadnettle.

**Dead oil:** see **DEAD D.** 2.

† **Dead palsy, dead-palsy.** Obs. [**DEAD a.** 2 a.] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

1592 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* iii. vii, Dead-palsey sickle of all my chiefest parts. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* v. vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense. 1697 R. PERCE *Bath Mem.* i. iv. 59 The 'Humanyia', or halfstroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsey, or Palsey of one Side). 1702 *PERVS Corr.* 405 About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsey on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iii. x, Frog was seized with a dead palsey in the tongue. 1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidaugh* III. 217.

† **Dead pay.** Obs. [Cf. *F. morte-paye*.]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iii. iv. 76 b, When these men... can serve no longer in the warres... they are sent as... keepers of castles and towns, whom we do call dead payes. 1611 *COTTON, Morte-payes*, Dead-payes; Souldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortress, or frontier Towne, during their lues. 1688 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nabb'd the French at unawares. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Janisaries... that being Superannuated... receive a dead Pay of so much a day.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. **dead-share** in **DEAD D.** 2.)

1565 *CAPFILLH Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 62 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. 1627 *Br. Hall Gt. Impostor Wks.* 507 Like to some vnlathfull captain that hath... filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead payes, nor can cozen The commissary at a muster. 1663 *PERVS Diary* 13 Oct., The King... mustering the Guards the other day himself... found reason to dislike their condition... finding so many absent men, or dead payes. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dead-pay**, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears.

**Dead-point, dead point.** *Mech.* [**DEAD a.** IV.] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank.

1830 *KATER & LARDN. Mech.* xviii. 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes's Winding Mach.* 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

**Dead reckoning.** *Naut.* [**DEAD a.** V.] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence **dead LATITUDE** (q. v.), that computed by dead reckoning.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. 1760 *PEMBERTON in Phil. Trans.* LI. 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. 1868 *LOWELL's Heliograph Prose Wks.* 1890 II. 372 The mid, when it sails by dead reckoning... will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes.

**Dead Sea.** [transl. *L. mare mortuum*, Gr. *ἡ νεκρὰ θάλασσα* (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.] The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c 1250 *Genesis & Exod.* 1123 De swarte flum, de dede se. c 1325 *E. E. Altii.* P. B. 1020 Per faure citees wern set, nov is a see called, Pat ay is drouy and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Elo, blubrande, and blak... Forþe þe derk dede see hit is daped. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) l. 105 (Mätz.) Judea... hap in þe soupe dede þe dede se. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not... neither can... any fishe live there. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

b. *attrib.*, as in **Dead Sea apple**, **Dead Sea fruit** = **Apple of Sodom**: see **APPLE** 3.

1858 *MISS BRADDON (title)*, **Dead Sea Fruit**. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 **Dead Sea apples**, Sodom apples, or mad apples... are occasionally imported from Bussorah. 1832 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the **Dead Sea Fruit**. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* III. vi. 119 The baked meats were **Dead Sea fruit**, and stuck in her throat.

**Dead set:** see **SET** sh.

**Dead-thraw (-throw)**, Sc. fl. **DEATH-THROE**.

**Dead-tongue.** A name for the umhelliferous plant *Ceanothe crocata*, from its paralyzing effect on the organs of speech.

1688 T. LAWSON *Lett. in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 205 *Ceanothe Cienoth-facie*, about Kendal and Hiltendale, Westmoreland, where it is commonly called **Dead Tongue**. 1746 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 233 This *Ceanothe* in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it **Dead Tongue**. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, **Dead tongue**, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, *Ceanothe crocata*.

**Dead water, dead-water.** [**DEAD a.** 22.]

1. Water without any current; still water. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 249 A standing pool or dead water. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 *BURNANO My Time* xxii. 197 We pulled in... and made for a quiet nook in dead-water. *attrib.* 1792 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. (1795) 20 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. *Naut.* The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

1627 *CART. SMYTH Seaman's Grammar* ix. 42 Dead water is

the Eddie water follows the stern of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. *c* 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (*Cf.* DEAD *a.* 27.)

1561 *Eden Arte Navig.* 11. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes. .dead waters, or lowe fuddes.

**Dead weight, dead-weight.** [DEAD *a.* 29.]

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 238 When the Sucker came to he moved onely with a dead weight or pressure. 1702 *Saunders Miner's Friend* 81 The Moving Cause, as Mens Hairs, Horses, or Dead Weight. 1711 *Shaftesb. Charac.* 1. iii. (1737) 1. 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill-stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chas.* xvi. Mrs. Gamp, forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere oppression of her dead-weight.

b. *techn.* (See *quots.*)  
1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Dead Weight*, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead weight*, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-weight*, the weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 *Lubbock in Nature* No. 618. 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 16 per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; *fig.* a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 282 The Scots . . . were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. THOMAS in *Med. Comm.* 11. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 His character is a dead weight upon him. 1822 *Hazlitt Table-t. Couvers.* of *Lords* (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination. 1876 F. E. TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xviii. 229 It was extremely exhilarating . . . to find himself free . . . of the dead weight of debt.

3. 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*). *Obs.*

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867. 1823 *Cobbett Kur. Rides* (1885) 1. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of dead-weight. 1826 J. HUME in *Hansard* XVI. 184-5 The year 1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight. The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

**Dead well, dead-well.** [DEAD *a.* 15, 22.]

1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also *absorbing well, dumb well*. *Cf.* *dead-hole* (DEAD *a.* D. 2).

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* 1. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 10 *Dead wells*, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend.

1867 *Musgrave Nooks & Corners Old Fr.* I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

**Dead wood, dead-wood.**

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence *fig.*

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* s. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. *Naut.* Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts.

1727-52 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), The rising or Dead Wood. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789) It determines the height of the dead-wood, afore and abaft. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

*attrib.* 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 225 To draw the keelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-wood knees*, the upper foremost and after-most pieces of dead wood.

**Dead-work, dead work.**

1. *Naut.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dead-work*, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. *c* 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Superfluous part of the ship*, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anxiously expressed by the name of *dead-work*.

2. *Mining.* Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMITH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 *Dead-work*, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts. 1872 *Raymond Statist. Mines* 60 They will . . . save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1883 *Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Farmer), To-night the joint

committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 6/5 (*Tailors' Strike*) Another man declared . . . that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) until the strike was over.]

**Deady** (dedi). *slang.* A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandy-merchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max. 1819 T. MOORE *Town Crit's Mem.* Congress App., To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. *a* 1843 *Southern Doctor Interchapter* xvi. (D.), Some of the whole-hoggers in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

De-aerate: see DE-II. 1.

**Deaf** (def), *a.* Forms: 1-3 *deaf*, *Orm.* *dæf*, (2-3 *pl.* *deaupe*), 3-6 *def*, (3-5 *pl.* *deue*, 4 *Ayenb.* *dyaf*, *dyape*, *dyaeue*), 4-5 *doef* (f, *pl.* *deue*), 4-6 *deffe*, (*deff*e, 5 *deif*, *deyff*(se), 6 *deeffe*, *deaffe*, 7-*deiff*), 6-7 *deaffe*, 7-*deaf*. [A Common Teutonic adj.: OE. *dæf*=OFris. *dōf* (WFr. *dōf*), OS. *dōf* (MDu., Du., MLG. *doof* (v), LG. *dōf*), OHG. *touf* (h), (MHG. *touf*, Ger. *taub*), ON. *dauf* (Sw. *dof*, Da. *dōv*), Goth. *daufs* (h) = OTeut. \**daub*-oz, from an ablaut stem *deub-*, *daub-*, *dub-*, pre-Teut. *dheubh-*, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. *afdaubnan* to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr. *τυφλός* (= *θυφ-*) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (*dōf*) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States. In many Eng. dialects the *ea* is still diphthongal, *deaf*].

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing. *c* 825 *Vesp.* *Psalter* xxxviii. 14 Swe swe deaf ic ne gæðerde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Ale to deue men. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 15500 Dumb menn & dæfe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Noder dumb ne deaf. *c* 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 416 But she was somdel deaf [*v.* *deff*, *deff*] and þat was seache. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vynegre helpeþ dyf ceeres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 *Deaf, surdus*. 1538 *Starkey England* 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* i. 11. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 1717 *Prior Alma* n. 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 *Watts Ps. cxviii.* 7 Blind are their eyes, their eares are deaf [*prime relief*]. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxxv. You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, you are deaf.

b. *absol.*, esp. in *pl.* the *deaf*, deaf people. *c* 1000 *Alex. Gasp. Matt.* xi. 5 Blinde zeseoph. deaf zehyrah. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Pe blinde, ðe dumble, ðe deause, ðe halte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1307 (Cott.) Pe def has hering, blind has sight. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxxv. 5 Then . . . the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstoped. 1855 *Browning Master Hughes* xxvii. Who thinks Hughes wrote for the deaf? . . . try again; what's the clef? *a* *fig.* said of things.

*c* 1000 *Juliana* 150 *Pret* ic. dumbum and deaum deofol-zieldum. *gafu* onhate. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* v. 1. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets. 1821 *Shelley Prometh. Unb.* 1. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. *As deaf as an adder* or *a post* (formerly and still dialectally as *deaf as a door, door-post, door-nail*, etc.); *none so deaf as those who won't hear*. (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= *pethen* the asp); cf. the name *deaf-adder* in 7.)

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe. 1551 *Crowley Pleas.* & Pain 93 Ye deafe doreposts, coulde ye not heare? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provs. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, as he that will not heare. 1606 *Bretton Mts. Mavillia* Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Sourd comme un tapis*, as deafe as a doore-nayle [*say* we]. *a* 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* III. xxviii. He was as deafe as a Door-nail. 1824 *Bentham Bk. of Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deafe as those who will not hear. *a* 1845 *Hood Tale of Trumpet* iv. She was deafe as a post . . . And as deafe as twenty similes more, Including the adder, that deafeest of snakes.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lviii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deafe. 1535 *Coverd. Ibid.*, Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth hir eares.]

e. *Deaf and dumb*: also used *absol.* (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence *attrib.*, as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

*a* 1225 *Anec. R.* 108 Ids heold me al stille . . . use dumble & deaf ðeð þe nauðed non onswere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4281 þof ic defe were & dumble, dede as a ston. 1625 Sir J. STRADLING *Divine Poems* III. xlv. 66 The deaf-and-dumb he made to heare and speake. 1669 *Holcroft Elem. Speech* App. 114 Now say to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 *Johnson West. Isl. Wks.* X. 520 There is . . . in Edinburgh . . . a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* n. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

f. In restricted sense: Insensible to certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1864 *Cowper Task* vi. 646 Deaf as the dead to harmony. 1870 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which I had been before quite deaf. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* (1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are . . . instructive to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. *fig.* Not giving ear; unwilling to bear or heed, inattentive. *Const.* to (*†at*). *Phrase.* to turn a deaf ear (*to*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7220 Hii beþ deue & blinde iwys, þat hi nolleþ non god þyng yhere ne yse. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xii. 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneþ nouht ous to hyure. *c* 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii. Make deaf ere to hem as though þou herde hem not. 1548 *Uoall*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Mankind was in a maner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* I. ii. 257 Oh that mens eares should be To Counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 *Jennings Elise* 100 The reason that hath caused, your pitty to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-11 *Swift Frl. Stella* 7 Feb., I was deaf to all intreaties. *c* 1780 *Burns Duncan Gray*, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deafe as Ailsa Craig. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* II. xlii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

3. Dull, stupid; absurd. *Obs.*

*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. deffe, H. P. deff), *obtusus, agrestis*. 1482 in *Eng. Gl.* (1870) 375 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapevtike* 2 Biv b. Otherwise it shulde be a deafe thyng that y<sup>e</sup> thynghe whiche is no more beyngne shulde requyre curacyon.

4. Numb, without sensation. *Obs. rare.*

15. . . L. ANDREW *Noble Life* III. xcii. in *Babes* Bk. 239 Torpido is a fische, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.

5. Of sounds: So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. *Obs.* [*Cf.* *F. bruit sourd*.] 1612 *Shelton Quix.* I. iii. vi. 156 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 106 Assoon as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 *Drvoes Fables, Melanger & Atal.* 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went. — *Ovid's Met.* xii. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deafe noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. *Cf.* *deaf nettle* in 7. Now chiefly *dial.*

*c* 897 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* lii. 411 Ungefynde com . . . oode deaf. 14. . . Gloss. in *Wv.* Wülcker 718/36 *Hee sunt partes fructuum. Hoc naut.* defe. 1552 *Hulst.* *Deaf* or doted, as that wyche hath no sauoure, *surdus*. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 189 Tremble you for your sitting so long upon the diuels deafe egges. 1788 *Marshall Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Deaf*, blasted, or barren; as a *deaf ear* of corn, or a *deaf nut*. 1878 *Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Deaf, Deaf*. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 *Standard* 27 Aug. 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large, although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 *W. Senerat Word-bk.*, *Deaf*, applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. *Deaf nut*: one with no kernel; used *fig.* for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 *Bp. Hall Sermon*, i. *Sam.* xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward feare. 1637 *Rutherfordo Lett.* (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak. 1788 [see *prec.*]. 1808 *Scott Lett.* to C. K. Sharpe 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments . . . are £300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 *De Quincey Autobiog.* Sc. Wks. I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—that children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

† c. *Deaf arch* = blind arch. *Obs. rare.*

1875 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. *Comb.*, etc., as *deaf-ear*, † *mind*ed adjs.; *deaf-adder* [*cf.* 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; *deaf-dumb* = DEAF-MUTE; *deaf-dumbness*, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; *deaf-ear*, (a) = AURICLE 3; † (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; *deaf-nettle* = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 *Polywell Hist. Cornwall* VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm or \**deaf-adder* of authors. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.*, *Blanser*, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hog-nosed snake. . . Other popular names in New York are *Deaf-Adder* and *Buckwheat-nosed Adder*. 1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 423 A \**deaf-dumb boy*. *Ibid.* 421 The extent of Knowledge . . . which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. *Ibid.* 418 *Aphonia Surdorum*, \**Deaf-dumbness*. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* vi. 262 Deafness, resulting . . . from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendice . . . which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen. . . and therefore wee in English call it commonly the 'deafe-eare, but for the similitude. *Ibid.* 375 The hollow veine . . . is recieued by the right deafe-eare. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* v. 68 Wash a large beate's heart clean, and cut off the deafe-eares. 1725 *Baileys Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twirl or coffer. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Deafeares*, the auricles of the heart. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* xi. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her 'deafeard mind they spake. 1581 *Marsbeck Bk. of Notes* 149 These which are dumme and are 'deafe minded. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 \**Deffe* nettylle, *archangelus*. 1599 A. M. W. *Cabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 201 *Deafe Nettles*. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Deaf-nettle*, the stinging nettle.

**Deaf** (def), *v.* *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 *deffe*, 6 *Sc.* *deiff*, 6-7 *deeff*(f), *deaf*, *deaff*, 7-*deaf*. [1. DEAF *a.*; or an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE *v.* to the form of the adj.]

† 1. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1530 *Palgrave*, 505/2, I deefe, I begyn to wante my hearing.

2. *trans.* To make deaf, to deafen.



c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellis of the kyrke When that clatter. 1530 *PALSGR.* 509/2 Thou deffest me with thy kryng so loude. 1595 *SHAKS.* *John* ii. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 *DRYDEN* *Zenith* vii. 130 A swarm of thin airy shaples appears, And, fluttring round his temples, deafs his ears. 1728 *VANDR. & CIB. Prov. Hush.* ii. i, Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Deaf, to deafen with noise.

b. fig. and transf.

1596 *LOGE Marg. Amer.* 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deafening the aire with their cries. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devil* 13 Yet still [he] deafens himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 *NABBES Microcosm.* in *Dodsley* IX. 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding to her suggestions. 1821 *BYRON Heav. & Earth* iii. 283 No more... Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) with a louder sound.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* xxxix. 251 Deafening their noise... with his loud and daring neighings. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds... Were often deaf'd to silence with her song.

Hence Deafening *vbl. sb.* and *pphl. a.*

1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. iii. 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafing but to hear. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Oracle* 39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boyl.

**Deafen** (de'f'n), *v.* Also 7 deafen. [f. DEAF *a.*: see -EN suffix <sup>5</sup>. A later synonym of prec.]

1. *trans.* To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stnn with noise. Also *fig.*

1597 [see DEAFENING *pphl. a.*]. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Assourdir*, to deafen, or make deaf. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 79 We begonne To live in silence, when the noyse oth' Bench Not deafens Westminster. 1717 *LAOY M. W. Montagu Lett.* 1 Jan., Hunting hours... that almost deafen the Company. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 269 Racine left the ground... deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown by a louder sound.

1823 *CHALMERS Sermon.* I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men. 1827 *COOPER Prairie* I. vii. 102, I tarried till the mouths of my hounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

3. *Building.* To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence Deafening *vbl. sb.*, material used for this purpose, pugging; *deafening-board*, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

c 1814 T. SOMERVILLE *Life* (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered. 1839 M. LAFAVER *Mod. Archit.* 111 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening.

4. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 [see DEAFENING 2].

Hence Deafened *pphl. a.*

1608 *SHAKS. Fer. v.* i. 47 She... with her sweet harmonie... would... make a battrie through his deafend parts. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE* *Edithus* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened ears are burst.

**Deafening** (de'f'ning), *pphl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 24 With deaf'ning Clamors. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 520 All the host of Hell With deaf'ning shout return'd them loud acclaim. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* ix. 714 The tumult and the deaf'ning din of war. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out.

2. Becoming deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 *EARL ROSCOM. Poems* (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning ears.

Hence Deafeningly *adv.*, in a deafening manner.

1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

**Deaffe**, *obs. form of DEAF.*

**De-afforest** (di'áf'frest), *v.* [ad. med.L. *de-afforestare*: see DE-*pref.* II. 1 and AFFOREST *v.*]

= DISAFFOREST.

1640 *Act 16 Chas. I.* c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have beene or are Deafforested. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, De-afforested, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The paradise Initiate of the soul... that pleasant place, Erst deafforested.

So De-afforestation = DISAFFORESTATION.

1659 *Anc. Land Mark betw. Prince & People* 15 [They] procured many deafforestations for the people. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 108 Their many deafforestations.

† **Deaf-head**, *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Deafness.

c 1350 in *Archaeol.* XXX. 351 For defied of hed & for dul heringe.

**Deafish** (de'f'ish), *a.* [f. DEAF *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat deaf.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Sourdastre*, deafish, thicke of hearing. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* iv. (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't. 1794 -E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some deafish people.

**Deafly** (de'f'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a deaf manner: a. Without hearing (*lit.* and *fig.*);

b. Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear' (J.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* 5236 Dot Iulus Cesar wold hym nought here; flul deflike [v. r. deflike] herde he his preyere. 1552 *HULOET*, Deaflye, *surd.* 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassin's Holy Cr.* 36 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* iii. 102 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. a 1851 *CLOUGH Misc. Poems*, Unruly 21 Deafly heard were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

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† **Deafly deep**. Of uncertain meaning. With quot.

1400 *cf. devely*, DEVILY *a.*

c 1400 *Sawdane Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so devely depe, Thai helde hem selfe. Cbeek-mate. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. (1641) 184/2 Rivers the most devely-deep.

**Deafly**, *var. form of DEAVELY a.*

**Deaf-mute**, *a., sb.* [After F. *sourd-muet*.]

a. Deaf and dumb. b. One who is deaf and dumb.

1877 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 322/2 s. v. *Deaf and Dumb*, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently mute, or dumb. Hence the expression *Deaf-Mute*, as used in the continental languages, and *Deaf and Dumb*, as used in England and America. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864. 479 A deaf-mute child. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxv*, He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet.

Hence Deaf-muteness, Deaf-mutism, the condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864. 318 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* 515 Deaf-mutism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf society.

**Deafness** (de'f'ness). For forms see DEAF *a.*

[See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. de P. R. v. xii.* (1495) 117 Yf colera be wasted in deyf men, deifness is taken awaye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffeness, *surditas*. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafness. 1682 J. NORRIS *Hierocles* 138 The blindness and deafness of those Soules which fall into Vice. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiii. 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

**Deaken**, *obs.* **deakne**, *obs. ff.* DEACON.

**Deal** (dæl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-3 dæl, (1 dæl),

3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5

deyll, 5-6 deele, deille(e, 6 deyle, (dail), 5-7

deale, 6 deall, 6- deal. [A common Tent. sb.:

OE. *dæl*, corresp. to OFris. *dæl*, OS. *dæl* (MDu.,

Du. *dæl*, MLG. *dæl*, Goth. *LG. dæl*, *dæl*), OHG.,

MHG. *mod. G. teil*, *deil*, *dail*: -OTEut. \**daili*:-

cf. Lith. *dailis*, OSlav. *děliti* part, *děliti* to divide.

Beside the form *dæl* (with *æ* umlaut of *a* = OTeut.

*ai*), OE. had also, without umlaut, *dæl*, whence

DOLE and DALE 2.]

1. A part, portion, amount.

† 1. A part or division of a whole; a portion,

fraction, section. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 538 *Competentes fortinunculas*, *zelimpe*

*deale*. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 2 Hi... heora

god on swa manige dælas todeah. c 1000 *Agx. Gosp. Matt.*

xxvii. 51 Dæs temples wanh-yft weard tosliten on tvegen

dælas. c 1205 *LAV.* 2125 He a fið dæle dælde his ferde.

1340 *Ayenb.* 164 þe flözofes... to-delden þise uirtues in zix

dæles. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. de P. R. xiv. iii.* (1495) 69

Monteynes... passe upwarde aboue the other dæle of the

londe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Dele, or parte, *porcio*.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht few to

th' vpper dæle, And purest portion of the heavenly seat.

† b. With an ordinal number, expressing an

aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan... syltan þone teoþan dæl

ure worldspeda. c 1205 *LAV.* 309 Þe priddel dæl of mine

lunde. c 1350 *P. L.* *Palmer* 1284 þe furpe dæl of a furlong.

1393 *GOWER Conf. II.* 108 Be so that he the halve dele Hem

graunt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þe to del 30kys of

eyron, þe priddel dele Hony. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.*

c. 3 § 23 The molite and halfe dæle of euery such pension.

1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xiv. 10 Thre tenth deales of fyne

floure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vii. 1 A good molty and halfe

deale thereof. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xv. 9 A meate offering of

thre tenth deales of floure. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus*

*Antiq.* iii. x. § 5 They... bring one tenth deal to the altar.

† c. With indefinite and distributive numerals,

as *a, each, every, never, a, no, some*, etc. See also

EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1720 All wass it filled ihwille dæl þurh

Críst i Cristmess time. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20376 (Cott.) O pine

de sal i thol na dele. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 321

Suche godeghelyde in speche and neuer a dele of trouthe.

15... *Melville* 896 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* 450 That this

woman hath told eche dæle, certez I beleuee it weele.

1531 *ELYOT Gov. i. xx.* The strange kynge... understode

euery dele of the mater. 1870 *MAGNUSON & MORRIS*

*Volsunga Saga* 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's

heart. 1884 J. PAYNE *Night's IX.* 166 Moreover, they

ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

† d. With *other*, and comparative words, as

*more, most, less, better*, and the like, distinguishing

one of two parts, or a part from the remainder.

The *other deal*: the other part, the rest, the re-

mainder. The *better deal* (fig.): the superiority,

the better. For the *most deal*: for the most part,

mostly, on most occasions. *Obs.*

1258 *Eng. Proclam.* *Hen. III* (Trans. Philol. Soc.

1868/9, 19). We raedesmen alle, oþer þe moore deal of heom.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 758 þe mestedel of heyemen... Þeþ

icome of þe Normans. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 669 He... ne

a-3en no man ne tok querel... þat he ne hadde þe betere

deed. 1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 219 Now for þe

moste deel he fleeth mannys syt. 1398 -Barth de P. R. v. i. (Tollm. MS.), þey þeþ greuous to oþer dele of þe body

holy Romes chyrche. 1572 *BOSEWELL Armorie* ii. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hath the fourme of a little hounde.

† e. By the tenth deal: ten-fold; by a thousand deal: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot. 1400).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 If þei now powerē had of vs, wite 3e wele, Streiter we suld be lad bi þe tend dele. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 405 Woxen on high... Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 Then was it better doe than is now... by a thousand dele.

† 2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one;

a portion, share, dole. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxli. 6 [cxlii. 5] Ðu eard hyht min dæl min in eorðan ligendra. c 1000 *Agx. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2220 Their tresour and their meles He toke to his own deale. 1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 407 He delep his mete at þe mel, And seueþ eueriche manis del. 15... *Kyng & Hermyt* 337 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* 1. 25 Every man schall have his dele. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* i. 5 But unto Anna he gaue one deale heuily for he loued Anna. 1647 *HERNICK Noble Numbers, Widdowes Teares*, The deale Of gentle paste and yielding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties* Scott. IV. 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. DALE 2 I and DOLE sb. 1

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akreis of land occupit be þe fischeris of Ferne. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 125 The tale dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haultounhill. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Deal*, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as *good, great, vast*, or the like; formerly, also, as *poor, small, little*, etc. A *great deal*: a large part, portion, allowance, or amonnt (of anything), very much. A *good deal*: a considerable amonnt. Cf. *Lor* (in a *great lot, good lot*, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 202 Micele dæl bewylledeð wæteres

on huniges godum deale. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Ha... jisseð

þah after mucchele deale nare. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13493

(Cott.) Hai þar was a mikel dele. c 1400-50 *Alexander*

3703 Coupis... þai fande bot a fewe dele forged of siluir.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Saffron, & a gode dele Salt.

1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 207/37 A litle dele, *parum*. 1596

*SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 592 But one halfpenny-worth of

Bread to this intollerable dele of Sacke! 1609 *BIBLE*

(Douay) 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 The treasure at Jerusalem was ful

of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.*

207 Where ignorance preuileth there can be but a

poore dele of loue. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 37 There

being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter

themselves in it. 1685 H. MORE *Some Curryer Refl.* A ij b,

To make such a Tragical deal about it. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.*

(Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 223 A great Deal of Lead. 1771

*FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a

good deal of a politician. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.*

I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible

deal of damage. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* v. 102 A

good deal of rain having fallen. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2).

I. 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say.

b. *absol.* (the thing referred to being implied

or understood).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2971 Afterwarde a litle dele,

Cuthbert was prayde to karele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659

*Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The

danger is a great deal. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2

*Ibid.* 23532 (Trin.) Wijhouten tariynghe any dele. 1375-1735 [see EVERYDEAL 2]. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2016 'ille he were rosted to colis ilkeade. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aich.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 138 The whych unknown thy Warke y3 soll och ech dele. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka del. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 1062a, Was hee any deale the richer? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 53 The.. heavenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iv. 25 Albeit some deal I pipe.

† b. In the negative *Never a deal, no deal, not a deal*: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2332 (Trin.) Of hem shul þe rewe no del. c. 1422 HOCCLIVE *Teat Jonathas* 277 Hir compaignie lie nat a deel forsooke. c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4678 Pe pepill it lyked neuer a dele. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* *Johu* vii. 57 Neuer a dele moued to cum to better aduise-ment. 1566 STUCKER *Diad.* Sic. ii. xlv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. 1579 TOMSON *Cakein's Sermon*. Tim. 392/1 They.. are neuer a deale more acceptable to a. 1600 *Captaine Care* xxvi. in *Child Ballads* III. vi. clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': *A great deal, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; a good deal, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; a vast deal, vastly; + much deal, etc.* a. as verbal adjuncts.

1562 WINGET *Certain Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 1.3 To lat down an grete dele thir he sailis. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 169 (in *Anglia Vulg.*) The iustice prayre much deale for to prevaile. 1719 DE FOE *Cromwell* (1840) II. viii. 183, I.. bled.. a great deal. c. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxvii. The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. 1887 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Mar., I had travelled a good deal in earth-quaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 TYNIALE *Mark* x. 48 He cryed the moore a grete deale. 1578 LYTE *Docuoc* vi. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares.. do drie and stop a great deale more then the others. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) ii. 88b, The kitchen was a grete deale too litte. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 To have them fletters a pretty deal bigger than he should ordinarily write. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 11 You are a great deal too apt.. to like people in general. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* viii. You take a great deal too much upon yourself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose.

7. *A deal*: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent; much. *collog.*

1756 TOLDEBRY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 21 She talked a deal. 1811 LAMB *Guy Ranz.* The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii. Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. *Comb.* (in OE. and early ME.), as *† del (dal) neominde, -takand, participator, sharer; † del-taking, participation; † dealsman (Sc.), a partner, sharer.*

1845 *Vesp. Psall.* cxviii[5]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondreendend dec. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. c. 1300 E. E. *Psallter* cxviii. 63 Del-takand I nm of dal be dreading. *Ibid.* cxviii. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1563 *Aberdeen Reg.* 25 [Jam.] The awnars and delisem of the said schip.

**Deal** (dri), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. DEAL v.] An act or the act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraves were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† 2. Dealing; intercourse. *Sc.* see DALE<sup>2</sup> 2.

1588 A. KING tr. *Causis Cath.* 6 To have carmel deal with an vyer mans vyer. 1594 WILLOBBE *Avisa* xix. Because you love a secret deale.

3. *Cards.* The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (*obs.*).

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed with Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I have lost. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Camester* xi. At French Ruff you must lit for deal. 1728 SWIFT *Fart. of Mod. Lady*, How can the muse.. in harmonious numbers put the deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 61 To gain the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only. 1860 BOLIN's *Handbk. Games* ii. 68 If a card is risked in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain. *vulgar or slang.*

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockin.* (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown* at *Oxf.* vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy (mare). 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. *spec.* A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. *U.S.*

1881 N. Y. *Nation* XXXII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 *Ibid.* XXXV. 411/2 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. 161. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties.. will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the

friends of the other. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Tral.* 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 12/7 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

**Deal** (dri), sb.<sup>3</sup> Forms: 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6-8 deale, 7 dale, 8 Sc. dail, 6- deal. [Introduced from Low German c. 1400: cf. MLG. *dele* fem. plank, floor (mod. Du. *deel* plank, *delle* floor), corresp. to OHG. *dil*, *dillo* m., *dilla* f., MHG. *dil* m. f., *dille* f. board, deal, boarding, mod. G. *diele* f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. *þilja* fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. *þille* stake, board, plank, THILL: -O Teut. \*þeljōn- (whence *þiljōn*, *þiljō*, *þille*: cf. Finnish *teljo* from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was *þelr* hewu wood, board, flooring: see THEAL.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a *deal* is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a *deal-end*; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a *BATTEN*. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (11 inches) is called *whole deal*; of half the latter (5½ inch) *slit deal*.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1402 in C. Frost *Early Hist. Hull* (1827) App. 6 Mari Knight de Dansk.. xvj deles, iijij waynscots. *Ibid.* 18, iij dusen deles. a 1450 *Ratwe* (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for euerie hundredth of firre deles, xijd. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* M. C. (Surtees) l. 183 Pfyrdells of the biggest sorte.. little firrells.. double firr spars. 1583-4 Bk. *Accs.* Hull Charterhouse in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 7 deals to seale the windows. 1595 A. DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.*, Asser, a deele or plank. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surt.) 283 For fortie firre dales, xiiij. 1641 BIST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 111 Robert Bonwicke of Wansworth demanded for euerie deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpools, alleging that euerie deale weighed three stone. 1762 STERNE tr. *Shandy* VI. xxiii. A little model of a town.. to be run up together of slit deals. 1820 SCOTCHBY *Act. Arctic Reg.* l. 141 These huts, some constructed of logs, others of deals two inches in thickness. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 221/1 To there load a cargo of deals.

b. (Without a or plural.) Wood in the form of deals.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs.* in *Rem.* (1663) 180 The huge piles of y ainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Mast, and Timber.. in the Low-countries. 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* i. 14 Laying that Deale with spruce deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1667 PRATT *City & C. Builder* 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1792 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2365 The table shows that the value of 14 inch deal is 8d. per foot. *Ibid.* Gloss. 1296 Fir boards.. one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

*White deal*, the produce of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*); *red deal*, the produce of the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*); *yellow deal*, the produce of the Yellow Pine (*P. mitis*), or kindred American species.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 476 Some.. have their boughs disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale. *Ibid.* I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [*abies*] is commended. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of fir. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 312/2 The Norway Spruce Fir.. In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 170/2 The Scotch Pine.. Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. 1877 JAPP *De Quincy* I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as ('made of or consisting of deal'), *deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.*; ('engaged in the trade in deals') *deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner, etc.*; *deal-apple (dial.)*, a fir-cone; *deal-end* (see 1 note); *deal-fish* (see *quots.*); *deal-frame*, a gang-saw for cutting deals; *deal-tree (dial.)*, a fir-tree; *deal-worker*, a joiner who works up deal; *deal-yard*, a yard where deals are stacked. Also **DEAL-BOARD**.

a 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Deal-apples, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. 1728 *VANDER & CIN. Prov. Hush.* i. 1, Four malt-trunks, besides the great 'deal-box. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union 'deal-carriers do not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 232 Neatly brass-latched 'deal doors. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction.. applies also to 'Deal Ends and Batten Ends. 1845 in YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* Suppl., 'Deal-fish, 1856 J. RICHARDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Deal-fish*, a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4246/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth.. 'Deale-Merchant. 1883 *6d. Words* Aug. 543/2 Dock-labourers, 'deal-porters and coal-heavers. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, 'deal run-

ners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 998 'Deal-shavings or brown Paper. a 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Deal-tree, a fir-tree. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4126/4 At the Cook in the hoop 'Deal-Yard.. are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 9 There are no timber-yards.. they are deal-yards. *Ibid.* 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber.

† **Deal** sb.<sup>4</sup>, **deal-wine.** *Obs.* Also *dele-wine*. Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3]. 1616 T. ADAMS *Sonits Diseases* xvi. He.. calls for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessel of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques, Mercury Vind.* Paracelsus man.. that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas* v. i. To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else.. Shall flow into our room.

**Deal** (dri), v. Pa. t. and pp. **dealt** (delt).

Forms: *Inf.* 1 dēlan, 2-3 dealen, 3 dēlan, deale(n, 3-5 deelen, 3-6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4-6 Sc. deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6-7 deale, 6- deal. *Pa. t.* 1-3 dēlde, 3 delet, 3-4 dēld(e, 3-6 delt, 3-5 daltē, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4-6 deled, -id, -yd, 5 delyd, 5-6 dealed, -id, -yd, 6 dealte, 6- dealt. *Pa. pp.* 1 dēlded, 3-4 i-deld, 4 dēlded, 3-7 delt, 4-6 dalt, 6 dault, 4-aspa. t. [A common Teut. verb: OE. *dēlan* = OFris. *dēla*, OS. *dēljan*, MDu., Nrh., MLG. *deelen*, OHG. *teilan*, Ger. *teilen*, ON. *deila* (Sw. *dela*, Da. *dele*), Goth. *dailjan*, derivative of \**dēli-*z, OE. *dēl* *DEAL* sb.<sup>1</sup>, part, division.]

1. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans.

† 1. *trans.* To divide. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Landis. Gosp.* xiv. 51 *Dividet enim* deales hinc [c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* totally hyne]. c. 1205 *LAV.* 212/25 And he a fir dele deale his ferdē. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 239/715 His watur.. delez his world a-two. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6893 (Cott.) he folk pat delt [Trin. dal] war in kinrede tueluc. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 45 3if we delez þe somme in þre and þe some þe parte of þe þifde, 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first dēled in two prouynces. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. 1570 *Sal. Poenis Reform.* (1890) l. 128 Our Lords are now dēl in twa sydis.

† 2. To separate, sever. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wið gode dēlan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 He deled þe soule and þe lichame. a 1300 *Earth* 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 152 He.. delez þe dal from nigt. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II 205 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 1321 1-deled from his riht spous. a 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 358 He 3af him wittes fyue. To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate oneself, go away, part (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* liv. 7 [lv. 7] Efne ic feor gewite, fleame dale. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4053 Julius be kaisere mid alle þan Romanische here dalden from þan fite. *Ibid.* 18897 Per heo gannun dēlan. Merlin ferde riht suð.

† 3. *trans.* To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 17 Onfoð and dalað betwux eow. 1002 *Will of Wulfstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dēlan him betwuxen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4053 Heo wuolden al þis lond dēlan heom bi-twene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3295 (Cott.) Bitux his childer he delt his aght. c. 1460 *Ennare* 42 He was curteis in all thyng.. And well knowt dele and dyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you thir spoyle & cattel.

† b. To share (property, etc.) with others. *Obs.* a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wið Isaac wið min aghen bearn yrfe dēald. c. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 219 Hu he mihte delen rice wið god. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þæt god. a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 83 If thou givest us abundance.. give us an heart to use it.. and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; *esp.* to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly *fig.*, or with *out*; see b. (In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 548 (Gr.) Hu þrymlice.. [þu] þine gife dæst. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 26 þæt wiðfe.. fram manegum lacum fela þinga þoðod and dæde eall þæt heo ahte. c. 1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þe deled eðlessan for his drihtnes luf. a 1235 *Ag. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodful and to poure. c. 1300 *Becket* 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. 1393 *Lot. P.* 212 C. 1. 76 Let nat þy lyf half.. Wyte what þow delest with þy riht syde. c. 1400 MAUNDEVE (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He.. deled þam þis relefe in faire siluer vessel. c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gode declys. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causis Cath.* 12 He.. deillic his sindric gifts of graces. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* v. 12 There are many charities dealt publicly here. 1815 W. H. INGLAND *Scribblemania* 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet.

b. *To deal out*; † formerly also *abroad, away, forth, etc.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 22 He schal.. dele abroad his spuyllis. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in þou frame Alle maner of langagis forþ to deale. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sau.* vi. 19 He.. dealte out vnto alle the people.. vnto euerie one a cake of bred. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make distribution of. *Obs.* Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with *ta*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 866 Of his fader tresorie. He delde uor his soule. 1364 LANGT. P. Pl. A. xi. 237 We shuln giue & dele our enemies And alle men pat ar nedy as pore men & suche. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (to a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with *out*.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 285 Dele to me my destiné, & do hit out of honde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3475 Driglin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* ii. (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought esteemes, but deales this grieft for gayne. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 70 To me . . . it deales eternal woe. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho*, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

1250 *Owl & Night*, 952 He mihte bet speken a sele, þan mid wæpþe wordes dele [*v. r.* deale]. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 344 Penne con drigtytt hym [Noe] dele drygly þyse wordes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11890 Ffaiere folden, and wel enseled, And to þer maister was hit [a letter] deled. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5646 And the dom þat he dulte [ðalste] duly was kept. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvii. 100 So may God delen it til an oþer.

b. *esp.* To deliver blows.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by *deal about*; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in s), or simply 'to deliver'.)

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 229 Strokes hit togider delden, wys, On helmes & on brist scheldes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iii. 32 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deill. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6547 Mony dedly dint delt mon amonge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xi. Syr percyualle deall soow his strokes. . . that deruste no man abyde hym. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebel.* 1700 n. i. He's no true soldier that deales heedlesse blows. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 612 One with a broken truncheon deales his blows. 1732 GAY (J.), The nightly mallet deales resounding blows. 1810 SOUTHWELL *Kehama* i. v. Rejoiced they see. That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carriage* 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

c. Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 447 By fits he deals his fiery bolts about. 1700- Pal. & Arc. iii. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deaths were dealt. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. li. 671, I would . . . deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frighted World. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Confess. Drunkard*, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. Cards. To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with *out*, and *absol.*

1525 LATIMER *Serm.* at Camb. in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 2142, I purpose againe to deale vnto you another card almost of the same suite. 1621 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 174 Were it þs parrelous to deale cardes at play. 1650 MARLOWE *Mass. Parts* i. ii. Take this as surest thing, That right or wrong, thou dealt thyself a king. 1673 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that deales hath the advantage of this game. 1709 BRIT. *Apollo* II. 242 D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 18 The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no mistake in the cards dealt. 1897 *Speaker* 2 May 534/2 At baccarat . . . the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8. † a. In *Hurling*, etc.: To deliver or throw (the ball). *Obs.*

1602 CARW. *Cornwall* 742, Then must hee cast the ball (namely Dealing) to some one of his fellows. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 277 The horsemen . . . will also assault anye. . . that hath not the Knappan . . . or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him. 1827 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 [Cornish *hurling*], The ball [is] thrown up, or deall.

b. Of a horse.

1737 BRACKEN *Fariery* (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. *Ibid.* II. 37 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part in, have to do with, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly *intr.*

† 9. *intr.* To take part in, share or participate in or with, be a partaker of. *Obs.*

13175 *Pater Noster* 225 in Lamb. Hom. 67 Pu a3est to haillen wel his sunne, þet ðe ne dele noht þer inne. 14240 *Ureian* in Cott. *Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer welle habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale of we of þine pine. 14330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Of o side ne of other no þing deles he. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of my pylgrymage, and dele of the pardon that I shal . . . fecche our the see.

† 10. To engage with in conflict; to contend.

[Cf. ON. *deila* *vid* to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.] 993 *Byrthnath* 33 Betere . . . ðonne we swa hearde hilde dælon. 1205 LAY. 30418 þus hee gunnen dellen þene dælon. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173 Steuen stoutly deles. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11027 Wold haue dōngyn hym to dethe, had þai del long. 1577 HARNER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 385 How Arcobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* *Ajax* (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.

† b. *trans.* To contend or fight about. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 26042 Nu wi scullen delen þen dæd of mire mazgen.

11. *intr.* To have to do with (a person); to have intercourse or dealings with; to associate with. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

1300 *Cursor M.* 12249 (Cott.) Sum angels wil him deles To lede his wordes þat he metes. 13280 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 404 þei delen not wiþ þes newe ordris, but supposen hem heretikes. 14100 *Ram. Rose* 3265 Thou delest with angry folk, wys. 14150 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandym* (Percy Soc.) 26 Her name was wanton Besse, Who leest with her delt he thyrryd not the lesse! 1525 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 36 With a resolute vowe never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 6 The Noble Principle . . . of Benevolence to all I have dealt with. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 68 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 1197 (Fairf.) Our Jorde . . . bad he salde wiþ his wyf dele. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 þey eteh nought, noþer deleh wiþ hir wifes. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 An ye loue and other than youre husbunde, or ani other dele wiþte you, sauf he only. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications with; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat with; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

1300 *Cursor M.* 5848 (Gött.) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, wid pharao þai went to dele. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 267 The grete clerken . . . com. To tret upon this lordes lede, So longe they to-gider dele [etc.]. 1597 BACON *Ess. Negotiating* (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a third then by a mans self. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ii. Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* i. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his . . . Persian books. 1735 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt . . . was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (with a person, in an article).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxvii. 395 People, suche as I haue dealt wiþ all in their marchaundyse. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.* *Negotiar*, to deale in business, to follow a trade. 1611 COTGR. *Trafiquer*, to trafficke, trade, . . . commerce, deale in merchandise. 1627 MIDDLTON *Mayor Quin.* iii. ii, I deal in dog's leather. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.). This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with him. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 HIR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 82 A traveller who deals . . . with several firms in this place. 1865 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods.

† b. *trans.* To offer for sale. *Obs. rare.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 252 You would not have . . . the flints? Every pebble of 'em . . . He shall deal them as new pavement.

14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself with.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Jobal. Was first loger, and fee delt [*v. r.* delt] wit. 1400 MAUNCOVE. (Roxh.) xvii. 80 Any man þat dealeth with sorcery or enchauntment. 1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 II. 211, There is no man wylling to del with your swanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvi. 2 Your hands deale with wickednesse. 1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I only deale with such, whose actions [etc.]. 1845-60 AMR. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* Introd. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 *Law Times* XCV, 262 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with *in*: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ix. (1887) 54 Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1597 BACON *Ess. Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Sutes at first, is grown . . . honourable. 1724 WATTS *Logic* Ded., True Logic is not that noisifying thing that deale all in dispute and wrangling. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least boat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 *Jynius Lett.* xxxix. 200 A poor contracted understanding deals in little schemes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 Lord E. F.—. deals in vague outlites, as if afraid of being too specific.

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 *Plumton Corr.* (Camden) 23 He said that . . . he wold deele with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. 1586 SIDNEY (J.). If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 BRAHMAH *Just Vind.* vi. 153 He so abated their power . . . that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1757) II. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. 1859 *Ibid.* v. 33 The Long Parliament did not . . . propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anxiety that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 Mrs. Headley . . . swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. *Ibid.* XCII. 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

1300 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Cott.) Iudas . . . be-hald and se Hu vile þat þai wil him delt. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1661 He . . . dalt with hir al in daynte. 1404 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlvii. 133 In lyke manner as they had dalt with Burdeaus. 1525 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciiij. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 Ser displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with . . . Absalom. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 6 § 2 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with *by* (= in regard to) in same sense.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 That he wold not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 305 The Venetians . . . deale . . . honourably by him. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Newm.* vi. 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 MISS BRADON *Weavers & Weft* 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon. *arch.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest . . . Are they that I would have thee deale upon. 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. *Mit.* What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxiii, Allured by their new vigour, sternly have they dealt on one another. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonithron,' said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 Pay dronken & daylyeden, & daiten vntzytel, þese lordes & ladyes. *Ibid.* 1668 *Per* pay dronken & daiten. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* i. 7 Thou mayest deale wysely whitherso euer thou goest. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ix. 46, I . . . doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602- Lear III. vi. 42 Let us deal justly. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Marv. Cl.* 152 Michael Attalates truly did ill . . . Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc.]. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 446 O Lord I have . . . dealt falsely before thee. 1711 SWIFT *Friar to Stella* 17 Dec., They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

† 20. To take action, act, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xiii, Wel said syr Vwayne go on your waye and lete me dele. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 188 To the which the French King answered, that without the presence of the . . . peers he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 HARNER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 244 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 44/1 No man would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

† 21. *trans.* To treat. *Obs. rare.*

1586 *Lett. Earle Leicester* x A late and weightie cause dealt in this Parliament.

Dealable (dī'āl'əb'l), a. [f. DEAL v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dealt with; suitable for dealing.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forrage, and not chequing it while dealable with. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 [It] did not vary much in the quotations—7 to 1 being a dealable rate.

Dealbate (dī'el'bāt), a. [ad. L. *dealbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dealbare* (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface; *esp.* in *Bot.* 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† Dealbate, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *dealbare*, to whiten over, whitewash, f. *de-* + *albāre* to whiten, f. *albus* white; cf. DAUB v.] *trans.* To whiten.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dealbate*, to whiten a thing. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 30 Milke is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renard's Disp.*, This dentifice also will dealbate the teeth.

Dealbation (dī'el'bāt'ən), [ad. L. *dealbation-em*, n. of action f. *dealbare* (see prec.); cf. F. *dealbation* (Littre).] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. 1634 RANDOLPH *Mistress Looking-glass* iv. i. She . . . hath forgot to whiten The natural redness of my nose, she knows not what 'tis wants dealbation! 1638 R. [RUSSELL] *Celer* II. i. ii. 2. 59 Therefore they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Dealbation, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1838 W. RYE *Records & Record-searching* 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanch silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Deal-board, [f. DEAL sb. + BOARD.] = DEAL sb. 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1568-9 in Burgon *Life Gresham* II. 284 One shippe of Brydges [Bruges] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappeborde, deall-board. 1583 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 77 A new chest of Deal-board. 1669 *Primatt City & C. Build.* 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1722 Dr. Foe *Plague* (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards naif'd over them. 1882 *Reed in Harper's Mag.* July 208/1 He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† Deale, dele. *Obs.* Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Kuned þerof smel of aromaz, 68er of swote healeweil. Deale [*v. r.* Dele]. Ofne drie sprinles bereð winberien? *Ibid.* 362 Crist [moste] þolien pine &



passion, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwat he seid,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid.* 286. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 O dele, se he kyng, þis is a fole Briton.

**Dealer** (dēlɛr). [*f.* DEAL *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 129 *Diuisor*, dælere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delare, or he þat delythe, *distributor*, *partitor*. Delare, or grete almyse yevere, *rogatorius*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Distributeur*, a distributor, dealer, diuider. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

b. *spec.* The player who distributes the cards. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood iii. 58 Make him but dealer. . . If you do finde good dealing, take his eares. 1673 *COTTON Compl. Games* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 345 Then the dealer . . . shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1878 H. H. GIANZ *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.

2. One who has dealings with a person; one who deals in (a thing); † an agent, negotiator.

*Obs.* in general sense except as *transf.* from next. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* v. 5 Is we dælere betwix Gode and eow. 1586 *St. Pricks*, O Mary (R), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. c 1670 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 396 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Agent*, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 *Dr. For. Syst.* *Magie* i. iv. (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; *spec.* one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as *cattle*, *corn*, *horse*, *money-dealer*.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Trafiqueur*, a trafficker, trader, merchant, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* i. iii. (R.), Such small money (though the people's gold) with which they trade great dealers skorne to take. 1745 *De For's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) 1. 2 A very great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen. 1793 *CART. BENTINCK in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 *MILL. Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 5. 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called). 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/4 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are euphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

† 4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. *Obs.*

1547-54 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. H. ij. An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 1611 *Bible Isa. xli. 2* The treacherous dealer. 1677 *WYCHERLEY (titl.)*, The Plain Dealer. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* i, What I call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

**Deal-fish**: see *DEAL sb. 3*.

**Dealing** (dēlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DEAL*.

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 374 Þowr bedes-byddynge and . . . þowr penyes delynge. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* xxxvi. 4 The delynge [1388 departing] of Iotus. 1382—1 *Cor. x.* 16 The delynge or part takynge of the body of the Lord. a 1490-50 *Alexander* 451 In delingis of dynitis. a 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgatory* § 27 All thynge Executores dealing, and offering of masse pence, help thee nea a mytte. a 1602 W. PENSINS *Cases of Consc.* (1619) 347 Others that . . . judge the very dealing of the cardes to be a lotte. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Type Eth. Th. i.* 1. ii. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by agency is assigned to God.

*attrib.* 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1257/2 His feeding . . . all commeth thirre a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

† b. *concr.* A part, division. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxv. 13 Þat delt the Rede See in delinges we.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually *pl.*

1538 *STARKE England* i. ii. 38 To lode euery man iche other, with al ryghtwyse and just delyng toyddur. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 *Bible John. iv. 9* The Tewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* i. viii, Hocus had dealings with John's wife. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 678 It was rumoured . . . he had dealings with St. Germain.

3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brumpton-Park. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 *CAXTON C. de la Tour* E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydence can neuer but worship and honour. c 1500 *Melusine* 315 His vnknyd & abhominable deelyng. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxxvii. 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thynglyssmen. 1573 G. HARVEY *Let. bk.* (Camden) 1 A present redres of so wrongfull delingis. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Robt Howard. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with *with*: Acting towards, treatment of. a 1679 T. GOONWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness . . . in this dealing with his children. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Ketwell* i. lvi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Sovereign as they . . . would not have

allowed in any of their own . . . Servants. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/4 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan.

† **Dealth**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* DEAL *v.*, after *wealth, growth*.] Portion dealt.

1637 N. WHITTING *Hist. Albino & B. (N.)*, Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest dealth.

† **Deambulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *deambulare* to walk abroad: see *DE* 1. 3.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Deambulate*, to walke abroad.

**Deambulation** (dē-æm-bi-ū-lā-shən). [*ad.* L. *deambulation-em*, n. of action *f.* *deambulare*.] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk.

a 1520 *SKELTON Image Hypocr.* 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. i.* xvi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe . . . as deambulations or moderate walkynge. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* iv. H. ij b, In this kynges ydle deambulation. 1648 W. SCLATER Jun. in *W. Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 *NEALE & WEND Durandus's Symbol.* Ch. p. lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* i. 1. ii. ix, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro . . . In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

† **Deambulator**. *Obs.* [*f.* L. *deambulator*, agent-n. *f.* *deambulare* (see above).] One who walks abroad.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* III. 76 The Od-combyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyred Traueller, Sir Tho. Coriat.

**Deambulatory**, *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* L. *deambulatorius* fit for walking in, etc., whence *-ālorium* sb., place to walk in.]

*A. adj.* Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Eschequer*, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatory. a 1633 *LENNARD tr. Charvot's Wks.* II. iii. § 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, waver, deambulatory. a 1659 *BR. MORTON Episc. Justified* 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their *quintus est*.

*B. sb.* A place to walk in for exercise; *esp.* a covered walk or cloister.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xi, Fresche alures. . . That called were deambulatories, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne. 1447 *Will Hen. VI* in T. J. CARTER *King's Coll. Chapel* 33 Of the which [cloister square] the deambulatory xiiij fete wide. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

† **Deambulatoryr**. *Sc. Obs.* [*Suffix repr. F. -aloir*.] = *prec. sb.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulatory on raw Of forladeris gret ymagis did stand. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 1. 392 Their souldiours in greit compaines . . . resorit to Sanct Geillis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid their commune deambulatory thairin.

**Deame**, *obs. form* of *DEEM*, *DIME*.

**De-americanize**: see *DE* II. 1.

† **De-ample**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *DE* II. 2 + *AMPLE*.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 207 I do thoe grieue me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

**Dean** (dēn). *Forms*: 4-5 *dene*, *deen* (e, den, 5 *dēyn*), (dyen), 6 *Sc. dane*, 5-7 *deane*, 7-*dean*. [*ME. deen*, *dēn*, a. *OF. deien*, *dien*, mod. *F. doyen* = *Sp.* and *It. decano*, *Pg. deão*, *Cat. degà* = *L. decānus* one set over ten (cf. *Exod.* xviii. 21 *Vulg.*), also *Gr. δὲκᾶνς*, explained from *deka*, *dec-em* ten.

Whether viewed as *Gr.* or *L.*, the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had as an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign': see *DECAN*. *Salmastus, De arnis characteris et antiqua Astrologia* (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to *deka*, *decem*, in *Gr.* and *L.* As a military term, the *Gr.* derivative *dekani* occurs = *L. decuria*, in the *Tactica* of Ælian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the *L. decanus* occurs in *Vegetius De Re Militari* c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome c 400 in his translation of *Exodus* xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had *decurio*; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in *Cod. Theodor.* xvi. 5. 30, and *Cassian's Instit.* iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of *dean*.]

† 1. Representing various uses of late *L. decānus*: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 *Wyclif Ex.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centuriones, and quinguenarios, and deenys [1382 *rewriters* upon ten, *Vulg. decanos*]. c 1440 *Secretes* 187 Folowe þanne vche comandour flour vicaires, & vche vicaire tene leides, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche dyen tene men. *Ibid.*, With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen tene men. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Ordeyne of them tribunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes jure the peple.

† 2. As a translation of med. *L. decānus*, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the *teofing-ealdor*, borsholder, headborough, or tithing-man, the headman of a *frithbor* or *tenmannetale*. (See *Stubbs, Const. Hist.* I. v. 87.) *Obs.*

(a 1200 *Laws of Edw. Conf.* cxxviii, Sic imposuerunt iustitiarum super quosque x frithborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere, Anglice autem *tenmen* heu vocati sunt, boc est caput x.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxvi. (1739) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief

pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Headbur. roughly, might determine the same. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of *Ecdl. L. decānus*, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery. In the OE. transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. xxi, rendered *teofing-ealdor* 'tithing-elder'.

[a 430 *AUGUSTINE De Moribus Ecdl. Cath.* i. 31 Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.] a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine. . . And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedral deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 *Catholic Dict. s.v.*, The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the *decanus* dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the *praepositus*, or provost, who was the bishop's vicergerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c. . . the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1086, being the first English dean'. *Dict. Chr. Antig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dean of Glaseow. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 65 þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penances. 1496 *FARVAN Chron.* vii. 327 V<sup>e</sup> graut deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richard Wethyrsheld. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. i. (1879) 1. 14 Cathedral churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirital, consisting of . . . the Deane (who is cheife) and his brethren, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 *Wool Life* 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 *SWIFT Impl. Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. . . Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days . . . in every year. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Halliell* xxviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called *rural dean*; formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see *CHRISTIANITY* 4. (There were also *urban deans* (*decani urbani*); see *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See *DANSEY, Horse Decanica Rurales*, 1835. (Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited *decanus episcopi* in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; but *episcopi* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 2939 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assyoid be, þat power has to vnbind be, þat es he þat it first sent, Als dene or official by iugement. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne þei heu falsly amendiþ by officialis & denes. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 215 The Rayvne. . . Was dene rurale to reid. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 With officyal or den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 80 Of the negligens of denys of archdecons and of other officers. 1514 *Fitzherb. Just. Pecs.* (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archdecons, Deanes, &c., to ware Sanctur in their lymenges of theyr gownes. 1697 *BR. GARDINER Advice Clergy Lincoln* 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is . . . yet exercised in some Dioceses. . . but has unhappily been disused in this, (for how long time I know not). 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far . . . as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 382 The rural deans are very ancient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use, though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeaconry. 1826 *POLWHELE Trad. & Recoll.* II. 610 On visiting the church at L. St. Columba as Dean-rural.

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a CONVOCATION (q.v., 3 b).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

**Dean of Peculiars**: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i.e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the *Dean of the Chapters Royal* in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the *Deans of the Chapter Royal* are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scotl., who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

**Dean of the Archies**: the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London.

**Dean of the Province of Canterbury**: the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see *DECAN* 3.] 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on



Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failed he corn.. Of þat default cam gret drede [et en après fu la cherté].

**Dear** (diar), a.1 and sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 1 diore, déore, dyre, 2-3 deore, 2 dære, 3-6 dere, (3 dure, dijere, 4 dir, diere, dyere), 4-5 der, 4-7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5-6 deyr, 5-7 deir, 6-7 deare, 6- dear; 5-6 *Sc. compar.* darrer, *superlat.* darrest. [OE. *dōre*, earlier *diorē*; in early WS. *diere*, late WS. *dyre* (but also *dore* as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj. = OFris. *diore*, *diure* (Wfris. *djoer*, Efris. *diir*), MDu. *diere*, *diere* (Du. *dier* beloved, *diner* high-priced), OS. *diuri* (MLG. *diire*, LG. *diir*), OHG. *tiuri* glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. *tiure*, *tiur*, MG. *tiure*, Ger. *teuer*), ON. *dyrr* worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. *dyrr*); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTeut. type \**deur-jo-*, \**diur-jo-*].

#### I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. *Obs.*  
a 1000 *Riddles* xxxiv. (Gr.) Is min modor meþra cynnes þæs deorestan. c1000 *Asa*. Ps. cxvii. 10 On Dryhtnes naman deorum. c1340 *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 445 To-ward be dearest on þe dece he dresseþ þe face. 1375 *Cant. de Creatione* 101 in *Anglia* I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1601 Þe dere kyng hymse selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghtes. To ryde with þe Romaynes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 644, 1, sir Dyndyn þe dearest at duells in þis ile. Þe best of þe brangmyas. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 282 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. 1595 *T. EDWARDS Cephalus & P.* L'Envy 1878 61-2 Oh deere sonnes of stateley kyngs. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 31 Cornuals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1606 *Tr. & Cr. v.* iii. 27 Life every man holds deere, but the deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life.

#### †2. Often used absol.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1394 Dere drogen þer-to & vpon des metten. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, Wythe dukys, and with desperus, that with the deure dwells.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† To have dear, hold dear: to love [= Ger. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*].

The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (= Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a 1000 *Juliana* 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst.. and se deora sunn. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes þeowa.. se was him dyre. c 1205 *LAV.* 4377 Þe king hæud ane dohter þe him is swuðe dūre [c 1275 þat he louthet swiþe]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue one.. þou erst mi derest barn. *Ibid.* 20133 (Cott.) Saint Iohn hir kered & had ful dere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kent. T.* 590 Ther nas no man that Theseus hath so deere. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 931, I have a dowgthtly that ys me dere. 1526 *Filip. P.* 171 (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frides. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 174 He that was his darrest sone in law. 1644 *MILTON Edm. Wks.* (1647) Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 *W. Brounch Saer. Prince.* (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Italian xlii.* Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. 1801 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, Ðat sum bliscig gif ðu me. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10283 (Trin.) Dere god here preyere myne. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 470 'Dere syre', sayd the duke Naymes, 'ye sende vs for noughte.' 1641 *More's Edu.* V. 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1739 *POPE Hor. Ep.* i. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing *My*; but *Dear Sir* (or *Dear Mr. A.*) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 *Q. MARGT. in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 Right dere and welbelovyd. 1503-4 *Q. MARGT. (of Scotland) to Hen. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 1. 41 My most dere lorde and fader. 1516 - to *Hen. VIII.* *Ibid.* I. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. a 1610 *MERIEL LITTLETON to Mrs. Barnaby.* *Ibid.* iii. 111. 28 Dear Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.]. 1623 *DR. BUCKINGHAM to Jan. I.* *Ibid.* 111. 146 Dere Dad, Gosspoe, and Steward. 1628 *AR. USHER Lett. to Sir R. Cotton in Lett. Emin. Lit. Men* (Camden) 138 Dear Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1656 *JER. TAYLOR Lett. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant I. Taylor. 1665 *Perrys to Lady Carteret* 4 Sept. Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1690 *HARRISON to Strype* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. IV. 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 *R. SYMMER to A. Mitchell* *Ibid.* IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used absol. = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb., for which see B.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Hwo hwaed iburt to, mi deore? 1362 *LANGL P. PL. A.* vii. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. 286 O dauidy Duche: O Deere! 1611 - *Wint. T.* i. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). *Ibid.* iv. iii. 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? a 1621 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1712 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 410 p. 6, I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here. 1813 *MAR. EGEWORTH Patrou.* II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' 1831 *MR. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. vii. 143 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Clow. Foot* xxxviii. 'I am not in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

e. Dearest friend may have suggested dearest enemy or foe; but see also DEAR a.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemy. 1601 - *Ham.* i. ii. 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven Er I had [etc.]. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xl. xv. O that I.. could set my dearest enemy free From pain and fear!

†3. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of Love, than which dearest Father beares his Sonne. 1640 - *Tenp.* i. ii. 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere Lady). 1653 *WALTON Angler* Ep. Ded., Sir Henry Wotton, a dear lover of this Art.

#### II. Of things.

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. *Obs.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiii. God word and god hlisa wleas monnes þif betaen & deora bonne amig wela. c 893 - *Oros. v.* (Sw.) 216/5, Corinthische art.. sint fegran & dierran fenne znegru opru. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6732 Riht al swa swum bord of gold Mang menn is horde derest. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1792 Now is a dogge also dere þat in a dych bygges. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 163 Dubbed oier with diamonds þat were dere holdyn. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvii. There may no rychesse be to dere for them. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 101 And crownit him with dyademe full dere. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard. c 1600 - *Sonn.* xxx. And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

†5. Precious in import or significance; important. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596 - *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 13 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605 - *Lear* iii. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare.. commend a deere thing to you.

†6. In weakened sense of 'precious'. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 539 You have erred many a dere daye.. maynt four. 1551 - *Tournam. Tottenham* 10 I befel in Tottenham n n dere day, Ther was mad a shuryng be the hy-way. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ut. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted.

5. The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

c 1175 *Fater Noster* 34 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þis is þe furste bode here, þet we ægen to habben dere. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3483 His word 30 wuðe dijere also lif, Dijere or eider child or wif. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3703 Our haly faders statutes dere. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of ys Lorde is the death of his sayntes. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 1 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* ii. iv, Bellamira, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names, and property, that best of charters. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 366 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. 1866 *PR. ALICE MAR.* (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surcoat due to bourgeois taste.

†b. Affectionate, fond, loving. *Obs. or rare.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare unto the banish'd Valentine. c 1600 - *Sonn.* cxxxii. For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel. 1683 *Pennyroy. Archives* I. 50 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee. a 1856 *KIBBLE Lett. Spir. Counsell* (1870) 35 My dear love to — and —

c. Often as an attribute of life, heart, heart's blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.) for dear life: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf. next.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Bloud. 1602 - *Ham.* iii. ii. 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistress of my choysse. 1604 - *Oth.* iii. ii. 261 Though that her lasses were my deere heart-strings. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* ii. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever. 1793 *BURNS 'Scots wha hae'* v. We will drain our dearest veins But.. they shall be free. 1889 *FIRTH Autobiog.* I. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds. 1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her [the cutter] ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap. 1044 *O. E. Chron.*, On ðissum gere was swyðe mycel hunger ofer eall England and corn swa dyre.. swa þæt se sester hwates code to LX pen. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 3 þa was corn dære. c 1320 *Seunyn Sag.* 3724 (W.) Than so þiffl that corn was dere. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 283 This is the derrest beiff that I saw erit 3eit; for sekirly It cost ane thousand pund and mar. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xix. Nouthyng I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 *SHAKS.*

*John* i. i. 153 Sell your face for fure pence and 'tis deere. 1668 *ROLLE Abridgment* 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxviii. 109 Our manufactur.. may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

b. Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2247 Fruit and spices of dere price. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 128 He bought the said paper at derrar price. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 169 And pat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weyght. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 46 p. 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate. 1891 *Lav Times* XCI. 33/4 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it.. at far too dear a price.

c. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.

c 1290 *J. Eng. Leg.* 278/25 A deore 3er þare cam. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) v. 44 Therefore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxiii. 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 103 The dearest Chandlers in Europe. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 216 The hard fare of the dear inn. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. 1765 *MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Mahnesbury* I. 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignereille.. In my life I never saw so dear a woman. 1888 *BRACE Amer. Commu.* III. cxiv. 640 To.. send it.. by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a 1330 *Ottel* 1680 Þo alle four enen ifere, There nere none strokes dere. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* iii. 1 The worde of ys Lorde was deare at the same tyme. 1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehering, because it is evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 248 The experience which hath bene deare unto me particularly than it is meete to be published generally.

†7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. *Obs.*

It is possible that it was influenced by DEAR a.<sup>2</sup>

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. i. x Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1596 - *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 36 You Sonne John.. Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your dearest speed. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* v. fil. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. i. meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

†8. To think dear: to seem right or proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in *melinks*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1133 Whan þis makeles man.. Hadda letruss.. Endited to dindimus as him dere þoute. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2391 To deme as þe dere thinke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1638 To do with Darius.. how so me deir thinke.

B. as sb. = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A. 2, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural *dears*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 925 On suche couenaunt to kepe, yf þat dere wold. c 1460 *Pennyroy Myst.* 281 Waloway I my lefe dere, there I stand in this sted. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessa was his deare. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to giue their deers. 1709 *PRIOR Epit. to Phaedra.* The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done. 1824 *BYRON Jnan* xv. lxxvi. Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kale Ows* xi. Come on, there's a dear! 1880 *MISS BRADDOCK First* as I am xlv, You are such a devoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. Dear bless, help, love, save us (you): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (*obs.* or *dial.*). Dear knows! goodness knows, Heaven knows (I do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that dear represents or implies a fuller *dear Lord!* Thus *dear knows!* is exactly equivalent to the *Lord or God knows!*; cf. also the elliptical *Save us! Help us! Keep us!* and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from *Idio*, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of *dear*, finds no support in the history of the word.)

1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* v. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. 1719 *A. RAMSAY Ep. J. Arbuckle* 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they'd been dact. 1769 *MAD. D'ARLBY Early Diary* (1889) i. 36 O dear! O dear! I shall die. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* iv, Dear me I dear me I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. c 1813 *MRS. SHERWOOD Stories* Ch. Catech. ix. 65 O, dear! I says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 - *Katechid* Pam. xii. (1829) 98 'Dear! my fine folks, must be to be so religious!' 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* iv. Dear me I.. he's very small. 1844 - *Marat. Chm.* xlv. Hers was not a flinty heart. 'Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother.. my poor flower pot that I prized so much. 1876 *White Cross* xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall



see them back.' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Dear* bless you! . . . *Dear* help you! . . . *Dear* knows, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. *Dear* love you! God love you, an exclamation. *Mod. Sc.* He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another.

† **Dear, dere, a.** poetic. Obs. or arch. Forms: 1. *dior*, *déor*, 3-5 *dere*, 6-7 *dere*, *deare*, 7- *dear*. [OE. *dior*, not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.]

By some held to be intimately related to OE. *dior* animal (see *DEER*). By others thought to contain the same radical form as *DEAR* a., and to differ only in the stem-suffix (*\*deur-*). In OE., from the levelling of *o*-stems and *i*-stems, *dior* was formally distinguishable from *dere* only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc. pl. neuter, which had *dior*, as against *dere*, *déor* (-*o*). Hence, when the final *e* was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE., their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of *dere*, *dear*, from *dior* was highly incongruous with those developed from *dere* (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs *strong strange*, *word weird*, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 1892, 345.

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland *Genesis & Exodus*, the West-Midland *Allit. Poems*, *Gawain & Green Knight*, *Piers Plowman*, and the metrical *Destruction of Troy* (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakespeare, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of *DEAR* a., and there are uses in Shakespeare evidently associated with both sense-groups.

† 1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. Obs.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1310 (Gr.) Se halga was to hofe laded, *deor* and domgrom. — *Cædmon's Satan* 543 *Deor* was deora, Didimus was hater. — *Sal. & Sat.* 387 For swam nele mon. . . *deor* gewyrcean *deores* dryhtscipes. — *Seamans Lament* 41 Nis mon in his *deorum* to *des* *deor*. *Ibid.* 76 *Deorum* *deorum*. [c 1450 *Gologras & Gaw.* l. 9 *Dukis* and *digne lordis*, doughty and dclir.]

2. Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. arch. *Beowulf* (Th.) 1866 *Dior* *diedruma*, a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* (Gr.) 372 *Deor* *deora*. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 122 *Swega* ne *wyrpan* *deor* *dymra*. *Ibid.* 361 Ne *mæc* man for *fyrdan* bone *deoran* *sip*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 37 He ben smiten in *sworðes* *der*. c 1325 *E. Allit. P.* B. 214 *Dreȝyn* with his *der* dom hym *drof* to be ayme. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 564 Of *destines* *derf* & *der*, What may mon do hot *fonde*. 1377 *Lancel. P.* Pl. B. xiv. 171 May no *derth* ben hem [riche men] *der*, *drouth*, ne *wete*. . . c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 920 With *droghe* the *der* of his *der* *attur*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. v. 38 On him that did *Pyrochles* *deare* *dismay*. *Ibid.* ii. xi. 34 To seize upon his foe. . . Which now him *turn* to disadvantage *deare*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 151 The *dearless* limit of thy *deere* *exile*. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxvii. 1, made *lame* by *Fortunes* *dear* *despit*. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 231 What other *meanes* is left vs in our *deere* *perill*. 1637 *DELONEY Strange Hist.* (1841) 14 But this their *meriment* did *turne* to *deare* *annoy*. a 1626 *Middleton Mayor of Q.* iv. ii. Here's no *dear* *villainy*. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 6 Bitter *constraint* and *sad* occasion *dear* *Compels* me to *disturb* your *season* *due*. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. 32 Now I forget them at my *dearest* *need*.

† 3. Hard, difficult. Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no *derure* for to *adwischen* *leole* *ben* *fewe*. c 1230 *Hail Met.* 21 *Eauer* se *deore* *ping* se is *derure* to *biwitten*. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1469 Now *cese* us a *thyng*, now *fele* we it *dere*.

**Dear** (diar), adv. For forms see *DEAR* a.1 [OE. *dior*, *dere* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, *tiuwer*, G. *teuer*; in OE., through the reduction of the termination to *e*, not distinct in form from *DEAR* a.1 in Anglian.]

1. At a high price; at great cost; usually with such verbs as *buy*, *cost*, *pay*, *sell*, etc. (See also *ABY* v., *BUY* v., 3, *COST* v., 2 b, etc.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 37 *Dior* *recepte* *drihten* *Creca* *Troia* *burh*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wr.* *Wulker* 330 *Carle* *wendidit*, *deore* he *hit* *hohte* *vel* *sealde*. c 1200 *Trio. Coll. Hom.* 213 *pe* *sullere* *loued* his *ping* *der* and *seid* *pat* it is *wel* *wurd* *oder* *beter*. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 392 *Ure* *luue* . . . *bet* *kostne* *de* him so *deore*. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 2155 *Ellas* *youre* *love* I *bie* it *all* to *der*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 29 It *es* *salde* *wonder* *der*. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 179 *Be* *god*, he *seyde*, that *boght* me *der*. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 82 b, To have *sold* the *tenementes* *more* *deere* to some other. 1600 *J. Pory* *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 127 *Each* *pretious* . . . *thing*, though it *costeth* *deere*, yet if it be *beautiful* it . . . is *good* *chynge*. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 The *people* *there* (Holland) *pay* *great* *Taxes*, and *eat* *der*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) ii. 350 *Horses* . . . are *sold* *der*. 1822 *Scott's Pirate* xix, That *knowledge*, which was to *cost* us *both* so *der*. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Cinnamon* & P. vii. 124 It *must* do *without* some *articles* . . . or *pay* *der* for them.

2. = *DEARLY* adv. 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with *DEAR* a.2)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 152 *Peril* him *loued* *wyde* *der*, *Queral* *oder* *pat* *per* *wer*. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 583 *I* *desistyne* me *demys*, *hit* is *der* *welcum*. a 1400—50 *Alexander* 5143 *All* *was* *as* *scho* *demed* & *he* *hire* *der* *thankis*. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt.* 30 *He* *was* *hlyoued* & *der* *reputed* of *eury* *body*. 1548—9 (Mar.) *Bl. Com. Prayer* 127 *Through* *thi* *most* *der* *beloued* *sonne*. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 66 *Is* *Roxalline* *that* *thou* *didst* *loue* so *der* so *soone* *forsaken*? 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 196 *Shall* it *not* *greue* *thee* *dear* *then* *thy* *death*. 1606 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iv. ii. 248 *Let* *that* *All-Powerfull* *dear-drad* *Prince* *descend*.

1807 *BYRON Ho. Idleness*, To *E. N. Long* 99 The *dear-loved* *peaceful* *seat*.

**Dear** (diar), v. [f. *DEAR* a.1]

† 1. *trans.* To make *dear* or expensive; to raise the price of. *Sc. Obs.* *rare*.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 7 (Jam.) That na *vitalis* . . . he *deryt* *apon* our *lorde* the *kyngis* *men* in *ony* *place*. 14. *Chalmers* *Ayr* in *Sc. Stat.* i. 700/2 *pai* *deir* *he* *kingis* *mercate* and *be* *centre* of *eggis* *bying*. 1462 *Edinb. Rec.* (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na *neichtbour* *tak* in *hand* to *by* the *saidis* *vicualis* or *tymm*er to *regrait* and *deir* *agane* *upoun* the *nychtbouris*.

† 2. To *endear*. *Obs.* *rare*.

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks.* (1876) 64 (D.) He is his *Sire*, in *nature* *deard*.

3. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to *dear* *sir*, *dear* *cousin*. *nonce-use*.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq. v.* I have no *leisure* to be *Dear-Sirring* *myself*. *Ibid.* xli. He *dears* me *too*, you *see*. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midmay* xxiv, Don't *der* me, *Sir* *Hurricane*, I *am* *not* *one* of *your* *dears*. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. iv. Their *two* *graces* *Do* *so* *dear-cousin* and *royal-cousin* *him*.

**Dear**, obs. form of *DEER*, *DEBE*.

**Dearborn** (diar-born), U.S. [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 81 He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn wagon. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

**Dear-bought**, a. [*DEAR* adv.] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 662 For that is *der* *boghte* *honour*. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 31 *Dere* *bought* and *far* *fat* *ere* *deinties* for *Ladies*. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 250 *Englands* *deere* *bought* *Queen*. 1719 *De For Cruse* (1840) i. xiv. 232 *Dear-bought* *experience*. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iii. xxii, Our *dear-bought* *victory*.

† **Dearch**, *derch*, *Sc. var.* *duergh*, obs. f. *DWARF*. c 1200 *KENNEDIE in Flying w.* *Dunbar* 33 *Dreld*, *dirstaft* *dearch*. *Ibid.* 395 *Duerch* [i.e. *derch*] I *sal* *ding* *the*.

**Deare**, obs. f. *DARE* v.2, *DEAR*, *DEER*, *DERE*.

**Dearfe**, var. of *DERF* Obs.

† **Deargentation**. *Obs.* *rare*. — [f. *L. deargentare* to plate with silver, f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *argentum* silver.] A laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Dearing**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *DEARS* b.2 + *-ING* (for the sake of the rhyme).] *Darling*.

1601 *J. WEEVER Mirr. Marlyrs* B vii b, The *seauenth* *not* *appearing*. *Venus* *white* *doue*, and *Mars* *his* *only* *dearing*.

† **Dear joy**. *Obs.* A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a *Dear-Joy's* *Witticism*, a distinction without a difference. 1698 *FERGUSON Love & Bottle* v. iii, Oh my dear Koebuck I—And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dear Joyce*, Irishmen. 1790 *Brit. Apollo* II. *Quarterly* No. 3. 72 A *Dear Joy*, by *Shaint Patrick's* *Shoe-Buckle*. With *Usquebaugh* *warm'd*.

**Dearligh**, obs. form of *DARLING*.

**Dearly** (diar-li), adv. Forms: see *DEAR* a.1 [OE. *diorliche* = OS. *diurlic*, OHG. *tiurlihho*, f. OE. *diorlic* glorious, precious, OS. *diurlic*, OHG. *tiurlih*, f. *DEAR* a.1: see *-LY* 2.]

1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *CYNWULF Elene* 1159 (Z.) To *hwam* *ho* *pa* *næglas* [i. e. of the cross] *selest* and *deorlicost* *gedon* *meahte*. c 1325 *E. Allit. P.* A. 994 As *derely* *deuynse* *his* *lik* *toun*, In *apocalyppe* *pe* *apostel* *Iohan*. 1377 *Lancel. P.* Pl. B. xix. 2, I. *dijte* *me* *derely* & *dede* *me* to *cherche*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3463 And *double* *fest* *pat* *day* *derely* *was* *holdyn*, With *all* *he* *reuell* & *holte* *pat* *Renkes* *coute* *deuse*. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* H j b, The *lady* . . . made *him* [Moses] to be *nourysh* in *her* *wardrobe* *more* *derely*. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 95 *Man*, how *derely* *euer* *parted*. . . *Cannot* *make* *boast* to *haue* *that* *which* *he* *hath*. . . but by *reflection*.

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.)

c 1205 *LAV.* 18896 *Pe* *aremit* *gone* to *weopen*, *deorliche* *he* *hine* *cute*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4374 *Ne* to *hire* do no *durese*, as *pou* *me* *derli* *louest*. 1488 *CANTON Chast. Goddess Chyld*. 14 *Leth* *she* is to *forgoo* *her* *chylde* the *whiche* *she* *derely* *louth*. 1570 *T. Norton* *tr. Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 132 The *dearlier* *that* *any* *man* is *beloued* of *God*. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* ii. iv, So *deerely* *pittifull* *that* *ere* *the* *poore* *Could* *ask* *his* *charity* with *dry* *eyes* *he* *gaue* 'em *Reliefe* *w* *teares*. 1650 *W. Brough* *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 42 *All* *whom* *Thou* *hast* *made* *more* *dearly* *dearly* *mine*. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi* *Journ. France* I. 6 *Poor* *Dr. James* . . . *loved* *profligate* *conversation* *dearly*. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Manners* *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 48 *Born* in a *harsh* and *wet* *climate*. . . he *derely* *loves* *his* *house*.

b. with *ppl. adj.*; often hyphenated as 4.

1526—34 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 19 *Derly* *beloued*, *auenge* *not* *yourse* *selves*. 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* iv, His *dearly-loved* *mate*. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. xii. 200 *Dearly-attached* *companion*. 1878 *Q. VICTORIA Let.* in *Long. Gaz.* 27 Dec., To *call* *away* from *this* *world* *her* *dearly-beloued* *daughter*, the *Princess* *Alice*.

† 3. With reference to other feelings than love or affection: a. From the heart, heartily, earnestly. *Obs.*

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxiv, *Drynke* to *hym* *deorly* of *fol* *god* *bous*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 *He* . . . *derely* *hym* *ponkkez*. a 1400—50 *Alexander* 2352 A *doctour*, *ane* *Domysteyne* *pai* *derely* *heske* To *consaile* *pain*. 1485 *CANTON Paris & V.* 24 *Prayed* *hir* *moche* *derly* *that* *she* *should* *not* *open* it. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 18 *Most* *dearly* *welcome* to the *Greekes*, *sweete* *Lady*.

† b. Carefully. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 112 The *Sarrazines* *kepen* *that* *place* *fulle* *derely*.

† c. Deeply, keenly. *Obs.* Cf. *DEAR* a.2

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 132 *How* *deerly* *would* *it* *touch* *thee* to the *quicke* *Shouldst* *thou* *but* *heare* I *were* *licentious*. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 35 *My* *father* *hated* *his* *father* *dearly*. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. iii. 43 *We* *deerly* *greeue* *For* *that* *which* *thou* *hast* *done*.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = *DEAR* adv. 1. Now usually *fig.* When modifying an *adj.* used attributively it is usually hyphenated, as 'a *dearly-bought* advantage'.

c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 454 For *suche* *dyde* *folowe*. . . that *payd* *derely* *for* it. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xciv. 305 *He* *shal* *derely* *abye* it. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1324 *Suche* *maner* *stones* *as* *are* *most* *derely* *sold*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 264 *Such* *hurt* *and* *damgages*. . . should be *deerly* *revenge*. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1660 *Oh* *dearly-bought* *revenge*, yet *glorious*! 1797 *G. COLMAN Br. Grins. Lodgings for Single Gent.* i, Some [lodgings] *are* *good* and *let* *dearly*. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 611 The *Mendip* *miners* *stood* *bravely* *to* *their* *arms*, and *sold* *their* *lives* *dearly*. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxiv. 237 *All* *the* *dearly-earned* *documents* of the *expedition*.

† **Dearily**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *had* *dorlic* illustrious, splendid, brave; but the later examples are *app. nonce-formations* from *DEAR* a.1 + *-LY* 1.] *Dear*.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 1174 *Swa* *deorlice* *dæd*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3700 (Cott.) *Bot* *hend* and *hals* *es* *al* *trui* *mi* *dereli* *suns* *child* *esau* [i.e. my *derly* *son* *he* *ys* *esau*, *G. & Tr.* *der* *son*]. 18. *Ballad*, 'Janie Douglas' vi in *Child Ballads* vii. cciv. 981 *She* *was* *a* *dearly* *nurse* *to* *me*.

† **Dearm**, v. *Obs.* *rare* — [ad. *L. dearmare* to disarm; see *DE- I. 5*.] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

**Dearn** (e, -ful, -ly: see *DERN*, -FUL, -LY).

**Dearn**, obs. form of *DARN* v.

**Dearness** (diar-nēs), [f. *DEAR* a.1 + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being dear: a. of being held in esteem and affection; hence b. Intimacy, mutual affection; c. Affection, fondness.

c 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 3144 *Dame*, said the *erl* *ful* *son*, For *grete* *derenes* *es* *yt* *done*. a 1440 *Str. Eglam.*, *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 1

a high price.] 1632 in Crumond Ann. Bauff (1891) i. 67 Completing of. the dearthe of the pryce thair of. 1644 R. BAILLIE Lett. & Tracts. (1841) II. 175. I cannot help the extraordinary dearth: they say the great soule the author puts on his copie, is the cause of it. 1793 BENTHAM Emanc. Colonies Wks. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance. fig. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. v. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as in time of dearth.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 237 Wex derke [derbe], his coren is gon. Ibid. 2345. a 1300 Cursor M. 4700 (Cott.) Sua bigan be derth to grete. c 1400 MAUNOE. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If any derth com in be cuntree [quant it fait chier temps]. c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 119 Dertbe (P. or derke), caricia. 1526 TINDALE Luke xv. 14 There rose a grete derth thorow out all that same londe. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany. In the tyme of dearth and famine. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. ii. vii. 22 They know. If dearth Or Foison follow. 1625 BACON Ess. Seditions (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motives of Seditions are. Dearth: Disbanded Souldiers. a 1687 PETTY Pol. Arith. (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 GIBSON Decl. & F. III. li. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & St. Isl. I. 361 Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. (1857) II. iv. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. of (†) corn, victuals, etc.

c 1400 MAUNOE. (Roxb.) vi. 23 per falles of sithes grete derth of come [chier temps]. 1538 STARKEY England II. i. 174 The darth of all such thyngys as for fode ys necessary. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. Ibid. 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1720 GAY Poems (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. 1721 SWIFT Lett. fr. Lady con. Bank Wks. (1841) II. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. fig. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

1340 Aeneid. 256 pe meste derbe bet is aboute ham is of zopnesse an of trewepe. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 7340 Precious clothing is cownable for the derthe of it. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 42 b. There is no grete derthe ne scarcelte of women. 1596 DRAYTON Legends iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happe Wits. 1667 DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poetrie Wks. 1725 I. 55 That derth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays. 1672 C. HATTON in Hatton Corr. (1878) 60 The absence of Court occasions a great derth of news here. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison IV. xvii. 30 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men. 1815 WOODS White Doe II. 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love. 1875 J. CURTIS Hist. Eng. 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† Dearth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 119 Dertbyn or make dere, carisco, carioro. 1594 Zephiria II. in Arb. Garner V. 66 Thy Worth hath dearth his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Crumond Ann. Bauff (1891) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercur by buying up some pork.

Hence † Dearthful vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 404 To susteine thousandis of strangeris. . to the derthing of all wiveris [=vives]. 1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthing task.

† Dearthful. Obs. [f. DEARTH v. + -ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victuals. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN St. Gt. Brit. II. vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† Dearthful. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DEARTH sb. + -FUL.] Costly, expensive.

1786 BURNS Sc. Drink xvi. It sets you ill, W' bitter, dearthful wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

† De-articulate, a. Obs. [Cf. next, and ARTICULATE a.] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also De-articulated a.

1650 BULWER Anthropol. vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man v. (1616) 286 It bath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman. hath bin dearticulated.

De-articulation. Anal. [ad. med. L. de-articulatio, used to translate διαρθρωσις in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. 'Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; = DIARTHROSIS' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 333 A dearticulation of the parts. 1634 T. JOHNSON Parv's Chirurg. vi. xlii. (1678) 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 BULWER Anthropol. 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1651 BIGGS New Disp. 198 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

† De-artuate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. de-artuare, f. artus joint, member: see DE-I. 6.] trans. To dismember. So † De-artuation, dismemberment.

1623 COCKERAM, De-artuate. 1653 GATAKER Vind. Annot. Jer. 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismemberment and deartuation. . of it.

† Dearworth, derworth, a. Obs. Forms: 1 deorwurpe, dyrwurpe, 2 derwurde, derwurde, dierwurde, 2-3 deor-, deore-, derwurde, 3 durewurde, 3-5 dere-, derwurpe, derworpe, -worth, 4 derwurp, direwerpe, 4-5 darworthe, 5 derwurthe, dirworthe, dyrworthe, derwarde, 4-6 dereworthe, 6 dearworth. [OE. deor-, dyrwurpe, app. f. dteru, dteru DEAR sb. + wurpe worthy.]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c 888 K. ALFREDO Boeth. x. 28 Dæt is gît deorwyrbre ðonne monnes lif. 971 Blickl. Hom. 31 ge on gold ge on deorwurp hreagol. c 1000 Agt. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 46 He funde þæt an deorwurde [c 1160 Hattor derwurde] meregrot. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 19 He. . alsede us. . mid his deorwurde fleste and mid his blode. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 145 He nam ane box. . and hine fulde mid deorwurde swareles. a 1300 Ten Commandm. i in E. P. (1862) 15 þi derwurp blode þat þu schaddist for mankyng. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. iv. 41 Pat þei ne ben more derworpe to þe þine owen lif. c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg. 26 Pat þat is wylþyne þe arterye is ful derwarde & nedþi þe kepþyng. c 1422 HOCCELE Learn to Die 448 Of satisfacioun the leeste deede Right dereworthe were it in this deede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 Pet he alihte. . from derewurð wuninge. c 1175 Cott. Hom. 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come mid his deorwurde geferede. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 243 Whan dereworpe dimidus þe enditinge hurde. a 1400-50 Alexander 269 Now dose him fra Darius, a dereworð [v.r. darworthe] prince. c 1420 Amon. Arth. xxii. Bidus me Sir Gauan. Is derwurthe on dese!

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 2 Louerd I seið Godes Spuse to hire deorwurde Spus. 1382 Soudene 2 Cor. vii. x Moost dereworthe brotheren. c 1400 Sowdane Bab. 1512 My fader so dereworthe and der. c 1422 HOCCELE Learn to Die 498 Of alle freendes thow, the dereworthe. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 117 A dearworth dame.

† Dearworthily, adv. Obs. [f. DEARWORTHY + -LY.] Worthily, honourably; precious, richly; affectionately.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13669 (Gött.) Ful derworthili his laurd he gret. 1a 1400 Morle Arth. 3252 A duchess dereworthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. iv. (Gibbs MS.) [Sche] roos uppe and clypped hire dereworthily led. 1530 worthily and tenderly. Ibid. xiv. Sche. . clyppynge hym derworthily [v.r. derworthely; ed. 1530 louyngely] in hyre armis.

† Dearworthiness. Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS. OE. had deorwyrnes.] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; pl. (in OE.), valuable, treasures.

c 888 K. ALFREDO Boeth. vii. § 4 Mid golde, ge mid seolfre, ge mid callum deorwyrnessum. c 1325 Mett. Hom. 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers winites. Ibid. 73 Wit lowly worde and dereworthynes.

† Dearworthily, adv. Obs. In 3-4 -liche, 4 -lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f. DEARWORTH a. + -liche, -ly 2.] = DEARWORTHILY.

c 1205 LAV. 15151 Two hundred cnichten. . þe sculen biwiten þene king, dærwurðlice þurh alle þing. a 1225 Ancr. R. 410 þeos beon deorwurðlice i-wust. a 1300 Cursor M. 5322 (Cott.) He. . mensked him derwurthili [v.r. dereworthe], -worþely. c 1320 R. BRUNNE Medit. 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurp zyfte he wulde with þe lete. c 1325 Mett. Hom. 84 Wel bis us blis the dereworthelye. 1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Soule n. lxxii. (1859) 59 Thou. . keptest me ful derworthily, that I went nought from the.

† Dearworthy, derworthy, a. Obs. [A ME. formation from DEARWORTH, with assimilation of the second element to WORTHY.] = DEARWORTH.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthe þar-til es he. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworþi to þe. 1414 BRANPTON Pet. Ps. vii. Helde nost the wretthe on my frealnesse, Th derworthe childern þan thou schalt blesse. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 52 þe derwortheist oile þat euer was. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) iii. 1086 O, þou dere worthe empewere!

Deary, -rie (di-ri), sb. and a. Also 7-8 dearee. [f. DEAR a. + -IE, -r 4.] Diminutive of dear.

A. sb. A little dear; a darling: a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 ORWAY Soldier's Fort. III. i. Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. 1705 VANERBURG Confid. v. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1739 R. BULL T. Dede-kindus Grobianus 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1795 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindarian Wks. 1812 IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. 1870 DICKENS E. Dood I. Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister 188 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. ad. dial. See quots.

1691 RAY N. C. Words, Deary, little. 1828 CRAVEN Dial. Deary, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 M. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v. 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my life'. 1888 E. WORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. s.v. 'There is a deary little gibby lamb'.

C. interj. Deary me! an extension of Dear me! usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1785 HURTON Bran New Wark 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. 'I'll steal nae maar. . My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my ald neam, O deary me! 1815 JANE TAYLOR Display xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple i. O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of DAIS.

Deasil, deiseal (dye-sal, de-sal), adv., sb. [Gaelic deiseil (deiseal, deasal) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, dextrorsum, f. deas right hand, south, in OIr. dess, des, Welsh dehan, cognate with Lat. dex-ter, Gr. δεξιός. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]

Right-handwise, towards the right; motion with continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).

1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769, 309 (Jam. s.v. Widder-sinnis) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasail, i.e. sunways. 1774-5 — Tour Scotl. in 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil three round a neighbouring cairn. 1794 Statist. Acc. Perthshire X.1. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to . . come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheil! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way. 1814 Scott Wav. xxiv. The surgeon. . perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun. . which was called making the deasil. 1875 LUNBROCK Orig. Civilt. vi. 300 There was a sacred stone in Jura round which the people used to move 'deasil', i.e. sunwise.

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator: see DE-II. 1.

Death (dep). Forms: a. 1-4 dēap, 2 dap, diep, 2-3 dēp, 2-4 dep, 3 death, diap, diath, dip, 4 deep, dyap, dyep, 4-5 deythe, 4-6 deth, dethe, 5 deeth, 6 Sc. deith, 6- death. Also β. 3 dead, dēad, 3-6 ded, dede, (4 dedd, did), 4-5 (6-8 Sc.) deed, 5-6 deyd, 6-9 (chiefly Sc.) dead, 4-9 Sc. deid. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. dēap = OFris. dāth, dād (WFr. dead), OS. dōð, dōd (MDu. and MLG. dōt(d-), Du. doot), OHG. tōt, MHG. tōt (Ger. tod), ON. orig. dauðr, usually dauði (Sw., Da. død), Goth. dauþus, an OTeut. deriv. in -þu- (= L. -tu-) of the verbal stem dau- (pre-Teut. type dhaui-, \*dhar-tu-s), whence ON. deyja to DIE. (Cf. also DEAD.)] Of the ME. form ded, dede, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), Sc. 4- deid (did), also spelt 6-dead, the history is not quite clear; the final d agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. ēa: cf. Sc. breid, heid, steid (brid, etc.).]

1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant. a. of an individual.

971 Blickl. Hom. 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswipde, and mid his deape ure deap. c 1250 Old Kentish Serm. in O. E. Misc. 36 Non ne wot þane dai of his diæpe. a 1300 K. Horn 58 So fele mizten yþe Bringne hem þre to diþe. c 1449 PROCK Repr. 376 The women. . whiche afor hir husbondis deethis wolden. . lyue chaast. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 293 The death of a deare friend. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 832 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life. 1887 J. A. HAMILTON in Dict. Nat. Biog. IX. 370½ He bore the scar to his death.

B. c 1205 LAV. 8424-6 Herigal. . sweor, þæt Euclin i ðon dæi Dæd scealde polien. Euclin was swide of-dred, For me him dead bi-hæhte. a 1300 Cursor M. 905 (Cott.) þou sal bi slan wit duble ded. c 1400 MAUNOE. (Roxb.) Pref. x He wald. . suffer hard passoun and dede. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Saurtes) 2577 Sho saw hir deed semed nere at hande. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder god giff the ane ewil deid. 1590 BUCHANAN Anc. Admonition Wks. 23 To revenge his faderis deid. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deid.

b. in the abstract.

c 888 K. ALFREDO Boeth. vii. 26 Se deap þi huru afireþ. a 1200 Moral Ode xxviii. in E. P. (1862) 28 Died com in þis middenerd þurh þe calde deofles omd. c 1340 Cursor M. 835 (Trin.) Fro þat tyme first com deap to man. 1398 TREvisa Barth. De P.R. vi. ii. (1495) 187 Dethiscally mors for it is bitter. 1583 HARNSETT Serm. Eek. (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World. 1769 COWPER Lett. 21 Jan. Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1859 SEELEY Ecce Homo iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 20841 (Gött.) Pat lif, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi bert þe fra. 1340 HAMFOLDE Pr. Consc. 1666 Ded es þe mast dred thing þat es. 1375 BARBOUR Brice I. 269 Thryldome is weil ver than deid. c 1420 Sir Amadas (Weber) 152 Then com deyð. . And partyd my dere husbond and me. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais. . Deid is swolit thour victorie.

c. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also DEATH'S-HEAD.)

971 See 17. a 1300 Cursor M. 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es þi stang?' 1504 Bury Wills (Camden) 15 A blak clothe steyn; wd an image of deth. 1568 SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. vii. 63. O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose empte eye There is a written scroule. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 490 There them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. 1839 LONGER Reeper & Flowers i. There is a Reeper, whose name is Death. 1874 J. FOWLER in Proc. Soc. Antiq. 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with maddock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity.

a 1000 Andreas 583 (Gr.) He. . men of deaðe worde awehte. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 91 Crist aris from deaðe. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 265 Quan al man-kinde. . Sal ben fro dede

to lyne brogt. 1340 *Ayenh.* 7 Our lhor d aros uram dyahe to lyne. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 871 Rays bis bryd to lyfe fra deod. 1827 *POLLAK Course T.* 111. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. 1864 *TENNISON En. Arid.* 561 One . . . lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life. *Mod.* His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses the death was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; *To die the death*: see *DIE*.

c. 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deap ne cymd to nanum oðrum þingum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deo. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 þus eode siðhe biooren . . . & com þe deað þer efter. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundrydoure bodies and oure saules. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. i. 54 Quidhilk hed the deideschapi. a. 1555 *LATIMER Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 3 He . . . rose again from the death. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke. And humbly begge the death. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away.

3. *transf.* The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.

1800 *Med. Tract.* III. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. 1869 *HUXLEY Physiol.* l. 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

¶ 4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DEAD* a. 2.)

1596 *Sir J. SMYTHE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre.

5. *fig.* The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. *The second death*: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

c. 1000 *Ass. Gosp.* John v. 24 Ic scege eow þæt se þe min word gehyrð . . . færd fram deaðe to life. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þenne burest þu þe here saule . . . from þan ufele deaðe. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1095a þiss lif niss noht rihit nemmedd lif Acc deað it ma3 þen nemmedd. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 651 [He] deluyverd vs of þe deðe secunde. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xxi. 8 The pool brennyng with sif and brunston, that is the secunde deðe. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref.* 1 To by and deluyver vs fra deðe withouten end. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* D vj, The perille of the deðe of helie. 1534 *TINDALE Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deðe. 1885 *S. COX Expositioes* I. xx, The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually *civil death*.)

1622 *FLETCHER St. Curate* iv. i, This banishment is a kind of civil death. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. l. ii. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1767 *Ibid.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. 1772 *FLETCHER Appeal* Wks. 1793 l. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution . . . inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1871 *MARBY Elem. Law* § 320 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iii. x. (1483) 56 And oure deðe is withouten deðe for it hath none ende. 1718 *WATTS Hymns* iii. xxviii, Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death. 1821 *SHELLEY Boat on Screech* 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kidnoster* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

6. Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

a. 1626 *BACON (J.)*, Not to suffer a man of death to live. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 431 The dew is foul with death. 1883 *CHURCH & BROWNIBB Tr. Liry* xxvii. li. 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

7. Cause or occasion of death, as in *to be the death of*; something that kills, or renders liable to death; poet. a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 67 He cwæp, 'Eala deað, ic beo þin deað'. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* iv. 40 Thi crieden oute, seyinge, Deðh in the port! deðh in the port! 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 14 Poore fellow neuer ioy'd since the price of oais rose, it was the death of him. 1599 — *Mich. Ado* ii. ii. 39 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? 16. — *DRYDEN (J.)*, Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 132 The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* 1, A school would be his death. 1842 *MILL Nonconf.* II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* vi. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

8. c. 1334 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 365 Pou art mi lif, mi ded y-wis . . . Y dulle for þe loue of þe. c. 1500 *Melusine* 26 He thenne pulled out of his brest the piece of the swerd, and knew that it was hys dede. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Shep.* ii. ii, Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my deað. 1792 *BURNS Auld Rob Morris* iii, The wounds I must hide that will soon be my deað. *Mod. Sc.* You have been the deid o' him.

¶ 8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

[c. 1328 *Edw. III. Let. to Pope Innocent VI in Hist. Lett. R. Registers* (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus.] c. 1400 *Kent. Chron.* iv. an. 1348, Scoti . . . sumperunt in iuramentum . . . sub hac forma quando iurare volebant, *Per fadam mortem Anglorum, anglice be the foul deeth of Engeland.* 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 35 This was moche vsed to-for y<sup>e</sup> grete deðh [TREYISA þe furste moreyn]. 1480-90 *Chron.*

*Scots in Pinkerton Hist. Scot.* I. App. 502 (an. 1482) *That was ane gret hungry and deid in Scotland.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deith at the Menerys. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 961/1 In this yere a great death of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. *Black Death*, the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app. introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babinington's transl. of Hecker's *Der Schwarze Tod* in 1833. In earlier writers we find the pestilence, the plague, great pestilence, great death, or in distinction from later visitations the furste moreyn, the first pestilence; Latin chroniclers have pestis, pestilencia, epidemia, mortalitas. The distinctive magna mortalitas, 'great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. das grosse sterben, LGer. de grote doot, Flem. de groete doot, Da. den store død or manddøth, Swed. (1402) store döthin, later stordöden, diger döden (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg. (14th c.) manddauði him mikli; etc. It. mortalega grande, F. la grande peste, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish 16th c. chroniclers (*swartedöden, den sorte dödt*). Hence, in German, Schlözer in 1773 used *der schwarze Tod* in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (*de zwarte doot*), and English, and has influenced French (*la peste noire*). The quots. 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in 1402-3, known at the time as *plagan mikli* (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 1711 c., *swarti dödi* (black death).

[c. 1440 *WALSINGHAM, Chron.* Title of chap. D magna mortalitate in anglia, quæ a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia. 1758 tr. *Harbottle's Nat. Hist. Iceland in Gentl. Map* XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the *Sorte dödt*, or black death, destroyed almost all the inhabitants of the place [Iceland]. 1780 tr. *Lett. from Irv.* (1776) in *Von Tröil's Lett. Iceland* 305 Schlözer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods . . . the golden period, from the introduction of christianity to the close of the thirteenth [sic—should be fourteenth] century, when the black death or the great plague . . . checked the progress of poetry. 1800 *Alced. Tract.* IV. 365 He [Cit. Papon] speaks of the plague . . . in 1347, otherwise called the black plague.]

1827 *Mrs. MARKHAM (Eliz. Penrose) Hist. Eng.* xviii, Edward's successes in France were interrupted during the next six years by a most terrible pestilence—so terrible as to be called the black death. 1833 *B. G. BABINGTON (title) The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century.* From the German of J. F. E. Hecker, M.D. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 4. an. 1349, The Black Death fell on the village almost as fiercely as on the town. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 161/2 s.v. *Plague*, The mortality of the black death was . . . enormous. It is estimated in various parts of Europe at two-thirds or three-fourths of the population in the first pestilence, in England even higher. 1893 *F. A. GASQUET (title) The Great Pestilence* (a.d. 1348-9), now commonly known as the Black Death.

¶ 9: *Hunting*. A blast sounded at the death of the game; = *MORT.* *Obs.*

1743 *Compl. Fam. Piece* n. i. 293 He that first gets in cries *Hoo-up*. . . and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also *S'DEATH*.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. ii, Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi, Death! to be seen by ladies. . . in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases.

¶ 11. In ME. the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so *lives* (gen. of *life*) = *alive*. *Obs.* a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1630 Ah thu nevre man to gode Lives ne deaðes, stal ne stode. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 549 Nist no day swikn y nulle Lües or deþes that ich him se.

12. *To death* (Sc. to deid, occas. in Eng. to dead): a. *lit.* following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as to *slay, beat, stone, etc. to death*; hence *to do to (the) death* (arch.), to kill, slay; to *put to death*, to kill, esp. in the execution of justice, to execute.

c. 1000 *Ass. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 18 Hiz ge-nyperiað hyne to deape. a. 1225 *Juliana* 671 He sloh him wið a stan to deaðe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6711 (Cott.) To ded þu. deþel þat beist man sal stan. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 127 þe date. . . Pat Steuen to dede was dight. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9533 The Troiens . . . dong hom to dede. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* v. (1890) 21 Wounded to dede. 1560-1 *Bk. Disclp.* Ch. Scot. vii. § 2 For suche . . . the Cuvill weixde aught to punishe to dede. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me To death with mortall ioy. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1837) II. iii. 189 Shot to death with darts. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xix, The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2581 So mani to dede ther he dede. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1532 The knyghtes . . . The pepull with þyne puttynt to dede. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 930 Ther he was done to the dede. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VI.* c. 34 Preamb. Dyvers (were) put to dede. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 391 Iack Cade . . . did to death the Lord Say, and others. 1599 *SHAKS. Mich. Ado* v. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrow* iii. § 60. 295 Ministers of Justice in putting capital malefactors to

death. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxxiv. 225 They were all put to death. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMSON And All.* II. lxxx. 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death.

b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as *hate, resent, or adj.*, as *sick, wearied*: to the last extremity, to the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 (Cott.) Herodias him hated to dede. 1583 *HOLYBAND Campo di Fior* 241 Clodius is in-amoured to dede of a certain yong woman. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 1. *Grif.* How do's your Grace? *Kath.* O Grifith, sick to death. 1590 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. n. 58 The Hereticks abhor me to death. 1690 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* Pt. ii. iii, I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe. 1773 *Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood. 1805 *BLOOMFIELD Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 220 Some almost haug'd themselves to death. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxii, My stars, Simmun! . . . You frighten me to death! 1850 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants.

c. *To the death* formerly interchanged with *to death* in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as *to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death*.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deðh. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* iv. 12 Ezechias was syke to þe deðe. c. 1450 *Mertin* 122 These shall the [i—thee] love and serve euer to the deðh. 1553 *WYSET Four Scotts Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 l. 95 To banais Christians . . . and condemne thame to the deðe. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 217 The which Castell the king bated to the deðh. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Kr. Acad.* (1589) 267 With such speeches he fought unto the deðh. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? *Conr.* To the death my Lord. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i, And she takes it to the death. 1842 *S. LOVEN Handy Andy* ii, When he [an attorney] was obliged . . . to hunt his man to the death. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 207 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. † *To have or take the death*: to meet one's death, to die. *Obs.* So *To catch one's death*: see *CATCH* v. 30. *To be the death of*: see sense 7. *To be (or make it) death (for)*: i.e. to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1229 The kyng had wend he had the dede. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 837 Through cowatice, gud Ector tuk the ded. 1652 *H. BELL Luther's Collog.* (Cassell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any person to have . . . a copy thereof. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Prolog. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. *Death's door, the gates or jaws of death*: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 *Wyclif Ps. cviii* 18 And they negheden to the zatis of deðh. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perte* xviii, To bring unto deaðs doore, that he may restore unto life again. 1646 *P. BULKELEY Gospel Cont.* To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our doores, and we are at deaðs-dore. 1746 *BERKELEY and Let. Tar-water* § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death. 1855 *TENNISON Charge Lt. Brigade*, Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell, Rode the six hundred. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley P. xliii*, Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. *To be in at the death* (in *Fox-hunting*): to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. Also *fig.*

1800 *WINKHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* v. ix, A skilful huntsman . . . who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. *To be death on* (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 *HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 225 (Bartlett) Women . . . are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. vs.* To be death on a thing, is to be . . . a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. 1884 *E. FAWCETT Gentl. of Leisure* i. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you . . . she was always death on you English chaps. 1892 *LENTNER Australasian Word-bk.* 29 *Death on*, good at . . . 'Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions; as *as pale as death* (see *PALE*); and *collog.* as *sure as death*, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., *like death, or like grim death*.

1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death, At every champ. 1893 *Tit Bits* 23 Dec. 211/3 The baby . . . holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. Combinations.

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use *of*, or *death-* in combination, as in *death's civil, sorrow, sting; death's bed, day, wound* (see *DEATH-BED*, etc.). Also see *DEATH'S-FACE*, *HEAD*, *HEIR*, *RING*. a. 1000 *Guthlac* 350 (Gr.) Nis me þes deapes sorg. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1374 þar Cristes menniscness Dranne dæþess drinçch. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þat dreori dede . . . siued þat deaðes dunt. c. 1422 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 538 Thogh thou seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no delhes euel haast thou. 1847 *LYTE Hymn*, 'Abide with me' vi, Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning. These may be formed at will, and to any extent; examples are here given. The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on *death*, as in *death-grasp, death-sickness, death-politied*.



a. *attributive*. [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive *death's*. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in *deaf-beam*, *bedd*, *cavealm*, *degs*, *dennu*, *sphere*, *stede*, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death; as *death-agony*, *angel*, *chamber*, *-chime*, *-cry*, *-dew*, *-dirge*, *-door*, *-fall*, *-fener*, *-grapple*, *-groan*, *-hour*, *-knell*, *-pang*, *-sentence*, *-shot*, *-shriek*, *-sleep*, *-song*, *-stab*, *-stiffening*, *-token*, *-vacancy*, *-wraith*, etc., etc.

c. 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* v. 1751 So sodeynly on-to deeth for to falle. Som men wene that deeth-fal were myserye. 1601 *Chester Love's Mart.* (1878) 39 Many Death-doore-knocking Soules complaine. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recovery. 1635 *Cowley Davideis* iv. 972 One would have thought... That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. a. 1780 J. CARVER *Trav.* 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. *Ibid.* 337 They are then bound to a stake... and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary Poems* 1803 ll. 67 Christ's death-hour. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* v. 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Azrael, And that his hour was come. 1798 *Sotheby tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) ll. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. 1799 *Nelson in Nicolas Disp.* IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 96 And our death-sentence ends the book. 1813 *Byron Ghaioir xxiii.* The deathshot hissing from afar. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mabvii.* 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed. *Ibid.* ix. 104 The melancholy winds a death dirge sung. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* vi. xviii. I must not Moray's death-knell hear! 1829 *Carlyle Afric.* (1857) ll. 55 He gave the death-stab to modern Superstition. 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 128 The animal was not to be restrained... till the long death-grapple was over. 1838 *Lyttton Lella* i. v. The death-shriek of his agonised father. 1842 *Pusey Crisis Eng. Ch.* 100 From this deathsleep... Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry. 1851 *Carpenter Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 221 *The Rigor Mortis*, or death-stiffening of the muscles. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened. 1883 A. I. MENKEN *Infelicia* 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony. 1884 *Gurney & Myers in 19th Cent.* May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

b. *objective*, with pres. pples. [already in OE., as *deaf-herende*], as *death-bearing*, *-boding*, *-braving*, *-bringing*, *-counterfeiting*, *-daring*, *-dealing*, *-subduing*, *-threatening*, etc., adjs.

1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 269 The... summons of the death-threatening trumpet. 1581 - *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinnes. 1590 *Shaks. Mids.* n. iii. ll. 364 Death-counterfeiting sleepe. 1592 - *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ll. 47 The death-daring eye of Cocatrice. 1593 - *Lucr.* 165 No noise but Owles & volues death-boding cries. 1633 *Ford Broken H.* i. ii. Death-braving Ithocles. a. 1711 *Ken Hyms Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1221 l. 17: Their Death-subduing King. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 This death-dealing creature. 1821 *SHELLEY Fugitives* iv. 7 As a death-boding spirit. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* x. 574/1 When these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

c. *instrumental*, with pa. pples., and *parasynthetic*, as *death-begirt*, *-dewed*, *-divided*, *-laden*, *-marked*, *-polluted*, *-shadowed*, *-sheeted*, *-slain*, *-winged*, *-wounded*, etc., adjs.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-marks'd love. 1610 *1600 Distracted Emph.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 192 Having his death-slayne mistres in his armes. 1623 *Massey's Dk. Milan* v. ii. Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soud.* ii. xxi. Through the death-shadowed wood. 1787 *MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT* *Wks.* (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. 1809 *Byron To Florence* viii. The death-wing'd tempest's blast. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xiii. The death-polluted land. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poet. Wks.* (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. a. 1839 *MILMAN Good Friday* Wks. II. 356 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Songs Winter Days* iii. iv. Death sheeted figures, long and white. 1879 *Browning Joan Lennox*. 30 Each village death-begirt.

d. *adverbial* relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as *deaf-sige*, *-scylidg*, *-wrigg*.] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as *death-black*, *-cold*, *-deaf*, *-deaf*, *-devoted*, *-doomed*, *-due*, *-great*, *-pale*, *-weary*, *-worthy*, etc., adjs.; *death-doom* vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 *Sylvester Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to Life by his Death-devoted Behaviour. 1742 *Francis Horace* v. xiv. (Jod.). The death-devoted traitor. 1742 *Young Nat. Th. v.* 75 This Death-dead Silence, and incumbent Shade. 1776 *Micklethorp's Lusit* 350 Death-doom'd man. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* x. 595 The death-pale face. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* Pref. With only one star... in the death-black firmament. 1839 *Bailey Festus* ii. (1848) ll. Like Asshur's death-great monarch. 1863 *Baring-Gould* *Leekdale* 259, I can death-doom him as I please. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 232 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. 1866 *Howells' Poet. Life* iii. 34 All the floors... are death-cold in winter.

19. Special combs.: *death-adder*, a name for the genus *Acanthophis* of venomous serpents, esp. A. *antarctica* of Australia; also *erron*. f. *deaf-adder*, *deaf-adder*: see DEAF a. 1 d, 7; *death-baby* (U.S.), see quot.; *death-bill* (*Eccl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); *death-blast*, (a) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or

presaging death; (b) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; *death-cord*, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; *death-dance*, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; *death-doing* a, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING); *death-drake* (*Angling*), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); *death-duty*, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; † *death-evil* (*dede*, *dead*), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); *death-feud*, a feud prosecuted to the death; *death-flame* = DEATH-FIRE 1; *death-flurry* (*Whale-fishery*), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see FLURRY); also fig.; † *death-head* = DEATH'S-HEAD; † *death-ill* (Sc. † *dede-ill*), mortal illness; *death-mask*, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death; *death-moss* (see quot.); *death-moth*, the Death's-head Moth; *death-penalty*, the penalty of death, capital punishment; *death-penny*, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; *death-pile*, a funeral pile; *death-rate*, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; *death-rattle*, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; *death-ring*, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (W. Jones, *Finger-rings* 1877, 435); *death-rope*, a gallows-rope; *death-ruckle*, *-rattle* (Sc.), = *death-rattle*; *death-sough* (Sc.), the last inspiration of a dying person (Jam.); *death-tick* = DEATH-WATCH 1; *death-trance*, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882); *death-trap*, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; *death-wave* (see quot.); *death-weight*, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Adder*. A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (*Acanthophis tortor*) is sometimes called the 'death-adder'. 1635 Sir E. HOVEY *Curry-combe* 59 The graceless people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. 1881 A *Chequered Career* 321 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* ix. Aug. 107/1 A certain fungle called 'death-baby'... failed to foretell death in the family. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 383 note, Abp. Lanfranc... allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these 'death-bills' to the precentor. 1820 *Scott Arab xxxviii.* A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the 'death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty', said Ambrosius. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast. 1820 *St. Kathleen* IV. 23 (Jam.) She had for three nights successively seen a 'death-candle sitting... along the cliffs. a. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Have I done well to give this hoary veteran... To the 'death-cord, unheard? 1865-8 F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 275 The ghostly 'death-herald of the breakers. a. 1652 BROUKE *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 ll. 9 Here's the 'death-doing point. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* vi. 262 That death-doing fog. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 (*Angling*) 'Death-drake... taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone. 1881 *Gladstone in Daily News* 5 Apr. 26 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of 'death duties. c. 1390 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Sipen at Gloucester... dede euellie him toke. 1559 *MORWYN Ewonym.* 256 Angry byles, such as in some mens legges the late wyrtars call the deed-deuil. 1820 *Scott Arab* xi. They have threatened a 'death-deuil if any one touches us. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 65 That fays and spectres... spread the 'death-flame on the wold. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Ali*, III. ci. 2 The convulsive effort... 'death-flurry' as the whalers call it,—which is taking place in America on the subject of slavery. 1771 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) V. 28 They are mere 'death-heads; they kill innocent men. 1851 *LONG, Gold. Leg. iv. Refector.* None of your death-heads... Laved in wood. c. 1425 *WYNDOUN Chron.* vii. x. 230 In-til he 'Dede-ill quhen he lay. 1675 *DURHAM Exp. Commandm.* To Rdr. 1 b (Jam) The death-ill of a natural unrenewed man. 1822 *GALT Steam-boat* 292 (Jam.) Na, na! There's nae dead-ill about Loui. 1877 *Dowden Shaks. Primer* ii. 29 There exists a 'death-mask... which bears the date 1676 and which may be the original cast from the dead poet's face. 1898 *MISS PARDOE River & Desert* I. 247 On many... venerable pines hung wreaths of the greyish-coloured, silken parasite which is called in 'wood-craft' the 'death-moss. a. 1821 KEATS *Ode to Melancholy* 6 Nor let the beetle, nor the 'death-moth be Thy mournful Psyche. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xiv. (1878) 155 The 'death-penalty of the law of Moses. 1873 WHITE *Melville Gladiators* III. 238 Scatter a handful of dust over my forehead, and lay the 'death-penny on my tongue. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* *Widdowson*. 76 Had all the 'death-piles of the ancient years Flared up in vain before me? 1864 *Sc. Sc. Rev.* 68 The 'death rates in the army had been reduced... by sanitary measures. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* i. 1 The death rate... varies with the temperature. 1829 *LYTTON Deverell* vi. iv. His lips quivered wildly—I heard the 'death-rattle. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xxvii. That was the 'death-ruckle—he's dead. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 652 (Jam.) Heard nae ye

the lang drawn 'death-sough? 1879 *JUFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the 'death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. 1845 *Browning Paracelsus* v. 128 This murky, loathsome 'Death-trap, this slaughter-house. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 ll. The Board schools are death-traps. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous... than the rest: this the fishermen call 'the 'death wave'. 1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 171 Phenomena... on the Wexford coast... popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Peel's Vow* v. iv-v. They laid the 'death-weights on mine eyes.

*Death a*, var. of DEAF a. in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also *death-adder* in DEATH 19.

a. 1500 *Metz. Life St. Kath.* 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. 1574 *HELWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* *Death*, *deaf*,... 'afflicted with deafness'.

So *Death v.* = DEAF v. to deafen.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

*Death-bed* (de'pbed). Also 5-6 *ded*, *dead*; 6 *death's bed*. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

*Brownwulf* 5795 Nu is... dryhten Genta, deað-bedde East. c. 1400 *Ganevyn* 24 On his deað-bed to a-bide Goddes wille. a. 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 100 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 115 On his ded bed he lay. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xii. By him that lieth on his dead-bed. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 29 When as he... lay vpon his deaðbedes bed. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* v. ii. 5r Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury; Thou art on thy death-bed. 1732 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. 1874 *Struss Const. Hist.* (1875) i. vii. 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

b. *attrib.*

1691-8 *Norris Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 185 Such a Death-bed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued. 1816 *Scott Tales of Landlord* Intro. To answer funeral and death-bed expenses.

*Death-bell* (de'pbel). Also *dead-bell* (Sc. *deid-bell*).

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

1781 C. J. FIELDING *Brothers*, The Village death-bell's distant sound. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 51 A watch that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decay. 1889 E. PEACOCK in *Cath. Household* 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

B. a. 1750 *Barbara Allan* viii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. 18... WHITTIER *Cry of Lost Soul* iv. The guide, as if he heard a dead-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

1807 *Hogg Mountain Bard* 17 (Jam.) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena ga yonder for good nor foe.

*Death-bird*. A bird that feeds on dead bodies; a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American owl, *Nyctale Richardsoni*.

1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 340. 1822 - *Hellas* 2025 The death-birds descend to their feast. 1864 T. TAYLOR *Ballads of Brittany* (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

*Death-blow*. A blow that causes death.

1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* vii. 125 For the death-blow prepared. 1812 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 302 Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.

Fig. 1811 *Byron Lines written beneath Pliny*. The death-blow of my Hope. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. 103 That event... was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

*Death-day*. Forms: see DEATH; also 7 *death's*.

1. The day on which a person dies.

735 *Beda Death-song*, Huat his gastae, godae aeththa yfiae, aefter deothdage deomid uorthueth. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* tit. 104 Hennes to bi deþ day do so no more. 1389 in *Eng. Glots* 121 At be deþ day of a broþer, euery couple to 3eunij. penys. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1540 My deþ day comes at hand. a. 1649 *DRUMM*, of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.

1639 *HORN & Rob. Gate Lang. Uni.* xcvi. § 964 Keeping a death's-day as well as a birth-day. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 23 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniversary by Lorenzo de Medici... as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. 1855 *THORNTON Newcomes* II. 335 The death-day of the founder... is still kept.

*Death-fire*.

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc. = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year*, Mighty armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xi. xii. From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

1857 T. FLANAGAN *Hist. R. C. Church Eng.* II. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought... to make the death-fire.

*Deathful* (de'pful), a. [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal, fatal, destructive, deadly.

a. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his deaðful grure and bi his blodie swote. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 104

**Deathly** (de'pli), *a.* Forms: 1-2 déaplic, deaðlich, deplich, 6 deathlie, -lye, 6- deathly

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vii. 83 They see her death-strooken with that Plannet, and therefore adiudge

635 This guilt would seem death-worthie in thy brother.

1882 H. ST. CLAIR FULDEN *Short Const. Hist.* iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy.

**Death-wound.** Forms: see DEATH; formerly also *B. dedes*, *death's*. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

c1314 *Guy Riquart* (A.) 3490 Smithe wip swerdes & spere... and gif hem dede wounde. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 56 He made him a grette wounde with no oode wounde. 1793 L.D. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1852) III. 122 Jacobinism is... more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France than in Flanders. 1867 *SWINTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Death-wound*, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

B. 13. *Cursor M.* 7592 (Gütt.) Mani feldid wid dedes wound (v. r. depes wounde). 1489 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxliii. 290 There he caught dedes wounde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 23 Death his death's wound shall then receive. 1753 SCRATON *Industan* (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun... received his death's wound from an arrow.

**Deathy** (de-thi), *a.* and *adv.* [f. DEATH + -Y.] *A. adj.* Of the nature or character of death; = DEATHLY *a.* 3. 4.

1801 [cf. DEATHNESS]. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx. A mimic day within that deathly nook. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragony* iv. 38 A deathly paleness settled in its stead. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 666 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathly smack.

*B. as adv.* To a degree resembling death; = DEATHLY *adv.* 2.

1796 SOUTHEY *Ballads*, *Donica* xx. Her cheeks were deathly white and wan. 1811 SHELLEY *Moonbeam* ii. 1 Now all is deathly still.

† **Deaurate**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *deaurat-us*, pa. pp. of *deaurare* (late L.) to gild over, f. DE-I. 3 + *aurare* to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] Gilded, golden. c1430 LYCG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxxvi. And why the twylyght and the rowes red of lxxxviij were deaurat a lyte. c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mannirs* (1570) B iij. The tree of this science with branches deaurate. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Deaurate*, gilded, glistering like gold.

**Deaurate** (dī-ōr'at), *v.* ? Obs. [f. L. *deaurat-*, ppl. stem of *deaurare* to gild: see prec.] *trans.* To gild over. Hence *Deaurated ppl. a.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 95a. Golde is holosome to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commun.* (1878) 54 To... deaurate and guild over his spots and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Deaurate*, to gild or lay over with gold [also in BAILEY (follo) and JOHNSON]. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 62 She... to illuminate his pen, a deaurated thought inspires. But instantaneously retires.

Hence **Deauration**, the action of gilding. 1668 PHILLIPS, *Deauration*, a gilding over. 1706 — (ed. Kersey). *Deauration*, a gilding, or laying over with gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Tastes. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts.

**Deave** (dēv), *v.* Now SE. and north. dial. In 4-6 (g) deavo, (4-5) deweo, 6 SE. deiv(e), 9 deewe, [OE. *dēafian* in *adafian* (f. between vowels = v) to wax deaf. The trans. type \**dēafian*, \**dēafian* to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (ga) *dauhan*, OHG., MHG. *touben*, *touben*, Ger. *betäuben*, does not appear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. DEAD *v.*]

† *l. intr.* To become deaf. Obs. rare. [c1550 Gloss. in W. Völcker 179/25 Obscurit adaefer.] 13. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 224 Hyse eren shullen deuen, And his eyen shullen dymmen.

2. *trans.* To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's cars.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1286 Pe dunte pat schulde hym deue. c1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttyts ben revid, Erys ben deuid. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii. Alle the Dusepers of Fraunce [are] with your dyn deuyt. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 285 Dewyt wip speris dynt. 1500-20 KENNEDIE *Flying w.* *Dunbar* 360 Thow deuis the deuill, thyme cme, wyth dyn. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 671 He greuis vs and deueis vs With sophistries and schifits. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* ii. She has... A clapper tongue wad deave a miller. 1818 SCOTT *Mr. Mid.* v. Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1825 in BROOKFIELD *Deave*. 1874 DASEY *Tales fr. Field* 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Deave*, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse. Also in Glossaries of Northumb., Cumbria, Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whitby.

Hence **Deaving ppl. a.** 1832 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 45 The deavin' dinnome tune. 1883 READE *Til for Tat* i. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting... from a muffin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

**Deave**, obs. inflex. of DEAF *a.*

**Deavely, deafly, a. dial.** [The form suggests derivation from DEAF (like *goodly*, *sickly*, *weakly*), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'] Lonely, solitary and silent.

1611 COTGR., *Desoif*, desolate, deavely, desart. *Lienx desourne*, deavely habitations, solitary lodgings. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deafly* or *Deafly*, lonely. 'They live in a far off deavely spot, retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Davely*, *Deafly*, lonely. 'It's a davelly road.'

Hence **Deaveliness**.

1611 COTGR., *Solitude*, loneliness... want of companie, deaveliness. *Silence*, a deaveliness, or solitariness.

**Deavour**, var. of DEVER, DEVOIR.

**Deaw, -y**, obs. forms of DEW, DEWY.

† **Deawaren**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. WARREN: cf. *de-aforest*.] = DISWARREN.

1727 W. NELSON *Law conc. Game* (1736) 32 Deawarred, is when a Warren is diswarred, or broke up and laid in Common.

† **Debachchate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēbachchāri*, f. *Bacchus*: see DE-I. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † **Debachchation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Debachchate*, to reulle one after the manner of drunkards. 1633 PLYNNE *Histrio-M.* i. vi. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with... most wicked debauchations, and sacrilegious execrations. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Debachchation*, a raging or madness. a1751 in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Pepsists* (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debachchation.

**Debace**, obs. form of DEBACE.

**Debacle** (dēbā'k'l). Also débâcle. [a. F. *débâcle*, vbl. sb. from *débâcler* to unbar, remove a bar, f. *dē* = *des* (see DE-I. 6) + *bâcler* to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Geol.* a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a débacle. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or débacle of water. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. The débacle in the United States... Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii. The Brunswicks were routed and had fled. It was a general débacle. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly débacle [he] is often content to stand aside.

† **Debaid**, *Sc. Obs.* [Arising from mixture of *abaid*, *ABODE* with *debate*.] Delay.

1375 BARNOUR *Brue* x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok... Went on hys way, but mar debaid [*Camb. MS.* *abaid*].

**Debait**, obs. *Sc.* form of DEBATE.

**Debar** (dēbār), *v.* In 6-7 *debarre*. [a. F. *dēbarer*, in OF. *dēbarer*, to unbar, f. *des* (see DE-I. 6) + *barer*, *barrer*, to BAR.]

1. *trans.* a. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything).

c1430 LYCG. *Flour of Certeis* (R.). Man alon... Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasure. a1557 Mrs. M. BASSETT *Morr's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1394/1 Vterlye to debarre from heuven all mankynde for ever. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 195 To debarre true men from comming to them for trade. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

b. *const. of*. (Cf. *deprive of*), *arch.*

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Every other person... be vterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599 PR. HALL *Sat.* v. iii. 49 The three bar clients pouertie Debarres th' attorney of his wond' full fee. 1760 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 Shall we debar our youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? c1750 SUNDSTONE *Elegies* xxii. 41 Tho' now debar'd of each domestic tear. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. ii. iii. (1860) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. *with double object*.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. 1. That am debarred the benefit of rest. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 83 My Pension... was debarred me. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413 He was afterwards debar'd the Library. 1754 J. HILDRUP *Hiscell.* Wks. II. 209 To debar him the prayers and Sacraments. 1865 H. COX *Institt.* iii. iii. 619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

† *d.* *with infin.* Obs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xxv. 1120 He was... debarred to leuie warre upon any confederate allies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. § 3 Bishops... are... debarred by their Canons to be Judges of Lay-Peers in like cases.

† *e.* *with simple object*: To shut out, exclude.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xlix. (Arb.) 203 If shee debarre it whither shall it go. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 That vitall spirit which giueth life vnto all things is debarred, stopped and choaked. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii. Venus orb debars Not Mars, nor enters he with knocks and jars.

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 61 Somwhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 34 *note*, All superfluous things are utterly debarred. 1597 DRAYTON *Northwinder* 115 Seldome advantage is in wrongs debar'd. 1648 T. SPENCER *Logic* 76 Advantage as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1669 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] utterly debar'd. a1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Reu. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debars all Christian fellowship. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes*

(1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage.

Hence **Debarred ppl. a.**, **Debarring vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* 184 It is of singular good... to a debarred person. 1664 HIERON *Wks.* I. 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministry. 1666 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil. 1709 W. STEUART *Collect. & Observ.* Ch. Scott. ii. iv. § 14 (1802) 87 The minister and Session having... debarred persons from the Lord's Table... this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

† **Debarb**, *v.* Obs. — [f. DE-II. 2 + L. *barba* beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (1.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Debarbed*, having his beard cut or pulled off.

**Debarbarize**, *v.* [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence **Debarbarization**.

1823 DR QUINCY *Lett. Education* v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they debarbarize (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous. 1857 — *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 241 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iii. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized. 1848 WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 427 To bring... the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

**Debarcation**, var. of DEBARCATION.

† **Debare**, *v.* Obs. [DE-II. 3.] *trans.* To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Debared ppl. a.** So † **Debare a., intensive of BARE *a.***

1567 DRANT *Horace's Arte of Poetrie* Aij. As wooddes are made debare of leaues by turning of the year. c1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 233 Next her debared breasts bewitch mine eyes.

**Debare**(e): see next.

**Debarb** (dēbā'rk), *v.* 1 Also 7 *debarque*, *debarq(e)*. [a. F. *dēbarquer*, f. *dē* = *des* (see DE-I. 6) + *barque* BARK sb. 2, ship. Cf. DISBARK. For *debarbing* (quot. 1692) cf. BARGE.] = DISBARK. *For a. trans.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 Untill he had debarqued all his Horse. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 4 The Dutch debarqued 700 Europeans. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Land. Geog.* 91 A refuge at which the slaves captured... were debarqued.

b. *intr.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debarque.

Hence **Debarbing vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 483 To row the new debarbing vessels to Portsmouth. *Ibid.* 505 Well boates... for debarbing soldiers. 1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarbing friends with three more.

**Debarb** (dēbā'rk), *v.* 2 *rare*. [f. DE-II. 2 + BARK sb. 1: cf. DISBARK.] *trans.* To strip of its bark, deccorticate. Also *fig.*

1744-50 *Ellis Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 58 They de-bark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner. 1797 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 114 To debarb oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debarb'd of scientific chatter.

**Debarcation** (dēbā'rk'ā-shən). Also **debarca-tion**. [f. DEBARK *v.* 1 + -ATION.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarcation. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1855) II. xviii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarcation. 1859 LEWIS *Imag. & Rev.* 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Caesar's] debarcation.

**Debarckment**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *dēbarquement*.] = prec.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* i. iv. xii. (D.). Our troops ought to... have met the enemy... at the place of debarckment.

**Debarment**, *rare*. [f. DEBAR *v.* + -MENT.] The act of debarring or fact of being debarred.

a1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 231 It may be a cause... of his debarment. 1709 KENNED *Erasmus on Folly* 95 Add to this... their debarment from all pleasures. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

**Debarrance** (dēbā'rāns). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The action of debarring; *spec.* the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see DEBARRATION. 1861 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* ii. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

**Debarrass** (dēbā'rās), *v.* [a. F. *dēbarrasser*, f. *dē* = *des* (see DE-I. 6) + *barrasser* in *embarrasser* to EMBARRASS.] *trans.* To disembarrass; to disencumber from anything that embarrasses.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* (1794) I. 390 To debarrass its motions, and to display its attractions. 1796 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all other enemies. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. I was debarrassed of interruption. 1853 READE *Ch. Johnstone* 165 Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers.

**Debarration**, *rare*. [f. DEBAR *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of debarring; = DEBARRANCE. 1882 G. W. SPROTT *Worship Ch. Scot.* iii. 109 This



address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table... its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarments beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

**Debarment**, *rare*—1. [f. DEBAR v., after *debarment*, etc.] Anything that debars.

1884 *Times* 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great debarment being the cost when delivered from Europe.

**Debase** (dɪˈbeɪs), *v.* Also 6 debase. [Formed in 16th c. from DE- I. 1, 3 + BASE v. 1: cf. ABASE.]

†1. *trans.* To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. *Obs.*

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. *Ibid.* II. 75 Debasing himselfe with great humillitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinales. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* III. iii. 190 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Kneee, To make the base Earth proud with kissing it. 1650 *Healey St. Aug. Cille of God* III. xvi. (1620) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 *Wilkins Math. Magick* I. i. 4 The ancient Philosophers... refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments. 1671 *Milton Samson* 999 God sent her to debase me. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1827 *Pollak Course T.* v. Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

†2. To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. *Obs.*

1565 *T. Stapleton Fortr. Faith* 62 The Manichee... would so extol grace, and debase the nature of man. 1600 *Hollano Livy* ix. xxxvii. 341 Praising highly... the Samnites warres, debasing the Tuscanes. 1704 *J. Blair in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprobrious names of Rogue, Rascal [etc.]. 1746 *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. *b. spec.* To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1591 *Spenser Tears of Muses, Urania* iii. Ignorance... That mindes of men borne heavenly doth debase. 1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li. 1606 *State Trials, Gt. case of Impositions* (R.), That these staple commodities might not be debased. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity... are in time debased. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xiii. 17 Laws against debasing the coin.

**Debased** (dɪˈbeɪst), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Lowered in estimation (*obs.*), in quality, or character: see the verb.

1594 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despised and debased authority of man. a 1859 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. V.* 3 A debased currency. 1863 *Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia* 9 One of a debased and degraded race. 2. *Her.* Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed. 1864 in *Webster*.

Hence **Debaseness**, debased character.

a 1720 *W. Dunlop in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 *L. Oliphant Symphonema* xii. 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings.

**Debasement** (dɪˈbeɪsmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; *concr.* anything wherein this is involved.

1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 54 If the debasement were before the day of payment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1641 *Milton Reform.* II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church... avoiding all worldly matters as clogs... and debasements to their high calling. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* I. xi. (1868) 1. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 *Lyttton Rienzi* I. viii. I weep for the debasement of my country.

†2. Abasement. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 32 It is debasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. a 1711 *Ken Ilan. Prayers* Wks. (1833) 388 With what debasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1855 *Milman Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 102 The history of Henry's debasement.

**Debaser** (dɪˈbeɪsə). One who debases.

1611 *Corcor, Abbaissour*, an abaser, debaser... a humbler, bringer downe of. 1621-31 *Laus Serm.* (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 *Sir W. Jones Laus of Menu* ix. 258 Debaser of metals. 1805 *J. Cartwright State of Nation* x. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 *R. E. Tyrwhitt Serm.* II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

† **Debash**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BASH v. 1.] To abash.

1610 *Nicolls England's Eliza Induct.* (N.), But sillie I.. Fell prostrate downe, debash'd with reverent shame.

**Debash**, var. of **DUBASH Anglo-Ind.**, interpreter.

**Debasing** (dɪˈbeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [—ING 1.] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1831 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the coinage.

**Debas'ing**, *pp. a.* [—ING 2.] That debases.

1775 in *ASH*. 1837 *H. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 121 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 *J. H. Newman Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism... is as debasing... as it is false.

Hence **Debas'ingly** *adv.*

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

† **Debasure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [See —URE.] Debasement.

1683 *Cave Ecclesiastici* 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him.

**Debatable** (dɪˈbeɪtəbəl), *a.* Also 7-9 debateable. [a. OF. *debatable* (Cotgr.), *debatibilis*, f. *debat(t)-re* + -ABLE: med. (Anglo-) *L. debatabilis*.]

1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute; questionable.

1581 *Mulcaster Positions* iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable. 1855 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2031/2 A Committee for considering the debateable Elections. 1817 *J. Scott Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debateable points. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. ii. 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted thrusts into debateable opinions.

2. *esp.* Said of land or territory, *e.g.* on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, *esp.* a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests.

[1553, 1531-2 See *BATABLE*.] 1492 in *Rymer Fœdera* XII. 467/4 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 *Belenden Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 162 Great contentioun betwix the Scottis and Pichis, for certane debatabill landis, that lay betwix their realmes. 1549 *Confli. Scot.* viii. 74 Neutral men, lyik to the ridars that deuilis on the debatable landis. 1604 (*title*) A Booke of the suruaie of the debatable and border landis. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 11 Qubither the defender has any other land in the towne, quhere the debatable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 *Nicolson & Burn Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. p. lxvii, The Debatable Land... became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. c 1800 *K. White Lett.* (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1820 *Scott Abbot* ii. The Grames who then inhabited the Debatable Land. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* III. 129 Guarding a debatable frontier.

*b. fig.* Of regions of thought, etc. 1814 *Chalmers Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground. 1870 *Farrar Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 18 The... debateable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

† **B.** as *sb.* The Debatable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also *pl.* the residents on the land (sometimes *debatablers*).

1551 *Edw. VI Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell didd upon malice to the English debatable overrun them. *Ibid.* 390 Then shal the Scottis was their debatable, and we ours. *Ibid.* 407 The commissioners for the Debatable. 1568 in *H. Campbell Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 15 The controversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threapland' or 'Debatable'.

**Debate** (dɪˈbeɪt), *sb.* Also 4-5 debaat, 4-6 debat, 5-6 *Sc. debat*. [ME. *debat*, a. F. *debat* (13th c. in *Littre*) = Pr. *debat*, It. *diabatto*, Romanic deriv. of the verb: see *DEBATE* v. 1.]

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. *At debate*: at strife, at variance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6684 (Cott.) Bituix mi sisters es a debat. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 3473 To accorde pam pat er at debate. c 1386 *Chaucer Friar's T.* ProL 24 Ye schold been heende And curteis... In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey d'Anjou* 263 Whan... alle the debates [had ben] appeased that were among them. 1535 *Coverdale Luke* xii. 51 Thyneke ye that I am come to brynge pece vpon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 *Belenden Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 61 Thus rowlanos knawe of *Harts* 24 To... set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 *Pope Illiad* vii. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1882 *J. Parker Apost. Life* I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love.

*comb.* c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor*.

† *b.* Physical strife, fight, conflict. *Obs.*

15... *Felon Sowe Rokely in R. Bell Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1857), Hee vist that there had bin debate. a 1533 *L.D. Berners Gold. Bk. St. Ansel.* (1546) R v b, Their debate was so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that strange knight for him sustained had.

† *c.* To make debate: to make opposition or resistance. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4380 Pe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche. And made no more debate in no maner wice. 1500-20 *Dunbar Freris of Berwick* 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debate. c 1565 *Linosay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; *esp.* the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwene my prest and me Debate and great perplexite. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 He is of high worderes... wherfor y praiye you... that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iv. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1693) II. 1. 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1727 *Swift Gulliver* II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 *J. Bryant Mythol.* II. 431 Sor-Apis had another meaning; and this

was the term in debate. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 155 An account... which gives a very high notion of his talents for debate. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xvii. 207 Difficulties... welcomed rather as subjects for debate.

*b.* (with *a* and *pl.*) A controversy or discussion; *spec.* a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 *Three Kings Songs* 95 These debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hate. 1648 *Dr. Hamilton in H. Papers* (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble you L. now with the debates. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1880 *McCarthy Own Times* IV. lxii. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

† 3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. *Sc. Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DEBATE* v. 3.)

1581 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xliii. 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortune's] friendship of fauour hes aneuch... How far may Darius bragge of her debat!

† **Debate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *DEBATE* v. 2.] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

c 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame* 456 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 67 Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

**Debate** (dɪˈbeɪt), *v.* Also 4 debat, 6-7 *Sc. debat*. [a. OF. *debat-re*, in Pr. *desbatre*, *debatre*, Sp. *debatir*, Pg. *debatir*, It. *diabattere*, f. Romanic *batt-ère* to fight (see *ABATE*, *COMBAT*), with *L. de-*, occasionally replaced in Rom. by *des-*; the sense is rather from *L. dis-*: cf. *discuss*, *dispute*.]

† 1. *intr.* To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5913 (Trin.) For he wol þus debate on me I shal him drenchen in þe see. c 1386 *Chaucer Sir Thopas* 157 His cote-armour... In which he wol debate. 1490 *Caxton How to Die* 9, I wyll not debate ne stryue ayenst the. 1520 *Palser* 508/1, I debate, I stryue... I wyll nat debate with you for so small a mater. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. i. 6 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. 1665 *Manley Gratins Low C. Varras* 592 The Spanish General... together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

*fig.* 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which reson debatheth. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xv. Wastefull time debatheth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. *trans.* To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xliii. 79, I haue debated þe quarelle ayenst the god of loue. 1597 *T. Beare Theatre Gods Judg.* (1612) 486 As though they would debate a priuat quarell before his presence. 1697 *Dryden Zenith* (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain. 1833 *Scott Rokeby* I. xvi, In many a well debated field. 1838 *Prescott Ferid.* 4. 18 (1846) I. Introduct. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

† 3. To fight for, defend, protect; also *absol.* (for *refl.*) to defend oneself. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxi. 32 Is non so armit in to plait That can fra truble him debat. 1536 *Belenden Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 46 The residew... fled to the montanis; and debaitit their miserabill lifis... with scars and hard fude. *Ibid.* I. 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debat his realme. a 1605 *Montgomerie Devotional Poems* vi. 64 Then prayers, almes-deids, and tearis... Shall marie all than jaks and spearis, For to debat thee. a 1605 *Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

4. To dispute about, argue, discuss; *esp.* to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

c 1340 [see 5]. a 1430 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debait... grawntyt and assentyt to the forseyd premisses. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxviii. 103 This matere... they sore debatyd emonge them self by many & dyuerse oppynions. 1550 *Crowley Inform. & Petit.* 2 Most weighty matters... to be debated... in this present Parliament. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* II. i. 67 In debating which was best, we shall part with neither. 1653 *Walton Angler* II. 42 The question has ben debated among many great Clerks. 1782 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

*b. intr.* To engage in discussion or argument; *esp.* in a public assembly. *Const. upon, on, + of.*

1530 *Palser* 508/1 They haue debated upon this matre these siffene dayes. 1548 [see *DEBATING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 35 Your seuerall suites haue ben consider'd and debated on. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] Commission to debate of Religion. 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* I. xi. 207 The Commons... debated in an open committee on certain pars of these speeches. 1835 *W. Irving Tour Prairies* 183 Beattie... came up while we were debating.

5. *trans.* To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 219 Debatende with hym-self, quat lit be myst. 1530 *Palser* 508/1, I wyll debate this matre with my selfe, and take counsaile of my pylowe. c 1530 *H. Ridoes Bk. Nurture* 10 in *Baines Bk.* (1868) 98 Be not hasty, answer to ioue before thou it debate. 1623 *Conway in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 155 These tender considerations... his Majesty debated some dayes. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 1215 Enid... Debating his command of silence given... Held commune with herself.

*b. intr.* To deliberate, consider (with oneself).

1593 [see *DEBATING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iv. i. 31, I am no Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 *Honnes Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 *Swift Poems*

On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. i. 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that.

¶ *quasi-passive const.*: debating stands for a *de-bating* = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by prep. a- = on, in.

1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* l. 86 This subject was still earnestly debating.

† **Debate**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [app. f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BATE, aphetic f. ABATE.]

1. *trans.* To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 477 *Pat.* . . prayed for pardon of hat attaynt, pair mysyde to debate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneids* xiii. iii. 35 *Thir* Rutilianys. . . Gan at command debat thar voce and ceis. 1537 *Theravies* in Hazl. *Dodsley* l. 414. I will debate anon. thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. RASSELL *Confut. Jewells* l. 56 That body, which was. . . with fast debated.

b. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. vi. vii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his soldiers in mind of. . . the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and. debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (*absol.* in quot.)

1658 A. Fox *Writ's* Surg. ii. i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. *intr.* To abate, fall off, grow less.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2506 (DUBL. MS.) Pe more I meng our maieste be more it debates. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2548 *Pe* werkene of hir sekenes in Began to debate and blyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 94 Artes. . . when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remou's* Diss. 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see DEBATEABLE.

† **Debateful**, *a. Obs.* [See -FUL.]

1. OF persons: Full of strife, contentious.

1497 CANTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 279 b/f Men full of noyse & debatefull. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's* Jugurth Blij, Sowers of discord and debatefull. 1612 COTGR., *Litigieux*. . . litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2. OF things: a. Pertaining to strife or contention; b. Controversial, contentious.

1580 SUNDAY *Arctidia* (1622) 412 Her conscience. . . still nourishing this debatefull fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 In the trial of this debatefull question.

Hence † **Debatefully** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Contentieuxment*, contentiously. . . debatefully, with much wrangling.

† **Debatement** 1. *Obs.* [a. OF. *debatement* (later *debattement*), f. *debat* -re + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1536 *Articles about Relig.* Pref. 16 Our bishops. . . assembled. . . for the full debating and quiet determination of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* l. (1625) 21 The matter requireth long debatement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 45 Without debatement further. 1541 MILTON *Reform.* v. (1851) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. *rare* -1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

† **Debatement** 2. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DEBATE *v.* 2 + -MENT.] = ABATEMENT.

c. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 75 Sir, discomfort not, for God hath sent debatementes. . . From thys heavy yoke delysveryng yow.

**Debater** (dib'et-er). In 5 -our. [a. AF. *debatour* = OF. *debatour*, -eur, agent-n. f. *debat* -re to DEBATE *v.* 1; see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* l. 30 Detractours, hateful to God, debaters, proude. 1413 LUNG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxv. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debaters. c. 1440 CATGARE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1519 A fals traytour. . . debater and robbour.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. a. 1773 CHESTERFIELD (F.) l. It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1823 BYRON *Frank* xii. xxi. The Lord Henry was a great debater. So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 611 Their debates lasted three days. . . Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

**Debating** (dib'et-ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of DEBATE *v.* 1; discussion; deliberation.

1548 HALL *Chren.* 110 After long debating, the Commons concluded to graunte iijs. of the pound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 274 Then childish feare auant, debating die. 1733 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. *attrib.*, as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 18 I find myself in such a debating humour, that I must indulge me. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. ii. 1146 Proceedings, with respect to a debating-society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 BUCKLER *Civilis.* l. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be. . . weak in debating power.

**Debating**, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That debates: see DEBATE *v.* 1

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* l. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 *Deity, A Poem* 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all-debating man!

Hence **Debatingly** *adv. rare* -0.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Debative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DEBATE *v.* 1 + -IVE. Cf. OF. *debatif* (14th c. in Godef.).] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.

c. 1606 G. W[OOOOCCKE] tr. *Iustine* 25 b. They were driven into a debative meditation. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 14 If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sense of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

† **Debatous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *debat*, DEBATE *sb.* + -OUS. (Possibly in AF.)] Quarrelsome, contentious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 Debatouse, *contentiosus*. c. 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 14 Aduenture and angre ben aye so debatus.

**Debauch** (dib'et), *v.* Forms: 6-debauch; 6-7 (9 Sc.) debosh, 7-debaush, debausch, debosche, 7-8 deboash, 9 Sc. debush. [a. (c. 1600) F. *debauch-er*, in OF. *desbaucher* (13-14th c.) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation a'ter modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings *debosh*, *debaush*, *deboach*, *debauch* riming in 1682 with *approach*: see the *sb.* See also DEBOISE.]

F. *desbaucher* is, according to Littre and Hatzfeld, derived from a *sb. bauche*, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop', so that *desbaucher* would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty': so Diez. Cotgr. has *bauche*, 'course of stones or bricks in building', *baucher* 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.'; also to ranke, order, array, lay evenly'; hence *desbaucher* might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, from one to whom service or allegiance is due; e. g. soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'). Rarely with *against*. *Obs.*

a. 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low* C. (1618) 5 (T.) That Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish instruments. 1614 LONGE *Seneca* 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 42 To debauch the military and gentry. . . from their duty to his Majesty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) l. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. i. He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* l. xvi. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 GOLOS. *Ess. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

† b. To entice, seduce, or gain over to a party or course of action, or to do a thing. *Obs.*

1667 PERRY *Diary* 3 July. Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1694 COL. *Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 459 The five Indian nations were now debauched to the french interest. 1765 GOLOS. *Ess. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles.

† c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* l. iv. 25 To debosh and corrupt the subjects. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 235 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyronnells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. App. i. If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. 1226 His army. . . debauched by his factious officers. 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* l. iii. iv. § 84 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 536 (T.) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debauched and corrupted by ill examples. 1611 COTGR., *Desbaucher*, to debosh. . . seduce, mislead; make lewd, briog to disorder, draw from goodness. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner. . . yet he had not debauched his conscience. a. 1694 TULLOCH (J.) To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. 1718 COL. *Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 47 The young men. . . had been lately so generally debauched with Rum. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. ii. Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1829 FROUVE *Cesar* xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

(Closely related to 1: see quotes. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 71 A young lewd Fellow. . . who would. . . debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. iii. Debauching a country girl.

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc.).

(In first quot. perhaps = mislead, fig. of i. c.)

1695 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 700 Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1697) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men. . . till their luxurious palates were debauched. 1686 FLOR *Staffordsh.* 131 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1771 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 GOUDWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Having never been debauched with applause, sh' set light by her own qualifications. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii. They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

† 4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slave, With all the spots a'th' world taxt and debosh'd. 1632 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* iv. Wks. 874 III. 396 Whilst Cethus like a sorlorne shadowe walks Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosh't. a. 1659 OSBORN *Misc.*, Pref. (1673) Qq ij b. It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twenty.

† b. To damage or spoil in quality. *Obs.* (Cf. DEBOIST 2.)

1633 *True Trojans* iv. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 (see DEBOISE 7.1. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 419 To. . . give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LO. FOORO in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 399 Since her husband had debauched all, and left nothing to her.

6. *intr.* (formerly *refl.*) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transp.* Aiv. 'This hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 *Minutes Kirk Session* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 10 Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* cvii. 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) l. 355 We, to grow hot, deboash ourselves in Beef. 1732 *Law Series* C. xiii. (1762) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON, *To debosh*, to induce one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. fig. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* viii. 557 Hatred her brother has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood.

Hence **Debauching** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1645 MILTON *Tracthorodon* i. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debauching tutor. 1660 — *Free Comm.* 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentrie both Male and Female. 1662 PERRY *Taxes & Contrib.* 48 If we should think it hard to giue good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

**Debauch** (dib'et), *sb.* (Also 7 deboach.) [a. F. *debauche*, f. *desbaucher* to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

1. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, esp. those of eating and drinking.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 3 Apr. My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. xii. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* § 3. 126 The fever. . . was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. i. Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch. 1699 — *Ep. to St. Dryden* 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 470 A law Off stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That whiff has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 41 He flies out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Advice to Author* ii. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulance, or debauch of humour. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 148 The gentle Damon. . . inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 195 Such a debauch of initial assonances.

† II. 4. = DEBAUCHERY. *Obs.* [perh. for F. *débauché*, through the pl. in -és.]

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 JAS. CARLISLE *Fortune-Hunters* 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

† **Debauch**, *debaush*, *a. Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *débauché*, with -e mute, or ? corruption of *débaucht*.] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)

1616 R. C. Times' Whistle v. 1758 Mock them as despise And debase creatures.

**Debauchable** (dɛbɔʊtʃəbəl), a. [-ABLE.] That can be debauched.

1855 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July. To spend 10,000l. in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible.

**Debauched** (dɛbɔʊtʃt), ppl. a. [f. DEBAUCH v., or immed. after *f. débâché*, with native ending -EN.] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious.

1598 FLORIO *Suato*. Also an vnthriftie, careles, debauch or mislead man. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 167 To rectifie a common-wealth with debauched people is impossible. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 18 Whose debaucher face and miene disclose His mind's diseases. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* l. 4 He... made love to other mens wives, and was extremely debauched. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 230 Bartholomew-fair, becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. 1854 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations.

**Debauchedly**, adv. [-LY.] In a debauched manner.

1644 Bp. HALL *Rem. H'ss.* (1660) 133 If I see a man live debauchedly in drunkenness [etc.], 1663 COWLEY *Of Liberty*, To live, desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

**Debauchedness**. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being debauched.

1618 MYNSHOL *Ess. Prison* 29 By being giuen to drunkenness or whoring... by any other debauchedness. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* ul. xi. 79 *Cybele, mater Deorum*, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness.

**Debauchee** (debɔʊtʃi). Also 7 deboichee, 8 deboshée; also debauché(e). [a. *f. débâché* debauched (person), sh. use of pa. pplc. of *débâcher* to DEBAUCH. In 17th and 18th c. also *deboichee, deboshie*: cf. DEBOISE, DEBOSHED.]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

a 1661 HOLYOAK *Juvenal* 81 Cicero, describing the debauchees [printed -ees] of his time, says they were *vino languidi*. 1665 PEVYS *Diary* 23 July, If he knew his vino to be a debauchee (as many and most are now-a-days about the Court). 1677 B. RIVELY *Finn. Serm.* Bp. of Norwich 14 Agreat Deboichee. 1741 tr. *D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xxxiii, Perhaps if the People could be Deboishes and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 9, I never betrayed an heir to gamesters, or a girl to debauchees. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee.

b. *attrib.*  
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 262 A debauchee physician. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 305 A debauchee peer.

**Debaucher** (dɛbɔʊtʃə), v. + -ER. 1. One who debauches; a corrupter or seducer.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi, Thou strong debaucher and seducer of youth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 11. 47 A continual Swearer and Debaucher. 1727 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* I. 399 (T.) Insidious underminers of chastity, and debauchers of sound principles. 1838 SCOTT *P. M. Peril* xx, Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women.

**Debauchery** (dɛbɔʊtʃəri). Also 7 debauchery, deboshery, deboichery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

1624 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 309 What with truanting and debauchery. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 146 Those that excuse youth's deboichery. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (R.), The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their deboicheries. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 13 Noah himself... fell into the debaucheries of wine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 109 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 155 He was... fond of coarse debauchery and low society.

2. Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 The republic of Paris will endeavour to compel the debauchery of the army. 1865 H. COX *Constit.* i. viii. 99 In no case was an election questioned on account of treating, or as it was then called, debauchery at elections.

**Debauchment** (dɛbɔʊtʃmənt). ? Obs. Also 7 -baush-, -bosh-. [a. *f. débâchement* (in Cotgr. des.), f. *débâcher* to DEBAUCH: see -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* i. iv, These strange debauchments of our nymphs. 1611 CORN., *Debauchement*, a deboshement. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councillors and subjects. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. xvii. 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners.

2. Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauch.

1628 Bp. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 10 To they are growne to that height of debauchment as to hold learning a shame to nobility. 1629 EARLE *Afternoon*, *Honest Fellow* (Arb.) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complies well with

the deboshments of the time. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 506 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debauements.

† **Debauchness**. Obs. rare. [f. DEBAUCH a. + -NESS, or corruption of *debauchedness*.] Debauchedness.

1640 QUARLES *Euchirid.* iv. xcix, Let him avoyd Debauchness. 1650 ARNWAY *Alarm* 115 (T.) Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness. 1659 GARDEN *Years of Church* 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchness and distempers.

† **Debaurd**. Obs. [properly *debord*, a. *f. débord*. Cf. DEBORD v.] Departure from the right way; excess.

1671 ANKAND *Myst. Pietatis* 178 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds.

**Debayre, Debeise**: see DEBARE a., LANGDEBEFE.

† **Debel**, -ell, v. Obs. [a. *f. débeller* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *débeller* to subdue in fight, f. *dē-* down + *bellare* to war.] trans. To put down in fight, subdue, vanquish; to expel by force of arms. Hence † **Debelling** vbl. sb.

1555 ADP. PARKER *P. civiil.* 320 He our foes shall sone debell. a 1564 BECON *Pleas. New Nosgay* Early Wks. (1843) 201 Humility... debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* n. viii, Spanish Cacus... Whom Hercules from out his Realm debell'd at the length. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 42 This... made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 604 Him long of old Thou didst debell, and down from Heav'n cast. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 202.

† **Debellate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *débeller*, ppl. stem of *débeller*: see DEBEL and -ATE.] = DEBEL. Hence † **Debelling** vbl. sb.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 138 Though in two or three battles inferior, yet not to have beene clearly debellated. a 1626 BACON *Holy War* (J.). The extirpating and debelling of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

† **Debellation**. Obs. [n. of action f. L. *débeller*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation.

1526 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 180 The debellation of the Turkes, enemies of Christes feith. 1533 MORE *(title)*, The Debellation of Salem and Bizance. 1627-77 FULTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxvii. 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the audacity and courage of a Debellation. 1653 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Ps. xciv. 19 Wks. (1861) III. 281 An insurrection and a debellation; a tumult and its appeasement. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* l. 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with... Sir James Scarlett.

† **Debellatione**, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot. '(mutually) destructive'.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 199 Warres of debellatione contraries.

† **Debella'tor**. Obs. rare -1. [a. L. *débellerator*, agent-n. f. *débeller*.] A subduer, vanquisher.

1713 SWIFT *Char. of Steele* Wks. 1814 VI. 216 (Stanf.) Behold... the clor of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers!

† **Debellish**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- I. 6 + -bellish in EMBELLISH: cf. BELLISH v.] trans. To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellished?

De bene esse: see DE I.

**Debenture** (dɛbɛntʃər). Also 5-7 debentur, 6-7 debenter. [In early use *debentur*, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c. to be the L. word *debentur*: there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness. This is, from the early use of the term, probable; though no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found.]

1. A certificate or voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness.

a. A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores.

c 1455 in *Paston Lett.* No. 264 I. 364 Owning to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he bare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], as yt shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf, with hym remaynyng... Caxxiiij. vj. viij. *Ibid.* 366 Certeyn debentur conteynyng the seyd sommes. 1469 *Alman. & Housch. Exp.* 537 Item, my master hath delivered ij. debentures in the name of Norres, one of viij. marces fore fyshe, and nodere of viij. marces. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self offyce, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certainly knowne to them that pay in the countynge house. 1526 *Ibid.* 236 The clerke of the offyce [Accartie] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made... which he shall present into the Comptynge-house within two dayes after. 1567 R. EDOUARD *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 78 Let us ride him so. And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. 1666 W. FICHLING *Petit.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner

for what creation-mony fell due unto your petitioner's said father. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1689/4 Two Debenters were lost... One for Nine Months... for the Sum of 37l. 10s. The other for Six Months... for 25l. 1697 *Act* 8-9 *Will.* III. c. 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller... shall Trust or Depart With such Money... without an Order or Debenture for the same. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3698/4 Lost... an Irish Transport Debenture. No. 191, made out the 20th of August, 1695, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. 11. xii. (1743) 101 The chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Debenture* [in the Exchequer and King's House], a Writing given to the Servant, for the Payment of their Wages, etc. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 340/2 Debentures... are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household.

† b. *spec.* A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. Obs.

This was a regular feature of 17th c. army organization; such certificates, issued 'upon the public faith of the kingdom', were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp. in Ireland.

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iv. I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to... take in your Accompts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom. 1647 *Thomason Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCXIV. No. 26. 2 Very sensible... how tedious... it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and debenters for arrears. 1672 *Perry Hol. Anal.* (1692) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,500,000l. 1674 *Blount's Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Debentur* the third person plural of *debere* to be due or owing was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Soldier-creditor or his Assigns the sum due upon account for his Arrears. 1698 *FANSHAW Love & Bottle* i. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful country, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection. 1756 *Cott. Mag.* XXVI. 391 In Limerick, a county, of which the greater part was, in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell.

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a drawback is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is entitled to the amount therein stated.

See M. POSTLETHWAITE, *Dict. Trade & Commerce* 1751 -66, s. v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II.* c. 21 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such foreign Goods exported by Certificate. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Debenture*... as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. 1711 *Act* 9 *Anne*, c. 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duties. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 183 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rotterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. 1839 *Whitaker's Almanac* s. v. *Excise, Stamps, & Taxes*, Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc., not exceeding £10. 15.

† d. *transf.* An acknowledgement of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc. Obs. exc. as in 3.

1583 in Pictou *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 The said stipend paid at Hulton is iijij<sup>vi</sup> xvij<sup>v</sup> Deducted viz. first for a Debentur xij<sup>d</sup> Postage iijij<sup>v</sup> x<sup>d</sup> [etc.]. 1675 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 85, I cleared all accompts with Justice Gonsold and took in his debentur. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. iv. 94 An Accessary... in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores.

† e. *fig.* Acknowledgement of indebtedness; obligation; debt. Obs.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Trav.* xvi. ix, His Throne he fills Twenty-four years, then pays his last Debentur [prime adverb] To Nature. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Sen* (1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debenturs, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylors, Shoemakers and perhaps Painters. 1694 STEELE *Poet. Misc.* (1714) 40 You modern Wits... Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

† 2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest. Obs.

The first quot. connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French.

1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* *France* IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. 1810 'Prolocus' *Opinions on Public Funds* 8 If legal paper sum as state debentures or bills had, in 1790, been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude. *Ibid.* 9 Give me a state debenture or an exchequer bill. 1811 *Wrenhall's Course of Exchange* 22 Oct., Irish Funds.



Government Debentures, 3½ per cent. 1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.* c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3. A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

*Mortgage debenture*: a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

344 *East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement* 9 Apr. Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1868 *Simmons Dict. Trade, Debenture*. The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1861 *Lancet*, 4c. *Act 24-25 Vict.* c. 96 § 1 The term... valuable Security shall include... any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. 1863 *Fawcett Pol. Econ.* iii. xv. 1865 *Mortgage Debenture Act 28-29 Vict.* c. 78 An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. *Ibid.* § 26 Every Mortgage Debenture... issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped. 1887 *Chitty in Law Rep.* 36 *Chanc.* Div. 215 The term *debenture* has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. *Ibid.* 215 In my opinion a debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term 'of art'.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *debenture goods*, *lands, debenture-holders*; debenture-bond, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = DEBENTURE 3; debenture-stock, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 Br. Wilson in *Keble Life* xviii. (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wherries. 1742 *Francis Horace* ii. vii. (1841) Yet, prithers, where are Cassa's lands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 *Act 26-27 Vict.* c. 118 § 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1732 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Nov. Vice-Chancellor Malins. in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles... decided that... the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12½ It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 *Midd. Rail. Circular* Dec. 30 They all benefited... by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

**Debentured** (dēbent'urid), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. *Debentured goods*: goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 J. STEPHEN *War in Disguise* 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

**Deberry**, dial. var. of DAYBERRY, gooseberry.

**Debet** (e, obs. f. DEBIT; var. DEBITE Obs.

+ **Debeth**, v. 3rd pers. sing. Obs. App. an adaptation of Latin *dēbet* owes, oweth.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym style xxli. 1532 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc.) 40 John Bolle for pewter vessells debeth ix<sup>s</sup>. *Ibid.* 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rentte for the lamp viiii.

**Debile** (deb'il), a. Obs. or arch. [a. F. *dēbile* (14-15th c.), ad. L. *dēbilis* weak, orig. wanting in ability or aptitude, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 6) + *habilis*, ABLE, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 *Lattimer Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk.* *Pharmac.* 1207 So debile, and feeble of stomacke. 1667 *Shaks. Cor.* i. ix. 48 For that I have not... foyld some debile Wretch. 1659 *Baxter Key Cath.* xliii. 208 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1788 *May in Pettigrew Life of Lettson* (1817) III. 278 She... was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1802 *Med. Tral.* VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Debilitant**, a. and sb. [a. F. *débilitant* or ad. L. *dēbilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēbilitāre*: see DEBILITATE v.]

A. adj. Debilitating. B. sb. *Med.* (See quot.) 1857 *Dunglison Dict. Med.* s.v. *Debilitant*, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dēbil-*

*lants*, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

+ **Debilitate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dēbilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēbilitāre*.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 *Huloet*, *Debilitate*, or feble, or without synnowes, *eneruis*. 1737 H. BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate.

**Debilitate** (dēb'ilitāt), v. [f. L. *dēbilitāt*, ppl. stem of *dēbilitāre* to weaken, f. *dēbilis* weak.] *trans.* To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* (1541) 46 a, Immoderate watch... doth debilitate the powers allm. 1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xlv. 71 To debylitate and cutte asunder theyr endeavour and hope. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends* v. ii, If you think His youth or judgment... Debilitate his person... call him home. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman a Riddle* i. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Sun shining... would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 233 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 *NAPHEYS Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. i. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

+ b. *Astrol.* Cf. DEBILITY 4 b. Obs.

a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Bra.* iv. ii, Venus... clear debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

**Debilitated**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Enfeebled; reduced to debility.

1611 *CORC.*, *Debilitē*, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 3 Their debilitated posterity. 1803 T. BENNETTS *Hygeia* ix. 173 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

**Debilitating**, vbl. sb. [ING<sup>1</sup>] Enfeeblement, debilitation.

1539 *Elvort in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237½ The debilitating of the affected part.

**Debilitating**, ppl. a. [ING<sup>2</sup>] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref. Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 500 A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* vi. 143 The... debilitating effects of the climate.

**Debilitation** (dēb'ilitā'shon), [a. F. *dēbilita-tion*, -*action* (13th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitātion-em*, n. of action f. *dēbilitāre* to DEBILITATE.] The act of debilitating; debilitated condition; weakening.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 a Some syknes or debylitacyon of his bodye. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 9 For... the debilitation and discomfort of thememye. 1645 *Br. Hall Rem. Discont.* 25 How often doth sickness prevent the debilitations of age. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. 168 The debilitation of the subterranean forces. 1876 *Douss. Grimm's L.* § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

**Debilitative** (dēb'ilitativ), a. [f. L. *dēbilitāt*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 37 The deteriorating change in the Body... is understood of a debilitative... deterioration. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 153 The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 *Lond. Med. Record* 15 Mar. 131½ The debilitative effect of these preparations.

+ **Debilitate**, v. Obs. [a. F. *dēbilitate*-r, ad. L. *dēbilitāt*.] = DEBILITATE.

1483 *CAXTON Cato B* viij, [Drinking] debylitheth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 - *Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 279 A man debylitheth and nyghe dede. 1545 *RAYNOLOE Eyrth Bankynde* 52 Ouer much heate debylitheth, weakened, and faynith both the woman and the chylid.

+ **Debilitude**, Obs. rare. [f. L. *dēbilitas* weak + -TUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in *Astrol.*

1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 125 From a debilitude of the womb. 1686 *Goat Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilitudes.

**Debility** (dēb'iliti). Also 5-6 debyliti, debylite, -tee, -tye, -7 -tie. [a. F. *dēbilitē* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitās*, f. *dēbilit*- weak.]

1. The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness, infirmity; want of strength; esp. that condition of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 *CAXTON Esop* v. xii, The grete feblenesse and debylite of thy lene bodye. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 556 For his feblenesse or debylite of age. 1545 *RAYNOLOE Eyrth Bankynde* H v ij, To help the debility of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolom.* 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour... the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 *KINGSTLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 *HARLAN Eysight* vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

+ b. Weakness of a material structure. Obs.

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1595) 247½ Either by the debility of the bridge, or subtiltie of the soldiers... 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xi. 107 After the debylite of fragylite humayne. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* II. iv. 176 This debility of

purpose. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

3. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxxviii [ccxxviii] 738 The debylite of the realm of Englande. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subiectes in their said necessities and debilitye. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 182 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

+ 4. (with pl.) An instance of weakness. Obs.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, The open honestee supplyeth many fautes and debilityes. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61 They to garde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

b. *Astrol.* Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.

1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 2, I would have him... well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.

+ **Debind**, v. *nonce-wd.* [DE- I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with letters, or debinded in *ergastulo*.

**Debit** (de'bīt), sb. Forms: (5) dubette, 6 debitte, debette, 6-7 debet, 8- debet. [ad. L. *dēbit-um* owed, due, sb. a debt. Cf. F. *débit* (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of *debite*, from earlier *dette*, *det*: see DET.]

+ 1. *gen.* Something that is owed, a debt. Obs.

1450 *Paston Lett.* xlii. 1. 6x Of certain dubete that I owe unto you. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxi, Be yearly worth over all charges or debettes. 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 32 Parcell of the debt that the church restede in his det. 1598 R. QUINEY *Lett. to Shaks.* in *Leopold Shaks.* Intro. 105 In helping me out of all the debettes I owe in London. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 108 The Devill tyeth his Customers in the bond of Debets.

2. *Book-keeping.* An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. b. The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to CREDIT sb. 12.)

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15½ There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1858, 1889 [see CREDIT sb. 12]. 1872 *BACON'S Physics & Pol.* (1876) 189 There is a most heavy debit of evil. *Mod.* This has been placed to your debit.

b. attrib., as *debit-entry*, -side (of an account).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 8½ The debit side of my master's account. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12½ The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

**Debit** (de'bīt), v. [f. DEBIT sb. Cf. F. *débiter* (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

1. *trans.* To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 62 Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriache. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 105½ The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 *MISS BRADDOON H. Dunbar* i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. *Mod.* To whom is it to be debited?

+ **Debite**, sb. Obs. Also 5 debet, -ete, 5-6 debyte. [A corruption of DEPUTE: cf. DEBIT.] A deputy, lieutenant.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 312 The Master... every pūrsday to be at the common halfe, or els a debet for hym. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* ii. 15 Arioch being then the Kynges debyte. 1549 *ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev.* 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

+ **Debite**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed, due: cf. DEBT.] That is owed or due.

1678 *Gale Cril. Gentiles* III. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is... a privation of debite perfection.

+ **Debitor**, Obs. Also 5 debytour. [a. OF. *dēbitor* (14th c.), *dēbiteur*, ad. L. *dēbitor*, agent-n. f. *dēbere* to owe. *Debitor*, -eur, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being *dettor*, -ur, -eur: see DEBTOR. In English, *debitor* no doubt owed its 16-17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of DEBTOR, current from 15th to 17th c., esp. in Book-keeping.

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 (*title*) A profitable Treatise... to learne... the keeping of the famous reconyngue, called in Latyn, Daret and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1588, 1660 [see CREATOR 2]. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 171 O! the charity of a penny Cord, it summes up thousands in a trice: you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. 1660 *WILLS-FORD Scales Comm.* 209 By Debitor or Debtors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and... all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by

*Expect. i. 2* The Physician . . . doth commonly . . . insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life. 1795 *WYTHE DECIS. VIRGINIA* 15 A debitor who oweth money on several accounts.

*attrib.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C v. This Debitor side of your Leager.

† **Debitory**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. debit-us* owed, debitor debitor: see *ORV.*] A statement or item of debt.

1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons. . . Summa, vñ. The debitorie. William Wormley for titles xvi. Dame Wormley, xx. 1586 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 432 The Resydewe of all my goodes . . . as well as all debitories to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† **Debitrice**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. *F. débitrice* (16th c.), fem. of *débiteur*; ad. *L. débitrix*, -icem, fem. of *débitor*.] A female debitor.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v b. And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppes.

† **Debitumenez, -ation**: see *DE*. II. 1.

† **Debity**, *Obs.* In 5-to, 5-6 -tee, 6-tie, -tey, -bytie, -ty. Corruption of *DEPUTY*: cf. *DEBITE*.

1467 *Mann & Housh. Exp.* 170, I was my lordes debyte at is desyre. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ether. i.* 3 The Debities and rulers of his countrees. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Actix.* 38 The Lieftenant of the citie, who was the debytie of King Aretas. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Tack Cade* xxiii, Lieutenants or debities in realmes.

† **Déblai** (de'ble). *Fortif.* [Fr., vbl. sb. f. *déblayer* for *débaler*, in OF. *desblair*, f. *des*—*L. dis* + *blē* (—*blad, blat*) wheat: orig. to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See *quot.*)

1853 *STOCQUER* *Milit. Encycl.*, *Deblai*, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *déblai*.

**Deblat**, var. of *DEBLET* *Obs.*, little devil.

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatis . . . xx s. 1494 *Ibid.* 239.

**Deblaterate**, *v. rare*. [f. *L. débaterē* trans., to prate of, blab out, f. *DE*—*L.* 3 + *blaterāre* to prate.] *intr.* To prate. (*affected*.)

1623 *COCKRAM*, *Deblaterate*, to babble much. 1893 R. L. STEVENSON in *Brit. Weekly* 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

**Hence Deblateration.**

1857 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations.

† **Deblaze**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *DE* + *BLAZE* *v.*] = next.

1640 *York's Union Hou.* Commend. Verses, Who weare gay Coat's, but can no Coat deblaze.

† **Deblazon**, *v. Obs.* [f. *DE* + *BLAZON*: cf. *déplēt, describe*.] = *BLAZON* *v.* (in various senses).

1621 *BRATHWAIT* *Nat. Embass.* (1877) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vnnatural maisters. 1630 — *Eug. Gentlem.* (1642) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts. 1631 — *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald.

**Hence † Deblazoning** *phl. a.*

1640 *York's Union Hou.* Commend. Verses, Those Coat-deblazning Windowes.

† **Deblerie**, *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *deablerie*, now *diablerie*, f. *diable* devil.] *prop.* Demoniacal possession: but in *quot.* transl. a *L.* word meaning 'demon'.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvij. 34 Hij sacrificiden hier sonen and her douters to debleries (*demonis*).

**Deblēt**: see *DEBLET*.

**Deblockade**, *v. rare*. [*DE*—II. 2.] The removal of a blockade.

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., General Trochu . . . having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

**Deboach**, -boash, *Obs.* forms of *DEBAUCH*.

**Deboichee**, -ery, *Deboicht*, -ness: see *DEBAUCHEE*, -ERY, *DEBOIST*, -NESS.

† **Deboise**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *deboyst*, -boish, -boysh. [A by-form of *debosh* *DEBAUCH*, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see *DEBOIST* *phl. a.* The phonetic history is not clear.]

1. *refl.* To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [= *F. se déboucher*, *Litré*.]

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 44 Worke-men . . . whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no means.

2. *trans.* To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality: = *DEBAUCH* *v.* II. Also *fig.*

1654 *GAYTON* *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboshing my selfe. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) A iij b, Corruption of manners. . . doth deboish a people. 1656 in *Burn Poor Laws* (1764) 47 They do make it their trade. . . to cheat, deboyst [? debosye], cozen, and decieve the young gentrie. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle. . . not deboshing himself.

3. To spend prodigally; to squander: = *DEBAUCH* *v.* 5.

1632 *QUARLES* *Div. Fancies* III. lxxv. (1664). One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joyes.

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† **Deboise**, *a. Obs.* [Corruption of *DEBOIST*: cf. *DEBAUCH* *a.*] = next.

1632 *RANDOLPH* *Zealous Lovers* III. ii. The deboisest Roarers in the citie. 1644 *BULWER* *Chiron*, 34 One Polemon a deboysie young man. 1667-9 *BUTLER* *Rem.* (1759) II. 205 (*A clown*) All the worst Names that are given to Men . . . as *Villain, Deboysie, Peasant*, &c.

† **Deboist**, *phl. a. (sb.) Obs.* Forms: 7 *deboist*, -oyst; -oysed; -ost(e); -oished, -oisht, -oyshead, -oysht, -oicht. [By-form of *DEBAUCHED*: cf. *DEBOISE* *vb.*]

1. = *DEBAUCHED*.

1604 [see *DEBOISTLY*]. 1612 *WOODALL* *Surg. Male* Pref. Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. viii. 31 Froathy, base and deboyest Creatures. 1626 *L. OWEN* *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigmatised* 359 (T.) Our debauched drunkards, and deboyshed swearers. 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant*, II. (1856) 240 This wicked and deboste crue. 1694 *CROWNE* *Married Beau* III. 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man. 1722 *SEWEL* *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (cf. *DEBAUCH* *v.* 4.)

1641 *HEYWOOD* *Priest Judge & Patente*, The price of French and Spanish wines are raised How ever in their worst deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a *sb.* = *DEBAUCHEE*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboysts.

**Hence Deboistly** *adv.*, **Deboistness**.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 3. 74 A multitude of Passions . . . breake out deboistly. 1628 *FRYNE* *Love-locks* 34 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Jurinal* 148 Nero's cruelty and deboichtnesse. 1671 *Westm. Drolery* 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† **Deboish**, *v. Obs.* [cf. *DEABOLISH* and *DE*—II. 1.] *trans.* To demolish, sweep away.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 214 The passage was soon after demolished by assaulting seas.

**Debonair**, -bonnaire (de-bōnē'ā), *a. (sb.)*

Forms: 3-4 *debonere*, 4 -eir(e), -ure, 4-5 -ar, 4-6 -er, -ayr(e), 6 *Sc.* -are, 4- *debonaire*, 5- *debonair*, (7-9 *debonnaire*, 8-9 *debonnair*). [a. OF. *debonaire*, prop. a phrase *de bonne aire* (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsoluscent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod. *F. débonnaire*.]

**A.** *adj.* † *a.* Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (*Obs.*); b. Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. *quot.* connoting gaiety of heart.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Auh pet debonere child hwon hit is libentan, 3if he ueder hat hit, cussed þe 3erd. 1250 R. GLOUC. (1274) 167 So large he was & so hende, & also debonere. *Ibid.* 374 To hem, þat wolde his wyllle do, debonere he was & mylde. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* I. v. 22 Zepherus þe debonere wynde. c. 1385 — *L. G. W.* 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Brue* I. 362 Wyss, curtisais, and deboner. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Eccles.* v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. c. 1430 *LYDG.* *Chichev. & Byconre*, Patient wyfys debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes be nat contrarye. 1545 *RAYNOLD* *Byrth Mankynde* Pref. (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. O.* I. ii. 23 Was neuer Prince so meeke and debonaire. 1685 *EVELYN* *Memo.* (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, easy of access. 1707 *COLLIER* *Ref. Ridd.* 379 He has too debonaire and free a Deportment with the Women. 1782 *COWPER* *Table T.* 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonaire, and brisk. 1812 *MAR.* *Engw.* *Worth* *Vintu* II. In spite of his gay and debonaire manner, he looked old. 1843 *LYTTON* *Last of Barons* I. vi. She became so vivacious, so debonnaire, so charming. 1847 *DISRAELI* *Tancred* II. xvi. A carriage a degree too debonaire for his years.

**B.** *sb.* † *L.* [the *adj.* used *absol.*] Gracious being or person. *Obs.*

c. 1365 *CHAUCER* *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releue thou mihi debonaire. 1393 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

† 2. Graciousness of manner: = *DEBONAIRTY*.

1697 *EVELYN* *Numism.* ix. 305 A serious Majesty attempted with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to persons, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonaire, and my assurance.

**Debonairly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY* 2.] In a debonaire manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the *adj.*

c. 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 23872 (Edin.) He þat can mar þan anoper, debonerlik [i.e. de-bonerlik, debonerly] . . . 1646 *WILL.* *Palmer* 750 Mi hauten hert bi-houes me to chast, And here me debonurli. c. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Melik.* 98 Wian dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with great patience, hadde herd al that hir housbonde liked for to seye. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* I. lxi. (1859) 37, I am . . . thilke that debonaireliche suffreth al pacientliche. 1483 *CANTON* *Cato* G viij b, Thou oughtest to here and suffre debonairelye the wordes of thy wyf. 1597 *TORRE* *Alba* *Introd.* (1880p. xxvii, Hoping your Honour will . . . debonairely accept of these trifles. 1633 *FORD* *Love's Sacr.* II. i, Your apparel sits about you most debonairely. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Cress. Ossory* II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairely. 1849 C. BROKE *Shirley* viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barracough,' said Moore, debonairely.

**Debonairness**. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being debonaire: see the *adj.*

1382 *WYCLIF* *Pl.* xlv. [xlv.] 5 For treuth, and deboner-nesse, and rihtwisnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 348 That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benignity and Debonairness in them. 1753 *RICHARDSON* *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonaireness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 42 With all the gaiety and debonaireness in the world.

† **Debonairship**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-SHIP*.] = next.

a. 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 275 Penne þi deboneir-schipe mai make þe eihwer lused.

† **Debonairty, debonairety**, *Obs.* Forms:

3-5 *debonerte*, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4-5 -airete, 5 -ertece, -ayrte(e), -airty, -arte, -arete, 6 *debonairerie*, 6-7 *debonairtie*, 7 -airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity. [ME., a. OF. *debonairete*, -erité (13th c.), f. *debonaire*: see *-TY*. *Debonairty* is a later assimilation to the type of *similarity*, etc.]

*Debonair* character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 þuruh his debonerté, luee heðde ouerkumen hine. a. 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Debonaire of herte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. 466 This ire is with debonairete and it is wroþ withoute bitternes. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* III. liii (1859) 163 This cometh of your debonairetye. 1491 *CANTON* *Vilas* *Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 209 a/2 Pacyence, humylyte, debonairete, & wyllfull obedyence. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Livy* xli. xlvii. 1089 The goodnature and debonairety [*facilitas*] of the two Censors. 1637 *BASTWICK* *Litany* II. 3 A Prince of surpassing dehonerity. a. 1677 *BARROW* *Serm.* (1687) I. viii. 95 The cheerfull debonairety expressed therein. 1688 Bp. S. PARKER *Eng. Reasons* *Abrogating Test* 2 He quickly repents him of that Debonairty.

† **Debonarious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *DEBONAIRE* after words in *-arius*, f. *L.* *-ārius*, *F.* *-aire*.] = *DEBONAIRE*; cf. next.

c. 1485 *Digby* *Myst.* (1882) III. 447 Your debonarius obedyans rayvysstt me to tranquyletye!

† **Debonary**, *a. Obs.* [f. *DEBONAIRE* after words in *-ary*, an alteration of *F.* *-aire*, e.g. *ordinaire*, *ordinaire*.] = *DEBONAIRE*.

a. 1402 *HOCCLIVE* *Lettre of Cupid* 347 They [women] ben . . . ful of humylyte, Shamefastte, debonaire and amiable. c. 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* (1558) II. v. 8 To her declaring with reasons debonary [*rima* taryl]. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

**Debord**, *v. ? Obs.* Also 7 *deboard*, *Sc.* *deboird*. [a. *F. débord-er*, in 15-16th c. *desborder*, f. *des*—*L. dis*—*DE*—I. 6) + *bord* border.]

1. *intr.* Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 *Lytchow* *Trav.* vii. 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it debording. *Ibid.* 277 Violent streames do ever defie, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon. 1635 *PERSON* *Varieties* I. 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Trin. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 124 A wide expanse . . . over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

† 2. *fig.* To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. *Obs.*

c. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 77 That hence I from my duty not debord. a. 1658 *DURIAN* *Ten Comm.* *mandm.* (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to debord in their cleathing. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 401 Debording from common methods. a. 1678 *WOODHEAD* *Holy Living* (1688) 173 Least . . . your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

**Hence Debording** *vbl. sb.* = next.

1635 *PERSON* *Varieties* II. 66 Great debording of waters. 1652 *URQUHART* *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like debordings and youthful emancipations.

† **Debordment**, *Obs.* [a. *F. débordement*, f. *débordre*: see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] Going beyond bounds, excess.

1603 *FLORIO* *Moutaigne* III. ix. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. 1659 *GAUDEN* *Tears of Church* 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements fain upon Christian Religion.

† **Debosh**, -bosche, *Obs.* or arch. f. *DEBAUCH*.

**Deboshed**, *phl. a.* Also 7 *debosht*. An early variant of *DEBAUCHED*, representing the pronunciation of *F. débouché*; connected with the main form by *debauched*, *debauscht*. *Obs.* in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than *debauched*.

1599 *JAMES I* *Bapt.* *Δωρον* (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous like a deboshed waister. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Lear* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1624 *HEYWOOD* *Gnaitik.* II. 16 One Herostatus, a wicked and debosht fellow. 1637-50 *Row* *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosht ministers are tolerated. 1826 *SCOTT* *Woodst.* III. Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. 1859 *KINGSLEY* *Plays & Purit.* *Misc.* II. 129 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepitol, and decaying age. 1867 *LOWELL* *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of . . . good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

**Deboshed**, -ery, -ment, *Obs.* ff. *DEBAUCHEE*, etc. *Deboest*(e): see *DEBOIST*.

**Debouch** (dēbūʃ, dēbūʃ), *v.* Also *deboucher*. [*mod. a. F. déboucher*, in 17th c. *desboucher*, OF. *desbouchier* (13th c.), *f. de- + des-*, L. *dis-* (see DE-I. 6) + *bouche* month. Cf. It. *sboccare* 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. *Milit.* (*intr.*) To issue from a narrow or confined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence *gen.* to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space.

1665 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French... *bizarre, débouché*... Let us therefore... make as many of these do homage as we like to prove good citizens. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain. 1822 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the... cavalry time to debouch. 1833 *Ibid.* 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand... appearing to intend debouching from Jasselt upon the enemy's right. 1840 *BARHAM Inq. Leg.* *Leach of Folkestone* (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. 1839 *Times* 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet.

2. *transf.* Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a month or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 *MELVIN Angler in Wales* I. 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. viii. 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3. *trans. (causal)*. To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

1745 DUNCAN FORBES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have been debouched. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which débouché the waters.

**Debouch, sb. rare.** Also *debouche*. [*f. prec. vb.*] = next (sense 1).

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree. *Ibid.* 3 May 274/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 696 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Munguia.

|| **Débouché** (dēbūʃe). [*Fr.*: *f. déboucher* (see above).]

1. *Milit.* An opening where troops debouch or may debouch; *gen.* a place of exit, outlet, opening. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 172 The generals will take particular notice of the nine *Débouchés*, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1823 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Des.* (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* IV. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd.

2. *fig.* An opening, outlet, or market for goods. 1846 WORCESTER cites RAWSON.

**Debouchement.** Also *debouchement*. [*a. F. débouchement, f. déboucher* (see DEBOUCH *v.*) + -MENT.]

1. *Milit.* The action or fact of debouching. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. iii. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a debouchement from the cover. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc. 1859 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 42 The coast... presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

**Debouchure** (dēbūʃyūr). [*In form, French, f. déboucher* to DEBOUCH + -URE; but this sense is not Fr.] = DEBOUCHMENT 2, EMBOUCHURE 1.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. (1878) 168 Towards the debouchure of the river. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect ber with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

**Debourse, var. of DEBURSE.**

|| **Debout, v. Obs.** [*a. F. debouter*, in OF. *deboter* (10th c.), *f. de- (DE-I. 2) + bouter*, OF. *boter* to push.] *trans.* To thrust out, expel, oust.

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 208 (L.) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions. 1644 HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 564 (Jam.) His fraud was detected... and he debouted, and put from that authority.

|| **Deboutement.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. debotement, déboutement, f. debouter*: see *prec.* and -MENT.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

1482 CAXTON *Myst.* II. xxviii. 121 Deboutemens and breking out of wyndes that mete about the cloudes.

|| **Debowel, v. Obs.** [DE-II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, oisembowel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 285 He debowallt was clenly. And lawmynt syne full richly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. 11 25 The beists coustis, as that debowal wer. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled.

**Deboyse, deboyst, var. DEBOISE Obs.**

|| **Debraid, v. Obs. rare.** In 4-5 debreyd. [*f. DE-I. 1 + BRAID v. 1* to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering L. *decerpere*).

1388 [see DEBRAK].

|| **Debranch, v. Obs. rare.** [*ad. F. desbrancher* (Palgrs. & Cotgr.), or *desbranche-r* (15-16th c. Godef.), *f. de-, des-* (DE-I. 6) + *branche* branch.] *trans.* To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **Debranching** *vb. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 538 After such pruning and debranching.

|| **Debreak, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. DE-I. 1 + BREAK v. 1* *trans.* To break down (transl. L. *decerpere*).

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 26 The ondene goost debreyunge [i.e. to-braydyng, 1388 debreydyng, to-breidyng] hym, and cryyng with grette vois.

|| **Debris, débris** (dēbrī, dā-brī, de-brī). [*F. débris*, *vb. sb.* from *obs. débriiser* (Cotgr.), OF. *debriiser*: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: *a. orig.* (in Eng.) *fig.*; *b. in Geol.* applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, *c.* any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 COLLIER *Ecol. Hist.* I. A.D. 685 To retire with the debris of the army. 1735 SWIFT *Lett. to Dk. of Dorset*, Your Grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishoprics. 1778 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Mason* 18 July, The best they can hope for, is to sit under the debris of an empire. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*, Th. 363 A temporary receptacle for the debris of the Alps. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 356 The debris of the ancient rocks. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* ix. 176 The sandstone cliffs... are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict. c. 39 § 5* The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, debris, and other materials.

**Debruse** (dēbrūz), *v.* Forms: 3-8 *debruse*, 4 *debrise*, 7- *debruisa*. [*a. ONF. debriiser*, *debriiser* = OF. *debriiser*, to break down or in pieces, crush, *f. de- (DE-I. 1) + briiser* to BREAK.]

1. *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 Hii... stenede hym wyb stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede ys bones. A 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 178 Tho our Louerd... debrusede helle gates. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xxiv. 27 Whan I shal debrise the chaynes of her 30c. 1628 M. DALTON *Country Justice* 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nisans [a Weare on the Trent].

2. *b. intr.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 288 Pe flor to brac vnder hem... And hii wel and debrusede somme anon to depe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

3. *Her. (trans.)* To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in *pa. pple.* Debrused; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. *Counter-debrused*: see *quot.* 1830.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 114 His fiele is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geny* II. i. 20 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid cross each other: but then one must Debruse and bear down the other. 1830 ROBINSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-debrused*, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 252 He... exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debrused in token of his illegitimate birth.

**De-brutalize**: see DE-II. 1.

**Debt** (det), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *debe*, 3-6 *dette*, 4-6 *dett*, *det*, *deyrt* (e, 5-7 *debe*, 7- *debt*. [*ME. det, dette, a. OF. dete, dette*: -pop. L. \**debita* for L. *debitum* (pa. pple. of *debere* to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc. in OF. after *debitum*, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt *debite*, after which *debt* has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: *a.* a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7642 David... wighli w an o bam his dete [i.e. dete, dett]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 293 3if a trewe man teche his pore man to paie his dettis. 14... *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugl. Poet.* 28 Then Wyllyam payde hys fadir dettis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer Offices*. To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *De. Gloucester* xxiii. To paye large vsury besides the due dett. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 24 Having com to Padua. To gather in some debtes. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Aug. To pay his small debtes. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 264 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 STEPHEN *Law* Eng. II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

*b.* a thing immaterial.

c 13... *Cursor M.* 27608 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to giflik man his det. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 130 Why shold men eldes in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 533 This curtysey he claymes as for clere dett. 1554 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxv. 342 Look upon what is done for you... as your debt to Providence. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* Love the gift is love the debt.

2. That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 335 The trewe Turtour has... Done dewlie his det. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *Vnt.* 516 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 184 So doughtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 319, I have lang forget, Quhairfor indeed I have not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render something; the condition of being under such obligation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 250/345 He with-sok be giwes [= Jew's] dette and was i-don to ane ope. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 18 And he... forgaif thaim thair dette bathe. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 4 And to hym that worthith mede is not attetid bi grace, but bi dette. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1612 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of special remembrance and thankfulness. c 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 65, I was free of that Debt. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 513 Debts contracted... as far back as 1796. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

*b. In debt*: under obligation to pay something; owing something, esp. money. (See also *c.*) *In any one's debt*: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. *So out of debt, out of any one's debt; to fall or run into (or in debt; out of debt out of danger*: see DANGER, and cf. *quot.* 1551.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 462 'Pat dint', he seyde, 'was iuel sett. Wele schal com out of bi dett.' c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 280 Ther wiste no man that he [the Marchaunt] was in dette. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 20 Ne neuere schal falle in dette. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xx's in hys dette. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 770 Now unthriftis riott and runne in debt. 1552 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose dette and daunger they be not. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 215, I see you meane not to die in labals debt for an Epigram. c 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 5 Being over head and eares in debt. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xiv, Lord Clonbrody, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 ISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

3. *c.* Obligation to do something; duty. *In debt*: under obligation, in duty bound. *Of or with debt*: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. *Obs.* (cf. *1 c.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23888 (Edin.) A besand he me taht to sette þat ik him ah to yeld wyl dette. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1880) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help þe kyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 And as it were of pure dette they yeld her goodes to the kyng. c 1425 WYNTON *Chron.* III. Pro. 21 Our Eldrys we seld solowe of dett. c 1400 *Ridg. Pieces* *fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 Prelates and persons... þat ere haldene by dett for to lere þame. c 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Godeke* *Chyd.* 10, I... cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 35 This fatal stone... Quhair it was brocht in ony land or erd... Of verrie dett the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. *fig.* Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 We siggeð forþif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorigeð to ure detturs. c 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 20 Forgie us oure dettes: as we forgieue to oure dettours. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1866) 242 Welche be oure dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matth.* vi. 12 And forgieue vs our debtes [WYCLIF dettis, CRANM., *Rhemish debtes*, 1611 debts] euen as we forgieue our detters. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. *Phrases.* *a. Debt of honour*: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 37 He is become a voluntary debtor... in a debt of honour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 98 He... is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

*b. Debt of (or to) nature*: the necessity of dying, death; to pay the debt of (or one's debt to) nature: to die. [*Lat. debitum naturæ*.]

c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 And his deythes dette 3elde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the dett That no man for till pay may let. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. Wks. (ed. Rtdg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xiii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 147/1 One of them has... paid the debt of nature.

*c. Action of debt*: an action at law for recovering a debt.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 152 The gouernours... to haue an action of dett[e] for the same. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 192 A plaintiff in an action of debt. 1800 ADDISON *Auer. Law. Rep.* 111 The ground of an action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by the debtor to the creditor.

4. *d. Bill of debt*: a promissory note, I.O.U., or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. *Obs.*

1530 PALGR. 178/1 Byll of dette, *cedule*. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 The most vsual buying and selling of



commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Traffic, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant giueth unto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Adventurers at Amsterdam, Middleburgh, Hambrough, and other places. 1660 *Child's Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 16 ff. a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. 1811. 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad . . . transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

**e. National Debt:** a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs; esp. that main part of the public debt, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the *floating debt*, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

1653 CHIDLEY (title), Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Shillings Arrears, and other Public Debts. 1721 A. HURCHESON (title), Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds. 1752 HUME, *Ess. Public Credit* (1875) I. 364 National debts cause a mighty consequence of people and riches to the capital. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure . . . was to fund . . . the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1860 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. 111. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxix. 275 The South Sea Company . . . for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged . . . to buy up certain annuities. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world. Public debt, funded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,374,372.

**f. Small debt:** a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the *County Court*, in Scotland in the *Small Debt Court* held by the sheriff. Also attrib.

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s. 8d., and in 1853 £12.)

1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I. c. 14 (title)*, An Acte for Recouerie of Small Debts. 1795 *Act 3 Geo. III. c. 23 (title)*, An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 762 The Statute 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 46, commonly called the *Small Debt Act*. *Ibid.* 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV. c. 24. *Ibid.* 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. *Ibid.* 767 By the act 26 and 27 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

**5. attrib. and Comb.**  
1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monies, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor . . . for payment of his Debt. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 884 Punishment of debt-fraud as crimes.

**† Debt, ppl. a. Obs.** Forms: 4-5 *debt(e)*, 6-*debt*. [ad. L. *debitus* owed (cf. DEBITE a.), conformed to *debt* sb.] Owed, due, owing.

a 1340 HANFOLC *Psalter* lxxviii. 5 *3eldand til þefe* dett [v. r. duwe] honur. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xi. That it is needful to the d ette for to traueyle so. a 1555 RUDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Qvja. That which is det and due on their behalfe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 203 To pay our selues, what to ourselves is debt.

**† Debttable, a. Obs. rare-1.** [f. DEBT + -ABLE.] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable. 1516 *Plompton Corr.* 217 That your mastership should be debtable to the King for the lordship of Plompton.

**† Debt-bind, v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.** To bind by obligation, render indebted.

a 1608 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckingham* xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

**Debt-book.** An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often fig.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Wks. 1843 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Forgiveness of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-book. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

**† Debt-bound, ppl. a. Obs.** Also -bounden.

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. 62 This mysortoun is myne of ald thirge, As tharto detbound in my wrachit age. 1553 BALD GARDINER'S *Deuoto Obed.* Pref. A. iv. All true subiectes were dettbounden to defende . . . and upholde, the supreme autoritie of the crowne. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28, I will . . . acknowledge myself debt bound to him. 1603 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. 73 note, I shall acknowledge myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things: Obligatory, due, bounden. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius' Catech.* 32 And daylie giue det-bound thanks to the for sua greata benefices.

**† Debt'd, ppl. a. Obs.** [after OF. *debt* (DETTY): see -ED; or apbetic form of *an-, en-, indebted* (13th c.).]

1. Of things: Owed, due. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Agnes 171, & gif he 3ald dettyt honoure Til god þat al thinge has in cure. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 2 To whom any thing is dett'd, *ethtir ovid.* c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. vii. The payne detted for the synne. 1552 ARR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9

Obediens dettit til our natural fateris. 1599-16.. MAS-SINGER, etc. *Old Law* i. 1, In my debted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obligation; indebted.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 267 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit was til thuthire. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to their childrin. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand detted to this Gentleman.

**Debtee (debt'z).** [f. DEBT-OR + -EE.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xxix. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and the judgement of Conscience. . . to the debtee then to the debtor. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 ADDISON *Amur. Law Rep.* 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

**† Debtful, a. Obs. Chiefly Sc.** Also 5 *detto-* full, 5-7 *detful* I. [f. DEBT sb. + -FUL.]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be detful allegeawns. a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettful to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 LATIMER *Tractate* 176 And do 3ow homage and reuerence, With all dettful Obedience. 1621 BK. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref. The obligation, whereby they are bound for dettful obedience.

2. Indebted. 1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I. 434 That . . . Patrick Keir . . . was dettful to him in greater sums.

Hence **† Debtfully adv. Sc.**, duly, dutifully.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 704 Thare charge thaid dyd nocht dettfully. 1478 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 123 (Jam.) That oure souerain lord. . . sal . . . execut dettfully the panys of proscriptioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis.

**Debtless (debt'les), a.** [See -LESS.] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Proel.* 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour dettles, but if he were wood. 1570 E. ROSSON in *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtless goods. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iii. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

**Debtor (debt'or).** Forms: a. 3 *debtor*, 3-5 *debtjur*, 4-6 *debtjour*, -or, 5 *debttere*, 6-7 *debtter*; B. 6-7 *debtter*, 7 -our, 6- -or. See also DEBTOR. [ME. *debtjur*, -our, a. OF. *debt'or*, -ur, -our (later *debtteur*, *debtteur*) = L. *debtitor-em*, acc. of *debtitor* (whence OF. *debt're*). In later OF. often artificially spelt with *b*, after L.; in Eng. the *b* was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form DEBTOR. (The Bible of 1611 has *debtter*, *debtter*, each thrice: *debtor* twice, *debtour* once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a. One who owes money to one or more persons: correlative to *creditor*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/117 An vsurer . . . þat hadde dettores tweyne. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* III. 189 (Mätz.), þe dettours myzte nougt pay here money at here day. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 102 Thomas Hoo is become dettor to my sayd mastere. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 1 Now cometh the man that he was dettor vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 The Admirall became dettor to them all . . . Suche summes of money as he was become dettor for. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 5 So he called every one of his lords detturs vnto him [so all 16th c. *vv.*; WYCLIF *debtours*]. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Dettores and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1805 DICKENS *Nut. Fr.* III. 1, Pubsey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor.

b. One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Louerd, we siggeð forif us ure dettes, al so ase we ourioug to ure detturs. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 12 Forzeue to vs oure dettes as we forzeue to oure dettours [1388 -outris, COVERD., CRANMER, *Rhem.*, detters, *Geneva*, 1611, detters]. — *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns . . . to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettoure. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches dett. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debtor. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38, I must be your Debtor. . . for the rest of my promised discourse. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1716) II. 140 He being . . . master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 334 Debtors for our lives to you.

c. *Poor debtor* (U. S.): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1831 W. L. GARRISON in *Liberator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. *Book-keeping.* *Debtor* (or *Dr.*) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see DEBTOR.] 1714 (title), The Gentleman Accomptant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accompts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 (see CREDITOR 2). 1826 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 *Exactng.* equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

attrib. [1888: see DEBTOR.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1. When I look upon the Debtors-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with . . . the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. HOSKYN'S *Ocas. Ess.* 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its every corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *debtor law*, *country*; *debtor side*, etc. (see 2); *debtor-like* adj.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant. Love* v. i. Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 MUNCHIN (title), A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand* 68 The debtor country . . . will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence **Debtorship.**

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1859 G. MERRITT R. *Feuerl.* i. 173 Without incurring further debtorship.

**† Debuccinate, v. Obs.-o** [f. L. *debuccinare* to trumpet forth (Textull.), prop. *debuccinare*, f. de- (DE- I. 3) + *buccinare* to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

**† Debulliate, v. Obs.-o** [Improperly f. de- (DE- I. 1) + L. *bullire* to boil. Cf. F. *debullillir*.] 'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

**† Debullition.** Obs. [n. of action f. L. \**debullire*: see prec.] A bubbling or boiling over.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1730-6 (folio). Whence in JOHNSON, ASH and mod. Dicts.

**† Deburse, v. Obs. Sc.** Also 6 *debur*s, -burce, 7 *deburse*. [a. F. *debourser*-r, in OF. *desbourser*, f. des- = L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *boursire* = late pop. L. *bursa* purse.] To pay out, DISBURSE.

1529 W. FRANKLEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 167 Your grace shuld not deburse out of your coffers very myche monye. 1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 286 Suche . . . somes as they shall deburse. c 1600 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* 318. 1705 *Kirk-Session Rec.* in *Sc. Leader* 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 3s. 4d.

Hence **Debursing vbl. sb.** = next.

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar debursings in their hienes . . . maist honorabill affairs.

**† Debursement.** Obs. Sc. [a. F. *deboursement*, f. *debourser*: see prec.] = DISBURSEMENT.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Provying always his debursments exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. SHICLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1883) 205/1 Account of debursments for my son Jhon.

**Debusscope** (deb'bskoup). [f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -SCOPE, after *kaleidoscope*.] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

1862 *Times Year-Bk. of Facts* 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Civ. Sc.* I. 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

**† Début (debt')**. [F. vbl. sb., f. *debuter* to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off: see LITRÉ and HATZFELD.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. *Act.* cxxxviii. (1792) III. 88, I find that your debut at Paris has been a good one. 1806 BYRON *Ocas. Pro.* 15 To-night you throng to witness the debut Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 LD. BACONSFIELD in *Corr. v. Sister* (1886) 78, I state at once that my debut [in House of Comm.] was a failure.

So **Début(e)** (v. [cf. F. *debuter*]), to make one's début; to 'come out'.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed . . . in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. ARTHUR COBARRIERS v. 69 The moment . . . is a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'debuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

**Débutant** (debutānt). [F. pr. pp. of *debuter*: see prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So **Débutante** (-tānt) [F. fem. of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 282 The character was favourable to a debutant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. Under different circumstances from those which usually attend political debutants. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 11. 34/1 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young debutante.

**Debylite, -yte**: see DEBILITE.

**Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.**

**Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour**: see DEBITE, etc.

**Dec.** Abbrev. of DECEMBER; in *Musie* of DECESCENDO; in *Med.* of L. *decoctum* (= decoction).

**Deca-, dec-, Gr.** δέκα, ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also

1. *Decacanthous* a. [Gr. *dekátha* thorn], having ten 'spines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Deca-carbon** a. *Chem.* in *decarbon series*, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C<sub>10</sub>, as *decane*, *decene*, *decine*, *decyl*, q.v. **Deca-cera** sb. pl. *Zool.* [Gr. *képas*, *kepar-* born], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called *Decapoda*. **Deca-cerate** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882), **Deca-cerous** a., ten-horned, pertaining to the *Decacera*. **Decada-cytious** a. *Zool.*, having ten rays or fingers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decad'anome** *Alath.* [Gr.

διανομή distribution, DIANOME), a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **Decadid** *a.* [L. *fidus* -cleft] = DECENFID (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decalet** *nonce-vad.* [after *triple*], a stanza of ten lines. **Decalobate** *a.* [Gr. *δεκάς* lobe], ten-lobed. **Decamerous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decameter** *nonce-vad.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet. **Decangular** *a.* [L. *angulus*, corner], having ten angles = DECAGONAL. **Decantherous** *a. Bot.* [ANTHER], having ten anthers. **Decapartite** *a.* = decempartite: see DECEN-. **Decapetalous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having ten petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decaphyllous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], ten-leaved. **Decapterygious** *a. Ichth.* [πτερυγίον fin], having ten fins; so **Decapterygian** *a.* and *sb.* **Decasemio** (-sēmik) *a.* [cf. the Gr. comp. *τεσσαρεσκαιδεκαήμερος*, *f. αἷμα* mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. **Decaspalous** *a. Bot.* [SEPAL], having ten sepals. **Decaspermal**, -spermonous *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having ten seeds.

**174** SALMON *Analyt. Geom.* Three Dim. (ed. 3) 507 Decad. dianome. **1861** BENTLEY *Manu. Bot.* iv. § 4. 274 A flower with ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous. **1882** VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 654 Whorls dimorphic to octamerous... or pentamerous and decamerous. **1821** BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 387 They might have appeared as decimeters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. **28** LEE (cited by Webster 1828), *Decangular*. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided... making in all a decapartite vault. **1793** MARTIN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., *Decaphyllus calyx*, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in *Thibiscus*. **1847** CRAIG, *Decapterygians*, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. *Ibid.*, *Decaspermal*, *Decaspermum*, containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Psidium decaspermum*.

**2.** esp. in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. DEC-.) Hence, **Decagramme**, -gram (*F. décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154.32349 troy grains, or .353 oz. avoird.). **Decalitre** (de'kālītr), [*F. décal.*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (= 61.028 cubic inches, or a little over 2½ gallons). **Decametre** (-de'kāmītr), [*F. déca.*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (de'kāstēr), [*F. décastère*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † **Decare** (*obs.*), a measure of 10 arcs = 1000 square metres. **1810** *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301-2. [Has *decagram*, *decalitre*, *decameter*, *decar*.] **1828** J. M. SPARKMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 477 Decametre signifies ten metres. *Ibid.* 439 Kilare = Hectare = Decare. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A decalitre... would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. **1860** *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one.

† **Decachinnate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. decachinnare* (Tertull.) to deride (DE-I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram, 1623).

**Decachord** (de'kākōrd), *a.* and *sb.* Also **6-corde**. [ad. *L. decachordus*, -um, a Gr. *δεκάχορδος*, -ος, ten-stringed, *f. δέκα* + *χορδή* string.]

**A. adj.** Ten-stringed (cf. *Ps.* xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτηρίῳ δεκάχορδῳ). **B. sb.** A musical instrument with ten strings.

**1525** SKELTON *Rephce* 340 David, our poete, harped.. melodiously.. in his decemcorde psautry. **1555** ABP. PARKER *Fs.* (1556) A ij. In Lute and Harpe rejoice to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde. **1609** DOULAN *Ornith. Microt.* 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as a Decachord which hath tenne. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1763 IV. 1, 91 Decachord or instrument of ten strings. *Ibid.*, On a decachord Psaltrey. **1858** NEALE *Bernard de M.* 37 Whose everlasting music Is the glorious decachord.

† **Decachordon**. *Obs.* (In 7-cordon.) [*a.* Gr. *δεκάχορδος*: see prec.] = prec. B. Also *fig.* **1602** W. WATSON (*title*). Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions concerning Religion and State. **1613** R. C. Table Alph., Decachordon, an instrument with tenne strings.

† **Decacuminate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. decacuminare* to deprive of the top (DE-I. 6).]

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Decacuminate, to take off the top of any thing. **1727** BAILEY vol. II. *Decacuminate*, having the Topp lopped off. (So in *J.* and mod. Dicts.)

**Decad** (de'kād), [*ad. Gr. δέκαδ, δέκαδ*], collective sb. from *deka* ten.]

**1.** The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans). **1616** in BULLOKAR. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 379/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion. **1855** GROTE *Plato* i. 1. 1 The Dekad the full and perfect number. **1881** v. Zeller's *Presocratic Phil.* 1. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad.

**2. Music.** A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

**1875** A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad. **3.** An earlier spelling of DECADE, q.v.

**Decadactylous**: see DECA- prefix 1.

**Decadal** (de'kādāl), *a.* [*f. L. decas*, *decad-em*, a Gr. *δεκάς*, *dekād-a* DECADE + -AL.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years.

**1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snph.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, *Decadal Arithmetic*, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher. **1881** M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

**Decadarch**, *Gr. Hist.* [*ad. Gr. δεκάδάρχ-ος*, *f. dekād-a* DECADE + *ἀρχός* chief.] A commander of ten, a decurion.

**1794** T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

**Decadarchy**, *deka-*. *Gr. Hist.* [*ad. Gr. δεκαρχία*: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

**1849** GROTE *Greece* II. kv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among his partisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy. **1852** *Ibid.* II. lxxvii. X. 137 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harmosts and the dekarchies.

**Decadary** (de'kādēri), *a.* [*f. L. decad-em* DECADE + -ARY, after *F. décadaire*.] Relating to a decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

**1801** DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 *Décadaire*. A decenary festival dedicated to the Eternal. **1823** SOUTHEY in *O. Rev.* XXVIII. 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fests. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 454 The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals.

**Decadation**, *Music.* [*f. DECAD* 2 + -ATION.] The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc. **1875** A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called *decadation*.

**Decade** (de'kād), Also 7-9 *decad*. [*a. F. decade* (14th c. in Litttré), *ad. L. decas*, *decad-em*, a Gr. *δεκάς*, *dekāda*, a group of ten, *f. δέκα* ten. Cf. DECAD.]

**1.** An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.

**1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 81 Your subjectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman. **1612** R. SHELTON *Serm.* St. Martin's 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdom Decades of thousands. **1679** T. PIERCE (*title*). A Decad of Caveats to the people of England. **1725** POPE *Odys.* xvi. 265 Can we exchange, not decads, but an host? **1830** GOOWIN *Cloudesley* III. xv. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, III. xiv. 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decade of propositions. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Beats* 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.

**2. spec.** Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

**1605** T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 121 So many tens or decades of years. **1709** J. PALMER *Latent Day Glory* 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 295 The war... might still have continued for another decade of years.

**1655** T. DUGARO in S. Ashe *Pinn. Serm.* (1655) 71 His smoother brow... made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 19 In the second decade of the 12th Cent. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 82 Since Averil was a decad and a half His elder. **1878** DOWOON *Stud. Lit.* 1 The last decade of that century.

**3.** A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

**1798** *Anti-Jacobin in Spirit Public Frits.* (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. **1801** DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

**4.** A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

**1475** *Bl. Noblesse* 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. **1555** EDEN (*title*). The Decades of the newe worlde or West India. **1594** (*title*). Diana; or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Clonstable. Deuided into viij Decads. **1621** WALTON *Reliq. Wotton* (1622) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in His Printed Decads. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ.* France I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 7261 (*Livy*). The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

**5. Comb.** † *decade-day* = DECADI; deca-de-ring, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of 50 many Aves.

**1798** *Anti-Jacobin in Spir. Public Frits.* (1799) II. 134 When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work). **1851** C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 296 The Decades rings of medieval times... are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many Aves, whilst the round head, engraved with I.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

† **Decade, decadi**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*ad. L. década-ere* DECA-]. To fall down, fail.

**15** *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jamieson).

**Decadence** (de'kādēns, dīkē'ādēns). In 6-7 *Sc. decadons*. [*a. F. decadence* (1413 in Hatzf.), *ad. med. L. decadentia*, Sp. *decadencia*, It. *decadenza* 'a declining, a decaying' (Florio), *f. de-cadere* to decay, *f. de-* down + *cadere* to fall (the

Comm. Romanic repr. of *L. cadere* to fall; cf. *Sp. caer*, *F. choir*). The prevalent accentuation has been *decadence*, perh. after *decay* (see the dictionaries); *decadence* is now considered more scholarly.]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

**1549** *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens. **1623** FAYNE *Theat. Hom.* II. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. **1734** NORTON *Exam.* II. v. § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good he had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* xl. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* II. The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. **1847** LD. LINCOLN *Chr. Art.* I. 114 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art. **1871** J. B. MAYOR in *Jrnl. Philol.* III. 348 'Decadence' seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when... it came into fashion, apparently to denote decline, and connote a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

**b. spec.** Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

e.g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in Art, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

**1852** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Intro. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 613 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

**c. lit.** Falling down, falling off. *nonce-ise.*

**1812** SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 136, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence. **1884** *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

**Decadency** (de'kādēnsi, dīkē'ādēnsi). Also 7 *decadency*. [*f. as prec.* with suffix -ENCY.] Decaying condition; also = prec.

**1632** J. HAWYARD tr. *Biondi's Eromica* 132 The infirmity and decadency of the King. **1685** F. SRENCE *House of Medici* 239 During the decadency and restoration of the Roman empire. **1777** *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire. **1779** SWINBURNE *Trans. Spain* xlv. (1.), Burgos... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency. **1822** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible. **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

**Decadent** (de'kādēnt, dīkē'ādēnt), *a.* [*f. DECADE* + -ENT. So mod. *F. decadent* (Hatzf.).]

**1.** That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

**1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 11, Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Intro. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. **1885** MME. DARNESTETER in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 477/1 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

**2.** Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence *sb.* A member of this fraternity.

**1885** *Figaro* 22 Sept., Le décadent n'a pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots. C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur. **1888** *Sal. Rev.* 6 Oct. 475/2 M. Darnesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. **1890** *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France... naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. **1893** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence *De-cadently* *adv.*

**1892** *Sal. Rev.* 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

**Decadescient** (dekādē'sēnt), *a. nonce-vad.* [*f. assimmed L. type decadescere*, inceptive from *med. L.* or Romanic *decadere*: see DECADE and -ESCENT.] Beginning or tending to decay.

**1858** *National Rev.* Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescient virgins sigh so affectingly.

**Decadi**. [*Fr.*: *f. Gr. δέκα* ten + *-di* day in *Lunai*, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

**1795** BURKE *Lect. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 358 Annuling the Calvinistic sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. **1801** H. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rev.* I. xxii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

**Decadianome**: see DECA- prefix.

**Decadic** (dīkē'dik), *a.* [*a. Gr. δεκαδικός*, *f. Gr. δεκάδ* - (see DECADE) + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 193 The decadic system of numbers. **1883** *Times* 5 July 7/5 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

**Decadist** (de'kādīst), *rare*. -o [*f. Gr. δεκάδ* DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades. **1674** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decadist*, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

**Decadrachm**, *deka-* (de-kādrām). *Nimisim*. [f. Gr. *dekādrachmos* of the value of ten drachmæ, f. *deka* ten + *drachmē* DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse.

**Decasize**, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

**Decadif**: see DECA- prefix 1.

**Decagon** (de-kāgōn). *Geom.* [ad. med.L. *decagonum* sb., -us adj., a. Gr. *dekāgonon* -os, f. Gr. *deka* ten, and *γωνία* corner or angle, -γωνος angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. *décagone*, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also *attrib.*

1571 *Digges Pantom.* iv. xxv. H h iij b. The superficies of an equiangule Decagonum. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladii Archit.* (1742) II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1831 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 195 I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

**Decagonal** (dē-kā-gōnāl), a. [f. med.L. *decagonum* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 *Digges Pantom.* iv. ix. Y j b. The decagonal corde of that circle wheron Icosandria is framed. 1717 *Berkeley Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 326 What remains is a decagonal building. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archt.* II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

**Decagram**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decagynous** (dē-kā-gī-nōs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *decagyn-us*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *γυνή* woman, female, taken by Linnaeus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagynia**, a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnaean Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus *Phytolacca*; see Linnaeus *Spec. Plant.* cd. 1, 1753, *Colin Milne Bot. Dict.* 1770.

**Decahedral** (dekā-hē-drāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1811 *Pinkerton Petral.* I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

**Decahedron** (dekā-hē-drōn). *Geom.* [Representing a Gr. \**dekēdron*, neuter of \**dekēdros*, from the model of *ἐκδέσος*, f. *deka* ten + *δρα* seat, base. Cf. F. *décadre*, Haüy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces.

1828 in WEBSTER.

**Decaid**: see DECADE v. (Sc.).

**Decairt**, var. of DECAST *Obs.*, to discard.

**Decalcation** (dē-kāl-kā-tōn). [f. L. *dē-* down (DE- I. 1) + *calcāre* to tread, to trample; see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1827 *Steuart Planter's Gr.* (1828) 204 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface.

**Decalcify** (dē-kāl-sī-fī), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + CALCIFY.] *trans.* To deprive (e.g. bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence **Decalcified** *apl. a.*; **Decalcifying** *vbl. sb.*; **Decalcification**, the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 *Tono Cycl. Anat.* IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell. 1859 *ibid.* V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 297 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 *Darwin Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

**Decalcomania**. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod.F. *decalcomanie*, f. *décalquer* to transfer a tracing + *manie* mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also *attrib.*

1864 *The Queen* 27 Feb. 1864 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie. 1865 *Morn. Star* 25 Aug. The potichomania.. assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 215/3 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the Decalcomanie process.

**Decalcomaniao**, one who practises this process. 1866 Miss BRADDOCK *Lady's Mile* 116 The most timid of the decalcomaniacs.

**Decalet**, -litre, -lobate: see DECA- 1, 2.

**Decalogist** (dē-kāl-ōj-ist), *rare*. [f. L. *decalogus* DECALOGUE + -IST.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 *Gregory's Posthuma Life* 3 Mr Dod the Decalogist. 1778 *Near Hist. Purit.* IV. 452. 1889 A. H. DEUSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. u. v. 241 John Dod (surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

**Decalogue** (de-kāl-gō). [a. F. *décalogue* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decalog-us* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *dekálogos* (orig. adj. *ἡ δεκάλογος*, sc. *βιβλος*), in Clemens Alexand., etc., from the phrase of *deka logos* the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1562. The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus *adv. Hæres.*; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1382 *Wyclif Rom. Prolog.* 299 The nombre of the firste maindementus of the decalogue. 1563 *MAN Musculus Com. moupl.* 344. The preceptes of the Decalogus bee called, the tenne wordes. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 84 They believe the Decalog of Moses. 1670 J. GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* To Rdr. A iij a. The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments. 1755 *Young Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decalogue are broken. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone. *transf.* a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Skianachia* Wks. (1712) 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! a 1861 *Clough Poems* (title), The Latest Decalogue.

**Decalvation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dē-* calvāre to make bald, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 3) + *calvus* bald.] A making bald by removal of hair.

1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. vi. For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

**Decalvinize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decamalee** = DIKAMALI, an Indian gum.

**Decameron** (dē-kā-mērōn). [a. It. *Decamerone*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *ἡμέρα* day, after *Hexameron*, medieval corruption of *Hexahemeron* or *Hexahemerion*, Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*. The Greek form would be *δεκάμερον* or *δεκαήμερον*.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decameronio** a., characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. iii. *Clor.* When were you there? *Daup.* Last night: is such a Decameron of sport fallen out I Boccaccio never thought of the like.

**Decameron**, **Decembre**: see DECA- 1, 2.

**Decamp** (dē-kāmp), v. [a. F. *décamper*, earlier *déscamper* (Cotgr. 1611); f. *dē-*, *dē-* (see DE- I. 6) + *camp*. Cf. It. *scampare* = *déscamper*, DISCAMP.]

1. *intr.* (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1692 *Siege Lynceus* 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

b. *Const. from*, etc.

1676 *Row Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* vi. 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain. the fertile Plain. 1836 W. IRVING *Alfred* III. 97 They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* civ. He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation. 1764 *STERNE in Traill* *Life* 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London. 1792 *Genl. Mag.* 17/2 Probably the rascal is decamped; and where is your remedy? 1828 *D'Israeli Chas.* I. i. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

fig. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. iii. Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems*, *Jenny* 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

†3. *trans.* To cause to break up a camp. *rare*. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 120 The next day decamp't his whole Army and followed them. 1733 *MILNER Compend. Frul.* 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle.

†4. *catachr.* To camp. *Obs.*

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 42 They.. being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St. Thomas. 1745 *Pococke Descr. East II.* u. ii. 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukles were decamping.

Hence **Decamped** *apl. a.*, **Decamping** *vbl. sb.* 1689 *LITTRELL Brief Recd.* (1837) i. 567 We have the confirmation of the Decalog of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 *LANGHORN Plutarch* (1879) II. 780/1 Caesar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt.. and his associates.

**Decampment**, *sb.* [a. F. *décampement* (16th c.), f. *décamper*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decampment*, a Decamping, or Marching off. 1733 *MILNER Compend. Frul.* 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward. 1736 *ELIZA STANLEY Tr. Hist. Pr. Titl.* 122 Having by some Decampments.. drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xc. 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

**Decan** (de-kān). Also 5-6 decane. [ad. L. *decānus*, Gr. *dekavús*; cf. DEAN.]

†1. A chief or ruler of ten. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Vau. Artes* 130a, Moses did then appoint them.. Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans.

2. *Astrol.* The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 103 The great Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter in the last Decane of Pisces. 1651 J. M[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinquaries, degrees and stars. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 317 (transl. Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets.. their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 *BUCHAN in Singer Hist. Cards* 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

†3. = DEAN 1. *Obs.*

1438-50 *tr. Nigideu* (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon.. decan [1387 TRIVISA decan] in the same church. 1496 *Will of Hawarden* (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Archies. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* II. 40 Walsford.. There is also a Collegiate Chapel.. There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

**Decanal** (dē-kā-nāl), a. [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz. General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xi. 271 The decanal and prebendal estates.

2. Applied to the south side of the choir of a cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The Pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Hence **Decanally**, also **Decanically**, *advls.* (*nonce-words*), as a dean.

1881 *PLUMETRE in Sociator* 8 Apr. 165/1 The twin-brother Deans, born decanally on the same day. 1892 A. K. H. BOYD *25 Years of St. Andrew's* I. 286 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanally, a very young dean.

†**Decanate** 1. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. DECAN + -ATE.] = FACE sb. 11 c: see quot. 1696.

1647 *LILLY Chre. Astrol.* viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 *GATAKER Vind. Annot.* 7er. 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Decanate*, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

**Decanate** 2. [ad. med.L. *decānātus*, f. *decānus* DEAN.] = DEANERY 2.

1835 *DANSEY Horw. Dec. Rur.* I. xxvii. (*Contents*) Deans rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

†**Decander**. *Bot. Obs.* [See next.] A plant having ten stemns; a member of the decandria.

1828 in WEBSTER.

|| **Decandria**, *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L. (Linnaeus) f. Gr. *deka* ten + *ἀνδρ-* man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linnaeus, the class of plants having ten stemns.

1775 in *Asm.* 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 Decandria, which has ten stemns.

Hence **Decandrian** a. = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

**Decandrous** (dē-kān-drōs), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by ten stemns.

1808 J. E. SMITH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IX. 244 (title) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* u. 148 In some exotic allies the stemns are decandrous.

**Decane** (de-kān). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar.

1875 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 422.

**Decane**, *obs. form* of DECAN, DEACON.

†**Decanery**, -ary. *Obs.* [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -ERY.] = DEANERY.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* II. 29 The Church.. is inappropriate onto the Decanerie of Saresbyri. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* i. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferior Precincts, called Decaneries or Decanaries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

**Decangular**: see DECA- prefix 1.

|| **Decani** (dē-kā-nī). [L., genitive of *decānus* DEAN.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases *decani side*, *stall* (of a choir): = DECANAL 2. In *Music* used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in antiphonal singing.

1760 *BOYCE Cathedral Music* I. 8. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* 353 *Decani Stall*, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1894 J. T. FOWLER (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

**Decanonize**, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

**Decant** (dē-kānt), v. 1 [a. F. *décanter*, ad. med.L. *decānthāre* (a word of the alchemists), f. *dē-* down + *canthus* the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. *κάνθος* corner of the eye (Darnesteter).]

*trans.* To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)



by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; *esp.* in *Chem.* as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 WORTON *Let.* in *Rem.* 454 (L.) Decant from (the vessel) the clear juice. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently sized Retort. 1779 FORCIVE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that . . . none of the copper be carried along with it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Decantation*, It is only . . . from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (fig.) 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* l. iv. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks.

b. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, *loosely*, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Market-hill* 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1789 Mrs. Piozz *Journ. France* II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mrs. ALEXANDER *The Wooring* o' ix, Claret . . ah, you decant it; that is a good sign.

c. *transf.* To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* iii. 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 586 He . . used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. COLLINS *Arch. & Merch.* II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence **Decanted** *pph. a.*  
1783 CAVENISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 169 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 BEAUCOUE *Sea Scurvy* 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† **Decant**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantā-re*: see next.] = **DECANTATE** *v.* Hence **Decanted** *pph. a.*  
[1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decant*, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1711 FORBES in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* (1824) V. 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† **Decantate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *dēcantā-re*: see next.] Decanted.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decanted villanies and praises of History. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 1. to Augustine's saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† **Decantate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *pph. stem* of L. *dēcantā-re* to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. DE- I. 3 + *cantā-re* to sing.]

1. *trans.* To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1541 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises. 1611 CONVAT *Crudities* 99 The very Elysian fields, so much decanted and celebrated by the Verses of Poets. 1630 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Unshaken Powers* 14 That late so much decanted Aphorisms, All Power . . is from the People.

2. *intr.* To sing or speak often.  
1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 99 These men . . imperitantly decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

**Decantation** (dēk'antē'sh'n). [ad. med. L. *dēcantatio*, in Fr. *décantation*, n. of action f. DE-CANT *v.* 1.] The action of decanting; *esp.* of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a settling, by inclination. 1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Viad.* 196 This [sediment] to be severed from the other juice by decantation, and dried. 1758 *Elaboratory* 377 The earth . . will . . form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. ii. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation. 1883 HARVEY *Photogr. Chem.* 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

**Decanter** (dēk'antēr). [f. DE-CANT *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One who decants.  
1758 DRYDEN, *Decanter*, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled.

[The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:]

1715 KENSLEY, *Decanter*, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass. 1755 JOHNSON, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees. 1775 ASH, *Decanter*, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted. 1818 TOWN, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5047/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 162 ¶ 5 The *Guineas* . . then filled with their glasses out of an empty decanter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 We had . . water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber. 1823 J. BACOCK *Don. Amusem.* 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopp'd. 1849 LYTTON *Cavities* 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginboud* I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droid* II. A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence **Decanter** *v. nonce-wd.*, to put wine in a decanter.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 117 While the wine was decanting. 1885 *Punch* 16 May 230/2 They're catering and decanting.

**Decantherous**, **Decapartite**, -petalous, -phyllous: see DECA- 1.

**Decapillated**, *pph. a. rare*.-o [f. *pa. pple.* of late or med. L. *dēcapillā-re* to cut off the hair, f. DE- I. 6 + *capill-us* hair of the head.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapillated*, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

**Decapillary**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.: see -our.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the head or face.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillary conveniences or rather necessities.

**Decapitable**, *a. rare*. [f. late or med. L. *dēcapitā-re* to DECAPITATE + -ABLE.] That can be decapitated.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1859) 198 Thou,—not even 'natural'; decapitable.

**Decapitalize** (dēk'apitāloiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CAPITAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence **Decapitalization**.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalize her. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 26 Dec. Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

**Decapitate** (dēk'apitāt'), *v.* [f. F. *dēcapiter* (1320 in Hatzf.), also desc. (14th c.), = Fr. *dēcapitā-re*, It. *dēcapitare*, late or med. L. *dēcapitā-re*, f. DE- I. 6 + *caput*, *capit-* head. See -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the head of (a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to poll a tree, etc.

1611 CORRA, *Decapiter*, *Decapiter*, to decapitate, or behead. 1661 *Armway's Tablet* Adv. (T.), Charles the First . . murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall. 1776 EVELYN's *Sylv.* t. vii. § 2, 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used. 1867 SMITH *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions.

b. *Math.* In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. J. Math.* VII. t. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. *U.S. politics.* To dismiss summarily from office.

1872 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employes have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again. 1889 in *Farmer Americanism* s.v.

Hence **Decapitated** *pph. a.*, *Decapitating* *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1796 *Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter* 228 A very ancient decapitated pillar. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* t. ii. § 67 A decapitated Frog . . remains at rest until it is touched. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 76 The decapitating of them [trees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth. 1890 *Athenaeum* 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

**Decapitation** (dēk'apitē'sh'n). [a. F. *dēcapitation* = med. L. *dēcapitation-em*, n. of action f. *dēcapitā-re*: see prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

1650 ARNWAY *Alarum, etc.* (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Suhrid-Ehads* (R.). It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *ATP.* IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family . . was decapitation.

b. *Obstetr. Med.* of the foetus.

1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxx. (ed. 2) 565.

c. *Math.* (See DECAPITATE *v.* 1 b.)

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. J. Math.* VII. t. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. *Zool.* The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

3. *U.S. politics.* Summary dismissal from office.  
1869 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Aug. (Farmer), The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. DAVIS *Amer. Const.* 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

**Decapitator** (dēk'apitētōr). [f. DECAPITATE + -OR, alter L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 630. 290/4 Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Feb. Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

2. *Med.* An obstetric instrument for decapitation of the foetus.

1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1851) 371. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

¶ **Decapité** (dēk'apitē), *a. Her.* [F. *dēcapité*, decapitated.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapité* (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from *crased*.

**Decapod** (de'kăpəd). *Zool.* [a. F. *dēcapode* (Latreille 1806), ad. mod. L. *Decapoda*: see next.]

A *sb.* A member of the *Decapoda*; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in *pl.* = DECAPODA.

1835-6 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/2 The Decapods are . . characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle. 1885 C. F. HOLMAN *Marvils Anim. Life* 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [*Squilla*] alive.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the *Decapoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Nat. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods].

¶ **Decapoda** (dēk'apōdā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Latreille 1806), prop. *adj. pl.* neuter sc. *animalia*, a. Gr. *deka* + *poda*, neut. pl. of *deká-pous* ten-footed.]

1. The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, fish-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1806 LATREILLE *Gen. Crust.* et *Ins.* I. 9 Crustaceorum Distributio generalis . . Legio Secunda Malacostraca . . Ordo I. Decapoda, Decapodes.] 1878 BRILL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased.

2. The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchiata*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decatera*.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called *decapoda*.

Hence **Decapodal** *a.*; **Decapodan** *a. and sb.*; **Decapodous** *a.*; **Decapodiform** *a.*, having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradeapodan. 1835-6 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/2 The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Cephalopods. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 101 The Decapodous Crustaceans.

**Decapterygious**: see DECA- prefix 1.

† **Decapulate**, *v. Obs.*-o [f. L. *\*dēcapulā-re*, f. *dē-* away + *capulā-re* to pour off (f. *capula* small vessel).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decapulate*, to pour out from one thing to another. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence † **Decapulation**.  
1881 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Decapulation*, a pouring off.

**Decarbonate**, *v. rare*. [Cf. F. *dēcarbonater* and CARBONATE.] = DECARBONIZE.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 270 They [orks, common snufflers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1832 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decarbonated*, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

**Decarbonization**. [f. next: see -ATION.] The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 276 To subject the cast steel . . to the process of decarbonisation. 1835-6 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

**Decarbonize** (dēk'arbōnīz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CARBONIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence **Decarbonized** *pph. a.*, **Decarbonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1825 E. TURRELL in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates. 1835-6 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* II. 493/2 The liver is . . the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom. 1876 HARLEY *Ant. Med.* 197 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonized by forcing air through it by machinery.

**Decarburize**, *v.* [Cf. F. *dēcarburer* and CARBURIZE.] = prec. So **Decarburized** *pph. a.*; **Decarburization**; **Decarburation**.

1856 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/2 The crude iron is . . decarburized by the action of a blast of air. *Ibid.* 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon. *Ibid.*, Converted into malleable iron . . by decarburization in the refinery. 1881 J. REESE in *Metal World* No. 22. 344, I first decarburize and desilicize the cast iron. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessemer converter.

**Decarch**, **dek-** (de'kark), *sb. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekáry-ns* or *\*dekáryos*, f. *deka* ten + -*aryns*, -*arxos* ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decarch*, the same with *Decark* ['a Captain or Governor of ten']. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens . . the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

**Decarch**, **dek-** (de'kark), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *árchē* beginning, origin.] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or woody) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the two species mentioned [*Lycopodium clavatum*, *Alpinum*] the xylem is hexarch to decarch, very often heptarch.

**Decarchy**, **dek-** (de'karki), *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekarchya*: see prec. sb.] = DECARCHY.

a 1638 MDOE *Ep. Dr. Meddins* Wks. iv. 781 'The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that

Decarchy of. Horns subject to him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 155 A council of ten a decarchy, as it was commonly called; nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian decarchies in the other cities.

† **Decard**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. *decarter* and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. *trans.* To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also *absol.* Hence **Decarded** *ppl. a.* c. 1550 *Manif. Detect.* c. vii. a. Stealing the stocks of the decarded cards. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* in Hazl. *Dorsety* X. 187 Can you decard, madam?

2. *gen.* To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5. 34 That... they be from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii. (ed. 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

**Decardinalize**, **decasualize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decare**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decarnate** (dēkār-nāt), *a.* [ad. L. *decarnātus* divested or stripped of flesh, f. DE- prep. I. 6 + *car-nē* flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate. So **Decarnated** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Reader* 16 Dec. Logic come never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 *Ch. Times* 14/1 The idea... that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

† **Decarnation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. with reference to incarnation.] Deliverance from the flesh or from carnality.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ep.* II. i. 13 Gods incarnation inableneth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.

† **Decart**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **decart**. [a. OF. *decartier*, f. *des*- (DE- I. 6) + *carte* CARD.] = DECARD, DISCARD.

a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war; 'I Refer: Decarte yow' [etc.]. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 87 Jour yter ansueir courteously I crave, Quhom se will keep, or vhom se will decart. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) I. 303 He hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decart him.

**Decart**, *v.* to turn out of a cart: see DE- II. 2.

† **Decas**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. \**decas*, ad. med. L. *decāsus* falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The walle and al the citee withinne Stant in ruine and in decas [ruine was].

**Decasemic**, -sepalous, -spermal, -spermous: see DECA- 1.

† **Decass**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *decasser*, *desquasser* to break or beat down, f. *des*-, *des*- (DE- I. 1, 3) + *casser* to break: see CASS *v.*] *trans.* To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1599 FENTON *Guchard*. 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

**Decastellate** (dēkæstēlāt), *v. rare*. [f. med. L. *decastellare*, f. DE- I. 6 + *castellare* to CASTELLATE.] *trans.* To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1880 A. TH. DRANE *Hist. St. Cath. Siena* 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellation of one of the fortresses.

**Decaster**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decastich** (dekāstīk), *rare*. [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *stichos* verse.] A poem of ten lines.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 402 This Decasticon. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastich.

**Decastyle** (dekāstīl), *a. Arch.* [mod. ad. L. *decastylus*, a. Gr. *dekástulos* having ten columns, f. *deka* ten + -*stulos* column. Cf. F. *decastyle* (1694 in Hatzf.), *decastile* (1762 in Acad. Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Decastyle*, in the ancient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hypæthros*, Of *hypæthros*, some were decastyle, others pycnostyle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II; *Decastyle*, that has to Pillers. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral decastyle species.

**Decasyllabic** (dekāsīlāb'ik), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. *decasyllabique* (1752 in Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. *b. sb.* A line of ten syllables.

n. 1777 GRAY *Observ.* *Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 150 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 498 Over four thousand lines of decasyllables have not stifled his fervour.

**Decasyllable** (dekāsīlāb'īl), *sb. and a.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. *decasyllabe* adj. and *sb.*] *sb.* A line of ten syllables. *adj.* Of ten syllables.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasyllable line. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin*. lxxix. I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 *Academy* 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllable couplet.

† **Decasyllabon**. *Obs.* [a. assumed Gr. *deka-syllabon*, nenter of -os adj.: cf. prec. and Gr. *disyllabon*, -on, etc.] A ten-syllable verse.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubility of a drumming decasyllabon.

† **Decate'ssarad**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. late Gr. *dekate'ssaros* = *τεσσαρες* και *deka* fourteen + -AD.] A poem of 14 lines.

1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 437 In memorial wharoff this Decate'ssarad was made.

**Decatholicize**, *v.* [DE- II. 6 + CATHOLICIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholicised. 1867 *Ch. Times* 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholicised. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* 27 note, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholicise her.

**Decatyl** (dekātīl), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka*-os tenth + -YL.] A synonym of DEOYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 We... consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group.

**Decaudate** (dēkōdēt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *cauda* tail + -ATE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the tail. 1864 N. & Q. V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be decaudated.

So **Decaudalize** *v. nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 273 Puss... was decaudalized.

**Decay** (dēkē'), *sb.* For forms see the verb: [f. DE- I. 2. Cf. med. L. *decheim* in Du Cange.]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined.

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. The estate off be Romans... hath fallen alway sythyn, into such decay, bat now [etc.]. 1558 Bp. Watson *Ser. Sacram.* I. 3 He repayreth all our decays in grace. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Albanact* lxvi. Discord brings all kingdoms to decay. 1611 BIBLE *Lxx.* xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 103. 439 Perceiving... a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 The decay of the University of Paris... had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

† *b.* Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; *poet.* fall, death. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvij. 36 They worshipped their ymagys, which turned to their own decaye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. *Ibid.* II. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 516 To kill thine honour with thy lues deciae. 1595 - *John* iv. iii. 151. a. 1724 *Battle of Harlow* xxv. in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unhappilye was slaine.

† 2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. *Obs.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sac.* II. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 39 The shadows... being caused by the decay of the light. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv. Complaints were brought to the Council-Board, of the great Decay of that River. 1856 J. SARRIS *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 Those castles... that be fallen in decay and nat inhabited. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756-7 T. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

† *b.* Dilapidations; *concr.* ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 427 The Bayliffs... shall... make relation unto this howse what the decayes are. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1622 LATOUCHE *Trav.* v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to... the stony heapes of Jericho. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 26. 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decayes.

*fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 297 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be apply'd. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. Gen. i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

*c. fig.* The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 18 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncrasy of a particular language. 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Comp. Philology* iv. 56 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with *pl.*), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. Age and could decay. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. She has been a fine lady... and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1720 WYNDHAM *Corr.* (1843) II. 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach... in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P. 12 In the pains of disease, and the

languor of decay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abstr.* (1869) I. vii. 421 The archbishop... had begun to show symptoms of decay.

† *b. spec.* Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett. & Water* § 23 Properties, decays, and other maladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Bidd.* xviii. Her son that she had left at home weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. i. 159 The decay of leaves. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

† 6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. x. Pt. i. Som worldly witted men think it a great decay to the quiete and prudent gouernmyng of their commonwealthes to geue care to the simple and playne rules... of our Saviour. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 This partition is the very decalogue of great families. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxx. My lode was my decay. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are costly houses. 1690 CHILD *Disc.* *Trade* (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

† 7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. *Obs.*

[med. L. *decasus redditus*, *decatum*.] 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 The possessions of the Guild, with the decayes, ben yerly valued at [etc.]. *Ibid.* Decayes and defaultes of Rentes. 1546 *Ment. Rypen* (Surtees) III. 31 One Annual Rent... in decay and not payde.

**Decay** (dēkē'), *v.* Forms: 5- decay; also 5-6 decaye, dekey, 6-7 decaye, -aie. [a.

OF. *decair*, *dekarir* (subj. pres. *decaie*), var. of *decair*, *dechaioir*, *decheoir*, now *dechoir* = Sp. *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadere*, a Com. Rom. compound of *de-* down + *cadere* = L. *cadere* to fall. The F. forms in -*air*, -*oir* correspond to the -*ere* type, those in -*ir* in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the -*ire* conjugation.] I. *infr.*

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcv. 69 The seruyce of God... by mean of y<sup>e</sup> Saxons was greatly decayde through all Brytayne. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 3 Preamble. Archery... is right litell used, but daily mynished, decayed and abated. 1513 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Whereby learning greaedly decaeth. 1602 ROWLANDS *Kings Gosspis* (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 40 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1812 J. WILSON *Late of Philus* II. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fair decays.

*b.* To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme... ben greatly empoverished and dailly dekeyn. 1483 CANTON *Cat H. J.* It is seen seide the juste dekeyne ne to haue neede. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth; but when the vngodly haue the rule, the cite decayeth. 1663 PERVIS *Diary* 15 Mech. The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1846 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I. Ancient... families... decayed in the humble vale of life.

† 2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. *Obs.*

1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xiv. 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc. The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. c. 1790 J. J. SCH. *Art.* I. 126 The candle will burn a minute; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out. 3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. lvi. 36 Auriagus... with great diligence Repaired Cyties and Townes beyond decayed. 1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 283 This house, by that time... was decayed, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MILTON *On Hobson* II. Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1694 *Coll. Serv. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 51 The Ice being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

*b.* To suffer decomposition; to rot.

1580 BARRY *Alt.* D 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaye. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development... dies and decays.

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

1538 STARKY *England* I. ii. 48 Wythout the wch ych helth long can not be maynteynd; I, tho, shortly, of necesstye hyt must decay. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xi

38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712-14. POPE *Rape Lock-v.* 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 SOUTHWICK *Jean of Arc* vii. 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay.

## II. trans.

†5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. *Obs.*  
1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/ For feare of decaying the common wele, men are driven to put malefactors to pain. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 We have decayed no mans Power or right. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius* *Low C. Warres* 299 His last five years had much decayed his Reputation. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 A High Interest decays Trade.

†6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc.); to reduce, cause to dwindle. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Ephr.* 734 Yet can there nothyng My flocke more decaye. Then when hyrtynes suffer My shepe go astraye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* l. xlix. 35 A. When he had decayed the number of the nobles. 1626 BACON *Max.* 4 *Uses Com. Law* iv. (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Deere.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. North* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* l. 306 Downe streight to the grownde Many are besy them [abbeyes] to decay. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 46 Where there were anyne, it would settle, and decay the building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks.

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. JONSON *Diuell an Asse* iv. iii. [It] decays the fore-thyng. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 95 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 20 Lime and Wood are inscible, the former very much corroding and decaying the latter. 1893 MRS. A. ARNOLD in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

†8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540-54 CROKE *P.* (Percy Soc.) 24 There is no tyne can the decaye. 1568 E. TILNEY *Dis. Marriage* Cj b, Wine.. if it be abused, ..decaying womens bewtie. 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'. 1773 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 p. 7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* of Mar 10 Mar. She had the remains of a fine face, more decayed by sorrow than time.

**Decayable** (*dēk'ē-āb'l*), *a.* [f. DECAY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *decabable*.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

1679 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. iii. l. 243 Such victuals as are decayable. 16.. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) III. 111 (D.) Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in relictation. 1640 BR. HALL *Ephr.* iii. vii. 252 His truths are, not changeable by time, not decayable by age. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar. 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

**Decayed** (*dēk'ē-d*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. ProL 148 To have bene in welth and hartis blys. And now to be dekeit and in wo. 1563 *Homilies* li. *Fidelines*. To reliefe such decayed men in sykenes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 b. For the comforting of a decayed memorie. 1606 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep. A restitution of decayed intelligence. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 p. 1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 29 A decayed beauty. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 97 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features.

2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.

1528 GARONIER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* l. xlvii. 89 The pope lieth in an old palace, ruinous and decayed. 1599 BUTTRES *Dryd's Dinner* Dv b, Walnuts ..repair decayed teeth. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 247 Thence we came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) l. 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed, is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Formed of decayed or rotten leaves. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry—a sickly, bluish lilac.

**Decayedness**. [-NESS.] Decayed condition.

1647 CLARCKSON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1702) l. 544 Their lowliness, and decayedness of their Fortunes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* p. xx. The decayedness of the Trees.

**Decayer** (*dēk'ē-ā*), [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 63 The enemy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 288 Your water is a sore Decayer of your hononr dead body. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 81 This Shewing is an extraordinary decay of the Iron-work. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

**Decaying** (*dēk'ē-ān*), *vbl. sh.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decaying of a thyng, ruine, decedence, decline. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* l. i. These [a leg and foot] indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayes as the face. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 396 This ..has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

**Decaying**, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Dekayeng. *ruynen*. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 1 Kind Keepers of my weak decaying

Age. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. § 5 Imagination, ..is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772. 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 *Law Reports* 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house ..situate in a decaying borough. *Alod.* An odour of decaying leaves.

**Decayless**, *a. rare.* [f. DECAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 MOIR *Castle of Time* Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows ..Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

**Decayue**, *obs. form of DECEIVE.*

Decay, *obs. form of DAIS.*

**Deceaph**, -ue, **Deceat**, *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.*

**Decesse** (*dēs's*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 deces, decses, dises, 4-7 decess(e), 5 decsz, dicese, 6 dicese, *Sc.* decseis, 7 decseyse, 5- decese. *β.* 4 decses, *Sc.* decseiss, 4-5 decseco, 5 decseyse, dicese, -cees, -sece, -sees, dysces, -sees, -seys, -sease, 5-6 disease, dyssease, 6 *Sc.* diseis. [ME. *decies*, etc., *a.* F. *décès*, *ad. L.* *decess-us* departure, death, *vbl. sb.* f. *ppl. stem* of *dēdēre* to depart, go away. In OF. often also *decies* (see DE- pref. i. 6), hence also in ME. with *des-, dis-, dys-*, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb.] Departure from life; death.

In its origin a euphemism (*L.* *decessus* for *mors*), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than *death*; it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying.

*a.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 After his fader decesse. *Ibid.* 126 If pat Henry die, or Steuen mak his decses. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 237 (Harl. MS.) After hir dicese, be Emperoure weddid another woman. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 At the time of his fathers decesse. 1654 GATKATER *Disc. Apol.* 79 The decesse of one Pope, ..and entrance of another. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* lxxvii, A groan which announced his decesse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decesse. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) l. vi. 182/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III., about a century after his decesse.

*β.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 After Blanche decses. c. 1350 *V. L. Palerne* 4701 After mi fader decse. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 49 After his discesse. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxi. 113 Worde came to hym of his faders discesse. 1580 LVLV *Enphnes* (Arb.) 293 A Lady..who after the discesse of hir Father hadde three sutors.

*γ.* 1417 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 29 After þe sesse [corruption of *decense*] of her.

†b. Said of the death of many; mortality, slaughter. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 5 Sa feill and diuers slaughteris as war thair. And gret deces of dukis.

**Decesse** (*dēs's*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 decess, -seese, 5-6 -cesse, 5-7 -ceasse, 6 -cese, -sece, dicese, *Sc.* decseiss, 6- decese. *β.* 5 disceas, -ceyse, -sece, -sease, 5-6 -cess(e), -cease, 6 de- sece, -ceess, -sece, disceasse, dysceess, -cece, -seesse, -sece, -seesse, discease. [f. DECEASE *sb.*

Taken as the Eng. repr. of *L.* *dēdēre* and *F.* *dē- ceder*. In *L.* *dēdēre* and *dēscēre* were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in med. *L.* *dēscēre*, *dēscissus*, were also used for *dēdēre*, *dēscissus* in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. *descēs* = *decēs*, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in *des-, dis-, dys-*, some of which were identical with variant spellings of *disease*. Cf. the *sb.*]

*intr.* To depart from life; to die.

*a.* 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 Yf the saide John decesse withoute heires. 1513 MORE *Rech. III* Wks. 36/2 So decassed. ..this noble Kyng. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* ix. l. 356 Decassing without children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. x. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1771 *Life Abt.* 41 He deceased at his palace of Croydon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 203. If the good fat easy man, ..decasse, ..being childless.

*β.* 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 If he decesse without heires. 1463 Bury *Wills* (1850) 28 As God disposith for me to disesse. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2 I discease, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good quene Jane decassed the xxiiij. day of October.

†b. To decasse this world (cf. *to depart this life*). *Obs. rare.*

1515 *Epitaph* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.*, James Stanley..who decassed this transitory world the xxii of March.

*c.* fig. To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1538 Lichfield *Gilt Ord.* 8 Bring the parties together that they may be made a good end, and discord clene decassed. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world decasse, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Al.* (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor decasseth.

†Hence †DECEASE *vbl. sh.* *sb.*, death, decesse.

1591 PERCIVAL *St. Diet.*, *Finamentio*, the dieng, the decassing, death. 1621 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 At decassing of the Body.

**Deceased** (*dēs'st*, *poet.* *dēs'sēd*), *ppl. a.* Forms: *sc.* DECEASE *v.*; also 7 decast. [f. DECEASE *v.* + -ED.] From the intermixture of the prefixes *de-* and *dis-*, and of the letters *c* and *s*, it was frequently written *diseased*.]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; *esp.* lately dead, 'late'.

c. 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 After that a man is ones decassed. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 361 The bysshop of Wynchester decassed, ..was chancellour of England. 1564 GRIMALD *Fun. Serm. Pr. Ferd.* Wks. (1843) 10 [He] highly commended the parties decassed. 1586 A. DAN *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 The deceased ghost of him that loved you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 These deceased Giants. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii. There, I shall see justice done to deceased merit. 1810 WORSW. *Exc. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 814/1 The character of a deceased friend. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 82/1 The heir of a deceased licenceholder.

Fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 81 Figuring the nature of the Times decassed.

b. *Deceased wife's sister question*: the question of a widow's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others.

2. *absol.* †a. *pl.* The deceased: those who are dead, the dead (*obs.*). b. The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i. It might have argued me of little love To the deceased. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 42 Shall the deceased arise? 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* civ. He, sealed up all the papers of the deceased. 1840 C. PELHAM *Chron. Crime* (1886) II. 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gun. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* l. i. Mr. Jones, ..promised to read the burial-service over the deceased.

†Deceasure. *Obs. rare.* [f. DECEASE *v.* + -URE; corresp. to a *L.* type \**dēcessūra*.] Decesse.

1580 LODGE *Forb. & Fris.* (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my decasure and her froward destine.

**Deceave**, etc., *obs. form of DECEIVE v.*

†Dece-de, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L.* *dēdēre* to go away, depart, remove, f. DE- I. 2 + *dēdēre* to go. (French has had *dēdēre* in sense 'to die' since 15th c.)] *intr.* To depart; to scedee; to give place, yield.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 25 To justify the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1. Just cause for which, 2. True authority by which they deceded from Rome. 1658 J. WENR tr. *Cleopatra* viii. l. 63 That violent passion, deceding to the pittie she conceived. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and deceding to the Individuum.

**Decedent** (*dēs'sdēt*), *sb.* (a.) [ad. *L.* *dēdē- dent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dēdēre* to depart, die.]

A. sb. One who retires from an office (*obs.*), decasses, or dies; a deceased person. *U.S.*, chiefly in *Law*.

1599 CROAFURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew Young ..was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. 1730 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xxi. (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 WEBSTER, *Decedent*, a deceased person. *Laws of Pennsylv.* 1824. *Boston* (Mass.) *Frml. Jan.* In North Andover, last year there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70.

†B. *adj.* (See quot.) *Obs.* -o

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decedent*, *adj.* departing, going away.

**Deceife**, **Decept**, **Deceis** (s, *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, DECEASE.*

**Deceit** (*dēs't*). Forms: *a.* 4 deseit(e), 4-5 -sait(e), 4-6 -ceyt(e), 4-7 -ceite, 5 -sayte, -sate, 6 -cent, -seite, -seyte, -saitte, -sette, 4- deceit. *β.* 5 deceipte, 5-7 -ceipt, 5-6 -cept(e). *γ.* 4-6 desceit, -sayte, 5 desseit, -seyt(e), -sait, -sate, 6 desceyt. *δ.* 4 disseyte, -saitte, -sayte, *Sc.* dissat, 4-5 disseit, -ceite, 5 dissayot, dysseyte, -syt, 5-6 dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt(e), 5-7 disceit, 6 -cent(e), -snyt(e). *ε.* 6 dis-, dysceyt, -ceipte. [ME. *deceite*, *deseite*, *desaite*, etc., *a.* OF. *deceite*, -eyte (later *deçoite*): *sb.* fem. from pa. *ppl.* of *decevere*, *dēcevoir*, with assimilation of vowel, as in *deceive*. (Cf. CONCEIT.)

In ME. and early mod. Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng. change of OF. *ei* to *ai*, *ay*, and consequent interchange of *c* and *s*, whence arose such forms as *desait*, *Sc.* *desaite*. In OF. the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin *decepta*, as *decepte*, whence in Eng. *decept*. But in both langs, the *p* was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have *decepte*, *deceit*, but the word rimes with *streite* (*strait*); the ordinary 17th c. pronunciation rimed it with *-ait*, as in *Wither a 1667 bait: deceit*; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in *-sail*, *-sate*, *-cent*. The narrowing of *e* to *i* came later. In OF. the prefix *de-* was sometimes changed to *des-* (see DE- I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form *des-* back to the Latin *dis-*, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c., such odd spellings as *dis-deat*, *dis-sait*, *dis-sate* (all meaning *disceit*): cf. DECEIVE.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 6157 By queynesse to don, other deseite. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7. 703 Deceit bitwixe marchant and marchant. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 And that he hide for deceit, For she began to axe him streit. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 6 Dyssyte ne theft loke thou do non. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 Dissate, oylt desate. 1525 COVERDALE *Nal.* iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceit with God? 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 5780 Leif your dissait and crafty wyllis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 243 Ily violence? no. But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 The deceit,



+ D. With of . To thence  
*a* 2300 *Cursor M.* 8626 (Coit.) So perceded, hat soe was of  
 hir child decessed. *a* 2320 *Widow's wey* 174c. (1880) 73 Whanne bei  
 the wyddowys yppoyntment they disceynen hem of here goodis. 1545  
*Widow's weyde.* The slyte myxe Jest : how this wydwode  
 Edyth deceived a Draper..of a new Gowne and a new  
 Kyttell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cornetors & Sherifes Ga*  
 To deceive them by it and to gain it for themselves. 1667  
 MILTON P. L. x. 99 Childless thus hurt, Childless remain;  
 so Death Shall be their last. *a* 1761 Olovs in  
 D'Issrael *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 563 [He] deceived me of a good  
 thing which he pwyd me.

+5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). *Obs.* (Cf. CHEAT v. 5.)

1591 Florio *Sec. Frnites* 65 Let us do something to de-  
cease the time, and that we may not think it long. 1663  
Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ii. (1668) 5 To deceive the  
tediousness of the pilgrimage. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past. x.*  
(R.). This while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd. 1784 *COWPER*  
*Task* iii. 262 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it.  
1847 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvii. 36 Amusements  
to deceive away the time.

**Deceived** (dī'sēvd, poet. dī'sēvd), *pp.* a. [f.  
prec. + -ED.] Deluded, imposed upon, misled,  
mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

1569 T. NORTON (*title*) To the Quenes Maiesties poore de-  
ceived Subjects of the North Countrey, drawn into rebel-  
lion. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 16 The deceived and the deceiver  
are his. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iii. 13 Speeches taken...  
from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving  
Schoolmen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvii. I curse not...  
Though thou forsake a deceived thing.

b. *absol.*  
1562 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 158 The  
Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON  
*Let. to Dr. Morgan* 5, I was wrong... in presuming you to be  
a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

**Deceiver** (dī'sēvā). *Forms:* a. 4 deceiour,  
4-5 deceyur(e, -or, 5-6 -ar, 6 deceyner, de-  
ceuer, 7- deceiver. β. 4-6 dis-: see DECEIVE.  
[a. AF. *decevoir* = OF. *decevoir*, earlier *decevoir*,  
f. stem of *decevoir*; subsequently taking the form  
of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE v.: see -ER 2.]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat,  
impostor.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 7 Many deceyours [1388 disseueris]  
wente out in to the world. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. 1.  
What are all temporale þinges but deceyours. 1483 *Calh.*  
*Engl.* 101 A Dissauer, deceptor. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii.  
16 Both the deceaver, and him that is deceived. 1555 EDEN  
*Decades* 313 An Italian deceaver who had before deluded  
the kynages of Englande and Portogale. 1634 MILTON *Comus*  
506 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!  
1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. L. v.* The passions are at once our  
masters and our deceivers.

2. *Comb.*  
1624 W. HALL *Man's Gt. Enemy* in Farr S. P. Jas. 1  
(1848) 199 Deceiver-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

**Deceiving** (dī'sēvin), *vb.* sb. [-ING 1.] The  
action of the verb DECEIVE; deception.

1340 *Rom. Rose* 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1523  
L. BEKERS *Pross.* i. xviii. 25 Than the Englishe lordes  
.. for doubte of deceyving .. kept styll the two trompettis  
pruvely. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) 2 *Ps.* ii. 13 Delighting  
them selves in their deceivings. 1833 MRS. BROWNING  
*Prometh.* *Bound Poems* 1850 l. 171 For in my mind De-  
ceiving works more shame than torturing.

**Deceiv'g**, *pp.* a. [-ING 2.] That deceives;  
deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 87 This fals dissavand waddis  
bliss. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. 260 Manie de-  
ceyving promises of life. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii.  
5 Covetousnesse is a deceyving sin. c. 1793 *Telegraph* in  
*Spir. Publ. Frmts.* (1799) l. 26 The most deceyving tongue.

Hence **Deceiv'g**ly *adv.*  
14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Hydnyge de-  
ceyvaundly wikke wy medelyng of good. c. 1440 *York*  
*Myst.* xiii. 140 At carpe to me dissavayndly. 1888 *Harper's*  
*Mag.* Oct. 806 To listen appreciatively even if deceiv'gly.

**Decelticize**, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

**Decem-**, *L. decem* ten, used in combination, as  
*decemjugus* ten-yoked, *decempedalis* ten feet long,  
*decemplicatus* ten-fold, etc.; hence in various techni-  
cal words: **Decemostate** a. [COSTA], having  
ten ribs. **Decemdentate** a. [L. *dens* tooth], having  
ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). **Decemfid** a.  
[L. *fidus* cleft], divided into ten parts, segments,  
or lobes (*ibid.*). **Decemflos** a. [L. *flos*-us,  
-flowered], 'having ten flowers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
1882). **Decemfoliate**, -foliolate [L. *folium*  
leaf, *foliolus* leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets.  
**Decemjugate** a. [L. *jugal*-us yoked], 'having  
ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (*Syd. Soc.*  
*Lex.* 1882). **Decemlocular** a. [L. *loculus* little  
bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds  
(Smart 1836). + **Decemnovenal** a. [L. *decem*-  
*novem* nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNO-  
VENNAL. **Decemnovenarian**, a man of the  
Nineteenth Century; hence **Decemnovenarianism**,  
the characteristics distinctive of a man of the  
Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovenarianize** v.,  
to act the decemnovenarian. **Decempedal** a. [L.  
*decempedalis*, f. *pes*, *ped*-feet], (a) ten feet in length  
(*obs.*); (b) having ten feet. **Decempedate** a. =  
prec. b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decempennate**  
a. [L. *penna* wing], having ten flight-feathers on  
the pinnion-bone. **Decemplex** a. [L. *plex*-fold],  
tenfold (*S.S. Lex.*). **DecemPLICATE** a. [L. *plicatus*  
plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds'  
(*ibid.*). **Decempunctate** a. [L. *punctum* a point],  
'having ten points or spots' (*ibid.*). **Decem-**  
**striate** a. [L. *striatus* grooved], 'having ten  
striae' (*ibid.*).  
1868 BENTHAM *Handbk. Erit. Flora* 7 *Decemdentate*..  
*Decemfid*.. *Decemfoliate*.. *Decemfoliolate*, 1888 J. HAR-  
VEY *Disc. Probl.* 95 The Golden, decemnovenal, or Lunar

circle. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 187 That is, this  
is the Eighth Year of such Decem-novenal Cycle, or Circle  
of Nineteen years. 1863 [DE MORGAN] *From Matter to*  
*Spirit* Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are,  
have been so nourished on theories... that most of us cannot  
live with an unexplained fact in our heads. 1890 F. HALL  
in *N. Y. Nation* L. 316½ Though a decemnovenarian, as some  
would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenari-  
anize in language. 1864 MISS CORBE *Studies New & Old*  
(1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'De-  
cemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his  
formidable cognomen. *Ibid.* 379 Is it Steam which has  
made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism'  
which has created Steam? 1827 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal.*  
*Proph.* (1844) l. 48 A yet future decempartite division of  
that Empire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decempedal*, of ten  
foot, or ten foot long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv.  
(1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

**December** (dī'sēmbər). Also 4-6 -bre, 4 -bir,  
decembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember. Abbreviated  
Dec. [a. OF. *decembre*, *decembre*, ad. L.  
*December*, f. *decem* ten, this being originally the  
tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of  
-her in this and the names of the three preceding  
months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according  
to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter  
solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[a 1000 *Menologium* 220 (Gr.) *Penne solcum bringit morgen*,  
to mannum monad to tune Decembris .. *zerra Julia*.] 1297  
R. GLOUC. (1723) 408 *Pe* endleþe day of December þe  
toun hii wonne so. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24916 (Cott.) *Pat*  
*month þat man clepes* .. December [v. -ber, -bir, de-  
cembre]. 1460 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 20 Written at  
London 9 of December. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.*, *December's*  
*husbandrie*, O durtie December For Christmas remember.  
1593 T. MORLEY *Madrigals*, 'April is my mistress face',  
Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold  
December. a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* i. ii. Don't you  
see December in her face? 1775 N. WRAXALL *Tour N.*  
*Europe* 88 The weather, which .. was become in a few hours  
as cold and piercing as our Decembers. 1805 SCOTT *Last*  
*Minstr.* l. xxi. Alike to him was time or tide, December's  
snow or July's pride. 1841 T. H. KEY in Smith *Dict.*  
*Antiq.* s.v. *Calendar, Roman*, The winter solstice at Rome,  
in the year 46 B.C., occurred on the 24th of December of the  
Julian Calendar. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Under Red Flag*  
vi. The Man of December and Sedan - it was thus Blan-  
quists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napole-  
on III] - was dethroned.

*attrib.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 298 Or wallow naked  
in December snow. a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iii. Were  
our Haris as much mortified as those December-Lovers  
Looks! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant  
December days.

Hence **December v. nonce-wd.**, (a) *trans.* to  
give the character of December to; (b) *intr.* to  
celebrate December (as the time of Christmas fes-  
tivities). **Decemberish** a., + **Decemberly** a.,  
resembling December in dreariness and darkness.  
**Decembrist**, one connected in some specific way  
with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 328 Now balls are deserted,  
and plays unremember'd. And all the Mayjays prematurely  
December'd. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7: The  
Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. 1795  
BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 15 Dec. As I am in a com-  
plete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. 1765  
STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. ix. In the many bleak and  
Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. 1882  
H. LANSOELL *Through Siberia* II. 2 Certain of them called  
'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a re-  
volt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his  
throne.

|| **Decemvir** (dī'sēmvīr). [L., sing. of *decemviri*,  
originally *decem viri* 'the ten men'.]

*Rom. Antiq.* (pl.) A body of ten men acting as  
a commission, council, college, or ruling authority;  
*esp.* the two bodies of magistrates appointed in  
451 and 450 B.C. to draw up a code of laws (the  
laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the  
time, entrusted with the supreme government of  
Rome.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 864 Cicero .. did, one day  
sharply reprove and inveigh against this law of the Decem-  
viri. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxxii. 109 Agreed it was that  
there should be created Decemvirs above all appeal: 1781  
GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. The Decemvirs, who sullied  
by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood,  
or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. 1838  
ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* l. 253 A commission invested with  
such extraordinary powers as those committed to the de-  
cemviri *Litibus Judicandis* .. Augustus transferred to these  
decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri.

b. *transf.* A council or ruling body of ten, as  
the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.  
1615 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Aug. I had much adove with  
Zanzabars decemviry. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. 188.  
I look Forward to be one day of the decemvirs. 1832 *tr.*  
*Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 202 The decemvirs dared unblush-  
ingly propose to their colleagues, etc.  
c. *sing.* A member of such a body.  
1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* iv. l. 1 (Jod.). He slew his only daughter  
To save her from the fierce Decemvir's law. 1744 *tr. Livy*  
*l. 27* (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for  
taking his trial. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 351  
Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

Hence **Decemvirship**, the office of decemvir.  
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* l. 15 (R.). The decemvirship, and the  
conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

**Decemviral** (dī'sēmvīrāl), a. [ad. L. *decem-*  
*virāl*-is, f. *decemvir*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining  
to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.). The decemviral laws (which  
now are known by the name of the twelve Tables). 1651  
HOWELL *Venice* 13 Three Senators .. have power to summon  
the Decemviral Colleg. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum*  
II. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral  
form of government. 1852 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxiv. IX. 416  
His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

**Decemvirate** (dī'sēmvīrēt). [ad. L. *decem-*  
*virāt*-us, f. *decemvir*: see -ATE 1.] The office or  
government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 233 After the Decemvirate,  
they returned againe to Consuls. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.*  
(1714) l. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor  
people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both  
sorts. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* l. xv. 302 The decemvirate  
seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an  
aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several.

b. *transf.* A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc.,  
as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also *attrib.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 They read the letters addressed to  
the Decemviral Colleg. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers*  
(Camden) II. 12 The room .. is now possessed by the De-  
cemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely  
than ever any King did in England. c 1767 SIR W. JONES  
*Let. Ad. Althorpe*, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt  
to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

**Decenary**, *improp. decennary*, a. and sb.  
[ad. med. L. *decennarius* (*decennarius*), f. med. L.  
*decēna* (*decenna*) a tithing: see DECENER.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a decēna or tithing.  
1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.). To prevent  
idle persons wandering from place to place .. was one great  
point of the decenary constitution.

b. sb. = med. L. *decēna*, a tithing: see quot. 1881.  
Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on  
*decener* DECENER + -y, and so accepted by later writers.

[c 1250 BRACON III. 11 x. Diligent erit inquirendum si  
[latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decēna, et tunc erit decēna  
in misericordia coram iustitiariis nostris.] 1647 N. BACON  
*Disc. Govt.* Eng. l. xlviii. (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must  
be, to see that the Decennaries be full. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial.*  
*Comm. Law* 201 The whole Land was divided into Hun-  
dreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 BLACKSTONE  
*Comm.* l. 114 No man was suffered to abide in England  
above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or  
decennary. 1831 T. S. FRAMPTON *Hundred of Wrotham*  
36 All males .. should .. be enrolled in a tithing, or decen-  
nary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf.  
1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. 66 He was registered in the  
decēna before he reached adolescence.]

+ **Decence**. *Obs.* [a. F. *decence* (13-14th c.  
in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decēntia*: see next.] = next.

1678 SPERAT *Serm.* Gal. vi. 10 In good works .. there  
may be goodness in the general; but decence and gracefulness  
can be only in the particulars in doing the good. 1683 W.  
CLAGETT *Answer. Dissenter's Object.* 7 When the  
Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we  
should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697  
DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 66 And must I own .. my secret  
smart - What with more decence were in silence kept. [*As*  
*confessedly* Pr.: 1836 GREVILLE *Diary* 94 (Stanford) To the  
opera to see Tagliani dance .. Her grace and decence are  
something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

**Decency** (dī'sēnsi). [ad. L. *decēntia*, f. *decēnt-*  
*em* becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or  
fact of being decent.

+ 1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circum-  
stances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemli-  
ness, propriety: a. of speech, action, or behaviour.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte of Poetrie* (R.). Of sortes  
and ages thou must note the manner and the guise, a decencie  
for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. 1589 PUTTENHAM  
*Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 266 To *πρωον* .. we in our vulgar  
call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*] our owne Saxon  
English terme is [*seemlynesse*]. *Ibid.* 271 Your decencies  
are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances  
accompanying our writing, speech or behaviour. 1636  
HEALEY *Epictetus Manual* lxxv. 79 Thou neglectest another  
[function] which thou mightest execute with full decency.  
1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33½ The king was  
always the most punctual observer of all decency in his  
devotion. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 107  
Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Inter-  
pretation? 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. v. § 4 The great Design of  
Prudence .. is to determine and manage every Affair with  
Decency, and to the best Advantage. 1762 HUME *Hist.*  
*Eng.* III. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of  
decency and courage.

+ 2. What is appropriate to a person's rank or  
dignity. *Obs.*

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 364 Reserving two things,  
that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his  
state. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* 17 With Scholastic flourish,  
beneath the decencie of a king. 1661 MORGAN *Sphere*  
*Geutry* iv. v. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name  
of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his .. estate.

+ 3. Fitness of form or proportion: Comeliness.  
1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 170 Neither can Art  
forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath  
done on the Stage. 1669 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 80 For  
decency it will be requisite not to have the girders alto-  
gether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth  
Story.

+ 2. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social  
life. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civil  
Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace,  
security, riches, decency, society, elegance [etc.]. 1660 R.  
COKE *Power & Subj.* 89 Decencie and order must presu-

pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke] lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 39 To bear the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1732-3 SWIFT *Let. Mrs. Pilkington* 1 Jan. I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few. 1742 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumberland Beggar*, Many, I believe, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency. 1855 LE. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

b. esp. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compt. Woman* F iv. Peradventure they would .. accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein .. Is there one sole word in all this work .. to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse*, Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. a 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1724) I. 137 Sir Elisha Leighton .. maintained an outward decency .. yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* II. 28 The black glistening forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. *Ibid.* xix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambling No.* 166 ¶ 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. ix. There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

4. pl. Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely sing.)

1667 MURON P. L. viii. 60 For Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow from all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance, 1673 DAVEN. *Marr. à la Mode* Ep. Ded. They have copied .. the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700 .. *Stigmunda & G.* 701 O ever faithful heart, I have performed the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief. 1723 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 POPE. *Ep. Lady* 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1827 MACAULAY *Macchiavelli* Ess. (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

b. pl. The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life.

1798 MALTBUS *Popul.* (1878) 375 He may be .. better able to command the decencies .. of life. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xlii. 11 In this sense the poor are those who .. severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessities. 1842 S. LOVISA *Handy Andy* xxiv. 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1894 H. SPOCKWICK in *Times* 23 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

Decend, etc.: see DESCEND, etc.

**Decene** (dē'sēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -ENE.] The olefine of the decacarbon or DECYL series, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>. Also called *Decylene*. 1877 WATTS *Furness' Chem.* 52.

† **Decener**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 decenier, disener, 7 deciner, -or, 7-8 decenner. [a. AngloFr. decener = OF. decenier, mod.Fr. dixenier, dixenier, dizainier, in med.L. decenarius (improp. decennarius), f. decēna, in OF. dizaine, -aine, Pr. desena, Sp. decena, a group of ten, a titling.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1555 WATREMAN *Parvula Faciens* II. x. 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners. 1589 IV. tr. *Du Bellay's Instr.* 80 The Souldiers [should exercise] by themselves euerie hollie day, with their Deceniers [chefs de chambre] Chiefs of squadrons, and Corporals. 1627 S. WARD *Serm.*, *Jethro's Justice*, From the Governour of the thousand to the Centurion, from him to the Tithing-man or Decenor.

2. a. The head of a decena or tithing; a tithing-man or borsholder; b. A member of a tithing.

1607 CORWELL *Interpr.* Deceniers .. significth .. such as were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten friburgs for the maintenance of the king's peace. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 43 All Free-men were Decenniers, that is, ranked into several tens. 1722 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.). In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice. 1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 105 There was a staff of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the peace of the manor and borough .. The name commonly given to these officers was decener, and under it at the present day they are associated in many instances with municipal boroughs.]

**Decennial** (dē'sēnāl), a. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. decennāl-is of ten years, f. decem + ann-us. Cf. F. dē-cennal (16th c. in Hatzf.).] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 26 They .. appointed Archons, or Decennial Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 A Decennial Prescription.

† **Decennal-ian**, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 376 The Medontidæ still held the decennal-ian government.

**Decennary** (dē'sēnārī), a. and sb. [f. L. decenn-ary-is of ten years + -ary: cf. DECENNAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL.

1855 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 577 The average home-produce of wheat .. during each of these decennary periods.

B. *sb.* A period of ten years; a decennium.

1822 W. R. HAMILTON in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary. 1826 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 72 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that .. during the earlier five years [etc.].

Decennary: see DECENARY.

**Decenniad**. [irreg. f. L. DECENNium + -AD, after *trial*, *chiliad*, etc.] = DECENNIAL.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 239 The increase .. was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad. 1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 692/1 During three decennads of the latter half of the present century.

**Decennial** (dē'sēnāl), a. (sb.) [f. L. decenn-ii-um (see next) + -AL: cf. centennial. The L. *adj.* was decennāl-is, whence DECENNAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Decennial, belonging to or containing ten years. 1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 At a complete decennial interval. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. xii The interest of a majority of the house .. illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 625 A table in which decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* III. 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

b. Of persons: Holding office for ten years.

1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr. II.* v. 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till A.C. 683.

B. sb. A decennial anniversary or its celebration. U.S. 1859 in *Century Dict.*

Hence Decennially *adv.*, every ten years.

1874 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

† **Decennium** (dē'sēnīum). Pl. -ia. [L., f. decenn-ii-is of ten years, f. decem ten + annus year: cf. biennium, triennium, and CENTENNium.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 590 To teach all their lessons of the last decennium. 1864 PUSEY *Leet. Daniel* I. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 *Census Eng. & Wales Prelim. Report* p. xii. The decrease of the population of Ireland .. in each succeeding decennium.

† **Decennovall** (dē'sēnōvāl), a. *Obs.* [ad. L. decennovall-is, f. decem-novem nineteen: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to nineteen (years).

1681 HOOKE *Phil. Collect.* XII. 25 Dionysius Exiguus introduced the Decennovall Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 75 Meton .. constituted a Decennovall Circle, or of 19 years.

So † **Decennovary**, † **Decennovennal**, = prec.

1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts. 1697 CARY *Chronol.* I. II. 11. 57 An Interval of 1257 years, which make 66 Decennovall Cycles, and somewhat more. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 425 Through the whole Decennovall Cycle.

**Decension**, -sor, *obs.* DESCENSION, -sor.

**Decent** (dē'sēnt), a. [a. F. dēcent (15th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. decēt-em, pr. pp. of decēre to become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in ..

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. v. xxix., The synghes highte digit .. of this worde decet [Bodl. MS. decere], to saye in Englysshe seemly, for they ben seemly sette.]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. *Obs.* or arch.

1539 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the king's horses should be kept in them [abbey]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Fossie* II. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Dec., The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford .. was a decent solemnity. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* I. 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 253 Decent it was that as man did approve so should condemn sin in the flesh. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.*, Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. So total a change .. that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. II.* Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained

episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not decided that form of church government to be of divine institution.

† b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A goodly .. manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honour is decente for the kynge. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 77 The Tombe .. is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. SMITH *Mystr. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1726 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Basset Table* 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. a 1794 GINNON *Autobiog.* 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

† 2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, handsome.

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden. 1626 BULOKAR, *Decent*, comely, handsome. 1625 BACON *Ess. Buildings* (Arb.) 552 An Inward Court. Which is to be .. Cloistered on all Sides, Upon Decent and Beautiful Arches, as High as the first Story. 1669 A. BROWN *Arts Picl.* (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symmetrical measure of the parts orderly united. 1725 POPE *Ode*, xii. 273 Her decent hand a shining javlin bore. 1725 Dr. FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house .. two of them were very large and decent.

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; esp. conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of twarde deuotion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 145 For vertue, and true beautie of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage. 1625 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Oct., 'Twill not be decent for me to inquire into y<sup>e</sup> Affair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphr.* II. § 20 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* IV. 20 Be sure to associate .. with men of decent and honourable lives. 1770 GIBSON *On Æneid* VI. Misc. Wks. 1796 II. 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Æneas with infamy. 1830-2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant*, (Tegg's ed.) 375 Are you ladin' a danceter or more becominer life? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 Much more than they had a decent pretence for asking. 1865 MILL in *Morr. Star* 6 July, Would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons.

1731 SWIFT *Poems, Strefphon & Chloe*, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* xix. 437 The Wa-Gaga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 Honestus .. makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sat.* II. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 239 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor .. a decent well-behaved man. 1809 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* III, *Captain F.*—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. *Lady C.*—Decent families: ay, decent is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Th. Such* II. 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1882 SCRIP. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* I. xxiii. 290, I remember a pantaloons .. He was a very sober decent fellow.

b. of appearance, dress, etc.

1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1842) I. xxii. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way.

Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quotes, which may belong to it. [c 1642] TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1722) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1773 J. DERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1826 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 27 The locusts .. appeared .. to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Reid.* in *Georgia* 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 Miss BRADDOCK *Just* as I am xi. She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. *Mod. (Oxford Tutor)* He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose.

6. quasi-*adv.* Decently.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead. 1761 ELIZ. BONIHOPE *Rambling of Frankly* (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. *Comb.*, as decent-lived, -looking.

1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 152 A small but



tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 *Patt Matt G.* 5 Apr. 6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

**Decentish** (dĕs'entĭsh), *a. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

1814 DIBDIN 'Tom Tough' in *Unit. Songster* (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 298 The Jenkinsons had maintained a decentish sort of character. 1854 *Mottley Corr.* 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

**Decently** (dĕs'entli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency †suitably; †fittingly; becomingly; respectfully.

1552 *Hulot.* Decently, *decenter.* 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 39 To rewile his ryng In Godlie maner, decentlie. 1611 *BINLE 1 Cor.* xiv. 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg. *honeste*; Wyclif, and all 16th c. v. *honestly*] and in order. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 192 He also caused the corpses of the Christians. Decently to be interred. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women.* The woman . . . shall come into the Church decently apparelled. 1723 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 221 My wife . . . treated me more decently than she had been wont to do. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 2 My father was burdened with more children than he could decently support. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* iii. There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 151 If I keep decently well.

† **Decentness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality of being decent; decency, propriety.

1561 *VERON Hunting of Pyg.* 37 Shall they [our dead] be carried forth, without any decentness, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses? 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxviii. (1887) 178 There is a comynesse in eche kinde, and a decentness in degree. 1670 *EVLYN Diary* 6 Feb., The lawfulness, decentness, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

**Decentralization** (dĕs'entrāleĭz'āshən), [*n.* of action from next. So mod.F. *décentralisation* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; *esp.* in *Politics*, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 *BASTIAT & PORTER Gen. Interest* 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 *M. D. CONWAY Republ. Superst.* i. 1. 20 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralization in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

**Decentralize** (dĕs'entrāleĭz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. *décentraliser* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

*trans.* To undo the centralization of; to distribute administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence *Decentralized*, *Decentralizing ppl. adjs.*

1851 *NICHOL Archib. Heav.* 97 These unconcentrated, or rather de-centralized masses of stars. 1859 *BRIGHT Sp. India* i Aug., What you want is to decentralize your Government. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences was faint and few. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* lxx. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

† **Deceper**, *v. Obs.* [Iliterate spelling of *de-separe* or *dessepare*, *a. OF.* *desseparer*, *deseparer*, *ad. late L. dis-sēparāre*, *f. dis-* asunder + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE, SEVER.] *trans.* To dissever. Hence † **Deceperation** [*OF.* *deceperacion* (Godef.)], separation, severance.

1547 *BOORDE Brer. Health* 13 b, The one deceived from the other. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem.

**Decephalize** (dĕs'efāleĭz), *v. Biol.* [DE- II. 1: cf. CEPHALIZATION (Gr. κεφαλή head).]

To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence *Decephalization*, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.)

1863 *DANA in Amer. Jnrl. Science & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of cephalization . . . by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of decephalization by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of *Vertebrates* and *Articulatels*. *Ibid.* 5 The Entomostreans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

**Deception**, *obs.* *f.* DISCEPTION, discussion.

† **Deceptible**, *a. Obs.* [2a. *obs.* F. *deceptible* or directly f. L. type \**deceptibilis*: see -BLE.] Apt to be deceived.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 1 Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition . . . perhaps there should not need any other eviccion. *Ibid.* i. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind.

Hence **Deceptibility**.

1665 *GLANVILL Septs. Sci.* i. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 *CARLYLE Diam. Necklace* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea . . . has produced a deceptibility . . . that will clutch at straws.

**Deception** (dĕs'epshən). Also 6 dis-. [*a. F.* *déception* (13th c. in Hatzf.), *ad. L. dēception-em*, *n.* of action from *dēcipere* to DECEIVE.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 76 Hope dispeyred, a gwerdonles gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful deceptioun. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* Fij, þe þen harme-doeers & loveth falshode and descepcion. 1490 *CAXTON Encydes* xxvi. 95 What grete decepciones and iniuries she ymagyneth ayenst the. 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunties in And. Port. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Fle dysceyte, gyle, and decepcion. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 126 For greit discepcion all this thing he did. 1576 *SOURT (J.)*, All deception is a misapplying of those signs which . . . were made the means of mens signifying or conveying their thoughts. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 170 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception. 1862 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

2. The fact or condition of being deceived.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxi. 144 The public has fallen into the deception. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tim Trump.* (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery; a cheat, sham.

1794 *MRS. RANCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xx, There is some deception, some trick. 1833 *RITCHIE Wand. Loire* 176 Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception. 1841 *MISS MITFORD in L'Étranger* Life III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

Hence **Deceptionist**, one who performs feats of illusion; a juggler.

1883 *Society* 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist' . . . with his marvellous juggling tricks.

**Deceptional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.

1830 *GALT Lawrie T. v.* vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional.

**Deceptions** (dĕs'epshəs), *a. Now rare.* [*a. obs.* F. *deceptieux*, -cieux, in med.L. *dēceptios-us* (Du Cange), *f. dēception-em*: see -OUS.] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 123 An esperance. . . That doth inuēt th'attest of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptious functions. 1789 *Bath Jnrl.* 20 July Advt., To puff off an old stock in a deceptious manner. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 437 Deceptious terms. 1. In the war department, -honour and glory. 2. In international affairs, honour, glory, and dignity. 1829 *Examiner* 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptious demonstrations. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 622 Stripped of its deceptious summer verdure.

† **Deceptiously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a way as to deceive.

1797 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bathhouse. 1817 *BENTHAM Plan Part. Reform* cxv, Circumstantially but deceptiously evidentiary.

**Deceptitious** (dĕs'ēpti'ōs), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem *dēcept-* (see next) + -itiōs (from L. -itiōs).] Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 *BENTHAM Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts.

**Deceptive** (dĕs'ēptiv), *a.* [*a. F.* *dēceptif*, -ive (1378 in Hatzf.), in med. or mod.L. *dēceptivus*, *f. dēcept-* ppl. stem of *dēcipere* to deceive; see -IVE.] In English a recent word (not in Shaks.), which has taken the place of **DECEPTIOUS**.] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving.

*Deceptive cadence* (Music): false or interrupted cadence: see **FALSE** a. 2 b.

1511 *COTGR.* *Deceptif*, deceptiue, deceitfull, deceiuing. 1566 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* c. 1780 V. *Knox Remarks Gram. Schools* (R.), It is to be feared, that this mode of education . . . is ultimately deceptive. 1877 *HARGRAVE Tracts, Case of Impositions* (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 171 We see the same men . . . kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

† *b.* as *sb.* Deceiving faculty. *Obs.*

1652 *GAULE Magastron.* 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

**Deceptively** (dĕs'ēptivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 101 If he use the words, *right and obligation*, he does it deceptively. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* II. 58 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little *Nemobius Lucina*.

**Deceptiveness**. [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

**Deceptivity** (dĕs'ēptiviti), [*f.* as **DECEPTIVE** + -ITY.] = **DECEPTIVENESS**; also *concr.* a thing of deceptive character.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Sham-thing.

† **Deceptor**, *Obs.* In 5-our. [*ad.* (through Fr.) *L. dēceptōr-em* deceiver, agent-*n.* from *dēcipere* to deceive. Cf. later F. *dēcepteur* (Littré.)] A deceiver.

1484 *CAXTON Esop* iv. xi. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and deceptours of god and of the world.

† **Deceptory**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. dēceptōri-us* deceptif, *f. dēceptōr-em* deceiver: see -ORY.] In *obs.* F. *dēceptōr*.] Apt to deceive.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xi. (1554) 25 a, See how deceptorye Been all these worldly revolutions. 1727-30 in *BAILEY* vol. II, and folio; whence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

**Decepress**, *rare.* [*tem.* of **DECEPTOR**, answering in sense to *L. dēceptrix*: see -ESS.] A female deceiver.

1880 *M. CROMMELIN Black Abbey* II. viii. 139 The pretty decepress would refreshed.

† **Decepture**, *Obs.* [*f. L. dēcept-* ppl. stem of *dēcipere* + -URE.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

**Decerebrize**, *v.* [*f. DE-* II. 1 + **CEREBRUM** + -IZE.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

**Decern** (dĕs'ērn), *v.* [*a. F. dēcerne-r* (1318 in Godef.), *ad. L. dēcernere* to decide, pronounce a decision, *f. DE-* I. 2 + *cernere* to separate, distinguish, decide: see **CERN** v. In *OF.* *dēcerner* was confused in form with *descerner*, *discerner*; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.; hence, in English also, *decern* is found with the sense **DISCERN**.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

† I. *trans.* To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). *Obs.* a. with simple obj.

c. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* viii. ii. 120 Be þe Text þai decerne all þa casis. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 80 The controuersie shulde be decerned by the bysshope of Rome.

b. with *inf.* or *object clause*.

1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 220a/1 Holy faders . . . decerned & concluded that it sholde be buried with theyr mayster. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1812) 162 Whan my noble prince . . . had decerned to send me his oratour to France. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 531 This ilk Donald . . . Decernit heis thairricht suddantill to gif battell. 1547 *Homilies 1. Charity* i. (1859) 69 He shall not be decerved, but truly decern and judge. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* i. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

c. *intr.*

1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris conuenit to dispute and decerne upon the question.

2. *trans.* To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a DECREE: see *quot.* 1774 in d.

a. with simple obj.

c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She . . . was denounced . . . contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 181 But only pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decerne Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

b. That something be done.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 274 The lords of this present Parlement [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes . . . schal lese . . . her dignite. 1515 *R. SAMSON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 17 A commission to some men . . . to decern [that] the same one exception and process . . . were of no strength. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 21 It was decernit that . . . shoe should be transportit to the fortilace of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

c. a person, etc. to be or to do something. † *To decern in*: to mulet in by decree of court.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 706 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurr the panis content in said acts. 1559 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1832) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down. 1566 *GRAFTON Chron.* Rich. II. an. 23 II. 405 We . . . by the power, name, and authoritie to us . . . committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 FABIAN dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard . . . to be . . . unworthy to the rule and gouernance. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun . . . for his contumacie in not coming to the Committee . . . is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. *Ibid.* 42 Decerns Alexander Gordoun . . . to content and pay to George Glendonyng . . . the soume of xxij lib. xijss. iiijd. 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 They . . . decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. 1754 *ENSINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother.

d. *intr.*

1541 *PANVEL Catiline* xvii. 29 b, When they suffre, they decerne: when the hold theyr peace, they crye aloud. 1568 *A. KING tr. Canisius Catcel.* 52 Authoritie, in gouerning, iudging, and decerning. 1774 *Interlocutor* in *A. McKay Hist. Kirkcudbr.* (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters *simpliciter*, and decerns. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 437/1 The court below . . . decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Debit*, If the sum decerned for . . . do not exceed, etc.

e. *transf.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this'; another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

II. To discern.

† 3. *trans.* To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing from another). *Obs.*

1535 [see **DECERNING**]. 1546 *Br. GAROINER Declar. Art.* Joye 16 b, That belefe was a condition which decerned them that shall enioy the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not. 1572 *Knox Hist. Refl.* Wks. 1846 I. 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spouse of Jesus Christ, from the Mother of confusion. 1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* i. 99 That rule... whereby... he decerneth and chooseth good from bad. a 1549 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Impressa's Wks.* (1717) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others.

b. *intr.* To distinguish, discriminate between. a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) To deserne between the true doctrine and the false. 1892 A. R. WATSON *Geo. Gilfillan* iii. 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 9 Then all that we ether by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 *Blanchardine Pt.* ii. Ded. You may well decerne, that my wilful minde dooth bewraile my good meaning. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service. a 1638 MEDE *Apostasie Wks.* (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport, & War* 37 Differences... that cannot be decerned by the eye.

Hence **Decerning** *vbl. sb.*, † **Decernment**.

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) The decerning of the true worde of God... from the countrefet worde of man. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 125 *marc.* The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates. 1885 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1695) 142 Judge by your owne decernment, how much. a 1699 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. i. 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

**Decernable**, var. of **DISCERNABLE**.

† **Decernent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *decernent-em*, pr. pp. of *decernere* to DECERN.] Decerning; = DECRETORY 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are al dependent on the Divine Will either decernent or legislative.

**Decerniture** (dĕs'ni-tū'r). *Sc. Law.* [f. DECERN v. (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as *invest, investiture*. Cf. CERNITURE.] The action of decerning; a DECREE of a (Scottish) court of justice.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380 Being urged to it by Capitaine Wairds decernitur, I freely performed his Direction. 1666 in *Brown Suppl. Morrison's Decisions* (1826) I. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Crosses & Tullianian* I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1885 L. D. SELBORNE in *Law Rep. to Appeal* 500 The first question... is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is... correct.

† **Decerp**, v. Obs. Pa. ppl. decerped, decerpt. [ad. L. *decerpere* to pluck off, crop, cull, f. DE- I. 2 + *carpere* to pluck, etc. With the pa. ppl. decerpt, cf. L. *decerpit-us*.] (Cf. DISCERP: the two were often confused.)

*trans.* To pluck off, or cull; to extract, excerpt. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* iii. xxiv, Tulli saith... Mannes soule, beinge decerpt or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thinge... but with god hym selfe. 1566 PAINTEUR *Pal. Picas.* Ded. I. 2 out of whom I decerped and chose (raftim) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 255 Plums, decerped from... different trees. 1678 CROWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerped or cut out.

† **DISCERP**, to pull to pieces, divide.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. ii. Howe this most noble Isle of the world was decerpt and rent in pieces.

† **Decerpt**, v. Obs. [f. L. *decerpt*, ppl. stem of *decerpere*: see prec. Cf. EXCERPT.] = prec. a 1612 DORNE *Buabawors* (1644) 83 The rags of Fathers decerpted and decocted by Gratian, and the glosses of these. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 355 The soule of the world, from which... they... taught... that the Soules of men, were decerpted.

† **Decerptible**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. ppl. stem *decerpt* (see prec.) + *ABLE*: cf. *contemptible*.] 'That may be cropped off' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Decerption**. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. *decerpere*, decerpt-: see DECEPT and -ION.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657); that which is plucked off.

1652 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerptions of our parents.

† **Decertation**. Obs. [ad. L. *decertation-em*, n. of action f. *decertare* to fight it out, contend, f. DE- I. 3 + *certare* to contend.] Contention, strife, contest; dispute.

1635 HUYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 334 Great hath the Decertation bin amongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1666 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 A decertation between the disease and nature. 1661 ARNWAY *Tablet* 213 (L.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'.

**Deces, decece, decess** (e, obs. ff. DECEASE.

**Decess** (dĕs's). rare. [ad. L. *decēssus* going down, decrease, f. *decēdere* to go down, depart, etc.: cf. DECEASE.] Decrease, diminution.

1854 SVD. DONELL *Balder* iii. 17 Whatever... from below Receives nor of accession or decess. *Ibid.* xxiv. 167. **Decession** (dĕs'sən). Now rare. [ad. L. *decēssion-em*, n. of action from *decēdere* (see prec.).] (Cf. OF. *decēssion* 15th c.) Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp. to accession).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 387 The Britisch

Church in primative Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughtermake therein a first Decession. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Nat. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 36 By rebellious decession, a, and absentments of himselfe. 1623 T. SCOT *Highe, God* 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. SCOTT *Ess. Drapery* 7 (1.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 48 By this... decession of the Jews. 1822 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decess, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of.

Hence **Decessionist**, an advocate of secession. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and... the decessionists.

† **Decessor**. Obs. [a. L. *decēssor* one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc.) 'predecessor', agent-n. from *decēdere* to depart, retire. = PREDECESSOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Cheife and Decessor Peter. 1657 — *Serm. for year* i. iv. 42 David... humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors.

**Decuee, -eyue, Deceyte**, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

**Decueer, Deceez**, obs. ff. DISSEVER, DECEASE.

† **Decharm**, v. Obs. [a. F. *dēcharmer*, in Cotgr. *dēcharmer* 'to vnccharme, vnsPELL', f. *dē-, des-, L. dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *charmer* to charm.] *trans.* To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

16... HARVEY (J.). He was... cured by decharming the witchcraft.

† **Dechay**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *dēcha-cir*, *dēcha-ir*: see DECAT.] By-form of DECAT v.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, and cummis to subversione.

† **Deche**, v. Obs. [OE. *dēcan*: app. not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linen sceytau gedēced mid wyrtem. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 350 Dēc þonne anne clād þær of, lēge to dām sære. *Ibid.* I. 182 lxxviii. Cauca mid rylde, and gedec anne clād þær mid (cf. lxxix. Smyre þonne anne clād þær mid, lēge to þære miltan). c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1124 Al thees comit wol deche Every default, and all the woundes leche. *Ibid.* ix. 185 Oil-temperd lyme this joyntes shal scymet, Thenne ysels myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsum instrument.

† **Decheerful**, a. Obs. *nonce-vud.* [See DE-II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. vii. O decheerful 'prentice, uncomfortable servant.

**Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, decigeronize**: see DE-II. 1.

**Dechenite** (dĕ-xĕn'it, dĕk-). *Min.* [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses.

1851 *Amer. Yrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 208 Dechenite comes from... Bavaria. 1884 in DANA *Min.* 604.

**De-christianize**, v. [DE-II. 1 (OF. had *dechristianier*)] *trans.* To deprive or divest of its Christian character; to make no longer Christian.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* x. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 DEAN BURGON in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 1/2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence **De-christianized ppl. a.**, -izing *vbl. sb.*, **De-christianization**.

1869 D. P. CHASE in *Standard* 27 Oct. The De-Christianising of the Colleges of Oxford. 1882 *Church Q. Rev.* July 434 A dechristianized nation. 1882 W. S. LULLY in *Spectator* 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country [France] are proceeding *par passu*.

**Deci-** (desi), shortened from L. *decimus* tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. DECA-.) Thus **Déciare, Décigramme, -gram, Déclitre, Déci-mètre, Décistère**, the tenth part of the *are, gramme, litre, mètre, and stère* respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 DUMÉL. *Neol. Fr. Dict.* s. v. In dry measure, the... déclitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 263 It was about three decimetres in length. 1810 *Ibid.* XXIV. 301 Deciar = 2-65 square toises. *Ibid.* Decimeter = déclitre = decistere = decigram. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* i. 14, 1 decilitre = 6-25238 cubic inches. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/4 Cartridges of one decimeter in length each. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 5/2 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms, as † **deci-duodecimal a.** (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Six-decimal*, when the planes that belong to the prism... and those which belong to the two summits are the one six, and the other ten in number or *vice versa*... In the same manner, we say, *octo-decimal*, *octo-duodecimal*, and *deci-duodecimal*.

**Decidable** (dĕs'oi-dā'b'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 52 What the vse... of them may be... is not easily decidable. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 156. 215 Controversies... about Faith, are either not at all decidable... or they may

be determined by Scripture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. v. (1743) 396 All cases of trade... are there decidable. 1851 CARLW. *Sterling* iii. i. (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

† 2. To be decided, open to decision. Obs. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 788 It was a question decidable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt with.

**Decide** (dĕs'oi-d), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-7 *deside*, 5 *deside*, 5-6 *decyde*, 6 *dissyde*, *discede*, 7 *discede*, 6- *decide*. [a. F. *decider* (1403 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decidere* to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- I. 2 + *cadere* to cnt. In OF. also *des-cider*, in Eng. *des-, dis-*: cf. DE- I. 6.]

1. *trans.* To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 429 Bifore þis cause were dedyned byne wyse men. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Aylone* (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and playd. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 There is great controuersie touching the Earthes fourme: which must be decided... or we can safely procede further. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. x. (1611) 146 'Till it be... decided who have stood for truth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 182 Either end in peace... Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 365 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. *Mod.* This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating.

3. *absol. or intr.* To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. Const. *betwene, in favour of, against*; also with *clause* (or its equivalent).

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* ii. ii. Let heaven decide between me and my foes. 1794 SULLIVAN *Pleu Nat.* II. 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1844 MARYAT *Privateman* xvii. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable. 1882 T. D. HADY *Mon. Ld. Langdale* 10 His father, had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1885 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxii. Moments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind; determine, resolve. Const. *inf., on, upon, against*.

1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. F.* III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1887 C. J. ABNEY *Eng. Ch. & its Bps.* II. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. *Mod.* Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

† 5. *trans.* To cut off, separate. Obs. rare.

1579 in Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here. The sea too near decides us from the rest.

† **Decide**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [ad. L. *decide-re* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1 + *cadere* to fall.] *intr.* To fall off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

**Decided** (dĕs'oi-dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECIDE v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 *Impartial Hist. War in Amer.* 319 Such various accounts have been given... it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1858 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.

1790 PALLEY *More Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

**Decidedly** (dĕs'oi-dĕdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 3) 46 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and... some are decidedly ugly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner, with decision, unhesitatingly.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 217 He decidedly answered, No. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Reports* 42 Q. Bench Div. 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc.].

**Decidedness**. [-NESS.] The quality of being decided; see the adj.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. vii. 21 Decidedness of principle.

† **Decidement**. Obs. rare. [f. DECIDE v.<sup>1</sup> + -MENT: cf. *judgement*.] = DECISION.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* ii. i. Decidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen.

**Decidence** (de'sidēns). *Obs.* [f. as DECIDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. DECADENCE.] 1. Falling off. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 127 The decidence of their [deer's] horns.

2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 165 If the blood, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.]. *Ibid.* xviii. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence.

**Decidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 238 Flowers not, till the ebb or decidency.

**Decident**, *a. obs.* [ad. L. *decident-em*, pr. pple. of *decidere* to fall down or off, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *cadere* to fall: cf. DECADENT.] Falling.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

**Decider** (dē'sai-dar). [f. DECIDE v. + -ER.] One who or that which decides (a controversy, question, etc.).

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controversies. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* i. Wks. 1793 l. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. 1862 WILBERFORCE *Lett. in Life* III. 106 The danger of having... the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

b. *spec. in Racing.* A final race or heat which decides the contest; *esp.* an extra one run for that purpose, *c. g.* after a dead heat.

1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He... disposed of Egerie in the decider. 1887 *Daily News* 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year... and in the decider Button Park proved... the better.

**Deciding** (dē'sai-ding), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1596 in W. H. Turner *Secl. Rec. Oxford* 382 For the deciding of the same matter. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy.

**Deciding**, *pppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That decides; decisive.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. 1866 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

Hence **Decidingly** *adv.*, decisively, by way of decision.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Herodotus... hath cleared this point... and so decidedly concludeth.

**Decidua** (dē'si-diū-ā). [mod. or med. L. for *membrāna decidua* deciduous membrane: see DECIDUOUS.]

1. *Phys.* A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles *membrana decidua* or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery... The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion. 1794 J. HUNTER *Wks.* 1837 IV. 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity, sufficiently prove conception to have taken place. 1841 E. RICBY *Syst. Midwifery* i. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter, we are indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

*attrib.* 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 335 The so called decidua cells.

2. *Path.* The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhæa.

1864 F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* ii. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. 1869 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua.

**Decidual** (dē'si-diū-āl), *a. Phys.* [f. DECIDUA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 OWEN *Note in J. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. 1859 TOOP *Cycl. Anat.* V. 653 These two decidual coats. 1859 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* i. n. ix. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

**Deciduary**, *a. rare.* [f. as DECIDUOUS + -ARY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

**Deciduata** (dē'si-diū-ā-tā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animalia*) of *deciduatus*: see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta: with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1899 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata.

**Deciduate** (dē'si-diū-ā-tā), *a. Zool.* [ad. med. L. *deciduatus*, f. DECIDUA: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] a. Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata*.

b. Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. 1875 tr. *Schmitt's Desc. & Darw.*

273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 474 The placenta is deciduate.

**Deciduity** (desidū-iti). *rare.* [f. L. type \**deciduitas*, f. *decidu-us*: see -ITY.] Deciduousness.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites KEITH*.

**Deciduous** (dē'si-diū-əs), *a.* [f. L. *decidu-us* falling down, falling off (f. *decid-ere*: see DECIDENT) + -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *decidu*.]

1. Falling down or off. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Festival Stars.

† b. Sinking, declining. *Obs. rare.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 16 Yon round deciduous day, Tressed with soft beams.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth. Opposed to *persistent* or *permanent*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Deciduous leaf. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* ii. n. § i, Which some anatomists therefore call deciduous parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fœtus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Deciduous*, is that which is apt or ready to fall... Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is deciduous with the Flower, i.e. falls from off the Plant with it. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* i. p. xxii, Upright branched horns, annually deciduous. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf Deciduous. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 290 The first set of teeth, called deciduous or milk teeth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 353 The deciduous... scales of the leaf buds.

b. *Bot.* Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves every year; opposed to *evergreen*.

1778 Dr. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah Notes* (ed. 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth... being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an ever-green. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) l. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. n. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

c. *Zool.* Of insects: That shed their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. *Phys.* = DECIDUAL.

1829 BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) III. 445 That the ovum... upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 note. The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

3. *fig.* Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., 'E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love Wks.* (Bohn) l. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together... was deciduous. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence **Deciduously**, *Deciduousness*.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deciduousness*, aptness to fall. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* viii. 335 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

**Decigramme**, *gramme*: see DECI.

**Decil, decile, Astrol.** [Corresponds to F. *decile* (also *dextil*, Littré), prob. med. L. \**decilis*, app. f. *decem* ten, after *quintilis*, *sextilis*.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* i. (1696) 11 Aspects... Semi-quintil or Decil. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* i. xi. 39 The Quintile... the Biquintile... the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc... We hope... we shall never be forced to own such Dribbles of Aspects.

**Decilitre**: see DECI.

**Decillion** (dē'si-liŷn). [f. DECI-, L. *decem* ten, on the analogy of *million*: cf. *billion*.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. Hence **Decillionth** *a. and sb.*; **Decillionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homoeopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a. 1845 HOOO *To Hahnemann* xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. 1880 BEALE *Slight Atlm.* 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. 1865 *Alhensum* 11 Mar. 345 If the homoeopaths should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

† **Decim.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *decima*: see next.] A tenth part, tithe.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 19 It was so... in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans.

|| **Decima** (de'simā). [L., for *decima pars*, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe. c. 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. App. 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like... are fit to be released... in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Majesty more. 1812 WELLINGTON in Guiz. *Desp.* VIII. 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. *Mus. a.* The interval of a tenth. (Common in med. L. but rare in Eng.) b. An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. *rare.*

1819 in REES *Cycl.* XI.

**Decimal** (de'simāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *decimalis* of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. *decima* tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and f. *decimāl* in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. *decimus* tenth, or *decem* ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

*Decimal arithmetic*: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or decimal notation is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b).

*Decimal numeration*, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. *Decimal coinage* or *currency*, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so *decimal system* of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

1668 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin* (title) *Disine*: The Art of Tenths, or *Decimal Arithmetick*, teaching how to perform all computations whatsoever, by whole numbers without fractions, by the four principles of common Arithmetick.

1684 *London. Cas. No.* 198/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions. 1782 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) i. 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 245 The Hindūs are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation. 1864 COLENSO *Arithmetick* (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage... has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. *Decimal fraction* (*† number*): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); *spec.* a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the *decimal point*), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of *decimal places* (*† parts*) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

† *Decimal thirds*: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so d. *fourths*, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions, the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. V. R. Ball, *Short Hist. Mathem.* (1888) 176.)

1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithms* 19 Logarithms... to fall upon decimal numbers... which are easy to be added or abated to or from any other number. 1660 WILKINS *Scales Comm.* 60, 100, which decimal fraction is 10, 100, 1000, 69, 1.060000... is a mixt decimal fraction. *Ibid.* 70 To find Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as months, weeks. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 222 So 0.003125 divided by 0.125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. 1873 J. HANBLIN SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. *Ibid.* 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. *Ibid.*, During the progress of the decimal agitation.

† 2. Relating to tithes. *Obs.*

1641 'SNEETVINOUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 10. 106 Can one Bishop... discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 377, I see them still so loth to unlearn their decimal Arithmetick, and still grasp their Tithes. a. 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimall, and matrimonial.

b. *sb.* † 1. A tenth part. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. xiii. (1658) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* C. j. b. And the inches 11 subdivide into Decimals. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. iii. 156 If you keep your account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see 1 b); in *pl.* often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1); cf. CONICS.

*Recurring decimal*: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called *repeating* when one figure recurs as .111 etc., written 1 (= 1/3), and *circulating* when two or more recur as .142857 (= 1/7).

1551 R. JAGER (title), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals. 1660 WILKINS *Scales Comm.* 83, I find the decimal... 571286. *Ibid.* 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 107 When a Decimal... is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers. 1805 V. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 180 The decimal of a farthing. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 41 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 29 pounds and a decimal. 1858 LARONER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 23 A portion... expressed by the decimal 0.03605.

b. *fig.* 'a fraction'; a (small) portion or part.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Beholding... faintest



1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was. . . of Lotions [*mispr.* Lotions], of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyn. c 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 The first means . . . to increase your

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 88 That so in a Decenary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. *Ibid.* 92.

the name of Friendship, and this other challenging oonly  
to be deciphered by Love. 1644 BULWER *Chimn* 15 The  
ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques..used to decypher

a distinct and articulate voice by a Tongue. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.*, The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver*, Brooding vi. Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, with her majesty's name deciphered in gold letters.

Hence **Deciphered** *ppl. a.*

1845 GRAYES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 776/1 A copy of the deciphered text.

**Decipher, sb.** [f. prec. vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher, which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1571 *State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), Baker brought me a decipher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. 1670 HACKET *Abt. Williams* i. (1692) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. IX. 280, I wish that the Marquis had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N. Pocock *Harpfield's Divorce Hen. VIII* Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decipher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. *Obs.*

1670 HACKET *Abt. Williams* II. 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellor of France, whose cipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

**Decipherable** (dĕs'if-er-ə-b'l), *a.* [f. DECIPHER v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *déchiffurable* (17th c.).] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kind of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted joy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 135 Half-effaced but still decipherable characters.

Hence **Decipherably** *adv.* *nonce-wd.*, in a decipherable manner.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. Aug. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

**Decipherage, nonce-wd.** Decipherment.

1851 H. TORRENS *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 42 This is due to the decipherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

**Decipheration, nonce-wd.** = prec.

1838 FRASER'S Mag. XVIII. 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration.

**Decipherer** (dĕs'if-er-er), *a.* [f. DECIPHER v. + -ER: cf. F. *déchiffreur* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] One who decipheres; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphars were well managed, there be multitudes of them which exclude the decipherer. 1725 *Hist. Register, Chron. Diary* 6 John Keil, Esq.; appointed his Majesty's Decipherer. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. xvi. 200 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was... beyond all the power of the decipherer.

**Decipheress, rare -t.** [See -ESS.] A female decipherer.

1763 BYRON *Astrologer* 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decipheress.

**Deciphering** (dĕs'if-er-ing), *vbl. sh.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECIPHER in various senses.

1552 ASCHAM in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 And because I perceive this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light upon the same in deciphering. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He... understood the Art of Deciphering tolerably well. 1883 *Athenum* 17 Nov. 629/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

**Decipherment** (dĕs'if-er-mənt), [DECIPHER v. + -MENT: a modern word, not in Craig 1847.]

Cf. F. *déchiffrement* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; esp. interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in WORCESTER [who cites *For. Q. Rev.* and notes it as rare]. 1851 D. WILSON *Prel. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cuneiform inscriptions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* App. 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

**Decipium** (dĕs'ip-i-um), *Chem.* [mod. irreg. f. L. *decip-ere* to deceive, with ending of *sodium, potassium, cerium*, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, Decipia, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See *Comptes Rendus* LXXXVII. 632 and XLIII. 63, and Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1887) VIII. 2156.)

**Deciple, -pel, obs. forms** of DISCIPLE.

† **Decircinate, v. Obs.** [f. L. *decircinā-re* to round off, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *circin-us* circle.] To round off, form into a circle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (but wrongly explained). 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. v. 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Cloud, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 337 If the ☽ decircinates the Circle. 1721 BAILEY, *Decircinate*, to bring into a compass or roundness; to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Hence † **Decircination.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Decise, v. Obs.** [f. L. *decis*, ppl. stem of *decidere* to DECIDE: cf. *excise, incise*.] = DECIDE v.1 Hence **Decis'd, Decis'ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 210 Soch vertuose men to depyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathow. Knowl.* II. Pref. In decising some controversy of religion. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 148/1 To decise, *decidere, disinter.* 1641 R. BAILEY *Let. & Jnls.* (1841) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in decising the differences of a Province, as [etc.].

**Deciser**: see DECISOR.

**Decision** (dĕs'iz-ən), *Also 5 decysion, 6 -ayon, decisioun, desision.* [a. F. *decision* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decisiō-em* cutting down, decision, n. of action from *decidere* to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON *Exordos* vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made any decysion. 1538 STANLEY *England* II. ii. 192 Thys causyth sutyts to be long in decysyon. 1551 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 The decision of Controversies. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* I. 9 In the decision of private causes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manuf. Strike* vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

b. (with a. and pl.) The final and definite result of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement; esp. one formally pronounced in a court of law.

1552 ASB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1843) 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsails. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1886 ST. GEORGE STOCK tr. *Aristotle's Ethics* II. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose... and still harder to abide by one's decisions. *Mod. Let. me know your decision.* Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character.

1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. (title) Decision of Character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

† 4. Cutting off, separation. *Obs.*

1544 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* IV. ii. 59 Without decision of seed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246 By... decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did flow. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea, there be decisions pass of some parcels and small fragments. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 221 Human generation... is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

**Decisional, a. rare.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

**Decisive** (dĕs'iv-siv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *decisivus*, f. *decis*, ppl. stem of *decidere*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *décisif*, -ive (1413 in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative.

1611 COTGR., *Decisif*, decisive, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controversie. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 147 That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 255 Notions... unsupported by decisive experiments. 1835 THIRWALL *Greece* I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle. 1892 L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 199/2 The case... is really decisive of the point raised.

2. Characterized by decision; unhesitating, resolute, determined; = DECIDED 2.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iii. 68 The age... was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v. 20 The sergeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = DECIDED 1.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

† *ellipt.* as sb.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

**Decisively** (dĕs'iv-siv-ly), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 122 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is... declarative, and not decisively judicial. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 491, I... cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1855) 129 Major Cartwright has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much warmth, against [etc.]. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii. 95 It was now time... to act decisively.

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmissably, decidedly.

1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic. 1893 *British Weekly* 8 June 105/5 Poe is decisively the first of American poets.

**Decisiveness** (dĕs'iv-siv-nēs), [-NESS.] The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resoluteness, decision.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the intricate treason.

† **Decisor, -er.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *decisor*, agent-n. from *decidere* to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 FOXE *a. & M.* 68 b, Thys King [Hen. II.], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to his arbiter and deciser. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrophius* i. 2 Two whom they called Tribuni plebis... to be peculiar deciders and determiners of their causes. 1888 B. PICK in *Libr. Mag.* Mar. 245 They were called *Saboraim*, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

† **Decisory, a. Obs. rare -o.** [ad. med.L. *decisori-us*, f. *decisor*: see prec. and -ORY. In F. *decisoire* (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.).] Decisive.

1611 COTGR., *Decisore*, decisorie, deciding; fit, vsed, or able, to decide controversies. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Decistore**: see DECI-

**Decitizenize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decivilize** (dĕs'iv-il-iz), *v.* [DE- II. 1: in mod.F. *déciviliser* (Littre).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition. Hence **Decivilized** *ppl. a.*, **Decivilizing** *vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*; **Decivilization**, the process or condition of losing civilization.

1859 DE QUINCY has decivilized (F. Hall). 1876 H. SWENNER *Princ. Sociol.* § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves decivilized. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 246/5 He was barbarized, decivilized, and enslaved. 1889 *Cu. Times* 15 Feb. 159/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1878 N. AMER. REV. CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E. W. BENSON in *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

**Deck** (dek), *sb.* Also 5 dekke, 6-7 dekke. [In sense 1, app. of Flemish or LG. origin.]

In sense 1, prob. a. MDu. *dec* (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from *decke* = OTeut. *pakjo*), from same root as DECK v.1: cf. Kilian *'decke* operimentum, lodix = *deckel* operimentum, operitorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod.Du. *dek* bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675-81, when *dek* (neuter) appears as a synonym of *verdek*, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen'. Thus, *dek* in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the MDu. sense 'roof.'

1. † 1. A covering. *Obs.*

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. *dek* 'horse-cloth'.

1466 *Mann. & Honsel. Exp.* 348 My mastyr paid to John Felawe, for xij. yerdes of dekke for the spynas, iijjs. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Decks, Slut... I mean your Copyntance. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A red Saddle with 2 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decks edg'd with blue.

2. *Naut.* A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots. 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spynas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use *deck* as equivalent to *poop*. In Elvot (1538), whence in Cooper, Hulot, and Baret, *deck* is erroneously made the equivalent of *prora*, instead of *puppis*.

1553 ECHYNGHAM to Wolsey 5 May [MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. II. 110], And bycause I had no Rayles upon my dek I covered a cable rounde a [boutte the] dek brest hys and likewise in the waste. 1531 C. MORRIS *Intr. Great Barb.* (Cott. MS. App. xxviii.) In primis, the shype with oon overlopp. Item, a comar castell & a close tymler deck made from the most forward whyche was made of lict. Item above the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward.

1550 NICOLLS *Thyngd.* (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Vall's Lat.) 191 They covered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their decks [Fr. la plus part du covert de leus navires] wth copper [Fr. cuir, leather]. c. 1585? J. POLMON *Egmont's Battles* 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1558) Philippino... levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the *Emperial Admiral*, passed from the stemme to the dekke, slaying thirte men. *Ibid.* 193 The Moore hitting the dekke, strike off the rudder. *Ibid.* 220 (Battle of Lepanto) The dekke of this galley... chequered and wroughte marvellous fayre with diuers colours and hystories... ingraued and wrought in golde. 1587 W. BOURNE *Arte of Shooting* 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 197 Now on the Benke, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in every Cabyn. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* III. 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot... we vntied our Targets that covered vs as a Deck. 1692 DELAVAL in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, 10 whereof are of 3 Decks. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* II. (1840) 36 A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxiii. 125 The captain walked the deck at a rapid stride.

## b. With qualifying words.

The largest ships of the line had *main-deck*, *middle* and *lower deck*; also the *upper* or *spar-deck*, extending from stem to stern over the main-deck, and the *orlop deck* (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a *poop-deck*, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a *forecastle deck*, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant forecastle*. See also HALFO-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTER-DECK, etc.

1598 FLOREO Dict. To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to prick my cards, to watch upon the upper decke. c. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamant's Grammar* ii. 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* in. 346/1 They make close the Fore-castle and Half-Deck. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, Easthuyp would constantly ask him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. 1841, xiii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. 1841, xxvi, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as *above deck* (also *fig.*), *BETWEEN-DECKS*, on *deck*, under *deck*(s); to *clear*, *sweep the decks* (see CLEAR v., SWEEP v.).

On *deck fig.* (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in *Baseball*, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV* p. ii. 94 F. He be sure to keep him aboute decke. P. So will I: if hee come vnder my hatches, He neuer to Sea againe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships... where they were kept under decks. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 41 Now hang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold. a 1699 GURNALL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. lxx. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1720 DR. ROE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 194 The rest ran... down between decks. 1857 R. JONES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who... soon cleared the decks.

## 3. Mining. (See quot.)

1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 31 *Deck*, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U.S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (*Standard Dict.*).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c. *dial.* and in U.S.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 251 If I chance but once to get the decke, To deale aboute and shuffle as I would. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Conk. vil.* Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids Moreclacke* (N.), I'll deale the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16... GREG (J.), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 BRANCO *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called this way... a deck of cards. 1860 in BART-LETT *Dict. Amer.* 1884 BRET HARTE *Genl. La Porte* in *Ship*, etc. 185, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck as booty. 1884 *Chess. Gloss.* *Deck of cards*, a pack of cards. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old rusty deck of cards.

† 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* ii. vi. § 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the decke, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 185 Subtilt witts, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 394 A certain Declaration... which you have kept in deck until this season.

## † 7. Of a cannon: see quot. Obs.

1672 W. T. *Comflect Gunner* i. iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. *attrib. and Comb.* (from sense 2), as *deck-chair*, *-cleat*, *-flat*, *-officer*, *-passenger*, *-plank*, *-pump*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-swabber*, *-transom*, *-watch*; also, *deck-beam*, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; *deck-bridge*, (a) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = *BRIDGE* *sb.* 5; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a *through bridge*); *deck-cargo* = *deck-load*; *deck-collar* (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. *deck-plate*; *deck-slats* (see FLAT *sb.*); *deck-hand*, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; *deck-head*, a name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*); *deck-hook*, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks*' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); *deck-house*, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; *deck-light*, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; *deck-load sb.*, hence *deck-load v.*, to load with a cargo upon the deck; also *fig.*; *deck-nail*, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond form' (*Smyth*); *deck-pipe*, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (*Smyth*); *deck-plate* (see quot.); *deck-*

*sheet*, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (*Smyth*); *deck-stopper*, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also about the windlass or bits to prevent more cable from running out' (*Smyth*); *deck-tackle*, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \**Deck-beams*. 1836 *Davis Pol. Exp.* i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cargo*, The term \**deck-cargo* is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H. McCARTHY *Dooni* 9 The group comfortably arranged on \**deck-chairs*... 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Deck-cleats*, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 60/1 Wood ships with wood beams have their \**deck-slats* formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. 1, 288 From captain down to \**deck-hand*. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 Beds of jingles or amber-shells... \**deck-heads*... limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks. 1840 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called \**Deck-Hooks*. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* i. x. 106 Ohlsen and Petersen building our \**deck-house*. 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is... provided for second-class passengers in a commodious \**deck-house*. 1840 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) 1. 357 Horrible negligence, -a \**deck-load* of cotton! 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Deck-load*, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 We are determined... not to \**deck-load* our Franchise Bill. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 126, 211 \**Deck-nails*, are proper for fastening of Decks in Ships. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 114 Among the \**deck passengers* there was a man and his wife with seven children. 1860 H. STUART *Seamant's Catech.* 55 The hawse boxes, or \**deck pipe*. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rep.* Nov. 620 The steel decks... being... covered with \**deck-plank* of oak or of pine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Deck-plate*, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck. 1860 H. STUART *Seamant's Catech.* 85 A 'double wall' or \**deck stopper-knot*. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. In ten minutes, the parade of \**deck-swabbers* had passed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Deck-transom*, a horizontal timber under a ship's counter. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* i. xvii. 201 One of our \**deck-watch*, who had been cutting ice for the melter.

**Deck** (dek), v. Also 5-7 decks, 6 dek, dekke. [Not known before 16th c.: app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. *dekk-en*, MDu. *deken*, *decken* to cover. The latter is = MLG., MHG. *decken*, OHG. *dachjan*, *dechan* = OTent. *bakjan* (whence ON. *bakja*, OFris. *thekka*, OE. *þeccan* to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem *pek-, pak-*, Indog. *teg-* to cover, whence ON. *pek*, OHG. *dah*, Ger. *dach* covering, roof, OE. *þac*, THATCH. In branch II a derivative of DECK *sb.*: cf. to *roof*, *floor*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* To cover; *esp.* to cover with garments, cloth, etc. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiii. 106 Ene, That... hys sovire targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. 1841, xi. v. 92 Queyn Amatha... Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iii/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne, And dogle decked with huddes one or twayne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hoste. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 6 Ye decke (1611 *clothe*) yourse selues, but ye are not warme. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 91 No place is vnder sky so closely deckt, Which gold not opes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. xviii. 461 Take away the barke... and after inuest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what heightens; to array, attire, adorn.

1544 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) lxxvii, then is he decked as poet laureate. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 30 She coloured hir face, and decked hir head. - *Pc.* ciii. 2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid). And not t' haue strew'd thy Graue. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention. Decking the sense. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 63 Daisies deck the green. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping... was profusely decked with flags.

b. with *oil*, †4b.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) 1. 169 In decking up of the body. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 13-15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 *De Fac's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 24 Decked out with long wigs and swords. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xv. 64 Every vessel being gayly decked out with flags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. Obs.

15. *Agincourt* 90 in *Hazl. E. P.* p. II. 97 The 'wastes decked with serpentine stronge, Saynt Georges streamers spreade our hede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kynge... decked and vailed dyvers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes.

II. 4. *Naut.* To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; to *deck in*, *over*, to cover in with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 At last it was concluded, to furnish their long boat with their shipb hatches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 6 Flat Boats... tho' small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the

waves and retain no water. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. DEAOY in *Lowo Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The vessel... was... decked over, fore and aft. 1893 R. KIRLING *Many Inuent.* 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in.

5. *Mining.* To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See DECK *sb.* 3.) Chiefly U.S.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 76 *Decking*, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft.

† **Deckage**. Obs. rare. [f. DECK v. + -AGE.] Adornment, embellishment.

1642 LIGHTFOOT *Observ. Genesis* i. Wks. 1822 II. 333 The Earth... had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage.

**Decked** (dek't), *pp. a.* [f. DECK v. + -ED.]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked order, that worthe storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* 16 The decked wode seak not when thou violetz gather. 1865 J. G. BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 307 The well-decked and well-plenished dwellings.

b. *Her.* Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture. In mod. Dicts.

2. Having a deck, or decks (as in *two-decked*). 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 78 By the passage-packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-fend* iii, On board of a two-decked ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry.

**Decker**¹ (dek'ar). [f. DECK v. + -ER¹.] One who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii 167 The Yndians are... greete deckers and trimmers of them selues. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Afeyador*, a barber, a trimmer, a deacker. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 53, I am but a sort of table-decker.

**Decker**² (dek'ar). [f. DECK *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in *two-decker*, *three-decker*, etc., q.v. b. *transf.* Applied to a kind of oven: see quot. 1884.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotbham's large ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 204 *The Santissima Trinidad*, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 'Extra' 24 July 3/4 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower-decker*, a gun belonging to the lower deck.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers. 1809 *Ibid.* XXII. 344 Having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted.

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a ship. b. A deck-passenger. *collog.*

1800 COLQUHOUN *Com. Thames* iv. 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck. 1856 *The Colonist* (Belize) 5 May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet—Mr. and Mrs. D... and 79 deckers.

**Decking** (dek'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. DECK v. and *sb.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb DECK; † *concr.* that with which something is decked (*obs.*); adornment, embellishment, ornament.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. n.* iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk.* Wars 38 Sontuouse and magnifiquie ornamente and deckings. c. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 157 Spending on decking many precious houres. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 1 p. 26, 10 Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

1580 HOLLYBROOK *Treap. Fr. Tong.* L *tillac d'une navire*, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 81 Fashion a wide raft... and lay deckings high thereupon. 1887 *Daily News* 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid breeze concrete.

**Deckle** (dek'kl). Also *deckel*. [a. Ger. *deckel* in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of *decke* cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet: a. in band paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; b. in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper', and short for *deckle-edge*.

1810 [see *Deckle-strap* in 2]. 1816 *Specif. Cameron's Patent* No. 4002, 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Deckle*, also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

2. *Comb.* *deckle edge*, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also *attrib.* = next; *deckle-edged a.*, having a rough uncut edge, as hand-made paper; *deckle-strap*, see 1 b. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The uncut edge of paper is known as the \**deckle edge*. 1884 *Bookeller* 6 Nov. 11/6/2



The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 *Nimmo's Catal.* Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1870 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXVIII. 193 The "deckle-edges" are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps... which regulate the width of the paper.

**Deckless** (de'kles), *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without a deck.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 328 In a deckless vessel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 Deckless, and cabinless.

**Declaim** (dēklām), *v.* Also 5-7 -clame, 7 -clame, -clame. [Formerly *declame*, ad. L. *dēclāmāre*, f. DE-1. 3 + *dēclāmāre* to cry; subseq. assimilated to *claim*. Cf. F. *déclamer* (1549 in Hatzf.).]

**I. intr.**

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1552 HULOET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in playndrye, used among lawyers called mootyng. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 When you and I declaimed together last. 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 11th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom. 1748 J. MASON *Eloqut.* 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me, like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. To declaim against: to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. ii. What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim against his manners, and corrupt your own. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extoll the days of their forefathers, and declaim against the wickedness of times present. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 239 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury.

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Christian World* 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-trans. with extension.

1755 *Monitor* 16 Aug. ¶ 2 Some late patriots... declaimed themselves into power.

**II. trans.**

4. To discuss aloud; to debate. *Obs. rare*—1. (The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is notable.)

CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1198 As he declaimed [4 MSS. 1410-25; *Harl.* 3943 declaid] his matere, Lo Troilus... Come ryndene.

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 Werying you with the declaimyng of my poore self in the tilling of the feelde. 1576 South *Serm.* VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 555 In declaiming a so-called jambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

6. = Declaim against; to decry, denounce. *Obs.* 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 This Banquet then... is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden. 1623 COKERAM, *Declame*, to speake ill of.

Hence Declaiming *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 [see 5]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 He used otherwhyles to goe downe to the water side... for to exercise himselfe in declaiming. 1656 ARTH. HANDESON, 95 Humane fallacies and declaimings. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatteries. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 31 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

**Declaimant**, *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *claimant*, etc.] = DECLAMER.

1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

**Declaimer** (dēklāmər), [f. DECLAIM + -ER 1.] One who declaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned force.

1432-50 tr. *Nieden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declaimer. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Declamateur, a Declaimer, a mooter. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. ii. (R.), A certain declaimer against sciences. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 The declaimers in Coffee-houses. 1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse

with fallacies. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 2 Such... is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter.

**Declamation** (dēklāmā'fən), [ad. L. *dēclāmation-em*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM, or ad. F. *déclamation* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1552 HULOET, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, *crambe repetita*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 Your plainsons is as it were your theme, and your descendant as it were your declamation. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1854) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

attrib. 1806 BYRON *Thoughts College Exam.* 25 The declamation prize.

b. *Musical.* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.  
2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character; a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (R.), Olde Quintillian with his declamations; Theocritus with his Bucolicall relations. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Theams more fit for scholars declamations. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The Orations and declamations... of these Sophisters, who make shew of their eloquence. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiii. 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English. 1830 DRURY in Moore *Life Byron* (1866) 201 He suddenly diverged from the written composition... I questioned him, why he had altered his declamation?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickedness is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 3 (Not so universal as some have asserted in the... heat of declamation. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* I. § 2 But enough of metaphor and declamation. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 23 But this was but one of Cæsars rodamantados, or thundering declamations. 1688 PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 47 The constant Declamations against us those intruding members... 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation... full of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

† **Declamator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclāmātor*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM.] One who practises declamation; a declaimer.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo... was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xiii, They which do only teache rhetoricke... ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamators, artificial speakers... or any other name than orators. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamantus his office. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Introd.* 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

**Declamatory** (dēklāmātōry), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *dēclāmātōri-us*, f. *dēclāmātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1581 MCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 To pronounce... orations and other declamatory arguments. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. vi. iii, To leaue all declamatory speeches in praise of divine Musick. 1639 WORTON (J.), This... became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 393 note, This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

† b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Green's Menaphon* Ded. 10 Least in this declamatory vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

† b. sb. A declamatory speech. *Obs.*

1688 L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* *Times* II. 12 Then's the Time for Declamatorys, and Exaggerations.  
Hence Declamatoriness, the quality of being declamatory.

1844 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguist's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox.  
† **Declarable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēclārāre* + -BLE; viewed also as f. DECLARE + -ABLE.] Capable of being declared, shown, or made known. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 115 This is declareable from the best and most professed writers. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Right Reason is of two sorts... Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declareable.

**Declarant** (dēklārānt), [f. F. *déclarant* or L. *dēclārānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE: see -ANT.] One who makes a declaration; esp. in Law.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducimus* II. 296 Declares, that [etc.]... and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The declaration farther set forth that... he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description. 1888 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

**Declaration** (dēklārā'fən), Also 4-5 -acioun, 4-6 -acion. [a. F. *déclaration* or ad. L. *dēclārātion-em*, n. of action f. *dēclārāre* to DECLARE.]

† 1. The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood); elucidation, explanation, interpretation. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71-2 Thyse geometryens when they han shewyd hyr propocicions ben wont to bryngen in thynges bat they clepyen porysmes or declaracions of forseide thynges. 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 4 And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 For more declaration of the said Card [= map]. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 For the declaration of the whiche amblyguite and doubt. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration.

† 2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal discrive... a declaration of this lawe [deuteronomium legis huius] in a volum. 1460 CANGRAVE *Chron.* 17 The children of Noe... of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 *Mirr. Mag.* Title-p., With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. 8437. 189 Of Dower 'ad ostium ecclesie' a good declaration hath bene made by Master Littleton in his first booke.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 266 Pan sal he demeijka nacyon, And mak a fyndal declaracyon Of alle he domes byr shewed. 1426 in *Surtess Misc.* (1809) 9 Upon his declaration made. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 161 Crosses to be sett vpon mens doors for the declaration of the plague. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 114 If he dyed... without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1881 BAGHOT *Biog. Studies* 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. a. *Declaration of war*: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also *declaration of peace*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 When he Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde oon goon... and clereliche declare... he matre and cause of the werry, and bat declaracioun was icleped clarigatio. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 207 She was sent... with a plain overture and declaration of pence. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 389 Declarations of war and pence, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 NAPIER *Hist. Penins. War* I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 728/8 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans... Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

b. *Declaration of the poll*: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence *attrib.* in *declaration day*.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring for or against (see DECLARE v. 8).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear... which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of nature against them.

6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act.

*Declaration of Indulgence*: see INDOLENCE.

*Declaration of Rights*: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689; see RIGHT.

*Declaration of Independence*: the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied.

*Declaration of Paris*: a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parliament's Iron Age* 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to a

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* vi. Wks. 1872-5 II, 25 To-morrow the Bill for enacting his Majesty's Declaration in religious matters is to have its first reading. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4, 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 325 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxviii. The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1834) II. 209 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. *Latv. a.* The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this is made.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 The Plaintiff . . . [shall] make Oath . . . that the Contract . . . comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1579 W. RASTELL *Termes of Law, Declaratory* is a shewing forth in writing of the griefs and complaint of the demandant or plaintiff, against the tenant or defendant. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. II.* § 151, 67 The declaration shall abate. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood Ded.* No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm. III.* 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

1834 *Act 5-6 Will. IV.* c. 62. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, any justice . . . is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

c. In the Custom-house; see DECLARE v. 10 c.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 107 § 186 The master of the ship in which goods shall be laden shall before clearance make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of customs. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 36 § 58.

d. The creation or acknowledgement of a trust or use in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to exist.

1665 BACON *Max. & Uses Comm. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are commendable in their natures. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles . . . under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. *Ibid.* 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

e. *Scots Law.* 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell *Dict.* s.v.).

*Dying declaration:* a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

*Judicial declaration:* the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

1818 SCOTT *Hist. Mill.* xxiii. It . . . usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. 1861 W. BEAL *Diet. Law Scot.* 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

8. In the game of bezique: see quot.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. *Ibid.* 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

*Declarationist, nonce-wd.* One who joins in or signs a declaration.

1892 *Times* 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

**Declarative** (dīklārātīv), *a. (sh.)* [*a. F. déclaratif, -ive*, or *ad. L. déclarātīv-us*, *f. ppl. stem of declarare* to DECLARE: see -IVE.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

1. Making known, manifest, or evident. *Obs.*

1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 67 (R.) Notwithstanding ye sonne as the cause declarative whereby we know that the other is a father. 1644 BULWER *Chanc.* 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Godf. Cov.* iv. 337 These kind of promises . . . are declarative, making manifest that those true beliefs to whom the life promised . . . doth belong. 1666 J. GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* (1869) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts . . . of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 43 The declarative evidences . . . whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.

2. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. *Obs.*

1642 T. HODGES *Glimpse* 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highness of this great God is advanced. 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cii. 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation.

3. Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion. *Declarative act, statute, etc.* = DECLARATORY act, etc.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 153 A declarative, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 136 Ministerial, declarative, subordinate Judges. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iii. 31 Whether the Act or Statute . . . were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1694 BR. PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 It was a declarative law. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases . . . is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

b. *Const. of.*

1642 CHAS. I *Ans. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 GROSART in *Lismore Papers* Intro. 12 Much of the record . . . is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion; communicative. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

B. *sh.* A declaratory statement or act.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. x. (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old. 1865 BUSINELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. I. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

**Declaratively, adv.** [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a declarative manner, by way of declaration or distinct assertion; † by way of manifestation.

1625 USSHER *Ans. Jesuit* 132 [They] do discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1626 *Englands Commonwealth* 20 A man whom . . . this State had declaratively disclaimed. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation. 1748 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm. iv.* (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

† **Declarator, sb.** 1. *Obs.* [*a. L. declarātor*, agent-n. from *declārare* to DECLARE.] One who declares or makes manifest; an informer.

1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

**Declarator** (dīklārātor), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* [representing *F. déclaratoire* (act, sentence *déclaratoire*), med. *L. declarātorius, -a, -um*: see DECLARATORY.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic declaration' (Jam.). (*Action of declarator* = *Sc. Law*): a form of action in the Court of . . . either in which something is prayed to be declared, or in which the legal consequences being left to follow . . . of a matter of course.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desiring our sovereign lord, etc., to gif declarator to the said William Dowglas . . . that he has done his default diligence. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Awpor* (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences or declarator of your will in judgement. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 3 The citation in the general declaration of non-entry. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 305 The present action was brought . . . for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

**Declaratorily** (dīklārātorīlī), *adv.* [*f. DECLARATORY + -LY*.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leontius . . . is declaratorily delivered in the end of this Prognosticon. 1616 JAS. I *S. in Starre-Chamber* 20 June 10, I took this occasion . . . here in this State of Judgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to give those directions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

**Declaratory** (dīklārātorī), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. type declarātorī-us, -a, -um, f. declarātor-em* a declarer: see -ORY. Cf. *F. déclaratoire* (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

*Declaratory act or statute:* one which declares or explains what the existing law is. *Declaratory action* (*Sc. Law*) = *Action of DECLARATOR. Declaratory judgement or decree:* one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 1362 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fifth against Elisabeth. 1691 DOWNE in *Select*. (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon *Hist. Reh.* xi. (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xxv.* (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 7, That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 850/1 Actions known to Scottish law . . . Declaratory actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xliii. 74 The case where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wills* vii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. *Const. of.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 227 That the Statute . . . should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land. 1791 MACINTOSH *Vind. Gallice* Wks. 1846 III. 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 437 The decision was declaratory of the boundary. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882 . . . is declaratory of the prior law.

† B. *sh.* A declaratory order; a declaration. *Obs.* 1571 *State Trials, Dh. of Norfolk* (R.), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 *Agreement w. Denmark* (MS. Treaties 96), His Majesty . . . has thought fit to issue out a Declaratory or Ordinance . . . concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

† **Declarature, Obs. rare.** [*f. ppl. stem of L. declarāre* to DECLARE + -URE.] = DECLARATION. 1729 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiescence and harmony if possible in the declarature.

**Declare** (dīklēō), *v.* Also 4-5 *declair*, 6 *declair*, *-ayre*. [*a. F. déclarer*, *ad. L. declarā-re* to clear up, make clear or evident, *f. DE- I. 3 + clār-us* clear, *clārare* to make clear. OF, *had declairier*, *f. des-, de-* (DE- I. 6) + *clair* clear, which was gradually brought, through *declairir*, *declairer*, into conformity with the L. type.]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.

1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 1618 And þaz þe mater be merk . . . He shal declare hit also, as hit on clay stande. 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 72 Declarynghe & openynghe doutis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Yf I sholde reherse them . . . excepte I sholde also declare them, they sholde not moche profyte. 1530 PALSGR. 508/2 It is no neede to declare it, the mater is playne ynough. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 12. 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, until he please to declare them. 1691 BOYLE (J.), To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

† 2. To manifest, show forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 23, I shalle telle and declare to the a litle of this more openly. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 33 For to declare 300 the othere weyes, that drawn toward Babiloyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), The cause . . . shall be more plainly declared in the seconde boke. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon xlii.* 140 He declared to them the deite of his brother. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 27 For I have not spared to declare unto you al the counsel of God. 1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 76 He wrote . . . somewhat of his owne life: which hee declared [L. *exposuit*] in thirty books. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237, I will declare their Method of Working.

† 3. *intr.* To make exposition or relation of. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 Of other steres how they fare, I thinke hereafter to declare. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Rhom.) xvi. 72 Here have I talde 30w and declared of he Haly Land and of cuntreys þer aboute. 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 528 He . . . To thaim declared off all this paynfull cas. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 2 And three saboth dayes declared of the scriptures unto them. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxv. 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. *trans.* Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove.

In later quots. there is association with 5. 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle the declaren . . . Thyn aventure of loue. 1391 *Asinol* i. § 6 31f any degree in thi zodiak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Hettie* (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. [ix.] The very heauens declare the glory of God. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cij, Much babbling declareth a foolishe head. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* vi. ii. 338 Many Sceletons . . . declare that the Cartilago scutiformis . . . is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson þe pape, þe right for to declare. 1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 378/2 As it is more pleyliche declared in the same Commission. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2147 Qwen the kyng had his counsell declared to the ende. 15. 7 DUNBAR *Wks.* (1893) 264/3 His name of confort I will declare, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurier. 1648 CHAMBERLAIN in *H. Papers* (Camden) 231 You shal declare the name of this kingdom that they nor their forces will not admit the excepted persons. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b. with *compl.*: a person, etc. (to be) something. 1538 STURKEY *England* i. iv. 124 To declare penitent heartys . . . to be absolved from the faute therof. 1640 *State Trials, Earl Stafford* (R.), No man hath ever been declared a traitor, ether by king or parliament, except [etc.]. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 259 The Chancellor declared him Major, as being entred into the fourteenth years of his age. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarest thy will Fulfill'd. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xvi. (1793) I. 578 When a woman . . . declares herself with child. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 [He] declared himself a member of the Church of Rome. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation.

c. *To declare war*: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities against (+ to) another power.

1552 HULOT, *Declare warres, arma canere, bellum indicere*. 1681 SALGADO *Symbiosis* 6 Of Angels.. some declared war against God. 1761 CHESTER, *Lett. V.*, cccx. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 *Genl. Mag.* Mar. 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared. 1827 *Examiner* 422/1 France.. has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 *Ibid.* 321/1 The Duke.. had declared war.

d. *To declare a dividend*: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically; to affirm, aver, assert. 1709 STEELE *Taylor* No. 135 ¶ 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 15 One young lady.. declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 236 Spenser.. declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

b. Used as a mere asseveration. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* i. 8, I declare to goodness. 1839 CATLIN *Sinclair Holiday House* xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr. Kavanaugh! 1889 EARL OF DESART *Lit. Chateleine* II. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. *To declare oneself*: a. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also *fig.* of things.

c. 1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 11. 5 So declaring you sylf therein that the world may perceive [etc.]. a. 1626 BACON (J.), In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near, a. 1719 ADOLSON (J.), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves. 1803 *Standard* 7 Sept. 476 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without.. alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1834 *Weekly Times* 7 Nov. 244 Wherever a spark fell.. a little fire promptly declared itself.

c. *With for or against*, etc. Cf. 8.

1634 BRAHLEU *Lett. in Cril. & Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* Intro. p. vi. 1.. now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 303 Alexander.. declared himself for Cassander. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *To declare for* (in favour of), or *against*: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

16. JER. TAYLOR (J.), The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament.. declared against them. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. A Man.. for siding with both Parties.. and not declaring.. for either. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 23 The adhering.. to false and dangerous notions, only because one.. has declared for them. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Poor Rel.* He declared against fish. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1861 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† b. *To declare for*: to declare oneself a candidate for; to make a bid for. Obs.

1666 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 385 These Fancies led one Severus.. to declare for the Empire. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. *To declare off*: to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. *colloq.* (Rarely *trans.*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, Propose marriage.. and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii. No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. *Law.* a. *intr.* To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with *that*.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 If.. any of them be non-sute in any of the said Appells after they have appeared and declared in the same. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1626) 20 Her demand is of a moiety, and shee declares upon the custome of the Realme. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 151 If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition.

b. *trans.* To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences.. shall be.. proved by some writing, signed by the party who by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called

deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to declare them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

c. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. *trans.* and *intr.*

1744 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish.. shall.. declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'. 'I won't declare a thread!' *Mod. (Revenue Officer)* 'Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. *trans.* or *absol.*

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 147 (*Bezique*) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

† 12. *trans.* To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 347 l. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, wheche muste be answered the causes why, and we declared. 1463-4 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxx, Our welbelovd William Plumpton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared.

**Declared** (dɪk'lɛəd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*] Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 92 Declared and devout Pagans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, A declared lover. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

**Declaredly** (dɪk'lɛədli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declaration; professedly, avowedly, etc.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Immo. Triumph.* (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly ingag'd for such or such an opinion. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 They aptly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) 1. 10 Had not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 130 The states.. were not declaredly at war.

**Declaredness**, *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The state of being declared.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities* MORE.

† **Declaration**, *Obs.* [*f. DECLARE v. + -MENT.* Cf. *OF. declairement (desclairiement, declairement)* 14-15th c.; but this was app. obs. when the Eng. word was formed.]

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 SIR T. BROUWER *Pseud. Ep.* i. 1, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declaration hereof. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 78 For the Declaration of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring against anything.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarations, we have testified our assurance of blessedness. 1699 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 A declaration against shedding innocent blood.

**Declarer** (dɪk'lɛərə), [*f. DECLARE v. + -ER.*]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. *Obs.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or glosser of mine owne worke. 1530 FALSGR. 212/1 Declarer, expounder, declarer, expositor. a. 1774 J. HARRIS *Serm.* VII. iv. (R.V.) To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke* xviii. (R.), He became.. an open declarer of Gods goodness. 1632 *State Trials*, *W. Prynn* (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions. 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 96 Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government. 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration.. But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to stop here.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 (*Bezique*) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

**Declaring** (dɪk'lɛərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECLARE in its various senses; declaration.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thou wilt, be it porisme.. or declarynges. c. 1385.. *Monk's T.* 94 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffice. 1530 FALSGR. 212/2 Declaryng of armes, blason. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Malac.* vi. 17 And nowe will wee come to the declaryng of the matter in few wordes. 1612 BREWER *Wood Laug. & Relig.* xii. 108 For the better declaryng of which point. 1657 J. CORBETT *Disc. Relig.* Eng. 40 Their hazardous declaring against the designed Death of our late Sovereign.

**Declaringly**, *adv. rare.* In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) B iv, *Fides justificat apprehensio*, faith doth iustifie apprehending, *opera iustificat declaratio*, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

**Declass** (dɪk'lɑːs), *v.* [*a. mod. F. déclasser, f. dé-, des- (see DE- I. 6) + classe* class, *classer* to class.] *trans.* To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence *Declassed* *pp. a.* (= *F. déclassé*).

1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E., who declassifies herself once for all by painting her face. 1891 *New Review* June 563 The declassified Judith Marsett.

Declassify, *declassification*: see DE- II. 1.

**Declension** (dɪk'lɛnsən), [*Represents L. dēclination-em* (n. of action *f. dēclīnāre* to DECLINE), *F. déclinaison* (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the *F.* word, by shifting of the stress as in *comparison*, *orison*, *benison*, and loss of *t*, as in *ventison*, *ven'son*, giving *declin'son* (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. CONSTER.]

1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= DECLINATION 8 a). ? *Obs.* 1640-4 L. O. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. a. 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Epist. D divb, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684-90 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* i. iii. note, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russ. Emp.* I. 67 The northern part.. has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions.. towards the sea.

2. *fig.* Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 189 A Beautie-waining.. Widow.. Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To have declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 427/1 A declension from his own rules of life. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* iv. 69 That.. is argument for faith, and not For heretic declension. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 149 He.. Fell into a Sadnesse.. thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. § 2, 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* Ep. Ded. 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* II. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. *Sunken or fallen condition.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 214 It hath.. come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. 1. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined.

II. 4. *Gram.* a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see CASE sb. 1 g); case-inflection. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflections. c. The action of declining, i.e. setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Intro. d, Substantives may be perceived by their gender and declension. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* to Rules of Declensions. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronouns. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* 58 The several terminations of euery case in euery Declension. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 ROBY *Lit. Gram.* I. 123 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. *Ibid.* 126 § 344 Ordinary declension of stems.

† d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. note under CASE sb. 1 g.) *Obs. rare.* [So *L. declinatio* in early sense.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 524 The God.. was called not *Bellum* but *Bellona*.. not *Cunna* but *Cumina*.. At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

III. 5. The action of declining; courteous refusal, declination. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 21 Aug., You want a 'civil.. declension' for the.. tragedy? 1886 *Echo* 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.



**Declensional** (dēklen'shənāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **Declensionally** *adv.*

1888 RIVS *Hibbert Lectures* 69 This *taran* does not correspond declensionally to *Taranis*.

**Declericalize, declimatize**: see **DE- II. 1.**

**Declinable** (dēklai'nābl), *a.* [a. F. *déclinable* (14th c.), ad. L. *dēclinābilis* (Priscian), f. *dēclinā-re* to DECLINE: see -BLE.] Gram. Capable of being declined; having case-inflections.

1530 PALSGR. 135 Any word declinable in this tongue. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. § 795 Declinable adjectives of number.

**Declinal** (dēklai'nāl), *sb.* rare -1. [f. DECLINE *v.* (sense 13): cf. *dēnal* and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary.

† **Declinal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -1. [irreg. f. DECLINE.] = DECLINABLE.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xxvii, A nowne substantiye .. with a gender is declynall [*prime substantiye*].

**Declinant** (dēklai'nānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *déclinant*, pr. pple. of *décliner* to DECLINE.]

*A. adj.* 1. *Her.* 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, *Brit. Herald*, 1830).

2. Declining. *nonce-use.*

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 1872 Auniga.. drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon.

† *B. sb.* One who is declining (in fortunes, etc.). a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candour to the declinant.

**Declinate** (dēklai'nāt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *dēclinātus*, pa. pple. of *dēclināre* to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side. 1810 W. ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumbet... Stems declinate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 235 Stamens.. erect or declinate.

† **Declinated**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

**Declination** (dēklai'nā'shən), [a. OF. *dēclination*, ad. L. *dēclīnātiō*-em, n. of action f. *dēclināre* to DECLINE. In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining.

† 1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away; = DECLENSION 2. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poyoned* 24. Wks. 1035/2 Declination into foule and filthy talking. 1605 HAGON *Adv. Learn.* II. 128 The declinations from Religion. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cl. 3. 496 The least declination from the rules of justice. 1673 LADY'S *Call.* i. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick x. Poems* IX. 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line. With fatal declination, swerve aside.

† 2. An inclination or leaning (away from or towards anything); a mental bias. *Obs.*

a 1605 STOW *Q. Eliz.* an. 1381 (R.), Letters.. signifying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way. 1622 DOWNE *Serm.* (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

† 3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 16 Let it settle.. then by declination pour away the clearest. 1616 BULOKAR, *Declination*, a bending downward. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. II. § 16 For this purpose he invented a motion of declination.. he supposed.. the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XIII. A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* x. 23 A small declination.. would throw the line of direction out of the base.

† 4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = DECLINING *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the life When phebus made his declynacyon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 84/2 Being a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Oriental exaltation of Titan, to his Occidental declination.

† 5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apoc.* XVIII. Wks. 878/2 In this declination of the world. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then abouts began the declination of the Roman Empire. a 1658 MEDE *View Apoc.* Wks. (1672) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1673 H. STURGE *Vind. Dutch War* 82 The declination of antient Learning. 1799 WASHINGTON *Let. Wit.* (1893) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for.. good health.. yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects.

† 6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. *Obs.*

1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XII. v. A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come. — *Contempl.* N. T. IV. x. A voluntary declination of their familiar con-

versation. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/4 [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body: corresponding to terrestrial latitude. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic.

(The earliest and now most usual sense.)

*Circle or parallel of declination*: see CIRCLE 2 a, PARALLEL. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 518 Phebus.. That in his shoote declynacion Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte. c 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heued of Cancer is the grettest declinacion northward of the Sonne. *Ibid.* II. § 17 Al be it so bat for the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned.. riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne.. be rikned for the Ecliptik lyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 The moyung, eleuation, and declinatione of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 1113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees, 28'. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 7 The arch of that circle inter-ception between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* i. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle: † *a.* Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (*obs.*); *b.* the deviation from the true north and south line, *esp.* the angular measure of this deviation; also called VARIATION.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 The Declination is a magnetical motion, whereby the magnetical needle conuerts it self vnder the Horizontal plane, towards the Axis of the Earth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plane of the Horizon. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* i. 10 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane (*e.g.* that of a wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see DECLINE 2 b]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. vi. 12 The declination of a Plane is the Arcuall Distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Declination of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

† 10. *Gram.* = DECLENSION 4. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPRANE *Life St. Kath.* I. i. 259 To teche hir of reytory and gramer the scole. The declynacions, be persons, the modys, be tens. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 29 Pronounes of the fyrst declynacion. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1629) 85 We doe tisse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 SHELTON *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xlii. 105 A perfect *ignoramus*, who scarce knows the declination of *nuus*.

11. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *declination-circle, needle.*

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 41 Declination-circles are those great circles which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers.

**Declinational**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to declination.

1881 J. G. BARNARD in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 Absence of right ascension and declinational motions of the attracting body.

**Declinator** (dēklai'nātōr), [agent-n. on L. type f. L. *dēclīnāre* to DECLINE. F. *déclinateur*.]

† 1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient; also = DECLINER 2. *Obs.*

1606 Bp. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) Aivā. Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. *Dialling.* An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Declinator or Declinatory, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

† **Declinator** (dēklai'nātōr), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [Sc. repr. of F. *déclinateur*: see DECLINATORY.]

*A. adj.* In exception declinatory = B. *B. sb.* A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1609 SKEKE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Exceptions declinatorys against the Judge. 1639 *(title)*, Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act against Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected.

**Declinatory** (dēklai'nātōrī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *dēclīnātōrī-us* (f. ppl. stem *dēclīnāt-* of *dēclīnāre*: see -OR), in the legal expression *exceptio declinatória*, in F. *exceptio declinatoire*. French has also the *sb.* use (1381 in Hatzf.).]

*A. adj.* That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal. *Declinatory plea* (Law): a plea intended

to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

1673 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 412 Return a.o answer.. in a civil but declinatory way. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 327 Formerly.. the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Declinatory plea, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

*B. sb.* 1. *Law.* A declinatory plea.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabalais* III. xxxix. 326 Declinatorys [*Fr. declinatoire*], Anticipatorys. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course; viz.. 'That matters of Parliament were too high for them'.

† 2. *Dialling.* = DECLINATOR 1 2. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 If the Situation of the Plane be not given, you must seek it.. the readiest and easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory. 1727-51 [see DECLINATOR 1 2].

**Declinature** (dēklai'nātūr), [f. L. type *dēclīnātūra*, f. ppl. stem *dēclīnāt-*: see -URE. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR 2.]

1. *St. Law.* A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; *spec.* 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell); = DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATORY *sb.* 1.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawful. 1639 BAILLIE *Let. to W. Syng* 28 Sept. To passe from his declinature of the General Assembly. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. 60 Black.. having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that.. the Court refused to admit the declinature.

2. *gen.* The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1853) XIV. xcv. § 29. 104 This second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree. 1832 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teaching* (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with their neighbours' affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

**Decline** (dēklai'n), *sb.* Also 4 declyn, 5 declayne. [a. F. *déclin*, f. *décliner* to DECLINE.]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. *On the decline*: in a declining state; declining, falling off.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Al bit cometh in declyn this gigeletes gerē. c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (R.), The high noblesse shall draw to declinē Of Greekes blood. 1638 C. ALEYN *Hist. Hen. VII.* 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 GIBSON *(title)*, History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahattas. 1872 *Law Times* XCII. 138/1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

*b.* Fallen or sunken condition. *rare.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

*c.* A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

1770 LANGHORNE *Phitarch* (1879) I. 85/4 Numa.. wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801 *Med. Tral.* V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun.

*d.* Any disense in which the bodily strength gradually fails; *esp.* tubercular phthisis, consumption.

1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Dec.*, A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 285 He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. 4, She said one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Decline.. applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tuberc.*

*e.* *Comm.* A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6. 560 bags Demerara synops at 6d decline. 1893 *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 7/5 The market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day: The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 103 Westrying or drawing to declayne. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phœbus.. kisses Thetis in the days decline. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

*b.* In the decline of life there is a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 5 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope, *rare*.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony ground in the Decline of an Hill. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a decline. 1859 R. P. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Grn. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

**Decline** (*dēklīn*), *v.* Also 4-6 declīne. [a. F. *declīnare* (Chans. Roland 11th c.), ad. L. *declīnāre* to turn or bend away or aside from the straight course, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *clīnāre* (in comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. *κλίνω* to bend, and Teut. \**hlinōjan*, OSax. *hlinōn* to lean. In the sense-development the prefix *de-* has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in L. *declīnāre*.]

I. Intransitive senses. \* To turn aside, deviate.

† 1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. *Obs.*

1375 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 333 Now reach I neuer for to decline. Ne how fer of folde pat manne fleme. 14. *Ephiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye decline ne astart. 1483 CANTON *Goth. Leg.* 65/4 David said what haue I doo... and declīned from hys brother to other of the peple. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Colonus directyng his visage towards the weste... declīning somwhat towards the left hand, sayled on forwarde xxxiii. dayes. 1632 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* vi. 291 Again night we declīned towards Gaza. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 64 A line... much declīning from the Object. 1703 MAUNDSELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Here we began to declīne from the Sea-Coast. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; declīne from the straight path. 1839 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad... when they met, declīned on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other.

† 2. To turn aside from (anything) so as to avoid it; of, the trans. sense in 12. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531/933 b, We can not beare y<sup>e</sup> presence of our neyghbour... but declīne from his company. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 723 b, Naturally euery creature declīneth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it.

† 2. a. *Astron. and Geog.* To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). *Obs.*

1391 CHAUCER *Astron.* I. § 21 Pat on half [of the Zodiac] declīneth southward, & pat other northward. *Ibid.* II. § 17 The Ecliptic lyne; to fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declīnen north or south. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Java is an Ile... declīning seven degrees from the Equator towards the Antarctic Pole. 1726 TR. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 331 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declīnes from the Equator towards the South 64°.

† b. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane; To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9). *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The East and West are not said to declīne, because the declīnation is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 SURRY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 8, 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declīning East... so much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P declīne or bend from the Meridian. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declīning more or less towards the East or West.

† c. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olavins Voy. Ambass.* 180 In that place the needle declīnd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 215 The magnetic needle not only declīning in many places from the true points of N. and S. but... varying in tract of time its declīnation in the self-same place.

† 3. *fig.* To turn aside in conduct; esp. to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vii. 145 Of hem pat eschewen and declīnen from vices and taken be weye of vertue. 1450 *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 Ner leet hem not lightly declīne to outwarde consolacions. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 2 Persones... which shall hereafter declīne from... their seid alleigiance. 1507 *Communiv.* B. ii. Alas why... so unkindly from hym declīne that is our god so gracyous. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Ard.) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declīned frome the. 1580 *Farrant's Anthem.* 'Lent, for thy tender mercies sake', Give us grace to amend our sinfull lives, declīne from sin and inclīne to vertue. 1611 BUNGE *Po. ex.* 157 Yet doe I not declīne from thy testimonies. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 352 They declīned from the worship of this Eternal invisible God. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy.* II. 222 He had formed a Design... of declīning from his Instructions.

† b. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lysé* (1560) N v. b, Here I have declīned by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xvii. 325 a, I have nothing less sought... than to digress and declīne [declīnare] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

† c. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.). *Obs.*

1635 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 12 There is a Bannia, which little declīnes from the state of a Temple. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biordi's Erromena* 174 Nor doth thy last allenged excuse... declīne any whit from thy other reasons.

† 4. *fig.* To incline or lean to. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declīnyng to one parte more than to another. 1580 FR. *Prologus ad Mart. agst. Venome* 127 The Bezaar stone it... full of spots, declīning to the colour of a sad blewe. *Dial. Yvon* 151 b. Yvon... doth more declīne to be hot than cold. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine. Farre

more, farre more, to you doe I declīne. a 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster... declīneth in the end to the color of wine: 1671 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China* xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declīned.

† Not to consent or agree (to do something); to refuse. See sense 13.

\*\* To slope, incline, or bend downward.

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* 1. 298 On south and este se that it [the land] faire enclīne. But from the colde Septemprion declīne. 1607 TOPSELL *Foyn-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Some plain place... declīning by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 152 The ground on each side declīning gently. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The way... having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declīned again. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 5 Table land which... gradually declīnes in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2289 (Dubl. MS.) 'My lovely Lord', quod he lede, and law he declīnes. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraving of Christ* 4 As a fruitful tree the more it is fruitful, the more it declīneth. a 1612 DONNE *Bianthan.* (1644) 190 Our heads declīne after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1692 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* II. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declīning to their rest. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* vi. viii, His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declīning towards the ground. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 10 Declīning from his sitting position... [he] stretched himself, among the daisies.

† 7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He pat enhansis him to hege, be heldire he declīnes. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* II. ii. 500 His Sword Which was declīning on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd it the air to stick.

† b. To descend in lineage. *Obs. rare.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 98 On th' one side Dukes most excellent declīne, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcii, Er that thy bemes go up to declīne, And er that thou now go to our adoune. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 194 Be this the son declīnynt was almost. 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 22 The Sun declīnes, day ancient grows. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 299 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declīnes. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, The sun was beginning to declīne.

b. *transf.* Said of the day (evening, etc.), also *fig.* of one's life: To draw towards its close. (Often with mixture of sense 10.)

1607 [see DECLINING *apl.* a. 3]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynn.* (1711) 108 When People declīne in Years, there are some extraordinary Means required. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 246 The day declīned. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 159/1 The summer was now declīning. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxi. 94 The day declīnes. Forth, fair bride.

9. *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc., or to an unworthy object). (Now only literary, and after SHAKS.)

1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 279 (Add. MS.) But that in no wise from hens forward he declīnt to syene agayn. 1599 FULKE *Hecstus* *Parn.* 485 Many of the clest do declīne to vices. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there, From me, whose loue was of that dignity... and to declīne Vpon a wretch, whose Natural gifts were poore To those of mine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 97 Yet sometimes Nations will declīne so low From vertue. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 30 The direful shameful state Adam declīned into. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Church of Eng. Man.* He declīnes... from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 43 Having known me—to declīne On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. *fig.* To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1530 PALSGR. 508/2 When thynges be at the hyghst, than they begyn to declīne. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 515 After the subuersion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to declīne. 1597 MORELY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Your health, which I feare is already declīning. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 197 Who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declīnes. 1689 WALLER (J.), That empire must declīne, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 435 When Autumnall Warmth declīnes. 1728 YONG *Love Fame* v. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may declīne (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues... instead of increasing, had actually declīned. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Eva after this declīned rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* iv, Mr. Allidis had declīned considerably in his estimation.

II. Transitive senses.

\* To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside from, avoid, refuse.

† 11. To turn aside (*lit.* and *fig.*): a. To avert. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies... Was provided theyr malice to declīne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to declīne suspition. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v, Thanks to the juster Deities for declīning from both the Danger, and from me the Sin. a 1681 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 422 Here Johnson lies: could phisic fence Death's dart, Sure death had been declīned by his art. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 75 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to declīne the pressure of resistless arguments.

† b. To turn (a person) aside from or to a course of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 230 Of them which declīne their ear from hearing the law of God. 1610 DONNE

*Pseudo Martyr* 185 The immensesse... auerts me from beleueing it to bee just, so doeth this also declīne me that they will not be brought to tell vs, etc. 1617 BEAUM. & FL. *Valent.* II. i, Nor any way declīne you to discredit. 1633 BR. *Hall Hard Texts* 175 When I wd doe good I am in the meane while declīned to evill. 1634 STRAFFORD in *Browning's Life* (1890) 129 This alliance shall not declīne me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to declīne my opinion.

† c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like declīne each other, as the North the North. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 71 A Byas, that may declīne it a little from a straight Line. *Ibid.* 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and declīne it self from the line of its motion.

† d. *refl.* To withdraw oneself, turn away. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Ard.) 49 Rawleigh... undertook a new pernegration, to leave... the Court... and, by declīning himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.

† 12. To turn aside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. *Obs.* (or merged in 13.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4263 All pat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declīne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531/9 What company to vse, & whome to declīne and eschewe. 1607 TOPSELL *Foyn-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot declīne the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 13 Certain dangerous rocks... carefully to be declīned. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declīnes us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemnd, Despairing to declīne their Fate. 1761 *New Companion Fest. & Fasts* xx. § 2, 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to declīne it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to declīne a discussion, contest, challenge, etc.; cf. c.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 58 That S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence. S<sup>r</sup> Arthur declīned this acknowledgement. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisdome to declīne them. 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anst.* (1691) 320 Declīning all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. 1750 JOHNSON, Melissa... gained the victory by declīning the contest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxviii. 206 What must the man have been that had declīned his aid in a distress so alarming. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 187 Bristow, declīning the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 1793 — *Conduct of Minority* *ibid.* I. 617 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to declīne the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 31). 11 The fisherman... at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declīned it till the morning. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407, I declīne all newspaper controversy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv, They far more readily forgave a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declīnes one.

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically = REFUSE; but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. *obl. sb., inf.*; also *absol.* or *intr.*)

a 1601 BOYLE (J.), That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to declīne rendering any. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 288, I cannot reasonably declīne giving Credit to a Thing... so often confirm'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 714 Provided he declīnes to tread in their footsteps. 1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VI.* xvi. xv. 314, I declīned satisfying his curiosity. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The Archbishop... declīned to accept their apology. *Mod.* He was invited, but declīned. Shall we accept or declīne?

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

a 1712 ADDISON (J.), He generously declīned them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1775 SMOLLETT *Humph. C.* (L.), The squire said they could not recently declīne his visit. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declīned the gift. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 312 Ariarzus declīned the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 18 Writing magazine articles... which were invariably declīned with thanks.

† 14. *Sc. Law.* To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR<sup>2</sup>, DECLINATURE<sup>1</sup> 7. *Obs.*

a 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 49 Thairfor as juge suspect, I yow declīne. 1638 *Short Relat. State Kirk Scot.* 11 The Suppliants declīned the Bishops from being their Judges, as being now their parties. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 193 He would not appear, but declīned the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 A judge may be declīned, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially, 1. *ratiōne causæ*, from his incompetency to the special cause brought before him. 1861 W. BULL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Declinature*, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declīned in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.

+15. To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).

1671 *Perry Pol. Anat.* 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English. 1679 *Penns. Addr. Prot.* 11. 50 as to decline their language. 1699 *Penns. Addr. Prot.* 11. 74 The Christians had declined the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic. etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. 1749 *Fleeting Tom Jones* xiv. viii. Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined, his business.

\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.

1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 And hither on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1547 *Surrey Aeneid* iv. 239 Ne doth decline to the sweete sleepe her eyes. 1583 *Stubbes Anat.* Abus. i. (1879) 55 As they can varie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde. 1607 *Potter Antiq. Greece* iv. v. (1715) 52 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. 1814 *Southey Roderick* xvii. He sate with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast. 1856 *Byatt Poems, Summer Wind* 11 The clover droops, - and declines its blooms.

+b. To move or direct obliquely downwards.

15. SPENSER (J.). And now fair Phœbus gain decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

+17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 2334 I par pompe and haire pride to poudeir declined. 1599 *Daniel Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declin'd. 1621 *Fletcher Isl. Princess* i. 1, A dull labour, that declines a gentleman. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. 1659 *D. Pell. Inscr. Sea* 131 The more they run Northward, the more they . . . raise the Septentrional Pole, and decline the Austral. c 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* i. 236 To elevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude.

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards.

1578 *Banister Hist. Mau* i. 30 Those partes beyng also flat, - but somewhat inward declined with all. 1812 *J. J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec* 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. 1849 *Ruskin Scr. Lamps* iv. § 23, 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge.

+19. To undervalue, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*

1509 *Hawes Past. Phas.* xl. ix. She can not decline The noble science, whiche, after povertie, . . . Maye bring a man agayne to dignitie. 1626 *Shirley Brothers* i. i. Unless you disaffect His person, or decline his education. 1649 *Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers* (Camden) l. 143 What is here said is not with intention to undervalue or decline y<sup>e</sup> Presbyterians.

\*\*\* To inflect grammatically.

20. *Gram.* To inflect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases; to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf. DECLENSION 4.)

Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is CONJUGATE).

1287 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 327 (Mätz.) 3if þou canst decline þilke twey names and speke Latyn. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xc. (1495) 839 Rinoceron is declined, hic Rinoceron, huius Rinoceronis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 65 Of whiche [ix partes of speche] v is declined, that is to say varie their last letters: article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle. 1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the four first only are such as may be declined. 1654 *Trapp Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plural number. a 1843 *Southey Doctor* (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined. 1871 *Robt Lat. Gram.* i. § 339 The substantive stems in -a (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in -a, are declined alike.

+b. *transf.* To say or recite formally or in definite order. *Obs.*

1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou canst. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 55 He declin the whole question. 1627 *Drayton Agincourt* 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

**Declined** (dɪk'lɪnd, poet. dɪk'lɪnɪd), *pp.* a.

[f. DECLINE v. + -ED.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close: see the verb.

1591 *Declar. Gt. Troubles in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 210 Now in his declined yeeres. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1705 My low declined Honor to aduice. 1667 *Haile Prim. Oration.* Man. i. i. 10 Their declined Motions. 1799 *Mrs. C. Smith Diamond* i. 129 Ecclesiastics, whose declined authority . . . you regret. 1798 *Washington Let. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.

Hence **Declinedness**.

1648 *Br. Hall Select Thoughts* § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness.

+ **Declinement**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DECLINE v. + -MENT.] = DECLINATION.

1680 *Privy Council Proc. Edin.* in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 30 The causes of his declinement are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church. . . and have established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

**Decliner** (dɪk'lɪnə), [-ER.] One who or that which declines.

+1. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). *Obs.*

1601 *Dent Pathw. Heaven* 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. 1684 *Renwick Sermon* iv. (1776) 44 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in *St. Law*, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1639 *R. Baillie Lett.* I. 161, A chief decliner of the Assemblies. 1641 *Evelyn Diary* (1871) 20 My Father . . . (who was one of the greatest decliners of it). 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not . . . be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power.

3. *Dialling.* A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.

1669 *Sturny Mariner's Mag.* vii. xvi. 25 For these East Decliners be in very deed South Decliners to those that live 90 deg. from us Northward or Southward. 1684 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) vii. vi. 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 311 Of Decliners there are infinite; and yet may be reduced into . . . 1. The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

**Declining** (dɪk'lɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DECLINE, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

1. Turning aside, falling away; = DECLENSION 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b. Our general labour must stande in . . . declynynge from euyl, and in dylygent workynge of good. 1574 *W. Traverses* (title), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline and off the Declynynge off the Church of Englande. 1646 *P. Bulkeley Gospel Cont.* iv. 347 In times of general declining. 1659 *R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers* 39 Partiall and temporary declining in men from their said integritye.

2. Avoidance (*Obs.*); non-acceptance; refusal.

1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification. 1636 *Massinger Bashf. Lover* v. i. There is now No contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. 1786 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* 7 Aug. To save myself from more open and awkward declining.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.

1601 *Cornwallis Disc. Seneca* (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling until they come to the bottom of unhappiness. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 145 b. Upon the declining of a hill the house is seated. 1612 *Brewerwood Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requirith one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. a 1703 *Pomfret Poet. Wks.* (1833) 9 A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.: Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.: Drawing to its close; = DECLINE sb. 2.

1588 *A. King tr. Cantabrig. Catech.* I viij. Ye hicht and declining of ye sone. a 1610 *Healey Theophrastus* xxvii. (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. a 1662 *Heylin Laud* i. 64 In the declining of the year 1616.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = DECLINE sb. 1.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. i. 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were of one lyke greteneys, this shadowe shold haue none ende, but shold be all egal without declynynge. 1581 *Mulcaster Poitions* xxviii. (1587) 159 All that . . . write of the declining and ruine of the Roman Empire. 1622 *Drayton Polyolb.* xix. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue. 1645 *Mitton Tetrach.* (1851) 201 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. *Gram.* = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflection, including conjugation.

1565-78 *Cooper Thesaurus* Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining. 1599 *Minsheu Span. Gram.* 35 The verbes Irregular (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining). 1612 *Brinsley Pos. Parts* (1669) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declining. . . both in *us* and *is*. 1740 *J. Clarke Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nouns.

**Declining**, *pp.* a. [-ING.] That declines: see the verb.

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.

1553 *Eden Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declining. 1571 *Digges Pantom.* iii. Q b, This perpendicular . . . in directe solidis falleth within the body, and vpon the base, but in declining solidis, it falleth without the bodies and bases. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1703) 92 The height of the great Pyramid . . . is by its perpendicular. 1699 *Feet*, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 1 The mansion . . . is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn. 1802-3 *tr. Pallas Trav.* (1812) I. 61 The Volga, which flows . . . through a gradually-declining valley.

b. *Dialling.* Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian: see DECLINATION 9.

1593 *Fale Dialling* 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus. 1640 *Wilkins New Planet* ii. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. 1669 *Sturny Mariner's Mag.* vii. xvi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 311.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.

1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 119 With . . . tempting kisses, And with declining head. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 605 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloven. 1816 *Byron Siege Cor.* xix, Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; *transf.* of the day: Drawing to its close.

c 1620 *T. Robinson M. Magd.* 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declining raye. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Vanderput & S. ix.* 133 The beams of the declining sun glistening on the heating surface. 1834 *S. Rogers Poems* 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a decline.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* ii. i. 240 In this declining Land. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* Introd., The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonwealth. 1745 *De Foe's English Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 53 I speak it to every declining tradesman. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* i. 401 The declining health of the emperor Constantian. 1876 *J. H. Newman Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)

1615 *Latham Falconry* (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. 1697 *Drayden Aeneid* ix. 628 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1780 *Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., Declining life is a very awful scene. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) v. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to accept, etc.

1639 *Baillie Lett. & Frnk.* I. 155 A present excommunication of all the declining Bishops.

**Declinist**, *noun-nd.* [f. DECLINE sb. + -IST.] (See quot.)

1831 *Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Declinists.

**Declinograph** (dɪk'lɪnɒɡrəf), [irreg. f. L. *declināre* (as etymon of declination) + -GRAPH, Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer.

1883 *D. Gill in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of  $\pm 0.9''$ .

**Declinometer** (dɪk'lɪnɒmɪtə), *Mag.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -METEER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Mag.* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.

1858 in *Simmonds Dict. Trade.* 1870 *R. M. Ferguson Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers. 1881 *Maxwell Electr. & Mag.* II. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. *Astr.* An instrument for observing and registering declination.

1883 *D. Gill in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 255 Bond's mica declinometer.

[Declinous, Declivant: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

**Declivate**, a. [irreg. f. L. *decliv-is*: see DECLIVE.] 'Descending; declining; inclining downward' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

+ **Declive** (dɪk'lɪv), a. *Obs.* [a. F. *declive* (Paré 16th c. in Surg. sense), ad. L. *declivis* sloping downward, f. DE- I. 1 + *cliv-us* slope, hill.]

Sloping downwards.

1635 *Swan Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those decliv and bottomie places where the said Sea is. 1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 228 An easier and more decliv bed. 1669 *W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym.* 284 Declive currents out of brooks.

+ **Declived**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *declivis* (see prec.) or ? error for *declined*.]

1575 *Banister Chyrurg.* ii. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

**Declivitous** (dɪk'lɪvɪtəs), a. [f. L. type \**declivitos-us*, f. *declivītās*: see DECLIVITY and -OUS: cf. ACCLIVITOUS.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope; steep.

1799 *R. Warner Walk* (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and . . . declivitous. 1802 *Bray Frml.* in *Mrs. Bray Descr. Devon* (1835) I. 237 The declivitous sides of this tor. 1883 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 454 In descending the next declivitous hill.

+ **Declivity** (dɪk'lɪvɪtɪ), [ad. L. *declivītāt-em*, f. *decliv-is*: see DECLIVE and -ITY. Cf. F. *declivité* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).

1612 *Brewerwood Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis. 1818 *Byron Ch. Har.* iv. lxxvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill. 1860 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frmk.* II. 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.

2. *concr.* A downward slope.

1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* I. A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. viii. 53, I could see the stones . . . jumping down the declivities.



**Declivous** (dēklō'vəs), *a.* [f. *L. declivus*, rare var. of *declivis* (see **DECLIVE**) + *-ous*; cf. *Accolivous*.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now rare exc. as in *b.*)

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 141 Pus... may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. *a 1722 Lisle Hush.* (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1786 *Gilpin Pict. Beauty Cumbria*. (1808) I. xiv. 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

*b. spec. in Zool.* Sloping downwards.

1847 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous. 1877 *COUES Fur Anim.* iv. 99 Frontal profile... strongly declivous.

† **Declivry**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. declivis*; cf. *Clivry*.] Sloping downwards.

1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Trav.* vii. xii. 143 There is a steeper declivry way looks downe.

† **Decliose**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See **DE-I. 6.**] = **DISCLOSE**.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 115 It maye not be perceyved pat she holdith be sacrame in hir moupe... or swolowes or decloseth bit in her moupe.

† **Decoct**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. decoctum* sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. *decoctus*; see next.] A decoction.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. (1568) Oij a. To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Decoct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. decoctus*, pa. pple. of *decoquere* to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than **DECOCT** *v.*, after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular *decocted*.]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.: see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 650 Puls decoct and colde. 1505 *FISHER Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 177 The hete of thy charyte whereby we may be decocted and made harde as stones. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helth* (1541) 9a, Matter decocted or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mauneynde* ii. vi. (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xxiii. 434 The root decoct in water purgeth flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [*L. decoquere* to run through one's estate, become bankrupt.]

1529 *WOLSEY To Ambassadors at Rome* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. f. 83). The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned by Anthony Vivalde for vij<sup>m</sup> ducates is decoct.

**Decoct** (dēkōkt), *v.* [f. **DECOCT** *ppl. a.* or *L. decoct*, ppl. stem of *decoquere* to boil down or away, f. **DE-I. 3** b + *coquere* to boil, cook.]

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. *Obs.*

1538 *LELANO Itin.* IV. 111 The Wychemen use the Commodity of their Sault Springes in drawinge and decocting the Water of them only by 6 Monthes in the Yeaere. 1548 *VICARY Englishm. Treas.* (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted.

*fig. a 1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. *fig.* To diminish, consume, waste. *Obs.* [So *L. decoquere*.]

1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* iii. 54 To haue decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 130 Had be wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. *a 1677 BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 L. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† 3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook. *Obs.*

c 1420 [see **DECOCT** *ppl. a.*]. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cccxxv. 108 b, As the fyre doth decoct the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer under the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renais. Disp.* 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

† *b. transf.* To warm up, as in cooking. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. v. 20 Can soddien Water... Decoct their cold blood to such valliant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. **CONCOCT** *v. 4.*) Also *fig.*

1533 [see **DECOCT** *ppl. a.*]. 1544 *BOORDE Dyetary* ix. (1870) 22 A surfy is whan... the lyuer, which is the fyre vnder the pott... can not naturally nor truly decoct, defye, ne dryge, the superabundance of meate & drynke the whiche is in the pott or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1595 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xii. ii. (1714) 64 There she decoctes, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. HIERON and Pl. Def. Ministers' Reas. Refus. Subscription 121 More greedily disposed to deuoure and swallowe... then to decoct and reitene.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. **CONCOCT** *v. 2.*) *Obs.*

1505 [see **DECOCT** *ppl. a.*]. 1610 *GUILLEN Heraldry* iii. vi. (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they diuide into pieces.

† 6. *fig.* To prepare, devise, concoct. *Obs. rare.* 1603 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. MILES *Treat. Aunc. & Mod. Times* 718 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, working upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see **DECOCT** *ppl. a.*]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 791/1 Decocte a vivificante Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietye of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health.

Hence **Decocted** *ppl. a.*

*a 1593 MARLOWE Ignatio.* To do thee good, I'll freely spee'd my thrice-decocted blood [cf. **CONCOCTION** 1 b]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrows bones. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

**Decoctible**, *a. rare*—*o.* [f. *L. decoct-* ppl. stem: see **DECOCT** and **-BLE**.] Capable of being decocted.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Decoctible*, easie to be soddien or boyled. 1730–6 in *BAILEY* (dolo). Hence in *JOHNSON*, etc.

**Decoction** (dēkōkshən), *n.* Also 4–5, *-cyon*, 5–6, *-cion*, 6 *dekokcion*. [a. OF. *decoction*, *-ccion* (13th c.), ad. *L. decoctionem*, n. of action f. *decoquere* to **DECOCT**.]

1. The action of decocting; *esp.* boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour sesonhy his potages. By decoccion to take theyr avuntages. 1502 *AKNOTER Chron.* 165 Moysted w<sup>t</sup> water of the decoction of benes. 1605 *TIMME Querist.* i. vi. 24 The airy... parts... are separated by decoction. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 357 Catechu... is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

† *b. Digestion. Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 b, By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; *esp.* of metals or mineral ores. *Obs.*

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. **CONCOCTION** 2.)

c 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Tray iv. xxxiii, To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 334 By the helpe of fermentation and decoction of the mineral heate. 1577–87 *HARRISON England* iii. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksilver being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth... becometh gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

† 3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; *fig.* reduction. *Obs.*

1650 *FULLER Pischah* i. ii. viii. 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen... which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; *spec.* as a medicinal agent.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. ciii. (Tollem. MS.), [his stone (lapis lazuli) schal not be zeue with decoction]. c 1400 *Lauftraut's Chirurg.* 216 Waiseche be place w<sup>t</sup> a decoction of camomile. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 8 Decoctions... be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is... the broth of certain herbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling*, Lincs... tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

**Decoctive**, *a. rare*—*o.* [f. *L. decoct-* ppl. stem + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Decoctive*, easily soddien. 1775 in *ASH.* 1828 in *WEBSTER*. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Decoctor**, *Obs. rare.* [a. *L. decoctor*, agent-n. f. *decoquere* to **DECOCT**.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 37 Wee... may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 *MALVINE Avic. Law-Merch.* 224 The Ciutillans... have attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor... otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of trafficke.

† **Decocture**, *Obs.*—*o.* [ad. *L. decoctura*, f. *decoct-*: see **DECOCT** and *-URE*.] = **DECOCTION** 4.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Decocture*, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in *JOHNSON*, and *mod. Dicts.*

† **Decognize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. **DE-I. 6** + **COGNIZE**.] *trans.* To cease or fail to recognize.

1658–9 *Birtons Diary* (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it... I can decognize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot.

**Decoir**, *-ment*, variants of **DECORE**, *-MENT*.

**Decoit**, *Decoity*: see **DACOIT**, *-Y*.

† **Deco'll**, *v. Obs.* [a. *F. décolle-r*, or ad. *L. decollā-re*.] *trans.* To behead; = **DECOLLATE**. Hence **Deco'lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 *Parliamentary Hist. (R.)*, By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King. 1649 *FRYNE Wind. Liberty Eng.* 19 In the King's own case, whom they decoll'd. 1653

E. CHISEHALE *Cath. Hist.* 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† **Decollate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. *L. decollāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decollāre*: see next.] Beheaded; in early use as pa. pple.

c 1470 *HAROUNG Chron.* LXX. iii. He was hedged with sword and decollate. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* xii. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death... he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanging decently and in order.

**Decollate** (dēkōlēt, dēkōlēt), *v.* [f. *L. decollāt-*, ppl. stem of *decollā-re* to behead, f. **DE-I. 6** + *collum* neck. As adaptation of *L. decollāt-us*, *decollate* as pa. pple. was in use before any other part of the verb: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 302/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* vii. 474 A statue with three heads... two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much hruised but not decollated. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 257 Sir Walter Raleigh decollated. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 720 The murderer... is instantly decollated. 1814 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. *Conch.* To break off the apex of (a shell).

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

**Decollated** (see *prec.*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated. 1662 *OSLEY King's Coronation* 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* Intro. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. *a 1845 BARHAM Invol. Leg.* *Ferry Farvia's Wife*, Speaking of the decollated Martyr St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. *Conch.* Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluscs; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 909 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be *decollated*. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* iv. (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

**Decollation** (dēkōlāshən), *n.* [a. F. *decollation* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), ad. *L. decollātiō-em*, n. of action f. *decollāre*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; *spec.* in *Obstetric Surg.*, severance of the head from the body of a foetus.

*Fest of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist:* a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 Oyer men telleþ þat it is nouȝt þe feste of þe decollacioun. *Ibid.* V. 49 (Mätz.) Of the decollacioun of Seint John. 1485 *CAXTON St. Wenefr.* 13 The lyf whiche she after hyr decollacioun lyued by the space of 15 yere. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iii. 462 In this xxv. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollation of Seynt Iohn Baptist. 1647 *WHARTON Ireland's War Wks.* (1683) 266 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 *VILVAIN Epil. Ess.* vii. 31 A fourth is added of King Charls decollation. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decollation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sacri. & Leg. Art* (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul. 1884 *SALA Journey due South* i. i. (1887) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine.

*fig. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see **DECOLLATED** 2.

1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusca* iv. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

**Decollator** (dēkōlētōr), *agent-n.* in *L.* form from *decollāre* to **DECOLLATE**.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator. 1843 *BLACKW. Mag.* LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes... would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. *Surg.* An obstetric instrument for performing decollation of the foetus; a decapitator. 1871 *BARNES Lect. Obst. Oper.* 217–8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to left.

† **Decolleté** (dēkōlētē), *ppl. a.*; fem. -ée. [Fr., pa. pple. of *decoller* to expose the neck, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (**DE-I. 6**) + *collet* collar of a dress.] *a.* Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked. *b.* Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *decolletées* to her parties. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlviii. A stout countess of sixty, decolletée. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in... the excessively decolleté bodices... they patronise.

**Decolorant** (dēkōlōrānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *decolorant*, pr. pple. of *decolorer*, repr. *L. decolorānt-em*: see **DECOLOUR**.]

*A. adj.* Decolorizing.

1886–8 in *Encycl. Dict.*

*B. sb.* A decolorizing agent.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

**Decolorate** (dēkōlōrēt), *a.* [ad. *L. decolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decolorare*.] 'Having lost its colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Decolorate** (dĕk'olə'ret), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. decolorare* To DECOLOUR.] + *a.* = DISCOLOUR (obs.). *b.* To deprive of colour, decolour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decolorate*, to stain. *a* 1846 *Phil. Mag.* (cited in WORCESTER). In mod. Dicts.

**Decoloration** (dĕk'olə'rei'sən). Also -colour-. [*a.* *F. decoloration*, ad. *L. decolorationem*, *n.* of action from *decolorare* To DECOLOUR.] Deprivation or loss of colour; + discoloration.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decoloration*, a staining. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Perrault's Love Melancholy* 121 (T). We must not understand by this word pale a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Decoloration*, a staining or marring the Colour. 1876 tr. Schützenberger's *Ferment*, 113 If we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decoloration.

**Decolorimeter** (dĕk'olə'rĭ-mĭ-tēr). [f. *L. decolor-em* deprived of colour + *Gr. μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863-72 in *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 308.

**Decolorize, -orize** (dĕk'olə'rĭz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + COLORIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of colour.

1836-9 *Topp Cycl. Anat.* II. 503/2 Chlorine passed through a solution of hæmatosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. DUNCAN *Transform. Insects* (1882) 270 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolorised. *fig.* 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolorizing present and future.

Hence **Decolorization, -izing**, the action of depriving of its colour; **Decolorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Decolorizing ppl. a.**

1871 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 251 The decolorization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. *c* 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decolorizer and disinfectant. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. ii. 160 Its decolorizing properties.

**Decolour, -or** (dĕk'olə'rĭ), *v.* [*a.* *F. décolorer*, or ad. *L. decolorare*, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f. DE-I. 6 + *colorare* to colour. Cf. DISCOLOUR.] + *1. trans.* To discolour; *fig.* to stain. *c* 1658 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britains are reported to have painted and decoloured their Bodies. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlemen* (1641) 198 I remember with what character that proud Cardinal was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence **Decolouring ppl. a.**

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

† **Decoloured, ppl. a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [For *decoloured*.] Cnt low in the neck; low-necked. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1866) 113 To nekke and creste white a coote wel decoloured [*ecoloured*] to be wel biholde.

**Decomplex** (dĕk'ompleks), *a.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPLEX, after *decomposi*, *decompound*.] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 130 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations... is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

† **Decompose, v. Sc. Obs.** -1 [ad. med. *L. decomponere*, back-formation from *decompositus*: see DECOMPOSITE.] = DECOMPOUND *v.* 1. Hence † **Decomponent ppl. a.** = DECOMPOUND *a.*

1522 VAUS *Rudiment*, Dd iij b (Jam.). How many figures is there in one pronoun? Three. Quilibit three? Ane simple, & ane compound, and ane decomposit. The simple as is, the compound as *idem*, the decomposit as *identidem*.

**Decomponent** (dĕk'ompō-nĕnt). ? *Obs.* [Formed on a *L.* type *dē-component-em*, f. *dē-componere*, not in ancient *L.*, but inferred from *decompose*, *decomposition*: see DE-I. 6.]

A decomposing agent.

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 409 That the decomposition of the water... is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

**Decomposable, a. rare.** [f. assumed *L. decomponere* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1859 H. COLERIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 19 The word is decomposable in that language into simpler elements.

**Decomposability** (dĕk'ompō-zā-bĭ-lĭtĭ). Also -ibility. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 677. 397 This decomposability of the terrestrial elements.

**Decomposable** (dĕk'ompō-zā-bĭ-lĭ), *a.* Also -ible. [f. next + -ABLE; so *F. décomposable* (1790 in Hatzf.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition.)

1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 HENRY *Phil. Chem.* (1808) 419 Decomposable substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This white light will possess

the remarkable property of being decomposable only by absorption. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

**Decompose** (dĕk'ompō-z), *v.* [*a.* *F. décomposer* (16th c. in Littre), f. *dē*, *des* (DE-I. 6) + *composer* to COMPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf. DECOMPOSITION 2.)

*a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.) The chemist who has... decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. § 66, 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

*b.* To disintegrate; to rot. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs.

*c.* *fig.* of immaterial things.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-vendors, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1836 SCOTT *Antig.* i. Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements.

† *d.* *Printing.* To distribute (type that has been set up or composed). *Obs.*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 BERDOES *Calculus*, etc. 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 269/2 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 126 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. *Mod.* Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

**Decomposed** (dĕk'ompō-zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 *Nonconf.* VI. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

**Decomposer, -ER** [*a.* Something that decomposes; a decomposing agent.

1821 *Examiner* 10/1 The turn for parody seems... to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

**Decomposable, -ibility:** see DECOMPOSABLE, -ABILITY.

**Decomposing, ppl. a.** [-ING 2.] That decomposes; usually *intr.* undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

**Decomposite** (dĕk'ompō-zĭt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late *L. decompositus*, a Latin rendering of *Gr. παρὰ-σύνθετος* used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediaeval and modern *L.* writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPOSE. Hence a series of senses, found also in *decompound*, *decomposition*, in which *dē* is used differently from the more ordinary sense in *decompose* and derivatives. See DE-I. 5.]

*A. adj.* Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb. Epist.* Simple, compound, or decomposite notions. 1866 LATHAM *s.v.* The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

*B. sb.* A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already composite.

1622 T. JACKSON *Judah* 48 That elegant metaphorical decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothy [2 Tim. i. 6, ἀνασύνθετον 'rekindle']. *a* 1626 BACON *Minerals* Wks. 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *Indispositio*, 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Decomposite* (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as *Indispositio*; also, a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is increased. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* § 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites. 1865 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.*, Eng. Index, Decomposites, Augment in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (Decomposita), have the Augment at the beginning].

**Decomposition** (dĕk'ompō-zĭ-shən). [*n.* of action f. DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. *decompose*.] *Mod.F.* has *decomposition* in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict., whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of *compose* and *compositio*, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE-I. 5.

† 1. Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 52 The English... hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets]... in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. As: Tast-pleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iv. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE-I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. *a.* Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. *Decomposition of forces*, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces.

1762 *Univ. Mag.* Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistry. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xli. 139 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 53 Hydrogen gas... is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 In the decomposition and recombination of white light. 1866 THOMSON in *Bowen Logic* x. 348 Chemistry... the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

*b.* The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its... dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 97 The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebrae crumbled into dust.

*c.* *fig.* of immaterial things.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 599 In France... in the decomposition of society. 1874 SACRÉ *Compar. Philol.* vi. 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence **Decompositionist**, an advocate or supporter of decomposition, *a.g.* that of an empire, confederation, etc.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, 'we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

† **Decomposure, Obs. rare.** [f. DECOMPOSE; see -URE.] Decomposition, resolution (of forces).

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

**Decomound** (dĕk'ompau-nd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPOUND *a.*: after late and med. *L. decompositus* DECOMPOSITE in same sense.]

*A. adj.* Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; *spec.* in *Bot.* of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (*L. decompositus*, Linnaeus).

*a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Decomposed leaf, *Folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. 1835 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 360 *Decompositum*, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 275 Erroneous to maintain... that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decomposed whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decomposed, and supra-decomposed.

*B. sb.* A decomposed thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound.

1614 BR. ANDREWES *De Serm.* (1611) 472 *Super-exaltavit* is a decomposed. There is, *Ex* and *Super* (both) in it. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1627) 469 That the English language is a decomposed of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold. 1771 ARBUTHNOT, *ed. (J.)*, No body should use any compound or decomposed of the substantial verbs. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 19 To use the word to *cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition*, as we use the decomposed to *recognise* in connection with its noun *recognition*. 1881 CHANDLER *Gr. Accent.* § 429 Decomposeds, or words consisting of more than two factors.

**Decomound** (dĕk'ompau-nd), *v.* [f. DE-I. 5, II. 1 + COMPOUND *v.*: cf. prec., and DECOMPOSE.]

I. Connected with DECOMPOUND *a.* and DECOMPOSITE.

† 1. *trans.* To compound farther; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. *Obs.*

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 610 The resulting White... was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16... (J.), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decomposed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv. The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II. Connected with DECOMPOSE.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of; to DECOMPOSE.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.), If we consider that in learning... the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 161 grains of earth. 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground War in France* (ed. 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence **Decomponndable**, a., capable of being decompounded.

1797 *Brit. Crit.* Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries... which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompounded into fluidity.

**Decomounded**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED 1.]

I. 1. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* = DE-COMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 268 The leaves being decompounded. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areollets not decompounded.

II. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decompensed.

1799 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gas of the decompounded water. 1807 VANCOTTER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 309 The very dust... may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† **Decompnt.** *Sc. Obs.* — [Cf. F. *descompt*, an account given for things reckoned; a backe-reckoning' (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1854 *Sc. Acis Jus.* VI (1874) 325 (Jam.) Their obligations and decompnt respectue, meid be their commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

**Decon.** obs. form of DEACON.

**Deconcatenate, Deconcentrate, -ation,** etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† **Deconcert**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *deconcert* (16th c.), f. *dé, des-* (DE-I. 6) + *concert*.] *trans.* To put out of concert or agreement, disarrange; = DISCONCERT 1.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 A more heterogeneous Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest.

† **Deconcoct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT.] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf. CRUDITY 2. (In quot. fig.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threads of subdivisions.

**Deconsecrate** (dēkōns'krēt), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSECRATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence **Deconsecrated** ppl. a.; **Deconsecration**, the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 16 Feb. 150 The last new... word 'de-consecration'... intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the title of 'desecration'. 1876 *City Press* 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

**Deconsider**, *v. rare.* [a. mod. F. *déconsi-dérer*: see DE-II. 1 and CONSIDER.] *trans.* To treat with too little consideration. Hence **Deconsideration**.

1881 *Med. Review* Apr., *Med. Profession & Morality*, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1882 Miss COBBE *Peak in Daric* 219 Women are... actually much deconsidered by men. *Ibid.*, Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

**Deconstruct**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F. *déconstruire*.] *trans.* To undo the construction of, to take to pieces. Hence **Deconstruction** [also in F.].

1882 M. CARTHY in *19th Cent.* 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

† **Decontract**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONTRACT *v.*] *trans.* To contract further.

1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse Th.* (1841) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea... too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

**Deconventionalize, decopperize, -ation:** see DE-II. 1.

† **Decoped**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare* — [f. OF. *décopé*, mod. F. *découpe*, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] *Cut* in figures; slashed; cf. COUP *v.* 2. 1. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 843 And shode he was with grete maistrie, With shoon decoped.

|| **Decor** (de'kōr). *Obs.* [a. L. *decor* (de'cor-), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng. had *decur*, *decurr*, *decore* app. through French: see DECORE sb.] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decor*, comeliness or beauty. 1664 EVELYN tr. *French's Archit.* 117 For the apt Distribution, Decor and fitness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom.

**Decorable** (de'kōrəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decorā-re* to DECORATE + -BLE. So in mod. F. (Littre).] Capable of decoration.

1889 *Pitt Mail* G. 9 Jan. 6/2 The 'decorable' parts of the church were still adorned with... evergreens.

**Decorament** (de'kōrəment), *rare.* [ad. L. *decoramentum* (Tertull.), f. *decorā-re* to DECORATE: see -MENT.] Decoration, ornament.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorament*, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730-6 — (folio). 1755-73 in JOHNSON. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decorations. [1888 Elworthy IV.] *Somerset Gloss.* 189 'Thick there thing idn no decorment.'

**Decorate** (de'kōrət), *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.*

[ad. L. *decorāt-us* adorned, beautiful, pa. pple. of *decorā-re*: see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., *decorat*, -ate continued to serve as the pa. pple., until superseded by *decorated*, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adorned, decorated; ornate.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorate! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlviii. 92 b/2 They sawe a chyrche decorate and ornate about alle puyssaunce humayne. 1513 BRAOSIAW *St. Werburge* i. 3248 The place was decorat with myracles many. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* (1877) § 203 Consider the magnificence and decorate churches [of London]. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 56 Rigg'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) i. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

**Decorate** (de'kōrət), *v.* [f. L. *decorāt*, ppl. stem of *decorā-re* to adorn, beautify, f. *decus*, *decor*—grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. pple. was first adapted as a ppl. adj. (see prec.), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. *Obs. or arch.*

1530 PALSGR 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, je decore. You have decorate our assembly with your presence. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 37 The same... with goodli and parkly parks... to beauteifie adorne and decore. 1577-87 HANSHURD *Scot. Chron.*, *Malcolm* (R.), His familie... is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland. 1624 W. BALD *Caveat for Subjects* 15 The name of the House of Austria decorates their dominions. 1782 GIBSON *Duch. & F.* lviii. VI. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental accessories: a. said of the personal agent.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct. 1, I was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 81 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. vi. 209 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. said of the things serving as ornaments.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* III. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages... more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like.

1816 [see DECORATED]. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxiii. 7 Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in his dominions.

Hence **Decorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1877 *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. *Mod.* In the decorating of the church.

**Decorated** (de'kōrət), *ppl. a.* [f. DECORATE *v.* + -ED.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorated*, beautified, adorned. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Disturbances... caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry *Vive l'Empereur*. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. *Archit.* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called *Geometrical Decorated*], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*).

1812 RICKMAN *Styles Goth. Archit.* (1817) 44 Decorated

English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. *Ibid.* 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 *Hand-Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of *Decorated*). 1848 POOLE *Echl. Archit.* 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* II. ii. iii. 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was... very gradual.

**Decoration** (de'kōrə-tjon). [ad. late L. *decorā-tion-em*, n. f. action from *decorā-re* to DECORATE: perh. a. F. *décoration* (1393 in Hatf.).]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

*Decoration day* (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoration of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1589 — in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. III. 29 Ornaments requisite for decoration of our marriage. 1611 CORRA, *Decoration*, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* 189 7 12 She... applied all her care to the decoration of her person. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 205 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. The quality of being decorated; ornateness. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 68 Amazeament... for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. *Ibid.* 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. iv. The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; esp. an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

1678 MARVELL *Wks.* II. 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decorat*, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 14 Sept., No [opera] house could hold such large decorations. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 62 Mariposas or butterflies... differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Basilicas... more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. *Ibid.* 294 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1884 CUSSANS *Her.* 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert... The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

**Decorat** (de'kōrət), *v.* [f. L. *decorāt*, ppl. stem of *decorā-re* to DECORATE: see -OR.] A professional decorator.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decoratist... may have selected. 1829 *Ibid.* I. 276 If the tailor and decoratist do their duty.

**Decorative** (de'kōrət-iv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *decorāt*: (see DECORATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *décoratif*, -ive in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF: in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS *Civil Archit.* (ed. 3) 17 The orders... may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 130 note, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings. 1840 FREEMAN *Archit.* 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iv. § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place.

Hence **Decoratively** *adv.*, in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **Decorativeness**, the quality of being decorative.

1882 SALA *America Revis.* (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 CRAIG *Decorativeness*. 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

**Decorator** (de'kōrət-ər), [agent-n. in L. form from *decorā-re* to DECORATE: see -OR. In F. *décorateur* (c1600 in Hatf.).] One who decorates; *spec.* one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1789 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 373 note, James and Kent were mere decorators. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on... the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

**Decoratory** (de'kōrət-ər), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decorāt*-ppl. stem (see DECORATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. HIRST in *Archaeol. Inst. No.* 181. 34 Creations of the decorative and representative Arts.

† **Decore**, *sb. Obs.* Also *deour*, *decore*. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \**decur*, ad. L. *decor*, *decur*em: see DECOR. Littre has mod. F. *décor*, in 16th c.



*decōre* masc., as a deriv. of *decōrer* to DECORATE.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* II. 337 With great worship, decor and dignite. She was reueyced. *Ibid.* II. 1295 In worship, praisynge, beante and decor. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 49 Quhaids decor cheiffie does consist in Nobilitie of gentile men, etc. 1616 LANE *Spr.* 7. 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decor Of truthit, iustice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

† *Decore*, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *decoir*. [ad. L. *decōr-us* becoming, comely, f. *decōr*, -ōrem becomingness, f. *decēre* to become.] Comely, beautiful. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballad of our Lady* 49 Hail, more decor, than of Hon. And sweter be sic sevyne. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* II. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

† *Decore*, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*. [a. F. *decōrer* (14th c.), ad. L. *decōr-re* to DECORATE.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis vi.* (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalmie of Fenyce hath be moche hieyly decorid by merueyllous artes and myrryfyke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 59 To decor and beautifie the House of God. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna vse to colour their faces... whereby they think their beaute is greatly decorid. 1603 *Philobus* xlvii. Deck vp and do thyself decor. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 129 Decorid and trimmed as a bride. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 6 Which Church he decorid with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 SCOTT *Dr. Lammer* ix. 'Without the saddle being decorid w<sup>th</sup> the brodered sumpter-cloth.'

Hence † *Decor*ing *vbl. sb.*

1618 JAS. I. *Decl. Lawful Sports* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decorid of it.

† *Decor*ment. Obs. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*, *decor*. [a. OF. *decor*ment (15th c.), f. *decōrer* to DECORATE: repr. L. *decorāmentum*.]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. *concr.* An ornament, an embellishment.

1587 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the decorment of his realme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 The decorments of their beautiful Palaces. 1635 HEYWOOD *Lond. Sinus Salubris* Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decorments that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 JAS. STEWART in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decorment. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. 1. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop... of a Horse... are a suitable Decorment to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

*Decor*ist. *nonce-wd.* [f. DECOR-UM + -IST.] One attached to artistic proprieties.

1839 POE *Assignment* Wks. (1864) I. 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

*Decorous* (dēkōrōs, dēkōrās), a. [In form ad. late L. *decorōs-us* elegant, beautiful (It. *decoroso* decorous, decent), f. *decus*, *decor*: see DECORATE; but in sense corresp. to L. *decōr-us* becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. *decōr*, *decōr-em* becomingness, f. *decēre* to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce *decōrōus*. Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have *de-cōrōus*; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.]

† L. Seemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 225 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or to do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room. 1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* ix. (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 291 Their language... is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1821 BYRON *Viv. Jugd.* xcv. Some grumbling voice. Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruits* I. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 224 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

† Explained in the sense of L. *decorōsus*.

1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorous*, *Decoro*se, fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

*Decorously* (see *prec.*), adv. [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a decorous manner; with decorum.

1809 HAN. MORE *Celsus* I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew... with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 506 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

*Decorousness* (see *prec.*). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; † seemliness, fitness (obs.); propriety of behaviour.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell.* Syst. I. v. 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. III. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† *Decorporate*, v. Obs. [DE- II. 1 + L. *corpus*, *corpor*-body.] (See *quot.*) Hence *Decorporation*.

1660 HEXHAM, *Ontlijoen*, to Decorporate, Kill or make Bodylesse... *een Ontlijoenge*, a Decorporation, or a making Bodylesse.

† *Decorre*, v. Obs. Also *decourre*. [a. OF. *decourre*, *decorre* 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.):—L. *decurrere* to run down.] *intr.* To run or flow away, pass or haste away.

(But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.) 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 193 Of pompe and of pruyde he parchemyn [of his patent] decorreth (v. r. decourreth) And principallie of alle peple, but bei be pore of herte.

*Decorrugative*, a. [f. DE- II. 1 + CORRUGATIVE.] Tending to remove wrinkles.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

*Decorticate*, a. [ad. L. *decorticat-us*, pa. pple. of *decorticare*: see next.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: *spec.* applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1872 LIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* Gl. Brit. p. xxiii.

*Decorticate* (dēkōr'tikēt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *decorticare* to deprive of its bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *cortex*, *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To remove the bark, rind, or lusk from; to strip of its bark.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somersethire, scaling it with their fingers.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 90 Wheate decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly called Frumentie. 1693 Phil. *Trans.* XVII. 763 Black and white Pepper... are the same, only the latter is decorticated. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cork*, The Manner of decorticating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 8 An oak-trunk, felled and decorticated.

b. *fig.* To divest of what conceals, to expose. c. To 'flay'.

1650 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 *London Rev.* 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

d. *intr.* To peel or come off as a skin.

1805 *Med. Fm.* XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence *Decorticated* *ppl. a.*

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 208 A cement... with which he had covered decorticated trees. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

*Decortication* (dēkōr'tikā'shən). [ad. L. *decortication-em*, n. of action from *decorticare* (see *prec.*.)] The action of decorticating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decortication*, peeling. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Diet.* 119 They do ill that extract oil of almonds before decortication. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

*Decorticator* (dēkōr'tikēt-ōr). [agent-n. in L. form from *decorticare* to DECORTICATE: see -OR.] He who or that which decorticates; a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in *Dict. Mech.*

*Decorum* (dēkōr'ūm). [-a. L. *decōrum* that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing. of *decōr-us* adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod. F. *decorum* (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

† a. *esp.* in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 139 Who soeuer hath bene diligent to read aduiseable ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace, he shall easelie perceiue, what is fitte and decorum in euerie one. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 990f. I. lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poetical booke, for not keeping *Decorum personae*, as a perfect Poet should haue done. *Ibid.* Some wyll thinke, maister More to haue missed some part of his *Decorum* in makynge the euill spirite... to be messenger betweene middle earth and Purgatory. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. VI. IV. If that Decorum of time and place... be observed. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1685 AGLI-ONOV *Painting Illust.* II. 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition. *Ibid.* III. 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 132 Neither is a just Decorum always observ'd, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1756 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. i. 5 Complaints. [which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, have a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, position, rank, or dignity of a real person. arch.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwayes the decorum of a Princely person) at her first coming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J.

DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanity becomes monstrous. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. II. 17 Maistie to keepe decorum, must No lesse begeth to a Kingdome. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, *Athanasius* 171 He was a Prince of a lofty mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 He... did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 180 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children.

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case; seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DECENCY I. arch.

1586 T. B. La Primand. *Fr. Acad.* I. 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemly, which the Latines call *decorum*. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 19 Temperance formally consists in giving al persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1858 TRENCH *Parnables* (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense I: † a. Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Decorum*, comeliness. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanacke*, A coloured cloute will set the stampe of decorum on a rotten partition. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VII. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1729 SHILLVOCKE *Artillery* v. 334 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct.

b. Orderly condition, orderliness. Obs.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* XII. xxv. 442 Whose wisdomed reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate decorum. *Ibid.* xxii. xxiv. 847 And brings the potentiall formes into such actual decorum. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observ'd afterwards.

c. Orderly and grave array. Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence (at a funeral).

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting nr proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding; the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* Mary M iij a. To obserue decorum and comely conuenience in hir part... sche counterfeith a mourning. a 1668 F. GRAYVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 29 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1714) 143, I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady... should ride on Horse-back. 1792 MRS. RAPER *Life Rom. Forest* III. The lady-abess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 *Med. Fm.* IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Manst. Park* (1831) 81 My father... would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 475 If the mothers... are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with a. and pl.) † a. A fitting or appropriate act. Obs.

1601 A. C. *Ansuv. to Lett. Jesuited Gent.* 114 (Stanf.) It had bin a decorum in them, to have shewd themselves thankfull unto such kind office. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 1717 BERKELEY *Jour Italy* 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin... was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in pl., proprieties.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 245 The Spanish nation... using a certaine decorum (which they call an obeysance or... a compliment or ceremonious curtesie). 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. Tell not me... of your Decorums, supercilious forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums: She expects the first from you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

*Decoun*, obs. form of DEACON.

† *Decount*, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- + COUNT v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To set down in a recount or account; to reckon.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

† *Decouple*, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *découpler* to uncouple: see DE- I. 6.] To uncouple.

1602 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes... had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant.

† *Decouplé*. *Her.* [F.: see *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Decouplé*, in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i. e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevron decouple is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald.*

*Decoure*, *Decourus*, var. DECORE, DECORRE.

† *Decours*. *Her.* [F.: see next.] = DECREMENT I. c. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A moon-decreasing or en decours.

† **Decourse.** *Obs.* [a. F. *décours* (12th c.):—*L. decursum* a running down, f. *décourir* to run down: cf. **DECURSE** and **COURSE**.] Downward course; descent. Also *fig.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iv. xx. 134 b. The Euphrates... in the channell and decourse whereof are found many pretious stones. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

† **Decourt.** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + COURT sb.] *trans.* To expel or banish from court.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1683) 198 He was accused... and... for a time decourted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

† **Decovered.** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + COVERED: cf. F. *découvert*.] Uncovered.

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* viii. ii. 19 His face remained almost quite decovered.

† **Decoy.** *sb. 1 Obs.* [Derivation and history unknown.] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

c 1550 *Deplaye C vij* a. Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most desired in it... At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at y<sup>e</sup> neck is a good vantage so is cutting by a bum card (finely) vnder & ouer... At decoy, they drawe easily xx hands together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose. 1597 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 4 Ile play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and ile cut. 1608-9 DECKER *Behman Lond.* F ij (N.). Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game.

**Decoy** (dī'koi), *sb. 2* Also 7 decoye, dequoy, de quoy, duckquoy, 7-8 duckoy, duck-coy, duceoy. [*Decoy*, in all its senses (exc. 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form *COY sb. 1* (known in 1621), a. Du. *kooi* of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of *COY*; sense 2 is a *fig. use* of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations *decoy-bird*, *-dog*, *-duck*, *-man*, etc., were preceded generally by the forms *coy-bird*, *-dog*, *-duck*, *-man*, etc. It is thus evident that *de-coy* is a derivative, compound, or extension, of *COY sb. 1*; but the origin of the *de-* is undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix *DE-*, the Dutch article in *de kooi* 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of *DU*, *ceide* in *ceide-kooi* 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of *duck* itself in *duck-coy*, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the *sb.*, but as the *vb.* (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that *decoy* is the Du. *de kooi* has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in *Englische Studien* x. (1889) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since *Decoy* appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or *coy* itself, and was probably still in use when *coy* was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into *decoy* under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of *coy* to *decoy*.

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

1625 [see **DECOY-DUCK** 2]. 1626-41 SPELMAN in *Payne-Gallwey Bk. Duck Decoys* (1886) 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I., 1603-25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a *keye*. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665 — 29 Mar. His Majesty was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 WOLSTONCROFT *Bees* (1678) 23 Allured... as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* (1686) 286 Piscinas hanc cum allectatibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoys seu Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-decks. 1679-88 *Sicr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 82 A kennel for the dogs, and a new decoy in the park. 1774 *Flying Post* 4-7 Dec. Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckey there. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 104 The duckey close to the Fleet, where the swans... breed, as well as wildfowl. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 1. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were, at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Bk. Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Widgeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive.

2. *fig.* A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i. (R.). You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel]. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy'!

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

1661 *Humane Industry* 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoys, to entice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ec.* (1666) 132 Man is to man... a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 GOLDSMID. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vii. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the

manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person:

† a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. *Obs.* (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot. 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when *coys* and *coy-decks* were introduced into England, and as if *coy-deck* were changed into *decoy-duck* with allusion to this.)

1618 MYNSHUT *Ess. Prison* 30 Iaylors... are... indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoys, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Pursuants, Botchers... and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 71/1 To Sharke, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoys. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char.* *Decoy* 25 A Decoy is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. *Ibid.* 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = **DECOY-DUCK** 2.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i. I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage. 1656 EAT. *MONN. Advt. Fr. Parasts.* 186 These were the true de quois, or call-decks, which ticed in the scum of the city. 1667 *Decoy Chr. Fifty* xviii. p. 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* § 208 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii. I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxvii. I have the pretty decoy (a girl) in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 24 Intending only a short Essay, and to let me call it an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject, to draw others into the completing thereof. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 45 Antilopes, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1709 HICKMAN *Religion* (1721) I. 27 [By] the Decoy of a Wedding, trepan'd to Death and Murder'd. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prob. Times* xiv. (1866) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1883 A. K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* xx. The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *decoy-bird*, *-dog*, *goose*, *-place*; *decoy-man*, *decoyman*, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1643 *Sovereigne Salve* 39 Some decoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1721 KING tr. *Naudé's Refined Pol.* v. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 *Epit. in Birm. Weekly Post* 17 Jan. (1801) 11/1 Andrew Williams... lived under the Aston family as Decoy-man 60 years. 1778 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Decoy-duck*... by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. TOOKER *Visto Russ.* *Emp.* III. 83 The Ostiaks... placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up... to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. *Ibid.* The decoy birds resort to... the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog... was a retriever of reddish colour. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

**Decoy** (dī'koi), *v.* [See *prec.*]

The *vb.* is considerably later than the *sb.*, and its earliest examples are spelt *decoy*; it was evidently formed directly from the *sb.*, of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.

1. *trans.* To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3093 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd' into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* I. 168 Their Hogs... at night come in, and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Decoy-birds*... are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoy birds into the nets. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iii. ii. iv. 565 The rats they use, to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 170 A black horse on the Banks... being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 266 The outer side... is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2. To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, into a place or situation, away, out, from a situation, to do something.

1666 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica Pref.* (1662) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the wolph world. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rep.* xi. (1688) § 195 Ralph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence, and then he might easily be dispatched. 1709 STRELL *Tatler* No. 59 p. 1 That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 GOLDSMID. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. 1. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1839 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines* iv. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Waverley* vol. 5. 8r This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence **Decoy-er**, **Decoying** *vb.* *sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the

Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted.

**Decoy-duck** (dī'koi-dwɔk). [f. **DECOY** *sb.* + **DUCK**. Cf. Du. *kooiend* in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 34 These... are rewarded like Decoy Ducks for their pains. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they... hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. *fig.* A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* iv. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* Dram. Personæ, Shamwell... being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo... he was employed as a decoy duck.

**Decra'ssify**, *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *crassus* thick, gross + -FY.] *trans.* To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* Wks. IV. 267, I bear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decra'ssify my faith. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* vi. 202 Our attempt to decra'ssify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

**Decrease** (dī'krēs, dī'krēs), *sb.* Forms: 4 decreases, 4-7 discrease, 5 decrease, 6- decrease. [a. OF. *decreis*, *decreis* (later *des*, *de-crois*, now *decroît*), verbal *sb.* f. stem of *de-*, *decreis-tre* (*de(s)creis-ant*) to **DECREASE**.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to **INCREASE** *sb.*)

1383 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 That none honour fall in decrees [i.e. discrease]. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VII.* c. 1 To decrease and destruction of your lyvelode. 1555 EÖN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 PERVIS *Diary* 28 Nov. Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1674 PLAYFORD *Still Mus.* i. vii. 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 717 While man is growing, life is in decrease. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 268 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles.

† *b. spec.* The wane of the moon. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 626 Such Fruits... you must gather... when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 The same taken in the decrease of the moon... helpeth the fits of quartans. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

**Decrease** (dī'krēs), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 discrease, 5 discrease, -crease, dyscrease, -crease, 6 discrease, dyscrease; b. 4-5 decrease, 4-6 decrease, 5 -crease, -crease, 5-6 -crease, 6 St. dierece, 6- decrease. [f. OF. *de*, *decreis*, *ppl. stem* of *decreistre* (later *decreistre* (Cotgr. 1611), now *decroître*) = Pr. *decreisser*, Cat. *decreixer*, Sp. *decrecer*, It. *discretere*, which took in Romanic the place of L. *dēcrēscere*, f. *dē-* down + *crēscere* to grow: see **DE-** I. 6. Under the influence of the L., *decreistre* was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, *de-crease*, found beside *decrease* in ME., eventually superseded it. An Anglo-Fr. *decresser*, influenced by Eng. *decrease* or L. *decrescere*, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. *intr.* To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opposed to **INCREASE** *v.*)

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discretheth. a 1400 *Co. Myst.* (1841) 224 Outre joye wyllle sone dyscrease. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclos Prol.* 2 The more... ether wauerynge, wexynge one season and waneth & dyscreath another season. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 PALSGR. 518/2, I discrease, I growe lasse or dymynyshe.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 5 The watres 3eden and decreeseden [1388 decredesen] vnto the tenth moneth. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) v. 23 Jan begynnes Nilus to decrease. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Decrease (A. Decrese), *decrecere*. 1530 PALSGR. 506/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 J'NDALFE *John* iii. 30 He must increase: and I must decrease. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ii. (1838) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1854 BREWSTER *Flora Worlds* iv. 68 The temperature... decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xvi. vii, For couetysse his brother to discrease. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cordilia* xlv, He first decreast my wealth. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrev.* ii. 119 His Lands and goods, Which I haue bettered rather then decreast. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength. c 1778 PRIOR *An Epistol.* 42 Nor cherish'd their relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in *Evam. Star* to July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh.

Hence **Decreasing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Decreasingly** *adv.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P.* A. viii. ii. (1495) 298 In the whyche waters... it maketh encreaseyng and decreasinge. 1591 PERCIVAL *Spl. Dict.*, *Decreasingmente*, decreasing. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. l. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day. 1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 [Quakers] hold that... baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1822 *Examiner* 219/1

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. *Mod.* Food was decreasingly scarce.

† **Decreation** (dēkrē'ān). *Obs.* [f. DE-I. 6 + CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' *dēcreation* is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 47 As he is a creature, hee fears decreation. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. 37. 45 More Reasonable.. then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes.

† **Decreator**. *Obs.* [f. DE-I. 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb. *decreate*: see *prec.*] One who uncreates or annihilates.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also.. the Decreator of them.

**Decrece**, *obs.* form of DECREASE.

**Decree** (dēkrē'), *sb.* Also 4-6 *decre*. [a. OF. *decrē*, var. of *decret* (in pl. *decrez*, *decrés*) = Fr. *decret*, Sp., It. *decreto*, ad. L. *decretum*, subst. use of neuter of *decretus*, pa. pple. of *decernere* to decree: see DECERN.]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1745 þen watz demed a de-cree bi þe duk seluen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 At London þi wer atteynt, decre was mad for hate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Decree, *decretum*. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (title). A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristheus. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly.. abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* ix. To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a bot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. *Ecl.* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in *pl.* the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. DECRETAL.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4640 Hyt ys forþode hym, yn þe decre, þyrafces for to make or se. 1377 *LANGT. P.* 17. B. xv. 373 Douctours of decrees and of dinnite Maistres. 1379 *GOWER Confess.* l. 257 The pope.. hath made and yove the decree. 1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 95 Master Morgan John, bachelor of decrees. 1564 (title). A godly and necessary Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 20 He was.. admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1726 *AVLIFFE Parergon* p. xxxvii. A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised.. that they would accept the decrees of the Council of Trent. 1893 P. T. FORSYTH in *Faith & Criticism* 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself, there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. *Theol.* One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 1 All the Devils deepe in hell, at þis decrees do quake. 1648 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* Q. 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 *MOTLEY Netheer* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of.. possessions far and near.

4. *Law.* A judicial decision. In various specific uses: a. *Rom. Law.* A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicially.

1776-81 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xlv. The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* i. § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a law.

b. *Eng. Law.* The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873-5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers.

*Decree* is still used in Admiralty cases. In Divorce cases, a decree is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. *Decree nisi*: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In Ecclesiastical cases, *decree* is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 231 A Decree is.. only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 451

When all are heard, the court pronounces the decree, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s. v., Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies, whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Fict.* c. 66 § 100 In the construction of this Act.. the several words hereinafter mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following; (that is to say). 'Judgment' shall include Decree. 1873 *PULLMORE Eccles. Law* 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1892 *GEARY Law of Marriage* 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 *BARNES in Law Rep. Probate Div.* 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. *Mod. Newsp.*, A decree nisi was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

c. *Sc. Law.* The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECERNITURE.

Decrees are said to be *condemnatory* or *absolutor* according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A decree *in absentia* is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. *Decree of Registration* is a decree *fictioe juris* of a court, interposed without the actual intervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. *Decree arbitral*: an award by one or more arbiters: see ARBITRAL. *Decree dative*: see DATIVE. *Decree of Locality, Modification, and Valuation of Teinds*: various decisions of the Teind Court. (Bell, *Dict. Law Scoll.* 1861.) Cf. earlier DECREE 1 b.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 484 Before homing could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree. 1851 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a decree *conformi*. 1877 *MACKAY Practice Cr.* Session I. 581 The term decree is now sometimes used interchangeably with *interlocutor*, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

**Decree** (dēkrē'), *v.* Also 6 *decre*, *decrey*. [f. DECREE *sb.*: cf. F. *décéder*, f. *décret*.]

1. *trans.* To command (something) by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, or dain.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries.. declared and decreed, and adjudged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved.. of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 *STARKE England* i. i. 20 No particular mean by cnylle-ordynance decreed. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* Wks. (Rldg.) 191/2 The stately triumph we decreed. 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q.* v. iv. 1, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreed. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller.. shall imprint.. any English books [etc.]. 1728 *Rowe (J.)*, Their father.. has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were.. decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* iii. i. 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

b. *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate.

c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* (1823) CXIX. B. iii. What thou dost decree. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 4 Whereby God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 330 What is decreed, must be; and be this so. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 63 For Heaven all just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 *LANE Arab. Ntr.* i. 111 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest.

2. *Law.* † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (*obs.*); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement in a cause.

1520 *PAISER*, 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noon. 1570 *LEWINS* 16/30 To Decree, *decernere*. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ha. Lords* (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one witness. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. *Ibid.* VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 43/5 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1571 *JEWEL Serm. Hagga* i. 4 Our fathers in the Council holden at Constance.. have decreed.. that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 116 Whatsoever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† b. *To decree (a person) for*: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. *Obs. rare.*

1676 *BAUM & FL. Scornful Lady* v. i. Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

† 4. To determine, resolve, decide (*to do something*). *Obs. or arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 86 b. Decreeinge with them selfe.. to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I have decreed not to sing to my cage. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 333 When thou hast decreed to seize the *Thyrsos*. 1754 *FIELDING Jon. Wild* iv. viii. Here we decreed to rest and dine. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. *absol. or intr.* To decide, determine, ordain. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Rome* vi. 11 So did the gods by heavenly doome decree. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* i. ii. 111 As the destinies decrees. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [of battle]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 172 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed. Hence Decreed *ppl. a.*, *Decreeing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil.* ii. (R.), Suche was the decreed will of the father. 1597 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 35 Bereft of both by Fates vninst decreeing. 1618 *BOLTON Florius* iii. xxi. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment. 1798 *SEELYE Stein* II. 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

**Decreeable** (dēkrē'ābl'), *a. rare.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being decreed.

1846 *WORCESTER Cites* VERNON.

† **Decrement**. *Obs.* [MENT.] A decreeing, a decree.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 These.. expresse decrements of general councils. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defense* 197 The sole.. iudge of all writings and decrements.

**Decrement**, *obs.* (Eton.) f. DECERNMENT.

**Decreeer** (dēkrē'ēr). [-ER.] One who decrees. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. ii. 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreeer. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* 285 A Decreeer of Idolatrous practices. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I. iii. 103 (R.), The first decreeer of it.

**Decrees, decreesse**, *obs.* forms of DECREASE.

**Decreet** (dēkrēt'), *sb.* *Obs. or arch.* Forms:

4-5 *decret*, 5-7 *decretit*, *decrete*, 6- *decreet*. [a. F. *décret*, or ad. L. *dēcrēt-um*: see DECREE *sb.*]

† 1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely *Obs.* in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 17 Þoruȝ her decretz and hire iugementys. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. v. 172 He gert þame þare decretz retere, And all tyl wndo þaire sentens. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decreete. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial counsaile. 1571 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xviii. 78 Aganis thair Cannoun Law they galf decretit. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxii. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decretit.

b. *Sc. Law.* = DECREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc.; now *arch.*)

1491 *Sc. Acts Yas.* IV (1597) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decretit of the deliuerance be given there vpon. 1584 *Sc. Acts Yas.* VI (1597) § 139 All decreetes giuen be quhatsumever Judges. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 21 The effect of ane decretit giuen be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quither it be just or nocht. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* June (1752) 287/2 He had procur'd a sist.. against the decretit. 1812 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) I. 272 The only effect of this decretit of the Court of Teinds. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. ii. It went.. just like a decretit in absence. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will.* IV. c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

† 2. A decision, determination. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Change þi decret, & do not þis þat þu hast vovid unwarly. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 630 This decret thar wit among thaim fand; Gyff Wallace wald upon him tak the crown, To gyff battail thai suld be redy boun.

† **Decreet** (dēkrēt'), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see *prec.* [a. F. *décréter*, f. *décret* DECREE. Only *Sc.* after 15th c.]

1. *trans.* To decree, order, ordain.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iv. 72 He Decreetyd hym þar Kyng to be. 1457 *Sc. Acts Yas.* II (1814) II. 48/1 It is decretit & ordanit þi wapinshavings be haldin be þe lords. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlix. 97 a/1 It is decreit by sentence dyuine. c 1565 *LINCOLN (Pittscotie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 62 It is also.. decreit that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of their common enemies. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1817) V. 4/2 Quhat they sall decretit and determine.

2. To decide, determine, resolve (*to do something*). 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 138 He decretit to pas hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.

3. *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1503 *WINZET Wks.* (1890) II. 30 Paradietour he.. hes breistit out erar of a manlie passoun, than decretit be heunilie ressoun. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Slat* 1324 Since þe þoursells submit To do as I decretit. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decretit as they please. *Ibid.* 65 Arbiters.. may not decretit vpon ane halie day.

Hence Decreeted *ppl. a.*, decreed.

172. *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 558 A decreetd Nonjuror. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him.. the decreetd bull.

**Decrement** (dēkrēmēt'). [ad. L. *dēcrēmētum*, f. *dēcrē-* stem of inceptive *dēcrē-sc-ere* to DECREASE: see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with *pl.*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to *increment*.)

1621 *MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 310 The decrements of the First-fruits. 1631 *BRAITHWAIT Whinnies* 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small: his recit come farre short of his disbursements. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 151 The greater decrement, and grow (1723) 253 Rocks.. suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower. 1774 J. BRYANT *Althology* I. 330 A society where there is a continual decrement. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 81 Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

† b. *spec.* Bodily decay, wasting away.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Purd. Ep.* vi. iv. 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last days precipitate



into our graves. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

c. The wane (of the moon); *spec. in Heraldry*. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldry, as her increment in her increase, her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon, defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements.

d. *Decrement of life*: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age. 1755 *BRACKENRIDGE* *ibid.* XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1851 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. *Crystallography*. 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are made to be produced' (Webster).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a *decrement*. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminution or waste; *spec. in Math.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (e.g. in a given small time).

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of weight. 1758 L. LYONS *Fluxions* 90 Let  $y$  be the decrement of  $y$ . 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 227 The decrements of heat in each second. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 1885 *Economist* 15 Sept. [The unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State. The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.]

†3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

[1483 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 271 Item in decrements, iij. li. viij. s. i. d.] 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessities: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, *decrease*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†Decrepidity. *rare*—1. [f. *decrepid*, variant of DECREPIT, after *timidity*, etc.] = DECREPITUDE.

1760 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

**Decrepit** (dĕkre-pit), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 decrepitate, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, -ot, 7 -ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decrepid, -ed, decreppid. [a. F. *dĕcrepīt* (16th c.), in 15th c. *decrepy*, ad. L. *dĕcrepītus* very old, decrepit, f. *dĕ* down + *crepīt*, ppl. stem of *crepāre* to crack, creak, rattle. The final -it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in -id, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

c1450 *HENRYSON Praise of Age* 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1517-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 Every man .. not lame decrepitate or maymed. 1550 *CROWLEY Inform. & Pet.* 462 To sustayne they parents decrepit age. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. 361 A fourth farre older decrepitate with age. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* (1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xv. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed. *B. Thout*, etc. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. 3, Thou shalt not find I am decrepit. 1696 *DRYDEN Let. Mrs. Stewart* 1 Oct. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepit man? 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) IV. 317 Decrepit old Sinners. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 216 A poor decrepit old woman. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 204 An old, decrepit, animal.

2. *fig. of things.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 23 The decrepitate Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 Decrepitate superstitions. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The poor wasted decrepitude revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 124 The decrepitate apple trees are rooted up. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

*B. sb.* One who is decrepit. *Obs. or local.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepites as old age hath long arrested. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Decripit*, a cripple, lame person.

†**Decrepit**, *v. Obs.*—1. [f. *prec.*] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepitting, that is benumbing the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

†**Decrepitage, Decrepitancy.** *Obs.* Irregular formations = DECREPITUDE.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage (*voutā e decrepita*). *ibid.* III. ii. 302 His age .. his infirmities, and decrepitiacy.

**Decrepitate** (dĕkre-pitāt), *v.* [f. *med.* or *mod.L. dĕcrepītāre*, f. *dĕ* down, away + *-crepītāre* to crackle, freq. of *crepāre* to crack. Cf. F. *dĕcrépiter* (1690 in *Hatzf.*)]

1. *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. 1684 *BOYLE Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 379 Decrepitate them, i.e. dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. *intr.* Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminae which compose them. *Watts Dict. Chem.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 *DANA Geol.* v. (1850) 324 note. It decrepitates .. but does not fuse.

Hence *Decrepitated ppl. a., Decrepitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unt. Alch.* § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand meanly red till it wil crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 *Unt. Alag.* XXXVII. 84/2, I. take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack. 1874 *Grove Contrib.* Sc. in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

**Decrepitation** (dĕkre-pitā'shun). [*n.* of action f. *DECREPITATE*: see -ATION. Also *mod.F.* (1742 in *Hatzf.*), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb *DECREPITATE*: a. The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the hydro-pick moisture .. be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 *LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot.* 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shewn by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

**Decrepitly** (dĕkre-pitlī), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decrepit manner.

1848 *LOWELL Sir Lausfal* II. i. And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

†**Decrepitiness.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 decrepid. [-NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

1601 *CORNWALLIES Ep.* x. Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. i. Wou'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepitiness? 1793 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* viii. 49 The Decrepitiness of extrem Old Age.

**Decrepitude** (dĕkre-pititūd). [*a. F. dĕcrepītudo* (14th c.), prob. repr. a *med.L. \*dĕcrepītūdo*, f. *dĕcrepītus*, or on the model of similar formations: see -ITUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, esp. that due to old age. *lit. and fig.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 37 She .. dies in her decrepitude. 1753 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 151 ¶ The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 489 Praise from the rive'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callidus* lxi. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude .. Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxv. (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

†**Decrepity.** *Obs.* [*n.* OF *dĕcrepīt* (15-17th c. in *Godef.*), ad. *med.L. dĕcrepīt-ās, -itatem* (Du Cange), f. L. *dĕcrepītus*.] = DECREPITUDE.

1576 *NEWTON tr. Lennie's Complex.* 30 a. The first entrance and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighbour to decrepity and dotage. 1598 *FLORIO, Decrepitā..* olde age, decrepity. 1609 — *Montaigne* II. xxix. (1632) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

**Decrescentia** (dĕkre-sĕnsiō). *rare.* [*ad. L. dĕ-* *cre-scentia* decreasing, waning, f. *dĕ-* *cre-scere* to DECREASE: see -ENCE.] Waning state or condition.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 809 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescentia.

†**Decrescendo** (dĕkre-fĕnsdō). *Mus.* [It. = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. As *sb.*: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., A decrescendo of 48 bars from *fff*.

**Decrescent** (dĕkre-sĕnt), *a. and sb.* Also 7-8 decressant. [*ad. L. dĕcrĕscent-em*, pr. ppl. of *dĕcrĕscere* to DECREASE: see -ENT. For the earlier spelling, cf. *CHESCENT*.]

*A. adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in *Her.* represented with the horns towards the sinister side. In *Bot.* applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* I. (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Decrement*, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decressant. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 *TENNYSON Gareth & Lyn.* 518 Between the increment and decrescent moon.

*B. sb.* The moon in her decrement or wane: used in *Her.* as a bearing. (Opposed to *increment*.)

1616 *BULLOKAR, Decressant*, the Moone in the last quarter. 1620 *FELTHAM Resolves* xxviii. (1st ed.) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increments and 2 Decressants. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems, Glenfinlas* 162 The wan decressant's slanting beams.

**Decrese, decrease**, *obs. forms of DECREASE.*

**Decresion**, var. of *DECRETION Obs.*, decrease.

**Decretal** (dĕkri-tāl), *a., sb.* Also 4-7 -ale, -all(e), (7 decreetall). [*a. F. dĕcrĕtāl, -ale* (13th c.), ad. L. *dĕcrĕtālīs* or of containing a decree, whence *med.L. dĕcrĕtālēs* (sc. *epistolae*) papal letters containing decrees, *dĕcrĕtālē* a decree, statute, constitution.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. a. Pertaining to the papal decrees: see *B. 1.* † *Decretal right*: canon law.

1489 *CANTON Paytes of A. m.* v. 175 After the decretall and cuyyll ryght. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* IV. vii. 42 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the .ix. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeyne new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 18 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are .. rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bill to him and his minister.

b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a 'decree of Chancery or other civil court.

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Pursuant to a Decretal order of y<sup>e</sup> Provinll Judges. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 *SWANSTON Reports* (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

†2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. b. *transf.* of the person who commands. *Obs.*

a 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus' Man.* lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall laws, never to be violated. 1610 — *St. Aug. City of God* xxli. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid upon nature. 1679 J. GOOMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty] .. seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

†3. Decisive, definitive. *Obs. rare.*

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decretall end of me. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* vii. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

*B. sb.*

1. *Erel.* A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. b. *pl.* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337, & if he decretal ne were ordeyned for his, he clerkes ouste alle ne rouht to do amys. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 428 *Ac* in anonoun ne in he decretales I can nouste rede a lyne. 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* I. v. 26 They .. goe to lerne among the lawes or decretals. c1555 *HARRISSE Decretal Hen. VIII.* (1878) 101 That .. the Pope would sign a Decretal drawn out for his purpose. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1725 tr. *Dufin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

†The *sing.* was occasionally used instead of the *pl.* in sense b. above. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law .. hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 397 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Rome's Law, to bind me to answer.

2. *transf.* A decree, ordinance.

1588 *GREENE Pericles* 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentations, and such medicinall decretals. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* v. 171 Which are not the eternall dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity.

†**Decretaliarch.** *Obs.* [*F. dĕcrĕtālīarche*.] A word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* [from *Cotgrave*]. 1708 *MORRICE Rabelais* iv. liv. The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.

† **Decretaline**, *a. Obs.* [f. DECETAL + -INE.] Of or belonging to the Decretals.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. 39 They have .. received a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. *Ibid.* ii. 49 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor holy. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xlix. (1737) 109 Our old Decretaline Schollasts.

**Decretalist** (dĕkrĕtālĭst). [mod. f. DECETAL (B. 1) + -IST; cf. F. *décristaliste* (14th c.), and DECRETIST.] One versed in the Decretals. † b. One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf. DECETAL a. 2).

1710 D. WHITBY *Disc. Five Points* vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbits and the Fatalists may do the same. 1872 R. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 66 note, Apostasy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime.

**Decretally**, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1621 W. SCLATER *Thythes* (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its delivred by Urban. 1626 — *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally established for catholicue doctrine? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 43 The Suprem Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally pre-existing in the Hypostatic Union.

† **Decretary**, *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-um* DECREE + -ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 358 b, For Evangelists, cruel Canonists, Copistes, Decretaries.

**Decrete**, 1. = DECREE 4a. [A special adaptation of L. *dēcrētum*.]

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 534 The most important .. of these special constitutions were those decrees and rescripts which were made by the Emperors .. a decree being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. *Obs. var. of DECREE.*

† **Decretion**, *Obs.* Also 7 decretion. [n. of action from L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrētāre* to DECREASE; cf. *accretion*, *concretion*. (Not used in L., which had a different *dēcrētio* from *dēcrētāre* to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 SWAN *Spec. N.* iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds .. by descending make no greater augmentation than the decretion was in their ascending. 1655 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase.

**Decretist** (dĕkrĕtĭst). [ad. med. L. *dēcrētista*, f. *dēcrētum* DECREE: see -IST. So OF *dēcrētiste* (1499 in Godef.), earlier *dēcrētliste* (see next).] One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Pe decretists, bat are Israelitis .. as to be part of sciens bat pey han tane of Gods lawe, & Egipcians, as to be part bat pey haue of worldly wysdam. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decretist*, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1872 VAUGHAN *Life St. Thomas* 352 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

† **Decretistre**, *Obs.* [a. OF *dēcrētistre* (13th c. in Littré), ad. mod. L. *dēcrētista*: see -ISTRE: later *dēcrētiste* (see prec.).] = prec.

1593 LANGL P. PL C. xvi. 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

**Decretive** (dĕkrĕtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrētāre* to DECREASE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of decreasing; = DECRETORY 1.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 170 Either decretiue .. or directiue .. and thirdly decretiue, which is in the Prince, either affirmatiuely to binde those within his compasse [etc.]. 1654 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 295 Both the choice of the former, and the decretiue omission of the latter were owing .. to the sovereign will .. of God. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 206 They are .. too high and too decretiue in their essence.

Hence **Decretively** *adv.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devills bondage only.

† **Decretorial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēcrētōrius* DECRETORY + -AL.]

1. = DECRETORY 3.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The great Climacterical, Helidomatical, Seclary, Decretorial yeere. *Ibid.* 93 Is it therefore impossible .. that any of those should see as far into Decretorial numbers? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 The medicall or Decretorial month.

2. = DECRETORY 1.

1778 FARMER *Lett. to Worthington* i. (R.), That I .. overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

† **Decretorian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

Decisive, critical; = DECRETORY 2. 3.

1679 J. GOOMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. Physick* 34 The ancient Greek Physicians made .. Astrology or Astrology, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

**Decretorily**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.]

In a decretory manner; positively, decisively.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule vi. § 33 All which speak .. decretorily and dogmatically and zealously. 1684 J. GOOMAN *Wint. Ev. Comf.* iii. (1.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought .. to the point you drive at.

**Decretory** (dĕkrĕtōrĭ), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcrētōrius*, f. *dēcrēt-* ppl. stem of L. *dēcrētāre* to determine, DECREE: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement.

1637 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish .. all imaginaty fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. vii. 37 Those decretory and final words of S. Paul: He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 BAXTER *Lett. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. xvi. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.

† b. Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* xi. 136 They that with .. a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciate of speedy judgement. 1655 — *Unum Necess.* vii. § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. DOWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

† 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. *Obs.*

1674 EVELYN *Navis. & Comm. Misc. Writ.* (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M. MORGAN *Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet* 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* (1720) 172 They tried .. their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation .. that seems to me to be decretory.

† 3. *Old Med. and Astrol.* Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc.; also fig. of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. *Obs. or arch.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 78 b, The third of Maie (which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 500 The four decretorie or critical daies, that giue the doome of Oliue trees, either to good or bad. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 The medical month; introduced by Galen .. for the better compute of Decretory or Critical dayes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iv. vii. (1852) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death].

† **Decrew**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF *dēcren*, now *dēru*, pa. pple. of *dēcreistre*, *dēcrōistre* to DECREASE: cf. ACCRUE.] To decrease, wane.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

**Decrial** (dĕkrĭāl), *rare.* [f. DECRY v. + -AL 5.] The act of decrying; open discreditation.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac. Misc.* v. i. (1737) III. 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend. *Ibid.* v. ii. (R.), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works.

**Decried** (dĕkrĭəd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECRY v. + -ED.] Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* i. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. 182 II. 6 A suspected and decryed government. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 372 A decried effort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.

**Decrier** (dĕkrĭər), *One who decries.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* A IIij, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. ii. (K.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 Dryden's principal decrier.

† **Decriminate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēcrimīnāre* (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *crimīnāre* to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse. Hence **Decriminating** *ppl. a.*

1670 FRYAL *Rudyard*, etc. in *Phœnix* (1721) i. 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms.

† **Decrot**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [a. F. *décrotter*, in 12th c. *desrotter*, f. *des-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *crotte* dirt.] *trans.* To clean from dirt, remove dirt from. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xx, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

**Decrown** (dĕkrāwn), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CROWN sb. Cf. F. *découronner* 'to uncrown' (Cotgr.), OF. *descoroner* (12th c.); also *dethrone*.]

*trans.* To deprive of the crown, to dis-crown.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning. 1778 PHIL. SURR. *S. Tral.* 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835 LYTTON *Kienci* i. iii, How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy recreant and apostate children.

Hence **Decrowning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings.

**Decrustation** (dĕkrĕstərĭsm), *rare -o.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcrust-āre* to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. DE- I. 6 + *crusta* CRUST, *crustāre* to CRUST: see -ATION.] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

1612 COTGR., *Decrustation*, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the uppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Decry** (dĕkrĭ), *v.* Also 6-7 decrye. Pa. t. and pple. decried. [a. F. *décrier*, in 14th c. *descrier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (see DE- I. 6) + *crier* to cry. In Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see DE- I. 4.]

1. *trans.* To denounce, condemn, snppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = cry down (CRY v.

17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. iii. vi. 289 Having a singular Art to draw all forraigne coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they have got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 The culling down, and decrying of all other Monneys whatsoever. 1697 EVELYN *Nunium* vi. 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 80 Next year .. the .. gold .. was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 278 The king may .. decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 *Act* 7-8 Vict. c. 24 § 4 Spreading .. any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to attack the credit or reputation of; = Cry down (CRY 17 b).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 75 We goe .. to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 1 All men .. have with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 17 Nov., The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. Pref., 'Who is this', says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1872 YCATS *Growth Comm.* 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury.

Hence **Decrying** *vbl. sb.*

1633 [see 1 above]. 1637 *State Trials*, *John Hamfden* (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* (1876) i. vi. 84 A general decrying of arms.

† **Decry**, *sb. Obs. rare -1.* [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decrial.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* i. 9 The English were the Procurers of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been ruin'd.

**Decrystallization** (dĕkrĭstəlĭzərĭsm), [f. DE- II. 1.] Deprivation of crystalline structure.

1860 SAT. *Rev.* X. 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallization of the ice.

† **Decubation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcubare* to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. *dēcumbere* to lie down.] The action of lying down.

1664 EVELYN *Sylvæ* (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrists seem to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543-5).

**Decubital** (dĕkrĭtāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med. LXXXIII.* 4 Dr. Hand-field Jones on decubital inflammation.

† **Decubitus** (dĕkrĭtĭtŭs), *Med.* [mod. L. f. *dēcumbere* to lie down, after *accubitus* and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (1889) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of *Bedsore*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); see BED sb. 19.

† **Deculcate**, *v. Obs. -o* [f. late L. *dēculcare* + -ATE 3: cf. *inculcate*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deculcate*, to tread something vnder foot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deculcate* .. to tread or trample upon.

† **Decult**, *v. Obs. -o* [ad. L. *dēcultare* (rare and doubtful) = *valde occultare*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decultare*, to hide prudly.

**Decultivate**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decuman** (dĕkumān), *a.* Also 7-8 -ane.

[ad. L. *dēcuman-us*, var. of *dēcīmānus* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *dēcīm-us* tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense.]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves.

(As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, *fluctus decumanus*, is greater and more dangerous than any other: see SIR THOS. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vii. xvii. 2, De Quincey *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 183.)

1659 GAUDEN *Princ. of Church* 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billows as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 FRASER *Mag. XVII.* 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAR *Wint. Hist.* i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism [the Church] shall remain immovable.

*arch.* 1870 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr.*, Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spume-sliding down the baffled decuman.

2. *Rom. Antig.* Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy (*porta decumana*).

1852 WRIGHT *Cell, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 148 The decuman gate.

† **Decumanal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimsey of all.

**Decumbence** (dĕkrŭmbəns), [f. DECCUMBENT: see -ENCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 105 If .. they lie not downe and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decumbence*, the state or attitude of lying down.

**Decumbency** (dɪkʊmbənsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 244 Theophylact .. not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head high.

2. Taking to one's bed; = DECUBITURE 2. In quot. 1820 *humorously* for 'going to bed'.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ. III.* 5 One peccie of cure .. must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 240 The hour of decumbency. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

**Decumbent** (dɪkʊmbənt), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *decumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *decumb-ere* to lie down, f. DE- I. 1 + *cumbere* to lie.]

1. Lying down, reclining. Now rare or Obs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Decumbent*, that lies or sits down; or dyes. a 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Bersh.* I. 2 (R.) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. 1. 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep. 1798 W. YONGE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. Knowledge* (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 114 An elder Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. a 1732 ATTERBURY (T.). To deal with .. decumbent dying sinners.

2. *spec. a. Bot.* Lying or trailing upon the ground, but with the extremity ascending; applied to stems, branches, etc.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 24 note, This species of Fern .. with a decumbent root. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 83 Herbaceous plants, native of sandy plains .. and usually decumbent. 1874 M. C. COOKE *Frungi* 249 The fertile filices were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 398 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent. *Ibid.* III. 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles.

† B. as sb. One lying ill in bed: cf. 1 b. Obs. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 138 When the Christian decumbent grows near to the grave. 1699 'MISAEURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 10 He tells the Decumbent a long story of the .. Misery of Life.

Hence **Decumbently** *adv.*, in a decumbent manner.

**Decubiture** (dɪkʊbɪtʃʊr). ? Obs. [An irregular formation from L. *decumbere*; the etymological form being *decubitura*: see DECUBITUS.]

1. Lying down; *spec. as an invalid in bed.* 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* viii. 94 As for the manner of decubiture, the body must lie easie. 1681 WHARTON *Cries Dis.* Wks. (1683) 115 The time when the Sick-party takes his Bed, is the beginning of his Decubiture. 1741 EYRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 565 The Band .. is to be kept on, the whole Time of Decubiture.

2. The act or time of taking to one's bed in an illness. B. *Astrol.* A figure erected for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decubiture of the sick. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decubiture. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decubiture she takes. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 4 The boy died .. the eleventh night from his decubiture. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* *Decubitura*, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person. It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

† **Decupelation**. Obs. = [cf. CUPEL, CUPELATION.] 'The same as Decantation.'

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

† **Decuplate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *decuplāt-us*, pa. pple.: see DECUPLE 2.] Multiplied by ten.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 339 There remains .. Root Decuplate, 6 = 20.

**Decuplate** (de-kuplāt), v. [f. L. *decuplāre*: see DECUPLE 2. and -ATE 3.] = DECUPLE 2.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 340 The first Root decuplated, 6 = 30. 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 152 All this decuplating our production.

Hence † **Decuplation**, multiplication by ten, increase tenfold.

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 340 The Decuplation of the Roots.

**Decuple** (de-kupl), a. and sb. [a. F. *decuple* (1484 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decuplus* tenfold, f. *decem* ten + *-plus*, as in *du-plus*, *tri-plus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Ten times as much; tenfold.

[509 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii, Duplat, triplat, diateserial, Sesquialtera, and decupla resortus.] 1613 M. RIDLEY *Mag. Bodies* 87 Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 192 Man, whose length .. is sextuple unto his breadth .. and decuple unto his profundity. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 534 Reckoning .. the value of gold decuple that of silver. 1837 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. a. Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount.

B. sb. A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

c 1425 *Craft Nambrynce* (E. E. T. S.) 20, 20 is þe decuple of 4. 1415 is þe decuple of 1. (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number. 1885 *Times* 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen (in street nomenclature).

**Decuple** (de-kupl), v. [ad. L. *decuplāre* (only in pa. pple. *decuplātus*), f. *decuplus* tenfold: see prec.: cf. F. *decupler* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

*trans.* To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1666) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 9 If France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs. 1837 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence **Decupled** *ppl. a.*

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

**Decuplet** (de-kuplēt), *Mus.* [f. L. *decuplus* DECUPLE + -ET in *triplet*, etc.] 'A group of ten notes played in the time of eight or four' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

**Decur**, var. of DECURE Obs.

**Decure**, obs. form of DECURY.

† **Decuriate**, v. Obs. = [f. ppl. stem of L. *decuriare* to divide into decurie: see DECURY.] (See quot.) So † **Decuria** [L. *decuriatio*].

1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriate*, to divide into bands, to separate. 1722 in BAILEY. 1623 COCKERAM, *Decuriation*, a making of Knights or Captains.

**Decurion** (dɪkʊrɪən), n. In 4-5 ioun. [ad. L. *decurio*, -ōnem, f. *decem* ten, after *centurio* CENTURION: see DECURY.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A cavalry officer in command of a decuria or company of ten horse. Also *gen.* A commander or captain of ten men.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iii. 55 Decuriours, leaders of ten. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsemen. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 61 He shall charge euerie decurie or Captaine of ten men vpon their othes. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen vpon him. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 75 The poorest citizens .. followed the army .. acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions.

b. *transf.* An overseer of ten households, a tithing-man.

1597 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commur.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 43 The constable hath certayne .. decuriours under him, which haue the ouersight of ten households a peece. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* § 3 Wks. 1731 I. 207 He [Mango Capac] instituted Decuriours thro' both these Colonies, that is, one ouer every Ten Families.

2. *Roman Hist.* A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor.

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 43 Joseph of Armathe, the noble decurion [Vulg. *decurio*, Gr. *Βουλευτής*]. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave euerie one in their owne Townshippe. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 2 Joseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* f. II. 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 37 note, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servus of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes.

3. A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9971 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decurions [at Milan]. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters .. preceding the 60 Decurions, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Isl.* III. 343 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decurions (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 MARRE *Brigand Life* II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. *Astrol.* = DECAN 2.

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 87 Their houses .. throues, decuriours, faces, joys.

† **Erron**, for DECURY, a company of ten.

1555 ESEN *Decades* 23 A companye of armed men diuided into .xxv. decuriours, that is, tenne in a company with their capitaynes.

**Decurionate**. [ad. L. *decuriōnāt-us*, f. *decuriōn-em*: see -ATE 1.] The office of a decurion.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 382. 1863 DRAVER *Intell. Divel. Europe* ix. (1865) 209 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate. 1880 MURHEAD *Gairn* i. § 95 note, Not only to the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

**Decurionship**. [See -SHIP.] = prec.

1873 WAGNER tr. *Taufers Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 340 Exemption .. from the decurionship and military service.

**Decurrence** (dɪkʊrəns). [f. DECURRENT: see -ENCE.]

† 1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). Obs.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befallen it, are easily corrected. 1677 P. A. Pref. *Poem in Carr's Chronol.* The Course Of Humane Being even from the Source Of it's Decurrence.

2. *Bot.* The condition of being DECURRENT (q.v.). 1835 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 228 The decurrence of the fibres. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 512 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence.

**Decurrency**. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* ii. § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountaines together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Decurrency*, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

**Decurrent** (dɪkʊrənt), a. [ad. L. *decurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *decurrere* to run down, f. DE- I. 1 + *currere* to run.]

† 1. Running or flowing down. Obs. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 An ymage of Venus .. which was made so subtilly that a man myghte see in that ymage as bloode decurrente.

2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Extending down the stem or axis below the point of insertion or attachment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Decurrent* leaf. a 1794 Sir W. JONES *Bot. Obs.* in *Asiat. Res.* (1795) IV. 259 [Leaves] downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary petioles. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 260 *Verbascom Thapsus* .. leaves very decurrent .. anthers of long stamens slightly decurrent.

Hence **Decurrently** *adv.*

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 178 [Pinnate] *decurrent*, decurrently, when the leaflets are decurrent.

**Decurring**, *ppl. a.* = DECURRENT (in Bot.).

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Decurse**, Obs. [ad. L. *decur-sus*, f. ppl. stem of *decurr-ere*: cf. DECOURSE.] Downward course, lapse.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 237 By degrees, in decurse of time. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it.

† **Decursion** (dɪkʊrʃən), *Obs.* [ad. L. *decur-siōn-em*, n. of action f. *decurr-ere* (ppl. stem *decur-sus*) to run down.]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also *fig.* of time, etc. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. x. Wks. V. 277 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea. 1664 H. MORE *Myss. Inq.* 206 In the decursion of .. twelve or thirteen hundred years. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world.

2. *Antiq.* A military manœuvre, exercise or evolution, performed under arms; a solemn procession round a funeral pile.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decursion*, a running of souldiers on their enemies.] 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 68 His body .. was laid on the *Rogus*, or Pile .. and honored with the *repagach*, decursion, or running round by his Sons and Souldiers. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. vi. (1715) 212 In this decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand. 1702 COLESON *Dial. Medals* I. 29 Charged .. with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices .. allocations, decursions, lectionisms.

**Decursive**, a. *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *decur-siv-us*, f. L. *decur-s*, ppl. stem of *decurr-ere* to run down: see -IVE.] = DECURRENT.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Decursively** *adv.*, as *decur-sively-pinnate* [mod. L. *decur-sivè pinnatus*: cf. DECURRENTLY].

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Decursively-pinnate*, an epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decursive, or running along the petiole. 1856 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Decurt**, a. Obs. = [cf. CURT and DE- II. 3.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decurt*, short.

† **Decurt**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *decurt-āre* to cut off, curtail, f. DE- I. 2 + *curtare* to shorten: see CURT v.] *trans.* To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge. Hence **Decurated** *ppl. a.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 147 Your decurted or headlesse clause. *Angelorum enim, et cet.* 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 83 [It is] plain Roguete to Decurte or mispoint their Writings. 1658 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Julia's Churching* (1669) 307 To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering.

**Decurtate**, a. rare. [ad. L. *decurtāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decurtare*: see prec.] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. to Hayn* Wks. (1672) iv. 755 The preposition 2 being decurtate of 12 inter. 1859 F. HALL *Vdsavadtat* Preface 8 Bāpā .. lopped off his own hands and feet .. In this decurtate condition he dictated a poem of a hundred couplets.

† **Decurtate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *decurtare*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* = DECURT v.

1590 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. A j b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him. 1623 COCKERAM, *Decurtate*, to shorten. 1676 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

† **Decurtation**. Obs. [ad. L. *decurtatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *decurtare*: see DECURT v. So in mod. F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down.

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* To Rdr. Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions. 1653-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation have turned Hispania unto Spain. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 568 The Contraction .. is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Flethy Fibres.



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1. *trans.* To devote (to the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.) 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I dedyate a church. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Whosoeuer is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministerie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 73 To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapel and an altare. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxix. 247\* Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service. 1832 K. DUGBY *Broadst. Mon.* (1846) II. 337 (*Tancredus*). The 29th of September has been dedicated to St. Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St. Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

b. *fig.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one lot of colour vnto the wearie and all-watched Night. 1605 — *Tr. & C.* iii. ii. 210 Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 578/1 A Pectoral Decoration is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. *transf.* To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout.* 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 3 When you . . . devote your self of your more serious business, . . . dedicate a day or two to this Recreation. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 818 It bid her . . . dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were . . . completely dedicated to the French interests. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is.* I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) to a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 227 And where I have dedyated this booke to your grace [et c.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* Ded., Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1832 W. L. GARRISON *Thoughts African Colon.* p. iii. I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair*, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Penzance* i. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to y<sup>e</sup> proprietor, by himself . . . to which he believed he should receive his Answer by y<sup>e</sup> first Shipping hether. 1776 BLACK *Lett. to Adam Smith* 26 Aug., I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. *Law.* To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

1892 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

**Dedicated** (de'dikē'tēd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxix. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book. 1805 WORNW. *Prelude* iv. Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be . . . A dedicated Spirit.

**Dedicatee** (de'dikē'tē), *a.* [A modern formation from DEDICATE *v.* + -EE, correlative to *dedicator*.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. Intro. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicatore and the dedicatee. 1802 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

**Dedicating** (de'dikē'tij), *zhl. sb.* [—ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DEDICATE; dedication.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 3 The dedicatyng of y<sup>e</sup> ymage. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

**Dedicating**, *pp. a.* [—ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dedicates. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

**Dedication** (de'dikē'tiʃn), *a.* [OF. *dedication*, -tion (14th c. in Godf.), ad. L. *dedicatio*-em, n. of action from *dedicare* to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.

1382 WYCLIF *Nym.* vii. 83 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the autier, whanne it is anyont. 1387 TREVISIA *Uigden* VII. 351 Kyng William . . . commaundeð nyh alle þe bisshoppes of Engeland þat þey schulde come to þat dedicacioun be fiftene day of May. 1460 CARGAVE *Chron.* 163 William . . . after tyme that he had biggid the Chereh ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion. 1643 BURROUGHS *Ery. Hosea* viii. (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I can-

not make use of for any thing again. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 296 The Monks . . . shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is expressed.

1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* iv. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chyrche every yere sholde be sayd. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches . . . without inscription or dedication.

c. The commemoration of such an act; the day or feast of dedication (of a church).

*Feast of the Dedication*: the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccabæus.

c. 1490 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When grete festez comen . . . as þe dedicacioun of þe kirk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedication, *dedicatio, encenia*. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Dedication a feestfull day, *encenia*. 1595 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. *fig.* The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 85 His life I gave him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 577 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnph'd Waters. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Experience* Wks. (Vohn) I. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow-citizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1 This dedication . . . may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 p. 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil, Eclogue* vi. Arg't., The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus.

† 4. Special appropriation. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name (Sheppey), that this Ilande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleece.

5. *Law.* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Highway*, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words. 1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME *Settled Land Act* 28 Dedication to the public is in term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *a. feast, festival*; dedication cross, a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; dedication day, the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feastes . . of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church. *Ibid.* 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 57 Remains of . . a dedication-cross. 1882 BLOXAM *Gothic Arch.* II. 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

**Dedicational**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 103/2 The members . . met at the new rooms . . to witness the dedicational exercises.

**Dedicative** (de'dikē'tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *dedicativus*, f. *dedicā*-, ppl. stem of *dedicare* to DEDICATE: see -IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.

1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 14 Which is . . not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

**Dedicator** (de'dikē'tor), *a.* [a. L. *dedicator*, agent-n. f. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates; *esp.* one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

1596 W. BARLEY *New Bk. Tabliture* A ij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1790 FORD *Ess. Crit.* 593 Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, and flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Montagu* clxxxii, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls . . with the names of the dedicators.

**Dedicatorial** (de'dikē'tō-riāl), *a.* [f. as DEDICATORY + -IAL.] = DEDICATORY.

1844 J. W. DONALDSON *Parronianus* 131 Tuscan inscriptions . . of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

**Dedicatorily** (de'dikē'toril), *adv.* [f. DEDICATORY *a.* + -LY.] In a dedicatory manner.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street.

**Dedicatory** (de'dikē'torī, -kē'torī, *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *\*dedicātorius*, f. *dedicātor*-em DEDICATOR: see -ORY. Cf. mod. F. *dedicatoire*.]

*A. adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in *epistle dedicatory*.

1565 *Randolph's Phantastes* (in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) i), The Epistle dedicatorie . . to Mr. Thomas Randolphe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 121 Whose face is as ciuill as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke. 1611 BIBLE, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, James, etc. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

† *B. sb.* A dedicatory inscription or address.

1598 *Yong Diana*, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrious Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Prayer Sermon with a formal Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) Ep. A v, Commended in the Dedicatory as being [et c.].

**Dedicature** (de'dikē'tiū), *rare.* [f. L. *dedicatur*, ppl. stem + -URE.] The act of dedication.

c. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sabbath Morning at Sea* viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature.

† **Dedie**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dedier* (12th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] To dedicate.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 12 When thou dediest and halowdest and blisdest the place. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 16 Yf thou haddest dedied hym to my goddes he were now alyue. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 7 The quhill tracteit i hef dediet ande directyt to your nobil grace.

† **De-dify**, *dedefy*, *v.* *Obs.* [app. a confused form from F. *dedier*, or L. *dedicare*, to DEDICATE, and *edify* († *edify*), F. *edifier*, L. *edificare*.] To dedicate (a building). Hence *De-difying* *vbl. sb.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedified and halowd in the worshippe of seynt laurence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 194/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefye hit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 *Dedifye, dicare, dedicare, sanctificare*. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiij. 115 Any further busynesse touchyng the dedifying of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Church.

† **Dedignation**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *dedignation* (Godf.), ad. L. *dedignatio*-em, n. of action from *dedignare*, -āri to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f. DE- I. 6 + *dignārī* to think worthy, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cerrug.* 298 Manle men have dedignacioun for to worche wih her handis. c. 1450 tr. *De Institutione* iii. lxxiii, Wo to hem þat have dedignacion to meke hem self wilfully wip smale children. 1633 J. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 270 The Socinians reject the Imputation . . with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN *sb.* 2); *pass.*, state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.

1538 LELAND *Illin.* IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi, wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iv.

† **De-digne**, *v.* *Obs.* —° [ad. L. *dedignare* (see prec.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedigne*, to disdain.

† **Dedignify**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + DIGNIFY *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himself, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

|| **Dedimus** (de'dimūs), *Law.* [From the words of the writ, *dedimus potestatem*, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. vii, He talks of nothing but . . Wryts of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, *Precipes et Dedimus*. 1771 SHOLLETT *Hamph. Cl.* II. 26 June, He . . found means to obtain a *Dedimus* as an acting justice of peace. 1800 BENTHAM *Method of Census* Wks. (1843) X. 353/1 Acting justices . . who have taken out their respective *dedimuses*.

**Deding**, var. of DEDEIGN *v.* 2 *Sc.*

**Dedir**, *obs.* form of DIMDER *v.*, to tremble.

**Dedist**, *obs.* form of DIDST: see DO *v.*

**Deditician** (de'diti-tiān), *sb.* and *a.* *Rom. Law.*

Also -itian. [f. L. *dediti-cus*, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. *dedīt*, ppl. stem of *dedere* to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN.]

A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 12 Those freedmen are ranked as dediticians who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. *Ibid.* vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth.. deduce us unto the readings of thys boke. 1585 J. HILTON in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 27 That. we be.. made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Kidn.* 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topic.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deducyng, *discours*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 Termes.. of drawyng oute & deducyngs and depending ypon scripture. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* n. xxv. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts.

8-2



+5. To trace out in order; to bring down from or to a particular period; = DEDUCE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1545 LELAND *New-year's Gift* in Strype *Eccles. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 330 The first booke, beginning at the Druides, is deduced into the time of the coming of S. Augustine.

1586 MARY Q. SCOTTS *Let. to Babington* 12 July in Howell *St. Trials* (1809) I. 177 For divers great and important considerations which were too long to be deduced.

+6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 850 b. This parte he deduced and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1609 SIR E. HOVEY *Let. to T. Higgins* 37 Which by Logical consequence is not Necessarily deduced out of the Premises. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. iii. 32 A conception... deduced from sober influence of reason. 1889 *Cape Law Tral.* 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom... the act of desertion.

+7. To reduce. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 8.)

1599-16. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. i. Clerk. 'Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many... Gnotho. Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence DEDUCTED *phl. a.*, DEDUCTING *phl. sb.*

1582 *Divers Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 106 Man... having yet in his deducting spright. Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. 1598 YOUNG *Diana Ded.* It befall to my lot... to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1627 MAY *Lucan* iv. 434 Though no deducted colony.

**Deductible** (dē'duktib'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *deduct-* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being deducted.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible from any use that pleased him.

**Deductile**, *a. rare* -o. [ad. L. type *deductil-is*, f. *deduct-* DEDUCT.]

1777 BAILEY vol. II. *Deductile*, easy to be deducted.

**Deduction** (dē'duktʃən). Also 5 deduxion, 5-6 deduccion, 6 deduccuon. [In some senses a. F. *deduction* (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. *deduction-em*, n. of action from L. *deducere*: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE.] The action of deducing.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 120 The sayde Ri. shall be chargeable for the hooles somme... wythout any deduxion. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 Any deduxion or abatement beforntyme allowed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduxion justly accomplished the year of eighty one. 1776 SMITH *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) i. 68 His rent... makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 15 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 32 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions.

b. That which is deducted or subtracted.

1546 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 197 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deduccions going out of the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Xj. For subtraction your numbers are sette downe after the common maner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or away (*spec.* of a colony); conduct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1635 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 455 Take such way, That thou yourself may compass... Your quick deduction by my father's grace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. n. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXI. 574 The solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

+b. *fig.* A leading up to something, introduction. *Obs. rare.*

1513 MORE *Kich. III.* Wks. 61 (R.) He sodaynly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto... began to retere those wordes again.

+3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT v. 5.)

a. 1532 *Remede of Love* (R.) Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 A solemn deduction and truestate of all affairs and particulars. 1748 CUMSTERT *Let.* II. clix. 71 It... gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

+4. *Mus.* The succession of notes forming a HEXACHORD: the singing of these in order. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 Now for the last tryall of your singing in continuall deduction sing this perfectly. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 26 There are... three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Ternus*.

+5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them... had deduction of this nationall title. 1660 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. l. ii. 13 The deduction of the Greek Letters from the Hebrew. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Grammar Eng. Tongue*, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

b. *concr.* That which is derived. *rare.*

a. 1815 RICKMAN *Archit.* 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary.

6. The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed;

*spec.* in *Logic*, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to INDUCTION.

1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* i. xiv. (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessarie. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Soc.* iii. § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 4 It follows by easy and inrefragable deduction. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Lawes Th.* § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Civilliz.* (1866) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. *transf.* That which is deduced; an inference, conclusion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 461/2 Yet if he would... neither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions yf we deduce them wel. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxii. 21 The whole evidence... bears out the general deductions which I have made.

+7. Reduction. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEDUCT 7.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excreescence.

**Deductional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction.

1883 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductual, these are (world l.) without end.

**Deductive** (dē'duktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *deductiv-us*, f. *deduct-*, ppl. stem of *deducere* to DEDUCE: see -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *deductif*, -ive.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; *spec.* in *Logic*, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to *inductive*.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* D. The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL *Logic* ii. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

+2. Derivative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 He labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

+B. *sb.* Deductive reasoning; a deduction.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If there be any Errors... in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications.

**Deductively** (dē'duktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deductive manner, by deduction, inferentially; + by derivation or descent.

a. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 Holinesse... deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mystical. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 39 Yet doth it deductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 VIVUELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* I. 114 Which trace deductively the results. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

**Deductory** (dē'duktəri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deductōri-us*, f. *deductor*, agent-n. from *deducere* to DEDUCE: see -ORY.]

+1. *Law.* Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemnne action, but onely Comminatorie or Prohibitorie.

2. = DEDUCTIVE a.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie. 1889 J. D. HUNTING in *National Rev.* XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

+Dedit, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *dedit*, 4 *dedit*, *dedwt*, 4-5 *dedit(e)*, 5 *dedyt(e)*. See also DUTE. [a. F. *dedit* (12th c. in Littré): = L. *deduct-im*, subst. use of pa. ppl. of *deducere* in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. *deduch*, *deduit*, from *desuivre*, *desuivre* = F. *deuivre*, L. *deducere*.] Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure.

1597 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 564 [HY] were in hor dedit, iwend an hontinge. c. 1350 *Will. Paternre* 4998 Pan drue be for be day in dedit and in murpe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 In which the yere hath his dedit Of grass, of lefe, of flour, of fruit. c. 1450 *Mertin* 307 This Dionas loved moche the dedit of the wode and the river. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xiii. I [Venus] am lady of all courtousye and of al dedit. 1483 = *Gold. Leg.* 119 b/x All the delytes and dedytes of the world.

+Dedit, -e, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dedit*, -ite, pa. ppl. of *deuivre* = L. *deducere*: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 26 He had the face dedyte in lengthe.

**Deduplication** (dē'duplikʃən). *Bot.* [a. F. *deduplication*, latinized deriv. of F. *dédoubler* (*des-doubler*, 1429 in Hatzf.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *doubler* to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHONISIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word *deduplication*,

and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. *Ibid.* 332 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 *Gray Lett.* i. 365. 1880 = *Strut.* Bot. vi. § 3. 202 Chorisis or deduplication... the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one.

**Dedur**, *obs.* form of DIBBER v.

**Dedut(e)**, *deduyt(e)*, var. **DEDEUT** *Obs.*

**Dedye**, **Dedyne**, var. **DEDEY** v. and **DEDEIGN** v. 2

**Dedyne**, *obs.* pl. of *did*, from *Do v.*

**Dee** (dī), *sb.* Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 (*Bush Life Queensland*) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.* *Dee*, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. *Comb.* **dee-lock** (see quot.)

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Dee-lock*, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

**Dee** (dī), *v.* Pronunciation of d—, euphemistic for *damn* (see D I. 3); usually in pa. ppl. *deed* (also *deeded*) = d—d, damned.

a. 1845 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *The Poplar*, We'll be *Deed* if it isn't an O! 1859 READE *Love me little* iii. 25 Your three graces are three dead fools. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 61 A satirist... whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deeded to boot.

**Dee**, *d'ee*, earlier way of writing *d'ye* = do ye?

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* iii. 1, *Dee* forsooth? 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* i. ii, *Dee* heart?

**Dee**, var. of **DEY**; *obs.* or *dial.* f. **DIE**.

**Deea-nettle**: see **DEA-NETTLE**.

**Deed** (dīd). Forms: 1 *W. Sax.* *dēd*, *Anglian* *dēd*; 2-3 *dēd*, 2-5 *dēd*, 2-6 *dēd*, (3 *dead*, *dade*, 4-5 *dide*, 4-6 *deide*), 5-7 *deede*, (6 *deade*), 5-*deed*. [OE. *dēd*, *dād* = OFris. *dēde*, OSax. *dād* (MDu. *daet* (*dāde*), Du. *daad*), OHG., MHG. *tāt* (Ger. *that*, *tat*), ON. *dād* (Sw. *dād*, *Da. daad*), Goth. *dēds* = OTeut. \**dēdi-z* = \**dēhēti-z*, f. verb root *dēhē-dhō*, OTeut. *dē-dō*: see *Do v.* The second d from original t, is in accordance with Verner's Law: cf. **DEAD**.

The early ME. was *dele*, from the OE. acc. *dēde*, *dēde*. The OE. pl. *dēda*, *dēda*, regularly became *dede* in 12-13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. *deden* in the south, *dedes* in the midl. and north; the former was still used c. 1200 (*Castel of Love*), but, as in other words, the s-form (found c. 1320 in *Ormulum* and *Trin. Coll. Hom.*) eventually prevailed.

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act.

825 *Ps.* *Psalter* lxiii. 10 [lxiv. 9] And ondreord oghweld mon, & seadun were godes, & dede his ongetun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 We sceolon... þæt on drit mid gōdum dædum gelyllan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 5 Pe land was al fordon mid sulice dædes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þat we forleten and forsaken nihtlice deden. 1614. 15 To done þe six dede. 1614. 131 Godes pades ben ure gode dodes. c. 1205 *LAW*, 7024 His deden [c. 1275 *deades*] weoren for-cude. c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2983 And quane þe king wurd þas dīs dede. a. 1300 *Corsor* M. 1085 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat dren dējide [v. dēde], Til his fader hamward he geide. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 938 Bi-hold now... his deden how heo beop drit. 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Couc.* 2498 Our gud dedis þur gud er noght. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 278 He had done mony thankfull dēd. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dede, or werke, *factum*. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 4 The seid Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the seid Warrant. 1590 *Sc. Satir. Poems* Reform. xviii. 5 O cursit bour! O dede of fellowes! 1604 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 216 They that have done this Deede, are honourable. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 256 And one had act with many dedes well done Mayst cover. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* ix. (1887) 37 What are noble dedes but noble truths realized? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 52 Their dedes did not agree with their words.

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc.; a feat; *esp.* in *deed of arms*, and the like.

*Beowulf* 5668 (Th.) Peah ðe he dæda gehwæs dýrstig wære. 1340 *Ayeul*, 163 Byplayinge me ne prouep nat þet he bygudon knyzt ac be moche dede of armes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 18 The dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 262 Desiring nothing so much as to have dedes of Armes. 1590 *Sc. Satir. Poems* Reform. x. 60 3it we his hart with Martiall deidis dotit. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* clxxvi. Thousands... Whose dedes some nobler poem shall adorn. 1869 *TENNISON Coming of Arthur* 46 And Arthur yet had done no deed of Armes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 357 Dedes of such high glory Scamander's river avoucheth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 609 Many great and wonderful dedes are recorded of your State.

c. *Deeds of the Apostles*: the Acts of the Apostles. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 195 Peter saip in dedis of

apostlis . . . hat to him neijer was gold ne siluer. 1382—*Acts (title)*, Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 GAU RICH Vay (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis. 2. (without a or pl.) Action generally; doing, performance. (Often continued with *word*.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xix. (Z) 122 *Deponetia verba signi- ficant actum* . . . haec legentia verba getacnād dæde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 *Pe man ben is de fast ne on dæde ne on speche ne on þonke*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Ower dede ne may be to his wors, than ower word is. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3402 (Cott.) His suns dughti wære o dede. c 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 282 *Panne wol I sle him with my hand in dede of synne*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1 At the byghnyng of oure dede Make we heuen & erth. c 1500 *Melusine* 371 In om cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 549 To be both will and deed created free. 1871 *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* I. ii. 5 The strength of Hercules is for deed not misdeed.

**B. collect. Doings; ado, to-do, dial.**

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Deed*, doings; *whent deed*, great to-do. 1828 *Cruven Dial.*, *Deed*, doings. 'There's sad deed, I'll uphodo.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Here's bonny deed!' great to do. 'Great deed about nought', large stir about trifles. 1867 VAUGH HOME *Life Factory Folk* xvi. 145 (*Lanc. Dial.*) 'Aw consider we'n bad as hard deed as anybody livin'.

†3. Thing to be done, work (in contemplation); the task or duty of any time or person. *Ols.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 354 On to þrenge þerþurþe [a city] watz þre dayes dede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 *Sone he dresst to his dede & no dynn made*. And made vñ a mekyl ship. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 57 To dyke and delf, here and draw, and to do all vñhoned dede. 1580 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 812 You shall . . . set the poor distressed City of Syracusa again on foot, which is your dede.

4. *Law.* An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions outside England where English law or legal forms prevail, signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to sealing. *Delivery* (q.v.) is now a moribund formality. Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property *inter vivos*, may be made by deed, and in common practice are often so made.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward . . . suore . . . to me . . . his heyre suld I be. Perof he mad me skrite. & for to sikere his dede, set þer to his seale. 1614 259 Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede. . . . Forto teffe him ageyn in þe tenement. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 8 In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was a seel. Be siht of sir Symoni and Notaries signes. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 358 For ye exchange of Heybert Stener be a ded under ye seel of his armes. c 1590 MARLOWE *Fam. v.* 35 And writ a deed of which thine own blood. 1595 SHAKS *Merch. V.* iv. ii. 1 Enquire the Iewes house out, glue him this deed. And let him signe it. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and the said Edmund longe agoe did give vñto her by a jointe dede of quoff. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 30. 58 A writing cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties. . . . it is called a deed. because it is the most solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform, with relation to the disposal of his property. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 148 The sealing and delivery of a deed are termed the execution of it. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430f The statute . . . requires a deed in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

5. Phrases. †a. *With the deed*: in the act. *Ols.* c 1450 *Erlie Tolous* 522 Of myrthe schalt thou not mys; Thou schalt take us with the dede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. ii. And it be sothe as ye saye I wold be taken with the dede. 1885 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iv. xxxiii. 156 The Adulterer being found with the deed.

b. *In deed*: in action, in actual practice. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13830 (Trin.) Pe lif þat he ledeþ in dede Hilt is ascyen oure lede. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2138 *Ariadne*. And every poynt was performed in dede. c 1440 *Green Rom.* l. 2 (Harl. MS.), I am redy to fulfille alle in dede. þat þou wolt say vñto me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29, I trust that not onely all men will commend justice in word, but also will live justly in dede. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Laws* (1636) 202 Offering to beat one, though he doe not beat one in dede. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 130 Graven images. . . . set up in deed or in word.

c. *In deed, in very deed, of very deed* (Sc.): in fact, in effect, in reality, in truth: hence INDEED. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 659 But wel I woot he lyed right in dede. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* vi. 18 For thinkest thou that God in very dede dwelleth among men vpon earth? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thai ar my mortal enemies of verray dede. 1881 W. FULKE in *Conferr.* ii. (1834) Sij, They eate not the body of Christ in dede. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* iii. § 97 They are in very deed holy books. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 458 Making all principles be treated in very deed as the counters wherewith the game of faction was to be played. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 273 The chiefs became the chiefs in deed as well as in name.

6. *Comb.*, as †*deed-doer*, †*doing*; *deed-achieving*, *worlthy* adjs.; *deed-box*, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in; *deed-offering*, Coverdale's word in some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 190 By \*deed-achieving Honor newly nam'd. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxi. Taking with him the tin-box (it was what they called a \*deed-box). 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Haudy Bk. Prof. Law* xiv. 85 It is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-box at home. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 b, They would be lokers on and no \*dede doers. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*

(1792) I. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fled. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 þe \*dede doyng is proff of loue, as gregory seip. 1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 430 One of his horse-keepers . . . taking him at the deed doing . . . bestowed so many blowes on him . . . that he left him half dead. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* vi. 17 And David offred burnt offerings and \*dede offerings before ye Lorde. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 \*Deedworthy conduct, or the faciendum.

**Deed** (dīd), v. U. S. [f. DEED sb.] *trans.* To convey or transfer by deed. Also fig.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocabulary* 76 To deed. We sometimes hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by illiterate people. . . . None of our writers would employ it. 1828 WEBSTER *Deed*, to convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 1865 *Alorn. Star* Sept., A . . . complete farm . . . in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 475f The act of 1864, deeding to that state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

**Deed**, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of *deed*, INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Prol. A vij a, Let vs be true scolars of the same; and dede, let vs even enter in to the nature and kynde therof. 1876 SCOTT *Antip.* xxvii. 'Deed, sir, they hae various opinions.' 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* 235 'Deed and she will,' said O'Dowd. 1868 RAMSAY *Remin.* 183 'Deed,' said the laird. 'I wad ha' wondered if ye had.'

**Deed**, -e, obs. forms of DEAD.

†**Deedbote**. *Ols.* Also *dædbote*, *dead-*, *dedbote*. [OE. *dæd* deed + *bōt*, Boor sb. 1 10, amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, repentance.

c 1000 *Agss. Gasp.* Matt. iii. 2 Doð dæd bote. c 1160 *Hattori G.* ibid., Doð dedebote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Mid soddie dedebote his sunne bi reowsunnesse. c 1200 ORMIN 919f Sannit Johan. . . . bigann to spellen þa Wiþf fulluht off dædbote. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Bireousunge and dedebote uor sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Amendinge and dedebote. 13. . . *Verses Palm-Sunday* in *Rel. Antip.* II. 243 Wyth sorwithe of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth dedebote this tyme nouth.

†**Deeded**, a. *Ols.* [f. DEED sb. + -ED 2.] Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 377 Well educated of the king, and proving nobly deeded.

**Deeded**: see DEE v.

**Deedful** (dīdfūl), a. [f. DEED sb. + -FUL.] Full of deeds, active, effective.

1834 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedful friend to that bold . . . insurgent. 1842 TENNYSON *To—*, A deedful life. 1879 J. TOOHUNTER *Alesteris* 3 That fair past, Bright with our deedful days, is all our own.

Hence **Deedfully** adv., actively, effectively.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

**Deedily** (dīdili), adv. dial. [f. DEEDY + -LY 2.] Actively, busily.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* II. 173 They are each [busily] about a rabbit net, and sit as deedily to it, side by side, as any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — *Emma* (1870) II. x. 204 Frank Churchill . . . most deedily occupied about her spectacles. 1859 BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 247 They row in 'spirts', applying deedily to their paddling.

†**Deeding**, vbl. sb. *Ols.* rare — 1. [f. DEED sb. + -ING 1.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding none more tough.

†**Deedle**. *Ols.* or *dial.* An alteration of *devil*. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xii, What a deedle (*igne diantre*), you are it seems but has hoarsen.

**Deedless**, a. Without action or deeds.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betrays*. *Christ* 28 Thy deedless words, words unconfirmed by truth. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* iv. iii. Th' undaunted power of princes should not be confin'd in deedless cold calamity. 1890 BLACKIE *To Mr. Gladstone* in *Pall Mall G.* Mar., And to dull length of deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing nothing, inactive; also *dial.*, incapable, helpless.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 98 Forme of word, Speaking in deedless, and deedless in his tongue. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 140 The generous Horse. . . . Grones at his manger, and there deedless dyes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 796 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around? 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deedless*, helpless, indolent. 'A deedless sort of a body.' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

**Deed poll**, *deed-poll*. Also 6 poll deed. [See POLL.] *Law.* A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented.] 1588 FRANCO *Laviers Leg.* ii. iii. 89 b. The nature of a dede indented and a dede polle. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plane without any indenting, so called, because it is cut even, or polled. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 296. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deed-poll . . . did give, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all the tents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* i. i. § 1 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

**Deeds**, dial. form of *deads* (see *DEAD* a. B. 4), waste material from an excavation.

1802 C. FINLATER *Agrie. Surr.* *Peables* 133 (Jam.) What is taken out of the digge (vernacularly the *deeds*) [to be] thrown behind this facing to support it. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Deeds*, rubbish of quarries or drains.

**Deed-sicke**, -sleyer: see DEAD a. D. 2.

**De-educate**: see DE-II. 1.

**Deedy** (dīdi), a. dial. [f. DEED sb. + -Y 1: found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.

[c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 320 Riche and ille-deedy, Gederand and gredy. 1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deedie.] 1675 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 7 In a messenger . . . is required . . . that he be speedy, that he be heedye, and that he be deedye. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 72 The horse of that Country are . . . more deedye, and full of mettall. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* iii. i. If she is not a Deedy Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Deedy*, industrious, notable. *Berksh.* 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 135 A deedye conclave were we. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xvii. 263 Grizzie was live as the new day, bustling and deedye. [Also in Glossaries of *Mid-Yorks.*, *Whitby, Berks.*, *Hampshire*, etc.]

†2. Actual, real. *Ols.* rare.

1787 COVERLET *Let. to Newton* 18 Mar., There are soldiers quartered at Newport and at Olney. These . . . performed all the manœuvres of a deedye battle, and the result was that this town was taken. 1788 — *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 27 June, Retirement indeed, or . . . what we call *deedy* retirement.

**Deeff**, *deefs*, obs. forms of DEAF.

†**Deeful**, *deefull*, var. of, or error for *deifful*, DOLEFUL.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*. 4208 'Alas!' said he. 'þis is a deeful þyng!' c 1460 *Emare* 606 Sertes this ys a fowle case, And a deefull dede.

**Deekan**, obs. form of DEACON.

**Deek**, obs. ff. DEAL, DEIL (DEVIL), DOLE.

**De-electrify**, *de-electricize*: see DE-II. 1.

**Deem** (dīm), v. Forms: 1. *dēman*, 1-2 *dēman*, 2-4 *demen*, 2-7 *deme*, (3-6 *deame*, 4-5 *dem*, *deyme*, 5 *dyme*, 6 *Sc. deim*, 7 *dīm*), 4-7 *deeme*, 5-*deem*. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *deemed*: 1 *dēmed*, *dēmed*, 3-7 *dempt*. [A Common Teut. derivative vb.; OE. *dēman*, *dēman* = OFris. *dēma*, OS. *a-dōmian* (Dn. *doemien*), OHG. *tuomian*, *tuomen* (MHG. *tūemen*), ON. *dāma* (*dæma*), (Sw. *dōma*, Da. *dømme*), Goth. *dōmjan* = OTeut. \**dōmjan*, f. *dōmo-z*, Goth. *dōm-s*, judgement, Doom. Cf. *DEME* sb., *DOOM* v.]

†1. *intr.* To give or pronounce judgement; to act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's decision, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. *Ols.*

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pronounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the trans. sense in 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 10 Alle ða ðe doemað eorðan. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 11 He cymeth to demenne cywim & deadam. c 1000 *Agss. Gasp.* Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice ðam ylcan dome þe ge deamað, eow byð gedemed. — John viii. 15 Ge deamað æfter fæsse, ic ne deme nanum men [c 1160 *Hattori G.*, Ich ne deme nane men]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17475 (Cott.), If ye þan rightwisli wil deme, Yelid vs ioseph þat yve suld yeme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 304 They . . . toke a juge ther upon. . . . And bede him demen in this cas. c 1440 CARGRAVE *St. Kath.* iii. 1464 She . . . Spak and commaunded, bothe dempte and wrot. 1556 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 26a To arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Cite and . . . John Wayte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 137 Neuer dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that judged beantes Queene.

†2. *trans.* To judge, sit in judgement on (a person or cause). *Ols.*

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbrian and ME, the place of the OP. const. with dative in v. c 950 *Lindisf. Gasp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðem dome ge doemes ge biðon gedemoed [Rushev. *Gl.* ge beoþ doemdel]. — John viii. 15 Ic ne doemo anigne monno. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Ure drihten cūmed al middeard to demen. 1614 225 Pat sal deme fe quica and þe deade. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21965 (Cott.), In þe first he com dempt to be. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now demyd. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 592a Moyses satte & juged & demed the peple for moryng vnto euenyng. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 4 At th' one side sixe iudges were dispos'd. To view and deme the deedes of armes that day. 1605 HEYWOOD *1st Pt.* If you know not me Wks. 1874 I. 203 Deeme her offences, if she have offended, With all the lenity a sister can. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 111 Thou Judge be ware, for as ye deme, ze sall be demed.

†b. To rule (a people) as a judge. *Ols.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7283 (Cott.), Fourti yeir dempt he israel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 Edward now he wille, þat Scotland be wele zemed, And streitly in skille þorgh wise men demed.

c. To administer (law). *arch.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 175 By leel men and lyf-boly my lawe sall be demyd. 1718 B. WILSON in *Keble Life* xii. (1863) 307 That . . . 24 Keys may be called, according to the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* viii. 54. The Deemster was a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

†d. To decide (a quarrel). *Ols.*

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* v. cxv. 105 To suffre his quarell to be demyd by dynt of swerde atwene them two.

†3. To sentence, doom, condemn (*to* some penalty, *to do* or *suffer* something). *Ols.*

a 1000 *Elene* 300 (Gr.) Swa he . . . to cwaile monize Cristes folces demde, to deapre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He wurð idemed to polien wawe mid dovelen in helle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Pe sulle ben to deaðe idemd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15343 To-morn dai sal I be dempt On rode tre to hang. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 316 For which I deme the to deth certayn. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere, his dedis that done hym deme. 1529 RASTELL *Pastynne* (1811) 243 For which rebellion they were thery demyd to deth. 1602 in J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 180 John Smeclair . . . is dempt to quyt his guddis.

† **b. fig.** To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to condemn, censure. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28148 (Cott.) Oþer men dedis oft i demyd. 1288 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 21 Many thynges they deme and blame. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir demis, How that thair sawis to thair semis. 1555-86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 33 Do quate þe dowe, detractouris ay will deme þou. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.*, Dame, deem warily; ye watna wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxix. [xxviii.] (1891) 368 Ne was ða hweðre sona his halgunges gedemed. a 1000 *Exeter Bk.* vii. 16 Næfre God demed þæt ænig eft þæs earm geweorðe. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forsuneþede. c 1205 *LAY.* 460 He habbed idemed þæt ich am duc of becom. *Ibid.* 22176 He hæbbe alle cnihtes demen rihte domes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21445 (Cott.) Pe qoen has biden us to deme To þe al þat to riht is queme. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 199, I deme anon this clerk his seruauit haue. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/1 The Lordes .deme and ajudge and decreen, that [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 606 Whateuer ye deme me to do. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 II. 166 Fynes therefore dempt or to be dempt. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72/2 In demyng of rihtful domes. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 38 Preamble. It was enacted established or deyned demed & declared . . . that [etc.]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory . . . demed that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even Peres. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 373 Syne duelle they deemde, what deatþ it sould de.

† b. To decide (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1089 3e han demed to do þe dede þat I bidde.

† 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Euer bihold his wurð þet he paide uor hire, and dem þerfor þis. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* (A.) 312 To leue no tale be true to tryse, þat þanne þis skyl may deme. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xvi. 4 Thanne þe kenne deme the face of heuene, but þe moun not wite the tokens of tymes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe Proem* (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intente. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Love* 168 Things hard gotten men more dearly deeme.

† b. To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours. 1581 *Rien Farewell* (1846) 67 He is not able to deme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. i. 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deeming wrong and right.

† c. *intr.* To judge of, to distinguish between. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 þet hi ne conne yknaue þane day uram þe ny3t, ne deme betuene grāt and smal. a 1542 *Wyat Of Courtiers Life* 94 Nor Flaunders chere lettes not my syght to deme Of blacke and white. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deme of our pleasures. *Ibid.* II. 121 Conversing among such as have discretion to deeme of a Gentleman.

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold. (The ordinary current sense.)

a. *intr.* or *absol.* (Now chiefly parenthetical.)

800 *Corpus Gloss.* 440 *Cenoso*, doema. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 þes þe ic demo [ut arbitror]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxvi. (2.) 155 *Cenico* ic deme oddre ic asmeage. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1244 (*Dido*) And demede as him liste. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 932 For sche is fairer, as thay demen alle, Than is Grisild. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 15 He is not . . . here in the country, but as I deme and you have enformed, about London. 1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 61 He io, I deem, implores the power diuine.

b. with *obj.* and *complement* (*sb.*, *adj.* or *pple.*, or *inf.* phrase; † formerly often with *for*, *as*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 22140 Þene þe king deme for-lore. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Þet to schali demen þi suluen wode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26614 (Cott.) It mai nan him for buxum deme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 218 Oure doctouris dere, demed for wise. c 1400 *Langraue's Cirurg.* 102, I demede him for deed. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1563 þat demed i better all to dye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 191 b, What so ever jeopordy or perill might be construed or demed, to have insued. 1581 *PETTIE Gnazo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 35 A vertue which you deeme yourselfe to have. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 51, I demed it my best and shorrest way. 1681 *P. RYCAUT Critick* 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* i. 9 For never can I deem him less than God. 1754 *SHEBBEAR Matrinyon* (1766) I. 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 293 A general permission . . . appears to have been deemed sufficient. 1852 *MISS YONGE Canons* I. xxxii. 277 Harold . . . deemed it time to repress these inroads. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 398 Works . . . which have been deemed to fulfil their design fairly.

c. with *that* and *clause*.

c 1205 *LAY.* 24250 Men gunnen demen þat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 940, I ought to deme . . . That in the salte see my wyf is deed. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 52, Nembroth . . . Dempt. He transcended al other of noblesse. c 1450 *Merlin* to She demed that it was the enmy that so hadde hir begiled. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 184 Wee may boldly deme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 *MELNORTH Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded god, when he list, foresay. 1887 *BOWEN Virgil Æneid* II. 371 (1889) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied.

7. *intr.* To judge or think (in a specified way) of a person or thing.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 88 Thow demest of thy selfe amys. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. 1440 *Gower's Conf.* 1710 Wele I wote in bym ye demyd amys. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it [Poetry], and howe they deemed of it. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 146, I shall . . . give you good occasion to deme well of me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 599 Though higher of the genial Bede by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. 1762 *BLACKSTONE* in *Guid. Coll. Cur.* II. 362 These capital mistakes . . . occasion'd the Editor . . . to dem with less reverence of this Roll. 1814 *SCOTT Waverl.* liij, Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of. 1861 *J. P. KENNEDY Horse Shoe R.* ix. 105; I cannot deem otherwise of them.

† 8. To think to do something, to expect, hope.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Symon Magus . . . was reprod of Petre, for he demid to possede þe 3ett of God bi money. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. clxxii, A creature meant To be her happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy.

† 9. *trans.* To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert, þof I put me þus perly my purpos to shewe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur's* xxvi, As Kyng mark rede thes letters, he demed treson by syr Trystram. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 134 Your imaginations doe already deme the matter I must utter. 1598-9 *Parinimus* 1. (1661) 25 All the companie began to deme that which afterward proued true.

b. *intr.* To think of, have a thought or idea of.

1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back Let sudden ere he deem of its approach. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxvii, Something unearthly which they deem not of.

† 10. *trans.* To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also *intr.* with *of*. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE., probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. *dæma* in poetry, to talk.]

a 1000 *Fat. Apost.* (Gr.) 10 þar he dryhtnes æ deman sceoldon, reccean fore rincum. a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 498 þæt we æfstra dæde demen, seggen dryhtne folc alra þara bisena. c 1205 *LAY.* 23059 Ælles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Arðures dede. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 119 Dynge David, þat demed þis speche. In a psalme. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chiron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 154 Alle þer lymmes, how þai beseemd, In his buke bas Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deþ was ne3t d3it, to deme þe soþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1231 þan he dryfes to be duke, as demys [Dubi. MS. tellys] þe textis. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 156 Then some gan deme to me The cruell wrek of him that framde the craft [scrudle] canebant artificis scelus.

† b. with *double obj.* To celebrate as, style, call, name. *poetic. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1020 Forþy þe derk dede see hit is demed euer more. *Ibid.* 1611 Baltazar . . . þat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges.

† **Deem** (dēm), *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DEEM v.] Judgement, opinion, thought, surmise.

1606 *SHAKS. Troilus & Cressida* iv. 61 *Troy.* Here me my loue! be thou but true of heart. *Cress.* I true? how now? what wicked deeme is this? 1629 *GAULS Holy Madn.* 163 Honour what is it; but an imposed . . . High, and Deeme! 1648 *SYMONS Wind. Chas.* I, 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deeme.

Deeme, *obs.* form of DIME.

**Deemed** (dēmd), *pple.* a. [f. DEEM v. + -ED.] Judged, thought, supposed.

1667 *H. MORE Diuine Dial.* v. xxviii. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold, That deemed mischiefs are no harms. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

**Deemer** (dēmər), *Forms:* 1 dēmere, 1-5 dēmere, 3 demare, 3-5 demer, 5-6 demar, 5- deemer. [OE. *dēmere*, f. *dēman* to DEEM: see -ER 1.] One who deems.

† 1. A judge. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 27 Da deemeran [iudices] biðon iuera. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Let skille sitten ase demare upon þe dom stol. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* vii. 12 God rihtwis demere [1388 just iuge]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 142 So schall bothe heuen & helle þe demers of þis dede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Demar (P. or domes man), *judicator*. c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxix. V ii, Then be my ceases deemer.

2. One who deems, judges, or opines; † one who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others.

c 1410 *LOVE Boiauent.* *Mirr.* xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) þai þowe be not a presumptuous and temerary deemer of oþer men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 42 To work vengeance on and demar. 1557 *SIR J. CIEKE* in T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) ad fin., Counted ouerstraight a deemer of thinges. 1610 *BARROUCH Meth. Physik* Ep. Ded. (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical. 1854 *TRENCH Synon.* N. T. xi. 44 Our profound English proverb, 'Jill doers are ill deemers'.

† b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. *Obs.* c 1400 *Langraue's Cirurg.* 29 Ne þe skyn of þe fyngris endis . . . ne schulde noust be a good deemer in knowynge hoot, cold [etc.]. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* II. (1888) 23 The Skinne . . . is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heat from cold.

**Deeming** (dēmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

† 1. Judging, judgement. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1495 3yf he demeh pytyfully At hys demyng getyþ he mercy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Demyng or dome, *judiciu*. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1197 This wise ballie crist . . . the day of his demyng.

2. The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; † censure; † a surmise or suspicion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 þe venimouse herte of þe enuiose zene. 369 . . . ine ualse demynges. 1476 *SIR J. PASTON* in *Lett.* No. 777 III. 152 Iff I had hadde any demyng off my lordys dethe iij howrs or he dyed. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 25 God sende thame a widdy wicht, That can not lat sic demyng be. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. ix. 2 Nane incertaine rumor nor demyng, Bot sover bordword can thar. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. For. Tong.* *Souspçon*, suspition, deeming. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 418 Doubts, Deemings, and Uncertainities. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* II. i. 379 You may do your own deeming.

**Deemster** (dēmstər), [One of the modern representatives of ME. *dēmestre*, in form fem. of *dēmere* DEEMER, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is DEMPSTER, q.v. The form *deemster* is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers.]

1. A judge. *Obs.* or *arch.* in general sense.

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5585 (Fairf.) Prest & dēmeſtre [v. rr. demister, dempeſter, domes man] forsothesay I. — Forother examples see DEMPSTER.] 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VI. xlix. 206 The deemster, or judge, delivers to a man a rope, a sword, and a ring. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 King Sigurd . . . craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 258 The decree was the Deemster's 'Breastlaw'.

2. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of the island.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* xlvii. (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Island] determined by certain judges . . . and then they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1656 *J. CHALONER Descr. of Man* in *Dr. King Vale Royal* iv. 30 There are four Merchants, chosen . . . and sworn by the Deemsters. 1863 *KEBLE Life St. Wilson* v. 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Dec. 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island. Deemster Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

Deen(e, *obs.* forms of DEAN 1, DIN.

Dee-nettle: see DEANETTL.

**Deep** (dēp), *a.* *Forms:* 1 diop, dēop, 2-3 deop, 2-5 dep, (3 dop, deap, dup, 4 dipe, dupe, duppe, (Ayenb.) dyep), 4-6 depe, (5 deype, 5-6 Sc. deip, 6 deape, diop(e), 5-7 deepe, 4- deep. *Compar.* deeper; in 1 déopre, 4 deppere, 4-6 depper. *Superl.* deepest; in 1 déopost, 4 depperste, 4-5 deppeste(e, 5 deppist, dyppest. [A Com. Teut. adj.; OE. *dēop*, *dēop* = OFris. *dīop*, *diap*; *diop*, OS. *diop*, *diap* (MDu., Du., LG. *diop*), OHG. *tīof* (MHG., mod. Ger. *tief*), ON. *djupr* (Sw. *djup*, Da. *dyb*), Goth. *dīups* = OTeut. \**dēupo*-2, -ā, -om, belonging to an ablaut series *dēupo*, *daupo*, *dupo*, whence OE. *dýppan* (:-*dýpjan*) to DIR; pre-Teut. root *dhub*: *dhub*. The regular early ME. form was *dēp*; the forms *dipe*, *diip*, *diupe*, *dyep*, correspond to an OE. by-form *diēpe*, *dýpe* with ablaut; perh. taken from *diēpe*, *dýpe*, DEEP *sb.*]

I. Literal senses.

1. Having great or considerable extension downward.

854 *Chart. in Cod. Dipl.* V. 111 Of lusan þonne to deopan delle. c 1000 *Ælfric Gosp. John* iv. 11 Þes pytt is deop. c 1205 *LAY.* 647 Hæ leitte makien eune di þe wes wunderliche deop [c 1275 wipe deap]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 6 Grante-brugge and Hontyndon have most plenty of dup fen. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 574 Ich cæste him in a dupe dich. 1311 *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 578 Ship is more siker in luteil water þen in þe deope see. c 1340 *Ayenb.* 261 Helle is . . . dup wyþ-oute botme. c 1420 *Avenb.* *Arth.* xvii, In a dale depe. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1679 Thra bestes come fra þe depe see. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse* 44 The greates deepe valles. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 1.4 In the deepe bosome of the Ocean buried. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* v. 232 Wee buried the slayne people in deep graves. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 350 Holes . . . so deep as not to be fathomed. 1819 *SHELLEY Fragm. Serpent* 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* i. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice.

b. Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the front.

a 1000 *Kiddes* lvii. 4 (Gr.) Heaðoglemma feng, deopra dolga. c 1250 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 214 His wund dop ant wide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12923 (Cott.) He . . . yode in-to depe desert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 2 Mony wild beists den and deip caveerne. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 88 She presented me a Handkercher . . . with a deep fringed. 1665 *HOOPER Microgr.* 181 A deep Convex-glass. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower. 1775 *WRAXALL Tour North. Europe* 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length. 1820 *SHELLEY Summer & Winter* 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 5 His wound was deep.

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward.

The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as *ankle*, *knee*, *deep*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1398 (Gr.) Fiftena stod deep of der dunum folc elna. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 207 Two foote depe is good for corne illage. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 He penned the water but one foote depe. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III, This puts me in mind of a hole seven foot deep; my grave. 1666 *WHISTON Th.*





(Tollem. MS.), *be depper* [1495 *deper*] *be diche* is withinne. *c. 1400* *Layfranc's Cirurg.* 21 To be deppest place. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Vint.* xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a depper vale. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deeper place.

b. The superl. is used *absol.* = deepest part. *c. 1400-50* *Alexander* 112 Into be dyppest of be dyke bothum. *c. 1480* *CANTON Sonnes of Arnyon* iv. 115 They wote and dwelled in the deppeste of the foreste of Ardeyne. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) c. From the depest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. *c. 1861* *CLOUGH Song of Lamech* 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld... our father Cain.

IV. Comb. a. Attributive uses of phrases, as *deep-mouth* (= DEEP-MOUTHED), *deep-water*, *DEEP-SEA*. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as *deep-bellied* [deep belly + -ed], having a deep belly, *brained*, *browed*, *cheated*, *coloured*, *ditched*, *eyed*, *flewed*, *nosed*, *piled*, *sighted*, *thoughted*, *throated*, *toned*, *vaulted*, *voiced*, *waisted*, etc.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 A dark brown Mare... fat, and \*deep-bellied. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 209 \*Deep-brained sonnets. *c. 1821* *KEATS Sonn. Chapman's Homer*, \*Deep-browed Homer. 1838 *JAMES Robber* i. He was both broad and \*deep-chested. 1770 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 22 \*Deep-coloured flames burst forth. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 No stronger walled then \*depe ditched. 1828 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. li. Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, \*deep-eyed. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 286 The \*deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 129 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to fight than deep-flew'd dogs. 1859 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) li. 406 The \*Deep-nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face. 1876 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* 67 A dark blue \*deep-piled velvet. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* u. i. Pimpled, \*deep-scarletted, rufified, and carbuncled faces. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herberts Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 A long, a large, and \*deeps sided body. *c. 1797* H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) l. viii. 117 Wholesome and \*deep-sighted advice. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A \*deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth. 1882 *Times* 27 June, English wools... of the \*deep-stapled class. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Futrod. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* (1839) l. 17 Jonson... repaid both with the following \*deep-thoughted lines. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING The Dead Pau* xlii. The hoarse \*deep-throated ages Laugh your goodships unto scorn. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 605 Strike on the \*deep-toned chord the sum of all. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xxvii. 86 With deep-toned decision. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Day* 45 Fields... browsed by \*deep-utter'd kine. 1691 *MILTON P. R.* l. 113 Hell's \*deep-vaulted den. 1847 *LONGF. Rev.* ii. v. 247 The \*deep-voiced ocean. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Encastille*, \*deep-waisted, or frigate-built; as opposed to galley-built.

**Deep** (dîp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *diopo*, *dîpe*, 4 *deope*, 4-6 *deope*, 4-7 *deope*, 5-6 *Sc. deipe* (e, 8 dip (sense 8)), 6- *deep*. [OE. *dēop*, neuter of *dēop* n., used subst.; also *dēpe*, *dîpe*, in non-WSax. *dēpe* depth, *deepness* = OS. *diupf*, *dioph*, OHG. *tiuf* (Ger. *tiefe*), ON. *dýpi*, Goth. *diupei* = OTeut. *deupin*, *diupin*, f. *deupo-2* DEEP.]

† 1. Depth, deepness. *Obs. rare.*

*c. 1000* *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 5 Hæf nazdon bære eorþan dypan [c. 1260 *Hattun G. deopan*]. 1624 *BACON New Atlantis* Wks. (1676) 259 Caves of several deepes. 1635 *L. FOXE N. W. Voy.* 128 Hee lessed his deepes 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to *shallow*); deep water; a deep place. *c. 1000* *Cædmon's Exord.* 28r (Gr.) E sloh garsceges deop. *c. 1000* *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 125 Ado me of deop deoces wæteres. Ne me huru forselge sægrundes deop. *c. 1480* *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 588 And sancke down to the depe of the sec. *c. 1500* *MELVILLE* 273 They had take the depe of the porte. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 325 The Frenchmen... passed by and took the depe of the Sea. 1683 *CHETIAM Angler's Vade-mecum* xxxiii. § 1 Dib in the still deepes. 1700 S. L. Fryke's *Voy.* 265 Till we were quite out of the deep, and in full sight of the Land. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. iv. Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose black deeps you fear to gaze. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heres v.* ii. (1863) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 108 The best places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston Bridge, Sunbury Lock. *Mod.* A ship crossing Boston deeps.

3. The deep: a. The deep sea, the ocean, the main. *poetic & rhetorical* (without pl.).

*c. 1000* *Ag. Gosp. Luke* v. 4 Teoh hit [scilicet] on dypan [c. 1260 *Hattun G. deopan*]. *c. 1215* *SHOREHAM* 146 Fisches in the depe. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 357, I schal drenchen in be deepe. *c. 1400-50* *Alexander* 64 Dromonds dryfes ouer be deepe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* n. iii. i. 161 They shall fetch thee Jewels from the deepes. 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 442 The swelling waves of the Deepes. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Buriall at Sea*, We therefore commit his body to the Deep. 1733 *STEELE Englishman* No. 26. 171 Monsters of the Deep. 1801 *CAMPBELL Mariners of Eng.* iv. Britannia needs no bowark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 *BYRANT Hiad* I. ii. 65 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

† b. Formerly also in *pl.* in same sense. *Obs.* 1598 *CHAPMAN Hiad* i. 310 They... cast the offal of all to the deeps. 1659 *D. PELL Improv.* Sea Ep. Ded. A ii) b, Among the Lords wonders in the Deepes. 1735 *Pope Odyss.* ii. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. *Ibid.* iii. 110 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 52 *Glend.* I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepes. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* vi. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, not vactuous the space. 1794 *BLAKE Songs Exper.* *Tiger* 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820 *SHELLEY Skylark* 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 114 And thunder through the sapphiry deeps. 1877 E. R. CONNER *Bas. Faith* iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1303 *Gower Conf.* II. 200 They go by night unto the mine. A wilde fire into the depe thei cast amonge the tymber-werke. *c. 1470* *HENRY Wallace* vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungyt in the deipe. 1576 *LAMBARD Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name. of the deepe and bottome. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 331 The madding prophets... Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant. 1891 *CORRIS 2 Girls on Barge* 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. *Cornish Mining*. 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward upon the vein' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. *rare.* *c. 1400* *MAUNOEVE* (1839) vii. 79 He wan... all the other kyngdoms unto the depe of Ethiope. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

† 6. The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded quite away. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 40 Many that do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. *c. 1661* *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 13 An hour at the deep of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 80 The Captains also, in the deep of this Winter, did send... a summons to Mansoul.

7. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. *poet. & rhet.*

1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceits can finde no bottome. 1632 *LITGOW Tran.* x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despair. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Liberty* ix. From the human spirit's deepest deep. 1832 *TENNYSON Palace of Art* lvi, God, before whom everlie bare The abyssal deeps of Personality.

8. *Naut.* A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also *dîp*.

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the 'deeps' or 'dîps' are therefore 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) M m iv, As there is no mark at 4, 6, 8, &c., he estimates those numbers, and calls, 'By the dip four, &c.' *c. 1850* H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-book*, *Hand-line*, a line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with a deep, (the leadman calls) 'by the deep 8 or 9, &c.'

9. Comb., as *deep-commanding*.

*c. 1590* *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xi. 112 Hell trembled at my deep-commanding spells.

**Deep** (dîp), *adv.* Forms: 1 *diopo*, *dîpe*, 3 *diop*, 3-6 *deope*, 4 *dep*, *dipe*, 5-7 *deope*, 6- *deep*. *Comp.* deeper, *superl.* deepest; also 2 *deoppre*, 4 *deppere*, 4-5 *depper*, 5 *deppir*; 4 *deoppest*, *deoppest*, [OE. *dēpe*, *dēpe* = OS. *diopo*, *diapo*, OHG. *tiuf* (MHG. *tiefe*, Ger. *tief*).]

1. *lit.* Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

*c. 1000* *Riddles* liv. 6 (Gr.) Deope zedolgod, dumb in bendum. *c. 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo deleded deihwamlice heore put deoppe and deoppre. *c. 1300* *Curar M.* 494 (Cott.) Pan fell þai depe. *c. 1380* *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Yes ben depper dampned in helle. *c. 1480* *CANTON Arnyon* iv. 116 They... wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, ouer deepe in it. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 190 Waters do ebbe as deepe as they flow. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* li. 201 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1777 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she sailed very slow. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* i. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. *transf.* in reference to time: Far on.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xviii. The Abbess... died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1871 *DIXON Tower* III. xx. 211 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

c. In to lie deep and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

*c. 1704* *LOCKE* (J.), If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 *WORSW. Ode Intim. Immort.* xi. Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 *MRS. HEMANS Graves of Housell* iv, The sea, the blue lone sea bath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. *Prov.* Still waters run deep.

2. fig. Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quot. 1600, 1602) *deep* is obs. (exc. with words of colour, as 'deep-red stain', where *deep* is historically an adj.; see DEEPER, 13 b); qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by *deeply*, although still used in particular cases; cf. quot. 1810-75.

*a. 1000* *Desc. Hell* 108 (Gr.) Nu ic þe hætise deope. *c. 1000* *Ag. Ps.* cvii. 26 Gedrefede ða deope syndan. *c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he vmbi-thought, Hu þat his it suld be wrought. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1234 *Dido*, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they overhrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplative. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 l. 127, I am depe sad. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake Velverton be fynd deepe. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *c. 1715* *BURNET Own Time* (1823) i. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 53 To tie him up... from playing deep. 1802 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, A hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The reason... scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 *THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus.* II. 538 Moral inquiries... were those in which be engaged the deepest. 1866 *KINGSLEY Hereward* iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates... have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. ppls. (in which *deeply*, not hyphenated, may usually be substituted); as *deep-going*, *-lying*, *-questioning*, *-reaching*, *-sinking*, *-thinking*, *-trenching*; *deep-cut*, *-felt*, *-grown*, *-sunk*; *DEEP-DRAWN*, *-LAD*, *-SET*, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e.g. *deep-affected*, *-affrighted*, *-biting*, *-brooding*, *-buried*, *-crimsoned*, *-damasked*, *-discerning*, *-drawing*, *-drunk*, *-dyled*, *-engraven*, *-laden*, *-persuading*, *-searching*, *-sunk*, *-sworn*, *-throbbing*, *-worn*, *-wounded*; *DEEP-ROOTED*, *DEEP-SEATED*, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as *deep-vaulted*: see DEEP a. IV. b.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* n. i. *Imposture* 305 *Ser.*, courting, \*deep-affected words. *Ibid.* ii. i. *Puriss* 581 \*Deep-affected Sadness. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. iii. ix, By Nemesis \*deep-biting whips well urged. 1776 *MICLÉ tr. Camoens Lusiad* 339 \*Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 142 Wealth... broodeth over his \*deep-buried gold. *c. 1826* *LONGF. Arcturion* 17 The... words of ash \*deep-crimsoned. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. viii. 59 Streams... rushing through \*deep-cut channels. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxiv, The tiger-moth's \*deep-damask'd wings. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* in 10th C. (1862) 51 Deep-eyed \*deep-discerning Greece. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 12 \*Deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. 1593 - *Lyc.* 1100 *She*, \*deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* n. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the \*deep-drunk Bogle. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxviii, Gently flows The \*deep-dyed Brenta. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 47 \*Deep-ingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 52 \*Deep felt sorrows. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 178 A \*Deep-going error. 1883 *DAILY NEWS* 17 Sept. 2/3 \*Deep-grown English wools are still out of fashion. 1845 *LONGF. Belfry Bruges* xlii, With \*deep-laden argosies. 1864 *MARSH Man & Nature* 439 The \*deep-lying veins. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* ii. xxviii. 215 The deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1594 *BARNFIELD Compl. Chastitie* vii, Gold is a \*deepe-perswading Orator. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and \*deep-questioning contemplation. 1599 *MARSTON Sec. Villanie* ii. v. 196 For Flauus was a knaue, A damnd \*deep-reaching villain. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* 362 The truth is really... more wide and \*deep-reaching than the Aberglaube. 1776 *MICLÉ tr. Camoens Lusiad* 125 \*Deep-settled grief. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. v, Under the \*deep-sunk window. *c. 1600* *SHAKS. Sonn.* ii, Within thine owne \*deepe-sunk eyes. 1845 *LONGF. To a Child* ii, Far-down in the deep-sunk wells Of darkness mines. 1862 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 123 Unto us, thy \*deep-sworn votaries. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 613 To deal with the sagacious and \*deep-thinking, one must go to the bottom of things. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 126 When this \*deep-throated thing shall be wed. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 475 The \*deep-trenching plough... turning up a thickness of a foot of subsoil. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.*, *Holy Innocents*, The \*deep-worn trace of penitential tears. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* i. ii. 24 A virgin widow; whose \*deepe-wounded mind With love long time did languish.

b. *Deep* was also formerly used with adjectives (see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphenated (to make the grammatical construction clear), as *deep-naked*, *deep-sore*, *deep-sweet*: cf. *deep contemplative* in 2. So still sometimes with adjs. of colour, as 'deep-blue sea', 'deep-green grass': see DEEP a. 13 b.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Adon.* 432 Ear's deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. *c. 1618* *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 377 Chapones... with broad deep-naked Brests.

c. with another adv., as *deep-down adv.* and *adv.* 1832 *TENNYSON Lotos-eaters* 35 His voice was thin... And deep-asleep he seem'd. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Leibergs* 108 If he [Leiberg] move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones. 1876 *TENNYSON Harold* ii. li. (1877) 55 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. 1890 *DAILY NEWS* 3 Feb. 5/3 These deep-down curseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

d. with verbs (*rare*), as *deep-fish* [f. *deep* fishing, *fisheries*], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q.v.). 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xvi. (1855) 148 A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

**Deep** (dîp), *v. rare*. [OE. *dēopan*, *dîpan* trans., OFris. *diupa* (Du. *diepen*), MHG. *tiefen*, Goth. *ga-diupjan*. The intr. would correspond to an OE. \**dēopian*, Goth. \**diupin* to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]

†1. *trans.* To make deep, deepen. *Obs.*

c 930 *Laws of Æthelstan* iv. § 6 We cweodon be ðam blas-serum, ðæt man dyppe ðone aþe byrfealdum. c 1205 *LAV.* 15473 þa be dic we idoluen & allunge ideoped. 1626 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For the deeping of it, liij.

2. *intr.* To become deep, deepen. *rare.*

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 436 Vse your leade ofener . . noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deeping and sholding. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc. N. Devon* II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deeping every instant there behind us.

†3. To go deep, penetrate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 288 þer waxeð wunde & deopeð into þe soule.

†4. *trans.* To plunge or immerse deeply (*lit.* and *fig.*); to drown. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in his story more þan þe gospel tellith. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 173 And deep theyslf in travail more and more. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.

**Deep-drawn** (dēp'drōn), *pp. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp. of the breast).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *IVrit.* (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xvi. 114 With a sigh deep-drawn.

**Deepen** (dēp'n), *v.* [Like most verbs in *-en*, a comparatively modern formation from *DEEP a.*, taking the place of the earlier *DEEP v.* See *-EN* 5.]

1. *trans.* To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1605 *STOW C. Eliz.* an. 1601 (R.) He . . heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 *PEACHAM Gent. Exerc.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art.* II. (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. *intr.* To become deep or deeper.

1699 *DAMPFER Voy. New Holland* (R.) The water deepened and sholded so very gently. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 We shall find, the shades gradually to deepen. 1801 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden.* The combat deepens. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* I. xx. The evening had deepened into struggling twilight.

**Deepened** (dēp'nd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] Made deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN* 1.

1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* I. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast.

1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* Pref. 4 Read with deepened interest.

**Deepener** (dēp'nar), [*f. as prec. + -ER* 1.]

One who or that which deepens.

1823 *BLACKW. Mag.* XIV. 487 A deepener of her sorrows. 1845-6 *FRENCH Hula. Lect. Ser.* II. ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

**Deepening** (dēp'nin), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *DEEPEN*, *q.v.*

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same . . experience. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 *ATHENÆUM* 1 Nov. 558/1 The gradual deepening of the mystery. attrib. 1767 *Specif. Doves Patent* No. 872 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

†2. *Painting.* The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. *Obs.*

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 114 White Lead for the heightening, and Smalt for your deepening, or darkest shadow. 1638 *JUNIUS Painting of Arc.* 275 To add unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 34 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. frut. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is . . not without deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Reliq.* vii. 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

**Deepening**, *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN* 2.

1762 *FALCONER Shipwre.* I. (R.) Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II. The deepening gloom. 1867 *MISS BRADDON Aur. Floyd* I. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence *Deepeningly adv.*

1878 *GROSART in H. More's Poems*, Introd. 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More . . and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

**Deep-fetched**, *f-fet* (dēp'fēt, -fet), *pp. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

1562 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 130 O profound and deep-fetched reason. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 33 To see my tears, and hear my deepe-fet groanes. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 20 Vomiting out some two or three deepe-fetch Oaths. a 1618 *SILVESTER Panaretus* 465 And sending forth a deepe-fet sigh. 1647 H. MORE *Poems*, *Resolution* 109 By deepe-fet sighs and pure devotion. 1708 *OSWELL Tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 10 With deepe-fet'd Bellowsing the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

**Deeping** (dēp'ing), [*f. DEEP v. + -ING* 1.] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-net is composed.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Each net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251/2 They (twin drift-nets) are . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth.

**Deep-laid** (dēp'lāid), *pp. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.]

Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice. 1783 *MISS BALTIMORE* I. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1869 *TROLLOPE He Knew* xxiii. (1878) 130 He himself had had no very deep-laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne.

**Deeply** (dēpli), *adv.* Also *dep.*, *depe.*, *diepe.*, *-lie.* [*OE. dlopflice, dlopflice, adv. f. dlopflic adj.*, deriv. of *dlopf*, *DEEP*: see *-LY* 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

a 1490-50 *Alexander* 1396 (Dubl. MS.) Pai. Dryves dartzet at ovr dukez deply þam wounden. 1573 *TUSSER Husch.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock . . set deeplie and strong. 1594 *HOOKER Ecol. Pol.* I. i. (1611) 2 Prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1599 *GERARDE Herbal* I. xlv. (1633) 3 They . . who have deepliest waded in this sea of simplicity. 1627 *MAY Lutan* vii. 725 All people there are deeplier wounded than our age can beare. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1717 *PARNELL Gift of Poetry* (R.), I. 1. sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured.

b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* viii. 12 Then he syghed dieply in his spirit. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* IV. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 610 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drain. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* I. vi. Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed.

2. *fig.* With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc.; profoundly, thoroughly.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dlopfce sprian æfter ryhte. c 1000 *ALFRED Collogy* (Wright's *Foeb.* 12), þearle dlopfce [þu] sprian. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 154 Isaac . . uorto þenchen dlopfliche soche onlich stude. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* (1839) xiii. 144 He proched & spak so deeply of Dytynny. 1543 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 Norton *Cabins* *Inst.* III. 329 To search deeplie of unknown things. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. ii. 30 Consider it not so deeply. 1798 *FERRAR Illustr. Sterne* II. 35 He was deeply read in Peraldo. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed.) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply.

b. With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 42 Both dissemble deeply their affections. 1617 *FLETCHER Valentinian* v. vi. Either you love too dearly, Or deeply you dissemble. *Mod.* The plot was deeply laid, but it has been discovered.

†3. With deep seriousness, solemnly. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1417 Delike dede he him swere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1186 Pat me was done many daye depely to swere. 1503 *PLUMPTON Corr.* p. xiv. And, yf nede be, depely depose afore the Kyng & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg.* I. 2881 Charged full depely They offyce to execute. 1600 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* II. 22 And this I dare most deeply take mine oath on. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 234 'Tis deeply sworne. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Collog.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; esp. in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1782 *WYCLIF Hos.* ix. 9 Then synned depely. 1576 *FLEMING Panol. Epist.* 343 F. G. who is so deeply in your books of accounts. 1586 *LEIT. Earl Leicester* 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplest bounde to give him my humblest thanks. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 17 Henry . . left the kingdom deeply indebted. 1621 *SANFORD 2d Serm.* (1622) 51 And stoutly maintaineth Gods truth, when it is deepest slandered. 1700 S. L. T. C. *Fryke's Voy.* 76 Now the other Buffel was deeply engaged too. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was . . the most deeply criminal. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 203 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait.

†b. In reference to fines: Heavily. *Obs.*

1621 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deeply. 1555 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. vii. § 20 The Starr-Chamber deeply fined St. Richard Knightly . . for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentlemen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyen. *Ibid.* 1698 Summe . . depely þam playnt Quat . . euill þai suffrid. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 111 With them the sayd Pope had bene so deeply offended. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. II. iii. 14 He straight declind, droop'd, tooke it deeply. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 120 They curst him deeply. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply his abhors it not. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xv. (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xiv. 85 Of these shortcomings I am deeply sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties.

b. With deep colour, intensely. c. With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biordi's Eromene* 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* III. 706 Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision of Sea 77* Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly. a 1845 *HOOO Rude* II. On her cheek an autumn flush deeply ripened. 1833 *HARPER's Mag.* Nov. 948/2 A pack of hounds came . . baying deeply.

7. *Comb. Deeply* (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a *pple.* is now usually hyphenated when the *pple.* is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated', 'a deeply-serrated leaf'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Visit Paris* Pref. 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery. 1854 J. S. C. *ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii. 424 Deeply-rooted popular prejudices. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. 295 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jambs.

**Deepmost**, *a. (superl.) rare.* [*f. DEEP a. + -MOST. Cf. topmost, inmost, etc.*] Deepest.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xx. From her deepmost Glen. 1841 *LADY F. HASTINGS Poems* 233 Shout, echo! from thy deepmost cell.

**Deep-mouthed** (dēp'mauðd, -mauht), *a.* [*f. deep mouth + -ED* 2.]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: esp. of dogs. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* II. 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. Prolog. 11 Out-voice the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1662 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* III. i. A Serenade of deep-mouth'd Curls. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3204/4 A Pack of deep-mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1725 *PORCE Odys.* xix. 504 Parnassus . . With deep-mouthed hounds the hunt-ro-tarrius. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cxliii. 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. The sound . . awoke the deep-mouthed dogs around the house.

2. *lit.* Having a deep or capacious mouth. *rare.*

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Wine of Cyprus* II. Some deep-mouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus wine.

**Deepness** (dēpnēs), *Now rare*; displaced by *DEPTH*. Forms: see *DEEP a.*, and *-NESS*; in *ME.* 4-5 *deppnes* (se). [*OE. dlopfnes, dlopfnes, f. dlopf DEEP*: see *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards; depth.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xlii. 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 89 þou3 þat þei acorden togidre in depnes & in streitnesse of þe moup. 1530 *FALCON* 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, *profundite.* 1553 H. COOKE *tr. Pinto's Trav.* XLII. 169 A river . . which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with much shipping. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 *SCOTT Peccolli* IV. The deepness of his obeisance.

†b. Of ground or roads: cf. *DEEP a.* 5. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLES (J.)*, By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordinance. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* VI. 292 The deepness of the Way. 1780 *Impart. Hist. War Amer.* 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyue fot hit hab of depnes. 1413 *LYDGE Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Pis is nu þe derfchipe of þi duni onware, and te depnesse. 1782 There is no body part withouten three dimensions that is breede length and depnesse. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., As I take it here, the depnesse of his bodie is his thickness in the sides. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 252 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 138 In depness they were four yards each.

3. *fig.* Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

a 1000 *Hymns* III. 33 (Gr.) Swa þæt ænig ne wat eorðbuerdra ða depnesse Drihtnes milta. a 1225 *LEG. Kath.* 980 Pis is nu þe derfchipe of þi duni onware, and te depnesse. 1340 *AYENB.* 105 þe dyepnesse of his zophede. 1440 *Sacres* 127 þe clernesse of þoure wyrt & þe depnesse of þoure conynges passys all men. 1548-77 *VICARY Annot.* Ep. Ded. (1885) 7 We who . . practise in Surgery, according to the deepness of the Art. 1653 *MAYNOR Exp. James* I. 25 Deepness of Meditation. a 1720 *SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) I. 271 Deepness of thought.

†b. In bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety. 1526 *TINOCLE Rev.* II. 24 Vnto you . . which have not known the depnes of Satan. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxvi. (L.) The greatest deepness of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc.: Depth, intensity; gravity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 þes put bitacned depnesse of sunne. a 1535 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vi. The depnesse of good wylls ought to be wonne with the depnes of the hearte. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 114 In the depnesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: a. Of sound: Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b. Of colour, etc.: Intensity.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepness of the Voice. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 11 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 *BURTON Spect.* No. 116 3 These [hounds] . . by the Deepness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xx. Her glowing cheek . . in the deepness of its crimson.

†c. *concr.* A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Lamb. P.* lxviii. 3 (Bosw.) I com on depnyssesse sse. c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* 24 (Bosw.) On ðære helican depnyssesse. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. 16 Ne ouersweylhe me depnes. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Dragones, and alle depnessis. c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 118 Depnesse of watour, *gurgit.* 1450-530 *Mysr. our Ladye* 20 In heuen & in erthe & in see. 1506 In all depnesses. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 The destruction and the fallynge into depnes of al the townes, castelles and cytees of y<sup>e</sup> world.

†b. *fig.* A depth of thought, feeling, or being. 1340 *Ayent.* 211 þe bene þet comþ of þe dyepnesse of þe herte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* II. 10 All thinges yee euen the depnesses of the Godhead. 1549 *Compl. Serm.* I. 21 The iugement of gode . . is an profound onkunen depnes.



**Deericide.** *nonce-wd.* [*f.* DEER + -CIDE.] The killing or killer of a deer.

1832 J. R. HOPE-SCOTT in R. Ormsby *Mem.* (1884) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deerskin.  
**Deer-kin.** *Obs.* In 2-3 -cyn, -cen. [See **KIN.**] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Niatenu and deer-cen and fuzel-cyn.  
*Ibid.* 225 Of deercynne and of fuzel cynne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 556 And our-flowed men & deres-kin.

**Deerlet** (dī-ō-lēt). [See **-LET.**] A little or tiny deer.

In mod Dicts.

**Deer-lick.** A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which . . . all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to "liquor up". 1890 HALLETT 1000 miles 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed . . . so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

**Deer-mouse.** The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), so called from its agility.

1884-90 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse, is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† **De-err**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *deerrare* to wander off, f. DE- I + *errare* to wander, stray.] *intr.* To go astray, diverge.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 108 That it may deerre into the breast.

**Deerskin.** The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also *attrib.*

1396 *Will of Wodehous* (Commissary Crt.), Meam togam blod cum furre & vn derlsyn. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 r 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 BANKROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxvii. 362 Dressed, each in a large deerskin.

**Deer-stalker.** [See **STALK** *v.*]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who furtively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. vii. 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* ii. The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 135 In the winter a "billycock" or "deer-stalker" is considered quite dressy enough.

So **Deer-stalking** *vbl. sb.*

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii. On his return from deer-stalking, 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* i. Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume.

**Deer-stealer.** A poacher who kills and steals deer. So **Deer-stealing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeley's* (1883) 11. 296 Old notorious deerstealers. 1679-88 *Scot. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 75 To discover deer-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 MANORVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 172 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 470212 Leave . . . to bring in a Bill to prevent Deer-stealing. 1718 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxxiii. Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

**Deerth**, *obs. form* of DEARTH.

**Deese**, *sb. dial.* A place where herrings are dried.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deessed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dees*, a place where herrings are dried, *East Sussex*. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Deese*, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

**Deese**, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To dry (herrings). Hence **Dee-sing-room**.

1882 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 66 The worst sort . . . are deessed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered . . . Red-Herrings. *Ibid.* 124 Dried . . . on Racks in a Fire or Dee-sing-room.

† **De-ess**, *deesse*. *Obs.* [a. F. *dēesse* (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. *dea*, of *dieu*esse, fem. of *dieu* god. Cf. Pr. *deuessa*, *diuessa*, Sp. *diosa*, Pg. *diosa*. See -*ESS*.] A goddess.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prot.* 11 Ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno. 1685 Bp. H. CROFT in *Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref. A vij (T). He does so much magnifie Nature, that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* l. 285 Wks. (893) I. 169 The Deesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

**Dees**(se, *obs. forms* of DAIS, DICE.

**Deet**, Sc. f. *died*: see **DIE** *v.*

**Deeth**, *obs. form* of DEATH.

**De-ethicize**, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence **De-ethicized** *ppl. a.*, **De-ethicizing** *vbl. sb.*, **De-ethicization**.

1887 BOVO CARPENTER *Fernu. Elem. Relig.* v. § 2 (1891) 188 Religionism is the shadow of religion . . . its effect is to de-ethicize religion. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong*. The newspaper press . . . has done more than any thing else to de-ethicize public life. 1890 *Guardian* 30 Apr. 711/3 Suspicion

of that demoralising (or de-ethicising) tendency. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.

**Deeve**, *obs. form* of DEAF, DEAVE *v.*

**Deevil**, *dial. var.* of DEVIL.

**Deewan**: see DEWAN. **Def**, *obs. f.* DEAF.

**Deface** (dī-fā's), *v.* Also 4 defaas, 5 deface, defase, difface, 6 dyface. [a. obs. F. *deface-r*, earlier *defacer*, orig. *desfacier*, f. *des*, *de-* (DE- 6) + *face* FACE *sb.* Cf. It. *sfacciare*.]

1. *trans.* To mar the face, features, or appearance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of; to disfigure.

To *deface coin* includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 915 And clepe A-yen þe beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* 1799 iii. xxvii. But in her rage to the kinge she ran . . . So defaced and rewefull of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 48 The hole worke . . . defaced with blotches and interlynynge. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceth the whole peice of Lawne. 1661 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 7 Lucas . . . cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 497 A deed . . . is cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. *fig.* (of things immaterial).

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 70 in E. E. P. (1862) 126 þi vertues let no fulpe defaas. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* iii. Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Serm.* Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 A nobleness of manners, withouten whiche the nobleness of bloode is moche defaced. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.* & *Chance* (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 APOINSON *Poems, Rosamond* i. iv. How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P. BAYNE *Parit. Rev.* i. 5 Every religion . . . will be more or less defaced by error.

† 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. *Obs.*

1494 FARVAY *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 178 The ctyte of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 751 They woulde . . . race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 CHURCHWARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 29 The Portugals erected a fortress, which their king afterwarde commanded them to deface. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* ii. 47 Croatia . . . then by lawlesse, and turbulent souldiers, was miserably defaced. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lvi. 12 Hotly the King to deface outer Assyria sped.

3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks).

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Hi lokede . . . ine hare testament and hi y23 þe poussend pond defaced of hire write. c 1400 MAUNVOE (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When his monce e waxen alde, and þe prynte þeroff defaced by cause of vsyng. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 The Lyon . . . defaceth his traces and stappes with his taill when he feeth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing . . . in cipher. 1646 SIR T. BROWKE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. To deface the print of a cauldron in the ashes. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 4 In Characters that can never be defaced. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced.

b. *fig.* To blot out of existence, memory, thought, etc.; to extinguish.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 454 This wyl is in myn herte and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 198 (Mätz.) Than comyth a storm and doth his life difface. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1852) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness the memory of our sins. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. 11, For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant. 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 25 By false learning is good sense defaced. 1796 [see DEFACE].

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might seeme to have some iust cause to burne it. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 To brynge hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 LEVINS 7/16 To Deface, *dehonore*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1641 FRYNE *Antip.* p. x. John White . . . would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom he immoderately extolled.

† 5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 There stode . . . Parret . . . and his face flatt agaynst for to deface me. c 1570 LADY HUNGERFORD to W. DARRALL in H. Hall *Ellis. Soc.* (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possibill may be to deface and disprove those variettes that soo vily hath yoused us. † 6. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phebus flower. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* C ij, Women who . . . put on many diamonds . . . make them contemplate their jewels . . . The luster of the flash they give, defaceth that of their own hue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 The Aurora Borealis . . . not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon.

† **Deface**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Defacement.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spyder & F.* lxi. 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface. 1563 SACKVILLE *Compl. Dh. Buckham*. xix. Wks. (1891) 130 Yet God . . . At last describes them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruel foes

deface. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vi. 298 He hath bene born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy.

**Defaceable** (dī-fā'sāb'l), *a.* [-ABLE.] Liable to or capable of defacement.

1889 *Bookeller* Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin . . . [is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

**Defaced** (dī-fā'st), *ppl. a.* [-ED-1.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see **DEFACE**. 1776 AOM SMITH *W. N. L.* v. (1869) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce. 1845-6 TRENCH *Illus. Lect.* Ser. i. iv. 57 The idea of a defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence **Defacedness**.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 109 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was.

**Defacement**. [DEFACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; *concr.* a disfigurement.

1661 T. NORTON *Cabin's Just.* l. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 55 In defacement of his former benefits. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 566 Such disorderly branches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation . . . which . . . was the special work of God. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* i. 8 The removal of their excesses and defacements. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins . . . by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

**Defacer** (dī-fā'sar), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* ii. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 41 Nor is there living . . . A man that more detests . . . Defacers of a publique peace than I doe. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lil. & Dogma* 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

**Defacing** (dī-fā'sin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DEFACE**; defacement.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For satisfaction of any such breaking and defacing of the grounds. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Fr. Mon.* 50 Proclamation against Defacing of Monuments. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lviii. 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

**Defacing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defaces; disfiguring; † destroying, etc.

1583 M. ROYDON *Commend. Verses* in Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 35 Reproove with his defacing crewe Treades underfoot that rightly should aspyre. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1877 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements.

Hence **Defacingly** *adv.*, in a defacing manner.

1847 in CRAIG.

**De facto**: see **DE** I. 3.

† **Defa'de**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 diff-, 5 dyff-. Pa. t. and ppl. in Sc. *defaid*, *fyaid*. [prob. representing an OF. or AF. \**defader*, f. *des*, *de-* (DE- I. 3, 6) + OF. *fader*: see **FADE** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away. c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Þei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal ever last and neuer diffade. ? a 1400 *Morte Artur.* 3304 Nowe my face defaide, and foule is me hapened. 1495 MAORV *Arthur's* lxxxvi. A Palomydes . . . why arte thou dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knyghtes of the world. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xl. ii. 34 His schene coulour, and figur glaid is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 LEVINS 9/1 To Defade, *deficere*.

2. *trans.* To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. **FADE** *v.* 3.

1423 JAS. I *Kings* f. clxx. All thing. . . That may thy 30uth oppressen or defade. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xii. Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me. 1461 *Liber Fluscard.* xi. viii. (Hist. Scot. VII. 383).

**Defecate**, -cation: see **DEFECATE**, -CATION.

**Defaict**, *obs. form* of DEFEAT, DEFECT.

**Defauk**, *obs. Sc. form* of DEFAUL.

† **Defail**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *défailir* (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. *dəfailir*, OCat. *dəfailir*: f. DE- 3 + *fallir*, Rom. repr. of L. *fallere*: see **FAIL**.]

1. *intr.* Used in various senses of **FAIL** *v.* (a. the prefix adding little to the force of the word): to be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with *dativ*); b. To lose vigour, become weak, decay; c. To *defail* of: to lack, want.

1311 SHOREHAM *P.* xxiii. l. 1 in *Wyclif's Bible* I. Pref. 4 Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 *Ayeb.* 33 Efterward comþ weribede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye, al huet be is al recreyd and defayled. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxviii. 32 Thin eyen . . . defaynyng at the sist of hem al day. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3525 Whether supposeth thou bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 146 If all other for-sake þe I schall neuere fayntly defaile þe. 1481 CANTON *Myst.* iii. vi. 140 When the mone . . . cometh right bytwene vs and the sonne, thenne . . . the mone taketh and reteyneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that is defaylled. 1490 *Engyd.* xiii. 48 Her speche defayllath alle sodeynly and

can not kepe purpos ne countenance. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab. N. iv.* I forde of love, defailinge of goode jugement, discover myne illes to her.

2. *trans.* To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knight* i. (1633) B. iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † *Defailing vbl. sb.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaynyng of wytte humayne. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas.*, *Defaillance & languer*, defaying, languor.

† *Defaillance, failance. Obs.* Also 7-8 -fail(i)ance. [a. F. *defaillance*, f. *defaillir* : see -ANCE.] Failing, failure.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. vi. (1632) 207 So great a... defaillance of senses [as in fits]. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 55 He had a fayre Title, by the defaillance of issue. a 1668 *SIR W. WALLER Div. Medit.* (1839) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*, 1716 II. 57 By transgression of his laws and defaillance in duty. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where... Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defaillance, they are revengeful and cruel.

† *Defaillancy. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with suffix -ANCY.] Failure.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* ii. viii. 71 Our life is full of defaillancies. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [printed defaillancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the tutorship.

† *Defailment. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *defailement* (Cotgr.), f. *defaillir* : see -MENT.] Failure.

1612 *Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 89 All the world doe see a defailement. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginid* iii. xi. 88 We... sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailements. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* To Rdr. (1674) A. iij. After the defailement of his Projects.

† *Defaillure. Obs. rare.* [f. *DEFAIL* v. after failure : see -URE.] Failure.

a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 272 Why may not the Successor of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaillure of Jurisdiction? 1753 *L. M. tr. Du Bog's Accompl. Woman* II. 63 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defaillure of strength?

Defaillance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e), obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defate, ppl. a. Sc. [Sc. form of defeat for defeated : cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1255 For he escent his faies defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1614 *Saxon & Gael* I. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite thegither.

† *Defalcable, a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *defalcare* (see below) + -BLE.] Liable to be deducted.

1622 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his account 714<sup>l</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

† *Defalcate, ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *defalcatus*, pa. ppl. of *defalcare* : see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 *ELYOT Gov. ii.* x. All thoughte philosophers in the description of vertues have deuised to set them as it were in degrees... yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praies.

*Defalcate* (dɪfˈælkeɪt), v. Also 6-7 -at. [f. *defalcāt*, ppl. stem of med.L. *defalcāre* (see *Du Cange*), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + L. *falx*, *falx-em* sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. *defalquer* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *defalcār*, It. *diffalcare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 25 He shall defalcate that thyng that semeth superfluous. 1612 *SPEKE Hist. Gt. Brit.* ii. viii. § 54 Rather... then to defalcate any jot of their countous demands. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 496 To defalcate a substantial part. 1653 *MANTON Exp. Janies* ii. 10 Man is not... to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king... used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817—*Plan of Parl. Reform* ccxcvi.

† 2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Ten Commandm.* (R). To... defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. vardenes* (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall... be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on No.* 66 p. 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 *BENTHAM Ch.-of-Englandism* (1818) 386 Let all pay... be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

3. *intr.* To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc.

1608 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

4. *intr.* To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Daily News* 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 191/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened... with criminal proceedings.

*Defalcation* (dɪfˈælkeɪʃən), [ad. med.L. *defalcationem*, n. of action from *defalcāre* : see prec. So mod.F. *defalcation* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

† 1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. *Obs.*

1476 *Will of Sir J. Crosby*, An equal defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundlike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaid. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* 139 To be corrected... by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, be showed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 488 p. 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. *spec.* Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 The Factor is to have the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said freight. 1830 C. HUSTON in *Houk v. Foley* 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 250 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction; arch.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integrity of the habitation of the Eucharist. 1652 *Br. Hall Ken. Wks.* (1660) 145 If we bestill our old selves... without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace. 1673 *Essay Papers* (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand £ds. to y<sup>e</sup> Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of their Rents for y<sup>e</sup> Customs. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 285 If these deductions and defalcations he made. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty... will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects. a 1832 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 69 The stock of knowledge... from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account of debts or expenses. *arch.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. iv. 55 After his debts and defalcations are paid. 1690 *BOYLE Chir. Virtuoso* ii. 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* p. iii. A reprint... but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off. *arch.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* xi. i. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will... justify such a controversy. 1792 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000*l.*, is better this year at under 50,000*l.*; a terrible defalcation... especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 *WELLESLEY in Owen Desp.* 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xiv. 122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces. 1782 *MISS BURNET Cecilia* (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. Osford in Vacation*, I... could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1822 *ELIZA NATHAN Langreath* I. 192 Tears of regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV* IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Run to Earth* III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also *concr.* (in pl.), the amount so misappropriated.

1846 *WORCESTER, Defalcation*, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close* 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations... at the termination of his connection with them, the balance... was in his favour. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000*l.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about £1,800.

*Defalcator* (dɪfˈælkeɪtər), [agent-n. on L. type from med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 A... collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iv. iii. 290 Prevenerators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760/4 A defalcator convicted and sentenced.

† *Defalce, v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see next.] = DEFALC.

1651 *FULLER Abel Rediv.*, *Benengarius* 5 When we read Baronius calling him *hominem mendacissimum*—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

*Defalk* (dɪfˈɒlk), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 -falke, 6 -falck, -falx (Sc.), 6-7 -faulk (e. [a. F. *defalquer*—r (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 None of youre officers roialle... shalle darre doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers... to defalke [printed default] & check the wages of all [those]... absent without lycense. 1554 *HULOET*, Defalke or mynyshe, *defalcare*. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1543/2 Vpon euerie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1613-8 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 158 In the second Statute... hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Judges. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 323 The monthly expence of the Court (being thirte thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Not thinking it lawfull to defalk any of their dues.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

† a. *gen. Obs.*

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defalk sum part of his curage *remiserit ardorem*. 1577 *STANFURD Deser. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 2 Ireland is divided into four regions... and into a filt plot, defalked from everie fourth part. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* iii. 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 *Genl. Calling* viii. § 4. 41 These dayes have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 *BEVERLEY Glory of Grace* 51 The Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defalked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1524-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Feb., Quilk sowme the said president... grants to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermorais in their latter quarter. 1530 *PALSGR. 500/2*, I wyl nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme... This shall be defalked from your somme. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) The skipper audit to defalk sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fyur the merchandis gudis, to... Sanctandros. 1562 *Act 5 Edic.* c. 4 To... forfeit 1*l* for every hores abasement, to be deducted and defalked out of his wages. a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 41 If any of his seruants breake but a pitcher... be defalketh it out of their wages. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1897) III. 486 He bids me defalk 25*l* for myself. 1736 *CARTE Ormonde* II. 401 Money... payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1886 *JUSTICE STRETTET in Gunnis v. Cliff* (Cent.), The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action.

† c. *absol. or intr. Obs.*

1604 *Housch. Ord.* 305 Our Officers... to whom it appertaineth to defalk from their entertainment. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* lxxv. 765 Why should I defalke from his general propositions and... call his omnes (his all) a Few. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cases* (1650) 194 He lyves to the holy Ghost, that defalks from that which he engaged himself to bestow. 1757 *WARBURTON in Garrick's Corr.* I. 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

† 3. a. To allow (any one) a deduction. b. To deprive or mulct of (anything due). *Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII in Stat. Rel.* (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees... shall be defalked, abated, and allowed... of and for such and so much yearly rent and ferme. 1565 *CALFRILL Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defalked of fruit of Sacraments.

Hence *Defal'king vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Bethout any defal'king [or] abregging of here wagis. 1581 *ANDERSON Sermon. Paulus Crosse* 22 Without addition or defal'king too or fro the worde of God. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defal'kings, and defraudings.

† *Defallation. Obs.* [irreg. f. F. *defaillir*, OF. also *defallir* : see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 *CAXTON How to Die* ad fin., That God hath promysed to wit without defallacyon.

*Default, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE.*

*Defamable, a. rare*—o Also diff-. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 *LEVINS 3/12* Defamable, *defamabilis*. 1721 *BAILEY, Diffamable*, that may be slandered.

*Defamate, v. rare*—v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diffāmāre* after following words.] To defame, slander.

In mod. Dicts.

*Defamation* (dɪfəˈmeɪʃən, def-). Forms: 4-6 diff-, *diffamacion*, -oun, etc., 6-8 diffamation, 5- defamation. [ad. OF. *diffamation*, L. *diffāmationem*, n. of action from *diffāmāre*, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

† 1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 742/7 Pe dede ys confusyun, And more ys þe diffamacyun. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacion for a man to vse more rynges þan oon. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid their playen allanerlie this day to youre diffamation and shame. 1633 *PRYNNE Histrio-Mastix* i. iii. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 262 p. 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered; also (with pl.), an act or instance of defaming.

c 1386 *CHAUCEER Friar's T.* 6 In punysshynge... Of diffamacioun and outwryte. c 1425 *WYKTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 1322 Wyful Defamatowynys. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* i. Wks. 127/1 The priest used him before y<sup>e</sup> bishops officiall for Diffamatioun. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Defamations breathe from the poyson of malice. 1633 *AMRS Agad. Cereim.* ii. 530 It was necessary to speake againe for a good cause, lest diffamation should prevail against it. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 105 p. 4 The Father of Boniface brought



his Action of Defamation... and recovered Damages. 1726 *Aviliffe Paragon* 212 Diffamation, or Defamation... is the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing... and to Deeds. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 595 A advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bona fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† **Defamative**, *a. Obs.* In 6 dyff. [f. L. *diffamāt*, ppl. stem of *diffamāre*, with change of prefix as in DEFAME: see -IVE.] Defamatory.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 295 Yf he hath caused wrytynges diffamatorys for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spore Min.* (1637) 91 Defamatory reports.

† **Defamator**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a gentile of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

**Defamatory** (*difē'matōri*), *a.* Also 6-7 diff. [ad. med. L. *diffamātorius*, f. *diffamator* (14th c.), f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1532 *SUTCLIFFE (title)*, Answers to a certaine libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory. 1666 *EARL MONM. Add. fr. Parais.* 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses. 1669 *CLARENDON Eas. Tracts* (1727) 157 Defamatory writings. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* (1773) II. 177 Who... condemn the whole in general defamatory terms. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 482 James... had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

b. Const. of, to.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State. *Ibid.* x. i. § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1868 *STANLEY Westminster* Abb. vi. 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested... against the posting... of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

1769 *JANINUS Lett.* II. 23 All such defamatory writers. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

**Defame** (*difē'm*), *v.* Forms: 4-7 diff-, 4-5 deif-, 4-6 dyff-, 6 diffame, 4- defame. [ME. *diffame-n* and *defame-n*, a. OF. *diffame-r*, rarely *desfamer*, *defamer*, *defamer* (mod. F. *diffamer*) = Pr. *diffamar*, It. *diffamare*, ad. L. *diffamāre* to spread abroad by an ill report, f. *dif-* = Dis- + *fama* rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as *dis-*, *des-*, *dē-*, Eng. has the form *de-*, prob. after med. L. *defamāre* (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. *defamātus* dishonoured, infamous, *defamis* shameful.

(Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to *defamāre*, senses 2-4 to *diffamāre*.)

1. *trans.* To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6571 For to make hym be ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 537 Me were leuere ded than here defame. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xxviii. 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1625 *TINDALE Matt.* i. 19 Joseph, loth to defame here. 1656 *SANDVIS Trav.* 92 The haufen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1684 *Centenpl. State of Man* i. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but [etc.]. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xix. 16 Lest... Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxi. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11636 Y dar weyl seye þou hym dyffamest. c. 1330—*Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prolog.* 39 It is a synne... To aþeyren any man or him defame [v. r. diffame]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. v. I am now in certayne she is vntuly defamed. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Love & Charity* (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1708 *De Foe True-born Eng.* 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

† 3. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with *with*, *by*, or *clause*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8304 Ioye he hab hym self to diffame Of alle hys synnes. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes... was defamied that he had lyeon by his stepdame. c. 1460 *PORTSCUPE Abs. & Lim. Mon. v.* (1683) 178 His creauncers shull... defame his highnes off mysconuerance. 1482 *CAXTON Trevisa's Higden* vii. iii. One bishop that was sharply defamed by symonie. 1564 *GRINDAL Fun. Sermon* Wks. (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition's sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 1674 *CAVE Prim. Chr. iii.* iv. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour. 1726 *CHANDLER Hist. Persce.* 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Rebecca... is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

† 4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Ren-dering *diffamāre* in the Vulgate]. *Obs.*

1382 *WOLFE Wisd.* II. 12 He... defameth as vn [Vulg. *diffamat in nos*] the synnes of oure discipline. — *Matt.* ix. 31 Thei gonge out defameden [1388 diffamēden] hym thorw3 al that lond. — 1 *Thess.* i. 8 Forsoth of þou the word of the Lord is defamyd, or moche told.

† **Defame** (*difē'm*), *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: see the verb. [ME. *diffame* and *defame*, a. OF. *diffame* (usually *disfame*, *diffame*), f. *def-*, *diffamer*, to DEFAME. Cf. L. *diffamia* (Augustine, 4th c.), f. \**diffamis* (cf. *defamis*, and *infamis*, *infamia*), f. *dis-* privative + *fama* FAME.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamy.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For princippale tharoff wes he. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vi. H. iv. His vertue is tórned to diffame. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lyrn* ii. (1822) 301 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanis. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 38 So ought all faytours... From all brave knyghts be banishit with defame. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 146 Now he heth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheel of defame. 1630 *LORD PERCEES* 50 Such as are... of publike defame in the world for some evill. 1659 *CROWN Garland of Roses* (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name Without spot or defame.

2. Defamation, slander, calumny.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Gret defames and schaudres withoute cause. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 270 Those to whome he hath spoken the dyffame of his neyghbour. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wam. Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 376 *Mrs. Gower*. She slandered my good name. *Fran.* But if she now deny it, 'tis no defame. 1609 *ROWLANDUS Knaue of Clubs* 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaudrous speeches and most false defames. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 447 Nibbles at the Fame Of's absent Friend; and seems 't assent By silence to 's Defames.

**Defamed** (*difē'md*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. † a. Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (*obs.*). b. Attacked in reputation, slandered.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 176 Maist vyle and diffamit creaturis. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Exam.* *Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Souldyours, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 *SCRIVENER Fields & Cities* 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. *diffamé*.]

1863 *CHAMBERS's Encycl.* s. v. *Infamed* 570 *Defamed* is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 *CUSSANS Heraldry* vi. (ed. 3) 86.

Hence **Defamedly** *adv.*

1569 in *Tyler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

**Defameless**, *a. rare*. [f. DEFAME *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 *RAMSAY Scotl. & Scotsmen* 18th C. II. ix. 151 No thing could be more defameless than their manners.

**Defamer** (*difē'mər*). Also 5 deif-, 5-6 diff-, dyff-. [f. DEFAME *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *diffameur*, *deffameur*.] One who defames.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 20 Bakbiters and defamers. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 96 A defamer of wymmen. 1550 *NICOLLS Thynce*. Pref. 3 (R.) Prynye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous labour. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* ii. Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer.

**Defaming** (*difē'mɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFAME.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxiv. 5 þis is wickidnes and defamyng of God. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H. Fearinge the diffamyng of youre poisoned tonges. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xx. 10, I heard the defaming of many. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* iii. ii. They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

**Defaming**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defames. Hence **Defamingly** *adv.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland.

† **Defamous**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *deffamous*, OF. type \**deffameux*, f. *diffame* *sb.*, DEFAME: cf. *famous*, *infamous*.] (The stress varies in the metrical examples.) a. Infamous, disgraceful. b. Defamatory.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lii. (1869) 32 No sinne so fowl, so defamousse. c. 1430 *LYONS Boecius* iii. x. (1554) 84 a. A word defamous, most foule in all languages. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) lix. 20 With rycht defamousse speiche off lordis. 1557 *NORTH Gueuaries Diall* Pr. 61 b/2 To have set on his graue so defamous a title. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. Kt j (N). There was a knyghte that spake defamous wordis of him.

Hence † **Defamously** (*diff-*) *adv.*, defamatorily. 1557 R. ALLERTON in *S. R. Matland Est. Reform.* 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† **Defamy**, *Obs.* Also *diff-*. [a. OF. *diffamie*, ad. L. *diffamia*: see DEFAME *sb.* Cf. *infamy*: for prefix see DEFAME.] = DEFAMATION 1, 2.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle baue a blame that shalle lorne vnto them to a grete

diffamye. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxiv. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndeyld to set vpon his brother. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Fraiss.* I. ccxlii. 359 Yf we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to ryne into such blame and diffamy, as [etc.].

**Defar**, *deffarre*, *obs.* forms of DEFER *v.* 1

† **Defarm**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *desfermer*, *dēfermer* to unshut, disclose, turn out from an enclosure, f. *des-*, *dē-*, DE- I-6 + *fermer* to shut, close.] *trans.* To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 237 Should they part with it [the Militia] they should not only... defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too.

**Defase**, *obs.* Sc. form of DEFEASE.

**Defaste**, *obs.* pa. t. and pa. ppl. of DEFACE.

**Defate**, *obs.* f. DEFEAT; var. of DEFAITE.

† **Defatigable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *defatigabilis* (found in negative *indefatigabilis*), f. *fatigare* to FATIGUE: see -BLE.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Defatigable*, easily to be wearied. 1659 D. PELL *Inpr. Sea* 244 Thal when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* (1682) 116 We were made on sei purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.

1657 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp. Pref.*, My Employments... and defatigable diuturnal Labours.

Hence **Defatigableness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Defatigableness*, aptness to be tired.

† **Defatigate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *defatigat*, ppl. stem of *defatigare* to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. DE- I-3 + *fatigare* to weary, FATIGUE.] *trans.* To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence *Defatigated*, *Defatigating* *ppl. adjs.*

1552 *HULOET*, *Defatigate*, *defatigo*. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1575) I. To Rdr, Mindes defatigatid eithir with painefull traillaire or with continuall care. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 100 Up which defatigating hill we crambled. a. 1666 C. HOOZE *School Collog.* (1688) Ep. Ded., This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster.

† **Defatigation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *defatigatiōem*, n. of action from *defatigare* (see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue.

1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlastyng defatygacyons and werynesse in hell. 1620 *BARRINGTON Meth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehemēt defatigation. 1654 *Tr. Sciderys's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

**Defalcation**, *-faulk*, *obs.* ff. DEFALCATION, -FALK.

**Default** (*difō'lt*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 default, -e, (4 defaulte), 4-5 def-, diffaute, 5 default(e), (deffawte, defaultte), 5-7 default, 5-6 defalte, -falte, (5 default(e), 6 difalt, defaulte), 6-default. [ME. a. OF. *defaulte*, deriv. of *defaillir*, after *falte* and *faillir*: see FAULT. Nearly superseded in Fr. by a masc. variant *default* (in Froissart 14th c.), mod. F. *default*; in Eng., forms without final -e appear also in 14th c., but those with -e came down as late as the 16th.

The spellings *defalte*, *defaulte*, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13-14th c.; and *default*, *default*, in English of 13th c., but the *l* was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. FAULT.]

1. Failure of something, want, defect.

† 1. Absence (of something wanted); want, lack, scarcity of; = FAULT *sb.* i. *Obs.* or *arch.* a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 1718 (Cott.) [That] þou haue default [v. rr. defaulte, defaulte] of mete and drink. *Ibid.* 4601 (Göt.) Sullik defaulte sall be of bred. 1350 *WOLFE Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 90 Certis defaulte of bileve is cause of oure leuthe. c. 1400 *Langham's Currg.* 199 Bi negligence & defaulte of help manie men ben perischid. a. 1470 *TROSTOR Cesar* iv. (1539) 6 They had defaulte of all things as be convenient. 1548 *UDALL Exam.* *Par. Pref.* 14 Ignorance and defaulte of literature. 1594 *CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wils* (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a stick. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 19 And a great default there was... of sufficient pay, of wholesome meat, and unanimity. 1823 J. BARDOCK *Dem. Amusem.* 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† b. Absol. Lack of food or other necessities; want, poverty. *Obs.*

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaulte bi-leue þe foule sunne. a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* (Cott.) 4760 Pan iacob and his suns warn For default wel ner for-farn. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 67 He fedde þat a-fyngred were and in defaulte lyuenden. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 166 b/2 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they cete theyr shoyes and lachettis. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxvii. 186 Many dyed for defaulte.

c. For default of (*obs.*), in default of: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † In default: failing these (this, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 457 Vor defaulte of wyt. c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deike Blaunche* v. I have so many an idel þougþ Porli for defaulte of slepe. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 93 The fish, if it be drie, Mote in defaulte of water die. 1464 *BURG Wills* (Camden) 24 For the defaulte of 57r male. 1568 *TURSTIN Herbal* iii. 29 In default of it be teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laugh at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 2 It shall be lawful... to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 468 The Presbyteries or (in default) any Church Member. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, [et cetera]. 1805 J. C. Witcocks *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured... in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being, perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = FAULT 3: a. in character or things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 He shall be put out... in-to tyme þe he have hym amended þe defaults-to-for said. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 She is with oute defaulte. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nij b. Al defaultes in a gouernour may be borne saue ignorance. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 151 New [books]... have many of them their Beauties as well as their Defaults. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and other men's defaults. 1880 KINGSLEY *Crimea* VI. vi. 143 Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface.

þ b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical defect or blemish. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5016 And if any lym wanted... or any war over small... God þan wille Alle þe defaults þe be lym fulfille. c 1400 MAUNOY. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Pai... fand þe same letters... als fresch as þai were on þe first day withouten any defaulte. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigt.* (1871) I. (Nichols 1797) 82 For mending and stoppynge of the botresses, and other defaults in the churche walles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 39 Lynt sede... when it is raw it taketh away the defaults of the face and freckles. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Tr. Parry's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1768) 639 All such defaults must be taken away, and then... an epulotic applied.

II. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act; neglect; *spec.* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, *esp.* failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase *to make default*. *Judgement by default*: a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer within the proper time.

[1292 BURTON I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaulte a nuli Counte.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 58 Defaulte be mad þat day. Perfor was þe dome gyuen... To exile þe erle Godwyn. 1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defaulte of payment. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 If any... make defaulte at the day and place. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* 53 b. If hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 208 The calling over the defaults of Members appearing in the House. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. Where a defendant makes default, judgement shall be had against him by default. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1851 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 21 He had allowed judgement to go by default.

*attrib.* 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trul.* 15 Jan. 8/3 John F. Delaney was arrested... this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

þ 4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = FAULT 7. *Obs.*

*To be in default*: to fail in one's duty. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2641 (Cott.) If þi barne for þi default be for-farne. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 He is continually in defaulte agen þat mystefull lord. c 1400 MAUNOY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh willek lik man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaulte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Greatt defaulte with hym youder fader fand. 1533 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxxx. 634 The rebellion... hath coste... many a mans lyfe in Gaunt, and paraunter many a one that were in no defaulte. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* (Arb.) 149 They shall answer for all the soules that peryshe through theiyr defaulte. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne defaulte. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine owne default, Whom have I to complain of but myself? 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default.

þ b. *transf.* of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. *Default of the sun* (L. defectus solis): eclipse. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5075 If any lym wanted... Thurgh þe default here of kynd. 1520 *Croton's Chron.* Eng. III. 191 Talus founde fyrste the defaulte of the sonne, and the moone. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 13 It is your Ore that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1521 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. iii. § 2 Faith, opinion, Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the imagination. 1756 GRAY *Let. to West* in *Mason Lige* (ed. 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

þ 5. (with a and *pl.*) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = FAULT 5. a 1225 *Anser. R.* 136 Beon icnowen off to God of... hire defaultes toward him. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxi. 4 It is þe manere of vnyquemt men when þai ere takyn with a defaulte to excuse þaim wif falsche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 102 Ye god amende defaultes sere quod she. 1539 *Manual of Prayers, Lauds*, Grant us pardon of our defaults. 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 74 To murder a gyltlesse personne is a defaulte full grevous. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. iv. 130 Thine owne defaults did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 NOXON *Meth. Exerc.* 264 That no Timber be laid within

the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1779 Br. OF LONDON in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 201 It is... a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

þ b. A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = FAULT 5 b. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 962 With so glad chier his gestic sche receyvyth, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no defaulte no man aparyeyth. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7. l. 25 Hem semyth... by the defaultes ye espied in the same... that the processe... is false and untrew. 1590 HUTCHINSON in *Greenwood Collect. Sclannd. Art. Ch.* Your unsufficient Argument hath 2. defaults in it. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* iv. (1740) 192 One great Default... was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgement* 111 There he... accuses For his own defaults the men who too faithfully served him.

þ 6. Failure in any course; *spec.* in *Hunting*, failure to follow the scent: loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = FAULT 5 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Road* (1871) 22 Our stapes worþ isene Per-by þou my3t withoute defaulte to paradys eueue gon. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 384 The houndis hade ouerseth hem al, And were on a defaulte [v.r. defaulte] ifal. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Evj b. And ift youwre houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaulte. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Thirise our hounds were at default. 1741 *Compl. Fani. Piece* II. i. 297 The Huntsman... assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Default*, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 290 Convicted of fraud or default. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next week.

**Default** (dɛfɔlt), v. Forms: 4-5 default(e), 5 defaulte, 6-7 default, 6 difault, 6- default. [ME. ad. OF. *defaultir* (in 3rd sing. pres. *default, default, default*) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. *defaultir, defaylhir*, OCat. *defallir*, Romanic type *defallire*, f. DE- + *fallire*, *fallere*, L. *fallere*: see FALL. Cf. It. *sfallire* (disfallire), Sp. *defaultar*, to fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

1. *intr.* To be wanting; to fail. *Obs.* (exc. as in quot. 1860, *transf.* from sense 3.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8572 (Fairf.) Riches sal þe defaulte nane. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 33 31 flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defaulte sich a maner mete. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 122 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

þ b. To have want of, be deprived of. *rare* -1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 140 (Add. MS.), I leue to the my doghtir... and I comande the, that she defaulte of none thyng... as longeth to a maiden for to haue.

þ 2. To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 5 And he seide... 3yueth loues to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich thei defaulten [1388 for thei failiden greetlich]. *Ibid.* 15 That we zeuen to the men, that ben very and han defaultid, loues. a 1440 [see DEFAULTING vbl. sb.]. a 1592 GREENE *James IV.* II. ii. 11, And can your... king Defaulte, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, *esp.* one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 21 He... pardon crav'd for his so rash defaulte That he gainst courtesie so lowly did default. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Dialodie* 470 This was... punishable if defaulted in. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 [see DEFAULTING vbl. sb.]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 199 The Dissenters... in the Weekly Schools... are grievously defaulting. 1857 [see DEFAULTING vbl. sb.]. 1858 CARLYLE *Freaks* Gt. II. viii. iv. 338 There is one Rath... who has been found actually defaulting; pecculating from that pious hoard. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trul.* 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers... this morning... He was arrested July 21... and defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 256 The colony... will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 925/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year... 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

4. *trans.* To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot. 1828).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 182 Ihone the balleoill, that swa sone Was no defaultyt & wdone. 1574 Tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a. No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to default or disable his owne person. 1599 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok*. The court heard fensed, the Serjant thereof sall call the Soytes, and default the absentes. 1828 WEBSTER, *Default*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgement against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted... [also] the cause was defaulted.

þ 5. To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute... what they have defaulted towards him as no king. 1656 SANDESON *Serm.* (1689) 388 He that defaulteth any thing of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay.

1889 *Pal Mall G.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico... defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

**Defaultant**, a. [f. DEFAULT v. + -ANT. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM to Yrs. *Police Judge* v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

þ **Defaulted**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT sb. or v. + -ED.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

**Defaulter** (dɛfɔltə), [f. DEFAULT v. + -ER.]

One who is guilty of default; *esp.* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 436 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Default*, Judgment may be given against the defaulter. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* lv, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

b. *Mil.* A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. *Also attrib.*

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period not exceeding seven days... being drilled with the Defaulters during that time. 1853 STROCKEVEL *Milit. Encycl.*, *Defaulters' Book*, a regimental record of the crimes of the men. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

c. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his care, *esp.* through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Defaulter* (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close* 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Intro. 81 He was soon... denounced... as a defaulter in his accounts. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 298 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engagements; one who becomes bankrupt.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Defaulter*... a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements. 1887 *Pal Mall G.* 28 June 9/2 Mr. H... has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

þ **Defaultiness**, *Obs.* -o In 6 default. [f. DEFAULTY a. + -NESS.]

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 *Defaultynesse, faulte.*

**Defaulting** (dɛfɔltɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFAULT v. + -ING.] Failing, failure (*Obs.*); failing in an obligation.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. § 5 The enemys... suffreden paynes, fro the defaulting of ther drinc. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 45 For defaultynge of his hert, the vitering of his voice beganne to breke. 1570 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy.

**Defaulting**, *pp.* a. [-ING 2.] That defaults: see the vb. (*esp.* in sense 3).

1828 WEBSTER, *Defaulting*, *pp.* 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. *Walsh.* 1857 G. WILSON *Let. in Mem.* x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 *Lav Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration... against a defaulting trustee.

þ **Defaultive**, a. *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT sb. + -IVE, after F. *faulatif*, -ive: cf. FAULTIVE.] Deficient, faulty, remiss.

a 1400 WYCLIF *Exod.* vi. 12 (MS. B, etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [v. r. that, defaulty] in lippis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 149 Pilke ryngis whanne þei ben joynd, wif merie þei ben defaulty agens þe merie. a 1642 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaultive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

þ **Defaultless**, a. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [-LESS] Faultless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8699 Alle fayrnes of þis lyfe here. Pat any man myght ordayne defaultes War noht a poynt to þat fayrnes.

**Defaultress**, *rare.* [f. DEFAULTER + -ESS.] A female defaulter.

1736 SWIFT *New Prop. Quadrille*, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

þ **Defaulture**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DEFAULT v. + -URE: cf. *failure*.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 *Indenture* in Arb. *Garner* I. 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties... should fail in the payment of such money... then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties... to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

þ **Defaulty**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 defaulty, 5-6 -faulit, -faulite, -fauly. [f. DEFAULT sb. + -Y: cf. DEFAULTIVE, FAULTY.] Faulty, defective, in fault.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parr.* 115 Defaulty, *defectuous*. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Excusing what ellys in hem schulde be untrewed and defaulty. 1468 *Manc. Paston* in *Lett.* No. 436 II. 84 He... swore sone he was newy defaulty in that ye have thowte hym defaulty in. 1526 *Pilgr. Perp.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defaulty,

it shall be layde to his charge. 1530. PALSGR. 309/2 De-faulty, in blame for a matter, *fauteux, fautiveuse*.

**Defayte**, obs. form of DEFEAT.

**Defe**, obs. form of DEAF.

**Defeasance** (dīf'zāns). Forms: 5 defeasance, *Sc.* defeasance, 6 depheazance, *Sc.* defeasance, 6-7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeasance, 6-9 defeazance, 6- defeasance. [ME. a. AF. *defeasance*, OF. *defeasance* undoing, destruction, *f.* OF. *defasant, des-*, pr. pple. of *desfaire* (now *des-faire*) to undo, destroy, *f. des-, de-*, DE- I. G + *faire* to do. See -ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat; overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasance did remaine. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Lament* bell 61 Notwithstanding the discovery and defeasance of their manifold mischievous designments. A 1617 BAYNE *On Ephl.* (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purpoeth. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses.

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 15 The gentleman . . . promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeasance. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 68 As to conditions impossible in fact, such conditions if they go to the defeasance of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 236 b, Indentures of Defeasance. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 211 It was not a defeasance of the right of succession. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 242 An executory devise, limited in defeasance of a preceding estate.

3. Law. A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1428 SURTESS *Misc.* (1890) 9 An obligacyon . . . and a defeasance made yer upon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governance. 1580 SIONNE *Arcadia* iii. 293 A sufficient defeasance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* ii. iii. No indenture but has its counterpaw: no novit but his condition or defeasance. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on between the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 A defeasance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeasance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

4. Sc. Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. Obs.

1478 [see DEFEASE v. 2]. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1597) § 9 The saids letters of discharge to be na defeasance to them. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 It sal be lesum to the annuellers, notwithstanding the defeasance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe. . . Defeasance of payment.

Hence **Defeasanced** *pa. pple.* or *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, **Defeasanced** (*Law*), liable to be forfeited. *Burrows*.

**Defease**, *v.* Also *5 Sc. defese*, 6 *Sc. defaso*, 7 *defese*. [f. *defeo*-*ance*, *defeo*-*ible*, etc., and thus representing OF. *de(s)fes*, stem of *desfaire* to undo: see DEFEASANCE.]

1. *trans.* To undo, bring to nought, destroy. *rare*.

1621 C. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defiese Of poore Maonian Sayers, drencht in Seas? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* vi. 836 Now on the Ides all order is defiesed.

2. *Sc.* To discharge from an obligation, acquit. b. To discharge (a part), deduct. Obs.

1478 *Act. Doni. Conc.* 22 (Jam.) Because the thane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to defiese him tharf [payment], the lordis assignis him, to schew tha charteris, and sufficiant defeasance. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 The awner . . . sall not bee halden to paye mair . . . then cummis to the residue thereof, the saids said, fifth and fourth partes, *respectively*, being defiesed. 1664 NEWBURY in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) I. 499 Notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be defiesed to the defender upon the bill.

3. **Defese**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.

1491 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* i. 166 Chancellare, we charge 30w that . . . here the Thesauraris compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to reason

**Defeasible** (dīf'zib'l), *a.* Also 6 defeazable, 9-ible, 7 defesible, -eable, 7-9 defeasable. [a. AF. *defeasible* (Lytelton): -OF. type *\*de(s)faisible*, *\*de(s)fesible*, *f. de(s)faire*, *de(s)fes-*, to undo + -BLE. Cf. FEASIBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

1886 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 301 There be two or three rules to be observed, otherwise the adoption is defeasible. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 322 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeasible estate good. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* i. xv. 456 The unlettered savage . . . might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defeo**-sibility, **Defeasibility**.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 158 Much lesse . . . were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeasibleness. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

**Defeat** (dīf'it), *sb.* [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. DEFEAT *v.*, prob. after *F. défaite* sb. (1475 in Hatzi.): the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from *defait*, -e, pa. pple. of *defaire* vb., = *It. disfatta* 'an undoing, an unmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type *\*disfacta*: see DEFEAT *v.*]

1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. To make defeat upon (of): to bring about the ruin or destruction of. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 48 If you . . . Have vanquishd the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginity. 1602 — *Hann.* ii. ii. 598 A king, Upon whose property, and most deere life, A damnd defeat was made. 1621 BEAUM. & F. L. *Thierry & Theov.* ii. After the damned defeat on you. A 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour*, That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. v. I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually fig. of 3.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote . . . be all well borne Without defeat. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667 Ld. G. DIGBY *Elvira* i. ii, Th' ingenious defeats . . . You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1675 *Art Contentum*, ix. § 3. 224 With him . . . whose perpetual toil makes him insensible while the defeat of sport signifies. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. Notes (R.), The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 TENNYSON *Ginevere* 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo'; phrases, to inflict a defeat upon, to give a d. to, to defeat; to suffer, sustain, receive a defeat, to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from c 1650.)

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 298 They had newes in France of the defeat of the armie. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Addit. Lives* 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 213 Prince Rupert . . . notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore. *Ibid.* 298 They gave a total defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 r 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada.

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Snbj.*, Confidence (1698) 103 A Man of Confidence . . . is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troublesome upon Denial. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 46 In that House of Commons, the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 27 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. Law. The action of rendering null and void.

**Defeat** (dīf'it), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *defete*, 4-7 *defete*, 5 *defat*, *dyfett*, 5-7 *defait*, 6 *defayte*, -fette, -feict, -faict, *disfate*, 6-7 *defeate*, 7 *de-feit*, 6- defeat. [f. OF. *defeit*, -fait, orig. *desfait*, pa. pple. of *desfaire* = *It. disfare*, late *It. diffacere*, *diffacere*, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in *Salic Law* and *Capitula Car. Magn.*), f. L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *facere* to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. *desfait*, *defeit* was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see DEFEIT, *defet*); this was soon extended to *defeted*, and *defete* taken as the stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.

(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes *defeat* in 16-17th c.)

1. *trans.* To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. Obs.

1435 *Rolls Parl.* 490 Ye saide pouere Toun of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintained. . . *ff* like to be defeated and lost. 1487 CAXTON *Myst.* i. i. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle defette or vnmake. 1481 — *Godfrey* 21 When Titus . . . defieted and destroyed all the cyte. 1509 HAWES *Part. Pleas.* xxxviii. xii, Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed. . . My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modify. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 To subverte and defiait all conclusions and agreements, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1611 CORER, *Desfair*, to vndoe; . . . defeat, discomfit, overcome; ruine, destroy, overthrow. 1632 LITTON *Warr.* viii. 343 Thy wals defeat, were reard with fatall bones.

2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; *pa. pple.* wasted, withered.

1574 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. f. 30 Pou languissed and art defeted for talent and desir of bi raper fortune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136f My body is defeted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothing to entre in to my thought.

3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. Obs.

1491 CAXTON *Titus Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xli. 65a/2 She was soo defayted and dysfigured by the grette abtynences that she made. *Ibid.* i. 1. 101 b/2 His visage . . . was also pale and dyffeated as of a deed man. 1497 *Termin's Barth.* De P. R. v. iii. (ed. W. de W.) 83 Drynesse . . . maketh the body euyl colourdy; and defaceth and defeteth *[corpus discolorat et deformat]*; Harl. MS. 4787 (c 1410) euyl y-hewed & defaceþ & defete; Addit. MS. 27944 (c 1425) euyl i-hewed & defaict & defete; orig. *probably* euyl y-hewed & defaced & defet. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 346 Defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

4. Hunting. To cut up (an animal). Obs.

14. . . *Le Venery de Twety in Rel. Ant.* i. 153 And when the hert is take . . . and shal be defeted. *Ibid.* 154 And when the boor is i-take, he be defetedy all velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 CAXTON *Chese* 65 Thynges and honours shal ben defetid by sodeyn deth. 1526 *Higr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon . . . as soone as it was defetedy . . . it auoyded & was defeted. 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 118 Yf hyt were we ordryd justice schold not be so defetedy. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. iii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1660 HICKERKILL *Jamaica* (1661) 73 The most promising designs . . . are many times easily defeted. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 14 To defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. Law. To render null and void, to annul.

1525 TUNSTAL, etc. *To Walsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C iii. 189 b), In case ye wold have these points at this tyme be expresse conuention defetedy. 1583 *Wills & Inu.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and wiles, by m at any tyme made. 1642 FEKKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heirs. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the ancient law, be at any tyme defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* v. *Defeasance*, A Defeasance on a bond . . . defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 121 The credytors holly are defayed of their dette. 1542-3 *Act* 24-5 *Ilen.* VIII. c. 20 § 1 Feined recoveries . . . to binde and defete their heirs inheritable by the limitation of suche giftes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14, That they might defeat him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Tests* 382 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 254 Death . . . Defeated of his seisure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xxvi. § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation.

b. To deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. Obs.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. xlvii. (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them. Then of their daggers he them both defeteth. 1666 DAY *Ille of Gals* i. ii. (1881) 12 That who-soever . . . can defeat him of his daughters shall with their loues inioy his dukedom. 1677 *Gent. Venice* 29 They are neuer defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: a. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quotes, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in SHAKS.)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 6 The armie of Balazith was defieted, and he taken by Tamerlane. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal.* June, Great armies were defaictid and put to flight at the onely hearing of his name. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 15 After this, he defieted Scipio and Ivba. *Ibid.* 47 When Lollus and Varrus were defaictid. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* 47 Then . . . he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 LO. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 213 Three English ships . . . fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundecimar* 642 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Thermachus was defeated and slain. 1861 WESTON. *Rev.* Oct. 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquishd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 781 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* III. 139 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated.

9. **Defeatance**. Obs. *rare*. [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.

a 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks.* (1662) III. 693 By 3000 well given to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

**Defeated** (dīf'etid), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. ii. 10 As I were, with a defeated ioy. 1660 HICKERKILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85 Daring to rally defeated courage. A 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 230 The malvolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.



**Defeater** (dĕf'et-er). [ER 1.] One who or that which defeats.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xiii. That inevitable defeater of all printed secrets—impatience. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

**Defeating**, *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEAT, *q.v.*

1592 *Good News fr. France* Title-p., Together with the defeating, sowing, and taking of much victualle, come and money, sent by the enemy. 1593 WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 107. So live I now and looke for joyes defeating. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragons.

**Defeating**, *ppl. a.* [ING 2.] That defeats; see the verb.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* t. iii. 106 The defeating dispositions of his providence.

**Defeatment**, *Obs.* [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT *sb.* 3.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 98 The cause of many defeatments. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 Considering the defeatments of Blackwater. 1733 MILLNER *Confend. Frnl.* 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT *sb.* 2.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* t. vi. (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 491 The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

**Defeature** (dĕf'et-tūr), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 defeature, defeiture, diffeiture. [a. OF. *defaiture*, *defaiture*, f. *defaire* to undo, etc., after *factura*—L. *factura* making, doing. In Eng. conformed in spelling to *defeat*, and in sense 2 associated with *feature*.]

1. Undoing, ruin; = DEFEAT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond*, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1615 LIFE *Lady Jane Grey* Bijb. After her most vnsfortunate marriage and the utter defeature almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of features. *arch.* Cf. DEFEAT *v.* 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 299 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Haue written strange defeatures in my face. *Ibid.* ii. i. 98. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities, And pure perfection with impure defeature. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 312 All the defeatures of guilt.. stood on the brow of the former. 1829 SOUTHEY *Collog. Society* Ded. t. iv. Ere heart-hardening bigotry.. With sour defeature marr'd his countenance. 1842 TAIT's *Mag.* IX. 354 To see the veil uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures.

3. Frustration; = DEFEAT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless* ch. 14 The defeature and discourie of those horrible Traitors. 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers* 10 Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

4. Defeat in battle or contest. *Obs.*

1598 FLOREO *Soffratro*, a defeature or overthrow. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 481 After the defeature of K. Perseus. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. i. Have you acquainted her with the defeature Of the Carthaginians. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xii. ii. Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd. 1834 FRASER's *Mag.* X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

**Defeature**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*, sense 2. Cf. OF. *defaiturer* (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] *trans.* To disfigure, deface, mar the features of. Hence Defeatured *ppl. a.*

1792 J. FENNEL *Proc. at Paris* (L.), Events defeated by exaggeration. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 493 A.. face, defeated horribly. 1863 L. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 137 Ruined defeated shapes of Beauty.

**Defeatable**, -ance, var. DEFEASABLE, -ANCE.

**Defecate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 defecate, 7 defecate. [ad. L. *defēcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *defēcāre* (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFEATE *v.*]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure. a. as *ppl.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perilyfely brewed and clesed, and.. settled and defecate. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as *adj.*

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 143 This purc, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce. 1621-51 *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 1. 1. 233 Many rivers..defecate and clear. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr. *Boni's Merc. Confit.* v. 146 It renders the mass of blood defecate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1550 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* (R.), Sith ye are all seven defecate Participant of diuine sapience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. t. i. Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet..not free from superstition. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Aethereal Spirit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense.

**Defecate** (dĕf'ek-ate), *v.* Also 6 defecate, 7-9 defecate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *defēcāre* to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. DE- I. 6 + *fac-*, pl. *fac-es* dregs. Cf. F. *défecquer* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine.

1575 LANHAM *Ref.* (1873) 58 When..it iz defecated by al nights standing, the drink iz the better. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. t. i. Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* 1. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling, and purging. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1757) l. xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimare; others like the Common sewers defecate. 1881 H. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* xxxii. 255 The juice should be..defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. *fig.* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. t. iii. Till Luther's time..who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs Sci.* i. 17 If we defecate the notion from materiality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion. 1870 W. M. ROSETTI *Life of Shelley* p. xx. To defecate life of its misery.

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. iv. 73. It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 GOULBURN *Peris. Relig.* iv. vii. (1873) 317 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated

b. *absol.* To void the fæces.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 96.

Hence Defecating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 MAURICE *Let. in Life* (1884) II. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defecating processes. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

**Defecated** (dĕf'ek-ate), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear. 1621 WILKINS *Math. Magic* t. v. (1648) 185 Have the air..so pure and defecated as is required. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iii. § 6 A more defecated or better fined Juicy. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 5 Generous, defecated, spirituous Liquors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask..that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. *fig.* Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 4 A great deale of cleare elocation, and defecated concept. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. *transf.* Of evil: Unmixed, unmitigated.

1795 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephelegated, defecated, evil. 1827 HARE *Glosses* Ser. i. (1873) 32 The Penal Colonies..have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

**Defecation** (dĕf'ek-ā-shn). Also defecation.

[ad. L. *defēcāt-ion-em*, n. of action from *defēcāre* to DEFEATE. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Defecation, a purging from dregs, a refining. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 218 Depuration and defecation..of the blood and vital spirits. 1865 *Standard* 26 Jan. Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 1. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the fæces.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation..a greater or less number of the muscles..act in unison. 1847-9 *Tooth Cycl.* Anat. IV. 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair..are..to be received with distrust. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 When defecation takes place.

**Defecator** (dĕf'ek-tōr). [agent-n. f. DEFE-

ATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which defecates or purifies; *spec.* in *Sugar-manufacture*: see quot. 1874.

1864 WEBSTER, *Defecator*, that which cleanses or purifies. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, Defecator, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result..Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 944 (*Sugar*), This dissolving pan is sometimes..called a 'defecator'.

**Defect** (dĕf'ekt), *sb.* Also 5 defaict, 5-6 defecte. [ad. L. *defēct-us* defect, want, f. ppl. stem of *defēcāre* to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see DEFEAT *v.* In early use repr. OF. *defaict* privation, or *defaict* evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT *v.*]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to *excess*); deficiency.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferiour foundations defects. 1592 DAVIES

*Immort. Soul* Introd. v. 2 Which Ill being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 112 Holding on a meane path betwene excesse and defect. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 43. I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Condorcet 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

In defect: wanting, deficient, defective. In (+ for) defect of: in default of, for want of.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 The latter being in defect. *Ibid.* i. 5 Our bodies are..prone to pine away for defect of daily food. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace..we may use a Kettle. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1659) 174 That [quality]..in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. i. 47 In other [animals] water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 44 An hidde defaict is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* t. i. (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subiect. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 251/1 The very good general reputation he had, notwithstanding his defects, acquired. 1752 FIELING *Convent Gard. Frnl.* No. 56 Ill breeding..is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H. REEO *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. x. 18 Its incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1829 MARRAY *F. Midway* v. Having delivered..an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Defects, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hull and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* u. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix. 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in *Math.* a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. xxvii. The greatest is that AD which is applied to the half being like to the defect KL. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 223 Supplying the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallog.* 290 When a decrement by y row of molecules takes place on the edge of any paralleloiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.]. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 545 An allowance..proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. *Obs.* [L. *defectus*.]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Brasts* (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heave and sorrowful..for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Caesar the Dictator was slain.

6. A falling away (from), defection. *Obs.*

1540 in STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* i. xlix. 367 The king..made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy. c 1790 WILLOCK *Poy.* 308 When a priest apostatizes..they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

**Defect**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *defectus*, pa. pple. of *defēcāre*: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting.

1600 TOUNREUR *Transf. Metamorph.* Prol. i. This huge concanite, defect of light. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.). Their service was defect and lame. 1664 FLODEN *F.* vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

**Defect**, v. [f. L. *defect*, ppl. stem of *defēcāre* to leave, desert, depart, cease, fail, f. DE- + *facēre* to make, do.] I. *intr.*

1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off from (a standard, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 143/2 After he perceived that nature began to faile and defect, he yielded himselfe to die. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodness of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 Yet have the inquiries of most defected by the way. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an eclipse. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 16 Not..to defect from the right..course thereto.

2. To fall away from (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now *Obs.* or *rare*.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. liii. 241 They had defected from the Christiane Religion. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and became male-content. 1654 GAULE *Magistrom.* 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

II. *trans.*

3. To cause to desert or fall away. *Obs.*

1636 PAYNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishonour. *Obs.*

1579 *Remedie agst. Loue* C ij, To brydell all affectes, As

Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1639 *Troubles Q. Eliz.* (N.) Men may much suspect; But yet, my lord, none can my life defect.

Hence † **Defectant** *pph. a.*, † **Defecting** *vbl. sb.*  
1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v. xxviii.* (R.) Defected honour never more is to be got againe. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 A certain gret schip, but through aldnes defectet. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 1404. Thine dwelt another, so affected, or rather defectet (being deaf and dumb). 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 104. I finde myself much defectet and disabled in my knowledge and understanding. 1686 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died. I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

**Defectant** (dife'ktant). *rare.* [f. DEFECT *v.* + ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = DEFECTOR.  
1833 *Field* 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing.. the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

**Defectibility** (dife'ktibili). [f. next + -ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 108 This is... to defect.. the defectibility.. in his creature. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibility of our first Parents their Free-will. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 13 A Defectibility in this is inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* VIII. (ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government.

**Defectible**, *a.* Also 7-able. [f. L. defect-, ppl. stem of *deficere* (see DEFECT *v.*) + -BLE: cf. *perfectible*.] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectible maybe ordained. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. (1874) I. 103 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defective.

**Defection** (dife'kʃən). In 6 defeccion. [ad. L. *defection-em* desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. *deficere*: see DEFECT *v.* Cf. F. *defection* (in OF. 13-15th c., and in mod.F. 18-19th c., but obs. in 16th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.)]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (of anything).

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) G vj b. Mani times foloweth defeccion of the strength. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 You.. suffer no defeccion of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily cause the defeccion beneath. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 25/2 As soon as he remembered these words, he fell into a great defeccion of Spirit. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiv. I underwent.. miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. § 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defeccion.

† *b. spec.* Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. *Obs.*

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swoond. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Confil.* XIX. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† *c.* Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 In whom, if there be any defeccion.. it is to be referred to Nature. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 93 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections.. acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Defection.. an infirmity. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defeccion and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion.

1552 HULOET, *Defection*, properly wheras an armie doth forsake their owne captaynes. 1584 STUBBES *Anal. Abna.* II. (1882) 92 After the defeccion of Lads the traitour. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* LX. 284 Fearing lest the defeccion of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* Pref. When the United Netherlands made their defeccion from the Crown of Spain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 251 A spirit of defeccion had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defeccion on Wednesday morning was.. small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (R.) Suche a defeccion from Christ as Saint Paul spekeh of. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 132 Also the defeccion is come and swarving from the fayth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many generall defections and corruptions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* vi. 353 The defeccion and dissolution of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 200 The times of defeccion and idolatry. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 For each such defeccion we must find forgiveness.

Hence **Defectionist**, one who advocates defeccion.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Morm. Chron.*

† **Defections**, *a. Obs.* [f. DEFLECTION: see -OUS. Cf. *infections*.]

1. Having defects, defective.

1581 PETTIE *Guanaco's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 112 b. Without Conversation our life would be defectuous. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defectuous peoe, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defeccion or desertion.

1630 LORD KELIG *Perses* Ep. Ded., Relapse and defections apostasie.

**Defective** (dife'ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 defectif, -yf, def(f)ectyf, *a.* 5-6 def(f)ectyve. [a. F. *defectif*, -ive (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *defectivus* (Tertull.), f. *defect*, ppl. stem of *deficere*: see DEFECT *v.*]

**A. adj.** 1. Having a defect or defects; wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1472 in *Surtees Alce.* (1890) 25 The crosse in the markythe his defectyf & lyke to fall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 And the lete kyng edward amende the lawes of walsys that were defectif. 1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Xivb. Saffron conforteth the defectiue membris, and principallye the harte. 1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath bene thought somewhat defectiue. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective? 1781 COWPER *Poems*, Ep. to Lady Austen 62 In aid of our defective sight. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 My defective French pronunciation. 1893 *Law Times* Rep. LXVIII. 309/4 The defective condition of the drains.

**b. Defective fifth** (in Music): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. **Defective hyperbola** (in Math.): = DEFICIENT hyperbola.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semi-Diaphona*, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, (Newton's) Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind. Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters. Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Semidiaphente*, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. **Defective in** († of): wanting or deficient in.

1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 112 A souveraine preservative, and defective of no vertue save Justice and Mercy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 233 All which the Moore is defective in. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) III. 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 110 ¶ 2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† 3. At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. *Obs.*

1491 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttest default to prestes, as erst thou diddest to curates. I wot thai ben defectif, bot sit stonidith Cristis religion. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Yf suche a persone may be founde defectif by xij. men lawfully sworn. 1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. xv. If thou foundest thy angels defectiue & impure. 1518 *Act 10 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Tral.* (1621) 56 Persons.. so founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* v. iii. (R.) To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr. *Rivella* 68 He.. did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 CARLYLE *Frank. Gl.* (1865) IV. xii. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. **Gram.** Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 30 Verbes personall be of thre sortes, parlyte, anomales, and defectives. *Ibid.* 36 Some be yet more defectives. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could.. Ought.. quoth.

† 6. **Defective cause**: see DEFICIENT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 60 Under the Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going astray. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 105 Albeit Gods will be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of sin.

**B. sb.** † 1. A thing defective or wanting. *Obs.*

1497 Br. *Accock Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 No defectiue to their comforte.

† 2. *gen.* One who is defective. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives.. they neither weep nor dance.. they weep almost, and dance almost.

**b. spec.** A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. *U.S.*

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. WEBER in *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. **Gram.** A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

1612 BRINSLEY *Poet. Parts* (1660) 100 Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives.. Apots, Monopots, Dipots, [etc.]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Realiter* II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lye, though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present tense. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curlius Gr. Gram.* § 200 Observe further the Defectives: *verpotes* later, *veratotes* ultimus, [etc.].

**Defectively** (dife'ktivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a defective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punice warres. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* Pref. Cii. Because.. the Duties.. [are] so defectively performed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Chr.* I. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

**Defectiveness** (dife'ktivnēs). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 402 Let there be made a Notarial Instrument or Act concerning the defectiveness of the commodities. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. (1851) 22 The unfinies and defectiveness of an unconjugal mind. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 128 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W. J. COURTHORPE *Addison* III. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

**Defectless** (dife'ktlēs), *a.* [-LESS.] Without defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN) *Life on Mississippi* 485 An absolutely defectless memory.

**Defector** (dife'ktar). [a. L. *defector* revoltor. agent-n. f. *deficere*: see DEFECT *v.*] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them). 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 372 Independents and all other defectors from the party.

† **Defectual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *defectus* DEFECT + -AL: cf. *effectual*.] Defective.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xv. 2 note, Without which order.. the Church had been more defectual and insufficient, then any Common wealth.. in the world.

† **Defectuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *defectuosus*; see -OUS.] = DEFECTUOUS.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 195 The same act which is defectuous and sinful in regard of the wil of man is most perfect and regular in regard to the wil of God.

† **Defectuousity**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *defectuositas*, f. *defectuosus*; see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *defectuosité*, in 15th c. *defectuosité* (Hatzl.).] Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 185 The Hare-shaw is a defectuousite of nature.. in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 2 (R) This mercifull indulgence given to our defectuousities.

† **Defectuous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *defectuosus*, f. *defectus* DEFECT: see -OUS. Cf. F. *defectueux* (1336 in Littre), Pr. *defectuos*, Sp. *defectuoso*, It. *defettuos*.] Having defects; defective, faulty; imperfect.

1553 COL. POLE in *Strype Crammer* II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Ap. II. 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † **Defectuously** *adv.*, † **Defectuousness**.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — *Enthus. Tr.* (1712) 48 Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardinian Church.

† **Defedate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *defādare* to defile, f. DE- I. 3 + *fādare* to make foul, defile, f. *fedus* foul.] *trans.* To defile, pollute.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 26 The same spurious acidity.. defedates the blood.

† **Defedation** (dife'di'fən). *Obs.* Also defed-. [ad. med.L. *defedation-em*, in F. *defédation* (15-16th c.), n. of action from late L. *defādare*: see prec.] The action of making impure; befouling, pollution (*esp.* of the blood or skin; also fig.).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A Morpheus or defedation of all the skin. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Confil.* v. 153 A purge must not be given in any defedation of the skin. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), The defedation of 30 many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 282 Successive crops Of defedations off will spot the skin. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1843) 134 All these changes are so many defedations of the poem.

**Defeit**, *obs. form* of DEFEAT.

**Defeissance**, *obs. form* of DEFEASANCE.

† **Defeit**, *defeit*, *a. Obs.* Also 5 defect, defait. [a. OF. *defeit*, *desfeit*, -fail, pa. pple. of *desfaire*, *désfaire* to undo: see DEFEAT *v.*] Marred, disfigured.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 618 To ben defet (*v. r.* defect) and pale, and woxen lesse. *Ibid.* v. 1210 He so defet (*v. r.* disfigured) was, hat no manner man Vnnepe myght hym knowe her he wente. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xcii. 121 Hadde her usage defait in such wise that she was unknowe to eueri creature. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *The Elegie* 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corps, defet!'

**Defeit**, *Defeiture*, *obs. ff.* DEFEAT, -URE.

† **Defe'ke**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *defiquer*, ad. L. *deficere* to DEFEATE.] = DEFEATE *v.* 3.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* I. i. 3 By the means whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated.

**Defence**, *defence* (dife'ns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 defens, 3- defence, defense; (5) diffens, -ense, -ence, difence, 5-6 defennce, 6 defenns. [Two forms: ME. *defens*, a. OF. *defens* (*diffans*, *defenns*, *defens*, *sans*, etc.), Ph. de Thaan 1119, ad. L. *defensum* thing forbidden, defended, etc.]

sb. usc of pa. pplic. of *defendēre* (see DEFEND); also ME. *defense*, a. OF. *defence* = defence, prohibition, ad. L. *defensa* (Tertullian = *defensio*), f. pa. pplic. *defensus*, analogous to sbs. in -*ata*, -*ade*, -*de*. In Eng. where *e* became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling *defence* comes from the *defens* form; cf. *hennēs*, *hens*, *hence*; *penis*, *penis*, *penes*; *ones*, *ons*, *once*; *sithens*, *sence*; *Duns*, *dunce*. The spelling *defense* is that now usual in the United States.

(The pop. Romanic forms were *de*, *disfeto*, *fēta*, cf. It. *difesa*, OF. *des*, *def*, *defeis*, *defois*, Norman *dēfis*, and *defeise*, *defoise*.)

The action of defending, in the various senses of the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting. (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

† 1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack of (an enemy). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4715 In defense of hor fos, bat on flete lay. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxix. 206 For y' defense of his enemies. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 For the maintenance of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY *Let. to Sir F. Walsingham* 19 July, 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex.

† b. ? Offence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2692 What defense has pou due to our dere goddess?

† 2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.* (exc. as in b, c.)

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Hou he ssold pe folke tech, and to ssow ham godis defens bope to 3yng and to olde of pe .x. commandmens. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12098 pe sekesteyn, for alle pat defense, 3yt he 3aue pe body ensene. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 397 Adam afterward ageines his defence, Frette of pat fruit. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve...brought her not aught of the defence that God had made to her husbonde and her. 1526 J. HACKET *Let.* in MS. Cott. Galba ix. 35 The Governour wyll macke a partyculer defens and comandment...for the anychylment and destruction of thys nyne hokes. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 94 The pope...wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to procede in the cause. a 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. In defence: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. *Defence-month* = *Fence-month*. (Cf. *Fence sb.* 7, II.)

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Fence-month*, All waters where salmons be taken, shall be in defence...from the nativite. 1736 W. NELSON *Laos conc. Game* 77 The Fence-Month, by the ancient Foresters was called the Fence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 *Destr. Thame* 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 *HASSELL, Rides & Walks* II. 63 During the defence months which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish...are spawning. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 107 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'.

c. In the game of Ombre: see quot.

1898 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from attack.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 197 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewped, and to non defence ne come. c 1300 *A. Alis*, 2615 Alle that hadde power To beore weopene to defence. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6840 Withe egypt knyghtes of defens. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1139 Ye archievyves, stonith at defens. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 214 With thirry thousand of defence. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 918 In defence of pe folke. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 31 A Doubled of defence covered with red Lejer. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. a 1699 *LADY HAKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the defence of the innocent. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 2 His Sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. What are your weapons of defence? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

† b. Faculty or capacity of defending. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 803 The defendouris was off so fell defens. 1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 1078 The wallies were of that defence that ordinance did little harme. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. i. 64 The Cite being but of small defence. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Sued. Ambassy* (1772) I. 203 A castle...neither large nor beautiful, or of much defence.

c. In games: *e.g.* in *Cricket*, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to *attack*.

1863 *Daily's Mag. Sports & Past.* Sept. 44 The bowling...the wicket-keeping...and the fine defence shown...was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet...it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. Line of defence (*Mil.*): (a) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted;

(b) *Fortif.* a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* *Fortif.* 18 And that shall cut off the flank at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain. 1802-3 *tr. Pallas Trav.* (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view...of the gate and line of defence drawn from the opposite side to the Crimea. 1821 *Examiner* 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence. 1853 *STROQUER Milit. Encycl.* Line of Defence...is either *fichant* or *razant*. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 98 Hee...gave you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 *tr. Camus Moral Relat.* 148 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight...for fear of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1828 *SCOTT Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. i. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; *spec. (pl.)* fortifications, fortified works.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens [*defens* a defens] aboute pe wounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Welche...is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of y<sup>e</sup> hedpece. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 316 The galleries...often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1612 *BIBLE Ps.* xciv. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of war and hostility. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 62 Mountains are necessary...as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Defences*, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.

1382 *Wyclif Phil.* i. 16 Wittinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 l. 60 Corroboring our turgement with sufficient defens. 1573 G. HARVY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I never yet tooke vpon me the defence of ani question. 1653 *GAUEN (Hille)*, Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defence of this method of education. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxii. x Ye men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would haue made his defence vnto the people. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* 1. 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew John of his Ecclesiastical Policy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

† 7. Without defence: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 279 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1876) 66 Glotenie coostip withouten defence Bope in diuers drincks and meete.

III. *Law.* [Originally allied to sense 1, but now influenced by senses 3, 6; see DEFEND v. 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1595 *Termes of Lawes* 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and damage, where and when he ought, and then to procede farther to his plea, or to imparle. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. xx. III. 296-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 *GOLDSM. Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 63 Brutus...demanded...if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1001 *Malicious Prosecution*, The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. *Mod. Newspr.* The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

† Defence, defense, v. *Obs.* [f. DEFENCE sb.; perh. in part a. OF. *defenser*, *defencer*, ad. L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendēre* to DEFEND.] *trans.* To provide with a defence or defences; to defend, protect, guard. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 82 P<sup>r</sup> defensib [*v.r.* defendib] a membre fro corrupcioun. c 1440 *Premf. Part.* 115 De-

fensyn, *defenso*, *munio*. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 184 [How] this lord schulde be defended ageyn the crueltie of Scottis. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 307 A bely of glassse diligently defended with clay. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 For the defending of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 260 Out he gate, defendst with darke of night. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* II. ii. Wert thou defended with circular fire...yet I should Neglect the danger. 1637 *HEYWOOD Lond. Mirror* Wks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort...is steyld Imperiall, defend'd with men and officers. 1791 [see DEFENCE].

Defenceable, obs. form of DEFENSIBLE.

† Defenced, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. DEFENCE sb. and v. + -ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxiv. 6 Stronge defended cities of Iuda. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 The well fortified and stronglie defended wealth...of many Cities. 1616 *SURL. & MARKE. Country Farme* 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* v. i. Where She could be more defend'd from all men's eyes. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 309 Perello was formerly a defended city.

Defenceful, a. *notice-wd.* [f. DEFENCE sb. + -FUL: after defenceless.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way.

Defenceless, defenseless (*difenslēs*), a. 1. Without defence; unarmed, unprotected.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* (R.), O ther disceit unware and defenceless. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (R.), King Dermote...Was left defenceless...And fled to England. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* l. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless. 1740 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'Jesus, Lover of my soul' ii. Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755 *Monitor* No. 12 ¶ 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 *BONROW Zinchi* I. xi. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

† 2. Affording no defence or protection. *rare.*

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence Defencelessly adv., Defencelessness.

a 1733 *Bp. FLEETWOOD* [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 1802 *PALTY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (R.), Defencelessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* iv. 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 *TOON, Defenceless*. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.

Defencer: see DEFENSOR.

Defencible, -ive, obs. ff. DEFENSIBLE, -IVE.

Defend (*difend*), v. Also 3-6 *defende*, 4-6 *difend(e)*, *defend(e)*, 5-6 *dyfende*; 5 *pa. t.* and *ppl.* *defend(e)*, *defende*. [ME. a. OF. *defend-re* (11th c.) = Pr. *defendre*, Sp. *defender*, It. *difendere* = L. *defend-ere* to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. DE- 1. + *fend-ere* (obs. exc. in compounds).]

The primary sense in Latin was (I) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense *ward off* passed into *prohibit*, *forbid* (I. 3). Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (II); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (*Obs.* exc. as in III.)

† 1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sickerly. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 101 If pat pou mystist nougt defende pe crampe. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* Eng. lxi. 45, I he may myght ne power hym to defende fro me. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U iii b, Venim is defended by the home of an unicorn, by triacle. 1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 17 To withstand and defend his enemies. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monardes Dial.* Iron 142 b, The houses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde. 1609 *BLUNDELL Dieting of Horses* 11 Horses...would be housed in Summer season with canvas to defend the flies. 1636 *DENHAM Destr. Troy* 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone* L. § 300 Men...with staves in their hands, who could...have defended it from the wall. 1808 *JAMESON, Defend*, to ward off. [In north of Scot.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'.

† 2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* 667 (W.) Temperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende!' c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. 1450 *Melvin* 29 Let vs diffende the kyngte, that he se hym not quyk. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1262/2 Which wallies greatlly defended the fire from spreading further. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 196 Trees...planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

† b. with negative clause.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 95 P<sup>r</sup>is oymenit is myche worp for to defende pat be malise of pe cancre schal not wexen. 1586 *COCAN Haven Health* Ep. Ded., It keepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

† c. To restrain; *refl.* to keep oneself, refrain.

a 1325 *Prase Psalter* xxxix. 12 I lord, y ne shal nougt defenden myn lippes. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxviii. 101 Fira all ill way i defendid my fete. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 580 If they hem yve to goodnesse, Defendyng hem from ydelnesse.

† 3. To prohibit, forbid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).



† b. with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend, *Obs.*

party in a suit who defends; opposed to *plaintiff*.  
 'A "defendant" is originally a *denier*; but the notion of his *protecting himself* comes in early and prevails.' Prof. F. W. Maitland.

France, Defendor of faith. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* 1.  
9-2

App. i. 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God. defendour of the faith. 1623 LD. HERBERT to Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. 111. 165 Your sacred Majestie .. beeing Defender of our Faith.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = DEFENDANT sb. 3. (Now the term in *Sc. Law*; opposed to *pursuer*; also used in Roman Law treatises.)

c 1450 in *Surtrees Misc.* (1890) 59 Als well be playntiffe as be defender in all manner of playntiffs. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compare with four, and the Defendants with six of their Friends. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Defender* is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iv. § 102 In certain cases .. the defender in an action in *personam* must give security even when conducting his own defence.

4. In the game of *Ombre*: see DEFENCE sb. 2 c. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence *Defenderism* (*Irish Hist.*), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense 1 d above.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Sept. 1/4 He .. avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 *Buck Cor.* (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic *defenderism* is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendancy. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 *Lecky Eng.* in 18th C. VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of DEFENDRESS.

Defendible: see DEFENDABLE.

Defending (dĕfendĭng), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEND: a. The warding off of attack, etc.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 676 Now con Alisaundre .. of swordis turning, Apon stede, apon justyng, And /sailyng, of defendyng. 1382 *Wyclif Phil.* i. 7 In defendyng and confemyng of the gospel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 A Defendyng, brachium, custodia, defensio. 1583 *Strabes Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 97 Power of defendyng of life. 1675 *Tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Ritld. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.

b. Forbidding, prohibition. Obs. c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 295/t Prohibition, that is, defendyng.

Defending, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defends: see the verb.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† Defendless, a. Obs. rare. [See -LESS.] Defenceless.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. DEFENDER.

Defendress (dĕfendĕrĕs). Now rare. In 6-7 -eresse, -ressse. [a. F. *dĕfenderesse*, fem. of *dĕfendeur*: see -ESS.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 302 Good preestes and clerkes to whom she was a true defendresse [ed. 1798 defendress], 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lxxv. (1677) 115 Virtue is a Defendress, and valians the heart of man. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxcix. 265 Gracious Anne .. would make an admirable defendress of the new faith.

† 2. A female defendant in a suit. Obs.

1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loved not her child.

† Defendrix, Obs. rare. [f. DEFENDER, after L. *femines* in -*rix*: the L. word was *defenstrix*.] = prec. 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 You fight .. for your Sovereign Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell]. † Defeneration. Obs. rare. [n. of action from L. *dĕfenerāre* to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. *fenus*, *fenus* interest, usury.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Defeneration*, a taking money upon usury.

Defenestration (dĕfĕnĕstrĕtĕshən). [mod. f. L. *DE- I. 1*, 2 + *fenestra* a window: so in mod. F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

*Defenestration of Prague*, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton* (1679) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1866) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown (in a picture). 1853 *NEALE Ext. Liturgiol.* 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague .. terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of DEFENCE.

Defensable, ME. form of DEFENSIBLE, q.v. † Defensal, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. L. *dĕfensālis*, f. *dĕfensum* DEFENCE: see -AL. (OF. had *defensāls* sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

1560 *ROLLAND Cart. Venus* i. 800 Charge him compeir befor my Maiestie. To her him self accusat of cruelte. With exceptions, and causis defensall.

† Defensative, a. and sb. Obs. Also -itive. [f. L. type \**dĕfensativus* (prob. used in 15-16th c. Latin), f. *dĕfensāre*, ppl. stem of *dĕfensāre* to ward off, defend, freq. of *dĕfendĕre* to DEFEND: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the property of defending; defensive, protective.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 19 As with a defensive hand about it. 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. i. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous* (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensive power of moral goodness.

b. = DEFENSIBLE 1 b.

1591 F. SPARRY *Geomancie* 85 The Citie .. is not defensative and [is] ill maintained by men of force.

2. Made in defence or vindication of something.

a 1703 *BURKITT On M. T. Mark* ii. 22 Observe the defensive plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

B. sb. = DEFENSIVE sb. 1. (Very common in 17th c.)

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 7 b. Defensatives .. for expelling the Plague. 1583 H. HOWARDE (*Titile*), A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 28 A good defensative against all venomous humours. 1658 *STR T. BROWN Gard.* *Cyrus* iii. 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of houses, as a defensative against lightning. a 1711 *KEN Sermon* Wks. (1836) 160 Abstinence, the best defensative a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. *Le Drant's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 94 A Defensative composed of Bole Armeniac[us], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. A defensative against poison.

† Defensatrice, Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *dĕfensātrix*, -*trixem*, fem. of *dĕfensātor*, agent-n. from *dĕfensāre*: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3984 Virgine Marie .. is our blissed defensatrice.

Defense, -fenser, var. of DEFENCE, DEFENSOR.

Defensibility (dĕfĕnsĭbĭlĭtĭ). [f. next + -ITY.]

The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended.

1846 *GROTE Greece* ii. ii. 11. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 5 The perfect defensibility of the French territory.

Defensible (dĕfĕnsĭbĭl'), a. Forms: a. 3-6 defensible, (5 -abill, -abyll, defensible, 6 *Sc.* defensabil, 6-7 defencable); b. 5- defensible, (5 diffensyble, 5-6 defensyble, 7 defencible). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: a. *defensable*, a. F. *dĕfensable* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*); -L. *dĕfensābil-em* (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. *dĕfensāre* to ward off, freq. of *dĕfendĕre* to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by B. *defensible*, ad. L. *dĕfensibil-em* (Cassiodorus, c 550), f. L. *dĕfens-*, ppl. stem of *dĕfendĕre*. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also *defensible* appears in 17-18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being *defendable*.]

† 1. Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. FENCIBLE A. 1-3.) a. Of men-at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. Obs. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 549 Hti hulde hom there defensables, to libhe other to dete. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* 306 They were therin turkes many, hardy and defensible. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xix. 163 Sa many of you that ar defensabil men. 1599 *SHAKS. Men. F.* iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 *PRYNNE Humb. Remonstr.* 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix. Every defensible man of you .. keep his weapons in readiness.

† b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. Obs. (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1382 *WYCLIF Judg.* vi. 2 Thei maden to hem .. moost defensible placis to wistonden. c 1400 *Kent. Rose* 4168 A portecolys defensible. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 Barbacanes well defensible. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* i. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great sieg. 1627 *SPEED England, Garney* 5 c 2 A Pale of Rockes .. very defensible vnto the Iland. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defencable. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lxxv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1821) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† c. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. Obs.

1418 *HEN. V* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 664 In here best and most defensible harneys. 1480 *Plumpton Cor.* 40 In there most defensible arrey. 1512 *Act Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Any Armour or defencable Geer of War. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 The citizens .. had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

† d. gen. Defensive, protective. Obs.

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 156 Be thou unto me .. a defensible God. 1574 *HVLL Planting* 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensible playster.

† 2. In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, That such as are buried in the cowle and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devils and furies of hell. *Ibid.* 487 b, Yt her life might have eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or injury.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 304 Defensible by a very litle Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scotl.* VI. lxxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. fig. Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.)

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* i. xvii. (1859) 18 My cause .. was nought defensible by ought that I couthe se. c 1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough. 1674 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xvi. 71 The .. resolution .. is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence *Defensibleness*.

a 1689 *PRYTT Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system.

Defensibly (dĕfĕnsĭbĭl'), adv. Also 5-6 -sably, 6 -cibly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection: see prec. 1. Obs.

1464 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XI. 524 Every Man .. be Well and Defensibly arrayed. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hen. exliiii.* 530 About iii. M. horses defensibly aparyllyd. 1599 *R. CROMPTON Mounsin of Magnan.* Niv b. The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defensibly builded.

2. In a manner defensible by argument; justifiably.

1880 *Variorum Teachers' Bible* Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensively regards as that of species.

Defension (dĕfĕn'sən). Also 6 -syon, -cion. [ad. L. *dĕfension-em*, n. of action from *dĕfendĕre* to DEFEND. Cf. OF. *dĕfension*, -sion (11-16th c. in *Godef.*)]

† 1. = DEFENCE; protection, vindication, etc.

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xlviii. 7 Domes of defensionis [1388 defence]. 14.. *Ballade, IX Ladies Worthie* (Chaucer's *Wks.* 1561), Against the proud Grekes made defension With her victorious hand. 1514 R. PACE in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 203 In the defension of your gracis causis. a 1555 *PHILIP Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 862 a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie .. in his disputations and defensions. 16.. V. BLUNDELL in *Crosby Records* 175 My said brother did make his public defence of Philosophy in the Roman college. 1862 F. C. HUSENBERG *Life F. Miller* 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. GULLOW *Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 458 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise.

Hence † *Defensional* a., pertaining to defence.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* 111. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensive: see DEFENSATIVE.

Defensive (dĕfĕnsĭv'), a. and sb. Also 4-5 -sif, 5 -syue, 6 -sife, defensive, 7 defencive. [a. F. *dĕfensif*, -ive (14th c. in *Hatzf.*), ad. med. L. *dĕfensivus*, f. *dĕfens-*, ppl. stem of L. *dĕfendĕre*: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective.

c 1400 *Launfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute he woutnde leie a medycyn defensif. 1495 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamb, Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 1. 48 As a Moate defensive to a house. 1636 *SIR H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant* (1637) 100 A boarded Arche .. defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 330 The Nut is clothed with a defensive husk. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 21 I. 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 361 An hard, firmshell, which furnishes .. both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* ii. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans .. wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† b. Of fortified places: = DEFENSIBLE 1 b. Obs.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 259 To imune themselves in such defensive places. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 81 The Citie is .. made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† c. Of persons: Capable of making defence. Obs. rare.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd.

† d. With of: Serving to ward off, or to protect against. Obs. rare.

1725 *PORR Odyss.* xxiii. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to *offensive* (= aggressive).

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and defensive with them. 1631 *Govour God's Arrows* iii. § 60. 293 The blood which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 A league offensive and defensive with Holland. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1787 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary Mar.*, I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Beotia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 102 They .. lay at a defensive guard. 1684 R. H. *School Recreation* 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive. 1739 J. TRAFF *Right over-much* (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of the nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Broughton (*title*), Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath. 1893 Bookman June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory.

B. sb.

1. Something that serves to defend or protect; esp. in Med. and Surg. a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. Obs.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 214 Pou schalt algate aboute þe sijcknes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata. 1544 Phaeir Pestilence (1553) Pivb, Lay a defensive about the sore. 1562 Turner Herbal II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensive for them. 1610 MARKHAM Masterpiece II. clxxiii. 485 It is also an excellent defensive against fluxes of blood. a 1626 BACON (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 Evelyn Mem. (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Wounds, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence; usually in pbr. to stand (act, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute use of A. 3.]

1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 178 Onely to stoop upon the defensive. 1708 SWIFT Predictions, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 BURKE Corr. IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1828 SCOTT R. M. Perth xxvii, The two brethren . . . striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 152 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

3. One who defends himself against attack: opposed to assailant or aggressor. Obs. rare.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 79 They . . . retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

Defensively (dɛnsɪvli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks. (1851) 59 Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortified. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 370 We shall, it's believed, act only defensively. 1884 MRS. OUPHANT in Blackw. Mag. Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defensiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being defensive.

1600 F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville 132a, They want no defensiveness against the cold. 1828 EXAMINER 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1885 G. MEREDITH Diana I. xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

Defensor (dɛnsɔr, -rɪ). Forms: 4-5 defensor, (4-6 -our, 5 -owre), 6 defencer, 6-defensor. [ME. and AF. defensor = OF. \*defensor, in 13th c. deffencour, mod.F. défenseur: L. defensor-em (Jerome), agent-n. from defendere, freq. of defendere to DEFEND. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. defensor, agent-n. from defendere.]

1. A defender. Obs.

Chief Defender of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvii. 745 Sum of the defensoris war All dede, and othir wondit sare. c 1430 LYDG. Bochas I. xvi. (1534) 33 a, To holy church he was chief defensor. 1509 FARNYAN VII. (1533) 690. 1530 PALSGR. Intro. 10 Henry by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France, defensor of the faythe. 1566 FOXE's A. & M. 591/1 Any of their factors, comforters, counsellors, or defenders. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. ix. xx. 72 Chief Defensor of Christs Church. 1670 Famous Conclave Clement VIII 29 The only defensor and supporter of the Catholick Religion.

2. Rom. Hist. 'In the later period of the empire (after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor' (Lewis & Short).

c 1370 WYCLIF Eng. Wks. (1880) 395 And saynte gregori wrote to be defensor of rome in his maner. [1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 341 But the Defensors were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl. I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. iii. v. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. Roman Law. One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 POSTE Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. Ibid., A defensor (unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security judicium solvi.

Hence Defensorship, the office of defensor.

1855 MILMAN Latin Chr. III. 202 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriate and Defensorship of the city of Rome.

Defensory (dɛnsɔri), a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. defensōri-us, f. defensōr-em: see DEFENSOR and -ORY.]

A. adj. That is intended, or serves, to defend; defensive.

1552 HULOET, Defensorye, præsidiarius. 1586 A. DAV ENG. Secretary II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections. 1647 Royall & Royallist's Plea 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensory. 1849 Fraser's Mag. XXXIX. 669 One of the de-

fensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures.

† B. sb. Something defensive; a defence. Obs.

1588 GREENE Perimedes 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes. 1592 (title), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 GATE CRT. Gentiles II. iii. 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, obs. f. defencal: see DEFENCE v.

† Defensure. Obs. [f. L. defens- ppl. stem of defendere + -URE.] Something that defends;

= DEFENSIVE sb. 1.

1586 W. BAILEY Briefe Treat. (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

Defer (dɛfɛr), v. 1. Forms: 4-7 differre, 5-7 deferre, (4 deferre, 5-6 defar, -arre, dyfferre, 7 deferr), 5-7 differ, 5-6 differr, 6 differe, dyfferre, dyffer, dyffer(-), diffarr(-), 6-7 differ(-), 5- defer(-). Inflections deferred, deferring.

[ME. differre-n, a. OF. differer (il differe), 14th c. in Littre, ad. L. differre to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, intr., to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as DIFFER v. (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt differ in 16-17th c.; but forms in de-, def-, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with delay.]

1. trans. To put on one side; to set aside. Obs.

1393 GOWER Conf. I. 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be preferred Hath conscience so differred, That no man loketh to the vice Whiche is the moder of malice. c 1430 LYDG. Hors. Shefe & G. 96 The Symcundance me lyst nat to defer. — Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace with her lycour crystalline and pure Defferithe vengeance off furiose woodnes.

† b. To set or put 'beside oneself'; to brieve of one's wits. Obs. rare-1.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathew 84 Quhamet þat þai [two sorcerers] had euir maritayne In þare wittis or differryte.

† c. refl. To withdraw or remove oneself. Obs.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha 171 Hely, defere þe nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe now haste þu þe!

2. trans. To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1382 WYCLIF Num. xxx. 15 If in the man . . . into another day deferre the sentence. 1400 Froese Legends in Anglia VIII. 132 [She] differred þe questone. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99 To Differ, differre, prolongare. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. ii. vii. 104 The Lacedemonyens with drewe them self and differre the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE Matt. xxiv. 48 My master will differ his commynge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iv. vii. 147 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Cite vntill nyght. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. II. xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civill warre, may be differred, by such wayes. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 92 2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, 'till I receive your Advice. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc iv. 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

b. Const. with inf. 1 Obs.

1426 H. BEAUFORT in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. l. 102 He hath long differred to performe them. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7118 To wende hame þai noyt deferde. 1535 COVERDALE Job. x. 13 The Sonne . . . differred to go downe for the space of a whole day after. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxix. Comm. How long wilt thou differre to heare our prayer? a 1656 USSHER Ann. (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. 1732 ARTERBURY (J.), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

c. absol. or intr. To delay, procrastinate: rarely with off.

1382 WYCLIF Deut. vii. 20 So that he scatter hem, and ferther differre not [1388 differ(-r, -r) tariel no lengere]. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde noyt turn. 1577 NORTHBROOKE Dicing (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. a 1592 GREENE & LOOGE Looking Glass Wks. (Ridge) 129/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 BR. HALL Recoll. Treat. 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Cons. ix. 252 The longer thou puttst off and deferrest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 YOUNG Nt. Th. i. 390 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. 1771 P. PARSONS Newmarket I. 21, I have waited (deferred), my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine, . . . a full year.

3. trans. To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: † a. a person. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF Acts xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix deferred hem [1388 delayede, MS. K. etlier differred; TINDALE differde, 1539 Great B. deferred, 1557 Geneva. differred, 1582 Rhem. differred, 1611 and 1883 deferred]. 1545 BRINKLOW Compl. 20 b, Men be differd from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1642 ROGERS Naamaui 137 If it seem good to thy wisdom to deferre me. 1709 STRYVE Ann. Ref. I. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1509 BARCLAY Ship of Fools (1570) 49 Where they two borrowd, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to deferre. 1536 Exhort. fr. North 135 in Furniv. Ballads I. 309 Differ not your matters tyll a new yere. 1559 MORRISYNG Everyng. 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age. 1559 WILCOCK Lett. to Crowsagell in Keith Hist. Church Sc. App. 198 [Jam.], I would ask quik of us differeth the Caus. 1611 BIBLE Prov. xii. 12 Hopedeferrd maketh the heart sick. c. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 STARKEY England I. iv. 23 Let us not enter into this dysputatyon now, but . . . dyffer hyt to hys place. 1558 KNOX

First Blast (Arb.) 37 The admonition I differ to the end. 1611 CORYAT Crudities 480, I had differred it till the end of the sermon. 1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth I. (1723) 41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail . . . here, to defer to their proper place. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Divine Worship 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix.

† 4. To put off (time), waste in delay. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF Ezek. xii. 22 Dais shulen be differid, or drawn, in to loong [1388 differid in to long tyme]. 1548 HALL Chron. 134 Not mynding to differre the tyme any farther. 1579 LVL Euphues (Arb.) 133 Idle to deferre 3 y time lyke Saint George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iii. ii. 32 Deferre no tyme, delays have dangerous ends. 1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Deniall vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

† b. To protract; also intr., to linger. Obs.

1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. i. xii. 24 a, The Wartres were longe differred. 1561 NOTKON & SACKV. Gerboadiv. ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus deferred my beath? 1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth. 42 b, If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not voyde.

Defer (dɛfɛr), v. 2 Also 5-6 differ, 6-7 deferre, (8 deferre). Inflections deferred, deferring.

[a. F. déferer (il déferre), 16th c. in Littre (deferre 14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. deferre to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. DE-I. 1, 2 + ferre to bear, carry.]

† 1. trans. To carry down or away; to convey (to some place); to bring away. Obs. rare.

1566 BACON Sylva § 234, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums . . . it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred. 1684 R. CROMWELL Jr. Hist. Justice 552 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

† 2. To offer, proffer, tender; in Law, to offer for acceptance. Const. to, rarely on. To defer an oath = F. déferer un serment, L. deferre iuramentum. Obs.

1563 FOXE A. & M. 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the iudges. 1565 JEWELL Keph. Harding (1611) 379 That Godly worship which . . . of the Diuines is called Laetia, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1652 HOBBS Leviath. II. xxx. 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour. 1677 GALE CRT. Gentiles III. 172 Apuleius . . . does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1664-7 LD. G. LYTTELTON Hist. Hen. II. 11. 95 (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes . . . when a king renowned for his valour . . . was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1832 AUSTIN Jurist. (1879) II. liii. 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law [jus delatum] but he has not a right fully acquired [jus acquiritum].

† 3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. Obs.

1490 Acta Dom. Conc. 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht. 1541 BARNES Wks. (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng. 1660 R. CORE Power & Subj. 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power. 1691 BLAIR in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Cel. Ch. (1860) 14 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

† 4. absol. To refer for information to. Obs.

1563 FOXE A. & M. 797 b, Concernynge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here produced, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined.

† 5. intr. (for refl.) To submit oneself to. Sc. Obs.

1479 Acta Dom. Audit. 90 (Jam.) Decretis . . . that Johne Stewart . . . sall . . . pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfyn xli yerly of viii yeris bigain . . . because the said Archibald differd to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis. 1490 Acta Dom. Conc. 194 (Jam.) The lordis aboute writtin wald nocht defer to the said exception.

6. intr. To submit in opinion or judgement to; to pay deference to.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (Mem. III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do . . . fully express the French emotion, defer, effort.

1686 F. SPENCE House of Medici 366 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A. GOROUX Maffei's Amphith. 8 How far we must defer to his Authority? 1792 BURKE Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others. 1855 PARSONS Philist II. i. ix. (1857) 165 Philip . . . had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father. 1870 BRYANT Hind I. 1. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

DefERENCE (dɛfɛrɛns), [a. F. deference (16th c.), f. deferre to DEFER v. 2: see -ENCE.]

1. The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding. Obs. rare-1.

1660 tr. Anyraldis Treat. Cons. Reliq. i. iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we venerate.

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. Often in phr. to pay, show, yield deference.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 9/2 He was . . . negligent . . . to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 ESTCOURT Fair Exam. im. i. Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 62 77 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 FERRIAR



*Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. *Const. 40, 1<sup>st</sup> for.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 137 (R) Why was not John who was a virgin chaste, or preferred before the rest? . . . his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age. 1662 J. DAVIES *Ir. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 Nor have they any more compliance one for another, than they have deference for strangers: for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1678 *Lively Orac.* v. § 15. 296, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Their age and learning, entitle them to all deference. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 412 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. In deference to: in respectful acknowledgement of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons. 1857 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 It is in deference to the opinion . . . of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

† Deferency. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. with ending -ENCY, q.v.] = DEFERENCE.

1678 OWEN *Mind of God* v. 132 A due reverence and deferency unto the Wisdom . . . of God.

Deferent (deferent), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 different, 6 deferent. [a. F. *deferent* (Parré 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. *deferent-em*, pr. ppl. of *defer-re* to carry down or away.]

A. *adj.* Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination.

1626 BACON *Sylva Arg.* § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* l. xxiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* vii. 378 The . . . testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

B. *sb.*

1. A carrying or conducting agent; *spec.* in *Phys.*, a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 133 Though Aire be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. *Ibid.* § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 BAILEY (solio), *Deferents*, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. EPICYCLE 1.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. 70 Within eueryche of these seven speres, there was a Cercle embelyfing som what . . . whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1594 BLUNEVIL *Exerc.* iii. l. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Deferent. 1690 LEBOUVIN *Cursus Math.* 757 The Semidiameter of the Deferent . . . is equal to 561 Semidiameters of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. The two points where the Epicycle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hist. Astron.* vi. 312 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He (Ptolemy) himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument, but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferent, for I am no more.

Deferent (deferent), *a.* 2 [f. DEFER v. 2, and DEFER NCE: see -ENT.] Showing deference, deferential.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 167 His opposition . . . was always modest, deferent. 1866 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* ii. vii. Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Deferential (deferential), *a.* 1 [f. DEFERENCE (or its L. type *\*deferential*) + -AL: cf. *essence, essential, prudence, prudential*, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii. If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvii. She was marvellously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1879 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. The Duke . . . could be soft and deferential to women.

Hence *Deferentiality* *sb.*, deference; *Deferentially* *adv.*, in a deferential manner.

1830 CORNH. *Mag.* Feb. 183 His master he recognises as such with respectful deferentiality. a 1846 *Gentlem. Mag.* cited in WORCESTER for *deferentiality*. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii. (1873) 61 These ladies were deferentially received

.. and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. i. Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Deferential, *a.* 2 *Phys.* [a. F. *deferential* (c.g. *arriere deferentielle*), f. *deferent*, DEFERENT *a.* 1: see -AL.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to the deferent duct.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* xi. 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferential artery*, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery.

Deferment (disurment), [f. DEFER v. 1 + -MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy *Suppl.* cites an example of *deferment* of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customers hire, With long deferment of their tedious bills. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 191 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1894 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (disurid), *ppl. a.* [f. DEFER v. 1 + -ED.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

*Deferred Annuity*, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person. *Deferred Bonds*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred Pay*, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopence a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. *Deferred Shares, Stock*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred shoot*: see quot. 1883.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxii. 198 An immediate, or a not long deferred event. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 215 That no surprise might be put upon y<sup>r</sup> Excellency by the deferred hearing. 1804 J. POOLE *Narr. Foreign Corps* 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 23 'Tis my hate, and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their [the cheeks'] blood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The effect . . . of bitter regrets and of deferred hopes. 1882 BIRNELL *Counting-house Dict.* s.v., *Deferred Bonds* are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into *Active Bonds*. *Deferred Shares* are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferred shoots*, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 645 Deferred pay is an additional payment of £3 per annum made to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers on discharge who have fulfilled certain conditions.

Deferrer (disurir), [f. DEFER v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 HULOET, *Deferrer, cumulator*. 1559 WILLOCK *Lett. to Crossinquel* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 198 Quhillk of both is the Differer of the Cause? a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art. Poet.* 245 A great deferrer, long in hope, grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy . . . called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Deferring (disurin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFER v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFER 1; delaying, postponement.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1206 Abide awhile . . . Let no sorrow in pin herte bite For no differing. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* iii. (1882) 9 This differing of justice is as damnable before God. 1621 B. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 After all these frivolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne upon thee. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 112 By deferring we presume upon that we have not, and neglect that we have.

Deferring (disurin), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. DEFER v. 1 + -ING 2.] That defers; putting off, delaying.

c 1566 LINGESAY (Pisc.) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 105 Gave them a differing answer which was little to effect.

Deferring, *ppl. a.* 2 [f. DEFER v. 2 + -ING 2.] Manifesting deference; deferential.

1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. ii. xxvii. 198 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection.

† Deferve, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *defervere* to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. DE- I. 3 b + *servere* to boil.] To boil down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* xi. 485 Defrut, carene . . . Of must is made: Defrut of defervyng Till thicke.

Defervesce (disurves), *v.* [ad. L. *defervescere* to cease to boil, cool down, f. DE- I. 6 + *fervescere*, inceptive of *servere* to be hot.] *intr.* To cool down.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 735/2 The pamphlet . . . has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has deferred.

Defervescence (disurvesens), [f. L. *defervescent-em* DEFERVESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat.

1721 BAILEY, *Defervescence*, a growing cool, an abating.

1775 in ASHL. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or febrile symptoms; the period of this decrease.

(Introduced in German (*defervescent*) by Wunderlich.) 1866 BRATTONWATE *Relapsed of Med. Lit.* 111 The height of the fever was reached on December 21st, after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. WOOL *Therap.* (1879) 145 It is evident that . . . in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 ROBERTS

*Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

† Defervescency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec.; also *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exempt.* v. § 20. 155 After a long time . . . they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (disurvesent), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *defervescent-em*, pr. ppl. of *defervescere* to DEFERVESCE.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. DEFESANCE, DEFESAE, etc.

Defet, var. of DEFEIT *a. Obs.*, wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of DEFEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† Deferud, *nonce-ud.* [f. DE- + FEUD: on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite, despoil*.] = FEUD.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 22 If the commanders were all at feud one amongst the other.

Defederalize: see DE- II. 1.

Defesance, obs. form of DEFESANCE.

Def(e, obs. forms of DEAF.

† Defait, *a. Her. Obs.* -° [F. *defait*, in OF. *defait, defail*, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Defait*, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapit.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Defait* or *Decapit.*, a term used by the French heralds.

Defame, Defawte, obs. ff. DEFAME, DEFAULT.

Defayt, defette, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defeff, var. of DAFS *sb.*, fool, stupid fellow.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any brother dyspysse anoder callenge hym knaffe or horsen, or deffe.

Defeffe, Defform, etc.: see DEFENCE, etc.

Deffer, var. of DEVER *Obs.*, duty.

Defeffence, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

Deffly, error, form of DEFTLY.

Defhed: see DEAFHEAD.

Defiable (disurab), *a.* 1 *rare.* [f. DEFY v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being defied; † defiant.

1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances* I. 24 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman.

† Defiable, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DEFY v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being digested; digestible.

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 2 And ete noryschyng metes & defyabul.

Defial (disurial), *rare.* [In ME., a. OF. *defiaill* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *defer* to DEFY: see -AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng. verb: cf. *dential*.] = DEFERENCE.

c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* cliv. iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philip warred, And letters sent hym, defials and vmbryade, Of his suraunce and othe. 1703 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 King Meliad, And Danayan . . . took part in the defial. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blaise's Hist. Ten V.* II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (disurians). Forms: 4 *defer*, 5 *deff*, *diff*, *diffye*, *dyffy*, 5-6 *defi*, *deffy*, *diffy*, 6 *diffyans*, *diff*, *deffiance*, 5- *defiance*. [a. OF. *defiance*, *diff*, *deff*, the action of defying = Pr. *desfiansa*, OSp. *desfianza*, It. *disfidanza* = Romanic *\*disfidantia*, f. *disfidare*, med. L. *disfidare*: see DEFY v. 1 and -ANCE. Mod.F. *defiance* in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. *diffidentia* distrust: see DIFFIDENCE.]

† 1. Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 5545 Alisaunder the wryt behelde, And saugh therinne threying belde, And defyaunce, the third day. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 92 (Mätz.) Archibus . . . sent to hym, for his mys-governance, Of highe daynaye a ful playne defyaunce. c 1500 *Melusine* 350 They lete make a lettre of defyaunce of whiche the tenour foloweth. 1513 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 That who soeuer wolde any hurte to other, shuld make his defyaunce thre dayes before his dede. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 231 Spaine broke the peace with England, . . . and that bymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved, and of least reputation . . . the most honourable is with trumpet and herald to proclaim and denounce the warre by publicke defiance. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings Wks.* 238/2 The whole protestant league raised open war against Charles the Fifth . . . sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and allegiance toward him.

† 2. A defiance: at enmity or hostility. *Obs.* 1563-7 FOXE *a. & M.* (1684) III. 574 Clave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists. 1598 GRENEVY *Tacitus Ann.* iii. vii. (1622) 74 The Prouinces at defiance with vs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 28 The two kings . . . live at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay deereley for eithers ambition. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 58, I have bene ever since the sending of that letter . . . at defiance with him.

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. *Cartel of defiance*: see CARTEL and QUOTE.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. Prol. (1554) 40 n, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiance. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* xxv, To send defiance, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 130 Shall we . . . send Defiance to the Traytor?

figure, delineatē.  
1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 114/2 To be ..  
defigured or portraitede in woode. 1631 WEEVER *Art.*  
*Finn. Mon.* 844 Two stones as they are here defigured.

2. *fig.* To represent symbolically, symbolize.  
1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* ii. 113 By this defiled they the perplexed life of man.

† **Defil**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* To be or become stupid; = dialectal *daffle*: see *DAFF* *v.*

1570 LEVINS 126/37 To defil, neutre, *stupère*.  
**Defilade** (defilād), *sb.* *Fortif.* [f. *DEFILADE* *v.* 3 + *-ADE*. *Defilade* in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to *DEFILADE* *v.* 2.] = *DEFILLEMENT* 2.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. *Ibid.* 111 It often happens, that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. 1855 PORTLOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 801/2 It is preferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ii. 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called *defilade*.

**Defilade** (defilād), *v.* *Fortif.* [f. *DEFILADE* *sb.*: answering to mod.F. *défiler*, *DEFILE* *v.* 3] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (*Stocqueler Mil. Encycl.*). Hence *Defilading* *abl. sb.*

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from . . . the hill . . . may be every where at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. *Ibid.* 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. *Defilement*. The operation . . . called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 297 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

**Defile** (dēfil), *sb.* 1. Formerly 7-9 defilé, 8 defilee. [a. F. *défilé* (17th c.), ppl. sb. from *défiler* to *DEFILE* *v.* 2; the final -e was formerly often made -ee in Eng., but being generally written -e without accent, has come to be treated as e mute, the word being identified in form with *DEFILE* *v.* 1.]

1. *Mil.* A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; *esp.* (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

a. *defile*, *defilee*.  
1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2064/5 They repassed the Defiles on the side of the Moras. 1698 T. FRÖGER *Voy.* 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a Defile or narrow Passage. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/2 In a Defile between a great Moras and the River Adige. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 340 He was seized in the Defiles of those Mountains. 1766-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 259 The Regiment passes a defile, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, *Defile*.

b. *defile*.  
1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile. 1719 DE FÖE *Cruiser* i. xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 437 Constantine had taken up in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass. 1818 BRYAN *Ch. Har.* iv. lxii. By Thrasmene's lake, in the defiles fatal to Roman rashness. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xx. 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr., *défilé*.)

1835 in H. GREVILLE *Diary* 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *defile* of the troops. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* ii. 100 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys.

**Defile**, *sb.* 2. *Fortif. rare.* [f. *DEFILE* *v.* 3] The act of defiling a fortress.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Defile** (dēfil), *v.* 1. Also 5-6 *defyle*. [An altered form of *defoul*, *defoil*, by association with *FILE* *v.* *DEFOUL*, orig. a. OF. *defouler* 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. *foul*, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs *befoul* and *befile*, also *foul* and *file* (the latter:—OE. *fylan* unlatin deriv. of OE. *fil*, *foul*); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of *defile* beside *defoul*. What share, if any, the variant *defoil* had in the process does not appear.]

† 1. *trans.* To bruise, maul: cf. *DEFOUL* *v.* *Obs.* c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* (C) 7317 Men ne may. Tearn the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine backe and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr. *Ja tant u'iert batue ne torchies. Rime* 'beguile'].  
2. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, or cleanness of.

[1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefiled at the end of the yere.] 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, 1 *defyle*, I araye or soyle a thing. *Je salue* . . . This garment is sore defyled. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix. 31 Yet

shuldest thou dyppe me in y<sup>e</sup> myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. 1594 LATIMER *6th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 An evyll birde that defiles hys own nest. 1626 J. PYER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane. 1846 *FRENCH Mirror* xix. (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1889 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate. *fig.* 1885 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully.

c. 1325 [see *DEFILED*]. c. 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 104 Jam. . . defyled with syne. 1460 CARPENTER *Chron.* 63 Dominican . . . was . . . in his last yerel al defyled with vices. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 15 Thoo things which procede out of him are those which defyle the man. 1555 *Tract in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defiled with blood by the Pope's sword! 16. . . STILLINGFLEET (J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. 1747 BUTLER *Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debase. *Obs.* Cf. *DEFOUL* 4.

a. 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. *Sol.*) 5 She wold not be defylde With spot or wem of man. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, 1 *defyle*, I ravyshe a mayden of her maydenheede, *Je viole*. . . God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) II. She that . . . hathe lever to dey than to be defiled. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xxiv. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor . . . tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defild. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 208 It must . . . appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled.

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to desecrate, profane.

[Cf. c. 1450 *St. Anthelm* (Surtees) 335 And bat his haly place be fyled.] ? a 1500 *Wyclif's Wyclif* (1828) 2 The armes of hymne shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuary. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. 1883 BURNETT tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

b. To render ceremonially unclean.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selues on any maner of crenpyng beast. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe . . . hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — *John* xviii. 28 They themselves went into the Judgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. It is a criminal offence . . . for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man.

† 6. To sully the honour of, to dishonour. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b. This foule mouthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 410 Come, recreant . . . Ile whip thee with a rod. He is defild That draws a sword on thee. 1708 SWIFT *Let. Sacram. Test.* However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands.

† 7. *absol.* To cause defilement or filth; to drop excrement. *Obs.*

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the pynecynt of the churche. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 455 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

† 8. *intr.* To become foul or unclean. *Obs.*

1673 J. CARLY Nat. & Princ. *Love* 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

**Defile** (dēfil), *v.* 2. *Mil.* [a. F. *défiler* (1648 in Hatzf.), f. DE-I. 6 + *file* sb., *FILE*.]

1. *intr.* To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also *transf.*

1705 A. R. *Accompl. Officer* vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Defiling should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines. 1736 LEOARD *Sermon* II. x. 393 He began by making the troops defile. 1824 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The division . . . defiled on the right. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 111 That long procession of being which . . . is still defiling across the stage.

2. *trans.* To traverse by files. ? *Obs.*

1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane.

**Defiler**, *v.* 3. *Fortif. rare.* [a. F. *défiler* (14th c. *desfilher* to unthread, in Hatzf.), f. *dé*, DE-I. 6 + radical part of *enfiler* (= *désenfiler*): see *ENFILE*, *ENFILEADE*] = *DEFILADE* *v.*

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

**Defiled** (dēfiləd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEFILE* *v.* 1 + *-ED*.] Polluted, sullied.

[c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 724 Bot he com hyder ry3t as a chylde . . . Harmlez, trwe and vndevidel.] 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 *Defyled* as a thyng that is soyled, *folu*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communion* Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) p. iii, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.

Hence † **Defiledness**.

1607 HICCOX *Wks.* I. 328 The corruption and defilednesse of nature, which man brings with him into the world. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541, I speake of a defilednesse of heart.

**Defilee**, *obs. form of* *DEFILE* *sb.* 1

**Defilement** 1 (dēfiləmənt). [f. *DEFILE* *v.* 1 + *-MENT*.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 466 When lust . . . Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 P. 1 The Chaste cannot take into such filth without Danger of Defilement. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii, Where . . . It might abide . . . From all defilement safe. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON

*Audi Alt.* III. cxxiii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* anything that defiles.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Y<sup>e</sup> holy land was at length purged from y<sup>e</sup> defilements and filthines, wherewith it was beryed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 16 Marriage lay in disgrace . . . as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement. 1699 W. SALMON *Ars Chirurgicalis* Title-p., Removal of Defilements. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farmers* ii. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1871 *Echo* 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

**Defilement** 2. *Fortif.* [a. mod.F. *défillement* (1785 in Hatzf.), f. *défiler*: see *DEFILE* *v.* 3] The act or operation of defilading.

1816 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 51 The operation . . . called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. Defilement in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

**Defiler** (dēfilə), [f. *DEFILE* *v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who defiles; also *fig.* of things.

1546 BALE *Eng. Vigories* ii. (R.) As a defyler of religion and polluter of their holye ceremonies. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles*, a defiler of women, a deflowerer of maydes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 383 Thou bright defiler Of Himeus purple bed. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

**Defiliation**, *nonce-wd.* [f. DE-I. 1 + L. *filis* son, *fil-* a daughter + *-ATION*, after *affiliation*.] Deprivation of a son.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Praise Chimney-Sw.* The recovery of the young Montag [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

**Defiling** (dēfilə), *abl. sb.* [f. *DEFILE* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *DEFILE* *v.* 1; defilement.

1885 ABP. SANOVY *Sermon* (1841) 67 We need not their after-cleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1886 J. HOOKER *Givald* *Irrel.* in *Holmshud* II. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuary. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

**Defiling**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defiles.

Hence **Defilingly** *adv.*

1889 MONA CAIRO *Wing of Aconal* I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

**Definability** (dēfinābīlīti). [f. next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being definable.

1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 390 Many . . . profound theologians . . . have impugned its definability. a 1866 J. GROSE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

**Definable** (dēfinābəl), *a.* [f. *DEFINE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being defined.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 291 (R.) Great variety . . . of . . . opportunities, not definable particularly. 1684 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable. 1840 or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxvii. Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* LVII. 45/2 The ordinary predicate, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence **Definably** *adv.*

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

**Define** (dēfin), *v.* Forms: 4 *define*, 4-6 *diff*-, *defyne*, 5 *deffyne*, 5-6 *diffine*, *dyffyne*, 5- *define*. [M.E., a. Anglo-F. and OF. *definere* to end, terminate, determine = Pr. *definir*; a Romanic parallel form to L. *definire* to end, terminate, bound (f. DE-I. 3 + *finire* to end, FINISH), whence It. *definire*, Sp. *definir*, Pr. and OF. *definir*, *defnir*. *Definer*, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by *definir*, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. *definire*. In mod. English also *define* is in sense the representative of L. *definire*. A parallel form *diffinire*, with *dis*- (see DE-I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms *diffiner*, *diffinir*, *diffinir* (14-17th c.) in F.; thence the Eng. variants in *diff*-, *diff*-, *diff*-.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring to an end. Also *intr.* To come to an end. *Obs. rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCEUR *H. Fame* 344 For though your love laste a season Wayte upon the conclusion, And eke how that ye determineyn And for the more part diffynen. 1466 *Mann. & Housch.* 228, 370 My mastyry gaff to Gorney the ex-chateour, to defynne an offyse affyter Water Gores the, xx. s. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyn. The fyft at Cadwalader I have also diffyned. 1562 PYRAMUS & TH., (Alas my love) and liue ye yet, did not your life define By Lyoues rage?

† 2. To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* ii. iii. 199 And as for all other controversies, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. iv. iii. 3 These warlike Champions . . . Assembled were in field the challenge to define. 1611 SPEN *Theat. Gl. Brit.* ii. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.





expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it. — 69. 111. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing; a statement or form of words by which anything is defined.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Some things have but one dyffynnycon. c. 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* i. 1. 2 I desire more to know compuncion þen his diffynicion. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of the substance is a speech which sheweth the very nature of the thing. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom*, ii. v. Mij b, Of quadrangles... there are five sortes, as appeareth in the Definitions. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv, His victories but royal robberies, And his true definition—A Thief. 1730 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson]

14300 *Wyclif's Wyclif* Sub-Title, A verye brefe definition of these wordes, *Hoc est corpus meum*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of a word is any manner of declaration of a word. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such... as indicate a genius of the highest rank... A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. 1895 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 87 [No dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; *spec.* the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1850 REEVE *Britany* 137 We were content... to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 125 The stratification... was shown with great beauty and definition. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* ii. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. *gen.* Definiteness, precision, exactitude. *rare.* 1866 ARVILL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. *Comb.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

**Definitional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1865 *Athenum* 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

**Definitive** (dĕfīn'itv), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *definitif*, -*nytif*, -*nytyf*(e), 5-6 *defynityf*, -*defonytyf*, 6 *dyffynatyf*, *defynityue*, 6-7 *diffinitive*, 7 *definitive*, 6-7 *definitive*. [a. OF. *definitif*, *definitif*, -*ive* (12th c.), ad. L. *dēf*, *definitivus*, f. ppl. stem of *definire*: see DEFINITE.]

**A. adj.** Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: *esp. in definitive sentence*, and the like.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 172 The luge answerd of þis in his absence I may not ȝiue diffynity sentence. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. vi. Hv b, The theef was... taken... and by sentence diffynityf was hanged. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 It was the month of May following, or (=ere) they had answered dyffynatyue. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Alus.* ii. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall luges, geue defynityue sentence of lyfe and death upon malefactors. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgment definitive is given, and may not be repealed. 1688 *Ausw. Talon's Plea* 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. 11 Expecting a definitive answer. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 84 The definitive treaty is now signed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

† b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. v. i. 432 Neuer craue him, we are definitive... Away with him to death. 1639 FULMER *Holy War* iv. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be scepticall then definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 104, I will make you... my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits.

1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In *Biol.* opposed to *formative* or *primitive*, as *definitive organs*, *definitive aorta*.

a. 1639 WOTTON (J.), [11] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi, Other Authors

write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* iii. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 10th December, 1799. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* ii. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Forms of Animal Life* 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

† 3. *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to *circumscriptive*. *Obs.* [1529, 1624 see DEFINITIVE 2.] 1657 HOBBS *Abund. Geom.* Wks. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions... are but snares. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive *Ubi*, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitive, and punctual, in this point. 1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; *esp. in Gram.* (Formerly used of the DEFINITE article, and of the FINITE verb.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. *Article, Definitive Article*, the article (the) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. 1765 W. WARD *Gram.* iv. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb... in the singular number; as, 'A company of troops was detached'. 1854 ELLICOTT *Galat.* 87 The... definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or outline. *rare.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

**B. sb.** (the *adj.* used *ellipt.*)

† 1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. *Obs.*

1595 HUNBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnable sentence and cruell definitif? 1660 R. COKE *Pouer & Subj.* 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. *Gram.* A definitive word.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 179 Definitives... are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' *articuli*, ἀρθρα. They are of two kinds, either those properly... so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as *this, that, any, &c.* 1786-98 H. TOOKER *Purley* I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added... the definitive, or article. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives... they cannot be united with such words as are... as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

**Definitively** (dĕfīn'itvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitively.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie... shall be... finally and definitively adjudged and determined within the Kynges jurisdiction. 1639 GENTIUS *Servilia's Inqnts.* xxvii. (1675) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time. 1659 MILTON *Civil Power in Each Cause* Wks. (1841) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session... can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1756) I. ut. xlii. 128 I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* 1858 I. ii. 132 Henry... definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

† 2. *Metaph.* So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalloge* ii. Wks. 188/1 Though they be not circumscribed in place... yet are they and angels also definitively so placed where they be for the time. 1624 DE LAWNE tr. *Dionysius's Logick* 27 The Philosophers... say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say... that they are here, or there, and not els-where. 1711 tr. *Werensfeld's Legom.* 96.

**Definitiveness**. [NESS.] The quality of being definitive; determinativeness, decisiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Definitiveness*, decisiveness, etc. 1841 *Black. Mag.* I. 160 Southey is... thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

**Definitize**, *v. rare.* [f. DEFINITE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make definite.

1876 A. M. FAIRBARN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 The Church... definitized and generalized opinions. 1882 *Black. Mag.* Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitized.

**Definitor** (dĕfīn'itōr). Also 7 *diffinitor* [a. L. *definitor*, agent-n. from *definire* to DEFINE.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iii. (1655) 7 When the Provincial Chapter is kept, then... is there one named by name of Procurator or Definitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the General. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 51/1 (St. Francis) having been Definitor of his Order. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints*, *Bonaventure* VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 15 note, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

† 2. A kind of surveying instrument: see *quots.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freat's Archit.* 153 This whole Instrument... consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 The instrument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point... below the plane of the dial... which instrument he calls a Definitor.

**Definitude** (dĕfīn'itūd). [f. L. *definitus*, DEFINITE, after *infinitude*, *multitude*: see -TUDE.]

The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Study Math.* Discuss. (1852) 275 Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 332 Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 VETRIC *Lucretius* 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

† **Defix** (dĕfīks), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *defix*, ppl. stem of *defigere* to fasten down, f. DE- 1. + *figere* to FIX, fasten. The early example of the pa. ppl. appears to have been formed immed. after L. *defixus*, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

*trans.* To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 The sperre of the messengers defixede in to the erthe schewede a premonicion and as a begynnenge of fische. 1598 HAKLUYT *Ioy.* I. ii. 83 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme prouince of the north. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed upon them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Ing.* 264 These Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel... seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Parol.* ii. i. (1713) 146 When a man... defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that.

Hence † **Defixed**, *defixit* ppl. *a.*

1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some... object.

† **Defixion** (dĕfīk'shən). *Obs.* [ad. late L. *defixionem*, n. of action f. *defigere* to fasten down, etc. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

**Deflagrability**. *rare.* [f. next: sec -ITY.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

**Deflagrable** (dĕflāgrā'bl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *deflagrā-re* to DEFLAGRATE + -BLE.]

a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

**Deflagrate** (dĕflāgrāt), *v. Physics.* [f. L. *deflagrāt*, ppl. stem of *deflagrare* to burn away, burn up, consume, f. DE- 1. + *flagrare* to burn.]

1. *trans.* To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deflagrate*, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 203 When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 S. KENT *Mus. Catal.* No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. *intr.* To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor... it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 HARLEY *Med.* 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Hence **Deflagrated**, *Deflagrating* ppl. *adj.*

1766 ANONY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the fuel of the antimony. 1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 227 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 78 A black residuum is left... which... is found to be deflagrating. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 229 The deflagrated charcoal.

**Deflagration** (dĕflāgrā'shən). [ad. L. *deflagrationem*, n. of action from *deflagrare* to DEFLAGRATE. Cf. mod. F. *deflagration*.]

† 1. The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre. a. 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charrois's Hist.* iii. iv. viii. § 1 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration... in Constantinople. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 By supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1788 POTTER *Sophocles* Pref. to *Edipus* (R.), Till the mountain... discharges its torrent fires, which... carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 547 In Fife-shire... a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxix. 381 We

see...the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

† b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1631 Ray *Creation* II. v. (1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. *Physics*. The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Nor were all its inflammable parts consumed at one deflagration. 1674 Phil. Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflagration*. In Chemistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunella* and *Regulus of Antimony*. 1754 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 679 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 282 Galvanic batteries...the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 228 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

**Deflagrator** (de-flāgrā'tar). [agent-n. in L. form, from *deflagrāre* to DEFLEAGRATE.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanic heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator. 1827 WEEKES in *Mech. Mag.* VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1256 Hare's Calorimeter, or Deflagrator.

**Deflate** (dīflē't), v. [f. L. *deflāt*, ppl. stem of *deflāre*, to blow away, f. DE- I. 2 + *flāre* to blow; hut in mod. use the prefix is taken as DE- I. 1, down, or DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence *Deflation*.

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 1981 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon. 1892 *Cycl. Jour. Club Gaz.* Aug. 229 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

**Deflect** (dīflēkt), v. [ad. L. *deflect-ere* to bend aside, or downwards; f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *flektēre* to bend.] *I. trans.*

1. To bend down. Cf. DEFLECTED 2.

1630 LORD *Basilians* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids...and with their knees deflected under them.

2. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 401 The current seemed to be deflected upward from the face of the cliff. 1860 T. FRISTRAN *Gl. Sahara* xvii. 287 The French...will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 1 In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

b. *Optics*. To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; esp. to bend away from a body.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 264 The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which it itself formed. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (3181) p. xxxvii. When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is *inflected*; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or *deflected*. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

3. *fig.* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 66 To avert and deflect him from this enterprise. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ix. II. 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom neither thy Importunity nor Threats...could once deflect me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. i. 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister. 1898 LECHE *Eng.* in 18th C. II. ix. 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 PUCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of *Prestigian* (easily deflected and altered to *Priest* John). a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill.

II. *intr.*

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. *fig.*

1612 J. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 59 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*

vi. x. Many creatures exposed to the ayre, defect in extremity from their naturall colours. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. The Mind...can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 81 The points where this type defects from the truly humane ideal.

**Deflect** (dīflēkt), ppl. a. [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in -ct, as *erect*.] Deflected, bent aside.

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 105 So swept...The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

**Deflected** (dīflēkt'ed), ppl. a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -ED.]

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1866 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr.* Ps. vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Bent or curved downwards; = DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflected*. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Glandina...eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 The wings...come up to an angle...as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. *Philol.* Used to translate F. *fléchi*, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.

1890 R. T. ELLIOTT tr. *V. Henry's Compar. Gram.* § 41. 47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (*fléchi*). *Ibid.* § 1. E. types, \**dhēdhi* (to trust), weak \**bhīdhi*, deflected \**bhōdhi*.

**Deflecting**, vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of the verb DEFLECT.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deflectings*, turnings from good to bad.

**Deflecting**, ppl. a. [-ING.] That deflects.

*Deflecting magnet*: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force. 1851-9 SABINE *Man. Sci. Eng.* 67 When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHWELL *Flint. Indust. Sc.* II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

**Deflection**: see DEFLEXION.

**Deflective** (dīflēktiv), a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -IVE. (L. analogies would give *deflexivus*.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. BARLOW *Math. Dict.*, *Deflective forces*. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 In 1819...Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle.

**Deflectometer** (dīflēktōm'itār). [See -METER.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deflectometer*, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion.

**Deflector** (dīflēktār). [f. DEFLECT v. + -OR for -ER: the corresponding form in L. analogies is *deflexor*.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e. g. (a) a deflecting magnet; (b) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustable magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used...to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector...The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

† **Deflection**. *Obs.*— [ad. L. *deflection-em*, n. of action from *deflere* to weep over, bewail, f. DE- I. 3 + *flere* to weep.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflection*, a bewailing or bemoaning.

**Deflex** (dīflēks), a. [ad. L. *deflex-us*, pa. pple. of *deflectere* to DEFLECT.] = DEFLEXED.

1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

**Deflected** (dīflēkst), ppl. a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflected and do not lap over each other. 1845 LANOLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAYLEY *Brit. Insects* 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflected—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 1877-84 F. E. HOLME *Wild Fl.* p. vi. Pedicels bearing fruit deflected.

**Deflexibility**. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 263 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexivity of the red rays.

**Deflexible** (dīflēks'ib), a. [f. L. *deflex-us* (see DEFLEX) + -BLE.] Capable of being deflected. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

**Deflexion**, *deflection* (dīflēks'jən). [ad. L. *deflexion-em*, n. of action f. *deflectere* (ppl. stem *deflex-*) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod. F. *deflexion* (Dict. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as *deflection*). The non-etymological spelling *deflection*, now very common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*,

associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stem in -ct-, as *collection*, *dissection*, etc.]

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In *Mech.* The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In *Entom.* The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 296 The Mahometans signify the same only by a moderate deflexion of the head. 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 276/2 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1853) I. xii. 292 In 1684...Newton discovered that the moon's deflection in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for *curvature* of path. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 329 They...possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Deflexions in manners. 1840 DR. QUINCY *Style* iii. Wks. X. 190 We shall point out the deflexion, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 1311 By a little deflection of the name, that Canicular or Dogge starre is called Kwor. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. i. § 8 (1622) 101 That censure of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly be applied unto him. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 34 By a gentle deflection of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 129 *Grym* signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflection, *Grym* came to signify any strength. 1830 DR. QUINCY *Bentley Wks.* 1850 IV. 131 *note*. A practice arose of giving to Greek names in as their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflection.

4. *Electr.* and *Magn.* The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The variation of the compass is...a deflection and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. *Optics*. The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton *inflection*, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate *inflection* and *deflexion*: see quot.)

1674-5 HOOKE *Lect. Light* Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deflection of the Rays of Light*, is a property which Dr. Hooke observed 1675. He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction...This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls *Inflection*. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 *Defl.* 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call *Inflection*. 2. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed *Deflection*. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* viii. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674...he [Hooke], described the leading phenomena of the inflection, or the deflection of light, as he calls it.

6. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1706 PHILLIPSTED, Kersey, *Deflection*. In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

**Deflexionize**, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deflexity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *deflex-us* DEFLEX + -ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see DEFLECT 2 b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may...say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangibility, reflexivity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity...these terms...allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

**Deflexure** (dīflēks'jūr, -flēks'jūr). *rare*. [f. L. *deflex-*, ppl. stem of *deflectere* to DEFLECT + -TUNE: cf. *flexure*.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflexure*, a bowing or bending. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 4 Deductions for the...smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 *Fleurist's Jmrl.* 17 The Dip...



instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

† **Defloccate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* — *o.* [f. *L. deflocare*, *deflocat* — to pluck off, pluck, f. *DE* — I. 6 + *floc-us* flock, flock.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Defloccate*, to wear out a thing.  
**Deflorate** (dĕflōrāt, dĕflōrēt), *a.* [ad. *L. deflorat-us*, pp. pple. of *deflorare*: see next. Cf. *L. deflorere* to shed its bloom.]

1. *Bot.* Past the flowering state: applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fallen.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflorate*, in botany, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Marlyn*. 1838 GRAY *Struct. Bot. Gloss.* *Deflorate*, past the flowering age.

2. = **DEFLOWERED**; having lost virginity.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Deflorate** (dĕflōrēt), *v. rare*. In 5 *deflorate*. [f. ppl. stem of late *L. deflorare* to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. *DE* — I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower.]

† 1. *trans.* To deflower (a woman). *Obs.*

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* cvii. vii. The women euer they diuiciaie In euery place, and fouly defloreate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 They [the chaffinches] will defloreate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

**Defloration** (dĕflōrāshən), *n.* In 4-5 -*acioun*, 5-6 -*acion*, -*acyon*, 6 -*atioun*, defloration. [a. OF. *defloracion* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. *L. defloratō-em* plucking of flowers, of virginity, *n.* of action from *deflorare* to **DEFLOWER**.] The action of the verb **DEFLOWER**.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 *pe* defloracioun of maydens.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 106 b/2 Tellyng to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821)

l. 109 He...complant heuily the defloracion of his dochteris.

1793 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccxviii. 198. 1823 *Med. Jmnl.* ix. 71 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defloration*, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 271 *pe* which book bis Robert deflored solempnelliche, and took out be beste, so pat it semed pat pat defloracioun is now more worpy han al be grete volume. 1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyolb.* To Rdr. A iij. The common prynced Chronicle, which is...butan Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 203 Your History, were it reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 8 The Historia Britonum on which he says, he made those deflorations. 1890 R. ELLIS in *Hermathena* XVI. 184 The deflorations or MSS. containing excerpts.

**Deflorator**, *rare*. [agent-n. f. *L. deflorare*: see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a book or author.

1647-8 G. LANGBAINE in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury.

**Deflore**, *deflour*, *obs.* forms of **DEFLOWER**.

† **Deflourish**, *v. Obs.* In 5 *de-*, *diffloorysh*, 6 *deflorish*. [ad. OF. *de(s) floriss*, lengthened stem of *de(s) florir*, now *deffleurir*, to **DEFLOWER**, f. *DE* — I. 6 + *florir*, *flourir* to **FLOWERISH**.]

1. *trans.* To deflower; also *fig.* to spoil, ravage.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 304 *Yr* he shuld...also defloorysh *Yr* emperours daughter. *Ibid.* vii. 410 The sayd byshop...had difflooryshed a mayden and daughter of the sayde sir Gaultier. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 4 Montgomerie defloirish by Owen Glindour.

2. *intr.* To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Philip.* iv. 10 It had defloirishid then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† **Defloirish** *ppl. a.*, having lost its flowers.

1616 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Sonn.* xlix. Defloirish mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† **Deflow**, *v. Obs. rare* — *1.* [f. *DE* — I. 1 + *Flow*, after *L. defluere* to flow down or away: see **DEFLEUENCE**, etc.] *intr.* To flow down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

**Deflower** (dĕflōr-), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *deflore*, *defloore*, 5-7 *deflowre*, 4-9 *desflour*, 6- *deflower*.

[a. OF. *desflorier*, *desflourier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), later *desflorier*, *desflourier* (Cotgr.), mod. F. *deflorer* = *Pr. deflorar*, Sp. *desflorar*, It. *deflorare*, repr. *L. deflorare* to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. *DE* — I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower. With this prob. is blended OF. *desflorir*, *flourir* (14th c.), in 16th c. *desflorir*, mod. F. *deffleurir* in same sense, and *intrans.* The form is now assimilated to *flower*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xx. 2 The lust of the gelding defloredde the zunge woman. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fide. Of that she hadde be deflored.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxviii. 278 The whiche...he deflored of hyr vyrgynite. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 They have thys use that when any manne marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be deflored. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloire a virgine. 1775 ADAM *Amor. Ind.* 164

The French Indians are said not to have deflored any of our young women they captivated.

2. *fig.* To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1486 in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 56 This citie...Was never deflored be force ne violence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii.

53 With blude and sweit was all deflorde His face. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Hon. Beantie* 39 That wondrous paterne

...laid up in secret store...that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore. 1654 tr. *Martini's*

*Conq. China* Aiv. I will not...deflower that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 GAUDEN *Antiscarilegus* 7 It would never recover its beauty, of late so much deflored. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. i. (R.) Actual discovery (as it were) rifles

and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 LOWELL *Wallon Lit. Ess.* (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary

which telegraph or telephone had not deflored.

† 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 39 *pe* which book Robert Bishop of Hereford deflored. *Ibid.* VII. 271 (see **DEFLORATION** 2).

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 29 After they had in a manner deflored the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

c1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* 173 The freezing winds our gardens do deflore. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. 86 (R.) An earthquake...rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 CAMPBELL. *Ode to Winter* 27 Deflow'ring nature's grassy robe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 216 Garland...From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch'ent.

**Deflowered** (dĕflōr-), *ppl. a.* [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xvi. Of Cerebus the deflowered picture. Lyke an horrible gyant fyre and wonderly.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 24 A deflowered maid. 1647 COWLEY  *Mistress, Agst. Hope* ii. The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflow'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii. She would not turn again to the little looking-glass...knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

**Deflowerer** (dĕflōr-), *ppl. a.* [-ER.] One who deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis...commandit hir to schaw the deflor of hir chastite. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 189 The punishment of a deflowerer, and a defamer. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xviii. 256 A deflowerer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 *Guardian* No. 123 These deflowers of innocence. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) 11. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer.

**Deflowering** (dĕflōr-), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb **DEFLOWER**: violation.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for defloreyng of Maydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. 138 b. *Yr* rauenishment and defloreyng of his daughter. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 8 Villain...Before the Lord you die, For this defloreyng of my wife. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. 31 7. 9 Every indecent curiosity...is a deflowering of the mind.

**Deflowering**, *bad form of DEFLUXION*.

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world to another. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind.

† **Deflux**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. deflux*, ppl. stem of *defluere*.] *intr.* a. To flow down, b.

To fall off in influence. Hence **Defluxed** *ppl. a.*

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Levelled* 9 If we observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moon...shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saurne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 520 It cohibits all fluxions, and cocts the defluxed humours.

**Defluxion** (dĕflōkshən), *n.* Also 7-9 defluxion. [a. F. *defluxion* (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. *L. defluxion-em*, *n.* of action from *L. defluere* to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 14 The defluxione of blude hed paynit and coulourt all the feildis. 1636 HAWWARD *Saint. Troub.* *Soul* i. ii. (1620) 38 The emptying of an Houre-glass consisteth, not only in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.

† b. A falling off (of hair). *Obs. rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Manflet's Theat. Ins.* 945 They cure...defluxion of hair, and the thinnesse thereof however contracted.

2. *Path.* a. A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases, b.

The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at, the nose or eyes; catarrh. *Now rare, Obs., or dial.*

1576 *Lytte Dodocus* v. xx. 576 [It] stoppeth all defluxions and fallinge downe of humours. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled...with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 11 So doth Cold likewise cause Rheumes, and defluxions from the Head. 1665 *London Gaz.* No. 655/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very of a defluxion upon his throat. 1744 F. FRANKLIN *Pennsylv. Fire-Places* Wks. (1887) 1. 496 Women...get colds...and defluxions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 GIBSON *Deat.* 4 F. II. li. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1844 *Abdy Water Cure* (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg...attended with a great defluxion on the part. 1860 *Morley Netherl.* (1868) i. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

† 3. *concr.* Something that flows or runs down.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined...Plato [callet it] The defluxion of the spinal marrow. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 (1865) 884 We know...that he can...pour down putrid defluxions from above.

† b. *fig.* An effluence, emanation. [fr. Gr. *ἀρροπον*.] *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by ἀρροπον ἀσφατων, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† **Defluxive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. deflux*, ppl. stem (*DEFLUX* v.) + *-IVE*.] That is characterized by flowing down. Hence **Defluxively** *adv.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veins through the whole frame defluxively.

**Defecation**, see **DEFECATION**.

† **Defoil**, *v. 1.* *Obs.* Also 7 *deffoils*, *diff.*

[ad. F. *defeuille-r*, in 13th c. *des-*, *deffeuiller*, f. *des-*, *de-* (*DE* — I. 6) + *feuille* leaf. Cf. med. *L. defoliare*.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; = **DEFOILATE** v.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. In disburgening and defoliating a vine. *Ibid.*, How much thereof must be defoiled. *Ibid.*, It is not the manner to disburgen or defoile altogether such trees.

**Defoil**, *v. 2.* To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see **DEFOUL** v.

**Defoil** *sb.*, var. form of **DEFOUL** *sb.</*

or violence (from the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 8 Nos eschetes deforcee (transl. Eschetes deforced from us). *Ibid.* iii. xxi. § 1 Tiel q' la... rente deforce tient (tr. who holds the rent deforced.) c1470 HARDING Chron. bxxx. i. Arthur... emperor of Rome by title of right, [Which deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretending hym for emperor of might. 1509 SKENE Reg. Maj. 28 Command B. that... restore to M... her reason- abill dowrie... And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and detains the samine fra her. 1765 LIND. Chron. 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat... off the island of May. 1865 NICHOLS Britton II. 6 It sometimes happens... that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [deforce la garde a celli q' major droit ad].

† b. gen. To take or keep away by force. Obs. 1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy ii. xiv. For you my wyfe, for you myne owne Heleine, that be deforced for me, welaway. 1494 FABIAN Chron. I. 215 (R.) This Lowys... married the daughter of Guy... the which after, for nerynesse of kynne, was deforced from the said Lowys.

2. To eject (a person) by force from his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to deprive wrongfully.

1531 Dial. on Lawe Eng. ii. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dismes. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 7 Personnes... dysceased, deforced, wronged, or otherwise... put from their lawful inheritance. 1586 FENNE Ladies Nobilitie 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessor of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd... of her right. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. Parrell. 57 A Nupter obijt ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1741 T. ROBINSON Garvelkind vi. 205 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 NICHOLS Britton II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. Sc. Law. To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 Liber Piuscardensis xi. xi. (1877) I. 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaris or sergeant. 1599 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 75 In case the officiar... beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officiers, and stops the taking of poynds. 1816 SCOTT Antiq. xlii. If you interrupt me in my duty, I will... declare myself deforced. 1885 Manch. Exam. 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

† 4. To commit rape upon, to force. Sc. Obs. 1528 LYNDSEAY Dreine 208 Tak tent, how prydfull Tarquyne tynt his crown, For the deforsing of Lucres. 1736 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 173 Mogallus... deforsit virginis and matris.

† Deforce, sb. Sc. Obs. [the vb.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1479 Act. Dom. Conc. 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay... sall restore to James lord Hammilltoun... a kow of a deforce, a salt mere, a mask fat. *Ibid.* 38 That he has made na deforsis.

**Deforcement** (dēfōr'smēt). Law. [a. AF. and OF. *deforcement* (12th c.), f. *deforcer*; in med. L. (Scotch Stat.) *deforcementum*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, *Law Lex.*); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1509 SKENE Reg. Maj. cxxxv. 137 Gif any man complaines... that he is unjustly deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement... the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 172 The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold... is that by deforcement. *Ibid.* 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

2. Sc. Law. The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

1581 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 117 In all actions of deforcements, and breaking of arrestments. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 2 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit. ii. iii. x. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. a 1805 A. CARLYLE Autobiog. 22 note. The thieves were collecting... in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 N. Brit. Daily Mail 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

**Deforcer** (dēfōr'ser). Also 6-9 deforceor, -eor, f. *deforcer* to DEFORCE.]

1. Law. One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = DEFORCIANT.

1628 COKE On Litt. 331 b. The Deforcior holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driven to his real Præcipe. 1647 Termes de la Ley, Deforcior is hee that overcommeth and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force... then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. Deforsour. 1700 TYRRELL Hist. Eng. II. 1106 The Deforcioris withal to be amerced. 1865 NICHOLS Britton II. 25 Let the deforcior be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. Sc. Law. One who deforces an officer of the law: see DEFORCE 3.

1587 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 84 All deforcioris of Officiaries, in execution of their Office. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 2 Gif the deforcior is convict... of the said deforcement.

† 3. One who commits a rape: see DEFORCE 4. 1533 BELLENDEN Liry I. (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunish.

**Deforciant** (dēfōr'siānt). Law. Also 7 deforceant. [a. AF. *deforciant*, pr. pple. of *deforcer*. Cf. med. (Anglo-L.) *deforcians*.] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate.

1492 BRITTON iii. xv. § 3 Si le deforceant ne puse averrer la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment] 1585 in H. Hall Soc. Elix. Age (1889) 239 Edward Essex levied a fine of the premisses to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613 Sir H. FISCH Law (1636) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament... to be his right that doth complain. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforciant. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 350 An acknowledgement from the deforciant (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 *Ibid.* III. 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the deforciant. 1885 L. O. PIKE Year-bks. 12-13 Edw. III. 1190. 60 Actions... in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim *per verba brevis*.

† **Deforciation**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *deforciation-em* (Leg. Quat. Burg.), *disforciation-em* (Leg. Normann.), n. of action f. *dē*, *disforciāre* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1695 KENNETT Paroch. Antiq. II. Gloss. *Deforciatio*, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt... Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in BAILEY 1721 and modern Dicts. But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot. being 'what is taken or held by force'.

1864 WEBSTER, *Deforciation* (Law), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

† **Deforciator**. Obs. [a. med. L. *deforciator* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *deforciāre* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCIER 1.

1549 Act 3-4 Edw. VI. c. 3 § 1 Their Ingress and Egress were... letted by the same Deforciators.

**Deforest** (dēfōr'st), v. [f. DE- II. 2 + FOREST: cf. the synonyms DEAFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, DISFOREST, OF. *desforester*, *desforester*, med. L. *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*: see DE- I. 6.]

1. Law. To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1.

1538 LELAND Itin. IV. 115 John Harman... B. of Excester... obtained License to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng. II. 205 One entire Forest, till deforested by the Kings.

2. gen. To clear or strip of forests or trees.

1880 [see DEFORSTING]. 1887 Scribner's Mag. II. 450 The region should be forest-clad; or even if now deforested, [etc.]. 1891 BRET HARTE First Fam. Tassajara x, [He] deforested the cañon.

Hence Deforested ppl. a.; Deforesting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Deforestation; Deforster.

1538 LELAND Itin. VII. 101 At the Deforesting of the old Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 Scribner's Mag. Feb. 502 Most speculating deforesters go to the bad peculiarly. 1880 Standard 10 Dec. By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 Chicago Advance 25 Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan. 1887 Scribner's Mag. I. 568 The deforested surface.

**Deform**, sb. nonce-wd. [f. DEFORM v.] The action of deforming, deformation: opp. to reform. 1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 2 He... permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

**Deform** (dēfōr'm), a. arch. Forms: 4-6 *defourme*, 6-7 *deforme*, 7- *deform*. [a. obs. F. *deforme* (1604 in Godef.) = mod. F. *difforme*, or ad. L. *deformis* (in med. L. also *difformis*) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. xli. 10 Other seven oxen... defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 98 With many... spotted of synne we haue... made it defourme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. i. (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Drie-y'd behold? a 1734 NORTH Examens i. iii. f. 16. 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates. 1872 BROWNING Fifine xliii. Every face, no matter how deform.

**Deform** (dēfōr'm), v. 1. Also 5-7 *diff-*, 5 *dyf-*. [a. OF. *deformer*, also *desformer*, *deformer*, and (15th c.) *difformer*, mod. F. *difformer*. The first is ad. L. *deformare*, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape; the second represents the Rom. var. *disformare*, and the last its med. L. repr. *difformare*. Thence the Eng. variants in *dē*, *diff*. Cf. also Pr. *deformar*, It. *deformare*, Sp. *deformar*.]

1. trans. To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. a. lit.

c1450 [see DEFORMED 1]. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Follys (1570) 8 Thus by this deusing such counterfeited thinges, They diffourme that figure that God himselfe hath made. 1530 KASTELL Bk. Purgat. Prool. Some spot... whereby he is somewhat deformed. a 1677 HAYWARD Edw. VI (1630) 16 He... wasted Time and spoile. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (1638) 80 Never did poore wretch shed more teares... deforming her sweet face. 1702 ROWE Tamerlane v. i. 2012

To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trils. (1872) I. 37 The square... had mean little huts, deforming its ample space. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt. III. clxxv. 28 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

b. fig. 1533 BELLENDEN Liry III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie... was deformat be ane shamefull judgement gevin be Romaine pepil. 1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters I. Ded. It is a vice that deforms human nature. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

† c. To put out of proper form, disarrange. Obs. 1725 PORE Odyss. xiv. 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform. 1783 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 66/2 Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† d. intr. To become deformed or disfigured; to lose its beauty. Obs. rare.

1766 BEATTIE Ode to Hope ii. iii. To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. trans. To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also DEFORMED.

c1400, 1483 [see DEFORMED 2]. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxxxiv. 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformat as an oule be dame Natour. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. i. ii. 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind: Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1594 Rich. III. i. 1. 20 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, unfinished. 1793 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 94 Keep the Bitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.

3. To alter the form of; in Physics, to change the normal shape of, put out of shape: cf. DEFORMATION 3.

1702 Eng. Theophrast. 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr. 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 Nature XXVII. 405 The hard steel... breaks up or deforms the projectiles.

† 4. Obs. var. of DIFFORM v.

† **Deform**, v. 2 Obs. rare. In 4 *defourme*, *deforme*. [ad. L. *deformare* to form, fashion, describe, f. DE- I. 3 + *formare* to FORM.] trans. To form, fashion, delineate.

1382 WYCLIF 2 Cor. iii. 7 The mynistracioun of deeth de-formyd [i.e. deformed, Vulg. *deformati*] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones.

**Deformable** (dēfōr'mā'bl), a. [f. DEFORM v. or a. (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† 1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. Obs.

c1450 Mirour Saluacion 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more deformable. 1576 BAKER Jewell of Health 99 The hyge rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE Cr. Gentiles v. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie... Shadows and Darknesse are deformed, and render althings deformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence Deformability.

**Deformalize**: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deformate**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *deformatus*, pa. pple. of *deformare*.] Deformed, disfigured. c1450 HENRYSON Compl. Cresseide (R.), When she sawe her visage so deformat.

**Deformation** (dēfōr'mā'shən). Also 5 *diff-*, 6 *dyff-*. [ad. L. *deformation-em* (in med. L. also *diff-*), n. of action from L. *deformare* to DEFORM. Cf. F. *déformation* (14th c. in Hatzf., and in Cotgr.); admitted into Dict. Acad. 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement.

c1440 LYDG. Coereces 500 Difformacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 CROKERAM, Deformation, a spoiling. 1633 Bp. HALL Hard Texts 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 BULWER Anthropol. 66 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men... are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 WATTS Relig. Fur. (1789) 85 Could you... recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Div. Worship 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; esp., in controversial use, the opposite of reformation.

1546 BAILE Eng. Votaries ii. (1550) 48 b. Johan Capgrave writeth y<sup>e</sup> a great reformation (a difformacyon he shulde have seyd) was man in the Scottish church. 1581 PETTIE Gaeles Cr. Cont. ii. (1588) 87 To seeme young... [they] convert their silver haire into golden ones... their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]. a 1638 MEDE Disc. xlii. Wks. (1677) 236 These are the Serpents first-born... begotten... by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. ii. xxxv. (1739) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A. GIB Present Truth II. 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state. 1832 WHATELY in Life (1866) I. 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART Chasuble 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:

c. g. the various deformations of the word *God*, as '*ed*', '*cod*', '*cod*', '*cod*', '*cod*', etc., formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profanity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I. c. 21 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.].

3. *Physics*. Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form of.

1846 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 VIEWEY *Hist. Induct.* Sc. III. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curve. 1869 PIERSON *tr. Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disk by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 333 In the continuous deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

**Deformative** (dɪfɔːmətɪv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *deformāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 *Prelat. Episc.* 10 Whither their courts be reformative or deformative.

**Deformed** (dɪfɔːmd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *dyf-* formed, *disformed*. [f. DEFORM v. + -ED.]

†1. Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 415 His face was deformed and bolnyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lii. 3 Y<sup>e</sup> multitude shal wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not as a mans face. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 Their women are deformed by reason of their grete eyes, grete mouthes and grete nosehrilles. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly refrain from teares. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Country, wee saw neither house, nor Village.

†2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; unsightly, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 47 A monster is a bing disformed 329 kynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/a The most dysfounded and most myserable he sat nygh hym. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 24 a. One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlii. The most sweet fauor, or deformedist creature. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vi. 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. MACRAG *Grace & Truth* (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

†3. Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Branches full of large and deformed leaves. 1567 *Satir. Poems* Reform. iii. 7 Ane King at euin. At morne bot ane deformed lumps of clay. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 Which . . . he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1677 HALC *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The great Moles Chaotica . . . in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance . . . had the shape of Water.

4. *fig.* Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people myshapened with fantastical opinions. 1604 MARSTON *Malcotent* iv. iii. Sure thou wouldest make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1688 PRYNE *Love-locks* 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 387 Deformed root Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 PUSEY *Mth. Proph.* 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

**Deformedly** (dɪfɔːmdli, dɪfɔːmdli), *adv.* Now rare. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 21 You . . . cast them to the Fowles of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 349 A speckled Toad-fish . . . not like a Tench, but . . . more, deformedly painted. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked. 1685 — *Paraphr. Prophet.* 412.

†b. *fig.* With moral deformity. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille* of God 858 Erring more deformedly . . . against the expresse word of God.

†**Deformedness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. -NESS.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W. AVERELL *Comb. Contrarieties* B1j, Howe doth your gluttonie change Natures comelines into foule deformedness?

**Deformer** (dɪfɔːmə), [f. DEFORM v.1 + -ER.] One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of reformer.

1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principall deformer of his alleigeit reformation. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* F. A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vnnecessary vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T. GOODWIN *On Revelation* Wks. II. ii. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformers) is to bring Popery again in. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Chr. Gd. Commander* 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

†**Deformidable**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [? A mixture of *deformable* and *formidable*.] Tending to deformation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* Ep. to Rdr. 1 Their brasen Inscriptions erased, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable act, the honourable memory of many . . . persons deceased, is extinguished.

**Deforming** (dɪfɔːmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. -ING.] The action of the verb DEFORM, *q.v.*

1555 HUICOTT, *Deformyng, vitiati.*

**Deforming**, *deformyng*, *vitiati.* [f. -ING.] That deforms: see the verb.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 LD. KELVIN in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now . . . demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

**Deformity** (dɪfɔːmɪti). Also 5 *dyf-*, 5-6 *dyf-*. [a. OF. *deformitē* (*deformeteit*, *deformitē*, *desformitē*), ad. L. *deformitās*, f. *deformis*: see DEFORM *a.* and -ITY. In mod. F. *deformité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness.

c 1450 *Cril. of Love* clxvii, For other have their ful shape and beaute. And we . . . ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Wythout ahhomyynacion of dyformyte ne of ordure or fylthe. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysheum.* (Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of their fauour be. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. 2 [The linen cloths] had no such spotted or tokens of deformite to the eye. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* lii. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformite washt off. 1672-73 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 181 Beautifull Gothic architecture was engrafed on Saxon deformity. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 107 To prevent the propagation of disease [small-pox], and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; esp. bodily misshapeness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a lillit stature, hauyng . . . a bosc in his back, ande crokide fete . . . ande full of alle dyformyte. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. 330 Edmund . . . surnamed Crowke backe, was the . . . eldest; albe it he was put by, by y<sup>e</sup> meane of his fadre, for his deformyte. 1577 GOLING *De Moray* x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformite it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity. *Ibid.* i. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumps of fowle Deformity. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 The Chaos: wherin . . . to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless of Mar* 16 Jan. Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs]. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* v. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. i. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually *spec.* a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1473 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* n. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderf defformytees, whiche he shold appereyuen in his owne persone. 1578 LYVE *Dodens* iv. lviii. Sonne burning, and other such deformities of the face. a 1662 HEVELY *Laud* i. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 382 Others . . . carry . . . maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

b. *transf.* A deformed being or thing.

1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 44 Their Gods . . . were cut in horrid Shapes . . . to represent the Divinity . . . yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* v. 1. A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii. Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with iron upon their limbs.

4. *fig.* Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crookedness.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 121 Purged and clene of all vice and alkyn deformite. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformite of our nature. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1717) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 109 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that churls could see the deformity.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A moral disfigurement.

1571 CANNON *Hist. Irel.* ii. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intolerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 248, I supposed it a great deformity, and disorder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

†5. Misused for DIFFORMITY, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

1531-2 LATIMER in FOXE *a. & M.* (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to haue a deformite in preaching . . . then to hauesuche a uniformite that the sely people shoulde . . . continue still in . . . ignorance. a 1623 PENBLE *Grace & Faith* (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement . . . betweene his knowledge . . . and his application thereof to practice. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops . . . which holds seven in length and four foot in breadth, had no great deformity from this measure. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. 1788 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (ed. 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [other edd. diff.] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds.

†**Deformly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DEFORM *a.* + -LY.]

In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm. Habak.* iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which . . . moves both deformedly and painfully. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) II. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformedly.

Deforse, etc., obs. forms of DEFORCE, etc.

**Defortify**: see DE-FI. 1.

**Defossion** (dɪfɔːsən). [mod. L. *defossion-em*, n. of action from L. *defodere* to bury (in the earth).] (See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Defossion*, *Defossio*, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Defoul**, *defoi*, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *defoule-n*, 4-6 *defoul(e)*, *defowl(e)*, (5 *defouille*, *devoil*, *deff*(u)le, *difowl*, *difowl*, 5-6 *difoule*). *β.* 4-6 *defoyle*, (5 *defuy*(e), *difoylle*, *defoylle*), 5-6 *defoil*. See also DEFILE. [ME. *a.* OF. *defouler* (*defoler*, *fuler*, *fuller*) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f. DE-FI. 1 + *fouler* (*foler*, *fuler*) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *folare*):—late L. *\*fullare* to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. *fullo*, *-enem* fuller, med. L. *fullitrium* a fulling-mill, etc. Senses 1-5 existed already in OF.; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective FOUL, OE. *fūl*, and gave rise to senses 6-8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form DEFILE (*q.v.*), on the analogy of the equivalence of *defoul*, *befile*. The phonology of the variant *defuyle*, *defuyle* (found nearly as early as *defoule*), has not been satisfactorily made out: see FOIL *v.* It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with *defile*.]

1. *trans.* To trample under foot; tread down.

*a.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 375/299 Defouledre huy (he bones) weren so. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 536 Hio . . . one on him mid hor hors, & defouled him vaste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 13 choul saul defoul be lyon & he dragon. 1340 *Aynb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid be ut of uollesre pe robe of scarlet, erban bet be kuen his do an. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nethir sende 3e zoure margaritis . . . bifore swyne, lest perauenture thei defoulen hem with there feit [vulg. concubitus]. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 On he more pei sigen be weye gretelich defowled with hors fete and oir beestys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 181 b/v Tenne the knyghtes . . . bete & defowleden naaryen under theyr feet. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 66b, Wasting and defouling of their grasse.

*b.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9297 Ther was defoiled King Rion Under stedes fet mani on. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xiv, That were fowle defoiled vnder horsfeet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* II. xv. 30 As they rode abroad, they beate downe and defoyled their comes . . . and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes.

*b. absol. or intr.*

*a.* c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomlen.

2. To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 *Beket* 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth delyverd so [cf. Psalm cxviii. 7]. a 1325 *Psalt.* xlviii. 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Par.* T. r 207 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonies. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulker 575/12 *Contero*, to breke or defoule. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Iron* cxxi. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowlyd and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

*a.* c 1300 *St. Brandan* 508 The deuelen . . . nome thane wrecche faste, And defouled him stronge y-nou3; and amidde the fur him caste. c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1129 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 195 How ryght holy men luyeden, How thei defouleden her fleessh, a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1807) 46 To refuse it [like a bodily ymagynacyon] and to defuile it, pat it may see the selfe swyke as it es. 1485 CAXTON *Chas.* Gl. 108 Thou hast gretey defouled me by outlage. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 236 Oule, rere and sowle, I sall defowl thy pryde. *β.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4614 Alle zour fon bat with fers defowled 3ou long. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled By their outrage. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 486 Perkyng . . . so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch.

Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of *defile*.

*a.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 181/24 Woldest þou defouli mi bodi? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 Philip . . . Defoules þer wyues, þer doughtres lay bi, þer lordes slouh with knyues. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 After þe first nyght þat þase wymmen er so defouled. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowled was, but Euerre Clene virgin be Goddis gras. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cvj, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* I. xxxviii. 51 The Spanyerdes . . . pilled the towne, and slewe dyvers, and defowled maydens. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 122 Gif quha defouls a nothir manis wyfe. *β.* 1430-40 *Chaucer's Frankl.* T. 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To be defoyled [other MSS. defouled] with manys fowle delyt. 1486 *Wyclif Hen. VII.* c. 2 Women . . . been . . . married to such Mis-doers . . . or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

*a.* 23. *Version of Ps.* lxxviii. 1 (in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 4 note), Thei defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defouled the sabothis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes . . . han



defouled the Lawe. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 42 He hath .. defouled chyrches. 1491 — *Vitis Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxv. 29a/1 The name of our blessyd sauour. [was] horribly dyspyed & defouled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 69 The quiklik .. Defowlit his fadderis bed incestuously. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyr.* St. George Blijb, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowld.

β. 1321. *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 1 Hij filden [Dublin MS. defouled] byn holy temple. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7773 Myrkye pou has defouled. 1481 CANTON *Tulle on Friends.* Cijj. That friendship were hurte or defouled. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. lxxix. Thy temple they defoile. 6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

α. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 506 With wete and eke dung þey hym defoule. 1402 HOCCEVE *Letter of Cupid* 186 That bird .. ys dyshonest .. that vseth to defoule his owne neste. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. Yf any of those table clothes or napkyens be defouled with dust sylth or other foule mater. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 An Hart defowlant the water.

β. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 15b/1 Thy desyrouys vysage .. the Jewes with their spytynges have defouled. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 113 Henans and capons Defoulyng theym with their durt. 1545 UOALL. etc. *Erasmus. Par. Luke* xiv. 191 Not stained or defouled. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lx. With dust and gore defouled.

γ. fig. α. To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt. α. c. 1340 HANFOLE *Psalter* 518 Defouland his elde in syn. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defouled fro his world. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xliii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes. 1484 CANTON *Chivalry* 45 Chyualrye .. is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils. Exhort. def. Commun.* Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unrighteousnes. a. 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 373 He defoulethe the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 29 Angels .. ben not defouled wyth none affeccion. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xliii. Yf thou be defouled wyth vaynglory. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 98 Yt was defouled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

γ. To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

α. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoultith not a man. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touching. 1621 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlii. f. 44. 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faile foule.

β. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to defame.

α. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2475 Your suster .. þat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. c. 1450 *Gologros & Gavo.* 1038 I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylt in fame. β. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxii. I .. am defouled with falshe and treason.

γ. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL. α.], to disfigure.

α. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 389 And þey be faire of schap, þey beþ defouled and i-made vnsemlich i-now wyth here owne cloþinge. 1430 LYON. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. The soyle defouled with ruyne Of wallas olde.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. ix. (1495) 276 Blaynes defouyle the skynne and maketh it vnsemyly.

† Defoul, defoil, sb. Obs. Also defoule, -fowle; defoile. [f. DEFOUL v.]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7999 (Mätz.) Ther was fighting, ther was toille, And vnder horsen knytes defoile. *Ibid.* 9191 Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoile. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR *Let.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mtd. Ages* ix. (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defoile that ys done me. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvi. 54 (Jam.) Lychtylnes and succudry Drawyn in defoile comonally. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 290 þer no de-foule of no fylþe watz fest hym abute. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 109 Þat þey be water, takeþ no defoul, but is clene i-now. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. exxiii. (Tollem. MS.). Picche de-fouled .. and suche defoule [1535 defoulynge] is unneþe taken away from cloþe.

† Defouled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ED.] Defiled, polluted, corrupt.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defowlyd, deturpatus. *f. secutentis* (P. dehestatus). 1460 W. THORPE *Test.* in Arb. *Garnier* VI. 124 Covetous simoners and defouled adulterers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defowled, maculatus, pollutus, etc.

† Defouler. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who defoules.

14. — *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 617/34, *Trilor.* a defouler. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 Þise dyffoulyers & depriuers of holy chyrche.

† Defouling, defoiling, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DEFOUL: a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 200 No defoulynge þerof may askape unpneyed. 1382 — 2 *Sann.* xxii. 5 There han envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. exxiii. (1495) 685 Defoulyng of pytche is vneþh taken away from cloþe. 14. — *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 158 Made dule for defoulyng of chyrches. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dehe K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dyspusselyng and defoulyng of yong madyns. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 That defoulyng of her usage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defowlyng, conculecio, pollucio, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 For the defouling of his dochter deir. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 b. The bytyng of her tethe .. defoulyng of her tayle.

Defound, var. of DEFUND v. Obs.

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

† Defraud, sb. Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v., after FRAUD sb.] = DEFAUDATION.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* iii. (E. E. T. S.) 21 Þo arn acursyd, þat .. 3yuen away here good. — in defraude of here wyves & chyl-dren. 1493 *Sc. Acts* *James IV* (1597) 85 For the defraud done to our Sovereign Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb., Their subtiltyn magynacion in defraude of the seid estatutes. 1581 *Sc. Acts* *James VI* (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienations maid in defraude of Creditours. 1588 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 216 Without .. being liable to the .. defrauds of the miller.

Defraud (dīfrā'd), v. [a. OF. *defraudier* (des-, def-, dif-, 14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *defraudāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *fraudāre* to cheat, f. *fraus*, fraud-em, deceit, FRAUD.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. of († from).

1302 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 71 He þat beggeþ .. bote he habbe neode .. defraudeþ þe neodi. 14. — *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 104 They .. thanked God with all her hartis furst Whech hate not defrauded hem of her lust. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 He had .. defrauded the kyng of his portion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trava* 46 This poore Cilic, was defrauded of her hopes. *Ibid.* 217, I will a litle defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb.* Mass. Wks. (Bohn) II. 198 Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights.

† b. with direct and indirect object. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 8 If I have any thing defrauded .. only man I 3elde the fourfold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xii. 148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* vi. *Harold*, Harold .. defrauded his soldiers their due .. share of the spoils.

c. absol. To act with or employ fraud.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 8 3e don wrong and defrauden [1388 doen fraude] or bigilen and that to biheren. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 19 Doe not beare false witness, Defraud not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. fig. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. arch. or Obs.

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D. 1/2 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr religyon. 1559 Bp. Cox in *Syrpe Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 26 Where a direct and immediate expresson of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 GOLOSAT *Trans.* 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. a. 1805 PALLEY (in Webster 1828) by the duties deserted .. by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrauding vbl. sb.

1548 UOALL. etc. *Erasmus. Par. 1 Cor.* vii. (R.). To deny this right yf ether of bothe aske it, is a defrauding. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 GAVOEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defraudation. [a. OF. *defraudation*, -acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *defraudātion-em*, n. of action from *defraudāre* to DEFAUD.] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* (1811) 286 The sayd cardinal .. purchased hymself in gret defraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601-2 FULBECKE and Pl. *Parall.* 23 b. Here is no defraudation of the Law. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 Deluding not only upon pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessories, etc. 1886 H. D. TRAILL *Shakespeare* 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defrauder. [f. DEFRAUD v. + -ER.] perh. a. OF. *defraudor*, -eur, ad. L. *defraudātor-em*.] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder? 1878 M. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† Defraudful, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. DEFRAUD + -FUL; cf. assistful, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening.

c. 1585 *Faire Em* ii. 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seekes to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defraudment. † Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v. + -MENT; perh. a. OF. *defraudement*, 'a defrauding, deceiving, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1791 BENTHAM *Draught of Code Wks.* 1843 IV. 402 note. Offences .. comprised under the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† Defray, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. DEFRAID v. 1: cf. OF. *desfray*, *defray*, *defrai*, f. *desfrayer*: see next.] Defrayal.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 730 Thou .. shalt not need, Or coate or other thing .. for defray Of this night's need.

[Defray, error for DESRAY, DERAY.]

Defray (dīfrā'v), v. 1 Also 6 defraide, defray, 7 defraye. [a. F. *défrayer*-, in 14th c. *defroir*,

15th c. *defroyer*, 16th c. *desfrayer*, f. *des*-, *de*- (DE- I. 3, 6 + OF. *frāier*, *frēier*, *froyer* to spend, incur expense, f. *frāi*, in 14th c. *frait*, pl. *frāis*, 13th c. *fres*, expenses, charges, cost.]

† 1. To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money). 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same. c. 1555 HARRISFELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emptiō and venditiō contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. v. 1026 The Senate permitted Fulvius to defray (inpendere) what he would himself, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses]. a. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Epictetus' Man.* xxxii. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for: namely praise, and flatterie. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Defraye*, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; to pay, meet, settle.

1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 The King shall defray the wages. 1587 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1840) 202 Meladin .. offered the Christians .. a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* v. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils.

b. fig. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundering Jove. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. v. 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now rare or arch.

1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshd* III. 1371/2 The enterprise .. to be defrayed by the pope and king of Spaine. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xi. It serv'd to defray the expencefull Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

† 4. To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1609 SIR E. HOBY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 87 He .. would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay. 1686 F. SPENCER tr. *Varillas Ho. Medici* 44 The Pitt's were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. 424 Such a man [Car Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap.

Hence Defraying vbl. sb.

1587 R. HOVENOR in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 195 The defrayinge of our .. expences. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* ix. 387 Disbursed .. for .. high-ways, Lords pensions, and other defrayings. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlii. 336 The defraying of all publique charges, erogatiō AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. A defraying, pecunia exstructio.

† Defray, v. 2 Obs. [app. a. OF. *\*des*-, *desfrāier*, f. *des*-, *de*- (DE- II. 3, 6) + *frēier*, *froyer*, *frāier* to rub, rub off, FRAT: — *L. fricare* to rub.] trans. To rub off or away.

1532 R. BOUYER in *Syrpe Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, derogate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority.

Defrayable (dīfrā'āb'l), a. [f. DEFRAID v. 1 + -ABLE.] Liable to be defrayed, payable.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/2 Defrayable out of local contributions.

Defrayal (dīfrā'āl), [f. DEFRAID v. 1 + -AL.] The action of defraying; defrayment.

1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* II. xiii. 3 Her share .. was confined to the defrayal of its cost.

Defrayer. [f. DEFRAID v. + -ER.] cf. obs. F. *defrayeur* in Cotgr. 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Plays. 1755 JOHNSON, *Defrayer*, one that discharges expenses.

Defrayment (dīfrā'mēt), [a. OF. *defrayement* (desfroient), f. *defrayer* to DEFRAID: see -MENT.] The action or fact of defraying: † a. Expenditure. Obs. b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 123 Mmml. .. towards defrayment of the charges of his Majeste. 1579 FEXTON *Guicciard.* ix. (1590) 388 To pay within a certain time for all defrayments, twentie thousand ducketts. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Great Brit.* ix. xiii. § 85 [To pay ..] toward the defrayment of the Dukes huge charges. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire. 1666 EARL MORN. *Adv. Jr. Parnass.* 354 If we were not busied by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia. 1752 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges. 1884 SIR C. S. BOWEN in *Law Reports* 13 Q. Bench Div. 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.

† **Defreight**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE- II. 1 or 2 + FREIGHT: cf. *disload*, *disburden*.] *trans.* To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

1555 EOEEN *Decades* 212 The port or haven is so commodious to defreight or unlade shippes.

† **Defrenate**, **defrenate**, *v.* *Obs. Surg.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *defrēnare* to unbridle; f. DE- I. 6. *frēnum*, *frēnum* bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frēnum or restraining ligament.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 92 To defrenate the Aponerosus. *Ibid.* 178, I had . . . defrenated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

**Defrication**, *rare*. [ad. L. *defricātiō-em*, n. of action f. L. *defricāre* to rub off, rub down.] Rubbing, rubbing off.

1277 in BAILEY vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts.

**Defrock** (dɪfrɒk) *v.* [A. F. *defroquer*, in 15th c. *defr.* f. *des*, *de* (DE- I. 6) + *froque* FROCK. Cf. DISFROCK.] *trans.* To deprive of the priestly garb; to unrock. Hence **Defrocked** (dɪfrɒkt) *ppl. a.*

1581 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tract.* (1600) 440 This defrockit frere . . . mariet, a young las of xv years auld. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Feb. 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced . . . the vows which they failed to keep.

† **Defroyse**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *defroissier* (*des*, *def*), f. *des*, *de* (DE- I. 6) + *froissier*, *froissier* to rub violently, bruise, crush:—L. type *\*frictiāre*, deriv. of *frictus* rubbed, pa. ppl. of *fricāre*.] *trans.* To crush to pieces.

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. The waves defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysshyng.

† **Defrut**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *defrutum* must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 184 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

**Defy** (defi), *a.* Also 3-5 *defte*. [app. a. doublet of DAFT, repr. OE. *gedæfte*, for *gedæfte*, mild, gentle, meek, from stem *daþ* in Gothic *gadadun* to become, *defit*: cf. OE. *gedafan* becoming, fit, suitable.]

† 1. Gentle, meek, humble; = DAFT 1. *Obs. rare*. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Dat defte meiden, Marie bi name ðe him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skillful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym þat es hyste on hehte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 57 Whether the Defy writer be as sure a workman as the neat Taylor. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 580 A laugher never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1607 *Lingua* iii. v. in Hazl. *Dodley IX*, 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Defy*, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. IV. xii. xi. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems*, Oracle go Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* i. 56 The wanton Call may skip with many a Bound, and my Cur Tray play deftest Feats around. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* i. The creature . . . made a deft attempt to fold the shawl. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

† c. *transf.* Of a metal: Apt for working, easily wrought. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty. Still *dial.*

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under *buxom*, *canny*, *clever*, *handsome*, *tidy*, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1579, 1589 (see DEFTLY 2). 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 l. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xlv. 168 In her raiment . . . not so deft [scilicet] as devout . . . her garments rather saintly than slightly. 1611 COTGR., *Greslet*—little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 ROWLAND *Good News* 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674-92 KAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Defy*, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1781 HUTTON *Town-Cross Gloss.* *Defy*, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Defy*, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 *Scofield Gloss.* *Defy*, neat, pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. DEFTLY 3. Still *dial.*

c. 1763 BYRON *Careless Content* (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stir, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and dehonair, I am content, I do not care. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.* (Central), *Defy*, quiet, silent.

† 5. Stupid; = DAFT 2. *Obs.*—

c. 1440 *Pramp. Parr.* 116 Defte [v. r. defy] or dulle, obtusus, agrestis.

6. quasi *adv.* Defly.

1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing . . . Trip it deft and merrily.

7. Comb., as *defy-fingered*, *-handed*.

1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 36 Being defy-fingered . . . they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 3 Aug. 698/3 She did not show herself so defy-handed.

**Defly** (dɛfli), *adv.* Also 6-8 *defly*, 7 *defly*, *deafly*. [f. DEFT + -ly 2.] In a deft manner.

1. Aptly, skillfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defy ye stand. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 111 They daunced defly, and singen soone. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 68 Come high or low: Thy Selfe and Office, deafly show. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1642) 71 You shall see swaynees defy piping, and virgins chasty dancing. 1616 SURFL & MARK. *Country Faine* 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdigid very defly. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i. 29 How defly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Vont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 *Scott Marj.* iii. viii. The harp full defly can he strike. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The defly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely. Still *dial.*

1579 G. GALPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom.* Ch. Z 5 (N.) Defly deck'd with all costly jewells, like puppets. 1589 *Paulini's Ret.* B. iij b, Verie defly set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Motions. . . Impresses. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 4 Defly arrayed in homespun drapery. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. II. i. 6 The grass which defly covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Defly*, softly, leisurely. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas*, 'Within our happy Castle' '88 A pipe on which the wind would defly play. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Defly*, quietly, softly. 1873 *Scofield Gloss.*, *Defly*, neatly, gently, softly, orderly: see Cannily.

**Defness** (dɛfnɛs), [NESS.]

† 1. Neatness, trimness. *Obs. or dial.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polynol.* ii. 33 By her, two little lles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for defness not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity, neatness of action.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* I. 316 He assisted me . . . with that assiduous defness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June. 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary defness.

† **Defude**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [perh. misprint for *defude* = *defunde*, f. L. *defundere*.] To pour off.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

**Defule**, *obs. var.* of DEFOUL *v.*

**Defull**: see DEEFUL.

† **Defulmination**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE- I. 1 + FULMINATION.] The sending down of thunderbolts.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

**Defunct** (dɪfʌŋkt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *defunctus* discharged, deceased, dead, pa. ppl. of *defungi* to discharge, have done with, f. DE- I. 6 + *fungi* to perform, discharge (duty). Perh. immed. a. F. *defunct* (Cotgr. 1611), now *defunt*.]

A. *adj.* Having ceased to live; deceased, dead.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. vi. ii. (1495) 187 A deed body is callyd *Defunctus*, for he hath left the office of lyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Break vp their drowsie Graue. 1603 JAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 65 To do that and all other honor that we may unto the Queene defunct. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5. 42 The anatomy is of a defunct patient. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2981/5 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. Now, Simon . . . what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudute's discourse with you? 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. *fig.* No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 *Love of Fame* (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 20 This ghost of a defunct absurdity. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical. 1878 STEWART & THIR *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 115 Due to the crashing together of defunct suns.

B. *sb.* The defunct: the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.*, an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct [the late kyng] was brought . . . into the great chamber. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The . . . horse-litter . . . where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 LANOIR *Imag. Convers.* III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant . . . he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

**Defunction** (dɪfʌŋkʃən), *rare*. [ad. L. *defunctiō-em* execution, discharge, death, n. of action from *defungi* (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 58 Four hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1617 COLINGS *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1873 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iii. *Comment.* iii. The soul . . . in cases of sudden defunction . . . will be entirely . . . dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 *Funch* 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction.

**Defunctionalize**, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of function or office.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. *Ibid.* xi. 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

† **Defunctive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *defunctus* ppl. stem (see DEFUNCT) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying.

1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining swan.

**Defunctness**. [-NESS.] The state of being defunct; extinctness.

1883 WRIGHT *Dogmatic Sept.* 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

† **Defund**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *defound*.

[ad. L. *defundere* (or its OF. repr. *defondre*, *des*, *def*), f. DE- I. 1 + *fundere* to pour. See also DIFUND.] *trans.* To pour down.

1513 DOURAS *Aeneid* ix. viii. 4 The son scheyne Begouth defund [v. r. defound] his bemy on the greyn. *Ibid.* xii. ProL. 47vth . . . ischyth Phebus Defundand [v. r. defoundand] from his sege etheriall Glad influent aspects celicall.

**Defuse**, -ed, -edly, **Defusion**, -ive, *obs. ff.* DIFFUSE, etc.

† **Defust**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [ad. med. L. *defustare* (Du Cange), f. DE- + *fustus* cindgel.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Defust*, to cindgel, or beat one. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous . . . is the merchandise they seeke to sell for current. Let me afford you a few examples . . . Read and censure. *Adpugne*, *Algate*, *Dafte* . . . *Defust*, *Defex* . . . *Contrast*, *Catillate*, etc.]

† **Defy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *defy*, earlier *defy* (15th c. in Littré), f. *deffier*, *deffier* to DEFT.]

Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Hee . . . because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defe vnto him in this manner. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xx, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene. 1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1645 EVANS *Diary* (1829) I. 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of several young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defe His trumpet sounds: the challenge'd makes reply. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

**Defy** (dɛfi), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *defye*, 4-7 *-fie*, 5- *defy*, (also 4 *defyge*, 4-5 *deffie*, -*fy*e, *diffy*, *diffie*, -*fy*e, *diffy*(e)). [ME. a. OF. *des*, *deffier* (mod. F. *défier*) = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfiar*, *disfidare*, *diffidare*, med. L. *diffidare* (Du Cange):—Rom. *\*disfidare*, f. DIS- privative + *\*fidare* to trust, give faith to (f. L. *fidus* faithful). The sense-development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. *diffidare* to distrust, of which the OF. repr. was *disfier*: see sense 7.]

† 1. *trans.* To renounce, faith, allegiance, or affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. *Obs.* c. 1300 K. *Alis*, 7201 Pors . . . saide . . . Yeldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Sygghit him Y him de-fyge, With sword and with chivalrye, Of him more holde Y nulle. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 46 Edmunde bi messengers þe erle he diffies. c. 1450 *Mervin* 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffende yef he myght. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors . . . to sommon him; and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authority to defyse him. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 258 James Douglas . . . defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England.

† 2. To repudiate, disavow. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 746, I defyse the seurete and the bond Which that thou seist þat I have maad to thee.

3. To challenge to combat or battle. *arch.*

c. 1380 Sir *Fernib.* 655 If þow art to fiste hold com on yþe diffie! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xv, The knyghtes in the Castel defeyen yow. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make worke upon our selues, for heaven or hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 49 Th' infernal Serpent . . . Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xxxix. 291 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iii. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.

† 4. *intr.* To utter defiance. *Obs.*

c. 1400 Rowland & O. 449 Appon sir Rowlande he grandefy with a full hawtayne steven.

5. *trans.* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. to and *inf.*

1674 BRYANT *Saul at Endor* 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justify what they do upon this account. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Butts defies. 1770 *Young's Lett.* xxxvii. 181, I defy the most subtle lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 DARWIN *Fay. Nat.* ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

6. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly; to set at nought.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 65 Mylde men and holy . . . Defyed [C. xxii. 66 Defieden] al falsenece and folke þat lit

vsed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 220 For his lewednesse I hem diffye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defe, Now hast thou do to me thy worst. 1530 PALSGR. 515/2, I diffye, I set at naught. 1670 DRYDEN *Conf. Granada* i. 1, From my walls I defe the Pow'r of Spain. 1717 T. TUDWAIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 313 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xv. 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience.

b. Said of things: To resist completely, be beyond the power of.

1715 tr. *Pancreolus' Rerum Mem.* I. ii. xix. 116 It (Naphtha)... defies to be quenched by any Moisture whatever. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. Others seemed to defy all description. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 125 The fortress defied their attacks. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 24 Holiness, deepest of all the words that defy definition.

†5. To set at nought; to reject, renounce, despise, disdain, revolt at. Obs.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Med.* 743 V have be skurged, scorned diffyed, Wounded, angered, and crucified. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 115 Diffyyn, or viterly dyspyyn, *vilipendo*. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 9 Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to defie. 1537 TURNER *Olde Learning* To Rdr., Some, there be that do defie All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe. 1549 OLDF. *Erasm.* Par. *Thess.* 4, I defie all things in comparison of the gospel of Christ. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. Epil. 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had... breaths that I defie'de not. 1601 DAVIES, *Earl Huntingdon* v. in *Hazl.* *Doddley* VIII. 199 No, Iohn, I defy to stain my old hands in thy youthful blood. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. xxvi. 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd.

6. To reprobate; to curse. Obs.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Hise deedli synnis he gan to defe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 52 b. The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the which thei had lost their paramours.

†7. *intr.* To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust of. Obs. [OF. *diffier* de, 12th c. in *Hatzf.*]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 479 He were a fool out of bileue pat diffide here of Cristis heif. 1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xviii. 136 We sholde defye above all of our strength & our myertes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Defie*, distrust.

†Defy, v. 2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-5 defie, defye, 5 dyffe, diffyo, defy, defyyn.

[The word has all the appearance of being of F. origin, but no equivalent OF. *defier* has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be. Phonologically, it might answer to L. *defecare*, *difficere* (see *DEFECATE*); but the sense offers difficulties. It has been suggested, however, that if it were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L. *defecare stomachum* (cf. *dissolvere stomachum* Pliny). But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense.]

1. *trans.* To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a solvent, etc.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye. Of Ruyn and of Rochel be Rost to defye. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 404 More mete etc. and dronke þen kende miȝt defye. *Ibid.* B. xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defye. 1382 WYCLIF i. *Sann.* xxv. 37 Whanne Naabal hadde defied the wyn [Vulg. *digestissit*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 My stomack may it nought defie. c 1400 *Langranc's* *Cur.* 240 If... be patient mai not wel defie his mete. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 113 Defyyn mete or drynke, *digesto*. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 The lyuer... can not truly decocte, defye ne dygest the superabundance of mete & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

b. To defy the stomach, a person; to digest the stomach: see DIGEST v.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Nero than... slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied. And when he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was. c 1475 *Sgr. Ioue* *Degré* 761 Ye shall have runney and malmeysne... Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

2. *intr.* Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 28 Ac [hyt]. . defith nauȝt ase thy mete. . Nabyd byȝt nauȝt ase other mete Hys tyme of defyngye. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 219 For hungur oper for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fysch on Fridai defeyn in my mawe.

3. *trans.* To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 88 Water... is drawn in to be vine tree and sly in to be graspy, and by tyme defied til pat it be wyn. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. vii. (Tollem. MS.). It is seyde þat yf blood is wel soide and defied, þerof men makeþ wel talow. c 1400 *Langranc's* *Cur.* 222 If þow drawist out þe matere þat is neische þe matere þat is hard is yuel to defie.

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Pilke ymage Thei drowen out and als so faste Fer into Tibre þei it caste, When þe riuer it hap defied. c 1430 LVGD. *Bochas* vi. xv. (1554) 162 b. The honde, the bead... Were... Upon a stake set vp... There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defied.

c. *intr.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 1160 (Fitz. MS.) The mirtes baies type... hit is to take And honghe him in thy wyn wessell wyrie All cloos & long in hit lem defie.

4. To defy out: to eject as excrement; to void.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiii. 13 Whanne thou sittist, thou shalt delue bi enuyrent, and the defied out thou shalt couer with erthe, in the which thou art releued.

Defyer, obs. form of DEFIER.

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Defying, vbl. sb. 1 [f. DEFY v. 1 + -ING.] The action of DEFY v. 1; a defiance, a challenge.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7289 Alisander... hath aforge thy defying. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 116 Defyngye, or dyspyngye, *vilipendio*, *floccipencia*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defyngye, *despectio*, etc.; vbl. a dyspyngye.

†Defying, vbl. sb. 2 [f. DEFY v. 2 + -ING.] The action of digesting; digestion.

c 1315 [see DEFY v. 2 a]. c 1400 *Langranc's* *Cur.* 162 Pese arteries goiþ to... þe lyuere & geueþ him vertu ful myche & makþ defyngye. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 116 Defyngye of mete or drynke, *digestio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defyngye, *digestio*.

Defying, ppl. a. [f. DEFY v. 1 + -ING.] That defies; defiant.

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 309/1 His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence Defyingly adv., defiantly, with defiance.

1831 L. E. L. in *Examiner* 821/1 The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut.* *Leigh* i. 304, I looked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, DEFINITION, etc.

Deg, v. 1 dial. [var. of DAG v. 4] a. *trans.* To sprinkle with water; to damp. b. *intr.* To drizzle. Hence Degging vbl. sb.; in comb. degging-can, -cart, -machine (see *quots.*).

1674 in RAY N. C. *Words* 14. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 28 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 Miss LAHER *Carters' Struggles* vii. 53 (*ibid.*), 'Si' tho' what a deggin' hoo's gin me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Degging-machine* (Cotton), One for damping the fabric in the process of calendaring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Aug. 2/6 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground... as twice going over would not deg across the road. 1892 *Northumb. Wds.* *Deg*, to drizzle = *Dag*.

|| Degagé (degaze), a.; fem. -ée. [F. pa. pple. of *dégager* to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. 218, I do use to appear a little more degagé. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P. 8 An Air altogether galant and degagé. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit.* IV. xxxix, Mamma pretended to be as degagé as I. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 203/2 You ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more degagé and less preoccupied.

†Degalant, a. Obs. rare. [f. DE- II. 3 + *galant*, GALLANT a.] Ungallant, wanting in gallantry.

1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 6 The most insensible of lovers, the most degalant bridegroom.

†Degamboy. Obs. Short for *viol-de-gamboy* (Shaks.) = *viola-da-gamba*, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* iv. ii, Presuming To meddle with my degamboys.

Deganglionate, Degeneralize: see DE- II. 1.

Degarnish (dégānj), v. rare. By-form of DISGARNISH: see DE- I. 6.

†Degast. Obs. [a. OF. *degaster* to devastate, f. DE- I. 3 + *gaster* to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 166 Ech thing almost we turne vnto degaste. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* li. 214 He lost in all these degasts eight Thousand of his men.

Degelation (dégélē'sjōn). Vbl. [f. F. *dégeler* to thaw, f. *des-*, de- (DE- I. 6) + *geler* to freeze.] Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod. dict.

†Degen (dē'gēn). Old Cant. Also degan, dāgen. [Ger.; = sword.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Degen*, a Sword. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1827 LYTTON *Petham* (1864) 325 (Farmer) Tip him the degen.

†Degenēr, v. Obs. [ad. L. *dēgenerāre*, f. *dēgener* (15th c.), after GENDER v.] *intr.* To degenerate.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyssd.* ii. 18 b, He forgatte all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowned & excellent vertues of hys father. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav. Love* 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love... Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 83 If it [Furuncle]... much inflammation, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax.

Hence †Degenēred ppl. a., degenerated.

1561 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* ii. ii. (1634) 117 The perverted and degenerated nature of man.

†Degenēr, v. Obs. [a. F. *dēgenerer*, ad. L. *dēgenerāre*; see DEGENERATE.] *intr.* = prec.

Hence Degenerēd ppl. a.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Gijb, Ye churche... degenerated much from her first beuty. 1611 ed. *Spenser's F. O. v.* Part. ii, They into that ere long will be degenerated [1596 degenerated]. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day, Fifth Hour* (R.A.) Of religion a degenērd seed.

Degeneracy (dē'gēnērāsī). [f. DEGENERATE a.; see -ACY.] The condition or quality of being degenerate.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 P. 9 It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom.

b. An instance of degeneracy; something that is degenerate. rare.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 133 (R.) We incline... to account this form of atheism... to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitic and Zenonian cabala. 1862 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours.

Degenerate (dē'dženērēt), a. Also 5-6 -at, 6 Sc. -it. [ad. L. *dēgenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēgenerāre*; see next.]

A. as pa. pple. = Degenerated. Obs. or arch.

1494 [see B. I]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 42 Sic bral-laris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 19 How matrimonye was degenerated fra the first perfection. 1559 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. viii. 23 To what abuses the state of that lyft was degenerate. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 381 Degen'rate from their ancient brood.

B. as adj.

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities; debased, degraded. a. of persons.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxv. 272 Tbou art degenerat, & grown out of kynde. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 276 *Lear*. Degenerate Bastard, Ile not trouble thee; Yet have I left a daughter. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 Tynconnel sprang... from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the aboriginal population of Ireland. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution.

b. of animals and plants: *spec.* in *Biol.* (cf. DEGENERATION 1 b).

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. i. (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 12 Penguins... the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers... a degenerate Duck. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life as a tadpole. 1890 M. MARSHALL in *Nature* 11 Sept., Animals... which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate.

c. *fig.* of things. (In *Geom.* applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1552 [see A.]. 1669 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* i. 1. vii. 36 The several names... were al but corrupt degenerate derivations from Iewish Traditions. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

2. *transf.* Characterized by degeneracy.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 540 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1879) 101 There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own folk.

Degenerate (dē'dženērēt), v. [f. *dēgenerāt*, ppl. stem of L. *dēgenerāre* to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f. *dēgener* adj. that departs from its race, ignoble, f. DE- I. 1 + *gener-* (*genus*) race, kind. So F. *dégénérer* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. *intr.* To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type. a. of persons.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 Degeneratinge from al kind of honestie and faithfulness. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 12 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiii. 63 The manner of life, which men... degenerate into in a civil Warre. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress of Mar.* to Mar. It is well if I do not degenerate into a downright story-teller. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* i. v. In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

b. of animals and plants.

1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants. 1625 BACON *Sylva* § 518 Plants for want of Culture, degenerate to be baser in the same kind; and sometimes so far, as to change into another kind. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Degeneration*, It is a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. are capable of degenerating into other species? 1864 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 53 They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Manikunde* 40 When they be entered into the nauell, the ilf waynes degenerate in one. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 2. 12 After that the state of Rome was not it selfe, but it degenerate. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberty... is... liable... to degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

d. *Geom.* Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of a different or less complex form.

1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* vii, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve.

†2. To show a falling-off or degeneration from an anterior type; to be degenerate. Obs.



1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b. Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a vileant person, and not de-generating from his noble parent.  
1633 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them.  
1715-20 *Perr. Hlad* v. 451 Such Tydeus was . . Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire.  
1739 — in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbutnot's daughter does not degenerate from the amiable and goodness of her father.  
† 3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration from a normal type.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b. The Scottes also not degenerat-  
ing from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.*  
*Epist.* 149 It is now high time for you to degenerate, and  
to be unlike your selfe (i.e. less martial). 1597 GERARDE  
*Herbal* v. xlii. 62 It is altered . . into Wheate it selfe, as de-  
generating from bad to better. 1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* (1810)  
III. 186 Some . . followed Courses degenerating from the  
Voyage before pretended.

† 4. To fall away, revolt. *Obs. rare.*  
1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 98 a. The Cornish men . . marched to  
Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audley, degene-  
rated to their party. 1622 MALINCH *Ans. Law-Merch.* 431  
His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with  
him, or leave him, or rebel, or degenerate against him.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to degenerate; to reduce to  
a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 132 It degenerates and disorders the  
best spirits. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 172 The least de-  
jection of spirit . . would degenerate you from your birth  
and education. 1730 *Brit. Apollo* III. 215 They . . Degene-  
rate themselves to Brutes. 1790-1811 *Combe Devil upon*  
*Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) v. 16 Her theatrie excellencies  
are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the  
addition of bad habits.

† 6. To generate (something of an inferior or  
lower type). *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V* xciv. A bastard flye,  
Corrupting where it breaths . . Degenerating Putrefaction.  
1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxxii. 75 It is  
backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and after-  
end might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence Degenerating *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xx. § 1. 105 Young Com-  
modus, his soone degenerating Son. 1663 BRIANCARD *Phys.*  
*Dict.* 1401 *Metaphosis*, the degenerating of one Disease into  
another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W.  
HORSLEY *The Fool* No. 576 A Degenerating from this Char-  
acter is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Degenerated, *ppl. a.* [-ED.] Fallen from  
ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1581 PETER GUZZO *Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 84 Unknown  
and degenerated posterity. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv.  
(1840) 31 The Devil is . . a degenerated, fallen, and evil  
spirit. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 302  
In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

Degenerately (dġenġerġtli), *adv.* [f. DE-  
GENERATE *a.* + -LY.] In a degenerate manner.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 145 Nothing now adays is  
more degenerately forgott'n, than the true dignity of man.  
A 1671 J. WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 29 (T.) A short view of Rome,  
Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Degenerateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness  
and Poverty of Spirit. 1834 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* vi.  
156 This Degenerateness, which frequently happens to the  
blood in Autumnal Fevers.

Degeneration (dġdenġerġtġŋ). [n. f. dġ-  
gġnerġtġre to DEGENERATE; see -ATION.]

1. The process of degenerating or becoming de-  
generate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier  
excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of  
being; degradation of nature.

1507 TOISEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 That so he might  
learn the difference betwix his generation, and his degeneration,  
and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in  
Paradise. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 Others con-  
ceived it most natural to end in fire . . whereby they also  
declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 COWLEY  
*Prof. Adv. Exp. Philos. Concl.* Capable (as many good In-  
stitutions) . . of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845  
MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 598/1 It is  
possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. *Biol.* A change of structure by which an  
organism, or some particular organ, becomes less  
elaborately developed and assumes the form of a  
lower type.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others hold, that degeneration  
only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a  
plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say  
they, wheat degenerates into darnel . . But our . . best natu-  
ralists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or trans-  
mutation, to be erroneous.] 1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.*  
33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want  
of use. 1875 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* (1880) 32 De-  
generation may be defined as a gradual change of the struc-  
ture in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied  
and less complex conditions of life. *Ibid.* 32 Elaboration of  
some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of De-  
generation in all the others. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In  
many flowers . . the formation of a nectary results from the  
degeneration of the stamens.

c. *Path.* A morbid change in the structure of  
parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in  
a substitution of a lower for a higher form of struc-  
ture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.*  
(1855) 54. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193 The  
gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 *Syd. Soc.*  
*Lex.* s.v., Fatty degeneration . . consists in the substitution

of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other  
structures, by transformation . . of the protoplasmic com-  
pound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy.

17481 CANTON *Orat. G. Pluninens* Fj. Rather . . with de-  
generation than nobleness. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix.  
446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul . . that it should  
desire to incorporate itself with any . . sensual delights. 1865  
MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 568 When the popular  
notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

† 3. Something that has degenerated; a dege-  
nerate form or product. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1802) II. 475 What Languages . . are  
Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals.  
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. xvii. 147 Cockle, Aracus,  
Eglops, and other degenerations which come up in unex-  
pected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iv. 453 The  
Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence.

Hence Degenerationist *noun-wd.*, one who  
holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 48 The opinions of older  
writers . . whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (dġdenġerġtiv), *a.* [f. L. dġ-  
gġnerġtġre, ppl. stem of dġgġnerġre to DEGENERATE  
+ -IVE.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degenera-  
tion.

1846 WORCESTER *Month. Rev.* 1879 RAY LANKESTER  
*Adv. Science* (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890  
HUMPHRY *Old Age* 149 Other degenerative changes, such as  
calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (dġdenġerġtġri), *a. rare.* [f.  
as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. 1. 28 Perhaps six years had  
exercised a degeneratory effect upon Roi Denis.

Degenerated: see DEGENER.

Degenerescence (-esġns). *Biol.* [n. f. dġ-  
gġnerġsġntġ (1799 in Hatzf.), f. dġgġnerġsġntġ,  
dġriv. of dġgġnerġre to degenerate, after L. inchoative  
vbs.: see -ESCENT.] Tendency to degenerate; the  
process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in *St. James's Gaz.* 30 May 3 They have  
all . . acquired the same parasitic habits, and . . exhibit dif-  
ferent stages in the same process of degenerescence. 1884  
H. MACMILLAN in *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 315 The  
degenerescence of Decadence brings all the parts of the  
flower back to the leaf.

† Degenerize, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. dġgenġ-  
erġre (see next) + -IZE.] *intr.* To become degenerate,  
to degenerate.

1605 SILVESTER *Du Barrios* ii. iii. *Vocation* 104 Degeneriz'd,  
decad, and withered quight.

† Degenerous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. dġgenġer  
degenerate, bastard, spurious (see DEGENERATE *v.*) +  
-OUS, after GENEROUS *a.*, of which it is, in some  
senses, treated as a derivative: cf. *ungenerous*, de-  
gallant.]

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, un-  
worthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate.  
*a.* of persons.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace to  
do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerate boy  
Desertless favours. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* iv. 35  
Disclaiming them as degenerate Brats, and not their sonnes.  
a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 139 An upstart and degenerate race.

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. lii. The least felt touch of a  
degenerate fear. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 41 (1740)  
338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of  
theirs is a slavish and degenerate Principle.

c. *transf.* Characterized by degeneration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 647 In our effem-  
inate and degenerate age. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* ii. 39  
Especially in such a Degenerate age.

d. *Const. from. (rare).*

1657 BR. H. KING *Poems* iii. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had  
shew'd Himself so much degenerous from renowned Vere.  
1695 DOOWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 36 The Ages he  
deals in were very degenerate from the Piety and Skill of  
their Primitive Ancestors.

2. *transf. and fig.* of things (*esp.* organisms or  
organic products).

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath Ep. Ded.* 4 A good tree hath some  
degenerous branches. 1748 *Univ. Mag.* Aug. 65 That . . a  
new born child should . . be corrupted by the degenerate and  
adventitious milk of another.

Hence † Degenerously *adv.*, † Degenerous-  
ness.

1627 H. BUNTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 94 No true  
Englishman will be . . so unnaturally and degenerously im-  
pious. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 371 Naming him so de-  
generously as he did. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* (1681)  
2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall  
heavy on such dishonourable heads.

Degentilize, degernarize: see DE- II. 1.

Degemorphization, *noun-wd.* [f. DE- II.  
1, Gr. γġ (comb. γġw-) earth + μορφġ form.] The  
process of making unlike, or less like, the earth.

1894 *Yrnl. Educ.* 1 Jan. 61/2 [They insist] that religious  
progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God.  
Does it not equally tend towards the de-gemorphization of  
Heaven?

Degerm, *v.* [DE- II. 2.] *trans.* To remove  
the germ from (e. g. wheat).

Degerminator, (DE- II. 1 + L. germen germ.)  
A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains  
of wheat and removing the germ.

In mod. Dicts.

Degeroite (degġroġit). *Min.* [Named 1850  
f. *Degerö* in Finland.] A variety of Hisingerite.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 489.

Degest, *obs. form* of DIGEST.

Degging: see DEG *v.* 1

Degh, *obs. pres. t.* of DOW *v.* to be of use.

Degise, *obs. form* of DISGUISE.

† Degla'brate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. dġglabrġtġre,  
ppl. stem of dġglabrġre to smooth down, make  
smooth, f. DE- I. 3 + glabrġ smooth, glabrġre to  
make smooth.] *trans.* To make quite smooth.  
Hence Degla'brated *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglabrate*, to pull off skin, hayre, or  
the like. 1684 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xiv. 466 An Eye-  
lid inverted. Was amended by cutting the Circle of the  
Deglabrated Eye-lid.

Degladiation, *obs. form* of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

† Deglory, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 2 + GLORY  
*sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of its glory.

1630 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xvii. To crowne his  
head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R.  
MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let. to Author, Neither  
his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

† Deglu'bate, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. dġglu-  
bġre to peel, flay (f. DE- I. 3 + glubġre to peel, flay)  
+ -ATE.] *trans.* To flay, excoriate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglubate*, to flay a thing. 1698 FRYER  
*Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 297 To prevent the sharp Winds deglu-  
bating us, we housed our selves Cap-a-pee under Fells.

† Deglu'bing, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. \*de-  
glube vb., ad. L. dġglubġre: see prec.] Flaying.  
a 1658 CHEVELAND *Cl. Vind.* (1677) 96 Now enter his  
Taxing and degluing Face, a squeezing Look like that of  
Vespasianus.

Deglutate, *v. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. dġglutġre:  
see next.] = DEGLUTE.

1867 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser.* ii. III. ii. 639 The chance  
of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated.

Deglute (dġglutġ), *v. Obs. exc.* as *noun-wd.*  
In 6 di-. [f. L. dġglutġre, f. DE- I. 1 down +  
glutġre, glutġre to swallow.] *trans.* To swallow,  
swallow down. Also *absol.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicte* 101/2 Make  
little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and  
little deglute or swallowe them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator*  
No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute.

† Deglutible, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. dġglutġre  
(see prec.) + -IBLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Some are prescribed  
in a potable forme . . Others deglutible, as pills and  
powders.

Deglutinate, *v.* [f. L. dġglutinġtġre, ppl. stem  
of dġglutinġre to unglue (Pliny), f. DE- I. 6 +  
glutinġre to glue.]

† 1. *trans.* To unglue; to loosen or separate  
(things glued together). *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1876) 16 (D.) The Hand of  
Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glud'd with gore-  
blood to His backe. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deglutinated.*

2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence Deglutination.

1623 in COCKERAM II. s. v. *Pugling.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† Deglution, *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *deglution*  
(*Cotgr.*) = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 115 Compressed with the  
tongue or teeth before deglution.

Deglutition (dġglutinġtġŋ). *Phys.* [a. f. dġ-  
glutġtġre (Parġ 16th c.), n. of action f. L. dġglu-  
tġre: see DEGLUTE.] The action of swallowing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 118 The action of the Gullet,  
that is Deglutition. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 135  
The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition.  
1802 PALCY *Nat. Theol.* (1844) 195 In a city feast . . what  
deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ANERNETHY *Surg. Obs.*  
199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural  
state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed.  
1851 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 216 Persons who  
venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

b. In *fig.* senses of swallow.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 As the stomach receives its  
food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous  
deglutition. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 241 Judgment  
untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for  
human deglutition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 187 Even  
such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a  
similar process of deglutition, much to their comfort.

Deglutitious (dġglutinġtġŋ), *a. rare.* [f. prec.:  
see -OUS.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition.

1822 HEBER in *Yer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I. Introd. p. xc4.  
With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutit-  
ious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (dġglutinġtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as next  
+ -IVE.] = next.

In some mod. Dicts.

Deglutitory (dġglutinġtġri), *a. rare.* [f. L.  
dġglutinġtġre, ppl. stem of dġglutġre to DEGLUTE + -ORY.]  
Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of  
swallowing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 The little  
invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were  
now feeble.

Deglycerin (e *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

**Degorder.** *Math.* [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* III. When  $n=2$  we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

† **Degorge** (dĕj'orj), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégorger*, OF. *degorgier*; see DE- I. 6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1535) 142 These people... made dragons for to spytte & degorge flames of fyre out of their mouths. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guzado's Civ. Conv.* IV. 181 b. It beehoveth... to chew it [a hasty sentence] well in our minds before, least it be thought to be degorged... raw and undigested. 1622 Boys *Wks.* 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosom. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary... 1726... says, that it proceeds from the degorging, tho' I suppose he means the disgorging, of the great Vein.

† **Degoust, degout.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *degout*, in mod. F. *dégout*.] = DISGUST.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 British... and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

† **Degout, v.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dégoutter*, OF. *deguter* (12th c.), = Pr. *degotar*;—Rom. type \**dēgūt-lāre*, f. L. DE- I. 1, down + *gūtta* drop; cf. *gūtātus* splashed, spotted.]

1. *trans.* To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots. 1223 Jas. I. *Kingis Q. cxi.* A mantill... That furrit was with ermyin full quhitte, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 Bk. St. Albans A viij b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vtermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* IV. 42 The chambre where she held her consistory The dewe aromatike dyde off degoute Of fragrant floures. 1509—*Past. Pleas.* 198 Her redolent wordes... Degouted vapoure most aromatike.

**Degradable** (dĕgrād'əbəl), *a.* [f. DEGRADE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.

[1867 H. KINGSLER *Silvete of S.* xxxvii. (1866) 255 The labourer... is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

**Degradand.** *rare.* [ad. L. *dēgradandus* to be degraded, gerundive of *dēgradare* to DEGRADE.] One who is to be degraded from his rank or order.

1831 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 491 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

**Degradation**¹ (dĕgrād'ə-shən), *a.* [a. F. *dégradation* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *dēgradationem*, n. of action f. *dēgradare*, to DEGRADE; see -ATION.] The action of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; esp. the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree.

In *Ecol. Lav.* two kinds of degradation are recognized; see quot. 1885.

α 1535 MORE *Wks.* 624 (R.) Vpon... hys degradation, he kneled downe before the byshopps chancelour... & humbly besought him of abolution for the sentence of excommunication. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 CLAREMONT *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parrergon* 206 Degradation is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1799-82 JOHNSON L. P. *Halifax*, An active statesman... exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminal cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function... and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed... Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

c 1752 JOHNSON in *Dorwell* (1887) IV. 382 note, A Table of the Spectators, Tailors, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

3. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1699 LOCKE and *Vind. Christ.* (R.) The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. α 1776 SOUTH (J.) So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of... degradation than the vice of gin-drinking. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xviii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of development. Also *attrib.*

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 169 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 The

progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. *spec. Biol.* Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition; degeneration.

1849 BALFOUR *Manual of Bot.* § 649 There is thus traced a degradation, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebrae in all classes of Vertebrates. *Ibid.* ii. 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. *Structural Bot.* A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (*degradation-products*) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, *Degradation-products*, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 511 The transformation or degradation of the albumin into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

d. *Physics.* The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, *i. e.* one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount, etc.

1769 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction... hence its degradation of colour. 1776 ADAM SMITH *V. N. l. v.* (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. *Ibid.* I. xi. I 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, *Seuile degradation*, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydropituitous condition.

6. *Geol.* The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 327 Those of siliceous shists are most subject to this degradation and decomposition. 1802 FLAVIAR *Hist. Hutton. Th.* 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* I. 12 The chalk... yields rather easily to degradation. 1875 CROFT *Climat. & T.* xvii. 268 Old sea-bottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

b. *transf.* Wearing down of any surface.

1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vi. § 17. 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

**Degradation**² (dĕgrād'ə-shən). [In sense 1, a. F. *dégradation* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *degradazione*, f. *degradare* to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. *Painting.* The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; esp. that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 33 Perspective... regulates... the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 231 There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 212 Colours... used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

† 2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Waller's Amphib.* 285 The internal Degradation of the Maff. *Ibid.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall... proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone... and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story; so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

**Degradational** (dĕgrād'ə-shənəl), *a.* [f. DEGRADATION¹ + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1865 DANA in *Amer. Jnl. Sc. & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 4 They (Entomostreans) are degradational forms as well as the Myriapods. *Ibid.* 5 The distinction of the Entomostreans... consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

**Degradator.** *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form, from late L. *dēgradare* to DEGRADE.] One who degrades or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall.

† **Degradatory, a.** *Obs.* [f. *dēgradat-*, ppl. stem of late L. *dēgradare* + -ORY.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 Francis the Philan. III. 166 A species of imposition so degradatory to the republic of letters.

**Degrade** (dĕgrād'), *v.* Also 5 degrade, -grayed, 6 -graid, 7 di-. [ME. a. OF. *degrader* (12th c.), occasionally *desgr-*, = Pr. *de-*, *degrader*, Sp. *degradar*, It. *degradare*;—late eccl. L. *dēgradare*, f. DE- I. 1, down, from + *gradus* degree.]

1. *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose from (+ of) a position of honour or estimation.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 11 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Housone pat god hem may degrade. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 175 Schir Ithon the balleoll... was king bot a littill quhile... degradyt syne we he Off honour and off dignite. α 1400-50 Alexander 2670 Darve... semblis his knyghtis... And gessis him wele... to degrady he grekis maistr. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. 1, Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1641 SIR E. DERING in *Rusw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. 1. 295 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. iii. § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1728 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 80 A philosopher may be degraded into a negative. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manx* xii. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. II.* III. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. *spec.* To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university.

Cf. DISGRADE, which in 15-16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12576 The grekes... Orant hym Emperour by oon assent, And Agamynon degraded of his degre pan. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 397, I sall degraide the, graces, of thy greis. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. 1. 43 He then... Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight... And should... Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 65 Whether S<sup>r</sup> Fra. Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1628 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University. 1709 *Haverham Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 206 The University of Dublin having degraded and degraded Mr. Forbes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 351 The soldier who... is guilty of any other act of cowardice, should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan.

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 37 He that... blasphemeth God in other manere be deposid or degraded if he is a clerk. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 313 The first day of march after was sir william tallour preist degraded of his preesthode. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* II. xii. 263 To the Bisshoppe was given authoritie... to put Priestes from the Priesthode: and to degrade them, when they deserue it. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconform.* Min. 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1824 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 749 Hyme thought that it his worship wold degrade. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 470 Ladie Venus se sail neuer degraide In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* IV. 285, I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.

4. To lower in character or quality; to debase. 1650 FROVSLIE *Gale of Offport.* (1652) Ep. Ded., At this news the Ruffler is suddenly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 JOHNSON, *Degrade*... to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxviii. How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition... without spilling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc.; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. DEGRADATION²).

1844 CROBEN *Speeches* (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1885 T. LABARET *Arts Mid. Ages* II. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E. SPOON *Workshop Receipts* I. 320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

6. a. *Biol.* To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. b. *Physics.* To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. c. *Optics.* To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1852, 1876 [see DEGRADOE pp. 1 a. 2]. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc. by surface abrasion or disintegration).

1874 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philoz.* 101 These agents [water and air] gradually... decompose and degrade the exterior of strata. 1883 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Grog.* I. (1878) 6 The

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense.

7. *intr.* To descend to a lower grade or type; to exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to degenerate.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii. No doubt vast eddies in the flood of onward time shall yet be made, And thronged races may degrade. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. 1864 WEBSTER (citing DANA) s.v. A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera.

8. *Cambridge Univ.* To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

1829 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Nov. To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academic honours during their undergraduation. 1880 *Eagle Mag.* (St. John's Coll., Camb.) XI. 186 G. S. Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

**Degraded** (dĭgr'əd), *pp. a.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + ED 1.]

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Degraded, *degradatus*. 1614 SYLVESTER *Behn's Rescue* v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasses, Well show the way their sweeping Sciths did pass. 1643 MILTON *Disce* li. xv. (1851) 101 The restoring of this degraded law. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is... valid.

2. a. *Biol.* Showing structural or functional degradation. b. *Physics.* Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 The pollen grains... in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. vi. 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. iii. (1884) 101 Degeneration... by which the organism... becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. *Geol.* Having suffered degradation, worn down. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

Hence **Degradedly** *adv.*; **Degradedness**.

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* i. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground. 1824 LANOIR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) I. 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical. 1883 *Pail Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees... the misery and degradedness of the poor, the callousness of many rich.

**Degraded, a. Her.** [f. DE- I. + L. *grad-us* step + ED 1.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

1562 LEIGN *Armorie* (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitch Argent. 1727-51 CANNERS *Cycl.* s. v. A Cross degraded is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre; by the French called *perronnée*. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is *Degraded*, or *On Degrees*.

† **Degradement.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dégradement* (1611 in Cotgr.) = *degradation*: see -MENT.] Degradation, abasement.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradation... expressly shew. 1648 — *Tenure Kings* 34 By their holding him in prison... which brought him to the lowest degradation.

**Degrader** (dĭgr'əd), *pp. a.* [f. DEGRADE v. + ER 1.]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) No. 51 R. 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* lxiii. What a degrading even of high spirits is vice. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Sk. Mor.* Phil. xviii. (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said.

2. *Cambridge Univ.* See DEGRADE v. 8.

1860 G. FERGUSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academic honours, without special permission.

**Degrading** (dĭgr'əd), *vb. s.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + ING 1.] The action of the verb DEGRADE.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

**Degrading, pp. a.** [-ING 2.]

1. That degrades or debases.

1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1703) 43 Degradings Froe explains his meaning ill. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A... generous kind of anger... has nothing in it sinful or degrading. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix. Engaged in this laborious and... degrading office. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 448 A superstition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions. 1867 *Boarding School Prospectus.* There are no degrading punishments.

2. *Geol.* Wearing down a surface.

1842 II. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones... are exposed during severe frosts. 1830 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence **Degradingly** *adv.*; **Degradinglyness**.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 252 Two men... were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. We are degradingly poor. 1888 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 274 Degradingness: of its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

† **Degraduate, v. Obs.** [f. DE- II. 1 + GRADUATE v.] *trans.* To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 Since (after degrading the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. 1814 G. DYER *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degrading him, we lose sight of the dignity of the *poeta laureatus*.

† **Degraduation** *l. Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

1581 RICH FAREWELL (1846) 85 Besides the degradation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetuelle infamie.

† **Degraduation** *2. Paint. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 1 + graduation.] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf. DEGRADATION 2.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object. *Ibid.* 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects.

† **Degradinate, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. *dēgradināre*, f. DE- I. 1 or 3 + *gradināre* to hail, f. *grandin*, *grandin-em* hail.] (See quotes.)**

1623 COCKERAM, *Degradinate*, to haile downe right. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Degradinate*, to hail much.

† **Degravate, v. Obs.** [f. L. *dēgravāre* to weigh down, f. DE- I. 1 + *gravāre* to load, burden: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To weigh down, burden, load.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Degravate*, to make heavy, to burden.

† **Degravation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēgravāre*: see prec.] The action of making heavy.

1755 in JONKSON.

**Degree, v. s.** see DE- II. 2.

**Degree** (dĭgr'ē), *sh.* Forms: 3-6 *degre*, (3 *de-gre*, 4-5 *degre*, 5 *deere*, *dygre*), 6 *degrie*, 4- *degree*; also *pl.* 5 *degrece*, *degreeces*. See also GREE. [ME. *degre*, pl. -ez, a. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degrez*, obl. *degrez* (St. Alexis, 11th c.) = Pr. *degrat*, *degra*: -late pop. L. \**dēgrad-us*, -um, f. DE- I. 1 down + *grad-us* step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (exc. in *Heraldry*).

1320 S. Eng. Leg. I. 482/44 Huy broughtten him up-on an he de-grege pat muche folk him i-seigh. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1021 Pise twelve degres wern brode and stayre, Pe cyte stode abof. 1340 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. 1400-50 Alexander 5636 And xij degrees all of gold for gate vp of lordis. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A V.* He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes. 1508 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 69 There were certain degrees or staires to ascend vnto it. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. 1. 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe... scorning the base degrees by which he did ascend. 1682 WYLER *Journ. Greece* v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degrees. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degrees covered with carpets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 28 When placed upon steps... a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. *transf.* Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 201 Goodly windowes, with three degrees of glasse in them, each containing sixe rows. 1611 HEYWOOD *Colt. Age* II. Wks. 184 III. 28 In chace we clime the high degrees of euerie steepie mountain. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 477 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degrees of Oars built for King Henry. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 37 b. If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degrees like steps. 1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Building* xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

2. *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale.

1320 *Hali Meid.* 23 Pu maht bi þe degrez of hare blisse icenawen huwch and bi hu muelch he an passed þe oðre. 1506 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1885) IV. 502 Which recognition is the first degree to amendment. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degrees of the hye? 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestatio* 246 The greatest in Spain aspire... to be Viceroy of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degrees. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. II. To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 P. 1 To say a thing which... brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.

b. *esp.* in phr. *By degrees*: by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrw* Wks. (1892) 12 Thyr regentis sal þa be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 377 What wound did utter heale but by degrees? 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 31 Fill it by Degrees. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fykyk's Voy.* 109 Several of our Company... drop in by degrees. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P. 5 His Acquaintance with her by degrees grew into Love. 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and heautifully less. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii. The character of Colonel

Talbot dawned upon Edward by degrees. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. iii. By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jimima's care and tuition.

3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in *pl.* the number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

*Prohibited or forbidden degrees*: the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former latter in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5603 (Gütt.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot þo toþer degre. 1340 *Ibid.* 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim wil se fra adam þe alde How many degrees to criste is talde. 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1044 Na nane of the mynt degre haue noy of my name. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Preamb., Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John... within the second and third degree. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 *title*, Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinitie. 1550 CNEKE *Matt.* i. 17 Theofor from David unto Abraham ther wer fourteen degrees. 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Mar. 129 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII... and... was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, I thought... there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry.

b. Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship through more or less remote common ancestry.

1799 W. TOOKER *Russian Emp.* II. 104 The nations that... stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station.

1320 *Hali Meid.* 15 Se þu herre stondest, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of de-gre, dressed his seete. 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. — *Clerk's T.* 369 He saugh that vnder lowe degre Was ofte vertu yhid. 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden), I. Knyghte, squiere, 30man and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. 1415 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 1 It was a squyer of lowe degre That loved the Kings daughter of Hungre. 1510 MORE *Pious Wks.* 112 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to liue within my degre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 186 Men of al ages & of al degrees to him dayly repaired. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* i. ii. Do you think I... would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 44 They marched out... with great formality... every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 140 None of your damselfs of high degree! 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abroad* I. iii. 125 Regulations... for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? *Obs.*

1325 *Cursor M.* 27715 (Cotton Galba) None... may be enuy. But pouer catels... None has enuy til þat degre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxv, Thenne alle the estates and degrees hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete worship. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 105 So much practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degres. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b. Without sparing anye age or degre. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 249 The Bishop... begins... all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Livon* Wks. 1828 VII. 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

c. of animals, things without life, etc. *Obs.*

1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babes Bk.* 370 Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshie in his degre, after order and course of servise as folowith. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages... To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 He stombed at a chance, & felle on his kne, Porph þe toþer schank he ros, & served in his degre. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, W. . . Be now disclaundred, and in swiche degre, No longer for to lyven I ne kepe. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 963 Bot some after ward he felle into suche dygre, þat gret sekenesse come his body to. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 Coloure þat on with Saunderys, and þat oper with Safronne, and be pryde on a-nother degre, so þat þey ben dyuerse. 1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nuga Poet.* 28 To see yow come in this degre, nere-hande y lese my wytt. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secret.* 179 11. (1625) 106, I say of our Secretarie, that as he is in one degre in place of a Servant, so is he in another degre in place of a friend. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iv. 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Guardian Angel II. ii. 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degree.

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action.

(Often closely related to sense 2.) 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Cristene men... shulde



have discerned most bank of God in degree possible to hem. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit.* Ps. i. 1 How I had synned, and what degree. 1538 STARKE *England* i. ii. 45 By the reason wherof felonye admytteth .i. degrees; and some haue more wele, and som les. 1586 B. YOUNG *Giazso's Civ. Conv.* v. 192 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delate it [wine] with water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Parad.*, Who knew themselves greater and more beautiful many degrees. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) i. 1. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) i. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

b. *A degree*: a considerable measure or amount of. *To a degree* (colloq.): to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously. *To the last degree*: to the utmost measure.

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of its violence. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* ii. iv. Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'URFEE *New Opera's*, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Infr.* (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ii. 1. Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 1865 CARLYLE *Kredk. Gt. VII.* xvii. ii. 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 His argument... is far-fetched to the last degree.

c. Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness): see *quots.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 11 pike ping bat we seie is hoet in be firste degree bat is theet of kyndely heete bat is in our hodies. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* II. lxxxiii. 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight. Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

d. *Crim. Law.* Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principal in the first, or second, degree*: see *quots.* In *U. S. Law*, a distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a. 1676 HALE *Pleas of Crown* (1736) I. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. *Ibid.* 615 By what hath been formerly delivered, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Accessory*. A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees: he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessory... and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no... superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writings 1892 I. 65 They introduced (1796) the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study: a. *esp.* An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (*honorary degree*) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see *quots.* 1794.)

[1224 *Chart. Univ. Paris*. I. 1. No. 515 Determinatum [i.e. the Disputation for B.A.] est unus honorabilis gradus attingendi magistraturam.] c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 427 Degree takun in sole makih goddis word more acceptable, and be puple trowh betere perto whanne it is sey of a maistr. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 26 Without hauning the degree and name of maistre. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 42 That I shuld... go well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 104. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chancellor, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 June, This day Mr. Carter... accumulated y<sup>e</sup> Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. 1794 GIBSON *Autobio.* 29 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1828 SCOTT P. M. *Perit* xi. A medal... which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1863 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course... whose successive steps were called degrees (*gradus*), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sketches fr. Academic Life* 51 [An M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commonw.* II. lvi. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

b. *Freemasonry.* Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more

or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three degrees.

c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 727 To the nexte degree loke wysly. To do hem reverens by and by. 1875 FORT *Early Hist. Freemasonry*, A society comprising three degrees of laborers—masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 *Text-bk. Freemasonry* 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

8. *Gram.* Each of the three stages (POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6.] 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 Pe feuree agn is be positue degree, and in be superlatue degree. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 Adjectives have three degrees of comparison. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. § 3 If... any were mala, *peior*, *peissima*, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1855 FORBES *Hindistant Gram.* (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindistant have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

9. *Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.)* A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre).

The sign for degrees is °, thus 45° = forty-five degrees. This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a degree being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s* I. 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is fourre degrees vp ronne. c. 1391 — *Astral.* i. § 6 The entering of the first degree in which the sonne ariseth. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford... the heythe of owre pool Artik fro owre north Oriente is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1413 LVOC. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the hole compas of the spere ben of such degrees three hundred and sixty. 1527 in *Arber 1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer.* Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees... and then we cast about to the Southward, and came into 53 degrees. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Classe 58 Cosmographers do place the first degree of Longitude in the West fortunate Ilandes. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester Iohn, I trauelled within Eighteen degrees of y<sup>e</sup> Sun, every degree being in distance three score miles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C.* Warres 471 A Land full of grass... pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees 5 minutes N. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90°, and is termed a right angle. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. l. 12 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

b. *transf.* A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude).

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Parting* iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree. 1665 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

10. *Thermometry.* a. A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. b. Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into 100, in Réaumur's into 80. The symbol ° is used in this sense as in *prec.*; thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Thermometry*, Various methods have been proposed... for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Thermometer*, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point... that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 762 s.v. *Thermometer*, Thermometers intended to show the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. *Ibid.* 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

11. *Mus.* a. The interval between any note of a scale (*esp.* the diatonic scale) and the next note. b. Each of the successive notes forming the scale. c. Each of the successive lines and spaces on the stave, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 Those which we now call Modes, they termid degree of Musike.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* in. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 115 The Five Lines and Spaces... are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. *Ibid.*, *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1882 STANER *Composition* iii, All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

† 12. *Arith.* A group of three figures taken together in numeration. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Ten times, a Hundred times, a 1677 Cocker's *Arith.* (1688) i. § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. [Hence in JOHNSON, etc.]

13. *Alg.* The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms, which it contains.

Thus  $x^2 + x^2$ ,  $x^2y + xy$ , are both expressions of the third degree; the terms  $x^3$  and  $x^2y$  being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the degree of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it. † *Parodic degree*: see *quots.* 1730.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Parodic Degree* (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parodic degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, etc. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Equations... are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1870 TON-HUNTER *Algebra* ix. § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xiv. § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. *Ibid.* § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

**Degree** (dġrġ), v. [f. DEGREE sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Baquet* 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease... from joint to joint. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. iii. 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmly first, and keep thy worst stage last. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 189 (D), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

† b. *absol.* *Obs. rare.*

1638 HEYWOOD *London's Gate* Wks. 1874 V. 273 There's not a stone that's laid in such foundation But is a step degreering to salvation.

2. To confer a degree upon. *nonce-use.*

[1560: see DEGREE.] 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ii. (1879) 23 A divine... degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 *Sal. Rev.* 22 Aug. 208 The Demographers... had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

**Degreed** (dġrġd), a. [f. DEGREE sb. (and v.).]

1. Having an academical degree.

1560 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

† 2. Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xi. (1887) 50 Musick... standeth upon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

† 3. Having a (specified) degree or rank. *Obs.*

1668 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* II. iii, We, that are degreed above our people. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 43 Are they not both (though differently degreed), servants to one and the same Lord?

† 4. Marked out in successive divisions. *Obs.*

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

5. *Her.* Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = DEGRADED. In mod. Dicts.

† **Degreeingly**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. *degreering*, pres. pple. of DEGREE v. + -LY.] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcvi. 151 Degreeringly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

**Degreeless**, a. *rare.* [-LESS.]

1. Without degree or measurement; measureless. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to... Londoners. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are... left degreeless... is the hardest of all.

† **Degree'ss**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. degress-*, ppl. stem of *degrēdi* to descend, dismount; f. DE- I. 1 + *gradi* to step, go.]

1623 CUCKERAM, *Degresse*, to vault from a Horse.

† **Degression**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. degression-em* going down, n. of action from *degrēdi* (see *prec.*.)] Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of DEGRASSION.

1486 *Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 For your blode this cite made never degression. 1618 LINGGOW *Pilgrim's Farwell*, Thy stiffnecked crew... misregarding God, fall in degression.

**Degrez**, obs. pl. of DEGREE sb.

† **Degu** (de'gu). *Zool.* [Native name in South America.] A South American genus *Ocotodon* of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; *esp.* the species *O. Cumingii*, abundant in Chili.

1843 *List Mammalia Brit.* Mus. 122 The cucurito or the Degus, *Ocotodon Degus*. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 127 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

**Deguisse**: see DISGUISE.

† **Degulate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. degulire*

to consume, devour, f. DE- I. 1 + *gula* gullet.]

1623 CUCKERAM, *Degulate*, to consume in belly cheer.

**Degum**, v.: see DE-II. 2.

**Degust** (dĕg'ŭst), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *dĕgustāre*, f. DE-1. 3 + *gustāre* to taste. Cf. mod.F. *dĕguster*.] *trans.* To taste; *esp.* to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also *absol.*

1623 Cockerham, *Degust*, to taste. 1860 READE *Gloister & H. II.* (D.). *A soupe au vin*, madam, I will degust, and gratefully. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 17 Wine. a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly.

**Degustate** (dĕg'ŭstāt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *dĕgustāt*, ppl. stem of *dĕgustāre*: see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 85/2 When as we can not degustate ether Meate, or Drinke. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

**Degustation** (dĕg'ŭstā-tŭn). [ad. L. *dĕgustā-tiō-em* tasting, making trial of, n. of action from *dĕgustāre*: see *DEGUST*. Cf. F. *dĕgustation*.] The action of degusting or tasting.

1566 BR. *Hall Souls Parv.* Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., 'The "tasting bars" devoted to the "degustation" of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

**Degustator** (dĕg'ŭstāt-ŭr). *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dĕgustāre*: see *prec.* Cf. mod.F. *dĕgustateur*.] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

**Degustatory** (dĕg'ŭstāt-ŭrĭ), *a.* [f. L. *dĕgustāt*, ppl. stem of *dĕgustāre*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

**Deguyse**, *deguyse*: see *DISGUISE* *v.*

**Deh**, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of *Dow* *v.*

**Dĕhachĕ** (dĕh'achĕ), *a. Her.* [obs. F. *dĕhachĕ* 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE-1. 1, 2 + *hachĕr* to cut.] (See *quots.*)

1766 POKNY *Heraldry* v. (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated, it is then termed *Dĕhachĕ* or *Couped* in all its parts. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Dĕhachĕ*, this is an obsolete French word. the term *Couped* is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Rugely, Brit.* XI. 698/2 (*Heraldry*) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent the lion is 'dĕhachĕd', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off.

**Dĕhaust**, *obs. rare*. [f. L. *dĕhaust-um*, pa. pple. of *dĕhaurire* to draw or drain off, f. DE-1. 2 + *haurire* to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

1654 CORDINGTON tr. *Hist. Insuſie* 536 He being the cause of the great Delaust of moneys in the Exchequer.

**Deheathenize**, **dehellenize**, **dehistoricize**: see *DE-1. 1.*

**Dehisce** (dĕh'isĕ), *v.* [ad. L. *dĕhiscĕre* to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE-1. 2 + *hiscĕre*, inceptive of *hĕre* to stand open, gape.] *intr.* To gape; in *Bot.* to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 259 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Ovarium* consisting of 5 capella. dehiscing in various ways. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/1 The organ. subsequently dehisces in four valves. 1882 O. DONOVAN *Merf. II.* xlii. 241 The green carpels. dehisc, separating and bending backwards.

Hence **Dehiscing** *ppl. a.*

1845 LINLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose. scarcely dehiscing.

**Dehiscence** (dĕh'isĕns). [ad. mod.L. *dĕhiscĕntia* 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnaeus), f. L. *dĕhiscĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dĕhiscĕre*: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, *esp.* as a natural process: *a. Bot.* The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 29 In *Hamamelidæ* dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 243 The anthers. open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

*b. Anim. Phys.* Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for the expulsion of their contents.

1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 5/4 The ova. drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

*c. fig. and gen.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence of such tensely-compressed fibres, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elie* V. 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or elabments; it opens by dehiscence of the front door. and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

**Dehiscēt** (dĕh'isĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dĕhiscĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dĕhiscĕre* to *DEHISCERE*. So in mod.F.] Gaping open; *spec.*, in *Bot.* opening as seed-vessels. 1649 BULWER *Pithoniet* ii. ii. 107 The Mouth. is Dehiscēt, yet scarce Dehiscēt until a Casme. 1845 LINLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 17 If. (the fruit) splits into pieces when ripe it is called dehiscēt. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscēt edges and mountain ravines. have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscēt. they open to scatter the seed.

*b.* Said of the elytra of insects when they do not

meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at the tips. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Dehomination**, *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [n. of action from med.L. *dĕhomināre* to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. DE-1. 6 + *homo*, *homin-em* man.] Deprival of the character or attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 51 He fears. as an Angel dehomination; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

**Dehonestate**, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dĕhonestāre* to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE-1. 6 + *honestus* HONEST): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To dishonour, disgrace, disparage.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon*. *Abp. Brounham* III. 224 (L.) The excellent. pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horus*, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence **Dehonestation** [ad. L. *dĕhonestātiō-em*], dishonouring, dishonour.

1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1653 GAUEN *Hierasp.* 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 - *Anti-Baal-B.* 464 (L.) Sacrilege. is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred.

**Dehors** (dĕhōr), *prep. and sb.* [a. OF. *dehors*, prep., mod.F. *dehors* adv. and sb.; OF. also *dehors*, Pr. *dehors*, Cat. *dehors*, Sp. *de fuera*, a late L. or Romanic comb. of *de* prep. + L. *foris* out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. *foris* out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. *fuor*, *fuora*, *fuori*.]

*A. prep.* (Latv.) Outside of; not within the scope of.

1701 *Lav. French Dict.*, *Dehors*, out, without. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge. was of opinion that nothing *dehors* the wall could be received to show the intention of the devisor. 1885 L. O. ESHER in *Lav Times* LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact *dehors* the deed.

*† B. sb.* (*Fortif.*) See *quots. Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dehors*. in *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Dehort** (dĕhōrt), *v. Now rare*. [ad. L. *dĕhortāre* to dissuade, f. DE-1. 2 + *hortāre* to exhort.]

*1. trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). *† a.* with simple (or double) obj. Now *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. (R.) Jermey wel dehorted and dissuaded the peple sayinge [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1560) 29 Whereby we doe persuade. dissuade. exhort. or dehort. any man. 1651 BULE *Mac.* ix. 9 But they dehorted him, saying, Wee shall neuer be able. 1651 DONNE *Lett.* xviii. Wks. VI. 416 I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. 1665 *Usurper Ann.* iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the Law of God. and dehorting them the breach of that Law. 1682 BUTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 218, I dehort him who advieth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

*b. Const. from.*

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* i. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 462 Croker dehorted me from visiting Ireland. 1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* xx. Intro. d., Isaiah had good reason. to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

*† c. fig.* Said of circumstances, etc. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphies* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

*2. absol.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ainsw.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule. but from seeking rule. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dicit.* iii. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does. dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* 19 The Creator. dehorting from the eating of the apple.

Hence **Dehorting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 34 B. The places of exhorting and dehorting are the same which wee use in perswading and dissuading. 1885 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Dissuading. 1662 GAULIE *Magastrom.* 29 When God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

**Dehortation** (dĕhōrtā-tŭn). [ad. L. *dĕhortātiō-em*, n. of action from *dĕhortāre* to *DEHORT*.]

*1.* The action of dehorting from a course; earnest dissuasion.

1529 MORE *Drilogie* iv. Wks. 273/6 All the dehortations and commynacions & threts in scripture. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* xiv. (1821) 164 His Country peple vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Hist. ii. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness. 1860 PUSEY *Mfn. Proph.* 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

*† 2.* Power or faculty of dehorting. *Obs. rare* -1.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

**Dehortative** (dĕhōrtāt-iv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dĕhortātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dĕhortāre*: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory.

1620 WOODWARD in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 181 Wrying. a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

*B. sb.* A dehortative address or argument.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Memoirs* II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 102 The doctor. warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

**Dehortatory** (dĕhōrtāt-ŭrĭ), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dĕhortātōrĭ-us*, f. *dĕhortāre*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Characterized by dehortation; dissuatory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. B. Those places which are used. in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 102 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

*† B. sb.* A dehortatory address. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

**Dehorter** (dĕhōrt-ŭr). [f. *DEHORT* *v.* + -ER.]

One who dehorsts or advises against an action, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Desenhorteur*, a dehorter, dissuader. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dehorter*, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence. as only he could give.

**Dehortment**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *DEHORT* *v.* + -MENT.] Dehortation.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

**Dehuman**, *a. nonce-wd.* [DE-II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 31 Jan., The demoniaes. were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

**Dehumanize** (dĕhū'mān-īz), *v.* [DE-II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 MOORE *Diary* 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence **Dehumanized** *ppl. a.*; **Dehumanizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; also **Dehumanization**.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* iv. ii. *note*, The mystics. representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elie* V. xxii. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing calibany. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 To re-humanise the dehumanised members of society. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* III. i. 19 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

**Dehusk**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. DE-II. 2 + HUSK.]

*trans.* To deprive of the husk.

1566 DRANT *Horace* Alij. An hundred thousande mets of corne dehusked. 1567 - *Elie* vi. D.J. That thy neighbour should laue more Wheate. dehusked vpon the flore.

**Dehydrate** (dĕhōi'drĕt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE-II. 2 + Gr. *hōp*, in comb. *hōp*-water + -ATE 3.]

*1. trans.* To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming dehydrated into starch. 1880 CLEMENSIAH *Wurtz's Atom Th.* 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 *Trinl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. ii. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-95 per cent. alcohol.

*2. intr.* To lose water as a constituent.

1886 *Trinl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. ii. VI. 350 The celluloid layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence **Dehydrated** *ppl. a.*; **Dehydrating** *ppl. a. and vbl. sb.*; also, **Dehydrater**, an agent that dehydrates; **Dehydration**, the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air. 1884 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat. 1884 *Pharm. Soc. Prospectus* 6 Action of dehydrating agents upon them.

**Dehydrogenate** (dĕhōi'drōjĕnzĕt), *v. Chem.* [DE-II. 1.] = next. **Dehydrogenate** *ppl. a.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 482 *note*, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen.

**Dehydrogenize** (dĕhōi'drōjĕnzĕiz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE-II. 1 + HYDROGEN + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence **Dehydrogenized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; also **Dehydrogenization**; **Dehydrogenizer**, a dehydrogenizing agent.

1878 *Ure Dict.* Arts IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenations play the most important part in the production of colour. *Ibid.* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine.

**Dehypnotize** (dĕhī'pnōt-īz), *v.* [DE-II. 1.] To awaken out of the hypnotic state.

*Dei*, obs. form of *DAY*, *DIE* *v.*

† **Deical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deic-us* (f. L. *de-us* God) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.* *Apol. Perfection* 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deical substance.

**Deicidal** (dri'sidäl), *a.* [f. DEICIDE + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

**Deicide** (dri'sid), [ad. mod. or med.L. *deicida* slayer of a god, f. *de-us* god + *-cida*: see *-CIDE* 1. Cf. F. *deicide* (1681).] The killing of a god.

1653 GAUEN *Hierap.* 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides. 1657 *Pierce Div. Philanthr.* 72 Our Saviour, did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and parricides, and Deicides that kill'd him. 1735 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of deicides.

**Deicide** (dri'sid), [ad. mod. or med.L. type \**deicidium*: see prec. and *-CIDE* 2.] The killing of a god.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. § 59 In...killing a Prince, the Traytor is guilty of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christicide, may of Deicide. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14 viii, And Earth prophand yet bless'd with Deicide. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1860 PUSY *Min. Proph.* 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

**Deictic** (doi'ktik), *a.* Also *deiktic*. [ad. Gr. *deiktikos* able to show, showing directly, f. *deiktós* vbl. adj. of *deik-vu-vai* to show.]

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as *deicticus*, which would give *deictic*; but the term is purely academic, and the form *deictic* or *deiktic* is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. *apodictic*, *deictic*.

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in *Logic*, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* t. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or *reductio ad absurdum*)—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle. 1876 DOUGLASS *Grammar* L. § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deictic action irrespective of direction.

† **Deictical**, *a. Obs.* Also *deict.* [f. Gr. *deiktikos* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] = prec.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndon.* t. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians teame Deictical.

Hence † **Deictically** *adv.*, with direct indication or pointing out.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxviii. 8 Annot. 333 It may also be self itself, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth...was heard. *a* 1660—*Wks.* I. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i. e. Judas, is that person.

**Deid**, *Sc.* and north. f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

† **Deid-doar**, *Sc. Obs.* [= *death-doe*, or *death-doe*.] Slayer, murderer.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 502 Thir deid-doar's..War tane ilkone and hangit.

**De-idealize**, *ct.* see DE- II. 1.

**Deis**, *Deiect*, *obs.* ff. DIE *v.*, DEJECT.

**Deierie**, *obs.* form of DAIRY.

**Deif**, *f.* *obs.* *Sc.* form of DEAF.

**Deific** (dri'fik), *a.* [a. F. *deifique* (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deificus* god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. *de-us* god + *-ficus* making: see *-FIC*.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The grete vysyon deifyque that he had seen. 1627-77 FETTER *Resolves* II. xxxii. 225 Our Saviour...putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i. That nectarian, delicious...and deific liquor. 1706 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* iv. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 44 According to a deific energy. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1878 J. COOK *Lection Orthodoxy* II. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific.

† **Deifical** (dri'fikäl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deificus* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] = prec.

1563 *Homilies* II. Sacrament I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers...were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, 'the salve of immortality', other, 'a deific communion'. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts viii. *Annot.* That he might signe them...with the diuine and deific ointment. 1627-77 FETTER *Resolves* II. xxvii. 215 Those abilities...beget a kind of Deific Reverence in their future Readers.

† **Deificate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deificatus*, pa. ppl. of late L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] Deified.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. v. 48 In this figure has ws all translat, For euinair to be deificat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 53 Scho is deificat. 1628 GAULLE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 52 Of Man deificate, of God incarnate.

† **Deificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1827) I. 119 Claudius...quhilk was laity deicessit, and deificat be the Romanis. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificat.

**Deification** (dri'fikäl-jän), [n. of action from L. *deificare* to DEIFY: so in F. (1556 in Hatzf.).] The action of deifying; the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 158 Lo now, through what creation He [Apollo] bath deification, And cleped is the god of wit. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelton*. 82 His deification after death. 1700 DRYDEN *Rables Pythag.* *Philos.* Arg. 1 The death and deification of Romulus. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 29 The Phoenician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 227 The other part of that book...is the deification of K. Charles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet...and then ran into Deifications of my Person. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 11 The deification of suffering. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* Ghost iii. 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

c. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iv. 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 19 An union of deification and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† **Deificatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *deificat-*, ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY + *-ORY*.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 240 Expressed by a deificatory herse, or throne. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 227 *margm*, The Funerall Pile, or Deificatory Throne.

**Deified** (dri'fid), *ppl. a.* [f. DEIFY *v.* + *-ED*.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 196 That Eagle is represented carrying...up towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1686 HORNE *Cruicif. Jesus* ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Art* (1777) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

**Deifier** (dri'fiar), [f. DEIFY *v.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which deifies.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. iii. (R.). The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature.

**Deiform** (dri'fim), *a.* [ad. med.L. *deiform-is* (Dn Cange), f. *de-us* god: see *-FORM*.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xlvii. Onely soules Deiform intellectu, Unto that height of happiness can get. *a* 1667 J. R. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year Suppl.* (1678) 245 We can no otherways see God...but by becoming Deiform. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 288 Attempting to arrive at the deiform nature. 1858 FABER *Creator & Creature* III. iv. (1866) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we...become...deiform, shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 330 Hence these soules...exhibit a deiform power. 1874 PUSEY *Lenten Sermon*. 20 Free-will...enfrees and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin.

† **Deiformed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] Formed in the image of God.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. Arg. 23 The deiform'd Soul deiform'd by Sin, repents.

**Deiformity** (dri'fimiiti), [f. DEIFORM + *-ITY*.] The quality of being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xxvii. The soules numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. *a* 1726 W. REEVES *Sermon*. (1779) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1835 SIR A. DE VERE in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

**Deify** (dri'fi), *v.* [a. F. *deifier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deificare* (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. *de-us* god + *-ficare*: see *-FY*.] *trans.* To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 165 Juno, Neptune, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 LYDC. *Chron.* 179 I. iii. [They] were both ystified in the heauen and there deified. 1530 PALSGRAF *Deifye*. I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylies dyd. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 12 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* i. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jwr. Mundi* v. (1870) 123 Leukoteah, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

*a* 1340 HAMPOLDE *Psalter* lxxxii. 1 *Pe* gaderynge of halymen deified thogh grace. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Deifye*, make like God. 1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 No virtue more deified a Prince than Clemencie. 1838 [see DEIFYING]. 1874 [see DEIFIER].

c. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 358 Now change the tenor of your joyous lays, With which ye use your loves to deifye. 1600 SHAKS. A. I. L. III. ii. 381 Oades...and

Elegies...all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 38 He did againe so extoll and deifye the Pope. 1649 Bp. RAYMONDS *Hosea* iv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifye their own strength...men of wisdom, to deifye their owne reason. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxvi. The old man deifies prudence. 1859 SAULS *Self-Help* III. (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence **Deifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1553 BRENDE *C. Curtius* 223 (R.) The deifying of Hercules 1637 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* H ij (R.). A man that...merited A deifying by your gratitude. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life 21 The Deifying of his Father. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying.

**Deign** (dē'n), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *deine*, 4-5 *deyne*, *dayne*, 5-7 *daigne*, 6 *digne*, 6-7 *daine*, *deigne*, 7-8 *daign*, 6- *deign*. [a. OF. *degn-ier* (3 sing. *deigne*), later *deignier*, *deigner*, from 14th c. *daigner*, = Pr. *denhar*, *deinar*, It. *degnare* = L. *dignare*, by-form of *dignari* to deem worthy, think fit, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (to do something); to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

*a* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3464 Helman That deined fle for no man. 1340 *Ayemb.* 196 Uolk...bet onworpe he poure, and ne dayne na3t to speke to bam. *a* 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3518 Our lord godde...to become man deynyd. *a* 1477 CANTON *Jason* 114 He daigneth not to come. *a* 1590 GRESSE *Mr. Bacon* vi. Would he daigne to wed a Countrie Lass? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 39 And all those friends, that daigne to follow mee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 221 Raphael, the sociable Spirit, that daign'd To travel with Tobias. 1701 ROWE *Ant. Steph.* t. i. 349 Hardly daigning To be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Geo. Sand* Mixed Ess. 328 [The] very dog will hardly daign to bark at you.

† b. *impers. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 Him ne deined no3t to ligge in pe castel by night. 1340 *Ayemb.* 76 Ham ne dayned na3t to do zenne. *a* 1374 CHAUCER *Auel. & Arc.* 181 That on her wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 830 Ne he will to dwell with bi douce daynes me na langer

† c. *refl. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 36 Quhilk deiznet him for our trespass to de. 1563 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 He deiznet Him aluterie to do this in deid.

2. *trans.* with *simple obj.* a. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe. (Now chiefly with *reply*, *answer*, in negative sentences.)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Rather...than have deigned her eyes on the face...of so lowe a peasant. 1605 SHAKS. *Maeb.* t. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* iv. ix. § 6. I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragony* III. xviii. A willing ear she well might deign. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply.

† b. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously. (The opposite of *to disdain*.) *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 50 Those...who did not receive and intertaine my father...nor yet digned other Gentle-men of much worthinesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reproue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 63 Thy pallat then did daigne The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 The Lord daigned him. 1661 in HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* A ij, This Welcome-home...Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

† c. In same sense with *of*. (Cf. *to accept of*.) *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be...glad of such accepted service.

† 3. To treat (a person) as worthy of, to dignify (him) with. [= L. *dignari*.] *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisike* agst. Fort. II. cxxxii. 341 a, [They] had lyve unburied, had not their most deadly enemie daigned them of a graue. 1591 in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Add. D (1844) 572 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gerce's Case of Const.* 76 He daignes them with this honour.

† 4. Short for *dedain*, DISDAIN: see DAIN *v.*

**Deignful**, var. of DAINEFUL, disdainful.

† **Deignous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *deigneous*, 4-5 *deynous*, 5 *deinous*, 5-6 *daynous*, 6 *dayn-*

*nous*, 5-7 *deignous*. [app. a shortened form of *dedeignous*, DISDAINOUS, f. *dédaigneur*, OF. *desdeignous* (12th c. in Hatzf.): cf. DAIN *v.*

(Earlier examples of *dedeignous*, *dédainous*, than of *deignous* are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows that they may well have existed.)

Disdainful, proud, haughty.]

*a* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 259 Deigneous pride & ille veyement. *a* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 290 Her chere, Which sumdel deynous was. *a* 1430 LYDC. *Bechas* v. xxiv. (1554) 128 a, Nothing...more deynous, nor more vntreatable Than when a begger hath domination. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. *a* 1643 W. CARRWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. One Harlotia, Concubine To deignous Wihelme, hight the Conqueror.

Hence † **Deignoushede** (*deyn-*), disdainfulness, haughtiness; † **Deignously** (*deyn-*, *dayn-*) *adv.*, disdainfully.

*a* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride. *a* 1440 *Parlourge* 3434 Many one That loked ypon hym full deynously. *a* 1525 SKELTON *Booke of Court* Pol. 82 And gaio on me to stare ful daynously.



¶ *Dei gratia.* [L.] By the grace of God: see GRACE.

*Deih*, obs. sing. pres. of *DOW* v.

*Deiktic*, var. of *DEICTIC*.

*Deil* (dɪl, dɪl). [Scotch vernacular form of the word *DEVIL*, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types *del*, *dele*, *deule*, *dulle*, etc.]

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes.

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is *deevil*) 1500-20 DUNBAR *Turnament* 54 Off all his dennisar... His breist held deil a bit. 1570 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 117 The meikle Deill. 1725 *Ramsay Scot. Sheph.* III. ii. Awa! awa! the deil's [i.e. r. deil's] ower grit wi' you. 1785 BURNS *Address to the Deil* II, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ev'n to a deil. 1790—*Tam o' Shanter* 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Being against the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mischief.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 222 They're a' run deils or jads together. 1802 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee* II, The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. *Mod. Sc.* He's an awfu' laddie, a perfid deil.

3. For *deil a bit*, and other phrases, see *DEVIL*.

*Deill*, *Deim*, obs. forms of *DEAL*, *DEEM*.

*Dein*, obs. form of *DEIGN*.

*Dein, deen*, Sc. dial. forms of *DONE*.

† *De-incline*, v. Obs. [f. *DE*-I. + *INCLINE* v.] (See quot.) Hence *Deinclined*, *Deinclining*, *ppl. adjs.*; *Deincliner*.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dial. Secondary Dials*, are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles: or those, which either decline, incline, recline, or decline... *Declined Dials*, are such as both decline and incline, or recline. *Ibid.*, *Decliners* or *Declining Dials*. Suppose... a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees... a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a *decliner*.

*De-individualize*, *de-industrialize*, etc.: see *DE*-II. 1.

*Deine*, obs. form of *DENE*, sand-hill.

*Deing*, obs. form of *DYING*, *DYEING*.

† *Deingrate*, v. Obs. rare. [f. *DE*-I. 3 + *L. ingratus* disagreeable: see *INGRATE*.] *trans.* To render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatine* 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

*Deinosaur*, *Deinothere*, etc.: see *DINO*.

*Deinseyn*, obs. form of *DENIZEN*.

*De-insularize*, *-integrate*, etc.: see *DE*-II. 1.

*Deinte*, *-ee*, *-ie*, *-y*, obs. forms of *DAINTY*.

*Deintrelle*, var. of *DAINTREL* Obs., a dainty.

*Deip* (e, obs. Sc. form of *DEEP*.

¶ *Deipara* (dɪjˈpɑːrə). [late L. (*Cod. Just.* i. 1, 6) = mother of God, f. *de-us* God + *-paris*, -a, hearing, *parire* to bear; a L. repr. of Gr. *θεοτόκος*.] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 521 He... would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh... to be called *Deipara* or the Mother of God. 1860 SOPHOCLES *Gloss. Later Greek* 334/1 *θεοτόκος*. a modulus addressed or relating to the *Deipara*.

*Deiparous* (dɪjˈpɑːrəs), a. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Bearing or hinging forth a god.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 520 Nor confess that the holy... Mary is properly and according to truth *Deiparous*, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* III. iv, *Deiparous Virgin*! Holy Mary mother!

*Deipno-* (dɔɪˈpno-), repr. Gr. *δειπνο-*, combining form of *δειπνον* dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as *deipno-diplomatic* of or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, *deipnophobia* dread of dinner-parties.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 475 An interchange of *deipno-diplomatic* correspondence. 1821 *Daily News* 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the 'deipnophobia' of Gordon.

*Deipnosophist* (dɔɪˈpnoˌsɒfɪst). [ad. Gr. *δειπνόςσοφος* -*is* 'one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', f. *δειπνον* the chief meal, dinner + *σοφιστής* a master of his craft, clever or wise man, *SOPHIST*. The pl. *δειπνόςσοφοι* was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deipnosophists*, Athenæus his great learned books carry that title. 1774 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* I. 229 (Jod.) To render credible the following assertion of a *deipnosophist* in Athenæus. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 1. 70 Spanish Cookery, a... subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian *deipnosophist*. 1865 LOWELL *Swainburne's Frag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.

Hence *Deipnosophistic* a., *Deipnosophism*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 Diverse other things

...belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dynosopistic art. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 1 Let me... luxuriate in the... paradisaical department of deipnosopism. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 336 An elegy... appended to that deipnosopistic dissertation.

*Deir*, obs. form of *DEAR*, *DEER*, *DERE*.

*Deirie*, obs. form of *DAIRY*.

*Deis* (e, deische, deiss, obs. forms of *DAIS*.

*Deishal*, *-eal*, *deisul*, var. of *DEASIL*.

*Deism* (dɪˈzɪz-m). [mod. f. L. *de-us* god + *-ISM*. Cf. F. *déisme* (in Pascal a 1660).] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'.

1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 63 There breathes in this inscription [*scilicet* *entium miserere mei*] the genuine spirit of deism.

1774 FLETCHER *Doctr. Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 203 Deism is the error of those who... think that man... needs no Redeemer at all. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th c. 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with *Theism*, but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. *Theism* conveys no such implication.

† 2. The condition of being a god or as God. Obs. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* viii, He [the Devil] set her [Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess.

*Deist* (dɪˈzɪst). [a. F. *déiste*, f. L. *de-us* god: see *-IST*.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to *atheist*, and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c. (Locke, *Second Vindication*, 1695, V. Nichols *Conference with a Theist*, 1696); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and *deist* and *theist* were differentiated as in quotes. 1878-80.)

[1563 VIRET *Instruct. Chr.* II. Ep. Ded., J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent poser a Atheiste.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. i, Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 R. TRAILL *Serm.* vi. Sel. Writ. (1845) 207 We have a generation among us... called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 6 Some infidels... to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1711-37 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of *theism*, or name of *deist*, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Manu.* III. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i.e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter; but does not believe the Bible. 1788 D. PATRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 33 The later distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

*Deistic* (dɪˈzɪstɪk), a. [f. *DEIST* + *-IC*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply Paine's Age of Reason* N. 57 From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 728 The deistic controversy... beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1812-1848).

*Deistical* (dɪˈzɪstɪkəl), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.; also, inclined or tending to deism.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J. J. Rousseau. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings. 1871 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 168 My object was to show my deistical friends... that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence *Deistically* adv., in a deistical way. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1608 Nature... may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact... utterly external to God.

*Deit*, Sc. f. *died*, pa. t. of *DIE* v.

*De-italianize*: see *DE*-II. 1.

† *Deitate*, *ppl. a.* Obs. [repr. an assumed L. \**deitāt-us* (tr. Gr. *θεοθεΐς*), f. *deitās*, *deitāt-em* *DEITY*.] Made a deity, deified.

1551 CRANMER *Ansu. Bp. Gardiner* II. Rem. (1833) III. 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man *Deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith.

*Deith*, obs. Sc. form of *DEATH*.

*Deity* (dɪˈtɪ). Also 4-6 *deito*, *deyte*, 4 *deitee*, 6-7 *deitie*, 5 *deyte*, *-yte*, *deitie*, 5-7 *deity*, 7 *deyte*. [a. F. *déité*, in 12th c. *deiet*, *deite* (=Pr. *deitat*, Sp. *deidad*, It. *deità*), ad. L. *deitās*, *deitāt-em*, f. *de-us* god (formed by Augustine, *De Civ. Dei* VII. i., after L. *dīvinitās*): see *-ITY*.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the

personality of a god; godship; esp. with *poss. pron.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* III. 968 But o how Ioue... Is his an honour to bi deite. c 1386—*Frankl.* F. 319 Though Neptuneus haue deitee in the See. c 1440 CAIRGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 764 Whi shulde apollo bere any deyte? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, That ugly imp that shall... wrong my deity with high disgrace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 76 Lord Hastings... Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie. 1611—*Wint.* T. IV. 26 The Goddes themselves (Humbling their Deities to loue). a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1619 DRAVTON *Man in Moon* (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xxviii, All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity.

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI. 43 Jus bei drauelen on heore deys be Deite to knowe. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of bis deyte as cotardes schulden. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De. R. 1. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the beuently dyuine clare, couerte, & clousid in the deyte or in the godhede. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* liv. 213 Whose eternall dietie raigneth within the highest heuens. 1501 Ord. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondrym.* (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pence his deyte. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, The creator... hath set such markes of his deity in his workes. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 57 In my infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON P. L. X. 65. 1736 CHAMBLER *Hist. Persic.* 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1835 GENT. *Mag.* Oct. 397/1 Mr. Gurney's work... is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying *Deity*, rather than *Divinity*.

† c. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. Obs.

c 1400 ROM. *Rose* 566 And leuen alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1075, I ded nat asend to my father In deyte.

2. *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* IV. 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and deite infernal. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 That I helde a superstitious opinion of loue, in honouring him for a Deite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 92 A thing Made by some other Deity than Nature, That shapen man Better. 1642 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes... dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* II. 443 The chief deity, the sun. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradiso* VII. 3 The fair Cyprian deity (Venus). 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1865) II. III. ii. 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.

b. *fig.* An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1788 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 113/1 Tobacco (England's banefull Deity).

3. (*with capital*) A supreme being as creator of the universe; the Deity, the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 30 A Rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity. 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming worlds that surround us. 1786 HAN. MORE *Lett.* in *Mem. L. Gambier* (1861) I. x. 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' soundly extremely Pagan. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 527 Newton... had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Men spoke of 'the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and... had lost sight of the Personal God.

*Deityship*. [f. prec. (sencs 2) + *-SHIP*.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= *DEITY* 1).

1694 ECHARO *Plantus* 45 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi me the same privilege? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

*Deive*, obs. form of *DEAVE*, to deafen.

† *Deivirile*, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *dēivīrīl-is* (f. *de-us* god + *virilis* manly), transl. Gr. *θεοειρικός* (f. *θε-ός* god + *ειρικός* of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time' (Chambers, *Cycl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Theandric*, *θεοειρική* *εμπροσθεν*, *theandric* or *deivirile* operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius... In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

*Dejansenize*: see *DE*-II. 1.

*Deje'ct*, *ppl. a.* Obs. or arch. Also 6 *gecto*. [ad. L. *dēject-us*, pa. pple. of *dējicere* (*dējicere*) to throw down, f. *DE*-I. 1 + *jacere* to throw. (In OF. *des*, *degicel*, *-get*, *-gil*.)]

1. As *pa. pple.* Thrown down, cast down; † cast away, rejected: see *DEJECT* v.

1430 LYG. *Chron.* Troy II. xvii, Thorowen and deject in a pyt horrible. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37 b/1 Lucifer



*L. jejūn-us* fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) by *déjeuner*, *déjeuner*. = next.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 He had ended his desire. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. Take a dejeuner of muskadel and eggs. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shameful to relate, the dejeuner was not removed. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejeuner. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xviii. For two days after the dejeuner at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

|| **Déjeuner**, + **déjeuné** (dežōne). [mod.F. *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeuné* (cf. COUCHEE), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast.

In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which *déjeuner* is consequently used as a synonym. *Déjeuner à la fourchette* lit. breakfast with the fork, a late dejeuner of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon.

1787 MARY T. RUSSELL'S *Trav. Germ.* xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives *dinés, soups, et dejeunés*. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris i. 8 This exceeding long letter you owe to a dejeuner à la fourchette. 1826 J. R. BENT *Four Years in France* 289 We took our dejeuner at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. At her dejeuner-dansant after the Bohemian Ball. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 May. At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a dejeuner is spread.

**Dejudicate**, variant of **DIJUDICATE**.

1623 COCKERAM II, *To Censure*. = Determine, Dejudicate.

**Dejunerize**: see **DE- II. 1**.

**De jure**: see **DE- I. 5**.

† **Dejury**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *dējūri-um* an oath, f. *dējūrāre* (earlier *dējūrāre*) to take an oath, make oath, f. **DE- I. 3** + *jūrāre* to swear.] A solemn oath.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

**Dekadarchy**, -drachm, **Dekarch**, etc.: see **DECA-**.

**Dekay**, **dekey**, **obs.** forms of **DECAY**.

**Deken**, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e, obs. ff. **DEACON**.

† **Deking**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DE- II. 2** + **KING**.] *trans.* To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. § 75 Edward being thus dekinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

**Dekle**, variant of **DECKLE**.

**Del**, obs. f. **DEAL sb.** and of **DOLE**, mourning.

† **Dela-be**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dēlabi* to slip down, f. **DE- I. 1** + *labi* to slide, fall.] *intr.* To glide down.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* Pref. There is no Jurgia Mentis to perturb your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chansels of Experience.

**Dela'bialize**, *v.* [f. **DE- II. 1** + **LABIAL a.** + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To deprive of its labial character.

1875-6 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 568 When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into an *a* in *Frison*.

† **Dela'bate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Incorrectly f. L. *dēlabi* (see **DELABE**) + **-ATE 3**.] = **DELABE**.

1632 W. LITTON *Trav. vn.* 318 The abundant Snow .. dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylos so long as the matter delabiates.

† **Dela'brate**, *v. rare*. [f. F. *dēlabrer* to shatter, dilapidate, *dēlabré* dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see Littré and Hatzfeld.] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence **Dela'brated ppl. a.**

1813 FOSBURY *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 292 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

† **Dela-ce**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *dēlacer*, in *OF. des-* (**DE- I. 6**) + *lacer* to LACE.] *trans.* To untie, undo.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 259 My onely joy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my sorrow can delace.

**Delacerate**, -ation, obs. ff. **DILACERATE**, etc.

† **Delacrimate**, *v. Obs.* -0 In 7 delachry-. [f. L. *dēlacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. **DE- I. 1**, 3 + *lacrimāre* to weep, *lacrima* tear.] 'To weep' (Cockeram 1623).

**Delacrimation**. Also 7 delachry-, 7-9 delachry-. [ad. L. *dēlacrimation-em*, n. of action from *dēlacrimāre* (see prec.).] Weeping or shedding of tears (*obs.*); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delachrymation*, a weeping. 1640 PANKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 223 It procureth frequent and strong weeping, often times even unto delachrymation. 1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Delachrymation*, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Delachrymation*, a synonym of *Epiphora*.

**Delacrimative**, *a.* Also **delachry-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlacrimāre* (see prec.) + **-IVE**.] (a.) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Delachrymatica*, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

**Delactation**. [f. **DE- I. 6** + **LACTATION**.] a. The act of weaning; b. 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Delactation*, a weaning from the breast. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Delai**, -ance, -ment, etc.: see **DELAY**, etc.

**Delaine** (dālēn). [Short for *muslin delaine*, F. *mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full *mousseline-or muslin-de-laine*: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed.

a. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*. 1862 *Long. Rev.* 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines .. made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

b. 1849 *Glasgow Exam.* 23 June 3/4 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 78 The poor old green de-laine. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

**Delaité**, obs. ff. **DELAITE**; obs. Sc. pa. ppl. of **DELETE**.

**Delaminare** (dēlāmīnē), *v. Biol.* [f. **DE- I. 1**, 2 + L. *dēlāmīna* thin plate, leaf, layer: see **-ATE 3**. (Cf. L. *dēlāmīnāre*, to split in two.)] *trans.* and *intr.* To split into separate layers.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* iii. 157 note. In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate.

**Delamination** (dēlāmīnē'fōn). *Biol.* [n. of action from prec.] The process of splitting into separate layers: *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the BLASTODERM (q.v.).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* iii. 115 note. The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shell planula-sac into two layers. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 764 The next stage of development .. is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

**Delapidate**, etc., obs. form of **DILAPIDATE**, etc. [**Delapsation**: a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts.: see **DELAASSATION**.]

† **Delapse**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dēlaps-us* downfall, descent, f. *dēlabi* (see next).] Falling down, downfall, descent.

c. 1630 JACKSON *Cred.* v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 548 They [comfrey roots] .. inhibit the delapse of humours.

**Delapse** (dēlāps), *v. Obs. or arch.* [f. L. *dēlaps*, ppl. stem of *dēlabi* to slip or fall down, f. **DE- I. 1** + *labi* to slip, fall.] *intr.* To fall or slip down, descend, sink. *lit. and fig.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuine fatherly voyce delapset & commynge downe from his magnifycent glory. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 243 Nature is delapset into that dotage and folly. 1848 WORMUM in *Lect. Painting by R. A.* § 79 note, Greece .. delapset into a Roman province.

Hence **Delapsed ppl. a.**

1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deri'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delapset crown, from Philip her fair mother. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 183 Those Delapset Angells. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Delapset* [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for **DELAPOSION** of ed. 1721; reproduced in Johnson and some mod. Dicts.] 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriat ut.* 423 Am I debas'd, delaps'd, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

† **Delapsion**. *Obs.* [f. L. type *dēlapsiō-em*, n. of action f. *dēlabi*, *dēlaps*: see prec.] A falling down; in *Path.* = prolapsus.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 954 (R.) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delapsion*, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc. 1721 in BAILLY (cf. prec.).

† **Dela'sh**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. *OF. delacher* 'to discharge' (Cotgr.), in *OF. deslacher*, f. *des-*, *dē-* (**DE- I. 2**, 6) + *lacher* :-L. *laxāre* to loosen.] *trans.* To discharge, let fly.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 247 A number of English bowmen delashet some arrows aganies the Scottish company. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* Gij b (Jam.). Against this ground they delashet their artilerie siclike. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1838) 11 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God.

† **Dela'ssable**, *a. Obs.* -0 *erron.* -ible. [ad. L. *dēlassabilis*.] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Dela'ssable*, that may be tired. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH.

† **Delassation**. *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action f. L. *dēlassāre* to weary or tire out, f. **DE- I. 3** + *lassāre* to weary.] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 RAY *Discol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Delassation*, a tiring or wearying.

**Delassitude**, *v. nonce-sud.* [**DE- II. 2**.] *trans.*

To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1809 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1862) 1. 163 The .. method by which you delassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

**Delate** (dēlāt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc. delait*, 6-7 *dilate*, 7 *Sc. delect*. [f. L. *dēlāt*, ppl. stem of *dēferre* to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. mod. L. *dēlātūre* to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of *dēferre*: see **DEFER** v.2.]

(The stem *lāt*. (\*-*lāt*.) belongs to a different root (\**lāt*-, Gr. *λά-ειν* to bear), used to supply defective parts of *ferre*.)

† 1. *trans.* To carry down or away, convey to a particular point; = **DEFER** v.2 1. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 15 The bone of the cheeke .. hath a round hole .. through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd coniugation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

† 2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption; = **DEFER** v.2 2. *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 119 This good Bishop did .. refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. 1875 POSTER *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

† 3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a matter to any one). *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence. a. 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, § 6. Wks. (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. v. § 2, (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. 1828 MASSON *Milton* I. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, *esp.* that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts.

1515 in *Douglas's Wks.* (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas .. and schew how .. he was delatit to be ane evile man in diuers poyntis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 414 Ane wilkit lmmare .. quhilk was offimes delatit of adultry. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treat.* 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to have committed treson, is fugitive. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) § 3 He was delated to the Presbytery. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, *Case Jas. Thomson*, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit .. he may often blast the innocent. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together .. on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

b. To report, inform (of an offence, crime, fault).

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 107 He immediately came to Edinburgh, and thair delatit his turpitude to the judge criminal. 1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* 28 To punish the crimes delated vnto him. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. vi. They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. ix. 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 185 He .. delated the matter to the Queen. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* i. iii. Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them.

Hence **Delated ppl. a.**, **Delating ppl. sb.**

1599 JAS. I. BURLA. *Dupor* (1603) 100 The nature and by-past life of the dilated person. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. n. iii. (1743) 366 When the dilated father, i.e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. 1820 ESS. *Witchcraft* 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

**Delate**, obs. form of **DILATE**, **DELETE**.

**Delatinize**, -ed, -ation: see **DE- II. 1**.

**Delation** (dēlāt'fōn). Also 6-7 *dilation*. [ad. L. *dēlation-em* information, accusation, denunciation, n. of action from *dēlāt*, ppl. stem of *dēferre*: see **DELAITE** v.]

† 1. Conveyance (to a place), transmission. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Ibid.* § 149 A plain Dilatation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing. *Ibid.* § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over, transference. *Obs.* (exc. in *Rom. Law*).

1681 WHARTON *Epochæ & Erræ* Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Cæsar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. 1875 POSTER *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required .. was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, *esp.* on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 *Sc. Poems* 161h C. II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hire .. And let abjuring go. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 123 Such things .. in a man that's just, They're close dilations [so F. 1, Q. 2, 3; Q. 3 denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen .. who receive all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republic. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 103 Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of him. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Imp.* (1865) VII. lxiii. 386 In criminal cases, the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

**Delation**, obs. var. of **DILATION**, **delay**.

**Delative**, obs. form of **DILATIVE**.



**Delator** (dɛlɪˈtɔːr). Also 6 *delatour*, 7 *-later*, 8 *-laiter*; 6-7 *di*. [a. L. *delator* informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of *deferre* (ppl. stem *delat-*): see *DELA* v.] An informer, a secret or professional accuser.

a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 81 Whosoever wald delate any of heresy, he was heard: no respect nor consideration had mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 STOW *Surv. xliii.* (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 BR. *Hall Cases Conc.* II. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattell. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. ix. 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob.

**Delator**, -our, obs. forms of *DILATOR*, a delay. **Delatorian**, a. *nonce*-*adv.* [f. *DELATOR* after *prætorian*.] Of informers or spies.

1848 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* Pref. That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dim—th... has organized.

† **Delatory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *delatorius*, f. *delator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation.

1608 BR. *Hall Char. Virtues & V.* II. 83 (*Busie-Bodie*) There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetched, rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Anglo-Namless Cath.* 107 Which delight in such Calumniation, and vse those Delatory accusations.

**Delatory**, obs. form of *DILATORY*.

**Delature**, obs. var. of *DILATURE*, delay.

† **Delavy**, *des*, *di*, *dis*, a. Obs. Also -*lavee*, *lavé*. [a. OF. *deslavé* washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f. *des*:-L. *dis*:-*lavé* washed.

The OF. word had also the sense 'unwashed' (DE- I. 6), befoiled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2.]

1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1351 (MS. D.) Par flouwe owit of fresh wyne fioder enowe, So largely & so delavy [MS. A. delavyly].

2. Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 *Pise* *feris* ben doume... when bei shulde speke... but bei ben delavy in heere tungis, in gabnyngis & other hapis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 388 [Fris] ben moite dylavry of her veyn speche and word. c1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7. 555 As seith Salamon, The amayble tonge is the tree of lyf... and soothly a deslavue [v. deslave, dissolute; Vulg. *Prov.* xv. 4, *immoderata*] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and cek of hym that is repreueth. *Ibid.* 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslavue [v. deslave, deslave, delavy] appetit of etyngne. c1422 HOCCEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 601 A shipman which was a foul leechour... to his contree Him shoope lede hire this man delavee.

Hence † **Delavyly** *adv.* [see above, sense 1];

† **Delaviness**.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* II. 298 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordis ober han Goddis is passynge for good religoun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynys* (Roxb.) 156 Mary Mawdelyn... hir youthe in delavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She dispendyd. a1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 163, I shent myselfe wif so grete delavynesse, turnynge to myselfe after be sermon.

**Delay** (dɛlɪˈɔː). *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *delais*, 3-7 *delays*, 4 *delai*, (4-6 *dylays*, 5 *deley*, *delee*), 3-*delay*. [ME. a. F. *délai* (12th c. in Littre), also in OF. *delei*, *deloi*, Cotgr. (1611) *delay*, f. OF. *delaier*, in mod. F. *dilayer*: see *DELA* v. (Not immediately cognate with It. *dilata*.)]

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyb seyde. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 305 *pe* seken... fals dylays to lette knowynge of treupe. 1423 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xviii. (1859) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delays and excepyon escape. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 b, Sent Ambassadors... with faire woordes, and frivolous delays. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay. 1600 SHAKS. *A. F. L.* III. ii. 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discoverie; I pre thee tell me, who is it quickly. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 72 For who would beare... the Lawes delay. The insolence of Office. a1628 PRESTON *New Creed* (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in taking the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* 39 Come, come, delays are dangerous. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 46 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

*comb.* 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have... become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 79 These Delays from the Wind... were a great Check to [our] Hopes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. *Phrases*, a. *Without delay*: without waiting, immediately, at once.

c1275 LAY. 1780 Pat hii come to Ambres-buri wif houte delais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 388 He thocht, but mar delay, In-to be mainland till arywe. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 17 Withoute any delay... I... comaundide the man for to be ladd to. c1420 *Arose*. *Arth.* (Camden) xxii. He wold pay my rawnsonne With-owtyn deless. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defence

the gates. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxvi. Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. *Med.* I must return without delay.

† b. *To put or set in delay*: to delay, defer, put off. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 The sentence of that ilke day May none appele sette in delay. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 704 And thus that put the battail on delay. 1490 CAXTON *Englows* xxi. 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

**Delay** (dɛlɪˈɔː). *v.* Forms: 3 *delais*, 3-6 *delais*(n), (4 *deley*, *dylays*), 4-6 *delays*, 3-*delay*. [ME. a. OF. *delaier*, *delayer* (also *deleier*, *deleier*, *desl-*, *dell-*, *dil-*, *dol-*), to put off (an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod. F. *dilayer* (16th c. in Littre and Hatzf.), but *delayer* in Cotgr. 1611.

The derivation of the F. word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. *dilatāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *deferre* to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. *diler* or (with Rom. prefix) *desleier*.

1. *trans.* To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † *To delay time*: to put off time.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 8730 And bide þat heit delaye Ane þreo 3er. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 513 Me nolde noust, that is crounging leng delaiyed were. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 290 For to make him asfere, The kinge his time hath so delaiyed. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 68 To delaye the battayle vnto another day. 1585 B. YORKE *Gualtero's City. Contr.* IV. 181 b, Delais the sentence no longer. 1594 WEST and P. *Symbol.* Chancery § 140 Who... with faire promises delayed time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My Lord delayeth his coming. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 41 Th' unprofitable moments... That... still delay Life's instant business to a future day. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* III. iii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xl. (1862) III. 433 He delayed the attack for four days.

b. *with infin.* To defer, put off.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 3 How lange dylays þou to gif grace. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiii. 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe. 1799 COWPER *Castaway*. Some succour... [delay] Delayed not to bestow. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† c. *With personal object*: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 22 Felix delayedde hem. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 H... the same Collectours... unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchantes. 1530 PALSGR. 510, 1, I delaye one, or deferre hym, or put hym backe of his purpose. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir.* *Events* 88 It was not fit shee should delay him with faire wordes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 109 Where judges of any Court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 261 Her wo to telle thanne as-saith, But tendre shame her word delieth. 1624 MILTON *Comm.* 49 Thyrists! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* II. 127 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in this desert has delayed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up.

3. *intr.* To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 1590 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xvi. lix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 180 Advantage feedes him fast, while men delay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father... nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long... Delaying long, delay no more.

b. *To tarry in a place.* (Now only poetic.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1653) 3 Paris being... in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. a1878 EVANS *Poems*, *October*. Wind of the sunny south! ob still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

c. *To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas... beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

† **Delay**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: (6 *delays*, *deley*), 6-7 *delais*, *delay*, (*dilay*). [a. F. *dilayer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. *delayer* 'to supply, soften, allay, soake, steepen', *delayer* 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin', in OF. *desleier*, *desleier*, app. = Pr. *deslegar*, It. *dileguare*, Sp. *desleir*:-Rom. \**dis-ligare*, to unbind, disunite, cf. L. *dis* with separative force & *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLAY *v.* 1 III, and ALLAY *v.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY *v.* 1 14, 15.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret traider. 1562 BULLEYN *Be. Simplex* 24 b, The same water is wholesome to delaye wine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 419 Delay it with sufficient quantitie of Fountainne water. 1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* t. in Hazl. *Dedley* XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water.

1856 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best... to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

b. *To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy*; = ALLAY *v.* 2 1.

1585 SIR E. HOWE *Pol. Disc. Truth* xlix. 239 They... which clippe, waste and delaye coyne.

2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY *v.* 1 8, 11.

1530 PALSGR. 510, 2 This is a soverayne medycine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 LYTE *Dolens* v. liii. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayed And quenched. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof.

3. *To soak, steep, macerate, rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dolens* vi. xxx. 697 Of the same beries [of Buckthorn]... soaked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desleier*, and *destremper*, to soake, to delay.

**Delayable**, a. *rare*. [f. *DELAY* *v.* 1 or *sb.* + -ABLE.] That may be delayed; subject to delay.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debatable, and delayable.

**Delayal**, *rare*. [f. *DELAY* *v.* 1 + -AL: cf. *de-trayal*.] The action of delaying; retardation.

1890 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* 228 The delayal of venous circulation.

† **Delayance**, *Obs.* Also 4 *delaince*. [a. OF. *delaince*, *delaince* (Godef.), f. *delayer* to DELAY: see -ANCE.] Delaying, delay.

a1300 CURSOR *M.* 26133 (Cott.) Him reu his sinnes rare, and-for-think his lang delaince. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerion* II. 134 How little delayance... ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered.

**Delayed** (dɛlɪˈɔːd), *ppl.* a. 1 [f. *DELAY* *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOT, *Delayed*, *conferenduntur*, *procrastinatus*, *tardatus*. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth. 1880 JEFFERIES *St. Estate* 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

† **Delayed**, *ppl.* a. 2 *Obs.* [f. *DELAY* *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Diluted, weakened by admixture; also *transf.* of colours.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Ye may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcvi. § 2. 153 A fine delayed purple colour. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1631) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

**Delayer** (dɛlɪˈɔːr). *Now rare*. [f. *DELAY* *v.* 1 + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *delayeur*, *delayeur*.] One who (or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or taries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xxiv. Called... *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to saye the taryar or delayer. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 81 Being no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions. 1890 BLACKB. *Mag.* CXLVII. 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

† b. *with infin.* One who delays to do something. *Obs. rare.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War-Comm. Jfin.* Bk. (1855) 93 Refusers or Kirkudr. to mak payment. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. B ij h, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplendishum*, (Percy Soc.) 32 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 26 The further or delayer of his owne grace. a1745 JUSTICE *Char. Hen.* II. Wks. 1824 X. 392 A delayer of swift. 1823 PATT *Mail* G. 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers... and... other curious appliances.

† **Delayful**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *DELAY* *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxi. 644 By whose cold and delayfull proceedings... Anniball now these ten yeares had remained in Italic. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 1041 Now the... queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen.

**Delaying**, *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of *DELAY* *v.* 1, q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc.; delay.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 1 Haly men... plenand haim of delayinge. c1440 HUYTON *Scala Pergef.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii. And thence... withoute any delayenge he forgyeth the synne. c1500 *Melusine* 144 Goo we thence... without delayenge. 1528 STUBES *Anat. Atlas* II. (1822) 9 This deferring and delaieng of poore mens causes. 1659 GAUDEN *Years of Ch.* 23 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. *Mod.* By delaying he has lost his chance.

† **Delaying**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* Allaying, tempering; alloying: see *DELA* *v.* 2

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 The same rylle was put viij. d. of aley, and so weyed viij. d. more by delayenge. 1549 LATIMER's 3rd *Serm.* *bof.* *Edw.* VI (Arb.) 85 *margin*, Scrupulous... in delayenge of hys wyne wyth water.

**Delaying**, *ppl.* a. That delays: see *DELA* *v.* 1

1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers.

Hence **Delayingly** *adv.*

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 465 And yet she held him en delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

† **Delayment**, *Obs.* Also 4 *delaiement*.

[ME. a. OF. *delais*, *delaiement* (also *delee*, *delie*, *delois*), f. *delayer* to DELAY *v.* 1 + -MENT.] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 He made no delaiement, But goth him home. 1487 CAXTON *Gilt. Leg.* 27/5 He... blamed hym greuously of his delayment and negligenc.

† **Delayous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *delainus*, f. *delais* *sb.*, *DELA*: see -OUS.] Given to, or characterized by, delay; dilatory.

1469 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* II. No. 619. 358 Ye delt wythe

ryght delayous peple. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. cliii. 140 The parliament of Fraunce... is lyke vnto the Court of requestys... in Englonde. How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

|| **Del credere** (del krē-dēre), *attrib.* and *adv.* *phr.* *Comm.* [It. = 'of belief, of trust,' f. *del* of the, *credere* to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence *del credere agent*, *account*, etc.

On *del credere* terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. *Del credere commission*: see *quot.* 1849.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Del Credere*, a commission *del credere* is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 *Freeze Comm. Class-bk.* 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called *Delcredere* or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a *del credere* agent.

|| **Dele** (dē-lē). [*L.* *dēlē*, 2d sing. pres. imper. act. of *dēlēre* to DELETE; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of *deleatur*.] = DELETEUR, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'.

Commonly indicated by a *d* with a twisted and crossed head (Q).

1841 in *Savage Dict. Printing*.

**Dele**, obs. form of **DEAL**.

† **Deleague, dele-gue**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *déléguer* (3rd sing. pres. *délègue*), 15th c. in Hatzf., ad. *L. délégare* to DELEGATE.] = DELEGATE *v.*

1567 THROGMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* i. iv. 26 They deleagued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissioners.

**Deleat** (e, obs. form of **DELEATE** *v.*, **DELEATE** *v.*

|| **Deleatur** (dē-lē-ā-tūr). [*L.* = 'let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of *dēlēre* to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence *fig.*

1602 PARSONS *Warn-Word*, 4c. ii. ix. 70b (Stanf.), We pervert... the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sense lyeth us not. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. of Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our... Divines, must be... defaced with a *Deleatur*. 1696 EVELYN *Let. to W. Wotton* 28 Oct., *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it.

† **Deleavē**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-rod.* [f. *DE-* II. 2 + *LEAF*, *pl. leaves*.] *trans.* To strip off (leaves); to defoliate.

1591 HARINGTON *Ort. Fur.* xxxvii. xxxi, Thirise haue the leaves with winter ben deleaved.

**Deleble**, var. of **DELIBLE**.

|| **Delect**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. dēlectare* to DELIGHT.] = DELIGHT *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1550 R. WHYFORD *Werke for Householdors* H ij, Yf you... begynn somwhat to delecte in theyr matters, I advise you dysmule. 1588 A. KING *tr. Cantabrig. Catech.* 211 The thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

**Delectability** (dē-lect-ā-bil-ē-tē). [ad. OF. *dēlectabilē*, f. *dēlectare*: see next and -ITY. The earlier OF. was *delectabilē*, whence DELITABILITY.] The quality of being delectable; delectableness; *concr.* [in *pl.*] delectable things; delights.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) þe worlde, that bihoitlike to the swetnesse & delectabilites. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 356, I have heard of this court and its delectabilities. 1865 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 119 We will look... at the delectabilities of these three volumes. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

**Delectable** (dē-lect-ā-b'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *dēlectable*, ad. *L. dēlectabilis*, f. *dēlectare* to DELIGHT: see -ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was *delectable*, DELITABLE.

In Shaks. and P. Fletcher still stressed *delectable*.]

Affording delight; delightful, pleasant. Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret cōtrec and a fulle delectable. 14... Tundale's *Vie*. 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabull was to here. 1529 MORR: *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1216/2 Delectable allectives to moue a manne to synne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* iv. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe flourish in May, and then is the smell most delectable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii, Athenues, a delectable Author. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste. 1684 BURNAN *Pilgr.* ii. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them... unto the delectable Mountains. 1759 STERN: *Frist. Shandy* i. xi. Of which original journey... a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. ii. 230 note, For the beautiful lines in the second eclogue of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version. 1871 R. ELIUS *Catullus* lxiv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine. 1880 H. JAMES *Benelcio* iii. 372 The old man

had told him that he had a delectable voice. *Mod. Advt.* Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

**Delectableness**. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectableness of this gyfte above all y<sup>r</sup> moost swete thynges. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 Pleasuntynes of hylls, and delectableness of playnes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 251/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoining. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* i. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

**Delectably** (dē-lect-ā-b'l), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes þat songen full delectably. 1550 BALE *Sci. Wks.* (1849) 388 Of myrrh, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754 SNEBBARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† **Delectary**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L.* type \**dēlectari-us*, whence also OF. *dēlectaire* delectable, f. *dēlectare* to delight: see -ARY.] Delectable, pleasant.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 751 He hath made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary.

**Delectate** (dē-lect-ē-tē), *v.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. dēlectare* to DELIGHT: see -ATE 3, 5.] *trans.* To delight. (Affected or humorous.)

1802 LAMB *Curious Fragn.* fr. Burton, The silly man... thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220, I also delectated myself greatly in the library. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 136 His art and favour delectate you [i.e. create you].

**Delectation** (dē-lect-ā-ti-ōn). Also 4 -acium, 4-5 -acium, 5-6 -acion, -acyon (e, etc.); also dilect-. [a. OF. *dēlectation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), also *dēlectation* (Godef.), ad. *L. dēlectation-em*, n. of action from *dēlectare* to DELIGHT.] The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure.

Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since c 1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

15... S. Augustin 130 in Horstmann *Attengl. Leg.* 74 þat lutele delectacioun þat he feled in his etyng. 1532 WELSH *Macc.* ii. 26 Sothely we curiden... that it were delectacioun, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men willyngge for to reede. 1435 MISEN *King of Love* v. 9 Wycked treuly his world lye, set-and here-in þe lust of here delectacyone. 1526 TUNDALE *2 Cor.* xii. 10 Therefore have I delectation in infirmities. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectation in earth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 It is pleasant to the palat, and induceth... a smoothing delectation to the gullet. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* 2 Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 Likng shoots up unheeded to Delight, and Delectations soon Consent excite. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Garth, 'The Dispensary' appears... to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectation. 1846 DICKENS *Crichton* and something of general delectation. 1846 DICKENS *Crichton* on the delectation of the baby. 1892 *Times* 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectation.

b. *transf.* Something that delights; a delight. 1342-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 That the citiesynnes scholde dispute of the commune profete yn tyllie none: and not attende to any other delectation. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 149 Of mind Thou art the delectation, Of pure love the insatiation. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 63 If solitari-nesse and living alone be your delectation.

**Delectible**, **Delection**, obs. var. **DELECTABLE**, **DELECTION**.

|| **Delectus** (dē-lect-ūs). [a. *L. dēlectus* selection, choice, f. *dēligere* to choose out, select; f. *DE-* I. 2 + *legere* to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, esp. Latin or Greek, for translation.

1824 R. VALRY (*title*), *Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum*. 1828 F. E. J. VALRY (*title*), *Second Greek Delectus*, or New *Analectis Minor*, 1836 -- Second Latin *Delectus*, with English notes. 1865 SMILES *Life of Watt* 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectus. 1888 BERNARD *World to Cloister* v. 114 Such a cunning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*.

|| **Delectus personæ**. *Law*. [*Lat.* = 'choice of a person'.] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* s.v., *The delectus personæ*, which is essential to the constitution of partnership. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, Although the *delectus personæ* does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied... a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

**Delee**, obs. form of **DELAY**.

**Deleerit**, *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [*Sc.* ppl. of *deleer* = *DELINE* *v.*, *F. délier*.] Crazy, out of one's wits. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv, For monie a one has gotten fright, An' liv'd an' d'd deleerit, On sic a night.

**Deleet**, obs. form of **DELETE**.

**Delegable** (de-lē-gā-b'l), *a.* [f. *L. dēlēgā-re* to DELEGATE + -BLE.] Capable of being delegated. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

**Delegacy** (de-lē-gā-si). [f. **DELEGATE** *sb.*: see -ACT.]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money... have ben... taken by the Pope... for delegacies, & rescripts in causes of contentions and appeles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1626 *State Trials*, *De. Buckham* (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort... and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1882 FROULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Comm.* II. iii. lxiii. 459 He is... forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegation of the Non-Collegiate Students: see **DELEGATE** 2b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 *Ibid.* II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 1854 see **DELEGATE** 2b. 1867 *Times* 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely... out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabian* 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

**Delegant** (de-lē-gānt). [ad. *L. dēlēgānt-em*, ppl. of *dēlēgare* to DELEGATE: so mod. F. *délegant*.] One who delegates; in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 The Jurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iv. 44 Samuel was only the delegate, God was the principall and delegant. 1828 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* t. 214 The most frequent cause of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own creditor.

**Delegate** (de-lē-gāt), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* *diligat* (e, 7 delegat. [a. OF. *delegat* (= mod. F. *déligat*, Sp. *delegado*, It. *delegato*), ad. *L. dēlēgāt-us*, ppl. of *dēlēgare* to DELEGATE, used as *sb.* in Romance, like *L. lēgāt-us*.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyeliff* 124 Take we heede to þe popes & cardinals... delegates & commissaries. 1461 *Liber Primardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1614 SELDEN *Titls. Hon.* 252 The delegates of Bishops in temporall iurisdiction... were still'd *Vicedomini*. a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 47 Taught... by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 PERRIN *Odyss.* i. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. MELLOR *Prissth.* vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xxiv. 538 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [*legati*]. 1775 JOHNSON *Tar. no Tyr.* 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwall. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 109 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters.

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are *ex officio* members).

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *spec. a.* A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. These commissioners constituted the *Court of Delegates*, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 *Act 1-2 Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries... or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 HARINGTON *Ort. Fur.* xiv. lxxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1726 AYLMER *Paregon* 191 The Court of Delegates... wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, viz. the court of *delegates*, *judices delegati*, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc.

c. 1604 Sir T. BODLEY in *Relig. Bodl.* (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1660 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scilicet that the overplus of the money . . . should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharag. 1668 *Clarendon Press MSS.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for Printing. 1671 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for the Physick Garden. 1700 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for Acc<sup>t</sup> of the University of Oxford. 1723 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in the Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 *Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission* 15 The Standing Delegates or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business. . . There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. U. S. A. The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

b. *House of Delegates:* (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 368/a The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. *Ibid.*, All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

**Delegate** (de'le-gēt), *pp. a.* Also 6-7 *St. delegat.* [ad. L. *delegāt-us*, *pa. pp. of delegāre* to DELEGATE.]

†1. As *pa. pp.* Delegated, deputed, commissioned.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2 The bysshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 125, I vaild god that fulius flaccus var diligit iuge to punicis them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As *adj.* Delegated.

1613 *Milles Treas. Anac. & Mod. Times* 713/2 The King and the Queen with their Servants and delegate Apostles. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1828 *Gunning Cerem. Camb.* 420 The Party Appellant. . . doth desire the Judges Delegates [Judices Delegates] to what they would decree [etc.].

**Delegate** (de'le-gēt), *v.* [f. *pp. stem of L. delegāre* to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. DE-I, 2 b + *legāre* to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc.]

1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delegate*, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 71 Will any man . . . think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, *ad placitum*, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, *je delegue*. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 72 Can any man think it fit, to Delegate the Tutition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 28 Those bodies, to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation. 1877 HELLS *Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 127, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. SMITH in *Law Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

†3. In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 74 For this was Published. . . a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges. . . that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. *Civil Law.* To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see DELEGATE]. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* III. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead. 1887 J. BURGESS *Comm. Law of Holland* 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

**Delegated** (de'le-gēt), *pp. a.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 164 The delegated eye of day. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 109 The delegated throng o'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1859 TENNYSON *Eliad* 1741 By having . . . wrought too long with delegated bands, Not used mine own.

2. Entrusted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 150 Neither . . . his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Delegated jurisdiction, as contradistinguished from proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or

deputy. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority.

**Delegatee**. [f. DELEGATE *v.* + -EE.] *Civil Law.* The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant.

1875 *Post. Gains* (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegatee.

**Delegateship**. [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a delegate.

1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

**Delegation** (de'le-gē-shun). [ad. L. *delegātiō-em*, n. of action from *delegāre* to DELEGATE. So *F. délégation* (13th c. in *Hatzl.*)]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-ol.* xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 72 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. 1775 *Johnson Tax, no Tyr.* 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

b. The action of sending on a commission.

1641 *Smetvynus Viud. Answ.* § 13, 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had been before his delegation to Crete.

†c. The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. *Obs.*

1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these silver trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 66 Lewis . . . re-called his Vicarship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward. 1690 *Locke Civ. Gov.* II. xix. (R.), When . . . others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 267 The government of India . . . by a delegation of servants. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. 2 a delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified-looking Indians . . . suddenly arrived.

b. U. S. The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the delegation, or whole delegation. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 43 The Jersey delegation. . . presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. *Civil Law.* The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 BAILEY, *Delegation* [in *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208. 1860 J. PATERNOSTER *Compend. Eng. & Sc. Law* 514. 1880 *Muirhead Gains Digest* 552 A transaction . . . called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1882 *Bithell Counting-ho. Dict.* 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

†b. A share-certificate: used *esp.* in reference to Suez Canal shares. [F. *délégation*.]

1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

†Delegative, *a. Obs.* [f. *pp. stem of L. delegāre* to DELEGATE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. i. 3 Hither also we may referre his power Juridical or Legislative in Parliament . . . And . . . his power Delegative. 1690 *Locke Govt.* II. xi. § 147 It [the power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

**Delegator** (de'le-gēt-ōr). [ad. L. *delegātor*, agent-n. f. *delegāre* to DELEGATE.] One who delegates, a delegate.

1875 [see DELEGATE].

**Delegatory** (de'le-gēt-ōr-i), *a.* [ad. L. *delegātorius*, f. *delegātor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-13) VI. 170 (D.) Some politique delegatory Scipio . . . whom they might depose when they list. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vnto it. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the city of Utrecht, which the Emperor . . . had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 *AM. HINDICUT Rosa de Mont.* I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth.

**Delegue**, var. DELEAGUE *v. Obs.*, to delegate.

**Deleit**, *obs. Sc. form of DELETE.*

†Delenda (dē'len-dā), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *dē-lendūm* (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of *dēlere* to DELETE.] Things to be deleted.

(In early quot. with additional plural -s.) 1645 *Mq. Worcester* in *Bibl. Regia* (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streaks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C. Cartwright

*Cert. Relig.* I. 6 (1651) as *delenda's*] by such bold hands as these.

**Delendung**, var. of DELUNDUNG.

†Deleniate, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *erron. delienate*. [irreg. f. L. *dēlinēre* to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 COCKERAM, II, To Pacific, Deleniate. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 29 That is called Anodynum which delienates and mitigates any paine.

†Delenifical, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *dēlinif-ic-us* soothing, f. *dēlinēre* to soothe down + *-ficus* making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Delenifical, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

**Delerious**, *erron. form of DELIRIOUS.*

**Delessite** (dē'le-sīt), *Min.* [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse: see -ITE.] A dark-green mineral, allied to CHLORITE, but containing much more iron.

1854 in *DANA Min.* 296. 1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* xii. 219 Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite.

**Delete** (dē'lit), *v.* Also 5-6 *delyte*, 6-7 *Sc. deleit*, dilate, 7 *deleit*(e, deleate, 7 *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. pp. delected*, delait: see next. [f. L. *dēlet-*, *pp. stem of dēlere* to blot out, efface.]

†1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. *Obs.*

(The first quot. is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) iv. iii. 82 Driennes dy-stroyeth bodies that haue soules, so hee dyssolutheth and de-lyeth the kynde naturall spirytes that ben of mayst smoke. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 218 Stryke thaim . . . till they be consumed, and their generation clene racyd and delyt of this worlde. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 The Bishop of Rome . . . minding . . . to abolish, obseure and delete such Power. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought. 1656 *PRYNNE Demurrer to Jews* 69 Confederating . . . to murder and delete them. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 235 It doth perfectly delete the ulcers which infest the throat. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 43 Though Carthage was deleted.

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 6 Sic tytillis in 3our sanges deleit. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 522 His Majesty deleted that clause. a. 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 76 Her proces [was] ordained to be delet out of the records. 1667 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sc. & Allen* (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 *Bevan's Hist. India* II. vi. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censures were deleted. 1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the and must be deleted.

b. *fig.* To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. x. 340 Stoudiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1785 *Reid Int. Powers* III. vii. 50 Imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 *Alorn. Star* 12 Jan., Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it.

Hence *Dele'ting vbl. sb.*, deletion.

1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

†Delete, *pa. pp. Obs.* Also 7 *deletee*, delate. [ad. L. *dēlet-us* blotted out, effaced, *pa. pp. of dēlere* to DELETE.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.

c. 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 By His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Coun. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot.* 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete. 1682 *Land. Gas. No.* 1682/1 His Arms to be . . . delete out of the Books of Arms.

†Deleterial, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1621 *VENNER Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco* (1650) 397 It hath a deleterial or venomous quality. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial virtues.

**Deleterious** (de'le-tē-ri-ōs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *dē-lētri-us*, a. Gr. *δηλητρι-ος* noxious, hurtful, f. *δη-λῆτρι* destroyer, f. *δηλε-σθαι* to hurt: see -OUS.] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 They were not deleterious to others only, but to themselves also. 1646 - *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporal contact. 1762 *Goldsom. Cit. W.* xci, In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 *Byron Juan* IV. iii, 'This pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesp.* viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XIII. i, A jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically beld as deleterious. 1866 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence *Deleteriously adv.*, *Deleteriousness*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/1 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog.* I. i. 15 David was . . . deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

†Deletory (de'le-tē-ri), *a. Obs.* Also *erron. -ory, -ary*. [a. mod. L. *dēletōri-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. *δηλητριος* DELETERIOUS. In *F. dēlētōr* (m-dicament *dēlētōr*, Joubert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of *L. dēlere*, *dēletum*, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently



both spelt -ory, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. DELETORY.

By Butler stressed *deleter*; but generally perhaps *deleter*.]

**A. adj.** Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex*. (1633) 101 [Venomous hearbs] which by reason of their deleterious coldness bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, *Napellus*. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 89 The subjects wherein this deleterious property is lodged. 1659 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 10 A certain deleterious and poisonous quality. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 317 Though stored with Deleterious Medicines (Which whosever took is Dead since). 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 196 A Patient . . . died frantically, as if he had taken a deleterious Medicine.

**B. I.** A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison. Also *fig.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 88 You may ask by what means these poisons and deleterious do kill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deleterious and cordial. 1651-3 *Serm. for Year I.* xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity . . . with the same general venom and deleterious as apostasy destroys faith.

**2.** A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote. *b. fig.* Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison of, sin or evil; an antidote to or for evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with *L. delēre, delētum*, and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. DELETORY *sb.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletion in the world for Schisme. 1649 — *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleterious to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — *Ch. Exemp.* ii. xii. xi. § 9 A proper deleterious of his disgrace, and purgative of the calamity. 1650 — *Duct. Dubit.* i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deleterious of the sin and instruments of repentance. — *Ibid.* i. iii. My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deleterious against them.

**Deletion** (dīl'ē-jān). [ad. *L. delētiō-em*, n. of action from *delēre* to blot out, efface.]

**1.** The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now *arch.*

1606 COKE in *True & Perf. Rel.* D. ii. b. Tending not only to the hurt . . . but even the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* v. 5 Unless this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin. 1677 HALE *Pomp. Atticus* 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1845 DAVISON *Disc. Prophecy* v. (1861) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Parnassus, Ordered South* 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

**2.** The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 271 Although the deletion were in the chief part of the testament. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 38 note, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended . . . have been restored. 1880 MURHEAD *Calais* i. § 31 note, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters. 1884 KAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. i. 315/1 The deletion was initiated in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

**Deletitious**, *a. rare* = *o.* [f. *L. delēti-cus*, -itius characterized by blotting out or erasure + -ous.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1823 CRABB, *Deletitious* (Ant.), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in Worcester; and in later Dicts.

**Deletive** (dīl'ē-tiv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. delē-t*, ppl. stem of *delēre* to efface + -ive.] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the *stilus*] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

**Deleterious**, *a. Obs. rare* = *o.* = DELETORY. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deleterious* (*deletorinus*), that blot-eth or raceth out.

**Deletory** (dīl'ē-tōrī), *a. sb.* [f. *L. delē-t* (see above) + -ORY.]

**A. adj.** That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of DELETORY *a.*: see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* ii. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deleterious sponge. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which . . . are counted deleterious of sin.

**B. sb.** That which destroys or effaces.

(Cf. DELETORY *sb.* 2 b. with which this ran together.) 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disputat. Popery* ii. (1686) 112 The severity of Confession, which . . . was most certainly intended as a deleterious of sin. 1649 — *Ch. Exemp.* vi. i. § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification . . . the deleterious of Concupiscence. 1699 'MISAEUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Tolly.

**Dole-wino**: see DEAL *sb.* 4

**Doley**, *obs.* form of DELAY.

**Delf** (delf). Now only *local*. Forms: 5-7 *dolfo*, 6 *dolt*, 7-9 *dolt*, 5- *delf*, 6- *delph*; *pl.* 4- *delvos*, 6-7 *delfs*, 7- *dolfs*, 8- *dolphs*. [ME. *delf*, late OE. *delf* for *delf*, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the 17th-century OE. Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 963; app. aphetic f. OE. *gedelf* digging, a digging, ditch,

trench, quarry, mine (*stāngedelf*, *lādgedelf*), f. *delfan* to DELVE, dig.]

**1.** That which is delved or dug: *a.* A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; *spec.* applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 Blak, a delf ther aboute. . . til thou com to the gret rote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 Dangerous delf, deepe dungeon of disdain. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xiii, Some lesser delfs [later ed. delfs] the fountains botome sounding. 1662 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. vii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delves in . . . Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1851 *Fenn. Agric. Soc.* XII. n. 304 The fens are divided by embanked under rivulets or 'delfs'. 1877 *N.W. Lanc. Gloss.*, *Delf*, *Delf*, a drain that has been delved. . . a pond, a clay-pit, a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

**b.** An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 11 To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, ether quarries. 1411 *Vocab. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Pronp.* Parv. i. 18 note 2, *Aurifedella*, a gold delfe. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz. c. 7* § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate. 1598 MANWOOD *Laues Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delf, of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marble, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine. 1692 *Ray Dissol. World* 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines . . . the Miners are many times drowned out. 1732 in *L. pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 156 The quarry or delf at Brownlow Hill shod be cut thorough. 1788 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 390 Limestone . . . is dug from a quarry, or 'delf', some 30 to 50 ft. beneath the surface. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Delf*, a stone quarry. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Delfs*, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

**† c.** A grave. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTON *Chron.* vi. iv. 39 The Grafe, quhare bis dede Pypnye lay, Dai rpyyd. . . Dat Delf hai stoppyd hastily And away sped hame rycht spedly. c 1460 *Howeley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 He rayyd Lazare out of his delfe. a 1548 *Three Priests Peltis* 37 (Jan.). The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lust ay far better than himself.

**† 2.** A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 409 Obserue the change of every coat . . . of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, vntil they meet . . . the veins aforesaid. *Ibid.* II. 425 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delf* of Coal, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

**3. Sc.** A sod or cut turf.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 42 If a delf be cast up in a field that hath lain for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Delf*, a sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.

**† b. Her.** A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. *Obs.* c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 165 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 100 3it in armes, picles and delfes espy. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delf Geules. To him that revoketh his own challenge, as commonly we cal it eating his words, this is given in token thereof. 1610 GUILLIN *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 343/2 Some term . . . a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

**† 4.** An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

1616 SURR & MARIN, *Country Farme* 501 You must cut the upper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow delfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Delfe, or Spade-graft. . . a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at once.

**5. altrib. and Comb.**

1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 105 Making a delf-ditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* L. i. 589/1 Certain land called delf land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

**Delf<sup>2</sup>, delft** (delf, delft). Also *delph*. [a. Dn. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from the *delf*, delve 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see prec. Since the paragoric *t* was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that *delf* was a corruption.]

**1.** A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called *Delf ware*.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 221 Certain Goods, called Delph-Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. Advt., Pottery-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 40 Large quantities of the common sort of ware were imported . . . from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 SWIFT *Poems, Stella at Woodpark*, A supper worthy of herself. Five nothings in five plates of delf, 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xvi. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delf.

**2. altrib. and Comb.**

1756 *Connoisseur* 103 7 6, I am never allowed to eat from anything better than a Delf plate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 166 Glass works. . . delf-houses and paper mills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* iii. diii. (1849) 261 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

**Delf**, *obs.* form of DELVE *v.*, to dig.

**Delfin**, -fyn, var. of DELPHIN *Obs.*

**Delful**, -fully, *obs.* var. of DOLEFUL, -FULLY.

**Delian** (dī-li-an), *a.* [f. *L. Delī-us* (Gr. Δῆλος) of or pertaining to Delos, Δῆλος) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). **Delian problem**, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i.e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also **† Deliacal a.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Delian twins*, the Sumne and Moore. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Duplication*, They applied themselves . . . to seek the Duplication of the cube, which henceforward was called the *Delian Problem*. *Ibid.*, *Deliacal Problem*, a famous problem among the ancients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

**† Delibate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delibā-re* to take a little of, taste, f. DE- I. 2 + *libāre* to take a little of, taste, etc.]

**1. trans.** To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup, a 1639 MARMION *Antiq.* iii. ii, When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

**2.** To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 104 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universal Divine mind.

Hence *Delibated ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Serm.*, *Gift for God* 13 A soule . . . unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

**† Delibation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. delibātiō-em*, n. of action f. *delibāre*: see prec.]

**1.** A 'taste' or slight knowledge of something.

a 1638 MEOR *Disc. Acts* xvii. 4 Wks. (1672) i. 19 Nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity.

**2.** A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

1698 CROWTHER *Intell. Syst.* 216 Either . . . the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both . . . blended and confounded together. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

**† Deliber**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *deliber*. 5 *delibere*, 5-6 *delyber*, 6 *delybro*: see also DELIVER *v.* 2 [ME. *a. F. délibérer* (15th c. in Littre), or ad. *L. deliberāre* to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. DE- I. 3 + *librāre* to balance, weigh, f. *libra* a balance, pair of scales. In 15-16th c. it varied with *deliver*: cf. the ordinary Romanic *v* from Latin *b*.]

**1. a. intr.** To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. c 1386 — *Melib.* 760 She . . . delibered and took ays in hir self. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 21 They deliberid among them and concluded.

**b. trans.** To deliberate upon, consider.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. (R.), In delibering, in decerning things delybred.

**2. trans.** To determine, resolve.

*a.* with simple obj. or *inf.*

1482 CAXTON *Polycon.* Prohemie Aij, I have delybered too wryte iwook bookes notable. 1489 — *Faytes of A. t. vi.* 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 204 But he . . . delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 STOW *Hen. I.* an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vnto them in his owne person.

*b. refl.* (with *inf.*)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 378, I pray you that ye wyll delibere your self for to gyve us a good answer. 1511 *Helias* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 25 On a day he delibered him for to go to houn.

**c. pass.** To be determined or resolved.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, I am deliberyed and fully concluded to goo. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. Three Poetes* l. 203 Joseph . . . had vii brethren . . . the which were delybered of a longe time to haue destroyed him.

**Deliberate**: see DE- II. 1.

**Deliberant** (dīl'i-bēr-ant), *rare*. [a. *F. délibérant*, or ad. *L. deliberānt-em*, pr. pple. of *F. délibérer*, *L. deliberāre* to DELIBERATE.] One who deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

**Deliberate** (dīl'i-bēr-ant), *a.* [ad. *L. deliberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *deliberāre*: see DELIBER.]

**1.** Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 After . . . deliberate consultation had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 554 Such as . . . in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder.

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; careful and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. ii. ix.* 80 O these deliberate fools when they do choose, They have the wisdom by their wit to lose. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir,' replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of hanging,' etc. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech. 2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried: of movement or moving agents.

a 1600 *Hooker (J.)*, It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Fours* i. § 18 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age. The first are sudden, the last leisurely and deliberate. 1660 *Bacon Sylva* § 252 Echo's are some more sudden, Others are more deliberate, that is, give more Space between the Voice and the Echo. 1790 *J. Bruce Source of Nile II. iii.* 232 Sertza Dengeh, drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb. *Mod.* He is very deliberate in his movements.

**Deliberate** (dĕlĭb'et), v. [f. L. *deliberat*, ppl. stem of *deliberare*: see DELIBER and -ATE. The pa. ppl. was in early times *deliberat*, -ate, from L.: cf. prec.]

† *l. trans.* To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over. *Obs.* (Now usually to *deliberate upon*: see 2.)

a 1610 *Healey Theophrastus, Unseasonableness* (1636) 49 An unseasonable fellow... outbrides his own affairs to be deliberated and debated. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* iii. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leave a little room... For understanding to deliberate The cause or author of this accident. 1681 *J. Salgado Synthesis* 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

b. With obj. clause. 1555 *Eoan Debes* 83 Deliberating therefore with my selfe, from whence these mountaynes... have such great holowe causes or dennes. 1659 *Pearson Creed* (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 371 She deliberated... how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1829 *W. Irving Cong. Granada* I. x. 81 A council of war... where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.

2. *intr.* To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. *Const. † of (obs.), on, upon, etc.*

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* Table Scripture Quot. The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* I. iii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1624 *Carr. Smith Virginia* iv. 253 Two daies the King deliberated upon an answer. 1697 *Stillinglee, Sermon* II. xi. (R.). If he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 *Aoolson Cato* v. i. In spite of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 *Mrs. Baocleiffe Italian* i. Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 47 They [women] deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1552 *Hulbert*, Deliberate or take advice or counsaile, *consulto*. 1665 *Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres* 201 When therefore the Commoun. Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed. 1745 *C. Col. Pennsylvania* V. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* (1850) I. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire... deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

† 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; *pass*, to be resolved or determined. *Obs.*

1550 *Nicolls Thynyd*, 187 (R.) They deliberated to contrayne them to fight by sea ymmediatly. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. vi. 117, I am deliberated... to follow the most ancient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 *J. Done Hist. Septuagint* 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing... well deserving to be knowne.

Hence *Deliberating* *ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1643 *Milton Divorce* II. ix. The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God. 1885 *Athenaum* 2 May 572/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

**Deliberated**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Carefully weighed in the mind: see the verb.

1597 *J. King Jonas* (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. a 1644 *Lauro Sermon*, 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1794 *C. Col. Pennsylvania* II. 191 After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon.

**Deliberately** (dĕlĭb'etlĭ), *adv.* [f. DELIBERATE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deliberate manner.

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 575/2 He... dooth deliberately with long deduce and study bestowed about it, doe this gearre wilfully. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 243, I... deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man* II. ii. § 43. 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 237/1 Omitted... through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.

1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Those that Read so fast... may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two

dorsal fins above water. 1871 *B. Taylor Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

**Deliberateness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 *Carew Cornwall* 100 Deliberateness of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 *Elton Bas.* (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberateness befitting a Parliament. 1881 *W. C. Russell Ocean Free-Lance* II. 142 The... chilling deliberateness of Shelvoke's manner and voice.

**Deliberator**, var. of DELIBERATOR.

**Deliberation**¹ (dĕlĭb'et'fən), *Also 4-6* *deliberacioun*, -acion, etc. [a. F. *deliberation*, in 13th c. *deliberacion*, ad. L. *deliberation-em*, n. of action from *deliberare* to DELIBERATE.]

1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; careful consideration with a view to decision.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing... Forcast, and put in execution. 1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes* 133 A man ought to do his Werkis by deliberacion... and not sodaynly. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 194 b, Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1618 *Borlase Florus* III. x. 198 Asking time for deliberation. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 16, 207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were in scales, the conveniences, and inconveniences of the fact we are attempting. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 4 To close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then... for the time of deliberation is over.

2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors (e. g. in a legislative assembly).

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. x. 256 Grete bataylles are entreprysed by delyberacion of a grete counsaile. 1555 *Eoan Decades* 57 [etc.] after which they judged that *Nicuesa* could no more lacke [etc.]. 1688 in *Somers Tracts* II. 290 Their Lordships assembled together... and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xviii. 252 The resolutions... were made... after long deliberation upon a constitutional question. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* 9 On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation. 1871 *J. Lewes Digest of Census* 204 The legislative body [of Guernsey], called the 'States of Deliberation'.

† b. A consultation, conference. *Obs.*

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. 1648 *Nethercole Problems* II. title, Advice... very applicable to the present Deliberation.

† 3. A resolution or determination. *Obs.*

1570 *Fenton Guicciardi*, 1. (1599) 18 The timerous man carried by despair into deliberations headlong and hurtfull. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Erotema* 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous... had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 *Urohart Rabelais* i. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

† b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body). *Obs.*

1715 *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 98 Places... where were deposited the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate.

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

c 1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 7 376 Yow oghte purveyen and apparailen yow... with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Al that they sayde or dyde should be of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for autoryte of lawe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, And this enuy is mortal synne, when it is with delyberacion of reason and wyll. 1541 *R. Copland Guydon's Quest.* 2 C ij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacion to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vicers. 1628 *Earle Microcosm., Alderman* (Arb.) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great deliberation. 1732 *Law Serious* C. xxiii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation. 1794 *S. Williams Hist. Vermont* 166 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Every whim... is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or movement; leisureliness.

1855 *H. Spencer Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ix. 495 Psychological changes which... take place with some deliberation. 1860 *Tynvall Glac.* I. xvii. 110 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

† **Deliberation**². *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *deliberation-em*, n. of action from *deliberare* to DELIVER.] Liberation, setting free.

1502 *Arnolde Chron.* 160 That we shulde treat with thy hollnesse for his delyberacion.

**Deliberative** (dĕlĭb'etiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *deliberativus*, f. ppl. stem of *deliberare*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *deliberatif*, -ive (14th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.

1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative. 1866 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another. 1641 *Sir E. Dering in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. i. 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Vote in the State. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.

1659 *D. Pell Impr. Sea* 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative pondering upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God. 1764 *Kames Elem. Crit.* I. ii. 200 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression.

† b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty. *Obs.*

a 1714 *North Lives* I. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberate.

† B. sb. A discussion of some question with a view to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. *Obs.*

1597 *Bacon Counters Good & Evill* (Arb.) 138 In deliberations the point is what is good and what is euill. 1620 *E. Blount Horw Subsec.* 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can bee no companion in deliberations. 1650 *R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers* 52 A person... should begin this section of his with a general deliberation.

**Deliberatively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deliberative manner; with deliberation, deliberately (*obs.*); in the way of deliberation or discussion, as a deliberative body.

1654 *H. L'Estrange Chas.* I. (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberately resolved upon. 1757 *Burke Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly... whilst it acted deliberately. 1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberately touched upon.

**Deliberativeness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate.

1653-4 *Whitlocke Jynl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 376 Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

**Deliberator** (dĕlĭb'et'et), [ad. L. *deliberator*, agent-n. from *deliberare*: see -OR.] One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation.

1782 *V. Knox Ess.* 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 *Sir R. Wilson Diary* II. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

**Delible** (dĕlĭb'el), a. Also 7-8 *deleble*. [ad. L. *delibilis* that may be blotted out, f. *delĕre* (see DELETE and -BLE): cf. *indelible*.] Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1610 *W. Folkingham Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Base lines... for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. a 1661 *Fulker's Oracles* 1. 215 An Impression easily deleble. 1682 *tr. Erasmus' Morw Enc.* 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character. 1725 *Bentley Sermon*, x. 357 The deleble stains of departed souls. 1793 *Sheworth Edystone* L. § 235 To render the marks not easily deleble.

† **Delibrate**, v. *Obs. rare* = *o*. [f. L. *delibĕrare* to take off the bark, f. DE- + *libĕr*, *libr*, bark.]

1623 *Cocheran, Delibrate*, to pull off the rinde of a Tree. **Delicacy** (dĕlĭk'asĭ), *Also 5* -asie, -asye, 5-6 -acie. [f. DELICATE a.: see -ACY, and cf. *ostinacy*, *secrecy*.] I. The quality of being DELICATE (in various senses of the adj.). II. A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

I. † 1. The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness. *Obs.*

c 1374 *Chaucer Former Age* 58 Yit was nat Iuppiter the lykous Pat fyrst was fadyt of delicacie. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 22 Of the seconde glotony, which cleped is delicacy. *Ibid.* III. 125 He shall be... lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 5 Our dylcacyes in requyringe strangers wares. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1680 *C. Blount tr. Philostratus* 229 (French) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1741 *Moorleton Cicero* II. xii. 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress... avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

† 2. Luxury; pampering indulgence. *Obs.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 14 Delicacie his swete top Hap fostred so pat it fordoth Of abstynence al pat per is. c 1450 *Lancelich Graill* xlii. 554 The Cristene men... weren Alle ful Richely... Ifed with alle delicacy. 1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1580) 7 The common sort preferreth shamefull and beastly delicacie, before honest and vertuous labour. 1629 *Maxwell tr. Herodian* (1635) 127 The glory of... Souldier consists in labour, not in laziness or delicacy. 1665 *G. Havers Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy. 1725 *Pope Odes*, xx. 82 Venus in tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. *Obs.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Monks' T.* 401 He Rome brends for his delicacie. 1667 *Milton P. L.* V. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chuse for delicacie best.

† 3. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food). *Obs.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. 1650 *Jer. Taylor Holy Living* II. § 1 He not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

† 4. The quality of being delightful, esp. to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness. *Obs.*

1509 *Hawes Past. Plour.* xi. xxii, Oredolent well of famous poetry... Referring to the dulcet delicacy Of iii. ryvers in myrriuous wydenesse. 1589 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 Feeding on the delicacie of their features. 1612 *Drayton*

*Polyalb.* i. 5 Euen in the aged-t face, where beaueit once did dwell... something will appear to showe some little tract of delicacie there. *Ibid.* vii. 106 The aire with such delights and delicacie fits, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smells to beare. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Some peculiar Houses... may be competitors for delicacie with most in Europe.

5. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slighthness, slenderness, or softness; soft or tender beauty.

α 186 SIDNEY (J.), A man... in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1616) 70 Anaxagoras... marking diligently... the postures of the fingers... and the soft delicacy thereof. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* ii. 11. (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the delicacy of the Medicane Venus. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xvi. An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 3: 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

6. Tenderness or weaklikeness of constitution or health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromene* 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacy of her sex kept disproportioned company with... her courage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 373 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. 1872 B. CLAYTON *Dogs* 20 The great drawback [to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skillful handling.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men]. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. Pref. 7, I was aware... of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation.

1702 ROWE *Tamier* Ded., Poetry... will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. α 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 66 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

b. *transf.* Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy.

9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

1675 tr. *Macchiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with... slyness and delicacy. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. α 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. 1. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 Scotsmen... wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 8/8 2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of others.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 P I A false Delicacy is Affection, not Politeness. 1732 MALLER in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. This... somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which... she was obliged to go to. 1834 LYTTON *Engene A.* i. x. It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it. 1843 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their beneficence are given as a compliment.

† 11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. *Obs.*

1715 POPE *Odys.* xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer would disdain. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it [etc.]. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

II. 12. A thing which gives delight; something delightful. *Arch.*

1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 24 [To] believe that... our very senses are partakers of every delicacy in them contained. 1594 T. B. *A Primand. Fr. Acad.* ii. 107 These delicacies and spiritual delights. 1609 BURLE (Dowry) *Isa.* li. 3 He will make her desert as delicacies (Wycur delices). 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 God... encourages our duty with... sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 526 These delicacies of Taste, Sight, Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flowers, Walks, and the melodic of Birds. 1882 STEVENSON *New Amh. Nts.* (1884) 22 The President's company is a delicacy in itself.

b. *esp.* Something that gratifies the palate, a choice or dainty item of food; a dainty.

α 1450 LOMI *Gen. 14* v. 270 The people... weren Repleynsch... with alle Maner Metes and delicacyes. 1556

DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 10 Unstudied delicacies solicit his appetite. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 194 A pig... was... the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

† c. A luxury; a sensual pleasure. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 These lurke loyteringling plunged in delicacies... as Swine in the mire. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not being weakened with delicacies.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 P 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards them [women] in elegant Minds. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 P 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

14. A nicety, a refinement.

1789 STOKES *Let.* in Pettigrew *Mem. Lett.* (1817) III. 402 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

**Delicate** (delik'it), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 delicate, 5 -caat, 5-6 de-, dylicate, 6 Sc. dilicat, 4- delicate. [ad. L. *delicatus*, -a, -um alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc.; reformed by later F. *delicat* (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weak complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod. F. 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf.); cf. Pr. and Cat. *delicat*, Sp. *delicado*, It. *delicato*. The native repr. of L. *delicatus* in OF. was *delié* 'fine, slender, delicate': see DELIE.

(The etymology of L. *delicatus* appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with *delicia* (DELICIA), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)

I. Senses more or less various uses of DAINTY a. 1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † a. gen. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 13 If thou... clepest a delicat sabot [1388 clepest the sabot delicat, Vulg. *vocaveris sabbatum delicatum*, 1611 call the sabbath a delight]. α 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 39 Anyointed with delicat thinges of swete smelle. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 256 The Worde of god was moost delicate seruyse. 1553 ESEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Delicate thinges... which may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. 1683 THORNTON *Diary* 4 Apr. To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A ravishing Smell... as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 60 Cried Puss... Oh what a delicate retreat! I will resign myself to rest!

b. Of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty. α 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysyn*, (Percy Soc.) p. xlvii. Then cometh dishes mooste swete & delicate. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxix. 23 Better is it to have a poore luyunge in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre amonge the strange. 1624 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spicied. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 21 A very good Dinner of Meat... and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Not to take delight in delicate meats. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. 40 Horseflesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

† c. Said of the air, climate, or natural features. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius Liv.* The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a verye delicate water. 1866 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 26 A sole delicate... for the aire, and pleasant for the situation. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 10 Where they much breed, and haunt; I have obser'd the ayre is delicate. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyorb.* xxi. (1748) 339 A purer stream, a delicate brook, Bright Phœbus in his course doth scarcely overlook. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1759) I. 485 Tabago... still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island) 1700 CONGREVE in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 299 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 124 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day.

† d. Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

1583 SENNILL *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1023 Ane diligat [tr. *delicat*] gowne... he send him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 20 She's a most exquisite Lady... Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 182 Rare Alabaster found... inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Haarlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Oxford... is a most delicate and beautiful City.

† 2. Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight; luxurions, voluptuous, effeminate. *Obs.*

α 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with-outen woe and stryf That I shal baue myn heune in erthe heere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* c. 279 Dives for hus delicat lyf to be deuel wente. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons... consume the substance obtained by credite... for their own pleasure and delicate luyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panph. Epist.* 470 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires. All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xvii. xii. § 2 Solitnes of body derived from his delicate and generous education.

† b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury; luxurious; sumptuous. *Obs.*

α 1385 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 393 Moore delicat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purple and bisse he made him gay. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delicate or lycorous, *delicatus* (P. laurus). 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1538 Now glutterie is y<sup>e</sup> vice y<sup>e</sup> feend first temptis man inne, for rather a man delicate than abstynent fallis in synne. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. (heading). He reprocheth the welthy, ydill and delicate people. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Delicate*, daintie, giuen to pleasure. 1640 HARRINGTON *Hitt. Brit.* IV. 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people.

† 3. Self-indulgent, leaving ease, indolent. *Obs.*

α 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicat men, why flei 3e aduersities and ne fyzyten nat azeins hem by vertue. 1413 LVGD. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. ix. (1483) 56 Suche folke have ben soo delicate and lothe to godd werkes. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref. Wks. 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to labour. 1579 TOMSON *Cato's Sermon*. *Tim.* 102/2 They which will be delicate, & perswade themselves y<sup>e</sup> they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xii. He made choise rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

† 4. Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre woman and a delicate, the which vpon the erthe myzte not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 b. The delicate persone that can suffre no payne in body. 1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij. And well that [= *bien que*] the grete colde penetrate your delicate fleshes. [Of women]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 48 Witness this army... Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 2, I have likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [COVERDALE. *fayre and tendre*] woman. 1688 S. PEXTON *Guardian's Instr.* 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty.

† 5. Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 He was more delicate and deynite than became a person being so homely appareled. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Serm.* *Hosca* Epist. 1, I speake with such plainnes, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 109 Some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 P 7 You, who are delicate in the choice of your friends and domestics. 1773 JOHNSON *Let.* *Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair.

II. Fine: not coarse, not robust, not rough, not gross.

9. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 140 Champion Feeldes and Downes, are best for the delicatist and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J. PONT tr. *Lee's Africa* v. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haire and a most delicate skin. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The people... wear little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* vi. xvi. It is the delicate myrtle... it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 188 A salt... under the form of exceedingly delicate needles. 1825 J. NEAL *Ero. Jonathan* II. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-fens.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

α 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. *Aurel.* (1546) M vijb. Such as are of a delicate bloudd, haue not soo much solitudine as the rustical people. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 272 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her heart, and abhor commands. α 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicat blood hath the best spirits. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Sermont* 110 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. de L. Trist.* (1892) I. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. vi. The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cooks, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

c. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely constructed.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

d. Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 PRAED *Poems*, *Lillian* i. 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 83 The hole... [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

f. So fine or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.



1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the Conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pers.* (Globe) 498 The French have a high value for them (turns of words) . . . they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduced with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. 1. § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* E ij b. A good name . . . is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not only be good, but likewise must appear so. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 74 Thou hast . . . Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 104 It [cropping] is cruel . . . in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 291 If he be a delicate man or a feeble die him with fumes of madder of pulpa colocoquinta. 1574 HELLWES *Guarar's Fam. Eng.* (1577) 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The excess (in bathing) doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1769 W. BUTLER *Don. Mod.* (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 The Princess . . . was then in very delicate health. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. fig. Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.

1742 HUME *Ess. Parties G. Brit.* init. The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* II. 8, I saw clearly that Amrut Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delicate understanding. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 94 b. To their delicate eares to hear what men saie, they lacke [etc.]. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Then our minds . . . would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* NO. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slightest and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments; So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive.

1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only used in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 MRS. SOMMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 293 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but . . . the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

II. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; finely skilful.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricists. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199, I do but say what she is: so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1611 TOURNEUR *Art. Trav.* II. i. Wks. 187 I. 42 O thou't a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 653 Pope . . . (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 521 The artist is at his best, at his delicate and subtlest, in his water-colours.

† b. Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. Obs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* II. (1586) 76 An other more delicate war he speaketh of, which is . . . laying the branches in baskets of earth . . . obtaining Rakes betwixt the very fruite and the toppes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 Her . . . admirable beautie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1721 TICKELL *Life of Addison in Wks.* Mr. Addison . . . was . . . too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 201 (*Case of Delicacy*) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Account.* ix. (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 242 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *P. Paton* II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from Vol. III.

the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate subject.

IV. Comb., as delicate-footed, -handed, -looking adjs.

1855 TENNYSON *Mand* I. viii. xi The snowy banded, diletante Delicate-handed priest. 1870 BRYANT *Mad* I. ix. 293 A delicate-footed dame.

B. sb.

† 1. a. One addicted to a life of luxury. b. One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 8 Now here on these thingus, thou delicate, and dwellende trosteli. 1382 — *Baruch* iv. 26 My delicatis [Vulg. *delicati* nulli] or *unruld* in *delicis*, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 361 (R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-chafe. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.): † a. gen. A luxury, delight. Obs.

c. 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* I. xxiv. Than shal þe flesche þat habþ ben in affliction, ioy much more þan he þat habþ ben in delicatis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 For to knowe and acquiry connyng scolars have lesse and layde asyde rythes, delicatis and al easies of body. 1539 CRANMER in *Styrype Life* II. (1694) 247 Such as . . . repute for their chief delicatis the disputation of high questions. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Ilen* VI. II. v. 51. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 345 The pompe and delicatis used by the great estates of other ages. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicatis. 1742 YOUNG *Nil Th.* viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicatis for ev'ry sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 6 Yef we hadde þat a mossell brede, we have more ioye and delyte than ye baue with alle the delicatis of the worlde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 701b. To be admittyd to the kynges owne table, and to taste of his deynyte delicatis. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicatis. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Cheshire-cheese . . . seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 P 4 Reflections . . . which add Delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxi. These delicatis he heap'd with glowing hand On golden dishes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

† c. Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. Obs. rare—1.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. III.* xxiv. The Emperour Titus . . . for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [*amor et delicia humani generis*].

† Delicate, v. rare. Obs. [f. DELICATE a.] To render delicate.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 69 They doe dilicate and mollifie the flesh.

Hence Delicately *ppl.* a.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 125 These delicate muslims rather seem than be, you think? Delicately (de-lik'atli), adv. [f. DELICATE a. + -ly -2.] In a delicate manner.

† 1. In a way that gratifies the senses, esp. the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. Obs.

1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. v. 184 Drynke nouste ouer delicately ne to depe noyther. *Ibid.* B. xiv. 250 He . . . doth hym nouste dyne delicately ne drynke wyn oft. 1435 MISYR *Pier of Love* 26 But I wald not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 117 Bore fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues delicately. 1596 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 292 You have receiued me honorably, sumptuously and delicately. 1613 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 6 She that lieth in pleasure [*margin*, delicately] is dead while she lieth. 1650 JER. *Taylor Holy Living* II. § 1. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely.

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1577-77 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an. 1535 (R.) He was . . . delicatell in each limb featured. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 199 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar . . . making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 POPE *Eng. Lady* 43 Ladies . . . 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxv. 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (obs.). b. 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to coarsely.

1577-77 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an. 1535 (R.) He was . . . delicatell in each limb featured. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 199 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar . . . making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 POPE *Eng. Lady* 43 Ladies . . . 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxv. 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

3. Softly, lightly; with light or delicate touch; gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to roughly.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sann.* xv. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [COVERED tenderly, *Gen.* pleasantly]. 1677 S. LEE *Triumph of Mercy* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19-21 Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 318 Death in his great mercy . . . had breathed upon it very delicately. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 19 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 411 Blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature. 1793 BEEDORS *Calculus* 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xx. 179 A very delicately-balanced scale of etiquette. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Delicateness (de-lik'atness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy. The opposite of roughness, coarseness, grossness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delicatenesse, *frandise*. 1552 HULOET, *Delicatenes, mollicia, mollicies, multiebritas*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xviii. 56 The tender and delicate woman . . . which would not adventure to set the sole of her foote upon the ground, for delicatenesse and tendernes. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him . . . all delicateness and effeminateness. 1678 *Trans. Crt.* Spain 21 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Epilepsy*, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness . . . by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves. 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug. To borrow the delicateness of [this] French idiom.

Delicateness (delik'atness). [mod. F. *delicatesse* (1564 in Hatzf.), f. *delicat* DELICATE: cf. It. *delicatessa*, and older pop. F. words like *justesse, villesse*, etc.] Delicacy.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii. 150 But I have too much delicatess to make a practice on't. 1704 SWIFT T. *Tub* ii. 40 All which required abundance of *finesse and delicatess* to manage with advantage. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* Epil. The French found it a little too rough for their delicatess. 1854 SVD. DOBELL *Balder xiv.* 186 Let delicatess weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

† Delicative, a. Obs. In 5 *delicatv.* [a. OF. *delicatif*, -ive, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metres ouer deylcouys ne deylcatyf.

† Delicature. Obs. rare. = DELICATESSE.

1727 BAILEY II. *Delicature*, deliciousness. 1775 in ASH.

† Delice. Obs. Forms: 3-7 *delices*, 3-6 *-yces*, 4 *-ijss*, 5 *-is*, *-ys*, *-yse*; pl. 3-7 *delices*, 4-5 *-icis*, 4 *-icys*, 5 *-ycys*, 5-6 *-yces*. [a. OF. *delice* masc. = L. *delicium*, and OF. *delices* fem. pl. = L. *delicia*, -as, delight, pleasure, charm; f. *delicere* to allure, entice, delight. (The L. words have the form of the neuter sing. and fem. pl. of an adj. *delicious* charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing. *delicia*, whence It. *delizia*, Sp., Pg. *delicia* delight.)

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 340 Ver his delices, he seið, beoð forto wunien þer. Et delicie mee cum filiis hominum. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* II. 8 The Lord God had plantid paradise of delice for bygynnyng. 1430 LYC. *Chron.* Troy III. xxviii. Causinge the ayre enuyon be delyse To resemble a very paradise. 1435 MISYR *Pier of Love* 96 Þe delis of endles lufe. 1450-1530 *Mysr. our Lady* 174 In thy delices houl mother of God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Druid's Banquet* 3 If she discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1656 JER. *Taylor in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 368 Þet heo gleowede & gomed . . . & liuede in delices? 1340 *Aenb.* 24 Þe guodes of hap byþ hegnesses, richesces, delices, and prosperities. c. 1386 *Caxton Parv.* T. 7 133 For certis delices be apettities of þy fyue wittes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Take þe Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye. 1532 MORE *Confut.* Tindale Wks. 335/2 Paule sayde of wanton wiewdows, that the widow which lieth in delices, is dead euen while she lieth. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight.

14. . . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delice [*rime prys*]. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrophus* vii. 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1664 EVELYN *Tr. Freart's Archil.* Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trans. Spain* xxxiv. (T.) Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth.

b. A dainty, delicacy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b/1 She had no thyng but barly brede and sometyne benes, the whiche . . . sheete for alle delices. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A viij. There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. H. STAYLTON *Herodias* xi Whence . . . many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices.

† Spenser stresses *delices*, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynde In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. *Ibid.* IV. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices more rare. *Ibid.* v. iii. 40.

† Deliciate, v. Obs. rare. [Formed after OF. *deliciar* (12-16th c.), *trans.* to rejoice, *refl.* to enjoy oneself, feast, med. L. *deliciar* to feast, f. L. *delicia*, -re: see DELICE, and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself, revel, luxuriate.

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 18 (R.) When Flora is dis-

posed to delicatize with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 811 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Delicize and Epicurize in them.

2. *trans.* To fill with delight, render delightful, delight.

1558 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 77, I perceive you disordered, but not much delicatized. *Ibid.* 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously delicatize the air.

† **Delicacies**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *deliciæ*, -as; cf. DELICE.] = DELICES, delights; joys; dainties.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. iii. iv. 1355 Inspire me straight with some rare delicacies, Or Ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1607 WALKINGTON *Oph. Glass* 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicacies.

† **Deliciosity**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -iosite, -iousite, *deliciousite*. [f. DELICIOUS or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med.L. *\*deliciōsitas* and OF. *\*deliciōuselt* were prob. used, though not yet registered.] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; *concr.* something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) To abide still with he deliciosities. *Ibid.* As ofte as the flesh is overcome with deliciosities. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* 255 To speke and write the wordis in sun gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciosite.

**Delicious** (dʒliːʃəs), *a.* Also 4-6 -yey-, -icy-, -yey-, -ous-, -owse, *delicious(e)*, 5 *dilycy-*, 6 *delici-*, di-, 6-7 *delituous*, 7 *delishous*. [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. *delicious* (later F. *delicieux*, -eux) = Pr. *delicios*, Sp. *delicioso*, It. *delizioso*, ad. late L. *deliciōs-us* delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. *delicia*, -æ; see DELICE and -OUS.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 38 Theowondres, of worm and hest, Delicouse hit is to test. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iii. 36 Pise ben fair pinges . . . and only while þei ben herd. . . þei ben delicouse. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 20 Plenti of delicious rivers, pleasauntly wateringe thre felde. 1634 LITGOW *Trav.* v. 222 A Delicious incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 283 [Guy's Cliff] a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 COLLINS *Ecolg.* i. 24 Each gentler ray, delicious to your eyes. 1824 DINDIN *Libr. Comp.* 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. 1836 O'CUNRY *MS. Materials Anc. Irish Hist.* 263 The delicious strains of the harp. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 349 A green delicious plain.

b. Intensely amusing or entertaining.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Sanct.* viii. Wks. (1847) 92/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at Maypole; whilst I . . . left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* vi. (1879) 71 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, *esp.* to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensuous or bodily pleasure.

1340 HAMFOL *Pr. Const.* 9287 Pat savour sal be ful pleutouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. c 1400 MAUNOY. (Roxb.) xv. 71 One oþer manner of drinke gude and delicious. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 76 It is licoure full delicious. c 1532 DENNIS *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 921 A quyetle slepe is right necessary and delicious. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b. In the same delicious climate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes . . . the fruit . . . gives a most delicious taste and relish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 400 The soft delicious Air. 1732 BIRKBECK *Alciph.* i. § 1 We walked under the delicious shade of these trees. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men Wks.* (Bohn) i. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. HUNT *Antiqu.* ii. x. 31 There is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† 3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* ix. 6 Delicious affections of fleschly lust. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 The fleshe is tempted by delicious metes and drinkes, the whiche bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lechery. 1563 *Homilies in Pastoring* i. (1839) 280 An abstinence . . . from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* i. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Africans. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 914 Of mete nor drinke was cho neure yhit delicious. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 116/2 Thyse monkes ben ouer delicious. 1530 PALSGR. 302/2 Delicieux, dainty mouthed or delicate. 1558 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. 1. Eden (1641) 84/1 Idleness . . . Defiles our body, Yea sobrest men it makes delicious. 1580 MOROCC *Geog. Rect.* (1635) 71 The Gentry are . . . Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate.

**Deliciously** (dʒliːʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delicious manner.

I. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully. c 1385 CAXTON *Ser.* 7. 71 Herkenynge hise Mystrals hir thynges pleye Deform hym at the bord deliciously. 1485

CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 19 He . . . repayed the places ryght delicously. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 MANCH. *Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

1596 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1712) 290 Yet does He . . . importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 239 He deliciously imbibes the Eloques that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Elegies* iv. O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1864 SKEAT *Upland's Poems* 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit and dream deliciously.

† 2. Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 207 l. 6617 Another spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete oþer delicously. c 1340 HAMFOL *Prose Tr.* iii. 6 A songe man . . . vn-chastly and delicously lyfande and full of many synys. c 1400 *Rom. Rese* 6729 If he have peraverence . . . Lyved over deliciously. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which . . . fared deliciously every day. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 The King . . . deliciously tooke his pleasure. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Deliciously every day? a 1800 COWPER *Imag.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 56 The lion . . . Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

† 3. With fondness, fondly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. a 1400 *Foind. St. Barthol.* 61 His hors, that so deliciously he luyd, and so negligently hadde lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/1 An heremyte . . . retyned nothing but a catte with whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe deliciously.

**Deliciousness** (dʒliːʃəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now *esp.* to the senses): see the adj.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiii. 1523 Delycousness of all that is sette on the borde. c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres openly spard, so much swalowe the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. vi. 12 The sweetest honey is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. a 1632 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* i. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 74 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mable Farn* xxiv. There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

† b. (with *pl.*) A delight. *Obs.*

1749 BR. LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. 57 A Woman quait deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousness dried up in her Aridities.

† 2. Voluptuousness, luxuriousness, luxury. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxvi. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe deliciousness of the fleshe. 1559 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath giuen ouer himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring . . . to be dandled in the laps of Ladies. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 37 He thought . . . to banish out of the City all insolency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of religion.

† 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. *Obs.*

1548 UPDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 23 So great was the deliciousness of thy mouth.

† **Delicacy**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -yeyte. [A non-etymological formation from DELICE: see -ITY.] Deliciousness, delightfulness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycyte. *Ibid.* iii. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycyte.

**Delict** (dʒliːkt). [ad. L. *delictum* fault, offence, crime, *prop.* subst. use of nenter sing. of *pa. ppl.* of *delinquere* to fail, commit a fault: see DELINQUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Their delicts and offenses. 1594 PARSONS *Conf. Success.* ii. ix. 209 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Delict*, fault, small offence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) i. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 MARKY *Elm. Law* § 152 The French code . . . is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. In *flagrant delict*: transl. Lat. in *flagrante delicto*, Fr. en *flagrant delit*, in the very act of committing the offence.

1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person . . . taken in *flagrant delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is not liable. 1820 SCOTT *Iranhoe* xxvi. Taken in the *flagrant delict* by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of *flagrant delict* . . . required no other trial than the publicity . . . of the fact. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *Life C. Keene* i. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in *flagrant delict*.

**Delictual** (dʒliːktʃuəl), *a. rare.* [f. DELICT or L. *delictum*, after *effectual*, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 3) 303 Both Mora . . . and Mala digne possessio have a delictual character.

† **Delie, delye, a. Obs. rare.** [a. F. *delie* (13th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *deliciat-us*, on the analogy of popular formations like *placatus*, *plac.* (As a living word *deliciatus* passed through to *del'cato*, Sp. *delgado*, Cat. and Pr. *delgat*, OF. *delgitt*, *delgit*, *deljt*, mod.F. dial. *deugé*, *dougé*. A third and still later adaptation is *delicat*: see DELICATE.)] Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. l. 5 Her clothes weren maked of ryzt delye predes. c 1425 Gout. *Lordschips* 88 Ffor delye pinge ys more worth þan greet, and bynne more worth þan hycke. [1622] COLES. *Dely*, little. *Old word.*—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

**Deligated** (deliˈɡetəd), *ppl. a. Surg.* [f. L. *deligat-us* bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1859 TOWN *Crit. Anat.* v. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

**Deligation** (deliˈɡeɪʃən). [ad. L. *\*deligatio*-em, n. of action from *deligare* to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + *ligare* to bind. Cf. mod.F. *deligation* in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of med.L. *deligare*, OF. *deslier*, mod.F. *déliier* to untie: see DE- I. 6.]

I. 1. *Surg.* † a. Bandaging; a bandage. *Obs.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.). The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 282 s.v. *Deligation*. The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c. . . Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* ii. (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVIII. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. † 2. An unbinding, loosening. *Obs.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 73 In such a Dissolution and natural Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

† **Deligature**, *Obs.* [f. L. *deligare* (see prec.), after *ligature*: see -URE.] A bandage.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* iii. lii. (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

**Deligent**, *obs.* form of DILIGENT.

**Delight** (dʒliːt), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *delit*, (3) *delijt*, 4-6 *delyt(e)*, -lite, (5) *delyt(e)*, 6 *dellyte*, 6- *delight*. [ME. *delit*, a. OF. *delit* (-eit), (=Pr. *deliet*, Sp. *delicite*, It. *diletto*), f. stem of *deliber* vb. The etymological *delite* is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been supplanted by *delight*, an erroneous spelling after *light*, *flight*, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 So some so me . . . let þene lust gon inward & delit waxen. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 þe muchele delit of þine swetnesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8164 (Fairf.) Pai halised him wiþ grete delite. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 335 To lyuen in delit was eueie his wone, For he was Epicurus owne sone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Dr. Clarence* xxxix. In study set his hole delite. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 245 Sounds, and sweet airs, that giue delight and hurt not. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIDGE *Poems, The Rose*, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

† To have delight was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. *avoir envie* (see quotes. 1470, 1477).

c 1230 *Itali Meut.* 7 And habbed mare delit þerin þen anie oðre habbed i likinge of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23339 (Cott.) Dot suld þai haf a gret delite, To se þam settid in þair site. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1626 The nobill king . . . Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* i. I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Dv.* The delite that men take . . . in the savour and etyng of them. a 1559 KINGSLEY *Conf.* *Satan* (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxviii. 1 As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Causus Nature's Paradise* 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than what I always took delight in. 1875 JOWETT *Parlat.* (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge . . . in which he takes the greatest delight.

† Hence *delight-taking*.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expas.* i. *Thess.* (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loved.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þes cos . . . is a swetnesse & a delit of lortie. 1340 HAMFOL *Pr. Const.* 269 Bot in his delyt he takes his hert fast. c 1400 MAUNOY. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It is a place of delyte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 158 Why, Sir Iohn, do you thinke . . . that euer the deuill could have made you our deligt? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 POTT *Erit. Crit.* 121 He Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 MACAULAY

*Hist. Eng. I.* 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness. Now only poet.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1199 *Dido*, With sadly red enbroidit with delyt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 145 No flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt. c1600 SHAKES. *Sonn. cil.* 12 Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1662 GERBIE *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris. with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries. 1804 WORDSW. *Poem.* She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight.

**Delight** (dɛlɪt), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *delite*, 4-6 *delyte*, (4) *delytte*, 4-5 *dilyte*, 6 *delyt*, 6 *delytt*, 6-*delyt*. [*ME. delite-n*, a. *OF. delizier* (-*leizier*, -*leter*, -*lizer*) = *Pr.*, *Sp. delectar*, *Sp.*, *Pg. delectar*, *It. delectare*, *dilectare*; *L. delectare* to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of *dēlicere* to entice away, allure; cf. *DELICIOUS*. The current erroneous spelling after *light*, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained *delite*.]

1. *trans.* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in *pass.* (const. *with*, *at*, *in*, or *with* infn.). Also *absol.*

c1300 *K. Alis.* 5802 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben by neuere cert. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 266 But for I... was so besy you to delyte. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so muche. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151, I am marvelously delighted with merrie conceits. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol. i.* (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses, delighted the eye. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 POPE *Spring* 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 Charles... was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant... things to say. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

b. *refl.* = 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3086 3yf þou delyte þe offyn stoundes, Yn horsys, hauky, or yn houndes. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1560 (Fairf.) Among caymys kyn, þat deliteth ham al to syn. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 29 Lot... Dilytete him in drinke. 1477 EARL *Rivers* (Caxton) *Dilect* 1 A gentylman... whiche grely delited him in alle vertuous... thynges. 1611 BIBLE *Ps. cxix.* 16, I will delight my selfe in thy statutes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himself. 1748 COLLINS *Eclog.* lii. 36 Fair happy maid i. With love delight thee. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* l. v. 95 A life of pleasure... to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2. *infr.* (for *refl.*) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice; a. *in* or *to* do (anything).

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue... iselth hine uer, & ueng to deliten i þe biholdunge. a1235 *Prose Psalter* lii. 17 þou ne shalt nougt deliten in sacrifices. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 475 Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serue yow. a1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3717 Suche we haue delyted in. 1535 JOHN AF RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* ii. iii. 55 The labour we delight in physicks pains. 1611 BIBLE *Pr.* lxxviii. 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 251 *p. 1* There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 245 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. *absol.* (without const.).

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 243 And she... So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. ii. Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. *trans.* of things.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 33 b, The Beane delieth in riche and wel doughted ground. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* iii. 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1869 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 116 The hop delights in wootlen rags.

† 3. *trans.* To enjoy greatly; = *to delight in*.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The whiche nakithe hym to desire and delite fowle plesance of the synne of lechery. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iv. (1641) 34/2 Brave-minded Mars... Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder. 1602 BASSE *Eleg.* i. 3 Who lould no riot, tho delighted sport. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkelys* (1883) II. 285 Shee often went with her husband part of those bunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe.

**Delightable** (dɛlɪtəbəl), *a. rare*. [*f. DELIGHT* *v.* or *sb.* + *-ABLE*: containing the same elements as the *ME. DELITABLE*.] Affording delight

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxvii. 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

**Delighted** (dɛlɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DELIGHT* *v.* and *sb.* + *-ED*.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified. a1687 WALLER *On His Majesty's Escape* (R), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1857 LOWELL *Above & Below* i. What health there is In the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

† 2. Endowed or attended with delight; affording delight, delightful. *Obs.*

With the first quot. cf. *DELIGHTFUL* 2, quot. 1600.

a1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in fierie floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice. 1604 - *Olh.* i. iii. 290 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 PRIMATT

*City & C. Build. Ded.*, Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 30 But thou, O Hope... What was thy delighted measure?

**Delightedly**, *adv.* [-*LY* 2.] In a delighted manner.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piscator* ii. iv, Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 161 A man delightfully conscious of his wealth.

**Delighter** (dɛlɪtɪə), [*-ER*.] One who delights; one who takes delight in (anything).

a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvii. 250 A deligher in telling bad stories. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5360/9 All Persons that are delighers in Plants and Flowers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Deligher in, than upon the Committer of, them.

**Delightful** (dɛlɪtɪfəl), *a.* Also 6 *delyte-*, *delite-*. [*f. DELIGHT* (*delite*) *sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteth, *de-lytuz*. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 *marg.*, Orators must use delytefull wordes and saiges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 4 Goodly galleries... Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. A vij. What delighfull thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 467 Rimmon, whose delightful Seat was fair Damascus. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Oct. Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxv. That delightful of cities, Paris. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) x One of the most delightful books in my father's library.

† 2. Full of or experiencing delight; delighting in, delighted with. *Obs.*

a1569 [see *DELIGHTFUL* 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 392 Shake off that delighfull desire whiche you have to be conversant in the Citie. 1600 C. SUTTON *Learn to Die* (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delighfull dispositions. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tr.* v. i. We are glad to see you thus delighfull. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 24 The Nymph Echo is so delighfull with their Airs.

**Delightfully** (dɛlɪtɪfəli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords delight; charmingly.

1580 SNEYER *Acadia* i. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 58 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Jan. My dear father was delightfully well and gay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully: it was a treat to listen to her. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 281 The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

† 2. With experience of delight, delightedly.

a1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delighfully seeing sin. 1678 WANLEY *World. Lit.* *World* Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered of. 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Forth in Thy Name', For These delightfully [to] employ What'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

**Delightfulness** (dɛlɪtɪfʊlnəs), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.

1579 LYNX *Enphues* (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulness of the one will attenuate the tediousness of the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 59 Which Musick, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allyeth the Passions. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. 163 The delightfulness of their climate. 1831 GREVILLE *Memo. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

† 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. *Obs.*

1580 SNEYER *Acadia* (1613) 148-9 But our desires' tyrannical extortion Doth force vs there to set our chiefe delight fuisse Where but a baining-place is all our portion. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* iv. i. The Queen is all for revels; her high heart... Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

**Delighting** (dɛlɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-*ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DELIGHT*; delectation.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* xv. xi Delitynges ben in þy rȳst honde vnto þe ende. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 317/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vñhly delytyng. 1581 SNEYER *Apel. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Beautifying it both for further teaching, and more delighting. 1649 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles... must needs work in me an infinite delighting.

**Delights**, *ppl. a.* [-*ING* 2.] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1567 *Form of Medit.* in *Litur. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things. 1599 T. MOWFET *Silkwoormes* 20 Full of delighting change, and learning greates. 1814 *Forger* lv. ii. Let me... praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.

Hence **Delightingly** *adv.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, A walk which... my selfe haue oftentimes delightingly scene. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dnbit.* iv. i. (R), Though he did not consent clearly and delightfully to Seguir's death. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.].

**Delightless** (dɛlɪtɪləs), *a.* [-*LESS*.] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of *delightful*.)

1580 SNEYER *Acadia* iii. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightless object. c1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* li. 16 For this thou shalt keep watch On this delightless rock.

**Delightsome** (dɛlɪtɪsəm), *a.* Also 6 *delyt-*, *delite-*. [*f. DELIGHT* *sb.* + *-SOME*.] = *DELIGHTFUL*. (In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 2 Delytsum lylie of everie lustynes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 409 Up and about the pleasant and delightsome hilles. 1601 WEVER *Mar.* Mart. E. j. b, Daie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 1766 STERNE *Serm.* x. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, A mild delightsome melancholy. 1878 SHAIRP in *Contemp. Rev.* 683 All who care to visit... that delightsome land (the Scottish Border). 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 770/4 This delightsome, if quick-steeling, scene.

**Delightsomely**, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 The grassehopper... was delightsomely disposed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vii. lxi. 892 The misken... singeth sweetly and delightsomely. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomely holden vnder sinne. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, I have not lived my life delightsomely.

**Delightsomeness**, [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] = *DELIGHTFULNESS*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 439 The delightsomenesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Seaurites* ii. i. A little Town called by the Inhabitants *Cola*, from the delightsomenesse of the place. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* i. 72 To repeat into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is; dwell on its delightsomeness.

† **Deligible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. dēlig-ere* to choose + *-BLE*.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH *Penit. F. Markelman* xi Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible.

† **Delignate**, *v. nonce-vul.* [*f. DE* II. 1 + *L. lign-um* wood.] *trans.* To deprive of wood.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. 8. 34 Dilapidating (or rather delignating his Bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof.

† **Delimate**, *v. Obs.* -° [*f. stem of L. dēlimāt-us* filed off, *f. DE* I. 2 + *limāre* to file.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delimate*, to file or shaue from off a thing. 1666 in Blount *Glossogr.*

**Delimit** (dɛlɪmɪt), *v.* [*a. F. dēlimit-er* (1773 in Hatzf.), ad. *L. dēlimitāre* to mark out as a boundary, *f. DE* I. 3 + *limitāre* to bound, *limēs*, *limit-em* boundary, *limit*.] *trans.* To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary.

1822 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

**Delimitate** (dɛlɪmɪtət), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. dēlimitāre*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimited on an appended map. 1891 *Times* 18 May, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burma and Siam.

**Delimitation** (dɛlɪmɪtɪʃən), [*a. F. dēlimitation* (1773 in Hatzf.), *n.* of action from *delimitare* to *DELIMIT*.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; *esp.* of the frontier of a territory.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xvi. 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mund.* i. (1866) 110 The [territorial] names [came] to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Mar. The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar.

**Delimitative** (dɛlɪmɪtəv), *a.* [*f. dēlimitāt-, ppl. stem of dēlimitāre* to *DELIMIT* + *-IVE*.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

**Delimitize**: see *DE* II. 1.

† **Deline**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *delyne*. [*ad. L. dēlineā-re*: see *DELINEATE*. Cf. *ALINE* *v.*, and *mod. F. delinier* (Littre).] *trans.* To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = *DELINEATE* *v.* 1, 2.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 36 Proceede as in the delineyng of a bulwarke. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding.

**Delineable** (dɛlɪnəbəl), *a. rare*. [*f. L. dēlineā-re* to *DELINEATE*: see *-BLE*.] Capable of being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lusoria, etc.* Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

† **Delineament** (dɛlɪnəmənt), *Obs.* [*f. L. dēlineā-re*: see *-MENT*; cf. *lineament*.] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delineation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 The delineament of His wretchednesse. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Polyall.* xi. Notes 187 For similitude of delineaments and composure. 1653 H. MORE *Antiq. Ath.* ii. v. (1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

**Delineate**, *ppl. a. arch. or poetic.* [*ad. L. dēlineāt-us*, *pa. pple. of dēlineāre*: see next.] Delineated; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1596 *Edw. III.* ii. 27, Shall do I see in him delineate His mother's visage. 1607 TORSELL *Furphy. Beasts* (1653) 247 mother's visage. 1619 BAINBRIDGE Such an even and delineate proportion. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* x. That forme which... is delineate in the *Descr. late Comet* x. That forme which... is delineate in the planisphere. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 503 (MS.) But planisphere, where the Muscan give delineate life To heavenly Thyssa. 1848 B. J. *Festus Proem* (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.



**Delineate** (dĕlĭn'ē-āt), *v.* Also 6 *delineat*, 6-7 *delineat*(e). [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to outline, sketch out, f. *DE- I. 3 + lineāre* to draw lines, *linea* line: cf. *depict*, *describe*.]

1. *trans.* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of, as on a chart or map.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie does delineat, and set out the universal earth. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* A. b. The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountain, forest, river and valley. 1710 BIRKBEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 409 Other currents . . delineated on [the] Plates. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan.

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J.).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delineate*, to draw the proportion of anything. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 God . . never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patcht afterwards. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to delineate his whole proposal. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 15. 1771, I have endeavoured to delineate such a process. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

3. To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1660) 130 Plants . . delineated with lims, sprigs, or branches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xi. 251 With the same reason may delineate old Nestor like Adonis. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 GROVE *Plato* I. 1. 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. *fig.* To portray in words; to describe.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.). It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAYNE (*title*), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Introd. When I delineate him without reserve. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* Introd. 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.

Hence *Delineating vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lx. The Land-skip, Mixture, and Delineatings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 The Delineating Ink . . for delineating upon stone.

**Delineation** (dĕlĭn'ē-ā-shən), *n.* Also 6-7 *delineation*. [ad. *L. delineation-em*, *n.* of action f. *delineāre*, to DELINEATE. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. ii. 11 Whereupon follow divers delineations and constructions. 1589 PUTTEHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. iv. (Arb.) 159 *Delineation, delineation, dimitation* are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 314 In the delineations of many Maps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks . . been greatly abused. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually *fig.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 Painters . . when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table . . a man may by that delineation . . easily perceive that the Image of a King is there painted. 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 132 In the Seed is contained the Whole Delineation of the Future man. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6. I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; *concr.* a portrait, likeness, picture.

1594 CAREW *Imperial Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If with a bad pencil he draw ill favoured shapes, and of bad delineation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 17 If Galen would not have Plants and Herbes painted . . how would hee have endured the delineation of the parts of our body? 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. l. 12 This delineation . . taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantoms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhine* (1717) 9 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H. L. MORE *Myst. Inq.* v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 10 Oct. My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. 1870 EMERSON *Sci. & Solit.*, Bks. Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† 5. Lineal descent or derivation. *Obs. rare.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Ivaine* 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightfull succession, the kingdom descended to Armba.

**Delineative** (dĕlĭn'ē-ā-tiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to DELINEATE + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to delineation; tending to delineate.

1821 CLIFFORD *Fam. Studies Homer* x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

**Delineator** (dĕlĭn'ē-ā-tōr), [agent-n. in *L.* form from *delineāre* to DELINEATE.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1782 W. KNOX *Ess.* 52 (R). We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 202 An unbiased delineator of facts. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 200 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.

1774 *Specif. W. Storer's Patent* No. 1183 An optical instrument or accurate delineator. 1844 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Tral.* VII. 237 A profile delineator . . Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

**Delineatory** (dĕlĭn'ē-ā-tōrĭ), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 129, I have traced from the Irish . . its delineatory name.

**Delineatress** (dĕlĭn'ē-ā-tres), *rare.* [f. DELINEATOR: see -ESS.] A female delineator.

1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brinnhilda.

† **Delineature**. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* + *-URE*.] Delineation; description.

1611 CORCOR. *Delineature*, the same [as *Delineation*]; or, a delineature. 1635 BRATHWAT *Arad.* Pr. ii. 93 In the delineature of those features. 1659 A. LOVEDAY in *R. Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A vj a, Without any other additional delineature.

† **Deliniment**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. deliniment-um*, f. *delin-*, *delinere*.]

1722 BAILEY vol. II. *Deliniment*, a mitigating or asswaging.

† **Delinition**. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. delinere* to besmear (ppl. stem *delit-*): see -TION.] The action of smearing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

† **Delinque**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. *L. delinquare* to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. *DE- I. 3 + linquare* to leave: so *F. delinquer* (15th c. in Littre).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. To Leaque, *delinque*.

† **Delinquency**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. delinquentia* (Terullian), f. *delinquent-em*, DELINQUENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.

1682 *Address fr. Herford in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1695/1 Prayers . . and . . Vows of Allegiance . . are the best Offerings we have to atone Heaven for our Delinquency. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquencies observed and aggravated. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 390 Rights . . are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquency or tendered compensation.

**Delinquency** (dĕlĭn'kwēnsĭ), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. In case of Refractories or Delinquency, [they] may be distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars. 1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. 1. 112 They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. 1822 SIR H. H. LORES in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 1427 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (J.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man that thou shouldst my delinquencies excuse? 1651 G. W. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. v. 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

**Delinquent** (dĕlĭn'kwēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. delinquent-em*, pr. pple. of *delinquare*: see DELINQUE and -ENT. Caxton used a form in -ant, *a.* *F. delinquant*, pr. pple. of *delinquer*.]

*A. adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any dutie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 562 Whosoever one Prince is delinquent against another. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* i. (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawful, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. 1709 SACHSEVRELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* I. 276 A delinquent school-boy. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 54 What are 'delinquent parishes'? . . parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a delinquent.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (8-8) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. 1839 IRVING *Plant. Negro* 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

*B. sb.* 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.

1848 CAXTON *Chivalry* 34 To punywhie the trespassers and delinquants. 1865 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. vi. 12 Did he not

straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. ii. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. 1709 STRELL & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 7 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the Delinquent deserves little Pity. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 410 This deliberation how ever gave the delinquents a chance of escape.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642-1660.

The term was extensively defined by an Order of 27 March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with *Cavalier*.

1643 *Ordinance of Parli.* April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the public calamities . . should be converted and applied towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. 1643 *Ballad* 'A Mad World' in *The Runn* i. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1702) I. 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 7 A Delinquent is he who adheres to the Kings Enemies; *Com. Sur. Littl.* 261. This shewes who are delinquents. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 169.

**Delinquently**, *adv. rare*—0. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Delinquish**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. delinquare* (see DELINQUE), after *relinquish*. (OF. had a rare *delinquir* = *delinquer*: so Pr. and Sp. *delinquir*.)] *intr.* To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampton Crt.* 13 Must all be removed . . because some had delinquished?

† **Delinquishment**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-MENT*.]

1. Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency.

1592 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 a, Thou shalt be my vnnocence, and whole summe of delinquishment. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments.

2. = RELINQUISHMENT. (*bombastic nonce-use*.)

1603 DICKER *Gristil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Though to my disconsolation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.

† **Deliquate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. deliquāre* *trans.* to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f. *DE- I. 3 + liquāre* to liquefy, melt, dissolve.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down.

1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 273 It seemed . . to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2. *intr.* To deliquesce.

1666 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sea-salt to deliquate in the moist air. 1680 — *Exp. Chem. Princ.* i. 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate. 1800 *Med. Journ.* IV. 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating.

Hence *Deliquated ppl. a.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1704) 50 Oil of Vinol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† **Deliquation**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too. 1702 *Deliquation* is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place . . that it flow, having a watery form. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

† **Delique**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. deliquitum*: see below; cf. *relique*.] = DELIQUIM 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections . . that there is a swooning and delique of words.

**Deliquesce** (delikwēs), *v.* [ad. *L. delinquare* to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. *DE- I. 3 + liquēscere* to become liquid, melt, inceptive of *liquere* to be liquid, clear, etc.] *intr.*

1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 349 This potash . . deliquesces a little in moist air. 1876 *Pag. Advul. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

b. *Biol.* To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed . . to the air. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. 1881 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescing.

2. *gen.* To melt away (*lit.* and *fig.*). (Mostly *humorous* or *affected*.)

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliqued into some half dozen expressions. 1860 — *Elsie* v. 107 Undue apprehensions . . of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself . . into puddles of creamy fluid. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence *Deliquescing vbl. sb.* *nnd ppl. a.*

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

**Deliquescence** (delikwē'sēns). [f. DELIQUESCERE: see -ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf.)] The process of deliquescing or melting away; esp. the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 503/2 The nucleated cells . . . gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 259 The English . . . hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence. fig. 1881 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 373 The deliquescence . . . of beliefs.

b. *concr.* The liquid or solution resulting from this process.

1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 148 This deliquescence or solution affords an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, De Sauty*, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead.

**Deliquescency** (delikwē'sēnsi). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquescence.

1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundancy of an alkali. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii, esp. 53.

**Deliquescent** (delikwē'sēnt), *a.* [mod. ad. L. *deliquescent-em*, pr. pple. of *deliquescere* to DELIQUESCERE. So in mod.F. (1783 in Hatzf.)]

1. *Chem.* That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 381 Mild fixed alkali is . . . considerably deliquescent. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. *a. Biol.* Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see DELIQUESCERE 1 b.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature.

b. *Bot.* Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications. 1866 TREAS. *Bot., Deliquescent* . . . as the head of an oak tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White Elm.

3. *humorously.* Dissolving (in perspiration).

1837 SYN. SMITH *Lett. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Striding over the stile to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter. 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian.

† **Deliquate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *deliquate* (DELIQUATE), or f. DELIQUUM 2.] *intr.* = DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCERE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 323 No crystallization was formed: the dry salt . . . deliquated in the air. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 397 Urea . . . deliquates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Ors's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 14 Other salts . . . become liquid, or deliquate.

† **Deliquation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from prec.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 324 A salt . . . which . . . would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquation.

† **Deliquity**, *Obs.* [f. L. *deliquus* lacking, wanting + -ITY; cf. *obliquity*.] Delinquency, guilt. 1632 *Christ Exalted* § 158 Christ . . . hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

**Deliquium** 1 (dēli'kwīūm). *arch.* [L. *deliquium* failure, want, f. *delinquere* (deliqu-): see DELINQUE, DELICT, and cf. DELIQUE.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also fig.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was deliquium animæ. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 2. ii. He . . . carries Bisket, Aquavite, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 14 Strange things men report to have seen during these Deliquiums. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 102 He . . . was seized with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 10 Jeffrey . . . bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits.

† 2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.* 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be a long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Caesar. 1671 SHAWOELL *Humorists* iii. 33, I have suffered a Deliquium, viz. an Eclipse.

3. Confused with DELIQUUM 2, as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually fig. 1712 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Lect.* (1857) I. i. vii. viii. 212 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium: or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — *Frederick* Gt. (1865) I. iv. v. 372 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

† **Deliquium** 2. *Obs.* [L. *deliquium* flowing down, dropping down, f. *deliquere*: see DELIQUATE.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt . . . in a moist, cold

place. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Salt of tartar, or any fixed alkali, set in a cellar . . . runs, into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar per deliquium. 1823 J. BARBOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid.

**Deliracy** (dēlī'rāsī). *rare*. [f. DELIRATE: cf. *accuracy*, *piracy*, and see -ACY.] Subjection to delirium: cf. DELIRACY.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or apathy.

**Delirament** (dēlī'rāmēt). *Now rare*. [ad. L. *delirament-um*, f. *delirare*: see DELIRE v., and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

c 1440 CANTUARY *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 593 He was deject be delirament. 1605 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* Pref. 12 These and like popish deliraments. 1866 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* viii. v. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and . . . spirit-rapping.

† **Delirancy**, *Obs.* [f. DELIRANT or L. *delirant-em*, corresponding to L. type \**delirantia*: see -ANCY.] Raving, frenzy, madness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* 208 A Manichean dotage and delirancy seizeth upon them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistic Phrenzy in him. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 This was a sort of delirancy.

**Delirant** (dēlī'rānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *delirant-em*, pr. pple. of *delirare* (see DELIRE v.), or a corresponding F. *delirant* (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of *delirer*.]

† *a. adj.* Raving, mad, insane. *Obs.*

1600 LODGE in *Englands Helicon* D b, Age makes silly swaines delirant. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 66 What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? *Ibid.* 71 This Man . . . is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks.

*b. sb. Med.* = DELIRIFICANT.

1872 TANNER'S *Mem. Poison* Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics; subdivided into Narcotics, Anesthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc.].

† **Delirate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *delirare*: see DELIRE v. and -ATE 3.] *a. trans.* = DELIRATE. *b. intr.* = DELIRE 2. Hence *Delirating* ppl. *a.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* ii. 393 (L.) They say it [ivy] hath an insatiating and delirating spirit in it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delirate*, to dote.

**Deliration** (dēlī'rāshn). [ad. L. *deliratio-em*, n. of action from *delirare*: see DELIRE v.]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness.

1600 HOSP. *Inc. Fools* 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptom . . . of an fever. *Ibid.* 10 Frensie being a far more violent infirmity than deliration or dotage. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xiv. (1713) 132 As idly as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 323 An earnestness . . . which . . . drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations. 1855 MISS A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bush-house* iii. 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble.

† *b.* A rendering delirious or temporarily insane. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for . . . real Transactions.

2. *fig.* Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* 27 What a Deliration is this in our grate, learned and famous College of . . . Physicians! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 848 The many atheistic hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cognition]. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness . . . the periodic 'revivals' . . . the deliration of rappings.

† **Delire**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *delirare* to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; f. DE-L. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. F. *delirer* (in Rabelais, 16th c.) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr.)]

1. *intr.* To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man . . . That wyl never be schreyvin, but evymore doth delyre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfra for to gyte? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 He repents not as nān does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence *Deliring* ppl. *a.*

1600 HOSP. *Inc. Fools* 10 Franticke and deliring Fools . . . who . . . swaure from all sense. 1652 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. xv. How fresh blood dotes! O how green Youth delires! 1695 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Del* 196 He delires, and is out of his Wits, that would prefer it [moonlight] before the Sun by Day.

† **Delirement**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *delirement*, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *delirament-um*.] = DELIRAMENT.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* u. i. Thus—thou art here, and there—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible. 1637 — *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements let him others charm. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

**Deliria**, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

**Deliriant** (dēlī'rīānt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. DELIRIUM: cf. next, and *anasthesiant*, etc.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deliriant*, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

† **Deliriate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *deliri-um* DELIRIUM + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make delirious.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. iii. Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood. 1711 KEN *Christophyl* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Their Love mis-plac'd deliriates their Wit.

**Delirificient** (dēlī'rīfī'sēnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. L. *delirium*, DELIRIUM, *delirare* to be crazy + *ficient-em* making.]

*a. adj.* Causing or producing delirium.

*b. sb.* An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 219 In some . . . morphia acts as a delirificient.

**Delirious** (dēlī'rī'as), *a.* [f. L. *deliri-um* + -OUS.]

1. Affected with delirium, esp. as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane.

1706 SWIFT *Death of Partridge*, The people . . . said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 p. 11 He caught a fever . . . of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 He had gradually become delirious, and . . . could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

*b.* Belonging to or characteristic of delirium.

1793 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 188 In what he has wrote to-day one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1809 *Med. Jurid.* XXI. 435 March 25th. The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently. March 26th. The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 COOPER *Hiad* xv. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy . . . of the Church. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight.

*b.* Of things, actions, etc.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iii. 13 You . . . charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxx. How the giant element From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. (1865) I. ii. vi. 87 The delirious screech . . . of a railway train.

**Deliriously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. l. 240 The plague which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing . . . with the most hilarious gaiety.

**Deliriousness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind . . . of his . . . friends. 1782 HERBERT *Comment.* xii. Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 268 What such intense deliriousness?

**Delirium** (dēlī'rīūm). *Pl.* deliriums, -ia.

[a. L. *delirium* (Celsus), madness, derangement, deriv. of *delirare* to be deranged: see DELIRE v.]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 It is but the franticke delirium of one, whose pride hath made him *pharisaic*. 1656 RINDLEY *Pract. Physic* 143 The signs are a weak Pulse . . . delirium. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. xii. 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 357 The Deliria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 103 Opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi. In a raving fever accompanied with delirium. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 360 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium.

2. *fig.* Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* a. 125 He had broken out into a thousand deliriums and fooleries. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 p. 10 Any Free thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 2/1 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

**Delirium tremens** (dēlī'rīūm trēmēnz). [mod. Medical Lat. = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses.

The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1813 T. SUTTON (*title*), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc., etc. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

fig. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† **Delirious**, a. Obs. [*f. L. delirius* dotting, crazy (f. DE. I. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow: cf. DELIRE) + OUS.] = DELIRIOUS; crazy, raving.

1666 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 33 The rampant and delirious Fancies of . . . Paracelsus. 1687 *Ibid.* 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirious Fanatics in their false Enthusiasm. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 44 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirious persons than anywhere else. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 25 He became delirious with Convulsions.

Hence † **Deliriousness**.

1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. Schol. (1712) 374 Many other circumstances have been told me by them . . . without the least species or shadow of deliriousness.

† **Deliry**. Obs. Pl. ies. [*ad. L. delirium* DELIRIUM: cf. *ministry*.] = DELIRIUM.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. 1677 *Ibid.* iii. 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

Delisk, var. of DULSE, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of DELIGHT.

† **Delitability**. Obs. In 4 delitabilite, dilat-, dilatabilité. [*ME. a. OF. delitabilet, f. delitable*: see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prolog. Pe dilatabilité of his gyft. *Ibid.* lxviii. 36 In dilatabilité of luf. c 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 43 Gately joye and delitabilite.

† **Delitable**, a. Obs. Also 4 delitabill, -byl, 1, dilitable, dilctabile, 4-6 delyt-, 5 delect-, delectable, delectabilite. [*ME. a. OF. delitable (deleit-, delect-, delict-), f. delictier* to DELIGHT: cf. DELECTABLE, DELIGHTABLE.] Affording delight; delightful, pleasant, delectable.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 220/6 An yle . . . bat delitable was inou. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 523 Pe notis of luf or delitabyltest in the melody bat sho shewys. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 32 Dreede dilitable drinker. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 6 Where many a tour and toun thou maist byholde . . . And many another delitable [v. rr. de-, dilectable] sight. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Appels faire of colour and delitable to behald. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 660 A delitable flour. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1738 Thar gifts most be fair and delitable. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 120 Janus, god of entree delitable.

† **Delitably**, adv. Obs. [*f. pcc. + -ly*.] In a 'delitable' manner; delightfully, pleasantly.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 Pe name souvenes in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. i. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde consouned softly and delitably be forseide pinges. c 1425 WYKTOUS *Cron.* vi. v. 56 He wes . . . festyd oft delitably. 1490-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 He abydyth . . . delitably with desyre.

† **Delite**, sb. Obs. [*A derivative, or expansion, of LITE sb., in same sense.*] Delay.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gott.) Par-to sal be na laug dille [Cott. lile, Trin. delay]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6679 (Fairf.) Dey pai sille wip-out delite [Cott. lile, rime quite, quite].

† **Delite**, a. Obs. rare. In 5 delyte. fa. OF. *delit* delicious.] Delightful.

c 1430 LYNG. *Hors. Shepe & G.* 3 This pascalle Lamb with-owte spott. . . his lambe moste delyte.

Delite, the earlier form of DELIGHT.

**Delitescence** (delite'sens). [*f. DELITESCENT*: see -ENCE. (In the medical sense used in F. by Paré in 16th c.)]

1. The condition of lying hid; latent state, concealment, seclusion.

1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May. To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. Med. a. 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.'

b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (= INCUBATION). *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1735-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers *delitescence*. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed delitescence.

**Delitescency**. [*f. as pcc. + see -ENCY*.] a. The quality of being delitescent. b. = pcc. I.

1566 AUBREY *Misc.* Intro. (1851) p. xiii. From 1670 to this very day. I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. 1805 *Prof. to Brathwaite's Drunken Barnaby* (ed. 5). Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years.

1821 J. L. APOPIUS *Let. to Heber* 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

**Delitescent** (delite'scent, dī-), a. [*ad. L. delitescens*, pr. pple. of *delitescere* to hide away, f. DE. I. 2 + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere* to lie hid.] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 212 The vertue of those means . . . may be long delitescens, and lye hid. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescens cognition.

† **Delitigate**, v. Obs. rare = o. [*f. L. delitigare*: see -ATE 3.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delitigate*, to skold or chide vehemently. Hence **Delitigation**.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Delitigation*, a striving, a chiding, a contending.

† **Delitons**, a. Obs. Also 5 delytous. [*a. OF. delitons* (Bozon), -cus, f. *delit* DELIGHT: see -OUS.] Delightful.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 90 In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraith al thing. *Ibid.* 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play. . . As was in that place delytous.

**Deliver**, a. Obs. or arch. Also 4-7 delyuer(e), 4 delyure, 5 deliuerer, -liure, -lyyur, 6 -liure). [*a. OF. delivre, desliure* (cf. It. *diliberò*), vbl. adj. from *delivere* to DELIVER.]

† 1. Frece, at liberty. Obs.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 290 in E. E. P. (1862) 78 He ne might him wawe fot ne hond: his poer him was binome; Ac delyure he hadde al his poist.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 556 Doughty man and deliuer in dedes of armes. 1375 BARNOUR *Bruce* III. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deliuor off fute. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Delyvere men strong and swyher. c 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* m. i. 551/2 70b, Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness. 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delyver of ones lymmes as they that prove mastres, soylte. Delyver, redy, voyce to do any thyng, agile, deliurd. a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wotey* (1827) 141 A number of the most delivered soldiers. 1580 SNEYDE *Arcadia* (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength. 1600 HOLLAND *Lyny xxviii.* xxi. 683b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [arch. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii, Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver. 1887 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 He is the most deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on.]

† 3. Delivered (of a child). Obs.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1284 Alle hende bat honestly most an erit glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyver were. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 368 That this abbas said paynes dreight, And be delyver of hir chyldre. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 67 Mary was delyver of hir childe vnder a palme tree. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.*, *Purif. Mary* 117 Floury dayes syn that thou was Delyver of thy son.

**Deliver** (dī-lī-vā), v. 1. Also 3-5 deliure, 3-6 delyuer(e), 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer, dilyuer(e), 4-5 delyuir(e), 4-6 delyure, deliuiere, 6 Sc. delyver.

[a. F. *delivrer*, in OF. also *desliurer*, = Pr. *de-, desliurar*, Cat. *desliurar*, Osp. *delibrar*, It. *deliberrare* = late pop. L. *deliberrare*, in Romanic partly refashioned as *\*desliurare* (DE- I. 6), used in sense of L. *liberare* to set free, liberate (see Du Cange). (In cl. Lat. *deliberrare* had a different sense: see DELIBERATE.)]

I. 1. *trans.* To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const. *from*, *out of*, *of*. † a. To release *from* a place. Obs. (exc. as merged in b, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyverd be. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xli. 45 Scho delyverd he lorde oute of be toure. 1523 Moxe in Grafton *Chron.* II. 708 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward. 1725 DE FOE *Poy. round World* (1840) 277 The way turned south east . . . and delivered us entirely from the mountains. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 134 That they could not upon an *habeas corpus* either bail or deliver a prisoner. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

b. Now *esp.* To set free from restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Nolde he neuer enes bischen en Loverd bet he allunge deliured hire berof. c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 33 Pet he us deliuri of alle eueles. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, bat delyure vs fro yuel. c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 34 Fro temptacioun deliure me. 1549 *Bk. Con. Prayer, Litany*. From all euil and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaults of the deuyll; from thy wrathe, and from euerlastyng damnacion: Good lorde deliur us. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xvii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion . . . he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 199, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two ways to be delivered. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 205 God . . . had . . . delivered me from blood-guiltiness. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 R. ELLIS *Cautilus* lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

† c. *spec.* To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [*So in OF.*] Obs.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1688 3if thou hufe alle the daye, thou bees noghte delyuered. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xiv. I care not . . . what knyghte sooe euer he be, for I shal soone deliuer hym. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 For to take enterprises, to answer or deliver a gentillman that desire in worship to doo armys in hostis to the utteraunce, or to certain pointis. 1523 I. D. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxxxiij. 617 Then it was sayd to all the knyghtes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knyght I. Sir Wylliam of Permyton . . . sayd . . . if it pleases him a lytel to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuered, for I shal arme me agaynst hym.

† 2. To free, rid, deliver, clear (a) of. (b) *from*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3248 Deliuier þi lond. (B) All pine

dedeliche fon. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a feld plentifully lat hym first delyuer it of thornes. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 32 At last god hath deliuered the . . . of him. 1562 *Homilies* I. *Good Friday* (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all his godly honour. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. on living Subj.* 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that [etc.].

c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 193 Anoynte þe pacient & þis wole delyvere him fro leching. 1627 *DONNE Serm.* v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* vii. 323 A stone . . . which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child-birth. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If the Expressions . . . be . . . delivered from Amphibologies.

† b. *refl.* To free oneself, get clear or rid of. Obs. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1319 Anon they delivered heim of Mace-doyne. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208, I counseill you that ye . . . delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 PALSGR. 511/1, I can nat deliver me of hym by no means. [1799 BERNERS *Ess.* *Vision* § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

c. To deliver a gaol: to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 To deliver any gayole w<sup>thin</sup> the towne. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 16 All suche iustices . . . shal have auctoritee . . . to deliver the same gaoles from time to time. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† d. *transf.* To make riddance of, get rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc.); to relieve. Obs.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne ofte delyuereth a grette languor and payne. 1576 BAKER *Feuill of Health* 53b, This water . . . delyvereth the greife of the stone. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldy* iv. v. 1660/2 282 That so his momentany passion . . . might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away.

3. To disburden (a woman) of the foetus, to bring to childbirth; in *passive*, to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical use.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be deliuerd of hir child. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5566 (Fairf.) Perwimmen . . . ar deliuered be þaire awen slizt. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. lxxi. 53 Tyme come that she shold be delyuered and bere a child. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* i. ix. A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyuered of her lytly dogges. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C viij, To what thy wyfe with childe safely delyvered. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 25 She is, something before her time, deliuer'd. 1686 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* III. i. i. (ed. 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. 1754-64 SNEELIE *Midwif.* I. Intro. 70 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. 1805 *Med. Fml.* XIV. 521 By making an incision in the urethra . . . the patient might be delivered. c 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Ritldg.) 448 The queen . . . was in due time safely delivered of a prince.

fig. 1534 Heywood *Mayden-head well* Lett. 1. Wks. 1871 IV. 108 My brain's in labour, and must be delivered of some new mischeife. a 1640 PEACHAM (J.) Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† b. *pass.* Of the offspring: To be brought forth (lit. and fig.). Obs.

1581 PETTIE *Gnazzio's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvii. 11 Those children nursed, deliver'd of thy brain. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 378 There are many Events in the Wombe of Time, which will be delivered.

4. To disburden, unload. ? Obs.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 289 The Weston was delivered of her cargo. 1805 in A. Duncan *Nelson* 231, 263. Delivered the Spaniard, and sunk her. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the azotea, delivering their stomachs.

5. *refl.* To disburden oneself of what is in one's mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20391 (Trin.), I delyuered me of my sermoun. 1654 *Tr. Martin's Cong. China* 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope for your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. 1650 *Triat Regie.* 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 19 Some Merchants . . . delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* vi. vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 91 Delivering Himself . . . in sentiments the very tones of which are uncharity.

II. † 6. *trans.* To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; *refl.* to make haste, be quick.

c 1340 *Gauw & Gr. Knt.* 1414 Pe mete & be masse wat metely delyuered. c 1475 *Rauf Coifzear* 302 Deliuier the . . . and mak na delay. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxxix, 510 The Romayns . . . sayd, Harke, ye sir cardinales, delyuer you atones, and make a pope; Ye tary to longe. 1530 PALSGR. 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, *Te despatche*.

† b. ? To dispatch, make away with. Obs. rare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2930 þis breme best. . . 221 And wenti men of armes onone scho delyuird. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuier thy enemyes wath ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often *spec.* to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with *over* (obs. or arch.), *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongest child. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15879 (Fairf.) He delivered his maister vp. c 1300 *Beket* 724 The Kynges baillif deliuri him to anhone other to drawe. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour*



E vij b. The mothers of them shall be delyvered to the dolorous death of helle. 1532 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delyvered in payment of his debtes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. i. 29 See them delyvered ouer To execution, and the hand of death. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaggio* 321 The French came from the mountaine, and delyvered up their armes. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 Hee also assaults Tinner, which the while kept. i. is in the end delyvered. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over to the hands of Providence. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 133 'Count Egmont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison.' 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios.

† b. *refl.* To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj, I delyvered myself with greatte desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping; *spec.* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). Const. *to*, or with simple dative.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 430 Alle be byssopryches, bat delyvered were Of Normandy & Engeland, he 3ef al clene fere. c 1300 K. ALB. 2011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was delyverid liwerson, Skarschliche and nouht fousoh. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 He delyvers his curour be lettres. c 1440 *Homynode* 1282 Delyvere my mayde to me this day. 1530 PALSGR. 510/2, I delyver, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. *Je l'aur.* 1535 WYNTRESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 Who had his pardon delyvered him on the Tower Hill. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a Judge, etc. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1881 GOLDIE. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 5/2 No bill of costs was ever delivered. *Mod.* Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig. 1526-34 TINDALE I. Cor. xi. 2 That ye . . . kepe the ordinaunces into which I delyvered them to you. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. 37 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiv'd and did deliver to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. *Latv.* To give or hand over formally (*esp.* a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see DELIVERY 4 b (b). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 152. If a man make a deede of offement unto another, and delyvereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 110 Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1889) 505 W<sup>ch</sup> said Indent<sup>r</sup> was sealed and delyvered by all the parties therunto. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* vii. (1877) 148 The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

† c. *poetic.* with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 43 O that I . . . might not be delivered to the world Till I had made mine own occasion mellow. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 39 The sorrow that delivers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so.

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project: a. things material.

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules C.* 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliver the arrow. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, deliver'd such a shower of Pibbles. 1633 I. JAMES *Voy.* 71 [The pure] did deliver water very sufficiently. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bow upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wednesday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2 The enemy . . . waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b. a blow, assault, attack, etc. To deliver battle: to give battle, make or begin an attack.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XI. lxxv. § 36. 344 The Emperor was . . . obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov. The assaults were badly delivered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

† c. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.): cf. DELIVERY 6. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.). Musidorus could not perform any action . . . more strongly, or deliver it that strength more nimbly. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 11. 330 He [a horse] must . . . be taught to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom.

† d. *fig.* To give out as prodnce, to produce, yield. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 51 The mynes . . . do deliver gold, silver, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. 5.)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 56 To a question by him propounded, this answer was delivered. 1589 PUTTINHAM

*Eng. Poessie* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowel is always more easily delivered then the consonant. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man v.* xxxi. (1616) 341 Galen delivering the precepts of health. 1667 PERRY *Diary* (1879) IV. 435 He is . . . bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 284 Dr. John Reid . . . intends to deliver . . . a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1882 *Times* 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To 'deliver oneself', dis-course; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affairs: afterwards the discourse turned on war. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 97 Poor jurymen . . . understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter notes in singing.

1530 PALSGR. 510/2, I delyver quickly, as one dothe in syngynge. I never herde boye in my lyte delyver more quickly.

† II. *trans.* To declare, communicate, report, relate, narrate, tell, make known; to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. *Obs.*

1577 *Order of Hospitallers* H vj. Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliver unto him the disobedience of the said Constable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaggio* 219 The Duke, himselfe unto the king, delivered what hee had seene. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 4, I . . . heard the old Shepherd deliver the manner how he found it. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 114/1 The time of his birth is no where expressly delivered. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 80, I will here deliver one or two Optical Experiments. 1782 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 1 (*Fille de Chambre*) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 Particularly so plainly delivered . . . in the Acts of the Apostles. 1800 VINCE *Hydratist.* (1806) 5 Like his general principles of motion before delivered.

† b. with obj. clause. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 It was delivered hee hung himself for griefe. 1658 BROWNE *Hydratist.* I. That they held that Practice in Gallia, Caesar expressly delivered. 1668 FRYER *Ac. E. India & P.* 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscrit deliver not

† c. with obj. and complement. *Obs.*

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* I. ii. She is deliver'd . . . For a masterpiece in nature. 1649 MILTON *Edith.* II. History delivers him a deep dissembler. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 64 The Author . . . delivers the Proportion . . . to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

V. 12. *Pottery and Founding.* To set free from the mould; *refl.* and *intr.* To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily.

1782 WOODWOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 50 The ware . . . dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Art & Archaeol.* vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied . . . to make the mould deliver.

† Deliver, v. 2. *Obs.* [A variant of DELIBER v., with Romanic change of L. *b* to *v*, as in prec.] = DELIBER, to deliberate, determine.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 13 Now thanne delyver, and see, what word I shal answer to hym. c 1440 CAPREVA *Life St. Kath.* I. 966 Deliver his mater, so god 3out soulys saue. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 520 Out in his mynd revolvand to and fro, Syne at the last deliverit hee ryght sone, To tak his tyme sen it was oportune.

Hence † *Deliv'ered ppl. a.*, determined, resolved. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 259 With deliverit mind to assaillie thame in the brek of the day. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd.

Deliverable (dli'vərəbəl), a. [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ABLE; cf. OF. *deliverable*, *deliverable* (15-17th c. in Godef.)] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. *payable*.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch. 1877 *Act* 40-1 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 Where the document . . . makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 *Macm.* *Mag.* Mar. 270/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

Deliverance (dli'vərəns). [a. OF. *deliverance*, *desl'* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *deliv'ansa*, *desl'*, f. *deliv'er*, *delivar* to DELIVER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free († of, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 127/18 A-serued heo hath to alle be contreite deliverance of langour. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 William Marchalle . . . gaf for his deliverance be castle of Schirburne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 358 For hair deliverance fra payn. 13 . . . *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 226/200 Of alle beos Merceyous chaunces Vr lord haf sent vs dyliveraunces. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe aboven that . . . serveueth for delyverance of smoke. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioni* 4074 Sho . . . lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his delyverance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/2 That he shold praye to god for the delyverance of his sekenesse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 403 On the behalfe of king Richard for his delyverance out of prison. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxv. 221 Our deliverance from the bondage of sin. 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* (1828) 139 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment . . . had hopes of deliverance been higher.

† b. 'Delivery' of a gaol: see DELIVER 2. 1 2 c. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 745 *pat* pou graunte him me Til be nexte sitting of delyverance. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Paied to the Justices of Deliverance for the Gaole Delyvere. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 3 The next generall gaoles delyverance of eny suche gaole.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

1565 Sir T. SMITH *Commonw.* *Eng.* xvv. 99 No man that is once indicted can be delivered without arraignment. *Ibid.* [Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced]. A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliverance: If no man do then come, he is delivered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: *nam victus liberationem expectat: si nemo enim tum incusaverit, in libertatem pristinam asservitur.*] *Ibid.* 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can give evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliverance [Budden: *nam de captivo liberatione agitur*]. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 21, Col. Harrison. 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.' *Ibid.* 35 For now the Prisoner [Col. Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Deliverance. 1781 *Trial Ld. Geo. Gordon* 7 *Clerk.* 'How will you be tried?' *Gordon.* 'By God and my country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.'

(It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

† 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Met. Hom.* 72 This womane yode wit chylde full lang, myght she have na delyverance. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4080 Mi wif . . . Delied at be delyverance of mi dere sone. c 1450 *Morlin* 13 Two women for to helpe hir at hir delyverance when tyme is. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Churhing of Women.* To geue you safe delyverance. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyce'd deliverance more. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 122 Within four dayes after her delyverance, they tooke the childe away from her. fig. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 190 Sulphurous Meteors fr'd in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliverance with amazement to mortals.

† 3. The action of giving up or yielding; surrender. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliverance. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 38 Awyn . . . is accordit with all the men that arne therinne save vij, for to have delyverance of the Castell at a certayn day. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 19 b. The kyng openly said that if they wolde not deliver them, he wolde take them without deliverance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 227 To make deliverance of the towne of Barwicke.

† 4. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5045 (Fair.) He made delliv'rance ber of corne. c 1449 *Pecock Refr.* 404 Ber than the reoceiver make Execucioun or Delyverance of the thyng or deede bi him 3ounn. 1528 TYBALL in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 After the delyverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe.

b. Law. *Writ of second deliverance:* a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

1565 RASTELL tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Breuium* (1692) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1618 *Pulton Stat.* (1622) 47 *marg.* A Writ of Second deliverance. 1708 *Vermes de la Ley* 508 b. Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filicer, to deliver Catel distrained, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin. 1845 STEPHEN *Lawy. Eng.* (1874) III. v. xi. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. I. c. 21), allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

† 5. Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh . . . by way of Proove and Search, which way to deliver itself. And then worth in progresse, where it findeth the Deliverance easiest.

† 6. The action or manner of uttering words in speaking; utterance, enunciation, delivery. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Singing plaine song, and counterfeiting those that do speake distinctly, helpe much to have a good deliverance. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 97 At each words deliverance. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann.* *Marcell.* xxx. li. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

† 7. The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = DELIVERY 8. *Obs.*

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 To make a trewe delyverance of swiche goodys as they reeceive. 1509 HAVES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 And to Venus he made deliverance of his complaint. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this? *Ibid.* II. 44 Doth not the very deliverance of your own fact condemne you? 1621 T. ADAMS *White Devil* (1635) III. If there wanted nothing in the deliverance.

b. An utterance; *esp.* of a formal character.

1859 *MILL Liberty* II. (1865) 29 Things which are not provided for . . . in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. AUSTIN *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed *Ess.* 211 Macaulay's writing . . . often . . . is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. *Sr. Law.* Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding. In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions. In the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1836 (19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 79 § 4) 'deliverance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree'. Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

**c1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 90 Of þat [he] Stabylsyd, and mad ordnance...and full deliverance. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* ii. 133 Of fals solistif for wrang deliverance At Counsaile, Session, and at Parliament. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 562 In this mater... Rycht sone I wald heir your deliverance. **c1565** LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were comprot by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both. **a1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shianachia* Wks. (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave...to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, *Fiat ut petitur, to the — Day of — next to come.* **1833** Act 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 25 The said sheriff shall...affix a deliverance thereon finding and declaring...that this Act has not been adopted. **1868** Act 31-2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 75 The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

**b.** In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

**1660** *Trial Reg.* 11 Oct. 32 His Oath was then read to him (Sir T. Allen, juror): You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God! **1892** S. F. HARRIS *Princ. Crim. Law* (ed. 6) xiv. 412. [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence'.]

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c above, and TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Jury*.)

**c.** Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

**1847** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 184 *Milton v. Southey & Landor*, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call *deliverance*. **1856** DOWE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial...a man. **1871** SARAH TYLER *Sisters & Wives* 154 Dr. Harris's deliverance was...that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

**d.** Used (in Sc.) to render *L. senatus consultum*. **1533** BELLINDEN *Liby* (1822) 212 (Jam.) Their novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

**þ.** = DELIVERANCE; DELIVERY **b.** **Obs.** **1400** CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 378 (Hartl. 7334) þe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengeþe, deliverance [sic text] deuiness, beaute [etc.]. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schap, lycht of deliverance.

**Deliverancy.** *rare* -1. [See prec. and -ANCY.] = DELIVERANCE **7** b.

**1853** *Tait's Mag.* XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

**Deliveration.** *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *delivraison*, -oison, -ison], ad. late pop. *L. delivrationem* (Du Cange), n. of action from *delivrare* to liberate. Deliverance, liberation, release.

**1590** HAWES *Past. Plens.* 148 Who is fettered in claynes He thinketh long after deliveracion Of his great wo.

**Delivered** (dɛlɪvəɪd), *pp. a.* 1 [f. DELIVER *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see the verb.

**c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyueryd, liberatus, erutus. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe, And none else but the deliuered Emperesse. **1605** MANLEY *Crocius's Law C. Wares* 123 Prince of the delivered City. **1893** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost...for delivered bread.

**Delivered**, *pp. a.* 2: see DELIVER *v.* 2

**Deliverer** (dɛlɪvəɪə). [f. DELIVER *v.* 1 + -EE.] The person to whom something is delivered.

**1887** V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 37 The putting of a deliverer in possession. *Ibid.* 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliverer.

**Deliverer**, *obs.* form of DELIVERY.

**Deliverer** (dɛlɪvəɪə). Also 4-6 dely-, 4-ere, 6-our; see also DELIVEROR. [a. OF. *delivriere* (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case *delivrieor*, -our, -cur —late pop. *L. delivratōr*, -ōrem, agent-n. from *delivrare*, *F. delivrier* to DELIVER: see -ER 1.] One who delivers.

**1.** One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

**a1340** *Psalter* lxxix. 7 My helpere & my delyuerer erþ þou. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* xlviii. 2 My refut, and my delyuerer. **c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyuerer, liberator. **1555** EDOEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou ougtest to...be thankful to thy delyuerer. **1657** MILTON *P. L.* xii. 149 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The Serpents head. **1781** GIBSON *Decl.* & P. III. lxx. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

**2.** One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; *esp.* one who delivers letters or goods.

**1531-2** Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16 The seller, exchanger or deliverer. **1534** Act 26 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 8 By indenture to be made between the deliverour...and the receiuer. **1622** NISSELOEN *Free Trade* 104 The Stranger...would be a deliverer here of money at a high rate. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is...a deliverer of letters to the House of

Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day. **1838** *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

**3.** One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc.

(*rare*).

**1597** HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* viii. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself was...the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer. **1651** *Relig. Wotton*. 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art. **1822** *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

**Deliveress** (dɛlɪvəɪs). *rare*. [Short for *deliverress*, *f.* DELIVERER + -ESS, in *F. deliverresse*: see -ESS.] A female deliverer.

**1644** EVELYN *Acem.* (1857) 1. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc...as the deliveress of the town. **1839** *Q. Rev.* June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Æneas.

**Deliverhede.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

**1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xiii. 148/2 They shal haue delyuerhede of body and lightnesse.

**Delivering** (dɛlɪvəɪɪŋ), *abl. sh.* [f. DELIVER *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIVER; *q.v.*; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

**c1320** *Seign. Sag.* 1536 (W.) The maister...hadde mani a blessing. For his disciple deliuering. **c1450** St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5800 Of his delyueryng gled and blithe. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 6 By thy wonderfull deliverings, thy power may be shewed abroad. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Epi.* § 36 (R.) Excommunications...were deliverings over to Satan. **1889** J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering.

*attrib.* **1881** *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

**Delivering**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That delivers: see the verb.

**1889** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company...were not willing to supply the coal at 8s. a ton.

**Deliverly**, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* For forms see DELIVER *a.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -LY 2.]

**1.** Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

**c1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2009 Deliverly he dressed vp, or he gad sprenge. **1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1088 He...sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliverliche and rather. **c1440** *Partonope* 7051 His Sward he pulleth oute deliverly. **1549** CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Rija. The nembler and more deliverly to goe about their charge. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Poly. Flying-Ius.* x. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee...flies as deliverly when great with young as when she is barren.

**2.** Dearly, cleverly.

**1530** PALSGR. 550, I synger, I handell an instrument of musyke deliverly. **1612** *Two Noble K.* iii. v. Carry it sweetly and deliverly. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Chubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliverly.

[f. As *adj.* (erroneous archaism).]

**1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. A deliverly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

**Deliverment.** *rare*. [f. DELIVER *v.* 1 + -MENT. (Cf. OF. *delivrement* in Godef.)] = DELIVERANCE **7** b; open statement, pronouncement.

**1893** *Nat. Observer* 13 May 640/1 Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that...Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

**Deliverness.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -NESS.]

Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

**1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5900 Delyvernes and bewte of body. **c1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* 7190 Gerte thinges ben not ay accompyshed by strengeþe, ne by delyvernes of body. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xl. 30 To voyde the strokis by delyvernes of body. **1540** ELYOT *Uvage Gov.* (1556) 69 b. Fewe men surmounted hym in strength and deliverness. **a1607** BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 700 Certainly this...desereth to be called properly by the Latin name, *Expeditio*, for the delivernes thereof.

**Deliveror** (dɛlɪvəɪə). [f. DELIVER *v.* 1: see -OR.] A technical variant of DELIVERER, used as correlative to *deliverer*: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc.

**1887** [see DELIVEREE.]

**Delivery** (dɛlɪvəɪ). Forms: 5 deliveres, 5-6 delyuery(e), 6-ere, 6-7 deliverie, 6-ery.

[a. Anglo-Fr. *delivree*, fem. sb. f. pa. pp. of *delivrer* to DELIVER: cf. *livery*, and see -Y.] **þ.** 1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance. *Obs.*

**1494** FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxiii. 266 The quene made assyduat labour for the delyuerye of the kyngre her husbonde. **1555** EDOEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geuyng to almyghty god for his delyuerye and preseruation from so many inmyghty perils. **1658** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 A servant of his...by force attempting his Lords delivery. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1505 Thyngs hope are not ill founded, nor seem vain. Of his delivery. **1766** GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxx. Here is the brave maid to whom I owe my delivery. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Down* II. 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

**b.** The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER *v.* 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

**2.** The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. DELIVER *v.* 3.

**1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 139 For this poore creature...is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew. **1615** BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman...that draweth neere the time of her deliverie. **1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* i. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are

twins...their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. **1676** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. **1868** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 446/1 Midwife...a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

*attrib.* **1876** Tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 562 That form of paralysis...in newly-born children...which we should call delivery-paralysis.

**b.** As the action of the accoucheur or midwife.

**1666** SIMPLEY *Andromana* iii. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Prythee be quick in the delivery. **1767** GOOGE *Treat. Wounds* I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. **1800** MED. *Jnl.* III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified...in proceeding to immediate delivery. **1889** W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* II. iv. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

**c.** *fig.*

**a1539** MARMION *Antiquary* iii. ii. My head labours with the pangs of delivery. **1823** SCOTT *Feveril* xlv. Out started the dwarf...and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his saddlecase, tumbled on the floor.

**3.** The act of giving up possession of; surrender.

**1513** MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 772 The whole counsaile hadente him to require of her the deliverie of him (her child). **1548** HALL *Chron.* 245 b. The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. **1780** *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 158 The arrest of Imbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

**4.** The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; *esp.* the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

**1480** *Wandr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 140 For the deliverie of the said stuff and bedding. **1556** in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1826) III. 123 Having received any priuie letters...you shal...let the deliverie of them at your arriving in Russia. **1634** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 124 He might force other Letters, else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. 1. (R.) The investitures of bishops and abbots...had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii. 11 [a letter] will be here by the two o'clock delivery. **1851** Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. **1879** R. M. BALLANTYNE *Post Haste* vii. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram.

*fig.* **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge.

*attrib.* **1720** DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port...was at Madagascar. **1889** *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages:—Delivery men: Driving, 1s. per day and 7d. per ton.

**b.** *Law.* (a) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; *esp.* the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

**1577** Tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 264 Goods are gotten...by deliuerie. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 89 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliuerie, and seisure. **1818** *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement...such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. **1887** V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery *brevis manus*, or short-hand is the first. **1891** *Law Times* CX. 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

**1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which...do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feoffment. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Deed*, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. **1853** WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

**5.** The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

**1702** SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough. **1787** *Specific*, *Bryan's Patent* No. 1631 Useful...by its much greater delivery of water. **1834** MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 109 The peril...from the delivery of the spear. **1837** W. MARTIN *Bk. of Sports* 66 If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball'. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 19 May (Cricket), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

**b.** *Founding.* See quot. (Cf. DELIVER *v.* 1 12.)

**1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Delivery* (Founding), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called *draw-taper*.

**þ.** Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. *Obs.*

**a1586** STONEY (J.), Musidorus could not...deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 127 Men...for their several callings questionable of very good delivery. **1634** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messengers delivery and looks. **a1639** WOTTON (J.). The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. **1747** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 319 There is a great deal in a delivery, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. **1818** Toole, *Deliverance*, agility...What we now term delivery. *fig.* **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789)

II. 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest delivery of nature.

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech), etc.

1581 *PETRIE Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* II. (1586) 58 All their force and virtue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of forraigne languages [was] so wonderfull. 1665 *LLOYD State Worthies* (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 McCARNEY *Owen Times* II. xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1667 *PRYDS Diary* 19 May, Meriton... hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 JOHNSON in *Hoswell's Life* an. 1781 (1818) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1853 HOLYOAKE *Rudim. Public Speaking* 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

† 8. The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1512 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v.* ii. 10, I make a broken deliverie of the Business. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 1. iv, Which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull verities. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 145, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

**Dell** <sup>1</sup> (del). [ME. *delle*, corresp. to MDu. and MLG. *delle*, mod. Du. *del*, MHG. and mod. G. *delle*; -WGer. *\*dalja-* or *\*dalju-* fem., deriv. of *\*dalo-*, OLG. *dal*, DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. *ihaldja*, and OE. *ryfdæl*, descent. (*Dell* bears nearly the same etymological relation to *dale*, that *den* does to *denu*.)]

† 1. A deep hole, a pit. Obs.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. ix, Curtius... enforced his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 51 Thilke same... Ewe... Fell headlong into a dell (glos., a hole in the ground). 1770 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1879) II. 889/1 He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. A dell, fossa.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 5 Bi wile weie so he (3e leui) wile To dele nider wenden. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 1. On a day thay hom dyrt into the depe dells. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 17 The deip durandell draif in yone deip dell. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* 145, In yone same dell, O ertopp'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Disputing... on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade. 1798 COLEMAN *Fearful Secret*, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell! 1845 B'NESS BUNSTEN in *Hare's Life* II. iii. 85 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side.

*transf.* 1812 SOUTHWY in *Omniana* I. 54 Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells.

**Dell** <sup>2</sup> (del). *Rogues' Cant.* arch. A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet known. by the vpright man. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Ritdg.) 624/1 Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1530 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 112/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, (though the names be bad). 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. 58 Dells, trulls, dirty Drabes. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Bookwood* III. v, 'Sharp as needles,' said a dark-eyed dell.

**Dell** (e, obs. form of DEAL.

~ **Della Crusca** (del'la kru'ska). [It. *Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729-38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence **Della-Cruscan** a., of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; sb. a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence **Della-Cruscanism**.

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of *Della Crusca* (i. e. Merry) came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love... and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemanus* 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy Della Cruscan style. 1821 SUTCLIFF *Boat on Scireh* 67 In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dicts.* 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are

to be the true *Della Cruscan*. 1881 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable *Della Cruscanism* which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

**Delly** (de'li), a. rare. [f. DELL sb. <sup>1</sup> + -y.] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. CALVERT *Univ. Restoration*, Delly words remote.

**Delocalize** (dē'lōk-ā'leiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + LOCALIZE v.] *trans.* To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1855 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 505 The *Morning Register* I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind, Gl. Public Character*, We can have no St. Simons or Pepsyes till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. R. D. MORIER *Rep. Land Tenure* (Pap. Parl.) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers... without delocalizing the Land Register.

Hence **Delocalized** ppl. a., **Delocalization**. 1887 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

|| **Deloo** (dē'lū). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, *Cephalophus grimmia*, found in northern Africa, akin to the duikerbok of South Africa.

1851 J. PETHERICK *Egypt, etc.* 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo. 1874 G. SCHWENFURTH *Heart of Africa* I. 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands.

† **Deloyalty**, Obs. rare -1. [ad. F. *déloyauté* formerly *déloyauté*; see DE- I. 6.] = DISLOYALTY.

1571 *Admon. Regent* 112 in *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 132 Sum has... Lyles lost for their deloyalty.

**Delph**, var. of DELF.

**Delphin** (de'fīn). [f. *Delphi* place name + -AN.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and *transf.* oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* 1. ii. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vine alone to deliver their Delphin oracles concerning all diseases. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 48 This treasure... was a part of the Delphian riches. 1873 LOWELL *Amongst Bks.* Ser. II. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 123 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god.

So **Delphic**, † **Delphical** a.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsicate, Delphickel, a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Ray'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 FRASER's *Mag.* I. 60 This delphic fury — this preternatural possession. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. 18603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheu. N. T.* (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphical answers.

**Delphin** (de'fīn), sb. and a. Forms: 4 *delfyn*, 5 *-fyn*, 5-6 *delfyn*, 6-7 *-phine*, 6- *delfin*. [a. L. *delphīn*, *delphīn-us*, a. Gr. *δελφίν*; cf. also It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*, Pg. *delfino*, Pr. *dalfin*, *dalfin*, O.F. *dalfin*, *dalfhin*, mod. F. *delfin*, whence DOLPHIN, DAUPHIN.]

† A. sb. 1. = DELPHINUS. Obs.

c. 1300 K. *Alls.* 657/6 A water... Tiger... Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth oft ylake delfyns, & se-calues. c. 1440 *Pronp. Paro.* 54 Brunswyne or delfyne... *delphynus*. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 131 Of a marvellous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the delfyn. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Sp. Eccl. vi.* xii. 47 The lively Delphins dance, and brisly Seals give eare.

† b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin.

Obs. rare -1.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 162 Some artificial drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called *delphines*.

2. *Chem.* Short for *delphinin* (see -IN): A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *dolphin-fat* and *phocenin*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. use of L. *delphīn* in phrase *ad usum Delphini* 'for the use of the Dauphin'] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330. P. 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classic Authors in *usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. HARWOOD *Gr. & Rom. Classics* (1778) 222 Delphin Classics, quarto. 1802 DIDDIN *Introd. Classics* 10 note, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions. 1818 *Adv. in Valpy's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 1877 *Globe Encycl.* II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics... contain the Delphin notes and *Interpretatio*.

2. *Chem.* A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHININE. *Delphina*, *Delphinat*, *Chem.*: see DELPHININE, DELPHINIC.

† **Delphinat**, obs. variant of DAUPHINATE.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 474 Some new stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinat.

**Delphine**, a. and sb. [See DELPHIN.]

1. A variant of DELPHIN a. (Webster, 1828).

2. *Zool.* = DELPHININE a. (Webster, 1828).

3. *Chem.* = DELPHININE, sb.

**Delphine'strian**, nonce-wd. [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin; after *equestrian*.] A rider on a dolphin.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphinestrian.

**Delphinic** (de'fīnik), a. [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin; see DELPHIN 2.] In *delphinic acid*, an acid discovered by Chevreuil in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a **Delphinat**.

**Delphinine** (de'fīnēn), sb. *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Delphinium* the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphesagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also **Delphinia**, and formerly **Delphia**, **Delphina**, **Delphine**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The chemical principle called Delphine. 1838 F. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the *stavesacre*. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 304 Of Delphia. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 310 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 769 The active properties are due to delphinia or delphinine.

**Delphinine**, a. Of the nature of a dolphin: in *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Delphinium* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises.

† **Delphinite**, Obs. *Min.* [f. L. *Delphinātus*, Dauphiné (f. *delphīnus*, Dauphin), where found.] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote.

1804 FOURCROY'S *Chem.* II. 426 This is the... delphinite of Saussure.

**Delphinity**. A humorous nonce-wd. after *humanity*: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

1860 LEVER *Day's Ride* x, History has never told that the dolphins... charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins... they were... fish... taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity.

|| **Delphinium** (de'fīnizm), Bot. [Bot. Lat. *Delphinium*, a. Gr. *δελφίνιον* Larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of *δελφίν* dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceae*, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals... as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1882 *The Garden* 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums... in front of Clematises and Roses.

**Delphinoid**, a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *δελφίνος* like a dolphin, f. *δελφίν* dolphin.]

A. adj. Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the *Delphinoidea*, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals.

In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A member of the *Delphinoidea*.

**Delphinoidine** (de'fīnoidēn), *Chem.* [f. as DELPHININE + -oid.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Delphinus** (de'fīnūs). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in *Zool.*, the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in *Astron.*, one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a 1672 WILLOWBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. A j, Delphinus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 566/5 The Delphini... have also a narrow rostrum.

**Delphisine**, *Chem.* [f. *delphine*, DELPHININE, by insertion of -is- repr. Gr. *is-os* equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called *Delphisia*.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Delta** (de'ltā). [Gr. *δέλτα* (ad. Phœnician *ḏālth*), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 3if 3ee wil wite of here A, B, C... the clepen hem... a Alpha... a Delta... a Omega. 1601 C. the clepen hem... a Alpha... a Delta... a Omega. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Many haue called *Δελφιν* by the name of the Greeke letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *72y. Char. Nature* 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. *Hist.* (*The Delta*.) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 250 The goulfe of Arabia... from whence they determined to bypasse a navigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 67 As in Egypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1836 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 354 The most convenient port of the



Delta. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. *Geog.* The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesota, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 SULLIVAN *Nat. Hist.* 1. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is, thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi. The two rivers... enclose a large delta of land. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. ALEVIN *Hist. Hen. VII.* 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintain'd, Were fixed in the body of some star, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are in those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. *attrib. and Comb., as delta-formation, -land; delta-metal*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its three constituents.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 225 The Carse... considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulderix* 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 1. 647 Stratification of delta deposits. 1883 *Engineer* 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick (has) succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 *Times* 14 June 8 'Delta metal'... is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron. A steam launch... has been built entirely of this metal (by Mr. A. Dick).

Deltafication. [*f.* DELTA + *-fication*.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in WEBSTER.  
**Deltaic** (deltā'ik), *a.* [*mod. f.* Gr. δέλτα + *-ic*; cf. *algebraic*.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta; of the nature of a delta.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1878 C. J. ANDERSON in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Caucasy. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE in *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

† **Deltan**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* DELTA + *-an*; cf. *Roman*.] Of the Delta of Egypt.

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* lxx. Wks. 1878 II. 211 Throughout the Deltan soil.

**Delatation** (deltā'ti-ōn), [*mod. f.* DELTA.] Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1886 *tr. Petroschi's Argentine Rep.* 185 Effects produced by the delatation or deposition... of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

**Deltic** (delt'ik), *a.* *rare*. [*f.* DELTA + *-ic*; cf. *Indic*.] = DELTAIC.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 171 *Deltic*, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 - *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

† **Deltidium** (delti'di-ŭm), [*Conch.* [*mod. L.* dim. of Gr. δέλτα DELTA, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. κυνίδιον little dog, from κυν-.)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1883 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 63 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

**Deltohedron** (deltō'hēd-rŏn), [*Crystall.* [*f.* δέλτα - taken as combining form of next + *-hedron*.]

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, Deltohedron, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

**Deltoid** (delt'oid), *a.* (*sb.*) [*mod. a.* Gr. δέλτα - taken as combining form of next + *-oid*.] So *f.* deltoide (in *Paré*, 16th c.); *mod. L.* deltoideis (Linnaeus), and deltoideis.]

1. Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape; triangular; *esp.* in *Bot.*, of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of *Mesembryanthemum deltoideum*; also in *comb.*, as *deltoid-ovate*, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so *deltoid-hastate*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Deltoide Leaf. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s. v. A leaf of the common Black Poplar... is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnaeus's specific characters. 1845 LINCOLN *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 122 Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae 240 Cilestia*... calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. *Deltoide muscle* (Anat.), the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. *Deltoide ligament*: see *quot.* 1835.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid muscle. 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anat.* I. 152 The internal tibial ligament, is also called the internal lateral, and by Weibrecht, the deltoid ligament. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

c. *Eulon. Deltoide moth*: a moth which in repose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; *also abso.*

1859 H. T. STANTON *Manual Erit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 125 *Deltoideis*, these insects form a sort of connecting

group between the Nocture and the true Pyralidæ. Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, whence the name. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* Pref. 3 It was intended to include the Deltoideis, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumæ.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 364 The French superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. *sb.* 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in *L.* form *deltoides*, *deltoidens*.

[1681 *tr. Willis' Ran. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Deltoideis, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek Δ.] 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* iii. (1893) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

*attrib.* 1883 MIVART *Cal.* 91 External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See *quot.*)

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, Deltoide, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c.

**Deltoidal** (deltoidāl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-al*.] *a.* Pertaining to the delta of a river. *b.* = DELTOID

1. c. Of the shape of a DELTOID (*sb.* 2).

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches. 1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Intro. 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

**Deltoideo-**, combining form of *mod. L.* deltoideus adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as *deltoideo-lunate*.

1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 707 Aperture deltoideo-lunate, a little dilated either side.

† **Delubrum** (dēlū'brŭm), [*L.*, *f.* dēlū-ere to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -BRUM.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary.

2. *Ecl. Arch.* *a.* A church furnished with a font.

*b.* A font.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The Ethnical Romans... at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in: *Delubra* they called them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubrams, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† **Deluce**, *delys*. *Obs.* A shortening of *flower deluce*, a former anglicized form of *F. fleur de lis* (OF. *lys*), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also *deluce flower*.

1450 LONELICH *Graill* xliii. 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Owt sprang OF Riht gret pris. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 Kyngcuppe and Lillies... and the deluce flowre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ut. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

**Delucidate**, -itate, *obs. ff.* DELUCIDATE.

**Deludable** (dēlū'dā'bl), *a.* [*f.* DELUDE *v.* + *-able*.] Capable of being deluded.

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose Cognition is no way deludatle.

**Delude** (dēlūd), *v.* [*ad. L.* dēlūd-ere to play false, mock, deceive, *f.* DE- I. 4 + *lūdere* to play. (Cf. rare *obs.* *F. deluder*, 1402 in Godef.)]

† 1. *trans.* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, *esp.* in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1494 BABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxv. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 170 A man that... hadde deluded with delays the... commissioners. 1566 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sows in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Harvest. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138 Yet sure it end he'll delude all my hopes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 30 For by the fraudulent God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive of by fraud or deceit; to defraud of.

1493 *Petrionilla* 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 904 Whose ransom. I am deluded of by this escape. 1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 68 Yong men... cautiously... deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido v.* Wks. (Rldg.) 274/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

† 2. To deride, mock, laugh at. *Obs. rare.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Thus beuten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas. 1586 [cf. DE- LUER].

3. To befoo the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false impressions or notions.

1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Cresside* (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be so depe emprinted in the fantasie that it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1566 TINOALE *Acts* viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 FRIER *Altriv* (1829) 272 God... cannot be deluded, although the

world may be blinded. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 BRIGHT *Sf. India* 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion.

b. with extension (*ou, to, into*).

a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 *Dr. Foe's Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets. Into a mistaken belief of such things.

† 4. To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to elude, evade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Diuers... have... practised to defraude and delude the sayd... statutes. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Footes* 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despitful Foole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. i. There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 The 7. of June she againe deluded us, after two houres chase. 1847 N. BACON *Dic. Govt.* Eng. i. xli. (1730) 66 The entailing of Estates... was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1880 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st... Yet it deludes thy search.

† 5. To beguile (time). *Obs.*

1615 *Val. Wilsun*, (1663) Bij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

**Deluded** (dēlū'ded), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + *-ed*.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a. 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Transfig. Our Lord* in *Farr S. P. James* I. (1845) 145 To weane deluded mides from fond delight. 1710 MORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence **Deludedly** *adv.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

**Deluder** (dēlū'der), [*f.* DELUDE *v.* + *-er*.] One who deludes.

(In *quot.* 1886, one who mocks or derides.) 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1629 PRYNE *(title)*, God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore*, Thou soft Deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 BARNUM *Ingol. Leg.*, Look at Clock, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

**Deluding** (dēlū'din), *vb. sb.* [*-ING*.] The action of the verb DELUDE: cheating.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 184 No Covenant... intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. a. 1650 *Pr. Prudeaux Eth.* 228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie.

**Delurding**, *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That deludes.

1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 31 Thou false deluding slave, That feed'st me with the uerie name of meate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as a real condition. 1727 DYER *Grougar Hill* 120 Ey'd thro' hope's deluding glass.

Hence **Deludingly** *adv.*

1641 'SNECTVMINUS' *Vind. Aurat.* § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

**Deluge** (dēlūdʒ), *sb.* Also 4-5 (7) diluge, 6 diluge, (7) dyluge. [*a.* *F.* *déluge* (12th c. in *Halz.*), early *ad. L.* *diluvium* (see *DILUVIUM*), modified after the example of words of popular formation (*Hatzf.*). OF. forms nearer to the *L.* were *deluue*, *delouue*, *diluve*: cf. *Pr. diluvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. An earlier *ME.* form was *DILUVY*. In the 15th c. it rimed with *huge*.]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* ii. vi. 51 Ne no deluge ne doþ so cruel harmes. 1393 - *Scogan* 14 Thou cawest this diluge [i.e. *deluue*] of pestilence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 32 There happen, together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine... caused such a sudden deluge... that a Caravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 139 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 121 A Harbour... where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens... by the thaw. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1866) II. 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge.

2. *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called the *general* or *universal deluge*).

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 765 God dreynat la Tour at the diluge [*i.e.* *diluve*]. 1483 CAXTON *C. de la Tour* at the diluge [*i.e.* *diluve*]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 194 Jaffa, a port which was builded before the diluge. 1635 N. CUNNINGHAM *Geog. Del.* ii. i. 8 In the general deluge all mankind suffered for their sinnes a plague of waters. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 From the days of the general deluge. 1880 OUID *Moths* I. 46 It must have been worn at the deluge.

3. *fig. and transf.*

1430 LYON *Alin. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waxes were there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat. 1555 EDEY *Decades* Pref. to *Rdr.* (Arb.) xi Drowned in the deluge of erreur. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 446 The general deluge



b. *transf.* of burrowing animals.

1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* ii. v. Of a hylle whiche beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle whiche delued hit. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 68; Sometime he runs... where earth-delving conies keep. 1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 49. The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 16 Sead ontynde & dalf. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Deut.* vi. 11 Waterpyles þa þe ge ne dulfon. c 1205 *LAV.* 16733 þe king lette deluen ænne ditch (c 1275 dealue one ditch). c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12663 (Cott.) First he did his graf to deluen. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop ditch. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. ix. 68 Sum .. Before the portis deluis trynchis dep. 1549-62 *STERNIL & H. Ps.* vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1699 *D. PELL Impr. of Sea* 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 477 Underneath the trees... they delved the narrow house. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 65 Delving the ditch a livelihood to earn. 1872 *AUSTIN DOBSON Bookworm.* *Vignettes* (1873) 209 To delve, in folios 'rust and must The tomb he lived in, dug to dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ix. Time... delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 81 The moles have delved their chambers. 1872 *Geo. ELIOT Middlem.* xi. 169 Mrs. Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

3. To put or hide in the ground by digging; esp. to bury (a corpse). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6184 Þatt ic hit smeredd iss þærwylþ Biforr þatt mann ic delfelþ. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) vii. 77 Joseph dalt with his fader meche tresour in þe cipe. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4888 Bepitted, scoured, and coroued, dede, dolen, and ascendid. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 36 My fader had founden kyng emeryks tresour dolen in a pytte. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xi. 159 Canst thou how often men go to seek death where it seemeth to be dolen most deepe, and yet finde it not. *transf.* 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig up or out of (the ground); to exhume. *arch. or dial.*

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Þær ðeoƿas hit delfað & forstelaþ. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. v. 52 He þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe wey3tys of gold, couered vndir erþe. c 1385 - *Sgr.* 1. 630 Now can nought Cance þat herbes delve Out of the grounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Delven' vp owte of the erthe, *effodio.* 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 255 Do delve it up, and burne it here. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fatheris reliques. 1777 *BARNBY Inclos.* Act 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 35 In the valleys where they delve it, how the gold is good indeed. 1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) i. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains.

4. To pierce or penetrate as by digging. *Obs.*

c 1225 *ANCR. R.* 292 Heo dulen mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nout þet heo þurleden mine vet & mine honden, auh dulen. Vor þer þisse letre .. þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo dulen his flesch. c 1340 *AYENB.* 263 Yef þe uader of þe house wyste huycne time þe þyef weren comynde, dor-zoþe he wolde waky and nolde naht þolye þe me dolve his hous. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps. xxviii.* 17 Ther dolve [v. r. delueden] myn hondis and myn feet. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyaze* 327 In *Babes Bk.* 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrlle With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. *dial.*

1788 *W. MARSHALL East Yorks. Gloss.* *Delve*, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1896 *WHITLY Gloss.* *Delve*, to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 *HOLDEN Gloss.* *Delve*, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. *arch. or poet.*

and *dial.* (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 3 Ne mæc ic delfan, me sceamað þæt ic wealdige. c 1225 *ANCR. R.* 384 3if eanx ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulse .. howe kepte ham worte holden? c 1340 *HAMOLE in Relig. Pieces* fr. *Therion* MS. 79 When Adam dalfse and Eue spæne .. Where was þan þe pride of man? c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. vii. (1869) 140 Folk how-weden and dolen aboute þe cherche. 1522 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve .. for erth, stones and turfes. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* iii. 41 [He] saw an ald man .. Delfand full fast with an spaid in his hand. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* iii. 123 Men have .. delved into the bowels of the earth. 1888 *LONGR. M. Standish* viii. When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1727-38 *GAY Fables* i. xlviii. 31 With delving snout he turns the soil. 1855 *LONGR. Hæw.* xiii. 130 Crows and black-birds .. jays and ravens .. Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin.

c. To delve about: to excavate round. (With *indirect passive*.)

1515 *Scott. Field* 19 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. Yt was so deepe dolen with ditches aboute.

8. *fig.* To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* Rich. II. cxxiv. Gloucester .. Delves for himselfe, pretending publick right. 1650 *FARLEY Pref.* in *S. Newman's Concord.* 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and dross? 1836 *O. W. HOLMES Poems, Poetry* iv. iv. Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. *dial. or slang.*

1869 *MISS L. M. ALCOCK Lit. Women* i. ii. 171 Delve like

slaves. 1896 *WHITLY Gloss.* s. v. 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Words-bk.* *Delve*, to slave, to drudge. 1891 *FARMER Slang.* *Delve* (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and sewing fast.

10. To dip with violence, plunge down into water. *Obs. rare - i.*

1697 *DAMPFER Voy. I.* xlii. 367 He was bound .. on a Bam-bon .. which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it.

11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 *LYTTON Arthur v.* lxxxi. The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1855 *CHAMBL. Jm.* 111. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 115 The path was rugged .. sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence *Delved ppl. a.*, *Delving vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vi. 250 In dykynge or in deluynge. 1579 *FLESHING Paraph. Eph.* 356 Let us .. fall to delving. c 1625 *MILTON Death Fair* Inf. v. Hid from the world in a low-delved tomb. c 1650 *CLEVELAND Count. Com. Man Poems* (1679) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the *Magna Charta* of Delving Adam. 1883 *J. SHIELDS in Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. iv. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 24 acres. 1888 *ATHENÆUM* 25 Aug. 2491 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

**Delver** (del'vər). [*f. prec.* + *-ER*.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xl. § 6 3if se delfere ða corþan no ne dulle. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Prolog. 102 Dykers, and Delvers, þat don heore dedes ille. 1423 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a delver than a goldsmith. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 15 Nay but heare you Goodman delver. c 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* ii. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowded buskin. 1767 *BURNS Burns Dogs* go. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil. *fig.* 1859 *HOLLAND Gold.* p. v. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

**Dely-**, *obs.* form of words in *DELT*.

**Delyte**, *obs.* f. *DELETE*, *DELIGHT*; var. *DELITE* a.

**Dem.** v. *1. Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. -dennman* in *fordennman*; see *DAM sb.*] *trans.* or *absol.* To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc.

[c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Spelm., Trin. MS.) lvi. 4. (Bosw.) Swa swa nadran deafe, and forðendeme earan heora.] c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 384 Vche a dale so depe þat demmed at þe byrnekz. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. vii. 9 Riueris .. Byrstand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis. *Mod. Sc. (Roxburghshire)* Trying to dem the stream.

Hence **Demming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Cott.) [Noe] had seuē dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. c 1340 *Ibid.* 11934 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn .. went hem by the reuer to gamyn .. And demmynges [Cott. lakes] vij made of clay.

**Dem.** v. 2; formerly *demn*. Minced form of *DAMN*; so *demd* for *dammēd*.

1. To damn, condemn. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 144 (MS. C.) Pise possessioneres preche and dempe freres. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* i. viii. (1662) 132 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So *dem-me*, *demmy* = *DAMME*, *damm me!*; *dem*, for *demd* adv. = *DAMNED* 4 h.)

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* ii. ii. Oh, demn you, toad! 1720 *HUMPHREYS* 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 *SCOTS MAG.* Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to *By Jove, fore Ged, Geds* curse it, and *Demme*. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 374 Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 *SPORTING MAG.* XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military *dem-me*. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvii. Two demd fine women: real Countesses. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii. What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was. *Ibid.* liii. Miss Bell's a little counterfitted. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy.

**Dem.** *obs.* form of *DEEM* v.

**Demagnetize** (dīm'ægnetīz), v. [*DE* - II. 1.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842-3 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 145 Hot air traverses the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs.

*fig.* 1875 *SEARS Sermon.* Ch. Life 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

2. To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence; to demesmerize. *Obs.*

1850 *W. GREGORY Lett. Anim. Magnetism* 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence **Demagnetizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Demagnetization**, the action or process of demagnetizing.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 *WENSTER, Demagnetization.* 1874 P. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization.

**Demagogic** (dem'æggiq, -gɔdʒik), a. Also *-gogic*. [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγικός, δημαγωγός*, *DEMAGOGUE*. So *mod. F. démagogique* (in *Diet. Acad.* 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 *FRASER'S MAG.* IV. 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagogic, as the heavens are to the earth. c 1834 *COLUMBIE Shaks.* *Notes* (1875) 126 Thersites .. is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 *FELTON AC. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

**Demagogical**, a. [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.* a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* i. 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* xi. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampire'. 1867 *J. GARRIELD in Century Mag.* Jan. 1184) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

**Demagogism, -gogism** (dem'æggiq'iz'm). [*f. DEMAGOGUE* + *-ISM*.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found. 1831 *FRASER'S MAG.* III. 498 His dissolute and detestable demagogism. 1890 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

**Demagogue** (dem'æggiq), *sb.* [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγός* a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. *δημος* people, populace, the commons + *αγωγός* leading, leader.

In French, *demagogue* was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. *Demagogue* was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* c. § 6. 153 In a Democracy, look how many Demagogues (that is) how many powerful Orators there are with the people. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 99 Their warriors, and senators, and demagogues. 1719 *SWIFT To Yng. Clergyman*, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 320 He [Pym] proved himself .. the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 *ELTON Bas.* iv. Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 *MILTON Elkon.* iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrightment of this Gobbler word [demagogue] for the King by his leave cannot coin English as he could money, to be current .. those Demagogues .. saving his Greek, were good patriots. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 1835 *LYTTON Rismet.* viii. I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1832 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 *Brit. Mercantile Gaz.* 15 June 291/1 The overheated demagogue-fired imagination of the masses.

**Demagogue**, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1656 *HARRINGTON Oceana* 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoguing for the Sicilian War.

**Demagoguery** (dem'æggiq'ri, -gɔdʒ'ri). Chiefly *U. S.* [*f. DEMAGOGUE sb.* + *-RY*, *-ERY*.] Demagogic practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 *N. Y. Nation* 4 Oct. 271/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to 'demagoguery'. 1888 *BELLAMY Looking Backward* 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

**Demagoguish, -gish**, a. *rare.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ISH*.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence **Demagoguishness**.

1860 *CHAMBL. Jm.* XIV. 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagoguishness.

**Demagogueize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f. DEMAGOGUE* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 696/1.

**Demagogy** (dem'æggiq, -gɔdʒi). [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγία* leadership of the people, abstr. *sb.* f. *δημαγωγός* DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1655 *M. CASAUON Enthus.* (1650) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetoric, I will not insist upon Demagogy, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 382 This insane demagogy. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. xlv. v. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated by the oligarchical Kimon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.

2. The rule of demagogues.

1860 *HUXLEY in Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 284 Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

3. A body of demagogues.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 The defeat .. of the greenback demagogy. 1883 *Century Mag.* 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

† **Demaim**, v. *Obs.* [*f. DE* - I. 1, 3 + *MAIM* v.] *trans.* To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1820) 20 His head to be stricken free his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

**Demain**, *obs.* form of *DEMAN* v. 1

**Demain(e)**, an early form of *DOMAIN*, *DEMESSE*.



**Demand** (dĕ-mā'nd), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 3-6 *demaunde*, 4-5 *demande*. [a. F. *demande* (12th c. in Littré), *f. demander* to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also *transf.*, the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 130/823 Alle bat heorden þeos demaunde In grete word stoden here. 1390-1 in *Coldingham Cor.* (Surtees 1841) 67 The quyk biſchop had myn richt resonable demaundes as we thought. 1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 259 But he. Withstood the wrong of that demaunde. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop v. xiii.* A fayer demaunde or request than thyn is I shalle now make. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon lvi.* 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demaunde. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. 123 All the number of his faire demaundes Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 *Whitelocke Fynl. Sued. Emb.* (1772) I. 41 A desire, that Whitelocke would put down his demaunde in writing. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* v. 377 Henry's extravagant demaunds had been recalled at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 *Froude Short Stud. IV.* i. vii. 81 The king's demaund seemed just and moderate to all present.

*b. fig.*  
1729 *Butler Sermon. Wks.* 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1816 *L. Hunt Rimini* iii. 83 He made... A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 *F. Temple Relat. Relig. & Sc.* viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iii. i. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 111. 17 What wouldst thou of vs Trojan? make demand? 1642-3 *EARL OF NEWCASTLE Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign... was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

*b. On († at) demand:* (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26364 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 158l. 7s. 3d. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 52994 They may have their Money... at Demand. 1880 *J. W. Smith Statute Com. Law* iii. vi. (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1892 *J. Adam Commercial Code* 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. *Law.* The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; *esp.* a claim made by legal process to real property.

[a 1402 *LITTLETON Tenures* 39 Si homme releasa a un autre iours meurs demaundes. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seized of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intrate, defyne and determine of all manner of causes, querels, debtes and demaundes. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 291 b. There hee two kinde of demaunds or claimes, viz. a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 *Poste Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers.

1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month. 1780 *Imperial Hist. War Amer.* 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe. 1882 *Times* 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

*b. Pol. Econ.* The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effectual demand* (cf. *EFFECTUAL* 1 c). Correlative to *supply*.

1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* i. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand. 1776-1868 [see *EFFECTUAL* 1 c]. 1848 *Mill Pol. Econ.* iii. 312 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased. 1878 *Jevons Prin. Pol. Econ.* 99 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a less demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

5. *In demand:* sought after, in request.  
1805 *MULLOCH Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before. 1828 *Webster s.v.* We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement; need actively expressing itself.

c 1790 *Willock Voy.* 259 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 *Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Inq. I.* 1. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

6. A request; a question. *arch.*  
c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 374 Men myghten asken why she was nat slayn... I answer to that demaunde agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Caue. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 61 b. I wolde fayne xow a demaunde if it were your playisr. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* I Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 *Cannet Necess.*

*Separ.* (1849) 15 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* xxv. 'I ask pardon, sir, is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. *Ibid.* xxxi. 'Pray your honour, can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' 1821 *Shelley Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know that which I ask.

7. *Attrib.*, as *demand note*, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

1866 *Crump Banking v. 129* On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1892 *J. Adam Comm. Code* 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per cent.

† **Demand**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. \**desmande* (not in Godef.), f. OF. *desmander*, mod. F. dial. *dē-mander* to countermand, f. *des-*, *dē-* (Dis-) + *mander* :—*L. mandāre*, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 191, I that dar making no demaunde To quat I wot it lykith loue command. *Ibid.* 305a, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demaund. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 598 In the passage with drawin sword in hand, Still that he stude, and maid thame sic demaund, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

**Demand** (dĕ-mā'nd), *v.* Also 5-7 *demaund* (e. [a. F. *demandar* (=Pr., Sp., Pg. *demandar*, It. *demandare*):—*L. demandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit (f. *DE-* I. 3 + *mandāre* to commission, order), in mod. L. = *poscere* to demand, request (Du Cange).

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of *entrusting* or *committing* to any one a duty to be performed, of *charging* a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of *requiring* its performance of him, or *authoritatively requesting* him to do it. Hence the notion of *asking* in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (repr. the L. dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in English, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to demand a thing simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for: \*a thing.

1. *trans.* To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

1292 *Britton* vi. iv. § 6 Si. le pleintif se profite et demaunde jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recovra seigne de sa demaunde, et le tenant remendra la merci. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iii. xiv. 199 His heyre myght haue an actyon for to demaunde the hole payement of hys wages. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande. 1594 *R. Crompton L'authorite des Couris* 8 The Sergeant of the Parliament should... demaund delivery of the prisoner. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 127 a. He shall defend but the wrong and the force, & demand the judgement if he shall be answered. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed... four shillings and four pence. 1670 *Trial of Pein & Mead in Phenix* (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 463 The peace officer... demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 *Mivart in Eclectic Mag.* Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

*b. with inf. phrase or subord. clause.*  
1588 *Shaks. L. L. II.* i. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 9 The constable... demanded to search the garrets. 1834 *L. Ritchie Wand. by Scene* 40 The diocese of Paris... had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the hones... should be returned to their care.

2. *spec. in Law.* To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. *DEMAND* *sb.* 3 and DEMANDANT 1.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 That the demandant in euery such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* ix. 18 b. If the demandaunt or plainityfe hangyn his writt entre in to the thyng demaunded his writt shal abate. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 127 b. Demandant, *peteur*, is hee which is actor in a reall action because he demaundeth lands, etc. 1783 *Blackstone Comm.* (ed. 9) II. App. xviii. Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demaundeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messuages.

3. To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention. † But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (*esp.* in transl. from French, etc.). Const. of or from a person.

184 *Caxton Curiall* I b. But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lesse thy self by the example of me. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 236 When Piers Cleret had paid the pencion to the lorde Hastinges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquaintance, for his discharge. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaglio* 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromeni* 108 He was to intreat his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xl. 255 They demanded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1812 *Mar. Edgeworth Vivian* xi. The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 *Bowen*

*Virg. Aeneid* ii. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

*b. with object expressed by inf. phrase or subord. clause.*  
1534 *L.D. BERNERS tr. Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaglio* 242 They demaunded secretly... to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service. 1754 *Hume Hist. Eng. I.* v. 304 Anselm... demaunded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him. 1769 *Goldsm. Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Two ruffians... demaunded to speak with the king. 1798 *Invasion* II. 232 He... demaunded to speak with Sherland.

*c. absol.*  
1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxii, Whan I had so obteyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd: You haue demaunded well and worthily. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 149 Yet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 21 Those girls of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny if they demand.

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) (to a person). [=Fr. *demandar* d.] *Obs.*

1483 *Caxton G. de la Tonn* D vi. Of whiche god shalle aske and demaunde to then accompte the day of his grete Jugement. c 1500 *Melusine* 134 The kinge recyueyd hym moche benyngly and demaunde to hym son tydynges.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1650 *Fuller Pisgah* II. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice. 1848 *C. Brontë F. Eyre* xxiv. While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demaunded St. John.

6. *fig.* Said of things: a. To call for of right or justice; to require.

1292 *Britton* i. ix. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et peit; dunt acun demaund jugement de mort, et acun amisioun de membre [etc.]. 1703 *Porte Theobis* 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 *Cowper Lett.* 2 Oct. Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 *J. Gilbert Chr. Ateneum* vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed.

*b. To call for or require as necessary; to have need of.*

1748 *F. Smith Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 145 Keep the Water... from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres. 1878 *Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 199 Government... more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

\* *a person for or to do a thing.*  
† 7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. for (a thing); to require (a person) to do a thing. *Obs.*

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold. 1652 *J. Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Chr. Wars Spain* 22 Hee demanded the Catalanes to receive, and acknowledge him their King. 1726-7 *Swift Gulliver* I. iii. 49 After they were read, I was demanded to swear to the performance of them. 1795 *Cicely* I. 37 He demanded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

\*\*\* *intrans.*  
† 8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to call urgently for. *Obs.*

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* ix. 208 Huon approychd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the parnone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. ii. 65 Which even but now, demanding after you, Denyd me to come in. 1654 *K. Codrington tr. Justine* 200 To free himself of it, he demanded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told: \*a thing.

† 9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

1292 *Britton* I. v. § 9 Qe il verite dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundent de par nous. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the child. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr. Arg.* They... finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demanded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaglio* 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realm. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her business. 1818 *Shelley Rev. Islam* III. vii. Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 193 And Guinevere... desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

*b. with the object expressed by a clause.*  
1494 *Fabyan Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Ye fader... demaunded of Ragan, the recondite daughter, how wel she loved byng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b. Demaunding & enquiring, where is he y<sup>e</sup> is borne the kynge of y<sup>e</sup> lawes. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 226 She demaunded how her Uncle the French king did. 1615 *Sir E. How Curry-cente* 80 You is should rather demand from him What likeness she is between 34 and 42. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* xiv. The old gentleman... most respectfully demanded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 *M. Pattison Est.* (1859) related to the great Primrose. 1845 *M. Pattison Est.* (1859) I. 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

† 10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 16 Which demaundeth a question. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 62 maundeth a question. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 62 Saye on... what you haue to demaunde, and I will answer Saye on... what you haue to demaunde, and I will answer your question. 1602 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demaund another. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. Deed. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.

**\* a person (as to a thing).**

†11. To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (of, how, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* (R.). And me demaunded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 She. demaunded him how he felte him self and how he ferde. a 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dorsetley* 1. 85 I demand thee not thereof. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vi. 92 When we haue suppd Wee! mannerly demaund thee of thy Story. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* i. 38, I demaunded our dependant, what was to pay?

b. without extension.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Yf there be none to demaunde hym, he oughte to demaunde hymselfe. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 5 They declared the same to me when I demaunded them. c. in *passive*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 Demaunded by Pharno of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 277 They were demaunded why they departed. 1635 SIRBES *Soul's Confl.* Pref. (1638) Philip. being a long time prisoner. . . was demaunded what upheld him all that time. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors. . . been demaunded these few questions. 1722 *Swetl. Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 11 Being demaunded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

\*\*\**intrans.* 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry. a. of, †at the person asked; †b. of the object asked about.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible*, *Prof. Ep.* iv. 65 The Sauceur. . . askynge of questiouns of the lawe, more techeth, will he prudently demaundeth (1388 while he askith wise questiouns). 1526 TINDALE *Luc* iii. 14 The soudoyours lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayynge: and what shall we do? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 The king. . . helde her still by the right hande, demaunding right gently of her estate and businesse. 1588 KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at us what sal I answer? 1611 BIBLE *Job* xlii. 4 Heare. . . I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand.

Hence Demanded *ppl. a.*

1552 in HULOET. 1569 *Oxford Mag.* II. 143/2 The demaunded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1875 MARY PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 152 The demaunded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

**Demandable** (dī'māndāb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be demanded or claimed.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 62 We did no lesse. . . in the behalle of our countrie, then of dutie was demaundable. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demaundable. 1666 *Perry's Diary* (1879) II. 416, £2000. . . demaundable at two days' warning. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5894/3 The. . . Interest. . . shall be demaundable by the Bearers. 1818 *Crisis Digest* (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demaundable. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 472 A rate due and demaundable at the time it was made.

**Demandant** (dī'māndānt). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) *demandant* (15th c.), sb. use of pr. ppl. of *demandar* to DEMAND.] One who demands.

1. *Law.* a. *spec.* The plaintiff in a real action; b. *gen.* a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

1344 *Act 18 Edu.* III. c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandantz ne deivent estre restitutes—*transl.* wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants. 1485 *Act xi Hen. VII.* c. 1 The Demandants should not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their action. 1495 *Act xi Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 3 The demandant or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 SELDON *Titles Hon.* 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction. . . and the Demandants replied. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaundant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called playntif in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandant or plaintiffs to the land. 1834 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 295 A sovereign government. . . may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demandant.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 62 It is to be presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliver himselfe of the importunite of the demandant, then upon deuotion or intente to make his will. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice. 1888 *Co-operative News* 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interrogates.

1656 J. BOURNE *Def. Scriptures* 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. vi. It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 SYD. DONELL *Balder* Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

†**Demandato**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demandare* to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND v. and -ATE.] *trans.* To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence Demanded *ppl. a.*

1641 'SMETVYNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiv. 174 The Church, which did first demaundate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. i. go Out of his owne peculiarly demaundate Authority.

**Demandative**, a. *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demandare* to DEMAND + -ATIVE.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

1820-27 BENTHAM *Judicial Proc.* xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 Statements, demandative or defensive.

†**Demandee**, *demandé*. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] One of whom a question is demanded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 Allowing a competent space of time between the demand and the answer: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demandee time to think of an answer.

**Demandeur** (dī'māndēz). [f. DEMAND v. + -ER. Cf. F. *demandeur* (13th c.).] One who demands. 1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anret.* (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull. . . and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demander was the mother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Unto none of the foresayde demandeurs wold he never geveher in marriage. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of payment. 1754 JOHNSON *List of Cases*, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right.

†2. One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 146 The demander of the question. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here. . . O what a troublesome demander. 1602 LOCKE *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 304 The Majority. . . shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask; What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1620 CAREW (J.), And delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all seasons. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity. . . may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1885 J. BONAR *Matthias* II. i. 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

†**Demanderesse**. *Obs.* [a. F. *demanderesse*, fem. of *demandeur*: see prec.] A female demandant.

1611 COTTEW. *Demanderesse*, a demanderesse, a woman that is a Plaintiff or Petitioner. 1828 WEBSTER, *Demanderesse*.

**Demanding** (dī'mānding), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMAND.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Demaunding of counsaile, consultation. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C, moderate demaunding and accustomed requestes. 1642 *Protests of Lords* I. 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

**Demanding**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That demands. Hence Demandingly *adv.*, in a demanding manner, as a demandant.

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demanding?

**Demane**, *obs. Sc. f.* DEMEAN v. 1, to treat, etc.

**Demarcate** (dī'mārkat'), v. [Back-formation on DEMARCATION; see -ATE 3: cf. Sp. and Pg. *demarcar*.] *trans.* To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or distinguish from; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. a. *lit.* in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1836 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits. . . appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here. 1882 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz. Apr.* The region thus demarcated is. . . the only part of Wales described. . . in Domesday. 1884 *Pict. Mail* G. 9 June 21/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed. . . to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. *fig.* in reference to other than spatial limits.

1858 LEWES *Sea-Side Stud.* 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 79 Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence Demarcated, Demarcating *ppl. adjs.*

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xxi. § 169 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

**Demarcation** (dī'mārkat'jōn). Also demarkation. [ad. Sp. *demarcación* (Pg. *demarcação*), n. of action from *demarcar* to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. de = DE I. 3 + *marcar* to MARK. So F. *demarcation* (1752 in Hatzf.), from Spanish. First used of the *línea de demarcación* (Pg. *linha de demarcação*) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr. *line of demarcation*.

a. *lit.* (a) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies.

The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la partición del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (77½ to an equatorial degree) west of these isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete *Viages* II. 121.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Line of Demarcation*, or Alexandrian Line. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a

course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 6 Ruy Faleiro wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(b) of other lines dividing regions.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* xi. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 W. IRVING *Kuickerb.* (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed. . . between Phenicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch.

b. *fig.*

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* iv. § 36 Wks. I. 290 These bounds the supreme body. . . has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is. . . not easily definable. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxvii. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 1862/2 A strange demarcation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

**Demarch** (dī'mārk). [ad. L. *dēmarchus*, a. Gr. *δημαρχος* governor of the people, president of a deme, f. *δημος* district, dcme, common people + *ἀρχός* leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedaemonia, the Ephors; at Athens, the Demarches. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 Demarches, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the demarch. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These ephors again took after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

†**Demarche** (dē'mārf). (In mod. Diacs demarch.) [a. F. *démarche* (15-16th c. in Hatzf.), vbl. sb. f. *démarcher* (12th c.) to march, f. *dē* = L. DE I. 3 + *marcher* to MARCH. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* p. v. As much deceived as those are that. . . expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Treas.* Wks. 1731 II. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen. I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France. 1721 *Collect. Lett. in Lond. Frml.* x. (17) Imagination enlivens collect in its most solemn demarches. 1885 L. MALET *Cpt. Enderby's Wife* II. viii. 139 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her demarche had been a wise or a foolish one.

**Demarchy** (dī'māiki). [ad. L. *dēmarchia*, a. Gr. *δημαρχία* the office of a DEMARCH: see -Y.] The office of a demarch; a popular government. The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc.* Cured § 1. 9 Such. . . were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedaemonia. . . or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroys Monarchie.

†**Demark, demarque**, v. 1 *Obs.* [a. F. *dēmarquer* to deprive of its mark or marks, f. *dē*, des- (DE I. 6) + *marquer* to mark. Cf. DISMARK.] *trans.* To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might demarque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation (as rebellion).

**Demark** (dī'mārk), v. 2 [Deduced from DEMARCATION after *mark* vb.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *demarcar* and DEMARCAR.] = DEMARCAR.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Remind Towers Ireland* 242 Nor are their [myriads of ages] limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented. . . legislator, Moses himself. 1883 F. HALL in *(N. Y.) Nation* XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits. . . such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country.

**Demartialize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + MARTIAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of warlike character or organization.

1882 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

**Dematerialize** (dē'mātiō-riālīz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + MATERIAL a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b. *intr.* To become dematerialized. Hence Dematerialized *ppl. a.*, -izing *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, Dematerialization.

1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct. The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 114/1 He has dematerialised everything into a memory. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

**Demath**, dial. var. of DAY-MATH.

1559 *Lane. Wills* III. 125 One demathe of hey. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Dial. Chesh.*, Demath, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre. . . the Demath bears [the proportion] of 32 to 30½ to the statute acre. 1887 DARLINGTON *South*





**Demeaning**, *pp. a.* [f. DEMEAN *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc.

1880 *Dorothy* 20 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to him! 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones... beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

**Demeanour** (dēmī'nai). Forms: 5-7 demeanure, 6 -er, (-ewr, 7 -eure), 6-9 -our, -or, (6 oure); also 6 demen-, demeinour, demain-, demaner, 6-7 demanour, (6 demesner, de-measure, 7 demesnour). [A derivative of DEMEAN *v.* 1, app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation: the corresponding OF. words are *demenement*, *demené*. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally -ure, OF. -eure:—L. -atura, as in *armour*, or the Fr. -er of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in *demurrer*, *disclaimer*, *dinner*, *supper*, *user*, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr. words like *honour*, *favour*, etc., and -or (favoured in U. S.) a further alteration of this after *honor*, *favor*. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with *a* and *pl.* 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragus. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 419 His shameful demainer. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Mayntenance, inbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1550 *CROWLEY Way to Wealth* 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behaviour towards thy neighbour, what shalt thou be founde... in thy demaners to God ward? 1634-5 *BRETON Trav.* (1844) 157 The Junior Judge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Ind.* iv. 59 Unless they would give caution by oath for every demesnour. 1677 *E. SMITH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 40 A demesnour is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsbury's demesnours. 1783 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the scull's] demanor on earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanor. *Obs. rare.* 1681 *Trial S. College* 20 You cannot think we can give a privilege to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 *FISHER Fm. Ser.* C. 155 *Richmond Wks.* (1876) 292 In favour, in wordes, in gesture, in every demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen appaerled like women... and counterfeiting some like demanor to the appaerl wherein they were disguised. 1640 *G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Pliant demanour pacifies great offences. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 50 With Goddess-like demanour forth she went. c. 1820 *S. ROGERS Ital. Gt. St. Bernard* 9 Two dogs of grave demanour welcomed me. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* I. 1. 1. 71 The Turks... are... remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demanour.

† 3. Treatment of any one. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 200 b. They were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. Good men lamented this ungodly demanure.

† 4. Management, direction. *Obs.*

16.. *MILTON* (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust... to the demanour of every grown man.

**Demeasne**, *obs. form of DEMESNE.*

**Demegoric** (dēmī'gorik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δῆμι-γορικ-ός, f. δῆμι-γορος popular orator, f. δῆμος common people + ἀγορεύειν to harangue.] Of or pertaining to public speaking.

1892 *J. B. BURY in Forth. Rev.* 65r The controversy... is, like most other controversies of the day... carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

**Demeigne**, *demeine*, *obs. ff. DEMESNE.*

† **Demeine**. *Obs.* Also demayn, -demeine. [Short for PAIN-DEMAINE, AF. pain demeine, L. panis dominicus, i.e. 'Lord's bread': see DEMESNE.] Bread of the finest quality.

1288 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demaine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvii. Three soppons of demayn... For to cumford his brayne. 1859 *RILEY Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. p. lxviii. The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as *Demeine* or lords' bread.

**Demein** (e), *obs. form of DEMEAN v. 1*

**Demelaunce**, *obs. form of DEMI-LANCE.*

† **Demélé** (dēm'elē). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest, debate; cf. *démêler* to disembroil, disengage, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate, contention, quarrel.

1661 *EVELYN Land. Sved. Amb.* Diary (1892) II. 487 During this demelē... a bold and dextrous fellow... cut the ham-strings of 2 of them. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xxii. At the risk of a demelē with a cook. 1834 *GRIVILLE Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) III. xxiii. 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh demelē with Russia.

† **Demelle**, *v.* *Obs.* [A derivative of MELL *v.*, or OF. *mesler*, *meller* to mix; OF. *desmeller*, -meller was to disperse, f. *des-*, *dē-* = L. *dis-* + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] *trans.* To mix, mingle. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, A veste-mēt... with myn armes and my wyffes demelled to gedder.

† **Demember**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *démembrer* (OF. *desm-*), or med. L. *dēmembre*, var. of *dismembre* to DISMEMBER, f. L. *de-*, *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *membrum* limb.] *By-form of DISMEMBER.*

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225 Quhare any man happinis to be slane or demembit within the Realme. c. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 47 Be resson of the pane of deith, or demembring.

Hence **Dememberer**; **Deme'mbring** *vbl. sb.*

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris. 1566 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* c. 50. 91 b heading, Anent slaughter or demembring.

**Demembration** (dēmembrē'tiōn). [ad. med. L. *dēmembrementum*, n. of action f. *dēmembre* to DISMEMBER: see prec. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (Godef.).] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*.)

1597 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* § 28 heading, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive; and of Demembration. 1609 *SKENE Rep. Maj. Treat.* 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slaughter. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1857 *JEFFREYS Roxburghshire* II. iv. 259 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Turnbills. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scotl.* Demembration... is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

fig. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

† **Demembré**. *Her.* [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1757-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

**Demenant**, *obs. form of DEMEANANT.*

† **Demency**. *Obs.* Also -oie, -sy. [ad. L. *dementia* madness, f. *dēmens*, -ment-ent out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens* mind. Cf. F. *démence* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. Madness; infatuation.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demensy. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr.* Glasgo 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes. 1627 *W. SCLATER Rep. 2 Thess.* (1629) 225 Saint Paul... imputes to them no less than franticke demency.

2. Med. = DEMENTIA. [tr. F. *démence* (Pinel).]

1838 *COLLAND Dict. Med.* II. 442 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1<sup>st</sup> Mania... 2<sup>nd</sup> Melancholia... 3<sup>rd</sup> Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **Demend**. *Obs.* [OE. *dēmend*, f. pr. pple. of *dēman* to DREM.] A judge.

*Beowulf* 364 Metod hie ne cūpon, dæda demend. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hann.* 171 For þat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wraððe.

**Demene**, *obs. form of DEMEAN v., DEMESNE.*

**Dement** (dēm'ent), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *dément* adj. and sb., ad. L. *dēmens*, -ment-ent out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens*, *mentem* mind.]

*A. adj.* Out of one's mind, insane, demented. *Obs. or arch.*

1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* II. 290 With mind dement vneis scho might sustene The words. 1856 *J. H. NEWMAN Callista* (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

*B. sb.* A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

1888 *H. A. SMITH Darwin* 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 *MERCER Sanity & Ins.* xv. 339 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

**Dement** (dēm'ent), *v.* 1. [ad. L. *dēmētare* to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. *dēmēter*, Godef.), f. *dēmens*, *dēmētentem*, DEMENT *a.*] *trans.* To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.

1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent persuasions. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 80 Minysters of Sathan, which thus seke to demente the simple hartes of the people. a. 1662 *BAILLIE Lett.* II. 255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disgrace. 1703 *D. WILLIAMSON Sermon* bef. *Gen. Assembly* 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy these they demented. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trng.* I. viii. It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence **Dementing** *pp. a.*

1877 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. III. xxvi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

**Dement**, *v.* 2 *rare* -1. [a. F. *dēmētir*, in OF. *dēmētir*, f. *des-*, *dē-* (DE- I. 6) + *mentir*; = L. *mentiri* to lie.] *trans.* To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.

1884 *H. S. WILSON Stud. Hist.* 330 With firmness, she demented and disproved the lie.

† **Dementate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmētāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.

1640 *Intentions of Armie Scott.* 7 The plots of our demenat adversaries. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. i. Raving and dementate Persons.

**Dementate** (dēmētāt'), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] = DEMENT *v.* 1 *Obs.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 441 *Daphnis insana*, which had a secret quality to dementate. 1664 *H. MORE Altyr. Inq.* 566 To... inflame you, and demenate you to your own ruine. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v.* 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World... dementates.

Hence **Dementated** *pp. a.* = DEMENTATE *a.*, DEMENTED; **Dementating** *pp. a.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd... by their being drunk. 1726 *Dr. Foe Hist. Devil* t. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 419 Some... seem to have been perfectly dementated.

**Dementation** (dēmētē'tiōn). [ad. med. L. *dēmētationem* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

1617 *DONNE Sermon.* cxxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly... they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Comm.* (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 610 note, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is... judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 *GLADSTONE in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† **Dementative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmētare* + -IVE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 *H. MORE Paralyt. Prophet.* 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

**Demented** (dēm'entēd), *pp. a.* [f. DEMENT *v.* + -ED; corresp. to L. *dēmētātus* DEMENTATE.] Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

1644 *J. MAXWELL Sac. Regum Maj.* 105 Who can be so demented, as... to... runne the hazard of toll ruine. 1726 *Dr. Foe Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 343 All their demented lunatic tricks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xii. Is the man demented? 1885 *J. PAVN Talk of Town* II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

b. Affected with dementia.

1838 *COLLAND Dict. Med.* II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away... by illusions and hallucinations... the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything. 1878 *J. R. REVOLDS Syst. Med.* II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished. 1883 *QUAIN Dict. Med. s.v. Dementia*, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

Hence **Dementedly** *adv.*, **Dementedness**.

1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 365/4 Those behind... hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. 1896 *G. MEREDITH Beauch. Career* 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness.

**Dementholize**, -ed; see DE- II. 1.

† **Dementia** (dēmē'nā). [L. n. of state from *dēmens*, *dēmētentem*; see DEMENT *a.* First used to render the term *démence* of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. Med. A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 *D. DAVIS tr. Pinel's Treat. Insanity* 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism. 1840 *TWEEDIE Syst. Pract. Med.* II. 107 A state... which French writers after Pinel have denominated *démence*. English writers have translated this term into dementia. 1853 *HOOPER Vade Mecum* (1858) 121 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy. 1874 *MAUDSLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* III. 73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

2. *gen.* Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 *MORLEY Crit. Alis.* Ser. II. 130 Emissaries... succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† **Dementie**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *démentie* (1587 in Godef.). = mod. F. *démentie* giving of the lie, f. *démētir* = DEMENT *v.* 2.] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, *démentie* (*démāntie*)). Hence † **Dementie** *v. trans.*, to give the lie to, belie; = DEMENT *v.* 2

1594 *SAVIOLE Practice* v. V. ja, To come to the end of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie. *Ibid.* V. ja, I come directly to bee demented, and so consequently muste become Challenger. [1668 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wives* I. ii. The very looking-glass gives her the *démentie*. 1707 *Lo. RABY in Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 42 As for this Person, he had not dementir [sic] v. Description I had of him. 1771 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* 8 May, I will run no risk of having a *démentie*. 1883 *Times* Dec. (Stanf.) That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *démentie*.]

**Dementify**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēmēt-em* DEMENT *a.* + -FY.] = DEMENT *v.* 1

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

**Demension**, -tion, *obs. forms of DIMENSION.*

**Demeore**, ME. form of DEMUR *vb.* and *sb.*

**Deme'phitize**, *v. rare* -2. [f. DE- II. 1 + MEPHIT-10 + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence **Deme'phitization** (*Med. Repository*, cited *ibid.*).

**Demer**, *obs. form of DEMOER*, judge.

1510 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. E vj, A presumptuous... demer of other men.

**Demere**, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† **Demerge** (dēm's-dg), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmergere* to plunge down into, submerge, f. DE- I. 1 + *mergere* to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. *dē-*

*mergier* (14-15th c.)] *trans.* To plunge, immerse.

c 1610 *DONNE Wks.* 1839 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1669 *Boyle Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged.

**Demerit** (dēm'rit), *sb.* [a. F. *démérite*, or ad. L. *dēmeritum*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmērō* to merit, deserve, f. DE- I. 3 + *merēri* to deserve, *meritum* desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (DE- I. 6), hence med. L. *dēmeritum* - fault, It. *demerito*, F. *démérite* (14th c. in Littré) 'desert, merit, deserting; also (the contrarie) a disservice, demerite, misdeed.. (in which sense it is most commonly used at this day)'; Cotgr.]

† I. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in *pl. Obs.*

1399 *Rolls of Parli. III.* 424/1 Your owne Wordes.. that ye were not worthy.. ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in Carter *King's Coll. Chapel.* 13 His most fereful and last dome when every man shal.. be examined and demed after his demerites. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos*, xxiv. 91 A mercifull god and piteous wylle retribue hym iustely alle after his demerite. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 151 b. For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester. 1548 *UDALL Erasim. Paraphr. Luke* 3a, Your demerites are so ferre above all prayes of man. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. i. 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcius, shall off his demerits rob Cominius. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biordi's Erotica* Ep. Dec. A iij b. Considering your known noble demerits, and princely cortisie. 1737 *GAY in Swift's Lett. Wks.* 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

† b. That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act. *Obs.*

1548 *W. PATTEN Exped. Scott. Pref.* What thanks then.. for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? 1601 *HOLLAND Phisy* I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1655 *M. CARTER Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to *merit*. In later use, sometimes, deficiency or want of merit.

1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 77 iij, To assemble these foolies in one bande, And their demerites worthily to note. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* (1650) i. § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xiv. 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Melager & Atal.* 207 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. 1741 *KITCHENSON Pamela* (1824) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know my owne demerit! 1853 *DIXON IV. Penn* xxvii. (1872) 308 It is his demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit.

† b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1485 *Act. 1 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests.. culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1494 *FABYAN VII.* 507 Some there were that for theyr demerities were aduiged to perpetual pryson. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit eftiruar for his cruel demerits. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine fell slaughter on their soules. A 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lvi, There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinheret.

c. *transf.* As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Ternis* vi. 62 The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. Pref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

† 3. That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing); desert; punishment deserved. *Obs.*

1621 *CADE SERM.* 12 But Ahab.. had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found.

**Demerit** (dēm'rit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dēmerit-*, ppl. stem of *dēmērō* to deserve (see *prec.*); partly after F. *démériter* (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.]

† I. *trans.* To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good or evil; sometimes *spec.* the latter, and opposed to *merit*) *Obs.*

1538 J. HUSSE *Let. Visc.* Lisle 12 Jan. in *Lisle Papers* V. 19 The caiff.. shall suffer such pains as he hath deserved. 1548 *UDALL Erasim. Par.* Pref. 5 If I have demerited any love or thanks. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Any matter or means demeriting the favour of God. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 570 Those that compose.. Antidotaries.. think they demerit much praise. 1711 Br. Wilson in *Keble Life* ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence.. as the nature of your crime shall demerit.

† b. To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.) *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 25 They brought with them.. to demerite the favour of owne men great plentie of vtytles. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xv. 8 120 His Princely desire to advance their weale, and demerit their love. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 96 Noblemen.. sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight.

† c. To earn favour of (a person.) *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut

and launce his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God: as workes of righteousness. A 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meane Rank.

† 2. To deprive of merit, to take away the merit of, disparage. *Obs.*

1576 *WOOLTON Chr. Manual* Civ. (L.) Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness. A 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* I. i. My lofty widow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd 'T accept my person, will be hence demerited.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be without. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1654 *COKEANE Dianea* III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doria demerited thy affections? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V. xxxii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour. 1865 *FRENCH Synon.* N. T. § 47 (1876) 163 It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

† 4. *intr.* To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. *Obs.*

1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 122 The soules in Purgatory may merit and demerit; nor are sure yet of their saluation. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii. I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit. A 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1687) I. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. A 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I. 96 For he was.. the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

† b. *trans.* To earn or incur in the way of demerit.

1635 *SHELFORD Learned Disc.* 140 (T.) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented.

**Demeritorious** (dēm'eritō'ri-əs), *a.* [f. DE-MERIT after *meritorious*: cf. F. *déméritoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy; opp. to *meritorious*.

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 92 Good workes are meritorious to such as be viatores and liue in this world; and likewise euill workes demeritorious. A 1670 *HACKET Cent. Serm.* (1675) 229 The ill use of it.. in those that perish is demeritorious. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Law* 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law. A 1882 L. STEPHEN *Science Ethics* 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is de-meritorious.

† 2. Failing to deserve, undeserving. *Obs. rare.*

A 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xli. Some kind of endeavours are.. as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence **Demeritoriously** *adv.*, according to ill-desert.

A 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Rom.* viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons.. is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

**Demerlayk**, *Obs.* Forms: 3 dweomerlak, -lac, 4 demorlayk, 4-5 demerlayk(e). [f. ME. *dweomer*:-OE. *dawimer* in *gedwimer*, -er, illusion, phantasm, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + ME. *layk*, LAIK play, a. ON. *leikr* (=OE. *lāc*). Cf. DWEOMER-CRAFT.] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery. c 1205 *Lav.* 270 þa sende Asscanius.. After heom 3end þat lond, þe cupen dweomerlakes song. *Ibid.* 1326 Tuhten to dæde mid drenchre ofer mid dweomerlace ofer mid steles bite. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1578 Dweomores of demorlaykes þat dremes cowbe rede. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 414 All his demerlayke he did bot be þe deuyllis craftis.

† **Demerse** (dēm's-s), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēmers-*, ppl. stem of *dēmēgere*: see DEMERGE.] *trans.* To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 1st *Apot.* to B. Tyckler 73 When it demerited it self into the Centol, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 *BOYLE Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 22 The Reciever was demerised under the water all this night. 1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behme's Theos. Philos.* 369 And demerise itself solely into the single Love of God.

† **Demerse**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmersus*, pa. pple. of *dēmēgere*.] = next.

1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* *Demersum folium*, a demerse leaf.. frequent in aquatic plants.

**Demersed** (dēm's-t), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ED.] Plunged down, immersed. In *Bot.* (repr. L. *dēmersus*): Growing beneath the water, submerged.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Demersat*, buried beneath water.

**Demotion** (dēmō'shon). *Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. *dēmōtion-em*, n. of action from *dēmēgere*: see DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.)]

Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 360 This Sinking and Demotion of buildings. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Demotion*, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Liquor. 1807 *KOENIGSOW Archæol. Græca* I. xx. 93 *Karavon-touk*, demotion, or drowning in the sea. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* II. 507 He was.. muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demotion.

**Demersmerize**, *v.* [f. DE- II. r. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence **Demersmerizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Demersmerization**.

1855 *SHELDY Occult Sciences* 232 note, The eyelids.. required to be set at liberty by the demersmerizing process. 1865 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* II. 158 The demersmerizing reappearance of the sherrif released the party from their rigidity. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 508/4 He will find it very difficult to demersmerise his subjects.

**Demesne** (dēm'ni-n, dēm'f-n). Forms: 4-7 demeyn, -e, 4-8 demayn, -e, 5 demene, -eigne, 5-6 demeine, 6- demaine (e, 6-8 demean (e, 7-8 demeesne, demesn, 7- demesne. [a. Anglo-F. *demeyne*, -eigne, -eigne, -ene, later *demesne* = OF. *demaine*, -aine, -aine, originally a subst. use of the adj. *demeyn*, *demeyne*, *demaine*, -aine, -aine, etc., belonging to a lord, seigncurial, domanial, of the nature of private property, own, proper:—L. *dominic-us*, -um of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord; see in Du Cange *domini-cus* 'proprius', *domini-cum* 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. *Demesne* is thus a differentiated spelling of the word *DOMAIN*, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was *domini-cum*; in med. L. it was often represented by *domini-um*, or by *domanium*, a latinized form of the vernacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling *demesne* of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original *n* before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological *s* to indicate a long vowel), as in *mesne* = OF. *meien*, *meien*, *mean*, mod. F. *meien*; partly perhaps influenced by association with *mesne* itself, in 'mesne lord', or with *mesnie* - *mansionaria* bouse, household establishment. *Demesne* land was app. viewed by some as *terra mansionaria*, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with *manus*. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dēm'ni-n; but dēm'f-n is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form *domai-n*.]

I. Possession.

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is *possession*, not *ownership* (= Roman *dominium*), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* became in mediæval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (Sir F. Pollock.)]

1. *Law*. Possession (of real estate) as one's own. Chiefly in the phrase to hold in *demesne* (*tenere in dominio*), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in *pl.* by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' (*tenere in servitio*): if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

[1202 *BRITTON* II. xv. § 3 Car en demeyne porrount estre tenues terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est tenement q' chescun tient severalement en fee. Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ceo q' est tenu en seigneurie ou en service, ou en commun ovekes autres. *transf.* For in demeyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee.. The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Romeyns, That wan it [Britain] of Casbalan in to per demeyns. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. iii. 290 Tho whiche thei holden in her owne demeyns. 1523 L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we.. hold them in demayn. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 466 The Manor of Hethe.. which the King now hath in demesne. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England.. he.. gave not away whole shires and counties in demesne to any of his servitors. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. xiv. § 32 Had not some Laws of Provision now been made, England had long since been turned part of St Peters Patrimony in demesns. 1672 *LEYCESTER in Ormerod Cheshire* (1880) I. 12 The names of such towns.. as Earl Hugh held in demaine at that time. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 8 A tierrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. In his *demesne* as of fee (in *dominio suo ut de feodo*): in possession as an estate of inheritance. Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is *ut de feodo*, or *ut de feodo et jure*. (Elphinstone, etc. *Interp. of Deeds*, 1835, 571-2.) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, *Interp.* s.v. *Demaine*.

[1292 *BRITTON* I. xxi. § 4 Terres.. qe il ne avoit en lour demeyne cum de fee. *transf.* Which they held in their demesne as of fee. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 As demesne as of fee. The King were seised of the premises in his gode.. as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 *Preamb.* [They] entered into the said Maners.. & thereof were seised in their demesne as of Fee in Cooparcenery. 1574 seased in their demesne as of Fee one was seised in his tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Suche one was seised in his demesne as of fee. 1628 *CONF. On Litt.* 7 a, In his demesne as of fee, in *dominio suo ut in feodo*. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* ix. § 612, 265 Hee.. did seised of the Land in his demesne as of fee.

c. In ancient *demesne*: see 4.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Possession; dominion, power. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 756/1 That soffred thete duyk Hirkon To have yn demayn other woman. c 1386 *CHAUCER Men's T.* 675 *Alisandre*.. That all the world weeded in his demeyne [i.e. demesne, demeygne]. c 1400 *Reyn. R.* 3510 To bidde re demeyne, demeygne. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 508/4 He will find it very difficult to demesmerise his subjects.

demeine. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche that hath even in lur demeyn. 1508 *Will of Payne* (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffred me to have in my demayn in this worlde. 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1851) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demayn, For service true. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne.

II. A possession; an estate possessed.

3. An estate held in demesne: land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. a. In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i.e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. b. In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in Engl.* 223-4.) Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc.

[c. 1250 BRACON IV. iii. ix. § 5 Est autem Dominicus, quod quis habet ad mensuram suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice. Item dicitur Dominicus Villenagium, quod traditur villanis. Item quis tempestive & intemptive sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare. 1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 1 Queus demeynes nous tenons en nostre demeyn en cel counte. *transl.* What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xiv. i. (Tollem. MS.). "Prædium" is a felde oder demayn, þat an husbonde ordeynerþ for him selfe, and cheseth tofore all oþer. 1523 *FITZGER. Surv.* 2 It is to be inquired how many feldes are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in every felde. 1541 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 The tenants. vpon the demeynes of the saide late monasteri. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Noblemen. have imarked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeyns. 1621 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1625) 145 Land in the Lords hand (whereof severall man considered apart from the service, is termed demesnes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hand of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenants at will. Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b. c. 1598 *IRLAND Hist.* I. 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of excoing pleasant Ground. 1623 *CROCKER, Demaynes*, the Lords. Manor house. 1670 *COTTON Escherson* I. iii. 128 This Castle with the demaun and territory belonging to it. 1732 *SWIFT Proposal for Act of Parli.* Wks. 1841 II. 123 Applying 300 acres of . . . land that lies nearest his palace as a demesne for the convenience of his family. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. iv. A grassy demesne, which was called the Lower Park. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* viii. Except on the demesne immediately around the house, the timber had been mismanaged. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vii. 194 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the demesne in its vicinity.

d. *Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne*: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. *Demesne of the State, State demesne*: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4]. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. The Kyng off Fraunce myght not sumtime dyspende off his demeynes, as in lordshippes, and oþer patrimonie peculier, so much as myght to the Kyng off England. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demesnes. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 684 Part also they [the Romans] reserved to their State as a demaun. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. 57 Converting them into demauns of his Crown. 1698 *SYMONS Disc. Govt.* iii. § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demesnes of the Crown . . . cannot be alienated. 1799 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* I. ii. 226 These were part of the royal demesnes. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 6. 89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. *Ancient demesne*: a demesne possessed from ancient times; *spec.* the ancient demesne of the crown, i.e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in i. Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in *tenants in* or *by ancient demesne*, to *plead ancient demesne*.

1292 *BRITTON* III. ii. § 12 Auncienes demeynes sont terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Courone, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes greiz franchement par chartre sefeiz, et ceus sont nos fraunz tenants. *transl.* Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter, and these are free tenants. 1524 *Act 13 Hen. VIII.* c. 11, *Ireland* (1621) 73 Any person. seized of lands. . . in fee simple, fee taile, or for terme of life, copyholde, and auncient demaun. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 177 The sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were quite done away. 1651 *G. W. tr. Couvells Inst.* 94 The service of ancient Demesne is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesne is all that which was

immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conquerour were held. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* App. 17 Places. . . privileged, and free from Tax and Toll. . . some by ancient Demesne. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, Custome encreaseth natures will, and maketh by auncient demaun thynges to be best justly observed whiche nature hath appoynted.

5. By extension: a. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.

1387 *TREVISAR Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 A lond in þe myddel bitwene þe demeynes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 The Low-counties, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France. 1670 *COTTON Escherson* I. 1. 3 Jane Albrete Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion. . . desirous to draw all places within her demaun into the same perswasion. 1871 *BROWNING Balasut*, 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually pl. estates, lands.

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 123 Borough townes with the Demaunes of the same. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demaunes. 1598 *BARKLEY Felia*, Man (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaunes. 1607 G. WILKINS *His Enforced Marriage* in *Harl. Dossley IX.* 473 Our demaunes lay near together. 1732 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. ii. The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a house.

6. fig. A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 20 By her fine foote, Straight leg, and Quivering thigh, And the Demaunes, that there Adiacent lie. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxxxiii. 12 Annot. 476 These pastures and fat demauns of God. a. 1821 *KEATS Sonnet, Chapman's Homer*, One wide expanse. . . That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne [prime serene]. 1851 *NICHOL Archil. Heav.* 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so unclear.

7. pl. Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] Obs.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* c. liii. 84 In this fall of their melted demauns, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen picture i. l. You know How narrow our demauns are. 1650 *W. BROUGH Sac. Princ.* (1659) 323 Can he want demaunes that is such a Prince?

III. attrib. or as adj.

[The original OF. adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. 1292 *BRITTON* III. ix. § 3 Ne tint mieles tenementz en soen noun demeyne—*transl.* Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g. *son assault demesne*, ('it was his [the plaintiff's] own assault'), the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for battery.

1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* II. 3 H. b/1 s.v. *Pleading*, In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas]: Not guilty, *Son assault demesne*, and the Statute of Limitations.]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3): demesnial. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 634 We brynt theis townes, with many oþer bysteadings, and demaun places. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. 14 Excepting only the king's own demesne park. 1839 T. STAPLETON *Phancton Corr.* (Camden) p. xviii. Allowed to assart the demesne woods. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Extensive demesne farms are occupied. . . by the larger proprietors.

b. *esp. in demesne lands*, lands of a demesne. 14. . . *Tristeye in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 Come is sown upon your demaun londis. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 49 § 2 Any the Demaun Landes commonly used or occupied with any such Mansion or Dwelling House. 1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 49 King William. caused a Survey-Book to be made of all the Demesne Lands in England. 1750 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* iv. 193 The Grant of Tithes was not only for the King's demaun lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 *ARNOLD Later Hist. Rome* II. x. 275 The State never lost its right of re-entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants. ceased to occupy them. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

**Demesnial** (dīmēn'niāl, -mīn'niāl), a. [f. DEMESNE, after *manorial*, etc.: see -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a demesne; domanial.

1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 442 Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities. . . of the Carlovingian Sovereigns.

† **Deme'ss**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *dēmēss*, ppl. stem of *dēmētēre* to mow down, reap.] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 315 Found in many fields when the segetives are demessed.

**Demester**, obs. f. DEMESTER, DEMESTER.

**Demetalize**, **demetricize**: see DE. II. 1.

**Demeuer**, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. DEMURE, etc.

**Demeyne** (e, obs. f. DEMEAN v.), DEMESNE.

**Demi** (demi), sh., a., prefix. Also 5-6 dimi.

[f. *demi* = L. *dimidium* half: see DIMIDIATE.

The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in

the 15th c. attrib. in *Heraldry*, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v.) But *demi*- is now almost always hyphenated to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to adjs., and sometimes to verbs.)

A. As separate word. (Formerly also demy.)

I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now rare.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. 1]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii, Cannons, double and demie. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Priuate Masse. 1589 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast. *Ibid.* 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1594 T. B. La Primaud, *Fr. Acad.* ii. 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand. . . In single demi wools there is an average turnover.

† II. as sb. A half. Chiefly ellipt. Obs. See also DEMY.

1501 *Will of Stayll* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell callid a Demye weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1564 E. CRUMSTON *Hist. Siege Ostend* 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 *Bill of Fare* in *Pennant London* (1813) 562, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B. *Demi*- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following:

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a nian or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e.g. *demi-angel*, *-figure*, *-forester*, *-horse*, *-lion*, *-man*, *-monk*, *-moor*, *-ram*, *-virgin*, *-wyvern*; *demi-belt*, *-t*, *-pennon*, *-ship*, etc.; *demi-vol*, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B v a, Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1882 *Academy* No. 573, 161 [Consecration] crosses . . . consisting of \*demi-angels holding shields. 1854 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 474 Two \*demi-belts pale-wise. *Ibid.* x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three \*demi-figures. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 68 A pair of . . . flower vases, with \*demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1630 *GUTHRIE Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth . . . a \*Demy Lyon Rampant. 1656 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant. 1864 *BOUTELL Her.* xvii. § 2. 269 A \*demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1866 *Pict. St. Andrews*, 314 With an iron hook or \*demi-phoenix ingraill'd within. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* II. (1662) 293 A \*Demi-ranunc mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 77 The old seal of mayoralty (of Dover) . . . with four \*demis joined with four demilions. 1864 *BOUTELL Her.* xxi. § 1. 368 \*demi virgin, couped below the shoulders. 1857 H. ANSWORTH M. *Clitheroe* II. 277 A \*demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In *Costume*, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as *†demi-cap*, *†collar*, *†coronal*, *†gown*, *†robe*, *†shirt*, *†train*; *†demi-crown*, a coronet. See also DEMI-CEINT, -GIRDLE. 1568 *NORTH Gueuaria's Diall* Pr. iv. (1679) 607/1 To see a foolish Courtier wear a \*demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* IV. i. [Order of Coronation] Marquesse Dorset . . . on his head, a \*Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 59 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coat; and your cut-work band for a \*demy collar. 1641 *Hist. Rich.* III. 219 Having on his head a \*demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 124, VJ \*demy gownnes and a shorte loose gowne. 1721 *STRYKE Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 7 Every of their footmen in demigowns, bare-headed. 1807 in *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Oct. (1886) 30/1 A \*demy robe of white Albany gauze. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 Under this garment they wear a smocke . . . in length agreeing to our \*demi-shirts. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with \*demi-train. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordained by French couturiers to be worn in the street.

3. In *Arms and Armour*, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as *demi-brassard*, *-gardebras*, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; *demi-chamfron*, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; *demi-cuirass* (see quot.); *demi-jambe*, a piece covering the front of the leg; *demi-mentonnere*, a mentonnere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; *demi-pauldron*, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; *demi-pike* = HALF-PIKE; *demi-placard*, *-placate*, = *demi-cuirass*; *demi-suit*, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; *demi-vambrace*, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-LANCE, -PIQUE.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 A corselet of iron, formed of two pieces . . . which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as





**Demi-chamfron:** see DEMI-3.

**Demi-circle** (de-mi'sikl). [DEMI-10.]  
1. A semicircle. Now rare.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities... a balance on a demi-circle. 1662 GERBIER *Principes*... 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle... must be made. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iii. 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-circle. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldic Hist.* p. 207 xxi. § 11. 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds.

2. **Surveying.** An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Demi-circle*... a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Hence **Demi-circular** *a.*, semicircular.

1753 LOCKHART *Valerius* l. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch.

**Demi-coronal:** see DEMI-2.

† **Demi-cross.** *Obs.* [DEMI-1, 10.]

1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.

1788 *Pict. Tour thro' Part of Europe* 19 There are also some Demi-crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Demi-cross*, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea. The Demi-cross is of this figure: 1.

**Demi-crotchet, -cuirass:** see DEMI-9, 3.

**Demi-culverin** (de-mi'kylverin). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. F. *demi-coulevrine*: see DEMI-4 and CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) l. 281 Demie Culuerin weigheth three thousand pounds. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. They had planted mee three demiculverins, just in the mouth of the breach. 1611 CORVAT *Cruddites* 104 One... was exceeding great... about sixteen foot long, made of brass, a demi culverin. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70. 1652 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) II. 372 The field train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders... are to consist of 23 pounders, 20 sakers, and 8 demiculverins. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Demi-culverin*. It is a very good field piece. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

*attrib.* 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 Sbe carries... six iron demiculverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall.

**Demi-damsel, -deify, -devil:** see DEMI-11, 14.

**Demi-diate:** see DEMI-.

**Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras:** see DEMI-5, 9, 7, 3.

**Demi-ekuant:** see DEMI-13.

† **Demi-galliot, -galleyot.** [DEMI *a.*: cf. F. *demi-galère*, It. *mezza galea* (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1632 W. LATHGOW *Trav.* B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiros, surniently Thasia.

† **Demi-gauntlet, -surg.** *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS *Demi-gauntlet*, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoyned Fingers. 1823 in CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*

† **Demi-girdle.** *Obs.* = DEMICENT, *q.v.*

1501 [see DEMI A. II.]. 1533 in Weaver *Wills* (1890) 155 A dymye gyrdell. 1535 *Ibid.* 170 A dymye gyrdell.

**Demigod** (de-migod). [DEMI-11: rendering L. *semideus*.] In ancient mythology, etc.: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 PALSGR. 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 They did sacrifice... unto the demy-gods, Androcrotas... and Polydus. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON *P.* l. 1. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim... A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Forl. of Repub.* Wks. (Hohn) 111. 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi-gods of cotton.

**Demigoddess.** *rare.* [DEMI-11 + goddess: rendering L. *semidea*.] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's* Mor. 498 The most antique demi-goddesses that ever were. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Hen. & Isab.* l. 74 Her whole appearance... reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Arctoph.*, Clouds i. iv, Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence **Demigoddessship.**

1858 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde... an affection of the demigoddessship... is... charged.

**Demi-gorge** (de-mi'gordz). *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist's *Trails* (1803) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 29 Yauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each

side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their demi-gorges.

† **Demigraine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *demigraine* pomegranate: cf. F. *grenade* pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* l. 302 To be ane cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Deme-grane and vi quarteris Frenche zallow.

† **Demigraine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *demigraine* (Cotgr.), var. of *migraine*, med. L. *demigrania*, for L. *hemicrania*, a Gr. *ἡμικρανία* pain on one side of the head.] = HEMICRANIA.

1400 *Laufraut's Cirurg.* 301 And for demigrania bou schalt lete blood in be templeis of his heed... I hadde a 3ong man... but hadde demigrayn of hoot cause.

† **Demigrate, v.** *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demigrare* to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + *migrare* to MIGRATE.] *intr.* To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigrate*, to change houses. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 288 Hath it demigrated to another place?

Hence † **Demigration.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigration*, a changing of places, or houses. 1628 H. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 22 Are wee so foolish that... wee will needs bring upon our selves... the curse of Cain... that is, of demigration? 1759 STERNE *Tr. Slandry* II. v. The reason... of this sudden demigration.

**Demi-groat:** see DEMI-7.

† **Demi-hake, -haque.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 9 demy-hag. [DEMI-4.] A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called *half-haque, half-hag*.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 No person... shall shote in anie crossbowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake. (1549 *Congl. Scot.* vi. 47 Hagbuttes of croche, half hagbutts, culverenis.) 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 477 If any person have... used or kept... any hagbut or demyhalic. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 52 In addition to the hand-guns, I meet with other instruments of like kind... namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 273/4 The demyhaque was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

**Demi-hearse:** see DEMI-6.

**Demi-hunter.** *Watchmaking.* [DEMI-11.] 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock.* 80 [A] Demi Hunter... [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it.

† **Demi-island.** *Obs.* Also -iland. [DEMI-11.] A peninsula.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxii. xxi. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [peninsula]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. vi. § 8. 245 He was kept vnder sure guard in a demie-iland. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence † **Demi-islander**, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 We can hardly repair unto you demi-islenders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

† **Demi-isle.** *Obs.* = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 = CAMDEN's *Brit.* i. 189 From St. Michaels mount southward... there is thrust forth a biland or demy-Isle. 1776 MILLER *tr. Camoens's Lusid* 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demie-Isle.

**Demi-jambe:** see DEMI-3.

**Demijohn** (de-mi'dzon). *Forms:* 8 demijan, 9 demijeau, demi-john, demijohn. [In F. *dame-jeanne* (1694 Th. Corneille *dame-jeane*, 1701 *Furetiere Dame Jeanne*, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. *dama-jana* (as if *Dama Juana*); mod. Pr., in different dialects, *dama-jana, damajano, damojano, dame-jano, dabajano, debajano*; Cat. *dama-jana*; It. *dami-giana*; mod. Arabic *دامجانة, دامجانة, damajana, damajana*, etc. in 19th c. lexicons.

The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier *demijan, demijeau*, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town *Damghan* or *Damaghan*, *دامغان*, a commercial emporium S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (*demijan, damajana, damajana, damajana, damajana*) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of It. *dami-giana*. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provençal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type *dimidiata* from *dimidium* half (Alart in *Rev. Lang. Rom.* Jan. 1877), or the phrase *de mediana* of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megera' = 'L. *ampullas de media mensura*'), But these suggestions fail to explain the initial *d*-prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littré) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply *Dame Jeanne* 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. *Bellarmine, greybeard*, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere.]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15)

gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work; with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14 x 16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Dame-jeanne*, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships. 1803 CAPT. FELLOWES in *Naval Chron.* x. 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijeau... containing five gallons. [Not in Todd 1818, nor in *Pantologia* 1819.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Demijohn*, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 *Leisure Hour* No. 406. 626 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed brick-earth. 1880 *Times* 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 *Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co.*, We have at present 500 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

*Comb.* 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 134 Cisterns... some of them demijohn-shaped.

**Demi-lance** (de-mi'lans). *Forms:* 5 demye lance, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilance, dimilance, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demilance, 6-9 demi-lance. [a. F. *demie lance* (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI-3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c. 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xxii. 487 Charlemagn... held a demye lance in hys hande. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Who in the waite stroke the lord Gilbert Humard such a blow with his demilance, that he felt both him and his horse to the ground. 1598 DELONEY *Tache Newb.* ii. 43 Fiftie tall men... demilances in their hands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* vii. 1010 Light demilances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxx. 501 He struck him such a blow with his demilance as to unhorse him.

*attrib.* 1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina Alessandra* 358 His Holiness likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, *obs.* by 1600, *exc.* as *historical*; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 CRAMMER in M. BURROWS *Worthies All Soules v.* (1894) 65 To send up one demy-lance well furnished. 1560 *Dinn. Occurrents* (1833) 56 Vm fute men and xvij lych horsemen and dimilances. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 48 Nine-teen Knights, six hundred demy-lances. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* iii. ii. Be not angry, demilance. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 on foot. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr. ix.* 82 Kirkcaldy with his troop of demilances accompanied this column of the army.

Hence **Demi-lancer** = DEMI-LANCE 2.

1552 HULOET, Dimilancer or bearer of a dimilance, lancearius. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The second Troope of Horse were called *Lancers* or *Demi-lancers*. 1767 ENTICK *London* I. 452 A large body of demi-lancers in bright armour.

**Demi-lasse:** see DEMI-11.

**Demi-litazie, v.** [f. DE-II. 1 + MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To take away the military organization from. (In quot. referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **Demi-litaziation.**

1883 A. J. PATTERSON in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But... the Hungarians... delayed the process of demilitarization.

**Demilune** (de-mi'lun), *sb.* (a.) [a. F. *demilune*, in 16-17th c. *demie lune* half moon: cf. DEMI-10.]

† 1. *gen.* A 'half-moon', a crescent. *Obs.*

1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) l. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. 1734 = *Exam.* iii. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. **Fortif.** An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Demi-Lune, Half-Moon*, in fortification, an outwork... consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 *Daily News* 26 Sept., Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. **Physiol.** *Demilunes (crescents) of Giannuzzi* or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demilune* of Giannuzzi, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell contents of the salivary cells.

*B. adj.* Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* 19 Mar. 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present... in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

**Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamorphosis, -metope:** see DEMI-8, 3, 12, 10.

**Demi-man:** see DEMI *a.*

**Demi-monde** (de-mi'mond, de-mi'mond). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. DEMI-REP.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society'. (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 579 His [Dumas'] *Demi-Monde* is the link between good and bad society... the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which... are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 Mrs. C. PRADO *Zero* xiv, The *demi-Monde* overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1893 *N. J. Nation* 47 Apr. 320/1 His province is the *demi-monde*, the Bohème of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists.

*D. attrib.* or as *adj.* 1864 *SALA Quite Alone* I. i. 10 'Is she *demi-monde*?... Nobody knows.'

**Demi-natured**: see DEMI-14.

**Deminish**, etc.: see DIMINISH, etc.

† **Demi-ostade, -ostage**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. damyostage*. [a. *OK. ostade, hostade, estade, f. demi, -e half + ostade, hostade, austade, 'the stuffe worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).*] A stuff: apparently half-worstad half-linen, linsey-woolsey.

1537 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 'Iwa stielis of double Damyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral]. 1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.). A hogtone of demyostage begarrit with seluot. 1593 tr. *Guicciardini's Descr. Low Countries* 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [i. e. *ostade, mezz ostade*] or Russells. 1764 ANDERSON *Orig. Commerce* (1787) II. 112 To England, Antwerp sent... linen both fine and coarse, serges, demi ostades (quære if not worsted?), tapestry. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Demyostage*, a description of Taminy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]

**Demi-parallel**: see DEMI-5.

† **Demi-parcel**. *Obs.* [DEMI-7.] The half. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.

**Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade, -pike**: see DEMI-3, 13, 6.

**Demi-pique** (*demi'pik*), a. (*sb.*) Also 7 *pick*. [DEMI-10.]

*A. adj.* Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

*B. as sb.* A demi-pique saddle.

1605 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick Crimston Velvet Saddle. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much at his ease [on the bare back] as on any demipique saddle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3 Send Williams thither, with my saddle-horse and the demi pique. 1819 Scott *Legend Montrose* II. His rider occupied his demipique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 450 Two stout ponies... ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large holsters at each of the saddle bows.

**Demi-piqued** (*-pikt*), a. Also 8 *-peak'd*. [*f. prec. + -ED.*] = *prec. A.*

1759 SPENCE *Tr. Shandy* I. x. He was master of a very handsome demi-pick'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

**Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -premisses**: see DEMI-3, 6, 12.

† **Demi-puppet**. *Obs.* [DEMI-10.] A half-sized or dwarf puppet.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. l. 36 You Demi-Puppets, that By Moone-shine do the greene sowre Ringlets make.

**Demi-quaver, -relief**: see DEMI-9, 12.

**Demi-rep** (*demi'rep*). Also *-rip*. [*f. DEMI-11 + 'rep. for reputation,' mentioned by Swift Polite Conversation, Introd. p. li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use. Cf. also reputable, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent,' and disreputable.*] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix. He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue... in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 4. An order of females lately sprung up... usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, A Tale, Venus*. The greatest demirep above. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 631 His heroine appears... more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

*attrib.* 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/x Adepts in the demirep language. 1841 *Edin. Rev.* LXXIII. 382 Women of the demirep genus. *transf.* 1863 A. GILCHRIST *Life W. Blake* I. 99 The now dingy demirep street.

Hence **Demi-repdom**, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in London* I. vi. 18, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B. and demirepdom.

**Demi-revetment**. *Fortif.* [a. *F. demi-revetment*: see DEMI-5.] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-revetted** *pp. a.* (see quot.).

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 106 At Mespila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-revetment*.

**Demisable** (*dēmaiz'āb'l*), a. [*f. DEMISE v. + -ABLE.*] Capable of being demised.

1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke Reports* I. 499 The land... was... copyhold land, and demisable in fee. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorably. 1838 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

† **Demisal**. *Obs.* [*f. DEMISE v.*] What is demised: = DEMISE I. b.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. *Ibid.* No. 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

† **Demi-sang**. *Law.* [*Fr.*] Half-blood.

[1575-1708 *Termes de la Ley* (as Anglo-French) Halfe blood. Demy sancke ou sangue.] 1797-1820 *TOULINS Laws Dict.* *Demy-sangne*, half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother. 1823 CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*

**Demi-sap**. *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] A SAP, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.

1706 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4461/3 A Demi-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

**Demise** (*dēmaiz*), *sb.* [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: *demise* or *demisee* is not recorded in OF., but is regularly formed as the fem. *sb.* from *pp. pple.* of *desmettre, démettre*, to send away, dismiss, *refl.* to resign, abdicate: cf. *F. mise, remise*. In English, the prefix being identical with *L. de-*, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as *DE-I*, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. *Law.* Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease.

1509-10 *Act. 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, relesses... by her or to her. 1587 LAOV STAFFORD in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hindrance growe to them by this demize. 1638 SANERSON *Serm.* II. 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† b. The estate demised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 725 (R.). I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annex to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually in phr. *demise of the crown*.

[1547 *Act. 1 Edw. VI.* c. 7 Preamble, Which Actions... by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1660 *Bond Sent.* Reg. 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) II. 299 That King James... had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 SWIFT *Present State of Affairs*. The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 249 When Edward the Fourth... was driven from his throne for a few months... this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 SIR J. F. W. HENSCHEL *Essays* 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = *Decease, death*.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise... went with the name. 1792 *Mérid.* *fril.* I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odysseus.

*fig.* 1839 *Times* 13 May. After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

**Demise** (*dēmaiz*), *v.* [*f. DEMISE sb.*]

1. *Law.* (*trans.*) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 64 By our chartre beryng the date of theses presentes have demised, assigned, delivered... to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld, the forsed maner. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes thir for the terme of viij yer and undir. 1589 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods... to be demised to a young man. 1864 J. STEPHENS *Prælections* 38 After demising Q. Eliz., did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 445 This word demise operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); esp. said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. 1. 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demisd to him the Title of the Crown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that... the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor. 1892 G. B. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Part II.* ix. ii. 20 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. *intr.* To pass by bequest or inheritance.

1823 GREVILLE *Mém.* (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—

whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

† 2. *gen.* To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. *Obs.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any child of mine? a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. xiv. (R.). Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him.

† 3. To let go; to dismiss. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 191 a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. c 1610-15 *Lives Women Saints* 14r That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demised that it oppressed.

4. *intr.* To resign the crown; to die, decess. *rare.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. F. Ind. I.* c. 103 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 31 May. The Kings... must go on demising to the end of the chapter.

Hence **Demi'sed** *pp. a.*, **Demi'sing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 The ordering, bestowing, selling, dymysing... of the late parishes churches. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 211 The demising of Alsolne Colledge Woodes. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 33 It is plainly implied in the Demised and Confirmed thames and customs. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* § 1. 380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

**Demi-season**, a. [*ad. F. demi-saison* (also in Eng. use), as in *robe de demi-saison*, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.] Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

[1769 in *Jesse G. Selwyn & Contempor.* II. (1882) 380 (Stant.), I... wish to know... if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 2 (ibid.). The *demi-saison* costume.] 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 The *demi-season* cape that is most largely worn. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 7/3 Bonnets... are still *demi-season* in style.

**Demi-semi** (*dēmi'semi*), a. [*f. DEMI-13 + SEMI-half*: prob. taken from *demisemiquaver*: see next.] *lit.* Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptuous diminutive.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age. 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* II. 409 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press.* vii. (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were... of no use.

**Demisemiquaver** (*dēmi'sc'mi'kwē'vāz*). *Music.* [DEMI-9.] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also *attrib.*, as in *demisemiquaver rest*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Demi-semi-quaver*, the least Note in Musick. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* (1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 55 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

**Demi-semitone, Music. rare.** [DEMI-9.] Half a semitone; a quarter-tone. 1866 ENGL. *Nat. Mus.* II. 27 Councilor Tiliess informs us that the natives of Nukuhiva... distinctly intone demisemitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

**Demi-sheath** (*dēmi'shēp*). *Entom.* [Cf. DEMI-3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the ovipositors or stings of insects, are composed.

**Demi-sphere**, a hemisphere: see DEMI-10.

**Demiss** (*dēmis*), a. [*ad. L. demissus* let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, *pp. pple.* of *demittere* to DEMIT. Cf. *It. demisso* 'demisse, base, submissive, faint' Florio, *F. demis* out of joint, OF. *demis*, also 'submitted, humble, submissive' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in had sense, Abject, base. *Obs. or arch.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 20 a, So demisse of nature. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lii. (1597) 30 Among the seuerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abiect thrall. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 9 Spoken vnder correction of faith, and with demisse reuerence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ad Sec. xv. § 6 Sullen gestures or demiss behaviour. [1888 cf. DENISSNESS.]

† 2. *lit.* Hanging down. *Obs.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 237.

† 3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. *Obs.*

1826 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* I. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† 4. Of sound: Subdued, low. *Obs. rare.*

1646 GAULLE *Cases Cons.* 129 A demisse hollow muttering. 5. *Bot.* Depressed, flattened.

**Demission** (*dēmi'sən*). [*ad. L. demission-em*, n. of action from *demittere*: see DEMISS, DEMIT-1.]

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. *Now rare.* a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Nat.* xi. 29 Wks. (1672) 1. 153 Adored with the lowest demission of mind. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 171 This Demission of the Soul. [1823 *American Vt. Disc.* 171 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† 2. Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Demission*, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1678 NORRIS *Col. Misc.* (1699) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Temptations to demission.



† 3. *lit.* Lowering, putting or bending down.  
1703 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2. A. Demission of his Leg.  
1741 'BETTERTON' *Eng. Stage* v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

**Demission**, *v.* [a. *F. démission*, in OF. *desmission*, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, dismissal, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. *desmettre*, answering to late L. \**dissimissio*, for *dissimissio*, whence the equivalents DEMISSION, DISMISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. *de-*, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE-1).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (*esp.* a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.  
1577-87 *HOLYSHIRE Chron.* II. 391/1 Concerning the queen's demission of her crown and resignation thereof made to her sonne king James the sixth. *Ibid.* III. 504/2, I shall never repugne to this resignation, demission or yeelding vp. 16. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasciv demission of sovereign authority. 1736 *CARTE Oratoire* II. 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. vi. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

† b. *fig.* Relinquishment of life; death. *Obs.*  
1735 *Thomson Liberty* III. 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.

† 2. *lit.* Letting down. *Obs.*  
1664 F. Hicks in Jasper Mayne tr. *Lucan* II. 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3. Sending away, dismission. *rare.*  
1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1821 *LADY GRANVILLE Letters* (1894) I. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was .. sudden and unexpected.

† 4. ? Order for release. *Obs.*  
1554 *Churekhu. Acc. Tatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The demissions of y<sup>e</sup> corte for y<sup>e</sup> men that where putt in there.

**Demissionary**, *a.* *rare* = 0. [See DEMISSION 1 and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

**Demissionary**, *a.* *rare* = 0. [See DEMISSION 2 and -ARY. Cf. *F. demissionnaire*.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.  
1864 in WEBSTER.

**Demissionize**, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its character as a mission.  
1833 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming demissionized.

† **Demissive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *demissus*, ppl. stem of *demittere* (DEMIT *v.*) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence **Demissively** *adv.*

1622 *Relat. Moquel's Kingd.* in *Hart. Misc.* (1808) I. 239 But Sir Thomas Roe, would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively. 1630 *Loano Baniens* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. 1763 *SWENSTONE Essays, A Vision*, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

† **Demissly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DEMISS *a.* + -LY 2.] Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.

1598 *FLORIO, Remissamente*, demissile, remissle, basely, cowardly. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 390 To think so demissely and unworthily of it selfe. 1610 *HOLLAND Camdens Brit.* II. 139 He most demissely beseecheth .. he might now have experience of her merciful lenity.

† **Demissness**, *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 147 Cato .. blamed them for their demissness. 1649 *BULWER Pathology* II. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demissness. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commun.* III. lxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner .. very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World.

† **Demissory**, *a.* *Obs.* Variant of DIMISSORY: cf. DEMIT *v.*

a 1631 *DONNE Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. 1. (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop.

**Demi-suit**: see DEMI- 3.

**Demit** (dē'mit), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *demittere* to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. DE- I. 1 + *mittere* to send, etc. Cf. OF. *demetre* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train]. 1762 *FALCONER Skitour* I. 226 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

† 2. *fig.* To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase. *Obs.*

1617 W. SELATER *Key* (1629) 64 To whose capacite though it have pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc.]. a 1619 *FORREYER Alchem.* Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I have carefully indeavourd to stoop and demitte, even to the capacite of the very lowest. 1666 *JEANES Misc. Schol. Div.* 103 By taking on him the nature of man .. he demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 *NORRIS Theory Love* 173 When she, heing Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

† 3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.  
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider and ten flise ALL lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, [etc.].

**Demit**, *v.* 2 [ad. *F. demettre*, in OF. *desmet-re*, *desmet-re*, f. *des-*, *de-* = L. *dis-* + *mettre* to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. *demittere* to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. *trans.* To let go, send away, dismiss. *arch.*  
1529 *FRITH Ep. Chr. Rdr. Wks.* (1829) 473 That they .. be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielie to pas quhair they list. 1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Memo.* (1702) 11 Mr. John was demitted, and Balmiranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London Derry* 475 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

† b. *fig.* To send away, remit, refer. *Obs.*  
1646 S. BOLTON *Arraigning. Err.* 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

† 2. To put away, part with, let go. *Obs.*  
1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 109 He geuis an expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnamarit or to he reconcilit to hir husband [unarg.]. 1 Cor. 7. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.  
1567 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart] .. have renuncit and demittit .. the gyding and governing of this our realme of Scotland. 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 1678 *FRANK. Crk. Spain* 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile. 1798 *DALLAS Amer. Law Lex.* I. 107 We will .. not demit any part of her sovereignty. 1855 *NEP. Boyd's Zion's Plowers* Intro. 38 His cousin .. had demitted the Principalsip of the University. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606.

b. *absol.* To give up office; to resign.  
1719 *WOODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1838 *SCOTT Rob Roy*, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all for I shall certainly demit. 1865 *CARLYLE Frede. Gl.* VI. xvi. ix. 238 La Mettrie had to demit; to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

† 4. To convey by lease, demise. *Obs.*  
1774 *Petit* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 304 In feu-farm let and demitted.

† 5. To send out. *Obs.*  
[Perhaps belongs to DEMIT *v.* 1, from DE- I. 2.]  
1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. fed. 6 161; This .. is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by saliv conduits and passages. 1756 F. BROWNE *Jamaica* 191 The ribs .. tapers from the base to the top .. demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

**Demi-tint**, *Painting*, ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 11.] A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-shades.

1753 *Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 59 The Touch, which so skilfully blends different Colours .. is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 237 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. 1811 *FUSSELL Lect. Art v.* (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.

Hence **Demi-tinted** *a.*  
1828 *Examiner* 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance.

**Demi-toilet**: see DEMI- 12.

**Demi-tone**, ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 9, 11: cf. *Fr. demiton*.] a. *Painting*. = DEMI-TINT. b. *Music*. = SEMITONE.  
1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Demitune**, *Obs.* = DEMI-TONE b.  
1598 *FLORIO Semitone*, a demitune, or halfe note in musike.

**Demiurge** (dē'miūdz, dē'mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. *δημιουργός* (Latinized *dēmiurgus*), *lit.* public or skilled worker, f. *δημιος* of the people, public + *-εργος*, -working, worker: cf. *F. demiurge*. The Gr. and Lat. forms *demiurgos*, -urgus (dēmi-, demipz igs), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. *F. demiourgon*, Rabelais.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 259 Zeus .. in Plato .. sometimes .. is taken for the Demiurge or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we demitte understand Jupiter. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* v. 400 'Better,' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwieger's Hist. Philos.* fed. 8) 83 (*Plato*) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 *WHITNEY Orient.*

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*Stud.* 94 The Hindu supreme God is .. separated by a whole series of demiurges, from all care of the universe. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods .. one the supreme and illimitable Deity .. the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achæan League.

[1600 *HOLLAND Livy XXXII.* 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece VIII.* lxi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems .. to have been limited to ten.

*transf.* 1885 Sir H. TAYLOR *Autobiogr.* II. 39 Such pressures of official work .. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (*nounce-wds.*) **Demiurgous** *a.*, of the nature of a demiurge; **Demiurgism**, the doctrine of a demiurge; **Demiurgus-ship**.

1882 *STEVENSON Familiar Studies* Pref. 15 Our demiurgeous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. 1880 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor ... substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* IV. viii. (1872) 253 Unheard-of Demiurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

**Demiurgic** (dē'miūdzik, dē-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημιουργικός*, f. *δημιουργός*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 306 Amelius .. supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgic Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day. 1869 *FARRAR Fan. Speech* I. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 86 The scarabæus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

† **Demiurgical**, *a.* *Obs.* = prec.

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 92 The demiurgical or instrumental means, the word of God read or preached. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 172 These two Principles .. the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1792 T. TAYLOR tr. *Comment. Proclus* I. 58 Demiurgical medicine.

Hence **Demiurgically** *adv.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1851 *Many Manions* (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

**Demiurgos**, -us: see DEMIURGE.

**Demi-vambrace**: see DEMI- 3.

**Demi-vill**, *Constit. Hist.* *rare.* [AF. *demi vile* half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.

The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated *half-town*.

c 1200 *Stat. Exeter* (14 Edw. I.) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demi viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap, Hundred e Franchise [transf.]. The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.] 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. iv. 112 The statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

**Demi-vol**: see DEMI- 1.

**Demi-volte** (dē'mi'vōlt), *Manège*. [DEMI- 6.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

a 1648 Ld. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demi-volte. 1808 *SCOTT Arm.* IV. xxx. And making demi-volte in air. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xii. 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left.

† **Demi-vowel**, *Obs.* *rare.* A semi-vowel.  
1611 *FLORIO, Semi-vocale*, a demie vowel.

**Demi-wolf**: see DEMI- 11.

**Demi-world**, *nounce-wd.* = DEMI-MONDE.

1862 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/3 The bye-world .. which the French call the *demi-monde* .. The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme.

**Demi-wosted**: see DEMI-OSTADE.

† **Demi-xture**, *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 5 + MIX-TURE.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. DECOMPOSITION I, DECOM-POUND.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demi-xture of those Extreams.

**Demme**, *obs.* form of DEM v.

**Dem-me**, *demmy*, *demn*: see DEM v. 2.

**Demmyt**, *obs.* f. *dammed*: see DEM v. 1.

**Demobilize** (dē'mō'bilize), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To reduce from a mobilized condition; to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service.

1882 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men. 1892 *Times* 15 Aug. 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.

Hence **Demobilization**, the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

1886 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 397/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 *Mauch Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 An order .. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.

**Democracy** (dēmp'krāsī). Forms: 6-7 *democracie*, 6-7 (9) *-cratie*, 7 (9) *-craty*, 7-*-crayoy*. [a. F. *démocratie* (-sī), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med. L. *democratia* (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerbeke), a. Gr. *δημοκρατία* popular government, f. *δημος* the commons, the people + *-κρατία* in comb. = *κράτος* rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and *democratie*, *-craty*, in 16-17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531] ELYOT *Gov. i. lii*. An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of estate amonge the people. This manner of gouernance was called in greke *Democratia*, in latine, *Popularis potentia*, in englishe the rule of the communalitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 158 Democracy, when the multitude have gouernment. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1628 WYNNER *Brit. Rememb.* 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democracy. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 514 Presbytery verges nearer toward Populacy or Democracy. 1821 BYRON *Diary May (Ravenina)*. What is... Democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/4 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was bis [Mazzini's] definition of democracy.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Anusui.* lii. Wks. (1851) I. 390 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democracy, or a popular estate. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Democracies do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Monarchies. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Trsat.* 732 Nothing... can be more disorderly, then the confusion of your Democracy, or popular state. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 269 Those ancient whos resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democracy. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernont* 342 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people. 1804 SVD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democracy of Greece and Rome. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

c. *fig.*  
1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democracy of base and vulgar actions. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 27 All these *dem*... are not left side by side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to the political power).

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 MILL in *Eng. & Ireland Feb.* When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. *Democratism*, *rare*.

1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* 244 It seems that democracy is rife in your neighbourhood.

4. *U. S. politics*. a. The principles of the Democratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party collectively.

1825 H. CLAY *Priv. Corr.* 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 N. J. *Herald* 13 June (Bartlett). The election of 1840... was carried by... false charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. ROSE *Gr. Country* 354 That revolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta. 1891 *Lowell's Poems*, *Biglow P.* Note 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

**Democrasian**, var. of **DEMOCRATIAN** *Obs.*

**Democrat** (dēmōkrēt). Also 8 *-orate*. [a. F. *démocrate* (1790 in Hatzf.), formed from *démocratie* DEMOCRACY, on the model of *aristocrate*.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; *orig.* one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to *aristocrat*).

1790 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 119/2 The democrats had already stripped the nobility of all power. 1791 GIBSON *Misc. Works* (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. 1794 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant democrats. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes vi.* Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solid.* ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. *U. S. politics*. A member of the Democratic party: see **DEMOCRATIC** 2.

1798 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 105 You could as soon scrub the blackmore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. ix. 54 A democrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. CLAY *Priv. Corr.* 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1888

BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. m. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. *U. S.* A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called *democratic wagon* (Western and Middle U.S.).' *Cent. Dict.*

1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (New York), Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. *attrib.* = **DEMOCRATIC**, *rare*.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 186 He... talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1830 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer... is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

† **Democratian**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 7 *-sian*. [f. med. L. *democratia* DEMOCRACY + *-AN*.]

a. *adj.* = **DEMOCRATIC**.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grov. Things* 33 The Democratian commonwealth... is the government of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had together in one. 1803 *Sussex Chron.* in *Spirit Public Jnls.* (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

b. *sb.* = **DEMOCRAT**.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democratians dagger the Crown.

**Democrat** (dēmōkrātīk), a. (*sb.*) [a. F. *démocratique*, ad. med. L. *democraticus*, a. Gr. *δημοκρατικ-ός*, f. *δημοκρατία* DEMOCRACY: see *-IC*.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick government nor Democratick pleas'd. 1790 MANNIN *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democrat parties (in France). 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. *U. S. politics*. (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called *Republican* (formerly called *Federal* and *Whigs*). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

c. 1800 T. TWYNN *Trans. America* in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the anti-federal or democratic party. 1812 in *Niles' Register* 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members. Federal majority (in Maryland House) 32. 1839 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. *Ibid.* 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. liii. 340 The autonomy of communities... has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

† *B. sb.* = **DEMOCRAT** 1. *Obs.*

1658 — *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 232 The democracies of our age went upon another principle. 1681 G. VERNON *Prof. to Heylin's De Jure Parlatio Episc.* This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democrats.

**Democrat** (dēmōkrētīkāl), a. (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + *-AL*] = **DEMOCRATIC** 1.

1589 *Hay any Work* 26 It is Monarchicall, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocraticall in the Eldership, and Democratall in the people. 1608 D. T. *Ris. Pol. & Mor.* 4 b. Ostracismes practiced in these Democraticall and Popular states of elder times. 1686 in *Somers Tracts* I. 121 The Democratical Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratical notions and propensities. 1849 GROTE *Greece n. Isiv.* (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratical and as equalising as... on that memorable occasion.

† *B. sb.* = **DEMOCRAT** 1. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 Aristocraticalls and Democratcals of old time in Greece. 1679 — *Behemoth* I. Wks. VI. 199 The thing which those democratically chiefly they aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament. 1714 E. LEWIS *Letter to Swift* 6 July, He is in with the democraticallys.

**Democrat** (dēmōkrētīkāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

1603 HOLLAND *Pintar's Mor.* 647 They were not summoned aristocratically... but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper. 1791 R. BURKE in *B.'s Corr.* (1844) III. 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined. 1839 FRASER's *Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conversatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* I. 36 Persons so democratically-minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

**Democratifiable**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. \**democrat* (f. *DEMOCRAT* + *-FY*) + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1812 SNELLEY *Let.* in *Dowden Life* I. 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

**Democratism** (dēmp'krætīz'm). [f. *DEMOCRAT* + *-ISM*.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies Wks.* VII. 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democracy or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† **Democratist**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-IST*.]

A partisan of democracy; = **DEMOCRAT** 1.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 213 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

**Democratization** (dēmp'krätīzēz'jən). [f. next + *-ATION*.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xxxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due... to the influence... of French republican ideas.

**Democratize** (dēmp'krätīz), v. [a. F. *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate*, *-cratie*: see *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize... the constitution. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

2. *intr.* To become democratic. (*rare*.)

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 506 The fact that we are democratizing must be evident.

Hence **Democratized** *pp. a.*; **Democratizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Democratizer**, one who democratizes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xlii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing... has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress.

**Democracy**, early variant of **DEMOCRACY**.

**Democritean** (dēmōkrītēān), a. [f. L. *Dēmocritēus* (or *-ius*, Gr. *Δημοκρίτης* -os) or pertaining to Democritus + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories.

So † **Democritical**, a. **Democritio** a. [L. *Dēmocriticus*], † **Democritish** a., in same sense; † **Democritically** a., after the style or theories of Democritus; *D. stories* (*fabulae Democriticae*), incredible stories of Natural History; † **Democritism**, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a. 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan Tryall* (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doe affirme. 1650 PULVER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To sunimon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Democritick*, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvi. (1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritus Vacuum. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xxiv. (1811) 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1678 CUPWORTHY *Intel. Syst.* Pref., The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1725 BAILEY *Errata Collig.* (1871) 394 (D.) Not to mention Democritical stories, do we not find... that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 MAURER *Alor. & Met. Philol.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 627/1 The Democritic concourse of atoms. 1855 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which... pass from the object to the sense. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. ii. 1. 214 A physiologist so Democritean as Haeckel.

**Demodé**, *pp. a.* [f. F. *démodé*, pa. pple. of *démoder* to put out of fashion (f. *DE* + *moder* fashion) + *-ED*.] That has gone out of fashion.

1887 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 436 Despite its demodé raging Romanticism. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demodé as bustling.

|| **Demodex** (dēmōdēks). *Zool.* [mod. L.; f. Gr. *δημῶς* fat + *δῆξ* wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, *D. folliculorum*, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

1876 BEEDEEN's *Anim. Parasites* 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 585.

**Demoeere**, *obs.* form of **DEMUR**.

**Demogorgon** (dēmōgōrgōn). *Myth.* [late L. *Dēmogorgōn*, having the form of a derivative of Gr. *δημῶς* people + *γοργῶς* grim, terrible, whence *γοργῶς* Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidius, ? c. 450) on *Statius Theb.* iv. 516, as the name of the great neither deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan *Pharsalia* vi. 742. Described in the *Repertorium* of Conrad de Mure (1273) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the *Genealogia Deorum* of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Aristo, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc.).

[By some supposed to be a corruption of *δημογραφία* Demurgus; but this is very doubtful. The medieval writers connect it with *dæmon* (DEMON), and explain it as meaning either *dæmonius terror* (terror to demons), or *terribilis dæmon* (terrible demon). From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i. v. 22* O thou [Night] most ancient Grandmother of all. Which was begot in Demogorgon's hall. 1667 MILTON *P. L. ii. 965* And by them stood Orcus and Aides, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1681 DAVENANT *Sp. Friar* v. 11 He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 85 The Saline, and Sulphurous Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Metals. 1821 SHILLER *Prometh. Unb. i. 237* All the powers of nameless worlds. And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom. 1850 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* 452 According to Ariosto, Demogorgon has a splendid temple palace in the Himalaya mountains, whither every fifth year the Fates are all summoned to appear before him, and give an account of their actions.

**Demographer** (dēmōgrāfā). [*f.* DEMOGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in demography.

1831 P. GEODES in *Nature* No. 622. 524 The economic labours of the geographer... and the demographer.

**Demographic** (dēmōgrāf'ik), *a.* [*f.* next: see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 *Lond. Med. Record* No. 86. 311 This proportion... has no demographic interest. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 11 Aug. 4 In the demographic section there are to be investigated some social problems of more than usual intricacy.

**Demography** (dēmōgrāf'ī). [*mod. f.* Gr. *δημος* people + *-γραφία* writing, description (see -GRAPHY): cf. *f. démographie, Journal des Économistes*, April 1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. 1830 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Two sections of general anthropology, viz.: 1. anthropology proper... 2. demography, which... treats of the statistics of health and disease. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374 *f.* The fourth International Congress for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva.

**Demoid** (dēmōid), *a.* [*ad. f.* Gr. *δημοειδής* vulgar, *f. δημος* the commons, the people: see -OID.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation. 1884 H. C. SEELEY *Philipp's Man. of Geol.* i. 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them. Every formation has its demoid types; which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods. 1885 W. H. HUDLESTON in *Geol. Mag.* 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty wide.

**Demoiselle**. [*mod. f.* (dēmōwaz'el), from earlier *damoiselle*: see DAMSEL.]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl. Occurs in 16th c. for earlier *damoiselle*, *damisell* (see DAMSEL); in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* i. 8b/1 A gentyl de noysell [*ed.* 1480 *damisell*] that was wonder fayre. 1762 STERN *Lett. Wks.* (1839) 750/2 (Stanf.), A month's play with a French Demoiselle. 1824 BYRON *Poem* xv. xlii. A dashing demoiselle of good estate. 1884 HUNTER & WHITE *My Dialects* iii. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. *Zool.* *a.* The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*); so called from its elegance of form.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a kind of Crane. 1766 *Ibid.* LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidica, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable... for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

*b.* A dragon-fly.

1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1838) I. 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies,' seems much more applicable than 'Damoiselles' by which the French distinguish them. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 709 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these *damoiselles*.

**Demolater** (dēmōlātrā). *notice-wd.* [*f.* *δημος* people + *-later*; cf. *idolater*.] A worshipper of the common people. So Demomaniac, one madly attached to the common people.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrats, by demagogues, by demomanics even, and demolaters.

**Demolish** (dēmōl'ish), *v.* [*a. f.* *démoliss-*, lengthened stem of *démolir* (1383 in Littré), *ad. l. dēmōliri* to throw down, demolish, destroy, *f. De- I. 6 + mōliri* to build, construct, *crctt. f. mōles* mass, massive structure.]

1. *trans.* To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin.

1570-6 LAMBARCO *Peramb. Kent* (1866) 285 The Chapel of Hakinston... was quite and cleane demolished. 1605 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauck of their foes, demolishing their Forts. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Trav.* 7. iii. 181 Christ did, demolish and break downe that partition wall. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. l.* xvi. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 11/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds.

† *b.* To break down or ruin partially. *Obs.* 1645 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 170 Behind this stands the

great altar of Hercules, much demolished. 1656 *Ibid.* I. 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late siege.

† *c.* *intr.* with passive sense. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* ii. 8 Through the windows they shall fall and shall not demolish [Vulg. *et non demoliantur*]. 7 Archaic const.: demolishing = *a-demolishing*, in demolition = being demolished: cf. *building* in BULWER 7.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3118/2 The House Gulick lived in is demolishing. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4199/3 The Castle of Nice is demolishing.

2. *fig.* To destroy, make an end of.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsicall causes that demolish their health. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 201 Demolishing the Church by division and contempt. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Math.* § 32 It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would defend. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 214. 211 To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be raised. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844 The author demolishes most of those fanciful etymologies.

† *b.* *humorously.* To consume, finish up.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. i. As tall a trencher-man... As e'er demolished pyre-fortification. 1756 FOOT *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799. 1. 106 They proceed to demolish the substantial. 1879 BERNHORN *Patagonia* iii. 41 It is on record that he demolished the whole side of a young guanacho at one sitting.

Hence Demolished *pp. a.*

1623 DUNNE *Encenia* 34 That demolished Temple. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* vii. 833 Beneath the lumber of demolished worlds. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 347 On the site of the demolished theatre.

**Demolishable**, *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-ABLE*.] That can be demolished.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable.

**Demolisher** (dēmōl'ishā). [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1: cf. *f. démolisseur* (1547 in Hatzf.).] One who demolishes.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 354 The demolishers of the Bastille. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons.

**Demolishing** (dēmōl'ish'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMOLISH: demolition.

1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* vi. 260, I saw many ruinous lumps of the Walls, and demolishings of the old Towne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 159, I will therefore attempt... the demolishing of Doubting Castle. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxi, The immediate demolishing of Nuscances. *Ibid.* p. lxxxii, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments.

**Demolishing**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That demolishes.

1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies.

**Demolishment**. Now rare. [*f.* DEMOLISH *v.* + *-MENT*: cf. *f. démolissement* (1373 *desm-* in Godef.).] The act of demolishing; the state or fact of being demolished.

1602 FULBECKE and *Pl. Parall.* 51 Waste may be committed in the decay or demolishment of an house. 1702 ECHARO *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 465 The... demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 b/2 The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co.

† *b.* *pl.* Demolished parts or remains, ruins. *Obs.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. c. 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolishments? 1670 CLARENDON *Contemp. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 372 To repair those breaches and demolishments.

**Demolition** (dēmōl'ish'ən, dī-). [*a. f.* *démolition* (14th c. in Littré), *ad. l. dēmōlition-em*, *n.* of action from *dēmōliri* to DEMOLISH.]

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. v. 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

† *b.* *pl.* The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins. Also *fig.*

1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1644) IV. 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected. 1647 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolition [of the castle]. 1668 CLARENDON *Contemp. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. *fig.* Destruction, overthrow.

1549 *Compl. Scol.* xx. 184 There querellis tendit to the demolitione of the antient public well. 1775 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks' Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 49 Such controversies frequently ended in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend. 1871 MOLEY *Voltaire* (1896) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice.

**Demolitionary** (dēmōl'ish'ənārī), *a.* rare. [*f.* prec. + *-ARY*.] Of or pertaining to demolition; ruining.

1865 W. C. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypercritical writers.

**Demolitionist** (dēmōl'ish'ənist). [*See* -IST.] One who aims at or advocates demolition.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. xii. v, Lafayette... is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists. 1852

*Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists).

**Demomaniac**: see DEMOLATER.

**Demon** (dēmōn). Also 6-9 dæmon. [*In form*, and in sense 1, *a. l. dæmōn* (med. l. *dēmōn*) spirit, evil spirit, *a. Gr. δαίμων* divinity, genius, tutelary deity. But in senses 1 b and 2, put for *l. dæmonium*, *Gr. δαίμωνιον*, neuter of *δαίμωνιος* *adj.* '(thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX. N. Test., and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit'. Cf. *f. dēmon* (in Oresme 14th c. *dēmōnes*); also 131b c. *demoygne* = *Pr. dēmoni*, *It. Sp. demonio*, repr. *l. dæmonium*, *Gr. δαίμωνιον*.]

1. In ancient Greek mythology (= *δαίμων*): A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, esp. deified heroes). Often written *dæmon* for distinction from sense 2.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa *Van. Artes 2 Grammaticas*... doo expounde this word Dæmon, that is a Spirit, as if it were *Sapiens*, that is, Wise. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* xix. 303 And vnto Cratylus againe [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world... hee becometh a Dæmon. 1638 MROD *Gr. Apost.* iii. Wks. (1672) ii. 627 et seq. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iii. (1862) I. § In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons.

† *b.* Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit; a genius.

(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself believed to be guided, not by a *δαίμων* or *dæmon*, but by a *δαίμωνιον*, *divinum quiddam* (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle. It was his accusers who represented this as a personal *dæmon*, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations. See tr. Zeller's *Socrates* iv. 73; Riddell, *Apology of Plato*, Appendix A.)

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* III. 279 We have heard of Socrates, that was always tending to a spirit that was called demon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1222 The soules... that obiect not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper demon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. iii. 10 O Anthony!... Thy Demon, that thy spirit which keeps thee, is Noble, Courageous, high vnmatchable. 1758 HOME *Agis* ii. Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, thus often presses on the human breast. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 378 note, Miniculus Felix thought the dæmon of Socrates was a devil.

2. An evil spirit.

*a.* (Representing *δαίμωνιον* of the LXX and N.T. (rarely *δαίμων*); in Vulgate *dæmonium*, *dæmon*). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demonsiacs were possessed or actuated.

A Jewish application of the Greek word, anterior to Christianity. *Δαίμονας* is used several times by the LXX to render *דְּמוֹן* *shēdim* 'lords, idols', and *דְּמוֹנִים* *shēdim* 'hairy ones' (satyrs or he-goats), the latter also rendered *מַאֲרָא* 'vain things'. It is also frequent in the Apocrypha (esp. in Tobit), and in the N.T., where in one instance (Matt. viii. 31) *δαίμονες* occurs in same sense. In the Vulgate generally rendered *dæmonium*, *pl. -ia*, but once in O. T. (Lev. xvii. 7), and in 10 places in N.T. (8 in St. Matthew) *dæmon*, *pl. -es*. These words are indiscriminately translated *devil* in the A.Gs. Gospels, *fiend* or *devil* in Wyclif, and in all the 16-17th c. versions *devil*; the Revisers of 1881-3 substitute *dæmons* in Deut. and Psalms, but in the N.T. retain *devil*, -s, in the text, with the literal translation *dæmon*, -s, in the margin. Quite distinct from this is the word properly translated 'Devil', *διδάσκων*, which is not used in the plural. It is owing to this substitution of *devil* in the Bible versions, that *dæmon* is not found so early in this, as in the popular sense b, which arose out of this identification.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dæmon*... in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil or a Bad Genius. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Dæmoniac* is applied to a person possessed with a spirit or demon. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 16 A young woman... supposed to be possessed with dæmons. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* 201 note, The relation in these persons stood to dæmons and evil spirits. 1881 N.T. (R.V.) *John* x. 20 He hath a devil [margin. Gr. *dæmon*] and is mad; why hear ye him? 1885 O. T. (R.V.) *Deut.* xxxii. 17 They sacrificed unto dæmons, which were no God.—Ps. cvi. 37.

† *b.* In general current use: 'An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature; a devil.'

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. xix. (1495) 45 For Dæmon is to understande knowynge And the deuylly hyghte soo for sharpnesse... of kyndely wytt]. A 1400 *Cov. Mss.* (Shaks. Soc.) 399 Blow flams of fer to make him to brene, Mak so, uedy agayn we com to this demon. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gul'd this thee, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole Guns to kill DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. iv. 32 [They] fired their guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 8 A malignant Dæmon had brought [them] into his power. 1813 SCOTT *Trav.* ii. Concl. vii, But wouldst thou bid the dæmons fly? Like mist before the dawning sky. 1865 WILKIN *Phil. Caric.* iv. (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval dæmons were horns, hoofs, and tails.

† *c.* Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. *devil*.)



1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. v. Wks. (Rildg.) 322/2 'A caveat against cut-purses!'. I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. 1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT in *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl. The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon. 1829 CARLYLE *Allice* (1857) II. 4 The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness.

d. fig. An evil passion or agency personified. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 11 Melancholy is a kind of demon that haunts our Island. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Beware of Anger, that demon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 86 The demon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. *Mod.* Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive (= that is a demon), as *demon-companion*, -*god*, -*hag*, -*king*, -*lover*, -*mole*, -*snake*; spec. applied colloq. to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc., of his play or performance, as a *demon bowler* at cricket. b. simple attrib. and attrib. comb. (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as *demon altar*, -*doctrine*, -*herd*, -*land*, -*life*, -*trap*, -*ship*, -*worship*; *demon-bird* = DEVIL-BIRD; *demon-kind* [after *man-kind*], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also c. *demon-like* adj.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iv. 57 The 'demon altar of our land. 1840 J. FORBES *11 Years in Ceylon* (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or 'demon bird'. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys... demon bowlers. 1854 BYRON *Corsair* ii. iv, Some Afric spite, whose 'demon death-blow left no hope for fight. 1877 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iii. 177 All those 'demon-doctrines... introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators. 1838 MEDD *Gl. Apost.* vi. Wks. (1872) iii. 635 A worshipper of 'Demon-gods. 1814 *Prophetess* iii. iv, Like the 'demon-hags of Tartarus. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 141 Among all the 'demon herd what one is there of a form... so odious... as Priapus. 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr.* 15 That small 'demon-insect, the mosquito. 1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 378 The sentences, on all mankind and 'demon-kind. 1859 G. WILSON *Life E. Forbes* i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from 'demonland or Fairyland. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scat.* *Hunt.* xi. 82 They seem endowed with 'demon life. 1822 E. NATHAN *Largely* III. 416 'Demon-like horrors. 1757 *Coleridge Kibble Khan* 16 Woman walling for her 'demon-lover. 1821 KEATS *Jane's* iv, And let his spirit, like a 'demon-mole, work through the clayey soil and gravel hard. 1877 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iii. 25 The 'demon-theology... was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics. *Ibid.*, By this their 'demon-worship.

**Demonachize** (dīmōn'akīz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *monach-us* monk + -IZE.] trans. To deprive of monks.

1820 D. TURNER *Tour in Normandy* II. 24 So thoroughly... had the Normans demonachized Neustria.

**Demonagerie**, *nonce-wd.* [f. DEMON, after *menagerie*.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 433 Slavery... unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth here now into a demonagerie.

† **Demonagogue**, *Obs.* [f. as next + *ἀγῶγος* drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon. 1866 FERRIER in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1790) III. 74 Dr. Thoner extols *mercurius vitæ*, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body... Almost every man has his favourite demonagogue.

† **Demonarch**, *Obs.* [f. as next + Gr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon.

1778 H. FARMER *Lett. Worthington* II. (R.) The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

† **Demonarchy**, *Obs.* [f. Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαίμων* (see DEMON) + -ARCHIA, *ἀρχή* sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.

1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8, *Demonarchie*, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iii. 241 At that pretended Hierarchy or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in all matters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

**Demoness** (dīmōnēs), [f. DEMON + -ESS.] A female demon; a she-devil.

a 1638 *Mede Apost. Later Times* (1641) 31 The Sichemites... had a Goddess or Demoness under the name of Jephia's daughter. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 190/2 That smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

**Demonetization** (dīmōn'itīzē'shən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1852 T. HANKY (*title*), Faucher's Remarks... on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. 1852 A. JOHNSON *Observ. Supplies of Gold* 3 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. 1863 FAUCHET *Pol. Econ.* iii. xv. (1876) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

**Demonetize** (dīmōn'itīz), v. [ad. mod. F. *démonétiser* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. DE- I. 6 + L. *monētā* (money: see -IZE.) trans. To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence *Demonetized ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.*

1852 T. HANKY tr. *Faucher's Product, Precious Metals* 30 on August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonetise' the pieces of five and ten francs. 1853 T. WILSON *Fortin's on Money* 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetizing of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 FAUCHET *Pol. Econ.* iii. xv.

487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 *Daily News* 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal.

**Demonette** (dīmōn'et), *nonce-wd.* [dim. of DEMON: see -ETTE.] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 298 Baby tortoises, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails.

**Demoniac** (dīmōn'niāk), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 demoniak (-yak), 5-7 -acke, 5-8 -ack, 6-7 -ake, 7 -aque, (dæ-), 7- demoniac. [ad. late L. *demoniac-us* (in Tertullian c 200), a. Gr. type \**δαίμωνιακ-ός*, f. *δαίμων*: see DEMON.]

A. *adj.* 1. Possessed by a demon or evil spirit. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 532, I hold him certainly demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cviij, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantykke, or demonyacke. a 1612 DONNE *Badenay* (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossess Demoniacque persons. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xxix, Magick can onely quell naturas Demoniacque. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotta Ferrata. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 1865/1 This... idea... operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.

b. Pertaining to demoniacal possession. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) xi. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. a 1814 *Prophetess* ii. vii, As with demoniac energy possess'd!

2. Of or pertaining to demons. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 275 This is the Demoniac legion indeed. 1671 - P. R. iv. 628 He... Shall chase thee... From thy demoniac holds, possession foul. 1669 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* i. ii. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, It was as the demoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 3 The spirit of life... is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4. Of the nature of a demon or in-dwelling spirit; = DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON *Ess.* *Three Devils* (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac [ed. 1874 p. 288 demoniac] element' that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. *Ibid.*, The demoniac element in a man... may in one case be the demoniac of the ethereal and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1856 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) i. viii. 306 Denying... that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

B. sb. 1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xviii. 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of y<sup>e</sup> Demoniacque. 1665 DOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. x. (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Demoniacs are possessed by the Divel. 1717 BERKELEY in FRASER *Life* (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† 2. *Ecl. Hist.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Demoniacs*, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in CRAIG, and later Dicts.

**Demoniacal** (dīmōn'niākāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. = DEMONIC 1, i. b. c. Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

**Demoniacal possession**: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treas.* 883 In the Popish Churches... their ridiculous, or demoniacal service, who can endure? 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 35 Extaticall and demoniacal persons. *Ibid.* i. ii. vii, Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melanpr.* 78 (T.) A notable instance of demoniacal possession. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel... called demoniacal. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xxviii. 367 Menacing and demoniacal expressions. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* ii. xi, His quarrels with a demoniac usher. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 325 The temper of the mistress of the house... of such a demoniacal complexion.

Hence **Demoniacally** *adv.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 345 Demoniacally possessed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 102 She looked at me... demoniacally.

**Demoniacism** (dīmōn'niāz'izm), *rare*.--o 'The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 WEBSTER cites MILMAN.

† **Demoniacite**, a. *Obs.* Also -yakyl. [a. OF. *demoniacus*, the usual representative of L. *demoniac-us*: cf. OF. *triacle*, TREACLE, L. *theriaca*.] = DEMONIC.

c 1300 *Melusine* 314 Whiche, thugh arte demonyacle, hath miserably suffred deth. 1502 *Kalendar of Sheph.*, Of Yre, The man yreus ys lyk to oon demonyakyl.

**Demonial**, a. *rare*. [a. OF. *demonial*, prob. med. L. *demonialis*, f. *demonium*: see DEMON and -AL.] Of or relating to a demon or demons; also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 310 To hear Diotima de-

scribing the Demonial Nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14, 264 No one who acknowledges Demonial thing, can deny Demons. 1849 *Sidonian* II. 287 Because of the spell which the demoniac sorceress laid on them.

**Demoniality** (dīmōn'niāl'itē), *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively. (Cf. *spirituality*.) 1879 (*title*), Demoniality; or Incubi and Succubi... by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno... now first translated into English. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 543/2 The old wives' fables... are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.

**Demonian** (dīmōn'niān), a. [f. L. *demonium* (see DEMON) + -AN.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 146 Demonian vision. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 582 So far as we can find our way in this truly demonian twilight. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 410 Against such demonian manifestations.

Hence † **Demonianism**, the doctrine of demonian possession.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error. 1762 - *Doctrine of Grace* ii. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd. have *Demoniasm*, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† **Demoniast**, *Obs. rare*.-1. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in -αστής, f. *δemon*, -ἀδών.] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. x. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† **Demoniat**, a. *Obs.* [corresp. to Pr. *demoniat*, OCat. *demoniat*, from L. *demoniac-us*: see DEMONIAK.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 LITWOGG *Trav.* x. 201 This grim demoniat spight.

**Demoniatic**, a. *rare*.-1. = prec.

1850 P. GILMORE *On Duty* 10 Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

**Demonic** (dīmōn'ik), a. Also dæm-. [ad. L. *demoniac-us*, a. Gr. *δαίμωνιακ-ός* of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f. *δαίμων*, *δαίμων*: see DEMON and -IC.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* i. iv. 518 So many Demonic Delusions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 *Titans*, Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character. 1886 Q. REV. Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 'I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. *dämonisch* (Goethe): cf. DEMON 1. (In this sense usually spelt *demonic* for distinction.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 401 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something demonic. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs.* Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Demonic man? [1874 see DEMONIC 4.] 1879 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Demonic Dickens: as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. vii. (1890) 258 If they have not the demonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have... plentiful substitutes for it.

**Demonical** (dīmōn'ikāl), a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 79 Without any mixture of demonical, or supernatural Magique. 1603 HOLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1299 That Typhon was some fiend or demonical power. 1609 TOWSE *Four. Beasts* (1658) 127 Falsely imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation. 1652 GAULE *Magystrom.* 334 Examples of demonical familiars. 1820 *Examiner* No. 621. 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) II. iii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession.

† 2. = DEMONIC 1. *Obs.*

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 43 The people... made no more account of her words than of a Demonic creature.

† **Demoniocracy**, *Obs. rare*.--o

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Demoniocratic*, the Government of devils.

**Demoniculture**, *nonce-wd.* [See CULTURE.]

Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. x. 239 Much... is but elaborate demoniculture.

**Demonifuge** (dīmōn'ifūdz), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *demon* (DEMON) + -FUGE, L. *fugis* chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1873) 271 Isabella... I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a demonifuge. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* III. 771 Salt a demonifuge.

**Demonish** (dīmōn'ish), a. *rare*. [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vii. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps.

b. as *adv.* (*humorous*). 'Devilish'. 1865 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iv. (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

**Demonism** (dīmōn'izm), Also dæm-. [f. DEMON + -ISM.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons. 1699 SHAFTESS *Eng. conc. Virtue* i. I. (1709) 2 Theism

stands in opposition to daemonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 553 The comparative merits of atheism and demonism. 1866 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 1866 The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses. 1891 *Antidote* 5 May 1891 A belief in demonism and witchcraft.

**Demonist** (dī mōnist). Also dēm-. [f. DEMON + -IST.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons. 1641 *Dialogue Answered* 6 One Marke a great Demonist. 1599 SUFFESB. *Eng. conc. Virtue* i. i. (1709) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good... but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a demonist.

**Demonization** (dī mōnizāshn). [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. v. 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the human mind.

**Demonize** (dī mōniz), v. [f. med.L. *demonizare*: cf. Gr. *δαμονίζω*-εσθαι passive, to be possessed by a demon: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into, or like, a demon; to render demoniacal; to represent as a demon.

1821 *Examiner* 579/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution... more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. iv. 26 In Persia the *asuras*—demonised in India—retained their divinity. 1888 *Morning Post* 12 Sept. Where men are brutalized, women are demonized, and children are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption.

2. To subject to demoniacal influence. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 674 An alligator becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch.

Hence **Demonized**, **Demonizing** ppl. a.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Black demonised squadrons. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xl. 90 Demonizing passions. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* ix. 234 Tentated by... demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings.

**Demono-**, before a vowel **demon-**, repr. Gr. *δαμονο-*, combining form of *δαμων* DEMON: occurring in various modern formations, as **Demonocracy**, the rule of demons; a ruling body of demons (quot. 1827). † **Demonomachy**, fighting with a demon. † **Demonomagy**, magical art relating to demons. † **Demonomania**, divination by the help of demons. **Demonopathy**, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon. **Demonophobia**, fear of demons. **Demonosopher** (*noice-wd.*), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to *theosopher*). Also **DEMONOGRAPHY**, etc.: see below.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Demonocracy*, the government of devils. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubblemania* 282 A spirit... by foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* II. iii, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church. 1718 D. CAMPBELL (*title*), *Demonomachie* or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise. a 1808 BR. HURD (L). The author had rifled all the stores of demonology to furnish out an entertainment. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom*. 165 *Demonomania*, divining by the suggestions of evil demons or devils. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzino might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonopathy*, demonomania. 1888 J. MURDOCH *Women of India* 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 518 [Behmen]... ought to be styled a demonosopher rather than a theosopher. 1881 OVERTON *W.* Law 198 Behmen was no 'Demonosopher' (to adopt Wesley's happy phrase).

**Demonographer** (dī mōnōgrāfist). [f. mod. L. *demonographus*, f. *demonographie* (17th c.), answering to a Gr. type *δαμονογράφος*: see -GRAPH.] A writer on demons.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Appendix (G N 2) *Demonographer*. 1877 tr. *Lacroix Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* (1878) 201 Plotinus... and his disciple Porphyry... who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages. 1883 MISS R. H. BUSKIN in *N. & Q.* 24 Nov. 401 1/2 Italian demonographers do not make any distinction between... a fairy and a witch.

So **Demonograph** (= prec.), **Demonography**. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 485 Both these celebrated demonographers concurring in the opinion. 1839 *Cent. Dict.*, *Demonography*, the descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

**Demonolatry** (dī mōnōlātrī). [f. Gr. type *δαμονολατρεία* (see -LATRY); in mod. F. *démonolâtrie* (Littre).] Demon-worship.

1568 M. CALAUBON *Credulity* 38 (T.) Nicholaus Remigius... in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc.]. 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmo-latry, astro-latry, and demonolatry. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. xi. 258 The number even holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry.

So **Demonolater**, a demon-worshipper; **Demonolatriacal** a., **-latriac** a., **Demonolatrone** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-worship; **Demonolatroneously** adv.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 394 A religion...

so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned. *Ibid.* 111. 290 The first authors of the great demonolatriacal apostasy. 1833—*Recapit. Apostasy* 106 The later or demonolatrally Christian Roman Empire. 1846—*Lett. Tractat. Success. Popery* 240 The predicted Demonolatrally Apostasy. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrally 'apostasy', as Mr. Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 BR. CALDWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 370 Certain demonolatrally in the present day... display as plain signs of demonolatrally possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago.

**Demonology** (dī mōnōlōdgi). Also 7-gie, 7-9 dēm-. [mod. f. Gr. *δαμωνολογία*-λογία: cf. F. *démonologie* (16th c. in Littre).] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons.

1597 JAMES I (*title*), *Daemonologie*, in Forme of a Dialogue, divided into three Bookes. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 111. 37, I return you the Manuscript you lent me of *Daemonologie*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 256 The Greeks (from whose Customs, and *Daemonologie*... their Religion became... corrupted). 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs* N. T. i. vii. 135 *Demonology* composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox.

So **Demonologer**, **Demonologist**, one who studies or is versed in demonology; **Demonologic** a., of or pertaining to demonology; **Demonologically** a., concerned with demonology; **Demonologically** adv.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself... could... have supplied more livid Defamation... I am no *Demonologer*. 1749 BR. G. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) 11. 36 The former suffer purely (as *Demonologists* write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 44 A metrical romance, of which his demonological studies were to supply the machinery. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) 111. 294 Working quite demonologically. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1837) 291 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist. 1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is... driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest. 1886 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* III. xx. 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries.

**Demonomachy**, **-magy**, **-mancy**: see DEMONO-

**Demonomania** (dī mōnōmēniā). [a. med. L. *demonomania*, f. Gr. *δαμων*, *δαμονο-* + *MANIA*. *δαμονομανία* was used in eccles. Gr. in a somewhat different sense: see next.] (See quot. 1883.)

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1295. 249 Outbreaks of the epidemical demonomania to which every age is liable. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonomania*, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

† **Demonomanie**. *Obs.* [a. F. *démonomanie* (1580 in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *demonomania*, a. eccles. Gr. *δαμονομανία* foolish belief in demons, f. *mania* MANIA.] Foolish belief in demons; devotion to the subject of demonology.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 208 Excelled in *Demonomanie* all them that had gone before them. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 231 They... abolish their celestial worship, and (as Strabo relates) received *Demonomanie*, continued till Mahomet.

† **Demonomist**. *Obs.* [f. as DEMONOMY + -IST.] A believer in or worshipper of demons.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure gross *Demonomists*. *Ibid.* 329 Celebes... well peopled, but with bad people; no place ingendering greater *Demonomists*.

† **Demonomy** (dī mōnōmī). *Obs.* [app. shortened from *demononymy*, f. Gr. *δαμων* DEMON, with ending of *astronomy*, etc.] Belief in demons, demon-worship.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 Howbeit the divell... has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts. *Ibid.* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition. 1665 *Ibid.* (1679) 365 These Javans are drunk in *Demonomy*.

**Demonopathy**, **-phobia**: see DEMONO-

**Demonopolize** (dī mōnōpōliz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + MONOPOLIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly.

1878 H. A. WEBSTER in *Enycl. Brit.* VI. 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

**Demonosopher**: see DEMONO-

**Demonry** (dī mōnri). [f. DEMON + -RY: cf. *devilry*.] Demoniacal influence or practices.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILEY (O.), What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

**Demonship** (dī mōnshīp). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The rank or condition of a demon.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1642) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a *Demonship*.

**Demonstrability**. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being demonstrable.

1825 COLBRIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1833) 161 note, The Demonstrability required would counterbalance all the purposes of the Truth. 1870 M. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 170. 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

**Demonstrable** (dī mōnstrābl', dēmōnstrābl'),

a. [ad. L. *demonstrabilis*, f. *demonstrare*: see DEMONSTRATE and -BLE.] Capable of demonstration.

1. Capable of being shown or made evident. † b. *occas.* = Evident, apparent (*obs.*).

1400 *Rom. Rose* 469/1 wolde... Shewe thee withouten fable A thing that is not demonstrable. 1530 PALSCB. 309/2 Demonstrable, demonstrable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iv. 149 Some vnatched'd practise, Made demonstrable here in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 292/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 46 In what shape they would severally come out... was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 158 Upon the vaso-motor nerves. [It] has no demonstrable influence.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxiv. This is a certain waye to fynde any touche line, and a demonstrable forme. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxiii. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 334 With numberless other propositions equally plain and demonstrable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof.

Hence **Demonstrableness** = DEMONSTRABILITY. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 30 The irrefragable demonstrableness thereof. 1706 S. CLARKE *Evid. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* 282 (L) The natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality.

**Demonstrably**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a way which admits of demonstration; so as to be demonstrable.

1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* at York 11 June 6 Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 Annot. 180 Demonstrably of a gibbous, circular form. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 1 A thing demonstrably and palpably false. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Degrad.* (1876) 143 They were also demonstrably liable to commit mistakes in argument.

2. In the way of demonstration; by demonstration.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. vi. 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. viii. 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them... prove it demonstrably.

So **Demonstrance**. *Obs.* Also 5 -ance.

[a. OF. *demonstrance* (still in Cotgr.), orig. *demonstrance*, *demonstrance*, f. stem of L. *demonstrantem*, pr. pple. of *demonstrare*: see -ANCE.]

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv. A synall demonstrance Sothfast shewing, and signification [that]... hap of olde fortune... might not contune. 1430—*Mist. Poem* (1840) 60 (Mätz.) The heavenly signe maketh demonstrance How worldly thynges goe forwarde. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27b, They shewid him so many demonstrances that he... toke upon him the charge. 1481—*Goifrey* 246 For demonstrance that oure lord and his dete moder oure lady shold gyue to them victorye, they toke the baner of Tancr, and sette it on hye vpon the chyrche of oure lady. 1594 CARRAW *Tasso* (1881) 6 He plaine demonstrance gave, th' allowance longs to you, sole t' adde I have. 1627 BR. M. WREN *Serm.* 11 What demonstrance withall he might make of the same. 1704 D'URFEE *Royal Concerts* 252 Blessings subunary prove The kind demonstrances of Gracious Love.

2. Demonstration; proof.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xlvii. 175 In lyke wyse preyd they... by very demonstrance and by reason, that the Sonne is greater than alle therthe is. 1603 HOLLAND *Phylarch's Mor.* 303 (R.) Good reasons and demonstrances of how many calamities peevish obstinacy is the cause. 1646 R. JUNIUS *Cure Misprision* (L.), If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect?

3. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMONSTRATION 4.

1292 BRITTON III. xxvi. § 6 Par variaunce del bref et de la demostrance seroit le bref abatable. 1625 DARCI *Annates A III* [transl. from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances.

**Demonstrant**. [f. L. *demonstrantem*, pr. pple. of *demonstrare*: see -ANT.] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration.

1868 *Patt. Bull.* G. 18 Aug. 3 The demonstrators would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Nov. 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrators are a great many roughts.

**Demonstratable**, a. *rare.* [f. DEMONSTRATE v. + -ABLE.] = DEMONSTRABLE.

1865 HERSCHEL in *Fortn. Rev.* July 440 (*Origin of Force*) It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

† **Demonstrate**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *demonstratus*, pa. pple. of *demonstrare*: see prec.]

Demonstrated. a. as pa. pple.

1571 DICCES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Ggb, Manyfolde mo., proportions than may... (I will not say be demonstrate, but only by Theoremes) be declared. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclide... till they bee demonstrated, they

seem strange to our assent. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that [etc.]. 1707 L. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* i. xv, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

b. as adj.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* viii. viii, And by scripture will make demonstration outwardly according to the thought. 1532 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 7 O! a plaine demonstrate cause, and a good resolution.

5b. A demonstrated proposition or truth.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hind. Philos.* (1701) 181/2 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one... whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate propositions.

**Demonstrate** (dēmōn'strēt, dēmōn'strēit), v. [f. L. *demonstrāre*, ppl. stem of *demonstrāre* to point out, show, prove, f. DE- I. 3 + *monstrāre* to show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLEATE. Both pronunciations appear in Shaks.]

†1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. *Obs.* Const. *simple obj.* or *obj. clause.* (So in the other trans. senses.)

1554 HULOT, *Demonstrate, indicio, monstro.* 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D. ij. b. In the which bodye of the pedestal is demonstrated Ichonographia. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 54 Description cannot sute it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaille. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not onely the Place, but the very Child. 1650 CROWELL *Let.* 4 Sept., Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i. e. Unseasonable Angling... is when [etc.].

†2. To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellhouer's Bk. Physique* 312/2 If, it be the Cancer, it will after the third time demonstrate it selfe with a little knobbe or tumor. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a careless desolation. 1634 SIR T. HENBERT *Trav.* 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fiery sphere. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1847) 1. 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius. 1803 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Desp.* 234 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 139 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour.

3. To describe and explain by help of a specimen or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, c.g. anatomy, chemistry; also *absol.* to teach as a demonstrator.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man... demonstrates now the plants in the King's Garden here. 1856 DOWE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 2. *a note.* The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out matters of fact cognisable by the senses. 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. *Page Life* (1877) II. xx. 307 They will do me too much honour by 'demonstrating' on such a crazy body as mine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc.) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

1571 DICES *Pantom.* i. xx. Fijb, This Lemma... or proposition I mixe to demonstrate. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix, Archimedes demonstrates... that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxx. 404 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

b. *absol.*

1604 SHAKS. *OTH.* iii. iii. 431 This may help to thicken other proofs, That do demonstrate thinly. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. Intro. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate. 1857 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of geometry.

c. Of things: To prove.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 47 A copie to these younger times; Which followed well, would demonstrate them now But goes backward. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 18 It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xvii. 324 The crevassing of the eastern side of the glacier... does not... demonstrate its slower motion.

5. *intr.* To make a military demonstration; to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1827 *Examiner* 297/1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. lxxiii. 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems.

†b. *trans.* (causal.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1803 NELSON in NICOLAS *Desp.* V. 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence Demonstrated ppl. a., Demonstratedly adv., Demonstrating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1650 B. *Discollimium* 20 There are demonstrating and determining Providences. 1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.*

XI. 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 (R.) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world. 1881 FROUDE *High Ch. Revival, Short Stud.* Ser. iv. (1883) 213 A holy life, it was demonstrated plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system. 1888 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London... assembled on the Embankment.

**Demonstration** (dēmōn'strā'fən). [ad. L. *demonstrātionem*, n. of action from *demonstrāre* to DEMONSTRATE: perh. immed. a. F. *démonstration* (14th c. in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. *dennustreison*, -aizon, intermediate form *démonstrovaison*.]

†1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out; exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 368 By demonstration The man was founde with the good. 14... *Epiph. in Tyndale's Vis.* 117 Of a schynnyng by demostacyon Is Janos seyd. 1530 PALSGR. 146 Of adverbs. Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 174 For the open appurance, and demonstration of this godly concord. 1633 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 177 Christ preaching to save him [St. Thomas], shewes himselfe (by demonstration) unto him. 1668 R. WALLIS *Itile.* Room for the Coblér of Gloucester and his Wife, with Several Cartloads of Abominable, Irregular, Pitiful, Stinking Priests, also a Demonstration of their Calling.

b. Outward exhibition of feeling.

1873 H. SPENCER *Social Stud.* xv. 358 Demonstration, be it in movements that rise finally to spasms and contortions, or be it in sounds that end in laughter and shrieks and groans.

†c. That by which something is shown or made known; an illustration; a sign, indication. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* Pref. A vjb. Divisinge sundry newe Tables, Pictures, demonstrations and preceptes. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bija, Makynge demonstrations to a Latine worke with Greke letters. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 130 Cook Fighting... A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness. [These qualities] are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage.

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression. †a. *absol.* (*obs.*); b. with *of*.

a. 1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C. With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes... I overcame him. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 136 Believing those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 11 We gave them a great heap of Ordnance... beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks awit.

b. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. iii. 12 Did you letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. iv. 256 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs. 1855 PRESSGOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.

3. The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of proving beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with *pl.*) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

To demonstration: to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact; conclusively.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 516 In ars metrik schal her no man fynde... of such a question Whu schulde make a demonstration. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 10 Most certayne and apperente demonstrations of Geometrye. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 141 A. Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters unknown, set forth without any Syllogistical demonstration. 1650 T. RUDD *Pract. Geom.* Biv. A Hundred Questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. ii. (1695) 305 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs; and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so. 1736 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 25 'Tis apparent to a Demonstration, that from every Pair... about two hundred Eggs... are produced. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 335 A demonstration is either *Direct* or *Indirect*. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an indubitable proof.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iv. 44 It hath ben shewed and proved by ful manye demonstracions as I woot wel hat be soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise. 1650 *Vulgar Errors* Cens. 31 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of an Eternal Being. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 18 Found nothing... but a Book of Psalms, which was a sufficient Demonstration... that I had been a Hugonot. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 269 Told me... I should have Demonstration of her Infidelity. 1804 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Desp.* 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4. *Rom. Law.* The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case.

1854 J. N. POMEROY *Introduct. Munic. Law* i. ii. 107 The formula commenced with a part called... Demonstration (*demonstratio*) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iv. § 40 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute.

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, esp. in anatomy. Also *attrib.*

1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 95 Mr. Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery. 1832 *Examiner* 395/1 On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Grainger. 1883 *Longman's Notes on Bks.* vi. 204 (*Buckton's Food & Home Cookery*). The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice... Every girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons. *Med.* Miss H. will give a Cookery Demonstration.

6. *Mil.* A show of military force or of offensive movement; esp. in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other operations are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 265 He made last year a demonstration against Julalabad, a district between Cabool and Peshawur. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 205 Prince Eugene... made demonstrations to attack the post of Masi, and to cross the Adige to Badia. [He] continued his demonstrations at Masi, until he heard that Colonel Batté had succeeded in throwing 500 men across the river. 1862 LN. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 178 The Barons having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting.

1839 *Britannia in Spirit Metaphol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration, to mark the national joy [etc.]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 639 Then, besides 'overtures', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see. We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration'. This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row. 1884 *Chr. World* 16 Oct. 781/1 The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when... about 80,000 people came together.

**Demonstrational** (dēmōn'strā'nāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* t. Dec. 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological aspects, it separates them in their demonstrational aspect.

†Demonstratiorer. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who favours or practises demonstration.

1589 *Almond for Parrot* 15 Your olde soaking Demonstrationer, that hath scrapt vp such a deale of Scripture to so lytle purpose.

**Demonstrationist** (dēmōn'strā'nist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., A riot between the Orangemen and the demonstrationists is considered likely. 1890 *Times* 28 Jan. 5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather.

**Demonstrationize**, v. [See -IZE.] *intr.* To make a public demonstration.

Hence Demonstrationizing vbl. sb.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizing.

**Demonstrative** (dēmōn'strā'tiv), a. and sb. In 5 -if. [a. F. *démonstratif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *demonstrativus*, f. ppl. stem of L. *demonstrāre*; see -IVE.]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting, or indicating; making evident; illustrative.

*Demonstrative legacy*; see quot. 1892.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Demonstrative, demonstratif. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 b, A demonstrative, or shewing reduction. 1616 R. WALLER in *Lizemore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. 11. 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favour wherewithall you have vouchsafed to glie me. 1700 DRYDEN (1.), Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. 1802 GOODEVE *Mod. Law of Real Prop.* 394 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund.

2. *Rhet.* Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6b, The oracion demonstrative standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thyng. 1576 *ELIENAC. Paneph. Epist.* Epit. A, An epistle demonstrative consisteth in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise. 1679 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 72 Eloquent men do never more exceed in their indulgence to fancy, than in the demonstrative kind... in their commendations of persons. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhetoric* xxvii. II. 46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Orations.

3. *Gram.* Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied esp. to certain adjectives (often used pronominally) having this function.

*Demonstrative root*: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the t- in Sanskrit *tai, tadā, Gr. tō, tōte, L. tam, tunc*, or its Teutonic representative *þ, th*, in *the, then*, &c.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, When a nowne demonstrative is referred to y' hole sentence folowynce. 1530 PALSGR. Intro. 29 Pronounes demonstratives they have



but three *il, le and on or len.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. § 3. 305 *As this or that man or book.* In these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 MRS. MARCET *Mary's Gram.* II. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 67 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals. 1892 DAVIDSON *Heb. Gram.* (ed. 20) 87 The letter *h*, having demonstrative force, is often inserted.

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of anything; serving as conclusive evidence. 1785 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 564 Yeshulsen. By preceue which that is demonstrati. That equally the soun of it wol wende .vvn.to the spoken ende. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The virtue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motindec by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof .of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 117 These military works .are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* II. 43 Another point .demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Galyen . in hys youth he desired greatly to knowe the science demonstratiue. 1581 MULLCASTER *Positiōis* xlii. (1887) 244 Logicks, for her demonstrative part, plaith the Grammer to the Mathematicall. 1624 DE LAUNCEY *tr. Du Moulins's Logick* 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which prooveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truly attributed unto the subject. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, .is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Diet.* To be ineffably assured of a thing, by demonstratiue certainty. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trava.* (1677) 187 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 MALTHEUS *Pogul.* (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 206 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush. 1832 *Examiner* 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. *rare.* Cf. DEMONSTRATOR 2.

1814 *Philos. Mag.* XLIV. 305 (title) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomical System.

B. *sb. Gram.* A demonstrative adjective or pronoun.

1530 PALSGR. 75 Demonstratives simple is only *cc.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Biva. Of pronouns, some are called demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 MCHENRY *Span. Gram.* 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. MORRIS *Eng. Gram.* (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are *the, that, this, such, so, same, you.*

**Demonstratively, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

†1. In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lii. 9 The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David should bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remaineth for the proud despisers of God. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 52 The Letters .are .demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms .by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything; *spec.* by logical demonstration.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 63 What soeuer bee demonstratiue concluded out of the Scriptures. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done .as . . . Pel has demonstratively shown.

†3. With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 39 Plato and Aristotle . . demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causer. 1764 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

**Demonstrativeness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1666 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 178 (R.) [I] supercedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminosness of will-worship. 1664 H. MORE *Hyst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. i. 183 There was no . . weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

**Demonstrator** (dēmōnstrā'tōr). [ad. L. *demonstrator*, agent-n. from *demonstrare* to DEMONSTRATE; partly after F. *démonstrateur*, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave *demonstrator* in the general sense, *demonstrator* in the technical.)]

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 COTGR., *Demonstrateur*, a demonstrator; one that evidently sheweth, plainly declares, perspicuously delieth things. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 66 (1.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. 1755 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ. Surg.* Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 137 Mr. Wilmet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 *Alcu of the Time* 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace. . . An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. 1890 *Times* 13 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators, assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Demonstratorship**, the office or position of a scientific demonstrator.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 612 A Syndicate . . recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

**Demonstratory, a.** [ad. L. *demonstrātorius* (Isidore), f. *demonstrator*; see -ORY.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Demonstratory*, belonging to demonstration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Algebra* xxvi. The gloss of Ranganātha on the Vāsāna, or demonstratory annotations of Bhāscara. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iv. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

**Demonst.** obs. form of DEMOUNT, q.v.

**Demonurgist, rare.** [f. Gr. type \**δαιμονουργός* demon-working + -IST. Cf. *metallurgist*, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So **Demonurgy**, the practice of magic by the help of demons.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, demonurgy, and astrology. 1798 *Ibid.* XXV. 502 Demonurgists and other professors of occult science.

**Demonymic** (dēmōn'ymik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *δημος* people, DEME + -*ωνυμικός* adj. formative, f. *ὄνομα* name: cf. *patronymic*.] *adj.* Named from the deme. *sb.* The name (of an Athenian citizen) according to the deme to which he belonged.

1893 J. E. SANDYS *Aristotle's Admirator* ΠΙΛΑΙΤΙΣ 110 The demonymic of the former would be *ὄαβης*; of the latter *ὀϊσένης*.

**Demooro**, obs. form of DEMUR v.

**Demophil** (dēm'ophil). [mod. f. Gr. *δημ-ος* people + *φίλος* friend.] A friend of the people.

1884 HUNTER & WHITE *My Ducats* xxvii. (1885) 426 A man may be a democrat without being a demophile.

Hence **Demophilism**.

1871 L. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagogism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. MILYUKOV in *Athenæum* 1 July 21/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archeological demophilism.

**Demore** (Demorage, etc., obs. ff. DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, etc.

**Demoralization** (dēmō'rālīzā'shən). [f. next + -ATION; so mod. F. *démoralisation*, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 It would be easy to shew . . that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralization and disorganization.

**Demoralize** (dēmō'rālīz), *v.* [a. F. *démoraliser* (f. DE- II. I + MORAL a. + -IZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

c 1793 WEBSTER in *Lyell Trav. N. Amer.* I. 65 When . . Noah Webster . . was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 102 People . . demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the juridical point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of

protestation of innocence,--tending to demoralize the galleys,--appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. *le moral*; see MORALE): applied *esp.* to an army or a people under arms; also *transf.* to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 GALLenga *Italy* II. ii. 39 Foscology was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had . . demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advances, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news.

Hence **Demoralized**, **Demoralizing** *pp.* *adj.*

1808 *Crit. Rev.* Aug. (T.). The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed. 1877 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 MONLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 133 Miracles . . have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

**Demoralizer** (dēmō'rālīzai). [f. prec. + -ER.]

A person or thing that demoralizes.

1881 *Voice* (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 1 t [from traffic] is the general demoralizer. 1892 *Catholic News* 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licensed demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

**Demorance**, -aunce, Demore: see DEMUR.

**Demorlayk**: see DEMERLAYK *Obs.*, magic.

|| **Demos** (dēm'ps). Occas. *demus*, *pl.* -i. [a. Gr. *δημος* district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica; = DEME 2.

1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town. *Ibid.* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, *esp.* of a democratic state, such as Athens; hence, the populace, the common people; often personified.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. The self-acting Demos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* Sixty Yrs. After 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood.

**Demosthenic** (dēmō'sten'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *Δημοσθενικός*.] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthenian** [cf. Gr. *Δημοσθενέος*], **Demosthenian** *adj.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Blackw. Mag.* for *Demosthenic*. 1874 MAHAFFY *Sp. Life* *Greece* xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlv. 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Draper Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'.

**Demot** (dēm'pt). [a. Gr. *δημότης* one of the (same) deme. f. *δημος* DEME 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

**Demotic** (dēm'ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημοτικός* popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. *δημότης* one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the *hieratic*, of which it was a simplification): called also *enchorial*. Also *absol.* = The demotic character or script.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* XX. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat *rare*.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* t. viii. (1888) 189 The one . . does what in demotic phrase is called the sarsing'. 1881 *Times* 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

**Demount, v.** Also 6 *St. demont*. [ad. F. *démont*; cf. DISMOUNT.]

†1. *intr.* To dismount. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Liroy* 361 (Jam.) All horsmen . . demout

hastille fra thare hors.

2. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- + MOUNT v.] To descend.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vi. Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully . . Well if it do not, Platte-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

**Demour**, -oyre, Demourage, -ance: see DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, -ANCE.

[**Demple**: app. scribal error for *kemple* =

CAMPLE v. to wrangle, *sb.* wordy conflict, wrangling.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 (Pety MS. B. 153 b) be maister of be Temple com procurand be pes. No more of pis to demple, tak bat pat 3e first chees. *Lambeth MS.* 151

P. 130 No more of this comple, tak bat pat 3e first chees.]

**Dempne**, obs. form of DAMN.

**Dempster** (dɛmˈpɪstər). Forms: 4 demstere, demestre, -ter(e), demister(e), (demnepster, demaistre), 4, 7 demster, 6 demstar, 4, 8-9 dempster. See also DEEMSTER. [ME. *dēmpstre*, in form fem. of *dēmere*, DEMER, judge: see -STER. The root-vowel was originally long; cf. the modern form DEEMSTER, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in *dēmpstre*; whence the forms *demster*, *dempster*. *Dempster* is also a surname.]

†1. A judge. Obs.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 585 (Cott.) Prist and dempster sai i  
[v. rr. demestre, demister, demesman]. *Ibid.* 7005 Aioth was  
ban be dempster [v. rr. demester, demister]. *Ibid.* 2920  
[He] sal cum befor be demestre [v. rr. demestre, demistere,  
demester]. †c 1320 *Anticrist* 550 For drednes o þat demster.  
b. for DEEMSTER 2. (I. of Man.)

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv. One of the dempsters at the time.  
†2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a  
court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively  
as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 117 [They] creatit bail-  
lies, serjantis, clerks, and dempsters. 1752 *Louthian Form*  
of Process 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the  
Dempster, and the Dempster repeats the same to the panel.  
1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 The court proceeded to give judg-  
ment; which, being written down in the book, and signed  
by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and, in the  
usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the  
panel as follows. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict.* s.v. As the repeti-  
tion of the sentence after the judge has been of late years  
discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edin-  
burgh] is also laid aside.

Hence †**Dempstery**, **demstary**, the office of  
dempster.

1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary.  
Dempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pples. of DEEM v.  
†**Demption**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *dēmp-tiōn-*  
em, n. of action f. *dēmēre* to take away.] The action  
of taking away or suppressing.

1552 *Hutor*, Colyson, abiection, contraction, or demption  
of a vowel. *synphonensis*.

†**Demulce** (dɛmˈʊls), v. Obs. [ad. L. *dēmulcē-*  
re to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. DE- I. 1  
+ *mulcēre* to soothe.] *trans.* To soothe or mollify  
(a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly  
said also of soothing medicines: cf. DEMULCENT.

1530 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xx. (*init.*) Wherwith Saturne was  
eflones demulced and appayed. 1566 *BAXTER Ref. Pastor*  
30 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 *tr. Bonet's*  
*Merc. Confut.* xix. 690 Nervine Medicines... demulce the  
Part, and take away the preternatural acrimony. 1831  
T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* viii. Before I was demulced  
by the Muses, I was *ferocis ingenii puer*.

Hence **Demulcing** *phl. a.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat.* (1842) 22 His belly is a  
cistern of recit, A grand confounder of demulcing meate.  
a 1670 *HACKER Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 70 The Earl's de-  
mulcing and well-languaged phrases.

†**Demulceate**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f.  
L. *dēmulcēre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So  
†**Demulceation**, Obs.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* n. lxxvi. 321 Those soft and  
smooth demulcations that insensibly do stroke us in our  
gliding life. 1817 *Blackie Mag.* I. 470 Gallantry... or the  
exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness...  
of the gentler sex.

**Demulcent** (dɛmˈʊlsənt), a. and sb. Chiefly  
*Med.* [f. L. *dēmulcēt-em*, pr. pples. of *dēmulcēre*  
to demulce.]

A. *adj.* Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying  
irritation.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 264 All insipid inodorous  
Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III.  
(ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable  
for their demulcent properties.

B. *sb.* A demulcent medicine.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 418 Demulcents, or what  
abates Acrimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 576.

†**Demulcetive**, a. Obs. [irreg. f. DEMULCE  
v.] = DEMULCENT.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 115 The oil is opening and de-  
mulcative.

†**DemulSION**. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. \**dēmuls-*,  
ppl. stem of *dēmulcēre*; see DEMULCE.] The action  
of soothing; a means of soothing.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* n. lxxvi. 276 Vice garlanded with  
all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

**Demur** (dɛmˈɜr), sb. Forms: 3-7 demure, 4 demere, demoere, 6 demoure, demourre, de-  
moire, demore(e), 6-7 demurre(e), 7- demur. [a.  
F. *demure*, vbl. sb. from *demurer*: see next.]

†1. Delay, lingering, waiting. Obs.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 591 Blanchefleur her atwist Pat he  
makde so longe demure [v. rr. demore: rime ifere]. c 1320  
*Sir Beues* 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten de-  
mere. 1529 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 97 His Highness had  
cause... to marvel of your long demure, and lack of expe-  
dient. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 Timely  
alarm'd by JACKSONS Demurres, at the Harbours mouth,  
for four days Space. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 311  
Causing a most unnecessary demure.

†b. Stay, abode, residence. Obs.

1444 in *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 318 During the tyme

of his demure in the presence of the said Erle. 1524 in  
*Househ. Ord.* (1790) 159 In his demure or passing from place  
to place. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Comynge into the  
Kynges realme... and not minded to make longe or continual  
demoyre in the same. 1673 *RAY Journ. Law* C. 378 We  
saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a litle demur.

†c. Countenance, duration. Obs.

1533 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xx. 148 Neither unjust matry-  
mony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and  
continuance, as by delays to Rome it is wont to have.

†2. Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or  
doubt. Obs.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 234 No doubtfull drift  
whereon demure dependes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II.  
49 They were upon some demure, whether to march directly  
toward Ossapy. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 379 He  
did not expect any Demur upon such an Offer. 1824 LAMB  
*Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, You were positively at a demur  
what you did or did not see.

3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or  
exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc.  
1639 *MAYNE City Match* iv. ii. Sister, 'tis so projected,  
therefore make No more demurs. 1770 *LANCHORNE Phitarch*  
(1879) I. 154e Camillus, invented demurs and pretences of  
delay. 1791 MAD. D'ARLBY *Diary* 4 June, He then said  
it was necessary to drink the Queen's health. The gentle-  
men here made no demur. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxii.  
After a little demur, he accepted the offer.

†4. Law. = DEMURRER 1. Obs.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The ad-  
versaries... made thereupon... a special demurre. a 1577 *Sir*  
*T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 51 If they cannot agree, then  
is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer cham-  
ber. 1660 *WILSFORD Seales Comm.* Avj b. To procrasti-  
nate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end.  
1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & V.* 120 But with rejoinders and replies  
... Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could  
issue join.

**Demur** (dɛmˈɜr), v. Forms: 3 demore, 4 demere, 6 demore, demoure, demour(e), 6-7 demurre, 7-8 demurr, 7- demur. [a. F. *de-*  
*murer*, in OF. *demorer*, -*murer* (= Pr. and Sp. *demorare*, It. *dimorare*) = pop. L. *dēmōrāre* = cl. L. *dēmōrārī*  
to tarry, delay, f. DE- I. 3 + *morārī* to delay. The OF. *demor*, *demour*, proper to the  
forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length  
assimilated to the tonic form *demur*; the latter  
gave the ME. forms *demore*, *demere*: cf. PEOPLE,  
and the forms *meve*, *preve* (F. *meuve*, *preuve*) of  
MOVE, PROVE.]

†1. *intr.* To linger, tarry, wait; fig. to dwell  
upon something. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 242 Auh 3if ich hie swuode uorðward,  
demore he leugre. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7295 He n'ul nought  
that ye demore (vime derel). 1550 *NICOLLS Thuyd.* 73 (R.)  
Yet durst they not demore nor abyde upon the campe.  
1559 *BALDWIN in Altr. Mag.* (1563) 39 b. Take hede ye de-  
mure not vpon them. 1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl.*  
19 But o, how long demure I on his eyes. 1604 T. WRIGHT  
*Passions* v. 213, I demure too long in these speculative dis-  
courses. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* l. ii. If that our looks on  
it demure.

†2. b. To stay, remain, abide. Obs.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 34 She cannot demore there  
without extreme daunjour and peril. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.*  
c. 10 Any person, dwelling, demurring, inhabiting, or re-  
sident within this realme. 1550 *NICOLLS Thuyd.* 72 (R.) The  
sayde Peloponnesians demoured in the land.

†c. To last, endure, continue. Obs.

1547 *HOOPER Declar. Christ* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This  
defence... shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

†2. *trans.* To cause to tarry; to put off, delay.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 174 Whose judgement  
is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 *QUARLES*  
*Embl.* IV. x. (1818) 239 The lawyer... then demurs me with  
a vain delay. 1682 *D'URVEY Butler's* *Chast* 69, I swear...  
Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would  
demur to force.

†3. *intr.* To hesitate; to delay or suspend action;  
to pause in uncertainty. Obs.

1641 *MILTON Cent. vii.* (1851) 135 This is all we get by  
demurring in Gods service. 1654 *CONINGTON tr. Hist.*  
*Justine* 418 He found the King to demur upon it. 1655  
*FULLER Cent. Hist.* II. ii. § 40 King Edwine demurred to em-  
brace Christianity. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 116 The Delphians  
demurring, whether they should accept it or no. 1743 J.  
DAVIDSON *Enaid* viii. 261 You need not demur to challenge.  
1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* li. You are the first lady who  
ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W. TAYLOR  
in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could  
thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful  
sovereigns.

†b. To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubt-  
ful. Obs. rare.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 And demurre with the  
Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. a 1628  
F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 237 To have demurred more  
seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonne.

†c. *trans.* To hesitate about. Obs. rare.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 558 What may this mean? Lan-  
guage of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute, and human  
sense exprest? The first... I thought dem'd to Beasts... The  
latter I demurre, for in their looks Much reason, and in their  
actions oft appears. a 1730 E. FENNER *Honn. Obs.* xi.  
*Init.* (Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will.

4. *intr.* To make scruples or difficulties; to raise  
objection, take exception to (occas. *at. on*). (The cur-  
rent sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.)

1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxvii. (1840) 98 The caliph  
demurred heret, as counting such a gesture a diminution to  
his state. 1751 *LABELLE Westm. Br.* 93, I... gave my Direc-

tions... which being in some Measure demurred to, the  
Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 *SHERIDAN*  
*Rivals* II. ii, My process was always very simple—in their  
younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I  
knocked him down. 1807 *SOUTHEY Eschriella's Letters* III.  
29 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for  
them. 1855 *BROWNING Let. to Ruskin*, I cannot begin writing  
poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to  
me which you demur at altogether. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.*  
I. v. 40 My host at first demurred... but I insisted. 1875  
*McLAREN Serm.* Ser. II. ix. 150 We can afford to recognise  
the fact, though we demur to the inference.

b. *trans.* To object or take exception to. *rare.*

1827 H. H. WILSON *Burmese War* (1852) 25 As the de-  
mand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British  
subjects, demurred payment. 1876 *GLADSTONE Homerie*  
*Synchr.* 59, I demur the inference from these facts.

5. Law. (*intr.*) To put in a DEMURRER.

[a 1481 *LITTLETON Tenures* § 96 Et fuist demurre en judg-  
ment en mesme le plee, le quel les xl. iours seront accomps  
de le premier iour del muster de host le Roy.] 1620 J.  
WILKINSON *Conners & Sheriffs* 60 It was demurred on  
in Law. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 70 a. And it was demurred  
in judgement in the same place, whither the 40 dayes should  
be accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings  
host. *Ibid.* 72 a. He that demurreth in Law confesseth all  
such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded,  
1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 334 To which Plea  
Mr. Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said  
Samuel Vassall joynd in Demurrer with him. 1660 *Trial*  
*of Regic.* 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681  
*Trial's Collage* 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon  
any evidence that is given against you... you may demur  
upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue  
that demurrer. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The  
plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's  
plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient  
answer.

**Demurante**, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

**Demure** (dɛmˈɜr), a. (sb.) Also 4-5 dimuuir,  
5 demuer, -uere, -ewre, 6 -eure. [A derived or  
extended form of *meure*, *meuvre*, MURE a., used in  
same sense, a. OF. *meur*, now *mür*, 'ripe, mature,  
mellow; also, discreet, considerate, advised, settled,  
stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of  
the prefixed *de-* are obscure.

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p. 841/1 'Sadly, wysly, demeuement',  
—p. 841/2 'Soblerly, sadly, meurement'; but *deumeuement*  
is not otherwise known as French.)

A. *adj.* †1. Calm, settled, still. Obs.

1377 *Death Edw. III* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 Thou3  
the see were rou3, or elles dimuuir, Gode havens that schip  
wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.):  
Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in  
demeanor. (Cf. history of SAD.)

14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 133 This Anna came de-  
mure and sad of chere. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XIII. i.  
The yonge squyer... seemly and demure as a douce. 1533  
*SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 902 Demure Diana, womanly and  
sad. 1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 238 A face demure and sage.  
a 1558 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 53 If a yonge gentleman be  
demure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh  
witte. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 32 Come, pensive Nui,  
devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1663 H.  
*MORR Antid.* Ath. III. i. (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared  
no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728-46  
*THOMSON Spring* 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate  
and sweet, Those looks demure. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.*  
xxiv. Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875  
M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 320 'Like an angel, but half-  
dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectively or constrainedly grave or decorous;  
serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural  
to the person or to one of his years or condition.

1693 *SHAWOELL Volunteers* III. i. This Gentleman, and his  
demure Psalm-singing Fellows. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.*  
II. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners,  
through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy. 1735  
*THOMSON Liberty* iv. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend of Saintry  
Brow demure. a 1771 *GRAY Death Favourite* *Cal.* 4 De-  
murest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima. 1844 J.  
WALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 417 The breadbare mantle of his  
demure hypocrisy. 1876 *BLACK Macdougall* I. xix. 176, 'I thought  
he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm.

†B. As sb. Demure look or expression. Obs.  
*rare.*

1766 J. AOANS *Diary* 4 Nov. Wks. 1830 II. 200 He has  
an hypocritical demure on his face.

†**Demure**, v. Obs. *rare.* [f. prec. *adj.*]

1. *intr.* ? To look demurely, 'to look with an  
affected modesty' (I.). But cf. DEMUR v. 3 b.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 29 Your Wife Octavia, with  
her modest eyes... shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon  
me.

2. *trans.* To make demure.

1651 *HENSLOW Daily Thoughts* 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and  
voice demur'd with godly paint.

Hence **Demured** *phl. a.*

1613 *UNCEING of Machiavels Instr.* 11 With demured looks  
wish them good speed.

**Demure**, obs. form of DEMUR.

**Demurely** (dɛmˈɜrəli), *adv.* [f. DEMURE a.  
+ -LY 2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly,  
meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or  
modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4627 She, demurely sad of chere. c 1430  
*Stans Puer* 18 in *Babes Bk.* (1668) 27 Walke demurely bi  
streets in be toun. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 263  
The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduise d. demurely  
heron. c 1500 *Conservation of Ynus* in *Mackell New.*  
*Rit.* II. 314 The virgins shall demurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bishop. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. ii. ii.* 201 If I do not put on a sober habit. Weave prayer books in my pocket, looke demurely. 1600 DRKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'll looke as demurely as a Saint. 1687 SEOLEY *Bellamira* iv. i. He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not have melted in his mouth. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xvi. And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C. BROUTE *J. Eyre* xi. Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 *Blanch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things: In a subdued manner. *Obs.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. iv. ix.* 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers.

**Demureness** (dēmūrēnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being demure.

1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1590) G iii. With all demureness behave thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good looe. 1582 N. T. (Rhein). *Yim.* ii. 9 In like maner women also in comely attire: with demurenesse and sobrietye adorning themselves. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 349 A most supercilious demurenesse and affected zelosity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The prim demureness of her looks.

**Demurity**. *rare.* In 5 demeurte. [Answers to OF. *meurte*, as DEMURE does to OF. *meur*: cf. quot. 1483.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 Joyne . . demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylyte to thy demure [Fr. *de meurtre* a *lessement* et *humilité* a *la meurtre*]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. *id.*)

18. LAMB *Lett. to Sonthery* (L.). She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† **Demurmure**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demurmurare* to mutter over, f. DE- I. + *murmurare* to MURMUR, mutter.] *trans.* To murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy* v. *Mass-bk.* 43 To demurmure a number of words on the elements.

Hence † **Demurmuratory**.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 417 The demurmuratory words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration. **Demurrable** (dēmūrābl̄). a. [f. DEMUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF. *demorable* durable.] That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (*esp.* in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM *Constitutional Hist.* I. i. 54 note. It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council. 1885 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 210/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not . . allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix. 1893 J. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Ref.* LXVIII. 435/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

**Demurrage** (dēmūrēdz). Also 7 demourage, 7-8 demorage. [a. OF. *demourage*, *demourage*, f. *demorer*, -*mourer*: see DEMUR *v.*]

† 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause. *Obs.*

a 1666 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1712 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1. I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage. . . I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 A demurrage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then we went again.

† b. Constrained delay, detention. *Obs. rare.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 226 In the allowance to juriesmen distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back. 1817 — *Plan Park Reform* Intro. cxlvii. The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at the Election town.

2. *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 *Rebels' Remonstr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much *per diem* for demurrage. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State July an. 1666. A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants. . . to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage. 1719 Du Foe *Crisoe* II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 3*l.* *per Diem* Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captain. 1835 MARNAY *Jac. Faithf.* VIII. There had already been considerable loss from demurrage. *Mod.* The Ship 'Flora' is on demurrage.

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks.

1858 REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1860) II. 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Demurrage, charges on overdue railway trucks.

c. A charge of 1*l.* per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion.

1875 JEVONS *Money* x. 116 Including the above charge of 1*l.* per ounce for demurrage. 1884 BIRCH *Counting-House Dict.* The metallic value of standard gold is £3 7*s.* 10*d.* per oz. At the Bank of England £3 17*s.* 10*d.* is given for it without any delay. . . The difference of 1*l.* per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. *rare.*

1823 COLTON *Lacon* II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

**Demurral** (dēmūrāl). *rare.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -AL: cf. OF. *demorral*, *demoral*, retardation, delay.] The action of demurring; demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* I. i. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1814 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 370 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings to it hesitation, and demurral. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Mar. I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† **Demurrance**. *Obs.* In 4 demorrance, 6 demourance, 7 demourance. [a. OF. *demourance* retardation, delay, f. *demorer*, -*mourer*: see DEMUR *v.* and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel . . saun demourance. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. I. 201 The man is a very fole to make his demourance upon such an olde wyfe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 76 b. Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part.

**Demurrant** (dēmūrānt), a. and sb. Also 6 demurante, 9 (erron.) demurrent. [a. OF. *demourant*, pr. ppl. of *demorer*, -*mourer*, now *demourant*: see DEMUR *v.*] A. *adj.*

† 1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abyding, and resydent upon their cures. 1577-82 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurant in London.

† 2. Delaying, putting off. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter iii.* 12 God is no judge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant.

3. Demurring, hesitating. *rare.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Relig. Father Prout* (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. sb. One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

1809 TOLMINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrer*. A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel. The demurrant argues first. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12-13 *Edw. III.* Intro. 85 There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

**Demurrer**<sup>1</sup> (dēmūrēz). Also 6 (erron.) demurour, 7 demourer. [a. Anglo-Fr. *demurrer* = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR *v.*) used as sb.: cf. *refresher*, *user*.]

1. *Law.* A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 7 § 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action. 1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties do agree upon the fact, and each do claim that by law he ought to have it. . . then it was called a demurrer in law. 1666 *Trial Regis.* 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court. 1809 TOLMINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrers* are *general*, without shewing any particular causes; or *special*, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. *transf.* An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = DEMUR *sb.* 3.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Slowe-pac'd dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, still striving to appease. Hote zealous looe. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* II. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

† 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = DEMUR *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrour in this point, and we at your judgement. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II. (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demourer. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis* 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

† 3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourer agreed upon by the charterparty of fraightment.

**Demurrer**<sup>2</sup> (dēmūrēz). [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who demurs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* Th. ix. 136 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 565/1 It is. customary . . to hear the demurrer's reasons.

**Demurring** (dēmūrēng), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMUR, q.v.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b. There is no demurring, or excepting against his testimony. 1682 D'URVEY *Buller's Ghost* 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy II.* 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

**Demurring**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That demurs: see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON *Off. Glas* 113 His demurring judgement. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* Th. iii. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence **Demurringly** *adv.*

1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 187 'But . . ' she observed demurringly.

**Demy** (dēmōi), *sb.* (and a.) Pl. demies. Also 5-6 demye, 6 demie, deamy, dymye. [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]

† 1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century: apparently, originally, the half-mark (*Demi-mark*: see DEMI- 7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* (Scotch). *Obs.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 9 That whoso myght slee or tak hyme . . shuld have iiiij. hundred demyes of gold, every pece worth half an English Noble. 1451 *Sc. Acts* 8 *Jas. II.* § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges. 1455 — 13 *Jas. II.* § 59 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillenges. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* Item to Inglis pyaris that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demys. 1497 *Ibid.* Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij French crownis, x Scottes crownis and demys, thre (ridaris), tua vicinoris.

† 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. DEMI- 2. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 359 Of Kirkby Kendall was his shorte demye. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* I. 189 To my daughter Katheryn my best demye. 1599 NASHE *Letter: Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 166 (D.) He . . stript him out of his golden demy or mandilion, and flead him.

3. *Paper Manuf.* Name of a certain size of paper. (Properly *adj.*; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = demy paper.)

Demy printing paper measures 17½ x 22½ inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½ x 20, in United States 16 x 21.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vi. 45 b. There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchauntes paper. 1589 MARPLE *Epk. B.* An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demy paper. 1712 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all paper called . . Demy fine, 4*s.* Demy second, 2*s.* 6*d.* Demy printing, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bence. Epist. Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1872 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1873 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 9 A demy 8*vo.* pamphlet of about a dozen pages.

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is *semi-communiarius*.

a 1486 *Stat. Magdalen Coll.* (MS.) 6 De electione scholarum voc' Dymyes. *Ibid.*, Pro communis cuiuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Dymyes vulgariter nuncupantur dimidium summe illius quam pro qualibet alio socio. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 In *Exch. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 HUYLIN *Memoranda* 22 July in *item. Waynflete* (1851) 1 I was chosen Demy of Magdalen College. 1691 WOOD *Alb. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was . . elected one of the Demies or Semi-communiars of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 *De For's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 246 Magdalen-College . . has n President, 40 Fellows, a Schoolmaster, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. viii. 12 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed . . by that of the Demies.

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v.: A kind of false dice used in cheating.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, Langretis, Courds, Demies, and many others. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

† 6. A half-grown lad, a youth. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. Next but demies, not boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succede.

**Demy** = DEMI-.

**Demycent**, -sent: see DEMI-CENT *Obs.*

**Demyd**, *obs.* pa. t. of DEMY *v.* DIM *v.*

**Demyse girdle**: see DEMI-GIRDLE *Obs.*

**Demyship** (dēmōi-ship). Also 6 dimai-, 9 demy- [f. DEMY 4 + -SHIP.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 in *Exch. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Fellowshipships, Schoolerships, Dimishippes. 1687 *Royal Mandate* 18 July in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 18 *Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place* . . In our said College. 1869 *Echo* 11 Oct. The demysies are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 *Courtiers' Admon* 29 Dr. Lancaster. . . used his influence to obtain for him a demyship at Magdalen.

**Demyt**, *obs.* form of DIMIT.

**Den** (den), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne, (4-5 deen), 3- den. [OE. *denn* habitation of a wild beast = O-Tent. type \**danjōn*, corresp. in form to OHG. *tenni* tent, MHG. *tenne* tent, fem., Ger. *tenne* f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. \**denni*, early mod.Du. *denne* f. floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. *dan* (n m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root *dan*- appears in *dean*, OE. *denū* (: -*dani*-) vale: the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast. *Beowulf* 5512 Geseah [he]. . . wundur on wealle, and þær wymes denn. c 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülker 1871 *Lutrit*, wildeora holl and denn. c 1220 *Bestiary* 13 De leon. . . driued dun to his den ðar he him bergen wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 110 (Cott.) Þe fox has his den and ða foghel is nest. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 35 And so dide. þe prophete danyel in þe den of lyonys. a 1400 *Ostenius* 582 The lady wente. To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. in *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B ij b. It is a signe of rayne. . . when the Ante bringeth out of her hole and denne al her egees. 1611



BIBLE Job xxxvii. 8 Then the beasts go into dennes; and remaine in their places. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

† A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († *occas.* a pit). Obs. or blended with 1 or 3.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1185 (Cott.) Ta we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 28 Thei erringe in .dennys and cauns of the erthe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 he lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. *cavernosa*]. 1530 PALSCR. 212a Den, a hole in the grounde, *caverna*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* i. 101, I. . . had already search'd into several Dennes and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. *Matt.* xxi. 13).

1275 *Pains of Hell* 176 in *O.E. Misc.* 152 Verher þer beoþ olde men þat among neddren habbeþ heore den. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14745 (Trin.) 3c hit make. A den to reset inne þeues. 1430 *How wise man taught Son* 132 in *Babes Bk.* 52 How litil her good dooþ hem availe Whanne þei be doluen in ber den. 1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 96 No such sad cares. . . Do ever creepe into the shepherds den. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 186 [They would have] made the island a den of thieves. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xliii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

b. A small confined room or abode; esp. one unfit for human habitation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittain* I. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.

c. *collog.* A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure; as, 'a bachelor's den'.

1771 SNOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 5 June 3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 SCOTT *Leit.* (1894) I. 372 A little boudoir . . . a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1882 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 709 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

4. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the *home*, *bay*, or *base*.

5. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (*Jam.*). *Sc. local.*

[Often applied to a wooded hollow' (*Jam.*), and then nearly synonymous with DEAN; but not the same word.] 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 23 In the vail or den quarinr thou usit to commit ydolatrie. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* x, We'll sing aloud Coila's banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. 1800 BALLAD, 'The dowie dens of Yarrow.' 1806 SW. W. FORBES *Beattie* II. 51 (*Jam.*), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. *Note.* A *Den*, in the vernacular language of Scotland . . . is synonymous with what in England is called a *Dingle*.

(In many place names, as *Dura Den* near Cupar Fife, *The Den* near Kirkcaldy, *Hawthornden* in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier *dene*, *dean*.)

† 6. *Anat.* A cavity or hollow. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* iii. xxii. (1495) 70 'Oute of a denne of the lyfte syde of the herte comyth a veinne. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cavities of the Eares. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iii. xiv. (1686) 140 The Cavens or Cavities, by some called Dens.

7. *Comb.*, as *† den-dreadful* adj. (= dreadful with dens of wild beasts).

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* i. (1626) 6 Now past den-dreadful Mænalus confines [*Mænala . . . latebris horrenda ferarum*].

† Den, *sh.* 2 Also *dene*, *deyn*. Obs. *Sc.* variant of DAN 1, sir, master.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipcian* 1110 To 3our abbot, dene Iohne, say. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. x. 92 (*Jam.*) The Abbot of Abyrbrothok than, Den Henry. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 199 Gret Ganeris. . . That war demyt, but dowt, denys douchty. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4670-2 All Monkyre. . . Ar callit Denis, for dignite; Qubowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Andrew.

Den 3, in the salutation *good den*; see GOODEN.

Den (den), *v.* 1 [*f.* DEN *sh.* 1]

1. *refl.* (or *passive*). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

1220 *Bestiary* 36 Wu he dennede him in ðat defte meiden, Marie bi name. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 129 If he be den'd, I'll rouze the monstrous beast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner. the Gunner lay denied, and durst not stirre. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye any ark or amrie. . . where a body might den himself till they're out of the gate and awy?' 2. *intr.* To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To den up; to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (*U.S. collog.*) 1610 G. FLITCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv, The sluggish saluages, that den below. 1722 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great numbers together. 1860 TOM TAYLOR in *Thornbury Two Cent. of Song* (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow. Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1894 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) Jan. 463 Our people. . . are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals. . . do in the cold season.

† 3. To den out; to drive (a beast) out of its den; to unearth. Obs.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Ir.* (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rocks underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

Hence Dened (dend) *pp.* a., Denning *vbl.* *sh.*

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† Den, *v.* 2 Obs. rare-1. [*Etymol.* doubtful: cf. DEM *v.* 1] *trans.* To den up.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 354 This fals traitour his men had inaid. [The ysche of a louch to den frime men].

Den, obs. form of DEAN 1 (*decanus*), DENE 2.

Den and Strand: see DENE 2.

Denaer: see DINAR.

Denalagu (OE.): see DANELAW.

† Dena-me, *v.* Obs. [*f.* DĒ-I. 3 + NAME *v.*, after OF. *denomer*, *denommer*, L. *dēnomināre*.] *trans.* To denominate.

1555 ABP. PARKER *P.* cxix. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next following Be songs denam of steps or stayers. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. notes, Wks. IX. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'.

Denar, denare (dĕnā, dĕnā, -ēnā). Forms: 6 denare, 6-8 denare, 6-denar. [Modification of ME. *denier*, *denere* (from OF. *denier*), DENIER, assimilated to L. *dēnarius*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman DENARIUS; the Italian *denaro* or Spanish *dinero* of the 16-17th c.; the Persian and East Indian DINAR, q.v.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 179 In Italy. . . in bras they haue katernys & byokes & denares. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. 106 The villaine would not part with a denaire. 1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* Notes 154 Antony . . . promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 1875 *Years Growth Coun.* 367 The solidi . . . were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. *Ibid.* 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined. . . under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarcotize: see DE-II. 1.

† Denariate, *sc.* Obs. or *Hist.* [*f.* ad. med. L. *dēnariāt-us* (in *Laus of Eduv. Confessor*, Du Cange), *f.* L. *dēnarius* penny: see below.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 68 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our usual Coin; as Fardingdales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. 1670 in *Blount Law Dict.* s.v. *Fardingdales*.

† Denariate, *a.* Obs. [*f.* L. *dēnari-us* (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ATE 2.] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, when they were a sleepe.

Denarie, obs. form of DENARY.

† Denarius (dĕnē'riūs). Pl. denarii (-i-ri). [*L.*, for *dēnarius nūmus* denarii coin, coin containing ten (asses), *f.* *dēni* every ten, ten by ten: see -ARY 1.]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 862 (Stanf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarii. 1575 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 182 (*ibid.*), Ten asses make the Roman denarius. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Leet. Hist.* ii. xv. (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 534 The silver coinage [of Rome] was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liv. (1879) 650 When they came . . . who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius.

2. A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) of the ancient Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 7 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 COLFERROE *Algebra* lxxxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek *drachma*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eighteenth Huiolus is callyd Denarius and is accountyd for ten pans. 1771 RAFFER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 492 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight . . . till the Greek physicians . . . prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

¶ In English monetary reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated d; see D III. 1.

† Denarrable, *a.* Obs.-o [*f.* L. *denarr-are* to narrate + -BLE]. 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1730-6 — (folio).

So † Denarration, 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

† Denary, denarie, *sh.* 1 Obs. [*ad.* L. *dēnarius*] = DENARIUS, the Roman penny.

1449 PEACOCK *Refr.* ii. ii. 140 The offriden to him a de-

narie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus. Par. Matt.* xviii. 93 An hundredth denarie. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. Stamford Wks.* I. 279 'Shew me . . . a penny of the tribute money' . . . and they brought him a denari. 1615 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* 213 Let three such measures of barley be sold for a denary. 1674 JEANE *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called *Drachmal Denary* for distinction sake.

Denary (dĕnā'ri), *a.* and *sh.* 2 [*ad.* L. *dēnari-us* containing ten.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. WORDSWORTH *Hulcan Lect. Apocalypse* 524 Being toes they must be ten. . . in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 *Fall Mill G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 The ten denary symbols.

† B. *sh.* Obs.

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. 1648 SIR K. DIGBY in *Suppl. to Cabala* 248 (T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux* O. 180 Suppose. . . Denary, is such a settled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. iv. (1877) 1. 91 He diuided . . . lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (dĕnā'shāloizē'fōn). [*f.* next + -ATION. Also in mod. F. (-isation), Littre.] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 363 Is not the advantage . . . counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* i. t. iv. 45 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dĕnā'shāloizē), *v.* [*a.* F. *dénationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), *f.* DE-II. 1 + national, *nationaliser*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

1809 *Ann. Reg.* 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe. 1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* L. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 M. CARVER *Own Times* III. 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 *Times* 20 June in *Spirit Metrop.* *Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 122 The attempt to denationalise the education of the infant poor. 1878 N. AMER. *Rev.* CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery] should be denationalized.

Hence Denationalized *pp.* a., Denationalizer,

Denationalizing *vbl.* *sh.* and *pp.* a.

1812 Q. REV. VIII. 205 Those denationalised neutrals have no right to resist. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 825 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1882 J. H. BUTLER *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 206 A long train of foreigners or denaturalized Englishmen.

Denaturalization (dĕnā'tiūralizē'fōn). [*f.* next + -ATION. So in mod. F.] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport, shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 64 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = DENATURATION.

1882 *Chemist & Druggist* XXIV. 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dĕnā'tiūralizē), *v.* [*f.* DE-II. 1 + natural, *naturalize*: so in mod. F. (Littre).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of its original nature; to alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 140 This 'spiritual' faculty, denaturalised and disabled. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad . . . like certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of *naturalize*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 119 The Duke of Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. . . They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

Hence Denaturalized, -izing *pp.* *adj.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 45 By residing in that huge denaturalized city. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings. 1820 *Lend. Mag.* May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 Dr. QUINCY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1662 VII. 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dĕnā'tiū), *v.* [*a.* F. *dénaturer*, OF. *denaturer*, *f.* *des*, *dē* (DE-I. 6) + *nature*; a doublet of DISNATURE.]

† 1. *trans.* To render unnatural. Obs.

1685 COTTON in *Mentaine* III. 153 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; c.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption. Hence **Dennatured** ppl. a.; also **Denaturation**. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 If your liquor be .not of the denatured nature of London milk .chicory coffee. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 385/4 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 *Mauch. Exam.* 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea.

**Denaur**, var. of **DINAR**, an eastern coin.

**Denay**, obs. variant of **DENY** v. and sb.

**Dendelion**, obs. form of **DANDELION**.

**Dendrachate**, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendral**, a. rare. [f. Gr. *dēndrōn* tree + *-AL*.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. BECHER in *Christian Union* 28 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

**Dendranatomy**, -anthropology: see under **DENDRO**.

† **Dendrical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + *-ic* + *-AL*.]

Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic.

1758 MENOES DA COSTA in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug . . scraped all the black or dendrical substance from it.

**Dendriform** (dendri'fŏrm), a. [f. as prec. + *-FORM*, L. *-form-is*; after *cruciform*, etc.] Of the form of a tree; branching, arborescent.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 791 A sponge may be . . leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

**Dendrite** (dendroit). Also in Lat. form dendrites (dendraitiz), pl. dendritæ (-itæ). [ad. Gr. *dēndritēs* of or pertaining to a tree, f. *dēndrōn* tree: see *-ITE*. In F. *dendrite* (1732 in Trévoux).]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites. 1825 COLLEDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines, from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 126 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxides of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 45 The older travellers . . all notice what they call Dendrite-stones, -i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis.

1882 A. S. HENSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired round-like form.

Hence **Dendritiform** a., having the form or appearance of a dendrite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Dendritic** (dendri'tik), a. [mod. f. **DENDRITE** (in F. *dendritique*): see *-ic*.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like.

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Mineral.* 445 This variety . . is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 102 This structure . . may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

2. Having arborescent markings.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcadony. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage. . . in moss-ages, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

**Dendritical** (dendritikāl), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions . . observed in the parting of sandstone. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence **Dendritically** adv., like a dendrite.

1834 E. KLEIN *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii. 60 In some species [of Bacteria] the zooglaia is dendritically ramified.

**Dendro**-, before a vowel *dendr*-, combining form of Gr. *dēndrōn* tree, as in **Dendrachate** (-āktēt) [see *ACHATE* sb.<sup>1</sup>], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. † **Dendranatomy**, the anatomy of trees (obs.). **Dendranthropology** (nonce-wed), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies). **Dendroclastic** a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of trees. **Dendrodentine**, the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); cf. **DENDRODONT** below.

**Dendrography**, description of trees (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dendroheliothaphic** a., said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus.

**Dendrolatry**, worship of trees. **Dendrolite**, a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. **Dendrometer**, an instrument for measuring trees. **Dendrophil**, a lover of trees. **Dendrophilous** a., tree-loving; in *Bot.* growing on or twining round trees. **Dendrostyle** (*Zool.*), one of the four pillars

by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umhrella in the *Rhizostomida*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dendrachates* (Gr.), a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrachate* . . moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 558 *Dendranatomy* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dendranatomy*, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxcv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology. 1856 CHAM. *Tral.* VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. . . 5. Dendrodentine. 1891 T. J. JEAQUES in *N. & Q. 7th Ser.* XII. 395 The dendroheliothaphic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1891 tr. *De La Saussure's Man. Sc. Relig.* xii. 80 The impressions which have given rise to dendrolatry. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dendrolite*, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.* 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrolite* . . a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 *Genl. Mag.* 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dendrometer*, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 GUILLERARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* II. 188 Dendrophilous plants swarmed up the tree-trunks and shrouded them with their fleshy, fenestrated leaves. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 88 The main trunks of the dependent polypterous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (*syndendrium*), which is suspended by four stout pillars (*dendrostyles*), one springing from each angle.

**Dendrobe** (dend'rōwb). [ad. mod.L. *Dendrobium*, f. Gr. *dēndrōn* tree + *bios* life.] Anglicized form of *Dendrobium*, name of a genus of epiphytial orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

1882 *The Garden* 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe' . . the *Dendrobium Phalznopsis Schroderianum*.

**Dendroclastic**: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrocœl**, -cœle (dendros'il), a. *Zool.* [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *κοιλία* the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocœla* of Turbellarian Worms. Also **Dendrocœlan**, **Dendrocœlous**, in same sense.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxiv. (1880) 242 The Nemertean . . make a near approach to the dendrocœlous Planarians. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac, and occasionally branched, like that of the dendrocœle Turbellaria.

**Dendrocolapline** (dend'rōkolēptōin, -in), a. *Ornith.* [f. **DENDRO** + *κολάπτειν* to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendrocolaptes*, or South American tree-creepers.

1892 W. H. HUSON *La Plata* 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocolapline bird—*Ammbius acuticaudatus*.

**Dendrodentine**: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrodic** (dendrodik), a. [f. Gr. *dēndrōdēs* tree-like + *-ic*. Cf. also mod.L. *Dendrodus*.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus *Dendrodus* of fossil fishes: see next.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat. v.* (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

**Dendrodont** (dendrodont), sb. and a. *Palæont.* and *Zool.* [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *δόντιον* tooth.]

A. sb. A fish of the extinct fossil genus *Dendrodus*, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. *Dendrodentine* under **DENDRO**.)

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

B. adj. Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 326 Dentition dendrodont. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 365 Dentition dendrodont.

**Dendrography**, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendroid** (dendroid), a. [f. Gr. *dēndrōn* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. *dēndrōdēs*, contr. from *dēndrōdēs*.] Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 105 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals.

**Dendroidal**, a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

**Dendrolatry**, -litr: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrology** (dend'rōlōjī). [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *-λογία* discourse, -logy.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrologie**, **Dendrological**, **Dendrologous** adj., belonging to dendrology; **Dendrologist**, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees.

1708 KERSEY, *Dendrology*, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees. 1825 P. W. WATSON *Dendrol. Brit.* Intro. 1 That no person

. . since the time of Evelyn . . should have taken up . . the Dendrology Department of the science. *Ibid.* Intro. 10 This . . work . . includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 237 The sonnet is . . susceptible of a high polish; as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 Science 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great . . loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

**Dendrometer**, -phil, -style: see **DENDRO**.

**Dene** (dēm), sb.<sup>1</sup> Another spelling of **DEAN** sb.<sup>2</sup>, a (wooded) vale.

**Dene** (dēm), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation.]

The sense seems to make it distinct from *dene*, **DEAN**, and suggests affinity to L.G. *dine* (now also mod. Ger.), E. Fris. and N. Fris. *dīne*, *dīn*, Du. *dūin*, sand-hill on the coast; also F. *din* in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form *deu*. Relationship to Ger. *teine* floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the *Denes* north and south of Yarmouth, *Dene-side* there, the *Den* at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form *den*.

1278 [see 2]. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 There being about five thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Den*, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

β. in form *dene*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 7 'Quitting Calais for St. Omars, the denees or sand-hills . . begin. 1845 BLACKB. *Mag.* Apr. 424/2 A 'broad' . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or denees as they are there termed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xvi, Mrs. Leigh . . watched the ship glide out between the yellow denees. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* 50 Great banks and denees of shifting sand.

† 2. *Den and strand*:

'Den . . is the Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during . . all the Herring Season. *Strand* . . the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (Jeaek). Obs.

1278 *Charter Edw.* I. in *Jaekes Charters Clugue Ports* (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strand, apud magnam Jernemouth *transit*. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 127 And that they shall have Dene and Strande at Great Yarmouth. 1731 *Charter Edw.* III. *ibid.* 13 Nous . . voillions qu'ils ayoutent leur eysement en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Dene**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. **DEBENE**, *bydene* 'together, straight on, straightway' into *be dene*, by *dene*; whence, by varying the preposition, *with dene*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Vincentius* 328 As þai had sene it þat þar downe was done with dene. c 1450 *Sc. Culbreth* (Surtees) 7804 Nine zere . . And twa monethis, all' be dene. c 1475 *Sc. lous Degre* 272 Take they leue of kinge and quene, And so to all the courtie by dene.

† **Dene**, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. *dēn*-i.] Ten.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be sifitene.

**Dene**, var. **DAIN** sb., **DEN** sb.<sup>2</sup>; obs. f. **DEAN**<sup>1</sup>, and **DIN**.

† **Denegate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēn*-gāre to deny.] To deny.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & L.* 124 I cannot denegate any thing to thee.

**Denegation** (denegā'shun). [A. F. *dénégation* (*den*-), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. *dénégationem*, n. of action from *denegāre* to deny.]

† 1. Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 *Will of F. Welbeck* (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraue denegacion or trouble. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 849 Denegacio of Iustice. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 773 A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

2. Denial, contradiction.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 199 The base and beaten path of denegation. 1880 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

**Denegatory** (dēnegātōri), a. rare. [f. L. *denegat*-, ppl. stem of *denegāre* to deny + *-ORY*: cf. F. *dénégatoire* (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. *Ibid.* 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

† **Deneger**, Obs. = **DENIER**.

(App. an error for *deneyer*, but perh. intentionally f. *deneg*, ad. L. *denegāre*.)

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 125 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith. 1592 — *Motive Good Wks.* (1593) 117 Heaten people and infidels, denegers of the faith.

**Dene-hole**, **Dane-hole** (dēm-hōl, dān'hōl). Also 9 **Danes'** hole. [app. from the national name *Dane*, *Danes*, ME. *Dene*, OE. *Dene* + *HOLE*.]

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name: see the first quot. In various parts of the country, e.g. the county of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called *Danes' holes* or *Dane-holes*. It is not quite certain that *dene-hole* is a genuine popular form any

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. *Deneholle*—OE. *Dena-hol*, Dane's hole (cf. OE. *Dena-lagu*, ME. *Dene-lawe*, mod. *Dane's law*, *Dene-law*), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with *Dene* *ab*l, or with other of the *ab*l. so spelt, or with *Den* (which is phonetically impossible), and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archaeologists who have investigated these holes since c1850. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name *dene-hole* into *dene*, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with *dene* and *den*.

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as *putei*, in Plot's *Oxfordshire*, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and *Trans. Essex Field Club*, 1883 111. 48, *Journal* xviii, lvi.

1768 MORANT *Hist. Essex* I. 228 (The Dane-holes at Grays). The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled *Dane* or *Dene* holes. 1818 *Cambrian Reg.* 111. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes. 1803 *Murray's Handbook. Kent & Sussex* (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Daneholes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. *Ibid.* 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called Dane's Holes. Similar excavations exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name *Les grottes de la guerre*. 1871 R. MEESON in *Palin Stifford & its Neighbourhood* at The Dane-holes as they are called by the country people. 1881 F. C. J. SPURRELL in *Archæol. Jnl.* (title). On Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances. 1883 *Trans. Essex Field Club* 111. Jnl. 17 June 1882, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. 1887 T. V. HOLMES in *Essex Naturalist* I. 225 (title) Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884-1887. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 5 Feb. 245 On the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead.

**Denelage**, -lawe: see DANE-LAW.

**Dener**, -e, obs. form of DINNER, DENIER.

|| **Denere**. [OF. (13th c. in Godef.)] in form dim. of *dener*, *denier*.] A measure of capacity in Guernsey: see quot.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 567 In Guernsey the *denere* or *dunere* is the common small unit of dry measure. Three *deners*.. make one cabot; two cabots or six *deners*, one bushel.

† **Denervation**. Obs. rare. [f. DE- I. 1 + *L. nervus* string, etc., as if f. a verb \**denervare* to tie down with a string.] A marking or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 469 Worms.. are like oblong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some .. denervations.

**Dengerous**, obs. form of DANGEROUS.

**Dengue** (den'ge). Also *dengue-fever*, *denga*. [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish *dengue*; ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in *Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being *ka dinga pepo* (ka partitive article, 'a, a kind of', *dinga*, *denga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', *pepo* 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word *dengue* 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See DANDY 2.] An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called *Dandy*, and *Break-bone fever*.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1854-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dengue*, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850. Also called .. the Break-bone fever. 1856 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 DR. CHRISTIE *Dengue Fever in Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1885 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1870 to 1875. *Ibid.* 1865 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48.. years Vol. III.

before, and they gave to it the former designation *ka-dinga-pepo*, the name under which I described it in my first communication. *Ibid.* 160. Dengu was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1823-1835 *Times* 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the *dengue* or *dengue fever* and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar].

**Deniable** (dēnā'bl), a. [f. DENY v. + -ABLE.] That can be denied.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 98 This is denyable. 1672 PENN *Spirit Truth Viud.* 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable. 1760 *Law Spirit of Prayer* 11. 49 A maxim that is not deniable. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army.. have certain rights.

**Denial** (dēnā'āl). [f. DENY v. + -AL II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. (R). The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denials. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 11. i. 281 Neuer make denial; I must and will have Katherine to my wife. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iv. § 8, 385 Torture. Denial of burial, and other external crosses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* 1. v. 132 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) 11. xi, Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

b. = SELF-DENIAL.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. 1873 MISS J. E. A. BROWN *Thoughts thro' Year 78* The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 107 Cicero laboreth in his owne purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 38 That this is a Mercy.. is plain, and frequently past denyall. 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* Sat. i. Prol. Wks. 1730 1. 51 Tis true, nor is it worth denial. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 11. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1845 WHATELY *Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* 197/1 The denial of the suppressed premiss.. will at once invalidate the argument. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 334 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

1590 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Matt.* xxvi. heading, Peters denial. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 11. xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denyall of the Sovereign Power. 1716 SOUTH (J.). Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. *Law*. † a. = DENIER 2: see quot.; b. The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 b. Denial is a disseisin of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent seck. 1728 VOYSE *Love Fame* vii. Ev'n denials cost us dear at court. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Petr.* xx. Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Denial in law imports no more than not confessing. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. *dial.* A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

1736 PEGGE *Kentisms*, A denial to a farm; i. e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 S. WARWICK, *Gloss.*, Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, Denial, an encumbrance. 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in *Glossaries of Worcestersh., Gloucestersh., Surrey, Sussex, Leicester, Shropshire, Cheshire*.

† **Denance**, obs. [f. DENY v. + -ANCE: cf. OF. *denoiance*, f. *denoier*, var. of *denier* to DENT.] Denial.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Either for the affirmance or denance of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 749.

**Denied** (dēnā'd), ppl. a. [f. DENY v. + -ED.] Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 SALA *Tue. round Clock* (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart.

Hence **Deniedness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (obs.).

1671 *True Non-conf.* 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto.. God.

**Denier** 1 (dēnā'ā). [f. DENY v. + -ER 1.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

c1400 *Appl. Loll.* 99 And 3et þey deny to men þe understanding of þe gospel. þei wel bi deniers [printed deniers]. 1530 PALSER *2nd Denyer* of a thyng, *excoisneur*. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dnet. Dicit.* 1. i. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* 11. Dec. 23 The Deniers of a future State. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxvi. 33 One state disfranchised Jewes.. another deniers of the Trinity.

† **Denier** 2. *Law*, obs. [a. f. *denier* pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. *disclaimer*; and see -ER 4.] The act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Any of the kynges subiectes, to whom any denyer of sale.. shall be made. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 153 b. Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

**Denier** 3 (dēnā'ā, [dēnā'c]). Obs. or arch. Forms: 5-7 *denere*, 6 *Sc. denier*, 6-7 *deneere*, 7 *dneer*, -eare, -ire, -iere, *dinneere*, 6- *denier*. See also DENAR. [a. OF. *denier*, later *denier* (=Fr. *dener*, *denier*, *dinier*, Cat. *diner*, Sp. *dinero*, Pg. *dinheiro*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*); -L. *denārium*: see DENARIUS. The form *deneere* (cf. *musketeer*, etc.) prevailed about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman *denarius* and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (*esp.* in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a penny-weight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas. IX. (d. 1574), usually of billon or base silver (*denier tenuis*), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III. (1574-89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than 1 of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV. (B.V. Head.)

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. v. 60 To þe kyrk ilka yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny) þat is to say. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfoflowers* (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serve his neede, Not one denere he had. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 1. ii. 252 My Dukedom to a Begerly denier I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 45 Then lue in wealth and giue not a dinneere. 1611 COCHR. *Denier* a penny, a denere; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny; also, a penny-weight, or 24 grains. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had.. not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Denier*, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sol. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver.. is of 24 Deniers. 1873 *Hall in His Name* vi. 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

† 2. Used to translate Lat. *denarius*: see DENARIUS 1. Obs.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* *Ann.* 1. v. (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which receiued two deniers a day. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 66 Gallus his scribe, had receiued 500 deniers.

† 3. A pennyweight; = DENARIUS 3. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers.. Ervil flour twelve deniers or drams. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a denere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1].

**Denigrate** (denig'ret), v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. denigrare* to blacken, f. DE- I. 3 + *nigrare* to blacken, f. *niger*, *nigr*-, black; cf. F. *denigrer* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To blacken, make black or dark. *lit.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Denigrate*, to make blacke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 The fuliginous and denigrating humor. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 191 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 231 Drunkenness.. denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 CUL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) 111. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* 1. 89 note, The.. smoke of pits and manufactories, with... dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. *fig.* To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 To mynyshe, denygare, or derke his good name or fame. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* 1. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to deoigrate him. 1656 BOYLE *Ocas. Ref.* 111. v. (1845) 41 [They] do.. so denigrate the Reputation of them that oppose them. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 352 Napoleon... paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abhorred. 1889 PLUMPTRE in *Autiquary Apr.* 146/2 The character he is at such pains to denigrate.

† b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. rare. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These.. smells.. do rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and senses.

Hence **Denigrated** ppl. a., **Denigrating** ppl. a. 1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1].

**Denigration** (denig'ret-i-ōn). Now rare. [ad. *L. denigratiō-em*, n. of action from *denigrare*: see in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see prec.]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration.. These are the waies wherby culinary and common fires doe operate. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 714 (R). In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. *fig.* Blackening of character, defamation. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. PLUMPTRE *G. Bruno* 11. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† b. A stain, a dark spot. Obs. rare. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evane.* T. 11. 149 Let [this] be the denigration, and such a spot in the.. Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

† In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for 'unblackening, whitewashing'. [See DE- II. 1.] 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* 1. 250 A fallen angel whose de-nigra-tion is beyond the power of an impartial historian.



**Denigrator** (de-nigr'atōr). [agent-n. in L. form from *denigrare* to DENIGRATE: see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.  
1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. (ed. 4.) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.

2. One who blackens another's character or reputation.

1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 1882 *Remin. old Bohemian* (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and assassins.

**Denigrature**. rare. = DENIGRATION.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Denigrature*, a making black.

**Denim** (dē'nīm, de'nīm). [Shortened from *serge de Nîm*, *F. serge de Nîmes* or *Nîmes*, serge of Nîmes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, *Dict. gén. de Commerce* (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nîmes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U. S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc.

1695 E. HATTON *Merchant's Mag.* 159. 18 Serge Denims that cost 6d. each. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nîm Breeches. 1864 WEBSTER *Denim*, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 *Mobile Daily Tribune* 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims. Brown Denims. 1875 Miss BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 79 She wears... a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees.

**Denitrate** (dē'nī'trēt), v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from nitric or nitrous acid.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XI. 797 Gun-cotton... loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence **Denitrated** *ppl. a.*, **Denitrating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also, **Denitration**, the process of denitrating; **Denitrator**, an apparatus for denitration.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 89 A close reservoir... placed above the denitrating column. *Ibid.* 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 *Chemical News* XXVII. 335 There are two methods... on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid: the Glover towers and denitration by steam. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 30 in. square timber.

**Denitrify** (dē'nī'trīfī), v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence **Denitrified** *ppl. a.*, **Denitrifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Denitrifier**, a denitrifying agent; **Denitrificator**, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. LUNGER *Manuf. Sulphuric Acid* I. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle... is the 'Denitrificateur' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. *Ibid.* 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. *Ibid.* 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

**Denitrize** (dē'nī'trīz), v. [DE-II. 1.] = *prec.* Hence **Denitrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 267 Passing out denitrized at the bottom of the tower. *Ibid.* The denitrizing apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallend... used under the name of the Glover tower.

**Denizate**, v. *Latv. Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of *med.* (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*: see DENIZE v.] *trans.* To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer to such offices. 1658 Coke *On Litt.* 129 a. An alien that is enfranchised or denitized by letters patent.

**Denization** (deniz'izh'n). *Law.* [a. Anglo-F. *denization* (Littleton *Inst.*), n. of action from DENIZE v.: in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. *denizatio* (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. iii. An Act for the Denization of William Myllet. 1697 EVELYN *Nimium*. vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 327 He... gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

**Denize**, v. *Obs.* [f. DENIZE-EN, by dropping the termination: probably representing an Afr. *denizer*; in *mod.* (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*.]

1. *trans.* To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 HAMMER *Aug. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Curibus had gotten. 1579 J. STUBBS *Giving Gulf* Cij. If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him: to be master of one foot of ground. 1602 CARREW *Corwall* 65 Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady... marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. *fig.* To admit into recognized use (as a word, n. custom, etc.); to naturalize.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* v. II. 10/2 The Irish language was first denized in the English pale. 1594 *Pitt Jewell* *Sho.* *Diverse New Expt.* 6 This secret is as yet merely Foreign, but it had been long since either denized or made English if, etc.

**Denizen** (deniz'ēn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 *deynseyne*, -seen, *deinseyne*, *deynesin*, 5-6 *denesyn*, -zen, *denysen*, -zen, 6 *denezan*, *denisine*, *denysyn*, -cen, 6-7 *denisen*, -zin, 6-8 *denison*, -zon, 7 -zan, 6- denizen. [a. AF. *deinzein*, *denzein*, *denzein* = OF. *deinzein*, f. AF. *deinz*, *denz*, *denz*, mod.F. *dans* (=L. *dē intus*) within + -in: -L. -ānus: cf. *foreign*, *foreign*, L. *forāneus*.]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to *foreigners* who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of *citizens*.) Now rare in *lit.* sense.

14.. *Chalmers* *Ann. Scot.* (5c. Stat. I.) Alsweil foreyns as deynseyne (*tan inhabitantes quam forinsecr*). 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Coin... conveyed into Flaunders... as well by merebaites strangers as by deynseyne. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 129 a. He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a *denizen*, quasi *deins* *ne*, born within.

But many times *denizen* is taken for an alien born that is enfranchised or denitized by letters patent. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 53 The Charter of London... is the birth-right of its own Denizens, not Strangers. 1664 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. x. 388 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND I. The towns of that age and their laborious denizens. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (of a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly *poetic* or *rhetorical*.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iii. Cij. We be not deynseyne in the world but strangers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwelle and abyde away therein, but for to goo and passe through hit. 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 12 Bless'd Denizon of Light (an angel). 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii. Winged denizens of the erag. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sec. xix. § 806 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

1467 in *Eng. Glōs* (1870) 391 Eyn citizen or deynsen. *Ibid.* 393 Yf eny citizen denysen or foreyn departe out of the seild cite.] 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 154 Caesar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denizen. 1719 W. WOOD *Surre. Trade* 135 In our Colonies... All Foreigners may be made Denizens for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. 111. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. *fig.* One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 For they be made denizens in heauen. a 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 21 iii. (1655) 88 Naturalized by Jacob, and made free Denizens of the Church. 1857 H. REEO *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In *Nat. Hist.*, A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. COLONIST 2.

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* v. Iviij. 623 Tarragon... was allowed a Denizen in England long before the time of Ruelius writing. a 1626 Br. ANREWES *Serm.* vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denizen. 1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Mod. Melilotus officinalis* is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1483 *Act x Rich.* III. c. 9 § 1 All merchants of the nation of Italic... not made deinsyn. 1509-10 *Act x Hen.* VIII. c. 20 § 1 Merchandises of every merchant deynseyne and alien. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Hobeline*... the right which the prince hath upon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Frank if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 377 This house was... accounted a priory alien ill the year 1380, when Richard II. made it denizen.

**Denizen** (deniz'ēn), v. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually *fig.*

1577 J. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3 They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denized and made acquainted with our soil, as they will prosper [etc.]. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant. 1636 Herwood *Challenge* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you

denison'd in Spaine. a 1721 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found. Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denized among us. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Fr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, *So few* has long been denized.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. *rare.*

Hence **Denizenized** *ppl. a.*

1556 Sir J. CHEKE *Lett. to T. Hoby in Ascham's Scholem.* Introd. (Arb.) 5 If the old denisoned wordes could content and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of unknown wordes. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 19 Some new denizon Lord.

**Denizenship**. [f. DENIZEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or status of a denizen.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 564 An authentick Bull, charter or patent of denizenship or bourgeoisie of Rome. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1871 *Athenum* 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

**Dennar**, -er, obs. forms of DINNER.

**Denne**, obs. form of DIN v.

**Dennet** (denēt). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname *Denmet*.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England c. 1818-1830.

1818 *Sparring Mag.* II. 193 The Dandies of our days... Are wont to bark in fashion's blaze, In Tibbury or Dennet. 1826 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 1/6 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xvi. A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

**Denning**: see DEN v. 1

**Denny** (deni), a. *Obs.* or *rare*. [f. DEN *sb.* 1 + -y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxviii. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate* *Lut. Unt.* r 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

**Denominable** (dē'nīm'nāb'l), a. [f. L. *dēnōmīnā-re* to denominate + -BLE.] That may be denominated or named.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) iv. iii. 182 Inflammation... denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walsley, Sec.

**Denominant**, sb. *rare*. [ad. L. *dēnōmīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēnōmīnāre*: see next.] = DENOMINATOR 3.

**Denominate** (dē'nīm'nāt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēnōmīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēnōmīnāre*.]

A. *pa. pple.* Named, called, denominated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles... they may be called, termed... or denominated. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 Whether Gusrat... be denominated from Gezurat, which in the Arabic signifies an Isle. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 It is no great matter how it be denominated. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. The walls of Salbuda... by Rome Caesarian and August denominated, Now Zaragoza.

† B. *adj.* *Arith.* Said of a number when used adjectively with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= CONCRETE a. 4); opp. to *abstract*.

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 207 Abstract and... denominated Numbers.

C. *sb.*

† 1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnea; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius.

† 2. *Gram.* A word derived from another word, *esp.* from a noun; a denominative. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 142 Aristotle... thus... writeth: Those [words] are called denominatives, which have the appellation of a name from some other... as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 HAMMOND *Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, *νεωτερον* from *νεωτερος*.

**Denominate** (dē'nīm'nāt), v. [f. L. *dēnōmīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnōmīnāre* to name, specify by name, f. DE-I. 3 + *nōmīnāre* to name (see NOMINATE).]

1. *trans.* To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. *from* or *after* something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of... to call.

1554 HULOET *Denominate, denomino*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* *Mus.* 9r Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominate after the number of blacke minimes set for a note of the Plainsong. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. *Ibid.* 223 American Vespucius... denominates that vast and spacious Continent from hisowne name, America. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. ix. (1810) 60 From him [Guelph] the office of the papal faculty were denominated Guelphes. 1774 BRVANT *Mythol.* I. 89 *Phi* is also used for any opening... whence... the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1778 COWPER *Eleg.* *Haystack* 18 This is what the world... Denominates an itch for wriling. 1805 FOSTER *Exc.* iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. MELLOR *Printh.*

i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To give oneself a name, take one's name (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1665) 336 Thou that leavest the master, and denominatist from the servant.

† c. To express in some arithmetical denomination. *Obs. rare.*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iii. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

† 2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 36 The same virtue denominated Jacob a Prince with God. 1628 DODGE *Serm.* xxiii. 225 The Divine, the Physician, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kind of Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 The numerous Rabble... have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences. 1698 W. CHURCH *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Susanna Thrale* (1788) II. 250 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1816-17 BENTHAM *Christomathia* Wks. VIII. 79 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

† b. *absol.*  
1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominates. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* u. iii. ii. (1676) 197/1 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it [‘genitry’]. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xii. 51 The Form denomination; and is Essential.

c. *Logic.* Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3]. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Coun. Law* xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

† 3. To point out, indicate, denote. *Obs.*  
1710 in Somers *Tracts* III. 5 Our Credit in this Case... is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 88 The portion of salt which... suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water. 1794 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence Denominated, Denominating *ppl. adjs.*  
1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 235 At this day, in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 469 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsic value. 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. Ld. Eldon* 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

**Denomination** (dēnōmīnāʃən). [a. OF. *denominacion* (13th c. in Godsc. Suppl.), ad. L. *dēnōmīnātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnōmīnāre* (in cl. Lat. in the sense of ‘calling by another than the proper name, metonymy’).]

1. The action of naming *from* or *after* something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (R.). Of whiche workings and possession of hours, y<sup>e</sup> daies of the week have take her names, after denomination in these seven planetes. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* M<sup>sex</sup> t. 18 To controule mine observations... in regarde of the uncerteine distances, vntre denominations of places... which (I confesse) are faultes. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Coun. Law* xxv. (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendance they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. vii. The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 AMP. THOMSON *Law* Th. § 48. 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

† b. A mentioning or specifying by name. *Obs.*  
1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* u. iii. (1495) 30 By denomination of hymnes that ben seen, vntsen werkings of heuently inwyttes ben understonde. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 Stories expresse that Gallia or Fraunce hath the denomination of the whitenesse of people. 1563 HOMILIES *in Fasting* i. (1859) 284 Works... which... are... neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or enwherunto they serve. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 1 The first word Credo... giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* vii. The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or caids—far by all these denominations such banditti were known. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*  
1737 AMP. BOULTER *Lett.* II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

c. 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And so oft with-

draw the digit multiplying, vnder the article of his denomination. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 52 Of the first ternarye, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternarye, the denomination is thousandes. 1557—*Whetst.* Rj b, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* i. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1666 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 9 The price by which 'twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Troy Weight*, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 47 When... the paper money is of small denominations. *Mod.* Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 187 Civil dissention... 'twixt men of the same denomination and principles. 1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 350 The Country... produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captain's Escape* 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always *spec.* a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive name.

1716 SOUTH (J.), *Philosophy*... has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death... opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. civ. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion... than in England or Scotland.

**Denominational** (dēnōmīnāʃənl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as a *denominational school* or *college*; hence *denominational system of education*, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. w. Ch.* (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule. 1882 *Standard* 10 Oct. 51 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now undenominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. *rare.*  
1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence **Denominationalism**, adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); **Denominationalist**, an adherent or advocate of these; **Denominationality**, the state or condition of being denominational; **Denominationalize** v., to make denominational; **Denominational** *adv.*, according to a denominational method.

1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iv. (1870) 129 We have 'inflectional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this... the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 This plan... concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct. In the country districts... the Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. STANLEY *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would be believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 109 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat... denominationalized—to coin a new word. 1893 *Daily News* 22 June 4/7 To denationalize Trinity (College) would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalize it. 1845 *Eclectic Rev.* Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominational.

**Denominative** (dēnōmīnāʃiv), a. and sō. [ad. L. *dēnōmīnāti-vus*, f. ppl. stem of *dēnōmīnāre*; see -IVE. Cf. F. *dénominatif* (Catholicon, 15th c.).]

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Apost. Crede* iii. 62 The same name [Cepha] given vnto Simon... must imply no more than a denominative reference vnto the rock. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xviii. (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physis.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

1638 MEDE *Disc.* ii. Wks. (1672) 16 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 9 A Name... not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

† 2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. rare.*  
1677 COCKER *Arith.* (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun.

[Cf. PRISCIAN *Inst.* iv. i. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The L. word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render Gr. *παρρηγορικός* derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v. *Denominativus*, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from *deus* comes *deus*. 1839 *tr. Gesenius Hebr. Gram.* § 85 *Denominativus* nouns. 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 131 Such *denominative* verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

† b. *Derivative. Obs. rare.*  
1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 236 This holiness being only relative, transitorie, and denominative, and not inherent or durable.

B. sō. † 1. A 'denominative' or attributive term: as A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xvii. (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beaute, o grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, O gracious, courteous and beautiful woman... it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force... to speake by the denominative, as by the thing it selfe. 1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3].

2. *Gram.* A word formed or derived from a noun. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. ii. (R.). For sanctity and to sanctifie being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other. 1839 *tr. Gesenius Hebr. Gram.* 45 A peculiar kind of secondaries verbs... are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1885 *tr. Socin's Arabic Gram.* 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning.

**Denominatively** (dēnōmīnāʃivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; † attributively, derivatively.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1303/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatively... or in a figurative locution. 1656 JEANES *Fulcr. Christ* 118 There is only an extrinsecal, and accidental union betwixt a man and his garment: and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. *Homo dicitur vestitus, non vestis.* 1660 T. GOUCE *Chr. Directions* xx. (1831) 108 Whosoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

**Denominator** (dēnōmīnāʃər), [a. med. L. *dēnōmīnator*, agent-n. from *dēnōmīnāre* to DENOMINATE. In F. *dénominateur* occurs 1484 (Hatzf.) in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. *Now rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* iv. xiv. (1878) II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seaven planetes, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that [etc.]. 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. *Arith. and Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to *numerator*.)

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into which the unit is diuided. 1549—*Whetst.* F v b, Here haue I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greater side as the denominator. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 211 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W. EMERSON *Math. Increments* 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for... its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ix, The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1893 H. H. GIBBS *Collog. Currency* 62 How is that capital... measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

† 3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. *Obs.* (Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1599 BLUNDEVELL *Art of Logick* vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the Denominator, valiant the Denominative, Peter the Denominated; for Peter is the subject wherunto the Denominator doth cleaue.

**Denotable** (dēnōtāʃəbəl), a. [f. DENOTE v. + -ABLE.] That can be denoted or marked.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 25 In Hot Regions, and more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 1822 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

† **Denotate** (dēnōtēt), v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnōtare* to DENOTE: cf. *connotate* vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = DENOTE 1, 2.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicæ* Contents, In the fifth... Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine kindes of precious Medicaments. 1627 SYMCOCK *Apost.* Obed. 7 Those duties... are... denotated in this word, 'give', or 'render'. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 And Temeriske, to denote himselfe a thankfull person, requites him (ed. 2) favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 14 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures... have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came. 1653 R. BAILEY *Disputatio* v. ind. 11 If it fully denotated their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = DENOTE 3, 4. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denote a kind of waltz. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. 6 The high limbing Oake... denotes a rich and fruitful soile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus*... denotes a rich and Rome built... which these letters, To Rdr., 'The yeeres' from Rome built... which these letters, To Rdr., do denotate. 1650 HULBERT *Pill Formality* 5 All A.U.C. do denotate. 1650 HULBERT *Pill Formality* 5 All which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.

**Denotation** (dēnotā'ṣən). [ad. L. *dēnotātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnotāre* to DENOTE. Cf. *F. denotation* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication. c1532 *Dewes Introd.* Fr. in Palsgr. 900 Dyuers wordes, whiche for denotation or signification of pluralite dothe end with an s. 1623 *COCKERAM, Denotations*, a marking, a noting. 1631 *Br. WEBBE Quietus*, (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 275 One who was called 'Ερμηνεύς, because his name was used for the denotation of that year. 1803 *Ld. ELDON in Fessey's Rep.* VI. 307 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double Fund. 1825 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 111 The idea of Julius Caesar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and pl.) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 The three tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. c1650 *MAY Satir. Puppy* (1657) 39 After many denotations of a doubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech. 1837 *WHITTAKER Bk. Trades* (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 595 The Germans called an Esquire .. knaue, a denotation of no ill qualitie in those dayes. 1644 *HAMMOND Of Conscience* (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished .. that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement. 1659 — *On Ps.* lxxxix. 12 Annot. 446 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world. 1742 *FIELDRING F. Andrews* I. xi. To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through; nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term. 1634 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 311 Time hath brought the word *knave* to a denotation of ill qualities. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Further Enq. Texts O. & N. T.* 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty. 1832 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? 1893 *F. HALL in Nation* LVII. 450/1 The term *Arpa* .. may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it.

5. *Logic*. That which a word denotes, as distinguished from its connotation; the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated; extension. Cf. DENOTE v. 5, CONNOTATION 2 b.

1843 *MILL Logic* I. viii. § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. 1865 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the connotation or intensive capacity. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension' or of 'denotation'.

**Denotative** (dēnotā'tiv), a. [f. L. *dēnotāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnotāre* + -IVE, cf. *connotative*.] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

1611 *COTGR., Designatif*, designative, denotative. 1751 *Lett. Physiognomy* 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. 1864 *F. HALL Hindu Philos.* Syst. 255 Non-difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it. 1871 *NAPHYNS Præf. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble.

b. *Logic*. Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from connotative.

1864 *LATHAM Dict.* s.v. *Denotation*, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 327 He must have resorted to .. names more purely denotative still.

Hence **Denotatively** adv., in a denotative manner.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* IV. 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark; if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. 1881 *VENN Symbolic Logic* II. 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols, *to, x, y, z*.

**Denote** (dēnot'), v. [a. F. *dēnot-e-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēnotāre* to mark out, f. DE- I. 3 + *notāre* to mark, NOTE.]

†1. *trans.* To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. Obs.

1612 *W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 40 A most copious Register, wherein are denoted and set downe the liues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* VI. 255 Which particulars, by my owne experience, I could denote. 1638 *H. RIGER Horace, Odes* II. vi. Who wouldest can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 *Cresset d'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle.

2. To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. vi. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor) .. That quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xliii, Sun Dials, by the shadow of a title or gnomon denoting the hours of the day. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the

Contingent Lines does on other Dyals. c1820 *S. ROGERS Italy, Luigi* 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk.

†b. To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate. Obs.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 435 The Priests as fearefull of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times to this Bishop for his Successor.

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc.).

1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* III. iii. 120 Thy wild acts denote The vnrasonable Furie of a beast. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 182 The appearances which denoted her greatness. 1666 *PERVS Diary* 29 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory. 1766 *ANSTEE Bath Guide* II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* XIII, A messenger .. whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jewels* (1872) I. 2 Medals .. denoting Crimean service. *Mod.* A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm.

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known.

1660 *WILFORDS Scales Comm.* 13 In this 'tis Moneths, as the Letter M denotes. c1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1689) I. 423 *He hath given to the poor.* These words denote the freeness of his bounty. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ.* *Jeris.* (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* IV. vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. 1812-16 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 524 Horizontally [in a table] opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid.

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 262 The word *clerk* .. came to denote an officer in the law. a1804 *W. GILPIN Sermon* I. xviii. (R.), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 63 Then D V P (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

b. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.]. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 92 Denote by (X) the area of the path of P.

5. *Logic*. To designate or be a name of; to be predicated of. (Used by MILL, in distinction from *connote*.)

1843 *MILL Logic* I. ii. § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc. and .. connotes the attribute whiteness. *Ibid.* A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words denotes, and not of what it connotes. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. ii. § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence **Denoting** ppl. a.

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 157/3 The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

**Denotement** (dēnot'mēt). [f. DENOTE v. + -MENT.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; *concr.* a means or mode of denoting; a token, sign.

1622 *SHAKS. Oth.* Qo. I [see DELATION 3]. 1653 *E. CHISENALE Cath. Hist.* 128 To add to their temporal styles, some denotement of their ecclesiastical power. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 192 These outward denotements of a perturbed spirit. 1875 *M. A. LOWER Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 69 *note*, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn.

**Denotive** (dēnot'iv), a. [f. DENOTE v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 *W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai* n. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. v. (1857) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake. 1881 *A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 404 The term Church He uses .. once .. as denotive of a single assembly.

¶ **Dénouement** (dēnu'mān). [F. *dénouement*, *dénouement*, formerly *dénouement*, f. *dénouer*, *desnouer*, in OF. *desnouer* to untie = Pr. *denosar*, It. *disnodare*, a Romanic formation from L. *dis-* + *nodare* to knot, *nodus* knot.]

Unravelling; *spec.* the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; *transf.* the final solution or issue of a complication, diffculty, or mystery.

1752 *CHESTERF. Lett. cclxx.* (1792) III. 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon .. by the rack, it would have been a true tragical *dénouement*. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement' you shall know in due season. 1851 *MAVINE Rev. Sculp. Hunters* xxii. 163 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the *dénouement* in silence. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest .. the moral *dénouement* of the plot.

**Dénouembre**: see DENUMBER.

**Denounce** (dēnau'ns), v. Also 4-5 denounce, 4-6 denounce, 5 denouns, *Sc.* denouns, 6 denounce. [a. OF. *denoncier*, *noncier* (in 12th c. *denuntier*):—L. *dēnuntiāre* (-ciāre) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, report.]

1. To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate; †a. a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc. Obs.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Thess.* iii. 10 This thing we denounsiden .. to you [Rhem, this we denounced to you; Vulg. *hoc denuntiabimus vobis*] for if any man wole not worche, nether etc. he. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xii. 60 The Euanglie of God .. which to alle men ouzte be denouncid. c1500 *Melusine* 188 Anthony & Regnald came to theire fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydings. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 488/2 The same reconciliation (was) publicly denounced in the Church of Westminster. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxvii. comm., When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises as now I can to mortal men. a1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) II. 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you. 1726 *AYLFIE Parergon* to All Beadles and Apparitors .. are forbidden .. to denounce or publish any such Sentence.

b. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. Obs. or arch.

1536 *BELLENOEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 53 That the king sall nothir denounce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitaniis of tribis. 1599 *DANIEL Ctr. Wars* (1609) II. lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employed before With full commission to denounce his end. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ps.* cxviii. comm., Geving thanks .. at the Cocke crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaim peace. a1665 *DIGBY Princ. Mem.* (1829) 199 To .. denounce them war. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. 1. 197 Mohammed himself .. had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated .. unlimited conquests.

†c. Const. with *subord. clause*. Obs.

1288 *Wyclif Num.* xviii. 26 Comaunde thou, and denounce to the dekenes, Whanne se hau take tithis of the sones of Israel, .. offre ge the first fruytis of tho to the Lord. c1500 *Melusine* 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the forest of Coulombiers the most merayulous wildbore that euer was sen before. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxx. 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. 1660 *in, Amyraldus Treat. conc. Kellig.* III. v. 336 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 27 Scarcely a sitting passes .. but some Department, or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection. 1848 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vii. 596 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal.

†2. *transf.* Of things: To make known or announce, *esp.* in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend. Obs.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 5 Then should your three Invetives have vomited lesse slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abortiues, presages and tongues of heaven, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 106 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To lesse than Gods. 1706 *ESCRICOT Fair Examp.* III. I, A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with me denounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 6 They would readily .. catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced.

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse, etc.).

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a speciall steed of the Kings; denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any [etc.]. 1687 *T. BROWN Saints in Upwar Wks.* 1739 I. 73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. 1721 *BERKELEY Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 201 Isalah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Boniville* 111. 121 Captain Wyeth .. had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1896) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. To denounce to the horn (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. Obs. or arch.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29251 (Cott.) þe [man] þat biekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd þar-wit. c1425 *WYNTON Cron.* VII. ix. 534 Schyr Willame Besat geit for þi Wyis chapele .. Denouns cursyd with Buk and Bell all þei, þat had part Of þat byrnyyn, or any art. c1555 *HARSHFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She .. was denounced .. contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1579 *Sc. Act.* Jan. 1/4 (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the process of horning is as great .. that the persones denounced rebelles takes I fear the life. *Ibid.* The partie swa denounced to the Home. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 466 He accuseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. 1709 *STRYER Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 He was solemnly denounced ex-communicate by the President. 1802 *ELIZA PARSONS Myt. Visit* IV. 50 Her .. dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. 1861 *W. BELL Diet. Law* Scott. 274/2 A messenger at-arms .. thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.



+b. To proclaim *king, emperor, etc.* *Obs.*

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxiv. 159 The sayde pope... crownyd hym with y<sup>e</sup> impervall dyademe and denounced hym as emperoure. c1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 102 Constantine was denounced emperore of the Romaine soldiars. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 85 (D.) His sonne Constans, whom... he had denounced Augustus or Emperor.

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 *Bull. Innoc. VIII in Camden Misc.* (1847). To denounce, and declare or cause to be denounced and declared alle such contrary doers and rebelles. 1533 *MORE Apol. Wks.* 886/1 Those therefore that speake heresies, every good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden upon their wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 99 Archdeacons... shall... denounce such of them as are negligent... to the Bishop. 1883 *Times* 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* ii. 83 Palamedes... falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1664, 1821 [see DENOUNCE c.]. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 111. 443 Humanity! I forsware it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Komola* (1880) i. Intro. 8 Savonarola... denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 *Brace Holy Rom. Emp. vii.* (ed. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, etc.). [So *F. dénoncer*.]

1842 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxx. §7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 *Times* 16 June, The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty... to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. *Mining.* (In Mexico and Spanish America.) To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [= *Sp. denunciar*.]

1881 E. G. SQUIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127a (*Honduras*) Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 *Mining Circular*, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

† 9. ? To renounce. *Obs. rare.*

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 106 Certez byse ilk renkez þat me renayced habbe & denounced... Schul neuer sitte in my sale mye soþer to fele.

Hence Denounced *ppl. a.*

1552 *HULOT*, Denounced, *denunciatus, indictus*, 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 143 The denounced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 He had also right... to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 T. W. COIT *Parliament* 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

+ Denounce, *sb. Obs. rare.* [= *DENOUNCE v.* Cf. *obs. F. dénonce* in Godef. = *DENOUNCEMENT*, 1705 J. ROBINS *Hero of Ages* i. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to denide her brave Denounce of War.

Denounceable, *a. rare.* [f. *DENOUNCE v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being denounced.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. ii. 11, It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable.

Denouncement (*dñau'nsment*). [a. *obs. F. dénoncement* 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. *dñoncer*: see *-MENT*.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; + declaration; + announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

1544 *BALE Chron. Sir F. Oldcastle in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) i. 272 At the laufful denouncement and request of our vniuersall clergy... we proceeded against him [Oldcastle]. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf. *DENOUNCE v.* 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.) 1864 *MOWRY Arizona* vi. 112 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four *perpetuities*. 1884 *American VII.* 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired [in Mexico].

Denouncer (*dñou'nsr*). [f. *DENOUNCE v.* + *-ER*; = *OF, denounceur, -eur*.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxii. 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwys denouncer of mortallite. 1611 *COTGR., Pre-dicatur*. denouncer of things to come. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* v. Wks. (1733) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1848 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824-9 LANOIR *Imag. Contr.* (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 1013/1 So dooth euery denounceur, euerye accuser, and in a maner euerye witness too. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 376 These illiterate denounceurs. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* x. 159 Detected fugitives were... condemned to the galleys... while their denounceurs were... rewarded with half their goods.

c. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 568, I am no advocate for iron-works, but a Declared Denounceur. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of... by the denounceurs of corruption. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 185 The chief denounceur of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

Denunciation, *obs. form of DENUNCIATION.*

Denouncing (*dñon'nsing*), *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the verb *DENOUNCE* in various senses.

1552 *HULOT*, Denouncing, *denunciatio*. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambin's Turk. Wars* 15 h. Without any other denouncing of warres... he presented his armie. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* ii. vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xiii. i.* (1873) V. 5 Oh the pamphlet-eerings, the denouncings, the complainings.

Denouncing, *ppl. a.* [ING 2.] That denounces.

1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt. O. Cromwel Verses & Ess.* (1669) 60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent. 1746 *COLLINS Odes, Passions* 43 The War-denouncing trumpet.

De novo: see *DE I. 6.*

+ Denstate, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem of L. densare* to make dense, thicken, f. *densus* DENSE.] *trans.* To thicken, condense.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Densated*, made thicke. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 651 Oyl of Roses... densates, tempers the hot ventricles.

+ Denstation. *Obs.* [ad. *L. densatiō-em*, n. of action from *densare*: see *prec.*] Thickening, condensation.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 263 The Denstation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) §1 Denstation, or rarefaction. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* iv. 261 This Denstation... being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarefaction.

|| Dens canis, the Dog's TOOTH VIOLET, q.v.

Dense (dens), *a.* [ad. *L. densus* thick, dense, crowded. Cf. *F. dense* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempse*), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. a. Of close molecular structure. *Opp. to rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Casellouer's Bk. Physique* 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heer-with they will not be soaked. 1671 R. BOWEN *Wind* 192 The Earth, being a dense body, retains the Calorific impressions. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. l.* 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. x. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* closely set.

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) 111. 366 Grows in dense tufts. 1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.*, Dense panicle. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* i. 7 Marshes wide and wood-lands dense. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xxv, The crowd... was so dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000.

c. Crowded, 'thick' (with). *rare.*

1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. *fig. a. gen.*

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid it self, he frequently inspissates it. 1760 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* (1887) III. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills* (1872) II. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. *esp.* Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

1877 *BLACK Green Past.* vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'. 1822 *LAMIN Elia Ser. i. Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 114 He will... put notions into her dense head.

3. *Photography.* Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. *Comb.*

1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V.* 298 Dense-headed Rush. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874 *LISLE Carr Ind. Gwynn* i. iv. 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) Dense *v.* to make dense; *Densing vbl. sb.*

1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (*densli*), *adv.* [f. *DENSE a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 333 Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xiv. 184 Clouds... densely black. 1875

JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 683 The citadel... was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. *fig.* Intensely, grossly.

1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/2 The people were densely ignorant.

Densen, *v. rare.* [f. *DENSE a.* + *-EN* 5.] *trans.* To make dense, or *intr.* To become dense. Hence *Densening vbl. sb.*, thickening, condensation.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

Denseness (*dens'ness*). [f. *DENSE a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dense; density.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 325 The denseness of some interposing globe. *Mod.* The denseness of the fog. The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

Denshire (*dens'ʃa*), *v.* Also 7 devonshire, -sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare. [A syn-copated form of *Devonshire* used as a *vb.*; the method having been originally practised there.

c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* (1810) 2 *Devonshire*; now, by a vulgar speech, *Denshire*. *Ibid.* § 6 (1810) 92 In our Denshire speech called *Pohill*. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* v. x, Two Denshire Rivers near contermining.]

*trans.* To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = *BURN-BEAT*. Hence *Denshiring vbl. sb.*

1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* 228 They... call it in the West parts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, *Devonshiring*. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Which kind of beating and burning... seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Denshiring* in other countries. 1669 *WOLIDGE Surv. Agric.* (1681) 6 About three Acres, *Denshired*, or *Burnt-beaten*. 1671 *St. Foine Improved* 8 The good husbandry of *Densuring* or *Devonshiring* of Land. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* XVII. 160 The land... was *denshired*, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* V. 62 The system of *denshiring* or *devonshiring* old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

[By R. Child, 1651 (in *Harlib Legacy*, 1655, 37) erroneously guessed to be from *Denbighshire*; thence in some Dicts.]

Densify (*densifi*), *v. rare.* [f. *L. densus* DENSE + *-FY*.] *trans.* To make dense, condense.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 *Contemp. Rep.* XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

Densimeter (*densi'mētr*). Also densometer.

[f. *L. densus* + *-METER*.] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

1863 tr. *Ganot's Physics* (1866) 112 Rousseau's densimeter... is of great use... in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densimeter.

Density (*densiti*). [a. *F. densité* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempsté*), ad. *L. densitās, -tātem* thickness, f. *densus* DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 The densitie and thickness of the aire. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 592 As for the e Leaves, their density appeareth in that, they are ille smooth and shining... or in that they are hard and spiry. 1755 *Mont. Capt. P. Drake* i. xvii. 185 A Fogg of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 311 It was... necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xi. (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. *Physics.* The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit of bulk.

1655 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 There is in the Air... such a variety... both as to their density and rarity. 1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iii. 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities. 1881 *WILLIAMSON in Nature* No. 618. 415 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the gaseous state.

b. *Electr.* The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 *CLERK MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 130 A uniform ring of electricity of density = 1.

3. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1851 *NICHOL Archet. Heav.* 154 Not... to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities. 1888 *BRACE Amer. Commv.* II. xxxvi. 5 Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

b. *conc.* A dense mass or aggregation. *rare.*

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trals.* i. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like mass of boughs.

4. *Photogr.* Opaqueness of the developed actin-

ized film in a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 (*Photogr.*) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. *fig.* Stupidity, crassitude.

1824 A. BIRRELL in *Westminster Budget* 27 July 43/2 The density which is sometimes... attributed to your party.

Densometer, another form of DENSIMETER.



3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed; + in *Her.* = INDENTED (obs.).

1552 HULOET, *Dented, crenatus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules. 1576 LYTE *Do-dens* II. vi. 153 His leaves be... dented or tothed. 1602 BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 672 There is a small [shell] of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 371 Leaves... slightly dented at the end. 1823 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

**Dentel.** *Arch.* [ad. F. *dentelle* (formerly *-ele*), now used in sense of 16th c. *dentille*.] = DENTIL. 1850 LERICU tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 189. 170 Blending of the Ionic dentils with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dentils* or *Dentels*, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

**Dentelated, dentelated** (dente'lê'têd), *ppl. a.* [Formed after F. *dentelê* 'toothed, toothic; full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr. (in Thierry 1564), f. OF. *dentelle*, mod.F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth.] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches; finely indented.

1797 W. TOOKE *Cath.* II (1798) III. xiv. 409 note, Ankar-streem was armed with a dentelated poignard. 1824 HEBER *Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 398 The wall is high, with dentelated battlements and lofty towers. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 90 A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or as it were crassened.

**Dentelle** (dente'l, Fr. dântêl). [a. F. *dentelle*, orig. little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF. *dentelle* (14th c.), dim. of *dent* tooth.] || 1. LACE [Fr.].

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. *Bookbinding.* 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight *Diet. Mech.*).

3. *attrib.*

1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities of Mesopotamia* iv. 116 Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

**Dentelure** (dente'lûr). *Zool. rare.* [a. F. *dentelure* denticulated border, tooling, f. *dentelê* denticulated: see -URE. In quot. app. associated with *chaussure, coiffure*, etc.] Set or provision of teeth.

1877 COVES *Fur Anim.* xi. 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

**Denter:** see DENTURE.

**Denteuous, var. of DAINTEOUS a. Obs.**

**Denti-**, combining form of L. *dens*, *dent-em*, tooth, *dent-ês* teeth. **Dentifactor**, n machine for making artificial teeth. **Dentilabial a.**, having relation to both teeth and lips. **Dentilingual a.**, of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (se. consonant, sound, etc.). + **Dentiloquent a.**, speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so + **Dentiloquist**, 'one that speaks through the teeth'; + **Dentiloquy**, 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). + **Dentimolar a.**, belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. **Dentiparous a.**, producing teeth. **Dentiphone**, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. *Ibid.* 65 Real dentilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 284 Dentimolar operations. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

+ **Dentilate, v. Obs.** [irreg. f. L. *dentire*.] 1623 CROKERAM, *Dentilate*, to breed teeth.

+ **Dentical, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *dens*, *dent*-tooth + -IO + -AL.] = DENTAL a. 1 b.

1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pheas.* II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling, and replacing the dental instruments.

**Denticate, v. rare.** [f. late L. *denticare* to move the teeth (Papias); cf. It. *denticare* to pinch, to nibble, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

**Denticate** (dente'sit), *a.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + -it-us whale.] Toothbed (as a whale).

1885 WOOD *Whale in Longm. Mag.* V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticate whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ().

**Denticle** (dente'kl), *sb. (a.)* [ad. L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dent-em* tooth. Cf. DENTICULE.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'rete' of the astro-labe.)

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 23 Thin Almyr is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* I. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 237 Two powerful teeth... besides minute accessory denticles. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Denticle*, also that part of the Chapter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 40 The distances of the Columns... are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles... the first Denticle A, and the last B, being each cut... by the... Axes of the Columns. *Ibid.* 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 KIRBY *Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the dentals.

+ **B. adj.** Toothed, denticulated. *Obs.*

1574 EDEN tr. *Taisner's de Natura Magnetis* Deed., Turned or moved with certayne little denticle wheeles.

**Denticular** (dente'kylâr), *a.* [f. L. *denticulus* (see prec.) + -AR. Cf. mod.F. *denticulaire*.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. *Arch.* Characterized by having dentils.

1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature.

**Denticulate** (dente'kylâr), *a.* [ad. L. *denticulatus*, f. *denticulus*: see DENTICLE and -ATE 2.]

1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections; finely toothed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Of a denticulate asperity. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 The bill... denticulate or toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Sepals denticulate.

2. *Arch.* = DENTICULAR 2. 3. In comb.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 383 Bill subulate... with margins denticulate-serrate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot. App.* 308 Leaves... denticulate-serrate.

Hence **Denticulately adv.**, in a denticulate manner, with denticulation. 1847 in CRAIG.

Often in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as *denticulately serrated, cili-ated*, etc.

**Denticulated** (dente'kylârêd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. = prec. 1.

1665 GLANVILL *Scaphis Sci.* 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 49 With a denticulated margin. 1865 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemot's The Sun* (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. *Arch.* = prec. 2.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 447 They are called Denticils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated.

**Denticulation** (dente'kylâr-shun), *f.* [f. L. *denticulus* (see DENTICLE) + -ATION: cf. *dentation*.]

The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually *coner.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in pl.).

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. 1829 LOWNON *Encycl. Plants* 609 Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations. 1874 MOORHOUSE *Ants & Spiders* Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws... is similar.

**Denticule** (dente'kylâr). *Arch.* [a. F. *denticule* (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. *denticulus* little tooth, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth: see -CULE.]

Also used in Latin form.] = DENTIL b.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cj b, In Corona, ye shal make Denticulos. *Ibid.* Cj a, They haue added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 WORCESTER, *Denticule* (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. *Francis.*

**Dentie**, obs. form of DAINTY; esp. in phrase *By Gods dentie*, by God's dignity or honour.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 62 V. Gods dentie, Jacke sawe, whence came you? R. How pretely you can call verlet and swere by Gods dentie!

+ **Dentient** (dente'shent), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dentientem* 'teething', pr. ppl. of *dentire* to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrilent.

**Dentifactor:** see under DENTI-

**Dentification** (dente'fikê-shun), [f. L. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth + -IFICATION. The cognate verb would be *dentify*. So in mod.F. (Littre.)]

Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. ossification.)

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

**Dentiform** (dente'fôr-m), *a.* [f. L. type \**dentiformis* (used in mod.L.), f. *dent-em* tooth: see -FORM. So F. *dentiforme* (Littre.)]

Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabetais* v. xxi. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Carbonate of lime... in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

+ **Dentiformed, a. Obs.** = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The Cause of the second Vertebres mouyng, and of the dentiformed Proccesse.

+ **Dentifric, a. Obs. rare.** = next.

1760 *Land. Mag.* XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Laboratory of the celebrated Professor Webb.

+ **Dentifrical, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. type \**dentifricus* (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to a dentifrice, teething-cleansing.

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 383 As to its dentifric properties.

+ **Dentifricator** (dente'frikê-tôr), *Obs.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *fricator* one who rubs, after L. *dentifricium*.]

A professional cleanser of teeth.

c. 1700 D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentifricator. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Tril.* No. 12 The Profession I have taken up... is that of a Dentifricator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

**Dentifrice** (dente'frike), [a. F. *dentifrice* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dentifricium*, f. *dent-em* tooth + *fricare* to rub.]

A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations.

1528 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* 1. fol. 53 a. Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Diverse New Expts.* 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 593 The best dentifrices for to cleanse or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1664 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2985/4 An excellent Dentifrice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentifrice. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med. Med.* (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

**Dentigerous** (dente'jê-rôs), *a. Zool.* and *Anat.* [f. L. type \**dentiger* tooth-bearing + -OUS: in mod.F. *dentigère*.]

Bearing teeth.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 979/2 The... membrane lining the dentigerous cavity. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saurian... reptiles are... simple. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous.

**Dentil** (dente'il), *Arch.* Also 7 dentile. [a. obs. F. *dentille* (16th c. in Littre); a fem. deriv. of *dent*; cf. Pr. *dentilh* masc. = L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTIL.]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 The Dentils at three pence per foot. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. Dentils (in architecture), *dentuli*. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice... are a great source of richness. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* xxviii. 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

+ **b. transf.** That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 40 b, An upright cymatium; and over that a plain dentil. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Adrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c. *attrib.*

1754 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 38 That... a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice.

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut. 1865 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Geneal.* July 253 The classical dentil moulding.

**Dentilabial:** see under DENTI-

**Dentilated, ppl. a.** [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.'

So **Dentilation**, 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); dentification (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation.

**Dentile** (dente'il). *Conchol.* [var. of DENTIL, obs. F. *dentille*.] (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Dentile* (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dentile*, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

**Dentilingual, loquent, etc.** see under DENTI-

**Dentinal** (dente'nâl), *a.* [f. DENTINE + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 382/2 The calcification of the dentinal pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

**Dentine, dentin** (dente'in). *Anat.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN *Odontography* I. Introd. 3, I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine'.

'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 565 Well-formed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

**Denting, vbl. sb.** [f. DENT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DENT, q.v.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. 14495 709 After many manere castynge, hewynge, entynge, and playnynge.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Abollatura*, denting in wull blowes, beating in *contusio*.

2. The result of this action; an indentation.

1388 WYCELF *E. E.* xxvi. 17 Two dentynys [1382 rabiti] schulen be in the sides of a table, bi which a table schal be ioyned to another table.

3. *Arch.* = DENTIL. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 367 The great Cornith, with Modillions and Dentings.

**Denting, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dents; + that strikes a blow.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* Epil. in Hazl. *Dedley* IV. 155 But denting deith will cause him not to grant this world as vain.

**Dentinoid, a.** [f. DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dentinoid* tumour, a dental ectoma arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.



Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI.

**Dentiroster.** *Ornith. rare.* [a. F. *dentirostre*, ad. mod. L. *dentirostris*, f. L. *dentirostris* + *rostrum* beak, of which the pl. *dentirostrēs* was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the *Dentirostres* or *Passerine* birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insectores*.

[1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insectivorous birds are separated, the *Dentirostres*.] 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostres*, *Dentirostres*.

Hence **Dentirostral**, **Dentirostrate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak. 1841 *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* I. 251 The *Dentirostral* tribe. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostrate*. 1876 *Amer. Cyc.* XV. 727 A very large family of *dentirostral* birds. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentirostrate*, having the characters of the *Dentirostres*.

**Dentiscalp.** [ad. L. *dentiscapulum* toothpick, f. DENTI- + *scap-ere* to scrape, scratch.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-pick. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning *dentiscapuli*, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1894 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[Dentise, -ize, v.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Dentist** (dentist). [ad. F. *dentiste*, f. L. *dentem*, F. *dent*, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon.

1759 *Edin. Chron.* 15 Sept. 4 *Dentist* figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *tooth-drawer*. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 204 This distinguished *Dentist* and *Dentologist*. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 192 Mr. Moor, Surgeon *Dentist* to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves A fracture in your jaw.

**Dentistic**, a. [f. prec. + -ic.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dentistical**, a. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlvii. 303 Little boxes of *dentistical*-looking instruments. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Ridg.) 164 The crocodile... opens his jaws offensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

**Dentistry** (dentistri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] The profession or practice of a dentist.

1838 *Tail's Mag.* V. 197 *Dentistry*, as we find it called, is growing into a profession. 1886 *Act 49-50 Vict.* c. 48 § 26 Rights... to practise *dentistry* or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

**Dentition** (denti'shən). [ad. L. *dentitionem* teething, n. of action from *dentire* to teeth. (So in mod. F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th c.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth; teething.

1655 CROOK *Body of Man* 969 *Dentition* or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the sevenyear year, sometimes sooner. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 *Dentition* and *Location* are for the most part contemporaries. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 567 Latest Theories of difficult *Dentition*. 1870 LOWELL *Amy's Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as *dentition*. *Mod.* The second *dentition* is to some children as critical a period as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 25 The *dentition* is as follows:—Incisors, 2; molars, 2. 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 285 The *dentition* of the genus *Elephas* includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the *dentition* of an animal is one of the most important.

+ **Dentistry**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dens*, *dentem* tooth + -ITRY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 *Infancy*, *Dentistry* and another... age, and then puberty itself.

**Dento**, an incorrect combining form of L. *dentem* tooth, as in *Dento-lingual*, etc.: see DENTI-. Also in *Dentologist*, *Dentology*.

1760 (see DENTI). 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of *dentology*.

**Dentoid**, a. *rare.* [Bad formation, from L. *dentem* tooth + Gr. -οειδής, -oid.] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID. 1828 WEBSTER cites BARTON.

**Dentor**, dentour: see DENTURE<sup>1</sup>, indenture.

+ **Dentulated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = DENTICULATED.

1796 STEPHAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 Its leaves... dentulated with hard prickles.

+ **Denture**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also *dcntor*, *dentour*. Aphetic form of *IDENTURE*.

1400 *Beryn* 2791 An entre [hat] as a dentour wrythe. 1481-90 *Heavenly Housh.* Bks. (Roxb.) 348 As it perill be dentor... like hales of Gene wode. 1541 *Scholar's Women* 837 in *Habl. E.* P. IV. 137 Of you I have no denture.

**Denture**<sup>2</sup>. *rare.* Also *7 dnter*. [f. DENT + -URE.] Indentation, indent.

1635 *Act 1 Jas. II.* c. 22 (Parish St. James's, Westminster). Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof... Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres... allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

**Denture**<sup>3</sup> (dentiū). [a. F. *denture* (14-15th c. *denture* in Hatzf.), f. *dent* tooth: see -URE.] A set of teeth; *esp.* of artificial teeth.

1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* I. 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

**Denty**, *obs.* form of DAINTY.

**Dentyuous**, var. of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

**Denucleate**, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

**Denudate** (dñiur'dāt, dñiur'dāt), a. [ad. L. *dēnudāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēnudāre* to *DENUDE*.]

*Denuded*; naked, bare.

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Denudate*, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Denudate*, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup.

**Denudate** (dñiur'dāt, dñiur'dāt), v. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnudāre*, to *DENUDE*. All the dicts. down to Smart 1849, stress *dēnudate*: see note to *CONTEMPLATE*.] *trans.* To strip naked or bare; = *DENUDE*.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xi. 182 Dionysia, a Noble Matron was *denudated* and barbarously scourged. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Painted... as be their feet and legs, both which are *denudated* in their dances. 1657 TOWNSON *Kenon's Disp.* 261 The elder... is last *denudated* of its leaves. 1669 *Decay Chr.* Piety xix. § 2. 363 'Till he have thus *denudated* himself of all these encumbrances. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 218 note, A perfect skeleton *denudated* of every fibril of muscle.

Hence **Denudated** *ppl. a.*, **Denudating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5032 In the *denudated* parts of the lobe. 1849 *DANA Geol. vi.* (1850) 355 The *denudating* agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 *DAVIS Polaris Exp.* App. 661 Glacial scratches... upon *denudated* surfaces.

**Denudation** (dñiur'dā'shən). [a. F. *dénudation*, in 14th c. -*acion* (Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēnudātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnudāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; *denuded* condition.

1848 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 *Denudation* and union with holie oil. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) I. 99 To be modest, we ought... to avoid all unflattering *denudations*. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 44 The inns... in a state of *denudation* of furniture. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of *denudation*.

† b. *fig.* The action of laying bare; exposure. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confit.* 62 All this he barely repeats without any dispoirement or *denudation*. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* cxviii. V. 74 The *Denudation* of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

c. The action of divesting or depriving. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10 Such a destitution of succour, and *denudation* of all refuge. 1644 Br. HALL *Devout Soul* § 10 (V.) There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our fantasy... that may carry our thoughts aside. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the *denudation* of flexion.

2. *Geol.* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or *erosion* of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 FARVEY in *Phil. Trans.* 242 (title), Account of the great Derbyshire *Denudation*. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Dittus.* 118 note, This gorge is simply a valley of *denudation*. 1845 DARWIN *For. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 345 Considering the enormous power of *denudation*, which the sea possesses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 149 At the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 53 million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

**Denudative** (dñiur'dā'tiv), a. [f. *dēnudāt*, *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnudāre* to *DENUDE*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of *denuding*; causing *denudation* (e.g. of strata).

*Mod.* The *denudative* action of water; *denudative* agencies.

**Denudatory**, a. *rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem *dēnudāt* of L. *dēnudāre*: see -ORY.] = *DENUDE*.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jnrl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 293 This continuity... violated by... *denudatory* aqueous causes.

**Denude** (dñiur'dē), v. [ad. L. *dēnudā-re* to make naked, lay bare, f. DE- I. 3 + *nūdāre* to make naked, *nūdus* naked. (Cf. mod. F. *dénuder* 1790 in Hatzf. The earlier F. verb is *dénuer*, OF. *denuer*, *desnuer*.)]

1. *trans.* To make naked or bare; to strip off clothing or covering; *spec.* in *Geol.* of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 83 Some when they alter their cases, *denude* them of all the earth. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 120 If you *denude* a Vine-Branch of its Leaves. 1845 DARWIN *For. Nat.* (1852) 12 That any power... could have *denuded* the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jnrl.* (1873) I. v. 124 The long slopes are nearly *denuded* of trees. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 111 Rapidly *denuded* by rain and rivers.

2. *fig.* To strip, divest, deprive (of any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. ix. 65 Nor this burgh of so many cities is left desolat and *denudit*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 95 To *denude* him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchful wife. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. 1. 6 He *denudes* himself of all right and title, which... he might claime unto it. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 53. 492 *Denuded* of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. STROUGHTON *Church of Rev.* xvii. 395 *Denuding* them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divest oneself.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 496 An heir... fraudulently giving a secret promise to *denude* in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties. *Ibid.* 497 The heir *denuding* did not thereby cease to be heir. † 3. To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. *Obs. rare.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 128 in *Anglia* VII. Then approbation the case dyd *denude*.

Hence **Denuded**, **Denuding** *ppl. adjs.*

1639 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquil* (1863) 85 *Denuding* motions wer not entertained. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 467 The *denuded* muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 125 From the *denuded* valley of Wigmore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Its power (tropical rain) as a *denuding* agent is almost incredible.

† **Denude**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Short for *denuded*, *denudit*: cf. *devoid*.] *Denuded*, deprived, bereft, devoid (of).

1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, both, *denude* Of lycht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 512 He... was *denude* of his Kingdom. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 75 Gylouris of gollynes *denude*!

**Denudement**, *rare.* [-MENT.] = *Denudation*, *denuded* condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 424 He continued to live in privations and *denudement*.

† **Denuil**, v. *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *null-us* none, null: cf. *DISNULL*, *DISANNUL*.] *trans.* To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 402 After the deth of Kyngge Edwardes that banyssement was soone *denulled*. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 141, I *denull*, disallow; and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† **Denumber**, v. *Obs.* In 4-5 *denoumbre*. [a. F. *dénombrer* (in Littré and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nombrer* to number, after *dénombrer*, erroneous scribal variant of L. *dénombrare* to count out, enumerate, f. *dñ*-, *Dis* + *numbrare* to count.] *trans.* To number, count, reckon up.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc.] 11 Who knewy the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe *denumberment*? † **Denumberment**, *Obs.* [a. F. *dénombrément* (1376 in Hatzf.), f. *dénombrer* to *DENUMBER*: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 263. 360 For the value and *denumberment* of iijij m saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 He commanded Demetrius... to deliver him the *denumberment* of the Hebrew Volumes. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Addit. Lives* (1676) 47 By the *denumberment* of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

**Denumerant**, *Math.* [a. L. *dēnumerant-em* pr. *ppl.*: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence **Denumerative**, a.

1859 SYLVESTER *Outl. Lect. on Partitions of Numbers* I. 2 *Denumeration* and *Denumerant* defined. *Ibid.* II. 4 To find the *denumerant* of  $x + 2y + 4z = n$ . *Ibid.* III. 4 *Denumerative* function distinguished from *denumerant*.

† **Denumerate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnumerare*: see *DENUMBER*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denumerate*, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

**Denumeration** (dñiur'mēr'zā'shən). [ad. L. *dē-, dēnumeratiō-em*, n. of action from *dñ*-, *dēnumerare*: see prec.]

† 1. A reckoning up, enumeration. *Obs.* 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hen.* vi. ix. 152 As it is written in the *denumeration* of the Constables. 1653 Ln. *Diocel. Lett. conc.* *Relig.* iv. 48 A place in their *denumeration* of Hereticks.

b. Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation. *rare.*

1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* (1860) 115 note, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition... though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of *denumeration*.

c. *Math.* The determination of the *denumerant* of an equation. 1859 (see *DENUMERANT*.)

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1727 DAILY VOL. II, *Denumeration*, a present paying down of money. 1848 in *WARTON Law Lex.*

|| **Denuncia** (dennun'siā, -siā). [Sp.; = *denunciatio*; f. *denunciare* to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are *denounced*, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see *DENOUNCE* v. 8.

In mod. American Dicts.

**Denunciable**, a. [f. L. *dēnunciāre* (see next) + -BLE.] That can be *denounced*, proper to be *denounced*: see *DENOUNCE* v. 8.

In mod. Dicts.

**Denunciant** (dñnunsiant, -siant), a. [ad. L. *dēnunciānt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dēnunciāre* (see next) to *DENOUNCE*.] *Denouncing*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. ii. v. 66 Of all which things... Patriot France is informed: by denunciator friend, by triumphant foe.

**Denunciare** (dñvnsi'e, -fi'e't), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. dñmũtiare*, -*nũciare* to give official information, DENOUNCE, f. *De-* I. 3 + *nũtiare* (*nũciare*) to make known, narrate, report.] *trans.* and *intr.* To denounce; to utter denunciation against.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Should I not so have pronounst and denunciated against thee, thy blood would have bene required at my hands. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denunciate*, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE *Régic. France* i. Wks. VIII. 180 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No. 1987, 729/1 He only enunciated and denunciated. 1890 CHURCH *Q. Rev.* XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome.

Hence **Denunciating** *ppl. a.*

1847 LO. G. BENTINCK in *Crocker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 161 An altar... denouncing priest [in Ireland]. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 Sept., Other denouncing expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

**Denunciation** (dñvnsi'e, -fj'ən). Also 6 denunti-, 8 denounci-. [ad. *L. dñmũti-*, *dñmũciation-em*, n. of action from *dñmũtiare* to denounce, etc. Cf. *F. dénonciation* (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.]

†1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. *Obs.* (exc. in senses influenced by 2).

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.*, c. 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* iv. ix. (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Bannes before matrimony. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 258 Why... a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 207 A denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1563 *Homilies in Rebellion* (1859) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1612 BANSLEY *Lut. Lit. xxi.* (1627) 292 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undesired anger... may humble us continually. 1737 WHISTON *Joseph's Antiq.* x. vii. § 4 The prophet... by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude. 1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 379 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

†3. *Se. Law.* The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See DENOUNCE *v.* 4 a.

1599 *Se. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 After their denunciation of any persons to the horn. 1599 *Ibid.* § 138 In case onlie denunciations of Hornings, shall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That... ye, relax the said... and... from the Process of Denunciation led against them. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 274/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* i. xii. 53, I take a presentment to bee a meere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition.

5. The action or an act of denouncing as evil; public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 *Atech. Mag.* XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered... to their life-and-limb-destroying practices. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (*v.* 7) a treaty, etc.

1885 Act 48-9 *Vict.*, c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi. If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

**Denunciative** (dñvns-, dñvnsi'e'ti), *a.* [f. *L. dñmũtiat-* (see DENUNCIATE) + *-ive*.] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory. Hence **Denunciatively** *adv.*

1566 W. SCLATER *Three Sermons* (1620) 21 It's spoken... denunciatively. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 521/2 They must be... a denunciative turn of mind. 1860 FARRAR *Language* iv. (L.). The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative.

**Denunciator** (dñvns-, dñvnsi'e'tɔɪ). In 5 denonciatour, 6 denunciator. [a. *F. dénonciateur* (1408 in Hatzl.), ad. *L. dñmũtiatōr-em*, agent-n. from *dñmũtiare* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in *Civ. Law*. One who lays an information against another.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1860) Elij b. His accusers or denunciators. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 700 a. Concerning Wylliam Lattmyer and John Hooper, the pretended denunciators of this matter. 1654 HALL *Jersey* iv. 104 Two

Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (3800) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 *Spectator* 29 Aug. 1125/1 Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

**Denunciatory** (dñvns-, dñvnsi'ɔɪtɔɪ), *a.* [f. *L. type \*dñmũtiatōr-i-us*, f. *dñmũtiatōr*: see *prec.* and *-ory*.]

†1. Of or pertaining to official announcement.

*Letter denunciatory*: a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish any such sentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. vii. Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Fr. Holt* II. xxii. 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

**Denourishment**, *rare*. [DE-II. I.] = next. 1850 *Chamb. Jurl.* XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

**Denutrition** (dñmũtri'ʃən). [See DE-I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med.* treatment by deprivation of nourishment. Also *altrih*.

1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. *Ibid.* 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

**Deny** (dñai'), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *denye*, 6-7 *denie*, 4-*deny*; also 4-5 *denoy* (e), 4-7 *denay* (e). [a. *F. dñier* (OF, also *dñeier*, -*noier*, -*neer*) = Pr. *deneyar*, *denegar*, Sp. *denegar*, It. *dinegar*: = *L. dñegāre*, f. *DE-I*: 3 + *negāre* to say no, refuse, deny. In OF. the atonic stem-form was *dñei-er*, *dñei-er*, whence ME. *deney*, *denay* (*denoy*), and *deny*. By 16th c. writers, to whom *denay* was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with *nay*: cf. the following:

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 279 Ye state of cardynal, whiche was naied and denyed hym by y<sup>e</sup> Kyng.]

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine. 1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be.

a. Const. with *simple object* (formerly sometimes a *person*). c. 1300 K. ALIS. 3999 Antiochus saide... Thou hast denied thyself here. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 His was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) That may nat be denyed, quod I. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 40 He liph, bat... denaiph bat, & aftermip be contrari. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1570) 27 And worthy they were, what man can it deny? [*crime* betray]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Intro. 2 b. Denying firstly al the other new inventions alleged and proponed to his charge. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xvi. 7 But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. xi. Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 TRENCH *Misc.* Intro. (1867) 71 Hume does not, absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

b. Const. with *that* and *clause*, or *obj.* and *infin.* (after Lat.); formerly also with *simple infin.* Formerly sometimes with *negative* or *but* in the clause.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3572 Men shuld not denyen. bat be saules of jam pat er dede here Of payn may relese be. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. v. 49, I denye pat hlike þing be good bat anoyeth hym bat hap it. *Ibid.* iii. x. 88 It may nat ben denyed bat hlike goode ne is. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49, I denye me not to have said þis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The cheafte... noman may denyen. Is not made in Braban. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 772 No man denieth, but that your grace... were most necessary about your children. 1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmus. Apophth.* 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie... to bee to verayle lile use or purpose. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst us... manie corrupt customes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 218 Then is a picture not denied. To bea must Poesie. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 157 Taxing the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 310, I cannot deny but that [rice] is a solid grain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x. You can't deny that your father is cruel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 414, I beg leave to deny this to be law. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 14 It is hard to deny that St. Bernard was a good man.

c. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 15 Sara denyede, seiynge, I low3 not. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Denyyn or naytyn, *negō*, *denego*. c. 1450 ST. Cuthbert (Surtees) 564 Iik man for him self denyed. 15... ? DUNBAR *Freris of Berwick* 393 Scho saw it we no bote for to deny.

2. *Logic.* The opposite of *affirm*; to assert the contradictory of (a proposition).

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crm.* viii. 63 And [I] grantis, he sayd, he antecedens; Bot I deny be consequens. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 84 Sf. Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Pro.* It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another.

1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 544, I deny your Maior. 1660 BARROW *Enchirid.* ii. i. Schol., Let + A be to be multiplied into B—C; then because + A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent, or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent; but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of *assert* or *maintain*.

1636 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 This were to deny either the universality or the equality of original corruption. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism... Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ. 1733 BAKERLEY *Th. Vision* Ind. § 6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts.

b. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject: as non-existent or unreal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. § 1. iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they can do no harm. 1879 *Standard* 29 Nov. 5/4 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence.

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

c. 1340 CURRIER *M.* 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel wepynghe he ros. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 9 Forsoth he that schal denye me bifor men, schal denyed bith the angelis of God. c. 1400 MAUNDEL (Roxb.) xi. 45 Pare denyed Petre oure Lord. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that denizir thay detis and wil nott payr thayr crediturs. 1583 STANVUYST *Enels* ii. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deull, as they doe? 1622 WITHER *St. Peter's Day*, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denie, Whom he that very night denyd, On what shall we relie? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 232 Some of his men, happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conc.* (1876) I. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Cezsar, had denied his faith.

b. with complementary obj. or phrase. (Often blending with 1 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare... And denie himselfe for Ioue. 1595 — John i. ii. 251 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King... who... denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1429 Deiphebus... Come hire to preyen... To holde hym on þe morwe compayne At dyner, which she wolde not denyen. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* i. cc. (R.), He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denyed. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (Rldg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* 268, I will deny No more obedience then by law I may. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 222 Trees their Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 331 The royal dame his lawless suit deny'd. a. 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a.) To deny a thing to a person, or (b.) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(a.) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1403) 196 Auctoryte of techenge and soueraynte is graunted to men and denyed to wymmen. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1874) I. 3 To vs may no hauen in Englonde be denyad. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 337 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 72 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art. (b.) c. 1340 CURRIER *Il.* 1586 (Fairf.) He wende þai god of Philomist walde deny ham heuyen brist. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomist* (Arb.) 95 To Denay His own deare child and sonne in mynt. The thing that both did pray. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 107 Then let him be deny'd the Regenship. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Sonn. Considerat.* 36 No man that consider the premises will deny me this, That [etc.]. 1652 NEFDHAM *tr. Selden's clare Cl.* 3 It is unjust to denie Merchants and Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure.

c. *fig.* (predicated of things). 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erenena* 73 Finding no armour that... denied entrance to the fine edge of his daniack blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 137 A steep wilderness, whose haire sides... Access deny'd. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 The known course of human thins... denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 GREFF *Short Hist.* iii. 6. 145 Their [the Friars'] vow of poverty... would have denied them the possession of books.

6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).  
 c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1493 For þat durst I not do, lest I denyed were. *Ibid.* 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denyaye wolde. c1400 *Dist. Troy* 7097 He denyet hym anon with a nait wille. c1440 *Gesta Rou.* lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.). I may not denye you of that ye aske. 1591 *Greene Maiden's Dream*. The poor were never at their need denied. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy .. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd. 1773 *Goldsm. Sloops to Cong.* III. This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg. Village Church*. Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & H. Trils.* I. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. To deny oneself: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xvi. 24 3if eny man wole come after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, þou maist not have partit liberte, but þou denyest þyself utterly. 1827 *Keble Chr. Y. Morning* xiv. Room to deny ourselves.

† 8. To refuse to do (be, or suffer) anything. *Obs.* (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (*it* which, etc.) for *infu.*.)

a 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 140 3if þou his needes deny. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 80 Ne for us denyd noht for to rise. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent into her onis, tynes, tries, and she denied not to come. 1577-87 *Holinshead Chron.* I. 1021s They flatlie denied to doo any of these things. 1595 *Shaks. Tann. Shr.* II. i. 180 If she denie to wed. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 34 The King denied to give any other Answer. 1725 *Butler Serm.* vii. (1726) 126 He absolutely denied to curse Israel. 1781 *Crabbe Poems. Library*. Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good.

*absol.* 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* II. xxix. And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). *Obs. or arch.*

a 1533 *Lo. Berners Huon* lxxxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo .. how he had denyed hym to go. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* II. iii. 174 One thing more, That womanhood denies my tongue to tell. 1593 - *Rich. II.* II. iii. 129, I am denyed to sue my Luerie here. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World.* 176 This place denieth dispute. 1642 *Chas. I. Answ. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July 55 Inforced, to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble. a 1689 *Petty Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 116 The Laws denyeth Strangers to Purchase. 1725-20 *Pope Mlad* xvi. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1750 *Johnson Rasselas* xiv. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.

† 10. To refuse to take or accept. *Obs.*

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy proffred curtesie denyed? 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 204 If you .. denie his offer'd homage. 1691 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately deny the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xvii. 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

11. † a. To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) *Obs.*

1595 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 544 If you will deny the Sheriff, so; if not, let him enter. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 89 p. 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1736 *Swift Proposals*, etc. Wks. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visited); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)

1665 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H. .. but she denied her selfe. 1689 *Ibid.* II. 317, I inquired after him; he denied himself. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 96 p. 8 Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* v. ii. He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him. 1860 *Trollope Ph. Finn* (Tauchn. ed.) III. 76, I had told the servant to deny me. 1885 *Lav Times Rep.* LII. 6141/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor.

† **Deny**, sb. *Obs.* Also *denay* (e. [a. F. *déni*, OF. *desni*; also *denoi*, *desnoy*: from stem of *denier* to DENEY, orig. *denci-er*, *denoi-er*.) Aet of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe after this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.). 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & lordes principally .. Unto the clergie they gaue .. Which to recieve without exception The courteous geyne made no deny. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xvi. xxv. (R.). Of mild denaies, of tender scornes, of sweet Repulses. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. iv. 127 My loue can giue no place, bide no deny. 1612 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. Schisme (1641) 218/1 Yet use no Threats, nor giue them flat Denies. 1622 *Rovlanos Good News* 35 The second widow gaue him the denial.

† **Deny**, *denye*, sb. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *deient*, *deent*, *dené*, mod. F. *deyent*, orig. *deient* -L. *decent*-us.] = DEANERY.

1202 *Britton* II. xvii. 6 Sicum dené ou thesorie ou chaunerie. 1340 *Ayent*. 42 Dyngetes of holi cherche, ase bysch bishops, abbayes, or denyes [F. *denes*].

**Denying** (dɛnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. DENY v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. ix. No better remedie [an patience & denyng of myself in he wille of god. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 95 A Denyinge, *abdicacio*, *abnegacio*, *negacio*. 1525 *L.D. Berners Freit.* II. cci. [cxvii.] 1613 There demaundes

and denyenges were longe a debatyng. 1592 *Wyrley Armorie* 90 He sent me the denying. 1785 *Paley Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies .. as .. a servant's denying his master. 1847 *Emerson Refr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting.

**Denying**, ppl. a. [-ING.] That denies. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Contagio* 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour.

Hence **Denyingly** *adv.*, in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly. 1859 *Tennyson Vivien* 336 How hard you look and how denyingly!

† **Denyte**, v. *Obs. rare*. [app. associated with DENEY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] = DENEY v.

c1440 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) 56 Say we haue together bene, I hope fulle wele he haue me sene, He wille hitte neydr denyte [*primes tite*, quiet].

**Deobstruct**, v. [f. ppl. stem *deobstruct-*, of mod. L. type \**deobstruere*: see DEOBSTRUER, OBSTRUER. Cf. mod. F. *désobstruer* (Tissot 1778).] *trans.* To clear of obstruction.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* n. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon .. is a singular good Wound-herb, as useful also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Dissas. Popery* Pref. To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth. 1732 *ARRUTUSOR Rules of Diet* 274 Such as carry off the Faces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals.

Hence **Deobstructed**, **Deobstructing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Deobstruction** *sb.* [F. *désobstruction*], the action of deobstructing; **Deobstructive** *a.* [in F. *désobstructif*], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstruct.

1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 9 The de-obstruction of Encounters. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1702 *SIR J. FLOYER ibid.* XXIII. 1269 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing. 1757 *JOHNSTONE ibid.* L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct. 1782 *ELPHINSTONE Martial* III. xlviii. 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

**Deobstruent** (dɪəˈbʌstrənt), *a. and sb. Med.* [ad. mod. L. type *deobstruent-em* (pr. ppl. of \**deobstruere*), modern f. DE-I. 6 + *obstruere* to obstruct. Cf. mod. F. *désobstruant* (Tissot 1778).]

**A. adj.** That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body.

1728 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 81 A subtle detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening. 1850 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties.

**B. sb.** A deobstruent medicine or substance. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 405 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 14 As an alterative and deobstruent. [it (calomel) is employed, in indolent inflammation of the liver.]

† **Deobturate**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [DE-I. 6.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Deobturate, shut or stopped from. Dr. CHARLTON in his *Physiologia*.

† **Deoccate**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *deoccare* to harrow in, f. DE-I. 1 + *occare* to harrow.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Deoccate*, to harrow, or clod the Land.

† **Deocular**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *de-* privative (cf. DE-I. 6, II. 3) + *oculus* eye, *oculāris* of the eyes; cf. L. *deformis* shapeless, *dēprandis* without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* I. 22 It is a decular error. *Ibid.* x. 506 Zetland, and the adjacent lies there; have found such a sting of decocular government within these few years.

**Deoculate**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE-I. 1 + L. *ocul-* eye + -ATE.] *trans.* To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight.

1816 *LAMB Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem.* I. 188 Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have decolated two of your dearest relations in life.

**Deodand** (dɪəˈdænd), [a. Afr. *deodande*, ad. med. (Anglo-)L. *deodandum*, i.e. *Deo dandum* that is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or to be given to God; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.)

1292 *BRITTON* II. 51 21 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit pris cum deodande et enroule par le Corouneur. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 The .. Chancellor .. shall have deodande. 1549 *MORE Dialogue* III. Wks. 235/2 The kynges almayngers, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselves be appointed by the lawe .. as deodandes to be geuen in almes. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 214 If a nian being vpon a Cart carrying Faggots .. fall downe by the mooing of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodande. 1627 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) II. 222 [A] boatt .. being forfeited to me for a deodant. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* I. (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequeath these Estates .. to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them *Deodands*, or given to God, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 232 The inquest .. brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodant. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. II. 13 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the

church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 *STEPHEN LAUS Eng. II.* 557. 1882 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.

b. *loosely*. The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand.

1832 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Sou.* I. 58 The master with out appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun. 1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £1500 upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria. 1842 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries.

|| **Deodār** (dɪəˈdār). Also in mod. L. form *deodara* (dɪəˈdārā). [a. Hindi *dēodār*, *dēodār*: Skr. *deva-dāra* divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna c 1030 as دندار *dīndār*. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.)]

A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var. *Deodara*), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himalayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

1804 *GORT in Roxb. Flora Indica* III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Deodar pine is from .. enquiries .. made of the natives. 1814 W. ROXBURGH *Hor. Bengal* 69 *Pinus Deodara*. Hindoostani, *Deu-dār*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 341/2 *Abies Deodara*, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the *Devadara* or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration. 1842 F. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a heathy bank. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† **Deodate** (dɪəˈdɛt), *sb. and a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deō datum* given to God: in sense 2, taken as = *deō datum* given by God.]

**A. sb. 1.** A thing given to God. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 Their Corban .. wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

**2.** A thing given by God, a gift from God. a 1633 C. HERBERT in *Walton Life* (1690) 65 All my Tythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

**B. adj.** Given by God. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. 248, I gather'd up the Deodate good Gold.

**Deodorant** (dɪəˈdɔːrənt), *sb.* [Formed as if from a L. \**deodorant-em*, pr. ppl. of \**deodorare*, f. *odor-em* smell, *ODOUR*, on analogy of *dēcolorare*: see DE-I. 6.] (The long *ō* is taken over from *odour*: cf. next.) A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer. 1869 *KOSCOFF Elem. Chem.* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

**Deodorize** (dɪəˈdɔːrɪz), *v.* [f. DE-I. 1 + L. *odor* ODOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of odour, esp. of offensive or noisome odour; to take away the (bad) smell of. Also *fig.*

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage .. when deodorised being allowed to flow away. *fig.* 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence **Deodorized**, **Deodorizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Deodorization**, removal of (bad) smell.

1856 *Engineer* II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorizing system has .. achieved a perfect success at Leicester. *Ibid.* 672/1 Deodorization, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter. c 1865 *LETHEBY in Cirt. Sc.* I. 972 A bleaching and deodorizing agent. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium. 1876 *HAKLEY Nat. Med.* 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorizing.

**Deodorizer**. [f. DEODORIZE + -ER.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent.

1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

**Deol**, -ful, *obs. forms* of DOLE, DOLEFUL.

† **Deonerate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *deonerare* to load, *onus*, oner-load.] *trans.* To disburden.

1623 *COCKERAM, Deonerate*, to unload. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excremental part of meat and food.

**Deontological** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as DEONTOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to deontology.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Deontology* (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867 J. H. SIMMONS *tr. Schwegler's List. Philos.* (ed. 3) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Siles, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

**Deontologist** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒɪst), [f. DEONTOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of deontology.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 27 [11] eparates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist.

**Deontology** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒɪ), [f. Gr. *dēon*, *dēont-* that which is binding, duty (nenter of pr. ppl. of *dēō* it is binding, it behooves) + -λογία discourse.]



The science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1826 BENTHAM in *West. Rev.* vi. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of *Deontology*. a 1832 — *Deontology* (1832) l. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislatorial. 1868 GLASTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Medical deontology*, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

**Deoperculate** (di'op-er'kū-lāt), a. *Bot.* [f. DE- I. 6 + L. *operculatus*, pa. pple. of *operculare* to cover with a lid: see OPERCULATE.] Having lost the operculum: see also *quots.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Deoperculate*, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deoperculate*. Also, without an operculum.

**Deoperculate**, v. *Bot.* [See prec. and -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To shed the operculum.

*Mod.* Liverworts with deoperculating capsules. **† Deopillate** (di'op-pī-lāt), v. *Med. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OPILLATE: in mod. medical L. *deopillare*, f. L. *opillare* to stop up.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 It . . . deopillateth, or y-stoppeh the veins. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 214 For Raisins of the Sun . . . deopillate more than Malaga. *Ibid.* 421 Aperitives ought to . . . deopillate the Interstices.

So **Deopillant** n., that removes obstructions; **Deopillation**, the removal of obstructions; **Deopillative** a., tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; *sb.* a medicine or drug having this quality.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. 31 Cordial and deopillative medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii. 165 It becomes effectual in deopillations. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* viii. 313 An excellent deopillative. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deopillative. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 264 Aperient, deobstruent, deopillant; applied to medicines. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 89 To produce that salutary deopillation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen.

**Deor**, obs. form of DEAR, DEER.

**† Deordinate**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *deordinatus*, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinatus* ordered. A doublet of *disordinate*.] *Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.*

1623 T. ALESBURY *Serm.* (1624) 13 The Idolatry consisted . . . in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* ii. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

**† Deordinate**, v. *Obs.* [f. med.L. verbal type *\*deordinare*: see prec. and -ATE<sup>3</sup> 5.] *trans.* To pervert from the natural order.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. 17. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end, for which it was designed.

**Deordination** (di'gā-dī-nāz'jōn). Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *deordinatio-em* (Du Cange), n. of action f. verbal type *\*deordinare* (lt. *disordinare*, OF. *desorderer*) to disorder, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinare* to order, *ordin-em* order. A doublet of *disordination*.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, *esp.* of moral order; disorder.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. ix. 378 The guilt and the deordination. 1635 SINNES *Soules Conf.* xli. § 3. 166 This sheweth us what a wonderful deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of riot and deordination. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. ii. 101 A deordination from the end of Nature. 1891 MANNING in *Dublin Rev.* July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a deordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

1686 GORD *Celest. Bodica* iii. iii. 472 A Token of the Dis-solution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

**Deore**, obs. form of DEAR a. and *adv.*

**De-organize**, de-ordinalize: see DE- II. 1.

**Deorling**, deoreling, early ff. DARLING.

[[ **Deorsum**, *adv.* *nonce-nise*. [L. = downwards.]

Downward.

1770 J. CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 19 There is the same stupidity . . . the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

**Deorwurbe**, var. DEARWORTH a. *Obs.* precious. **† Deosculate**, v. *Obs.* rare — o. [f. L. *deoscultari* to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. DE- I. 3 + *oscultari* to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence **† Deosculat**ion, kissing.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deosculate*, to kiss sweetly. 1628 PHILLIPS, *Deosculatio*, a kissing with eagerness. a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and deosculations. 1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 440 note. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. *Deosculatio, osculatio*.

**De-ossify**, -fication: see DE- II. 1.

**Deoxidate** (di'gksidēt), v. *Chem.* Also 8-9 *deoxy-*. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDATE v.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); *intr.* to undergo deoxidation. Hence **Deoxidated**

*ppl.* a.; **Deoxidating** *ppl.* a., causing or suffering deoxidation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 73 Phosogen is produced, and the metals deoxidated. 1808 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxidating surface. 1808 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 66 The white oxide . . . may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. BEND *Pract. Chem.* 10 The latter (flame of a blow-pipe) is called oxidating, the former deoxidating.

**Deoxidation** (di'gksidēz'jōn). [n. of action f. prec. vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 70 It is necessary that the temperature of de-oxidation be greater than that of oxydation. 1801 WOLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxydation and de-oxidation. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 439 The function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

**Deoxidator**. [agent-n. f. DEOXIDATE v.: see -OR.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 396½ The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

**Deoxidize** (di'gksidēz), v. *Chem.* Also 9 *deoxyd-*. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDIZE.] = DEOXIDATE.

1794 [see DEOXIDIZING below]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 90 Its action is . . . exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1830 — *Elem. Chem.* (1846) I. 533 The silica, also . . . is partly de-oxidized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidising.

Hence **Deoxidized** *ppl.* a., **Deoxidizing** *ppl.* a. and *vb.* *sb.*; also **Deoxidization**, **Deoxidize-ment**, **Deoxidizer**.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 527 The de-oxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 282 The deoxidising property of light. 1847 CRAIG, *Deoxydization*, deoxydation. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 200 note, A colourless deoxidised indigo. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 279 Due to some de-oxidizing process.

**Deoxygenate** (di'gksidzēnēt), v. *Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE v.] *trans.* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkennes* iii. 58 Alcohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CXVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths.

Hence **Deoxygenated** *ppl.* a., **Deoxygenating** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a.; also **Deoxygenation**.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1832 BAB- BAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxyzenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

**Deoxygenize** (di'gksidzēnēz), v. *Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENIZE v.] = DEOXYGENATE.

1883 GÜNTHER in *Enycyl. Brit.* XII. 68½ Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

**Deozoneize**, to deprive of ozone: see DE- II. 1.

**Dep**, obs. f. DEEP; (*dep.*) abbrev. of DEPUTY.

**† Depact**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *depact-us*, pa. pple. of *depangere* to drive down, fix into the ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xi. xx. (1678) 293 If the Weapon be so depact and fastened in a Bone that you cannot drive it forth on the other side.

**Depaganize**, depantheonize: see DE- II. 1.

**† Depaint**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare — i. [f. DEPAINT v.]

Painting, pictorial representation.

1594 *Zepharia* xvii. in Arb. Garner V. 73 How shall I deck my Love in love's habillment And her embellish in a right depaint?

**† Depaint**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *depeint*, 4-5 *peynt*, 4-6 *paynt*, 6 *depaint*. [ME. *depeint*, a. F. *depeint*, pa. pple. of *depeindre* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *depingere* to depict, after F. *peindre* to paint. After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal *de-painted*.] Depicted, painted, delineated; orna- mented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly as *fa. pple.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa. xlix. 16]. Ich habbe, he seid, depeint be in mine honden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8739 *Pei* shul be leyde yn toubme of stonde And bys ynage ful feyre depeynte Ryg as he were a cors seynt. c 1325 E. E. *Altit. P.* A. 1101, & cor- ronne wern alle of þe same faoun, Depaynt in perlez & wedez qwyte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 2 v, Under flowes de- peynt of stablesence. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1703 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 215 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white.

**† Depaint** (di'pēnt), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *depeinte*, 4-6 *peynt*, 6-7 *depaynt* (5 *depaint*, 7-8 *depeint*), 6-7 *depaint*. [ME. *depeint-en*, f. *depeint* pa. pple.; taken as Eng. repr. of F. *depeindre* (3rd sing. pres. *il depeint*): see prec. *Depeint* was connected with *DEPICT* by the transi- tional forms *DEPEINCT*, *depeinct*.]

1. *trans.* To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see DEPAINT *ppl.* a.]. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2963 Off red sende were her baneres. With three gryffouns de- payntyd wel. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 649 *Pe* knyzt com- lyche lade In þe more half of his schelde hir ymage de- paynted. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3573, & bereth in his blason of a brit hewe A wel howe werwold wonderly depeinted. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 362 (Add. MS.) He did make a wialle white, and with rede Coloure he depeynted the Image of the woman. 1590 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 10 With cross depeinted braue upon his backe and eke his breast. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 294 The Geographers . . . depaint in their Cardes . . . the Countries and Cities adioyning. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 77 Appelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indol.* i. 326 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depeinten [*pseudo- archaic pa. pple.*] was the patriarchal age.

fig. 1595 DANIEL *Sonnets* 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible Prof.* Ep. iii. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermoun he depeynted. 1555 ABP. PARKER *P.* cxlii. 406 My troublous state I did depaynt. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 167 There are no words sufficient to colour so real an affection. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* ProL 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1772-2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 73 Her lips you may in sort depaint by cherries ripe. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gull* ii. 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. *Const. out, forth.*

1553 *Shorst. Catech.* in *Liturg. & Doc. Edu.* VI (1844) 513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians? 1578 *Immie Calaine* on *Gen.* 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* ii. vi. 42 In their speeches depainting forth the loyes of heaven. 1699 G. R. tr. *Boyatian's Theat.* *World* ii. 147 Depainting them out in lively colours.

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 This sumptuous Palace . . . that this table doth depaint vnto vs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glids* xv. (1664) 152 This temperature must be depainted forth of us . . . according to a kind of exigency. c 1660 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface).

c 1330 *Cast. Love* 704 Pis Castel is siker and feir abouten And is ad depeynted w-outen Wyþ þreo beowes þi wel beþ sene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 197 Faire chambres depeynted all with gold and azure. 14. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote . . . depeynted with alle maner of vertues & florished wip alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1577 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pictures. 1530 PALSGR. 512/2, I depaynte, I colour a thyng with colours . . . This terme as yet is nat admytted in comen speche. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselves with sundry colours. 1706 [see DE- PAINTED].

b. *transf. and fig.* To adorn as with painted figures.

c 1325 [see DEPAINT *ppl.* a.]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. i. 111 Þe cercle of þe sterres in alle þe places here as þe shynynge nyght is depeynted. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A stellion, that is a verme depeyntid as with steris. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv Depainted wonderly, With many a thousand daies, rede and rose And white also. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 A meadow both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 YONG *Diana* 468 Let now each meade with flowres be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5. To stain, distain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depaynted, Your lettre. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. xliii. 28 Few siluer drops her vermeille cheekes depaint.

Hence **Depainted** *ppl.* a., painted, depicted.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* ii. xli. (1859) 53 All this erdely fyre is but thyng depainted in regard of that other. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 18 By reason of their de-painted bodies.

**† Depainter**, *Obs.* [f. DEPAINT v. + -ER.] One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ProL 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis.

**† Depair**, v. *Obs.* Also *depayre*, *depeire*. [a. OF. *des-, depeire-r*, to despoil, f. *des-, dē-* (DE- I. 6) + *-peirer* = L. *peiorare*: cf. *APPAIR*, *IMPARR*, and *DISPAYRE sb.*] *trans.* To impair, injure, dilapidate.

a 1460 *Lydgate Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) E. 5. c. 1 (R.) As the tryed syluer is depeired. 1501 DOUGLAS *Fal. Hen.* ii. xxii. Na wretch this word may depair your hie name. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 338 The corpe hole and sounde was funde, verely . . . Nothing depaired that they coude be seen. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitt.* (1879) 63 Depaire no Church, nor ancient acte, in building be not sloe.

**† Depaimate**, v. *Obs.* rare — o. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *depalmare*, f. *DE-* + *palma* palm of the hand.] 'To giue one a box on the ear'.

**† Depance**, *Obs.* rare — i. [a. F. *defens* (in 12th c. *despans*), ad. L. *disfensum*, or f. *defense* (in 13th c. *despanse*), ad. L. *disfensa*: see *DISFENSE sb.*] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Commis.* 279½ Which he compassed withoute other payements of fy- nance, raunceoun, or depance.

† **Deparayll**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desparail* different, dissimilar, *f. des- = L. Dis- + parail* like, of the same kind = *Pr. farail*, *Sp. parejo*, *It. parecchio* = Rom. *\*pariculo* - dim. of *L. far equal*.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 *Lyoc. Pilgr. Soule* t. x. (1859) 7 There ben here many dyuere pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardien**, *interj. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *de far Dieu*, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration.

1290 *Beket* 1352 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 145 Nov de pardeus (MS. Harl. 2277 *deperdeus*) quath be pope, doth ase 3e habbeth: i. pout. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1058 Quod Troylus, depardeu, y assente. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1452 'Wel depardieu' quap be kyng 'ne schal he not gon al-one. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X11. 240 [*arch.*] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a gollerdis.

† **Depardon**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DE- + PARDON v.*: perh. alter *part*, *depart*.] *trans.* To excuse, forgive. 1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 90, I will that my tenaynts .. be depardon of y<sup>e</sup> half of all their rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decease.

**Deparochialize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. DE- II. 1 + PAROCHIALIZE v.*] *trans.* To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparochializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deparochialization**.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* X11. 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. *Ibid.* 211/2 The new formula of deparochializing. *Ibid.*, The 'deparochializing' cry will .. do equally well for both.

† **Deparochiate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. DE- I. 2 + L. parochia* parish + *-ATE*]; after *depatriate*.] *intr.* To depart from one's own parish.

1762 *Footnote* *Orators* t. Wks. 1799 I. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

**Depart** (*dī-pā-ut*), *v.* Also 3-6 *departe*, 5-6 *departo*, 6-7 *Sc. depart*. *Pa. ppl.* 4-5 *depart(e)*, 6 *Sc. depart*. [a. OF. *departir* (*depp-*, *desp-*, *dīp-*) = *Pr. departir*, *Sp. Pg. departir*, *despartir*, *It. di-*, *dis-partire*, *spartire*, Rom. compound of *de-* or *dis-* (*des-*) + *partire*, for *L. dispersive* to divide, *f. Dis- + partire* to part, divide. See *DE- I. 6.*]

**I.** To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† **1. trans.** To divide into parts, dispart. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Hil departedt vorst her ost as in fourte parties. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 27 Pls werke I departe and dele in seune bookes. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pe zerde of Moyses, with he whilk he departid be Reed See. c. 1430 *LYOC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 Departe thy tyme prudently to thine. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* t. (1668) Hivā, Leues .. very deply indentyd, euen to the very synwes whiche depart the myde leues.

† **b. intr.** To divide, become divided. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 63 Pe Rede see [*i. e.* Arabian Sea] stretcheþ forþ, and departeþ in twee mouths and sees. Pat oon is c-leped Persicus .. jat oþer is c-leped Arabicus. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† **c. Her.** See *DEPARTED* 2. *Obs.*

† **2. trans.** To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of *division* more or less lost, as in *DEAL v.*) to bestow, impart. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Platter* xli. 28 Pal departid to haim my clathes. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xi. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and ben made richere. c. 1430 *LYOC. Bochas* i. x. (1544) 213, This Kingdom .. Should have be departed of right betwene us twein. 1483 *CANTON Gold*, *Lev.* 76 b/2 Yf thou have bot luyll, yet studye to gyue and to departe therof gladly. c. 1530 *H. RUCIOS bk. Nurture in Babes* bk. (1868) 107 Be content to departe to a man willing to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanheida's Cong. E. Ind.* 55 a. He departed with him both money and other rewards. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes.

† **b. To deal (blows).** *Obs. rare.*

c. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 16b, Whan the kyng aperceyued that Jason departed suche strokes.

† **c. absol.** To share, partake (*with a person in a thing*). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Generydes* 341 b, I shall .. iu wurschippe the auancee, And largely departe with the also. 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasim. Par. 2 Cor.* viii. 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that neyther of you lacke anye thing.

† **3. trans.** To put asunder, sunder, separate, part. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 466 King Lewis .. And Elianore is quene, vor hundrede departed were. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 129 That deith shal us departe attwo. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1830) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. c. 1400 *LANFRANC'S Cirurg.* 265 Departe lityll þe tooþhad be fleisch of þe gomis. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* D], That god hath ioyned man may not departe. c. 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 67 There began a gret and a sore bataylle between the two knyghtes. And Arthur dyd his payne .. to departe them. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Till death vs departe [*alt.* 1662 to do part] 1601 *Dunelm. Earl Huntington* ii. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V111. 134 The world shal nat depart us till we die. c. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*, (1810) l. 109 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

† **b. To sever or separate (a thing) from (another).**

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conic.* 3710 þai er .. Departed haley fra þe body of Criste. c. 1400 *LANFRANC'S Cirurg.* 10 I is impossible to departe þo qualitees from bodies. *Ibid.* 142 Whanne a membre is departid from þe bodi. 1526 *TINOALE Rom.* viii. 39 To departe 150 CRAMMER and 1557 *Genova Rhem.* and 1611 separatel us from Goddes love. 1574 *HYLL Planting* 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† **c. To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. Obs.**

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 340 As þes þree persones of God beno God .. so alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oþer. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 248 We .. had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. c. 1570 *MOR Piers Wks.* 2/2 Strange tokens .. departing (as it wer) and .. seuering the cradles of such special chyldren from the company of other of the common sorte.

† **d. intr.** To separate, make separation. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* lix. 2 Þoure wickednesses han departid bitwixe þou and þoure God. 1480 *CANTON Descr. Brit.* 8 The Seurn departed somtyme betwene Engiand and Wales.

† **e. Old Chem.** To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

† **4. trans.** To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 804, I have wel lever ever to suffre woe, Than I departe the love betwix yow tuo. c. 1400 *Afol. Loll.* 70 Marriage mad in brid & ferd degre .. is so conformed hit mai not be departid. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxviii, Ye departed the loue betwene me and my wyf. 15 .. HACKET *Treas. of Amadis* 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. 1579 *WYVNE Phisicke agst. Fortune* ii. lviii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflicts.

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* t. 169 Thusgat maid that thar aquentance That neuir syne .. Departyt quhill that liffand war. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 138 Thanne can coulethe .. For a mantel of menyure, he made lede matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deours shupie. 1523 L. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. lxxx. 103 Than the bysshophe sayd, Sirs, than our company shal depart.

† **II.** To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (*intrants*) were formerly formed with *be*: cf. *is gone*.

† **5. intr.** To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 121/527 So departed be court þo, and euerich to is in drou. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 In luf þei departed, Hardknot home went. c. 1500 *Nut-Brown Mail* 33, I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 208 The putrifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Allice Potens* xxxix. 12 Adeu now; be treu nou, Sen that we must depart. 1641 *HIXON F. Briten* xlii. 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

† **6. intr.** To go away (from a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

a. 1225 [*See DEPARTING vbl. sb.* 4]. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11893 (Fairf.) Be þat we fra þe depart [*earlier texts part*]. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Platter* vi. 8 Departis fra me all þat wirkes wickedness. c. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. 1526 *TINOALE John* xvi. 7 Yf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. 1547-8 *Ordre of Conuention* 16 Then shall the Prieste .. let the people depart. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 878 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 213 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

† **b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp. to arrive.** (Now commonly to leave.)

c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* l. 52 Whan the mornynge came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. 1625-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrimages* II. 108; The Negui was departed. And every man hastened to follow after. 1792 *MRS. C. SMITH Desmond*, 111. 67 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 959 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. *Time-table.* The train departs at 6.30.

† **c. To go away to or into (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. Obs.**

c. 1400 *LANFRANC'S Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 305 To defende þat matter schal not departe into al þe lyme. 1586 B. YOUNG *Grazz's Cir.* Conv. iv. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. 1611 *BULE Matt.* ii. 12 They departed into their owne country another way.

† **d. To depart one's way; to go one's way. Obs.**

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the sweetest.

† **7. intr.** To leave this world, decess, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from (this) life.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe with myle of gret Berkelamsted, to be buried ther. 1526 *TINOALE Luke* ii. 29 Lorde, now letest thou thy seruaut departe in peace. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* l. 576 Constantius depist in Eborac throw Infirmitie. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 39 That Marcellus a litle before day, was departed. 1605 *STOW Annals* 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 91, I went to visit him the day before he departed. c. 1862 *HUCKLE Civiliz.* (1860) III. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. *trans.* To go away from, leave, quit, forsake.

Now *rare*, exc. in phr. to depart this life (= 7).

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs departe vs noust. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 114 All the Welshmen were commaunded .. to depart the tounne. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 186 The soules of men departing this life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* t. lix. (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 126 Jugurtha was commaunded to depart Italy. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 33 The clergy were commaunded to depart the kingdom. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last.

† **9. To send away, dismiss. Obs.**

1484 *CANTON Chivalry* 73 Charite .. departeth euery vyce. c. 1500 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 The Kyng .. made them grette chere and so departed them home agayne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* Pref. 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† **10. intr.** To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come off. *Obs.*

c. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 56 b, By theyr countenance and habylements .. they ben departed from noble and goode hous. c. 1489 .. *Blanchardyn* xlii. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyff, can departe nou goode fruite.

† **11. intr.** (*transf.* and *fig.* from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (from a course of action, etc.). To depart from; to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 The .. Nile .. Departeth from his cours and fallett into the see Alexandrine. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iii. 7 Feare y<sup>e</sup> Lorde and departe from euell. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ii. 41 Shamefull lusstes .. which depart from course of nature. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ut. xl. 253 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* vii. § 24 They depart from received opinions. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 271 Disinclination .. to depart from the long-established practice.

† **III. 12. Depart with. a.** To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrte, departe than forth with this creature. 1565 *FOXE A. & M.* 763 b, And so departed I with them.

† **b. To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow.** (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1883) iii. 102 O ye good fathyr of grette degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1595 *SHAKS.* *John* i. 1563 Iohn. Hath willingly departed with a part. 1614 *PERKINS Prof.* bk. i. § 47. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the footstee. 1722 *CHIFMAN Amer. Law Ref.* (1811) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

† **13. So Depart from, in the same sense (12 b).** 1548 *CRAMMER Catch.* 81 b, Neyther by threatnyng .. cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* l. 5 With what difficultie depart they [stones] from their natural roughness? 1681 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† **Depart, sb. Obs.** [a. *F. départ* (13th c. in *Godf.*), *f. departir* to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. *leave, return*, etc.]

1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting, separation. b. Departure from this life, death.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4339 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren yslawe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 20 That lewd lord did the most lament for her depart. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v.* iv. 66 At my depart I gaue this [ring] vnto Iulia. 1593 .. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. 110 When your braue Father breathd his latest gaspe, Tydings .. Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sant* ii. ii. lxxviii, The plantall lifes depart. 1724 *RANSAY Treat. Alac.* (1733) I. 99 For her depart my heart was sair. 1840 *Sportman in Frel. & Scoll.* II. iv. 71 The salmon having long since made his depart.

2. *Old Chem.* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed.

a. 1626 *BACON (J.)*, The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Consc. Chym.* (ed. 2) 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a solvent quits the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself to another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called the Depart, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Depart*, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis. If you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another depart, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

† **Departable**, *-ible, a. Obs.* [a. OF. *de-partable* (13-14th c. in *Godf.*), *f. departir* vbl.: sec-BLE. The form in *-ible* follows L. analogy: cf. *L. partibilis* from *partiri*.]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 26 Pe Trinite, These persones in parcelles departable from other, And alle þre bot o god. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. ii. 282 Rist of vce is dyuer and departable from the rist of lordship. 1450-1530 *Wyll. car Layde* 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed; divisible.

1293 *BRITTON* iii. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable, entre touz les enfantaiz. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Departiabile, diuisibilis. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 35 Landes ..

be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 130 b. The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 26 They had always been departible.

† **Departal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPART v. + -AL, after arrival.] Departure.

1823 *GALT Entail* i. xi. 82 When my father took his departal to a better world. 1836 — in *Tait's Mag.* III. 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

† **Departance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *departance*, f. *departir*; see -ANCE.] Departure.

1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departance of this mortal lyffe... my bodie be buried. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 61, I license craue for this departance.

† **Departre.** In phrase *lay a departre* (? error) for *lay aparte*, lay aside.

1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* iii. 17 All rewtis layde a departre, as well for his fader as for his modre.

**Departed** (dĕp'artĕd), *pph. a.* [f. DEPART v. + -ED.]

† 1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART v. 1, 2. 1386 *CHAUCER Par.* 7. 808 (H.) Eyther thay foreletten her confessoris al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schirfe in divers places; but sothly such departed schirfe hath no mercy of God. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I bequethe... a doubly ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys.

† 2. Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in *Her.* separated by a dividing line (cf. PART v. a.). *Obs.*

1439 *CRESS WARWICK in E. E. Wills* (1883) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes departyd with my lordys. 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 These kettles... is departed of the holy Romes chyrche. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 9 If wee consider Death aright, It is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone. 1552 *HULOET*, Departed, *dismissus, praeteritus*. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pictures* 20 Antiquity and departed greatness.

4. *spec.* That has departed this life; deceased. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Pream, Lyfe [is] as uncertaintye to such as survyve as to them now departed. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. Shedding funeral tears over his departed god. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 429 *Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits*. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, *the departed* (*sing.* and *pl.*): cf. *deceased*.

1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* ii. A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* ix. 249 The Catholic Church... cherishes with loving memory all her departed. 1887 *BOWEN Aeneid* vi. 220 The departed is placed on the funeral bed.

**Departur** 1 (dĕp'artur). [f. DEPART v. + -UR 1; probably a. OF. *departur* (nom. case orig. *departire*, obj. *departor*), f. *departir* to DEPART.]

† 1. A divider, distributor; discernor. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xli. 14 A man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departur, on 30u? — *Hebr.* iv. 12 The word of God is... departur or demer of thougts and intentions of hertis. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is not ordeind juge ne departur vp on men.

† 2. *Old Chem.* One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. PARTER.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Finour*, Finours of Gold and Silver... Act 4 [Hen.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called Parters in the same place; sometimes *Departers*.

3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)

1586 *FRERE Blaz. Gentrie* 311 A departur from his Capytaynes Banner. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 *Paddy Nini. Proph.* 61 They are all departers, i.e., before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departur. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

† **Departur** 2. *Law.* *Obs.* [subst. use of AF. *departir* (Britton III. iv. 25) = OF. *departir* pres. inf. to depart, departing.] = DEPARTURE 6.

1628 *COKE On Litt.* 139 a. A departur in despiht of the Court... when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance... makes departure in despiht of the Court... It is called a *retraxil*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Departure* or *Departur*, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different.

**Departible**, var. form of DEPARTABLE a. *Obs.*

**Departing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPART v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPART, in various senses.

† 1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* CXXXV. 13 He departed he redd see in departynges. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom hat hem likly. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 Departyngis of workingis. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xli. (1495) 304 Dalmacia is a prouynce of Grece by olde departyng of london. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 407 In summe cuntreis the departyng was mad other wise and into iij parties. c 1450 *Mertin* 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hym liked, and made noon other departyng. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. Prol. 90 The sted of fell turmentis. With seir departyngis. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 93 In departyng of the boote.

† 2. Separation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Als.* 912 And makithi noon departyng Bytwene knyght and his swetyng. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 695 (Fairf.) Fra

his day sal departyng be for-soþ betwix wommon and be. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or departyngis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 213/1 Departyng of man and wyfe, *repudiation, diuorse*. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing. 1825-5 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Faded Leaves*, At this bitter departing.

† b. *concr.* Place of separation; division, boundary. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 And hat erhely waitir wole first come out hit is in be necke, and so til it be come out vnto be departyng bitwix it and be quite essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; replaced by DEPARTURE.)

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 250 Pis was his driverie þet he bileauede and þet ham in his departyng. 1340 *HAMPOLE P. Con.* 611/3 Þe day of his departyng. 1340 *WYCLIF P. Con.* 611/3 Þe day of his departyng. 1340 *WYCLIF P. Con.* 611/3 Þe day of his departyng. 1481-90 *Howard House. Bk.* (Roxb.) 186 At my Lordes departyng from London. c 1500 *Three Kings* 73 Athys, my frende, the tyme is come now of our departyng. 1644 *MILTON Judgm.* *Unser* (1851) 335 Not... the mis-believing of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-believes.

† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decess, death. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is n33. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 486 How King Donald was crownit... and of his worthe Deidis... and his Departyng. 1633 *Dr. HALL Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us... to our preparation, for our own departing. *Attrib.* a 1618 *RALEIGH Rom.* (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed.

† c. *fig.* Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy.

1526 *TINDALE 2 Thess.* ii. 3 Except there come a departyng fyrst. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 563 The departing and declining of the soule.

† 4. *Departing with*; parting with, giving up.

1520 *WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 11 Of the frankke departyng with of all that I had in this world.

**Departing**, *pph. a.* [f. DEPART v. + -ING 2.] That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting; *fig.* vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 187. 73 She stood awhile to gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing courtiers. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 155 Reflecting the departing glory of Hellas. 18... *TURNING Hymn 'The Radiant merit'*, The shadows of departing day.

b. *Dying.*

1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desireth of thee. 1633 *Dr. HALL Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us... to our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

† **Departingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 *WYCLIF Num.* x. 7 Synple cry of trumpis schal be, and thei schulen not sounne departyngli [1382 not stownd-meel; Vulg. *non concise ulalubant*].

† **Departising**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [? from a vb. *departise* (cf. OF. *departissement, departissem*), or ? corruption of *departison*.] Partition.

1478 *Act. Audit.* 86 (Jam.) The said breve of departising of the said half landis of Blith. 1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 66 (ibid.) The diuisione & departising made... the xx day of July.

† **Departison**. *Obs.* In 5-ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 departison. [a. OF. *departison*, f. *departir*, after *partison*: — L. *partitio* — *em*, n. of action from *partire* to divide.] Earlier form of DEPARTITION.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departysounne.

2. Separation.

c 1440 *LYDG. Secres* 29 Thou must first Conceyven... un-kouth diuysoun, Waitir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And fyrr from Eyr by a departysoun.

3. Departure; transf. decess.

c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xliii. 423 Aftir here deth and departysoun. c 1475 *Petrarch* 104 At ther departson had thay gret dolour.

† **Departition** (dĕp'artitŏn). *Obs.* Also 5-eyoun, -isyon, 6-ysion, -icion. [n. of action f. DEPART v., on L. analogies: cf. L. *partitio*, *dispartitio*, f. *partire*, *dispartire*. The earlier form, from OF., was DEPARTISON, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.

1c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Peraventure thei seke departysoun of ther heritage.

2. Separation; severance.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlocke... yeveth lile of deparition because of deuorse. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* m. xxv, Now hast thou made a departysoun Of vs that were by holt affection Yknyt in one. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xii. vii, Hit shall greue me ryghte sore the departysoun of this felaship.

3. Departure.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxxvi, Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departysoun.

**Departitor** (dĕp'artitŏr). *rare.* [Agent-n. from DEPART v. with L. suffix: cf. L. *partitor*, *dispartitor*.] One who divides or distributives.

1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights IX.* 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the money.

**Departizanize**: see DE-IZ 1.

**Department** (dĕp'artmĕnt), *sb.* Also 5 department. [ME. a. F. *département* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. *departe*, *département*, It. *dipartimento*, a Romanic deriv. of *departire*, F. *départir*: see DEPART v. and -MENT.]

The senses in 1 from OF. were apparently obsolete before those in II were introduced from modern French.]

† I. The action of departing. *Obs.*

† 1. = DEPARTURE, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave-taking, withdrawal; c. decess.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 1890 Yt we come to thi joys with out departement. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 65 Alas Jason... prolonge ye and tarye your departement. c 1500 *Melusine* 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorrowfull of their departement. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland in Sc. Poems* 16th c. II. 250 Befoir her last departement. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 87 By means whereof grew this... unkinde departement betwene us. 1624 *WOTTON Archil.* (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extrem to another. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) II. 382 The separation, department and absence of the soul from the body.

† 2. Division, partition, distribution. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* iv. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 3. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, *esp.* of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term']

c 1735 *ARBUTHNOT (J.)*, The Roman fleets... had their several stations and departments. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* II. Wks. 1799 l. 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont.* *Countries* l. 528 Among the professors... Messrs. Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 173 Hitherto... little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 *Nature* 17 May 56 To judge... whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. *spec.* One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the Departments (Depts.) of State (orig. *Foreign Affairs*), War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. The Dept. of Labour is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e.g. the *Factory Dept.*, and *Prisons Dept.* of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the *Paymaster General's Dept.*, *Science and Art Dept.*, *Electric and Audit Dept.*, etc.; also in the *Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Tramways*, and other Departments of a municipal Corporation.

1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* l. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed. 1791 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1892) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department [of the United States] will... apprise you of the exact result. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* Pref. 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. *Ibid.* II. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments subordinate to the Treasury. 1890 M. TOWNSEND O. S. 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act designated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1892 A. B. HART *Form. of Union* 144 In establishing the Treasury Department a strong effort was made to create a Secretary of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other countries.

1792 *EXPLAN. New Terms in Ann. Reg.* p. xv, *Departments*, the general divisions of France. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments. 1841 W. SEALONG *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 383 Corsica... is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name. 1859 *JERSON Brittany* xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. *rare.*

1832 *Dr. MARTINEAU Denervia* i. 2 In the richest regions of this Department of the globe.

**Department**, *v.* *nonce-ud.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide into departments, or branches.

1885 *MISS BRADDOCK W'yllard's Weird* III. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

**Departmental** (dĕp'artmĕntāl), *a.* [ad. mod. F. *départemental*; see prec. sb. and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1791 *MACKINTOSH Vind. Galliz* Wks. 1846 III. 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1862 *FRASER'S Mag.* July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a particular district or region.

1883 F. CLOND in *Knowledge* 15 June 352/2 Indra... god of the bright sky... a departmental or tribal deity.



2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch of government, or of any organized system.

1832 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 256 It has found an active auxiliary in the departmental process. 1854 *Times, Let. War Correspond.* 31 Mar., Needless departmental etiquette. 1883 *American VII.* 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hence **Departmentally** *adv.*; also **Departmentalism**, attachment to departmental methods; **Departmentalize** *v.*, to divide into departments; **Departmentalization**.

1846 R. FORO *Gatherings fr. Spain* 31 It was found to be no easy matter to carry departmentalization. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 636 We have... been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/1 The... crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism.

**Departson**, var. **DEPARTISON**, *Obs.*, departure. **Departure** (dĕp'ar-tūr), [a. OF. \**departeire*, *departeire*; -late L. type \**dispartitura*, *i. dispartire*, F. *départ-ir* to **DEPART**: see -URE.]

† 1. Separation, severance, parting, *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 631, I shall make a departure of your two lous. 1559 *Scot in Strype Ann. Ref.* 1. App. vii. 17 The departure of Gascoigne. 1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 201 Controversies, between inasters and servants, touching their departure. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure.

† 2. *concr.* A boundary separating two regions; a separation, division, *Obs.*

1593 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 505 By the ryuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes.

† 3. *Old Chem.* Separation of a metal from an alloy or a solution, *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Depart*, If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtered, it is called aqua secunda; in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstruum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron.

† 4. *Departure with*: parting with, giving up. (Cf. **DEPARTING** *vbl.* sb. 4.)

a 1563 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right.

2. The action of departing or going away.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 268 After his departure Kyng Charles made redy his company. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 78 You knew of his departure, as you know What you have vnderstode to doe in his absence. 1667 MILTON *P.* xi. 303 The departure from this happy place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 375 The hour of departure has arrived.

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death, *Obs.* or *arch.*

1558 *Bury Wills* (1850) 150 All these... things to him before bequeathed to be delivered to him... with a quarter of one year after my departure. 1611 *Duple 2 Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my departure is at hand. 1752 JOHNSON *Reverber* No. 203 77 The loss of our friends... impresses... upon us the necessity of our own departure. 1821 MAD. D'ARLEY *Lett.* Nov., I had thought him dead, having heard... a report that asserted his departure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.).

a 1694 JULLOTSON (J.), The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil. 1705 C. PUNSELL *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their... Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 15, I have not... taken notice of every departure from the original standard. 1832 *Examiner* 261/2 Every departure from truth is a blemish. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 52 Partial and local departures from the Brehon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland.

4. The action of setting out or starting on a journey; *spec.* the starting of a railway train from a station. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to *arrival*).

1540 *Stat. 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [They] intende to make... their departur from the said porte... as soone as wynde and wetter wyl serue. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 421 (R) At their departure was shot off all the ordinance of the ship. 1776 GARDNER *Decl. & P.* i. 1638 L 17 Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1866) 101 The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* II. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. *Mod.* The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

5. *fig.* The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. *New departure*: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure; cf. 7 b.

1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican tack. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Syll.* 9 To begin by stating my point of departure. 1883 CHALMERS & HOUEN *Bankruptcy Act* Introd. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6. *Law.* a. A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea. † b. *Departure in despite of the court*: see quot. 1641 (*Obs.*).

1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 6 The Justices... shall... determine... the said differences concerning every such Departure. 1688 COKE *On Litt.* 304 b, A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, Departure from a plea or matter. *Ibid.*, Departure in despite of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth in the action he brought against him, &c., it called after, in the same term, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a depart-

ture in despite of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

7. *Navigation.* a. The distance (reckoned in nautical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated *dep.*) b. The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* bk. iv. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude... and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* I. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension]. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navigator* 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance. *Ibid.* 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 270 When clear of the harbor... a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated... the result... is entered in the log-book with the exact time. This is called the *departure* (i. e. from the land).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Departurism**, **Departurist**, in the expressions *new departurism*, *new departurist*, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action.

1897 J. E. DUNNELL *Side Lights* 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism. 1897 G. W. VEOTZ in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Rüssler, Arnold.

**Depascent** (dĕp'as-ent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpāscēt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpāscēre*, *dēpāsci*, to eat down, consume, waste, *Consume*.]

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* r 205 By the vigour of the digestive, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. *Depascent*, feeding greedily. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 GOOP *Stud. Med.* (1834) II. 430 American Yaws—Depascent; and destroying progressively both muscle and bone.

**Depass** (dĕp'as), *v. rare.* [a. F. *dépasser*, in OF. *desp-*, *f. de-*, *des-* (see **DIS-**) + *passer* to PASS.]

† a. *intr.* To go, pass away, depart. *Obs.* b. *trans.* To pass beyond.

1599 in *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojarris... to depas incontinent of the toun. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres... above which fir-trees do not thrive.

† **Depastion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpāstion-em* eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. *dēpāscēre*: see **DEPASCENT**.] Consumption.

1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvii, A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. *Ibid.* xviii, That continual depastion of his radical moisture by vital heat.

† **Depastor**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [agent-noun from L. *dēpāscēre* (see **DEPASCENT**), after *pastor*.] One who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

1893 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 91 The wicked lues of their pastors (or rather depastors). *Ibid.* 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher.

**Depasturage** (dĕp'astūr-ēdz), [f. **DEPASTURE** *v.* + -AGE.] a. The eating down of pasturage by grazing animals. b. Right of pasturage.

1705 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage. 1797 BURN *Ecl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Deon.* (1813) 238 The inhabitants... have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor. 1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in Eng.*, The profit which arose from sheep-farming led to the depasturage of the land.

**Depasture** (dĕp'astūr), *v.* [f. DE- I. 1 + *PASTURE* *v.*; cf., for sense, OF. *depaistre* (Colgr. *desp-*), ad. L. *dēpāscēre* to eat down, consume.]

1. *trans.* Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 630/1 To keepe theyr cattell... pasturing upon the mountayn... and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former. a 1796 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 303 The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depasture it. 1858 CARLVE *Frede. Gl.* (1865) II. vii. iii. 264 Clayey country, dirty-greenish, as if depastured partly by geese.

*transf.* & *fig.* 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xl, Nor Hilla, though his time depastured, As fast againe with homie blossomed. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 381/4 If Austria is forced to depasture the land with hordes of soldiery.

2. *intr.* To graze.

1586 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. u. Surtees (1866) 131 My cattell shall remayne and depasture, upon my groundes... as they are at this instant. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 96 a, To sheere all the sheep depasturing within the manor. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depastured upon a neighbouring hill. 1840 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 263 Over this vast open field... no cattle can depasture. fig. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. lxxix. 250 The bait and food, Whereon his strange disease depastured long.

3. *trans.* To put (cattle) to graze; to pasture or feed (cattle).

1713 DERRIAN *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 307 Depasturing their Cattell in the Desarts and uncultivated World. 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 999/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured... is set out into divisions. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattle on the land of another. fig. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 240 The human spirit

... depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4. Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle).

1805 LUCECOCK *Nat. Wool* 196 This part of the county... now... depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed. 1844 *Port Phillip* (Austral.) *Patriot* 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence **Depastured** *ppl. a.*; **Depasturing** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl. a.*; also **Depasturable** *a.*, capable of being depastured; **Depasturation**, **Depasture** *sb.*, depasturing.

1794 GIBBON *Walls Forest* v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depasted plain. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Deon.* (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest. 1823 SURTEES *Durham* III. 239 *note*, Bees were of so much importance that... the depasturing of bees was one article of a solemn concordat between two religious houses. 1841 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 216 It (the winter tare) is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 380 Mowing and depasturing are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows. 1856 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food. 1858 CARLVE *Frede. Gl.* II. vii. iii. 183 This is memorable ground... little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there.

† **Depatriate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 2 + *L. patriā* fatherland: cf. med.L. *dispatriare* in same sense.] *intr.* To leave or renounce one's native country; to expatriate oneself.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dr. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 154 If they should hear so odious a thing of us, as that we should depatriate. a 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.), A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

† **Depauper**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *depauperer*, ad. L. *dēpaupere*: see next.] = **DEPAUPERATE** *v.*

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 8 The depaupering the tennents be our fewis, augmentations and other exactions. 1571 *Sc. Acts* 74. 17 (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ye haue... depauperit the inhabitants of the toun.

**Depauperate**, *ppl. a.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *dēpauperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpauperare*: see next.] Made poor; impoverished (*Obs.* in general use); b. *Bot.*, etc. = **DEPAUPERATED**.

1450 CAPRERA *Chrou.* 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessoure. a 1572 KNOX *Hitt. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 The depauperat saullis that this day dwell thairin. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 It loses much of its vivacity, and becomes depauperate and affect. 1863 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds], 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depauperate*, impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also... having no, or few, flowers.

**Depauperate** (dĕp'pō-pēr-ēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dēpauperare* to impoverish, reduce to poverty, f. DE- I. 1 + *pauperare* to make poor, f. *pauper* poor.] *trans.* To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depauperate*, to impoverish. 1647 JEN. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Poverty* ii. § 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted tablet, does depauperate our understanding of God. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 891 The blood is now... depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles. 1708 MOLYNEUX *ibid.* XXVI. 59 Lining... doth not so much depauperate the Ground. 1752 CARTE *Hitt. Eng.* III. 728 Bishops... had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees. 1866 *Ch. Times* 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed.

Hence **Depauperating** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl. a.* 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient... persevered.

**Depauperated**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 95 The best blood itself... becomes weak and much depauperated. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices. 1870 C. B. CLARKE in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 48/2 The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and depauperated state.

b. *Bot.*, etc. Stunted or degenerate from want of nutriment; starved; imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to in-nutrition.

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Flowers hermaphrodite, surrounded by bractes... the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1883 *Athenæum* x Sept. 293/2 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

**Depauperation** (dĕp'pō-pēr-ē-tōn), [ad. med.L. *dēpauperātō-em*, n. of action f. *dēpauperare* to impoverish: see **DEPAUPERATE**.] The process or condition of being depauperated; impoverishment.

1664 BAXTER in *Life & Times* 1. (1696) 106, I fell into another fit of bleeding, which... after my former depauperation did weaken me much. 1750 CARTI *Hitt. Eng.* II. 320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the depauperation of the Crown. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59 Flowers anthers... or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the depauperation of the upper leaves. *Ibid.* 233 A singular depauperation of the calyx... in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring.

**Depauperize** (dĕp'pō-pēr-īz), *v.* [f. DE- I. 1 + *pauperize*, after L. *dēpauperare*: see prec.] = **DEPAUPERATE**, **PAUPERIZE**.

1873 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogaea is shrunk and depauperized in North Asia.

Hence **Depauperization**, depauperation, pauperization.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 218 heading, Depauperization of the Church. 1877 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 656/1 After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization of certain parts and organs... in the Anomura is easily to be understood and admitted.

**De-pauperize** (dipō-pēriz), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. DE-IL. 1 + *pauperize*.] *trans.* To raise or free from pauperism; to DISPAUPERIZE.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds. 1883 19th Cent. May 909 The neglected children... must be depauperized before they can be received into good and respectable homes.

† **Depe**, v. *Obs.* [OE. (Anglian) *dēpan* = OFris. *dēpa*, OS. *dōpian* (MDu. *dōpen*, Du. *doopen*, LG. *dōpen*, whence Sc. *dōpa*, Da. *dōbe*), OHG. *toisen*, *touffan* (:-*touffan*, MHG. *toufen*, *toufen*, Ger. *taufen*), Goth. *daupjan*. 'to baptize'; in MHG., MDu. (and Goth. *isdaupjan*) with the wider sense 'to immerse, to dip'; OTeut. *\*daupjan* causal of *\*deupjan*, *daup*, *dupan* - to be deep, *\*deupos*, Goth. *diups*, deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the cognate *depe*, DEEP, OE. *dīpean*, *dīpan*, to make deep, to submerge.]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize. c 960 *Ruslew. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 21 Ic covic depē vel dyppē wātrē. *Ibid.* 13 Pætte he wære depid. *Ibid.* 14 Ic sceal fram be heon wēsa deped vel fulwilted. c 1315 SHOREHAM 11 Oleti me mot hym depe ine the water. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Vor depe and cristini is al on.

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip. See also DEEP v. 4.

c 950 *Liutolf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 23 Se ðe depēd mec mīð hond in disc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Eftward he deph ine blod. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 69 Othere bissopis that ben not so depid in enour. 1505 T. STAPLETON *Forr. Faith* 34 Protestants are now a days so deped in darknes. [a 1608 Sir F. VERE *Comment.* (1657) 34 The measure and time... which they were to observe in the deeping of their oares.]

**Depe**, obs. form of DEEP a. and v.

† **Depeach**, sb., v. *Obs.* Also 6 *depesche*, *depech*, *peache*, 6-7 *-peche*. [a. F. *dépêche*, in OF. *despeche*, *-esche* (1495 in Godef.), f. *dépêcher*: see next.] Dispatch: a. of messengers, messages; b. of business. c. A message or messengers sent off.

a. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. i. 116 We departed the depech of this post. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 83 At their late depeche about the sees. 1577-87 HOLNISHED *Chron.* III. 918/1 Having his depeche, he tooke his leave of the king at Richmond about noone. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassy.

b. 1568 North *Guenard's Diall Pr.* iv. 158 b, Shee onely did confirme al the prouisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike. a 1563 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 190 Resort to hymne for the depeche of the noblemens and others patents.

c. 1552 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* II. ii. xi. 337 We send this Depeche, not by throw Post from hence. 1568 DK. SUFFOLK in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 28 Till... they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next depeche.

† **Depeach**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *depeache*, 6 *-peche*, *-peech*, *-peache*, 6-7 *-pesche*, *-peach*; also DESPECHE q.v. [a. F. *dépêcher*, in OF. *de-*, *des-*, *pechier*, *-pechier*, *-peschier*, *-peschier*, etc. (1225 in Godef.), repr. a late L. type *dis-* (or *de-ex-*) *pedicare*, with the same radical as IMPEACH, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedicare*.]

The OF. forms of *dépêcher* are entirely parallel to those of *empêcher*, OF. *empêcher*, which goes back through the recorded early OF. *empedecar*, Fr. *empedecar*, to L. *impedicare* to catch, entangle (f. *pedica* fetter, snare for the feet), used in late L. and Rumanian for L. *impedire* (Du Cange). Parallel to this is *\*de-ex-pedicare* for L. *expedire*, to free the feet, disengage, send away; dispatch. But though DISPATCH (q.v.) is synonymous, it is not etymologically connected with *dépêcher*.

(In 16-17th c. the form *depeche*, *-peach*, was mostly English, *despeche* (rime *flesche*) Scottish.)

*trans.* To send away, get rid of, dispose of, finish off expeditiously; to dispatch.

1474 CAXTON *Cheese* (1866) A ij. I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of them, whiche anone were depesched and solde. 1523 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 12. I. have this daye by one depeche hym with other letters. 1547 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* App. xiv. 32 She said that our Chancellor therfore who shold depeche it out off hand. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 He depesched those depenentes for that time. 1558 LUDWIG *Tractate* 290 All sic se suld frome 300 depeche. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 36 The Senators depesched ambassadors to the King commanding them to say nothing of Simocharis. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 706 That the French Ambassador... may be depesched. 1655 DUGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 301 This I do depeach, without knowledge of the Queens Majestie.

b. *refl.* To rid or disembarrass oneself of (any one). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

1495 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 53 Depesche the, or by the god on whome I belyue, I shall smyte the there as thou lyest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. v. 28 Comment. Wks. 1874 II. 289 For his some Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him.

Hence † **Depeach**, vbl. sb.

1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 56 Where one man hath the depeaching of many matters. 1552 HULOET, *Depeachyng*, *absolutio*.

[Detectible, mispr. for DEPERTIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts: see *List of Spurious Wds.*]

† **Depeculate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpēcārī* to despoil, pillage, plunder, f. DE-IL. 1 + *peculārī* to embezzle, peculate.] *trans.* To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 319 He... left Syria in his short Lieutenantship miserably exhausted and depculated. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 155 The Praetor of Sardinia being sentenced for depculating and Robbing that Province.

† **Depeculation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Plunder by peculation (*esp.* by an official).

1623 COKERAM, *Depeculation*, robbing of the commonwealth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Depeditate**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot, after *decapitate*.] *trans.* To deprive of one's feet (or the use of them).

1808 *Satirist in Spir. Publ. Frills.* (1809) XII. 328 Almost depeditated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overlapped a Roman sellula.

So **Depeditation**, [after *decapitation*.] Amputation of a foot.

a 1773 JOHNSON in *Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug., Dr. Johnson... said, 'George will rejoice at the depeditation of Foote'; and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had made it.

† **Depinct**, *depinct*, v. [Intermediate forms between DEPAINT, *depaint*, and DEPICT: cf. OF. *depinct*, var. *depēint*, and It. *depinto*.] = DEPICT.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 69 The Redde rose medled with the white yere, In either cheek depincten liuely chere. 1590 - P. O. III. xi. 7 The winged boy in colours clare. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube. 1788 *Trifler* No. 24. 324 The application... will infallibly depell all his ills.

Hence **Depelling** vbl. sb.; also **Depeller**, one who or that which drives away; a dispeller.

1597 MIDDLETON *What. Sol.* Solomon Par. vi. Hija, The very thought of her is mischiefs barre, Depeller of misdeeds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

† **Depeñcil**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *depenstil*, [f. DE- + PENCIL v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To inscribe with a pencil or brush; also *fig.* to depict.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 127 Vpon the forefront or some other places within these Abbeyes, this sentence is most commonly depensil, grauen, or painted. 1658 J. COLES *Cleopatras*, 7th Pt. 39 If mine [my astonishment] was easy to be observed in my countenance, Adalwas was no lesse depencilled out in his. 1708 E. HATTON *New View Lond.* II. 496/1 But the Decalogue, etc. are not there depencill'd. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 287 The names... are depencilled in gold letters.

**Depend** (dēpend), v.<sup>1</sup> [a. OF. *depend-re* (12th c. in Hatzl.), f. DE-IL. 1 + *pēndre* to hang, after L. *dēpendere*, f. DE-IL. 1 + *pēndere* (intr.) to hang. (The F. *pēndre* in form represents L. *pēndere* *trans.*, to hang, suspend.)]

1. *intr.* To hang down, be suspended. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A ij. An olde man... with bearde like bristles depending on his chin. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 42 As on your boughes the yscles depend. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ix. 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 The drapery... that depends from his shoulders. 1784 COOPER *Task* II. 430 With handkerchief in hand depending low. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low.

b. *trans.* To hang down. *rare*. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 15 The mountain-ash... Depends its branches to the stream below.

2. *intr. fig.* To hang upon or from, as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause; to be contingent on or conditioned by. Const. on, upon (formerly of, rarely from, to, in). Also *absol.* (elliptically) in colloquial use in that depends, i.e. on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed.

1413 LYOG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he werkeþ depēdeth of fortune and not of hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xiv. The vii. Scyences... Eche upon other do full well depēde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, For in the loue of God & of our neyghbour... depēdeth all y<sup>e</sup> lawe & prophecies. 1547-64 BAULDOWN

*Alor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. ii. If rulers be negligent, & looke not to small things whereunto greater doo depēde. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 153 Hec waited onely to receive her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure. 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Reynolds I. 482 Howsoever the spiritual power be more excellent and noble than the temporal, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphith.* 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 236 Forming a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate. 1847 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days: but this depends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 Whether the bond should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend. 1885 J. R. KEES *Pleas. Ek-Worm* i. 33 The value of a book is it intrinsic or adventitious... does not depend on its size.

† b. Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected with, to pertain or be pertinent to. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BURNERS *Fraser*, II. ccii. [cxviii.] 623 That... ye may write it in your Cronicle, with many other histories that depende to the same mater. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 The... heautie depended most of Poetrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 293 And therefore this my present discourse... howsoever it is in nature different, yet it dependeth of the other.

† c. To follow or flow from, result from. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* x. vi. 295 A Dysentery... with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines.

3. With on, upon († of, etc.: see 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination; to belong to as something subordinate; to be a dependant of.

c 1500 *Melusine* 333 Partenay, Mernent, Vouant & al there appurtenances... with the Castel Eglon with al that therof dependeth. 1578 BANISTER *Ilist. Man* i. 19 Those [Vertebres] that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servitii's Inquis.* (1676) 840 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 479 Hereupon a story depends. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. of Russia* (1758) 48 They have no more frehold left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Czar's officers. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 21 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it.

† b. *absol.* To be dependent; to have or take a position of dependence. *Obs. rare*.

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentilman.* 65 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chuse their places.

4. To rest entirely on, upon († of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained by; to be dependent on.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, The whole waight and burden of the realm, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walls below. 1692 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 131 The effect of depending upon foreign Countries for Hemps. 1802 MAR. EDEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 A father and mother... who depended on me for their support. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 257 Clara must... depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently on, upon († of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq. phr. *depend upon it*, used parenthetically.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 107 And on the prince depend with heuinely feit. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Faith* II. (1859) 40 Depending (or hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 The superstitious, who depended upon some supernatural helps. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tockley* iv. 60 If so be they had been defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire restored. 1728 SWIFT *Pol. Conversal.* 53 *Faith* Miss. depend upon it. I'll give you as good as you bring. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fenn. Spec.* (1748) 319 It may be depended on that... we shall advertise. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 30 If they can eat Senl, that seems such a Plenty of them... they may depend upon Food be their Voyage ever so long. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 He could no longer depend on the protection of his master. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon v.* Depend upon it, Churchill, over-education's a great error.

b. *ellipt.* with following clause: To be sure or confident; = 'to depend upon it' (see 5). *colloq.*

1700 ASQUILL *Argument* 95, I... do as much depend that I shall not go hence by returning to the Dust. 1747 FRANKLIN *Plain Truth* Wks. 1889 II. 49 No man can with certainty depend that another will stand by him. 1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 150 Depend, it will not be ill conducted by one of such skill. 1791 Mrs. INCUBALD *Simp. Story* II. x. 187 From the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 128 We may depend that a swift blight would have shrivelled his labours.

† 6. To wait in suspense or expectation on, upon.

(Cf. to hang upon any one's lips.) *Obs.*

c 1430 LYOG. *Bochas* viii. l. (1554) 128 a, The heartes of men, depending in a traunce. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 28 Off gyd and gournamance we al soliair, Dependand ay vpon the stail and grace. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 41 in *Conf.* Smith's *Wks.* (Arb.) 385 Capitaine Bartholomew Gosnoll... at last preysail with some Gentlemen... who depended a yeare vpon his projects, but nothing could be effected. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* 4 (T) The hearer on the speaker's mouth depends. 1704 STEELE *Lying Letter* II. l. 20 Have not I, Madam, two long Years... depended on your Smiles?

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. ppl. = pending: see also *DEPENDENT* ppl. a. 5.)

c 1430 *Lydc. Story of Thebes* iii. (R.). The fatal chance Of life and death dependeth in balance. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 8 Every matter, cause, and contention now dependinge... before any of the sayde archbishops. c 1575 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 131 (*Salut. Poems Reform.*) Because St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotione he pretendit. 1632 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 123 The same demerit hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends ready for the Judgement of y<sup>e</sup> Court. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. 185 Whilst these disputes... were depending, the Indians made attacks. c 1859 MACAULAY *Hist.* v. 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 *Lanc. Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

† 8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. *Obs.*

1712 *Swift City Shower* 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er her frolics. 1739 *De For. Cruise* i. xii. (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible.

† 9. To have a leaning. (*Cf. penchant.*) *Obs. rare.* 1586 *Let. Earle Leicester* 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

† *Depend*, v. 2. *rare.* [*ad. L. dependere* to pay down or away, spend, expend, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pendere* to weigh, pay. *Cf. DISPEND.*] *trans.* To expend, spend.

1607 *Barley-Breaker* (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended.

**Dependable** (dɪˈpendəbəl), a. Also -ible. [*f. DEPEND* v. + -ABLE.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1735 *Pope Let. to Gay* xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships. 1840 *Herschel Ess.* (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people. 1864 *Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* IV. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable. 1880 *Boyd Carpenter Permanent Elem. Relig.* Intro. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence **Dependableness**; **Dependably** adv.

1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependableness of the Jewish people. 1882 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 111 The accounts I get of Mr. C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid. 1874 *Miss Mulock My Mother & I* xi. One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness.

**Dependant**, -dent (dɪˈpendənt), sb. [*a. F. dependant* ad. and sb., properly pr. ppl. of *dependre* to DEPEND. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt *dependent*, after L. (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling -ant still predominates in the sb.: cf. *defendant*, *assistant*.

1755 *Johnson Pref. to Dict.* Some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

† 1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. *Obs.*

1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* i. clxxvii. (R.). The Frenchmen... demanded... to have the sygnorie of Guyenes... and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guyenes vnto the lymettes of the water of Grauelyng. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 98 With all incidents, circumstances, dependences, or connexes. 1643 *Prynne Preach. of Papists* i. 32 (R.) The parliament... repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependents. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the... Copper-Works... with its Dependents. 1721 *Bransley Wks. Nature* 32 Monsieur de Renauir... discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependents of Flowers. 1837 *F. Cooper Recoll. Europe* I. 174 (Versailles) was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant.

1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iii. i. 134 The best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* 28 I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 *Savillexon Hist. Rel.* i. (1843) 51 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 28 ¶ 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependents. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 190 ¶ 7 Convinced that n dependant could not easily be made a friend. 1786 *Burke W. Hastings Wks.* 182 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 *D. Israeli Chas.* I. 111, v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependents, and not friends. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 Other people could provide for their dependants. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 118 The party were surrounded by dependents. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

**Dependence** (dɪˈpendəns). Forms: 6-aunce, 6-9 -aunce, 7- -onoe. [*a. F. dependance* (15th c. in Littré, in 14th c. *dependencie*, Oresme), f. *dependant*: see prec. and -ANCE. Like DEPENDENT a., subseq. assimilated to the L. type, the form in -ance being rare after 1800.]

† 1. The action of hanging down; *concr.* something that hangs down. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependence from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending upon something else.

1605 *Verstegan Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 Words... that seeme to have dependance on the Latin. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 45 There was no natural dependence of the event upon the signe. 1677 *Plor Ozfordth.* 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicine and disease. 1754 *Edwards Freed. Will* i. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1860 *Tyndall Glaz.* i. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1864 *Bowen Logic* x. 348 That which comes next in the order of dependence.

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. *Obs.* (or merged in prec.).

1535 *More Wks.* 611 (R.) Hys woordes... be so dark and so intriked of purpose withoute any dependence or order. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependence; the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 The Discourse... from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependence.

† c. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. DEPEND 2 b). *Obs.*

1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 226 As their (St. Philip and St. Bartholomew) being of that Society of the Twelve hindred them not from being of the great Societe the Church; so their other Dependences, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men... hindred them not from being of the Twelve.

3. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (*Opp. to independence.*)

1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependence. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1669 *Bentley Phil.* 488 A dependence upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* Intro. § 4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 46 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 *Stevenson Kidnapped* xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependence.

† 4. *concr.* That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. *Obs.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 To committe the state of his said marriage, with all the circumstances and dependance thereof vnto the prelates. 1585 *Savile Tacitus Hist.* iii. xlii. (1591) 102 As though eight Legions were to be the dependence of one navy. 1601 *out of Holland Pliny* i. 127 The great river Indus... issueth out of a part or dependence of the hill Caucasus. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 54 Coblenz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz.

† b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue. (Usually -ance.) *Obs.*

1606 *Ford Honor Tri.* 10 Deserving to be beloued; of whom? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependences? 1631 *Weyver Anc. Fun. Mon.* 273 He feasted... two kings, two Queens, with their dependences, 700. messe of meate scarce serving for the first dinner. 1638 *Rawley Tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependence. 1692 *South Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Encumbered with Dependences, through'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence or trust.

1627 *Sanderson 12 Serm.* (1632) 530 Faithful dependence vpon the providence... of God. 1754 *Hist. Yng. Lady Distinction* II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 *Eliz. Carter Mem.* (ed. 1816) i. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependence of getting better. 1801 *Gabrielli Myrt. Husb.* II. 205 There was no dependence to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* i. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependence. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 Living... in dependence on the will of God.

b. *transf.* That on which one relies or may rely; object of reliance or trust; resource. *Obs.*

1754 *Richardson Grandison* IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 *Wellington in Owen Despatch* 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependence.

† c. Reliability, trustworthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 22 So little dependence has this affair. 1790-1811 W. Couper *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets... is not of very sterling dependence.

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspensc. (Now only in legal use.)

1605 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 1 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.) That anes the actionne may be put under dependence befor onie parliament. 1679-1714 *Burnet Hist. Ref.* After a long dependence it might end as the former had done. 1825 *Sir Walter Lett.* in *Dowden Life* II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 W. Hall *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dependent Action*, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict.* c. 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence.

† b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Er. Man in Hum.* i. v. The basinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 -- *Devil an Ass* iv. vii. It is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependence. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxi. Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. [Note. *Dependence*, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.]

**Dependence** (dɪˈpendəns). Also 6-7 -ence; 6 -aunce, 7 -ancie, 7-9 -aunce. [*f. as prec.*: see -ANCE, -ENCY.]

1. The condition of being dependant; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = prec. 2.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 376 That dependence and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent [etc.]. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* v. i. 62 Such a dependence of thing, on thing, As ere I heard in madness. 1647 *Serrigley Anglin Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man* i. iii. 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1854 *Bowen Logic* viii. 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism... the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported: state of subjection or subordination; = prec. 3.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 26 Having no such dependency upon any one. 1634 W. TIRWORTH *tr. Balcan's Lett.* 251, I have no servile dependency upon their conceptions. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependence is comfortable in his dependency. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

† 3. Reliance; = prec. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Hooker (J.)*. Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. iv. 98 As if God... would lead us to a dependency on Him.

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. *a. gen.*

1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. (1632) 1004 Many dependencies of Story had their euent in the Acts of this man. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which... are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances. 1741 *Warburton Div. Legat.* II. 4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess. Various Subj.* 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

† b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61 This mans Seraglio... answerable to his small dependence. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1701 *Swift Contests of Nobles & Com. Men*, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; esp. a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684-90 T. BURNET *Tr. Earth* (J.). This earth, and its dependencies. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1854 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.). 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 32 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

† 5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = prec. 6 b. *Obs.*

1625 *Fletcher Elder Br.* v. i. The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'twixt others, Supply their own necessities. 1632 *Massinger Maid of Hon.* i. i. Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

† b. *gen.* An affair pending or awaiting settlement. *Obs. rare.*

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

**Dependent** (dɪˈpendənt), a. Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant. [Originally *dependant*, a. F. *dependant* (14th c. in Littré), pr. ppl. of *dependre* to hang down, depend: from the 16th c. often assimilated to L. *dependēt-em*, and now usually so spelt, the form in -ant being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* iii. 1060 So thai be wombed wel, dependant, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty stoon. 1514 *Barclay Cyt. & Uplandishm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii. With glittering eyes & side dependant beard. 1591 *Greene Maidens Dreame* xxviii. Mourning locks dependant. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That depends on something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 20 On these two general heads... all other specialities are dependent. 1693



COCKRAM, *Dependant*, which hangeth vpon another thing. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 192 Effects dependent on the same. Causes. 1707 *Norris Treat. Humility* iii. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 *McCosh's Diet. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 21 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 265. All things in nature are dependent on one another.

† b. Annexed, appertaining, *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 62 b. The reversion that is dependant unto the same frankfeinment is severed from the jointure.

3. That depends or has to rely on something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

1643 *W. Cartwright Commend. Verses in Fletcher's Works*. Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires but to their benefactors' dole aspire. 1742 *Young Mt. Vh.* iii. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 *MRS. KNOXES Kour. Forest*. She found herself who depended upon strangers. 1865 *Trotter's Bellum Ex.* xxvii. 332 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 93 The vast estates... were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to *independent*.

1616 *Brent tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 574 One Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependent from him. 1624 *Fisher in F. White Rept. Fisher* 337 Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Polit.* 93 Sovereigns are not subordinate and dependent to them [the Lawes]. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependant Parliament. 1829 *L. Taylor Enthus.* vii. 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependant and subordinate agent. 1863 *Bright Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. They ceased to be dependent colonies of England.

b. Math. *Dependent variable*: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the *independent variable*).

1852 *Todhunter Diff. Calc.* I. A dependent variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

† 5. Impending. *Obs. rare.*

1666 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 22 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on that that warre for a placket.

† *Dependential*, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *dependentialis* dependence + *AL* cf. *confidential*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1646 *S. Bolton Arraigning Err.* 14 God doth it to exercise n dependential faith upon God.

*Dependently* (*dipendēntli*), *adv.* [f. *DEPENDENT* a. + *LY*.] In a dependent manner; in a way depending on something.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 178 These... act but dependently on their forms. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 72 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material Being to be either independently or dependently eternal. 1793 *Bracton Moral Sc.* I. i. § 3 (R.) If we affirm... relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

*Depender* (*dipendēs*). Also 6-7 *Sc. -ar.* [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *ER* 1.]

† 1. A dependant. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1565 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chon. Scot.* (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scoll.* in *Shene Celtic Scoll.* III. App. 438 Ane dependar on the Clan Donald. 1639 *Sir Thomas Wood Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1724 *Swift Poems, A Kiddle*. I'm but a meer Dependur still: An humble Hang-on at best. 1726-31 *Tinot Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependurs.

2. One who depends or relies on something. *rare.*

1612 *Shaks. Cymb.* I. v. 58 To be dependar on a thing that leanes. 1627 *Hieron Wks.* II. 306 Art thou a continuall dependur vpon teaching? 1827 *Examiner* 470/2 A set of puny dependurs upon a British soldiery.

*Dependible*, *var. of* *DEPENDABLE*.

*Depending*, *vb.* *sb. rare.* [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *-ING* 1. In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the *pp.* a.]

1. The action of the verb *DEPEND*; dependence; in quot. † waiting, suspense (see *DEPEND* v. 1 6, 7).

1616 *B. Jonson Epigr.* To William Roe, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance; = *DEPENDENCE*

4, *DEPENDENCY* 4 a. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependinge of keepinge of the see. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) 1. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

*Depending* (*dipendij*), *pp.* a. (*pres.*) [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.]

A. *adj.* That depends; see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent.

1735 *Somerville Chace* III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 1758 *J. S. de la Roche's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part. 1819 *Witten Sonnet Hours* (1820) 29 Locked in the twilight of depending vines. 1860 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 176 One of two depending vines.

2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned, etc.; dependent.

† 3. Subordinate, dependent, subject. *Obs.*

1705 *Stanhope Pamphlet* L. 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition. 1735 *Berkely Querist* § 419 Either king-

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dom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

† 4. Relying, trusting. ? *Obs.*

1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith. 1829 *E. BATHURST Sermon* II. 372 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.

1679 *Hist. Jeter* 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 Letters of diligence... granted in a depending process.

B. *prep.* [Originally the pres. ppl. agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in *L. pendente lite*; cf. *during*, *notwithstanding*.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1593-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 31 Pream. Knyghthode... received, any time depending the said actions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1604 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 61 The plaintife is put out of service depending the plea.

*Dependently*, *adv. rare.* [f. *DEPENDENT* a. + *LY* 2.] In a depending or dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* XI. § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependently on God. 1676-7 *HALE Contempl.* II. On *Lorr's Prayer* (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependently.

† *Depension*, *Obs. rare* - o. [ad. *L. depensionem* expenditure, f. *dependere* to spend, expend.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Depension* (*depensio*), a weighing, a paying of money.

*Depeople* (*dēpēpl*), *v. arch.* [ad. *F. dépeupler* (1364 in *Hatzf.*), *depeupler* (1611 *Cotgr.*); after *people*. See *DE* I. 6, and cf. *DISPEOPLE*, *DEPOPULATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

1612 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XIX. 146 Achilles in first fight depopling enemies. 1615 - *Odys.* IX. 75, I depopled it, I slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* (1862) 297 The town, awed and depopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† *Deperdit*, *-ite*, *a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *L. depēditus*, -um, corrupt, abandoned, pa. ppl. of *depēdere* to destroy, ruin, lose, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perdere* to destroy, lose.]

A. *adj.* Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or perdition.

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. III. 198 Such miscreants, and deperdit wretches as they proved. 1642 - *Bk. Consolation* 6 Some notable deperdit wretch.

B. *sb.* Something lost or perished.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* v. § 4 (1819) 58 No reason... why, if these deperdits ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Hence *Deperditely* *adv.*

1608 *J. KING Sermon* 5 Nov. 17 The most... deperditely wicked of all others.

*Deperdition* (*dipērdiſiōn*). Now *rare*. [a. *F. depērditiō* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action from *L. depēdere*: see *prece*.] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 *J. KING Sermon* Nov. 31 Wherin was proditiō, perdition, depērditiō, all congested and heaped vp in on. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. L. xxxi. The old [flesh] by continual depērditiō... evaporating still out of us. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacy of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or depērditiō of any ponderous particles. 1795 *tr. Mercier's Fragments* II. 63 At its horrid depērditiō every citizen is alarmed. 1881 *Annihilation* 6 Alas! who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only... end in painless depērditiō?

*Deperditiō* (*dipērdiſiō*). *rare.* [n. of action from *L. depēdere* to perish, be lost utterly, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perire* to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away.

1793 *EARL of BUCHAN Anon. Ess.* (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of depērditiō and renovation.

1838 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 76 Deperditiō of necessary evidence, depērditiō of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party... depērditiō viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† *Deperpeyl*, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *deparceillier*, *decp.*, to disperse.] = *DISPERSE*, to scatter.

13... *HANFOLKE Psalter* (xlv. 11) xliii. 13 In genge þou scatird (MS. S. deperpeyl) vs.

*Depersonalize*, *v.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSONALIZE*.] *trans.* To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 *LOWELL Bishop P.* Intro. H. would have enabled me... to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. 1889 *W. S. LILLY Century of Revol.* 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalizes man.

† *Depersonate*, *v. Obs.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-ATE*. Cf. med.L. *depersonare* = *dispersonare*.] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

1676 *R. DIXON Two Test.* 236 A Bond-man, a Slave... being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

*Depersonize*, *v.* [*DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-IZE*.] = *DEPERSONALIZE*.

1888 *F. H. STODARD in Audouin Rev.* Oct. The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

*Deperre*, *obs. form of* *DEPART*.

† *Deperible*, *a. Obs.* [f. as if from *L. vb.*

\**deperire* = *disperire* to divide, distribute + *-BLE*. The prefix follows *F. départir*, Eng. *DEPART*.] Capable of being divided into parts; divisible.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 857 Some bodies have a... more Depertible Nature than others; As we see it evident in

Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil or Wine.

*Depesche*, *var. of* *DEPEACH*, *Obs.*

† *Depester*, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *depestrer*, *depestrer* (13-14th c. in *Hatzf.*), mod. *dépêtrer*, in same sense, f. *de-*, *dér-* (*DIS-*) + *-pestrer* in *empester*: see *EMPESTER*, *PESTER*.] *refl.* To disentangle or rid oneself (from).

1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* I. 449 One vice... so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depested himself from it or no.

*Depeter* (*depētr*), *Building*. Also *depreter*. [Derivation obscure.]

It looks like a formation of *L. de* and *petra* stone; possibly from a med.L. *depetrare* to dress with stone. In that case *depreter* is an erroneous form. [See *quots.*]

1852 *BREES Gloss.*, *Deprer* or *Depester*, plastering done to represent toiled stone. It is first primed up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board. 1876 *Notes on Building Constr.* (Rivington) II. 409 Depreter consists of a primed up coat (of plaster) with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface. 1886 *Seaton Builder's Work* 248 *Depester*, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board. *Ibid.*, *Depreter*, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of toiled stone.

† *Depex*, *v. Obs. rare* - o. [f. *L. depex-*, ppl. stem of *depēdere* to comb down.] To comb down.

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Depex*, to kemb. [1644 *Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus*: see *quots.* s. v. *DEPUST*.]

*Depheazance*, *depheazance*, *obs. ff. DEFEASANCE*.

1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 183 Without eny manner of vse, condition or depheazance.

*Dephlogosize*: see *DE* II. 1.

† *Dephlegm* (*diflegm*), *v. Old Chem.* [ad. mod.L. *dephlegmare*, *F. dephlegmer* (1698 in *Hatzf.*); see *DEPHLEGMATE*.] = *DEPHLEGMATE*.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelessly enough dephlegmed. 1668 - *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc.]. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing.

Hence *Dephlegmed*, *dephlegm'd ppl. a.*; *Dephlegmedness*.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxx. (1682) 125 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669 - *Hist. Firmness, Ess. & Tracts* 191 The proportion... depends... upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 - *New Exper.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine.

† *Dephlegmate* (*diflegmēt*), *v. Old Chem.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *dephlegmare*, f. *DE* I. 6 + *phlegma*, n. Gr. φλέγμα (*phlegma*) clammy humour: see *PHLEGM*.] *trans.* To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

1668 *BOYLE Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications.

1686 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 *A. COOPER Distiller* I. xxviii. (1769) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1789 *J. KEIR Dict. Chem.* 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated.

B. *fig.* To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defeated evil.

Hence *Dephlegmated ppl. a.*, *Dephlegmating* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1621) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 To know whether it is truly dephlegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 *ORIE Lect. Art.* I. (1848) 233 The ancients... produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty.

† *Dephlegmation* (*diflegmātiōn*). *Old Chem.* [n. of action from *prece* *vb.*; in mod.L. *dephlegmation* (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid.

1668 *BOYLE Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Dispens.* 40 The same thing is constantly observ'd in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* Intro. 46 Reports must be provided for the dephlegmation.

*Dephlegmator* (*diflegmātor*). [Agent-n. in *L.* forin *f. mod.L. dephlegmare* to DEPHLEGMATE.] An apparatus for dephlegmation; n form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 *S. F. GRAY Operative Chemist* 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only 1/4 of an inch between them.

1875 *S. KENN. Mus. Catal.* No. 4376.

† *Dephlogistic* (*diflogistik*), *a. Old Chem.*

[f. *DE* I. 6 + *PHLOGISTON* - *ON* - *IC*: cf. *PHLOGISTIC*.] = *DEPHLOGISTICATED*.

1787 *DARWIN in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

*Dephlogisticate*, *v.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PHLOGISTICATE*.]

† 1. *trans. Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 441 The power... of dephlogisticating common air. 1782 *KIRWAN ibid.* LXXII. 212 The nitrous acid... is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as possible. 1788 *CAVENDISH ibid.* LXXVIII. 270 We suppose that the air... was entirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. *ANTIPHLOGISTIC*.)

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 452 The sheriffs... were fundamentally phlebotomized and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 *GEORGE Life Sir R. Murchison* L. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating.

Hence *Dephlogisticated ppl. a.* (esp. in *dephlogisticated air*, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); *Dephlogisticating, ppl. a.*; *Dephlogistication.*

1775 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, *dephlogisticated air*. This species of air I first produced from *mercurius calcinatus per se*. 1789 — *ibid.* LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticating principle. 1784 *CAVENDISH ibid.* LXXIV. 141 There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. L. 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated) muriatic acid. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 66 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 459 Vegetables... again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

**Dephosphorize** (dē'fōs'fōrīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from phosphorus.

1878 *URE Dict. Arts IV.* 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence *Dephosphorized ppl. a.*, *Dephosphorizing vbl. sb.*; also *Dephosphorization*, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 *Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst.* The dephosphorization of iron. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 263/4 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

*Dephysicize*: see DE- II. 1.

† **Depict**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *depict-us*, pa. pple. of *depingere*: see next.] Depicted.

1530 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 177, I found a lyknesse depict upon a wal. 14. *Circumcised in Tundale's Fis.* 94 And letters new depict in every payn. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xl. (1603) 416 Embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them.

**Depict** (dē'pikt), *v.* [f. L. *depict*, ppl. stem of L. *depingere* to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. DE- I. 3 + *pingere* to paint: cf. *DEPAINT* and *prec.*

(Godfrey has a single example of OF. *depictor* of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)

1. *trans.* To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted upon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig.]. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xii. (1840) 109 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. 1667 *Jen. TAYLOR (J.)*, [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 33 Victims of the slave-dealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. *transf.* To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also *fig.*

1817 *Id.* R. *WATSON Anecd.* II. 401 (R.) Why the man has... an idea of figure depicted on the choroides or retina of the eye. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Crænaul. Phys.* Sc. xviii. (1849) 176 He... saw... a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted... on the sea. 1839 *G. BURN Nat. Philos.* 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. 1870 *LOWE-FELLOW Birds of Passage* i. *Discoy. North Cape* xxi. With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

1740 *FELTON (J.)*, When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted... while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspeare the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Palmos* iv. 45 Cartoons... in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence *Depicted ppl. a.*, *Depicting vbl. sb.*

1762 in *II. Walpole's Letters to the Anced. Paint.* (1786) I. 93 A depicted table of Colombia. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 532/1 His... gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

**Depicter, -or.** [f. *DEPICT* v. + *-ER*; the form in -OR is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words.

1837 *LOCKHART Scott.* Depicter (f. Hall's) 1865 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug., The mournful depickers of Calcutta life. 1893 *A.*

*HAMLYN in Atlanta* Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depicter of animal life.

**Depiction** (dē'pik-shən), [ad. L. *depiction-em*, n. of action from *depingere*: see *DEPICT* v. (Cf. OF. *depiction*, 1426 in Godef., but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted representation, picture; graphic description.

1688 *R. HOLME Armonny* iii. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals. 1882 *A. W. WARD Dickens v.* 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease... as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 *E. FOSTER in Eclecticist Dec.* 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

**Depictive** (dē'piktiv), *a.* [f. L. *depict*- ppl. stem (see *DEPICT* v.) + *-IVE*.] Having the function or quality of depicting.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written. 1892 *WHITNEY Max Müller* 40 The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character.

**Depictment, rare.** [f. *DEPICT* v. + *-MENT*.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 136 Hung with gay depictions, in glowing colouring... of those who have suffered. *Ibid.* II. 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depictions give the representation.

**Depicture, sb.** In 5 *Sc. -our*. [f. L. *depict*- ppl. stem of *depingere* (see *DEPICT* v.) + *-URE*.] = *DEPICTION*; depicting; painting.

1500-20 *DUNBAR To Queene of Scottis* 14 Majistres of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depictour princisles; and patroun. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 118 He is lost in amazement... to see genius employed upon the depiction of such a rascable rablement! 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 534 The depiction of the... revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

**Depicture** (dē'piktūr), *v.* [f. DE- prefix + *PICTURE* v. (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of *DEPICT* pa. pple., and of L. *depingere*, *depictum*.]

1. *trans.* To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray; = *DEPICT* v. 1.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 The starre... underneath depicted. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 10 The glass-windows wherein the effigies of... Saints was depicted. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. li. 183 A paradise or garden was depicted on the ground. 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures... on the subjects depicted upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = *DEPICT* v. 1 b.

1742 *tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. 106 The Images... are depicted upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849 *Fair's Mag.* XVI. 219 The... tableau depicted itself indelibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = *DEPICT* v. 2.

1798 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depicts images better. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iii. v. You have but described my feelings when you depicted your own. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vii. 752 Oh! language falls, Shrinks from depicting his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = *DEPICT* v. 3.

1620 *Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe* 30 The Iron Legs and the Clay Toys depicted the Roman Empire. 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall. 1852 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 151 The outward expresses, depicts the inward.

4. *fig.* To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess... as they depicture them according to their own dispositions. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourning Fam.* II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depicted him. 1876 *MISS BRADTON J. Haggard's Dan.* II. i. 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depicted to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence *Depictured ppl. a.*, *Depicturing vbl. sb.*; also *Depicturement.*

1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Scraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things only in depicting of angels sent on earthward mission. 1886 *J. PAYNE tr. Dactacalia's Decan.* iii. vii. 1. 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depictions.

**Depigmentation.** [f. DE- II. 1 + *PIGMENTATION*.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

1889 *J. TAYLOR Origin of Aryans* 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

**Depilate** (dē'pilāt), *v.* [f. L. *depilāt*, ppl. stem of *depilare* to pull out the hair, f. DE- I. 2 + *pilus* hair, *pilare* to deprive of hair. Cf. *F. dépiler* (Paré, 16th c.).] (Pa. t. in *Sc. depilate* for *depilāt*.)

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iii. 29 The hair... Frahir Father throw sight shoo depilate. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 203 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabry. 1853 *HICKIN tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depilated with the lamp.

2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1680 *VENERER Via Recta* v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and loyled in milke.

Hence *Depilated, Depilating ppl. aljs.*

1876 *DURING Skin Diseases*, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in *trinea sycosis*], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

**Depilation** (dē'pilā-shən), [ad. med. or mod. L. *depilation-em*, n. of action from *depilare* to *DEPIULATE*. So in F.; in 13th c. *depilation* (Hatzf.).]

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1547 *BOORDE Brw. Healthcci.* 69 b, Depilation of a mannes heare. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the haire of their Eye-brows, taking great pride... in that unnatural depilation. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 *COUES & ALLEN A. Amer. Nat.* 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens... show... hairy tail and feet.

2. The action of spoiling or pillage. *Obs.*

1621 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 661 Orders for bridling their excessive depilations [i.e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1687 *T. K. Veritas Evang.* 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Un-Officers.

† **Depilative** (dē'pilativ), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *depilāt*- ppl. stem (see *DEPIULATE* v.) + *-IVE*. Cf. mod. F. *depilatif*, -ive (1732 in Hatzf.).] = *DEPILATORY*.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilative or burners of haire. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 10 They say it is used to Oymntments depilative.

**Depilator** (dē'pilātōr), [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. *depilare* to *DEPIULATE*.]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 *E. HOWARD R. Reser* Ivi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Depilatory** (dē'pilātōrī), *a. and sb.* [f. L. type *depilātōrius*, f. *depilāt*-: see *DEPIULATE* v. and *-OR*. In F. *depilatoire* (Paré 16th c.).]

*A. adj.* Having the property of removing hair.

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II, Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) IV. 59 (Jod.) Elian says that they were depilatory, and... would take away the beard. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory.

*B. sb.* A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 12 A Depilatoire, to keepe haire from growing. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair... without pain.

† **Depiled, ppl. a. Obs.** [Formed after L. *depilāt-us*, f. *depilāt*-: see *DEPIULATE* v.] Depilated. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 129, 48 [Shaving is] uncommonly, because allied unto depiled baldness.

**Depilous** (dē'pilōs), *a.* [f. assumed L. type \**depilōs-us*: cf. L. *depilis* without hair, and *pilōsus* hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* vi. x. How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1821 *T. TAYLOR Apeleius* vii. 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

**Depinct v. Obs.**: see *DEPINCT*, *DEPICT*.

† **Depinge** (dē'pindz), *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depingere* to *DEPICT*.] *trans.* To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 203 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

† **Depinged, ppl. a. Obs.** (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 *R. FRANK North. Men.* (1821) 112 To bait for trout... I commend the canker... or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper... — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to... the depinged grasshopper.

**Deplace, v. rare.** [a. mod. F. *déplacer*, in OF. *desp*.] = *DISPLACE* v.

1839 *J. ROGERS Antipohop.* xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell. **Deplanate** (dē'plānt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deplanāt-us* levelled down, made plain.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deplanate*, flattened, smoothened.

† **Deplane, v. Sc. Obs.** [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *plan-us* plain: cf. *de-clare*.] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).

1572 *Saltir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 136 The day is neir; as I dar weill deplane you.

† **Deplant** (dē'plānt), *v. Obs.* [a. F. *déplanter* (16th c. in Littre) to transplant, L. *déplantere* to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *plan-* to plant, *planta* plant.] To transplant. Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence † *Deplantation*. [So in mod. F. (Littre).] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deplantation*, a taking up Plant. (Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.).

**Deplenish** (dē'plēnīsh), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + *PLENISH* (Sc.) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. *DISPLENISH*, *REFPLENISH*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to *DISPLENISH*.

1887 *Fall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/1 The tenants have sold their stock, depenished their farms.

2. *gen.* To empty of its contents: the opposite of *replenish*.

1869 *SALA Trw. round Clock* (1861) 144 Their own depenished pockets.

**Depletant** (dēplētānt), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*f.* DEPLETE *v.*: see -ANT<sup>1</sup>.]

**A.** *adj.* Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE *v.* 2). **B.** *sb.* A drug which has this property.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more service (in inflammation) than depletants.

**Deplete** (dēplēt), *a.* [*ad. l.* dēplēt-us emptied out, exhausted, *pa. ppl.* of dēplēre: see next.] Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* 111. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Lett. in Life* (1891) II. xi. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

**Deplete** (dēplēt), *v.* [*f. l.* dēplēt-, *ppl.* stem of dēplēre to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, *f. DE- I. 6* + -plēre to fill.]

**1. trans.** To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 SAKS *Poems, Progress* 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse. 1880 *Times* 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time. 1834 *Ibid.* 8 July 11 The demand for coin...will help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

**2. Med.** To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives.

1807 [see DEPLETING below]. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels.

Hence Depleted *ppl. a.*, Depleting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov., To fill her depleted magazines. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

**Deplethoric** (dēplē'thōrik, -plē'thōrik), *a.* [*f. DE- I. 3* + PLETHORIC.] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that...the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

**Depletion** (dēplē'shən), [*ad. l.* type \*dēplētiōnem (perh. used in *med.* or *mod. l.*), *n.* of action from dēplēre, dēplēt- to DEPLETE. Cf. *mod. f.* dēplētīon (term of medicine) in Littré. (The *cl. l.* equivalent was dēplētīra.)]

**1.** The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; exhaustion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Depletion, an emptying. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Sumner* 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

**2. Med.** The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

a 1725 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 471 The mode of treatment...was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 *Vau. Buren's Dis. Genit.* Org. 83 The acute symptoms...yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives. 1890 *Times* x Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in.

Hence Depletionist, an advocate of depletion.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scottish crofters]...may be summarized by the two words 'implicationist' and 'depletionist'.

**Depletive** (dēplēt'iv), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*mod. f. l.* dēplēt- *ppl.* stem of dēplēre to DEPLETE + -IVE. Cf. *mod. f.* dēplētīf (medical term) in Littré.]

**A.** *adj.* Characterized by depletion. **B.** *sb.* A drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 WARREN *Blasph.* (L.), Depletive treatment is contradicted. She had been exhausted by depletives. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Diseases* III. i. (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

**Depletory** (dēplēt'ōrī), *a.* *Med.* [*f.* as prec. + -ORY.] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

**† Depliation.** *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action *f.* *med. l.* dēplīare to unfold, *f. DE- I. 6* + -plīare to fold.] Unfolding, display.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and deplication of the inside of this order. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deplication, an unfolding.

**Deplorability** (dēplōrā'bīl'itī), *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being deplorable; an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscenity and deplorabilities. 1856 *Times* 18 Jan. (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

**Deplorable** (dēplōrā'rabl), *a.* [*mod. f. l.* dēplōrāre to DEPLORE: see -BLE. Cf. *f.* dēplōrāble (c 1600 in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

**1.** To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity' (Johnson).

1612 E. GRIMSTONE (title), Mathieu's Heroic Life and Deplorable Death of the most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. ii. The story of Your most deplorable fortune. a 1687 COTTON *Pindar. Ode, Beauty* (R.), He...does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1730 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 The deplorable Ignorance that...hath reigned among our English Writers. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxii. 160 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would ensue.

**† b.** Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. ARGENT *conc. Militia* 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 291 A deplorable and comfortless Winter. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Mansoul.

**† 2.** Given up as hopeless; = DEPLORATE, *rare.* 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

**B.** as *sb.* *pl.* Deplorable ills. 1830 SCOTT *Jnrl.* II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorable ills.

**Deplorableness.** [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. iv. (1773) 321 He...hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

**Deplorably,** *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miserably, wretchedly.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 134 (R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics...deplorably incorrect. 1898 LECCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

**† Deplorate, a.** *Obs.* [*ad. l.* dēplōrāt-us be-weped, given up as hopeless, *pa. ppl.* of dēplōrāre to DEPLORE.] Given up as hopeless; desperate.

1529 *Supplic. to King* 46 This deplorate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 92 In a deplorate or desperate dole. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xlii. 54 Those that...are not deplorate in Diabolism. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematics, which were before held as deplorate.

**Deploration** (dēplōrā'shən), *Now rare.* In 5 -acyon, 6 -atioun. [Ultimately *ad. l.* dēplōrātiōnem, *n.* of action *f.* dēplōrāre to DEPLORE; but in Caxton and early Sc. perh. from French.]

**1.** The action of deploring; lamentation.

1533 BELLENOE *Liby* i. (1822) 3 The deploration of sic miseryis. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 152 The bitter deploration of mine offences. 1627 Bp. HALL *Gr. Impostor* 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery. 1831 *Examiner* 482a We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur.

**† b.** Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]

1537 LYNDSEY (title), The Deploration of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

**† 2.** Deplorable condition, misery. *Obs. rare.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydes* II. 16 It sholde be an harde thyngye 130 putte in forgetyngye her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon.

**† Deplorative, a.** *Obs.* [*f.* dēplōrāt-, *ppl.* stem of *l.* dēplōrāre to DEPLORE + -IVE.] Characterized by or expressing deploration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* viii. xxvi. (1600) 315 Hermes himself in his deplorative passage...doth plainly aucter that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

**Deplore** (dēplōr), *v.* Also *6 Sc. deploir.* [Ultimately *ad. l.* dēplōrāre to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, *f. DE- I. 3* + -plōrāre to weep, bewail. Cf. *f.* dēplorar, in OF. desplorar, deplourer, deplaurer, It. deplorare, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from *f.* or It.]

**1. trans.** To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 75 Quhat dūlfull mynde mycht dewlie this deploir? 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 638 He...left me here his losse for to deplore. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He...was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xi. 44 He...must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1825 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. of Wellington* II. Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

**† b.** To tell with grief or lamentation. *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. V. iii.* 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

**† c.** To shed like tears, 'weep'. *Obs. rare.* 1601 CHUTE *Love's Mart.*, Dial. lxv, The Turpentine that sweet iuyce doth deplore.

**2. intr.** To lament, mourn. *Now rare or Obs.* 1632 LINGGOW *Trans.* x. 485 My Muse left to mourne for my Liberty, deplored thus: (verses follow). 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 1745) Bid him fulfill the ceremonial law of deploring for ten dayes. 1775 MICKLE tr. *Caumont's Lusad* 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

**† 3. trans.** To give up as hopeless, to despair of. *Obs. rare.*

1559 [see DEPLORE 2]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 7 The physicians...do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. a 1729 CONGREVE *Poems*, To *Ld. Halifax* 23 A true Poetick stage we had deplored.

Hence Deplo'ring *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also Deplo'ringly *adv.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deplo'ring dumpe. 1847 CRAIG, *Deplo'ringly*. 1865 DICKENS *Aut.* I. iii. xlii, Mr. Fledgeby shook his head deplo'ringly. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trans. Com.* xix. (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people bailed deplo'ringly.

**Deplored** (dēplōr'əd, -rəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1: rendering *l.* dēplōrāt-us DEPLORATE.]

**1.** Lamented, mourned for.

**† 2.** Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DEPLORATE. *Obs.*

1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willockin Wedr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 276 The maist deplored heretick quhilk euer wes. 1620 VENNIR *Ira Recta* Introd. 12 Who with deplored diseases...resort to our Baths. 1855 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. (1669) 300/1 His affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

Hence Deploredly *adv.*, Deploredness.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. Love of Christ* § 2 The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy flame. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1869 V. 201.

**† Deplorement.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DEPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of deploring; lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 9 O that I did weepe in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gaud mee no true cause of deplorement. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deplorement*, weeping, lamenting.

**Deploer** (dēplōr'ōr), [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who deplores.

1687 BOYLE *Martyr.* *Theodora* xi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deploers of their too.

**Deploy, sb.** *Nil.* [*f.* DEPLOY *v.* Cf. OF. desploy, -ploy, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatriain's Waterloo* 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys.

**Deploy** (dēplōir), *v.* [*a. f.* dēployer, in OF. desployer, orig. despleier = *l.* displicare (in late and *med. l.*) to unfold. In its Afr. form regularly adopted in ME. as *desplay*, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms *deplaye*, *dysplaye* after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of *deploy* in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

**† 1.** (in Caxton) *trans.* To unfold, display. *Obs.* c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 132 Anon they deploied their saylle. 1490 = *Eneydes* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysplaye the sayles.

**2. Mil. a.** *trans.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth.

1786 *Progress of War in Europ.* Mag. IX. 124 His columns...are with ease and order soon deploied. 1818 Tonn, *De- ploy*, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is *deploied*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1853 *Life in the South* II. i. 11 Other companies were deploied along the stream.

*fig.* c 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 206/2 But now deploy your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius.

**b. intr.** Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also *fig.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurney, *Dep. I.* 22 The right wing having deploied into line began to advance. 1870 DRAKE *Lottin* I. viii. 309 The main columns of the infantry began to deploir from the heights.

*fig.* 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* v. Mrs. Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener. 1873 GRAY *Gl. Ice Age* xix. 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds.

Hence Deployed *ppl. a.*, Deploying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1821 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 292 They behold the deploying of the line. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

**Deployment.** *Nil.* [*ad. f.* dēplōiement (1795 in *Dict. Acad.*), *f.* dēployer: see DEPLOY *v.* + -MENT.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY *sb.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1858 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. i. 38 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

**Deplumate** (dēplū'mēt), *a.* [*ad. med. l.* dēplūmāt-us, *pa. ppl.* of dēplūmare to DEPLUME.] Stripped of feathers, deplumed.

1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deplumate, without, or having lost, its feathers.

**Deplumated, ppl. a.** [-ED 1.] = prec. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Deplumated, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispen.* (1823) II. 424 Shit taken off in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities...the soul is compelled to toil.



etc.); to thin. *Obs.*  
 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (1547) 181 The Jewes were cutt  
 overthrowne and depopulated of both w<sup>th</sup> hostes. 1611 CHAR.

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* 112 Banishment... among the Romans was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1633 JR. HALL *Hall Texts* Ezek. 39 The first designation into Babylon. 1726 AVIFFE *Parergon* 140 Abjuration which is Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a Civil Death. 1860 SAT. *Rev. X*, 510/2 Wholesale deportation to Cayenne. 1862 MERVALL *Rom. Emper.* (1865) VI. li. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents... had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ xxxix.* (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

¶ 2. Deportment. *pseudo-archaism*.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's T.* ix. 144 The vulgar admiration Stoode stupified att Horbills deportation.

+ **Deportator.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēportāre* to DEPORT.] One who deports or transports.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Heb.* vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

**Department** (dĭpō'rtmēt). [a. OF. *deporte-*  
*ment* (mod F *dépt.*) f. OF *deporter* to DEPORT.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (*of* life); behaviour. *Obs.* or *arch.* in general sense.

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 206 Hereticks will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc.]  
 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1255 The honor and tismaine that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Carriage of Christ's Apostles. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. 4, She forges my late deportment to her. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 150 Luidhard., whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 499 By his deportments and carriage in all actions. 1665 G. HARRIS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 The King . . . was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women... many of them in faire deportment unmasqued

their faces. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* 1. Wks. 1873 III, 360  
Provided your deportment be gentile. 1689 SHADWELL *Dirry*

P. 11, His air, his mien, his department charm'd me so. 1761  
CHURCHILL *Kosciut Wks.* 1767 I. 29 What's a fine person or  
a beauteous face, Unless department gives them decent  
grace? -1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the character of...  
a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson  
in department.

3. *fig.* The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions: 'behaviour'

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 38 'The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence **Deportmented** *fpl.a. (nonce-wd.)*, taught deportment.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* l. 209 Frenched, and musicked, and deportmented.

† **Deporttract**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *De-* (as in next) + *contract* var. of *PORTRAH* *v.*] = next

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinities was dejected.

† **Deportray**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DE-* (as in *depaint*, *describe*) + *POETRAY v.*] *trans.* To portray, depict.  
1655 *SPEED Hist. Ct. Brit.* v. vii. § 12. 42 The Picture of

[Deporture, in Jodrell and mod. Dicts., error for *depariture*; see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Deposable** (dĕpō-'zābl'), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [*f.* DEPOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be deposited; liable

to be deposited. c 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* III. 117 Kings .. deposable at the peoples pleasures. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. iv. viii, 18. of the Great Seal which for Title and Office, are

Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are  
deposable. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 338 One of themselves,  
elected by themselves, deposable by themselves.

**Deposar** (depo-sar): Also *deposare*,  
posayle, -ayll, 6-7-all. [prob. a. Afr. *deposaille*.  
f. *déposer* to DEPOSE: see -AL 5; and cf. *disposal*.]  
f. *deposar* of depositing from office: deposition

The act of deposing from office; deposition.  
 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1 It was communed and  
 spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Loord. c1470  
*Harington Chron.* CIVIL. iv. By depo-sale and playne corona-

tion. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 405 (Rich. II) It was be-  
hovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to pro-  
ceede unto the sentence of his depossall. 1631 J. BURGES

IX. xiv. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

† **Depose**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 depos, *Sr. depols.*  
[f. DEPOSE *v.*]  
[1. The state of being laid up or committed to

1. The state of being laid up; some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge; *concr.* that which is so laid up, a deposit.

1393 GOWER Conf. l. 218 For God's  
lifel while That he shall regne upon depose. c1430 LYDG.  
Bochas ii. xxiii. (1554) 58 b, The sayd herd. [and] His wyfe  
This yong child toke in their depos. c1440 PROMP. Part.  
This yong child toke in their depos. c1440 PROMP. Part.

119 *Depose, depositum.* 1488 *Itm* in 1511 *Itm* in 1511  
(1864) II. 390 The gold and silver .. jowells and uther stuff  
.. that he had in depoits the tyme of his deceise.  
.. *Deposition* from office or authority.

2. Deposition from since  
1559 FERRERS in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich. II* vii, To helpe the  
Percyes plying my depose.

**Depose** (dēpōz), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* depois. [a. F. *deposer* (12th c. in Littré), f. DE- I. 1 + *poser* to place, put down:—Rom. *posare*=late L. *pausare* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, REPOSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnere*, *posui*, *positum*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as synonymous with OF. *-pondre* (:—L. *pōnere*) and took its place in the compounds, so that *deposer* is now used instead of OF. *dēpondre*, L. *dēpondere* to depose, and associated in idea with *deposil*, *deposition*, *depositor*, etc., which had no original connexion with *deposere*.]

1. *trans.* To lay down, put down (anything material); to DEPOSIT. *arch.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry*. xi. 460 Take leves .. of Citur tree .. And into must .. Depose, and close or faste it closed se. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter & Saynt Paule, by manyrdom depose the tabernacles of theyr bodyes. 1621 B. JONSON *Gyestes Metamorph.*, Face of a rose, I pray thee depose Some small piece of silver. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 33 The ashes of Sacrifices .. were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposited in a clean field. 1718 *Prior Solomon* n. 607 The youthful band depose their glitt'ring Arms. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) 111, vi. 11. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposited on the high altar.

† b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 18 We must depose and lay forth ourselves, both bodies, and goods, life, and time, into the hands of the prince. a. 1612 *DONNE Binarvatores* (1614) 108 [Josephus] says, our Soule is, *particula Dei*, and deposited and committed in trust to us. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposited.

† c. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). *Obs.* 1758 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* I. 324 The urine was .. turbid, and .. deposited a great deal of laticitious sediment. 1816 *Accum. Chem. Tests* (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposited.

† 2. *fig.* To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man, and be ye renewed in the spiryite of your mynde. 1620 *VENERB. Via Recta* vii. 139 Being sodden .. they depose all their hurt. 1628 *HOBBS Thyncd.* ii. lxxv, They depose not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 50 The General .. can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; *esp.* to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

c. 1300 *A. Alis*. 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. c. 1470 *HAROUNG Chron.* cxcvi, The parliament then for his misgovernance Deposed him [Richard II]. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* v. 20 He was deposed from his kyngly throne, and his majesty was taken from him. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. 1652 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xl. 254 In deposing the High Priest .. they depose that peculiar Government of God. 1718 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to Mar., The late emperor .. was deposed by his brother. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed. 1855 *PROOPE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 108 Sir Thomas More .. declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased.

b. *gen.* To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). *Obs. exc. as fig. from prec.*

1577 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* xv. 514 Ryt so 3e clerkes for 3owre coeityse, ar longe, Shal bei . 3owre pryde depose. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 77/3, I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle. 1671 *MILTON P. R. t.* 473 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, empied. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonvic.* xviii. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

† 4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to impose). *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 200 In sory plite .. he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. 1. 192 You may my Glories and my state depose, But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. iv. 111. 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances). *Obs.*

1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Akb.) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Britanie* 93a, He was content to depose himself of such a trouble as to be a soveraigne. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* to Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't awfull. 1681 *NEVILL Plato Rediv.* 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; *esp.* to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition.

a. *techn.*

(a) *trans.* with simple obj. (usually pronominal). a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 And blynde was borne undowdelys and that we will depose. 1565 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 43 And that we will depose upon a book. a. 1626 *BACON* (1626) 106 To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1744 *Young Nt. Th.* vii. 340 Lach much depoves; hear them in their turn. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cell. Nt. cap.* 1547 And what di-rection proved, I find deposed At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(b) with obj. clause (or obj. and infn.).

1562 *Child-Marrriages* (E. L. T. S.) 106 They could not depose her to be of honest name. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 20 a, [He] offered to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners .. was otherwise then was said in his inditement. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others .. deposed what Lord Howard had said. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 236 The workman .. deposed, that he carried the .. Vase .. to the furnace. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.

(c) *intr.* (for or against a person, to (for) or against a thing or fact.)

c. 1400 [see DEPOSING *tbl. sb.* 2.] 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Other witness .. of as good .. credence as those be whiche depose against them. a. 1569 *KINGSMILL Man's Est.* xi. (1560) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 11. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath .. is vaine. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Rsr. Hailib.* ii. x, He deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock.

b. *gen.* To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert.

1529 *MORE Dynalog* ii. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the same that the other did before, or els thei shoulde depose the contrary. 1624 W. TOWNSHIRE *tr. Balzac's Lett.* Pref. A b, [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and .. can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. 1662 *EVELYN Chalceogr.* 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art had its being from Eternity. a. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Sermon*. Rom. iv. 23 When our memory deposes otherwise.

† c. To promise formally upon oath; to swear (to do something). *Obs.*

1610 in Picton *L'pool Munc. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true lige man unto the Queene's Majestie.

† d. *causally.* To examine on oath, to take the evidence or deposition of; to cite as a witness, call to give evidence. (Cf. to *swear* a witness.)

*pass.* To give evidence, testify, bear witness. *Obs.*

1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 9* § 5 No Person .. so convicted, to be .. received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 50. 1623 *MASSINGER Dr. Milan* iv. 1, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it. 1642 *JRR. TAYLOR Episc.* xxvii. (1647) 225 S. Cyprian is the man whom I would choose .. to depose in this cause. 1721 *STRYKE Eccl. Mem.* II. ix. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

† e. To set, put, or lay down in writing. *Obs.*

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A iij, This Little Treat .. where the requisites for Limning in Water-Colors are deposed .. the Colours particularly nominated [etc.]. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 287, I put here the Differences by me computed .. and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses.

**Deposed** (dēpōz'd), *pp. a.* [f. DEPOSE *v.* + -ED.] Put down from office or authority.

1552 *HULOET*, Deposed, *abactus*, *depositus*, *deposus*. 1790 *BURKE Rev.* 122 A deposed tyrant. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs.

**Deposer** (dēpōz'z), [f. DEPOSE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who deposes or puts down another from office or authority.

1639 R. BAILEY *Let.* in *Macdonald Covenanter's Moray & Ross* (1875) I. 23 A deposer of godly ministers. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers.

2. One who deposes or makes a statement on oath; a deponent.

1821 *State Trials*, *E. Campion* (R.), To be duly examined .. whether they be true and their depositors of credit.

**Depositing** (dēpōz'z), *vb. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DEPOSE; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

1480 *CANTON Chron.* Eng. cccxlii. (1482) 283 After the depostyng of kyng Rycharde. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 15 When newes of kyng Rycharde depostyng were reported. c. 1630 *RISDON Surv.* *Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 The depositing of the lord mayor. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 100 The depositing of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticism.

*attrib.* 1662 *Jesuit's Reasons* (1675) 117 The Popes depositing power. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 147 A few .. disclaimed the depositing power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 Nypper be depositing of be witness, nor be sentens setting of be judge, be it self makij a bing ritfult. 1580 *HOLLVAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Deposition* de tesmoings, a depositing of witness.

**Deposit** (dēpōz'it), *sb.* Also 7-9 *deposits*. [ad. L. *depositum*, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of nenter of *depositus*, pa. pple. of *dēponere*: see DEPOSE, DEPOSE.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also *fig.* a. 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* II. i. 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposit (the casket containing Q. Mary's letters). 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 22 The .. large committed the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 *SHELLEY Ace Homo* II. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others.

b. *spec.* A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest.

1753 *HAWTHAY Trav.* (1762) II. t. vii. 35 No coin or specie .. is paid out again, unless in cases of deposits. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 493 The bank of Saint George .. had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1177 The increase of 40 per cent. in Savings-Banks deposits.

c. Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Depoite. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 25. per cent. premium, and 100. deposit on brick houses. 1771 *CUMBERLAND West Ind. ii. iii*, Not .. necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. 1818 M. BIRKENHEAD *Journ. Amer.* 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. 1858 *Lo. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop.* Law vi. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in phr. *on, upon* († *in*) deposit.

1624 *BACON Consid. war with Spain*, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposit. 1791 C. LYTTELTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept .. till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. 1866 *CHURCH Banking* I. 19 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. 1893 *Times* 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In *Geol.*, any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In *Mining*, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In *Electro-plating* & *Electro-typing*, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

1781 *COWPER Charity* 249 The swell of pity .. throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 469 We now recur to the dried deposit. 1836 *MACGILLVRAIR tr. Humboldt's Trav.* vi. 80 Covered with recent deposits of sandstone, clay, and gypsum. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. *Mod.* Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. *prec.* senses, and various senses of DEPOSIT *v.*

a. 1773 *CUSTOMER. H'ss.* (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. 1794 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of .. merchandise and effects. 1821 J. BACOCK *Dam. Annen.* 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 89 This cemetery or place of deposit for the dead. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Deposit* .. a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Deposition* or *Deposit*; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly U.S.)

1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. xii. (1840) L. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about .. searching for another private place, to make such another deposit. 1783 J. HUNTINGTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Grh.* II. 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *deposit account*, *house-money*, *warrant* (see *quots.*); *deposit-receipt*, a receipt for anything deposited, *spec.* one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. 1821 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. 1866 *CHURCH Banking* II. 77 Deposit accounts .. are sums placed in stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. 1893 *BIRNELL Counting-house Dict.*, *Showing Warrant*, an acknowledgement, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. *Mod.* The deposit-receipt was retained for re-encashment.

**Depositor** (dēpōz'it), *v.* Also 7 *deposits*. [a. obs. F. *depositer* to lay down as a gage .. to commit into the keeping or trust of (Colgr.); ad. med. L. *depositor* to deposit, freq. of L. *dēponere*, used in med. L. to represent OF. *deposer*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, put, or set down; to place in a more or less permanent position of rest.

1749 *FILMING Tom Jones* xii. x, He deposited his reckoning .. mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. 1813 *L. RICHIE H. and, de Loire* 296 We deposit our persons in the stern of a little boat. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It.*



*Jrnl.* (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 1201 The defendants, damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

#### b. To lay (eggs).

1692 BENTLEY *Dyn. Lect.* iv. He...observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 GORDON, *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 She lies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposits her eggs. 1797-1804 BENTLEY *Birds* (1849) I. 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 M. MURRAY *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 334 These Insects...deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. 1. § 48 (1682) 10 The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be...deposited into those (leaves). 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 54 The vapours...deposited...a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. *Ibid.* 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension.

fig. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. vii. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

d. *intr.* To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. *rare.*

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for *a-builit*)] = 'being built'.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. STON *Workshop Receipts* I. 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

† 2. *fig. (trans.)* To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 Animosities...seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1682 *Address from Barnstable in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1712/4 We are so far from any thought of...impairing...the Grandeur of this...Monarchy, that we will rather deposit our lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* t. 8, i. Though...his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposit this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 1804 *Miniature* No. 21 p. 3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; *spec.* to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 [He] had...deposited his wife in the hands of that most virtuous Princess, the Cardinal Infanta. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 44 The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxiii. Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* ii. 1. Let us to a notary. Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited. 1687 in Scott *Peccat* xi. *Naty.* Every person that puts in either horse, mare, or gelding, shall...deposit the sum of five shill. apiece. 1734 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish borough. 1816 KEATINGE *Trans.* (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

#### c. fig.

1634 E. KNOTT *Clarity Maintained* ii. § 24 The Apostles have...deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, to all things belonging to truth. 1671 MITTON *Satanstoe* 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence deposited within thee. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is...a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others...as well as for our own instruction. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

† d. To commit, entrust (to a person). *Obs. rare.* 1733 SWIFT *Advice Freeman Dublin*. Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4. *absol.* To make or pay a deposit. *rare.*

1799 *Piece of Fam. Blog.* III. 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd down to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence Deposited *ppl. a.*, Depositing *vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 DECAY *Chr. Picty* xxi. 73 The greater difficulty will be, to persuade the depositing of those lusts. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 285 That deposited. Box. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiv. 301 The transporting and depositing agents. 1862 M. HOKINS *Hawaii* 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/2 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials.

Deposit, *obs. Sc. form of deposited* (DEPOSE *v.*).

Depositable (*dēpōzitābl*), *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + *ABLE*.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depository (*dēpōzitāri*), *sh.* [ad. L. *dēpōsitārius* one who receives or makes a deposit. f. *dēpōsitare* (14-15th c. in Hatzf.); f. L. *dēpōsit*- *ppl.* stem of *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE): see *ARY* 1.

Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

1605 SHAKES. *Learn.* ii. iv. 254 I gauge you all...Made you my Guardians, my Depositories. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 495 r 10 They [Jews]...are the Depositories of these...Prophecies. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* Ded. I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Intro. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth. 1853 C. BROSTE *Pillette* xviii. I have never been the depository of her plans and secrets. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. iv. Voisin was induced...to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depository.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY 1.

1797 GOOVIN *Enquirer* i. v. 31 Books are the depository of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 466 The ocean then is the great depository of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii. x. Used...as a depository for State records.

Depository, *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *sh.* + *ARY* 1.]

1. *Geol.* Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit.

[*Cf. sedimentary.*]

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depository characters. *Ibid.* t. xxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depository character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.

1886 *Rept. Sec. of Treasury* 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depository banks.

† Depositate, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēpositatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *dēponere*.] Deposited.

1723 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 86 His corpse is depositate within. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 298 The skill being first depositate in a neutral person's hand.

† Depositate, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med.L. *dēponere* to deposit; or f. *obs. F. deposer*: see *ATE* 3.] = DEPOSIT *v.*

1618 NAUGHTON in *Fortescue Papers* 65 What teares and complaints he deposited in my bosome. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* c. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there deposited. 1782 A. MONRO *Anal.* 13 The 'Marrow' is...deposited in these cells.

Deposition (*dēpōzitiōn*). Chiefly *Sc.* [n. of action f. med.L. *dēponere* to deposit; see *ATION*.] The action of depositing; a deposit.

1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 316 Forbidding any execution, deposition of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 *Inventory, R. Ward* (1813) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their deposition in...the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 288 Deposition is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depository), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 205 A spontaneous deposition of oil. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will.* IV. c. 46 § 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal...who shall...grant a certificate of such deposition. 1847 Ld. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositions. 1861 [see DEPOSIT *sh.* 4.]

Depositee (*dēpōziti*). [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + *EE*: correlative to *depositor*.] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge.

1676-7 HALL *Contempl.* i. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Depositee of what thou hast received. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The deposit of this lease gave the deposittee a right to its possession.

Deposition (*dēpōzitiōn*, *dep.*). Also 5-*ycion*, 5-7-*icion*, 6-*icion*. [a. OF. *deposition*, also *desp.* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēpōsitatiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēponere*: see DEPOSE. Used as the noun of action from *dēpone*, *dēpose*, and *dēposit*.]

1. The action of putting down or depositing.

1. The taking down of the body of Christ from the cross; a representation of this in art.

[*Cf. L. dēponere* in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 53.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b. The manner of...his depository or taking down from the crose. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous. 1859 JERISON *Britannia* viii. 128 The figures...represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection.

† 2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e.g. a burden); usually *fig. Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Constit. Purg.* 116 The Day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1615 HIERON *II. K.* I. 653 As it were, the quitting himselfe of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a soite eased and lightened. 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Apollo* 43 Why sit ye here...nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Nat.* ii. iv. 402 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

† 3. *Surg.* 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Obs.*

4. The action of depositing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority; degradation, dethronement.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452. If [they] were be adherant to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel,

helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 After the deposition of kyngc Hildericus. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Intro. 8 To resigne...all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng...But er this deposition was executed [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of...Richard the Second. 1726 AVLIFE *Paragon* 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

5. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; *spec.* a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 334 Mychaell Tony...was, by deposition of the aldermen, founde guilty in the sayde crime of perjury. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 9 § 6 If any Person...commit...Perjury, by his...Deposition in any of the Courts. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Jac. Hist.* i. (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kind of proofes. 1726 AVLIFE *Paragon* 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro forma, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. It is a rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, if it is not the best evidence. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* ii. x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Testimony, statement (*esp.* of formal character). c. Allegation (*of something*).

1589 GOLDING *De Mornay Prof.* 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men will wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ix. ix. The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Pref.* 13, I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* II. 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing.

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; *spec.* interment [med.L. *dēpositio* in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relics in a new resting-place.

1659 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 78 True Christians...allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civill deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 After being wrought...to be returned to its place of deposition. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* I. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant. 1875 W. HOUTCHON *Sh. Brit. Insects* 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos. [1834] J. T. FOWLER *Adamant Inr.* xlv. The *dēpositio* or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the *natalis* or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; *concr.* a deposit.

1592 WEST 1st *Pt. Symbol.* § 16 A. Deposition is a Contract real in which a thing moveable is freele given to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whensoever it shall please him that so leaveth it. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* i. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 279 Every fresh deposition (in a savings bank).

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency: precipitation.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 11 The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Sund. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1831) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Lif. Lf.* 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitation, sediment.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiii. 112 A common pane of crown glass...that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

Depositive (*dēpōziti*), *a.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* (or its L. etymon) + *IVE*. Cf. OF. *depositi* in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In *Path.* see quot.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 286 *Depositive*...an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

Depositor (*dēpōziti*). [In form = L. *dēpositor*, agent-n. from L. *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE); but taken as agent-n. from DEPOSIT *v.*: so mod.F. *dépōsiteur*, connected in sense with *dépôt* deposit.]

1. One who deposes.

† 1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent.

1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1623) 196 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositories and witnesses what is said.

II. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; *spec.* one who deposits money in a bank.

1624 T. SCOTT *Letter Angliz* 26 Bavaria is but Spaine's Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patrone and protector. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Law of Bailments* Wks. 1799 p. 699 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depository. 1831 *Examiner* 551/2 All persons were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 383/2 Where a depositor has...a drawing account, the balance is struck every six months. 1880 MURHEAD *Guais*

DEPRECATE.

DEPRECATE.

[illegible]

**Deprecate** (to pray) to pray against; to pray for de-  
prcl stem of *deprecari*; to pray against, 1. 2.  
ward off by praying, pray against, 1. 2.  
*precari* to pray.]  
1. trans. To pray against (evil); to pray for de-  
liverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. arch.  
1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* Madding Man (Arb.) & Wise  
men still depreciate thee mens kindness. 1635 GOSKE  
God's Armyus i. 83. 135 The judgements which Salomon  
earnestly deprecate and prayeth against. 1633 Br.  
HALE *Medit.* (1851) 153. I cannot deprecate thine anger.  
my sins call for correction, but I deprecate thine punish-  
ment. 1778 LOWTH Transl. Isaiah xlviii. 1. Evil shall come upon  
these, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833  
MARTINEAU *Three Ages* i. 47 While the rest of the  
nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.  
+2. intr. To pray (against). Obs. rare.  
1652 GAULF *Magistrem.* 37 Where we are to deprecate,  
against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving  
flood. ... earnestly against; to express  
regarding; to express  
... etc.

3. *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).  
 1662 *GAULE Magaz.* *trans.* 37 *vi.* *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).  
 1662 *GAULE Magaz.* *trans.* 37 *vi.* *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).  
 1662 *GAULE Magaz.* *trans.* 37 *vi.* *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

earnestly say  
- 1647 J. SHUTE *Satan*. "that he shall return."  
undertaketh . . . that whose relations honest  
1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 335  
whose verities not only, but Andrew  
doe deprecate. 1659 Dr. WALTON *Consid.* v. 52  
Cappellus. no where that I know affirms, J. Rader  
deprecates it as a calumny. 1742 FIELDS *J.*  
iv. vi. I believe . . . he'd behave so that nobody should depre-  
cate what I had done. 1808 Med. *Firm.* XIX. 329. I cannot  
help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists.  
1875 OUSELEY *Mur. Firm.* xiii. 60 Such a Times 5 Dec. 7  
deceding is greatly to be deprecated. 1884  
To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.  
+ 4. To make prayer or supplication, to be-  
seech (a person). Obs.  
*You're Repl. Fisher Pref.* 10 You have libertie to  
Majesty to forget things past. 1715-  
advised them all. Ulyssey 101H.  
1728 101H.

seech (a person). *Obs.*  
 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. To forget things past, Ulysses  
 deprecate his Gracious Maestie to forget them all. 1758 JOHNS-  
 ON *Pope's Iliad* ix. 236 Much he advised them all, 1758 JOHNS-  
 ON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow  
 should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness. 1822 T.  
 TAYLOR *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling  
 at his knees, deprecated him as follows: Why, O my sonne  
 I beseech you, do you give supplication. *Obs.*  
*Repl.* Feb. (1626) & He falls upon his face  
 To make supplication. *Obs.*

I beseech you. To make <sup>24 Feb. (1626)</sup> 8 He  
 † b. *absol.* and deprecates on their behalfs. *Obi.*  
 1525 *DOXSE Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He  
 .. and laments, and deprecates on their behalfs.  
 † 5. To call down by prayer, invoke (evil). *Obi.*  
 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) l. No. 16. 114 Deprecating  
 on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the  
 Mischiefs they can think of. a 1790 FRANKLIN *Antibites.*  
 442 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they  
 deprecated no vengeance.  
 deprecated *ffol. a., Deprecating* *Obi.*  
 .. this deprecate

deprecatingly (de'pri-kei'tinglī), *adv.* [f. **DEPRECATING** *ppl.* a. + -LY *z.*] In a deprecating manner.

**Deprecation** (deprĕk'ā-shən). [a. F. *dépréca-*  
*tion* (12th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. *dēprēcātiō-em, n.*  
of action from *dēprēcārī* to DEPRECATE.] The  
action of deprecating.

action of a Deprecation.  
 † 1. Intercessory prayer.  
 1556 *LYNDEN Tractate* (1864) 19 The deprecation  
 maker for all Catholyke kynngis and prencis and thare he  
 2. Prayer for the averting or removal of evil,  
 disaster, etc.).  
 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a  
 prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin  
 from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice de-  
 served. 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 37 My Lord Keeper  
 served. 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 37 God forbid that Norfolk  
 should be visited with a deprecation: the custom of two things  
 is, that the Lord should be praised for the preservation of the  
 church, and that the Lord should be praised for the preservation of  
 the church.

served. 1631. *Shiloh*.  
 answered with a deprecation. 1673. *True Worship*.  
 should be divided in custome from all 1673. *True Worship*.  
 ROBERTS *Clariss Bibl.* 342 His Deprecation of Gods displeasure,  
 vir. Present evils, and Future fears. 1673. *True Worship*.  
 God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure,  
 Imploing his Mercy. 1754-8 T. NEWTON *Prophecies*.  
*Daniel* xiv. 22 If there shall be need of greater intercession  
 and deprecation. 1856 J. H. NEWSHAM *Callista* xvi. No  
 reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of  
 deprecation. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Anteb.* I. xxiv. 343 The  
 deprecation of the Devil worshippers. Obs.  
 for forgiveness.

reversal of. 1892 W. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838.

+4. Imprecation : curse. *Oks. revt.*  
1634 BRETTON Twp. 1834-143 Her sister denied, and with  
this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might  
be turned into a stone. c. 1804 W. GRAYSON Serm. III. xi  
[R.] We may . . . apply to him the scriptural deprecation,  
'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him'  
c. 1804 [F. diff.]  
+5. Deprecative (deprecatur), a. [a. F. diff.]  
in Britton, 14th c. in Haverly  
stem of *depreciat* t  
ality of d

[illegible]

approval (of a proposition) to 1844  
1499 *Caxton Envy* ix. 37 To 1844  
my thought deprecative of the manners .. of our nation  
entend to the correction of the manners .. of They imposed  
a 1617 *Barnes Deacons Tryall* (1617) 62 They imposed  
hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise  
considered than a deprecative gesture. 1672-3 *T. Comar*  
*Comp. to Temple* l. 752 (R.) To form itself is very ancient,  
consisting .. of two parts, the first deprecative, the second  
indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispense-  
ing it. 1824 *Century Mag.* XXV III. 235 It better pleased  
his deprecative soul to put them in an empty dis-  
tinction.  
Hence **Deprecatively** *adv.*, in a deprecative  
manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.  
*a Penit. Conf. viii.* (1632) 279 The form of absolution is  
the third person deprecative. 1879 *P. R.*  
l. xiv. 80 Looking up to him depre-

1638 *Permit. Conf. in the third part*  
expressed in the third part  
Dreusono *Peritishia* t. xiv. So Look  
catively, he said [etc.]

**Deprecator** (de-pri-ka-tor). [a. L. *deprecator*, One  
agent-n. from L. *deprecari* to DEPRECATE.] One  
who deprecates; + a petitioner (etc.).  
1656 *Trapp Comm.* On, pleader, deprecator, advocate, 1794  
another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate, 1794  
another or *Panalar* 1. 220 That they should propitiate  
as (sh.) *ad. L.*  
and -only.

**Deprecatory** (de-prī'kē-tōr-ē), *a.* C.  
T. Taylor Panama, 1850; J.  
Jupiter, and employ James  
**Deprecatory**, *a.* deprecator; see prec. and -atory.  
deprecatori-us, *i.* deprecator: in Matf.]  
Cf. F. dépréciateur (15th c. in Matf.); that prays for  
A. adj. *l.* Serving to depreciate; that prays for  
deliverance from or aversion of evil.  
1865 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1 (1693) 21 Deprecatory, in  
pleading for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 Bacon  
Bishop Fox sent many humble and deprecatory  
letters to King, to appease him. 1636  
English King, is but Deprecatory. 1738 W.

*Obs.* upon his face  
life.  
*(evil).* *Obs.*

(evil). Obs.  
Deprecating  
Death, all the  
*Antebellum*  
evous men they  
precating thl.

the this deprecated  
d. Concurr.

+ B. sb. A deprecator. *Notes v. i.* 172. North 22.  
 1654 GASTON *Phleg.* Deprecatories. a 1734 NORTH 22.  
 solatorie, Snares, Deprecatories. a 1734 NORTH 22.  
 (1740) 343 Now he is pacific, full of Deprecatories and  
 Apologies.  
 Hence Deprecatorily adv., in a deprecatory  
 manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire  
 against something.  
 against something. I do not know', said Sir William,  
*Fril. Q. Rev.* 182. 'It is necessary to go down so low as  
 [note below.]

[*a. F. deprécia-*  
*-depreciation-em. n.*  
DEPRECATE.] The  
[So in L.]  
The depreciation of the  
treasures and their liege.  
[*deprecate*, evil,  
against *Brit. Q. Rev.*  
deprecatorily; 'that it is necessary  
+ Deprecate, *v. Obs. rarr.* [See note below.]  
*trans.* ? To set free from confinement or restraint;  
to release.  
c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1273 Iht wolde he lady lechly  
pen leue me grante, & deprecate your ppyson (prisoner) &  
pen hym to ryse.  
[*deprecate*, etymology. *Deprecate* occurs in the same  
sense as *deprecate*, but no sense of that word  
free from a press, free release]

1847: 12 Deprecation, or a desire God to remove sin & desire God to have in justice den-  
amend: 37 My Lord Keeper God forbid that Norfolk  
from all England. 1649  
oration of two things.  
Korship

from all the world.  
Depreciation of two things.  
ares. 1673 True Wives.  
recreation of God's displeasure.  
B. T. NEWTON Prophecies.  
need of greater intercession  
NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. No  
their most assiduous acts of  
their *Antich.* I. xxiv. 343 The  
the Devil worshippers. Obs.  
for forgiveness. Obs.  
1662.] To lower in value, lessen the i.

1. *trans.* To lower in value, to depreciate.  
 1645 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* Ep. iv. x. 205 A Metaphor  
 much depreciates the esteem and value of miracles  
 P. *Power Ep. Philos.* 1. 55 As these dioptrical C  
 heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do  
 disparage and deprecitate those of Art. 1739 C  
 v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of  
 to raise a Smile. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 651 C  
 cultural reputation, never high, is still more depre  
 South Kensington

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* i. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox: i. that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a deprivation.

†c. A depraving influence or cause. *Obs.*

1711 ADOISON *Speech* No. 99 p. 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist. ij, You note that for Vntrithe, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying... of S. Hilary. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of 'any' thing for 'no' thing]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 396 This is the common Reading... but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 This great poet... made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. FITZGERALD *Tr. Whitaker's Disput.* 157 To persuade us of the deprivation of the original scriptures.

†4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. *Obs.* [So It. *depravazione*.]

(Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also DEPRAVE.) 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y' crymes of y' tongue, as scaunders, detraccons, depravacions or dyspraysynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 8. 10 A meere depravation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theme For depravation.

†Depravative, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēprāvāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to deprave.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux* O. 37 A debilitating, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

†Depravator. *Obs. rare* -1. [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēprāvāre* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *depraveur* (1551 in Hatzf.)] A depraver.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Heb.* vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-hyrrs... Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deparators, Depravators.

†Deprave, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRAVE v.] Detraction, slander.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Whose iustly-honourd Names Shield from Deprave, Couch tabid Blatants, silence Surquerry. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxii. 583 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalizing the court.

†Deprave, a. *Obs. rare.* [An extension of PRAVE=L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb. and its derivatives: cf. DEPRAVITY.] Depraved.

1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave.

Deprave (dēprāv), v. [ad. L. *dēprāvare* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. DE- I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. *dēpraver* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now *rare*, exc. as in 2.

1553 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. Aurel. xlv, Olde folkes wyl depraue [printed deprue, L. *dēprāvare*] thī mynde with their conituousnes. 1552 HULOET, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, depravo. 1558 WARUE *Tr. Alexi's Secr.* (1568) 42 b, Sorow, sadnesse, or melancholic corrupte the bloude... and deprave and hurt nature. c. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende. 1685 BOVLE *Salub. Air* 14 The air is depraved... by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. 1784 JOHNSON in *Croker's Boswell* (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils.

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol. The thingis... bi the vice of writris depraved. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drc Dinner* G ij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Tithes* iv. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. HALL *Vtsavadattā* Pref. g note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

†c. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Confl.* ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust... I could wish that any other order were taken for the recovery of it, then the depraving of our coines. a. 1634 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. l. xxii. (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime... to counterfeit or deprave their scales. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures... which willingly would not falsify, or deprave the same. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 424 Some Ministers in our state... endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

†d. To desecrate. *Obs. rare* -1.

1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* [41] Dye wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis! 302 Dye church ye thus deprave.

2. *spec.* To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh) 59, I neuyr... hadde any suspencion heihirto that the kynde of women hadde le depraved and defoyled by suche a foule synne. 1594 SENECA *Amoretii* xxxi, A hart... Whose pride depraves each other better part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 471 One Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not

depraved from good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 101 Victims indulgence... depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstondinge, the whiche unwise... men depraven... to her owne perdition. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 By... depravinge and mysjudging his entent in thynges that be good. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 344 b, What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraved? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xiii. Wks. 1735 l. 108 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vi. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [See DEPRAVING vbl. sb.].

†4. To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. *Obs.* [So It. *'depravare'*... to backbite (Florio).]

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. II. 172, I com not to chydre. Ne to deprave bi persone wyl a proud herle. 1388 WYCLIF *Trav.* i. 29 [Thei depraveden al mynnyngys] [1382 backbiten]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 The people of Englonde deprave thei owne thynges comend othe strange. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 1 b, How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorins. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall here the godly depraved, feared at. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 174 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of Servitude.

†b. *absol.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 BYRON *Alonzo on Sheridan* 33 Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave... Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

†5. *intr.* To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

†Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, DEPRIVE.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse... depraveth, deminisheth or depraveth the parties accidentally of their operations. c. 1614 DRAVON *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194, O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 BURTON *Anal.* *Alch.* ii. i. 15, Lunatick persons, that are depraved [ad. 1650 and later depraved] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 LITTON *Prav.* ix. 407 John the 17, who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 ARNUNTOR *Rules of Diet* 263 Oils entirely deprav'd of their Salts are not acid.

Depraved (dēprāv), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. L. *dēprāvātus*, f. *dēprāvare*.]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 GUILMIN *Hereditary* III. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme... of this depraved shape. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprion. 1712 STEELE *Spec. No.* 268 r. 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Diet.* 3 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as... earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1807 *One Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) l. 37 Fruit... every species here is dekadent in growth and depraved in flavour. 1839 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Venen* xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. *spec.* Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 2 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraved mind, little better than a wild beast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 266 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 *Farmer Illustr. Sterne* l. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters.

Depravedly (dēprāvēdli, -ēvdlī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* To Rdr., The writings... depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitedly imprinted. 1652 J. WRIGHT *Tr. Conn's Nature's Paradox* 228 So depravedly reprobate. 1663 URGHART *Rabbits* iii. xxiii. 166 What moved... him to be so... depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depravedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iv, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreme depravedness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., § 2 The depravedness and disorder of the appetite. 1715 *Hist. Remark. Tryals* A, The depravedness of Human Nature. 1835 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

Depravement (dēprāvēmēt), arch. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -MENT.] Depravation, perversion, corruption; †misinterpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Pr. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement... may be... solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 That apparitions... are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 150 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xli. (R. A. period... when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Beann. & Fl. Hks.* 1. 35 Is the *grazioso* of Correggio an improvement on the *grandioso* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (dēprāvēr), Also 7 -our. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ER.] One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [See DEPRAYERESS]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 392 The depravers of the uestite. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 The devil, that... depraver of all goodness. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade* M. ii. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament... or sell them to Depravers of books... are excommunicated for a year. 1878 DOWSON *Stud. Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion.

†2. One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. *Obs.*

1584 WHITGIFT *Lett. to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. c. 1634 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* xxi, So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravours [vaine favours]. 1642 CHAS. I *Sp.* 27 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

†Depraveress. *Obs. now-vul.* In 6 -ros. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 (*Vustafel Woman*) O temerous tauntes that delightes in toyces... langling iestres, depraveres [ed. 2 depravers] of swete toyces.

Depraving, vbl. sb. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses.

a. 1500 *Cuckow & Night*, xxxv, Thereof cometh... anger and envie, depraving, shame, untrust, and jealousy. 1548 *Act 1 & 2 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 2 If any manner of person... shall preach, declare or speake any thinge in the derogation or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text... to turn it thus.

Depraving, ppl. a. [-ING.] That depraves; †defaming, traducing (*obs.*).

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 132 Some depraving backe-friendes of her. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Unim. Prud.* vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency.

Hence Depravingly adv.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words... as this Doctor... both inelegantly and depravingly renders them.

Depravity (dēprāvī), [An extension of PRAVITY (ad. L. *prāvitās*) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

†a. Perverted or corrupted quality. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* II. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1777) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravity, and ascribe some goodness unto him. 1791 MRS. KACHTSCH *Rom. Forest* i, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 l. 252 The winding approach of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 *Encyclop. Short Stud.*, *Origin* IV. iii. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses... was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. *Theol.* The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often *total depravity*.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation*.

1735 J. TAYLOR *Doctr. Orig.* *Sin* iii. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times. 1757 EDWARDS *Doctr. Orig.* *Sin* i. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But... it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. FULLER *Lett.* i. 3 July Wks. 222 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. BURNT *Diet. Sects* s. v. *Calvinists*, Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLASSHUT *Script. Ser.* xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices... so have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808 J. MALCOLM *Am. d. London* 18th C. (Title-p.), Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

†Depricable, a. *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *deprecabilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from DEPRECATE v.] Capable of being, or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 140, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meanest Subject.

†Deprécant, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprécant-* em, pr. ppl. of *dēprécari* to DEPRECATE.] Deprécating.



1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 541 Means and causes impetrant, or deprecant, to appease God's wrath. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he understandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

**Deprecate** (deprĕk'ēt), *v.* [f. L. *deprecārī*, ppl. stem of *deprecārī* to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. DE- I. 2 + *precārī* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. *arch.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meddling Man* (Arb.) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1631 Gough *God's Arrows* ii. § 3. 135 The judgements which Salomon earnestly deprecateh and prayeth against. 1633 Bp. Hall *Medit.* (1851) 133. I cannot deprecate thy rebuke: my sins call for correction; but I deprecate thine anger. 1778 LOTHY *Transl. Isaiah* xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

† 2. *intr.* To pray (against). *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 37 Where we are to deprecate.. against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

3. *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. SUETE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh.. that he shall return and deprecate his fault. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 Other accounts.. whose verities not only, but whose relations honest minds do deprecate. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Considered v.* § 2 Cappelus.. no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. vi. I believe.. he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 MED. *Trul.* XIX. 389. I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 Times 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 10 You have libertie to deprecate his Gracious Maistie to forget things past. 1715-20 PORE *Mad* ix. 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most. To deprecate the chief, and save the host. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 21. § 7 To deprecate the clouds less sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling at his knees, deprecated him as follows: Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.].

† b. *absol.* To make supplication. *Obs.*

1625 DODGE *Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He falls upon his face.. and laments, and deprecates on their behalf.

† 5. To call down by prayer, invoke (evil). *Obs.* 1746 W. HONSLY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under sentence of Death, all the mischief they can think of. 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* 412 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecate no vengeance.

Hence **Deprecated** *ppl. a.*, **Deprecating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768 C. SHAW *Monday* vii. 61 Why.. strike this deprecated blow? 1839 Times 11 July in *Spirit Metropol. Convers.* Press (1840) i. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation.

**Deprecatingly** (deprĕk'ētīnglī), *adv.* [f. DEPRECATING *ppl. a.* + -LY.] In a deprecating manner.

1837 MARRIAT *Descent* i. 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a soldier', said S. deprecatingly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xix. She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

**Deprecation** (deprĕk'ēshən), [a. F. *dēprēcātion* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprēcātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēprēcārī* to DEPRECATE.] The action of deprecating.

† 1. Intercessory prayer. *Obs.* [So in L.]

1556 LAMBIN *Tractate* (1864) 19 The deprecation of the maker for all Catholike kyngis and prencis and thare legies. 2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil, disaster, etc.).

1596 J. NORBEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 Star Chamber Cases (Camden) 187 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolk should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 ROBERTS *Clarke Bp.* 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evil, and Future feares. 1673 True Worship God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploiring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. NEWTON *Prophecies, Daniel* xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Arch.* i. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil worshippers.

† b. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. *Obs.*

1634 R. CANNY *Parble Alph.* Deprecation, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1635 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 Ht. HALL *Centimph.* O. T. xx. ix. Deprecations of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 253. § 7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i. [11] turned his.. glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drax* ii. In a tone of gentle deprecation.

† 4. Imprecation; curse. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might be turned into a stone. 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. xi. (R.). We may.. apply to him the scriptural deprecation, 'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him.'

**Deprecative** (deprĕk'ētiv), *a.* [a. F. *dēprēcātif*, -ive (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprēcāti-vus*, f. ppl. stem of *dēprēcārī* to DEPRECATE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. † a. Intercessory, precativ (obs.). b. Praying for deliverance from evil. c. Expressing earnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 CANTON *Enyrdus* ix. 37 To the, thenne.. I addresse my thoughte deprecative.. that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners.. of our matrones. 1637 BAYNE *Diocesan Tract* (1641) 58 They imposed hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture. 1672-5 T. COMBER *Comp. to Temple* I. 752 (R.). The form itself is very ancient, consisting.. of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box.

Hence **Deprecatively** *adv.*, in a deprecative manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1638 PENIT. *Conf.* viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively. 1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perthshire* i. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.].

**Deprecator** (deprĕk'ētōr), [a. L. *dēprēcātor*, agent-n. from L. *dēprēcārī* to DEPRECATE.] One who deprecates; † a petitioner (obs.).

1656 TRAPP *Contm. John* xv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate. 1704 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* i. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus.. as their deprecator.

**Deprecatory** (deprĕk'ētōri), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *dēprēcātorī-us*, f. *dēprēcātor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *dēprécatoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 21 *Deprecatorie*, in praying for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 HALL *Hen. VIII.* 190 Bishop Fox.. sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him. 1630 DORNE *Serm.* i. 504 All his Prayer.. is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbear him. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. n. 1. 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (T.). Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v. The Israelite did.. seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. viii. 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing.'

† B. *sb.* A deprecatory word or expression. *Obs.* 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 To convey his Consolatories, Suasories, Deprecatories, a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologies.

Hence **Deprecatorily** *adv.*, in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 Brit. Q. Rev. 388. 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that.'

† **Depre-*ce***, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [See note below.] *trans.* ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release.

c. 1340 GAW. & GR. *Kut.* 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady lovely, pen leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. *Depre-*ce** occurs in the same poem as a spelling of *Depress* v., but no sense of that word suits here. OF. had *depresser* to free from a press; free from pressure. OF. *despresir* to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

**Depre-*ce***, var. of *Depress* v.

**Depreciant** (deprĕk'ēshānt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēprēcānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēprēcāre*: see next.] Depreciating.

1885 F. HALL in *Nation* XL 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

**Depreciate** (deprĕk'ēti-), *v.* Also **depre-*ti*ate**. [f. L. *dēprēcāti-* (-ci-), ppl. stem of *dēprēcāre* (in med. L. commonly spelt *dēprēcāre*), f. DE- I. 1 + *pretium* price. Cf. mod. F. *dépécier* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762).]

1. *trans.* To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 205 A method.. which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they.. disparage and deprecitate those of Art. 1739 CINDER *Apel.* v. 102 Booth thought it deprecitated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1854 Fraser's Mag. Nov. 631 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. *spec.* To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depreciate*, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 285 That we shall.. Depreciate our Silver Standard. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiii. It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.* s.v. *Depreciation*, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Where.. I do indefinitely deprecitate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 HEARNE *Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 262 Alexander.. began to extoll his own Actions, and to deprecitate those of his Father Philip. 1759 JUVENAL *lett.* ii. 13 His bounty.. this writer would in vain deprecitate. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ix. I don't like to hear you deprecitate yourself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 12 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

*absol.* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93. § 13 The duty of criticism is neither to deprecitate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 Man in Moon No. 24. 18 He deprecitates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to deprecitate.

3. *intr.* To fall in value, to become of less worth.

1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* (1839) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd.. all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would deprecitate. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 433 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884 Mauch. Exam. 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to deprecitate.

**Depreciated** (deprĕk'ēshēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Lowered in value or estimation.

1790 BURKE *Rev. Rev.* 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 323 Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) i. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1858) II. ix. 33 Growing rich.. on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

**Depreciating**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 141 A wilful deprecitating of one's own Worth. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good.

**Depreciating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That depreciates: that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. 1837 WILHELM *Hist. Indust.* Sc. (1857) I. iii. 130 The depreciating manner in which he [Delambre] habitually speaks of.. astronomers. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. § 4. I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Hence **Depreciatingly** *adv.*, in a depreciating manner; disparagingly.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly. 1859 F. HALL *Vissavadatit* Pref. 22 note. A poet self-depreciatingly declares [etc.]. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* ii. 35 Literary men.. are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class.

**Depreciation** (deprĕk'ēshē-shən) [n. of action from DEPRECATE v.: so mod. F. *dépéciation* (1784 in Hatzf.).] The action of depreciating.

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A Depreciation of the currency. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 323 The Depreciation continued.. until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 215 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 Dr. T. BUNCESS *Serm. Divin.* *Christ*, Note iii. Dangerous.. to form comparisons.. where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Elialomana*, Resentment of depreciations does to his more lofty intellectual pretensions. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxvi. She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

**Depreciative** (deprĕk'ēshēv), *a.* [f. L. *dēprēcāti-vus* (see DEPRECATE v.) + -IVE.] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation; depreciatory. 1836 in SMART, and in mod. Dicts.

**Depreciator** (deprĕk'ēshētor), [a. L. *dēprēcātor* (DEPRECATE v.) + -IATOR], agent-n. f. *dēprēcāre* to DEPRECATE.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Suffer* (R.). The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. ix. 387 Depreciators of Harold. 1875 JUVENS *Apoc.* vii. 68 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

**Depreciatory** (deprĕk'ēshētorī), *a.* [f. L. type \**dēprēcātorī-us*, f. *dēprēcātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 This account.. is depreciatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59. I have a word to say.. which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

† **Depredable**, *a. Obs.* [f. stem of *L. depredare* or *F. depredier* (see **DEPRDATE**) + **-BLE**.] Liable to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 201 The juice and succulencies of the body, are made less depredate, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oily. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Depredable*, that may be robbed or spoiled.

† **Depredar**, *Sc. Obs.* [agent-n. f. a vb. \**depredare*, a. *F. depredier*, ad. *L. depredare* to **DEPRDATE**; perh. directly repr. a. *F. \*depredier*.] = **DEPRDATE**; *ravager*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis.. Depredaris als of halie kirk also.

**Depredate** (*depridē't*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. depredare* to pillage, ravage, f. *DE- I. 3* + *pradare* (-*ari*) to make booty or prey of, f. *prada* booty, prey. Cf. *F. depredier*.]

† *L. trans.* To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. *Obs.* (or *nonce-wd.*)

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of deprdating those possessions given to a holy use. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1653) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Father's minority. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 369 Animals.. which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4/1 These animals (tigers and leopards) are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]

† *b. fig.* To consume by waste. *Obs.*  
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* iii. 63 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colligation, the flesh.

2. *intr.* To make depredations. (*affected.*)  
1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 BOSTON (Mass.) *Freel.* 20 Oct. 2/4 Wolves.. invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves.

**Depredation** (*depridē'ti-ōn*). [*a. F. depredation*, in 15th c. *depredacion* (Hatzl.), ad. *L. depredatiōem* plundering, n. of action from *depredare*: see **prec.**]

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (*obs.*).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 343/2 Somme.. seyngh his depredation entrid in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 354 By y<sup>e</sup> depredacion & brennyng of our manours. 1628 JAS. I. in *Portess. Papers* (Camden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] acts of hostility, depredation, abuse.. of our Commission. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1828 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

*b. Sc. Law.* (See **quot.**)  
1851 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 278 *Depredation* or *Heriship*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons.. The punishment is capital.

*c. An act of spoliation and robbery; pl. ravages.*  
1495 ACT 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 Preamb. Robberies, felonies, depredations, riottes and other greater trespasses. 1612 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xxviii. (1614) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 183 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1758 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1857 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 202 Subject.. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

2. *fig. † a.* Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in.. the sudden discharge.. of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1650 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 124 The depredation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

*b. pl.* Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents).

1663 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* 4 Cruel Disease I.. the fairest Sex.. thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 2 Peevishness.. may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 LULL *Princ. Geol.* II. n. xxviii. 51 [They] perished.. by the depredations of the lava.

Hence **Depredationist**, one who practises or approves of depredations.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists.. and the oppressionists.

**Depredator** (*depridē'tōr*). [*a. L. depredator*, agent-n. from *depredare* (see **DEPRDATE**); perh. immed. ad. *F. depredateur* (14th c. in Hatzl., not in Cotgr. 1611, in Dict. Acad. 1798).] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 492 They be both great Depredators of the Earth. 1646 J. HALL *Flor. Vac.* 143 Hawking.. is.. a generous exercise, as well for variety of depredators as preys. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. i. 254 They had been but petty and partial depredators. 1814 SCOTT *Warr.* xv. The depredators were twelve

Highlanders. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect.. use every means to encourage the plants.. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

**Depredatory** (*dēpridē'tōrī*, *depridē'tōrī*), *a.* [*f. L. type \*depredatōri-us*, f. *depredator*: see **prec.** and **-ORY**.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1654 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory. 1771 MACRUMSON *Introduct. Hist. Gr. Brit.* 29 The irruption of the Cimbrri was not merely depredatory. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. i. 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† **Depredicate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. DE- I. 3* + **PREDICATE** *v.*] To proclaim aloud; call out; celebrate.

1550 VERON *Golly Sayings* (1846) 148 Do not move the enemies of the truth.. as they are sytting on theyr ale benches, depredicate and saye: Where is extortyon, brybrye and pyllynge nowe a dayes most used? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Annot.* 1 The Hebrew.. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 237, I wish.. that he had not quined the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† **Deprehend** (*depridē'nd*), *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. Prehendere* to take or snatch away, seize, catch, detect, etc., f. *DE- I. 2* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize.]

1. *trans.* To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 758/1 He would.. cause them to be depredated and taken. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 6 About the year of God 1431, was depredated in the Universite of Sanctandrose, one named Paul Crow, a Bohame.. accused of heresye. 1639 SROTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 390 With him were depredated divers missives Letters.. signed by the Earl. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Plying Ins.* i. v. 11 Least they should be depredated for thieves. 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 638 Two wives at once to depredat him.

2. To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by surprise.

1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1128/1 [Achan] myghte wel see that he was depredated and taken agaynst hys wyl. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 583 Yf he were depredated in lyke cyme. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansvv.* ii. Wks. 1831 I. 272 Touching the woman depredated in adultery. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 When Moses came down from God, and depredated the people in that Idolatry to the Calfe. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. 228 Being depredated a Confederate with Sō, King of Egypt.. this stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

*b. To convict or prove guilty (of).*  
1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the countenance, and the feare of ewerie one of such, which should be depredated of this shamefull laushing.

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light.. the more falsities may be depredated therein. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily depredated, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies.. are Invisible, and incur not to the Eye; but yet they are to be depredated by Experience. 1683 WHICHCOTE *Serm.* (1698) 22 If it [our Religion] had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been depredated in length of Time.

*b. With subord. cl.*  
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may depredate, that in hym lacked nat the knowledge of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammar. 1663 BLAIR *Antibog.* vii. (1848) 89 We depredated it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 Easily depredat if there be mixture of alloy amongst it.

Hence † **Deprehended** *ppl. a.*, caught in the act.  
1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the depredated adductor. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. i. rule 2 § 12.

† **Deprehensible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depredendere* + **-BLE**.] Capable of being detected.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vii. li. 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably depredensible.

† **Deprehensible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depredens-*, ppl. stem of *depredendere* + **-BLE**.] = **prec.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1712) 94 His presence was palpably depredensible by many freaks and pranks that he played. 1660 N. INCELO *Benivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and depredensible by Reason.

Hence † **Deprehensibleness**; † **Deprehensibility** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. II. viii. 73 Which if they doe very grossely and depredensibly here. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deprehensibleness*, capableness of being caught or understood.

† **Deprehension**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. depredensio-em*, n. of action from *depredendere* to **DEPREHEND**.] The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest.

1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII.* xxviii. (1884) II. 129 That it be not in any wise known that the said.. depredension should come by the King. 1612-5 Br. HALL *Contempl.* 2. N. iv. xv. To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin.. yet her depredension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 269 The next step is for depredension, or conviction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* xvi. 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and depredensions of Suspicion.

† **Deprensible**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depredendere*, *deprens-* shortened form of *depredendere*, etc.] = **DEPREHENSIBLE**; capable of being detected.

1648 SIR W. PATTY *Advice to Harlib* 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† **Deprension**, *Obs.* [cf. **prec.**] = **DEPREHENSION**.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 214 Shame and deprension is a better friend.

**Depress** (*dēpres*), *v.* Also 4 *depres* (e, de-*prece*, 5-7 *deprece*, 6 *dyprease*). [*a. OF. depresser* (Godef.), ad. *L. type \*depressare* (It. *depressare*), freq. of *deprimere* to press down. (Cf. *pressare* freq. of *primere* in *L. use*.) In Eng. taken as the repr. of *L. deprimere*, ppl. stem *depress-*.]

† *L. trans.* To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish. *Obs.*

1525 E. E. Allit. P. A. 777 And þou con alle þo dere out-dryt, And fro þat maryag al oþer depres. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 6 Ennias þe apel and his highe kinde, þat siþen depresed provinces. 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges.. be so groete and ferse that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1559 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Kdr.* (1829) 464 Her seed shall depresse & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1698 So virtute.. Depressed and overthrow, as seem'd.. Revives, reblushes. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* III. (Rtdg. 1883) 20 The Kingdom of the Macedonians was depres'd and Antiochus driven out.

† *b. To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc.* *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1770 þat prince [=princess] of pris depresed hym so þikke.. þat nede hym bi-houed Oþer lach þer his luf, oþer to-day refuse.

2. To press down (in space). Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 Needles which stood before.. parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downward, depressing the North extreme below the Horizon. 1665 HOOKER *Myser.* 17 The globular figure.. will be deprent into the Elliptico-spherical. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Depression of the Pole*. So many degrees as you.. travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes.. so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 321 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1822 JONSON *Sc. & Art I.* 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1855 BAIN *Scenes & Int.* II. ii. § 13 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 42 The spines can be erected or depressed at the will of the fish.

3. *fig.* To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. Now *rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Now they lyfte up man to honours & dignitees, & anon they depresse hym as lowe in mysery. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings Wks.* 1738 I. 321 By depressing.. their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1702 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* II. Marius.. used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1788) II. vii. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

† *b. To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. Obs.*

a. 1566 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1818) I. 543, I request his grace.. that he have a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 VERSTEGAN *De. Intell.* vi. (1628) 182 The Conqueror.. had no reason by still depressing the English to provoke them to breake all bounds of obedience. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. iii, Pray, Depress your spirit. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 152 Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 544 (MS.) He.. stands.. Depressing the keen struggles of his breast. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

† *b. To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage. Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Efiger* 828 But other mens doynges they wyl euer dyprease. For other can do nought that may theyr mynde please. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* II. vii. § 1 They which disgrace or depresse the credit of others. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered II. xv, He.. seeks to depresse the worth of the book. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 423 Raise or depress the Character of a Man of Letters. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Ind. Gallie* 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost.

† *b. To lower in dignity, make undignified; to debase. Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. vi. 21 If such abilities deprece not themselves by mean subjects, but keep up the gravity of their styles. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 76, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

5. To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with *sense* 6.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 110 Which must needs deprece the strength of England, and keepe it from

so much greatness. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 P 1 Wine raises the imagination, and depresses judgment. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VII. 78 That accumulation of faces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

1530 PALSGR. 48 When the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel. he shal, when he cometh to the last sillable, depress his voyce agayne. 1824 SCOTT *Redgannit* Let. xi. He commenced his tale. in a distinct tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, spirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. iii. iii. (1676) 206/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 39 Others... depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 249 75 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* II. 321 We came... amidst rain and wind, and depressed by ill-forebodings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xi. 'This house depresses and chills one,' said Kate.

† 7. *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree or power. 1673 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 561 The method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 372 The Quotients being depressed by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. § 4-2. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 193 This formula furnishes the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

† **Depress**, *impl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depressus*, pa. pple. of *deprimere*: see *prec.*] = DEPRESSED. c 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I. 259 (R.) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'his lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

**Depressant** (dipres'ant), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f.* DEPRESS v.: see -ANT<sup>1</sup>.]

**A. adj.** Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1887 *Alhazeni* 13 Aug. 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever.

**B. sb.** A medicine or agent having this quality; a sedative.

1676 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 The heart's action is reduced with acetonite and other depressants. 1890 *Standard* 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

**Depressed** (diprest, poet. dipres'd), *impl. a.* Also 7-g deprest. [*f.* DEPRESS v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure or force.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. i. Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1777 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 191 'The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath.

b. *Her.* = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to *elevated*.

1668 WILKINSON *Natures Secrets* 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1823 CARR *Technol. Dict.*, *Depressed Gun*, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1859 PULLINER *Vener.* ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crater plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; *spec.* said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e.g. a *depressed arch*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Depressed Leaf*, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1828 SPARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* v. (1858) 26 Legumes small-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUNBCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 17 The larva of *Coccinella*... is somewhat depressed.

4. *fig.* Lowered in force, amount, or degree.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 7 Alternately... under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† b. *Astrol.* Opposed to *exalted*. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Thiet.* i. (1565) Venus directe, and contrari-ous and deprest in Mercurious house.

† c. Low in moral quality, debased. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. 7 These Propositions [e.g. 'the Pope may Dispenze with all oaths'] are so deprest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 182 That doth much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; *esp.* in low spirits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. vi. ii. A good Orator alone... can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed. c 1790 WILKINSON *Lev.* 26 America... stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1792 COWLEY *Lett. to Bage* 8 Nov. My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 MISS FRANKS *Marrage* xxi. Mrs. Lennox... seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kant's Eth.* 107 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 GLO. ELIOT *Middlton*, lxxx. I thought he looked rather battered and depressed.

**Depressedly** (diprestli, -pres'dli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a depressed manner.

1814 SOWBRY in *Proc. Berne. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 33 Shell clypeiform or depressedly conical. 1880 F. H. DICKENS *Louisa* 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

**Depressible** (dipres'ib'l), *a.* [*f.* L. *depress-*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* (see DEPRESS v.) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1850 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. v. 121 She is one of those young persons... who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtasked. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 654/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only.

**Depressing** (dipres'ing), *abl. sb.* [*f.* DEPRESS v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DEPRESS; depression.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. iv. (1642) 25 In the depressing, or elevating... of any weight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

**Depressingly**, *impl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That depresses (see the verb); usually in *fig.* senses, *esp.* 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions. 1814 SCOTT *Wan.* viii. The whole scene was depressing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail... is a depressing sail.

Hence **Depressingly** *adv.*

1849 in CRAIG. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature... acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation... depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me.

**Depression** (dipres'jon), [*ad.* L. *depressionem*, n. of action *f.* *deprimere* to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. *f.* *depression* (14th c. in Hatzf.).]

The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to *elevation*.)

1. *lit.* The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depression*, a pressing or weighing down. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature.

2. *spec. a. Astron.*, etc. (a) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to *altitude*); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the DIP of the horizon; in *Surveying*, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to *elevation*). (b) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to *culmination*). (c) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1391 CHAUVER *Astrol.* ii. § 25 And thus is the depression of the pol antarikt, that is to seyn, than is the pol antarikt by-neth the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1594 BUNDVILL *Exerc.* iii. i. xxviii. (ed. 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 40 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The degree of this [the Needle's] depression under the Horizon. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of the pole*, *Depression of the visible horizon*. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

b. *Gunnery*. The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line.

1853 PROCESSIONER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Depression*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.

c. *Surg.* The operation of couching for cataract. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Depression*, a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. *concr.* A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground... and of the several risings and depressions thereof. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 501 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* xxix. (ed. 3) 520 The Curral is... one of three great valleys... a second depression called the Serra d'Agon being almost as deep. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceae have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye. 1885 *Nauch. Exam.* 15 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer... than the plateaus.

4. *fig.* The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now rare.

a 1533 FETTER *Nr.* 5 (R.) Adversitie, tribulation, worldly depression. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East Ind.* Ded. When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

† b. *Suppression*. *Obs.* 1656 HOBBS *Sic Lesson* Wks. 1845 VII. 276 You... profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

† c. Disparagement, depreciation. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxiii. Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* *Considerat.* 254 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use *esp.* of trade.

1793 VANSITTART *Ref. Peace* 57 The depression of the public funds... began long before the war. 1846 *Ann. Reg.* 1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1886 (*title*), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

b. Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 66 The present music should be carefully gone over... and the modified notes marked... with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

c. A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; *spec.* in *Meteorol.* a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Gd. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. *Mod. Weather Report*, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

d. *Path.* Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 116 Great depression... has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 LEVER *J. Hulton* ii. I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Chin. Observ.* 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression... more marked.

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits; dejection.

1665 BAKER'S *Chron.* an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 7 He observed their depression and was offended. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 326 Such horrible depression of spirits. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxix. He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

† 7. *Alg.* Reduction to a lower degree or power. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of equations*. 1823 CARR *Technol. Dict.*, *Depression of an Equation* (*Algebra*), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† **Depressivity**, *Obs. rare* =

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Depressivity*, a lowness.

**Depressive** (dipres'iv), *a.* [*f.* L. *depress-*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* to press down, DEPRESS + -IVE.]

1. Tending to press or force down. *rare.*

1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 112 By reason of their compressive and depressive force, they protrude and drive down the meats from the stomacke.

2. *fig.* Tending to produce depression, *esp.* of the spirits; of depressing nature.

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 274 Even when the keen depressive North descends. 1787 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151 A compliance... would lead her friends into some depressive sensations. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* v. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers. 1864 CORNH. *Mag.* VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation... which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence **Depressively** *adv.*, **Depressiveness**.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

**Depressor** (dipres'sor), *Also 7-er, -our.* [*a.* L. *depressor*, agent-n. from *deprimere*, *depress* to press down, DEPRESS. In *OF.* *depressour*.]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 COTGER, *Abbaissour*, an abaser... depressor, humbler. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 112 That... would have raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. a 1639 WORTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 210 Those that raise stand ever in hazard to be thought... the fittest depressors. 1868 BURN, *The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality*.

2. *Anat. and Phys.* n. A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.* as *depressor muscle*. b. *Depressor nerve*: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 741 Every leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. li. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 234 The lower [eye] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. WOON *Therap.* (1875) 137 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. *Surg.* An instrument for pressing down some part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depressor* (*Surgery*), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing



into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull... and in couching a cataract. 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tongue depressor*, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

† **Depressure** (dĕ-prĕ-sū'r). *Obs.* [f. L. ppl. stem *depress-* + *-URE*: cf. L. *pressura* pressure, f. *primere*, *press-*.]

1. The action of pressing down; = DEPRESSION 1. 1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 That this depression happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous.

2. *concr.* A depressed or sunken part of a surface; = DEPRESSION 3.

1621 G. SANOV'S *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depression fled. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 106 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.

3. *fig.* The action of putting down, bringing low, or humbling; debasement; = DEPRESSION 4, 5. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth not quite degrade the soul of its immortality yet it is a great depression and embasement thereof. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1832) II. 137 To give them an eminence... above others, which is as well answered by the depression of everything else above them, as by their own advancement.

† **Depreter** (*Building*); see DEPETER.

† **Depretiate**, *obs.* form of DEPRECIATE.

† **Depreve**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *des-*, *deprevre*, stressed stem-form of *deprover* to disprove: cf. DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE.

1640 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen-lawe, Owithir it depreven In Ony Sawe. 1465 MARK. PASTON in *Letf.* No. 506 II. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve their wytnesse.

† **Depreve**, *obs.* form of DEPRIVE.

† **Deprime**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēprimere*, *pr.* pp. of *dēprimere* to press down, DEPRESS, f. DE- I. 1 + *primere* to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 99 The Attollent and Deprime Muscles. 1721 BAILEY, *Deprime* (in *Anatomy*) is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye.

b. as *sb.* Something that depresses or lowers. 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* Job xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bubbles... robes of scarlet or purple for deprime and detriments.

† **Depriorize**; see DE- II. 1.

† **Deprise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dēpriser* in OF. *despriser*, f. *dē-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *priser* to PRIZE. Cf. DISPRISE.] *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue.

1650 LYONSAY *Satyre* in Pinkerton's *Sc. Poems Repr.* (1792) II. 206 Now quill the King miskenawis the veritie he scho ressavit, then we will be depyrist.

† **Depriure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + *-URE*.] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* vi. § 2 (R.) A great abatement and depriure of their souls in the account of God.

† **Deprivable** (dĕ-prai-və'b'l), *a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

1593 ANB. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* II. xii. 61 They [the Bishops]... are... deprivable. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all howers. 1660 R. SHERRINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure. *Mod.* Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

† **Depriva-do**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.*, or L. *dēprivātus* deprived, after nouns in *-ADO* from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.).

1728 NORTH *Memo. Musick* (1846) 133, I... being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a depriva-do.

† **Deprival** (dĕ-prai-vəl), [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + *-AL* 5.] The act of depriving; DEPRIVATION.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1639) 86 For argues it not a denial, or deprival, of grace? 1658 MEADE *Disc.* 2 Cor. x. 5 Wks. (1672) 1. 258 A wofull sign of deprival of Eternal life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with temporary deprivation of his rights. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Lear-bks.* 13-14 *Edu. III.* Inroad. 66 The King... had thus the power of institution... and consequently the power of deprival.

† **Deprivate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *dēprivātus*, *pa.* ppl. of *dēprivare*.] Deprived. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* 1. 252 In vertuous werk, scho heard deprivate... quhill I may bruik my liue, Hir from my hart I will near deprive.

† **Deprivate**, *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēprivāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprivare*: see DEPRIVE.] To deprive. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 257 Never... has Man been... deprived of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of.

† **Deprivation** (dĕ-priv-ə-ti-ŏn), [ad. med. L. *dēprivatiō-em*, n. of action from *dēprivare* to DEPRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away of anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 In jeopardie of loss and deprivation of his crowne and dignitie royal. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legal, and necessitated. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 [Of evil] there is none more justly dreaded... than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'ISSELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the

least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune.

† b. *Const. from. Obs.*

1570-1 *Act of Assembly* in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefrom. 1579 FULKE *Hesling's Parl.* 317 She... was punished with deprivation from both kinds [in the sacrament]. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authorities by them.

2. *spec.* The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* 2 The occasion of your worthy deprivation and punishment. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Heliodorus* III. 1357/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of his maiesties deprivation might be publickly executed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110b, *Deprivation* is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or depoved from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) 1. 192 Sheldon... seemed to apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 A sentence of deprivation... was pronounced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 49 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation.

† **Deprivative** (dĕ-priv-ə-tiv), *a.* [f. med. L. *dēprivāt-*, ppl. stem + *-IVE*: see next.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11, *Deprivative*, of Deprivation. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 632/2 A man... entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was... cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

† **Deprive** (dĕ-prai-v), *v.* Also 4-6 -prive, 5 -preve, -priff. [a. OF. *dēpriver* (Goulet), ad. late L. *\*dēprivare* (see *dēprivatiō* in Dn Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *privare* to deprive.]

1. *trans.* To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of (formerly *† from*) a possession. To deprive (a person) of (a thing) = to take it away from him.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Deprived bei our Kyng of alle be tenement of londes of Gascoyn. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1469 Pus was laudes of ioy and iollie deprived (v. r. depreuitt). 1426 AUOGLAV *Poems* 24 These prelets of her prevelache thay depreyon. 1430 LYNG, *Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 68 b, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. 17 Kyng Roberte... firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignities and possessions. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* 1. 218 Henry the fit by force deprived his father from the empire. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 30 For his obstinate refusal of Conformance justly deprived him of his Benefice in this Diocesse. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Concl. 395, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of his Company. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 79 Your uncle... being deprived from managing your business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims.

† b. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. *Obs.* Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears.

1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. xlv, He is deprived yve virtues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1533) 45, I wyl curse him and deprive hym his kyngedome. 1562 in G. CAVENDISH *Waley* (1893) 240 All is deprived me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Uranian* 355 Who was sweet and dainty Philistella deprived mine eyes? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 827 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, deprive'd Thy presence. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lawelles* II. 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia* III. 141 My child!... Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1738 Deprived by pryncipals, deprived hou worpes, pyngne rafie is he fro. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) iii. 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks... and depruyeth hem... when he syndeth any cause. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Edward revengyn his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd.* & *Commua* 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 15 Feb. The Bp. ... deprived him for three years. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1866) I. vii. 304 Archbishop Lancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen. *abol.* 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Letf. on Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substantial growndes.

3. To keep (a person) out of († from) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

1374 CHAUCER *Trygny* IV. 241 (269) Why wiltow me fro Ioye thus deprive? 1550 MARLOWE *Faust.* III. 82 In being deprive'd of Everlasting bliss. 1611 BIBLE *Ira.* xxxviii. 10, I am deprived of the residue of my yeeres. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Soc.* x. § 2 Subjects... deprived from all possibility to acquire... by their industry, necessaries to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1663 CHAMBER *Counsell* B. I. v. A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen yeares. 1771 *Trinitarian Lett.* lxix. 37 The mode of trial... deprived the subject of all the benefits of a trial by jury. 1834 LOWELL in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/7 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

† b. *abol.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 4 Should I... permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

† c. *Const.* with two objects. *Obs.*

1500 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. *Tamburl.* v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires deprive'd my Company. 1671

MILTON P. R. III. 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. *Alston's Lett.* *State Sept.* 1637, That so signal a prowess and fortune may never... be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

† 4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. *Obs.* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary viii.* (1870) 249 Chambers the whiche be deprived clene from the sonne and open ayre. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 42 Emaus is a Citie, which small space Doth from royall Hierusalem deprive.

† b. To keep off, avert. *Obs. rare* -1.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive; And, could hee still have drunke his ale, He had bene still alive.

II. + 5. To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove. *Obs.*

1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 185 For... deprive dowrie of wydoz, Man may mysse be myrþe, þat much is to prayse. 1430 LYONG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 63 This blisid name... That first of alle, our thraldom can deprive. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mannes* (1590) Elij b, He sodenly striketh with words, or els kniffe, And... depriveth name or life. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1186 (Globe) 'Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life. 1605 STOW *Annot.* 1408 His head was seuered from his body by the Axe at three strokes, but the first deadly, and absolutely depriving all sense and motion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deprive*, to take away. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 An inheritance, which... fortune or ill events have deprived from them.

† **Deprived** (dĕ-prai-vd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + *-ED*.] Dispossessed, divested; bereft; subjected to deprivation; esp. dispossessed of a benefice.

1552 HULOET, *Deprived, abactus, detectus de gradu. fri-natus.* 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Mar., No Nonjuring or depriv'd Bp. 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 11. 168 Birds... are deprived of this apparatus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move.

† **Deprivation** (dĕ-prai-vmēt), *Obs.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd.* & *Commua* 561 Five have died natural deaths after deprivation. 1657 G. STARKY *Helm-mont's Viind.* 3 The deprivation of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 II. by Deprivations or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness. 1793 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. 1st Gen. Assembly* 48 The Deprivation of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy].

† **Deprive** (dĕ-prai-v), [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Pise dyffoulerys & depryvers of holy chere. 1541 WYATT *Port. Wks.* (1861) 11 Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort. 1568 CLEVELAND *Poems* 38 T. Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STRYKE *Ecl. Mem.* III. xii. 109 These deprivers were so quick... that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves.

† **Depriving** (dĕ-prai-viŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of DEPRIVE *v.*; deprivation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Upon the depryvynge or yielding up of that dukedom. 1576 BAKER *Fewell of Health* 65 b, This water... prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisab's Lament.* (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving [= our d. of him]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Aug., Against the Depriving of Bp. by the Civil Magistrate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xiv, The depriving it of that power.

† **Depröliation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *dēpröliari* to war violently, to battle; f. DE- I. 3 + *pröliari* to fight, *prölium* a fight, battle.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Depröliation*, a battle.

† **Depröfessionalize**; see DE- II. 1.

† **De profundis**; see DE I. 7.

† **Deprome**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpromere* to draw out, fetch away, f. DE- I. 2 + *promere* to bring forth, produce.] *trans.* To draw out or forth; to produce.

1654 BRONE *City Wit* II. i. Wks. 1873 1. 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) A viij, From it, as from a spiritual Arillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 TONLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe.

† **Deprompt**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *dēprompt-*, ppl. stem of *dēpromere*: see prec.] = prec. 1886 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 56 From a vayed and covered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy.

† **Depromption**, *Obs. rare* -o. [n. of action f. L. *dēpromere*: see prec.]

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depromption*, a drawing or bringing forth.

† **Deproperate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēproperare* to make great haste, f. DE- I. 3 + *properare* to make haste.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deproperate*, to make too much speed. Hence † **Deproperation**.

1727 BAILEY, *Deproperation*, a making haste or speed.

† **Deprostrate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DE- I. 3 + *PROSTRATE* a.] Extremely prostrate; groveling.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* v. aliii, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile.

† **Deprotestantize**, *deprovincialize*; see DE- II. 1.

† **Deprove**, *v. Obs.* [Early var. of *desprove*, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE.] *trans.* To disprove, refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* & The more presumptuous wyl he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue... tho thynges that he undersondyth not.

Deptford Pink: see PINK.

**Depth** (deph). [In *Wyclif dephthe*; not found in OE. or earlier ME.: cf. ON. *dýpt* (*dýpð*), corresp. to Goth. *diupþa* depth, *f. diup*, ON. *dýpþ*, = OE. *deop* DEEP. But the formation might be English after *length*, etc.: cf. the similarly late *breadth*, and see -TH suffix.]

I. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. III*. 90 Geometric, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Alle these three dimensions... that is to seye lengthe, brede and dephthe. 1577 L. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 104 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* v. (1813) 64 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 LARDNER *Humane Nat. Phil.* 98 It will be... necessary to find the depths at given intervals... from bank to bank. *Mod.* The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; *spec. (Mil.)* the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of men or ranks.

1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed Twelve or thirteen feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 MASON *Mech. Exer.* 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760-72 *Trav. & Uloas's Voy.* (ed. 5) 1. 157 It is furbeled with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 46 Depth, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 5 Because it had no depth of erth (Wyclif, CRANMER, depnesse). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. The frequency, strength, and depth of his potations. *Mod.* The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. *fig.* Of subjects of thought: Profundity, abstruseness.

1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Pious* ii. § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to bypaths in judgement. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Lett.* (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement. 1711 HIGGINS *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 108 A Man of extraordinary Depth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 392 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom... proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 141 To sound the depth of this knavery. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound. 1640 GLANVILLE *Lady's Priv.* iv. i. This cruelty exceeds the depth of tyranny. 1738 WESLEY *P.s.* & *Hymns* (1765) cxxxvii. The depth of sympathetic Woe! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence, darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 DAVENPORT *City of Dread* iii. In depth of silence, you shall confess. 1820 S. ROYERS *Italy* (1830) 122 Cedar and cypress throw singly their depth of shadow. 1873 TYNDALE *Lect. on Light* iv. 157 A splendid azure, which... reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then... passes into whitish blue.

6. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes contained in a concept; = COMPREHENSION.

1854 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways... A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere... A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in *pl.*; now only *poetic and rhetorical*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ez.* xv. 5 The depe watris couerden hem; they descendiden into the dephthe at a stoon. 1388 - *P.s.* cxlviii. 7 Marie se the Lord; dragoun, and alle dephthis of watris (1393) depneith. 1400 *Primer* 67 Dephe clepþ dephþe, in þe voic of þy wyndowic. 1580 SIMSLEY *Palms* xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soe. 1611 BIBLE *Ez.* xv. 5 The dephs have covered them. 1816 J. WATSON *City of Plague* ii. iv. 152 Not I have gazed with adoration Upon thy awful depths profoundly calm. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

† b. The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 10 Whether not thou driedst the se, water of the huge dephthe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 27 When he set a compass vpon the face of the dephth.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (*obs.*); *pl.* the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (*rhet.*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fraiss.* i. xviii. 20 Thus rode forthe all that daye, the yonge kyng of Inglande, by mountaignes and thatis. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 690 Ev'n from the depths of Hell the Damnd advance. 1825 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the large arm-chair. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (of space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in *pl.* (*poet. and rhet.*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Ether. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* v. 32 Measureless depths of air around. 1883 PROCTOR *Nat. Time & Space* 57 With Briarcan arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in *pl.*

1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 60 (MS. B) Brennyng of hote eyren to be deppe of the wounde ys most profitabill. *Ibid.* 91 If þat a feste perse... into deppe it is an imperfyt cure. 1732 POPP *Ess. Man* i. 101 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1820 SHELLEY *Home's Hymn to Merc.* xxxi. The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depths of its green leaf Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 311 Compass'd with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 SHAPMAN *All Fools* i. ii. You meet by stealth In depth of midnight. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 273 Though it were the depth of Winter. 1764 LLOYD *Poems, New-River Head*, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 FR. A. KENBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. *fig.* A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often in *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF *P.s.* cxxvii. 1 Frodepthis I criede to thee, Lord. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. 1844 I. 409 God's word is even as a two-edged sword, and entereth thurgh to the depth. 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* i. viii. Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 5 *Jul.* ii. iv. 104 I was come to the whole depth of my tale. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophesies* 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christened a depth and a great mystery. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 187 From the depths of unrecorded time. 1874 HALL *S. Pres.* iii. 54 Imagine that there were no such depths of degradation.

III. 13. *Phr.* Beyond or out of one's depth: *lit.* in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking; *fig.* beyond one's understanding or capacities.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 361, I have ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders... in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 POPE *Ess.* 1781 So Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

IV. *Comb.* depth-gauge, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; depth-wise *adv.* in the way or direction of depth.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sideways, but depthwise.

**Depthen**, *v. rare.* [f. DEPTH: cf. *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *heighten*, etc.] *trans.* = DEEPEN.

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Hollinshed* III. 1547½ One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same (haue's mouth). 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6148/1 An Act for depthing... and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth.

Hence *Dopthening* *vbl. sb.* and *fppl. a.*; *dopthening-tool* (see next).

**Depthing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. assumed *vb.* *depth* = DEPTHEIN + ING.] In *depthing* or *deptheuing-tool*: a. a countersink for deepening a hole; b. a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool (in Horology). 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 8 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

**Depthless** (deph'less), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathomless; abyssal.

1619 H. HURTON *Follies Anat.* 20 A sabbaticke sea, a deptheless gulfe. 1620 BERNER *Dramat.* (1860) 12 Were... My pen of pointed adamant... Mine inke a deptheless sea. 1654 E. JOHNSON *I. ind. verbe. Provd.* 132 The deptheless ditches that blind guides lead into. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 159 'The salt food's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial. 1816 COLLENGER *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1852) 318 The deptheless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of sailing vapours. 1825 - *Aids Refl.* (1851) 122 The breadthless lines, deptheless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† **Depucel**, -elle, *v.* Also 5 des-, dispuselle. [a. F. *dépuceler*, in OF. *desp-* (12th c. in Littré), f. *dé-*, des-; -L. DIS- + F. *pucelle* maiden: see PUCELLE.] *trans.* To deflower.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and deflowyng of yong madyns. 1480 CAXTON *Ord's Met.* xiii. xv. How she was depucelleyd by a Gyante. 1483 - *G. de la Tour Evja*, Of the daughter of iacob that was depuceled.

† **Depucelate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 depucilate. [f. F. *dépuceler*: see -ATE 3 7.] = prec.

1611 COTGR. *Depuceler*, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1635 BROME *Spar. Garden* iv. iv. She is depucelated by your sonne. 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* iii. vi. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.

† **Depudicate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dépudicare* to debauch, f. DE- I. 6 + *pudic-* chaste.] *trans.* To violate the chastity of, deflower. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1636 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Depudorate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *pudor* shame, modesty.] *trans.* To deprive of shame, make shameless.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* i. iv. 193 Their Minds are... Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.]

**Depullulation**, *nouce-wd.* [noun of action f. L. DE- I. 2 + *pullulare* to sprout out, f. *pullulus* chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts.

1839-40 DE QUINCEY *Casimistry* Wks. VIII. 252 It is... by the everlastig depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

**Depulper** (dēp'wlpə). [f. \**dēpulp* *vb.* (in med. L. *dēpulpāre*; 'depulpo' = ἀποσπῶν in L.-Gr. Gloss.) + -ER I.] An apparatus for removing pulp. 1882 SPON *Encycl. Manuf.* 1839 (*Bect-sugar*) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsion**, *Obs. rare* -o. [n. of action from L. *dēpulsare* to thrust away: see DEPUSE.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Depulsion*, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† **Depulse**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsare* to thrust away, freq. of *dēpellere*, f. DE- I. 2 + *pellere*, *puli-*, to drive, push: see DEPEL.] *trans.* To drive or thrust away, thrust down.

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife... depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 Which... not onlie thrust into heauen... saintes of your owne making... but also depulse downe from heauen... Gods welbelov'd seruants. 1623 COCKERAM, *Depulse*, to drive away, to thrust one often away.

† **Depulsion** (dēp'wlsən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsion-em*, n. of action from *dēpellere* to drive away: see DEPUSE.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 94 (After her Husband's depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewksbury. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depulsive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēpuls-*, ppl. stem of *dēpellere*: see -IVE: cf. *impulsive*.] Having the quality of driving away; acverting; prophylactic. 1615 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 526 The whole some depulsive triacle... against this... deadly infection.

† **Depulsor**, *Obs.* In 6 depoulsour. [a. L. *dēpulsor*, agent-n. from *dēpellere*: see DEPUSE. Cf. OF. *dēpulsor* (Godef.).] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Afofph.* (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshipped under the name of ἀδελκακος, that is, the depoulsour and driuer away of all euills.

† **Depulsory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsōri-us*, f. *dēpulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPUSSIVE.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 263 Making supplication... unto the gods by the means of certaine depulsōrie sacrifices.

† **Depu'lye**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 depulze, -uilhe. [ad. F. *dépouiller*, in OF. *desp-*] = DESPOIL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Excis* iv. vii. 80 Lȳk emetis... Quhen that depulse the meiklie bing of quheit.

**Depurant** (dēpū'rant, dēpū'ru), *a. and sb. Med.*

[ad. med. L. *dēpurant-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpurare* (see below).]

A. *adj.* Purifying; *Med.* Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body. B. *sb.* A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant. 1883 *Syl. Sec. Let.* *Depurant*, purifying; cleaning. Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† **Depurate**, *fppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *dēpurat-*, pr. pple. of *dēpurare* (see next) in F. *dépurer*.] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxv. The said depurise juice. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. of Dogm.* xi. (R.). A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature. 1668 GORD. *Celest. Bodies* ii. ii. 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate.

**Depurate** (dēpū'rat, dēpū'rat), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *dēpurare*, f. DE- I. 3 + *purare* to purify, *purus* pure. Cf. F. *dépurer* (13th c. in Hatzl.), Pr. and Sp. *depurar*, It. *depurare*.]

1. *trans.* To free from impurities, purify, cleanse. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. 1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. 1751 BAYLY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. 1800 HOWARD *ibid.* XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid.

*fig.* 1681 GLANVILL *Sidducimus* 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth . . of Corporeity. 1780 BURKE *Speech at Bristol* Wks. 1812 I. 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety . . could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention. 1832 FRASER *Mag.* VI. 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become free from impurities. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 497 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence *Depurated ppl. a.*, *Depurating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 124 The depurated blood from the *vena cava*. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 179 Sulphur is also found . . but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. 1840 BARRAN *Ingl. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp.*, They had come under the vail's depurating hand. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys.

**Depuration** (dēpurā'tiōn). [*a. f. depurationem* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *depurationem* (It. *depurazione*, Sp. *depuración*, Pr. *depuració*), n. of action from *depurare* to *DEPURATE*.] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in *Med.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 603 (R.) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii. This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. 1789 MRS. PTOZZI *Journ. France* I. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The Upper Palaeozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

**Depurative** (dēpurā'tiv, dēpurē'tiv), *a. and sb.* [*f. med. or mod.L. depurativus*, *f. ppl. stem of depurare*: cf. *F. depuratif* (1792 in Hatzf.).]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of cleansing from impurities. *B. sb.* A purifying agent or medicine. *Depurative disease*, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 The depurative properties ascribed . . to *Viola canina*. 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 Sarsaparilla . . as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood.

**Depurator** (dēpurā'tōr), [*agent-n. f. DEPURATE* v. on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses; *spec.* see quot. 1874.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 159 Similar to what deviates upon the larvae of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators. 1858 STAMMONS, *Depurator*, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Depurator*, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. *The depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. 1885 *Allen & Neurol.* Oct. 540 The remedies indicated . . are chiefly depurators and nutrients.

**Depuratory** (dēpurā'tōrī), *a. (sb.)* [*mod. f. ppl. stem of depurare*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* = *DEPURATIVE* *a.*; formerly *spec.* 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Feaver. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* vi. xi. § 3 (1734) 235 Nervous Fever, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones. 1870 ROLLESTON *Antim. Life* 256 A water-vascular or depuratory system.

*B. sb.* = *DEPURATIVE* *sb.*

† **Depure**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. F. depurer* or med.L. *depurare*: see *DEPURATE*.] *trans.* To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (*lit.* and *fig.*); = *DEPURATE* *v.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2768 Send . . Sum purd pelloure depurid to put in our wedis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyutys* (Roxb.) 246 My soule depurid from vyce. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* Ep. Ded. He sends for the barber to depure, decurate, and sponge him. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Ingredients . . [which] depure the Blood.

Hence *Depured*, *Depuring ppl. adjs.* 1502 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 74 And lyke crystal depured was Euey wyndowe. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* i. With cleir depurit beims chrystalyne. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man-kynde* 233 Confecte them with clarified and depured hunny. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. 35 b. Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the moste depured and perfecte manner. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxiii. 47 Spirit of Night . . Already doth this soft depured light Mine eyes unfilm.

† **Depurgatory**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [*f. ppl. stem of L. depurgare* to clean out: see -ORY.]

Having the quality of purging or cleansing. 1611 COTGR., *Depurgatorie*, depurgatorie; purging.

† **Depurge**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. depurgare*: see *DEPURATE*.] *trans.* To purge or cleanse from impurity. 1657 in *Physical Dict.*

*Depurit*, *Sc. f. DEPURÉD* *ppl. a.*

*Depurition*, bad form for *DEPURATION*.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Depurse**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE*: cf. *deburse*, *disburse*.] = *DISBURSE*.

1648 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I. (1814) V. 479 (Jam.), With power . . to borrow, vptak, and leaue moneys . . and to give . . directions for depursing thair of. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 297 Half of the expenses depursed in legal pursute. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Antioch.* xii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr. Blair did most willingly depurse. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.

Hence *Depursement* = *DISBURSEMENT*.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 158 Write up your depursements . . and keep the account of what ye give out. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I. (1870) VI. 16 Necessary depursements bestowed be him. 1774 *Petit.* in A. M-Kay *Hist. Kil-marnock* 303 To . . expend the hail necessary depursement.

**Deputable** (dēputā'b'l, dēputē'-), *a.* [*f. DEPUTE* *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

1621 W. SELATER *Tythes* (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God. *Ibid.* 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service. 1841 CARLYLE *Baillie Misc.* (1888) VI. 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhere.

† **Deputy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. DEPUTE* *v.* + -ARY.] Acting as a deputy; deputed.

1681 J. BELL *Hadden's Austr. Osor.* 391 b. His [the Pope's] Bules of Pardons and his deputy Commissaries.

† **Deputate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. deputatus*, *pa. ppl. of depurare* to *DEPUTE*.] (*ppl. and adj.*) Deputed; appointed, assigned.

1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 32 Holy place, whiche deputat ys only to dyuynye vse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 181 Rhamnusia, quihik [mispr. quihill] was luge deputate.

**Deputation** (dēputā'tiōn), *sb.* [*f. L. type \*deputationem*, n. of action from *deputare* to *DEPUTE*: cf. *F. députation* (16th c. in Littré), It. *deputazione* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

† *L. gen.* Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 He shall . . Ordeigne his depuration Of suche juges, as ben lerned. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ti. xii. 220 The deputacioun and the assignynge bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned for to represente the bodi of Crist. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The Chaunceller . . [shall] have the Deputation and Assignement of . . Persones . . that they shall take and receive the said Toule and Custome. 1640 Bp. HALL *Epic.* ii. xxi. 207 One Bartolomæus the Bishop of the Hereticks . . taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yielded unto him a wicked and abominable reverence. 1647 *FILMER Patriarcha* (1887) 32 It seems they did not like a king by deputation but desired one by succession. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Unsprd Powers* 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him.

2. *spec.* Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Any person . . to whom any deputation shalbe made by commission. 1552 HULOET, *Deputation, suboritiio, substitutio, surrogatio*. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 7 Vnto all these . . the law hath . . given leaue, while themselves bear weightier burthens, to supply inferior by deputation. 1658 NORRIS *Treat. Serv. Subjects* 280 That we Feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Deputation. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 44 The king . . grants this deputation to a person regularly bred to the law. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edw. I.* Pref. 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.

† *B. a.* A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. *Obs.*

1628 DICKEY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a deputation of being my Vice admiral. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2684. A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Deputation. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* I. 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's deputation.

† 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. *Obs.*

(The deputation was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. v. The squire declared . . he would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iii. (D.), He . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Apr. Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'deputations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'deputation' as a gamekeeper.

4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)

1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. ix. 344 They propos'd to send a deputation of four senators. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Chas.* I. I. vi. 186 A deputation of the Houses waited on the King. 1879 McARTHY *Oren Times* II. xxii. 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence *Deputation*, *Deputationalize* *v.*, to visit with a deputation; *Deputational* *a.*, of or belonging to a deputation; *Deputationalist*, one who belongs to or supports a deputation.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputationalists. 1888 *Balance Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp. Soc.*, Travelling and Deputational Expenses. 1888 *Lanc. Evening Post* 3 Feb. 2/4 The Prime Minister has been deputationalised by some of the most expert among our sociologists. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 12 Jan. 4 The Unionists . . last week 'deputationalised' Mr. Goschen.

**Deputative** (dēputā'tiv), *a.* [*f. L. deputativus*, *ppl. stem of depurare* to *DEPUTE* + -IVE.] Characterized by deputation or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 362 A Parliament . . begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby. 1646 *LILBURN Game Scotch & Eng.* 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented . . and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. 1653 GOUCE *Comm.* Heb. ii. 5 If authority be yielded un-to Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to . . work which is enjoined by them.

Hence *Deputatively* *adv.*, by way of deputation.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 472 To pay Tithes to Christ . . by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially himself. 1818 G. S. FABER *Hor. Mos.* II. 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

**Deputator** (dēputā'tōr), *rare.* [*agent-n. from L. deputare* to *DEPUTE*.]

1. One who deposes another to act for him.

1669 LOCKE *Laws of Carolina* § 56 All such deputations . . shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 84 The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.

2. A member of a deputation. (*nonce-use.*)

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 1894 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart . . and other 'deputators'.

**Depute** (dēput), *ppl. a. and sb.* Now only *Sc.* Also 5-6 *deputé*, 6-7 *deput*; see also *DEBITE*. [*Found* as *pa. ppl.* before the appearance of any other part of *DEPUTE* *v.*; *app. repr.* OF *depute* (*mod. f. député*) *pa. ppl.*, the final *e* having become mute, as in *assign*, *avow*, etc. After the verb came into use, *depute*, *deput*, continued to be used as its *pa. ppl.*, and even as its *pa. t.* (*esp.* in *Sc.*, where perhaps it was viewed as short for *deputit*, *deputed*). Only *Sc.* since the 17th c.]

† *A. as pa. ppl.* Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see *DEPUTE* *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. Prolog.* 299 The apostol . . shewith . . al . . to be depute to the grace of God. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heavenly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne keyng eterne. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS) They . . hadde 1-putte sheldes in a certeyne place depute before. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespass. 1653 CAMDEN in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 126 Some such as were depute for mee in this yeeres Visitation.

*B. sb.* One deputed; = *DEPUTY*. (Now only *Sc.*)

1405, 1490 [see *DEPUTY* 1 b. 2]. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 72 The seyd Chauseler, hys Deput's, and Scolers. 1657-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andros Wks. (1892) 15 The conservator or hys depute being present. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 1 Melancholie, grit depute of Dispaire. 1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Metr. Leg.* Lord John xxiv. 'Twas no depute's task your guest to ask. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 102 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depute.

*C. In com.* (*Sc.*)

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 96 Resalvit by the Commissar depute, the rentales of the pretendit bischopes' rentes. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace of Kingd.* (Scott.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16484 To nominate Sheriff-Deputes, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. 1753 *Stewart's Court App.* 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stoddell, sheriff-depute of the shire of Argyll. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General . . Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes.

**Depute** (dēput), *v.* [*a. f. députer* (1328 in Hatzf.), *ad. L. depurare* to consider as, destine, allot, *f. DE- I. 2 b + putare* to think, count, consider, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. *Obs.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 361 And als he depute hys Counsaile The erle of Fyfe mast speyciale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89 b/1 Thys chylde was taken prysoner and deputed to serue the kyng. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dygnite Imperyal. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Pream. The Kyng . . hath deputed and ordeyned in the seid Cite . . divers officers and ministres. 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* *St. Arch.* (1546) I ij. He deputed two howres for the matters of Asia. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrow* iii. Ep. Ded. 4 Faithful . . in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 129 Westminster . . was . . from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.

† 2. To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. *Obs.* 1382 [see *DEPUTE* *ppl. a.*]. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wencesl.* 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm. Phil.* I. 23 The Apostle . . doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† 3. To consign, deliver over. *Obs.*

1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 41 Lette nat me be deputed to euerlastyng flammys. 1480 CAXTON *Ordin. Met.* xi. xix. But some . . seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shipps, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playvire. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 254/1 This blessed saint . . was deputed unto an hard and straitye prysoun.



4. To assign (a charge); now, *spec.* to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 35 Pream. The Kyngis Grace.. deputed to hym than and sithen offices of charge. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. v. de W. 1531 28 b. Spiritual talents, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1727 Dr. For Hist. Appar. vi. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Berkeley I. iv. 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. *spec.* To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf.

1494 FABIAN Chron. iv. lxiii. 42 Caraculus.. was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes. 1530 PALSGR. 513/h. I muste nedes departe, but I will depute some bodye in my romme. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 35 The Justice and Justices.. shall make assigne depute and appointe as many depute or deputies.. as.. shalls thought convenient. 1552 HULOT, Depute.. *surrogé, delegé*. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. iv. ii. 226 To depute Cassio in Othello's place. 1687 in Magd. Coll. & Jas. II. lxviii. The vice President and others Fellows.. being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 STERLE Tatter No. 55 7 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburgh. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike iv. 24 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iv. § 2. 172 They were elected.. by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

† b. *absol.* To send a deputation. *Obs. rare.*

1768 Woman of Honor II. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

† c. (See quot., and cf. DEPUTATION 3.) *Obs.* 1832 in Pall Mall G. 13 Aug. (1889) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence Deputed ppl. a., Deputing ppl. sb.; also Deputer, one that deposes.

1548 GEST PR. Masse Ij, There is no sacrament which hath not.. bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandment. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for It. ii. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Judges Robe. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 566 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst. 4j Wee have sometimes Tutors Dediti, or deputed Guardians amongst us. 1742 Young N. H. iv. 228 Already is begun the grand assize. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 Fate of Sedley II. 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

† Deputery, deputrie. *Obs. Sc.* [DEPUTE sb. + -ry.] The office of a depute, deputiship.

1841 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

Deputize (deputîz), v. [f. DEPUTE sb. or DEPUTY + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S. 1759-60 BAILEY (folio) Pref. Deputize, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1811 Prof. Folio Jan. (Bartlett) They seldom think it necessary to depute more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1828 WESTON Deputize, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1877 SPARROW Sermon. xix. 248 Those who were deputized.. did their master's work faithfully.

2. *intr.* To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. *collog.*

1869 Athenæum 27 Mar. 445/1 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 Musical Times 1 May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputize upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see DEPUTERY, *Obs.*

Deputy (deputî), sb. Forms. 5 deputo, deputoo, Sc. depwto, 6 doputyto, 6-7 deputie, 7 doputy. [a. F. *deputé*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *deputer* to DEPUTE. Originally spelt *depute*; in one form of which the final *e* became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in *CIRY*, etc., it passed through *-ce*, *-ie* to *-y*. (Cf. † *assigne*, *assign*, *assignee*.) The ME. examples of *depute* are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE sb. See also the corrupted forms DENITE, DENITY.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, *esp.* to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; n substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

c 1425 WYNTON Cron. v. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Breytayne. 1511 HEN. VII in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. l. 170 That... paye unto them, or to their deputy in their names, the summes aforesaid. 1624 Ld. KERSAIGER Hist. Ser. I. III. 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his deputy. But a deputy, answered I, that represents his person. 1660 WOOD Life (O. H. S.) l. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof.. got a deputy to do it. 1727 Swift Gulliver i. vi. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 JAC. MILL Brit. India II. iv. viii. 253 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1841 W. SPAINING Italy & H. Ind. III. 338 The.. university of Padua.. besides deputies and assistants, has 25 professors.

1717 L. HOWE Desidering 58 These two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1783 MAD. D'ARNAUD Diary 19 Jan. I found her.. not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy.

b. *Law.* A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (*general deputy*), or some special function of it (*special deputy*), but having no interest in the office.

1405 Rolls of Parli. III. 603/h Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputies. 1602 FULBECKE and Pl. Paroll. 46 There is great difference betwixt a baillie, & a deputy. 1607-72 COWELL Interpr. s. v. A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is only the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 PERRINS Prof. Bk. i. § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a deputye such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County.. shall.. name.. a sufficient Deputy, who shall.. have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc.].

c. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V. V. 1. 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 TUNN-WALL Greece IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. *Phr.* By deputy: by another person in one's stead, by proxy.

1625 BACON Ess. Studies (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1764 FORTÉ Mayor of G. II. Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 23 His wages were waged by deputy.

2. Special applications.

† a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a vicary, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland). c 1490 in Gairdner Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lieutenant of this your Iord of Ireland. 1568 BIRLE (Bishops) i Kings xxii. 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the depute was kyng. — Acts xviii. 12 When Gallio was the depute of Achaia. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iii. ii. 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland. 1656 Lond. Gaz. No. 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 1853 ROBERTSON Ser. I. v. (1863) I. 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1557 Order of Hospitalis Cvi b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. ii. iv. 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 503 2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 Ann. Reg. 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd.. presented a petition. 1837 MUNIC. Corp. Ing. Commission, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common-Councilman of the Ward. 1894 P. O. London Directory, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quotes.)

1851 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh. 22 Deputies, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 DAILY NEWS 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies.. test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 TIMES 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question in common lodging-house.

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly. Chamber of Deputies: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 E. MOUNT tr. Conestaggio 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes.. at Lisbon. 1777 WATSON Philist II (1839) 381 William.. meant.. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1792 Gentl. Mag. LXII. ii. 494 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 KENNALL Trav. I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called *comitatus-venii*. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. li. 61 Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bismarck's Greece I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of..; vice-...

1548 HALL Chron. 211 b, Either chief Capitain of Caleis or els depute Capitain. 1624 SANDERSON Sermon. I. 243 The poor you shall always have with you, as my deputy-receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not have always. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love.. he loved us not by a vicar. 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3992/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 WELINGTON in GURW. Desp. III. 659 To appoint Captain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 MACAULAY Ess. Ind. D. Arlett, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 H. Cox Justit. i. vii. 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 R. HOS. A.W. Trifling Times 2 Feb. 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Deputy, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 SILVESTER Dn Barlas II. iii. iii. Laro 1126 Frail Aaron, Deputid During his [Moses'] absence, all the flock to guide. 1867 QUIVER 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird.. deputed the lark with praise to heaven.

Deputyship. [f. DEPUTY sb. + -SHIP.] The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577-87 HOLMESHOE Chron. III. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwick.. being.. depute for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did.. obtaine manie castels in his deputeship. 1624 CART. J. SMITH Virginia v. 190 They would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired. 1765 COWPER Let. to J. Hill 8 Nov. I heartily wish him joy of his deputiship. 1881 Mrs. OLIPHANT Harry Jocelyn II. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputiship of his clerk.

† Dequantitate, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE. II. 1 + L. *quantitāre* quantity; see -ATE 3.]

Trans. To diminish the quantity or amount of. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. II. v. 86 This we assure of pure gold, for that which is currant.. by reason of its alloy.. is actually dequantitated by fire. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossary.

† Dequa'ss, dequace, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *dequasser*, *dequasser* to break down, crush, f. DE. I. 1 + *quasser*, *casser* to break; see CASS, QUASH, DECASS.] *trans.* To break down, crush.

c 1400 Test. Love I. (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts. De quoi, dequoy, *obs.* forms of DECOY sb. 2.

Der, *obs.* form of DARE v., DEAR, DEER.

Deracinate (déracîné), v. [f. F. *déraciner* (in OF. *desr*), f. *dér*, *des*, L. *dis* + *radix* root; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. v. ii. 47 The Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Saugery. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 92 1659 B. HARRIS Parvul's Iron Age 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories.. [were] able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine. 1788 Lond. Mag. 177 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asserations. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sines (1886) To disenbawelling mountains and deracinating pines!

b. *transf.*

1843 E. JONES Poems, Sens. & Event 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, deracinate the fruitful earth of growth. Hence Deracination, eradication, extirpation.

c 1800 tr. *Souvenir's Trav.* I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination.

† Dera'de, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dérâd-ere* to scrape or shave off, f. DE. I. 2 + *radère* to shave.] *trans.* To scrape off or away.

1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 378 *Spissia* is Pitch leraded from off maritimus ships. Ibid. 658 Quinces.. must be.. not brayed, but deraded.

† Deradiate (dérâdi-é), v. *Obs. rare*. [f. DE. I. 2 + L. *radiāre*, *radiāt*—to emit rays, f. *radius* ray.] *intr.* To radiate forth.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradating from the Center of Truth.

Hence † Deradination, radiation from a point.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 13 The Stars transmit their Influence, by invisible Deradations. 1794 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. s. v. *Actinobolism*, The Diffusion or Deradation of Light or Sound.

Derai, *obs.* spelling of DERAY.

† Deraign, sb. *Obs.* In 4-5 *doreyno*, 5 *denrenjo*, *-rayn*, 6 *doreno*. [a. OF. *des*, *dér*, *de-raigne*, *-resne*, *-raigne*, *regne*, *-rene*, f. *desrainier* to DERAIGN. In Laws of William I. latinized as *disrainia*.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, *esp.* by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

1192 BRITTON v. xii. § 2 Ces plays sont comensables et pleables sicum en le grant breif de dreit overt, mes pient par disreynne [transl. These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by deryneyn]. c 1300 A. Alt. 7253 This deryneyn, by the barouns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regious. 1373 BARBOUR Bruce xii. 324 On arlisenis three deryneyns did he; And [in-fill] ilk deryneyn of that He vengust sangenis twa. c 1470 HARRING Chron. ix. iv. Tunnus then was slayn; Eneas did that dede and that deryyn With mighty strokes. c 1500 Lancelot 2313 I have o frend hailth o deryneyn ydo. And I can fynd none alle knyght tharto. 1513 DOUGLAS Enchirid. vi. 157 Suffir me perform my derene by and by. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Derain*, significeth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH, etc.

Deraign, v. *1 Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3 *deranne*, 3-4 *doreyno*, 4 *doronzo*, *-oino*, 4-6 *derayne*, *-aino*, 5 *doreyno*, *darrcyn*, *darayne*, 5-6 *datroyno*, *-rayne*, 5-7 *darreino*, 6 *derene*, *darrain*, *-rino*, *-rigno*, 6-7 *doroigno*, *derraine*, *darraigno*, 7 *darryayno*, *dornaigno*, 7-8 *darrain*, 7-*dornign*. [a. OF. *desrainier*, *-renier*, *-rainier*, *-reiner*, *-regner*, *desr*—to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. *de*, *des* (see DE. I. 6) + *rainier* to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend;—late L. type *rationāre*, f. *ration-ēre* reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.; cf. the med L.

forms *dē-, dī-, dirrationāre* in Du Cange; *disraissnāre, disraissnāre*, were latinized from OF. Cf. also *ARRAIGN* (OF. *araisnier*.)

1. *trans. Law.* To prove, justify, vindicate; *esp.* to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc., of another, asserting an opposing claim).

[1292] BRITTON 1. xxiii. § 11 Si felonie, adunc donne le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apellour gage pur la cause desreyner [*transl.* If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellant security to prove the cause]. c1325 *Coer de L.* 7008 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, in Wyldie fild wolde fygbte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340-70 *Alisander* 124 To lache hym as Lorde þe lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & dedes of armes. 1375 *Barnour Bruce* ix. 746 In-to playn fichting, þe suld press till derayne 300 richt. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 13084 There was no buerne with þat bold the battell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 Euery of the saide joint tenants... maie haue aide of the other... to the intent to deraigne the warrantie paramount. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 6 a. a 1686 *Butler Rem.* (1759) 1. 333 You bestow much Pains to prove... that the King is not above the Law. And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1791 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty.

2. *trans.* To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, *esp.* by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 *Wokunge in Coll. Hom.* 285 Ihesu swete ihesu... þu me derennedes wið like, and makedes of me wrecche þi leofmon and spuse. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward, Scotland to derayne, With werre & batall hard. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 751 Thou art a worthly knyght And wilnest to darreyn [w. r. derreyne, darreyn, darreine, dererene] hire by bataille. 1893 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Southenr.* 12 Richard de Middleton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 12629 3yf þou sette chalyng þer-ynne... þow batteille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 241 þe cause schulde be dereyned by dent of swerd. c1430 *LYON Bochas* ii. xxii. (1554) 59 h. God and trouth was atwene them tweine Egall iudge their quarrel to darayne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand for to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. TATE *Housell. Ord.* *Edw. II.* § 8 (1876) 53 After thei have deraigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thacount what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 *BAWDEWEN Domesday Bk.* 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

4. *a.* To deraign battle (*combat*, etc.): *a.* To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. *Obs.*

c1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 265 3if he mihte flor þat hatail to derayne profry hym for to fyite. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 773 Two harneys... suffaunt and mete to darreyn The bataille in the feld bitwix hem tweyne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 4 Henry of Lancastre Duke of Herford Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolk Defendante have... been rey to darraine the battell like two valiant knyghtes & hardy champions. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 309 To understand the order of the deraying, gaging and ioyning of those battelles, or single combates. 1600 TATE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 7 Combats personal that are deraigned for causes capital.

5. *b.* To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. *Obs.*

c1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours... he was afeard to darraigne bataille. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 47 The Kyng of Englande... chose a place mete and convenient for the two armies to darreyn bataille. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 16 Three valiant knyghts to see... to darraigne a triple warre with triple ennemy; they are at hand. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1769) 125 Then darreynayng a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Casarians got the overland. 1608 *HEYWOOD Sallust's Iugurth.* (1609) 20 This happened twofold the evening, no fit time to darraigne a bataille. 1654 *VIVAIN Epil.* Ess. i. 54 The... Kings... darraigned battle with 4 Foreners. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx. 8 (imitating Spenser) As if he meant ferre battle to darraign.

6. *c.* To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Viry* 100 Every Chit, apart, Darraignes his Troups with order, speed and art. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ix. 4 He can advise how best he mote darraigne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1599 *NASHE Letter Stiffe* 50 The lesser pigmeins... thought it meete to... elect a King amongst them that might deraign them to bataille. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Birtas* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] deraign. 1797 J. ASQUILL *Metam. Man* 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

7. *† Deraign, v. 2. Obs.* Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne, 7 dereign. [a. OF. *desregner*, variant of *desregier*, mod.F. *deranger* to put out of ranks, *DERANGE*.]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange. 1500-20 *DUNBAR New Cumis Aise* 56 Befoir no wicht I did complene, So did he denger me derene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 506/a, I darreyn (Lydgat), I chaunge or alter a thing one purpose to another. *Je transmut.* This word is nat yet admittid in our comen speche. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) *Deraigne*, to disorder or turn out of Course.

Vol. III.

2. *passive.* To be discharged from (religious) orders: see *DERAIGNMENT* 2.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 42 b. He that is professed monke etc. shalbe a monke, and as a monke shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he be derained by the lawe of holye church [Fr. *Sinan que il soit deraigne y la ley de saint esglise*]. 1602 *FULDECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 11 If in ancient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuities, this was a voyd graunt, though he had bene after deraigned, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1628 [see *DERAIGNMENT* 2]. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 39 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not... subject to Visitation.

b. *transf.* 1778 *Levee Feast* 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign'd.

*Deraignment* 1. *Hist.* [a. OF. *desraissnement, derainement, f. desraissnier*: see *DERAIGN* v. 1 and -MENT.] The act of deraigning; = *DERAIGN* 1b.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Deraignment*, a deraigning or proving. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFR. *disregne*].

2. *Deraignment* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desrenement, f. desregner*: see *DERAIGN* v. 2 and -MENT.] Discharge from a religious order.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The same religious persons, and euery of them shall be nade able... to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions... after the time of their seuerall deraignments, or departing out of their religion. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 136 b. *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Mooke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 *HALL Prof. Rolle's Abridgment* 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the seuerall Appendices relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Year Books.

*Derail* (*dérâil*), v. [ad. mod.F. *dérailer* (in *Bescherelle's Fr. Dict.* 1845, adm. by *Académie* in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. *dér* (= *DE* II. 2) + *rail* RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. *intr.* To run off or leave the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 *foot-note*, Derailment —I have adopted this word from the French... the verb to *derail* or to *be derailed* may be used in a corresponding sense. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Derail*, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1883 A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/a-It (the locomotive) had 'derailed'. 1883 in *CASSELL* [the only sense given: characterized as *American*].

2. *trans.* To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails; to throw off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. *Ibid.*, The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1883 *Philad. Record* No. 2416, 1 (They) stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1884 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 3 Having their engines derailed. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/a The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

Hence *Derailed* *pp. a.*, *Derailing* *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nature* XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages. 1891 *Times* 26 Sept. 3/4 The telegraph pole having been broken down... by the derailed carriages.

*Derailment* (*dérâilment*), [ad. mod.F. *déraillement* (cited by *Bescherelle* 1845, from F. *Tourneaux* 1841), f. *dérailer*: see prec. Introduced from French c 1850: at first chiefly used in U.S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 In most cases of derailment, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [*Foot-note*, I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect... for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By derailment is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails.] 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Derailment*, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1880 *Times* 20 Jan. (*Swiss Railways*), The number of accidents... was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 55 as collisions. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment.

† *Derain, v. Obs. rare*. [f. *DE* I. 1 + *RAIN* v.]

*intr.* To rain down, fall as rain.

c1563 *CAMDEN Metr. Visions.* *Ld. Seymour*, in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 109 When I the teares should see from his face derayn.

*Derain* (e, variants of *DERAIGN* v. *Obs.*

*Derange* (*dérândz*), v. [(18th c.) a. mod.F. *deranger*, in *Cotgr.* (1611) *desranger* 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. *desregier*, f. *des-*, *dér*, L. *dis-* + *rene*, *reng*, mod.F. *rang* RANK, order. Not in Johnson; considered by him as French:—

'It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a French word, by reading,—and the wide arch Of *derang'd* empire fall!—*Ant. & Cl.* i. 1, which, if *deranged* were an English word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *ranged*.' *Shaks.* 1795 VII. 107.]

1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 *KAUFMANN in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 111 The approach of an army would... probably derange what has been decided in regard to the Vendée. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1848

*MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Eng.* II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much.

† *b.* 'To remove from place or office, ns the personal staff of a principal military officer' (*Webster* 1828). *Obs.*

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* iv. vii. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way. 1789 *MILLS in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 89 The hill Knock Renesse is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg.* Obs. 120 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore. 1862 *Sir B. BROOKE Psychol. Ing.* II. ii. 39 Habits... which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.

1848 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVIII. 273 I ventured to derange your leisure. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Hence *Deranging* *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1795 *Femina* II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

*Derangeable* (*dérândzâbl*), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to derangement.

1843 *Syd. SMITH Lett.* (1845) ID., The real impediment... is that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

*Deranged* (*dérândz*), *pp. a.* [f. *DERANGE* v.]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 246 Measures... to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation. 1809-10 *COLUMBIER Friend* (1865) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 125 The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2. Disordered in mind; insane.

c 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 319 When I came to mention... they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xii. 140 The few persons whom he met... thought him furious or deranged. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 9) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

*Derangement* (*dérândzmēt*), [a. mod.F. *derangement* (1671 in *Hatzf.*), f. *deranger*: see *DERANGE* and -MENT.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 *STOCKEYLER Handbk. Brit. India* 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1777 *BERKELEY Querist* § 457 Whether this folly may not produce... an entire derangement of domestic life... a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 *CHESTER Lett.* cccxviii. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and derangement. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade... was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 *Act 39-40 Geo. III.* c. 94 § 3 (Jed.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1812 G. D. COLLINSON *Law conc. Idiots* I. i. iv. (Jed.), Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 65 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 *MAUDSLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 223 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

† *Derasion*. *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. *dérâdere* to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off. 1684 *tr. Bouet's Merc. Confit.* iii. 79 The derasion made at the foresaid time is sufficient.

*Deray* (*dérâ*), *sb. arch.* Also 4 *derai*, 4-5 *derray* (e, dray, 5 *derei*; 4-5 *derray* (e). See also *DISRAY*. [a. OF. *desrei*, *desrai*, later *desrei*, *deret*, *derai*, *deroi*, f. tonic stem of *desrecer*: see *DERAY* v., also *ARRAY* v., *DISARRAY*.]

† 1. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion. To make deray: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. *Obs.* (or arch.).

c1300 *K. Alis.* 117 He tok *Alisandre* this deray, For to amende ged he may. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3165 On canados amende ged he may. c1420 *Arturs of Arth.* sche can gie And made gret deray. c1420 *Arturs of Arth.* xl, Quarto draues thou 50 dreghes, and mace suche deray? c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 237 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. 2. 77 Turnis was hy, and amynd this deray, This bait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afayr.

by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 *Coleridge*.  
*Hush. Bengal* (1806) E Land which has been gained by the  
dereliction of water, 1866 *ROBERTS Agric. & Prices* 1, jr.  
186 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the





**Derisory** (dérâ'sô-ri), *a.* [ad. L. *dérâ'sô-ri-us*, f. *dérâ'sô* derider, mock, agent-n. from *dérâ'dere*.] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* ii. 325 The garrulous grasshopper . . . Sits pouring out her derisory song. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cold Iron*, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit. Pol.* Nicknames. The derisory nickname (Roundhead). 1853 GROTE *Greece* n. lxxviii. XI. 51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1888 *Times* 6 Sept. 7/2 They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

**Derivability**, *rare*. [f. DERIVABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being derivable. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 352 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

**Derivable** (dérâ'vâ-bl), *a.* [f. DERIVE v. + -ABLE. Cf. mod. F. *dérivable*.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb. †1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. *Obs.* 1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* ii. vi. 118 Those works which are . . . derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 - *Cases Cons.* (1650) 416 This incest . . . was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source); obtainable. a 1712 KEN *Christophil. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Pensive Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1859 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of . . . twenty-six millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible from. 1653 WILKINS *On Prayer* iv. (I.), The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from . . . the nature of the subject he treateth on. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heaven* 81 The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed from (a source); traceable. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), V. l. 226 (I.), All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* n. iii. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** *adv.*, in a derivative manner. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Derivage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DERIVE + -AGE.] Derivation, tracing.

1650 W. FOURQUHART *Art of Survey* ii. iii. 69 Derivage of Pedegrees from Ancestris.

**Derival** (dérâ'vâ-l), *rare*. [f. DERIVE v.: see -AL 2 5.] Derivation; c.g. of one word from another. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 533 Of the derivat of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar 'but'. 1878 *Ibid.* § 257 Postscript, Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

**Derivant** (dérâ'vânt), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *dérivant*, pp. pp. of *dérivare* to DERIVE: see -ANT.] *A. adj.* Med. Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE 1 b. *B. sb. Math.* A term applied to derived function of a special kind. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

**Derivate** (dérâ'vâ-t), *pp. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dérivâ-tus*, -um, pa. pp. of *dérivare* to DERIVE.] *A. as pa. pp. and a. Derived.* 1494 FARNAV *Chron.* vii. 293 Portzguis, welche wordé is deruot or made of .ii. Saxon wordes, as port and grene. c 1532 DEWYS *Intrud. Fr. in Patz.* 900 *Teinr. neuir* with all them that be derivate of them is *contenir. preuenir.* 1679 KIR in C. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1826 J. GUTHRIE *Lect.* 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1842 SIR II. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* i. vii. (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate.

*B. sb.* Anything derived; a derivative. 1660 J. M. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule iii. § 22 Those things that are derivate from heaven. 1838 BLACKB. *Mag.* XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1839 JACONS *Essays* 50 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

†**Derivate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dérivare* to DERIVE.] = DERIVE *v. trans. and intr.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Peradventure it wold derivate to other members and do more harme than was before. 1552 in HALLIV. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 3 Thus Mortality is derivate to all Adams posteritie.

†**Derivately**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DERIVATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a derived capacity or way. 1635 PYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 106 This power is secondarily and derivately in the whole Church.

**Derivation** (dérâ'vâ-jôn), [a. F. *dérivation* (1377 in Lanfranc's *Chirurg.*, Littré), ad. L. *dérivâ-tionem*, n. of action from *dérivare* to DERIVE. (The more usual OF. word was *derivacion*, -acion.)] †1. The action or process of leading or carrying

a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; *concr.* a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. *Obs.*

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 BREWERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 139 Pliny in the derivation of water, requirith one cut of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) l. 93 This . . . will cause a greater Derivation of Blood to that Leg. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into an artificial derivation of that river. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 The necessary moisture . . . which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor) applied to a system of national irrigation.

2. The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in *Electr. cf. derived circuit* (DERIVED c.).

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. 1. § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement. 1883 SYD. SOC. *Lex.*, *Derivation wire*, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 COLLEY *Pract. Telegr.* 43 The new path opened to the current is called a *derived circuit* or *derivation*, or, properly, a *fault*.

3. Med. The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 85 By . . . derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms Derivation and Revulsion.

†2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1612) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by original derivation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 He therefore plotted, a derivation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* ix. (1700) 108 There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1650 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iii. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the derivation of my Birth. 1608 - *Per.* v. i. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalement with mighty kings. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. ii. 14 That all Languages and Letters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 COWPER *Blind* xxi. 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 ff. We attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from these, it is described derivatively. 1820 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iv. (1872) 56 'The Son was—of God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivative. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Epist.* 27 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, n. portion of the whole. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. l. 6 All human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. a 1680 GLANVIEL (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* x. 420 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. Gram. Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative. 1530 PALSGR. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantives somtyme be foumed of other substantives. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b. As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to afford convenient words. a 1704 LOCKER (J.) The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Heame's word. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 87 The relics of forgotten derivations . . . are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

7. The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word. 1556 STENGER *State Isl.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1, I knowe not whether the wordes be English or Irish. the Irishmen can make noe derivation nor analogie of them. 1605 R. CARRIV in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 199 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least. 1707 CURRIE in *Hist. & Geol.* to The learned Abbot . . . will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 SCOTT *Preserit* App. i.

foot-note, [Stipula, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of stipulation than the usual derivation from *stipula*. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (1866) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. Math. The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; *spec.* the operation of finding the derivative or differential coefficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common functions.

8. Biol. The theory of evolution of organic forms; see EVOLUTION 6 c.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* i. ii. ix. 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

**Derivation** 2. *Gunnery*. [a. F. *dérivation* 2 (Furetière, 1690), n. of action from *dérivare* (dérivâ in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as *driver*, and (according to Darmesteter *Dict. Gén.*) an adoption of the Eng. vb. DRIVE, in its actual sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. *Nauts* xviii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb *dérivare* to DRIVE. In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod. Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; *spec.* the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the rifling; drift.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 386 The bullet in its improved form . . . has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerymen, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1882-3 Cassell's *Engel. Dict.*, *Derivation*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

**Derivational** (dérâ'vâ-jôn-â-l), *a.* [f. DERIVATION 1 + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

1843 CAYLEY *Theory of Determinants*, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. JAMES in *Lecture Hour* 493 'Canting arms' are . . . arms that, 'chant'. I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1880 EARLE *Eng. Plants* Intro. 93 Weigand treats the termination . . . as derivational.

Hence **Derivationally** *adv.*, as regards derivation.

1883 E. C. CLARK *Pract. Jurispr.* 45 Derivationally, then, it [*quidam*] means that which is appointed or ordained.

**Derivationist** (dérâ'vâ-jôn-ist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] 1. Biol. One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types. 2. One who occupies himself with the derivation of words.

1875 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 124 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties. 1888 - *Geol. Hist. Plants* 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants. 1891 ATKINSON *Moerland* Part. 242 The amateur derivationists of place names.

**Derivatist** (dérâ'vâ-tist), *sb.* [f. DERIVATE *pp. a.* + -IST.] = prec. 1. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1887 E. D. CORE *Orig. Fittest* vi. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists. *Ibid.*, To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the etiological.

**Derivative** (dérâ'vâ-tiv), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *dérivatif*, -ive (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dérivâ-tivus* (Priscian), f. ppl. stem of *dérivare*: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* †1. Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another. *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *SA. Star-Chann.* 14 June Ded. Aiv, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxx, A derivative and spreading injury . . . dishonouring a man . . . in the eyes of the world.

*b. Med.* Producing derivation; see DERIVATION 1 c.

1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Derivative*, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics. 1851 W. B. HUNTER in *Engel. Brit.* XII. 544 (*Hypnotyph*) It is stimulative, derivative, depurative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 SYD. SOC. *Lex.*, *Derivative bleeding*, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in heart affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 *Deryvatiye, derivatif*. 1550 DRS *Math. Princ.* in Rudd *Euclid* (1651) E 13 b. The use of Geometry; and of his second, depending, derivative commodities. 1650 PYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 223 It must be either an acquiescent, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691-8 NORRIS *Preserit. Dica.* (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative *Preserit.* 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P. 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1817 WILKINS

*Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment. 1856 *ANGELL Reign Law ii.* (ed. 4) 64 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivative circulation*, term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

b. Deriving authority, etc. from another.

1845 *STEPHEN Laws Eng.* i. 67 The courts of the archbishops and bishops and their derivative officers.

c. *Gram.* Formed from another word; not primitive.

1530 *PALSGR.* 79 The pronouns derivatives have three accidents. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) i. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

d. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1792 *CHIPPAN Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 The title of S. being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Derivative Conveyances*, secondary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance. They are releases, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasances. 1871 *MARRIBY Elem. Law* § 350 Derivative possession is the possession which one person has of the property of another. 1892 *Law Times XCIII.* 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A. E. P., who was a mortgagee of the defendant.

3. Of or pertaining to a theory of derivation; derivational.

1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* i. iii. 97 Philosophers of the derivative school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle.

B. sb.

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 81 b. The third derivative of Delicacy is sloth. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. ii. 45 Honor, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And onely that I stand for. 1625 *DARCIU Annals* p. vii. Vniskfulness and her derivatives, Doubt and Falsity. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 103 The Arabick... Howbeit, 'tis no original, but a derivative from the Hebrew. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* i. 52 Subordinate daemons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* v. 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of experience.

2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by some process of word-formation; any word which is not a primitive word or root.

1530 *PALSGR.* 74 Of pronouns some be primitives, some be derivatives. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 247 Some make words be given under every derivative in each route. 1637 *B. JONSON Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rldg.) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp e... as agreeing, of agree. 1755 *JOHNSON Pref. to Dict.* § 20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy some times needless. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific. 1868 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* li. (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find [etc.].

3. *Math.* A function derived from another; *spec.* a differential coefficient.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1698) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort... are next to be exhibited. 1846 *CAVLEY Wks.* i. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions... is itself a derivative of the original functions. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* i. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

4. *Mus.* a. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, *esp.* by inversion. b. 'The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

1828 *WEBSTER, Derivative.* In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 *BANISTER Music* xi. (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives... are all the chords used in music.

5. *Chem.* A compound obtained from another, e.g. by partial replacement.

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* i. 46 Amic acids... can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia). 1865 *PHILLIPS Venusius* v. 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride. 1880 *Act.* 43-4 *Pict.* c. 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of... chloroform.

6. *Med.* A method or agent that produces DERIVATION (q.v., i. c).

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 78 He had... found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia. 1858 *CORLAND Dict. Pract. Med.* III. ii. 1170 External derivatives and exortories have been advised for phthisis.

*Derivatively*, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 145 (1810) 163 Derivatively from him is this game. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 252 Fundamentals are of two sorts; those essentially such... and those derivatively fundamentals. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

*Derivativeness*, *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being derivative.

1658 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. l. § 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large... Derivativeness. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

† *Derivator*. *Obs. rare* -1. [agent-n. from *L. derivare* to DERIVE.] = DERIVER.

1652 *GAULE Magastron.* 14 It may sound and signifie well, or ill; as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude.

*Derive* (dériv), *v.* Forms: 5 *dir-*, *di-*, *dy-*, *ry-*, 5-6 *deryve*, 6-*ryse*. [a. *F. dériver* (12th c. in *Littre*=*Pr.*, *Sp. derivar*, *It. derivare*), ad. *L. derivare* to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. *DE*-I. 2 + *rivus* brook, stream of water.

There are 4 distinct verbs *dérivier* in French. One of these, *dérivier*<sup>2</sup>, *OF. desriver*, to cause to overflow its banks, f. *rive*, *L. ripa* river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng. use (cf. senses 1 b and c). *Dérivier*<sup>3</sup> to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier *river*, from Eng. *drive*), has given *DERIVATION*<sup>2</sup>, *DERIVOMETER*. *Dérivier*<sup>4</sup>, to *unrivet*, is not represented in English.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) from a source, reservoir, main stream, etc. to or into a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 96 To deryue, *deriuare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 513/1, I deryue, or bringe one thyng out of another, as water is brought when it is brought from the spring, *je derive*. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* v. 92 The Pittes be so set about with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse. 1555 *WATREMAN Paralle Facions* Pref. 10 From them [springs] thel derivid into cities and Townes, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xvii. F. Ye may conclude that this water may be derivid thither. 1606 *N. BAXTER Man Created* in *Fart S. P. Jac.* I (848) 238 And so through conduits, secretly contriv'd, Is blood to euerie humane part derivid. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon.* II. 24 Little trenches, whereby... husbandmen used to derive water from some fountain or cistern to the several parts of their gardens. 1666 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* vii. (1697) 122 Water... derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 107 Mineral springs... Externally used, either by immersing the whole body, or by deriving a stream to some particular part.

† b. with various constructions, and adverbial extensions. 1548 *R. HUTTEN Sum. of Diuinitie* l. viij. b. Thy fountaynes shall be derivid, & the ryuers shall runne into the streetes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 334 Danuby is derivid in two arms, which... meet at length again in the same channel. 1633 *BR. HALL Harl. Texts.* N. T. 421 Cyrrus... drained the channell of Euphrates and derivid the streames the other way. 1650 *FULLER Pigeon* iv. iii. 48 The pillar conducting them such by-ways, in levels or declivity of vales... where the water had a convenience to be derivid after them. 1723 *SIR C. WREN* in *L. Phillimore Family & Times* (1881) App. iii. 343 They derivid the River when it rose, all over the Flat of the Delta. 1800 *E. DARWIN Phytologie* 47 In some parts... where rice is cultivated, they are said not to derive the water on it, till it is in flower.

† c. *refl.* To flow (in, into, through channels): (Chiefly *fig.*) *Obs.*

1624 *DOWNE Sermon.* cxiii. IV. 576 From all Eternity he derivid himself into 3 Persons. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* ix. iv. (1821) 430 When God made the world, he did not... leave it alone to subsist by itself... but he derivid himself through the whole creation. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 120 The stream of her charity... found other channels therein to derive itself.

† 2. To cause (water, etc.) to flow away; to draw off, carry off, divert the course of; *spec.* in *Aled.*, cf. *DERIVATION* i. c. *Obs.*

1598 *Stow Surv.* vii. (1603) 29 Intending to have derivid the river of Thames... to have flowed about it. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 544 To water them, or to deruide & diuert water from them. *Ibid.* II. 466 To lade out the water that riseth upon the workmen, for feare it thoke vp the pits; for to prevent which inconvenience, they deruide it by other drains. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 17 The matter must be derivid and voided from the head. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 37 Water the which to derive and rid away. 1771 *T. PERCIVAL Ess. Med. Exper.* (1777) i. 220 They derive the febrile matter from the brain, and assist... the other discharges.

† 3. To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). *Obs.*

1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) II. 20 Afterward, deriving a trench from fort to fort, he environed the towne, and... beganne to annoy the same. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 113 So some as the said water-conduct was derivid unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are derivid out of the River Tygris. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 133 From this stream... an infinity of canals are derivid.

† b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. *lit.* and *fig.*

1597 *HARINGTON in Niger Antiq.* (1804) i. 188 It may be derivid into three kyndes. 1631 *DOWNE Sermon.* c. IV. 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but derivid into infinite branches of temptation. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] deriveth it selfe into the Lungs. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 65 Other ramifications of this *utervis intercostalis* are derivid into the Chest and Diaphragma. [cf. 1760 in 4.]

† 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. *Const.* to, into, unto, rarely upon the recipient. *Obs.* or *arch.* (*rare* after 1750).

1526 *Viter. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 226 This power, of hynding & losynge of symne, is derivid from the apostles to 3<sup>rd</sup> mynystres of Christes churche. 1547 *HOOPER Declar.*

*Christ i. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam... was derivid into all his posterity. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B. iv. The manner of prophesying... was derivid out of the Sinagogs, into our Churches. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 6 From him God lineally derivid it unto Abraham. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 83, I will Derive the Crowne unto your Daughters Heed. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* v. (1702) I. 549 His Name would be derivid to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651-3 *J. TAVLON Sermon for Year Ep. Ded.* That this Book is derivid upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) i. 228 Parents... rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout. 1683-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 124 Jesus... when he ascended... derivid that divine Spirit upon his Apostles. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The High Priest... was to marry, and he derivid to his descendants that Sacred Office. 1760 *LAW Spir. Prayer* i. 38 The life of the vine must be really derivid into the branches. 1835 *PAUL Antiq. Greece* t. ii. xi. § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence derivid to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 *HAMPDEN Bampton Lect.* (ed. 3) 184 The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them derivid to modern Theology.

† b. To hand down (*esp.* by descent). *Obs.* 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gerboduc* 86 What their fathers... Have with great fame derivid down to them. 1564 *J. GREGORY Topographical Globe* (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely derivid down to us as to Describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude. 1683-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostles derivid down their Apostolick Authority. 1848 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 208 The hatred of popery... which has... been derivid down from father to son.

† c. *refl.* To pass by descent or transmission. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 43 This Imperiall Crowne, Which (as immediate from thy Place and Blood) Derives it selfe to me. 1654 *tr. Sanderus's Curia Pol.* 126 Which Conventions did not (with his succession) derive themselves on me. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 35 The Womens discords derivid themselves into their husbands hatreds. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS Taverniers's Trav.* Persia v. iv. 265 The jealousy of the Kings of Persia... derives itself to all his Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to come; to draw, bring, turn, direct; to bring down. *Obs.*

a. *Const.* to, unto, into. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Then Honorius, retaininge the Britishe armie, did againe derive and traine the llande to the empire. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 265 Things which would derive me ill will to speake of. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 32 What Friend of mine That had to him derivid your Anger, did I Continue in my Likings. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* iv. (1702) I. 270 Men... looked upon him, as one, who could derive the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 *HOBBS Decan.* vii. 75 The force of the Sun-beams is derivid almost to a point by a Burning-glass. 1771 *FLETCHER Appeal* Wks. 1795 i. 76 Those who derive putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite. 1774 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 i. 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be derivid to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain.

b. *Const.* on, upon. 1611 *SPERD Hist. G. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 852 Hereby he derivid upon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671 *J. DAVIES Silex* ii. ii. 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to derive upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 65 Such Apostacy derives a double Dishonour upon Religion. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. ix. 245 Such an example, as will derive upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies. 1808 *W. TAYLOR in Monthl. Mag.* XXXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing from a source). *Const.* from, rarely † out of.

1561 *T. HOVE tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) E v b. Deriving them [newe wordes] fealty from the Latins, as y<sup>e</sup> Latins, in old time, derived from the Grecians. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* Pref. (1585) A vij. If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares... they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne term. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* v. ii. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not derivid corruptly. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man, in Hum.* ii. v. Honourable worship, let me derieve a small piece of silver from you. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 140 The Romans... led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome derived from the Persians. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 837 Scintial sap, deriv'd From Nectar, drink of Gods. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* Wks. (1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] derived, they must be derived from something, which is itself *not mind*. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. 32 The power of the praefect of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he derivid his title. 1822 *B. CORNWALL Misc. Poems, Healdland Bay Poems.* And Chops had derivid eternal fame because he made his tomb a place of pride. 1856 *FROUET Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. iii. 210 The archbishop... derivid no personal advantage from his courts. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist.* 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.

b. *Const.* with from and to, *rare*. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* i. 204 A king, from the weakness of whose title they might derive power to themselves. 1785 *PALFAY Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The chief advantage he may be derived to population from the inheritance of law. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1855) I. v. 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were derivid to his countrymen.

c. To derive (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.); also *refl.*

1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* B viij. For Malum (an apple) deriveth his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xi. Note. 183 *PRESTER John*, sometimes deriving himself very peere from the loines of Salomon. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* from the Mountains of the Moone... whence he was derivid to the Mountains of his Origin. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 11 *Sculpture* may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World.



d. *absol.* or *intr.*  
1632 QUARLES, *Dir.* *Fancies* Deed. That like the painful bee, I may derive from sundry flowers to store my slender hive. 1649 in *Def. Nights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1795 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lit. Wks.* VIII. 39 The grantee whom he derives from.

e. *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 534 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be derisyde Frome perfyrt reason well exemplifyde. 1624 N. DE LAWNE *Dr. Moulton's Logik* 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 It is difficult to derive any knowledge of Shakespeare's inner history from the Sonnets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion are derived from experience.

8. *refl.* To arise, spring, come from something as its source; to take its origin from.

1652 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trar.* (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherab, in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 2 Experience; in that all our knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1734 tr. *Kellin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. xxiv. (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil is to derive itself from no higher principle.

9. *passive.* To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely *+* of, *+* out of).

1538 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Conuertynge al vn to his propre welle from which it is deriyed sooth to telle. 1530 PALSGR. 513 r His lynage is deriyed out of the house of Melysyus. 1650 GUILLEM *Literary* II. vi. (1612) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a cheuron. 1701 Dr. For. *Free-born Eng.* 11 A Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* VII. xiii. § 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. *spec.* Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation from (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 MARPLE *Gr. Forest* 60 *Arundo*, sayth he, is deriued out of the Adiective *Arundum*, for that it so speedily drieth and withereth. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 639/2 Stilrops, being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is, to gett up. 1676 *Port Royal Art. of Speaking* 11 From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1871) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 271 The word *Tunlike* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1882 SKEET *Etym. Dict.* 150/2 From this O.F. *clart* is also derived the Breton *clart*, a dace.

10. *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived from. 1609 F. BLOUNT *tr. Constancio* 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 4 Bastard... Thou knowest I can derive thee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ix. 321 The observations of Albuquerque... derive this redness from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottom. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves. 1663 *Brit. Spec.* 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands. 1749 FURNESSE *Tom Jones* xvii. vii. An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive. 1874 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 202 These men derive all religion from myths.

b. *spec.* To trace the origin of (a word) from (to) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1557 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 186 Africa... Festus sayth it came of the qualitie of th' Aere... deriving it of *asien*, as who should say, *Asien* that is, without horroir of coldness. 1580 H. DUNWILL *Two Lett. Advice* (1621) 207 This way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 JOHNSON *Prof. to Dict.* § 25 That etymologist, who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (ed. 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 A. A. (O. 6th Ser. IX. 207, 1 should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the Village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I.).

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation from, rarely out of a source).

1538 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2148 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Wel may men knowe that it be a foel that everyt part deriureth from his boel. 1635-5 BERTON *Trar.* (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 *Bundi Path. Obs.* (1650) 17 We all derive

from him. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* I. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1705 Dr. For. *Free Div.* v. 11 The Right to rule derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1758-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 32 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LV. 3. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* II. 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (to a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

1559 MORRIS *Erasmus* Pref. The study of this Art... derived unto the Romans and Greeks somewhat late. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* xv. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they do not derive into ill life. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. 1. 2 Thales, Who first introduced Natural and Mathematical Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 120 All that is the most excellent, in our... laws, derives to us from those very... savages. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) II. 16 Puritanism... derives to this country directly from Geneva.

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

1794 MRS. POZZI *Synon.* I. 90 Indignant meantime derives from a higher stock. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption. Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Rel. & Georg.* 154 The words *Comus* and *Encomium* derive thence.

Hence Deriving *vbl. sb.*

1607 HILTON *Wks.* I. 420 Whosoever is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriving over of his corruption. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 176 (R.) For our experiments are only such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axioms.

Derived (dériv'd), *pp. a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ED.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source; see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 99. I am my Lord, as well derived as he, As well possessed. 1638 HARWOOD *Use Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well derived. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithiness and copiousness, none in derived. Languages can match. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflection by degrees of Comparison. 1882 *Nature* No. 615. 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

b. *Derived function* (*Math.*): a differential coefficient (see COEFFICIENT 2 c).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. § 6 note, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

c. *Derived circuit, current* (*Electr.*): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so derived conductor.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Current*, *Derived current*, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 MUNRO & JAMIESON's *Pocket Bk. Electr. Form.* (ed. 9) (*Currents and Derived Circuits*) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

Derivedly (dériv'dlly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derived way, by derivation.

1621 ARCONDO. *Beauty Holiness* 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. A 1642 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam.

† Derivement. *Obs. rare.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of deriving; derivation; *concr.* that which is derived.

1593 BULSON *Geet. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 6 Much lesse apite deriement from them. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4. 77. I offer these deriements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (dériv'er), [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ER.] One that derives.

1513 T. MILLER *Trans. Anc. & Mod. Times* 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection... must needs resemble their first Derivers. 1653 ASHWELL *Fidels Abst.* 197 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver, not the Original Composer of the Creed. A 1746 SOUTH *Sermon* II. vi. (R.). Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

† Derivometer. *Obs.* [a. F. *dérivomètre*, f. *deriver* to drift (see DERIVATION) + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument to ascertain a ship's lee-way. When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk (o-ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Derm (dām). *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin; cf. F. *derme* (1611 Cotgr.), mod. L. *derma* (Paré 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs; the true skin or corium.

1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569/2 The derm or corium... which... protects all the other parts of the skin. 1862 HELMUT *tr. Hergin-Tandon* II. vi. 327 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 OBER & SAWTEL in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papillae.

b. *Comb. derm-skeleton*: see DERMOSKELETON.

† Derma (dāmā). *Anat.* [mod. L.: see prec.]

1705 in PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey* 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and papillae pyramidales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1852 II. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137

A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

Dermad (dāmād), *adv.* [f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin + -ad suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.] Toward the skin or outer integument.

1803 in DR. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1851-60 *Max. Expos. Lex.*, *Dermad*, towards the skin. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dermad*, an adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the *Dermal aspect*.

Dermahamäl, bad form of DERMOM.

Dermal (dāmäl), *a.* [f. DERM, DERMA + -AL (Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adj. is *δερματικός*)]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to *epidermal*.

*Dermal muscle*, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin; *dermal skeleton* = DERMOSKELETON.

1803 in DR. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1882 in WEBSTER. 1841 G. PILCHER in *Dissect. Defines* 31 The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Alan. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calcutt.* 136 An inner or dermal layer in immediate contact with the muscular substance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* IV. 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 164 Producing intense dermal irritation. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 493 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophiidi, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion. *Ibid.*, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia.

2. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the epidermis, epidermal.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Dr. Bary's Phaner.* 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands... such as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Dermalgia. *Path.* = DERMATALGIA.

1842 BRATHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* V. 104 Dermalgia is of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. FULTON *Princ. Med.* (1880) 603 Neuralgia, limited to the skin... has been called dermalgia.

† Dermalogy. *Obs.* = DERMATOLOGY.

1819 in *Pantologia*.

Dermeneural, bad form of DERMNO.

† Dermaptera (dāmēptērā), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin, hide, leather + *πτερόν* wing; in mod. F. *dermaptère*: cf. Gr. *δερμαπτερος* having membranous wings.]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence *Dermaptera a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera; *sb.* one of the Dermaptera; *Dermapterous a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera.

1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally. 1839 WISTWICH *Med. Chirif. Insects* 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of *Dermaptera* was misapplied.

Dermat-, dermato-, combining stem of Gr. *δέρμα*, *derma*- skin, hide, leather (c.g. Gr. *δερματίζω* *phōpos* cloped in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as || *Dermatologia Path.*, neuralgia or pain of the skin. *Dermatin a.*, a variety of hydropelite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd *Min.* 214). *Dermatine* (dāmätin), *a.* [Gr. *δερματίνος* of skin, leather], = DERMATIN (Craig 1847). *Dermatine sb.*, name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. || *Dermatitis*, inflammation of the skin.

*Dermatobrachia*: see DERMNO. *Dermatogen* *Bot.* [-GEN], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. *Dermatography* [-GRAPHY], description of the skin. *Dermatol Chem.* (see quot.). *Dermatology* [-LOGY], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence *Dermatological a.*, *Dermatologist*. || *Dermatolysis* [*lysis* (loosening)], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc. || *Dermatomyecosis* [*mycosis* fungus + -OSIS], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm. || *Dermatophthia* [*phthia* (disease)], skin-disease. *Dermatophthology*, the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. *Dermatopathy* [*pathos* suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatophono* [*phōnē* voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india rubber' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatophony*, the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sound; thus heard. *Dermatophyte* = DERMNO-(*phyte*). *Dermatoplasia* [*plasia* moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatoptera* = DERMAPTERA. *Dermatops*, 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. *Dermatoptio a. Zool.* [*optio*, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. || *Dermatorrhoea* [*rhoea* flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. || *Der-*

**matosclero'sis** [σκληρώσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; scleroderma. || **Dermato'sis** [-osis], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dermato-ske-le-ton** = **DERMO**-(skeleton). **Dermato'tomy** = **DERMO**-(tomy). || **Dermatozo'a** [ζῳον animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || **Dermatozoōno'sis**, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatolgia*, neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatology. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 520 Dermatology is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin - unattended by structural change. *Ibid.* 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermalogen. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatography*, term for a description of the skin. 1893 *Brit. Med. Trul.* 4 Apr. 703/2 Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odorless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. *Ibid.*, Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 815 This eruption has been studied by a number of dermatologists. 1839 *Pantologia, Dermatology*, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in CRAIG. 1851-60 in MAYNE. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 20 Dermatology, rightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. *Ibid.* 371 Dermatology consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures, and a tendency to hang in folds. 1883 *Nature* 22 Feb. 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals... of the earthworm, as representing the eyes for 'dermatologic' lower animals, and as representative of the higher ('ophthalmologic') eyed animals. 1865 FAGG *tr. Helms' Dis. Skin* I. ii. 33 Dermatoses... have long been divided, in reference to their etiology, into the symptomatic... and into the idiopathic.

**Dermatic** (dër-mə'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δερματικ-ός, *f. δέρμα(-r- skin: see -ic).*] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dermatoid** (dër-mə'toid), *a.* [f. Gr. δερματ-όειδης, *f. δέρμα(-r- skin: see -ic).*] Like or resembling skin, skin-like; = **DERMOID**.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermatoid*... that which is similar to the skin.

**Dermestes** (dër-mes'tiz), *Entom.* [irreg. *f. Gr. δέρμα skin, leather + ἔσθιεν to eat.*] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestidae*), the larvae of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Dermes'tid a.**, belonging to the family *Dermestidae*; *sb.* a member of this family; **Dermes'toid a.**, resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestidae*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 111 When touched, these insects counterfeited death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the Dermestes, and some other Beetles.

**Dermic** (dër-mik), *a.* [mod. *f. DERN* or *Gr. δέρμα + -ic: cf. F. dermique* (Littré).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermic*, relating to the skin.

**Dermis** (dër-mis), *Anat.* [mod. *f. deriv. of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of ἐπίδερμις epidermis.*] The true skin; = **DERM**.

1830 R. KNOX *Déclart's Anat.* 142 The *Dermis*, *Corium*, or *Cutis vera*, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

**Dermi'tis** = *dermatitis*: see **DERMAT**.

**Dermo-**, repr. *Gr. δέρμα*, shortened combining form of *δέρμα, δερματ-, skin, etc.* (as in *δερμιοπτερος* having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as **Dermobranchia** (dër-mo-bræ'ngki-ā), **-branchia'ta Zool.** [BRANCHIA; in *f.*, *dermobranchies*], a group of molluscs, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts; hence **Dermobranchiate a.** **Dermoga'stric a.** [γαστήρ belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals, pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin.

**Dermog'raphy** = **DERMATOGRAPHY**. **Dermohæmal** (-hæ'mäl) *a.* [HÆMAL], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. **Dermohæmia**, hyperemia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohu'meral a.** [HUMERAL], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the *d. muscle* by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermology**, **Dermomyco'sis**: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermomo'scular a.**, of skin and muscle.

**Dermoneural a.** [NEURAL], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. **Dermo-os'seous a.** [OSSEOUS], of the nature of bone developed in the

skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-os'sify v.**, to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; **Dermo-os'sification**. **Dermop'athio, -o'pathy**: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermophyte** (φύτον plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence **Dermophytic a.** || **Dermoptera pl. Zool.** [Gr. δερμιοπτερος, *f. πτερον wing*], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the *Galopithecus* or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). **Dermopterous a.**, having membranous wings (or fins). **Dermopterygian a.**, having membranous fins. **Dermorhynchous a.** [ρύγχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. **Dermoscle'rite** [σκληρός hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. **Dermoske-le-ton, dermske-le-ton**, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske'letal a.** **Dermotensor**, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermotomy** [-τομία cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the skin.

1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 In the Porifera... The number of these pores (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **Dermography**, **Dermology**, improperly used for **Dermatography**, **Dermatology**. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/2 Pores... which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 Where the calom is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermo-muscular tube. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 183 Both dermo-neural and dermo-hæmal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 880/1 The exterior of the body becomes hardened... and forms... the Dermoskeleton. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton... which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

**Dermoid** (dër-moid), *a.* [mod. *f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -oid: in mod. f. dermoïde.* (Not on *Gr. analogics*: see **DERMATOID**.)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

**Dermoid cyst**, a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Cyst*). 1818 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 PRASLER *Univ. Tumours* 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drum-head, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

**Dermoid'al, a.** [f. prec. + -AL.] -prec. 1818 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† **Dern, a.** and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *derne*, *WS.* *derne*, *dyrne*, 2 *s.w. dyrne*, 2-7 *derne*, 2-3, 7 *deazne*, 3 *deorne*, *Orme. derne*, 3-4 *durne*, 4-9 *dern*, (*dial. darn*). [OE. *derne, derne, dyrne* = OS. *derni*, OFris. *derne*, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. *tarni* lying hid: -OTent. \**darnjo*.]

*a. adj.*

† 1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæg don, nealles inwitnet oðrum bregdan dýrnun cræfte. c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 78 Dyles ða smýlthes ðes ðoes hine zewemne [ðode] se dyrne [i.e. dermal] iust, oððe to hradz ire. c1220 *Beowulf* 90 Old in hiles sinnes derne. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1950 Vdas dor quises gal hem red, ðat was fulhit of dermesped. c1300 *Becket* 23 The Princes douster... lovede him in derne love. c1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 14 This clerk... Of derne love he cowde and of solas. c1400 *Debat. Troy* 478 Dissynging full þeowde in her derne hert. c1460 *Truvelyst Myst.* (Suttees) 310 Now þese unlokyng many derne dode. 1643 W. CARSWORTHY *Ordinary v. iv.* in *Harl. Dode.* XII. 311 [arch.] Hent him, for derne love, hent him.

† 2. Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. *Obs.* a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 490 (Gr.) Dyne deofles bodla wearp hine on wýrmes líc. c1205 LAY. 13604 Uortigorne þe swike wes ful derne [i.e. derne]. c1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Cott.) Traitor derne and priuete. c1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 111 Ye moste been ful derne as in this cas. c1400 *Debat. Troy* 13625 Deryust & derne, myn awne dere cossyn, I graunt þe þe gouernance of þis grette yle.

† 2. Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; disguised. *Obs.*

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Ða þæt wif geseah þæt hit him næs dyrne, heu com forth. c1200 *Ormin* 9236 For Crist wass i þatt time 3et all unneþ & all derne. a1225 *Ancre R.* 154 God's his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuete schewede his leoue freond. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS) 856 No man mai wite ne se What is þi derne priuete. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 353 Poule... herd derne wordes of God.

† 3. Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. *Obs.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Cott.) Pis moyses was ful derne and dere To dritigen... He taght him tabels of þe lat.

† 4. *Phr.* To hold, keep (a thing) derne. *Obs.* c1000 *Agg. Ps.* cxviii. [exix.] 19 Ne do þu me dyrne þine þa deoran bebodu. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wem.* 450

We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne baldin. a1575 *How Merchandise dyd betray* 175 in *Harl. E. T. P. I.* 204, I pray the... As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, in thy chamber thou woldest kepe me derne.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known, private. *arch.*

*Beowulf* 4629 (Thorpe) Se gud'sceadn... hord eft zescet, dryht-sele dyrne. a1000 *Elenie* 1081 (Gr.) Ðæt ðu finde, þa ðe in foldan zen deope bedolfen derne sindon. c1205 LAY. 6750 þe king hin lette don in to ane derne [i.e. 1275 derne] bure. c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1289 On a derne stede he dede hem hide. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 305 (Jam.) Gun pulder... placit... within the volitis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xii. That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the darn path. *Ibid.* xviii. There's not a darn nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombic, solitary, wild, drear. *arch.*

c1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 450 Fast on to Táy his buschement can he draw. In a dern woode thal stellit thain full law. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wem.* 442 Thai drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bewis. 1608 *Swiss. Per.* ii. ProL 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search... is made. 1810 *Skeleton Quir.* ii. xii. 1. 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these darn Woods and Rocks. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soud* ii. iii. iii. xli. Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words, Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. *Dern*, signifies the same. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 96 Mid wastes that darn and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dire. *arch.*

1570 *Levinus Manih.* 211/4 Dearn, diris. 1613 W. LEIGHT *Drumme Devel.* 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queen Elizabeth died, a dearn day to England, had it not been presently repayed with as clear a light from Scotland. *Ibid.* 39 Prognostications of our deare light. 1650 B. DIACON *Univ.* 46 These derne, dreary, dirifull dayes condunghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgit. Snitches* (1877) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things dern and doleful, dark and drear. 1866 *Dorell Eng. in Time War, Evening Dream*, The awful twilight dern and dun.

† 6. Deep, profound, intense. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c1400 *Debat. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe, With a dymfull full derne, dymit to se. c1500 *Spir. Renewed*, in *Halliv. Nig. Part.* 64 My myddelle woundys they bene derne and depe. Theys no plaster that persyth aryght. 1594 *Warre of Cyrus* (N.), Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restrain his derne desire.

*B. sb.* † 1. A hidden thing; a secret. *Obs.*

a1000 *Gnom. Vers.* 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic þe min dyrne zeseccan. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 8 [li. 6] (Mätz.) Derne of þi wlsdam þou opened unto me. a1340 *Hampole Psalter* xliii. 23 God... knawis all þe dern in oure hert.

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly in *derne*, in secret. *Obs.*

a1250 *Owl & Night*, 608 Ich cau nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in þe derne. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2035 (Cott.) Sister, to be in derne I sai, þou seis þe folk er all away. *Ibid.* 21230 (Cott.) Marc, men sais, it wratte in derne. c1420 *Armo. Arth.* lii. I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wem.* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin esfir myrthis.

† 3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

a1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxx. 25 Þou sall hide þaim in derne of þi face. c1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 27 Unto ane derne for dreid hee him address. c1500 *Leaves true Love* (W. de W.) To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.

† 4. Darkness. *Obs.*

1500-21 DUNBAR *Ballat our Lady* 3 Haile, sterne superne... Lucerne in derne. 15... *Bauntyne Poems* (1709) 98 (Jam.) My dule in derne, bot gif thou dill, Doubtless bot dreid I dē.

*Dern*, a door-post: see **DURN**.

*Dern*, var. of **DARN**, vulgar perversion of **DAMN**.

1893 *McCarthy Red Diamonds* l. 69 *Er* it had been Noah I shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern, darn, v. Obs.** exc. *dial.* Also 2-3

**dærnen, deorne**. [OE. *diernan, dyrnan, dernan* = OS. *derujan*, OHG. *tarnan, tarnen*, MHG. *ternen* to hide: -OTent. \**darnjan*, *f. \*darnjo*, OE. *derne*, *DERN a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret. *Obs.*

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Ors. v. x*, þeh hie hit ær swiþe him betweneum dierned (*later MS. dyrdon*). c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xlv. 1 Ða ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dyrdnan. 1205 LAY. 7694 Alle bine gratten & heore game dærden [i.e. derne]. *Ibid.* 18549 Næs þe king noht swa wis. þæt among his dusepe his þoht cude dærnen. c1315 *Suorethian* 79 And he ondede hym cristendom, No lence he nolde hit deryn.

† 2. *refl.* To hide, conceal oneself. *dial.*

1604 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scotl.* II. 428 The said George darnit him self and his servandis in ane out-hous. 1837 K. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 118 We derm oursel's down 'mong the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. 1159 211 He... escaped them by derming himself in a fox-cave.

3. *intr.* To seek concealment; to hide. *dial.*

1584 *Hudson Du Barlas' Judith* (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to derne. 1600 J. METWILL *Diary* (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Maistry's cot. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Kustie Dint* 20r We 'e... dern'd amang its green.

† 4. *trans.* To cause to hide, to run to earth. 1584 *Hudson Du Barlas' Judith* 26 (Jam.) Holoplerne, who did a hundred famous priuities derne. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped. Mackay's Reg.* ii. 112 (Jam.) The cunning hunter... in giving one sweat after another, till he kill'd or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out.

**Dern**, obs. and dial. form of **DARN** v.

† **Derne**, *adv.* **Obs.** Also 1-3 **derne**, 6 **derne**, 7 **darne**. [**OE.** *derne*, *derne*, *dyrne* = **OS.** *darne*, *adv.* from *derne*, etc. *adj.*] 'Dernly', secretly.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 77 in *Finn. Coll. Hom.* 222 'Ne lie hit no swo derne idon. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 697, I compass hem a kynde crafte & kende lit hem derne. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1958 They went forth, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare.

† **Derned**, *pple. a.* **Obs.** or *dial.* Also **darned**. [**DE** **DERN** v.] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy.

1600 *Gower's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 He privately took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and after lokking many dures vpon him, left him there. 1616 *Jas. I. Disc. Powder Treason Wks.* 242 That rightly-darned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 *Ramsay's Gent. Sheph.* l. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this mony a day.

**Dernel**, -al, **obs.** forms of **DARNEL**.

† **Derner**, *Obs.* Also **dirner**. [**Etymology** unknown: ? connected with *derne*, **DURN**, door-frame.] The lintel of a door.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6078 (Cott.) Pis lamb blod... Par-wit yee mak þan takning. On aþer post þer hus to smer, A takin o tay on þair derner [i.e. denerne]. *Ibid.* 6103 (Cott.) On þair post and on derner.

† **Dernful**, *a.* **Obs.** [**DE** **DERN** sb. + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.

1591 L. BRYSKETT *Mourne. Muse Theat.* go in *Spenser Astroph.* The birds... this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernful noise.

† **Dernhede**, *Obs.* rare -1. [**DE** **DERN** a. + -hede; see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privacy; a secret. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18454 (Cott.) Noght we dere O þas dernhede tell you namar.

**Dernier** (dɛ̃ʁniɛʁ, ||dɛ̃ʁniɛʁ), *a.* [a. F. *dernier* = OF. *derrenier*, deriv. of *derrein*; see **DARREIN**. The suffix is as in *premier*, *l. prim-arius*.]

Last; ultimate, final. **Obs.** exc. as in b. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 45 The latter day... wherein we must take our dernier adewe. a 1688 *Villiers* (Dk. Buckham) *Chances*, Sir, I am in the dernière confusion to avow, that [etc.]. a 1734 *North's Lives* l. 109 While this dernier wyl of error hung in the House of Lords undetermined. 1751 Mrs. E. Herwood *Betsy Thoughtless* l. 149 Everything but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggars Girl* (1813) III. 96 On how many chances did this dernier hope hang!

b. **Dernier resort** (now always in F. form *dernier ressort*): last resort; orig. (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 Abr. Williams *Sp. in Apol. Bishops* (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. a 1709 *Atkyns's Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1709 *Rept. Sacheverell's Sermon* 3 The People... were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 73 The Pretender is your dernier Resort. 1778 *Fothergill in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 2, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word *elementum*, hitherto, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum*.

† **Dernly**, *adv.* **Obs.** Also 2-3 **derneliche**, 3-6 **dernelly**, *compar.* 3 **derne(o)luket**. [**DE** **DERN** a.; see -LY 2.] It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived *adj.* \**dernelic*.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Nedre smuzed derneliche. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 128 Vortec... don dermeluker jerrine flesliche silden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2517 (Cott.) Dernlich he did þam bide. c 1300 *Beket* 27 This Maide longede sure And lovede him dermeliche. 1393 *Langol. P. Pl.* C. xiv. 164 Menye of þo bryddes Hudden and leleden dermeliche here egges, For no foul sholde hem fynde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13700 Jc chulke, that... so dernely hym did dere & dispit.

2. So as to be concealed or hidden.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 243 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 þe holi bodi þat dermeliche lal jere. 1513 *Douglas Aeneid* VIII. i. 146 So dernly luyd none wylt quhair he was gone.

3. Dismally. [A Spenserian archaism.]

1590 *Spenser's P. Q.* III. i. 24 Their pavisance, whylome full dernly fryde. *Ibid.* III. xii. 34 Had not the lady... Dernly unto her called to abstaine. 1591 — *Daphn.* xxviii, Thus dernely plainly. 1613 *Purcell's Pilgrimage* II. xx. 223 A lion... roared so dernely, that all the women in Rome (four hundred miles from thence) for very horror pruned abative.

† **Dernship**, *Obs.* In 3 **darnscape**. [**DE** **DERN** a. + -SHIP.] Secrecy; = **DARNHED**.

c 1205 *Lav.* 228 Mid darnscape he heo luede. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 123 (Cott. MS.) Nihit, ich cleopie darnscape loken MSS. private.

† **Derob**, *v.* **Obs.** Also **derobbo**, -rube, -robo. [a. F. *derober* (OF. also *desreler*, 13th c. in *Littre*), *l. (des-), l. dir-* + OF. *rober* to rob, take by stealth or force; see **ROB**. (In the second quot. perh. associated with *rele*: cf. *dirast* and *derole*.)] *trans.* To rob, plunder.

1546 *St. Piers's Hen.* VIII. XI. 46 He wold preferre caryaynes to your Hignesse service, but they wyl deroble

al. 1616 *Budden tr. Acrodus' Parents' Hon.* Ep. Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seueritie well allated... that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

**Derobē** (dɛ̃ʁobɛ), *v.* rare. [**DE** -II. 1 + **ROBE** v.] *trans.* To disrobe; to doff.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty appareling'.

† **Derogate**, *a.* **Obs.** [**ad.** L. *dērogāt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**.] Derogating, derogatory.

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogat to God.

**Derogate**, *pple. a.* Now rare. [**ad.** L. *dērogāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *dērogāre*; see next.]

† 1. *pa. pple.* Annulled or abrogated in part; lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. **Obs.**

1430 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* III. xxvii, And leest through tongues to his hygh estate Through false reporte it were derogate. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the autoritie of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1634) III. 311 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental... offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.

2. *adj.* Deteriorated; debased.

1605 *Shakspeare Lear* I. iv. 302 And from her derogate body neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits.

**Derogate** (dɛ̃ʁogət), *v.* [**pl.** *stem* of L. *dērogāre* to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. **DE** -I. 2 + *rogāre* to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. *prec.*, and see -ATE 3 3-5.]

† 1. *trans.* To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. **Obs.**

1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* l. 3199 There may be no counsellor... To derogate or change deynne sentence. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 717 The Englyshe service and the communion hoke was derogated and disannulled, and a generale submission... made to the sea of Roome. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.) By severall contrary customs... many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

† 2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage, depreciate. **Obs.**

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe... as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19 b, There be some at this day, who doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 *Billingsley's Euclid* XI. Def. xii. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

† 3. To curtail or deprive (a person) of any part of his rights. **Obs.**

1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisdom. 1570 *Buchanan's Admonition* Wks. (1892) 30 Ye lords wald not consent to put down y<sup>e</sup> quene or derogat hir of hir autoritie in any maner.

4. To take away (something from a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. *arch.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 Is that because their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law. 1577 *Holinshed's Chron.* II. 134 To derogat things meerey prejudiciall to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 *Abr. Bancroft's Deuot. Posit.* c. vi. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 *Young's Centaur* l. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1822 *Lamb's Elia Ser.* I. *Mod. Gallantry*, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex... she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a part from; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 206 Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. 1583 *Stubbes's Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 It derogaeth greatly from the glorie and maiestie of God, to saye, [etc.]. 1640 *Wilkins's New Planet* I. (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients. 1726-31 *Tisdal's Kapin's Hist.* (1743) II. xvii. 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties. 1874 *Spruns's Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm.

b. *from a person*: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now *arch.* 1586 *Warner's Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1612) 110 How capiously he derogates from me, and mine estate. a 1617 *Bayne's Eccl. Hist.* (1659) 78 This is a wicked Doctrine derogating from Christ. 1711 *Amoson's Spect.* No. 101 F3 We can now allow Caesar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey. 1870 *Rossetti's Life of Shelley* p. xiv. This vile stuff capable only of derogating from the typical Shelley.

1c. *with to.* **Obs.** rare.

a 1670 *Hacket's Alb. Williams* II. 218 This fell into n harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct from; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. *deroger*, *deroger à noblesse*, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e.g. to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 *Shakspeare's Cymb.* II. i. 45 You cannot derogate, my Lord. 1706 *Excerpt Fair Exam.* II. i. The World grows extravagant and derogates... from the Parity of our Ancestors. a 1830 *Hazlitt* (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his

ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1866 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1882 *Trollope's Orley Farm* l. viii. (ed. 4) 416 'In these days, too, Snow pere had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1888 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarters.

† Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 You... have derogated [i.e. multiplied] your words against me. [*Vulg.* derogatis adversum me verba vestra.]

Hence **Derogated** *pple. a.*, **Derogating** *zbl. sb.* and *pple. a.*

c 1620 LANTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 1654 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 *Præfatus Lett.* (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogating expression be found in any part of his booke.

† **Derogately**, *adv.* **Obs.** [**DE** **DEROGATE** *pple. a.* + -LY 2.] = **DEROGATORILY**.

1606 *Shakspeare's Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

**Derogation** (dɛ̃ʁogəˈʃən), *n.* In 5 -acion. [a. F. *dérégation* (14th c. -acion, in *Halzf.*), *ad.* L. *dērogātiō-em*, *n.* of action from *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law'; but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. V.* An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferance is no acquittance, nor prolonging of tyme derogation to right. 1628 *Coke's On Litt.* 282 b, New and subtle inventions in derogation of the Common Law. 1691 *Jur. Creation* I. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule. 1692 *South's Serms.* (1697) I. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 *Chapman's Ancr. Law Rep.* (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor. 1885 *Act 48-49* *Vict.* c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers... vested in the Committee of... Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailing, or impairment of authority; detraction from.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lxviii, He hat doo blindinge to eny of my seintes dooþe derogacion to me. 1494 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 804 One thyng he luyd to y<sup>e</sup> derogacion of y<sup>e</sup> munkys of Cantorbury. 1533 *Brenden's Act* II. (1822) 195 It maid plane derogacion to the Federis to creat any tribunis in times cummings, be votis of their assessours or clients. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* (1521) in *Bolton's Stat. Ircl.* 118, Act and Statutes made... in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 1661 T. NORSTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 717 *max.* With derogation from Baptisme, fore [sic] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it. 1750 *Carte's Hist. Eng.* II. 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 *Buxton's Corr.* (1844) II. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any... derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 312 Nero thought it sholde begreat derogacion to his name and hee was slayne of Karles. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 5 As this nobil prelat hee done... vynt out derrogatione of his spirital dignite. 1596 *Spenser's State Ircl.* Wks. (1862) 516/6 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 *Milton's Reform.* II. (1851) 37 Clogs, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling. 1666 *Cowley's Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchides. 1690 *Locke's Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1693) 15 This is no derogation from their Truth and Certainty. 1713 *Ainslie's Ct. Varif.* 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese. 1873 *II. Rom.* 15 *Orig. Bible* vii. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation.

4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1388-9 *Hallam's Hist. Lit.* II. iv. 11. § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 197 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 *Thackeray's Newcomes* I. 217 change or derogation. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 27 July. Men... shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

**Derogative** (dɛ̃ʁogəˈtɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *derogativ*, -ive (1403 in *Godef.*), f. L. type \**dērogativus*, f. *pple. stem* of *dērogāre*; see -ATIVE.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 305 Prejudicial or derogative to the liberties... of the bishop. 1542-3 *Act 34-35 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 1 Actes and statutes... derogative unto the w<sup>ch</sup> a. 1641 *ancient*... privileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe. 1888 *Conhill Mag.* Jan. 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence **Derogatively** *adv.* In mod. *Diers*.

**Derogator** (dɛ̃ʁogəˈtɔr), *Also -or.* [n. L. *dērogator*, agent-n. from *dērogāre* to **DEROGATE**.] One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything.

1580 *Lytton's Sir Iulia* 120 The derogators of Christ's merits and passion. 1623 *Cockram* II. Which Diminutives *Derogator*. 1624 *Vind. of Case of Indif. Things* 8 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfect sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.



**Derogatorily** (dĕr'ogātōrīlī), *adv.* [f. DEROGATORY + -LY.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 481 Without speaking vnderreuerently or derogatorily of God. 1648 PRYNE *Plca for Lords* 17 He writes . . . derogatorily of the Commons. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1829) 337 By speaking derogatorily and slightly of some other power.

**Derogatoriness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Derogatory quality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Derogatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dērogātorius* DEROGATORY + -OUS.] = next.

c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 234 His doings were derogatorious . . . to the supremacy of the Pope.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 186 Your speech is derogatorious to the efficacy . . . of Christ's death.

**Derogatory** (dĕr'ogātōrī), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dērogātorius*, f. *dērogator*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *dérogatoire* (1341 in Hatzf.).]

**A. adj.**  
1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing, of impairing in force or effect. Const. *to, from* († of).

1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatory unto justice. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Kellg. Prot.* i. vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1651 HOBUES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law . . . derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. *Rep. Comm. Whitech.* A just exercise of your royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. iv. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1825 SCOTT *Talks* xx. Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1803 H. COX *Justit.* i. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1/2 The 2<sup>nd</sup> [was] derogatorie to kings and emperors. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 13 a. All holy Writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods owne worship. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to his character, to be supposed to borrow. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 34. 151 It would be . . . derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he acquainted with the essays of Bacon. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *ATV*, i. 292 Conduct . . . derogatory to his rank. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Coff.* (C.D. ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's . . . Infinite Wisdom.

3. **Derogatory clause**: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. *Obs.*

1528 in STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* I. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made . . . and confirmed by Boniface the IV. . . with clauses derogatory. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 266 What manner of reuocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testator. a1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xix. (1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any later act, except you reuoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

† **B. sb. Obs. rare** = 0.

1611 COTGR., *Derogatoire*, a derogatorie, or act of derogation.

† **Deroge**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *dérôger* (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *dērogare*.] = DEROGATE.

1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 326/2 It was sought your entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord.

**Derotremate** (derōtrēmāt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *derotremat-us* (in neuter pl. *Derotremata* name of the group), f. Gr. *derō* neck + *trēmā* (τ-hole, boring.)] Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits or branchial apertures, instead of external gill-tufts. So **Derotrematous** *a.*, **Derotreme** *a. and sb.*

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate. *orders.*

**Derout** (dĕr'out), *sb.* [a. F. *dérout* = a rout, a defeature, or flight of men] (Cotgr.), f. *dérouter*: see next.] An utter defeat, a Rout.

1644 R. BAILEY *Lett. & Frals.* (1841) II. 188 We trust to heare shortly of their total derout. c1729 EARL OF AILES-BURY *Mem.* (1890) 501 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. West.* 150 This derout was . . . occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders.

**Derout** (dĕr'out), *v.* [a. F. *dérouter*, OF. *desrouter* (-router, -ruler, -roupter):—late L. *\*disruptare*, f. *dis* + *rumpere*, pa. pple. of *disrumpere* to break in pieces: cf. *Disrupt*.] *trans.* To put completely to flight; to Rout. Hence **Derouted** *ppl. a.*

1537 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. Cijj. Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 537 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. MAXWELL

*Wellington & Brit. Armies* (1837) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

**Derraine**, -reynre, var. of **DERAIGN** *v. Obs.*

**Derrar**, -ere, obs. compar. of **DEAR** *a.*

**Derre**, obs. f. **DEAR** *a.*; obs. inflexional form of **DARE** *v.*

**Derrick** (derik), *sb.* Also 7-9 derick. [from the surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn c1600. The name is orig. the Du. *Dirk*, *Dierryk*, *Diederik* = Ger. *Diétrich*, *Theoderic*.]

† 1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf. *Jack Ketch*.)

c1600 *Ballad Death Earl Essex* (N.). Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Simoes* i. (Arb.), 17, I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* v. i. Would Derick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 DEKKER *Beltman of Loud.* (N.). He sides circuit with the devil, and Derick must be his host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Deric* . . . is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tyburn.

**b. attrib. derrick-jastro.**

1a1610 HEALEY *Life New World* 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with sergeants, beades, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastroes.

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: † *a. orig.* A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. *Obs.* *b.* A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. *c.* A kind of crane (more fully *derrick-crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e.g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. *d.* *Floating derrick*: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. *e.* A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

*a.* 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate), Mizon Mast . . . Derrick and Spann. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Derrick*, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

*b.* 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 429 Lightning . . . cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 626 Get up and rig a Derrick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Ark* xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurmasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

*c.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Swinging a block of granite . . . with an ordinary derrick. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Derrick*, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 DUCANE *Punishm. & Prep. Crime* 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

*d.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, Bishop's floating-derrick . . . used in 1850 . . . is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

*e.* 1885 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 56 They have . . . a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3. *attrib.*, as *derrick-floor*, -pole, etc.; *derrick-car*, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (U.S.); *derrick-crane*: see 2 c.

1805 *Patt. Mfg.* 6. 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors. 1882 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 *Kosher Treat. Rating* 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

† **Derrick**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang.

1600 W. KEMP *Nine Days' W.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 37 One that . . . would pol his father, derick his dad! do anything.

**Derring do**, *derring-do*. *pseudo-archaism.*

In 4-5 dorryng, (dorynge, duryng) don (do, to do), 5 doryng(e do, 6 derryngs do, derring do, 9 derring-do. The two words *durring*, *dorryng*, *daring*, vbl. sb. from *duran*, *dorren* to DARE, and *don*, *do*, pres. inf. of *Do* *v.*, literally *daring to do*, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, *Daring action* or *feats*, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (= what, that which) in Chaucer's *Traylus*; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's *derryng-do* was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1513 and 1553) *derryng-do*, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and misconstrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the *Sheph. Cal.* as 'manhood and chivalrie'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Scott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it *derring-do*, and accentuated the erroneous use.

c1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 837 *Traylus* was neuere vñ-to no wight . . . in no degre deservyd. In dorryng don [i.e. dorryng do, doryng to do] pat longeth to a knyght . . . His herte ay wyl be firste and wyl be beste Stod paregal, to dorte

don [v. rr. durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Trayl.* xvi. (MSS. Digby 232 ff. 56 a/2; 230 ff. 81 a/1). And parygal, of manhode and of dede, he [doryng] was to any pat I can of rede. In dorryng [i.e. doryng] do, this noble wopy wyght, For to fulfill pat longeth to a knyght. The secounde Ector . . . he called was [ed. 1513. 1555 In derryng do, this noble wopy wyght.] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 63 For ever who in derring doe were drede, The loffie wyse of hem was loved aye. [Gloss., In derring doe, in manhood and chivalrie.] *Ibid.* Dec. 43 I durst in derring do [i.e. doryng to do] compare With shepherds swayne. 1590 - F. Q. II. iv. 42 Drad for his derring doe and bloody deed. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. v. 37 A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix. Singular . . . if there be two who can do a deed of such derring-do. [Note. *Derring-do*, desperate courage.] 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. vi. Such wonders and derring-do are too solemn for laughter. 1866 G. W. DASENT *Gilt* 107 Such a deed of derring-do would long be borne in mind. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 433 Who is for duello, who is for derring-do, who is for knightly devoi?

So † **Derring doers**, *daring doers*; † **Derring-deed**; † **DER-DOING**, *q.v.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 38 Dreadful derring doers. 1632 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. v. 66 That Mantuan swain, who chang'd his slender reed . . . From Corydon to Turnus derring-deed.

**Derringer** (derindzɔɪ). *U.S.* [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U.S.] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also *attrib.*

1856 B. HART *Poems*, *Derr's Flat*, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prolog. To have both bowie and Derringer ready to hand. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 435/1 A large derring bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres. Lincoln].

*fig.* 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 3/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket.

**Derry** (deri). A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie. 1850 BORROW *Sleeping Bard* 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

**Derth** (e, obs. form of **DEARTH**).

**Derue**: see **DERF** *a.*, **DERVE** *v.*

† **Deruncinate**, *v. Obs. rare* = 0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēruccināre* to plane off.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Deruncinate*, to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

**Hence** † **Deruncination**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deruncination* (in *Husbandry*), a cutting off Trees, Insubes, etc. or any thing that incumbers the Ground. Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc.

**Deruralize**: see **DE-RI**, 1.

**Derure**, compar. of **DERF** *a. Obs.*

† **Derve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *deorfan*, 2-4 *derue(n)*; *pa. t.* 3 *derfde*, 4 *deruede*; *pa. pple.* 3 *idoruen*, *idorve*, *iderued*, 4 *deruet*. [M.E. *derwen* str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. *deorfan* (pa. t. *dearf*, *durfon*, pa. pple. *dorfen*) to labour: besides this there probably existed a causal weak vb. *dierfan* (*dierfde*) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in BURN, etc. would account for the M.E. forms and sensc. OE. *deorfan* was app. cognate with the stem of OFris. *forferen*, and OLFrankish *fardurvon*, transl. 'perierunt' *Ps.* lxxii. 19.]

1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.)

a1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 516/26 (Bosw.) Ne widweðe ic to deorfenne ȝyt, gif ic nyðbehefe com ȝyt ðinum folce.

2. *trans.* To trouble, grieve, hurt, afflict, molest.

c1225 LAV. 8721 Hunger him derfde. *Ibid.* 18715 Heofe he mured, his mede was iderued. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He was idoruen in alle his ðore wittes. a1240 *Lofteng in Cott. Hom.* 211 Pinge þat me derfde niest. c1320 *Cast. Love* 676 None kunnes asaylyng Ne may him deruen. a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 47 Beo þou no ping a-dred, for non schal þe derue. *absol.* a1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A luel ihurt i þen eie derued more ben deð a machel iðe hele.

† **Dervye**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *derverie*, *desverie*, madness, f. *derver*, *desver*, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf. Korting, 2441.)] Madness.

1480 CAXTON *Orat's Met.* x. vii. Withdrowe thyn herte fro such rage and dervye.

**Dervish** (dĕr'vīʃ). Forms: 6-9 *dervis*, 7-9 *dervise*, (7 *dervice*, *dervys*, *dervisse*, -icho, *dervize*, *derwis*, *darvish*, *dervesch*), 7- *dervish*, (8 *dervish*, 9 *dirvish*, *darwesh*, *durwaysh*, -weesh). [a. Pers. درویش *dārwīsh*, *dārwīsh* poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. *dārwīsh*, *dārwīsh*, Turkish *dervish*, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. *dervis*, F. *dervis*, *derviche* (in 1559 *derviss*), Sp. *derviche*, Ger. *dervisch*. Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is *faqīr* *faqīr* poor, *fakir*.)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various orders, some of whom are known from their fantastic practices as *dancing* or *whirling*, and as *howling dervishes*.

1655 *Barbus Glanis*, *Desarmatus*, 10 unloads, or un-  
loads, 10 unloads.

notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1882  
Rockstro in *Grave Dict. Music* II, 269 [Counterpoint] was  
.. evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and  
Organum.

Dom. Econ. II, 73 The young champion, discants upon  
his address in catching the animal, 1792 Gov. Mozart  
in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I, 353 Abbé Syeyès, descant  
with much self-sufficiency on government, 1835 Tel. *Américain*

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind. 1878 GLOVOSTON *Prim. Homer* 9 It was the bard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects.

†3. *trans.* To comment on, discourse about, discuss; occas. to criticize, carp at. *Obs.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 376 Such secrets as these must be . . . wored, not descanted. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 31 But who can descant right your grave aspects?

†4. *intr.* To work with intricate variation on; to fashion with artistic skill. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. *Ibid.* III. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

**Descanter** (dɛskɑntər). [*f. prec. + -en* 1.]

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 80 Curious descanters and deysurers of new songs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A Descanter. [is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 671 De Musis. . . speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. iv. 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

**Descanting** (dɛskɑntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ing* 1.] The action of the vb. **DESCANT**: a. singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisitioning.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 137 Our Curious descanting and countering [printed canteryng] in Churchys. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 A wonderful descanting vpon letters. 1575 BRIDG. *Disc. Troubles* Frenchford (1846) 206 The trollying and descanting off the Psalms. 1580 BURNET *Rochester* (T.). The descantings of fanciful men upon them [the Scriptures]. 1851 GLOVOSTON *Glean* VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

**Descanting**, *ppt. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ing* 2.] Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verdicts of such vifidly readers.

**Descater**, *obs.* form of **DISSCATER** 2.

**Descence**, *-ces* (s, *obs.* forms of **DECEASE**.

**Descet**, *descetue*, *obs.* *ff.* **DECEIT**, **DECEIVE**.

† **Descence**, *descense*. *Obs.* Forms: 4. dissenes, 5. descens, dyscens, 5-6 descense, 6. disenoce, 6-7 descence. [Two forms: **ME.** descens, a. **OF.** descens masc., ad. L. *descensus* descens, descending, f. *descendere*; also **ME.** descense, a. **OF.** descense fem., ad. late L. type *descensa* (*descēsa*), fem. sb. f. *descensus*, pa. *ppl.* of *descendere*, analogous to sbbs. in *-ata*, *-ada*, *-de*: cf. *It.* *descesa*. The spelling *descence* app. represents the descens form: see **DEFENCE.]**

1. A going or coming down; = **DESCENT** 1.

1543 *Necess. Doctr.* in *Formul. Faith* 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descence to hell. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 278 In his descence . . . he come forment the Colledge of Justice. 1600 AUB. *Amor Exp.* *Jonah* 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descence into Hell.

b. Extension downwards; cf. **DESCEND** 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 8 The descence of y<sup>r</sup> Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. *concr.* A downward slope; a way down; = **DESCENT** 2, 2 b.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 40 From the highe descence of heuyenes . . . heidit I descende. 1618 BOLTON *Flora* II. vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy.

3. *fig.* a. † Dejection, depression of spirits.

1545 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, In such descence it [the mynde] is moost apt to distraccions & waueryng fantasies.

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* L 287 That hir honour distres thollit nor rume: Nor suffer it in na way half descence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = **DESCENT** 7.

a 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret. 1432-50 tr. *Higlen* (Rolls) I. 281 See the lineale descence of the prosopie or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men. 1513 BROADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by liniall descence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. 39 From that ilk prince. . . Is the descence of our genealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = **DESCENT** 10.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* II. 402 Disence of heritage.

**Descend** (dɪsɛnd), *v.* Also 4 descende, disend, dysseent, decend, 4-7 descende (e, 4-6 descende, (5-6 dyscend), (6 descend). *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* descended; 4-5 descodend, 5 discent, 6 discent. [a. F. *descend-re* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *deiscendere*, It. *descendere*, Sp. *descender* = L. *descendere*, f. DE- 1. 1 + *scandere* to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were Des- (q.v.) and the stem *-cend*, *-scnd*, *-cnd*, whence the variant spellings in *dis-*, *dys-*, *de-*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

\* To move down or into a lower position.

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink.

(The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of *ascend*.)

a 1345 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 18 (xlxi. 17) His glorie ne shal noust descenden wyth hym. c 1355 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 626 As some as pay am bene bylyue In þe water of baptem þay dysseent. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 131 Pan descended a lizneise, Doun rignes from þe heuen blis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The moist droppe of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 143 Pat he may not descende downward. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 503 A man soue tyme fro Jerusalem descende. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, Those furious Rebels . . . descended downe their hill with such a furie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits. 1728 PRABERTON *Newton's Philos.* 124 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The two wings . . . are each descended to by a flight of four steps. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain . . . immense avalanches often descend. 1875 BEVER *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more.

b. *fig.* said of immaterial agents, influences, etc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10884 (Cott.) And goddis might in þe [sall] descend. c 1400 MAUNOY. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. 1500 *Wyclif* (1828) p. xiv, Ye say that the manhoode of Christe descendeth into eche part of every hoost. 1725 PORE *Odys.* iv. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. 1806 J. FORTES *Lett. fr. France* II. 400 The shades of evening began to descenil. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† c. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc. *Obs.* (as a specific sense).

a 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 b, They ben in intencion for to descende in colchos. c 1489 [see **DESCENDING** 2 b. 1]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. 1. 22 To schaw. . . How Troiaian war descind in Latium. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 176 b, They left their horses, & descended to fight on fote. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 263 Having viewed the Iland fortified on all parts where he might descend.

d. *Astron.*, etc. Of a heavenly body: (a) To move towards the horizon, sink. (b) To move southwards; see also **DESCENDING** 4 p. 5.

c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* II. § 12 Than fond I the [2] degree of libra. . . descending on my west Oriente. c 1500 *Lancelot*. 972 The one descending clost in the west. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 23 The signes in equal tymes do ascend and descende. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. 1690 LEYBURN *Circ. Math.* 832 Mars. . . from the Northern limit . . . to ♄. . . is North descending. 1830 HOGG *Flodden Field*, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. 1882 SHARPLESS *Astron.* 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched . . . such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

† e. To descend into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis. . . of the trow servandis of God. . . to descend within thame selfis and deplice to consider quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny. 1594 T. B. La *Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. 11 Those Philosophers that . . . descended not into themselves, to know themselves and their nature. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 111 The while her Son . . . with holiest meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. *transf.* To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* I. § 4 A lyne hat cometh descending into the ryng down to the nehereste bordure. c 1400 MAUNOY. (1839) xxv. 250 It strecheth toward the West . . . descending toward the litlle Armenye. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R. H. *School Keerat.* 120 The dash Lines. . . are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1793 H. SKRINE *Tours Wales* 153 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. 1804 *Christian World* 27 Sept. 712/1 To your right . . . the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach.

*fig.* 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon. (Cf. **COME down g.)**

a 1430 LUGG *Hochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara. which was descendid down With a great hoost. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre mocion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 188 That the Turke should descend upon his realme of Naples. 1887 BOWER *Fire-Eneid* I. 527 Not upon Libya's hearthis to descend with sword and with fire.

† 4. *fig.* To submit, yield. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 In þex with 30w to lyue, & at 3our conseil descend. *Ibid.* 270 To what manere of þe þe parties will descend.

6. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp.*) from generals to particulars.

1340 *Ayent.* 123 Erban ich decendi to þe virtues þet byþe contraries to þe zeue requies. c 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 513 To discende down in specialie, ful mane articlis. . . ben openly contrarie to þe apostolis reule. 1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 466 From thence hee descendeth to particular sayffes. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 461 By these degrees did our Saviour descend to this speeche. 1630 PRAXES *Anti-Armin.* 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Relat.* A b, Whereby we have spoken of

a thing in general, descend unto particulars. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 380 But let us descend to particulars. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Machiavelli* (1854) 251 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to descend, stoop (to do something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554-9 T. WATERTON in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth descendid. 1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 1. 54 If . . . he descend to disports of ehance, his games shall never make him . . . pale with feare. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1639) I. 225 He hath descendid to make this Explanation. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 99 To see men . . . descend to the meanest and unworthiest compliances. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 3, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* xxxii, Not oft to smile descendeth he. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 599 Wordsworth . . . descends to such babilysms. 1853 LEWIS *Self-Improv.* v. 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should descend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale. 1608-11 Br. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* v, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, and must descend.

b. *Music.* To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continuall deduction without a discord. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 4 If the Notes descend a second. 1706 A. BEBORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 178 A Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compas, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending . . . in the second. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 35 In the Major Scale the two semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

c. *Math.* Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers. See **DESCENDING** 4 p. 1.

a 3. 1876 E. BROOKS *Philos. Arith.* 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

\* To come down by generation or inheritance.

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to come off, spring from (an ancestor or nncentral stock). a. simply to descend (from or of). Now rare in active voice.

1375 BARBOUR *Erice* 1. 61 Only male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvi. A Era Sen descendand lineally. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon*, *Cleas Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 They . . . which descended of noble lygnage. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 241 Thou should'st have better pleas'd me with this dedde, Hadst thou descended from another house. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P. Congreve*, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. iii. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended (from, † of).

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Reeve's T.* 64. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 423/1, 1 Henry of Lancastre . . . am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. c 1470 HARING *Chron.* (Lansd. MS. 200 fol. 1) So lynnall of his generacion, 3 bene discent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. ii. 54 O 3e dour pepill d'scent from Dardanum. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Cir.* *Conc.* II. (1586) 82 b, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen. 1616 SURFL. & MARSH *Country House* 674 If a dog be not well descended . . . there can be little hope of his goodnesse. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 8 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. *fig.* To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Contumacy descendend of swilk crime. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. a 1726 COLLIER *Ast. Despair* (J.), Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

† d. *trans.* To trace down (lineage). *Obs. rare.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath*, Whose Genealogie . . . may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9. *intr.* Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir.

1485 *Bk. St. Alban's, Ilor.* C viij b, I loo the possessions & the patrimonies descendid to other men. 1512 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 13 The premisses with their appurtenances descended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1631 GOWER *Gods Arrows* III. § 93, 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 DECAUS *of NEWCASTLE Life* D. M. (1886) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 HALE *Prof. Rolle's Abridgem.* 7 Lands in Fee-simple descended to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1888 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 445 The defendant . . . pleaded . . . that the said reversion descended.

b. *transf.* Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 *Hall Chron.* 226 Of a certayne privie canker engendered in the hartes of their forefathers . . . and after by lineall succession descended into the stomackes of their nepheues. 1723 STEELE *Englishman* No. 28. 162 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity. 1843 LEVIER *J. Milton* iv. (1879) 25 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.: both in Fr.]

† 10. (*causal.*) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217 Assoylle the synnars whan



thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxi. I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to aryse. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* iii. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb . . . being again descended by Dewes or Rain upon the . . . Earth. 1758 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* iii. (1603) 265 Christ . . . descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

†b. *Old Chem.* To distil 'by descent'; see DESCENT 1 d. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Aslm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefy, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 49 Descending the lists of a second combate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ero-mania* 122 With a ladder of cords . . . speedily descended the walls. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 606 They both descend the Hill. 1799 COLARUCCI in *Life* (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahanadi. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon I. 221 The two women descended the steps.

†Descend, sb. *Obs. rare.* In 6 dyssende. [f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1599 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 All watersewers and the dyssends per off . . . be dykid.

Descendable: var. of DESCENDIBLE.

Descendence, -ence (dɪ'sendəns). Now rare. [a. F. *descendance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *descendre* to DESCEND: in earlier use often spelt -ence as in med.L. *descendentia*: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DESCENT 7.

1592 MINSHEW *Sp. Gram.* 12 Etymologie . . . this searching out of originall and descendance of words. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentill.* Ep. Ded., Lineall descendance. 1875 M. Amer. Rev. CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. KENDALL in *19th Cent.*, The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

2. *concr.* Descendants. (App. a corruption of: cf. DESCENDANT B. 1, quot. 1623, and ACCIDENCE.)

(Sir T. Elyot has *inhabitantia*=inhabitants.) a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels.

†Descendancy, -ency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY. Also spelt -ency after med.L. *descendentia*.] a. The condition or quality of being descended.

b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCENT 9. c. = DESCENDANCE.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendance. 1630 *Ibid.* 251 Placencia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnes but only to the fourth descendance, after which it returns againe to the King of Spaine. a 1641 Bp. MUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geentry* ii. 1. 6 To distinguish the degree of descendency. 1790 W. COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) 1. 78 Their descendency from the common mother, Eve.

Descendant, -ent (dɪ'sendənt), a. and sb. Also 6 descendant. [a. F. *descendant* (13th c. in Littré), pr. pp. of *descendre* to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt -ent after L. *descendent-em*: see -ANT, -ENT.]

Johnson gives *Descendant* sb., *Descendent* adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj., -ant is now always used; in the other senses of both, -ent is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A. adj.

1. *lit.* Descending; coming or going down. *rare.* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1645) 99 The aire . . . maketh one descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poet. Synph.* (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 RAY *Creation* (f.). This descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

†b. *Astron.* (Cf. DESCEND v. 1 d.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent (Signs) are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc.]. 1631 WINNOWES *Nat. Philos.* 24 The Ascendant [node] is higher where C . . . doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the C . . . is removing from us. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon.

c. *Her.* Descending towards the base of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armarie* ii. 42 Their tayles . . . descandante, perccused, and concoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also fig. (See DESCEND v. 8.)

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* ii. viii. 184 Of the right descendant line of K. John. a 1641 Bp. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 His Son . . . descendant and extracted from his loines. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* ii. 313 Were not wise sons descendant [ed. 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

B. sb.

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND v. 8); issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): a. of persons.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 85 All the descendants of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendants. a 1729 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences Prop.* 74 (K.) Abraham's descendants according to the flesh. 1794 SOUTHWY *Poems, Retrospect*, The last descendant of his race. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were expected.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Hist. Sk. 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. SPENCER *Prin. Biol.* II. vi. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant . . . will have become numerous.

c. fig. and transf.

1865 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead . . . it has left no direct descendants. 1871 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 *Chr. World* 23 Aug. 629/2 The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). *Obs.*

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The Descendant, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

†3. *Typogr.* A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 Descenders are those that stand lower than the Foot-line; such as are g, f, q, y.

Descended (dɪ'sendəd), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ED.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as *pa. ppl.* (see DESCEND v. 8 b); used as *adj.* only in combination.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 46 Your Troy-descended Romanes. 1665 SIR T. HEWERT *Trav.* (1677) 2 A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (dɪ'sendəntəl), a. *nonce-wd.*

[f. L. *descendentalis*, pr. pp. of *descendere* to DESCEND + -AL: after *transcendental*.] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 347 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Segism, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendant appetites. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 54 Since the days of Locke . . . the philosophy of England has been only descendant. 1863 *Reader* I. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical . . . Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

Hence Descendentalism, -ist (dɪ'sendəntəl-izm).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* 1. x. With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative. 1882 WHIFFLE in *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendantists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire property.

†Descender<sup>1</sup>. *Law. Obs.* Also 6 descendre, 6-7 descender. [a. F. *descendre*, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. *attainder*, *remainder*; cf. -ER 4.] Descent; title of descent.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 To sue his pleynt in y<sup>e</sup> nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in descendre at the common lawe. [1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 9; If the issue do recover the same in formdon in the descint.] 1598 KIRKMAN *Courts Leet* (1675) 250 Formedon in Descender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

Descender<sup>2</sup> (dɪ'sendər), [f. DESCEND v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which descends.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, may teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GNOTT *Greece* ii. xcvi. XII. 507 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender. 1863 MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 10 This River [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

b. *Typogr.* A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. DESCENDER ppl. a. 2 b.

1883 *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in lineage—[are] more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibility, rare. [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being descendible.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 200 He must necessarily take the crown . . . with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its descendibility.

Descendible, -able (dɪ'sendɪbəl, -əbəl), a. [In 16th c. *descendable*, a. OF. *descendable*: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in *ascendibilis* from *ascendere*.]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 49 The Lordshippes . . . [shall be] descendable and descend to the heirs att Common Lawe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 136 a. Where tenements bee dy-scendable to the younger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 192 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing is descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 404 Which title is . . . usually descendible to the issue male. 1822 W. TAYLOR in

*Monthly Mag.* LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

†2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. *Obs. rare.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible *jure natura*.

3. Capable of being descended; down which one may go. *rare.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Descendable*, which may descend or be descended, or gone down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Descendible*, such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (dɪ'sendɪŋ), ppl. sb. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

1489 CANTON: *Blanchardye* xviii. 56 At the descending of their enemies to lande. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with . . . Descendings, Ascendings the parties wasted, etc. 1638 SIR T. HEWERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rildg.) 119 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's . . . dominion to posterity. 1802 SOUTHWY *Poems, Ode Astron.*, All Ether laugh'd with thy descending.

†2. *concr.* A downward slope, declivity, descent.

1490 CANTON *Enegyds* lv. 152 Atte the descendingye of the hille. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* li iij, The first descending . . . is . . . crooked and with many turnings.

†b. Extension downwards. *Obs.*

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 The height or elevation . . . should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (dɪ'sendɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 2.] That descends.

1. *lit.* Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He clef his head with one descending blow. 1799 COLARUCCI in *Life* (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat. Phil.* 215 The descending column . . . falls . . . in a closed cistern.

2. *transf.* Directed or extending downwards; esp. in *Anat.*, *Bot.*, etc., as descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING ppl. a. 3).

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 SOUTHWY *Kelanna* xvi. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone were hewn. 1869 OLIVER *Indian Bot.* i. 1. 15 The root being the descending, the stem the ascending portion of the axis.

b. *Typogr.* Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING ppl. a. 1 b.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 61 There are . . . descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

c. *Her.* = DESCENDANT A. 1 c; esp. having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. fig. Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND v. 5); in *Math.* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1, ½, etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies . . . should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to x, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc.]. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 28 The establishment . . . of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality. *Descending rhythm*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. *Descending diphthong*=falling diphthong q.v.

5. *Descending node* (*Astron.*): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in . . . due Position. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Descending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Art* 6-Sc. II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus ♂. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 170.

Hence Descendingly adv.

1614 SYLVESTER *On Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 368 Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightly Jetty eyes . . . Twint these Two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was . . . ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e): see DESCENCE.

Descension (dɪ'senʃən). Now rare. Forms: 4-6 descen-, discen-, dyscen-, -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n; -sion, -syon, (6 descension), 6-7 descension, (7 desention), 6- descension. [a. OF. *descension* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *descension-em* going down, n. of action from *descendere* to DESCEND.]

1. The action of descending; going or coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now rare.

a 1420 HOCCEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 31 For she knewe no lower descension, Save onely death. 1526 *1487. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descension of his soule to Limbo. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* iv. 10 The descension is before, and the ascension after. 1597 SWARS, 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 293 From a god to a bull? a heavenly descension! It was

**Descent** (disént). Also 5 dessente, 5-6 disént, 5-7 disént, 6 discento. [a. F. *descente* (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from *descendre* after *attente*, *vente*, etc. from *attendre*, *vendre*, etc., the etymological form being DESCENCE, -ENSE.]

subsequent part or course; succession. *Obs.* b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.

† **Descensive**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 disc. [f. prec. + -IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE.

1599 **NASHE** *Leuten Staffe* 7 The notable immunities, franchises, privileges she is endowed with . . by the descensive line of Kings from the Conquest.

**Descetration**, *obs. var. of DISCETATION.*

† **Descerle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-, decer-*, f. *des-, de-* (DE-) l. 6) + *cerle* circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be *decirle*.] *trans.* To deprive of its circle or circles.

To *descerle* a helm: cf. *CIRCLE* sb. 10 b.

1485 **CAXTON** *Chas. Gt.* 102 Rolland . . araught maradas upon his helme, that he decerled and departed it.

**Descern**, **Desces**, -*ceise*, **Descharge**, **Descide**, **Descipher**, **Descition**, *obs. ff.* **DISCERN** (DESCERN), **DECEASE**, **DISCHARGE**, **DECIDE**, **DECIPHER**, **DECISION**.

1644 **PRYNNE & WALKER** *Figures Trial* 118 The supreme Council of the Realm to whose descition it belongeth.

† **Descide**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dis-cindere* or *dis-cindere* to divide, or *dis-cidere* to cut in pieces.] To cut, indent.

1657 **TOMLINSON** *Renew's Disp.* 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit.

**Desci-**: see **DISCI-**.

**Descloizite** (dɛskloɪzɪt). *Min.* [named from Descloizeux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

**Descosfite**, -*ure*, *obs. ff.* **DISCOSFIT**, -*URE*.

**Descral** (dɛskraɪəl). [f. **DESCRY** v. 1 + -AL II. 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant.

1605 **ANON.** *Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 1 The strange Descrall of this great Discoverer.

**Descrability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being described.

a 1866 **J. GROTE** *Exant. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or descrability as to happiness.

**Descrable** (dɛskraɪəbəl), *a.* [f. **DESCRIBE** v. + -ABLE.] Capable of admitting description.

1802 **PALEY** *Nat. Theol.* ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles, descrable.

1877 **LADY BRASSY** *Poy. Smeban* xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only descrable by the term molten lava colour.

**Descrable**, *v. nonce-rod.* [f. *scribble* after *describe*.] *trans.* To scribble an account of.

1794 **MISS GUNNING** *Packet* IV. 275 I can, as you find, describe Richard and Sarah Adams; but . . to describe would be absolute presumption.

**Describe** (dɛskraɪb), *v.* Also 6-7 *deserybe*, *diserybe*, 8 *discribe*. [ad. L. *describere* to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *scribere* to write. Preceded in ME. use by *descrive* (through OF.), of which *describe* may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling *dis-* arose from confusion with words having the prefix *des-*, *dis-*: see **DES-**.]

† 1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. *Obs.*

1566 **PILGR.** *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1607 **TOPSELL** *Serpents* (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe (*verses follow*). 1649 **JER.** *TAYLOR* *Gl. Exemp.* Exhort. § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

† 2. To write down in a register; to enrol. *Obs.* 1535 **COVERDALE** *Chron.* iv. 41 These that are now described by name. 1614 **RALEIGH** *Hist. World* II. iv. v. § 6. 218 He was indeed gone into Egypt . . describing a royal Army. a 1667 **JER.** *TAYLOR* *Wks.* (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Diet.) His name was described in the book of life.

† 3. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1771 **FLETCHER** *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 300 Is it modest to describe ecathedra, that the dead Ephesians . . could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 **BRAESHAW** *St. Werburger* 1. 203 As auncient Cronycles describen it full playne. 1538 **STARKE** *England* II. i. 144 His perfast state . . of vs before describyd. 1607 **DRYDEN** *Pers. Georg.* iv. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 **SWIFT** *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 Describing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 **LAMB** *Elia* Ser. II. *Weddings*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 **MORLEY** *Companion* (1886) 38 He was described for us . . by a master hand.

b. with complement.

1594 **HOOKER** *Ecol. Pol.* i. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established. 1600 **E. BLOUNT** *tr. Constantino* 314 That the Iland was no lesse fortified then had beene described unto them. 1818 **CRUISE** *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a suit. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.

3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 *fig.* *Obs. or arch.*

1526 **TINDALE** *Gal.* iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 **COVERDALE** *Ezek.* iv. 1 Take

a tyle . . and descrybe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 **J. PORY** *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 149 Then describe they certayne signes upon the hands and forehead. 1620 **E. BLOUNT** *Horae Subsec.* 352 A Gladiatore . . admirably described in Marble. 1665 **SIR T. HEUERT** *Tram.* (1677) 362 Accept the preceeding Map . . This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 **J. BRYANT** *Mythol.* II. 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star.

† 4. Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially. *Obs.*

1643 **VICARS** *Looking-glass Malign.* 13 The picture of a man in a tub . . to describe a Roundhead. 1703 **MOXON** *Mech. Exerc.* 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 **SILVATOR** *Edystone* L. § 121 A second model . . to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): a. said of personal agents.

1552 **HULOT**, Describe, *circumscribo*. 1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 122 Describe the like arek from B 10 A. 1570 **HILLINGSLEY** *Euclid* I. 1. 8 A triangle . . set or described vpon a line. 1669 **DRYDEN** *Tyrannic Love* IV. 1, With chalk I first describe a circle here. 1703 **MOXON** *Mech. Exerc.* 126 To measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 **BREWSTER** *Optics* i. § 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things.

1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 55 A lyne, moved . . can but describe a plat forme . . And a plat forme, moved . . describeth a Body. 1570-6 **LAMBARDE** *Peraumb. Kent* (1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 **CRAIG** *Lect. Drawing* i. 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions.

5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel over (a certain course or distance).

1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 34 The most northerly circle which the Sonne describeth. 1662 **HOBBS** *Seruo Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 **BURLEIGH** *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1869 **PHILLIPS** *Vesuvius*, ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1869 **TYNOLL** *Notes Lect. Light* 29 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. *rare.*

1535 **COVERDALE** *Josh.* xviii. 6 Descrybe ye the londe in seven partes (so 1611 and R.V.; Wyclif, *discryue*).

† 7. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1531 **ELVOT** *Gen.* i. ii. I wyll therefore kepe my penne within the space that is described to me.

† 8. = **DESCRY** v. 1 Cf. **DESCRIBE** v. 4 and the converse confusion in **DESCRY** v. 2.

1574 **RICH** *Mere & Soldier* II viij, Venus was first described sittynge in her Waggon. 1592 **GREENE** *Tullies Love* (1609) 61, As soone as she had describ'd him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odd man of Rome. 1620 **SHELTON** *Quint.* IV. xxii. 185 Over night we described this Wharf. 1657 **MILTON** *P. L.* iv. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1781 **CUNBOON** *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by . . Jealous . . eyes. Hence **Described** *ppl. a.*

1552 **HULOT**, Describe, *circumscripsit*. 1703 **MOXON** *Mech. Exerc.* 196 Their described width. 1855 **TUTOR** *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

**Describee** (dɛskraɪbɪ), [f. **DESCRIBE** v. + -EE.] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 **DISRAELI** in *Home Letters* (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describee. 1885 **PUNCH** 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language.

**Describeless**, *a. nonce-rod.* [f. **DESCRIBE** v. + -LESS.] Incapable of description, indescribable.

a 1850 **W. THOM** in *D. Ferrol's Shilling Mag.*, Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined cliffs.

**Describent** (dɛskraɪbɪnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *describentem*, pr. *pple. of describere* to DESCRIBE.]

**A. adj.** 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). **B. sb.** *Geom.* A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix.

1704 in *J. HARRIS* *Lex. Techn.*

**Describer** (dɛskraɪbɪ), [f. **DESCRIBE** v. + -ER I.] One who describes, or gives a description.

1500 **BALF.** *Apol.* 18 (R.) The describers of y<sup>e</sup> primative church, Egesippus and Eusebius. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1638) 23 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1727 **DE FOR.** *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 **DAYNE** *Purit. Rev.* v. 160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not . . simultaneously . . but in succession.

**Describing** (dɛskraɪbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DESCRIBE** v. + -ING I.] The action of the vb. **DESCRIBE**; description.

1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 120 By the making and describing of this onely Mappe. 1581 **SIDNEY** *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27 Their passionate describing of passions. 1817 **CORRETT** *Taking Leave* 9 Greater powers of describing.

**Describing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That describes; descriptive.

1581 **SIDNEY** *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by. 1599 **THYNNE** *Animadv.* (1865) 66 This describing definitione.

**Descrier** (dɛskraɪɪ), Also 7 *deseryer*. [f. **DESCRY** v. 1 + -ER I.] One who deseries, or discovers.

1599-1623 **MINSHEU** *Span. Dict.* A Descrier, *Descubridor*. 1614 **T. ADAMS** *Devil's Banquet* 58 Foxes . . if they beo

seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their deseryers by the shynnes. 1647 **CRASHAW** *Poems* 120 The glad descryer shall not miss 'To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

**Descript**, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *descriptus*, pa. *pple. of describere* to DESCRIBE.] Described. Also † a. Properly arranged (= L. *descriptus*) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. *discriptus* divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). **B.** as *sb.* (see quot. 1731).

1665 **J. WERN** *Stout-Heng* (1725) 219 They commit set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 **BAILEY** vol. II. *Descripts* (with Botanic Writers, such plants as are described. 1775 **ASAI**, *Descript*, described. 1800 **SOUTHEY** *Wesley* II. 266 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript. 1863 **P. S. WOLSELEY** *Poets & Transl.* 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold . . and descript with all which earth and heaven . . Foster in wave or field.

**Description** (dɪskrɪpʃən). Also 4-6 *diseryp*, *discrip*, -*cion*, -*cion*, -*cion*, -*cyon*, -*eyon*, -*tyon*, -*tyown*, -*sion*, etc. [a. f. *descrip* -*cion*, in OF. Also -*crip* -*cion*, -*erit* -*cion*, -*erit* -*cion*, ad. L. *descriptio* -*em*, n. of action from *describere* (ppl. stem *descrip* -*t*) to DESCRIBE. (See there as to the spelling *dis* -)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

† 1. The action of writing down; inscription. *Obs. rare.*

1480 **CAXTON** *Chron.* Eng. ccxv. 231 Under the descriptcion and writing of the name of England and of France.

† 2. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

c 1380 **WYCLIF** *Sol. Wks.* I. 316 Syryne . . bigan to make his descriptcion. 1609 **BIBLE** (Douay) 2 *Sani.* xxiv. 9 Job gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 **WYCLIF** *Last Age of Chirche* 26 his also [he] schewþ openly bi descriptcion of tyme. 1387 **THORNTON** *Higden* I. 29 (Altz.) With descriptcion of he lasse world. 1447 **HOKENHAM** *Scynytis* (Roxb.) 132 If the craft of descriptcion yow 1 cowde as weel forge . . As cowde Boyce. 1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 6 Geographic is the . . descriptcion of the face, and picture of the earth. 1666 **SHAKS.** *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 203 For her owne person, It beggerd all descriptcion. 1806 **WOLCOTT** (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 335 Descriptcion on your pinnel waits. 1845 **M. PATTERSON** *Ess.* (1859) I. 2 Writers . . gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with *pl.*) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 **HAMPOLT** *Pr. Cons.* 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn . . For to 3yf it a descriptcion. c 1470 **HENRY** *Wallace* ix. 1911 The send . . The descriptcion Off him tane that. 1553 **T. WILSON** *Rhet.* 95 A descriptcion or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 **RAY** *Corr.* (1848) 122 Clusius . . had . . better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1794 **SULLIVAN** *View Nat.* II. 186 Polybus . . takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 **MEOWIN** *Angler in Wales* II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 **MORLEY** *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

c. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1628 **T. SPENCER** *Logic* 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1751 **JOHNSON** *Rambler* No. 143 § 3 Descriptions . . are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 **MILL** *Logic* i. viii. § 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by . . attributes which are not included in its connotation . . has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[c 1391 **CHAUCER** *Astrol.* I. § 21 Shapen in maner . . of a lep webbe after the olde descriptcion. 1535 **COVERDALE** *Ezek.* xliii. 12 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descriptcion therof.] 1596 **SHAKS.** *Ant. & Cl.* V. iii. 103 Pay him sixe thousand . . Before a friend of this descriptcion Shall lose a haire. 1864 **D. G. MITCHELL** *Sea. Stor.* 306 The man must be a rout of the worst description.

b. 1781 **T. GILBERT** *Relief Poor* 6 That 'all descripttions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 **PALTY** *Philos.* (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts . . falls within the same description. 1844 **MRS. HOUSTON** *Facht Voy. Texas* II. 278 The Volante . . is a description of vehicle, peculiar . . to Cuba.

† 4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting. *Obs. rare.*

1620 **E. BLOUNT** *Horae Subsec.* 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angelo's curious description of the day of Judgement. a 1646 **J. GREGORY** *Posthumus* 257 (T.) The description is . . of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. *Geom.* a. The 'describing' of a geometrical figure: see **DESCRIBE** v. 4 ? *Obs.*

1655-60 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle. 1751 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Description*, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course or distance.

1706 **W. JONES** *Syn. Palmar.*, *Mathescos* 294 The Times . . of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes . . of the Cones. 1728 **PENBERTON** *Newton's Philos.* 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1838 **HERSCHELL** *Astron.* § 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.



Hence **Descriptione** *a.*, characterized by description, descriptive. **Descriptionist**, one who professes to give a description. **Descriptionless** *a.*, without or beyond description.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Suitable descriptione politures. 1827 *Examiner* 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists... and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen. 1852 *Ibid.* XLVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

**Descriptive** (dĕskrĭptĭv), *a.* [ad. (late) L. *descriptivus* containing a description, *f. descript-*, ppl. stem of *describere*: see -IVE. Cf. *F. descriptif*.] Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order. 1832 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. *Mod. A.* handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

b. const. of.

1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence **Descriptively** *adv.*, **Descriptiveness**. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 183 The Allegany... has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States. 1834 Q. *Rev. L.* 296 Represented with... lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1870 SMURGEON *Treats. Dav. Ps.* i. 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

† **Descriptory**, *a.* Obs. [f. *descript-*, ppl. stem of L. *describere*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 21 Epistles merely Descriptory. *Ibid.* 2 A letter Descriptory, wherein is particularly described an ancient Cille.

† **Describe**, *v.* Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 3-9 describe, 3-5 describe, 4-5 dyscribe, 4 describe, 5-6 dyscribe, dyscrivo, -ive, describe. [a. OF. *descriere* (13th c.), later *descrire*, full stem *descriere* (mod. F. *décrire, décriv-*) = Pr. *descriere*, Cat. *descriuer*, It. *descrivere*: -L. *describere*. In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded (exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form **DESCRIBE**.

*Describe* was in ME. reduced to *descrie* (DESCRY v.), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with **DESCRY** v. Hence *describe* also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, transcribe.

1382 WYCLIF *Ita.* xlix. 16 Lo! in myn bondis I have descriued the... 14... *Circumcisione in Ysaie's Vis.* 90 Thys name which may not be dyscribed. c. 1450 LYND. *Compl. Loveres Life* xxviii. To dyscribe and write at the fulle The woful compleynt. 1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 284/1 Mathewe and Luke dyscribe not the generation of Marye but of Joseph.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. *Vulg. Luke* ii. 1 *ut describeretur universus orbis*.

1297 [see **DESCRIBING** vbl. sb.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men... for and they weren dyscribed (Vulg. *descripti fuerunt*; 1611 and they were of them that were written). — *Luke* ii. 1 That al the world schulde be dyscribed. c. 1450 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Linc. Mon.* xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secound Emperour, comynnd al the World to be dyscryd (v.r. (1885) 149 dyscribed.)

2. = **DESCRIBE** v. 2.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 This saint Iame descriued religiun & ordre. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 318 þei ben þes þat ysay dyscryvþ þat þei seien gylt. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 865, I wot not what of hir nose I shal dyscribe; So faire hath no woman alyve. 1552 AR. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1854) 45 It is expedient to describe quere is ane heretick. 1671 *True Nonconformist* 134 Which we finde described in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 BURNS *To W. Symphun* xvi. Let me fair Nature's face describe. 1858 M. PORTOUS *'Sontar Johnny'* 15 Hamely chieils... Wha Tammy's haunts can weel describe.

absol. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 120 So as these olde wise men Describe.

3. a. To represent pictorially or by delineation; also *absol.* b. To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). c. To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. **DESCRIBE** v. 3-6.

c. 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 12 The plate vnder this Riet is descriued with 3 [principal] cercles. 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour dyscribe, Yf alle þe world were whit. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P.* R. viii. xi. (1405) 317 Epicielis is a lityll cerle that a planete dyscryueth. 1565-73 COOPER *Theatrum, Abacus*, a counting table such as... Astronomers describe their figures in.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of. (But also often including the general sense 2.)

187 TREVIS *Uigil* (Rolls) I. 7 Pat in stories meteh and dyscryuþ all þe world wyde. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 Kyng william conquerour made alle these... shires to be dyscribed and noten. 1536 BELLEFON *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii. We will dyscribe the samyn [the Ilis] in maner and forme as followis.

† 4. = **DESCRY** v. 1 [Cf. etymol. note above.] c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Fairf.) For to dyscribe [v.r. to sel þe] þe cursed dede. 1377 LANG. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 93 Penne mette þis man... ar herades of armes hadden dyscreued lordes. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 83 (Harl. MS.) No man coude dyscribe wheter of hir shuld be Emperour. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arh.) 50 Also flynge he shoulde be dyscribed by the roundyng of his hende.

Hence **Described** *ppl. a.*

c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 248 Bi the now dyscriued and tauht maner. *Ibid.* 408 The... before dyscriued tymes

† **Describing**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Describing; description.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 60 þis August... let make a describing, þat y mad nas neuer er. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 2 This firste dyscryuyn was maad of Cytrene. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Eiv a. The dyscryuyn of a Bucke. 1530 PALSGR. 165 *Blasph.* a blasyng or dyscryuyn of ons armes. 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* v. How past describing had then been my bliss.

**Descry** (dĕskrĭ), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 dyscryghe, 4-6 dyscrye, 5 dyscrye (e, 6 dyscryo, 6-7 descrie, descrie, 4- descry. [app. a. OF. *descrier* to cry, publish, deery, *f. des-, de-, L. Dis-* + *crier* to cry.

The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of **DESCRIBE** to *descry* (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. **DESCRIBE** v. 4, also **DESCRY** v. 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs: thus

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 138 For astronomye and nygremaunceye No couthe ther non so muche dyscryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray. † 1. *trans.* To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.

[Cf. quot. 1377 in **DESCRIBE** v. 4.] a. 1440 Sir *Eglam.* 178 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnament In eche londys yende.

† 2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: a. of persons. b. of things. Obs.

a. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descry. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxv. 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* t. ii. l. i. At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 290/2 Diogenes, thou... Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry.

b. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 323 Hyt [the seventh poyn]t dyscryeth wel openly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 34 Whose sober looks her wisdom well descryde. a. 1592 H. SMYTH *Wks.* (1867) II. 200 This light... doth not only descrye itself, but all other things round about it. 1635 COWLEY *Davidides* iv. 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descrye. 1639 DRUMMER OF HAWTH. *From. Epistles* Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down describing his sex.

† c. With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7136 (Trin.) Pat was a greet folge low lordes [i.e. Samson's] counsel to descrye. 1414 *Syde Sgr.* *low Degr.* 110 Thy counsaill shall I never dyscrye. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 131 That he not be descryd by his alleadging of Authors. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 90 He had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 509 In notorious burglaries, oft-times he... a weapon left behind, which descrieth the authors. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry.

† 3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; = **ASCRY** v. 1 b.

c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare... dyscrye hym ther with steven. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 175 The gentill knyghtes sledged and the vyleynes egrely hem dyscryd and grad an high 'yelde yow traytours!'

† 4. To denounce, disparage; = **DESCRY** v. 2. Obs.

c. 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. We curse and descry... all thos that thys illys have done. 1677 GILPIN *Damocles* (1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of divine mysteries.

† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = **DECRY**. 1638 SIM R. *Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower* 23 The dyscrying of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, esp. from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to spy.

c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Nat.* 81 Pe comlokest [ladyl] to dyscrye. c. 1430 *Sir Trynam.* 1053 Xii fosters dyscryed hym then, That were keepers of that fee. 1569 STROCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* iii. viii. 214 He might descrye a mightie and terrible Naucie... sayling towards the cite. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descrye us all our labour's lost. 1791 COWPER *Ilud* iii. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1858 Q. *VICTORIA Life Highl.* 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. (1878) 267 At intervals we descryed a maple.

7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.

c. 1430 *Syr Trynam.* 783 Hors and man felle downe... And some he was dyscryed. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Austro. Oor.* 491 b. There is no man... that will not easily descry... want of Judgement... in you. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. xxiv.* Paraphr. 181 Being by them descryed to be David. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 SOUTHEY *Balld K. Charlemain* i. All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry.

absol. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Scn. Late Voy.* (1711) 37. I could not see any sign of People... but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

† b. *intr.* To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Prople Isl.* viii. viii. 203 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrye 'Twixt natures hid.

† 8. *trans.* To investigate, spy out, explore. Obs. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 175 He had judiciously descryde The cause. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* i. 23 The house of Joseph

sent to descry Bethel. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 145 Right well she knew each temper to descry.

† **Descry**, *v.* 2. Obs. [app. a variant of *descrye*, **DESCRYE** v., partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr. infinitive *descryre*, and pres. t. *descry*, -*cris*, -*crit*; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of *descrive* and *descry* vb.] = **DESCRIBE**, **DESCRIBE**.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9747 Some of his bewes y will descrye. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar dyscryed Cuthbert mirakyls. 1572 BOSSEWILL *Armorie* II. 63 b. This Serpente I have descryed, as wringled into a wreath. 1613 WITHER *Sat.*, *Occasion*, He... descryes Elenchi, full of subtle falacies.

absol. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þai chese as bede descryse. 1571 *Damon & Pythias* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descry.

† **Descry**, *discry*, *sb.* Obs. [f. **DESCRY** v. 1.] 1. Cry, war-cry; = **ASCRY** sb.

c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire dyscrye.

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 217 The maine descrye Stands on the hourly thought. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1253 Without danger of descrye.

**Descrying**, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **DESCRY** v. 1.] The action of the vb. **DESCRY** 1; perception from a distance, discovery; also *attrib.*

1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* (R.) Upon the first descrying of the enemies approach. a. 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. cxlii. (R.) Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descrying-glass.

† **Descrying**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Description, enrolment, etc.: see **DESCRY** v. 2

c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 20 þis dyscrying was first made vnder Citiaus. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Descryunge, *descriptio*.

**Descure**, var. *discure*, obs. f. **DISCOVER** v.

**Desdaine**, -*dayn*, -*deigne*, obs. ff. **DISDAIN**.

**Dese**, obs. form of **DAIS**.

**Deseas** (e, obs. form of **DEASE**.

† **Desecate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *dēsacare* to cut off or away, *f. DE-* I. 2 + *sacare* to cut. (The regular form is **DESECT**; but in L. *dēsacatio* for *dēsactio* is in Cassiodorus.) *trans.* To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence **Desecated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecate*, to mow or cut off. 1651 *Reliq. Walton* 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts. So † **Desecation**. Obs.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecation*, mowing or cutting off. **Desece**, -*es* (e, -*esse*, -*eyce*, obs. ff. **DECEASE**, **DISEASE**.

**Desecrate** (dĕskrĕt), *v.* [f. **DE-** II. 1 + stem of *con-sacere*. In L. *dēsacare* or *dēsacare* meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF. had *des-sacer* (*des-* = L. *dis-*) still in Cotgr. (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow', = It. *dissacrare* 'to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

*trans.* To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xv. 213 If we do venture to swear... upon any slight or vain... occasion, we then de-secrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in PHILLIPS, COCKER, KERSEY.] 1675 [see **DESCRIBING** ppl. a.]. 1721 BAILEY, *Desecrate*, to defile or unhallow. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 416 What Licinia had dedicated... could not be considered as sacred: so that the Senate enjoined the Prætor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 HORNE *On Ps. lxxiv.* (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxi. 333 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 204 The... vessels of the Temple... were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

b. To divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 156 With a libation of un-mixed water... did he devote us to the infernal gods... or... desecrate us to the Furies. 1871 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Hist.* (1850) I. 312 Particular sp... were de-secrated to Satan. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* DONNE relating to false worship the place which had been cōll toward by the revelation of the true God.

c. To dismiss or degrade from holy orders.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desecrate*, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 1676 in COLES. c. 1800 W. TOLKE *Russin* (W.) The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated.

**Desecrate**, *ppl. a.* rare. = **DESECRATED**.

1673 BROWNING *Red. Coll. At. cap.* 934 Than that her dignity be desecrate by neighbourhood of vulgar table.

**Desecrated** (dĕskrĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Thou, O most holy, dost delect A desecrated breast. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

**Desecrator**, var. of **DESECRATOR**.

**Desecrating**, *pp. a.* [f. DESECRATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness. 1675 J. ADDISON *State of Jews* 100 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Visit to Tusculum* 100 The rude touch of desecrating time.

**Desecration** (des'krē'jən). [n. of action from DESECRATE: see -ATION.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. PARNELL *Life Zolius* (T.) They sentenced him (Zolius) to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations. 1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Desecration*, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* 1789 II. 124 note, The oratory... has been... shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1868 Br. PORTER *Profan. Lord's Day* (R.) Various profanations of the sabbath... threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1858 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life Wks.* (Bolin) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

**Desecrative** (des'krē'tiv), *a.* [f. DESECRATE + -IVE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. ii. 18 [Is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights... less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 CAMPLING *Freak. Gt. IX.* xx. iv. 71 Merchants' Bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities.

**Desecrator** (des'krē'tor). Also -er [agent-n. from DESECRATE: see -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.

1879 MORLEY *Burke* vii. 131 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 74 Man, the desecrator of the forest temples. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath.

**Desect**, *v.* Obs.— [f. L. *desecti*, *pp. stem* of *desecare* to cut away or off, f. DE- I. 2 + *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To cut away, cut down.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Desect*, cut away from any thing.

**Desection**, Obs.— [ad. L. *desectiō-em*, n. of action from *desecare*: see *prec.*] The action of cutting off or cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desection*, a cutting down. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102 *Desection*, a mowing or cutting off.

**Desederabil**, var. DESIDERABLE Obs.

**Desegmentation** (des'egmentē'shən). *Biol.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SEGMENT.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments... This state of things results in a desegmentation of the body.

**Desegmented**, *pp. a.* *Biol.* [f. as *prec.*] Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.

**Desecite**, **Desecive**, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

**Desemboogie**, **Deseminate**, obs. ff. DISSEMBOOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

**Desemmitize**, **Desemmentalize**, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

**Desend**, **desention**, obs. ff. DESCEND, -CENSION.

**Desere(n)**, **Deserite**, obs. ff. DISSEIN *v.*, DISHERIT.

**Desert** (diz'it), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4- desert, 3-6 deserte, 4 deserte, 4-5 deserte, 6 dissert, 6 dyserte, 6-7 desart. [a. OF. *desert* masc., *deserte*, *deserte* fem., derivs. of *deservir*, *desservir* to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to *descent*, *descente*, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. pp. *desert* of *deservir*, repr. late L. *servit-um* for *servit-um*.] 1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i. e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 253 Vor be sojast God. Debe after oure deserte. c 1325 E. *Alit. P. A.* 394 Pou quitez vchon as hys deserte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E. vij b, God rewarded eche of them after their deserte and myerie. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 163 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart. 1610 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* i. 75 Egisthus past his fate, and had desart To warrant our infiction. 1633 G. HERBERT *Amph. Gales & Grones* i. O do not use me after my sinnes! I am not on my desart. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ I some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 What constitutes desert?... a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Berth.* III. pr. vi. 78 It semep þat gentillesse be a maner preysynge þat comep of deserp of ancestres. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 473 For he chides hye desert, God shewed mercuriale in apert. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pl. Tamburl.* v. iii. If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 3 The Crown... due to him, no less by desert than descent. 1794 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign.* On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 353 I visited him as a man of desert. 1840 MACAULAY *Chieft.* 188. (1854) 538/1 Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert

cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

c. personified.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi. To behold desert a begger borne And needie thimble trimd in lollitie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminence. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in *pl.* (often = 1.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 He mote... Se the desertis of his men. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 51 As every mans desertis have been... such shall his reward be. 1555 WATSEMAN *Parle of Facions* i. v. 56 Punishing thofourdour vnder his desertis. 1606 HOLLAND *Specton.* 42 That neither himselfe nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desertis. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Mar. The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live... sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true desertis. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 To do to each according to his desertis.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? Obs.

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Berth.* III. pr. vii. 56 Or doon goode desertes to profit of be comune.] 1563 HOMILIES II. *Rogation Week* 1. (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks... for his desertis unto us. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 It serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in *phr.* to get, have, meet with one's desertis.

1293 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 293 Mede and mercede... hope men denien A desert for som doyng. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vij. For god guyeth to every one the deserte of his myerie. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Hiou* lix. 201, I shall nother etc nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1599 *Warning Faire* W. om. II. 1508 Upon a pillory... that all the world may see, A just desert for such impiety. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 40 But give to each his due desert. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* I. 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his desertis. 1853 C. BROWNE *Fillette* xii. (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our desertis? 1882 OUIDA *Alarumma* I. 41 'He has got his desertis,' said Joconda.

**Desert** (dez'it), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3- desert; also 3 deserd, disord, 4 dissert, desarte, dezert, 4-5 disert, 5 dysert, 5-6 deserte, 5-9 desart (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. *desert* (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. *desertum* (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of *desertus* adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste: see DESERT *a.*]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e.g. the *Desert of Sahara*, *Desert of the Wanderings*, etc.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 220 18c desert. he lette ham holien wo inouth. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2770 Moyses was. In de desert depe. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 5840 (Güt.) Lat mi folk a-partie Passe to worship me in deserte (v. r. desert, dished). *Ibid.* 6533 (Güt.) Quei moyses was comen into desert. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* (1859) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertys of Arabia. 1634 SIN T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Deserts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 106 More parched than the Deserts of Libya. 1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* II. (ed. 2) 117 (fr. Tacitus) Where they make a desert, they call it peace. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Ch.* 12 Sept. She flattered and flattered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambd.* (1849) I. introd. 25 He could live in his desert and hunt his deer. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. viii. note. The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 64 The Desert... a wild waste of pebbly soil.

† b. formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. li. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that ben not sowed ben callid desertis. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. *Anec.* (Arb.) introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's II.* 186 Cities in deserts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 69 Moors covered with winberry bushes. A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 748 To roam the bowling desert of the Main. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Pennins. War* II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremitic and the discipline of the coenobitic life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

† 3. *abstractly.* Desert or deserted condition; desolation. Obs.

c 1450 *Merlin* 59 He was in a waste contree full of deserte. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cclxxiv. 424 The destruction and conquest of the cyte of Lymoges, and how it was left clene voyde as a towne of desert.

† 4. An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F. vj b, A Desserte of Lapwynges. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury*.

5. *Comb. a.* attrib., as *desert-air*, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop; b. locative and instrumental; as *desert-bred*, -locked, -wearied adjs.; c. similitive, as *desert-world*, -desert-like, -looking adjs.; also *desert-though*, a bird of the genus *Podoces*, family *Corvidae*, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; *desert-falcon*, a species of falcon inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus *Genneta*, allied to the peregrines; *desert-rod*, a genus of labiate plants (*Eremosalaxis*) from the Caucasus (*Treas. Bot.*); *desert-ship*, 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; *desert-snake*, a serpent of the family *Psammophidae*, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as *desert-lark*, -mouse, -willow.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv, And waste its sweetness on the 'desert air. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 950 The 'desert-bird whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 1862 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x. (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not 'desert-bred to find their way. 1879 DOWNEN *Southerly* vii. 193 The 'desert-circle girded by the sky. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, The 'desert-dweller met his path. 1883 MISS C. F. GORDON CUMMING in 19th. Cent. Aug. 302 'Desert-larks, wheat ears, and other... birds do their best to diminish the locusts. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 441 In the 'Desart-like wilderness. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxii. 384 These 'desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 *Mem. Balyonian* *Desert*. II. 121 A sandy 'desert-looking tract. 1845 Mrs. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 113 A 'desert-pelican whose heart's best blood oozed in slow drops. 1822 J. MONTGOMERY *Hyunn*, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed' iv, Arabia's 'desert-ranger To him shall bow the knee. 1824 BYRON *Def. Trans.* I. i. 116 The... patient swiftness of the 'desert-ship. The homeless dromedary! a 1845 HOOO *An Open Question* xiv, That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. iv. 352 The brackish cup Drained by a 'desert-troop. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* and Sund. after Easter, The 'desert-wearied tribes. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 182 Pilgrimage through this 'desert-world.

**Desert**, obs. form of DESERT *sb.*

**Desert** (dez'it), *a.* Also 4-6 deserte, 6-8 desart. [ME. *desert* *a.* OF. *desert*, mod.F. *désert* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *desert*, Sp. *desierto*, It. *deserto* = L. *desertus* abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. pp. of *deserere* to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of DESERT *sb.*, and stressed *desert*; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned, *arch.*

Sometimes as pa. pp.: cf. DESERT *v.* 4. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi 233 Wyde clothes destitute and desert from all old honeste and good vsage. 1540 HYNNE *Tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mvi, Noemy had beene a widow and desert in dede. 1632 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, *Elia* II. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When... lies desert the monumented clay. 1792 S. ROGERS *Plat.* *Mem.* I. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely.

(In mod. usage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.) 1297 R. GLOUC. 232 Pe decyplies... Byleuede in a wylder nesse. 1483 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi 233 Wyde clothes destitute and desert from all old honeste and good vsage. 1540 HYNNE *Tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mvi, Noemy had beene a widow and desert in dede. 1632 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, *Elia* II. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When... lies desert the monumented clay. 1792 S. ROGERS *Plat.* *Mem.* I. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 Prodegalite... is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* II. m. xiii, The contree... was the almost deserte flor lakke off tillers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 The Country... is desert, sterile and full of loose sand. 1691 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desert Plain. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less of Mar* 17 Nov., The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. li. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert air tract.

4. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting, *rare*.

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandering through so many desert Abours.

**Desert** (diz'it), *v.* [a. mod.F. *désertir* to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* 'to make desert or desolate' (Florio), late L. *desertare* (Du Cange), freq. of *deserere* to abandon.]

1. *trans.* To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position). 1603 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 365 He... was resolute to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* xiv. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. c 1790 WILCOCK *Lett.* 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here... Plato seems prepared to desert his

ancient ground. 1879 *Lubbock Sci. Lect.* ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. baving moral or legal claims upon one); *spec.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 44/1 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. *Alarini's Cong. China* 182 Kiangus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars.. returned to the City. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candii. 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 175 The christian merchants.. totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. RANCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii. The offence you have committed by deserting your post. 1891 Sir H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he willfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

b. To abandon or give up to something. *arch.* 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 53 The Princesses.. deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1847) 553/6 It cannot be imagined that God would desert such painful and zealous labourers.. to damnable errors. 1812 LAXTON *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c. Of powers or faculties: To fail so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 563 Wisdom.. deserts thee not. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. ved. 41 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had.. deserted him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

† d. To fall short of (a standard). *Obs. rare.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 91 The Quicksilver.. will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height.. of 29 inches

3. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party; *esp.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1689 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords*, The Lords Spiritual.. who Deseried (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers. 1693 W. FREER *Art of War* v. 247 Hannibal finding his Soldiers desert. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 561 The fourth regiment.. deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1804-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 299 The Kozaks.. deserted to the Turks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. *Sc. Law. a. trans.* (with p. pple. in 6 desert.) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'); to prorogue (Parliament). b. *intr.* To cease to have legal force, become inoperative.

1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament procede.. quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samyn be desert. 1569 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 132 Their foir that the saidis letters sold desert in thameself. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assollizing a Pannel. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. v.* (Jam.) If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1861 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Desertion*. To desert the diet *simpliciter*.. will.. put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence *Deserting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1646 J. WHITAKER *Usual* 23 His just deserting of them. 1700 DRYDEN *Palam. & Arc.* iii. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba.. almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment.

**Deserted** (dĕz'itēd), *ppl. a.* [f. DESERT v. + -ED.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 413 The deserted Village. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 922 The deserted host. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 p. 8 The hospital for the reception of deserted infants. 1765 GOLDSMITH (*title*) The Deserted Village; a Poem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

**Desertedness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Deserted condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 219 The.. unexpected desertedness.. of this romantic city. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 37 True desertedness and its pangs.

**Deserter** (dĕz'itē), *Also 7 deserter, -our.* [f. DESERT v. + -ER; after F. *deserteur*, L. *desertor* one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from *deserere* to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance. *Const. of.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 80 A base Deserter of my Mother Church. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 91 Straight to their ancient Cells.. The recruit'd Deserters will repair. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 A submissive administration.. collected from the deserters of all parties. 1885 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 60 s. 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2. *esp.* A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance.

1667 *Decay Chr. Perty* iii. § 7. 219 We are the same deserters whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 These we immediately hung up.. as it is the constant custom which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cabul.

*attrib.* 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The deserter officers.

VOL. III.

**Desertful** (dĕz'itfŭl), *a. 1* ? *Obs.* [f. DESERT sb. 1 + -FUL.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. *Const. of.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* v. vi. Till I be more desertful in your eye. 1658 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. i. Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

† **Desertful**, *a. 2* *Obs. rare.* [f. DESERT sb. 2 + -FUL.] Desert, desolate.

1601 CHESTER *Loues Mart.* 21 Enuie, go packe thee.. To some desertfull plaine or Wilderness.

**Desertfully**, *adv.* [f. DESERTFUL *a.* 1 + -LY.] By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1598 MUNDAY & CHETLER *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 132 As Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabd d. 1619 *John's Storehouse* 58/2 (L.), Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia. 1625 *Modell Wit* 62 Wherefore desertfully.. a fault of diuers conditions.. ought not to be censured with one and the same punishment.

**Desertion** (dĕz'itŭſhən). *Also 7 dissertion.* [a. F. *desertion* (1414 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *desertionem*, n. of action from *deserere* to forsake, abandon, f. DE- I. 2 + *serere* to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, *esp.* a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. PERKINS (*title*), Spiritual Desertions, seruing to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. vi, Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render them perfectly miserable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. iii. kvi. These scorn the Courts desertion of their age. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 p. 13 Mingled his assurances of protection.. with threats of total desertion. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. *Law.* The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; *esp.* such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. Intro.* 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1811 WILKINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lviii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions. 1891 Sir H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. *Sc. Law. Desertion of the diet*: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be *simpliciter*, altogether, or *pro loco et tempore*, temporarily. See DESERT v. 4.

1861 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scotl.* 281/1 The effect of such a (*simpliciter*) desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 p. 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* iii. That long drear dream of desertion. 1876 FARRAR *Mart. Sermon* vi. 51 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence.

† b. *Theol.* 'Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson). *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

† **Desertive** (dĕz'itiv), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DESERT sb. + -IVE.] Meritorious, worthy.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman.. of singular desertive reckoning and industrie.

**Desertless** (dĕz'itlēs), *a. 1* [f. DESERT sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 329 If desertless the better and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of W.* Act II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 352 Pride me low And of desertless merit. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Sancedra-Faxardo* II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

† 2. Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs.*

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xv. 47 This augmenteth my griefe, Thus to be charge'd, with desertless reproofe. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace.. Heapt on the head of this degenerate boy, Desertless favours.

1613-21 *Prisoner our Lady* 366 The mother wailing For her Sons desertless paine.

† 3. Involving no recompense or reward; thankless.

1607 TOWNSEND *Keel Frag.* m. vi. I am allotted To that desertless office, to present you With the yell bleeding head. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 1 It is no desertless office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence *Desertlessly adv.*, undeservedly.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* III. ii. People will call you valiant; desertlessly I think.

**Desertless** (dĕz'itlēs), *a. 2 rare.* [f. DESERT sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without or devoid of desert land.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our desertless island.

**Desertness** (dĕz'itnēs), [f. DESERT *a.* + -NESS.] Desert condition; barren desolation.

a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 203 In whylsum place of desertness. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Luke v. 64 The desertness of the country lying waste. a 1656 USSURK *Ann.* (1658) 773 The desertness of the Country.. did much afflict them. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life.

† **Desertrice**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DESERTER: on the type of F. *feminines*, c.g. *actrice*, *actrice*: see -TRICE.] A female deserter.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her be a wife.. not an adversary, not a desertrice.

So also *Desertress, Deser'trix*. [see -TRIN.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Desertruous, desartuous, a. Obs. [i. reg. f. L. *desertum* DESERT sb. 2 + -OUS.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.**

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neither house, nor Village, for it is altogether desartuous. *Ibid.* vii. 320 The Isthmus, and Confinde of Desartuous Arabia. *Ibid.* ix. 378 My Desartuous wandering.

**Deserty, a.** [f. DESERT sb. 2 + -Y.] Having the quality of a desert.

1891 W. S. HAWKES in *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan., The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

† **Deservably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *deservare* (f. DESERVE v. + -ABLE).] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* iv. 86 Want of punishment, which deservably thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can haue.

**Deserve** (dĕz'iv), *v.* Forms: 4- *deserve*; also 4 *des*, *desr*, *deserve*, *deservre*, 4-6 *disserve*, 6 *deserve*, [a. OF. *deservir*, now (for sake of pronunciation) *deservir*:—L. *deservire* to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. DE- I. 3 + *servire* to serve: hence, in late pop. L., to merit by service.]

† 1. *trans.* To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). *Obs. or arch.*

1292 BRITTON v. x. § 5 Si ele ne puisse averer.. de ele pot d'oware aver deserv. 1325 E. E. *Alm.* P. B. 613 35f euer hy mon vpon molde merit disservet. c 1340 *Chryst. M.* 10350 (Trin.) Childre bat.. offe deservet [Lard deservyn] much mede. c 1490 *Rom. Rose* 2093, I drede youre wrath to deserve. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 4 Artificers.. waste moche part of the day and deserv not their wagis. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lixiii. 219 Honour is dewe to them that dyserveth it. 1590 SHAKS. *Midd. N.* II. ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserve this scorn? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

† b. *Const. with inf.* *Obs. or arch.* c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. 502 That hast deservyd sorere for to smerte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 200 Men that han disservet to ben dede.

† c. with indirect obj. and subord. clause. *Obs.* 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 268/1 Nor neuer deservet we unto him y<sup>e</sup> he should so much doe for vs.

2. To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to *deserve* is the result of having deserved in sense 1.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ProL. 1 He deservet neuer nane euill; for he had neuer euill, ne thoght neuer euill. c 1440 *Primp.* Par. 12 Deservyn.. be worthy to haveyn (S), rather to be beaten than mayed in dinc. *Poor Tracts* (Derby Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, a fore your face, He none deserveth in dede. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G v. We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 45 Dost thou the Gentleman Deserve as full as fortunate a bed? 1631 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* v. ii. He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 LADY CRAWFORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr. Ho.. deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed: it certainly deserves it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? *Mod.* The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

*fig. or transf.* a 1631 DONNE *Lett.*, To Mrs. E. White (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

† b. *Const. with inf.* 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch.* *Beastes* A iv b, Yf the beastes do better their office.. then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lett.* xiii. (1667) 174 Herein may a Master deserve. *Lett.* xiii. (1667) 174 Herein may a Master deserve. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Spr. Laws* Wks. (Hohn) I. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 FROVIE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* † a. To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. b. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr. to *deserve* ill or well of.

c 1300 *Treat. Pop. Science* 140 And went wheder Ies lath deserved, to joye other to pyne. a 1340 HAMLETT *Plaiter* xvi. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deservet. c 1400 *Dest.* 16



Troy 12029 Ryches. To be delt to be dughti. As pai sothly desseruyt. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc. ix. 5* They y<sup>e</sup> deed, knowe nothinge, nether deserve they eny more. 1569 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps. vi. 16* Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserved. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. iv. 136* That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. 1709 HEARNE *Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 234* He deserves well of the Publick. 1812 GENL FLOYD in *Southey Life Bell (1844) II. 640* You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, 'Deserve well of the country.' 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk., Fr. Fashion. Novels*, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

c. in implied good sense. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* i. i. Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! 1754 YOUNG *Brothers iv. i.* While you deserved, my passion was sincere. † 4. trans. To secure by service or quality of action; to earn, win. b. Const. to (=for): To earn or win for (another). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. II. B. XIV. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette but dyneph ar he deserue it. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III. 299* He... which had his prise deserved. Was made begin a middel borde. 1340 *Gesta Rom. x. 29* (Harl. MS.) Me most everyday denis labour, and deserue viij pense. 1500 LANCELOT 1027 Tharfor y red hir thok at how disserne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II. iv. ii.* But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

b. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. ii. xvii.* (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel deservyth mede to vs. 1449 PROCK *Refr. li. xix.* 266 A cross... was the instrument wher yn Crist... deserved to us al oure good. 1628 GAULF *Pract. Th. (1629) 20* How... could the humane Nature of ours deserve that to vs which his own could not deserve vnto it selfe?

† 5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well; to benefit. *Obs.* 1340 *Cursor M. 8405* (Trin.) Pat neuer did ne deserued (*Coll. seruid*) vileny. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb. xiii. 16* By such ootis God is deseruyd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hen. Prol. 93* How lang sall I thus foruay Quillik 3ow and Venus in this garth deseruis? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way iv. i.* Of all the scum that grew rich by my riots, This... and this... have worst deserved me. 1634 — *Very Woman* iii. iii. You in this Shall much deserve me.

† b. intr. with to, for, or infinitive in same sense. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 250* Loue techliþ to forsee him and disserue to hem. 1450 *Tr. De Institutione* iii. lv. Thou knowist... how much tribulation deservit to purge þe rust of my vices. 1460 *Bp. Grossetest's Housch. Stat. in Babees Bk.* (1868) 330 The vessels deservyng for ale and wyne. 1525 *Pilgr. Perfor.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 b. For these vertues... deserveth to the gyfte of pite, and therexerce of them disposeth... man to the perfeccion of the same.

† 6. trans. To give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. 1624* Medea. My might, ne my labour, May nat disserve it in myn lyyrs day. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III. 156* But other, which have nought deserved Through vertue... A King shall nought deserve grace. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. ix. I am moche beholding vnto hym, & I haue yll deserved it vnto hym for his kyndenes. 1523-5 LO. BERNERS *Froiss. II. 638* (R.) Whereof we shall thanke you, and deserve it to you and yours.

**Deserved** (diz'vrd, -éd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1554 HULOET, *Deserved, meritis.* 1579 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 His deserved credite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii. 140* Giue him deseru'd vexation. 1709 STEEL *Tatler* No. 9 r. The Old Batchelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. The day of thy deserved doom. 1859 F. HALL *Vásavadattā*, Pref. 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem.

† 2. That has deserved [f. *L. meritis*]; meritorious, worthy; = DESERVING *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii. i.* 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserved Children, is enroll'd.

**Deservedly** (diz'vrdli), *adv.* [f. DESERVED + -LY 2. Cf. *L. merito*.] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. Meritamente*, worthly or deservedly. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 415 It may deservedly challenge immortality. 1671 MILTON *P. R. i. 407* Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies. 1709 AOOISON *Tatler* No. 122 r. A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

**Deservedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in good sense, excellence.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservedness to lose his Kingdom. 1889 A. P. POSTER in *Chicago Advance* 28 Mar. The deservedness of his cause.

**Deserveless**, *a. rare.* [f. DESERVE v. + -LESS.] Undeserving.

1648 HERRICK *Uesper.* To his Bk. (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.

Hence **Deservelessly** *adv.*, undeservedly, unjustifiably.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess. iv.* 77 Henry put to death deservedly (*Printed Deservedly*), Two Noblemen.

**Deserver** (diz'vair), In 6 -our. [f. DESERVE v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *deservour*, -eur (Godef.)] One who deserves or merits; *esp.* one who deserves well. 1549 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. i. Tim. vi. 2* More is to be done for y<sup>e</sup> deservour than for the exactour, more for the louyng maister [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. i. ii.* 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deseruer, Till his deserts are past. 1623 BINGHAM *Kenophon* 139 Kinde remembres of your well deserviers. 1634 LAWO *Wks.* (1853) V. 256 The man certainly is an ill deserver. 1704 SWIFT *P. T. iii.* Wks.

1760 I. 48 Other great deserviers of mankind. 1829 E. BATHUR *Serm. II. 364* Christ is the deserver of everything for sinners.

† **Deservveress**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female deserver.

1612 SHELTON *Quix. I. i. i.* 3 Make you Deservveress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 r. 1.

† **Deservice**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 -yes. [f. DESERVE v., after service. (OF. had *deservice* = DISSERVICE.)] = DESERT sb.<sup>1</sup>; deservyng.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng. lxxviii.* 64 He reponed... lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deservyse.

† **Deservient**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. deservient* -em, pr. pp. of *deservire* to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man. i. 22* Passages... deservient to the transmitting of Sinewes. 1661 SIR II. VANE'S *Politics* 12 More suitable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity.

**Deserving** (diz'vring), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESERVE v. + -ING 1.] Desert, merit; = DESERT sb.<sup>1</sup>

1383 WYCLIF *Pr. vii. 5* Falle y, bi deservyng. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 37 Ahyr iher olde inertyts and deservynges... holpe... or lettyd. 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deservyng According to thy just conceived ire. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 94 Striving to make knowne his better deservyng. 1721 CIBBER *Love in Riddle* ii. i. My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservyngs. 1824 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* i. 181 Was he, indeed... ignorant of his own deservyng? 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iii. Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservyngs.

**Deserving**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but *esp.* in a good sense, meritorious, worthy.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 117 Your meritorious and well deservyng behaviour. 1630 MIDDLETON, etc. *Wife of i. i.* To the deservyngest of all her sex. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz. v. i. p. 77* Cease to grieve And for a more deservyng Husband live. 1685 ORWAY (J.), *Courts* are the places... Where the deservyng ought to rise. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 247 Severe punishment upon the deservyng culprits. *Mod.* The problem of the relief of the deservyng poor.

b. Const. of (rarely) omitted.

1769 GOLDSMITH *Kent. Hist.* (1786) II. 259 He was highly deservyng this distinction. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Influen.* 171 Observations the more deservyng of your attention. 1854 J. S. C. ANNOT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 206 They'll appeared deservyng his attention. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 405 Delinquents... deservyng of exemplary punishment.

**Deservingly** (diz'vringli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY -1.] In a deservyng manner; meritoriously.

1552 HULOET, *Deservyngly, merito.* 1561 VERON *Free-will* 51 b. Justlye and deservynglye put from those thinges. 1650 R. SCARVLTON *Strada's Lew. C. Warren* viii. 3 Had often (and deservyngly) the experience of ill fortune. 1737 CLORANA 125 Belmont had placed his Friendship very deservyngly.

**Deservyness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness.

1631 CECILIANA *xii.* 145 Growne to... a better deservynesse in your selves. 1856 J. GORT *Treat. Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservyness of human approbation.

**Desese**, *obs. var. of DISEASE, DISSEIZE v.*

† **Desespeir**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 des-, dis-, -peyr [e]. [a. OF. *desesperer* (mod. F. *desespérer*), *vbl. sb.* from *desespérer* to DESPAIR, q.v.] By-form of DESPAIR sb.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 605 With desespeir [varr. desespeir, *disesperer*] so sorrowfully me offendeth. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II. 125* In desespeire a man to falle.

† **Desespeire**, *v. Obs.* Also *disesperye*. [a. OF. *desespere* -r.] By-form of DESPAIR v.

1380 CHAUCER *Conf. to his Lady* 7 So desespaiied I am from alle bliss. 1393 LYND. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 A verray preef of his mercy; that no man disespere. — *ibid.* 179 Disespereid.

† **Desesprance**, -aunce. *Obs.* Also *dis-*. [a. OF. *desesperance* (12th c. in Hntz.) = Pr. *desesperansa*, a Romanic compound of *des-*, *L. dis-* + *esperantia*, -ca, -ce, f. *esperare*, *esperer* = *L. spērūre* to hope.] Despairing, despair.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1238 (1307) That lay... By-twixen hope and derk desesprance. 1460 POL. *Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 68 His surte he putteth in desesprance.

† **Desesperat**, *a. Obs.* In 4 dis-. [ad. OF. *desesperé*, Pr. *desesperat*, = *L. desperāt-us* despair'd, DESPERATE.] Desperate, hopeless.

1384 CHAUCER *II. P. iiii.* 925 And wost thy selfen outirly Desesperat of alle llys.

**Deseye**, -seuy, -seve, *obs. ff. DECEIVE v.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 3307 A-drad to þe deth þei deseye here wold.

**Deseyer**, *obs. form of DISSEVER v.*

**Deseyt**, -te, *Deseyve*, *obs. forms of DECEIT, DECEIVE, etc.*

**Desgise**, -guise, -gyse, *obs. ff. DISGUISE.*

**Deshabile**: see DISHABILLE.

**Deshertit**, etc., *obs. form of DISHERIT, etc.*

**Deshese**, **Deshight**, *obs. ff. DISEASE, DESIGHT.*

**Deshonour**, *obs. form of DISHONOUR.*

**Desi**, *obs. form of DIZZY a.*

**Desiatin**, *var. of DESSIATINE.*

**Desiccant** (dizi'kánt, desikánt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. desiccant-em*, pr. pp. of *desiccare*: see DESICCATE, and note there as to stress.]

*A. adj.* Having the property of drying; serving to dry; *esp.* of a medicinal agent.

1775 ASH, *Desiccant*, drying, drying up humours. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 39 Liliarge... used as a desiccant astrigent powder for ulcers.

*B. sb.* A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* viii. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. 1866 *Pall Mall G. No. 492* 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

**Desiccate**, *pp. a. arch.* [ad. *L. desiccāt-us* dried up, pr. pp. of *desiccāre*: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* iv. 179 But daies thre this seede is goodde bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate sette hem; that wold be swete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* ii. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

**Desiccate** (dizi'két, desikét), *v.* [f. *L. desiccāt-*, *pp. stem of desiccāre* to dry completely, dry up, f. *DE* -1. 3 + *siccāre* to dry, *siccus* dry.

(For changing stress see note to CONTENTULATE: *desiccate* is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)

1. trans. To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. *Also fig.*

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1575 TURNER *Faulconrie* 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 181 This... will desiccate an ulcer. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 426 No... courtly art (shall) damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1834) 407 Alieism in all its forms desiccate the affections. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, Though we should by art bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowl.* 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to... partially desiccate the muscular tissues.

2. intr. To become dry. *rare.*

1679 RYCAUT *Grk. Church* 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Drienesse; and of things Desiccating. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. I.* 388 The few things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 65 The... air was... thoroughly dried by being passed through a desiccating apparatus. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 402/2 That desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon.

**Desicated** (dizi'kéted, desikéted), *pp. a.* [f. DESICCATE v. + -ED.] Deprived or freed of moisture; dried; (of food) dried for preservation.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 193 By elevation... from the Sea or some desicated places thereof. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 330 The living souls, which had once animated these withered and desicated bodies. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Preserved Potato and Desicated Soup. *Ibid.* 18/1 American Breakfast Cereals... hulled, crushed, steam-cooked, and desicated.

**Desication** (desiki'kēn), [ad. *L. desiccation-em*, n. of action from *desiccāre*: see DESICCATE v.]

The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Desication. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guyden's Formulæ* Ty v, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyeth stronge desiccacion. 1584 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 26 A great drought and desiccation of the earth. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 352 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath. 1866 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone.

b. attrib. as *desiccation-crack*, in *Geol.*, a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 173 Appearances... known as desiccation cracks... not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* iv. 1 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks... prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

**Desicative** (dizi'kätiv, desikätiv), *a. and sb.* Also 5-6 desycatific, dyssycocative. [ad. med. *L. desiccativ-us*, f. *L. desiccāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the tendency or quality of drying up.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Aivb, The facultie of medycyns ought to be desycatifye. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly xxxi.* x, Astrigent it is, desicative, binding, and knitting. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmattan, etc., are more desicative than cold winds. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 It is more desicative than linseed oil.

*B. sb.* A desiccative agent; a desiccant. ? *Obs.* c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 57 A moist desicative. þou schalt help wth desicativis. 1547 R. COPLAND *Guyden's Formulæ* R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatifyes, and infrigidatuyes. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* II. 138 Wheat is such a desicative, that it will draw and drie vp the wine or any

other liquor in a barrel which is buried within it. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/4 Coffe is a very great Desiccative. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The Wound... was dressed with... Desiccatives, calcined Alum [etc.].

**Desiccator** (dēsīk'atōr, dēsīk'atōr). [agent-n. in L. form from *desiccare* to DESICCATE.] One who or that which desiccates or dries; a name given to a chemical apparatus used to dry substances which are decomposed by heat or by exposure to the air (= EXSICCATOR); and, in later commercial use, to contrivances for the desiccation of fruit, milk, or other articles of food, also of tan-bark, etc.

1837 R. B. EDE *Pract. Chem.* 173 Occasionally evaporations are performed with much benefit by aid of desiccators. 1883 in *Encycl. Diet.* (Cassell).

**Desiccatory** (dēsīk'atōrī), *a.* [f. as DESICCATE v. + -ORY.] Desiccative.

c 1800 *Travels of Anacharsis* II. 467 (L.) Pork is desiccator, but its strengths and passes away. 1892 *Athenum* 30 Jan. 145/6 Beneath the desiccatory influences to which Central Asia has been subject for centuries.

**Deside**, obs. form of DECIDE.

**† Desiderability**. *Obs.* [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* ii. Comm. 97 Amabilite, Desiderabilitie, Pulchritude, Lucunditie.

**† Desiderable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *deseder-*, *desyder-*. [ad. L. *desiderabilis* is desirable, f. *desiderare* (see DESIDERATE); cf. rare OF. *desiderable*, and see DESIRABLE.] To be desired; desirable.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 11 Pe domes of God are desirahle abouen all riches. c 1340—*Prose P.* 2 Sothely, Ihesu, desederahle is his name. c 1450 *Tr. de Initiatione* iii. v. Verily here is non oþer þinge here laudable ner desirable. 1540—54 *Crooke Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 33 More then gold desirable Or stones more precious to se. 1613 *CORVAT Cradities* 32 My selfe hauing had the happinesse to enjoy his desirable commerce. 1675 *Art Contentum*, x. 233 'Tis sure no such desirable guest that we should go out to meet it.

Hence **† Desiderably** *adv. Obs.*

1635 *QUARLES Embl. v.* 263 O... most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burne!... how desirably dost thou inflame me!

**Desiderant** (dēsīd'ērānt), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *desiderant-em*, pr. ppl. of *desiderare* to DESIRE.] *A. adj.* Desiring, desirous: (implied in next adv.). *B. sb.* One who desires a thing.

1866 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Bible for the Pandits* 111 When one writes up 'The smallest donation thankfully received', it is tacitly implied that the donation shall not be what the desiderant does not care to have.

**† Desiderantly**, *adv. Obs. rare-1.* [f. prec. + -LY; cf. L. *desideranter*, and OF. *desideramment*, similarly formed.] Desiringly, desirously.

c 1450 *Tr. de Initiatione* iii. liv, Pat þei aske so desiderantly of god.

**Desiderata**, pl. of DESIDERATUM, *q.v.*

**† Desiderate**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsīdērāt-us* desired; see next.]

*A. adj.* Desired; desirable.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 199 So these are the Parts which in the knowledge of Medicine, touching the cure of Diseases, are desiderate.

*B. sb.* A thing that is desired; a desideratum.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 23 Where we deliver up anything as a Desiderate. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 558 Those who shall once oblige our nation with a full and Absolutely Complete Dictionary, as yet a Desiderate amongst us. 1670—*Mem.* (1857) 111. 232 When I shall have received those other desiderates, I may proceed to the compiling part.

**Desiderate** (dēsīd'ērēt), *v.* [f. L. *dēsīdērāt-*, ppl. stem of *desiderare* to miss, long for, desire, f. *dē-* (DE- L. 1, 2) + a radical also found in *con-sider-are*, perhaps connected with *sidus*, *sider-* star, constellation; but the sense-history is unknown: cf. CONSIDER.]

*trans.* To desire with a sense of want or regret; to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of; to desire, want, miss.

1645 R. BAILLIE *Disparative Vind.* (1655) 29 In that pastoral freedom I desiderate these three things. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A vj. a. If any way... we may obtain a work, so much desired, at least, desiderated of truth. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. xii. 453, I desiderated satisfying impressions. 1788 *GIBSON Lett. Misc.* Wks. 1796 I. 679 In an evening I desiderate the resources of a family or a club. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 123 The great step which is now desiderated in education. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 364 He evacuates the phenomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1839 *John Bull* 11 Aug. We desiderate to know whether murder itself be considered one [an offence]. 1865 *Tyroler Zeltou. Fest.* xxvii. 321 Incapable of enjoying the kind of life which he desiderated.

**Desiderated** (dēsīd'ērēt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Desired, wanted, required.

a 1743 *CHEVRE (J.)* Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much desiderated problem. 1836 T. Hook *Gurney Married* (1839) 306 Kitty returned... bearing in her hand... the desiderated (I like the word, it is so long and so new) basin of broth. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* xxv. (1857) 550 The desiderated want was to be supplied by its writer.

**Desideration** (dēsīd'ērāt-jōn). [ad. L. *dēsīdērāt-jōn*, n. of action from *desiderare*: see DESIDERATE and -ATION.] 1. The action of desiring; desire, with feeling of want or regret.

17125 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 386 Yif it like youre benygnyte Nouth to ben desyred with my desideracyon Me longith to yourse presence now conjunct to the unyte. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18 Thus it [i. e. Amen] is a note of confirmation, as well as desideration. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1856) 293 Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. iv. 53 He will assuredly so dispose of his influence as to suit the desiderations of his family.

† 2. Thing desired, desideratum. *Obs. rare.*

1836 *LANDOR Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, Coriander-seed might correct it... The very desideration!

**Desiderative** (dēsīd'ērātīv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dēsīdērātīv-us* (in late L. grammarians), f. *dēsīdērāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. (In mod.F. *dēsīdērātīv*.)] *A. adj.*

1. Having, expressing, or denoting desire; pertaining to desire.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 207/1 That to every apprehensive faculty, there might be a Desiderative; to embrace what it judgeth good, to refuse what it esteemeth evil. 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 50 The liver signifying that he lived solely according to the desiderative part of his nature.

2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form: Formed from another verb to express a desire of doing the act thereby denoted; or of pertaining to such a verb.

1552 *HULOET H v b 1/2* It is to be noted how all verbes ending in *Turlo*... be verbes desiderative, as desierynge or enliendynge to performe the act of their significations. 1711 tr. *Werensfeldt Disc. Logomachys* 226 Verbs... frequentative, inchoative, imitative, and desiderative. 1857 M. WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* (1864) 202 Nouns and participles derived from the desiderative base are not uncommon. 1879 *WHITNEY Sansk. Gram.* § 1026 By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root.

*B. sb. Gram.* A desiderative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec.

1751 *HARRIS Hermes* l. vii. (1786) 127 A species of Verbs called... in Latin *Desiderativa*, the Desideratives or Meditatives. 1855 *FORBES Hinduistat Gram.* (1868) 65 Desideratives, as... 'to wish, or to be about, or like to speak'. 1857 M. WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* (1864) 205 Desideratives may take a passive form by adding *ya* to the desiderative base after rejecting final *a*.

**Desideratum** (dēsīd'ērāt-jōm). *Pl. -ata.* [a. L. *dēsīdērātum* thing desired, neuter of *dēsīdērāt-us*, pr. ppl. of *desiderare*: see DESIDERATE v. The subst. use belongs to mod.L. Also used in the L. form in mod.F. and Sp.] Something for which a desire or longing is felt; something wanting and required or desired.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Light of Nat.* 33 (Stanf.) All Desiderata shall be suppl'd. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 454 Here that Desideratum my Lord Bacon speaketh of... is supplied. 1668 *WILKINS Read Char. Ep.* to Rdr. 53 The various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* Intro. (ed. 3) 6 A... technical dictionary... is one of the desiderata in anatomy. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 338 The explanation of them was still a desideratum in geology. 1807 *SOUTHEY Life* (1850) III. 105 One of the greatest desiderata in modern Oriental literature. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The fitness of the animal for food is the great desideratum. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iii. (1877) 47 A great number of people in every age, do want morality without religion: it is a great desideratum.

**Desiderium**. [L.; = longing, sense of want, desire, f. stem of *desiderare*: see DESIDERATE.] An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for a thing once possessed and now missed; a sense of loss.

1725 *SWIFT Let. to Pope* 28 June, When I leave a country... I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the desiderium which of all things makes life most uneasy. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxxiii. 249 This strange affection probably was occasioned by that desiderium. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 185/5 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a desiderium which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man.

**† Desidery**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desiderie* (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dēsīdērīum* longing, desire: see prec.] Desire, wish.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* (R.), My name is True love—of cardinal desidery... the very exemplary. 1513 *BROSHAW St. Werburg* l. 1498 To brynge his daughter to the hous of Ely... after her desydery. *Ibid.* 1899 There to be tunclyate after her desydery.

**Desidiose**, *a. Obs.* = next.

1727 *BAILEY Vol. II.* *Desidioso*, idle, slothful, lazy, sluggish. 1755 *JOHNSON, Desidioso*, idle, lazy, heavy. 1822 *MRS. E. NATHAN Langreath* III. 290 From the lower orders becoming desidiose. [Used jestingly.]

**† Desidious**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *diss-*. [ad. L. *dēsīdīōsus* slothful, f. *dēsīdīa* sitting idle, indolence, slothfulness, f. *desidere* to sit long, sit idle, f. DE- I. 3 + *sedere* to sit.] Idle, indolent, slothful.

a 1540 [implied in next]. 1608 R. CRANKSHAW *Serm.* (1609) A lija, Some... blamed both him and other Bishops, as being desidious. 1637 R. HUMPHRY *tr. St. Ambrose* ii. 5 To be desidious and defective in pious works. 1647 *WARO Simp. Cobler* (1843) 75 Yee fight the battells of the Lord, bee neither desidious nor perfidious. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

**† Desidiousness**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Idleness, indolence, slothfulness.

a 1540 *LELAND Let. to Cromwell* in *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 68 The Germans perceiving our desidiousness and negligence do send daily young Scholars hither, that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 This dissiduousness of the greater sort made one step further to the full perfection of that manner of Trial. 1651 *Ibid.* ii. vi. (1739) 33 He found the People... vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness.

**Desien**, obs. form of DIZZY.

**Desight** (dēsīt), [f. DE- + SIGHT; prob. orig. a variant of *desight*, *Dissight*, *q.v.*] A thing unsightly, an ugly object to look at, an eyesore.

(But in the next quot. perhaps a misprint for *desight*.) 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 [If he] come sodainly to be hold or shauen, it will seeme only to himselfe, a desight and very vndecent. 1834 G. COX *Oxford* in 1834. v. 65 A splendid error and a grand desight, Grottesquely Gothic, blunderingly bright. 1852 *Miles Yoxon Cameos* 11. vi. 68 Three emeralds, three pearls, and one large round pebble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.].

**Desightment**. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement.

a 1864 *Times* (Webster), Substitute jury-masts at whatever disightment or damage in risk.

**Design** (dēzain), *sb.* Also 6 *de-*, *des-*, *dis-*, *designe*, *disseine*, 7 *designe*, (*dessein*, *disseine*, 8 *dessein*). [In 16th c. *des* (*designe*, *a.* 15-16th c. F. *dessein* (in 16th c. also *desing*, *desing*) 'designe, purpose, project, priuait intention or determination' (Cotgr.), f. *desseigner* to DESIGN. In 16th c. It. *disegno* (also *dissegno*, *disegno*) had the senses 'purpose, designe, draught; model, plot, picture, portrait' (Florio). Hence the artistic sense was taken into Fr., and gradually differentiated in spelling, so that in mod.F. *dessein* is 'purpose, plan', *dessin* 'design in art'. Eng. on the contrary uses *design*, conformed to the verb, in both senses.] 1. A mental plan.

1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution; the preliminary conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect by action; a project.

1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. xv. § 4 (Spencer's ed. 1611 p. 46) What the lawe of God hath, either for or against our dissignes. 1596 *SPENSER F.* Q. v. viii. 25 By countierlet disfigure to their desseigne to make the easier way. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1293 The Emperor vnderateth no high design without his approvement. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* ii. 1 Why do the Jews and Gentiles join To execute a vain Design? a 1843 *SOUTHEY Inscriptions* xlii, What inextinguishable springs of public wealth The vast design required. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Grey... had concurred in the design of insurrection.

b. 'A scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon or on.

a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)* A sedate, settled design upon another man's life. 1704 *GIBBER Careless Husb.* ii. 1, To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman, a modish way of declaring war against her virtue. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 598 It was thought necessary to relinquish the design on Bristol. 1858 *LYTTON What Will he do?* i. i, He had no design on your pocket.

2. In weaker sense: Purpose, aim, intention.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. i. 88 [Armado writes] Thine in the dearest designe of industrie. *Ibid.* v. i. 105. 1594—*Rich. III.* ii. 211 That it may please you leave these sad designs To him that hath most cause to be a Mourner. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 108 They who ask relief, have one designe: and he who gives it, another. 1697 *DYCEY Virg. Past.* vi. 37 He... demands On what design the Boys had bound his hands. 1734 tr. *Kellin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 344 With design to besiege it. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 The design of this chapter is to inquire, how far this is the case. 1792 B. *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxx. 135 They extended an elephant's hide, tanned and prepared for the design, across the summit of the tower. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 564 My design had been to go at once to London.

b. = Intention to go. (Cf. DESIGN v. 13.)

1725 *Dr. New Voy.* (1840) 57 My design was to the north part of the island.

c. *phr.* By (↑ out of, on, upon) design: on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1824) 65 The man being upon design gone... into Sanctuary. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. xii. 261 On design to extirpate all the smiths in Israel. 1665 *MALCOLM Grotius Low C. Warren* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 4. I have, on design, avoided all laboured periods. 1857 *FREEMAN Serm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

3. The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. i. 53 Wither'd Murder... towards his designe. *Alas*, like a Ghost. 1657 *CROMWELL in Feur C. Eng. Lett.* 86 We desire... that the design be Dunkirk rather than Grauelines. 1697 *DYCEY Virg. Georg.* iii. 604 If Milk be thy Design; with plentiful Hand bring Clover-grass. 1711 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to W. Montagu* 24 Mar. Happiness is the natural design of all the world. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1833) I. iv. 127 Virtue was the Design of our Creation.

4. Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plan; adaptation of means to ends; pre-arranged plan; adaptation of means to ends; pre-arranged plan.

purpose; *spec.* used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the *argument from design*).

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. 1736 [see DESIGNER 1]. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 3 The argument from design remains as it was. *Ibid.* ii. § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. 1831 BRADSTREET *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 359 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* II. n. i. What a lovely shell... With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 HICKS (*title*), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. DESIGNING *apl. a. 2. arch.*

1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty Wks.* 1730 I. 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1739 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xiv. (1858) 219 A... faithful... servant... without passions, sullenness, or designs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Almighty Maker, God!' vi. Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apoc. Bible* 276 If this mystic proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 99 'Twas all deceit and lying, false design.

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable design. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 78 Profile, An Italian work for that design that shows the side of... of any work. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 230 'Tis usual... for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper... in which Designs... each Floor or Story is delineated. 1793 SUTTON *Edystone L.* § 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony. 1821 W. B. CRAIG *Drawing, Painting, etc.* Lect. 1. 23 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. *Mod.* The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73, I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [in tapestry]... being deformed and mishapen. 1797 MRS. RABCLIFFE *Italian Prose* (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1851 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* 1863 II. iii. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii, To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 471 It is the design that sells the cloth.

b. *transf.* of literary work in this and prec. sense.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution... but how rare! 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art. *Arts of design*: those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. *School of design*: a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 271 [From] Designe and Proportion... we should proceed to Colour. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 LEITCH *Miller's Anc. Art* § 25. 9 Design or the graphic art... produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* I. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

**Design** (diz'ain), v. Also 6 des'igno, 6-7 des'igne, 7 dis'seigne, dis'signe. [a. F. *designer* (16th c.) in Rabelais, in 14th c. *desinner* Godef. *Suppl.*] 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *designare*, *dissignare* to mark out, trace out, denote, DESIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DE-I. 2 and DIS- + *signare* to mark, *signum* mark, SIGN. Cf. Pr. *designar*, *designar*, Sp., Pg. *designar*, It. *disegnare* (in 16th c. also *dissegnare*, *designare*, *Florio*). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses 'to designe, contrive, plot, purpose, intend'; also to draw, paint, embrother, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F. *dessigner* 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod. F. *dessiner*, in 16th c. *designer*, 17th c. *designer*, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., design combines all these senses.]

I. [after L. *designare*, F. *designer*] To mark out, nominate, appoint, DESIGNATE.

† 1. *trans.* To point out by distinctive sign, marke, or token; to indicate. Also with *forth*, *out*, *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* 1. i. 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chivalrie. 1594 SPENSER *Anoretti* lxvii, Most

happy letters!.. With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 313 The Sunne, which designs priesthood, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 137 The Forme... being usuall... with such Substantives to designe out the subject denominated of the Adiective. 1641 T. WARNSTY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* i. ii, Those Gravats that design the Right Honourable.

absol. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxviii. (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissignd long ago;

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in *Law*, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc.; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with *double obj.* (direct and complemental). *arch.*

1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1634 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. iii. § 2. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worst, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 303 Voltaire... in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1834 SOUTHWY *Roderick* xviii, The plains Burgensian... ere long To he design'd Castille. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94* § 38 The writer... is not named or designed.

† 3. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* (1630) Bbhijj, The numerall... then designeth so many hundred thousand. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. cvii, 466 A few lines of ciphers will design... that number. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Eptic.* (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

† 4. To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. xii. 509 The priest was designed out the penitents in euerie church. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 127 A perpetuall and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Sign. V* Wks. (1711) 123 The commission... in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 DAVENANT *Mai's the Master* v. i, When you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* n. i. 555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind... would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. to or *dative*. *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law*.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 They haue appointed, marked, and designed the said manse, with four acres... to the vse of the Minister... that said, minister at the said lirk. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxiii. (R.), Three kinds of life to her designed be. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 8 Afterwards when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650-60 TATHAM *Wks.* (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1651 Fuller's *Alet Rediv.*, Musculus 257 Designing unto Musculus one of the principall Churches. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sudductimus* II. 296 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 580 Nature... when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1854 *Daily Review* 14 Nov, The minister of Dalgety in 1862... stating... that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse... and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. *for*, *to*, *on*.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Dcd., This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play. 1666 — *Ann. Mirab.* ix, Their mounting shot is on our sails designed: Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light. 1673 Essex *Papers* (Camden) I. 153 Trear. designs the place to Orreary, but I am confident it will never be. 1701 PENNYFOLK *Archives* I. 142, I fully design'd you a visit. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 What present I had designed for her. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 23a*, Because I am Christ the iust, therefore you will designe me to the Crosse vniuisti. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* v. ii, This well-built boy, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1662 GERBER *Prince* 15 The Duke... designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders... to... alter what he had Built amisse. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies. [1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 339 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

II. [allied to DESIGN sb. I, obs. F. *desseigner*] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

1548 IIAL *Chron.* 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desyned. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 218 The matters which they dissigne and worke with much wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 430 That he should begin his Journey... so unfit for Travel... if his going away was design'd the day before. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 220 If the enemy... should designe and plot our ruin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Viz. Maid of Orleans* I. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* vii. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. † Rarely, to be designed (obs.), like to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded, etc.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc.]. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI

*Chas. I.* III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

b. with *inf.* phr. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1356 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 162, I design'd to go with you. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity.

c. with *subord.* clause as *obj.* a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Praise Wealth* Argum., A Proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1725 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. vii (1841) I. 125, I did not design you should have heard.

10. With complement (a. *inf.* or sb., b. *prep.* phr.): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 ANDISON *Cato* I. iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 LD. ORREARY in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 35 The wood-work, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept., I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 MAR. LOGSWORTH *Moral T.* (1876) I. xiv. 167 With one... kick, designed to express his contempt. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abf.* (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1808 I. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The morning I designed for our departure. 1883 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. *intr.* To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). *rare.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii, To persuade the mother... that you designed honourably.

12. *trans.* To have in view, contemplate.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man, i. 1. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designs. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 11 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T'adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Revelation* 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

13. *intr.* and quasi-*pass.* (usually with *for*): To intend to go or start; to be bound for (a place).

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xv. 42 The question... when I design for Stratton. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 147 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter... in the way. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Ships... designed on long Voyages. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 360 From Guam we design for Batavia. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V* 129 This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii, On the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 233 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster.

b. *transf.* To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

III. [allied to DESIGN sb. II, It. *disegnare*, F. *dessiner*] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion artistically.

14. *trans.* † a. To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. *Obs.* b. To trace the outline of, delineate.

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of 1570.)

1635 COWLEY *Davidis* I. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid rules of fancy'd Line. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 53 In the Flore... they have designed... an Universal Map. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 421 Designing, painting... and describing every Fish. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennt* 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

c. To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 EVELYN *Nunism.* vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designs (2 designs) and engraves the Medals. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 *Peterhouse College Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 37 In consideration of his Designing... the new Building. 1829 *Weekly Notes* 89 To Design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 102 Behold, four hollow'd Altars we design. 1703 STEELE *Tent.* Today, III. ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* v, Did Christians... design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. i. iv. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 6. 52 A lady summons him... to design a robe which she is embroidering.



16. *intr.* a. To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. b. To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

1664 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. 1666 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1671) 149 One he knew could both design and copy well. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. 1885 H. V. BARNETT in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 454/1 She... began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

**Designable**, a. [*f. L. designā-re* (see DESIGNATE *v.*) + -BLE. In sense 2 *f. DESIGN *v.* + -ABLE.*]

†1. (designā'bl) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. *Obs.*

1644 Dicke *Two Treat.* 1. 85 The mover... cannot passe over all these infinite designative degrees in an instant. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 3 Matter... must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. 1756 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

2. (dizai'nā'bl) Capable of being designed.

**Designate** (de'signēt), *pph.* a. [*ad. L. designāt-us*, pa. pple. of *designāre* to DESIGNATE.] Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in *bishop designate*.

1646 Buck *Rich.* III. 1. 3 Richard Plantagenet... King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth... This Duke of York, and King designate. 1847 Sir W. HAMULTON *Let.* 32 *Definite*, or, more precisely, *predesignate*... is equivalent... to *designate* and *pre-designate*. 1877 *World* VII. 12 The husband designate was present. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach.

Hence *Designatehood*, the condition of being designate.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood. **Designate** (de's, de'zignēt), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. designāre* to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, *f. de- (DE- I. 3) + signāre* to mark. Some of the senses of the *L. verb*, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by DESIGN; *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. *F. désigner* as distinct from *dessiner* and *obs. dessigner*.]

1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to particularize, specify.

1801 *Brit. Crit.* July (T.), Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 327 Its faults designate and its merits prize. 1828 WEBSTER *S.V.* The limits are designated on the map. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 107 He need only designate to me the way to his chamber. 1846 TRENCH *Miracles* xxx. (1862) 430 The man... designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* I. xi. 170 It may four post horses... the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With *compl.*: To point out, specify as being so and so.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espeyria's Lett.* II. 251 A black Triton... meant... by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half-open; her hair flew loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature... to the... possessor. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. II. 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling. 1884 tr. *Loise's Metaph.* II. iv. 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate *φ* and *q* as absolutely equal in rank.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 693 The coalition... gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulae are designated by their number in the catalogues. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions... equally designated by the common name of civil liberty.

b. with *double obj.* or *compl.*: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 397, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity. 1854 MACAULAY *Hist. Writ.* (1860) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Wemyss's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

4. Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 45 The term continued to designate hired troops. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying... 'If these books [etc.]... designates the whole system of their... government.

5. To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate. *Const. for.* 10.

1791 J. BARLOW *Adv. Priv. Orders* I. 27 A mere savage... would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. 1828 WEBSTER *S.V.* This captain was designated to that station. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxii. 378 Josiah... was designated to his task before

his birth. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. vi. (1864) IV. 262 Men... equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 394 A clause designating the successor by name.

Hence *Designated* *pph.* a.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was virtually... the designated successor to the crown.

**Designation** (des-, de'zign-ā-shən). [*ad. L. designā-tion-em*, n. of action from *designāre* (see DESIGNATE). Cf. *F. désignation* (14th c. in Hatzf., and in mod.F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.* R. XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 Alpha is writte for desygnacon of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokeneth one. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said unto Moyses by particular designation. This very place... is holy ground. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Designation*... also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 640 With designation of the finger's end. 1794 PALEY *Ethol.* (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xv. 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them: they understand it... not at the first designation.

b. *concr.* A distinctive mark or indication. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 224 Those stars... were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the year, wherein the same were observed. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Mat. Med.* 26 The word *ana...* is placed before the designation of the quantity.

2. The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. Ded. § 14 There hath not been... any public designation of writers or inquirers. 1640 Br. HALL *Ephes.* II. xvii. 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. 1689 in Somers *Tracts* I. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. 1791 COWPER *Hiad.* iv. 458 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 378 This quasi designation of Eadward to the crown.

†b. The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDER *Disc. Ezek.* xx. 20 Wks. (1672) I. 56 The designation or picking that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday. 1649 J. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* II. § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer. 1697 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xvi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was... from their wonderful Deliverance. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

†c. The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind), 'call'. *Obs.*

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley Wks.* II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature. *arch.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* m. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 320 To make various designations of their profits. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting.

b. *Sc. Law.* The setting apart of manes and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop... sal give his testimoniall, bearing how he [etc.]. 1864 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.* s.v. After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see DESIGN 1. 5].

c. *U. S.* The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; *concr.* the ground thus allotted.

†4. Purpose, intention, design. *Obs.*

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* The end of his life in Hannahs designation. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* xviii. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation. 1763 Mrs. BROOKER *Lady F. Mandeville* (1782) II. 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

†5. Sketching, delineation. *Obs. rare.*

1796 JANE WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 4 A mere novice in landscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of... human character.

6. A descriptive name, an appellation; *spec.* in *Law*, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conz.* (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to. 1858 GLADSTONE *Jwr. Mundi* II. (1870) 43 The name Argeioi... as a designation of the army before Troy. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* I. 15 The name 'priesthood'... became a designation of the whole Church of God.

**Designative** (de's-, de'zign-ā-tiv), a. and sb. [*ad. med.L. designā-tiv-us*, f. ppl. stem *designāt-*: see -IVE. In mod.F. *designatif*.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of designating.

1611 COTGR. *Designatif*, designative, denotative. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 91 Merely designative of the raw soldier. 1828 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned. 1845 F. BARNHAM *An Odd Medley* 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition *ath*.

B. *sb.* Anything used to designate.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interpr.* 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented.

**Designator** (de's-, de'zign-ā-tōr). [*a. L. designātor*, agent-n. from *designāre* to DESIGNATE.]

1. One who designates or points out.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. There were designers at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shows.

**Designatory**, a. [*f. L. type \*designātorius*, f. *designātor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

1889 Sir L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

**Designed** (dizai'nd), *pph.* a. [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ED*]. †a. Marked out, appointed, DESIGNATE. b. Planned, purposed, intended. c. Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to design.

a. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nm.* viii. Comm. Their designed offices. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 331 His two designed generals. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* II. 28 He was designed Consul for next year. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bishop*, Bishop designed, *episcopus designatus*.

b. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guauso's Civ. Conv.* iv. 180b, Fortifying my designed purpose. 1660 BARROW *Euclid Pref.* (1714) 3 A size beyond the design'd Proportion. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 1 Jan. (1887) I. 139 Making my designed return a mystery. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 291 note, That this failure... should be designed.

c. 1870 EMERSON *Sec. & Solit.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 16 An oak-tree... being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

† To be designed, to be purposed or minded: see DESIGN *v.* 9.

**Designedly** (dizai'nédli), *adv.* [*f. *prec.* + -LY*]. By design, on purpose, intentionally.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 F. 1 An act of being often designedly dull. 1825 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

**Designedness**. [*f. as *prec.* + -NESS*]. The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character.

1864 in LATHAM. *Mod.* The designedness of the 'co-incidence' was obvious.

**Designer** (dizai'nēr), *Also 7 designor.* [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ER*]. One who designs.

1. One who originates a plan or plans.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11. 151 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* I. 2 The Great Designer.

2. In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer.

1649 FRYNNE *Demurrer* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth Wks.* 1730 I. 84 The cunning designer gets into the prince's favour. 1726 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-lett. Alary Q. Scots* (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; *spec.* one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 7 to Sculptors, painters, and designers. 1801 Leeds *Mercury* 21 May 51 The designers of these tank vessels. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 9 *Designer*, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade. *Mod.* A designer in a textile factory.

**Designful** (dizai'nful), a. [*f. DESIGN *sb.* + -FUL*]. Full of design; purposed, intentional. a 1677 [see next]. 1867 J. H. STirling *Crit. Ess.* (1863) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity. 1890 — *Gifford Lect.* iv. 73 The... designful contrivance of the world.

**Designfulness**. [*f. *prec.* + -NESS*]. Designful quality: a. craftiness, scheming; b. fullness of design, intentional or prearranged character.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with... features of base designfulness. 1890 J. H. STirling *Gifford Lect.* v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent.

**Designing** (dizai'niŋ), *zbl. sb.* [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ING*]. The action of DESIGN *v.*; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1631) 77 Upon the designing of his successor. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 92 The







No. 207 79 We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features.

c. with *obj. clause*.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 83 My Neece is desirous you should enter. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Revenge* (Arb.) 503 Some. are Desirous the party should know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty, 1828 SCOTT *P. M.* Perth iii. He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. simply.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1110 To shew desyrows hartes I am full nere. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 25 David was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God y<sup>e</sup> some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desyrous.

† 2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in bad sense, covetous. *Obs.*

a. 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1402 The desirous talent Ye han to gooode. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 272½ Thou hast brought me into a desyrus affection. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desyrus vanitie. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With a desyrus sigh. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 4 The word for desire . . . implieth a desyrus affection.

† 3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (*esp.* in deeds of arms). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 15 Yong, freshe, strong, and in Armes desyrus. As any Bachelor of al his hous. 1303 GOWEN *Conf.* l. 89 Of armes he was desyrus, Chivalerous and amorous. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xii. Pat pou be not a louer of hiself, but a desyrus folower of my wille. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 2 In prys of armys desyrus and savage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. iii. A good knyght and ful desyrus in armes. [Modernized reprint of 1634 desirous.]

† 4. Longing for something lost; regretful. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DESIRE* sb. 3, v. 4.)

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1077 My swete lorde of þe which desyrose I am, and nedes must be.

† 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. *Obs.*

1430 LYNO. *Chron. Troy* i. viii. The lusty season freshe and desyrus. 1556 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxi. 219 Which most desyrus daye of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 96 They inake the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desyrus to be in. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* ii. i. Wine inspires us, And fires us. Women and Wine should life employ. Is there ought else on Earth desyrus? [1796 cf. *Pecor. Anonym.* (1809) 434.]

**Desirously** (*dizə'rsli*), *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, eagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16-17th centuries.)

c. 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 301½ By which ye be draw desyrusly any thyng to wyne in covetous manner. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. ii. I beseeche the humbly & desyrusly . . . that thou vouchsaue to speke to me thy selfe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi. *Titte*, Desyrusly desyning: by what meane to get pence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 62 Which courtesie the Countie desyrusly embraced. 1602 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) i. 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions. . . Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desyrusly? 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 37 It . . . had been . . . desyrusly contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments.

† b. With earnest desire, earnestly. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1566) iv. ix. 292 The confessor ought to be well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrusly. *Ibid.* iv. xxii. 291 Righte desyrusly euery relygious ought for to kepe hym from the tynge of lesynges. 1647 F. BLANN *Souldiers March* 44 One short Observation more would I desyrusly commend to your Christian piety.

† 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. N.* xiii. Suche one as desyrusly will participate with his frende al his good fortune. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 232 The superfluities . . . with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack. . . but nature doth not so desyrusly draw Ale. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) i. 399 If . . . I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desyrusly have begun with a Gentleman . . . of so . . . turbulent a Disposition.

**Desirousness**. Now *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 GOLOING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 5 As though his desyrusness too reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher. 1872 A. KALEIGH in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers . . . summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

**Desist** (*diz'ist*), *v.* Also 6-syste, -eist, 7 disist. [a. OF. *desister* (1358 in Littré; mod. F. *dé-*), ad. L. *desist-ere*, f. DE- + *sistere* to stop, stand still.]

1. *intr.* To cease (from some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 PALSGR. 514½ I counsaile you desyst from this purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62. I pray the to decist fra that fuleys melancholic orison. 1585 I. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv. 16 Notwithstanding [they] did not desist of their enterprise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 121 Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime. a. 1899 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 17 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* iii. He should to the combatants to desist.

† b. *Const. in. Obs.*

a. 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 176 Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 140 He only begged me to desist . . . in thinking of such an union. 1842 C. WUTTEHAR *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 275. I desisted in the attempt; more properly to speak, I declined it.

† o. *Const. inf. with to. Obs.*

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Diuers idell. persons. haue not desisted to take gages of fauours . . . out of the nestes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 49 What do we then, but . . . at least, desist to build at all? 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davilla's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 160½ Gods always were, to be desisted nere.

d. To cease to prefer a claim.

1673 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land.

2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 254 The vying of the Perih artickells must cease and desist.

† 3. *trans.* To leave off, discontinue. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes vayne. 1599 in Beveridge *Hist. India* I. i. x. 225 They should be required to desist their viage. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to desist the business in hand. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry. 1784 *New Spectator* xi. 6½ Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner.

† 4. To withstand (perfor or resist). *Obs. rare-1.* 1548 BODRUGH (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* II iv. Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vision.

Hence *Desisting* *vbl. sb.*

1607 HERRON *Wks.* I. 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1799 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar. Mr. Lhwyd . . . has carried his Point . . . owing to my desisting.

**Desistance** (*diz'istans*). Also -ence. [f. *DE-* *SIST* v.: cf. OF. *desistance*, -ence (1300 in Godf.); see -ANCE.] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

1632 LUTGOW *Trav.* i. 4. I partly forbear. . . and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 78 Men . . . make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more. That they have given already. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 48 It is an argument the more for your desistance. 1803 S. PROCE *Auced. Eng. Lang.* A word commanding cessation and desistance. 1879 H. SEVERCA *Data of Ethics* vi. § 32. 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it. 1884 - in *19th Cent.* Nov. 837. I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistance enables me.

† **Desistency**. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *desistent-*, pr. pple. of *desistere*: see *DESIST* and -ENCY.] Cessation.

1615 *Marr. & Wiving* i. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 255 End of the world and desistency of all things.

**Desistive**, *a. rare.* [f. *DESIST* v. + *-IVE*.] Ending, concluding. 1836 in SMANT.

**Desition** (*diz'ishn*). [f. L. type *desitiō-em*, n. of action f. *desistere*, *desit-* to leave off, cease: see *DESISTENT*.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily . . . upon their prophane altars. 1645 *Souls Immortality Defended* 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 Dr. FORBES *Explan.* 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the *signum* therein. *Ibid.* 553 Such a change . . . as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1890 A. L. MOORE *Hist. Ref.* 139 note. Nor does the statement . . . on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

† **Desitive** (*des'tiv*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* *Obs.* [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *desinere* to cease + *-IVE*.]

*a. adj. Logic.* Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

*b. sb.* A desitive proposition.

1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

*Desjune*, var. of *DISJUNE*, *Obs.* breakfast.

**Desk** (*desk*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *deske*, (5-7) *desque*, 6 *dexe*, *dext*, 6-8 *Sc. dask*. [ME. *deske*, app. immed. ad. med.L. *desca* 'cum descis et scaminis, et aliis ornamentis' (c. 1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. *discus* (also used in med.L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It. *desco* 'a deske, a table, a board, a counting board; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio). Prob. from this It. *desco*, the med.L. *desca* fem. (like *mensa*, *tabula*) was formed.

*Desk* was in no way actually connected with *dish*, OE. *disc*, ME. *desch*, although OE. *disc*, WGer. *disk*, was itself an ancient adoption of L. *discus*. The OFr. repr. of L. *discus*, Rom. *desco*, Pr. *des*, was *deis*, Eng. *DAIS*. Thus *dais*, *desk*, *dish*, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope.

The name is applied to articles differing greatly in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as *litany*-, *music*-, *prayer*-, *reading*-, *school*-, *writing-desk*, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 400 At Orlens in studie a book he sayd Of Magyk naturel, which his fellowe . . . Hadde prively upon his desk [i.e. deske] ylaft. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299 Leterone or lictorne, deske, lecternum, etc. a. 1500 *Orel. Saph. in Anglia* X. 356 Lennyng hym upon a deske. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper. . . a deske and a dustboxe will set them both vp [i.e. a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write]. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* *Diuerse Exper.* 39 You must have a deske of the cleerest and evenest glasse that is to be bought . . . Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the four endes with a little wax. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke. . . Hee doth relye upon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write upon. 1666 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 213. I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chayre. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug. in *Boswell*, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged stool. 1847 - *Princ.* ii. 90 To Lady Psyche's. . . There sat aloof the forms. . . A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850 - in *Mem.* cxviii. To cram the student at his desk. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk.

b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface. 1548 COOPER *Bibliotheca Elliott.* *Pluteus*. . . a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write. 1590 SHAKS. *C. Err.* iv. i. 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 638 Some. . . for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnutts. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1811) 15 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Trifles. a. 1744 PORE (J.). I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belfon Est.* xviii. 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. *Mod.* The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

† c. In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. *Obs.*

[c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 *Deske*, *pluteus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 A Deske; *pluteus* [a book-shelf, book-case, desk]; 1538 LELAND *Itin.* l. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledg'd to set Bookes on Bookes on Colers withyn them. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. Gen. Prolog. A. ii. One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes. 1669 HACKETT *Lett.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 554 Expended . . . upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 523 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayer-desk'.

1449 *Churchin. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodefloste. 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 32 A olde clothe of baulkyen for the deske. 1565 HARDING in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. xxx. 72 Clappe me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1604 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. a. 1646 V. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 18 How reverently should we sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in your desks? 1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 28 My friend when he had done preaching . . . went downe out of the desk. 1766 A. BLOFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 90 Their Singers stood in the Desks. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 94 Sweet sleep enjoy thy curate in his desk, The tedious recitor drawing o'er his head. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* i. i. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to F. M. K.*, 'The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone, while the worn-out clerk Brown beats his desk below.' 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 146 s. v. *Lectern*, At Debutling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are oaken.

† b. A seat or pew in a church. Cf. Dais 3 b. *Obs. Sc.*

1560 in Edgar *Ch. Life Scott.* (1885) I. 15 Neither the desks, windocks nor duns be only wise hurt. 1603 *Ibid.*, To big ane removable desk for his wyff. 1678 in *Old Church Life Battlury* (1890) II. 20 Fill up with desks the empty rooms of the Church. 1701 in *Scott. N. & Q.* I. 12 [To farm] the hall desks in both churches. 1885 EDGAR *Ch. Life Scott.* I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. fig. a. Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, esp. in sense 2.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 108 b, Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolmaster, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1822 DWIGHT *Trans.* II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. ANOREW *Hist. Winterton, etc.* 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 *Brit. Critic* XXIII. 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

1777 BURKE *Regie. Peace* III. (R.). Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 He who merely uses [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger, values it less.

4. *transf.* A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.

1691 in Macray *Catal. Ravol. MSS.* D.ii. 26 The sub-chapter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease... as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or deske as they call it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *desk-board*, *-closet*, *-drudge*, *-fellow*, *-gong*, *-officer*; *desk-book*, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, vade-mecum; *desk-cloth*, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; *desk-knife*, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an craser; *desk-man*, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; *desk-work*, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1614 SELDEN *Tilley Hon.* 210 Fastened with long nails to the 'deskboards'. 1892 *Literary World* 22 Jan. 82/3 This 'desk-book may be highly recommended. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 62 In the little oak 'desk-closet at the back of the shop, stood a young woman. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 92 'Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1825 LANU *Etia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, To visit my old 'desk-fellow. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 9 Pen-knives... fastened into the hatts, in the manner of what are now called 'desk-knives. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan* 25. 105 The 'Desk-men have a temporary majority. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a 'desk officer. 1854 TENNYSON *Sea Drums* 78 A dozen years Of dust and 'deskwork.

† *Desk*, v. *Obs.* [f. DESK sb.]

1. *trans.* To fit up or furnish with desks.

a 1509 HEN. VII. *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 498 That the said Chappell be desked.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1615 *Albumazar* i. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 311 A leaf of that small Iliad That in a walnut-shed was desked. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 2 Then are you entertained, and desked up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* II. 164, I... saw many curious reliques desked up in the side of the wall.

3. To desk it: to work at a desk, do clerical work. *nonce-use.*

1846 J. MACKINTOSH *Lett. in Mem.* (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

*Deskater*, obs. form of DISSCATER v.

*Deskeletonize*: see DE-IL. I.

*Deskever*, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

*Deskful* (de'skful). [f. DESK sb. + -FUL] As much as a desk will contain.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* ix. 67 The... letters... There was not a word of love in a deskful of them. 1894 H. TAYLOR in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

*Deslavee*, -avé, var. forms of DELAY v.

† *Deslay*, obs. form of DELAY v. [So OF. *desler* for *deleer*.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60 For I may say... That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaid, Yet evermore I have nssaid. *Ibid.* 115 Every joy him is deslaid.

*Desma* (de'smä). *Biol.* Pl. *desmata*, *desmas*. [a. Gr. *δέσμη* (pl. -*ατα*) bond, fetter, head-hand, f. δέ-iv to bind.]

1. A bandage; a ligament.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of desmas into a network.

*Desmachyme* (de'smäkim). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + CHYME (Gr. *χυμός* animal or vegetable juice, *χύμα* (= liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence *Desmachymatous* (-kimätös) a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. *Ibid.* 420/2 *Desmachymatous* sheath surrounds the whole.

*Desmacyte* (de'smäsiit). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + -YTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the finisform cells of connective tissue in sponges. Now called INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or desmacytes are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colourless... sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

|| *Desman* (de'smän). *Zool.* [In Fr. and Ger. *desman*, from Sv. *desman-råtta* musk-rat, f. *desman* (Da. *desmer*, Icel. *des-*) musk.] An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. *M. moschata*, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (*M. pyrenaica*) is found in parts of the Pyrenees.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Desman... has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia... is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

*Desmid* (de'smid). *Bot.* [ad. Bot. L. *Desmidi-*ium (generic name), f. Gr. type \**δεσμιδίων*, dim. of *δεσμός* band, chain.] A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceae* of microscopic unicellular algae; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 271 Desmids... are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. NARES (*title*), *Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algae*, Desmids, etc. 1871 FARRAR *Wilt. Hist.* I. 34 Look through the microscope... at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence *Desmidiaceous* a., of the N.O. *Desmidiaceae*, containing the desmids; *Desmidian* a., of the desmids; *sb.* a desmid; *Desmidio*logy, the scientific study of desmids; *Desmidio*logist, one who pursues this study.

*Desmine* (de'smin). *Min.* Also *desmin*. [f. Gr. *δεσμή* bundle + -INE.] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen*. 26. 1844 DANA *Min.* 328.

*Desmo-* (de'smo), combining form of Gr. *δεσμός* bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. *Desmo*'brya pl. [Gr. *βρυον*; see BRYOLOGY.] name for a group of ferns; hence *Desmo*'bryoid a., belonging to or resembling the *Desmobrya*. *Desmodont* a. and sb. [Gr. *δοντ-* tooth], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodontia*, a group of hivalve molluscs. *Desmo*'gnathous a. [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathus*, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so *Desmo*'gnathism, this type of palatal structure. *Desmo*'graphy *Anat.*, 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). *Desmo*'logy, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on handages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Desmonoso*logy [Gr. *νόσος* disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. *Desmopatho*logy, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. *Desmo*'pathy, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857). *Desmo*'pelmous a. [Gr. *πέλα* sole of the foot], *Ornith.* having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. *Desmo*'stichous (-käs), a. [Gr. *στήχος* row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmostichia*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. *Desmo*'tomy [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1854-67 HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Desmology*, a treatise on the ligaments. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. *Ibid.* 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

*Desmoid* (de'smoid), a. [f. Gr. *δεσμός* band, ligament, etc. and *δεσμή* bundle + -OID.] Resembling a bundle. a. *Path.* Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. b. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Ligamentous; tendinous.

1847 SOURIN tr. *Chelius's Surg.* II. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue.

*Desmous*, a. rare-°. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Ligamentous. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| *Desobligeant*. *Obs.* [ad. F. *désobligeant* in same sense, fem. (sc. *voiture* carriage) of *désobligeant* disobliging.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (*Note* to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf. *sulky*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1776) I. 20 (*Desobligeant*) An old Desobligeant... hit my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1850 II. 246 Got into my desobligeant to go home.

*Desocialize*, -ation: see DE-IL. I.

|| *Désœuvré* (de'zövré), a. [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So *Désœuvrement*, lack of occupation.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxii. 541 If... some charitable people... being *désœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 258 In a tone perfectly *désœuvré*, calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press.

1828 ENG. in *France* II. 41 (Stant) The Baronne looked for a friend... for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 154, I have nothing to write you, and write... from mere *désœuvrement*.

*Desolate* (de'sölät), ppl. a. (sb.). Also 4 desolant, 4-5 disolat, dissolate, 4-6 desolat. [ad. L. *dēsölāt-us* left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa. ppl. of *dēsöläre* to leave alone, desert, f. DE-IL. 3 + *söläre* to make lonely, *sölus* alone, lonely. The earliest uses were more or less participial.]

† A. as pa. ppl. Brought to desolation, laid waste; see DESOLATE v.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 17 Every rewme departide agens it self, schal be desolat [*dēsölabitur*]. — *Wisd.* iv. 19 Vnto the hejeste they shul ben desolat [*dēsölabitur*].

B. adj. 1. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 77 He which hath no wif... lyveth helpeles, and is al desolate. c 1450 MERLIN 556 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b, Leaving the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the tounne. 1657 COKKING *Obstinate Lady* v. iv, I should live a desolator life Than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined. 1863 GRO. *Elton Romola* III. xlii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

† 2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with *inf.*: Without means, quite unable to. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man. of Law's T.* 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. c 1430 LYNG. *Boechas* XL i. (1554) 144 b, John Bochas... dissolote To determine such heavenly hid secretes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 5 The woman remayned desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Cijij b, The tender babes are oftentimes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 500 By dissolute courses... leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 135 The place... was desolate of inhabitants.

† 3. Left without a king; kingless. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 40 The land vj yer... Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 248 The lordes... wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel.* & *Art.* 62 So desolate doote Thebes and so bare. c 1450 LYNG. *Comp. Loovers* Lyte 16 H thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 EDDY *Decades* 42 Many llandes very fruitfull yet lefte desolate. 1634 SIR I. HENRY *Trav.* 138 He allured out of Babylon sine hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Cite became halfe desolate. 1735 DUFFLEY *Querist* § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilld, houses desolate. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 585 Desolate shores and abandoned ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: a. in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; b. without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; c. dreary, dismal, cheerless.

1413 FLOR. *Soule* III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretched and desolate that ever men come ynne. 1559 W. COWRINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 105 Ninivie, a great Cite, but now desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva* *Sent.* I. 99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1779 NEWTON in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 86 This land through which His pilgrims go is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* II, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES *Corvet* II, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

† d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. *Obs.*

c 1500 LAUNCELOT 266 It semyth that of al his hed ye here Of fallith and maid desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched. 1411 *Wily I can't be* & *A. N. 65* in E. E. P. (1852) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode counseyle destitute. c 1477 CAXTON *Journ.* 45 b, Gyne cometh to a desolate hert. c 1598 YONG *Diana* 71 Yet did Arsenius... leade the moost sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 II. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*

*Trav.* xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 Winstley *Ps.* & *Hymns* cxxxvii. 5 O England's desolate Church. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 67, 1 must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate. 1857 H. RICE *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiii. 129 That desolate craving after the departed.

† 7. Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. (Sometimes app. confounded with *dissolute*.) *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 270 A comyn hasardour... ever the beyer he is of astaht the more is he holden desolat. 1579 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon*. Tim. 8 1/2 Nor glutton, nor thefe, nor man of wicked and desolate life. 1782 VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

8. *Comb.*, as *desolate-looking* adj. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valley... in front.

*B. absol. or sb.* A desolate place or person. a 1400-50 Alexander 4354 Duells here in disolatis, in dennes & in caufs. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.) A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

**Desolate** (de'solēt), *v.* [f. prec., after L. *dēsōlāre*, *f. dēsoler* in same sense.]

Wyclif has only the pa. pple. *desolat* (see prec.), and *desolātū*, immediately f. L. *dēsōlātus*; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active *to desolate* (though implied in the pa. pple. *desolātū*) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. *désoler*, without example.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 That the loond be desolatid [desolatur] for his multitude. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate... I make a cuntry unhabytid, *Je desole*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 114 [Tarentum] is now by their civil dissensions almost desolated. 1791 COWPER *Had.* v. 582 And desolate at once your populous Troy. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 WYCLIF *Math.* xii. 25 Ecce kingdom departit agens it self, schal be desolatid [desolabitur]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. li. 71 b, His cuntry being desolated. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 104a, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. v. (1840) 106 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France. 1868 J. H. BUNN *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 299 To desolate the houses... of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

*absol.* 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse... *Je desole*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. 8 (1783) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependances [i. e. adherents]. 1809 (see *DESOLATED* *pp.* a, i.)

† 4. To turn out of, so as to leave without habitation. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 A Tabernacle... which he shall not be vndermined and desolated out of.

5. To make joyless and comfortless; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched.

1530 [see 3]. 1535 COVBERALE *Dan.* ix. 18 Beholde how we were desolated. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. 292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

**Desolated** (de'solētd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Made or left desolate; see prec.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xlii. Save... My desolated life from dogged might. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* I. (R.), Tell how we may... people desolated earth. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gértr. Wyom.* i. xvii. In vain the desolated panther flies. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxi. Bare and desolated bosoms.

**Desolately** (de'solētlī), *adv.* [f. *DESOLATE* a. + -LY.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (*obs.*); drcarily, dsmally, cheerlessly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 218 b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone. a 1699 BATES *Wks.* IV. *Serm.* iv. (R.), Nehemiah... all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserably. 1831 O. REV. Jan. in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 470/2 note, There is... nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Des. Churchyard* vii, The wind amid the hemlock stalks would desolately sing.

† b. Abandonedly, dissolutely. *Obs.*

1668 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, drcperly wicked of all others.

**Desolateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a 1626 BACON *Wks.* VI. 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. 1639 BAKER in Spurgeon *Tras.* *Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. MORE *Dic. Dial.* ii. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitate, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxviii, The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxx. He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

**Desolator**: see *DESOLATOR*.

**Desolating** (de'solēting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DESOLATE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *DESOLATE*.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ernadura*, wasting, desolating. 1722 Dr. FOR PLAGUE (Rildg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets.

**Desolating**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

1625 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 Desolating tyranny. 1813 BYRON *Br. Atydos* ii. xvii, Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination.

**Desolation** (de'solā-tion), [a. F. *désolation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *dēsōlātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also *personified*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 21 Alle the days of desolacioun he hidde saboth. c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 58 What more abominacioun of desolacioun in holi place þan þat a swyn do vpon þe holy vestment. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 13 When ye se the abominacion that betokeneth desolacion [Wyclif of discomfort]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 18 All fell feats, Enlynck't to wast and desolation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* ii. x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — *Two Foscari* I. i, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 30 Nov. The financial panic... the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast.

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

c 1430 LYGG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 144 (Mätz.) In a dirk prison of desolacioun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle trent and putte in desolacioun suffretous. 1632 LIVINGSTON *Brav.* vii. 318 Least he impede... the course of Nylus... and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 181 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Such elegance... contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1856 STANLEY *Sinal & Pal.* I. 16 The general character... of the mountains of Sinal, is entire desolation. If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

b. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 Many of the halls... are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 357 You haue liu'd in desolation here, Vncensc, vnvisited. 1628 WITNER *Brit. Remem.* viii. 1046 Loathsome desolation, In stead of company. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callidus* lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

4. Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow; grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiv. iii. 129 Thei schal drynke her watir in desolacioun. c 1477 CAXTON *Jasen* 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolacion of Olfierne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a careless desolation. 1752 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 118 Poor Foster... is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* i. vi. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. *rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

† **Desolative**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēsōlāt-*, *pp.* stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality or tendency of desolating.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolative-trumpet of Jerusalem.

**Desolator**, -er (de'solētor). [a. L. *dēsōlātor*, agent-n. from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*: see -ER.] Cf. F. *désolateur* (1516 in Hatzf.).] One who or that which makes desolate.

a 1638 MEDE *On Daniel* 44 (T.) A desolator, or maker of desolations. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann.* Reg. 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* v, The Desolator desolate I. The Victor overthrow'n! 1854 EOLA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 43 War is the desolator.

† **Desolatory**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsōlātōri-us* that makes lonely or desolate, f. *dēsōlātor*: see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = *DESOLATIVE*.

1606 BR. ANREWES *Serm.* 5 Nov., 96 *Serm.* (1629) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 1641 BR. HALL *Rem.* 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. a 1656 — *Revel. Unrev.* (R.) This desolatory abomination.

**Desolute**, *Desolve*: see *DISS*.

**Desophisticate**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence **Desophisticating** *pp.* a., **Desophistication**.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 143 Selden... in sound, sterling,

desophisticating sense was far superior to him (Hobbes), 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The mass of the French nation has... achieved desophistication of manners.

**Desordeine**, -ordeyne, var. *DISORDEINE* a.

**Desoxalic** (desok'se'lik), a. *Chem.* [ad. F. *désolalique*: see *DES*- and *OXALIC*.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. *Desoxalic acid*, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Hence *Desoxalato*, a salt of this acid, a racemo-carbonate.

a 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name *desoxalic acid*.

**Desoxy-**. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *OXY*, combining form of *oxygen*.] Without oxygen, deoxidized; as in *Desoxy-a-nisoin*, *Desoxy-benzoin*, *Desoxy-glutaric acid*, etc.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phenanthrene.

† **Desoxydation**. *Obs.* [Fr.: see *DES*.] = *DEOXIDATION*.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 200 Pelletier... passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin.

**Despair** (dispēs'), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [ML. *des-*, *dis-*, *dis-*, *dis-*, a. OF. \**despeir*, *despeir*, *vbl. sb.* from *desperer* (tonic stem *desper-*, *despeir*). Cf. also F. *désespérer* (12th c.) whence *DESPERER*.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 170 No man in dyspayr thar [= need] be. If they wyll call on oure Laudey. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllyl*, She for dyspeyr [i. r. rr. dis, dyspayr] fordeide hyre self, allas! c 1386 — *Pars. T.* 619 Now cometh wanhope þat is dyspayr [i. r. rr. dis, dyspeyre, dyspeyr] of þe mercy of god. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 he sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1602-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 28 *Præam.*, The said suters... were... in dyspayre of expedition of their sutes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 Seeing theyre matters to be in dyspayre of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, I not what resolution from despair. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xx. (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 255 This... drove me almost to Despair, and I lost all hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 48, I give up the cause in despair. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. viii. (1844) 400 Some... gathering strength from despair, maintained... a desperate fight. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 441 It becomes no man to nurse despair. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 298 Walls of despair broke over the town.

b. Rarely in plural.

1560 A. L. tr. *Catrin's Fourt Sermon* ii, Our spirit is wrapped in many dyspaires. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 29 *Fates*, and dyspaires, and all these for his Marriage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 40 Their hopes were... turned into dyspaires.

c. *personified*.

a 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 469 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1782 COWPER *Hagl* 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 576 Till Despair smother's The struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win.

† 2. *trans.* That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vicerous... The meere dyspaire of Surgery, he cures. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

† 3. Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken hope. (Cf. *DESPAIR* v. 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Ecce man shal hope for to come to blisse; and if he lyve feebly and make his hope fals, himself is cause why his hope is suche. For his fals hope, þat sum men do clepen dyspeir, shulde have anobir qualite.

† 4. *Without any dyspayre*: a metrical tag, meaning apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis': perhaps an alteration of 'without disware, disware', of earlier use.

c 1470 HARGROVE *Chron.* cxxxix, i, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntingdon without any dyspayre. *Ibid.* cxxxix, iv, Isabell the fayre His daughter was without any dyspayre.

**Despair** (dispēs'), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, -*peir* (e, -*peyr* (e, -*payr* (e, *dispar* (e, -*paire*, 5 *disspare*, -*paire*, *dyspere*, *despeyer*, 5-7 *dyspere*, -*pare*, -*paire*, -*payr*, 5-8 *dispair*, 6 *dyspayer*, 4- *despair*. [ME. *des-*, *dis-*, *dis-*, *dis-*, a. OF. *despeir*, -stressed stem-form of *desperer*: = L. *dēsperāre* to despair, f. DE-I. 6 + *spērāre* to hope. (Displaced in F. by *dés-espérer*, a Romanic compound of *espérer* to hope: so Pr. and Sp. *desesperar*.)]

1. *intr.* To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. of (with indirect passive to be *dispaired* of); rarely *† in (obs.)*, to with *inf.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 156 Of synful men perys nane thare [= need] dyspayre. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 7, 1400 perauenture he that is such maner man... dyspeire. *Apoc. Loll.* 90 þat he dyspeiring in þe mercy of God, I am in þe clopis of men. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I dyspayre, I am in wan hope, *Je despere*. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* in *Lincoln* v. 103 Phisicians had dyspeired of that woman, *Je passay* theyr cunning to helpe her. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.*, *Confess.* 3 To dyspaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* fh iv b, He



displayed in Gods protection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 13 He almost despaired to recover it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 159 ¶ 6 As long as you hope, I will not despair. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1717) l. 241 His life was despair'd of. 1770 LANGHORNE *Pilgrimage* (1779) l. 117/1 Tarquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 425 Despair ye now nought. — *Pars. T.* ¶ 624 He that despireth hym, is lyke the coward campion recreant. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vj b, Thou oughtest not to despyre the. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. x. 126 Such lecherous people despyre them when y' houre cometh of theyr departyng.

† c. *To be despair'd*, in same sense: see **DESPAIRED** *ppl. a. i. Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To deprive of hope, cast into despair. *Obs. rare.*

c 1393 LAMPL. *P. Pl. C. x.* 38 That no deuyl shal 3ow dere ne despair in 3oure deyng. c 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low* C. 30 (1.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. c 1618 RALEIGH *Dialogue*, To despair all his faithfull subjects.

† 3. *trans.* To cease to hope for, to be without hope of; = *despair* of in *i. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) v. 467 Thei that despyre mercy have grett concupiscence. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 59 Rotten members, whose cure is despair'd. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 13, *Macbeth*, I beare a charmed life. *Macduff* Despair thy Charme. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* i. 660 Peace is despair'd, For who can think Submission? 1708 WATTS *Logic* *Lyr.* iii. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn? 1732 L. LANSDOWNE *Ess. Unnat. Fights* (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* l. 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

† 4. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. *prec. sb. 3.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 339 He... is follyly disceyued in hise bileue and in hope, and pus he despayreth.

† **Despairable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspērābilis* to be despair'd of, desperate, OF. *dēspērable*; assimilated to **DESPAIR** *v.*] To be despair'd of; desperate.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xv. 18 Whl mad is my sorowe perpetuel, and my wounde despayrable [1388 dispaired] forsook to be cured? 1611 COTGR., *Despayrable*, despairable, vnhopefull. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 10 Pieces of Ice.. put vs into despayrable distresse.

**Despaired** (dēspē'rd), *ppl. a.* [f. **DESPAIR** *v.*, corresp. in use to OF. *dēspērd*, *dēspērd*, L. *dēspērātus*: see **DESPERATE**.]

† 1. In despair, despairing, desperate. *To be despair'd*, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14-16th c.). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 169 Penne bi-speke be spakest despayred wel nere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 215 He was despayred, no thynge dorste he seye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The glorious yrgyne Marye whyche is comforte to dysconforted and hope to despayred. *Ibid.* 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes... they shold not be despayred. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. xvi. 16 She beyng despayred of the recovery of her estate. 1525 LD. BERNES *Proiss.* II. cxliii. [cxxxix] 397 They shulde have been so sore despayred and dyscoraged. c 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 19 He dyed... in a phrensye, and as one dyspaired. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius' Catech.* 27 O in how many things have I offended... but 3it I am nocht despaired.

† 2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dyspaired. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 376 All though the weder be despaired. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104 b/x He toke it as all dyspayred and wold have slayn hym self. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 9 Men in despair'd states are restored to good hope. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Q. 488 Relieving the dyspaired cause of his distressed Church.

† b. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. *Obs. rare.* 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 29 These despair'd [v. r. dispaired] birds of Beliall.

† 3. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. **DESPAIR** *v. 3. Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despair'd delinquents. 1649 CRASW. *dw. Soph. d' Hero* liv. Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despair'd branch is sprung. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Istine* 293 Sometimes... more certain is a despair'd then a presumed Victory.

4. *Despaired of*: see **DESPAIR** *v. i.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her despair'd of Fertility. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 531 Heretofore despair'd of philosophy.

**Despairer** (dēspē'rā), [f. **DESPAIR** *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who despairs or is without hope.

1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astræa* v. ii. 28 These great despairers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlii. He cheers the fearful... And makes despairers hope for good success. c 1807 H. C. ROBINSON *Lett.* ¶ June in *Diary*, etc. (1869) i. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an ex-Jacobin. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems*, *Thyrsis* vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

**Despairful** (dēspē'fūl), *a.* [f. **DESPAIR** *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate.

Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete', revived in 19th c. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 72 That sweet, but sowre despairfull care. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 285 That despairfull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent. 1632 *Celestina* vi. 67 Peace, thou despairfull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1847 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstrel* iii. 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairful breast. 1891 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* IX. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

Hence **Despairfully** *adv.*, **Despairfulness**.

1604 BARINGTON *Conf. Notes Exod.* xvi. Wks. (1622) 258 To haue men depend vpon his prouidence... and not wretchedly and despairfully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* i. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1888 VERRILL in J. C. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp & Friends* 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

**Despairing** (dēspē'rin), *vb.* [f. **DESPAIR** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb; = **DESPAIR** *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 194 Throw mekill discorforting Men fallis off in-to despairing. 1533 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eccl.* iii. xv. 17 My wantyng... me in despairing drown. 1749 B. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings.

**Despairing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That despairs, or ceases to hope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that, And inanage it against despairing thoughts. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 2 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xlii, I will pour forth the despairing... reason's mighty roar. 1884 J. M. GRANVILLE in *Times* 17 Apr., The physician... gives a despairing opinion.

**Despairingly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

c 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xvi, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1881 MISS BRACONN *Asph.* II. 5 'How can I convince you?... she asked despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. *Obs. rare.*

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 414 The shopman was discovered... despairingly drunk.

**Despairingness**, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Despairingness*, a being without Hope. c 1729 S. CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE.

**Desparity**, *obs.* form of **DISPARITY**.

**Desparple**, var. **DISPARPLE** *v. Obs.*, to scatter.

**Despatch**, variant spelling of **DISPATCH**: see **DISPATCH**, etc.

† **Despeche**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *dyspesche*.

[A variant of *despeche*, *depeach*, after 16th c. F. *despecher*, in OF. *despechie*; see **DEPEACH**.] *trans.* To send away, get rid of, dispatch.

1531 ELVOT *Gon.* ii. ii, The capitaynes... despeched the multitude from them. *Ibid.* iii. x, Despechyng of sondry great affayres. *Ibid.* iii. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghty importance. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 218 b, To haue thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 223 (R), They dyspeched a brigantyne [Fr. *despescher* *eng* brigantini] by the which they aduertysed the Athenyans of that same victorie.

**Despeficiate**, *v. rare.* [f. *DE* + *II. i.*] *trans.* To deprive of its specific character. Hence **Despeficiation**.

1872 J. GROTE in *Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 63 Despeficiation (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition... is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common... use of the word. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 305 *Inaptitude* and *ineptitude* have been usefully despeficiated; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms... are distinctly despeficiated.

† **Despect** (dīspē'kt), *sb. Obs.* Also 7 *dis-*. [ad. L. *dēspēctus* a looking down upon, f. *ppl.* stem of *dēspicere*: see next. Cf. OF. *dēspēcte* contempt:—L. type \**dēspēcta*; also Rouchi dialect *dēspēcte* contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 383 The high conceit you haue of your Roman Service, and the partiall respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 126 Its no despect or discredit to us to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance. c 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.

2. *nonce-use*. Downward view.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† **Despect** (dīspē'kt), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspēctus*, pa. *pple.* of *dēspicere* to look down upon, f. *DE* + *i* + \**spēcere* to look.] Looked down upon; despised.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 280 Pe more despect thyng were... And be more contentyble.

**Despectant**, *ppl. a. Her.* [ad. L. *dēspēctant-em*, pr. *pple.* of *dēspēctare* to look down upon, freq. of *dēspicere*: see *prec.*] (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† **Despection**, *Obs.* Also -*eccyon*, -*exion*. [ad. L. *dēspēction-em*, n. of action from *dēspicere* to look down upon, **DESPISE**. Cf. OF. *dēspēction* 14th c.] A looking down upon; despising.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 Who cuer wolde haue wende that the worscheppye and fauour... sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despection. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, Suffryng many wronges and despeccyons. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Deuout Ess.* ii. ix. § 1 (R), Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despection*, a looking downwards.

† **Despectuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dēspēctueux*, f. L. *dēspēctus* (*st-stem*), looking down upon, despising; see -*ous*.] To be despised; contemptible.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 243/1 Hee may reckon that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence † **Despectuousness**, *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 297 If any lyf of more despectuousnesse She coude han fondyn... She hyt wold han chosyn.

† **Despeed**, *v. Obs.* [f. *DE* + *I. 2* + *SPEED* *v.* *Perh.* influenced in formation by *expede*, or *despeche*.]

*trans.* To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England... three of the choisest men of the State. *Ibid.* ix. viii. § 31 (R), Ont of hand they despeeded certayne of their crue, to craue... pardon. *Ibid.* § 51 King John... despeeding his charters and safe conducts to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

**Despence**, -*pend*, -*pense*: see **DISP**.

**Despeple**, *obs.* form of **DISPEOPLE** *v.*

† **Desperacy**, *Obs.* [f. **DESPERATE**; see -*ACY*.]

**Desperateness**, desperation.

1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beynd recoerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacie. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 155 Such deeds of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W. E. J. *Obi* 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

**Desperado** (dēspērādō), Also 7 (*erron.*) **desparado**. [In form, identical with OSp. *desparado* out of hope, desperate (i. e. L. *dēspērātus*), pa. *pple.* of *desperare* to despair;—L. *dēspērare*. (In mod. Sp. *desesperado* from *desesperar*.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -*ADO*, of **DESPERATE** *sb.*, used in same sense.]

† 1. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = **DESPERATE** *sb. i. Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. lxix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carried forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buried. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* viii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = **DESPERATE** *sb. 2.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 69 Peevish Galthropes and rascall desperados which the Prince of Iyes employes. 1651 *Animadu. Macdonnell's Ansv.* *Eng. Ambast.* 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperados. c 1790 WILLOCK *I. y.* 95 These desperados had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazile, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperados only. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. iii. iv. 606 He had associated with himself... another desperado... in a conspiracy... to assassinate the Amerer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. (1878) 255 One of the wild desperados of Colorado. *attrib.* 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* i. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence **Desperadoism** *nonce-wd.*

1874 *Nation* (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood.

† **Desperance**, *Obs.* Also *dis-*, -*aunce*. [a. OF. *desperance*, f. *desperer* to DESPAIR; see -*ANCE*, and cf. the hy-form **DESPERANCE**.] Despair.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 3e muhten some uallen... in desperance, bet is, in unhope & in unbeliaue forte bene iboruwen. 1490 *Rem. Rose* (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperance, I thought of deche, ne of lyf. 1481 CAXTON *Goldfry* 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperance. 1560 ROLLAND *Crut. Venus* i. 183 His Name hecht Desperance. *Ibid.* l. 770 3one wayrit wylt hecht Desperance.

**Desperancy**, erroneous f. **DESPERANCY**.

**Desperate** (dēspērāt), *a., sb., and adv.* Also 5 *dysperate*, 6-7 *desperat*, 6 *despert*, 7 *disperate*, (*erron.*) *desparat*, 9 *dial. des-*, *dispert*. [ad. L. *dēspērāt-us*, given up, despair'd of, desperate, pa. *pple.* of *dēspērare* to DESPAIR. Cf. parallel use of OF. *dēspērd*, *dēspērd*, It. *disperato*, Sp. *Pg. desesperado*, and of **DESPAIRED** *ppl. a.*]

*A. adj.*

I. † 1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. of; *Obs.* or *arch.*)

1483 CANTON *Cato* I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate went toward his thyrdle frende. 1489 — *Faytes of A. i.* xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 266/4 The deuil is desperate and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in gods promises. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 b. The citizens.. desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 5. I am desperate of obtaining her. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. n. v. 731 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* ii, Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* VI. xv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? Obs.

1555 TRAVES in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gronings or woes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death. a 1656 HALKS *Tracts* (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xi, He was answered only with desperate sobs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despair'd of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 57 The expert plisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll undertake her no more? 1669 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 The affairs of the North growing more desperate. 1683 BRIT. *Spec.* 31 A Man.. in a desperate Sicknes. 1720 SWIFT *To Ing. Clergyman*, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* i, Agony and grief and desperate woes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 35 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them.

† 3. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irremediable. *Desperate debt*, a 'bad' debt; so *desperate debtor*. Obs. (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 126 The Physician deliveth the desperate sickie bodie to the Divines care. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 223, I have bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues. 1651 HONNES *Leviath.* i. xi. 48 The estate of a desperate debtor. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Landlaw* 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery.. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 819/2 Receiving debts which they had given up as desperate. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edin.* 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be, despair'd of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk' or go any length.

1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Reynawde settod nought by his lyffe.. for he was as a man desperate. c 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Let. on Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 70 Thabbot is a daingerouse desperate knave and a hardy. 1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate.. I was.. upon the point to have poisoned myself. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42 7 5 Want makes Men desperate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

† b. Reckless, utterly careless (cf.). Obs. rare. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In private brabble did we apprehend him. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii, Best thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions.

1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 64 In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperate end. 1623 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battell dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 COWPER *Needle's Alarm* 132 Beware of desperate steps. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 134 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 233 Alceas made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy.. but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

† b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. Obs.

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L. v.* iv. 32 This Boy.. hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments of many desperate studies, by his vncle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. a 1654 SLENN *Table T.* (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs

in Æsop.. would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

† 6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem* (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp.. som fresh new othe.. som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gawrish in colour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myat. Rhel.* 48 Catchchris.. is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor. 1661 SANDERSON *Ussher's Power Princes* Pref. (1683) 19 The desperate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers.. who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy.

7. Of such a quality as to be despair'd of; hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and DESPERATELY 5.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, that their designement halts. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 18 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime. 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 271 Concluding all were desperate sots and fools, Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 123 7 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

† B. sb. Obs.

† 1. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 477 Laborious and painful to y<sup>e</sup> desperats, a preacher to the prisoners and comfortes. a 1598 BURLEIGH in *Hart. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way to kill desperates. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mar.* iii. iii, Miserable tatterdemallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

† 2. One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = DESPENADO 2.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 204 Thieves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 *Apol. Port. France* iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 32 7 3 The Zeal of these frantic Desperates.

† b. In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking.

c 1585? J. POLNON *Famous Battles* 17 Three hundred.. young men who for commendation gotten by extreme perill are called the Desperates, the Forlone hope.

c. adv. Desperately, hopelessly; usually (colloq. and dial.) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf. A 7).

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Poy. Levant* (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. ii. (1849) 86 The road.. was desperate bad. 1852 DICKENS *Black. Ho.* II. xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 BANTLEY *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, 'I'm desperat glad to see you.'

**Desperate** (de'spɛrɪt), *v. rare*. [f. DESPERATE a.] *trans.* To render or drive desperate.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

**Desperate**, var. of **DISPARATE** a.

**Desperately** (de'spɛrɪtli), *adv.* [f. DESPERATE a. + -LY 2.] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.)

† 1. In despair, despairingly. Obs.

1552 HULOET, *Desperately, desperanter, insolabiliter*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperately consecrated them selves to death. 1602 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters have fore-done themselves, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 45 Taken at length by Tamberlane.. hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 133 All these died desperately.

† 2. In a desperate condition, wretchedly. *rare*.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kindg. & Commu.* 233 The descendants of them, that have.. bene condemned by the Inquisition.. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

1570-6 LANDAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 A young Child.. lay desperately sicke in a cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 9 The heart is deceitfull above all things, and desperately wicked [R.V. desperately sicke]. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii. I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately. a 1808 HURD *Wks.* VI. xvi. (R.), 'No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.'

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.), Whom when I saw.. So desperately the battail to desire. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 130 Four French Runnagats.. hearing these words, fell desperately upon me. *Ibid.* v. 188, 20 gallies.. desperately adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1734 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/6 The.. seats for which they have fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 7.) Chiefly colloq.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STURVEY *Ann. Ref.* i. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 463 How desperately rapid the

flight of time. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

**Desperateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desperate.

† 1. The state of being in despair. Obs.

1571 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 149 They will.. be to rough.. to their children.. [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Protophyer* i. iv. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 4 When a ran resuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse, a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxviii. 4 Paraphr. 435 The deplorable and desperate- nesse of my condition. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xii. 575 He awoke to the desperatenesse of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

1667 *Decay Chr. Pity* viii. 7 5 Hope being equally out- dated by the desperateness or unnecessaryness of an under- taking. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness = DESPERATION 2.

1549 CHERE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselves, yet remember your wives, your children, your country. 1600 DEKKER, etc., *Lust's Dominion* ii. iv, You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperatenesse doth valour blot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xvii. (1840) 72 Loath to anger their enemies' valour into desperatenesse. 1677 GILPIN *Demoul.* (1807) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage.

**Desperation** (de'spɛrɪ'sjən). Also 4-6 dis- peracion. [a. OF. *désperation*, -acion (Godef.), or ad L. *désperation-em*, n. of action and condition from *désperare* to DESPAIR.]

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (of anything); the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now rare.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 A grevous accioun Of verrey riht and desperacioun. c 1375 *AT Pains of Hell* 26 in *O. E. Misc.* App. ii, Disperacion of godis mercy, Of al þe payns in hel hit is most. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 983 Welche thynges destouben penaunce.. dredre, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. 1490 CANTON *How to die* 4 To thende that he drawe him into desperacion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 131 b, For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 Unbelofed Desperacion, whereby a man fallett from God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 131 Horrour of deathe.. and disper- ation of aternal blisse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 190 A diffidence and desperation.. of ever reaching to any eminent Invention. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 52 7 5 Sum- yet deeper in the dungeon of misery.. and surrounded with darker desperation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac. xviii.* (1862) 363 The gracious Lord.. could.. [not] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing.

2. *spec.* Despair leading to recklessness, or reck- lessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5.)

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. ix, In desperation can nat be forti- tude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntary. Desperacion is a thinge as it were constrained. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 131 She is then ready to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 75 The very place puts tops of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* iv. i. 1322 A Deed of Desperation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 7 4 Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 10 Needy and hungry to desperation. 1847 JAMES T. MARSTON *Hall* xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation.

**Despero**, obs. form of **DESPAIR**.

**Desperse** = **DISPERSE**.

† **Desperview**. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *despourveu*, mod. F. *dépourvu*, 'unprovided, unfurnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, (L. *dis-*) + *pourvu* provided.] An indigent man, a poor beggar.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Beduall* Gr. ii. 1. (1881) 32 Come, you desper-view, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

**Despetous** = **DESPITOUS**.

**Despexion**, var. f. **DESPECTION**.

**Despeyr** (e, obs. form of **DESPAIR**.

**Despicability**. [f. next = -ITY.] The quality of being despicable; despicableness, 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 122 Languishing amid bound- less triviality and despicability. 1832 *Ibid.* III. 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffelsdruff's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

b. A specimen of this; a despicable person. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. v, The convention.. dismises these comparative misères and despicabilities.

**Despicable** (de'spɪkəbəl), a. [ad. L. *dēspici- bilis*, f. *dēspiciāri* to look down upon, f. DE- + \**spiciāri*, from same root as *specere* to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile, base, contemptible.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The byldinge[s] are despicable. *Ibid.* 35 All things with them are despic-

able and vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule. No despicable gift. 1699 DAMIER *Voy.* II. l. viii. 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese; than whom there are not a more despicable people now in all the Eastern Nations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July. There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1762 VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* II. 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 The most despicable of fanatics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government.

† b. Miserable, wretched. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 217 These poor despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

† 2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous. *Obs.*

(Qualifying *opinion*, *appellation*, and the like: cf. *Contemptible* 2.)

1662 H. STURGE *Jud. Nectar* Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age. 1727 FIELDLING *Love in Several Masques* Wks. 1775 I. 34 To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of myself. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* n. v. Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 Distinguished by the despicable appellative, Tied Arse.

**Despicableness.** [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being despicable; contemptibleness, vileness, worthlessness.

1653 MANTON *Exp. Janes* i. 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicableness of the instrument. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 13 (R.) The maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. 1727-1800 BAILEY, *Despicableness*, contemptibleness.

**Despicably, adv.** [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 68 (R.) He may, with due diligence and industry, not despicably improve his anatomical knowledge. 1719 ADDISON (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 218 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despicably still, crawling into corruption.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

1637 P. HEYLIN *Antidote. Lincoln.* l. 40 Since you speake so despicably of his Majesties chappell. 1665 PERVS *Diary* 13 Feb. To see how despicably they speak of us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II. 243. I should think as despicably of his sense.

† **Despication.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. dēspiciatīo-em, n. of action from dēspiciatī: see DESPICABLE.*] Despising, contempt.

1837 WHITLOCK, *etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 268 Seneca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

† **Despiciency.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. dēspiciencia* despising, contempt, *f. dēspiciencia-em, pr. pple. of dēspiciere* to look down: see *DESPISE*, and *-ENCY*.] Looking down upon or despising; contempt.

1623 COCKERAM, *Despiciencia*, despise, hatred. 1638 MEDE *Disc. Mark* xi. 17 Wks. (1672) 1. 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 A gallant despiciency .. of all human affairs. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 103 His answer is marvellous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist.

**Despicion, var. DESPICION, Obs., discussion.**

† **Despice, v. Obs.** [*a. OF. despicer*, earlier *despecier*, mod. F. *dépecer*, *dépicer*, *f. des-*, (*L. dis-*) + *picere* PIECE.] To cut in pieces.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. lxxv. 114 a/2 Many marlers had ben de-piced in to pyeces.

**Despight, etc.:** see *DESPITE*, etc.

**Despiritualize** (dēspīrituālīz), *v.* [*DE- II. 1.*] *trans.* To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 609 Virtually de-spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly re-lieve in the spiritual. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity.

Hence **Despiritualized, Despiritualizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Despiritualization.**

1840 TAIT's *Mag.* VII. 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

**Despicable** (dēspīzəb'l), *a.* [*In ME. despicable, a. OF. despic-, despicable, f. stem despici-* of *despire* to *DESPISE*.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now *rare*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 19 Pat is a despicable shrift pat ese makis. *Ibid.* ciii. 24 Despicableer fendes. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* i. 28 God ches the vnnoble things and despicable things of the world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 357/1 He was of vile habite and despicable of chere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 293 Rather despicable than commendable. 1690 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2582/1 All Armed, and in a very despicable Condition. 1875 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* IV. 269 Business is no such despicable thing. 1873 J. M. BAILEY *Life in Dambury* 6 Brought up .. to look upon a liar as the most despicable of earth's creatures.

† 2. Contemptuous. = *DESPICABLE* 2. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 208, I.. am now rejected by the despicable name of a widow.

† **Despi'sableness.** *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

a. Despicable condition. b. Contemptuousness. 1613 SIERLEY *Trav. Persia* 99 A direct despiableness of his Person and Authority. 1671 FLAVEL *Font. of Life* xxx. 91 The outward Meanness and Despiableness of His Condition.

**Despial** (dēspīzāl), [*f. DESPISE v. + -AL* 5: cf. *revial*.] The act of despising; contempt.

1650 EARL MOKM. *tr. Senault's Man become Guilty* 199 Their very looks .. sufficiently witness their despial. a 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Prov.* xi. 12 (L.) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despial. 1897 B. FARJEON *Golden Sleep* 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despial.

† **Despialant, a. Obs.** [*a. OF. despialant* despising, contemptuous, *pr. pple. of despier*, used as *adj.*] Despising, showing contempt. Hence

† **Despialantly adv.**, despiingly, insolently.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 80 If any brother or sistere .. dispialantliche lie on his brother or on his sister.

**Despise** (dēspīz), *v.* Also 4-5 *dispiice*, 4-6 *des-*, *dispyse*, 4-7 *dispiase*, 5 *dess-*, *disspiice*, 5-6 *dyspyse*. [*f. stem despici-* of *OF. despier* (*despiant*, *qu'il despice*, etc.), also *despiis-*, *despiis-*, *despiis-*—*L. despiciere* to look down (upon), *f. DE- I. 1 + spectre* to look. (There was also a later *OF. despier*, *despiier*, after the *L. verb.*) The *s* was originally spirant in *F.* and *Eng.*, whence the spelling *-ice*.]

1. *trans.* To look down upon; to view with contempt; to think scornfully or slightly of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 Pou ne louest me nort .. Ac despiest me in myn olde liue. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. iii. 84 To be prynces of prude and pouerte to dispice. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 6 Crist seip .. be pat dispiciþ 30w dispisyþ Me. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 To Dispice: *contempnere*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 235 This you should pite, rather then despice. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.*, Sir J. Oldcastle Fijþ b, Thus foolcs admire what wisest men despisth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 3 He is despised and reieted of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1701 Dr. FOR Trueborn Eng. l. 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 This was not an enemy to be despised. 1871 MORLEY *Pollaire* (1886) 153 The foremost men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc .. for the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture. *Mod.* A salary not to be despised, as things go.

† b. with *inf.* or *clause*. To scorn or disdain to do, that. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 They dyspysseden to make sacrefyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 b, You denyed and dyspyed to come. 1552 ANR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1864) 32 Despiand to do as the seruant of God Samuel commandit him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xx. § 2 Men have despiied to be conuersant in ordinary and common matters. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 164 Thus the strange Princess departed .. dispising any passion but loue should dare to thinke of ruling in her. 1724 — *intr.* To look down (on, upon; up, above). 1725 *Prose Psalter* liii(1) 7 Myn eye despiied vp myn enemies (Vulgr. = super inimicos meos desepit). 1788 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Myn eye dispiside on myn enemies. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 30 A bouen myn enemies despiiede myn eye.

† 3. *trans.* To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xv. 34 Asein such salomon speket and dispiseth her wittes. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 135 (Fairfax MS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dyspyse The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 The poure man .. began to chydre and dyspyse hym in his vsage by cause he had no more almese. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 11 And Herode .. with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [So WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc.; *Rhem.* and 1611, set him at naught.]

† b. *fig.* Of things: To set at nought, disregard.

1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* xlv. viii. (1495) 557 Though the adamas .. dyspyse fyre and yren: yet it is broke with newe hote blode. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 170 In baraine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispieth alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGF. *Serm. Fire Load* Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire] .. despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

['To look upon; to contemplate'. An error of mod. Dicts. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Despise, sb. Obs.** [*prob. a. OF. despiz*, *despiis*, nom. of *despiis*, *DESPITE*, but taking the form of an *Engl. deriv. of DESPISE v.*] = *DESPITE*; contempt, despising.

c 1440 *Frump. Parv.* 120 Despyse (MSS. K.H.P. despytel, *contemptus, despectus*). 1509 *Commune*. A H, Man what doosst thou with all thyse .. Welche is to me a great despyse. 1586 B. VOEGT *Gazzet's Cto. Cont.* iv. 226 b, Occasion of despise and laughter.

**Despised** (dēspīzd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ED*.] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

[c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 750 Hated and despydyd was he.] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 77 Despised substance of Diuinit shew. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 602 Would render them yet more despid. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 A vulgar and despised Crowd. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

† **Despisedness** (-tēdnēs). *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] Despised condition.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 541 Jesus could not have shewed his .. glory [better] than in despisedness. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gen.* i. 1. (1751) 151 Therefore he sent .. Despisedness to vanquish Pride.

† **Despise'ment.** *Obs.* [*n. OF. despisement* (12th c. in Godef.), *f. despier*, *despiis*: see *MENT*.]

The action of despising; contempt, scorn.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth.

**Despiser** (dēspīzəz), [*f. DESPISE v. + -ER* 1. Cf. *OF. despisor*, nom. *despiisere*, *-sere*.] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 500 Y<sup>e</sup> scorners & despisers of pore men. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 41 Se 3e, dispiseris, and wondre 3e, and be 3e scaterid abroad. [TINDALE, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perishe ye.] 1485 CAXTON *St. Meufre*. 20 A despiar of my wordes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 15 Harde is the way of the despisers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 A Despiser of modern Commentators. a 1745 SWIFT (J.A. Altheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 A despiser of physical force.

**Despi'seress.** *rare -o.* [*f. prec. + -ESS*.] A female despiser.

1611 COTGR., *Despi'seress*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispi'seress of.

**Despising** (dēspīzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *DESPISE*; contempt, scorn.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiii(1) 3 Myche we be fulfilid with despising. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv. 4 Y<sup>e</sup> thou mayest geue them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captiuite. 1659 *Genl. Calling* (1666) 33 Flatteries and Despisinges being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded. 1681-6 J. J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent.

**Despisingly** (dēspīzɪŋli), *adv.* [*f. despising* *pr. pple. + -LY* 2.] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Menospreciando*, despisingly. 1820 BLACKB. *Mag.* VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

† **Despi'singness.** *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] Contemptuousness.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hou.* i. vi. § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingness than a desire.

**Despite** (dēspīt), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *despit*, (3-4 -yt, 4 *despit*(e), -it, -yt, -ijt, -izt, -ithe), 4-6 *dyspite*, (5- -spytte), 6-8 *despight*, 4- *despite*; also 3-7 *dis-*, 3-6 *dys-* with same variants, 6 *Se. dyspit*. [*ME. despit*, a. *OF. despit* (-*de-spit*), mod. F. *dépit*, = *OCat. despiet*, *Sp. despecho*, *It. dispetto*—*L. dēspiciam* (u-stem) a looking down on, *f. ppl. stem of despiciere* to look down on, *DESPISE*. Down to 17th c. often spelt *dis-*, *dys-*, by confusion with words in the prefix *des-*, *Dis-*. The 16th c. *dis-*, *despight* (cf. *spight*, *SPITE*) was under the influence of *sight*, *right*, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2037 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despit (v. 177. -it, -ithe, -ytel). 1340 *Ayrenb.* 19 þe oþer boþ þet comb out of þe stocke of prede 2uo is onwyrpnesse (despit). 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 46 Perseye .. Wes in the castell. Fullfillit of dispit and pride. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 21 Power .. to make sothli o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dyspit. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 72 þe firste fote is dyspyte; þat is, in doynng no worschipe to gode men dewly, but in dyspyssing hem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dypite, or a dyspyssynge, *despeccio, contemptus*. 1565 *Jr. Metr.* Ps. x. 5 þe puffeth with dyspight. 1650 JER. FAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality .. consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despite. a 1845 LONGER *King Christian* iv. Receive thy friend, who, scornng slight, Goes to meet danger with despite.

† b. *To hold or have in* († *to*) *despite*: to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 (Cott.) Yone lasce .. als in despit 500 haldes me. c 1385 CHAUCER *Medib.* 7452 Peraventure Crist hath thee in despit. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 74 Scho. hap me to despit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He had in despite fader and moder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte .. in companyson of the thynges to come.

† c. The object of contempt or scorn. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18232 (Cott.) Skorning þou art o god angel, Despit (v. 177. -dis-) of al rightwis and lel. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 22 Now lit proude men and enyouse i am despite and heithynge.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. *To do despite to*: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 464 Ale bulke, þat clerkes such despitit dude & wo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7825 (Fairf.) To childer him despite or schame. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6725 (Fairf.) 1222 *Lucetius*, do 3e na despite. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1222 *Lucetius*, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 74 Scho. hap me to despit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He had in despite fader and moder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte .. in companyson of the thynges to come. 1565 JER. FAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality .. consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despite. a 1845 LONGER *King Christian* iv. Receive thy friend, who, scornng slight, Goes to meet danger with despite.



b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. *Obs.*

1385-1601 [see 5 c]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 Charges so furiously and so close, that in despite he mounts the wall. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. vii. That all who see... may triumph, in Despite to Rome. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 170-What think you 'twas... But doing right in stern despite to nature?

3. (with *pl.*) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 The Londoners their bioure a gret despit wroste To the queene. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom. i.* 24 That thei ponysche with wrongis or despits [Vulg. contumelias] her bodies. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 230 1480 CAXTON *Cron. Eng.* ccxxv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Queene. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calais hadde done hym suche contraryes and despyghtes. 1654 WINTERLOVE *Zootomia* 336, I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him. 1820 WORSW. *Sheep-washing*. The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with Inoffensive despites Of barking dogs. 1870 LONGER. *tr. Dante's Inf.* xiv. 71 His own despites are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance. In later use, *esp.* The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 50 What domes me be dedayn, ober despit maket 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 455 And for despyte bad drawand hing All the prisoneris. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10684 [He] put hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in despit felle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Despite, *aversio*. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxv. 36 The kyng had gret despit, that the duke shuld so dele with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b. After many grete woordes and crakes, the Lorde Stafford... in grete despit departed with his whole compaignie. 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 52/2 For they are at despit & fret, because they see God so against them. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. i. 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce despit. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 A man full of all malice and despit. 1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1231 Two Monkes, whom the souldiours in despit cut into many pieces. 1697 *Cress D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despit, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. 1752 HUMPH. *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 418 Formed by the gods merely from despit to Prometheus. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv. He died soon after... of pure despit and vexation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despit.

5. *Phrase.* In despite of. † a. In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. *Obs. Departure in despite of the Court:* see DEPARTURE 6. [1292 BRITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute. *transl.* By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] 1528 LYNDOURAY *Dreng* 1200 In dyspit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wold be subiect to no kyng. † b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment of. *Obs. rare.* [1292 BRITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute. *transl.* By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] 1528 LYNDOURAY *Dreng* 1200 In dyspit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wold be subiect to no kyng. † c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to. Cf. 2 b. *Obs.* c. 1380 SIR FERUMB. 2192 Now hap he my dore y-broke; ous alle in dyspite. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xii. 67 A gret ost... in be north of Ingland past In dyspyl of pat Tyrard. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 40 To see Gods word alleaged in despit of Gods ordinance. d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (*in despite of himself*, etc.). 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despit of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1159 Collonitz in despit of the enemy, in safetie brought backe his souldiours. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self in despit of the Pope. 1820 SHELLEY *To Mar. Gisborne* 318 We... in despit of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. 1876 OROON *Winter City* vii. 298 The lottery tries to allure in very despit of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some opposing force).

a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huan li.* 175 In dyspite of his teth I wyl be my nece. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 332 A receiv'd beleefe, in despit of the teeth of all rime and reason, that they were Fairies. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbon, in despit of all the fortresses that were there. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 17 Love which in despit of darkness brought us hither, Should in dyspight of light keep us together. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despit of OF Geography to change their site. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 6 Learning... cultivated by private persons in despit of all difficulties. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. i. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 MISS

BRADON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumouse is not a dreary dwelling-place.

f. *archaic const.* In his, her, their, others', one's own despite: in the various preceding senses.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 361 What would you bury him in my despit. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 442 Why doo I longer live in lifes despit. 1610 BEGGARS *D. of Bednall Green* xxxiii. Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despit. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achil.* 539 Born to be sav'd, even in their own despit. 1725 POTT *Odys.* ix. 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's despit, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* III. 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy despit. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.* *Clod & Pebble*, Love seeketh only self to please... And builds a hell in heaven's despit. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog. Pref.* (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despit. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despit.

6. In later use often despite of (senses 5 d, c); whence by further shortening DESPITE *prep.*, rarely in *despite* (without of).

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Famst. Wks.* (Rldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno... sit in Peters chair, despit of chance. 1655 THEOPHANIA 181 Having, despite of all opposition... forced their way through. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

**Despite** (dɛspɔɪt), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *despit*-r (13th c.), mod. F. *dépit*, app. f. *despit*, *dépit* DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. *despit*, Pr. *despeylar*, -*pechar*, Sp. *despechar*, It. *dispettare*, which may directly represent L. *despectāre*, freq. of *despicere* to look down on, DESPISE.]

1. *trans.* To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at naught; to do despite to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitit, atour all thing, Robert the Bruce. 1481 CAXTON *Goldfry* ciii. 227 They blamed and Inured our barons, And despiteth them alle tho. 1594 DRAVTON *Idea* 527 Reason... Despiteth love, and laugheth at her folly. 1614 I. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiteth the spirit... of grace. a. 1619 FOTHERLEY *Altheim.* i. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 Who... both despiteth the Temples, and despiteth the gods. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* vi. (1676) 555 Have you let scape an enemy who despites you? 1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome... slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. 1869 SPURGEON *Tras. Dav.* Ps. iv. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despise Christ.

† b. with *inf. Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scott.* III. xxvii, A certane noble man dyspiteth to hear that edicte.

† 2. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2, I dyspite a person, I set hym at naught, or provoke hym to anger, *Je despile*. It dyspiteth me to se his faycons. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 670 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to despitte him therewith. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride where with you are carried that despiteth me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 31 Onely to despitte him, I will endeavour any thing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 43 A vexatious deed, meerly to despitte them. 1668 *Whole Duty Man* II. § 13 We bring... a train of his enemies to provoke and despitte him.

† 3. *intr.* To show despite, contempt, or ill-will. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dyspite agaynst an other on that faycon. 1627 LISANDER & Cal. ix. 185 Lisander despitte at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust. 1736 FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Alm.* Wks. (1887) I. 461 *note*. These ill-willers of mine, despitte at the great reputation I gained.

**Despite** (dɛspɔɪt), *prep.* [Shortened from *despite of*, orig. in *despite of*: see DESPITE sb. 6.] In spite of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 379 Or thou, or I Somerset will be protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinall. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man will breake out, despite philosophy. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv.* Age II. Wks. 1874 III. 150 I'll... Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes... Despite his black guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, I love him still, despite my wrongs. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dav.* II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despit myself.

**Despitful** (dɛspɔɪtful), *a.* [f. DESPITE sb. + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

† 1. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. *Obs.* c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature... Unhappy agens al good adventure. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1035/2 Whoso dishonor god in one place with occasion of a false fayth... all honoure that heddoeth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispitful, and rejected of god. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* Par. i. Pet. iv. 14 In the myddes of your dispitfull handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled agayne in you. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxix. (1632) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to dispitfull ignomy. 1676 BR. GUTHRIE *in Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 90 *note*, Having prefaced awhile with dispitfull exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull him down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.

2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 207 The constable a fellow man of wer... Selbye he hecht, dispitfull and owtmre. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 45 And be no ways dyspitfull to the peure. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 9, I shalbe called foolish, curious, despitfull, and a sower of sedition. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 187 Dispitful, *invidiosus*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* ii. 86 It is my studie To seeme dispitfull and

vngentle to you. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 662 This... Inflamed him with dispitfull ire. 1667 MUTTON *P. L. x.* 1 The hainous and dispitfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Judel.* II. lxxviii, The other was a fell dispitfull fiend. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and dispitful.

**Despitfully**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispitful manner.

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently, shamefully. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 10 They haue... smytten me vpon the cheke despitefully. 1552 HUILOT, *Despitfully, contemptum, opprobriose*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 44 Pray for them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you. 1614 RALPHIN *Hist. World* II. 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes: which hung despitefully over the Walls of Bethsan. 1694 F. BRACOT *Disc. Parables* v. 197 Using those spiritual persons contemptuously and despitefully. 1871 KEATS *Growth. Comm.* 260 Members of the reformed faith, to see whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service.

2. Angriely, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 123 My faithfull fadyrdispitfully that slew. 1487 BARBOUR *S Bruce* XI. 608 (Camb. MS.) Full dispitfully [Edinb. MS. dispitously] Their fais demant thaim rycht stralty. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 68, 471/2 His beautiful Emperess, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears.

**Despitfulness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dispitful; contemptuousness, malicious feeling or action, cruelty.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. 4 Oure soule is fylled... with the despitefulness of the proud. — *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there arise despitefulness and wrath ynough. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ii. 19 Let vs examine him with despitefulness and torture. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxii, The Jews accuse me with despitefulness.

**Despitely**, *adv.* In 7 despitly. [f. \*despite adj. (= OF. *despit* angry, dispitful) + -LY 2.] Despitfully.

1619 DENISON *Heavenly Bang.* i. 6 When the Lord of glory... was despitly apprehended.

**Despitous** (dɛspɪtɪəs), *a.* Forms: 5 *dispitious*, -*pyteous*, 5-6 *despituous*, 5-7 *despituous*, 6 *dispit*, -*pytuous*, -*pyghteous*, -*pyteous*, 6- *despitous*. [Late ME. variant of DESPITOUS, from its spelling specially associated with *pitous* († *pitious*), and so giving rise to a differentiated form, DESPITEOUS.]

1. *orig.* = DESPITOUS: full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious. *arch.*

14... Chaucer's *Knt's T.* 979 (*Harl. MS.* a. 1425) A proud dispitous man. [6 texts des-, dispitous.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14/1 Derysons despituous. 1495 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (W. de W.) 196 Provide and stoute and dyspituous. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Souldys* Wks. 289/1 Despituous and despitful persone. 1529 — *Dyaloge* IV. ibid. 258/1 Now is it to pyghteous a sight to see the dyspituous dyspitghte done there... to god and al good men. 1532 — *Confil. Tindal* ibid. 254/4 Tindalles dewlishie provide dyspituous hearte. 1548 UDALL *etc. Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 12 With much despitous language. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Dietrich* 417 A rayling and despituous speech of Scaliger. 1888 MORRIS *Dream of John Bull* IV. 30 The proud, despitous rich man.

b. (*erroneous*). 1623 COCKERAM, *Despituous*, contemptible, vile.

2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DESPITEOUS.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 To thy moste vter despituous enemies. 1513 — in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 He was close and secret... despituous & cruell. 1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. 47 b/2 They shall... put them to dyspituous debte. 1540 CHALONER *tr. Erasm. Moris* [1480 despituous deith]. 1549 CHALONER *tr. Erasm. Moris* *Enc. Pijb*, Warre is so cruell and despituous a thing. a. 1557 MRS. M. BASSET *More's Treat. Pastion* Wks. 137/2 The dyspituous and horrible ende of Judas. 1572-2 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 92 b, The Carthaginians having knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens... bewailed the despituous death and cruel torments they sustained. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 34 Turning dispituous to hate with doore? 1596 SPENSER *F.* O. II. ii. 15 Spurring so hot with rage despituous. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xx. 683 b, For very despituous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see DESPITEOUS.]

**Despitously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despituous manner, with despit: a. Contemptuously; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

c. 1400 (MS. p. 1450) *Destr. Troy* 4744 The grekes... spert full dispitiously spurnit at the yates. c. 1450 *Martin* 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispitiously. 1500-20 DUNBAR *'Amang their freiris'* 29 *Thai*... Dispitiously syne did him smyt. 1529 MORE *Conf. agat. Trib.* 1563 That so dispitiously put hym to hys payne. Wks. 1164/2 That so dispitiously put hym to hys payne. 1563 SACKVILLE *Confil. Dk. Buckham* xxvi, Howe Lord Hastings... Dispitiously was murdered and opprest. a. 1614 SCOTT *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. (1632) 561 Whom... he had caused to bee dispitiously dragged at horse-heel. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 The Devil, out of malice and envie, had despitiously empoysoned all mankind. 1808 SCOTT *Martin* v. xxi, Lord Marmion said despitiously. 1885 SAT. *Rev.* 18 July 87 We should be sorry to be thought to write despitiously of Sir Philip Perring.

† **Despiter**, *Obs.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ER 1; cf. OF. *despituer*.] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 8 Pneumatomachus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. 1640

A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 198 Despisers and Despighers of the Spirit of Grace.

**Despitesoun, -usoun**, var. of DISPUTISOUN, *Obs.*, disputation.

**Despitency**, var. of DESPICIENCY.

**Despiting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the vb. DESPITE; a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge.

1529 SKELTON *Poems* arg. *Garneshe* iii. 114 Your dyrtty endytting. And your spychfull despyghting. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but despyting and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 *Gilpin Demonol.* (1867) 199 The despyting and discrediting of trulh.

† **Despitous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *despitous*; 4-5 *des-, dis-, dys-pitous*, -pytous, -pitus, -ptous, -pytws, -pytuws. [ME. *a. AF. despitous* = OF. *despitous*, *despitous* (mod. F. *dépitéux*), f. *dépité* DESPITE sb.; *scpe* -OUS. After 1400 associated with *piteous*, † *pituous*, and spelt -uous, -ious, -eous: see DESPITEOUS. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. *orig.* Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 517 þai þat ere proude and despitous. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 196 Sa hawtane and despitous. 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 516 (Harl.) He was to senful man nought despitous [6 *leste* He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. — *Par.* T. 732 Despitous is he þat hap desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 TREVISIA *Hundred* (Rolls) i. 241 Meny despitous worde [unlita contumelie]. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 410 The prouocacyon & despitous wordes of Frenschmen. 2. *Cruel*; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent.

1340 CURSOR *M.* 23235 Mony harde & despitous dynt shul þe wrecches þere hynt. 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iii. 1409 (1458) Despitous day þyn þe þe pyne of helle! 1400 *Rom.* Rose 2212 Keye was... Of word despitous and cruelle. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6194 Two speirus full despitous he sparet to cast. 1411 HOCCELE *Compl.* *Virgins* 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne. 1567 TURBERY *Ovid's Ep.* 68 Then... with despitous nayles I rent my face. 1571 CAMERON *Hist. Ircl.* ii. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murtherer at Tarn-taine. 1598 T. PROCTOR in *Heliconia* i. 99, I sterve through thy despitous fault.

b. *transf.* Violent.

1450 LONELICH *Graill* xii. 356 Vndir wheche þate ran there Ryht a wondir dyspetyous ryvere.

† **Despitously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY *2.*] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitely; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 615 Some dispoyle hym oute despitously. 1340 CURSOR *M.* 16951 (Trin.) He... Despitously [earlier texts *vili, vilellik*] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*, 173 Myn ennyms Despysseþ me her despitously. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3889 Ector... spake neuer despitously, ne spist no man. 1523 Q. MARC. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett.* R. & *Ilust. Ladies* i. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspitously.

2. Angrily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

1340 CURSOR *M.* 5082 (Trin.) þe coupe in to þoure secke put I And pursued þou despitously [Gott. And presumed þou ful spiously]. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1137 (He) him told how despitously þe duk of þat dede him warned. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 137 He that him in þelmsell v. 1806 (1818) Despitously hym slough the fier Achilles. 1386 — *Reverie* T. 254 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyne. And he bent him despitously ageyn. 1393 TREVISIA *Barth.* de P. R. xiii. viiii. (Tollem. MS.) þe ryuer aros with so greit strengthe and violence, þai he nat to-brake despitously þe brigg. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. 2 He spak unto hem of their wykkyndnesse and despitously hem reproved. a 1500 *Oral. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 338 Takyng me despitelye & byndyngne cruelye.

**Despituous**, *obs.* form of DESPITEOUS.

**Desplay**, *obs.* form of DISPLAY.

**Despleasance**, var. of DISPLEASANCE, *Obs.*

**Despoil** (dɪspɔɪl), *sb.* [ME. *a. OF. despoille, -puille* (= Pr. *despuella*), verbal sb. from *despoillier*: see next.]

1. The action of despoiling; plundering; robbery.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoille... wel armed in the batayll. a 1530 WOLSEY to Hen. VIII (in *Athenium* 12 Sept. 1840), My houses be, — by the over-sight, despoil, and euill behauiour of such as I did trust, — in ruyn and decaye. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 57 Thou hast had my despoyle. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 18 'Tis done; — despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown.

2. *concr.* Plunder, booty, SPOIL, *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. Cvij. So shold the despoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1481 — *Godfrey* 206 Euery man laden and charged with despoilles. 1552 HULOET, *Despoyle, spoliūm, trophæum*. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 53 (L.) Hercules... covered with the despoyle of a lion.

3. (See quot.)

1552 HULOET, *Despoyle*, or place where mischief or robbery is done, *dispoliūm*.

**Despoil** (dɪspɔɪl), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *despoile(n)*, 3-7 *despoile*, -oyle, 6-7 *despoyl*, 6- *despoil*; also 4 *des-*, *dispoily*, *dispoille*, -uyle, 4-5 *dyspoyle*, 4-7 *dispoile*, -oyle, 5 *des-*, *dis-*, *dyspoille*, -oyle, *dispoile*, *dyspoille*, 6-7 *dispoil*; Sr. 4-5 *dispulze*, -puilze. [ME. *despuilen*,

-spoile-n, *a. OF. despuillier, -oillier, -oiller* (mod. F. *dépouiller*) = Pr. *despolhar*, Cat. *despullar*, Sp. *despojar*, It. *dispolgiare* — L. *dēspoliāre* to plunder, rob, despoil, f. DE- + 3. *spoliāre* to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt *dis-* by confusion with words in *des-* from DIS- prefix.]

1. *trans.* To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, SPOIL; *a. a. person.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 þe oþere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 AYENB. 45 þe nerste [zenne] is couaytise uor to wyne and uor to despoily bis uelaze. 1393 LANGL. P. Pi. C. xiv. 58 Robbours and reuers þat riche men despoilen. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. iv. The euylle hungry peple which... robben and despoilen the poure folke. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 153/2 The Ebrues well despoile the Egyptiens. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 176 We are not yet so utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

b. *a. place; also transf. and fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiii. 502 Qwhen the feld... Wes despoilte, and left all bare. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 Despoilte is the somer fare. 1400 MAUNDVEY. (1839) x. 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoiled it. 1601 WEEVER *Myst. Mart.* F. ij. Entice... Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1640 DICKENS *Baru.* Rudge xvi. The coach... despoiled by highway-men. 1845 STEPHEN *Lavoy Eng.* (1874) II. 219 Though guilty in general of waste, the despoils the freehold. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently of (some possession); to rob: *a. of arms, clothes, or something material; also transf.*

1300 K. ALIS. 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh, And despoiled him of his armes. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7591 He was despoiled of al that he hadde in this lyf, that nas but his clothis. 1470 HENRY WALLACE XL 1396 Bot than he was despoilte of his weid. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. l. 244 An others knolls Of these her plants the wood despoil shall. 1603 KROLLS *Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 Theeues... despoiling him of his apparell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 450 Athalia being thus despoiled of her Son. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parial's Iron Age* 172 The Swedes, being... despoiled of the Isle of Usona. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 257 These formed Stones being by this Means despoil'd of their Shells. 1775 JONSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May, You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. xvii. 440 The cities of Greece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. iv. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. *of things immaterial; also fig.*

1400 MAUNDVEY. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We bene in peess, of þe which þou will now despoile vs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Oser. 212 b, We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 10 Despoiled of your Honor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 411 Despoil'd of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iii. 30 They... despoiled thy head Of separate honor.

3. *spec.* To strip of clothes, to disrobe: *a. orig.* as an act of violence. spoliation, or robbery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 260 Vor steorc naked he was despoiled oðe robe. 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*. 3031 To Gy tok he þat cots: 'Despoille his body', þan gan he saye; 'arme þe on ys weide'. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gh.* 88 Take these frenschme men and despoyle them.

† b. without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip of armour, vestments, etc. *Obs.*

1340 GAW. & *Gr. Knt.* 860 Per he watz despoiled, wyth spechez of myrþe, þe burn of his brunny, & of his bryt wedez. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 318 He had þat wommen schuld despoilen hir right there. 1450 MERLIN 463 They made despoile the queene to go to hir bedde. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlv. [ccxli.] 753 Before the aulter ther he was despoiled out of all his vestures of estate. 1540 SURREY *Poems*, *Prisoner in Windsor* 12 despoiled for the game. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Garbodie* iv. ii. 1847/1 142 We... Despoiled streight his brest, and all we might, Wynded in valne, with napkyns next at hande. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* iii. 723 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their armes, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

† c. *refl.* To disrobe or undress oneself, put off one's clothes. *Obs.*

1383 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xviii. 4 Jonathas dyspuylide him silf for the coote. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xii, Pryuely she dyspoilled her & leid her doune by hym. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 106 Dispoyle you and entre in to this bathe. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 85 b/1 He dyspoilled and unclad hym and gaf his clothes unto the boychers.

† d. To take off (clothes). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron upon the hylle & despoiled of his vestur. *Euseb.* a. b, The lord commaunded to despoyle and take of his clothes.

† e. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS ii. *Mathien's Unhappy Pros.* 1 When the play is ended... they are despoiled the gawdy garments of the personage represented.

† f. To strip of worth, valne, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to SPOIL. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4127 Pynnymes... With sperez dyspetously despoilles our knyghtes. 1539 PLIMPTON *Corr.* 235 A action of trespas against... Robert Oliver for despoiling my gras. 1685 [see DEROLED].

† g. To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry off by violence, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Biji. To despoyle and rauisshe his neyghbours goodes. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Dispoyle*, take away by violence.

† b. To remove forcibly, take away. *Obs.*

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K ij, It is necessary to despoyle the opilacions and leattes of the stomake.

Hence Despoiled, Despoiling *ppl. adjs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 146 A poore, private, and despoiled person. 1688 TRAVESTIN *Siege Arme* hennel 43 The besieged... again put in order the late despoiled Battery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Despoiled proprietors. 1859 C. BARKEW *Associative Princ.* i. 17 The despoiling hands of the first reformers.

**Despoiler** (dɪspɔɪlər), [f. DESPOIL *v.* + -ER, Cf. OF. *despoilleur*.] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler.

1467 E. E. Gilds 389 Pillours, Robbers, despoilers. 1592 WYCLIF *Armarie* 151 Despoiler of my worldly pleasure. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 57, I... forbid that the Body of my despoiler, be covered in my Earth. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxxvi, They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

**Despoiling** (dɪspɔɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1.*]

1. The action of the verb DESPOIL; robbing.

1552 HULOET, *Despoilinge, despoliatio, spoliatio*. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The despoiling a minister of religion.

† 2. Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. vii. 147 He rafte þe despoilynges fro þe cruel lyoun, þat is to seyne he slouþ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn.

**Despoilment** (dɪspɔɪlmənt), [f. DESPOIL *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *despoillement*, mod. F. *dépouillement*.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 MOIR *Stanzas on Infant* i, As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced. 1859 L.D. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xii. 4 The first despoilment is... to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Sillicho. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. xiv. 541 The city, beautiful in its despoilment.

† **Despoilate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL.] = DESPOIL *v.*

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 It doth... enfeeble and dispoilate [the liver] of it's sanguifying facultie. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despoilate*, to spoil, rob, or pill.

**Despoliation** (dɪspɔɪli-ən), [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL.] The action of despoiling; despoilment.

1657 PHILLIPS, *Despoliation*, a robbing or spoiling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined... to share their fate of despoliation. 1894 J. BATTEN *Hist. Coll. S. Somerset* 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

**Despond** (dɪspɒnd), *v.1* [f. L. *dēspōndere* to give up, yield, resign, *dēspōndere animū*, later simply *dēspōndere* to lose heart, despond; f. DE- + 2 b + *spōndere* to promise. The form follows *respond* which came through French.]

*intr.* To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from *despair* as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with *of* (cf. to *despair of*).

1655 CROMWELL *Speech to Parlt.* 22 Jan., I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you... would have made way for a blessing from God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond*, also to fail in courage or despair. *Lord Protectors Speech.* 1666 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxv. 6 Though he despond that sows the grain. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 819 The Learned Leaches... shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* v. (1798) 79, I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

† **Despond**, *v.2* *Obs.* — [f. L. *dēspōndere* (see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (See quot. *Perh.* never used in Eng.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond*, to betroth or promise in marriage. *Ibid.*, *Despondency*, a promise in marriage.

**Despond** (dɪspɒnd), *sb. arch.* Also 7 *dis-*. [f. DESPOIL *v.*] The act of desponding; despondency.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 12 This Miry slough... called the Slough of Despond [called p. 10 Slough of Despondency]. 1684 *Ibid.* ii. 21 But when Christians came up to the Slough of Despond, she began to be at a stand. *Ibid.* ii. 200 Our Desponds, and slavish Fears.

**Despondence** (dɪspɒndəns), [f. L. *dēspōndere*, pr. ppl. *dēspōndent-em*; see -ENCY.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = DESPONDENCY.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. *Of Afflictions* (R.), Bear up thyself... from fainting and despondence. 1708 BISH. *Apoll.* itself. 1714 Affront him not... by a Despondence of his Mercy. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 269 My fits of despondence. 1832 LYTTON *Euene* A. ii. i, Feelings which forbid despondence. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) 177, I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

**Despondency** (dɪspɒndəns), Also 7 *dis-*. [f. as prec. -ENCY.] The state or condition of being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cattel.* (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal.

Indignation . . . Despondency, Triumph or Glorification. 1656 *Artif. Handson*, (1662) 76 Religion is no friend. . . to supine and sordid despondencies of mind. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting-Castle. . . and in it . . . they found one Mr. Despondency. . . and one Much-afraid his Daughter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which . . . contrary winds, and a lingering voyage . . . create. 1838 THURLOW *Greece* IV. xxiv. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency.

**Despondency** 2. *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> See **DESPOND** 2.

**Despondent** (dɪspɒndənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *despondens*, *pr. pple. of despondere* to **DESPOND**: see **DE-NT**.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding. a 1699 W. BATES *Fear of God* xv. (R.) For a despondent sinner to think . . . that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures . . . is a sin equal to atheism. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 980 Congregated thrushes. . . now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourning* Fam. i. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlii. V. 215 Many . . . chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* ii. He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. 1888 MISS BRAEDON *Fatal Three* i. v. He sat in a despondent attitude.

**B. sb. One who desponds.**

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 317 A war which . . . the despondents have pronounced hopeless. a 1845 Mrs. BRAY *Warleigh* xxxi. (1884) 242, I am no despondent.

**Despondently**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* i. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom . . . thus despondently concludes. 1795 Ld. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 281, I was thought . . . to have talked too despondently. 1881 MISS BRAEDON *Asph.* II. 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house.

**Desponder** (dɪspɒndər), *rare.* [f. **DESPOND** 2, 1 + **-ER** 1.] One who desponds.

1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders. 1737 SWIFT *Proph. Badges* Begs. Wks. 1761 II. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.

**Desponding**, *adj. sb.* [f. *prec.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **DESPOND**, *q.v.* 1818 BLACKBURN *Mag.* IV. 1 The . . . gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

**Desponding**, *phl. a.* [f. *prec.* + **-ING** 2.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.

1658 DRAYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. a 1690 E. HOKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* (R.) With no tormenting, carking, and desponding thoughts. 1745-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. The Glover seemed particularly desponding. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

**b. Causing despondency, dispiriting, rare.**

1800 *Invisible Man* i. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow. *Comb.* 1803 BROOKES *Hygeia* x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

**Despondingly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despondingly*, desperately, out of hope. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success. 1840 MARRYATT *Olla Podr.*, S. IV. and by W. 4 W., 'I shan't get any,' replied Jack, despondingly. 1899 CASSELL *Techn. Educ.* IV. 71 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

[**Desponsage**, in recent Dicts., error for *desponsage*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Desponsate**, *a. Obs.* Also *dys-*. [ad. L. *desponsatus*, *pa. pple. of desponsare* to betroth, freq. of *despondere*: see **DESPOND** 2.]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, espoused.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemically combined.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must they Elements . . . with Elements of perfy Bodies be dysponsate. *Ibid.* vi. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat.

**Desponsated**, *phl. a.* = *prec.*

1623 Cockeram, *Desponsated*, betrothed.

**Desponsation**, *Obs.* Also *dis-*, *dys-*. [ad. L. *desponsation-em* (also in OF. *desponsation*) betrothal, *n.* of action from *desponsare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

a 1490 *Cer. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now-al we procede to here desponsacion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *C. Exemp.* i. § 5 For all this desponsation of her. . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desponsation*, an affiance or betrothing.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemical combination.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Sprys there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon . . . shall thou make.

**Desponson**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *desponsation-em*, *n.* of action from *despondere* to **DESPOND**, *despair*.] Desponding, despondency.

1640 BURGESS *Serm.* (1641) 2 To cure them. . . of this desperate desponson of mind.

**Desponsories**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 *desponsorios*, *desposorios*. [ad. Sp. *desponsorios* espousal, betrothal, *f. desposar* to affiancé:—L. *desponsare* (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. iii. xxii. The eighth of September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiancé, or the betrothing day. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* i. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess.

2. A document formally declaring a betrothal. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) i. 253 The Prince . . . left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. 1647 CLAREN- DON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1702) i. 30 The Prince having left the Desponsories in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. a 1670 HACKET *Atty. Williams* i. (1692) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke, who was sent . . . to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposories.

**Desport**, *obs. form of DISPORT sb. and v.*

**Despo'se**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desposier*, occas. var. of *despoier*, from the F. confusion of *des-*, *de-*: see **DE-6**.] *trans.* To depose, put down, lay down.

1587 GOING *De Mornay* xvi. 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are desposed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and . . . resigne the . . . managing of my goods.

**Despose**, *obs. form of DISPOSE v.*

**Despot** (dɛspɒt). Also 6 *dispotto*, 7 *despotæ*. [a. OF. *despot* (14th c.), modf. *despotæ*, ad. Gr. *δεσπότης* (med.L. *despotæ*, *-tus*) master, lord, despot. In sense 1 partly after It. *dispotto*, in Florio *despotæ*, 'a lord, a lordlike governor'.]

1. *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. *magister*, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= *domine* my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia (= *Servianus hospodar*). It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, *δεσπότης* is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* (tr. from Italian) 20 Thomas Paleologus . . . abstained from that title, and contented himself with the only title of the Despot of Morea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. ii. 21 b. Taken away from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. 1588 GREENE *Pericles* 11 The Despot of Decapolis and his wife. . . lost their way. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1608) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the young Emperor honored with the title of *Despot*, another step unto the Empire. 1614 SELOEN *Tiles Hon.* 122 The Despot was the heir or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (understand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a general name, as *My Lord*). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despotes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Despot*, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the *despot* of Servia. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* iii. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 T. HORE *Anastasis* (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.). I am bearer of letters to the despots (bishops of the Greek Church) and præstis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an oppressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution; 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

1611 CORCER., *Despote*, a Despotie; the chiefe or souveraigne Lord of a Countrey. 1755 (see sense 1.) 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 370 Hast thou . . . returned. . . A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784—Task v. 311 But is it fit . . . that a man . . . Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 SOUTHEY *Juan of Arc.* x. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1795-6 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer despots; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors! 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il.* i. 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 150 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohni) i. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. 1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. Note vii (1853) i. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 Voltaire . . . never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

3. *Comb.*

1846 C. G. PROWITT *Prometh. Bound* 34 Is not our despot. lord in all things framed to violence?

**Despotat** (dɛspɒtət). Also *-ate*. [a. F. *despotat*, ad. med.L. type *\*despotātus*: see **DESPOT** and **-ATE**.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks; a principality.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* i. iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus. 1883 JENK. *Hellenic Stud.* Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

**Despotee**, *Obs.* [cf. OF. *despotie* count of a despot, *despotie* lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. *δεσποτεία* lordship, despotism.] = *prec.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees . . . did . . . throw open the gates to me.

**Despotic** (dɛspɒtɪk), *a.* Also 7 *despotique*, 8 *despotick*. [a. F. *despotique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. *δεσποτικός*, *f. δεσποτής* **DESPOT**: see **-IC**.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 58 From whence proceedeth Dominion, Paternal, and Despotic. 1720 GAY *Poem* (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 P 10 Bluster has therefore a despotic authority in many families. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Convalescent*, He lay and acted his despotic farces. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohni) II. 293 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xciv. (1869) Xii. 10 *març.* He becomes Asiatic and despotic. a 1863 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 4) i. 283 The epithet *free* importing praise, and the epithet *despotic* importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence **Despotically** *adv.* = **DESPOTICALLY**.

169. *Ad Populum Phaleræ* i. 13 That Noah's Heirs despotically might rule.

**Despotically**, *a. Obs.* Also 8 *-all*. [f. *as prec.* + **-AL**.] = **DESPOTIC**.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that despotical kind of government. 1641 MURON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 53 Under the despotical rule of the Monarch. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. ii. (1869) i. 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotical [governments]. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiquop.* iv. iii. 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy.

**Despotically** (dɛspɒtɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a despotic manner; with absolute power.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian . . . Religion. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xix. The great man of his neighbourhood . . . ruling despotically over a small clan. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

**Despoticalness**, *Obs.* [f. *as prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action; despotism.

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. 1695 *Parl. Discourse* *Death Princess of Orange* 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 166 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

**Despotism** (dɛspɒtɪzəm). [a. F. *despotisme* (*Dict. Acad.* 1740): see **DESPOT** and **-ISM**.]

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Despotism*, despotic government. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. i. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme. 1817 BENTHAM *Swear not at all* Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism. 1857 TOLST. *Smith Parish* 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.*, *Hist.* 22 Despotism is the simplest, coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. v. 205 It is . . . dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. v. 297 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 290 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. *fig.* Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 GOOWIN *Enquirer* i. vii. 60 All education is despotism. 1837-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1866) 243 With what . . . despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! 1836 EMERSON *Nat.* *Idealism* Wks. (Bohni) II. 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.



**Despotist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 *Kingsley's Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1863 L. WARD *Captain Poland* I. 129 Mr. Carlyle... a philosophical despotist.

**Despotize** (dēspōtīz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE; in mod. F. *despotiser* (Litté.)] *intr.* To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 *Chrou. in Ann. Reg.* 288 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 *Coleridge's Friend* (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* I. 16 Kings and Emperors... anxious to despotize over their brethren.

**Despotocracy.** *noun-adv.* [-CRACY.] Government by a despot; the rule of a despot.

a 1860 T. PARKER *Wks.* v. 262 (D.) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages... came over the water.

**Despotomaniac.** *noun-adv.* [See -MANIA.] One who has a mania in favour of despots; *attrib.* having such a mania.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despotomaniac patient.

**Despousage.** *Obs.* [f. DESPOUSE v. + -AGE; cf. *espousage*, *sponsage*.] Betrothal; espousal.

a 1587 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 Ethelred King of the Eastangles... went... to King Offa for despousage of Athelrid his daughter.

**Despouse.** v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspōsāre* to betroth (see DESPONSATE), on the model of *sponsare*: -OF. *espouser*: -L. *sponsāre*.] *trans.* To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = ESPOUSE v. 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wip me, for to day þow despousidest and weddest me. c 1400 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* tit. 1028 She desirith þat þow shalt now with a ryng Despouse hir to this self for eueremore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 I have despoused you to a noble man. 1543 *Nectus. Doctr. in Formul. Faith* Blij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose name was Joseph. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. 56 Necte me at Ptolemais, that... I may despouse her to thee. *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 When he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

Hence *Despoused ppl. a.*, *Despousing vbl. sb.*; also *Despouser*, one who gives in marriage.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Song. Sol.* iii. 11 In the day of his despousing. 1635 *Heywood Hierarch.* v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

**Despoyle** (ē. poyly. -puile, *obs.* ff. DESPOIL.

**Despraise, Despread, Desprise:** see DIS-

**Despumate.** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēspūmāt-us* *pa.* *ppl.* of *dēspūmare*: see next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumate*, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

**Despumate** (dēspūmēt, de'spumēt), v. [f. L. *dēspūmāt*, *ppl.* stem of *dēspūmare* to skim, f. DE- I. 2 + *spūma* foam, froth, scum, *spūmare* to froth.]

1. *trans.* To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing the scum.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When it was despumated, a new creamer always succeeded.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* 304 (L.) That discharge... will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *trans.* To throw off as froth.

1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* 360 (L.) They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands.

Hence *Despumated ppl. a.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Antiqu. & Min.* 83 The sanies of it roasted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumated honey*.

**Despumation.** [ad. L. *dēspūmātiō-em*, *n.* of action from *dēspūmare*: see prec. In F. *despumation* (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid; the condition of being freed from scum; clarification.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 215 Honey... boild to a perfect Despumation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1684 tr. *Boutel's Merc. Confid.* v. 164 By... Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered. 1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* ii. v. 8 (1734) 164 The... Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Body. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it. 1802 *BEDDOES Hygiene* viii. 158.

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3. *pl.* Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 51 Here you see another Cytherea born out of the despumations of our seas of wine.

**Despumare** (dēspūmā), v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspūmare* (see DESPUMATE), or a. F. *despumer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

c 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 90 Of hony despumed [v. r. dispumed] oz. iiii. c 1553 in *Hardib Legary* (1658) 232 Take your Alewort... and into it put of good Honey despumed... a pound and a half. 1623 *COCKERMAN Despumare*, to take up the scum of a thing. 1665 in *Hardib Ref. Comm.* *Bees* 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despumate it. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.

2. *intr.* Of a liquid: To cast up a scum or froth. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Despumare*, fume, or cast up a scumme.

Hence *Despumated ppl. a.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxii. xxiv, Made... of despumed and clarified hony.

**Despute.** *obs.* var. of DISPUTE.

**Despyne in porke despyne:** see PORCUFINE.

**Desquamate** (deskwāmēt), v. [f. L. *dēsquāmāt*, *ppl.* stem of *dēsquāmāre* (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE- I. 2 + *squāma* scale (of a fish, reptile, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To take the scales off, clear from scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 *DYCHE & PARDON Desquannate*, to scrape off the fins from fish; and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. *intr.* To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.

1828 *COMBE Const. Man* iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle... comes off in squamæ or scales. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 53 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence *Desquamated ppl. a.*, scaled off; freed from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Desquamated*, scaled, having the Scales taken off. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

**Desquamation** (deskwāmā'fōn). [*noun* of action from prec.: see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.

1721 *BAILEY, Desquamation* (in *Surgery*) is a scaling of foul bones. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Desquamation*, the act of slaking or scaling carious Bones. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

2. A coming off in scales or scaly patches; esp. that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1725 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The Desquamation was very slow, the black crusts adhering several Days. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 105 Obsolete cases of dry desquamations. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane. 1839 *MURCHISON Sibir. Syst.* I. xxxix. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being boulders. 1882 *BEALE Slight Ailms.* 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1888 *Times* 14 Apr. 11 Another child... was in the stage of desquamation.

*attrib.* 1883 *QUAIN Dict. Med.* s. v. *Scarlet Fever*, The desquamation-period... is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus. Aponymata* Phisitions call *Desquamations*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Rust*, the red desquamation of old iron.

**Desquamative** (deskwāmātiv), a. [f. L. *dēsquāmāt* (see above) + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in *desquamative nephritis, pneumonia*, etc.

1870 Dr. G. JOHNSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXX. 170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of *acute desquamative nephritis*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 285 Cheesy pneumonia... proceeds... from true desquamative pneumonia.

**Desquamatory**, a. & sb. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to desquamation.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. v. (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan. 1837 *PLUMBE Dis. Skin* (L.), The desquamatory stage now begins.

B. *sb.* A desquamatory trepan.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querc.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Desquamatory*, an old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

**Desquame.** v. *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *dēsquāmā-re* (see DESQUAMATE).] *trans.* = DESQUAMATE 1.

1623 *COCKERMAN Desquame*, to scale a fish. 1731 *BAILEY, Desquame*, to take off, or scrape off Scales.

**Desray.** *obs.* form of DERAY.

**Desse.** sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also *desse*. [a. OF. *deis*, *dais*, *DAIS*.] 1. *Obs.* form of DAIS.

2. A desk.

1552 *HULOT, Desse* or lecture to lay a boke on, *antonus*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 50 A bevy of fayre damazels... Waiting when as the Anthemie should be sung on hye. The first of them did seeme of riper yeares... And next to her sat goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes

from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her desse.

**Desse** (des), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *dass*. [Of doubtful origin: cf. Icel. *des* in *hey-des* hay-rick; but the sence 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. *deis*, *dais* raised platform or floor).]

1. A stratum, a layer.

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 130 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirrings* XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells... in the face of the braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks*. 1818 *Hogg Browne of B.* II. 61 (Jam.) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Desse*, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in dasses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Parish* 55 He'd gotten a hail dess o' shafts... and was rifle for another dess.

2. (See *quots.*)

1788 *MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Yorksh. in Rural Economy* (E. D. S.), *Desse*, a cut of hay. 1875 *Lauchlan Gloss.*, *Desse* (Fyde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Desse*, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

**Desse.** v. *north. dial.* [f. *DESS* sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 The usual way for dressing of strawe. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 20 *Desse*, to lay close together: to desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Desse*, in Cumbr., to put in order. 1788 *MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.*, *Desse* up, to pile up neatly. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Desse*, to lay carefully together. 1885 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Desse* d up, piled up.

2. To cnt (a section of hay) from a stack.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* 1847-8 in *HALLIWELL*.

3. *intr.* To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff.

1876 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.* s. v., 'They're desseing for jet', i. e. hacking it out of the layers or dusses, when it occurs... on the face of the cliff. 1882 *Good Cheer* 61 You knew he was getting jet, desseing in Helabec Bight yonder.

**Desseably.** *adv.* *north. dial.* [cf. *DESSANTLY*.]

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Desseably*, constantly. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Desseably*, orderly in point of arrangement.

**Desseait, -ate, -ayte.** *obs.* ff. DECEIT.

**Desseantly.** *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*. [Etymol. uncertain; cf. *DESS* v., *DESSELY*.] Continuously.

c 1400 *Beryn* 790 In whose tyme skirlich, þe vii, sagis were in Rome dwelling desseantly. *Ibid.* 1563 For three dayis desseantly þe derkes among them was.

**Desseae, -ayfe, -ayuc.** *obs.* ff. DECEIVE.

**Desseyse, -seize.** *obs.* ff. DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

**Desse,** var. of *DESS* sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Dessece, -eit.** *obs.* ff. DECEASE, DECEIT.

**Dessely.** *adv.* *Obs.* Also -lio, -li. [cf. *DESS* v., *DESSABLY*.] Continuously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11406 (Cott.) Did þam in a montein dem Dessele to wait þe stern. *Ibid.* 17719 (Cott.) Dessele to god praitand, Wit sacrificis and wit offrand. *Ibid.* 19033 (Cott.) þai... dessele both late and are War tentand to be apostels lare. *Ibid.* 26881 (Cott.) Als if he desselel did ill.

**Desseende, -ente.** *obs.* ff. DESCEND, DESCENT.

**Dessert** (dézért). Also 7-8 desert, 8 des-, *disart*. [a. F. *dessert* (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *servir* to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J.).

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) ii. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnatural. 1665 *Perrys Diary* 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try. 1728 W. KING *Cookery* 261 'Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedeindus Grobianus* 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desert. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* iv. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 69 The Medlar... when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert. 1895 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner.

b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1848-60 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* (Farmer), The pastry-cook [in Paris] is very useful. He supplies... such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon, etc., those used for the dessert; a *dessert-spoon* is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; *dessert-service*, the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.

1773 *DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 40. 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 *DELANER Arch. Gard.* 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 *Ramsay Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 203 The servant... put down... a dessert-spoon. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 32½ Take... one dessertspoonful of allspice.

**Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue.** *obs.* ff. DECEASE, DECEIT, DECEIVE.

|| **Dessiatine, desyatin** (de'syātīn). Also *dessatine, desaeatine, dessjaetine*. [ad. Russ. *десятинна desyatīna* lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2400 sq. sazhenes.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 345 A desatine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr. II.* 542 A desatine contains 17,600 English sq. feet. 1889 tr. *Tolstoi's Anna Karēnitina* 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1892 *Times* 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15,761 dessiatins of grain-growing land, or . . . over 40,000 acres. (A 'dessiatine' being about 2½ acres.)

**Destain, v.** Archaic variant of **DISTAIN**.

**Destance**, obs. f. **DISTANCE**, variance, disagreement.

**Destane, -anye, -ayne**, obs. ff. **DESTINE, DESTINY**.

† **Destate, v.** Obs. [f. **DE- II. 2 + STATE sb.**] *trans.* To divest of state or grandeur.

16. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself . . . was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.

**Deste**, obs. pa. t. of **DASH v.**

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2396 Ouer he bregge le deste.

**Destemper**, obs. form of **DISTEMPER**.

**Desten(e, -nie, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.**

† **Destert, v.** Obs. rare. [a. OF. *destre* right hand

:-L. *destra*.] The right hand.

a1300 *Body & Soul* 35 (Mätz.) This proude palefres and thi stedes that thoug haddest in destert [OF. *en destert*] ledde.

† **Desternute, v.** Obs. rare-0. [f. L. *dē, DE-*

I. 3 + *sternūre, sternūt-, or sternūtāre*, to sneeze.]

So *Desternutament*.

1623 COCKERAM II. To sneeze, *Desternute*. A sneezing,

*Desternutament*.

† **Destert, v.** Obs. rare-0. [cf. L. *destertire* to

cease snoring.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desterting*, snorting.

**Destestable**, obs. var. of **DETESTABLE**.

**Desteyne, -nye, obs. ff. DISTAIN, DESTINE,**

**DESTINY.**

† **Desticate, v.** Obs. rare-0. [f. ppl. stem

of L. *desticare* to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desticate*, to cry like a rat.

Hence *Destication, (rare)* squeaking.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 119 It was the destication of

a mouse, who . . . had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the

cage of my favourite magpie.

**Destill, -ation, obs. ff. DISTIL, DISTILLATION.**

† **Destin, destine, sb.** Obs. [a. F. *destin*

masc. = It, Sp. Pg. *destine*, or OF. *destine* fem.

*destiny, f. destiner to DESTINE.*] = **DESTINY sb.**

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 211 Makes an ende,

as destine hath assignde. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F.*

*Walsingham*, Poems (Arb.) 151 By Destins fatal knife Sweet

Melboeue is depriv'd of life. 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Vill.* II.

viii. 211 The Destin's adamant band. 1616 DRUMM. OF

HAWTH. *Song Poems* 14 This hold to brave the skies the

Destines framed. — *Statue of Adonis*. She sighed, and

said: 'What power breaks Destine's law?'

† **Destinable, a.** Obs. [a. OF. *destinable*

fatal, f. *destiner* to DESTINE: see -ABLE.

(Occurs once in MSS. of Chaucer's *Boethius*, but in 16th

c. edd. is substituted five times for *DESTINAL* of the MS.)

Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal.

Hence *Destinably adv.* (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) I. 251 He chaseth

out al yvel from the boundes of his communalite by the order

of necessitee destinable. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Destynable,

apoynted to be ones destenye, *destinable*. 1550-61 *Chaucer's*

*Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 219 b/2 (Sk. I. 70) The destinable (MS.

destinal) ordinance is wouen and accomplished. *Ibid.*

(Sk. I. 56) The order destinably (MS. destinal) proceedeth of

the simplicitie of purveighance.

† **Destinacy.** Obs. [f. L. *destināt-us, destī-*

*nāt-īo*: see -ACY.] Destination, appointment.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym

due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my

deth.

† **Destinal, a.** Obs. [f. *DESTIN sb.* or F. *destin*

+ -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to

destiny or fate.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) I. 80 They sur-

mounten the ordre of destinal moevablete. *Ibid.* v. pr. ii.

4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne con-

streineth the moevings of the corages of nien? (And three

other examples.)

(In the 16th c. printed edd. altered to *DESTINABLE*.)

**Destinarian, noun-nd.** [f. *DESTINE v.*, after

*predestinarian*.] A believer in destiny.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 52 They seem to be desti-

narians—to have a dull apprehension that everyting moves

on in its preordained course.

† **Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.)** Obs. or arch. [ad.

L. *destināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *destināre* to DESTINE.]

1. Fated, ordained; = **DESTINED** I. a. as *ppl.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destinate (*Asim. MS.*

*Episc. Asserted* 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adver-

sary to episcopacy.

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained; intended; = **DESTINED** 2. a. as *pa. ppl.*

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xl. 28 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Dugle, Lauender,

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility.

b. as *adj.*

1583 STANYIURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe follow your moother's order. a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* I. Pref. (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gl. Demonstr.* 35 Wilful murther and destinate villany.

B. sb. That which is destined; a fated or ap-

pointed event, etc.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

**Destinate** (de'stine't), v. Now rare. [f. L.

*destināt-, ppl. stem of destināre*: see **DESTINE v.**]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint: = **DESTINE v.** I.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 To doo sacrefices destynated

vnto the noble goddesses Ceres. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie*

94 Vsurping that faculty and vocation at the first destinated

as peculiar to gentlemen. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* I.

(1654) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal,

1712 Ld. KING *Primitive Church* II. 5 He that read the

Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. c1870

J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev. i.* 4 Laying the hand on is the

solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose.

† b. To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to

ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1579 FENTON *Gneciard.* v. (1618) 211 Destinated to a more

slow, but to a greater punishment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*

viii. 1. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had

destinated to death. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626)

266 (She) Still Queen-like, destinates his punishment. 1652

L. S. *Scople's Liberty* x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Euse-

bios from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had

destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate

or of a divine decree; *pass.* to be divinely appointed

or fated; = **DESTINE v.** 2.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. (R.) That name

that God . . . did destinate and appoint unto hym, before the

creation of the worlde. a1617 BAYNE *On Ephes.* (1658) 156

Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to

convert. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* iv. i. 260 The man . . . to whom

sovereignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1653 WITTIE

*Prinrose's Pop. Err.* II. viii. 105 The Turks . . . doe not

regard the Pesilence, because they thinke that God hath

destinated to every one his manner of death.

b. To determine the destiny of

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly

destinates our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose

or use; to intend, design, allot; = **DESTINE v.** 3.

1555 EDEEN *Decades* 157 Suche as they destinate to eate

they geld. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Decking their houses

with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. ii. xv. 56 We that are bred up

in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745

tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xviii. Having plowed up, the place

we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind.*

*Ecl.* Angl. 303 If they were not destinated to their pro-

fession from childhood.

† b. *pass.* To be designed by nature. Obs.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 108 Nature . . . provided for

the safe conduct of this Nerue, since to the midreft it was

destinated. 1635 SWAN *Spec. N.* iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night

. . . is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1660 tr.

*Amyraltus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vi. 91 The action of see-

ing, to which the eye is destinated. 1691 RAY *Creation*

(1714) 262 Birds . . . being destinated to fly among the branches

of trees. 1724 *Land. & Country Brav.* I. (ed. 4) B. Our

Mother Earth . . . is destinated to the Service of Man in the

Production of Vegetation.

Hence *Destinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1633 PAVNNE *Histrio-Matix* I. ii. (R.) The destinating,

and denoting of vnprofitable . . . and unnecessary inven-

tions. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 130 To depend upon the

destinating stars.

**Destinated** (de'stine'ted), ppl. a. arch. or Obs.

[f. *prec. vb.* + -ED.] Appointed, predetermined;

destined, fated: see *prec. vb.*

1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Destinated*, appointed.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 216 The destinated corruption of

the matter. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. 2d. III.*

Wks. (1711) 59 The rendezvous and destinated place of

meeting. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 214

That this . . . is the particular destinated use of such a thing.

**Destination** (destinē'ti-fən). [ad. L. *destinā-*

*tion-em*, n. of action from *destināre* to DESTINE:

cf. F. *destination* (12-13th c.) perh. the immediate

source, It. *destinazione*.]

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordain-

ing, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose,

or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use

influenced by sense 2.)

1598 FLORIO, *Destinations*, destination. 1623 COCKERAM,

*Destination*, an appointment. 1628 SPENCER *Logick* 208

The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being,

and Gods destination. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757

IV. 114 It is said, there must be heresies. And why? There

is . . . no talid necessity for them, from God's destination.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1765) I. ii. 246 No other branch

of the human constitution shows more visibly our destina-

tion for society . . . than appetite for fame. 1868 M. PATTISON

*Academ. Org.* v. 120 That the destination given to these

endowments by their founders was wise and politic.

b. *transf.* The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a1656 Br. J. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 CHURCHILL *Lett.* II. cxxv. 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) IV. 82 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us . . . is high treason. 1896 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. *spec.* The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of destination*, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.)

1787 CANNING *Microcosm.* No. 32 ¶ 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination. 1797 Mrs. R. CLIFFE *Italian* vi. Anxiety as to the place of her destination. a1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 199 (L.) 'It (the fleet) has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries.' 1828 WEBSTER, s.v., The ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 45 She . . . held by her arm till they arrived at their destination. 1885 *Ad 48-49 Pitt.* c. 60 § 20 Ships, whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 May 55 [H]e has at length arrived at his destination.

3. *Se. Law.* a. The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by the course of law.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable: 1. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. . . A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons . . . are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

**Destinator** (de'stine'tor), rare. [a. L. *destinātor*, agent-n. from *destināre* to DESTINE.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xli. 94 Destetable Southsayers, and dissembling destimators. 1606 Dr. WESSER *Poste Spir. Flowers*, Time's Creator and destinator.

**Destine** (de'stin), v. Forms: 4-5 *destayn(e)*, 4-6 *-ten*, 5 *-tan*(o), *-teyne*, 5-6 *-tyn*

c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryl.* (1814) 408 Kyng Godfrey dyd destinyng hym selfe to come on Gouvernar as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and .outherthrew him. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapēutic* 2 H ij b, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax. 1658 EVELYN *Pr. Gard.* (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green. 1707 *Carios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The little Hole . . . towards the . . . Extremity of the Bean, is destin'd for the Entrance of . . . aqueous Parts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., The apartment destined for Audiences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 The time which was destined for re-assembling the parliament. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries.

4. *pass.* To be destined: to be bound (for a particular place): see DESTINED *phl.* a. 2 b.

Hence †Destining *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c1300 K. ALI. 6867 Of God hit was thy destenyng. c1440 *Gaw. & Col.* 270 Dede be my destenyng.

Destine, *obs. f. DESTIN, DESTINY.*

**Destined** (destind), *phl. a.* [f. *prec.* *vb.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. *prec.* 2.)

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* 1, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destined town. c1703 PRIOR *Ode Col. G. Villiers* 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv, A destined errant knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

†b. 'Devoted', doomed. *Obs.*

a1721 PRIOR (J.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed: cf. *prec.* 3.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* iii. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

b. *spec.* Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = BOUND *phl.* a. 1 2.

c1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 239 The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838-9] introduced. . . You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

**Destinee** (destin<sup>r</sup>), *nonce-rod.* [see -EE.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

**Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.**

**Destineite** (destin<sup>r</sup>-zait), *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Destinez: see -ITE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 36.

**Destinist** (destinist), *rare.* [f. DESTINY + -IST.] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So **Destinism**, belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Destinist*, a believer in destiny; fatalist. *Phren. Jour.*

†**Destinour.** *Obs.* [a. AFR. *destinour*, OF. *destineor*, ad. L. *destinātor* DESTINATOR.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* (E.E.T.S.), *Govt. Lordsch.* 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek þe heghe destynour . . . þat he wille oþerwyse ordeyne.

**Destiny** (destini), *sb.* Forms: 4 *destine*, -ene(6), -ane(6), 4-5 *destyne*, -ynie, -anye(6), 4-6 *destenie*, -enye, 4-7 -eny, 5 -inee, -ynee, -eyne, -enye, -ayne, *disteyne*, -yne, 5-6 *destyn*, -onie, -onye, 6-7 *destinie*, 6- *destiny*. [ME., a. OF. *destinée* (12th c. in Littré) = FR. *destinée*, It. *destinata*, fem. sb. from L. pa. pple. *destinātus*, -a: see -ADE suffix.]

I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = FATE *sb.* 3 a. 1340-70 *Alisander* 1026 Hee shall be dolen and ded as destenie fallis. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xlii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 120 Desteyne, or happe. . . *fatun.* 1777 *tr. Leibnitz* in Clarke & Leibnitz *Collect. Papers* v. 165 There is *Fatum Christianum*, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Crisis* x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

†b. A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. *Obs. rare.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectæ* 40 Æneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE *sb.* 3 b.

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 49 3if me be dy3t a destyne due to haue. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 250 If so be my destyne be shapen By eterne wote to dyen in prison. c1450 MERLIN 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meue alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destenie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 83 The ancient saying . . . Hanging and wiving goes by destenie. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. v. 17 Thither he Will come, to know his Destinie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 127 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

3. In weakened sense (cf. DESTINE v. 2): What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = FATE *sb.* 4. (Also in *pl.*; cf. *fortunes*.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 The unfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered, . . . and Issuffid died of an Imposition. Their Children also had little better destiny. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady X.* 1 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* i. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = FATE *sb.* 1. (Often personified; see also 5.)

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1752 How pat destine schulde pat day [dyst] his wyrd. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 952 *Dido*, He . . . sayeth forth . . . Towarde Vytaye, as wolde destanee. c1530 MORE *Answ. Frith Wks.* 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destiny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 19 It seemed that some furious destiny lead him headlong to his end. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 53 These men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instruct this lower world, . . . Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordain'd Me some inferiour Angel. 1791 COOPER *Utah* xviii. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* i. (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* iv. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

†b. With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot. *Obs.*

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys nake al-þaz vnmete. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destynene a wreche. c1668 DENHAM (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl.* the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates: see FATE *sb.* 2.

14. . . *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 573/35 *Cloto*, on of three shapistsyres vel shapistsyres [vel destynies]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 15 Seuen faire branches . . . Some . . . dride by natures course, Some . . . by the destinies cut. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 345 We, poor slaves . . . must drag The Car of destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1857 WHENELL *Hist. Indust.* Sc. 1. 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds.

III. *attrib.*

1552 HULOT, Desteny readers or tellers, *Falidici.*

†**Destiny, v. Obs.** [f. *prec.* *sb.* Cf. *to fate.*] *trans.* To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

c1400 *Test. Loe* iii. (1560) 298/1 If in that manner be said, God toforne have destenied both badde and her bad werkes. 1550 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ii. 10 b/2 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-hearts Dr.* (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits posset, and they keepe it only for them to whom it is destyned. 1654 J. WRIGHT *tr. Cælius Nature's Parad.* 63 The high Providence of Heaven . . . destynying me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by impregnation.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 108 It is grete perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wikked thyng.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). (Cf. *prec.* 1 b.)

1548 HOOVER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* iv. Such as give faith unto . . . such as destynieih what shall happen . . . com-mitteth idolatry.

†**Destiny, phl. a. Obs. rare.** In 5 destyne, 6 *destany*. [a. F. *destiné*, pa. pple. of *destiner* to DESTINE.] Destined.

c1474 CAXTON *Troye* 398 (Sommer 397) Shewing hym by certayne signes that hit was desygne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iii. 36 All hail, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destiny.

†**Destitute, v. Obs. rare.** Pa. t. *destituit*. [a. F. *destituer* to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. *destitūre*: see next and cf. CONSTRUE.] *trans.* To deprive. (In quot. *refl.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 728 Soche a maiden to mar þat he most louet. . . And dawly hir distituit [printed -ur] of hir dere fader.

†**Destituent, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *destituent-em*, pr. pple. of *destitūre* (see next).] Wanting, lacking. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Ducl. Dubit.* ii. iii. Rule xi. § 15 When any condition . . . is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls.

**Destitute** (destitiut), a. (and sb.) Also 5 destitut, -tuyt, -tud, distytute, 6 destytude, distitute. [ad. L. *destitūt-us* abandoned, forsaken, pa. pple. of *destitūre* to forsake, abandon, desert, f. DE- I, 1, 2 + *statuere* to set up, place.]

†1. Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richisess ben destitute [i.e. *destituta* sunt]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Long large and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) li. 757 If deision, and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Destytut forsaken, destitue. 1632 SHERWOOD, To leaue destitute, destituer, abandonner en detresse. 1704 COCKER, *Destitute*, left forsaken. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Destitute*, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Destitute*, helpless, forlorn, forsaken; in want and misery. 1755 JOHNSON, *Destitute*, 2. Abject, friendless.

2. †a. Deprived or bereft of (something formerly possessed). *Obs.* b. Devoid of, wanting or entirely lacking in (something desirable).

a. 1413 *Pylg. Soule* iv. xx. (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thou art of comfort destitute; I see And so am I. O careful now be! w. 14. . . Why I can't be a Nun or in *E. P.* (1862) 149, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesale destitute. 1455 DK. or York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 125 Ye stande destituit and unpoureyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491-2 *Plumpton Corr.* 102, I am distytute of money.

b. c1500 *Lancelot* 1178 Shoutly to conclud, Our folk of help had ben al destituit. 1526-34 TINNALE *Yas.* ii. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of daily food. c1540 BORDE *The booke for to Lerne* A ij b, Not destitute of such commodities. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mar.* Pref., To further the studies of them who . . . are destitute of sufficient masters. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 57 That . . . we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27 ¶ 2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of . . . wit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 518 A barren waste destitute of trees and verdure.

†c. Bereft of power to do something. *Obs. rare.* 1645 MILTON *Teitach.* 60 If any therefore demand which is now most perfection . . . I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and misery'; now, without the very necessities of life or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c. quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 16th c. Dictionaries.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute [1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ist.* x. 37 Other . . . walked vp and downe in shepes skynnes, and goates skynnes, beyng destitute [to 1611 other versions in need], troubled, and vexed. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON (see 1 b). 1784 COOPER *Task* iv. 455 Did pity of their sufferings . . . tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 35 The deep curses which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 JOWETT *Plato* 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 LYVETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. *Mod.* Help for the destitute poor.

*trans.* 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute.

†4. *Civil Law.* Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (*testamentum destitutum*); abandoned. *Obs.*

1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 58 If a Testator . . . had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as *sb.* One who is destitute, without friends, resources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. S. JOHN *Serm.* 224 (R.) O, my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 2 Considering them as two poor destitutes. 1865 FK. A. KENBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 7 Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

**Destitute** (destitiut), *v.* Now *rare.* Pa. t. *Des-ted*; in 6 sometimes *destitute*. [Partly f. DESTITUTE a., partly taken as Eng. rept. of L. *destitūre* (ppl. stem *destitūt*)-to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see *prec.* adj. Cf. F. *destituer*, ad. L. *destitūre*.]

†1. *trans.* To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, je destitue. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Walsch* 73



Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 534. It is the sinfulness thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a plantation, once in Forwardness. 1673 *Lady's Call*. i. § 1 p. 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution. c. 1540 BORN *The boke to Lerne A jib*, yf he be destituted of any of the principallies. 1545 *Jove Exp. Dan.* v. (R.). So that the churches and civile ministration be not destituted learned men at any tyme. c. 1561 *VERON Free-will* 44 b. The mercye of God whereof they be al together destituted. 1605 *HIERON Short Dial.* 61 That which destitute so great a number of whole families. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. to Godwin* 7 Aug., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself. of nearly four times the amount.

3. *spec.* To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod. F. *destituere*.]

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 Let not the Patriarch think . . . to destitute or depose me. 1889 B. M. GARDINER in *Academy* 16 Nov. 314/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that would have none destitute or defoure it but themselves. 1890 A. RIMMER *Summ. Rambles Manchester* p. v. He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

† 5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint. c. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, In Catlyne, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God always destitute. 1593 *NASHE Foure Lett. Confut.* 42 If you haue anie new inbrgement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. i. li. § 1 (1622) 8 Let . . . he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is destituted.

Hence *Destituted ppl.* a. *Destituting vbl. sb.* 1550 *VERON Godly Sayings* (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylye fode. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Destitution & delaisement*, Destituting or disappointing. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/2 This monastery for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pop. Alex.* VII. (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

*Destitutely, adv.* [f. *DESTITUTE* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a destitute condition.

1548 UPALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* v. (R.). She beyng destitutely lefte withoute comforte of husbände, of children. . . of all the worldes solace.

*Destituteness.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1667 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 19 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

*Destitution* (*destitutiōn*). [a. F. *destitution* (1316 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *destitutionem* forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from *destituere* (see above); in Romanic usually a noun of condition.]

† 1. The action of deserting or forsaking. *Obs.* 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Destitution*, a leaving or forsaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Destitution*, an utter forsaking or deserting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destitution*, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 *Act* 1-2 *Phil.* & *M.* c. 8 § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical. 1644 H. LESLIE *Blessing of Judah* 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one. 1683 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything).

b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or † in anything); want.

a. 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 59 A certeyne woman . . . was smyte with a Palsy . . . And yn that destitucyoun of her lymmys duryd nate a lillit tyme. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these food and clothing is such an impediment. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 12 Their destitution of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows. 3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything). b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or † in anything); want.

4. *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources: want of the necessities of life.

a. 1600 *HOOKER* (J.). They . . . are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xxv. 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase. 1775 *ASH*, *Destitution*, want, poverty. 1849

CODDEN *Speeches* 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

*Destonie, -nye*, obs. forms of *DESTINY*.

*Destorb, destourb*, obs. forms of *DISTURB*.

† *Destour, dastur* (*destūōr*). Also 7 *distore* (e, *distoore*, *destoor*, *dustoor*. [Pers. دستور]

*dastūr*, prime minister, vizier:—Pahlavi دستوبار

*dastōbār*, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees.] A chief priest of the Parsees.

1630 *LORD Baulians & Persees* viii. (Yule). Their Distoree or high priest. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 55 The Distoree or Pope. . . has thirteen [precepts]. 1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Surat* 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests *Darros* or *Hurbonds*. 1776 *GIMBON Decl. & F.* (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell. 1777 J. RICHARSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour. 1809 M. GRAHAM *Jrnl.* (1812) (Yule). The Destoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay. 1862 M. HAUG *Ess. Sac. Lang. Parsees* 52 The Destoors, as the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it. 1878 . . . *Relig. of Parsees* (ed. 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Dārāb, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi languages.

*Destourn*, obs. form of *DISTURN* v.

*Destrain, -ayn, -ein*, etc., obs. ff. *DISTRRAIN* v.

*Destraught*, obs. f. *DISTRAUGHT* *pa. ppl.*, distracted.

† *Destrayt*. *Obs.* Also *-te, -tto*. [a. OF. *destrait* (-ail, -oit), mod. F. *détrait* 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place':—late pop. L. *districtum*, from *districtus* tight, strict, severe, *pa. ppl.* of *distringere* to *DISTRAIN*; cf. *DISTRINCT*.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CANTON *Godfrey* cxv. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way. & after descended by a destraynt in to a playne. c. 1500 *Melusine* lviii. 336 On the morne he passed the destraynte & mounted the mountaynes.

† *Destreche, v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [app. irreg. f. *DE-pref.* + *STRETCH* v.: perh. after *stroy, destroy, strain, destrain*, etc.] *intr.* To stretch out, extend. c. 1475 *How wysse man taught Sone* 30 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 53 Als ferre as mesure wyll destreche.

*Destrer, destrier* (*destrōi, -iōi, destrīō*).

*arch.* Also 4-5 *destrere, 5 destrere, dextrere* (e, (g) *dexter, 9 dextrier, destrière*). [ME. *destrer*, a. AF. *destrer*=OF. *destrier*=Pr. *destrier*, It. *destriere, -ero*—late L. *dextrarius*, in full *equus dextrarius*, f. *dextra* right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. in contemporary use.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 801 The Knightes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destriere. 1614 4924 The quene may lede Twenty thousand maidens upon destriers. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2365 Sir Gil hit smot to Galer, And feld him down of his destrier. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 To ded pan gon he felle down of his destrere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By hym baitheth his destrer [i.e. destrer, destrer, destrere, dextrere]. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 87 Faste preking vpon a destrere. c. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 9b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin from the destrer.

b. *historical or archaic*. (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.)

1720 *STEVENS Stow's Surv.* (1754) i. ii. li. 354/1 So far into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 S. PEGGE *Ancient Eng. Lang.* 287 Destrers seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1820 SCOTT  *Ivanhoe* xl. Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 146 The Prince pricks along on his faithful destrere. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called destriers. 1858 MORRIS *Sir Galahad* Poems 51 Needs must roll The proudest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1894 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, but he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near.

*Destreyn* (e, obs. forms of *DISTRAIN*.

*Distribute*, obs. var. of *DISTRIBUTE* v.

† *Destrication*. *Obs. rare* -°. [app. f. *DE-I* 1 + L. *strictio* binding, *STRICTIO*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destrication*, a binding.

*Destrie*, obs. form of *DESTROY* v.

† *Destrigment*. *Obs. rare* -°. [f. L. *destrigere* to strip off, *strigmentum* that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destrigment*, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

† *Destrition*. *Obs. rare*. [? a. OF. *destruision* destruction, f. *destruire* to *DESTROY* (cf. *destrire*).]

Ravaging, ruin.

14. *Child of Bristowe* 328 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 123 Where his fader dud destrition to man or woman in any toun . . . he shal make aseth therefore, and his good ayen restore.

*Destroer*, obs. form of *DESTROYER*.

† *Destrouble, v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *destroubler, detrouber* (Godef.), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troubler* to *TRouble*. Cf. *DISTURBLE*.] *trans.* To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parishes to here masse. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 94 Auairce destroubledh fayth.

*Destroy* (*dēstroi*). *v.* Forms: 3-4 *destrui-e(n)*, 3-5 *-struy-e(n)*, *-stru-e(n)*, (*-stru, -strui*), 4-5 *-stry(e)*, 4-6 *-stroyo*, (*-strojo*, 6 *-strowe*), 6-7 *-stroie*, 5- *-destroy*; also 4 *disstruie*, *dyastroye*, 4-5 *distruy(e, -truie, -truyze, -troze, -trou, -4-6 distroy(e, -4-7 distroie, 5 distrie, distroi, 5-6 dystroy(e, dis-, dystrow(o, -true, distrye*. [ME. *destru-en*, etc., a. OF. *destrui-re* (mod. F. *détruire* = Pr. and Sp. *destruir*, It. *distruiggere*):—late pop. L. *\*destruere*, ppl. stem *destruict*, for cl. L. *destruere*, f. *DE-I* 6 + *struere* to pile up, construct.]

1. *trans.* To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 242 Edwyne . . . destruede wyde aboute . . . Alle ys stedes, vcr and ner, and to grounde caste. a. 1300 *Fall & Passion* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 He wolde destrui temple an church. a. 1300 *Curior M.* 2348 (Cott.) Bath destrui pam tun and tur. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 25 *Pi wallis* al distried. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) v. 15 *Pare* was . . . a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes haue destruyd it. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* n. xxvii. 157 The cite of rome shuld haue be destroyed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* i. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chester to spoylland distrye. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* ii. 19 Iesus answered and sayd vnto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromenia* 78 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand, by Seine* 237 The English destroyed [the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* vii. 317 For the nature of violent streames. [is to] destroy all that they debord upon. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroues all. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches. 1835 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) I. iii. ii. § 24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

† 2. To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. *Obs.* a. 1225 *ANON R.* 388 A lefdi . . . mid hire uon biset al abuten, and hire lond ar destruyd. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2442 And al be contre, saun doute, pai distruede hit al aboute. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 120 Destroyen a cuntre (or feildis) P., ad. *populor, depredo, devastio*. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 2241 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 11 Destroyed the province of Chester. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

† b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 He destruede pat pouere vyle, & nom of hem hys preyre. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Iril.* 9 (an. 25 Hen. VI) The Irish enemies, destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nightis.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading sense.)

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 20 An vnprudnt man schal distrie it. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. i. 212 For meny manys mait we mys wolde distrye. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 245 That day we destruyd about 1100 of their Skiffs, little and great. c. 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1828 AMBLER *Reports* (ed. 2) I. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy . . . were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 700 The vessels of Troy . . . are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

1542 BOOROE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the deuyll may sende an euyl coke to dystruie it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Locustes which destrouwe the fieldes of corne. 1697 DRVOEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 468 With Blites destroy my Corn. 1774 GOLOSNI *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that, sea-water . . . would be apt to destroy. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction).)

a. 1300 *Curior M.* 22133 (Cott.) First he said do al destruy [MS. *Ediu*, destrui, *Gott.* destrui] bat halud was of ur laured iesu. a. 1325 *Frose Psalter* liiij. 5 Perfor sbal God destruen be on ende. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is destruid al good sal regne. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1318 *Dith.* Thres lordis . . . Wele me distroyen only for soure sake. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 20 The Bastarde . . . hade purposed to hade destruyt Kyng Edward. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 26 I shal destroye this dragon without swaerde or staff. a. 1547 in *Laneham's Lett.* (Pref. 1871) 130 Haue you drunkum any contagius drynke to dystroyne your chylid. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 291 Rat-Catchers . . . destroy the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 368 Of whose destroy-king himself I have made mention. 1726 *Albu. Capt.* 16 Boyle 131, I was . . . going to destroy myself. . . in the height of my Despair. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 252 A deluge in Friesland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. BEALE *Hist. Sperm Whale* 160 Those young bulls . . . are perhaps the

**Destroying** (dĭstroi'ing), *vbt. sh.* [f. DESTROY  
v. + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DESTROY; DE-  
STRUCTION; now chiefly gerundial.  
c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in  
Thebes wonyng. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 322 To telle

The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.  
b. The action of ravaging or laying waste;  
havoc, ruin. *Obs.* (as distinct from the main sense.)  
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Destruction he makes  
of rentes and fees. c 1400 *Pwaine & Gatz.* 416 He... said,

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 108 The two distinct lines of  
conservative and destructive policy. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*,  
*Politics Wks.* (Bohn) I. 241 The spirit of our American  
politics is conservative and destructive. 1861 F. HALL in

destructive. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. *Carlyle* 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

c. Chem. *Destructive distillation*: see *quots.*  
1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed *destructive distillation*.

d. Logic. Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ∴ A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ∴ either A is not B, or E is not F.

1827 WHEATLEY *Logic* ii. 47 § 7 (L.) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'

B. sb.

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ep. Ded., Poysons... as destructives of Nature... are utterly to be abhorred. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 3 It hath been a preparatory destructive to Royalty. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 Their confession of Faith... is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 PENN *Just Rebuks* 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1827 WHEATLEY *Logic* ii. 47 (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* VI. 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1832 *Examiner* 786/1 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them). 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

**Destructively**, a. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a destructive manner.

1651 *Grand Debate* 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warrens* 255 The French Wars waged destructively, both at Sea and Land. a 1734 M. HENRY *Wks* (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil. *Mod.* Fluoric acid acts destructively upon glass.

**Destructiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy.

1647 SALTINARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 *Southern Jew of Arc* viii. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 *Echo* 30 Oct. An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1877) V. i. 335 The rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge.

b. *Phrenol.* The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings... belong the following species... 6. Destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. a 1875 KINGSLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

**Destructless**, a. rare. [f. L. *destruct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 32 The bond... is fair and true! Destructless as the soul, and as eternal.

**Destructor** (*distrōktōr*). [a. L. *destructor* destroyer, agent-noun from *destruere* to DESTROY. In F. *destructor* (1420 in Hatzf.).]

1. A destroyer; one who destroys.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 527 (R.) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1212 A decree ordered... all destroyed (temples) to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse. Also attrib.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Greenlane than the refuse destructor. 1891 *Daily News* 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

+ **Destructory**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type \**destrōktōri-us*, f. *destructor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. adj. Of the nature of a destroyer; = DESTRUCTIVE.

1614 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* on Prov. xxiv. 21-23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructive, a destroying sin. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 13 So destructive of that most precious, and peerless ransome. 16... SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 228 Which impediment... is not only prohibitory, but destructive.

B. sb. = DESTRUCTIVE sb.

a 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postillars, rosaries, destructives, Anthologies. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 94 You have point blank the contrary, a virtual destructory of this imagined and concealed right.

**Destructuralize**, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To undo the structural character of; to disorganize. Hence *Destructuralization*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. de-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

**Destrust**, -turb, -turbule, obs. ff. DISTRUST, etc.

+ **Destuted**, pa. ppl. Obs. rare. [perh. a corrupt form of *destituted*, f. L. *destituere*, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb *DESTRUTRE* is not known till much later.] Omitted, left out.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Thorow I have, hit to colour, Borrowed of the Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

**Destyne**, var. of DESTINY ppl. a. Obs.

**Destyne**, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

**Desubstantiate** (*dēsūbstānʃiə't*), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE: after *substantiate*.] trans. To deprive of substance.

1844 Mrs. H. WARD tr. *Aniel's Jnl.* (1897) 235 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

+ **Desubulate**, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. *desubulare* to bore in deeply, f. DE- I. 3 + *subula* an awl.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desubulate*, to pierce with a nale.

**Desudation** (*dēsūdēʃən*). Med. [ad. L. *desudation-em* violent sweating, n. of action from *desudare* to sweat greatly, f. DE- 3 + *sudare* to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littré).]

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat.

+ **Desudatory**. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. type \**desudatorium*, f. *desudare*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desudatory*, an hot House or Bagnio.

+ **Desuete**, a. Obs. rare -o. [ad. L. *desuēt-us* pa. ppl.: see next.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desuete*, out of use.

**Desuetude** (*dēsūetūd*). [a. F. *desuétude* (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *desuētūdo* disuse, f. *desuēt-us*, pa. ppl. of *desuēre* to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE- 6 + *suescere* to be accustomed, to be wont.]

+ 1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of anything); disuse; + protracted cessation from.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desuetude*, lacke of vse. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 131 A general laziness and desuetude of Martiall Exercises. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr, My desuetude from those younger studies. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 139 By a desuetude and neglect of it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. 16 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1766 J. SERGEANT *Account of Chapter* (1853) Pref. xv. By a desuetude of action, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

b. The passing into a state of disuse.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, The gradual desuetude of old observances.

2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 22, 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1826 O. Rev. XXXIV. 6 This beautiful work... fell [as the Scots lawyers express it] into desuetude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

**Desulphur** (*dēsūlfōr*), v. [f. DE- II. 2 + SULPHUR. So mod.F. *desulphurize*.] trans. To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tint, which is deeper when the wool has previously been de-sulphured.

**Desulphurate** (*dēsūlfūre't*), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + SULPHURATE v.] = prec. Hence *Desulphurated* ppl. a., *Desulphurating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a., *Desulphuration*.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

**Desulphuret** (*dēsūlfūret*), v. [f. DE- II. 2 + SULPHURET v.] trans. To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides. Hence *Desulphuretted* ppl. a.

1878 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled... soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

**Desulphurize** (*dēsūlfūreiz*), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + SULPHURIZE v.] trans. To free from sulphur.

1864 WEBSTER, *Desulphurize*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste.

Hence *Desulphurized* ppl. a.; *Desulphurizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also *Desulphurization*, *Desulphurizer*.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphurizer. 1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 *Daily*

*News* 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

**Desult** (*dēsūlt*), v. nonce-wd. [ad. L. *desultare* to leap down, f. DE- 1 + *saltare* to leap.] intr. To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi. 95, I digress, I desult. 1873 - *Miranda* II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. 201 We must not desult.

**Desultor** (*dēsūltōr*), rare. [a. L. *desultor* leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from *desilire*, *desult-* to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultores, desultorii*, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games.] 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 183 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

**Desultorily** (*dēsūltōrīlī*), adv. [f. DESULTORY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN *Ment.* (1837) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 306 The late influenza... proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett.* in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. v. 140 Have I written desultorily? 1891 T. HARDY *Tes* I. vi. They had spent some time wandering desultorily. 1891 ATKINSON *Moortland Par.* 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

**Desultoriness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 The Seeming Desultoriness of my Method. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultoriness*, the Skipping from one thing to another. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* i. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man. 1816 BUCHAN in *Singer Hist. Cards* 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

**Desultorious** (*dēsūltōri-ōs*), a. [f. L. *desultorius-us* DESULTORY + -OUS.] = DESULTORY a. 1.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 52 O desultorious Declaration! O roving Rethorike! a 1638 MIZEN *Rem. Apoc. Wks.* (1672) iii. 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 BR. PATRICK *Comm.* 2 Sam. vi. 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe.

**Desultory** (*dēsūltōrī*), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *desultorius-us* of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. *desultor*: see DESULTOR.] A. adj.

1. Skipping about, jumping or flitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting, devions; wavering, unsteady. *lit.* and *fig.*

1581 MULLCASTER *Positiones* xxxix. (1887) 220 Not resting upon any one thing, but desultorie ouer all. 1594 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 68 'Winter brooks' as Job temeth flitting desultorie Christians. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ut. ii. § 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grass-hoppers are. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xx. 1700 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity. 1718 J. MASON *Elemt.* 19 To cure an uneven, desultory voice... do not begin your Periods... in too high or too low a Key. 1754 EELLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body. 1784 H. ELLIOTT in *Dk. of Leeds's Pol. Mem.* (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay Proem.*, Ceasing here from desultory flight.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; unmethodical.

1740 WARBURTON *Lett.* 2 Feb. (R.) This makes my reading wild and desultory. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 427 Writing... not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 M. D'ARLAY *Diary* 14 June, She is a very desultory reader. 1827 HARE *Guests* (1850) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. i. 3 A desultory and intermitting warfare. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* xxix. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 41 The temptation to desultory research must in every case be very great, and desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly; random.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to atone for a lewd course of life. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. vi. (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appearance; motley, rare.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42. 148 They... shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks... sweeping by. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 29 A beggar in picturesque and desultory costume.

B. sb. A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. Obs. rare -1.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxiii. These horses were called desultories.



+ **Desulture**. *Obs. rare* - *o*. [ad. L. *desultura*, leaping down, vaulting.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desulture*, a vaulting from one horse to another.

+ **Desume**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *desumere* to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f. DE-2 + *sumere* to take.] *trans.* To take or obtain (from some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.

1564 HAWARD *Eutrophius* To Rdr. 7 A language more rife and familiar than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them. 1623 HART *Arraignment*. Ur. Ep. to Rdr. A ij, Some things desumed from mine owne experimental knowledge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiv. 140 Nor is this Salmanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Mineral substance. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xiii. (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

+ **Desumption**. *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. L. *desumere*, ppl. stem *desumpt-*.] Taking (from some source).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desumption*, a chusing, or taking out. 1775 ASH, *Desumption*, the act of taking from others.

**Desupernaturalize**: see DE-II. 1.

+ **Desvoy**, *v. Obs. rare* - *1*. [a. OF. *desvoy-cr*, var. of *desvier* - late L. type \**desviare* for L. *deviare*: see DE-I. 6.] *intr.* To go out of the way, to deviate.

1281 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xiv. 166 By which they desuoy and goe out of the waye.

**Deswade**, *obs. form* of **DISUADE** *v.*

+ **Deswarre**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. Afr. \**deswaré*, OF. \**deswaré*, *desgard* = OF. *esgard*, *eswaré*, *esgaré*, mod. F. *égare*.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title *Sir Degarré* = knight *deswarre*, in the quotation.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 6003 A knyht icham deswarre, Pat in [w. r. herborough] y bid par charite.

**Desy**, *obs. var.* of **DIZZY**.

**Desynonymization** (*dēsīnōnīmīzāshən*). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.

1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xix. § 153 It has been remarked... that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings - a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization'. *Ibid.*, The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

**Desynonymize** (*dēsīnōnīmīz*), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + **SYNONYM** + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iv. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth... working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to desynonymize... is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.

2. *intr.* To cease to be synonymous.

1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize.

Hence **Desynonymized** *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vi. (1866) 225 The process of 'desynonymizing'. 1884 FARRAR *Luke* 359 *Ἀντιπαῖς* is only a desynonymised form of the same word [*ἀντίπαῖς*].

+ **Desyte**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *desistere*, ppl. stem of *desistere* to cease: cf. **DESISTION**.] ? To leave off. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 8 Eythyr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

**Det**, earlier spelling of **DEBT** *sb.* and *a.*

**Detach** (*dētætʃ*), *v.* In 5 *distache*. [a. F. *détache-r*, earlier *destacher*, *destachier* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp. *destacar*, It. *distaccare*, f. Rom. *des-*, L. *dis-* (Dis-) + Rom. *tacca*, F. *tache* nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. **ATTACH**. Used by Caxton in form *distache* from OF. *des-* (see DES-); but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

1. *trans.* To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. *lit.* and *fig.*

[c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, He distached and ripte it off.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 75 Coglionie detach'd himself out, for the viewing him the better. 1691-2 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 219 We must now Detache and disingage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 SULLIVAN *1<sup>st</sup> Nat.* II. 6 The flints... I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 46 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 LAMB *Rosamond* *Gray* xi. [H] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 258 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 575 Northamptonshire and Hunting-

donshire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval*. To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also *transf.*

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacke their Cannon. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detached out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To detach* (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1777 H. BRAND *Milit. Disc.* xix. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 678 Several regiments, detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.

*absol.* 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iii, Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence **Detaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1805 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. (1873) VI. xv. xi. 62 Stronger than they by their detachings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Boat-detaching Hook, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 115/1 The detaching shaft springs back. 1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 795/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being.

**Detachability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being detached.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1862) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

**Detachable** (*dētætʃəbəl*), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 406 This detachable mass of pay. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

**Detachableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of being detached.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed.

**Detached** (*dētætʃt*), *ppl. a.* [f. DETACH *v.* + -ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Bastion detached or cut off*, that which is separated from the Body of the Works. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 29 The House stands detached. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Advt.*, Innumerable detached particulars. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801 MRS. CH. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* II. 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 47 In the centre... stands a detached column of granite. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 409 A few detached events must be mentioned. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

**Detachedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.

1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another. 1824 SIR E. BURGESS *Lett. on Byron*, Some of the sentiments [in 'Cain'] taken detachedly are... dangerous. 1847 LO. LINOSAY *Chr. Art* I. 122 We are at liberty... to consider them detachedly.

**Detachedness** (*dētætʃnəs*, -ēdnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.

1768 *Wom. of Honor* III. 214 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1892 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness' - unkind persons call it selfishness... is an element of a noble strain.

**Detacher** (*dētætʃə*). [f. DETACH *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.

1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

**Detachment** (*dētætʃmənt*). [a. F. *détachement* (1642 in Hatzf.), f. *détacher*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, disconnecting, separation.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* 1. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 17 A detachment of fibres from the fascia lata of the thigh. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 53 The growth of the drama has... gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent. 1880 CAR-

PENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent mass.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval*. The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special service.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Detachment*, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 116 They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 107 The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men. 1748 CHESTER. *Lett.* II. clx. 75 Which would have... caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.

3. *concr.* A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 BUTLER *Hand.* iii. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* x. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. iii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 291 He sent a detachment of his fleet to seize the island of Cythera. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one, non-commissioned officer and nine gunners.

*attrib.* 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* iii, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding things.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iii. § 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) I. iv. 126 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 An apartness or detachment from self. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* II. m. liii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

b. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in 1.)

1798 LAMB *Rosamond Gray* xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power of Pope* I. 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 190 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint. 1855 T. F. KNOX *Life Henry Suso* 152 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

† Erroneously for **ATTACHMENT** 1-2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *s.v. Detachare*, To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detachment*, in Law, a sort of Writ.

**Detail** (*dē'tēil*, *dē'tēl*), *sb.* [a. F. *détail* (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing, the result of this action, retail, f. stem of *détailler*: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase *in detail*, f. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. *détail du service, distribuer l'ordre en détail*, Fouquieres, a. 1711.]

1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars. Esp. in phrase *in (+the) detail*, item by item; part by part; minutely; circumstantially. So *to go into detail*, i.e. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detail, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 PHILLIPS *Detail* (Fr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man.* Introduct., I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 320 They... perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 163 The consequence need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 GLOAGSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academy* Org. iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1890 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

b. *Mil.* In detail: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. *War of detail*, a war carried on after this fashion, instead of by general engagements. (Often *fig.*) 1841 MIALLE *Noncent* I. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle. 1842 H. ROBERTS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* 25 not of principle. 1842 H. ROBERTS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* 25 Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 FORD *Hamlet*. Spain 2 Being without union

c 1585 C<sup>TESS</sup> PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth  
my desires detain. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. vi. iii.  
301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and  
comeliness. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 422 It

1690 in Ruslow. *Hist. Coll.* (1693) iii. 1. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. *a 1779* *JR. SMALLRIDGE* (J.), St. Paul sends him back again, that Philomona might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainer. *1795* *CHRISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) I. 425 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somerset, with the cause of his detainer. *1884* *Law Times Rep.* 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence... of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scynlys* (Roxb.) 7, I preye .. that ye de-  
tecte It in no wyse wher that vylany It myht haue. 1536

1547 *Guilty till a* The Senate decrees Tarquinus  
 detection to be false. 1547 *Guilty till a* An answer to  
 the devilish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Iishoppe of  
 Wynchester. 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iij. The detection and  
 destetation... of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570-61 *Lax-*  
*arde Peramb.* Kent (1526) 209. I will not stick to bestow  
 few words for the detection thereof. 1691 *Case of Exeter*  
*all.* 30 But this fallacy... must not escape without a *detection*.  
 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 75 ¶ 4 When by a publick  
 detection they fall under the infamy they feared. 1807



1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 275 His success in

**Detention** (dĕtĕn'shən). [*Fr.* *détention* (13th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*, = *Pr. detention*, *Sp. detención*, *It. detenzione*), *ad. L. detentĭo-em*, *n.* of action from *detinĕre* to **DETAIN**. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

2. † To terrify, alarm.  
1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. cvi, Who, to deter The state  
the more, named himself Mortimer. 1634 WITHER *Emblems*  
Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

+ **Deter**<sup>2</sup>, **deterre**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *déterrer*, OF. *deterrier* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *terre* earth: cf. *INTER v.*] *trans.* To disinter.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 To deterre his dead body.

**Deterge** (dēt's-dzj), *v.* [ad. L. *detergere* to wipe off or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *tergere* to wipe: perhaps after F. *déterger* (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]

*trans.* To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1623 COCKERAN, *Deterge*, to rub out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvii. xiv. (1678) 638 Detergative is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Prunose's Pop. Err.* iv. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1727 BRAUOE *Fam. Dict.* I. Uij. If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* t. ii. § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Comm.* II. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts.

Hence **Deterging ppl.** *a.*; also **Deterger** = DETERGENT *sb.*

1651 WITTIE tr. *Prunose's Pop. Err.* i. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer... did daily apply a strong detergent, viz., Verdigrise. *Ibid.*, A detergent Medicine. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Barley is detergent, tho' viscous in a small degree.

**Detergency.** [*f.* next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 3 Ale, by reason of its Detergency... is not advisable. 1748 De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 290 (D.) Bath water... possesses that milkiness, detergency, and muddling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.

**Detergent** (dēt's-dzjnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *detergens*, *pr. ppl.* of *detergere*: see DETERGE. Cf. mod. F. *détergent* (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]

*a. Adj.* Cleansing, purging.

1616 SURF., & MARKH. *Country Farme* 58x By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalic, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated... conditions of the mouth.

*b. sb.* A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* ii. vi. (R.), If too mild detergents cause the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

**Deterior** (dēt'ior), *a. rare.* [a. L. *deterior* worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. \**deter*, f. *dē* down.] Inferior in quality, worse.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 642 Some of downward and deterior lot.

+ **Deterior**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *détériorer* (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *deteriorare* to make worse, f. *deterior*: see prec.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate.

1646 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Isach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 270 He will... deterior his condition.

+ **Deteriorate**, *-at*, *pa. ppl.* *Sc.* [ad. L. *deterioratus*, *pa. ppl.* of *deteriorare* (see prec.)] Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, &c., rewinnt, cassin down, dryvity, or deteriorat, within... the said burghes—shall be reparit. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 If he has meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor.

**Deteriorate** (dēt'iorēt), *v.* [*f.* *ppl.* stem of L. *deteriorare* to make worse: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1572-98 [See prec.] 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 10 How much more they deteriorate and deprece Kings. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 46 Not only not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Feb., A long line of grandsees, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 380 Maintained by means... which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. AOSISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 AL. ARNOLD *George Sand Mixed Ess.* 343 Equality, as his reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. *intr.* To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to degenerate.

1758-65 GOLOSIN. *Ess.* (L.), Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Anen. Lit.* (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly. 1892 KATH. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses... will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence Deteriorated *ppl.* *a.*; Deteriorating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Deteriorated, made worse, impaired; spoiled. 1694 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated

metal. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 SYN. SMITH *Lett. to Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 292/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1883 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

**Deterioration** (dēt'iorēsh'n), [*a. F. détérioration* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), n. of action f. *détériorer*, L. *deteriorare* to DETERIORATE.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deterioration*, a making worse. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Ist.* I. 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. He is ever becoming worse. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS.].

Hence **Deteriorationist**, one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 740 Mr. Foster... the perfectionist, and Mr. Escot... the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

**Deteriorative** (dēt'iorētiv), *a.* [*f.* L. *deteriorativ*, *ppl. stem* of *deteriorare* (see above) + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* II. 13 Pretended plans of improvement... which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative. 1879 RICHARDSON in *Nature* 23 Oct. 618/2 The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change.

**Deteriorator** (dēt'iorētōr), [*agent-n.* in L. form, from *deteriorare* to DETERIORATE.] One who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H. MULLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 234 It is man... that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

**Deteriorism**, *notice-wd.* [*f.* L. *deterior* (see above) + -ISM.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 GOLOW, SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deteriorism.

**Deteriority**, *rare.* [*f.* L. *deterior* + -ITY: cf. *superiority*.] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1692 RAY *Disso. World* 43 Their holding out for some generations against the inconveniences of the Air, or deterioration of Diet. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

+ **Determ**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DE- prefix + TERM, after L. *determinare*: cf. also OF. *termer* to end, fix, determine.] By-form of DETERMINE *v.*

1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. xiii. Determyt furth therewith in myn entent... I tuke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send bewix thame sone. 1533 BELLINDEN *Livy v.* (1822) 418 The Federis... determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis from the temple of Delphos. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed ouer thy people and ouer thy holy cite. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) D vjb, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematis. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Kk iv b, Therewith I am determd. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. u. lix, For to determe The hid conditions of vitalitie.

Hence **Determing vbl. sb.**

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* ix. 17 And so the matter was a determyng... vnill the ix moone.

**Determent** (dēt's-ment), [*f.* DETER *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; *transf.* a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 319 Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. 1653 HAMMOND *On 1 Cor.* i. 23. 542 A mighty determent and discouragement. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref., But these, Sir, are not all the Determents that Oppos'd my Obeying You. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 111 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent. 1764 MEM. G. PALMISTANAR 24 Rather a Determent than an effectual means. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 284/4 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

**Determinability**, [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being determinable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determination.

**Determinable** (dēt's-minābl), *a.* [In ME., a. OF. *determinabilis* fixed, determinate, ad. L. *determinabilis* (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in -able, in which sense it has also been revived in mod. F. (Not in Cotgr.; 1878 in Dict. Acad.)]

† 1. Fixed, definite, determined. *Obs.* 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 593 In sauter is said a verce ouerle That spekez a poynt determinable. 1486 BK. ST. ALBANS, *Herc. A v.* 2. There be ix vices contrary to gentleness of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iiii. determinable. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxxviii.] 656 The

kyng hath commaunded me to gyue you a determynable answer to your requestes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined. *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The same Rescous and Disobeyance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peraunt. Kent* (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port townes, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. (1632) 110 Affairs... which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. iv. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court... where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by y<sup>e</sup> Respective County Courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 307 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 LO. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xix. 282 Matters determinable by your common law.

*b.* Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiency. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* t. iii. 15 Every intention... is determinable by the act it self to be good or bad. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 66 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

*c.* Capable of being definitely ascertained (*a*) as to fact or identity, (*b*) as to meaning or character.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus Wks.* II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. *Ibid.* 288 Relations... not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 ELLIS *Elgii Marb.* i. 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty. 1846 GROVE *Grec.* i. xviii. (1862) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (*esp.* in *Law*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* viii. iii. 130 The devils death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortal. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 In Lease for 99 years, determinable on one, two and three Lives. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Determinable Freehold*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires. 1876 *Dicty Real Prop.* v. 229 *note*, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence **Determinableness**, *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Determinableness*, capableness of being determined or decided. 1775 in ASI; and in mod. Dicts.

**Determinably** (dēt's-minābl), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a determinable manner. + *a.* Definitely, precisely. *b.* In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 677 It was voundersful, perfoy, How one man throu steris may Know the things that ar to cum Determinably. 1609 SIR E. HOVE *Lett.* to F. Higgins 60 Augustine... doth plainly and determinable conclude that they are not *Divini Canonis*. *Mod.* A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

**Determinacy**, *rare.* [*f.* DETERMINE *a.*: see -ACY.] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Hetuholts's Pop. Sci. Lect.* 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

**Determinant** (dēt's-minānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *determinant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *determinare* to DETERMINE: cf. F. *déterminant* (Trevoux 1752).]

*a. Adj.* Determining; that determines; determinative.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. v. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone... cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Shower. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. viii. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature... being both commemorative and determinant... determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study of Relig.* I. n. i. 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act. 1892 *Current Hist.* (Detroit, Mich.) II. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

*b. sb.* One who or that which determines.

1. In *University Hist.* (repr. med. L. *determinans*). A determining Bachelor: see DETERMINE

v. 13. DETERMINATION<sup>4</sup>. 1449 (6 Jan.) in *Registr.* *Univ. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) I. 2 (Title of Magistri determinantum). *Ibid.* II. i. 52 (Title of Official List) Nomina determinantum. 1864 D. LAING in *Pref. to Lauder's Decade of Ayr* 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1889 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* II. i. 53, 12 Mar. 1556 this Committee decided that... Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12d. from each determinant.

2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word or element.

1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. i. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809-10 COLE RIDGE *Friend* (1805) 173 We should... make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — *Aids Rep.* 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) II. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882 PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. cvii. Points... taken as determinants of date. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. *Math.* The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on each side, thus—

Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by GAUSS (*Disquis. Arithmet.* 180 § v. § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by CAUCHY.

1843 CAYLEY (*title*). On the Theory of Determinants. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 543-4 *Determinant*.—This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

**Determinantal**, *a. Math.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Relating to determinants; see DETERMINANT B. 3. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 337 Roots... of a determinantal equation. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.  
**Determinate** (dĕt'ĕrminān), *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. determināt-us, pa. pple. of determināre to DETERMINE.*] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A. as *pa. pple.* = DETERMINED. *Obs. or arch.*  
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* t. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determinat. 1664 II. i. § 18 *heading*. To know the degrees of the longitudes of five stars after that they ben determinat in thin astrolabe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. (1652) 111 By Raymond and others determinat. 1566 in *Syrpe Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinat within three weeks. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii. My bonds in thee are all determinat. 1885 BRIDGES *Nere* ii. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination are determinat by stars and special omens.

B. *adj.*  
1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to *vague, undefined, or indefinite*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat in helle there ye been in youre estat? 1398 TRIVISA *Bath. De P. R.* xiii. i. (Tollem. MS.). Water hap no determinat qualite, noher colour, noher sauoure. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A determinate place in the ryuer that is showte Lincoln. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet liuyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b. Taken and concluded for a determinate season. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 26 A certain and determinate distance. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. i. 11 (11) must be... round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852 — *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to *infinite, unbounded*.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. i. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to two vehement and intensive operations together. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 6 A superiority... over limited and determinate charges.

c. *Math.* Having a fixed value or magnitude, (*Opp. to indeterminate*); *determinate number*, *problem*: see *quots.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 12 As determinate and immutable as any ratio are in mathematics. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Determinate problem*, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Number*. A *determinate Number* is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three;

which is what we properly call a number. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BURN. *Electr. & Magn.* 59 There exists one determinate function  $u$  which has the given value at each point of  $S$ .

d. *Bot.* Of inflorescence. In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types..Indeterminate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1526-34 TINOALU *Acts* ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The which order... shall stande... for a full determinate order. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of praying. 1581 PETTIE *Giazso's Civ. Com.* I. (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot avoide the determinate order of the starres? 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Virtue and religion... require... that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1855 BRINLEY *Ess.* 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 4 There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgements of the said sondrie vniuersities. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image God.* 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determinate sentence. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 29 To consulte vpon some determinate answers. 1589 NASH in *Greene's Alcephon Pref.* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to diuines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1609 BUBER (Douay) *Jer. xv. Comm.* He confirme the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 151 *note*. No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* t. 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 316/1 That thinge the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. l. 8 Men... of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillat's Ho. Medicis* 309 The most active and determinate aduenter of his age. 1727 FIELDING *Lone in Ser. Blasph.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Prior* Wks. III. 143 A Tory so aident and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

† **Determinate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. determināre: see prec.*]

1. *trans.* To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 WINYET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we... limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 150 The slye slow [Fo]. 2, fye slow] houres shall not determine The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. a 1638 *Mede Rem. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) III. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determinat in the persecution of Antiochus. 1671 CROWSE *Juliana Ep. Ded.* I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (in controversy or issue).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653 — *Antid.* Ath. I. ix. § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 83 Sent for... to give my determining Voice before the Senate.

b. *intr.* To decide, come to a decision.

1639 MRO. of HAMILTON *Explan. Oath & Covenant* 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1652 EARL MORRIS tr. *Benfoglio's Hist. Relat.* 6 The absolute authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies of every City.

3. *trans.* To ordain, appoint.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* Livy I. 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinat occasions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be... determinat to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1646 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxv). A determinating of the very will. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. I. xi. (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into that or that part of the Body. 1659 PEARSON *Cread.* I. 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one. a 1683 WHITCHOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 36 'Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinat by the reason of things. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 The person is determinat in ARTAXERXES. 1681 GLAVILL *Saducismus* II. 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinat so by other circumstances.

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method... for determinating all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 297 The more precise determinating of the Difference of Meridians. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Leat. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly... as their coarse observations would enable them to determine.

Hence *Determinated ppl. a.*, *Determinating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1635) 137 A prefixed and determinat time of months or years. a 1693 UNQUART *Rabelais* III. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance... of the Dice. 1715 [See sense 2].

**Determinately**, *adv.* [*f. DETERMINE a. + -LY.*] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally. 1509 FISHER *Fam. Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1816) 23 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determinately. 1669 WOODWARD *St. Teresa* i. xxxv. (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience... pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1776 — *Anat.* II. vii. 270 Those Persons... insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. BURKE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately meite either be good or bad. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b. Wordes, whiche... determinately doe betoken some one certaine thyng. a 1653 GAULE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 8. 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinately, to the end of the world. 1759 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 307 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence. 1830 GLEIG *Country Curate* I. xv. 274, I cannot pronounce the night... the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 69 When he sawe... The spider, thus bent determinately. He thought it folly him to contrary. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution*. Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 FOX in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire... determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* v. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Pl.* II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

**Determinateness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1692 COLE *Grace Conditional* 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 POT. N. P. *Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning. 1884 U. LOTZE's *Metaph.* 31 Each of their marks... has been limited to a completely individual determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 He reprooves... their... peremptory determinateness. 'Ye say, it will be to day.' 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 53 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.

**Determination** (dĕt'ĕrmināshən). [*a. f. determināt-ion-em, n. of action from determināre to DETERMINE.*] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. *arch.* (exc. as in b).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Determination or full diffinico. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 93 b. A conclusioun or full determinacyon of the mater. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Wlcker.* vii. xv. 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1686 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 63 By reason of the over-hasty determination of his life. 1634-5 BREKENTON *Tras.* (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years. 1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth; but the Teeth grow continually. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1871) 151 A debt subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 465 The war continued... seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. *Law.* (esp. in *Conveyancing*) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 *Act ix Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 4 After the... determinations of the states... by death without heirs male or any other wise. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 18 Such lands as come to our handes... by determination, or VI. 463 such termes of yeares. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 187 To take effect on the determination of the estate left to JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates. 1875 *Act* 38-9 *Vict.* c. 92 § 4 Determination of tenancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (of a matter at issue).

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 396 To abyde all such determination and iudgement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determination of his





*Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Willet 573 Here also God determined his travails. 1209 STEEL *Taller* No. 167 7 Her Husband's Death . . . would certainly have determined her Life. 1785 PARRY *Mar. Philos.* (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 444 A warranty . . . may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 298 The lessee . . . hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end *in* (some conclusion). *Obs.* a 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 98 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673 TEMPLE *Obscure. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

c 1274 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 330 (379) That rather dye I would, and determine, As thinketh me, stokkid in prison. 1571 LUDLOW *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pewe to determine. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii.* 43 Must all determine here? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. i. v. 104 The Year . . . was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1799) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 19 July, The privileges . . . do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end *in* (a termination, conclusion, or result); 'to end consequentially' (J.). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1605 CANDEN *Rem.* (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moubay Duke of Norfolk. a 1631 DOWNE in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav. Ps.* lxxv. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 *Contempt. State of Man* i. vii. (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determine. a 1736 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 BYRON'S *Poy. r. World* 124 The head is small . . . and determines in a snout. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 4 The crisis . . . is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. *trans.* To set bounds to; to bound, limit. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xix. i. (1495) 861 Colour is the vtermest party . . . that is determined by the vter party of a bodily thyng. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. Elem. B1, A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, which is called a Circumference. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* I. 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the river, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp. 22 Jan.* (Carlyle), It determines his power. 1689 COL. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 311 The Two Counties shall have the Moors of the said Counties otherwise determined. a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), That hill which thus determines their view at a distance.

b. *Logic.* To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 141 Determyning the Tradicions of Moyses, by certain ordinaunces and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Phariseis] sette vp. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 ANP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* lxxviii. (1860) 258 Some mark may be added . . . which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† c. To limit to, restrict to. *Obs.* 1450-1530 MYRR. *our Ladye* 101 Soche a fredome as is determined to nothyng in certyne, but yt may be applied generally. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 11 Annot. 173 The context seems rather to determine it to the first . . . sense. 1760 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word Gold . . . more to one Collection of Ideas . . . than to another. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 380 Not . . . necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. *trans.* To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 345 Pat 3if be pope determine outy, panne it is soip & to bileue. c 1440 GENEYDES 1695 To determine [*MS.* mytte] this mater, Geneydes was brought owt. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 It may be determined in a lawfull congregation. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I determine, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in suche matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all to heere. 1660 *Vital Regie.* 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tryed or determined. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 The Dean, presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 674 He would undertake . . . that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 p. 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined. 1752 HUMIE *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 108 The laws will . . . determine the punishment of the criminal. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 86. It was an

era which determined the history of the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 385 And whedit the grounde of 3iste were good other ille, trouthe hath determined. 1561 DAVIS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 192 Lucius the third . . . determineth plainly, that hereticks are stricken with an ever-lasting curse. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As senseless, as they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger . . . be a Saint or a Diuell. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. x When it was determined (earlier *trans.* demed, concluded, decreed) that we should saile into Italy. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 105 It might now be determin'd whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly . . . shoud be Printed. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxx. (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. *intr.* To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † *Const. of (on).*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Famer* l. 343 Wayte vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determine, And for the more part dysfynen. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Smale thynges of which they shall have the knowleche for to determine. 1579 TOMSON *Cabins's Serm.* *Tim.* 41/2 Suche men . . . although they affirme, yet can they certeinly determine of nothing. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 Neither . . . to speake of any affaires, after they have bene determined of by the Emperour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. i. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 p. 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* *Wks.* 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine . . . of the sum to be raised. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 What . . . remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves. They alone ought to determine.

† b. To decide for. *Obs.* 1644-25 BR. MOUNTAGU *Corr. V. Cosin* (1869) I. 42, I determine next week for Pettworth. 1750 BR. HURD in *Warburton's Lett.* (1809) 59 He has determined for the Law.

c. To decide or fix upon, on. (Blending with 18 c, q. v.)

† 6. To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (*Const.* as in 4, 5.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 86 Of theorie principall The philosophie in speciall The prophetes hath determined. c 1400 ROM. ROSE 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote . . . As Tullius can determine. 1486 BK. ST. ALBANS, *Her. Aja*, Here in this booke folowynge is determined the lynage of Coote armuris.

† b. To decide or declare to be; to term. *Obs.* 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 161 This he determines primigenious moisture.

† 7. *trans.* To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 26 Determynyngne tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 23 Y<sup>e</sup> Lord . . . shal perfectly fulfil the thyngs, that he hath determined. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1 (1625) 121 This house was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xxv. 17 For evil is determined against our master. 1677 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 God . . . determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. *trans.* To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 42 As in other things . . . not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 p. 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment. 1839 MUNCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 505 These divergences have . . . been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* II. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xviii. 213 His religion . . . determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determineth the first-born. 1720 OZELL *Vortof's Rom. Ref.* II. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of . . . Death. 1771 MRS. GNEFURTH *Vian's Shipwreck* 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot. 1850 M. COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 269 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times Ref.* LV. 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

b. with alternative clause.

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 33 Whether in this tower . . . I cannot determine. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own.

† 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing to be, or that it is). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 53 Which length of tyme is of some Actour determined to be long and of some but shorte. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determineth & concludeth that [etc.]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 26 Stadium . . . which length Plinie determineth to be 125 paces. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined . . . that five pounds in this

reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.

11. *trans.* To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc. (a point previously unknown or uncertain); to fix as known.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 It is hard to determine their exact habitation. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* v. (1722) 121 The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires* *Infr.* 24 We shall in the third Book determine the . . . Bigness . . . and Situation of those Cavities. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* Pref. § 10 The measures of those edifices . . . all accurately determined. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 367 Having given the Area . . . of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle; to determine the Sides of the Rectangle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 357 A rock very difficult to determine. 1824 DR. QUINCY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz., that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge. 1860 TRS. DALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 We also determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Anal. Soc. Bengal* 147 He has determined him to A. n. 492. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it.

12. *Geom. (trans.)* To fix or define the position of. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* xiii. 159 To determine a similar system of points. 1885 LEUCOSORF *Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution; for they determine the straight line s, which determines the involution.

b. *intr.* To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUCOSORF *Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 235 All straight lines passing through U determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question (*determine questionem*), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, *absolutely*, To perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.*

[1267 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Baccillarii artem determinationis ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 LANHAM *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 193 That a young Novice should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 *Order* 26 Jan. in Wood *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelors of this University who have not determined the last year do determine this Lent. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determined. 1695 — *Life* II. 517 Every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAINE *St. Gt. Brit.* t. III. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged . . . to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree [D.D.], and to determine upon the same. 1788 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. 1. 59 In some cases the University bound over the 'admission' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. *Ibid.*, on 15 Feb. 1799 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

14. *trans.* To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel to (some destination).

a 1430 LYON. *Bochas* ix. xxxii. (1554) 211 b, He . . . Gan his compleit to Bochas determine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 p. 1 Such an Operation . . . as . . . determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 p. 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 71 Determining the morbid Matter from the internal to the external Parts. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 A power . . . of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. *fig.* To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not have wiste on which parte to determine your byleue. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 221 Are by reason of the same in beatitude so prevented and determined to all good . . . that no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is so imperfect in God to be determined to Good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1772 W. COLLES *Just. Med.* IV. § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMMILL *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 81 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. *intr.* To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). *arch.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1699) 542 They all determine and concentre there. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 293 A dose of this water . . . will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidneys. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* III. 181. 272 To these they all determine. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. 10. 290 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

† b. *intr.* To be directed upon (anything) as a goal or final object. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing less than heaven. *Ibid.* IV. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

1874 W. G. WARE *Ess.* (1834) I. vi. 242 That which



motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination. 1880 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'.

† **Determinism.** *Obs.* ? Corrupted form of *determination* or *OF. determinineson*: see DETERMINATION.

1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1561) 291 b/1 This dualite, after Clerkes determination, is founden in every creature.

† **Deterration.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dē* down + *terra* earth + *-ATION*. (Not connected with modf. *dē-terrer*, *OF. desterrer* to disinter.)] The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. DEGRADATION 16.

1685 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 173 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 210 A Marsh . . . being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoining Hills. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Deterration is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts: This is occasioned by Rains.

**Deterréd**, pa. t. and pa. pple. of **DETER** v.

**Deterrément**, obs. form of **DETERMENT**.

**Deterrence** (*dē'tērēns*). [f. next: see -ENCE.]

Deterring or preventing by fear.

1861 T. B. L. BAKER in *War with Crime* (1889) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrance with the least pain. 1875 *POSTE Gains* i. Intr. (ed. 2) The deterrance of future wrongdoers by . . . punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. PEEK in *Contemp. Rev.* July 7 The main objects of imprisonment should be . . . deterrance from crime and the reformation of offenders.

**Deterrēt** (*dē'tērēt*), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dē'terrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *dē'terrere* to **DETER**: see -ENT.]

**A. adj.** Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.). The deterrent effect of such penalties. 1861 W. L. CLAY *Mem. F. Clay* 210 The influence of a deterrent policy is the greatest on professional criminals. 1884 *Times* 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrent weather.

**B. sb.** Something that deters; a deterring agent.

1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.). No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which . . . is sure, speedy, and severe. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLII. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrent, perhaps, to none. 1855 H. STENCER *Princ. Psychol.* i. ii. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrents. 1892 *Spencer* 3 Sept. 2771 The death penalty is no deterrent of adventure, nor even of pastime.

**Deterring** (*dē'tēr-īng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DETER** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of hindering through fear.

1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* t. x. § 1 (R.). The deterrings and disabuses appear together with the deteleations.

**Deterring**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deters; that keeps off through fear.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. ii. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lxxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

† **Detērse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dē'ters*, ppl. stem of *dē'tergere*] By-form of **DETERGE**.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 84 The matter being thus incited, detersed and attenuated . . . may more easily be carried off.

**Detersion** (*dē'tēr-sən*). [a. F. *dē'tersion* (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. *dē'tersīō-em*, n. of action from *dē'tergere* to **DETERGE**.] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion then nutriment. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* i. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion. 1775 Sir E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

**Detersive** (*dē'tēr-siv*), a. and sb. [a. F. *dē'tersif*, f. *dē'ters* (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. *dē'tersiv-us*, f. *dē'ters*, ppl. stem of *dē'tergere*: see prec. and -IVE.] **A. adj.**

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 37 The same powder is detersive and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors. 1835 F. MAHONEY *Ed. Father Front* (1859) 509 The recording angel . . . no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

2. *Med. and Surg.* Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1786 *BRIGHT Delauch* xli. 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 734 Laying

open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 1818 COOPER & TRAVERS *Surg. Ess.* i. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant detersive applications which have been made to the part.

**B. sb.** A clausuring agent: in the general and medical senses.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Neither . . . with a painful and drie ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 26 A Dysentery is stoppt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotic. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 114 note, Bristol was celebrated for its soap . . . Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence **Detersively adv.**, **Detersiveness.**

1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Detersiveness*, cleansing Quality. [Also 1775 in ASH]. 1742 *BAILEY, Detersively*, cleansingly. [Also 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.]

† **Detersory**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dē'ters* - see prec. + -ORY.] = **DETERISIVE** a. and sb.

1657 *TOMLINSON Kenau's Disp.* 97 From the commission of these two will proceed one moderate detersory.

**Detest** (*dē'test*), *v.* [a. F. *dē'tester* (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. *dē'testāre* (-āre) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. DE- I. r, down + *testāri* to bear witness, call to witness.]

† 1. *trans.* To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The said marriage . . . was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 62 He . . . began, be lang orisone, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatred of the kingis sonniss. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* ii. vii. § 5 The fearful inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark . . . crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 *LE GRYS tr. Velleius Patere.* 254 All posteritē shall . . . with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Poncecas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. a 1745 *SWIFT Hen. I* Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 422 (R.), I finde in Erasmus my derlyng y<sup>e</sup> he detesteth and abhorreth the errors and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To caus all man for to detest sic thing. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 1292 A vile slauē that doth all honeste deteste. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Learm . . . of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. v. 220 A colour shee abhorres, and . . . a fashion shee detests. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 His owne pallat detested them. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 391 My party principles . . . must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vii. 130, I detest the very name. *Mod.* To marry a man whom she detests!

**B. with infin. or clause. rare.**

a 1553 *PHILPOT Wks.* (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. PALMER *Secularies Univ.* 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

† 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Ausou, Talon's Plea* 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadors.

† Misused for *altest, protest, testify*.

1562 *PHAER Aeneid.* viii. Y iij b, He shewd also the sacrid groue of Argilthus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish gest was done to death. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* i. iv. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euē broke bread. 1606 *Sir G. Gossayne* l. ii. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the . . . scholler he is. Hence **Detesting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1591 *PERCIVALL S. Dict.* *Abominatiō*, detesting. a 1622 *AINSWORTH Annot. Ps.* lxxx. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1625 *BP. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. vi. iij. 366 Virtue wou'd . . . be seen with this Hand, turn'd . . . downwards . . . as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence.

† **Detest**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Detestation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Trils.* (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors. 1671 *True Noncon.* 33 One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

**Detestability.** [f. next: see -ITY. In med. L. *dē'testābilitās* (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1831 *CARLILE Sart. Res.* ii. iv, As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years . . . so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* vi. 1943 There let . . . Both teach, both learn detestability!

**Detestable** (*dē'testābl*), a. [a. F. *dē'testable* (1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dē'testābilis*, f. *dē'testāri*: see -BLE. Originally *detestable*; in Spenser and Shaks. *detestible*.]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful or odious; execrable, abominable.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till oure Makare detestable. c 1407 *CAXTON Jason* 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infection that euer was. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv.

331 What saist thou, sole detestable? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 34 Theyr presumption is to god moost detestable & hatefull. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, The Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. i. 94 Oh detestable villain! Callst thou that Trimming? 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 *JUNIAS Lett.* xlix. 256 That detestable transaction . . . ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 356 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 29 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

2. *quasi-adv.* Detestably.

1610 *Ilustrio-m.* ii. 108 O detestable good!

**Detestableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness or odiousness.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulness and detestableness of them. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery, a 1729 *CLARKE Sermon* i. xl (R.). The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

**Detestably**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Periwrie is . . . detestably vsed to the disheritaunce and great damage of many. 1593 *NASHUE Christ's T.* (1613) 14 It would sauour so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that [etc.]. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* III. 61 God grant you are mad! I else you are detestably wicked!

† **Detestant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. **DETEST** v. after *F. dē'testant*, L. *dē'testānt-em* pr. pple.: see -ANT.]

**A. adj.** Detesting, full of detestation.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

**B. sb.** One who detests; a detester.

1648 T. HULL *Truth & Love* Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of diuers Opinions of Rome. a 1670 *HACKER Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 221 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

† **Detestate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dē'testāt*, ppl. stem of *dē'testāre* (-āre) to **DETEST**: see -ATE 3. 5.] By-form of **DETEST** v.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. John* Pref. 6a, This world, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Chof. dooth detestate and abhorre. 1649 *State Trials*, Col. 7. *Lilburne* (R.), Well therefore might the lord president . . . detestate star-chamber examinations.

**Detestation** (*dē'testā-ti-ōn*). [a. F. *dē'testation* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dē'testatiō-em*, n. of action from *dē'testāri* to **DETEST**.]

† 1. Public or formal execration (of a thing); formal testifying against anything. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higien* (Rolls) I. 285 For the detestation of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that no woman after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 274 In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practices. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 216 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enimius Ch.* (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature . . . in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 208 [Galgacus] by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, baving [etc.].

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 12 To the great detestacion & uttermost despyingng of all the transitory goodes . . . of this worlde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 40 Induce them to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 25, I did in detestation of the thing . . . set myself to make these observations upon it. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 436 Something . . . which he had . . . some time call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Pr. of Orange's proceedings. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Romae* Wks. III. 30 The fashion . . . of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horror and detestation. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

**b. To hold or have in detestation**: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. To be in detestation: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. *Ibid.* 155 Such as told you truth . . . were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation. 1607 *ROWLAND Famous Hist.* 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) i. i. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3. *concr.* That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1728 *SWIFT Mullinix & Timothy*, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 343 This . . . business is becoming more and more the public detestation. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i. 10 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood . . . being, as he is, its detestation.

**Detested**, *ppl. a.* [f. **DETEST** v. + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 *HULOET*, Detested, abominatus. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.*

iv. i. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory. 1793 COWPER *Iliad* vi. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. 1805 SOUTHEY *Mladec* in *Act. xx.* Let a curse... For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Detestably** *adv.*, with detestation.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xxxiii. Who viewed the West India station. detestably.

**Detester**. [*f.* as *prece.* + *-ER*.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

1611 COTER. *Abhorrant*, an abhorrer, detester, loather. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii. A detester of visible brickwork. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. ix. 254 Known as stanch detesters of the House of Hanover.

**Detestful**, *a. rare*. [*f.* DETEST *v.* (or ? *sb.*) + *-FUL*.] Hateful, odious.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 126 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasma so noxious, so detestful.

† **Detestine**, † **Detestius**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [*irreg.* *f.* DETEST *v.*] Detestable.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 975 But bad me'sone pas hinc Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence, Qulhair I gat not be anseur detestine. *Ibid.* III. 369 The law positue It did suspend, and haldis as detestue.

† **Detext**, *pph. a. Obs.* [In form, *ad. L. detextus*, *pa. pple. of detextere* to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as *DE* - I. 6.]

1623 COKERAM, *Detext*, *vnwoven*.

**Deteyn** (*e*, *-nour*, *obs. f.* DETAIN, DETAINER. **Detful** (*l*, *obs. form of DEBTFUL*.

**Deth** (*e*, *obs. form of DEATH sb.*; also of DEATH *a.* and *v.* = *deaf*.

**Detheorize**; see *DE* - II. 1.

**Detronable** (*dē'trɔnəb'l*), *a.* [*f.* next + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be dethroned.

1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Intro. 3. Kings are censurable, punishable, and dethronable. *Ibid.* i. 11 They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

**Dethrone** (*dē'trɔn*), *v.* [*f.* *DE* - II. 2 + *THRONE*; cf. *F. détronner*, in 16th c. *detroner* (Littré), Cotgr. *dethroner* 'to dithronize'; cf. also *DIS-THRONE*, *DISTRONIZE*.]

*trans.* To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authority to de-Thron and de-Crowne Princes. 1649 DRUMM. *OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

*b. trans. and fig.*  
1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason... doth kill the Man. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 329 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence **Dethroned** *pph. a.*, **Dethroning** *vbl. sb.*  
1648 PAVINE *Speech in Parlt.* 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King... as the Army-Remonstrants advise. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (R.), His dethron'd compeers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes. 1892 *Atkinson* 27 Aug. 299/1 The story... is that Nero's wife Poppaea... is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter.

**Dethronement** (*dē'trɔnmənt*). [*f.* *prec. vb.* + *-MENT*; cf. *mod. F. détronement*.] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4365/1 The News... of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

**Dethroner** (*dē'trɔnər*). [*f.* DETHRONE + *-ER*.] One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 176 (T) The hand of our dethroners... hath prevailed. 1879 SOUTHEY *Fun. Song Princess Charlotte*, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too. 1823 MRS. BROWNING *Penneth. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† **Dethronize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*See* DETHRONE and *-IZE*, and cf. *DISTRONIZE*.] = DETHRONE. Hence † **Dethronization** = DETHRONEMENT.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1632) 682 The Queene... advertised of her husbands dethronization. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), To persuade the king... to consent to the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

**Detio**, *obs. form of DITT*.

**Detinue** (*de'tiniū*). *Law*. Also 5 detenewe, detenue, -now, dotynue (*e*, 7 detinu (*de'tiny*). [*a. OF. detenne* (1313, Godef.) detention, (= Rom. type *\*dētēnita*) *f. pa. pple. of detēnir* to detain.]

The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see *DETAIN* *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs. exc.* as in *b.*  
1563-87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous... VOL. III.

we haue gently requested you... to that intent you should haue rendered unto us our lawfull right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us... you haue by great wrong and force detained... we well perceive you meane to perseuere in the same your purpose and iniurious detinue. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued. 16... T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862-2) I. 145 (D.) There are that will restore some, but not all... let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detinue is great iniquity. 1643 FRYNE *Soc. Power Parlt.* III. 46 [citing *Act 11 Rich. II* c. i.] Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

*b. Action of detinue*: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. *So writ of detinue.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Accions of dette, trespass and deteneue. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 123 Every man may sue for the same by action of detinue. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Paralt.* 20 One of the parties may haue an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. (Routl.) 123/2 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it... the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of detinue. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxviii. 143 Theredemy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

*c. Also detinue* = action or writ of detinue.

1646 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* i. (1839) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property... were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† **Detithonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *DE* - II. 1 + *TITHON* - *IO* (*f. Gr. Τίθωνος*, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being dethronized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

† **Detomb**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* *DE* - II. 2 b + *TOMB sb.*] *trans.* To deliver from the tomb.

1607 SIR R. AYTON *Prof. Verses in Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Trag.*, Crowne, throwne from Thrones to Tombs, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchicke theame.

**Detonable** (*de'tɔnəb'l*), *a.* [*f. L. detonāre* (see next) + *-BLE*.] Capable of detonation.

1884 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* iii. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts.

**Detonate** (*de'tɔnət*, *dɪ-*), *v.* [*f. L. detonāt*, *ppl. stem of detonāre* to thunder down or forth (*f. DE* - I. 1, + *tonāre* to thunder), after *F. détoner* (1680 in Hatzl-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

*1. intr.* To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 89 Saltpetre... detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently... when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty... percussion caps... will not detonate; gunpowder... refuses to ignite. 1854 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

*b. fig.* To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling; to 'explode'. (*Also trans.*)

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 399 He... is notoriously choleric and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. 1859 CHAMBERLAIN *Tral.* XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion... that Blodger should detonate: 'Committed as a rogue'.

*c. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'.*

*rare.*  
1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* III. 190 The drum detoated and was still.

*2. trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.]. 1808 HENRY *ibid.* XCVIII. 420 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion. 1880 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,935 lb. [of dynamite] was detonated at once. 1890 NOBLE in *Nature* 18 Sept., One... cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

† *3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'.*

*Obs. nonce-use.*  
1824 COL. P. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsm.* 69, I have since had a double gun detonated to my order.

**Detonating** (*de'tɔnɪŋ*), *pph. a.* [*f. prec. + -ING*.] That detonates. *a.* That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as *detonating gas*;

*b.* That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as *detonating primer, tube*; *c. esp.* That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as *detonating hammer, powder*.

*Detonating ball*, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; *detonating bulb*, the small

glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; *detonating gun*, a fire-arm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury. *Ibid.* 224 A new detonating compound of silver. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* 324 These detonating-balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gun. 1824 COL. F. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsm.* 67 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a flint. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Sports* (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. 1856 *Engineer* 428/2 (*heading*) Detonating Arms. *Ibid.*, A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., 'It is dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools'. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. 138 At times meteors... are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

**Detonation** (*de'tɔnə'tʃən*, *dɪ-*). [*a. F. détonation*, noise of explosion, *n.* of action from *détoner* to DETONATE.] The action of detonating.

*1. Chem.* 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677-86 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity: it is also called Fulmination. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alicalisation with coales, acquires a green colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Detonation is a Chymical word expressing the Thundering Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. 1864 SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

*2. gen.* A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxvii. 28 The great Crater... testified by its loud detonations [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 283 The detonations [from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815] were heard in Sumatra. 1859 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

*b. The action of causing a substance to detonate.*  
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Detonation denotes the... operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* Intro. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manif.* xvii. 433 A tube for detonation.

*3. fig.* A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 99 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron, prime poet's power, Detonations, fulgurations, smiles. 1882 STREVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 103 Detonations of temper were not unfrquent. 1891 ROSKOPF *Pitt* xi. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

**Detonative** (*de'tɔnətɪv*), *a.* [*f. L. detonāt*, *ppl. stem of detonāre* to DETONATE + *-IVE*.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. CHANDLER in EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) III. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 *Evening Standard* 11 Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

**Detonator** (*de'tɔnətər*). [*Agent-noun*, in *L. form*, *f. detonāre* to DETONATE; see *-OR*.] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. † *spec.* A detonating gun (*obs.*); see DETONATING.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. 1825 COL. P. HAWKER *Dirry* (1893) I. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and out wadding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the gun-cotton should be fired. 1887 *Trans. R. Soc. Lond.* 10 Jan. 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

† **Detond**, *v. Obs. rare* = *detondre*. [*ad. L. detōndere*, *f. DE* - I. 2 + *tondere* to clip.] *trans.* To shave, poll.

1623 COKERAM, *Detonded*, polled.

† **Detonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f. F. détoner* to detonate + *-IZE*.] = DETONATE (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence † **Detonization** = DETONATION.

1731 S. HALE *Stat. Ess.* I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. 1804 tr. *Fouquerry* (Webster 1828), This precipitate... detonizes with a considerable noise. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detonization*, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

**Detonsure**, *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. detōns*, *ppl. stem of detōndere*; see *DETOND* and *-URE*.] Shaving, polling. (*affected or humorous*.)

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639 That able-bodied barber... insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you. 18

**Detorsion**, var. of **DETORTION**.

† **Detort** (dē'tōrt), *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. detort-*, ppl. stem of *detorquere* to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. *DE- I. 2 + torquere* to twist. Cf. *F. détorcer*.]

1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose; to twist, wrest, pervert (*esp.* words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.)

c1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and will the Levitic: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answer Nameless Cath.* 41 Schoolmen blasphemously detorting Scriptures. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgill* 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophesied. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* 1. 1 And Loret's Chappell. On Angels backs, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 The Fanatics... have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* 1. 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense). a1612 *DONNE* *Barbarous* (1644) 185 The Donatists... raked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc.]. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.

2. To derive by perversion of form; *pa. pples.* perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 54 Garrett, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from thence they are detorted, if we believe Gesnerus. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 705 Ἀπαρτὸν is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Hence **Detorted** *pples.* a., **Detorting** *vbl. sb.* 1550 BALT *Apoth.* 129 Nowe wyll I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Park* 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two. 1692 WAGSTAFF *Vind. Carol.* Intro. 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

**Detortion**, -sion (dē'tōrjən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. detorquere*, ppl. stem *detor-* and *detors-*: see **DETORT**. Cf. *OF. detorsion*.]

† 1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. *Obs.*

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. Eliz. (1847) 681 By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture *Unum necessarium*, One thing is necessary. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*. 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 EARSLEY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 1. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. *rare.*

1853 KANE *Grimmett Exped.* (1856) 512 Refracted detortion very great.

**Detour**, || **détour** (dē'tōr, || dē'tūr), *sb.* [a. mod. *F. détour* turning off, change of direction, in *OF. deslor*, -tour, orig. \**deslor*; f. *deslorer* now *détourner* turn away, f. *des-*, *L. dis-* + *tournier* to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly *fig.*, now usually *lit.*

1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* 1. 63 After many *Detours*, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Mason* 1 Nov. We are above *détours*. 1794 R. H. LEE in *Washington's Writ.* (1891) XII. 417 note, Upon our guard against all the arts and *détours* of the subtlety policy. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour in Ireland* 237, I was amply recompensed for this *detour*. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 June (1894) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty *détours* about all this. 1825 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a *détour* in their journey to see you. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 242 Rhyming [words]... sometimes... have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long *détours*.

Hence **Detour** *v. intr.*, to make a *détour*; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and *détouring*. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 192 We... *détoured* again to the right.

**Detoxicate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *DE- II. 1 + L. toxicum* poison, after *intoxicare*.] *trans.* To deprive of poisonous qualities.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 729. 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

† **Detract**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. detractus* a taking away, f. *deträhēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*]

Protraction, delay: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.

† **Detract**, *pples.* a. *Obs.* [ad. *L. detract-us*, *pa. pples.* of *deträhēre* to draw off or away: see next.] Extracted, taken out.

c1420 *Palsad. on Husb.* xii. 171 The bonys *Detract* of Duracyne.

**Detract** (dē'trækt), *v.* Also 6. *Sc. detrack.*

[f. *L. detract-* ppl. stem of *deträhēre* to draw off or away, take away, pull down, dispare, etc., f. *DE- I. 2 + trähēre* to draw. Cf. *F. détracter* (1530 in Hatzl.-Darm.). In some senses *app.* directly representing *L. deträhēre* or *deträhēre*, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of *deträhēre*.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)

1. To take away, take from, take reputation from.

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: a. some part from (rarely † to) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as *much*, *something*, etc.)

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 17 Some time addyng, some time detracting and taking away such things as semeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 *Diages Pantom.* II. xxiii. Pijb, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 142 Shall I... Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1622 S. WARD *Christ is All in All* (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a1696 E. SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. That first great grief which... detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

† b. something from a possessor, etc. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 97 They vilifie it and detract much authority from it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ A Lady takes all her virtue from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1720 PUIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a portion. Usually to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth. 1609 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from his Authority. 1799 COLBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 446 The sight... detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* II. 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injury euen God himselfe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers... detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 5 Without detracting... from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Retell. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

† c. quasi-*trans.* (in loose const.). *Obs. rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessened his Territories. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as you please.

3. *trans.* To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. Now *rare.*

c1449 PECKOK *Repr.* IV. i. 417 Thei baciten and detracten the clergie. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 91 Lat waz forgiht thaimye quihik detractis and speiks euil of vsz. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. 1, To... detract III's greatest actions. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 265 Cato... detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* I. ii, Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter. 1890 [see **DETRACT** below]. 1891 SMILES *Jasmin* vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

† d. *absol.* To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. *Obs.*

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 7. so would there not be so many open mouths to detract and slander. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 96 To utter foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Portrait, Adepts... who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

† e. *intr.* with *from* († of).

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nom.* xlii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out.

† 4. *trans.* To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (from an action or undertaking); *refl.* and *intr.* To withdraw, refrain. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scall.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 110 My Lord Marshal... whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. C. There are too many Professors who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 SUNDSEY *Diary* (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1802 *Hatred* I. 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign.

† 5. To draw or pull off. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 486 The skins of sheep... when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

† 6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in *phr.* to detract time. *Obs.*

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS in *Hawkins's Voy.* (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 CHURCHYAR in Arb. *Garner* IV. 206 The French Horsemen... offered a skirmish, to detract time. 1604 EOMONOS *Observ. Cesar's* *Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1641 *Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay. *Obs.*

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. a1592 GREENE *James IV* i. 1, My zeal and ruth... Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = **DETRACT**.

† 7. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. *Obs.*

1572 [see **DETRACTING** *vbl. sb.*] 1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* II. B v. vij (N.). The English men... minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enemies. 1595 *Loirine* III. iv. And if Thrasmachus detract the fight... Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 ANP. *Abbot Exp.* *Jonah* 634 Jonas detracting his Masters business. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1870) III. 135 The wilde coming faile, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 23 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence **Detracted** *pples.* a. (see the various senses above); also as *sb.* a calumniated person.

1554 HULOET, *Detracted, detractus, rosus, suggillatus.* 1890 T. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 289 The detracted's enemies follow him.

† **Detraction**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ATION*; perhaps ad. *L. detractatio* or *detractio*, from *deträhēre*, -trähēre to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *deträhēre*.]

= **DETRACTION** 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detraction. 1646 J. MAINE *Sermon* (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detraction.

**Detractory**, *a. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.*, or *L. detractare*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1866 *Chamb. Frml.* XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractory towards the author's equals and superiors.

**Detractor**, var. of **DETRACTOR**.

**Detracting** (dē'træktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **DETRACT**, *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

q.v.; † protraction (*obs.*); † shunning, avoiding (*obs.*); disparagement, detraction.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 83 b, Fabius... so tempered his pride with... prowess, that by detracting of battyle, and trying Annihil from place to place, and... skirmishing with hym, he diminished hys puissance. 1581 *Savile Tacitus* *Hist. i.* l. (1591) 1 Detracting and envious carping. 1811 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out. 1623 JACOBSON *Cred.* I. 331 The Jewes detractings of our Saviour.

**Detracting** (dē'træktɪŋ), *pples.* a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Detracting, belonging to detractyon, detractore. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats... With your malignant, weak, detracting vaine. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's England* v. 11 They are... of a censorious and detracting humor. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection* II. ii. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence **Detractingly** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Prauanente*, wickedly... detractingly. 1761 MURPHY *All in Wrong* v. 1, I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 COLERIDGE *Tract. Belshazzar* in *Enyel. Metrop.*, *Mental Phos.* (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

**Detraction** (dē'trækʃən), [a. *F. detraction*, in 12th c. *detractum* (Ph. de Thau), ad. *L. detractio*, -em, n. of action from *deträhēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*]

† 1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in b. (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 1, 2.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein... we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gayen's Terapenye* 2 Giv, The detracton of blode... ought to be donee in the partye... moste dysterant, & then in the vicerate parties. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 127 With less detracton from their true Magnitude. 1684 tr. *Boet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 243, I approve... rather of Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus. 1817 SCORSEY in *Ann. Reg.* *Conn.* 555 A detracton of vapour from the circumferral regions.

b. A detracting, or part to be detracted from (merit, reputation, or the like): cf. sense 2.

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 11 Fame... We may justly now accuse Of detracton from her praise: Less than half we find expressed. 1809 PICKNEY *Trav. France* 263 There is one heavy detracton... from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* Let it be no detracton from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 3.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Po bet miszigeþ guode men belinde hie... bet me cleþeþ þe zenne of detracton. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5531 With tonge woundyng... Thurgh venemous detractioun. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 Lennynges & baciounes, and detractiounes. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G. j. Be no tale bearer, vse not detracton. 1599 MANSTON *Sc. Villanie* 165 Ennies abhorred child, Detraction. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paravies's Iron Age* 53 By occasion of petty envies, and shameful detractiounes. 1709 AOBSON *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 5 Females addicted to censoriousness and Detraction. 1827 HARE *Gunter Ser.* II. (1831) 527 Flattery and detracton or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* v. 139 To listen to detracton is as much an act of detracton as to speak it.

† 3. Protraction (of time); delay. *Obs.* (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciardi.* III. (1599) 141 Mens... mindet [began] to grow cold for the detracton and negligencie which



1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 112 If that thou list  
.. with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of  
pictures aye should stayne.

ment. [a. F. *détriment* (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm.),  
ad. L. *detrimentum* loss, damage, detriment; f.

without serious intention of making  
pages the intentions of others. 1893 MRS. C. PRAVO *Outlaw*  
by *Laromaker* II. So Mrs. Valliant...thought that the detri-  
-cable suitors

Hence **Detrimenta-ly**, **Detrimenta-ness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness.  
1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug., When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser, who has his subaltern's pay and about 50*l.* a year thrown in.  
**Detrimentally** (detrime'tāli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner causing detriment or harm; hurtfully.

1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business. 1886 *Lancet Times* Rep. LIII. 674*f* The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot prejudicially or detrimentally affect the Crown.

**Detrimentary**, *a. rare*. [f. DETRIMENT *sōb.* + -ARY. Cf. ELEMENTARY.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 27 An internal commotion .. detrimental to the high trust he held.

† **Detrimentous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.*

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 24 It .. would be detrimental and destructive to it. *Ibid.* 40 Counsels .. detrimental and destructive to the general interest.

**Detrital** (détrō'tāl), *a. Physiogr.* [f. DETRITUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 The valleys were studied with .. rocks, and a detrital paste resembling till. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† **Detritate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *détritus*, *pa.* ppl. of *détrere* to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detritate*, worn out, bruised, or consumed.

**Detrited** (détrō'téd), *ppl. a.* [as prec. + -ED.] 1. Worn down.

1697 EVELYN *Nunism.* iv. 10 Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Graits. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. 3 Sept. 194*a* A halfpenny detrited.

2. *Geol.* Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine. 1856 — *Arch. Expl.* II. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.

**Detritic**, *a. rare*. [f. DETRITUS + -IC.] = DETRITAL.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 514 The stream .. runs through a deep detritic ravine.

**Detrition** (détrō'jōn). [*n.* of action f. L. *détrere*, *ppl. stem* *détris-*, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. *détrition* (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befall them. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages .. are, to allow .. Bones .. to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

**Detritus** (détrō'itūs). *Physiogr.* [*a.* L. *détritus* (*u-stem*) rubbing away.]

The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1. The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which *détritus* is cited of date 1780 by Hatz-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the *Dict. de Trévoux*, the more correct *détritum* was used in F.]

† 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. *Obs.*

1795 HUTTON *Theory of Earth* (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the *detritus* of granite. *Ibid.* 206, I have nowhere said that all the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks.* 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and detritus. *Ibid.* 123 Proofs of a *detritus* which nothing can resist. *Ibid.* 123 The waste and detritus to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of this nature.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks.* 1822 I. 409 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. *Ibid.* 425 The distance to which the *detritus* from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in *Edin. Rev.* I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in its organic remains are by no means common. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xii. We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called *silt* or *detritus*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xix. 389 That broad valley .. covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. *transf. and fig.* Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. FORBES *Lacine's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had .. no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess. II.* vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrinous detritus .. are reabsorbed.

b. An accumulation of debris of any sort.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* I. 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot-stools.

**De trop**: see DE II.

**Detrude** (détrūd), *v.* [ad. L. *détrudere* to thrust away or down, f. DE- I. 1, + *trudere* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push, or force down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.*, an. 3 (R.) And them to cast and detrude sodainly into continual captivitee and bondage. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root by wintry winds. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urinary Dis.* iii. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney .. could be detruded downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 ABP. PARKER *P.s.* xxxviii. 109 Detrude me not. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 152 [They] detrudit the ministrie of Goddis word. 1627-77 FELTMAN *Resolves* ii. lvi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meely pride and malice. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 138 The included Air .. striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. iii. (1786) 266 Not a word .. is detruded from its proper place. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83*a* Tartar .. sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

**Detruncate** (détrŭn'kāt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *détruncare* to lop off, f. DE- I. 2 + *truncare* to cut off, main.] *trans.* To shorten by lopping off a portion (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence **Detruncated** *ppl. a.* = TRUNCATED.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detruncate*, to cut or lop boughs. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detruncated*, cut or chopped off; beheaded. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 537*a* Which .. would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1871 BURNETT *Ear* 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. CONWAY *Man. Affair* vi. He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

**Detruncation** (détrŭn'kāshōn). [*ad.* L. *détruncationem* a lopping off, *n.* of action f. *détruncare*: see prec. Cf. mod.F. *détruncation*.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Detruncation*, a lopping or cutting. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 287 Detruncation or diminution of their strength. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 7*r* 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 43 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of detruncation.

b. *Obstetric Surg.* (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Detruncation*, The separation of the trunk of the foetus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Detrunk**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *détruncare* to lop off; after TRUNK.] *trans.* To cut off, lop off.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iii. G v j b, When she of doleful chylde The head detrunked dyd deare about. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 80 This Petition they thought would detrunk too much, and some thought strike at the very root of that Prerogative.

† **Detruise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *détruis-* ppl. stem of *détrudere*.] By-form of DETRUDE.

1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 126 Cif ye neglect, than God .. Will from yat rowme thoill you to be detruisid.

**Detrusion** (détrō'shōn). [*ad.* late L. *détrusiōnem*, *n.* of action f. *détrudere*, *ppl. stem* *détris-*, to thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting down or away (*lit.* and *fig.*); cf. DETRUDE.

*Force of detrusion in Mech.* downward thrust.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* iii. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperial authority. 1635 SWAN *Spect. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 180 By .. violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vii. 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic throne.

**Detrusor** (détrō'sōr). Also 6 *Sc.* -ar. [agent-noun from L. *détrudere*, *détris-* to DETRUDE.]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects. *Obs.*  
1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refusaris Of hir authority.

2. *Anat.* [mod.L.; in full *detrusor urinæ*.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Detrusor Urinæ*.] 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the .. urinary bladder. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

† **Detruss** (détrŭs), *v. Obs.* Also 5 *destruss*. [*a.* OF. *détrousser*, *détrousser*, mod.F. *détr-*, to despoil one of his *trousses*, i.e. baggage, to rob, pilage, f. *dé-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troussare* bundle, pl. baggage.] *trans.* To spoil, plunder (of baggage).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 65 Wyth grete aventure he scapyth .. but he leyvth his felyshyp destrussed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition]. *Ibid.* v. ii. 142 To detrusse the enemies convey.

**Dette**, *detter*, -our, etc., *Obs.* ff. DETT, DEBTOR.

**Detton**, *Obs.* var. of DEFENT *sb.*

† **Detty**, *a. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *delt*, *deltt*, f. *delt*: L. type *deltātus*, f. *debita* debt.]

1. Owed, due.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 To zelde nouyt what is detty [*quod debetur*]. *Ibid.* VI. 225 *pe detty travaylle* of

service and of psalmes [*debitum psalmodie pensum*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 392 b/2 *Detty* traunayle of servise.

2. Indebted.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lvi. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.

† **Detumefy**, *v. Obs.* [DE-II. 1.] *intr.* To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

**Detumescence** (dētūmes'ēns). [f. L. *dētumescere* to cease or subside from swelling (f. DE- I. 6 + *tumescere* to begin to swell): see -ENCE. So in mod.F. (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (fig.) from tumult.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1704 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 FARRAR & POOLE *Gen. Aims Teacher* 20 The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detumescence*, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

**Detunow**, -nue, *Obs.* ff. DETINUE.

**Detur** (détrŭ). [*L.* *detur* let there be given (dare to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students; so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)

1836 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 110 A distribution of books called *Deturs* is made .. near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing. *Deturs* are also given to .. members of the Junior Class who .. have made decided improvement in scholarship. Last year twenty-nine *Deturs* were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† **Deturb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēturb-are* to thrust down, f. DE- I. 1 + *turbare* to disturb, disorder.] *trans.* To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Annu. Nameless Cath.* 243 That thou be .. deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdom. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* ii. 24 They deturb the meats from the stomach. 1636 BRATWART *Lives Rom. Emp.* 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seat. 1652 BR. HALL *Invisible World* iv. (1*r*) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed as he can be foiled that is defended within thy power. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 640 These Trochisks .. potently deturb such humours.

† **Deturbate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dēturbāt-* ppl. stem of *dēturbare*: see prec.] = prec.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 662*a* This your rejecting, expelling .. deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius.

So † **Deturbation** *Obs. rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deturbation*, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing.

† **Deturn** (détrŭn), *v. Obs.* [*a.* F. *détourner* (in OF. *detrurner*, whence DETURN), f. *dé-*, *dis-*: L. *dis-* (Dis-) + *turner* to TURN.] *trans.* To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.

*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cl. 134 To deturne hym from eueri euelle dede. 1607 *Se. Act Jac. VI* (1816) 388 (Jam.) To alter and deturne a littill the said way to the .. better travelling for the lieges. 1644 DIBBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 CHERESTER *Lett.* i. cii. Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.

† **Deturpate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *dētūrpāt-us*, *pa.* ppl. of *dētūrpāre*.] Defiled.

*a* 1332 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1046 The sayd glasse is nat deturpat nor made soule.

† **Deturpate** (détrŭp'ēt), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dētūrpāre* to disfigure, f. DE- I. 3 + *tūrpāre* to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. *tūrpis* foul, disgraceful.]

1. *trans.* To defile, pollute; to debase.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deturpate*, to defile. 1628 PLYNNE *Lockes* 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Paphry* i. (1686) 99 The heresies and impieties which had deturpated the face of the Church. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. *intr.* To become vile or base.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

† **Deturpation**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Defilement, debasement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardnesse of olde age. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dial. Dubit.* ii. iii. rule xiv. § 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.

**Detynu**, *e. Obs.* form of DETINUE.

**Deu**, *Obs.* form of DEW, DUE.

**Deubash**, *Obs.* form of DUBASH.

† **Deubert**, *Obs.* [? f. DEV.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

*a* 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scot, the deubert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

**Deuce** (diŭs). Forms: 5-6 *deux*, 6 *dewee*, *deuis*, 6-7 *dewee*, *deuse*, 7 *dews*, *deus*, 7-9 *duce*, 6- *deuce*. [*a.* F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The -ce regularly represents earlier -s, as in *peace*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

1. The *two* at dice or cards. 'a. Dice. That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.

1519 HORMAN *Vulc.* 280 b. Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce. 1598 FLORIO, *Diutius*, two dewces at dice. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 148 Two in a garret casting dewes at dice. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 81. Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Dewces. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Tray, ace, or two dewces.

b. Cards. That card of any suit which is marked with two spots.

1680 COTTON *Gamster* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 343 They.. carry about..treys, dewces, aces, &c. in their pockets. 1775 GOUGH in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 154 On the duce of acorns besides the card-maker's arms is [etc.]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts.

2. Tennis. [= It. *a due*, F. *à deux de jeu*.] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case two successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See ADVENTAGE sb. 2.) Also attrib.

1598 FLORIO, *Adia.* a dewce, at tennice play. 1816 ENCYCL. *Perth.* XXII. 221. Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called deuce. 1878 JUL. MARSHALL *Annals of Tennis* 134. Scaino [in 1553] then tells his readers that [the scoring is] 'at two (a due)' as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term..a due is still preserved in the French form *à deux*, corrupted in English into deuce. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 'The game ran to 30 all, and then deuce was called twice. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 11/1 The concluding game was so close that deuce and advantage were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke.

3. Mus. The interval of a second. Obs. rare.

1829 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 237, I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh.

4. slang. Twopence.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A Duce, two Pence. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5. Comb. deuce-ace, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other); hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Ger. *daus* *cs.*, s.v. *Daus* in Grimm); deuce-point, the second point from either end of the board at backgammon.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deux aas [Fl. *een pylgrym van dous aas*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. ii. 49 You know how much the groase summe of deus-ace amounts to. Which the base vulgar call three. 1596 GOSSEN in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 Deuce-ace fals still to be their chance. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* W. I. in Bullen *O. P.* IV. Twer better, by thre deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.]. 1628 J. JONES *Quid's This* 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay: Be it known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray [i.e. the middle classes]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* II. 1 I threw deuce-ace five times running. 1778 C. JONES *Hayle's Games Impr.* 179 Suppose, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point. 1854 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 336 That which is likened to deuce ace hath in esteem the lowest place.

Deuce<sup>2</sup> (*diūs*). *colloq.* or *slang*. Also *7 dewce*, *7-8 dewse*, *7-9 dewce*, *8 dewse*, *9 dial. doose*. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c.: cf. Ger. *daus*, LG. *duus*, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory *der daus! was der daus*...! LG. *de duus! wat de duus!*]

The derivation of German *daus* is disputed: but there is reason to think that it is the same word as *das* *daus* = the Deuce! at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce!' was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sb. *pokker* 'pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as *Gid pokker havde det!* Would that a pox had that! *Pokker staa i det!* A pox on that! *Hvad pokker er det?* What the pox (devil) is that? (See Pox.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 30 Jan. 1892, p. 111.)

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as *a deuce on him!* *a deuce of his cane!* b. The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis: as, *what the (what a) deuce?* *so, who, how, where, when the deuce?* (*the*) *deuce take it!* *the deuce is in it!* Later, in other phrases parallel to those under DEVIL: *to play the deuce (with)*, *the deuce and all*, *the deuce to pay*, *a deuce of a mess*, etc.

In the quotations under a (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense; cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief (or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under b: cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)!' But *mischief* was personified already before 1700, and 'the Mischief' was in the 18th c. a frequent euphemism for 'the devil'; that deuce was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as = F. *diantre*, in b<sup>2</sup>. In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well-known phrases; but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late.

a. 1651 RANDOLPH, *etc. Hey for Honesty* I. 1, But a deuce on him, it does not seem so. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin*

III. I, A deuce on't. a 1679 LO. ORREERY *Guzman* II, Who, a deuce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTIVRE *Basic Body* (1732) 41 A Deuce of his Cane! 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1823) II. 66 A-deuce take their chat! 1721 PRIOR *Poems*, *Chief & Concluder*, What a deuce dost thou say! 1796 BURNS *Lett. to Cunningham* 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

b<sup>1</sup>. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. i, The deuce take me, if there were three good things said. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Deuce is in you, Mr. Deane. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. viii, What the deuce are you afraid of? 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 24 How the deuce came she to marry? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* III. (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe? b<sup>2</sup>. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv, The Dewse take 'em [F. *Mais quoy diantre*]; if they flatter the Devil here, and smoothise his Name, quoth Panurge. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxviii, There has been..the deuce and all to do. 1763 COLMAN *Deuce is in Him* ProL, If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce; If there's no frolic, sense, or whim, or Retort! and play the dev'l with him!

1793 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. liii, He had that kind of fame which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 9 Nov. (1894) II. 65 An unpopular one..would have been the deuce to pay. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, Love is a bodily infirmity..which breaks out the deuce knows how or why. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, The child is..Going to the Deuce. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. 1856 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* iii. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

c. As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (*the*) *deuce a bit*!, etc. (Cf. *plague, sorrow, devil, fiend*).

1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1769) III. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Harley's alone, about some business of importance..but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came. 1712 — *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Mar., The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 26 *Man*, He has carried his Election..L. *Town*, The Deuce! what! for— 1774 FOOTE *Cocozers* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 Me? ha, ha! the deuce a bit. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ.* France II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. V. 56 The old lady glanced at her..but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1831 *Examiner* 354/8 'Lord Eldon was not one of those'..The deuce he's not!

Deuced (*diist, dii-sēd*), *a. colloq. or slang*. Also 8 deuced, *g. humorously* doosed, doosid. [f. DEUCE 2 + -ED<sup>2</sup>; app. after ppl. adjs. like *confounded, cursed, damned*, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 215 Wife puts me into such a deuced passion sometimes. *Ibid.* III. 21 What a deuced pother these art in, Captain! 1791 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. cxlviii, When we call our old debts in At sixty years..And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1876 F. E. TROTLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men. 1887 POOR *Nellie* 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

b. Often adverbially: = next.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., A clever fellow..got a deuced good understanding. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford Row* *Const.* I, She's a deuced fine woman! 1866 A. TROTLOPE *Claverings* xi, 'Upon my word she's a doosed good-looking little thing', said Archie. 1881 LAOY HERBERT *Edith* 245 She's so deuced obstinate.

Deucedly (*dii'sēdli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deuced manner; plagnily, confoundedly; excessively.

1819 *The Provincials* I. 17 Deucedly lucky. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Travels* I, Why people..should get up so deucedly early. 1884 E. L. BYRNER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 467/2 Lile does upset a man deucedly.

Deu'ding, *Obs.* One of the appellations anciently given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 On oreisoun In the worshippe of the hare..The deu'ding, the deu-hoppere. Deue, *obs. form of DEAF* (pl.), DEAVE.

Deuedep, *var. of DIVERDAP*, Obs.

Deuel, *obs. form of DEVIL*.

Deuel, *deul*, -e, *obs. var.* (assimilated to later Fr.) of *dole*, *Dole*, *Dool*, grief, mourning.

Deuers, *obs. form of DIVERS*, DIVERSE.

Deuce, *deuis*(s), *obs. ff. DEVICE*, DEVISE.

Deuin(e), *obs. form of DIVINE*.

Deuis, *obs. form of DEUCE* 1.

+ Deuit, *pa. pple.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *deu*, DUE + -it, -ED.] Owed, due.

1587 HOLSHED *Chron.* II. Hist. Scot. 296/2 For deuit & postposit justice to our lieges.

Deuitie, Deulie, *obs. forms of DUTY*, DULY.

Deure, *obs. form of DEAR* a<sup>1</sup>, DEER.

+ Deus, *Obs.* Also 5 dewes. [OF. *deus*, nom. of *dei* God, in common use as an exclamation: cf. *Chanson de Roland* xxv, 'Dient Francis: Deus! que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littre); *Horne and Rimenh.* 2848 'Ohi! dūs'.]

The French interjectional *deus!*, *ohi! deus*, God!, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English use.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1330, and 2096 'Deus!' quoth ubbe, 'hwat may pis be!' *Ibid.* 1312, 1650, 2114. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Philip seyed Burdwes, borgh Sir Edward scrite, he toper, as so say dewes I 3ald pam also tite. c 1440 *York Myst.* l. 92 Owe I dewes! all goes downe!

Deus(e), *obs. forms of DEUCE*.

+ Deusan, *deuzan*, *Obs.* Also *dewsant*, *dewzin*, *deux ans*. [for F. *deux* *ans* two years.] A kind of apple said to keep two years; = APPLE-JOHN.

1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For xx Dewsants..viijd. For xij Pippines..xijd. 1609 N. F. FRUITERS' *Secr.* 23 Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call them Dewzins. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queene-apples..and next our Rosiars, Pear-maines and Pippins, Deusans, &c. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ii, 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 377 Apples [June], Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple.

Deusing: see DOUSING, divining.

Deuteragonist (*diūtēro-gōnist*). [ad. Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής* one who plays the second part in a drama, f. *δεύτερος* DEUTERO- second + *ἀγωνιστής* combatant, actor.] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the *protagonist*.

1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. iii. viii. 290 In the first scene [of the *Prometheus*] the protagonist would take Power, and the deuteragonist Vulcan. 1893 ZIMMERN *Home Life Anc. Greeks* xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz. the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist.

+ Deuteral, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *δεύτερος* second + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the second; second-class.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuteral*, pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

Deutero-, before a vowel deutēr-, a. Gr. *δεύτερο* combining form of *δεύτερος* second, as in *δευτερο-αγωνιστής* one who plays second, *δευτερο-νόμιον* second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTERAGONIST, DEUTERONOMY, and several words of modern formation, as DEUTEROCANONICAL, etc.

Also Deuterocol *notice-vul.* [after *protocol*], a second dispatch. Deuterodome (*Crystallogr.*), a secondary dome. Deuterogonio *a.* [Gr. *γένος* race], of secondary origin: in *Geol.* applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. Deutero-Isaiah, a second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom c. xl-lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some critics attributed. Deuteromesal *a. Entom.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. Deuteronecne *a.*, belonging to the second Nicene council.

Deutero-Pauline, of or pertaining to a second or later Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. Deuterostoma *Biol.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence Deuterostomatous *a.*, characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore. Deuterostomatic *a.*, belonging to a secondary system. Deuterostoid (*Biol.*), a secondary zoid, produced by gemmation from a zoid.

1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deuteroicals, and chilostolous. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 52 The latter [dome] known as the deuterdome. 1844 MOSES STUART *O. T. Canon* iv. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah. 1869 DRYDEN *Introduct. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 210 To Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah, believed not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah. 1899 LIT. *Churchman* 137 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images. 1895 LIT. *Pfaffinger's Influence Paul* Chr. vi. 256 The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Im. Anim.* xii. 684 The resulting organism would be a deutero-stomatous gastrula. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Introduct.* 126 A sexual protozoid has been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozoid.

Deuterocanonical (*diūtēro-kānpnikāl*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *deutero-canonicus* (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566: see quot.); see DEUTERO- and CANON, CANONICAL.]

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to *protocanonical*.

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon as defined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority. In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, and of Peter, and 2nd and 3rd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

1566 A. F. SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* I. § 1 (1575) 14 *Canonicis secundis ordinis* (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocati) bantur, nunc a nobis Deutero-canonicis dicuntur) illi sunt de quibus, quia non statim sub ipsi Apostolorum tempe poribus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesie perueniunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquod sententia ancepta.]

1584 N. S. CRIZ. *Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 26 In the other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonica, or Canonical of the second order. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cred. s.v.*, The deutero-canonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto-canonical.



1859 F. HALL *Vāsavadattā* 11 Among orthodox records, the deuterocanonical *Revdndhātmya* . . consents to this aberration. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 295 This describes a portion of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1882 FARAR *Early Chr.* I. 99 The Catholic Epistles . . regarded . . as being at best deuterocanonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. REICHAERT *Convent's Catech.* iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deuterocanonical books of both Testaments . . *Deuterocanonical* does not mean *Apocryphal* but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

**Deutergamist** (diūtērgāmīst). [f. next + -IST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 GOLOSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. He had published for me against the Deutergamists of the age.

**Deutergamy** (diūtērgāmī). [ad. Gr. δευτερογαμία second marriage, n. of state f. δευτερογάμος marrying a second time, f. DEUTERO- + γάμος marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deutergamy*, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 GOLOSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. That unfortunate divine who has so long . . fought against the deutergamy of the age. 1866 *Echo* 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deutergamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

**Deuteronomic** (diūtērgōmīk), *a.* [f. DEUTERONOMY (or its Gr. elements) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthodoxy* 202 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition . . at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology.

**Deuteronomical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1533 MORE *Lett. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Concerning the wordes in the law leuiticall and the lawe deuteronimicall. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 1. Poster. (1726) 20 This Deuteronimic List of abominable Names. 1887 MIVART in *19th Cent.* July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronimic Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

**Deuteronomist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier documents.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'. 1882 SCHAFER *Enyclop. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist. 1888 CHEVRE *Jeremiah* 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hence **Deuteronomistic** *a.*, of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation. 1881 ROBERTSON SMITH *O. T. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction. 1888 CHEVRE *Jeremiah* 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i-iv. 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work.

**Deuteronomy** (diūtērgōmī, diūtērgōmī). Also 4-5 Deuteronomy, -io, 6 Deuteronome. [ad. eccl. L. *Deuteronomium*, *a.* Gr. δευτερονόμιος, f. δευτερος second + νόμος law, etc.: in 13th c. OF. *deuteronome*, F. *deuteronome*.

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut. xvii. 18 *deuteronomion* νόμον, a mistranslation of the Heb. מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה *mishneh hattōrah* hazōth 'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has *Deuteronomium legis huius*.]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenthetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi-xxiii, and xxxiv.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog. to Deut.*, In this book of Deuteronomye ben contened the wordis which Moyses spak to al Israel. *Rubric.* Here begynneth the bok of Deuteronomie. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 24 It is vrylaine in the xviii. of deuironome, this vordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 63 *Deuteronomie* . . Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book contained a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel. c.178 *Heb. to Study of Bible* 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

*b. transf.*

1827 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developments . . being the papers which M. Genet 'speaks of' as a kind of Deuteronomy.

**Deuteropathy** (diūtērgōpāpī). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -πάθεια suffering; cf. -PATHY.]

†1. *gen.* A being affected at second hand. *Obs.* 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soud* Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, *Deuteropathia*, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathy as Deuteropathie. *Ibid.* 163/1 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my eare; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.

2. *Med.* A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1651 BUGGS *New Disp.* 7 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the hand with the part wounded. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmholtz's Vind.* 128 The Gout properly . . is an Artihritical pain affecting the joints immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropathia. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 88 Either by a deuteropathy . . or by an idiopathy.

Hence **Deuteropathic** *a.*, of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

**Deuterotomy** (diūtērgōtōmī). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -τομία, *otomia* look-out, watch, view.]

†1. The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuterotomy and second intention of the words. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 49 Truth itself interprets this . . text literally, and without unfolding any mystery or deuterotomy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuterotomy*, the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance, *rare.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* *Introd. Ep.*, The Highland seers, whom their gift of deuterotomy compels to witness things unseen for mortal eye.

Hence **Deuterotomic** *a.*, of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXV. 270 The deuterotomic, or thanatomatic faculty.

†**Deuterotomy**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. δευτεροτομία repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews.

1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 477 Those Deuterotomies, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions to the Law. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis Bible* iii. 83 The Jews have added their Deuterotomies.

**Deutery**, *obs. var.* of DEUTRY Datura.

**Deuto-**, before a vowel deut-, a shortened form of DEUTERO-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deutoxide**, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So *deuto-iodide*, *deuto-bromide*, *deuto-carbonate*, *deuto-chloride*, *deuto-sulphide*, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the *constitution* of a compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compound of the same series; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as *sesqui-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. *Ibid.* 310 This gas . . examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him *nitrous air*, a term afterwards changed to *nitrous gas*, then to *nitric oxide*, and more lately to *deutoxide of azote*, or *deutoxide of nitrogen*, which last appears to be its most appropriate title. 1822 INMAN *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orv's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 *Binoxide*, sometimes called *deutoxide* of copper (Cu O<sub>2</sub>). 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, trioxides, etc. 1864 — *Biol.* I. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed.

2. In many terms of *Biology*; as **Deutencephalon** [Gr. ἐνκέφαλος brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencephalic** *a.* || **Dentomalia** [L. *māla* jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Dentomalar** *a.* **Dentomerite** [Gr. μέρος part], the second or posterior cell of a dicystid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or *protomerite*. **Deutoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the mero-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protomæcha (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Dentoplasmic**, *plastic* *a.*, of pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Dentoplasmigenous** *a.*, producing deutoplasm; **Dentoplasmogen**, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm. **Dentosclerous** *a.* [σκληρός hard], in *deutosclerous tissue*, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. **Dentoscotex** [σκόληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysti-

cercus of the *Tænia*. **Deutotergite** [L. *tergum* back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deutovum** [L. *ovum* egg] *pl.* -ova, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 111 The contents of every egg consist . . (1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc. Apr.* 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic' and larger 'deutoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished. 1881 *Smithsonian Report* 425 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmic functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1872 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenic cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Inv.* 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves, and the deutovum emerges. 1881 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as **Deutosystematic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a secondary system; **DEUTERO-SYSTEMATIC**.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

**Deutoxide**: see DEUTO- I.

**Deuto**, *deutroa*: see DEUTRY.

|| **Deutzia** (diūt-siā, doi-siā). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. *D. gracilis* is a well-known spring flowerer.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 444/2 *Deutzia* . . inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 5 *Deutzias* with their graceful flowers. 1882 *Garden* 21 Feb. 104/2 Where *Deutzias* are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots.

**Deux**, *deux ans*: see DEUCE I, DEUSAN.

|| **Deux-temps** (dōi-tān). [F.; in full, *valse à deux temps* lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassé*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand *deux-temps*! 1861 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 17 But oh! in the *deux-temps* peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

**Deuyce**, *deuys* (e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE).

**Deuzan**, *var.* DEUSAN, *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

**Dev**, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

|| **Deva** (dēi-vā). [Skr. *dēva* a god, *orig.* 'a bright or shining one' from \**div-* to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology. 1819 T. HORR *Anast.* (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as it by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 *Beebe* II. viii. 157 (*Ibid.*) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! 1878 MAX MÜLLER *Orig. Relig.* (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as *devas*, but even then, though *deva* would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Asia* i. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 GELDERN in *Enyclop. Brit.* XXIV. 821 In the older *Rig-Veda*, a god is spoken of as *dēva*, but not every *dēva* is an *asura* . . . *Asura* is ethically the higher conception, *deva* the lower: *deva* is the vulgar notion of God, *asura* is theosophic.

*Attrib. and Comb.* 1878 HAUG *Religion of Persia* (ed. 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion. *Ibid.*, The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

**Devalgate** (dēi-vā-gāt), *a. rare* -o. [ad. mod. L. *devalgatus*, f. *valgus* haw-legged.]

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Devalgatus*, having bowed legs; bandy-legged; devalgate. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Devall** (dēi-vā), *v.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 5-6 *deuale*, 6 *deuall*, *dewall*, 7-9 *devall*, 9 *devall*, *devaul*, *devawl*. [a. F. *dévaler*, OF. *dévaler* to descend = Pr. *dévalar*, *davalat*, It. *davallare* = Rom. *davallare*, f. L. DE- I. 1 down + *vallis* valley; cf. *AVALE* *v.*] Hence **Devaling** *vbl. sh.* and *apl. a.* †1. *intr.* To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). *Obs.*

1747 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b. The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1481 — *Myrr.* ii. ix. 88 He . . deualleth down into the water. 2011 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. vi. Thy transitory and plesance qhat availis? Now thair, now heit, now he, I saw now deualis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 83. I saw an river rin . . Devaling and falling into that pit profound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 392 *marg.*, The combustious deualing of Atinas fire. *Ibid.* x. 506 Devaling floods.

†2. To lower the body, stoop. *Obs.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devalyt.

†3. To slope downwards: as a line or surface. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 This Petrean Country, deualing even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge. *Ibid.* viii. 305 The . . deualing faces of two hills. 1644 *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 A number of narrow devaling lanes.

†2. *trans.* To lower. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. liii. And euerie wicht . . Thankand greit God, their heidis law deuall.

3. *intr.* To cease, stop, leave off. *mod. Sc.*

a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1780) II. 99 (Jam.) Devall then, Sirs, and never send For dainties to regale a friend. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II. x. 92 She ne'er devaults jeering me. 1827 *SCOTT Let. 26 Apr. in Lockhart*, I have not till to-day devaulted from my task. 1831 H. HALBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an aae devallin' o't.

Hence **Devall** *sb.* *Sc.*, 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

1802 *SIBBALD Gloss.*, Without devall, without ceasing. || **Devanagari** (dē'vā'nā'gārī), *a. and sb.* [*Skr.*, Hindi, Marāthī *dēvanāgarī* (in Bengālī *dēvanāgar*), a compound app. of *Skr. dēva* god + *Nāgarī* an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'.

*Nāgarī* is app. the fem. adj. meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. *līpī* writing, script), f. *Skr. nāgarā* city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c., when Albirūnī mentions an alphabet called *Nāgarā*, and of a derivative from it called *Arđha-nāgarī*, i.e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound *Dēva-nāgarī* has not been ascertained, any more than that of *Nāndī-nāgarī*, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms *dēva-līpī* 'writing of the gods', and *nāga-līpī* 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhist *Lañāvatī* of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with *dēva-nāgarī* is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengālī or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions. Also called simply *Nāgarī*, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as *adj.* and absolutely as *sb.*

1781 *SIR C. WILKINS in Asiatic Res.* (1799) I. 294 It differs but little from the Devanagari. 1784 W. CHAMBERS *Ibid.* I. 152 It resembles neither the *Dēva-nāgarī* nor any of the various characters connected with it. 1785 *SIR C. WILKINS Ibid.* I. 279 In the modern *Dēvanāgarī* character. 1786 *SIR W. JONES Ibid.* I. 423 The polished and elegant *Dēvanāgarī*. 1789 *Ibid.* I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so... as to equal the *Dēvanāgarī* itself in precision and clearness. 1801 *COLEBROOKE Ibid.* (1803) VII. 224 *foot-note*, Prācrit and Hindi books are commonly written in the *Dēvanāgarī*. 1820 W. YATES *Gram. Skr. Lang.* vii. The character in which Sanscrit works are usually printed is called *Daivī-nāgarī*. 1845 *STROUPELLER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 The translation to be written... both in Persian and Deva Nagree. 1876 *Times* 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the *Devanagari*, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 *BURNELL S. Indian Palace*, (ed. 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nāgarī character... the Nandinagari is directly derived from the N. Indian *Dēvanāgarī* of about the eleventh century. 1886 *EGGELING in Encyc. Brit.* XXI. 272a The character... is the so-called *Devanāgarī*, or *nāgarī* ('town-script') of the gods.

**Devance** (dē'vāns), *v.* [*a. F. devancer* to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f. *devant* before, on the model of *avancer* (ADVANCE). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] *trans.* To anticipate, forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt. viii.* 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng devaunced hym in such wyse, that he gaf two ewyl strokes to Fyerabraz. 1598 *BARKLEY Felix. Mai.* v. (1603) 48 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himselfe devaunced by another that hath more. 1615 *Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 293 Our neighbours (the Dutch)... have devaunced us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he devaunced me on one occasion. 1864 — *Dahome Pref.* 9 Commodore Wilmot, R.N., accompanied by Capt. Luce... devaunced me. 1880 *Giviera* 86 My wish devaunced the hour.

|| Catachrestic uses.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 123 'Tis hard to keepe these two equally tallant, especially those that devance. 1653 — *Paradoxes* 108 Some Crazy Philosphers... have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Devant**, **devaunt**, *adv. and sb.* *Obs.* [*a. F. devant* prep. and *adv.*, before, in front, = *Pr. davan*, *devant*, Cat. *devant*, *davant*, It. *davanti*, f. L. *dē* prep., from, of + late L. *abante* before: see *AVANT* *adv.*]

*A. adv.* B. before, in front.

1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 270 His beard... was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant.

*B. sb.* Front; e.g. of the body or dress.

1411 *F. E. Wille* (1859) 19 A boorde clothe with ij. towelles of deuant of oo sute. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Come, sir, perfume my devant.

**Devant**, *v.* *Obs.*: see *DEVAUNT*.

† **Devaporate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*L. DE- II + L. vapōr-em* vapour, after *EVAPORATE*]. *a. trans.* To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. *b. intr.* To become condensed; or deprived of vapour. Hence † **Devaporation**.

1787 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid.* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour... will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air... by its expansion produces cold and devaporates. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The vapour... is brought

to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata.

**Devast**, *v.* Now rare. [*a. F. devastare* (1499 in Hatzf.-Darm.), *ad. L. devastare* to lay waste, f. *DE- I. 1, 3 + vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, DEVASTATE.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 533 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devastated. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. a 1751 *BOLINGBROKE Study of Hist.* vi. The thirty years war that devastated Germany. 1887 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute... which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devastates property previously existing. 1890 W. F. RAE *Mayergroe* III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devastated by lava.

*absol.* 1652 GAULE *Nagastrom*. 6 To devast according to the predictions of vain humane art.

† *b.* To waste (time, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devastated there for passage.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 214 Time... running all things to devastate desolation. 1659 J. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 39 Love prudent Laws; devastating Arms neglect. 1789 [see *DEVASTATE*].

**Devastate** (dē'vāstāt), *v.* [*f. L. devastāt-ppl.* stem of *devastare* (see *DEVAST*). Used by Sir T. Herthert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 77 Jangbeer... subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, To Devastate, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1731, and not in *Folio* 1730.] 1818 *Todd s.v. Devast*, Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place. 1842 *MACAULAY Fredk. Gl. Esc.* (1854) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Blight Wks.* (Bohn) I. 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. 1875 — *Devast. Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 Kant completely devastates the cobwebs and sophistries. 1864 *LONGR. in Life* (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 81 Those devastating and merciless Infidels. 1813 *SHELLEY Queen Mab* iv. 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth. 1835 — *Alastor* 613 Thou, colossal Skeleton, that... in thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years.

**Devastation** (dē'vāstā'shən), [*prob. a. F. devastation*, n. of action f. *devaster*, and *L. devastare*, used in 1502, but not in *Cotgr.* 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It. *devastatione*, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'.] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The ruine and devastation [sic] of so many... great cities. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague... in Foreign Parts. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 395 'E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xv. Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

*b. Law.* (See quot. 1848.)

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Devastaverunt*, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a *Devastation*, or charging their own Goods. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Devastavit*, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

**Devastative** (dē'vāstā'tiv), *a.* [*f. L. devastāt-ppl.* stem (see above) + *-IVE*]. Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1802 *Triads of Bardian* in *Southey Madoc* I. § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* v. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

**Devastator** (dē'vāstā'tor), [*a. late L. dēvastātor* (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from *devastare* to devastate.] He who or that which devastates; a waster, ravager.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE *tr. Pananti's Algiers* vi. 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1859 *LANNOI Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 61r This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinat.

|| **Devastavit** (dē'vāstā'tiv), *Law.* [*L. devastātiv* he has wasted, 3rd sing. perf. of *devastare*: see *DEVASTATE*]. A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate.

1599 *RASTELL Exp. termes lawes, Devastaverunt bona testatoris*, is when Executors wyl deliuer the legacies that their Testator hath gyven, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay his det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of payement are not yet

come, etc.] 1651 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 176 The Sheriff shall be solitized for a Devastavit. 1729 *GILES Jacob Law Dict.* s.v., His Executor or Administrator is made liable to a *devastavit*, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of *f. ja.* having been sued out on the judgment, to which the sheriff had returned a *devastavit*.

*b.* The offence of such waste or misapplication. 1729 *GILES Jacob Law Dict.* s.v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a *devastavit*. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devastavit*. 1803 *ROMER in Law Times* XCV. 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a *devastavit*.

**Devaster**, *rare.* [*f. DEVAST v. + -ER*]. = *DEVASTATOR*.

1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devasters or devastated.

[**Devastation**, **Devastitation**, **Devastor**, errors for **DEVASTATION**, **DEVASTATOR**, in some editions and Dicts.]

† **Devaunt**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *desvanter* to want excessively, make one's boast, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *vanter* to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Addit. Narr.* *Pop. Plot* 36 To the most notable slander of Christs Holy Evangely, which... weed did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. 1655 quoted by FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 320 with spelling *devaunt*, *mod. ed. advance*].

**Deve**, *obs.* f. *DEAVE v.* to deafen and of *DIVE v.*

† **Devection**, *Obs. rare* = *o.* [n. of action from *L. dēvehere* to carry down.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Devection*, a carrying away or down.

**Deveer**, *obs.* form of *DEVOIR*, duty.

**Devehent**, *a.* [*ad. L. dēvehent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēvehere* to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devehent*, carrying away, efferent.

**Devel** (dē'vəl), *sb.* *Sc.* Also *devvel*, *devle*. [Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow.

Hence **Devel v.**, to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; **Develer**, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 *BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Tam Samson's devel. 1807 *TANNAHILL Poems* 116 (Jam.) Guile sould be devel'd i' the dirt. 1836 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxv, Ae gude downright devel will split it.

† **Develing**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *duvelunge*. [*f. duve*, *deve*, *DIVE v.* + *-LING*] Headlong, as with a dive.

a 1225 *Sulliana* 77 Ha beide hire & beah duvelunge adun. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Ant te meiden duvelunge feol dun to be corde. c 1320 *Sir Beus* 648 In his chaumber he gan gon, and leide him duveling on be grounde. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7762 (Mätz.) Mani threwe down duveling rht.

**Develop** (dē'vəlp), *v.* Also 7 *devellop*, 7-*develope*. [*a. F. développer*, OF. (12-13th c.) *desvoloper*, *-volosper*, *-voloper*, 14th c. *desvolopper* (whence an earlier Eng. form *DISVELOP*), = *Pr. desvoloper*, *-voloper*, It. *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + the Rom. verb which appears in *mod. It.* as *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to hundle, to folde, to roll up', to entangle, to irusse up, to heape up', *viluppo* 'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio).

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been *volupare*, *volopare*; its derivation is uncertain: see also *ENVELOP*].

† *L. trans.* To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a hanner); to open out of its enfolding cover. *Obs.* (in general use.)

1592-1611 [see *DISVELOP*]. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Developed* (Fr. *développé*), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displayed, opened. *Ed.* 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1692 *COLES, Developed*, unfolded. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Developed*, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 *ASH, Developed*, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1794 *MISS GUNNING Packet* I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 *Mrs. JANE WEST Alicia de Lacy* III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancastrian army. 1868 *CUSANS Her.* xx. 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

*b. Geom.* To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See *DEVELOPABLE* *b.*

1799 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is 'developing'. But the term 'Developable surfaces' as can be commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

†2. To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3.)

1744 *POPE Dunci.* IV. 269 Then take him to develop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man. 1755 *Monten.* No. 35 Flattering his capacity in developing the bookeed meaning. 1789 *T. JEFFERSON Her.* (1859) II. 554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 156 The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of the door... and develop our measures. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii, Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what might, he would develop the state of his feelings.

† b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. *Obs.*

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develop her real character. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1780) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develop the writer of this friendly billet. 1787 ANNE HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develop their real tendency. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be develop'd.' 1802 tr. A. La Fontaine; *Reprobaté* I. 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Languish* I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

† c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals. *Obs.*

1779 *Syllab* I. 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. *Ibid.* II. 41 If he should have... developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured... to overcome. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1780) III. 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties. 1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv, To develop the latent excellencies... of our art. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 285 One may develop an idea... But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and develops the relation of the Son to the Father. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times* Ref. LXIII. 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

b. *Mil.* To open gradually (an attack).

1883 STEVENSON *Treat. Isl.* v. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

c. *Mus.* See DEVELOPMENT 10.

1880 STAINER *Composition* ix. § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony. *Ibid.* § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. *Ibid.*, Exercises. Develop by various methods the following subjects, as if portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. *Math.* To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; esp. to expand into the form of a series.

1871 E. OLNEY *Infin. Calc.* 67 It is proposed to discover the law of development, when the function can be developed in the form  $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \dots$

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The same mechanical means which develop magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 279 This mode of developing electricity was discovered... by Prof. Seebeck. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. *Photogr.* To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.*

1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. *Ibid.* 24 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. 1859 JEPHSON & REIVE *Britany* 48 He went to and fro to develop the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the [Daguerreotype] plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 TRISTRAM *Man* xi. 203 All our photographs... have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astrol.* 719, I prefer to develop with an iron solution. 1893 ARNEY *Photogr.* i. (ed. 8) 3.

c. *Infir. for refl.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 A plate well washed... develops cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

6. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ).

a. Said of an organ or organism.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed. 1866 ARGVLL *Reign* Law ii. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets* *Crisis* 19 We need... benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher, or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. *transf.* To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1820 SHILLLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 5 Fresh powers... which... develop further resources. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty develops iron conscience. Want of liberty... stupefies conscience. 1847—*Repr. Men, Napoleon* *ibid.* I. 369 The times... and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 601 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant juries have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers.

8. *refl.* To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develop itself. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Tales* 96 We learn that evil... is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honeyc.* (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves. 1860 KUSKIN *Mad. Paint.* v. vii. iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1875 BUCKLAND *Logick* 276 A serious fault had developed itself. 1879 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and develops itself year after year.

9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

1843 SOUTHERY *Inscriptions* xxxv, How differently did the two spirits... develop in that awful element. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* i. 1 (1846) 37 An Idea... cannot develop at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 KINGSLIFF *Swift & Pope* (1860) I. 285 The man... goes on... developing almost unconsciously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5, 387 London developed into the great mart of Europe. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develop rather than fade. 1884 L. MALEY *Mrs. Lorimer* 11 Such women... do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence Developed *ppl. a.*, Deve-*loping vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Developed* [see 1 above], 1775 ASH, *Developing*, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the... developing solution. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 The result of developing depends... on the strength of the silver solution. 1879 *Athenaeum* 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 It... might be ranked as a developing snail. 1882 TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I. 32 The photographer... illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

**Developable** (dève'lopabl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE: in mod. F. *développable*.]

*A. adj.* Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R. F. WILSON in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 139 Principles... only developable under one form. 1865 WILKINS *Ann. Names Bible* 300 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 JEVONS in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. *Math.* (a) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (b) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see DEVELOP *v.* 1 b).

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 479 If  $(\Delta)$  be a function of  $\Delta$  developable in a series of powers of  $\Delta$ ... then [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 249 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 ALOIS *Solid Geom.* ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called *developable surfaces*, while all other ruled surfaces are called *skew surfaces*. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 note,

In reality... even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B. *sb.* (*Math.*) A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve... which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

**Developer** (dève'lopə), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which develops.

1833 WHIRWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Whirwell's Wit.* (1856) II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Steens.* 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature. 1864 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan., 'The home is the great developer of individuality and character.'

b. *Photogr.* A chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 323/2 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying. 1890 ARNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place... are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they play is a secondary one.

**Developerist**, *nonce-word*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An evolutionist.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developerist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

**Development** (dève'lopment). Also 8-9 *develope*. [f. DEVELOP *v.* + -MENT, after F. *développement*, in 15th c. *destrv.*] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this process.

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also *quasi-concr.* that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

[1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* col. xvi. (1792) III. 263 A *développement* must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions.] 1756 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. 49 (F.) These observations on Thomson... might still be augmented by an examination and development of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii. (R.) A map... with many other pieces and developments of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1786 FRANCIS *the Philanthropist* I. 155 Congratulations... on the development, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 176 How slow is the development of heat. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 214 The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1883 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 6. (1890) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed:

a. of organs and organisms.

1796 JEFFERSON in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 92 The development and formation of great germs. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. Lett.* iii, The transformations of insects... strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 1846 DAVY *Zooph.* (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of development. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 327 As the development progresses the cells... become differentiated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Ann. iii. 111 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Jhs. Geog.* i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result. *Development theory or hypothesis* (*Biol.*): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges of Creation* 191 (title), Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. *Ibid.* 202 The whole train of animated beings... are then to be regarded as a series of advances of the principle of development, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1859 G. F. RICHARDSON *Introd. Geol.* 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1866 ARGVLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 32 All theories of the development have been simply attempts to suggest... the physical process by which, in which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* I. i Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.





very disadvantage we have... in the devesture of self-respects.  
1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 52  
Devesture of property happens three ways: by degradation,  
by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death.

+ **Deve<sup>x</sup>**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *devex-us* inclined or sloping downwards, pa. ppl. of *devēchēre*, f. DE- I. 1 + *vēchēre* to carry, convey.]

**A.** *adj.* Bent or bending down, inclined or sloping downward.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* III. 920 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 BADDILY & NAYLOR *Life T. Morton* To Rdr., In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devex*, hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in *ASIN*.

**B.** *sb.* Downward slope, declivity; DEVEXITY.  
1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 47 Vpon the Western lands (Following the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

Hence + **Deve<sup>x</sup>ness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devexness*, devexity, bendingness downwards.

+ **Deve<sup>x</sup>ed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent or bowed down.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aid or other wyse deve<sup>x</sup>ed or bynd.

+ **Deve<sup>x</sup>ion**, [irreg. f. L. *devex-us*; see DEVEX.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devexion*, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in *ASIN*.

+ **Deve<sup>x</sup>ity**, *Obs.* Also 7 di-. [ad. L. *devexitas*, f. *devexus*; see DEVEX and -ITY.] Downward slope or incline; concavity; see QUOTS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. *Ibid.* 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1612 COCKERAM, *Deuexitē*, deuexitic; a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double. a 1618 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrimage* (1876) 30 (D.) His haire... Doth glorifie that Heau'n's Divexity, His head. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuexity*, the hollownesse of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in *ASIN*.

+ **Deve<sup>x</sup>n.** *Obs. rare.* In phrase in *deveyn(e)*, in vain.

c 1490 *Laufraue's Cirurg.* (MS. B) 17 Pat he traveylle not in deveyne (MS. A, in veyn). *Ibid.* (MS. A) 120 Pei speken in deveyn (MS. B, deveyn).

+ **Deviant**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-em*, pr. ppl. of *dēviāre*; see next and -ANT.] 1. Deviating; divergent.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4788 From youre scole so devyaunt I am. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deviant*, farre out of the way.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviant from danger, O drawer.

+ **Deviate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēviāre* to turn out of the way; see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 208 Thow art far deviat For to conforme thy lufe to sic estate. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

**Deviate** (dē'vi-ēt'), *v.* [f. L. *dēviāt*-ppl. stem of *dēviāre* (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. DE- I. 2 + *via* way. Cf. F. *dévier* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. *intr.* To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref., Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. vi. 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 FIRLING *Tom Jones* XII. xi. Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 We hewed our steps... but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. *fig.* To turn aside from a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 98 We had not only deviated, and like Shepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 28 They had deviated from their duty. 1687 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1830) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1824 MACANLAY *Ess.*, *Mitford's Greece* Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.

**b.** To digress from the subject in discourse or writing.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1823 BYRON *Yann* IX. xli. I am apt to grow too metaphysical... And deviate into matters rather dry.

**c.** To diverge or depart in opinion or practice. 1660 BARROW *Enchirid.* Pref. (1714) 3 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate... from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* II. 79, I say nothing of sectaries: as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

**d.** Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course, or have a different tendency; to diverge or differ (from a standard, etc.).

1602 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1730 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33 Particulars... deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. *trans.* To turn (any one) out of the way, turn

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* A vij b, None shall be... deviated with doubtful directions. 1685 COTTON tr. *Moutaigne* xxxv. (D.), To let them deviate him from the right path. 1890 NEWCOMB & HOLMEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens... receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree... we see two images.

+ **4. trans.** To depart from. *Obs. rare.*

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 222 This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the... mind.

Hence **Deviating** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

**Deviation** (dē'vi-ē-shən), [n. of action from L. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE: cf. med. L. *dēviatio*, F. *déviatio* (1461 in Godef. *Suppl.*; not in Cotgr.; in *Acad. Dict.* only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Aequator. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course... such deviation is... express by N. or S. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 29 The angle... representing its angular change of direction, or the angle of deviation, as it is called.

+ **b. Astron.** The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of the deferent. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deviation*, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic. The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venus is only ten.

**c. Comm.** Voluntary departure from the intended course of a vessel without sufficient reason.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Deviation*, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; + the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (*obs.*).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only '85 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

**b. spec.** The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Voy. Disc.* 3 An experiment... for ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses; or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navigation* III. lxiii. 20 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

**c. Path.** Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. *Conjugate deviation*: see CONJUGATE *a.* 5.

3. *fig.* Divergence from any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or eclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone... be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 236 To walk in ways of righteousness... without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice. 1793 *Trial of Eythe Patner* 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev. v. 1* Iniquity, that is deviation from equity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

+ **b. Formerly sometimes absol.** = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

1625 SIR S. D'EWEES *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 32 He [Jas. I.] had his vices and deviations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Worthy persons... inadvertently drawn into a deviation. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 A feeling... which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

+ **c.** A turning aside from the subject, a digression. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. a 1713 SHAFESBURY *Misc. Refl.* i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary... from my propov'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

**Deviative** (dē'vi-ā-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēviāt*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 400 A crown-glass prism is

cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other.

**Deviator** (dē'vi-ē-tor), [n. late L. *dēviātor* (Augustine), agent-n. f. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 220 Though Latimer was in his heedless youth A deviator. 1756 W. TOLDEY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in every measure, deviators. 1851 F. FAIRBAIRN tr. *Heingenberg's Revel. S. John* I. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased to act.

**Deviatory** (dē'vi-ā-torī), *a.* [f. L. type *dēviātorius* from *dēviātor*; see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by deviation.

1902 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero De Finibus* 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

**Devise** (dē'vāis), *Forms:* 3-5 *devis*, 4 *Sc. devis*, 4-5 *deuys*, *Sc. dewis(e)*, -ys(s), -ice, -yos, 4-6 *deuyse*, *diuis(e)*, *duyys(e)*, 4-7 *deuise*, *devise*, 5-6 *deuyce*, 6 *Sc. devyiss*, 6-7 *devise*, 5- *device*. [Here two original OF. and ME. words *devis* and *devise* have run together. The actual form *device* represents phonetically ME. *devis*, *deuys*, *a.* OF. *devis* masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; devising, conferring, or talking together; also, a device, invention; disposition or appointment of' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form *devise* (when not a mere variant spelling of *device*; see below) represents OF. *devise* fem. 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a device, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an invention; a division; bound, mecre, or marke diuinding land' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. *devis*, *devisa*, It. *diviso*, *divisa*, Romanic *devis* of *divis*-ppl. stem of *dividēre* to divide; see DEVISE *v.*]

The older word in ME. appears to have been *devis*, *deuy*, but *devise* also appears from Caxton onward, and prob. earlier, at least in the phrase, to *devise* = F. *a devise* (sense 2). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since *devise*, *deuy* occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. *devise*, but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. *devis*, mod. *device*. In times it is generally possible to separate *devise* = *devis*, *device*, from *devise* proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. *devis* and *devise* partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times *device* gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains *Devise*, *q. v.* There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. *devises* (-aizēz) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when *device* (-aiz) was written or at least pronounced in the singular; cf. *house sing.*, *houses* (-aizēz) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, in ventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now arch. and rare. (orig. *devis*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1413, I ne can the nombre tell of stremes smale, that by devys Murthe had don come through condys. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58 The devise of some convenient pretext. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bjb, A pillour of their owne devise. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, silver, or stone grauen by art and mans devise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxx, That fyre, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with senselesse cold, Should kinde fyre by wonderfull devyse! 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. 174 Hee's gentle... full of noble devyse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 As touching the devise and invention of mopy. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* ix. 10 There is no worke, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 By device, this so made to open, that [etc.]. 1858 T. PARKER *Historic Americans* (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery... is of his [Franklin's] devise.

**b.** The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; design, arch.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1576 The sydes... of sotell devyse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 189 'Tis Plate of rare devyse. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvii, It was a lodge of ample site, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BRYANT *Ilad* I. v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. a 1881 ROSSSETTI *Rose Mary*, A chiming shower of strange device.

+ **c.** A contrived shape or figure. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 359 Pys grete god... In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme.

+ **d.** Purpose, intention. *Obs.* (orig. *devise*).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith a sterne strok... Ac a faldre of his diuis And in the heued smot Trenchefis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Devyce, purposse

seria. 1548 HALL Chron. 75 b. When he had thus ordered his affairs according to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. at one's (own) device [OF. *à mon, ton, etc. devis*]; later only in pl.; now only in phr. left to one's own devices, etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. *devis*).

a 1300 Cursor M. 11576 (Cott.) Pat he ne suld rise, Al at his aun deuise. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at py duyys. c1450 Crt. of Love xii. No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than...ne thing to my deuise. 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxviii. 691 They...toke a place of grounde at their deuise, abyding their enemyes. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Gen. Conf. We haue folowed to much the deuises (ed. 1607 deuises) and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 SANDVS Europæ Spec. (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by deuise at pleasure. 1611 BIBLE Rev. xviii. 12 We will walk after our own deuises. 1648 MILTON Pr. lxxxii. 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, their own deuises blind. 1870 Mrs. H. Wood G. Canterbury's Will xv. What would you do, if left to your own devices?

† b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf. DEVISE v. 3.) (ME. *devis*; OF. *devis*.)

1307 Eley Edw. I. iv. That hit he write at mi devys [vnde pris]. c1325 Coer de L. 139 Lokas that ye doo be my devys. c1440 Ipenydon 716 Full feyre he dyd his servys. And servyd the queene at lorde devys. c1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 150 Scho gothith hir upon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir devys. Ibid. x. 473 The Bruce askyt: 'Will thow do my devys?' 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxlv. 173 I am natte determynede to folowe his deuise and ease [faire à sa devise ne à son aise]. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 396 God...at his devys all thing in irth is done. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. iv. 24 It is the very deuice of him y<sup>t</sup> is hyst of all.

† c. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. Obs. (In 15th c. *devis* and *devis*. OF. *devis*, opinion, sentiment.)

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 199 Bounden bene Wyth þe myrreste margaryt at my deuise þat euer I se3 yet with myn ygen. 1393 Gower Conf. l. 278 As thow shalt here my deuise, Thow might thy self the better advise. c1400 Rom. Rose 651 For certes at my devys There is no place in Paradys So good. c1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxix. 11 Tenne ichie mon said thayr deuise. c1430 Lyde. Hors. Sleaf. & C. 86 Pees to prysr, as to my Devyce, Makyth the no delaye. c1435 Torr. Portugal 779 Now wolte ye telle me your devyce, That how I may govern me? c1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnwyse Pus sho spird him hir deuise. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his devyse, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 and Pt. Contention (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me here thy devyse.

† d. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF. and mod. F. *devis*.]

c1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xli. 153 Blanchardyn...talked with the kynge...his fader And as they were thus in deuys [etc.]. c1500 Melusine lix. 348 After many playssant deuyses and joyfull wordes, they washed their handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. iii. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar devyse, as the fashion in France and other places is. 1600-10 in Shaks. C. What for your businesse, news, devyce, foolerie and libertie, I never dedit better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 381/156 'Sire, he seide, 'mi deuys þou schalt here i-soo: þe halle ichulle furst arere.' 1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 358 All was done according to their former devyse. 1535 COVERDALE Pr. xxi. 11 They...ymagined such deuyses, as they were not able to performe. 1548 HALL Chron. 112 This devyse so much pleased the sedicious congregation. Ibid. 48 b. This devyce of fortifying an armye was at this tyme first invented. Ibid. 158 b. To set open the fludde gates of the devyses in behove of the publike weal. 1558 BIBLE (Bishops) 2 Cor. ii. 11 We are not ignorant of his deuyses (1611 deuises). 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. II. iii. 176 Excellent, I smell a devyse. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turke (1638) 140 The Capitaine...declared to him his whole devyse. 1782 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. l. 104 By this happy devyse...[they] screen themselves. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome Pref. (1864) 25 The devyse by which Elifeda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. contr. The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; esp. a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 139 I hoped þe water were a deuys Bytwene myrþer by merez made. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes...spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. i. (1586) 41 b. The devyse was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beairst through the Corne, dyd cutt downe al before it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 120 To remedy which they have deuices like Turrets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 218/1 The devyses for baling cutt hay. 1884 [See DEVIL II. 8].

b. Used of things non-material.

1529 MORE Synphie Soulys Wks. 326/2 This exposition is nether our deuise nor an newe founden fantasy, but a very truth well perceived. 1887 GOLDING De Mornay Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are. 1614

Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. Ep. Ded. A iij. It was a mad conceit...That an huge Giant beares up the earth...If by this devyse he had meant onely an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Redels iii. 178 In quentise of clothinge flor to queme sir pride...and iche day a newe deuise, it dultheth my wittis. 1465 MAMM. & Housch. Exp. 490 My master bout of Arnold goldsmithye a dyvysse of goold for mastres Margret. 1555 EDEN Decades 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 119 The glass...curiously painted with such knots and devyses as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing I. 21 A practice of painting, in curious devyses and figures, the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. PHILLIPS Notes Coins 3 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devyses.

9. spec. An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc.: usually accompanied by a motto.

c1350 Will. Palerne 3222 Pat I have a god schell[d]...& wel & faire wiþ-inne a werwolf depeynted...þe queen þan dede comande to crafti nien i-nowe, þat denis him were dyjt or þat day eue. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1272 Dido, And beryn in hys devyis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. iv. xv. 276 They take armes at theyre owne wyll and suche a deuysse as them pleiseth, wherof som grownde...the same upon theyre name. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. ii. (1586) 108 b. A Carcanet of golde...whereon...is bravelle set forth the devyse or armes of the Academie. 1602 MARSTON Aut. & Mel. v. Wks. 1856 I. 55. I did send for you to drawe me a devyse, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Moit. I wold have you paint me for my devyse a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 SHAKS. Per. ii. ii. 19 The devyse he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethiopie, reaching at the sunne. The word, Lux tua vita mihi. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. i. x. 45 Shields painted with such Devyses as they pleased. 1790 PENNANT London 116 (R.) With the hart couched under a tree, and other devyses of Richard II. 1862 BURTON Bk. Hunter (1863) 63 The devyses or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design.

1724 SWIFT Drafter's Lett. vi. I observed the devyse upon his coach to be Libertas et natalis solium. 1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. vii. an. 1587. Repeating...sentences which she borrowed from some of the devyses then in vogue: aut fer, aut feri [etc.]. 1851 LONGE 'Excelsior', A banner with the strange devyse, 'Excelsior'!

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression; a 'conceit'. Obs. or arch.

1576 GASCOIGNE Notes making of verse § 1 in Steele Gl. (Arb.) 31 By this aliquid salis, I meane some good and fine deuice, shewing the quicke capacite of a writer. 1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 349 In versifying...his devyses are not darkened with mystic cloudes...the conveinaunce of his matter is manifest. 1645 KINGDOM'S Weekly Post 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his devyse always in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 BEATTIE Minstr. l. iii, Ballad, jest, and Riddle's quaint devyse. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 193 Some droll and merry devyse.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons', or the like. arch. or Obs.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 666 But I will forward with my devyse. 1590 - Mids. N. v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bacchanals...That is an old devyse, and it was played When I from Thebes came last. 1607 - Timon i. ii. 155 You haue...entertain'd me with mine owne devyse. 1625 SHURLEY Coronat. (T.) Masques and devyses, welcome! 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus. III. iv. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoux...having published an account of his devyses in a book. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. i. lxvii, Devyses quaint, and frolics ever new.

† 12. Phrases. At devyse, to devyse [OF. *à devis*, *à devyse*]: at or to one's liking or wish: perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. At all devyse, in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. point-devyse) Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to seirfe Hyt fully at all deuys. Ibid. xi. 348 The king...wes richt and vris And richt vortly at all deuys. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clements 628 Clement...employis velle in goddis service In althinge, at al devyse. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1206 Dido (Tanner), Up on a courser...Sir Eneas lik phebus to deuysse So was he freish ariver in his wise. a 1420 HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ. 404 He is a noble prechour at devyse. c1450 Mirour Salutioun 4141 With thre Armures this knyght faght so welle at devyse. c1475 Partenay 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuys. c1500 Melusine xxi. 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuysse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. ix. 85 The Troiane prync...with his brand hym brynys at devys, In manner of an offerand sacryfys.

Devise, obs. form of DEVISE v. and sb.

Devi'ceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of, or characterized by, devyse, ingenuity or invention; ingenious; 'cunning'; 'curious'.

1590 SPENSER Faerie of Muses 385 The devysefull matter of my song. 1596 - F. Q. v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast...The goodly service, the devysefull sights...Were worke fit for an herald. 1606 MARSTON Parasitaster iii. i. Oh quick, devysefull, strong-brain'd Dulcimet, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1615 CHAPMAN Odeys. i. 206 A carpet, rich and of devysefull thread. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1650) 24 The quaint Impress that their devysefull shaws. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill Sadducismus i. Poster. (1726) 18 In his devysefull imagination.

Hence Devise'fully († devysefully) adv., ingeniously, 'cunningly'; Devise'fulness. a 1611 DONNE Poems (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers,

how they devisefully being set And bound up, might... Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 Liberal 17 Nov. 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicfulness.

Devi'celess, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a devyse (in various senses: see the sb.).

1866 RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive Pref. 27 To teach that there is no devyse in the grave may...make the devicless person more contented in his dulness. 1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130 That coin of language which...has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, devicless and legendless.

† Devict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *devict-us*, pa. ppl. of *devincere* to subdue, f. DE-I. 3 + *vincere* to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) l. 205 A region...where the Wandalynges were devicte. 1541 BECON News out of Heaven Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be devicte and overcome. c1550 Kingheith & Battle (MS. Cott. Titus. A. xviii. i) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe. [Obs. ff. perhaps a verb.]

Devide, devident, etc. [but. ff. DIVIDE, etc.]

Devil (dev'), dev'il, sb. Forms: 1 diabol, dioual, deoual, 1-2 deofol, 2-3 deofel, 2-5 deouel, 3-5 deuel, 4-7 deuil, devel, 6-7 divel, 6- devil. Also 1 dioual, deoual, north. diowal, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil, 3 diefel, Orm. de(o)-fell, 3-4 dieuel, 4 dyevell, 5 dewill, -elle, dyuell, 5-6 devell, devyl, -yll(e), deuyll(1, 5-7 deuil, 6 diuill, 6-7 diuill(1, diuill(1, 8-9 dial. divul, Sc. deevil; monosyllabic 4-5 deul, dele, del, 5 dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve, 5-6 dule, 7 de'el, 8-9 Sc. deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 deofu, 2 deofle, deoffen, defen, 2-3 deoules, 5 develyn; 1 north. diules, 2 deoffes, deoules, deoules, deules, doules, 3 Orm. de(o)fless, 4 devles, devels, etc.; gen. pl. 1-3 deofla, 3-4 devele; dat. pl. 1 deoffum, 2 deoffan, -en. [OE. *deofol*, etc., corresponding to Ofris. *diouel*, OS. *diuōn*, -*hal*, *diabol*, *dinvol* (MDn. *diuvel*, *diuvel*, Dn. *diuvel*, MLG., LG. *diuvel*), OHG. *tiuzal*, *tioual*, *tiufal* (Notker), *diuval*, *diufal* (Tatian, Otfrid). MHG. *tiuzel*, *tiuvel*, *tiufel*, *tiufel*, Ger. *teufel*; ON., Icel. *djǫfull* (Sw. *djǫfull*, Da. *djævul*); Goth. *diabauls*, *diabulus*, immediately a. Gr. *diabolos*, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of *diabolos* 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. *dia-* βάλλειν to slander, traduce, *ili* to throw across, f. *di* through, across + βάλλειν to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as *diabolus*, whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*, Pg. *diabo*, Pr. *diablo*, dial. P. *diabie*; also in Slavonic, OSlav. *dyavoliti*, *dyavoliti*, etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG. it was masc. in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural *deofol*, *deoffu*; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural. The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs. were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON. *djǫfull* regularly represents an original *diuōn*. OE. *dioual*, *deoual*, *deofol* can also be referred to an earlier *diabol*, *diuol* (cf. L. *diavole*), *de* normally give modern *d-*, earlier *ta*. The OE. *deu* would normally give modern *d-*, exemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to *dev* or *di*. In some, especially northern, dialects, the *v* was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod. Sc. *deil*, and Lancashire *dule* are types. The original Grk. *diabolos* was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. *šāṭān* of the O.T.: in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as *diabolus*; but Jerome substituted *Satani*, which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cxi. (cxix.) 6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Galtic version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuill', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. The Devil [repr. Gr. *ὁ διάβολος* of the LXX and New Test.]. In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan. He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41).

Besides the name *Satan*, he is also called *Beelzebub*, *Lucifer*, *the Prince of darkness*, *the Evil One*, *the Enemy of God and Man*, *the Arch-enemy*, *Arch-fiend*, *the Old Serpent*, *the Dragon*; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as *Old Nick*, *Old Simkin*, *Old Clootie*, *Old Teaser*, *the Old One*, *the Old Ind*, etc. (In this the original sense the word has no plural.)

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 157 (O. E. T.) *Orvus*, hel diabol. c825 Vesp. Hyynnus xiii. 4 Done dioual biswac. a 1000 Seintmen's Sat. 460 (Gr.) Hyre tæl deofol onwæd. a 1000 Agt. Geif. Jchn 122 (Gr.) Him bið tæl deofol lāp. c1160 Hattien Gosp. Matt. viii. 4 Ge synd deoffles bearn. c1160 Hattien Gosp. Matt. iv. 8 Ða sebrobe se deofel hine on þa hlazan ceastre. c1175 iv. 8 Ða sebrobe se deofel hine on þa hlazan ceastre. c1200 Cæll. Hen. 277 Al folc se ðe in þes dæfles mæde. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hen. 35 To luste þe deoffes lore. Ibid., þa

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wurliche weden be pe dieuel hinom ure forme fader adam. c1250 *Moral Ode* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 Dieu com in his middender burh be calde deofles onde. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 62/294 Pat was be Deuel of helle. c1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Ichot the cheril is def, the Del hym to drawe! c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 442 Pen God and be deuell were weddid togedre. 1382 — *Ps. cviii.* [cix.] 6 Set vp on hym a synere; and the deuill stonde at his rigit side [1335 COVERDALE, Let Satan stonde at his right hande; 1611 Satan, marg. or, an aduersary; 1885 (R.V.) aduersary, marg. Or Satan, or an accuser]. — *Matt.* xxv. 41 Euerlastyng fiir, the which is maad redy to the deuyll and his angelis. — *Rev.* xii. 9 And the ilke dragon is cast down, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 4392 pe folke . . vnder daunger of be dule droupt full longe. c1450 *Myrc* 364 Hyt vs a sleghthe of the del. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7170 Of to gydir bai did euill, And gaf elbowe to be deuell. c1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* iv. (1633) 13 So wee say . . dille for diuill. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 277 As mad as the diuel of hell. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Devil. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1604 *Jas. I. Counterbl.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen . . black as the deuil, and as treacherous. c1652 *BRONE Queen's Exch.* ii. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 490 He looks So damnably as if the Diuel were at my elbow. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1817 *CORRETT Wks.* XXXII. 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* Burns (1857) I. 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* v. (1862) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who has a kingdom, as God has a kingdom.

b. According to mediæval notions: cf. 3. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 245/165 In fourme of a fair woman be deuel cam heom to. *Ibid.* 372/174 And be Angel beom be deuel an a-brod bene deuil aye huy stude, pe fourme of a grislich man pat al for-broide were And swartore pane eueri ani blougman . . Fuyrie speldene al stinkende out of is mouth he blaste And fuyr of brumston at his nose. 1563 W. *FULKE Metcours* (1640) 10 b, There was newes come to London, that the Devil . . was scene flying over the Thames. 1605 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne 'Tis not the Deuills Crest. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadduceus* ii. 11, The Devil . . appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, and after of a black dog. *Ibid.* xxviii. Declares that the Devil in the shape of a black man lay with her in the Bed . . that his feet were cloven. 1805 *NICHOLLS Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 45 He thought that Milton had improved on Tasso's devil by giving him neither horns nor a tail. c1850 J. W. *CROKER in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 215 By his bad character and ill-looking appearance, like the devil with his tail cut off. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* iv. 1296 The devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!

c. In plural applied to 'the Devil and his angels', the host of fallen and evil spirits for whom hell was prepared: see 3.

2. From the identification of the *dæmons*, δαίμονια, *δαίμονες*, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including DEMON (sense 2), applied a. (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heathen; b. (in Apocrypha and N. Test.) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed; c. in O. Test. translating Heb. שַׂטָּן hairy ones, 'satyr's'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr., *diabolus* and *dæmon* are quite distinct; but the Gothic of Ulfilas already uses *unhulpa* (Ger. *unhold*) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, *devil*, or its cognate, is used for *dæmon* as well as for *diabolus*: see DEMON.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcvi. 5 Forðon alle godas ðioda ðioful, dryhten soðlice heofenas fyrd. c1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 An megie cynn be nefer ne abeah to nane deofol 3yld. c1240 *Cursor M.* 11759 (Trin.) Alle þo deuiles [Cott. idels; *Fairf.* mawmettes] in a stounde Grouelyngel to be grounde. 1382 *Wyclif P.* cvi. 37 Ther offiden ther sones and ther doctris to deuells. 1611 deuils, 1885 (R.V.) demons. So *Deut.* xxxii. 17. — *Acts* xvii. 18 A tellere of newe deuils [1388 of newe fendis; 1526 TYNDALE, a tyddynge bryngere off new deuyls; 1557 *Geneva* of newe Gods; 1611 of strange gods; 1881 (R.V.) strange gods (Gr. *dæmons*)]. — *Rev.* ix. 20 Thei worshippen not deuels, and simulacres golden, treenen, the whiche nether mowen see, nether heere, nether wandre. 1555 *WATREMAN Ferille Patiens* ii. c. 210 He . . abolished all worshippe of deuilles. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 335 This Deuill (or Molech) is of concave copper . . double guilded. *Ibid.* 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333 . . little guilded Devils. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 373 Devils to adore for deities. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) 1 Cor. x. 20 The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [*marg.* Gr. *dæmons*], and not to God.

b. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 34 In aldormenn diowbla [he] fordrifis diowblas. c975 *Ruthw. G.* ibid., In aldre deofla he ut-weorped deoful. c1000 *Ag. G.* ibid., On deofla ealdr he driðt ut deoful. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drofefe deuiles togedre ut of a man . . and be swin urnen also deulen hem drihten. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* ix. 34 In the prince of deuils he castith out deuils. — *John* x. 20 He hath a deuil, and maddith, or wexith wood. — 1 *Tim.* iv. 1 3yunge tent to spiritis of errour, and to techingis of deuils. — *Rev.* xvi. 14 Thre vncleene spiritis . . sotheli thei ben spiritis of deuils, makinge signes. 1548 *UDALL etc.*, *Erasm. Par. John* 73 b, He bathe the Deuill (say they) and is madd. 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* lxxii. Neither shal any Minister not licensed . . attempt . . to cast out any deuill or deuils. 1611 *BIBLE John* x. 20 He hath a deuill and is mad. c1656 *Dr. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 The ejection of Diuells by fasting and prayer. 1881

N. T. (R. V.) *Matt.* ix. 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [*marg.* Gr. *dæmons*]. c. 1282 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxiv. 14 And æzen come shul deuiles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man. — *Rev.* xviii. 2 Greet Babilon fel down fel down, and is maad the habitacoun of deuils [1611 deuils]. (Cf. *Isa.* xlii. 2.) [1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 11 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome scene Deas], hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill . . and it may be that Deuils haue at some time appeared to men in this likeness]

d. fig. A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit; a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in *delirium tremens*: see BLUE DEVIL.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat.

*Beowulf* 757 Wolde on heolst fleon, secan deofla gedræg. *Ibid.* 1680 Hit on zelt gehwælf æfter deofla hryre, Denizga frean. c1000 *Crist* 1531 (Cot. *Exon.* 30b) On þat deope del deofol gefeallað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Ure ifan þæt heoð þa deofles beoð bisenice in to helle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Witod 3c. in þat eche fur þat is þarked to deuiles and here fereden. *Ibid.* 173 Hie ised binoeden hem deflen þe hem gredeliche kepeð. c1200 *ORMIN* 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe33 sinnend lape deofless. *Ibid.* 10565 Deofle flocc. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 37/104 Þere nis no deuil þat dorre noupe ne33 þe come, for drede. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 450 A veyn blast of a fool, and in cas, of a deuyll. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 21 For alle deorkle deoueles dreden hit to luyre. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 213 Develyn schall com oute off helle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Diuill she, diablesse. c1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 428 Thou shalt þat thine owne debtes amongst the diuils in hell. 1563 *WINSTON Four Scair Thre Quest.* § 70 Wks. 1888 I. 118 Ene terribil company of dewils hastalle apperand to him. 1602 *Narcissus* (1892) 330 The haire of the faire queene of deuils. 1605 Z. JONES tr. *De Loyer's Specters* title-p., The Nature of Spirites, Angels, and Diuils. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 404 The Italians swore, I was a Diuill and not a man. c1646 J. GREGORY *Postuma* (1649) 96 This Lillith was . . a kinde of shee-devil which killed children. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* iv. v. 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Dæmon which they say is common among them. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Simon Stylites* 4 Scarce meet For troops of devils. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demomol.* I. i. iv. 36 A devil . . being actuated by simple malevolence.

4. *transf.* Applied to human beings. a. A human being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form': in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

c960 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 70 Ic iuih tuelfo geceas & of iuh an diul [*Ruthw.* diowul] is. c1154 O. E. *Chron.* an 1237 þa fyliden hi mid deoules & yuele men. c1205 *LAY.* 17669 He . . wende anen rihte in to Winchester swule hit weore an hali mon, þe hæbent deouel. c1400 *Kom. Rose* 4288 An olde vecke . . The which deuel, in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 407 At thus with wrang, ther deuyills suld bruk our land. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 256 Aeynast this strong dyuell I ne may withstand. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy *Soc.*) 136 Some deuyles wyll theyr husbands bete. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 122 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuill. 1608-11 *Br. Hall. Medit. & Vows* i. § 6 That olde slauder of early holiness. A young Saint, an olde Devil: sometimes young Devils have proved olde Saints: never the contrary. 1611 *BIBLE John* vi. 70 Hæne not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a deuill? 1645 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 82 Thou Devil! I said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. America* xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil.

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobaton or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan.

1601 *SHAKS. Tuel. N.* ii. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuill of wit. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil . . in the Mathematics. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 57 So provoking a devil was Dick. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iii. iv. An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. 1849 *THACKERAY Pen-dennis* lvi. A man of great talents, who knew a good deal . . and was a devil to play. 1854 *WALTER Last of Old Squires* xvi. 151 In our forefathers' days the term *devil* (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with *poor*): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.]

1698 T. *FRÖGER Voy.* 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1773) 36 (*Montiad.*) I am apt to be taken . . when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxi. 'What can we do for that pair doited devil of a knight-baronet?' 1850 Ld. BEACONSFIELD *Let.* 66 Nov. in *Cornw. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. 1876 F. E. *Thorne Lore Charming Fallow* I. xiii. 167 Why should he do anything . . for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or mischievous beast.

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonment, but a restive devil. 1884 *Bath Trn.* 26 July 6/5 That tuskier there (pointing to the large elephant) . . is a devil. He has killed three keepers already.

5. *spec. a. Printer's devil*: the errand-boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1683 *MOXON Mechanic Exercises* II, The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 31 113 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. c1764 *LLOYD Dialogue Poet.* Wks. 1771 II. 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. 1781 *JOHNSON* 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He had married a printer's devil. . . I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. . . Yes, sir; but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her. 1836 *SMART S. v. Senatology*, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. 1849 E. E. *NARER Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xxviii, As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief . . review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. *Attorney-General's Devil*, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 I. D. CAMPBELL *Lives Chief Justices* II. xxxiv. 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions, — which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. 1872 *Echo* 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. 1884 *Bath Trn.* 12 July 8/1 Mr. Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 *Star* 8 Aug., Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspeare, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see DEVIL v. 3c].

6. *fig.* Applied to qualities. a. The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some *fig.* reference to sense 2.)

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the diuill drunkennesse, to give place to the diuill wrath. 1606 *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 23, I have said my prayers and diuill enuie, say Amen. *Ibid.* v. ii. 55 How the diuill Luxury tickles these together. 1701 *Dr. Fox True-born Eng.* 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* ii. 1. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. 1888 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxx. The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. 1842 *TENNYSON Waking to Mail* 13 Thou'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1855 — *Sailor Boy* 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. 1884 H. BROADBENT *in Fortu.* *Rev.* Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b. *collog.* Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 434/2 They must have Devil enough . . to do gallant things. 1847 Ld. G. BENTINCK *in Croker Papers* (1884) III. 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. 1884 *Hon. I. BLIGH in Littlewhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e.g. *Tasmanian devil*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Sarcophilus ursinus*); *Sea Devil*, the DEVIL-FISH: cf. also SEA-.

1686 *RAY Willoughby's Hist.* *Piscium* iii. ut. i. 88 heading, *Rana piscatrix*, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Devil. 1700 S. L. tr. *Frysk's Voy. E. Ind.* 286 There is a sort of Creature here . . called . . by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo . . because of its qualities . . It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The Lophius . . or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegous order. 1832 *BISCHOFF Van Diemen's Land* ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is 'devil' properly named. 1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 381 'very [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here — very bad animal'. 1862 *JOHNSON Australia* vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania . . called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Fonque*, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blacknesse, is called a Diuill. 1885 *SWAINSON Proc. Nants Brit. Birds* 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called *Devil* (Berks). *Saving Devil* (Northumb.), *Skerr Devil* (Devon), *Somerset Devil*, *Devil's screcker* (Devon), *Devil's shrieker* (Craven).

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, *Cydonia turbinellus*. *Obs.*

1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 291 (Plate V, fig. 5). A Murex, The Devil.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, esp. such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

a. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called *wilow, wilflower, willy*. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. e. An iron grate used for fire in the open air.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal*, Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil. 1836 SIR G. HRAO *Home Tour* 144 The town of Dewshury celebrated for grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags... by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'... consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 260 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxv. (1891) 304 To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine... is called a willow, or willy, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1872 *Manch. Guardian* 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil [steam whistle or hooter]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Devil, a machine for making wood screws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 [He] dives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire. 1880 *Times* 13 Dec. An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fishermen for destroying the fishing nets of English boats on the East coast. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.*, Dried by means of sundry coke fires kept burning in iron grates called 'devils', similar to those used by the Gas Company's men in our streets. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/1 'Devils'... are used to catch sea-trout in America, but Mr. Fitch justly regards 'devils' as an unsportsmanlike device. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 10/1 There were exhibited in the court room three Belgian 'devils' and three Belgian grappels which had been captured by Lowestoft fishermen. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 129/1 The devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed. 1893 *Star* 15 July 3/2 The machine for unloading grain... not inaptly named a 'devil', will... do the work of four gangs of dock laborers of 12 men each. 1895 *Daily Chronicle* Jan. 8/3 The match was only brought off at Cardiff by the extraordinary precautions for warming the ground by means of 'devils'.

9. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1785 CRAIG *Lounger* No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a devil. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 530 By Devil... I mean a Turkey's Gizzard. So christen'd for its quality, by man because so oft 'tis loaded with Kian. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, L'Envo (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1828 SMCATON *Doings in London* (Farmer), The extract of Capsicums or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. GRIFFIN *Colleagues* xlii, The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. c. 1844 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Barry* ii, The devil-fowl had... no devil in it. 1848 *Paddiana* (ed. 2) I. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 BOLTONWOOD *Kobbery under Arms* (1890) 327 Let's... have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and hruising gunpowder' (Smyth *Sailors' Word-bk.*).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. vii, The captain... pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 135 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* vii, Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of *devils*. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nt.* I. 99 note, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 *Daily News* 8 July (Farmer), Clouds of dust... went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 EARL DUNSMORE *Pamirs* I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (Note) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for devil-bolt: see 24.

1873 PLIMSOLL *Our Seamen, an Appeal* 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'... Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. *Naul*. 'The seam which margins the water-ways on a ship's hull' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); 'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel' (Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. A devil of a...: a diabolical example or specimen of a... one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind; passing into a mere intensive, = a damned, confounded, very violent. [So F. *diable de*.]

[1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. vii, You don't know what

a devil of a fellow he is.] 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in Lockhart, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xi, A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1820 SHELLEY in *T. L. Peacock's Wks.* (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toady-headed we sunbrunt devil of a lassie that. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 TROLLOPE *Ile Knew, etc.* liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. *predicatively*: Something as had as the devil, as had as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or he met with. [F. *c'est bien le diable, le diable est que*...]

1750 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 60. 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. a 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballad of Cross Roads* 7 In such a sweltering day as this a knapsack is the devil. 1797 SCOTT *Juan* 28 June, To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil.

16. *Like the devil, like devils* [F. *comme le diable, comme tous les diables*], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. DIABOLICALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d., diabolically drunk.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 162 They will eat like Wolves, and fight like Devils. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 345 The distressed Protestants... over whom they domineer like Devils. 1797 G. GAMBAO *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1860) 206 My horse... pulls like the devil. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be... when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases.

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as *The devil take him, etc.* (Cf. similar uses with *deuce, mischief, pest, plague, pox, etc.*)

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1188 Godrich him hatede, he deuel him hawe! c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 515 The styward seyde... the dewle hym Born [burn] on a lowel c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highe to dry! c. 1500 *Robt. Hood & Potter* lxxvii. in *Child Ballads* III. v. cxxi. 133/2 The dwell speke hem, bothe body and bon. 1529 DOUGLAS *Envi.* i. *Prolog.* 260 A twenty dwell mot fall his work at rnis. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 12 b, Saying, the dwell take Henry of Lancastre and the together. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* ii. 225 Nay, but the dwell take mocking: speake saddle brow, and true maid. a 1652 *BRONNE Queen's* *Speech* ii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 485 Now the Deel's brast cry of the. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 129 Here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xii, The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 TENNYSON *The Goose*, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18. *To go to the devil*: to go to ruin or perdition. In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. *So to wish any one at the devil, etc.* [F. *aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable*.]

[c. 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 33 Excandit rex [Rich. II] et... dixit ei [comiti Arundel], 'Quod si tu mihi imponas... vadas ad diabolum!'] c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* iii. 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils! 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypericise, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 367 They cursed them betweene their teeth, saying: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-l.*, *Disagreeable People* (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them... at the devil. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lvi, When a man's country's going to the devil. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii, Tom... having told her... to go to the devil. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom.* 19th Cent. I. 219, I wish... the little animal was at the devil.

†19. *A devil way (adv.)*: originally an impatient strengthening of AWAY (a being the prep., varying with *on, in, and deule* the genitive pl., OE. *doofa*); further intensified as a *twenty devil way*, on *aller* or *alther* (corrupted to *all the*) *devil way*, on *aller twenty devil way*. Obs.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 203/14 Pov worst lif and soule a deule we al clene i-nome. c. 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2298 And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder tventi deul wai! c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2177 *Ariadne*, A twenty deulewey the wynd hym dryue. c. 1386 — *Recet* T. 337 And forth he goth a [3 MSS. on, Harl. on] twenty deul way. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 130 Go hes, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and blyso! *Ibid.* 176.

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prolog.* 26 Tel on to a deulewey [v.r. a deulewey]. — *Sompn.* T. 531, L. hym go honghe hymself a [Harl. on] deul way. *Miller's T.* 527. — *Can. Yeom.* T. 229. c. 1440 *Sir Degret* 176 Go and glad this gesit, In alther *Yntel* all the dewille way! c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 130 Sit downe in the dewille way, With this vayn carrying. *Ibid.* 18 Com downe in twenty dewille way. † a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devils waye, or els stand there without. a 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* I.

336 That all the worlde may say, Come downe, in the dewill way. 1530 PALSGR. 838 In the twenty dewill way, *au nom du grant diable*.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an interrogative word, as *who, what, how, where, when*.

[App. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. *comment diables! dist li reis au vis fier*; *diabes* being in the nominative (=vocative case); mod.F. *que diable faire!*; in ME. also *what devil*, about 1600 often *what a devil*. Also in Ger., Du., and other langs.]

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2694 *Hyferrimestre*, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? c. 1440 *Jork Myst.* xxxi. 237 What the dewill and his dame schall y now doo? c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) xii, What the deville is this? he has a long snowte. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlviii, What dewille doo ye in this Countrey? c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* xii. 408 How the dewill dare ye this speke? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iii. v. Wks. 214 Why, quod he, what dewill rigour could they more have shewed? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1857) 183 When the diuill will ye come in? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 Who the dewill hath sente for them? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xliii. (Arb.) 274 What a diuill tellest thou to me of iustice? 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 6 What a diuill hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 11. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Council? 1662 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v, Why, who the devil are you? 1803 *tr. Lebrun's Mens. Botte* I. 355 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. c, And wonders why the devil he got heirs. 1845 HOOD *Lullaby* ii, What the devil makes him cry?

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 67 Dwyll! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me! I. A, fy, and dewyls! whens cam he That thus shuld reffe me my pawste. 1589 *Paffe w. Hatchet* Bii, She is dead: the diuill shee is. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Mater, cry the diuill. 1709 SKEELE *Tailer* No. 107 7/13 The Devil! He cried out, Who bear it? 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 63/1 The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already! 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'that is W!'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as *the devil a bit, the devil a penny*.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 441 The dewill a gude thou hais! 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Aphor.* (1877) 132 The Dewill of the one chare of good werke they doen. 1599 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 697 'Godly images leade vs to spiritual deuotion.' The Diucl they doe. But if they did, yet not more then the ceremonies of the olde law. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 129 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not.' 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 222 The Devil-a-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 78. 3/1 The D—I was Sick, the D—I a Monk was he. The D—I was Well, the D—I a Monk was he. 1828 SCOTT *F. of Perth* xxvii, The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 *Examiner* 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. *The devil and all*: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything had: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 DALE *Yet a Course*, Baptized bells, beads, organs... the dewill and all of soche idolatrous beggerie. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* Aij, Masse that true: they say the Lawyers have the dewill and all. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii, Be Lawyers, get the Diucl and all. 1689 HICKERING *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience. 1793 MRS. CRUTCHFIELD *Love's Confess.* v, If she cou'd steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1811 EUSTACE GOWER 18 Dec. in *C. A. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm... which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say. 1838 DICKEENS *O. Twist* xx, I needn't take this devil-and-all trouble to explain matters to you.

b. *Between the d. and the deep* (formerly also *Dead*) *sea*.

1637 MONRO *Expd.* n. 55 (Jam.), I, with my parrie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devil and the deep sea. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 394 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 KELLY *Sir Trav.* 58 (Jam.) *Between the Deel and the deep sea*; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1866 [see DEIL I. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

c. *Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than he is*, and kindred expressions. *Give the devil his due*: see DUE.

1596 LODGE *Margarite Amer.* 84 Devils are not so blacke as they be painted... nor women so wayward as they seeme. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 For the Devil is not so Townes as they are tainted. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zoetaria* 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devil blacker then he is. 1837 A. FOWLER *Eng. under 7 Administ.* I. 262 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. *When the d. is blind*: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammis'.

1662 *Rumf Songs* (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. c 1702 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind [*id. flet ad Calendar Græcor.*]. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* i. (D.), Nev. I'll make you a fine present one of these days. Miss. Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

e. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 365 The deuyl myghte daunce therein for any crowche. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. vi. 44 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross'. 1627 DRAVTON *Aleinourt* 82 Ill's the precession (and foretuns much losse), Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse. 1636 MASSINGER *Basili.* Lover ii. i. The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross To drive him from it. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 209 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

f. The date of the devil is opposed to the date of our Lord; but in the devil's date is also = 'in the devil's name'. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pi. A. II. 81 In he Date of he deuyl he Deede was a selet. 1526 SKELTON *Magnif.* 954 What needed that, in the deuyls date? a 1529 — *Sp. Parrot* 439 Yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Deuyl dothe shrewdly accord. — *Bouge of Court* 375 In the deuyls date, What arte thou?

g. The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iii. There was the Devil and all to do. 1711 SWIFT *Tril.* to Stella 17 Nov., This being queen Elizabeth's birthday, we have the d.—and all to do among us. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. v. Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 39 See here again the devil to do. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

h. The devil's aversion to holy water.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Devil loveth holy water. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 149, I love Mr. N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. *Mod.* To hate —, as the devil hates holy water.

i. As the devil looked over Lincoln.

(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral.)

1562 J. HEWWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke over me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt over Lincolne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Oxf. & Linc.* Prov. (D.). 1737 *Port. Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Hail that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. The devil to pay.

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc., with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'. But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

1711 SWIFT *Tril.* to Stella 28 Sept. (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. i. 93 In comes my Lady Towney here... who... has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1820 BYRON in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* xii. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

k. To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all): to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

1542 BOOROE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 The malt vorname playeth the deuyl so fast in the heade. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the devil wheresome'er he comes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the devil. 1656 JAMES *Misc. Schol. Div.* 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Devils? 1821 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 35, I should have played the devil with his pheasants. 1826 SCOTT *Tril.* 15 Apr., A bad report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, Salt water plays the devil with a uniform. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Your firm and determined intention... to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

l. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1672 *Catulus, a mock Poem* 72 (in Hazlitt *Prov.*) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns. a 1721 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* i. He's just coming towards us. Talk of the Devil! 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* vi, To talk as little about the devil... as they can; lest he appear. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 10 'Talk of the devil I—Here comes Thiselton!'

m. The d. among the tailors: a row going on (see Farmer *Slang Dict.* s. v.); also a game.

1834 LD. LONDONDERRY *Lett.* 27 May in *Court Will.* IV & *Victoria* (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors'... a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

n. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory). To pull the devil by the tail (F. tirer le diable par la queue): to be in difficulties or straits. To whip the devil round the

stump (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devil for us all, catche that catche maie. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 10 It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. 1562 J. HEWWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 60, I will not heare the diuels sacket, by saint Audry. 1581 PETTIE *Gazetto's Civ. Civ.* II. (1586) 79 The Proverbe, That the diuell is full of knowledge, because he is olde. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 74 Likewill to like, quoth the Devell to the Collier. 1599 MINSHEW *Dial. Sh. & Eng.* (1623) 25/2 Let us not give the diuell his dinner. 1611 CORN. s. v. *Refrer*, To giue a thing and take a thing; to weare the diuells gold-ring. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foote. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 40 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 104 (D.) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — *Ibid.* III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the... adage. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence; and there's Money and Company too. 1768 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxxiii. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. This is a worse Business than that 'other Day. a 1768 W. KING *Art of Love* II. 82 She'd run, As would the Devil upon Dun. 1769 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 56, 3/2 At Play 'tis often said, When Luck returns—'The Devil's dead'. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time... Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid.* 159, I beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. *Ibid.* 200 As great as Cup and Can... Ay, Miss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 427 Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail. 1840 BARRIAM *Inglol. Leg.* 'St. Dunstan', The Devil, they say, 'Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay. 1846 WHATELY *Rhetoric* (ed. 7) Additions 14 Various evasions and equivocations, such as are vulgarly called 'cheating the Devil'. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. l. xix, I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. 1857 N. Y. *Evening Post* (Bartlett), There, you are now whipping the devil around the stump! 1892 HON. E. BLAKE in *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/4 'I'm enough to bid the Devil good morning when you meet him.

o. Other phrases see under leading words, as to hold a CANDLE to the d., the d. and his DAM, the d. in the HOROLOGE, etc.

III. attrib. and Comb.

23. General combinations. a. 'devil' in apposition, as devil-god, -jailer, -monk, -porter, etc. Hence as vb. to devil-porter it, to be devil-porter.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 10 He Devil-Porter it no further. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* IV. xvi, Such a rabble of diuill-gods. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. 1. 21 That Diuill Monke, Hopkins. 1625-6 SHURLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, My eldest devil-sister! 1629 — *Wedding* II. i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter. 1892 B. F. C. COSTELLOE *Church Catholic* 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives.

b. attrib. and objective genitive, as devil-hive, -master, -work; devil-conjuror, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* II. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell conlifer. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too. a 1700 B. E. DIET. *Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer*, a sorry Painter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. II. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil-work. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth.* & *Papists* (1840) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesies. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 321 Fear of the more skillful devil-master. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as devil-born, -hired, -inspired, -ridden, etc.

1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 17 The Asse... is... phrased with many epithets... as slow... idle, devil-haired. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 108 Men become priest-ridden or devil-ridden. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi, You tell me, doubt is devil-born. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. v, Scorn and hate... are devil-born things. 1888 *Catholic Press* 16 June 125/4 A devil-inspired cult.

d. objective, as devil-driving, etc.

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 There is a Devil ferking Priest.

24. Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12); a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); devil-carriage, -cart, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; † devil-cleper (obs.), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; devil-dancer, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so devil-dancing; devil-dare a. = DARE-DEVIL; devil-dealer, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; devil-in-a-bush, a garden flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); devil-monger = devil-dealer; devil-on-both-sides, a local name of the corn crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; devil on two sticks, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held

in the hands; devil-shrieker, -skriker, local name of the Swift: see DEVIL 7 b; devil-tree, an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India, Africa, and Anstralia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; devil-ward a. and adv., towards or in the direction of the devil; devil-wise adv., after the manner of a devil; devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus*, N.O. Oleaceae, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; devil-worship, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also DEVIL-BIRD, -DODGER, -FISH, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/5 The 'devil-bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 50 'Devil Carriages, large, limber, small. *Ibid.* 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft.; Sling cart, 5 ft. 6 in. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. cxxix, I want... two or three artillerymen to fix the fuses, and a 'devil-cart'. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 9 The huge hardnesse of thi 'deuel-cleperes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 14/1 They were followed by the 'devil-dancers, who were terribly affected. 1871 MATHER *Travancore* (1872) 214 Connected with this is what is called 'devil-dancing', in which the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 *Tr. Dumet Three Musketeers* II. 14/2 His soldiers formed a 'devil-dare legion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 32 The magicians were not all sorcerers and 'devil-dealers'. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* Index, 'Devil-in-a-bush. 1815 ELLIENSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawar, which much resembles that... called Denil in the bush. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, Those 'devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1898 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 148 'Devil on both sides or Devil o' both sides, *Ranunculus arvensis* L. *Bucks., Durk., Warw.* 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, 'Devil-skriker' (Yorks.). 1866 TREAS. Bot. 45 *Alstonia scholaris*, called 'Devil-tree or Pali-mara about Bombay. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* (1857) I. II. i. iv. 250 And tanded either godward or else 'devilward. 1631 CORNWALLIUS *Ess.* II. xlix. 308 And 'devil-wis labour for nothing but to make all souls level with theirs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 138 Idolatry and 'devil-worship. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 69 To introduce Devil-worship in the world. 1879 M. COSWAY *Demology & Devil-lore* I. 137 The 'devil-worshipers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. 353 Wormwood, storax, 'devil-wort, mandrake, nightshade.

25. The possessive, devil's, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to God's, as devil's martyr, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. *un froid de diable, un vent de tous les diables*.]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl, etc. 1225... *Charlier in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 231 purghe des delles lores. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Four of the deuilles limes, [his knites] hurde this. 1530 PALSOR. 214/4 Diuilles worke, *diablerie*. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 v. 592 Balaam... who was the devil's hackney. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 1827 — *Tril.* 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them. 1894 WHITE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xv. (Farmer), His wives... yowling, and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night. 1863 REAGOR *Hard Cash* I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E. M. HEAL in *Gd. Words* May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch.

b. Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. *advocatus diaboli*), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so devil's advocacy; devil's bedpost (see quot.); devil's bones, an appellation of dice; devil's cow, a black beetle; devil's darning-needle (U.S.) = devil's needle (see also c); devil's dirt, devil's dung, *asafetida*; devil's dozen: see DOZEN; devil's finger, a belemnite; devil's fingers, the star-fish; devil's mint, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); devil's needle, provincial name of the dragon-fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (the Devil's own Connaught boys); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; devil's sheaf: see quot.; devil's tattoo: see TATTOO; devil's toe-nail, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

1760 *Impositors Detected* II. 128 By... playing the true part of the 'Devil's advocate. 1885 J. BOWEN *Madhus* I. 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the *En-Quirer*, the son played devil's advocate. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *quiver* in *Heir of Linne* II, Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1894 MAURICE *Philos. First Six Cent.* (ed. 2) v. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our 'devil-advocacy. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* iv. 108 There is just enough of... truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, 'Devil's bed-posts, the four of clubs. 1879 N. & Q. 5th Ser. XII. 473



I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bed-post, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have. 1664 *ETHEREGE Comical Revenge* 11. iii (Farmer). I do not understand dice... hang the 'devil's bones. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxiii. A gamster, one who deals with the devil's bones. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 213/5 Blind Bees... are generally known to us by the name of... 'Devils cows. 1854 *Puffin's Monthly* June (Bartlett). Now and then... a 'devil's-darning-needle pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1878 *LYTE Dodoens* 11. cxii. 304 Called... in English also *Assa fetida*; in high Douche Teufels drack, that is to say 'Devils durt. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wk.* Wks. 1873 11. 40 The 'Divels dung in thy teeth! 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 1. 237 Asafetida is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large 'devil's-needle half a mile from the shore. 1871 *STAYLEY Brit. Insects* 128 The swift approach of one of these glittering 'devil's needles'. 1864 *MARK LEMON Vest Bk.* 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers... the 'devil's own walked straight through. 1833 *Pall Mall G.* 21. Jan. 21/3 'What! what! exclaimed his Majesty (George III. in 1803), 'all lawyers! all lawyers! Call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own'... the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been by the name of 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. Introduct. 251f Make ye the poore men your frenedes of the 'deuylleshyft eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 *ANSTOE Anc. World* ix. 190 The Belemnite has various local names (such as thunderbolt, 'devil's toe-nail).

c. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's apple, the thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*); devil's apron, a popular name in the United States of species of *Lamium* and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; devil's brushes, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); devil's candlestick, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; the ground-ivy (Midland Counties); devil's club, a prickly aralia-cious plant, *Fatua horrida*, found in the north-western U.S.; devil's coach-wheel, d. curry-comb, corn crowfoot (Hants); devil's cotton, an East Indian tree, *Abronia*, the fibres of which are made into cordage; devil's darning-needle, *Scandix Peeten Veneris*; devil's ear (U.S.), a species of wake-robin (*Arum*); devil's fig, the prickly pear; devil's garter, the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; devil's horn, *Phallus impudicus*; devil's leaf, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, *Urtica urentissima*, found in Timor; devil's oatmeal, d. parsley, wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; devil's posy, ramsons, *Allium ursinum*; devil's snuff-box, the puff-ball; devil's stink-pot, *Phallus impudicus*. Also DEVIL'S-BIT, CLAWS, MILK.

1846 *SOWERBY Brit. Bot.* VI. 104 'Devil's Apple. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* v. 118 (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with 'devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the 'devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* (ed. 2) 11. v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet 'devil's ear and blue dracra. 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) 11. 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the 'devil's fig. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 A nettle called *daun setan*, or 'devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said... to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gl. Words* Sept. 58/2a The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' mills' ('devil's snuff-boxes'). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Devil's snuff-box, puff-ball.

**Devil** (dev'il, dev'il), v. [f. DEVIL sb.]

† 1. To *devil* it: to play the devil, to act like the devil. Obs.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in duelling it simply.

† 2. *trans.* To play the devil with, to ruin. Obs. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* 11. xv. The Serpent devil'd Eve. c. *allusive nonce-wd.*

1698 *VANBUURGH Proc. Wife* iv. 89 *Lady B.* The devil's hands! Let me go! Sir F. I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. *trans.* To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see DEVILED 2]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxiii. If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* 1. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. a 1845 *Hood Tale of Tompkins* 1. He, felt in his very gizzard he was devil'd! 1870 *RANSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 181) 83 One of the legs should be deviled.

3. *intr.* To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without fee, or without recognition.

1864 *ATHENÆUM* No. 1921. 237/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devillees'. As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'.

b. *trans.* To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 62 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 *LEACH Southwell Minister* (Camden) 22 note, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4. *trans.* To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See DEVILLING 2. † **Devil-de.** Obs. *nonce-wd.* after *masquerade*.

1775 *GARRICK Bon Ton & Coterie*, Masquerades, and all the Devilades in this town.

**Devil-bird.** A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially a. A local English name of the Swift; = DEVIL 7 b.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 It is called Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (*Syrnium Indranti*). 1849 *PRIDHAM Ceylon* 737 (V.) Devil's Bird. The wild and waiting cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in *Tennent Ceylon* 1. 167 Note. The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the 'Devil-Bird'. 1876 *Ceylon* 11. 145 The 'oolana', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives... some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven.

c. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family *Dicruridae*.

**Devil-dodger.** *humorous*. [See DODGE v.]

One who tries to dodge the devil [see quot. 1893]; also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So *Devil-dodging wbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1797 *LACKINGTON Mem.* vi (D.). These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 *Under the Spell* 111. 112 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* 1. He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. *Ibid.* v. A pack of trumpety superstitious devil-dodging nonsense. 1893 *M. West Born Player* 202 Unbiased people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—devil-dodgers as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

**Devildom** (dev'ildom). [f. DEVIL + -DOM.]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* 1. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1865 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* 11. Poems 1890 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom which plainly held me. 1893 R. KIPLING *My Invention* 207 It was witchcraft, witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1845 *COLERIDGE in Pall Mall G.* 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1848 *FR. A. KEMBLE Let. in Record of Girdwood* (1878) 1. viii. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust'. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose. 1894 T. WRIGHT *Blue Bird* 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

**Devilee.** *nonce-wd.* See DEVIL v. 3 quot. 1880.

**Deviless** (dev'iless). [f. DEVIL + -ESS: cf. F. *diabliesse*.] A she-devil.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iv. xxvii. 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not [etc.]. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1802) 111. xx. 318 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilleesses. 1881 *ATHENÆUM* 9 July 45/5 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'devilleess' in her composition.

**Devilet** (dev'ilet). [f. DEVIL + -ET.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 *MATHIAS Pers. Lit.* (1798) 325 To meet the Printer's devil face to face. 1841 *DE QUINCEY Homer* Wks. 1862 V. 297 To the derision of all critics, composers, pressmen, devils, and devilleets. a 1845 *BARNARD Invol. Leg. Trants.* And pray now what were these devilleets call'd? These three little fiends so gay. c 1876 *SIR R. BURTON in Lady Burton* (1893) 1. 21 We boys became perfect devilleets.

2. The Swift; = DEVILING 2.

1828 *WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 The long-winged legless black devil, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1848 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 238 The merry Dominican... continued to eat devils on fast days.

**Devil-fish.** A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) also called ANGLER (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. b. In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, *Ceraptera vampyrus*, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c. The Californiangreywhale. d. The piranha of Uruguay.

e. The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'... from five to six feet across. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They [California Grey Whale] have a variety of names among whalers, as... 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 *HOLME tr. Moquin-Tandon* 11. iv. 1. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay... When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranha, these fish immediately attack it. 1853 *RUSSELL Diary North & South* 1. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish... The fish... possesses formidable antennae-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface.

1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 669 The Devil Fish. This giant of the Cephalopoda is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names, it... is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L. FABER *Fisheries Adriatic* 185 *Myliobatis aquila* L., Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 162 [The squid] was found... to fully justify its popular name of devil-fish. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish'.

**Devilhead.** [see -HEAD] = DEVILHOOD.

a 1350 *Life of Jesus* (ed. Horstmann) 499 Morris. No devilhead I ne hadde in me. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* 111. iv. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devilhead.

**Devilhood** (dev'ihud). [f. DEVIL + -HOOD.] The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Habeo Wks.* (1633) 521 Except the Devil, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood. 1880 *SWINBURNE Study Shaks.* iii. 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood. 1894 J. BRANO in *Chicago Advance* 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

† **Devilified**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [see -FY.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr. Ep. Ded.* Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devilified like their Father the Devil. 1647 J. HEYWOOD *Discov. Fairfax* 2 Devils and devilified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

So **Devilifier**.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier... of my bank.

**Deviling** (dev'iling). [f. DEVIL sb. + -ING or -ING; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievous little creature.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Close to the brichte like a Dingleing. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Cant. of Malta* v. ii. And engender young devilings. 1672 R. WILD *Declat. Lib. Consc.* 9 His Devilings, the Officers and Clerks of that wondrous Kitchen. 1806 *SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev.* IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) 1. 310 The deviling... was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 1825 *FORBY East Ang. Voc.* *Deviling*, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 111. 312 The bird called a Swift... more commonly a Devil. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* 111. 614 Black Marten, Swift, Deviling. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 45 *Pied Wagtail*. Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. *Ibid.* 95 *Swift*. It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French *diablotin*.

1731-2 *MILLER Gard. Diet.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Aulil*. The second is call'd the Battery... And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name... I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

**Devilish** (dev'ish), a. [f. DEVIL + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* iv. lxv. 44 By styrynge of disclaunders and deuyllyshe persones. a 1555 *LATIMER Serm.* (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1587 *TURNER Frag.* 7. (1837) 151 The devilish Queenes devise. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* 11. 249 A diuelli knave! 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devilish Savages. 1653 H. COCKER in *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 121 Who... ceased those two devilish Monsters. 1658 *BROWNING King & Bk.* 1. 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) B. iij. Euyll fashioned garments, & deuyllyshe shoon & slippers of frensmen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Whiche is moost deuyllyshe synne. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 They make certayne deuyllyshe gestures lyke vnto made men. 1631 *GOUGE Gods Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, merceslesse, deuylsh, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 87 'Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis deuyllysh to persevere in it. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 127 By some deuylsh cantrip slight. 1827 *POLLOCK Course* 2. ix. 266 Indistinct and deuylsh whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation. 1604 R. L. ESTRAANGE *Fables* cccxxii. (ed. 6) 245 The Devilish People would keep such a Sneering and Pointing at me. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourray Fam.* 11. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil. 1526-34 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* iv. 2 Geue hede vnto spretes of erreure and dyuellyshe doctrine. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 135 b. Therto by deuyllyshe instigation incensed and provoked. 1564 *BULLEYN Bk. Sicke Men* 75 b. Ingratitude [is] sprung of a deuyllyshe pettigree. 1854 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* 1. v. 287 So skilled in deuylsh arts of magic.

4. *loosely*. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 241 It is a devilish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 193/2 [Lice] are devilish Bites, especially the little ones. 1758 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 187 Mr. N— got the devilish *Pall* in the Park To-day. 1831 *FONDLAND Eng. under 7 ad.* minist. (1837) 11. 95 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 *THACKRAY Fendennis* 21, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. *Comb.*

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-Cr.* Wks. 1716 111. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard.

B. *adv.* = DEVILISHLY 2; excessively, exceed-

ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* 14 Because we finde... Money makes foolies most diuillish proud in mind. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. iii. The cur is diuillish hungry. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 353 Taking diuillish long strides. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* i. Wks. 1799 II. 251 They are *deuillish* rich, *deuillish* poor, *deuillish* ugly, *deuillish* handsome. 1807 BYRON *Let. to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug. I should be *deuillish* glad to see him. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* viii. *Deuillish* pretty girl, that she is. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. I have seen *deuillish* little of the man.

† **Devilished**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix -ish = -ise, -ize, as in *anesthis*, *anesthesis*; cf. also *publish*.] Démonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 13 *Demonizomenos*. one Diuillishlye, or one afflicted, tormented, or vext with a Diuill. *Ibid.* 20 A man, having the spirit of an vnclane diuell... a diuillish vnclane spirit. 1601 — *Spirits & Diuils* 39 *Demoniakes*, or diuillish persons.

**Devilishly** (dev'lishli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a devilish manner, diabolically.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 18 We synne not diuillishlye agaynst the holy gost. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 405 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 ARNOLD *Let. to Harz* 24 Dec. in Stanley *Life* i. vi. 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 47 The declaration... has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* iv. How devilishly impertinent is this. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 13 The Poet lyes Diuillishly if he tells you letc. 1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 360, I think it devilishly well done.

**Devilishness** (dev'lishness), [f. DEVILISH + -NESS.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Diuilishnesse*, *diablerie*. 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 33 Very wicked and abominable superstitions and diuillishnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 80 The diuillishness of your Diuination. 1733 LORD M. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed you to the devilishness of my temper. 1844 MASSON *Ess.*, *The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 74 *Mephistophiles's* nature... complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

**Devilism** (dev'liz'm), [f. DEVIL sb. + -ISM.] 1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1652 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 11. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the evils of this? This is not heresie, but meer Diuillisme. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. IVES *Voy. Eng. to India* 317 The Sanjacks... once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

† **Devil'ity**, Obs. In 6-7 *diuillity*. [f. DEVIL sb. + -ITY; formed with mocking reference to *civility* and *divinity*.] Devilism, devilry.

1589 MARPREL. *Epit.* Fij, Whom the D. of diuillitie... affirmeth to haue bene Arch. of Crete. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Fellie*, *Man* iv. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civillite... which... may rather be called Diuillitie. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 13 These are but quick-sands wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Diuillitie. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 39 [He] must also be his Diuillitie Reader or Schoole-man.

**Devilize** (dev'liz), v. [f. DEVIL sb. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. *canonize*.)

1624 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 He that should defy a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Diuillize him. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom.

† 2. *intr.* To play the devil; to act as a devil.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Diuillizing, and themselves from Assing. 1720 T. GOROON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might. Hence **Devilized** ppl. a., converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

1701 FLAVEL *Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society... have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

**Devilkin** (dev'likin). [f. DEVIL sb. + -KIN.] A little devil; an imp. Also fig.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* iii. Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxii. Now shout, ye imps! Scream, ye devilkins... for it is done! 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

† The following is an example of DEVIL 20 a, with *what-kins* of what kind, what kind of.

c1520 *Robin Hood* 290 in Arb. Garner VI. 430 What devilkins draper, sayd littel Much, Thynkyst thou to be.

**Devilled** (dev'ld), ppl. a. [f. DEVIL + -ED.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see DEVIL sb. 2 b.

c1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 16 In y<sup>e</sup> evening yei brought him mani y<sup>t</sup> was devilled. *Ibid.* viii. 28 Yeer mett him ij devilleds... veri fiers men. *Ibid.* xv. 22 Mi daughter is veri evel devilled. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* Faith (1845) 47 *Kabos daimonizetai*, she is exceedingly devilled.

2. Grilled with hot condiments.

1800 *Oracle in Spir. Publ. Yrnl.* (1801) IV. 253 At half past two I ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. x. His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him, a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xlii.* The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and devilled bones.

3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see DEVIL sb. 5 b, c.

1893 *Athenum* 5 Aug. 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

**Deviller** (dev'li), [f. DEVIL + -ER 1.] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags. c. A 'devil' or literary hack.

1874 *Manch. Guardian* 3 Aug. 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-waste breakers in cotton manufactory. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'. 1893 *Athenum* 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the deliver, or 'deviller', nods.

**Devil-like**, a. and adv. [See LIKE: cf. DEVILLY.]

A. adj. Like a devil; diabolical.

c1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 895 His dewylich deid he did in to Scotland. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iv. xxxii. Devil-like Princes perswaded their people to their owne vaine inventions. 1722 MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recture* 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P. MACRAG *Grace & Truth* (1875) 225 What a devil-like intention!

B. adv. Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically.

1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 129 Who has... thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled upon Him. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 104 Themselves, Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this mischief.

**Devilling** (dev'liŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DEVIL v. + -ING 1.]

1. Working as a devil or hack: see DEVIL sb. 5 b, c; v. 3.

1860 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xiv. 114 The young barister was engaged in some devilling. 1883 *Star* 8 Aug. Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 3/1 After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a devil.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. *Devilling*, the same process as villing.

† **Devilly, devily**, a. Obs. [OE. *deofollic*, f. *deofol* devil + *-lic* (-LY 1), contr. *deoflic*, whence in ME. *deoflich*, later *devily*: rarely in ME. with second l, *devely*. Cf. OHG. *tufsalich*, MHG. *tufellich*, ON. *djöfsligr*.] = DEVILISH.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 102 (Rosw.) Mid deofellum wilgungum. *Ibid.* I. 62 Undergeat se apostol ðas deofellcan facn. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Pennne mæge we ferdon swa þa deoflicke gitsunge. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 Alway to mysdo and trespace. That is euyl, and a deuely lyf [flem. enen duellie leuen]. 1483 — *Cato* H v b. Ceuelylye suche thought is wycked and deuelyly. c1485 *Digby Myst.* v. ii. *heading*, Entreth lucyfer in a deuely away. a1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1632) 131 The devily characters of so tyrannical a deity.

† **Devilly, devily**, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli [v. r. deuelly] war þai Iuus thra, þair bliscd laured for to sla. c1400 *Soudene Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so deuelye depe... Our cowde that nother goo nor crepe. *Ibid.* 2193 Ther to he was deuely stronge, His skyne was blake and harde.

**Devil-may-care**, a. Also erroneously **devil-me-care**. [The exclamation *devil may care*! used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard. 1937 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlix. He was a mighty free and easy, rollicking, devil-may-care sort of person. 1888 M. PORTEOUS *Souther Johnny* 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* ii. ii. He... looked altogether as devil-me-care, rakhelly, handsome, good-for-nothing as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* i. 3 The salt of a race, devil-me-care wit. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI *Life of Keats* vi. Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence **Devil-may-care-ness** (erron. *-carelessness*); **Devil-may-careish** a., *-careishness*, *-carism*, *nonce-words*.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-careishness. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 221 From

them he dates that devil-may-carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* iv. v. A devil-me-careish air. 1890 McCARTHY *Pr. Rev.* 1. 22. The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-care-ness of the Regency. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 510/1 There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

**Devilment** (dev'lmēt). [f. DEVIL v. + -MENT.] Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief: also humorously like *DEVILRY* 4 b.

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befall us. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* (1869) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment of his wishes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxi. Courtship, fun, frolic, and devilment. 1886-7 *Proc. Amer. Convent. on Instruct. Deaf* 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. *concr.* a. A devilish dish. b. A devilish device or invention.

1775 GARRICK in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1891 *Standard* 20 Jan. Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be consulting among her chimney pots.

† **Devilness**, Obs. rare. [f. DEVIL sb. + -NESS.] A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = DEVILRY 1.

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge deuelnesses ere þa. a1448 *Note in R. Glouc. Chron.* (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monkes toke holywater, and drow a way the maner deuelness.

**Devilry** (dev'li), Also 4 *dewilry*, 7 *deuillary*. [f. DEVIL sb. + -RY.]

† 1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. *F. diablerie*.) Obs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* p. xxiv. Chaffare walkyng in derkeness and myddais deuylrye þat is to seye antecrist. 14... *Prose Legends* in Anglia Viii. 143 Tempit of beuery þat walkes in derkenesse. *Ibid.* 141 þis manner of deuylry myghte not anon be casten oute. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2023 Ffiorio cast out Dyuelleres he gaf the autorite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A *Deuylry*, *demoniun*.

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical art.

1375 BARDOUR *Brice* iv. 690 Throu thair gret clerky, Or ellis throu thair deuylry. c1425 WYNTON *Cron.* ix. xxiv. 48 Be Witchcraft or Deuylry. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuiletrie. 1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 287 The king throu the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuileie was conuincet. 1795 SOUTHWELL *Joan of Arc* vii. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her deuilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Rupert Godwin* III. iii. 44 By what deuility did he stumble upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord Wks.* (1573) 463 They be proud starke lyes and very deuility. 1591 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xlv. 316 Double sonnys of deuilitye a1595 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Greater cruelty... (to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. viii. What deuility seuer. Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the deuility of circumstances. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. xiv. I took to all sorts of deuilities out of despair and fury. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept. A sight of misery, chaos, disorganization, and general devility.

b. *humorously*. Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or darning.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii. A fellow... who has the darning and devilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1, Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devility. 1887 MISS BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* ix. What devility has brought you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 MASSON *Ess.*, *The Three Devils* iii. (1836) 80 The second part of Faust is devility all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilities. 1891 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The evil demon Aeshma Daeva... becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devility of the middle ages.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. *cavalry*, *yeomanry*.)

1832 *Examiner* 453/2 The carrying-off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gaunt-winged devility. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* vii. ix. The swarming devility that everywhere attends him.

**Devil's-bird**. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also DEVIL-BIRD.)

† 1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. *oiseau du diable*.] Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in less then two dayes, assailed the ship. 1832 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 283 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 445 Yellow-Hammer. Skite, Devil's Bird.

3. The Pied Wagtail.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail... Devil's bird or Deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.

**Devil's-bit.** *Herb.* [A transl. of med.L. *morbus diaboli*, devil's bite, in Ger. *Teufels-abbiss*.]

1. A species of Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish peremorse root; also *Devil's-bit Scabious*. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 121. *Morsus diaboli*. ang. *devilsbite*. 1568 TURNER *Herb. iii.* 43. The devils bite is called in common *Laine Morsus diaboli & succisa*. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* i. lxvii. 120. Devils bit growth in dry meadows. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 203. Devils-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Diuell., as though the Diuell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein). 1672-3 GREW *Ant. Roots* i. i. (1682) 61. That Plant superstitiously called *Devils-bit*: because the end of it (i. e. the Root) seems to be bitten off. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 78. Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit. 1845 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 247. The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance, and... has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. *Yellow Devil's-bit*, a composite plant, *Asargia autumnalis*, also called *Autumnal Hawk-bit*, frequent in meadows in autumn.

1758 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 514. Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit. 1779 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 433.

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamaelirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, N.O. *Liliaceæ*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. *Compositæ*. Swamp D., *Ptelea trifoliata*, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

**Devil's books.** An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift *Pluto's Books*).

1729 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 4 (ed. 2) 43. (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. [1730 — *Death & Daphne* 80. For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — *Polite Convers.* iii. 194. Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 226. They.. wi' crabbit leuks Pour over the devil's pictur'd books. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 144. They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the *Devil's Books* on the *Lord's Day*. 1861 TRACERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 119. What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

**Devil's claw.**

1. *Naut.* a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*). b. A grapnel. 2. *Conchol.* A species of Scorpion shell (*Pteroceras Scorpio*) from the Indian Ocean.

3. Devil's claws, *Herb.* a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 148. *Devil's Claws*, 1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. *Wight.* (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, *Somerset*.

**Devil's coach-horse.** A popular name of the large rove-beetle (*Georus olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

1840 WESTWOOD in *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 506. Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse. 1850 KAVANAGH *Jrnl. in Biog.* (1891) 86. Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders. 1869 BLACKMORE *Loria* d. (1869) 25. This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrim.* III. iii. 51. One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

**Devil's dust.** 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 239 (D.) Does it beseech thee to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 GLASTONE *Let. Ld. Aberdeen* 7 Apr., Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 MANNING *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30. The operation... sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres—the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1295. 364/3. Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 42 [They] were to take care... that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight... wine pure... flour unmix'd with devil's dust. 1883 H. SMART *Hard Lines* i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls... what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† **Devil's gold ring.** *Obs.* Popular name of a destructive caterpillar.

1552 HULOET, Canker worme which creepeth... on cole-wortes. Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547. *margina*. 1611 CORG., *V'rbec*, the Vine-Fretter, or Devil's Gold-ring; a worm. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Devils Gold Ring*, in French, *Lisette*, a sort of a Worm or Caterpillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. *Devil*, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

**Devil's-guts.** *Herb.* A popular name of the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants.

1670 RAY *Catalog. Pl. Angl.* 88. In Sussexia rustici et agricola eam extrantur, opolis nominibus *Hellweed* et *Devils guts* appellantes. 1878 BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-n.* VOL. III.

149 Devil's Guts, *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*.

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, and the creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Wordbk.*

† **Devilshine.** *Obs.* [In Ormin *deofellshine*, repr. OE. *deofolscin*, f. *deofol* verb + *scine* a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill: = DEVILRY I, 2.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 35. *Deofulscinnu* [demonia] þurh gebed beoð oferswypede. c1200 ORMIN 8110. And 3et he hilde mare inoh off deofellshine o life. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 294/13. All false goodes so beoth deofelshine, i-wis.

**Devilship** (dev'liship). [f. DEVIL sb. + -SHIP.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prof. Sacr.* Cijb. It were a devilship of mind to forge such report. 1871 H. MARSHALL *For very Life* i. v. Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

b. *humorously.* As a title: cf. *lordship*.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 63. His Devilship raues and struggles. 1668 DRYDEN *Evenings Love* v. 1. Bless his devilship, as I may say. 1760 *Impostors Detected* 1. 52. If he devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Misc Cadogan* iv. 45. His delectable little devilship, Señor Asmodeus.

**Devil's milk.** *Herb.* [tr. by Lyte of Ger. *Teufelsmilch*, Du. *Duyvels melck*.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a. The Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*) and Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*).

1578 *Lyte Dodona* iii. xxxii. 363. We may call it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douché, Duyvels milke. 1611 FLORIO, *Pepilio*, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuclis milke or Petty-spurge. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. Devil's milk (herb), *Tithymalus*. 1878 BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-n.* Devil's milk, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, Middlesex.

b. The Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* (Yorkshire).

**Devilry** (dev'lrī). [Corruption of DEVILRY:]

perh. after such words as *harlotry*, *gallantry*, etc.] = DEVILRY. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.)

a 1825 in FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1825 J. NEAL *Ero. Jonathan* III. 257. All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his devilry. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. 3. The imps will lie for hours... brooding their devilries. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* liii. Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some devilry afloat.' 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324. What devilry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 *Cath. News* 5 Aug. 46. Imposture combined with a good deal of devilry.

**Devily**, var. of DEVILLY a. and adv. *Obs.*

**Devine** (-al, -or, etc., obs. ff. DIVINE, etc.)

† **Devinct**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devinctus*]

obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa. ppl. of *devincere* to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. *dē* (DE-I.) + *vincere* to bind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 81. (Jam.) The said lady being... obleist and devint to be cairful of his hienes preservation. 1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* Ep. Ded. Aijb. His majesties ever devoted, and now of late more devinct and obliged Chaplaine. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 21. Devinct and obliged to the person of the King.

**Devios** (dē'vīos), a. [f. L. *devi-us* out of the way (f. *dē* = DE-I. 2 + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vij. They [wild swine] pigge, in desert, streyte, craggie and devious places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 489. A violent cross wind... Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry Into the devious Air. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Fland's Shipwreck* 256. Where I thought... to provide myself... better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xi. Showing... upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 250. These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 MAY in Le Grys *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 181. The foes disranked fled through devious paths. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61. Neither bad they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 80. The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems*, 'The Picture', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 L. MORRIS *To an Unknown Poet* i. Along thy devious Usk's untroubled flow. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xx. 42. The river of your life I trace Up the sun-chequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* iii. 344. But whether roves my devious Muse? 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas.* Imag. l. 197. The long career Of devious comets. 1858 LOWELL *Willows* v. A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike lurks balanced. 3. fig. Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-J.* i. vi. xii. (R.). Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 COWLEY *Locat. Riddle* iv. Yet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1669 CAUSIN's *Ang. Peace* 53. Those men... precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 LOWE *Er.* iii. iii. 143. Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

4. quasi-adv. With wandering or straying course.

1782 COWPER *Præf. Err.* 66. Seek to... lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 *Tiroc.* 309. To pitch the ball into the grounded bat, Or drive it devious with a

dext'rous pat. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence **Deviosly** adv., in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviosness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deviosness*, swervingness, or going out of the way. 1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Plan* Wks. 1811. XI. 34. God... deviosly turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Gibbon's Decl.* f. P. 252 (R.). No words can fully expose the astonishing deviosness of such a digression as this. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *A. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 283. Money that comes deviosly into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Good word for Winter* (1871) 40. A nuthatch scaling deviosly the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

**Devire**, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† **Devirginate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devirgināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *devirgināre*: see next.]

Deprived of virginity, deflowered.

c1470 HARROING *Chron.* LXIII. xx. And for they would not be devirginate, They slewe them all. 1600 CHAPMAN *Musens* iii. Argi., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

† **Devirginate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *devirgināt-* ppl. stem of *devirgināre* to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. DE-I. 6 + *virgin-em* virgin, maid.]

*trans.* To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also fig. Hence Devirginated *ppl. a.*

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abis.* i. (1879) 145. To devirginate Mayds, to deflower honest Wyves. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 19. That Virgin Soule devirginate in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* iii. xxxiv. (1640) 157. Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* iii. viii. 120. Her devirginated Daughter. a 1680 R. ALLESTREE *Serm.* (1684) II. 96 (L.). To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

**Devirgination**. [ad. L. *devirgināt-ion-em*, n. of action from L. *devirgināre*: see prec.] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin.

1606 HOLLAND *Snelon.* 192. Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer devirgination. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 226. 1704 D'URFEE *N. Advent.* 187. A devirgination Was justice upon this occasion. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devirgination*, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

**Devirginator**, *rare.* [a. L. agent-n. from *devirgināre* to DEVIRGINATE.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot. *fig.*

1880 R. ELLIS *Comment. on Catull.* lix. 32. An attack on *Night*, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

**Devisable** (dē'vī-zā'bl), a. Also 6 *devisable*, *diuisable*, 6-9 *devisable*. [a. OF. *devisable*, that can be divided; in AF. that can be assigned by will; f. *deviser* to DEVISE.]

1. *Law.* That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see DEVISE v. 4.

[1292 BRITTON iii. xx. § 7. Si... le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del ju, sicut est de burgages.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1. By the common lawes... landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not diuisable by testamente. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 91. Whether come growing on lande morgaged, bee devisable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 322. Tenementis devisable to another for life, or for yeares. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 369. The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 405. Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 TAIT's *Mag.* XIV. 192. Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 422. Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable. 1649 SAOLER *Rights of Kingdom* 189 (T.). If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 36. Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or capitious wits. 1795 *Tenniss* II. 39. Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1859 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* ii. ix. Any folly devisable by man.

3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1848 II. 547. The more they will... find how false and devisable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

**Devisal** (dē'vī-zāl), *rare.* [f. DEVISE v. + -AL. Cf. OF. *devisaille* device.] The act of devising; contrivance, invention.

1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. vi. (1879) 201. If I caught of your devisal prove 'Too hard or high to do or be. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 309. Each word... has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

**Deviserate** (dē'vī-sē-rē), *v.* *rare.* [f. DE-I. 1 + L. *viscera* entrails + -ATE.] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence **Deviserated** *ppl. a.*, **Deviseration**, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deviserated*, imbowelled.

**Devise** (dē'vī-z), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *deuise-n*, 5-*devise*; also 4 *devis*, -ies, 4-5 *duyse*, 4-6 *deuysse*, *diuise*, -yse, *deuice*, 5 *duyse*, *Sc. deuice*, *duys*, 5-6 *deuys*, *deuysse* (Sc. *deuysse*, 6 *devize*, *Sc. deuysse*, *duysse*. [a. OF. *deviser* to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp. *devisar*, It. *divisare*: -late pop.L. *\*divisāre*, freq. of *dividēre* to DIVIDE, which by dissimilation became *devisare* in Romanic. The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF. had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, 'to divide, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or





appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii, 329. For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1885 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 332 In the year 1822... the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (*divisum suum*) of a certain portion of his fortune.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say its by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testamento, 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xx. 157 The people... entering upon the whole estate, retained it... by virtue of his devise, and Testament. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law xiv. (1636) 58 If I devise the manour of D... of which at that time I am not seised... this devise is void.

**Devised** (d'vōizd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVISE v. + -ED 1.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see *verb*.

1552 HUOET, Devised, *cogitatus*.. Devised in thought, or purposed precisely, *meditatus*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Pet. i.* 16 Wee have not followed cunningly devised fables. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 82 Worthily speaketh M. Pericles... when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

**Devisee** (d'vōizē), *Latv.* [f. DEVISE v. + -EE.] The person to whom property is devised by will: see DEVISE v. 4. (Correlative to *devisor*.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffees, lessees, and devisees thereof. 1602 FULBECKE 2nd *Pt. Parall.* 33 The devisee cannot take the goods without the delivree of the executor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legatee of... the uncle's property. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

**Devishly**, obs. var. DIVISELY *adv.*

**Devisement**, *rare*. [a. OF. *deviseiment*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE: see -MENT.]

1. Description. (Cf. DEVISE v. 13.) 1335 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1019, I knew hit by his deuysement, In be apocalyppez be apostel Iohan. As Iohan deuyseid get sag I bare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device. 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisement of the dilating of the matters, 1879 [S. MOSES] *Spirit-Identity* 97 App. II. § 5 Cunning devisements of curious brains.

**Deviseur** (d'vōizē). Also 4 *Sc. dewisowr*, 4-6 *deuysour*, 4-7 *diviser*, 6 *deuisour*, *deuysar*, -or, 6-7 (g) *diviser*. [ME. *deuysour*, a. AF. *devisour*=OF. *devisour*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. In mod.Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ending -ER.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the *verb*.

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxii. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe deuysour thereof. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 80 Curyonse descanters and deuysars of new songys. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 16 Devisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises. 1577 NORTHROOKE *Dialing* (1843) 116 Who was the firste deuysour of dyce playing? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 24 The deviser of the mischiefe against Cyrus. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. I. iii. 11 They are daily mocked into error by subtile devisers. 1672 EICHARD *Hobbes's State Nat.* (1705) 11 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 629 The first deviser of the scheme.

1. b. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. DEVISE v. 9. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 72 Devisours of that fest till be. c. 1500 *Three Kings* 182 The kyng was the best diliber that any man coude fynde.

2. c. One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.: an architect. Obs.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. Garner III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 What should... mayrners, deuysours, architectes... do with latin. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

**Devising** (d'vōizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVISE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEVISE; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

c. 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 106 After he be devysing of my symple wytt. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Devysing, deuiz. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* II. viii, That to them God hath... left his intent to be accomplished by our deuysings. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Newes* (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the inventor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero i. a. 2/2* The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

2. b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE v. 14). Obs. 1868 B. YOUNG *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 178 He thought... such a companie... would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but oow perceived himselfe to be rather in a... silent place.

c. *Latv.* The bequeathing of real property (DEVISE v. 4).

1668 RIDGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

**Devision**, obs. form of DIVISION.

**Devisor** (d'vōizɪ). *Latv.* Also 6-7 -our. [a. AF. *devisour*, =OF. *devisour*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISER is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to *devisee*.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or devisour which shall make any such... devise by his last will to writing. 1574 [see DEVISE sb.]. 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Rep.* I. 476 The intent of the devisor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will. 1876 DICKEY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 No liability attached to the funds in the hands of the devisee for the debts of the devisor.

**Devisor**, -our, obs. forms of DEVISER.

† **Devable**, a. Obs. -a [f. L. *devitāre* DEVITE v. + -BLE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devable*, easy to be shunned or avoided.

**Devitalize** (d'vōiztäləiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + VITALIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render lifeless or effete.

1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnote Page* Nat. 223 Those [persons]... being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see DEVIVE]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp.* W. (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalize a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

Hence **Devitalized**, **Devitalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Devitalization**, the action of devitalizing.

1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 770 *Fuogi*... flourish on... surfaces... which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food... to meet the devitalization... which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

† **Devitation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *devitātio* -em, n. of action f. *devitāre*: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of *invitation*.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 45 If there be any here that... will venture himselfe a guest at the Devils Banquet, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devitation*, an eschuing.

† **Devite**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *devitāre* to shun, avoid, f. DE- I. 3 + *vitāre* to shun. Cf. INVITE.] *trans.* To shun.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc. R. iij. a.* I exhorte you... to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

† **Devite**, v. *nonce-use*. To ask not (to do): the opposite of *invite*.

1714 LAMB *Let. to Cary in Life & Lett.* Wks. (1865) 174 I am devited to come on Wednesday.

**Devitrification** (d'vōitifikē'shən), [a. mod. F. *devitrification* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *devitrifier*: see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; esp. change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline condition.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* xvi. 317 *heading*, On the Devitrification of Glass. 1861 *ibid.* 266 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 *Geologist* XXVI. 269 The process of devitrification in ancient painted glass. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 163 The development of micro-liths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 JUOON *Volcanoes* ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

**Devitrify** (d'vōitifikē), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + VITRIFY; app. after F. *devitrifier* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties; to canse (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence **Devitrified** *ppl. a.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. *ibid.* 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. *ibid.* xvi. *heading*, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

**Devive**, v. *nonce-use*. [f. DE- II. 1, after *revive*.] *trans.* To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 OWEN in *Microsc. Jrm.* May 293 Organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize—devive and revive—many times.

**Devize**, obs. form of DEVISE.

**Devocalize** (d'vōv-käləiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + VOCALIZE.] *trans.* To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 142 [W] often becomes (h) and even (v), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalized (to f). 1883 - *Eng. Sounds* 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage... devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath consonant.

Hence **Devocalization**.

1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization.

† **Devocate**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *devocāt* -ppl. stem of *devocāre* to call off, away, or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *vocāre* to call.]

*trans.* To call down.

(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for *devocate*.)

c. 1570 PRESTON *Cantabyses* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 52 Superstitious worshippers think by their prayers, as charms, to devocate and draw God out of heaven.

† **Devocation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *devocāre*: see *prec.* and -ATION.] A calling down or away.

1623 COCKERAM II. A *Calling* downe, devocation. 1661 RUST *Origin in Phenix* (1721) I. 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 HALLYWELL *Melanph.* 97 (T.) To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

**Devoid** (d'vōid), a. Also 5-6 *devoide*, -voyde, 5 -vode, 6 -voyd. [Originally pa. *ppl.* of DEVOID v., short for (or collateral variant of) *devoided*: see next.]

With of: Empty, void, destitute (of some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally participial, like *bereft*, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoid of pride certayne she was. 1430 LYON *Chron. Troy* I. v. So is my meaning cleane devoide of syn. 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. P.* 1865 (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1500 HAWES *Comm. Suenars* 47 Go lytell treatyse deuoyde of eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 350/4 Devoide, without or delyvered of a thyng, *wyde*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 He lay speechless, devoid of sense and motion. 1660 BOYER *New Exp. Phys. Math.* xxxiii. (1682) 126 Though it be not quite devoid of all body whatsoever. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

b. without of: Void, empty, *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoid, And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen, sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd.

† **Devoid**, v. *Obs. or rare*. Forms: 4-7 *devoide*, 4-6 -vode, 5-6 -voyd, -vydo, 5-7 -void(e), (4-5) *devoide*, 5 -voyde, 6 -wod, -woyd, (-wid) [a. OF. *de*, *desvoidier*, -vuider, -voyder, in mod. F. *devider*, f. *de*, *des* - (L. *dis*) + *vuide*, mod. *vide*, empty. Cf. med.L. *disvacuare*, in same sense.] (In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with *Divine*.)

† 1. *trans.* To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. Obs.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 15 Wyschande þat wele þat wont watz whylde deuoyde my wrange. *ibid.* B. 544 De-voydyng þe vylknye þat venknyst his þewe. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoyded cleue. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4327 Anyrice & errogance & all we devoide. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1864) 45 Devoide þo worme-etone alle bydevie. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 787 We xal gete yow leches, þower peynes to devoyde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marii Wem.* 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalne, that suellit was grete. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 45, 61, 63, 64.

† 2. To destroy, annihilate. Obs.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 908 For we schal tyne þis toun & trypely distroye, Wyth alle þise wyse 30 wykke wyttly deuoyde. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3875 To be deuowrid & devoydid and venveste for euire.

† 3. To empty out, pour out, discharge. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Bk. Curfassy* 718 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 323 For a pype þer is insyde so cleue, þat water deuoydes, of seluer schene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xiii. 10 The Latyn pepyll... gan devoyd (f. r. devode), and hostit owit full cleyr Deip from thar brestis the bard sorow smart.

† 4. To vacate; to leave. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1228 He took his daughter by the hand, And bad her swythe devoyde his land. c. 1450 *Le Morie Arth.* 1167 There devoyde me my companie. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jame.) He is ordanit to dewid the townn within xxxiiij hours.

† 5. *refl.* To withdraw (oneself). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 243, I am with yow at alle tymes when þe to counsell me calle, But for a short tyme myself devoyde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 123 Or þa culd duyde thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast bund fit and hand.

† 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away, withdraw.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 380 Here lucyfer devoydeth, and comyth in ageyne as a goodly gaunt. 1497 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 That they devoyd and pass with thame.

† 7. *trans.* To avoid, shun; to get out of the way of. *Obs.*

c. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xviii, I ful swyfly dyd geve back ful of, For to devoyde his great strokes unsolt.

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 It shalbe harde to devoyde this mater: *ce seroyt forte chose de eulter ceste matiere.*

† 8. To empty; to make void or empty. *Obs.*

c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2938 Alexander... clekis vp be coupe & putis in his bosom. Anopire boll was him broyt & bathe he denoydid. c. 1430 LYON. In Turner *Dam. Archit.* III. 57 The cancell scoured was so cleue, And deuoydid into secrete wyse.

b. To empty, clear, rid, free (of). *Obs.* c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howland* 519, I sal devoid the of det, Or de in the place. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 622 Now helpeth self at reid, And the dewoid of every point of dred. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 163 To dewoid Scotland of Inglismen. 1543 GERT *Pr. Jasse* 80 Howe coude the bread and wyne serve to hye.

purpose, yf they were utterly divided of their accustomed nature?

†5. To render void or of none effect. *rare*—1.  
1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Deceit* 225 Least...the Apostles labour, by their careless leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.  
6. To make devoid; to divest. *rare. nonce-wid.*  
1598 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so deuoyded of their religious sentiments.

† Hence Devoided ppl. a., divested, made void.  
1430 Lyoc. *Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 4 b. As a prince deuoyded of all grace Against God he gan for to compass. 1605 *Timine Quersit*. i. iii. To Those things which are made by arte...are deuoyded of all sense and motion.

† Devoider. *Obs. rare*—1. [I. DEVOID v. + -ER = OF. type *desuideor*, of which the fem. *desuideresse*, *deuoyderesse*, is recorded by Godefroy.] An expeller, a driver out.

14. Lyoc. *Temple of Glass* 329 O blisful sterre...devoider of derkes.

**Devoir** (see below), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-6 *dever*, (4 *deverre*), 4-5 *devere*, (5 *deveer*, -yr, -ire, -yer, *deyver*, *deffere*, 6 *debuver*). B. 4-6 *devor*, 4-7 *deuour*, 5 *diovour*, 5-6 *deuore*, 5-7 *Sc. deuore*, 6-7 *deauour*. γ. 5- *devoir*, 5-7 *devoire*, *devoyr(e)*, *devoyer*, 6-7 *devoier*. [ME. *dever*, a. OF. *devoir* (= Fr. *dever*, Sp. *deber*, It. *devere*, *dovere*), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb—L. *dēbere* to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (*dēver*) to (*dever*, *dēver*), and this subsequently often spelt *devoir*, *deuor*, *deauour*: cf. ENDEAVOUR. In the 15th c., and esp. by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. *devoir*, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, *de'voir* being treated merely as a variant spelling of *de'vor*, *de'uor*. *Dever* occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving *devoir*, in 16-17th c. often anglicized as *devoier*, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (*dəvwaɪr*, *dəvwaɪ*, *dəvwaɪ*); though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (*də'vwaɪ*) as in *endeavour*.] 1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*). *arch.*

a. 1300 *Curior* 81, 21901 (Cott.) All lineand thing on sere maners doo þair deure [Fr. p. *deuerre*]. c. 1335 SHOREHAM 54 And 3yf hy [clerk] douth wel hare deure In thessye heritage. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Als knyght did his deure (*virtue austere*). c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 234 Do þi deure duly as to duke nobill. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maude* i. xli. (1859) 25 To do alwey my deure. c. 1462 DAUNREY in *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 The Lords...thynk they do ȝight well her deyren; and be worthye moche thanke of the King.

B. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xiv. 236 Til he haue done his deur and his dayes iourne. 1470 TIRROTT *Cesar* iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the deuore of myne office. 1489 (MS.) BARBOUR *Brace* xi. 430 That stalwardly sail stand, And do thair deuore as thair aw. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35 Do your deuore and dewtie. c. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their deuore. Of that matter to make remained no more. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their deuore Charioteers, Runners and Killers of savage beasts.

γ. 1430 (MS.) CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.*, Head-ling 38 (Ellesm.) Thanne baue ye do your deuoir at leeste [so Hengwrt, *deuoir* Petw., *deur* Corp. & Lansd., *deur* Camb., *deuoir* Harl.]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely his deuoir. 1573 SATIR. *Pocus Reform.* xxxix. 236 And Drurie deuile did his ful deuoir. 1589 GREYNE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathmans to doo his deuoyre. 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumie Knight* i. What deuoyre Drawes you within these lists? 1681 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my Devoire. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* i. 28 Explicit perform to one another the Devoirs of Citizens. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* viii. I think the Knight of Kinfauens will do his deuoir by the burgh in peace or war. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 37 Did my worthy brother do his deuoir as a gallant knight should?

†2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*, *to put oneself in devoir* = to do what one can, to endeavour (*to do something*). *Obs.*

a. 1362 LANGL P. Pl. A. xii. 2. I have do my deure þe dowe to teche. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 659 In *Babees Bk.* (1868) 162 þu y shalle do my deure To enforme yow. 1482-8 *Plumpton Corr.* 59. I shall put me in deure to fulfill your intent. 1537 T. CUMSTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. ii. 97. I have...don my debuier according to the teneur of hit. 1549-62 STERNIOLLO & H. P. xxii. 26 And those that doe their deure To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

B. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 498 Trist ou neuer if we in this matter do not our deuour. 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 114 I. 154. I wol put me in deuour for to execute your conuandemens. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Lerne of me and do thy besy deure From my folklen rauen to disseuer. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 66/2 He wold doe his vtermost deuoir to set the realm in good state. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* *Ibid.* 102/2 Wening that his owne deuour wer in vaine. 1664 *Plodden P.* iii. 22 Your deuours here are all in vain.

γ. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* vii. xxiii. I am moche behold-ynge vnto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in deuoyre to worshippme and my court. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Polys* (1874) II. 35 Doyng his deuoyr for the same ay to prouyde. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1845) 15 The Duke

of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their deuoir the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Prol. May we be happe in our wenke deuoyrer. 1671 Mrs. BRUN *For'd Marriage* i. iv. No, my Erminia, quit this vain deuoir, And follow Love that may preserve us all.

†3. Service due or rendered to any one. *Obs.*  
c. 1386 (MSS. after 1400) CHAUCER *Par.* T. 1660 (Ellesm.) As Reson is and skille it is that men do hir deuoir ther as it is due [Fr. rr. *deuoir*, *deuoyre*, *deuere*, *deuyr*]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 98 Yf...she yeldeth the deuoure of maryage ayenst her wyll. 1500 MARLOWE *Edu.* II. v. i. To do your highness service and deuoir...Berkeley would die. 1642 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 46 It may be wondered why the French did not assist us...the reality is, they offered their Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are awful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our deuoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in pl., dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. *to do or pay one's devoirs* (to some one). (The current sense.)

a. 8. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 107 That he hym selfe [Herod] wold after goo vnto the chyl and hys deure doo. c. 1845 HOOO *Faithless Nelly Gray* iv. He went to pay her his deuours. When he'd deuoured his pay!

γ. 1513 BROWSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 655 This royall maryage was solempnysed. They frendes, cosyns redy on eury syde To do their deuoyre. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. i. I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my deuoirs. 1673 — *Marr. & la Mode* II. i. O, my dear, I was just going to pay my deuoirs to you. 1676 SNADWELL *Virginal* i. i. He's come to pay his deuoir to you. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* Let. 14 Oct. I am come down to pay my deuoirs to Miss Byron. I hope for acceptance. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 248 She...resisted the deuoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their deuoirs to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 BROWNING *Red Clay, N. cap* 141 When he paid deuoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 DISRAELI *Eudora*. lxxv. Prince Florestan paid his grave deuoirs, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

†5. pl. Moneys due; dues; duties. *Obs.*  
1360 *Act 34 Eduw. III.* c. 18 Paiaunt lour custumes & autres deuoirs au Roi. 1378 *Act 2 Rich. II.* Stat 2 c. 3 Custumes, subsidies et autres deuoirs de Calays.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 The said William Heris sued a plee from the court of Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of deuors hanging bewixt oon Alis Doughtirlawe of R. S. and the said William. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 27 1/2 The Kinges dutie called the deuours or Custume of Calays. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Custumes and subsidies, and other deuoirs of Calais.

†6. *Devoir*, v. *Obs. rare*. In 6 *dever*, *devoyer*, [f. pres. sh.] *intr.* and *refl.* = ENDEAVOUR v.  
1520 PALSCOR. 514/2 I deuer, I applye my mynde to do a thing. I shall deuoyre my selfe to the best that I maye.

**Devoit**, *obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.*  
**Devoke**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *dēvocāre* (see DEVOCATE): after *conuoque*, *inuoque*, which go back to French originals.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deuoke*, to call downe  
Deuolatilize: see DE—II. 1.

† **Devoilt**, -voul't, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. *devoilt* = F. *dévoilt*, repr. L. *dēvolūtus*, pa. pple. of *dēvolūre*.] = DEVOLVED.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he...present not, then the presentment is devoilt [ed. 1721 deuoluite] to the Patriark.

† **Deuolute**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvolūt-us* pa. pple. of *dēvolūre*: see DEVOLVE.] Deuolved, transmitted down.

1460 CANGRAVE *Chron.* 53 Alsaisandre rejoyced the kyngdam of Babilon, that was thanne...deuolute to the kyngdam of Persse. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 63 v right and title of [the crown of England]...is...deuolute & comen vnto yow most excellent prince yow lord protector. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title...be once deuolute to the heire in the taile. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 41 The monarchie of the Romans...became deuolute to Julian the apostate. [1721 St. German's *Doct. & Stud.* 261 Specially if the collation be deuolute to the Pope.]

**Deuolute** (*dēvolūt*), v. *rare*. [f. L. *dēvolūt-us* ppl. stem of *dēvolūre*: see DEVOLVE.]

1. *trans.* To pass or transfer by devolution; to DEVOLVE.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1845) I. 127 At the lengthe the monarchie was deuolute to one onlie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 The said Crowne...should immediatly be deuoluted to the Duke of Yorke. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The right of the Advoowson was deuoluted unto him. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 31 The coat deuoluted to the bearer from his ancestors. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/2 The House will devise means of deuoluting some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. *intr.* To lapse.

1893 A. KENEALY *Molly & Man* 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had deuoluted through the ages.

**Devolution** (*dēvolūtiōn*). [ad. med. L. *dēvolūtiōn-em*, n. of actio f. L. *dēvolūre* to roll down: see DEVOLVE and -ION.]

I. From the intrans. senses of the verb.  
1. *lit.* Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. *arch.*

1623 COCKERAM *Devolution*, a rolling downe. 1695 WOOD- WARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 Deterations, or the De- uolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills,

*Ibid.* (1723) 257 This Deteration...or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. *fig.* The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.

c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xviii. The possible deuolutions or alterations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 152 After a lone deuolution of years fulfilled. 1826 C. DRYDEN *Life Grotius* 1. 3 heading. Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carolingian Dynasty. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or deuolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 *Ibid.* L.V. 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or fig. of qualities, etc.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 21 By a moste just and right deuolucion, and dyscent of inheritance of the crownes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 SWIN- NUNNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is lost without hope of deuolution thereof to the executors or administrators. a. 1631 DUNNE in *Select.* (1840) 130 Now for the riches them- selves...he may have them by deuolution from his parents. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* ix. 154 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By nat'l Deuolution handed down. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby...asserted a deuolution of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) to A force cannot originate otherwise than by deuolution from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 To loose their right...by deuolution, 'when they neglected their time about six monethes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Devolution*, a falling into lapse. 1661 BRANHAM *Jur. Vind.* vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money. As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 An Empty Fellow...whom the Archbp. of Cant. Dr. Tension, put into the Society upon the Devolution to him of that Power. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 331 If it [election of Warden of New Coll.] be not determin'd within 12 Days there will be a Devolution. 1759 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 62 Vacating the place or office, and a deuolution of the right of election for that turn to the crown. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of deuolution; that is, of supplying the want of election...by a nomination of their own. 1872 JERVIS *Gallian* Ch. I. Introd. 23 note, 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† b. The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. *Obs.*  
1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 21 All matters without ex- ception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of deuolution. a. 1676 HALE (J.), *The jurisdiction ex- ercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last deuolution is to the King by way of appeal.* 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1661 C. II. iv. xx. 363 Nor shall any Devolution or Appeal be lodged with the Apostolical See. 1726 [see DEVOLVE 3 b].

c. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)  
1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Devolution* is a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an oversman or umpire, to determine the difference. To confer this power on arbiters, the term an express clause in the submission is necessary. The term is also applied to the devolution of a purchase made under articles of roup upon the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest offeror to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

5. The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion...of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people.

6. *Biol.* (opposed to EVOLUTION): Degeneration.  
1882 H. S. CARPENTER in *Hemilet. Monthly* Sept. 688 If there be e-volution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLI. 709 Psychical disense, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

†7. The action of throwing down. *Obs.*  
1663 Br. PATRICK *Paral. Pilgr.* 303 In those submissions and deuolutions of ourselves before our Lord.

8. *fig.* The causing of anything to descend or fall upon (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor.

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 169, 2. The suspension of it upon judgment for his time; 3. And the deuolution of it upon Jehorani. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 253 A deuolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1883 GLASTONE *Homel.* I. 485 A deuolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; esp. the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* (1893) II. 305 Disappoint- ments which flowed from the deuolution of his duties on me, acting without a head. 1878 M. AMER. *Rev.* CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legat- ure by judicious deuolution. 1880 GLADSTONE *5th in Parli.* 28 Feb. The day when there may be wisely devolved, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the deuolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of



lightening its duties. 1888 — in *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/2 They were passed by the Grand Comités — passed by the method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.

† 10. *Math.* = EVOLUTION 4 b. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 343 Education of the Lesser Rool by Devolution.

**Devolutive**, *a.* [f. L. *devolutus*. (see DEVOLUTE) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution.

1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* I. Introd. 76 Whether the *appel comme d'abus* had a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive' effect.

**Devolve** (*dī'vɒlv*), *v.* [ad. L. *devolv-ere* to roll down, f. DE- I. + *volv-ere* to roll.]

I. *trans.*

1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to unroll (a sail), *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* xl. 497 Thence hem to the presses they devolve. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devolute*, to role downe. 1641 MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 237 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 MURPHY *Orphau of China* ii. 11. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. of Paris* lix. Who... All to the storm the unfelicit'd sail devolve. 1846 DE QUINCEV *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Where little England... now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets. *fig.* 1640 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 TENNISON *Character*, He spake of virtue... And with... a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

† b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HARROCH Chron.* xcvi. iv. All his nacyon Devolued were, and from theyr ryght expelled. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* v. iv. They behind him will devolve the bridge. c 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

† c. To roll away (from a person). *Obs.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 10 He was solicitous to devolve and depeel from himself, the note of avarice.

† d. To roll (to and fro). *Obs. rare.*

1725 *Port. Odys.* xx. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, In self-debate the Suiidors doom resolv'd.

2. *fig.* To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (into some state or condition).

1533 BILLENOEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 145 All the sommes, qu'ilkils war afore devolv'd in dait, war commandi to be restorit to their creditours. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Thus was the world 47 yeris before Crystis birthe devolv'd into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last empyre. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Trent. Monarchy* viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest.

3. *fig.* To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person).

a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

1538 LELAND *Hin.* VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolv'd now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors. 1615 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 569 The inheritance devolved by marriage vnto the Maynards. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 p. 5 Students... can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

† b. To cause to pass (to or into the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 6 They were devolv'd to the sea Apollonike by the disposing of the lawes. 1602 FURBER *Pandectes* 32 The State being now... devolv'd to the dregges of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1239 Pronouncing their lives, their goods... to be confiscated and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* civ. VI. 212 By their connivance that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. viii. (Rtdg.) 208 War... naturally devolves the command into the king's... authority. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superior Judge.

† c. To cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 460 The denomination of these criminal Judges... being thus devolv'd upon them, there continued. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 30 The King trying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment... be all devolv'd. c 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 172 The last excuse devolveth the error... upon Cressus. 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

1633 BP. HALL *Harl. Texts* 316 All affaires... of the King's household... shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1641 SNEC-TYMNUS *Vind. Annu.* x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) l. 183 The Spanish court... was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The master... becomes too weak

to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* l. i. § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who... devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

† 4. To throw (a person) upon (some resource).

1636 WILSON alias KNOTT *Direction to be observed by N. N.* ii. 17 If the true Church may erre... we are still devolved either upon the private Spirit... or else upon naturall wit and judgement. c 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 166 He... then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

II. *intrans.*

5. To roll or flow down from (a source). *arch.*

1630 LORD BANTIAN 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove their blood devolving from the source of Jove. 1771 SHOLLETT *Ode to Laven-Water* 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 320 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Traditions Edin.* 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.

6. *fig.* To roll or flow on to or into (some condition).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1618) 197 That the matters... would with speed devolve to their perfection. *Ibid.* (1618) 299 The affaires of the Pisans... did daily devolve into greater straits. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. c 1859 DE QUINCEV *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. a. To pass or fall to another, esp. through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

c 1555 HARPFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1578) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy... the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved into the hands of laymen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings* Wks. (1842) II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the Governour and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession to (on, upon) anyone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* vi. xlv. 150 The Empire thus devolved to Dioclesian. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* II. 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. c 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 p. 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1806 SURRE *Winter in Lond.* III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 1751 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

c. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon anyone.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iv. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command... devolved on Philibert de Chalon. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ii. 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties... of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: a. To have recourse to (for support); come upon as a charge. b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? *Obs.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage Wks.* III. 348 His conduct had... wearied some... but he might... still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success. 1751 — *Rambler* No. 149 p. 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1839 J. BEE *Ess. on Foote's Wks.* p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon... is an unseemly sight.

Hence *Devolving* *vbl. sb.*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethic.* xxvii. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

**Devolvment** (*dī'vɒlvment*). [f. DEVOLVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in CRAIG. 1892 MISS BROUGHTON *Mrs. Bligh* xv. 336 Arrangements for the temporary devolvment of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

**Devonian** (*dī'vɒniən*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *Devonia*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Defna*, *Defna-sclr* Devonshire.]

1. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

c 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-oth.* l. 284 Easely ambulating downe through the Devonian dales. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* ii. A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree. 1887 — *Like & Unlike* xi. The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.

1882 C. E. MATTHEWS in *Athenaeum* 23 Dec. 848/2 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. *Geol.* Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups [the Cornish Killas and the Devonian slate] collectively by the name *Devonian system*, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 *Expos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation* 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 LVELL *Stud. Elem. Geol.* 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1885 *Lyell's Stud. Elem. Geol.* 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised... 10160. *Ibid.* 419 There were no... *Réptilia* during the Devonian age.

**Devonic** (*dī'vɒnik*), *a.* *Geol. rare.* [f. as DEVONIAN + -IC.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xv. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone.

**Devonite** (*dē'vɒnit*). *Min.* [f. *Devon* + -ITE.]

A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1846 EMMONS *Min.* 214.

**Devonport**: see DAVENPORT.

**Devonshire**, *v.*: see DENSHIRE.

**Devor**, *obs. form* of DEVOIR.

† **Devorator**. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *devorator*, -ation, ad. L. *devorator-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *devorare* to DEVOUR.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1528 ROY *Reide me* (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]... is the goulfe of devoracion And foulmyne of desolacion. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 72 The decoration of the body is the decoration of the Substance.

† **Devoratory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devorātorius* (Tertull.), f. *devorator* DEVOURER: see -ORY.] Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAFFE *Comm. Matt.* v. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils. 1650 — *Comm. Pent.* iii. 112 These devoratory evils, as Tertullian calleth them.

**Devore**, -vorb(e), *obs. ff.* DIVORCE.

**Devore**, *obs. ff.* DEVOIR, DEVOUR.

**Devoste**, *Devot*, *obs. ff.* DEVOUT.

**Devot**, *obs. var.* of DIVOT, a sod.

|| **Devot**, *devôte*: see DEVOTE *sb.* β.

|| **Devota**. *Obs.* [It. and Sp., fcm. of DEVOTO, q.v.] A female devotee, a *devôte*.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1879) I. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well... visited by many devotees. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godeph* 63 This Act of those Devotas.

† **Devotary**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *devotiarius*, -aria (Du Cange), f. *devot*- ppl. stem: see DEVOTE *v.*, and cf. VOTARY.] A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 50 Diana... 10 whose shrine there went up a more famous... pilgrimage of devotaries. c 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries.

**Devote** (*dī'vɒt*), *a.* and *sb.* *arch.* [ad. L. *devotus* *v.* devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow, pa. pple. of *devovere* to DEVORE. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. *devot*, -le, variant of DEVOUT, OF. *devot*, *devôte*. As a *sb.* it was generally superseded 1675-1725 by DEVOTÉE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod.F. *devôte* fcm., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding F. *devot* masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

A. *ppl. a.* = DEVOTED. As *devo* to 10. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 32 So devote to Aristotle's Ethicks [printed checks]. 1597 HOOKER *Ech. Pol.* v. (1639) 209 The places where Idols have been worshipped are... devotee vnter destruction. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 268 To destruction sacred and devote. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 105 Where is thy native simple heart devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILLY *Festus* (1834) 107, I am devote to study.

b. without to. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 148 We... as your perpetual and devote friends. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* ii. 750, I will be devoted to you. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. to you a husband so devote. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassal, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B. *adj.* = DEVOUT. c 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 124 [1225-1555: see DEVOUT *a.*] c 1653 *Serm. Corin. Chas.* By meditation and devote prayer. 1653 *Serm. Corin. Chas.* In *Phoenix* l. 24 Trajan the Emperor was I. Devote at home. II. Courageous in war. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.

C. sb. A devotee. †a. in form *devote*. Obs.

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* iv. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscabel* 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatique zeal were become Devotes to this great Idol. 1662 J. BAR-GRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 71 He is a devotee of the house of Austria. 1673 *Lady's Call*. l. v. § 18 Those who from great volun-taries have turned devotees. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1720 WELTON *Suffer, Son of God* l. x. 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will... has no Claim... to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

B. in mod.F. form *dévot*, fem. *dévot*.

1702 W. J. BRYNNE'S *Voy. Levant* xl. 156, I. saw a great many of those *Devots* pass along the Streets. 1746 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a *devote*, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J. AOMAS *Diary* 14 Dec. Wks. 1851 III. 232 Numbers of *devots* upon their knees. 1808 SCOTT *Let.* 22 Jan. (1894) I. 92 In her own character as a sort of *devote*. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxi. (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a *devote*.

†Devote, sb. 2. Obs. [f. DEVOTE v.] Act of devoting, devotion.

1659 R. EDOES *Christ's Exalt.* Ep. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote.

Devote (dévōt), v. [f. L. *dévōt*, ppl. stem of *dēvōtēre* to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. DE-I. 2 + *vōtēre* to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative *dēvōtāre*, in med.L. much used for *dēvōtēre*.]

1. trans. To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to consecrate (to).

1586 A. DAV ENG. *Secretary* I. (1625) 16 Years devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'ric Dinner* A iv, Love and friendship... urgeth me particularly to devote my self unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 28 No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1802 LO. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 73 The Will...devoting the property to charity was producible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

2. To give up, addit, apply zealously or exclusively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a particular purpose); esp. refl. to devote oneself.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 321 He hath devoted, and given vp himself to the Contemplation... of her parts and Graces. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I, Devote this day to mirth. 1798 H. SKIRNE *Two Tours Wales* 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place. 1858 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* 3 Had these endowments... been devoted to national education. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 692 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit. 1884 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 133 The Senate...did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once. 1718 ROWE (J.), Let her...Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. 1776 GIBSON *Dect. & F.* I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.]. 1873 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxvii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom!

†b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). Obs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. 1, A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence Devoting vbl. sb.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 222 What was our baptism but a devoting... of our selves to be faithful to Christ? 1677 GURPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing...their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

†Devotē, Obs. [An erroneous form of DEVOTE sb.], or of DEVOTEE with pseudo-French spelling.]

1729 FIELDING *Love Ser.* *Masques* III. vi. We must all be proud of so elegant a devotē! 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 231 My father was a devotē of Titian.

Devoted (dévōt-ēd), ppl. a. [f. DEVOTE v. + -ED.]

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 35 To stop devoted charitable deeds. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold.* Age II. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All devoted To abandon men, and chase virginity. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devoted*, vowed. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* II. 13 A Society of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many hours a day. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prologues* (1665) 281 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1829 N. WORCESTER *Atoning Sacr.* iv. (1830) 16 Laying the bands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 261 I have a devoted servant to the Prior. 1606 MARSTON *Parnassus* III. i. When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commv.* III. xcvi. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with to.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Her heart was devoted to La Moille. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiii. 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed [i.e., devoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 890 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him... a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 PEARSELY *Philas. Necess.* 183 All your violent declamation falls upon... my devoted head. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. 1. 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode Portrait Bp. Heber* 4 For this great end devotedly be lent, Forsaking friends and kin. 1840 MISS MITTONE in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondered at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phenomena of the Universe. 1714 M. HENRY in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God. 1827 HOOO *Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf*, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1872 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

Devotee (devōtē), [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE v. or a. + -EE, after words like *assignee*, *refugee*, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. -ē of the pa. ppl. *Devotee* may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. DEVOTE, which was formerly used in the same sense: *devote* and *devotee* were used indifferently from c. 1675 to 1725. (Cf. *assign* and *assignee*.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made *devotée*, as if a French feminine: cf. DEVOTÉ.]

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature. 1669 HACKER *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 553, I was once an unworthy member of your Bodie, and will be euer a most affectional devotee voto it. a 1670 - *Abb. Williams* II. 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Pickle* v. ii, Come, my witty Devotees of Venus. 1694 WOOD *Atl. Ocean* (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Kossic-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dec. 1788 *René Aristotle's* iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle. 1850 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2. spec. One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, esp. of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1693 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 354 p. 7 You have described most sorts of Women... but I think you have never yet said anything of a Devotee. A Devotee is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SNOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* xxv. (1814) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became... from a profligate a devotee. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serv. Ser.* III. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat to a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence Devoteism, the principles or practice of a devotee.

1828 J. HUNTER in C. More *Life Sir T. More* Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteism which appears in his work. 1852 STONE A. *Ballo's Spirit Manif.* vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteisms.

†Devoteless, a. Obs. [f. DEVOTE v. (or sb.) + -LESS.] Without devotion; undevout.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 169 He shall do God and thee good service in these devotelesse times. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 236 To... bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devotelesse wandering Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of DEVOUTLY.

Devotement (dévōt-ment), [f. DEVOTE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 322 He hath devoted, and given vp himself to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So Fol. 1; Q. and Fol. 2 deuotement.) 1621 ANSWORTH *Annot. Fentall*, Lev. xxvii. 29 A deuotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had

no redemption. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1683) 217 A deuotement and a dedication of themselves... to God it then made. 1749 HURD *Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry* (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] deuotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 223 The self-denial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Life* I. 272 A moderate deuotement of time. 1822 WATLAND *Mem. Judson* (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal deuotement to the missionary cause.

†2. coner. Something devoted; a votive offering.

Obs. rare.

1799 E. KING *Munimenta Antig.* I. Pref. 19 Ἀναθήματα, consecrated deuotements... inscribed with Greek Letters.

†Devoteness. Obs. [f. DEVOTE a. + -NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Iustine* Gg ja, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, *Deuoteness* at home, valor in Warre.

Devoter (dévōt-er), [f. DEVOTE v. + -ER.]

†1. A votary, a devotee. (Cf. DEVOTRESS.) Obs. rare.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto* or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Towoes... are the *Devoti* of our Ladie] *Quoted* 1634 by SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto*, or peculiar Seruant of our Lord, whole Townes... are *Devoters* of our Ladie.

2. One who devotes.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Devoterer, corrupted form of *advoterer*, ADULTERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR.)

1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife... let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1566 advoterer] and the advotress.

†Devotesse. Obs. rare. [f. DEVOTE sb. 1 + -ESS: cf. DEVOTA, DÉVOTÉ.] A female devotee.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bks.* viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devoteses, besides ordinary maidenservants, women? Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governant or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Devotion (dévōt-jon), sb. Also 3-6 -cion, -oun, -un, -cyon, etc., 5-6 -tioun(e), 6 -syon. [a. OF. *devotion*, -cion, -tiun (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio*, Cat. *devotio*, Sp. *devoción*, It. *devozione*, all early ad. L. *dévotiō-em*, n. of action from *dēvōtēre* to devote.

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renaissance, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is especially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see *Haiz-Darm.*). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.]

1. In religious use: appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 368 Pet oðþing is heorte beawnes, de-uocion, reoufulness, merci... and oðre swuche vertus. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10123 heading (Gott.) Listens now wid gode deuocion. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3159 When þou says praier or orison With ovel litte deuocion. a 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxb.) x. 40 Pai syng laire messer with grete deuocion. a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5147 But unto Love I was deuocion. So that no deuocion ne laddie I in the sermoun thralle. Of dame Resoun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Conquer. Glass* Of dame Resoun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Conquer. Glass* Of the Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to 195 Visite wyth great deuotion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 47 With Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar ope The diuell himselfe. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Tithe* iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 199 The austere devotion which gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxiii. (1872) 421 In theology, 'devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. to, toward a deity, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 158 In somme recompensation Of labour and deuotion That thou hast had... To Cupido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vi, This good lady had grete deuocion toward this holy man and propret. 1685 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

†c. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 286 Amidde þe redunge... becomen cūmed a deuocion & tet is wurð monie bonen. 1601 HOLLAND in *Piny I.* 91 All is still and silent, like the fearful horror in desert wilderness: and as men come nearer and nearer into it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

†d. A devout impulse or desire. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 Charlemagne was at Parys, and cam to hym a deuocyon for to goo in pylgrynage to saynt James in Gales. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Illes* cxvii. 419 A deuocyon toke me to go a pylgrynage to the holy sepulture.

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. b. spec. (R. C. Ch.) Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the

DEVOUR.

devotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Whining Devotioists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. 1755 T. AMORY *Memo.* (1769) II. 193 Those doating devotionists of Christendom.

Devotionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] *trans.*  
To convert to devotional use.  
1894 *Scott, Leader* 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the  
author's tendency to devotionize everything.

† **Devotious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dévotieux*, in 15th c. *devocius*, -*eux*, f. *dévotion*: see -OUS.] Full of devotion, devoted. Hence † **Devotiously** *adv.* † **Devotiousness**.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Memo.* (1735) 303 By secret and mutual  
Conference of devoutous and discreet Instruments. 1622  
LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 124 Our affectionate services ...  
shall ever ... bee most deuotionislie observing to your com-  
mands. *c* 1666 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 234 (R.) By which 'tis  
clear what notion they had of *εθελοθρησκεία*, to wit, that of  
deuotiousness, piety.

† **Devotist.** *Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *a.* + -IST: cf. *devotee.*] A devotee.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musicke. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 52 Shaftsbury.. here King Edward 2d .. was Interr'd .. his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

† **Devotive**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. devōt-*  
ppl. stem; see **DEVOTE** *v.* and **-IVE**.]

**A. *adj.*** Characterized by devotion; ready to devote (himself).

1608 W. WILKES *2nd Memento Mag.* 9 A King. .50 respec-  
tive of publike good, and deuotie to the service of God.

B. *sb.* A person who devotes himself, a DEVOTEE.  
1668 W. WILKES 2nd Memento Mag. 11 The holy consort

† **Devoto** (*dīvōuto*), *sб.* Obs. Pl. -oes, -o's, -os; also (as in It.) -i. [a. It. or Sp. *devoto*, devoted, devout:—L. *dēvōtus*; cogn. with OF. *devot*, F. *dévôt*, etc.]

A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause,

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a *devoto* or peculiar servant to [ed. 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes . . are the *Devoti* of our Ladie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. (1669) 163/1 As

doubtfully... as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 138 Such Devotoes to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. *a* 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 375 The Devotoes of all religions. 1732

ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the Devotoes..and the Hitts.  
 † **Devot<sup>r</sup>**. [Cf. DEVOTER.] = prcc. (for which it may be a misprint).  
 168 *Jos. Beaumont's* *Devot<sup>r</sup>* see This done: His sacred

† **Devotory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type \**dē-vōlōrī-us*, *f.* *dēvōlor* he who devotes : see DEVOTE *v.*

and -ORY.] Having the function of devoting: see DEVOTE 2/ 3.

1652 GAULE *Magastromi*. 279 Thereupon the Chaldeans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

† **Devotress.** *Obs.* [f. DEVOTER: see -ESS.]

A female devotee; a votaress.  
1624 *Gag for Pope* 68 Nuns and other deuotresses. 1662

EVELYN Chalcogr. 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain  
Devotresse of Apollo. 1689 J. CARLISLE *Fortune Hunters*  
God's Fortune will reach the World of the but one

35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one  
sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions  
are above?

† **Devouation.** *Obs.* In 5 -acioun. [app. f. *F. deuouer* to devote by a vow: see -ATION.]

1478 *E. E. Will* (1882) 81 Y will that myne Executours..

† **Devouement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dévouement*

(15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dévouer*: see DEVOY 1. The act of devoting: devotion.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 108 The worthy deuouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

**Devour** (dīvanōi), *v.* Also 4-6 devoure, 5  
-vowre, -vowryn, -vuir, -wore, 6 devore,

-vower, -voir (e. [a. OF. *devorer* (stressed stem *devourer*, *devourer*) = Pr. and Sp. *devorar*, It. *devorare*,

ad. L. *dēvorāre* to swallow down, f. DE-I. I + *vorāre* to swallow, only 1. (Formerly often with *up*.)

1 To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a bird  
of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

334 Wherfor Bytorn this cruel beste will us deuouren at the

xxi, Set alohi lo vermire 10  
*Canisius' Catech.* Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe  
 oppin reddey 10 deuoirs wa. 1650 TRAPP Comm. Pentat. I.  
 up both men and beasts. 1722

70 Like enough to devour up both men and beasts. 172  
SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 170 Turned as a wolf to



devour the lambs. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

*absol.* 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 84 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell) : a grace it had, devouring.

2. Of human beings : a. To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. b. *spec.* To eat like a beast, to cat ravenously or barbarously.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and deuoure it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 265 Than they wente into the dukes place of lancastre. that was callyd the sauoy, and there they deuoured and destroyed all the goodes. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I deuoured so much, that y<sup>e</sup> next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Alauch. Strike* x. 110 To deuour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 240 We never eat more than enough. We never deuoure lobsters, or oysters, or salmon.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 442 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to deuour his meat than to eat it. 1612 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 16 Eate as it becometh a man. . . and deuoure not, lest thou be hated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather deuoured than ate it.

II. *transf.* With *consume* as the main notion.

3. Of a person or personal agent : To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly ; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or fig. its owners). *Obs.* exc. in bibl. language.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter Cant.* 511 Him pat deuours be pore in hidill. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 25 Ne sei thi, wee shal deuouren hym. 1382 — *Like* xv. 30 This thi sone, which deuoureth his substance with hooris. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holy chyrche deuoure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 280 Lichtliche pat bei leue loseseth his deuouren. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon. ii.* (1885) 115 The reume of Engleterre. . . wolde he than a pray to all oper nacions bat wolde conqwer, robbe, and deuouir it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 231 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that deuours his patrimony. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 19 So we say of some Guardians, They have deuoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. With the sense *swallow up* more or less present : cf. 5.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 40 Scribis . . . whichc deuoure the housis of widewis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Ye . . . rape and deuoure the almes and sustenance of the poore seruantes of god. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 186 I. 12 She . . . Inticeth princes to deuoure heauen, Swallow omnipotence, out-stare dread fate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. P.* iii. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's gains deuour. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1836) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably deuoured the parent.

c. To make a prey of, treat with rapine. *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath deuoured twenty maydens and wyues agaynst their wyyles in his dayes. c. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Selkand Christs people to deuour. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Teisio morwyn*, deuoure a mayden.

d. To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it. *Obs.* rare — 1.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. iv.* (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neyghors . . . be not deuouryd of their corne and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies : To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 14 This old story . . . That eild . . . hath nigh deuoured oute of my memory. 1382 WYCLIF *Jol.* ii. 3 Before the face of hym jif deuouringe, and after hym brenyng flamme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 339 So that no life shal be secured, But with the dedely swerd deuoured. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 46 Etyen away, dayly deuouryd and consumed by commyn syknes and dysease. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1654 NEEDHAM *Fruits.* but deuoured by many people by famine. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1697) 210 But the Monument . . . is not now to be seen, for Time has deuoured it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, deuouring where it rouls. a. 1712 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can deuour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 69 The flames deuouring the light growth. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence deuoured.

III. With *swallow* as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc. : To swallow up, engulf.

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 92 He had seenne many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 148 The iawes of darkness do deuoure it vp. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. Wks. 1836 I. 28 The very oue, The quicksand that deuours all miserie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. i. § 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recovered them. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves deuour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons : a. To take in greedily and with capriciousness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 63 They have deuoured all sortes of bookes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 120 She'd come againe, and with a greedy eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 530 Ministers must so deuour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journ.* No. 40 p. 2 Miss Vainlove deuoured up these Expressions of Admiration with

a greedy Ear. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.* He deuoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1885) I. i. 15 Deuouring some favourite author. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alf. Locke* i. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts, how I deuoured them. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 He learned Spanish and deuoured Cervantes.

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes ; to look upon with avidity.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, nay drink him up, deuour him, swallow him as Martial's Marnura is remembered to have done. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. ii. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes deuouring. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 381 With an ungarded look she now deuour'd My nearer face. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Parr.* II. iii. 57 His eyes deuoured her loveliness. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors Club* 186 The Doctor deuoured her with his eyes.

c. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 The House of Guise in a manner deuoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* i. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to deuour all discouragements. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii, Catherine Seyton deuoured in secret her own grief. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 182 Deuouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things : a. To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention ; to absorb.

(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5).)

1590-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 8: Deuorit with dreame, deuyng in my slumner. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all deuour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'er-shower'd, Leaves Iarus and again embarks. 1715-20 POPE *Ed. Addition* 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen deuour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scour'd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sat. Ch.* xxi. 25 She walked home with Beecher, deuoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so deuoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 244 The joy of the people deuoured their mourning. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf seem to have deuoured his stature.

8. Phrases. *† a. To devour difficulties* [F. *déuorer les difficultés*] : to tackle and overcome difficulties with spirit. *Obs.* b. *To devour the way, course, etc.* [F. *déuorer l'espace*] : to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and deuour a great deal of difficulty. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Aulam* xvi. § 25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to deuour all difficulties, and to run it out. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 190 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight. . . for deuouring his distance, and not making his approaches manfully enough unto him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 102 None . . . swifter in the race deuour the way. 1772 PEGGE tr. *Fitzstephen's Deser.* London 38 The signal once given, they (the horses) strike, deuour the course [curram rapunt], hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 HOLME *Lee Loving & Serving* II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and deuoured the road before him.

**Deuourable**, *a.* [F. DEVOUR v. + -ABLE : cf. 16th c. F. *deuor*, *deuourable*, L. *dévorabilis*.] Capable of being deuoured ; consumable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 126 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and deuourable. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 Fier burnes vp . . . such as is deuourable by it. 1745 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 2 Any papers or other goods deuourable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 335 The editors . . . seized on the deuourable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

**Deuourer** (dvaun'ar). Also *-our*, *-ar*. [ME. *deuourour*, *a.* AF. *deuourour* = OF. *deuoreur*, *deuoreur* (12th c. in Godef.) = *dévorateur* -ent, agent -n. from *dévorare* to DEVOUR.]

1. One who deuours ; one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xi. 29 A man deuourer, or gloton. 1398 TREVISIA *Bart. de P. R.* xviii. lxxi. (1495) 822 The Lyon is a deuourer of meete without chemyng. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redel.* iii. 371 Deuourours of veteile. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Men which are deuourers of mans fleshe. 1604 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs . . . are cursed Deuourers. 1796 MARSH *Amer. Geog.* i. 219 They . . . move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their deuourers. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonids of Westmorland* vi. 26 It is a deuourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

c. 1388 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hysyp.*, Duk Iason Thou sly [v. r. sleer] deuoureur. . . Of tendere wemen. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 492 Thou renygat deuour off thi blud. 1580 BARET *Alu.* D. 624 An vnstatable reader : a deuourer of bookes. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon . . . called him Deuourer of the people. 1659 GENTIL *Callig.* (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment . . . Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower deuourers. 1698 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* III. xlv. § 30. 228/1 The Eye that is the deuourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 199 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

**† Deuouress.** *Obs.* [short for *deuouress*, *a.* OF. *deuouressse*, *vouressse*, fcm. of *deuorere*, *deuoreur* DEVOUREUR.] A female deuourer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art a deuouress of men. 1558 YONG *Diana* 428 The fierce deuouress of my life approued . . . As fell in hart, as she is faire in face. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuortrice*, a deuouress.

**Deuouring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DEVOUR.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xii. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he deluyere. 1398 TREVISIA *Bart. de P. R.* xli. xxvi. (1495) 457 They byte other with vnresonable swallowyng and deuouryng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hercules's Hunt.* iv. (1586) 187 b, Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great deuouring. 1659 GENTIL *Callig.* (1696) 70 The more ravenous deuourings of the Vulture.

**Deuouring**,  *ppl. a.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING.] That deuours, in various senses of the word.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxix. 6 Gret voys of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flume of fjir deuourende [1388 fer deuouyng]. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. vii. 48 His biting Swallow, and his deuouring Speare. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trm.* 110 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris, and Euphrates . . . become one with the same deuouring Gulph. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1766) 63 For fear some deuouring Creature should come and seize me. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 21 Avoid the deuouring deep. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. xiv, Deuouring flames have swallow'd all. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xix, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the deuouring tomb.

Hence **Deuouringly** *adv.* ; **Deuouringness**.

1552 HULOET, *Deuourynglye, voraciter*. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 23 a, It was a thing of admiration, to see how deuouringly he eat and drank. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuortice*, deuouringness, greediness. 1827 CAMPBELL in *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 1873/3, My Mauritanian beauties are deuouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by liters in their couscous. 1887 MRS. C. PRADO *Band of Wedlock* i. vii. 184 His eyes fixed deuouringly upon her.

**Deuourment** (dvaun'mnt). [f. DEVOUR v. + -MENT.] The action of deuouring or consuming.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIII. 603 His faculties of deuourment were next to boundless. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 77 Super announced to be ready for their 'deuourment'. 1881 *Fin* 3 June 233/2 We approached the deuourment of this book with the keenest relish.

**Deuot** (dvaunt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms : a. 3-5 (6 Sc.) deuot, 3-7 (9 arch.) deuote, (4 deuoste), 6 Sc. deuot, deuot, deuot. B. 3- deuot, 4-5 deuot(e), 4-6 deuote. [ME. *deuot*, deuot, a. OF. *deuot*, deuote (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *deuot*, Sp. *deuoto*, It. *diuoto*, ad. L. *dēvōt-us* deuoted, given up by vow, p. pple. of *dēuōvere* to DEVOTE. The close OF. *ō* became the vowel *ou* (ū) in ME, whence the modern diphthong *ou* ; but a form in *ō*, Sc. *oi*, was also in use : see DEVOTE a.]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service ; solemn and reverential in religious exercises ; pious, religious.

a. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 þurh aromaz, þet beoð swote, i understanden swotesse of deuot heorte. c. 1315 E. E. *Alibi*. P. A. 406 Be dep deuote in holmekenesse. c. 1400 MAUNTON. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai er deuote men and ledex pure lyf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 567 Duioit he wes with mony almeus deid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 The deuot Kynge, Numa pompilius. 1651 [see DEVOTE a.]

b. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuot ynou. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xxxv. 29 Alle men and wyymen with a deuoti mynde offeren jifis. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 120 Deuotie, deuotins. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tarte* (1868) 7 A shotte orison, saide with good deuoute herte. c. 1512 *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 43/2 These people be very deuote. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Deuote, holy disposed to praye, deuot. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 87 All the deuotest sort (which are not nany) do go to Church, and say their prayers. 1734 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 1 He . . . is the deuot Man who liues no longer to his own will . . . but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 358 The deuotest of your fellow Christians. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the deuot mind of England.

† b. *gen.* Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (to a person or cause). *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 God wolde haue oure herte deuote to him wipout ende. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6953 To saint cuthbert he was deuote. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Comm.* 201 Isaac was . . . deuot to God. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parish's Iron Age* 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth . . . became the most deuot friend of the Church.

2. Of actions and things : Showing or expressing devotion ; reverential, religious, devotional.

a. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter Cant.* 502 Pe deuot zemyngis of his halighis. c. 1500 *Blount's Test.* in Halliwell *Engl. Poet.* 3 He wold syng Four deuote masses at my bryng. a. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 318 (R.), To help mee with his deuote prayer. 1552 AOE. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 8 Faithful and deuot prayar. 1625 [see DEVOTE a.]

b. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Deuote prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditations. 1526 (*Hille*), The pygmyage of Perfection, a deuote Trealyse in Englysshe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 78 The deuot warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes deuot. 1763 JOHN BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xli. 214 Our parochial Music . . . is solemn and deuot. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 1. 347 In his writings, he affects the deuot style usual to all Mussulmans.

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.* You have my deuot wishes for your safety. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. v. The sanctity of caste, in which she . . . was so deuot a believer.



\*dew-pearled flowers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* ii. The dew-pearled winds of dawn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bode* 41 The \*dew-laden grass. 1879 HERRICK *Noble Numb.* Star Song, Spangled with \*dew-light. 1886 BRYANT *Poems*, Ages v. When the \*dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 TENNYSON *Addition* 47 Those \*dew-lit eyes of thine. 1868 HERRICK *Hesper*. I. 92, *Corinna's Musing*, The light hangs on the \*dew-locks of the night. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iii. The \*dew-mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. (1839) 24 The hill-side's \*dew-pearled; The lark's on the wing. 1872 — *Fifine* xxxiii. Though \*dew-prime feed. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 165 Descend with sweet \*dew-silence on my mountains. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 13 My \*dew-scented dreamless couch. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-scented meadows. 1733 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* iv. 33 The sweets of a \*dew-sprinkled rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. 1. 168 As \*dew-stars glisten. Then fade away. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 De teares. ben cleped rein water oðer \*dew water. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And \*dew-webs round the helmets weave.

6. Special combs.: dew-beam (*poetic*), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; dew-bit (*dial.*), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; dew-board, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; dew-cap (see quot.); dew-drink (see quot., and cf. *dew-bit*); \*dew-hopper, a name for the hare (see DEUDINO); \*dew-pear, name of a delicate kind of pear (*obs.*); \*dew-piece *Sc.* = *dew-bit*; \*dew-plant, (a) a name for the ice-plant (*Mesembryanthemum*), and for the sundew (*Drosera*); (b) a plant nourished with dew (*nonce-use*); dew-ripen *v.* = DEW-RET; dew-shoe, translation of ON, *dögskor* (see quot.); dew-stone, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.).

1824 SHELLEY *Witch* xvi. Woven from \*dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, \*Dew-bit, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. Also in *Berksh.*, *Hamphs.*, *W. Somerset Gloss.* 1800 R. WARNER *Walk West. Count.* 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a \*dew-board. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. xvi. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a \*dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass (of the telescope), and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. a. 1852 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* \*Dew-drink, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 417 Tender or delicate pear. . . such as \*dew-pear. 1685 SINGLARD *Satan's Invis.* *Widdell* (1769) 48 When I was eating my \*dew-piece this morning. 1869 RUSKIN *O. of Air* 88 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Droscia, Carices, Gramineæ—\*dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Dew-plant, *Mesembryanthemum glutinosum*. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 218 What is called \*dew-ripen or ret the produce. 1880 STALLYBASS *Tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 187 When the godlike Sigurd strode through the . . . corn, the \*dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. *Note.* *Dögskor*, Sw. *dögsko*, the heel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

**Dew** (*diw*), *v.* Forms: 3 *dæwwenn*, 4-5 *dewen*, (4 *dewey*), 5-7 *dewo*, (6-7 *deaw*), 6-*dew*. [*ME.* *dewen*, in Ormin *dæwewenn*, implying an OE. \**dæwian* (entered by Sommer) = OFris. *dawia* (WFr. *danwen*), OS. \**daujan* (MDu. *dauwen*, LG. *dauen*), OHG. *tōwōn*, *tōwōn* (MHG. *touwen*, Ger. *thauen*, *tauen*), ON. *dögga* (Sw. *dagga*).] — O. Ten. \**dauwjan*, *f. dawu* — DEW.]

+ *intr.* To give or produce dew; *impers.* to fall as dew (cf. *it rains*, *snows*, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* c. 1200 (simplified in *Dewing* *vb.*), 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 8 Deweth *see* heuenus for about [1388] *sende* [30 out dew]. c. 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 120 Dewyn or yewe dewe, *rore*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady *lady Korate*, dew heuens from about. 1552 HULOET, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, *rore*. 1663 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Society* I. 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ire.* 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries.

+ *b.* To distil or exude as dew. *Obs.* 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil.* Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen. *Ibid.* iv. xxv. Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetness.

2. *trans.* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c. 1200 ORMIN 13848 To wattren & to dæwenn swa burnh bejske & sallie tæress þat herrie. a. 1325 *Prose Parth* vi. 6 Ich shal dewe my courtour wyth min teres. 1544 *Phaer Regim.* *Life* (1560) Fijj, Take a spoonfull of bote ashes, dewe them with good wyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plains, As it had dewed bene with timely rain. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mourfull teares. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 821 To water or dew some partes that stodee neede of moisture. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess.* *Dew* (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 HIRSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 162 The cooling . . . of the body dewed. a. 1851 MOIR *Castle of Time* xxi. Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood.

b. *fig.* (Cf. \*bedew, \*steep in *fig. use*.) c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) A iij. As fruitfull nutrient To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xxv. While dew'd in heauie sleepe, dead Peter lies. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cv. IV. 413 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi. Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber

dewings. 1855 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. iii. 233 Mercy.. dewing it thus with her tender mitigations.

+ 3. To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil, instil. *Obs.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus in Anglia* VII. 92 The devil in the harte of the bushoppe did dewe His diuillish stirrings. 1591 TRAUB. *Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 89 The beauns dewing fauours on my head. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 1 O dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke.

+ 4. *intr.* To become moist, to exude moisture.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. viii. 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence Dewed, Dewing *pp.* *adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, *roratus*. 1593 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.* 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud. 1830 HIRSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, *obs.* or *dial. pa. t.* of DAW *v.* 1

Dew, Dewfull, *obs.* ff. DUE, DUEFUL.

|| Dewan (*diwān*). Also duan, diwan, de-  
waun, dewaun, dēwān. [Arab. and Pers. دیوان

*diwān*, *diwān*, Pers. formerly *dēwān*, the same word as DIVAN, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: a. The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. b. The prime minister of a native state. c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. d. In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. CHARNOCK, etc. *M. Lett.* to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballasore (V.), Fearing miscarriage of y<sup>e</sup> Original farcuttee we have herewith Sent you a Copy Attested by Hugly Cazez, hoping y<sup>e</sup> Duan may be Satisfied therewith. 1766 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* i. 74 (V.) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1771 in Gleig *Mem. W. Hastings* (1841) I. 221 (V.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished . . . from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 632 The English Company . . . has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 WELLINGTON *Ibid.* p. cil, Scindiah's minister. . . was the Peshwah's dewan. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sindé now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. vi. 142 Subordinate to the subahdar. . . was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 22 Colonel Munro . . . acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence Dewan'ship = next.

1789 *Seir Mutagharin* II. 384 (V.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir. . . and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. (1848) IV. 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari.

|| Dewani, dewanny, dewaunee (*diwāni*). Also dānny, dewanny, diwāni. [a. Pers. *diwānī*, *diwānī*, the office or function of *dīwān*: see *prec.*] The office of dewan; *esp.* 'the right of receiving as *dewān*, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Great Mogul Shāh 'Alam in 1705. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell).

1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dānny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. *Ibid.* 169 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 178 *note*, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. iii. xii. 671 An offer of the dewaunee had . . . been made to Clive. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xx. 1062 The Mogul ceded the dewaunee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

**Dew-beater.** [*f.* DEW *sb.* + BEATER.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a. 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 57 The dew-beaters have trod the way for those that come after them. 1883 *Hamphs. Gloss.*, Dew-beater, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. *pl.* The feet. *slang.*

1811 in *Lexicon Balatran*. 1813 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi, First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See quot.)

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Dew-beaters, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

**Dew-berry** (*diw-ber*). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + BERRY. Cf. mod. Ger. *thau-beere* dew-berry, Oberdeutsch *taub-ber*, *tauben-ber*, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with DEW *sb.*]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub:

in Great Britain *Rubus cerasus*, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America *R. canadensis*, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Goosberry (DAYBERRY).

Shakspeare's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry; Hanner conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dew-berrie, or blackberrie. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Hatten's Improv.* (1746) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 Some Dew-berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) *Dew-berry-brier*. 1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 206 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble. . . The fruit . . . is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and . . . covered with fine bloom. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-briers. b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 160 Feede him with Appricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 117 Goosberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry . . . but most commonly the Gooseberry.

**Dew-blown, -bole**: see next.

+ **Dew-bolne**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-*bole*, 7-9 *blown* (e, 8-*born*). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + BOLNE *pp.* a. The second element became corrupted into *-bole*, *-born*, *-blown*, and the last survives in dialects, associated with BLOWN puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 60 Dewholne. . . cometh when a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 33 The Dew-bolne in Oxe, or Cow, or other beaſt, is gotten by eating of the trifolgre grasse in a dewy morning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. i. If kine or oxen were dew-blowne or otherwise puffed up. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or general Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dew-born*, a distemper in cattle. 1884 *Clesh. Gloss.*, *Dewblown*, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover.

**Dewce**, *obs.* form of DEUCE.

**Dew-clap**, *obs.* error. form of DEW-LAP.

**Dew-claw** (*diw-kłg*). [*App.* *f.* DEW *sb.* + CLAW *sb.*]

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (answering to the great toe in man) sometimes present in dogs.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 TURBURY *Venerie* 23 Some other haue taken marke by the hynder legges by the dewclawes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Herigote*, dew clawes. 1611 COTGR. *Conting.* the Dew-claw, or water-claw of dogs. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2548/4 Lost . . . a little white Spaniel Dog . . . with dew Claws upon the hind Feet. c. 1785 G. WHITE *Let. f. D. Barrington in Selborne*. The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none. 1854 E. MAYNE *Dogs* (1862) 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626 The monks lack, because dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 438/1 *note*, In w. domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw'.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

1576 TURBURY *Venerie* 97 The shine bones large, the dew clawes close in port. . . An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 COTGR. *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dew-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Boar. 1630 [see ABATUTE]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Dew-claw*, among Hunters the Bones of little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence Dew-clawed, + dew-cleyd *a.*, having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

1576 TURBURY *Venerie* 8 Those which are well ioyned and dewclawed are best to make blouhoundes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. 1611 COTGR. *Ergote*, . . . hauning spurs; dew-clawed, strong SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 679 Round feet, cleyd, blis dewcleyd. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 11 *note*, cleyd, blis dewcleyd. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pole. Flying Ins.* i. iii. 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed. . . full of joyns. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

**Dew-cup.** [*f.* DEW *sb.* + CUP.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *s. v.* *Dew-drink*, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in *Hamphs. Gloss.*





1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exord.* 344 (Gr.) Gubycete onhrang deawiz scaetum. a 1533 L.O. BERNERS *Genl. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) Sijb. After the night cometh the dewy morning. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 316 The dewie night now doth nye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 POMFRET *Past. Ess. Death O. Mary* 4 He found Cosmella weeping on the dewy ground. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* l. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834 H.T. MARTINEAU *Deucalion* iv. 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dew slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 688 The sun obliquely sh. nis dewy rays. 1792 S. ROGERS *Plans. Alen.* l. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iii. 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. *transf.* Wet or moistened, as with dew. In Bot. Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44 b. Newe grounde for Meddowe... take such as is ritche, dewy, leuell, or a little hanging. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. 11. 34 And her faire dewy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe. 1853 LYNN *Self-Improver* ii. 40 His eye... will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.

3. Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* ii. 258 Pura breosta bip deawiz wærlung swa swa sie respat. 1563 W. FULKE *Motors* (1640) 36 b. Already resolved into dewy drops of rayne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 283. I would these dewy teares were from the ground. 1598 FLORIO, *Nebbiarella*, a deawie exhalation, thinner then a cloud. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or waterie humour. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Priu.* (1659) 124 What is my dewy sweat To thy bloody agony. 1794 MRS. RAOLIFFE *Myst. Adolpho* iv. The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist.

4. Of dew, made or consisting of dew. *poetic.*

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv. Ere the hot sun count his dewy rosary on the egplantine. 1821 SHELLEY *MUSIC* 15 When the hot noon has drained its dewy cup. 1827 HOOD *Alids. Fairies* lxix. The buds were hung with dew beads.

5. *fig.* Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like; falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. *poetic.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those *ἐπίουροι*, diary dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholds it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 304 I'll dewie sleep Oppress'd them. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* ii. (1692) 144 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue. 1791 COWPER *Ilid* ii. 41 Awakening from thy dewy slumbers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* i. Strengthen me, enlighten me!... Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. *Comb.* (poetic). a. *adverbial*, as dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm, etc. b. *parasyntetic*, as dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded, etc. OE. had *dēawig-federe* = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 184 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fuzel, deawig-febera. *Exord.* 163. 1634 MILTON *Penseroso* 146 Enrich the dewy-feathered sleep. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 66 The dewy-skinked clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Pens.* 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxvii. His eyes... all dewy bright with love. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — *Poems* 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope. 1842 — *Gardener's Dau.* 45 The fields between are dewy-fresh. 1847 — *Princ.* i. 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming dawns.

Dewy, ME. inf. of DEW v.

Dewyze, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Dewzin, var. DEUBAN Obs., a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of DEXE.

**Dexiocardia** (deksiokā'idīa). *Path.* [a. Gr. *δεξιός* on the right side + *καρδία* heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 T. B. PEACOCK *Malformations of Heart & Transposition, Dexiocardia*. When the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 HAVEN *Dis. Heart* 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dextiotrope** (deksiotrōpik), a. [f. Gr. *δεξιός* on or to the right + *-τροπος* turning.] = next.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dextiotrope*, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

**Dextiotropic** (deksiotrōpik), a. [f. as prec. + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* having a turning, inclined.] Turning or turned to the right: said *spec.* of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to *leiotropic*.

The terms *leiotropic* and *dextiotropic* as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides of the animal, not of the spectator as is the case with *dextral* and *sinistral*. Hence *dextiotropic* is the opposite of *dextral*.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 661 (Mollusca) In Planorbis, which is dextiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisopleurous Gastropods) instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side... the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is... what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† **Dexter**, sb. Obs. rare. [app. —OE. \**deagestre*, *degestre*, *degstre*, f. *deaglan* to DYE: cf. DYEESTEL.] A dyer.

11. *Pueritia vel Infancia Christi* 569 in Horstmann *Almigh. Leg.* (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dou he stode. Pe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst þou owte of mystere? *Ibid.* 613 Pe dexter toke vp a fyre-brond.

**Dexter** (deks'ter), a. (sb. and adv.) [a. L. *dexter* on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root *dex-* cognate with Gr. *δεξιός*, and Goth. *taihswa*, Skr. *daksha*, *daksh-ina*, from a primitive form \**deks-tor*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; esp. in *Her.* the opposite of *SINISTER*.

The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc., is to the left of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 382.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 64 b. Seing you call this a Bende *Sinister*, wherefore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all... it fit be named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 33 b. At the Dexter angle of the shield. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 There was loste in the retyreyte of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* l. 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxv. [He] pressed to heart His dexter hand. 1882 CUSANUS *Handbk. Her.* 45 The right-hand side... [of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the Sinister.

*fig.* 1881 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which haue learned to do *sinister* things, ought not to be compelled to doe things dextere.

† b. Situated on the side which is to the right of the spectator. Obs.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1699) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

† c. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side; hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 HOBBS *Ilid* (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently flew over them. 1715-20 POPE *Ilid* xiii. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward, fair, rare.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† 2 = DEXTEROUS. Obs.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. l. § 6. 43 He is... more swift, more dexter, and more seruicable. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fiero*, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

B. sb. The right (hand or side).

1814 CARV *Dante, Paradise* xv. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

C. *adv.* On the right side, to the right.

1715-20 POPE *Odys.* xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. *Ibid.* 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous.

D. *Comb.* Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right.

1650 GULLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penonells dexterways.

† **Dexterical**, a. [irreg. f. L. *dexter* (see prec.) + *-ic* + *-AL*.] Dexterous, adroit, skillful.

1607 WALKINGTON *Obt. Glass* (N.). Those have most dexterical wits. *Ibid.* 27 It is called... the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterical. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* to A smirke, quick and dexterical wit.

† **Dexterious**, a. Obs. A 17th c. variant of DEXTEROUS.

1629 SUMMER *Spir. Posie* l. iv. 15 His dexterious historionall acting of his part. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 134 Which if it once grow dexterious by habitually thewing. *Ibid.* 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 CLIVA & Narcissus l. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† **Dexteriously**, *adv.* Obs. [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of DEXTEROUSLY.

1601 SHAKS. *Taut. N.* v. 66 *Ol.* Can you do it? *Cl.* Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules... he cannot form a man so Dexteriously... as loue can. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragin. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Yonhis Delia* 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

**Dexterity** (dekster'iti). [ad. L. *dexteritās*, f. *dexter*: see above and *ITY*. Cf. F. *dexterité* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.] 1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neat-handedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 UOALL, *ec. Erasmus. Par. Pref.* (R.). A prince... of inuincible fortitude, of notable acuittee, of dexterie wonderrull. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 279 They have great dexterie and skil in swimming. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexterie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Ilor.* 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision... had need to use great dexterie. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity Turning... Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. i. (1838) l. 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* l. 382 His dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 *Chiron. Calais* (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf.) Expediente that she by her great wisdom and dexterye do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte. c 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 11. 8 Aftry your accustomable wysdom and dexterye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius... for his prudens and diltirite. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 120 My admirable dexterie of wit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. (1703) 11. 467 The dextery that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 BRANHAM *Replie.* iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dextery in the Cannon Laws. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 99 Al manner of Callidite or dexterie to cheat and deceive. 1723 BERKELEY *Alphir.* v. § 15, I admire his address and dextery in argument. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett.* Wks. (1859) 11. 161/1 It is not... that the dextery of honest Englishmen will euer equal the dextery of French knaves. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dextery to keep out of the storm.

† b. *with pl.* A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. Obs.

1577-87 HOLSHED *Chron.* III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1621 G. HELLIER in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 29 By dexterities I yett retayne them. 1625 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Conc.* i. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 92 also these accommodating dexterities of reason.

† 3. Handiness, conveniency, suitability. Obs.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Oratō 5 He... traueleth... for the commodity of his studies, and the dextery of his life. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 18 A full belly is not of such dextery for the Devils employment, as a full braine.

4. *lit.* Right-handedness; the using of the right hand in preference to the left. *rare* and *late*.

a 1882 *Lancet* (O.). Dextery appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tries the right and left limbs indiscriminately. 1885 *Science* V. June 46 In the drawings of the cave-men of France... the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dextery of the whole historic period. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dextery.

**Dexterous, dextrous** (deks'terās, de-kstrās),

a. Also 7 DEXTERIOUS. [f. L. *dexter*, *dextr-* right, handy, dexterous, *dextra* the right hand + *-OUS*. If an analogous word had been formed in L, it would have been *dextrōsus*; hence *dextrous* (cf. *sinistrous*) is the more regular form; but *dexterous* appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

† 1. Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to left; = DEXTER 1, DEXTRAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Synth.* 221 The Contraries and Conjugations of things, such as... Dextrous and Sinistrous, Euen and Odd, and the like.

† 2. Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. § 2 The Art... is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applied to the serious use of business and occasions.

3. Dext or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 353 Soswift, sostrong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* l. 423 The high skill full in the Mathematical. so dextrous in the manual part. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntsman wounds not these afar. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. i. xviii. 483 He was a dextrous archer. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xlvii. With dexterous fingers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. iv. l. 23 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1621 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. \* iva, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. ix. 281 Generally the most dextrous in spiritual matters are left-handed in temporal business. 1672 MARVELL *Reli. Truist.* l. 194 A dextrous Scholastical Disputant. a 1720 SUFFIELD (Bk. tenuous Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) 11. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily. 1838 THURWALL *Greece* IV. 433 A dextrous politician of Lysander's school. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxiv. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct... dextrous in business. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monist. Ord.* (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† b. In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 154 Eusebius... was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) l. 332 Ward... was a very dextrous man if not too dextrous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterity; skilful, clever.

a 1625 BRAUN & FL. *Bloody Brother* iv. ii. He... cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolues* l. lxxviii. 136 A dextrous Art shows cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. xiv. 287 Trained to the dextrous use of their fire arms. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) i. 121/1 An uninterrupted series of dextrous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. In mod. Dicts.

**Dexterously, dextrously, adv.** [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] (See also *DEXTERIOUSLY*.) 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly. a. With manual dexterity.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustom themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 130 And so neatly, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mol.* ix. 109 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 Goldsm. *Pic. W.* xxvii. Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books, he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 Kane *Arch. Expl.* II. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 2 The good parts he hath he will use... dextrously. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 The Condition of Lovers... so dextrously and delightfully described. 1699 Bentley *Past.* 287 He explains very dextrously... the expression of Phalaris. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 24 Dexterously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 6. 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand. *rare*.

1830 Blackw. *Mag.* XXVIII. 888 We often stand... dextrously, and sinistrally fingering the string.

**Dexterousness, dextrousness.** [f. as *prec.* + *-ness*.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1622 Mabre tr. *Alemans Guman d'Alfar.* II. \*\*va. The modesty and dextrousness of his style. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 124 Olus Magnus... wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 66 The subtlety and dextrousness of these Natives. 1856 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

**Dextrad** (dek'strād), *adv.* and *a.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-ad* suffix proposed by Barclay in sense toward.] To or toward the right side of the body; dextrally.

1803 J. Barclay *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 165-6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially. *Dextrad* will signify towards the dextral aspect. 1822 Wilder & Gage *Anatom. Technol.* 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending *-al* the letters *-ad*, the Latin equivalent of the English *-ward*. Thus *dorsal*, *ventral*, *dextral*, *sinistral*, and *lateral* become *dorsad*, *ventrad*, *dextrad*, *sinistrad*, and *laterad*. 1883 Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, *Dextrad* aspect.

**Dextral** (dek'stral), *a.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-al*.] Late *L.* has *dextrālis*, *dextrāle* as sbs.]

1. Situated on the right side of the body; right, as opposed to *left*.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextral parts. 1794 Mathias *Pnrr. Lit.* iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate.

2. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. *Obs.* 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral-omen.

3. *Conchol.* Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form.

1847 Craig, s. v. A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* vii. 241 In the first instance the shell is termed *dextral*; in the latter it is called *sinistral* or *reversed*. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. *Bulimus citrinus* is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

**Dextrality** (dek'stral-iti), [f. *prec.* + *-ity*.]

1. The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right... we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by dextrality. *Ibid.* 191 This doth but petulantly infer a dextrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more Scyvolas than are delivered in story. 1883 Le Conte *Monoc. Vision* 94 There is no doubt that dextrality affects the whole side of the body.

3. **Dextralize, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DEXTRAL* a. + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make a 'right' band or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1651 Briggs *New Disp.* 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives.

**Dextrally** (dek'stral-i), *adv.* [f. *DEXTRAL* a. + *-ly*.] In a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

1883 Le Conte *Monoc. Vision* 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch. 1883 *Journ. Bot. Brit. & For.* 237 The spathes... are rolled up in different either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

**Dextrane** (dek'strān), *Chem.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-ane*.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance  $C_6H_{10}O_5$  found in unripe

beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar.

**Dextrer(e, dextrier:** see *DESTRER*, a war-horse.

**Dextrin** (dek'strin), *Chem.* Also (*less correctly*) *-ine*. [a. *F. dextrine*, f. *L. dextra* right-hand; see *-IN*.] Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below.

1833 Biot & Persoz in *Ann. de Chimie et de Physique* [2] lii. 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'énergie de son pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also *British gum*, and *Leicome*.

It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138° 68' to the right; whence its name.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 633 Amidin... caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] dextrine. 1838 *Ann. Reg.* 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic... It is employed... for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1890 Bentley *Bot.* 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

**Dextro-**, combining form of *L. dexter, dextra*, used in the sense 'turning or turned to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. **Dextrogyre** (dek'strojīr), a. [*L. gyros, Gr. γῶρος* circuit], gyrating or circling to the right.

**Dextrogyrate** a. [*L. gyrate*, pa. pple. of *gyrāre* to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyrate crystal*. **Dextrogyrous** a. = **Dextrogyre**. **Dextro-rotation**, rotation to the right. **Dextro-rotatory** a., having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous.

b. **Dextro-compound**, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. **Dextro-glucose**, the ordinary variety of *Glucose* or grape-sugar. **Dextro-racemic**, **Dextro-tartaric** acid, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence **Dextro-racemate**, **-tartarate**, the salts of these.

c. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones levo-rotation. 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 871/2 The dextro-rotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

d. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 211 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them *Dextro-racemic-acid* and *Levo-racemic-acid*. *Ibid.* 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia. *Ibid.* 377 The dextro-tartarate crystallizes out. 1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 *Fleming's Chem.* (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotartaric acid is the acid of fruits.

**Dextrosal**, a. *rare*. [f. *L. dextrorsum* (see next) + *-al*.] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Dextrosal*, rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

**Dextorse** (dek'strās), a. [ad. *L. dextrorsum*, *-sus*, for *dextroorsum*, *-versum*, turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.

Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnaeus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as = 'to the right-hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as = 'to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.]

1864 in Webster. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 140 Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right (*dextrose*).

**Dextrose** (dek'strōs), *Chem.* [f. *L. dexter, dextra* (see above), with the ending of *glucose*: see *-ose*.] The form of *Glucose* which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1859 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 Truichem *Chem. Phys.* 7 It polarizes to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. 1878 M. Foster *Phys.* (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

**Dextrous:** see *DEXTEROUS*.

**Dey** (dēi). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *dæze*, 3 *daie*, 4, 8 *daie*, 4-5 *dæye*, 5-9 *dæy*, 9 *dai*, *dei* (*dial.*). [OE. *dæge*, corresp. to ON. *deigja*, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. *deja* dairy-maid); — O.Tent. *daigjōn*, from ablant-stem of the vb. (in Gothic) *deigan*, *daig*, *dig-un*, *digan*, to knead; whence Goth. *daigs*, OE. *dæg*, *daih*, dough. The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME.

we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. *bi-drigna* (bi, house, household) and mod. Norw. *bi-drain*, *slærdain*, *agardain*. The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdige* now *LAUV*. See also *DAIRY*.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 277/2 *Prisira* [for *pristira*] dæse. a 1087 *Record of Contract* in Earle Land. Charters 268 Herswutelað. þ Godwið se bucca hæfð sebolit Leofgife þa dægean æt norðstoke... mid healfan punde æt Ælsgise abbot to ecan freote. [1868 *Domesday Bk.* II. 180b, [In Biseley, Worcestershire] 1bi viij inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & daia.] c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlened his daie mid clōðes more þan him seluen. 1325 *Poem Times* *Edu.* II. 81 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 227 And levest there behinde... A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory life. c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr.* 26 She was as it were a maner deye. 14... *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/2 *Androgia*, a deye. *Ibid.* 564/6 *Androchia*, a deye. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 16... in Maidment *Sc. Pasquills* (1868) 11. 262 An old dey or dairy maid at Douglas Castle. 1721 Ramsay *To Gay xvii*, Dance with kilted dees, O'er mossy plains. c 1820 *Lisio Lind-say* in Child *Ballads* viii. (1892) 524/1 My father he is an old shepherd, My mither she is an old dey. *Ibid.* To the house of his father's milk-dey. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Dey* (Perthsh.), a dairymaid. [1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 14 This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties.

[1351 *Act 25 Edu.* III (Stat. *Labourers*) Stat. II. c. 1 Chescun charreter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Bercher, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servens. 1363 *Act 37 Edu.* III. c. 14 Bovers, vachers, berchers... Deyes, et touz autres gardeinz des bestes.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Deye (Dere, deire A); Androchius, Androchea, genatarius, genetharia. 1492 *Will of Hadley* (Somerset Ho.), William blay my dey. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 9 [citing 25 Ed. III] Shepherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants. 1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 262 Thus would the careful dai be able on all occasions to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk. (Note. *Dai* or *dei*, in Aberdeenshire, denotes the person who has the superintendence of a dairy, whether that person be male or female.)

3. *Comb.* **Dey-girl**, **dëy-maid**, a dairy-maid.

Also **DAY-HOUSE**, **-WIFE**, **-WOMAN**.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, This happened so soon as the dey-girl... was about to return.

|| **Dey** (dēi). Forms: 7 *dæye*, *dij*, *dei*, 7-9 *doy*, [a. *F. dey*, Turkish *دای* *dāi* 'maternal uncle'.

also a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*; the Moors called him Baba 'Father' (*Penny Cycl.* 1833).

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 294 General Blake... set sayl for Tunis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portenno, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction. 1766 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 1102/4 The late Dey of Tripoli being fled, those People have made choice of Mustapha Grande to succeed him.

1678 Dryden *Linterham* l. i. By corrupting an Eunuch, [he] was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress. 1699-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* 11 & Jas. II (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcaldé of Alcazar, the other to the Dey of Algiers. 1688 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2313/1 The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 329/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition... to take possession of Algiers... in June 1830. 1843 *Ibid.* XXV. 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned [in Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the deys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 104 Of all the Janissaries... none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade... Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

**Dey**, obs. f. *DIE sb.* and *v.*

† **Deyar**, *Obs.* [A transl. of AF. *dye* in Acts of Edward III: see *DYE* 1.] A dairy man.

15... transl. 37 *Edu.* III. c. 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 19 (citing the same act).

**Deyde**, obs. form of *DEAD*, *DIED*.

**Deyde**, -en, ME. form of *DIE v.*, *DYE v.*

**Deyde-nettle**: see *DEA-NETTLE*.

**Deyder**, obs. form of *DYER*.

**Deyery**, obs. form of *DAIRY*.

**Deyfife**, obs. form of *DEAF*.

**Dey-house** (dēi-haus), *Now local.* Forms: 4 *dēyhous*, 6 *dayhowse*, *deahouse*, *dēyhous*. [f. *DYE* 1 + *HOUSE*.] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342-74 *Koll in Scriptores tres* (Surtees) App. cxli, Item unam stabulam et unum dēyhus de Petyn-ton. a 1547 *Surv.* 236/4 *Northide* *Tykford Priory* in *Monast. Anglic.* V. 206 On the northide the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565-73 *Coote*



*Thesaurus Casaria taberna*. A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* III. 101 Item belonging to y<sup>e</sup> deahouse xij brasses pannes vij skelletes two ladles and a scemer. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E.D.S. 1879). *Deyhouse*, *Daus*, *Dayus*, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 *Cope Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Dey-lus*. 1890 *Glouc. Gl.*, *Dey-house* (pronounced dey'us), the dairy.

**Deyite**, obs. form of DEITY.

**Deyl**, -lle, obs. ff. **DOLÉ**, **Dool**, grief, mourning.

**Deyle**, **deyll**, obs. form of **DEAL**, part.

**Deyme**, obs. form of **DEEM** v.

**Deyn**, obs. Sc. variant of **DAN**<sup>1</sup>: see **DEN** sb.

**Deyn**, for **deyen**, obs. inf. of **DIE** v., **DYE** v.

**Deyn**, **deyne**, obs. ff. **DEAN** sb.<sup>1</sup> and 2.

**Deyne**, obs. f. **DEIGN** v., var. of **DAIN** sb., a.,

v., **DIGNE**, a.

1500-20 **DUNBAR Poems** (1893) xlii. 28 To luke on me be thoctit greit deyne.

**Deynous**, obs. form of **DEIGNOUS** a.

**Deynt**, **Deynte**, -tie, **Deynteous**, **Deynt-eth**, etc.: see **DAINT**.

**Deype**, obs. form of **DEEP**.

**Deyr**, **deyre**, obs. ff. **DEAR**, **DERE**, hurt.

1470 **HENRY Wallace** iv. 561 Wallace persaut his men tuk mekill deyr.

**Deyrie**, -ry, obs. ff. **DAIRY**.

**Deys**, obs. f. **DICE**: see **DIE** sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Deys**, -e, **Deysie**, -sy, obs. ff. **DAIS**, **DAISY**.

**Deysip** (dē'fip). [f. **DEY**<sup>2</sup> + **-SHIP**.] The state or dignity of a **Dey** (of Algiers, etc.).

1704 J. PITS *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 174 Succeeded him in the Deysip. 1863 **CHALLICE Heroes**, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 20 He would have sent your Deysip a he-goat.

**Deyster**, obs. var. of **DYESTER**, dyer.

**Deyte**, **deyyte**, obs. ff. **DEITY**.

**Deythe**, **Deyver**, obs. ff. **DEATH**, **DEVOIR**.

**Deytron**, obs. pl. **DAUGHTER**.

† **Dey-wife**. Obs. [f. **DEY**<sup>1</sup>.] A dairy woman. 1398 **TREVISA Barth. De P.** R. xix. lxxiv. (1495) 904 Chese... slydeth oute bytwene the fyngres of the Dey wyfe. 1530 **FALSGR**, 212/2 Dey wyfe, melerie. 1547 **SALESBURY Welsh Dict.**, *Handwrale*, *deywyfe*.

† **Dey-woman**. Obs. exc. dial. [f. **DEY**<sup>1</sup> + **WOMAN**.] A dairy woman.

1588 **SHAKS**, *L. L. L.* i. ii. 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Dey-woman.

1828 **SCOTT**, *F. M. Perith* xxxii. The dey or farm-woman entered with her pithers to deliver the milk for the family. *Ibid.*, The warden... averred he saw the dey-woman depart. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Day-woman*, *Dairymaid*.

**Dezincation** (dē'zink'fōn). [f. **DE**-II. 1 + **ZINC**.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So **De-zink** v., **De-zinked** ppl. a., **De-zinking** vbl. sb.

1891 **EISSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead** 277 Abstrich from dezincation of poor lead. 1892 **W. CROOKES** *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 183-4 Zinkiferous poor lead for dezinking... The de-zinking can at once begin... The total de-zinking process, from running the poor lead into the refining process to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires... nine hours.

**Dezincify**, **dezinkify** (dē'zink'ifai), v. [f. **DE**-II. 1 + **ZINCIFY**.] *trans.* To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc. Hence **Dezinkified** ppl. a.; also **Dezincification**.

1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metallurgy* 586 The dezincification of the de-silverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead. 1891 **EISSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead** 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient. 1892 **W. CROOKES** *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

**Dezymotize** (dē'zīmō'taiz), v. [f. **DE**-II. 1 + **ZYMOT-IO** + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To free from disease-germs.

1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller]... is to 'disinfect and dezymotize his own drinking water'.

**Dgiahour**, obs. form of **GIAOUR**.

**Dh** is not an English combination, but in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet ध *dha*, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate ढ, more exactly written *dha*. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple *d*, and in the general rectification of this to *dh*, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple *d* dental or *ḍ* lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with *dh*. Words thus erroneously spelt with *dh* are *dhooley*, *dhow*, *dhol*, *dhooney*, *dh*(o)urra, *dhurrie*.

† **Dhak** (dhāk). Also *dhawk*. *E. Ind.* [Hindi *dhāk*.] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

1799 **COLERBROOKE** in *Life* (1873) 407 Note, *Butea frondosa*, named Palūs, or Dhac. 1825 **HEBER Jernl.** (1828) II. 487

The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhāk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature.

† **Dhal**, var. of **DAL** Indian pulse.

† **Dharna**, **dhurna** (dhurna). *E. Ind.* Also *dherma*. [Hindi *dharṇā* placing, act of sitting in restraint, f. Skr. *dhr* to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharnā' or 'sitting dharnā', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be 'put in dharnā'.

1793 SIR J. SHORE in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dharna [which] may be translated Captivity, or Arrest. 1824 **HEBER Jernl.** (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna', till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 *Indian Penal Code Act* xlv (1860) c. 22 § 508 (V.) A. sits dharna at Z's door with the intention [etc.]. 1842 W. MILES *Tr. Hist. Hydur Naik* 41 (V.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dharna. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1875 **MAINE Hist. Inst.** 40 (V.) The institution is, identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos 'Sitting dharna'.

**Dhatura**, **dhutoora**, *E. Indian* forms of **DATURA**, **DEWTRY**.

1848 G. WYATT *Revelations of Orderly* (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners... rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

† **Dhobi** (dhōbi). *E. Ind.* Also *dhobie*, *dhoby*. [Hindi *dhōbi*, f. *dhōb* washing, Skr. *dhāv*-to wash.] A native washerman in India. Also *dhobi-man*.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886 **YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.** 242/2 A common Hind. proverb runs... Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy.

† **Dhole** (dhōl). *Zool.* [Origin unknown.

Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford (*Fauna of British Ind.* (1888), *Mammals* 143), and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, *toḷa* is the wolf; can this be, through some confusion, the source of *dhole*?)

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 COL. C. H. SMITH in E. Griffith *Cuvier's An. Kingd.* II. 225 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* in *Penny Cycl.* IX. 58/5 Of dogs in such a state of wildness... two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia. 1866 **WOOPE Pop. Nat. Hist.** I. 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. *Ibid.* 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

† **Dholl**, = **DAL**, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* i. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhoea from the too great use of the 'dholl' (*Cajanus indicus*).

† **Dhoney**, **doney** (dōni). Also 6-7 doni, tones, tony. [ad. Tamil, *dhōṇi* (pronounced dōṇi): perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. *donī* a yacht.

(Spelt *donny* by the French writer Pyrard de la Val (1610).) A small native sailing vessel of Southern India.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 a, Coching, from whence they were minded to send the Tōne which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottomed boats, called Tōne, because they have little bottom. 1850 **TENNENT Ceylon** II. 103 (V.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Comorand. 1880 **STANDARD** 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Comorand dhoneys. 1894 *Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg.*, Abbreviations: Dhhy. Dhoney.

**Dhooley**, -lie, -ly, erron. ff. **DOOLEE**, a litter.

**Dhoop**, erron. f. **DOOB** an Indian grass.

† **Dhoti**, **dhootie** (dhō'ti, dhū'ti). Also 7 dutee, 9 dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, dhooty. [Hindi *dhotī*.] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

1622 in W. N. Sainsbury *Cal. State Papers E. Ind.* (1878) III. 24 (V.) Price of calicoes, dutees fixed. 1840 T. WILKINSON *Vade Mecum* I. 247 (V.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845 **STOCKELER Handbk.** *Brit. Ind.* (1854) 277 He must... leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan. Shirts, dhooties, mulls and jaccnets are all very firm. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Afr. Isles* x. 203 Clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their 'dhotis' or loin-cloths.

**Dhourra**, **dhurra**, = **DURRA**, Indian millet.

† **Dhow**, **dow** (dan). Also *daou*, *daw*. [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthī form is *dāw*, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as *ḍāw* (Johnson 1852). See **DH**.

If the word *dāw* occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakl. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormus or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows. 1803 *Ibid.* IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call *daous*. They carry a single square sail. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1837 **TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son** I. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 **KRAFF Travels E. Africa** 117, I left... Takaungu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis... the smallest sea-going vessel. 1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post 26 July, The boats... captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast. 1865 **LIVINGSTONE Zambezi Pref.** 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 **BRIDFORD Sailor's Pock.** 84, vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons. 1883 *Bombay Gazetteer* XIII. 717-8 (V.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse... Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baglās. 1888 **YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.** 243/1 *Dhau*, *Dow*,... used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the mouths of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, *z. e.* rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen-rig.*

† **Dhurrie**, **durrie** (dūrri). [Hindi *dārī*. See **DH**.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar purposes.

1880 **ELIOT JAMES Indian Industries** iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable. 1891 **COTES Two Girls on a Barge** 21 Curtains to hang... and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. *Ibid.* 22 The dhurries to be arranged aesthetically on either crosswise beam.

**Di-** (di, dāi) *pref.*<sup>1</sup>, repr. *L. di-*, reduced form of *dis-*, used in *L.* before the consonants *b, d, g* (usually), *l, m, n, r, s* + cons., *v*, and sometimes before *j*, as in *di-būcināre*, *di-dūcere*, *di-gestio*, *di-gressio*, *di-jūdicāre*, *di-jungere* and *dis-jungere*, *di-lātare*, *di-minuere*, *di-missio*, *di-numerāre*, *di-rectus*, *di-rupio*, *di-spersus*, *di-stinguere*, *di-stridus*, *di-vertēre*. Often changed back in late *L.* and Romanic popular words to the full form *dis*, whence *dismiss*, *disrupt*; but in mod. Eng. generally *di-*. In OF. and ME. often varying with *de*, whence *defer*, *demitissio* sb.<sup>2</sup>, *devis*, from *L. differre*, *dimitissio*, *divisa*. This took place especially before a radical beginning with *s* + cons., where *di-* was phonetically identified with *dis-*, and shared in the alternation of *dis-* to *des-* (**DE**-6, **DES**-, **DIS**-). Thus in ME. *desperse*, *destinēl*, *destill*, *destrain*, *destriss* for *dis*; and per contra *dispair*, *dispite*, *dispoil*, *distroy* for *de*. For its force in composition, see **DIS**:- it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. *divide*, *diversion*, *diminish*; but in cases where there is a parallel word in *de*-, as *delate*, *dilate*, it is usually pronounced (dāi-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (dāi-) to other words, as *diget*, *dilute*, *dilevium*, *diradiation*, *direct*, *diverge*, *diverse*, *divest*. This seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as *digest* sb. *divers*, in which the *i* is long and diphthongal.

**Di-** (dāi, di), *pref.*<sup>2</sup>, repr. Gr. *di-* for *dis* twice, as in *διγamos* twice married, *διγλωττος* double-tongued, bilingual, *διδραχμος* worth two drachmas, *διπλοξ* double-folded. Hence, I. Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as *dichronic*, *dichroedon*, *digamma*, *digamy*, *diglot*, *digraph*, *dilemma*, *diphthong*, *diptych*, *distich*, *disyllable*; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as *Diadelphis*, *Diandria*, *Didelphia*, *Diptera*: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in *di-tetrahedron* a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so *di-hexahedron*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in *Chemistry*, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications.

a. With the names of classes of compounds, as *bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphate, amide, amine*, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as *carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, manganese dichloride MnCl<sub>2</sub>*.

† In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different: the Latin prefix *bi-* was then used, where *di-* is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in *bi-chloride of mercury*=corrosive sublimate; while the Greek *di-* was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a *di-chloride*.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in *di-allyl, dibenzyl, dicyanogen*.

In *diphenol*, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

c. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in *di-hydr(o), di-oxy, di-carbon, di-carb(o), di-nitr(o), di-az(o), di-chlor(o), di-brom(o), di-iod(o), di-sulph(o), di-phosph(o), di-bor(o), di-arsen(o), di-ammonio(o), di-ann(o), di-amid(o), di-cyan(o), di-methyl-, di-ethyl-, di-propyl-, di-amyl-, di-allyl-*. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in *dibromomethane, dichlorobenzene*.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as *di-azo* compounds, *di-carbon* series, *di-phenyl* group. So with other adjectives, as *diacid, dihydric, diphenic*.

e. On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as *diacotize, diacotype, dichromate*.

**Di-**, *pref.*<sup>3</sup>, the form of **DIA-** used before a vowel, as in *di-acoustic, di-eresis, di-esis, di-ocess, di-optic, di-orama*.

**Dia-**, *pref.*<sup>1</sup>, before a vowel *di-*, repr. Gr. *δια*, *di-*, the prep. *di* through, during, across, by. [orig. \**δφια*, from root of \**δφο*, *duo* two, and so related to *dis*, \**δφis* twice (Di-<sup>2</sup>) and L. *dis*- a-two, asunder (Dis-, Di-<sup>1</sup>).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in *διὰδρομος* running through, *διὰλεκτος* discourse, *διὰμετρος* measure through or crosswise, *diameter*, *διὰτριβη* wearing through or away, pastime, *διὰτρον* a thing for looking through, a spy-glass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies.

**Dia-**, *pref.*<sup>2</sup>, in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as *διὰ καρίαν*, *διὰ κωδείων*, *διὰ μίσους*, *διὰ μόρων*, *διὰ τριῶν πεπερών*, *διὰ τεσσάρων*, *διὰ πέντε*, meaning 'made or consisting of nts, of poppy-heads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being *τὸ διὰ τριῶν πεπερών φάρμακον* medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus *diachylon*, *diacissōn*, *diacodion*, *diaglaucion*, *diagrydiōn*, *dialibanōn*, *diamelilotōn*, *diamclitōn*, *diamisyos*, *diamorōn*, *diapente*, *diatessarōn*; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final *-ōn* (Gr. *-ων*) being taken for *-on* (Gr. *-ον*), and then latinized as *-uni*, e.g. *diachylum*, *diaglaucium*, *dialibanum*, *dihæmatum* (*δι' αἱμάτων*); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as *diapentes*. The *New Sydenham Society's Lexicon* gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has '*Dia*, a Greek Preposition . . . set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum*, *Diascaridium*, *Diasenna*, etc.' Only a few, e.g. *DIACHYLIUM*, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, *DIACATHOLICON*, *DIACODIUM*, *DIAGRYDIUM*, *DIAMBER*, *DIAMORON*, *DIAPALMA*, *DIAPRONE*, *DIACORD*, *DIASENNA*, *DIATESARON*. Among others, are the obsolete *Diacarthami* (*-amy*) [F. *diacarthami* Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron; *Dia-*

*ca'ssia*, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; *Diaci'ssum* [Gr. *κισσῶν*], of ivy leaves; *Diacorallion*, composed of red coral; *Diacymionum*, *diacimion* [F. *diacimion* Cotgr.; Gr. *κυμαῖον*], composed of cumin; *Diagalanga* [F. *diagalange*], made of galanga or galingale; *Diamargaron* [also in OF.; Gr. *μαργαρίον* of pearls]; *† Diapendion* Obs. [med. L. *pendion*, -um (F. *penide* 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr. *\*πηνίδιον*, dim. of *πηνή* thread. (See *Skeat Notes to P. Pl.*, E.E.T.S. 110.)] **Diaphoric** (-on) [F. *diaphenicum* Cotgr.; Gr. *φωκικόν* of dates]; *Diarrhodon* [F. *diarrodon* Cotgr.; Gr. *ῥόδων* of roses, *diarrhodon* (sc. *καλλύριον* a salve) compound of roses]; *Diarrhubarb*, a preparation of rhubarb; *Diatra-gacanth* [OF. *diadragant*, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth; *Diatriopipereton*, -santalōn, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood; *Diastigliber*, -zinziber, a confection of ginger.

The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also *diabolanum*, a plaster made of herbs, *diacalanum*, *diacapharis* (of capers), *diacaryon* (of walnuts), *diacastoreum*, *diachalcitis*, *diacinnamomum*, *diacitronium*, *diacopragia* (of goats' dung), *diacorum* (of acorus or calamus), *diacostum* (of costmary), *diacromyion* (of onions), *diacydonium* (conservae of quinces, marmalade), *diadamascenum* (of damsons), *diaglaucion* (of glaucium), *diagle xapha* (a drink for horses of six ingredients), *diaglyssopum*, *diaglecca* (of gum lac), *diathra* (of marsh mallows), *dianderdes* (of ordure), *diamschum* (of musk), *diamsium* (of anise), *diacurcum* (of walnuts), *diadabanum*, *diapapaver* (of poppies), *diaphosphorylos* (of pompholyx), *diastaryrion*, *diabastiten*, *diatribus* (of three sorts of sanders), *diaxylla* (loes (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melanch.* II. IV. 1. v.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Anat.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use 'Diaceron'. 1544 PHACR. *Regim.* Life (1553) A viij, 'A potio . . . made of half an ounce of 'diacartamy dissolved in . . . liij ounces of betonic. 1695-73 COOPER *Thesaurus Criticus*, an herbe called Carthamus, whereof is made an notable confection named Diacarthami to purge fume. 1673 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxiij. 762 First sufficiently cleanse with 'Diaccasia with Turpentine. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas pixides de conservae vocatis 'diacitron'. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* 1. 53 Take . . . 'Diacorallion a Dram and a half. 1562 LINGLAND *P. Pl.* A. v. 101 May no Sugar so swete swasgen hit vnnehe. No. v. Diopendion [vrr. dyapendyon, diapenydion, B. diapendion] dryve it from mya herte. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 127 A certain portia of the Electuarie 'Diaphanicon, mingled with . . . powder of *Diagridium*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 133 Diaphenicon a purging electuary . . . which receiveth that name from Dates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Diaphenic*. 'a soft purgative electuary. 1789 *Archæol.* IX. 233 Diarrhodon ad servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes. c. 1400 *Langrune's Cirurg.* 229 Troiscus de turbit maid wþ 'diarubarbe. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, 'Di-tragranth, a confection . . . good against hot diseases of the breast. c. 1400 *Langrune's Cirurg.* 238 Jevn hit 'diatrion piperton or anoyer hoot electuarie. *Ibid.*, He schal take 'diastriburum of oure making. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1602) 63 If you be troubled with rheumes . . . use diatrion piperion.

† **Dia, dya**, *sb.* Obs. The pharmaceutical prefix *Dia-*<sup>2</sup>, used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

*Goats' milk dia*, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see *Dia-*<sup>2</sup>.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 173 And dryuen away deth with dyas and dragges [vrr. dyas, dragges]. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Joens* (Percy Soc.) 40 Drugges nor dya was none in Bury towne. 1562 BULLIEN *Def. Ague, Sickness* 1. Bk. *Simplex* 22 b, Eaten, either in Goates milk Dia, or Syrrupe.

**Diabantite** (diabantit), *Min.* [irregularly f. **DIABASE** (as if the latter represented Gr. *diábas*, *diabavv*- having crossed over) + *-ite*. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name *diabantachromyn*.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. IX. 454 On Diabantite.

**Diabase** (diábás'), *Min.* [a. F. *diabase*, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which *diabase* would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for Haiüy's name *diortite*; but in 1842 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr. *diábas* a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called **DIORITE**; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1816 CLEVELAND *Min. Gog Greenstone* (note), *Diabase* of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACULAY *Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1862 DANA *Min. Geol.* ix. 79 *Diabase*, a massive hornblende rock. It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1882 GRUBE *Text-bk. Geol.* 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. *attrib.*, as in *diabase-aphanite*, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; *diabase-porphyr*, -porphyry, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; *diabase-schist*, a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece . . . being of this nature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 247 Diabase aphanite. Diabase schist.

**Diabasic** (diábás'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884 *Science* 20 June 763/t Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptions.

† **Diabasis**, *Obs. rare*. [a. Gr. *diábasis*, from *diabaiw* to pass over.] A passing over.

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 224 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

**Diabaterial** (diábát'riál), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *diabátripta* (sc. *leptá*) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. *diabátrōs* to be crossed, *diabaiw* to go through, cross) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-90 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xvii. iv. (1829) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks . . . the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

† **Diabete**, *Med. Obs.* [a. F. *diabète* (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *diáβητης*: see next.] = next.

1541 COLLAND tr. *Guydon's Chirurg.* V. iij b, Auyen graunteth in diabete the water in the clere mylke of a shepe. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartm.* II. i. 111. *Foris* (1608) 279 *ad opposit* the Diabete. Distills wss still. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. 23. *Diabete*, or *Potidropsy*, an extraordinary fluxe of the urine. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete.

**Diabetes** (diábēt'iz), *Med.* [a. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *diáβητης*, *lit.* 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Aræteus as the name of the disease, f. *diabaiw* to pass through.]

† 1. A siphon. *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 107 If a Glass Diabetes or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.

2. *Med.* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with *the or a*.) 1552 TURNER *Balth.* 72. It is good for the fixe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicians Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 CULPHER *Phys. Direct.* 701 It helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 ALEXANDER tr. *Norwegian's Seats and Causes of Diseases* II. 111. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. DAX tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 327 Rollo was . . . the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) I. 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1879 KNORR *Princ. Med.* 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 LANOOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

**Diabetic** (diábēt'ik), *a.* [a. F. *diabétique* (14th c. in Hatz., -Darm.), ad. L. *diabēticus*, f. *diabētēs*: see prec. and *-ic*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment. 1799 *Med. J. Fr.* II. 88 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis. 1819 J. G. CHILDREY *Chem. Anal.* 308 The sugar of diabetic urine. 1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 66 Diabetic sugar . . . is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes.

1799 *Med. J. Fr.* II. 209 The body of my diabetic patient. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 579 This . . . explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 107 Some . . . diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance.

*fig.* 1834 CARLYLE *Essay Rev.* III. v. Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.

b. *sb.* One who suffers from diabetes.

1840 A. TWEEDIE *Libr. Med.* IV. 235 Exaggerated notions . . . of the quantity of food which diabetic can consume. 1880 BEALE *Slight Alim.* 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound . . . of rump steak at a sitting.

**Diabetical** (diábēt'ikál), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] = **DIABETIC** 1.

1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Jud. Astral* xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabetical passion. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ii. 58 The Diabetical disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsie*.

**Diablerie** (diáb'lerie), *Also -erie*. [a. F. *diablerie* (dyabl'rie), in 13th c. *diablerie*, f. *diabli* devil + *-erie*: see *-ERY*.]

1. Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild recklessness, devilry.

1751 WARETON in Pope's *Wks.* (1757) IV. 235 *W. & F.* The

diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. 1809 *Q. Rev.* May 317 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 *Southey Omniana* I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablerie in the Romish mythology. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 Miss Eva . . . appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1858 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* I. 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

1824 Scott *St. Roman's* viii. The devil, in the old stories of diablerie, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. 1837 Lockhart Scott ix. Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and . . . mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

1853 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. 1880 W. Leighton *Shaks. Dream* 50 Out of sin's diablerie We arise, the fateful three.

**Diablerist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. *diableries*).

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bk.* 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

|| **Diablotin** (*diablotin*). [F. *diablotin*, dim. of *diab* devil.] A little devil; an imp.

1812 Scott *Fam. Lett.* I. Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xxiv. The little diablotin again thrives in his air. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

**Diabolarch** (*doiæb'olark*), *sb.* [f. Gr. *diabolos* devil + -*archos* ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. OXLEY *Three Lett. Archb. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called The Devil. *Ibid.* 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

**Diabolarchy** (*doiæb'olarki*). [f. as prec. + Gr. -*αρχία*, f. *αρχή* rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J. OXLEY *Three Lett. Archb. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 29, I must distinguish between a devil and the devil . . . as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. *Ibid.* 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

**Diabolopsy**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *diabolos* devil, after *cataplexy*, *epilepsy*, from Gr. -*ληψία* = -*ληψις* taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So **Diabolopitio**, one possessed with a devil.

1886 H. MAULESLEY *Nat. Cause* 315 Neither theolopsy nor diabolopsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

**Diabolriad**, [f. Gr. *diabolos*, L. *diabolus* devil + -*ad* I c, after *Itiad*, and the like.] An epic of the devil; a tale of the devil's doings.

1777 W. COMBE (*Itiad*). The Diaboliad, a poem. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* III. v. 339 To believe all the Manichean Diaboliads ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later Albigenses.

**Diabolique** (*doiæb'olik*), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *diabolique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabolicus* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. *diabolikos*, f. *diabolos* devil.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redet* III. 199 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone. 1497 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 a/1 To knowe by what moyen his daughter myght ben preserued from this vexacion dyabolique. 1533-4 *1st 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. A 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. ix. 95 Doubt . . . of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgment* xxxvii. Satan . . . merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. A Hell . . . without life, though only Diabolic life, were more frightful. c. 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 Theories . . . about lunacy and diabolic possession.

**b.** Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1777 Dr. Fox *Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

**c.** Like or resembling the devil.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1849) 71 A . . . more or less Diabolic-looking man. 1862 H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. iii. Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

1843 Caxton *Cato B. ij.* Lesyne is a synne dyabolique. 1546 Bale *Eng. Volaries* II. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolic frutes, holy S. Paule admonished the Romans, in the first chaptre of his Epistle. 1642 MILTON *Apol.*

*Suict.* viii. (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of prayers. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 363 No diabolic delight.

† **B.** as *sb.* An agent of the devil. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xv. 214 Of innocuons of the deuyll . . . or of pacyons with hym & with his dyabolikes. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 Witches . . . Hydro and Pyro-maniacs and other Diaboliques.

**Diabolical** (*doiæb'olik*), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the devil.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 39 Be neuer taken in dyabolycall engyne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. 14 b, [They] adjudged the same Jone [of Arc.] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemeresse of God. 1603 *Ad. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 10. 175 The most ancient of all diabolical temptations. . . . Yee shall beas Gods, knowing good and evil. 1651 — *Leuiath.* IV. xlv. 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolical. 1795 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 409 If a God . . . governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition . . . implied in many a clerical declamation.

**b.** Resembling a devil in outward appearance. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 341 An old fantastical-looking dwelling . . . literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or besitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 LANGLEY *tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. vii. 141 b, Of all these superstitious sectes after rehersed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometanes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* IV. 10 This Mystery . . . that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68. ¶ 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastille, and then . . . to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii. I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features. 1824 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. 1834 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* VI. 193 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

† **B. sb.** A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more fitly they might be called diabolicals!) have repeated after St. Augustine.

Hence **Diabolicality**, diabolicalness.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antiphr.* Introd. 16 Then we should see . . . diabolicality . . . overwhelm everything good.

**Diabolically** (*doiæb'olikali*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccle. Biog.* (1852) II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciousie, traitorousie, diabolicalie were put out of the indictment. 1633 Prynne *Histrom.* I. 11. Chorus (R.). So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabolically impudent. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 You look divinely, child. But . . . they have dressed you most diabolically. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. B. A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

**Diabolicalness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

1777 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Diabolicalness*, devilish Nature. A 1800 J. WARTON *Sat. Ranelagh House*, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

**Diaboliceity**, *nonce-wd.* Diabolic quality.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 294 If the Apostoliceity become Diaboliceity.

† **Diabolically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [-LY 2.] = **Diabolically**.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Dio.* 21 Sin is . . . autoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolically, in public, countenanced.

**Diabolifuge**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + -*fuge*, L. *fugium*, after *febrifuge*.] Something that drives away the devil.

1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakst.* xi. (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

**Diabolify** (*doiæb'olifi*), *v.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + -FY.] *trans.* To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* 59 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence **Diabolification**.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 136 f. Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

**Diabolish**, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakst.* v. (1891) 121 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. 1880 — *Prof. Breakst.* xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

**Diabolism** (*doiæb'olizm*). [f. Gr. *diabolos* devil + -ISM: cf. **DIABOLIZE**.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxx. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. xii. The Farce of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* Introd. Cij, If you had rather, call it Church-Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism. 1833 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Dio.* 18 Speculative Infidelitie, practicious Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism. 1777 T. CAMPBELL *Serv. S. Ireland* (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart. 1826 *Gent. Mag.* I. 636 f. The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. 1824 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 75 To put an end to their curse, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

† **b.** A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. *Obs.*

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 66 [He] taught . . . [that] there was an equalitie of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1822 LAMB *Lett.* xii. To B. Barton 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. i. Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. 1778 T. HARTLEY *Prof. Swedenborg's Heav. & H.* (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 770 The brutal, vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

**Diabolist** (*doiæb'olist*). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie.

1895 *Westmin. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 2 f. These . . . are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school . . . is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other nightmares of corruption.

**Diabolize** (*doiæb'olize*), *v.* [f. Gr. *diabolos* devil + -IZE. (Du Cange has *diabolizare* = *demonizare* for Gr. *δαμονιζεσθαι* to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. 1717 KEN *Hymns Festin.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 296 The jealous Fears which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. 1839 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 268 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolized. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Manufacturing rum to . . . debauch and diabolize the . . . natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

1883 O. W. HOLMES *Jonathan Edwards in Paget fr. Old Vol. Life* 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolical influence.

1823 [see **DIABOLIZED** below]. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakst.* v. viii. 170 There were two things . . . that diabolized my imagination, — I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence **Diabolized ppl.** *a.*; **Diabolization**, the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Asteria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

**Diabolocracy**, *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 135 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine government.

† **Diabologue**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* A discussion or dialogue of devils.

1713 ELLWOOD *Antiblog.* (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues.

**Diabology** (*doiæb'olodgi*). [euphonic abbreviation of *diabolology*: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence **Diabological a.**

1693 UNQUART *Rabelais* II. xxiii. 191 To speak in the true Diabological Sense. *Ibid.* 199 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [same *edd.* diabolology]. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabolology of the time.

**Diabolology** (*doiæb'olodgi*). [f. Gr. *diabolos* devil + -LOGY, Gr. -λογία speech. See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or study; devil-lore.

1875 KINGSLEY *Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.



**Diabolonian** (dai-äb-lō-ni-än), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. diabolus*, in imitation of such forms as *Babylonian*, *Thessalonian*.] Bunyan's name in the *Holy War* for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as *adj.* Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 SPURGEON *Press. Dav. Ps. xix. 9* Till .. every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1894 EGGLESTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/4 Vile diabolonians all of them.

|| **Diabrosis**. *Med. Obs.* [*a.* *Gr. διάβρωσις*, *f.* *διά* through + *βρωσις* eating, *f.* *βιβρώσκω* to eat.] Corrosion, ulceration.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* + **Diabrotic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [*ad. Gr. διαβρωτικός* able to eat through, corrosive; *f.* as prec.]

*A. adj.* Corrosive. *B. sb.* A corrosive agent.

1775 in ASH. **Diacalorimeter** (dai-äkalō-rī-mē-tar). [*f.* *Gr. διά* through + *καλόμετρον*.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 151.

**Dianthous** (dai-äkan-θōs), *a. Bot.* [*f.* *Di-2* + *Gr. δίανθα* thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dianthous* .. in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

+ **Diacatholicon**. *Obs.* [So in OF. (Cotgr.) and med.L., repr. *Gr. διά καθολικόν* composed of general or universal (ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance.

As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, anised, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy.)

1502 in BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (Blount). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. n. iii. (1676) 237/3 Solid purgers are .. Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo. of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diacatholicon* .. so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art .. could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes, .. roast, bake, boil.

|| **Diacausis** (dai-äkäus-īs). *Med.* [*Gr. διακάωσις* burning heat; cf. next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacausis* .. excessive, intense heat of body.

**Diacastic** (dai-äkäst-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Gr. διά* through, across + *καυστικός* burning, *f.* *καίω* to burn. Cf. *F. diacastique*.]

*A. adj.*  
1. *Math.* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to *catacaustic*: see CAUSTIC *a.* 3.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Pref. A. liij, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diacastic Curve*, or *Caustic by refraction* .. the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacastic*. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 603/1 When the caustic curve is .. formed by refraction, it is called the *Diacastic Curve*.

+ 2. *Med.* Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts (Mayne, *Exp. Lex.* 1851-60). *Obs.*  
*B. sb.* 1. *Math.* A diacastic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caustics*, Caustics are divided into catacaustics, and diacastics. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacastics. 1866 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacastics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

+ 2. *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize. *Obs.*

**Diacenous** (dai-äsen-ōs), *a.* [*f.* *Gr. διακεν-ος* quite empty or hollow (DIA-1) + -ous.] (See quot.) 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacenous* .. porous, like a sponge or pumice stone.

**Di-acetamide**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and ACETAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 373. **Diacetate**. *Chem.* [*f.* DI-2 + ACETATE.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl;  $C_2H_3O_2$ ), as *diacetate of ethylene* ( $C_2H_4$ ) $^{2+}$ .Ac $^{2-}$ .O $^{2-}$ . So *Di-acetic a.*

1845 THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 373 Diacetate of lead. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1867-73 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

**Diacetin** (dai-äset-īn). *Chem.* [*f.* DI-2 + ACETIN.] Di-acetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by acetyl. See ACETIN.

1855 WATTS *Pr. Chem.* IX. 426. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 352 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol: .. Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin.

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Also **Di-acetonamine Chem.** See DI-2 and ACETONAMINE. **Diacetonie a. Chem.** See DI-2 + ACETONIC. In *diacetonie alcohol*, a syrupy liquid  $2(C_2H_5)C(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$ , obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetanamine.

**Diacetyl. Chem.** See DI-2 + 2, and ACETYL. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl ( $C_2H_3O_2$ ). 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacetyl carbamide*  $CO(NH_2)C_2H_3O_2$ , a product of the action of carbonylchloride on urea at 50°C.; it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles.

|| **Diachanium** (dai-äkan-ī-um). *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* DI-2 + *L. achanium* ACHENE.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achanium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachanium has been given to this fruit.

|| **Diachalasis. Surg. Obs.** [*a.* *Gr. διαχάλασις*, *f.* *διαχάλλω* to cause to open or gape.] (See quot.) Hence + **Diachalastic a. Obs.**

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Diachalasis*, in the medicinal works of the ancients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures. 1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Diachalasis* .. a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachalastic*, relating to a Diachalasis.

|| **Diachore-sis. Med. Obs.** [*Gr. διαχώρησις* excretion.] (See quot.) Hence **Diachoretic a.** 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diachoretic*, the act or faculty of voiding excrements. 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachoretic* .. promoting the excretion of faces; laxative.

**Diachronic** (dai-äkrō-nik), *a. none-ud.* [*f.* *Gr. διά* throughout, during + *χρόνος* time + -ic.] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite.

**Diachylon, -lum** (dai-äkil-ōn, -lōm), **diaculum** (dai-äkil-ōm). *Forms:* *a.* 4-6 diaculion, 7- diachylon, 8- diachylum (9 diaculum); *B.* 4-9 diaculon, 6 dyaculome, 6- diaculum. [*a.* med.L. *diachylum*, *diaculon*, and OF. *diaculon* (14th c.), *diaculon* (dyachilon), *diachilon* (Paré, 16th c.), *L. diachylon* (Celsus), repr. *Gr. διαχῶλον* (a medication) composed of juices; cf. also *Gr. διαχῶλος* very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

*a.* 1313 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 20/15 Diaculon 1 lb. 10 d. c. 1400 *Laufcard's Cirurg.* 238 Diaculion mand of litarge and oile and juyes of mustard seed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* § 1 b, Diaculion of Rasis. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 8 The Common Plaster call'd Diachylon. 1725 BRADLEY *Ann. Dict.* s. v. *Diachylon*, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall. 1797 BURKE *Edic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatic diachylon. 1836 MARRIAT *Tahiti* i. 4 Did a bull gore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv, Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

*B.* 1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 22/20 Dyaculon 4 d. per lb. 1530 PALSCR. 179 Splette this dyaculome upon a linnen clothe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* V. ij b, Emplastyr the place with diaculum. 1671 SHADWELL *Hunnorist* i, To set up with Sixpenny-worth of Diaculum. 1821 PRAD *Gog Poems* (1866) I. 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days. a 1839 *Ibid.* (1864) I. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, and she had no Diaculum. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 92 Will .. your druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculon?

*D. Comb.*, as *diachylum-plaster*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabathour's Bk. Physicæ* 249/5 Applye as then theron a Diaculion playster. 1676 I. CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 718 The ends .. I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. a 1692 MOUNTFORD *Fantus* i. ad fin., I .. devoured Three Yards of Diachylon Plaster instead of Pancake. 1794 SCOTT *Lct. to Miss C. Rutherford* 9 Sept. in *Lockhart*, To hint the convenience of a roll of diachylon plaster.

+ **Diachyma. Bot. Obs.** [*f.* *Gr. δια-χῶμα* through + *χῶμα* that which is poured out, liquid; cf. *διαχέω* to diffuse, etc.] A synonym of PARENCHYMA, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 *Diachyma*, the green cellular matter of leaves.

**Diacid** (dai-äsid), *a. Chem.* [*f.* DI-2 + ACID, on the analogy of DI-BASIC.] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

*Diacid alcohol*, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol  $C_2H_4(OH)_2$  is *diacid*, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a diacetate. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 241 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS *Formul. Chem.* 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicals by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOOM *Chem.* (ed. 5) 546 The diamines

.. are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid.

|| **Diaclassis**. [*a.* *Gr. διάκλασις f. διακλάω* to break in twain.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diaclassis*, a fracture. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclassis*, refraction of light rays.

Hence **Diaclassic a.**

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclassic* .. relating to *Diaclassia* [a method of amputation], or to *Diaclassis*.

**Diaclassite** (dai-äkläss-īt). *Min.* [*f.* *Ger. diaklas* (Breithaupt, 1823), *f.* *Gr. διακλάω* to break through or asunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268.

+ **Diacle. Sc. Obs.** [related to DIAL; the -cle appears to be as in *receptacle*, *spiracle*, and other reprints of *L. instrumental-culum*, as in *gubernaculum* rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 83 A fare diacle. 1612 *Rates & Customs Scot.* in *Hayburton's Ledger* (Scot. Rec. Ser. 1867) 299 Diales of wode, the dozen, xij; of bone, the dozen, xlvij. 1794 *Scot. Agric. Surv.*, *Shetland* 87 (Jam.). Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle.

|| **Diacodium** (dai-äkü-dī-um). *Obs.* Also 6 diacodion, 8-9 diacode. [*med.* and *mod. L. diacodion*, -codium, in ancient *L. diacodion*, from *Gr. διά κωδίων* (a preparation) made from poppy-heads: see DIA-2. Cf. also French *diacodion* (16th c.), *diacodium* (17-18th c.), *diacode* (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So *It. diacodione* (Florio 1599), now *diacodion*.]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 51 Drinkte your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diacodium*, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. xiii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 328 [It] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium. 1829 J. TOSCO tr. *Edwards' & Vanarsseur's Mater. Med.* 323 Calming Mixture. *Diacode Syrup.*

Hence + **Diacodiate sb.**; cf. *opiate. Obs.* 1684 tr. *Emet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiate if the Patients strength hold out.

|| **Diacolosis** (dai-äkolō-sis). *Biol.* [*f.* *Gr. δια- (DIA-1) + κόλλωσις* hollow, belly.] The separation of the coelome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 579. *Ibid.* 630 The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacolosis*.

**Diacon, -e**, *obs.* forms of DEACON.

**Diaconal** (dai-äkon-āl), *a.* [*ad.* late *L. diaconāl-is*, *f. diaconus* DEACON: cf. *F. diaconal* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 COYNE, *Diaconal*, Diaconall; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination. 1853 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods in Gd. Words* 494 A large development .. of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

**Diaconate** (dai-äkon-ēt), *sb.* [*ad.* late *L. diaconāt-us*, *f. diaconus* DEACON: see -ATE 1. Cf. *F. diaconal*.]

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deaconry*, *Diaconate*, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] a 1846 WORCESTER *Eccl. Eccl. Rev.* 1849 (title) The Diaconate and the Poor. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) I. xiii. 408 If .. we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iii. 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 *Sunday School Times* 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate the Rev. Thos. Gauldard was assistant to Dr. Pierce. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* v. 59 The English divines .. were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1891 STOUTON in *West. Meth. Mag.* May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him.

+ **Diaconate, a. Obs. none-ud.** [*f.* *L. diaconāt-us* DEACON + -ATE 2.] Having, or managed by, deacons.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 123 (R.) This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

**Diaconess, -isse**, *obs.* forms of DEACONESS.

|| **Diaconicon**. Also in Lat. form *diaconicum*. [*Gr. διακονικόν*, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, *f. διακονος* a servant, a DEACON.] *Ecl. Antig. and Med. Gk. Ch.* A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,

different situation. 1884 *Church Q. Rev.* XVIII. 250-251.  
diadoche of early Greek scholars .. was but a broken and  
fitful succession.







1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc.; it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 CRAIG, *Diagraph*, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 *Exhib. Catal.* III. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. *Note.* Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting.

**Diagraph**, *v. rare*. [f. Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] *trans.* To represent diagrammatically; = **DIAGRAM** *v.*

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspeare.

**Diagraphic** (dai-āgrāf'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, διαγράφη marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -ic, after Gr. γραφικός.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also **Diagraphical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense. **Diagraphics**, the art of drawing.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 The art Diagraphice, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Diagraphical art*, the art of painting, or carving. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagraphical Art*, the art of painting or carving. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* I. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process... is the very same with the linear one we have described.

|| **Diagrydium**. *Pharm.* Celus + -gredie, γ-γredium. [L. *diagrydium* (Celsus Aurelianus 7 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in *dian*, of Gr. διακρυδιον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of διακρυδιον tear, drop. In *F. diagraphide*.] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy.

1436 *Poi. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforie, correte, diagredie. a 1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. No. 25897), Digredum, the pounce vis. vijss. 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* II. xi. 167 Mingled with . powder of Diagrydium. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 107 They hide Scammony under the name of *diagrydium*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. 66 Take . . . Diagrydium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Dram. 1825 BRANDE *Man. Pharmacy* 157 In some old Pharmacopoeia . . . methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagrydia.

Hence **Diagrydate** *a.*, made with diagrydium.

Also as *sb.*: see quots.

1659 *Phys. Dict.*, *Diagrydates*, medicines that have scammony or diagrydium in their composition. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confut.* III. 99 With diagrydate Purges. a 1734 FLOYER (J.), All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydates. 1755 JOHNSON, *Diagrydates*, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

**Diaheliotropic** (dai-ā-hēliōt'rōp'ik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. διά across + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 447 Diaheliotropic movements.

**Diaheliotropism** (dai-ā-hēliōt'rōp'iz'm), *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -ISM.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The power . . . called *Transversal Heliotropismus* by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

**Diahydric**, *a.* [f. DIA- + Gr. ὑδρ water + -ic.] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diahydric*, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

**Dial** (dai-āl), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also *5* dyale, dyel, 5-7 dyal(l), diall. [Presumably a derivative of L. *dies* a day, through *p. med. l.* adj. *dial-lis* daily (repr. in Du Cange by *diale* = *diurnale* 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and *dialiter* adv. daily.) Outside Eng., however, *dial* is known only from a single OF. instance in Froissart, in which the *dyal* in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (*roie journal*) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med. L. *rota diālis*: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface; a **SUN-DIAL**.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. v. For by the dial the hour they gan to make. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horloge (dial or diall of an horloge). 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, quadrant. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XX. 11 The shadowe wente backe ten degrees in Achas Dyall. 1552

HULOET, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, scietorium. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. v. 24 To carue out Dialls quaintly, point by point, thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dialls have no light. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd. 1720 GAY *Poem* (1745) I. 151 Here to sevn streets sevn dials count the day. 1799 *Venus Astron.* iv. (1810) 56 A clock or watch may . . . be regulated by a good dial. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* I. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

b. fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer . . . Hevinlie trumpet, horloge and reguleir . . . condit, and diall. 1824 J. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* Intro. 21 The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. *declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical* (etc.) *dial*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand . . . commonly call Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Erect declining Dials*, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 *Archæologia* VI. 143 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Architect. Dict.* I. 332 Declining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b. With various qualifying words, as *night- or nocturnal dial* (= **MOON-DIAL**), **RING-DIAL**, **SUN-DIAL**.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 A large Ring-Dial . . . having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moon-Dial* or *Lunar Dial*, is that which shows the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. *Ibid.*, *Nocturnal or Night-Dial*, is that which shows the hours of the night. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 66 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. *Obs.* Also with qualifying words as **WATER-DIAL**, etc.

1552 HULOET, Diall, clepsydra, horologium. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water . . . clepsydra. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 b. The Ambassador sent his presents . . . one small clocke or dyall. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poke, And . . . Says, very wisely, it is ten a clocke. 1611 COTGER, *Horologe* of a Clepsydra, or water Dyall. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 329 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* 40 Motions . . . no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall. 1676 North's *Plutarch* 765 note, Like a water Diall or Clepsydra.

b. fig. 1556 J. JONES (title), *The Dial of Agues*. 1557 NORTH (title), *Gueuara's Diall of Princes*. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B j b. A delectable diall for to direct you to true deuotion. c 1600 in C. B. MARKNAM *Fighting Veres* (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. **DIAL-PLATE**.

1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battlements ar set aloft vpon too of the sidez of Cezar tour . . . to sheaw the ourz too the touon and cuntree. 1632 SNEDWOOD s. v. *Dial*, The hand of a clock-dyall, la montre d'un Horloge. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 224 Varished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 42 ¶ 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Princ. Build.* 569 The part where the dial of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1824 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Sir Edmund Beckett addresses a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

b. fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

5. A mariner's compass. *Obs.* 1523 FITZGER. *Surr.* xx. 38 It is necessarie that he baue a Dyall with hym for els . . . he shall nat haue byrte knowledge which is East West North and South. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 85 When the needle standeth steadfastly in the right Line within the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directly North and South. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. iii. 985 For first inuention of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the Cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point . . . shakes not.

b. *Mining*. A mincr's compass for underground surveying.

1669 E. MONTAGU tr. *Barb's Metals*, etc. (1740) 286 Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875 *Use Dict.* Arts II. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferentor used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 For communication . . . this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as *tide-, wind-dial*: 1792 *Archæologia* X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

c. *slang*. The human face. 1811 in *Lexicon Balatronicum*. 1829 *Bird o' Freedom* 7 Aug. 3 (Familiar) An abstruse tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial.

7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work*.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 87 In common watches pins falling out of the dial face is a fruitful source of trouble. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. Yet both beauty, like a dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1599 MINSHUE *Sf. Dict.*, *Relogero*. a dial-maker. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 157 Each dial-marked leaf and flower-bell. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *Decay of Beggary*, The standing dial-motors. 1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitzky's Electr. in Serp. Man* (1890) 804 Of A B C systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's 'Dial Telegraph' is a good example. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dial-work' (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as *dial-less a.*, without a dial, having no dial; *dial-like a.*, like a dial; *dial-look*, a look furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; *dial-moth*, *Tortrix gnomania* (Samouelle, *Entomol. Compend.* 1819); *dial-piece* = **DIAL-PLATE**; *dial-plane*, the flat-surface of a sun-dial; *dial-ring*, n finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; *dial-wheel* (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; *dial-writer*, a type-writer with a dial. Also **DIAL-PLATE**.

1865 *Athenæum* 8 July 49 The tower remained dial-less as before. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. 20 Where the helianthus turns her dial-like face to the sun. 1699 D. PELL *Improv. Sea To Rd.*, Upon a Dial-piece of a Clock in the College Church of Gloucester. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 699 The number of 'Dial Plains are 25. 1703 MONRO *Mech. Exerc.* 310 A Dial Plane is that Flat whereon a Dial is intended to be projected. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon . . . and the dial-plane. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 453 A dialing consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Watchwork*, The dial-wheel, serves to carry the hand. 1883 *Pell Mtl. C.* 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a 'dial writer'.

**Dial**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour.

1893 *Times* 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie . . . Dial—pale yellowish, &c.

**Dial** (dai-āl), *v.* [f. **DIAL** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans. fig.* To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss. a 1864 TALFOURD (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 MANLOWE *Lead Mines* 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plumb and dial. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Boring*, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialed for in this manner. 1853 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. t. 153 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialed out.

3. To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see **DIALED** *ppt.* a.]

**Dialatike**, *obs.* f. **DIALECTIC** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

**Dial-bird**. [ad. Hindi *dahiyāl* or *dahēl*, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (*Copsichus saularis*), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus *Copsichus*.

1738 E. ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengal in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 1812 SHELLE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

**Dialdane** (dai-āldēn). *Chem.* [f. DI- + ALD(OL) + -ANE.] A compound, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water. Hence **Dialdanic a.** in *dialdanic acid*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 631.

**Dialect** (dai-ālekt). [a. f. *dialekte* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dialektus*, Gr. *διαλεκτος* discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. *διαλέσθαι* to discourse, converse, f. *δια-* through, across + *λέγειν* to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; esp. a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom. 1579 E. K. *Ed. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Neither . . . must . . . the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 NASHE *Lenen Stuffs* (1599) 41. By corruption of speech they false dialect and mis-sound it. 1658 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 101. Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 93 A Babylonian Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 172. The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. iv. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vii. (1858) 155. Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 87. They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 188. In her youth There is a prone and speechless dialect, Such as moue meo. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384. The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.* A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1577 HARNER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* 70. Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* it. 496. The like changes are very familiar in the Aeoic Dialect. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73. The Slavon tongue is of great extent; of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian, and others. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5497/1. He made a Speech... which was answered by the Doge in the Genoeze Dialect. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 200. A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 203. Pali, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient Kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Eng. Dialects* (1878) 17. The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 77. That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

b. *attrib.*, as *dialect speech, speaker, poems, specimens*.

3. = DIALECTIC sb. 1. *Obs.*

1557 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 2. b. Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for they are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the corne from the chaffe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 223. We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 39. He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 362. [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

*attrib.* 1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* IV. 35. The learned... busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

[Dialect, v.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]  
Dialectal (dōi'lektāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod.F. *dialectal*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 380. We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* *Irel.* 121. It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language... of the times. 1873 A. J. ELLIS *President's Address in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 208. Their historical relations [are] considered, and their dialectal differences explained. 1880 J. E. C. WELDON in *Academy* 24 July 58. Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1885 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 134/2. August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence DIALECTALITY, dialectal quality.  
1864 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 22 Oct. 514/2. The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed *it*.

Diale'ctally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] a. In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTICALLY I.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 391. The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 316/3. An archaism still existent dialectally.

Dialected, a. *nonce-adj.* [sec. -ED 2.] (In comb.) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Kester* IV. The... cockney-dialected Josh.

Dialectic (dōi'lektik), sb. 1. Forms: 4 dialatīk, 5 (dialiticus), dialetike, -yk, dyaletyque, 6 dialectīk(e), 6-7 -ique, 7-9 -ick, 7- -ic. [a. OF. *dialectique*, -clique (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dialectica* fem. sing., ad. Gr. ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing. of διαλεκτικός adj.: see next. The L. *dialectica* was also treated as a neuter pl., whence the later Eng. *dialectics*.]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of *Logic* as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (a) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (b) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysics. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science. With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages *dialectica* was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in

which sense accordingly *dialectic* and *dialectics* were first used in English.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job... determineth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicion, assumpcion, etc. [a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1583 (Ashm. MS.) Prestis of be lawe, Of dialatīcus [v.r. dialecticus], and decre, doctours of aythir.] c 1440 CARPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 372. Sche lerned pan be liberal artēs seuen. The thyrdē sciens call be dialatyck... be trowth fro be falschd pan techet for to know. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* i. viii. 34. The secondē sciens is logyke whiche is called dialatyque. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 72. Dialecticē or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2. Dialectic is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 96. Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic... the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* vi. 127. The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 22. He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 27. The Platonic ideal of Dialectic... the giving and receiving of reasons.

b. Also in pl. form *Dialectics* (cf. *mathematics*). 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. (1851) 192. Bishop Downham in his Dialectics will tell you [etc.]. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 263. The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 224. You will pardon my unskillfulness in dialectics. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 336. The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of the martyrs. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 112. If Henry wearied of dialectics.

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 WILCHIE *Elem. Critical Philos.* 65, 2. Of the division of general Logic into Analysis and Dialectic. 4. O. the division of transcendental Logic into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 1839 J. RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Logic* 17. It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance... which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 267. There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectic of pure reason... which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* iv. xvi. 134. This reduction... could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a manoeuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. 14. That dialectic is the very nature of thought... forms one of the main lessons of logic. *Ibid.* vi. 126. By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond. Dialectic is... the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* viii. 229. An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 WATSON *Philos. Kant* 137. Transcendental Dialectic must... be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendental judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

Dialectic (dōi'lektik), a. and sb. 2. [ad. L. *dialecticus*, a. Gr. διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διαλέκτος: see DIALECT. Cf. mod.F. *dialectique*.]  
A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B. DISCOLTIMINIUM 35. If I should read this Dialectique straine to my Mare. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. 14. Dialectic several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 GLANSTON *Glean.* V. lxxix. 64. A more arduous and constant resort to dialectic subtleties. 1848 tr. F. Von Schlegel's *Philos. Hist.* 89. This question cannot be settled... by mere dialectic strife.

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1858) 87. Of which dialectic marauder... the discomfort was visibly felt as a benefit. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 138. A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius. 1844 *Ibid.* VIII. 95. Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles.

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = DIALECTAL.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 51. Is it [prodezza] a mere dialectic variation of *prudenza*? 1848 WHATLEY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* 303/4. An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1850 H. TORRENS in *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 13. Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1881 D. WILSON *Prel. Ann.* II. iv. i. 185. The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. sb. 2. [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 25. As for Induction, the Dialectics seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 91. Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 MOORE *Nature's Labels* 20. As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

Dialectical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = DIALECTIC a. I.

1548 GERT PR. *Massie* 116. Their argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164. Speech... Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 NORTH'S *Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 39. Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 460. Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1856 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132. The dialectical point in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning.

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. § 1. 106. When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64. Universal Logic, considered as *Organon*, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* vi. 128. The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 633. The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 WATSON *Philos. Kant* 289. Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = DIALECTIC a. 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356. I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

1750 HOOGE'S *Job* Pref. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small dialectal variation only. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Pref.* (1878) 9. Separating mere dialectical forms. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* v. 199. A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectal germs of all.

B. sb. = DIALECTIC sb. 1.

1529 SKELTON *Replay.* 96. In your dialectical And principles syllogistical If ye to remembrance call.

Dialectically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a 1665 J. GOOPOVIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 458. You may argue... dialectically or with probability. 1662 *South. Sermon*. (1718) IV. 53. He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xxxvii. (1862) III. 321. Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 HUXLEY in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 48. The most reverend prelate might dialectically have M. Comte in pieces.

2. As regards dialect; = DIALECTALLY.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runte Mon.* I. 86. A rune may dialectically... vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 641/4. Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (dōi'lektī'fan), [a. F. *dialecticien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *dialecticus* = DIALECTIC a.: see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a 1603 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xix. 155. According to the Dialecticians. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Author. in Relig.* xii. (R.) An art that... might help the subtle dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1797 S. PARR *Ser. to Print. Paper* (R.). The great poetical dialectician [Dryden]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 218. The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare... have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 *Works. Gold. Leg.* vi. 73. For none but a clever dialectician can hope to become a great physician. a 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1865) III. v. 287. They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialectics.

1848 CLOUGH *Bohile*. Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician... Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1882 MISS POWLEY in *Trans. Cambd. & Westmld. Antig. Soc.* VI. 272. However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

Dialecticism (dōi'lektisiz'm), [f. DIALECTIC + -ISM.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 27. Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis.

Dialectics, sb. pl.: see DIALECTIC sb. 1.

Dialectize, v. rare. [f. DIALECT + -IZE.]

trans. To make into a dialect, or make dialectal. 1883 G. STEPHENS S. Bugge's *Stud. N. Mythol.* 23. It has even had time to become dialectized.

Dialectology (dōi'lekt'pɒlədʒi), [f. Gr. διάλεκτος DIALECT + -LOGY.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32. Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* Pref. 12. The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology.

Hence DIALECTOLOGER, Dialectologist, one versed in dialectology; Dialectological a., pertaining to dialectology.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32. A dialectological introduction. 1881 *Athenaeum* 23 Apr. 554/2. The county (Cornwall) presents to the dialectologist two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. J. Philol.* IV. 490. The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.



**Dialector**, *rare* = *o*. [*f*. DIALECT + *-OR*.]

1847 CRAIG, *Dialector*, one learned in dialects. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Dialectual**, *a. rare*. [*irreg.* *f*. DIALECT; cf. *effect, effectual*.] = DIALECTAL.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 256 Dialectal varieties increase as we go westwards. 1856 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Bibl.* (1863) 188:2 Dialectal varieties of pronunciation.

**Dialer**, *Dialing*: see DIALLER, DIALLING.

**Dialetike**, *-yk*, obs. forms of DIALECTIC.

**Dialist** (dai'alist). [*f*. DIAL *sb.* + *-IST*.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

1652 T. STIRROX (*title*), Horometria; or the Complete Dialist. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 346 Helps to a young Dialist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. Introduct. The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

**Di-alkalamide**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and ALKALAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

**Diallage** <sup>1</sup> (dai'æl'dʒi). *Rhet.* [*mod.* L. *diallagē*, *a. Gr.* *διαλλαγή* interchange, *f.* *διαλλαγή* -aorist stem of *διαλλάσσειν* to interchange, *f.* *δια* through, across + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change, make other than it is, *f.* *ἀλλος* other.]

A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.

1705 IN PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 44 And when a whole diallage was read, Chagrined he found that no one member cheer'd.

**Diallage** <sup>2</sup> (dai'æl'dʒi). *Min.* [*a. f.* *diallage*, *f.* *Gr.* *διαλλαγή* (see prec.), named by Haüy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 605 Smaragdite, Sausure. Diallage, Haüy. 1811 PINKERTON *Federal* I. 253 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.

*attrib.* 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene... passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock.

Hence **Diallagic** (dai'æl'dʒik), *a.* [*f.* *diallagique*], **Diallagoid** (dai'æl'dʒoid), *a.*, containing or resembling diallage.

1847 CRAIG, *Diallagic*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 125 The diallagic augite sections are broad. *Ibid.* x. 132 The diallagoid augite of Boricky.

**Dialled** (dai'æld), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* DIAL *sb.* + *v.* + *-ED*.] Measured or marked by a dial.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* III. 50 The careless hours... Still trace on the dialled bark The shade of their unvarying way. 1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 145 Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live.

† **Diallel**, *Obs.* = *o*. [*ad.* *Gr.* *διάλληλος* through one another.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. s.v.* As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting; so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. [Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc.]

**Diallelon** (dai'æl'lon). *Logic.* [*mod.* L. *f.* *Gr.* *διάλληλον* through or by means of one another: see prec.] Definitional in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of *Diallelon*, as in this case we declare the *definitum* and the *definiens* reciprocally by each other (*δι' ἀλλήλων*).

† **Diallelus** (dai'æl'lūs). *Logic.* [*mod.* L. *f.* *Gr.* (*τύπος*) *διάλληλος* reasoning in a circle: see prec. (In *mod.* *f.* *diallele*.) Reasoning in a circle; i.e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own proof. The violation of this rule is called the *Orbis vel circulus in demonstrando*,—*diallelus*.

Hence **Diallelous** *a.*, involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In *mod.* Dicts.

**Dialler**, **dialer** (dai'æla). [*f.* DIAL *sb.* + *-ER*.] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Rijf, This Roofing... if done by a skillful Dialler, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with... is certain enough. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement.

**Dial-less**, **Dial-like**: see DIAL *sb.* + *b.*

**Dialling**, **dialing** (dai'ælin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DIAL *sb.* + *v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The art of constructing dials. † b. The measurement of time by a dial (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 Horometrie... in English, may

be termed Dialling. 1593 FALE (*title*), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dyals vpon any plaine plate, howsoever placed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientific Dyalling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialling*, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.

1670 SIR J. PETTUS *Fodina Regalis* 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.

† 3. *concr.* Apparatus of the nature of dials. *rare.* 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dialling-globe (see quot.); dialling-socket, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; dialling-sphere, a variety of dialling-globe.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialling-Globe*, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dyals, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dyals... without the Assistance of Dialling Scales.

**Diallogite**: see DIALOGITE.

**Di-allyl**. *Chem.* [*DI*-2.] *a. sb.* The organic radical allyl in the free state,  $C_3H_5$ , =  $C_2H_5 \cdot C_2H_5$ ; see ALLYL. *b. attrib.* and *Comb.* Containing two equivalents of allyl.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389. 1880 A. CLEMENSINAW tr. *Wurtz's Atomic Th.* 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule.

**Diallogic** (dai'æl'dʒik), *a.* [*ad.* *med.* L. *diallogia*, *a. Gr.* *διαλογικός*, *f.* *διάλογος* DIALOGUE: see *-IC*. In *mod.* *f.* *diallogique* (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 460 The diallogic form had then become so indispensable with Plato, 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 44 The iambic or diallogic part of ancient tragedy. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642 Several diallogic personages.

**Diallogical** (dai'æl'dʒikəl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1601 DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Diallogical Discourses of Spirits and Devils. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 258 That diallogical disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* Pref. 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the diallogical parts.

Hence **Diallogically**, *adv.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii. If you are for a cool argument... are you for managing it analogically or diallogically?

**Diallogism** (dai'æl'dʒiz'm). [*ad.* L. *diallogismus* the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), *a. Gr.* *διαλογισμός* balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, *f.* *διαλογίζεσθαι* to DIALOGIZE: see *-ISM*. In *f.* *diallogisme* (1557 in Hatz-Darm.) 1. *Rhet.* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.

1580 FULKE *Relevantive* 306 (T.) His foolish diallogism is a fighting with his own shadow. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure *Diallogismus*, or the right reasoning.] 1609 R. BERNARD *Faithfull Shepherd* 67 Diallogisme... is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. STOKES *Twelve Minor Proph.* Pref. (L.) Enlarging what they would say... by their diallogisms and colloquies.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIALOGUE, spoken or written.

1623 CROKERAN *Eng. Dict.* II. A Talking together... Diallogisme. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 37-9 Not that there shall be then any such diallogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 Such Diallogisms as these past betwixt them. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten diallogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.

3. *Logic.* A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion.

The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.

1880 C. S. PEIRCE *Algebra of Logic* in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* III. 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Diallogism.

**Diallogist** (dai'æl'dʒizt). [*ad.* L. *diallogista*, *ad.* *Gr.* *διαλογιστής*, *f.* *διάλογος*; see DIALOGUE and *-IST*. In *f.* *diallogiste* (17th c.). See also DIALOGIST.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 114 The like doth Cicero [assert], in the person of his Diallogists. 2765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvii, The diallogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DE QUINCY *Milton v. Southey* Wks. XII. 176 The two diallogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.

2. A writer of dialogues.

1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 232 (R.) If we will believe the diallogist's reasonings. 1711 SNAFFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. ii. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Diallogists. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek diallogist.

**Diallogistic** (dai'æl'dʒistik), *a.* [*ad.* *Gr.* *διαλογιστικός* of or for discourse: see prec. and *-IC*.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 In their disputes or Diallogistic ratiocinations. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is diallogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

**Diallogistical**, *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 Two diallogistical conjurers, with their dramattick enchantments, change the scene.

**Diallogistically**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.] In diallogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.

1654 J. RICHARDSON *On Old Test.* 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most diallogistically.

**Diallogite** (dai'æl'dʒait). *Min.* Erro. diall-. [Named by Jasche about 1817 from *Gr.* *διαλογή* 'doubt, selection': see *-ITE*.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of *rhodochrosite*.

1826 ENMONS *Min.* 215 Diallogite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 134 Diallogite.

**Diallogize** (dai'æl'dʒaiz), *v.* See also DIALOGUIZE. [*mod.* *ad.* *Gr.* *διαλογίζεσθαι* to converse, debate, *f.* *διάλογος* DIALOGUE; in *f.* *diallogiser*, 16-17th c.: see *-IZE*.] *intr.* To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (*with*). Hence **Diallogizing**

*vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.* 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 12 This diallogizing manner of dealing. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 402 Plato... brings in Socrates diallogising with young Alcibiades. 1689 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 254 He did not think it was their work to diallogize with any man without dores. 1854 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 221 In them also there are diallogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

**Diallogous** (dai'æl'dʒos), *a. rare*. [*f.* L. *diallogus*, *Gr.* *διάλογος* or DIALOGUE + *-OUS*.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writing.

1737 FIELING *Hist. Reg. Ded.*, The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous diallogous author.

**Dialogue** (dai'ælog), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *dialoge*, (4 *dialogo*, -logge, -log), 5-6 *dyalogue*, 6- *dialogue*. [*a. f.* *Dialogue* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *mod.* *f.* *dialogue*, *ad.* L. *dialogus*, *Gr.* *διάλογος* conversation, dialogue, *f.* *διαλέγεσθαι* to speak alternately, converse: see DIALECT.]

1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together.

(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating *dia-* with *di-*: cf. *monologue*.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dialogue, I holde it bot well. 1509 FISHER *Fam. Serm.* Cites *Richard* Wks. (1876) 289 A dialogue, that is to say a comynycacyon betwixt... Marthia, and our sayuour Jhesu. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 31 Fears you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xvii. ii, A short dialogue... then passed between them. 1865 DICKENS *Hist. Fr.* i. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue.

b. (without *pl.*) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.

c 1533 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* (in Falgr. 1025) By way of dyalogue between the lady Mary & her servant Cyles. 1595 SHAKS. *Jephth.* i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement. 1651 *Stones Levith.* II. xxv. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him. 1725 *Port. Odyss.* xv. 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 76 Pis beoð sein Gregories wordes, in his dialogue. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez devysed sum tyme. 1493 *Dives & Paup.*, Here endith a... dyalogue of Dives & pauper. a 1531 *Pol. Rel. & P.* *Poems* (1866) 35 A Dialog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. ii. 805 Will you heare this Dialogue that the two learned men have completed in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 7 Tragedy was a Monody... improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882 *Temperance Mirr.* Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue [between 5 persons].

b. (without *pl.*) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who... by manner of Dialogue, vitered the private and familiar talke of... shepherds, heywards and such like. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 1742 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Smith* Wks. II. 468 The diction... is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue. 1829 LYTTON *Dissem.* 95 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 253 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1830 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 531/5 [In *Opera comique*] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

+3. Such a composition set to music for two or more voices. *Obs.*

1653 J. PLYMFORE (*title*), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues. 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*), Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass Viol. 1659 — (*title*) in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 580 Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dialogue-author*, *novel*, *piece*, *writer*; *dialogue-wise adv.*, in the form of a dialogue.

1561 VERON (*title*), The Hvntyng of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogues. 1612 WOOLALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19\* Explained Dialogue wise, between the Authour and a Military Surgeon. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) 111. 317 The form or manner of our dialogue-author. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* Prolegom., A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1783 *Hist. Miss Bellimores* I. 211, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1851 J. M. NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

**Dialogue** (doi'alg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *dialoguer* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Hence also *Dialogued ppl. a.*, *Dialoguing vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To hold a dialogue or conversation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 52 *Var.* How dost Foole? *Apé.* Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1695 *Trial of H. Cornish*, etc. 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 Those puppet-herosines for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl. I.* iv. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucouilles.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Tobacco-seller (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their conversation is smook. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 709/4 With oboe obligato dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.

†2. *trans.* To converse with. *Obs.* 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. *Ibid.* 27 The Quakers dialogu'd the Bishops.

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Our conference grew very grave. I have not time to dialogue it. 1835 *Academy* 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

**Dialoguer** (doi'algat), *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who takes part in a dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** 1.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

**Dialogist** (doi'algist), [f. **DIALOGUE** sb. + -IST.] A writer of dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** 2.

1739 ELIZ. CARTER in *Algarottion Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 60 The Azolian Dialogists. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialogists of the Happy Isles.

**Dialogizing**, *v.* ? *Obs.*: see **DIALOGIZE**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence *Dialogizing vbl. sb.*

1599 *Bronghton's Lett.* xii. 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguing and conferring together. 1603 HAKESNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialogizing with the Devil. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheoni.* i. xii. 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialogising dreames.

**Dial-plate**. [f. **DIAL** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **PLATE**.] The face-plate of a dial; *spec.* (in *Clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = **DIAL** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.

1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamell Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 380 The circle formed. Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 63 Niche. . . in which different . . . names might be slid. . . in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

*fig.* 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world . . . is the dial plate of the invisible.

b. A graduated plate used with a lapidary's dial. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 42 A needle . . . marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

**Dialuric**, *a. Chem.* [f. **DI-2** + **AL** (LOXAN) + **URIC**.] In *dialuric acid*, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called **Dialurates**. Hence **Dialuramide**, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain . . . dialuric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* X. 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartron-ureide and tartron-diureide respectively.

**Dialy** (doi'ali), *ad. Gr.* dialy-, stem (but not regular combining form) of διαλύειν to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or

'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in **APÓ-** and **POLY-**. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-ká'upēl) [see **CARPEL**], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Dialycarpous** (-ká'upos), *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having the carpels distinct. **Dialypetalous** (-petálos), *a.*, having the petals distinct. **Dialyphyllous** (-fíllos), *a.* [Gr. φύλλον a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So **Dialysepalous**, **Dialystaminous adjs.**, having the sepals, the stamens, distinct.

1849 HENFREY *Rudim. Bot.* (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 346 It is said to be apocarpous . . . or dialycarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Dialyphyllous**, the same as Polysepalous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 Dialypetalous (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, poly-petalous. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dialyphyllous**, having separate leaves. *Ibid.*, **Dialysepalous**, having the sepals distinct; same as **Polysepalous**. *Ibid.*, **Dialystaminous**, having separate, distinct stamens.

**Dialysable**, **-zable**, *a.* [f. **DIALYSE** *v.* + -ABLE. So *F. dialysable*.] Capable of separation by dialysis. In mod. Dicts.

**Dialysate** (doi'elízat). *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ATE.] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis.

1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 511 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

**Dialysator**. *Chem. rare.* [f. **DIALYSE**, with *L.* agent-suffix -ator.] = **DIALYSER**.

1851 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

**Dialyse**, **-ze** (doi'elíz), *v. Chem.* [f. **DIALYSIS**, after *analyse*.] *trans.* To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the process of chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hbp upon the surface of the parchment-paper. *Ibid.* 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour Jan.* 23/1 Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water.

Hence **Dialysed ppl. a.**, that has undergone the process of dialysis; **dialysed iron**, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. **Dialysing vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1867 [see **DIALYTIC** 1. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 96 Dialysed Iron . . . is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, dark-red liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron. 1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

**Dialyser**, **-zer** (doi'elízat). *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ER.] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 *N. & Q.* 7 Dec., The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyser.

**Dialysis** (doi'elízis). *Pl.* dialyses. [a. Gr. διάλυσις separation, dissolution; f. διαλύειν to part asunder, f. δια- through, asunder + λύειν to loose.]

†1. *Rhet. a.* A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = **ASYNDETON**. *Obs.*

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 *Dialysis*, a separation of one thing from another, both being absorbed by a severall reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus. . . If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* vi. xix. (Arb.) 230 A manner of speech (Dialysis, or the Dismembrer) not so figurative as fit for argumentation, and worketh not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, (Rhet.) .i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici*.

†2. *Gram.* = **DIERESIS** 1. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialysis*, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in *Mosaic*, 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthias's Gram.* (1829) p. xlviii, 'Ελάτερο is not a dialysis of ἑλάττω but comes from ἐλάττω.

†3. *Med.* Dissolution of strength. *Obs.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, .a. dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialysis*, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

4. *Path.* Solution of continuity. 1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a solution of continuity, or a destruction of parts.

5. *Chem.* A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter. 1854 *Reader* 22 Oct. 516 (heading), On

the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified.

*comb.* 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 157 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

**Dialytic** (doi'ialitik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαλυτικός able to dissolve, f. διάλυος separated, dissolved, f. διαλύειν: see **DIALYSIS**.]

1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 813 Dialysed iron or dialytic iron. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kent. Mus.* § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

†2. *Med.* 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883. *Obs.*

3. *Geol. and Min.* (See *quot.*)

1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic.

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 544 *Dialytic*. If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination.

5. *Dialytic telescope*: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. WEST tr. *Peschel's Elem. Physics* II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827 . . . proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

**Dialytically**, *adv.* [f. **DIALYTIC** + -AL + -LY.] By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 29 The actual elimination of  $\lambda$  is easily performed dialytically.

† **Dialyton**. *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. τὸ διάλυτον, subst. nsc of διάλυτος: see **DIALYTIC**.] = **DIALYSIS** 1 h.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 182 *Dialyton* . . . is all one with Asyndeton. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialyton*, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Diamagnet** (doi'ámagnet), [f. **DIAMAGNETIC** sb. + **MAGNET**; cf. next.] = **DIAMAGNETIC** sb.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xliii. 580 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

**Diamagnetic** (doi'ámagnetik), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. δια-**DIAMAGNETIC** through, across + **MAGNETIC**. Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as adj.]

1. *Of a body or substance*: Exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**; the opposite of *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*.

A diamagnetic substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an equatorial position, i.e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a *paramagnetic* (or *magnetic*) substance takes an axial position, i.e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. in Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxiii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1892 *Suppl. to Lightning* 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. *Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.*

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 26 § 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc. diamagnetic (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term *diamagnetic curves*, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called magnetic curves. 1851 H. MAYO *Fox Superst.* (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 46 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals.

b. *Sb.* A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 § 2149 By a *diamagnetic*, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. *Ibid.* 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0.5 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a *diamagnetic* between the poles. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetic.

**Diamagnetically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also *fig.*

1890 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 388 The influence of the divine Sun... still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

**Diamagnetism** (dai-āmā-gnētiz'm). [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETISM, after *diamagnetic*.] *a.* The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. *b.* That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

1890 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnetism* p. xv. He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism... and Diamagnetism. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Dr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 273 The beginning of the science of diamagnetism. 1873 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 1) 88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions.

**Diamagnetize** (dai-āmā-gnētīz), *v.* [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETIZE, after *diamagnetic*.] *trans.* To render diamagnetic; to cause to exhibit diamagnetism. 1877 MILLER & McLEOD *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 6) 677 The bismuth bars... will become diamagnetized.

Hence **Diamagnetization**, the action of diamagnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized. In mod. Dicts.

**Diamagnetometer**. [f. DIAMAGNETISM + Gr. *mētrōn*, after *magnetometer*.] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force.

1886 WORMELL in *Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serp. Man* (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

**Diamond(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc., obs. ff. DIAMOND.**

**Diamantiferous** (dai-āmānti-fēros), *a.* [f. after mod. F. *diamantifère*, f. F. *diamant* DIAMOND: see *-FEROUS*.] Diamond-producing.

1898 in *Academy* 14 Sept. The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

**Diamantine** (dai-āmāntin), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *diamantini* (16th c. in Littre), f. *diamant* DIAMOND: see *-INE*.] *A. adj.*

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereal mercury... into a crystalline and diamantine substance. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 755 Iron-hooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantini-car. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Peltus* I. ix. 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss... till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

† 2. Hard as diamond, adamantine. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. 1649 DRUMM, of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine bars.

*B. sb.*

1. A preparation of adamantite or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger. 1890 *Ibid.*, *Diamantine*, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.

1832 *East Anglian* 21 Feb. (in *Queen* 19 May 1883), Cordelets, diamantines, chiverrets.

† **Diamber**. *Pharm. Obs.* Also *diambre*, *diambar*. [a. F. *diambre*, in mod. L. *diambra*: see DIA-2 and AMBER.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, mnsk, and other aromatics.

1558-68 WARDE *Dr. Alexis' Sec.* 102, He made her also eate the confectiō of Diambre. 1608 MIDDLTON *Mod. World* III. ii. Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diambr.

**Diamesogamous** (dai-āmēsō-gāmos), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *diāmēson* the intervening part (f. *diā* through + *mēso-* middle) + *gāmos* marriage + *-ous*.] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind.

1883 D'ARCY THOMPSON *Dr. Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamous.'

**Diametrically**, *croneous* f. DIAMETRICALLY.

**Diameter** (dai-āmētrīk). Also 4-6 diametre. [a. OF. *dia-*, *dyametre* (13th c. in Littre); mod. F. *diamètre*, ad. L. *diamētrios*, -os, a. Gr. *diāmētrios* (sc. *γραμμῆ* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *diā* through, across + *mētrōn* measure.]

1. *Geom.* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at

each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. *b.* The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) *c. gen.* A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 *pe* dyametre [of] a figure [is] the longest even lyne [that is] deuyed jerynne, take who [that] may. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Kuew.* I. Def. And all the lines that bee drawn crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551—*Cast. Knorol.* (1556) 18 Every right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 110 All the Diameters of the world concur, and cut one the other in the Center. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. xxxvi. In a parallelogram, when a diameter... [is] drawn. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., *Diameter*, of any Curve, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1831 R. KNOX *Clognet's Anat.* 35 The Thorax... is measured by means of certain ideal lines, among its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other. All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 LEUENHOFF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line. This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

† In some editions of Lydgate's *Blade of our Ladie* 87 'dyametre' is misprinted for 'dyamaunt': see Skeat *Chaucerian Pieces* 278, MacCracken *Minor Poems of Lydgate* I. 258.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, esp. of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* II. § 38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diameter of thi compass. 1551 RECORDE *Whetst.* IV. b, A Gonne of six inches diameter in the mouth. 1635 CORBET *Poems* 192 The just proportion... Of the diameter and circumference. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 A Chimney, whose Diameter between the Jambes is eight feet. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1795) VII. 106 [A wasp] boring a hole... not much wider than the diameter of its own body. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles.

† *b. ellipt.* with numeral expressions: = of (such a) diameter, or = in diameter (4 a). *Obs.*

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 69 Balls twelve inches diameter. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* *Eristol* 10 Apr. The dome... is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 191 Some... were more than 31 inches diameter.

*c. Geom.* The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) † *d. Arith.* A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a DIAMETRAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral number'). *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D. J. 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number [20 = 8 x 15]. *Ibid.*, 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

*e. Arch.* The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 629 Of Columns the Diameters doth tell. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Diameter of a Column*, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. *Diameter of the Diminution*, is that taken from the top of the shaft. *Diameter of the Swelling*, is that taken at the middle of one-third from the base. 1842-56 GWILT *Archit.* III. 1. § 256 Virtruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1890 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

† *f.* As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (*Cf.* also *quot.* 1665 in 4 a.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

*g.* Whole extent from side to side or from end to end.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. I. 41 [Shander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As leopards... transport his poison'd shot. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xxxviii. 661, I have traversed the Diameter of France more than once.

† 3. The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also *ellipt.* = in diameter 4 b. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Caping Gulf* A v. What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit

from ouer sea, the sons of men in marriage? 1661 GLANVILLE *Vanity of Dogmatizing* 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. In *diameter*. *a. lit.* in sense 2 (with numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also in *the diameter*.)

1577 DRE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 A trunk of fire, which seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter. 1665 Phil. Trans. I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 1719 APOISON *Italy* (T.), The bay of Naples... lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 110 The fruit hangs from the tree [baobab] by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

† *b.* Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After Gr. *ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντιτίθεσθαι* to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually *fig.*) Also (in lit. sense) *by a diameter*. *Obs.* (*Cf.* DIAMETRICALLY 2 b.)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. i. 181 By flebothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 B. JOSSON *Et. Man in Hum.* IV. vii. To come to a publike schoole... it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. (1811) 122 To hinder... those deep and serious regresses of nature... is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. *Ibid.* I. § 51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven.

† *c.* In a diameter: in a direct line, directly. *Obs.* (*Cf.* DIAMETRICALLY 3.)

a 1681 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence **Diametered** *a.*, of a (specified) diameter. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad wood pedestal. *Ibid.* 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root.

† **Diameterly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idleness... are qualities diametrically contrary to that mysterie. 1633 AMES *Agat. Cerem.* II. 518 So diametrically contrary to it.

† **Diameter-wise**, *adv.* *Obs.* = *prec.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 133 Being diameter-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment.

**Diametral** (dai-āmētrāl), *a. and sb.* [a. OF. *diatrametral* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*); mod. F. *diamétral*], ad. med. L. *diametralis*, f. *diameteris* DIAMETER: see *-AL*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

*Diametral plane*: (a) *Geom.*, a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (b) *Cryst.*, a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see DIAMETRIC 1).

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande... whose *Diametral* syde extendyng from the Easte to the weste, they judged to bee a hundreth and fyttye myle. 1668 CULPHER & COLR. *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 46 Through this Circle draw a... Diametral line. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* III. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 W. S. ALDIS *Elem. Solid Geom.* VI. (1866) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Annot.* III. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane.

† *b.* Forming, or situated in, a straight line. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. I. xv. (ed. 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selle diametral line. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlviii, The Sunne and Moone combine, Then they're at odds in site Diametral.

† 2. *Arith.* *Diametral number*: one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. (*Cf.* DIAMETER 2 d.) *Obs.*

Thus  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ ; then  $3 \times 4 = 12$  is a diametral number. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C. iv b. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1665) 179 Diametral numbers... are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. *Ibid.* 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

† 3. = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs.*

1628 DODD *Serm.* lxvii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametral a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as between him and Pride. 1641 I. D. J. DIGN *Ser. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 11, I see the best Lawyers in diametral opposition. 1665 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 22 Yoovord Oppositions direct and Diametral to God. 1768 LIFE *Sir Barth. Sapskull* I. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

† *b. sb.* *Obs.*

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 56 The incision or local motion of animals is made... by deussative diametral, Quincunial Lines and angles. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 47 Through the Diametral c. d. draw another Diametral line.

2. A diametral number: see A. 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1665) 184 If 540, or 432, etc. be Diametral, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like.

**Diametrically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

1486 BL. *St. Albans, Her.* F. i v. b. The lawiste parte extends to the lawist parte of the shelde diametrically [er]. 1520 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* II. (Arb.) 111 Oerthwart and diametrically from one side of the circle to the other: a 1638 MADE *Idea Apoc.* Wks. x. 917 Which Feasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the



Throne', that is, diametrically placed round about the Throne.  
1832 PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers  
extending apparently diametrically from the sun.

† 2. Directly, in a straight line. *Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRAL 1 b.)

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* i. 6 When as the roundness of the earth opposeth itself diametrically betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne. 1616 MARLOWE *Faust*, iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrically [Q. 1604 diametrically] fixed on my right heel.

† 3. a. *lit.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 376 The center... of the Raynebow is Diametrically opposite to the center [of the Sun]. 1594 BRUNOEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. xv. (ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrically opposite to the Sunne... When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moone, passeth thorow the Center of the earth. 1652 GAULE *Magistr.* 42, There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrically opposite one to the other.

† b. *fig.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. *Obs.*

1532 DENES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 307 Coldenes and drinesse... ben diametrically opposite and contrary to hete and moisture. 1630 PLYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 Diametrically repugnant to the anciently established... Doctrine. 1647 CUOWORTH *Serv.* on 1 S. John ii. 3-4 One that should encourage that... which is diametrically opposite to God's... Being.

**Diametric** (dai'metrik), a. [ad. Gr. διαμετρικός, f. διαμετρο DIAMETER: see -ic.]

1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter; diametral.

1868 DANA *Min.* *Introd.* (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section... its meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: = DIAMETRICALLY 2. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenrass* IV. 51 She is... the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1886 J. A. ALDIS in *Academy* 3 July 2½ The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'.

**Diametrical** (dai'metrikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral.

1553 BOEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 10 They were... antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 MARKHAM *Princes, Angling* iii. (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametrical. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter: cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually *fig.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. 221 The Diametrical opposition betwixt the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ut. xx. 207 The East and West Indies... whose names speak them at diametrical opposition. 1753 SNOLETT *Cl. Pathom* (1784) 291 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H. R. RYNDOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. *Obs.*

1647 SALTSMARSH *Sparckl. Glory* (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1690 C. H. *Hist. Cardinals* v. 11 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* t. ii. § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical.

† c. quasi-adv. = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs.*

1653 J. CHITWIND *Dead Speaking* 16 Such diametrical opposite effects... from the same cause.

**Diametrically**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner or direction of a diameter; along the diameter; straight through.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 137 The Vapour... cannot penetrate the Stratum diametrically. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pantheism* III. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to be about four cubits. 1846 SCOTT *Alat. Malaga*, i. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically. 1889 *Nature* v. Nov. 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically.

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition. Usually with *opposite*, *opposed*, *contrary*: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) a. *lit.* of physical opposition.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. xxvii. 44 Two white keened-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed. 1726 T. GREGORY's *Astron.* I. 13 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to it. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 32 These points are not diametrically opposite each other.

b. *fig.* (The usual sense.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1672 CLARENBOROUGH *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 241 That men of equal learning... integrity and... piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 118 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MUNRO *Eng. Prose Lit.* i. i. 51 Two kinds of emotion... diametrically antagonistic.

† 3. Directly, in an exact line (*with*); in the way of complete agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

† **Diamictonic** (dai'miktōnik), a. and sb. *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. διαμικτός, vbl. adj. from διαμικνύναι to mix up (cf. μικτός, f. μικνύναι); after plutonic, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. b. as sb. A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. *Introd.*, The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidents, are... 8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult... to pronounce which preponderates. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. *Ibid.* 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics.

**Diamide** (dai'maid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia.

**Diamido-**. *Chem.* [DI-2 + AMIDO-] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH<sub>2</sub>, as *Diamido-benzene* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene.

**Diamidogen**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and AMIDOGEN.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57½ The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen... He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition expressed by the formula N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.

**Diamine** (dai'main). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine* NH<sub>2</sub> } C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>. NH<sub>2</sub>

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

**Diammo-, Diammonio-**. *Chem.* See DI-2 2, AMMO-, AMMONIO-.

1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 424 The Diammonio-platinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. *Ibid.*, These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammonio-platinium.

**Diamond** (dai'mōnd, dai'mōnd), sb. *Forms:* a. 4-5 dia-, dyamawnto, 4-6 -maunt, 5-6 dyamant, 5-7 diamond; b. 4-5 dia-, dya-, -maund(e), -maunde, -mounde, -mownde, 4-6 -mand(e), 5 dyamonde, -mount, -monthe, deamond(e), 5-6 dyamont(e), diamonde, 5-7 dyamond, 6 diamont, -munde, 6- diamond; 7. 7 diamond, 8 di'mond. [ME. *diamant*, aunt, a. OF. *diamant* (= Pr. *diaman*, Cat. *diamant*, It. *diamante*, OHG. *demant*), ad. late L. *diamas*, *diamant-em* (med. Gr. διαμάντης), an alteration of L. *adamans*, -antem, or perh. of its popular variant *adimant-em* (whence Pr. *adiman*, *asiman*, *ayman*, OFr. *aimant*), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. δια-.

The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by *adamas* of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see ADAMANT); for, in all the languages, *diamant* with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as *aimant* was in F. to the loadstone. In English the *dyamant* and *adamaunt* are distinguished from and opposed to each other c 1400 in Maundeville. ed. 1839, xiv. 261, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but *adamaunt* long retained the double sense of late L. *adamas*: thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) *aimant*, *diamant*, *calamite*, *pierre marinière*.' See ADAMANT.

The a of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c., as shown by the spelling *diamond*, *dimond*. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakspeare the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, ROSE, and BRILLIANT: see these words. *Plate diamond*, *point diamond*, *scratch diamond*: see QUOTS. 1854, 1880, 1883.

11310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Asse adamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt.* 1. 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamantz [pr. dyamauntis, diamantz], c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes gude and hard non pe roche of be adamaund in be sec. c 1475 *Syr. Iove Degre* 844 in Ritson *Romances* III. 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght. 1501 Bury *Willm.* (Camden) 87 A ryng wt a dyamond therein. 1553 BOEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Dia-

mant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1607—Timon ut. vi. 131 One day he giues vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 RAY *Tourn.* Low C. 127 Diamonds and other pretious Stones. 1747-46 THOMSON *Summer* 142 The lively diamond drink the purest rays. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 10 Deep with diamonds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 13; Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted... with a variety of diamond, known as the *scratch diamond*, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. KUNZ *Ant. Gems* (1866) 71 The diamond... has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 32 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished... jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 1883 M. F. HEBOLE in *Enycl. Brit.* XVI. 281½ The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedfast, and nought pliaunt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond stedfast evermore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamond. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaulting foot, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture sable or black.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ut. 55 b. The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carbonele and Diamonde. 1766-67 POPE's *Her.* 19.

2. *transf.* Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as *Bristol diamond*, *Cornish diamond* (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), *Matura diamond*, *Quebec diamond* (see QUOTS.).

1591 NASHE in Arber's *Garner* i. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes, 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 239 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamants that a man may fill whole strikes or bushels of them. 1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 79 *Stiriz* of Crystal, or like the small Diamonds I observ'd in certain Flints. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 15). Piseck... Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. BURNHAM *Precious Stones* 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond', is often sold in the bazars of India for the genuine diamond. *Ibid.* 350 Rock Crystal... is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds. 1890 G. F. KUNZ *Gems N. Amer.* 252 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. *fig.* Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

c 1400 *York Dylst.* xxv. 518 Hayll Dyamaunde with the drewry dight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Iesus. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parais.* iii. l. 1043 I, a diabestow upon them the precious stones of my wylt, a second monde of invention. 1651 *Relig. Wollon.* 20 His second sone, Walter Devereux... was indeed a diamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and nature. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Ind.* 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xiii. Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 SHIRLEY *Angst Crh.* i. 75 The grass is... covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively *glazier's diamond* or *cutting diamond*.

1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glazier's Diamond. 1816 *Phil. Trans.* 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond. 1831 J. MURRAY *Discovered* 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds. 1875 *Use Dict.* Arts II. 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glaziers' diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item for a waw of irne, to be dyamondis for gunecast, xxv. s. *Ibid.* 310 Item, giffin to Johnne Smyth, for heddis to xij speris, and dyamondis to xiiijj spingis xvj. s. 1651 T. RUDE *Enchilid* 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1837 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* ii. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. what are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings, in Centaken together, forming a diamond-shaped. 1889 KENNEL *Centaken together* XXXVIII. 167½ Convicts in long grey overalls with yellow diamonds on their backs. *Ibid.* (Mercantile

Letter) 'We send you Bill of Lading of 2 bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b. *spec.* A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card; a card of the suit marked with such figures.

1594 *LYLY Moth. Bomph.* iii. iv. My bed-fellow... dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick. 1598 *FLORIO Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards. 1680 *COTTON Gaunter* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 340 The ace of diamonds. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is... call'd the Curse of Scotland. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* iii. 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1820 *PRÆD To Julia* 78 As if eternity were laid Upon a diamond, or a spade. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 150 Single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table... together. This scores 40.

c. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 152 *Diamond*, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design. There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single... The Double... and The Treble.

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (U.S.)

1894 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Feb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

6. *Printing.* The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also *attrib.* [ad. Du. *diamant* : so named by its introducer Voskens.]

This line is a specimen of the type called Diamond.

1778 *MORES Dissert. Eng. Tyfog. Founders* 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1808 *C. STOWER Printer's Gram.* 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used. 1821 *J. J. GUNSON Typogr.* II. v. 83. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* 1827 II. 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/6 *Diamond*... is the smallest type used in this country. *Ibid.* 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond type. 1856 *Book and its Story* (ed. G.) 206 The value of the type for a Diamond Bible... is several thousand pounds. 1889 H. FROWDE in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 2/5 We specially cast the type for the book [the 'Finger Prayer-Book'], which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II. 7. *Phrases.* a. *Black diamond*: (a) a diamond of a black or dark-brown colour, esp. a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) *pl.* a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon. b. *Rough diamond*: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c. *Diamond cut diamond*: an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

a. 1763 *W. LEWIS Compu. Philos. Techn.* 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. 1849 *T. MILLER in Gabarini in London* 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. 1850 *EMERSON Conf. Life, Power* (1861) 53 Coal... We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. 1867 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXV. 349 The boring machine... is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

b. 1624 *FLETCHER Wife for Month* v. ii. She is very honest, And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 148 Having at the Diamond Mine purchased... a rough diamond. 1790 *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 24 The value of a cut diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. 1890 *T. KEYWORTH in Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamond.

c. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* i. iii. We're caught in our own coils. Diamonds cut diamonds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* vi. xi. 23 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. a 1700 *B. E. DENT Cant. Crew, Diamond cut Diamond*, bite the Biter. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* xxv. He felt... sure his employer would outwit him if he could; and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond. 1891 *J. WINGOR Columbus* xl. 256 In the game of diamond-cut diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. *Attrib. and Comb.*

8. *attrib.* Made or consisting of diamond, as *diamond lens*, *diamond stone* (= sense 1).

1553 *EBEN Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *marq.* The diamond stone. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor in Ling.* A Diamond or Picket at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. 1772 *ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lady Burton* III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. 1827 *GOSWICK in Q. Jnl. Sc. & Arts* XXII. 280 note, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes. 1830 *OPTICS* 39 (Lib. Useful Knowl.) Mr. Prichard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826. 1831 *J. MURRAY Diamond* 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. 1841 *LOXER, Elected Knight* v. A lance that was... sharper than diamond-stone.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine. (Cf. 1 b) Obs.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. 1585 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 224 Making men his slaves, and chaining them... with diamond chains. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* iii. x. With such a diamond knot he often souls can bind. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be always fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.

† c. † Brilliant, shining. Obs.

1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures... of most beautifull and diamond wenchens. 1583 *STRUBES*

*Anal. Abus.* i. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces.

9. *attrib.* Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as *diamond-button*, *clasp*, *ring*, *signet*.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless.* of Mar 2 Apr. This smock... is closed at the neck with a diamond button. 1827 *E. TURRELL in Gill's Techn. Repos.* i. 195 Diamond turning-tools. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. viii. Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace... Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. 1880 *CLERKE in Fraser's Mag.* 819 The diamond class which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

10. *attrib. or adj.* a. Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as *diamond couching*, *fret*, *netting*, *pattern*, *work*: having a bend or end of this shape, as *diamond dibber*, *nail*.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. ii. 77 The nearest... unto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. 1663 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 481 A large diamond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Enltd.* 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 215 s.v. *Planting*. The diamond-dibber, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. 1840 *DICKESS Barn. Rudge* i. Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Diamond fret*, a species of checker work in which... a diamond... is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Diamond-nail*, a nail having a rhombal head. *Ibid.* *Diamond-work* (Masonry), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 152 *Diamond couching* [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. *Ibid.* 359 *Fancy Diamond Netting* is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1717 *BERKELEY Jnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites... in the front a little diamond work. 1870 A. BEAZEELEY *Specif. Flambord Lightn.* The Gallery-course is to be... cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

11. General combs. a. *attributive.* Of or relating to diamonds, as *diamond-bort* (see BORT), *-broker*, *-carat*, *-factory*, *-merchant*, *-trade*; containing or producing diamonds, as *diamond-bed*, *-conglomerate*, *-deposit*, *-gravel*, *-mine*. b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *diamond-bearing adj.*, *-digging*, *-polisher*, *-producing adj.*, *-seeker*, *-setter*, *-splitter*. c. *instrumental*, as *diamond-paved*, *-pointed*, *-tipped* adjs. d. *similitive*, as *diamond-bright*, *-distinct* adjs.; also *diamond-like adj.* e. *parasynthetic*, as *diamond-headed*, *-paned*, *-shaped*, *-tiled* adjs.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Woodman's Bear* lxxiii. *Diamond-headed* darts. 1628 in *Archæologia* (1883) XLVII. 392 *Diamond* board and divers other materials for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a *Diamond*. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* iii. 85 The goodliest plot, the *Diamond* sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. 1685 *Diamond-mine* (see 7 b). 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1548 Such a *Diamond-like* Sand. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 220 *Diamond-paved* lustrous long arcades. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* i. xiv. 108 The *diamond-shaped* stones of the roof. 1842 *TENNYSON Vision of Sin* ii. Till the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of *diamond-drift* and pearily hail. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. vii. (1874) 79 Wit... With a *diamond-pointed* pen, On a plate of adamant. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 300 Casements *diamond-paned*. 1876 J. B. CUNY in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 375 The *diamond-bearing* soil. *Ibid.* 377 *Keen-faced diamond brokers*. 1880 *CLERKE in Fraser's Mag.* 818 It is said there were *diamond-polishers* at Nuremberg in 1372. *Ibid.* 821 The conditions of *diamond-digging*. 1883 *Archæologia* XLVII. 396 Tavernier, a *diamond merchant* and jeweller, who visited Persia in... 1664.

12. *Special combs.* *diamond-bird*, an Australian srike of the genus *Pardalotus*, esp. *P. punctatus*, so called from the spots on its plumage; *diamond-borer*, d. boring machine = *diamond-drill* (b); *diamond boron*, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; *diamond-breaker* = *diamond-mortar*; *diamond-broaching*, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; *diamond cement*, cement used in setting diamonds; *diamond-crossing*, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); *diamond-drill*, (a) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (b) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a *diamond-borer*; *diamond-dust* = *diamond-powder*; *diamond-ficoides*, the ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; *diamond-field* [cf. *coal-field*], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; *diamond file*, fish (see QUOTE); *diamond-hammer*, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; *diamond hitch*, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; *diamond-knot* (*Naut.*), a kind of

ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; *diamond-mill* (see QUOTE); *diamond-mortar*, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; *diamond-plaice*, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Fluctu-nectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; *diamond-plough*, (a) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (b) a small plough having a monld-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); *diamond-powder*, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; *diamond rattlesnake*, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having diamond-shaped markings; *diamond-spot*, collector's name for a moth (*Botys tetragonalis*); *diamond-tool*, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; *diamond wedding* [after *silver w.*, *golden w.*], a fauful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; *diamond-weevil* = *DIAMOND-BEETLE*; *diamond-wheel*, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 179/2 s.v. *Piprinæ, Pardalotus punctatus*. Mr. Caley states that this species is called *Diamond Bird* by the settlers, from the spots on its body. 1865 *GOULD Handbk. Birds Austral.* i. 157 No species... is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted *Diamond-bird*. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* I. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the 'diamond borer'. 1867 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 249 'Diamond boring machine'. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* I. 442 'The Diamond Boring Machine'. The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds... in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* i. 628 *Adamantine* or 'Diamond Boron'... extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. 1880 J. C. BRUCE in *Archæologia* XLVI. 165. I have most frequently found the 'diamond-broaching' in camps which have been repaired by Severus. 1884 G. W. COX *Cycl. Com. Things* 127 A 'Diamond cement'... used by Armenian jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. 1881 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp.* 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a 'diamond crossing' is used. 1891 *Morning Post* 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends... that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. 1827 E. TURRELL in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* i. 129 Pierced by very fine 'diamond drills'. 1881 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp.* 391 *Diamond drills*... will pierce the hardest known rocks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urru. Deposits* (ed. 5) 221 A white powder... of a glistening appearance, like 'diamond-dust'. 1767 'MAWE' [J. ABERCROMBIE] *Ev. Man over Gardener* Feb. 50 'Diamond ficoides, or ice plant'. 1821 Mrs. M. STARRIE *Beauties of C. M. Maggi* 48 The Ice-plant, properly called, the *Diamond-Ficoides*. 1876 J. B. CUNY in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 379 The discovery of the 'diamond-fields'. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 88 A 'Diamond file' is formed of a strip of copper with diamond powder hammered into it. 1854 ADAMS, BAIRIE & BARRON *Nat. Hist.* 93 Family... 'Diamond Fishes' (also called Bony-Pikes) *Lepistosteichæ*. 1868 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Diamond hammer*, a tool used by masons in the Isle of Man and in parts of Scotland for 'fine pick dressing' limestone and granite. 1883 *Steiff. N. East. Railw. Ann.* *Adwick & Cornhill Br.* Contr. No. 2. 5 The face is to be either tooled, or broached with a diamond hammer. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1786) s.v. *Knot*. There are several sorts, which differ in... form and size: the principal of these are the 'diamond-knot', the rose-knot, the wall-knot. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Diamond-knot*, an ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope, sometimes used for bucket-strops, on the foot-ropes of jib-booms, man-ropes, etc. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 87 [In a] 'Diamond Mill'... for cutting and polishing ruby pallets and other hard stones, discs charged with diamond powder and rotated at a high speed are used. 1853 *SOVER Pantroph.* 237 The flounder, the brill, the 'diamond and Dutch plaice'. 1827 J. LUKENS in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* i. 76 On an improved 'Diamond Plough'... for cutting Circular Lines upon Glass. — E. TURRELL *ibid.* 195 On *Diamond ploughs* for Engravers. 1753 *CLANBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 'Diamond Powder' is of great use for grinding hard substances. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* i. 47 *Diamond powder* can only be obtained by grinding one diamond against another. 1883 *Times* 26 Mar. 7/6 Of all the snake varieties... the 'diamond rattlesnake'... seems to be the most deadly. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 456 The 'diamond spot'. 1872 *Punch* 23 Nov. 210 'Diamond Wedding'. 1892 *HAYDN Dict. Dates* 1055 *Diamond weddings* after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years.

*Diamond, v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or bedeck with diamonds. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1891) II. 241 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock.

2. *fig.* To adorn as with diamonds. (*Cf. impearl*.) 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xvi. (1852) 211 Wreathed round with flowers and diamonded with dew. 1845 *JAMES A. NEIL* III. xvi. The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded every cheek. 1878 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 216 Just as we got there, it cleared, and all the thickets... were rainbowed and diamonded by the sun.

b. To make glittering like a diamond.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1852) 157 The first ray Pierced on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded his way.

3. *intrans.* To call or name (diamonds).

1859 *TENNYSON Idylls, Elaine* 503 'Advance and take your prize The diamond'; but he answer'd, 'diamond me No diamonds! I for God's love, a little air.'

Hence **Diamonding** *vb.* *sb.*, adornment with or as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation. c1818 KEATS *Notes on Milton* in Ld. Houghton *Life* (1848) l. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebony diamonding . . . of the following lines. a1821 *Castle Builder*, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

**Diamond-back, a. and sb.** [Short for next.] *A. adj.* = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.

*B. sb. a.* The Diamond-back Motb (see quot.). *b.* The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, *Tortrix trapezana*. 1891 Miss E. A. ORMEROD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 30 Sept. 539 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. *Ibid.* 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage. 1895 *Luffin's Mag.* Jan. The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unspeakably ugly.

**Diamond-backed, a.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + BACKED *i.*] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

*Diamond-backed turtle or terrapin*, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, *Malaclemys palustris*.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

**Diamond-beetle.** A South American beetle *Curculio (Entimus) imperialis*, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of *Curculio*, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid markings.

1806 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 1. 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the *Curculio imperialis* . . . commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1860 G. BENNETT *Nat. in Austral.* 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (*Chrysolophus spectabilis*).

**Diamond-cut, a. and sb.** *A. adj.* 1. Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

1637 Bursar's Bk. *Gonville & Caius Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 124 Paving the chappell with stones diamond cut. c1750 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1888) 238 'Y' windows . . . are all Diamond Cut round the Edges.

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

*Diamond-cut glass*, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3973/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic.

† *B. sb. Obs.* 1691 *tr. Emiliane's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 A magnificent structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut. The second sort of Ruby is White. . . which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

**Diamond-cutter.** A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Diamond-cutting** *sb.*, the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6100/4 Moses Langley . . . Diamond-Cutter. 1827 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

**Diamonded, a.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] 1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

*b. fig.* Adorned as with diamonds.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimere* 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 Ld. LYTTON *Lucifer* i. iv. 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains . . . were alive with the diamonded shy salamander.

2. Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 382 Break a stone . . . or lop a bough . . . and one shall behold the grain thereof . . . diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv. A casement high and triple-arch'd . . . And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 DOROTHY 25 Came through the diamonded panes.

† *3. fig.* Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting . . . in the mind of the pious Auditor.

**Diamondiferous, a.** [f. DIAMOND + (-)FEROUS, in imitation of *diamantiferous*, F. *diamantifère*, from med. L. *diamant-em.*] Diamond-producing.

1870 *Echo* 14 Oct. Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region (of S. Africa). 1870 *Daily News* 21 Dec. A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877

W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 *Times* 20 Apr. 4/4 Filled . . . with a blue diamondiferous mud.

**Diamondize, v.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. Modelling, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. REXFORD in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 516 The diamondizing of soul.

**Diamond-point.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + POINT *sb.*]

1. A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 569 The diamond point . . . is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

2. *Railways.* Usually in *pl.* The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in *sing.* one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 *Morning Post* 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

3. *attrib.*, as *diamond-point chisel*, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chisel*.

**Diamond-snake.** A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, esp. a. a large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

1874 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River. . . New South Wales. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before. 1850 J. B. CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* 143 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours . . . arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1882 Miss C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* 423 The Diamond snake, . . . on the mainland is the harmless *Python molurus*, and in Tasmania the venomous *Hoplocephalus superbus*, with very broad scales.

**Diamond-spar.** *Min.* [ad. Ger. *demant-späth* (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness.] (See quot.).

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 93. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

**Diamond-wise, adv.** [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 PALSER 799 Dymant wyse, lyke or in manner of a dymant. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 b. Of sundry colours, the which was wrought Diamond wise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 100/1 Diamond wise . . . is . . . anything set or hung baving one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 158 His Effigies . . . upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

**Diamond-work:** see DIAMOND 10.

† **Diamoron.** *Pharm.* Also *diameron*. [L. *diamorön*, a. Gr. *διὰ μόρον* 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat.

c1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 218 Pan make him a gargarisme with a decoction . . . wip he which he distemperid berwip diameron. *Ibid.* 262 pan hou muste make consunmyge pingis as diameron & sappia michum. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 10 [It] will be found a farre better *Diamoron* for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

|| **Diamorphosis** (doiámōrphōsis, -mōrphōsis). *Biol.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *διαμορφωσις*, n. of action f. *διαμορφοειν* to form, shape, f. *δια-* through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA-1) + *μορφή* form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

† 2. *erroneously* for DIMORPHISM.

1865 H. C. WOOD in *Quart. Jrnl. of Micr. Sc.* I. No. 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of *Lyngbya*, *Schizogonium*, and *Prasiola*.

**Diamyl.** *Chem.* [Di-2] *A. sb.* The organic radical AMYL in the freestate,  $C_{10}H_{22} = C_2H_5.C_8H_{17}$ . *B. attrib. and Comb.* Containing two equivalents of amyl, as *diamylaniline*.

1850 DAUBESY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Diamyl . . . is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

**Diamylene.** *Chem.* See DI-2 and AMYLENE.

† **Dian.** *Obs.* Also 6 *diana*. [a. F. *diane* (16th c. in Littre), Sp. *diana*, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. *diana* 'a kind of march sounded by trumpeters in a morning to their general and captain' (Florio 1598), f. *dia* day. Cf. L. *quod-dianus*, etc.] A trumpet call or drum-roll at early morn. Also *attrib.*, as *dian-sounding*.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1652 URQUHART *Feuel*

Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet . . . but if, after this Dian-sounding [etc.], a1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 292 Poems 208 The bee which these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums.

**Diana** (doi'ænə, doi'ænə), anglicized 4- Dian (doi'an). Also 3-6 Diane, 6 Dyane, Dean. [a. L. *Diana* in F. *diane*, whence Eng. *Diane*, *Dian*, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

c1205 LAV. 1145 A wifmonnes liche, Diana [c1275 Diana] wes ihaten. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 24 Makinge siluerne housis to Dian. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2299 To Dyanaes temple. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. 1. 89 Or on Dianes Altar to protest For aie, austerite, and single life. *Ibid.* iv. i. 78 Dianes bud or [i-o'er] Cupids flower, Hath such force and blessed power. 1797 COWPER *Odys.* iv. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

*b. poet.* The moon personified as a goddess.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvii. (1495) 328 The mone is callyd Dyana, goddess of wodes and of groues. 1660 SHURLEY *Andromania* ii. v. Pale-faced Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighbouring cloud. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxvii, Meek Diana's crest Floats through the azure air.

† *c.* Alluding to *Acts* xix. 24: Source of gain.

1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 237 So loth were they to forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON *Coll. Hush. & Trade* 28 April, No. 353 They . . . are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our Diana.

*d. attrib. or adj.* Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* ix. (1876) 144 Snow of Dian purity.

2. In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-chemists also called *Luna*, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals *Sol*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.) Hence Tree of Diana, *Arbor Dianæ*: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree . . . whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit. 1798 G. CROCOW *Elem. Nature* (1804) II. 247 note, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists, who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Minerals* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars . . . called the Tree of Diana.

3. Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped white marking on its forehead.

1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 120 This monkey . . . is the same animal that Linnaeus has called Diana. 1860 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed beard.

[**Dianatic**, misprint in Phillips (ed. Kersey) 1706 for DIANOETIC. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Diander.** *Bot. Obs.* [ad. F. *diandre*, nd. mod. L. *diandrus*, f. as next.] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens.

1828 in WEBSTER.

|| **Diandria** (doi'ændriə), *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. *type* *ἀνδρῶς*, mod. L. *diandrus* di- twice, + *ἀνδρ-*, stem of *ἀνρ*, man, male: see MONANDRIA, POLYANDRIA.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprising all plants having two stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Diandria*. . . of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillirea, olive, rosemary, etc.

Hence **Diandrarian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class *Diandria*. 1828 in WEBSTER.

**Dianдрous** (doi'ændras), *a.* Also 8-ious. [f. mod. L. *diandrus* (see prec. and MONANDROUS).]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the class *Diandria*; two-stamened.

1770 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 383 Sage-tea . . . is a polydynamious plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely dianдрous. 1806 J. GALTIE *Brit. Bot.* 38 Bromus . . . flor. lanceolate, nerved, furrowed, dianдрous. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Irregular dianдрous or didynamous stamens.

2. *Zool.* Having two male mates.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyanдрous, or rather dianдрous, species among the birds.

† **Dianemetic, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *διανεμικός* distributive, f. *διανεμειν* to distribute.] = DISTRIBUTIVE.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, Dianemetic) Justice.

**Dianite** (doi'ænait). *Min.* Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of COLUMBITE, supposed to contain a new metal called by him *Dianium*.

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. ii. XXXI. 360.

**Dianize, v. noun-wd.** [f. DIANA + -IZE] *intr.* To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endymion).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

**Dianodal** (doi'ænōdāl), *a. Math.* [f. DIA-1 + NODE + -AL.] Passing through nodes. *Dianodal*



curve or surface: one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface.

1870 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the di-anodal curve.

**Dianoetic** (doiānoē'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Metaph.* [*ad. Gr.* διανοητικός of or pertaining to thinking, *f.* διανοητός, *vbl. adj.* from διανοέ-εσθαι to think, *subst.* the process of thought, *f.* διὰ- through, thoroughly + νοέ-εiv to think, *supposc.*]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the assent to conclusions by discourse from first principles. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty... the faculty of relations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. ii. iii. § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

*B. sb.* *Metaph.* (See quot.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxviii. 350, I would employ the word *noetic*, to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

† **Dianoetical**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* *adj.*

1570 DER *Math. Prof.* 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoetical discourse. 1888 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* II. ix. 97 The disposition dianoetical is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another. 1882 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lex.* O. 253 As if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical.

**Dianoetically**, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 365 The Demiurgus... is said to energize dianoetically, and to reason.

**Dianoiology** (doiānoioē'lōdgi), *Metaph.* [*f.* *Gr.* διάνοια intelligence, understanding, thinking + -λογία. The analogically regular form would be *dianoecology*.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also **Dianoiological** *a.*

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 770.

**Dianome** (doiānōm), *Math.* [*f.* *Gr.* διανομή distribution: so called as having nodes of determinate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined by the arbitrary points.

1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom.* of three Dimens. (ed. 3) 507.

† **Dianthus** (doiānē'pēs), *Bot.* [*f.* *Gr.* Δίος of Jupiter + άνθος flower (Linnaeus).] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence **Dianthine**, name of an aniline dye.

1849 *Florist* 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink. 1869 RUSKIN *O. of Air* § 84 Later in the year, the dianthus... seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide. 1850 *Sunday Times* 5 Aug. 7/1 Another new colour... called Dianthine... extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

† **Dianthe**, -ter, *int. Obs.* [*a.* *F.* *dianthe* (16th c. in Littre), euphemism for *diabla*.] Devil! 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 151 Dianther! what strength you have, when you please! *Ibid.* I. 181 Dianthe, you have been prudent.

† **Diapalma**, *Pharm.* [*med.* or *mod.L.* *f.* ΔΙΑ- + *L.* palma palm: in *F.* *diapalma*.] A desiccating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stire it with the stick of a Palme. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 We stoop the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile, 1 Ounce. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Diapase**, Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

1591 SPENSER *Poets of Muses* 549 Melodious measures, With which I... make a tune full Diapase of pleasures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xv. From this same universal Diapase Each harmony is fram'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. lxxv. On the trembling cords his swift hand strays, And clos'd all with full Diapase. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xxiv. 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase.

**Diapasm** (doiāpaz'm), *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad. L.* *diapasma*, *a.* *Gr.* διάσπασμα, *f.* διασπασ-εiv to sprinkle over. In *mod. F.* *diapasma*.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1657 G. STARKLEY *Helmont's Und.* 121 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapasma*, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for..

confecting of diapasms, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

**Diapason** (doiāpaz'zon), *sb.* Also 4-5 *dyapason* (son)e, 6 *dio-*, *dyopason*, 7 *diapazon*. [*a.* *L.* *diapāsōn*, *a.* *Gr.* διαπάσων, or divisim *diā pāsōn* (sc. χορδών), more fully *ἡ διὰ πᾶσων χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, *f.* διὰ through + πᾶσων, *genit. pl. fem.* of πᾶς all. Cf. *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth, *ἡ διὰ πέντε* of a fifth, etc. Cf. also *F. diapason* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), whence, in 16-17th c., accented by poets *diapason*, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

† 1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seven Intervals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. *sense* 3.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. ccxvi. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it fayrth in Dyateseron Dyapente and in Dyapason and in other Consonancis and accordes. 1413 [see DIAPENTE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. ii. The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, According well unto dyapason, Dyapente, and eke dyateseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 183 It discovereth the true Coincidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 376 note, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

† 2. In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as *diapason-diapente*, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth: so *diapason-diatessaron*, *diapason-ditone*, etc.; cf. *Chambers Cycl.* (1727-51) s.v.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 84 These are the mean Rations comprehended in the Ration of 6 to 2, by which *Diapason cum Diapente*, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid intervals.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The *diapason-diapente* is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone. The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a *twelfth*. [1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diapason cum diapente*, the interval of a 12th. *Diapason cum diatessaron*, the interval of an 18th.]

† 3. A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e. in octaves. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1593 SHAKES. *Lycr.* 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 DYER *Ruin Rome* 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. i. The diapason of the Deep. 1844 LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* vii. I hear... in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

† 4. *fig.* Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxiii, Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* m. i. ii. iii. A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes... as between David and Jonathan. 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. lvi. In her there's tun'd a just Diapason. 1719 D'UNFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 343 Contentment... tunes the Diapason of our souls.

† 5. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: a. The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now *esp.* a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (*sense* 7). c. The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xli. Fresche ladyis sang... Concordis sweet, divers entoned reportis... Diapason of many sinderie sortis. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 387 In Musike there are many discords, before there can be fram'd a Diapason. 1609 HOLLAND *Phly* I. 34 Thus are composed seven tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason, that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musike. 1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.*, *Diapason*, a Concord in Musike of all parts. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cent.* II. vii. 107 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

b. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* iii. xli. 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Diet Poems* 92 A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. i. x. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open... we hear that full and complete harmony... which... is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 66 The organ... swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Into the Silent Land* 139 Tune the lyre To diapasons worthy of the theme. 1880 OLIVER *Moths* II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1687 DAVEN *St. Cecilia's Day* 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xli. Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? c 1800 K. WHITE *To my Lyre* iii. No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweet sublime. 1806 MOORE *Viz. Philos.* 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

† 6. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 The Diapason of thy threats. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 By your leave

they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vsuers diapason). 1840 BARRIAN *Ingl. Leg.*, St. Nicholas, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 HELMS *Comp. Solit. vbl.* (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow sounded. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress. 1893 *Ibid.* 9 June 5/8 Not... above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

† 7. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapason*, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes... There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets... there is another for sackbuts and serpents... The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† 8. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in *F.* *diapason normal*. Also *fig.*

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Theory Sound* iv. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the *diapason normal*) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

† 9. The name of the two principal foundation-stops in an organ, the *Open Diapason*, and the *Closed or Stopped Diapason*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. *Violin Diapason*.

1519 *Organ Specif.* Barking in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 588/1 *Diapason*, containing length of x foot or more. 1613 *Organ Specif.* Worcester Cathedral, 2 open diapasons of mettall CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders the vaulted files around. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Violin Diapason*, a... manual stop, with a crisp, pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1880 E. J. HORKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 597/1 The second Open Diapason had... stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

† 10. *attrib.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolationis. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. And lastly, throws His Period in a Diapason Close. 1851 A. A. WATTS *Evening* ii, The echoes of its convent bell... With soft and diapason swell. 1880 E. J. HORKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes.

† **Diapason**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* *sb.*]

1. To resound sonorously. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1668 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* i. j, What diapasons more in Tarquins name Than in subjects? 1611 *Golden Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Th' amazed sounds Of martiall thunder (Diapason'd deep)

2. *intr.* To maintain accord with.

1617 WINTER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

**Diaped** (doiāpēd), *Geom.* [*as if* *ad. Gr.* διὰ-πεδον, *f.* διὰ through + πεδ- in πέδον ground, πέδιλον plain, έντενος plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect.

In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Diapedesis** (doiāpēd'is), *Path.* [*mod.L.*, *a.* *Gr.* διαπήδσις, *f.* διαπήδ-εiv to ooze through, *f.* διὰ- through + πήδ-εiv to leap, throb. In *mod. F.* *diapēdese* (Paré 16th c.)] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 68 Such an excretion of blood... is... called *Diapedesis*: that is, as much as a straining through. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. i. (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity... which is generated by sweating out and translocation, [is termed] *Diapedesis*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 589 It is possible... that the mercury gains access to the circulation by a sort of diapedesis.

So **Diapedetic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis. In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Diapente** (doiāpēntē), *Obs.* [= *OF.* *diapente* (Godef.), *a.* *L.* *diapente*, *Gr.* διὰ πέντε, in *sense* 1 short for ἡ διὰ πέντε χορδῶν συμφωνία the harmony through five strings or notes; in *sense* 2 for τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον the medicament composed of five (ingredients): see *DIA-2*.]

1. In ancient and mediæval *Musik*: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xcvi. 290 a, By what tunes of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth... a deafne man may understand. 1609 DOUGLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 18 *Diapente*, is a Consonance of five Voyces, and 4. Intervals... Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fifth, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1787 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69.

2. In old *Pharmacy*: A medicine composed of five ingredients.

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterly* i. xcvi. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of five simple. 1614 — *Cheaf Husk* i. i. (1633) 7 Give him... 2 spoonfull of *Diapente*... which is called Horse-Mitridate. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Diapente*, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-Berries... it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *transf.* A beverage composed of five ingredients; punch.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Pannich* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diaphente*.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Diaphente*, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1741 LINING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 497 The Punch, or *Diaphente* is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Run 3½ Ounces.

**Diaper** (dai-āpāi), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *diapre*, *dyapre*, 5 *dyapere*, 6 *dyoper*, *dieper*, *dyeper*, 6-7 *dyaper*, (7 *diapir*, *qibar*), 6- *diaper*. [ME. a. OF. *dyapre*, *diapre*, orig. *diapris* (Godef.). Pr. *diapris*, *diapre*, in med.L. *diapris* adj., *diapra*, *diaprum* (c 1023), *sb.* (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr. *diapros* adj., f. *dia-* (DIA-) + *āpros* white.

Early French references mention *diapre* 'que fu fait en Constantinoble' and 'dysapre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the *Roman de la Rose* l. 2193 (Alcon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arrabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediæval Greek, c 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Cerecmonia Aulæ Byzant.* (Bonn 1829-40, p. 528) where the *diapros* or robe used in the investiture of a Rector is described as *diapros*. On the analogy of *diakrōnos*, *diapros* may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white'. In OF., *diapre* is often described as *blanc*. (The It., Sp., and Pg. *diapros* 'jasper' appears to be unconnected with F. and Prov. *diapre* 'diaper'. Du Cange has mixed up the two. A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc.

In earlier times, esp. in OFr. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See FRANCISQUE MICHEL, *Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent* (Paris 1852) I. 235-244.

a 1350 *Syr Dugarte* 802 In a diapre cloth zhe was. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvii. 200 Til a Non-nerte bei came; But I knowe not be name: Per was mony a derworpe dame In Dyapre dere. 1466 *Manni & Housch. Exp.* 364 Paid for xj. Fleynshe stykes of fyne dyapere. xviii. vi. d. 1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper. 1513 *Bk. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Littlefield* IV. 50 One vestement of red sylve, one vestement of linnen dyaper. 1591 SPENSER *Mythopomus* 364 Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast In diaper, in damaske, or in lynce. 1623 COCKERAM, *Diaper*, a fine kinde of Linnin, not woven after the common fashion, but in certayne workes. 1624 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table. 1662 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, 12s. 6d. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 60204 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Jackd. Rheims*, A napkin... Of the best white diaper fringed with pink. 1889 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* (ed. 3) 101 [This] makes by far the best bird-eye Diaper.

2. A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'.

1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* i. 1. 57 Let one attend him wvith a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestredw'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer: the third a Diaper. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 245 Table and bed-linen, diapers, blankets. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis-Women* ix. (ed. 4) 54.

II. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 TURNER *Down. Archit.* I. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls. 1863 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 61 The glass... is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

b. *Heraldry*. A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged. See DIAPRE.

1634 PEACIAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 159 Some charge their Scotchons... with diaper as the French. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* v. 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

c. *fig.* Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 *Maides Metam.* u. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred.

### III. 5. attrib. a. Of or made of diaper (see 1).

(In quot. 1497 perh. for F. *diapré*, diapered.) 1497 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Tral.* XLIII. 11m a table cloth diapered. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134 A dyaper towell of viij yarde longe. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 Halfe a dosen of diaper napkins... one diaper table clothe. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld diaper tablecloth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the king-dom of the United Netherlands. 1863 Miss BRADDOCK *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as *diaper-work*, *-pattern*, *-couching*.

1480 *Warin. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper werk ij. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 303 Two moor stones... somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 *Archæol.* XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1859 TURNER *Down. Archit.* III. ii. 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliages, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 *Gentl. Archit.* Gloss. 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

**Diaper** (dai-āpāi), *v.* [prob. a. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diaprer*, f. *diapre*, *diapris*; see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now *spec.* with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 711 And cled hyr wele... In clath, dyopret of gold fyne. c 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1300 Couered in clooth of gold dyapered weel. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 934 And it [the bowl] was peynted wel and thwiten. And over-al diapered and writen With ladies and with bacheleres. c 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 744 With damaske white, and asure blewle, Wel dyapred with lyllyes newe. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842-76 *Gentl. Archit.* § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2. *transf. and fig.* To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*, Fragrante flowres that diapred this valley. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xli. (1632) 300 The wheelings... of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. 1. The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 Such flowres as Nature usually diapres the Earth with. 1862 *Salla Seven Sons* I. ix. 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapered the woodland distance. 1865 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gl.* IX. xx. v. 97 Six coffee-cups, very pretty, well diapered, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

3. *intr.* To do diaper-work; to flourish.

1573 *Art of Limning* 8 How to florische or diaper with a pensel over silver or gould. *Ibid.* (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Ceruis with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 PEACIAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your worke be broken.

**Diapered** (dai-āpāi), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; = F. *diapré*, OF. *diapré*.]

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duches dere-worthly dyghte in dyapored wedis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 233 All clothed in clothes dyapored of red selk all wrought with gold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaperd* or *Diapred*, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 50 The backside of a... sweet Briar Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 FERGUSON in *Tristram Moab* 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lys, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. *Heraldry*: see DIAPER sb. 4 b.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* l. v. (1660) 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 The seal of Jasper Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the *Planta Genista*.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 51 And let the ground... Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along. And diaper lyke the discolored mead. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iii. 305, I like this grassie diapered greene earth. 1650 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let. to Author, Any vegetable on the diaper'd earth. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

**Diapering**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1666 PEACIAM *Art of Drawing* 34 Diapering... is... a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-branch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch you list. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 78 Diapering was a device much practised

by the Mediæval armorists... This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers interwoven. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not... enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† **Diapery**, *diapry*, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DIAPER, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *diapré*, *diapré* 'diapered (stuff)'.]

1. = DIAPER sb. 1.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 193 Cover by cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.

2. Diaper-work; *fig.* variegated face (of the earth).

1633 EARL MANCEL *Al Mondo* (1636) 119 The little Bee, so

soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.

† **Diapery**, *diapry*, *a. Obs.* [f. DIAPER sb. + -Y: cf. *paper*, *wintry*.] Of the nature of diaper

or diaper-work; chequered with various colouring.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. *Handicrafts* 654 The Diapery mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in six dayes. *Ibid.* ii. ii. *Colonies* 428 They lie nearer the diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.

† **Diaphanal**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. and Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see DIAPHANE) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = DIAPHANOUS.

1609 B. JONSON *Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds* (22 May), Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like... stones of orient and transparent hues. a 1645 W. BROWNE *Love Poems* Wks. (1860) II. 276 Thy chaster fire will all be so wrought diaphanal.

B. *sb.* A diaphanous or transparent body.

1653 SHIRLEY *Court Secret* i. i. If you find Within that great

diaphanal [the Soul] an atom Look black as gully.

**Diaphane** (dai-āfēn), *a. and sb.* [f. *diaphane*

(14th c. in Hatz-Darm.); cf. Pr. *diaphan*, It. Sp. *Fig.*

*diaphano*, med. and mod.L. *diaphan-us*; f. Gr. *diaphanēs* transparent, f. *dia-* through + *-phanēs* showing,

appearing, from *phaivō* to show, cause to appear.]

† A. *adj.* = DIAPHANOUS, transparent. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte of Navie* i. 1, Diaphane or transparent

bodies. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wks. vi. (1596) 11

Some have colours, and some are diaphane and transparit.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270\* A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

B. *sb.* 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divines of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole *Diaphanum* of the Air and *Aether* is in one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this *Erepanum*.

1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

2. A silk stuff: see quot.

1824 [see A.] 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaphane*, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† **Diaphaned**, *pp. a. Obs.* [repr. F. *diaphané*, pa. pp. of *diaphaner* to make transparent (Coign.).]

Made diaphanous; transparent.

1626 tr. Boccacini 53 (T.) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

**Diaphaneity** (dai-āfānē-ī-tē), *Also 7 -iety.*

[mod. f. Gr. *diaphanēs*, stem *diaphan-*, transparent, or *diaphaneia* transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps

originating in a med. or mod.L. \**diaphanētia*.

Occurring in F. (*diaphanéité*) in 14th c. (Hatz-Darm.); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym

being DIAPHANITY. The corresponding form of

the adj. is *diaphaneous*.] The quality of being

freely pervious to light; transparency.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 311 The Di-

aphaneity of the Air. 1661 in *Examen* vii. (1682) 83 The

difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxvi. Upon the Sec-

green lose it's transparence and diaphanētie. 1691 *Phil.*

*Trans.* VI. 3046 The different Diaphanēties of the Causes

of the Eye. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* ix. 121 The Causes

Diaphanētie and Refraction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.*

XIII. 206 The diaphanētie of the material. 1837 WHEWELL

*Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 399 The diaphanētie of bodies

is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

**Diaphaneous**, *obs. var. DIAPHANOUS.*

† **Diaphanic**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *diaphanēs*,

or f. Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see DIAPHANE) + -IC.]

= DIAPHANOUS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtle, di-

aphanicke, or transparent body.

|| **Diaphanie** (dai-āfānē). [mod. f. *diaphanē*,

f. *diaphane*: see DIAPHANE.] The name given to

a process for the imitation of painted or stained

glass.

1859 *Ecclesiol.* XX. 122 A French invention called Di-

aphanie—a transparent coloured paper... intended to be

applied to plain glass. 1866 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 289/1, I have

decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (*title*), *Designs*

for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diaphanitiy**, *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *diaphanité*,

(Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. *diaphanidad*, It. *diaphanità*;

f. F. *diaphane*, It. *diaphano*, med.L. *diaphan-us*;

see DIAPHANE and -ITY.] = DIAPHANOUS.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Ach.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 A goodly

stone glittering with perspicuity, Being of wonderful and

excellent Diaphanitiy. 1577 DEE *Ketel. Spir.* i. (1659) 7

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 55 If it be made hot in a crucible, it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous, in which diaphanity might perhaps hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity.

**Diaphanometer.** [f. Gr. διαφανής transparent, or rather its med. L. and Romanic adaptation *diaphano-* + *-meter*, Gr. μέτρον measure.] A measurer of transparency; *spec.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

1789 *Tillich's Philos. Mag.* III. 377 (*Article*) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer. The diaphanometer is designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 74. 1857 J. P. Nichol *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*

**Diaphanoscope** (δαίφανοςκῶπ). [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ- observing.]

†1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs. *Obs.*

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 538f. *Diaphanoscope*, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphanoscopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 *Q. Rev.* July 82 The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diaphanoscopy*, a term applied by Lazarewicz to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube.

**Diaphanous** (δαίφανος), *a.* Also 7 diaphaneous. [f. med. L. *diaphanus* (see DIAPHANE) + *-ous*.] The form *diaphaneous* more closely represented the Gr.: cf. DIAPHANEITY.] Permitting the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. 1. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a Diaphanous body. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peler* ii. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. 1. xxi. To transmit Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 10 The diaphanous texture of the in the vitrioline solution. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 326 The one substance is Opaque, and the other somewhat Diaphanous. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 450f. The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous in translucent. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* ii. 59 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 *The Lady* 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with . . . white ribbons.

Hence **Diaphanously adv.**, in a diaphanous manner, transparently; **Diaphanousness**, diaphanous quality, transparency.

1683 E. HOOKER *Præf. Ephist. Poragæ's Mystic Div.*, the Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly, than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystal. 1780 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 220 As here order d'will be diaphanously clear. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Diaphaneity*, *Diaphanousness*, the property of a diaphanous body.

**Diaphanetric** (δαίφανητρικ), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δια- apart (DIA-) + φη touch + *-metric*.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts.

*Diaphanetric compasses*, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the *Æsthesiometer*.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

18. in DUNGLISON  
**Diaphonic** (δαίφονικ), *a.* [f. as DIAPHON- + *-ic*.] Also **Diaphonical**.

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 201 To give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle.

2. = DIACOUSTIC.

1775 ASH, *Diaphonic*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Diaphonic*, *Diaphonical*.

**Diaphonics**. ? *Obs.* [f. as pl. of prec.: see -ICS.] = DIACOUSTICS.

1863 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to no good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Diaphonicks*, or *Diaphonics*, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

† **Diaphonist**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + *-ist*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphonist*, he that nakes divers sounds.

**Diaphony** (δαίφονη). *Mus.* [ad. late L. *diaphonia* dissonance, discord, a Gr. διαφωνία discord, f. διαφώνος dissonant, f. δια- apart + φωνή to sound. Cf. F. *diaphonie*, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

†1. In etymol. sense: Discord. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphony*, a divers sound, a discord.

2. In medieval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as ORGANUM.

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung *respectively* at these intervals. 1834 A. MERRICK *Abrecht'sberger's Theoret. Wks.* 154 note. 1871 *Q. Rev.* No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for

the diaphony employed. . . is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* i. 1 Diaphony . . . may have meant alternation or response . . . the parts . . . were sung in succession and not together.

|| **Diaphoresis** (δαίφορσις). *Med.* [L. *diaphoresis*, a. Gr. διαφώρα a sweat, perspiration, f. διαφορεῖν to carry off, *spec.* to throw off by perspiration, f. δια- through + φορεῖν to carry.] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rer. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diaphoresis*, evaporation, as by sweating. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 93 In the Height of Fevers . . . it is very effectual. to forward a Diaphoresis. 1896 BARTHOLOMEW *Med. Med.* (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets.

**Diaphoretic** (δαίφορετικ), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. L. *diaphoreticus*, a. Gr. διαφορητικός promoting perspiration, f. διαφωρῶν: see prec. So F. *diaphoretique*, in 14th c. *diaphoretique* in Hatz.-Darm.]

*A. adj.* Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific.

1563 T. GALE *Antidid.* i. iv. 3 The simples Diaphoretik are these. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Marit. Souldier* iii. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 219 Diaphoretick Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Recl.* (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretick. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Antimony*. To prepare Diaphoretick Antimony. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic.

*B. sb.* A medicinal agent having this property.

1656 RIDGLEY *Præf. Physick* 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

† **Diaphoretical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = DIAPHORETIC *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn in corporant into an unguent with oil of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therewith. 1605 TUNNE *Quærit.* ii. vii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to provoke sweates. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

**Diaphoric** (δαίφορικ), *a.* *Math.* [f. Gr. διαφορος different + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to difference; in *diaphoric function*, a function of the differences of variables.

1833 CAVLEY in *Canib. Phil. Trans.* XIII. 12 The function . . . is a function of the differences of the variables. . . Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always current. 1893 LLOYD TANNER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXIV. 264.

**Diaphorite** (δαίφοροίτ). *Min.* [f. Gr. διαφορος different, διαφορά difference, distinction + *-ite*.] † *a.* A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. *b.* A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 DANA *Min. Index*, Diaphorite, *v.* Allagite. 1871 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name *diaphorite* to the orthorhombic.

**Diaphragm** (δαίφραγμα), *sb.* Also 7-agma. [ad. L. *diaphragma*, a. Gr. διάφραγμα, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f. δια- through, apart + φράγμα fence, f. φράσσειν to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. *diaphragme*, in 13-14th c. *diaphragme* (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *I. Anat.* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hicough; hence to *move the diaphragm*, to excite laughter.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 269 Diaphragma is a skynne that departeth and is sette betwene the bowels and the spirytuall membres. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 161 Bis diaphragma departit þe spirytuals from þe guttis. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Grecians, which separateth the instruments of the vital partes, from the nourishing parts. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 697 It is true that they [*Insecta*] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 293 It still moves my Diaphragme, what once moved the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 326 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma. 1767 GOUGH *Treat. Wounds* I. 359 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* I. Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. *generally.* Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves as a partition.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 192 Certain Diaphragmes, consisting of the coats of the bubbles. 1862 M. HORSKINS *Hawaii* 27 That this fiery bottom was only a

roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1821 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Dicarch of Messina (390-290 B.C.) introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. *a. Zool.* A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied to the operculum of a gastropod.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 68 The same thin diaphragms . . . marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 Some . . . which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus.

*b. Bot.* A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 115 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 217 The air-passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons . . . the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsiliaceæ, the leaves of the Isoetes, etc., are partitioned by diaphragms. *Ibid.* 219 The one-layered diaphragms . . . in the leaf of Pistia.

4. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e.g.

*a.* A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref., The Ray . . . passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragm. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 19 A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of pasteboard . . . to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 CRIBB *Locks & Keys* 35 In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys. ix.* 229 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays.

*transf.* 1866 TYNDALL *Gla.* i. xxvii. 207 The clouds . . . had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1869 A. J. ELIAS *E. E. Freunke*, i. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. II. 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm.

*b.* The porous cup of a voltaic cell.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 136 Taking 1<sup>st</sup>. for diaphragm or porous cell. 1885 WATSON & BURNBY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 234 The hydrogen  $H_2$  does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

*c.* A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 483 The kayak: itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1866 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stretched a diaphragm of Indian rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii. In 1861 Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 155f. When the sound vibrations impinge upon the mica diaphragm the needle-point will indent the tinfoil.

*d.* The assemblage of lines of reference in the focus of a telescope, whether ruled upon glass, or formed of spider webs stretched in a frame.

1829 W. PEARSON *Præf. Astron.* II. 133 The first reticulated diaphragm that was used in making astronomical observations was by the Parisian astronomer Cassini. 1844 SMITH *Cycle Celest. Objects* (1860) 215 Reticulated diaphragms . . . useful in mapping stars, and differentiating them. 1899 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 Fine spider lines tightly stretched across a metal plate or diaphragm.

5. *attrib.*, as *diaphragm current*, *eyepiece, nerve, plate*, etc.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence || **Diaphragmatigla**, **Diaphragmatigla** [Gr. άλγος, -αλγιο pain], pain in the diaphragm; || **Diaphragmatitis**, -itis, inflammation of the diaphragm; **Diaphragmatocele**, hernia of the diaphragm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 61s The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation. termed diaphragmitis. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Diaphragmatigla, Diaphragmatocele. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 293 Diaphragmatigla, Diaphragmatigla. *Ibid.*, The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis.

**Diaphragm**, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. *To diaphragm down*, in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture (see prec. sb. 4 a).

1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLI. 1 If both (lenses) are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.



**Diaphragmal**, *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1890 Darwin's *Expr. Emotions* (ed. 2) iii. 85 note, The diaphragmal respiration.

**Diaphragmatic** (dai'fragmæ'tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. διαφραγματικός, stem of διαφραγμα DIAPHRAGM: see -IO. Cf. F. *diaphragmatique* (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature of a diaphragm.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Diaphragmatic veins*, the midriff veins. 1755 Spry in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach. 1836 Blackw. *Mag.* XXXIX. 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw. 1878 Foster *Phys.* ii. 11. § 1.259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

**Diaphragmatically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of a diaphragm.

1888 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not claviculally.

**Diaphragmed**, *pp. a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM + -ED, or -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 Hooker *Microgr.* 114 The pores .. were they diaphragmed, like those of Cork, would afford us .. ten times as many little cells.

**Diaphysis** (dai'æf'is), [ad. Gr. διάφωσις a growing through, also a point of separation, f. δια- through, apart + φωειν to produce, bring forth.]

1. *Anat.* 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted. 1890 W. J. WALSHAM *Surgery* (ed. 3) iii. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

2. *Bot.* 'A preternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hence **Diaphysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

**Diaplasis** (dai'æplæ'sis), *Sur.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διάπλασις a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. διαπλάσσειν to form, mould.] (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diaplasis*, is the setting of a limb which was out of joint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1897 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 232 In French surgery .. Diaplasis and Anaplasis mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diaplastic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. same etymon as prec.: see PLASTIC.]

1721 BAILEY, *Diaplasticks* (in *Pharmacy*), medicines which are good for a limb out of joint. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Diapnoe**, *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπνοή in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* 11/ks. Vocab., *Diapnoe*, a breathing forth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Diaphoresis* or *Diapnoe*.

Hence **Diapnoegenous**, *Diapnoic* *adjs.*, producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, *diapnoegenous*.

**Diapophysis** (dai'æp'is), *Anat. Pl. -physes*. [f. Gr. δια through, apart + ἀπόφωσις offshoot, ἀπόφωσις.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

In the cervical vertebrae of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebrae by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebrae by short processes of the centrum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 168 The neural arch .. also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Diapophysial** *a.*, of or belonging to a diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 206 The bones .. manifest more of their diapophysial character than their homotopes do in the occipital segment.

**Diaporesis** (dai'æp'or'is), *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπόρεσις a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc., to adopt.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diaporesis*, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Orator is made. (So in later Dicts.) 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 215 *Aporia*, called also *diaporesis*. The Latin term is *addubitatio*.

† **Diaporous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. δια- through + -πορος passing through, f. πορος passage, pore: cf. εὐπορος easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

1682 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Mar. A discourse of .. the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass .. that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow .. other reds and whites not at all beyond the surfaces.

**Diapositive** (dai'æp'ozitiv), *Photogr.* [f. Gr. δια- through + POSITIVE.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern slides.

1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative .. is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it.

† **Diapre**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *diapré* diapered.] = DIAPERED 1 b.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engrailed Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 1. 190 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leanes, or flowres, be aptest to occupy such coats. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapre* or *Diapered*, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† **Diapriz**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *diapriz* to DIAPER + -IZE.] = DIAPER 2.

1626 LISLE *Du Barlas*, Noe 116 The diaprizid ridges [margies diapriz] And faire edentated banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. DIAPRY 2, second quot.]

† **Diaprun**, *Obs.* Also **diaprunum**. [ad. med. L. *diaprunum*, f. DIA-2 + L. *prunum* plum. In F. *diaprun* (1700 in Hatzl-Darm.) formerly *diaprunum*.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning fevers' (*Physical Dict.* 1657).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* 1. 55 They had purged him .. with Diaprunum. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic* 1. 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes.

**Diapry**, *sb.* and *a.*: see DIAPERY.

† **Diapsalm**, *Obs.* In 4 diasalm, 8 diapsalma. [a. L. *diapsalma* (Jerome), a. Gr. διάψαλμα, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb. *Selah*.] (See quots.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. Proli.* iii. The deuyseoun of salms that ben clepid diasalms ben in nombre de seuenti and five. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapsalma*, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. 1877 JENNINGS & LOWE *Ps. Introd.* 28 *Διάψαλμα* then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a forte character.]

**Diapye'sis**, *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπύεσις, f. διαπύειν to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence

**Diapye'tic** *a.* and *sb.*, **Diapye'tical** *a.*

1659 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapye'tical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapye'ticks*, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diapye'sis*.

**Diapylon**, *obs. form* of DIACHYLON.

**Diarch** (dai'ark), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. δι- twice + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases .. diametrically diarch. *Ibid.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburger's Pract. Bot.* 188 The roots of ferns are generally diarch.

**Diarchy** (dai'arki), [f. Gr. δι- twice + ἀρχία rule: cf. μοναρχία rule of one; f. ἐπὶ ἄρχος chief.] A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. viii. 318 A diarchy, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

**Diaria**, *obs. form* of DIARBHEA.

**Diarial** (dai'æri'al), *a.* [f. L. *diari-um* DIARY *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W. L. ALEXANDER *Mem. J. Watson* Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. 1. 2 The diarial record. 1888 A. G. DRAPER in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts.

**Diarian** (dai'æri'an), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; † journalistic (*obs.*).

1774 (title) *The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register*, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from 1704 to 1760. 1785 *Cranne Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Kent.* for *Oliver* Wks. II. 392 His strength in fields diarian daves he try?

**B. sb.** The author or writer of a diary; † a journalist. *rare*.

1800 *Mori. Her. in Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 148 A Diarian [an article is so signed].

**Diariness**, *nonce-wd.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality characteristic of a diary.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Sept. 464 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that .. he should have sought publication.

**Diarist** (dai'arist), [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in Todd. 1826 Scott *Rev. Pepsy's Mem.* (1840) 107 The characters of the two diarists were essentially different. 1854 LOWELL *Trnls. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 122 The English language .. can show but one sincere diarist, Pepsy.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* 11: 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

**Diaristic** (dai'aristik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1884 *March. Even. News* 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 616 His letters and diaristic fragments.

**Diarize** (dai'arize), *v.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write a record of events in a diary. Hence

**Diarizing** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1827 Moore *Diary* 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember. 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 295, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowth. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 443 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

**Diarrhoea** (dai'ar'ia), Also 4-5 diaris, 6-diarrhea. [a. L. *diarrhoea*, a. Gr. διάρροια a flowing through, diarrhoea, f. διαρρέω to flow through.]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid feces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 17th c. usually with *the*, in 18th with *a*, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. li. (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyl.* (1545) H viij b. The sayde fluxe is named diarrhoea. 1564 Sir W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 291 The Quenes Majesty fell perillously sick on Saturday last, the accident came to that which they call diarrhoea. 1565 R. ANDROSSE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* iv. 1. 12 To remede the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhoea. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* 11. i. *Furries*, The diarrhoea and the burning-fewel In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1204 They stay also the Dyarrhoea, a kill and drive out all Belly-worms. 1723 POPE *Let. to Gay* (1735) I. 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhoea. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrhoea. 1800 MED. *Trnls.* li. 60 The medicines caused diarrhoea. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 240 Celebrated in Ireland as a remedy in diarrhoea. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The term diarrhoea is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character.

*attrib.* 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xii. The diarrhoea death-rate .. Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhoea mortality.

2. *transf.* An excessive flow (of words, etc.).

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhoea. A 1707 H. WALTON *Mem. Geo. II.* (1845) II. li. 47 He was troubled with a diarrhoea of words. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 937 We allude .. to the diarrhoea of emendations.

**Diarrheal** (dai'ar'ial), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhoea.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 248 The diarrheal porraceous flux. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug. Diarrheal infection. 1881 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* xviii. (ed. 6) 479 Diarrheal and dysenteric evacuations. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* xii. 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrheal mortality.

**Diarrhetic** (dai'ar'etik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhoea.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhetic complaints that the increase was most marked.

**Diarrhetic**, *-rhetic* (dai'ar'etik, -r'etik), *a.* [f. DIARRHEA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in -τικός. (The actual verbal adj. from διαρρέω is διαρρῶν-ος, which would have given *diarrhytic*.] = DIARRHETIC.

Also confused with *diuretic*.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diarrhetic*, that hath a Lask or looseness in the belly without inflammation. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Millet is diarrhetic, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diarrhetic*, same as *Diarrhetic*.

**Diarthrodial** (dai'ar'io'dial), *a.* *Anat.* [f. DI- pref<sup>3</sup> (Gr. δια-) + ANTHRODIAL.] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

*Diarthrodial cartilages*: the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 285 The diarthrodial cartilages .. have disappeared. 1845 TOOO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 1. 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) 1. 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

**Diarthrosis** (dai'ar'io'sis), *Anat.* [f. DI- pref<sup>3</sup> (Gr. δια-) + ἀρθρῶσις ARTHROSIS, articulation.] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 3b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the moyning of these bones is most obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parny's Chirurg.* xvi. xxxv. (1678) 365 The wrist .. consisting of a composition of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation. 1830 R. KNOX *Richard's Anat.* 283 The rotatory diarthrosis .. is that which allows only motions of rotation. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

**Diary** (dai'ari), *sb.* [ad. L. *diari-um* daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. *diē* day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of *diariorum* *adjs.* (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ARIUM, -ARY<sup>1</sup> B. 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 Wm. FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 288 Thus most humbly I send unto you good Lord this last weeks Diarye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 11. 14 It is... an use well received in enterprises memorable... to keepe Diaries of that which passeth continually. 1642 *Ans. to Printed Bk.* 14 A diary... of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* Intro. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 PETER (*title*), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 273 Goffe kept a journal or diary. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit., Diaries.* We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1809 JESSOP *Coming of Friends* iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals... but monasteries did. *Mod.* The entries of a private diary. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit.

A diary in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, This is my diary, wherein I note my actions of the day. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 20 He must always have a Diary about him... to set down what... his Eyes meetes with most remarkable. 1662 J. NEWTON (*title*), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1800 W. ROBSON (*title*), The Persian Diary; or, Reflections of the Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxviii. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. *Ibid.* xxix. 6 The diary before us... is a stout quarto. 1883 *Whitaker's Alman.* 456 The English Citizen's Diary... showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

3. Short for *diary fever*: see DIARY a. 1. *Obs.* 1639 HORN & ROSE *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiv. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 155 Hippocrates... thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

DIARY (dai'ri), a. [ad. med. L. *diatri-us* daily, *f. dies* day: cf. F. *diatre* ('fevre ephemere on diaire') 16th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physik* iv. ii. (1639) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendered of an outward Cause. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those *diary* dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholdeth it. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 948 These diary creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 660 A Diary Period... may be hence expected. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 122 Obstructions produce a diary Fever if small, but if great a continant Fever. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diary fever at times. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diary fever*, a fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera*.

2. Daily. *Obs.* 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 322, I doe kepe a diary memorie of all the places of our marching and incamping. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie slate of the weather. 1623 COCKERAM, *Diarie*, daily.

DIASCEUAST, var. of DIASKEUAST.

DIASCHISMA (dai'skiz-mä), *Mus.* Also in 8 in anglicized form diaschism. [a. Gr. *διάσχιμα*, *f. διασχίζ-εν* to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS. b. In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80:81) and the enharmonic diesis (125:128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The octave contains 61 Diaschisms nearly. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diaschisma* (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma. 1 DIASCORD. *Pharm. Obs.* Usually in L. form diascordium. [medical L. *diascordium* (also mod.F.), for *diascordion*, from Gr. *διά σκορδιον* (a preparation) of *σκορδιον* scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander *Teucrium Scordium*': see DIA-2.] A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Teucrium Scordium*, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 (1673) 140 Except it be treacle... diascordium... and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diascord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi. With their sirups, and their juplups, and diascordium, and mirhridate, and my Lady What-shall-call't'm powder.

DIASENNA. *Pharm. Obs.* Also 6-7 diaseene. [medical L. *f. DIA-2* + *SENNÄ*. Also *f. Diasene*, *diaseenne* (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative elctuary of Vol. III.

which scenna formed the base; the confection of scenna.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the patient be purged with elctuary lenitivo or diaseene. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. 1. iv. (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diaseene, Hamech, Cassia. 1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Diaseena*, a purging elctuary, good against quartan agues.

DIASKEUAST (dai'skeu-äst). Also diaseueast, -scevast. [ad. Gr. *διασκευαστής* reviser of a poem, interpolator, *f. διασκεύειν*, *f. διά* through + *σκεύειν* to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1822 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being moulded by future diasceuvasts into grand and interesting poems. 1871 tr. *Lang's Comm. Jer.* 244 The oversight of a diasceuvast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Jan. 162/3 He has taken upon himself... the part of a diasceuvast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So || DIASKEUASIS [Gr. *διασκεύασις*], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 EGGEING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahābhārata] is aptly attributed to Vyāsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaseueasis.

DIASPER. *Obs.* Also 6-7 diaspric. [ad. med. L. *diasprum*, It. Sp., Pg. *diaspro* jasper.] = JASPER.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Philorav.* I. lxxv. 78 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shining with certain white veins. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 208 Agats, Corneliāns, Diasprics, Calcedons.

DIASPORÄ (dai'spö-rä), [a. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion, *f. διασπείρ-εν* to disperse, *f. διά* through + *σπείρειν* to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence *transf.*: see quots.

(Originating in Deut. xxvii. 25 (Septuagint), *ἐν διάσπορᾳ ἐν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς*, thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 153 [The Moravian body's] extensive diaspora work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent. 1881 tr. *Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 420/1 s.v. *Israel*, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 760 s.v. *Philo*, The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

DIASPORE (dai'spö-rä), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called by Haüy, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 161 The diaspora... is supposed to be a compound of alumina and water. 1873 FOVNIER *Chem.* (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diaspora.

DIASPOROMETER (dai'spörom-ē-tēr), [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion (see above) + (-)METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 282 His [Rochon's] diasporometer is a compound prism.

DIASPRIC, var. DIASPER, *Obs.*, jasper.

DIASYALTIC (dai'siäl'tik), a. [f. Gr. *διασπάλτικός* serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', *f. διασπάλειν* to separate, put asunder, *f. διάpart* + *σπάλειν* to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *diastaltique*.]

1. In ancient Greek music: a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind.

1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 61 Melopeia was divided into three kinds... the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating.

2. *Phys.* 'A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

*Diastaltic nervous system*, term for the spinal nervous system.

[*Diastaltic* appears to be here taken as = *transmissive*.] 1852 M. HALL (*title*), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System. 1855 GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 238 A reduction and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal cord. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 700 Is there anything in your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

DIASTASE (dai'stäs), *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *diastase*, ad. Gr. *διάστασις* separation: see next.]

1833 PAVEN ET PERSOZ *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LIII. 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a déterminés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de *diastase* qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bnd (e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 666 Diastase... is a name given by MM. Payen and Persoz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 19 During the germination, some of the elements... in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called... diastase, the effect of which is... to turn all the starch... first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Hence DIASTASIC, a. = DIASTATIC.

1886 W. JAGO *Chem. Wheat* 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastatic action.

DIASTASIS (dai'stäs'is), *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διάστασις* separation, *f. διά* apart + *στέλλω* placing, setting, *f. root στα-* stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

DIASTATIC (dai'stät'ik), a. [ad. Gr. *διαστατικός* separative, *f. διά* apart + *στατικός* causing to stand, *f. root στα-* stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 *Athenaeum* 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains... a peculiar diastatic body containing nitrogen.

Hence DIASTATICALLY *adv.*, after the manner of diastase.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 291 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

DIASTATICAL, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Characterized by transplantation.

1656 S. BOULTON (*title*), *Medicina Magica*, tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick; or, a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmities, by way of Transplantation.

DIASTATITE (dai'stät'it), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διάστατος* divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called [by Breithaupt 1832] as differing in the form of its crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 273.

DIASTEM (dai'stēm), [ad. Gr. *διάστημα*: see next. Cf. F. *diastème* (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* vi. 120 *Diastem* signifies an Interval or Space; *System*, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem... 'Tho'... strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diastem*, *Diastema*, in music, a name the ancients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a *system*.

DIASTEMA (dai'stēm-mä), Pl. diastemata. [L. *diastēma*, a. Gr. *διάστημα* space between, interval.]

1. *Mus.* = prec.

1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 941 *Dyastema* is countenable space of two voyces other of moo accordyng. 1727-51 [see prec.]

2. *Zool. and Anat.* An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 235 A long diastema is not... peculiar to the horse. *Ibid.* 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World... the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

DIASTEMATIK (dai'stēmät'ik), a. rare. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *διαστηματικός* separated by intervals: see prec. and -IC.] Characterized by intervals.

1798 HORSLEY in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 283 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.], in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you... That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, is singing.

DIASTER (dai'stär), *Bot.* Also dy-. [mod. f. Gr. *διά*, *DI-2* twice + *αστάρ* star.] The double set of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 43 The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster. This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, (note). This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, (note). 1885 E. R. LANKESCH in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 273 (1880) A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence DIASTRAL a.

1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres... during the diastal stage of the division they [etc.]

DIASTIMETER. [interg. f. Gr. *διάστημα* interval, distance + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 *Official Catal. Exh'it.* III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.

**Diasym** (dōi-ās'ōm). *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. διασυμ-μός, Latinized *diasymus*, disparagement, ridicule.

Melloni's original term was *diathermanéité*, from *diathermané* (adj. (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* 1833, LIII, 89, LV, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1

**Diathermo'meter.** [*f.* Gr. *διὰ* through  
*θερμ-ός* heat + *μέτρον* measure.] (See quot.)



1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diathermometer*, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

**Diathermous**, *a.* [f. Gr. *diá* through + *stem* of *θερμός* hot + *-ous*.] = **DIATHERMIC**.

1843 A. SNEE *Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 *M-Gaz.* in *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XXII. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

**Diathetic**, *a. rare*. [f. **DIATHESIS** + *-ic*.] = **DIATHETIC**.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 L. BRACHET *Alc-les-bains* 1. 69 Their retrograde action on diathetic affections.

|| **Diathesis** (*diáthēsis*). Pl. diatheses (*-is*). [mod. L., a. Gr. *diáthesis* disposition, state, condition, f. *diathēnai* to arrange, dispose.]

*Med.* A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diathesis*, the affection or disposition. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diathesis*, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 349 The barvites is...calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythoneses of Delphi. 1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Expression* xvi. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

b. fig. 1651 DIGGS *New Disp.* 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adv.* in *Able* 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence **Diathesisation**, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Diathetic** (*diáthetik*), *a.* [f. **DIATHESIS**, on Greek analogies; cf. *antithesis*, *autithetic*; see *-thetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional.

1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 92 Diseases...involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 J. EOUSNDS in *Med. Temp. Jnl.* July 184 Diathetic conditions need...appropriate medical treatment.

Hence **Diathetically adv.**, in a diathetic manner, constitutionally.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

**Diatom** (*diátōm*). [ad. mod. L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr. *diátrōm* cut through, cut in half, f. *diátrēmēn* to cut through.] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or, in a wider sense, of the *Diatomeæ*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algae, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus *Diatoma* is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and *Conferveæ* come...ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 W. SMITH *British Diatomaceæ* 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 C. P. SMYTH *Astron. Exper. Tenerife* 6 The countless millions of diatoms that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. [1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 138 The name *Diatoma*...has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated.] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall, is found, though to a smaller extent, in *Closterium* and other Desmids.

attrib. 1880 CARPENTER in *10th Cent.* No. 38, 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferous shells. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Atm.* 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

**Diatomaceæ** (*diátōmācē*), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatomaceæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-ous*: see prec. and *-aceous*.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceæ*, containing the Diatoms and their allies. *b. Geol.* Consisting or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in *diatomaceous earth*, *deposits*, etc. 1847 J. D. HOOKER in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* II. 65 (*Paper*) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 R. M. CRISP *Phil. Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 Filled with siliceous diatomaceous life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1883 CASSELL's *Fam. Mag.* 507/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So **Diatomacean**, a member of the *Diatomaceæ*; = next. In mod. Dicts.

**Diatomean**. [f. mod. L. *Diatomeæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-AN*.] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom.

1853 HENFREY *Ray Society's Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* 360 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

**Diatomic** (*diátōmik*), *a. Chem.* [f. *Di-* 2 twice + *átom* or *ATOM* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as = *divalent*.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. heading, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. *Ibid.* 417 It...is monobasic but diatomic. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 1893 Elements...classified as...diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 119 note. The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

**Diatomiferous**, *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatoma* + *-ferous*.] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod. Dicts.

**Diatomin** (*diátōmin*). [f. as prec. + *-IN*.] The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algae.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycoanthin.

**Diatomist** (*diátōmist*). [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who studies diatoms.

1881 *Jnl. Quakett Microsc. Club* No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn...towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

**Diatomite** (*diátōmit*). [f. as prec. + *-ITE*.] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/2 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

**Diatomous** (*diátōmōs*), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *diátrōm* cut through (see **DIATOM**) + *-ous*.] Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'. 1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

**Diatonic** (*diátōnik*), *a.* [a. F. *diatonique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *diatonicus*, a. Gr. *diatōnikós*, f. *diátrōnos*, f. *diá* through, at the interval of + *trōnos* tone.]

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Before his time, al Musick was either Diatonic or Chromatic. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 102 The Diatonic had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntomon. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale...one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a scale.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, *Diatonicum* is that which is now in use.] 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone...whose Ratio is 16 to 15. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours*, He sings...with equal facility in the chromatic, inharmonic, and diatonic stile. 1774 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 91 *Diatonic*, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1856 COMSTOCK & HOLBYN *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 MACPARRIN *Harmony* (ed. 2) ii. 39 The word *Diatonic*, rendered through the tones by etymologists...must have been intended to signify through the uninflected notes. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi. (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

b. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets.

1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature.

Hence †**Diatonically**, *a. Obs.* = **DIATONIC**; **Diatonically adv.**, in a diatonic manner.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, This division is false in the diatonical kind of music. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diapente*, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* I. iv. 57 Taking...two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

**Diatry**, obs. form of **DIETARY**.

**Diatribē** (*diáttribē*), *sb.* Formerly also in L. form *diatriba*. [a. F. *diatribē* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, a school, a. Gr. *diatribē* a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. *diatribein* to rub through or away. The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation.

arch. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Orat.* 246 b. I hear the sound of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnl.* (1841) II. 65 Some patergetic Diatribes of that matter. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. A. That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark i. 15. 1683 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatribē,

proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1793 J. QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister Lett.*, Possibly this poor Diatribē may contribute something thereto. 1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribē upon the noises of insects. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser Prose Wks.* 1870 IV. 273 A diatribē on the subject of descriptive poetry.

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 SCOTT *Lett. Ellis* in *Lockhart Life* xiii. One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribē. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 132 On the appearance of this bitter diatribē in 1797. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxviii. A rambling, bitter diatribē on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 201 The famous diatribē against Jesuitism in the *Letter-Day Pamphlets*.

Hence **Diatribē v. intr.**, to utter a diatribē; to inveigh bitterly.

1893 *National Observer* 6 May 630/1 Why diatribē against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

**Diatribist**. [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who writes or utters a diatribē; † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 134 (R.) The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist. 1678 CUNWORTH *Jutell. Syst.* i. iv. 190 Against a modern Diatribist.

**Diatrion**: see **DIA-** 2.

|| **Diatyposis**, *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *diatypōsis* vivid description, f. *diatypō* to form or represent perfectly.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 251 *Diatyposis*. A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set...before our eyes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

**Diaulic** (*diáulik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *diáulos* (see next) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 225 Come they thus arm'd to the diaulic course.

|| **Diaulos** (*diáulōs*). *Græc. Antig.* [Gr. *diáulos* double pipe, channel, or course, f. *di-* (**DI-** 2) + *aulōs* pipe.]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diaulon*, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* 1881 I. 165 Eight days for the diaulos of the journey. 1884 R. C. JEU in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 766 (*Olympia*) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

**Diaxial**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *di-* (**DI-** 2) twice + *AXIAL*.] Having two (optic) axes; = **BIAXIAL**.

1843 J. PEREIRA *Lect. Polarized Light* 69 Another kind...is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica.

|| **Diaxon** (*diáxōn*), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *di-* (**DI-** 2) + *axōn* axis.] Of sponge spicules: Having two axes.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxonia*.

**Diazeutic** (*diázēutik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *diázēutikos* disjunctive, f. *diázēunai* to disjoin, f. *di-* apart + *zēunai* (stem *zēu-*) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (= **DISJUNCT**). So || **Diazeuxis** [Gr. *diázēuxis*], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 The Difference of which, is *La mi*. Which is, what the Greeks call, the *Diazeutic Tone*; which doth Dis-join two Fourths...and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth. 1760 *Ibid.* LI. 709 The position of the diazeutic tone. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Music* I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeutic', or Major tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diazeuxis*.

**Diazingiber**, *-zingiber*: see **DIA-** 2.

**Diazo-** (*diázō-*). *Chem.* [f. *Di-* 2 + *Azo-*.] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (*C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>*), as *diazo-benzene*, *diazo-naphthalene*, *diazo-amido-benzene*, etc. Also used attributively, as in *diazo compounds*, *derivatives*, *reaction*.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. xi) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes. 1898 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid. 1880 FARWELL in *Sci. Arts Jnl.* 446 The diazobenzene formed at once attacks the free aniline salt. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/5 Action of *Diazoan*; the thalin on Salicylic Acid. 1880 *Lancet* 23 Aug. 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of urine...A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence **Diazo-type**.

1891 *Art Jnl.* Feb. 54 The Diazo-type process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

|| **Diazoma** (*diázōma*). [L. *diazōma* space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. *diázōma* girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. *di-* 21-2

1681 *CUETHIAN Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put on  
on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with  
the Ash-fly. 1827 *Mirror* II. 118/1 It is customary to dib  
for them, or to use a fly. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 House  
crickets are also good, to dib with, for chub. *Ibid.* 27  
The hawthorn-fly... is used to dib in a river for Trout.

1583 STANHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 150 So far is yf cramp-  
pernd with roote deepe dibbled at helgats. 1791 *Cowter*  
*Yardley Oak* 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dib-  
bling the glebe. 1797 A. A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 47 One  
farmer near Dunwich .. dibbled 258 acres. 1799 *Gentl.*  
*Mag.* I. 392 A woman employed .. dibbling beans. 1847-8  
H. MILLER *First Imp.* ix. (1857) 145 The clayer soil around

**Dibrach** (dai'bræk). *rare*. [ad. L. *dibrachy*, ad. Gr. διβραχς of two short syllables, f. δι- two + βραχς short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic. In mod. Dicts.

**Dibranch** (dōi-brānj). *Zool.* [ad. F. *dibranch* (s), f. Gr. δι- (Di-) + βράγχια gills of fishes.] A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled). The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

**Dibranchiate** (dōi-brānj-i-āt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *dibranchiata*, f. as prec.: see -ATE-2.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, an order of cephalopods having two branchiae or gills. **B. sb.** A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods. *Ibid.* 528/2 The suckers with which the arms of the Dibranchiates are provided. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is swimming.

**So Dibranchious a.**, 'having two branchiae or gills.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Dibromide** (dōi-brōm'id, -mid). *Chem.* [f. Di-2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as *ethine dibromide* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines, obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 12) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

**Dibromo-**, before a vowel dibrom-. *Chem.* [f. Di-2 + BROMO-] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as *dibromomaledehyde* CHBr<sub>2</sub>.CHO.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 680 Dibromacetic Acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromoacetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications. 1880 CLEMENSIAU *Virtu's Atom. Th.* 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol, which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol.

**Dibs** (plural): see **DIB sb.**

**Dibstones**, *sb. pl.* [See **DIB sb.**] The names of a children's game: the same as *dibs* or *dabstones*.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 ASH, *Dibstone*, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison*.

**Dibutyl, Dibutyro-**. *Chem.* See **Di-2** and **BUTYL**.

† **Dicacious**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāci-* talking sharply + -ous.] Pert of speech, saucy.

1830 MAUNIER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicacious*, talkative, pert. Hence † **Dicaciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicaciousness*, talkativeness.

**Dicacity** (dik-ā-si-ti). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāci-*em, sarcastice (f. *dic-* stem of *dicere* to say, speak) + -ity.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; railery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. *dicere*: Talkativeness, babbling.)

1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceeding given to the humor of dicacity and testing. 1657 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 His quick dicacity would evermore be taunting my voracity. a 1670 HACKER *Abt. Williams* i. (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus *Annal.* lib. i. had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. 1751 BYRON *Enthusiasm Poems* 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry... for their dicacity. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot... there is all the difference in the world.

† **Dicarch**, *Obs.* rare -o. In 7 dice-. [f. Gr. *dika-* or just + -archos ruler.] (See quot.) So also † **Dicarchy**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicarchy* (*dicaarchia*), just government. *Dicarch* (*dicaarchus*), a just Prince. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dicarch*.

**Dicazology** (dōi-si-ōlōj-i). Also 7 dice-. [ad. L. *dicazologia*, a. Gr. *dikaologia* a plea in defence, f. *dika-* righteous, just + *logia* account, speech.]

† 1. A description or account of jurisdiction. *Obs.* 1664 J. ETON (*title*), The Maritime Dicazologie, or Sea-jurisdiction of England.

2. *Rhet.* Justification.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* iii. xix. (Arb.) 237 *Dichologia*, or the Figure of excuse.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicazology*... justification by, or in talk. 1830 MAUNIER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicazology*, self-justification.

**Dicage, Dicar**: see **DICAGE, DICKER**.

**Dicalcic** (dōi-kāl-sik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Di-2 + CALCIC.] Containing two equivalents of calcium. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 719 Dicalcic phosphide. 1834 F. J. LLOYD *Science Agric.*

**Dicarb-**, before a vowel dicarb-. *Chem.* [See **Di-2** and **CARBO-**] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 243 The acid... was probably identical with dicarboxylic acid.

**Dicarbon** (dōi-kā-rb-n), *a.* *Chem.* [Di-2.] Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *dicarbon* series of hydrocarbons.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxx, Dicarbons or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O.

**Dicarbonate** (dōi-kā-rb-n-āt). *Chem.* See **Di-2** and **CARBONATE**.

**Dicarpellary, a. Bot.** [f. Di-2 + CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels.

1876 HARLEY *Bot. Med.* 501 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit.

**Dicast** (di-kāst). *Gr. Antig.* Also *dikast*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστής* judge, jurymen, agent-noun f. *δικάζω* to judge, pass judgement on, f. *δική* right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

[1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 46 The Statues of their *Dicastes*.] 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and jurymen of modern times. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the *Wasps*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

**Dicastery** (dik-āst-ēr-i). Also *dikastery*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστήριον* a court of justice.]

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

[1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion... in Athens... the comitia of that commonwealth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy... was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice.] 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xlii. 1. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. vi. 99 The people in the country... were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people... of the town.

**Dicastic** (dik-āst-ik), *a.* Also *dikastic*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστικός* of or for law or trials: see **DICAST**.] Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlii. V. 484 The archon... retained only the power of... presiding over the dicastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. 1884 Q. Rev. Oct. 248 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

**Dicatalectic** (dōi-kāt-āle-ktik), *a.* *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *δικαταληκτικός*: see **Di-2** and **CATALECTIC**.] Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dactylic pentameter. In mod. Dicts.

† **Dication**, *Obs.* rare -o. [ad. L. *dicatōn-em* formal declaration, n. of action f. *dicāre* to proclaim.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dication*, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

**Dicayue**, *obs.* form of **DECEIVE**.

**Dice** (dōis), *sb.*, plural of **DIE sb.**, *v.*

In reference to gaming, *dice* is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular *die*; it also enters largely into combination: as

*Dice-cogging*, *gospeller*, *maker*; *dice-board*, a board upon which dice are thrown; *dice-coal* (see quot.); *dice-headed a.*, having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); *dice holes* (see quot.); *dice-man*, a sharper who cheats with dice; *dice-shot* = *die-shot* (see **DIE**); *dice-top*, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also **DICE-BOX**, **-PLAY**, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 453 Mummus... had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made "dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting. 1842 BRANOE, *"Dice-coal"*, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. xlii, I played a "dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. 1550 LATIMER *Serm.* at Stamford Wks. I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are "dice-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 357 V<sup>e</sup> 3et nalis "dis hedit to Dunbar. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 74, 100 diceheaded nailes pro ostio. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 "Dice Holes... a stitch... used in Hontion... lace. 1530 FALSCOP 2132 "Dice maker, *deasier*. 1714 MANOVILLE *Poet. Bess* (1725) I. 81 Card and dice-makers... are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. 1871 *Echo* 14 Mar., "Dice-men and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. 1883 LUCAR *Colleg. Arte Shooting* App. 57 Chain shot... "dice shot. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. 1864 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 257 That well-known device, the "dice-top" or teetotum.

**Dice** (dōis), *v.* [f. **DICE sb. pl.**]

1. *intr.* To play or gamble with dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221 Dycyn, or play wythe dycys, also. 1519 *Presentment. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1859) 32 Lait no manservantes dysse nor card in ther bowyses. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 The haake, thei hunt, thei card, thei dycy. 1556 *Sixes*, 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 18, I was... virtuous enough, swore little, die'd not above seven times a weeke. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* 253 If th' old man dice, th' heire in long coats will doe The like. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

**b. trans.** To lose or throw away by dicing; to gamble away. Also *fig.*

1519 [see **DICING-HOUSE**]. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XL 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 TOM TAYLOR *Peame Dore* ii. 1, How cheerily a king and kingdom may be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1883 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 79

The conscript boy, torn from his father... to dice away his sweet young life in a cause which he has no concern.

**c. trans.** To bring by dice-play (*into, out of, etc.*). 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Addison* (1839) 721 When he dived himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: *esp.* in cookery. 1c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner's *Culin. Antig.* 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clete, and dycce hem. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, *quado*. 1769 MRS. RAFTALO *Eng. Housewif.* (1775) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; *spec.* a. *Needlework*. (See quot. 1808-80.) b. *Bookbinding*. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see **DICED ppl. a.** 2.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles... but they may be known... being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dice*, 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment... 2. To weave in figures resembling dice.

† 4. To mark with spots or pips, like dice. *Obs.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

**Dice**, *obs.* Sc. f. **DAIS**, pew or seat in a church.

**Dice**, *adv.* *Naut.*: see **DYCE**.

**Dice-box**. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

1552 HULOET, *Dice boxe*, *finum, frutillum*. 1617 MINSHUE *Doctor*, A Dice box... a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 ¶ 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box. 1784 COWPER *Tash* iv. 221 What was an hourglass once, becomes a dicebox. 1837 H. R. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round.

b. Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xi. 179 The only resources left for either are the dice-box and the bottle. 1859 MACAULAY *Life Pitt*, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the dice-box and the turf.

**c. attrib.** Of the form of a dice-box. *Dice-box insulator*, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 296 A smaller lake... backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. 1855 W. FREECE (*in letter*). The "dice-box" insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. F. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

**Diced** (dōist), *ppl. a.* [f. **DICE v.** + -ED 1.]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see **DICE v.** 2. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Maraschites. 1747 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see **DICE v.** 3.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* i. ii, He kaims his hair... And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1830 W. SMITH *Catal.* No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced calf. 1893 W. F. CLAY *Catal.* 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

**Dicellate** (dōi-sē-lēt), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe + -ATE-2.] Two-pronged: said *spec.* of sponge-spicules.

† **Dicentra** (dōi-sēn-trā). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δίκεντρος*, f. δι- two + *κέντρον* sharp point, spur.]

A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceae*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, *esp.* *D. spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 1931/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepatica, dicentras, dog-tooth violet, and lilies-of-the-valley.

**Dicephalous** (dōi-sē-fā-lous), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκηφαλος* (f. δι-, Di-2 + *κεφαλή* head) + -ous. In mod. F. *dicéphale*.] Having two heads, two-headed.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

**Dice-play**. [f. **DICE sb. pl.**] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dycce play, *alcatura*. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 24 Dice-play, and such other folish and pernicious games they know not. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* Intro. 2 If a man can dice-play. 1580 LUTTON *Sirigila* 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Diceplaye. 1666 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† **b. fig.** Trickery, deceit, sleight. *Obs.* 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* v. 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men [cf. *Eph.* ii. 14 *iv* τῇ κερταῖ τῶν ἀνθρώπων].

**So Dice-playing**.

1490 *Prompt. Parv.* (MS. K.) 120 Diceplayinge, *alcatura*. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 The Foete liketh the life of man to a diceplayinge or a game at the table. 1666 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 70 The rumour that ran of his dice-playing.

**Dice-player**. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANCEL. P. Fl. B. vi. 73 falke þe iogeloure... And dāvel þe dyce-player. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1577) dāvel þe dyce-player. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1577) 183 We doe vterly forbid all bishops... to keepe company



with dice players. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubl.* II. 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

**Dicer** (dai'sar). Forms: 5-6 dyser, dysar, 6 dysour, disar, dycer, dicear, desard, 6- diccr. [f. DICE *v.* (or *sh.*) + -ER]. The suffix was sometimes changed to -OUB, and -AR. One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 62 Rogerus Mokington est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospit] dysers. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 242 These dysars and these hullars, These cockers and these bollars. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 71 Ane dysour said. The Devil mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fair systis thre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made aliaunce with dysars. 1602 SNARKS *Hann.* II. iv. 45 Such an Act, That. Makes marriage vovws As false as Dicers Oathes. 1654 *OTAKER Dicit. Apol.* The better Dicer, the worse man. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt. Partars* Wks. 1862 IV. 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix. A deep drinker, and a dicer.

**Dicerate** (dai'serit), a. [f. Gr. *dikepas*, *dikepa-*double horn.] 'Having two horns'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Dicerous** (dai'seros), a. *Entom.* rare. [irreg. (for *dicerote*) f. Gr. *dikepas* two-horned, f. *di-* two + *képas* horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* IV. 316 *Dicerous*, insects that have two antennæ.

**Dicease**, *dicease*, obs. forms of DECEASE.

**Dicetyl** (dai'setil). *Chem.* [See DI-2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v.

†**Dich.** *Obs. rare.* A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense *do it*:  
1607 SNARKS *Timon* I. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commov.* 87 So mich Gd dich you by your sustenancele sauce. [Cf. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasmus. Apoph.* (1877) 112 Bidding much good do it him.]

**Dich**, obs. form of DITCH.

**Dichasial** (dai'kai'zjal), a. *Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124½ In the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

|| **Dichasium** (dai'kai'zium), *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *dixasis* division.] A form of cymose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. *Ibid.* 522 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a sympodial mode of development. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124½ In some members of the tribe *Caryophyllaceæ* the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

|| **Dichastasis** (dai'kai'stasis). [mod. f. Gr. *dixa* asunder, apart + *stasis* standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dichastic** (dai'kai'stik), a. [mod. f. Gr. *dixá-*στος divided, f. *dixá-* to divide; see -IO.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864). a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dichastic*, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

**Diche(n)**, obs. forms of DITCH.

**Dichlamydeous** (dai'klam'i-dios), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *dichlamydeæ*, f. Gr. *di-* two + *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύδ-* cloak; see -EOTUS.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* introd. 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

**Dichlor-**, **dichloro-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLOR(o)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as *dichloroacetic acid*, *dichlorhydrin*: see CHLOR- and CHLORO-.

1873 *Fewnes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up its molecule of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 679 Dichloroacetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. *Ibid.* 750 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichloraldehyde.

**Dichloride** (dai'klo'r-oid, -rid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride HgCl<sub>2</sub>.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see DI-2 a.

1825 T. THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 75. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 508 Dichloride of gold remains. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 120½ A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 *Fewnes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

**Dicho-**, a. Gr. *dixō-*, combining form of adv. *dixa* in two, asunder, apart, as in *dixoropia* cutting

in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'.

(The *i* is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymological.)

**Dichogamic**, a. *Bot.* = DICHOGAMOUS.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dichogamous** (dai'kōgāmos), a. *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type \**dixōgamos* (f. *dixō-*, DICO-, asunder, separately + *-gamos* wedded, married, *-gām-* wedding) + -OUS.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec. iv.* (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the *Algae* named above and some Muscinæ are dichogamous is doubtful. 1864 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in *Dichogamous* flowers; with Time in *Dichogamous* species.

**Dichogamy** (dai'kōgāmi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type \**dixōgāmi*, n. of state from \**dixōgamos*: see prec. and -Y; in mod. Ger. and F. *dichogamie*.] The condition of being dichogamous, i.e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called *dichogamy* and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is *Dichogamy*, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when contiguous, are mature at different times.

**Dichopterous**, a. *Entom.* [f. DICO- + Gr. *πτερόν* wing + -OUS.] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Dichord** (dai'kōrd). [ad. Gr. *dixorōdos* two-stringed, f. *di-* two + *χορδή* string (of a lyre), chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1819 *Pantologia*, *Dichord*, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

**Dichoree** (dai'kōrē). *Pros.* [a. F. *dichorée* (1736 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dichorē-us*, a. Gr. *dixōreus*, f. *di-*, DI-2 + *χορῆος*: see CHOREE.] A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D. IRVING *Elem. Composition* x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated. 1885 R. C. JESS *Cæsar's Tyranny* p. lxxxi, When the ionic - - - - is interchanged with the dichoree - - - -

**Dichostasy** (dai'kōstasi). *nonce-vd.* [ad. Gr. *dixostasia* a standing apart, dissension, f. *dixō-*, DICO- + *στάσις* standing.] A standing separate.

c. 1859 BR. SHOOT *Sp. in Academy* 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular, and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

**Dichotomal**, a. [f. as DICHOTOMOUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dichotomic** (dai'kōtōmik), a. [mod. f. as DICHOTOMOUS + -IC; in F. *dichotomique*.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic. The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics* I. 278 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2231 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as 1 Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

**Dichotomically**, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY2.] = DICHOTOMOUSLY.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split.

**Dichotomist** (dai'kōtōmist). [f. DICHOTOMY + -IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

c. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. viii. He that will be a flat dichotomist. Is in your judgment thought a learned man. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.* The booke, although . . . not such as may in euery point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomists. c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. i. Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock. 1824 W. OGLE tr. *Aristotle's Paris Anim.* 13 Privative terms . . . which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence **Dichotomistic** a., pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 BUCK tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul.

**Dichotomization** (dai'kōtōmizē'jōn). [f. DICHOTOMIZE + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot. of the moon (see DICHOTOMIZED 2).

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. v. 68 A discrepancy . . . between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

**Dichotomize** (dai'kōtōmiz), v. [f. Gr. *dixō-*, *rom-* (see DICHOTOMOUS) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into two parts or sections; esp. in reference to classification: cf. DICHOTOMY 1 a. 1608-12 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. v. That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. 1639 FULER *Holy War* iv. i. (1647) 166 Not a city of note . . . which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelphs . . . and Ghibellines. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 133 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again dichotomized . . . into such as [etc.]. 1865 St. James's *Mag.* Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

† b. *loosely.* To divide (into several parts). *Obs.* (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 141 Then dichotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 56 They againe dichotomize. the infinite spirit into the natural, vttall, and animal. 1667 DEAY *Chr. Fleety* ix. 710 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divide or become divided into two continuously; *spec.* used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see DICHOTOMOUS 2, DICHOTOMY 3.

1835 [see DICHOTOMIZING below]. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Stem dichotomizing and bearing . . . nearly simple erect branchlets. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 406 The roots of Lycopodiaceæ are . . . the only ones known to dichotomize. 1884 M. BOOLE in *Fruit. Educ.* I. Sept. 342 Elements which . . . tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Hence **Dichotomizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a.; **Dichotomizer**, one who dichotomizes.

1666 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania*. He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1622 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 293 These two great Dichotomizers, being at odds with all others and with themselves. 1699 FULFORD *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 235 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1875 KIRBY *Lib. & Inst. Anim.* II. xlii. Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1881 G. BUSH in *Fruit. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomizing, biserial branches.

**Dichotomized**, *ppl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec.  
1834 BOWER & SCOTT DE Bary's *Phaner.* 61 Stellate hairs . . . with 3-4 rays once or twice dichotomized. 1862 CLEERE *Stud. Homer* iv. 87 Beyond the rising places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. *Astron.* Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dichotomy*. She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other. 1834 *Nat. Philos. Hist. Astron.* vi. 24½ (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized. 1866 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

**Dichotomous** (dai'kōtōmos), a. [f. L. *dichotomos*, -mus, a. Gr. *dixōtōmos* cut in half, equally divided: see DICO- and -OUS. Cf. F. *dichotome* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

† 1. *Astron.* = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of a half-moon. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 448 Mercury . . . in its greatest digression from the Sun . . . appears Dichotomous.

2. *Bot.*, etc. Dividing into two equal branches; esp. so branched, that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1752 SIR J. HALL *Hist. Anim.* 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus. 1753 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches. 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 226 The Lesser Centaury. is distinguished by its dichotomous stalk. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. 183 Common Mistletoe. . . a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially *Algae* and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. *Logic*, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower group); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example, -angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 Reader 3 Sept. 304½ The unities or molecules . . . are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

**Dichotomously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or pairs: see prec.

1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 630 Branches . . . dichotomously subdivided. 1866 A. FLUBERT *Trin. Med.* (1880) 260 A branchus, after it enters the alveolar dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

**Dichotomy** (dai'kōtōmi). [ad. Gr. *dixoropia* a cutting in two, f. *dixō-* (see DICHOTOMOUS); cf. F. *dichotomie* (1754 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. a. *spec.* In *Logic*, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary classification.

1861 D. Cook *P. Foster's Dan*, xxvi. (Farmer), I'd take  
my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878

YATES *Wrecked in Port I.* I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so!

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase *Up to dick*: as *adj.* up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as *adv.* properly, suitably, fittingly.

(It has however been referred by some to Dick *sb.*)  
1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept. The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Blue Blanket* (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 *Punch* 10 Sept. 1117.

† **Dicken.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Some water-bird.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xiv. 26 Snipe, Godwite, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray.

¶ **Dickens** (di-kénz), *slang* or *colloq.* Also 7-8 dickins, 8-9 dickons, 9 dickings.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from *devil-kin* or *deilkin*, but no evidence of this has been found. *Dickin* or *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Wilkin*, *Watkin*, *Jankin* or *Jenkin*, *Simkin*) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and *Dickens* as a surname was probably also already in existence.]

The dence, the devil. a. *The dickens!* (formerly also *a dickens!*) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as *what*, *where*, *how*, *why*, etc. (Cf. *DEUCE*, *DEVIL*.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 HEYWOOD *1. Edw.* iv. iii. Wks. 1874 l. 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Pickle* n. i. Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* n. i. What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* iv. i. 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count played us another Trick then? 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Revol. for Oliver Wks.* ii. 308 Then what a dickens can I do or say? 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 402 Why the dickens don't you let us serve them all out at once?

b. in imprecations, as *the dickens take you!*; also in phr. *to go to the dickens*, to go to ruin or perdition; *to play the dickens*, to cause mischief or havoc.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. Prol. Hearken joltheads... or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dickens*, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as they usually say, the Dickens take you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* ch. 3 June 74 He (the lion) would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xlii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

c. as a strong negative (= DEVIL 21).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xlii. The dickens a mind he minded the market. 1884 *Illustr.* *Lynd. News* Christm. No. 19/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

**Dickensian** (dikenzián), a. Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. So **Dickensesque** (**Dickensque**), **Dickensish**, **Dickensy** (**Dickensy**), *adjs.* (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 196/1 A Dickensque description of an execution. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickensque portion... is poor beside its prototype. 1881 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 390/3 He [Brit. Harle] has a touch of Dickens in his style... he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 503 His is a Dickensque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 927 My ideas of London were... preeminently Dickensy. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 288 Disrael never descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 93/2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATIE D. WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* May 616 It would be so delightful and Dickensy to talk... with a licensed victualer by the name of Martha Huggins.

**Dicker** (di-kér), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 4-5 dyker, 5-6 dycker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, dickar, dikkar, 7 dioar, 6--dickor. b. 6--dacore, daker, (6) daiker, dakir, 8 dakkor. [The form *dicker*, ME. *dyker*, etc., with the latinized forms *dicora*, *dikera*, *diera*, point to an OE. \**dicor*, corresponding to MLG. *diker*, MHG. *decher*, *techer*, mod.G. *decher*, LG. *diker* (Westphal.), *däkr* (Pomerania), Icel. *dekr*, Da. *deger*, Sw. *däcker*; all evidently from a WGer. \**decura*, \**decora*, ad. L. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. *sicor* for L. *securis*. This WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. *decora*, *decara*, *dicara*, *dacora* (Du Cange), and of the OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, and corresp. med.L. *dacra*, *dacrum*, whence the Sc. and northern forms in *β*.]

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D. 253-260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zozimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentoriarum decurias triginta', i.e. 30 dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus *Ann.* iv. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see *DICKER* 2.).

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

*esp.* hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (*dicora* or *dacra*) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

a. [1086 *Domesday* I. ff. 162 a. T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Gloucester... xxxvi. d. i. cras ferri. 1275 *Placita in Curia Magnat.* Anglia, Per iij diker de coris bovinis. 1266-1307 *Assisa de Pond. et Mensur.* (Stat. Realm I. 205, Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre consist ex x coriis. Item Dacre Cirotecurum ex x paribus. Dacre vero ferrorum equorum [viginti] ferris. *Transl. ex Lib. Horv.* Lond. ff. 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten v. r. twenty] Shoes. 1428 *Will of Tanner* (Somerset Ho.), j dyker de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of euery dyker j.d. 1526 *Tolls* in *Dillon Calais & Pole* (1892) 81 A dycker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 Two persons... nombre all succe lether by the hide, accompting ten hides to the deker. 1554 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 It to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1559 in *Wardley Bristol Wills* (1886) 227 Fower diker of Rawe leather. 1679 BLOUNT *Act. Teures* 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barrs. 1691 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 6d. per dicker. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 Necklaces. 1835 P. KELLY *Universal Cambist* II. Index, Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

β. [1286 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 458/3 (Iron & Steel). c. 1300 *Fleta* i. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item last coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dacrum ex decim coriis... Dacrum vero ferrorum equorum ex viginti ferris.] 1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* xiii. 248 The dakir of hides. 1548 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 130, c. ij daker off lether off daker wayre iij. vj. vij. 1588 *Will of Willson* (Somerset Ho.), Dacre of leather. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Stat.* of Gild 147 In half a daker of hydes. 1732 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1821) I. 206 For each daker of leather freemen shall pay 3s. 4d. 1835 (see a.) Dacre.

† **β. trans.** A considerable number; a 'lot', a 'heap'. *Obs.*

1820 SINNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 393 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 2 Such a huge dicker of Dicks in a heape altogether. 1602 *Narsissus* (1892) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker. 1641 BATHURST *Engl. Intelligence* i. News, Althen, I have a whole dicker of news for thee. 1676 MARVELL *Mrs. Smirke* 33 But if the Dean foresees that 'tis a very vendible Book, he... sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to retail.

**Dicker** (di-kér), *sb.* 2. U.S. [f. *DICKER* v.] The action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiv. (1869) 61/1 You have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 290 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 *N. Y. Weekly Times* 28 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*) Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

**Dicker**, v. U.S. [f. *DICKER* *sb.* 1.]

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has hence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connection with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see *DICKER* *sb.*), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use.]

*intr.* To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. *b. trans.* To barter, exchange. Hence *Dickering* *vbl. sb.*; also *Dickerer*, one who dickers.

1845 J. T. HEADLEY *Lett. fr. Italy* xx. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vertunni. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Oak Openings* (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds (of the West) were always ready to dicker and to swap. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. ii. 131/1 457 By a process of dickering (i.e. bargaining by way of barter)... a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 GOLDW. SMITH *Canadian Question*, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 1891 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickers.

**Dickinsonite** (di-kinsonait), *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see *ITE*.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour. 1878 *Amer. Min.* Soc. Ser. iii. XVI. 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found.

**Dicky**, *dickey* (di-ki), *sb.* *colloq.*, *slang*, and *dial.* Also *dickee*. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Tommy*, *Willy*, *Bobby*, etc.); another group is probably closely related to *Drek* *sb.* 2; of others the relationship is obscure.]

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries.]

I. As applied to persons.

1. *Naut.* (See *quat.*)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dickey*, an officer acting in commission.

II. As a name applied to animals.

2. A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* n. 1083 A Donkey, or a Dicky. An ass, Essex and Suffolk. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fan.* *Paris* II. 25 When gravely sitting Upon my dicky. c. 1825 FORBES *For. E. Anglia*, *Dicky-ass*, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky. attrib. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.*, *Richard & Kate* (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races. More fond for laughter than for speed. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 602 Ridin' in a dicky cart's enow for him and me.

3. A small bird (also *DICKY-BIRD*). a. A tame (caged) bird. b. *dial.* The hedge-sparrow.

1851 *Florist Nov.*, There was... dicky's cage on its old nail. 1858 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture. Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas... and crunch the dicky to splinters. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dickey*, the hedge-sparrow. *Accutor modularis*. 1881 BLACK *Beautiful Wreck* xviii. (Farmer), 'The dicky-lagers are after them too.' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss.' 1886 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow = Dickey (Lancashire). Blue dicky (Renfrew). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dicky-hedge-poker*, a hedge-sparrow. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dicky-dumcock*, the hedge-sparrow.

III. As a name of articles of clothing: cf. *DICK* *sb.* 2

† 4. An under petticoat. *Obs.*

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod (7 cabod), On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daube. 1789 *Minor* I. 99 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained... save her flannel dicky. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Tri.* Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashanied forthsooth to wear a dicky. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dicky*, a woman's under-petticoat.

† 5. A worn-out shirt. (*Obs. slang.*)

1781 G. PARKER *View of Society* I. 82 note (Farmer), *Dickey*, cant for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Dickey*, a sham shirt. 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 29 If not a shirt-collar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky. 1848 - *Sh.* *Nobs* xxvii, Wretched Beaux... who sport a lace dicky. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Cont. Royal* I. vi. 87 Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii, Come awa doon... 'n' put on a clean dicky.

7. A shirt collar. (*New England.*)

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 36 A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dicky. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Poems 1890 II. 283. 1864 THORAU *Cape Cod* vi. (1864) 3 Cockles... looking... like a flaring dicky made of sand-papier. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickies.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to: a. A leather apron or pinafore. b. A child's bib. c. A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. d. An oil-skin suit.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dicky*, a common leather apron 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Dicky*, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 MRS. C. GARNETT in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 75/2 To the office... we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also *dickey-box*.) b. A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 GABRIEL *Myst. Husb.* IV. 260 The farmer... came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse. 1803 *Times* 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example. 1803 *Lit. Frnt.* in *Spirit Publ.* *Frnt.* (1804) VII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 *Scurr. Writ.* in *Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 210 She... ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky. 1812 *Amer. Reg.* 131 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlvii, The valet mounts the dickey. 1827 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, A hackney cabriolet... three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat in his own particular little dicky at the side. 1854 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 72 He had seen him... in the dickey of a phaeton. 1886 *Ruskin Praterita* I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

10. *Comb.*: *dickey-box* (see 9 a); *dickey-daisy* (*local*), a nursery name for the common daisy; (*Bellis perennis*), also applied to other wild flowers; *dickey dilver*, a local name of the periwinkle (*Britten & Holl.*) = *dick-a-dilver* (*Dick* *sb.* 1); *Dicky Sam* [understood to be a corruption of *Dick o' Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. 1884 *Book Lark* Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

**Dicky**, *dickey*, a. *slang* or *colloq.* [Etymol. not ascertained.] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1832 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Dicky*... very bad or patry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern. c. 1845 HOOD *Concealing* iv, At last to find Your



The pronunciation *dictate* is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of

Cassell's *Encyclopædic*, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only *dictate*.

1. *trans.* To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud to a person (something which he is to write).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 151 You are to dictate, or deliver unto them word by word, the English of the sentence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vi. 130 A book... not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intriques of the Conclave. 1783 MRS. WILLIAMS in *Boswell's Johnson* (1831) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. v. 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1856 SIR R. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 126 During his last illness... he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

b. *absol.* (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation.

1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Poet.* ii. Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 23 My Celestial Patroness who... dictates to me slumbering. 1774 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 91 My custom is... to dictate to a penman, who can yet in a feigned hand. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in this writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee.

2. *trans.* To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or command in express terms; a. of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamster* III. i. Your learned physician dictates ambergreece. 1699 C. HOKINS *Crt. Prosp.* i. 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 6 He will... dictate axioms to posterity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. II. xxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlv. 255 Thus both were decreed... on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be.

b. of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. iv. i. ii. (1676) 394/t Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men... what they ought to do. 1766 GOLDSMID *Vic. W.* xxxi. I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 513 Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. 1791 BURKE *Crt.* (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words by Mrs. Siddons* 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. 1828 HUXLEY *Physiogr. Pref.* It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

3. *intr.* To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have obliged themselves... to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 377 To caviil, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807-BW. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ix. A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

4. *trans.* To express, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 A letter... dictating nothing save hypocrisy and submission. *Ibid.* 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

Hence *Dictated ppl. a.*, *Dictating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTER, *Dicté*, dictated, indicted. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 5 Arthur denied the dictating of the letter. 1799 STERNE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix. He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 TRYWITT *Sketching Club* 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictating method.

**Dictation** (dik'tā-tion). [ad. late L. *dictātiōnem*, n. of action from *dictāre* to DICTATE.] The action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 BAILEY *vbl. II.* *Dictation*, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another Man to be written by him. 1784 JOHNSON *Dec.* in *Boswell*, Dictation... would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 F. FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 272 Some evident slip of dictation or copying. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

*attrib.* 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

2. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* 148 (T.) Heresies... maintained to the death under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! a 1805 PALEY (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. The terms were at his own dictation.

b. Arbitrary command - the exercise of dictatorship.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 *Ibid.* III. xiii. 68 The proud English nobles had now for

the first time to... submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal... become too pronounced, than [etc.].

3. Something dictated.

1847 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

**Dictatorial**, a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 409 The popular mind... has retreated from its uncomfortable dictatorial attitude.

**Dictative** (dik'tā-tiv, dik'tā-tiv), a. [f. DICTATE v. + -IVE.] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii. Such other dictative mandates as were necessary.

**Dictator** (dik'tā-tor). [a. L. *dictātor*, agent-n. from *dictāre* to DICTATE. Cf. F. *dictateur*.]

1. A ruler or governor whose word is law - an absolute ruler of a state. a. *orig.* The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states.

1387 TREVISAN *Illegden* (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictators ruled the comounte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. i. The Emperor Lucius which was called at that tyme Dictator or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*. Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* ii. 93 Our then Dictator... saw him fight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. ii. iii. iv. As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferior magistracies ceased. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 11 Our people... have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Cæsar by the manly arts of self-government.

b. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; esp. one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also *transf.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Guise, wear our crown. And, as dictator, make or war or peace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 123 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thriv'd. 1840 PENNYCYCL. XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay]. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France... would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to be done.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 He... was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 893 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called *Assessors*, sometimes *Dictators* of *Amends*. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 525 The mediæval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator [Henry VIII]. 1892 F. LAWLEY *Pref. to Racing Life* Ld. G. C. Bentinck, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

1617 MINSHEY, *Dictator in Ling.*, A Dictator, or Inditor. 1721 BAILEY, *Dictator*, he that tells another what to write. 1873 J. RAINE *Lett. fr. N. Registers* Pref. 18 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 759/t Reminiscences... dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

4. *attrib.*

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 22 Certainly these are not dictator times.

**Dictatorate**. [f. DICTATOR + -ATE.] The office of a dictator.

1866 CARLILE *Inaug. Addr.* 199 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so. 1868 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 31/t Cicero accepted and... served under the dictatorship of Cæsar.

**Dictatorial** (dik'tō-ri-āl), a. [f. L. *dictātorius* of or belonging to a dictator + -AL. So mod. F. *dictatorial* (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 119 He [Cæsar] was created Dictator... and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. The late metamorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* IV. lxxiv. Thou didst lay down with an atoning smile... The dictatorial wreath. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in tone.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was leaving out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 36 He is... very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

**Dictatorialism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

**Dictatorially**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 *Examiner* 538/t Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Key*, & V. I. 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

**Dictatorialness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 29 Oct. in *Cross Life* III. 294 A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable. 1880 MRS. FETTERSTONHAUGH *A. Dering* I. i. 18 'You never spoke to any one else!'... adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 *Times* 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

† **Dictatorian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *dictātorius* of or belonging to a dictator + -AN.] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 19 A kind of a dictatorial power is to be allowed to her. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Laing* II. iii. (1700) 425 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorialism and Royal Power. 1709 L. MILBOURNE *Mefius Inq.* 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorial way. 1711 DENNIS *Reflect.* on 'Ess. Criticism' 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorial Air.

**Dictatorily** (dik'tō-ri-ly), adv. [f. DICTATORIAL a. + -LY 2.] = DICTATORIALLY.

1788 BURNS *Let. to Clarinda* Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 53 They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 *Har's Gleaner* 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily. 1890 J. C. JEFFERY *F. Vraile* II. viii. 203 Ordering his 'daddie' about so dictatorily.

† **Dictatoring**, vbl. sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. DICTATOR + -ING 1; cf. *tailoring, soldiering*.] Acting as dictator.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 48 Diametrically bent against all dictating, and law-giving by men.

**Dictator-like**, a. and adv.

a. *adj.* Like or befitting a dictator.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 34 If they only took a Dictatorlike power. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 47 Any ambitious or Dictatorlike designe. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 261 A Style and Language more Magisterial, Dictator-like.

b. *adv.* Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1881 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 293. I do not bethink take upon me dictatorlike to pronounce preemptorily. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Avja, Nor have wee Dictatorlike obtruded our conceptions.

**Dictatorship** (dik'tō-ri-tship). [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 176 Because he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship. 1658 E. D'ACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Livy I. 129 If any one were made Dictator, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatorship soonest. 1665 MANLEY *Growth Low C. Warres* 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty... hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Orange. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 331 Attilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 AINSWORTH *Europe* III. xlv. § 59. 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 416 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it.

2. Absolute authority in any sphere.

16. - DRIVEN (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. 1791 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 9 Where an author... assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec. The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1894 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship... remained unshaken.

*attrib.* 1839 *Times* 4 July, The House... rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

† **Dictatory**, sb. *Obs. rare.* In 6-oury. [a. OF. *dictatorie*, -urie (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.) f. L. *dictātor*.] Dictatorship.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* II. (1822) 151 The Faderis... thocht expedient to gif the empire and dictatory to one man of maiir soft engine.

**Dictatory** (dik'tō-ri), a. [ad. L. *dictātorius*, f. *dictātor*-em Dictator. Cf. OF. *dictatoir*, Sp. *dictatorial*.] = DICTATORIAL.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Our English... will not easily finde servile letters annd to spell such a dictatory presumption. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1863 M. LEMON *Wait for End* xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter. 1874 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

**Dictatress** (dik'tā-trēs). [f. DICTATOR + -ESS. Cf. next.] A female dictator. *lit. and fig.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 1 Vanity was the unit versal dictatress. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* II. Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1867 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxvi. Paris... the dictatress... of taste... to Europe. 1874 HULIS *Jean De Biron* v. vi. 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

**Dictatrix** (dik'trī-triks). [a. L. *dictatrix*, fem. of *dictator*: see **TRIX**. In F. *dictatrice*.] A female dictator: = **prec**.

1523 Cockerham, *Dictatrix*, a woman commanding things to be done. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix of dogmatical resolutions. 1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 205 A Dictatrix on the seas. 1848 LYTTON *Caetans* I. ii. ix. Mrs. Primmins... housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

**Dictature** (dik'trī-tū). [ad. L. *dictatura* the office of a Dictator: see **URE**. Cf. F. *dictature* (15th c. in *Godf. Suppl.*.)]

1. = **DICTATORSHIP**.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretary. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 29. 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 10 Authors, who have usurp'd a kind of Dictature in Sciences. 1810 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* II. 152, I can't see... why love should await dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former... combination of the spiritual and temporal powers. 1875 BROWN *Aristoph. Apol.* 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.

1759 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 203/2 An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Med. Hist.* 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

† **Dictery**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *dictērion* a witty saying, hon-mot, in sense associated with L. *dictum*, but in form like Gr. *δευτήριον* a place for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

1632 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. v. § 89 In a publicke auditory... I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant.

**Dictical**, var. form of **DEICTICAL**, *Obs.*

**Diction** (dik'shən). [a. F. *diction* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. L. *dictiō-em* saying, dictiō, mode of expression; in late L., a word; n. of action from *dicere* to say.]

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

† 1. A word. *Obs.*

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 1. (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called *Synalephe*, it seemeth in manner no more but one diction. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 17 The quhilkis could nocht be translatit in ousre Scottis langage, as... pretours, tribuns, and many vntir romane dictiones. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum* L. iv. a. Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxv. 99 In Dictions are first to be considered their Etymology and Conjunction, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words.

† 2. A phrase, locution, mode of speech. *Obs.*

1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the dictiones of the New Testament... to be tried by Attical heathen Greek writers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 7 An easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

† 3. Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal description. *Obs.*

(In Shakespeare in an intentionally Euphuistic passage.) 1581 SNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Now, for the out-side of it... which is words, or... Diction. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror.

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording; verbal style; a. of writings.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 *Poet. Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 201 Sir Thomas Brown... was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. 1827-48 HARE *Gleaners* Ser. II. (1873) 368 Almost all fancy the diction makes the poet. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* III. 195 A grace and accuracy of diction worthy of the scholarship for which the exiled chief... was renowned. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Poet.* III. 69 It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 5 Elocution: By which they always meant, what we call, Diction; which consists in suiting our Words to our Ideas, and the Style to the Subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 ¶ 8 The celebrated orator renowned equally for the elegance of his diction, and the acuteness of his wit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 134 Tyrconnel... with his usual energy of diction, invoked on himself all the vengeance of heaven if the report was not a cursed, a blasted, a confounded lie. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. vii. 203 My mother... resolved that I should learn absolute accuracy of diction and precision of accent in prose.

**Dictionaryal**, *a. rare*. [Med. L. *dictiōnārium* DICTIONARY + **AL** I. 3.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dictionary; lexicographical.

1750 BEAVER *Lex Mercat.* (1752) p. viii. As every subject is placed by itself the chain of reasoning is not broken through, as it is in the dictionaryal and some other methods.

† **Dictionaryarian**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as **prec** + **AN**.]

The maker of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites* DR. DAWSON.

† **Dictionaryist**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next + **IST**.]

The maker of a dictionary.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* *Ely* II. vi. 238 One of the Dictionarists aforesaid [viz. Budeus, Crispinus] quotes the place

**Dictionary** (dik'shənārī). [ad. med. L. *dictiōnārium* or *dictiōnārius* (sc. *liber*) lit. 'a repository of dictiōes, phrases or words' (see **DICTION**) in F. *dictionnaire* (R. Estienne 1539), It. *diccionario*, Sp. *diccionario*.]

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for convenience of reference, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature; a word-hook, vocabulary, or lexicon.

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds: those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polyglot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier.

*Dictiōnari* was used c. 1225 by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, as the title of a collection of Latin vocabularies, arranged according to their subjects, in sentences, for the use of learners; e.g.

'In horto magistri Johannis sunt herbe scilicet iste: salvia, petroselinum, dictamnus, yosopus, celandina, feniculus, pteridrum, columbina, rosa, lilium, et viola; et a latere crescit urtica, carduus, et saluina.'

In the following century Peter Berchorius (died Paris, 1362) wrote a *Dictiōnarium morale utriusque Testamenti*, consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate for the use of students in theology. In 1538 Sir Thomas Elyot published his Latin-English 'Dictionary'; and in 1556 J. Withals published 'A shorte dictionarie for yonge beginners' in English and Latin, in which the words were arranged not alphabetically, but under subject-headings, e.g. 'the names of Byrdes, Byrdes of the Water, Byrdes about the house, as cockes, hennes, etc.', of Bees, Flies, and others, etc. In 1559 R. Estienne published his *Dictiōnaire Francois-latin*. Dictionaries (so entitled) of English and various modern languages appeared in England from 1547 onward; in the 17th c. the name was gradually extended to works explaining English words, only 'hard words' being admitted into the earliest English Dictionaries.

*Vocabulary* is now generally limited to a smaller and less comprehensive collection of words, or to a word-book of technical, or specific terms. *Lexicon* is the name usually given to dictionaries of Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and some other literary languages.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 And so Peter Berchorius in his dictionarie describeth it. 1538 (*title*). The Dictionary of syr Thomas Eliot knyght. — *Preface* A ij 66, About a yere passed I beganne a Dictionarie, declaring latine by englishe. 1547 SALESBURY (*title*). A Dictionarie in Englyshe and Welshe, moche necessary to all such Welshemen as will speedily lerne the Englyshe tongue. 1556 WITHALS *Shorte Dictionarie* (1568) *Colophon*: ¶ Thus endeth this Dictionarie, very necessary for children: compiled by J. Withals. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 27 As the Grammar booke be euer in the Scholers hand, and also used of him, as a Dictionarie, for euerie present vse. 1580 J. BARET (*title*). An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing foure sundrie tongues: namelie English, Latine, Greeke, and French. 1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 42 His Lordship of Winchester is a great Clarke, for he hath translated his Dictionary, called *Colophers* Dictionarie verbatim out of Robert Stephanus his Thesaurus, and illaused to, they say. 1598 FLORIO (*title*). A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious, and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, collected by Iohn Florio. c. 1616 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malb.* v. ii. A... disease... they call lycanthropia. *Pes.* What's that? I need a dictionary to it. 1623 H. COCKERAM (*title*). The English Dictionary: or an Interpreter of hard English Words. 1656 T. BLOWN (*title*). Glossographia, or a Dictionary Interpreting all such Hard Words, as are now used in our refined English Tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1843) 322 A man must have... learn'd an Hebrew Grammar, and turn'd over Buxtorf's, Schindler's, and other Dictionaries. 1721 N. BAILEY (*title*). An Universal Etymological English Dictionary. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 129 All the major's words are not to be found in a dictionary. 1755 JOHNSON *Dictionary* Preface ¶ 3, I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected. 1849 *Lond. Jmnl.* 12 May 149 Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 1100 years before Christ. 1857 TRENCH *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries* 4 A Dictionary, according to that idea of it which seems to be alone capable of being logically maintained, is an inventory of the language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read... it is full of suggestion,—the raw material of possible poems and histories. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 181 A dictionary is not merely a home for living words; it is a hospital for the sick; it is a cemetery for the dead.

† b. *fig.* The vocabulary or whole list of words used or admitted by any one. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 If I may vse that tearme vnder correction of M. Heskins dictionarie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 Not only in the dictionary of man, but the subtiler vocabulary of Satan. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. Wks. 1883 XI. 197, I much enlarged my dictionary; and when I went next to court, was able to understand many things the king spoke.

2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopædia: as a Dictionary of Architecture, Biography, Geography, of the Bible, of Christian Antiquities, of Dates, etc.

'Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

1631 MASSINGER *Emp.* East 1. ii. I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble. 1712 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 2 The story... which I have since found related in my historical dictionary. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 299 Minutiae ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need.

b. *fig.* A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. Pref 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature. 1837 EMERSON *Addr.* *Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 131 Life is our dictionary. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 180 Burnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs. 1893 SELOUS *Trav.* S. E. Africa 359 Mr. Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-maker, -making, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutored, adj.; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a., proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondi's Erotema* A iv, I would not... be taken (or rather mistaken) for a Dictionary-tutred Linguist. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ded. A ij, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their language. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii. Wks. 1883 XI. 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost. 1744 ANDRUSOFF & PONT, etc., *Notte on Dunciad* IV. 231 The first (Suidas) a dictionary-writer, a collector of important facts and barbarous words. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* II, Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion. 1806 *Oracle in Spirit Pub. Jmnl.* (1867) X. 43 The dictionary-monger in the *Blind Bargain*. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Grose, a given dictionary-proof. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vii. iii. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary phraseology. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv. He... calls many things by their mere dictionary names. 1838 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* I. 1 His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives. 1880 GRANT *White Every-Day Eng.* 100 Trying to speak dictionary English. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longin. Mag.* I. 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'neighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'honour'?

Hence **Dictionaryless** a., without a dictionary.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

**Dictioneer**. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DICTION** + **EER**; cf. *actioneer*.] One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (*contentious*.)

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 557 Taking a high tone against the decision of the 'dictioneers' generally.

† **Dictitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *dictitare* to say often or emphatically, freq. of *dictare*: see **DICTATE**.] *trans.* To declare.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Doge* 44 No doubt the old man did dictate things, the knowledge whereof would have beautified all happy wits.

† **Dictour**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Anglo-Fr. *\*dictour* = OF. *dictor*, *ditcor*, author, dictator, arbiter.—L. *dictatō-em* see **DICTATOR**.] (?) A spokesman.

1540 *Morte Arth.* 712 Syr Mordeue... Salle be thy dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykys.

† **Dictum** (dik'tūm). Pl. dicta, dictums.

[L. *dictum* thing said, saying, word, f. *dicere*, pa. pple. of *dicere* to say.] A saying or utterance: sometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Dictum* (Lat.) A Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command. 1789 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 452 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 365 We will not take for our guide the dictum of any professor in the art. 1828 COMBE *Const. Man* II. (1835) 65 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge. 1863 *Court Life at Naples* II. 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used. 1874 HELPS *Social Press.* viii. 204, I will... allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In *Law*, An expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 BURROW *Reports* IV. 294 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards overturning any old *Dictum*. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Roslyn, who, in *Walker v. Denny* doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives. *Ibid.* 299 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the dicta of the Lords Commissioners. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conflicting. 1892 *Law Jmnl.* Notes of Cases XXVII. 415 The



statement in Maure v. Harrison that he is so entitled is a dictum only, and cannot be supported.

c. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1836 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1852) II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish dicta, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 5. The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better... than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — *Liberty* ii. 52 The dictum that truth always triumphs. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men.'

+d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal proposition.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* l. xxviii. 113 Modal Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate... 'It is necessary that God be good': that is, *Deum esse bonum*; the Dictum is, that God be good the Mode, Necessary.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

*Dictum of Kenilworth*, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him. *Dictum of Aristotle*, *dictum de omni et de nullo* i.e. 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (*ἀέροντες δὲ τὸ κατὰ παντὸς κατηγορεῖσθαι*... καὶ τὸ κατὰ μὴδενός, *An. Pr.* i. 1): see QUOTE. *Obiter dictum*: see OBITER.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Dictum* de Kenilworth was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons... who had been in Arms against him. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* ii. viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1763) I. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenilworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843 MILL *Logic* l. v. § 3 These views... are the basis of the celebrated dictum de omni et nullo. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the *Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i.e. of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class.

**Dictyogen** (dik'ti'jɔdʒen, dik'tai'jɔdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. δίκτυον net + -γενος born, produced: see -GEN]. Formed to match *Endogen*, *Exogen*, and other terms of the same classification.]

The name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling the Dicotyledons).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens. 1855 — in *Circ. Sc.* Botany 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 J. DARBY *Bot. Southern States* 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence Dictyogenous a., belonging to this group of plants.

**Dicyan-, dicyano-, Chem.** [f. DI-2 + CYAN(O-)] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See CYAN-2.)

**Dicyanide** (dōis'ənsid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CYANIDE.] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* Hg(CN)<sub>2</sub>.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

**Dicyanogen.** *Chem.* See DI-2 and CYANOGEN. Cyanogen in the free form.

**Dicycle** (dōis'sik'l). [f. DI-2 + Gr. κύκλος wheel, CYCLE.] (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid *bicycle*.) The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle.

1870 *Belgravia* Feb. 441 Bicycle should be either dicycle... or bivola. 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit... a new bicycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto'. 1892 *Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk.* 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

Hence Dicyclist, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 *Bicycling News* 11 June 145/1.

**Dicynodont** (dōisi'nɒnt), sb. and a. *Palaeont.* [mod. f. Gr. δι- two + κυν- dog + ὄντων- tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw.

b. adj. Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xvi. 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence *Dicynodontian* a.

1873 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addresses* ix. 213 The supposition that the Dinocorian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesioaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

**Did**, past-tense of *Do*, v. q. v.

**Didache** (dīdāk'r). English form of Gr. διδᾶχῃ teaching, first word of the title διδᾶχῃ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Didachist**, **Didachograph**, the writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

1885 SCHAFF in *Yrnl. Soc. Bibl. Lit.* June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the *Didache* consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. *Ibid.* 6 The *Didachograph* seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 141 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the *Didache* could have been published. 1891 F. H. CHASE *Lord's Prayer in Early Church*, Against this correction either of the text of the *Didaché* or of the *Didachist's* report of his original.

**Didactic** (dīdā'ktik), a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr. διδακτικ- as apt at teaching, f. διδάσκω to teach. Cf. F. *didactique* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

a. adj. Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Men.* (1821) 54 Must I be didactic to initiate this art? 1661 WORTHINGTON *To Hartlib* xvi. (1.), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work. 1756 J. WARRON *Ess. Pope* (1782) l. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral. 1824 DIBDEN *Litr. Comp.* 682 The dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Edin. Phil.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 A permanent foundation of his (Hobbes's) fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 130 Polybius... is too didactic—seldom advancing a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. (ed. 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic. 1890-1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 9 P 6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry]... have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

b. sb. +l. A didactic author or treatise. *Obs.* 1644 MILTON *Edna* Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Janus and Didactics... have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. pl. **Didactics** [sec. -ICS]: The science or art of teaching.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Biblical Repos.* 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* l. Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teach.* ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

**Didactical**, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of instructive nature or tendency; = DIDACTIC.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Didactical*, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Amongst the Didactical or Doctrinal Books. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence **Didacticality**, didactic quality.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I. 230 For a like reason of didacticality... Wieland could affect me nothing.

**Didactically** (dīdā'ktikālī), adv. [f. DIDACTICAL + -LY.] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Answ. Cdl. Perron* 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mund.* xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

**Didactician** (dīdā'ktī-shən). [f. DIDACTIC + -IAN: cf. *tactician*, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes with the aim of instructing.

1875 STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be.

**Didacticism** (dīdā'ktisiz'm). [f. DIDACTIC a. + -ISM.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

1841 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. a 1849 Poe *Long-fellow* Wks. 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 *Spectator* 28 July 103/6 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth.

**Didacticity** (dīdā'ktī-siti). rare -1. [f. DIDACTIC a. + -ITY.] Didactic quality.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

**Didactive** (dīdā'ktiv), a. [irreg. f. Gr. διδάκω- taught, or that can be taught + -IVE: after words from L. like *active*.] = DIDACTIC.

1721 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 Either dñly didactive... or triflingly volatile. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schm.* He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

**Didactyl-, yle** (dōidā'ktīl), a. *Zool.* [f. DI-2 + Gr. δάκτυλ- os finger: cf. Gr. διδάκτυλ- os of two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 157 Didactyl claws. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1823) III. xxxv. 676 The

generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1886 A. WINGFIELD *Walks in Geol. Field* 253 The bovine foot... its didactyl structure.

**Didactylous** (dōidā'ktīlōs), a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 31 The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 297 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela.

**Didal** (l, obs. fl. DIDDLE.

**Didapper** (dōidā'pər). Forms: 5 dydoppar, 6-7 dydoppar, 7 didoppar, dydapper, dydapper, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of DIVE-DAPPER, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = DABCHICK.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1656-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Colloboris*, the bird called a Douker, or Didapper. 1591 PERCIVAL *Spl. Dict.* *Somogyro*, ducking, diving, a didapper. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. v. 775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Dy-dapper, the Plover and the Snipe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. II. n. 1. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl... as Ducks... Didappers, Waterhens. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Exam.* (1711) II. 1 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT *l. Aristophanes* II. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 216 From its diving propensities this bird [little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divodop (Lincolnshire); Dively duck (Norfolk); Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

2. Applied indiscriminately to a person.

1589 *Papue* *u. Hatchet* 3 Such dydappers must be taken vp, els theire not stick to check the king. 1612 R. CAREW *Trav. Scit.* 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them. 1851 COLTON *Lacon* I. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with... a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

**Didascalie** (dīdā'skalī'lik), a. [ad. L. *didascalie-us*, a. Gr. διδασκαλικός fit for teaching, instructive, f. διδάσκω teacher, f. διδάσκω to teach.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didascalies** sb. pl.: = DIDACTICS.

1609 R. BARNER *Faithful Sheph.* 42 This of some is called the Didascalie or Doctrinal part of a Sermon. 1638 A. SYLVESTER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. II. 94 This is Didascalie Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., Under what species it may be comprehended, whether Didactical or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T. BUSBY *Phil.* Lucretius' Nature of Things, a Didascalie Poem. 1833 LYTTON *England & Eng.* iv. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalical affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 ELGIN & *Cathedral Guide* t. 120 The didascalie power of the drama.

So **Didasclalar** a., of or pertaining to a teacher, didactic; *nonce-vul.*

a 1846 WORCESTER *Cities Bulwer* for *Didasclalar*, 18173 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* ix, Give off chaffing... said Bob, lowering the didasclalar intonations of his voice.

**Didascaly**, *Gr. Antig.* [mod. ad. Gr. διδασκαλία instruction, teaching; in pl. as in quot. So mod. F. *didascalie*.] In pl. The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vi. (1837) 79 Did not they give to melopoeia, choreography, and the sundry forms of didascalies [printed -ies], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. livii. (1862) VI. 26 The first, second and third [retalologies] are specified in the Didaskalies or Theatrical Records.

**Diddier** (dīdər), v. Now only dial. Forms: 4 diddir, 5 diddir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7- didder. See also DITHER. [Found in the 14th c. related to DADDER and DODDER; the form in all being frequentative as in *totter*, *flutter*, etc.]

It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaunt stem *did*, *dad*, *dot* (*dud*), or whether they are entirely onomatopoeic, *diddier* e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and *dadder*, *dudder*, *dodder*, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it. *Diddier* is chiefly northern; *Dither*, which appears later, is also midl. and southern; the other arising out of *der* as in *father*, *mother*, *hither*, etc.]

*intr.* To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Yohannes* 264 Cald [frigid]... makis wreches full chel to diddir. c 1420 *Arct.* *Arch.* 251 Dytus gerit him to dedur. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 2 My fleshe dyderis & darris for doute of my dede. *For* *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir *For* *For* of that taylle. c 1550 *Hy Way to Spytill House* 118 in *list.* *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyles, and luskys strong laues. 1613 Dyderryng and dadderyng, leaning on their staves. 1613 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xx. 167 Didderyng and shivering in Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lit. Dict.* (Morell) I, To didder (shiver with cold), *alga*. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmild. Dial.* (1821) 34, I quite didderd I fear. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Diddier*, to shiver, to tremble.

Hence **Diddering** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydderyng for colde, *frigida*. c 1420 *Arct.* *Arch.* 251 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his teeth dropt out. 1785 HUTTON *Bras New Work* (E. D. 51) 37 Her knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Didderyng*, *girse*, quaking grass.



|| **Didymis**. *Anat. Obs.* Pl. -es. [f. Gr. διδυμοι testicles, orig. 'twins']. = EPIDIDYMIS.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 169 porus his dindimi goip arterijs and veynes to be balkoiks.] 1543 TRAHERON *Pige's Chirurg.* 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hanging. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* ccxxix. 104 Of this Siphac the two dydymes be ingendred the which doth disced to the Stones. 1883 *Synd. Soc. Lex.* *Didymis*, a synonym of *Epididymis*.

† **Didymist**. *Obs.* In 7 *Didimist*. [f. *Didymus*, Gr. διδυμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, + -ist: cf. John xx. 24-27.] A doubter, sceptic. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will believe nothing except their senses say Amen. 1631 R. H. *Arraignum. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this point, or a disputefull Sceptic. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Scepticks, or Athists.

**Didymite**¹ (di'dimait). = prec.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion . . he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

**Didymite**². *Min.* Also errone. *didrimite*. [Named 1843 from Gr. διδυμο-*os* twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Muscovite.

1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 321 *Didrimite* or *Didymite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 317.

**Didymium** (di'dimium). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. διδυμο-*os* twin, with ending -ium used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with *lanthanum* previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanum. Symbol Di.

1842 *Chemical Gas.* I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanum, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanum and cerium. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

**Didymous** (di'dimes), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. mod. L. *didymus*, a. Gr. διδυμο-*os* twin + -ous. In mod. F. *didyme*.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 483 The outer ones (nectaries) being . . didymous or twinned. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 171 *Araliaceae* . . anthers didymous.

**Didynamia** (di'dinamīa) *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735) f. Gr. δι-, Di-² twice, two + δύναμις power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders *Labiatae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, and other smaller groups.

Hence **Didynam**, a plant of this class; **Didynamian** *a.*, **Didynamie** *a.*, or of pertaining to the class *Didynamia*; **didynamous**.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., *Didynamia*, . . of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 91 The fourteenth class, *didynamia*, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1828 WEBSTER, *Didynam* . . *Didynamian*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Didynamie*.

**Didynamous** (di'dināmos, did-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnaean class *Didynamia*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The corolla . . personate with four didynamous stamens. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 202 *Globulariinae*, stamens 4 . . somewhat didynamous. 1857 HENFRY *Bot.* 255 *Orobanchaceae* . . flowers monopetalous, didynamous. *Ibid.* 357 A general resemblance exists between the . . other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

**Didynamy** (di'dināmi, did-). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -y: cf. *autonomous*, *autonomy*.] Didynamous condition or structure.

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The didynamy of *Acanthaceae* is frequently different from that of *Scrophulariaceae* in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

**Die** (dai), *sh. 1* Pl. *die* (dois), *dies* (doiz). Forms: 4-5 *die*, 6-5 *dye*, 4-6 *dye*, 6- *die*. *Plur.* 4 *des*, 4-5 *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, 4-6 *dyse*, *dyce*, 5-6 *dise*, (*dysses*, 6 *dysses*), 5- *dico*; also 5-6 *dyes*, 5- *dios*. Also *Sing.* 4-5 *dies*, 5-6 *dye*, 5-7 *dico*; *Plur.* 4-5 *dyces*, 5 *dises*, *dices*, *dycys*. [Early ME. *de*, *dee*, pl. *dēs*, *dees*, a. OF. *d* (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12-14th c. *de*), mod. F. *de*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, *datz*, Cat. *dau*, Sp. *It. dado*; in form: -L. *datum*, subst. use of *datus*, -um 'given', pa. pple. of *dare* to give. It is inferred that, in late pop. L., *datum* was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized medieval forms from It. and Fr. were *dadus*, *decus*.

In late OF. the form *dey* occurs in 14th c.; and *des* was sometimes used in sing. down to 17th c.; cf. the 14-17th c. Eng. use of *dice* as sing. The remarkable point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of *dē*, *dēs*, to *dys*, *dys* (*dyse*, *dye*, *dice*), in the ME. period. The oldest Chaucer MSS., Harl., Ellesm., Hengwrt., have *dēs*, which also survived as late as 1488 in Caxton, but *dys* occurs in the other Chaucer MSS., and in time in the Bodleian MS. of *Kyng Alisaunder*, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS., attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, *dys*, *dys* seem to have completely passed from the 2 into the 3 class, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in *pence*, the plural *s* retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural *truce*, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by -*r*: cf. the unlat. plurals *dice*, *mice*, the inflexional forms *hence*, *once*, *twice*, *since*, and the words *ice*, *nice*, *advice*, *device*, *defence*, in all which -*ce* represents a phonetic and original -*s*. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (*doiz*) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural *pennies*.]

I. With plural *dice*.

1. A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. *b. pl.* The game played with these; *esp.* in phr. at (*the*) *dice*.

*a. singular.* *dee*, *dye*, *dy*, *dice*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 209 The chance is cast upon a dee, But yett full oft a man may see [etc.]. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* I. cv. (1866) 56 Nouth so gret as a in a dee. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 96/41 A dye, alce. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, You shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 COTTON *Gameter* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 336 He puts one dye into the box. 1705 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Gameter* I. i, To teach you the management of the die. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Butler* Wks. II. 191 To throw a dye, or play at cards. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction.

*b. plural.* *dos*, *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, *dyse*, *dyces*, *dise*, *dice*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyf des and tables. 1340 *Ayem*, 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables. 1341. K. *Alis*. (MS. Laud Misc. 622) 3997 Pe rybaude pleieft at be dys (ed. Weber, deys) Swipe seide be folle is wys. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 5 They daunce and pleyen at des [so Harl., Heng.; Camb. ed., *Petro*, dys, *Corp. dys*, *Lansd.* ed.] bothe day and nyght. 1389 TREVIS *Andelen* (Rolls) VII. 155 Pleyenge wyf dees of gold. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1622 (MS. a. 500) The draghtes, the dys, and oher dregh gaumes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 127 In his left hand thre dysse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Diet.* 109 His maistre pleyed gladly atte die. 1499 in *Eng. Glid.* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym dys. 1481-90 *Haward Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 327 For a bale of dysse 484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 21 Welche doo no thyng be playe with dees and cardes. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 6 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles. 1536 R. BEELEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Summe at cardes and summe at dysse. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Wyth playd wyth kynge Henry the viii. at dysse. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 240 In casting a paire of dysse. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 656 The life of a man is like a game at the dice. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 57 Playing at dice with colball bones. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 452 From Dice and Wine the Youth retir'd to Rest. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the dice. 1821 BYRON *M. Fal.* iv. ii, They Have won with false dice. 1871 T. TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* II. i, Rough soldiers left their oaths, and dice, and lewdness.

*γ. singular dice, plural dices*: cf. obs. F. sing. *dec*. 1388 *Act 12 Rich. II.* c. 6 § 1 Les . . jeueu appellez coytes dyces, gettre de pere. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 666 *Hic talis*, *dyce*. c. 1440 *Primp. Pat.* 1214 *Dycyn*, or play wythe dyces, alce. c. 1450 *Bk. Carliay* 228 in *Babes Bk.* 306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 132 He caste thre dysse and on ech dysse was a six. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/1 A *die*, *talus*, *talillus*, *alce*. 1552 HULOET, *Dice* or *die*, *alce*, *talus*, *thessera*. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 100 Amongst the Grecians κούβα signifies a Dice, the cast of a Dice was most casual and uncertain. 1753 Mrs. E. HENRY *Hist. Detsy Thoughtless* IV. 202 Protesting never to touch a card or throw a dice again.

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. F. 56 b, When kyng Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall Under my speare; such is the dye of warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iv. 10, I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. i, The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* II. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad. 1745 Young *M. Th.* vi. 37 When . . th'important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* vi. vi, The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1888) 169 France and Austria were both playing with coggled dice.

*b. Phrases.* † (a) *To make dice of* (a person's) bones: see quot. 1646. † (b) *To set (put) the dice upon* (any one): see quot. 1598. (c) *The die is cast*: the decisive step is taken; the course of

action is irrevocably decided. (d) *Upon a or the die*: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so to set upon the die. (e) *In the dice*: liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. on the cards, CAIRD sh. 2 c). (f) In comparisons: as smooth, true, straight as a die.

a. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 103 They will make dice of their bones, but they will have the extremite of them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. i. iii. ii. (1676) 253/1 We will not relent . . till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 22 We say proverbially 'make dice of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crown has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crown Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Stancheggare* . . to set the dice upon one, to tyrannize over one. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 6. 94 Thou . . takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Intro.* 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Aij b, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gained be lost! 1720 OZELL *Verto's Rom. Rep.* III. xiii. 287 Caesar . . throws himself into the River . . saying . . It is done: The Die is thrown. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 230 To recover her young when they are upon a dye. *Ibid.* 393 Ah poor soul . . it will not now bee granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 139 But here is more upon the die—a kingdom. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins.* War III. 859 When Rochejaquelein . . life and fortune thus upon the die.

e. 1858 DE QUINCY *Greece under Rom.* Wks. VIII. 317 It is hardly 'in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 PALSGR. 629 Make this borde as smoth as a dye, comme ving dye. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) II. 256 Goodly fields . . as plaine and smoth as any die. c. 1770 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1888) 151 'Y' tide was out all upon the sands at least a mile, wch was as smoth as a Die. c. 1732 *Gay Song & Ball.* *New Song on New Similitudes*, You'll know me truer than a die. 1877 SPRY *Critic Challenger* xlii. (ed. 7) 225 Arums climbing fifty feet up large trees as straight as a die.

3. A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down. † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. *die-shot*).

c. 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antig. Culm.* 6 Take the nembles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboille hem, and skerne [?kerne] hem to dyce. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Ac. Sitch.* I. 295 For cutting of vijij. and ix dis of lime to the pellott. 1549 *Frixy Councils* Act (1890) II. 350 Dye of yron, [im]t; shott of stone, v. c. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1691) 139 Wounded . . with a square die out of a field-piece. 1799 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. House-hr.* (1778) 141 Dish them up . . with turnips and carrots cut in dice. 1889 B. WARRER *Awakening M.* Fenwick II. 166 She backed her buttered toast into dice.

*γ. with dice in singular.*

14. - *Ans. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 466 Take fresh brains of a bore cothen, and cut hit in grette dices. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Square as dices how shalt hit make. 1557 RECORDE *Whet R.* ij, I have a dice of Drasse of 64 vneces of Troye weighte.

† *b.* With negative: never a *dys* = not a bit, not in the least. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 808 *Pai* . . shall . . neuer dere hym a dysse.

II. with plural *dies*.

4. A cubical block; in *Arch.* a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; *figt.* the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO I. † *b.* A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN in *Erard's Archit.* 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow, or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. *Ibid.* 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. c. 1748 WATTS (J.), Young creatines have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures stand . . upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. DE WARREN in *De Sanly's Dead Sea* II. 224 The coping . . is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc.

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one counter-sunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in M. Smith *Mem. Secret Service* App. 19 To hit a send to him some Dyes . . to coin some Millid Money. c. 1724 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coinage* Wks. 1761 III. 161 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr. Wood in stamping his money. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Jrnl.* (1859) II. 233 The workman . . brought me . . the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the dye. 1865 T. MORRILL *Needle-making* 16 Making sail and packing needles . . by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Crim.* I. the trait is reduced . . to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The die . . is a block of steel welded in a large block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

6. The name of various mechanical appliances: *spec. a.* One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the threads of a screw or bolt. *b.* The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. *c.* *Forg.* 6.





die. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1611 BIBLE *John* xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 SETTLE *Reft. Dryden* 85 'I le die a thousand deaths before I le do so or so. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dan.* xii. Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

c. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (*Shaks.* (1765) I. 311) says "die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law."

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we haue sene God. (Wyclif) Bi death die wel. 1681 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 266 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall dye the death for it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 65 Either to dye the death, or to abuse For ever the society of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 97 Dye the death: When I haue slaine thee with my proper hand, Ie follow those that euen now fled hence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxxix. And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 866 [He] had died the death In any knighly fashion for her sake.

3. In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes fig.: cf. 10.)

To die game, to maintain a hold and defiant bearing to the last, i. e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast to die dunge-hill; to die hard, i. e. with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle; to die in one's bed, i. e. of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is to die in one's shoes; to die in harness, i. e. in full work; to die in the last ditch, i. e. in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity; and in other similar phrases.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxix. 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell. *Ibid.* i. cccv. 243 Tyll he had made an ende of his war... or els to dye in the payne. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ii. ix. (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his honour to die in the hurrows. 1663 FLAGELLUM, or O. CROMVELL *Pref.* (1672) 3 He had the fortune... to dye in his bed. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Die like a Dog, to be hang'd. Die on a Fish-day, or in his shoes, the same. Die like a Rat, to be poisoned. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 341 He dy'd in his Shoes; his Domesticks say of an Apoplexie. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) I. 457 There was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was to die in the last ditch. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 370 Declaring, in cant terms, that they would 'die game'. 1811 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 203 Nothing dies so hard... as intolerance. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* v. (Houlston *Tracts* I. xxviii. 5). I don't intend to die dungehill. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. xi. (1876) 204 Reform is slow, and abuses die hard. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 1897/2 Mr. P. A. Dyke has died in harness at his post as Government agent. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 129 Learning in Oxford died hard and yielded up its breath not without many a struggle. 1870 *Spurgeon Treas. Dan.* Ps. x. 15 Very few great persecutors have ever died in their beds. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 42 Men who... had actually died in arms against him. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 544 Like most medieval workers they all died in harness.

b. Never say die: never consent or resign oneself to death; never give in.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. Never say die—down upon your luck. 1880 PAIN *Confid. Agent* III. 161 Never say die while there's a shot in the locker.

a. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to face death.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 3oure glorie, brithren. 1526-34 TINDALE *Ibid.*, By oure reioysing which I haue in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye daily. 1633 [see 18].

\*\* trans. and fig.

5. Theol. To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. DEATH 5.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8159 Pail salle ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mere payns of ded þus dryghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 512 So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.

6. To die unto: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2.

1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 35 Sanctification... whereby we... are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolic) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to die for, to endure keenly or excessively.

1591 LVLN *Endym.* i. iv. The lady that he delights in, and does on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33 a. He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 69 And in despite of all, dies for him. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 79 And does much lesse like what I shall die to want. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 14 Deare, I die as often as from thee I goe. 1711 AODISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to... languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 24-5 I die with my delight... I would be dying evermore. So dying ever, Eleanore. *Mod. coll.* I am dying for a drink.

b. To be dying to do (something): to long greatly.

1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Ains Wedlock has given you. 1780 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point. 1786 *Ibid.* 17 July, Miss P., who was... dying with impatience to know... everything about me. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Escher* (1860) 83 The secret was dying to escape him. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 20 The pretty American's dying to see you.

c. To die with or of laughing: to be exhausted by laughing.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing. 1608 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries... give me ribs of Steele, I shall split all in pleasure of my Splene. 1778 MAD.

D'ARLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. An account he gave us... would have made you die with laughing. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, qualities, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 36 That thing that thou sowest, is not quyenid, no but it deie first. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iii. 648 Thai wol multiple There as all other treen and herbes dye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpore floor... Dwyyns away, as it doith fad or de. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 85 Good quakeset bee. Old gathered will die. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 42 Her Vine... Vn-pruned, dyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 *Curios.* in *Hush.* & *Gard.* 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered... must dy. c 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 2 The pale flowers are dying. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand vi.* i. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 26 June 18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 290 It might be seen... by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. fig. Of substances: 'To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 WEBSTER *White Drin* iv. i. Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a 1240 *Lofang* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 pine pinen buruwen me... from þene dead þe neuer ne deioð. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 7 (Mätz.) Dedes þat wolde deie, stoyre keepþ hem euermore. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 600 As comes that wol under growe her eye, that thou lette hem oute, the sight wol die. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* 17, 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Hush.* ii. (1586) 210 The coles that are made of the Pine tree... die not so fast as the other. 1580 BARLET *Adv.* D. 643 Loue utterly dieth, or deieeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 1 Heere burnes my Candle out; I, heere it dies. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. 1 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 PRI-DEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 237 But he dying the same year he published them [Laws] they also dyed with him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1820 SHELLEY *Adv. Liberty* ix. 13 Art, which cannot die. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince* vii. 180 Spoke and let the topic die. 1871 MONLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 It is good that my secret must die with me.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from 1.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xvi. (1612) 50 All these controuersies might haue dyed, the very day they were first brought forth. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said... May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. 1 3. The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (esp. out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade away.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die between their teeth. 1704 PORE *Windsor Por.* 266, I bear sweet music die along the grove. 1715-20 — *Ibid.* ii. 26 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1846 DISRAELI *Fiv. Grey* v. xii. The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 74, I watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — *Elaine* 323 The living smile died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 Bf. HALL *Kennedy Discontents* 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755 — *Centaure* ii. 87 He that lives in the Kingdom of Sense shall die into the Kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 66 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 188 The twilight died into the dark.

b. *Archit.* To merge into, lose itself by passing into; to terminate gradually in or against. Cf. 13 c. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 A Parapet... is let into, or made to die against the Columos. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 291 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Ludiis* 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs,

13. Die away. a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 *Curios.* in *Hush.* & *Gard.* 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 7 She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — *Cato*, iv. i. I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 PORE *Odys.* xiv. 401 Oh I had he... in his friend's embraces dy'd away! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 21 Droops dying away On its mate's music-panting bosom. 1853 R. W. BROWNE *Grk. Classical Lit.* (1857) 128 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed. 1706 A. BEORFOR *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 'The Voices... seem to die away. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 91 At his feet the thunder dies away. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iii. vii. The day died away, and still he was wanting. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

c. *Archit.* and *Carpentry.* To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12 b.

1866 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1873 FERGUSON in *Tristram Land of Moos* 373 The arch must have died away against the towers.

† d. *trans.* To cause to die or come to an end, rare—1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death... God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. Die back. Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex-back to the woody or perennial part.

Cf. die down: herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 BECK'S *Florist* Nov. 265 The shrub... will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. Die down. a. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 KEBLE in *Lyræ Apost.* (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. s. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage. 1894 *Antiquary May* 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. *Mod.* The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 *Home Garden* 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. *Mod.* This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 292 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 SOUTHEY *Eschylus's Lett.* III. 300 The Russian soldiers... sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xi. 649 That generation having died off. *Mod.* If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

b. *transf.* Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 FLANDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off... it descended quickly to 30 inches. 1858 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 175 So the debate died off.

17. Die out. a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct.

1805 SHELLEY *Eschylus's Lett.* iv. (1866) 38 His house soon dies out. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 306 So... that one's family should die out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to viee die out. 1897 F. B. ZINCKE *Hist. Wierstedt* 173 They never here any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 219 The land-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 21. 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1897 *Athenium* 7 May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

† 18. Die up. To die off entirely, to perish. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4703 (Cott.) Pan died be bestes vj biden. Thoru be hunger þat was s kene. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4831 (Trin.) Þe folke depeþ þat by dyene. 1475 *Ch. Noblesse* (1860) 47 His peple died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1593-97 FORT E. & J. (1596) 76/5 Most part of the husbandmen... dying up with the famine and pestilence.

Die, v. 2 [f. *Die sb.* 1] *trans.* To furnish with a die; to mould or shape with a die.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank... and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1835 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE and sb.

Die-away, a. [from the verbal plr. to die away: see DIE v. 1. 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing.

1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelotti* II. 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss. 1832 *Examiner* 273/2 He said a die-away love-ditty. 1840-5 S. S. WARREN 10,000 a Year 1 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxv. (1889) 227 The Mar-gravine groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort.

|| **Dieb** (dīb). *Zool.* [a. Arab. ذئب *dīb*, 'wolf', also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. דָּב *dāv* wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (*Canis anthus*) found in Northern Africa.

1825 FISCHER *Synopsis Mammal.* 1. 'Dieb' of the Arabs.

1859 GRAY *Cat. Carnivora in Brit. Mus.* 189.

**Die-back**, *sb.* [from the phrase to *die back*: see *DIE* v. 1.] The fact of dying back; the term for a discase affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc., in which the tree dies from the top downward.

1886 in S. FALLOWS *Suppl. Diet.*

**Diecious**, etc., var. **DIECIOUS**, etc.

|| **Diectasis** (dai'ek'tāsis). *Pros.* [a. Gr. δεικ-  
τασις a stretching: see *DI-* and *ECTASIS*.]

Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 1884/1. From the scientific point of view there is .. not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἐπὶ* and *ἐπαυσε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis.'

**Diedapper**, obs. f. **DIDAPPER**, dabchick.

**Diedral**, var. **DIEDRAL**.

† **Diegematical**, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. διηγματο-  
τικός descriptive + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a narra-  
tive or description; descriptive.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Invocation Saints* 184 That which he  
[Nazaren] hath is diegematically, not by way of conclusion,  
or of approbation.

|| **Diegesis** (dai'dz'esis). [a. Gr. διήγησις narra-  
tion, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the  
case, f. διηγέομαι to describe, narrate.] A narrative  
a statement of the case.

1829 R. TAYLOR (*title*). The Diegesis, being a Discovery of  
the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity.

† **Diego** (dy'go). *Obs.* [Sp. *Diego*, the Christian  
name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain.  
see also *Don Diego* s. v. *DON*.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. *DAGO*. (Also attrib.)

c1611 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Laugh & be Fat*, Wks. (1630)

72/1 Next follows one, whose lines alight doe raise Don

Coriat, chief Diego of our daies. To praise thy booke, or

thee, he knows not whether. It makes him study to praise

both, or neither. 1659 DAVENANT *Play-House to Let* 111.

Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 55 The Diegos we'll board to rum-  
mage their hold. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. 11.

This hungry Diego rogue. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden*

(N.). That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish,  
All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 p. 40 Insulted by a Bully with  
a long Diego. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diego*, a very

strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Pears .. Bing's Pear,  
Bishop's Pear (baking), *Diego* [etc.]

**Die-hard**, *sb.* and *a.* [from the phrase to *die*  
*hard*: see *DIE* v. 1.]

*a. adj.* That dies hard, resisting to the last.

*B. sb.* One that dies hard; *spec.* an appellation of

the 5th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1824 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* x. (1835) 100

The die-hards (7th regiment). 1856 J. W. COLE *Brit. Gen.*

*Penins.* War I. v. 200 note. 1871 *Standard* 28 Jan., Ducrot,

was a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 *Daily News*

1 Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into

that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1892 W. R.

LEWELLYN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 8/1 At Albuera the

7th occupied a position as important as it was deadly.

'Die hard' 5th, said Inglis, 'die hard'! They obeyed,

and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

**Dieidism** (dai'idiz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. δι- two +  
eidō-form + *-ISM*.] The condition of having

two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* iv. 80 Those cases in

which animals or plants pass through a succession of different

forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or

polyidism.

**Dielectric** (dai'lek'trik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *DI-*  
*pref.* + Gr. δι-, *dia-* through + *ELECTRIC*.]

*A. sb.* A substance or medium through or across

which electric force acts without conduction; a non-

conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1838) I. 25 The particular

action described occurs in the shell-lac .. as well as in the

*dielectric* used within the apparatus. 1838 — *Exp. Res.*

(1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the

contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric.

*Note.* I use the word dielectric to express that substance

through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec.

1838.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 462 The resistance

of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the

temperature rises. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th.*

*Electr. & Magn.* I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's lan-  
guage, has inductive capacity. It is less for air and the

permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather

less for vacuum than for air.

*B. adj.*

1. Having the property of transmitting electric

effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 733 He supposes, that the sheaths

of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY

*Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 77 Such a medium, considered

as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction,

is called a *Dielectric* medium, and the action which takes

place through it is called *Induction*.

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2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the  
transmission of electricity without conduction.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Galot's Physics* (1886) 685 The action is

.. analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of

soft iron; and Faraday called it *dielectric polarisation*.

1881 MACFARLANE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 By the dielectric

strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of

potential required to pass a spark through air under the

same conditions. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 209/2 [A paper on]

'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

**Dielectrically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY*.]

In a dielectric manner; by dielectric action.

1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 529/3 On the Internal Forces of

Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies.

**Diem** [L. = day], in *phr. per diem*: see *PER*.

|| **Dienecephalon** (dai'ensefal'm). *Anat.* [mod.  
L., f. Gr. δι-, *dia-* through (*DI-*) + ἐνέφαλον

brain: see *ENCEPHALON*. Representing *Ger. zwis-  
schenhirn*.] The middle brain; that division of

the brain between the mesencephalon and prosen-  
cephalon; also called *Deutenecephalon* or *Thalam-*

*encephalon*. Hence *Dienecephalic a.*, pertaining

to the dienecephalon.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dienecephalon*.

**Dieng**, obs. form of *dying*: see *DIE* v.

† **Diennial**, a. *Obs.* rare = BIENNIAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diennial*, of or pertaining to two

years.

**Diep** (ē, obs. form of *DEEP*.

**Dier** (dai'ē). *rare*. Also *6 dyer*. [f. *DIE* v. 1  
+ *-ER*.] One who dies; one who suffers, or is

liable to, death.

1570 *Pilgrimage Note to Papists* (1862), Many sundry deaths

doe bring the dyers endles shame. 1638 SUCKLING *Bren-*

*norall* I. i, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet

drinker and dier. 1887 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Dec. 839

'I suppose I am a dier', she said. 'I used to think I should

never die.'

**Dier**, obs. form of *DEAR*, *DEER*, *DYER*.

**Dieresis**, *diereitic*, var. *DIÆRESIS*, *-ETIC*.

|| **Dies** (dai'iz). The Latin word for 'day';

used in certain phrases.

a. *Dies iræ*, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence

the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed

to Thomas of Celano (c 1250).

b. *Dies non* (short for *dies non juridicus*), in *Law*, a day

on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not

reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose.

Also in other legal phrases: see *quot.* 1848.

1609 J. COWELL *Interpr.*, *Dies*. A legal day, and that is

of two sorts, 1. *Dies juridicus*, and 2. *Dies non juridicus*.

*Dies juridicus* are all dayes, given in Term to the Parties

in Court. *Dies non juridicus* are all Sundayes in the year,

besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 SCOTT

*Last Minut.* vt. xxx. And far the echoing aisles prolong

The awful burden of the song—*Dies iræ*, *dies illa*. Solvet

seculum in favilla. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 156 A Sunday

.. is a *dies non*, or no day in law. 1848 WHARTON *Law*

*Lex.*, *Dies amoris* (the day of love), the appearance day

of the Term on the fourth day, or *quarto die post*. It was the

day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the

defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in

court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper

officer. *Dies datus*, the day of respite given to a defendant.

.. *Dies juridicus*, a court day. .. *Dies non juridicus*, not

a court day. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1863) 196

The idea (*dies iræ*) of discovery must haunt many a man.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 213 Men have been curiously

judging themselves by always calling the day they expected,

'*Dies iræ*', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

|| **Diesis** (dai'esis). Pl. *dieses* (-iz). [a. L.  
*diesis*, Gr. *dieusis* a quarter-tone, lit. a sending

through or apart, f. διέβαιναι to send through, f. *dia*

through + *lêvai* to send.]

1. *Mus.* In ancient Greek music, a name given

to several different intervals smaller than a tone;

*esp.* the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference

between two major tones and a perfect fourth

(ratio 243:256). b. In modern music, the interval

equal to the difference between three major thirds

and an octave, or between the chromatic and dia-

tonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called

*enharmonic diesis*.

1398 TREVISAN *Earth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Diesis

is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out

of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.*

Annot., Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694

HOLZER *Harmony* (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by the

two Degrees, is two much by a Diesis (128 to 125). a 1734

NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 210 He makes great ad about divid-

ing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1867

MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 8 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis

is employed by no means rarely in musical performances.

2. **Printing**. The sign †, usually called 'double

dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51

CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'The chromatic, or double diesis,

denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the

'sharp' ‡ is called *diesis*.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diesis* .. among Printers it is

taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double-dagger* †.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 701/1 *Diesis* (Printing), the

double dagger (†), a reference-mark.

|| **Diet** (dai'et), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-6 *diete*, (5 *diant*,

*dyotte*, 5-6 *dyete*, *diette*), 5-S *dyet*, (6 *dioet*,

*dyot*, *dyat*, *diate*, *dyent*), 5-Diet. [a. OF. *diete*

(13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp., Pg., and It. *dieta*,  
ad. L. *dieta* (in med.L. *diēta*), a. Gr. *diata* 'mode

of life'. (Supposed to be connected with *ἄειν*  
to live: see Meyer *Gr. Gram.* § 261.)]

† 1. Course of life: way of living or thinking.

Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort

or kind.

c1400 BERYN 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solace

& this shall be for-jete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 Belohd

howe a life can please some folkes diet 1612-5 Bp. HALL

*Contempl.*, O. T. x. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe,

or else one .. of the same diet. 1617. xiv. vi, Worldly mindes

think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet.

1618 — *Serm.* v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of

a diet. a1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 255 The minds of

men may be of a different diet.

2. *esp.* Customary course of living as to food:

way of feeding.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 188 He wolde been the moore

mesurable Of his diete sittynge at his table. c1470

HENRY Wallace iv. 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer

kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1531

ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiii, He wyll .. enquire what skylle he hath

in feeding, called diete, and keepyn of his hauke from

all sickenes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xv. 259

Scarcity in



wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1885 R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1893) III. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. *Comb., as diet-bag, -list, -money*; also diet-bread, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; diet-kitchen (see quot.); † diet-pot, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; † diet-wood (see quot.). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1659 W. SIMON *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff 'diet-bags' withal. 1677 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 357 To feede them with such dirt for 'diet-bread'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, 'Diet-kitchen, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1856 KANE *Art. Expt.* I. 19 A very moderate supply of liquors... made up the 'diet-list. 1519 SIR T. BOLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 161 Send me such 'dyett-money as shall best please your Grace. 1552 SIR R. MORISON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 7, I mervayl my dyett money cummith not. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 23 The 'Dyett Pot is not alone to be used in cases of dyett drink. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 34 Culacum... Some call it the 'Diet wood because they take a diet for the French poxe... most commonly drinke the broth of this wood.

**Diet** (doi'ēt), sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. med.L. *dieta* in same senses, or a. F. *diète* in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. *dieta* 'a parliament or general assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. *dieta* the (Germanic) diet.

Med.L. *dieta* had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. *tag*, and F. *journée* day. *Dieta* has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. *diēs* day, distinct from *dieta*, Gr. *diata*, Diet sb.<sup>1</sup>. But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from *dieta* was associated with *diēs*, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from *diēs*. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from *diata*, *diata*, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of *dieta* for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

† 1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey' (Jamieson). *Obs.* chiefly Sc. (So F. *journée*).

[c. 1290 *Fletiv.* xxviii. § 13 (Du Cange) Omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex 20 miliaribus.] c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) Also how many daies journeys... This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of this lyfe. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 272 (Jam.) Sum of the conspirators, who had tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith effir him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Gilde sall travell with him for twa dyets. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) The king, prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming... for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

† 2. A day's work. *Sc. Obs.* (So F. *journée*). 1424 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schilpe, for vj diet at the wod, vj s.

3. A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. *b. spec.* The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully *Diet of appearance, compareance*. (So OF. *journée*.) 1568 *Satir.* Poens Reform. xlvii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip our dyet, Maister Danid Makgill. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1853) 93 To compeir before the said Committee of Estates... and that to anie day or diet the said Commissaires or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to. 1692 WILL. III. *Instr. to Sir T. Livingston* 16 Jan. (Highland Pa., Mail. Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefat by our proclamation. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. vi. (1743) 392 Having obtained a Dyett, i.e. a set day for his public trial. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 1810 *Act 50 Geo. III.* c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 SYMONS *Descr. Galloway* 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday... this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

† c. Date, day of date. *Obs.* 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 To raise [=erase] the diet off an instrumente.

4. *Sc.* A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1593) § 8 Called... before the justice or his deputies at iustice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 GILLIES *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end... a decreit was gifne thereupon. 1854 *Piemie Affair* II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes... and sat out the haill diet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* III. (1857) 48, I began to dote out to them by the bour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 25 Who met steadily for their diets of worship at Springholm.

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert the diet: see DESERT v. 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469† The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 54 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international business; a conference, congress, convention. (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. *journée*.)

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 280 Thai counsall the Pape to writ in this wyss To the Athile Empiour... To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in *Rymer State Papers* 717 It is Appointed... that the Twenty fourth Day of September next coming, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyet, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. *Ibid.* 61: After Easter was a daye of diet holden bytwene Grauenyng and Calays, for the matyers touchyng the kyng and the duke of Burgoyne. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 156 There was demanded in the first dyet or convention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. 902 The Achæans... published a Diet and generall Counsell at Siccyone. 1609 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Cæsar's presidency.

b. *spec.* Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. CONGRESS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former *Reichstag* of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the *Bundestag* of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing *Reichstag* or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the *Landtag* or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 140 a, They haue had diets and assemblies in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperours. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 632 In Switzerland, if any greute matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall counceill, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Diet (dieta) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy. 1698 LOND. GEN. NO. 337/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania... seem very desirous of a Dyet on Horseback... 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 § 19 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1756-7 *Kayser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/2 The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year. *Ibid.* 191/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfurt on the Main. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germ. 446 The Diet meets to deliberate... in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 261 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament. 1871 *Outl. Mod. Geog.* 68 Frankfurt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday. *Ibid.* 2/4 The Lower House of the Prussian Diet... authorized its President to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck. *Ibid.* There is... no intention of dissolving the Imperial Diet.

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700-1 *Act 12-13 Will. III.* c. 4 § 4 It shall be lawful to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. *Ibid.* § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks... And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed. 1772-3 *Act 13 Geo. III.* c. 52 § 6. 1883 ROBERTS & HULL in *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 491/2 Another operation... performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham. 1889 19th *Rep. Deputy-Master of Mint* 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices.

b. *attrib.* as diet-box.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* i. (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed... are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers.

**Diet**, v. Forms: 4 *diseto*, 5 *diets*, *dyatt*, 5-7 *dyet*, 6 *diats*, 7 *dyat*, *dielt*, *diot*, 5-*diets*. [a. OF. *diète*-r to feed, order the diet of (Godef.), f. *diète* Diet sb.<sup>1</sup>: cf. med.L. *diētāre* to live according to a certain plan (a 1087 in Dn Cange), f. *diētā*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 255 And jif bou dytete þe þus I dar legge boþe myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred þof, for his foodde sulle. c. 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 63 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stiptik. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Diet, *dielare*. 1535 COVERDALE *Eclæs.* xxxvii. 34 He that dyeteth him self temperaly prolongeth his life. 1583 STANHYURST *Zenis* III. (Arb.) 91 My self I dieted with sloas. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1724 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii, He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

† b. (predicated of the food). *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Penguins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

c. *fig.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worsed Dieted than with a Diademe. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 BACHAR *Cont. Clergy* 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 COLEBRIDGE *Lay Sermon* 327 That vast company... whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose. a. *spec.* as a regimen of health.

c. 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 213, I dietide him as a man þat hadde a fever agn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1622) 400 Ekfr that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 188 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spiritual valour. 1768 *Forst. Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power... to pill... diet... and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 312 Goethe... having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxxi. (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State. 1705 HICKESGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 44 The Archbishopric of York and... the Bishopric of Ely (being both of them thought needlessly great)... were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.

b. as a punishment, etc.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 318 After they had dieted and tormented him. 1712 *Assonson Spect.* No. 440 p. 6 The President immediately ordered him to be... dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for Conversation. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him up, dieting him [etc.].

† 3. *fig.* To order, regulate. *Obs. rare.*

1576 WOODTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory.

4. To provide with daily meals; to board.

1635 J. SADLER in *Verney Papers* (1853) 160 His men maye... be taken of his hande and dyated for theyre work for the first year. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 367 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. a. 1713 ELLWON *Autobiog.* (1714) 235, I... was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man. 1722 *Acc. Workhouses* II. We have 20 men and women... lodged and dieted here. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Thingdon*, A charity-school for 20 girls, who are clothed, lodged, and dieted.

II. *intr.*

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (*on*).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Div, Hastu thou a frende that dyets harde? 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 123 Where the Canons live together, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse Th.* (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? a. 1734 NORTH *Liter.* I. 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 *Cowper's Hind* xxi, 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b. To board (with a person, at, in a house, etc.).

1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 181 There we lay and dyeted of free cost. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* I. III. 1. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1656 J. HANCOCK *Leah & R.* (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1702 THORNTON *Diary* I. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 370/2 A young man, who dieted and lodged in the house, had been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers... to diet with flesh. 1749 WESLEY *Act. Schol.* 5 They diet thus: Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, by Turns. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins.

Hence Dieted *ppl.* a, subjected to a regimen of diet.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome use of... Phisicke in a sound or well dieted body. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 75 Idle lizards have made these adde Proverbs; 1. Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians' Minns.

**Dietal** (doi'ti'al), a. [f. med.L. *diēta* Diet sb.<sup>2</sup>

+ -AL.] Of or belonging to a diet.

1835 LOWE *Bismarck* II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

**Dietarian** (doi'et-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* rare—<sup>o</sup>. [*f.* as next + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Dietarian*, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dietier.

**Dietary** (doi'et-ri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 diatarie. [*ad.* *L. dietari-us*, in *med.L. dietari-us* *adj.* and *sb.*, also *diētārium* *sb.*, in various applications; *f. L. diēta*, *diēta*: see *DIET sb.1* and <sup>2</sup>, and -ARY.]

**A. sb.**  
1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

1430 *A. Dietarie* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 54. To be ruled by his diatarie do þi diligence. For it techþ good diete & good gouernance. 1542 Boorde (*title*). A Compendyous Regyment or a Dyetary of Helth. — (1870) 231 Here foloweth the dyetary or the regyment of helth. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/1 A Dietarie, *diētārium*. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 52 Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

*fig.* 1879 G. McREDDITH *Egoist* iv. (1889) 26 Patience... is a composing but a lean Dietary.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 WYNTNER *Soc. Bee* 202 It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates... necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears... to have been eminently successful.

**B. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. *b.* Of or belonging to a dietary.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1748) 71 Albert there lived no dietary. Physicians before the Flood. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. iii. Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds... of vast dietary importance to the family. 1889 J. BARR in *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1 Dietary punishment... inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

**Diet-book.** [*f.* *DIET sb.1* and <sup>2</sup>.]

1. A journal or diary. *Obs.*

1624 *Epistle Christian Brother* 25 (Jam.) It is a diet-book, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

2. A book in which a course of diet is laid down. 1654 WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 133 Lessius... in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

**Diet-drink.** [*f.* *DIET sb.1* + *DRINK*.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 76 We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* li. 317 As for the diet drink made of cow milk... I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 909 A pleasant... soft Water... which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are... used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 455 The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 214 *Diet Drink*, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezerion. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

**Dietier.** [*f.* *DIET v.* + *-ER*.] *now rare.* *a.* One who regulates the diet of himself or others. *þ. b.* A feeder. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOUGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 122 The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. CROSE *Vertue's Commu.* (1878) 147 He that feedeth but of one dish, lieth longer... then those accidental dietiers... that glutte themselves with euerie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. i. 51 As Iuno bad bin sicke, And he her Dietier. 1657 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 25 In his daies of rest... let him be his own dietier.

**Dietetic** (doi'et-ē-tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 diat-, 7-8 diat-. [*ad.* *L. diētētic-us*, *a.* Gr. *διατητικός* of or for diet, *f. διαίτα* *DIET sb.1*; in *F. diététique*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxxiii. 64 Tutors ought to haue the knowledge of the Dietetike part of Philosophie. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Mera. Compit.* xvi. 662 A dietetick regiment extends to diuers things. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Reasoning Emp.* II. 282 No... salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 186 The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future. 1874 MCCARTHY *Linley Rochford* ix. (1878) 99, I think... I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

**B. sb.** [In sense 1, repr. *L. diētēticus*, the *adj.* used *abs.*; in 2 repr. Gr. *διατητικός* (sc. *τέχνη*) the dietetic art, in *mod.L. diētētica*, *F. diététique* (Paré 16th c.); see -ICS.]

1. One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Linnaeus on Travelling Misc. Tracts* (1762) 23 The curious dietetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

2. Dietetics, less usually dietetic: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medecyne (i.e. is to wryt dyetetyke, pharmacentyke, and cyrurgery)... can not be separated one fro the other. 1720 PORE *Iliad* III. 208 Celsus says expressly that the dietetic was long after invented. 1799 *Europæan Mag.*

247 Dietetics... comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 283 He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 *Med. Temp.* *Yrnl.* XLIX. 23 The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

**† Dietetickal, a. Obs.** [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dietetics; = *DIETETIC a.*

1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 295 Divers necessary Dietetickal observations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 41 Caracalla... received no other counsell then to refrain cold drinke, which was but a dietetickal caution. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygieia* I. 48 Many generally received maxims, medical and dietetickal. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Palates... not uninstructed in dietetickal elegancies.

**Dietetically, adv.** [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

1846 *N. Amer. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 96 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

**Dietetics, sb. pl.** see *DIETETIC sb.*

**Dietetist.** rare—<sup>o</sup>. [*f.* *DIETETIC-IC* + -IST.] 'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1846 in DUNGLISON (Worc.).

**Diethene-** (doi'et-hēn). *Chem.* [See *DI-2*.] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>), as *diethene-diamine*. Hence *Diethenic a.*, as in *diethenic alcohol* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621 The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol... and water. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

**Diethyl** (doi'et-yil). *Chem.* [*f.* *DI-2* + *ETHYL*.] 1. as *sb.* A name for the group C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (butyl hydride or butane), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 47 Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2. in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* NH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *diethyl carbinol* COH·H·(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 330 A hydrocarbon called diethyl glycol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 218 Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethylurea, CH<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub>O. 1880 *Boston Jyrl. Chem.* Dec. 13/2 The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

**Dietic** (doi'et-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *DIET sb.1* + -IC; *med.L. diēticus* keeping a daily course.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet; = *DIETETIC a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Physick* 39 Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. *Ibid.* 52 This regular Dietick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356 The best dietick rules for preserving health. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dietic diseases*, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

**† B. sb.** A dietetic article or application. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 397 If it be not drawn away by gentle dieticks or healing applications. — *Slight Healers of Public Hurts* (1660) 28.

**Dietical, a.** [*f.* as prec. + -AL.]

1. = *DIETETIC, DIETETICAL sb.*

1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* Pref. 3 Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dietickal Observations. 1640 FERRAND *Love Metacholy* 237 (T.) The three fountains of physick, namely, dietickal, chirurgickal, and pharmaceutical. 1659 G. STANLEY *Belmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., l. 1. Oppose your Dietickal prescriptions.

2. [after *mod. L.*: see *DIETIC*.] *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dietickal* (*diēticus*), keeping from day to day, regular.

3. [*f.* *DIET sb.2*.] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical.

**Dietie, obs. form of DIETY.**

**Dietine** (doi'et-in). [*a. F. diétine* lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, *f. diète* *DIET sb.2*: see -INE.] A subordinate diet, in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish *sejmik*.

1669 *Land. Gaz.* No. 412/1 The King has given Power to the Dietine [printed -ve] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 245 The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1897 *Lecty Eng.* in 18th C. V. xx. 545 All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

**Dieting** (doi'et-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *DIET v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb *DIET*: *a.* Subjection to a diet or regimen. *b.* Taking of daily food, feeding (rare). *þ. c. concr.* Food (*obs.*).

1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 61 Norische bym with dyetynge hat fatirhy hym. *Ibid.* 72 Of dietynge of men þat ben wounded. 1599 T. MOUTET *Silkwormes* 74 The dieting of these my spinning hands. 1641 MURON *Ch. Govt.* i. i. Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. 1819 SHELLEY in *Dowdell's Life* II. 256 How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

**Dietist** (doi'et-ist). [*f.* *DIET sb.1* + -IST.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 16 Reasonable appetite, the Cynosura of the wiser dietist. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 227 Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as... foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F. PAGET *Milk-Mak.* 181 Mr. Clemmalive... an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house.

**Dietitian, rare.** [*prop. dietician, f. DIET sb.1*, after *physician, politician*, etc.] = *prec.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Dietitian*, one skilled in diet; a dietist.

*Qu. Rev.*

**Dietrichite** (di'tri-kait). *Min.* [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 DANA *Min. App.* iii. 38.

**Diety, obs. form of DIETY.**

**† Dieugard(e. Obs.** Also 5 dugardo, 5-6 *Sc. dewgar* (d, 7 due gard. [French (in full *Dieu vous garde*, in OF. *dieu vous gard*), 'God keep (you)!' The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

12380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wycliff* (1851) 149 Ne wip hecuss ne wip dugardas as ypocritus usen. 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 132 He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn; 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Sembour, and gud morn!' 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 172 In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1568 H. CHARLES *Pref. to Lyndesay's Warkis* (1574) 1. He cummi to the King, and after greit dewgard & salutations, he makis him as thocht he war [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO *Epist. Ded.* So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugard. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 263 The cheif commanders nak sic dewgard and curtesie. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 168 Thir winckes, their beckes, due gard, their tread's a toe. 1656 BR. HALL *Wks.* IX. 278 (D.) His master Harding could not produce... any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by becke or Dieugard.

**Dieve, obs. (? dial.) form of DIVE v.**

**Dieve, cronn. form of DEAVE v. to deafen.**

**Diew, obs. form of DUE.**

**Die-wise, -work:** see *DIET sb.1*

**Dif-,** prefix of *L.* origin, being the assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*, as in *diff-ferre*, *diff-fusio*. In Romanic it became *des-*, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to *de-*; this occasionally appears in Eng., as *deser* from *L. differre*, OF. *desferer*, mod.F. *désérer*, *desy* from *L. type diffidare*, It. *diffidare*, *disfidare*, OF. *desf-*, *desf-*, *desfer*, mod.F. *désfer*. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.: cf. *differ*, *difficult*, *diffidence*, *diffuse*. For its force, see *DIS-*: it is not, like the latter, a living suffix.

**Difalt, Difame, Difence:** see *DEF-*.

**Diffame, -famation, etc.** etymol. form of *DEFAME*, *-FAMATION*, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* iv. 1263 Diffame my own daughter.

**Diffarreation** (dif-er-i-ā-ti-ōn). *Rom. Antig.* [*ad. L. diffarreation-em, f. DIF- + farreum* a spelt-cake: see *CONFARREATION*.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarreation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diffarreation*, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a divorce. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarreation, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

**Diffaute, Diffecture, Diffence, -ens(e, dif-fend(e, etc.)** see *DEF-*.

**Differ** (di'fal), *v.* Also 6 dyffer (defer), 6-7 differre. [*a. F. differer* (in Froissart 14th c.), *ad. L. differ-re* to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also *intr.* to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress *differ* (cf. *confer*, *refer*, *prefer*), which led at length to the transitive senses being written *defer*: see *DEFER v.1*; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to *different*, *diffidence*, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (*Offer*, *suffer*, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans., and with *different*, *diffidence*, has gone with these. In this way *L. differre*, *F. differer*, *ME. differre*, has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. *differing* occurs in Chaucer's *Beethius*; but instances of the verb in the form *differ* are rare before 1700.]

[1. The earlier form of *DEFER v.1* in all senses.]

2. *trans.* To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar,

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different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now *unusual*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4233 Jour manars for all othre mens so mekill ere deferrid. 1562 LEIGH *Armore* (1597) 32 b. This is not vnlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 158 Homo, and Brutum . . . differ the whole kind. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudence in one, and imprudence in the other differs them. 1666 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 44 Garments . . . differ one sex from another. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 213 Its glaucous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

† b. *Her.* To distinguish by the addition of a DIFFERENCE. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 98 Til then it was permissive for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancye.

3. *intr.* To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another.

1374 [see DIFFERING *phl.* a. 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4637 Bot we pat . . . has a fre will Differis as in oure franchises here fra source kynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Peril* (W. de W. 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as, the rose differeth from the budde. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 41 One starre differeth from another in glory. a 1568 *Ascham Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 139 These differ from one from another. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 77/29 To Defer, differre, discrepare. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. 1.* 1. 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Misc.* *Poet. Discontents* Wks. 1720 I. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 324 It [the fox] . . . differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystall.* 98 Which individual forms . . . will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. 1859-74 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivian* 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth. But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 324 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. *intr.* To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. *Const. with*; also from (esp. when followed by *in*, as in quot. 1843).

1563 WINDET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 135 Sen 3e . . . differis fra us . . . tweching the said day of the moneth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.). To irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments. 1725-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 81 To think they [the Tories] had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression . . . in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v. Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 351. I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. 1809 W. GIFFORD in *Smiles Mem. John Murray* I. 158. I differ with him totally. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 466 To unite with those who differ with us. 1843 *Ibid.* II. 430 She may . . . differ from me in opinion. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 186. I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. 1888 *Lauv Rep.* 10 App. Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

† b. To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (*with*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 429 A man . . . shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well . . . that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. a 1718 ROWE (J.). Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

c. *trans.* To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. *Sc.*

1814 *Saxen & Gael* I. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I se ne'er be the man to differ them.

**Differ, sb. Sc. and dial.** [f. DIFFER v.] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

1627 P. FORBES *Enbulus* 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. 1639 *Declar. Tunnals* Sc. 340 The general assembly . . . would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* III. Cast a moment's fair regard, What makes the mighty differ out of my wage. 1873 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 94 So far as I understood you 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ.

Differ, obs. form of DEFER v. 1 and 2.

**Difference** (dif-fér-ens), *sb.* Also 4 difference, 4-6 differences, deference, 5 deference, 5-6 dyfference, -ens, 6 difference, diffidence, deference. [a. F. *différence*, OF. also *-ance* (12th c. in *Hatz-*

*Darm.*), ad. L. *differentia*, abstr. sb. f. *different-em*: see DIFFERENT and -ENCE.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more things, disagreement.

1340 *Ayeb.* 210 Zuyche difference is betw[e]ne þe rearde of þe bene and þe deuocion of þe herte. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 7 The changing cours quilk makis gret deference. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with y<sup>e</sup>, to helpe by fewe or by many. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 4 You shall see . . . great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 56 All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. 1739 HUME *Human Nat.* I. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. 1824 MACAULAY *Athenian Orators* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.* *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 162 Not like to like, but like in difference. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

† Various obs. and archaic constructions.

1526 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. 1557 NORTH *Guanard's Diall* Pr. 150 a/b There is a greete difference to teache the chyl-dren of Prynces, and to teache the chyl-dren of the people. *Ibid.* 210 b/1 There is greete difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus* 354 There is also another difference of diuine and humane laws. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* II. Let me observe the difference of his behaviour . . . to that of Sir Clement Willoughby. 1792 *Elvina* I. 6 The difference with us is most striking. 1820 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 61 Some idea of the difference of French and English manners.

b. (with a and pl.) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 There is non evidence, Wherof to knowe a difference Betwene the drunken and the wode. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 23 (Mätz.) A difference betwix day and night. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 787 There is not betwene a Marchant and his mayde so gret a difference as betwene a king and his subject. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 173 You class them all in one, That have as many differences as we. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1, 15 While the differences of social degree were enormous, the differences in habits of life were comparatively slight. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 243 There is a great difference between reasoning and disputation.

2. *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another. b. *spec.* The increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

ASCENSIONAL DESCENSIONAL difference: see these words.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 43 The difference betwene 1 and 2 . . . is. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. 1593 FALD *Dialling* 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth keep, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* III. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. 1807 J. BRINKLEY (*title*), An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 12 note, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 487 s. v. *Difference*. It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. *Ibid.* 488 The symbol [Δ] is called the *n*<sup>th</sup> difference of a.

c. *spea.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase to pay (etc.) the difference.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Add Stroke for Wife* iv. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for 'tother day. 1814 *Stock Exchange* *Laid Open* 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/2 The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d. *phr.* To split the difference: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 PITT *Sf.* (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 WHATELY *Rhet.* Addit. (ed. 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/1 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. † *In difference*, in dispute (*obs.*).

1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching þe cause þerof is no differens betwene us. 1484 CAXTON *Eng.* II. xviii. The appe . . . made their difference to be accorded. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A v. We cast lottes between us, by the which our difference shall finish. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 40 b. They encountered in battell, in which difference . . . they were ouercome. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 41 Who was the chiefe . . . remains in some difference. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* I. In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable . . . war. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr. Strahan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. 1853 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/1 The speedy . . . settlement of trade differences.

† b. *phr.* To be (etc.) at difference: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bre-tayne was in great difference with the realm of France. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagor* (1649) 170 We . . . are at such deadly differences amongst our selves. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 371 He is doubtless his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his mis-carriages. 1677 YAKRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 I fear their neighbouring Countries will fall at Difference. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiii. 94 Pictagoras . . . by his grette ententement fonde the poyntes and the difference of musyque. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 81 Markys 300 way with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll 30 may be know fra thens. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* v. ii. 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 149 The four Deacons; for a difference between the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 41 Will one beam be less intent, When thy peculiar difference is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b. *Her.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 600 He bure the said Dowglas armis with a difference. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 273 The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without difference and thoo that are of his lineage they putte therunto dyverse differences. 1564-86 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Put.* (1559) 96 My name is Mendax, a younger brother finally descended from an ancient house. We give three Wheatstones in Gules with no difference. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* iv. v. 183 Ther's Row for you, and heere's some for me . . . Oh you must wear your Revue with a difference. 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1651) 222 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* *Hub. & Pop.* xiv. 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference. In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c. *Logic.* A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more fully *specific difference*: = DIFFERENTIAL.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 39 a. When the propriety or difference is graunted, then the kinde straight followeth. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess.* Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 387 Not by the old beaten way of The Genus and Difference. 1706 PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*) xv. The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought. 1857 WURD *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 208 The Predicables and particularly steps which the gradations of generality and individuality introduce:—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. 1860 ANP. THOMSON *Lauv Th.* § 69. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

† d. *transf.* A division, class, or kind. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEVER *Introd. Fr.* in *Palser* 920 There ben two difference of perspectives. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galylee's Terrap.* 2 A iv. The flowing of humours is dyuyded in two differences. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 31 (D.) There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympias. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each The Difference. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 5 The Sycamore . . . is properly but one kind or difference of *Acer*.

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as connected by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in *phr.* to make a difference: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 39 To taken persons and dif-ferences is no anent it [truth]. 1393 GOWER *Cycl.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be. Between a drunken man and me. 1483 CAXTON *Geol. Leg.* 427/1 He vssayed the seek folke without the worst. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. i. 57 I shall think the worst of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of mens liking. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 47 To make a difference between the vncleane and the cleane. 1662 SHEL-lingford *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 2 To make them more capital of putting a difference between truth and falshood. 1773 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.). Our constitution does not est-



make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man. 'Twixt good or evil, as regards crime.

**6. attrib. and Comb.,** as difference-engine, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences; difference-equation, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); difference-tone, see TONE *sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 23 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

**Difference, v.** [f. DIFFERENCE *sb.*: cf. F. *différencier*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

† 1. *intr.* To be different, to differ. *Obs. rare.*  
c 1450 *Mfrou Saluacion* 306 So differences fire worldly fro thilk purgatorie. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 72 The ryght lawe of nature differenceth ofte tymes fro custom. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 347 b/2 They difference as moche as is bitwene not to synne and to do well.

† 2. *trans.* To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. *Obs. rare.*

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. xxi. 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes, in the yere. 1572 Boswell *Armorie* 8, I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 72 b, God shall reply. Thou hast so difference and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1799) 11 How far Principles might be .. differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

**b. Her.** To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 11 v. (1743) 379 The king at arms... has power to give and difference arms. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 96 Like Mulletts that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1884 *Cussans Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 152 The third son difference his paternal coat with a Mullet. The Arms of the sixth son are difference by a Fleur-de-lis. *Ibid.* 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

**3.** To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (from something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in *passive*.

1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 The artillery is deuided and difference into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627-77 *Feltham Resolves* i. xxv. 45 This difference a wise man and a fool. 1628 *Pyrrone Loves* 107 I desire of singulartie, or differencing our selues from others. 1698 *Locke Cond. Underst.* § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale wch differences it from Darbyshire. 1851 *Trench Study of Words* v. (1869) 221 Synonyms.. difference not by etymology.. but only by usage. 1871 *Taylor Prim. Cult.* ii. 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch. 1888 M. Burrows *Cinqe Ports* vi. 162 The .. corporation... was difference off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

**4.** To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). *Const. from.* (Now rare.)

1590-6 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 One called it Doroborn, differenceing it from Canterbury (which he termed Doroborn). c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* v. 130 From thy knowing mind... I have remov'd those erring misse... That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 *Fuller's Wounded Conscience* (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be difference and distinguished. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* viii. He is known and difference from never-so-many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 *Gladstone Prim. Homer* 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully difference from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

† **b. intr. or absol.** To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (between). *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Matt.* xix. 20 Aristotle... difference between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1686 *Case of Doubting Conscience* 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceth, is damned or condemned, if he eat.

**5. Math. a.** To take or calculate the difference of. † **b.** To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIATE 2. *d.* (4 *obs.*)

1670 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) ii. 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differenceing their homogeneity terms. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* Differential calculus... is a method of differenceing quantities; that is, of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 *Howard Cycl.* i. 424 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence DIFFERENCE *pl. a.*; † DIFFERENCE *nc.* one who or that which difference or distinguishes.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* ii. 252 Shall looke at Glorie... with a difference Light To those, who living saw that flame more bright. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 81 Circumcision... to be the Difference of all other Nations from the Jewes.

† Difference, *a. Obs.*, representing L. *deferens*: see DEFERENT B. 2.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 The cerle that hyghte Difference is the cerde of a planete and highte Difference... for it beryth the cerle Epiciclis.

**Differencing** (di'fɛrɛnsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1670 *Guillm Heraldry* i. i. (1666) 4 Names were instituted for differenceing of each person from other severally. 1659 *Fuller Aff. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissensions are sometimes necessitated, for differenceing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differences by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 339 Differenceing is... a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

**Differencing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That difference or makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1652 J. PAWSON *Vind. Free Grace* 24 Differenceing grace. 1657 *Baxter Acc. Pres. Th.* 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius... in defence of differenceing free grace. 1666 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 166 differenceing mercy calls for differenceing duty. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 499 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differenceing Pou. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The differenceing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence DIFFERENCEING *adv.*

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 28 To preach differenceing, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

† DIFFERENCY. *Obs.* [ad. L. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -ENOY.] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. iv. 11 There is difference between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet thy Butterfly was a Grub. 1640 *Sir E. Dering Proper Sacrifice* (1644) 21 The difference of Editions. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/1 All Jealousies and Differences being removed. 1812 *Henry Camp. agst. Quebec* 3 Many differences of style corrected.

**Different** (dɪ'fɛrənt), *a. (sb., adv.)* [a. F. *différent* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *different-em* differing, different, pr. *ppl.* of *differ-re* *trans.* to bear or carry asunder, etc., *intr.* to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c 1400 *Launfranc's Cirurg.* 90 To heele boye pe ulcus and be feste wip medycyns different bat longen to pem boye. 1477 *Earl Rivers* (Caxton) *Poem* 1: Largely and in many different maners. c 1500 *Sc. Dict. Her.* 43 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son differ[en]t, quiche a labele; a cressent the second. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 *Shaks. Lear* iv. iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions... in different tempers... are different. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 114 & 4 Their Manners are very widely different. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) i. viii. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxii. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1889 *Roskin Preterita* II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

**b. Const. from; also to, than († against, † with).**

The usual construction is now with *from*; that with (to) (after *unlike, dissimilar to*) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with *than* (after *other*) is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foë, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall *Mod. English* iii. 82.

1556 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche differente fr. the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 If... they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs. *Ibid.* 271, 291. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* v. i. 45 This weeke he hath bene... much different from the man he was. 1603 *Decker, &c. Grissil* (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this curs'd spirit here! 1624 *Heywood Gunaik.* i. 15 Humane wisdom, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner than we did in the beginning. 1649 *Earl Monsi. tr. Senault's Passions* (1671) 245 She [hated] hath this with difference with love, that she is much more sensible. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 159 & 2 Times... different from anything I had ever heard. 1737 *Fielding Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. (1882) x. 218 It's quite a different thing within to what it is without. 1790 *Goldsm. Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 105 The consuls... had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 *Coleridge in Life* (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered... with that of the countries under English rule. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 305 It has possessed me in a different way than ever before. 1854 *Thackeray Emmond* ii. ii. (1865) 169 The party of prisoners lived... with comforts very different to those which were awarded to the poor wretches there. 1861 M. PARRISON *Est.* (1869) I. 44 Warehouses and wharves no way different from those on either side of them.

**2.** In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for *other*, as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct.

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxv. 138 Civil, and Natrall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 35 & 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. i. 3 Some... may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 717 Eadwig King of the Churls is quite a different person from Eadwig the Ætheling. 1868 *Lockyer Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. *Mod.* I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

**3. Comb., as different-minded, -coloured.**

1680 *Allen Peace & Unity* 13 If this... will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1832) II. 455 We may have different heights... or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 *Brewster Optics* x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [OF. *different*, written by the Academy *différent*.]

1483 *Caxton Cato Cuij b.* The whych deuyll myght not synde the manere for to... bryngne them to dyscension and differente. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* iv. vi. When a lagnage or kyndred is in differant or in dyussyon. *Ibid.* v. x. We praye the that thou vouchsafest to accomde our dyferent so that pees be made betwene vs. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Testine* Li ija, Whereupon arose cruell differences betwene the Genoioise and the Venetians.

**2.** That which is different; a contrary or opposite.

1581 *Lambarde Eiren.* iv. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differences. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differences.

**C. as adv.** = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in uneducated use.

1744 *Sarah Fielding David Simple* I. 253, I spent my Infancy... very different from what most Children do. 1775 *Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary* (1839) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1803 *tr. Lebrun's Mons. Botte* III. 9 They had... acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc.]. 1863 *Kingsley Water Bab.* viii. 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in Vendale again... how different I would go on!'

**Different, obs. form of DIFFERENT.**

|| **Differentia** (dɪ'fɛrɛnʃiə), *pl. -iæ (-i, i).* *Logic.* [L. = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark; or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 4. c.

1827 *Whately Logic* ii. 1. § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 *Kingsley Tennison Misc.* I. 213 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature... which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennison's differentia. 1851 *Mansel Proleg. Logica* i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. LANG *Introd. Rosin's Verandah* N. G. 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R. L. OTTLEY in *Lux Mundi* (1890) xli. 476 To arrive at the true differentia of Christian morals.

**Differentiable** (dɪ'fɛrɛnʃiəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *differentiā-re* differentiate: see -BLE.] Capable of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vii. § 295. 309 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. *Mod. (Math.)* All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

**Differential** (dɪ'fɛrɛnʃiəl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *differentiālis*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -AL. Cf. mod.F. *différentiel* (Diet. Trev. 1732).] **A. adj.**

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; esp. in *Comm.* used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xii. This to be understood Of differential profunditie. 1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* ii. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide... the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 *Jessop Rand. Ream.* ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

**2.** Constituting a specific difference or differentia; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which) doe follow naturally the specific; or differential forms. 1723 *Cruyke Erg. Malady* ii. xi. § 1 (1734) 27 The great differential Marks of the Diptemper will appear. 1851 *De Quincey Carline on Pope Wks.* XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts... presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of older times.

**b. Relating to specific differences. Differential diagnosis:** the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 *Roberts Handbk. Med.* i. 19 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

### 3. *Math.* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

*Differential calculus*: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) *Differential coefficient*: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see COEFFICIENT B. 2 c. *Differential equation*: an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Fluxions*, A different way... passes... in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences. 1706 H. DITTON *Inst. Fluxionis* 17 The Fundamental Principles [of Fluxions]... appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Mr. Leibnitz... calls it *differential calculus*, as considering the infinitely small quantities... as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter *d* prefixed: as the differential of *x* by *dx*. 1763 W. EMERSON *Math. Increments* 75 A differential equation. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1826 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1839 G. PEACOCK (title), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Macintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. *Physics and Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. *Differential tone* (in *Acoustics*) = *difference-tone*: see TONE sb.

1768-74 TUCKER *Nat. Lat.* (1852) I. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* i. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 726 Two notes... sounded together... generate a third... tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers... These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: c. g.

*Differential gear, gearing*: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. *Differential pulley*: a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *Differential screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds. *Differential thermometer*: a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs. *Differential winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions.

1804 J. LESLIE *Heat* 9 The instrument most essential in this research... was the differential thermometer. 1834 *Mech. Mag.* XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. *Ibid.* 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 MINCHIN *Statics* (ed. 3) I. 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the gear used by Fowler for traction engines, re-invented the same differential gear for tricycles.

B. sb.

1. *Math. a.* (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a MOMENT or FLUXION in Newton's method); either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fluxion*, This Method is much... shorter than... the French one with the Differential *d* multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730-60 BAILEY (folio), *Differential* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1788 HOWARD *Cycl.* I. 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1829 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional & Diff. Calc.* 25 The Differential is but the measure of the rate of increase. 1830 BUCKINGHAM *Elem. Diff. & Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable.

† b. A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differential*, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, *differential*; which we usually call artificial tangents. 1845 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. *Biol.* A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent*.

1833 A. HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXII. 358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are

divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3. *Comm.* A differential charge: see A. 1.

1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards... differentials and commissions.

*Differenzialize*, v. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make differential; to differentiate.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 601/1 Words... more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning.

*Differenzially* (diferens'jali), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 2.

1644 J. STRICKLAND in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 7 God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xxviii. (R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will... wish to know... what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspeare's or of Schiller's. 1880 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ix. (1886) 210, I will... state next what sort of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities; in two different directions: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 4.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* x. (L.). Whether... everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 275 The magnets... being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan. (Suppl.), Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets.

*Differentiant* (diferens'jant), *Math.* Also *differentiant*. [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiare* or *F. differentier*: see next and -ANT.] A rational integral function of elements *a, b, c, ...*, which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting *x + hy* for *x* in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Mag.* March, I propose to give a systematic development of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit. *Differentiate* (diferens'jiet), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiare*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: cf. *F. differentier*, -encier.]

1. *trans.* To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 199 note, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The use of fire... constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1894) II. ii. 48 His language... is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. *Biol.*, etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, esp. for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in *passive*.) 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermatum... becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1859 SEELY *Leet. & Ess.* i. 15 We have heard... of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest... is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 26 A very long period of... isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/2 As being distinctly differentiated from *practiser*, it [*practitioner*] has... unquestionable utility.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become differentiated or specialized. 1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 692 Nebulae which differentiate into a solar system. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phenomena* 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. *trans.* To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish. 1875 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 915 *Differentiate*, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK *Open Verd.* xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases... Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1830 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. *intr.* To recognize the difference.

1891 J. JASTROW in *Educ. Rev.* I. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. *Math.* To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 18 The differential coefficient being a new function... may itself be differentiated.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to *t* and then with respect to *g*.

Hence *Differenziated* ppl. a., *Differentiating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also *Differentiator*, he who or that which differentiates.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 3 Each of these differentiated divisions... begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1888 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation, but only that of differentiated heredity. *Mod. (Math.)* The result can be obtained by differentiating.

*Differentiation* (diferens'jiet'sjon), [n. of action f. DIFFERENTIATE: so in mod. F.]

1. The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; *spec. in Biol.*, etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. i. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 GOSSÉ *Land & Sea* (1874) 273 The lower the rank of an organism... the less of differentiation we find, the less of specialization. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 361 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1871 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, are instances. 1875 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliii. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papuan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Th.* 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction.

a. 1866 WHEWELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 142 Men rush... to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. LEWES *Prob. of Life & Mind* Ser. i. II. vi. iv. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Nat. Med.* (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. *Math.* The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 123 note, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1826 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get [etc.]

† *Differentio-differential*, a. *Math. Obs.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differentio-differential Calculus* is a method of differentiating differential quantities... the same, in effect, with the *differential*.

*Differently* (diferens'tli), *adv.* [f. DIFFERENTLY a. + -LY 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but differently. c. 1400 *Langranci's Cirurg.* 124 Wounded in be heed differentliche. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 292 To the sonne vs sayde, Christeleyson dyt, but ferently from me, for he ys not only god woth them, but also man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. viii. 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down... O how differently from Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. a. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Hawkins Voyages* (1878) 124 Those... have recounted this mysterie differently to that which is written. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently, we can hardly avoyd different naming of them. 1665 J. SEAN *Sure-footing* 182 Reason acts much differently now than formerly. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 707 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan. (1889) I. 64 How very differently do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C. C. SOUTHEY *Andrew* 111. 135 He seemed to have spent his time somewhat differently than was usual with him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vi. 45 Two surfaces, differently illuminated. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 25 He will think differently from you in many respects.

*Differentsness*, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being different; difference.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Differentsness*, difference. 1665 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differentsness, contact, separation, remoteness, &c. [1501.]

*Differing*, vbl. sb. [f. DIFFER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DIFFER, q.v.; difference.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langrath* I. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. *Her.* = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 b. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 7 Another matter... to be reformed, is the manner of differing.

† 3. A disagreement; = DIFFERENCE sb. 3.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 [To] decide our differenz in Church and State. 1690 W. WALKER *Idem.* *Arif.* Lat. 220 Hence grow great differings (*maxime discordia*). 1709 CHANDLER *Edif. agst. Bigotry* 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

**Differing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That differs: see the verb.

1. In gen. sense: = DIFFERENT *a.* Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. v. 131 Dyuere and differyng substances. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* x. § 7 (1615) 791 An especial manner of proceeding... which is differing from the proceeding [etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form. c 1645 J. HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii. Which makes me to be of a differing opinion to that Gentleman. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* Very differing from that pure whitenesse to be observ'd in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 43 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite. 1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* II. xii. (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa Poems* (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours grac'd. 1802 H. MARTIN *Heleu of Glenross* II. 126, I was so changed by dress... as to appear... essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1598 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Having much a-doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 68 There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1858 MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

3. At variance, disputing, quarrelling. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ix. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts 't' atone His differing fury. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152 O daughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing tints of the Red and White.

4. Differingly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

In a differing manner, differently.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 364 More differing and doubtfully than of the other sixe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense... may be it self differently affected by external Objects. 1688—*Final Causes Nat. Things* II. 58 Organs of sight that are very differently framed and placed. a 1691—*Hist. Art* xix. (1692) 163 These differing colour'd sorts of Vitriol.

5. Difference. *Obs.* [f. *differ*, *obs.* form of DEFER v.1 + -ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 CHOSROGUELL *Lett. Willcock* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 198 The hall world may see that it is but difference that ye desire, and not to half the matter at ane perfyte tryall.

Diffet, *obs.* var. DIVOT, a sod.

6. Diffibulate, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* - °. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *diffibulare*, f. *diff*, DIS- + *fibula* clasp, buckle, FIBULA.] To unclasp, unbutton.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffibulate*, to unbutton, open or unbind.

7. Diffica-city. *Obs.* *rare* - °. [ad. med.L. *difficacitas*, f. *difficax* difficult (Catholicon)] Difficulty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Difficacitas*, hardness or difficulty.

8. Difficile, -il (difi'sil, di'sil), *a.* *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) [a. late OF. *difficile* (15th c. in Littre), ad. L. *difficilis*, f. *diff*, DIS- + *facilis* able to be done, easy. Cf. Fr. *difficil*, Sp. *difficil*, It. *difficile*.] The opposite of *facile*.

1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1, a, b (q.v. for constructions). *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in helth. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyffycyle to the dysciple. 1500-25 *Dunbar's Poems* (1839) 309 Thoche luv be grene in gud curage, And be difficill til asswage. 1533 BELENEDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 205 The Romanis... finale was the difficilliest and maist strait parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER *Plas.* I. 45 b. To adventure anye hard and difficle exploit. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dostley* III. 30 No matter so difficle for man to find out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. 302 They... make it most dangerous and difficle to be cured. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 53 That Latine was no more difficle Than to a Blackbird 'tis to whistle. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 88 Hope off fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficle.

2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 c.

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) p. xv. Isai prophesied of Christ that... he shoulde not be darke and dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficle & obscure placis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtful and difficle.

3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT *a.* 3.

In modern use as nonce-wd. from French (*difficile*). 1536 in Strype *Act. Hen. I.* App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings hounes... wold not shew himself very difficle. 1622 BACON *Hen. VIII.* Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal... finding the pope difficle in granting thereof. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Settlement* 146 Some race of Women are deficile and troublesome. 1855 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 301 The most difficle and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance* 19th Cent. I. 248 No jealousy... made her in the least cold or difficle.

4. Difficely, -illy, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DIFFICILE (E) + -LY 2.] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEV *Trav. Persia* 99 Princes difficlely speak of peace while they feele themselves able to make warres.

5. Difficeness (difi'snēs). [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 204 A Croones, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficulties. 1632 LITTL-

gow *Trav.* VIII. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficelnesse of the Countrey. 1885 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* III. iii. 58 In love... with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune... and last, though not least, her difficulties.

6. Difficillitate, *v.* *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *difficillitas* difficult: cf. DIFFICULTATE.] *trans.* To render difficult: the opposite of *facillitate*.

1611 COTGR., *Difficilliter*, to difficultate, or difficultate; to make difficult. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. lxxviii, The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficultate their design. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 4 (R.) The inordinateness of our love difficultateth this duty.

7. Difficul, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *deffykyl*, 6 *difficull*. [? a. Old Lat. *difficul* (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced from *difficult-ty*, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant *c* as in *difficile*.] = next. Hence 7 *Difficully* *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 99 Olde woundys which þat þef deffykyl to be consowdyde. 1552 HULOET, *Difficully* reason, *obscuratio*, *obscurum argumentum*. Diffuse or difficult, *obscurus*. *Ibid.*, *Difficullye*, *difficile*. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 112 Certain... words... accounted the difficult in all the whole Castilian language.

8. Difficult (difi'kilti), *a.* Also 5 *dyfficulte*, 5-6 *difficulte*. Comp. *difficilter*, sup. *difficiltest* (now *rare*). [An English formation, of which the ending -ult is not etymologically regular: cf. L. *difficilis*, F. *difficile*. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. *difficult-y*; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of *difficul* (see *prec.*) and *difficully*. It appeared earlier than the adoption of *difficile* from French, which it has also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard, *a.* of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise. Often with *inf.* subject.

1586 T. B. LA Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are always the difficult part of them. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 212 (R.) Things difficulte (they) have made facile. 1600 J. POPE *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 149 Necromancers, their arte is exceeding difficult. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 b. How difficult a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* The greatest and difficultest Changes. 1675-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxv. (1872-5) II. 504 It is much difficult for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 14 Virtue is seldom difficult with any circumstances. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 10 [Their] difficult solubility in water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 It is difficult to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficult than generosity to an inferior.

b. of the object of an action. Const. *inf.* (now usually *act.*, less freq. *pass.*), or with *of* or *in* before a noun expressing the action: also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.) c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 99 To consowde olde woundes which þat þen difficult (MS. B. deffykyl) to be consowded. *Ibid.* 105 þe cheke be cōstreynded and difficle of mevyng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* x. iv. If appurance Of the cause... be hard and difficle in the utterance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 The thing... is strange, and the natural cause difficult to imagine. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. vii. 203 A river very difficult, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi. The real sentiments of ladies were very difficult to be understood. 1793 SNEATH *Edystone* L. Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, difficult, and useful. 1814 WOROSW. *Excursion* v. 492 Knowledge... is difficult to gain. 1850 MC COSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 29 This is a difficult question to answer. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. viii. 58 In some places I found the crevasses difficult. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so difficult of access.

c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, obscure. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj. If youre difficlete speakinge overcome me. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud.* Lit. 46 The difficultest things in their Authors. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1668) 53 Leaving out all such difficult matters. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 3 Great things, and difficult, which thou knowest not. 2. Of persons. *arch.* a. Hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, iealous and difficult in his worshipps. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficult disposition... and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficult in their eating. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* I. i. 111... look out for some less difficult admirer. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 87 My temper is difficult. 1880 LOWELL *Walton* Lit. Ess. (1891) 81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise.

b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

c 1502 in Arnold *Chron.* (1821) 81 That such persones which were difficulte [printed difficult] against the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lord Mayr and Aldermen to be reformed by their wise exortacions. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 5, I attended him also with the Note of your Extra-

ordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 56 In particular I am difficult to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. ii. Lady Bellaston will be as difficult to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. KRITH *The Halletts* I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficult husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way.

† Difficult, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. DIFFICULT *a.*] Difficulty.

1709 tr. *Sir J. Spelman's Alfred* Gl. 95 What Difficult Alfred had to recover the Land. *Ibid.* 118 bis, 120.

Difficult, *v.* Now local. [a. *obs.* F. *difficuller* to make difficult, f. med.L. *difficillare*, f. *difficillus* difficultly: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICULTATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To render difficult, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of *to facilitate*. *Obs.*

a 1608 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1678 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1721 II. 56 Those which intended to difficult or delay the Ratification with France, a 1698 *Ibid.* II. 484 (L.) Having desisted from their pretensions, which had difficulted the peace. 1818 TOON *s.v.* *Difficulate*, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficulate*; as, he difficulted the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage.

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually *pass.* (Sc. and U.S.)

1686 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1713 WOOROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 464, I would be difficulted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 410 How far the alterations... may straiten and difficult some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. BROWN *Address to Students* (1858) 62 If you be difficulted how to act. 1813 J. BALLANTYNE in Lockhart *Ballantyne's humbug Handled* (1839) 29 This business has always been... difficulted by all its capital... being lent the printing-office. 1845 RUSKIN *Resurrection* 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1861 W. E. AYTON *N. Sinclair* I. 155 The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge.

Hence Difficulting *vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Lest... [this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulting of the enterprise. 1686 RENWICK *Serm.* xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulting extremity.

† Difficultate, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *difficillare* to render difficult, f. *difficill-ās* difficultly.] *trans.* To make difficult: = *prec.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Difficillate*, to difficultate or difficultate. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 161 The circumstances which facilitated or difficulted if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

Difficultly (difi'kilti), *adv.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.* + -LY 2.] Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 4 Ireland... will be very difficultly stayed in their obedience. 1624 SCOTT *Vox Coeli* 6 Our posterity will difficultly beleue it. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraigum.* Err. 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficultly overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 1 He... was none of the gracefullist of Orators, for his words came difficultly from him. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles... difficultly acquired and easily lost. 1685 BOYLE *Effects* of *Mot.* vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus... said to be much more steep and difficultly accessible than any of the Alps. 1728 PRIDEAUX *Connect.* O. & N. T. II. iv. 219 Gorgias difficultly escaping fled to Mactra. 1784 J. KIRK *Diet. Chem.* 97 The vapours... are very elastic, and difficultly condensable. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxi. (1862) 594 Diseases... difficultly distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clavig.* V. 37 No. 50 The difficultly reconcilable merits of old times and new things. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily... anorthite is more difficultly fusible.

b. In a way hard to understand; obscurely.

1581 PETTIE *Guanze's Cyp. Comm.* II. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthe to speake dissolutely, as to speake difficultly. 1875 A. J. SWINOURNE *Picture Logic* ix. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficultly in books.

c. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of access, passage, etc.

1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficultly steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1885 P. O. HUTCHINSON *Diary T. Hutchinson* II. 430 These unfortunate people were very difficultly placed.

† 2. Unwillingly, reluctantly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* II. (Arb.) 99, I know howe difficulte and hardelye I meselfe would have beleued. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 2 Hath... either... denied, or promised but difficultly... with strained and reproachful words. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Seapin* n. i. How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain.

† Difficultness. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1550 P. WHITEHORNE *tr. Machiavelli's Arte of Warr.* (1573) 90 b Such difficultness is necessary. 1580 FRAMTON *Dial. Iron & Steele* 170 It took away the difficultnesse of the swallowing downe. 1644 DICKE *Two Treatises* (1645) II. 77 The difficultnesse of this subject... would not allow us that liberty.

Difficultly (difi'kilti). Also 4-6 *dyff*, -te, 5-6 -tee, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [ad. L. *difficillitas*, -tatem (f. *diff*, DIS- + *facultas* FACILITY), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. *difficullé*.



its diffluency:

**Diffluent** (dif-lu-ent), *a.* [ad. L. *diffluent-em*, *pr. pple. of diffu-ere* to flow apart or away, *f. dif-*, *Dis-* + *fluere* to flow. Cf. mod.F. *diffluent*.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig.*

1618 *Sylvester Tobacco Battered* 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt therein. 1642 *ANNE BROADSTREET Poems* (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Luke* xvii. 8 A loose, discent, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851-9 *OWEN in Man. Sc. Eng.* 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 *GRAVIN Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

† **Diffuious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -*o*. [f. L. *diffu-us* flowing asunder, overflowing (f. *diffu-ere*: see *DIF-FLUENT*) + *-ous*.] = *DIFFLUENT*.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Diffusions*, flowing forth, abroad or several Ways.

† **Diffuxive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -*i*. [f. L. *diffux-* ppl. stem of *diffuere* (see *DIFFLUENT*) + *-ive*.] That flows in different or all directions.

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffuxive, can do in shaking houses.

† **Diffode**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *diffod-ere* (Joannes de Janua *Cathol.*) to dig out, f. L. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *fodere* to dig. (Thence OF. *desfourir*, *dé-fourir* to dig out.)] *trans.* To dig out, excavate.

1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Dict.* 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1657 *Physical Dict., Diffoded*, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

† **Difform** (dif-orm), *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *dyfforme*. [ad. med. or mod.L. *difformis* dissimilar in form, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *forma* shape.]

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1547 *RECORDE Judic. Ur.* 14 b. The difforme facyon of the urinal. 1548 — *Uriu. Physik* ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence . . of the Air at several distances from us. 1672 *NEWTON in Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1677 *GALE Crd. Gentiles* iv. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 *DICER Nat. Bodies* i. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of meshes would this be? 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 929 A difform or Papilionaceous Flower. 1707 *S. CLARKE 3rd & 4th Defence* (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 *Whitehall* iv. 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant.

† **Difform**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *deffourme*. [a. OF. *difformer* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *difformare*, f. med.L. *difformis*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To bring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of *CONFORM* *v.* 2.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 150 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist . . and 3if he be contrarie herto, he synnep, difformed (i.e. deffourmyd) fro Crisilis wille.

**Difform** (e. -ourme), etc., obs. f. *DEFORM*, etc.

† **Difformed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as *DIFORM* *a.* + *-ED*.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

1665 *WEBB Stone-Henge* (1725) 145 Tumuli were . . set about . . with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Cragg.

† **Difformity** (dif-orm-iti), *Obs.* [a. f. *difformis* (1520 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *difformitas*, f. *difformis* differing in form: see *DIFORM* *a.*]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Absurditie*, difformitie, vnlikenesse. c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. ii. v. Wks. III. 273 This difformity was most apparent in their works . . for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 *JER. TAYLOR Extemp. Prayer* (T.), There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. 1. 17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 *WEBB Intellectualism* *Locke* vii. 125 *Locke* . . resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

1565 *T. STAPLETON Fortif. Faith* 138 b (T.). In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640 *P. ou MOULIN Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Cowl.* 4 Among all the reformed Churches . . there is neither deformity nor difformity in that point. 1641 *MAISTERTON Sermon*. 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 48 They . . doe tacitely desire in them a difformitie from the primitive rule. 1677 *GALE Crd. Gentiles* iv. 45 In their conformitie to . . or difformitie from . . the perfect measure of morals.

† **Difformness**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *DIFORM* *a.* + *-NESS*.] = *prec.*

1548 *RECORDE Urin. Physik* xi. 701 The difformenes [ed. 1651 difforments] and disagreeing of the partes of it together.

**Difforse**, obs. f. *DEFORME* *v.* (sense 4).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 569 Theodorus . . Our child difforsit & it [the barn] gat.

**Diffoule**, *diffowl*, var. *DEFOUL* *Obs.*

**Diffound**, obs. form of *DIFFUND*.

**Diffract**, *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *diffract-us* broken in pieces: see *next*.] Of lichens: 'Broken into areole with distinct interspaces.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Diffract** (dif-frækt), *v.* [f. L. *diffract-*, ppl. stem of *diffringere* to break in pieces, shatter, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with *DIFFRACTION*. Also *fig.*

1803 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and inflected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* i. (1838) 7 It is . . for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonder-fullest way.

Hence *Diffracted*, *Diffracting* *ppl. adjs.*

1849 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts. 1873 *TYNOLL Lect. Light* ii. 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 *J. MARTINEAU Hours Th.* (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

**Diffraction** (dif-fræk-shən), [ad. mod.L. *diffractio-em* (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from *diffringere*: see *prec.* So *F. diffractio* 1666 in *Hatz.-Darm.*]

1. *Optics*. The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit.

(These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name *INFLEXION*; cf. also *DEFLXION*.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3068 Light is propagated . . also by diffractio . . when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 *YOUNG Ibid.* XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 *H. STENCER Princ. Psych.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can . . diffraction be accounted for. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour. 1878 *J. D. STEELE Physics* 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. *Acoustics*. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body, as a house.

2. In *cnymol.* sense: Breaking in pieces, breakage. *nonce-use*.

1845 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 286 There being . . no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as *diffraction band*, *fringe*, *spectrum*, etc.; *diffraction grating*, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces . . exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 *G. F. CHAMBERS Astron.* x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. If the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.]. 1873 *TYNOLL Lect. Light* ii. 91 The street-lamps . . looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 *C. A. YOUNG Elem. Astron.* vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

**Diffractive** (dif-fræktiv), *a.* [f. L. *diffract-* ppl. stem (see *DIFRACT* *v.*) + *-ive*. In mod.F. *diffractif*, *-ive*.] Tending to diffract.

1819 *CARLYLE Misc. Voltaire* (1879) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine.

Hence *Diffractively* *adv.*, in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 *W. B. CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 263 s. v. *Microscope*, A marked distinction between . . objectives of low or moderate power . . worked dioptrically, and those of high power . . worked diffractively.

[*Disfranchise*, -ment, *erron. f. DISFRANCHISE*, -MENT. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Diffrangible** (dif-fræŋdžib'l), *a.* *rare* -*o*. [f. L. *diffring-ere*, changed to *diffrang-ere* + *-BLE*.] Capable of being diffracted. Hence *Diffrangibility*, capacity of being diffracted.

1888 *C. A. YOUNG Sun* iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

† **Diffude**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *diffundere* (perf. *diffudi*) to pour forth: see *DIFFUSE*.]

1. *trans.* To pour away.

1599 *A. M. tr. Cabelhouer's Ek. Physique* 612 Diffude . . that wyne & take other.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* = *DIFFUSE* *v.* 1.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trar.* 125 The clouds . . sometimes break, and . . diffuse to some purpose. *Ibid.* 343 The benevolent heaven daffly diffuses a gentle shower.

3. *trans.* To dissolve, liquefy.

1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 74 Fatness, marrow . . which with little heat [are] diffused.

**Diffugient** (dif-ūz-džient), *ppl. a.* *rare* -*i*. [ad. L. *diffugient-em*, *pr. pple. of diffugere* to flee in different directions, disperse, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *fugere* to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* (1861) 102 To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.

† **Diffugous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -*o*. [f. L. *dis-*, *dis-* + *fug-us* fleeing (in *refugus*, etc.): cf. *prec.*]

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Diffugous*, that fleth divers Ways.

† **Diffund**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *diffound* (e. [a. OF. *diffond-re*, *-fundre* (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. *diffundere*, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *fundere* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out or abroad, to diffuse.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys . . That . . It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquacyoun. 1533 *BELENDEN Lyr* ii. (1822) 156 It diffounds the blude be quikly he lief . . throw all the vanis. 1574 *J. JONES Nat. Beginning Grov.* Things 8 It is the moulage of the harte diffused or spreade by the arteries.

**Diffusable**: see *DIFFUSIBLE*.

**Diffusate** (dif-ūz-ēt). *Chem.* [f. *DIFFUSE* *v.* + *-ATE*.] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixture which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

1850 *GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc.]. 1867 *J. ATTFIELD Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

**Diffuse** (dif-fūs), *a.* Also 5-6 *dyf-*, 5-7 *de-*. [ad. L. *diffus-us*, *pa. pple. of diffundere*: see *DIF-FUND*. Cf. *F. diffus*, -ise (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) *perli*, the immediate source; also *It. diffuso*.]

1. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

(This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.; thus, *It. diffuso*, defused, confused, scattered (Florio), *Sp. difuso*, defused, out of order (Minshew), *obs. F. diffus*, diffuse, hard to be understande (Palsgr.), *diffusament*, disordered (Gogr.)]

c 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1473 *Pilgr. Sermon* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I have nat translated worde for word, because of some lhynges that were diffused and in some place our derk. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* 213 When he had longe whyle lyen at the siege of a castel . . and sawe it was defuse to wyne by strength. *Ibid.* vii. cxxviii. 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this matyr wyl he lyfte y<sup>e</sup> stryfe vnder-myned. a 1519 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 806 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. c 1560 *Dial. Secretary & Jealousy* iii. (Collier), A matre to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1572 *BOSWELL Arminie* ii. 55 The hounde . . hath mind of diffuse and longe waies: so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre space of Lands . . to their maisters houses againe. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* xv. xlii. 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 159 Men . . of . . feeble memory . . retain a certaine diffuse notice of things. 1602 — *Cornwall* 74 b. The hurting to the Countrey, is more diffused and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed; the reverse of *confined* or *concentrated*.

a 1711 *Ken Hymnethoe* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse. 1727 *WHISTON Geograph. Hist.* iii. x. § 7 [The water is] cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this. 1759 *JOHNSON in Boswell's Life* note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography. 1837 *BREWSTER Optics* xiv. 119 Diffuse masses of nebulous light. 1871 *TYNOLL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 131 Floating matter . . invisible in diffuse daylight. 1872 *HUXLEY Phys.* viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

† b. *fig.* Having a wide range, extensive. *Obs.*

1643 *MORON Divorce* To Parl. Eng. Men . . of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.

c. *Bot.* Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1775 *H. ROSE Elem. Bot.* 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 *HOOKER Sibth. Flora* 18 *Fumaria officinalis*. diffuse.

d. *Path.* Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807-26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 57 To some cases . . the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal. 1879 *ENCICLOSUR Surg.* I. 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. *Embryol.* Applied to a form of non-dec-

duate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 357 The non-dec-

iduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered . . or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

3. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense: extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of *concise* or *condensed*.

1742 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 146 [This is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 1783 *Pott Chirurg. Wks.* II. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JAKE AUSTEN *Emma* i. vii. Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 47 His style is always full. . . and in many places even diffuse. 1868 *Pref. to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

**Diffuse** (difūz), *v.* Also 6-7 *diffuse*. [*f. L. diffusi*-, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out or away: see *DIFFUND*. Cf. *F. diffuser* (15th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Diffundere*, to diffuse, to shed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, upon my flowers Diffusest honny drops, refreshing showers. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 400 A place whereon Heaven diffused all its Graces. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations.

2. To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. *a.* (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 SPENSER *F. O. II.* ii. 4 The . . . veneme . . . Their blood . . . infected hath, Being diffused through the senseless tronck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 312 The vital virtue in them . . . is spread and diffused throughout the whole body. 1627 MAV *Lucan* ix. (1632) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 95 The Head diffused nerves to the several members. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. v. 27 The Phenicians . . . began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1713 *Pope Temp. Fame* 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 227 Ten thousand spheres diffused their lustre through its adamant gates. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. vii. 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

*b.* (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spread in our hertes. 1665 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 279 The true Catholic Church, diffused over the world. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* 11 His fame is diffus'd throughout the town. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 365 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *Alv.* III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 MASSON *Exc.* i. (1866) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

*c. fig.* The reverse of *collect* or *concentrate*: to dissipate.

1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows* i. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together. . . the other diffuses them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 9 Determined to avoid a close union. . . and to diffuse himself in a larger circle. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

3. To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in *pa. pple.*, Extended or spread out. *arch. and poetic.*

1671 MILTON *Sansone* 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyræ* (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1806-7 J. BERNESFORO *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxviii. After having . . . diffused yourself on the sofa. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink of that obscure chasm.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1653 [see *DIFFUSING* below]. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 51 [the (Chimist's) Fire] does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. a 1712 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Love . . . Will all diffuse in Ecstasy. 1785 EUGENIUS II. 192 In several other parts . . . the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. *Physics. a. trans.* To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. *b. intr.* Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See *DIFFUSION* 5.

*a.* 1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. *Ibid.* 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

*b.* 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper *litt.*, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 *Ibid.* 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

II. *+6. trans.* To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. *Obs.* (Cf. *DIFFUSE* *a.* 1; and see also *DIFFUSED* 1.)

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 2 If but as well [1st Folio will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech diffuse.

Hence *Diffusing ppl. a.*

a 1653 GOWER *Comm. Heb.* i. 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1837 *Poor Nellie* (1853) 266 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

**Diffused** (difūz'd, *poet.* -ēd), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 *diffused*. [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + *-ED* 1.]

I. *+1.* Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure.

[Cf. *DIFFUSE* *a.* 1, *DIFFUSE* *v.* 6.] 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be vnderstande. 1591 GREENE *Ferret. Folly* Cij b, I have seene an English gentleman so diffused in his suites, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 *Ham. V.* v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Attire, And every thing that seemes vnnatural. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nimb.* (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this diffused chaos. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 845 There is no diuine word (as Tertullian speaketh . . .) so dissolute and defused, that only the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; *+* covering a wide range of subjects (*obs.*).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xvi. ii. (1620) 541 Christ . . . in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabit. For Iaphet is diffused. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) II. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 MRS. SONNEVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

*+* 3. = *DIFFUSE* *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 64 In pleading [there ought to be], a diffucile entrance, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

**Diffusedly** (difūz'edli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a diffused manner.

I. *+1.* Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. *Obs.* [See *DIFFUSE* *a.* 1.]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is . . . scene . . . the verie forme of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the . . . people, although diffusedly. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. iii, Coe not so diffusedly.

II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Diffusamente*, diffusedly. 1611 COTGR., *Ca* & *lō*, diffusedly, scattering. a 1712 KEN *Hymnothoe Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetic should diffus'dly pass. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* v. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffus'dly, flies. 1884 *Pal Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The heavy metals . . . are present, though far more diffus'dly.

*+* b. In the mount or extended sense. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Actis & Mon.* 100 Taking Iudah either restrainedly, for the Tribe . . . or diffus'dly, for the nation.

*+* 3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) A iiv, As Monte Regio wrote diffus'dly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 218 Of this more diffus'dly in my third booke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 193 Those who have diffus'dly wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 *Aust. Reg.* 1034 [They] have also diffus'dly written on Brasil. 1817 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 38 Many . . . will descant most ably, diffus'dly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure.

**Diffusedness**. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

*+* 1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscurité. . . diffusednesse.

2. The quality of being widely dispersed.

a 1626 *Br. ANOREWES Serm.* (1836) I. 378 Willing to reduce the diffusedness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681-2 BOYLE *New Exp. Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilucal Matter. 1747 EDWARDS *Causas Crit.* xxii. (1765) 221 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

**Diffusely** (difūz'sli), *adv.* [*f. DIFFUSE* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a diffuse manner.

*+* 1. Confusedly, obscurely. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iivb, Diffusely thou speakest to vnderstande.

2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispersion.

1552 HULOET, *Diffuselye, diffuse*. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* vi. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies. c 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below the horizon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 189 Centaurea calcitrapa, diffusely branched. 1874 LOUPEL's *Light* 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of *concisely*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 391 It suffice to Mathew to telle . . . bynnyngne at Abraham. But Luk . . . tellip more diffusely how man stey up to God, from Adam to be Trinite. 1664 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H. BLAIR *Arct.* xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Lit.* iv. iii. § 266 That great branch of ethics . . . has been so diffusely handled by the casuists, that Grotius deserves . . . credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

**Diffuseness** (difūz'nēs), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being diffuse; *esp.* in speech or literary style, the opposite of *conciseness*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 He . . . spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rambles & Hist. Ref.* III. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not infrequently in the Republic. 1892 *Speaker* 22 Oct. 505/2 Notes . . . written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

**Diffuser** (difūz'ə), [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. i. 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost . . . being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. conc. Truth* 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* III. 96 Women . . . become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 *Arena* (Boston) Nov. 7 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

2. *spec.* A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 124/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

**Diffusibility** (difūzibil'itī), [*f. DIFFUSIBLE* + *-ITY*.] Capacity of being diffused; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere. 1849 [see *DIFFUSIBLE*]. 1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies . . . possess in common. 1883 *Forth. Rev.* 1 Oct. 598 Influenza . . . is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

**Diffusible** (difūzibil'), *a.* Also -able. [*f. L. diffusi*-, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out, *DIFFUSE* + *-IBLE*: so in mod.F.] Capable of being diffused; *spec.* in *Physics*, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1782 CLARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 64 note, The infection . . . being of an exceedingly diffusible nature. 1794 J. HURVOY *Philos. Light*, etc. 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1839 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The volatile oil of Cajuputi is . . . a highly diffusible stimulant. 1849 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 1 A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence **Diffusibleness** = **DIFFUSIBILITY**.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility.

*+* **Diffusile**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -o. [*ad. L. diffusibilis* diffusive, *f. diffusi*-, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to *DIFFUSE*.] = **DIFFUSIBLE**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusile*, spreading.

**Diffusimeter** = next.

**Diffusio-meter**. [*f. L. diffusio* diffusion + *-METER*.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 399 The diffusio-meter, consisting of a plain glass tube . . . closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 191 The diffusio-meter which I have constructed.

**Diffusion** (difūz'ən), Also 6 *defusion*. [*ad. L. diffusio* -*en*, n. of action from *diffundere* to pour out: see *DIFFUND*. Also in mod.F. (1610 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

*+* 1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.*

c 1374 [see 4]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 49 Diffusion of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Ghost.

2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull*, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. *Habakkuk* iii. 6.] 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 The blood gathering up by an unequal diffusion into the upper parts. 1655 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 A Medium . . . much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1816) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 CRAIG *Lett. Drawing* iii. 168 To the painter, the diffusion of light . . . is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOP *Woolen Manuf.* II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

*b.* The condition of branching out on all sides.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1634) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

*c.* quasi-*concr.* That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. *rare.*

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmovable Diffusion every way. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 12 The Sea is . . . an immense diffusion of waters.

*+* d. In *diffusion*: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = **DIFFUSIVELY** *b*; cf. **DIFFUSIVE** 3. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

3. *fig.* Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).







of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment.. known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of *Drosera* etc.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of the food: To undergo digestion.

1574 *HYLL. Conject. Weather* iv, Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they .. smally nourish and hardly digest. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv, iv, Fall to, and never may your meat digest. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests .. without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in H.* i. ix. Prol. iii, The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment .. will not digest.

e. *trans.* To cause or promote the digestion of (food).

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* ii. iii, It comes like cheese after a great feast, to digest the rest. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that digests. 1725 *Pope Odes*, ix. 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

f. *To digest the stomach:* to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. *DEFY v. 2* 1 b. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 947 Yourse souerayne afir mere his stomak to digest yf he will take a slepe hym self here for to rest. 1596 *SIR J. SMYTHE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 Drynckinge wyne dyvers tymes to digest and comfote my stomacke.

g. *fig. and trans.* (from the digestion of food).

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 341 He maketh suche to love learning .. as before coulede by no means digest it. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 305 This Rudeness is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to digest his words. 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. 1621 *Ray Creation* i. (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. 1835 *J. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* v. 221 The Church .. had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. 1889 *Spectator* Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs .. have not digested Bosnia completely yet.

*intr.* 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

h. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

a. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* ii. 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. a 1625 *ROWLANDS Terrible Battell* 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. 1659 *H. WALPOLE Remin. in Lett.* (1857) i. ix. p. cxi, He .. could not digest too much even for me to digest. 1 grandmother. 1659 *V. IRVING Knickerbocker* v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack .. is too much even for me to digest. 1839 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. vi. (1848) 119 The forty thousand .. have to .. digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood. 1859 *WYATTE Armorie* 48 Too great abuse, which he not digested. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1638) 247 Mahomet could not well digest the losse he had so lately received. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could digest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of, arch.

1596 *M. HANNER tr. Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1585) 156 Of the physicians, some not able to digest that wonderful noyosome stinck were slaine. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 dales, until they had digested yete, and recovered again their healths. 1598 *DARCKLEY Felle*, *Man* (1631) 377 When bee hath digested so many evils, and come to bee seven yeeres old. 1647 *C. CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet digested his late deposal from the Lieutenantcy of Ireland. 1834 *COLLINGRIDGE Table*, 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

a. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 2nd. Sund. Adventi, Read, make, learne, and inwardly digeste them. a 1592 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvi. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* ii. § 34 This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Tracts* i. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser.* i. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1895 *FROUOE Cesar* ix. 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all.

b. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Mee thinks this is hard, and as for that, I cannot digest it. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 43 Hartille wishinge mayed folkes no less to mark and digest, than to reade the words of the Apostle. 1617 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 1.8 By these generalis thoroughly digested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 176 There wanteth the heat of the Nurse that doth digest and concoct the milke to make it sweet. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Digest and Mature. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* i. 11 An inward beauty .. which cannot be known but only when it is digested into life and practice. 1665 *SIR T. ROE'S Voy. E. Ind.* 360 They [muskmelons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us. 1700 *H. WANLEY in Pepsy's Diary* VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time .. does digest into a habit. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 52 (God .. having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1726 *LEONI Alterti's Archit.* I. 31 We are .. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

† 9. *trans.* To mature (a tumour), to cause to suppurate; also *absol.* to promote healthy snppnration. *Obs.*

1551 *TUNNER Herbal* i. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne.. maketh rype or digesteth. 1563 *T. GALE Antidot.* ii. 43 It doeth digest ana mature tumours. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterly* ii. clxxix. 498 The garden rye digesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 566 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. 1769 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suppurate. *Obs.*

1713 *CHESELOEN Anat.* iv. i. (1726) 292, 1. tied the artery alone, .. and it digested off in a week's time. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 285 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* III. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested.

10. *trans.* To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 334 After it bath beene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. 1727 *Pope's Art of Sinking* 80 Th' almighty chemist .. digests his lightning, and distills his rain. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 11. 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. 1805 *C. HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dissolve in gentle heat.

1578 *LYVE Dodons* iii. lvi. 397 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glass .. Close the glasse very well, and let it ther digeste, as long as pleaseth you. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Phys.* (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal. marie to digest for a fortnight. 1895 *Manchester Weekly Times* 26 April Suppl. 7/4 Put your orange extract .. in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

**Digestant** (dij'dje'stānt). [*f.* DIGEST *v.* + *-ANT* 1.] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 607 Digestants. In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Digestants .. such as pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

† Digestation, *rare* -o. [*f.* DIGEST *v.*: see *-ATION*.] = DIGESTION.

1727 *BAILEY*, vol. II, Digestation, a digesting, ordering or disposing.

† Digestative, *a. rare*. [*f.* DIGEST: see *-IVE*.] Having the power to digest; = DIGESTIVE.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestive heat.

**Digested** (dij'dje'stəd, dōi-), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DIGEST *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Digesto*, digested, digested .. disposed .. ordred. 1622 *SPARNOW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 438 The college has .. a well digested library. 1790 *BRATTON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 *EMERSON Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories .. which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no one valuable suggestion.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IV. 309 Conjurmg me .. To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend* § 27 To live at the rate of the old world .. may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period.

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of DIGESTION. Usually in comb. as *well-digested*, *half-digested*, etc.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Digeret*, digested, concocted, digested. 1878 *McNAB Coltr.* iv. (1883) 96 The digested matter is .. absorbed.

4. Matured, ripe.

1657 *JER. TAYLOR Disc. Friendship* (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits. a 1734 *WOODROW Analecta* II. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. 1812 *CHALMERS Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1861 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

† 5. Concocted, condensed. *Obs.*

1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated

**Digestedly** (dij'dje'stədli), *adv.* [*f.* *proc.* + *-LY* 2.] In a digested or well-arranged manner.

1608 *Br. HALL Epist. Ep. Ded.*, We doe .. expresse our selues no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. 1672 *Alde's Wks.*, App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. 1687 *H. MORE Astru. Psychop.* (1689) 158, I having writ .. so digestedly and coherently .. touching this subject.

**Digester** (dij'dje'stər, dōi-). Also 7 -or. [*f.* DIGEST *v.* + *-ER*.] He who or that which digests.

† 1. That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates (humours). *Obs.*

1578 *LYVE Dodons* i. lxxiii. 209 All the Scabiouses are .. digesters and diuiders of grosse humours.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a digest.

1677 *CARY Chronol.* I. ii. 1. viii 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities. 1794 *MULCASTER Purr. Lit.* (1798) 432, I would recommend to .. the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process. 1862 *MAURICE Mor. & Met.*

*Philos.* IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. 1885 *G. W. HEMMING in Lar. Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should .. revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 83 Galingale .. is a Digester of meats. a 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, Rice is .. a great restorer of health, and a great digester. 1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. 1744 *BERKELEY Siri* § 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

4. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill); *fig.* one who digests mentally.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 60 ¶ 1 The generality of readers must .. be allowed to be notable digesters. *Ibid.* No. 142 ¶ 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. c 1732 *ARBUTHNOT (J.)*, People that are bilious and fat .. are great eaters and ill digesters.

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, *Papin's Digester*.

1681 *D. PAPIN (title)*, A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones. 1882 *EVELYN'S Diary* 12 Apr., I went .. to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese. 1708 *J. KEILL Anim. Secretion* 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones. 1783 *PATSYEV in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. 1794-6 *E. DARWIN Zoon.* (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester; in which it is said water may be made red hot. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices .. was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

b. An apparatus in which the carcasses of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine, earthy phosphates, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcasses should be removed in .. enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered .. and the carcasses destroyed in a digester.

c. An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and pressure.

**Digestibility** (dij'dje'stəbəl-iti). [*f.* DIGESTIBLE + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. digestibilité*.] The quality of being digestible.

1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* ii. (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of [the meat] is obstructed. 1851 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* ii. i. (1879) 271 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

**Digestible** (dij'dje'stəbəl, dōi-). Also 5-9 -able. [*a. f.* *digestible* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. digestibilis*, *f. digest-* ppl. stem of *digerere* to DIGEST.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 437 His diete .. was of no superfluite But of greet norisying and digestible. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie* *Dinner* i. Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. 1654 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 30 It is found more .. digestible. 1685 *BLACKW. MAG.* XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestible. 1842 *A. COXME Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments .. easily digestible and very nourishing.

*fig.* 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xix. 101 The Romans .. to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.].

† b. Able to be concocted or matured by heat.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 2 In Joyous Julii, when the flouris suete, Digestable, engendered throu the heat, Bath erbe and froyte.

† 2. That causes or promotes digestion (of food).

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depassent ferment.

† 3. To be digested or prepared by the action of heat. *Obs.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Neither heate of the digestible thing, Helpheth digestion and her working.

Hence **Digestibleness**, quality of being digestible; **Digestibly** *adv.*, in a digestible form.

1662 *H. STURGE Ind. Nectar* iii. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire .. argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 *G. MEXENTH Egoist* i. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable miltipiles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

† **Digestic**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*irreg. f.* DIGEST *v.* + *-IC*.] = DIGESTIVE.

1797 *GOODWIN Enquirer* ii. vi. 244 A wise man .. would exercise his digestic powers. 1799 *E. DU BOIS Pict of Family Biog.* II. 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'.

**Digesting**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DIGEST *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb DIGEST in various senses.

1540 *ELYOT Image Gen.* (1556) 72 b. The concocting and digesting of that, which the bodie receiveth. 1662 *SMITHLING Orig. Sacri* i. v. § 5 Scaliger .. hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. 1805 *W. SANDERS M's Water* 359, I tried to redissolve this substance .. by lot: boiling and digesting. 1883 *LAMU Elia Ser.* ii. *Poor Religion*, After the digesting of this affront.

b. *attrib.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxii. (1837) 116 Exercise .. maketh the naturall heat strong against digesting time.



Sphinx *Zet.* 11. 1871  
fisher men, blacksmiths... and diggers yp of trees, roots,  
well provided. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warre*  
... Alexander... sometimes visiting the Diggers.  
... sometimes the Micores. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6132-2 P. 1. D.  
Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1751 JOHNSON *Raniller*  
No. 154 P. 11 Treasures are shown up by the ploughman and  
the digger. 1895 *Elkavv. Mag.* Apr. 623 The digger-yp of  
mineral bones.



2. *spec. a.* A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 8 § 1* That no person or persons . . . shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin works, called Streme works, unless the said digger, owner or wasser, shall make . . . sufficient hatches and ties in the end of their buddels and cordes [etc.]. 1570 *Den Math. Pref.* 36 For . . . Miners, Diggers for Metals . . . any man may easily perceive . . . the great air of Geometric. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wales* (R.), Fresh air, whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 *Boyle Style of Script*, Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may show a man a rich mine.

b. *esp.* One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 *VALIANT Let.* in *McCombie Hist. Victoria* xvi. (1858) 248 It caused the diggers . . . to pause in their headlong career. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay. 1869 R. B. SMITH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 Digger . . . applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 'The rough digger of the primitive era.'

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 134 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* vii. 134 note, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

d. *attribution.* 1865 *TYLER Early Hist. Man.* vii. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians' of North America. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip v.* Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

e. *Eng. Hist.* A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 *Information*, dated 16 April, in *Clarke Pa.* (Camd. Soc. 1894) II. 211 One Everard and two more . . . all living at Cobham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsnippes, and carretts, and beans. *Ibid.* 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax . . . the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, firstly, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. *Ibid.* 221 (*The Digger's Song*) You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now. . . The waste land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdain, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 *NEEDHAM Case Comm.* 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who . . . have framed a new plea for a Return of all men ad *Tuguria*, that like the old Partisans, and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Towns and Cities, live as Rovers, and only all in common. a 1676 *WHITELOCKE Memorials* (1852) III. 17. 1894 C. H. FIRTH in *Clarke Pa.* II. 222 note, Three of the Diggers . . . were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as *hop-digger*, *potato-digger*, etc.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 353 They weed their Wheat . . . with an Iron digger. 1819 G. SANOUEILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 308 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point. 1839 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful hotanidial digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud'. 1861 *Times* 11 July. As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called *Digger-wasps*.

1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 693 *The Crabronidae, Labridae, Bombicidae, Sphegidae, Scolidae, Mutillidae* . . . may be termed from their peculiar habits. *Fossorial* or Diggers; and they are commonly known as *Sand* and *Wood-Wasps*. 1871 E. F. STAYLEY *Brit. Insects* 203 The second division of the predaceous stinging Hymenoptera, known as *Fossorial*, or *Diggers*, consists of the *Sand-wasps* and *Wood-wasps*.

5. *slang.* a. A spur. b. A finger-nail. c. A eard of the spade suit; *big-digger*, the ace of spades (*Farmer Slang*).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 s.v. (*Farmer*). 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v. (*Farmer*). 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* s.v. (*Farmer*). 1881 N. Y. *Slang Dict.* (*Farmer*). 'I will fix my diggers in your dial-plane and turn it up with red.'

6. *Comb.*, as *digger-pine*, a N. American species of pine, *Pinus sabimiana*; *digger-wasp* (see sense 4).

1830 *Libr. Univ. Kew.* IX. 123 The digger-wasps . . . catch locusts . . . and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

**Diggeress** (digger's). [*f.* **DIGGER** + *-ESS*.] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 *ROGERS New Rush* II. 36 I'm tired of being a diggeress.

**Digging** (dig'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DIG** v. + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of the verb **DIG**, in various senses; an instance of this.

1552 *Hilbert*, Dyginge and deluinge of a ground to bring it eft-ones in temper, *refestatio*. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* i. § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crazy plots, and diggines so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 *GERARD Connel* 25 In the

digging of the foundations. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Yew Tree*. This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers Westminster*. Br. 27 After the digging the Pit . . . was finished. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 1067/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb. 1573 *BARET Adv.* D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, *suffossio*. 1817 *COBBETT Addr. Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 1/2d. per hour extra.

2. *fig.* The action of studying hard. *U.S.* 1827-8 *Harvard Reg.* 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on* xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. *concr.* The materials dug out.

1559 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 737, iij laborers may carry his diggings away. a 1626 *BACON Impenchn. Waste* (L.). He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in *pl.* (sometimes treated as a *sing.*) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as *gold-diggings*, *river-diggings*, *surface-diggings*, etc. *Dry- or wet-diggings* (see quot. 1889).

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 13 On the South side of Welden . . . ys a goodly quarre of Stone, where appere great Diggyngs. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr.* Life 122 The earth . . . yields a smell wholsome to the digger in the diggings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall . . . of one Foot thick; from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 39 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for Gold. He was disappointed, but the Diggyngs are visible at this Day. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* xxv. (Bartlett) Mr. . . . has lately struck a lead. 'We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 *MARRVAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 62 The diggyngs as they term the places where the lead is found . . . were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/2 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1852 *EARL Gold Col. Australia* 138 The diggyngs are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1867 *BORTHWICK California* 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggyngs near Haughtown were surface diggyngs, but, with the exception of river diggyngs, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Wet-diggings* and *Dry-diggings* are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Night* vii. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggyngs in far-away Australia.

5. *collog.* in *pl.* Lodgings, quarters. 1538 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* II. 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to our diggyngs. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xxi. She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggyngs? 1882 *CHAUB. Jm.* 87, I returned to my diggyngs. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three men in Boat* 187 We took out the hamper . . . and started off to look for diggyngs.

6. *attribution.* as *digging-machine*, *spade*, *spur*, *stick*; *digging-life*, life at the gold-diggings. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 A digging spade. 1795 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition. 1865 *LUNNOK Preh. Times* 358 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2 *Digging machine* (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* II. 120 The next experiment was with the 'digger' . . . formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.

† **Dighel**, *a.* Forms: 1 *dizel*, *diegol*, *dizel*, *dizel*, 3 *dizel*. [*OE.* *dizgel*, -ol (-OTeut. \**dagilo*-), found beside *dagol* (-*dagolo*-), = OHG. *tangal*, *tougal* (*daugal*, *dougal*) dark, secret; cf. *tongan*, *dongan* concealed, secret.] *Seeret*, obscure. *Beowulf* 2719 He dyzel lond warigeaþ. a 1000 *Be Domes Dage* (1876) 40 pat hit ne sy dægcuþ pat þæt dible wæs. *Ibid.* 135 Dize gepancas. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 2 Ich wæs. In one swiþe dizele hale. c 1275 *LAV.* 26935 Hii comen in one wode. in one dale deope, dizele bi-halues [c 1205 *dizelen bihalues*].

Hence **Dighelliche**, *digheliche* (also *dihlice*, *dizeliche*, *dizeliche*) *adv.*, secretly; **Dighelness** (*dizelness*, *dihelness*), secrecy; also **Dighenliche** a. [*cf.* OHG. *tougan*], secret; **Dighenliche** *adv.*, secretly.

1893 *ELFRED Ores.* II. i. § 5 þurh Godes dizegnessa. *Ibid.* vi. xxi. He weard dizegellice criden. c 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet*. 1885 132 Swa dizelice wunniende. c 1200 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 35 le bodize dizegnessa. a 1200 *Wintunay Rule St. Benet* xxvii. (1888) 67 Hii sculan oft dizelice calde witan . . . sendan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He secheþ fone þæt he open sit, and dizeliche smuþþ ber inne. c 1200 *ORIN* 5501 Full wel tunnderstannend Off all þe boc in Godes hus þe deope dizehnessa. c 1205 *LAV.* 415 Asaracrus hit redde mid dizegliche runen. *Ibid.* 13339 Forð rihi faren we him to, dizegliche & stille. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 To understanden so deme þing ant so derf, of godes dizehnessa. c 1275 *LAV.* 6659 Dizegliche [c 1205 *dizegliche*] hine bi-witite, and his name deorne.

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**Dighere**, *obs.* form of **DYER**.

**Dight** (dait), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *dihl-an*, 2-3 *dihl-en*, 3-4 *dizt-e-n*, (4) *dyghte*, *dizt*, *dizth*, 4-5 *dyht*, *dizte*, 4-6 *dighte* (5) *dyte*, *dyth*, 5-7 *dite*, 6 *dyght*, 4-8 *dight* (6-*Sc.* *dicht*, 8-9 *worh. dial.* *deoght*, *deet*). Pa. t. 1 *dihl-te*, *dihlode*, 2-4 *dihl-te*, *dizte*, 4 *dizted*, *id*, 4-5 *dizt*, *dyzt*, 4- *dight* (6-*Sc.* *dichtit*).

Pa. pple. 1 (28) *dihl*, *dihlode*, 3-4 (1) *dihl*, 3-*dight*, (7) *dighted*, 6-*Sc.* *dichtit*). [*OE.* *dihlan*, ad. L. *dictare* to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med. L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see **DICTATE**.] Parallel forms are OHG. *tihlon*, *tihlon*, *tichon*, *thichon* to write, compose, MlG. *tihlen*, *dichten*, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod. G. *dichten* to compose verses or poetry, MlG. *dichthon* to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. *dichten*, *dichtin* to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu. *dichten* to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod. Du. *dichten* to invent, compose, versify; also Icel. *dikta* to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw. *dikta* to feign, fable, Da. *digte* to make poems (from Ger.). The mutual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE. *dihlan*: ~\**dihlan*, and OHG. *tihlon* v. ~\**dihthlon*, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of *d* to *t* shows that the word is old in German. The Norse word must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be \**dithla*.

From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, *esp.* in the north; the modern literary language knows the pa. pple. *dight*, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG. *dichten* had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod. German.)

1. To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

† 1. *trans.* To dictate, give directions to, direct. *Obs.* (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 16 Ða ferdon þa endleas leorningcnihtas on þone munt, þær se hælynd heom dighte. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xvi. 3 Abram þa dydeswa him dighte Sarai. *Ibid.* xxxix. 23 Drihten þær . . . dighte him hwet to don sceolde. c 1000 ~ On O. Test. (in Sweet A. S. Reader 60) Moyses awrat . . . swa swa him God silf dighte on heara sundersprece.

† 2. To appoint, ordain. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 29 Ic cow dighte swa min fader me rice dighte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1606 Pe deore dritin haueþ dight on bot be blisful crune of his hereene. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9369 (Cott.) How be fader of hereen Dight his dere sun to send. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 117 Pat Steuen to dede was dight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 He made þe wordle an ordayneþ [i.e. dighte]. 1340 *HANFORD Fr. Cont.* 7795 Pe ioyes were þat God has ordayneþ þare and dyghte. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* IV. 1160 (1188) Ther as þe dom of Mynos wolde it dyghte. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 267, 122 deofolich dampned, and to deþ dight. c 1400 *Apoll. Lett.* to A iuge is seid for he ditht rist to þe people. 1411 *E.E. Narr.* (Warton Club) 12 A dredefulle payne is for me dyghte. 1558 *Will of Wyllyson* (Somerset Ho.), Consydering yt death to every man is dight. [1808 *SCOTT Mar.* I. vi. The golden legend bore aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight!']

† 3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 6848 Wel wes bisse londe dight. *Ibid.* 7220 ffe makede þane kalender þe dithed þane moned & þe yer. *Ibid.* 10201 Þa setten heo biscepas þan folken to dithen. c 1300 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drechunge to dithen her & hys wif. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wif . . . So wel dygte Engeland, þat yt was wyde yold. c 1400 *St. Alcxius* (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lijf willen dith. In a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Balaam* & *Balaak* 397 A Child . . . in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight & deale, and rule the folke of Israel. 1522 *World & C.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 274 Christ rose upon the third. That all shall deem and dight.

† 4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (manner); often to maltreat, abuse. *C.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 10200 Hu he mihite dithen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 2599 Þus he vs dith to-day a *Cursor M.* 21447 (Ditt.) Sai me hu þu þæt he be dempt to be wight. 1303 *Synne* 742 What mercy mayst þou aske sone hasi dyghte? c 1400 *Langfanc's* snyder ne be but a litle lyme 311 þou . . . nynyng and good witt for to dighte it *Saluacioun* 1758 Two stronge yonge with thaire whippes til heale dede. *Æneid* vi. viii. 51 How euir wes. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 115 A what a manner, all to torne, he 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 52, I other will come and dight us to

† 5. *spec.* To have to do. c 1286 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* nyghte Wif for teppyn. Lete hir lechour dighte in cyle's T. 208. 1393 nesse a day hus douthre boþe.

† 5. To dithen. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 3e mow þis st. . .



17312 (Cott.) Quyl Blame 3e me . . for I a man in graf dight, In a tounb pat was myn awen? 1340 *Ayent*. 210 Alle postes ulesliche and wordelike me ssel dighte uram be herte pet wyle god bidde. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 270 When he was to bedde dight. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6612 On pe pament pai it dyght. *Ibid.* 13818 Pe thrid in tughall pai pain dyght. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 524 The deid corpis in the flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. *fig.* To put into a specified state or condition; *esp.* in *to dight to death*, to put to death, kill, slay (see also 2). *Obs.*

131. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1266 Dighten dekenes to depe, dungen down clerkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede from dep to lif he dight. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 145 Ha, to what peine she is dight. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 125 Thorow hem many on to depe were dyght. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1719 To dethe they wyll her dyghte. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 68 Your selfe syne dede that think to dycht. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1586 J. Hooker *Gimld. Irel.* in *Holiness II.* 179/2 The earle wold haue . . dighted the lord gounour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 *Scott Harold the Danmless* vi. vi. Still in the posture as to death when dight.

† c. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). *Obs.*

1397 *Elegy Edw. I.* i. A stounde herkneth to my song, Of deth that deth dith us newe. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 151 Hire deth was neig dith. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 558 Myche dote is vs dight to-day. c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* 265 On of you is wey my dethere here to dyth. 1475 *Partenay* 3444 Yff atwixt his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

† 6. To compose (with words); to set down in writing. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Life Oswald* in Sweet *A. S. Reader* (1879) 102 Nu cwæp se halga Beda, ðe ðas boc gedith. c. 1205 *LAY.* 3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dithen. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 2065 Nis hit in none boke dithi pat euere her were soch hit. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 48 Whos wol it write, I rede him ryght, wryte on warly lyne be lyne, And make no more pen here is dyth. c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 153 A lettre has he dyght.

† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct, make. *Obs.*

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He alle 3eocop, and all dithte wið-ute swince. c. 1200 *Trin. Cott. Hom.* 75 Ewe fader in heuene feide be lemes to ure licame. . . and two digeliche hit al dithte, pat on elche feunge is hem onse. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2532 Walles heo gunnen rihten, þa 3æten heo gunnen dithen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1665 (Cott.) A schippe be-houes be to dight. *Ibid.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh and haru cuth he dight. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 23216 (Trin.) No more . . þen peynted fire . . pat on a wal bi mon were dith. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 70 The place . . is fulle well dyghte of Marble. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 509 Nygth this dithes dight A fire in colde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 15513 Fulle þreo nithen heore crastes heo dithen. 1460 *Play Sneram.* 849 Alas 3<sup>e</sup> euer thys dede was dyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. li. 18 Curst the hand which did that vengeance on him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; to arrange. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 20563 Howel sculde dithen þritti þused cnihten. *Ibid.* 27337 þa þas ferde was al idith, þa was hit dai-lith. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 2 A hede, þat vs to werre can dight. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 565 His men in hye gert be dycht. c. 1400 *Melrose* 1784 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* i. 477 All they can out ryde, & digheten them without fayle to gine Sir Vortiger battayle. [1821] *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.* Wallace lxi, Were with their leader dight.

9. To equip, fit out, furnish (*with* what is needed).

In later use blending with sense 10: which see as to the modern use of the p.p. in romantic language.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 15101 Alde schip he dithte mid þreo hundred cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Edin.) Wit tresori his schip was dith. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wið sail & ore Ryght as þou a marchand wore. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 33 Nyn hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrn. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xv. He entryd in to a chambry that was merueilleusly wel dygite and richely. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* li. 149 Wyth sacrifice of calfe and cow, they shall thynne aulters dyght. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 6 The half . . With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. vi. Why do these steeds stand readydight? *Ibid.* v. xxvii. In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) to or upon. (Cf. 10 b.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 677 With Dosouris to the duris dight. 1871 *P. H. WADDELL Ps.* xlv. 3 Dicht yer swurd outil yer thie.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (*lit.* and *fig.*). † To dight naked, to undress, strip.

In this sense the p.p. *dight* is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of *decked*.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Clensed of fule sinnes, and dith mid lólesness. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24552 (Edin.) Pan nicodem. . . Wit Iosep nam þat cors to dith. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 848 The soudan dithte him naked anon. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2249 (Fairf.) þai dight ham in þat tide wið hors skynnis and camel hide. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xl. 19 A worchere in siluer schal dighte it with platis of siluer. c. 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 69 The thinge that she dite so her self with. 1530 *PALSGR.* 516/1 A foule woman richly dyght semeth fayre by candle lyght. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.* Cal. Jan. 22 Thy sommer proude with Daffadillies dight. 1596—*F. Q.* Vol. III.

iv. x. 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight. 1600 *HOLLAND Lizy* ii. vi. 48 Dight [decoratus] in our roail ensignes and ornaments. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632—*PENROSE* 159 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1632 *MASINGER & FIELD Fatal Deuoy* iv. i. To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsumely dighted and incongruently accoutred. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. li. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras. 1808 *SCOTT Mariv.* vi. Introd. iii. But, O! what maskers richly dight. 1817 *WORDSW. Vernal Ode* i. All the fields with freshest green were dight. c. 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Wedding-day. There stand the village maids dight in white. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* iii. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour, apparel, etc.). (A Spenserian use.)

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590—*Mutopotmos* 91 His shinie wings . . he did about him dight. 1591—*M. Hubbard* 1279 Tho on his head his dreadfull hat he dight. 1624 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes ii. vi. 59 She straightaway dight her robes.

† c. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14064 (Fairf.) Ho hir oymement me boyt & dith þar-wiþ my fote & shank. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 246 To Watkyn the Kynggys horsedeeche, for dytynge my masterys horsess iij.s. iij.d. 1467 *Ibid.* 132 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytynge of heme wane he was horte, xij.d. c. 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in *Halliwel Nugue Poet.* 64 My . . woundys . . bene . . depe . . Her smertyng wyllte nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte haue theme dyght. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lizy* ii. (1822) 136 He decessit soe eftir that his wound was dight.

d. *ironically.* To dirty, befoul. *dial.*

1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* i. ii, Straight we shall fall into a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 14 To Dight: Cheshire to foule or dirty one. 1869 *Longsight Gloss.* *Deet*, to dirty. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. Thy han's is strange an' dighted up w' dirt.

† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly *refl.* to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (*to do something*). *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 12429 Scoððe heo heom dithen to bi-witen þa digh mid cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12179 (Cott.) Joseph dight him for to go to beethleem. 1375 *Canite de Creatione in Anglia* i. 303 et c. Ewe dighte here to childyng. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8636 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (1520) 289 Lat dight messengers jare Afir him go to fare. c. 1530 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. To dans thir damysells thame dight. c. 1591 *C. TESS PENROSE Dolefull Lay* *Clorinda* 105 in *Spenser Astroph.* Full many other moe . . 'Gan dight themselves i' express their inward woe With doleful laves. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. li. 18 He . . straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love.

† 12. *refl.* To direct oneself or one's way; to make one's way, repair, go. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10551 (Gött.) Queen þis angel away was dith, Tua men þer cam were clad in quilt. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 113 Siben [he] dight him to Scotland. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's Pro.* 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 *LYNG. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxix, To-wardes Troye your way was not dyght. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 788 To be currok þai pain dyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. l. 16 They both uprose and to their waies then dight. *Ibid.* v. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

† 13. *trans.* To direct, address, proffer, offer. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruus symon him dight, Als was to suilk a lauerding right. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 173 Goddes. . . To whom ful great honour they dighten. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Hir willing helpe she dightes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* Song of Simeon, For myn esen sezen þyn helpe, þe which þou dighte to fore þe face of alle folkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13767 (Fairf.) Per in was angels wont to list and þat ilk water dith. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1223 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme. c. 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 123/2 Dyhyth, *Paro.* *Preparo.* 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen, Cloughe put it to a sleman to dight. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 11 My yarne y<sup>e</sup> is sponne, to dight it and make in cloth. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xi. c. Alma . . to her guesstes doth bounteous banker dight. 1596 *DARWENT tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. i. 94 They take the hail meklewame of one slain ox, they turne and dight it, they fill it partlie with water partlie with flesche. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 127 And gif they dight, or prepar the flesh not well, they shall restore the skait to the awner of the beast. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* iv. iii. Have a care you dight things handsomely. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.* Elder Tree xxv, To dight him for earth or heaven. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. v. l. 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted 'Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 *MORRIS Idylls* iv. 768 This Queen of the many woorders dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24398 (Cott.) þai did him dight a bitter drink . . of gall of ailsit graid. c. 1320 *R. Brunne Medit.* 49 þe soper was dygt as y herd sey. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For þai haue lyttill wode, þai dight þaire mete with dung of bester dyrd at þe sonne. 24. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1459 *Corpus Christi Coll. Contract* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 239 His mexte to be dyght in the kecbyn at there costis. 1483 *CATTON Gold. Leg.* 68/1 She slewe a paskie lambe . . and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxv. 20 And Jacob dighit a meace of meate. — 1 *Edras* i. 12 As for the thank offeringes & the other, they

dight them in kettels & pottes. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apath.* 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thicke potage. c. 1569 *KINGESWILL Godly Advice* (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

c. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now *dial.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19755 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'þi bedd þou dight'. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2570 With in three days all hale dyght. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sym for dighting the leads, iijij d. (1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Dight up*, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.)

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c. 1400 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 941 Arowis . . shaven wel and dight. c. 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools.* *Halliwel Nugue Poet.* 15 I schalle rube, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* viii. vii. 132 Ane part polyst, burnyst weill and dycht. 1522-33 *Christ's Coll. Audit-Bk.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 206 Item payd . . for dyghtyng the egle and candylstykes. 1535 *COVERDALE Baruch* vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Prohem p. xii. And dois the saule fra all corruption dight. c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xli. 34 All courageous knichtis Agains the dour dichts the breist plate that bright is To feght with thair fone. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 140 To Deeght, *Extergere, mundare.* c. 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1879) II. 69 (Jam.), Wi mason's chissel dighted neat. 1825-80 *JAMIESON S. V.* The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dighting a deal'.

e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies the chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dices. 1618—*Hesiod* ii. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor. 1619 *Narworth Househ. Bks.* 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1786 *BURNS Addr. Unco Guid*, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight may hae some pyles o' caff in. 1801 *JO. HOOD Poems* 104 (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right W' windasses folk's corn to dight. 1808 *R. ANDERSON Chamberl. Ball.* 7 I'll ax his wark, an muck the byres, Or deet, an thresh the cwm. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vii, A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1878 *Cumtill. Gloss.* *Deet*, *dight*, to winnow or dress corn. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.) *Dichtin* in the barn w' the windasses is a dusty job.

f. To wipe clean or dry. *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial.*

1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pr'd her mou'. 1728—*Anacreontic on Love* 2, I . . Dighted his face, his handies thow'd. c. 1803 *Douglas Trag.* viii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) 1. 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, . . And aye she dighted her father's bloody woundis. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi, Morton . . underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune'. 1830 *GALT Lawrie* 7. vii. iii. (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1878 *Cumtill. Gloss.* *Deet*, *dight*, to wipe or make clean. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Mod. Sc.* Dicht the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dight it up.

† 15. 'To dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe weil telc þe land and dightez vynes. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 81 Yf the vne is dyght with mannes hond. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xiv. 140 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefall in the holy dayes to saue it. 1532 *HARVEY Xenophon's Househ.* (1678) 78 The ground that is well tyllid and dyght, wyll coste moche more money. 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softlie dighted and banked about.

† 16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights.

Hence † *Dight*, *dighted*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Pris. Frie.* 165 Put þer ynn of þe forsayd dightyd hony thir Frites. 1535 *COVERDALE Frie.* xxvii. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1569 *Wille & Juv.* N. C. (Surtees) 183/1 Eicht dyght callic skinnes v.

*Dight*, *sb. dial.* In *Sc. dight*. [*f. DIGHT ?*] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see *DIGHT v.*

1887 in *DONALDSON Suppl. Jamieson*. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thurnis* iii, 'For mercy's sake, mother,' said Leebie, 'gie yer face a dight, an' put on a clean mutch'.

b. (See quot.)

1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Dight*, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

† *Dight*, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* Properly, fitly.

c. 1800 *Lord Randal* 66 (Child *Ballads* 1861 II. 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight.

*Dighter* (doi'tar). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. dithere, Dichter* (doi'tar). *Obs. exc. dial.* writer, poet, Ger. *dichter* poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, pre-

parer; a. A winnowing machine.

b. A winnowing machine. c. A winnowing machine. d. A winnowing machine. e. A winnowing machine. f. A winnowing machine. g. A winnowing machine. h. A winnowing machine. i. A winnowing machine. j. A winnowing machine. k. A winnowing machine. l. A winnowing machine. m. A winnowing machine. n. A winnowing machine. o. A winnowing machine. p. A winnowing machine. q. A winnowing machine. r. A winnowing machine. s. A winnowing machine. t. A winnowing machine. u. A winnowing machine. v. A winnowing machine. w. A winnowing machine. x. A winnowing machine. y. A winnowing machine. z. A winnowing machine.

1598 FLORIO, *Prestatore*, a prouider, a dighter, a vsurer.  
1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 499. The eaff. . . Which all the  
diers' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites.  
1805 A. SCOTT *Poems, Dighting of Barley* 69 (Jan.). The  
floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892  
Northumb. Gloss., *Dighter*, a winnower of corn. Also a  
winnowing machine.

**Dighting** (doi'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIGHT *v.*]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various  
senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, pre-  
paring, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 *Ayeb.* 24 Pe dighting of his house. *Ibid.* 47 Levedi  
of uaire dighting. 1340 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs  
MS.) 38 Pere is no bodily miete so lykyne to me as pat is  
of hyre dyghting. 1450 *Churchw.* Acc. *Walberswick, Suff.*  
folk (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458  
*Churchw.* Acc. *St. Andrews, East Ches.* in *Brit. Mag.*  
XXXI. 249 Item, paid to a laborer for dighting of the  
Churchwage, ijij. 1464 *Mann.* & *Housch.* *Exp. Eng.* 274  
To Wyllyam Hore for dityng of a gowne of my ladyis,  
xxij. d. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 11 He hath put  
his swearde to y<sup>e</sup> dighting. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Introd.,  
'Things.. of Natures tempering and dighting. 1611 FLORIO,  
*Accedion*, a dighting, a making fit or ready. 1774 FER-  
GUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 35 When.. lusty lassies  
at the dighntin tire.

2. *concr. (pl.)* + a. That with which something  
is dighted; fittings. *Obs.* b. The winnowings or  
siftings of corn; refuse in general. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corredti*, ornaments, equipage..furnitures, or  
dightings. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 35 Had my father sought  
the world round, Till he the very dightings o' had found.  
1808 JAMESON *S. v.* 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The  
refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle.

† **Dightly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DIGHT *pph.* a. + -ly<sup>2</sup>.]

In a well-equipped manner, fitly.  
c 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full  
stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

**Digit** (di'dzit), *sb.* [ad. L. *digit-us* finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand  
or foot; a finger or toe. a. In ordinary language,  
a finger. Now only *humorous* or *affected*.

1644 BULWER *Chirel.* A iij b. Where every digit dictates  
and doth reach unto our sense a mouth-excelling speech.  
1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Poster, so They had dis-  
membered one hand of all its digits. 1864 SALA in *Daily*  
*Tel.* 21 Nov., Why should they spoil their pretty digits  
with thimble and housewife?

b. *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (The proper term.)

1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the  
combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two  
pairs of hands or claws. 1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ.* Sc.,  
*Organ.* Nat. I. 219 In the marine chelonian the digits of both  
limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim.* *Life* 17 In  
the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881  
MILNAR *Cat* 285 The special organ of touch is the skin,  
above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure;  
a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Some-  
times used as = an inch.

The Roman *digitus* was  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the foot (*pes*) = 0.728 of an  
inch, or 8.5 millimeters.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit,) the  
Palme, the Foote .. are (all) Measures, which we carry in  
our Bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. viii. 195 A cubit  
contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits.  
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* celiv, 'Tis.. farre beyond  
our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. 1669  
BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* ii. (1682) 5 When .. the Mercury  
in the Tube .. descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take  
Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). 1807 ROBINSON  
*Archzol.* *Græca* ii. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or  
four digits (or between two and three inches) thick. 1864  
H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 161 The Egyptian cubit  
.. was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. *Arith.* Each of the numerals below ten (origi-  
nally counted on the fingers), expressed in the  
Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or  
(including the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche  
symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus; and ten is the fyrst  
Articulus. 1425 *Craft Nonbrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 Pere ben  
three spes of nonbr. Oone is a digit, Another is an Articul,  
& be toper a Composyt. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53  
A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE  
*Pseud.* Ep. iv. 14. 186 On the left (hand) they accounted their  
digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right  
hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 LEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5  
Integers are .. divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt num-  
bers. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. v.* xxxvi. 264. The nine  
digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON *Constr. Meas.* I. 4 The  
Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the .. ten digits, or  
Arabic numerical figures. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sin* 56  
The seven .. may be in error by one or even two digits.

*attrib.* 1673 JACKSON *Creed* i. 91 Three from foure, or  
one digit number from the next vnto it.

4. *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of  
the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude  
of an eclipse.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication*, Whereas the Sun is darkned  
but by DAYES, and that vpon y<sup>e</sup> south points. 1687 DRYDEN  
*Hind & P.* ii. 609 We.. Can calculate how long th<sup>e</sup> eclipse  
endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd. 1706  
LEAKE *Collect.* 2 May, Ye Sun .. was darkned to digits 3.  
1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* xiv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method ..  
is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal  
parts called digits. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 9  
The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† 5. *Geom.* A degree of a circle, or of angular  
measure. *Obs. rare.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 35 By their Calculation  
it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to  
be fifteen minutes .. a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† **Digit**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. L.  
*digito monstrare* to point out with the finger.]  
*trans.* To point at with the finger; to point out,  
indicate.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48, I shall never care  
to be digitet, with a That is he. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 107.  
2/2 A Most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest  
Bliss.

**Digital** (di'dzital), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *digitalis*  
of or belonging to the finger, f. *digit-us* a finger,  
DIGIT. Cf. F. *digital* (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or (to  
the fingers or digits).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Digital*, pertaining to a finger.  
1783 *Anat. Dial.* v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers  
these digital arteries. unite. 1802-25 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed.  
Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital  
process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 410  
The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are  
two. 1874 *Athenæum* 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled  
degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow im-  
pression made by one: applied in *Anat.* to various  
parts or organs.

*Digital cavity*, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle  
of the brain. *Digital fossa*, a pit-like depression on the  
thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855.  
*Digital impressions*: see quot. 1883.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 428 The Digital Cavity or  
Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance.  
1855 HOLCOMB *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 Behind the neck of  
the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter  
major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883  
*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digital impressions*, the grooves on the  
inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the  
convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence *digital-footed*.

1833 Sir C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 98 There are some very rare  
instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 Sir S.  
FERGUSON *Ogham Inscrip.* 148 The digital feet unite these  
.. examples with other symbolisms .. Here also are found  
digital-footed equine figures.

B. *sb.* 1. = DIGIT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1430 *Art. Nonbrynge* (E. E. T. S.) x Another digitalle  
is a nonbre with-in 10.

2. A finger (*humorous*).

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian  
paws and right cannie digits around Sir Robert Peel.  
1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the  
touch of royal digits. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do iv.*  
ix, Who wear .. paste rings upon unwashed digits.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical in-  
strument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 62 Colin Brown's  
Natural Fingerboard .. The digitals consist of three separate  
sets .. The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale  
are played by the white digitals.

**Digitalia**, *Chem.*: see DIGITALIN.

**Digitalic** (di'dzitelik), *a.* [f. DIGITALIS +  
-ic.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *digitalic*  
*acid*, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-  
glove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cxlv. 566 [of M. Morin, of Geneva,  
has also discovered in the leaves of the Fox-glove] two acids;  
one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other volatile,  
and called antirrhincic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict.*  
*Chem.* II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

**Digitaliform** (-tæ'liſſim), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L.  
*digitalis* (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the  
corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but  
longer and irregular.'

1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim.* Bot. 313 Digitaliform .. when a  
corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near  
the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,  
*Digitaliform*, finger- or glove-shaped.

**Digitalin** (di'dzitalin), *Chem.* [f. DIGITALIS  
+ -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from  
the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle.

Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named  
*digitalia*, *digitaline*, but now known not to contain nitro-  
gen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies  
are included under the name.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496/1 An extractive substance ..  
to which the name of Digitaline has been given. *Ibid.* 495  
*Digitalia*, a vegetable alkali procured from the .. foxglove.  
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodies* 283 Digitalina has  
not yet been obtained in an isolated state. 1872 WATTS  
*Dict. Chem.* VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German)  
digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or  
crystallized variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875  
H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin  
occurs in .. needle-shaped crystals, and possesses an intense  
and persistent bitter taste. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 He  
asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle  
of foxglove.

Hence **Digitalinio** (-lin'ik), *a.* in *Digitalinic*  
*acid*, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digi-  
talin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Digitalis** (di'dzitel'is), [mod. L., from L.  
*digitalis* of or pertaining to the fingers; and the plant  
was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the  
German name *Fingerhut*, i.e. thimble.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Scroph-  
ulariaceæ*, including the foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

1568 TURNER *Herbal* iij. 16 It is named of some in Latine,  
Digitalis. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers  
Annuals. as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1792  
E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digi-  
talis' dress and air.

*attrib.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Digitalis tinctura*,  
Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.

1799 *Med. Jynl.* I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of  
digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing  
it for use. 1800 *Ibid.* IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of  
Digitalis. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496 Digitalis has the  
power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

**Digitally** (di'dzitali), *adv.* [f. DIGITAL a. +  
-LY<sup>2</sup>.] By means of or with respect to the fingers.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 432 The present paper .. is not by  
the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing  
to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 FONO *Hand-  
bk. Spain* 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain' .. is  
digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb  
between the fore and middle fingers.

† **Digitary**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *digit-us* DIGIT: see  
-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous .. erup-  
tion of pustules in the digitary interstices.

**Digitate** (di'dzitel't), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *digitāt-us*  
having fingers or toes, f. *digit-us* finger.]

1. *Zool.* Of quadrupeds: Having separate or  
divided digits or toes.

1681 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Solipeds and  
bisulcs usually being greater than the digitate. 1855-6 TOOCH  
*Cycl. Anat.* I. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as dis-  
tinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers: *spec.*  
a. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating  
divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves  
consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from  
one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in  
*Comb.* as *digitate-pinnate*.) b. *Zool.* Having, or  
consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. vi. (ed. 4) 202 The Folioles  
of which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat.*  
*Hist.* II. 373 Wings .. elef or digitate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud.*  
*Flora* 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute.—Cynodon. 1886  
*Gray Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 10r Palmate or Digitate Leaves ..  
in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

† B. as *sb.* A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1681 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Oviparous digi-  
tates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

**Digitate** (di'dzitel't), *v.* [f. L. *digit-us* + -ATE<sup>3</sup>;  
cf. DIGIT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To point at with the finger; *fig.* to  
point out, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxia* iv. 46 The supine resting on  
Water only by retention of Air .. doth digitate a reason.

2. *intr.* To become divided into finger-like parts.  
1756 STEEDMAN *Syrinam* II. xix. 68 These again diverge  
or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39  
Processes of it .. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. *trans.* To express with the fingers. (*nonc-us*).  
1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 498 They talk with their  
fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

**Digitated** (di'dzitel'ted), *a.* [f. L. *digitāt-us*  
DIGITATE a. + -ED.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = DIGITATE a.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. vi. 298 Animals multi-  
fidous, or such as are digitated or have several divisions in  
their feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Digitated*  
*Leaf*, expresses a compound one, formed of a number  
of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole.  
1839-47 TOOCH *Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/2 The structure alluded  
to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the  
upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.*  
II. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated  
quadrupeds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1879) 403 The  
bread-firm, conspicuous from its .. deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians.

1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/2 Digitated socks.

**Digitately** (di'dzitel'tli), *adv.* [f. DIGITATE a.  
+ -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a digitate manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digi-  
tately subdivided. 1882 BAKER in *Jynl. Bot.* XL 70 The  
leaves are simple or digitately trifoliate.

**Digation** (di'dzitel'ſon), [f. DIGITATE *v.* or  
a.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *digitation* Colgr.]

† 1. A touching, or pointing, with the finger. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *Digitation*, a pointing with the fingers.  
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 387/1 Digitation .. is a bare or  
simple touching of a thing. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into  
fingers or finger-like processes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Digitation*, the form of the fingers  
of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyn-  
ing. *Colgr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 CRAIG *Digitation*,  
division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited  
by several of the muscles .. in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. *concr. (Zool. and Bot.)* One of a number of  
finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1799 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 124 Where the Ligi-  
ments cease, they become .. at their upper extremities half  
round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1802 BINGLEY  
*Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the  
digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837  
QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents  
eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK  
*Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings .. cloven, with fringed  
digitations.

**Digitato-** (di'dzitel'to), *comb. form* of DIGITATE  
a.; in **Digitato-palmate** a., shaped like a hand  
with finger-like divisions; **Digitato-pinnate** a.,  
*Bot.* having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate  
leaflets.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

1. *trans.* To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon; to enoble, honour.



all his Works. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. 11. 141 No Turbotos dignify my boards. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 16 There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gr. Bl.* xi. v. He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. c. 1790 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* l. 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — *Odys.* xlii. 187 Then Fallas . . . dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

[1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 103 Yet gives he not till judgment guide his bounty. Nor dignifies an impair thought with breath. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipio* 81. 80 'Tis usual for men to dignify what they have bestowed pains upon.] 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. ccxiii. 374 You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you . . . dignify them with the title of Walpoliana. 1791 — 1823 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (1839) III. 341 The science of books, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. *Mod.* A school dignified with the name of a college.

†2. To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient time have dignified them in titles. 1666 BLOUNT *Bozobell* ii. (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton . . . now with much merit dignified with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified . . . with less than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by Birth-Right.

Hence Dignifying *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 101 The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1639 Lp. DIGNIFY, *act. Lett. conc. Relig.* (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances . . . belong only to those doctrines [etc.]. *Ibid.* 82 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifying where-with you blazon it.

**Dignitārial** (dignitē-riāl), *a.* [f. DIGNITARY + -AL.] Of or belonging to a dignity.

1885 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitārial mind was curiously exemplified.

**Dignitāry** (dignitārī), *sb. (a.)* Also 7 -ory. [f. L. *dignitās* or Eng. DIGNITY + -ARY: cf. for the sense, *prebendary*, for the form, L. *voluntarius* voluntary, from *voluntās*: so F. *dignitaire* sb. (1752 in Trévoux).]

*A. sb.* One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitary of Lincoln. a 1745 SWIFT (J.). If there be any dignitaries, whose preferences are . . . not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) l. 15 Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubland* 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* l. 100 The captain . . . paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. WILSON *Proh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

*B. adj.* Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M. DAVIES *Alb. Brit.* l. 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 148 They complimented the Roman Catholic priests with their dignitary titles.

**Dignitārial, a.** [erroneous for DIGNITARIAL.]

1817 T. C. BANKS (*title*), History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyn . . . also their Dignitārial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c.

**Dignity** (dignitī). Forms: 3-4 dignete, 3-6 -ite, 4 dyng-, digniete, 4-5 dignitee, -ytee, 4-6 dy-, dignyte, 6-7 dignitie, 7- dignity. [a. OF. *digneté*, f. *dignité* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dignitātē* merit, worth, f. *dignus* worthy: see -ITY. Cf. also DAINTY, a. OF. *deintie*, the inherited form of *dignitatem*.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, nobleness, excellence.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Nis nout eðene of hwuche dignite heo [the soul] is, ne hu heih is hire cunde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Of se miche dignite, and swuch wurdshipe. c 1393 CHAUCER *Geniotesse* 5 For vn-to vertue longthe dignyte. c 1400 MAUROVE. (Roxb.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschepe. 1552 ARP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 20 Of the preeminens and excellent dignitee of the *Pater noster*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* l. v. 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* l. 11 The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 WOODWARD *Yew-tree Sent.* True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself. In lowliness of heart. 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xv. 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.

† b. The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. *Obs. rare.*

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of dinnitie* E 5 a, Fayth leaneeth onely vpon mercy, not of our dygnitye. 1677 GALE *Crit. Genitiles* iv. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the

common rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Eadi meiden, understand in hu heh dignite be michte of meidenhad halt te. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 215 Pere solle be grete hordes and be grete theuedys uoyete . . . hare digniete, and hare heynes. 1399 *Rolls Parl.* 111. 424/1 Ye renounced and ceased of the State of Kyng, and of Lordshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirshipp that longed therto. c 1400 *Ron. Rose* 7682 l. 1 . . . have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte. 1538 STARKY *England* l. iv. 139 Gyuynge somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode. 1544 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* i. vi. (1611) 12 Stones, though in dignitie of nature inferior to plants. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. 1. 183 His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fleed from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 177, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1757 HARRIS *Hermes* (1847) 119 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio* 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chivrrg.* H j b, May the herte . . . sustayne dycesse longe? Answer. No, for his great dygnite. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tried by vehement remedies.

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf. *the quality*).

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. in Arb. *Garier* III. 73 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did . . . tarry . . . at Berwick. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people (to Barbadoes).

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high official or titular position.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 72/54 Bischof him made . . . seint Edward be king, and a-feng him in his dignete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 15122 Seint Gregore tok be dignete, And was pope brytty 3er. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. ccxxvii. 258 Tho that were chose to bishoppes sees and dignities. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw.* II. 208 Edward duke of Yorke, whiche . . . had untrewly usurped the Crowne and Imperial dignite of this realme. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 231 He . . . distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax.* Ch. (1858) l. 18 The dignity of the Roman prefect. 1884 *Lpool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. *transf.* A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 660 Denys and dignities. 1508 FLORIO *Eng. Ded.* That I . . . may . . . entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 8 These filthy dreamers . . . speake euill of dignities. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv.* France 93 There is . . . in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 5 Canons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 359 Godlike shapes and forms . . . Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such rbaldr of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf. DIGNIFIED 2.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 489 Grace was in all her steps . . . In every gesture dignite and love. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* i. viii, He uttered this . . . with great majesty, or, as he called it, dignity. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 205/1 All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to think themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sci.* (1873) II. 11. l. 248 He preserved in his domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public man. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 557 He opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent dignity as to command general respect. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. iv. 77 So much of dignity in ruin lives.

b. *Rhet.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Dignity*, in oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

5. *Astrol.* A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Table of Contents, Tables of dignites of planetes. *Ibid.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent . . . whereas he is in his dignite and comforted with friendly aspects of planetes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities . . . and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 *Al-muten*, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planetes, etc. by which means its Influence and Virtue are increased. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 Ve planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

† 6. The term for a 'company' of canons. *Obs.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys.

† 7. *Alg.* = POWER. *Obs.*

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced . . . the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinite Indices of Dignities.

† 8. [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. *ἀδωπα* 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii, 25 These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

† **Dignorate**, *v. Obs. rare* -e. [f. L. *dignorare*, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Dignorate*, to marke a beast. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dignorate*, to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

† **Dignosce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dignoscere* to recognize apart, distinguish, f. *di-*, *dis-*, *Di-* + (*gnoscere* to know).]

To distinguish, discern. *a. trans.*

a 1639 SPURTHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and draughts. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosced from the false worshippers. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 391 The consideration . . . whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. *intr.* To discern; to decide.

1642 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 344 Who shall have power to dignosce and take cognitione whether the same fallies within the said act of pacificatione. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 539 A committee appointed to dignosce upon the supplication.

Hence † **Dignoscible** *a.*, discernible; † **Dignoscitive** *a.*, having the quality of discerning.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 189 As dignoscible by . . . these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [C. WARE] *Catholicism* 22 That dignoscitive power . . . whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil.

† **Dignote**, *v. Obs. rare* -i. [f. L. *dignū* ppl. stem of *dignoscere*.] = DIGNOSCE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* Pref., Every Simple . . . may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

† **Dignotion**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *dignū* ppl. stem of L. *dignoscere*: see DIGNOSCE and -ION.] The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 10 The dignotion of sauours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 42 That this dignotion may be certain. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 327 Temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours.

† **Dignous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dignus* worthy + -OUS.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* 170 A dignous family of this diocese. *Ibid.* (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family of Colfin.

**Digonentic** (daigonitīk), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *γονεῖν* -eu to beget, of which the *vbl.* adj. would be \**γονεῖν* -us.] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digonentism**, the condition of being digonentic.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER in *Nature* XXXIX. 319 Capt. Elwes . . . fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digonentic butterfly.

**Digonous** (digonūs, dōi-), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *digon-us*, f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *-gonos* angled: cf. *trigonos* three-cornered.] Having two angles.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. iv. (ed. 4) 181 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous . . . having two, three, four . . . Angles. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Digraduation**, *Obs.* var. of DEGRADUATION: cf. also DISGRADUATE v.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 218 But Eusebius . . . wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

**Digram**, A proposed synonym of DIGRAPH. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Digraph** (dōi'graf). [f. Gr. *di-*, twice, *Dr-* + *γραφ* writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1788 T. SHERIDAN (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. HONNOUR *Journey Albania* App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only . . . their name would have been digraphs, and not diphthongs. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 8 193 He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs *ch, gh, sh, th, wh, ng*, as alphabetic characters. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 If . . . we exclude new letters . . . we are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

**Digraphic** (dōi'græfik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: after Gr. *γραφικός*, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph. 1873-4 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 23 Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets. 1830 *Scribner's Mag.* June 205 This was a bilingual (or digraphic), as both inscriptions are in the same language, published by De Vogüé. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 17/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

**Digrave**, *obs.* or dial. var. of DIKE-GRAVE. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Digrave*, *Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

**Digress** (digres, dōi-), *v.* Also 6-7 digress. [f. L. *digress* - ppl. stem of *digradi* to go aside, depart, f. *di-*, *Dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk, go.]

1. *intr.* To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1552 HULOET, Digresse or go a little out of the path, *digredior*. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda Conq. E. Ind.* 65 b, It was not vnpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 22, I must digress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 *Alcoran* 86 Gd., punisheth them that digresse from the right path. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 11 Frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Superannuated man*, I find myself in Bond Street. I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall.

† b. *Astron.* Cf. DIGRESSION 3. Obs.  
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 *Shes* (Venus) begins to digress in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising: but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the evening station.

† 2. *fig.* To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. Obs.

1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Pa.* lxxi. 16 As the other translation agreeeth very well, I would not digresse from it. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. 4. Jul.* iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 25 Digress good sir from such lewd songs. 1611 USSHER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance.

† 3. To diverge from the right path, to transgress. Obs.

1541-93 [see DIGRESSING below]. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Beacon's Adv. Learn.* vii. iii. (R.), So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

† b. *trans.* To transgress. Obs.  
1592 WYRELY *Armorie* 56 Faire points of honor I would not digresse.

4. *intr.* To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I digresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothyng belongeth therunto. 1555 ENEN *Decades* 8 To returne to the matter from which we haue digressed. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which we haue much digressed. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* vii. 292, I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects, he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 371 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

Hence **Digressing** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Digressingly** *adv.*

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/1 Were it properly pertaining to y present matter, or sumwhat digressing therfro. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltie or digressing contrary to the duty of a subject. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonnet. 1864 Q. Rev. CXVI. 108 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† **Digress**, *sb.* Obs. [ad. L. *digressus* departure, *v.* ppl. stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS *v.*] = DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76, I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. x. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679 HARBRYK *Script.* i. 9, I am driven, here, to a brief Digress.

**Digresser** (*digressor*, *dōi*). [f. DIGRESS *v.* + -ER.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (*little*), Reduction of a Digresser or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xiv, Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

**Digression** (*digressiō*, *dai*). Also 5-7 dis-, 5-8 de-. [a. OF. *digressiūm*, *digressiūm* (12th c.), mod.F. *digression*, ad. L. *digressiō-em*, n. of action from *digredi*: see DIGRESS *v.*]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat rare in lit. sense.)

1552 HULOET, Digression, *digressio*. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i. iv. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 RAY *Journal*, Low C. Rome 379 We made a digression to St. Marino. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† b. *fig.* Moral deviation or going astray. Obs.  
1509 HAVES *Plant. Pleas.* i. xxi, Nature. More stronger had her operation Then she had now in her digression. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1593 — *Lucr.* 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, that it will liue engrauen in my face.

† c. Deviation from rule. Obs.  
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 17 (143) It were a long digression fro my matere. 1430 LVG. *Chron. Troy* i. i, I wyl no longer make digression. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxx. 49, I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue made a longe digression. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 99 Which thyng I might proue, sauing that the digression would be ouer long. 1621 *Three Quest. Answ.* conc. *Fourth Commandm.* 6 But this, by way of digression. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 206, I begg y<sup>e</sup> Excellencies pardon for this digression. 1751 JOHNSON

*Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 7 Without any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* x, [He] started from the theme, to range in loose digression wild and strange. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch. xiii*, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. *Astron.* and *Physics*. Deviation from a particular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equal, but near the Equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Rock. Macrosm* 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1756 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lessend till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Digression*, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

**Digressional** (*digressiōnāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems* (T.), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments. 1787 HEAOLEY *On Daniel's Poems* (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Hom. Wks.* VI. 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

**Digressory** (*digressiōrī*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a digression.

1741 *Betterton's Eng. Stage* 4 A short digressory History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses. 1899 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* i, All this is, however, purely digressory.

**Digressive** (*digressiv*, *dai*), *a.* [ad. L. *digressivus*, f. *digress-* ppl. stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SNECTYNNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 2, 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 15, I came not to satisfy the people, by digressive discourses, but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZ. HEYWOOD *Femala Spectator* (1748) III. 310 But all this... is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. HARVEY *Fam. from Madding Crowd* I. xxvi. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† 2. That turns any one out of his way. Obs. rare.  
1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. Arg., Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus' life.

Hence **Digressively** *adv.*, in a digressive manner; **Digressiveness**, the quality of being digressive.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Digressively*, by way of Digression. 1768 *Woman of Honor* IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. PACS *De Quincey* II. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

† **Digue**. [F. *digue*, in OF. also *digue*, a. Flem. *dijk*, DIKE *q.v.*] = DIKE. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* 4 b/4 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Dignes of Holande [Fr. Dignes; hence GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 130 dignessel. 1645 *City Alarm* 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 TEMPLE Obs. *United Prov. Wks.* 1721 i. 13 In Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Dignes. 1702 DENNIS *Mouiment* xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Dignes are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 *Athenaeum* 22 May 686/6 The girls gossiping on the *digue* of stone which defends the place against the sea.

**Digust**, rare obs. var. of **DIGUST**.

† **Dignia** (*daidziniā*). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1735) l. Gr. *dī*, *DI-2* + *γυνή* woman, wife + abstr. ending -ia, -ia.] The second Order in many classes of the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils.

1762 in HUSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 99. 1868 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Dignia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence **Digny**, a plant of the order *Dignia*; **Dignian**, **Dignynous** *adjs.*, belonging to the order *Dignia*; **Dignynous** (*daidziniēs*), *a.*, having two pistils.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 390 *Carex* Dignynous; spikes filiform. 1828 WEBSTER, *Digny*, *Ibid.*, *Dignynian*. 1847 CRAIG, *Dignynous*. 1850 CONSTOCK *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 21) 470 (Glass.) *Dignynous*, having two styles.

**Dihedral** (*daihdīdrāl*), *a.* Cryst. Also diedral. [f. next + -AL: cf. F. *diedre* in same sense.]

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. *Dihedral angle*, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. *Dihedral summit*, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 69 Oxalate of potash... crystallizes in flat rhomboids, terminated by dihedral summits. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I.

38 Variations of temperature produce a difference in... a crystal of carbonate of lime. As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish... so that its form approaches that of a cube. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a dihedron.

1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Theory of Functions* 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

**Dihedron** (*daihdīdrōn*). *Math.* [mod. f. Gr. *dī*, *DI-2* + *hedra* seat, base: cf. *tetrahedron*.] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (*dieder*), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

[1828 WEBSTER, *Dihedron*, a figure with two sides.] 1888 G. G. MORRICE tr. F. Klein's *Lect. on Ikosahedron* 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space.

† **Dihelios**. *Astr.* Also dihelium (in mod. Dicts. *dihely*). [mod.L. f. Gr. *dī* = *diá* through + *hēlios* sun.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dihelios*, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

**Dihetyl**. *Chem.*: see *DI-2* and *HEPTYL*.

**Dihexagonal** (*daihekssagōnāl*), *a.* Cryst. [f. *DI-2* + *HEXAGONAL*.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, . . . eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, . . . twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a *dihexagonal pyramid* or *prism*. See also quot. 1864.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dihexagonal*, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal. *Ibid.* 277 Two dihexagonal quins form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and Z alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. *Ibid.* 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

† **Di-hexahedral**, *a.* Cryst. Obs. [f. as next + -AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 *Di-hexahedral* (di-hexaēdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, *Di-hexahedral felspar* (feldspath di-hexaēdre), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the bevelled planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelled planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

**Di-hexahedron**. Cryst. [f. *DI-2* + *HEXAHEDRON*.] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes, a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in Scotland].

**Dihoti**, var. of **DIOTI**, wherefore.

† **Dihtende**. Obs. rare—<sup>1</sup>. [early ME., subst. use of pr. pple. of *dihthen*, OE. *dihthan* to rule: see **DIGHT**.] Ruler, disposer.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Almihti god. shuppande and wealdende. and dihtende of alle shafte.

**Dihydric** (*daihdīdrik*), *a.* Chem. [f. *DI-2* + **HYDRIC**.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as *dihydric sulphate* = sulphuric acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 187 It is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesian dihydric citrate is formed.

**Dihydrite** (*daihdīdrit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *dī*, *DI-2* + *hōp*, *hōp-* water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalacite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA *Min.* 568.

**Dihydro**, **dihydr**. *Chem.* [f. *DI-2* + **HYDR**(o)-] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral and acid salts.

**Dihydrobromide**, -chloride, -iodide. *Chem.* See *DI-2* and **HYDROBROMIDE**, etc.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

**Dihydroxyl**, *a.* Chem. See *DI-2* and **HYDROXYL**.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert.

**Diamb** (*daiāmb*). *Pros.* Also in L. form **diambus** (in 8 diambus). [ad. L. *di-ambus*, Gr. *diāmbos* a double iambus, f. *dī*, *DI-2* + *ambos* iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Diambus*... is compounded of two iambics, as *sēvērās*. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Medres* to Feet of six times . . . . . Diambus, Diamb.

**Di-iodide** (dōi-ōi-ōdīd). *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *Iodide*.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, *Hg I<sub>2</sub>*.

1873 *Forbes's Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110°. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (Pb I<sub>2</sub>).

**Di-iodo-, di-iod-**. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *Iod(o)-*.] Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as di-iodomethane *CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>*.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 417 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo-salicylic acid. 1877 WATTS *Forbes's Chem.* II. 68 Diiodomethane... crystallises in colourless shining laminae of specific gravity 3.34.

**Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl**. *Chem.* See *Di-* 2 and *Iso-*.

**Diject**, obs. error. form of *DEJECT* v.

† **Dijudicant**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dijudicant-em*, pp. prle. of *dijudicare*: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1661 GLANVILLE *Septsis Sci.* xxvii. 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 496 He . . . did altogether disapprove the straightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

**Dijudicate** (dōi-džū-dīkēt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *dijudicat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *dijudicare* to judge, determine, f. *dī-* apart (*Di-* 1) + *jūdicare* to judge.] *a. intr.* To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 The . . . touchstone of true wisdom which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Intelligence* II. It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

*b. trans.* To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1805 PUSEY *Eretnion* 32 (tr. *Bessies*) The matter being dijudicated.

Hence *Dijudicating vbl. sb.*

a 1665 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 260 (T.) The church of Rome . . . commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

**Dijudication**. Now rare. [ad. L. *dijudication-em* deciding, n. of action from *dijudicare*: see prec.]

1. The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 198 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Caball.* (1713) 134 Because dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called *Adiudication*. 1668 HOWE *Blas. Righteous* (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Discretis*, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms. 1835 C. HODGE *Comm. Rom.* xiv. 392 The former . . . means the faculty of discrimination. . . dijudication, judgment.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET *Christian Subj.* xi. (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himself the power of dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 204 Plato adds . . . the beginning and end of this controversy ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† **Dijudicative**, *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dijudicat-* (see above) + *-IVE*.] Determinative, decisive.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† **Dijunge**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dijungere* to disjoin, f. *dī-* apart (*Di-* 1) + *jungere* to JOIN.] *trans.* To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 474 The . . . line of separation dijunnging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

**Dik**, obs. form of *DIKE*.

† **Dika** (dōi-kā). [W. African name.] In *dika-bread*, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West-African species of mango-tree (*Mangifera gabonensis*). *Dika-fat*, -oil, the fatty substance of dika-bread.

1859 *Pharmac. Jnl.* Ser. II. i. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour. . . and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. BRANNT *Anin. & Veget. Fats* 320 Dika oil, oba oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from . . . a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

**Dikage, dykage**. Also 7 dicage, dyekage. [f. *Dike* + *-AGE*.] The work of diking.

1634 (Title) Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dykage of Hatfele chace (in J. Tuckett *Catal. MSS.* Apr. (1868) 54). 1654 in Touchstone *Acholme* (1699) 91 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfele Chace.

† **Dikamali** (dikāmā'li). *E. Ind.* Also decamalee. [Marāthi *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Decamalee-gum* . . . obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Decamalee or Dikamali*. 1873 H. DAURY *Useful Plants Ind.* 224 A fragrant resin, known . . . as *Dikamali* resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1899 F. POLLOCK *Sport. Brit.*, *Burmah* I. 247 Boil the powdered Gallnut in the oil, then add the dikamalai, and when it is melted, strain.

**Dike, dyke** (dōik), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *dīc*, 3-5 *dīk*, 4 *dīck*, 4-7 *dyk*, 4-9 *dike*, *dyke*, (6 *dyik*, *dycke*, 7 *dicke*, *deake*, 7-9 *deek*, 8 (*dial*) *dīck*. [OE. *dīc* masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris. *dīk* masc., mound, dam, MDu. *dijc* mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. *dijk* dam; MLG. *dīk*, LG. *dīk*, *dīck* dam, MHG. *īsch* pond, fishpond, Ger. *teich* pond, also (from LG.) *dīch* embankment; Icel. *dīk*, *dīki* neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. *dike* ditch, Da. *dige* dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. *dīc* has given *dīch* as well as *dike*, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. *LIKE*. The spelling *dyke* is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. †1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse. *Obs.*

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence sense 2.

847 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 434 Donne on done dic, ðar esne done weg forðeall. c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. v. (1890) 32, & hit begyrd and gefestnade mid dīc and mid eorðwealle from sē to sē. 1206 O. E. *Chron.* 7 May, And dūlfon þa ane mycelle dīc. c 1205 LAY. 15472 þa þe dic wes idoluen, & allunge idolued, þa bi-gunnon heo wā þe re dīc [1275 a ban dīch] ower al. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9899 (Cott.) A dīpe dīk [v. rr. dīck, dīche] þar es a-bute [þe castel] Dugthil wroght wit-vien dīc. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* IVace (Rolls) 5829 Til he [Severus] dīde make an ouerhwerit dīk, Blītwyke to sees a ful gret strik. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 11 If þe blynde lede þe dīdys dōpe fallen in þe dīc. c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 125 Atour the dīke thai zeld on athir side, Schoit down the wall. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* Ps. vii. 15 He is fallen into the dīke which he made. 1573 TUSSEY *Huss.* To Rd. (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severl be, And there no dīke, But champion like. 1575 CHURCHWARD *Chippers* (1871) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathea wounde, and fell downe in the dīke before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

Cf. *February fill-dike*: see FEBRUARY 2.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Prov.* II. iv. § 7 Ymbutan þone weall is se mastia dīc, on þam is lernende se ungesofleceasta issem. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1566 With depe dīkes and derke doubull of water. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The fresche dūe, quihik of befor hed maid dīkis and dailis verray donc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie . . . hath store certeine dīkes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dīkes by sluices, he doth let in . . . change of seawater. 1634-5 BREWSTER *Trav.* (1844) 43 An invention well deservng to be put in practice in England over all moors or dykes. a 1687 C. CORROU *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 In Dīke lie, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 184, I made . . . some little dīkes or water-courses about a foot deep . . . to receive the mischievous waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 441 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 *Colting-hant Incos.* Act. 28 Division drains or dīkes and ditches. 1821 CLARE *Pitt. Minstr.* I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. DAVES *Momit. & Mere* vi. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.

*b.* Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as *Goole Dike*, *Doncaster Dike*, etc. (A local use.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 335 The water may have a descent or falling away into some Brooke, River, or other Dike. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 261 Thames, The King of dykes! 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* vii. 216 Dikes . . . in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dike* . . . a water-course or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dike or dyke*, a river or collection of water. The Don or Dike at Wadley is often called 't' owd dyke'. 1893 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 213 Our slucish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. *dia.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Dike* . . . also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dike*, 2. A small pond. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dike*, a ditch; in North Holderness, a pond. 1899 N. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Dike*, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

† 4. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 281 Tuen heuone hil and helle dīk. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. *Ibid.* cxlvii. 7 Draguns ere . . . cumand out of

þaire dīks. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dyke, fossa, fovea, avrunt. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 799/26-29 *Hec fossa, fovea, cavea, antra*, a dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.

5. 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful; probably all the OE. quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dīke. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxix. 3, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes agaynste ye. 1595 DALRYMPLE *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1895) I. 203 The dyk betuene Abir-corne and clyd mouth . . . be a noble capitane called Grame was . . . douncast . . . fra quhome . . . it is 3it called Grames Dyke. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 215 Earthworks . . . constructed for defence . . . Such are the dīke at Flam-borough [etc.]. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called dīkes. One such is known as the *Black-dyke* . . . there are also several *Grime's* dīkes, or Graham's dīkes on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. † *a.* The wall of a city, a fortification. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght ypon rowme, rid vp þe dykis, Serchit vp þe soile þere þe Cīte was. c 1400 *Melayne* 125 And sythen þou birne vp house and dyke. 1555 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone.

*b.* A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. *Dry-stone dyke*, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; *fail dyke*, one made of sods or turf cut in squares.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 112 The mwde wall dykis þai kest all downe. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 133 A maner dyk oft stansys that had maid. 1558 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 145 The dyk or closure of the wyne-zard. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtree) 289 For mending of the church dicke iijid. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 434 She . . . climbed up and got over the dyke in to the church. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. *Ibid.* 182 A great dike of loose stones. 1802 HOME *Hist. Arb.* v. He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

*c.* In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

1567-8 *Durham Depos.* (Surtree) 81 That she should teir a cheffe and a neckurcheffe of a dyke. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dyke, dyke*, a hedge. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dike, dyke*, a fence, applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A *dike stower* is a hedge stake.

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and the Wash.

[1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 The walles, dykes, banks . . . and other defenses by the costes of the sea.] 1635-50 COWLEY *Davidides* iv. 902 The main Channell of an high-swoll Flood, In vain by Dykes and broken works withstood. 1648 W. HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb) 73 Seeing their Dykes and draynings in the Netherlands. 1703 MANDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1733) 204 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Trav.* I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1821 tr. *Simonds's Ital. Rep.* v. 107 They undertook the immense labour . . . of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers.

*b.* A beavers' dam.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 164 They . . . are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes.

*c.* A jetty or pier running into the water. *local.*

1789 BRAND *Newcastle II.* 679 note, Query, Why are staiths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes? 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 45 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

*d.* A raised causeway.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weys is this belyn made in bossyng thoroughout the land that one is callyd fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1774 *Gooson's Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. v. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* iii. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. *fig.* A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory, . . . perish bravely . . . behind the last dike of the prerogative. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xcv, He there builds up a formidable dyke between his own and others' intellect. 1833 L. TAYLOR *Fanal*, v. 165 If . . . the dyke of despotism had not bulged, and gaped. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. *Mining* (*Northumb.*). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle II.* 679 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures—a crack . . . of the solid strata. . . From the matter . . . between the two sides of the . . . dike, it is denominated a *clay-dike*, *stone-dike*, etc. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *clay-dike*, *stone-dike*, etc. When the usually constant fragments of the adjacent strata . . . it is dike (= fault) interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.



1535 W. OVERBURY *Let. to Cromwel* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.*  
I. xxix. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate  
the word of Christ. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* u. i.  
965, I have restored thy dylaniated back .. to those prittie  
clothes wherein thou now walkest. 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Years*  
in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 451 Rather than they would

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy. they met halfway. 1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Sermon*. (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

† **Dilaniation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *lanatio*-em tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1599 J. SANFORD *It. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 11 b. The dilaniation of Bacchus. a 1656 BR. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VI. 348 (D.) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1690 *Ser. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations.

† **Dilapidate**, *pl. a. Obs. or arch.* Also 7 delapidat. [ad. L. *dilapidat*-us, pa. pp. of *dilapidare*: see next.] = DILAPIDATED. (Chiefly as pa. pp.)

1590 [see next 2]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1805 KINGSLEY *Hervey*. (1866) I. 1. 29 The keep even in Leland's time... somewhat dilapidate.

**Dilapidate** (*dilap'idet*), *v.* Also 7-9 de-. [ad. L. *dilapidare* lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *lapidare* to throw stones, f. *lapid*-em stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in L.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also *fig.*  
1590 LEVINS *Manif.* 41/36 To Dilapidate, *dilapidare*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A ruined Chappell, built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 STRABLO *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1854 LOWELL *Trav. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness.

2. *fig.* To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).  
1590 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Maitland) 408 All guho have dilapidat benefices... to the prejudice of the Kirk. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. a 1711 KEN *Sermon* Wks. (1838) 160 Nothing... more certainly dilapidates their estates... than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 234 note, Having dilapidated the revenues.

*absol.* 1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Pluralities* 159 (T.) Many pluralists... do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. *intr.* To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervision... of the... House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Elgin*, The church of Elgin... was... shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Pope Wks.* IX. 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid.

Hence **Dilapidating** *pl. a.*

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Dyer*, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 500 How... are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 185/1 220 Thirty years... [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

**Dilapidated** (*dilap'idet*), *pl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (*lit. and fig.*)

a 1806 BR. HORSLEY *Sermon* xxxv. (R.) The inconvenience of succeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 SIR J. NEWPORT in *Parl. Deb.* 1484 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 1 A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* IV. xxxvii. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

**Dilapidation** (*dilap'idet*), *n.* Also 5-9 de-. [ad. L. *dilapidation*-em a squandering, n. of action f. *dilapidare*: see DILAPIDATE v.]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* x. Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is properly callid dilapidation off his crowne. 1604 R. CAVENDISH *Table Alph.*, Dilapidation, wasteful spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1878) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. 111. (1855) 110. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1886 Act 49-50 *Vict. c. 29*, § 3 (2) The crofter shall not... persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. *Law.* The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xx. 116 Ane ald abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidation. 1512 COLET *Sermon to Conuocation* A vija, Syunge for tithes, for offryngs, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and lile of the church. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, Ordinary Widow Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widows complain of dilapidations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 91 Dilapidations... are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary; by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings... to decay. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

b. *loosely.* The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency.

1553 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 263, I think my successors

cannot... require any dylapidations for Sefton. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church.

*attrib.* 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145 His Lordship... will lay out the dilapidation sum... in building a house for the see.

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair. (*lit. and fig.*)

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pitted her delapidations, and... begun to rear her up againe, and builded [etc.]. 1684 GOODMAN *Winter Evening Confer.* I. (L.) By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 507 The works... are in such a state of delapidation. 1850 MRS. HARVEY *Crise Claymore* xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening... into the heart of the mountain. 1875 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xv. 356 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. *concr.* A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. *Ibid.* II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

**Dilapidator** (*dilap'idet*), *n.* [agent-n., in L. form, from *dilapidare*: see DILAPIDATE v. and -OR. Cf. F. *dilapidateur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Pluralities* 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1697 BR. OF LINCOLN *Adv. Clergy* 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successor. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 39. I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 *Tablet* 24 May 873 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

**Dilapse**, var. of DELAPSE v., to slip down.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

**Dilash**, var. of DELASH v. *Obs.*, to let off.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 209 He cawsit dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terfifie the people to approach.

**Dilatability** (*dail'et'abil'it*), *n.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or extensiveness of the throats... of serpents. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 435 Substances that... differed in their dilatibility. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 138 The law of the dilatibility of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vii. 116 Taking the dilatibility of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

**Dilatable** (*dail'et'abil'*), *a.* [f. DILATE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *dilatable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expandible.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xl. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* i. (1692) 1 That thin... compressible and dilatable body in which we breathe. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 28 OWLS... have the pupil very dilatable. 1851 HENSEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable.

Hence **Dilatableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Dilatableness*, capableness of being widened.

† **Dilatable**, *a. Obs.*, erroneous f. DELITABLE (also *dilabil*, *dilabile*, etc.).

c 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gen. *Lordsh.* 57 A lyf bat may noight be chaungyd, a kyngdome 2y lastand dilatable.

**Dilatancy** (*dail'et'ans*), *n.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.* that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1835 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 896 (*litte*) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact. — *Ibid.*, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he (O. Reynolds) gave the name of dilatancy. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

**Dilatant** (*dail'et'tant*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dilatant*-em (or a. F. *dilatant*) pr. pp. of L. *dilatāre* (F. *dilator*) to DILATE: see -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatant. 1885 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 897 When the dilatant material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

B. *sb.* a. A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. b. A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilator.

† **Dilatate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dilatāt*- ppl. stem of *dilatāre*: see DILATE v.] = DILATE v.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilatate the heart and spirits.

**Dilatate** (*dail'et'et*), *pl. a. Zool.* [ad. L. *dilatāt*-us, pa. pp. of *dilatāre* to DILATE.] Dilated. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1845) 134 Sparingly dilatate at each extremity.

**Dilatation** (*dail'et'et*), *n.* [a. OF. *dilatation*, -ation (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *dilatazione*, Sp. *dilatación*, ad. L. *dilatation*-em, n. of action f. *dilatāre* to DILATE v.]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 66 And if pat be blood go out of arteyn bo schalt knowe it be inuention and dilatation of be same arteyn. 1589 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxiii. (1655) 259 By blowing of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous dilatation or Expansion of itself. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* ix. 108 The dilatation of Metals... by Heat. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 389 There may be a Dropsy... by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies... is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Comet. Phys. Sc.* xviii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 6 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become from dilatation of the blood-vessels.

185 — 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philas.* xiii. (1701) 590/3 Pleasure is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the Soul. 1762 KAMES *Elen. Crit.* (1831) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* iv. xlix. 53 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

b. *concr.* A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon. 1854 WOODWARD *Mellata* II. 161 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base. 1861 HUME *Tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). *arch.*

1448 *Will. of Hen. VI.* I. in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1855) 1. 353 Dilatation, and establishment of christen feith. 1610 DR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 174 For preservation and dilatation of peace and justice. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 65 Before I come to declare the universal dilatation of [the rebellion] throughout the whole kingdom. 1839 COL. WISEMAN *Cath. & Angl. Ch. Ess.* (1853) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religio.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 134 What needeth greter dilatacioun? c 1440 CARVER *Life St. Kath.* iv. 278 But this dilatacioun... length not to this lyf present. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. 8. 5. 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his workes. 1645 GAULE *Cases Com.* (1649) 4 I resolve against all such dilatations in this Epitome. 1779 JOHNSON L. P. *Dryden Wks.* II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. II. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images.

Hence **Dilatational** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dilatation.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bur's Phaner.* 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 STOUT *MASKELINE Crystallogr.* i. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

**Dilatative** (*dail'et'ativ*, *dail'et'ativ*), *a.* [f. L. *dilatāt*-us, ppl. stem of *dilatāre* + -IVE.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Dilatation*, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

**Dilator** (*dail'et'et*), *n.* [a. L. *dilatator*, agent-n. from *dilatāre* to DILATE. In F. *dilatateur* (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] a. *Anat.* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also *attrib.* b. *Surgery.* An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also DILATER, and less correctly DILATOR.)

1611 COTGR., *Dilatateur*, a dilatator, enlarger, widener. In the extender. 1878 BELI *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatator*, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

**Dilatatory** (*dail'et'et*), *n.* [a. L. *dilatatorius* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod. L. *dilatatorius* (see quot.) 1731, f. L. *dilatāt*-us, ppl. stem of *dilatāre* to dilate.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

1611 COTGR., *Dilatatorie*, a dilatatorie or enlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgeons open those partes that in sickness, or other accident, are too much closed. 1665 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS *Dilatatorie* an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Dilatatorie* (Surg.), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatatorie*.

*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholic dilatometer*, an instrument in-



vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. expands .0466 of its volume, and alcohol, .1252.

**Dilator** (dōil'atōr), *sb.* [f. **DILATE** v. 2: an irregular formation, the regular types being **DILATER** from Eng. *dilate*, and **DILATATOR** from L. *dilatāre*.] One who or that which dilates: *spec. a. Surg.* An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = **DILATATOR** b, **DILATOR** b.

[1634-1706: see **DILATER** b.] 1638 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 420/2 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a thing to its breadth. 1890 S. COOPER *Dis. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Urethra*. With respect to dilators, as they are called... their use is far from being much approved by the best modern surgeons. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 963 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator should be rotated.

b. *Anat.* A muscle or nerve which dilates or widens a part; = **DILATATOR** a, **DILATOR** c. Also attrib.

[1683: see **DILATER** c.] a 1725 ARBUTHNOT (J.), *The dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people*. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedish Surg. Anim. Kingd.* II. i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilators, and one pair of constrictors. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

† **Dilator**, -our, a. and sb. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 5-8 dilatur, 6 delatur, 8 dilator, delator. [a. F. *dilatōre* adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. *dilatōri-us*, *dilatōri-um*, dilatory, delaying, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of *differre*: see **DEFER** v. 1, **DILATE** v. 1] For the form of the word cf. *declarator*. (S. Law.) **DILATORY**; delaying, causing delay.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jus. IV* (1597) § 65 There salbe na exception dilatur admitted against that summons. *Ibid.* § 95 Upon dilatur or peremptory exception. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 104 Gif the partie defendand will not use any exception or defence dilatur. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptory, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc].

b. sb. (S. Law.) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = **DILATORY** sb.

1473 *Treaty w. Scoll.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 789 Withouthyn any dilatur or delays. 1583 SEMPELL *Leg. Ep. Andrews Life 194* *Dallates* (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replied With tricks and delaturis he denied. 1717 WOODROW *Cow* (1843) II. 228 I scarce mention the unaccountable dilatours of settling vacancies. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 381 This was reckoned a delatur, and opposed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilatur, must be first proposed. 1838 RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* I. ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called proposing dilatours.

**Dilator**, obs. form of **DELATOR**, accuser.

**Dilatorily** (dīlātōrīk), *adv.* [f. **DILATORY** a. 1 + *-ly* 2] In a dilatory manner; delayingly.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste. 1849 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

**Dilatoriness** (dīlātōrīnēs). Forms: see **DILATORY**. [f. next + *-ness*.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a dilatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer. 1657 WATERHOUSE *Fire Load*. 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair. 1825 SCOTT *Trav.* 7 Dec., Letters, lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

**Dilatory** (dīlātōrī), a. 1 and sb. Forms: 6-7 dilatorie, 7- dilatory, (8 *erron.* dilitary). Also 6-7 delatorie, (6 delaterye, delatery), 7 delatory. [ad. l. *dilatōri-us*, f. *dilatōre-em* a delayer, agent-n. from *differre*, *dilat-* to DEFER, delay: see **DILATE** v. 1 Cf. F. *dilatōire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A. *adj.*

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action.

1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the hands of the Shirfe. 1592 NASBIT *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 94, For his delaterye excuse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 237, I abhorre This dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1691 SHARWELL *Humourists* v. Wks. 1701 L. 202, I will... make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 v. 4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. *Law.* **Dilatory plea**, a plea put in for the sake of delay. **Dilatory exception**: see **EXCEPTION** sb. 4a. **Dilatory defence** (in Sc. Law): see *quot.*

[1592 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Par exceptiounis dilatories.] 1525 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 5 None essoin... or other dilatory ple for the defendant shall be admitted. 1611 RICU *Humist. Age* (1844) 21 They... do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of iustice by their delatory pleas. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 49 At last all the di-

latory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, **Dilatory Defence** is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. a. Of persons, their characters, habits, etc. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 379 Witt depends on dilatory time. 1711 APOOON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 YOUNG *N. Tr.* I. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug., The most dilatory of all people. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 *Pae Enslave* 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions. 1618 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879 FROQUE *Caesar* xxii. 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

b. sb. *Law.* A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. 1 b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law. 1586 ABF. SANOV *Serm.* (1847) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1621 *Trial of S. Colledge* 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 302 Criminals of that sort... should defend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, aris or evasions. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. **Dilatory Pleas**. No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† **Dilatory**, a. 2. *Obs. rare.* [A bad formation for **dilatatory**, f. **DILATE** v.] Used for dilating, dilative.

1691 MULLINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 The Chyrurgion... inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

|| **Dilatature**, Sc. *Obs.* [A variant of *dilatour*, **DILATOR** 2, assimilated in spelling to L. *dilatūra*, delaying, delay, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of L. *differre*: see **DILATE** v. 1] = **DILATORY** sb.

1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 566 Throw Delaturis [v. r. delatouris] full of dissait, Quhilk mony one gart beg thare mait. 1714 *Lett. in Lochhart Papers* I. 439 The Court tricked them with dilaturis till the... opportunity was past.

**Dilavy**, var. of **DELAUV** a. *Obs.*

**Dilay** (e, obs. form of **DELAY**.

**Dilce**, Sc. form of **DULSE**.

† **Dildo** 1, *Obs.* Also *dildos*. A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and applied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iii. Here I find... The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle: And Madame, with a Dildo, writ o' the walls. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Love-songs for Maids... with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. a 1627 MIDOLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii. What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes. 1637 FORO *Fancies* IV. i. This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1647 *Parl. Ladies* 12 The very sight of this Madam with a Dildoe... put the House into a great silence. c 1650 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 455 She prov'd herself a Duke's daughter, and he but a Squire's son. Sing trango dildoe. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 That Gods may view, With a dildoe-do, What we bake, and what we brew. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bacillo*... a simple curl, a shallow pate, also a dill-do, or pill-cock. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 7 O thou faint-hearted dildoe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice.

b. *Comb.* **dildo-glass**, a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube.

c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i. Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill gallipots, and long dildoe-glasses.

† **Dildo** 2, *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cercus* (N.O. *Cactaceae*). Also **Dildo-tree**, **Dildo-bush**, **Dildo Pear Tree**.

1596 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 206 The Dilldoe-tree is the same with the Cercus or Torch-Plant. 1697 DAMIER *Voy.* I. 51 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dilldo-bushes growing on them. *Ibid.* 101 The Dilldoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. KING *Transaction* II. The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Sop, the Bonavists, and the Dilldoe. 1756 P. BROWNE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dilldo Pear Tree.

† **Dilect**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dilect-us* 'beloved', ppl. pple. of *diligere* to esteem highly, to love (see **DILIGENT**)] Beloved.

1521 J. T. in Bradshaw *St. Werburge* ProL II. A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lord.

**Dilectacion**, obs. form of **DELECTION**.

† **Dilection** (dilek'fōn). *Obs.* Also 5-6 dy-, 6 de-. [a. F. *dilection* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dilection-em* love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n. of action from *diligere* to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. *di-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *legere* to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection; almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God; cf. **CHARITY** 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.* Ion, the apostol and euangelist of oure Lord Ihesu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret love of dileccioun is had. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dileccioun. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1323 His desypyles... to hym had dyleccioun. c 1520 *Wyse Chyld & Emp. Adrian* (1860) 15 They were by dileccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); *esp. in Theol.* = **ELECTION** 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 62 And when the saul Gies consent vnto delection, The wicked thought beginses for to breid In deadly sinne. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 12 We are adured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternal generation.

† 3. Used by Carlyle to render Ger. *lieben* as a title of honour.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) IV. XI. v. 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfirst of Brandenburg. 1865 *Ibid.* VII. XVII. iv. (1873) 37 (I) apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

**Dilemma** (dile'mā, dōi-, sb. Also β. 6-7 (after French) dilemme, dilemme). [a. L. *dilemma*, a. Gr. *δίλημμα* double proposition, f. *di-*, twice (DI- 2) + *λήμμα* assumption, premiss: see **LEMMA**.]

1. In *Rhetoric*. A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, loosely, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See FOWLER, *Deductive Logic*, v. 14.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 36 They are... excommunicated... with a dilemma made concerning the Mayor's... perplexitie. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 31 b. Dilemma, otherwise... called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you graunt, you fall into the snare. 1626 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 371 A dilemma, that bishop Morton... used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch... That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living'. 1638 CHILTING. *Relig. Prol.* II. § 254 Thus have we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the horns of it. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 12 A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommoditie. 1755 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual, when it is not warranted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetical-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. *Ibid.* 352 If the disjunctive... has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If, three... members, it is called trilemma, etc. 1842 ABF. THOMSON *Law's Th.* § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument, partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to *rebut* the dilemma, if he meet it by another with an opposite conclusion. *Ibid.* 122 It seems less arbitrary and more systematic to define dilemma as 'a syllogism of which one premiss is a conjunctive and the other a disjunctive proposition'.

B. 1887 A. FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed*. III. 1307/2 This bishop, having heard all these excuses, used this dilemma. 1626 LANE *Sp. Tale* (1888) 121, I see his saffie and thine maie not bee, but as Dylems or Contraries agree.

2. Hence, in popular use: A choice between two (or, loosely, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 GRENE *Never too late* (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma:... the loue of Francesco gage the such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection... the feare of her Fathers displeasure... drate her to meditate and thus. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* IV. v. 87 In perplexitie, and thus. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 53 He is doubtful dilemma. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 53 He is doubtful dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detraction, to depose by others. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 297 Kos depozed by himself. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess.* *Experience* (Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. liii. 337 They

were . . in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity.

### 3. Comb. as dilemma-making.

**1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 3/3 Dilemma-making is at best a somewhat puerile . . form of dialectic.

### Dilemma, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place in a dilemma; *pa. pple.* = in a dilemma or 'fix'.

**1656** S. H. *Gold. Lavo* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife. **1698** *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 325 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish. **1849** *Poe Marginalia* Wks. 1864 II. 485 Like a novel-hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances.

† 2. *intr.* To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be in doubt between two alternatives. *Obs. rare.*

**1689** R. L'ESTRANGE *Aus. Diss.* 39 He runs away with the fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter.

**Dilemmatic** (di-, dilemæ'tic), *a.* [f. Gr. δειληματ- stem of δειλημα (see prec.) + -ic.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma.

**1837-8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. (1860) I. 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate. *Ibid.* xv. (1860) I. 291 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism. **1867** ATWATER *Elem. Logic* 95 Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xix. 168 Dilemmatic arguments are . . more often fallacious than not. **1891** WELTON *Manual Logic* iv. v. 447 The peculiar feature of a dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

### † Dilemmatical, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

= prec. Hence Dilemmatically *adv.*

**1659** BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlv. 316 The Jesuites . . went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charac. Good-old cause* (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmatical confusion. **1677** GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 342 They were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmatical, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal.

**Dilemmist.** *rare.* [f. DILEMMA + -IST.] One who bases his position upon a dilemma; used as the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy.

**1858** Appleton's *Amer. Cycl.* iv. 701/2 [The philosophic school] of the Valbhāshikas, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known.

† **Dileriate, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Erron. for deliriate, ad. L. deliratus, or for deliriale.] = DELIRIOUS.**

**1689** MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* iii. xi. 117 Before the Fever comes to its height, usually men are dileriate.

**Dilettant** (di-lēt'ant), *a.* and *sb.* [A partially Anglicized adaptation of next: cf. F. dilettante; also *adjutant, confidant*, etc.] = next.

### A. *adj.*

**1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with . . great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

### B. *sb.*

**1875** HAMILTON *Intell. Life* iii. v. 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear that all educated people must be considered dilettants. **1888** *Eng. Illustr.* Aug. Jan. 316 Teach by salutary smart: These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of Arts. **1891** F. M. WILSON *Prim. on Browning* 34 Browning draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

|| **Dilettante** (di-lēt'anti, It. di-lēt'tante). Pl. dilettanti (-tī), rarely -es. [It. dilettante 'a lover of music or painting', f. dilettare = L. *delectare* to delight: see DELECT, etc. So mod. F. *dilettante*, 1878 in *Dict. Acad.*]

1. A lover of the fine arts; originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = *amateur* as opposed to *professional*; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious aim or study ('a mere dilettante').

**1733-4** ('The Society of Dilettanti' was founded). **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* ii. xi. You are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble dilettante. **1769** (1771), Ionian Antiquities, by the Society of Dilettanti. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. i, Frederick is a bit of Macaroni and adores the soft Italian termination in *a*. . . Yes, a dilettanti all over. **1775** MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 21 Nov. A female dilettante of great fame and reputation . . as a singer. **1789** BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 161 Personages whose [musical] talents are celebrated whether they are regarded as professors or Dilettanti. **1801** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 576 Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. **1802** *Edin. Rev.* I. 165 Dilettanti who have pushed themselves into high places in the scientific world. **1826** B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. vii. 265 It would be difficult to find a dilettante who understood the art of innagging it [a parlour organ]. **1831** CARLYLE *Ser. Res.* i. x, Thou hitherto art a Dilettante and an indolent Pedant. **1840** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Civ.* (1854) 234/2 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste. The Macaroni black-balled them as vulgar fellows. **1879** FROUOR *Cæsar* ii. 17 (The Romans) cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 271 Rogers was a mere dilettante, who felt no difference between landing where Tell leaped ashore, or standing where 'St. Preux has stood'.

† *b.* with of: a lover, one who is fond of. *Obs.* **1783** HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 189 Those who are professed dilettanti of miracles.

2. *attrib.* *a.* In apposition, as *dilettante musician*, etc. = *amateur*.

**1774** 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp. **1789** MAD. D'ARLAY *Lett.* 27 Oct. A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found. **1806-7** J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. iii. You are almost entirely reduced to Dilettanti Musicians. **1816** T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Sir Patrick O'Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 252 Suited for the dilettante artist. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest.

*b.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

**1753** SAOULETT *Ct. Fathom* xxxii, He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club. **1774** 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig. **1794** MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr. Warton's comments. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1891) 198 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiousness; it is sheer rough death and earnest. **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xiii. 151, I will have a dilettante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up. **1868** M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia.

Hence **Dilettante** *v.*, **Dilettantize** *v.*, to play the dilettante (also to dilettante it); **Dilettanting** *pph. a.*; **Dilettantedom**, the world of dilettanti; **Dilettantship**, the condition of a dilettante.

**1835** JAMES GIPSY v, In the elegant charlatanism of dilettantship. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 1. 515 To go on dilettantizing it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental cities. **1843** TAIT'S *Mag.* X. 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom. **1890** *Spectator* 11 Oct. 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettantizing world.

**Dilettantish, a.** Also -teish. [f. prec. + -ISH.] Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

**1871** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xix, You are dilettantish and amateurish. **1881** H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxiii, It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate; there was nothing tonic in an Italian life. **1893** *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Feb. 129/3 It presents . . a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante.

**Dilettantism.** Also dilettanteism. [f. as prec. + -ISM: so mod. F. *dilettantisme*, *adm.* by Acad. in 1878.] The practice or method of a dilettante; the quality or character of dilettanti.

**1809** HAN. MORE *Cæsar* I. 119 (Jod.) She . . extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettantism. **1830** CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 60. The sin of this age is dilettantism: the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti. **1839** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood; it is simply dilettantism. **1862** SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iv. 187 A national society, . . has no right to indulge in religious dilettantism. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 22 A period, for Italy, of sceptical dilettantism. **1894** *Times* 23 Feb. 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism.

**Dilettantist, a.** [f. prec.; sec -IST.] Characterized by dilettantism.

**1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the playthings of dilettantist philanthropy. **1887** *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting.

**Dilful**, *obs.* form of DOLEFUL *a.*

*c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii, Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyte! *1a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 69 But that I do this dilful dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede.

† **Dilghe, dilie, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 dilgizan, 3 dilghenn (*Orm.*), dilie. [OE. *dilgean, dilgizan* = OLG. *diligon* (MLG. *del(i)gen, delgen, dilgen, I.G. delgen, dilgen, Du. delgen*; OHG. *tilon, dilon, tiligon, MHG. tilien, tiligen, tilgen, Ger. tilgen*; supposed to be ad. L. *delere* to blot out, erase.] *trans.* To destroy, blot out, erase; also *fig.*

**1897** K. ELFRID Gregory's *Past.* liv. 82 Swa se writere, 3if he ne dilgæzðæt he ær wrat . . 3æt bið ðen unðilegð 3æt he ær wrat. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 4083 To ben Fullhunnedd, to dilghenn sinne. *Ibid.* 5301 Forr swa to cwenneken Cristennedom, And Cristess lighðess dilghenn. 12. *Hymn of St. Gadic* (Ritson), Dilie min sinne, rik in mine mod.

**Diligat**, *obs.* Sc. form of DELICATE.

**Diligence** (di-lidzēns). In 5-6 *dily-, dyl-, deli-, delygence*, -ens. [a. F. *diligence* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *diligentia*, f. *diligenti-*cm DILIGENT: see -ENCE. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *diligencia*, It. *diligenza*.] The quality of being diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent application and endeavour; industry, assiduity.

**1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* iii. 86 (135) With al my wit and al my diligence. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 37 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reason shulde rule and kepe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 174 To mak defens For hys Land with diligēns. **1577** B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 By the careful toile and diligence of the Bee. **1644** MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have used in this matter. *c* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 908 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 89 *p* Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 *p* Many writers . . have laid out their diligence upon the consideration of those distempers. **1871** E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures.

† *b.* Assiduity in service; persistent endeavour to please; officiousness. *Obs.*

**1493** *Petrarcha* 142 (Pynson) To do service with humble diligence Unto my fader. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 3 Sum be service and diligence. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 9 This speedy and quick appearance argues prooffe Of your accustomed diligence to me. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* ii. 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence in vain, where no acceptance it can find? **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 41 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

† *c.* with *a* and *pl.*: An act of diligence; *pl.* labours, exertions, diligent efforts. *Obs.*

**1443** *HEN. VI.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 79 By whos notable . . labours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete fauour. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 11. 9 All them . . that with their diligences helpe forward the busynesse of the go-pell. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaglio* 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley . . for that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence. **1652** J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 253 Whilst the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid.

† *d.* One in whom the quality is personified; a diligent person. (*nonce-use*.)

**1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 241 Ar. Was't well done? *Pr.* Brauely (my diligence); thou shalt be free.

† *e.* Phrases. *To put diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's utmost endeavour, to exert oneself. To report one's diligence, to report what one has done, to report progress.* *Obs. or arch.*

**c 1386 CHAUCER *Meth.* *p* 27 When thou hast for-gone thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend. *c* 1386 — *Maucci- ple's T.* 37 And nyght and day did euer his diligence Hir for to please. **1389** *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 *p* Same maistres & breperen shuld do her diligence trewly to redresse it. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 128, I shal put my peyn and dygillence to destroye the. **1481** CAXTON *Myst.* t. vi. 30 They [kynges] doo their diligence to lerne such clergie & science. **1509** BARCLAY *Slyp of Fols* (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued . . To haue great riches put ouer great diligence. **1539** CRANMER 2 *Tim.* iv. 9 Do thy diligence, that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 208 That they be careful to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the next Assemblies. **1650** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 143, I will doe my diligence.**

† 2. Speed, dispatch, haste. *Obs.*

**1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Yf thou departe not with all diligēce thou shalt soone see the see alle couered with vesselles of werre comynge ayens the. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 37 This phisician dyd not long lynger . . but with good diligēns repaiied to the quene. **1605** SHAKS. *Lea* i. v. 4 If your Diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached [etc.]. **1703** ROWE *Ulys.* iv. i. 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return. **1781** GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 41 His rival . . fled before him with the diligence of fear.

† *b.* A 'company' of messengers. *Obs.*

**1486** *Ed. St. Albans* F vj b, A Diligens of Messengers.

† 3. Careful attention, heedfulness, caution. *To do or have diligence, to take care, take heed, beware; to take care of or about a thing, to look after it carefully.* *Obs.*

**1340** *Ayebn.* 238 Peruore bi ssolle do greate payne and grat dilgēce wile to loki here chastete. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iii. 5 If any man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence of the chyrche of God. *c* 1400 *Lan-franc's Cirurg.* 142 It is necessarie pat a surgian have more diligence in þe woundis of þe face. **1483** CAXTON *Cato B v b*, Thou oughtest to take diligence and cure of thy werkes. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* iv. 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence. **1577** B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use great diligence in the salting and drying of it. **1587** MASCAL *Gout, Cattle, Horses* (1627) 100 A horse doth ake a greater diligence to be meated and kept . . then other cattell. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 47 Moscowv-gals, with care and diligēce may be slit into pieces . . exceeding thin. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii, Thou wilt guard them with due diligence, Yet not forgetful of humanity.

† *b.* with *pl.* *Obs.*

**1675** M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phoenix* 1708 II. 530 Those necessary Diligences which are requir'd for so doubtful and dangerous a Passage.

4. *Law.* The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; *spec.* that incumbent upon the parties to a contract.

**1622** MALVINES *Anc. Law Merch.* 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are . . to be observed accordingly. **1781** SIR W. JONES *Ess. Bailments* 16. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v.*, The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence. (1) Common or ordinary. (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence. (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns. **1875** POSTE *Gains* 477 The opposite of Negligence is Diligence, vigilance, attention, which, like Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations. *Ibid.* 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence.

5. *Sc. Law.* *a.* The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. *b.* The warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents.

**1568** in *Calderswood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 The persons addebted for payment of the same being at the home, and no further diligence used for obtaining of payment. **1752** J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to C. D. our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said C. D. to compare

before Our Lords Justice-General. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1827 *Scott Jnrl.* 13 Oct., Mr. Abud., has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500*l.* 1858 *POLSON Law & L.* 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a diligence.

**Diligence** <sup>2</sup> (di-lidjəns; Fr. *diligēza*). [mod. F.: a particular use of *diligence*, *DILIGENCE* <sup>1</sup> sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. *diligenza*, Sp. *diligencia*.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1893) 11. 210 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour France* IV. 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carrosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 *M. BURKE Journ. through France* 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 *J. L. STEPHENS Trav. Greece, etc.* 62*l.* We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1833 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 207 When travelling... on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. *Obs.*

1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence. [Satirically: it was a wagon.] 1776 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) IV. 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* i. 1, Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 *MAO, D'ARBLAY Lett.* 9 June, if... possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1782 *SIR J. E. SMITH in Alen.* (1832) 1. 55 We went in the diligence to Dumbarton. 1797 *Papers on Reform of Posts* App. ii. 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath... on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences.

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (cf. *COACH* *sb.* i. c.)

1837 *RUSKIN Praterita* II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.

d. *attrib.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag.* 527, Catherine... looked out through the diligence windows at the château.

† **Diligency**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *diligentia*: see *DILIGENCE* <sup>1</sup> and -*ENCY*.] = *DILIGENCE* <sup>1</sup>.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys... to be norryshed & brought up with most dyligens. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lxix. 53 Lack of this somers dayes dyligence, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 *W. SCLATER Exp. i Thers.* (1630) 192 Meanes, with more diligence attended. 1672 *MRS. ALLEINE Life Jos. Alleine* vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligence, and courage.

**Diligent** (di-lidjənt), a. (*adv.*) Also 5-6 deligent. [a. F. *diligent* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diligent-em* attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of *diligere* to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Fr. *diligent*, Sp. and It. *diligente*.]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Uolk... bet by diligent in bet hi byeh ylycalle to done. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* 7. 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. c 1430 *Syr Gower* 132 Thei wer diligent in here service. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 7 To fast and pray... We synfull folk sulde be more diligent. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xiii. 4 The soule of the diligent schall haue plenty. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 14 b. A painefull and diligent Bayliffe. 1583 *HOLLVAND Campo di Fior* 53 Philopon is diligent, and honestest of all. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skilful Mus.* iii. 38 He that will be diligent to know... the true allowances. 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 427 Comforts and luxuries... now unknown... may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* ix. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* 89 (Mätz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaille. 1a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 1 Not in ydle luyngye, but in diligente labouryngye. 1703 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. Pref. Aiv b. Things... worthy of our Diligent Search and Inquiry. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* iii. Silent awhile were its treads, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

† 3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 Men moun be deluyered of manye greet siknessis if her leche is kunnyngye & diligent aboute hem. 1c 1460 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame sanz Mercy* 112 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 In his langage not gretely diligente. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xlii. 5, I have geuen diligent care vnto the. a 1552 *SOMERSET in FOXE A. & M.* (1563) 730 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligente hede to be taken. 1593 *HOOKE Eccl.* Pol. iii. i. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 73 A very diligent and observing person. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Commons* iii. That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnassus. 1756 *BURKE*

*Subl. & B. v. iv.* On a very diligent examination of my own mind... I do not find that... any such picture is formed.

† b. Attentive to others; assiduous in service.

1566 *WILLS & Irv.* M. C. (Surtees 1823) 264 All my children to be delectant and obedient to hir as becometh the them. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury.* i. 1. He will be diligent and fawning.

† **B. adv.** = *DILIGENTLY*. *Obs.*

1479 *Eng. Gilds* 413 So that... they may the better, sewer, and more diligent, execute... their said Officiz. 1556 *LAUVER Tractate* 228 Quibhuld be taught most diligent Be faithful Pastors. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i.* iii. 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will prepare.

† **Diligent**, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *diligent-er* to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *diligent DILIGENT*.] *trans.* To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 *RAYNOLD Blyth Mankynde* (1634) iv. vi. 197 Be [the earth]... neuer so well diligented and picked, yett alwayes therein will remaine... seeds of vnlooked for weeds.

**Diligently** (di-lidjəntli), *adv.* [f. *DILIGENT* a. + *LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a diligent manner; with diligence.

a. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 *Ayenb.* 208 Huo bet 20ch diligēticliche. 1382 *Wyclif* 2 *Chron.* xix. 11 Takith comfort and doith diligēticly, and the Lord schal ben with you in goodis. 1477 *EART. RIVERS (Caxton)* *Dietes* 128 If he be pouer to labour dylygently. 1530 *TINOCLE Answ.* to *Mors* i. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287*l.* The Jewes studied the scripture the diligēticly. c 1540 *BOORDE The boke for to Lerne* Cij b. They... serue god the holy dayes... more dylygently, than to do theyr worke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 822 That all thinges... shoulde be speedily and diligēticly done. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 6 Study to doe thy owne dutie diligēticly. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 8 When we have diligēticly laboured for any purpose. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer.* Bd. III. iv. 53 Applying himself diligēticly... to natural and theological science. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Admannau* Intro. 70 Columba laboured diligēticly among the Picts.

† b. Attentively, carefully, heedfully. *Obs.*

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 17 Espie diligēticly when this... sterre passeth any-thing the south westward. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72*l.* Beholdyng hym dylygently in the clere lyght. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 139 Markyng diligēticly that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sight. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 87 It must be diligēticly distinguished from an Impossthume. 1695 *L. O. PRESTON Boeth.* v. 226 It hath not yet been diligēticly and thorowly determined.

† **Diligentness**. *Obs. rare* - o. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 *PAISLEG* 212*l.* Delygentnesse, diligence. 1580 *BARET Alu.* Q. 15 Diligētnesse, Justinesse, quicknesse, Impigritas. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Diligētnesse*, diligence.

**Dilirious**, -ium, *obs. erron. ff.* DELIRIOUS, -IUM.

**Dilituric** (dellitiu'rik), a. *Chem.* [f. *DI*-2 + *LITH-IC* + *URIC*.] In *dilituric acid*, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts are *diliturates*.

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 666 Dilituric acid is tribasic. The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

**Diluer** (e), *obs. forms of DELIVER*.

**Dill** (dil), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> [OE. *dill*, *dille*, (*dill*) *dyle* masc. = OLG. *dill*, MDu. and Du. *dille* f., OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* m. and f., Ger. *dill* m., *dille* f., Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*.] *Ultior derivation unknown.*

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Enrope, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called *ANET*.

a 700 *Epinal* [8 a 800 *Erf.*] *Gloss.* 21 Anetum dill. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 159 Anetum dill. c 1000 *Ag. Corp.* Matt. xxii. 23 Wa eow, boceras... ze be teodih mīntan, and dille and cymyn. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece genim diles blostan. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 Anetum, dille red dille. c 1420 *Fallad.* on *Hnsb.* iv. 167 Nowe sette in places colde, servey and dyle. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* ii. xc. 279 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. iii.* ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and savyne, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 218 The wonder-working Dill... Which curious women use in many a nice disease. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt, etc.* *Nymphidia* 127 Therewith her Veruayne and her Dill, That hindreth Wittes of their will. 1778 *Br. Lowry Transl. Isaiah* xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill... have yellow flowers. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see *quots.*

c 1680 *Enquiries* 2*l.* Do you sow herabow, the Gore-Vetch... Dills or Lentils? 1789 *W. MARSHALL Gloss.* *Gloss.*, *Dill*, *crum lūrumum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dill*, hedge parsley. *Var. dial.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dill*, tare; vetch (*Vicia sativa*). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dills*, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dill-flower*, -*fruit*, -*seed*;

† *dill-nut* (*dil-note*), an old name of the Earth-nut,

*Bunium* (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamen); *dill*, water, a carminative draught prepared from dill; *dill weed*, a name in U.S. for May weed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Panis porcūm, ciclamen, mahim terre*, dillnote uel erthenote. a 1500 *Lind MS.* 553 in Cockayne *Sax. Leech.* III. 321 Ciclamen, corpeorite or dillnote or sylte or halywort. þis herbe hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalle & he groweth in wodes & medes. 1586 *W. WEBER Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 And dill flowers most sweete that sauoureth also. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Add to them... of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1838 *Hoca Fz. Kingd.* 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water, 1860 *All Year Remd* No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† **Dill**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs. Rogues' Cant.* [Variant of, or error for, *DELL* <sup>2</sup>.] A girl, wench.

a 1627 *MOORETON Spanish Gipsy* iv. i. Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.

**Dill**, *sb.* <sup>3</sup> *Naut.* The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

1822 *Standard* 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the dill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water.

**Dill** *sb.* <sup>4</sup>, *obs. form of DOLE*, grief, mourning. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xv. I in dungun, and dill is done for to duelle. a 1765 *SIR CAROLINE* iv. in *Child Ballads* iii. lxi. 58/1 Great dill to him was dight.

**Dill** *sb.* <sup>5</sup>, *erron. f. dulse*, *DULSE*, a sea-weed.

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Dill**, a. *north. dial.* *Obs.* Also 4 *dill*, *dille*, *deille*, *dylle*. [Perh. early form of *DULL* a. q.v.] Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3714 Mannkin hatt wass stumet & dill, & skillas swa summa asse, a 1300 *CURSOR* *MS.* 17225 (Cott.) Bot i pat es sa dedil dill, Me spedis ai me-self to spill. *Ibid.* 27238 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13. *E.E. Altit.* P. A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dylle. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 1529 Je demen me to dille your dylance to herken. a 1400 *Reliq. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* ix. (1367) 91 All þe dedes þay couthe doo þat derfe wate and dill. c 1440 *J. Ork Myst.* xxvii. 149 So wel away! That ever I did þat dede so dill.

† **Dill**, v. <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also 4 *dil*, *dyle*. [a. ON. *dylja* (pa. t. *duldi*, *duldi*, ba. pple. *dulitr*, *dulitr*), Sw. *dölja*, *Dn. dölge* to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise: cf. ON. *dil* concealment, *dulr* silent, close, *dul*-secret.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, hide, keep secret.

a 1300 *CURSOR* *MS.* 202 (Cott.) Iuus wit þer gret vnschill Wend his vprisying to dill. *Ibid.* 1081 His broþer held sua wend he dill, Bot he moght nouqrar it hille. *Ibid.* 421 And Joseph lette he wist it nocht; He wist and dill, al þe wis. *Ibid.* 13031 Naman aicht it thol ne dill. [*Farf.* dyle.] *Ibid.* 21363 Þe right rode þai wend to dill [*Farf.* dille] Vte of þe cristen men skil.

2. *intr.* To conceal oneself, to hide.

a 1300 *CURSOR* *MS.* 929a (Cott.) Fra him for-soth sal nan can dill þ. rr. stele, wiþdrawel.

**Dill**, v. <sup>2</sup> *north. dial.* [Related to *DILL* a.: cf. *DULL* v.; also ON. *dilla* intr. to trill, to lull.]

*trans.* To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Robin & Ma.* v. My dyle in dem bot gif thow dill Douthes bot dreid I de. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for carel who may my doyllis dill? 1641 *R. BAILLE Lett. & Tracts* (1841) l. 310 The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down. 1820 *J. STRUTHERS Brit. Minstrel* II. 80 The word dill means simply to soothe or assuage. 1825 *S. JUDN Margaret* 140 (Bartlett) This medicine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores... kill worms. 1855 *ROBINSON Walby Gloss.* *Dill*, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dill*, to lull or soothe a child... 'thee dill that chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. *absol.* To be numbed, cause dullness.

c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4034 With þaim þe seke man fete he hilde For þare þe paralysis first dille.

† **Dill**, v. <sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] *trans.* To trim, deck, dress up. (Also *absol.*)

1548 *HOOPER Declar. to Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 377 Other sort... are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman... is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 *WILLOBE Armes xx. l.* (1633) 38 No marvell uell, though you haue thrid That so can dekke, that so can dill. 1616 *J. LANE Conf. Sgr.* 7. xi. 160 The vanities of thother knights and ladies; The fickle pompe of dilld-vp whiffing babies.

|| **Dillenia** (dill'ni-a). *Bot.* [mod. L. after *Dillēnus*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. *Dilleniaceae*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence *Dilleniaceae*, a. of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceae*. *Dilleniad*, a member of this natural order.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dillenia*, a genus of plants. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 377 *Dillenia* with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 477 *Dilleniaceae* plants are distinguished... from *Magnoliaceae* by their want of stipules. 1866 *Treys. Bot.* I. 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† **Dilli-darling**. *Obs. rare*. [First element app. identical with *DILLING*.] A term of endearment: a darling. So *Dilli-minion*.

[These terms translate F. *dorelot* and *bedault*, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]



a 1693 URQUHART *Fabelais* III. xiv. 114 As if I had been a . . . neat dillidarling Minion, like Adonis. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentiel Dill-minion.

**Dilligrout.** Obs. cxc. Hist. Also dile-, dille-, dilly-. [Derivation unknown.]

In the recent form of the word, the second element is app. taken as *grout* porridge of coarse meal; but this appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French *del girunt* or *geroun* of unknown meaning. Cf. *Testa de Neville* (Recd.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 *Lib. de Antig. Leg.* p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domo Regis quod vocatur mess de geroun.]

A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held. (In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook.)

1662 *St. George's Day* (1685) to Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called *Dill-grout*, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington. 1679 *Blount Anc. Tenures* i. 1727 *Ceremonies Coronations* 49 Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called *Dill-grout*. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Addington*, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henr. III. held it by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called *Dill-grout*. 1880 *Buxton Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 52.

**Dilling** (di'lin). Obs. cxc. dial. [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with *DILL* v. 2, or ON. *dilla* to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of *derling*, DARLING. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to *darling*, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weaking of a litter.

[1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Dillin* Mignon.] 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 106 After this there befell unto him another mischance that sate as neere his skirte as the death of his dilling. 1598 *Florio, Mignon*, a minton, a fauont, a dilling, a minkin, a darling. 1607 *MARSTON What you Will* II. i. 1, Sunne, Moore, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 *Corcoran, Beset*, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or youngest child one hath. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* II. 26 The youngest and the last. . . . Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1671 *MINSHEU Ductor in Ling.*, A *Dilling* or wanton, one borne his father being very old. He is loved more than the rest. a 1639 *WHATELY Præfatory* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin. . . . they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 64 A *Dilling*; a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 *ROBERTSON Glouc. Gloss.*, *Dilling* pig or dilly pig, the weakly pig of a litter.

**Dillisk**, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of DULSE.

**Dill-nut**: see under *DILL* sb. 1

† **Dillue**, v. *Mining*. Obs. Also 8 dilleugh, 7-8 erron. dilve. [a. Cornish *dylo* to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh *dillwng* to let go, liberate. (The final *o* in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling *ue*.)] *trans.* To finish the dressing of (lin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer**, **Dilling-sieve**.

1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2110 We. . . dilue [printed dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind. 1721 *BAILEY, Diving*, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore. 1778 *W. PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dillinghalls or pitworks. *Ibid.* 319 *Dilling*. (*Dillingh*, To let go, let fly, send away. *Dyllyr*, i. e. Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called *Dilling* sieves, or *Dilluers*.

**Dill weed**: see under *DILL* sb. 1

**Dilly** 1 (di'li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE 2.]

† 1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. Obs.

1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 54 F 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly. 1798 J. W. FERRE *Loves of the Triangles* (*Anti-Jacobin*) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying *Three* Insides. 1811 E. LYSAGHT *Poems* 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fan.* Paris x. 35 'Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly: And ending as dull as a six-inside Dilly' 17. 1894 *SIR J. D. ASTLEY Fifty Years of my Life* I. 93 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [Note, i. e. diligence].

† 2. A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. Obs.

1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 47 We sallied forth, and . . . found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840 -- *Poor Jack* xi, Dillies. . . . plied at the Elephant and Castle. 3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1890 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables. . . which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Dilly* (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying reapers and other light matters. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dilly*, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 19, *Dilly*, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, The old

engine on the Wylam railway was . . . called . . . 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

**Dilly** 2. *colloq. or dial.* A call to ducks; hence, a nursery name for a duck (also *dilly-duck*).

*Nursery song* 'Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed. a 1845 *HOOD Drowning Ducks* xiv, The tenants . . . Had found the way to *Pick a dilly*. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Annerley* I. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dill* or *Dilly*, Call for ducks.

**Dilly** 3. A familiar shortening of DAFFODILLY.

1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Dilly*, an abbreviation of daffodilly. *Derby*. *White Dillies*, i. e. white daffodillies, *Narcissus poeticus*. *Lanc.*

**Dilly** 4. [Shortened from *Sapodilla*, the name used by Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 87.] In *Wild Dilly*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Minusops Sieberi*, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 *SARGENT Silva N. America* V. 283 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sappodillo Tree'.

**Dilly-bag**. Also simply dilli, dilly. *Australia*. [dilli native name in Queensland.] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence *Dillyful*.

1847 *LEICHHARDT Jnl.* III. 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. *Ibid.* 91 Dillis neatly worked of Kooragay bark. 1885 *MRS. C. PRÆD Australia* Life 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1889 -- *Romance of Colonial Reformer* xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangling a small dilly-bag. 1893 *MRS. C. PRÆD Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

**Dilly-dally** (di'li-dæ'li), v. [A varied reduplication of DALLY v., with the same alternation as in *zig-zag*, *shilly-shally*, etc., expressing see-saw action.] *intr.* To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying with a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to trifle.

(*Rob.* in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sb.) 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 *MRS. EDGEWORTH Belinda* (1832) I. xvii. 320, I . . . knew she'd dilly dally with Clara till he would turn upon his heel and leave her. 1877 *SERGEON Sermon* XXIII. 598 Every man . . . who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* IV. xvi, There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Hence **Dilly-dallying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dilly-dallier**.

1879 *MRS. L. B. WALFORD Cousins* III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 *WEBB Goethe's Faust* Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it! The dillydallier ne'er will be. 1881 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 17 Dec. 133 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

**Dilly-dally**, *sb., a., adv.* [f. the vb.]

† **a. sb.** Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. Obs.

a 1610 *BABINGTON Conf. Notes*, Gen. xxiv. 57 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 E. WARD *Trip Jamaica* Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

**B. adj. (dial.). C. adv. (nonce-use.)**

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xli, If I had suffered her to stand still I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had that honour yet awhile. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly-dally*, undecided; shilly-shally. 1893 *Q. [Couch] Delectable Ducky* 240 Of all the dilly-dallying men I must say, John, you're the dilly-dalliest.

† **Dillydown**. Obs. rare. Cf. *DILLI-DARLING*, *DILLING*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he c. A dilly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

**Dillyful**: see *DILLY-BAG*.

**Dilmond**, var. f. *DIMMONT*.

**Dilnote**, obs. f. *dill-nut*: see *DILL* sb. 1 3.

**Dilogical** (di'lo-dzi-kål), a. [f. Gr. *διλογος* doubtful, *διλογία* repetition + -ic + -al, after *logica*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks* (1861-2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

**Dilogy** (di'lo-dzi, di'lo-dzi), *Rhet.* [ad. L. *dilogia* ambiguity, a. Gr. *διλογία*, f. *διλογος*, f. *δι- twice* + *-λογος* speaking: In mod. f. *dilogie*.]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dilogy*, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts.

† **Diloricate**, v. Obs. rare-°. [f. L. *dilōricāre*, ppl. stem of *dilōricāre* to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. *dī-* (dis-) apart + *lorica* leathern cuirass.] 1623 *COCKERAM, Diloricate*, to rip. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Diloricate*, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

**Dilse**, Sc. form of DULSE.

† **Dilucid**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidus* clear, bright, f. *dilucidare* to be clear, f. *dī-*, dis- apart (Dis-) + *lucere* to shine, be light.]

1. *lit.* Clear to the sight; pure, bright. rare. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 133 Eares. . . soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses. 2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucid. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucid description of laws. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 224 A dilucid and thorough knowledge.

† **Dilucidate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidatus*, pa. pple. of *dilucidare* to make clear, to explain, f. *dilucidus* -us: see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec. Hence † **Dilucidateness**.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* F 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Dilucidatness* . . . clearness, plainness.

† **Dilucidate**, v. Obs. Also 6-7 de-. [f. L. *dilucidat*- ppl. stem of *dilucidare*: see prec.] *trans.* To make clear or plain; to elucidate.

1538 *St. Papers Henr. VIII.* I. 576 Such annotations . . . as shall doubtles elucidate and cleare the same. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Dilucidate*, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 Till time might elucidate his innocency. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, He has . . . examined every part of it dialectically . . . elucidating it with all the light which . . . the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 *T. PHILLIPS Life Reg. Pole* (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfulness of it elucidated.

Hence **Dilucidated** *ppl. a.*; **Dilucidating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dilucidator**.

a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* II. III. 6 (R.) For the elucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (*titl.*) The Dilucidator, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1759 *DILWORTH Pofe* 2 A concise and elucidated account of the life of Pope.

† **Dilucidation**. Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidation-em*, n. of action from *dilucidare* to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 698 It remaineth that wee proceede unto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 502 It needs no further dilucidacy. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 *WARBURTON Wks* (1811) XI. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

† **Dilucidify**. Obs. [f. *DILUCID*: see -IFY.] The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Together with plainness, and diluciditie, beliefs was so turned and altered.

† **Dilucidly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. *DILUCID* + -LY 2.] Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1638 *MEDE Ep. to Hartlib* Wks. (1672) IV. 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* II. II. Concl. 270 Provided that he . . . do first Dilucidly answer those Objections.

**Diludge**, obs. var. of DELUGE.

**Diluent** (di'lū-ent), a. and sb. [ad. L. *diluent-* gen. p. pple. of *dilūere* to wash away, dissolve: see *DILUTE*.] A. *adj.*

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; *spec.*, in medicine, making thin the fluids of the body.

1731 *ARBUTHNOT On Aliments* v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 *JOHNSTONE in Phil. Trans.* L. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 H. W. BECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent. 1878 *MOZLEY Ess.* II. 379 (*Argt. Design*) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

**B. sb.**

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 *SIR E. BARRY Observ.* *Wines* 392 This is the universal diluent. 1827 *ABERNETHY Surg. Wks.* I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1878 *MOZLEY Ess.* II. 382 (*Argt. Design*) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. *spec.* A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

1721 *BAILEY, Diluents* . . . medicines serving to thin the blood. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea. 1758 J. C. SMYTH in *Aled. Commun.* 1. 77 Warm diluents were . . . all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 53 The patient cures. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

**Dilute** (di-, dai'lūt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dilūtus* diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. *dilūere* to dissolve, dilute, f. *dī-*, dis- (Dis-) + *lūere* to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

1658 PHILLIPS, s.v. *Dilution*, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 45 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

b. *spec.* of a chemical substance.  
1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

c. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it [matter] . . . grows dilute and pale. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1796 WYTHE *Brit. Plants* IV. 264 Gills fixed, dilute greenish . . . whitish towards the edges. 1813 FRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Manikind* (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* i. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. *fig.* Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* from 1).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures . . . the more weak and dilute are your positions. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* *Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. MORE *Alfyt.* *Aug.* 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist onely by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which purifies in its dilute state.

**Dilute** (di-, dail'vūt), *v.* [f. L. *dilūt*-pp. stem of *dilūere*: see *prec.* Cf. F. *diluer*.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, *esp.* to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (V. R.). By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 COWPER *Blad* ix. 251 Replenish it with wine diluted less. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. v. 1. 13 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1799 C. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 270 Lay on it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1830 M. DOBSON *Don. Econ.* I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Travels* *Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 323 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1867 W. W. STURTEVANT *Coal & Coal-mining* 223 An adequate amount of ventilation . . . to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

† b. *Med.* To treat with diluents. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power . . . to pill . . . dilute . . . and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other. *Ibid.* 71 There are other Blues, which . . . will not be diluted by grinding. a 1727 NEWTON (J.). The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus . . . makes that image appear far less bright.

3. *fig.* To weaken, take away the strength or force of; generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

c 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* *Form. Educ.* (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of similes? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation . . . in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1852 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* *Adv.* 16 The Author finds . . . nothing which he is resolved to dilute into no meaning. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* *Ser.* III. i. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 Wks. I. 191/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another. **Diluted** (di-, dail'vūt), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 *Tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Diluted*, rinsed or washed. 1783 MASON *Art of Painting* 672 (R). The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgeport Treat.* vii. 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Bacchus* Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine.

*fig.* 1831 C. STURTEVANT *Sart. Res.* II. x. Almost like diluted madness. 1837 EMERSON *Adm.* *Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [clergymen] do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

**Dilutedly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 WORCESTER *Cities Med. Grm.* 1870 C. B. CLARKE

in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 50/1 An article . . . describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly.

† **Dilutement**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -MENT.] = DILUTION.

1807 SOUTHEY *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy.

**Diluteness**. [f. DILUTE *a.* + -NESS.] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. (R.). What that diluteness which . . . is more . . . proper to F than Q, I understand not. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 103 The . . . fluid may be secreted . . . merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

**Diluter** (di-, dail'vūt), *n.* Also 8-or. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 233 As a Diluter, it is to be preferred. 1737 BRACKEN *Parvity Impr.* (1756) I. 39 A Diluter and Cooler of the Blood. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutte's Health's Improv.* 22 These Diluters are either Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Substances made with Water. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

**Diluting** (dil'vū-ing), *vb. sb.* [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DILUTE. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 58 From the composition and dilutions of these two. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

**Diluting**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That dilutes.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as water-gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple-tea. 1863 J. HANNAH *Relat. Dis. & Hum. Elem.* *Holy Script.* III. 85 A diluting exposition. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 The diluting gases are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide . . . important constituents of common gas.

**Dilution** (di-, dail'vū-shən). [n. of action f. L. *dilūt*-pp. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE: so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Water . . . serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment . . . in the stomach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dilution*, a washing, or cleansing a purging or clearing. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Adm.* *ments* V. (R.). Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickening. 1798 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

*fig.* 1827 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 SPOONER *Yras.* *Dev. Ps.* cxvii. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mm. Waters* 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution. 1827 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 41. 226 Equal quantities . . . in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol . . . strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is time. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

**Dilutionist**. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] In homoeopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs.

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1892 J. ELLIS *Pers. Exper. Physician* 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist . . . I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist.

**Dilutive** (di-, dail'vūt-iv), *a. rare*. [f. L. *dilūt*-pp. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE: see -IVE.] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstain from drinks, excepting only a Dilutive draught.

|| **Dilutum** (di-, dail'vūt-um). *Med.* [L. := 'that which is diluted', neuter pa. pp. of *dilūere* to DILUTE.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dilutum*, an Infusion. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turn it of a deep blue. 1753 N. TORRANCE *Gauges*, *Sart. Thron.* 98, I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilutum*, a liquid in which something has been dissolved.

† **Diluve**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *diluve*, also *de-, du-, delouve* (Littre), ad. L. *diluvium*: cf. Pr. *diluvai*, *diluvii*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. See DELUGE, DILUVIUM, DILUVY.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 765 (Harl.) God dreinte all þe world at bi diluve. [So *Petr.* 2. *Lansd.*; 3 *MSS.* diluge, *Selden* diluvio.]

**Diluvial** (dil'vū-ial), *a.* [ad. L. *diluvialis* is of a deluge or flood, f. *diluvium* a washing away of the earth, flood (f. *dilūere* to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diluvial*, of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel . . . its diluvial verbiage. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist.* *Man* xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil*

167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararat.

2. *Geol. a.* Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet *diluvial* to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 31 This doctrine . . . conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1893 HOWORTH *Glacial Night-mare* I. 83 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term *diluvium*, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

b. Of or pertaining to the *diluvium* or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. *Diluvial clay*, the boulder clay.

(For the connexion of a and b see DILUVIUM.)

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1851 D. WILSON *Pres. Ann.* (1863) I. 1. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Yorksh.* 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

**Diluvialist**. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] *Geol.* One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* II. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating iceberg as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion . . . between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 86/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

**Diluvian** (dil'vū-ian), *a.* Also 8-or *de-.* [f. L. *diluvium* flood + -AN: see DILUVIAL.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp.* of the Noachian flood.

1655 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmosphere contained in it a great quantity of . . . stones. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of violent diluvian. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1884 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence **Diluvianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism. 1885 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been . . . created . . . out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly a chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

† **Diluviate**, *v. Obs.* In 6 *de-.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *diluviare* to flood, inundate, f. *diluvium* flood.] *intr.* To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot. said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 SANDYS *Europe* *Spec.* (1632) 187 Those septentrional inundations . . . have . . . wildly deluviated over all the South.

**Diluviation**, *rare*. [n. of action f. *prec.*] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) VII. 37 The ravines . . . having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospheric diluviation.

**Diluvius**, var. of DILUVY, *Obs.*

**Diluvion**. ? *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *diluvion-em* inundation, flood, f. *dilūere*: see next and cf. ALUVION.] = DILUVIUM.

18. BUCKLAND is cited by Worcester 1846.

|| **Diluvium** (dil'vū-ium). [a. L. *diluvium* flood, inundation, deluge, f. *dilūere* to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see DILUTE.]

A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'.

1819 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 255 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 2 The word *diluvium*. I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 183 The old transported gravel, or *diluvium* of Prof. Buckland. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia, must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1852 J. TAYLOR in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 GEMIE *Ge. Ice* xxvii. 369 Ancient alluvium or diluvium overlying moraine-profounde. 1874 LYELL *Students' Geol.* xi. (ed. 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes... or by earthquakes... had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† **Diluvy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *deluuy(e)*, *di-luuy*, 4-6 *di*, *dyluuy*, -ie. [ad. L. *diluvium* -um deluge: see prec. and cf. **DILUYE**.] = **DELUGE** *sb.* a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv[i]. 4 *Pe deluuy [mispr. deluuy]* gladeh pe houns of heuen, be almygtyf halwed Noe and his. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 5 Brinyngyn in the dyluuy, or greet flood, to the world of vnytpouse men. c 1393 CHAUCE *Seogan* 14 *Pu* causist piy deluuy of pestelence. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 *Pir* three sonnes of Noe after he dyluuy parted amanges ham all pe erthe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 9 b. Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse... as brought vpon them the great dyluuy or vnyuersall flood.

**Dilve** see **DILUE**.  
**Dilyte**, **Dilyuer** (e), obs. ff. DELIGHT, DELIVER.  
**Dim** (dim), a. and sb. Forms: 1- dim; also 3-4 *dime*, 4 *dyme*, 4-6 *dym*, *dymme*, 5 *dimm*, 6 *dymbo*, 6-7 *dimme*, 7 *dimm*, *dimb*. [OE. *dim* = OFris. *dim*, ON. *dimm-r*. Cf. OHG. *timbar* (MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, mod. Swiss. dial. *timmer*) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. \**dim-ro* and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

**A. adj.**  
1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of *bright* or *clear*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Sat.* 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealde him dimne and deorene deaples scwan. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* li. 12 On his dimme hol. *Ibid.* xli. 16 So dimme niht. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 286 Euerle on ðæt halden wið 30 wurdon mirc and swart, and dim. 1371 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 472 Dryf ouer his dymme water. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 1467 When he day is dym and cloudy. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. x. v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1508 FISHER *Vks.* (1876) 68 O dymme cloude. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Fayr dyma, the lantern of the nyght, be cam dym ande pail. 1632 MUTTON *Penseroso* 160 Storied windows richly light, Casting a dim religious light. 1733 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 31 A light, dimmed indeed, or clearer, according to the view. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 1 Through the dim veil of evening's dusky shade. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xii. 2 Her heavy mane The bright world dim. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. li. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

**b. fig.** esp. of qualities usually clear or bright. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on ða dimman dæd. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 That... did away his dedes dim, And mad an hall man of him. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5333 Love is... whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1661-98 *SOUTH* 12 *Serm.* III. 287 Man's... Understanding must not be contented with the poor, dimm Light of Faith. 1817-8 SHELLEY *Ros. & Hel.* 692 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

**2.** Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 *Martyrology* (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo bytzen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum and yfelicum. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1651 HOBES *Leviath.* i. li. 5 At a great distance of place, that which we look at appears dimme. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 58 Civilized Pagans... have scowred over the dimme inscription of the Moral Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 SHELLEY *Engen. Hilla* 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance.

**b. fig.** Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint.

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Vnto me es þis mater dym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymme, or harde to vnderstonde, mistiens. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1065/2 Like to be buried in the dimme booke of obliuion. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. I. Old & New Schoolm.* I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty spirit within. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 52 (50) A memory dim.

**3.** Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or dark; lustreless.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 577 Thw art dim. an of fule howe. 1535 COVERD. *Lani.* i. x. O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1563 W. FULKE *Metors* (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dimme, and of purple colour. 1621 SHAKES. *Wint.* 7. iv. iv. 110 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes. 1728 *Young Love Fame v.* (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. iii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

**4.** Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1220 *Bestiary* 60 Siden his sijst is al unstrong, and his egein dimme. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3570 (Cott.) Þe freli fax [beginnes] to fal of him, And þe sight to wax well dim. c 1422 HOCCEVE *Learn to Die* 228 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecel.* xii. 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 17 Jacob... somewhat dim for age. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* III. i. I am dim, sir; But he's sharp-sighted. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.

**b. fig.** Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

a 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* (J.). The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth. 1731 FIELDING *Grub Str. Op. Intro.* Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1786 B. TAYLOR *Denkalion* i. iv. 32 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

**5. transf.** Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Indistinct, faint.

c 1386 CHAUCE *Knt.'s T.* 1575 He herde a mutmuryng Ful lowe and dym. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxi. (1495) 128 They that haue grette tongues haue dymme voyce. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3672 His speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1817 SHELLEY *Marianne's Dream* 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

**B. sb.** Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 755 The day vp droghe & the dym voidet. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53 He listneþ his folk in dym. 1509 *Parl. Deuyls* xciii. Quod Symeon, 'he lygþneth his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1857 HEAVESKE *Sant* (1860) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

**b.** Dimness of vision.

1726 LAW *Chr. Perfect.* i. 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† **C. adv.** Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 He herde a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* li. That Light... Which... Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire.

**D. Comb. a.** adverbial, as *dim-brooding*, *coloured*, *discovered*, *gleaming*, *grey*, *lighted*, *lit* (*-litten*), *remembered*, *seen*, *yellow*, etc. **b.** parasynthetic, as *dim-browed*, *-eyed*, *-lettered*, *-sheeted*, **DIM-SIGHTED**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny 'dim-brooding'. 1776 MICKLE *Tr. Canuocis* Lusiad 43 And night, ascending from the 'dim-brow'd east. c 1400 *Mandev.* (Roxb.) xvii. 79 *Pai* enmare 'dymme coloured' han be cristall. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* x. Hamlets brown, and 'dim-discovered' spires. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolutes* i. xvi. 302 The ghesseive interpretations of 'dim-ey'd man. 1839 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 273 The public is a dim-eyed animal. 1840 CLOUGH *Early Poems* v. 11 Through the 'dim-lit inter-space. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close 'dim-litten chamber. 1827 MOIR *Dead Eagle* li. Down, whirling... to the 'dim-seen plain. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 600 Fair head in the 'dim-yellow light.

**Dim, v.** [f. DIM a. OE. had the compounds *adimman*, *fordimman*, ON. the intr. *dimma* to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

**1. intr.** To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 7 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 His fair lere folowþ and dimmþ is sylte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Cott.) Mani flurs... þat neuermar sal dme ne dume. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9932 The day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* i. viii. Suddenly mine eyes began to dim. c 1710 Y. E. WARD *Wolch-monster* 28 My Lady's Beauty, tho' divine, Would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xii. The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. li. 250 The near horizon dims.

**2. trans.** To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes).

cf 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Deah heora mod... sie adimmad. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 24 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se. c 1400 *Song Roland* 380 Dew diskid adoun and dymnyd the floures. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymnyng, or make dymme, *obscurus*. 1530 FALSCHE. 516/3. I dymme the colour or beautye of a thyng... Se howe these torches haue dymmed this gylting. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxi. viii. (1714) 109 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams dim the Sight. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 r x The writer of essays... seldom... dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armarial bearings. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Asp.* II. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.

**b. fig.**

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b. It dymmeth or maketh derke theyr lytel hollynesse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Pariet's Iron Age* 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleam* 275 Its quaint houses... are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† **Dim. Obs.** Abbreviation of *L. dimidium* half.

1477 *Churchac. Acc. Crocombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim. iiii lb. 1634-4 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 22 Adorned with stones a yard and dim. high. *Ibid.* 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and dim. wide.

**Dim., dimin. (Mus.)** abbrev. of **DIMINUENDO**.

**Dim.** obs. form of **DEEM** v.

**Dimagnë'sic**, a. Chem.: see **DI-2** a d.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 66 Dimagnë'sic pyro-phosphate.

**Dimagnetite** (daimægnë'teit). *Min.* [f. **DI-2** twice + **MAGNETITE**.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after lievrite (Watts).

1852 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 152 Dimagnetite of Shepard... appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† **Dima'ne**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *ditnaine*, -mayne. [ad. L. *dimānā-re* to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. *dī-* *dis-* apart + *nānāre* to flow.] *intr.* To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive its origin from.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surry* Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimaying from the sacred Source of true Nobility. *Ibid.* i. vi. 12 Springs dimaying from thicke sand... gather mudde. 1642 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 8 Motion and Feeling di-mane from the Braine. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

**Dimanganous**, a. Chem. See **DI-2** a d.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, Mn<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**Dimaris** (dīm'aris). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). Formerly called *drimatis*, *dimatis*.

The initial d indicates that the mood can be reduced to *Darii* (by *mn*) transposition of the premisses, and (s) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1827 WHATLEY *Logic* II. III. § 4. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. iv. iii. § 137. 403 *Dimaris*. An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

**Dimastigate** (daimæ'stigēt), a. *Zool.* [f. **DI-2** twice + Gr. *μαστρυγία* (μάστιγ) whip + -ATE 2: cf. L. *mastigatus* whipped.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (*Dimastix*) which have two flagella.

**Dimatis**, earlier form of **DIMARIS**.

**Dimber**, a. *Rogues' Cant.* Pretty.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* v. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1692 COLLES, *Dimber* (conting) pretty. a 1700 B. D. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*. Dimber, pretty. *Dimber*-port, a pretty Wench. 1837 DISRAEL *Vendia* i. xiv. 'Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. *Ibid.* Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence **Dimber-damber**, a captain of thieves or vagrants.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* v. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Bookwood* iii. v. (Farmer). Dick Turpin must be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 47.

**Dimble** (dīm'bl). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of **DIM**, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with **DINGLE** is also possible. The midland districts (e.g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh.) retain the word, usually in the form *dumble*, occasionally *drumble*.]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Echo... That lues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 *Ibid.* xxviii. (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. vii. Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-growne with brakes and briars. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Dumblehole*; also *Drumble*, a rough wooded pit in the ground; a dingle. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Dimble*, a dingle, dell.

**Dime** (dōim), sb. Forms: 4-5 *dyme*, (5 des-) (s)ime, *dyme*, 5-6 *dysme*, 5-9 *disme*, 6 *dism*, *desme*, *deemo*, *deme*, 6-9 *dime*. [a. OF. *disme*, *dime* = L. *decima* tithe, tenth part, fem. of *decimus* tenth.]

† **1.** A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 526 Take her landes, 3e lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 418 Pat parishes shuldren drawe for persouns offerings & dymes. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 412 His purveyours toke, and withoute preieie at a parliament, a poundage... and a fifteenth and a dyme eke. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim.* *Mort.* xli. (1885) 139 Owre commons... give to thair kynges, at somme tymes quinsmes and desmes [MS. Digby 145 at somme tymes quinsmes and desmes]. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 134 That he myght leuy certayne dymes to wage therwith souldyours. 1502 *Ord. Crystian Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Dims, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 404 Nov. Sylla consecrating the dimes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* 50 In his forty ninth year he had a dime and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1659 HOWELL *disme* and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1700 *Lexicon Fr. Prov.* 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 133 The dime... has heretofore been the share of the government.

**b. fig.** A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed. 1666 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 10 Eurytythe soule 'mongst many thousand dimes. Hath bin as deere as Helen. 2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or 1/10 of a dollar.



1786 *Ord. Continent. Congress U.S.* 8 Aug., 1913 Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xviii. Mills, Cents, or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now... well understood. 1872 O.W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. xii. (1885) 320 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Frail.* 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes... the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

b. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *dime novel*, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. *penny dreadful*, *skilling shocker*.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 212/1 Yui are as bad as a dime novel. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† **Dime**, *v. obs. rare*. Also 5 *dyme*, 7 *disme*. [a. F. *dime-r*, OF. *dismer*, *diesmer* = Pr. *desmar*, Sp. *desmar*, Pg. *desmar*, It. *decimare* = L. *decimare* to take a title, (later) to pay tithes, f. *decima*: see *prec.*] *trans.* a. To take a tenth part of, to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

1483 CAXTON *Goll. Leg.* 64 b/2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and sheues. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule... into decimais or Tenths.

Hence † **D'imable** (in 5 *dym(e)able*) *a.*, tithable. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 6: It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymable laud, and we have no suit land, but it is dymable.

**Dime**, *obs.* form of DIM *a.* and *v.*

**Dimediate**, *obs.* form of DIMIDIATE.

† **Dimense**, *sb. obs.* [ad. med.L. *dimensum* q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimense [1632 *dime*] of ground in Affricke.

† **Dimense**, *v. obs.* [f. L. *dimens*- ppl. stem of *dimetiri* to measure out, f. *dē*, *dis*- (DIS- 1) + *metiri* to measure.] *trans.* To measure out.

a 1642 DR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them... peece after peece.

**Dimension** (dimen'sən), *sb.* Also 5-6 *dym*, -*sioun*, -*cion*, -*cyon*, 6-7 *dimention*, 7 *demen-sion*, -*tion*. [a. F. *dimension* (1425 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dimension-em*, n. of action from *dimetiri* (ppl. stem *dimens*-): see *prec.*]

† 1. The action of measuring, measurement. *Obs.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 Accordynge to the ordinarie accompt and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Milton* (1703) 182 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical [etc.], but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc.]. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model... of the rock.

† 2. *Mus.* The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; *pl.* 'measures', measured strains. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 13 *Phi.* What call they time? *Ma.* The dimension of the Breefe by semibreues. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad. Pr.* I. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musically dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. *proportions*.) Also *fig.* Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 MORE *Dyalog* II. v. 188/5 Though they be not circumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dimension and measuring, yet are... angels... definitively so placed where they be for the time. 1556 DAVIES *Orchestra* xcy, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dumention. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxv. Schol., The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies... his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And time and place are lost. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. vi. Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 44 All the beams... ought to be of large dimensions. 1847 EMERSON *Kepr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of 3 in. by 2 1/2 in.

Fig. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola;... The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 HALT *Contempr.* I. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul... were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1839 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

† 3. *transf.* Extension in time, duration. 1605 DR. ANDREWES *Sermon* II. 170 The cross... is more *Arctica*, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying. 1677 HALK *Princ. Orig. Man.* II. 308 We have no reason to imagine that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day.

3. *Math.* a. *Geom.* A mode of linear measure-

ment, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of *measurement* or *magnitude* is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 There is no body parfit without three dimensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. c 1430 *Art of Nonnyng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 A lyne hath but one dimension that is to seye after the lengthe... a superficiale thyng hath... 2 dimensions, but is to seye lengthe and brede. 1570 BULLINGSLY *Euclid* I. def. II. 1 There pertaine to quantitie three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof euery plaine figure consists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. viii. §§ 4-5 (L.) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas. *Ibid.* vi. The eye... sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. 1873 CLIFFORD *Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. (1874) 716 Out of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 220. 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

b. *Alg.* Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magoitide of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus  $x^2$ ,  $x^3$ ,  $xyz$  are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the *degree* of a quantity or equation: see DEGREE sb. 13.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Hij. The number that doeth amounte thereof ( $3 \times 3 \times 3$ ) hath gotten 3 dimensions, which properly belongeth to a bodie or sound forme. And therefore it is called a Cube, or Cubike number. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathematico* 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 190 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction... Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. c 1805 in *Civ. Sc. I.* 476/1 When the... equations are... of two dimensions.

† 4. Measurable form or frame; *pl.* material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. III. l. 62 Hath not a few hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? 1601 *Twel. N.* I. v. 280, I. know him noble... And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1605 *Lear* I. II. 77 My dimensions are as true compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prop.* I. viii. The Humbird is... no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small claws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 793 In their own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

Fig. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it.

5. *Comb.* as dimension-lumber, -timber, -stone, i.e. that which is cut to specified dimensions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.)

1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod vill.* (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dimension Lumber*, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

**Dimension**, *v. rare*. [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To measure or space out; to reduce to measurement.

1754 H. WALFOLE *Lett.* I. 335 (D.), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

**Dimensionable**, *a. nounce-wd.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE: cf. *companionable*.] Capable of being measured; having dimensions.

1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xix. 87 Some yet more spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

**Dimensional** (dime'nʃənəl), *a.* [f. DIMENSION sb. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 66 note, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion. 1888 J. T. GUTTICK in *Lynn. Soc. Trns.* XX. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. *Geom.* Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 Coordinates of

point in (s+1)-dimensional space. 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with... tetrads. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1883 *American Vill.* 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional.

Hence **Dimensionality**, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional quality.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume dτ. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality.

† **Dimensionate**, *v. obs. rare*. [f. L. *dimension-em* DIMENSION + -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14... *Harl. MS.* 2261 ff. 217 b, In which bookes he dimensionate the worlde clerly with his contents.

**Dimensioned** (dime'nʃnd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIMENSION + -ED 2.] † a. Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION sb. 2, 4). *Obs.* b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c. *Geom.* Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION sb. 3 a.

1533 TINDALE *Shipper of Lord in More's Answ. Poynted* Bk. (ks. (1557) 1092/1 Inuisible with al hys dymentioned body vnder the forme of brende transubstantiated into it. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1828 PROCTOR *Fam. Science Stud.* 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself... would be finite. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* 86 Look down... upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensional house.

**Dimensionless**, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -LESS.]

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension. b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. c. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 17 To Heav'n thy prayers flew up... in they pass'd Dimensionless through Heav'nly doors. 1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (xviii) IX. ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J. H. STRILING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 150 With our scales and weights... and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast. 1813 HOGG in *New Monthly Mag.* (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* II. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing in the dimensions, the Universe.

† **Dimensionious**, *a. obs. rare* -1. Also -tious. [f. DIMENSION: see -IOUS. Cf. *pretentious*, *religious*, *suspicious*.] Having (great) dimension or magnitude; spacious, extensive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 The general computation of which dimensionous spaces... amounteth to [etc.].

† **Dimensivity**, *obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *dimensivus*, after *immensivity*.] Dimension, magnitude.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xlii. If of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensivity.

**Dimensive** (dime'n'siv), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *dimensivus* ppl. stem (see DIMENSE v.) + -IVE.]

† 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 210/1 In heauen the existence of his bodie is dimensionless. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* II. x. 434 What the unequal dimensionie quantities are placed together. 1618 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 106 Matter is... the first subject of dimensionie spacious Quantity.

† 2. Servio to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* IV. vi. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soule's dimensionie Lines? 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensionie lyne.

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. *rare.*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimension;... the Chowringhee Road... is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet... The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensionie character, to this.

Hence † **Dimensively adv.** † **Dimensiveness.** 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 55 Neither spirites nor diuels (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions...) may truly be said to be in a place commensuratiue, or dimensionie. *Ibid.* 89 It ariseth... from the finitenesse, and dimensionie of the angelical nature.

|| **Dimensum**, *Obs.* [med.L. *dimensum* measured quantity, measure, sb. use of pa. ppl. of *dimetiri* to measure out: see DIMENSE 2.] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; - DIMENSE sb.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimension. Yonder's the colonel's horse... the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glam.* 26 The dimension of their diet in the Wildemess.

† **Dimensuration**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type *dimensurare*, f. *dē* + *mensurare* to measure, after *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, f. *dē* + *metiri*, *mensur* to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M. sex* 1. Prepar. 15 Such an expected geographical description, doeth require dimensionation between every station. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. B. ij, As true as actual dimensionation .. could direct me to put them.

So † **Dime**n<sup>sur</sup>able *a.*, capable of being measured; † **Dime**n<sup>sur</sup>ated *pp. a.*, measured; † **Dime**n<sup>sur</sup>ator, an instrument for taking measurements. (All obs. and rare.)

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line .. a Superficies, the Superficies .. a Body, three ways dimensionable. 1675 OULBY *Brit. Pref.* 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments. *Ibid.* (1698) 1 Shewing the dimensioned miles and furlongs answerably.

**Dimeran** (dimērān). *Etolm.* [f. mod.L. *dimerā*, neuter pl. of *dimerus* (see DIMEROUS) + -AN.] A member of the division *Dimera* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in CRAIG.  
**Dimercur**, -mercu<sup>ro</sup>-, -mercu<sup>ry</sup>. *Chem.* [Di-<sup>2</sup> 2.] Used in *comb.* and *attrib.* to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

Thus *dimercurammonium* Hg<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate .. consisting of dimercurammonium iodide. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 467 Dimercury methylene iodide CH<sub>2</sub> (HgI)<sub>2</sub> is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

**Dimerism** (dimērīzm). [f. mod.L. *dimer-us* + -ISM.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in *Bot.* the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

**Dimerous** (dimērōs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dimer-us* (f. *dimerē*), f. Gr. *διμερής* bipartite (f. *δι*- twice + *μερ* part) + -OUS.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: *spec. a.* *Entom.* Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. *b.* *Bot.* Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written *2-merous*.) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (*var.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. xlvii.* (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 129 Flowers dimerous. 1869 *Student* II. 12 Polymorous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc., according to their number of meriphylls. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* ii. 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (*Chelidonium*), the parts of the flower being in twos. 1882 VINUS *Sachs' Bot.* 646 True trimerous flowers are allied .. to those with dimerous whorls.

**Dimetallic**, *a.* *Chem.* [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> 2 d: cf. *diacid*, *diabasic*.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 ODLING *Manual of Chem.* I. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulæ  $M_2H_2AsO_4$ ,  $M_2H_2AsO_4$ , and  $M_3H_3AsO_4$ . Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in water.

**Dimeter** (di'mītrā). *Prosody.* [a. L. *dimetrus* sh., *dimeter*, -metrus adj., a. Gr. *διμετρος* of two measures, f. *δι*- twice + *μετρον* measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. (Arb.) 143 In the *dimeter*, made of two syllables enter. *Extrema dēre*. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* Wks. (Rldg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics .. What is all this, but canting? 1775 TAYLOR *Ess. Lang. & Versif.* Chaucer iii. § 7 in Chaucer's *Wks.*, The Octosyllable Metre .. was in reality the ancient Dimeter Iambic. 1837-39 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic. 1882 GOODWIN *Gk. Gram.* 327 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet.

**Dimethyl** (doime'jil). *Chem.* [See Di-<sup>2</sup> 2 and METHYL.]

1. as sh. A name of Ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>).

1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 WATTS *FOWNES' Chem.* II. 47 Ethane. This compound .. may also be regarded as dimethyl, or as ethyl hydride.

2. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as *dimethyl ketone* = Acetone CO(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *dimethylaniline*, H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, one of the aniline bases, *dimethyl-benzene* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* = tertiary pentyl alcohol, C.OH.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84°. 1877 WATTS *FOWNES' Chem.* II. 428 Dimethyl-benzene or Xylene. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jnl.* 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

**Dimetient** (doimē'fient), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dimetient-em*, pr. pp. of *dimetiri* to measure out: see DIMENSE.] *A. adj.*

† 1. That measures across through the centre: *dimetient line* = DIAMETER. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 15 The dimetient line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse than a seventh part. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 That the Diameter or Dimetient line of the earth is triple to that

of the moone. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 264 The Orifice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole Diameter.

2. *Math.* That expresses the dimension. 1842 DR MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 323 Usually  $x^a$  is the dimetient function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as  $x^a$ , for some value or other of  $a$ ; and then between  $x^a$  and  $x^{a+k}$  may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small  $k$  may be.

† B. sb. (Short for *dimetient line*). = DIAMETER. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* vi. xxiv. 172 In every parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the diemien are lyke vnto the whole. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* 1. Elem. B ij, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 328 The Dimetient of a Sphere.

**Dimetric** (dōimētrik), *a.* *Crystallography.* [f. Gr. *δι*-, *dis* twice + *μετρον* measure + -IC: cf. METRIC.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = TETRAGONAL.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside. The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much *dimetric* as the tetragonal. *Ibid.* 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

**Dimication** (dimikē'fion). Now rare. [ad. L. *dimiciation-em*, n. of action f. *dimicare* to fight.] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimication*, a battell. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecc. Hist.* I. (1654) 66 In the dimication which arose about Arius. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 229 In thy most dim-digested demications against them. 1884 *Times* 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication .. the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So † **Dimicate** *v.*, to fight, contend; **Dimicatory** *a.* (*affected* or *humorous*), relating to fighting or fencing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renai's Disp.* 314 When Snailles are about to dimicate with Serpents. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory.

**Dimiceries**, var. DIMISSARIES *Obs.*

**Dimidiate** (dimidī'at), *a.* [ad. L. *dimidiāt-us*, pa. pp. of *dimidiare* to halve, f. *dimidium* half, f. *dis*-, *dis*- asunder + *medius* mid, *medium* middle.] 1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fancies*, He .. allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preeminence:— Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson. 1847 STR W. HAMILTON *Lit. to A. De Morgan* 431 Dimidiate quantification. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fruits* I. iii. 61 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* a. Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. *b.* Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. *c.* *Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The dimidiate calyptra. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Dimidiata*, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* 18 (L) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Dimidiata*, the same with cucullate. 1880 GRAY *Synchr.* *Bot.* vi. § 6. 255 The anther of Gomphrena is completely unilobular by abortion of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3. *Comb.* in botanical terms, as *dimidiata-cordate*, said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so *dimidiata-oblong*, *obovoid*. (Sometimes written *dimidiato-cordate*, etc.)

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Dimidiato-cordate*, when the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 *Euphorbia peptis* .. leaves dimidiato-cordate. *Ibid.* 435 *Leersia oryzoides* .. Spikelet dimidiato-oblong.

**Dimidiate** (dimidī'at), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dimidiare*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To divide into halves; to halve; to reduce to the half.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimidiate*, to part into two parts. 1652 W. SCLATER *Civ. Mag.* (1653) 42 Who dimidiate Christ, would have him only by halves. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 322 Dimidiated, as 'twere by forked tongues. 1789 S. PARK *Wks.* (1828) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. *Her.* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), *esp.* in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDIATION. Hence *Dimidiating* *vbl. sb.*

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146 This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating. 1880 WARREN *Bookplate* xii. 128. 1893 E. HOWLETT in *Reliquary* July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England dimidiating azure three ships' hulls in pale or.

**Dimidiated**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Halved; divided into halves, or having only one half shown

or represented; *spec.* in *Her.* of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. DIMIDIATION, DEMI B. 1.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes .. Dimidiated, Parted, Couped. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] circumscribed, dimidiated, and plenary aspect. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated striae on the extended wings. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* XIV. 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated.

**Dimidiation** (dimidī'at-fion, dōi-). [ad. L. *dimidiatio-n*, n. of action from *dimidiare* to halve: see DIMIDIATE *a.*] The action of halving, or condition of being halved; *spec.* in *Her.* the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of *impalement*.

1425 *Craft Nonbrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Per ben .7. . . partes of his craft. The first is called addicion, pe seconde .. subtraction. The thryd is called duplicacion. The 4. .. dimydicion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dimidiation*, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780 J. EDMONDSON *Heraldry* 179 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 113 *Dimidiation*, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 164 Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement.

**Dimilance**, obs. form of DEMI-LANCE.

**Diminew**, var. DIMINUE *v.* *Obs.*, to diminish.

**Diminicion**, obs. form of DIMINUTION.

**Diminish** (diminī'f), *v.* Also 5-6 *y* for *i*, as *she* for *sh*; 5-6 *de*minish(e), 6 *S*. *diminiss*, *dini-nuss*. [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier DIMINUE, *F. diminuer*, L. *diminuere*, and MINISH, earlier *menusen*, OF. *menuser*, L. type \**miniūtare* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L. had *diminuere* to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and *dēminuere* to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic the *di*- derivative supplanted the *dē*- form; hence the modern derivatives of L. *dēminuere* all have *dimin-*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To makē (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of *enlarge*, *increase*, *augment*, *magnify*.)

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 61 Yf your forces be not here always soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being diminished your lye enemies .. will rise agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 4 Peraventure it dimynished theyr payne in hell. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Fuch.* iv. (1586) 162 It greatly demineth the substance of them. 1600 J. PORR *Tr. Leo's Africa* II. 159 The whole towne is diminished into one strecte. 1612 BRANLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xii. (1648) 85 The weight must .. be diminished in the same proportion. 1790 PALEY *Her. Paul.* Rom. i. 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 GEMIE *Phys. Geog.* II. § 8. 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure.

† b. To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping y<sup>e</sup> same. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for diminishing our coin.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. *Obs. rare.* [class. L. *diminuere*.]

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 491 In Rhetia .. they hold forth the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corne, in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruse in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. *arch.* (See also DIMINISHED 2.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ezek. xxix. 15, I will diminish them, that they shal no more rule the nations. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 24 June, He do plainly diminish the commanders put in by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of any that have been removed by him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1712 SPRELL *Spect.* No. 348 2 This impertinent Humour of diminishing every one who is produced in Conversation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Soc. Th.* I. vi. She .. passes out, angered, humbled, diminished past compare.

† 4. To take away (a part) from something, so as to make it less; hence *gen.* to take away, subtract, remove. *Obs.*

1504 ARKYNSON *Tr. De Imitatione* iv. ix, Take from our herit .. all that may .. dimynyshe vs from thy eternal lode. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 18 Neither add any thing nor diminish. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 217 The .. love betweene them, washed awaye & diminished all suelove picion. 1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Thus much was picion. 1610 SHAKS. diminished from the state of the empire. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 Your swords .. may as well wound the loud windes .. as diminish One dowle that's in my plume. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it. 1657 HAYWARD (J.), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

†b. *absol.* To abate, subtract. *Obs.*  
1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* II. vii. § 6 That we should not  
add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 GOLDSM.  
Clt. W. cv. Nothing... should be admitted to diminish from  
the real majesty of the ceremony. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rein.*  
(1838) I. 74 His command... will no more diminish from the  
sum of our pleasures than [etc.].

†5. To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail of.  
1559 Bp. Cox in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 If now then  
the builders... be diminished of their wages. 1609 BIBLE  
(Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 11 They that seek after our Lord shall  
not be diminished of any good. 1762 GOLDSM. *Clt. W.* lii. The  
whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

6. *Arch.* To make (a thing) such that its suc-  
cessive parts in any direction are continuously less and  
less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease  
in size, as a tapering column: see DIMINUTION 9.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all  
diminished... from one third part of the whole shaft. 1797  
*Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the  
bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the  
centre of the circle.

7. *Mus.* †a. To reduce in loudness, make  
gradually softer: cf. DIMINUENDO. *Obs.* b. To lessen  
(an interval) by a semitone: see DIMINISHED 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 It will work a better  
effect to tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than In-  
creasing it.

II. *intr.*

8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* II. 11/2 Kyng Goffars people  
encreased dayly and his diminished. 1565 EARL BEDFORD  
in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. 11. 215 As their force dimenished  
so dyd her Grace increase. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref.  
(Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than  
diminishes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 284 Crete's ample fields  
diminish to our eye. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The sound  
... diminishes in intensity. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The air  
diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight.

b. *Arch.* To have its dimensions successively  
smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 In the dimi-  
nishing of them it must be observ'd, that by how much  
longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

**Diminishable** (dimin'ish'ab'l), a. [f. prec. +  
-ABLE.] Capable of being diminished or lessened.  
Hence **Diminishableness**.

1762 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 223 Phlogisticated  
air, after it has been purified from phlogiston... is again  
diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug.  
94/1 A five years' sentence... being thus at best diminish-  
able by... one year and three weeks. 1875 VERTON *Lucre-  
tius* 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

**Diminished** (dimin'ish't), ppl. a. [f. as prec.  
+ -ED.]

1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. († In  
quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted,  
emaciated.)

1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 For the encourag-  
ing of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelius reporteth  
the flesh of swine... mingled in wine and given to drink,  
to be exceeding good. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ix. 1715 How  
swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. 1850 CALHOUN  
*Wks.* (1874) VI. 140 Rays of sovereignty... to be reflected  
back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power  
(see DIMINISH v. 3); now only in phr. from Milton.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 35 O thou [sun]... at whose sight  
all the Stars hide their diminished heads. 1698 CONGREVE  
*Birth of Muse* 110 She feels... the Shame, Of Honours lost,  
and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes &  
Sports For. Lands* I. p. xxxv, Crest-fallen and dejected...  
[they] hide... their diminished heads.

3. *Arch.*, etc. (See quotes.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53/2 The imperfect, or  
diminish'd Arch... is not a complete Semi-circle, but a deter-  
minate part less. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 84  
*Diminished Bar.* in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thin-  
nest on the inner edge. 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss., *Dimi-  
nished Column*, a column whereof the upper diameter is  
less than the lower.

4. *Mus.* a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic  
semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval  
of the same name: opp. to *augmented*. *Diminished*  
*triad*, a triad containing a diminished (instead of  
a perfect) fifth. b. *Diminished subject*, a subject  
repeated in diminution (see DIMINUTION 5 a).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diminished interval*, in music,  
is... an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser  
semitone. 1753 *Ibid.* *Supp.* s.v. *Interval*, A Table of  
Musical Intervals... Diminished Fourth... Diminished Fifth...  
Diminished Seventh... 1855 BRUNNEN *Tocatta of Ga-  
luppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths dimi-  
nished, sigh on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict.*  
*Mus.* I. 448 The diminished seventh... is a semitone less  
than the ordinary minor seventh.

**Diminisher**, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One  
who or that which diminishes or lessens.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Avij. This paynted wether-  
cocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to em-  
peach me. 1637 CLARKE *Serm.* 241 (L.) The diminisher of  
regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

**Diminishing**, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DIMINISH; lessening,  
diminution.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Things...  
redounding in the diminishing of his honor. 1832 R.  
WIMBLEDON (*titl.*) A Sermon no less fruitful than famous...  
set forth by the olde copy, without additions or diminishings.  
1649 MILTON *Eikon* x. That their liberties and rights were

the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863  
Geo. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii. The one end of her life seemed  
to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

2. *Arch.* Tapering; = DIMINUTION 9. ? *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cijia. How to close and finish the  
diminishing of the pillars. 1673-39 I. JONES in *Leoni*  
*Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the  
pilasters. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 142 In  
every Course to make a two Inch set off... will preserve the  
diminishing of the Pier.

**Diminishing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That diminishes or lessens: a. That makes  
less. b. That grows less.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 [It] may by... some convenient  
Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible  
Speck. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 The building  
is carried up... by diminishing stories, to the height of 125  
feet. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 210 If they could  
read through a diminishing glass. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 291  
The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

†2. Disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the  
Commons for their... disparaging, and diminishing expres-  
sions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 501 St. Paul, who...  
disdains all false and diminishing Reflections.

3. *Arch.*, *Ship-building*, etc. Thinning or tapering  
off gradually.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diminishing stuff*, in  
ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where  
it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom  
plank. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 354. 1876  
GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss., *Diminishing Rule*, a board cut with  
a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column,  
and to try its curvature. *Diminishing Scale*, a scale of  
gradation used in finding the different points for drawing  
the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1882 WOOD *Exhib.*  
*Catal.* III. 5 Four diminishing joints.

**Diminishingly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreas-  
ingly.

1827 *Examiner* 26/1 The light... is spread diminishingly  
over the picture. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 449 Most  
powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower  
animals.

†2. Disparagingly, depreciatively. *Obs.*

1672 *Mede's Wks.*, *Life* 7 Some... were induc'd to speak  
somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his  
[Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalypse.  
1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 To lessen and vilify  
himself, and speak very diminishingly... of his own worth.

**Diminishment**. Now rare. Also 6 de.

[f. DIMINISH v. + -MENT. App. obsolete before  
1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.]

The action or process of diminishing (*trans.* and  
*intr.*); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 94 b. All is to demyn-  
ishment of a kynnes power. 1561 T. NORTON *Cakyn's Inst.*  
I. xiii. 35 His diuine majestie... the offence of diminishment  
whereof is an unpardonable crime. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van*  
*Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., A pure, everlasting...  
Light, which will illustrate all things, without damage  
and diminishment. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlv. He received  
us... with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness  
of his manner. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xxvi. 171  
A diminishment in their numbers.

**Diminitif**, -ive, obs. forms of DIMINUTIVE.

**Diminuate**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *diminuat*,  
to lessen + -ATE 3: cf. next.] *intr.* To use a diminutive  
word or expression. (Cf. DIMINUTIVE.)

1883 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* viii. 174 'You are  
a little wild.' 'A little! you diminuate!'

†**Diminuation**. *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *diminu-  
acion* (1488 in Godef.), f. *diminuer* to DIMINISH.]

= DIMINUTION.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 28 My tresor... may  
not be mynished for noon thing that I yeue... but thou maist  
departe with noon of thin withoute dymnuacion.

†**Diminue**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *dymnuue*, 6

-ow, *dimineue*, *Sc. diminue*. [a. F. *diminuer*  
(1308 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *diminūere* to

lessen, DIMINISH. Cf. Pr. *diminuar*, also with  
other conjugal suffixes, Pr., Sp., and Pg. *dimi-  
nuir*, Cat. *diminuir*, It. *diminuire*. In all the

Romanic langs. the prefix is *di-*, which was also  
the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had  
*diminūere* to lessen, diminish, *diminūere* to break  
into small pieces; cf. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH v.

(in various senses). In first quot. *intr.* to speak  
disparagingly; cf. DIMINISH v. 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezec.* xxxv. 33 *he.. han dymynued [gloss or  
spoken word] azeins me [1388 deprauid azeins me, Vulg.  
derogatis].* 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. ProL 74 Nor na  
reproche dimineu the guid name. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56  
God almychty... mitigatis, augments, or dimunues... the...  
operations of the planetis. 1668 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1866)  
16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or dimineu their  
fortune any wayis.

†**Diminuendo** (diminu'en-do), *Mus.* [It.

*diminuendo* lessening, diminishing, pr. pple. of  
*diminuire* to diminish: see prec.] A musical  
direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or  
loudness of tone (abbrev. *dim.*, *dimin.*); as *sb.*  
a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage  
where this occurs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Opp.  
to CRESCENDO.)

1775 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some  
time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo*. 1789-1826  
[see CRESCENDO]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* II. iii. 70

'Ab' this from Dicky Blake, diminuendo. 1891 *Daily*  
*News* 26 Oct. 3/3 A similar trimming... on a smaller scale,  
edged... the bodice, and was repeated in a further dimi-  
endo round the neck.

†**Diminuent**, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *dimin-  
uent*-em, pr. pple. of *diminūere* to DIMINISH.]  
18th.] Diminishing; lessening the force of any  
thing.

1608 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 38 When the  
Scripture speaks of spiritual Sacrifices, it useth a Terme  
diminuent. 1647 SAMPSON *Serm.* II. 221 Such kind  
of limiting and diminuent terms. 1657—*Serm.* Pref. (1681) 15  
The Comparative degree (*λεϊσθαυνοτερος*) in such kind  
of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

**Diminuse**, obs. Sc. form of DIMINISH.

†**Diminute**, a. *Obs.* Also 5-6 de. [ad. L.

*diminūt-us*, pa. pple. of *diminūere* to  
DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incom-  
plete, defective.

*Diminute conversion* (Logic), *conversio per accidens*, in  
which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in  
'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

c1450 HENRYSON *Fables* ProL 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gift that  
ye find ocht... Be diminute, or yit superfluous. 1475  
*Particyn* 568b He and his land should be dieritic, Exile  
and deminute by his dedes smart. 1532 MORE *Apol.* viii.  
Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe,  
but that some of his audience... dydde wryte it dymnute,  
and mangled for lacke of good remembrance. 1557 RE-  
CORDE *Whetst.* A ivb, If the partes make lesse than the  
whole number... then is that number called Diminute, or De-  
fective. As 8. hath these partes 1. 2. 4. which make but 7.

1613-37 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year I. xxiv. 304 Affixes  
made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abate-  
ments. 1731 CHANOLER *tr. Limborch's Hist. Inq.* II. 31  
He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies  
the wicked Intention... is... to be delivered over as a diminute,  
impenitent, and negative Heretick.

b. Diminutive, minute.

1611 SIR A. GORGES (T.), The first seeds of things are little  
and minute.

**Dimiuate**, v. rare. [f. L. *diminūt-*, ppl.  
stem of *diminūere* to DIMINISH.] *trans.*  
To lessen; to belittle; = DIMINISH v. 3.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 905, I imploir... *je ne defect*  
the dignitie nor gloir, Spulze, nor yet diminute nor deploir  
Into na sort thes defect Goddes. 1833 J. C. MORSON in  
*Macm. Mag.* 200 The repugnant task of diminishing our  
hero has been forced upon us.

†**Diminutely**, adv. *Obs.* [f. DIMINUTE a. +  
-LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incom-  
pletely.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 79, I never rehersed Your  
Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kynges ex-  
presse commaundement. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xx. 93  
Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their  
authors. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 He could... make  
even Old Had diminutely to sing ['to sing small']

**Diminution** (diminū'ti-on). Forms: 4-6  
diminucion (also with *y* for *i*), *diminicion*, 7 *di-  
minution*, 6-*diminution*. [a. AF. *diminution*  
(a 1300), F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio*, Sp. *dimi-  
nucion*, Pg. *diminuição*, It. *diminuzione*, ad. L.  
*diminution-em* later spelling of *diminution-em*, n.  
of action from *diminūere* to lessen. Classical L.  
analogies would give the form *diminution*: see  
DIMINISH, DIMINUE.]

1. The action of diminishing or making less; the  
process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction  
in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1286 (1335) To encrease or maken  
dymnuacion Of my langage. 1495 *Acc.* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 6  
Dymnuacion of honnyment... shalbe had for women gearde  
with child. 1594 *Houshold Eccl.* Part. II. xi. (1611) 120 Change  
by addition or diminution. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. n. 1213  
The remainder can hardly beare such diminution, as all  
Armies are subject vnto. 1682 BURNET *Rights Prince* vii.  
215 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that  
Right. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Enlarge-  
ments or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 1712 ADDISON  
*Spect.* No. 517 p. 1 A copy of his letter, without any altera-  
tion or diminution. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. II.  
175 The Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

b. Apparent lessening, as by distance. ? *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 18 To looke vpon him, till the  
diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle.  
1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 369 From human sight So far re-  
mote, with diminution seen.

†2. Representation of something as less than it  
is; extenuation. b. as a *Rhet.* figure. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12416 317 bet ys an en-  
chesun Ys kallede 'dymynucion', On englyshe byt ys en-  
mene To make by synne lytel to seme. 1586 A. Day *Eng.*  
*Secretary* II. (1625) 93 Example... for diminution, might be  
me they are trifles. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 75 Gradation  
is by Oratours most what observed, and the weightiest word  
said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

†3. Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation,  
depreciation, belittling. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 9 What approbations,  
diminutions, insinuations. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Words-  
*for Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 181 Under pardon of those saints, for  
I intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths. 1646  
the FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 A diminution to me  
majesty of God. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 49, I shall not much  
regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 *Steele*  
*Spect.* No. 468 p. 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me,  
but what argues a Depravity of my Will. 1734 NORTH  
*Lives* (1826) II. 176 All that appeared... of diminution to  
the reputation... which his Lordship... had acquired.



+4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement. 1548 *HALI. Chron.* Hen. V. 70b. That we suffer harme or dimincion in person, estate, worship, or goodes. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* iv. 78. Until it came to sentence of death, or dimincion of member. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. 1. 20. Had this been any injury or dimincion to the rest?

5. *Mus.* a. The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to *augmentation*. +b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see *DIMINISHED* 4 (*obs. rare*).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 24. Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microlog.* 48. Diminution... is the varying of Notes of the first quantity... or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*). A briefe Discourse of the true, but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musick. 1866 *OSSELEY Country* xv. 104 [In imitation by diminution... the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent].

6. *Her.* With earlier authors: The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = *DIFFERENCE*.

1610 *GUILM Heraldry* v. viii. (1660) 43. *Diminution* is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point... of the Escutcheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1787 *PORNY Her. Gloss.* *Diminution*, word sometimes used instead of *Difference*. 1830 *ROUSON Brit. Herald* III. Gloss. *Diminution of Arms*, an expression sometimes used... instead of *Difference*, or, as the French call them, *brisures*... from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessening, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

+7. *Gram.* The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. *Obs. rare*.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xi. The common affection of nouns is diminution... The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: El. Et. Ock... Ing... Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, *ish*.

8. *Law.* An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.

[1610 *COKE Bk. of Entries* 342 a/2 (*marg.*) Le def. alledge diminution en le Here, fac. seissinam. *Ibid.* 251 b/1 (*marg.*) Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1626 *SIR W. JONES Reports, Weaver v. Fuldon* 2 Car. 1 (1675) 140 Car. apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant point alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe recorde.] 1657 *GRANSTON tr. COKE'S Repts.* (1683) ii. 597, *Johus v. Bowen*, 18 Jas. I. After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alledges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 248, *Diminution*, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges... that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certified, and prays that it be certified by Certiorari. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

9. *Arch.* The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Diminution*, in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 201. The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The Gothic architects... observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 *ENTWICK London* IV. 356 [The] turret... ends with a fine diminution. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* iii. 1. 809 The diminution or tapering form given to a column... sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. *Ibid.* 814 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

**Diminutival** (diminutiväl), a. (*sb.*) *Gram.* [f. L. *diminutivus* = DIMINUTIVE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. b. as *sb.* A diminutival suffix.

1868 T. H. KEY *Philol. Essays* x. 213 The Latin... forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 *ROYAL Lat. Gram.* ii. vii. § 862 Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 317 In *-kin*... a widely prevalent diminutival.

**Diminutive** (diminutiv), a. and *sb.* Also 4 diminutiv (-y, etc.), 6-7 diminutive, 6 demynutivye. [a. F. *diminutif*, -ive (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dr.* *diminutivus*, f. *dr.* *diminutus*; pa. pple. of *dr.* *diminuere* to lessen. The *sb.* use is found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to *augmentative*.)

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 5 Where they honoured this old woman (Hecale), calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecaleena. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Verbal nouns... some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 *JOHNSON Pref. to Dict.* Diminutive adjectives in *-ish*, as *greenish*. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* iii. xlii. In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 *NASON Eng. Gram.* § 313 The diminutive sense easily passes into that of deprecation, as in *worldling, groundling*.

+2. Making less or smaller; tending to diminution. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 266 God... cannot fal under any thing either... augmentative or diminutive. 1721 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. ii. 175 Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

+3. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 9 A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite... Goodness of God. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 443 The Death of Christ... a federal Rite... appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1799 *PAINE Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 122 A scene so new... that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = *minnte*, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size.)

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Met.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 19 Balurdo calls for your diminutive attendance. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. ii. 10 The poore Wren (the most diminutive of Birds). 1623 *COCKERAM Diminutivus*, little. 1641 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Intelligence* ii. Our Progenitours esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdomes. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 146 A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. l. 26, I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of those diminutive mortals. 1741 *GRAY Let. Poems* (1775) 108 Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 283 The summer... passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 *BRIMLEY Ess.* 120 (*Wordsw.*) We... know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shir.* III. 24 Small, almost diminutive, in stature.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind. 1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.) Of 'Lens, lentis,' cometh 'Lenticula,' be diminutiv herof. 1530 *PALSGR.* 303 Adjectives which be demynutives in signification. 1591 *PERCIVAL SA. Dict.* Blij, Diminutives end commonly in *ito, illa*. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 264 The word *diminutivus*... is not a diminutive... but an adjective substantiv. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 135 p. 1 Cicero... calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom... certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's Field* 539 In babyisms and dear diminutives Scattered all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 80 His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. *Her.* One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Civ.* b. This cross [crosslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe... never the lees many tymys hit is borne in dimynutyus, that is to say in littill crossis crosslet.] 1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* it. 32 b. The Barulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 *PORNY Her. iv.* (1787) 60 The Pale... Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 *CUSSENS Handbk. Her. iv.* 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Carter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. *Ibid.* 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. a. A small variety or form of something; a 'miniature'. +b. Something very small (*obs.*). +c. In *diminutive*: on a small scale, in miniature (*obs.*).

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. l. 38 How the poore world is pestered with such water-fles, dimynutives of Nature. — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 27 Most monster-like be shewne For poorest Diminutives, for Dolts. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. xxxiii. 57 All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. In what diminutives the plastic principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. a 1687 *COTTON (J.) Sim.*... Was then a knave, but in diminutive. 1796 *MOD. Gulliver's Trav.* 46 A reflection... which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1824 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1849) i. xi. 145 The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 150 A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

+4. Something that diminishes or lessens; *spec. in Med.* A medicine that abates the violence of a disease. *Obs.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 If his Fames Diminutive in any thing we finde. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. vi. When you have used all good meanes and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminutives.

**Diminutively** (diminutivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; +extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (*obs.*).

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 125 They will cheerfully... say, It was but five pounds... It comes but once a yeare, I hope to recover it by the grace of God. Thus diminutively and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors. 1663 *BAXTER Divine Life* 175 Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLEY Diary* July. I began to think less diminutively of that (room). 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 256 When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable; whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.

1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 28 Praxius... has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

**Diminutiveness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II., *Diminutiveness*, littleness. 1750-1 *Student* II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally

eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 199 Next to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable. Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny... the prettiest of all! 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/4 In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

**Diminutize**, v. *rare*. [f. *DIMINUTE* a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a word) into a diminutive form.

In recent Dicts.

+ **Dimiss**, v. *Obs.* [f. cl. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittre* to send away, dismiss: cf. *DIMITT*, *DISMISS*, and *DIS- pref.*] = *DISMISS* v.

1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* (1812) 567 Charles did dismiss y<sup>e</sup> young man. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. ix. 110 a. When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, Ite missa est, which wordes are horrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the company may be dismissed. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 99/2 Theatetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1725 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v. 399 It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dismissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

+ **Dimissaries**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 *dismysaries*, 6 *dimiceries*, *demisaris*. [? f. L. *dimissus*, hanging down, descending + -ARY: cf. *emissary*.] *Testicles*.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 357 Some malicious dysposed persons, in despyte... kut of his hode and his dimissaries. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 50 b, Chosen, as stoned horses are... by their outye dimiceries. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst. Ibis* Oijb, He... kut of his Demisaris. 1577 *STANFORD Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* VI. 68 For default of other stuffe, they pawne... the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

+ **Dimission** (doini-fon). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dimission-em*, n. of action from *dimittre* to send away, dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = *DEMISSION* 2.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 548, I swere... that I shall never repugne to this resygnacon, dymission or yeldyng v<sup>e</sup>. 1568 G. ELTZ. *Let.* 8 June in *Lovelett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 31 She... was... compelled to make a dimission of her crown.

2. Conveyance by lease; = *DEMISE* *sb.* 1.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9. § 2 All maner of leasses dymysions made. *Ibid.* c. 33 § 17 Any graunte or lesse made by... lettres patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismissal, dismissal, discharge. 1530 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 82 Under sureties... that he should appear the first day of the next term... and then day by day until his dimission. a 1555 *BRADFORD in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 307 It is... a deluerrance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1553 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 600 This common dimission of your wives. 1736 *LEONARD Life Marborough* I. 106 The King... sent him a Dimission of all his Employes, and forbid him the Court. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 44 Whosoever... left the University without a letter of dimission.

**Dimissorial** (dimissorial). *Ecll.* [f. as next + -AL.] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

**Dimissory** (dimissari), a. (*sb.*) Also 7 *dimissary*, 7-8 *demissory*. [ad. L. *dimissori-us* (in *littere dimissorie* a dimissory letter), f. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittre* to send away, dismiss: see -ORY. (Also *DISMISSORY*: cf. *DIS- pref.*)]

+1. Pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. *Obs. in gen. sense.* (In quot. 1050, *fig.* from 2.)

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 305 In witnes wherof I giue vnto thee this Bill of divorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to the law of Moyses. 1650 *BP. PRIDEAUX Enoch.* (1656) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters dimissory. a 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1659) 431 The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.

2. *Ecll.* *Dimissory letter* (usually in pl. *letters dimissory*): a. In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. b. A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 91 If he... have letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. a 1631-1708 [see *DEMISORY*]. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. iii. (1673) 310 Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 *AYLIFFE Pavey*. 128 A Bishop of another Diocese ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk... without letters Dimissory. 1818 C. SIMEON *Let. in Mem.* xc. (1847) 499 Letters dimissory for a young man, who had distinguished himself. 1819 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXII. 73 The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

+ **B. sb. (pl.)** = *Letters dimissory*: see *prec. Obs.* c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi. tyle and by dymysorries. 1619 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Conc.* Trent (1676) 402 In respect of the dimissories of Bishops. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. ii. 69 The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese... to live in another.

+ **Dimit**, v. *Obs.* [In Branch I, ad. L. *dimittre* to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. *dr.* *dis-* asunder + *mittre* to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically) of

DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT *v.* 2, and DIMISS, DEMISE. In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT *v.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To send away, let go, dismiss: = DEMIT *v.* 2 1.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act. v.* 26 So were they contented upon this punishment to dimitt them. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 941/2 The Friar... was freely dimitted out of the stocks, and set at libertie. a 1639 Spottiswoode *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) 50 The Pope... did, dimitt the Scottish Commissioners, w<sup>th</sup> great promises of favour.

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: = DEMIT *v.* 2 3.

1563 N. WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxvii. Wks. 1888 I. 93 Salomon... commanding w<sup>as</sup> naways to dimitt the law of our mother, quihik is the Kirk. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That these who have pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimitt all except one. 1678 *Trans. Cri. Spau* II. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimitt his charge of Inquisitor General.

3. To convey by lease, demise: = DEMIT *v.* 2 4.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 9* That noe persone... have auctorite... to demytte or lette to ferme... any landes or tenementis within the lordship. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39* Power and auctorite... to couenant dimitt let or set to ferme... any of the landes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 He may dimitt the land destroyed and not inhabite, vntill he be of power to big it againe.

4. *intr.* Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.

16.. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 293 The public river of Tweed... which dimitts in the sea.

II. 5. *trans.* To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = DEMIT *v.* 1 1.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lix. 105 Like the night... dimitting unwholesome vapours upon all that rest beneath. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo dimitts his perpendicular rays... 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Send. Ep.* v. xlii. 253 To teach horses to incline, dimitt, and bow downe their bodies. 1671 J. WESTER *Metallog.* iv. 75 Doth dimitt it down into the centre of the Earth.

b. *fig.* To abase, let down: = DEMIT *v.* 1 2.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xi. 183/4 He was a man of rare humble spirit, that... could so dimitt and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

**Dimity** (di'mi-ti). Forms: 5 demyt, 6 dimite, 7 dimmetty, dimmity, dimetty, 8 demity, dimitty, 8- dimity. [In 15-16th c. *demyt*, *dimite*, a. It. *dimito* 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of coarse linzie-volie' (ibid. 1611) = med.L. *dimitum* (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. *diμyros* of double thread, sb. dimity, f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μyros* thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final -y arose: could it represent It. pl. *dimiti*? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with onc, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word *دیمیاتی* *dimiyāti*, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of *دیمایط* *Dimiyāt*, *Damietta*, is not clear.]

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures; usually employcd undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1440 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* 182 A vestment of white demyt for lentes and vigils. 1570 CAMPTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Scio]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with Silkes, Dimettes, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVENANT *Writs* (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimitty. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, camit w<sup>th</sup> fine shades of worsted works well made up. 1743 FLEMON *Embroid. World* I. x. His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk. 1819 BYRON *Juan* xlii. Her morning dress was dimity. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* E. 97 Else... washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Loris thought necessary. 1880 BIRWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilion from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641.

b. *attrib.* Made of dimity.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. iv. Thy dimity breeches. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 204 Put on a dimity waistcoat. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Hatfield* 111. A good sort of white dimity gown that she wore. 1861 Miss CARVEL *Lett.* III. 79 In our white dimity beds. 1876 Miss BRADSHAW *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 108 The dimity window curtains.

**Dimly** (di'mli), *adv.* In 3 dimluker (compar.), 4-5 dymly. [Prep. OE. type *dimulice*, from *dimlic* adj. dim, obscure: cf. -ly 2.] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Heo wolden... iðe deofles seruisse dimluker bemen. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 375 Dymly bisoyten, Pat pat penaunce plesed him. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 718 Pan Anece... Dryvrez up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes. 1538 STARKE *England* II. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* v. 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lower works. 1722 ACOSON *Spect.* No. 266 7 9 A Fire burns dimly, in the Light of the Sun. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Traits* II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/1

This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.

b. *Comb.*, as *dimly-labouring*, -lit.

1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* II. xliii. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xviii, Dimly-lit chambers.

**Dimmed** (dimd), *ppl.* a. [f. DIM *v.* + -ED 1.] Rendered dim.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* x. ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight... At last she up gan lift. 1594 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 654 Being... not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greu cleir. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii. The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gilding.

Hence **Dimmedness**.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vi. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmedness.

**Dimmen**, *v. rare*. [f. DIM *a.* + -EN 5.] *intr.* To grow dim. Hence **Dimmning** *ppl.* a.

1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Surre. Germ. Poetry* I. 301 Scenery... on which his dimming eyes are preparing to close for ever.

**Dimmer** (di'mər), *sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which dims.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylight. 18.. J. H. NEWMAN *Idea of University*, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

**Dimmer** (di'mər), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER 6.] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

1892 R. KIPUNG *Barrack-r. Ballads* 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

**Dimmety**, *obs. form of DIMITY.*

**Dimming** (di'min), *vbtl. sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DIM, *q. v.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard fore. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 512 Yt Drew nere-hande nyght By dymmyng of the Day. 1552 HUTOET, Dymmyng of the syght, *caligatio*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To wale the dimming of our shining Starre.

**Dimming**, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R. ERKINE in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

**Dimmish** (di'miʃ), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dim.

1683 TRYON *Voy. To Health* 96 Its flame is not clear... but of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 42 My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

**Dimmit** (di'mit), *s. w. dial.* Also 8 dimmet. [f. DIM *a.*] Dusk, twilight.

1746 *Erasm. Soulding* (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' the Veveling, just in the Dimmet. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Dimmet*... the Dusk of the Evening, the evening twilight. 1859 CAPERN *Bell. & Songs* 123 I, with my arms, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. xiv. 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

**Dimmy** (di'mi), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -Y: cf. *blacky*, *bluiy*.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 LYOC *Chron.* Troy I. vi. The darknesse of the dymmy night. 1580 STONEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now clearer growes. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn.

**Dimn**, *dimne*, *obs. f. DIM *a.* and *v.**

**Dimness** (di'mnəs), [OE. *dimnis*, *dymnyss*, f. *dim* DIM + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dimightedness.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymb-hwyrite. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 200 Wip eazena dymnysses, genim dysses sylfan wyrt leaf. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 10 Dimmes under his fete. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dymnesse and depnesse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sonne* 8 A sonne... a fruitful flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1873) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. The once splendid patch of carpet... had long been worn to dimness. 1867 MORRIS *Odey.* vii. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

**Diamond**, *obs. form of DIAMOND.*

**Dimonosyllabic**, *a. nonce-wd.* [see DI-2.] Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Wks.* (1876) II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

**Dimorph** (di'mɔrf), [mod. f. Gr. *διμορφος* of two forms: cf. mod. F. *dimorphe* adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

In recent Dics.

**Dimorphic** (di'mɔrfik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *διμορφος* of two forms (f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μορφή* form) + -ic.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms; exhibiting dimorphism. a. *Bot.* Occurring in two

distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositae*, and (*spec.*) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. b. *Zool.* Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc., according to sex, season, or function.

c. *Chem.* and *Min.* Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 *Primula*... Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. *Ibid.* 319 *Atriplex patula*... sub-sp. *hastata*... seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 BEU. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are... functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms. The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

**Dimorphism** (di'mɔrfɪz'm), [mod. f. Gr. *διμορφος* of two forms (see prec.) + -ISM.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. a. *Cryst.* The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced. 1850 DAUBENT *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which... is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of aragonite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

b. *Biol.* The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 There are... cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus... the females of certain... butterflies... regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs's Bot.* vi. 609 Another circumstance for... mutual fertilisation... Dimorphism (or heterostylism)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The phrase *sexual dimorphism* is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes... In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another... In this case the phrase *seasonal dimorphism* is employed.

c. *Philol.* The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: nation, reason.

**Dimorphite** (di'mɔrfɪt), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διμορφος* of two forms + -ITE.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called **Dimorphine**.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 351 Dimorphine. 1868 DANA *Min.* 28 Dimorphite.

**Dimorphous** (di'mɔrfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *διμορφος* of two forms + -OUS.] = DIMORPHIC. (Mostly in *Chem.* and *Min.*)

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous. 1850 DAUBENT *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 Bodies... capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms... according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition... are termed dimorphous. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. 16 The diamond crystallizes in octahedrons, while graphite... crystallizes in six-sided plates... and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* II. 35 The majority of species of the genus *Primula* appear to be dimorphous.

† **Dimove**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *dimovere* to move away, remove.] *trans.* To remove.

1540 R. WISOMME in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* I. App. civ. 320 You will not dimove that evil wyl placed. 1798 *Tripter* No. 25 ¶ 3. 323 It dimoves every discrediting pain from the stomach.

**Dimp**, *v. rare*. [app. shortened from DIMPLE *v.*] *trans.* To dimple, or mark with dimples.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 136 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. *Ibid.* II. 123 Ere yet a hailstone patterning comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall.

**Dimple** (di'mpl), *sb.* Also 5 dympull. [F. denuded only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. *dunphilo*, MHG. *tunpfel*, *himpfel*, mod.G. *dimpfel*, *timpel* pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated with *dimble*, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv. of *dip*, or a dim. of *dint* with consonantal change.]







DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. v. 154 Manfully . . . to withstand At the cost syde, and dnyng thame of the land. c. 1565 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 64 His Thigh-Bone was dnyng in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 f. 204 The dnyng the clattis off f[ ] houses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 a. The bespraying of mens braines dnyng out against them. 1598 MARSTON *Pynpal.* v. 156 Prometheus . . . is dnyng'd to hell. 1601 — *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 4 Hee dnyngs the pots about. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v. Gar.* Downe with the dore. *Kas.* 'Slight, dnyng it open. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 20 The Duke brandishing his sword . . . dnyng downe his enemies on every side. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arab.) 157 Ready . . . to dnyng the book a coit, distance from him. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 357 That which seemeth to dnyng out the bottom of your comforts. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelais* l. xxvii. He . . . dnyng in their teeth into their throat. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 24 'They masterfully dnyng up the outer court gates. 1676 Rmy *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 145 Rudders being . . . dnyng off their hinges. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 67 Wind . . . which if it be violent dnyngs 'em upon the coast. 1785 *Spanish Poets* 8 Sometimes he dnyngs his own head against a post. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. 'Vou and the whigs has made a vow to dnyng Charles aff the throne.' 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xii. I have been . . . trying to dnyng you out of my head. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. i. 'That's the way to dnyng 'em over.'

b. Without extension. (In quots. *neuter passive*, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly'.)

1866 BURNS *A Dream* iv. But facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed. *Mod. Sc. Prov.* Facts are stubborn things; they'll neither ding nor drive [i. e. they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle].

† 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 163 Tho that dngon faste to geder While the longe day endured. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 122 All they schall togedry drynge, And everychon to oþer dnyng. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 412 On other side full fast on him that dange. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Cal.* Poems (1748) 182 They . . . drive at him as fast as they could ding.

b. To precipitate or throw oneself down, fall heavily or violently. To *ding on*: to keep falling heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with *beating on*). (Now only *Sc.*)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dnynges for his great aw, And hym lowtys. 1552 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 1422 Frome the Heuin the rane downe dang Fourty dnyngs and forty nychts. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 L. 123 As he headlong topsie turvie dnyng downe. He still cri'd 'Mellida!' 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 44 A great rain, dnyng on night and day.

c. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce. To *huff and ding*: to bounce and swagger.

1574 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 64 To *Ding*, to fling. 1680 *New Catch in Roxb. Ball.* v. 243 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dnt on the Church he flings. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To *Huff and Ding*, to Bounce and Swagger. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* iii. iii. I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipseys dings about like a fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii. He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

6. In imprecations; = DASH v. 11. *dial.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste. a. 1860 *May. Fens Courtsh.* (Bartlett). You know it's a dnyng long ride from Pineville. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her. 1879 TOURNEUR *Fool's Err.* (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Ding* and *dnyng*, moderate forms of an oath . . . peculiar to the South.

7. *Slang* or *Cant*: (see quot.).

1814 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Ding*, to throw, or throw away. To *ding* a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. *Arch.* To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. BRAZELBY in *Lett.* 21 Nov. An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word *Dinging* told me the verb is in living technical use. 1894 (see below).

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.*

a. 1340 HANPOLE *Platier* cxxii. 3 Pat be deluyver vs of all temptacioun & dnyngye. 1340 — *Pr. Conc.* 7020 Dnyngye of devely with hamers glowand. c. 1400 (see 2). 1611 CORG., *Enfousure*, a beating or dinging. 1894 *Laxton's Price Book* 49 'Dinging (a coat of thin lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'.  
 1. *Ding* (ding), v.<sup>2</sup> [Echoic. But in use confounded with *DING v.*<sup>1</sup> and *DIN v.*]

1. *intr.* To sound as metal when heavily strock; to make a heavy ringing sound.

1820 SHELLEY *Cedipus* l. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan. The bellow of the bombardment . . . has been dinging in our ears.

2. *intr.* To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf. *DIN v.*

1822 in *Calderswood Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continually in his ears, and to persuade him to think his raigue unsure, wanting his mothers benediction. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ding*, to taunt; to reprove. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'The Maister as bin dinging at me . . . about Bessey knittin' the Maister a stockin' in a day. 1882 in *W. Worcestersh. Gl.*

† To *ding into the ears*, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with *DING v.*<sup>1</sup> and *DIN v.*

1596 DALEYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. iii. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. 1853 THACKERAY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English . . . that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 227 What else does Hopeful ding into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Boar's Head Tavern* (1887) 139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dust-man's bell.

*Ding* (ding), sb.<sup>1</sup> *dial.* [f. *DING v.*<sup>1</sup>] The act of dinging: a. a knock, a smart slap; b. a violent thrust, posh, or driving.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ding*, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ding*, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

*Ding*, sb.<sup>2</sup> and *adv.* The stem of *DING v.*<sup>2</sup>, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales of Wonder*, *Grin White Woman* xxiii, 'Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding! Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv. 143 Ding, ding, ding, the bells ring in. a. 1845 HOOD *To Punch* 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell—ding-dingle. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

† Confounded with *DIN sb.*

1749 J. RAY *Hist. Reb.* (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* i. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded . . . with the ding of politics.

† *Ding*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* Also dinge. Some kind of household vessel.

1594 *Inv.* in *Archaeol.* XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iijj'. 1624 *Ibid.* 150 One trunk, one ding, one flagon.

*Ding*, *Sc.* var. *DIGNE a.* *Obs.* worthy.

† *Ding-ding*. *Obs.* Also dingo-dingo. An expression of endearment.

1564 BULLEVIN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 91 He goeth a woyng, my dnyng, dnyng; and if he spedeth, my dearyngs, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1602 WITHALS *Dict.* 61 My dnyng-ding, my darling. a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of deer indentures, kings of clubs.

*Ding-dong* (di'ndɒŋ), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* [Echoic.]

A. *adv.*, or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

c. 1560 T. RICHARDES *Mitogonus* in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the] 'saunce bell goe ding dong'. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 403 Full fadom fue thy Father lies. — Sea-Nymphs hourly ring his knell. (Burthen: ding dong) Harke now I heare them, ding-dong bell. 1675 DEVEN *Mistaken Hist.* 1, 13, The Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding-dong. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* v, Clash, clang, hammer, ding-dong, bell. Bell, ding, ding, a. 1882 ROSSER *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good earnest, with a will.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licen.* 29 Their learned men will write Ding-dong. 1680 ORWAY *Caius Marius* III. ii, They are at it ding dong. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 36r We rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 207, I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 1888 ELWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ding-dong*, in good earnest, with a will. — We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. *sb.*

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound.

c. 1560 T. RICHARDES *Mitogonus* in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own hose to give them as a reward to Cacusgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses']. 1611 CORG., *Dindan*, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/a Her Sing-Songs, sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. a. 1845 HOOD *Pair'd not Match'd* ix, If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Who would hold the oath the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? *Ibid.* 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric word-jingle.

2. *Horology.* Ao arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also *attrib.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i. O I St. Dunstan has caught his eye . . . he stands astonished as Adam Adato and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. *Ibid.* 171 This may be . . . made to indicate half quarters . . . at about 50 min. past the hour . . . the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = *DING-DING*, q. v.

C. *adj.* (*attrib. use.*)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of rime.

*Ding-dong theory*, in Science of Lang., a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain,

the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9 Vou complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1820 — *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 10 Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed *Pool-pool!* *Bow-wow!* and *Ding-dong!* *Ibid.* 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it *symphonies*. 1880 D. ASHER tr. L. Geiger's *Hist. Hum. Race* 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. *Ding-dong race*: a neck-and-neck race.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 17 Oct. 22 To read the . . . story of that ding-dong fighting. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

3. *dial.* 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'

1887 S. Cheshire *Gloss.* s.v., I've gotten a job . . . the wages bin nothin' vey ding-dong.

D. *Comb.* ding-dong-doggedly *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), with vigorous and dogged repetitiveness of effort. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

*Ding-dong*, v. [Echoic: cf. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also fig.

in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition. 1659 TORRIANO, *Tintillare*, to jangle, to gingle, to ding-dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. 1, But hark . . . the tocsin begins ding-donging. a. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady*, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang at five . . . and the last Ding-donged . . . at half-past. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song . . . year by year she 'ding-dongs at the same old ditties'. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content.

2. *trans.* To assail with constant repetitiveness of words. b. To repeat with mechanical regularity. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous view ding-dongs him. 1854 W. WATERBURY *Eng. & Rome* 173 Some men . . . dare to ding-dong in our ears the words.

*Dinge* (dindʒ), sb. Also 7 dindge. [See next.]

A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation. 1611 CORG., *Bosselure*, a bruise, dinge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or mettall. 1844 BARNFORD *Life of Radical* 42 His hat was napless, with . . . dinges on the crown. 1862 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Church* xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dinge*, an indentation. 1894 *Times* 27 Oct. 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else.

*Dinge*, v.<sup>1</sup> Also 7 dindge. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature; origin uncertain.

Possibly representing an earlier \**denge* from ON. *degnja* to hammer, bang, beat; see *DING v.* and cf. *dinge* from OE. *degnan* = *degnan*. But later onomatopoeic origin from *dint* seems also possible.]

*trans.* To make a broadish hollow or depressioo in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 CORG., *Bosseler*, to dinge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessel of mettall, or in a peece of plate. 1859 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with *hinge*.)

Hence *Dinged* (dindʒd) *ppl. a.*; *dinged work*, repousse work in metal.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dinged-work*, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life of N. Burke* I. 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat.

*Dinge*, v.<sup>2</sup> *dial.* or *rare colloq.* [Belongs to *DING v.*<sup>1</sup>]

*trans.* To make dinge. 1823 LAND *Elia Ser. II. Amicus Rediv.*, A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which . . . has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 525 'My cabin is rather dinged' was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, s.v., It dinges (or Ydinges) my hands sitting in the house.

*Dinged ppl. a.*<sup>1</sup>: see *DING v.*<sup>1</sup> 6.

*Dinged* (dindʒd), *ppl. a.*<sup>2</sup>: see *DINGE v.*<sup>1</sup>

*Dingee*, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DINGHY*: cf. *BARGE*.]

One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* xxvii, I ordered the dingees to be piped away.

† *Dinger*. *Obs.* ? = *DING sb.*<sup>3</sup>

1533 J. KENE in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 40, 1j candel-styks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

|| *Dinghy*, *dingey* (di'ngi). Also 9 dingy. *dingee*, *dinghee*. [a. Hindi *dingi* or *dingi* small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of *dingā*, *dingā*, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with *h* in Eng. is to indicate the hard *g*.]

1. Originally, a oative rowing-boat in use upon India rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a caooe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

**Dining-room** (dā'niŋ,rŭm). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.



**Dinosaur, deino-** (dəi'nōsōr). Also in Lat.  
dinosaurus, deino-. [mod.L. *dinosaurus*

os (=σαῦρα) lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Dinosauria*; typical genus *Dinosaurius*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age. 1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

**Dinosaurian**, *a.*, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]  
**A. adj.** Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group *Dinosauria*.

1873 [see DYNODONTIAN] 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 212 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large. 1873 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its dinosaurian head afresh above the slime of his consciousness.

**B. sb.** A member of the *Dinosauria*, a DINOSAUR.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 102 Dinosaurians. . . A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of *Dinosauria*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 205 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurians having become extinct. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurians.

**Dinothere, deino-** (dai'nō-thēr). [f. mod.L. *dinothereum* (1829, Kaup, in Oken's *Istis* XXII. 402), f. Gr. *dein-ōs* fearful, terrible + *θηρίον* wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order. . . on account of its enormous tusks, is named *Deinotherium*. 1847 ANSTED *Am. World* xv. 353 A pachydermatous species. . . showing many curious points of resemblance to the *Dinothere*. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 143 The *dinothere*s and mastodons. . . were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Dinothereian** *a.*  
1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* III. 86/2 Those Mastodons. . . manifest the *Dinothereian* character.

**Dinoxide**, *erron. f.* (after *dinoxide*) for DIOXIDE.  
1854 J. SCOFFER in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or Dioxide) of Mercury.

†**Dinnrie**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. DIN sb. + -RY.] = DIN.  
1863-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 15 Disputing without dintrie or pertinacity in contention.

**Dinsome** (di'nzəm), *a.* *Sc.* [f. DIN sb. + -SOME.] Full of din; noisy.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-l. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi' me And leave this dinsome town awhile. 1774 FERGUSON *King's Birthd.* Poems (1845) 2 The hills. . . would echo to thy dinsome rout. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi. Till black an' stoddie ring an' reel wi' dinsome clamour. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 112 The stir of dinsome life.

**Dint** (dint), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dynt*, 2-4 *dunt* (*ii*), 4-6 *dynt(e)*, 6 *dinte*, 3- *dint*. [OE. *dynt*, cogn. with ON. *dyntir*, *dyntir* in same sense; cf. Sw. dial. *dunt*. Not recorded in the other Teut. langs. See also DENT sb. and DUNT. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by *indent* and its family.]

†1. A stroke or blow; *esp.* one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = DENT sb. 1. *Obs.* or blending with 3.

1827 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past*, xlv. 338 Ac ondraden him done dynt swa neah, ða þe noht to gode ne doð. 1790 LINDISF. *Gosp.* John xviii. 28 An. . . ðara ðegna salde dynt mid honde uoterde ðam hælede. 1775 LAMB. *Hom.* 153 þe duntos þo uuel to kepen. 1820 ORN. 420 Þurh Adames giltes dint Wass all mannkin þurhwunded. 1825 ANCR. R. 60 Swords dint is adunirh. þur sword. . . 310 deades dunt. 1830 CURSOR M. 20950 Heffid he was wit dint o suord. 1830 CAST. *Love* 1151 Cast beo þe duntos of batayle. 18475 *Raisf Collyear* 574 I sall dyntis deill, quhill one of vs be deid. 1855 ANP. PARKER P. LXXXIX. Thou hast whole stynt his weapons dynt. 1897 DRYDEN *Virg. Geor.* iii. 576 With dint of sword, or pointed spears. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

2. The stroke of thunder; = DENT sb. 1 b.

18374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1505 How Capaneus þe proude with ponder dynt was slayn. 18386 - *Wife's Prol.* 276 With wilde thonder dynt and fry leuene Moote they welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xl. xxxi. 201 Like thunders dint or lightning new. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law 'Mid thunder dint, and flashing levin.

3. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (*lit.* and *fig.*); violence, force, attack, impression. Now *rare* exc. as in c.

18330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 90 If he wild it wyne with dynt, als dake hardie. 1833 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 63 The auld warlike but force or dynt A dirt did cast. 1830 LEYDESAY *Teit. Papyng* 355 Quho clymth moist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1879 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 10 Such pleasure no displast by doltors dint. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 198 I perceive, you feel The dint of pity. 1687 DRYDEN *Hynd & P.* ii. 200 But dint of argument is of use. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 7 Mechanical Minds. . . affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 420 He had

gone as far. . . as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

†b. *phr.* By dint of sword: by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. *Obs.*

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in c. 1330 *Roland & V.* 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd was Charlam. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 330 (Ad. MS.) The sones. . . gaten mekell goud by dynte of swerd. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 11. 248 He. . . by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

c. Hence By (the) dint of: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.)

[1597 see DENT sb. 1.]

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 11. 291 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 36 Subdued by. . . dint of valour. 1712 *Andison* *Spec.* No. 411 77 Pleasures of the Fancy. . . which are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 102 Tallard. . . had risen by the dint of merit alone. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 159 By dint of cross-examination I found he was not at all satisfied. 1826 SCOTT *Fruit.* 25 Deen. By dint of abstinence. . . I passed a better night. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Europe* II. (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour. . . by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 BROWNING *La Saetas* 29 We. . . Earned, by dint of failure, triumph.

†d. Under, within (etc.) the dint of: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf. DENT sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Revels* II. lvi. 275 He that comes within the dint out [noysom breath] dies. 1640 A. HARNSET *God's Summit*, 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Temptation. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 71 (1740) 17 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was. . . sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = DENT sb. 1. *Also fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 1 Velad in mightie armes and silver shield, Whereto old dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 BRINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* 47 The very little ones. . . may make some secret marks. . . with some little dint with their nails. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 46 Make the cut smooth and even. . . without dints or ridges. 1700 DAYDEN *Fables*, *Peygualion* 32 Afrid His hands had made a dint. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, lay in the wild luxuriant soil. 1847 S. WILKINSON in *Life & Lett.* I. 402 The single opportunity of making. . . a dint in a character. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* II. 927 Beside her bed Whose pillow had no dint.

**Dint** (dint), *v.* [ME. *dynt*, *dint*, *dint-en*, f. DINT sb. Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. *dynta* to dent, Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake; and see also DENT v. and DUNT.]

†1. *trans.* To strike, beat, knock. *Obs.*

1830 CURSOR M. 4302 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangleone. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2448 He [þ.] . . dunteth him, so man doth here, And keshethim on a scabbled mere. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 Wip sharpe nayles dunted and drue. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his breast had bred his restlesse paine. 17649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1712) 50/2 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1660 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 234 In all this world. . . Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtily dyntant on mule and on steed.

†2. *intr.* To make a dint or impression in something; = DENT v. 4. *Obs. rare.*

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it neshe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 8 The ydle stroke. . . So deeply dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow yd did throw.

3. *trans.* To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. i. (1647) 167 This Emperor's heart was. . . furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xlix. Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. (Street in Strasburg) He dints with his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

1631 T. POWELL *Ton All Trades* 142 The scars which my unthriftiness hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 232 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep, Mr. North.' 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. 1. A body was found. . . Mangled, and flatter'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground.

†4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). *Obs.*

1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juices. . . are I say dinted, softened and sweetened. *Ibid.* 101 The waters of the spaw may. . . help to dint the acrimony.

Hence **Dinted**, **Dinting** *pp.* *adjs.*

1666 DRANT *Horae Sat.* viii. Evb. When he with dynting axe is hewed rounde aboute. 1599 *Poor Cant.* 5 *Pallace*. No fear of dinting death. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.). They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.). Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxviii. With dinted shield, and helmet beat. 1881 ROSETTI *Rose Mary* iii. 142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand.

**Dintless** (di'nltēs), *a.* [f. DINT sb. + -LESS.] Without a dint or dints.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.  
1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. Eij. On his targat side it hit, where dyntlesse down it hyng. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1. Tem.* iii. 4 Darts fore-seen are dintless. 1847 BLACKIE in *Blackie's Mag.* LXII. 238 Dintless the missile hail is pour'd.

2. That has, or receives, no dint.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24. 102 Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks.

3. *dial.* See quot., and cf. DINT sb. 2.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Dintless*, lacking in energy.

†**Dinumerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dinumerare* to count over one by one, reckon up, f. *di-*, *dis-* apart, separately + *numerare* to number.] *trans.* To number one by one.

1721 BAILEY, *Dinumerate*, to Account or Number.

†**Dinumerately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *di-*, *numerare*, ad. L. *dinumerat-us* reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. v. I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up. . . the particular Arguments.

**Dinumeration**. [ad. L. *dinumerationem*, n. of action from *dinumerare*: see DINUMERATE.]  
1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).  
1626 COKERAM, *Dinumeration*, numbering or reckoning.  
1721 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dinumeration*, the act of numbering out singly.

2. *Rhet.* Enumeration; = APARITHMESIS.

|| **Dinus** (dai'nūs). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. *δίνος* whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo.  
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dinus*. . . a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*. 1775 in ASH. In mod. Dicts.

**Diobely** (dai'ō-bēli). [ad. Gr. *διαβελία* an allowance of two obols, f. *di-* twice + *ὀβολός* obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely. . . on occasion of various religious festivals.

1852 *Ibid.* II. lxxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money. . . was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

**Diobol** (dai'ō-bōl). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. *διαβολή* coin, f. *di-* (DI-2) twice + *ὀβολός* OBOL.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Caelia, Rubi, and Teate. *Ibid.* The currency of Apulia. . . consisted. . . of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

**Diocesal**, *a. rare*. [f. DIOCESE + -AL.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

**Diocesan** (dai'pēs-sān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 *dyocesan* (e, 6 *dyocesian*, *dyoosyan*, 7 *dyocesane*, *dyocesane*. [Formerly *dyocysen*, *dyocetian*, a. f. *dyocesain* (15th c.), f. *dyociese*, *dyociese*: see -AS 1, and cf. med.L. *dyocēsānus* (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. *dyocesis* (DIOCESE) would be *dyocēsānus*: cf. OF. *dyocestien* (1332 in Godef. Suppl.), and see DIOCESIAN.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1530 *Myst. our Lady* 71 Wythout lyceuse of the bysshopp dyocesan. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1841) 84 That office of a diocesan Lord Bishop. . . unprofitable and unlawful. 1640 BP. HALL *Epic.* Ep. Ded., Either the publike, or my own Diocesan Occasions. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Their Business. . . was to attend Diocesan Synods. 1855 JEFFSON & REEVE *Britannia* 279 The old diocesan town of Dol. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocesan. Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

**B. sb.** 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man. . . to bodyn com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynary, to takyn his penauns of hym. 1493 *Festivall* (V. de W. 1512) 294 Also ye shall praye. . . for the bysshopp of .N. our dyocysen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering Deacons. He may cysen. be admitted by his Diocesan to the ordre of Priesthode. 1689 in Somers *Tracts* II. 278 Whether they were more obediēt to their Metropolitān than to their Diocesan. 1765 T. to HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 494. They would be no longer subject to any diocesan in England. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS *S. Sax. Diocese*, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr diocesanes, these curates. 1532 *Myst. Confut.* *Tindale Wks.* 398/2 As the. . . godfather blessed y chylde. . . or the bishop his dyocesane. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 283 These. . . Bishoppes might not then gouerne their Clergie, and other their Diocesan Titular Prelates. . . very unlikely ever to visit their Diocesan. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Valentia* in *partibus Infidelium*. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Valentia*. Faithful lovers. . . content to rank themselves humble dioceans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 50 Latimer. . . said, that the devil was the faithfullest of bishops. . . His dioceans, too, are no whit less zealous.

Hence **Diocesianist**, an advocate of a diocean system.

1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 347 The desire of the Dioceanist leaders. . . to introduce. . . certain usages.

**Diocese** (doi'ōsēs, -sēs). Forms: *a.* 4-6 *dio-*, *dyo-*, *-cyse*, 5-6 *-cis*, (diocese, dyosys), 6 *Sc.* *diosise*, *β.* 5-7 *diocesse*, 6-7 *dioces*, 6-9 *diocess*, (5 *diosses*, 6 *diosses*, *dyoces*, *dyesses*). *γ.* 6- *diocesse* (6 *diocesses*). *δ.* (*Sc.*) 5-6 *dyocyce*, *-cie*, 6 *diocyce*, *dy-*, *diosie*, *diocēsie*, 6- *diocie*. *ε.* 5-6 *dio-*, *dyocyse*, *-sie*, 6 *diocēssie*. [*ME. diocise*, etc., *a.* OF. *diocēsie* (*diocēsie*, 13th c. in Hatz. -Darm.), *ad. med.L. diocēsis*, for *L. diocēsis* a governor's jurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. *L.* a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, *a.* Gr. *διοκισμός*, orig. 'house-keeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', *f.* *διοκί-εω* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, *f.* *δι-*, *δια-* through, thoroughly + *οικί-εω* to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renaissance, the form became in Fr. and Eng. *diocēs*; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. *diocēse*, in Eng. *diocesse*, *diocess*. *Diocess* was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, *diocese*, (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, *diocēs*(*e*), lost the terminal *s* in the singular, and was reduced to *diocie*, *diocy*. The Gr.-L. word was also independently adapted as *diocēsy*, *-ie*: cf. *paralysis*, *F. paralysie*, *palsy*. (Cf. *Pr. diocēsis*, *diocēst*, *Sp. diocesis*, *Pg. diocese*, *It. diocesi*, *-cese*.)]

† 1. Administration, dominion, rule. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diocie of Ramfrue (*ditione Ramfrue*). *Ibid.* x. 317 Monie men of weir cum be sey esille, and subiected the toune lythlie to thair authoritie and diocie, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; *esp.* one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 FAEBAN *Chron.* vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue... the cytle of Lymoges, y<sup>e</sup> cytle of Caours, w<sup>th</sup> all the dyocis of y<sup>e</sup> sayd cytle belonyng. 1525 LN. BERNERS *Prose* II. clxxxiv. [clxxxv.] 1567 To enjoy styll peaceably all that euer they were as then in possossion of in Acquytayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite deluyered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 98 The diocesse Arsinotie, in the Lybian coast. 1672 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* ii. (T.). Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 551 Cilicia... this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Diocesses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great diocesses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. *Eccl.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

*a.* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordered parochens for to be. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 85 3if prestis wolen seie here masse & techen be gospel in a bischopis diocise. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A diocis, *diocesis*. *a.* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill... & had in euery diocise a dyuysie name. 1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 127 Wythout examynation or sentence gyuen in the Dyosys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 446 Sum of the Clergie... war callit of the maist notable, Johane Leslie... first estemet Juge of the diocise, primat also of the same.

*β.* 1494 FAEBAN *Chron.* vi. cclvi. 218 In the diocesse of Magburgh. *Ibid.* vii. ccxli. 248 Y<sup>e</sup> farther brynke of Humber should be the begynnyng of his diocess. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl... is the moste dyalght preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his diocess. 1554 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 93 Alle the parich churches of the dioces of London. *a.* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocess. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Dioces we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Austin forbad that [*i. e.* the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester... withdrew himself wholly to the care of his diocess. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 384 Serenus ordered... that they should be removed from... his diocess. 1867 *Times* 26 Nov. (Leading Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his diocess. 1868 R. ARTHUR ARNOLD in *Times* 8 Jan. 'There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocess.'

*γ.* 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 120/2 Any bishop... within his diocess. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* iv. vii. 80 b, Parishes to Curates and Diocesses to Bysboppes. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 30 Vnder the Diocess of Chichester. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocess, or in some particular part of it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the diocesses of the realm. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 341 The bishops had settled... that each diocess should make its own arrangements.

*δ.* 1470 HENRY Wallace *l.* 172 Glasgow thair gair... To dyocce in Duram to commend. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON

*Catech.* (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 266 That tyme in the diocise of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruise. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk*, Thre Presbyteries... to make up a Provincial Synode and a Diocie, and euerie Provincial Synod shall appoynt the place of the next Synod within that same Diocie. *Sc. Prov. Ramsay Remin.* (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

*ε.* 14225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 542 In all be kyrkis halyly Of Abaydens Dyocysie. 1562 Winger *Last Blast Trombet Wks.* 1888 I. 43 In euery diocessie and parochin. 1580 WILLS & INN. M. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocessie of Durham.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1616 S. WARD *Coele fr. Altar* (1627) 14 True zeale loues to keepe home, studieth to be quiet in other mens Dioces. *a.* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. *a.* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had... A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed. 2) ii. xxi. 75 The causes... reside so deeply in the... affections of nature, as is not within the diocess of Law to tamper with. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Artif. Com. Last Cent.*; I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocess of the strict conscience. 1891 MORLEY in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocess of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence *Diocesseless* *a.*, without a diocese; † *Diocessener*, one who belongs to a diocese; = *DIOCESAN* *sb.* 2; *Diocessarch*, the ruler of a diocese; † *Diocesser* = *DIOCESAN* *sb.* 1.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 175 A diocesseless bishop. *a.* 1626 BACON *Case of Post-nati Wks.* (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any priuilege between the parishioners or diocessners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese'. In English this word is applied oddly to the diocessarch, or chief of the diocese. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were stout.

† *Diocessian*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* type *diocēstianus*, *f.* *diocēstis*, in OF. *diocēstien*; see *DIOCESAN*, which is a less regular formation.] = *DIOCESAN* *a.* and *sb.*

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 49 If the Diocesan refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 The Clergy... of his Diocesian City.

*Diocess*, *-oisse*, earlier forms of *DIOCES*.

† *Di-octahedral*, *a.* *Crystal. Obs.* [*Dr.* 2 + *OCTAHEDRAL*] Bonded by twice eight planes; i.e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral topaz.

*Diode* (doi'ōd), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [*mod.f.* Gr. *δι-* (Dr. 2) twice, doubly + *δῶδς* way.] *lit.* Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire into two ways or ducts for signalling messages, without reference to direction; one application of the *multiplex* system of working.

1886 W. H. PREECE in *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XV. 231 A mode [of working] by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be *diode* working.

† *Diodon* (doi'ōdōn). *Zool.* [*mod.L.* *f.* Gr. type *\*diōdōn* doubly-toothed (sc. *ὀδῶν* animal), *f.* *δι-* (Dr. 2) twice + *δῶδς*, *δῶδρ-* (in neuter adjs. -*δῶδ*) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus *Ziphius*.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 129 Oblong Diodon. Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. *Ibid.* 131 Short Diodon. Sun-fish from Loo. *Ibid.* 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* II. 95/2 The... grinding tubercle of the diodon.

*Diodont*, *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.] *aif.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidae* or family of fishes of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So *Diodontoid* *a.* and *sb.*

In modern Dicts.

† *Diocēia* (doi'fjā). *Bot.* [*mod.L.* (Linnæus 1735), *a.* Gr. type *\*diocēia*, abstr. *sb.* from *\*diōikos* having two houses, *f.* *δι-* (Dr. 2) twice + *οἶκος* house: Cf. *MONOCIA*.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male (stamiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snuff.* *Diocēia*, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts... in different flowers, and... on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96.

Hence *Diocēcian* *a.* = *DIOCIOUS*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Diocian*.

† *Diocio-* (doi'fjō), comb.-*f.* *DIOCIOUS*, = *diociously*; as *diociodimorphous*, *diocioipolygamous*. 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diocioipolygamous*, *a.* term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

**Diocions** (doi'fjōs), *a.* [*f.* *DIOCIA* + *-ous*.]

1. *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748-52 SIR J. HILL *Nat. Hist.*, *Plants* 291 (Jodr.) The rhamnus with terminatory spikes and quadrified diocious flowers. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 393 Hops are diocious-plants. 1877 DARWIN *Form of Fl.* Introd. 3 A species tending to become diocious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. *Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are diocious. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 All fishes are diocious, or of distinct sex. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 8 Sex in Man is diocious.

Hence *Diociously* *adv.*, in a diocious manner; *Diociouslyness*, diocions state or condition.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 Some... species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray... more or less diociously polygamous. 1874 F. A. KITCHENER *Year's Bot.* vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in diociouslyness. 1877 DARWIN *Form of Fl.* vii. 209 Otherwise every step towards diociouslyness would lead towards sterility.

† *Diocism* (doi'fjiz'm). [*ad. mod.L. diacismus*, Ger. *diocismus* (Sachs), *f.* Gr. *\*diōikos* (in *L.* form *diocis*; see *DIOCIA*) + *-ism*.] Diocions condition.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Diocism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

*Diogenes* (doi'ōdženiz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub; see *CYNIC*. Hence *Diogenes-crab*, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. *Diogenes-cup*, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1802 MAR. ENGELWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order... appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diogenes-cup*. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence *Diogenic* (doi'ōdženik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So *Diogenical* *a.*; *Diogenically* *adv.*; *Diogenize* *v.*, to render cynical.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 112 There is vainglory... in being Diogenical and dogged. 1603 DEKKER *Grisit* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 154 (D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently. 1623 COCKERAM II. One growne Churlish, *Diogenical*.

*Dioc* (doi'ōik), *a.* *rare* -*o*. [*ad. F. dioique* (Bulliard 1783), or *mod.L. diocicus* (Linnæus 1753), *a.* Gr. type *\*diōikos*; see *DIOCIA*.] = *DIOCIOUS*. So *Dioc'ous* *a.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*Diol*(*e*, obs. early *ff.* *DOLE*, *Dool*, grief.

† *Dionise*. *Obs.* Also 5 diones, and in *L.* form *dionysia*. [*a.* OF. *dionise*, *dyonise* (13.. in Godef.), *ad. med.L. dionysia* (Albertus Magnus), *L. dionysias* (Pliny), Gr. *διονυσίας*, *f.* *Διόνυσος* Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

1338 TREVISAN *Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stone or broune spronge with red veynes... if it is groundid and medelyd with water it smelth as wyne, and yet it wythstandyth drunkenness. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 Diones, *dionisia*. 1557 MARLET *Forrest* 6 The Dionise is blacke, or rather browne, all bestrorred with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1601 CUESTER *Lat's Mart.* lxxxvi. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 94 'Dionysia. 1856 SMOLEV *Occult. Sc.* 354 *Dionysia*.

*Dionym* (doi'ōnim). [*ad. Gr. διόνυμ-ος*, -*ον* having two names, *f.* *δι-* (Dr. 2) twice + *ὄνομα* name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18.. COVES is cited by *Cent. Dict.*

*Dionymal* (doi'ōnimāl), *a.* [*as prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; = *BINOMINAL*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dionymal*, that hath two names. 1884 J. A. ALLEN *On Zool. Nomen.* in *The Ark* Oct. 352 The binomial (or dionymal) system.

*Dionysiac* (doi'ōnisiäk), *a.* [*ad. L. Dionysiac-us*, *a.* Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, *f.* *Διονύσια* the feast of Διόνυσος Dionysus or Bacchus. So *mod.f.* *Dionysiaque* (Acad. 1762).]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Met.* 149 Dionysiac and erotic poems. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 4. 176 The new Dionysiac revel. 1805 GROTE *Plato* II. xliii. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 37 Ours the great Dionysiac theatre; And tragic triad of immortal fames.



**B. sb. pl.** The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1837-38 HARE *Gnosses* (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysias and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists.

So **Dionysiacal**, *a.*; **Dionysiacally**, *adv.*

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiacal quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphileter* VIII. 57 The mundane intellect... is Bacchus... the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

**Dionysian** (dai'ni'si-ān), *a.* [f. L. *Dionysius* of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the *Dionysia* or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; as = **DIONYSIAC**.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxiii. The Dionysian festivals... were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 839 Who... would not... bate... those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicily? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 688/2 He... punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted date.

*Dionysian period*, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Period, Victorian Period*, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years... Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period. 1768 HORNEFALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 Increased by three Dionysian periods, or multiples of 532 and 12. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34); *esp.* applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340.

**Dionysic** (dai'ni'sik), *a.* rare. ? *Obs.* [f. L. or Gr. form of *Dionysus* + -IC.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; **DIONYSIAC**.

1831 *Examiner* 501/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music. 1832 *Ibid.* 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of the theater honor.

**Diophantine** (dai'phi'n-tin, -ōin), *a.* *Math.* [f. proper name *Diophantus* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (*Diophantine analysis*) attributed to him.

1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 The resolution of the indeterminate arithmetical or Diophantine problems. 1811 P. BARLOW (*title*), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

**Diophysite**, -ism, improper ff. **DIHYSITE**, **DYOPHSITE**, etc.

**Diopside** (dai'psoid), *Min.* [a. F. *diopside* (Haüy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δῖ-, δία- through + ὄψις appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as a deriv. of Gr. *diophys* a view through, f. δῖ-, δία-through.] A synonym of **PYROXENE**; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 ALLAN *Names Min.* 26 *Diopside*... a mineral from Mussia in Piemonte. 1868 DANA *Min.* 223 *Diopside* has been observed as a furnace product. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections.

**Diopbase** (dai'p'tēis), *Min.* [a. F. *diopbase* (Haüy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δῖ-, δία- through + ὄψις seen, visible; cf. *diomorph* a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *tr. Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 430 *Diopbase* is an ore of copper. 1868 DANA *Min.* 402 *Diopbase* occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz.

**Dioptr** (dai'p'tr). Also in Lat. form *dioptra*. [a. F. *dioptr* (1547 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dioptra*, a Gr. *dioptra* an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. *dioptr* spy-glass, f. δῖ-, δία- through + stem *ōn-* to see + instrumental suffix, -*trpa*, -*trpov*.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles.

1513 M. RIDLEY *Magni. Bodies* 112 Make a hole as in a Dioptr, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 51 Two dioptraes... fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1857 ORRÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 52 Long tubes, employed by Arabian astronomers... to the extremities of which ocular and object dioptrics were attached. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.*

Sc. I. 354 He wrote... a treatise on the Dioptra... an instrument for taking angles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = **ALIDADE**.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. ix. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Dioptr of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 192 I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea... and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed dioptrics sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its dioptrics is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

† 3. A surgical speculum. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dioptra*... a Surgeon's Instrument. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dioptra*, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein; called also *speculum matricis*, and *dilatatorium*. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 37 If therefore, says Paul of Ægina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

1878 BARTLEY *tr. Tophinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 269.

5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = **DIOPTRIC** sb. 2.

† 6. Gould New Med. Dict. 133/1 *Dioptr* or *Dioptric*.

† **Dioptric**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. δῖ-, δία- through + *ōntrōs* of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root *ōn-* to see.]

*A. adj.* = **DIOPTRIC**. Also **Diop'tical**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *The Dioptrick Art*, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Celestial bodies. 1818 TOWN, *Dioptrical*, and *Dioptrick*, so the next words (*dioptrical, dioptrick*) are now sometimes written.

*B. sb.* a. One skilled in **DIOPTRICS**. *b. (pl.)* = **DIOPTRICS**.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. §8 If our Dioptricks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluviuims of the Magnet. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 56 He intends to give the... demonstration in his Dioptricks which he is now writing.

*Dioptra*: see **DIOPTR**.

† **Diop'tral**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dioptra* **DIOPTR** + -AL.] = **DIOPTRIC** *a.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptrall instrument.

**Dioptric** (dai'p'trik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *dioptrik-ōs* of or pertaining to the use of the *dioptra* (**DIOPTR**); in neuter pl. *dioptriká* as sb., the science of dioptrics. See -IC, -ICS.]

*A. adj.* † 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a **DIOPTR** (sense 1). *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrically opposite should not be seen by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Dioptric*, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

\*1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1660—*Myst. Godl.* II. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 186 A dead mechanism... ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); *esp.* (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to **CATOPTRIC**.)

*Dioptric system*, in lighthouses, also called *refracting systems*; see quot. 1879.

1671 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes... the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difficulty of Refractions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/2 The... Dioptrick; or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether Dioptrick or reflecting. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

† 4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* II. 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood. \*1850 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. xiii. 220 These few fragments... glimpses into that "dioptric bee hive", the heart of the writer.

*B. sb.*

1. = **DIOPTRIC** I.

1849 ORRÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 545 The Alexandrian astronomers... possessed... solstitial armils, and linear dioptrics.

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one meter, or 39.37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373.

3. *pl.* **Dioptrics**: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to **CATOPTRICS**.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 131 The demonstration... Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptricks. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 626 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted. 1778 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 41 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 3 Light... through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

**Diop'trical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1622 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 Of which height... it is observed in Pliny, that Dicaearchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius... to be. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dioptrical*, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law* Could it. (1704) 17 Little animals... viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S. HARP (title), A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1751 SHORR in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 YOUNG *ibid.* XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

† 4. = **DIOPTRIC** *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiij. To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look'd in.

Hence **Diop'trically**, *adv.*, by means of refraction.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 363 To produce very extraordinary Effects... either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins. 1883 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 266/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

**Dioptrician** (dai'p'tri-ān), *rare.* [f. **DIOPTRIC**; cf. *optician*.] One skilled in dioptrics.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

**Dioptrics**: see **DIOPTRIC** B 3.

**Diorama** (dai'ora-mā), [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. δῖ-, δία- through + ὄραμα that which is seen, a sight; cf. *diopā-eiv* to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowsmith, No. 4899.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 309\* It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama. 1824 J. ARROWSMITH *Specif. Patent* No. 4899 (*title*) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures... which I denominate 'diorama'. 1872 GEO. ELLIOT *Middlem.* liii. The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 117 Literature is able... to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 1892 E. REYNOLDS *Harvard Bound* 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows. *attrib.* 1828 MARIA HARE in A. J. C. HARE *Mem. Quil. L.* (1874) II. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence **Dioramist**, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

1834 HOOD *Tynley Hall* (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a boggling scene-shifter.

**Dioramic** (dai'ora-mik), *a.* [f. **DIORAMA** + -IC. (Gr. analogies would require *dioramatic*.)]

Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1861 MUSGRAVE *Byroniad* 251 There is another chapel... where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec. Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm... thunder and lightning.

**Diorism** (dai'ōriz-m), *rare.* [ad. Gr. *dioptrik-ōs*, distinction, logical division, f. *dioptrik-ēiv* to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. MORE

used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry; but, by a Proprietary Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 92 If they were not just four... yet by a Proprietary Diorisme they might be called four. 1685 — *Illustration* 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

† **Diōristic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *dioptrik-ōs* distinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. 1684 *Phil.*

Trans. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Equation .. such as shall have the dioristical limits rational.

† **Dioristical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Dioristically** *adv.*, by distinctive application: see **DIORISM**.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 72 Ye are not .. free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols). 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xl. (1751) 52 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural.

**Diorite** (dai'orit), *a.* [a. F. *diorite* (Hailly), irreg. f. *diorif* -ew to distinguish + -ITE.] A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a tridinite feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Mineral. & Geol.* 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1858 GEORGE HILL *Boulder* xii. 239 Hornblende green-stones, or diorites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1866) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials.

attrib. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17 The stone .. running through a diorite dyke.

**Dioritic** (dai'oritik), *a.* [f. **DIORITE** + -IC.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 55 A similar range .. on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 78 Dioritic Schist.

† **Diorthosis** (dai'orthosis), [mod.L., a. Gr. *diorthosis*, n. of action f. *diortho* -eu to make straight, f. *di* - dia- through, thoroughly + *orthos* straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: a. in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. b. The recession or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diorthosis*, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

**Diorthotic** (dai'orthotik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *diorthotikos* corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recession of a literary work (see prec. b).

1860 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1885) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

**Dioscoreaceous** (dai'skōrē'as), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dioscoreaceæ*, f. *Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

**Dioscorein** (dai'skōrē'in), [f. *Dioscorea* + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

† **Diosma** (dai'ismā), *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *diōsma* divine + *diōph* odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Botany* xvi. 209. 1800 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ep. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 16) 251 African heaths .. diosmas .. will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 *Flora* Bot. 411 f. *Diosma* .. cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence **Diosmin** (see quot. 1883).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 5 f. Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmin*, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the *Diosma crenata*.

† **Diosmosis** (dai'ismōsis), [Also in anglicized form *diosmose*.] [mod.f. Gr. *diōsma* - dia- through + *osmosis*: cf. *end-*, *ex-*, *osmosis*.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane; = **OSMOSIS**.

1825 W. STURLING *tr. Landor's Text-book. Hum. Phys.* I. 393 This exchange of fluids is termed *endosmosis* or *diosmosis*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmose* .. *Diosmosis*, same as *Osmosis*.

Hence **Diosmotic** *a.*, pertaining to diosmosis; = **OSMOTIC**.

† **Diota** (dai'ōtā), *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* [L. *diōta*, a. Gr. *diōtā* two-eared, f. *di* - (Di-2) doubly + *ōt* - stem of *ōs* ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes. 1890 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 3) I. 640 *Diota* .. is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handled vessel .. A diota of the earliest style.

**Diothelism**, -ite, irreg. ff. **DITHELISM**, **DYOTHELISM**, etc.

† **Diōti**, *dihoti*. *Obs.* [Gr. *diōti* wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. *diō* (diōro) *ōti* for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Diboties of things. 1697 *Platonic Unmask'd* 6 To satisfy those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti. 1724 WATTS *Relig. Theol.* (1783) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so).

**Diotrephe** (dai'otrēfē). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the pre-eminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence **Diotrephean**, **Diotrephean**, **Diotrephean** *adj.*, like Diotrephe; **Diotrepheanly** *adv.*, in the manner of Diotrephe; **Diotrepheist**, an imitator of Diotrephe.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrephe, affect preeminence in these our days. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrepheanly impudent and impositively prating Spirit. *Ibid.* 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrephees. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 161 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrepheists. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrephe of a Meeting. 1838 G. S. FAIRER *An Inquiry* v. iv. 585 The diotrephe lovers of pre-eminence. 1845 T. W. COOT *Puritanism* 475 Is there any of the old Diotrephean spirit left? 1862 J. MACFARLANE *Life of Lawson* iv. 194 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrephean female.

**Dioxide** (dai'ōksid, -sid), *Chem.* [f. **DI**-2 + **OXIDE**.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloids, as Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, Manganese dioxide MnO<sub>2</sub>.

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element: see **DI**-2 + **P**.

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper. 1859 A. J. JARMAN in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 330 f. The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 An invisible gas, known as carbon dioxide, or more commonly carbonic acid.

**Dioxy**, **diox-**, *Chem.* [f. **DI**-2 + **OX-** (GEN.)] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; *spec.*, the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dioxy-acid*, *dioxybenzene*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> (benzene being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).

1877 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by fusing the two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide. One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals .. not coloured by ferric chloride.

**Dip** (dip), *v.* Pa. t. and -pple. **dipped**, **dippt**, **pr. pple. dipping**. Forms: 1 **dypp-an**, **dipp-an**, 2-6 **dypp-e(n)**, 3-5 **duppe(n)** (i), 3-6 **dippe**, 6-**dip**. Pa. t. 6 **dypte**, **dypped**, 6-**dipped** (Sc. **dippit**), 7 **dipp'd**, **dip'd**, 7-**dippt**. Pa. **pple.** 1-6 **dypped**, (5 **deppyd**), 6-**dipped** (Sc. **dippit**), 7-**dippt**. [OE. **dyppan** wk. v. (pa. t. **dypte**, **pple. dypped** -OTent. \***dyppan**, f. weak grade **dip-** of ablaut series \***deup-**, **daup-**, **dip-**, whence the adj. **DEEP** (-**deup**-oz). Cf. the cognate **DEPE** v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially *in* or *into* a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

1300 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 20 Se he his hand on disc mid me dypp. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 118 Nim þanne hnesce wulle and dupe on ele. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8044 A vessel dypped alle bidene In water, or in other lycour thyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Fadir Abraham .. send Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his synour in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dypte in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscarioth. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xxvii. (1887) 104 The Germans .. used then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 143, I but dippt a knife in it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 224 Clothed in a garment dypt in blood. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 *Med. Frnt.* XXXI. 82 A piece of loaf bread, dypt in cold water. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He dippt his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

1867 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. 173 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croic* 83 Up with quill, Dip and indite! f. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere colour of the Tuscan tongue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 19 The great loue the generall gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would .. Convert his Gyes to Graces. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xii, By .. the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually *contemptuous*). In quot. 1602 = **CHRISTEN** 2. 3. Also *absol.* c. 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic eowic depu & dyppe in wættre in hreunisse. c. 1200 ORMIN 1551 Purth patt tatt tu fullnestnes hemm & under water dyppesse. c. 1315 SHORHAM 11 And wanne he cristeneth ine the founþ. The prestes thries dyppeth. In the honur of the Trinite. c. 1390 MAUNDEL (Roxb.) iii. 10 Pai make bot ane vnccion, when pai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim but anes in þe fount. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Publ. Baptism* Rubric,

Then the Priest shall take the child .. and .. shall dip it in the water. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1256 I. 15 It pleas'd the font to dip me Rosaline. 1639 *SALTSMARSH Policy* 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 248 He and six-and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 262 The confessions .. began to be directed against the Anabaptists. Mary Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3. In various technical processes: see also **DIPPING** *vbl. sb.* 1. *spec. a.* To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (*poetic.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore .. the middle pair .. round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold And colours dypt in Heav'n. *Ibid.* xi. 244 Iris had dypt the woof. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 65 Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dypt in the richest tincture of the skies. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dypt in Heaven. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 112 Raiment dypt in the purple.

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time.

c. To dip sheep: To bath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

1840 *Ann. Roy. Agric. Soc.* Ser. 1. I. 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks. 1847 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. III. 11. 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Shetv.* I Such is the importance .. of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i. These poison'd Gifts .. Minads of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dip't the Silk.

† b. *fig.* Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. *Obs.*

a. 1657 R. LOVEJOY *Lett.* (1663) 36 We dip'd some choice bealths .. in the best Laurentian Liquor. *Ibid.* 95 Dipping your health in the noblest liquor.

b. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into. *rare.* 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 143 But ere he dip't the surface, rose an arm .. And caught him [i.e. Excalibur the sword] by the hilt.

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with *up*.

To dip snuff (*South. U. S.*): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To dip snuff, a mode of taking tobacco. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Leobers* 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay. 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

6. *transf.* To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; *spec.* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dip't his seal on the cushion [ink-pad], and sealed the bond. 1859 READE *Love me little* II. iv. 174 'They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack' .. 'I and the boy will dip the lug' .. Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 279 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; men-of-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip' their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b. To cause to sink; to lower, depress.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Briefs*, P. 418 Duty or social good .. Would dip the scale.

7. *fig.* To immerse, involve, implicate (in any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in *pass.* (Cf. **DEEP** a. 19.) *Obs.* *exc.* as in b.

a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv. A woman dip'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671-3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Cor.* (1878) 74 St Steph. Fox is dip't 70,000' deepe in that concerne. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prolog. True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, I ne'er look'd up, since we were dip't in Show. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dippt in the rebellion of the Commons. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 139 He was a man deeply dippt in judicial astrology. 1798 H. WATTS *Lett.* (1857) I. in *Remin.* iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dippt in the iniquities of the Sixth Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (*collog.*)

1640 GLAFFHORNE *Wit in Constable* v. If you scorne to borrow, you may dip your chaine. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 160 Never dip thy Lands. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* v. 187 *Layd-up* .. Cloaths .. are paw'd or dip't for .. Money. 1817 *Mar. Edgeworth Tales & Novels* (Ridg.) IX. xii. 116 My little Jessica has .. played away at a rare rate with my ready

money—dipped me confoundedly. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* ii. Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped'. 1883—*Phant. Fort.* xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

II. Intransitive senses (some for *refl.*; others absolute uses).

A. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge. *Const. in, into, under.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lantern with 1371 flesh and swymeth above, and 316 be list is iqueynt, it duppeh down and dryneche. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. iv. 66, I was fain to dip to it into the water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Voyage* (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horat.* vii. Unharm'd the water-fowl may dip in the Volinian mere. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildratan* I. i. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out. *b. slang.* To pick pockets. *c. To dip (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, means, etc.* (*fig.*) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 DRYDEN *Persius* II. 38 Suppose I dip'd among the worst, and Staius chose. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* (Farmer), I have dipped into 1500. pockets and not found a shilling. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse.

10. To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; = *DAP* v. 1, *DIB* v. 2, 3, *DIBBLE* v. 2. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 212 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1875 [see *DIPPING* *vbt.* 36.]

II. *transf.* To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water; to go down, sink, set.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 534 He mette a gome on an hors. . . He hente vp his hachet and huttes him eueue. . . Wip be dep in his hals downward he duppee. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 312 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till, that Guide dipeth under the Horizon. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jmrl.* (1721) 58 Before he had told it all, the Sun dapt in. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon. 1884 BLACK *Ind. Shaks.* ix. The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy; to 'hoh'.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv. To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

c. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 292 The short pipes *v* are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: *spec.* of the magnetic needle, and in *Geol.* of strata (see *DIP* sb. 4, 5).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but only the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more depressed. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*. A magnetical needle so hung as that . . . one end dips, or inclines to the horizon. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iii. *Dip* is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dips, unless we be on the Top of it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 251 [Fungii]. Pileus convex. . . edge dipping down, 1/4 to 2 inches over. 1866 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 439 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 140 You have no idea how the road dips.

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 15 Here about the beach I wander'd. . . When I dip into the future far as human eye could see.

14. *To dip into* (a book, a subject of study): to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(*Cf. skim*, to read superficially and slightly but continuously.)

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipped here and there. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* Pref. 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II*, Might not Moses have dipped. . . in the same source with the authors of the Shansha? 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

**Dip** (dip), sb. [*f. Dip* v.]

1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see various senses of the verb.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanier* I. iv. 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soon 'discoloured'. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*. A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 248 Have ready . . . a pan of cold cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii. 'I'll give him a dip in the horse pond'. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip. As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

b. *A dip in or into* (a hook): see *DIP* v. 14. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 JAS. GRANT *St. Lond.* 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

c. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping.

1841 S. WARREN *10,000 a year* III. 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it. 1889 *Durham Univ. Jmrl.* 196 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready.

d. A curtsy, a 'bob': *cf. DIP* v. 11 h.

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808 — *Ep.* to Mrs. Clarke ibid. V. 332 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

f. *Naut.* The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail): see *DIP* v. 6; in *phr.* at the dip.

1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag Lieutenant to keep the signal . . . at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dip*, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 *Act 43-4 Vict.* c. 24 § 17 Any attempt . . . to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

3. *Astron.* and *Surveying*. The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* I. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 444 The dip of the sea . . . at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 124 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle . . . from maintop; add dip for that height.

4. The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*. The dip . . . in the year 1576 he found at London to be 71° 50'. But the dip varies. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* III. § 98. 24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface; *esp.* in *Mining* and *Geol.* the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.

1798 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1846) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Settling. 1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iii. The natural Dip of a Vein is when it runs itself more down into the Rock. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 The strata . . . have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 10 The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap.

6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.

1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* 129 Wood hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii. The great dip of ground . . . making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cent.* I. xvi. 344 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzmiba ridge.

7. (Short for *dip-candle*.) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Paper . . . brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap . . . dip or choice mould. 1829

MARRYAT *F. Midway* viii. A purser's dip—*vulgo*, a farthing candle. 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely *dips* and *moulds*. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip Unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as *bronzing-dip*, *sheep-dip*, etc. (*cf. DIP* v. 3).

1871 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* Scot. Ser. no. III. 29 Any other dips I have seen. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Dip*, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water 1 lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng. and U.S.*)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dip*, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1824 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dip*, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called *Brandy-dip*.

10. *Thieves' slang*. A pickpocket; also pocket-picking. (*Cf. DIP* v. 9 b.)

1859 in MATSELL *Vocab.* 26 (Farmer). 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer Amer.), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

II. *Comb.* [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: dip-bucket, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; dip-candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; dip-circle, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; dip-head, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence *dip-head level*; dip-needle = *DIPPING-NEEDLE*; dip-net, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; dip-pipe, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; dip-rod, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; dip-section, a section showing the dip of the strata; dip-sector, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain 'the dip of the horizon: see *SECTOR*; dip-side, the side on which the dip or declivity is; dip-splint, a kind of friction match; dip-trap, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; dip-well, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* vii. At it stood a brass candle-stick, with a 'dip-candle'. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Dinal* vii. (1869) 96 The apprentice . . . came up . . . from the cellar with a string of dip-candles. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the 'dip-circle'. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle . . . is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the 'dip-head levels' carried from any point would be elliptical. *Ibid.* III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the 'Dip Needle'. 1828 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with 'dip-nets' in the twilight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable 'dip-pipe' to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in 'dip-section' on the east and north slopes. 1823 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the 'dip-sector'. 1834 *Mechanic's Mag.* 445. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating-circles. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 325 Have on the 'dip side of the level a small quantity of water . . . so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1862 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dip-side*, the low side. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* x. § 2. 367 The common masson's 'dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming 'dip-wells, in Hammer village.

**Dipar**, obs. form of **DIAPER**.

**Dipartite** (dai-pā'tait), a. [*f. Di-* I, *L. dis-* asunder + *partit* as divided, *f. partire* to divide, part. (The *L.* compound was *dispartitus*.)] Divided into various parts. So *Dipartit* *apl. a.*; **Dipartition**, division, parting asunder.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartited, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence. 1858 G. S. FABER *Hist. Vallenius* III. ix. 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. III. 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

**Dipa'schal**, a. [*f. Di-* twice + *PASCHAL*.]

Including two passovers.

a 1840 L. CARPENTER cited in WORCESTER.

**Dip-bucket**, -circle: see *DIP* v. 11.

**Dipchick**, var. of **DABCHICK**.

**Dipe**, obs. form of **DEEP**.

**Dip-ears** (di-pi'z), Also dip-ear. [*f. Dip* v. + *EAR*: 'from its graceful movements,' Swainson.] A marine bird, the Little Tern, *Sterna minuta*.



1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 204 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*)... Dip ears (Norfolk).

**Dipetalous** (di-pet'ālos), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *dipetal-us* (f. Gr. δι- (Di-) twice + πέταλ-ov leaf, PETAL) + -ous.] Having two petals.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica I.* Pref. Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
**Diphanite** (di-fānōit). *Min.* [f. (1846) Gr. δι-, dis twice, doubly + -φαν-ης showing, appearing + -ιτε: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 292. 1868 *Ibid.* 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

**Diphasic** (dōif'āzik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι- (Di-) twice + φάσις appearance, phase + -ιc.] Characterized by having two phases: *spec.* used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other negative.

1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7 The diphasic character of the variation... is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

**Dip-head:** see DIP sb. 11.

**Diphén-** in chemical terms: see DI-2 2, PHEN-

**Diphenic** (dōif'ēnik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENIC.] In *diphenic acid* (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CO.OH) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are **Diphenates**. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl, but into diphenylene ketone.

**Diphenol** (dōif'ēnol). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENOL (f. as next + -ol in alcohol).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub> (that of PHENOL being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS *Fouves' Chem.* II. 567 Dioxidiphenyl or Diphenol.

**Diphenyl** (dōif'ēnil). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENYL, *F. phényle* (f. *phaivein* to show, bring to light + *φάν* substance: see -YL.)] An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 *Fouves' Chem.* (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS *ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

*b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane, etc.*

*Diphenylamine*, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence *diphenylamine blue*=spirit blue.

1883-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenylbenzamide. 1883 *Athenum* 15 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamidodiphenylcarbinol. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture... of diphenylaminenaphthol, resorcinol, or alizarine dyes.

**Diphosphate.** *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and PHOSPHATE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 There is also... a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

**Diphrelatic**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. διφρηλάτ-ης charioteer + -ιc.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (*humorous or affected*.)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates... I... studied the diphrelatic art.

**Diphtheria** (dīf'thēr-ia). *Path.* [ad. *F. diphthérie*, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term *diphtherite*: see DIPHtheritis.]

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the skin.

1857 GOOFREY in *Lancet* Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat. 1858 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 112/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria. 1866 *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 157 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country. 1884 Sir L. PLAYFAIR *Sp. in Parl.* 18 Mar., Diphtheria... when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

*attrib.* 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/2 The

diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 30 Mar. 721 The girl's throat was... found to contain the diphtheria bacillus.

Hence **Diphtherial**, **Diphtherian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to diphtheria.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diphtherial**. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 487 A detailed report on... the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy. 1884 *Phil. Mag. C.* 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the 'diphtherian matter' in his child's throat. 1897 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonality hear of the commonality.

**Diphtheric** (-er'ik), *a.* [f. DIPHtheria + -ic.] = DIPHtheritic.

1859 SEMPLE *Mem. Diphtheria* v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

|| **Diphtherite** (French): see DIPHtheritis.

**Diphtheritic** (dīf'thēr-ik), *a.* [mod. f. DIPHtheritis; in *F. diphthéritique* (Littre).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic. 1850 RAMSAY in *Dublin Med. Press* Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils. 1884 R. MARRIAT in *19th Cent.* May 845 A woman... suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

*b. Affected with or suffering from diphtheria.*

1880 *Boston Jnl. Chem.* Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients... a gargle composed of salt dissolved in... water.

Hence **Diphtheritically** *adv.*, in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 CRESSWELL in *Sanitarian* (N. Y.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

**Diphtheritis** (dīf'thēr-itis). *Path.* Also || (f'r.) **diphtherite**. [mod. f. Gr. διφθέρα or διφθερί skin, hide, piece of leather + -ιτις; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.]

First used in 1821 in the French form *diphthérie* by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as *diphtheritis*, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name *diphthérie*, probably because terms in *-ite*, *-itis*, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*; in Eng. this was adapted as *diphtheria*, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic here in 1857-58; but the adj. *diphtheritic* was generally retained in preference to *diphtheric* used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)

1826 BRETONNEAU *Traité de la Diphthérie* (Hatz-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérie'. 1839-47 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 116/1 Examples of croup... analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 152 The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.

1826 *Loud. Med. Rev.* XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. TWEED *Sp. Pract. Med.* IV. 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours

'Diphthérie'. 1855 A. SAURIN in *Dublin Hosp. Gaz.* II. 149 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chloride of potash. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 2/1 Diphtheritis has become a name more terrible than the small-pox. 1859 C. WEST *Dis. Infancy & Childhood* (ed. 4) xxv. 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady.

**Diphtheroid** (dīf'thēr-oid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 450 Diphtheroid [chancere] of the glands. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diphtheroid**, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. *Ibid.*, **Diphtheroid ulceration**.

**Diphthong** (dīf'thŏŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **dip-tong(e)**, (dypton), 6 **dypthong**, **diphthonge**, -gue, 7-9 **diphthong**, 8 **diphthongue**, 6- **diphthong**. [a. *F. diphthongue*, earlier *dypthongue*, ad. L. *diphthŏng-us*, a. Gr. διφθόγγος, adj. having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. δι-, dis twice, doubly + φθόγγος voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels *i* and *u*, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants *y*, *w*. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell *glides*, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in *out*, *how*, *boil*, *boy*; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in *it*, *now*, *piano*. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant *w* or *y*.

1843 *Cath. Angl. roof* 2 A Diphthong (MS. A. Dypton), *diphthŏngus*. 1530 PALSGR. 137/2 Diphthonge, *diphthongue* a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* v. Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowels. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 15 I and u according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 9 All Diphthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1888 J. WRIGHT *O. H. German Prim.* § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs... were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two

elements. 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a *diphthong*, such as (oi) in *oil*.

*b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH.*

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as *ea*, *ou*, in *head* (hed), *soip* (sōip), they have been termed an *improper diphthong*; properly speaking these are *monophthongs* written by *digraphs*.

1530 PALSGR. 15 This diphthong *ou*... in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowel *u*. c 1600 A. HUMÉ *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 10 We have of this three diphthongs, *ua* with a *u* before, *ae* and *ai*, and *ane* with the *e* before, *ae*. 1668 PENCE in A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* i. iii. (Chaucer Soc.) 125 That is an improper diphthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper diphthongs, *ea* *ee* *ie* *eo*, *ea* *ou*, *ou* obscure as in *cousin*. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong or digraph. *Ibid.* § 25 The same letter or diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

*c. esp.* In popular use, applied to the ligatures *x*, *z* of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures *x* and *z* always represented monophthongs.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 312 Waldene with a diphthong. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* To Rd. A ij, I write the Latine... as I find it... E vocall for E diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use. 1702 AARSON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 20 We find that Felix is never written with an *æ* diphthong. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 222 The epiphth, in which the diphthong *æ*, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single *e*. *Vitam obit VII Id. Oct. etatis sue ann. i. f. & L.*

*d. transf.* Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (*consonantal diphthongs*), especially to such intimate unions as those of *ch* (tʃ) and *dg* or *j* (dʒ), in *church*, *judge*.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet... is... destitute of consonant diphthongs. 1888 PRITMAN *Phonogr.* (new ed.) § 64 The simple articulations *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, etc. are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong... as in *plough*... try.

*e. attrib.* = DIPHthongal.

1798 H. BLAIR *Lect.* I. ix (R.), We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds, than most languages.

**Diphthong**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. F. *diphthonguer*.] *trans.* To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Chr. Observ.* 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-cleaving' mainly affects long vowels. *Ibid.* 277 The characteristic feature of the [living English] vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs. 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Rimes of Charivodius* 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of *i* in early texts.

**Diphthongal** (dīf'thŏŋ-gāl), *a.* [f. DIPHthong sb. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 403 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels... struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 24 So easily does *r* slide into vowel or diphthongal sounds. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 116 Ben Jonson... entirely ignores the diphthongal character of long *i*. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of *i* in early texts.

Hence **Diphthongally** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER *Cites WYLLIE. Mod.* The question whether long *i* was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

**Diphthongation**, *rare -o.* [f. DIPHthong *v.* + -ATION. Cf. mod. F. *diphthongaison*.] = DIPHthongization. In mod. Dicts.

**Diphthongic** (dīf'thŏŋ-gik), *a.* [f. Gr. διφθόγγ-ικ or DIPHthong sb. + -ic.] = DIPHthongal.

1880 SWEET in *President's Address. Philol. Soc.* 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in *Academy* 24 Apr. 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] *ae* and *oe* nearly as in English by and by.

**Diphthongize** (dīf'thŏŋ-gīz), *v.* [ad. Gr. διφθόγγ-ίζ-ειν to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a diphthong.

1858 C. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 52 All sorts of broadening and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizations etc.). 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 56, *i* and *u* being diphthongized. 1877-9 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 458 In German, original long *i* was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.

2. *intr.* To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Engl. Pronunc.* i. iii. 196 This second (a) may diphthongize with any preceding vowel.

Hence **Diphthongization**, the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization.

**Diphthongous** (dīf'thŏŋ-gŏs), *a. rare.* [f. as DIPHthong + -ous.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

**Diphy-**, ad. Gr. διφ- from διφ-ης, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as **Diphycercal** *Ichth.* [Gr. κέρκ-ος tail], a diphycercal fish. **Diphycercal** (dīf's-ikāl) *a.*, having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. **Diphyercy**, diphyercal condition. **Diphyid** Zool., a member of the *Diphyidae*, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. **Diphyodont** a. [Gr. *δύο*-tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals; as *sb.* a diphyodont mammal. **Diphyzooid**, **diphyzo-** Zool., a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Diphyercy*, a fish with the form of tail called *Diphyercal*. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 70 A true \**Diphyercal* tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. 1871 HUXLEY *Anim. Vert. Anim.* i. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphyercal*. 1884 SEGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* i. 250 These groups of individuals may in some \**diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 1001 The \**diphyodonts*... generate two sets of teeth. *Ibid.*, The diphyodont mammalia. 1883 FLOWER in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/ Teeth... of the simple homodont and diphyodont type. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 100 The same naturalist (Huxley) has proposed the distinctive term of \**Diphyozooids* for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult *Calycophoridae* which received the name of 'monogastic *Diphyda*'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Int.* Anim. iii. 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzooid. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

**Diphyllous** (dāfi-lōs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *diphyllus* (f. Gr. *δί-*, (Dī-2) twice + *φύλλον* leaf) + *-ous*.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xi. (ed. 4) 25 The Calyx... In respect to its Parts it is... *Diphyllous*, of two [leaves] as in *Fumaria*. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Diphyllous*, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

**Diphyo-**: see **DIPHY-**.

**Diphysite** (dī-fisīt), *sb.* (a.) Theol. [f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice, doubly + *φύσις* nature + *-ite*.] One who held the doctrine (**Diphysitism**), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see **DROPHYSITE**.

**Diplanetic** (dāplānē-tik), a. Bot. [mod. f. Gr. *δί-* Dī-2 twice + *πλανητικ-ός* disposed to wander, f. *πλανήτης* wandering (see **PLANET**).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family *Saprolegniaceae*. So **Diplanetism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. HARTOG in *Annals of Bot.* 203 note, The 'first form' of zoospore... is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front... The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

+ **Diplantidian**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. *διπλό-* double + *άντι* against, opposite + *είδος* form, image + *-ian*.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 351.

**Diplarthrous** (dīplā-rthros), a. Zool. [f. Gr. *διπλό-* double + *άρθρον* joint + *-ous*.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to *taxeopodous*. So **Diplarthrism**, the condition of being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. COVE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the ambyopodous. *Ibid.* 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

**Diplasic** (dīplē-zik, dōi-), a. Pros. [f. Gr. *διπλό-* double, f. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πλάσιος* -fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in *diplastic ratio*, = Gr. *διπλασιών λόγος*.

1873 J. HAULEY *Ess.* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a *diplastic ratio*, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. *Ibid.* The diplastic ratio answers to our common time.

**Diplatinamine**. Chem.: see **Dī-2** and **PLATINAMINE**.

|| **Diple** (dīplē), fem. of *δiploús* double (sc. γραμμή stroke, line). A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses, beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diple*, a note or mark in the Margin to signify that there is somewhat to be amended.

|| **Diplegia** (dīplē-giā), Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πληγή* stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the

body. Hence **Diplegic** (dāplē-gzik) a., relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dipleidoscope** (dīplē-dōskōp), [f. Gr. *διπλό-* double + *είδος* form, image + *-σκόπος* viewing, a watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. DENT (title), A Description of the Dipleidoscope. *Ibid.* (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12.15. 1853 *Offic. Catal. Exhib.* I. 414. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

|| **Dipleura** (dīplē-urā), *sb. pl.* Morphol. [mod. L., neuter pl. of *dipleur-us*, f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πλευρά* side (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleural** a., zygoeuplural with only two antimeres. **Dipleuralio** a., having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. GENOES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844a The Zygoeuplura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tripleura* and *Dipleura*. *Ibid.*, The term bilateral... must be rigidly restricted... to the Centropoda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

**Dipleurobranchiate** (dāplē-urō-brānchē-āt), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. *Dipleurobranchia* (f. Gr. *δί-* twice + *πλευρά* side + *βράγχια* gills) + *-ate*.] Having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferobranchia*, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiae situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

**Diplex** (dīplēks), a. [An arbitrary alteration of *duplex* after *Dī-2* twice (Preece).] *Telegr.* Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W. H. Preece).

1878 W. H. PREECE in *Post Office Official Techn. Instruct.*, Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

+ **Diplo-** (dīplō-, before a vowel *dīpl-*, combining form of Gr. *διπλό-*, *diplōs* twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. **Diplobacteriaria** *sb. pl.*, bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diploblastic** a. Biol., having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. **Diplocardiac** a. Zool., having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals.

**Diplocephaly**, monstrosity consisting in having two heads. || **Diplocoecus** Biol., a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diploconical** a., of the form of a double cone. **Diploidal** a. Zool. [Gr. *δύ-* way + *-al*], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and apodal (of exit) well developed. **Diplosoxy** *nove-ud.* (see quot.).

**Diplogangliate** a., having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (*Diplogangliata*) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's *Articulata*. **Diplogenesis**, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence **Diplogenic** a.; **Diplogenic** a., 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Diplograph** (see quot.); so **Diplographical** a., of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplography**. **Diploneur** a. Anat., supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneur** *sea. Zool.*, belonging to the *Diploneur* (Grant's term for the *Articulata*, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneur** a., 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the *Diploneur*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): **Diploperistomous** a. Bot., of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diploplacula** Embryol., a PLACULA composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence **Diplopla-**

cular, **Diploplaculate** a. **Diplopod** a. and *sb.* Zool., belonging to the order *Diplopoda* (= *Chelognathia*) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence **Diplopodous** a. **Diplopterus** a. Entom., belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. **Diplosphenal** a., **Diplosphene**, Anat. = *HYPOSPHENAL*, *HYPOSPHENE*. **Diplospondylic** a. Zool., said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence **Diplospondylic**, the condition of being diplospondylic. **Diplostichous** a., arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. **Diplosyr-** theme = **DISYNTHEME**.

1888 F. P. BILLINGS in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule... These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Diplocardiac*, having a double heart. 1847 CRAIG, *Diplocephalia*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diplocephaly*, in Teratology, the condition of a fetus having two heads on one body. 1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascococci; coupled spherules are diplococci; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he [Billroth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria. 1889 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 4151 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and apodal canals may be termed the *diplostat* type of the Rhagion canal system, occurs but rarely. 1881 *Frank's Mag.* XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a *diploxy*—to coin a word—which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords: hence the term *diplogangliata*. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* i. 5051 That form of monstrosity, called *Diplogenesis*. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tegner's Anthropol.* v. 162 *Diplogenesis*, in which the whole body is more or less double. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kent*. No. 2052 *Diplography*. Writing machine for the blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. 1750 C. WREN *Parentalia* 212 He (Wren) invented the art of double writing, by an instrument called the *Diplographical Instrument*. 1758 *Grand Mag. of Mag.* Nov., In 1647, about three years before Mr. Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. 1824 *Alth. Mag.* No. 60, 59 *Diplography*. 1835-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* ii. 4121/2 Belonging to the diplo-nose... divisions of the animal kingdom. 1870 BEVILEY *Ect.* 365 With two rows, they are diploeristomous. 1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Diploplac* (Zool.), one of a group of myriapods. 1883 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.*, Zool. (Cent. Dict.), One of the diploplod myriapods. 1884 O. C. MARSH *Amer. Jurassic Dinosaurs in Amer. Frail. Sec.* CXXVII. 334 In *Ceratosaurs*, these vertebrae show the diplophenal articulation seen in *Megalosaurs*. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 125 The lateral eyes in *Scorpionidae* and all the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous; the central eyes of the former group and other *Arachnids*, so far as known, diplostichous.

|| **Diploe** (dīplōē), [mod.L., a. Gr. *διπλό-* doubling, fold, overlapping of the bones of the skull (Hippocrates), f. *διπλόος* double.]

1. Anat. The light porous or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 139 The Blood Vessels of the *Diploe* might be burst by some accidental blow. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 69 The Bones of the *Cranium* are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called the *Diploe*. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little *Diploe*, and in old subjects, scarce any remains. 1878 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 197 An acute inflammation of the *diploe* of the skull.

2. Bot. = **DIACHYMA**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diploe*, that part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epidermis. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and which vascular bundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves *Diachyma* or *Diploe* according to Link, *Mesophyll* according to De Candolle.

Hence **Diploetic** a., bad form for **DIPLOIC**. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diploetic*, of, or belonging to, the *Diploe*.

**Diplohedron** (dīplō-hēdrōn), Cryst. [f. *Diplo-* + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base: cf. *trihedron*.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron.

1878 LAWRENCE *Cott's Rocks Class.* 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 216 The terms dyakis-dodecahedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty-four trapezoidal planes] being a double or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. *Ibid.* 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence **Diplohedral** a., of the nature of a diplohedron.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 207 *Idea* systematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.

**Diploic** (diplō'ik), *a. Anat.* [f. DIPLOE + -IC.] Belonging to the diploe.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

**Diploid** (diplō'id). *Crystal.* [f. Gr. διπλόος double + εἶδος form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOHEDRON.

|| **Diploidion** (diplō'idion). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοῖον dim. of διπλός: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the diploidion.

|| **Diplois** (diplō'is). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλός double cloak, f. διπλόος double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

**Diploite** (diplō'it). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. διπλόος (DIPLO-) + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1825 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt. 1832 SHEPARD *Mth.* 186 Diploite.

**Diploma** (diplō'mā), *sb.* Pl. -as, sometimes -ata. [a. L. *diplōma* a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a. Gr. διπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλόειν to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλόος double. Cf. F. *diplôme* (Aubert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter. In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. u. 19 The king of Spain... was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispensed with himself (as the Holland state hath it) from payment. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric... respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; pl. historical or literary muniments.

1667 H. WANLEY *Lett. to T. Smith in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 80 My present design... is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the Diplomatica or Charters themselves. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomas of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic. 1891 H. H. HOWORTH in *Spectator* 12 Dec. 843/1 It [the Old Canon of Scripture]... contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldean, and in Greek... all of them treated as their most sacred diplomas by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; esp. that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 1668 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 1682 GREW *Anat. of Plants* Pref. Aija, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. (1853) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferus.* (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomas were presented to us... to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4812/4 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 WESLEY *Jnrl.* 28 Apr. They... presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1795 in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks... for the diploma... admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. 1841 BOWEN *Zinnali* I. i. § 1. 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 LEWIS *Authority in Matters Opin.* ix. § 17. 370 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, H. D. Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. attrib., as *diploma picture* (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the *Diploma Gallery*.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dolbadern'... full of the grand solemnity of evening. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

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|| 3. The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. a. = DIPLOE 1; b. A folded cloth; c. A double vessel used in chemical operations. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* (c). Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel... into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied. 1853 SOYER *Pantrophon* 262 (c).

Hence **Diplomaless** a., without a diploma. 1837 G. WILSON *Lett. in Life* (1866) II. 82 Diplomaless folks. 1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Bookseers* 61 A diplomaless doctor.

**Diploma**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in *pl.* a. **Diplomaed** (partly from the sb.: cf. *certificated*).

1831 TRELAUNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. vii. Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepudded, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1869 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Judg.* (ed. 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma-ed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

**Diplomacy** (diplō'māsi). [a. F. *diplomatie* (pronounced -cie), f. *diplōmate*, *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*, *aristocratie*: see DIPLOMATIC and -ACY. So It. *diplomazia*, Sp. *diplomacia*, Ger. and Du. *diplomatie*, all from Fr.]

I. 1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 note. He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 *Ibid.* iii. 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is... that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. xi. (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diplomacy*... the customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 257 The business for which he was presently fitted was diplomacy. 1865 T. C. GRANTAN *Benbow Paths* II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be... considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called... I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit... than double-dealing... it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECKEY *Ration.* (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns... gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other... It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STRUAS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

|| 2. The diplomatic body. [= F. *diplomatie*, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré).] *Obs.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 48 The diplomacy... were quite awestruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestic Senate. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 387 If there be no English diplomacy at Lisbon... away go my bones in that quarter.

3. Skill or address in the management of relations of any kind; artful management in dealing with others.

1848 W. H. KELLY in L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Y.* I. 339 The aristocracy were already... acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy. 1865 LINGSTON *Zambesi* vi. 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy. *Mod.* The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

II. 4. = DIPLOMATIST sb. 3. *rare.*

1870 J. HAULEY *Ess.* vii. (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

**Diplomat** (diplō'mæt). Also -ate. [a. F. *diplomate*, a back-formation from *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 Sir R. WILSON *Diary* I. 312 The diplomates will... have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomates. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v. She went everywhere as a *diplomate* and a political spy.

Hence **Diplomatess**, a female diplomat. 1874 GREVILLE *Memo. Geo. IV.* (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 141/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of, say, M. Sardou, have very little in common.

**Diplomatal** (diplō'mātāl), *a.* [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a diploma.

1839 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct. The diplomatat sheepskin.

**Diplomate** (diplō'mæt), *sb.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomates of London Corporations.

|| **Diplomate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 334 The former... was afterwards diplomated. 1683 *Ibid.* III. 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne... was diplomated D.D. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 268 Within... little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Divinity.

|| **Diplomatal**; error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATICAL.]

**Diplomatic** (diplō'mæt'ik), *a. and sb.* Also 8-9 -ique, -ick. [ad. mod. L. *diplomaticus* (Mabillon), 1681, *De re diplomatica*, f. Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -IO. In senses 2, 3, a. F. *diplomatique* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus* of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c., and the *Corpus universale diplomaticum du Droit des gens* of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of 'the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709'. In these titles (as in the *Codex Diplomaticus Evi Saxonici* of Kemble), *diplomaticus*, *diplomatique*, had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of original official documents. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was international relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and *diplomatique* taken as 'having to do with international relations'. The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to documents connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

*Diplomatic copy*, *edition*, an exact reproduction of an original.

1711 T. MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* p. ix. The diplomatik or law word *Charla* was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1784 ASTLE *Origin & Progr. of Writing* Intro. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents... and a copious index are attached. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse... has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCRIVENER *Introduct.* Crit. N. T. iii. 376 Designated by Professor Elliott 'paradiplomatic evidence'... as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 70 There is... not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations.

1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatic artillery on all sides [i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments].

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. *Diplomatic body* (F. *corps diplomatique*), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; *diplomatic service*, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1789 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatic, and mercantile affairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatic body. 1791 - *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language... The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1795 - *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 114 A pacification such as France (the diplomatick name of the regicid power) would be willing to propose. 1813 Sir R. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Preston Park*, Sir Robert Murray Keith... well known for his diplomatic talents. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Guv. Desp.* XII. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (ed. 1868) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages... quite well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 Diplomatic relations... were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 587 The English statesman... was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iii. Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse. 1837 HALE in *Hist. Name x.* Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 6. 440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/2 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B. *sb.* 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin... was not the diplomatic of a clan, but of Man. 1836 MARRIAT *Mish. Easy* II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatist.



2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. *diplomatics*, and † in L. form *diplomatica* (obs.).  
1794 BURKE *App. Pref. Bristol's Addr.* Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatic.  
1796 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica.  
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics.

3. 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in pl.

[1681 MABILLON (title), *De Re Diplomatica*.] 1803-19 A. REES *Cycl.* (L.). The science of diplomatics owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F. Mabillon. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Ecol. Hist.* iii. § 1. 125 It was written... when Diplomatic, did not exist as a science. 1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Inv.* (ed. 4) I. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics. 1894 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

**Diplomatical**, *a.* (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = DIPLOMATICO A. 1.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIC A. 3.

1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xv. It chanced some diplomatical relations arising out of business, often brought Himself and Juan... into close contact. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2096 Paul III... employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas. V.

B. *sb.* (rare.)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vi. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical.

2. pl. Diplomatic arts or proceedings.

1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 654. I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind.

**Diplomatically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Racer* lxi. My lord shook his head... diplomatically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. v. ix. 294 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is... both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents. 1885 *Amer. Trnsl. Philol.* VI. 192 The indication-number... is diplomatically uncertain, and of so no independent value.

**Diplomatician** (diplōmā'ti'ān), *rare.* [f. DIPLOMATICIAN: see -ICIAN.] = DIPLOMATIST.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

**Diplomatics**: see DIPLOMATIST B 2, 3.

**Diplomatism**, *rare*—o. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Diplomatist** (diplō'mātist), [f. DIPLOMAT sb., or stem of *diplomat-ic*, etc. + -IST: cf. F. *philologue*, Eng. *philologist*.] *a.* One engaged in official diplomacy. *b.* One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person.

1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists. 1826 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* iii. i. Vivian... dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 MACANLAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 Diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address... than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise.

*attrib.* 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. (1863) II. vii. iv. 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss.

**Diplomatize** (diplō'mātīz), *v.* [In I. f. Gr. *diplōmatō*—DIPLOMA + -IZE; in II. a new formation from *diplomat*, -ic, -ist.]

I. 1. *trans.* To invest with a diploma. Hence *Diplomatized* *pp.* *a.*, *diplomacized*. *rare.*

1670 *Lex Tationis* 21 As able Physicians as any that Practise, and better than many diplomacized Doctors.

II. 2. *intr.* To act or serve as a diplomat or diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplomatical address; to act with address or statuteness.

1826 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* iii. i. He diplomacized, in order to gain time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. vi. 219 Brave Bouillif mysteriously diplomacized in scheme within scheme. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 284 He was too impatient to diplomacize. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 795 One who had been campaigning and diplomacizing almost from his childhood.

3. *trans.* To treat in the manner of a diplomatist, to act diplomatically towards. (*rare.*)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 239 His only chance... was to cajole—we mean to diplomacize—his neighbours.

*b.* To do out of by diplomacy or address.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomacized out of Luxemburg.

Hence *Diplomatizing* *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1855 CARLYLE *Princenraub* 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomacizing, needed for him. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomacizings.

**Diplomatology** (diplō'mātō'lōdʒi), [f. Gr. *diplōmatō*—DIPLOMA + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXX. 347 Many of the young docents, whose speciality is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or church history, or diplomatology.

† **Diplo-me**, *Obs.* *rare.* [a. F. *diplome*, ad. L. *diplōma*.] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA 1.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenism* 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new *Diplo-me*.

**Diploneural**, -neurose, etc.: see DIPLO-

† **Diplopia** (diplō'piā), *Phys.* and *Path.* Also in anglicized form *diplopy*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *diplō*—DIPLO—double + -opia from *ōpō* eye: cf. AMBLYOPIA.] An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double. Hence *Diplopic* (diplō'pik), *a.*, pertaining to diplopia.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diplopia*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Diplopia*, *Diplopy*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 This dryness... is associated with... dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

**Diploplacula**, -pod, etc.: see DIPLO-

**Diplostemonous** (diplōstēmōnēs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *stēmōn* warp, thread, taken as = *stēmā* stamen + -ous.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So *Diplostemony*, the condition of being diplostemonous.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diplostemonous*, having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 GRAY *Strict*, *Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 note.

1888 HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isostemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations... on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

† **Diploptegia** (diplōptē'giā), *Bot.* Also -ium. [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *ptegō* roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diploptegia*, an inferior capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Diploptegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

† **Diplozoön** (diplōzō'ōn), *Pl.* -zoa. *Zool.* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *zōōn* animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (*Diplopharynx*) fused together in the form of an X.

1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills of the hream... to which he has given the name of Diplozoön or Double animal. 1850 TOWN *Cycl. Anim.* V. 32/1 This animal corresponds... with the half of the Diplozoön. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely; in other respects, however, the two Diplopharynx which make up a single Diplozoön are independent of one another.

*Dip-net*: see DIR sb.

**Dipneumonous** (diplnēmōnēs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *dipneumonous* (f. Gr. *di-*, *dis* twice + *pnēmōn* lung) + -ous.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the *Dipneumona* or two-lunged fishes, and of the *Dipneumones* or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

**Dipneustal** (diplnē'stāl), *a.* [mod. L. *Dipneustia* (f. Gr. *di-* twice + *pnēustōs*, *pnēiv* to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] = DIPNOAN.

1892 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. 290 Of the still living Dipneustia, Ceratodus possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas Protopterus and Lepidosteus have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).

**Dipnoan** (di'pnō'ān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see DIPNOOUS) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Dipnoi*, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. B. *sb.* A fish belonging to this order.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that... to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosts, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. 1886 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 830/2 A paper on the development... of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

**Dipnoid** (di'pnō'id), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see next) + -ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. DAY *Fishes of India*, 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the *Chondropterygii*. 1880 — *Fishes Gt. Brit.* Intro. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function... Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 684/2 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid.

**Dipnoous** (di'pnō'ōs), *a.* Also *erron.* *dipnoous*. [f. mod. L. *dipnoos* (in pl. *Dipnoi*, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. *dipnoōs*—with two breathing apertures, f. *di-* twice + *pnōō* breathing, breath.]

1. *Zool.* Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimaeras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. *Ibid.* 686/2 It is impossible to decide... whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalus or the Dipnoous type.

2. *Path.* Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dipnoous*, an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at both ends.

**Dipnosophist**, *obs.* form of DEIPNOSOPHIST.

1881 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 129 All natural, dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

**Dipodic** (di'pō'dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *dipōd-* (see DIPPODY) + -IC.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

**Dipodous**, *a.* [f. Gr. *dipōd-* (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having two feet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Dipody** (di'pō'di), *Pros.* [ad. L. *dipodia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. *dipōdia* two-footedness, dipody, f. *dipōs*, *dipōd-* two-footed, f. *di-*, *Di-* 2 + *pōs*, *pōd-* foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Mum's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody. 1859 J. W. DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonius, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza. 1882 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* 317 In trochee, iambic, and anapestic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i. e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 576/2 [Folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

**Dipolar** (di'pō'lār), *a.* [f. *Di-* 2 + POLAR.] Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 351 II. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1882 S. W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* I. xlviii. § 168. 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 *Tait Light* § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

**Dipolarize**, *v.* *Optics.* [f. *Di-* 2 + POLARIZE *v.*] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense a). So *Dipolarized*, *Dipolarizing* *pp.* *a.* *adj.*; also *Dipolarization*. (See *quots.*)

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. ix. ix. (heading) *Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light*, covered the effect which the mica produced was termed *dipolarization*;—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word *dipolarization*, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. *Ibid.* xl. § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, *dipolarized* light. *Ibid.* § 5 Fresnel explained very completely... the depolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the *analyzing plate*, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

† **Dipondary**, *a.* *Obs.*, *rare*—o. [f. L. *di-*, *di-* *di-*, *di-*, *di-*, *di-*, the sum of two asses.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dipondary*, that is of two pound weight.

† **Diporpa** (di'pōrpā), *Zool.* Pl. -m. [f. Gr. *di-*, *dis* twice, doubly + *pōrpā* pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The embryo known as Diporpa is at first free-swimming. *Ibid.* The two Diporpa which make up a single Diplozoön.

**Dipped**, *dipt* (dipt), *pp.* *a.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ED.] 1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In *quots.* 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 89 b. He... to whom I shall give a dipte soppe. 1579 FULKE *Hesketh's Part.* 309 We read that Chriſt gaue dipped bread to others, except that discipline only. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptized and dipped Saints. 1781 CONFER *Charity* 609 'E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1854 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii. Flash'd the dipt cars. 1856 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* vi. lxi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is... Chriſt's dipped sop.

*b.* Of candles: Made by dipping (see *DIR v.* 3b). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Candle*, Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other moulded. *Ibid.* Making of dipped Candles. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Levee & Luggers* I. ii. 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side.

2. *fig.* Involved in debt; mortgaged (see *DIR v.* 7b). (*collog.*)

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. 1. Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dipper Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Re-deemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

**Dipper** (di-pär). [*f. DIP v. + ER 1.*]

1. One who dips, in various senses: *spec.* a. One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical uses.

1612 COTGR. *Trempeur*, a dipper, wetter, moistener. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 By the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 8 The action of the Dipper shows the process in glazing wares. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* II. 11 (1883) 130 There was in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper.

b. One who 'dips' snuff: see *DIP v.* 5.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 75 (Cent. Dict.) The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

c. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see *DIP v.* 14.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326, I became also a loungier in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers.

d. *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket. (Farmer 1891.)

2. One who uses immersion in baptism; *esp.* an Anabaptist or Baptist: *spec.* one of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ep. 1. v. 200 To be dippers and baptizers. 1642 FEATLY (*title*). The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 LAMB *Edia* Ser. II. *Amicus Rediv.* Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887 C. W. SUTTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1864).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, *C. mexicanus*. b. locally in England: The Kingfisher. c. = DABCHICK 1, DIP-DAPPER 1. ? Obs. d. in U.S. A species of duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and dipper [1382 deupepe, deupeppe]. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 A dipper, a pur-siurion, and a remeros . . alle in her kynde. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 (Jod.). The dobchick . . we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). 1864 THORAU *Alone* IV. iii. 70 A brood of twelve black dippers, half-grown, came maddling by. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Dipper*, the Kingfisher. 1882 A. HERBARD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluscs, *Bulla*.

1776 DA COSTA *Conch.* 174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the bucces, seu bullae; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall hereforward call dippers, or seannuts. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 276 The dippers (*Bulla*) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: *spec.* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

1801 MASON *Suppl. Johnson, Dipper*, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1828 WENSTER, *Dipper* . . 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xxii. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dipper*, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 135 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi. Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork. 1891 R. KIPLING *Naulahka* iv. It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). *Little Dipper*: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

1858 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & F.* *Yruls* II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper . . pointing to the North Star. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* 85 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west.

6. *Photogr.* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see *quots.*

1859 *Photogr. News* 186 *Dipper*, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr.* 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1890 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The Dipper is made so

that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dipper-bird* (see 3 a); *dipper-clam* (U.S.), a bivalve mollusc, *Macra solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; *dipper-gourd* (U.S.), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

**Dipperful** (di-pär-fül). U.S. [*f. DIPPER + FUL.*] As much as fills a dipper (see *prec.* 5).

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1897/2 We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk.

**Dipping** (dip'in), *vb. sb.* [*f. DIP v. + -ING 1.*]

1. The action of the verb *DIP* in various senses.

1440 *Proem. Parv.* 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, *intinctio*. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 215 He knoweth not what baptisme is . . nor what the dipping in the water doth betoken. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 4 (R.) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS 34 *Conferences* 218, I ask'd them, how daily dipping and plunging did avail them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student . . but only a casual dipping here and there. 1867 J. KER *Lett.* (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people. 1870 PUMBLEY *Across Amer. & Asia* i. 2 The woman a very bag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 *Dipping*, 1. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work . . The work is . . dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant. 1875 STONEHOUSE *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1882 *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.

2. *concr.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (Sc.).

1835-80 JAMERSON, *Dipping*, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Dipping*, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly in reference to technical processes, as *dipping-bath*, *-house*, *-ladle*, *-liquid*, *-net*, *-pan*, *-process*, *-room*, *-tub*, *-tube*, *-vessel*, *-works*; also *Naut.* (cf. *DIP v.* 6), as *dipping-line*, *-lug*, *-mark*; also *dipping-frame*, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; + *dipping-place*, a baptistery; *dipping-shell*, *-snail* = DIPPER 4; *dipping-well*, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

1841 *Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland*, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep \*Dipping Apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Frnl. Photogr.* XLI. 3 Procure a glass vertical \*dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, \*Dipping House, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping . . is carried on. *Dipping House Women*, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 1 Work \*dipping-line and hoist sail. c. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 He will require several . . pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with \*dipping liquid. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a \*dipping lug from the foremost yard-arm. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 How would you dip a lug? 1 Lower the halyards to the dipping mark. 1867 SAVITT *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Dipping-net, a small net used for taking squid and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 \*Dipping-pan (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotypic cast. 1816 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid unto a carpenter for making of a \*dipping place xvjd. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 374 In this parish [is] the Anabaptist dipping-place. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 27 From the \*dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 A sort of \*Dipping Shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 1776 \*Dipping-snail [see DIPPER 4]. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus . . It consists of a \*dipping-tub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \*Dipping-tube, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The tallow is kept in the \*dipping-vessel, at a temperature just over the point of solidification. 1889 *Durham Univ. Yrnl.* 196 It . . has a small \*dipping-well in which the ink is always at the same height.

**Dipping**, *phl. a.* [*f. DIP v. + -ING 2.*] That dips, in various senses: see the verb.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. 12 With sloping masts and dipping prow. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xlvii. With formal dipping curtsies the ladies separated. 1869 JEAN INGELWOL *Raven in White China* vi. With a crimson hue The dipping sun endowed that silver flood. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 1. iii. 4 My dipping paddle scarcely shakes The berry in the brambles.

Hence **Dippingly** *adv.*, in a dipping way.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Lotos-eating* 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly.

**Dipping-needle**. [*see DIP v.* 12, *DIP sb.* 4.]

A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So *dipping-compass*, an instrument consisting of a dipping-needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = *dip-circle*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. note 21 (R.), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dipping-needle. 1805 M. FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dipping-needle, I landed. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle . . stands accurately level.

**Dip-pipe**, *-rod*: see *DIP sb.*

**Diprionidian** (dai-prai-on'i-dian), *a. Palæont.* [*f. Gr. δι- twice (DI-2) + πριων a saw.*] Having serrations on both sides of the stem: said of graptolites.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites . . 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'.

+ **Diprismatic**, *a. Min.* Obs. [*f. DI-2 + PRISMATIC.*] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two prismatic systems: see *quot.*

1821 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* Introd. 10 Cleavage is said to be *diprismatic*, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal prism.

**Dipropargyl** (dai-prōp-arg'il). *Chem.* [*f. DI-2 + PROPARGYL.*] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl (CH≡C.CH<sub>2</sub>); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1008 Dipropargyl . . is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

|| **Diprotodon** (dai-prō-tō-don). *Palæont.* [*mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτο-s first + -odon, neuter of -odus, f. ὄδω-s tooth.*] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 450/1 Anterior extremity of the right manus, lower jaw, of *Diprotodon*. 1880 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lxix. 670 In size *Diprotodon* must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster *Diprotodon*.

**Diprotodont**, *a. and sb.* [*f. as prec., with stem -odonv-.*]

A. *adj.* Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus *Diprotodon*. B. *sb.* A marsupial of this genus.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres said diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

**Dipsacaceous** (dipsākē-*fss*), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Dipsacē-*ce*, f. Dipsacus, Gr. διψακος teasel, f. διψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.*] Belonging to the Natural Order *Dipsacaceae*, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also **Dipsacæous**, *a.* (Smart *Suppl.* 1849.)

+ **Dipsad**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. f. dipsad- (Kabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. dipsad-em, Gr. διψαδ-*a* (accus.): see DIPSAS 1.*]

1607 *Torsell Serpents* (1658) 698 [tr. Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water flood.

**Dipsadine** (dipsā-doin), *a. Zool.* [*f. L. dipsad- stem of Dipsas + -INE.*] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadina*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (DIPSAS 2 a).

|| **Dipsas** (dipsās). Pl. dipsades (dipsādiz). Also 5 dypsas, 6 (*Her.*) dipsez, 8 dipsas, dypsas. [*L. dipsas, Gr. διψα a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. *adj.*, causing thirst, f. διψα thirst. Cf. *f. dipsade, dipsas*, older *dipse* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).*]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 WYCLIF *Dent.* viii. 15 Scorpion, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurs threste die. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iii. 198/1 Flateres be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* n. 63 A Dipse verte, charged on the first quarter. 1609 *HOLLAND Anim.* Marcell. xxii. 213 Of serpents, to wit . . the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1627 *MILTON P. L.* x. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphibazena And dire, Cerastes horn, Hydrus, and Ellips dread, And Dipsas. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 *Shirley Prometh.* Unb. iii. iv. 29 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. *Zool.* a. A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. b. A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidae*, or river-mussels.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—*Tortrix*; 25-2

2. *Med.* (See quotes.)  
 1770 6 BAKER (folio). *Diradiation* (in Medicine) as in-



(Cr. also *hæu*) *1513* *1514* *1515* *1516* *1517* *1518* *1519* *1520* *1521* *1522* *1523* *1524* *1525* *1526* *1527* *1528* *1529* *1530* *1531* *1532* *1533* *1534* *1535* *1536* *1537* *1538* *1539* *1540* *1541* *1542* *1543* *1544* *1545* *1546* *1547* *1548* *1549* *1550* *1551* *1552* *1553* *1554* *1555* *1556* *1557* *1558* *1559* *1560* *1561* *1562* *1563* *1564* *1565* *1566* *1567* *1568* *1569* *1570* *1571* *1572* *1573* *1574* *1575* *1576* *1577* *1578* *1579* *1580* *1581* *1582* *1583* *1584* *1585* *1586* *1587* *1588* *1589* *1590* *1591* *1592* *1593* *1594* *1595* *1596* *1597* *1598* *1599* *1600* *1601* *1602* *1603* *1604* *1605* *1606* *1607* *1608* *1609* *1610* *1611* *1612* *1613* *1614* *1615* *1616* *1617* *1618* *1619* *1620* *1621* *1622* *1623* *1624* *1625* *1626* *1627* *1628* *1629* *1630* *1631* *1632* *1633* *1634* *1635* *1636* *1637* *1638* *1639* *1640* *1641* *1642* *1643* *1644* *1645* *1646* *1647* *1648* *1649* *1650* *1651* *1652* *1653* *1654* *1655* *1656* *1657* *1658* *1659* *1660* *1661* *1662* *1663* *1664* *1665* *1666* *1667* *1668* *1669* *1670* *1671* *1672* *1673* *1674* *1675* *1676* *1677* *1678* *1679* *1680* *1681* *1682* *1683* *1684* *1685* *1686* *1687* *1688* *1689* *1690* *1691* *1692* *1693* *1694* *1695* *1696* *1697* *1698* *1699* *1700* *1701* *1702* *1703* *1704* *1705* *1706* *1707* *1708* *1709* *1710* *1711* *1712* *1713* *1714* *1715* *1716* *1717* *1718* *1719* *1720* *1721* *1722* *1723* *1724* *1725* *1726* *1727* *1728* *1729* *1730* *1731* *1732* *1733* *1734* *1735* *1736* *1737* *1738* *1739* *1740* *1741* *1742* *1743* *1744* *1745* *1746* *1747* *1748* *1749* *1750* *1751* *1752* *1753* *1754* *1755* *1756* *1757* *1758* *1759* *1760* *1761* *1762* *1763* *1764* *1765* *1766* *1767* *1768* *1769* *1770* *1771* *1772* *1773* *1774* *1775* *1776* *1777* *1778* *1779* *1780* *1781* *1782* *1783* *1784* *1785* *1786* *1787* *1788* *1789* *1790* *1791* *1792* *1793* *1794* *1795* *1796* *1797* *1798* *1799* *1800* *1801* *1802* *1803* *1804* *1805* *1806* *1807* *1808* *1809* *1810* *1811* *1812* *1813* *1814* *1815* *1816* *1817* *1818* *1819* *1820* *1821* *1822* *1823* *1824* *1825* *1826* *1827* *1828* *1829* *1830* *1831* *1832* *1833* *1834* *1835* *1836* *1837* *1838* *1839* *1840* *1841* *1842* *1843* *1844* *1845* *1846* *1847* *1848* *1849* *1850* *1851* *1852* *1853* *1854* *1855* *1856* *1857* *1858* *1859* *1860* *1861* *1862* *1863* *1864* *1865* *1866* *1867* *1868* *1869* *1870* *1871* *1872* *1873* *1874* *1875* *1876* *1877* *1878* *1879* *1880* *1881* *1882* *1883* *1884* *1885* *1886* *1887* *1888* *1889* *1890* *1891* *1892* *1893* *1894* *1895* *1896* *1897* *1898* *1899* *1900* *1901* *1902* *1903* *1904* *1905* *1906* *1907* *1908* *1909* *1910* *1911* *1912* *1913* *1914* *1915* *1916* *1917* *1918* *1919* *1920*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 35-A Direct is usually at the end of a line, and serves to direct to the place of the

2. Having the quality, function, or power of



directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 44 The virtue Directive, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conforms it selfe North and South. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 65 It is, directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not...initiating them. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

† 3. Subject to direction. *Obs. rare.*  
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† B. sb. That which directs. *Obs.*  
1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 That directive of minde, and freedome of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue...is...the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence **Directively** (*adv.*), in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; **Directiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 MILTON *Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 44 Those...that allow humane Laws to oblige Kings more then directly. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord.* 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directly, then he may not Teach. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prad.* ii. 74 Prudence...actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves...and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 BUSHNELL *Sern. New Life* 374 God will co-work...directively in all the great struggles of believing souls.

**Directly** (*dire'ktli*), *adv.* [f. DIRECT *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall...and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or crosswise. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrims' Prog.* i. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1790 PALRY *Mora Paul.* Rom. i. 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria. 1820 SCOMMER *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 304 [It] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

b. *figs.* Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; + correctly, rightly (*obs.*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. ii. [Grammar] doth us teach...In all good order to speke directly. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse...handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftily. 1568 *Ibid.* II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he answered directly to the poynte. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Bland's Trav.* 249 Not being able to discern directly what likeness they were of. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 1367 3, I never directly defame, hut I do what is as bad. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

c. *Math.* Opposed to *inversely*.

1743 W. EMERSON *Doctrine Fluxions* III. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 384/4 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1799 CR. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up...is...as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, directly, and as its conducting power, *inversely*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 473 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance.

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 29 Take a quadrant...and set it directly upright. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4, b. In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth...the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Auson's Voy.* 243 They use a Pencil, held...not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. *Mod.* The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. *Astron.* In the order of the signs, from west to east. See DIRECT *a.* 3.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. vi. The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes...Some rethrogarde, and some directly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

Esp. in *directly contrary* (see DIRECT *a.* 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If he...leuip to wirke, and doj contrarily directly. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 280 Entending to drave directly togidres with you. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* n. (1822) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* n. iii. iv. 73 This concurres directly with the Letter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 210 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1730 SWIFT *Mod. Education* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1853 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. ii. 20 The wind...is directly contrary. 1891 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times*

*Ref.* LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 265 Immediately or mediately, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. 1533 FRYTH *Wks.* 147 (R.) Now of this maior or first proposition thus understand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly...such as are stripes or wounds. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

6. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once.  
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Poy. S. Seas* 18 Sent the Barge ashore...to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. He sat down; but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1881 BLAOKS *Caxton* (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. *Mod.* I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

b. *colloq.* as *conj.* As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for *directly that, as, or when.*)

1795 *Montford Castle* I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. FROUOE *Remains* (1838) I. 68, I quite forget all my scepticism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Ch.* 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. EOE *Pract. Chem.* 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lome on the English constitution was suppressed...directly it appeared.

**Directness** (*direkt'nēs*). [f. DIRECT *a.* + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being direct (*lit.* and *fig.*); straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 FLORIO, *Diritezza*, directness, straightness. c. 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 241 So would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 TEMPLE *To Lord Keeper* 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers. 1852 L. O. COCKBURN *Mem.* II. (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 2, 344 His denunciations of wrong, had a prophetic directness and fire.

**Directo-executive**, *a. nonce-comb.* That combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive appliances).

**Director** (*dire'ktōr*). Also 5-7 -our, 6-9 -er (6 *S.* *direkkare*, *direckar*). [a. AF. *directeur* = *F. directeur*, ad. L. \**director*, agent-n. from *dirigere* to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

*Director-general*, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 CAXTON in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Erie of Ryuyers...Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and direckar of the same kirk. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 741 They use hir [the moon] as the director of their festuall dales. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Director of infinite knowledge to guide her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S. V.* xvi. 526 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house...The director was Mr. Frederick Beale. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 86 Stable-master and director-in-general of everything. 1891 S. C. SEARVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable 'weather' that the director of cultivation requires.

b. *spec.* A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (*title*) A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company...touching the bloody proceedings against the English Merchants...at Amboyna. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 613 He...is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, a foreigner would call Directors. 1697 *Land. Gen.* No. 3203/3 (Bank of Eng.) A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 3, 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1732 PORR *Ep. Bathurst* 117 What made Directors cheat in South-sea year? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 16, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 13 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

c. *spec.* A member of the French Directory of 1795-9: see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6.

1798 CANNING *Elleg.* xiii. in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* ix. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors...The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments.

d. *Ecl.* (chiefly in *R. C. Ch.*) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Director, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. i. He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc.* ix. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 SWOLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 648 Tillotson...as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/1 A director is not the same as a confessor...A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

† e. *Mus.* = DIRECT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 It is called an *Index* or *director*; for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand. 1667 C. SARGOS *Compend. Musick* 22 This mark 'd' is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a *Director*.

f. A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for an illuminated initial.

1881 BLAOKS *Caxton* (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

† 2. The dedicator of a book or the like. *Obs.*

1553 Douglas' *Ennis* (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and Translatore of this Buke directok us.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 [The Needle]...will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. *Obs. rare.*  
1632 LITTMUGH *Trav.* VII. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. *Surg.* A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1797 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Director*, a grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1795 CAVALLIO *Electr.* II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors. 1846 JORCE *Sci. Dial.* xv. 394 (*Electricity*).

e. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.  
1889 C. SLEEMAN *Torpedoes & Torp. Warf.* (ed. 2) 232 The Torpedo director...consists of a brass circular casting...faced out and graduated.

f. *Perspective*. (See *quots.*)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Director* of an Original Line, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. *Director of the Eye*, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. *Geom.* = *Director circle*: see below and cf. DIRECTRIX 2 b.

1852 GASKIN *Geom. Constr. Conic Sect.* Pref. 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *director-circle* (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also *director-sphere* (of a surface of the second degree); *director-plane*, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a DIRECTRIX; *director-tubo* (= sense 3 c).

*Director-circle* is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius = major axis. See TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics* (1851) 90. (H. T. Gerrans.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Director plane*. 1867 R. TOWNSEND in *Quart. J. Math.* VIII. 11 For the paraboloid...the director sphere opens out into a plane. *Ibid.* The director plane of the paraboloid. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* 5 *Art.* 99 The Director planes...of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1884 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Equator to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 5/1 Director...is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

**Director**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To manage as a director.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 Another typical mine...the Langlaagte, which is directed by Mr. G. B...

**Directoral** (direktōrāl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 20000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led, must of necessity be exceptional.

**Directorate** (direktōrēt), [mod. f. DIRECTOR: see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *directorat*, 17th c. in Hatz-Darm.] a. The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. b. *concr.* A board of directors.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. viii. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Emporships. Succeed this business in due series. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 *Athenian* 30 Apr. 601/3 The Musical Union . . . under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 *Times* 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made . . . by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

**Directorress**: see DIRECTRESS.

**Directorial** (di-, direktōriāl), *a.* [f. L. *directōri-us* (f. \**directōr-em* DIRECTOR) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr. Gram.*, *Germ.* (T.), The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. 1839 G. S. FABER *Husenbeth's Professed Refut.* 37 note, Directorial books . . . with which I conclude Mr. Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors; *spec.* belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY sb. 6).

1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directorial government. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. ix. 765 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 69 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 150/4 He brought . . . charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence **Directorially** *adv.*, in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived . . . with kings, monarchically; . . . with the nobility, aristocratically; . . . with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

† **Directorian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a director; see DIRECTORY sb. 2 a.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* Introd. B. iij. b. Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

† **Directorize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIRECTOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under the authority of a director (see DIRECTORY sb. 2 a.).

1651 RANDOLPH, *etc. Hey for Honesty* II. v. There would be no Presbyters to directorize you. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. 609* Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catchize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

**Directorship**, [f. DIRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a director, guiding.

1720 A. HILL *Let. to G. Sewel* 3 Sept. Wks. 1753 I. 9 Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 106 The directorship of the mint. 1805 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

**Directory** (direktōri), *a.* [ad. L. *directōri-us* that directs, directive, f. \**directōr-em* DIRECTOR: see -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *directoire* (Cotgr.)] Serving or tending to direct; directive, guiding.

a. 1450 *Lyng. Secres* 593 Rewle directory, set up in a somme. 1611 COTGR., *Directorie*, directorie, directive, directing. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodie* 62 The iron barres . . . being . . . placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty. 1645 TOWNS *Anthropol.* 11 The power of Pastors . . . being . . . not in a compulsory, but a directory way. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the . . . Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. Introd. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838-9 HALLAM *Lit. Hist.* III. iv. iii. § 7. 134 In the directory business of the confessional.

b. *spec.* Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction.'

1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1821) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (T.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory . . . another directory. 1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct. 383/2 There was no necessity . . . to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

† c. **Directory needle**, a magnetic needle. *Obs.* 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodie* Pref. 2 A Directory-needle,

or a little flie Magnetical in the boxe, fastened at the bottome in his convenient distance. a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* Posth. (1650) 281 This Needle . . . directing towards the North and South, the Mariners . . . call their Directorie-Needle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after friction) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

**Directory** (direktōri), *sb.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *directōrium*, subst. use of neuter of *directōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *directoire*, 15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, It. *direttorio* a directorie (Florio).] 1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; *esp.* a book of rules or directions.

1543 J. HARRISON *Man of Synne* title-p. An alphabetically directoyre or Table also in the ende therof. c. 1550 (*title*). The Directory of Conscience, a profitabie Treatise to such that be tymerous . . . in Conscience. 1621 MOLLE *Camarar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xx. 312 Sometimes a light conscience seemeth as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things. 1675 TONGUE *Diary* (1825) 7 Wee . . . hast toward the Downes; looking for our directorie, the Foreland light. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directorie of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1878 J. P. HOBBS *Princ. Relig.* vii. 24 We might have preferred a written directorie, or a visible teacher.

2. *Ecll.* A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; *spec.* a The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. HENDERSON in C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt.* *Scotl.* (1892) 194 (Expressing the wish that there were) one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1641 MILTON *Animado* xi. (1847) 93/4 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directorie of public prayer. 1645 (*title*). The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 157 The Parliament . . . imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 172 The English commissioners . . . demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt.* *Scotl.* 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1103 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still.

b. R. C. Ch. A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal.

1759 (*title*) The Laity's Directory (*Cath. Dict.*). 1837 (*title*) The Catholic Directory (*ibid.*). 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265/2 The Catholic Directory . . . familiar to English Catholics . . . contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc.

3. A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or *Medical Directory*, etc.

1732 J. BROWN (*title*) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London. 1778 (*title*) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778. 1838 GRAY *Let.* (1893) 71 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi, Gryce, searched for an address in the directory.

† 4. Direction, ordering, control. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 This manner of trial . . . and that of Ordeale [were] under the directorie of the Clergy. 1648 I. xlviii. (1739) 61 Present as Assistants in directory of judgment.

† 5. Surg. = DIRECTOR 3 c. *Obs.*

1621 MULLINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 By help of a Director and Forceps . . . he brought away the Stone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory.

6. *Fr. Hist.* [transl. F. *Directoire*.] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary period (Oct. 1795–Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (*directeurs*).

1795 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I. 378 (Stanford) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directorie. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 273, I little expected . . . that a private letter of mine . . . would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 202 It is said by the directory . . . that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796 – *Corr.* (1844) IV. 397 Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1807 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 66 General Buonaparte . . . when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 926/2 The principal working members of the directory.

**Directress** (direktēs), *Also* 6-7 -ess, 8 directoress. [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; † a governess. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 236 We stile him happy too, that . . . life for his directresse takes. 1737 JOHNSON *Irene* III. 1, Reason! the boary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 MISS C. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* I. 240 Her cunning directress bad foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, She . . . is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 *Law Times* 4 Oct. 359/4 The mother . . . obtained a conditional order for a *habes corpus* addressed to the directress of the home.

† **Directrice**, *Obs.* [a. F. *directrice* (ad. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, *directric-em*, fem. of *director* DIRECTOR.) = prec.]

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. c. 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 193 The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality.

**Directrix** (direktiks), *Pl.* -ices, [a. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, fem. of \**director* DIRECTOR.] 1. = DIRECTRESS.

1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 112 As if the same pen had been as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 164 The several parts . . . acting alone . . . without any common directrix. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 40 An unfeeling directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J. RICKABY *Aquinas Ethicus* I. 224 Reason is the directrix of human acts.

2. *Geom.* † a. = DIRIGENT sb. 3; (see quot. 1753). *Obs.* b. A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Directrix of the Conchoid. *Ibid.* App. The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Directrix*, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 117 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xx. 266 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D, D', are called directrices of the ellipse.

3. *Directrix* of electrodynamic action (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. *Ibid.* 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

† **Directure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *directūra* (in Vitruvius a making straight or levelling), f. *direct-* ppl. stem of L. *dirigere* to DIRECT.] The action of directing; direction.

a. 1677 MARION *Disc. Peace* Wks. 1871 V. ii. 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

**Direful** (dīrēfūl), *a.* [f. DIRE a. (or sb.) + -FUL.] Fought with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 90 Except these women were minded to . . . followe their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of. Pride. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 55 Whenas the direfull vend he saw not stirre . . . She nighter drew. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* v. I. 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direful. 1634 MURTON *Comm.* 257 The direful grasp of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia.* I. 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring of woes unnumber'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xlii. 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 8 Prodigies of direful import.

Hence **Direfully** *adv.*, dreadfully, terribly; **Direfulness**, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 244 Curtius . . . describes . . . the direfulness of the tempest of 1751. 1751 WATSON *Ex. Pope* (T.), The direfulness of this pestilence is . . . emphatically set forth in these few words. 1775 ASH, *Dirigibility* (. . . not much used). 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulb. Lect.* Ser. II. iv. 196 These convictions . . . men were too direfully earnest in carrying . . . out. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

**Direge**, *obs.* form of DIRGE.

**Direkkare**, *obs.* Sc. form of DIRECTOR.

**Direly** (dīrēli), *adv.* [f. DIRE a. + -LY 2.] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliath* (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xxxix, Direly be blasphemous. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 131 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Some great catastrophe . . . was likely direly to affect Master G.

† **Dirempt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dirempt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dirimere* to separate, divide, f. *dir-*, Dis- I apart + *emere* to take.] Distinct, divided, separate.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* Aij. (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

† **Dirempt**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dirempt* - ppl. stem of *dirimere*: see prec.] *trans.* To separate, divide; to break off.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 52/1 That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement,

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentence. 1659 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

**Diremption** (dīrēmpʃən). Now rare. [ad. L. *diremptionem*, n. of action f. *dirimere* to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diremption*, a separation. 1678 HOBBS *Declar.* iii. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1874 C. E. APPLETON in *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 660 The successive stages . . . on the way through self-diremption to the return into self.

b. *spec.* Forcible separation of man and wife. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off than an utter diremption of them. a 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 Marriage . . . ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

**Direnese** (dai'ri-nēs). [f. DIRE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dire or dreadful operation. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 14, I have sutt full with borrows; Direnese, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 356 Trismegistus and Capella averse the direnese of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1839) 453 Direnese of this kind cannot daunt me.

**Direnge** v., obs. form of DERAIGN, to decide. **†Direption**. Obs. [ad. L. *direptionem*, n. of action f. *diripere* to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f. *dir-*, *dis-* asunder + *rapere* to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. *direption* (Godef.).] 1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 1. 1. 118 Such as before dwelt in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 1. 181 Calphurnius, notwithstanding their direptions, went forth with his army. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. 1. 191 The whole Country by these continual direptions, was utterly deprived of the staffe of food. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 203 The arrears . . . due to him before the direption and depeadation. 1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76½ For we have not obeyed thy commandement, therefore we ben betaken in to dysreption, captynytie, deith. 1550 BALD *Apol.* 21 A bonde indispensable by auctorite of the church, and a dysreption or sacking of matrimony. 1623 COCKERAM, *Direption*, a violent taking away. 1650 ASINOLE *Chym. Collect.* Arcanum (ed. 3) 238½ Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion . . . the more Eagles, the shorter the Battail, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their Joynts.

**†Direptionis, a.** Obs. [f. L. *dirēpt-us*, pa. pple. of *diripere* (see DIREPTIO) + -ITIOUS (after *surreptitious*).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence **†Direptionistiously adv.**, by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. BOWSER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptionistiously obtained.

**Diresioun**, obs. form of DENISION.

**Dirge** (dādz), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 (8-9 *Hist.*) dirige, (4-6 dir, dyr, der, -ige, -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy, 6-7 dirigie). b. 6 *Sc.* dergie, (6-8 dregy, dredgy, drudgy), 7 dirgie, 7-8 dreege. γ. 4 derge, 5 derche, dorge, 5-6 dyрге, 6- dirge. [Originally *dirige*, the first word of the Latin antiphon *Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam* 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (*Placebo*), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (*Requiem*).

a 1225 *Aner.* R. 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged over Placebo euerliche niht hwon 3e beoð eise; bate 3if hit beo holinriht vor þe fste of nie lescuns bet kumed amowen, biuore Cumplice, oder efter Uhtsong, sigged Dirige, mit breo psalmes, and mit breo lescuns euerliche niht sunderliche . . . et Placebo 3e muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. c 1320 *Sir Beus* 2902 Beus is ded in bataille þare fore . . . Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He asal sende forthe þe bedel to alle þe hreþeren and þe system, hat þey bien at the derge of þe body. 1408 E. E. *Wills* (1883) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte ny drytge. c 1420 *Chrom. Vilod.* 2170 He continueð algate . . . In doying of masse, of derche, & of alms-dece. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 191 When any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is deceused outte off this worlde . . . y' Steward of this Gilde shall doo Ryngre for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, w' a masse on y' morowe of Requiem. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chrom.* (1875) 1. 71 Also a solempne dirge songen in everye parische church in London. 1539 BR. HUSEY *Manual of Prayers in Three Primers Hen. VIII.* 407 Of those old Jewish customs bath there trept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first antiphon hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. *Ibid.* 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection. 1591 SPENSER *M. Unbored* 453 They whilome used . . . to say . . . Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts. 1642 KINGS *Naaman* 165 Give moneyes

and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Dirigies for the weale of his soule after his decease. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Dirigies, and twenty Dirigies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1711 C. *St. Lett.* to Curat 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins . . . Dirige . . . and such other Ecclesiastical argon. 1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. 111 note, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers; and the Matins. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 593 As the first anthem at matins commenced with *Dirige* . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a *Dirige* or Dirge. 1875 J. T. FOWLER in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 83 note, The 'Vigilia Mortuorum' . . . consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo' . . . and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. *transf.* A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also *fig.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Drey* 111 Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1612 And now this pale swan in her water nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable batells; as when CRASSUS lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirges of the Roman Poets. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige . . . at the dissolution of Abbes. 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. 1, Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Care! 1819 SHELLEY *Old West Wind* ii. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 65 The waves . . . renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. *dirge-ale* in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (Sc.)

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) 1. 268-9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them. . . This last homage they call the Drudgy [read Dredgy], but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. a 1750 in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirge.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dirge-mass*, -*note*, -*priest*; *dirge-like* adj.; also *dirge-ale*, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); *dirge-groat*, -*money*, money paid for singing the dirge.

1587 HARRISON *England* i. 1. (1877) 1. 32 The superfluous numbers of . . . church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also 'dirge-ales' . . . are well diminished. 1564 BECON *Disputing Popish Mass Prayers*, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your 'dirge-groat and your dinner?' 1721 STRYVE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for . . . dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1761 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether they vse to sing any number of psalmes, 'dirge lyke at the buryall of the dead?' 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year Restoration* iii. One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village . . . bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1824 J. SWINSON *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe? He has no 'dirgemens. 1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 544 To say a 'Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the funeral of King Edward. 1564 *Brief Examinat.* \*\*\*\*\* You can be content 'Dirige money be converted to preachynges. c 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Swan & Skylark* Poems (1875) 553 The 'dirge-note and the song of festival. 154 *Def. Priests' Marriage* 24 (Strype *Mem.* I. iii. 393) Mass-priests, 'dirge-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests.

**Dirge, v. rare.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge.

a 1845 HOOD *Less Pegasus* ii, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his briny grave! — She is far fr. Land 62 Waves over-surg'ing her, Syrens a-dirging her.

**Dirgee**, var. of DUNZEE, *Anglo-Ind.*, tailor.

**Dirgeful** (dādzfūl), a. [f. DIRGE + -FUL.] Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.

1787 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank*, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round. 1794 COLERIDGE *Chatterton*, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. a 1851 MOIR *Poems*, To a wounded Plarimigan x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only sings.

**†Dirgy** (dādzgi), a. rare. [f. DIRGE sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a dirge.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* II. 47 How glumly somes you dirgy song! [*affected archaism*].

**Dirhem**. Also dirham, derham. [Arab. *dirham*, *dirhim*, ad. L. *drachma*, Gr. *δραχμή*; see DRACHM. Formerly in It. *diremo*.] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47.661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4d. English.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* iii. V. 397 note, Elmacin . . . compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the dirham or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxix. (1853) 199 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killo, or carats, and 64 grains. *Ibid.* 48 note, The drachma of Constantinople . . . the original of the

Egyptian dirhem. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 36 I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams.

**Dirhombhedron** (dairhombhēdrŏn), *Crys.* (See quot., and *Dir-* pref. 1.)

1898 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 66 The dirhombhedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

**†Diribitory**. Obs. [ad. L. *diribitorium*, f. *diribere* to distribute, f. *dir-*, *dis-* asunder + *habere* to hold.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diribitory*, a place wherein Souldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voyces.

**Dirige** (di'ridzi), obs. and historical f. DIRGE.

**†Dirigent** (diridzŏnt), a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *dirigentem*, pr. pple. of *dirigere* to DIRECT.]

A. adj. 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicent; dirigent, not exquent, as your School-men love to speak.

2. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.). The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line described is carried in the generation of any figure.

B. sb. 1. = DIRECTOR 1.

1756 T. AMORY *Life Bundle* (1770) i. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. *Pharm.* A dirigent ingredient: cf. A. 2.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Med. Terminol.* 217 *Dirigent*, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

3. *Geom.* A dirigent line: see A. 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dirigent*, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

**Dirigible** (diridzib'l), a. Also 7 dirigible, 9 dirigeable. [ad. L. type \*dirigibilis, f. *dirigere* to DIRECT. Cf. mod. F. *dirigeable*.] Capable of being directed or guided.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the *Dallimus potestatem* to give these Oaths were dirigible to the Justices (and none other). 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Mosa* vi. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and dirigible unto those ends. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. 1. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 SIR W. HAMPTON *Discuss.* (1852) 137 Intellectual operations . . . in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 *Stat. Rev.* LI. 110½ For fifteen years . . . no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 764 The balloon was dirigible. 1887 *St. Jar's Gaz.* 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

**Dirigo-motor** (dirigo,mōtŏr), a. *Physiol.* [irreg. f. L. *dirigere* stem of *dirigere* to DIRECT + *motor*.] That both produces and directs muscular motion.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

**Diriment** (dirimēt), a. [ad. L. *dirimentem*, pr. pple. of *dirimere* to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see DIREPT. Cf. F. *diriment* that nullifies (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in *diriment impediment*, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Council of Trent* (1888) p. ccxv. The Church having authority to establish . . . new essential and diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888 *Ch. Times* 2 Mar. 179 In England . . . marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised.

**†Dirity**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *diritus*, f. *dirus* fell, DIRE.] Direness, dreadfulness.

c 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* v. Wks. III. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1643 COCKERAM, *Diritie*, cruelty, fierceness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILLY.

**Dirk** (dārk), sb. Forms: 7 dork, 7-9 dūrck (7 durke), 8- dirk. [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt dork, then common from second half of 17th c. as *durk*; the spelling *dirk* was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755; app. from the falling together of *ir*, *ur*, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. *Burmah*, *Birmah*, *dirt*, *durt*, etc. Although early quotes. and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called *biodag*. O'Reilly's *duirc* is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.]

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. *Dirk*, familiar form of the personal name *Diardach*, which name, in Ger. *diertich*, L.G. *dierker* (Bremen wh.) *Da. dirk*, *dirk*, Sw. *dyrk*, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that *dirk* is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form *dork* might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. *dolk*, Ger. *dolch*, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: *spec. a.* The dagger of a Highlander. †b. 'A small sword or



dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (Obs.).

1602 *Form of ancient trial by battle* in Nicholson and Burn's *Hist. Westmoreland* (1777) I. 596 note, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles. 1716. *Robin Hood & Beggars* II. 90 (Ritson) 1795 I. 106 A drawn dirk to his breast. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 36 Armed men, who...fell upon them with Swords and Dirkes. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suffic.* (1695) 4 Some had Halberds, some had Dirkes, Some had crooked swords like Turks. 1724 RAMSAY *Teal. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 With dirk and pistol by his side. a 1740 T. TICKELL *Imit. Prophecy Nereus* 29 The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 184 Some few of their Men...arm'd only with Dirk, Sword, and Pistol. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dirk*, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. 1786 BURNS *Earliest Cry & Prayer* xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll knit, An' dirk an' pistol at her belt, She'll tak the streets. 1794 — *Let. to J. Johnson* 1 Feb. Wks. 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Intro. 15 The Highland dirk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. 1822 J. FINE *Let. Amer.* 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. 1830 Scott *Devinet.* x. 396 We saw the dirk and broadsword of Korio Minor. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* iv. 1. wrote another [letter] asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse...put it in my bosom, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 The highland Thracians...are independent and carry dirks.

2. *Comb.* as *dirk-hilt*; *dirk-like* adj.; *dirk-hand*, the hand that grasps the dirk; *dirk-knife*, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 LOCKHART *Scotl. xli.* (1839) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Am.* (1863) II. iv. vi. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

**Dirk** (dɜrk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stab with a dirk.

a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 13 For a misoblinging word She'll dirk her neighbour o'er the board. 1815 Had it not been for the Lifeguard She would have dirkt him. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 356 They v. Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii. 'I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house.' 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

**Dirk** (e-, ness, obs. ff. DARE, -NESS).

**Dirk**, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [Allied to *Sc. thirl* to pierce, to THRILL, and to DRILL. It is not a simple phonetic development of *thirl*, since *th* does not become *d* in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopoeic modification.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1513 [see DIRLING *vbl.* sb. below]. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* in Sibbald *Chron. Scotl. Poetry* (1802) III. 236 (Jam.) Young Pirance...Was dirilt with lufe of fair Meridiane. 1826 T. WILSON *Pittman's Play* (1872) 8 (Northumb. Gloss.) Thy tongue...dirils my lug like woe smith's hammer. 1837 LOWELL *Let.* (1839) I. 43 But she, alas I my heartstrings dirils. 1871 P. H. WADSWORTH *Palmer* 4 Horns o' the sillir...dirilin the lug an' wauk'nin the heart. 1882 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To 'diril the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone', as it is called.

2. *intr.* To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. 7 Meg Walleit w'd her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 124 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a'd dirle. a 1835 *Gloss. Ringan & May* 38 Though...the merle gar all the greenwood dirle. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Dirle*, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. 1884 *Nugz Eccles.* I. 26 When I smash the table till it dirils.

b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 131 (Jam.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirle or make a din on the stones. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Dirle*, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dirlin'.

Hence *Dirling vbl. sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 97 The pane vanyst als cleine...as thoct it had bene bot a dyrilng or a littil stond. 1810 CROMIEK *Nithsdale Song* App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of his elfin flail.

**Diril**, *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. DIRLE *v.*] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

1785 BURNS *Death & Doctor Hornbook* xvi, It just play'd diril on the bane, But did nae mair. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'A body has a conscience...I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noap of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit diril on a corner. 1837 CARLISLE *Rep. Rev.* II. v. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous diril of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered. 1882 *Histor. Prov. Scotl.* 18 An elbow diril will lang play thirl. 1898 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Diril*, a tremulous sound.

**Dirit** (dairt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 dirit, dryt, dritt(e), dryte, (4 dryit), 5 drytt, 5-6 dryt(e), 5-7 dritt, 5-dritt. [By metathesis from ME. *dirit*, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. *dril* neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. *dritr* masc., Norw. *dritt*); cf. also MDu. *drete*, Du. *dreet*, Fl. *driits*, *drets* excrement: see DRITE *v.*]

1. *Ordure*; = EXCREMENT 2 b.

a 1300 *Cokaygne* 179 in E. E. P. (1862) 161 Sene 3ere in swine- is dritte He mot wade. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 295 (Mätz.) Oreyne and dritte. 1388 Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 8 All thingis...Y deme as drit, [1382 toordis] that Y wyne Crist. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xviii. v. (1495) 732 The lambe hath blacke dyrite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 Dryte, doonge, merda, sterics. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 The dwyllis drit in this berd, Wyte fals tratur! 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 13 b, Take whyte dogges dyrite three unces. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 406 Some count a Jestling like...like the dirt of oysters, which never stains. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; esp. the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.

a 1300 *Sarrum* vii. in E. E. P. (1862) 2 pi selle wij-oute nis bot a sakke iupdrif ful wijp drit and ding. a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 2r ibid. 16 Pe ful dritte of grunde. 14... *Sir Beues* 1296 (MS. M.) He...tredith hym vnder his fete In the dritte amyddus the -strete. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 151 b, The Swine...delighteth...to wallow in the durt. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 1. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1611 *Bible Isa.* lviii. 20 The troubled sea...whose waters cast up myre and dirt. 1661 *Perrys Diary* 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 *Perrys No Grass* II. 8 to Poor Mortals! But living dirt; made of what they tread on. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 6, The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1782 *Cowper Gilpin* 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 95 Now comes his master...and grinds me down into the very dirt! 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. *Mod. Dirt* is only matter in the wrong place.

b. *fig.* As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase *filthy lucre*.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 77r pe sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytly worldly drit. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 68 Bishopis, munkis & chanons sille...trewe prycheynge for a litil stynkyng muk or drit. c 1699 R. DUKE *To Dryden on Tr. & Cr. (R.)*, You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 329 The wealth...was all like dirt under my feet. 1734 *Perrys Ess.* *Mau* iv. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Tral.* No. 42 p. 1 Ever since...Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

c. A scornful name for land (as a possession).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* r. li, Your brother's house is big enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

d. Applied abusively to persons.

c 1300 *Havelok* 682 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. 1658 CLEVELAND *Kustick Kampant* Wks. (1657) 457 That Dirt of a Captain...had butchered the English Patriarch. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold?* iv, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are? 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* II. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3. Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. *collog.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 p. 20 As Infants rise on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1795 WILKHAM *Sp. Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials...are...weaker and more brittle. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. v. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 202/2 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

b. *Mining, quarrying, etc.* Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a DIRT-BED.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal. 1821 J. W. URQUHART *Electro-typing* v. 130 The common qualities of copper give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dirts*, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 290 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

c. The material from which a metallic ore or other valuable substance is separated; esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is separated by washing; = WASHDIRT.

1857 BORTHWICK *California* 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1890 BOLDBREWED *Miner's Right* xiv. 142 We were clean worked out...before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. 1789 Mrs. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. 1857 C. G. GORDON *Let. III.* 141 The Turkish steamer...was in a beastly state of dirt. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Nobel Heron* I. ii. 16 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

b. Meanness, sordidness.

1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* vi. 1, Our dunghill breeding and our dirt. 1746 MELNORTH *Pliny* vii. xxix (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal...had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

5. a. *dial.* 'Dirty' weather.

1836 MARRVAT *Three Cuts* iii, Shall we have dirt? 1870 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dirt*, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some dirt.'

b. *Mining.* Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine; = FIRE-DAMP.

1831 *Examiner* 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* *Northumb.* & *Dirk*. 23. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirt*.. is also used to express foul-air or fire-damp in a pit.

6. *Phrases.* † a. To fall to dirt: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt, and the like. *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 18: To the which we will in no wise agree, but will rather laye all in the dirt. 1657 *North's Plutarch. Add. Lives* (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt. 1658 BRANHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeezed the poore Fable to dirt. 1669 *Perrys Diary* 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxli. Wks. 1872-3 II. 315 We heard them 'pro forma', but all falls to dirt.

b. To cast, throw, or fling dirt: to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1642 SIR E. DERING *St. on Relig.* I Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will stick on me. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 62 Any sterquilinous raskall is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 19 The best of men...are more careful to wash their own faces, then busie to throw dirt on others. 1678 B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 7 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—if dirt enough be thrown, some will stick. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. ii. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1738 *Perrys Epit.* Sat. II. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

c. To eat dirt: to submit to degrading treatment. *Proverb.* 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see PECK.

1859 FARRAR *J. Home* ix, Lord Fitzurse...made up for the dirt which they had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 462/2 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. To cut dirt: to take one's departure, be off.

U.S. slang.

1829 *Negro Song* (Farmer s.v. *Cut*), He cut dirt and run. 1843-5 HALBURTON *Sann Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt. 1853 *Western Scenes* (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.*, 'of or for dirt', as *dirt-band*, *-box*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-cone*, *-floor*, *-heap*, *-pellet*, *-spot*, *-streak*, etc.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 68, I could see...the looped 'dirt-bands' of the glacier. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. 1884 *Health Exhbit. Catal.* 55/2 Man-hole Cover for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed 'Dirt Boxes'. 1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 122 The railroad 'dirt-cars' are good excavators. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 122 The 'dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart'. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Here are also 'dirt-cones' of the largest size. 1858 P. CARTWRIGHT *Antiquity* xxx. 471 We walked on 'dirt' floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. 1862 BUNYAN *Holy War* Advt. to Rdr., John such 'dirt-heaps' never was. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with 'dirt-pellets'? 1856 KAHE *Art. Expl.* II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the 'dirt-spots' are perforations of the snow. 1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 47 Cleaness, incapable of moral dirt spot. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad 'dirt-streak'.

b. *instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, -born, -grimed, -incrusted, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked* adjs. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs. 1754 J. SHEBBEAR *Marinomy* (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born fellows. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I. Dirt-besmeared walls. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts.

c. *objective, as DIRT-EATER, -EATING, -stinging, -loving, -thrower.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canonicate]. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 467 This is done by Canonage and dirt-flinging. *Ibid.*, Le Clerc divides the...Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

d. *Special combs.*: *dirt-board* (see quot.); *dirt-fast* a., stuck fast in the dirt; *dirt-fear*, -ed a., dirt-gabard (see quotes.); *dirt-roller*, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; *dirt-scraper*, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground; *dirt-weed* (see quotes.). Also DIRT-BED, -CHEAP, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Dirt-board (in carriage), a cut-board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cut-board plate. 1908 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dumbard* 23 \*Dirtfast, and, dearch. 1767 *Memoirs Poems* 131 (Jam.) He trembled, and, which was a token of \*dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews...Who would not Wallace coming there abide, Was so \*dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Dirt-gabard, a large ballast-lighter. a 1825 FORRY *Fac. E. Antia*, \*Dirt-weed, *Chenopodium viride*, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 38/2 Dirt-weed, or Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*.

**Dirt**, *v.* Also 6-7 dirt. [f. DIRT *sb.* See also the earlier strong vb. DRITE.] *trans.* To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

a 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1281 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels...dirted up to the horse belly. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* I. II, How light he treads For dirling

his silk stockings! 1660 *FULLER Mixt Contempl.* (1663) 89 For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 177 *Th. Var. Subjects* in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 226 II company is like a dog, who dirt those most whom he loves best. 1826 *LAMB Lett.* (1828) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Letts.* (1831) I. 386 Sitting down on the ashes... which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence *Dirting* *vbl. sb.*

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Entoladura*, *durting*, fouling with dirt, *lutamentum*.

**Dirt-bed.** *Geol.* A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; *spec.* A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Pnrbek series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T. WEBSTER in *Geol. Trans.* (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland... It is called by the quarrymen the *Dirt-bed*. 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol.* xviii. § 3. (1858) 54 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

**Dirt-bird.** A local name of the skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*.

1847-78 *HALLIW., Dirt-bird*, the woodpecker. *North.* 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 100 Green Woodpecker... The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird... Dirt bird, Storm cock. *Ibid.* 210 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*)... from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are muling, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay)... Dirty allan or aulin... Dung bird. 1886 W. BROCKIE *Leg. & Superst.* *Durham* 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

**Dirt-cheap** (dō'ti-čēp), *a. (adv.)* [See *CHEAP* a. 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence *Dirt-cheapness*.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Coph.* xxii. Five bob... and dirt-cheap. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will... dirt cheap. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

**Dirt-dauber.**

† 1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. *Obs.* c 1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) s. Here is... patrycke peyshe a conynge dynte dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 A man would thinke him some dirt-daubers sonne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water B.) *Spoken-Lent* Wks. 125/2 Vntylng houses... to... the profit of Plasterers, and Dirt-daubers, the game of Glasiors, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epistles* 422 These are the devils dirt-daubers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = *DAUBER* 4.

1844 *Gosse in Zoologist* II. 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

**Dirt-eater.** One who eats dirt; see next.

1802 *Brookes Hygia* viii. 70 The dirt-eaters of the West-Indies.

**Dirt-eating** (dō'ti-ēting), *vbl. sb.*

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 359 The accounts... of the Stomach-eater, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth), a disease, which... terminates in dropsy and death. 1834 *W. Ind. Sk. Book* II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of *mal d'estomac*.

† **Dirten**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [In early use, for *driften*, pa. pple. of *DRIFT* v.; in later use f. *DIRT* sb. + *-EN* 4; cf. *earthen*.]

1. Dirted, defiled with excrement or filth.

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w.* *Dumbar* 25 Dintin Dumbar, quhome on blowes thow thy boist? 1508 *DUMBAR Flying w.* *Kennedie* 248 Rottin crot, dintin crot, cry cok, or I sall quell the. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* xvi. xix. (Jam.) Thairfor this jurnay was callit the dintin raid.

2. *dial.* Made of dirt.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dinten*, made of dirt. *West.*

*Dinten Allan*: see *DIRTY ALLAN*.

**Dirtilly** (dō'ti-tilly), *adv.* [f. *DIRTY* a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a dirty manner; fondly, filthily.

1598 *FLORIO, Sforcamente*, filthily, foully... dirtily. a 1613 *OKENBURG A Wife* (1639) 70 He looks like his Land, as heavily and dirtily. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trans. Sp. & Port.* xiii. We put up at a Fonda... where we are dirtily lodged. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 10 The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept.

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1621 *DONNE Elegie* xii. (R.). Such gold as that, where-with Almighty chymies... Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 133 How dirtily... the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Gaius* v. 'Tis dirtily done of you... to

kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 484 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

**Dirtness** (dō'ti-nēs), [f. *DIRTY* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or state of being dirty; foulness, filthiness.

1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* Romans, ao. 386 (R.) Paris, which... was called *Lutecia*, because of the mud and dirtness of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* v. 17 There will come much filth and dirtness from the horse. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. l.* x. (1866) 1. 105 The wages of labour vary with... the cleanliness or dirtness... of the employment. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 To throw up a contract... on the... ground of the dirtness of the bouse.

2. Uncleanliness of language; sordidness of action.

1649 *FULLER Just Man's Frim.* 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the dirtness of his actions. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtness of speech. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1824) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtness. 1836 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*, 74 The darkness and the dirtness of the money-loving mind.

**Dirtness** (dō'ti-nēs), *a. (adv.)* [f. *DIRT* sb. + *-LESS*.] Void of dirt.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtness faire. a 1745 *SWIFT* (F. Hall). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtness room.

**Dirt-pie.** Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mud-pie.

a 1641 *SUCKLING* (J.). That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xiii. And for the young Woman... I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns... gave Way like Dirt Pies before his Army. 1793 *BURKE Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pies of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 *THACKERAY J. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

**Dirty** (dō'ti), *a.* Also 6-7 *durtie*, *dirty*.

[f. *DIRT* sb. + *-Y* 1.]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15... *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 143 Drye downe the dirty arses, all by deene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 370/1 Dirty with myers, *bonnetz*. 1576 *FLEMING Pantheol. Epist.* 405 You... in stormy weather, and durtie wayes... come tripping to mee in your silken sleepers. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. 1. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and dirty ground. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 35 ¶ 1 Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* iii. Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* iii. His hands... were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a 1533 *FIRTH Wks.* 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of diuinitie into the dirtie dregges of wayne sophistrie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* li. vi. 41 All his armour sprinkled was with blood, And soyled with dirty gore. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the dirty slime. 1846 *ABDY Water Cure* (1843) 80 Covered with a dirty purulent mass. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Coal*, *Dirty coal*, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls.

1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. *Dirty half-hundred*: applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. *Dirty shirts*: the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xciv. (Farmer). A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July (ibid.). As the old Bengal European Regiment... they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Suttie campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 20 Nouch blaspheming nor durtie speaking as before. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Dial. Sheph.* ii. 1. Foul limmer, dirty low! 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 117 (Case Conic). Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1783 *BLAIR Rhet.* (1812) I. xv. 330 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicably.

1670 *COTTON Espionn.* ii. v. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. a 1764 *PULFKEY* in *Beaton Narr. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 26 Some Ministers... cannot do their dirty work without them. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Commu.* II. lviii. 399 These two classes do the... dirty work of politics.

c. Earned by base or despicable means.

1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iv. 353 Shall praise... Earn dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair? 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 803 Fish

up his dirty and dependant bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 17 No: is there one single penny of dirty money.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. vi. 55 Those Who worship durtie Gods. 1618 *Br. Hall Sermon* v. 111 To scorn this base and... dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 451 ¶ 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names. 1739 *GAY in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 111, I am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters. 1819 *BYRON Juan* I. cli. 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. 163 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xix. It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 *SCOTCHELL Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii. He became aware that dirty weather was setting in.

fig. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iv. xxi. If they can... fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark grey.

1665 *HOOPER Microgr.* 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. a 1704 *LOCKE* (J.). Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xviii. The clouds were dense and dirty.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 *SCOT in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1756 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* IV. 235 *Pileus* dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 *MAGGILLIVRAY Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. c 1865 *LETHEBY in Cirr. Sc.* I. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *dirty-coloured*, *fac'd*, *handed*, *mind'd*, *shirted*, *shoed*, *souled*. So *dirty-face*, a dirty-faced person.

1658 *COKE Trappist* v. iii. Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wed.* in *Dods. O. P.* (1780) XI. 392 She looks like a dirty-sou'd bawd. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured coat. 1823 in *Cobbett Kur. Rides* (1885) I. 34 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carrier to be allowed to come into. 1857 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: *Dirty Dick*, *Dirty John*, popular names of species of *Chenopodium*; *dirty-filling* (see quot.): see also *DIRTY ALLAN*.

1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Dirty Dick*, *Chenopodium album*. *Chesh.* From its growth on dunghills. *Dirty John*, *Chenopodium Vulturaria*. *W. Chesh.* 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dirty Filling*, loading the hutchers or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

**Dirty**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make dirty or unclean; to defile or pollute with dirt; to soil.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1592) 22 They dirty their hose and shoes upon purpose. 1672-23 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 212 The passage... being so dirtied with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1762 *DERRICK Lett.* (1766) II. 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

fig. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *London* (R.). He rather soyled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Mard of Kent. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1839) I. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 *LANOE Imag. Conv.* II. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. *intr.* To become dirty or soiled.

1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 231 Dark blue morocco... which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence *Dirtying* *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto* 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

**Dirty Allan.** Also 9 *dirten*..-allon, -aulin. A species of skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = *DIRT-BIRD*.

1771 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 78 (Jam. s. v. *Aulin*), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they reach through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the *Dirty Allan*. 1806 *NEILL Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 201 (Jam. s. v. *Aulin*). Sometimes the *Dirten-allan*. 1821 A. FISHER *Trat.* 28 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the *anal-swallin*, and sometimes *dirty Allen*, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterised by the Danes. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dinten Allen'. 1885 [see *DIRT-BIRD*].

**Dirtyish**, *a.* [f. *DIRTY* a. + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dirty.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish





writers. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 205 *idem*.  
of all elements Most disaccordant.



† **Disalliege**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + \**alliege*, deduced from ALLEGIANCE, under the influence of LIEGE: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.

**Disallow** (dis'allow), *v.* *Forms:* 4-5 desallowe, 4-6 dis-, 6 dysallowe, disallow, 6- disallow. [a. OF. *desalouer-r*, *disalouer* to blame, etc. (in Godef.), *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *alouer* ALLOW. In med.(Anglo) L. *disalloware*: see Du Cange.] To refuse to ALLOW (in various senses).

† 1. *trans.* To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See ALLOW I. 1.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 83 This vice of Inobedience... he desallowe. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxix. (1869) 191 Nought but I wole blame it ne despoise it ne disallowe it. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) GJ. Both is like errorr which wise men disallowe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I praefere Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin; do I therefore disable or disallow Caesar? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures. 1656 COWLEY *Prologue to Guardian*, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see ALLOW I. 2. *arch.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 616 Whiche conclusion was after disallowyd. 1540 *Act 3d Hen. VIII.* c. 46 The auditors general... shal haue auctorite to examin thacomptes... and to allowe and disallowe all that shal be reasonable. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disallow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I haue made. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* Glaris 436 Though they... do take liberty to... use... sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. 1745 SWIFT (J.) It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which... amounted to gr. 63d. each.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. To refuse approval of. *Obs.*

1575 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 44, I... might in no wise disallow of his doings; for he was very circumspect... in his master's business. 1649 MILTON *Ekoon* xiv. (1851) 448 He returns againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covenants vowes. 1681 CHERHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxviii. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof.

† 3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 130 For þei [the rich] han her hyre here... an heuene as it were... And when he deyeth, ben disallowed. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 9 Silhen that he come to yerres of discrecyon, this labour be hath in dede disallowed. 1526-24 TINDALE *1 Pet.* ii. 4 A lyvyng stone disallowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 435/2 [fr. *Archytas*] The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 422 Wee ought not... to disallowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* i. 16 What follows if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See ALLOW II. 4. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 11 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir... Or elles he mozt reason desallowe. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1602 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. § 3, 135 This whole Hypothesis [of Des Cartes] I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* Dedd. (1784) 10 His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 MYERS *Cath.* Th. iii. § 40. 245 By disallowing any human element... we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege); or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1556 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me... I must disallow his insinuations and suggestions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Votibeebs. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1859) 308 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 *Form Submission Papists* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. li. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such... To offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. 16160 HOOKER (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. 11. He utterly disallows all hotte Bathes in melancholy. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* xi. (R.) They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 LOWELL *Camb. Thirty Y.* *Age* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 96 The great collar disallowing only independent rotation of the head... he used to turn his whole person.

b. Const. with *infin.* or *† from* and *vbl. sb.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Foot* (1748) II. 51 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 BROWNING *Ring*

& *Bk.* vi. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.

Hence Disallow'd *apl. a.*, Disallow'ing *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 139 Nought to songe before... for drede of disallowyng. 1555 HARRFIELD *Diverce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 55 To practise the Ceremonies with a doubling and disallowing conscience. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 The objection... was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

† **Disallow'able**, *a. Obs.* [f. *Disallow* + -ABLE.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 417 With these and many other disallowable conditions he was excercysed, which turned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disallowable? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 BR. SNALBRIDGE *1st Charge* 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the laity disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † **Disallow'ableness**, the quality of being disallowable.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

**Disallowance** (dis'allow'ans). [f. *Disallow* + -ANCE.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1565 in *Parker's Corr.* (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 206 *note*, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly... should be a matter and cause spiritual. 1621 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 14. 211 Centurions... are commended... without any reproche or disallowance of their warlike profession. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 A. H. DE COLVIER in *Rep. Co. Ct. Cases* Pref. 11 *note*, The Rules of the Supreme Court... come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

† b. *Mus.* Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 16 The... allowances and disallowances in the composition of four parts. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 37 The last disallowance... is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. viii. 527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowances. 1854 J. W. MOORE *Compl. Cycl. Music, Disallowance*, A term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a *disallowance*.

**Disallower**. [f. *Disallow* + -ER.] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Superstition.

**Disallowment** (dis'allow'ment). *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of disallowing. 1884 J. H. MCCARTHY *Eng. under Gladstone* xiv. 290 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

**Disally** (dis'alī), *v. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *ALLY* *v.*] *trans.* To free from alliance or union.

1671 MILTON *Sanson* 202 Nor both so loosely disally'd their nuptials. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 301 Disally'd From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disalter**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *Dis-* 5 + *ALTER* *v.*] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse.

1599 FEXTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 281 No other thing had disalter'd the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

† **Disaltern**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 5 + *L.* *alternāre* to change from one thing to another.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse: cf. *prec.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* in. iv. O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

**Disamay**, *obs. var.* of **DISMAY**.

**Disamis** (dis'amīs). *Logic.* The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, c 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i).

The initial letter *d* shows that the mood can be reduced to *Darii*, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters *s, m, s*, following the three vowels.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1830) 30 The third figure... This argument is reduced to *Darii*... *Dis-* Mercie only forgiveth synnes... *sa.* All mercie is purchased by faith; *mis.* Therefore by faith only forgiveness is obtained. 1624 DE LAWNE *Ir. Du Mendis's Logick* 144. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. iv. iii. § 136 *Disamis*... As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. *Ibid.* As an *I* proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in *Disamis* or in *Datissi*.

**Disanagrammatize**: see **DIS-** 6.

† **Disana'logical**, *a. Obs.* [*Dis-* 10.] = next, 1676-7 HALE *Contempl. II. Works of God* (R.), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge, which is in God.

**Disanalogous** (dis'ana'log's), *a.* [*Dis-* 10.] Having no analogy.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 174. The words... have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogous to what they have with us.

† **Disana'logy**, *Obs. rare.* [*Dis-* 9.] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Pref. Verse 15 For Dis-analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deviations curious-ill-scand. 1641 CAPT. A. MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist.* Coll. iii. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

**Disanchor** (dis'anch'or), *v.* Also 5-7 *dis-*, *dysa(n)chore*, 6-7 *disan(c)kar*, -*er*. [a. OF. *desanchre-r*, *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *anchre* to ANCHOR, *f. ancure* ANCHOR sb.]

1. *trans.* To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 Thene the good patrone... dis-anchred the noble shippe and went again to the see. 1481 — *Godfrey* 189 They shold disanchre their shippes and flee. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. vii. 776 After he is disanchred once... & under saile from Corinth. 1609 HENWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xxxix. 126 Sixe Gallies they Disancher from the Isle.

Fig. a 1871 CARLYLE in *J. W. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 346 *note*, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. *intr.* To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its crew.

a 1470 TIPTOTT *Cesar* iii. (1530) 3 He dysanchred & departed about thre of the clocke. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 38 She went to the ship that sholde disanchre for to go to Athenes. 1595 DRAKE *Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) The enemy labored to cause us to disanchre. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 644 [They] were commanded... to disanchore, and to depart from those places. 18. SOUTHEY (F. Hall).

Hence **Disanchoring** *vbl. sb.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at 100 much length on the foreign journey, disanchoring, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

† **Disangelical**, *a. Obs.* [*Dis-* 10.] Not angelical; the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 H. MORE in *Norris Theory of Love* (1688) 191 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 H. COVENTRY *Philomel to Hyd.* II. (17.) The opinion of that learned casuist... who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

**Disangularize**, *v.*: see **DIS-** 6.

**Disanimal**, *v.*: see **DIS-** 7 b.

† **Disanimate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 10 + *ANIMATE* *a.*] Deprived of life; inanimate.

1681 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 228 They saw... many disanimate Bodies.

**Disanimate** (dis'anime't), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *ANIMATE* *v.*, prob. after *F. disanimer* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. *trans.* To deprive of life, render lifeless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 In carcases warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 38 That Soul and Life that is now feed and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now dis-animated. 1833 [see **DISANIMATING** below].

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to persevere in their wickedness. 1592 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 168 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1702 C. MATIER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791-1814 [see **DISANIMATING** below].

Hence **Disanimating** *apl. a.*; **Disanimating** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. xii. 94 After the expence of fifteen years more... grow they disanimated. 1677 LO. ORMERBY *Art of War* 199 May it not be a great Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 E. DARWIN *Phil. Gard.* i. 87 To... slay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former prisoner. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Product. Mod. Art.* [The Dryad] linked to her own con-natural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own dis-animated self;—these animated branches; those dis-animated members.

**Disanima-tion**. [n. of action f. **DISANIMATE** *v.*] The action of disanimating: a. Privation of life. b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. x. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanima-tion. 1722 iii. xxv. 178 A Glow-worm will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanima-tion. 1828 WEBSTER, *Disanima-tion*, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

**Disannex** (dis'anne'ks), *v.* Also 5 *disanne*. [a. OF. *desannexer* (1475 in Godef.) : see **DIS-** 1 and **ANNEX**.] *trans.* To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamble, The same... Her-ditanes should be... separat severed and disannexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 190 b. The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor.



1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Disappointing! 1884  
in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884  
26-2

*Forth. Rev.* June 812 The sons of Jacob were... a disappointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappointingly adv.**, in a disappointing manner. **Disappointingness**, disappointing quality.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointing unless. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 371 The light verses and essays... are disappointingly weak. 1887 CHRYNE *Job & Solomon* vi. The main point for us to emphasize is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline.

**Disappointment** (dis'appointmēt), *v.* [f. DIS-APPOINT *v.* + MENT: cf. F. *désappointement* (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also DISPOINTMENT.]

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. v. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 1. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd... but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700 FURRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties... for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* II. ix. 271 Severe labour and frequent disappointment had taught observers the true conditions of success.

b. with *a.* and *pl.* An instance of this. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 935 Lest... he... should want means of speedy thanksgiving for so grateful a disappointment; behold a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy... called disappointment. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 128 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

3. *clipt.* A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 COWPER *Let.* 2 Aug., One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either. 1843 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, bald, poor, and dead.

**Disappreciate** (dis'ap'pri-ci-āt), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + APPRECIATE.] *trans.* To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

So **Disappreciation**, the reverse of appreciation.

**Disapprobation** (dis'ap'pro-bā-shən), [f. DIS-9 + APPROBATION, after *disapprove*: so mod. F. *désapprobation* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared... his Disapprobation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1792 *Ancient* II. Pitt I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii. A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* iv. 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation.'

**Disapprobative** (dis'ap'pro-ba-tiv), *a.* [f. DIS-10 + APPROBATIVE; after *disapprove*, *disapprobation*.] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. GUTHRIE *Edin. Interpr.* 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disapprobative eye.

**Disapprobatory** (dis'ap'pro-ba-tō-ri), *a.* [f. DIS-10 + APPROBATORY: cf. prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval.

1828 WEBSTER, *Disapprobatory*, containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. App. 322 Eminent men... had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 FLORA L. SNOW *Castle Blain* (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

**Disappropriate** (dis'ap'pro-pri-āt), *pp.* *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *disappropriatus*, f. DIS-4 + *appropriatus* APPROPRIATE. In F. *désapproprié*.] Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 SIR H. FISCH *Lani* (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becometh disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

**Disappropriate** (dis'ap'pro-pri-āt), *v.* [f. *pp.* stem of med. or mod. L. *disappropriare*, f. DIS-4 + *appropriare* TO APPROPRIATE: in F. *désapproprier*, (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appropriated. See APPROPRIATE *a.* 1.

1856 BURTON *Diary* (1858) I. 299 A Bill for the disappro-

priation of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries... the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses... would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated. 1798 BENTHAM *Let. to Pole Carew* 16 Aug. Wks. (1838-1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated... was to be disappropriated.

2. To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive.

**Disappropriation**, [n. of action, f. prec.: cf. F. *désappropriation* (17th c.).] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Appropriation*, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation.

**Disapprovable** (dis'ap'pru-vā-bl), *a.* [f. DIS-APPROVE *v.*, after APPROVABLE.] To be disapproved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 534 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long cocted, is disapprovable. 1875 McCOSH *Scott. Philos.* xii. 101 Distinguishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

**Disapproval** (dis'ap'pru-vāl), [f. DISAPPROVE *v.*, after APPROVAL.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (R.), There being not a word left fall from them in disapproval of that opinion. 1818 Toon, *Disapproval*, a word, like *approval* not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscure foes.

**Disapprove** (dis'ap'pru-v), *v.* [prob. *a.* OF. \**desaprove-r*, mod. F. *désapprouve-r* to disapprove, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *aprover*, *aprouver* to APPROVE. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm. (1535).]

1. *trans.* To prove to be untrue or wrong; to DISPROVE. *Obs.*

1481 CANTON *Tully's Friendship, Orat. G. Flaminius* Fja. The vulgar oppynion... I holde it ful easy to disapprove syth it is so full of errors. 1540 CROUWLE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 723 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens... firmly believed, till... experience disapproved their inventions. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. Pref. g Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination. 1793 MRS. PARSONS *Mem. Mrs. Menville* IV. 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures.

2. The reverse of TO APPROVE: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or express disapprobation of.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Love gone over*, iii. Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 31. 197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* II. 96 Henceforth none could disapprove me.

*absol.* 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 259 Nature stands check'd: Religion disapproves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. *intr.* with of (rarely to). = 2. Also with *in-direct passive*.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 113 This... was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it. 1745 WESLEY *Annu. Ch.* 4. I wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & L.* I. 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what... the Count de Tourville could disapprove. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 281 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

Hence **Disapproved** *pp.* *a.*, **Disapproving** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; **Disapprovingly adv.**, in a disapproving manner; also **Disapprovement**, disapproval; **Disapprover**, one who disapproves.

1648 J. GOOWIN *Right & Might* I A disapprovement of the factions carriage of things. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Purses to maintain a disapproved Ministry against their Conscience. 1654-5 L. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 165, I find myself exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script Ep.* Ded. (1675) 6 Not incompetent Judges... have been pleased to give these papers my disapproving character. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Enit. Pol. Ignorance* 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1834 *Examiner* 616/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 ELICOTT *Life our Lord v. 229 note*, The opinion... is noticed, disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 There was unkind triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

**Disaproned** (dis'ap'ron-d), *pp.* *a.* [f. \**disapron* vb.: see DIS-7 *a.*] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* u. iii, I entered the main street

of the place, and saw... the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

**Disapt**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + APT *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit.

1611 CORGR., *Disadistit*... disapst. *Disadistit*, to disadistit... disapst. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 619 Yet doth the custome Diserve the bodie, and disapst the minde.

1. **Disapten**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [see-EN 5.] = prec. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 26 Such sins as carnalize the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition.

**Disar**, *obs.* form of DICER.

**Disarchbishop**: see DIS-7 b.

**Disard**, *obs.* or archaic form of DIZZARD.

**Disare**, var. DISOUR, *Obs.*

1. **Disarithmetic**, *v.* *nonce-ud.* [Dis-7.]

1666 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* xvi. ci. 400 Minerva suffeth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disaprit-nieticht, his Creatures that are.

**Disarm** (dis'arm), *v.* Also 5 des., dys-. [In 15th c. *desarm(e)*, *a.* F. *disarmer* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *armer* TO ARM.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. *Const. of.*

1481 CANTON *Goffrey* (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes... take these .xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 ROWLAND *Night Raven* 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarm of weapons they did beare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 253 Death... shall... stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The new comers had... entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 PALSGR., 517/1 He was desarmed at the first course. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 82 b, The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward... I can here disarm thee with this stick, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Party'.

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). *arch.*

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 91 They... made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honour. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 2 (R.) These Justes fynished... the kyng was disarmed, and at tyme convenient he and the quene heard euen song. 1611 CORGR., *Debitent*, to vnbarbe, or disarm a horse of service. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The page... came up to disarm his lord.

d. *refl.* To put off one's armour or divest oneself of arms.

1481 CANTON *Goffrey* (E.E.T.S.) 275 Theune departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harnois in theyr hostelrys. c 1489 *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 193 They dysarmed theym self, and ete right well. 1624 J. HAWWARD in *Diuid's Erromene*, 28 The Prince disarmed and unclouth'd himselfe. 1700 FURRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 920 Earl Richard... disarmed himself.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = 1 d.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarm vntill the gates of the Fort... be first shut. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarm. 1646 C. FORTER tr. *Sarpi Quarrels Pins V.*, 433 Order was also given... to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarm.

3. *trans.* To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.). (Also b. *intr.* for *refl.*)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The Romanes... still to hold this Land theyr, had disarmed it of munition. 1611 CORGR., *Desmonter vs. navire*, to disarm a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Gallies... to return hither, that they may be disarmed and laid up. 1775 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. *Ibid.* II. 125, I disarm'd Bruijere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 31 Heliozelus... suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, Lyons, and leopards, muzzled and disarmed. *Ibid.* 63 They lose their horns in March... When the head of this beast is disarmed, there ismeth blood from the skull. 1687 DRYDEN *Humd. P.* I. 300 Their jaws disarmed, and claws disarm'd. a 1800 COWPER *Humd.* (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of its broken point disarm'd His ashen beam. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Disarming*, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801 NELSON 4 Apr. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. 'I pray the Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?'... 'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment.' 1858 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1372 The old disarming culty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, still disarmed in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 4/7 Greece... will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

5. *fig.* To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. of [rarely from].

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. metr. iv. 13 So schalt þou desarmen þe of þilke vnyvity tyraunt. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm'd. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. iv. Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was... to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Upon a Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 l. 67 A tongue that every heart disarms. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* l. vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de G.* l. 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) l. 213 Society loves... the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Intro. 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected.

absol. a. 1719 ADDISON *Kosamond* l. i. No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm.

† 6. *transf.* To take off as armour. *Obs. rare.* c. 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 6 Disarme this heavy burden from my backe.

† b. *Magnetism.* To take away the armature. See ARMATURE 6. *Obs.*

1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

7. *Manège.* (See quot.) [F. *desarmer, un cheval, les brèves d'un cheval.*]

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v. *Disarm*, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or *Applui* of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence *Disarming ppl. a.* 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 302 Bedecked us to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

*Disarm, sh.* [f. prec.] The act of disarming (an opponent); *esp.* in *Fencing*. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 9 The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jerk from the wrist. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers.* Sk. II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disale. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 149 The 'Second Point'... should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

*Disarmament* (dis'armamēt), [f. DISARM v., after *armament*; cf. F. *désarmement* (1594 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *désarmer*, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be *disarmment*.] The action of disarming; *esp.* the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They propose the disarmament of the country. 1862 HELPS *Organic*. *Daily Life* 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. WESTCOTT *Let. in Guardian* 6 Apr. Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe... desire.

*Disarmature, rare.* [f. DISARM v., after ARMATURE.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18. Sir W. HAMILTON (O.). On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

*Disarme*: see DISARMY.

*Disarmed* (dis'armd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISARM + -ED.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xii. I then disarmed did remaine. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* iv. v. I hold it good polity not to go disarm'd. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 141 The Plateans... aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are fallen. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Act. Leg.* Wallace xciii. As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss. *Disarmed*... is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 128

*Disarmer* (dis'armz), [f. DISARM + -ER.] One who disarms.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 2/1 The disarmers... of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers.* Sk. II. 16 The disarmar may break his adversary's sword.

*Disarming* (dis'armīng), *vbl. sh.* [f. DISARM + -ING.] The action of the verb DISARM.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 81 b. The two knynges set their countre parties to disarming. 1611 COTGR. *Disarmement*, a disarming, a depriving of Armes. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 63 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne... some disarmings were effected without violence.

attrib. 1753 *Stewart's Teint* 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the disarming Act. 1894 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, when they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

† *Disarmy, Obs. rare.* (Also 9 disarmie.) [a. obs. F. *désarmée* action of disarming, f. *désarmer* to disarm (i-Romanic type *désarmata*: see ARMY).] A disarming.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 78 b. The herauldes cried the disarmy (ed. 1809 disarmie).

*Disarrange* (dis'arrānz), v. [f. Dis- 6 + ARRANGE; cf. F. *désarranger* (17th c. in Littre).] *trans.* To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 ARENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1754 GRAYNER *Sugar Cane* l. 186 The glebe... Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain; And... disarrange Thy neighbours' vale. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farmers* ii. 35 She... would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 Sudden... fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence *Disarranged ppl. a.*, *Disarranging vbl. sh.*; *Disarranger*, one who disarranges.

1827 CH. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I.* etc. 19 A lamentably mis-culating and disarranged understanding. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

*Disarrangement* (dis'arrānzment), [f. prec. + -MENT, after *arrangement*.] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* (1737) II. 137 (T.) How... is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 BURKE *Army Estimates* Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. 1. (1857) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

*Disarray* (dis'arē), sh. Forms: 4-7 *disarray* (e, 5 *dysaray*, 6 *disaray*, 6- *disarray*. [Probably a. OF. *\*desarei* (14th c. in *desaray* in Littre, mod. F. *désarroi*), vbl. sh. from *desarroyer*, *desarroyer*: see next. The earlier OF. synonym was *desrei*, *desrai*, *derai*, whence Eng. *desray*, *DERAY*, *DISRAY*, of which *disarray* may be regarded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = *DERAY* sh. 1, 1c.

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7. 853 (Elfen) As the woman hath the maiestrie she maketh to muche desaray [MSS. *Cambr. disray*, *Harl.*, *Petsu.*, *Land.*, *Selden* disaray(e)]. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b. They tounred their back and put hem to flight and disaray(e). c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Amon* xv. 354. I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere... sholde fynde vs in dysaray. 1530 PALSCOR. 214/1 Disaray, out of order, *desaray*. 1580 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxviii. 1 His very face shall cast On all his haters flight and disaray. 1664 PRYNS *Diary* 27 Mar. So much is this city subject to be put into a disaray upon very small occasions. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia* xiv. 19 Dire disaray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Shoe R.* xviii. (1860) 216 Their... weapons lay around in disaray. 1882 SOUTHWORTH *J. Inglesant* II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disaray.

*transf.* 1818 MILMAN *Sanior* 32 As clouds... Gather their blackening disaray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag... In ragged robes and filthy disaray. 1814 SOUTHEY *Koderick* xxv. 215 He who in that disaray Douth... bestride the noble steed. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett.* iii. Clad in a strange disaray of civilized and savage costume.

*Disarray* (dis'arē), v. Also 5-7 *disaray*. [f. Dis- 6 + ARRAY v.: perh. immediately after OF. *desarreyer*, *-ier* (-oyer) to put into disorder (in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *arreyer* to ARRAY. Cf. prec. sb. and the synonymous *DISRAY*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to ront, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array.)

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 856 All dysarayit the ost was, and agast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 32 The cite, quihilk was dysarayt and schent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lxxiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disaray'd [scilicet]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1821) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-couct order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Scuault's Man bec. Guilty* 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Jamaica... will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 CRESS WINCHELSEA *Alise. Poems* 224 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disaray, a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punitiv.* v. (1853) 222 What disarays like death?

† b. *intr.* (for refl.) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. ccxv. 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. *trans.* To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to disrobe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 To Disaray [v. r. Disaray or disgle, *earonare*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. viii. 46 That witch they disarayd, And robd of roial robes. 1611 COTGR. *Deshabiller*, to disaray, vnbld. 1715 ROWE *Jane Gray* v. i. Help to disaray And fit me for the Block. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de L.* III. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disaray her.

b. *intr.* for refl.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. l. 250, I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disaray.

c. *trans.* To despoil; strip of any adjunct.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 105 A goodly Oake... With armes full strong... But of their leaves they were disaray'd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr 5. *P. Jas.* I (1848) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough... Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disaray. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix. My song, its pinions disaray'd of might, Droop'd. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles on Etna* II. Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disaray'd of their divinity.

Hence *Disarraying vbl. sh.*

1611 COTGR. *Disarrangement*, an vnranking, disordering, disarraying.

*Disarrayed* (dis'arē'd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISARRAY v. + -ED.]

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disarrayed flight of the Persians. 1741 YOUNG *At. Th.* v. 826 His disaray'd oblation he devoutly. 1827 T. DOUBLEDAY *Son-Cave* 11 Some sea-born maid... with her green tresses disarrayed. 1864 PUSBY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 Mists, which hurry along... like hosts disarrayed.

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1611 COTGR. *Descoiffe*... whose head is disaray'd or vn-couered. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 98 Then disaray'd, the shining bath they sought. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Entid* 518 She... found, Half disaray'd as for her rest, the girl.

† *Disarayment, Obs. rare.* [f. DISARRAY v. + -MENT: after *arrayment*.] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarayments.

† *Disarrest, v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desarrest* to release from arrest (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *arrest* to ARREST.] *trans.* To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1528 HACKER *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 54 b). That sche schowld cawse to dysarrest the forsayd Korn. 1643 PRYNNE *Down Coward*. 9 The King... wills that he shall be disaray'd, and suffer'd to goe at large.

*Disarticulate* (dis'artikūlet), v. [f. Dis- 6 + ARTICULATE v.]

1. *trans.* To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the osseous process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Ori's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated, is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/4 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. *intr.* (for refl.) To become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction. 1835 — *Introit. Bot.* (1868) I. 261 The leaflets... spontaneously disarticulate. 1892 *Natural Science* Mar. 57 Stems... which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence *Disarticulated ppl. a.*; also *Disarticulator*, he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HULME tr. *Mequin-Tandon* II. vii. xl. 378 The disarticulated stems. *Ibid.* II. vii. xiii. 401 The cucurbitans are disarticulated zoonites. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

*Disarticulation* (dis'artikūl'atshn), [n. of action from prec.: after *articulation*.] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; disjointed condition.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Intro. 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of... disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 231 In Orchideæ... a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

† *Disarticate, v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + ARTICULATE.] *trans.* To disjoint.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 145 If any man please to disarticate the whole [Horse-tail] they will find the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem.

*Disasinate, Disasinize v.*: see Dis- 6.

† *Disassemble, v. Obs. rare-°.* [f. Dis- 6 + ASSEMBLE v.] *trans.* To separate, scatter, disperse.

1611 COTGR. *Desassembler*, to disassemble, disjoynre, disunite.

† *Disassent, v. Obs.* Also 5 *dis-*, *dysassent*. [ad. OF. *désassent-ir* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *assentir* ASSENT v.] *intr.* To refuse assent to, withhold assent from; to disagree.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 936 All the most of þo mighty... Dyssassent to the dede, demyt hit for nocht. 1533 BEL-LENDEN *Livy* l. (1822) 82 Servius northir assentit nor yit disassentit to thair marriage. 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* disassentit to all the proceedings. a. 1625 PRYNNE (1846) 104 He disassented from all the proceedings from the NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16, I disassent from the common received opinion. 1641 *Protest. Lords* l. 6 We whom names are underwritten did disassent. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* iv. 18 It is obligatory and legal, though the King himselfe consent not, or dissassent thereto. 1692 WAGSTAFF *Prod. Covel.* vi. 60 If he may dis-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence † *Disassenter*, one who disassents; † *Disassenting vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.* dissentient.

1634 *St. Trials*, *Lord Balmerino* (R.). The names of the disassenters. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* l. xi. 45 In this point



also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 66 Such a disassenting Voyce .. is inconsistent with the very office, due to the King.

† **Disasse'nt**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*, after *ASSENT sb.*] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 36* § 1 Any disagreement or dissent by the said Duches .. notwithstanding. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or dissent, he .. returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. 1639 *SPRATSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 189 Fearing that her dissent might work some delay. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personall dissasent.

† **Disassessor**, *Obs.* *rare*. [agent-n. from \**disasseri*, f. *Dis- 6.*] One who contradicts 'an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Red. Redeemed* iv. § 38. 69 Imputations .. which the Dis-assertors of it have charged upon it.

† **Disassiduity**, *Obs.* [f. *Dis- 9* + *ASSIDUITY*.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 WORTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 412 Some argue .. that dissiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination. 1639 — *Parall. Essex & Buckingham* ibid. (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or dissiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. 1655 *NAUMKE Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 46 He came in, and went out, and through dissiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace.

† **Disassiege**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. F. *désassiéger* (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to delivier from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, *Dis- 4* + *assiéger*: see *ASSIEGE*, *BESIEGE*.] *trans.* To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Bp. Herford's Ann. Eng.* ii. 232 John Lord Russell entering the City .. dissasied it

**Disassimilation** (dis'asimilē'fən). [f. *Dis- 9* + *ASSIMILATION*.] The process which reverses assimilation; in *Physiol.* the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the dissimilation, or elimination of old. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented dissimilation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lect.* *Dissimilation*, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is dissipated. 1889 BURDON SAMPSON *Addr. to Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 26 Sept. 525/1 The words, 'anabolism' which .. means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which .. means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'dissimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So **Disassimilate** *v.*, to transform by catabolism. In mod. Dicts. (1894).

**Disassimilative**, *a.* [f. *Dis- 10* + *ASSIMILATIVE*.] Of or pertaining to dissimilation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 91 Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesteroline is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

† **Disassistent**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *Dis- 6* + *ASSIST*.] *trans.* To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dissatisfied me from serving God. *Ibid.* i. xiv. (1671) 85 The other .. Faculties .. assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they dissasist it.

**Disassociate** (dis'asosiē'fən). *v.* [f. *Dis- 6* + *ASSOCIATE*, after F. *désassocier* (16th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, *Dis- 4* + *associer* to associate.] *trans.* To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. *Const. from (with).*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe his business without dissassociating himselfe from the body. 1650 *Don Bellian's* 70 So said the Princess Aurora, that never would dissassociate her knights. 1850 L. HUNT *Androlog.* vii. (1860) 146, I can never dissassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i. 5 They were at no time dissassociated with useful labour.

Hence **Disassociated** *pp.* *Unok. a.* 1611 in COTGR. 1881 P. BLOKS *Candle of Lord* 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

**Disassociation** (dis'asosiē'fən). [n. of action f. *prec.* vb.: cf. *ASSOCIATION*.] The action of disassociating, or of the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

1873 B. STEWART *Concert. Energy* iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its *temperature of dissociation*. 1876 *Cornih. Mag.* Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in dissociation from his spectacles.

† **Disassure**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—0. [f. *Dis- 6* + *ASSURE*.] *trans.* To deprive of assurance or security.

1611 COTGR. *Disassurer*, to disassure; to put in feare, or bring into doubt, one that was well resolved.

**Disaster** (diz'astər), *sb.* Also 7 dys-. [ad. F. *désastre* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamity, misadventure, hard chance'; f. *des-*, *Dis- 4* + *astre* 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), nd. L. *astrum*, Gr. *ἀστρον*, star; after It. *disastro* 'disastre, mischance,

ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *desastre*, also Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng. *ill-starred*.]

† 1. An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; 'an obnoxious planet'. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 118 Stars with trains of fire and dewes of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms-day with eclipse. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* *Hieroglyph* vii. What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she vells her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with a and *pl.*, but also without a, as 'a record of disaster'.

'Disaster is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. (1875) 99).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those soules suffer that at the occasions of thy disaster and myne. 1598 FLORIO *Disastro*, disaster, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* vi. vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cesar him selfe could not have prevented. 1605 *Leas* i. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Age* 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† 2. A bodily affliction or disorder. *Obs.* *rare*.

1684 F. ROGERS *Lett. in Sir H. Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, y<sup>c</sup> I cannot ride.

† **Disaster**, *a.* *Obs.* [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. *desastre* (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. *desastre* disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romantic lang.] = **DISASTROUS**.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could drive her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. *Ibid.* 28 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 1600 *Look about you* xxix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune .. hath enforced to wander here and there.

† **Disaster**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DISASTER sb.* No corresp. vb. is found in the Romantic langs., though French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. *desastéré*: see *DISASTER a.*] *trans.* To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts., seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a *pp.* a. in sense 'ill-starred', 'hapless'.)

1580 [see *DISASTERED*]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 16 The holes where eyes should be, which pitioulyly disaster the cheeks. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 158 Neither was there any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers (elephants in battle) then by casting of stones. 1639 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. xiii. 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 1. 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance. 1874 *Ibid.* 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured, and .. it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F. m. lvi.* Some were cuffed and much disaster'd found.

Hence † **Disastered**, stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless. *Obs.*

1580 SIOKEY *Arcaida* ii. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine .. how canst thou now receive this disastered change?

1598 BARREY *Theor. Warres* v. i. 170 At his disaster'd journey made into Barbary. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain disaster'd stands.

† **Disasterly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *DISASTER a.* + *-LY*.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiour'd it by Land.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invidious tongues, Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

**Disastrous** (diz'astərəs), *a.* Also 6-7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disasterous. [a. F. *désastreux*, -euse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désastre*: cf. It. *disastroso* 'unfortunate, unlucky' (Florio 1598). See *DISASTER sb.* and -ous.]

† 1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 184 If she afford mee but one sparke of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more desastrous. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.* Wks. 1856 L. 2 He prov'd alwaies desastrous in love. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Mss.* (Malh.) II. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained. 1750 SHERSTONE *Poems*, *Economy* iii. 43 Ah disastrous right! In evil hour and rashly doth thou rent The fraudulent couch! 1790 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Illustr.* i. 225 The various calamities that befall this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalary daies to be desastrous and dismal. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some dysastrous aspect of the Planets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 597 As when the Sun .. from behind the Moon in dim Eclipse disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. 1849 MARGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disastrous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie. 1668 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 76 b. The very first allurum of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1684 *Centinel State Man.* i. ii. (1699) 18 All human greatness .. must end, and perhaps in a disastrous and unhappy conclusion. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iii. 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 225 The Samyul wind .. so disastrous in its effects. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 249 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence **Disastrousness**, *rare*.

1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Disastrousness*, unluckiness, unfavourableness.

**Disastrously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 DRAYTON *Bur. Wars* v. (R.), Whilst these were thus disastrously decreed. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation .. disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

**Disattach** (dis'atē'f), *v.* [f. *Dis- 6* + *ATTACH*.] *trans.* To undo what is attached; = **DETACH** 1.

1851 CHL. WISEMAN *Actions N.* T. *Ess.* 1855 i. 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her.

**Disattachement**, [*Dis- 9*] = **DETACHMENT** 4 b.

1850 T. T. CARTER *Imit. our Lord* (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachement and heavenly-mindedness.

**Disattaint** (dis'atē'nt), *v.* [*Dis- 6.*] *trans.* To free from attainer: see **ATTAIN** 1. 6.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gl. IX. xx. vii. 149 Earl Marischal .. has been .. pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† **Disattention**, *Obs.* [f. *Dis- 9* + *ATTENTION*.] Active inattention; neglect.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* i. 3 Slovenness of heart: that is .. disattention unto those things. 1693 W. FREKE *Sil. En.* xxv. 147 Carelessness and Disattention .. are the Daughters of Folly. 1757 *Herald* x. 79 Disattention to duty.

† **Disattire**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis- 6* + *ATTIRE* *v.*] *trans.* To divest of attire; disrobe.

1598 SPENSER cited by WEBSTER (1864). 1611 CORN. *Disattire*, .. to disarray, disattire, ynhood, vnclover, the head. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, *Disattire*, *divestit*.

**Disattune** (dis'atī'n), *v.* [f. *Dis- 6* + *ATTUNE*.] *trans.* To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 LYTON *My Novel* xi. xvi. (D.), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† **Disaugment**, *v.* *Obs.* [*Dis- 6.*] *trans.* To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 CORN. *Disaugmenter*, to disaugment, waste, diminish. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiii. That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† **Disauthentic**, *a.* *Obs.* [*Dis- 10* + *AUTHENTIC*.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see **AUTHENTIC** 1).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certaine booke, of Moses .. which they say are all made disauthenticke, and put out of use by the coming of Christ. 1659 PURCHAS *Aftercosmos* lxxix. 692 They .. account disauthenticke the foure last Bookes of Moses.

**Disauthenticcate**, *v.* [*Dis- 6.*] *trans.* To prove or pronounce non-authentic.

1805 A. W. BERN in *Academy* x June 1597/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful.

† **Disauthorize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis- 6* + *AUTHORIZE*.] *trans.* To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 GERT PR. *Massé* 90 Then is y<sup>e</sup> once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1593 MAX *Musculius' Commu.* 153 a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them (the scriptures of the Old Testament). 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 8 As if their new-censure were sufficient to disauthorize the others ancient sentences. 1659 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 142 The general Assembly .. may .. even dis-authorize and depose a King.

† 1. *intr.* To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxvii. They .. toke nought that might disavayle Unto that lande but it were vitylle. 1549 CHALONER *Errand on Folly* I iij. The same net seeldome disavalleth to the .. pleasure of the lyfe.

2. *trans.* To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysavayll hym better than the trebyll the money. 1520 SKELTON *Col. Clyn* 1160 Hyndering and dysavaylling Holy Church, our Mother. 1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I dysavayle one, I hynder his avaytage. .. he hath dysavayled me more than an hundred ponde. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am a Englishman, gentlemen', said I .. judging .. that a world not disavall me.

† **Disavai**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* vb., after *AVAIL sb.*] Disadvantage, harm, loss.

1430 LYDG. *Bachus* i. xix. (1558) 33 a His wyfe of fre ward doublethens, Which ever wrought to his disavayle. 1571 J. JAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 11 If subjects peace and glorie be the King's, and their disgrace and strife his disavayle.

**Disavance**, **Disaventure**, *obs.* forms of **DISADVANCE**, **DISADVENTURE**.

† **Disavouch**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + AVOUCH *v.* In med.L. *disadvocare*.] = DISAVOW.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxvi. They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref. Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1699 Kio in G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 7 Disowning and disavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testifie for and avouch.

**Disavow** (disāvau'), *v.* Also 4 des-, 5 dys-. [a. F. *disavouer* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avouer* AVOW *v.* 1 In med.L. *disadvocare*, *disadvocare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 LARUL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 322 Bope kyng and kayser and be coroned pope May desavoue hat hey duede. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* v. 1. Our fader hath dysavowed vs. for the love of hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 37 Weary. Of warres delight. The name of knighthood he did disavow. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 285 One of his Masters drew profit from him and the other disavowed it. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 127 Comte Pertingue. . . far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 Melfort never disavowed these papers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 328 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction.

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Nier*, to denie, disaduow; say nay, gainsay. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 86 One disavoues him begotten of God; another, borne of Mary. 1634 FORO *P. Warbeck* iv. ii. Yet can they never . . . disavow my blood Plantagenet's. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

† 3. To refuse to accept or entertain; to decline. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 135 They . . . disavow to have any further dealing with worldly contentments. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 The Mexicans disavow all peace with their neighbouring enemies. . . that they may be stored with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence **Disavowed** *pp. a.*, **Disavowing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Disavowable** *a.*, liable to be disavowed; **Disavowedly** (-*edli*) *adv.*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavower**, one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 COTGR., *Niement*, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying. 1651 J. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. iv. 43 No publick or imaginative disavowings . . . can be sufficient. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter . . . disavowedly, and with an openness natural to him, doth express himself. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Sept. 345/2 The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

**Disavowal** (disāvau'al), *[f. DISAVOW *v.* after AVOVAL.]* The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. J.* i. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister threw everything back. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

† **Disavowance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DISAVOW *v.*, after AYWANCE and OF. *desavouance* (14th c. in Godef.).] = DISAVOWAL.

a. 1216 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point [the papal supremacy].

† **Disavower** *l. Obs. rare.* [f. DISAVOW *v.* + -*ER* suffix 4; corresp. to F. *desavouer*, infinitive used subst.] Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 33 This . . . we can take to intend no less than a plain disavow of this Treaty.

**Disavow'er** 2: see after DISAVOW *v.*

† **Disavowry**, *Obs.* [f. DISAVOW *v.*, after AYWERY and OF. *desavouerie*, *desavouery* (in Godef.).] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Discursive Probl.* 65 Concerning the general disavowry, and discredit of such special matters. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 498 He disclaimeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdom is not of this world. 1650 B. DISCOURTEMENT 9 Christ . . . thought such a Disavowry . . . a sufficient salvo for his act.

**Disbalance** (disbālans), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + BALANCE *v.*] *trans.* To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence **Disbalanced**, **Disbalancing** *pp. a.*, **Disbalancing** *vbl. sb.*, disturbance of equilibrium.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 111 Some are shy . . . there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them. 1886 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* v. 252 To . . . enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the disorders already experienced. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

† **Disbalass**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + balass, 16th c. form of BALLAST *v.*] *trans.* To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 170 Man . . . having disburdened and disbalanced himself of his provocative

superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 14 But now you must lend me patience until I have disbalanced my mind.

**Disband** (disbānd), *v.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desbander*, mod.F. *débander*; in military sense after It. *sbandare* (cf. Sp., Pg. *disbandar*), f. It. *banda*, F. *bande*, BAND *sb.* 3.

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbind a bow', etc. *desbander* (also *desbender*) goes back to 12th c. in OF.: cf. DISBEND.]

1. *trans.* 1. To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place. 1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 45 The Marquiss of Huntley . . . disbanded his Forces. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* i. 148 No Parliament his Army cou'd disband. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxii. 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers . . . has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded.

† 2. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. *Obs.*

1626 J. YATES *This ad Caesarem* ii. 6 You haue fathered upon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbanded. 1666 Lo. ORRERY *State Letters* (1713) ii. 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Inced* (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

G. refl. (= 4.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.). They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1654 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band. 1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenice* 275 Leon disbanded himselfe upon the instant. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 77 *marg.*, His Army disbanded it self. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 They paid . . . so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. *Obs.*

1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* iv. (R.) What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. ii. 114 M. Mountagu . . . hath disbanded them from their shelter. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 37 And therefore by all the united force of the Decalogue she [the wife] ought to be disbanded, unless we must set marriage above God and charity. 1643 *Franciscus Rerum* *Alen.* i. ii. x. 90 They disband all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 J. B. MOROON *West India Islands* 108 Her husband took the . . . little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother.

† 3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. ii. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created . . . and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* lxvi. (1794) III. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. *intr.* (for refl.)

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Shewing them . . . how to disband, and how to fall into troups. 1568 SIN F. VERE *Coyne*, 8 I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 SPURD *Hist. Ch. Brit.* v. xiv. § 12, 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backs, and fled toward the desert. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xiii. § 30. 26 The troops . . . openly threatened to disband. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

† 5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Assurance* vi. When both socks and all things shall disband. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exerc.* i. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution . . . though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 117 They [Men of Honour] should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence **Disbanded** *pp. a.*, turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; **Disbanding** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Desbandade*, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troups, or companies of soldiours. — *Desbande*, disbanded. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 15 The Sergeants are . . . to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 12 Letters . . . touching the disbanding of the Scottish Armie. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 36 10 . . . 2, 1594 137 94 . . . paid . . . for the disbanding of the county of Leicester. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1712 ARGENTON *John Bull* iii. iii. A poor disbanded officer. 1789 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanding bill. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 524 The disbanded soldiers of the army . . . spread over the country.

**Disbandment** (disbāndment), *[f. prec. + -MENT; cf. F. débatement (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).]* The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5875/2 Full Pay allowed . . . for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iii. (1848)

97 The august Assembly . . . dare nowise resolve, with Mirabeau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

† **Disbandon**, *v. Obs. rare.* [By-form of DISBAND *v.* after BANDON.] = DISBAND.

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Their sogers are disbandonning for want of maintenance. 1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Blond's Civil Warres* i. 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces.

† **Disbank**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-7 + BANK *sb.* 1] *intr.* (for refl.) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

† **Disbar**, *v. 1 Obs.* [f. DIS-1 + BAR *v.*: cf. OF. *desbarrier*, mod.F. *débarrier* to unbar: see DEBAR.] *trans.* To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = DEBAR *v.*

1565 GOLOING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 255 Then Neptunes impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Trolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three. 1571 — *Catlin on P.* To Rdr. 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght be disbarred the further of. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconueniences.

**Disbar** (disbā), *v. 2* [f. DIS-7 + BAR *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister.

1633 R. VERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practicers . . . would be disbarred. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Disbarring*, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four Inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred, the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers.

† 2. To deprive of bars or that which bars. *Obs.*

1636 N. WALLINGTON in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 33 When all forts are disbar'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

**Disbarbarize**, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + BARBARIZE.] *a. trans.* To free from barbarism; = DEBARBARIZE. *b. intr.* (for refl.) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 *Ibid.* III. 322 The slave-cost began from that period to disbarbarize.

† **Disbark** (disbārk), *v. 1 Obs.* Also 6-7 -barke, 7-8 -barque. [ad. F. *desbarquer* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *débarquer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *barque* BARK *sb.* 2: cf. It. *sbarcare*.] = DEBARK *v.* 1, DIS-EMBARK. *a. trans.*

1552 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 12 If he . . . there do disbarke, unlade and sell the same. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walls. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 20 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4605/1 [To] be . . . carried . . . to the Port . . . and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xi. 22 We . . . Disbarke the sheep, an offering to the gods.

*b. intr.* (for refl.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1621 HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1699) IV. 16 Being now got to Leghorn. I there disbarqued. 1842 MANNING *Unity of Church* i. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'.

Hence **Disbarking** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO *Sbarcamento*, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadiz* 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarking.

**Disbark**, *v. 2* Also 6-7 -barke, 7 -barque. [f. DIS-7 + a + BARK *sb.* 1: cf. DEBARK *v.* 2] *trans.* To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; = DEBARK *v.* 2

1578 FLORIO 1st *Fruites* 86 The foreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 192 Disbarcking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach.

*b.* To strip off (bark).

1659 *Gate Lang. Unt.* x. § 109 *marg.*, The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without.

Hence **Disbarcked** *pp. a.*, divested of bark; **Disbarcking** *vbl. sb.*, decortication.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 547 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarcking. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarcked place. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tree*, The picking and disbarcking of the Roots.

**Disbarment** (disbāment), *[f. DISBAR *v.* 2 + -MENT.]* The action of disbarring a barrister.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 639/2 Appealing . . . against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 *Daily News* 5 Dec. As he means to appeal against their order of disbarment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment.

† **Disbarse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-5 + BASE *v.* 1: cf. ABASE, DEBASE.] *trans.* = DEBASE.

1592 GREENE *Aphonus Dram.* Wks. II. 56 First I will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbarse honour so. 1668 B. JONSON *Pastorals* ii. i, Before I disbarsed myself, from my mood and my farthingal to [2nd. disbarse] myself, from my mood and my farthingal to these bum-crowls and your white-bone bodies.

**Disbeautify**, *v. rare.* [Dis-6.] *trans.* To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 STANHYURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Hollis* VI. 5 The women have an harsh and brode kind of pronunciation . . . which dooth disbeautifie their English above measure.

† **Disbecome**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *BECOME* *v.* III.] *trans.* To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence *Disbecoming ppl. a.*, unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. ii. [Lest] your compassion... Move you to anything that unbecomes the place on which you sit. a 1639 W. W. *Whately Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) No calling... can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him... then this of having no calling. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. (1640) 174 This forgetfulness... is a most disbecoming vice.

**Disbelief** (disbélif). [f. *DIS-* 9 + *BELIEF*.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive unbelief.

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. iii. (R.). Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.). Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Ross Forest* vii. Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief. 1866 LECKY *Rationalism* I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xx. (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

**Disbelieve** (disbéliv), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *BELIEVE* *v.*] 1. *trans.* Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: a. a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1644 [see *Disbelieving* below]. 1698 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 18 (R.). There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 r 2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 77 That misgiving which precedes belief in what was disbelieved and scoff'd at late for folly. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 162 Did Henry VIII... disbelieve Purgatory? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2 (1879) 295 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve. 1878 BROWNING *La Salinas* 68 He disbelieves in the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phantias. 1826 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* 1755 *Young Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat... most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1828-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bf.* (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. *intr.* with *in*: Not to believe in; to have no faith in: cf. *BELIEVE* I. 3.

1834 W. IND. *Sketch-bk.* I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 739. I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much as you in women-fishes. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence *Disbelieving vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Disbelievingly adv.*, in a disbelieving manner; with disbelief.

1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* (J.). The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

**Disbeliever**. [f. *prec.* + *-ER* I.] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. MOUNTACHE *Devout Ess.* I. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium. a 1748 WATTS (J.). An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones. 1818 WIEWELL in *Toddhunter's Acc.* (1876) II. 26 He attacks disbelievers, but has very little to say to mere unbelievers.

**Disbench** (disbenf), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *BENCH* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To remove or displace from a bench or seat; to unseat. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a bench; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 *Observer* 2 Aug., After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenenly... It was further intimated... as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence **Disbenchment**, the fact or process of disbenching (sense 2).

1874 [see *Disbarment*].

† **Disbend**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *BEND* *v.*: cf. *OF. desbender*, var. of *desbender* in same sense.] *trans.* To unbend (e.g. a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 EARL STirling *Jul. Cesar* III. ii. Chor., As liberty a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els break the heart. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 48, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

† **Disbind**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 MENZ *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 (1672) 1. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

**Disbri-shop**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *DIS-* 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1825 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbri-shopped.

† **Disblame**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. *OF. desblasmer*, -blāmer, f. *des-* (*DIS-* 4) + *blasmer* to BLAME.] *trans.* To free from blame, acquit, exculpate. Hence *Disblaming vbl. sb.*, exculpation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. ProL 17, I... pray you mekely, Disblameh me yf only we be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1698 BAKER tr. *Baltaz's Lett.* III. (1654) 79 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming.

**Disblock**, *v.* *rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *BLOCK* *sb.* 4 c, d.] *trans.* To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his perwig?

**Disbloom**, *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *BLOOM* *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of bloom. Hence *Disbloomed ppl. a.* 1884 STEVENSON *Old Mortality* in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

† **Disboard**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *disbord*. [a. *OF. desborder* (mod. *F. déborder*) in various senses], f. *des-* (*DIS-* 1) + *board*, BOARD.]

1. *intr.* = *DISSEMBARK*. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XIV. 486 They straightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2. To pass outside or over the border or edge. Cf. *DEBORD* *v.* 2.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disboard without the Hoof.

**Disbody** (disbodi), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 + *BODY* *sb.*] *trans.* = *DISEMBODY*. Hence *Disbodied ppl. a.*, disembodied.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 1662 GRANVILLE *Lux Orient.* 143 (I.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return... and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Inve.* (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tallores be disbodied souls.

† **Disbogue**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + stem of *EM-BOGUE*, perh. after *Sp. desbocar* = *desembocar* to disembody, f. *des-* = *DIS-* 1 + *boca* mouth: the corresp. Fr. is *déboucher*: see *DEBOUCH*.] *intr.* = *DISEMBOGUE*.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging between the Cape of Florida and Havana. 1628 HOUNES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 Near unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia.

**Disboscation**. [ad. med. L. *disboscatō-cm* (Du Cange), f. *DIS-* 4 + med. L. *boscus*, *boscum* wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Disboscatō-cm*, a turning of Wood-ground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*; 1764 in BAILEY (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Disbosom** (disbozum), *v.* [*DIS-* 7 c.] *trans.* To disbosom one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence *Disbosoming vbl. sb.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* I. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

† **Disbound**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 1 + *BOUND* *v.* 1.] *trans.* To separate by boundaries. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxi. 24 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbound) you from all the nations.

2. *Disbound*, *v.* 2 [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *BOUND* *sb.*] *intr.* To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. *DISBANK*, *DISBOUND* 2.)

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

**Disbourgeon**, *obs. form* of *DISBURGEON*.

**Disbowel** (disbowal), *v.* In 5 *dysbowalyn*. [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *BOWEL* *sb.*] *trans.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = *DISSEMINATE*. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Prouf. Parz.* 122 *Dysbowalyn*, *evisceratio*. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 383 A great Oke... halfe disbowell'd lies about the ground. 1708 WILSON, etc. tr. *Petroneus Arbitr* 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 LUTKELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle.

b. To take out (bowels or viscera).

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* v. 3. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowell'd from his breast.

Hence *Disbowelled ppl. a.*, *Disbowelling vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prouf. Parz.* 122 *Dysbowalyn*, *evisceratio*. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 15084 A most Curious and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction... without Disbowelling, seer-cloathing, mangling or Cutting any

part thereof. a 1719 ADDISON tr. *Horace* Wks. (1758) 145 Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden ore. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems*, *Burden of Nineveh* II. Twas bull, 'twas miterd Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.

**Disbrain** (disbráin), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *BRAIN* *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to dash out the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence *Disbrained ppl. a.*

1631 *Celestina* xx. 106 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the days of my life? 1884 *Nature* XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed... disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

**Disbranch** (disbrá'nf), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *BRANCH* *sb.*: cf. *OF. desbrancher*, -chir (in Godef.), f. *des-* (*DIS-* 4) + *brancher*, f. *brancher* BRANCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 If the trees be great... ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1600 SURFER *Country Farme* III. xlvii. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* ix. i. 279 Pears that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1809 G. G. A. MURRAY *Gobi or Shamo* xiv. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the... trees.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material sap, performe must wither And come to deadlly use. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome... disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-five, was againe rent away. 1796 LAMB *Lett.* Wks. (1849) 24, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1855 SURFURNE *Atalanta* 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably.

† 3. *intr.* To branch off, spring out of. *rare.*

1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Cent.* 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Traveller, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence *Disbranched ppl. a.*, *Disbranching vbl. sb.*

1616 SURFER & MARKH. *Country Farme* 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 *Zoologist* 1. 305 An old disbranched fir.

† **Disbrother**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 7 b.] *trans.* To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1633) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof, they never argued, that they might not disbrother themselves.

† **Disbuckle**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 PHAER *Eneld* ix. Armes disbukling severall wayes [diversaque brachia ducens].

**Disbud** (disbúd), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *BUD* *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Disbudding*, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are... disbudded, that the remaining branches may be the better preserv'd. 1861 DELAMER *F&G* Part. 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1882 GARDEN 11 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year.

Hence *Disbudding vbl. sb.*; *Disbudder*, one who disbuds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach*, The disbudding or nipping... consists in taking away the useless branches, and such as are found to be irregularly situated. 1785 EARL OF HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 9 Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised. 1883 WOOD *Farmers' Friends & Foes* 47 The bullfinch... acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

**Disburden**, *burthen* (disbú'dn, -bú'dn), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 + *BURDEN*, *BURTHEN* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To remove a burden from (the bearer) to relieve of a burden. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 20. § 3 The Kynges Highnes... coveting to disburden this realm of the seid great exactions and intolerable charges of annates. 1576 FLEMING *Pantheol.* 40, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 DRYDEN *Sy. Friar* iv. i. You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1734 KOLLIN's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants. 1863 GEO. EYER the mind. *Remola* I. xviii. The need she felt to disburden her mind. *refl.* 1622 *Proc. Virginia* 47 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 125 The Ship having disburdened herself of 70 persons was not the set forward. 1821 A. FISHER *Frail* 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* Shop III. Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster set down.

2. *trans.* To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

a 1686 SINNEY (J.). Though by my thoughts I've placed Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a portion. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amk.* 31 Olearius strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchants which pass through it. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi. Lucia, thy burden all thy cares on me. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalatta* v. iii. A desert Pelican... Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. *refl.* To discharge or empty itself; to fill a river. Also *fig.*

1600 J. POWY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river... disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the city.



1647 STAPLTON *Juvenal* 231 The port of Hostia, where Thier disburden it self into the Lyrrhene sea. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 65 A new generation of men . . who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unload, to discharge its load.

1667 MILTON *J. L. v.* 319 Where Nature multiplies Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows More fruitful. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars . . Disburdening in the Canal Orfano, That drowning-place.

**Disburdened, -burthened, ppl. a.** [f. *DISBURSE* v. + *-ED*.] Freed from burden.

1598 FLORIO, *Scario*, free, quit, discharged, disburthened. 1645 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 Verses proceed from a disburthened braine. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genov.* 21 The disburthened clouds begin to break. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 306 Two or three disburthened vehicles. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* xxv. With glad embrace The fair disburthened lands welcome a nobler race.

**Disburdening, -burthening, vbl. sb.** [f. as prec. + *-ING*.]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading. 1581 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 115 Towards the disburdening of the free farme. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not . . the disburdening of a particular fancie. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 55 For the disburthening of their consciences.

2. That which is discharged; a discharge. *Obs.* 1686 *Æthiopian Adv. Heliodorus* 7 (Jod.) A valley, that receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

**Disburdening, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That disburden.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 34 Solon . . met the reasonable expectations . . by his disburdening ordinance.

**Disburdenment, -burthenment.** [f. *DISBURDEN* v. + *-MENT*.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. 35 Whether any such disburdenment shall be attempted. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi. He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

**Disburgeon, v. Obs. rare.** Also 7-gen. [f. *DIS-* 7 + *BURGEON* sb.] *trans.* = *DISBURD*. Hence *Disburgeoning* vbl. sb.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 533 For disburgening of vines, and cleming them of their superfluous leaves. *Ibid.* 538 Not . . to disburgen or defeate altogether such trees.

**Disburseable** (disbɜːsəbəl), a. [f. *DISBURSE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable . . they can be carried home, they are disburseable at other tables.

**Disburseage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-AGE*.] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. xxix. 490 An account . . of the payment, and disbursement and discharge of the same.

**Disbursatory** (disbɜːsətəri), a. [f. *L.* type *\*disbursare*: see next, and *-ORY*.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

**Disburse** (disbɜːs), v. Also 6-bourse, -bourse, -bursse. [orig. *disbourse*, a. OF. *desbourser* (13th c. in Hätz.-Darm.), mod. F. *deboursier*, in same senses, f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *bourse* purse. Afterwards assimilated to *L. bursa*, as if repr. a *L. \*disbursare*. Cf. *DEBURSE*, *DISPURSE*.]

1. *trans.* To pay out or expend (money); to pay or defray (costs, expenses).

1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I have disbursed for hym above a hundred pounde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe, on the receipt thereof. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220, I disbursed to him and them 300 dollars. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* vi. 17 (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than exportation disburseth. 1701 DE FOE *For. Trueth* *Eng.* Intro. 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disbursed. 1776 *Treat. of Nundecunary* 16/2 Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. 1859 MACULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

2. To defray (a charge). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 31 To disburse and pay all the costes and charges. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* iii. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients. 1611 COWART *Credulities* 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemany disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

3. To pay for or on account of (anything). *rare.* 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

4. *absol.* To make disbursement.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 Each alike constrains The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1626 DAVENANT *Wits* iv. ii. Sir . . you must disburse, For gold is a restorative. *Ibid.* He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

5. *fig. and trans.* To spend, give out or away.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1203 And all my Fame that lives disbursed be To those that live and think no shame of me. 1621 QUARLES *Argutus* & P. (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1671 GREY *Aunt. Plants* i. i. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being 'disbursed' back into all the seminal Root.

Hence *Disbursed* ppl. a.; *Disbursing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1564 GOLDBING *Justine* 35 (R.) He demanded to haue the

disbursing of the money himselfe. 1611 COTGR., *Desboursé*, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 61 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 These are deposited . . in charge of the . . disbursing agent.

**Disburse, sb. Obs.** [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *desbours* (16th c. in Littré).] = *DISBURSEMENT*. To be in disburse, to be out of pocket.

1608 MACCIN *Donb Knight* v. ii. Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulace Which make you lock up leisure. 1632 SCARLETT *Exchequer* 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Feb. (1882) III. 73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 288 The annual Rent . . would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses. 1782 ELMHURSTON tr. *Martial* ii. lxxiii. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriat the disburse!

**Disbursement** (disbɜːsmənt). [f. *DISBURSE* v. + *-MENT*: cf. F. *desboursment* (16th c. in Hätz.-Darm.), now *deb-*.]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1596 STENNER *State Inet. Wks.* (Globe) 631/2 The Queenes treasure in soe greate occasions of disbursements . . is not alwayes soe . . plentifull, as it can spare soe greate a somme together. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. Gb. His chearful Disbursement for the replanting of Ireland. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 245 Upon any . . extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. (1862) V. 421 And that deficit was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Dioboli.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out; expenditure.

1607 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this yeare 1607. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxviii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kirra.

**Disburser** (disbɜːsɜː). [f. *DISBURSE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who disburses. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 297 The sparing of money by the grand disbursers. 1660 W. SECKER *Nousuich Prof.* 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1746 *Gen. Assembly Rec.* (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money. 1881 *Times* 2 May 113/3 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

**Disburthen**: see *DISBURDEN*.

**Disbury** (disbɜːri), v. *rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *BURY* v.] *trans.* To release from a buried condition; to disentomb, disinter. Hence *Disburied* ppl. a.

1835 LYTON *Rienzi* ii. iii, Disburied secrets. 1862 - *Str. Story* II. 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

**Disbutton** (disbʊtn), v. *rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 or 7 + *BUTTON* sb. or v.] *trans.* a. To deprive of buttons. b. To undo the buttons of, to unbutton. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1906/8 His eldest son . . was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 *Twin Soul* I. vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them.

**Dis-byronize**: see *DIS-* 6.

**Disc**, a current variant spelling of *DISK*.

**Disca-binet, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *DIS-* 7 + *CABINET*.] *trans.* To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

1668 MILTON (*title*), The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, disca-bineted in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience. By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

**Disce** (diskəˈdʒ), v. [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *CAGE* sb.] *trans.* To release or let out as from a cage; to uncape.

1649 G. DANIEL *Tripartite*, *Hen. V.* cxxvii, Trampling the Mud of mixed Brains disca'd From double fence. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 19 Until she let me fly disca'd to sweep In ever-higher eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

**Discal** (diskəl), a. [f. *L. discus* = *DISK* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; discoid.

1848 R. HILL in *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discalceate** (diskæˈliːt), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. *L. discalceat-us* unshod, barefooted: see next.]

A. ppl. a. Unshod, barefooted; *spec.* applied to certain orders of friars and nuns.

1653 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christine, Q. Sweden* 103 The . . present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 51 Justin Martyr . . saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded . . to be discalceate. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 37 Unless . . some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops, stay behind. 1851 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia, etc.* 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite.

B. sb. A barefooted friar or nun.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xvii. 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates. 1708 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. rv. xi. 449 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

**Discalceate, v. Obs. rare-.** [f. *discalceat*-ppl. stem of *L. discalceare* to pull off the shoes, f. *DIS-* 4 + *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Discalceate*, to put off ones Shoes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Discalceated, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] = *DISCALCEATE* ppl. a.

1639 W. SCALTER *Worthy Commun.* Rev. 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. 364 The discalceated Nuns of the Order of St. Clare. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod).

**Discalceation.** *Obs.* [n. of action from *L. discalceare*: see *DISCALCEATE* v.] The action of taking off the shoes, esp. in token of reverence.

1638 MEADE *Reverence God's Ho.* Wks. (1672) II. 347 An allusion . . to that Rite of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

**Discaled** (diskæˈlɪt), ppl. a. [as if from a vb. *\*discalce*, repr. *L. discalceare* + *-ED*. Cf. *DISCHAUCE*.] = *DISCALCEATE* ppl. a.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 They are called Carmes discaled, or bare footed Friars. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 264 The King . . walked in Procession . . to the Church of the Franciscans discaled. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 233 Carmel is the head-quarters of the Discaled Carmelites. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discaled. The discaled Augustinians (Hermites) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

**Discale, v. Obs.** [f. *dis-* 7 + *SCALE* sb.] *trans.* To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 MOUNT & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Each of them [crayfishes and shrimps] must be discaled, and clean picked with much piddling. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gut pulled out.

**Disca-lendar, v. Obs.** Also 7 diskal-. [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *CALENDAR* sb.] *trans.* To erase or remove from the calendar.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite bee discaledred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Which Sept. . . let it be Discaledred, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve.

**Discalenohedron.** *Crypt.* [f. *DIS-* 2 + *SCALENOHEDRON*.] (See quot.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry . . is called the discalenohedron.

**Discameration.** *Obs. rare-.* [n. of action from *L. type \*discamerare*, f. *DIS-* 6 + *L. camera* chamber.] = *DISINCAMERATION*.

1670 G. H. HIST. *Continents* i. iii. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be persuaded to the discameration of Castro.

**Discamp** (diskæmp), v. *Milt. Obs.* [ad. It. *scampare*, with substitution of the full form of the prefix *dis-* for *-*: cf. *DECAMP*.]

1. *intr.* To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 213 After which accident . . they decamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy. 1652 URSQUART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilance, must needs decamp, if Mammona give the word. 1693 - *Rabelais* iii. xxxvii. 311 He was about discamping.

2. *trans.* a. To remove or abandon (a camp). b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 HELLOWES *Guenava's Fani. Ep.* (1577) 272, I command you to leave your armour, to discamp your camp. 1666 HOLLAND *Stuett.* 25 No enemy put he ever to flight, but he decamped him and draue him out of the field. 1658 J. COLES tr. *Cleopatra* vii. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence *Discamping* vbl. sb.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* ii. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to cover his discamping as much as he could. 1612 COTGR., *Descampement*, a discamping.

**Disca'ndy, v. Obs. rare.** (Also 7 *erron.* disca'nder.) [f. *DIS-* 6 + *CANDY* v.] *intr.* To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 165 By the disca'ndering of this pelleted storme. *Ibid.* iv. xii. 22 The hearts . . to whom I gae Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Caesar.

**Disca'non, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *DIS-* 7 c + *CANON* sb.] *trans.* To exclude from the canon.

1608 and *Pl. Def. Reasons Refusal Subscription* 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible . . to disanon those books.

**Disca'nonize, v.** [f. *DIS-* 6 + *CANONIZE*.]

1. *trans.* To exclude from the canon. *Obs.* 1605 STUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam.* xviii. 87 We disca'nonize no book of canonical scriptures. 1638 CHILCOTE *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 38. 67 Divers books must be disca'noniz'd. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1699) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.

2. To undo the canonization of.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 521 They are disca'nonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence *Disca'nonization*.

1811 SHELLEY in *Dowder's Life* (1827) I. 151 The disca'nonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible.

**Disant**, variant of *DESCANT*.



3. *intr.* To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate *between*. *arch.*

13. *E. E. All. P. C.* 513 Wyman . . . Bitwene þe stele and þe stayre disseme most cunen. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þai . . . can discern betwixt gude and euill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxii. 26 They put no dyfference betweene the holy and unholy, nether discern betweene the cleane and vndeane. 1656 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 97 One that cannot discern between Good and Evill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255. ¶ Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a noble Action. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 5. 18 The spiritual mind . . . discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. *trans.* To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly. (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition.)

13. *Cursor M.* 15066 (Gott.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we haue discerned [3 MSS. desired] þe, þu es right king of israel, quamsum þe soth can se. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2145 Than may men wel by this orde discernen, That thilke moevere stabul is and eterne. 1529 MORRIS *Dynalog* i. Wks. 164½ If . . . ye coude not make your audience to discern the trueth. 1641 WILKINS *Magic* i. vi. (1648) 41 Hence also may we discern the reason why [etc.]. 1642 MILTON *P. L.* i. 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1699 L. ADDISON *First State of Mahometism* 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity . . . at the time . . . we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* i. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. Prolog. 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt þi myght If þat I wol discernen. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* iii. 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly. is not in all. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. (1757) 120 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. *intr.* To have cognizance, to judge of.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber . . . discerneth . . . of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations . . . towards crimes capital . . . not actually committed. 1633 B. HALL *Hard Texts*. *N. T.* 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discern of truth, but thou and thy followers? 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1835) i. 380 The magistrates . . . discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. *trans.* To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 131 Wyndowe . . . was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discernen. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 50 A bekon w' a greate lantern . . . which maie be sene and discerned a greate space of. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The smoak was . . . so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1822 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1866 TVNDALL *Glauc.* ii. xvii. 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.* *rare.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 401 (*Fairf. & Bodl.* MSS.) Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myghte [e] not discernen (*Castl.* that I myght it not discernen). 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) ii. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. *Ibid.* ii. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

c. *trans.* To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 Sundry portions of sinewes . . . scattered onely to discern annoyauce at any time offred. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. x. His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

† 6. Formerly sometimes used for DECERN.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 549 We . . . pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kynge Rycharde . . . to be . . . vnable . . . and vnworthy to the rule and gouernance of the foresayd realmy. 1532 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) i. 449 I pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1653 FOXE *A. & M.* 770 b. We do . . . discernen, deme, and iudge the same to be committed to y<sup>e</sup> . . . custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1896 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 66 That, quhike Ptolomeie discernet to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytländ.

**Discern** (diz'ə-n), *sb.* *rare*—[f. DISCERN v.] The act of discerning; discernment, perception.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 582 Afrant was stationed, facile of discern, An orb inmisicible of mist profound.

**Discernable**, var. of DISCERNIBLE.

† **Discernance**. *Obs.* [f. DISCERN v. + -ANCE: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 36 b. Those bodies . . . are distinguish by no difference of sex, because they are simple; and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compounded.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.). He . . . manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisdom he is inferior to a woman.

**Discernant**. *rare.* [a. F. *discernant*, pr. pple. of *discerner* to DISCERN.] One who discerns or discriminates.

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

**Discerner** (diz'ə-nər). [f. DISCERN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vyntyners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1539 CRANMER *Heb.* iv. 12 The worde of God . . . is a discernor of the thoughts and of the intenes of the berte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 32 'Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wugge his Tongue in censure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2. I am 100 nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 292 Discerners of characters . . . who would have known our future great men.

**Discernible** (diz'ə-nə-bəl), *a.* Also 6-8 discernable, (γ discernable, decerneable). [orig. a. F. *discernable*, f. *discerner*; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form *discernibilis*, f. *discernere* to DISCERN: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: a. by the sight: Visible, that can be described.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. Pref. If the godly hadde then sought any discernible forme with their eies. 1597 HOOKER *Tract. & Sermon* in *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvii. (1617) 363 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Graine or Seed. 1652-62 HEYLAND *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernible by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. v. 43 It is scarce discernable at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hall* ii. There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. *rare.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 83, I did not find . . . the Purgings Springs . . . to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hall* xxx. The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. 142 Hypocrisy is spun of a fine thread, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. rule iv. § 1 When we are in a perceived, discernible state of danger. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iv. (ed. 4) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events. 1865 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 181 Under all their differences there would be discernable a principle of unity.

† 2. Distinguishable (from something else). *Obs.* (f. DISCERN v. 2.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 2 If . . . any man affirme that true Judgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeere more discernable from the other in diuers subjects. 1690 WALTON *Lives* iii. 220 He never [laboured] . . . to get glory to himself; but glory only to God: which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

† 3. *actively*. Capable of discerning. *Obs.* *rare.*

1663 DANIEL *Peregrine to King* lxxvii. God . . . Hath . . . framed thy heart Discernable of all apparities.

Hence **Discernibleness**, the quality of being discernible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discernibleness*, visibleness. 1881 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief* 18th c. vi. 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation. We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

**Discernibly** (diz'ə-nə-bəl), *adv.* Also 7-ably. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 J. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 67 Christians do not grow discernably till after some space. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 i. 48 Whether . . . a righteous government be not discernably planned out. 1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* lvi. 123 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste. 1839 POSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) ii. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery.

**Discerning** (diz'ə-nɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. DISCERN v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISCERN (q.v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. i. By the inward wryttes to haue decernynge. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b. The discernynge of true reuelacyons . . . from false illusyons. 1644 MILTON *Judgm.* *Bucer* Wks. 1738 i. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe [etc.].

**Discerning**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; esp. (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating.

1668 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 49 b. Directed . . . by a better discerning wisdom. 1680-3 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* iii. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1854) 53½ Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common.

† b. Separating, dividing: cf. DISCERN v. i. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Common.* ii. § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

**Discerningly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. SANDWY *Prudence* 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reverend unto things. 1717 GARTH *Prof. Ovid* (1810) 459 These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1860 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* Pref. (1879) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hall* v. Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

**Discernment** (diz'ə-nmənt). [f. DISCERN v. + -MENT. Cf. F. *discernement* (17th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. a. The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect; intellectual perception or apprehension.

168. in Somers *Tracts* II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 The savage . . . has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 336 A power of critical discernment.

b. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, judgement; keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight.

1586 [see DECERNMENT, s.v. DECERN]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ec.* i. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectual discernments. 1785 GIBSON *Dact. & F.* II. xvi. 26 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 177 The eye of the soul acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the characters of others.

† 2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction. *Obs.* (cf. DISCERN v. 2.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernment. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* l. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? *Obs.* (cf. DISCERN v. 5.)

1717 PHILIP *Quarill* 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment.

**Discerp** (dis'ə-p), *v.* Now *rare*. Pa. t. and pple. *discerped*, *discerpt*. [ad. L. *discerpere* to tear in pieces, f. DIS- + *carpere* to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. EXCERP. The pa. pple. *discerpt* rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. *discerpt-us*.]

1. *trans.* To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 The cruelle . . . wodnes of wykkyd spirytys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me . . . and al to brend me. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Being once so discerped [they] can neuer after neither in applying their owne parts together, neither yet in fasting . . . them to any body . . . reuiue and quicken againe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxiii. (1713) 385 This Horn . . . is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (from a whole).

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 173 There is no means . . . to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self. 1778 ARTHUR *Preval. Chr.* 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory* 1877 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerped from her clay shrine. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Belief* (1878) i. xii. 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided.

† **Discerpible**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**discerpibilis*, f. *discerpere*: see prec., and cf. *discernible*. Later supplanted by *discerptible*.] = DISCERNIBLE.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance . . . is indivisible. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 51 What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discerpible. 1720 *Bibliotheca Biblica* i. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substance.

Hence † **Discerpibility**, † **Discerpibleness**

= DISCERNIBILITY.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptibility of various shapes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discerpibleness*, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

**Discerpt**, pa. pple. of DISCERP v., q. v.

† **Discerpted**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *discerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *discerpere* to DISCERP + -ED<sup>1</sup> 2. Cf. *except* vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discerpted limme. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 203 A few discerpted parcels. 1633 P. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 Dead corpses and discerpted limbs.

**Discerptible** (dis'ə-ptə-bəl), *a.* [f. L. *discerpt*-ppl. stem of *discerpere*: see -BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1837 J. McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) 111. 214 Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 COTTELL *Rev.* V. 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence **Discerptibility**, divisibility; **Discerptibleness** (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, *Discerptibility*, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) 111. 214 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867





c. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; *fig.* to give utterance or expression to.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 299. There they discharged their cholers. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 1. 81 Infected minds. To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.). The matter being suppured, I opened an inflamed tubercle. . . and discharged a well-connected matter. 1771 SHAKS. *Charac.* (1737) l. 73 'Tis the only manner in which the poor carnal Wretcher can discharge a free Thought. 1832 Act 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 114. The same (pipes) shall not discharge the water. . . upon the foot pavements. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) l. 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. *refl.* To find vent, escape; *esp.* of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also *intr.*).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 333 This small river . . . dischargeth it self into the Mediterranean sea. 1794 S. WILKINS *Vermont* 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* l. 338 The chimney . . . through which the smoke discharges itself.

† b. *trans.* To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b. Mater in writyng may not be discharged by . . . bare wordes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol. 173*. I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* l. 234 The Earl of Murray . . . convened a Parliament . . . in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? 1798 Br. Lowry *Transl. Isaiah Prelim. Diss.* (ed. 12) 44 We can hardly expect . . . more, than to be able . . . to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering . . . for about a thousand years past.

b. *Law.* To put an end to the obligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. 1808 *Parl. Deb.* 1409 Other . . . business . . . might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 The order . . . was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

c. *Arch.* To get rid of (a weight); see 7 b.

10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt, vow, etc.).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxiv. [ccxx.] 701 His entent was not to departe thens till euery thyng was payed and discharge[d]. 1542 UOALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. l. 13, I will discharge my bond. 1606 *And. & Cl. v.* xli. 28 Death of one person can be paid but once. And that she has discharged. 1725 *Pore Odyssey* l. 392 Soom may your sire discharge the vengeance due. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) l. vi. 337 By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 172/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

† b. To pay or settle for. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 6 That thou mayest haue money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) l. 225 The next morning . . . discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Delany Wks.* 1755 IV. t. 95 Crazy Congress scarce could spare A shilling to discharge his chair. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrublandia* 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. v. 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. *Ibid.* III. xl. 446 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.

† c. To pay, settle with (a creditor). *Obs.*

a 1560 AMY ROBERT L. in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. (1894) 4/1 To make this gowne of vellet which I sende you . . . and I will see you discharged for all. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ut. ii. 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 392 The Husbandman . . . reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

† d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. xii. 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large. Or come before high Jove her dooings to discharge.

† e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it on some one else (cf. CHARGE v. 16). *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 292 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. (R.). 'Tis not a crime 't attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 21 A soore word for them that are negligent in discharginge theyr office. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 1. 206 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 214 He was high-sheeriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour. 1719 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* l. 216 Let me . . . exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*. When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is

discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 They appointed one of their number . . . to discharge those offices for them.

12. *Dyeing*, etc. To remove (the dye or colour with which it has been charged) from a textile fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1727 PORY, *art. of Sinking* 91 Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour. 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems*, Ep. to Hogarth, Wash the Ethiop white, Discharge the leopard's spots. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. xix. 150 The colours had been discharged by some acid. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The second style of calico-printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it. 1875 *Ure's Diet. Arts* l. 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes.

c. *intr.* Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1833 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 336/2 The ink . . . dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

**Discharge** (dist'fā-dz), sb. [f. prec. v. + cf. OF. *discharge* (13-14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), mod. F. *décharge*, f. *des-*, *décharger*.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (of a cargo, etc.).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Toig. Passe-foite*, a bill of discharge for any merchandise. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 92 Marke well the Discharge of that Clonde; And you shall see it euer breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the midst. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 78/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 57 By discharge of their Artillerie. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. 1785 SARAH FENOLONG *Ophelia* l. xiv, I had stood her discharge of nonsense. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 8 Feb., I am as convinced . . . as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection, the rate or amount of emission.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 The wretched animal head'd forth such groans That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this (subterraneous) Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. 1783 PORY *Chirurg. Wks.* l. 309 The Discharge of this mucus. 1823 J. BAPCOCK *Dom. Anussem* 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32-26 cubic miles per hour.

b. *Electr.* The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xviii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anst.* II. 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by discharge of its electricity. 1865-72 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may . . . be either continuous or sudden. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr. 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

c. *concr.* That which is emitted or poured forth; *esp.* matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

1727 P. HAROWAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1727) VII. 216 (title) A Purulent Discharge. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 223, I directed that this discharge should be pressed out . . . and a poultice applied. 1864 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 103 The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. DISCHARGE v. 8 d); an opening for discharging something.

1798 PENNANT *Hindustan* II. 110 The water contained in them (rivers) is increased by dams made across their discharges. 1808 PIKE *Sources Alaska* III. App. 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (ed. 1) xxix. On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

*Discharge of a bankrupt*: release from full legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* ix. Wich encrease, any subget desirith for his owne discharge off pat he beyndth to the sustenance off his prince. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 518/2 Of which he commaundement in scripture we see no discharge. 1559 AMY HENRY in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. vi. 11 Thus muche I haue here said, for the discharge of my conscience. 1689 *Brit. Spec.* 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quited the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1705 Act 4 Anne c. 17 That a bankrupt trader should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 66 Neither will any prescription *de non decimando* avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 401/1 *Bankrupt Law Sc.*, The bankrupt . . . may apply to the Court of Session for a discharge. . . A discharge . . . frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first delivance

on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely, two years.

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b. It is not sufficient to my discharge. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *Mor's Treat. Passion Wks.* 173/2 Vold that . . . haue serued theyr for their dyscharge? 1566 EARL. MONM. *Adv. Fr. Pernass.* 328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). Not condemning, which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 20 His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 139 b. He he nothing more coveted and desired then liberty and discharge. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 36 The Seruingmen, brookt their discharge with patience. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* viii. 8 There is no discharge in that warre. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 111 If the Master . . . give the Mate his Discharge. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 195 In the cases of Soldiers who obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 CRESS *Pennbrooke Ps.* LXVI. vii. I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1572 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xi. (1803) 88 You will receive . . . sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. *Mod.* The magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner as the evidence did not warrant his committal for trial.

e. *concr.* Something that frees from obligation; *esp.* a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 5 § 5 The Kingis letters under his pryve seale . . . shalbe sufficient discharge for the . . . payment thereof. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b. Than must the tenant shewe a discharge by sufficient writyng, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same. 1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges and tak copies thairof. 1759 DE FOE *Crisoe* v. xix. (1840) 341, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* III. 53 He [the steward] is very honest . . . and I have given him his discharges. 1866 CRUISE *Banking v.* 107 An alteration made by the drawer . . . without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 62/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the . . . good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 173 Oh the clarity of a penny Cord . . . you haue no true Debitor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge. 1688 PENNYF. *Archives* l. 104 Help us with some money for the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. xliii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 251 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come, in yours and my discharge. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea*, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 478 The discharge of our duty. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* l. iii, Such tribute . . . rendered, in discharge Of grateful duty. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. *Obs.*

b. *Law.* Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

1677 GILPIN *Desmond* (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'. 1892 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times* LXXVII. 150/1 The discharge of the order . . . ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. *Arch.* The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; *concr.* a contrivance for effecting this. (cf. DISCHARGE v. 7.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Discharge, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. *Dyeing*, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged.

b. *concr.* A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (cf. DISCHARGE v. 12.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 *Calico-printing*, Discharges are of two kinds: the simple, and the compound or mordanted. *Ibid.* 155/2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground, but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. St. Chem.* 422 Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W. CROOKES *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing* 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The goods . . . are impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid.* 155/2 Mordanted goods . . intended for the discharge process. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Discharge-valve*, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 *R. KIRKING City Dreadf. Nt.* 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

**Dischargeable** (dis[tʃɑːdʒəbəl], *a. rare*. [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DISCHARGE *v.* 10 b).

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury.

**Discharged** (dis[tʃɑːdʒd], *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

*Discharged Living*, (in *Ch. of Engl.*) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the *Liber Regis* of K. Henry VIII as less than £10. Cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 2, quot. 1786.

1398 *Trivisia Barth. De P. R. XII.* Introduct. (Tollem. MS.). Fowles of praye, bat ben discharged of weygie of flesche, and flep most hyge. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 200 Discharged, *exoneratus*. 1631 *MAY tr. Barclay's Mistr. Minded* II. 36 Of such men . . the labour . . is precious, as killing their discharged mindes with a new strength. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* (840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1785 *M.P.'s Lett. on R. Navy*. *Dead and discharged Tickets* . . are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1786 *J. Bacon Liber Regis* . . Livings discharged. 1826 *See Discharge* *sb.* 91. 1849 *R. GARNETT in Proc. Philist. Soc.* IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 *Kelly's P. O. Direct. Bucks* 364 1/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £306.

**Discharger** (dis[tʃɑːdʒə], [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. *F. deschargeur* (13th c.).]

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* xii. (R.), Deth is the discharger of all griefes and mysries. 1785 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* (1841) 230 A sure discharge of his debts to the uttermost. 1846 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The discharger . . admits the liquor, the air, and the water. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Dischargers*, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

2. An instrument or appliance for discharging. *spec. n.* An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 3 b]. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electr.* ix. 8 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty . . an apparatus, called the *Universal Discharger*, was contrived by Mr. Henley. 1865 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc.* I. 179 In an instrument, called a discharger . . which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

b. *Dyeing*. = DISCHARGE *sb.* 9 b.

In mod. Dicts.

**Discharging** (dis[tʃɑːdʒɪŋ], *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 29 Bycause of newe charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 135 In discharging of my conceyence. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 16 Oct., Orders . . about discharging of ships. 1764 *GOLDSM. Cil. W.* lxxiv. 6 Bequeathed . . to the discharging his debts. 1837 *MARSHALL (title)* On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposalls . . by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

**Discharging, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discharges: see the verb.

*Discharging arch* (Arch.). an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 7 and *sb.* 8; similarly *discharging strut*, etc. *Discharging rod* (Electr.) = DISCHARGER 2 a.

c 1783 *Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist.* (ed. 4) 152 If . . there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts . . they will discharge the principal Rafter from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1821) p. viii. Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 *J. SMYTH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 *P. NICHOLSON Arch. Dict.* *Discharging Arches*, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Electrical Battery*, Care should be taken not to touch the wires . . before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xii. 235 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs. 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Discharging pier, strut*, etc., a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

**Discharity** *sb.*: see DIS-9.

**Discharm** (dis[tʃɑːm], *v.* [ad. OF. *descharmer*, *decharmer* to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littre), f. *des*, Dis- 4 + *charmer* to CHARM.] *intr.* and *trans.* To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 *CANTON Ord's Met.* xiv. vii, The more she discharmed,

the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 *HEYWOOD Wilkes Lane* v. Wks. 1874 *IV.* 255 So they are discharm'd.

18. *LAWELL To W. L. Garrison* v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

**Dischase** (dis[tʃeɪs], *v.* [f. Dis- 7 b + CHASE *sb.* 1 3.] *trans.* To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land.

1725-6 *Act 12 Geo. I. c. 4* (Jod.) An act for discharging and disfranchising the chase of Alrethas Hay.

† **Dischaunce**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *deschancer*, *-chancier*, *-chalcier* (12th c. in Littre), mod. *F. déchausser* = 1. *discalear*, f. Dis- 4 + *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe: cf. DISCALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSES.] *trans.* To divest of shoes, or of hose.

c 1400 *Beryn* 471 And perfor, love, dischaunce yewe nat till his chek be do.

**Dischayte**, *obs. erratic form* of DECEIT.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3790 Sekerly assembles thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes.

† **Discheer**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kinsfolkes then in place.

**Dischest**: see DIS-7.

**Dischevel**, etc., *obs. form* of DISHEVEL, etc.

† **Dischisel**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + CHISEL *v.*] *trans.* To undo the chiselling of. Hence † **Dischiselling** (dischiselling) *vb. sb.*

1652 *J. HALL Height of Eloquence* p. xxv, That was meerly a dischiselling of the general design.

**Dischone**, *obs. Sc. form* of DISJUNE *sb.* and *v.*

**Dischort**, *obs. f.* DISHOOT *Sc.*, injury, mischief.

† **Dischurch**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 + CHURCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1629 *BR. HALL Reconciler* 11 This heresie . . makes Rome justly odious and execrable . . but cannot utterly dischurch it. 1656 — *Ken. Wks.* (1660) 408 These are enough to deforme any Church, not enough to dischurch it. 1656 *S. WINTER Sermon*, 37 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* 1. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dischurch them.

Hence **Dischurcheing** *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 51 They were not under the dischurching cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 *J. St. N. Widow's Mite* 11 The Apostasy . . for which the Judgment of Dischurching came upon them.

† **Discide**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. discide-re* (rare)]

to cut in pieces, f. Dis- 1 + *cadere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away.

*lit.* and *fig.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discid. 1556 *SIRSENSE F. Q.* iv. 1. 27 Her lying tongue was in two partes divided. And as her tongue so was her hart discid. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physique* 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and jaggess. 1679 *FRANCE Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 34 The distinction of *errante clare* . . doth at least cut, if not discid that Knot.

**Discide**, *obs. form* of DECIDE.

**Disciferous** (disi'ferəs), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. discus*, *disc-*, DISK + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discifloral** (disi'fɔːrəl), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. discus*, *disc-*, DISK + -FLORUS flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. *floral*.]

Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: *spec.* applied to a series of orders of polyptalous exogens (*Disciflorae* in *Eng. Bot.*, ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including *Rutaceae*, etc.

1873 *HOOKE in Le Maout & Decand's Syst. Bot.* (App.) 998 Series II. *Disciflorae*—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—Disk usually conspicuous, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary.

**Disciform** (disi'fɔːm), *a.* [f. *L. discus* (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.

1830 *LINLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Stamens, inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

**Discigerous** (disi'dʒərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* v. 347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

**Discinct**, *a. rare*. [ad. *L. discinctus*, *ppl.* of *discingere* to ungird.] Ungirt (*lit.* & *fig.*).

1647 *TRAF. Comm. Luke* xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffident mind is unfit to serve God. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Discinct*, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 *LANON Wks.* (1868) I. 85/1 In the country I walk and wander about discinct.

So † **Discincture**, ungirding (*obs.*).

1610 *GUILDM. Heraldry* (1666) II. vi. 67 The depriving of the belt, learned, the discincture or ungirding.

† **Discind**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. discind-ere* to tear or cleave asunder, divide, *f. di-* Dis- 1 + *scind-ere* to tear, rend.] *trans.* To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 *REYNOLDS Passions* xxxii. 393 Neither can any Seed be discind or issue out from the soule. 1910 *HOWELL Lett.* II. Introduct. Poem 2, Credential letters . . golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discind by the Main. 1697 *BOYLE (J.)*, Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

**Discipher**, *obs. form* of DECIPHER 2.

**Disciple** (disi'pəl), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 discipul, 2-3 disciple, 3-4 deciple, -cipil, -cypile, deciple, -pil, 4 desiple, disiple, dissiple, -pil, 4-6 discipil(l), 5 dycypile, dycypile, -oyple, -cypull, dyssypile, -syppil, 6 dycypile, 3- disciple. [In OE. *discipul*, ad. *L. discipul-us* learner, pupil, *f. discere* to learn. In early ME. *di-*, *decip-*, a. OF. *disciple*, semi-popular ad. *L. discipul-us*. Both in OF. and ME., *deciple* was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as *disciple*; ME. had occasional variants in -il, -yl, -ul.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar.

It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for scholar or pupil, as *discipulus* was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in OE, the word in *Agg. Gospels* being *larning-cniht*, in *Lindisf. Gl.* usually *discipul*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 57 Summ monn . . 3e discipul was ðæs halendes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ior loured stod among his disciples. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 106 He bibeold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5733 Subbe sente þe holy gost To ys decyples he louede most. 1382 *WYCLIF Johu* xix. 38 Ioseph of Armatih . . was a discipule of Ihesu, forsothe priuie, for the drede of Iewis. 1538 *STARKE England* I. ii. 40 Al Chrystys dycypullys and apostylls were symful and pore. 1611 *BITE Luke* x. (heading), Christ sendeth out, at once, seventy discipules to worke miracles. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* I. xvi. 242 One discipule who had dipped in the same dish . . deceived and betrayed him.

b. Also applied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, *absl.* a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

c 1280 *WYCLIF De Dot. Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist selþ þat noo man may be his discipul but þif he renunce alle sicche þingis. 1388 — *Acts* xi. 26 The discipulis were namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1526-34 *TYNDALE Acts* xx. 7 The disciples came to gedder for to breake brede. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 384 If a true discipule, a true Christian; if but a formal discipule, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* II. xix. 244 To the true discipule a miracle only manifests the power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1890 *J. HUMER Devot. Services, Dedic. Sermon*, You are gathered here . . to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

c. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(Rare in OE.: see a.)

c 900 *Ælfric's Hist.* v. ix. (1891) 410 An ðara broðra, se wæs in on Breotene Bosles discipul and begn. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 21199 (Cott.) Lucas was . . discipule o paule at foland fer. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* viii. 16 Marke the lawe in myr disciples. — *Matt.* xxiii. 16 Thanne Pharisees . . senden to hym her disciples, with Erodyanys. — *Luke* vii. 19 And Ihesu. 1393 to gidere twene of his disciples, and sente to Ihesu. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) And grete weill Chaucer, whan ye mete, as my discipule and my poete. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour France* IV. 90 The ceiling . . is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a discipule of the school of Peter of Cortona. 1838 *THURLWALL Greece* II. 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and discipule, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno.

d. *generally*. A scholar or pupil. (Now arch., *rhct.*, affected, or jocular, or with conscious reference to c.)

1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. I. x.* 29 Al thinges seme diffyccle to the discipule or scolar. 1567-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andrews Wks.* (1892) 21 Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogos to ding their disciples. 1758 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* I. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my discipule, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. *Mod.* I am afraid you may not find him a very apt discipule.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or *fig.* from 1 a.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Cott.) þai spruce on his luvell face, þan discipuls of hel. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals traitour. 1594 *HOOKE R. Pol.* iv. vii. (1611) 139 To become discipules unto the most hateful sort that live. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Disciple only enuy at. 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 163 P. 4. I am one of your Rules. 1849 *DISCIPLES*, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1891 *JAMES Woodman xxx.* All who are disciples of St. Herbert, prepare your horses. 1868 *G. DUFF Felt. Surv.* 75 M. 16 Nov. Lahtie and his English disciples. 1893 *Chr. W.* 16 Nov. 1885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a discipule.

3. pl. The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of 1 b.]



1858-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I, 718/1 The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales . . . and the census of 1853 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 *Evening Standard* 29 Nov., A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Log-Cab. to White Hs.* ii, Abram Garfield . . . united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

#### 4. Comb.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 26. 1 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

**Disciple**, *v.* Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.: in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. *disciple*, as stressed by Spenser.]

† 1. *trans.* To teach, train, educate. *Obs.*

1956 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Introd. i, Frail youth is oft to folle led . . . That better were in virtues disciplined. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 28 He did looke farre Into the service of the time, and was Disciplined of the brautest. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to discipline himself thereunto. 1681 W. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 183 To discipline, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

1647 SALTmarsh *Sparckl. Glory* (1847) 26. I Discipline those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Disciplined also. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 179 Go out with zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1826 KEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

† 3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. *Obs.*

1492, 1563, etc. [see DISPLE]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opl. Glass* 3 Let us so discipline our selves that each one may thoroughly know himself. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. (1748) 356 Alban . . . who, strongly disciplined in Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lxx. 286 He was disciplined with rods three times.

Hence **Discipling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 482. I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once disciples; that is, such as baue a calling to call others vnto Christ; plainly, Ministers. a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Rev.* iii. 19 Wks. (1672) i. 296 Such a correction as . . . we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobbs, and some few of his Discipling. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Yh.* i. (1750) 65 Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1822 SOUTHWELL *Omnium* 1. 2 Such penances, such fasting, such discipling.

† **Disciplehood**. *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -HOOD. OE. *had* *discipulhād*.] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c. 900 *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (xxvii). (1891) 362 Disses discipluhada Cudbyrht was eadmodlice underpeoded.] a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 6 *Discipulus*, a disciplinor. c 1449 PECCOCK *Refr.* 295 Euydence that Crist here cleid this yong man into Apostolichode or vnto Disciplehode. 1697 *State of Philadelph. Soc.* 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ.

**Discipleship**. [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -SHIP.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commodity. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 384 Such as is a mans discipleship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 355 Wisdom . . . invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1832 CARLIVER in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 283 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship . . . had passed utterly away. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Young* 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

† **Discipless**. *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -ESS.] A female disciple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 36 In Ioppe was sum discipylis, bi name Tabyta. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne þe trewe louede dyscyplesse. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 88 b, Joanna wy wife of Chusa . . . became a disciplesse vnto Christ. 1611 SREED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxi. (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

**Disciplinable** (di'siplinā'bl), *a.* [ad. L. *disciplinabilis* -is to be learnt by teaching, f. *disciplināre* to instruct: see DISCIPLINE *v.* and -BLE. Cf. F. *disciplinable*, 15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 196b, Of Elephantis, bow disciplinable and of how great prudence, docilitye and . . . capacitee and aptitude they are. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable. 1639 MARCOMENTS in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 101 Your hopefull sons . . . are very noble, virtuous, discret and disciplinable. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 Temple *Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads . . . who were disciplinable to take a special line.

† 2. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.

1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* ii. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals . . . are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

3. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all discipline offences.

Hence **Disciplinableness**, the quality of being amenable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 16 We find in Animals . . . something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness.

**Disciplinal** (di'siplināl, di'siplināl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinālis* (Du Cange), f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

† 1. = DISCIPLINABLE 1. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cool.* (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline.

1853 E. J. SHEPHERD *3rd Let. to Dr. Maitland* 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 16 (*Tennyson*) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. 1863 M. PATTERSON *Serm.* (1885) 88 The . . . struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. 1881 FITZ *Lect. Teaching* iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. *Ibid.* ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

**Disciplinanti**. [a. Sp. *disciplinantes* (pl.), or It. *disciplinanti* (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselves' (Florio 1598), sbst. use of pr. ppl. of med. L. *discipline* to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; *spec.* a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of disciplin.

1620 SNETON *Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 Presently he 'spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 MORTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 SMOLETT *Trav.* 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. lxxi. 699, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

**Disciplinarian** (di'siplinā'riān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as DISCIPLINARY + -AN.]

*A. adj.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Serv. Discipline* iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. *Ibid.* xix. 225 The Papistes . . . and our disciplinarian men. 1598 COWPER, *Pretended Ref.* 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helpes of good Artes? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian Sect). 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter.* Eng. II. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Ser. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1698 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 235 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 5 My tutor . . . after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Serm.* iv. 89 The self-made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon.

*B. sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Geneva or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 h.

1585-7 T. ROGERS *3rd Art.* (1609) 331 The erroneous and evil minds . . . Of the late schismatics, namely . . . The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vicious manners. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. v. Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian? 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1854) IV. xxii. 20 A severe . . . disciplinarian . . . he yet secured the affections of . . . his . . . men. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Profer Pride* i. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 29 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers.

Hence **Disciplinarianism**, the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 SVD. MOSTYN *Perplexity* II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

**Disciplinarily**, *adv.* rare. [f. next + -LY 2.]

In the way of discipline.

1705 A. SHIELDS *Inquiry Ch. Communion* (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemic backslidings.

**Disciplinary** (di'siplinā'ri), *a.* (sb.). [ad. med. L. *disciplināris* -us, f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -ARY 1. Cf. It. *disciplinario* (1598 Florio) and F. *disciplinaire* (1611 Cotgr).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. † *b. spec.* in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN *a.* 1.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Serv. Discipline* xviii. 198 Of the

disagreement about the new disciplinarian Deacons. *Ibid.* xix. 226 Amongst the Disciplinary brotherhood. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 89 This to him . . . is doctrinal Puritanism, much worse than disciplinary. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independ.* Ep. Ded. 2 The chief question is about the . . . discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be termed the Disciplinary Controversie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. v. (1853) I. 75 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest zealots for them. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *Tr.* 34 *Confer.* 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Disciplinario*, disciplinarian, pertaining to discipline or correction. a 1632 DOWNE *Bibliotheca* (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinarian taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 303 That watchful and disciplinarian love and loving-kindness, which . . . Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 29/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 *Law Times Refl.* LIII. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenacity.

*b.* Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline. a 1601 BACON *Let. to Earl of Essex* (T.), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 The Studies wherein our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

† 4. Acquired by learning. *Obs. rare.*

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Phil.* iii. 10 A natural man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear-say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. *Ibid.* 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary . . . and the other is Intuitive.

† *B. sb.* = DISCIPLINARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585-7 ROGERS *3rd Art.* (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the . . . Disciplinarians (usually termed Puritans).

† **Discipline**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *disciplināre* - ppl. stem of *disciplinare* to DISCIPLINE.] *trans.*

To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline.

Hence **Disciplinated** *ppl. a.*, -ating *vbl. sb.*

a 1586 SUDNEY *Wanstead Play* Arcadia, etc. (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the iuuentall frie. a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and discipline them. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 WAKO *Simple Cob.* 43, I have . . . seen . . . such Epidemical and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches.

† **Disciplination**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *disciplinatio* -em, n. of action from *disciplinare*: see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

**Disciplinative**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ppl.* stem *disciplinātus*: see -ATIVE.] = next.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Proclus* I. 82 Disciplinative science. 1855 SHIRLEY *Occult Sciences* 8 The good they contain is not disciplinative but mystic.

**Disciplinatory** (di'siplinā'tōri, -plōinā'tōri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinātorius* (Du Cange): see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to promote discipline.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 253 His abhorrence of laxities . . . led him to adopt a complicated disciplinary system. 1855 LIVESLEY *Self-Improvement* iii. 62 There is . . . a Disciplinary and Disciplinatory books. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 102/2 Education is not merely disciplinary nor useful, but should combine both objects.

**Discipline** (di'siplin), *sb.* Also 4 dici-, 4-6 disci-, discy-, 4-7 dissi-, dyssy-, dyssi-, 5 dyscy-, -pline, -plyne. [a. F. *discipline* (OF. also *dece*, *dese*, *desece*, 11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *disciplina* instruction of disciples, tuition, for *discipulus*, f. *discipulus* pupil, DISCIPLE.]

Etymologically, *discipline*, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to *doctrine*, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, *doctrine* is more concerned with abstract theory, and *discipline* with practice or exercise.]

† 1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teaching] before God and men. c 1510 BACON *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) F vj. If thou wate what needeth had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth had all thee seek. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* II. 223 b, He firste helpe his awne young scholars to attain to discipline, and for them he founded a scolapne schoole at Eton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 31 Heauen bless thee from a Tutor, and discipline come not neere thee! 1615 STEW'S *Annals* (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

*b.* A particular course of instruction to disciples.

*Discipline of the Secret* (a translation of modern L. *disciplina arcani*, used by Tertullian and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order... their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 *Rock Itinerary* ii. 183 note. The Discipline of the Secret. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 266 *Discipline of the Secret*... a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of... religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. *arch.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Can. Ycon. Prolog.* 7. 700 Assaye in myn absence This discipline and this crafty science. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience... Off everie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmus, Par. Eph.* II. 2 Being singularly learned in humayne disciplines, ye have excelled other sortes of men ever vnto this day. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 184 Yet teacheth he musick a perfect knowledge of all sciences and disciplines. 1654 *Z. COKE Legick* (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be... principally four. 1 Theologie. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nnt.* 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, and Mechanicks. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1854 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. 1. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Annt.* 2 The department of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology... The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used fig. of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.

1434 *MISVN Blending of Life* 112 Qwhat is discipline bot setting of manners or correctynge?.. be discipline we ar taught rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 *BACON Ess. Marriage & Single L.* (Arb.) 268 Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* vi. 323 The hammerd Colt will discipline discipline. 1713 *STRANGE Englishman* No. 7. 46 Clowns under the discipline of the Dancing-Master. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 461 Caelius... was a young Gentleman... trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* I. (1858) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1862 *SIR B. BROOKE Psych. Ing.* II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. *spec.* Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)

1489 *CANTON Fayles of A. i. l. 3* Rules, techyngs and dyscypline of armes. 1555 *EDWIN Decades* 21 A man not ignorant in the dyscypline of warre. 1601 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 266 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1660 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 1 School of war... where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 *R. H. LEE in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies. 1776 *GIMON Decl. & F.* I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestowed such uninterrupted success on his arms.

† c. A course of training. *Obs.*

1577 *B. GOODE Herzbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 *EVERY Kal. Hart.* (1729) 183 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Indolent Cardiner may himself be continually improving. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 40 To those... who... underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 *FISHER Inn. Serm. Cless. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 The company of men they two may be made... In nobleness of Person, in dyscypline of theyr bodies. 1551 *T. WILSON Lokke* (1580) 13 b. The politiaill have doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Prof.* 1 Seeking to reduce their Countrymen to good order and discipline. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* iv. 312 He... reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1781 *GIMON Decl. & F.* II. liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 *FOULCO Course T. v.* Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or command, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc.

[c1450 *tr. De Institutione* I. xxv. Fervent & devoute bihren & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 *PERRY Diary* 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1895, VI. 249) (Sir) W. Coventry's wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this,' says he, 'and to discipline shall ever be expected.' 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline shall claim. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Pers. X.* 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little

of it in the army. 1827-38 *HARR Guesser Ser.* II. (1873) 494 Discipline... should exercise his influence without appearing to do so. 1836 *MARVAT Idish. Easy xiii.* If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families... was infinitely harsher. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar. 161, I recently heard a learned limb of the law... confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b. A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republic, observing a most exact discipline. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1861 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1869) I. 47 The inmates... were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6. *Eccles.* The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* (1578) v. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that private monitions should have place. 1574 *tr. Marler's Apocalips* 18 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is only for orders sake, and for a certeine discipline in the Church. 1621 *First Book of Discipline* (1721) ix. i. 568 The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in re-proving and correcting of the Faults which the Civil Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1858-60 *GARDNER Faith's World* I. 497/8 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. *spec.*, in *Eng. Ch. Hist.*, The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled DISCIPLINARIANS) in the 16th and 17th c.

*Books of Discipline*: the name of two documents, adopted in 1562 and 1582 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 *(W. TRAVERS (title) Ecclesiastice Discipline et Anglicane Ecclesie ab illa aberrantis... applicatio.* — T. CARTWRIGHT (transl. of prec.) (title) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word of God, and of the declining of the Church of England from the same. 1688 *W. TRAVERS (title) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordained of God to be used in his Church, against a reply of Maister Bridges.* 1593 *ABR. BANCROFT (title) A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline.* *Ibid.* v. 70 (heading) The pretended Antiquitie of the Conistorian Discipline. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church... to join, for the furtherance of that which ye term the *Lord's Discipline.* *Ibid.* 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. *Ibid.* 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline, seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established. 1610 *B. JONSON Ale.* iii. 1, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 1642 *CHAS. I. Roy. Protections* 4 New doctrines and disciplines. 1643 *MILTON (title) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored... from the Boudage of Canon Law.* 1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independent, or Congregational Churches. 1792 *BURKE Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks.* 1842 I. 547 Three religions... each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. §. 5, 509 The Presbyterian organization remained untouched in doctrine or discipline. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 Usually, discipline in its ecclesiastical sense signifies the laws which bind the subjects of the Church in their conduct, as distinct from dogmas or articles of faith, which affect their belief.

c1566 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Scot.* (1848) II. 181 (anno 1561) The Preacher's vehementlie exhorted us to establishe *The Buke of Discipline*, by ane Act and publick Law. 1621 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 50 At the same convention [1561], the Book of Discipline was subscribed by a great part of the nobility. *Ibid.* 51 To establishe a more perrye discipline, which was done twentye yeeres after... as we sawe see in the Second Booke of Discipline. 1621 *(title, 1st printed ed.)* The First and Second Booke of Discipline, together with some Acts of the Generall Assemblies. 1860 *J. LEE Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. 121 The first head of the original Book of Discipline treats of Doctrine... The second head relates to Sacraments... The fourth head related to Ministers and their lawful election.

7. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English sense.)

c1225 *Andr. R.* 138 Auh ancre schal... temien ful wel hire fleisch... mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 *Asenb.* 236 Iit be boueh þet ules beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesses. 1382 *Wyclif Prm.* iii. 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou away. 1482 *Monk of Eresham* (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there with grete contricion of herte toke dysciplinys of reddyis. 1509 *FISHER*

*Fun. Serm. Cless. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 293 The blessed Martha is prayed in chastysynge her body by crysten dyscipline. 1620 *SHELLOCK Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1686 *J. SERGEANT Hist. Monast. Convent.* 34 If any be found unchaste, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. 1790 *WILCOCKE Voy.* 56 With a ropes-end... he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1883 *DEWARD Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. *transf.* Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1612 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* iii. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some sticke with wyery prickes, they did... raze his skinne. 1707 *J. STEVENS Quoted's Com. Wks.* (1709) R ij. The Whippers... laid aside their Disciplines. 1825 *SCOTT Italian.* iv. On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge. 1828 *J. H. NEWMAN Lass & Gaiu* iii. x. 376 In the cell... hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

† 8. Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. *Obs. rare.*

1754 *MRS. E. MONTAGU in Fourc. Eng. Lett.* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.

9. *attrib.* as in discipline-master, a master in a school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master... at the Police Orphanage.

*Discipline*, v. [a. F. *discipliner* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or med. L. *disciplinare*, f. L. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

1382 [see DISCIPLINED below]. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God. 1638 *BAXTER tr. Baluze's Lett.* ii. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kinds. 1641 *HUSSE J. Bruen Ep.* to Rdr., I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 591, I form'd and disciplin'd their untought Hate. 1711 *ANONSON Spec.* No. 160 r 4 Great natural Genius's that were never disciplin'd and broken by Rules of Art. 1795 *SOUTHEY Travels of Ar. ix.* 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The foward heart. 1821 *R. W. DALE Ten Commandm.* viii. 266 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* I. x. 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity.

b. *spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* i. 7 Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 *SHAKES. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 255 Hethat disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1694 *LUTHELL Brief. Rel.* (1837) II. 629 Orders were come from England... to discipline the militia. 1792 *Ancient W. Pitt* I. v. 138 A farmer... may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life' (Webster).

1828 in WEBSTER. [1870 cf. DISCIPLINABLE 2.] 18... J. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit Ser.* vi. II. 134 (Funk & Wagn.) He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the flesh; hence, by extension, to chastise, thrash, punish.

c1300 *Deket* 2384 Of Ech Monck of the hous; he let him discipline, With a surd. 1482 *Monk of Eresham* (Arb.) 31 discipline, Y made asigne to hym, to discipline me in lyke wysenysse; as he dyd afore. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 432 b/2 He dyscyped his body by abstinence of meit & drynke & with his cyplined ii... with chaynes of yron right ofte... owne handes. 1607 *SHAKES. Cor.* ii. i. 139 Ha's he disciplin'd Affidius soundly? 1647 *N. BACON Div. Govt. Eng.* i. 161. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with roes three times. 1740 *GRAY Lett. Poems* (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures... are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1788 *tr. Buckland's Vathek* (1863) 103 Having well disciplin'd their asses with nettles behind. 1865 *T. F. KNOX tr. Life of Henry VIII* 65 He used to... go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To chastise oneself. *Obs.*

a1300 *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Wij seint benetis scourge þow 30 discipline.

† 3. *trans.* To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *EVERLY Fr. Gard.* (1673) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulkes are disciplin'd in the two former treatises. Hence Disciplined *apl. a.*; Disciplin'd *apl. a.*

1382 *Wyclif Jar.* iii. 13 Who is wise, and disciplin'd [1388 *taupit*] among you? c1400 *Test. Love* (11.) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right wel doctrine of

their schole. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 99 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 1. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Dec. How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 WOOHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 161 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerous. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* 111. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. iv. § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

**Discipliner.** [*f. DISCIPLINE sb. or v. + -ER 1.*] One who disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 284 The King incensed against these discontented discipliners. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner. 1656 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial discipliners. 1731 MRS. PENROVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 312 The gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners. 1895 10th Cent. Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

**Discipling, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.:** see DISCIPLE v.

**+Discipline, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. DISCIPLINE sb. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To bring under discipline; spec. under the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 603 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery, undertaking to Directorize, to Unlurgize, to Catechize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

**+Disciplination. = Discipling; see DISCIPLE v.** 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) 11. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplination.

**Discipular** (disi'pülär), *a.* [*f. L. discipulus DISCIPLE + -AR 1.*] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 1892 Mr. Mansel's discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 By Sankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xi. 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

**Discipulate. rare.** [*f. as prec. + -ATE 1.*] The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 681 During the period of his disciplinate.

**Discipulize, v. rare.** [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *trans.* = DISCIPLE v. 2.

1863 KITT'S *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (ed. 2) I. 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation does baptism stand to the disciplining of nations?

**Discission** (disi'shan). Also 7 discition, discision. [*ad. L. discission-em, n. of action f. discindere to cleave, cut asunder: see DISCIND.* But the 17th c. spelling *discision* appears to come from *L. dis- and cedere, -cidere* to cut, ppl. stem *-cis-*: see DISCIDE, and cf. *excision, incision*.] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in *Surg.*: An incision into a tumour or cataract; see DECISION 4.

1647 H. MORE *Orig. of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii. So gentle Venus . . . casts ope that pure chain by a swift discission. 1665 G. RUSSET *Song in Phoenix* I. 37 As painful as the violent discission of very life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Mere. Compt.* xvii. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discission with an oblique Hand. 1833 *Syst. Soc. Lett.* *Discission*, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

**Discition, obs. form of DECISION.** 1633 PLYMNE *Histrio-Mastix* ii. iv. 92 (R). Declining their owne particular discitions to avoid all partiality.

**Disclaim** (disklaim), *v.* [*a. AF. des-, disclaimer* (accented stem *desclamer*), *f. des-, Dis- 4 + clamer* to CLAIM; in med. (Anglo-) *L. disclāmāre*.] 1. *intr. Law.* To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer. Const. *† in* the thing disclaimed, *† out of or from* the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

[1302 *Year-books Edw. I* an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le tenaunt portat sun bref 'de homagio recipiendo' seriez vus rescuz a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 *Ibid.* 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le tenaunt poet desclamer. 1409 *Act 9 Hen. IV.* c. 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouvertement conus ne soit soeffert par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fait faict et qe tiels manere de disclame soit de tout oustes. *Pulton's transl.* It is ordained and established, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclame out of the Seignourie where the felony was done, and that such manere of disclaming be utterly put out.] [a 1483 *Luttrell's Tenures* (ed. Houard) 145 Si le seignior que est vouchee n'avoit receivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses auncesters, le seignior (s'il voit) poit disclamer en le seignorie, et issint ouste le tenant de son garantty.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32a. The lord . . . may disclame in the lordship, and so put his tenaunte of his warranty. 1597 SENEDE *De Verb. Sign.* (s.v. *Disclāmation*) *Disclāmare* is to disclame, disavow or deny, as to deny an yther to be his superiour; as quhen the superiour affirmis the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 102a. The lord may disclame . . . which signifieth utterly to renounce the seignory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever.

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1651 *Ibid.* ii. xiii. (1739) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict. s.v. Disclaimer*, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disavows or disclaims. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator.

**+2. intr. trans. a.** To renounce or disavow all part *† in*; = sense 4. *Obs.*

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm. Songe Esch.* iv. As if God would reject them, and utterly disclame in them. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1883) 195 Disclaming in that which vertue anaunceth not. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. ii. 59 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclames in thee. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Steph.* i. ii. The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclame in all such sport.

**+3. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent from. Obs.**

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Part Three Convers. Eng.* 360 He disclamed from the Bohemians or Hussits and their opinions. 1605 *Answe. Discon. Romish Doctr.* 39 They not wholly disclame from the Kinges Authority. 1624 LN. WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* 203 He disclaminge from all fees and profits of the place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blondi's Erymna* 125 Catascopo disclamed from having ever named me.

*† 3.* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 67 These two conditions . . . doe openly disclame from quantity and from matter.

**3. trans. Law.** To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1534 FITZHERBERT *La Noue. Nat. Breuium* (1567) 197 b, *Sil ne disclame en le sank; transl.* 1652 If he do not disclaim in the blood.]

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* i. i. 247. I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I haue disclamd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v. Disclaimer*, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclame his blood. *Ibid.* If a man arraigned of felonie do disclame goods, being cleared he leaseth them. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 48 Nor can an Infant disclaim that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn. 1670 [see DISCLAIMER 1 b]. 1754 [see DISCLAMATION 1]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaim all title. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaiming to hold of his lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 A devise in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaim the estate devised. *Ibid.* An executor may, before probat disclaim the executorship.

**b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.**

1835 LO. BROUGHAM 3 June, in *Hansard ser.* 3. XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. GRIFFIN *Patent Cases decided* 12 Application. to disclaim the 8th claim.

**4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.**

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaming heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty. 1636 HERWOOD *Challenge* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours. Or I disclame her ever. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1845) 474 A short protestation, in which all men should . . . disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels. 1704 POPE *Spring 87* Tell me but this, and I'll disclaim the prize. 1791-1831 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit. Litt. Forgeries*, The real author, obliged him afterwards to disclaim the work in priot. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Socrates disclaims the character of a professional eristic. 1895 GLAOSTONE *Lett.* 8 Aug. in *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/4. I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me.

**† b. (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (so and so). Obs.**

1597 T. BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgem.* (1612) 220 [He] . . . also disclaimed him from being his father. *Ibid.* 220 [He] . . . disclaiming him to be her son. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lxvii. (1612) 288 That Helen may disclame her selfe for Helen in her glas. 1690 WALTON *Lives* ii. 133 To perswade him . . . to disclaim himselfe Member of the Church of England.

**5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to renounce.**

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They likewise disclaimed the Authority of the Pope. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iii. 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaim him as their sovereign. 1785 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 585 The troops . . . disclaimed the command of their superiors. 1841 ELYTHSTONE *Hist. India* i. 203 They agree with the Baudhas . . . in disclaiming the divine authority of the Vedas.

**† b. To refuse (a thing claimed). Obs. rare.**

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lix. (1739) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1795 POPE *Odys.* viii. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim.

**† c. To decline or refuse (to do something). Obs.** 1785 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 Yet disclame you to be married, you will heare of no snters. 1789 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* (1612) 340. I that will not sue to heare it so, heartily disclame to love it so. 1805 *Minutiae* No. 32 p. 73 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice.

**† 6. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. Obs.**

1590 J. EGERTON in *Confer.* 32, I shalhe readye to disclame you wheresoeuer I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but euen of ciuile honestie also. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better than half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

**† b. intr. Disclaim against:** 'to cry out against, DECLAIM against. Obs.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee is not . . . ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaim against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Chapter of William* (1853) 81 That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaim against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. i, (which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against).

**7. trans. Her.** To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 *Visitation of Bucks* (in Rylands, *Disclaimers* (1888, ix.) Kohf. Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611. — *Visitation of Worcestersh.* (ibid.), Edmd. Brothby. — To be spared from disclaiming in regard of his being a souldier and of deserts. — *Visit. Hereford* (ibid. viii.), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respited then for prooffe. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Herald's Visitations* viii, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaim under their hands if they would . . . and if they declined, or did not attempd . . . they were disclaimed at the Assizes.

Hence Disclaimed ppl. a., Disclaiming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 552 Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saved, there must be a disclaiming, a renouncing, an vtter forsaking of those sinnes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 60 A Disclipe of that so much disclaimed Italian. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Poet. Wks.* (1833) II. 271 The Baron . . . bowed with a disclaiming gesture. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* iii. iv. 16/2 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimed ambition. 1892 *Ref. Patent Cases* IX. 83 The language of this disclaiming clause.

**+Disclaimer, sb. Obs.** [*a. AF. disclame, f. disclaimer: see prec. vb.*] An act of disclaiming;

formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim. 1409 [see DISCLAIM v. 1]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 35 And so the said King Lowes relese was . . . a disclame from the kinges of Fraunce for ever. 1612 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. i. § 2. 190 The associates of Britain were now returned with vtter disclame of further assistance. 1662 *Genesis' Reasons* (1675) 128 You . . . make your disclaim of these Opinions. 1674 A. Q. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 20 The disclaim of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 85 A blush, not of disclaim, spread her cheek.

**Disclaimant.** [*f. DISCLAIM v., after claimant.*]

One who disclaims (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM v. 3 b.

1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 52 To which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title.

**Disclaimer** <sup>1</sup> (disklaimər), [*a. AF. disclaimer inf. used sbst.: see -ER 4.*] An act or action of disclaiming.

**1. Law.** The action of disclaiming in reference to the fendal relationship, esp. on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim.

1590 *Termes de la Ley* 68 b. If the tenant say that hee disclaymeth to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if y<sup>e</sup> Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenant, hee shall lose the land. 1618 PUTNOM *Stat.* (1632) 269, 9 Hen. IV. c. 4 (*little*) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be utterly excluded and put out. 1650 B. *Disclāmationum* 9 Christ . . . seems to judge it necessary to make a cautious Disclaimer of the Power that requir'd it. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 275 Equivalent . . . to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of his lord.

**b. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, tenancy, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM 7. 3.**

1573 STAUDFORD *Les Fletes del Coron* iii. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens, as queux il disclame. 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict. s.v.* In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaim the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict. s.v.* There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 DIGBY *Ref. Prop.* x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land . . . is an execution by an alienee of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

**c. Patent Law.** An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edic.* iv. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title . . . this process is called a disclaimer. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict. Chap. 57 (Patents Act)* § 18 Amend his specification . . . by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

**2. generally.** A disavowal of claims or pretensions; a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 164, I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of



1737 Lillo *Fatal Curiosity* III. 44  
What prodigy of horror is disclosing?  
To render murder venial

**Disclosing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discloses or opens up: see the verb.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1338 Through the disclosing deep Light my blind way. 1746-7 HERVEY *Alcibi.* (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

**Disclosure** (disklō'zūr). [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -URE, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery, exposure; an instance of this. a 1598 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects... towards the discoverie and disclosure of unknown places. a 1626 BACON (J.) She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* § 3 (R.) An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renaissance.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 9/4, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silk-worm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry... yields her leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure. 1855 PARSONS *Philip II.* I. iii. 134 Put to the rack... to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiz* 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

† **Disclothe**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 520 Being disclothed to their Shirts. 1596 R. L[INCOLN] *Diella* (1877) 69 Hee... straight disclothes him of his long-woven weed.

† **Discloud** (disklūd'), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 TROUVENET *Transf. Metam.* Author to Bk., For 'tis the hate of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloud it [its] sinne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 50 To discloud Your virtues lost in the confused crowd of headstrong rumor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. Pref.* § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy days with the beames of his mercie. 1650 — *Pisgah To Rdr.*, Are these gloomy days already disclouded?

Hence **Disclouded** *ppl. a.* 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 A rejoicing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 47 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

† **Disclout**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To take out of a clout.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat. II.* iii. 34 The must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

† **Disclown**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. DIS- 7 b + CROWN *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1659 TORRIANO, *Splicthead*, disclowned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

† **Disclode**, *v. Obs.* [In form a. L. *disclūd-ere* to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] *trans.* To disclose.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this pottle me may disclude.

† **Disclusion**, *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *disclusion-em*, n. of action from *disclūd-ere* to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE *v.* 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disclusion*, a shutting out, a separation. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

**Disco-** (diskō), combining form of Gr. *diskos* quoit, DISK, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discoelastic** *a. Embryol.* [Gr. *diskos* germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): **Discomyctula**, *Embryol.*, the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal-segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomerula** and **Discoyctula**, and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discoblastula** and **Discoastrula**: see QUOT. and CYTULA, etc. **Discoecarp** *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *discoecarpium*, f. Gr. *karpōs* fruit], (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence **Discoecarpous** *a.*, relating to, or having, a

discoecarp. **Discocephalous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the suborder **Discocephali** of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Disco-daetyl** (e), **Disco-daetylous** *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *daktylos* finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. **DiscoGLOSSA** *a. and sb. Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family **DiscoGLOSSIDAE** of toad-like batrachians; also **DiscoGLOSSOID** *a.* **Discohexaster** *Zool.*, in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedusan** *a. and sb. Zool.*, belonging to, or a member of, the order **Discomedusae** of aculephs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also **Discomedusoid** *a.* **Discomycetous** *a. Bot.*, belonging to the order **Discomycetes** of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or discoecarp. **Discopla-cental**, **Discoplacentalian** *adj.* *Zool.*, belonging to the section **Discoplacentalia** of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta. **DiscoPODIUM** *Bot.*, 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (*Tras. Bot.* 1866). **Discopodous** *a. Zool.*, having the foot slaped as a disk; belonging to the section **Discopoda** of Gastropods. **Discostomatous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class **Discostomata** of Protozoa (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discoblastula, Haeckel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorphula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. *Ibid.*, 'Discoecarp, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Discoecarpium*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *tr. De Bary's Fungi* v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and 'discoecarpous' forms. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discoastrula, Haeckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 276 Evidences of the polychelate rather than the 'discoGLOSSOID' affinities of the... genus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Discomerula, Haeckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 168 All other 'Discoplacental' Animals. 1881 *Standard* 23 June 5 'The Discoplacental mammals. *Discoecarp*, *v.*: see DIS- 7 c.

† **Discoagulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COAGULATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 'This Salt... having a nature to discoagulate Metals.

† **Discoast**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **discoast**. [f. DIS- 6 + COAST *v.*]

1. *intr.* To withdraw from the coast or side.

1598 STOW *Ann.*, Q. Eliz. an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish naue for six days space, coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of France, and from thence to England, and thence to France agayne.

2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart: the opposite of COAST *v.* 8, to approach.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them... for discoasting from our practice? *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 341 Never willingly to discoast from truth and equity.

Hence † **Discoasted** *ppl. a.*, withdrawn from continuity, removed, distant. (= F. *disjointé*). *Obs.*

1630 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iv. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1622 H. SUNDHAM *Serm.* Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 67 His will... as fure discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1625 LESTER *Dis Barlas* 119 II is discoasted further from the plain of Senmar. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion... discoasted from truth.

**Discoblastie**, -blastula: see DISCO-

**Discohole**, *Zool.* [a. mod. F. *discohole* (Cavvier), in pl. *discoholes*, ad. mod. L. *discohole* (pl. of DISCOBOLUS: see below).] A fish of the group **Discohole**, in Günther's system, a family of **Acanthopterygii gobiiformes**, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

**Discohole** (diskōbō'lik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *discohole*-us (see next) + -ia]. Pertaining to a discohole or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. PRACOCK *Alaid Marian* v. 202 His discohole exploit proved the climax of his rage.

† **Discoholeus** (diskōbō'lik). *Class. Antiq.* Also erroneously -bulus. [L., a. Gr. *diskobolos* discus-thrower, f. *diskos* disk, *disco* + *-bolos* -throwing, -thrower, f. ablant-grade of *ballāre* to throw.] A thrower of the DISCUS; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scribterus* I. vi. The Discohole... were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. GIBSON in *Eastlake Lfr.* (1857) 185 (Stant) In the same room is the Discohole of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus. 1877 WAXILL *Hugh's 'Miscellaneous'* II. cxv. 28 Vejanus the discoholeus lives again in the rope-dancer Porioso.

**Discoecarp**, **Discocephalous**, etc.: see DISCO-

† **Discoignisance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *discoignisance*, -oignisance ignorance (13th c. in Godef.). f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *ignisance* knowledge, COGNIZANCE.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 CANTON *Yasht* 23 b, Put not ye your [error for the]

herte in discoignisance by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees [fr. ne mettez le cuer en descoignisance].

† **Discoherent**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COHERENT-]. Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So † **Discoherence** *Obs.*, want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1843 II. 736 An opinion of discoherence... between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1695 J. SATURN *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 32 They... made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsistent, nay, contradictory to one another.

**Discohexaster**: see DISCO-

**Discoïd** (diskō'id), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *discoïdes*, a. Gr. *diskoïdes* quoit-shaped, f. *diskos* DISCUS, quoit + -oides -form. In mod. F. *discoïde*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in *Conchol.*, used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas... discoïd and 4-lobed. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 197 Discoïd and angular univalves. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoïd bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. *Bot.* Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tausy.

1794 MARTIN *Roussseau's Bot.* x. 102 Ray called them discoïd flowers [*Discoïde*]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 131 Some capitula are wholly discoïd, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoïd).

**B. sb.** A body resembling a disk in shape. *b. Conchol.* See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Discoïd*, something in form of a discus or disk. 1846 WORCESTER, *Discoïd* (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

**Discoïdal** (diskō'idāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DISCOÏD.

*Discoïdal segmentation* of an ovum (*Embryol.*): segmentation producing or resulting in a disk-shaped mass of cells.

1796 [see DISCOÏD]. 1819 C. SANSOUE *Entomol. Compend.* 148 Elytra... with some impressed discoïdal punctures. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. (1856) 41 The discoïdal plumbis sometimes become perforated by the removal of its inner whorls. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoïdal.

**Discolith** (diskō'lik), *Biol.* [f. DISCO- + LITH-] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER *Alfresco*, & *Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. 1883 J. H. WRIGHT *Sci. Dogmatism* 8 This jelly [Bathylus]... forming deposits thirty feet thick, with... imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discolith*, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

**Discolor** (diskō'lār, -kplōr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [a. L. *discolor*, *discolor-us* not the same colour, variegated, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *color* COLOUR; the opposite of *concolor*. Cf. F. *discolore* in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in *Tras. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discolor**, *v.*: see DISCOLOUR.

**Discolorate** (diskō'lār, -kplōrēt), *a.* [ad. med. L. *discolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discolorāre* (Dn Cange) to DISCOLOUR; cf. OF. *descoloré* (Godef.).] Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

**Discolorate** (diskō'lārēt), *v. rare.* Also 7 **discolorate**. [f. med. L. *discolorāt-*, ppl. stem f. *discolorāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = DISCOLOUR *v.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 234 [It] doth variously affect and perturb the blood, and discolorate it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 The Clergie complained, that... the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discoloured the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xi. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

**Discoloration**, **discolouration** (diskō'lār, -kplōrēt'jōn). [n. of action f. DISCOLORATE *v.*: cf. OF. *discoloracion* (1495 in Godef.).] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. ii. 36 Pure light without discoloration. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerce. Phil. Techn.* 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lex.* 49 The sources of discoloration, or decay in woven or leather fabrics. 1892 STRYVENSON *Address the Plains* 44 With none of the litter and discoloration of human life.

b. *concr.* A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE *Porosus. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* III. 17 Black and blew discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some contusions. 1842 PUCHMAN *Nat. Hist. Man* 29 Brown discolorations are often found. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xviii. § 747 These discolorations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

**Discolorization**, *rar.* [f. \**discolorize* (f. DIS- 6 + COLOURIZE) + -ATION: cf. colorization.] = DISCOLOURATION, DISCOLOURMENT.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1871) 17 The shadow of the

archway, the discolorations of time on all the walls. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/5 The discolorization and close texture which was characteristic of the bread.

**Discolorous** (disk'lorəs, -k'p'lorəs), *a.* [*f.* *L. discolor, discolor-us* (see above) + *-ous.*] = DIS-COLOR *a.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.

**Discolour, discolor** (disk'lor), *v.* [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. *descolorer, concolorer*, in 11th c. *descolorer* = Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*, It. and med.L. *discolorare*, Romanic deriv. *f. des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + *L. colorare* to colour, taking the place of *L. decolorare*: see DE- pref. I. 6, and cf. DECOLOR *v.* In sense 3, from *L. discolor* adj.: see DISCOLOR.]

1. *trans.* To alter the proper or natural colour of; esp. to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes *spec.* To deprive of colour, render pale or faded.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 109 Ac ys Fysage al discolorid was, for is blod was gon away. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be brown, for discolorid me hath the sunne. 1384 *Caxton Chivalry* 6 By the penance that he dayly made was moche discolorid and lene. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 171 If we be hindred, We shall your tawny colour with your red blood discolor. 1647 *Clarendon Contempt* Pr. Tracts (1797) 466 Herbs, which... the first frost nips and discolors. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* i. 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discoloring silver. 1842-5 *Browning The Greek Wks.* 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolor my cheek? 1880 *Geikie Phys. Geog.* iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. *fig.* 1599 *Marston Dec. Villaniv* i. iv. 289 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips. Are not so soon discolorid. 1628 T. [HAWKINS] *Causus's Holy Cr.* 53 Frivolous employments... discolor the lustre, and honour of your name. 1748 *Watts (J.)*, Lest some beloved notion... so prevail over your mind as to discolor all your ideas. 1881 *Stevenson Virg. Puerique* 16 Some whimsy in the brain... which discoloured all experience to its own shade.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also *fig.*) [1555-1598 See below, DISCOLOURING.] 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 29 Those... that, having had good education and great estates left, discolor from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 *Whitlock Zoolonia* 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolor into Encomiums. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must... be very pure, else the developer will soon discolor.

3. *trans.* To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf. DISCOLOURED 3.) *Obs.*

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Discolor*... to make of divers colours. 1666 *Siu T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 129 High Towers... leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

4. To render different in colour. *Obs. rare.* a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence DISCOLOURING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 *ENEN Decades* 310 These colours... from whyte they go to yellow by discoloryng to browne and redde. 1598 *FLORIO, Scoloramentum*, a discoloring, a growing pale or sallowe. 1667 *LOVELACE Poems* (1884) 161 Not that you feared the discoloring cold Might alchemize their silver into gold. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 107 It... clears the skin from spots and discolorings. 1741 *Mosno Anat.* (ed. 3) 291 Swelling, Discoloring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 *Tr. Facet's Chem. Light* i. 3 This discoloring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen.

**Discolour, discolor, sb.** Now *rare.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + COLOUR *sb.*, after DISCOLOUR *v.*] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 868 Soden paleness and discolor is a token of drede. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 459 The Jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of willow... will only tip with a slight discolor of a part of the kernels. 1847 *BUSWELL Chr. Anst.* iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

**Discoloured, -ored** (disk'lorid), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DISCOLOUR *v.* + ED 1.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also *fig.*)

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe is now become a ruddy cheke. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage litill and streyte, yellowe and discolorid, he is ful malitious. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 708 With hink and lean discolor'd cheek. 1732 *Pope Ep. Colman* 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolor'd thro' our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas flank.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1610 *GULLIV Trav.* iii. xii. (1611) 123 Four footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discolor'd (that is to say varying from their natural colour).

2. Without colours, divested of colours. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Amo.* And you have still in your hat the former colours. *Mer.* You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured.

3. Various colours; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from *L. discolor, discoloris*.] *Obs.*

1471 *RITLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers discolor'd bewtysely to syght. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 51 Diapred lyke the discolor'd mead. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) 8 May that sweet plain... Be still enamell'd with discolor'd flowers. 1660 F. BROOKER *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 307 Beautified with columns of discolor'd marble.

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these discolor'd Mates?

Hence DISCOLOUREDNESS, the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ak Physic* 77 Losing that discolor'dness which appeared in the Fever.

**Discolourment** (disk'lorment), [*f.* DISCOLOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R. DANLEY *Introduct. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* i. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. ix. v. 490 Accidents... involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

**Discombine, v. rare.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In quot. *intr.* for *refl.* To become disunited.)

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* iii. 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain.

**Discomedusan**: see DISCO-

4. **Discomfekt, ppl. a.**, latinized by-form of DISCOMFIT, discomfited.

a 1549 *SKELTON Agst. Scotles* 84 That late were discomfekt with battle marciall.

**Discomferd, obs. pa. ppl.** of DISCOMFORT *v.*

**Discomfist, -fish, v. Sc.** Forms: *Pa. ppl.* and *pa. t.* 5 *discomfist*, 6 *-ist*, *-feist*, *-comfist*, *-feist*, *-confeist*, 9 *discomfist*. [A by-form of DISCOMFIT *v.*, a. OF. *desconfis*- present stem of *desconfire* (pr. *ppl.* *desconfisant*, pr. subj. *-confiste*). In early use chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *pa. t.* *discomfist* (cf. F. pret. *il desconfist*); modern present tense *discomfish*, also *SCOMFISH*.] = DISCOMFIT *v.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 429 Ane that has discomfist was all. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. p. xxvii, Discomfist be their enemies. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* ix. 77 Gedeon, vith three hundred men, discomfiste aine hundred and twenty thousand. 1553 *Douglas Aeneis* x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfist [MS. *discomfist*] with a grislie ane wound. 1570 *Tragedie* 264 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) 106 we the Langsyde hill befor thame wan, And... discomfist thame. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Discomfist*, overcome. 1894 *Literat.* 1 Dec. 72/1 Ye're a pair Jeckless fushionless discomfist body.

**Discomfit** (disk'mfit), *v.* Forms: *Pa. ppl.* 3 *deskumfit*, 4 *desconfit*, -oumfit(e), -coumfit, -confet, 4-6 *deskumfit*, -fyt, -comfit, -fyt, -confit(e), *dyscumfyt*, 5 *dis-*, *dyscoumfite*, -comfyd, -fid. *Pres.* 4 *deskumfit*, *dyscumfyte*, 4-6 *deskumfit*(e), -fyte, *discomfite*, -fyte, 5 *dyscoumfytyn*, 5-6 *dyscumfyt*, 5- *discomfit* (6 *-feist*). [ME. *desconfit*, -cumfit, etc., a. OF. *desconfit*, -cunfit, -cumfit (— *L. type \*disconfectus*), *pa. ppl.* of *desconfire*, mod. F. *desconfire* to discomfit—late pop. L. *disconficere* (Du Cange), *f. dis-* + *L. conficere* to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; *f. con-* together + *facere* to do, put. In Romanic, *conficere, confectare*, retained the constructive sense, as in F. *confire*, Sp. *confitar*, while *disconficere*, from DIS- 4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. *desconfir*, It. *disconfiggere*). The OF. *desconfit* was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was *desconfit*', i.e. completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, *desconfit-ent*. The *pa. ppl.* (and *pa. t.*) continued to be *desconfit* (also *-confid*) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but *disconfited* from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 250 Peo ne muven been desconfit ne overkumen, o none wise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7799 (Cott.) Bai er disconfit (*Gott.* scumfited) wit hair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. BAUNSE *Handl. Synne* 4986 Pei ordeynede hem... Agens be Phyllystynes for to goe, And hem dycumfyte and slo. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamefully... ar we desconfit! a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 61 And bei disconfiende him han and scapit ful oile. 1393 *LANGEL. P. Pl. C.* i. 108 bei were disconfit in bataille. c 1400 *MAUNSEY* (Rolls) xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discomfist three kynges. c 1440 *Prem. Parv.* 2327 *discomfistyn*, *confisto*, *superio*, *vinco*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtess) 5900 Bai wer all discomfyd. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 204 b,

Hys men... which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Breunus* viii. In the ende I was discomfite there. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 114 Thrice hath this Houspur marsh in swathing Clothes... Discomfited great Dowglas. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 5 78. 1667? He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1792 *Anecd. H. Pitt* i. 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1822 *MISS YONGE Camos* II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

*fig.* 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 7 281 Farre lesse able... to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. *gen. a.* To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

1375 *BANBOUR Bruce* III. 197 And fra the hart bediscumfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt. c 1400 *J. Waine & Garv.* 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay... discomfite he lay on grownde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 518/1, discomfite, I put one out of comforte. *ye desconfys.* 1598 *SHAKS. Tim.* Shr. ii. l. 124 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereas the rest were no whit discomfited. 1666 *SHARRKOT's Legation* 149 Not impeded by those want that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey & Son*, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1871 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited.

c. To frustrate or defeat of. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* (1809) 155 The Capitain discomfited of all releve and succour rendered the fortress.

Hence DISCOMFITED, *ppl. a.*; DISCOMFITTING *vbl. sb.*, discomfiture.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Aut.* 7. 1861 Ne ther was holden no discomfytunge But as a Justes or a turneyng. 1535 *COVERUE* 1 *Mace.* iv. 35 Lysias seynge the discomfytynge of his men and the manlynesse of the Jewes. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1658) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying hand back again to Constantinople. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Alarka* Flor. 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors... went hastily away.

7. **Discomfit, sb. Obs.** [*f.* DISCOMFIT *v.*] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngys in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth... victories, and dyscomfites. c 1425 *Engl. Cong. Trcl.* (E.E.T.S.) 30 The other weneden that they departed yn dyscomfite. 1592 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. l. 66 Vnurable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Water* II. 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-hoist.

**Discomfit, obs. pa. ppl.** of DISCOMFIT *v.*

See in the verb.

**Discomfiter.** Also 6 *Sc.* discomfatour. [In early use a. OF. *desconfiteur* (in Godef.); in later, *f.* DISCOMFIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which discomfits.

1528 *LYNDESAY Dreame* 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart knyghtis,—Discomfatours of cruell battellis thir, The flesche, the world, the feind. 1820 *MALMAN Fall Jerusaleme* (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

**Discomfiture** (disk'mfitiur). Forms: 4 *desconfiture*, 5 *comfiture*, 4 *dis-*. See also the shortened SCOMFITURE. [*a.* OF. *desconfiture*, rout, defeat (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* *disconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura*, Oit. *confitura*, med.L. *disconfitura*, *f. disconficere* to rout, overthrow (Du Cange); see DISCOMFIT and -URE.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14212 Moddred ne myghte in bataille dede But euer was at desconfiture. c 1400 *MAUNSEY* (Rolls) xiii. 56 When he come fra the desconfiture of his ennys. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* i. viii. 20 After the desconfiture Manybal dyde doo serche the felde. 1586 *KOESLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 234 Of Italic siclik disconfiture. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 59 Sad tidings bring I... Of loss, of slaughter, and disconfiture. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* 11778 II. v. 84 A few days after the disconfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 501 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped disconfiture and disgrace?

2. *gen. a.* Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 326 For in this worldy ny Creature Wakynge in moore disconfiture pane I. 1593 *BRASHAW St. Werburge* i. 240 Yet after all heynesse, penance, and dysconfiture, She rejoyces in soule. 1675 *Ar. Contentum*, x. v. 231 That accused thing which has caused our disconfiture. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 75 To rely upon promises... would end in regret and disconfiture. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Mauch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 A nipple of laughter follows the disconfiture of his questioner. 1899 H. BURTIS *Dyets drit Dinner* A ii j b, If thy lye'st have tane disconfiture By sle assault of Rump.

**Discomfitor** (disk'mfitor), *a.* OF. *desconfitor* COMFORT. [ME. *disconfitor*, a. OF. *desconfitor*, (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *deconfitor*, *vbl. sb.* from *desconfiter* to DISCOMFIT. Cf. also DIS- 9.]

1. Undoing or loss of courage; disconcertment, disheartening. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 488 Ofissis of aine word may ris



Discomfort and tynall with-all. *c* 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 168 The tothir Scottis. For discomfort to leiff the feild was boun. 1495 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More dyscomforte it is to an oost yf they see theyr cheffeyne flee . . . and more comfort to the enmyes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 To the great discomforte and fere of your true officers. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 81 Wyth spytefull wordis of discomforte.

† 2. Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance. *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 15 The abhominacion of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 This grysely ghost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyge discomfort. 1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 114/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne comforte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iii. (1586) 150 For swine . . . eate not only their owne, but young children. . . to the pittifull discomfort of the parent. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To give them this discomfort? Lookie they weepe. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.). In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. tu. i.* 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

† b. with *pl.* Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3 b).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* t. 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To roben by the see but discomfort. 1536 WYTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) i. 33 Which was a great discomfort to all this realm. 1562 I. S. (*Uille*), Truth tried: very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body): cf. COMFORT *sb.* 6, COMFORTABLE *a.* 7, 10. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 82, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Scots . . . began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1865 SIR B. BRONIE *Psychol. Inq.* III. iv. 226 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b. with *pl.* Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 7.)

1841 JAMES BRIGANDI, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* i. 19 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

† Formerly, like the *vb.*, confused with DISCOMFORT *sb.*

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* t. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouerthrowes and discomforts in battell.

**Discomfort** (disk'omfart), *v.* Also 4-6 *dis-*, *-com-*: see COMFORT. [ME. *discomfort*, *descomfort*, *a.* OF. *desconforter* (12th c. in Littre), mod. F. *déconforter*, *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + *conforter* COMFORT *v.*; cf. *it.* *disconfortare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 Discomfort no þing þe, so faire happe neuer þou fond. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15543 (Fairf.) Loke 3e 3u discomfort [*earlier texts* misynay] 1071. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamble, The seid sueturs . . . were . . . discomforted & in dyspayre of expedition of their suetes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. *a* 1677 MANTON *True Circumcision* Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind . . . which is naturally discomforted and weakened . . . is mightily revived and encouraged by these glad tidings. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discomfort* . . . to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

† 2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladyd moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfortyd me hugely. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynion* xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grete sorowe, nor to discomforter yourself so moche as ye doo. *a* 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 159 She was ryght sorrowfull and sore dyscomfortyd. 1608 *Pract. Disc.* IV. 109 Is not every Man concern'd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonnet*, *Rose Mary*, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To distress oneself, grieve. *Obs.* rare.

1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.*, *Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 O why should we be . . . sad? Or for to discomfort what thyng should us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 27 He is careless . . . nor feels discomfort, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* (1879) i. 296 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 37 The Registrar . . . was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. *Mod.* Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

† Formerly often confused with or used for DISCOMFIT *v.* q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kyngdam departid azeins hym self, shal be desolat, or discomfortid. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L.iiij. He alloue discomfortid and ouercame

thre thousand persones. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 288 The Turks discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers . . . betooke themselves to flight. 1628 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 410 The news . . . almost discomforted our hopes.

Hence **Discomforted** *pl. a.*, **Discomforting** *vb. sb.* and *pl. a.*; **Discomfortedly**, **Discomfortingly** *adv.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 Po þe Romeyns were wyþ out cheif, dyscomforted hit were. 1375 BARONET *Brucell* 193 For throw mekill discomforting men fallis off into dyspayng. c 1400 *Meleyne* 210 The Saracen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. It was dyscomfortinghe. *a* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L.ij. The bitter teares of the discomfortede Quene. 1577 *William of Normandy* I. 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 64, I snubbed and discomfortedly put them in my own breast. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. i. 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

**Discomfortable** (disk'omfatabl'), *a.* [a. OF. *desconfortable* (in Godef.), *f. desconforter*: see DISCOMFORT *v.* and COMFORTABLE.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 2).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 68 Nothyng agreeable . . . hit is to me but ful discomfortable. 1535 COVERDALE *Zechar.* xviii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 375 We hard nothing of him but threatening and discomfortable wordis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin! knowest thou not, [etc.]. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 349 As soylful to me, as discomfortable to them. 1655 DUGES *Conf. Amicus*, 374 She said she would write a few words to you . . . which I prayd her might not be discomfortable. 1846 TRENCU *Africa*, xviii. (1862) 245 He breaks the silence . . . but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

† b. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. *Obs.*

1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, discomfortable & ful of feare. 1586 BRIGHT *Alenach*, xvii. 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie. 1622 DONNE *Sermon*, cxix. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 DERKER *Northw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershot Camp the most so. 1888 STREVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1847) 157, I never saw . . . in the most horribly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings.

† 4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsolable. *Obs.* rare.

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* x. 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [WYCL., unremediable teris.]

Hence **Discomfortableness**; **Discomfortably** *adv.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 317 A death where the maner could be no comfort to the discomfortableness of the matter. 1585 ABR. SANVOUS *Sermon* (1841) 360 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 435 Thy conscience must . . . inferre the conclusion discomfortably. 1653 J. BANFELD in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

**Discomforter**. [f. DISCOMFORT *v.* + -ER]. Cf. OF. *desconforteur*.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Plodding Student* (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students. 1653 BOGAN *Althir Chr. Life* 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† **Discomforture**. *Obs.* rare. [f. DISCOMFORT *v.*: cf. *discomforture*.] Discomfort, distress.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

**Discommend** (disk'mend'), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMEND: cf. OF. *descommender* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To find fault with, express disapprobation of; the opposite of COMEND (sense 3).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 In hym was no thyng to be dyscommended, but that he helde his daughter so longe unmarried. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Folsy* (1570) 122, I shall . . . Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommende. 1557 NORTH *tr. Guenard's Diall of Princes* 902/2, I do discommend, that the women should goe gadding, a broode in visitation. *a* 1559 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. iv. (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idleness. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iv, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my dear. 1860 PATMORE *Faithful for ever* t. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice? *absol.* 1632 BRONIE *Novella* iii. Wks. 1873 I. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist.*

*Bible* (1767) IV. vii. iv. 519 The author neither commends nor discommends.

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of RECOMMEND (cf. COMMENT 2).

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. 23 The juyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommended. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Med.* i. ii. ii. 1, Savanarola discommends Goats flesh. 1879 MACFARREN *Countr.* (ed. 2) iii. 7 Their use . . . is discommended to students.

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.*

1579 LXXV *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde. *a* 1659 BOGAN in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing.

Hence **Discommended** *pl. a.*; **Discommending** *vb. sb.* and *pl. a.*; also **Discommender**, one who discommends.

1544 BALE *Chron.* *Sir J. Oldcastle in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) I. 249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may . . . be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended part of the same. 1611 COTGER, *Vinperreux*, a dispraiser, discommender. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref. No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is insipid. 1702 S. PARKER *tr. de Finibus* 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Discommender*, one that discommends; a dispraiser.

**Discommendable** (disk'mendäbl'), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. To be discommended; worthy of censure.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Prol. It is not dyscommendable for a man of more base leryngie to put to his helping hande. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abuses* 1. To Rdr. p. xii. It is an exercise altogether discommendable and vnlawfull. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable than the nakednesse of these Barbarians. 1711 W. KING *tr. Naudé's Ref. Politic* ii. 62 An act very dyscommendable and shameful. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. vii. iv. 517 The motives . . . are not discommendable. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Rel.* In a vein of no discommendable vanity.

† 2. Not to be recommended; to be represented dissuasively. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. xiii. (1539) 31 b. To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 329 Rice is . . . discommendable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Confit.* xviii. 644 The eating of Flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals.

Hence **Discommendableness**; **Discommendably** *adv.* *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them. 1757 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Discommendableness*, undeservingness of commendation.

**Discommendation** (disk'mend'at'shon), [*n.* of action from DISCOMMEND *v.*] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1573 ABR. PARKER *Corr.* 127 In whose discommendation . . . your honour once did write to me. 1599 BRETON *Scholler & Speldoun* 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company . . . than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation. 1837 CARLYLE *Alvanou Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A special instance of this.

1580 LUTTON *Singilla* 98 Truly the crab is a discommendation to the Peare tree that bare it. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* ii. (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics . . . with our hearty discommendations.

† **Discommis-sion**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + COMMISSION *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a commission.

1622 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) II. 287 All justices are like to be dis-commissioned shortly, and a new choice made. 1641 LAUD *Hist. Acc. Chancellorship* 142 (L.). I shall . . . proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press. 1659 MILTON *Rapt. Commure* Wks. (1851) 401 For discommissioning nine great Officers in the Army.

**Discommittee**: see DIS- 7.

† **Discommodable**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. -1. [f. F. *discommoder* to inconvenience, DISCOMMEDIATE + -ABLE.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* i. xvii. 29 a. The smel of womens oymantes is more discommodable than the odour of flowres.

† **Discommodate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMEDIATE *v.*, after *Obs.* F. *discommoder* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble.

Hence **Discommodated** *pl. a.*

1610 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 119 After the sending away her stuff, which . . . will much discommodate her. 1610 WYOTTON in *Relig. Walton* (1672) 533 None . . . shall . . . discommodate, pillage, . . . or trouble one another. c 1645 HOWELL *commodate*, pillage, . . . These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 Aug. [Carlyle], Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me.

**Discommode** (disk'mōwd'), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMONE *v.*, after *Obs.* F. *discommode*; see prec.] *trans.* To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

1721 BAILEY, *Discommode*, to incommode. 1753 L. M. *tr. Du Bessy's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 127 For fear of tr. *Du Bessy's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1848 SCOTT *Herl. Midl.* I. 11 could discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visitors nor discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visitors or mine. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. iii. i. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat.  
1885 *Civil Ballads* in. lxxviii. 235/2 The hero comes out of his mouth... to tell her how she discommoded him... every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast.

Hence Discommoded *pph. a.*, inconvenient.  
1828 in WEBSTER. 1830 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., Half-smothered ejaculations of discommodated men.

† Discommodiate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMODATE, used by the same author.] = prec.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Beatrice's Wars of Flanders* 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodating them.

† Discommodions, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COMMODIOUS.] Causing trouble or inconvenience; inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The... distance of the towne from the parische churches... is verie discommodious. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Herb.* iv. (1586) 179 b. The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remove. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 141 So discommodious is glutonie to the proceedings of the Christians. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 154 A marriage... totally discommodious, distasteful, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 29.

b. as *sb.* = Discommodious quality. *rare.*  
1583 B. GOODE *Let. in N. & Q. Ser.* in. III. 242, I can very well away with the dyscomodious off the contrary.

† Discommodiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Inconveniently.

1633 T. JAMES *Poet.* 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter. 1638 MAYNE *Lucan* (1664) 81 Having... discommodiously wash.

† Discommodiousness, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1576) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground... to fly, nor yet any space for any long chase. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 90 We... begin to find these discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 OULBY *Brit.* 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented.

Discommodity (disk'pmp'diti). [f. DIS- 9 + COMMODITY.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitability, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) 11. 798 He had declared the discommodity of discord, and the commodity of concord. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Herb.* iii. (1586) 147 b. Of the discommodity of Essex Cheese, our... John Haywood... merely writeth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1335 Nassau excused himself... by reason of the discommodity of his health. 1718 PERRY *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it. 1829 LAMB *Let.* (1888) 224 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1654 H. HENLEY *Comedy.* II. (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all Discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 1664 HENRY *Taxes* 25 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more than he needs. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. *conv.*  
1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1888) 58 As the noun *commodities* has been used... as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Discommon (disk'man), *v.* [f. DIS- 7, 8 + COMMON *sb.* and *a.*: cf. also COMITON *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To cut off from the membership of a community; *spec. a.* to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate, *Obs.*

1478 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 303 In open Court, the Mayor and bayliffes... declared the said persons not discomon nor disfranchised. 1583 BR. ANON *Niney-six Sermons* (1841) IV. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city; nor being there discomon, is thereby forthwith... excluded from the Church? 1650-31r. *Hal's Desert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that... Commonwealth. 1655 VINES *Lords's Supp.* (1677) 230 Ground to discommon, or disfranchise a reputed member. c. *fig.* To exclude, banish.

1886 *Praise of Mus.* 77 By a commission only of Sic volumus. Sic inlensus, to discommon that which is the principall inwield.

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 80 The hedd, all the University... discommoned hym, and commanded all the univelsitie, cooks, and all others of the Universitye that they shulde notther by nor sell w<sup>th</sup> hym. 1655 FULAN *Ch. Hist.* in. vi. § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the University of discommoning a Townsman in Cambridge). 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publicly discommoned. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery-hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

b. To deprive of commons; = DISCOMMON 1.  
1835 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see COMMON *sb.* 1, 5, 6. Also *fig.* b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).

1597-8 *Ep. Hall Sat.* v. iii. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warnt that none feed in thy field. 1828 WEBSTER, *Discommon*, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two C. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

Discommonize, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMONIZE *v.* (or COMMON *sb.* + -IZE).] = DISCOMMON 2.

1886 H. V. BARNETT in *Home Chimes* 150 Slippery discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonized.

Discommons (disk'pmanz), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 + COMMONS *sb.* *pl.*, 3, 4.] Hence Discommonised *pph. a.*, Discommonising *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To deprive of commons in a college.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Oxley Oulst.* 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonised, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy. 1881 SAINTSWORTH *Dryden* i. 6 On July 12th, 1652... he was discommonised and gated for 2 fortnight for disobedience and contumacy. 1887 *Fall Mail Budget* 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommoning, a gentle personal castigation, or expulsion were the only punishments in use. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years' Sport* 1. 34, I was discommonised for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = DISCOMMON 2.

1852 BRISTOL *5 Years in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 81 note, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being 'discommoned'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 6 To keep all discommoned tradesmen... and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† Discommonwealth, *v. nonce-wit.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To cut off from the commonwealth or state. Hence † Discommonwealthing *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Colbr* 47 The divell himselfe... as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehomination; as a Prince discommonwealthings.

Discommune (disk'mim), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMUNE *v.*, or DIS- 7 + COMMUNE *sb.*] Hence Discommuned *pph. a.*, Discommuning *vbl. sb.*

† 1. *trans.* To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. *Obs.*

1590 D. ANON *in Greenwood Collect. Selamud. Art. Eij.* The other was a civile discommuning. 1628 HALLS *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 Must I be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 GAVOEN *Tears of Ch.* 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON 2.

1677 WONO *Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned coher, 1691 = *Alth. Oxon.* II. 507 He... did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Book-seller called Edward Thorne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommuned, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1854 *Queen's Bench Rep.* XVIII. 650 The said Vice-Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges... pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† Discommunion, *Obs.* [DIS- 9: cf. prec.] Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1590 T. SPERN in *Confer.* II. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Civile discommunion. 1660 GAVOEN *Boynwiz* 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion, and distance from the Church pollick, or Court of Rome.

Discommunity (disk'mi'niti). *rare-1.* [f. DIS- 9 + COMMUNITY.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1888) II. xiv. 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

Discomonerula, Discomorula: see DISCO-

† Discompanied, *pph. a. Obs. rare.* [na. *pph.* of \*discompany *vb.*, ad. OF. *descompaignier*, *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + *compaignier* to COMPANY.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v. If shee bee alone, now, and discompanied. 1613-28 DANIEL *Cell. Hist. Eng.* (1628) 13 [His] step-mother... murdered him, coming to her house, estrayed in hunting, and discompanied.

Discompanion, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of companionship.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grunt* I. xxiv. 251 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanied at home.

† Discompensate, *v. nonce-wit.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPENSATE *v.*] *trans.* To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

† Discomplexion, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 d.] *trans.* To spoil the complexion or aspect of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1535 SHIRLEY *Coronet* I. I. His hand may be disordered... his neck cloath is discomplexioned With blood. *Ibid.* IV. iii.

Can a sorrow enter but uppoth thy garment, Or discomplexion thy attire?

Discompliance, *rare-1.* [f. DIS- 9 + COMPLIANCE.] Refusal to comply, non-compliance.

1664 PERRY *Diary* 23 July, A compliance will discomend me to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor.

Discompose (disk'pmp'uz), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPOSE *v.*] The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. \**descomposer* = F. *décomposer*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: a. (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1883 CAXTON *Calo I* ij b. Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thou loost the ryches and temporalle goodes of this world. 1645 BR. HALL *Remed. Contents* 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 168 Every opposition of our spouses opinions... discomposeth the minds serenity. 1732 PORE *Ess. Anim.* t. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompos'd the mind. 1765 WALPOLE *Cas. Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glazing of a peasant's son. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlvii. Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air).

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 65 That breath of thine can only raise New stormes and discompose the Seas. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Geol.* O. Cromwell Wks. 1710 II. 626 No Wind... the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Discomporre*, to vnframe, to discompose. 1649 CROWELEY *Let.* 19 July. Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* v. 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unawak'd Eve With Tresses discompos'd, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 GOLDSB. *Eng. Ants* 104 This Species [of red ants] is... the most daring and venomous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 357 These minutiae alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

† b. To upset or disorder the health of; *pa. pple.* indisposed, out of health. *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposes him. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Oct., Is much discomposed with a cold. 1712 W. ROBERTS *Poet.* (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them.

† 3. To displace, discard. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 242 (R.) Hee neuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or carne seruant, saue onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry, the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite.

Discomposed (disk'pmp'uzd, *poet.* -zid), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.

1625-8 tr. *Candid's Hist. Ecl.* IV. (1638) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed judgement. 1670 DAVENANT *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. 1, I met Almanzor coming back from Court, that with a discomposed and speedy Pace. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxv, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence Discomposedly *adv.*; Discomposedness, *disorderedness, disquietude.*

1627 DORNE *Serm.* xxii. 218 Thir inordinatenesse thir discomposedenesse and fluctuation of passion. 1655-62 GURKALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1660) 356/2 David behaved himself compossedly. 1677 HALE *Contempl. II.* Afflictions (R.), Sickness... is a time of dissembler and discomposedness. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* 11. 33 She rose discomposedly.

Discomposing (disk'pmp'uzin), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discomposes.

1694 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady... may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 385, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 92 A tall girl... took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence Discomposingly *adv.*, in a way that discomposes or disturbs.

1891 G. MURKIN *Our of our Cong.* III. xii. 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

† Discomposition, *Obs.* [n. of action from DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSITION.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1624 DORNE *Devotions* 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling dissembler, O miserable condition of man! 1656 FINNET *Poet. Ambass.* 63 He was... brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

† Discomposture, *Obs.* [ad. *sp. descompostura* disorder (Minsheu 1599), *f. descomper* to discompose. Cf. *composture*.] = next.

1622 MAHUR tr. *Alenari's Guzman D'Alf.* l. 76 Darna never gaue way by any discomposture or vnjoynted behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought... by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangle Part.

Discomposure (disk'pmp'uzi), [f. DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSURE.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 223 The Prelates... which way soever they turn them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 HALK *Prim: Orig.* Man. iv. vii. 348 The Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 BULLOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

† b. Derangement of health, indisposition. *Obs.* 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* ii. i. (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Clyn.* 275 In cases of uterine discomposures. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jur.* (1789) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed. Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

† c. The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment. *Obs.*

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set together.

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. COMPOSURE, sense 10.)

1647 CLARENDO *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 131 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1741 RICARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen.

† 3. Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. *Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry... Omniscience doth... discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 271, I was not there... because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of DISCOUNT.

† Discomputation. *Obs.* [DIS- 9.] An erroneous reckoning.

1611 FLORIO, *Scampulo*, a discomputation.

Discomycetous: see DISCO-

† Disconceit, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + CONCEIT *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the conception or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (of something).

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 61 An over good conceit of a mans own condition and estate... disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ.

Hence † Disconceited *pph. a.*; † Disconceitedness, the being out of conceit with something.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

† Disconceit, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONCEIT *sb.*: cf. *It. sconcerto*, for *disconcerto*, Sp. *deseconcerto*, mod. F. *déconcert*.] Want of concert or concerted action; dissention, disagreement in action.

1658 TENNIE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 113 Avoid all Pretences... of France's breaking the Business... which I knew they would be strongly tempted to... by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — *Observ. Netherl.* Pref. (Senger). The remainders of their state are... kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 POE *Masque Red Death* Wks. 1864 I. 341 The waltzers porce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

Disconcert (diskɔnsə't), *v.* [a. obs. F. *disconcertier* (1611 Cotgr., *disconcertir*, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod. F. *déconcert*, f. *dis-*, *dé-*, DIS- 4 + *concertier* to CONCERT: cf. *It. disconcertare* 'to vinture' (Florio), Sp. *deseconcertar* 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minshew).]

1. *trans.* To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, de-range, spoil, frustrate; now *esp.* to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* ii. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved... and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. 1. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures. 1818 JAS. MITT. *Brit. India* II. iv. 154 One of the four divisions... fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 151 This scheme was... completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

† b. To disturb or displace in material position. *Obs. rare.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1716 COLLIER tr. *Panegyric* 59 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 ¶ 10 He never... disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 606 He would not disconcert or throw me out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

Hence Disconcerting *pph. a.*, that disturbs self-possession or complacency.

1807 BARRETT *All the Yulants* (ed. 9) 41 A hundred dis-

concerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf.* Nt. 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 Apr. 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

Disconcerted (diskɔnsə'tɪd), *pph. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence Disconcertedly *adv.*; Disconcertedness, the state of being put out.

1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspiracy* Bija, The Govern-ment was more disconcerted and embroil'd. 1752 A. MURPHY in *Gray's Inn* *Frul.* No. 6 ¶ 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Lett.* (1809) II. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way I have seen you do... Whence is this disconcertedness? 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Epil. 8 Our singer for his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger.

Disconcertion (diskɔnsə'tʃən), [irreg. f. DIS-CONCERT *v.*; after etymological formations like *insert, insertion*.] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

(Disconcertion has the authority of Mr. Curran 'R.) [Not in J. or Todd.] 1794 *St. Trials, Hamilton Rowan* (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place. 1881 *Mem. G. Thomson* xii. 176 To his still greater disconcert [he] was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (diskɔnsə'tmənt), [f. DIS-CONCERT *v.* + -MENT; perh. after F. *déconcertement*.] The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* i. vii. His disconcertment... seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 2 His disconcertment is written... on his features.

† Disconclude, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.]

1611 FLORIO, *Disconcludere*, to disconclude.

Disconcord: see DIS- 9.

† Discondescend, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONDESCEND *v.*] *intr.* To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 5 The king... satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainly declaring to Lodovike that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

† Disconduce, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONDUCE *v.*] *intr.* To be non-conductive to. Hence Disconducing *pph. a.*, non-conductive.

16... DONNE *Serm.* xli. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1626 *Ibid.* lxxvii. 782 It were impertinent... and disconducing to our own end to vex... the Pope.

† Disconducive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONDUCEIVE, after *prec. vb.*] Not conducive.

1819 SEAGER *Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive*, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against.

Disconfels, -fils, -felt, etc.: see DISCOM-

† Disconfide, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONFIDE *v.*] *intr.* To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust in.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself.

† Disconfidence. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONFIDENCE, after *prec. vb.*] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in Iosephus, and I yeeld vnto all the Iewes. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Sem.* II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc.].

† Disconfident, *a. Obs. rare*—0. Wanting in confidence. Hence † Disconfidently *adv.*, without confidence.

1656 J. SERGEANT *Lett. of Thanks* 74 To speak disconfidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCONFITURE.

Disconford, obs. form of DISCONFORT.

Disconform, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORM *a.*, after L. *dis-similis*, etc.] Not conformable. In *Sc. Law* the opposite of CONFORM *a.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The forme and proving of exception be wne is divers, and disconforme to the manner of the probation of the libell. 1890 SCOTT *Leader* 29 Jan. That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

† Disconform, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONFORM *v.*] *intr.* To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. *to, from*.

a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do only out of crossness to disconform to your practice. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

† Disconformable, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORMABLE.] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. *from, to*.

1603 JAS. I in *Contn. Stow's Chron.* (1675) 842/1 As long as they are disconformable to religion from vs, they cannot

be but halfe my Subjects. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Frud.* vi. 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature.

Disconformity (diskɔnsɔ'fɔ'mɪti), [f. DIS- 9 + CONFORMITY: cf. Sp. *desconformidad* disagreement; also DISCONFORM *a.*] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlv. 178 The Cardinals... were seuteene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scott.* i. (1677) 13 He thus exchies his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. xvi. (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 *Trial Fyshe Palmer* 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. v. 186 Practices... forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 2 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. DISCONFORT, -FIT.

Discongruity. ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONGRUITY.] The quality of being 'discongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style. 1625 — *App. Cesar* II. vi. 163 That much discongruity betwixt Him and us. 1677 HALK *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 118 The intrinsic discongruity of the one to the other. 1728 EBERLEY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. a 1806 Bp. WORSLEY *Serm.* II. 117 Latural perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities.

† Discongruous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 10 + CONGRUOUS.] Wanting in congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 673 Discongruous forms.

Disconjure, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONJURE *v.*] *trans.* † a. ? To disenchant. *Obs.* b. To deprive of the power of conjuring.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. i. Necker [returns] to the Cell-de-Baouf, with the character of a disconjuror there,—fit only for dismissal.

Disconnect (diskɔn'ekt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONNECT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. *with, from*.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 1792 — *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 HOOO *Up Rhine* 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 7592 Disconnect your screw propeller. 1892 *Law Times* LXXVII. 210/2 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts. *Obs. exc. in pa. pple.*: see DISCONNECTED 2. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (R.), Thus the commonwealth itself would... crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 61r They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconnect, *pph. a. rare*—1. [short for next: cf. CONNECT *pph. a.*] = DISCONNECTED.

1825 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (diskɔn'ektɪd), *pph. a.* [f. DISCONNECT *v.* + -ED 1; but in sense usually privative of CONNECTED.]

1. Having no connexion (with something else, or with each other); detached (from); uncon-nected, separate.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xv. (Senger), An allegory... may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 HAN. MORE *Penn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 5r An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1875 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 19 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills.

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi, A Governess, disconnected, poor, and plain.

2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; incoherent. (Also *transf.* of a speaker or writer.) 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The plot is complicated and disconnected. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

Hence Disconnectedly *adv.*, in a disconnected manner; Disconnectedness, the quality of being disconnected.

1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 25/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 *Daily News* 26 June 2/1 A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenor of his remarks. 1881 S. COLVIN *Lander* v. 100 It was thus an essential habit of Lander's mind... to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray... by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.



**Disconnecter**, -or (disk'nektər). [*f.* DISCONNECT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

**Disconnective**, *a.* [*f.* DISCONNECT *v.*, after *connective*.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence **Disconnectiveness**.

1824 J. GUICHIST *Elym. Interpr.* 104 *Either... and Neither* are disconnective. 1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Aberration*, *Syn.* Desultoriness, Disconnectiveness, Inconnectiveness.

**Disconnection**, -nection (disk'nekt'shən). [*f.* DIS-9 + CONNEXION, after DISCONNECT *v.*]

The action of disconnecting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment · disunion. (Const. *from, between*.)

1735 FRANKLIN *True Happiness Wks.* 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnection between that and true, solid happiness. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* II. 193 A spirit of disconnection, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 TRENCH *Miscr.* xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnection from the Father. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1894 *Times* 23 July 676 [It] involves the complete disconnection of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 PARKES *Health* 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air.

1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† **Disconsent**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* DIS-10 + CONSENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscionable.

1640 L. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. (1642) 8 Seeking to remove from our Sovereign such unjust Judges, such pernicious Counsellors, and such disconsent Divines.

**Disconsecrate**, *v.* *rare* = *o.* [*f.* DIS-6 + CONSECRATE *v.* : cf. DECONSECRATE.] *trans.* To deprive of consecration, to desecrate.

1854 in WEBSTER.

† **Disconsent**, *v.* Obs. [*ad.* OF. *desconsentir* to be at variance with (Godef.), *f.* *des-*, DIS-4 + *consentir* to agree, accord, CONSENT.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. *with, from*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More Wks.* 307 A man must immediately love God and his commandmentes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 11iv. For the law declareth that our hertes are bounde and that we cannot disconsent from him. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 18 If... the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

† **Disconsent**, *sb.* Obs. [*f.* *prcc.* vb., after CONSENT *sb.*] Negation of consent. *By his disconsent* : without his consent.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. viii. (1730) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his disconsent therat.

**Disconsider** (disk'nsidər), *v.* *rare*. [*f.* DIS-6 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute; *cf.* CONSIDER 9.

1883 STEVENSON *Misado*, *v.* *Nicholson* I. 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes. 1889 — *Misado*, *v.* *iii.* 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.

So **Disconsideration**, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

1880 T. W. ALBES *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that I do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disconsolacy**. Obs. [*f.* DISCONSOLATE *a.* : see -AOY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 148 (L.) My repair shall be to God... in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (L.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy.

[Disconsolance, *a.* : see *List of Spurious Words*.

*Disconsolancy* is a misreading of DISCONSOLACY, and *disconsolance* a dictionary signment deduced therefrom.]

**Disconsolate** (disk'nsolət), *a.* (*sb.*). [*f.* *med.* *disconsolat-us* comfortless (Du Cange), *f.* *dis-*, DIS-4 + *consolatus* : see CONSOLATE *ppl.* *a.* Cf. 16th c. *F. desconsolē*, *It. sconsolato*, *Sp. desconsolado*.]

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk deconsolate. 1494 FAVIAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 Thou mother to wretches and other disconsolate. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxviii, So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourne to my selfe the nuisance of my love. 1663 PERVS *Diary* 19 *et.* The King... is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her. 1704 L. J. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars Wks.* 170 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow. 1709 STURTELL *Tadler* No. 23 *r.* The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor. 1883 LONGER *Wayside Inn* I. *Falc. Ser. Fed. xix.* She... passed out at the gate with footstep slow and soul disconsolate. 1884 TENNISON *En. And.* 698 On the high-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 542 O paleys desolat!.. O

paleys empty and disconsolate! 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 156 It was... a desolate, disconsolate wilderness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 665 The island... to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.

• B. as *sb.* A disconsolate person.

1762 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* III. 24 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† **Disconsolate**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* *prcc.* adj. : cf. CONSOLATE *v.*] *trans.* To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation. Also *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, *je desconsolate*. This terme is nat yet comenly used. Who hath thus disconsolated hym : *qui la ainsi desconsolē!* 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lamet. Traj.* ii. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Ah, do not so disconsolate your selfe. 1642 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 84 We are... disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.

Hence **Disconsolated** *ppl.* *a.*, rendered or become disconsolate; **Disconsolating** *ppl.* *a.*

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1869) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 64 What a disconsolated... Condition would this be to the soul. a 1768 STERNE *Serm.* III. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

**Disconsolately** (disk'nsoləli), *adv.* [*f.* DISCONSOLATE *a.* + -LY.] In a disconsolate manner; without comfort or consolation.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. lxxix. (R.), Psyche here observed a serious maid... Upon the ground disconsolately laid... a 1717 PARNELL *Elysium* (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain... Through gloomy light... In Orgies, all disconsolately rove. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Syke Brit.* 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1895 FARRAR *Seckers* I. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

**Disconsolateness**. [*f.* as *prcc.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.

c 1620 DONNE *Serm.* cxd. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness. 1852 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

**Disconsolation** (disk'nsolə'ti'shən). [*f.* DIS-9 + CONSOLATION, after *disconsolate*. Cf. *It. sconsolazione* (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 51 Tuning his owne priuate disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Centimph. O. T.* xiv. v. The earth yielded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heaviness. 1755 CARRE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 210 Their doors being shut close... in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

† **Disconsolatory**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* DIS-10 + CONSOLATORY; after *disconsolate*.] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the souls of any. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* D iv b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.

† **Disconsongancy**. Obs. [*f.* next : cf. *consongancy*.] The quality of being disconsongant; want of consongancy or harmony; incongruity.

1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsongancy in the name, methinks. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skillful Ear presently takes Cheque at it : and that's the Case in the least disconsongancy of Life.

† **Disconsongant**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* DIS-10 + CONSONANT *a.*] The reverse of consonant; out of agreement or harmony; discordant.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Ep. Andrevus* Wks. II. 332/1 He shew'd them... How far from truth they were disconsongant. 1634 — *St. Easter Kent* 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsongant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 72 Either disconsongant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsongant sounds. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsongant to general experience.

† **Disconsort**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* DIS-6 + CONSBORT *v.* 1.] *trans.* To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconsorted** *fa. ppl.*, out of harmony, at variance.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.

**Discontent** (disk'ntent), *sb.* 1 [*f.* DIS-9 + CONTENT *sb.*, after the vb. and adj. : cf. *It. scontento* for discontented (Florio 1598).]

1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of content; dissatisfaction of mind; the opposite of content or contentment.

1591 SPENSER *M. Ilkubend* 895 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/4 The country full of pride, muliny, and discontent. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent

your peace. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1838) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. 1. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which... is very useful as a stimulant.

† b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense: Displeasure, vexation, Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 (1673) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WATLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 81. 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent.

c. (with *pl.*) A feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 662 The discontents of the common people... were heightened against the powerful men at Court. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 37 It would... either prevent or silence all discontents. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.

† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in *pl.*) Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 58 (1673) 58 The good administration of justice... and the moderation of discontents. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 25 An ill Liver is my discontent.

**Discontent**, *a.* and *sb.* 2 [*f.* DIS-10 + CONTENT *a.* : cf. obs. *F. descontent* (Godef.), *It. discontento* (Florio).] *A. adj.*

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. *with, to* with *inf.*

1500-20 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 He that wantis any of thir thre, An luvir glaid may neuir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God... discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 JCR. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 119 He... is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. A.* (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka eae he discontent, Aw' wi' her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 25 He... withdrew discontented and discontent. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimina* II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back.

† 2. In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. Obs.

1494 FAVIAN *Chron.* I. v. 12 Lotrinus enamoured hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde... wherwith his wyffe, beyng soe discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon... her husbunde. a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.

B. *sb.* 2 A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Temple* (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (Seager) Having overthrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov. 5 What would he say to them? They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

**Discontent**, *v.* [*f.* DIS-6 + CONTENT *v.* : cf. obs. *F. descontenter*, *-fant-er* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in *pa. ppl.* : see DISCONTENTED.)

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* I *Cor.* xii. 13 Thou... discontentest thy selfe, because of the counterfeyte glorie of hym, of whom thou haste receyved baptisme. 1591 USTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of *in-camping* dothe the discontente me moste. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue Combat* 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 PERVS *Diary* (1692) VI. 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1891 XI. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1887 *Pal Mall G.* 23 Mar. 4 The Amerer... is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.

† 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs. or arch. (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)

1494 [see DISCONTENTED 2]. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontente, I displease, *je descontente*. I have served you well, all my life, and never discontented you by my good will. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented myhev.

band. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 75 The Queen would beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

† **Discontentation**. Obs. [*f.* DISCONTENT *v.*, after CONTENTATION.]

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1, DISCONTENTMENT.

1528-9 HENRY VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.] 1580 SINNEY *Aradin* II. (1622) 215 Rather than my axe discontentation Should breed to her, let me for aye dected be From my joy, which might her griefe occasion. 1611 SPENSER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 687 To the high discontentation... of the English Subjects. 1759 ROWLEYSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.

2. *transf.* Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 2.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Errer.* II. iii. 291 Who can number the hutes and discontentations, that dalle issue vpon vs from our neighbours?

**Discontented**, *pph. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED *1.*]

1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = **DISCONTENT** *a.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V., (an. 55 b, Surely there was no creature which with that war was either discontented or displeased. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* 1. 8 Our discontented Counties doe revolt. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 There are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xi. 329 Sullen and sower with discontented mien. 1763 *Watson Philip II.* 11. (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them .. refused to obey. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

† 2. Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 With which answer the Romaynes beyng sore discontented, made newe warre vpon y<sup>e</sup> sayd Sicambres. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 269/1 Plato discontented bereat. [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

**Discontentedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *2.*]

In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 *THOMAS Lat. Diet.* (1606), *Molest*, grievously, discontentedly, painfully. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 47 Unless they bee .. discontentedly malicious, or schematically factious. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

**Discontentedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1599 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* viii. iii. For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 14 Envy .. is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 *Memo. G. Psalmanazar* 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1881 *MASSON Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 150 A soul .. whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

† **Discontentee**. *Obs. rare -1.* [f. **DISCONTENT** *v.* or *a.* + -EE.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 55 The Priests .. traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

**Discontentful**, *a. arch.* [f. **DISCONTENT** *v.* + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

1615 *Trade's Iner. in Harv. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 314 All the more discontentful. 1622 *W. WHATELEY God's Bush* ii. 118 At last .. the smallest imperfections are more discontentfull, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1686) III. xxiv. 277 Discontentfull murmurings.

**Discontenting**, *vbh. sh.* [f. **DISCONTENT** *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the verb **DISCONTENT**.

(In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent : cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clix. 149 Without consent or knowledge of .. Lewes, and some deale to the discontenting of his mynde. 1593 *T. WATSON Tears of Fancie v.* Poems (Arb.) 181 Then Cupid .. Vnto his mother vovd my discontenting. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Elisa* ii. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

**Discontenting**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † displeasing, unpleasant (*obs.*); dissatisfying.

1585 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 25 That .. which in the end .. will be to you most discontenting. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 368 How unpleasant and discontenting the society of body must needs be to those whose mindes cannot bee sociable. 1825 *CARLYLE Schiller* II. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation.

† 2. Feeling or showing discontent. *Obs.*

1605 *Play Stuckey* 2050 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1611 *SHAKS. Winter* T. iv. 543 And with my best endeaours .. Your discontenting Father sturue to qualifie. 1613 *F. ROBERTS Reven. Gospel* 115 That .. not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

† **Discontentive**, *a. Obs.* [f. **DISCONTENT** *v.* + -IVE; after **CONTENTIVE**.]

a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b. Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 *BRETON Murner*, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majestic. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. 286 The fight was .. doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive. 1667-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxviii. 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

**Discontentment**. [f. **DISCONTENT** *v.* (or *a.*) + -MENT, after **CONTENTMENT**. Cf. *obs. F. descontentement* (1553 in Godef.).]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = **DISCONTENT** *sb.* *1.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciardi* (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1580 *Proser. agst. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 433 There did .. appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 *Br. HALL Renew. Discontent* or Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1750 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 294/2 Finding a general Exclamation, and discontentment against patents of privilege. 1825 *CARLYLE Schiller* I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

† b. Displeasure, vexation; = **DISCONTENT** *sb.* *1 b. Obs.*

1588 *R. PARKE in Mendoza's Hist. China* 242 The newe baptised .. wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxviii. liii. 107 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. 1639 *W. WHATELEY Protolytes* I. xvi. (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpnesses, as even to hate him. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War .. expired. 1648 to the .. great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with *pl.* A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = **DISCONTENT** *sb.* *1 c.*

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vncomfortable passions. 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Scot.* (1653) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 *T. RICHENS Hist. R. General. Spain* 156 The Discontentments which .. subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = **DISCONTENT** *sb.* *2. Obs.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 Think ye not that I have already received discontentment enough? 1627-36 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. ii. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

† **Discontigue**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. **DIS** - 10 + **CONTIGUUS**.] = **DISCONTIGUOUS**.

1538 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis. 1609 *SWEENE Reg. Maj.* Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyas within sundrie Schirfdomes .. or gif they ly in any one of them, discontigue.

**Discontiguity**. [f. **DIS** - 9 + **CONTIGUITY**.]

The quality of being discontiguous; discontinuity or isolation of parts.

1676 *H. MORE Remarks* 60 A Discontinuity or Discontiguity of matter. *Ibid.* 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontinuity or a vacuum.

**Discontiguous**, *a. Sc.* [f. **DIS** - 10 + **CONTIGUOUS**.] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjointed and discontiguous parishes in Scotland. 1793 *J. MILL Diary* (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous plots. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. s. v.* Dispensation, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous .. a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted. *Mod. Cromarty* is the typical example of a discontiguous shire.

**Discontinuable**, *a. rare -0.* [f. **DISCONTINUE** *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discontinued.

1846 in *WORCESTER*.

† **Discontinual**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 dys., -tyn-, -elle. [f. **DIS** - 10 + **CONTINUAL**.]

1. = **DISCONTINUOUS**.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxvi. (1495) 251 The cause and the solution of all rootydy fevers is knowe in general whether they ben continuall or dyscontinual. 1430 *Art Nombryge* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, bat oþer broken and discontynuelle. 1611 *FLORIO, Discontinuo*, discontinuall.

b. *Math.* *Said of proportion*: = **DISCONTINUED**.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Cijb, When I saie thus: as 5. is to 15. so 6. is to 18. Here is a triple proportion, but not continuall .. And therefore it is called a proportion discontynuelle. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontynual. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey).

**Discontinuance** (*discontini'ans*). Also 4-5 dys., -tyn-, 4-6 -aunce. [a. *AF. discontinuance*, f. *F. discontinuer* to **DISCONTINUE**: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shynynge comyth of lyght without mynnysshynge of lyght and .. without dyscontinuaunce therof. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. l.* viii. 20 The romayns in lyke wyse .. left on a tyme thexxcxyty of armes, whiche by theyr dyscontinuaunce they were by hanybal .. desconfyted. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. l. 31 My fyue or sixe years discontinuance from action. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 651 And not suffer the auncient custome .. by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 105/1 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 455 The cause of the discontinuance of the works at Lisbon. 1875 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture. 1885 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 307 The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

† b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselves into round Drops; Which is the Figure that sauteh the Body most from Discontinuation.

† c. *Math.* Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. *Obs.*

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuance of the proportions in this proportionality.

† 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence. *Obs.*

1604 *R. CAWOREY Table Alph.* Discontinuaunce, absence. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 59 Hee writes mee here, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieved. 1735 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 42 They quote him for a person .. of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1777 *S. HERNE Donnus Car-*

*thusiana* 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

† 3. *Law.* In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. *Obs.*

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (Sir F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* (ed. 2) 80).

1304 *Year-bk* 32-3 *Edw. I.* 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet mye mencion de continuance ne de discontinuance. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuances, Alienations .. be utterly void. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 115 a. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lett* (1675) 308 A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 171 The injury of discontinuance. 1822 *H. W. CHALLIS Law Real Prop.* (ed. 2) 79 A discontinuance .. was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or laches on the other's part .. The word discontinuance properly denotes this turning of an estate to a right of action.

4. *Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance, or misconduyng of process. 1607-72 *COWELL s. v.* The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afresh. 1673 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1696) 431 If the Plaintiff do nothing, it is called a discontinuance: if any error bee in the continuing, as by awarding a *Capias* where a *distress* should bee, it is called a miscontinuance. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermt.* II. 102 The devil .. is an unwearied solicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuance. 1834 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/1 What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuance of his original action.

† **Discontinuate**, *pph. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *discontinuat-us*, pa. pphe. of *discontinuare* to **DISCONTINUE**: see -ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous. So **Discontinuated** *pph. a.*

1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and diuisible things cannot bee made out of such things as are meerey discontinuate and indiuisible. 1641 *WILKINS Mercury* vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words] .. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* viii. 70 A Disease of discontinued Unity.

**Discontinuation** (*discontini'at-i'f-n*). [a. *F. discontinuation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *discontinuation-em*, n. of action f. *discontinuaré* to **DISCONTINUE**: cf. **CONTINUATION**.] 1. The action of discontinuing. a. = **DISCONTINUANCE** *1.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation or discontinuing. 1649 *Alcoran* 185 The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation. 1736 *ENTICK Proposals Chaucer's Wks.* 1 Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work. 1864 *T. A. TROLLOPE Marietta* I. ii. 25 The discontinuation of the houses. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* July 164 No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race.

b. Solution of continuity; = **DISCONTINUANCE** *1 b.*

1727 *NEWTON (J.)*, Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. *concr.* A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leathers.

† 3. = **DISCONTINUANCE** *3.* *Obs.* (? error).

1721 *BAILEY, Discontinuation* [of Possession].

**Discontinue** (*discontini'at*), *v.* Also 5-6 -tyn-, -ew. [a. *F. discontinuer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *discontinua-re*, f. **DIS** - 4 + *continua-re* to **CONTINUE**.] *I. trans.*

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirde .. exempted the saide maires, and discontinewed them, to fche the saide charges at the castell yare of the foresaide Constable. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* 3rd sess. c. 7. § 1 Many good Clothiers .. have beene enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth-making. 1633 *EARL MANSFIELD* *Al Mondo* (1636) 95 It doth not disanull, but discontinue life.

1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 589 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 149 [He] beggd that he would discontinue his Visit. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 33 They never discontinued their work on account of the darkness. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

b. *ellipt.* To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

*Mod.* I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

† 2. To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14.. *Mann & Housch. Exp.* 555 Mowse I be ryte well .. lodged here, yete I wol nat descontinew that kenterie, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal please me beste. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iv. 75 Men shall swear I have discontinued schoole Above a twelue month. 1599 .. discontinued schoole Above a twelue month. 1645 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) I. 166 A great city .. now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

to sow discord between man and man, class and class.



b. personified.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced. 1784 COWPER Task iv. 482 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate. 1832 TENNYSON *Love Thou thy Land* 68 Regard gradation, lest the Soul Of Discord race the rising wind.

Apple of discord: see APPLE 5.

2. Want of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity, difference.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 35 (Mätz.) Dis seventy... translated be lawe wipoute discorde of wordes oþer of menyng. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* Eng. iv. 371 For the dyscorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 60 Merry and tragical... How shall we finde the concord of this discord? 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 49 Nothing makes so strong and mortal hostility, as discord in religions. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee... All Discord, Harmony not understood. a 1806 Br. HORSLEY *Serm.* III. xxxix. (R.). The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1041/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden... were entirely at discord with his own views.

3. *Mus.* (The opposite of CONCORD.) a. Disagreement or want of harmony between two or more musical notes sounded together; dissonance. b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasant or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

- c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1221/1 Dyscorde yn songe, dissonancia. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Oftentimes a discorde in Musick maketh a comely concordance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 6 If he, compact of iarrs, grow Musiciell, We shortly shall haue discord in the Sphaeres. 1609 DOULANO *Ornith. Microb.* 79 A Discord... is the mixture of diuers sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 55 An adept... might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skillful manner of resolving his discords. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xi. Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 OUSLEY *Harmony* viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* I. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

Fig. 1650 B. *Discolubritum* 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but delicious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

4. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasant sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 123, I never heard So musical a discord, such sweet thunder. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 67 There remains no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our concord. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the maddening Wheels Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1793 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1835 LYTON *Kienzi* I. iv. The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to his ear.

5. Comb., as discord-wasted adj.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 79 The discord-wasted land. † **Discord**, a. rare. [a. F. *discord*, in 1304 *discors* (Godef.), ad. L. *discors*, *discord-em* discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.

a 1425 Chaucer's *Parv.* T. p. 744 [MSS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vmesurable & discorde [other MSS. desordeyne, disordeyned] counteile. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiii. For musike doth sette in all unyete The discorde thynges whiche are variable. 1605 G. W. (Woopecke) *tr. Hist. Festine* Ep. Ded., In Musick, manie discorde notes and manie tunes make one consent.

**Discord** (disk'ord), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 4-6 dys-. [a. OF. *des-*, *discorde-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *discordare* to be at variance, f. *discors*, *discord*-adj. discordant, f. *Dis-* + *cor*, *cord*-heart: cf. *concord*.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent from.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2640 (Cott.) Þe gode... wit alkin thing sal þire acorde, þe wicked... wit alkin scaft þai sal discord. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* exix. 6 With pain þat discordeis fra þe charite of halikyrke i held aldene. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 72 Per þen manne men þat discorden of detynge of men þat ben woundid. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* I. xxv. 18 Here discordeyth myn Auctor with some oþer wryters. 1535 STEWARD *Chron. Scot.* II. 275 How the Lords of Scotland discorid at the Huntis. 1679 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 404 The human will cannot discord from the Divine. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlv. They discorid with her. 1867 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) II. 124 We discorid commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from), discordant or inconsistent (with).

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewe the newe to not discorden from the olt testament. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1227 Thre two last preceptes semes to discorde in noþing. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* I. xxv. (R.). Thyse two

nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth. 1608 HUKON *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription* II. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to jar, clash.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* EL. 4 Acorde, as of sere voicys, noght discordant, is swete sange. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1221/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, dissona, delira. 1530 BARET *Alb.* D. 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1566 BACON *Sylva* § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other... Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† **3. trans.** To make discordant. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SAKOVS *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string... for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonic. a 1627 [see DISCORDEN].

† **Discord**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs. Farriery.* [f. *Dis-* + *cord sb.*] *trans.* To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So *Discording vbl. sb.*, the relieving of hernia in this way.

1607 TORSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into its right place. *Ibid.*, Forget not the next day after his discording... to unloosen the list, and to take it away... and at the three weeks end... it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side.

† **Discordable**, a. *Obs.* [ME. *discordable*, a. OF. *des-*, *discordable*, ad. L. *discordabilis* disagreeing, discordant, f. *discordare*: see DISCORD v. and -BLE.] Characterized by discord, discordant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1704 (1753). Elements, that beem so discordable. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 225 It is nougt discordable Unto my word, but accordabile. 1549 *Compt. Scott.* x. 100 The samnetes herd the tua discordabil consellis of herenulis.

**Discordance** (disk'ordāns). [a. OF. *des-*, *discordance* = It. *scordanza* for *discordanza* (Florio), L. type \**discordantia*, f. *discordare*: see DISCORD v. and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

1340 *Aenb.* 259 Vor of þe discordance of þe herte comþ þe discordance of þe bodie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. p. 201 After the diuise discordances of oure wikkednesses. 1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to pence alle dyscordance and styrl. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* I. vi. cxxiii. (R.). In this saynge appereþ some discordance with other wryters. a 1519 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 229 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1556 HOBBS *Liberty*, etc. (R.). The discordance between the action and the law. 1879 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4251 In sloites made he discordance. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordance... *desonancia*. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. viii. Cries, Which ring in wild discordance round the rock. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Arb.* xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

**Discordancy** (disk'ordāns). [ad. L. type \**discordantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancy in affection. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong. 1855 BROWNING *Perishtah* (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.

2. = DISCORDANCE 2.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musick, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1796 STEEDMAN *Sirriam* II. xvi. 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise.

**Discordant** (disk'ordānt), a. (*sb.*) [ME. *des-*, *dis-*, *dyscordant*, a. OF. *des-*, *discordant*, pr. pp. of *discorder*: see DISCORD v. and -ANT.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. *Const. to, from, with.*

[1299 BRITTON I. Prol. (1865) 2 En taunt ge lour usages ne soynt mie discordantz a dreiture.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 938 (1037) No discordant þing y-fere, As þus, to vsen termes of Physik. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 95 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 BALE *Apology* 75 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordante to hymself. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Ann.* I. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows]. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 379 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Katech.* I. iv. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant: yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1858 GEAUSTON *Jur. Mund.* I. (1870) 16 Testimony... in no case discordant with that of the illad.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles Hiji* I. accuse... myne awne rebellious, discordant and gracles children. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* Induct. 29 The blunt monster with uncounted heads. The still discordant, wauering multitude. 1776 JOHNSON *Lit. to Boswell* 12 Dec. When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they do not willingly lose it. 1803 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 328 He

united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause.

2. Of sound: 'Inharmonious; dissonant, jarring.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4247 Discordant euer fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 CONGRAT *Hymn to Harmony* vi. War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1764 KAMES *Elen. Crit.* II. § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse education or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1891) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† **B. sb.** in pl. Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordances, discordantes ben ioyned. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordances, as can not be at one and the same tyme, in one substance. *Ibid.* 52 b. Note further, that all discordances are not contrary, according to their common accidentes, but according to their proper difference.

Hence **Discordantness**, discordant quality.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Discordantness*, disagreeableness.

**Discordantly** (disk'ordāntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously, incongruously.

1663 BOYLE *Colours* Wks. I. 742 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned... being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. i. (1843) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Seru.* i. (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† **Discorded**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. DISCORD v. + -ED.] Set at variance; fallen out.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. ad fin., Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† **Discorder**, *Obs.* Also 5-sour. [a. AF. *discorder*, OF. *discorder*, f. *des-*, *discorder* to DISCORD: see -ER.] A quarreller; a maker of discord.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 115 A full flace withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1632) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

**Discordful**, a. *rare.* [f. DISCORD *sb.* (earlier *discord*) + -FUL.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1596 SREMSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 30 Unmindful both of that discordfull crew. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 3 Blandamour full of vain-glorious spright, And rather stir'd by his discordfull dame. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 167 Why should I discordful things Weave into cadence ordered right?

**Discording** (disk'ordiy), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCORD v. + -ING.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 255 Bytuene hem nas non dyscordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Dyscordyng of voces, *diaphonia*. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

**Discording** (disk'ordiy), *pp. a.* [f. ns *prec.* + -ING.] Disagreeing, discordant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Barth.* III. Pr. li. 68 Dyverse sentences and discording. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* *De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 A dyscordyng voyce... troubleth the acorde of many voyces. c 1400 MACCNUFF. (Roxb.) IV. 11 Þe land of Grece es þe next cuntree þat variez and es discordant in faith and letters fra vs and oure faith. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 Natling... discording w<sup>t</sup> the truth of the historie. 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 128 Yet they have but a discording concord. 1706 DE FOE *Four Div.* XI. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. viii. Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

† **Discordous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *discors*, *discord*-adj. (or Eng. DISCORD *sb.*) + -OUS. Cf. med. L. *discordiosus*, OF. *discordiens*, of which the Eng. repr. would be *discordious*.] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1612-15 - *Contempt.* O. T. xiii. v. The harsh and discordous notes. 1633 - *Hard Texts* 555 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins.

† **Discoriate**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *discoriat-us*, pa. pp. of *discoriare* to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. *dis-* (DIS-) + *cori-um* skin, hide: cf. earlier L. *decoriare* to skin, and see DE-*pref.* 6.] Flayed.

1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 271 b/1 He was of them discoryate and flayn quyk, and deydre not.

**Discorporate** (disk'op'orāt), *pp. a. rare.* [f. DIS- + CORPORATE a.: perh. ad. med. (Anglo-) *discorporatus* dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. *Obs.*

1682 Eng. *Elect. Sheriffs* 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1688 *Low. Gaz.* No. 2391/1 Such of the said Corporations... are not Discorporate or Dissolved.

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation; dissociated. (*nonce-use*.)

1833 CARLYLE *Discord* in *Misc. Ess.* (1838) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (for complicity); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.

**Discorporate** (disk'pore'), *v. rare*. [f. DIS-6 + CORPORATE *v. prec.*: perh. immed. repr. a med.L. \*discorporare: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of corporate character; to dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to disincorporate, disconnect.

1891 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 309 Gratian... predicted... that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

† **Discorrespondence**. *Obs.* [f. DIS-9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

1643 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 Those words... make very much discorrespondence inter parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

† **Discorrespondent**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS-10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another.

1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* ii. vii. § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

† **Discorsive**, *a. Med. Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + CONRSIVE.] Not 'corsive', corrosive, or escharotic. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Uul. Ach.* § 99. 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

† **Discoise**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *discosus*, f. *discus* DISK: see -OSE.] Characterized by a disk.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 These have radiated, discoise, and flat Flowers.

**Discoist**, var. of DISCOAST *v. Obs.*

† **Discostate** (disk'stāt), *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. DIS-1 + L. *costāt-us* ribbed, *COSTATE*, f. *costa* a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 72 Discostate [later edd. Divergent].

**Discostrimatous**: see DISCO.

**Discount**, -countite, etc., obs. ff. DISCOUNT.

† **Discountsel**, *v. Obs.* In 5 discountseylle. [ad. OF. *descou-, descounseillier* = It. *disconsigliare*: prob. common Romanic, f. *des-, dis-* (DIS-4) + L. *consiliare* TO COUNSEL.]

1. *trans.* To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading from; = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 96 b. [The king] cam to Jason... and moche dis-counseylled him thenterprise of colchax. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 157 b. Ye discountseylle your frendes for the everlastyng lyf. 1557 Mrs. M. BASSET *Tr. More's Treat.* Passion Wks. 1392/3 He discountsayed hym to take thys death vpon hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Lyry* XXXIV. xxxiv. 938 He... would have discountselled and skared them... from foolish and furious dessignes.

abol. 1559 *Homilies* i. *Adultery* ii. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture disswadeth (or discountseleth) from doing that filthy synne.

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Euphras Spec.* (1632) 108 They... not onely inhibite... the reading of Protestant booke... but discountsell also all joyning with them in any service of God. 1632 DONNE *Serm.* cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab... did yet dissuade and discountsell this numbering of the people.

† **Discountselled**, *pph. a. Obs.* In 5 discountseylled. [after OF. *descounseillier* discouraged, left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. pplic. of *descounseillier*: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

[1593 BRIGHTON III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et descountsell (i.e. discountseillie, tr. unsupported). *Ibid.* iv. iii. § 4 Si la eglise demoege descountsell (unprovided) outre vi meys. *Ibid.* § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et descountsell. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. ix. Now I am... fallen in orphanage of parents & of my lorde, and am poure & desherityd, exilled & discountseylled.]

**Discount** (disk'aunt), *sb.* Also 7 discompt. [a. 16th c. F. *descompte*, earlier *descontre*, mod.F. *decompte*, vbl. sb. f. *descompter* TO DISCOUNT.]

The French *descompte*, *decompte* has not the technical sense of discount, which is expressed by *escompte*, with vb. *escompter*, adapted from It. *sconto*, *scontare*. The earlier sense of discount in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian *sconto*, though attached to the existing word.]

† 1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

1622 *Eng. Commissioners to Jas. I.* in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Holland. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 306 In discount of the third year to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Discount, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc. There are 12 shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from Spain lacks; there are fifty pints discount. 1793 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay. *Ibid.* 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b. *fig.* (partly from 2.)

1753 A. MURRAY *Gny's Inn Jnl.* No. 56 ¶ 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 Miss GWINNA *Pocket* III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859

F. HALL *Vaccinated* 54 The partiality for Buddhās... must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. *Commerce*, *a.* A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 LEYBURN *Curr. Math.* 110 For discount or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quen.* 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 181 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. *Ibid.* The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. *Mod.* A retail bookseller who gives twopenny in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the true discount, which is reckoned as interest on the present worth (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. CLAVEL (*title*), Tables for the Forbearance and Discount of Money. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Pref. 11 The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount. 1881 J. BROOK-SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 223 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the interest of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the true discount is less than the banker's or mercantile discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with *pl.*, a single transaction of this nature.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. 1846 M'CUTCHEON *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* lii. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. At a discount: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; *fig.* in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at a premium.)

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent. Discount. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* i. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 1000 might be bought for somewhat less than 1000, and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1867 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* § 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

*fig.* 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1842 MARRVAT *Perceval Keene* xxi. We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1856 READE *Never too late* lxxxv. Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. *Billiards*. An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (U.S.)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2 b), as discount-broker, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also discount accommodation, business, house; (in sense 2 a) discount-book-seller.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. *Ibid.* iii. ix. (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 190 The directors... contracted the discount accommodation to the public. 1876 *World V.* No. 117. § 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business. 1889 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount book-sellers sell at a copy.

**Discount** (disk'aunt, disk'aunt), *v.* Also 7 discompt. [a. OF. *descomter* (13th c. in Littré), *descompter* (14th c.), mod.F. *decompter* = Sp. *descontar* (Minsheu 1599), It. *discontare*, *scontare* = to vncroon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. *discomptare* (1293 in Du Cange), a late L.

or Com. Romanic formation from *dis-*, DIS-4 + *computare* TO COUNT, COMPUTE.]

† 1. *trans.* To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1629 SIR R. CHAMBERS *Petit* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1632) I. 679 The other moiety to be discounted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. 1645 *Parl. Hist.* *Chas. I.* an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessities, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken; and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said army. 1666 LUTTRELL *Brief Ref.* (1857) IV. 93 The Turkey merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customs of their fleet. 1725 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements... so call'd as so much did... decrease, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

† 2. To abate, to deduct. *Obs.*

1652 NEEHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 By discounting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1205 All which [plunder] the Conq'r'd did discount. To pay for curing of his Rump. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1828 WESTER S.V. Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

† 3. To discount interest: to deduct 'interest' (now called discount) on receiving the amount of a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 Because it may be some convenience... to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 *Hist. No.* 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days... or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

† 4. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a set-off. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *To Earl Oxford* 112 Wks. 1758 III. ii. 46 Parvulor discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.

† 2. *intr.* To discount for: to provide a set-off for; to meet, satisfy. *Obs.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iv. II. 1025 Public monies which... Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* i. 139 Discounting... for what we have Received from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iii. i. My prayers and penance shall discount for these. And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. *trans.* To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT sb. 2 b.)

1664 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. ii. Have you been able to get me that... bill discounted? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted... does not perform the functions... of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* xxiii. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 114 A banker will... discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest... for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. *fig.* In various senses derived from the foregoing: a. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now *esp.*: e. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. f. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. PARKER *Cicero's De Finibus* 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Critic.* II. 26 The Jacobin unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discount by our learned Dr. Turner. 1758 *Woman of Honor* i. 165 Is this light... how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1826-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1854) 112 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Chr. in Eng.* 220 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confession, and may lie, thief, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* Poetry & Crit. 185 Discounting immortality for potage by clerical Sat. Rev. V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by clerical discounting a part of the great creation. 1860 *Hist. Lit.* 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. STRECH *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 117 We... have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 F. MILLER *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms... is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 'discount'—ance from books with the place to be visited 'discount' the enjoyment of the visit. 1888 *Lit. Rev.* *Counting* *Dict.* s. v. To discount news or intelligence, a cant phrase





returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on. Hence **Discouragingly adv.**, in a discouraging manner; + **Discouragingness**.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Collorel Lundy.. spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibility of the place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discouragingness*, discouragement. 1881 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* II. viii. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

+ **Discoursative, -itive, a.** Obs. rare. [f. DISCOURSE: see -ATIVE.] a. Pertaining to discourse or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

1660 C. SUTTON *Dice Mori* ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrary matter or discoursive. 1630 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. vi. 17 Horses discern by means of the virtue Imaginative, Discoursative, and Memorative.

**Discourse** (diskō'sis), sb. Also 4-5 discourses, discors. [a. F. *discours*, ad. L. *discursus* 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after *cursus* = L. *cursus*): cf. It. *discorso*, Sp. *discurso*. L. *discursus* is f. *discurs*, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.]

+ 1. Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = COURSE. Obs.

1540-1 ELVOR *Image Geol.* (1549) 134 The naturall discourse of the sunne. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Evason. Par.* i. Pet. i. (R.). But when y day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal reioyce. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 91 It is most evident by the whole discourse of the Text. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 65 The river Tygris in the discourse of his curant maketh an Ilande. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 This tragical discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadowes. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. ii. v. 89 The Knights-errant.. did.. suffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives.

b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of arms or combat' (cf. COURSE sb. 5); though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 SPENSEN *F. Q.* vi. viii. 14 The villaine.. Himself address unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist: Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes alow, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist.. At last the caytive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one assemblie all his force. 1611 BEAUMONT & FL. *King & No King* ii. i. Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse (viz. of single combat) Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory.

+ 2. 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. Obs. or arch.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byholdeþ alle þinges so as I shal seye by a strok of þoust formely with oute discourses or collacioun. 1413 PILGR. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynde, therefore there is nought further to seken by discourses. 1604 ENMONDS *Observ.* *Cæsar's Comm.* 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certaintie of reason, or the learning of experience. 1618 RAUIGER *Rem.* (1644) 131 The Doge.. we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourses. 1672 WILLIAMS *Nat. Relig.* 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt several propositions, which is called intuition, or discourse. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1825) VI. 353 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 177 Discourse (*discursus*, *diavola*) indicates the operation of comparison.

+ b. Phr. *Discourse of reason*: process or faculty of reasoning. Obs. or arch.

1413 PILGR. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 The soule seeth by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderfull beaute of creatures. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 As could hardly be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH *Serm. In gratitude* (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (J.); talk, conversation. arch.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Comogr. Glasse* 112 But what make I discourse in these things to you, which knowe them muche better then I. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 99 Ample interchange of sweet Discourse. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit.. then of judgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my ears Then Fruits of Palm-tree. 1713 SWIFT *Frency* *J. Dennis*. I.. laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 305 I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1853 LONGER *Wayside* lvi. n. Prel. vii. Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

+ b. The faculty of conversing; conversational power. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 109. I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and witty. 1605 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 775 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse.. and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVANS *Mem.* (1857) I. i. His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble.

c. (with a and pl.) A talk, a conversation. arch.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 256 In the mid of my Discourses, I told his Highness.. the Guardians request. 1644 MILTON *Edue. Wks.* (1847) 981 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses. 1715

DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. viii. I have had a long discourse with my father. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

+ d. A common talk, report, rumour. Obs.

1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* ii. ix. (1733) 43 There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion.

+ 4. Narration; a narrative, tale, account. Obs.

1572 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. n. III. 21 This is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed since my lord Admirall commyng to Paris. 1575 (title). A brief Discours off the Troubles.. above the Booke off Common Prayer and Ceremonies. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* v. 237 Troubling me.. to show them the rare Discourses of my long two yeares survey of Turkey. 1647 MAY *Hist. Par.* ii. i. 545 Out of whose faithful relation of that Rebellion.. I have partly collected my discourse of it.

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. 18 b. Referring to y long discourses which y divinnes make of it. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted nicely by the perusing of a namelesse discours writ'n at Delf. 1711 AINSWORTH *Specul.* No. 106 p. 7 Authors who have published Discourses of Practical Divinity. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iii. 116 Dr. N. Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1673. 1803 MED. *Yrnl.* IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary Discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure.

+ 6. a. Familiar intercourse, familiarity. b. Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). Obs.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA's *Hist. Indies* i. v. 17 The Portugals.. a Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

7. Comb.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Scepticke in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfixt, and a new man every day, as his fast discourse-books Meditations transport him.

**Discourse** (diskō'sis), v. [f. DISCOURSE sb.; prob. influenced by F. *discourir* 'to discourse of' Cotgr., ad. L. *discurrere* 'to run to and fro, discourse, f. DIS- + *currere* 'to run': cf. F. *courir* 'to run, secondary form of OF. *courre* = L. *currere*. OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse'.]

+ 1. *intr.* To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; *trans.* 'to run out', extend. Obs. rare.

1547 SURREY *Æneid* v. 475 With silence [silent] looke discoursing over all. 1555 ELDON *Decades* 213 A greale parte of lande.. discoursynge towards the West.

+ 2. *intr.* 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) Obs. (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 2.)

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soule* i. (R.). Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, But what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the powrs of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule iii. § 5 If in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. 1700 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* xv. (R.). Those very elements.. translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

+ b. *trans.* To turn over in the mind, think over. Obs.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind.* ii. 2 He discours, how best he might approve His vow made for Achilles grace.

3. *intr.* To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 3.)

1559 [see DISCOURAGING sb. 1]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-silene, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse. 1601 — *Jal. C.* iii. i. 205 Thou shalt discourse To young Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 VIRGIL *Æneid*. 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 152 Several persons are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695-6 R. FISHER in *Blackmore Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 75 It was discoursed.. about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portuguese Language; so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1803 SOUTHEY *Tales* ii. xxvii. Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 5) I. Eg I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 13 She speaks, yet she says nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answer it. 1602 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Master* iii. i. 171 promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see DISCOURAGING ppl. a. 2].

b. *trans.* (with *compl.*) To pass (time) away in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse into (some state).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 38 How.. shall we discourse The freezing hours away? 1672 EICHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1820 HAZLITT

*Lect. Dram. Lit.* 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away.

4. *intr.* To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 5.)

1564 [implied in DISCOURSER]. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Censur.* 23 They have discoursed of these seven sinnes. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 239 Josephus.. largely discoursed of many hundred thousands famished.. within this multipotent City. 1704 LOCKE (J.). The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a greater part of mankind. 1750 LARDNER *H'ss.* (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolf, has discoursed largely of this matter. 1862 BUCKLEY *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. *trans.* To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. arch.

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1591 SHAKS. *A Hen.* IV. i. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner?.. Discourse I prethee on this Turret top. 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 388 Alcibiades cut off his Dogs Tail.. that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLIER in *Greg. Nazianzen* 57, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Tartarus*, Moans, beside its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

fig. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* xxix, His open hands discours'd his inward grace.

+ b. 'To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) Obs.

1604 SHAKS. *Olth.* ii. iii. 282 Drunke? And speake Parat?.. And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Tral.* iii. i. (1765) 108 The Joy.. in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

c. To utter, give forth (musical sounds).

(Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspeare passage.) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 374 Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musick. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* III. iii. ix. (1872) 135 The tocsin discourse stern music. 1881 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XXI. 267/2 The Ridgmont brass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1884 BESANT *Revolt of Manx* xi. (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music.

+ 6. *trans.* To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch.

(Very common down to 1750.) 1677 A. YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 All the People.. will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689-92 LOCKE *Tolerat'ion* iii. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 1330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 408 He overtook me on horse back.. and discours'd aloud. 1702 EICHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 225 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1829 III. 229 That I might.. have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Tral.* Prose Wks. 1889 i. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

+ **Discourseless, a.** Obs. [f. DISCOURSE sb. + -LESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

**Discourser** (diskō'ser). Also 6-our, 7-or. [f. DISCOURSE v. + -ER.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 *Brief. Exam.* c. 113 b. There are much paynes bestowed of these discourses. 1599 J. STURBERS *Gaping Gull* vi. b. These discourses that see the word of God with a little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1600 O. E. *Reply* *Lit.* i. vii. 166 An idle discourser, that mooneth questions, that be not to purpose. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 200 Some few particulars.. worthy a much more ample discourse, and a.. better informed discourser. 1713 BENTLEY *Free-thinking* 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 62 Perhaps she distrusts in business and mate affairs so brilliant a discourser.

**Discoursing, Abl. sb.** [f. DISCOURSE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

1595 BR. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 31 Let the prestes, meet together.. for the discoursing thereof. 1687 J. S. PARKER *Cens. Platon. Phil.* 37 Plato's discoursing.. about practical matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) 7 We concluded and the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unbecomingly occasioned the Storm. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 1921 I listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters.. is always a pleasure.

**Discoursing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] That discourses; see the verb.

+ 1. Passing from premises to consequences; reasoning; reasonable, rational. Obs.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soule* ii. xi. (1714) 29 I trust do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the error's Sense correct. 1638 K. DOWRY *Lt. conc. Relig.* i. 113 The Fathers works.. will fairly inform a rational and discerning man of the true state of them. 1648 R. CAMPBELL *Experience* ii. v. 156 Motives.. sufficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.

1535 STEWART, L. P. H. Sci. 11. 139 At the last the cloud

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marthode* l. cxxv. (1869) 66 It is michel  
more woorth . . . þan to diskeure his iustice, and to say  
bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. 1576  
FLEMING *Panolt. Epistol.* 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. P.  
Moore hath discovered a few sparkles of his benevolence  
owards mee. 1589 GREENE *Menaphion* (Arb.) 33, I have

1535 STEWART, L. P. H. Sci. 11. 139 At the last the cloud

BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxvii. 437 From the .. comp  
discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired



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.. is most requisite for a young man. 1644 *MILTON Judm. Bucer* (1851) 352 We must ever beware, lest .. we make our selves wiser and

discreet than God. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. l. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet 'to run a muck, and tilt at all meet. 1832 W. INVING *Alumbræ* II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife. 1839 THURLOW *Greece* VI. 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 894 (943) So myrtheth now in c 1374 a wyse, That I honour may have and he please-ance. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 84 Payers of a party man and penance discreet. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/1 She arose up with a glad visage a discrete tongue and wel spekyng. 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* ii. xix. (1539) 346 There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iv. iii. 19 A smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 47 Not by flattery, but by discreet secrecy. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xiii. 562 At length as his discreeter course, he chose To seek Æneas. 1833 WILLS *Mod. Persia* 48 We maintained a discreet silence.

2. In Sc. applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.).

[1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1370 Dear youth! I. By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now Discreet.] 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 100 (Jam.) He is a very discrete (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). 1812 A. FULLER *Lett. in Life C. Anderson* vii. (1854) 198 You are what your countrymen call 'a discreet man'. 18.. *Blackiv. Mag.* (O.), I canna say I think it vera discreet of you to keep pushing in before me in that way. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (ed. 7) 105 Discreet.. civil, kind, attentive.

†3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, q.v.

†B. as adv. = DISCREETLY. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthisst.

†C. sb. A discreet person; a sage counsellor: a confidential adviser: applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. Obs.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretres, and ministers. And wother offices of prelaty. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlii. Wks. 882/2 A great some remaining after al' the spiritual folke sufficiently provided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuysed, how it would please him that his discretres should order the remanant.

†Discreetfully, adv. Obs. = next.

1737 L. CLARKE *Iliad* (1740) I. vi. 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough.

Discreetly (diskrē'tli), adv. [f. DISCREET + -LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 170 Crist asks two pinges of pin almes, but hou do it in hys name, and also discretly. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* i. vi. 12 Hauynge possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. 1526-34 LINDALE *Mark* xiii. 34 Iesus sawe that he asured discretly. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 247 Vse your manners discretly in all kinds of companies. 1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Flowers of that class should be discretely pruned, where they mat too thick. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79, I could wish it more discretly uttered. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discretly hidden in a napkin. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 33 Ellen remained discretly silent.

Discreteness (diskrē'tnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Discreteness, discretion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. (R.) Patience, discreteness, and benigne. These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie. 1853 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreteness of Lord Raglan. 1865 LEWIS *in Fortin. Rev.* II. 699 We detect..the sensitive discreteness of the style.

†Discreetive, v. Obs. rare. App. a form of DESERVE, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for *descry*, and so = To disclose, discover.

a 1765 Ballad, 'Sir Cavoline' iii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) iii. No. 61. 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreetue his counsell to noe man. — 'Christopher White' ii. *Ibid.* iv. No. 108. 439/1 Loth I was her counsell to discreetue [?ceue].

Discrepance (diskrē'pāns, diskrepāns), [a. OF. *discrepance* (Godef.), ad. L. *discrepantia* discordance, dissimilarity, f. *discrepare* not to harmonize, to differ: see DISCREPANT.]

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c 1245 WYKTOUN *Chron.* ii. x. 45 I fynd sc discrepancy That I am nought of sufficience For to gare pame all accorde. 1460 CARPRAVE *Chron.* 54 There was no discrepance in sentens, be varians in wordes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 We..will search out what discrepance is between them. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Scifconvent.* Postscript. 14 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 The only instance of discrepancy we have remarked. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepancy.

2. Distinction, difference. Obs.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* ii. iii. Ther hath bene ener a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1815) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* 20 Almighty God..even in the heauens hath made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuing them severall names, as Ensignes of honour. c 1611 CHAPMAN

*Iliad* xi. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

†3. Variation, change (of action). Obs. rare.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continuance in Cupid's dance, Bot discrepance, without remede.

Discrepancy (diskrē'pānsi, diskripānsi), [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant; want of agreement; variance, difference, disagreement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Discrepancy*, disagreeing, difference. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 147 There is..discrepancy of opinion among Divines both old and new. 1748 J. GENDES *Composition of Antients* 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xlvii. (R.) It would be evinced from these two seeming discrepancies. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. ix. § 6. (1817) 1249 Eusebius..wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iv. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timæus.

Discrepant (diskrē'pānt, diskrepānt), a. and sb. Also 6 discrepant, discrepante. [ad. L. *discrepant-em*, pr. pple. of *discrepare* to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f. *Dis-* + *crepare* to make a noise, creak.] A. adj.

1. Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. from, †to.

1524 ST. PAPERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded..by Lieutenantes. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xxv, Wierin he is moste discrepant from brute heastes. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 This marriage..was much more discrepant to the said laws. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans..was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. II. 1 A desire..to blend together..two discrepant legends. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

2. Apart or separate in space. Obs. rare.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 49b The Tilastrelles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTIL *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 343 Sea-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky.

†B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissident. Obs.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* vii. 341 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. *Ibid.* xvi. 216 If you persecute heretickes or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence Discrepantly adv., with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 562, I am..precisely vowed..to speake confusedly, to speake discrepantly.

Discrepate (diskrē'pēt), v. rare. [f. L. *discrepāt-*, ppl. stem of *discrepare* to differ: see prec.]

†1. intr. To differ, be discrepant. Obs. rare.

1623 in COCKERAM [*Printed* Discrepate]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disc.* 331 Some make three varieties..which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude.

2. a. trans. To distinguish. b. intr. To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* in Longf. *Dante* (Rtdg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1894 G. R. MATHER *Two Great Scotsmen* 2 It would be akin to sacrifice for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskrē'pāsjən), rare. [n. of action f. prec.] †a. Difference. Obs. b. Discrimination.

1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. i. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery.

Discrese, -cresse, obs. var. DECREASE.

Discreted: see DIS- 7 a.

Discrete (diskrē't), a. (sb.) Also 6 discretet.

[ad. L. *discret-us* 'separate, distinct', pa. pple. of *discernere* to separate, divide, DISCERN: cf. later s. nse of F. *discret*, *discreté* 'divided, separate'.]

In the sense of cl. L. *discretus*, discrete was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app. was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), *discret*, *discrete* was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME., was occasionally spelt *discret*, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that *discrete* in the L. sense began to be common; so that thenceforth *discrete* and *discret* were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see DISCREET. Before this, while *discrete* was the prevalent form for the later *discret*, it is only rarely (see 1 b below) that *discret* appears for the present *discrete*.]

A. adj.

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to continuous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 One is the begynnyng of alle thynges that is continual and discrete. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 Of distinct and discrete vnits. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxi. (ed. 7) 339 Of

which Arkes some are called continual, and some discrete or divided. *Ibid.*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Arkes. 1634 PEACHAM *Genl. Exerc.* iii. 137 Raine or water..being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 308 The motion of all animals..by being alternate, is of the discrete kind. 1851 NICHOI. *Archit. Heav.* 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Meteoric* 59 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena.

†B. spelt discretet.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. xii. 71 The waters fall with difference discretet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.

†b. Music. Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE 1 b.

1864 WEBSTER cites Rusin.

c. Pathol. Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustles, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in *discrete small-pox* [F. *variole discrète*].

1845-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 218. 1882 CHAMFENTER in 10th Cent. Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. 1893 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman..whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox.

d. Logic. Individually distinct, but not different in kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) 1. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. *Ibid.* xii. 128601. 1. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension..are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language are properly called Disjunct or Discrete Notions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66.

e. Discrete degrees: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. Swedenborg's *Wisd. Angels* iii. § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another. 1856 GRINDON *Life* (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is..on a distinct and higher level.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from continuous quantity = magnitude.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. 1. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. 1687 H. MORE *Anat. Psychol.* (1689) 123 Inseparability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. 1785 REID *Int. Power* ii. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. *Ibid.* 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 1837-9 HALLAM *Iliad* Lit. II. viii. ii. 322 note, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole, but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 54 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be discontinuous, or discrete. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Th. Functions* 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

Discrete proportion = DISCONTINUOUS proportion. 1660 R. CORN *Justice Vind.* 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the *similitudo rationum* is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 3. and 4. term. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Discrete or Disjunct Proportion*. 1856 DOVE *Logic* Chr. Faith 422 note, Septicism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

3. Gram. & Logic. Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: disjunctive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. Obs.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete conjunction for the land thereof. *Ibid.* 239 The conjunction which tyres the parts together is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keeps two asunder, for the present. a 1638 The *Mede Apost. latter Times* i. Wks. 1672 iii. 62 The Words of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 Tim. iv. i.]..depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. 1654-2. CORN *Logic* part of a Discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, although, yet, notwithstanding, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 538 [It will run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.]

4. Metaph. Not concrete; detached from the material, abstract.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 243 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths. 1882 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

B. sb. A separate part.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points..an endless number of discrete.

Discrete, early form of DISCREET.

† **Discrete**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *discret-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to separate: see DISCERN.] *trans.* To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, discover.

1546 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomical terminations. 1556 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Discreted*, severed, parted, discerned. 1857-8 SHAW *Alban.* vii. 376 This essential dualism discretises for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

**Discretely** (diskrētli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. DISCRETE *a.* + -LY.] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *s.v.* *Discretely* (proportion, These Numbers are proportional), but 'tis only discretely [unif. directly] or disjunctly. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Discrete*. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxvii. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

**Discreteness** (diskrētines). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discrete: a. Discontinuity. b. The consisting of many individual parts.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. ii. § 9 (1875) 20 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity... continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. MOXON in *Barrow World's Parl. Relig.* i. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness—in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

**Discretion** (diskrēʃən). *Forms:* 4-6 *discrecion*, 4-*discrecion*; also 4 *discrecionum*, *dyscrecyun*, -*ioun*, 4-5 *discreccion*(e), 4-6 *crecionne*, 5 *dis*, *dyscrecionum*, -*yone*, -*youn*, -*crecion*, -*crecionum*, -*crecyoun*, 6 *discrecyon*, -*tion*, -*creacion*, *dyscrecion*, -*crecion*. [a. OF. *des-discrecion* distinction, discernment (It. *discrezione*, Sp. *discrecion*) ad. L. *discretiō-em* separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from *discernere* (ppl. stem *discret-*) to separate, divide, DISCERN.]

I. [From ancient Latin sense of *discretio*.]

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: cf. DISCRETE. [c. 1340 *Harleian Press Tr.* 12 'Thynkyng of heuen with discrecion of all mene dedes'.] 1590 R. BURCE *Vernon*, Without discretion of His substance from His graces. 1607 TOWSE *Sermons* (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614 JACKSON *Creat. ut* 107 The same rule, might, serve for certain discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 82 Al the notions of Virtue or Sanctitie... import Discretion, Separation, Singularity, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity... which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

II. [In late Latin sense of *discretio*.]

† 2. The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 93 Take now þus þe discrecion [Camb. MS. *discrecion*] of his question, quod she. c. 1400 LAURENCE *Curuz.* 283 Sumtyme a man mai not seue a discrecion of blood from foune. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* x. Consiydryng that they lak it hi the discrecion of þe kynges counsell. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 By the discretion of my executors. 1547-8 *Ordre of Contention* 17 Two peeces, at the least, or more by the discretion of the minister. 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 953 Y refer all to your discretion. 1848 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. viii. 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† 3. The faculty of discerning; discernment. *Obs.* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 600 Ofte þou hast brokyn godys hestys sythe þou haddest dyscrecion of good and euyl. 1382 WOLFE *Cor. xii.* 30 To another [his soun] discrecion, or verrey knowledge, of spiritis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W.) 131 123 b. The gyfte... called discrecion, or dyscremyng of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1563 J. DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 Discretion becometh the ryght understanding of thain fra the wrang. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Fancy.

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 431/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym... in his owene discretion. 1438 *Faston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 Where he shal have any persone in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernance. 1581 PETER GUZZARD *Civ. Contr.* iii. (1586) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discrecion of his servants, for the ordering of his house. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* iii. 73 If Transylvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.*, Let. to Harding 4 Aug. He leaves it to our discretion. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue... the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 386 This practice... leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 As to the form of worship,

a large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not.

b. *Law.* The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment.

13292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 7 Et si autrefois de mauvesté soint atteyntz, adunc soit en la discrecion des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper leautre oraille. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 Vpon the peyne of xxss. or more, after the discrecion of the Bailie and Aldermen of the seid cite. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 21 The judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 Ld. ESKER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/2 The judge... should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 72/2 That the costs of references... should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 Sir E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose.

5. *Phrasis.* a. *At the discretion of*, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; *at discretion*, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. b. *To surrender, yield, etc., at discretion*, formerly to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 325 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 218 One Vessel of Beer... free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. *Ibid.* 294 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 189 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 85 All the garrison yielded them simply to his mercy and discretion. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 110 Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. I. (Ridg.) 191/4 He... exacts... the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erenena* 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yield themselves to the enemies discretion. 1650 B. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 224 General Wrangleh... took... Paderborn at discretion. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/3 They write from Dusseldorf... that Buda was surrendered on discretion. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 11. 272 The garrison surrendering upon discretion. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3830/2 All the Country... will lie at our Discretion. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* 154 (D.) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 592 Rotterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [cf. DISCREET.]

6. Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1062 Dyscrecyoun a rygt wys 15, On boþe party's ryghtly to gese. 1340 *Asch.* 155 Hit be-houþ byalde rihtfulnesse and discrecion. c. 1477 CANTON *Ysoun* 4 b. Thou art not yet poureyed of discrecion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 97 b. Eche of them, shal as fufurth as their connynges and discrecions sufen, truly... advise the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1682 GLANVILLE *Voy. Bengala* 149 This King... derided his discretion. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen*, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

b. *Age of, years of, discretion:* the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen.

1305 E. E. *Willis* § If Thomas here some forsayd dyeth or he hane age of discrecion. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynys* (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to 3eris of dyscrecyon Was comyn affter ther lawes guyse... Wedded she was. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* v. (1874) 18 The parties neuer favor the one the other after thei come to discrecyon. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 a. The age of discretion is said the age of xiiiij. years. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Brake Loose* 24 We'll have no Babes to be Baptized, Vntill they come to yeeres of ripe discretion. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* i. 1, He's not come to years of discretion yet. 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* 231 A male... at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. *St. Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc.* (Jam.)

1782 [see DISCREET *a.* 2.]

† 8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (DuCange). Cf. *your worship, your honour*.

1426 *Surtres Alloc.* (1890) 10 If it lyke vn to your worshipfull and wyse discretion. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cccii. 722 Right dear and puissaunt lordes: to your right noble discrecyons, please it you to know, that we have receyved right amiablely the letters to vs sent. a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 206 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

† b. A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests.

1486 Bk. St. Albans *Fvija*, A Discretion of Prestis.

† **Discretionable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Subject to or decided by discretion.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

**Discretional** (diskrēʃənəl), *a.* [as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretionary. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 79 The Gospel indulging a discretional Latitude in both Cases. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretionary power with the king. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The discretional use of the plough, roller, and harrows. a. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretionary power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

† 2. Surrendered at discretion. *Obs.*

1777 J. WILKINSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 11. 14 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretional prisoners.

† 3. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.* 1785 Mrs. A. M. BARNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretional time of life.

**Discretionally**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a manner or decided by discretion; at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L... Any-body else, but discretionally. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

**Discretionarily**, *adv.* [f. next + -LY.] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

1683 *Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines* 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Sutors costs. 1794 NULSON in Nicolas *Dict.* (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

**Discretionary** (diskrēʃənəri), *a.* [f. DISCRETION + -ARY: cf. F. *discretionnaire*.]

1. Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1668 ATTENBURY *Disa. Lady Cutts* 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none. 1706 AYLIFFE *Paragon* (J.). It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1721 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xii. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1827 HALLAM *Cont. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. COX *Instil.* i. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† 2. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402. P. 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. *De Boscy's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 28 All... unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

† 3. *as adv.* At discretion.

1751 ELIZA HERWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionally.

**Discretive** (diskrēʃiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discretivus* serving to distinguish (Priscian), f. *discret-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to distinguish, divide, DISCERN. Cf. OF. *discretif* (15th c. in Godf.).]

A. *adj.* 1. = DISJUNCTIVE. a. *Gram.* and *Logic.*

*Discretive conjunction, proposition:* see QUOIS; *discretive distinction*, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal'. Cf. DISCRETE *a.* 3.

1588 FRANCIS *Lawiers Leg.* II. v. 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axioms, there is no *undecore*, no condition at all. a. 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conc.* (1639) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretive conjunction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. 5 But is a Particle... and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction... thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it. 1753 S. SUGG *Creation & Fall Man* 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1819 G. S. FARRER *Disquisitions* (1823) II. 389 The word *only*, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1891 WELTON *Legis* I. 11. i. 192 *Discretive Propositions*, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction.

b. *generally.*

1650 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitiv e, the other discretive. 1856 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter... thus lives... by its own discretive act.

† 2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; discriminative; discriminative; diacritical. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. & Not hauling vpon them some discretive stampe or discerning cen-



sure. *a* 1631 *DONNE Sermon Gen. i. 26* (1634) 33, I have a power to judge; a judiciary, a discretive power, a power to discern between a natural accident, and a judgement of God. 1669 *GALE Nat. Gentiles l. i. x. 51* A name is an instructive and discretive instrument of the essence. 1803 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1819 *G. S. FABER Dispersations* (1823) II. 388, note, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of *rational Christians* as a specifically discretive appellation.

† *B. sb.* 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. *Obs.*

1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. 1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH Inter. Usurped Powers* 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (*and*) and not using the discretive (*or*). 1654 *Z. COKE Logic* (1657) 119 'The truth of a discretive is required the truth of both parts. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. ii. § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† 2. A discretive phrase or concept. *Obs.*

1666 *Z. CROFTON St. Peters Bonds abide* 2 His universal discretive, 'All Episcopacy'.

**Discretively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly* 2.] In a discretive manner; disjunctively; discretively.

1638 *MEOE Daniel's Weeks Wks.* (1672) III. 701 The particle *ו* (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (*Quia*), but discretively for *et* (*Scd.* But). 1634 *Br. J. RICHARDSON Observ. O. Test.* 237 (T.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

**Discretiveness**, [*f. as prec. + -ness*] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning. 1844 *G. S. FABER Eight Days Mighty Doings* (1845) II. 344 Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† **Discribe**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. di-, dis-* (Dis- 6) + *scribere* to write, after *proscribe*, etc.: it does not in sense represent *L. describere* to apporportion (by writing).] *trans.* To undo by a writing.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 If a King... will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or describe his Parliament at Westminster.

**Discrier**, *obs. form of DESCIER.*

1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds... who were the first descriers of these matters.

† **Discribable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. discriminarē* to DISCRIMINATE + *-BLE*] Capable of being discriminated.

1756 *B. in BAILEY* (folio). 1813 *W. TAYLOR Eng. Synon.* (1816) vii, *Understanding and intellect* are tending to... discriminable meaning.

**Discriminal** (diskrimināl), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. discriminalis* is serving to divide or separate, *f. discrimen* division, distinction: see *-AL*] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

*Discriminal line in Palmistry*: see *quat.*

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc. & Art.* 224 [*Chirognomy*] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life... the dragon's tail, or discriminial line, between the hand and the arm.

† **Discriminance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as next*: see *-ANCE*] = DISCRIMINATION.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. xxiv, They together blended are That ought we see with right discrimination.

**Discriminancy**, *rare.* [*f. next*: see *-ANCY*] The quality of being discriminant; faculty of discriminating.

*a* 1846 *Penny Mag.* is cited by WORCESTER.

**Discriminant** (diskriminānt), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. discriminant-em*, pr. pplc. of *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE: see *-ANT* 1.]

*A. adj.* 1. Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this. 1865 *J. H. NEWMAN Geronimus* (1874) 334 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. *Math.* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. *B*). *Discriminant relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

*B. sb. Math.* The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables.

Introduced in 1852 by SYLVESTER for *determinant*, which is still found occasionally (H. T. GERRANS).

1852 *SYLVESTER in Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* VI. 52. 1875 *SALMON Mod. Higher Alg.* (ed. 3) 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

**Discriminantal**, *a. Math.* [*f. prec. + -AL*] Relating to a discriminant

*Discriminantal index* of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. *Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

1875 *SMITH Higher Singularities Plane Curves in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VI. 154.

**Discriminate** (diskrimināt), *a.* [*ad. L. discriminat-us* divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pplc. of *discrimināre*: see *next*.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. *arch.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 875 It is certain that Oysters and Cockles, and Mussels... have no discriminate Sex. 1805 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 The characters of

the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. 1887 *E. JOHNSON Antiqua Mater* 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment; making careful or exact distinctions: *opp. to indiscriminate.*

1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) III. 289 The best... mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given. 1801 (1878) 477 Much may be done by discriminate charity. 1834 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence **Discriminately** *adv.*, with discrimination; **Discriminativeness**, the quality of having discrimination.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Discriminativeness*, distinguishingness. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Shenstone*, His conception of an Elegy he has in his *Præface* very judiciously and discriminately explained. 1884 *Bookseller* Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way.

**Discriminate** (diskrimināt), *v.* [*f. L. discriminal- ppl. stem of discriminarē* to divide, separate, distinguish, *f. discrimen, -crimen* division, distinction, *f. stem of discernere* to distinguish, DISCERN. (Cf. CRIME.)]

1. *trans.* To make or constitute a difference in or between; to distinguish, differentiate.

1628 *FRYNE Love-locks* 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselves from others. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. 1. 65 No peculiarity... more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. 1871 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* III. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between.

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 66 The surfaces... being so near together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1687) I. xx. 283 We take upon us... to discriminate the goats from the sheep. 1836 *J. GILMAN Chr. Atone.* v. (1852) 139 It is in the nature of the reward sought... that we discriminate a man from a noble transaction. 1891 *F. HALL in Nation* (N.Y.) LII. 244/4 How is one... to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. *intr. or absol.* To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (between things); to exercise discernment.

1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered. 1859 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

*b. To discriminate against*: to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With *indirect pass.*

1880 *MARK TWAIN* (Clemens) *Tramp Abroad* II. 133, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. 1886 *Ibid.* 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence **Discriminated** *ppl. a.*, distinguished from others; perceived as distinct.

1783 *J. YOUNG Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 49 The discriminated catalogue of the dead. 1848 *R. I. WILBERFORCE Incarnation v.* (1852) 137 The two titles (Father, and Son) imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

**Discriminating**, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ING* 2.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epistles* 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. 1677 *HALE True Relig.* III. (1684) 38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits. 1797 *M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat.* (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease. 1838 *TREVERC Prov. Philos.* Gifts 228 A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing discrimination or discernment.

1792 *MARY WOLSTONECRAFT Rights Woman* III. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature. 1794 *SULLIVAN View of the World* 17 A sound and discriminating judgment. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 175 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. *Discriminating duty or rate*: one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or rate.

1845-52 *M. CROLOCH Taxation* II. v. 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria... reduced the duty on foreign sugar... leaving a discriminating duty of 10s. 6d. a cwt. in favour of our own sugars. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4. *Math. Discriminating circle*, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [= *Ger. Grenzkreis*.] *Discriminating cubic*, a cubic equation whose roots are the

reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

1874 *SALMON Geom. three Dimensions* (ed. 3) § 8 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation... represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. 1893 *FORSTYTH Th. Functions* vi. § 71. 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable  $\zeta$  into two  $p$  regions... The boundary... is a circle of finite radius, called the *discriminating circle* of the function. All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence **Discriminatingly** *adv.*, in a discriminating way, with discrimination.

1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* III. i. § 65 The ear must be discriminatively sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. 1856 *KINGSLEY Alice, Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatively, patiently, and yet lovingly and gently.

**Discrimination** (diskrimināshn), [*ad. L. discrimination-em*, n. of action from *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE.]

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any public discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well settled. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Discrimination* a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetoric it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*. 1795 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

*b. passively.* The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? *Obs.*

1699 *STILLINGFEL* (J.), There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. 1793-1823 *ISRAELI Cer. Lit., Mus., Ceremon.* Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 156 [These] are discriminations very material, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animal. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasseaux* xxviii. (1787) 79 Where we see... the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. 1807 *C. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. i. 1. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power or observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

1814 *SCOTT Waco*, xxiii, His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. 1838 *DICKENS Aik. Nick.* xviii, It does... credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman. 1865 *GEO. EUOFT F. Holt* II. xvi. 15 It was essential... that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination.

† 4. = RECRIMINATION. *Obs. rare.*

1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 16 (D.), Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. 1684 *BAXTER in Hale's True Relig.* Intro. A, b, Schisms and Factions, and Personal Antimities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence **Discriminational** *a.*, of or pertaining to discrimination; in *Palmistry* = DISCRIMINAL.

1879 *R. A. CAMPBELL Philosophic Chirognomy* 167 The *Wrist Lines*, also known as the *Rascette* and *Discriminational* lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcurser at the wrist.

**Discriminative** (diskriminātiv), *a.* [*f. L. ppl. stem discriminal-*: see *-IVE*] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

1677 *HALE True Relig.* I. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Dryden Wks.* II. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. 1848 *JOHNSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.)

1638 *MASEN Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. (1672) 18 After the same manner, were the Holy Oymment and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate use of them. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and co rise of all things. 1865 *FOSTER Ess.* IV. i. 101 A more discriminative cure. 1865 *MILL Exam. Hamilton* 222 Mr. Bain recognises two... modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense.

*b. transf.* (Of or in reference to, things.)

1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 17 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. 1889 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 277/3 The... well-known discriminative power possessed by bi-chromatised gelatine of favouring printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

*c.* = DISCRIMINATING *ppl. a.* 3; differential.

1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties. Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.*, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

a 1638 *MEOE Disc. Math.* vi. 9 Wks. (1672) 1. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used. 1797-1803 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) 1. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect... and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind.

**Discriminator.** [a. L. *discriminātor* (Ter-tull.), agent-n. from *discriminare* to DISCRIMINATE.] One who discriminates.

1828 *COLEBROOKE in Trans. R. Asiatic Soc.* (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (*vidēca*).

**Discriminatory, a. rare.** [f. L. type \**discriminātorius*, f. *discriminātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DISCRIMINATIVE.

1828 *W. FIELD Mem. Dr. Parr* II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 1 Mar. The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

**Discriminoid, Math.** [f. after DISCRIMINANT: see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence *Discriminoid* *ad a.*

1879 *SIR J. COCKLE in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions [ ] and [ ]. Let us call them discriminoids. *Ibid.* This first species of discriminoid solution

**Discriminious, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. late L. *discriminiosus* decisive, critical, f. *discrimen*: see DISCRIMINATE v. and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminious state. *Ibid.* xviii. 195 Co-uncipities, though their case appears not with so discriminious an aspect. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Discriminious*, full of Jeopardy.

Hence **Discriminiousness.**

1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Description, Discriptive, obs. ff. DESCRIPTION, DESCRIBE.**

**Discrown** (diskraun), v. [f. DIS-6 + CROWN v. or DIS-7 + CROWN sb.: cf. OF. *descoroner* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*); also *DESCROWN.*] *trans.* To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; *spec.* To deprive of royal dignity, to depose; *transf.* and *fig.* to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1586 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* iii. xvi. (R.) The one restored... The other... *Dis-crowned.* 1612-5 *BR. HALL Contempl.* N. 7. v. xxxi. He discrowns not the body, who crowns the soul. 1803 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrownd of bridal flowers, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. 1863 *KINGSLAKE Critique* (1876) I. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 12 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence **Discrowned ppl. sb.**, deprived of the crown; **Discrowning ppl. sb.**

1837 *CARLYLE Rev. Rev.* (1871) III. iv. vii. 167 A worn discrowned Widow. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 510. 666/1 The successive contemporary discrownings. 1870 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.

**Discruciamēt, Obs. rare.** [f. L. *discruciare* to torture + -MENT; cf. *excruciamēt* (also in *Nashe*). (L. had *cruciamentum* from *cruciare*.)] Torment, torture.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 181 What then is it, to live in three-score times more grinding discruciamēt of dying? 1623 *COCKERAM in*, *Endlesse Paine, discruciamēt*.

**Discruciate, v. Obs.** [f. *discruciat*, ppl. stem of L. *discruciare*, f. DIS-5 + *cruciare* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux*, *cruc-em* CROSS.]

1. *trans.* To torment, torture, excruciate. 1500 *ABB. ABBOT Exp. Tonah* 484 The conscience of the transgressing sinner... do use to discruciate the person affected. 1623 *BR. HALL Hindu Texts* 235 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath oot. 1660 *SHAWROCK Vegetables* 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. *nonce-use.* To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf. *CRUX* 3).

1745 *SWIFT To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence **Discruciating ppl. a.**, tormenting; also **Discruciation**, torture, torment, anguish. 1631 *R. H. Arraignment Whole Creature* xi. § 2. 100 They produce anxiety, grief, vexation, anguish, discruciation and discontent. 1665 *BR. OF NORWICH Sermon in Westm.* 166. 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears... impatient Hopes. 1788 *Trifler* xxv. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

**Discrutator, Obs. rare-1.** [f. *di-*, DIS-5 + *scrutator*.] ? A caviller or searcher for objections.

a 1626 *W. SCLATER Sermon. Exper.* (1638) 109 It signifies the Discrutator, or Disputer, against the promise.

**Disery(e, -oryghe, obs. ff. DESCRY v. 1 and 2.**

**Dis-cubation, Obs. rare-1.** [ad. assumed L. type \**discubatio*, n. of action f. \**discubare*, f. *dis-* (DIS-) + *cubare* to recline. The actual L. word was *discubio* from *discumbere*; but the parallel forms *cubatio*, *accubatio*, occur in L.: cf. *CUBATION*, *ACCUBATION*.] Reclining at meals.

1635-56 *COWLEY Davideis* l. Notes § 32 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough... that Dis-cubation was then in practice.

**Dis-cubitory, a. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. L. type \**discubitorius*, f. *discubit*, ppl. stem of *discumbere* see DISCUMB and -ORY.] Adapted for reclining.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 Custom by degrees changed their cubicular beds into discubitory.

**Dis-cubiture, Obs. rare.** [ad. L. type \**discubitura*, f. *discubit*, ppl. stem of *discumbere*: see prec. and -URE.] The posture of reclining.

a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. *Ibid.* 154.

**Dis-culp, v. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. med. L. *disculpā-re* (Du Cange), f. DIS-4 + *culpā-re* to blame, *culpa* fault.] *trans.* = DISCULPATE.

1738 *WARBURTON Dig. Legat.* I. 294 He himself disculps them.

**Disculpate** (diskulpēt), v. [f. *disculpāt*, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpā-re*: see prec.] *trans.* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

1693 *W. BATES Sermon* vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. a 1724 *NORTH LIVES* I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. 1768 *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland... charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. 1880 *VERS. LEE Stud. Italy* iv. 173 The hero accused of regicide... and unable to disculpate himself. 1888 *H. C. LEE Hist. Inquisition* I. 43 note, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.

**Disculpation** (diskulpē'fən), [n. of action from med. L. *disculpā-re* to disculpate.] The action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo.* II (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1837 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. 1831 *W. M. ROSSETTI Shelley's Adonais* 9 note, Arguments... tending to Harriet's disculpation.

**Disculpatory, a. rare-0.** [f. *disculpāt*, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpā-re*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to disculpate.

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

**Dis-cumb, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *discumb-ere* to lie down, recline, f. DIS-1 + *cumb-ere* to lie down; cf. *CUMBENT*] *intr.* To recline (at table). Hence **Dis-cumbing ppl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1683 *J. EVANS Kneeling at Sacrament* I. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Dis-cumbing or Leaning posture... while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine. 1684 *J. IND. Case Indiff. Things* 38 The posture of dis-cumbing. 1699 *T. BENNET Disenters Pleas* 171-170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, dis-cumbing, standing.

**Dis-cumbency, Obs. rare-0.** [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

**Dis-cumbency, Obs.** [f. DISCUMBENT, after L. type \**discumbentia*: see -ENCE.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 243 This discumbency at meals was to use in the days of our Saviour. 1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 11 The Jews... did eat in the posture of discumbency. 1737 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible*, N.T. (1795) II. viii. iv. 149 note, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the paschal supper.

**Dis-cumbent, a. and sb. Obs.** Also 6 discumbent. [ad. L. *discumbent-em*, pr. ppl. of *discumbere*: see DISCUMB.] *a. adj.* Reclining.

1715 *J. MATHER Several Serms.* iii. 95 The Jews... sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. 1755 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent posture.

**B. sb.**

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast. 1562 *BULLEYN Use Sickmen* 73 b, He cast doune at the meate from the borde, falling out with all the discumbentes. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devils Banquet* 135 A beaustiall Banquet; wherein either man is the Symposiast, and the Devil the discumbent; or Sathan the Feastmaker, and man the Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness; = DECUMBENT sb.

1765 *GALE in Phil. Trans.* LV. 193 A.D. 1721 The discumbentes were estimated at 5,089, whereof about 500 died.

**Dis-cumber** (diskūmbər), v. [f. DIS-6 + CUMBER v. Cf. OF. *descumber*, mod. F. *décumber*.]

1. *trans.* To relieve; to disencumber.

1725 *Pope Odyss.* v. 474 The chief... His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. 1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scot.* 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell, Rave lively round their dam. 1873 *HILTS Anim.* 4 *N. v.* (1873) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance. (But in the quot. app. a misreading.)

*Chaucer's Parv. T.* 7816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the price of helle, but if so be that it be discumbered by penitence. [*Early MSS. and edd.* discourbed, discarberid, disturbed, destroubled.]

**Dis-cumbitory, a. Obs. rare-1.** A non-etymological by-form of DISCUMBENT, influenced by the L. present stem *discumb-*.

1715 *tr. Paucitollus' Rerum Mem.* I. v. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast.

**Dis-cumbiture, Obs. rare.** A non-etymological by-form of DISCUMBENT: see prec.

1684 *Vind. Case Indiff. Things* 39 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. 1696 *J. EDWARDS Demonstr. East. Gal.* II. 52 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.

**Dis-cumbrance, [DIS-5.] = CUMBRANCE.**

1740 *Merlin* 511 At four courts their have been perced though with-out any other discumbrance.

**Dis-cumfit, Dis-cumfort, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT, DISCOMFORT.**

**Dis-curr, dis-curre, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *discurr-ere* to run to and fro, f. DIS-1 + *currere* to run.]

1. *intr.* To run about.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1593) 25 We be not so agill and light as... birds of the ayere be, that we might dis-curre from one place to an other.

2. *trans.* To run over or through.

1585 *B. YOUNG Guazod's Civ. Contr.* iv. 205 b, Mans minde... in moment of a time it discursing all things. 1598 — *Diana Pref.* The delight... in discursing most of those towne and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

**Dis-cure, obs. form of DISCOVER v.**

**Dis-cured, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. DIS-7 + a CURE sb. 1 4.] Without cure of soles: see CURE sb. 1 4.

1604 *TOOKER Fabrique Ch.* 62, I... maintain it more lawfull... to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two dis-cured or improprated livings.

**Dis-current, a. 1 Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-10 + CURENT a.] Not current or in circulation.

1599 *SANVOY Europæ Spec.* (1632) 122 To make dis-current... those very books... in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable. *Ibid.* 129 Whose books being dis-current in all Catholike Countries.

**Dis-current, a. 2 Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *discurrent-em*, pr. ppl. of *discurr-ere*: see DISCURRE.] Kunning hither and thither.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Dis-current*, that wanders or runs hither and thither. 1710 *M. HENRY Comm.*, *Dan.* xii. 4 (1848) 932 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it... dis-curent, they shall discourse of it.

**Dis-courour, obs. form of DISCOVEREE.**

**Dis-cursation, Obs.** [ad. L. *discursatio-nem*, n. of action f. *discursare*, freq. of *discurrere*: see DISCUR.]

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to place.

1652 *GAULE Nagstrom.* 55 Making long discursations, to learn strange tongues.

2. A passing from one subject to another.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vi. 6 That being sequestered from company, we may... be the freer from... discursation and wandering of mind.

**Dis-cursative, a. rare.** [f. L. *discursat* ppl. stem of *discursare*: see prec. and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence **Dis-cursativeness.**

1819 *P. MORRIS in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 311 The Discursative Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving. *Ibid.* That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space. *Ibid.* The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself.

**Dis-curse, Obs.** [ad. L. *discurs-us* a running to and fro or away, f. *discurs*, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE sb. 1.

1555 *H. PENNYTON to Bonner Howilles* 35 By continual discurs of tyme every one hath delivered the fayth.

**Dis-cursion** (diskū'shən), *rare.* Also 6 discorsion. [ad. L. *discursio-nem*, n. of action from *discurrere* to run to and fro: see DISCUR.]

1. The action of running or moving to and fro.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 404 Richt grit displeour he had euerie da Of the discorsion maid be Inglishmen. 1621 *tr. Bouet's Niere. Confit.* xviii. 618 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discorsion.

2. *fig.* The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression.

1821 *BRAWLEY Ess. Wordsw.* 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.]

3. The action of passing from premises to conclusions; reasoning; = DISCOURSE sb. 2.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 *HOBBS Human Nature* iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde... may be orderly... and this is discursive of the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* I. x. 160 Discourse here... does not mean what we now call discursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 *O. BROWNSON N. E.* v. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith... involves it.

**Dis-cursist, Obs. rare-1.** [f. L. *discursus*, in sense 'discourse' + -IST.] One who practises discursing, a disputer.

1671 *L. ADDISON West. Barbary Pref.* (T.). Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

**Dis-cursive** (diskū'siv), *a. sb.* [f. L. *discursiv*, ppl. stem of *discurrere* (see DISCURRE) + -IVE.]

1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. *rare* in *lit.* sense.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 745 Whosoever moveth Attention... stilteth the Natural and discursive Motion of the Spirit. 1824 *West Ind. Sketch* bk. II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road... might prove somewhat more discursive. *Ibid.* 222

The regularity of the streets . . . prevented the breezes being so discursive as . . . among the unconnected dwellings.

2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villaris* vii. xi. 231 Boundless discursive apprehension Giving it wings. 1665 Hooke *Micron.* Pref. G. Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and digressive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1774 (1816) II. i. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. 1827 CANTLEY *Richter* Misc. Ess. 182. 1. 8 The name Novelist . . . would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. 1826 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix. Heart-affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. DISCOURSE v. 2.) Often opp. to *intuitive*.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 117 Ignorance . . . depriveth Reason of a discursive facultie. a 1652 J. SAWYER *Sel. Disc.* v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by discursive deduction of one thing from another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is your being. Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 161 Philosophy is hitherto been *discursive*; while Geometry is always and essentially *intuitive*. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty . . . has only one operation, it only compares. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson . . . is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

† B. as *sb.* A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception). *Obs.* rare.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 364 Reasonings . . . the very *subjectum discursus* is imperceptible to Sense . . . such are also the discursive of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear.

**Discursively** (diskŭ'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2): opp. to *intuitively*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its logical possibility; secondly, discursively on its analogy to doctrines already believed. 1828 Dr. QUINCY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, *discurrendo*,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notions together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively.

1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 183 An intelligent Christian . . . who should pursue discursively the ecclesiastical writers. 1846 POE *Halluc.* Wks. 184. 111. 61 (He) has read a great deal although very discursively. 1876 DANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 1. 437 He (George III) spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

**Discursiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discursive: a. of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; b. of passing from one subject to another.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxii. 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 75 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. 1857 LEVER *Fort. Glencore* xxiii. (1872) 150 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. 1885 *Manch. A. Ann.* 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research.

**Discursory** (diskŭ'sŏri), *a.* rare. Also 6 discursory. [f. L. *discurs-* (see above) + -ORY.]

† 1. Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. *Obs.*

1581 MUGLISTER *Positions* vii. (1887) 50 A number of such like discursive arguments. 1614 J. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. A ij b. Here shall your Maestie slide . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologie with polemical, textuall with discursive, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursive remark.

† **Discurtain**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + a CURTAIN *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To draw aside the curtain from; to unveil.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.* 7. (1887) 47 Phelus, discurtaining his murninge face. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Acad. Fr.* Ded. One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 *Lady Alimony* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies.

† **Discus** (diskŭs), [L. *discus* quoit, plate, a. Gr. *diskos* quoit.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antip.* A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt.*, the game of hurling the discus.

1666 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes*, *Praise Pindar* iii. note. The chief Exercises which were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1725 *Græc. Vocab.* viii. 137 From Plautus's strong arm the Discus flies. 1829 B. GARDNER *Chap. Grk. Hist.* i. 295 The discus, weighted about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skillful athlete . . . would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. *Ibid.* These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling

the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathletic contest.

b. In other ancient senses: (see *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Discus*, a Dish or Platter for Meat . . . Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. *Ibid.*, *Discus* or *Discens* (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xxx. The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 LITTON *Müller's Anc. Art* § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

† 2. = DISK in its various technical senses.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Oct. (1857) I. 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 6. 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometary Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). Among Herbalists, *Discus* is taken to signify the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

**Discuss** (diskŭs), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *discusse*, (4-5 *discuse*, 5-6 *dyscuse* (so, 6 *discousse*, *pa. pple.* *discust*, 7 *discuss*), 7- *discuss*. [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutere* to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate; see DISCUTE. App. the L. pa. *pplc.* *discussus* was first Englished as *discussed* (in Hampole c 1340, also Anglo Fr. *discussé*, 1352, in *Statutes of the Realm* I. 328), and *discuss* thence taken as the verb.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1574 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. iii. 9 When þat nyȝt was discussid and chased away, darknesse forlosten me. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 401/2 They will clerely dissipate and discuss the myst. 1651 J. FINEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† b. To shake off; also to set free, loosen. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond. 1590 SPENSER *F. III.* i. 48 All regard of shame she had discussd, And meet respect of honor putt to flight.

† c. To put off, remove (dross). *Obs.* rare.

1640 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* iv. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Seant, you must discuss your doubt.

2. *Md.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). *arch.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. i. (1539) 77 a. To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and discuss the vapours. 1597 GIBRARD *Herbal* i. xx. (1633) 28 To discuss hard swellings in womens breasts. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A pomade . . . of virtue to discuss pimples. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands . . . resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, pass away.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† 3. *trans.* To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLTE *Pr. Coust.* 2415 We may noȝt fe, Until all our lyf exānynd be, And alle our dedys, baile gude and ille, Be discussid, after Goddes wille. *Ibid.* 6247 Crist, at his last comynge, Sal in dome sitte and discuss alle thyng. c 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 143. I beleue, if . . . he wole wisely discussen alle þe opynions of auctours, þat he schal see [etc.]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. In demyng opir men, a man laboure in veyn . . . but in demyng & discussing a man self, enere he laborif fruitously. 1555 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Anie matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 13 They haue onely discussid that superficiall parte of the earth which lyeth betweene the Landes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 479 A *Supersedeas* to stay execution till the error be discussid.

† 4. To settle or decide (as a judge). *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 624 Sith it may not here discussen þe How loveth her best. 1486 Henry VII at York in *Surtres Misc.* (1800) 55 To discuss up in conscience ichi judiciall case. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 22. As an vniuer or a Iudge, with my sentence finallye to discuss. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vii. 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first; which question the holy scripture will discuss in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discuss it. 1600 J. PONT *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable . . . But . . . we leaue that to be discussid by others. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1797) VII. 192. I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussid.

† b. *absol.* To decide (of). *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) 32 Why sholde thyng mortal of endes thyng dyscuss. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 50 Pryngly to sift out, and peremptorily to discuss of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ.

† 5. To make known, declare, pronounce. *Obs.*

(The history and place of this sense are not clear.) 1380 in *Eug. Gildes* (1870) 726 No brother no sister ne shalle discuss be counsell of his fraterneite to no straungere. 1480 *Miracle Plays* (ed. Pollard 1890) 63 Lord this rythwysnesse here discuss. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* Eug. iii. 192 [Daniel] discussid the dreames of the kynge. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* i. iii. 104. I will discuss the humour of this Loue to Ford. 1599 - *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discuss. *Ibid.* 30 Discuss the same in French vnto him. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Metall.

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to debate. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1450 [see DISCUSSING *vbl. sb.*] 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.*

iii. vii. 2 Wherby man knowith the good from the evell, discussyng the thyng by argument. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 1 Rhetorique is an arte to set forth . . . any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussid. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Serr.* i. ii. § 3 Who that Jeromabal was, is much discussid among learned men. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1743) I. 238 We've business 'Tis discuss a point of law. 1753 L. M. tr. *De Discip's Accompl.* II. vii. 11. 157 note. See the discourse, wherein it is discussid, whether brutes have the use of reason. 1777 FINESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* c. 128 Mr. Hume . . . discusses the question . . . with great clearness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* li. 422 They, the while, discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussid.

b. *absol.* To hold discussion; to debate.

1587 TURKUN. *Trag. T.* (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the feasters gan discuss And diversly debate from young to old. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discuss.

7. *trans.* To sift or investigate (material). *rare.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 483/2 These serrated or denated bills . . . form a filtre. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle.

8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with. (*Somewhat humorous.*)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii. A tall, stout, country-looking man . . . busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef. 1836 MANBY *Midst. Easy* i. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussd his port wine. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenæum, discussing his half-pint of sherry. 1884 Ld. MALINSBURY *Mem. Ex-min.* II. 261 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

9. *Civil Law.* To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE 5a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable.

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. *discuter* in analogous sense. See DISCUSSION 5.

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. xvii. § 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debtor be discussd. *Ibid.* iii. v. § 17 Heirs of Blood . . . and also Executors must be discussd before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The acceptor being discussid, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Discussion*. The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussid the principal debtor, if he is solvent. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss him before he can insist against the heir-at-law. . . . By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. 18. *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. [See also DISCUSSION 5.]

Hence DISCUSSD *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Discussio*, discussid, searched. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 3/1 The only other discussd matter.

† **Discussus**, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. f. DISCUSS *v.*; but cf. L. *discussus* dashing; agitating, f. ppl. stem of *discutere*: see DISCUSS *v.*] = DISCUSSION. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate; in *quot. fig.*

a. 1556 J. HRYWOOD *Spider & F.* kv. 19 By his discuss, Streight to blisse go they, streight to bale go wee. *Ibid.* Concl. 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discuss, May . . . liue and loue together. 1616 *Burgh Eccl. Aberdeen* 5 Mar. (Jann. Supp.). To attend vpon the said action, vntil the final end and discuss thairof.

b. 1586 HOLINSHEAD *Chron. Scot.* II. 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discuss and consideration of his demands. 1609 Sir E. HOVEY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 6 In this my discuss . . . I will . . . confine my selfe within this list. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthrop. Theom.* 7 These are *Magnalia Dei & Naturæ*, and require not our Discuss so much as our Reverence.

c. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silvæ Scint.* i. *Storm* (1838) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind incite them to that fierce discuss.

**Discussable**, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

**Discussall**, *rare.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -ALL.] = DISCUSSION.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 124 This discussal of a one-day's wonder.

**Discussor** (diskŭ'sŏr), [f. as prec. + -OR 1.]

He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

† a. One who settles or decides questions (*obs.*).

b. One who engages in discussion or debate. † c.

A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (*obs.*).

a. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 337 Quha was cheife discussor in controuersies, quhom they call gret Justice of Ingland. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 12 That thereof God himself, was *inventor, disceptator, lator*, the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer.

b. 1611 CORN. *Discutem*, a discussor, examiner, debater. 1689 *Ansv. Description Discussid in 17th Collect. Papers Present* *fracture of Affairs* 6 Thus the Discussor rambles out of one Untruth into another. 1691 Wood *Alk.* Oxon. i. 349 A discussor of controversies against Hellamie. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov. [The biblical preacher] is not a discussor, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation.

c. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 29 This Minium-plaster is a good discussor of hot humors. 1656 RINGOLD *Pract. Physick* 31 First give astringent Symps, then add discussors.



**Discussible** (diskv'sib'l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [*f. L. discuss-*: see **DISCUSS** *v.* + **-BLE**.] Capable of being discussed. †*a. Med.* That can be dispersed, as a humor. *b.* That can be debated or examined by argument.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 330 To consume water, and the more light discussible things, into vapours. 1862 *MILL Logic* (ed. 5) II. 18 *note*. To have rendered so bold a suggestion, -admissible and discussible even as a conjecture. 1839 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

**Discussient**, *obs.* by-form of **DISCUTIENT**.

**Discussing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. DISCUSS* *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **DISCUSS**; = **DISCUSSION** (in various senses).

c. 1450 R. GLOUCESTER *Chron.* (1724) 183/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle letired men, he hath busy discussing of questions. 1555 *Fisher's Life in Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 139 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Liquidation*... a discussing, or examination. 1681-93 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 17 Heirs... have the benefit of an order of discussing. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

**Discussing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + **-ING** 2.] That discusses; in various senses of the *vb.*; *spec.* of medicine That disperses humors, tumours, etc.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all... hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 1632 *BRUEL Phys. Pract.* 176 These discussing medicines shalbe used. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 299 Hot discussing Unctions.

**Discussion** (diskv'sj'n). Also 4 **discuision**. [*a. OF. discussion; discuision* (12th c. in Littré), *ad. L. discuision-em* shaking, examination, discussion, *n.* of action from *discutere*: see **DISCUTE**, **DISCUSS**.]

†1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. *Obs.*

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* l. 1 Here fordes he discussioun of syn, for he grauntes the dede. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 2582 When he delevs and be angels Has disputed our lif. And discussioun made, als fals to be. c. 1440 *Facob's Well* xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, bat doom is a discussioun of le cause. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (IV. de W. 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussioun of thy conscience.

2. Examination or investigation (of a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a. 1556 *CANNER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt... can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1558 *Br. Watson Sev. Sacram.* viii. 44 The subtleness of mans wyt... is to be reiected from the judgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Democritus Platonissans* Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 He [James]... forbade any further discussion of State policy. 1891 L. HERSCHELL in *Law Times Rep.* LXXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

*b.* Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* II. xl. 519 Passiounate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons... there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. 1875 *JOWETT Plat.* (ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato.

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc. by consumption of it. *humorous and colloq.*

1862 *SALA Seven Sons* I. iii. 49 [He] has... five minutes for the discussion of his beloved clerical. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton. 1876 E. PEACOCK *Mr. Radd's* II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Radd's back parlour.

†4. *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* Intro. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. 1656 H. MORE *Entius Tri.* 26 Evident from the sudden and easy discussion of the fit. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour... 'Diabotum'. 1758 J. S. LE DRAU *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

5. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, e-p. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

*Benefit of discussion*: the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. *Discussion of heirs* (*Sc. Law*), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681-93 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefit of Discussion. 1753-4 A. M'DOULL *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxiii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself... has not the benefit of discussion. 1848 *WILKINSON*

*Law Lex.* 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were... liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 290/2 *Discussion*. This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. *Ibid.* The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, § 8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution. *Ibid.* 293 *Discussion of heirs*. The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed:—1st The heir of line, 2d the heir of conquest, 3d the heir-male, 4th heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and lastly Heirs under marriage-contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. 18... *Civil Code of Quebec Act.* 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion. 18... *Law of Louisiana Arts.* 3014-17 (old Nov.), 3045-8 (new Nov.).

6. *Comb.*, as *discussion-meeting*.

1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* iv. 97 The young man... may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

**Discussional**, *a.* [*f. prec.* + **-AL**.] Of the nature of or pertaining to discussion.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 341 In this whole array of discussional ostentation.

**Discussionist**. [*f. as prec.* + **-IST**.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation... to air their vocabulary. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 352 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

**Discussive** (diskv'siv), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutere* to discuss + **-IVE**.]

*A. adj.* †1. *Med.* = **DISCUTIENT** *a.* *Obs.*

1580 *Wett of W. Hill, Aberdeen* Aij. [The water] being laxative, attenuative... and discussive. 1628 *VENNER Tobacco* (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Burdock*, It... is discussive and bitter to the taste.

†2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. *Obs.*

1664 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* iv. 18 Things... not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 *Presbytery Display'd* (1668) 20 [They] have *vocem deliberativam, vocem decidivam*, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. *arch.*

1644 *MILTON Idem. Bucer* (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter. 1693 J. COCKBURN *Bourgeoisism Detected* I. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 125 Judiciously curtailed of some... verbose discussive scenes.

†*B. sb. Med.* A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchr. Med.* 92 Beware of immoderate discussives. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence †*Discussively adv.*, †*Discussiveness*. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Discussiveness*, dissolving or dispersing quality.

†**Discussment**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISCUSS* *v.* + **-MENT**.] = **DISCUSSION**.

1559 *ABR. PARKER Corr.* 91 We beseech your Majesty... to refer the discussion and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. 1651 *CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* I. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by... her consultations and discussions.

**Discussory**, *a. rare* -o. [*f. L. discuss-* (see **DISCUSSIVE**) + **-ORY**.] *Discutient*.

1823 *CRABD Technol. Dict.*, *Discutient* or *Discussory medicines*, those which dissolve impacted matter.

†**Discussure**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. discuss-* (see **DISCUSSIVE**) + **-URE**.] = **DISCUSSION**.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 2 The Matter comprises the Elementarie composition and constitution of Possessions: and in discussure thereof, the Materiall parte is most consuenter.

†**Discustom**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. DIS-* 9 + *CUSTOM* *sb.*: prob. after **DISCUSTOM** *v.*] Discontinuance of a custom; a disuse.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 611 Better... than for ever through discustume... lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

†**Discustom**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. descostumer, -costumer* to lose the habit or custom of, *f. des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *costumer* to render customary, etc.; see **CUSTOM** *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = **DISACCUSTOM**. Hence **Discustom'd** *ppl. a.*

1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 299 Moeuyng the helpe of god hym to dyscuestome. 1598 *SYLVESTER Dis Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 113 'If now no more my sacred rites distill With Artlesse ease from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E. FLECKER in *Spurgeon Trans. Dev.* Ps. xxx. 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith.

**Discutable**, *a. rare.* [*a. mod. F. discutible, f. discuter, ad. L. discutere* to discuss: cf. next.] Capable of being discussed; **DISOISSIBLE**.

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 159/1 Many insoluble or discutible points.

**Discutant**, *rare.* [*a. F. discutant, pr. pple. of discuter* to discuss, used subst.: see **-ANT** 1.] One who discusses.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

†**Discute**, *v. Obs.* [*a. F. discute-r* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), *ad. L. discutere* to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, *f. DIS-* 1 + *cutere* (in comb. -*cutere*) to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by **DISCUSS**.]

*trans.* To discuss; to investigate, examine.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* A viij. Every juge ought to discute and examyne the caas of bothe parties in suche manere that he may do equite and justyce. 1484 — *Fables of Aphonse* (1889) 9 The cause to be discutit or pleted before the Juge.

*b. intr.* with *of*.

a. 1521 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 53 To discute of a mater.

Hence **Disouting** *vbl. sb.*, discussing. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 Odylygente dyscutyng of causes and maters he rendered or yelded juste jugement.

**Discutient** (diskv'j'nt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 **discussient**. [*ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discutere*: see **DISCUTE**.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. 1740 *AYLLET in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 10 An hot, discutient, and restringent Fomentation. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 411 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action... in certain kinds of tumors.

*B. sb.* A discutient medicine or preparation.

1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* I. xv. 54 When the matter is somewhat thin... use not strong discussants and dissolvers. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 109 It enters... into many Fomentations, as a good Discussient. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Employed externally as a discutient.

**Disdain** (disd'ēn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *de-deyn* (e, 4 *deodeigne*, -eyng, -ayn, 5 *dedein*, *β.* 4-5 *desdeyn*, -dayn, 7 *daye*, 4 *disdein* (e, 4-5 *deyn* (e, 4-5 *deigne*, 4-7 *-dayn* (e, 5 *dyadene*, -dene, -dayne, *Cf. disdenze*, -dene, 6-7 *disdain*, 6-*disdain*. *Sc. SNEIGN*, [ME. *disdeyn*, *desdeyn*, *a.* OF. *desdeign*, -*daign*, -*daing*, -*dain*, AF. *dedeigne* (Langtoft Chron. II. 430), mod. F. *dedain* = Pr. *desdaing*, -*denh*, Cat. *desdeyn*, Sp. *desdeño*, It. *disdegnio* (*sdegnio*), Romanic deriv. of *des-*, *disdegnare* to disdain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

*a.* c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 414/387 He hadde gret de-deyn smale hepes to do. a. 1300 *Chr. M.* 11309 (Cott.) O pouert n dedeigne (*later MSS. disdeyn*, -dayne), had he. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxviii. 6 *pai* er kald wyncors for pride & dedeyne. c. 1450 *MVR* 1159 *Hast* [how] had any dedeyn Of ober synfulle bat pou hast seyn?

*γ.* 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 123 He, which love had in disdeigne. 1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov. Pref.* (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie doo cause them to speake it. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 95 'That fist mind And high disdain, from sense of injurd merit. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. vii. As I received no answer... my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we have of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. 1875 *F. HALL in Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I... had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

†*b.* with *pl.* An instance or exhibition of this.

a. 1631 *DONNE Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1632 *Sir T. HAWKINS tr. Mathien's Vnhappy Pros.* 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

†2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. To have *d.*: to be indignant, take offence. To have *in d.*, to have *d. of*: to be indignant or offended at *obs.*

*a.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 Of byn vnynt ychable gret dedeyn. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxviii. 1 *Noli emulari in malignitatis*. Will not haf dedeyn in ill willand. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 3 *Antistiti ad ira indignacionis* etc. Pou turnyd fra wreth of bi dedeyn. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 70 *pis* elders sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3155 He dedeyne (*Dubl. MS. disdayne*) hade, bat *pai* ware comen doun of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

*β.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Fraukl. Prel.* 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueh me nat in dedeyn [*vrr. disdeyne*] Though to this man I speke a word or two. a. 1450 *Kul. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y' chese the yongest of the iij. daughters... of the which the eldest and the secounde had gret meruail and dedeyn. 1481 *CAXTON Affyr.* II. vi. 72 Of grette desdeyn he suffreth to be clayn and dye.

*γ.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Fraukl. Prel.* 289 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I prale 30w in disdeigne [*vrr. disdeyne*, disdayn, dedeyn]. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 345 But Phebus, which hauld gret disdeyn Of that his maiden was forein. 1573 *Douglas Eneis* vii. xiii. 160 But than Jupiter... Haifand disdeyn one mortall suld be Rasit to lyf. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Contestacio* 299 The defeat of the Armie... caused... through-out the Realme a great grieve and disdaine. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof... since kept Hector fasing and waking. 1669 B. HARRIS *cure* since kept Hector fasing and waking. 1669 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. a. 1677 *Barrow Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 The great person... took the neglect in huge disdain. 'The great person... took the neglect in huge disdain.'

†*b. fig.* Of a wound: Angriiness, inflamed condition. *Obs. rare.* (*Cf. proud flesh*.)

c. 1400 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* 102 Whanne pilke wounde was

sowd he pannice bat was not weel heilid hadde a dedein & was cause of gendryng of a crampe.

†3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. *Obs.*

[1730-80 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 And hedden of mony meles de-deyn.] 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. vii. 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

†b. *transf.* The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (*Cf.* DAIN sb. 3.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdain.

**Disdain** (disdā'n), *v.* Forms: a. 4 dedeyngne, 4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; β. 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. γ. 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeyunt), 5-6 dys-, 5-7 dayayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6-7 -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain. *Cf.* also SDEIGN *v.* [ME., a. OF. *desdeigner*, -*deigner* (3rd s. pres. -*deigne*), in later *F. désaigner*, = *Pr. desdegnar*, Cat. *desdegnar*, Sp. *desdeñar*, Pg. *desdenhar*, It. *disdegnare* (*sdegnare*); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with *des-* for *L. dē-* (see DE- 6), *L. dēignāre* (collateral form of *dēignāri*) to reject as unworthy, disdain, *f.* DE- 6 + *dēignāre*, -*āri* to think or treat as worthy; *cf.* DEIGN.]

1. *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. a. with *simple obj.*

a. and β. 1386 CHAUCER *Clark's T.* 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat youre eres nat my vys desdeyne [other MSS. disdeyne]. 1483 *Canth. Angl.* 93/1 To Desden (Dedene A.), *deignari*, *detrachere*, *detrachere*; *vbi.* to dissipate.

γ. 1386 [see a and β]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lvii, I fere to sore I shal disdayned be. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 He laid again me, that I did disdain everi mans compaigni. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Whose proud top would disdain climbing. 1754 EDWARDS *Frederic Will.* iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unk. i. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* i. x. I disdain your sneer.

b. with *inf.* or *gerund.* To think it beneath one, to scorn (to do or doing something).

a. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 2179 Ys herie was so gret, bat he dedeyned to clepe, 'ooundo'; bot ran to wip his fel. β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 227 If... a king... Desdaineth fur to done hem grace.

γ. 1489 CANTON *Paytes of A. I.* xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. α 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiv. 70 They dysdayne to speke to me. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Neither did we disdain to reuisse that which we had done. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 397 This... was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1785 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip II* (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 Grey... had disdained to beg his life.

c. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (*Cf.* DEIGN *v.* 2.)

1646 J. HALL *Horz. Vac.* 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome. d. To think (anything) unworthy of.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

†2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 The kyng dysdeynynge this demerue of Andragius, after thynges moyncions... gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre upon Andragius. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* Prol. B. To shun Ingratitude, which I disdain as Hell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* vi. (1821) 84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iii. 106 Hence... we often so much disdain their being corferr'd upon undeserving Men.

b. with subord. clause: To be indignant that. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 45 The kyng of Scottes dysdeynynge that the stronge castell of Dumbare should remayne in the English men's handes. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* 7. (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such... abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteene mistresses already, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the full score. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* i. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

†3. *intr.* To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. *Const.* at (rarely against, *of*, *one*). *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiii. 3 But ȝen the thre frendis of hyin be dedeyned, forthi that they hadden not founde a resonable answer. — *Matt.* xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribis... dedeyned, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? α 1400 *Relig. Picces* fr. Thornton MS. 90 bat deuyls lysme, dedeyned at bi dede.

γ. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tudade's Vis.* 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleyhly help. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren. — *John* vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whi whole? α 1563 CAVENDISH *Ld. Seymour* iv., in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst natures newe estate. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour... disdayns; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomachs will disdain a.

†4. *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. *Obs.*

α 1470 TURROT *Caesar* x. (1530) 18 Inducimur was sore displeased and dysdayned at thys doynge. 1627 *Vox Picis* A v b, It shall nothing disdayne you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples 18 The people... bring much disdain'd that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790-1817 CONNIE *Devil upon Two Sticks* in *Lond.* i. 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

†b. *impers.* *It disdains me:* it moves my indignation, offends me.

α 1440 *York Myst.* v. 11 Me thought bat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And per-at diedeyned me.

**Disdainable**, *a. rare.* [a. OF. *desdaignable*: see *prec.* and -ABLE.] Worthy of disdain.

1611 COTGR., *Desdaignable*, disdainable, contemptible. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 47 That tenth of a second of allowance was... not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

**Disdained** (disdā'nd), *pph. a.* [*f.* DISDAIN.]

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1598 YONG *Diana* 6 The disdained Shepherd. 1670 MITON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight.

†2. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt of this proud King.

†Disdainedly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY.] Scornfully, disdainfully.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10, I have spoken disdainedly vnto the hoost of Israel. — *Psa.* xxx. 18 Which cruelly, disdainedly & despitously speake agaynst the righteous.

**Disdainer**. [*f.* DISDAIN *v.* + -ER.] One who disdains; a scorner, despiser.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Mesfriseur, a disdayner, a despiser. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ii. 22 To make his greatest disdayners... confesse his arte. 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1890) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner.

**Disdainful** (disdā'nful), *a.* [*f.* DISDAIN *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

α 1542 WYATT *Paucing Louer* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 35 Under disdainful brow. 1600 SHAKS, *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 53 The proud disdainful Shepherdess That was his Mistress. 1663 COWLEY *Ecce Restorator* xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, Nor let Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They... marched against the most renowned batallions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. *Const. inf.* or *of.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 446 They are... not disdainfull to conferre. 1613 SHAKS, *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 123 Stubborne to Iustice... Disdainfull to be tride by't. 1746 MORELL *Oratorio 'Judas Maccabeus'*, Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

†2. Indignant, displeased; inimical. *Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 45 b, The malicious attempts and disdainfull inventions of his envious aduersaries. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so... fortunate as other be.

†3. That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain. *Obs.*

α 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* ii. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [iungens diuis] Have linged fourth. 1586 MARLOWE 1st *P. Tamburl.* iv. ii, Villain... Fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth.

**Disdainfully** (disdā'nfuli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation.

α 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdainfully wold put them vnder. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1606 SHAKS, *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

**Disdainfulness**. [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasmi. Par. Luke* vii. 37 (R.) With howe great stately disdainfulness, and straunge countenance the Pharisaical sort vied to turne awai their faces from sinners. 1641 SMECTYNNUS *Vind. Answ.* xv. 184 The extreme disdainfulness that breaths in every page and line. 1719 DUFFREY *Psalm* IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. viii. 287 note, Should she leave her sing in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

**Disdaining**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DISDAIN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISDAIN; the expression of disdain or scorn.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining redded him rigoroser. α 1531 DONNE *Dial.* v. *Sir H. Wotton* (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* x. 19 In thy place is steep Disdaining vile, And Flatterie, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

**Disdainingly**, *pph. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING.] That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence Disdainingly *adv.*

α 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1352 To be scorn'd most dedeynglye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynynghly. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iii. (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

†Disdainish, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DISDAIN *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence Disdainishly *adv.*

1540 HYNDRE *tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance... disdainishly.

†Disdainous, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4 dedeygnous, dedeynous; β. 5 desdeynous; γ. 5-6 dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6

dysdeignous, -danus, disdainous. [a. OF. *desdeignous*, -*eus*, -*eux* (12th c. in *Hatz.* Darm.), = *Pr. desdenhos*, Sp. *desdenoso*, It. *disdegnoso* (*sdegnoso*), a Com. Romanic adj. *f.* *disdegnio* DISDAIN *sb.*: see -ous.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

α 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Sche... gan hire herte onfetere Out of disdainis [*f.* *pr.* disdainis, *dis*, *desdaynes*, *disdaynous*, *dis*, *desdayn*] pñ-oun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 83 Who-so... is nouit drunkenlew ne dedeygnous, dowel hym folweth. α 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7412 His looking was not disdeynous, Ne proud, but meke, and ful pesible. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton), ii. xlv. (1859) 51 Provide men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nougt al other men. 1533 *Star Chamb. Proc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1869) 321 With a hie and a dysdanus coltynans. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) G iv, It please the you more to be towards his disdaingieux. α 1563 CAVENDISH *Lausd.* G. C. iii, in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dyspyghts and onnatrall debates.

2. Full of indignation; indignant.

α 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* ii. civ. (1869) 114 Myr herte so disdeynous therof I haue, that litel lakkeith it ne bresteth on tweyne. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. xii. (1893) 150 They... began to murmure, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous lode upon Gysippus.

†Disdainously, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY.] Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 563 He was dysdeynously answered. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 The Magistrates... did likewise villipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commaunded.

**Disdar**, var. of DIZDAR (Pers.), warden of a fort.

†Disdare, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* Dis- 6 or 7 + DARE.] *trans.* To strip of daring, cow, quail.

1612 SYLVESTER *tr. Mathien's Henry the Great* 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis-dared Vice.

†Disdeceive, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

1622 MABBE *tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 8 His owne miserie doth dis-deceive him. *Ibid.* i. 77 He truly loves is deceiv'd with that which ought to dis-deceive him. 1647 FARINGTON *Serm.* ii. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to dis-deceive yourselves. 1649 EARL MORM. *tr. Scudell's Use of Passions* (1671) 295 Christian Religion... hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

†Disdeify, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* D- 8 + DEIFY.] *trans.* To deprive of deity; *cf.* DISODD.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, dis-deify him.

**Disdein** (e, -deigne, -dene, -denje, deyn(e), *obs.* *f.* DISDAIN.)

**Disdenominationalize**: see DIS- 6.

**Disdeserve**, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose; = DEMERIT *v.* 3.

1668 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never dis-deserve.

†Disdesire, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be without.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxiv, They... lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance.

†Disdetermine, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo that which is determined, to annul.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1759) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined... should be dis-determined by one or a few.

|| **Disdiaclasia** (disdī'ak-lāsīa). *Optics*. [*mod. L.*, irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice (in comb. regularly &-, Di-2) + *diaclasia*, see DIACLASIS.] Double refraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Disdiaclast** (disdī'ak-lāst). [*ad. mod. L. disdiaclast-us* adj. (see next).] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* I. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named *disdiaclasts*. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 11, The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brücke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him *disdiaclasts*. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 102 At these points the diaclastasia are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

**Disdiaclastic**, *a. rare.* [*f.* *mod. L. disdiaclast-us* doubly refracting (irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice + *diaclastos*, *vbl.* adj. of *diaklaōen* to break in two) + -ic.] Doubly refracting; applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts.

1665 E. BARTHOLINE (*title*) *Experimenta Crystallo Islandici* disdiaclastici. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* v. 204 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Island-stone, we have not scrupled to call it Disdiaclastici.

†Disdiapason. *Music. Obs.* [*a. L. disdiapason*, a. Gr. *dis* *dis* *pasōn* 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music; see DIAPASOON.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes included within the same.

1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Microh.* 21 Disdiapason, is an Intervall by a Fifteenth, occasioned... by a quadruple pro-

portion. 1651 J. FINEARKE *Agriffa's Occ. Philos.* 259 Sol like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason, in like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 702 The lyre took in the compass of a disdiapason, or double octave. 1774 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody.

† **Disdiēt.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + DIET sb.] Improper or irregular diet or regimen of food.

1576 NEWTON *Levinus's Complex.* (1633) 8: Old age is . . . not well able to bear out even the least disdyet that may be. 1619 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* (1631) 268 If the patient afterwards distemper himself by disdyed.

† **Disdignify, v.** *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of dignity; to dishonour.

1625 JACKSON *Credul v.* xxix. 286 They no way honour but . . . disdignify him in such solemnities.

† **Disdomage.** *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *desdounage* (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *dommage* DAMAGE.] Indemnification.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf . . . the lender were in damage without feycon.

† **Disdoubt, v.** *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 5.] *trans.* To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mistrust, MISDOUBT.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Solitologies* 55 The stamp is too well known to be disdoubted.

**Disdub:** see DIS- 6.

† **Disse, dyse,** decapitated form of *adisse, addis*, ADZE, the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.

a 1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Aut.* I. 8/1 *Asia*, a dyse. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 112 Haue a gymlet, & a dise.

**Disease, obs. form of DICE;** see DIE sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Disease** (diz'z), *sb.* Forms: 4 *deses*, *deiseise*, *dissease*, *disehse*, 4-5 *disese*, *-seise*, *desese*, *dyseise*, 5 *disess*, *-cesse*, *-eesse* (e, *-seesse*, *-easse*, *desesse*, *-eas*, *-eyce*, *dysses*, *-esse*, *-hesse*, *-seese*, *-ase*, *-easse*, *-eze*, *-zeise*, *-eyse*, 5-6 *dysease*, *-sease*, *Sc. diseis*, 6 *desese*, *disseyse*, *dyssese*, *Sc. dises*, 5- *disese*. [M.E. *di-*, *desese*, a. AF. *disease*, *desese* (Stat. Rich. II), OF. *desaise*, *-aise* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *aise* EASE sb.]

† 1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance; trouble. *Obs.*

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word: cf. DISEASE v. 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or he do be more stoure, And pou to bi deses may haf be frute and floure. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 33 In the world 3e schullen haue disese. c 1410 LOVE *Bouquet. Mirr.* xxvii. His disciples were in the see in grete disese. c 1450 *Mervin* 54 Thei shull haue grete disese for lakke of water. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 22 Till thou know my hole disseyse my hart can haue no rest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* iv. 1088 Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much dis-ease? 1623 Lisle *Ætlic* on O. & N. *Test.* Ded. xxiii. Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our townes.

† 2. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 5 It is a greet disese, Where as men haue been in greet welthe and ce. To heeren of hire sodeyn fal. 1443 *Paston Lett.* No. 36 l. 49 Sende me a letter as hastily as 3e may, yf wrytyn be non disseyse to yow. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxv. § 5 Wks. 1847-54 IV. 641 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 59 [It] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a dis-ease to the rest of the Parish.

† 3. Molestation. *To do disease to, to molest.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Nedders and oþer venymous bestez of þat cuntree doun disease to na strangers ne pilgrimes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxvi. (1838) 353 The Emperour comaundeð, that no man shulde dispoile the ymagines . . . ne to hem do disease. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 71 To praye for his enemys and them that . . . dyde him dysese.

2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; 'a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also applied to a disordered condition in plants. (A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual: cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects.)

a. *gen.* The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He was full of such disese, That he may nought the deeth escape. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2549 He was fallen in a feivre . . . Pai . . . said ilkane to othire: He is disese to ser Dario and his dukis knawen, He sall ve surely encounoure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Least thy disease become vncurable. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1035 The dire power of pestilent disease. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* l. (1846) V. to The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it.

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition: an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Cured many diseases or syknesses. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) II. 67 [The burial ground being within the city] be the occasion of

much sickness and diseases. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are leached. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 618 My griefs . . . pain me as a lingering disease. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* viii. (ed. 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 I to entertain you with the reco. ds of his disease.

c. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it: e.g. *Addison's disease*, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in anæmia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see BRONZED 4); first described by Thomas Addison (1793-1860). *Bald disease*, *febil disease*, names for syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Blue disease*, *BRIGHT'S DISEASE*, *FISH-SKIN disease*, *FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE*, *FRENCH disease*, *POTATO disease*, etc.: see these words.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 28 Oure quinte essence auri et perclarum heclith hese disesis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 230 The disease of saynt Iob whiche we caule the frenche poxe. 1651 HONNRS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1725 N. ST. ANDRÉ in *London Gaz.* No. 6349/1 The . . . Woman had the Foul Disease. 1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Diseases of plants* . . . Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 183 The diseases of human teeth and bones. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease . . . called clubbing. 1885 *Lawn Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catbching disease.

3. *fig.* A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xlviii. A. a 1 said Counseyle, doute ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 138 It is the disease of not Listing, the malady of not Alarking, that I am troubled withall. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 57 Ambitious pride hath been your dysese. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys . . . the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. *Comb.*, as *disease-germ*, *-maker*; *disease-causing*, *-resisting*, *-spreading*, etc. *adjs.*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 27 What is known . . . in regard to the nature of disease-germs. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 178/1 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus . . . is the disease-causing agent. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-resisting potatoes.

**Disease** (diz'z), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *disese*, 4-6 *disese*, 5 *disese(e)*, *-esse*, *-seise*, *-sase*, *dyseise*, *-esse*, *-seise*, *-seise*, *desese*, *desseyse*, *desheise*, *Sc. disese*, 5-6 *dis-*, *disese*, 6 *disese*, 7 *disese*, 5- *disese*. [a. AF. \**diseiser*, *-eiser*, *-aiser*, for OF. *desaisier* to deprive of ease, f. *desaise* sb., after *aaisier*, *aiser* to EASE.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, incommode, molest. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 41 Oufur for to put þe fra thi mete or thi slepe . . . or for to disesse any oþer mane vnkliþ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 8 In parte he was right inly glad And eke in parte he was disese. a 1420 HOOCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 734 I ruerthe me, yf I have you disese. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 35 Thy daughter is deed: why diseseest thou the master any further? 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A viij. He wold not disese himself to heare a sermon. 1638 CHILCINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 19. 200 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. 1697 CONGREVE *Memor. Bride* iii. iv. What racking cares disease a monarch's bed.

† 2. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1129 (1468) And sufferyst hire [þe dawnyng] to sone vp . . . ruse for to disese louteris in his wyse. 1482 *Monk of Evycham* (Arb.) 34 Sum what troublede and dyscyd by the noyse of the couent when they went oute of the chirche. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* i. i. in Hazl. *Doddley* II. 191 We disease our tent and neighbours all With rising over early. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Ilud* x. 45 Brother, hie thee to thy ships, and Idomen disease, With warlike Ajax. 1653 T. BALEY *Fisher* xxii. 202 He was loath to disease him of his rest.

2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pp. *DISEASED*, q.v. 1467 [see DISEASED]. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 354 He hurte his fote and dysesead all his bodye. 1577 B. GOODE *Herebach's Hud.* iv. (1586) 192 Little children diseased with the dry cough. 1883 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* iv. 116 No other poison . . . so perverts, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man . . . as does alcohol.

*fig.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref. We free our Language . . . from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseas'd. c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Common-wealth. 1865 *Lancet* Lancet. (1878) II. 375 Those ghastly notions . . . which . . . diseased the imaginations . . . of men.

Hence † *Disease-sing vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* (in sense 1). *Obs.*

1558 FORREST *Gryllide Sec.* (1875) 101 She was removed, to more disease, To a towne Cowemoulton. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountainous desert. 1628 WYNNER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 147 In those diseaseings, I more joy received.

**Disease, obs. form of DECEASE.**

**Diseased** (diz'z), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Affected with disease; in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids: In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 173. I hame deshesed in schwewe weyse that I may nate ryde norre wel goo. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 4 Diseased personnes . . . infected with the pestilence. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 113 The diseased heels of horses. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* x. His eyes were dim: But ours he swore were all d'seased. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chcm.* II. 68 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents . . . and the extraordinary increase of the salts.

*absol.* 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 8. § 1 Surgions . . . mindinge . . . nothing the profit or ease of the d'seased or patient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 480 A Lazar-house it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd.

b. Characterized by disease; † *sub. ject* to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy.

1574 *Hyll Conject. Weather* i. Then shall follow a diseased year. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Dea* h 9 The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to his full age. 1707 *Flower Physic. Pulse Watch* ii. 188 Diseas'd Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number, Strength, Celcirty. 1799 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. vii. When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. *fig.* In a disordered or depraved condition (of mind, of affairs, etc.); pertaining to such a condition, morbid.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 The fautes of the diseased Cleargie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 207 Good my Lord, be cur'd Of this diseas'd Opinion. 1835 LYTON *Kienzi* i. vi. The times are . . . diseased. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind.

Hence *Diseas'dly adv.*, *Diseas'dness*.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 157 All men [catch] their diseasedness by falling from their Christ. 1671 BAXTER in *Life of Alleine* (1838) I. 8 He laid out not his zeal disease'dly. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 184 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 294 A nervous system already diseased susceptible.

**Diseaseful, a.** [f. DISEASE sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxix. 10 The womman was diseseful to the 3ong wayxinge man. — *Judg.* xiv. 17 Sche was diseseful to hym. a 1626 *Bacon Character of Sens. of Verge* (T.) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. *Now rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 646/2 His languishing soul being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye. 1644 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 261 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world. 1839 TENNYSON *Happy* ix. This coarse diseaseful creature [a leper].

b. Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome.

1605 *Timne Quersit.* i. xviii. 97 By the taking away of the diseaseful impurities. 1762 J. WARTON *Poems, Enthusiast* 82 Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess.

Hence † *Diseasefulness*, discomfort, uneasiness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulness.

**Diseaseless, a.** *rare.* [f. DISEASE sb. + -LESS.] Free from disease.

1653 W. JENKYN *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 44 A strong, hayl, vigorous, diseaselesse old age.

† **Disease'sely, a.** *Obs.* [f. DISEASE sb. + -LY 1.] Affected with disease or sickness.

c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1542) 326/2 A disease's habitation letteth y<sup>e</sup> witte many thynges, & namely in sorowe.

**Disease'sement.** [f. DISEASE v. + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little disease'sements. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xvi. 1-2 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable disease'sement. 1668 — *Disc. Dial.* v. xiv. (1713) 456 The State of Vice and Sin is a state of Disease'sement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment. *nonc-use.*

1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 You'll be lost in a maze of remedies for a labyrinth of disease'sements.

† **Disease'sify, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence *Disease'sifying* *pp. a.*

a 1652 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 181 In an Erisipelas . . . the vitall Spirit being incensed, and as it were provoked to anger by the disease'sifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot. *Ibid.* 238.

† **Disease'sy, a.** *Obs.* [prob. a. AF. *disaisé*, *-esé* = OF. *desaisis*, pa. pp. of *desaisier* to DISEASE; but possibly an English formation from *disease*, after *easy*.]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble; annoying, troublesome.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Canute wente unto Denmark, ledyng Englyshe men with hym agens þe Wandales, þat war disesy (*infestat*) unto hym. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 22 (Harl. MS.) Strait and disesy is be wey þat ledith to life. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97/1 *Desesy, nocuus.*



2. Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.  
 c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liv. 19 Al deseyss & ful syk he wente. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* I. iii. 238 (L.) Like diseasey, sharp choler. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Diseasey Feex, will again expell it.

Hence † **Diseaseiness** *Obs.*, morbid quality or elements.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close-stool and imagining all diseaseiness in it.

† **Diseat**, *v.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. *Dis-* + *L. scit-* ppl. stem of *scire* to cut: cf. *dissect*.] *trans.* To cut asunder, to separate by dissecting.

1674 JEANE *Arith.* (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be dissected into 2.2.2. *Ibid.* 41 Expressed... by two termes... dissected as it were the one from the other.

**Disedge** (dis'edj), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EDGE sb.*] *trans.* To take the edge off: to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence **Disedged** *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedged by her, That now thou tyrrest on. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will hope disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Edd* 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

**Disedification** (dis'edifik'āshn), [n. of action from *DIS-EDIFY*: cf. *edify*, *edification*.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers... to the great disedification of the People. 1836 COL. WISEMAN *Lett. Cath. Ch.* (1847) II. 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

**Disedify** (dis'edifai), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EDIFY*.] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let every thyng that is done or spoken ever edifye the, & no thyng to disedifye the. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. Pet. v. 5 Were it not for disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself. 1844 C. E. A. *Ing. Communicants* (1848) 21 The party of visitors... were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence **Disedifying** *ppl. a.*, that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disembodying, paralysing. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Pref.* xi Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

**Diseducate** (dis'edukēt), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EDUCATE*.] *trans.* To undo or pervert the education of.

1886 LOWELL *Gray Lit. Ess.* (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

**Diseise** (e, diseis, obs. f. DECEASE, DISEASE.

† **Diseffect**, *v.* *Obs.* *trans.* [f. *Dis-* + *EFFE* + *CT* + *v.* *Obs.* *trans.* To divest of an effect.

1613 TOURNEUR *Death Pr. Henric* 28 Nothing had the might to diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his sufferings.

**Diselder**, *v.*: see *Dis-* 7 b.

**Diselectrify** (dis'ilektrifai), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *ELECTRIFY*.] *trans.* To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1876 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1886) I. 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool... and alpaca.

Hence **Disselectrification**, the action or process of diselectrifying.

1895 *Athenium* 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society... The following papers were read... 'The Disselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

† **Dis-element**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* + *ELEMENT*.] *trans.* To put (anything) out of its element; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

1612 W. PARKES *Chrestom.* Dr. (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 449 How doth this fifth Element (i.e. detection) dis-element all the other four? 1727 *Phil. Quarr.* (1754) 184 A vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented.

**Diselenide** (doi'selēnoid), etc., *Chem.*: see *Di-* 2 and *SELENIIDE*, etc.

1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, SnSe<sub>2</sub>. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenide. 1884 HUMPHREY *Re. Kolbe's Inorg. Chem.* 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

**Disem-**: see *DIS-*.

**Disemba'im**, *v.* *rare* -1. [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the embalming of.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* (1883) 53 The disemba'ling and unbandaging of... literary mummies.

**Disembargo**, *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBARGO*.] *trans.* To release from embargo.

1877 *Times* 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza... successfully besieged... Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

**Disembark** (dis'embārk), *v.* Also 6-7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F. *désembarker* (1564 in *Hatz-Darm*), or ad. *It. disimbarcare*, or Sp. *deseñbarcar*; f. *des-*, *Dis-* + the Common Rom. vb *imbarcare*, *embarcar*, F. *embarquer* to EMBARK. Cf. *DEBARK*.]

1. *trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* ii. 7 b. When ours were disembarked and landed. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis-embarque Some necessaries. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 I will not counsel you to disimharque your goods on land. 1838 *Murray's Hand Bk. N. Germ.* 293 To allow steamboats to... embark and disembark their passengers at once.

*trans.* 1852 R. S. SURTEIS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 76 Away went the train; and the... railway staff... returned to disembark the horses.

† *b. refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b. Until... y<sup>e</sup> Captaine generally did disimbarke himselfe a lande. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 Until our arrival at Malacca, where dis-imbarquing my self, the first thing I did was to go to the Fortress.

2. *intr.* To go on shore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b. The Generall being disembarked and come to land. 1600 E. BROWN tr. *Castanheda's* 28 Yet did he stay eight daies in the Port, and never disembarked. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivat's Iron Age* 223 The Commander had leisure to disembark and enter the Town. 1791 COWPER *Odes*, iii. 75 The Ithacans Push'd right ashore, and... disembark'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Melvin & P.* 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd. Hence **Disembarking** *ppl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Deseñbarquement*, a disembarking. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 144 He ranne hastily to the shore to hinder their disembarking. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis-imbarquing. *attrib.* 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 Special Continental embarking and disembarking water stations.

**Disembarkation**, [f. *DIS-EMBARK* + *v.*, after *embarc*, -ation.] The action of disembarking.

1776 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) III. xxviii. (Jod.) No proper measures were yet consulted for their disembarkation. 1808 *Convent. Evac. Portugal* § 20 in Napier *Penins. War* (1828) I. App. p. xliii. On the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 651 Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation.

† **Disembarkment**, *Obs.* [a. F. *désembarkement* (1564 in *Hatz-Darm*), f. *désembarker* to *DIS-EMBARK*: see -MENT.] = *proc.*

1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 The disembarkment should have beene betwixt the city and... Castle. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivat's Iron Age* 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Reé in. July 1627.

**Disembarrass** (dis'embærās), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBARASS* + *v.*: prob. after F. *désembarrasser* 'to vnpester, disintangle, rid from intricateness, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf. also *DEBARRASS*.] *trans.* To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve: cf. *EMBARASS*.

1726 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 6 Feb. I hope... that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, They steep the Corn... for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xliii. 207 Assistance... in disembarrassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i. When he had disembarrassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing from another).

1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Man* ii. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious... yet they may be disembarrassed. 1864 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* II. 458 One of the earliest results... is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo... from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence **Disembarrassed** *ppl. a.*, unhampered.  
 1741 BETTERTON (OLDYS) *Eng. Stage* vi. 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass'd Pronunciation.

**Disembarrassment**, [f. *DIS-EMBARASS* + *v.* + -MENT, after *embarass*, -ment.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in TOOD. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. I. xv. 162 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment. 1882 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

**Disembattle** (dis'embetl), *v.* *rare*. [f. *Dis-* + *EMBATTLE* + *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence **Disembattled** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. JAMES *Transatlantic Sketches* 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts... without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

† **Disembay** (dis'embē), *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBA* + *v.*] *trans.* To bring out of a bay.

1654 SHERBURNE *Poems*, *Forsaken Lydia* (T.), The fair innamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship... now quies disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

**Disembed** (dis'embēd), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBED*.] *trans.* To liberate (something embedded).

1885 *Leeds Mercury* 10 Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembelled.

**Disembellish** (dis'embēl'ish), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBELLISH*; app. after F. *désembellir*: extended stem of *désembellir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

1611 COTGR., *Deseñbellir*, to disembellish, disfigure. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sam.* i. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embellish My nation's glorie? 1831 CARLYLE *Sm.* *Rec.* i. x. (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disembellished and prosaic. 1873 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 131 Embellish fact? This hard may disembellish yet improve!

**Disembitter**, *v.* *rare* -1. [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness. 1622 (See DISSWEETEN). 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.

**Disembole**, *obs.* form of *DISSEMBLE*.

**Disembodiment**, *rare* -1. [f. Sp. *deseñbodir* to *DIS-EMBOGUE*: see -ATION.] The action of disemboguing.

1846 FORD *Gatherings fr. Spain* iii. 24 The... water... is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembodiment.

**Disembodied** (dis'embēd'id), *ppl. a.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBODY* + -ED -1.]

1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* iii. 452 The disembodiy'd power. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 107 Orion... chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow. 1872 LONGR. *Michael Angelo* ii. 10. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1882 PROBYN *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 He owned the... uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

**Disembodiment** (dis'embēd'imēt), [f. next + -MENT.] The action of disembodiment; a. Separation (of a spirit) from the body. b. Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 tr. *Tick's Old Man of Mountain* (L.). A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept. The militia as a whole have much to learn... but... they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment. 1884 *Ch. Times* 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

**Disembody** (dis'embēd'i), *v.* [f. *Dis-* + *EMBODY*.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 79 Our souls, when they are disembodied... will... be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 339 Disembodying the sentimental which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 SPARROW *Sermon*, xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things... that it was not thought fit to disembodify it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 *Act 2 Geo. III.* c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. 1879 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 419/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Albans.

**Disemboque** (dis'embō'g), *v.* Forms: 6 *des-emboque*, 6-7 *disem-*, *imboquo*, 7 *disem-*, *disim-*, -boke, -boake, -boge, *dissemboque*, 7-8 *disimboque*, *dissemboque*, 6-*disemboque*. [In 6 *disemboque*, ad. Sp. *deseñbocar* 'to come out of the mouth of a river or haven' (Minshew 1599): f. *des-*, *Dis-* + *embocar* 'to runne as the sea into a creeke' or narrow river' (*Ibid.*); f. *en* in + *boca* mouth: cf. F. *embocher*, and see *EMBOGUE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Barkerville... talked with such as hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disembogued. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 18 He was informed to deseñbogue at the mouth of the said Anarones. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* viii. (1821) 318 Neither could they disembog from thence without an Easterly winde.

† *b. trans.* with the strait, etc. as object. *Obs.*  
 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 Another channel, by which a man may disemboke the strait. *Ibid.* 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the strait; but... before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. *intr.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow into.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 104 The river of Volga... issueth from the North part of Bulgaria... and disembog into a certain lake. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disemboguing into the Thames. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1866) I. xiv. 75 The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1871 BROWNING *Herod Riel* vi. Twixt the offing here and Grève where the river disembogues.

3. *fig. and transf.* To come forth as from a river, mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. 1. Those damnd souls must disembogue againe. 1670 *Moral State* *King* 131 With that one of the Company disembogueth. 1823 *Quaker Lett. Educ.* iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboing into the ocean of literature. 1868 G. DUFF *Poet. Surv.* 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disemboing.

4. *trans.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; *refl.* To discharge or empty itself.

1610 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit.* II. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick... and so disembogeth it self into the Sea. 1685 *Plot Staffordsh.* 64 The immense quantities of water that are disemboing into the Sea by all the Rivers. 1725-20 POPE *Iliaid* xvii. 311 Where some swollen river disemboogies his waves. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv. Where wild Parana disemboogies A sen-like stream. 1840 DR. QUINCY *Essays* Wks. X. 272 A great river... disembooging itself into main ocean.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

1635 NAUGHTON *Prægn. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 She was... of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father... for on that side there was disemboing into her veins... the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disemboog on some far Indian coast. 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disemboog. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. Paris disemboogies itself... to witness, with grim looks, the *Séance Royale*. *absol.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disemboog.

c. To dislodge by force, to drive out. *Obs.* 1625 FLETCHER & SHURLEY *Nt. Walker* v. If I get in adoors, not the 'power of th' country... shall disemboog me. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii. Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disemboog thy soul. *Syl.* O terrible! disemboog!

Hence Disemboogued *phl. a.*, furnished with ready outlet.

1669 Address *hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 91 Wit... needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembooged.

† Disemboog, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The place where a river disemboogues; the mouth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 [Tearms for the Sea] Disemboog, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. HARVEY *Chirug. Dis.* by *Expect.* xii. 79 Hammersmith-water... being too near the disemboog of the Thames.

Disemboisement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or place of disembooging.

1828 MEASE cited in Webster, 1823 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 193 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disemboisement, disturbed my little joyous bubble. 1862 BROWNE *Wild Wales* III. 286 Aber... is the disemboisement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there... does a river flow into the sea, or a brook... into a river.

Disemboing, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disemboogues.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 At the disemboing, or inlet thereof. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 Their disemboing in the Indies. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* Pref. Aiv, Reforming the Charts... of the disemboing of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 160 From its origin to its disemboing into the Oby. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* 399 In its disemboing of its contents.

Disemboing, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disemboogues or discharges its waters.

1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 480 The deep roar of disemboing Nile. 1728 — *Dum.* II. 259 To where Fleet-chit with disemboing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames.

† Disemboogure. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The place where a river, etc. disemboogues. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 122 The Natives call this disemboogure, Tanais, which reaches from Mæotis to the Euxine.

Disembo'som, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOSOM.] *trans.* To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DISBOSOM.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 235 He... Who, disembo'som'd from the Father, bows The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiaz* 21 Throb of heart, beneath which... Treasure oft was disembo'somed.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 BAKER I. 226 Miss Lambton... thought it best to disembo'som herself entirely, and thus went on. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 73/4 The irresistible desire to disembo'som oneself had its way. 1884 STEVENSON in *Longin. Mag.* IV. 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembo'somed.

Hence Disembo'soming *vb. sb.*

1836 F. MAUDSLAY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 75 In the disembo'somings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul.

Disembowel, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOWEL *v.* (in sense 3); but in sense 1 app. only an intensive of DISBOWEL.]

1. *trans.* To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 124 The Kings Physician disembowelled his body. 1777-84 COOK *Voy.* VI. III. 1 (P.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled; by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. 1872 BAKER *Ale Tribes* I. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 148 While yet alive, he was... disembowelled and quartered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 [see DISEMBOWELLING below]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 797 Earth's disembowel'd measur'd are the Skies! 1870 SPURGEON *Tracts* Dav. Ps. I. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL *v.* 3.)

1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 78 So her disembowel'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies.

Hence Disembowelled *phl. a.*, Disembowelling *vb. sb.* and *phl. a.*; also Disembowelment, the act of disembowelling.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disembowelling words. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Feet* (1748) I. 77 No. 11 P. 1 The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix. The disembowelling of the deer. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment.

Disembow'er, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOWER.] *trans.* To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Ages* xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembow'ered.

† Disembra'ce, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBRACE *v.*] *trans.* a. To refrain or withdraw from embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces of anything. Hence Disembra'cing *phl. a.*; also Disembra'cement, the act of disembra'cing.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 187 They deduce one another, to hinder disembra'cements... and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. 1641 J. SHERMAN *Gk. in Temple* 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembra'ce goodness in any, nor truth in any. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1773) I. 192 Torn away by the disembra'cing grasp of death.

† Disembra'ngle, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBRANGLE.] *trans.* To free from embra'nglement or complication; to disentangle.

1726 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 10 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130 The difficulty of disembra'ngling our affairs with Partinout. *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembra'ngle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroll, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBROLL; cf. Sp. *desembrollar* (Minshcu); also 16th c. F. *desbrouiller*.] *trans.* To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity, to disentangle.

1622 MANDER *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 137 To disembroyle our selves of this troublesome business. 1681 CHA. *Illustr. Court-Favourite* 16 The knowledge of things past. That Light which disembroile the intrigues of the Court. 1741 WATSON *Dir. Legal.* II. 142 To disembroll a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembrolled this ancient and established confusion. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VI. 22 Let him but decently disembroll himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

† Disembrute, *v. Obs.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deliver from an embroiled or brutalized condition; to debilitate.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1839) I. 71 (D.) Of a numerous people he [Peter the Great] disembrupted every one except himself.

Disemburden, -burthen, *v.* [See DISEN-, DISEM-, and BURDEN *v.*] = DISEBURDEN. Hence Disemburdening *vb. sb.*

1799-1810 COMBE *Deeds upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 282 Of all its affairs he has disemburdened himself. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*. Never was such prompt disemburdening. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 361. The local courts should be disemburdened of non-contentious business.

Disemic (dōisēmik), *a.* [f. L. *disēmicus* dissyllabic, a Gr. *disēmicus* of doubtful quantity (f. *dis* (Di-) twice + *σημα* a sign) + -ic.] In Gr. and L. *Prosody*: Of the value of two more or units of time (cf. TRISEMIC). In recent Dicts.

† Disempare, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desempare*, f. *des*, Dis-4 + *empare* to possess, get possession of.] *trans.* To dispossess.

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxix. 213 My brother... thou wyllt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, *var.* DISEMPASSIONED. † Disempester, *v. Obs.* Also disim-. [f. DIS-6 + EMPESTER *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that which pesters or plagues.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 104 To unburthen his charge, and dis-impester his Court. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* II. 4 That the Church might be disempestered of Arians.

† Disempire, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-7 + c + EMPIRE.] *trans.* To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1652) 576 Otho, whom this very Pope... had both... advanced, and... disempyred.

Disemploy (disem'ploy), *v. rare.* Also 7-imp'loy. [f. DIS-6 + EMPLOY *v.*] *trans.* To cease to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employment.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc. (R.)*, If personal defiance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. 1886 O. LONGE *Inaug. Addr. in L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence Disemployed *phl. a.*, not employed, out of employment, unemployed.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities... which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xviii. 109 No one of them is so dis-employed as... to be able to attend

to anything else. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Mar., There is very little disemployed labor in the country.

Disemployment, *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Absence or withdrawal of employment.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. 8. (1727) 8 In this glut of pleasure and disemployment. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works.

Disempower, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + EMPWEN.] *trans.* To divest or deprive of power conferred.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. *Comm.* xii. If... he can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding. 1858 BCSU-NELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.

Disemprison, *var.* DISEMPRISON.

Disen-, disem-. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in *em-*, *en-*: e.g. *en-franchise*, *dis-franchise*; generally, however, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in *dis-embarrass*, *dis-engage*, *dis-entwine*. In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g. *disbowel* = *dis-embowel*, *disfranchise* = *disenfranchise*. Forms in *disem-* and *disen-* are found even where no verbs in *em-* or *en-* appear, as in *disemburden*, *disenchant*, *disenchantment*.

Disenable (disenā'b'l), *v.* Also 6-7 -inable. [f. DIS-6 + ENABLE.] *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of enable.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 346 By sinnes we are... wounded in nature, disenabled to goodness, and incited to ilnes. 1668 HIERON *Defence* II. 197 Bellarmine, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disenableth them in the whole. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, Bradford 188 The Palsie... for eight years together disenabled him from riding. 1690 *Secr. Hist.* Chas. II. 7 Jan. II, 110 A Bill to disenable him to inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm. 1811 LAMB *Edgar on Appetite*, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 220 [This] makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters.

*absol.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprenticeship extinguish nature, nor disenable to acquiescence. 1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable.

Hence Disenable'd *phl. a.*, Disenable'ing *vb. sb.*; also Disenablement, the action of disenableing or fact of being disenabled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 57 By his deserved death, and the disenablement of his sons. 1652 JACKSON *Cred.* I. II. xi. [xviii.] 13 175 For disenableing of this Nation from effecting what he desired. 1641 MURTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 8 To set their hands to the disenableing and defeating... of Princess Mary. 1663 *Defos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 113 She... was soe infirme and disenabled, that [etc.].

Disenact, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENACT.] *trans.* To annul that which is enacted; to repeal.

Hence Disenactment, the repeal of an enactment. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* IV. xxiv. (1739) 110 And did build and pull down, enact and disenact. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments.

Disenamour, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENAMOUR; cf. F. *désenamourer* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*) and It. *disinnamorare*.] *trans.* To free from being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence † Disenamoured *phl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Synonims*, to disnamour, to fall in dislike. *Synonims*, disnamored, false in dislike. 1620 SUELTON *Quix.* IV. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disenamoured of Dulcinea del Toboso.

† Disenac'ge, *v. Obs.* In 7 *disin-*. [f. DIS-6.] *trans.* To liberate as from a cage; to DISCAKE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. xxii. 274 The Don is disin-  
caged.

† Disencamp, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCAMP.] *intr.* To move one's camp; to DECAMP.

1652 CORAINE *tr. Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 40 Seeing the Army disencamp. 1658 J. WYNN *tr. Calprenède's Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 142 Then giving order for the march, she disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchain, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCHAIN; cf. F. *désenchaîner* (16th c. in *Littre*).] *trans.* To set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence Disenchained *phl. a.* 1849 POPE *Evans & Charmion* Wks. (1888) 145 Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? 1855 MASSON *Ess.*, *The Poetry* 419 Idealizations of what might be... not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disenā'shānt), *v.* Also 7-8 *disin-*. [ad. F. *désenchanter* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *disin-*, Dis-4 + *enchanter* to ENCHANT; cf. It. *disincantare*, Sp. *desencantar*.] *trans.* To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

1586 SINNEN (J.). Alas! let your own brain disenchant you. 1659 *Gent. Calling* Pref. 4 Reason and Religion will yield you countercharms, able to disenchante you. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. Wks. 1884 VIII. 187 A robe stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchant's the grove. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bec* 13 Oct. *Happiness* No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ridge) 612 Go and solicit the young disenchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 2. 478 He had chanted her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 2. 478 He had disenchant his people of their blind faith in the Crown.

**Disenchanted**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Freed from enchantment or illusion.

1611 COTGR., *Disenchanted*, disenchanted. 1682 DRYDEN *Medall 180* Nor are thy disenchanted Burghers few. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th. l. 346* The disenchanted earth Lost all her lustre. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick. xxx*, A crest-fallen, dispirited, disenchanted man.

**Disenchanter**, *f.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 119 Disenchancers of Negro-mancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1831 [see DIS-CHANTRESS]. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mortimer's l.* 253 Harry... gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

**Disenchancing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON *Quix. IV. xxv.* 252 He may... do all that is fitting for her disenchanting. 1718 MORTUUX *Quix. (1892)* 11. xxxv. 266 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

**Disenchancing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That disenchanteth. Hence **Disenchancingly** *adv.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaure v.* 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* vi. 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand. 1886 R. DOWLING *Fatal Bonds l.* xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

**Disenchantment**, *f.* [f. DIS-CHANT v. + -MENT, after enchantment: cf. F. *désenchantement* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted.

1620 SHELTON *Quix. IV. xxii. (R.)*, All concluded in the promise... of the disenchantment. 1675 (title), O Brazil, or the enchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-enchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit. (1798)* 128 All the conjurers... might assist at the late enchantment. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xxvi. This general disenchantment with the world... intensified her sense of forlornness.

**Disenchantress**, *f.* [f. DIS-CHANTER + -ESS.] A female disenchanter.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. v. Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress... can abide by feeling alone.

**Discharm**, *v. rare.* Also 7-in-. [f. DIS-6 + ENCHARM.] *trans.* To deliver from a charm.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year II. i. 9* The fear of a Sin had discharmed him. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 143 A chill wind disenchants All the late enchantment!

† **Disencloister**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS-6 + ENCLOISTER v.] *trans.* To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. iv. lxxxvii.* Let her still Enjoy her disencloystred fill In these happy Extasies.

† **Disenclose**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7-inclose. [f. DIS-6 + ENCLOSE v.] *trans.* To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence **Disenclosed** *pp. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Descloze*, to dispart, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and disenclosed.

† **Disencourage**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCOURAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll. (1659)* I. 371 To discourage all opposers. 1712 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 7 Yet that must not discourage you. 1800 MARY D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VI. 21 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will discourage you no more. 1803 *Ibid.* 325.

Hence † **Disencouraging**, *pp. a.*; also † **Disencourager** *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. II.* To Rdr. 14 As great... Disencouragers as our Bibliopoles Prove to learned Poverty. 1806 C. J. FOX *Hist. James II* (1808) 27 The most completely discouraging example that history affords.

† **Disencouragement**, *Obs.* Also 7-in-. [f. prec.; cf. *encouragement*.] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; dishcartenment, discouragement.

1593 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede... discouragement, and weakening to the enemy. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotema* 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of discouragement. 1668 ETIENNE *She would if she could* l. i. viii. (1723) 90 The utter decay and discouragement of Trade and Industry. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

**Disencourage**: see DISCOURAGE.

**Disencumber** (disen-kum-bur), *v.* Also 7-in-. [ad. F. *désencombrer*, earlier *désencombre* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see DIS-4 and ENCUMBER.] *trans.* To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 130 The space... behind the teraplane... shall... be made plaine and disencumbered.

1667 MILTON *P. L. v. 700* Ere dim Night had disincumberd Her wit. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 8 Most expeditiously disincumbered from my villatick bashfulness.

1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* ix. 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disincumbered from the press Of near obstructions. 1888 BURTON *Lives to Gd. Men* i. iv. 397 The beautiful pillars were disincumbered of the monuments which... encrusted and disfigured them.

**Disencumbered**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Freed from encumbrance.

1611 COTGR., *Descombrd*, disincumberd, vnpestered. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 850 Free from Earth, thy disincumberd Soul mounts up. 1705 APOINSON *Italy* 76 The Church of St. Justina... is the most handsome, luminous, disincumber'd Building in the Inside that I have ever seen.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 394 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disincumberd Atlas of the State. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5)

1. 449 That the more important... words may possess the last place, quite disincumbered.

**Disencumberment**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *désencombrement* (Littre).] The action of disincumbering or fact of being disincumbered.

In recent Dicts.

† **Disencumbrance**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE, after *cucumbrance*.] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii. (1869)* II. 455 The waste, and not the disincumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Lookers-on* (1794) II. No. 60. 405 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

**Disend**, *obs. form of DESCEND.*

† **Disendamage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis-6.] *trans.* To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs.

**Disendow** (disendow), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENDOW.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of endowments.

1851 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 Descend. ants who were not entirely disendowed of power. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed. 1883 LABOUREUR in *Fortn. Rev.* The Established Church will at once be disestablished and disendowed.

Hence **Disendowed** *pp. a.*, **Disendowing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Disendower**, one who disendows; **Disendowment**, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 WEBSTER *Disendowment*. 1869 BREWER in *Times* 10 Apr. 8 The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 9 The disendowment of the national church. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas.

**Disener**, *var. of DECENER, Obs.*

1489 CANTON *Fayles of A. II. xxx.* 141 Everyche shal haue undre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also three diseners of laborers.

† **Disenfilade**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFILADE v.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1706 *Accomplished Officer* v. 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. *Ibid.* 40 To Disenfilade signify's so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line.

**Disenfranchise**, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFRANCHISE v. II.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of civil or electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE.

1654 BUTLER *Hud. II. ii. 708* And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their charter dis-enfranchis'd. 1739 H. BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* (Jod), That nature... Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race. 1893 LYOIA H. DICKINSON in *Barrows Part. Relis.* I. 507 There could... be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

† 2. [f. DIS-5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. *Obs. rare.*

1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 153 A cruel Tyranny, from whence she may with a little courage disenfranchise herself. 1654 L. ORNEY *Parthenissa* (1696) 366, I resolv'd myself not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation.

Hence **Disenfranchising** *pp. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also † **Disenfranchisement** *Obs.*

1721 BAILY, *Disenfranchisement*, a being disenfranchised. 1865 *Morn. Star* 9 May, This... is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure.

**Disengage** (dising-ə-dʒ), *v.* Also 7-8 disengage. [f. DIS-6 + ENGAGE v.; prob. after F. *dés-engager* (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. *Obs. exc. as pa. pp.*

1611 COTGR., *Disengager*, to disengage, vngage, redeeme. 1622 MABY *tr. Alenian's German d. Alf.* II. \* 112, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disengage my word. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be dising'd. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disengage me of my rash, my foolish promise. 1837 [see DIS-ENGAGE].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1652 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 34 Two great Ships... between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1217/4 Sieur Oliver was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. 1771 OLIVER *Fencing*, *Familiarized* (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carts over the arm. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 74, I had... previously wound the rope... round my arm; the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

b. *fig.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* i. 390 Hee will... from the sword of war thee dis-engage. 1634 HARRISON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disengage All humane thoughts.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disengage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. 1711 APPISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. a 1871 GROTE *Rth. Fragm.* iv. (1696) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

c. To loosen a bond or that which binds.

1780 COWPER *Doves* 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To free one self, get loose.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 38 Wee'l disengage our bloodless form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chase our Company, and disengage without Ceremony or Exception. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 80 The left Troop... must disengage... before it can move.

4. *intr.* **Fencing.** To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without. 1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point straight to his body. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust.

Hence **Disengaging** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

**Disengaging gear, machinery**: see ENGAGING *pp. a.*

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 59 Cavorting or Disengaging. Here you must... slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours. 1831 *Boy's Own Bk.* 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or vice versa. 1871 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Disengaging-gear*, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or lands which drive them.

**Disengage**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] *Fencing.* The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust

So counter-disengage.

1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions in order to emharrass him. 1817 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 71 *Fencing* Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce a counter in quarte. 1889 [see COUNTER-DISENGAGE, 2/1.]

**Disengaged** (dising-ə-dʒd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED; but often used as f. DIS-10 + ENGAGED.] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty.

1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keep himself disengaged from meddling in them. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 24, 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be disengaged.

1766 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 53 Such proceedings... doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 318 ¶ 1 This Lady is of free both. 1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* and disengaged Behaviour. 1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 290 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. Are you disengaged this evening?

**Disengagedness**, *f.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 195 To speak clearly... shews not only a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* ii. xiii. 132 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting, the more Liberty. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Lett. to Life* viii. (1870) 337 I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. 1889 L. GURNEY *Terminus Quid* I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

**Disengagement** (dising-ə-dʒmənt), *f.* [f. DIS-ENGAGE v. + -MENT, after engagement; cf. F. *dés-engagement* (15th c.)] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged from (anything).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Sauvart's Men become Guilty* 37 They call poverty a disengagement from useless things. 1699 H. CHANOLER *Bigotry* (1707) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disengagement from Judaism. 1716 J. R. COLLEMAN *tr. Nazianzen's Panegyric* Pref. A noble Disengagement from the World. 1897 R. GARNEY in *Lowell Study* 171. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences... which characterises younger men.

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or setting free (of anything).

1791 W. NICHOLSON *tr. Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) 111. 113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas. 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* i. 111. 132 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city. 1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed... with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour.

1701 STEELE *Funeral* iii. i. (1702) 38 Oh, Madam! your Air! The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disengagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Service Laws. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 182, I appeared with all the freedom and disengagement of a simple spectator. 1866



FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 241 This mental disengagement . . . and liberation.

d. The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

1795 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxix. She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement . . . as an escape from . . . evils. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8 1. 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

e. *Fencing.* (See DISENGAGE v. 4.)

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 65 The sword with which it was usual to pry the disengagement. 1839 W. H. POLLOCK, etc., *Fencing* (Badrn. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are . . . four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

**Disengirdle, v. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 99 And disengirdled and discomfited The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

† **Disengorge, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To discharge (as a river); = DISGORGE 2.

1620 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* i. 239 At length he disengorgeth himself unto the Severn-sea.

**Disengulf, -golph, v. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 TUPPER *Prose Philos.* (1852) 386 The maelstrom [shall] disengulf its spoil.

**Disenhallo, (disen'hallow), v. rare.** [See DIS- and HALLOW v.] *trans.* To deprive of hallowed character.

1847 LYTON *Lucrèce* 69 The love is disenhalloved.

**Disenherison, Disenherit, etc.** : see DISIN-.

**Disenmesh, v. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from meshes or enmeshment; to disentangle.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xli. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And disenmesh the fame of the martyr.

**Disenoble, v.** [f. DIS-6 + ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the reverse of to ennoble.

1645 *Mod. Answ. Prynne's Reply* 20 It disenobles mens spirits. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disenobles a man in the eye of the world. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 335 The disenobling of our lives.

† **Disenorm, v. Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-6 or 8 + ENORM v. or a.] *trans.* To free from irregularity; to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 CHARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii. To prevent Confused babbling, and to disenorm Prepost'rous service.

**Disenravel, v. rare.** [See DIS- and RAVEL v.] *trans.* To unravel, disentangle.

1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenravel.

† **Disenrich, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Cor. vii. 9 He that was heir of all things . . . disinriched and disrobbed himself of all.

† **Disenroll, v. Obs. rare.** In 7 dis-enroule. [f. DIS-6 + ENROLL: cf. obs. F. *desenrouller*.] *trans.* To remove from a roll or list.

1631 DONNE *Let. to Cless.* of Bedford in Poems (1650) 164 He cannot that's, he will not dis-enroule Your name.

**Disensanctify:** see DISANSACTIFY.

**Disenshroud, v. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 When that misty vale Evand, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. *Mod.* The disenshrouded statue.

**Disenslave, v. Also 7 disin-.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence Disenslaved *phl. a.*

1649 Pettit, in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 1 Your worthy intentions to disinslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary . . . Power. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xi. 244 To disinslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 242 To walk as free and disinslaved as the King of it. 1716 SOUTH *Sermon*. (1737) III. viii (R). They expected such an one as should disinslave them from the Roman yoke.

**Disentail (disentail), v. Also 7 disin-.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTAIL v.] Hence Disentailing *phl. a.* 1. *trans.* (Law.) To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate); see ENTAIL *sb.* 2.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 129 [A] disentailing assurance. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/1 An heir born after that date [Ang. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. *Ibid.* The exercise of the power to disentail. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 609/2 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. *Mod.* Part of the estate has been disentailed.

† 2. To divest, dispossess, deprive of.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1855) 158 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite divested and disintail'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

† 3. To free oneself from, get rid of. *Obs.*

1667 DECAV *Ch. Piety* viii. ¶ 26 To disentail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

**Disentail, sb.** [f. prec. vb.] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/2 An heir . . . is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101* § 112 The

execution of a deed of disentail. 1834 *Weekly Notes* 22 Nov. 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail.

**Disentailment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 645/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1836 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate.

**Disentangle (disen'tangle), v. Also 7-8 disin-.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTANGLE.]

1. *trans.* To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. *Const. from,* formerly sometimes of. a. *lit.*

1598 FLOREN *Ital. Dict.* Strigare to disentangle, to rid. 1691 BOYLE (J.), Though in concretions particles so entangle one another . . . yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein. The threads of . . . shrewd design. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water-lilies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xix. 125 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. *fig.* To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances.

1611 COTGR., *Desenbarrasser*, to vnpester, disentangle. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 116 The Princess new disentangled of publick affaires, and desirous to know who shee was [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 92 To disentangle our minds from . . . prejudices. 1760 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xii. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself . . . from all the affairs of this world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 325 To . . . disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Azt.* vi. Disentangling The passive reptile's folds. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xx. 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

*fig.* 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872-511. 40, I shall . . . inform myself here how that amexion stands, and the readiest way of disentangling it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 13 He must . . . disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 37 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 Ford's *Madrigal*, 'Since first I saw your face', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Kiv. Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disentangle from the World. 1726 ADD. *Capt. R. Boyle* 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plumb into the Sea. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 455 Thoughts disentangle passing o'er the lip. *Mod.* This skein won't disentangle.

Hence Disentangled *phl. a.*, -ing *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desmenteler*, vnpestering, disintangling, disentangling. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Reprisal* li. A disentangled state and free. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 24 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled.

**Disentanglement.** [f. prec. + -MENT, after *entanglement*.] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 210 ¶ 10 The disentanglement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xlii. 127 In the disentanglement of this distressful tale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 228 Such process of disentanglement . . . though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

**Disentangler, rare.** One who disentangles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† **Disenter, v. Law. Obs.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTER v. 2.] *trans.* To eject, onst, dispossess.

1629 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.* For his charges when he went into Thannet to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 *Ibid.*, [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

**Disenter, -erre, obs. ff. DISINTER v.**

† **Disenteration. Obs. rare.** [n. of action f. \*disenterate vb., f. DIS-7 + Gr. *εἴρεπα* bowels.] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (I mean not that of Disenteration) but of laughing.

**Disenthrall, -all, v. Also 7 disin-.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTHRALL v.] *trans.* To set free from enthrallment or bondage; to liberate from thralldom.

1643 G. SANDYS (J.), God my soul shall disenthrall. 1653 MILTON *P.* iv. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he . . . was the principal instrument to dis-enthrall them. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 321 Reverence which disenthalls the mind from lower passions.

Hence Disenthralled *phl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incorruption* xiii. (1852) 365 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

**Disenthralldom, rare.** [integ. f. prec. + -DOM, after *thralldom*.] = next.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 520 The advocates of disenthralldom from the classic school.

**Disenthralment.** [f. DISENTHRALL + -MENT.] The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthrallment; emancipation from thralldom.

1825 L.D. COCKBURN *Mem.* 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which . . . twilight brings.

**Disenthron, (disen'thrōn), v. Also 7 disin-.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTHRONE.] *trans.* To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* i. ii. Wks. 1674 V. 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disenthron thy selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 229 Either to disenthron the King of Heav'n We warr . . . or to regain Our own right lost. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. x. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures . . . disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence Disenthroning *vbl. sb.*; Disenthronement, dethroning.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1831) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parliament . . . might of it self strongly conduce to the disenthroning him. 1848 HAMFDEN *Bampf. Lect.* (ed. 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 ASQUITH *Sp. at Newbungh* 24 Oct. To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

**Disentitle (disentait'), v. Also 7 disin-.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTITLE v.] *trans.* To deprive of title or right (to something): the reverse of to entitle.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disintitiled to the resurrection. 1726 South *Serm.* VIII. v. 1 R. Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 99 He . . . would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

**Disentomb (disentūm), v.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTOMB v.] *trans.* To take out of the tomb; (transf. and *fig.*) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth.

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentomb their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disintombd. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 559 A mummy . . . which we saw disintombd. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. 527 Mr. Freeman . . . disintombd a great part of the early history of England.

Hence Disentombd (-tūm'd), *phl. a*; Disentombment (-tūm'mēnt), the act of disintombing.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 55 The disintombment of the Nineveh marbles. 1871 FRASER *Life & Lett. Berkeley* iii. 78 The disintombd remains of Herculaneum.

† **Disentrawl, v. Obs.** [f. DIS-7 a + ENTRAIL sb.] (in early use *entrawl*). *trans.* To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † Disentrawled *phl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 28 The disentrawled blood Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 16 Heaping huge strokes . . . As if he thought her soule to disentrawle. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesse* 22 As if they designed to dis-entrawl His very Soule.

**Disentrainment, rare.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTRAIN v. 2 + -MENT.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 *Globe* 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lieut.-Colonel Knight.

**Disentrammel, v.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTRAMMEL v.] *trans.* To free from its trammels, or from an entrammelled state.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. ii. 11 11 Any soul . . . Disrobed and disentrammelled.

**Disentrance, v.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTRANCE v.] *trans.* To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 717 Ralpho by this time disentranc'd, Upon his Bum himself advanc'd. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* xv. Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst away to the new faces—disentranced! . . . obdurate no more.

Hence Disentrancement. In recent Dics.

† **Disentraverse, v. Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-5 + \*entraverse vb., repr. F. *entraver* to place in travers or athwart : cf. ENTRVERSE *adv.*] *trans.* To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 18 Plinie disentraverses the meaning of *Pulla* to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

**Disentrayle, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.**

**Disentreat, v. Obs. rare-0.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTREAT v.] *trans.* To deprecate, entreat not to have.

1611 COTGR., *Desfrier*, to vnpray, disintreat.

† **Disentrust, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of entrust.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulness.

**Disentwine, v.** [f. DIS-6 + ENTWINE.]

1. *trans.* To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1814 BYRON *Cosmion* i. xiv. My very love to thee is hate I to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind. 1841 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. ii. iii. 48 The wind . . . disentwines my hair. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. 21 In disentwining the co-ordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentwined.

1875 *Sunday Mag.* June 580 Thoughts . . . intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.







hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolises were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

a1668 *DAVENANT Anglesy Wks.* (1673) 288 Or did her voice... Make all the Trees dance after her, And so your Woods disforested? 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The destroying axe... accompanied the sword... till the island became almost disforested. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 275 These bush-burnings have... disforested the land.

Hence **Disforestation** *vbl. sb.*: **Disforestation**.

1613-8 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforestation had heretofore been made was earnestly urged. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 289 Before the disforestation of Cranborne Chase. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforestation of its mountains.

† **Disform**, *a. Obs.* [Variant of **DIFFORM** *a.*] Not in conformity: the opposite of **CONFORM** *a.*

1666 *Artif. Handsom.* 171 The... rule of all humane actions... is the mind and end of the deed, either conform or disform to the holy revealed will of God.

¶ In this and the following words *disf* (*diff*) is probably sometimes a misprint for *diff*.

**Disform** (*disf*um), *v. rare.* [f. **DIS** + **FORM** *v.*: cf. the earlier parallel formations **DIFFORM**, **DEFORM**, of Romanic origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. *Obs.*

1527 *Lydgate's Bochas* vii. (1554) 171 b, We be disformed [MS. *Harl.* 1766, ff. 175 b, *dyfformed*] in certeyn. 1557 *PARNELL Barclay's Jugurth* 11 b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore and needy. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat.* II. iii. 11. 334 Disformed by abuse and Simonie. 1658 A. Fox *Wurle's Surg.* III. xviii. 279 The blister... maketh still the wound disformed, so that it groweth brown.

2. To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. *rare.*

1868 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 326 f. A... verb *ἐκτρέφω*, to disform or distort, and a... substantive, *ἐκτρέφω*, disformation or alteration.

† **Disformate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *disformatus*, *p. pple.* of *disformare* (for e. L. *disformare*): cf. It. *disformare*, OF. *desformé* deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 *CANTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke... bare hede and all dysformate.

**Disformation**, *rare.* [n. of action from **DISFORM** *v.* 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation. 1890 [see **DISFORM** *v.* 2].

† **Disformed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. **DISFORM** *v.*, or OF. *disformé* + *-ED*.] a. Deformed, misshapen. *b.* Of different form: = **DIFORMED**.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Disforme*, disformed [Minshen (1623) deformed], disagreeing in shape. *Deformis*, 1644 *DICYN Nat. Bodies* (1645) 1. 405 Another child... borne disformed, in such sort as Diavel are painted.

† **Disformity**, *Obs. rare.* [Variant of **DIFORMITY**: cf. **DISFORM.] a. = **DIFORMITY** (quot. 1494). *b.* Want of conformity: = **DIFORMITY**.**

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clix. 149 They chase rather to dye than to lye in pryson with y<sup>e</sup> dysformitye. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 21 b, The bones of Orestes... being measured, were 7 cubits long... and yet this is no great disformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfortune**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *desfortune*, f. *des*-, **DIS** + *fortune* **FORTUNE**.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

a1529 *SKELTON Bk. 3 Foles*, These envious neuer laughe but... at the disfortune of some body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1638) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemis oughte to keape their disfortunes close. 1592 *BACON Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 5 A... grieffe w<sup>h</sup> ariseth... of... y<sup>e</sup> access of a disfortune.

† **Disframe**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS** + **FRAME** *v.*] *trans.* To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c1629 *LAYTON Syons Plea* Ep. Ded., Our disframed and disteremped State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore. 1644 *QUARLES Ennadas & B.* 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly dis-framed by nine own corruptions.

**Disfranchise** (*disfranch*is-, *-ize*), *v.* Also 5-6 *disfranch*-. [f. **DIS** + **FRANCHISE** *v.*: probably representing an AF. *des*-, *disfranchir*-, *franchiser*, f. *des*-, **DIS** + *franchir*, *franchiss*-, and *franchiser*. Cf. the synonymous **DISFRANCHISE**. For pronunciation see note to **ENFRANCHISE**.] *trans.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 375 How a citizen shalle be disfranchised. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Salt Rec. Oxford* (1880) 132 He... shalle disfranchised openly at Carfax. 1542 *Fitzwilliam's Chron.* vii. 695 In y<sup>e</sup> sayd mayers tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfranchised, because he wolde not be shryvle. 1638 in *Picton Lpool Minst.* Rec. (1833) I. 126 Hath... beene disfranchised of his freedom of the same towne. 1672 *BAXTER Let. in Astro. Dodwell* 86 An Emperor might... depose all the Bishops by disfranchizing the Cities. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* i. 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

*b. esp.* To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives: to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchise that borough. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 361, I question the power... of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 *SWALMING Italy & Tl.* I. 111. 35 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. 100 The decayed boroughs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

*c. trans. and fig.* To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.

1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Oror.* 498 We are not so mynded... as to seeke to disfranchise you of your froward, malapert sauciness. 1858-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 311 A prince containing the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. xlv. Ded., Disfranchised of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 *GROVE Greece* I. xvi. I. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence **Disfranchised** *ppl. a.*, **Disfranchising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 378 Vpon payne of euerych of them of disfranchisinge. 1646 J. HALL *Horre Vac.* 13 Wise men are timorous in the disfranchising of their judgement. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs... I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

**Disfranchisement** (*disfranch*isment), [f. *prec.* + **MENT**: cf. the parallel *franchisement*, *enfranchisement*.] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen; especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legislature.

1623 *COCKERAM, Disfranchisement*, a taking away of ones freedom. 1647 *WARO Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the... disfranchisements of Freedom. 1766 Sir J. BURROW *Reports* I. 525 (Jud.) In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 *SUN. SMITH Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 212 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 33 The revenge taken... was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

**Disfranchiser**, [f. **DISFRANCHISE** *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which disfranchises.

1851 *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* III. 46 Improvidence and intemperance... are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class. 1866 [see **DISFRANCHISE**].

† **Disfrange**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. **DIS** + *L. frangere* to break. (The *L.* compound was *disfrangere*.)] *trans.* To break in pieces.

1778 *ARTHUR Prevail. Chr.* 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† **Disfrank**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS** + *FRANK* *sb.* pig-sty, boar-stall.] *trans.* 'To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellamie* 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† **Disfraught**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS** + *FRUGHT* *sb.* cargo, load.] *trans.* To unload.

1599 *NASHE Leuten Shuffe* (1871) 128 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† **Disfrequent**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS** + *FREQUENT* *v.*] *trans.* To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 *GAUL Cases Conn.* 22 Noted for long dis-frequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 47 The Hogs... do dis-frequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † **Disfrequent**, *one who disuses.*

1646 *Kingsdoms Weekly Intelligencer* 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† **Disfriar**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS** + *FRIAR*.] *trans.* To deprive of the order of a friar; *refl.* to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1599 *SANOVY Europa Spc.* (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfrier themselves. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unne and disfrier themselves.

† **Disfriendship**, *Obs.* [f. **DIS** + *FRIENDSHIP*.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness, enmity, disaffection.

1493 *St. Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor dis-friendship amongst the Kings lieges. 1579 *FENSON Guicciard.* III. 107 They pretended to have no dis-friendship with him. 1652 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Bentivoglio's Histor.* Rel. 41 They have no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia.

**Disfrock**, *v.* [f. **DIS** + *FRICK* *sb.*: cf. OF. *des*-, *defroquer*, and **DEROCK**.] *trans.* To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence **Disfrocked** *ppl. a.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjures Heaven that at least we may... have done with Kings'. 1856 *PROUDER Hist. Eng.* II. 20 The contumacious was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. JAMES *American* 309 If the abbe is disfrocked for his share in it.

**Disfulfil**, *v. nonce-wil.* [**DIS** + *fulfil*.] *trans.* To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence **Disfulfilment**.

1818 *BENTHAM Church of Eng.* 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.]. 1823 — Not Pant 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfilled; but... his purposes would have been fulfilled. *Ibid.*, The disfulfilment would indeed take place.

† **Disfulle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desfeuille*, *deff*, mod. F. *desfeuille*, f. *des*-, **DIS** + *feuille* leaf.] *trans.* To strip of leaves: = **DEFOIL** *v.*, **DEFOILATE** *v.*

c1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 1652 And had he treis disfulpelt Of bare faire flouris and disfulzeit.

**Disfurnish**, *v.* [ad. OF. *desfournir*-, extended stem of *desfournir*, also *deff*, *desfournir*, f. *des*-, **DIS** + *fournir* to **FURNISH**.] *trans.* To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (of).

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* II. vii. (1883) 75 When the emperor shuld be disfurnished of seruances. 1577 *FENSON Coll. Epist.* 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. i. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I have. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of utensils. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish. 1837 *LOWELL Democr.* 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the outside of their people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Hence **Disfurnished** *ppl. a.*, **Disfurnishing** *vbl. sb.*

a1577 *GASEOIGNE Wks.* (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 *CORTIS Esperion* I. ii. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnished Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject. 1799 *SOUTHERN Lett.* (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room... to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew.

**Disfurnishment**, [f. *prec.* + **MENT**.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished. 1603 *BRITON Dign. or Ind. Man* 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 28 [He] withdrew all cattle and provisions... for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemy. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Races of Men*, Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† **Disfurniture**, *Obs.* [f. **DIS** + *FURNITURE*.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz. c. 11* § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. MOUNTAUNT *Devout Exp.* II. viii. § 3 (R) We may... with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† **Disgager**, *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *desgager* 'to vugage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. *desgagier*, mod. F. *desgager*, f. *des*-, **DIS** + *gager* to engage, pledge, wager.] *trans.* To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1594 *Kyn Cornelia* III. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1603 *HOLLAND Mithras's Mor.* 235 (R) Those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods... then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

† **Disgallant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS** + *GALLANT* *a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, despirit.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i. 51r, let not this dis-courtenance or disgallant you a whit. 1646 *GLARHONUE Ladies Privile.* I. Wks. (1871) II. 97, I would not have... the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, if it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† **Disgaol** (*disgā*l), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS** + *GAOL* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 *DICES Unlawful Taking Arms* § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles... may be disgaol'd.

† **Disgarbage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS** + *GARBAGE*.] *trans.* To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence † **Disgarbaging** *vbl. sb.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.) In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

† **Disgarboil**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS** + *GARBOL* taken in sense 'disbowel', peth. through confusion with *garbage*: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To disbowel.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Plat.* (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimus... garboyleth the intralles of Tiranny. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 13 Which sacrifice you could never yet offer... till you... disgarboyle your selfe of those corrupt affections.

† **Disgarland** (*disgā*land), *v.* [f. **DIS** + *GARLAND* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence **Disgarlanding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 *DRUMM. of Hawth.* *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan... Forsake thy pipe, a seapter take to thee, Thy locks dis-garland, thou black Jove shall be. 1879 G. MERKITT *Agave* II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

**Disgarnish** (*disgā*nish), *v.* [a. OF. *desgarnir*-, extended stem of *desgarnir*, *guarnir* (11th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), mod. F. *degarnir*, f. *des*-, **DES** + *garnir* to **GAUNISH**.]

*trans.* To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfigure, depolish.

c1450 *Merlin* 291 Thei wolde not disgarnish the londe of peple. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. xxi. 181 Synne .. is voyde and disgarnysshed of all goodnes. 1530 *Palmer* 519/1 This house is disgarnysshed, me thynke, now he is gone. 1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. l. 148 Whoseuer is found disgarnished of his Armes. 1649 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 2 If it should fall forth .. that this prince by usurers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1653 *H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav.* lx. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 *Sir W. Napier Penins. War* xi. viii. (Rtdg.) II. 125 The front .. was .. disgarnished of troops. 1868 *Holme Lee B. Godfrey* xvi. 137 The small sleeping-closets .. had been disgarnished.

Hence *Disgarnished ppl. a.*; -ing *vbl. sb.*  
1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Aj. They ben yonge and lillil and disgarnysshed of all wytte- and reson. 1523 *Ln. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 626 When they were come to this passage .. they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrous houses.

**Disgarrison, v.** *Obs. or arch.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GARRISON sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a garrison.  
1594 *J. Dickenson Arisbas* (1878) 42 The .. discoverers of my desire, disgarrisoned my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1647 *Sir T. Fairfax Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3, I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him. 1879 *Q. Rev.* No. 295. 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

**Disgavel** (disgr'vél), *v. Law.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *gavel* (GAYELKIND) *sb.*] *trans.* To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence *Disgavelling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1683 *Siderfin Rep.* l. 137 Les premier Statutes de Disgaveling come Wiats Stat. 15 H. 8. 1741 *T. Robinson Gavelkind* i. 6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 85 By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage. 1875 *Blackmore Alice Lorraine* i. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 *19th Cent.* Aug. 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates .. the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

**Disgeneral, Disgenitus;** see *DIS-* 7 a, 9.  
**Disgeneric, a.** [*DIS-* 10.] Of different genera: the opposite of *congeneric*.

In recent Dicts.  
**Disgest, -gestion;** see *DIGEST, DIGESTION.*

**Disgentilize, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *GENTILIZE.*] *trans.* To deprive of gentle rank.  
1611 *Court & T. Jas. I.* (1849) II. 242 Some say he shall .. be quite disgentilized and disgentilised for ever.

**Disghibeline, v.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 7 b.] *trans.* To distinguish, as a Guelph from a Ghibeline.

1672 *Marvell Rel. Transf.* i. 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to disghibeline themselves from the Puritans.

**Disgig v.** see *DIS-* 7 a.

**Disgird, v.** *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *GIRD v.*] *trans.* To strip of that which girds; to ungird.  
1610 *Hollann Camden's Brit.* i. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

**Disgise, etc., obs.** form of *DISGUISE, etc.*

**Disglorify, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *GLORIFY v.*] *trans.* To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

1577 *Dee Relat. Spir.* i. (1639) 64 Angels .. in state disglorified and drent in confusion. 1671 *Milton Samson* 442 Disglorified, blasphem'd and had in scorn.

**Disglory, v.** *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 9 + *GLORY sb.*] The opposite of glory: dishonour.

1547-64 *Baughwin Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii. What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour? 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered together in Christes name, when you doe all things to the disglorie thereof.

**Disglose, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 5 + *glose, GLOZE v.*] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.  
1565 *Darius* (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym commynge.

**Disgloss, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GLOSS sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of gloss or sheen.

1562 *Phaer Aeneid.* ix. D d j, Stones with bampes his plates disglosse.

**Disglut, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *GLUT v.*] *trans.* To empty of its contents.

1800 *Hurdus Fav. Village* 100 The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

**Disglutinate, v.** *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 6 + *GLUTINATE v.*] *trans.* To ungle, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 *C. J. Smith Syn. & Antonyms*, Agglutinate, Antonym .. Resolve, Disglutinate.

**Disgodd, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GOD + -ED.*] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungodlike.

1877 *Blackie Wise Men* 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodd, lightless, loveless grey!

**Disgolf, obs.** form of *DISGOLF v.*

**Disgood;** see *DIS-* 8.

[Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see *DISGORE* 3.]

**Disgorge** (disgôr'dz); *v.* [ad. OF. *desgorger* (mod. F. *degorger*, whence *DEGORGE*), *f. des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *gorge* throat, *GORGE*: cf. It. (*dis*)*gorgare*.]

1. *trans.* To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

c1477 *Caxton Jason* 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes. 1601 *Holland Pliny* l. 307 [Rats] swallow .. them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle .. untill they disgorge againe the feathers and bones that are in their bellies. 1677 *OTWAY Cheats of Scapin* II. i. How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 311 The leech .. disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. 1873 *Miss Thackeray Old Kensington* II. Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

b. *fig.* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; *esp.* to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated.

a 1599 *Skelton Youth & Information* (R.) But woo to such informers .. That .. Disgorgith their veneme. 1587 *Turberv. Trag.* T. (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1666 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Prolog.* 15 The deere-drawing Barke doo discharge Their warlike fruiteage. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F. I.* iv. 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 121 Some mode .. to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* l. ii. iii. 173 It was .. time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1882 *J. Taylor Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 153 The Grandson .. was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.

c. *absol.*  
1608 *Armin Nest Ninn.* 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorged abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xii. 158 The river Nile .. disgorging at seven mouths into the Sea. 1794 *Sullivan Virtu Nat.* II. Yijj, Caverns full of water .. disgorging upon the earth. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. *trans.* To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c1592 *Marlowe Massacre Paris* III. ii, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* l. iii. 97 So, so, (thou common Dogge) did'st thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1639 *Heywood Dials.* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 100 Their stomachs some disgorg'd. 1861 *Hulme tr. Agrippa Tandon* II. iii. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

b. *refl.* To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 *J. King Serm.* 27 Nov., They .. want but meanes and matter, wherein to disgorge themselves. c1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) l. 9 The sea .. meeting rivers that descend from German .. to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 309 r 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1863 *Hawthorne Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves.

†3. *Farriery.* To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. *F. degorger* in same sense]. *Obs.*

1727 *Bailey* vol. II., *Disgorge* (with *Farriers*) is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling. 1737 [see *DEGORGE*]. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. [1775 *Ash mispr. Disgorge*; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence *Disgorged ppl. a.*, *Disgorging vbl. s.*  
1612 *Cotgr. Desgorgé, disgorged.* *Desgorgement, a disgorging.* 1632 *Litwog Trav.* vi. 235 Voefull accusers, and superabounding disgorgings [floods]. 1681 *N. Resbury Fun. Serm.* 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings .. had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 *T. L. Peacock Maid Marian* xiv, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

**Disgorgement** (disgôr'dzment). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. *desgorgement* (1548 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

c1477 *Caxton Jason* 115 b, The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 *Litwog Trav.* i. 23 This River of Tyber .. made muster of his extravagant disgorgements. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 The .. presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 *Clarkson Infol. Slave Tr.* 55 There is a continual disgorgement of scamen from these vessels into the islands. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

**Disgorger** (disgôr'dzgr). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgorges. *spec.* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish.

1867 *F. Francis Angling* iv. (1880) 229 A disgorger .. is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 *Stonehenge Brit. Sports* v. iii. § 10. 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62.

† **Disgospel, v.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GOSPEL sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character: to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence † **Disgospelling ppl. a.**

1642 *Milton Apol. Smech.* xii. Wks. 1738 I. 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgospelling Jurisdiction.

**Disgospelize, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 *S. G. Osborne in Times* 6 Oct. 12/5 That tens of thousands .. are living disgospelized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel .. teachings cannot touch.

† **Disgout, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GOUT sb.*] *trans.* To free or relieve from gout.

1611 *Florio Scottare*, also to disgout. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 286 Lord M. .. turning round and round .. his but just disgouted thumb.

**Disgovern, v.** *nonce-wd.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing.

1878 *H. Wright Mental Trav.* 78 The object of statesmanship at Nomuniburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible.

**Disgown** (disgaun'), *v.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *GOWN sb.*: cf. *disrobe*.] a. *trans.* To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, *spec.* of a university or clerical gown, and (thus) of the degree or office which it symbolizes. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off or relinquish one's gown.

a 1734 *North Exam.* (1740) 222 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword. 1887 *Globe* 1 Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

**Disgrace** (disgrâ's), *sb.* [a. F. *disgrâce* 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeature, mishap; also vncemelnesse, deformite, etc.' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), f. *DIS-* 4 + *grazia* GRACE; cf. Sp. *disgracia* 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med. L. *disgratia* (15th c. in *Dn Cange*).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: † a. as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (*obs.*); b. as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour.

a. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaggio* 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles .. durst not open their mouths.

b. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* (1625) 1. 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* III. vi. 29, I heare Macduffe liues in disgrace. 1659 *B. Harris Parvula's Iron Age* 267 The Spaniards offered him [Card. Mazarin] all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The King .. had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. *Mod.* The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

† c. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. *Obs.*  
1586 *Sidney (J.)*, To such bondage he wns .. tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence. 1586 *B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 205 b, With my unluckie sport I have gotten your disgraces. a 1626 *Bacon* (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 *Hobbes Trav. & Soc. xv* § 18. 257 If it command somewhat to be .. done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 *Cibber Apol.* (1756) l. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.

† 2. The disfavour of fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. *Obs.*  
1590 *Greene Neuer too late* (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe decyphred high disgrace. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaggio* 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1653 *H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav.* l. i No disgrace of Fortune ought to enloign us .. from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.

† b. A misfortune. *Obs.*

1622 *R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God helping .. us. 1627 *Leicester & Cal.* iv. 74, I shall alwaies bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 *Smollett Rat.* (1780) I. 187 Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others.

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. 1. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworn duty in that case. 1699 *S. Du Verger tr. Camus Admir. Events* 54 If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would .. resist force by force .. to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 *Pope Dunciad* II. 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace. 1866 *Freudt Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 1883 *Gro. Eliot Romola* II. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

† 4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. *Obs. or arch.*

1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 85 When .. a word is either in praise or disgrace .. repeated. 1668 *Dr. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* 102 If hee list not to give a recoll. disgrace, yett hee shakes his head and smiles. 1679-80 *Verbal Treat.* 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1680 *Trial Regis.* 174 Unto Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved. [1855 *Tennyson Maud* II. i. 14 He .. Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. 1. 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature liues so long a space. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? c 1710 *Baynard (J.)*, And it is me, to forget thy name. To lose the bolsprits of thy face? 1866 not a foul disgrace, To lose the bolsprits of thy face? 1866 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 60, I found the two disgraces .. are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.





† **Disgraduate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 7 b + *GRADUATE* *sb.*] *trans.* To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = *DISGRADE*, *DEGRADUATE*.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and heare my marke, disgresse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 NICOLLS *Thynny*. 135 (R.) The said Lacedemonians did disgraduate and declare those to be defamed and dishonoured, that were taken by the Athenians in the Islande.

† **Disgree**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desgreer* (Froissart) to disgree, *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *grer* to agree: see *GREE v.*] *intr.* To be out of agreement or harmony; to *DISAGREE*.

1530 PALSGR. 519 f, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with an other. These synygnyng men disgree.

† **Disgreement**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *MENT*.] Discord, *DISAGREEMENT*.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri*. vii. 148 Without disgrement or contradiccyon.

**Disgregate** (dis'grigēt), *v.* [f. L. *disgregat*, ppl. stem of *disgregare* to separate, f. *Dis-* 1 + *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, *gregere* to collect (in a flock).] Hence *Disgregated* *ppl. a.*

† 1. *trans.* To separate, sunder, sever (*from*).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 h, It pleased our louing crucified Lord... to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thicke things. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 424 f Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1726 MONRO *Anal. Nervus* (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

† 3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). *Obs.*

1631 DONNE *Sermon*. xvi. 14 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated. 150 as that they could not confidently discern him. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* ii. li. Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the refugency. *Ibid.* i. vi. lv. Black doth congregate, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregate, scatter and confound.

**Disgregation** (dis'grigē-tjōn). [n. of action *f. prec.*: see *-ATION*.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; *spec.* in *Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1611 FLORIO *Disgregatione*, a scattering, a disgregation. 1626 BR. ANDREWS in *Southey Com. pl.* Bk. Ser. 1. (1850) 354 Without it [concord] a *gregation* it may be, but no congregation. The *con* is gone; a *disgregation* rather. 1652 MAYNOR *Exp. Tamesis* v. 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Confit.* xix. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. i. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

**Disgress**, *-ion*, *obs. ff.* *DISGRESS*, *-ION*.

† **Disgress**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *L. gressus* step, taken as = *gradus* step, degree, position; and hence a synonym of *DISGRADE*.] (Or possibly an early corrupt form of *DISGRACE v.*)

1528 [see *DISGRADUATE*].

† **Disgrosse** (disgrō's), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. *F. desgrossir*, *desgrosser* 'to lessen, make small, fine, or less gross, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. *F. dégrossir*, *f. des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *gross*, *grosse* thick, big, *GROSS*.] *trans.* To make finer or less gross; *spec.* applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 FLORIO *Disgrossamento*, a refining, a disgrossing. 1636 Patent Rolls 7 May, Fynnyng, refynnyng, disgrossing... of all gold and silver. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 85 If bullion he wrought into plate and utensils, or disgrossed into wire or lace. 1687 M. TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is... Disgrossing, Flattning and Drawing of Gold... Wyre. 1823 HONE *Anc. Alost*. 250.

b. *fig.* (unless misread for *disgrace*, *DISGRACE*).

1546 St. *Peters Hen*. VIII, XI. 330 The matters... beyng not before disgrossed and brought to a conclusion.

† **Disgrubble**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 5 + *\*grubble*, *perh. for grumble*.] = *DISGRUNTLE*.

1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in *H. Corr.* (1898) II. 131 S. R<sup>6</sup> Atkins is soe disgrubbl'd not to be Ch. J. of y<sup>e</sup> Court. Pleases y<sup>e</sup> he hath he will not have his brothers seim milk.

**Disgruntle** (disgrōnt'l), *v.* Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. *Dis-* 5 + *GRUNTLE* *v.* freq. of *GRUNT*.] *trans.* To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1682 H. CAVI. *Hist. Popery* IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. 1683 SIR P. WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent into her house... which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 M<sup>phelim</sup> finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1862 C. THORNTON *Conyers Lea* xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence *Disgruntled* *ppl. a.*; also *Disgruntlement*, moody discontent.

1847-78 HALLIW. *Disgruntled*, discomposed. *Glowc.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 BAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper.

**Disguisal** (disgoiz'al), *rare.* [f. *DISGUISE v.* + *-AL*.] The action of disguising.

1654 COTTRELL tr. *Cassandra* iii. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

**Disguise** (disgoiz'), *v.* Forms: 4 *degise*, (*-gise*, *desgryze*), 4-5 *des-*, *disgise*, *-gryse*, *dysgryse*, 5-6 *disguyse*, 5-7 *desguyse*, 5-8 *disguyse*, (6 *disgease*, 6-7 *disguize*; *Sc.* 6 *dis*(s)*agysse*, *dissagysse*). [ME. *desgise-n*, *degise-n*, etc., a. OF. *deguisier*, *deguisier* (11th c. in Littré), later *deguiser*, mod. *F. déguiser*, = *Pr. desguisar*, *f. des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *Romanic* (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) *guisa*, *F. guise* (11th c.), a. OHG. *wisa* manner, mode, appearance (cf. *Wise sb.*): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']

† 1. *trans.* To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); *esp.* to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously; to deck out. *Obs.*

1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu hen thei so degysed and diverseliche i diht, Unnethe man knewe a gleman from a kniht. 1362 LANGT. *P. Pl. A.* 170 In Continuaunce of clopinge quenteliche de-gysed. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde... hym dysgysen in queyntye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxix. 209 Mortimer dysgysed him with wonderliche clothes out of al maner reason both of shapyng and of weyring. 1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) p. xv, The perfection of Christian living dothe not consist in dome ceremonies... disgysing our selves afayr straunge fashions. 1563 *Hom. II. Erc.* *Apfar.* (1890) 332 Many men care not what they speen in disgysing themselves, ever inventing new fashions.

† 2. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (*from others*). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenh.* 97 Hi is zopliche newe and desgised uram oþre layes. c. 1430 Lvdc. *Min. Poems* 90 (Mätz.) Amonges wyymen he spanne, In theyre habyte dysgysed from a man. 1555 WATREMAN *Fantle Factions* ii. iv. 143 They were dysgysed fro y<sup>e</sup> commune maner of other.

† 3. To transform; to alter in appearance (*from* the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to disguise. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 16 Pei scholden nocht... The Papacie so disguise vpon diuerse election. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xii. 18 Why he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguyse his countenance. 1545 *Dunbar's Poems*. *Freitis Berueth* 471, Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyise Him to translat or ellis dissagysse Fra his awin kynd into ane vder stait. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 107 He [Saint Paul] reproveth his enemies which disguised the lawe of God. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1450 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; Of what she was no semblance did remain. 1607 DRYDEN *Aeneid* (J.), They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.)

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1677, & 361 36 were disgised & dist on any wise... 36 wold he aspid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 227 She cast in her wit. Hou she him mighte so disguise That no man shuld his body know. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 207 Robert the Bruce under the levis grene... Oft disgysit in ane sempill weid. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rildg.) 297 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 1882 FREEMAN *Amer. Lect.* v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. *Mod.* He attempted to escape disguised as a monk.

b. *refl.*

1340 *Ayenh.* 158 Ine hou uele wyzen he [he dyeuel] him desgryzbe. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 1570 (1577) Un purpos gret, Hym self lyk a Pilgrym to degyise. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xiv. 2 Disguise thee, so that no man perceave that thou art Ierobombs wyfe. 1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 721 Wee man turne our clathis. And dis-agysse vs, that na man ken vs. 1614 BIBLE *1 Kings* xxx. 38 The prophet... disguised himself with ashes vpon his face. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Sermon* xvi. 299 The wife of Mitoseh was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5. To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinum is disgised [sophisticatur] with powder of saffron and ynegre, yf it is ten syles plunget berin, and dyed. 1623 LD. HERBERT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those things which it concerns them to know. 1669 CALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. 11 Plato's custome to disguise the Traditions he received from the Jews. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appearance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. 8 Then imitate the action of the Tyger... Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN *Als. & Achit.* 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R.* Boyle 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed.) 31 203 A feint to disguise the real intention. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,

*Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'All Praise to Him' ii, The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. iv. 66 The colouring particles, are there disguised by an alkali. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 116 An insulated cliff, being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow.

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. Du VERGER tr. *Cannus' Admir.* *Events* 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete. 1806 SMITH *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title... did not disguise the old friend.

8. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in *passive*.)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction... no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them... The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action. *Ibid.* § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducing action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). *arch.* (*pa. pple.* still in *slang* use: see *DISGUISED* 6).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1648) H iv b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disgysed, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily master'd. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xx. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza.

† 10. *intr.* To dissemble. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Zelmae... disguise not with me in words, as I know thou dost in apparell. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 24 But if I should... tell you... you might thioke I did not then disguise with you.

**Disguise** (disgoiz'), *sb.* Also 4 *degise*, *-yse*, 7 *disguize*. [f. *DISGUISE v.*]

† 1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (*esp.* of an ostentatious kind). *Obs.*

1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Canon.* 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouth maners and sere degyse þat now esused of many wyse. *Ibid.* 1524 For swilk degises and sulik maners... Byfor his tyme he has noght ben. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13... *Coer de L.* 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde. Hou he founde hym [Rychard] in disguise. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* v. iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parol's Iron Age* 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R.* Boyle 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 6 They concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise.

b. *fig.* A disguised countenance or form.

1709 *Celebr. Beauties* 10 in *Poet. Miscell.* (Tonson) vi. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* The vii. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. *Mod.* A blessing in disguise.

3. A dress contrived to conceal the person that 'wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 21 Magnifice Virgin, that in quaint disguise Of Briton armes dost maske thy royall blood. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1634) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was... conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xiii. Now I bring you your disguise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 395 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 142 Their glory being intercepted... by some later disguise of alteration or addition. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxiv. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. 82 The passion elicited to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show; deception.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. 1658 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disceptance, in that day Charity 558 No works shall find away That square not truly When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly With the Scripture plain. 1838 THIRY *Wall Greece* V. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. MERFITT *Rhoda Flitting* vi. Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance.

1603 SHAKS. *Measure for Measure* II. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falsehood false exacting. 1647 CLARE...







ballance. 1702 W. J. *Brugn's Voy. Levant* xxiii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. c. 1805 J. WYLD in *Chr. Sc. I.* 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see *quots.*); a depression in a field, etc.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *Agric. Mech.* 95 The dish given to wheels. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Paraphrase Sc. & Art I.* 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that... the wheel appears dishd or hollow. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dish*... a hollow in a field.

6. As a specific quantity in various industries: + a. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. TOLL-DISH. 1419 Corn-dish [see CORN sb. 1.]. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* (1805) 85, I will provide them mulls for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.

b. *Tin-mining.* A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. c. *Lead-mining.* A rectangular box used for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water; *brazen-dish*: see BRAZEN a. 4. d. Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 *Dial. Laus Eng. n. lv.* (1638) 173 If a man take a Jinnework, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b. They measure their blacke Tynne by the... Dish... which containeth... a gallon. 1631 *Brazen dish* [see BRAZEN a. 4.]. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 53 But first the brazer his two meers must first With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. *Ibid.* 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine. To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 PRIMAULT *City & C. Build.* 7 A Horse load... is nine dishes... weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Dish*, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770... Permission was... obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him... commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

e. *Diamond and Gold-mining*: see *quots.* 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 19 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load'... it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats of diamonds) obtained from 6 dishes).

II. (immed. from L. *discus*.)

+ 7. A quoit; quoit-playing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 They hastiden for to be maad felavys of wrastlyng... and of oost, or compunye of dishe, or pleying with ledun dishe (1388 in occupations of a dish, either pleying with a ledun dish; *Vulg. disci*; COVERDALE, to put at y<sup>e</sup> stone; 1612 the game of Discus). 1522 HULOET, Dyshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, *discobolus*.

III. [see DISH v.] 8. *slang.* The act of 'dishing'; cf. DISH v. 7.

1891 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sa.* 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called.

IV. *Comb.* 9. a. attrib. as *dish-rack*; b. oblique, as *dish-bearer*, *designer*, *turner*, *washing*. 13440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 Dysse berer at mete, *disciferus*. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 TINSVON *Becket* 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of Gascon wine. 1891 H. SRECHNY *Niederale* 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV, 326 Dish-washing... includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in a amateur photography.

10. Special comb.: + *dish-bench*, *-bink* (*north. dial.*), *-board*, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-rack; + *dish-caster* (see 7 above); *dish-cover*, a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food; *dish-cradle*, *-cratch* (*dial.*); in Nares *-catch*), a plate-rack; *dish-crowned a.*, having a crown shaped like a dish; *dish-faced a.* (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (*Stables Friend* Dog vii. 50); (*dial.* of persons) having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate; + *dish-headed a.*, an epithet of monks; *dish-heater*, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); + *dish-meat*, food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; *dish-monger*, one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); + *dish-mustard*, Turner's name for *Thlaspi arvense* dish-plate, *Min.* (see *quot.*) *dish-rag*, *-towel* = DISH-CLOTH; *dish-spring*, a spring shaped like a dish; *dish-trough* = DISH sb. 6 c. Also DISH-CLOTH, *-CLOUT*, *-WASH*, *-WATER*, etc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 'Dische benke, *scutellarium*. 1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12 A colbord with a dysbink. 1877 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dish-bink*, a kitchen rack for the plates. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 146 Swepe thy hous, dysse vp thy 'dysshorde. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 15 My counter and disheboard. 1831 *Society* 1. 144 The 'dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 133 'Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden dishes'. 1716... *Comical Dial. betw. 2 Country Lovers* (N.), My 'dish-cratch, cupboards, boards, and bed. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood vii. 13 'Dish-crown'd Hal. 1737 BRACKES *Farmery Infr.* (1757) II, 12 The 'Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1825-30 JAVISON, *Dish-faced*, flat-faced; applied both to man and beast. 1859 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dish-faced*, hollow-faced. 1881 J. BELL *Harlan's Anstr.* Ostr. 489 b. Those 'dish-headed dranes of that shaveling and Cowled rowte. 1c 1440

*Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 'Dysse mete, *discibarium*.] 1513 BRAOSHAW *St. Werburga* 1. 2558 Delycate dysse, meats were put out of her presence. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 3 Let me alone, for my activity, at the dish meat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* n. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and Disbets are taken out of the Oven. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 8 'Dish-mongers... running into excess of riot. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 78 Named in englishe 'dysshmustard, or triacle Mustard... because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that conteyneth the seede is lyke a dishe. 1892 HASTOR *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dish-plates*, in mining, plates or rails dishd to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the teaming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 34 CC is a 'dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her 'dish-towel from its nail. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster looks after keeping the 'Dishtrough.

Dish (dif), v. 1. [f. DISH sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with *up* (+ *forth*, *out*).

1286 J. HOOKER *Giralda. Ircl.* in *Holmshud II.* 81 The thin fare that here is dishd before him. 1598 *Ephurario* Bij, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce vpon it. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Let. Asl.* 150 (L.) They dish out ambrosia for them. c. 1685 in *Dr. Bucknill's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She... neatly dishd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dishd. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* i, Jemima, dish up! 1899 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones... dishd up for you before bedtime.

2. *fig.* To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with *up* (+ *forth*, *out*).

1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devil. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ii. § 4 (1666) 121/2 The heavenly viands dishd forth in the Gospel. 1756 WASHINGTON *Let. Wks.* (1880) I. 265 Their success... dishd up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians... to fall upon our inhabitants. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 70 This story... has been dishd up in a hundred different ways.

3. *nonce-use.* a. To dish about: to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. b. To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1729 D'URFEY *Pills* (1892) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern, and when she settled again forward, fairly dishd a tremendous sea.

4. To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides; to hollow out; *spec.* to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 *Agric. Surv.* E. Lothian 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dishd, from a mistaken principle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Dish-out, to form covers by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon. 1868 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II.* IV. ii. 262 The yards are dishd out in the centre to the depth of five feet. 1885 A. W. GREELY *Art. Ser.* I. xxvii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dishd' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. 1889 *Sporting Life* 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends (of a bicycle-track) were 'dishd'.

5. *intr.* To be or become concave; to 'cave in'. 1669 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1885 A. W. GREELY *Art. Ser.* I. xxvii. 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. *intr.* Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1859 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 931 The more prominent defects... are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1895 *Letter fr. Corresp.* I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. *trans. slang.* To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being done, and dishd.]

1798 *Monthly Mag.* (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I to myself* (1816) I. 208 (D.) He was completely dishd—he could never have appeared again. 1819 *Abellart & Heloise* to A consumption greatly wishd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826 *Scott. Tril.* 21 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dishd. 1835 *Dunelm. Let.* 27 Aug. (1837) 32 He dishd Prince Pignatelli at billiards. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owing... that on our first battle I dishd you. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* v. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dishd, and that in a few hours. 1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 *DISRAELI Eudym.* xi, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dishd it.

Dish, v. 2. *Sc.* [variant of DUSH v.] *trans.* To push violently, thrust.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

Dishabillitate (dish'ab'il'it'et), v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABILLITATE: cf. OF. *deshabilliter* to disqualify, depose.] *trans. a. Sc. Law.* To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (*nonce-use*) To render impotent.

1662-82 STAIR in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 243 (Jam.) The Earl his father being default, and his posterity dishabillitated to bruite estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 17 Ye, who... could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabillitate.

Hence Dishabillitation, disqualification; im- posing of a legal disability.

26... *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabillitation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dis. habillitation* is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

Dishabille (dis'ab'il-, bi'l). Forms: a. 7. dishabillie, -billie, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabille, -habilly, -abilly, dishabillé, 7-9 deshábille. 7-9 deshábille, deshábille, 8 deshábil. 7-9 dishabille, 8 dishabile, (9 *dial.* disabil). [ad. F. *deshabille* (in 1642 *desabille*, Hatzl.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pp. of *deshabiller* to undress, *f. des-*, *Dis-* + *habiller* to dress, etc. The final -t of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to e mnte, and the prefix generally (like OF. *des-*) altered to *dis-*.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in *phr.* in *dishabille* (= Fr. *en deshábille*).

a. 1705 *Parquhar Twin-Rivals* v. iv, I found you a little in the *dishabill*. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2.) I. 13 (Stanf.) Favord by his Dishably all tempting. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 40 p. 7 The Pleasures of their *Dishabill*. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 The Ladies... Appear'd in such a Dishabille there. 1798 G. M. WOODWARD *Electric Exkurs.* (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille. 1885 *Athenaeum* Nov. 6/17 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the *dishabille* of the Dutch colonial ladies.

b. 1708 MRS. CENTILIVE *Brute Body* i. 1, What would she give now to be in this deshábille in the open air! 1713 *Swift Cadogan & Vanessa* 267 (1726) 66 A party next of glittering Dames. Came early, out of pure Good-will, To sit the Girl in Dishabille. 1773 *Sheridan in Sheridaniana* 70 In studious deshábille behold her sit. 1847 T. A. TROTTER *La Beata* I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her deshábille in the boudoir.

c. 1884 *tr. Plutarch's Mor. Pref.* (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 *Churchill Journey Poems* II. c. Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 *SOUTHEY Nondescriptiv.* Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille! 1874 *BURNARD My time* ii. 73 Standing... in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. *concr.* A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-master* v. i, Contented... instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabille, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1694 *Crowne Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabilles to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship. 1713 *Gay Guardian* No. 149 p. 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress... which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 *MAN. D'ARNEY Diary* 21 Aug. She does not become a deshábille. 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* v. xxvi. 224 A new undress dishabille, is much admired in England. 1828 *Gloss. Suisse Words* in *Hurst Horsham*, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty dishabill.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* 1712 *Pope Let.* 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, is very dishabille of the understanding. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. v. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in deshábille. 1817 F. DAVENY *Trav.* (1821) II. 142 Where nature... is now naked; and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented... with her richest attire. 1825 *MRS. ALTHORP* in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 222 [Pepps] sets down his thought in the most becoming dishabille. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. n. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille.

+ B. as *adj.* [repr. F. *deshábille* pa. pp.] In undress, negligently dressed. *Obs.*

1691 *Islington Wells* 4 (Stanf.) Thrice Ladies Dress *Dishabillier*. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 141 (Stanf.) He is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress.

+ *Dis-ha-bit*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + HABIT v.: cf. F. *deshabiter* 'to dishabillate, or deprive of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To remove from its habitation or place of abode; to dislodge.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 220 Those sleeping stones... from their fixed beds of lime Had bin dishabited.

+ *Dis-ha-bitable*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + HABITABLE.] Uninhabitable.

1642 LD. FALKLAND *Let. Earl Cumberland* 5 Those false reports... make London dishabitable.

+ *Dis-ha-bited*, *phl. a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. F. *deshabill* + *ED.*] 'Uninhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.). 1602.

Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602). 1577 *EOEN & WILLES Hist. Trav.* 232 b, Imagining... hot zone, to be altogether here dishabited for heat. 1624 *Hakluyt Voy. A.* The 17 of Januare... we departed from the dishabited rocks. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 67a, The dishabited towns afford them roofing.

+ *Dis-habited*, *phl. a.* 2. [f. DIS- 10 + HABITATED.] Improperly habited or dressed.

1648 S. KEM in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 275/4, I have in certain information that Sir Thos. Lunsford is gon up in anould thredbare coate dishabited.

Dishabituare, v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABITUARE v., prob. after F. *deshabilliter* in same sense.] *trans.* To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of *habituare*.

1868 *Browning King & Bk.* cv. 1276 To dishabituare By sip and sip, this drafter to the dogs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 700 That rack

not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabituated them for the conduct of affairs.

**Dishable**, obs. form of **DISABLE** v.

**Dishadow**, var. of **DISSHADOW** v.

† **Dishair**, v. *Obs.* [f. **DIS**-7 + **HAIR** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of hair, remove the hair from.  
1631 *Celestina* vi. 78 They pill, and dishaire their eyebrows with nippers.

**Dishallow** (dis-hæ'low), v. [f. **DIS**-6 + **HALLOW** v.] *trans.* To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence **Dishallowing** *vbl. sb.*, profanation.

1552 *LATIMER Sermon in Lincoln* i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabbath. 16. T. AOMAS *Wks.* (1861-2) II. 289 (D.) Nor can the unholliness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 63 To pollute and dishallow... that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1833 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 288 If curses are not dishallowed by descending so low! 1869 *TENNISON Peltas* § 5. 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy spell, Your sleep is death.

**Dishallucination**. [**DIS**-9: cf. *disillusion*]. A freeing from hallucination; disillusion.

1881 R. BUCHANAN *Child of Nature* viii. He received... a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 356 Returning... under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much.

† **Disharbour**, v. *Obs.* [f. **DIS**-6 or 7 + **HARBOUR** v. or sb.] *trans.* To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter; to send adrift.

1566 *DRANT Wait. Hierim*. Kvj. All reste disharbourd from my soule. a 1612 *DONNE Disadvantage* (1641) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is... committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

**Disharmonic** (dis-harm'nik), a. [**DIS**-10.] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.

1887 H. WALLACH in *Anthrop. Inst.* July. XVII. 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never much accentuated.

† **Disharmonical**, a. *Obs.* [f. **DIS**- + **HARMONICAL**, after *Dischord*]. = *prec.*

1688 *NORRIS Dischord Love* ii. 1. 88 Some... strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will... be harmonical, and other some... disharmonical. *Ibid.* (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical.

**Disharmonious** (dis-harm'ni-ous), a. [f. **DIS**-10 + **HARMONIOUS**; and *dischord*].

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 148 [It] may... prove painful to the Soul, and disharmonious to her touch. 1665 *GLANVILLE Vain Dignity*. iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health*. Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* i. 38 Disharmonious, disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Sermon*. xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious; discordant.

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 462 The disharmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzzas. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1866) IV. xi. iii. 56 Dispute which rose *crescendo* in disharmonious duet.

Hence **Disharmoniously** *adv.*, in a disharmonious manner; discordantly.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1873) VI. 97 This... victorious campaign... with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

**Disharmonize** (dis-harm'ni-zē), v. [f. **DIS**- + **HARMONIZE**; after *Dischord*]. Cf. *mod. f. disharmoniser*, neologism in *Littre*, 1874.]

1. *trans.* To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant.

1801 J. CAREY in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1824 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*. A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory... disharmonizing the place and the occasion. 1843 *PUSEY Holy Eucharist* to Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed. 1858 *SEARS Athan.* iii. x. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. *intr.* To be out of harmony; not to harmonize. 1863 B. TAYLOR H. *Thurston* III. 22 A trifle of affectation in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it was natural to her.

**Disharmony** (dis-harm'ni-ōnē), [f. **DIS**-9 + **HARMONY**; prob. formed after *disord.* Cf. *mod. f. disharmonie*, neologism in *Littre*, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement; discordance.

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1605 *GLANVILLE Sceptis* Sci. xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unions, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1795 *Laf Behnen's Myst. Magnum* liii. (1772) 324 Of the Parties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1866) IV. xi. ii. 23 Disharmony of mine and tongue. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God.

b. with a and pl. Something discordant. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 564 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 *Ch. Times* 25 Apr. 2314 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England.

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord, dissonance.

a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 10 A string over-stretched

makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 398 No harmony or Disharmony in sounds. 1678 *TRENCH Sermon Westm. Abb.* xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies... make themselves heard.

† **Dishatter**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *di-* for *DIS*-1 + *SHATTER*.] *trans.* To shatter completely.

1615 *DANIEL Hymen's Tri.* a. iv. I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos.

† **Dishaut**, v. *Obs.* (Chiefly Sc.) Also 7-8 dishant. [ad. OF. *desanier* (Cotgr.), f. **DIS**-4 + *hanter* to HAUNT.] *trans.* To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from.

1584 *HUOSON Du Bartas' Judith* iv. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort of such as were suspect of light report. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 The nobility and barons... now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. McDOWALL *Hist. Dunfriess* xxxii. (1873) 371 Capt. Ed. Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dishaut*... is still occasionally used. *Aberd.*

Hence † **Dishauting** *vbl. sb.*; † **Dishauter**, one who 'dishauts'. *Obs.*

a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermission of the exercise. 1665 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* II. 46 Several dishauters of ordinances ordained to be summoned.

**Dish-cloth**. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 251 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i. A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

**Dish-clout**, arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = *prec.* In the wringing of a dish-clout: speedily, immediately.

1530 *PALSGR.* 2141 Dish-clout, souillon. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it over with a dish-clout. 1677 *HORNECK Gt. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1782 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 28 Dec. What a slut Mrs. Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth*, ix. Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dish-clout pinned to his skirts. 1879 E. PEACOCK *A. W. Linc. Gloss.* 861/1 'Go these ways or I'll pin th' dish-clout to thee tail' is not infrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1662 *TRYON Good House-w.* i. (E. 2) 7 You are now weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout. 1863 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dish-clout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1529 *SKELTON Poems agst. Garnache* 36. A bawdy dyshe-clout, That bringyth the world ahowte. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 221 Romeo a dish-clout to him. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashful Lover* v. i. I am gazing on this gorgeous house; our cat's a dish-clout to it.

d. *transf.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 97 The Latines [call the caul] *Mappavertris*, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it lieth by the superfluities thereof. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vocab. Tongue* s.v. To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook. 1822 *SCOTT Fann. Lett.* 25 June. It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

e. *attrib.*

1880 *NASHE Almond for Parrat* 11 h. More... then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seuene yeeres. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Geo. Montagu* 20 Dec. That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furness, is to be the other lord.

Hence **Dish-clout** v. *trans.*, to wash with a dish-clout.

1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected... to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab].

† **Dishheart**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 dishart. [f. **DIS**-7 + **HEART** sb.] = **DISHEARTEN**.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne will scourge. He doth dishart their hearts in whom it reignes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus*. 12 The which would verily dishart them. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* i. i. Car. Have not I seen the Britains — Band. What? Car. Dishhearted.

**Disharten** (dis-hæ't'n), v. Also 7 disharten. [f. **DIS**-6 + **HEARTEN**, or from *prec.* + *-EN* 5, after *hearten*.] *trans.* To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. i. 117 No man should possess him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should dis-hearten his Army. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. 365 Their former losse disharted them so much. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 120 A great part... disheartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 115 Lyxander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and disharten his successor.

† b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with *to* and *inf.*). *Obs.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were dishartened to proceed further. 1642 *FULEKE Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 109 They are dishartened from doing their best. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. (1862) 235 She urged what she could to disharten me to it. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 27 Dishartened them from that design.

† c. with an action or the like as object: cf. **DISCOURAGE** 2. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it dishartens our care. 1668 *CLARENDON Viind. Tracts* (1727) 84 An uncertainty which must disharten any industry.

**Dishheartened**, *pph. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] Discouraged, dispirited: see the verb.

1742 *Dr. Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 210 We were a dis-

heartened army. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dishheartenedness**, dispirited condition. a 1699 T. GOOOVIN *Wks.* II. i. 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and defection of mind. 1803 *DICKEY Federal St.* II. 273. I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

**Dishheartener**. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + *-ER* 1.] One who disheartens.

1645 *City Alarum* 9 A disheartener of Gods people.

**Dishheartening**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of vb. **DISHEARTEN**; discouragement.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. I. Thess.* (1630) 309 Hierome thought labour a dis-heartening to the Tempter. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolonia* Pref. A vj. Or else he may lye open to such disheartenings, as become not... these undertakings.

**Dishheartening**, *pph. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That disheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.

1664 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to the Rebels... and as dishartening to honest men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 107 Under these dishartening circumstances. 1850 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* V. 235 Friends brought in disheartening news.

Hence **Dishhearteningly** *adv.*

1742 *BAILEY, Disharteningly*, by way of Discouragement. 1882 *HALL CAINE Recoll. D. G. Rossell* 198 Disharteningly unpropitious weather.

**Dishheartenment**. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + *-MENT*.]

The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement.

1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 143 No disheartenment availed him. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Sermon*. xxxix. 393 Among the disheartenments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1886 *MRS. A. HUNT That Other Person* III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

**Dished** (dist), *pph. a.* [f. **DISH** v. 1 + *-ED*.] a. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. *slang*: see **DISH** v. 7.

1586 T. B. *La Priuand Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes... was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 241 They use Dish wheat with milk. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inf.* (1757) II. 37 The Soles... a little hollow or dished. 1822-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

† **Dishedge**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS**-7 + **EDGE** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of its hedge.

c 1586 *CRESS. PEMBROKE P.* lxxx. iv. Why hast thou now thy self dished'd this vine?

† **Dishert**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. **DIS**-7 + **HEIR**.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 266 (Jam.) In distitucion and dishering of the said Gelis [perh. error for *disinhering*]. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. iii. Sword.. Thou shalt dis-heire him; it shall be thee honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.

1689 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and dis-heir the Crown.

[**Dishel** (Halliv), error for *dishese*, **DISEASE**.]

**Dishelm** (dis-hæ'lm), v. 1 [f. **DIS**-7 + **HELM** sb.], after OF. *desheulmer*, -*heulmer*, in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. *intr.* for *refl.* To take off one's helmet.

c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 25 b. Incontinent as... Jason hadde... smytton doun the geant to the erthe... he dishelmed. 1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxvii.] 460 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englishe knyght. 1616 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xiv. 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vi. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

**Dishelm** (dis-hæ'lm), v. 2 [f. **DIS**-7 + **HELM**]. *trans.* To deprive of the helm or rudder.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 155 Fear that dishelms the vessel of the soul. 1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tann-hanser* 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves.

**Dishelver**: see **DISHEVELLED**.

**Dishernerite**, -yt, obs. f. *disenherit*, **DISINHERIT**.

**Disher** (di'fəz). [f. **DISH** sb. and v. + *-ER* 1: cf. *saddler*.]

† 1. A maker or seller of dishes. *Obs.*

1304 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 54 John le Dishere. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng, and Rose be dishchiere. [1377 B. v. 323 Rose be dishchiere; v. r. dyshheres dougter. 1393 C. vii. 372 dishchiere.] a 1500 *Voc.* in W. Willker 572 *Cipharus*, a cuppere, or a dyscher.

a 1892 O. HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* 238 *Disher*, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (*Obs.*)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Imbanditore*, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see **DISH** v. 7.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite... the disher will thus in the end be dished.

† **Disherbage**, v. *Obs.* [f. **DIS**-7 + **HEIR** -AGE sb.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 216 b. These words, *Acere*, *Boraviv* *emouge*, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene disherbage', smellen all of the inkehome.

**Disherent**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS**-4 + radical part of *coherent*.] The opposite of *coherent*; incoherent; incongruous.

1640 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 It is the *To ἀντίφρον ἀντιφρόν*, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.

† **Disheress**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. DISHER sb. + -ESS.*] A woman who makes or sells dishes.

1377 [see DISHER 1.] [Margaret la Disheress is cited in *Bardsley Eng. Surnames* from the Hundred Rolls.]

**Disherid**, -ied, *obs.* pa. ppl. and pa. t. of DISHERIT v.

**Disherison** (dis/herizon), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 deserteison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheriteson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson. *β.* 5- disherison. [*orig. disheriteson*, a. OF. *des(h)eritesun*, -eison, n. o-faction from *des(h)eriter* to DISHERIT. (The full L. type was \**disherēditatōn-em*: the syllable *ed* was dropped in OF., the *t* before *s* in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritation.

c. 1290 *Becket* 1836 in *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 159 pat it . . were . . with on-rite and a-zein lawe In deserteison of mine church to custome i-drawe. c. 1330 R. BRUNTE *Chron.* (1810) 214 To him and his heyes grete disheriteison. 1340 *Ayeb.* 48 Deserteison of eyr and ualse mariages. 1399 *Kolls of Parlt.* 111. 451a Forfaitures of heritages, and disheriteisons. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 The utter disheriteison of your seid Suppliant. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35. § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The saide hauen is . . likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Contra formam collationis*, The Abbot . . hath made a feofment . . to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng. II.* 201 Pardoning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1879) 67 To prevent improvident alienations . . of landed estates, by . . dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs.

† **Disherison**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -t. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To disinherit.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas*. Notes iv. 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† **Disheriss**, *v.* *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 4 dysherys, 6 disheris, -heiris, -hæris, 7 disheriss, disherize. [14-16th c. *Sc. disheriss*, as if *f.* extended stem of an OF. \**disherir* to disher, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be *disherish*; the form in -IZE is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. *advertise*, *amortize*.] = next.

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* ii. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw thar powste, Dysherysse me off my land. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi. 38 The temporal stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. lxiv, This was Edward . . disherit of the crown of England. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 41 Quhen ane man . . does anie thing . . for the quhilk he is disherissed: his heretage vses to returne, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. v. § 25 These . . thus disherized, ought of right . . giue first assault on their vnrightheous oppressor.

† **Disherit** (dis/herit), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 desherit(e), -yte, -et, 4 desherit(e), dysheriete, 4-5 desirit(e), -yt, dyserit, 4-7 disherite, 5-6 dis-, dysherit, -yt(e), -et(t), -eit, 4-8 disherit. [*ME.* a. OF. *desheriter*, *deseriter*, *ereter*, *iriter*, etc., mod. *f.* *deshiriter* = *Pr. des(h)eritar*, *Sp. desheredar*, *Pg. desherdar*, *It. diseredare*, med. *L.* *disheritare*, *deheritare* (Du Cange) = *Rom. desheretare*, for *L.* \**dis(h)eritare*, *f.* *DE* 6, *DIS* 4 + *hereditare* to inherit, *f.* *hereditas* heirship, inheritance. The pa. ppl. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form *disherit*, with the variants *disherid*, -ied, *desered*, *desirit*: see examples at end of the article.]

1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 174/107 Alle obure weren deseritede. c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 1065 *Dido*, That euer swich a noble man as he (Eneas) Schal ben desiridyt in swich degre. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 16 Thow hath thaym slayne vnrightfulli, and disherited their heiris. 1538 *STARKEY Englund* ii. ii. 196 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysheryte hys chyld. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables*, *Pal.* & *Ar.* ii. 968 The drynds and the woodland train Disherited ran bowling o'er the plain.

b. *Const.* of (rarely from).

c. 1330 R. BRUNTE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 5394 He scholde . . Deserite Wyder of ylka del. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Melib.* 7869 To desherite him al at pat euer they han. 1543 *FITZHERB. Surv. Pro.*, Disherited of their possessions. 1570 T. NORTON *to Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* t. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God . . to all had given, Disherited their brethren!

2. *fig.* To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579).

c. 1400 MAUNKEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Ay to bis tyme we bene in peess, of he whilk þou wilt now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, This Poet . . hath labored to restore, as to their rightful heritage, such good and natural English wordes, as have been long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 192 Thou art an heyre to sayre luyng, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning. 1795 *COLERIDGE Juvenile Poems* (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disheridged of soul.

Hence **Disherited ppl. a.**, **Disheriting vbl. sb.** 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* 111. 471 A pleynt of disherityng of his rist and possessions. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5522 Of þair disherityng to sees [= cease]. 1613-8 DANIEL

*Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. vii. § 2 The premisses tend . . to the disheriting of the Crown of England.

† Examples of pa. ppl. and pa. t. *disherit*, etc.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie ini fader he slough, Mi brother he desint with wough. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Pore, exile, desert. c. 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 39 in *O E. Misc.* 211 *Pese* . . deseredyn treu ayrs vnryghtful. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 289 Many men were disherid of her londis. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv. Pro.*, Theyr heyses shuld nat be disherit. a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* li. 210 He hath dysheryt me.

† **Disheritance**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. des(h)eritance*, *f. desheriter*: see *prec.* and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritation.

c. 1450 *LONELICH Grael* xxix. 85 It was cawse of here disheritance. 1521 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* ii. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses . . and their heirs.

† **Disherite**. *Obs.* In 4 deserite, -yte. [*perh.* a. OF. *des(h)eritē* disherited, pa. ppl. used subst.] A disinherited person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in þe myddel ost þo, þat þe kyng adde bynome her lond. *Ibid.* 563 Þe knyghtes were deserites in þe lond aboute wide.

**Disheritment**. *rare*. [*f. DISHERIT v. + -MENT*; in OF. *deshierement*.] The act of disinheriting; = DISHERITANCE.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar . . his protest against the act of disheritment.

† **Disheritor**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. DISHERIT v. + -OR* for AF. *-our*.] One who disinherits.

1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Disheritor*, one that disinherith, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

**Disherize**, var. of DISHERISS, *Obs.*

**Dishero** (dis/hirō), *v.* [*f. DIS 7 b.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis . . that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

**Dishese**, *obs.* form of DISEASE.

† **Dishewel**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4-5 discheuel(o), dischevele, dysshyuell, 5 dishuill, (St.) dyschewyll. [Variant of DISHEVELY, a. OF. *deschevele*, with final *l* mute in Eng. Cf. *ASSIGN sb.*]

1. Without coil or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabile.

c. 1381 CHAUCEUR *Parl. Foules* 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [v. r. dysshyuell], discheuele, discheueled, discheueled, discheueled, wot þei þer. c. 1385 - *L. G. W.* 1720 *Lucretia*, This noble wif sat by hire beddis side Discheuele [v. r. dischevely] for no malecey she ne thoughte. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 1014 Eryr myndycht in handis thai haiff him tane, Dyschewyll on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = DISHEVELLED 2.

c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishuill criske down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

**Dishewel** (dis/evl), *v.* [*perh.* a. 16th c. *descheveler* (Cotgr.), mod. *dècheveler*; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from DISHEVELLED.]

1. *trans.* To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down.

1598 *FLORIO, Dischomare*, to discheuell, to touze ones haire. 1611 *COTGR., Descheveler*, to discheuell; to pull the haire about the eares. 1618 *Barneswell's Apol.* Dii, The Peacock when he's viewd discheuel his faire traine. 1648 *Jos. BEAUMONT Psyche* t. ix, They . . dischevel May Round Tellus's springing face. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourntayr Fann.* I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to dishvel his hair. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 She now dishvels . . the unsinged beauty of her flowing tresses.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. *Obs.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 230 Their haire curling, dishvels oft times about their shoulders. *Ibid.* 355.

Hence **Dishewelling vbl. sb.**

a. 1656 *BE. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 244 The . . wanton fashion of the womans dishewelling her hair. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishewelling, I was summoned.

**Dishewelled**, -eled (dis/evld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5-7 disheweled, 5 dishewelled, dyssheuelled, 6 dishould, discheueled, 7 -evell'd, disheweld, -eviled, -euelled, 7- dishewelled. [*f. OF. descheuele* mod. *f.* *dècheuele* (see DISHEVELY a.) + -ED.]

† 1. = DISHEVEL a. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Melrin* 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght have. *Ibid.* 646 An olde woman discheueled, and all to-rente hir haire. 1494 *Housch. Ord.* 123 Her [the Queen's] head must bee dischevelled with a riche circle on her head. 1591 *SIDNEY Ast. & Stella* ciii, She, so disheuld blusht. 1653 *H. COGAN Diad.* Sic. 151 Growing distracted with griefe . . she went up and downe . . all discheueled with her haire about her eares.

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress; untidy.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 With thy dishvelled nymphs attyrd in youthfull greene. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. iii, The dishvelled fair hastily following. 1862 *TROLLOPE, Orley F.* lxxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishvelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1583 *STANHOUST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing traynher dercheueled hearlocks. 1638 *Pem. Conf.* iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dischevel'd, not platted nor crisped. 1718 *PRIOR Pleasure* 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. xxxvii, Still her dark locks dischevel'd flow from net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iii. 593 Foul rags and a beard dischevelled he wore.

3. *transf.* Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 32 When Stans dishvel'd [printed dishvel'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 130 The heav'n's bespangling with dishvel'd light. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishvelled grammar. 1882 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xviii, The dishvelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. II.* (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishvelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1886 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* ii. ii. 87 Accertain lady of a dishvelled reputation.

† b. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy. 1639 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1685) 482 One of the gentlest pieces that I have read . . of the same unaffected and dishchevelled kind.

Hence **Dishewelledness**.

1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 165 Smiling to myself at my dishvelledness.

**Dishvelment** (dis/evlmnt), [*f. DISHEVEL v. + -MENT*.] The action of dishveling; dishvelled condition.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. t. xi. (1872) 50 Their Hele eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishvelment. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Scr. Th.* II. iii. vii. 253 His tone . . has made her hotly conscious of her dishvelment.

† **Dishvelly**, -elee, *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 dishchele, 5 dishcheuele. [*a. OF. deschevel* pa. ppl. *f.* *des*, *DIS* + OF. *chevel*, *cheveu* hair, = med. *L.* *dis*, *decapillatus* stripped of hair, shaven, *Sp. descahillado* 'bald, having no haire left on his head': cf. *It. (di)scapigliare* 'to descheucl, to disorder . . ones head or haire'. In another form of this word, the *-d* of OF. pa. ppl., became mute in ME.: see DISHEVEL a.] = DISHEVEL a. 1.

a. 1430 *Chaucer's Canterb. T. Pro.* 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuele [other MSS. discheuecl] saute his cappe he rood al bare. 14. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1315 *Dido* (Fair. MS.) She fallett him to foote and swowneth there Dishvelly with hire bryght gelte here. c. 1450 *Melrin* 298 She was all dishcheuele in her heer. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxviii, It in chaumbre preynt At discourteit descheuclly also in all, As seyuyng was to estate virginal.

**Dishful** (dis/ful). Also 4 dissuol. [*f. DISH sb. + -FUL*.] As much as a dish will contain.

c. 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1218 Thre discheufol of blod he let me blede. 1340 *Ayeb.* 120 Yef me yepf . . ane poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* iii. (1586) 130 b, Geve to every one a little dishfull of rene crudes. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 They make account that best mowter dishfull is a pecke. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. vii. (1840) II. 170 A . . dishfull of water.

**Dishing** (dis/ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DISH v. 1 + -ING*.]

The action of the verb DISH.

1679 *DRYDEN Tristram & Cr.* i. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxvii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner.

b. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. CUMMING in *Connexion*, *Ed. Agric.* II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bentley* 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to resist the dishing.

**Dishing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That 'dishes'; *fig.* forming a concave or dish-like surface; see DISH 1: 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing . . to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1707 *MORTIMER Inhab.* (J.), For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing . . that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felling more outward. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. ii. 94 Curly or cow hock [of a horse] with dishing speedy cutting, or slouching action [see *Cut* sb. 2]. 1895 H. D. TRAILL in *Forin. Rev.* Sept. 364 Urged . . by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in DISH v. 7].

† **Dishiver**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. DIS* 5 + *SHIVER* 7.] *trans.* and *intr.* To shiver to pieces. Hence **Dishivered ppl. a.**

1562 *PHAER Aeneid* ix. Cc. iij, Shields dishivering crack. 1598 *YONG Diana* 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishuier. 1624 *BE. MOUNTAG Trav. Inoc. Saints* 6 The dishuiered splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. SELWYN (*son*) *Eph. Ded. to W. Selwyl's Rom. IV.*, As Dragon . . *Eph.* . . dishuiered into dust and ashes.

**Dishlet** (dis/let), **Dishling** (dis/ɪŋ), [*f. DISH sb. + -LET, -LING*.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 *LAMB Edax on Appetite*, A silver of ham . . a slip of invisible brawn . . with a power of such dishlings. 1821 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed. The dishlets are nine in number.

† **Dish'oly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. DIS* 10 + *HOLY*.] The reverse of holy; unholy, iniquitous.

1593 *BILL Motives Romish Faith* (1605) 16 Cast into t' said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 - *Surv.* *Fifty* said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 - *Surv.* *Fifty* said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 - *Surv.* *Fifty* said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 - *Surv.* *Fifty* said Romish disholy inquisition.



**Dishome** (dis'hō'm), *v.* [f. DIS-7 c + HOME *sh.*] *trans.* To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence *Dishomed ppl. a.*

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 179 We have sunk into... being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Reverent Youth* 229 Thy soul dishomed shall... be forlorn. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T. STEAD in *Rev. of Rev.* 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

**Dishonest** (dis'hōn'ēst), *a.* [ad. OF. *deshoneste* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *deshonnête*; = Pr. *deshonest*, Sp. *deshonesto*, It. *disonesto*, a Romanic formation from L. *dehonestus*, *f. honestus* honourable, HONEST : see DE-6, DIS-4.]

†1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng, That thikke wombe, in which youre children leye, Scholde. Be seyn al bare. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A vij.* The galowes and... dishonest dethe. 1483 — *G. de la Tour D vij.* The pryde of men... that counterfeited them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. 12 If we account it a shameful thing to be ignorant of those things... the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iii. 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 HOME *Siege Aquileia* 11, Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adding dishonest wounds.

†2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy. *Obs.*

1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 pe lecherous louthy to be in dishonest companye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cci. 200 This duke, with Gunnore... lyued longe whyle a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the lawys of the Church. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 11. 50 Holding in disdain the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Necce. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

†3. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. *Obs.* (Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1585.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest partes of the body. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 129 The Face... appears very filthy and dishonest. 1697 DRYDEN *Axioid* vi. (R.) Dishonest (tr. *inhonest*) with lop'd arms, the youth appears. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

†4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish.

1552 HULOET, Dishonest matter, or any thinge cloked with fayre wordes, *subturlupis*. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxii. 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 COWLEY  *Mistress, Counsel* vi. The Act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest Act could be. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 1. 80 Dishonest artifices... are got into business of all kinds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Rauke* (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish. 1753-73 JORTIN *Ecol. Hist.* I. (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Levater's Physiogn.* xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not... to be liable to become dishonest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Good News* of God xxi. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true.

† **Dishonest, v.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *deshonester* (14th c. in *Godef.*) = Sp. *deshonestar*, It. *disonestare*; = a Romanic formation from *dishonest-us* (see prec.), for L. *dehonestare*.]

1. *trans.* To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prova.* xxv. 8 When thou has dishonestid [Vulg. *dehonestaveris*] thi friend. 1509 FISHER *Fish. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 To eschewe euery thyng that myght dishonour any noble woman. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare headed, dishonoureth her heede. 1606 WILLY *Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsl.* IX. 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonour me. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 44 He did not dishonour himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 251 Hee slauderously dishonoured them. 1583 GOLDING *Calvyn on Deut.* xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe... hee will not abide to bee so dishonoured before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 20 He may tho' not disquiet yet dishonour the soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 762/2 If we do see a King to... rob and spoil his Subjects, deflow Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Collutulo*... to dishonour or defile. 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 I'll defile the devil to dishonour her. 4. To render unseemly or ugly; to deform.

1581 J. DELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Oser.* to b. Your selfe do dishfigure your owne whelpe, you dishonour your owne creature. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 33 Hec... doth dishonour the grace of his vpper shape.

Hence **Dishonesting** *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishonestyng, auilement. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum*, the dishonouring of his stocke.

**Dishonestly, adv.** [f. DISHONEST *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1430 LVP. *Floure of Curteye* (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateh. 15... *Doctr. Ga. Servantes*

in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) to Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dishonestly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly... sixteen scoir of the maist nobillis. 1643 PLYMOUTH *Power Parl.* App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly bald.

†2. Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xxii. 4 Shee that lieth dishonestly is her fathers heuineesse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts... his Fathers Wife. 1685 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) II. 238 Monmouth... having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 3 He had the Chaine of me, Though most dishonestly he doth denie it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

**Dishonestness**, *rare* -*o.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = next. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Dishonesty** (dis'hōn'ēstē). Also 4-5 des-, dishonestee. [a. OF. *deshō'nēstē* (13th c. in *Littre*, in mod. F. *deshonnêteté*) = Pr. *dezonestat*, It. *disonestà*, a Romanic formation from *dishonest-us* DISHONEST, after L. *honestat-em* honourableness, HONESTY.] The quality of being dishonest.

†1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with *pl.*) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *Para. T.* 759 Shame, that escheweth alle dishonestee. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 58 Ne demene no dishonesty in your derfe herit. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* iii. 23 Where the father is without honour, it is the dishonesty of the sonne. 1542 WYATT *Confl. Love* (R.). From thousand dishonesties have I him drawn. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) a *Cor.* iv. 2 We renounce the secrete [1611 hidden] things of dishonestie [WYCL. *Genes.* R. V. shame, TINDALE, etc. un-honestie.] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 86 To venture he may have honour; to lyd hild as he la, dishonestie.

†2. Unchastity, lewdness. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxii. 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuynes. 1553 S. CAROT *Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) 261 No woman to be tempted... to incontinence or dishonestie. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused... of dishonesty with another mans wife. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Caenus Admir.* *Events* 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties.

†3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Pare may a man see mykill dishonestie [F. *meinte l'ide figure*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 91 Ye may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dishonestie of the place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 8 Then spred I my clothes over thee, to couer thy dishonestie [1611 nakednesse].

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. ii. 9 So covertly, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me. 1616 SURFEL & MARKIN *Country Farme* 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thrive best, but... I neuer knew profit in dishonestie. 1753-73 JORTIN *Ecol. Hist.* (R.). A forger... will avoid... minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 280, I have caught out Barrois in so many dishonesties. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

**Dishonorary** (dis'hōn'ōrē), *a. rare*. [f. DIS-10.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1823 WEBSTER CITES HOLMES.

† **Dishonourate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DISHONOUR *sb.* + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] = DISHONORED.

1601 *Death Robert of Huntington* vol. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsl.* VIII. 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

**Dishonour, -honor** (dis'hōn'ōr), *sb.* Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des-, dishonour, -onre, (4-5 dys-honor, dyssehonour, 5 disonowre, 5-6 dys-honowre, -oure, 6 -our, 4- dishonour, 6- dishonor. [a. OF. *deshonor*, -ur, *des(h)onor* (11-12th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *deshonneur* = Pr. *desonor*, It. *disonore*; a Romanic formation f. L. *dis*-, DIS-4 b + *honōrem* HONOUR. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling *dishonor* is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. To do (a) dishonour to: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; to the dishonour of, so as to bring into dishonour.

1300 *Cursor* II. 412 (Gött.) Joseph sought on me in bourse Forto do me dishonour. *Ibid.* 23644 (Gött.) Pe wicked... of all sal þai haue dishonour. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh*, 563 Pys day he felle in dishonour. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady... nor no dishonour. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 167 Many slauderous wordes to the queenes dishonor. 1553 *Short Catech.* 26b, He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonour, even the dishonour... of the crosse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* vi. vi. 59 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of honor. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. 38 He would rather dye... then live in dishonor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Ctes of Bristol* 10 Apr. They have inuented lies to the dishonour of their enemies. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 BYRON *Marr. Fal.* i. ii. 64 Wouldst thou... Harp on the flyp

dishonour of our house? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 192 Never bring Dishonour on the stock from which I sprang.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this, an infiction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 482 Who had the done this desonour? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti.* *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Three dishonours in the same day he moste suffyre. 1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours.

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 34 They take it for a dishonour, to... forsake their Captayne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvyn's Inst.* 1. 22 b, Images... displease [God] as certain dishonours of his maiestie. 1755 *Young Centaur* i. Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understanding to credit their Creator. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed... Becomes dishonour to her race.

3. Commerce. Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

1834 J. CUNTY *Law Contracts* (ed. 2) 597 The creditor... upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action. 1866 *Caup Bank* v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1886 *Law Times* 6 June 94/4 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

**Dishonour, -or** (dis'hōn'ōr), *v.* Forms as in *sb.* [a. OF. *deshonore-r*, *desonurer* (12th c. in *Littre*; mod. F. *deshonorer*) = Pr. *desonorar*, Sp. *deshonorar*, It. *disonorare*; = late L. *dishonōrāre* (in *Du Cange*), f. *dis*-, DIS-4 + *honōrāre* to HONOUR.] The opposite or reverse of to HONOUR.

1. *trans.* To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 23 This seed schal be dishonourid, that passith the commandementis of the Lord. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonour. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his auaile, and him kee dishonour. 1566-34 TINDALE *John* viii. 49, I honour my father, and ye haue dishonoured me. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. x. 42 To Value a man... at a low rate, is to dishonour him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 404 [Shel] fear'd not unholly the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And specheles and dishonoured. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cli. 614 To the entente to haue dishonored her & to haue had her to his wyfe. 1841 ELPINSTON *Hist. Ind.* I. 510 She exclaimed that she was nwn unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Cäsar.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Div b, He was faine to please, and content ber, least she should dishonour him. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iv. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starrer, On equall termes to glue him chasticement? 1725 *De Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 76 Friendly usage... which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blau's Hist.* *Ten Y.* II. 217 America... dishonours herself by tolerating slavery. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy.

†4. To strip of what is an honour. *Obs.* 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* iv. ii. 180 As if you should... dishonour a cock of his spurs. a 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Virgil's Met.* xv. (T.), His scalp... dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. Commerce. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note). 1811 P. KELLY *Unto. Cambist* II. 283 Dishonour, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc., is refused. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lviii. (1839) VIII. 226 He found... that Hurk & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xxiv. 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured.

Hence **Dishonouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. (1888viii.) 278 To come... on payne of dishonouryng. 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iv, Horrible... sacriledges and dishonourynges of God. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage.

**Dishonourable, -honorable** (dis'hōn'ōrēb'l), *a.* [app. orig. f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ABLE; but in some uses regarded as f. DIS-10 + HONOURABLE. Cf. F. *deshonorable* (14th c. in *Godef.*)]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The continuance... whereof... were... dishonourable to the hole realme. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 138 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graves. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. v. The words *dishonourable* are nonsense... unless the word *dishonourable* be applied to the parents. 1846 GREENER *St. Gannery* 315 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

†b. Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;... if the Access to it be dishonourable; is the Library-keeper to answer for it?



† **Disimpeach**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *desimpescher* (Cotgr.), *f. des-*, DIS- + *empescher* to IMPEACH.] *trans.* To free from impeachment.

1611 Cotgr., *Desimpescher*, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology proved harmless* 36 The wise man will disimpeach him, who boldly saith [etc.]

**Disimpester**, obs. var. of **DISEMPETER**.

† **Disimplicate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence *Disimplicated ppl. a.*, disinvolved, explicit.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall of Man* 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

**Disimprison**, *v.* Also *9* disem-. [f. DIS- 6 + IMPRISON: cf. F. *desemprisonner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also *fig.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desimprisonner*, to vnprison, or disimprison. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 61 They can hardly be separated, and dis-imprisoned as in Minerals. 1671 GREY *Anat. Plants* i. 1. § 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes, being once dis-imprisoned from their Coats, must needs very considerably amplify themselves. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the world of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1858 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* I. i. 1. 21 'All History is an imprisoned Epic', says Saureteig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance!

Hence *Disimprisoned ppl. a.*, *Disimprisoning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Disimprisonment*, the action of disimprisoning.

1611 Cotgr., *Disimprisonné*, disimprisoned, delivered out of prison. 1656 EARL MORN. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 193 After the disimprisonment of the commendador. 1659 TORRIANO, *Disacceratura*, a disimprisoning. 1777 TORLADY in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore. 1787 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. vi. i. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of dis-imprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 101 How can the youthful châteline but pant for disimprisonment?

† **Disimproprate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 41 It shall not be disimproprated to the benefit of the heir.

**Disimprove**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic. Ep. Ded.*, No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* i. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which disimprove the fruit. a 1717 PARNELL *Deborah* (Senger), Thus direful was deform'd the country round; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground. 1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Brien's & O'Flaherty's* IV. 352 Something changed, but not disimproved. 1890 *Genil. Mag.* Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

b. *intr.* To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in WORCESTER, whence in later Dicts.

Hence *Disimproving ppl. a.*

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

**Disimprovement**, [*f. prec. after IMPROVEMENT.*] The action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 193 The final issue, would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1723 SWIFT *Power of Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 HELPS in *Mar. Mag.* Feb. 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office.

**Disinable**, **Disinamour**, etc.: see **DISEN-**.

† **Disincameration**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *disincameration* (1664 in Littré): see DIS- 4, 6 and INCAMERATION.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera; also called *disincameration*.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 198 In the business of the disincameration of Castro.

† **Disincantation**, *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xi. 193 The Vanitie of the World. Canto XI, The Disincantation.

**Disincarcerate**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* = **DISEMPRISON**. Hence *Disincarceration*.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 C. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

**Disincarnate**, *a.* [DIS- 10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of *incarnate* adj. 1881 PALGRAVE *Death in Forest in Vision of Eng.* (1889) 34 The Soul disincarnate.

**Disincarnate**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of *incarnate* vb.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection, being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

**Disinchant**, obs. var. of **DISENCHANT**.

**Disincluable**, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINABLE.] Having a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 245 The senate were no way disincluable to a peace.

**Disinclination** (disinklin'ē-shn). [f. DIS- 9 + INCLINATION.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, unwillingness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 751/1 [He] spent his time abroad, where he improved his disinclination to the church. 1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* v. (1702) 164 This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifference and Disinclination. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. v. So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. 1767 BAKER *No. 67* ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. bk. (R.)* The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks... and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Jour. Albana* 1122 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extortions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

**Disincline** (disinklō'n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCLINE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 115/2 It served... to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 CASTLEPEACH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peshwa to place himself in our hands. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* iv. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 33 Other considerations... might well disincline him to a warlike expedition.

absol. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. *intr.* To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (to do something).

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 19 She... believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow.

**Disinclined** (disinklō'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINED.] Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 207/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 VOYSE *Revenge* n. i. Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonor's heart is disinclined. 1728 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* I. 149 The old aristocracy... were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures. 1858 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. v. [He] felt disinclined for any more sleep.

**Disinclose**: see **DISENCLOSE**.

**Disincumber**, obs. var. of **DISENCUMBER**.

† **Disincumodate**, *v.* *Obs.* Erroneous mixture of *discommode* and *incommode*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virgin* 22 For fear of disincumodating themselves.

† **Disincorporate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *7* disen-. [f. DIS- 10 + INCORPORATE *a.*: see next.] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casuist Unca's* d 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disincorporate, and Lopp'd off from the Body.

**Disincorporate** (disink'pōrēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCORPORATE *v.*: cf. F. *disincorporer* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] 1. *trans.* To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* IV. 291 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 *Alin. Nat. Conj. Council* (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church. 2. To separate from a corporation or body.

1701 COLLIER *St. Ansel.* (1726) 168 He that is selfish... disincorporates himself from mankind.

Hence **Disincorporation**, the action of disincorporating, or depriving of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

1772 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome... as a matter of an external nature.

† **Disincrease**, *sb.* *Obs.* In *5* disen-. [f. DIS- 9 + INCREASE *sb.*] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. In prejudice of his worthynesse And disincrease of his hygh prowesses. c 1430 — *Thebes* ii. (R.). The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disincrease. c 1450 — *Compt. Loveres* Lyfe 202 Wythout addycioun, Or disincrese, othwer mor or lesse.

† **Disincrease**, *v.* *Obs.* In *5* disincrese. [f. DIS- 6 + INCREASE *v.*] To decrease, diminish (*intr.* and *trans.*; in quot. 1430, = DIMINISH 5, to rob, deprive).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 It faille and falleth in to moeyunge (to be simpleite of [the] presence of god, and disincrese to be infinite quantite of future and of preterit c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxiv. (1869) 149 Thei withdrawn and disincresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire rialte.

**Disincrusted**, [*f. DIS- 10 + L. incrustantem*, pr. pple. of *incruster* to INCRUST: see -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] Something that removes or prevents incrustation.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 1012 Zinc as a Disincrusted in Steam Boilers.

**Disincumber**: see **DISENCUMBER**.

**Disindividualize**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of individuality.

1839 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 327 Self is thus... dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized. 1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired... by all men... must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party.

**Disinfect** (disinfekt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INFECT *v.*: perh. ad. F. *désinfecter* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).] 1. *trans.* To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Smorbare*, to disinfect, to cure, to heale. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6025/2 La Canourgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.

2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1638 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's late Disc.* 63 They use to make great fires, where there is household-stuff of men that died of the Pestilence, to disinfect [1664 disinfect] them. *Ibid.* 64. 1828 WEBSTER, *Disinfect*, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 *Pharmac. Fm.* III. 356 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air. absol. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence *Disinfected ppl. a.*, *Disinfecting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent... it [chlorine] is unrivalled. 1863 STURGEON *Greyhound* III. (L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or, disinfecting fluid. 1890 B. A. WATSON *Eng. Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 247 One of the rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods. 1894 *Times* 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

**Disinfectant**, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *désinfectant* (1816 in Hatz.-Darm.), pres. pple. of *désinfecter* to DISINFECT.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of disinfecting. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

B. *sb.* Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 109/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime... is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant. *Fig.* 1862 T. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreyne* vi. (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

**Disinfecter**, [*f. DISINFECT v. + -ER* 1.] He who or that which disinfects. 1845 *Fm. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter.

**Disinfection** (disinfek'shn). [*n.* of action from DISINFECT *v.*: cf. F. *désinfection* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* II. n. 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 170/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation. 1890 B. A. WHITEHEAD *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

**Disinfector**, [*f. DISINFECT v. + -OR*, after L. *infector*, etc.] = DISINFECTER; *spec.* a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1832 L. CAMPBELL *Lett. Aug. in Life* (1881) III. 15 In court were almost overpowered by fumigations and aspirations. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Disinfestation**, [DIS- 9.] The reversal of infestation; liberation from feudal tenure. 1881 *Academy* 7 May 356 Some new light upon the disinfection of advowsons.

**Disinflamm**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xii. 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

**Disinflation**, [DIS- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. **DEFLATION**.

1880 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 The grapnel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed... before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to us for rolling the balloon.

**Disingage**, *-ment*, obs. ff. **DISENGAGE**, *-MENT*. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to be... disingaged from their contentions.



Disingenious, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for DISINGENIOUS, etc.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 1 (1669) 62/2 One is against love, and so disingenious. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* iii. § 6, 170 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 161 If duty may be disingeniously put off now. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 11 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

**Disingenuity** (disindzēni'uti). [f. next, after *ingenuity*, *ingenuity*.] = DISINGENUOUSNESS (which is now more usual).

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* (1650) l. 302 Unthankfulness and disingenuity. 1653 MANTON *Exp. Jas.* iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions... forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. (1693) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. x The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 184 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

1680 H. DOOWELL *Disc. Sauchoniaton's Hist.* (1691) 114 For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

**Disingenuous** (disindzēni'us), a. [DIS-10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see DISINGENUOUS]. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 291 It will be disingenuous to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 32 Of such disingenuous addresses, 'tis easy to read the event. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 67. § 9 A Disingenuous Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) I. ii. 98 Cranmer... had recourse to the disingenuous shift of a protest. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* *Advice* 46 It is a disingenuous thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence **Disingenuously** *adv.*, in a disingenuous manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly.

1661 H. NEWCOMBE *Diary* (1849) 26 So disingenuously... I have carried toward my God. 1678 [see DISINGENUOUS]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxix. 289 Although I had most disingenuously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* viii. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingenuously evasive.

**Disingenuousness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see DISINGENUOUS, etc.]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iii. v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 Those statutes... could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

† **Disinhabited**, *ppl. a.* Short for DISINHABITED. 1530 PALSGR. 519/2 This countrey is utterly disinhabyt, *ce pays est entièrement depoullé*.

† **Disinhabite**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + INHABIT *v.*] *trans.* To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barneye of dwellynge people. 1582 N. LICHTHELT tr. *Castellado's Covg. E. Ind.* liv. 117 The Citie becoming thus disinhabited. 1607 TOPSLITT *Serpents* (1658) 60 Some places have been disinhabited, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 TOPOL s.v. *Disinhabit*, In modern times we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it.

b. *refl.* To remove one's dwelling.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat. World* iii. 220 Caused the People to disinhabit themselves.

Hence † **Disinhabited** *ppl. a.*, uninhabited, without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYT *Poyages* III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountains... utterly disinhabited and voyd of people. 1622 MABNE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 157 Hee... dwells in places vn-peopled and disinhabited. 1632 LUTWIG *Trav.* viii. 374 We were long or night involved in a disinhabited Country. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* i. (ed. 2) 5 That part of this Island... is totally disinhabited.

† **Disinhabitable**, a. *Obs.* [Dis-10.] Uninhabitable.

1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabitable. 1666 N. INGLEO *Beuticolio & Urania* (1632) I. 74 Will you make this place disinhabitable to ingenuity?

† **Disinhabitate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [Dis-6.] 1611 CORGE, *Deshabiter*, to disinhabitate, or deprive of inhabitants.

**Disinherison** (disinhē'risən). Also disinherit. [f. DIS-9 + INHERISON: cf. *disinherit*.] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance: = DISHERISON.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The peril slaughter or disinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII. Wks.* (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 FRYMERE *Ser. Power Parl.* ii. (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 18 There are fourteen such reasons... which may justify such disinherison. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* iii. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison... to unite himself to the bride he... bad chosen for him.

**Disinherit** (disinhē'rit), *v.* Also 6 disen-, dishenereite. [f. DIS-6 + INHERIT *v.*] *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 452 We hadde leuer be disinherited and chased oute of the londre. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1040 The sonne him shal disinherite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V.* an. 2 (1809) 66 Shamefully to dishenereite ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to invade the said dukes countree... to destroe and dishinherit the said duke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Hess Bristol* (1887) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOKE *Lives Abys.* (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

† b. *Const. of Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to dishenereite the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Graundfathers inheritance. 1621 *State Trials*, *Abp. Abbot* (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of. c. 1716 SOUTH (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

c. *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 334 And thou, fair moon... Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plung'd in mines, forgets a sun was made. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence **Disinherited** *ppl. a.*, **Disinheriting** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. 1, An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

**Disinheritable**, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Cause*. (1841) 291 Heirs of Heaven they are, but disinheritable for their misdeemeanour.

**Disinheritance**. [f. DISINHERIT *v.*, after *inheritance*.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 TRIFLER No. 39. 506 He was enjoined... upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL *Observ. Crit.* *Gosp.* ii. ii. § 3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

† **Disinheritate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. DISINHERIT + -ATE<sup>3</sup>, on analogy of words from Latin *ppl. stem*: see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. Cf. *It. disereditare* = *diseredare* to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT.

Hence **Disinheritated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disinheritation** = DISINHERITANCE.

1654 COKE *Dianca* iii. 172 A Princess disinherited implores your aide. 1835 CHAMBERLAIN *Frul.* 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritation.

**Disinhume** (disinhū'm), *v.* Also disen-.

[Dis-6.] *trans.* To bury, unearth, exhume.

1821 WORSW. *Ecol. Sonn.*, *Wildlife*, The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wildlife disinhumed. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 CORN. *Mag.* Sept. 331 A golden drinking-horn disinhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

† **Disinsanity**, *Obs. rare*. In 7 disen-. [irreg. f. *dis-* (used otiosely or intensively; cf. DIS-5) + INSANITY.] Insanity, madness.

a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Two Noble K.* iii. v. What tediousity and disinsanity is here among ye!

**Disinslave**, *obs. form* of DISENSLAVE.

**Disinsulation**. [Dis-9.] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8366. 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

**Disinsure**, *Disinsail*, etc.: see DISSEN.

**Disintegrable**, a. [f. DISINTEGRATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillo-calclites. 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. 1864 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

**Disintegrant**, a. and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. B. *sb.* Something that disintegrates; a disintegrating agent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 4 Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

**Disintegrate** (disintē'grēt), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + INTEGRATE *v.*]

I. *trans.* To separate into its component parts or particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action). Also *fig.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Marlites... are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 49 The adjacent rocks... were disintegrated. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 HILLS *Sci. Press*,

xxii. 333 Bricks... entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

*fig.* 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. iii. § 13 A fanatical anarchy... disintegrating every thing like a church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1876 GLAUSTONE *Homeric Syntax*. Learning and ingenuity... expended in a hundred efforts... to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G. ALLEN *Englist* vii. (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments from the whole mass or body.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* ii. (1881) 57 'Their personal adventures'... cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated, to break up.

18... R. JAMESON (L.), On exposure to the weather is [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates. 1854 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ix. 249 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks... to disintegrate. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

**Disintegrate**, a. *rare*. [f. DIS-10 + INTEGRATE *a.*, after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form.

**Disintegrated**, *ppl. a.* [f. DISINTEGRATE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Brit. Circ. Sc. Chem.* 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

**Disintegrating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That disintegrates (*trans.*); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or integrity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States.

2. That disintegrates (*intr.*); breaking up, going to pieces.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 A disintegrating race. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen.

**Disintegration**. [n. of action f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or process of disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. *lit.*; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, it... chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1868 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 9) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of polish. 1834 THOMSON in *Proc. R. Soc. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slats rocks. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* i. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iii. (1878) 24 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 2 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. *fig.*

1849 HT. MARTINEAU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 353 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLAUSTONE *Jur. Muckl.* i. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. *attrib.* as *disintegration-scheme*, *theory*.

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffeld.* 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence **Disintegrationist**, an advocate of disintegration.

1884 DUNCLEY in *Mauch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Foster seems to me to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Aug. Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

**Disintegrative**, a. [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 164 Tenets... essentially disintegrative of union. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stratist* ii. 11 *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient theories were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

**Disintegrator**. [agent-n. f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*: see -OR.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.

1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of *admiris*. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 4 Frost is... a powerful disintegrator.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments or powder. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Disintegrator*. 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, gunny, etc. for manure. 2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beating projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 5

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator. It grinds everything to powder, and is largely used in reducing bones and oyster shells into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

## 2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffeld*. 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

**Disintegratory, a.** [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 LEWIS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

**Disintegrity.** [DIS- 9.] Want of integrity or entrenchment; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection. 1861 WILLIS in *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 91 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

**Disintegrated, a. rare.** [f. DIS- 10 + L. *integer* entire + -OUS : after *disintegrate*, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 8 Aug. 80 Such a disintegrated material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

**Disintensify, v.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensify.

**Disinter** (disintēr), *v.* Also 7 disen- -terre. [ad. F. *désinterrer* (15th c. in Littre), f. *des-* 1 + *enterrer* to INTER.]

1. *trans.* To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to bury, exhume.

1611 COTGR., *Desservier*, to disinterre, vburie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (R.) Isis (their Goddess) now I'll disinterre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 To disinterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 96 Disinterre the greatest roots. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows.

2. *transf. and fig.* To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero... very often lie... concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have disinterred. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I. The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

† **Disinterest, v. Obs.** Pa. pp. -essed, -est. [ad. F. *désintéresser* 'to discharge, or save harmlessness; to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), f. *des-* 1 + *intéresser* to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST *v.*

Hence *Dis-interesting vbl. sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him... doth dis-interesse him these Obligations. 1642 R. CANNON *Experience* iii. iv. 14 Why is every man disinterred from a lawful calling? 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterred in the allegiance of subjects. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Draps* i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinterrese any in the Civil part. a 1655 VINET *Les Sulp.* (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self-love... is very rare.

† **Disinterested, ppl. a. Obs.** Also *des-, disinterest.* [f. prec. + -ED 1, or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTED.]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. li. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to be disinterested of other mens affayres, and disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. lii. § 81. 179 We that are disinterested persons. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 48 Such disinterested and resign'd Habitudes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euiremont's Ess.* 351 Let us act the disinterested.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr*. xii. 358 The Pope... more dis-interested then the neighbour Princes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterested person. 1696 MARY ASTLE *Proposal to Ladies* 137 'The most refin'd and disinterested'd Benevolence. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinterested.

Hence † **Disinterestedly adv.** † **Disinterestedness, -estness, disinterestedness.**

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 66 The... Disinterestedness of his Love to us. 1707 KEPL. *Ridic.* 253 Disinterestedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. PHILLIPS *Tr. Thirty-four* Conf. 351 Men disinterestedly holy.

† **Disinterestment, Obs.** [a. F. *désintéressement* (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 170 Let him read them both with an equal disinterestment. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Poster. to Pref. He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinterestment.

**Disinterest, sb.** [f. DIS- 9 + INTEREST *sb.*] 1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest of or disadvantageous to (a person or thing concerned). Now rare.

1662 GLANVILLE *Law Orient.* Pref. (1682) 7 'Tis a great disinterest to so... unusual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 Whatever is to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1821) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1875 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest... to

the lender of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

† 2. Disinterestedness, impartiality. *Obs.*

1658 J. WEBB *Tr. Calprenede's Cleopatra* viii. i. 34 Persuaded of my disinterest in the affairs of Coriolanus. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. p. xviii. Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXXI. 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805 — in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. *rare.*

1859 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Era* I. i. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things.

**Disinterest, v.** Now rare. [f. DIS- 6 + INTEREST *v.* : see DISINTEREST, which this vb. has superseded.]

1. *trans.* To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*. When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard. 1675 *Tr. Camden's Hist.* Eli. 539 An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio. If he would disinterest himself from the Queen. 1693 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 15 His present Enmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would. But it hinders his being willing to come. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 24 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* II. 29 That every man dis-interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retrieving of the Truth.

**Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESTED ppl. a.**

**Disinterested, ppl. a.** [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1; or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTED.]

† 1. Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1614) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1684 *Contempr. State of Man* I. x (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all worldly matters, which they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 *Jurists Lett.* iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 115 The soul... sits now as the most disinterested Arbitrator, and impartial Judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be... Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 82, I fairly own I was not dis-interested in wishing you here. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxii. 446 His disinterested kindness to us... can never be forgotten.

**Disinterestedly, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charm.* (1737) I. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them dis-interestedly. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. iii. 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

**Disinterestedness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. JOHNSON in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodl. Libr.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is Dis-interestedness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 8 This... gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness. 1866 LIDDELL *Bampton Lect.* iv. (1875) 105 This dis-interestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

**Disinteresting, ppl. a.** [f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTING *ppl. a.*, or f. DISINTEREST *v.* + -ING 2.]

Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 WARBURTON *Lett. to Birch* in Boswell *Johnson* (1837) I. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of dis-interesting passages. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The attempt... produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect. 18... *The Studio* III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

**Disinterestness, var. DISINTERESTEDNESS. Obs.**

**Disinterment.** [f. DISINTER + -MENT.]

1. The action of disinterring; exhumation.

1790 P. NEVE *(title)* A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 788 The disinterment of Harold's body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2. *concr.* The material result or product of disinterment; something disinterred.

1825 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water. 1841 D'ARLLET *Amen. Lit.*, R. Crowley II. 130 Our most skillful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation.

**Disintertwine, v.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tanhuäuser* 32 The carved archi-

trave, Whereon the intricate... design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1857 GILBERTS *Levee Ess.* 4 *Stud.* (1890) 198 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

**Disinthrall, Disinthrone:** see DISEN-.

**Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB *v.***

1611 FLORIO, *Dissepelire*, to vburie, disintombe.

**Disintone, v. rare.** [f. DIS- 6 + INTONE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble. 1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

**Disintoxicate, v. ? Obs.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness.

1865 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Coffee Tea & Choc.* 40 It disintoxicates those that are fuddled.

**Disintreat:** see DISENTREAT.

**Disintricate, v.** [f. DIS- 6 + INTRICATE *v.*] *trans.* To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 FLORIO, *Disintricare*, to free... to disintricate, to vntangle. 1611 COTGR., *Désinestement*... a loosening, vntesting, disintricating. 1660 *Tr. Anyrallid's Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. lii. 377 The knowledge of the true God... disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

† **Disinure, v. Obs.** [f. DIS- 6 + INURE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 59 God... disinuring his chosen Israel from his wonted call. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 We are hinder'd and disinur'd by this course of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

† **Disinvalidity, Obs.** [irreg. f. *dis-*, otiose or intensive (cf. DIS- 5) + INVALIDITY.] Invalidity.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ii. iv. 136, I do call those Some mens doctrines... Private Opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them.

† **Disinveigle, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from inveiglement.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biordi's Banish'd Virg.* 50 Nor had he... beneve yet disinveigled so soone as he was... but for the Princess... who... shew'd him the false carde dealt him.

**Disinvelope:** see DISENVELOP.

**Disinvent, v. nonce-vul.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the invention of.

1868 HELPS *Realms* xiv. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. *Ibid.* 375 and 376.

**Disinvest, v.** [DIS- 6; cf. mod. F. *désinvestir*.] *trans.* To deprive of with which one is invested; to strip, divest (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. a 1631 DRAVION *Wks.* I. 270 [Jod.] Having seen His disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Govt.* 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they do not disinvest themselves of their right naturall. 1882 A. AUSTIN in *Contempr. Rev.* Jan. 129 Not... that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So **Disinvestiture, Disinvesture**, the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 COURT & J. *Tas.* I. (1849) I. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber. 1846 WORCESTER *Dict. West. Rev.* for *Disinvesture*.

**Disinvigorate, v. rare.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of *invigorate*.

1844 SYD. SMITH *Lett. in Mem.* (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

† **Disinvitation, Obs.** [f. DIS- 9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 502 Why do you... give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

† **Disinvite, v. Obs.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation to. Hence *Disinviting ppl. a.*

1850 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 329 Casting a sideways look on Zelmene, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allurement (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow. 1650 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 143 (I) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sur-footing* 27 Which would... disinvite to a pursuit.

**Disinvolve, v.** [f. DIS- 6 + INVOLVE *v.*] *trans.* To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

1611 FLORIO, *Disinvolve*, disintangled, disinvolved. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Tr. Mathieu's Vainquy Prosperité* 9 Other inquisitions... from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves. 1647 *Power of Keys* ii. 12 False illations... which will all vanish... and the truth be dis-involved. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. ix.* 260 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

**Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP *v.***

1611 FLORIO, *Disinwrappe*, to disinwrap.

**Disione, var. of DISJUNE *v.* Obs.**

**Disjasked, -et, -it, ppl. a. Sc.** [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of dejected': cf. DIS-JECTED.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. *lit.*

and *fig.* Also in *comb.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli. 'Tak the first broken dis-jasked... 1822 GALT *Stewartry* 261 (Jam.) In a very looking road, being both sore in lilt and limb, and worn disjaskit state, being both sore in lilt and limb, and worn disjaskit in my mind. 1890 — *Laurie T.* vii. viii. (1849) 335 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjaskit state.

**Disject** (disdʒekt), *v.* [f. L. *disiect-*, ppl. stem of *disicere* to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *jacere* to throw; cf. also L. *disiectare* freq.] *trans.* To cast or break asunder; to scatter, disperse. Hence *Disject* ppl. *a.* separated by force, dismembered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward misse[r]able disiected and separated. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas. i.* The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people. — *Rev. xvi.* 19 By the earthquake disjected and dissipated. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* 11. 322 My lecture... the last of my long but disjected series. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 547 That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 1/3 To tear his presecr critic limb from limb... and then to dance a stately... carnagiale over the disjected members.

|| **Disjecta membra.** *Lat. plur.* An alteration of Horace's *disiecti membra poetæ* 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 POPE *Lett.* (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the *disiecta membra poetæ*. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) 11. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the *disiecta membra* of Pitt. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev. ix.* 186 The *disiecta membra* to whose tender mercies these *disiecta membra* have been committed.

**Disjection** (disdʒekʃən). [ad. L. *disiectionem*, n. of action f. *disicere*, to DISJECT: see -TION.] The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rent. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. a 1806 BR. HORSLEY *Biblical Crit.* IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11. iii. vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

**Disjeune**, var. **DISJUNE**, *Sc.*, breakfast.

**Disjoin** (disdʒɔɪn), *v.* Also 5 desr. [ME. *des-, disjoynre*, a. OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, mod. F. *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, It. *disgiungere* = L. *disiungere*, f. *Dis-* + *iungere* to JOIN.]

1. *trans.* To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever: a. persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257/4 We wold have disioyned you and have drowned you. 1484 — *Curial* 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioynne vs. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyghm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxiii. The smell and tasting partly conjoyned he, and part disioyned. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Deserts and... mountaines disioyning the provinces. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 149 The first Intention... is performed by restoring the bones disioyned. c 1694 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disioyn? 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* 134 The two parishes were disioyned in 1642.

absol. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* 11. 28; It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disioynne and separat. a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 22 That cruel word for ever must disioyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (from another). 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 11. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wold not disioynre nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* 11. viii. (1591) 87 Spaine being disioyned from it [Africa] by a narrow strait. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* 11. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is when it disioyns Remorse from Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* 1. iv. 271 Our knights are now almost disioyned again from the Senate. 1845 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 11. (1875) 77 [He] never disioyns banter itself from politeness.

† 2. To separate into parts or sections; to disjoin. 1579 FOLKE *Heskins Part.* 367 Although M. Heskins hath disioyned this place... I have set it down... entire. 1598 FLORIO, *Slombare* ... to disioynne as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fully be disioyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie). 1613 MARNION *Fine Companion* 1. v. Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disioyns. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 That marriage therefore God himself disioyns. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* 11. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disioyn. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 617 All with headlong pace... Disioyn their order.

† 4. *fig.* To put out of joint, unbinge. *Obs. rare.* a 1633 LENNARD *Tr. Charron's Wit* 1. xvi. 82 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius... so disioyned and disioyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: a. said of two or more.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joyned in the personallty, yet they disioyned in the reality. 1699 GARTH *Disjoyn.* 111. (1766) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disioyn. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobio.* (1765) 263 They, hopeless now... disioyned, and one of them fled the country.

b. said of one thing parting from another. 1592 SHAKS. *Tem. & Ad.* 541 Till breathlesse he disioyned, and backward drew. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disioyneth not, but sticketh fast.

Hence **Disjoyning** *abl. sb.* and *pl. a.* 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Disjoynnyng, disjunction. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 21. Two not farre disjoynnyng vallies. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* 11. iv. This disjoynnyng Of bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1742 A. MOSKOW *Anat.* (ed. 3) 192 They may... yield to a disjoynnyng Force. 1794

SULLIVAN *View Nat.* 1. 26 The meeting or disjoining of natives.

**Disjoin**, *obs. f.* **DISJUNE**, *Sc.*, breakfast.

**Disjoined**, *pl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see *prec. vb.*

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 88 These disioyned ghests. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disioyned Aphorismes. 1790 PENNANT *London* (R.) Windmill-street consists of disioyned houses.

Hence † **Disjoynedly** *adv.* *Obs.*, separately, disjunctly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* 1. xx. Fiv b. If magnitudes disioynedly or separately be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also be proportionall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul... neither of them distinctly, but both disioynedly.

**Disjoynner**, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>] One who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 10 This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoynner which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoyn**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoigne*, disjunct separation, division, rupture (Godef.) = L. type \**disiuncta*, fem. sb. from *disiunctus* pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ada, -ade, F. -ée: see -ADE. This takes the place in part of L. *disiunctio*.] A disjoined or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* 111. 447 (496) What wyght hat stont in swych disioynete. 1430 LYCG. *Chron. Troy* 1. v. And thus amides of either of these twaine Of loue and shame even so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disioynete. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 309 The which [warre], at that tyme, was in sucbe disioynete, that he cowde not bryng it to any frame. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhill now haue cacht at disioynete [MS. 1513 disjunct] The sylly Troianis bath be se and land.

† **Disjoyn**, *pl. a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoyn* (= L. *disiunctus*), pa. pple. of *desjoindre* to DISJOIN.]

1. Disjoined, out of joint; disconnected.

c 1420 PALLAD. on *Husb.* viii. 164 That sensis spillre or poynte disioyned he therynne is not my wille. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* 1. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our state to be disioyned, and out of frame. a 1717 PARNELL *David* (Seager), My bones... Disjoyned with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. **DISJOINT** *sb.*)

c 1500 LANCELOT 2907 For well zith se the perell, how disioynit The aduentur now stonndith one the poynt Boith of my lord his honore, and his lond.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 37 Because of it [=its] disioyn standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disioyned and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. MORE *Alysi. Godliness* 31 The disioyn and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-*adv.* Apart, asunder.

c 1430 PILGER *Lyf Manhode* 11. cxlviii. (1866) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hated]; bi which disioynct is yswaed the onhed of bretherhed.

**Disjoyn** (disdʒɔɪn), *v.* Also 6-7 -joynit [orig. f. **DISJOINT** *pl. a.* (cf. -ATE<sup>3</sup>); but in some uses treated as f. **JOINT** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. **DISJOINT** *a.* 1.)

c 1420 PALLAD. on *Husb.* i. 873 Thi wortes that the wermes not disioyn [destruunt]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydote's Quest.* *Chirurge.* Vpon the rybdes & lyke bones for to reduce and retoume them to theyr places, when they are broken or dysioyned. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 22 Giles, is miserably disioyned from Ægidius, as Gillet from Ægidia, by the French. 1648 SANROBERT *Serm.* 11. 226 If our spirits... be shattered and disioyned, through distrust in God. 1860 PUSEY *Mis. Proph.* 347 Selfishness... disioyns the whole frame of society. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) 111. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disioyned.

† b. *fig.* To distract. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 He is not disioyned with other Meditations.

c. *fig.* To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* 1. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have... disioyned, and given us the grounds of it, in the beginning of the Chapter, and the superstructure... in the end. 1770 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) 1V. 504 It is... disagreeable... to observe a lyric writer of taste... disioyning the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disioyned by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1583 STANBYURST *Aeneis* 111. (Arb.) 83 The sea... rusht in... Italye disioynnyng with stout streits from Sicill Island. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disioyned from him. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 11. vi. 164 Except... some part of Asher lay southward at distance, disioyned from the main body of that Tribe. 1759 HIST. in *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disioyns the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 1. 484 Great Britain, disioyned from her colonies. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. 11. xi. 134 Unite these all and then you have the Reformation... Disioyn them and then you have some miserable sect.

3. To separate joint from joint; to take in pieces at the joints.

1587 HARNAR *Beza's Serm.* 384 (T.) As for his coach... he would not only have it to be unharmed as I said, but also unpinned, disioyned, and pulled asunder. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 44 Like watches by unskillfull men Disioyned,

and set ill againe. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A.* 1. ix, The corporal began to disjoin his rod.

absol. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 A good Carver... cuts up, disjoyns, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjoined; to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* 111. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disioynit. 1888 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 741 A hundred castles overturn... quiver, disioynit. 1890 CONSTANCE SMITH *Riddle L. Haviland* 11. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disioynit, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjoyning** *abl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Disioynitione*, a disioyning, a disioyning. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 149 The disioyning of the bones. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) 1. 546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disioyning between the king and his people. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* 11. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disioyning of the mortar.

**Disioyned**, *pl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. SANDYS *Job* 45 (T.) Be... their disioyned bones to powder ground. 1684 *Contentpl. State of Mass.* 1. vi. (1699) 69 Consider... the disioyned position of the Bones. 1790 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alycone* 27, I saw a chif disioyned plank. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* L. 121 Disioyned and unfinished Members. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disioyned parts of it. 1849 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 11. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disioyned state... ready to be put together. 1897 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxxvii. 247 A little disioyned gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* 111. (1682) 96 A disioyned People, not under any settled form of Government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* 111. x. 258 He felt already... that he was the head of a disioyned body. 1838 THIRLWALL *Græc.* 11. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disioyned and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disioyned speeches. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* 11. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disioyned sumbes. 1817 EARL OF DUOLLEY *Lett.* 3 June (1840) 169 His argument... seems loose and disioyned. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xii. Our conversation dropped into broken disioyned sentences.

Hence **Disioynedly** *adv.*, **Disioynedness**.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 505 The disorders and disioynedness of his discourse. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 134 You remark in all their Actions... a Disioynedness. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xl. 19, I must pass, disioynedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Invoc. Abr.* xii. 85 We talked disioynedly.

**Disioynit**, *adv.* [f. **DISJOINT** *a.* + -IT<sup>2</sup>]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to *conjunctly*.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudencie* 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joyned; but, disioynit, no way can they be perfect. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus* 11. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjunctly or disioynit, they take each a share.

2. Disjointedly, disconnectedly. *rare.*

1621 HAKEWILL *King Davids Vow* Aija, Discourses which were delivered disioynitly and by peece-meale. 1802 ARGENT Jan. 70 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disioynitly muttered Mr. Arthur.

**Disioyniture**, [f. **DISJOINT** *v.* + -URE, after *jointure*. Cf. OF. *desjoyniture* (in Godef.)] The state of being disjoined; disconnection, separation.

1757 CONWAY *Lett.* in *Fraser's Mag.* (1859) XLII. 474 There is more disioyniture to our affairs... than any condition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 TONGUE *Foet's Err.* xix. 204 The disioyniture of opinion between them and the Yankee schoolmarm was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

**Disjoyn**, *joon*, *obs. ff.* **DISJUNE**, *Sc.*, breakfast.

† **Disjoynr**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* + stem of *adjourn*.] *trans.* To put off from the day appointed.

1642 SIR W. BRERETON in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjoyned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. 1811. 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjoyned.

† **Disjurge**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* + *jurare*.]

To deprive of or remove from the office of judge. 1649 [See **JUSTICE**]. 1653 *State Trials*, Dr. J. Hewit (R.) All the rest of the Judges... were... impeached of high treason, disjurd'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjunction, error for DIJUNCTION. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Disjugate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disjugate*, to disjoin, part, sever.

† **Disjunct**, *sc.* Latinized form of **DISJOINT** *sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 30 [See **DISJOINT** *a.*]

**Disjunct** (disdʒʊŋkt), *a.* [ad. L. *disjunctus*, pa. pple. of *disiungere* to disjoin. Cf. **DISJOINT** *a.*]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now *rare* exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

1599 NASHE *Leanten Staffe* (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich... it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1667 CLAYTON *Luc. Orient.* vii. (R.) The divine... freedom consists in his acting by meer arbitrary will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1683 R. HOLMES *Armory* 11. 352 A Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is





DISLIKE.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. VI. § 30 From the situation  
of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocated-  
ness are these—I. Resignation . . 5 Mental derangement.  
1883 *American* VI. 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into  
Mr. Riley's landscapes.



that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre  
his march. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 139 Do not glory  
in her ruins, trample not upon her dislustre.

**Dislustre** (disl'stər), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence **Dislustr'd** *adj.* a.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* (1654) II. 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour.  
1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions... get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deadens and dislustres them.  
1667 DIGNY *Elvira* v. iv. Whose character would it not dislustre?  
1868 LOWELL *Willow's* II. Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustr'd front.

2. *intr.* To lose its lustre.

1800 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

**Dismade**, -maid, -maide, *obs.* ff. **DISMAYED**.

+ **Disma'gn**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 8 + L. *magn-us* great.] *trans.* To deprive of greatness.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

+ **Dismaiden**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xlii. (1632) 629 At the dismaydening of their wives.

**Dismai'l**, *v.* *arch.* [a. OF. *desmailler* -r, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *mailler* MAIL; armour; cf. It. *dismagliare*, *obs.* Sp. *desmallar*.] *trans.* To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 207 Ther perced haubrekes, and dismailed, and many ther were thrown to grounde.  
1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* 69 Hys helme was desmayll'd & broken.  
1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayld.  
1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* 353 O thou... who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

**Dismain** (dis'mān), *v.* [Dis- 8.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 *Kent Herald* 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain a road.  
1893 *Bristol Times* 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

**Dismal** (diz'māl), *adj.* and *n.* Forms: 4-7 **dismall**, 4-5 **dis(e)male**, 5 **dysmal**, -mel, -mol, 6 **diesmoll**, **dismold**(e), 6-7 **S. dismal**, 6- **dismal**. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr. *les mals jours*: whence it appears to be OF. *dis mal* = L. *dies mali* evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', (cf. 'summer days', 'winter days'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from day, days, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. *sb.* (The original use.)

+ 1. The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also *dies Egyptiaci*, 'Egyptian daies' (see EGYPTIAN 1 b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age. The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 20, 25; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quat. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, *flage*; see Prof. Skeat's note, *Chaucer* I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness.

[1256 see Note below.] c. 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. f. (c. 1310), (Satirical Verses on Balio) Begkot an bride, Rede him at ride In the dismale [rime ille]. c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismale, That was the .x. woundes of Egipte. a. 1400 *Pystyll of Susan* 305 Pou hast the president, he peple to seere, Pou dotest now on pin olde ten in he dismale (v. rr. in pin olde days, in pin elde). c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 93 A way-tip not peis Egiptian daies, pat we call dysmal.

B. *adj.* [orig. attributive use of A.]

+ 1. Of days: Of or belonging to the *dies mali*; unlucky, unpropitious. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Beryn* 650 So trewly for the Pardonere, that is dismol day. c. 1420 *LYDG.* *Story Thebes* III. (1561) 3704/1 Her dismale daies and her fatal houres. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* B. vj b. Other... think that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or yt signe, it is an unlucky tyme to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1552 HULOET, *Dismal daies, atri dies, dies Egyptiaci*. 1560 Br. J. PUKINGTON *Exp. Aggeus* I. B. vj b. Why shall we then be bolde to call them euyl, infortunate, and dysmal daies?.. Why shall they not prosper on those daies, as well as on other? 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 24 If she had now escaped her dismalle daie: yet, doubtlesse... within a few yeares her life would have ended. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. II. vii. 26 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismalle day. 1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues* v. f. 88 (*Superstitions*) If his journey began... on the dismalle day, or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 12 Hee... distinguish the yeere into twelve months, and markt out which daies were lucky, and which were dismalle. 1778 BIRCH *Life Milton* M's Wks. 1738 l. 75 Before that dismalle 30th of January that his Majesty's Life was taken away.]

+ 2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 9 Seest thou not a dismalle influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his

dismall threatening sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake. *Ibid.* III. ii. 41 A Rauen's Note, Whose dismalle tune bereft my Vittall powres. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 139 Such love... could not prove to her otherwise than dismalle and unluckie. [1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii; It was that dismalle Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated with sense 5.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* IV. iii. 19 My dismalle Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1599 T. M[OUTFET] *Silkwormes* 37 A little dismalle fire whole townes hath burn'd, A little winde doth spread that dismalle fire. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 188 Many dismalle shewes of Darts and stones. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. Biog.* (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions, and other Dismalle and Afflicting Distempers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 76 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismalle Accidents. 1777 WATSON *Philipp* II (1793) II. xlii. 92 Involved in this dismalle catastrophe. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dismaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful; dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 262 Be this dismalle sight The closing up of our most wretched eyes. 1605 — *Mach.* v. v. 12 My fell of haire Would at a dismalle Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* II. 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a... dismalle shape. 1728 PORC. *Dhuc.* III. 269 Dire is the conflict, dismalle is the din. 1790 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismalle tidings when he frowned. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 15 The sight of this wreck... gave rise to many dismalle anecdotes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a multitude... take up a dismalle length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

*Dismal Science*, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy.

*Great Dismal Swamp* (U.S.). See C. 5.

1617 MINSHCU *Ductor, Dismall.* It signifieth also *Darke*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 23. 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurous and most dismalle skie. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Blacke is not knowne among them, they say tis dismalle and a signe of hell and sorrowe. 1656 tr. *Don Muñiz's Voy. Levant* 48 The Ghostliness of the Prospect is heightened by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismalle Shade. 1792 SKEATON *Edgworth* L. § 211 It looked very dismalle and threatening all the time. 1849 CARLYLE *Nigger Question*, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science—not a 'gay science', but a rueful—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'... what we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science*. 1850 — *Latter-d. Panph.* IV. (1872) 119 Good monitions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the *dismal science*. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule*, What a wild and dismalle country was this which lay... all around him! 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 54/2 The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 246 Doctrines which bad naturally sprung up in the dismalle age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly subjective, as in 6.)

1593 [see 2], a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dismal diffy*, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 131 Whales... blowing and making a very dismalle noise. 1719 De For *Cruce* (1840) L. xix. 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. Afar in the woods they raise a dismalle shout. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song. In a very dismalle tone. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 The dismalle groans of the harmonium. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 56 A dismalle wall of anguish.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 403 You may be surpris'd that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismalle manner. a. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1766) I. 329 Wrote dismalle letters to Court. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. vii*. The only dismalle figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxvii. 330, I think you should suffer your dismalle Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain... the warriors returned, in dismalle procession, to the village. quasi-adv. 1757 Mrs. E. GRAY *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismalle penned piece.

C. *sb.* [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

+ 1. A dismalle person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mute. *Obs.*

a. 1500 *Priests of Pöblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmoll, or the devil. 1590 LEVIN *Manich.* 1320 Ye dismalle, deull, diaboll. 1708 *Reply Swift's Bickersstaff* detected Wks. 1755 II. 1. 165 Away... into your flannel gear... here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage.

+ 2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. *Obs.* a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 315 The doit and the dismalle, indifferente del.

+ 3. *pl.* Mourning garments. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adored the weeds!... Such pretty employment in her dismals. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calcut* III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. *pl.* a. Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 He... seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. 1777 J. Q. ANANUS in *Ram. Lett.* (1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized upon whole State. a. 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* v. To Mrs. Haslitt 232 When we are in the dismals

there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836 MARRYAT *Middl. Essy xxxiii*, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals. 1893 EDNA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. *pl.* Expressions of gloom or despondency.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations... their triumphs and defiance, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion.

c. *pl.* Depressing circumstances, miseries.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, esp. in North Carolina.

1763 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 128, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs. 1812 H. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country. 1856 OLMPSTED *Slave States* 149 The 'Great Dismal Swamp', with the smaller 'Dismals'... of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D. *Comb.*, as *dismal-dreaming*.

1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 200 And drives away dark dismalle-dreaming night.

[Note. As to the identity of *dismal* with OF. (=AF.) *dis mal*—L. *dies mali*, see Professor Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minshcu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when *dismal* was used only to qualify days) derived it from L. *dies mali*, an evil and unhappy time. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French *Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Linham, 1236 (MSS., at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official *Rapport on Documents Manuscrits de l'ancienne littérature de la France*, Paris 1871, pp. 127-9), has a passage of sixtyn lines on the *Dies mali*, beginning 'Ore dirai des jours denielz, Que vous dismal (Bodley MS. dismol) appellez' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call dismal], and further on 'Dismal les appellent plousours, C'est est a dire les mals jours' [Dismal several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here *dismal* is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days. (2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna Magnæan 350, written 1363, ff. 148 a), begins 'Her greinir um dismalla daga. Tveir ero þeir dagar i huerum manadi er at bokmalji kallaz dies mali. enn þat þydz illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismalle days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called dies mali, and that is interpreted 'evil days']. The word *dismal* is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In *dismalla daga*, it is probably an *adj.* accus. *pl.*, but may be a *sb.* gen. *pl.*, 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the *dies mal* or *dies mali*, identical with that given by various mediæval writers, and computable by the mnemonic dismalle given by Dr. Cange s.v. *Dies Egyptiaci*: see sense 1 above.]

+ **Dismal**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. *adj.*] *intr.* To feel dismal or melancholy.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies... O! how I dismalled in hearing them.

**Dismality** (diz'māl-iti), [f. DISMAL a. + -ITY.]

Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bess* (1725) I. 291 A beggar... assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary*, *Lett. Susan Burney* 25 Aug. quarter ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismality. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* v. iii, The desert of Salazara is somewhat dismalle... but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Sp. in Lit. World* 11 July 33/2 The dismality of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

**Dismalize**, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render dismal. Hence **Dismalized** *adj.* a.

1734 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Duchess of Portland* (1809) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalled ten times more. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* i. 26 A dull and dismalle blur of the facts.

**Dismally**, *adv.* [f. DISMAL a. + -LY 2.] In a dismalle manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolorously.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Rev.* ix. (R.) A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 ECHARO *Cont. Clergy* 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1799 STEELE *Tutler* No. 38 f. 6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under... a settled Pease. 1794 WORWOS, *Gulls & Sorrows* xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The wind bowed dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes... directly vicious.

**Dismalness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on... not so light and calm... but a certain Dismalness it had. 1653 GATAKER *Viud. Annot. Jer.* 42 All the dismalmess... should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rays were removed. 1832 *Examiner* 65/1 He is like to the raven in... the dismalmess of his croak. 1879 BLACK *Macled* d.v. xv. The dismalmess of being alone here... eats more and more into my heart.

**Disman** (dis'mān), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 + MAN sb.]

+ 1. *trans.* To mdo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. *Obs.*

1657-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* L. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1639) 162 There is no spectacle... more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man disman'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. l. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once disman'd himself.

30-2





† **Dismaying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DISMAY *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the vb. DISMAY; dauntlog; dismay.

13. *K. Alis.* 280 Men myghte ther y-seo honds wryng... Sway, and greot dismayng. 1571 GOLING *Calkin on Pr.* xlv. 3 There is no cause of dismayng in y<sup>e</sup> faythfull. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlviii. 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismayng to all them about him. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 4 July. It was pure dismayng and fear which made them all run upon the 'Gallopers'.

**Dismaying**, *apl. a.* [-ING *2*.] That dismayes. 1553 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 96 They fil mens heds with dismayng fears. 1816 SCOTT *Ed. Dwarf* ii. They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismayng. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xix. To tread life's dismayng wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence † **Dismayingly** *adv. Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Dismayingly*, dishearteningly.

**Dismay**(e), *obs. form* of DISMAY *v.*

† **Dismayment**, *Obs.* [f. DISMAY *v.* + -MENT.]

= DISMAY *sb.*, dismayng.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Maudeville* 66 b. He.. bad him be of good courage, and shake off that dismaynt. c 1640 W. FENNER *Seer. Faithfull* (c 648) 39 A hase dismaynt of spirit heold or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 Naaman here had his dismaynts.

**Disme** (daime), *var. of DIME sb. and v.* The *sb.*, besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithes', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = 'decimal'.

1608 A. NORTON (*title*) **Disme**: The Art of Tenths, or Decimal Arithmetick.. invented by Simon Stevin. *Ibid.* Cj b. Disme is a kind of Arithmetick, invented by the tenth progression.. by which also all accounts.. are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. *Ibid.* Cj b. The numbers of the second and third Definitions before-going [364, 375] are generally called Disme numbers. *Ibid.* There are 3 orders of Disme numbers given.

† **Disme**-*nor*, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- + *meanour* in DEMEANOUR: cf. MISMEANOUR.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 102 Taking.. care.. the souldiers dismeanour not themselves.

† **Disme**-*surable*, *a. Obs.* Also *des-*. [a. OF. *desmesurable* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- + *mesurable* MEASURABLE.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Disme**-*surably* *adv.*, immoderately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vii. H viij. I make them live in misery that I see lyne dismesurably. c 1477 — *Jason* 16 To whom he gaf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. *Ibid.* 31 To the knight.. he gaf a strook so dismesurably that he clefte his hede.

† **Disme**-*sure*, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 dysme-sure. [app. a. OF. *desmesuré*, pa. pp. of *desmesurer* = see next.] = DISMEASURED.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 102 Pay shalle hate þe as dysmesure.

† **Disme**-*surer*, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desmesurer* (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, f. *des-*, DIS- + *mesurer* to MEASURE. Cf. Sp. *desmesurar* 'to be vmeasurable, to be vnruly' (Minshew).]

*refl.* To show want of moderation in one's conduct. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 10 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismesure himselfe with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† **Disme**-*sured*, *a. Obs.* Also *des-*, dys-. [f. DIS- + MEASURED, repr. OF. *desmesuré*.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 123/3. I.. wende to haue saued the and thou art desmesured in worldly lode and fleshly. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bij. I wyl not that my penne hee so dismesured to reproue so muche the aunciente men. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. ix. 43 Sapho.. in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe.. into the Sea.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

1584 B. R. Herodotus 104. A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne.

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fani. Ep.* 50 To them he giueh all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.

3. as *adv.* Immoderately.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 64 O Paynym, dysmeasured al day thou vauntest the.

† **Disme**-*ddle*, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ONF. *desmedler*, OF. *desmesler*, -*meller* 'to loose, open.. disintangle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démêler*, f. *des-*, DIS- + *medler*, *mesler*, *mêler* to mangle, mix.] *trans.* To unfasten, loosen, disintangle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xiii. She opened her hreste.. and dysmeddled her hlonke heeris.

**Dismember** (dis-me-mber), *v.* Forms: 4-6 dis-, dysmembre, 5 desmembre, 5-dismember; also 3-6 demembre: see DEMEMBER. [a. OF. *desmembrer*-*r* (11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod.F. *démembrer* = Pr., Sp., and It. *desmembrar*, It. *dis-membrare*, mod.L. *dismembrare* and *dēmembreare*, f. DIS- + DE- + *membrum* limb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate).

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 559 Most reupe it was ido, þat sir Simon þe olde man demembre was so. c 1380 *Str Ferumb.*

1159 Pat we ne scholde to deþe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Oþer be demembreð euechoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dismembreth as carters, & murtheret to deth. 1540-1 *Elvot Image* Gor. 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes dismember hym & plucke him in pieces. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 42 Seeing Ataulphe entering.. dismembered of nose and ears. 1697 *Porter Antig. Greece* ii. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that.. they dismembered themselves. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iii. 322 Fowls disscend demember'd his remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.

b. *transf.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 624 A never yet repaired dismembering of this Tree. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 257 Palm-cabbage is.. the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc.]. 1830 J. G. STUART *Sylvia Brit.* 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxi. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.

c. To carve: said in reference to herons' and some other birds. *Obs.*

1513 Bk. *Kernyng* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Termes of a Kerver.. Dismembre that heron. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyslin.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv. The Kerver.. his Knife in his hande Dismembring a crane, or somewhat deytaceous. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To dismember a Hurn. Cut off the legs, leave the breast down the sides. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 367/2.

2. *fig.* To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 665 To swere grete oþys.. As we folys do.. Dismembreth lest alle þat we may. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 313 Pe coroune forto saue Dismembreth not a dele. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismember and cut or hreke the enemies of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowess. 1585 AB. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1684 N. DE LAUNY *tr. Du Montin's Logick* 125 He.. must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) i. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 106 Italy.. poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

† 3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.)

1580 [see DISMEMBERED *apl. a.* 2]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembered. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 126 The slitting of a horses nostrils.. by dismembering the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1675 IKAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 319 A hand, or foot dismembered from the body. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State Feb. an. 1655 Wks. (1851) 339 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembered from the Head of the Beast.

† b. *fig. and transf.* To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region. ? *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boecia from the city of Thebes. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. xiii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Polotsk*, Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. c 1825 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* ii. ii. Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

4. [f. DIS- + MEMBER.] To cut off from membership.

1649 PRYNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 10 The House of Commons.. having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow-members, than any Judges.. have to dis-judge.. their fellow Judges. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* i. 175 The parliament met, and the new members were attacked.. and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 S. S. SEAL in *Solicitors' Jrm.* 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter.. would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence **Disme**-*mbing* *apl. a.*

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* L 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

**Disme**-*mbred*, *apl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED *1*.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated, a. *lit.*

1552 HULOET, Dismembreð or lackynge some lymmes. a 1656 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. viii. Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. *transf. and fig.* (In quot. 1578 of leaves: Divided, cut.)

1578 LYVE *Dolens* v. xlviii. 62 The leaves he almost lyke the leaves of Coryander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frengis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as.. Couped, Dismembreð, Vulned. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dismembered*,

in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* vi. 90 A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

† 2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 729 When these poor dismembered members were brought to Rome, Antonius.. commanded his head and his hands should.. be set up over the pulpit. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The dismembered part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

**Dismemberer**, *Also 5 de.* [f. as prec. + -ER *1*.] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS.)

1497 [see DEMEMBERER]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 230 *margitt*, Dialisis, or the Dismemberer.. A manner of speech not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hufeldiana* 17 note, So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., When.. the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II, obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

**Dismembering**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1*.]

1. The action of the verb DISMEMBER; dismemberment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 517 For Cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismemberyng of Crist, hy soule, herte, bones, and body. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 157/2 That no bishop nor.. clergy should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dismembering. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 In dismembering of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 75 The dismembering of Bressia.. from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

† 2. *concr.* A division into members; a separate member or part. *Obs. rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dismemberings [Fr. *membres*] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us.

3. *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 5 The dismembering saw. 1715 KERSEY, *Dismembering-knife*, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

**Dismemberment**, [f. DISMEMBER *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *desmembrement*, mod.F. *dé-*.]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 45 The.. dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be earned.

2. *transf. and fig.* Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *The Occasional Writer* No. 11 (R.) To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea.. that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* i. vii. 111 Modern criticism has.. attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

b. Separation from the main body. *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. Aversion.. to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. *Ibid.* i. v. 233 Isabella.. would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

c. *quasi-concr.* A detached part formed by separation from the main body.

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 This order approaches more near to Utricleæ and Cupuliferæ than either Platanæ or Salicaceæ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates.. is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

**Dismembrate**, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dismembrare* to DISMEMBER.] *trans.* To disintegrate or dismember; *spec.* so as to separate the floor from the bran after girding.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper), The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembered'.

† **Dismembration**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dismembration-em*, n. of action f. *dismembrare*: see -ATION. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (1366 in Godef.), mod DEMEMBRATION.] = DISMEMBERMENT.

1597 [see DEMEMBRATION]. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deaturation, rather then division and distribution of it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx, Prosecuted on the lesser offence.. usque ad mutilationem, even to dismemberation.

**Dismembrator**, [agent-n. f. med.L. *dismembrare* to DISMEMBER.] Something that dismembers or disintegrates; *spec.* an apparatus for separating floor from bran, after crushing in a roller mill.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/6 To divide and scatter the crushed meal.. the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon [another] stationary [disc].

† **Dismerit**, *v.* Obs. [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + MERIT *v.* or *sh.*: cf. DEMERIT *v.* 2-4.]

1. *a. trans.* To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = DEMERIT *v.* 2. *b. intr.* To lose merit, incur blame; cf. DEMERIT *v.* 4.

1648 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* p. xix. An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismerited. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 76 Neither my service dismerited with My Lord, nor their friendship fayled me at my need.

2. *trans.* To fail to merit; = DEMERIT *v.* 3.

1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. 58 Since they have dismerited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1629 — tr. *Fonsca's Dec. Contempl.* 409 Our Saviour... would thereby give her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered unto her.

† **Dismettled**, *pph. a.* Obs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.

1650 LLEWELLYN *Prof. Verses* f. Gregory's Posthuma, Graie Countess which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† **Dismight**, *v.* Obs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.*

To deprive of might, render powerless.

1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxi. vii. Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dismighted, all diffamed.

† **Dis mingle**, *v.* Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] *trans.*

To extricate, disentangle (= F. *démêler*).

1666 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* go Things being thus dismingled and diffamed.

**Dismission**, **disminister**, *vb.*: see DIS-7 b.

**Dismiss** (dis-mis'), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. dismissed; in 5-7 *dismyste*, -mist. [app. f. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittere* to send away (see DMIT) with the prefix altered to DIS- after the already existing *dismit*, OF. *desmettre*. It appears to occur first in the pa. pple. *dismissed*, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. pple. *desmis* (= L. *dimissus*), and it is probable that this was the way by which *dismiss* became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. *dimittere* in all its senses. It was preceded in use by *dismit*, and had to contend in 16-17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms *DMIT*, *DMISE*, as well as *DEMIT* v.2 (from F. *démêtre*).]

1. *trans.* To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 41 He dismissed the assembly. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 104, I may dismiss this Court. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismiss his Army. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Venice 181 After this... the Council is dismissed. 1744 COWPER *Tiroc.* 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock. 1839 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command.

1809 A. ADAM in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1804) I. 155 He... added faintly, 'But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vii. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued... and dismisses for this night. 1859 GEN. P. THOMSON *Aut. Ad.* II. xviii. 86 A ministry, which... scatters the boasted counsellors, like a hailstone on the word 'Dismiss'.

2. *trans.* To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 10) 214 b. So with fayre wordes, he dismissed the messengers. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 78 Please you dismiss me, either with I, or no. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 408 We can... dismiss these ere the Morning shine. 1725 DE FOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 30 To dismiss my visitor. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 341 Your oath is broken; we dismiss you; go.

b. *trans.* To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismiss it selfe. 1690 COTTON *Esperion* I. iii. 126 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismissed, till after the horror of a thousand torments. 1768 HAWKSWORTH tr. *Tillemagne* xv. (1784) 144/2 As a slinger whirles a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 65/2 They dismissed the great optic nerves by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. from, + of, and double obj.

1477 CAXTON *Jasen* 80 Zethuphis dismissed of his office... attempted his courage... so well... that let. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 To be thysmyste from the forsayde fraternyte. 1579 LVL *Enphases* (Arb.) 104, I mean shortly to sue to the Emperesse to be dismissed of the court. 1622 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismissed the treasury. 1700 DRYDEN *To Ld. Clifford* (L.). He soon dismissed himself from state affairs. 1719 DE FOR *Cruise* (1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed them the society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 299 Yet did they not dismiss their hired ships. 1836 MARRYAT *Japan* lxxi. 137, I dismissed the coach.

† 4. To deprive or disappoint of or from some advantage. Cf. 10 a. Obs.

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 He was dysmytted of his purpose. 1590 WEBB *Trar.* (Arb.) 22 The Turke... might, if he would, dismiss them cleane from

hauling any water at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trar.* III. 104 The Gallies... durst not enter the harbour... The Florentines being dismissed of their Gallies, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement.

[*Dynnyse* in Halliwell's ed. of *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 375 is an alteration of the MS. *dynnyse*.]

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Court. Eng.* II. lxxi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismist without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref. I.* 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1783 J. C. SAVIN in *Med. Comm.* I. 146 She... was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismist Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy mist. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 186/2 II. 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity... by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; *esp.* (as Latin *dimittere*) to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also *absol.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 67 Broome-groves; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor louses. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Trar.* 473 Whether the wronged husband... should retain, or dismiss; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 34 God... hath dismissed Lewi, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* 393 Breach of wedlock... for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. GORAT *Abyssinia* 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now rare with regard to things material.)

1675 HORRIS *Odyssey* (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss. And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 MRS. BEHN *Young King* v. i. 33 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. 1700 DRYDEN *Onid's Met.* I. (R.). The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Nov. This will soon dismiss all incumbences; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 442 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

† b. To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. Obs.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 102 Those... which a dismist offence would after gauge. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church... would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 FRYER *Acc. Ec. Ind. & P.* 47 Before we dismiss this Dis-course, it may be noted [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 TRISTRAM *Arab* v. 70 Both De Sauley and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly.

10. *Law.* + *a. refl.* (with *of* or *inf.*) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). Obs.

1562 in Styrpe *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b. Shee hath uttredy dismissed her selfe to have anye parte of the tenementes. 1626 BACON *Nar. & Uses Com. Law* xvii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismiss themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 448. 193 The husband doth presently dismiss himselfe of the possession.

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* i. 85 You... dismiss the Controuersie bleeding. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismist. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Hence Dismissed (dis-mist') *pph. a.*, Dismissing *obl. sb.*

1603-10 [see 8 b, 6, above]. 1611 COTTER. *Manumission*, a manumission, or dismissing. 1627 [see Dismission 2 bl. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?']

† **Dismiss**, *sb.* Obs. [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal.

1589 RALEIGH *Let. in N. & Q. Ser.* II. iv. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismist of their cavelations. 1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. 154, I send away this bearer... with his dismist hereinclosed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismist was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1698 *Masacre Irel.* 2 The Priests gave the People a dismist at Mass. 1705 DE FOR *Review* 17 Feb. in Arb. Garner VI. 624 At the dismist of their work.

**Dismissal** (dis-mis'al). [f. DISMISS<sup>v.</sup> + -AL; cf. *committal*, *refusal*, *upheaval*. A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular *DISMISSION*.] = DISMISSION, q.v. for detail of senses.

Not in JOHNSON or ASHL. 1818 TODD, *Dismissal*, a word

of recent use for *dismission*. 1825 JAMESON, *Dismissal*, Mr. Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismissal'. But it is of long standing in Scotland.

a. 1806 BR. HORSLEY *Sermon* xxxviii. (1826) 463 'Send her away'; that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V. Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1842-3 GROVE *Comp. Phys. Forces* 3 (L.) Requesting... dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 69/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. 120 [This patient has returned since dismissal from hospital] attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

**Dismissible** (dis-mis'ib'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. DISMISS<sup>v.</sup> on analogy of *fermissible*: see -BLE.] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1824 *Examiner* 422/2 A motion... for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissable. 1863 *Sci. Rev.* 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xii. 322 The teachers... are appointed and dismissable by the rector.

**Dismissing**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>] That dismisses. Hence *Dismissingly* *adv.*, with a tendency to dismiss.

1802 *Spirit Pub. Fruits*, (1803) VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xvii. (1892) 236 She... very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

**Dismission** (dis-mis'jən). [n. of action from DISMISS<sup>v.</sup>, corresponding to L. *dimission-em* and OF. *dimission* 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod. F. *dimission* renunciation. See the doublets DISMISSION and DEMISSION<sup>2</sup>.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent DISMISSAL, q.v.

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons; disbanding of troops.

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *De Eris et Epochis in Posthuma* (1690) 239 The Inditions began at the verie dismissal of the Nicene Council. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvitas Iron Age* 251 To content themselves with that dismissal of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4840/2 The Diet... had this Day a final Dismission. 1798 WILKESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 56 The dismissal of the French corps raised at Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismissal from school.

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, Busie-Bodie 81 Hee runnes to them... and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 250 After this dismissal of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 The King... in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismissal. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 31 To give a civil dismissal to the visitants. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life. 1627 DOWNE *Sermon* xxxviii. 282 There falls... a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world. 1685 N. MATHER in C. Mather *Magna Chart.* (1822) II. 168 Dissolution... is but a dismissal of the spirit into his happiness. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1769) 126 Give me a glorious dismissal into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 92 The final dismissal of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1547 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chancelor. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change of dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* II. Pains, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

b. The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 26 Your dismission Is come from Caesar, therefore hear it Anthony. 1679 CROWE *Amhit. Statesmen* I. 2 A soft dismission stuff with downy words. 1786 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 8 Aug. The general form of the dismission... is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, liberation, discharge.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Levi* xvi. 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 317 The Jew... slave... at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 38 *marc.* Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench. attrib. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

5. Rejection, discarding; *esp.* repudiation or putting away (a wife).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Save what she command to your dismission tends. 1643 MILTON *Dismiss* iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission took beginning. 1645 — *Colast.* *ibid.* 353 If he dismiss her with a benificent and peacefull dismission.

6. Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the mind.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 295 Friends counsel peevish dismission of our grief. 1770-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Peter Wks.* IV. 107 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 HERSCHEL





1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (1845) 31 To dysnall vyce and the vicious to blame. *Ibid.* xlv. 216 Dysnallynge the sectes of false idolatry.

† **Disnūn**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = *Dis- 7 b + NUN*; cf. *disfray*.] *trans.* To deprive of nun's orders; to unnuun.

1611 FLORIO *Dismonacare*, to vnfrir. Also to disnūne. **Disobedience** (disobēdiēns). Also 5 dys-, -aunce. [a. OF. *desobediencia* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidienza*, Sp. *desobediencia*; a Romanic formation for L. *inobēdientia*, f. *Dis- 4 + L. obēdientia* OBEDIENT.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this.

1a 1400 *Arthur* 230 To vnderfang oure ordynauce; For by dysobediencia. c. 1430 *Lyons Min. Poems* 143 (Mätz.) For disobedience. Disclaudrā is perpetually my name. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. xiv. Adam. And Eve. the world damped. By disobedience. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 177. I say they norist disobedience. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Our willfull disobediences. 1776 GIBSON *Dec. & F.* i. (1846) 1. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. *transf.* Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

a 1729 BLACKMORE (J.). If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?.. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† **Disobediency**. *Obs.* [f. L. *disobediencia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lii. The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. TAILOR *How hath lost his Pearl* iii. in *Hazl. Dodsl.* xi. 464 In punishing my disobedience. 1710 STRYVE *Life Grindall*, anno 1580 (R.). You might have corrected the disobedience of such.

**Disobedient** (disobēdiēt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 dys-, 6 dishob-. [a. OF. *desobedient* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidiente* (FLORIO), Sp. *desobediente*; a Romanic formation, for L. *inobēdient-em*, f. *Dis- 4 + L. obēdient-em* OBEDIENT.]

a. *adj.* Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 272 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 145 Another lady. That hath done dysobedient. set now by her priores. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 7 Oure fathers. were disobedient at the see. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedil.* (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedient obeyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1816 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. i. 216 Such was Gods scourge for disobedient sons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels.

b. *transf.* Unyielding, intractable, stubborn. 1588 J. KEAO *Compend. Method* 101 Growing nigh to the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine. c. 1802 E. DARWIN (Webster, 1828). Medicines. rendering peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. x. (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton fibre, which will not. consent to cover bare backs.

† **B. sb.** A disobedient or refractory person.

1548 *Act 2-3 Edu. VI.* c. 23 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients. a 1690 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas. I.* (1829) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant. and other disobedients.

† **Disobedientary**, (*a.*) and *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec.* *adj.* + -ARY.] = *prec. sb.*

1537 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 Pseudo-prophets. sly, wily, disobedientary to all good works.

**Disobediently**, *adv.* [f. *DISOBEDIENT* + -LY.] In a disobedient manner; with disregard of commands.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediently. contrary to an expresse commandment. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* ii. 11. (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediently towards God. *Mod.* These boys have behaved most disobediently.

† **Disobesance**. *Obs.* Also 4 des-, 5-6 -aunce. [a. OF. *desobeissance* (13th c. in Hutz-Darm.), mod. F. *désobéissance*, f. *désobéissant*: see next and -ANCE.] = *DISOBEDIENCE*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Now. To telle my desobeissance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 57 Adam was. damped. for disobedience to the best of god. 1548 *Grst P. Masse* 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresy to God and dysobeysance to the King.

† **Disobesant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desobeissant* (13th c. in Littré; mod. *désobéissant*), pr. pple. of *désobéir* TO DISOBEY.]

a. *adj.* Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT. **B. sb.** A rebel.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Past. Fout.* 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrue, Disobeyance or wilful negligent. c. 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc. 144) Disobeyant my titles for to paye. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Prois.* II. xlv. 148 To punyssh them that be dysobeysant to the kyng of Castell. 1542-3 *Act 34 Hen. VIII* (in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 247) In such. perill of invasion by the disobeyants, Irishie.

**Disobey** (disobēi), *v.* Also 4 des-, 4-6 dys-, 5 dysobeye. [a. F. *désobéir* (13th c. in Hutz-Darm.) = Pr. *desobéir*, It. *disubbidire*: = Romanic *dis-, desobēdire*, for late L. *inobēdire*, f. *Dis- 4 + L. obēdire* TO OBEY.]

1. *intr.* To be disobedient; not to obey.

This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 perof woli I desobeie. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 26 Pride. makethe bym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his feallite. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* i. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 315 If. some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.

b. *Const. to, unto* [= F. *désobéir à or dative*].

14.. *Circumcise in Tundale's Vis.* 88 Eyretykes that falsly disobey To holy chyrche. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 12 When Adam & eue. disobeyed unto god. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Prois.* II. xxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 We. disobey to theyr commaundementes.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. F. *il me désobéit*, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 338 Her owne liege. That hem forsake and disobeide. *Ibid.* III. 50 Ther might nothing hem disobey. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xi. It were wel done. that ye disobeye not the aunsyon. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeying your lawes. c. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1048 Nat be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Ermenia* 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The chief magistrate. will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence *Disobeying vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exmp.* i. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

**Disobeyal** (disobē'al). *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

An act of disobeying.

1889 *Daily News* 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court.

† **Disobeyant**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. *DISOBEY v.* + -ANT, in place of the normal *DISOBEISANT*.] = *DISOBEDIENT*.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Some of the Peyyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeiaunt.

**Disobeyer** (disobē'ar). [f. *DISOBEY v.* + -ER.]

One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrentis* (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder the payne of burning of disobeyars ypon the cheik. 1653 A. WILSON *Gas. I.* 11 A strict Proclamation threatens the disobeyers. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1877) V. i. 365 A wilful disobeyer of orders.

**Disobegiant**, *obs. var.* *DISOBLIGANT*.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disobegiants.

† **Disobligation**. *Obs.* [f. *Dis- 9 + OBLIGATION*; after *disoblige*.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disobligation from the Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 363 The disobligation. being cancelled. leaves the obligation without abatement.

2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 127 By the disobligations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 132 Noy. wheel'd about. and made amends with his future service, for his former dis-obligations. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 295 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disobligation. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Russia had. heaped disobligation upon disobligation, in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged.

1645 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 120 To sow seeds of discention and disobligation between the two nations. 1713 STEELE *Englistman* No. 1. 9. I. shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disobligation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions. must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disobligation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

a 1754 FIELONG *Journ. Lisbon* i. x. Besides his disloyalty

.. I have private disobligations to him.

† **Disobligatory**, *a.* [*Dis- 10.*] a. Not oblig-

atory or binding. b. Releasing from obligation.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Queries of State Wks.* (1711)

175 All oaths unlawful. being. null and disobligatory.

a 1649 CHAS. I. *Lett. to Henderson* Wks. 165 You much

mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament

can have this disobligatory power.

**Disoblige** (disoblī'g), *v.* [ad. F. *désobliger* (1307 in Godef. *Suppl.*) = Sp. *desobligar*, It. *disobligare*: = Romanic \**disobligare*, f. *Dis- 4 + L. obligare* TO OBLIGE.]

† 1. *trans.* To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement. *Const. of, from. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Gas.* v. Wks. (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 COWWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 895 They. would be altogether Disobliged, and consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

*absol.* 1643 MILTON *Dyce* v. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disobliging from a more general command.

† 2. To disengage, detach. *Obs.*

1647 W. STRONG *Trust & Acc. Steward* 14 Prodigality of the publique-purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 TEMPLE *Misc.* i. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disobliged him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

-2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); to have, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Ermenia* To Rdr. Air, Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 461 Colonel Lesley. being lately disobliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company. 1787 S. C. COX P. *Williams Rep.* i. Notes 681 His daughter Mabell had disobliged him by turning Roman Catholic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disobliging the rest.

*transf.* 1698 COLLIER *Answ. Congreve* (1730) 195 As to the Smut [=indecenty], I have endeavoured not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

*absol.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 500 For fear of disobliging by our refusal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

† 3. To render disobliging. *Obs. rare.*

1716 COLLIER tr. *A Panegyric* 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disoblige their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. *Obs. or dial.*

1668 [see *DISOBLIGING phl. a.*] 1685 TRAVESTIN *Sigz Neuheusel* 13 The besieged. began to fire upon us. by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 1 I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 387 They disobliged us very much by the stench of their dung. 1821 S. JUOO *Margaret* ii. i. (1831) 198, I. hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you.

Hence *Disobliged phl. a.*, slighted, affronted.

1673 *Lady's Call.* i. iii. 72 Let therefore the disbliged not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 168 Joiada. and other disblig'd Refugee Jews. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii. His father a disbliged and discontented courier.

**Disobligant**, *obs. var.* *DISOBLIGANT*.

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorin* I. 48 To travel. in the very disobligant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. *Ibid.* I. 49.

**Disobligement**. [f. *DISOBLIGE v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. Release from obligation; = *DISOBLIGATION* 1.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 36 If I make a covenant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a disobligement. 1677 GILPIN *Demonst.* (1687) 127 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disobligement from duty.

† 2. A slight; = *DISOBLIGATION* 2. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Banish'd Virgin* 185 Disobligements received and requited. 1692 LOND. *Gas. N.* 7124 Some disobligements that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disobliging or fact of being disobliged.

18.. in H. Adams *Alb. Gallatin* 450 (Cent.) To the great disobligement of some of his strong political friends.

**Disobliger**. *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who disobliges.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disobliger. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Led. Carteret*, Disobliger of England.

**Disobliging**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb *DISOBLIGE*.

1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ijb. The disobliging of Wicked Men. 1726-31 TINNAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. II. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disobliging of Men.

**Disobliging**, *phl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

That disobliges; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (*obs.*).

1652 COKEINE tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* ii. 207 In the least disobliging terms. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 238 A Prince of that tyrannical and disobliging nature.

1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* 4 To preserve your knees from such a disobliging posture. 1793 DE FOE *Power Body of Pers.* Misc. 164 Their Proceedings. have been Disobliging to the Nation. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 239. I must get our disobliging neighbours turned out.

Hence *Disobligingly adv.*; **Disobligingness**, unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another.

1654 L.O. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 556 The disobligingness of this performance. 1667 G. DUNGEON *Trav.* 7 Where action. hath shown So disobligingly, his rash judgement of me. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 382 Women. whose disobligingness had been the cause of my fury. 1863 HEURS *Realnah* xvii. Disobligingness. is but too common everywhere.

† **Disobsevant**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*Dis- 10.*]

Not observant; disobedient.

1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Unsup.* 25 A great part of the

people became disobsevant to the Laws.

† **Disobstetricate**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis-6.] *trans.* To reverse the office of a midwife concerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.  
1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 210 With perturbation for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enibility.

**Disobstruct**, *v.* ? *Obs.* [Dis-6.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; = **DEOBSTRUCT**.

1611 FLORIO, *Disopillare*, to open or vnstop, to disobstruct.  
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 68 The Optick Nerve being disobstructed and relaxed.  
1738 A. STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 8 Applications, intended to, discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels.

† **Disoccident**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis-8: cf. **DISORIENT**.] *trans.* To throw out of his reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the compass.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geograph.

**Disoccupation**, [*f.* Dis-9 + **OCCUPATION**; cf. *F. disoccupation* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort*, 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

**Disoccupy** (*dis'kupi*), *v.* [*f.* Dis-6 + **OCCUPY** *v.*, prob. after *F. disoccuper*, *Sp. desocupar*, *It. disoccupare*.] *trans.* To cease to occupy, vacate.

1872 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/2 [Let. fr. Madrid] The hall vacated... was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.]. 1882 *tr. Rep. Congr. Chiti in Chr. World* (N.Y.) Feb. (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

**Disodic** (*dis'odik*), **Disodiodic**, etc., *Chem.*: see *Dis- pref.* 2.

1873 FAWCET *Chem.* (ed. 11) 340 Disodiodic Phosphate, or Disodic Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing bone-ash with sulphuric acid.

**Disodour** (*dis'odur*), *nonce-wd.* [Dis-9.] Ill odour; evil repute.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 He... dined in the disodour of being... [a] most extortionate old hunk.

† **Disoffice**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Dis-9.] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 56 It shall be an unkindness and dis-office in his department.

† **Disoffice**, *v.* *Obs.* [Dis-7c.] *trans.* To deprive of or depose from office.

1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) 1. 241 The other lords... which are refusers, are disofficed. 1658 *J. R. Chr. Subj. vii.* 200 To dis-authorize and dis-office a Magistrate. a 1670 *HACKETT App. Williams* 11. (1922) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestered, imprisoned, disofficed.

† **Disolution**, *Chem. Obs.* [Di-2 + **LI**.] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e.g. of mercury). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 501 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on disolutions of mercury.

**Disomatous** (*dis'omat's*), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *disōma* = double-bodied (*f. di-, Di-2 + sōma, soma* = body) + *-ous*.] Having two bodies, double-bodied. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Disomus*, A Monster with two bodies... is said to be disomatous.

† **Disopinion**, *Obs.* [*f.* Dis-9 + **OPINION**.]

1. Adverse or mean opinion (*of*); dissent.  
1645 STR. J. ELIOT in *Gardiner Hist. Eng.* (1875) I. vi. 225 The general disopinion... which it would work to him. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxix. 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Concept which they have of their own Abilities. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 67 A disopinion and dislike of the Parliament. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* 219 He was in some disopinion with the king.

2. Difference of opinion; dissent. *rare*.  
1598 FLORIO, *Disparere*, a disopinion, a diversitie in conceit. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion.

Hence † **Disopinioned** *a.* *Obs.*, thought little of, held in disrepute.

1622 H. SVENNIAN *Serm. Sol. Occ.* 11. (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man.

† **Disoppilate**, *v.* *Med. Obs.* [*f.* Dis-6 + **OPPILATE**; cf. *F. disopiler* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It. disopillare*, *obs. Sp. desopillar*; also **DEOPPILATE**.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions; = **DEOPPILATE**.

1577 FRAMPTON *loyfull News* 11. (1596) 54 Being vsed it [Sassaparilla] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face. 1601 HOLLAND *Phlegm* xx. vi. II. 43 Hippocrates... is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate.

**Disorb** (*dis'orb*), *v.* [*f.* Dis-7 a, c + **ORB** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove from its orb or sphere.  
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* 11. ii. 45 Like a Starre disorb'd. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 601 To turn aside the planet... and to disorb its approaching culmination.

2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterea* 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochine* 111. ii. 66 Dis-crowned, disorb'd, discredited.

**Disorchard**, *v.* *rare*. [Dis-7 a, b; cf. *disforest*.] *trans.* To change from the condition of an orchard; to divest (land) of orchards.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 216 Land... encumbered with orchard trees... and which ought... to be disorcharded. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 3 Disorcharding must of neces-

sity be a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer... to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

† **Disordain**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 **desordeine**, 3-5 **-deyne**, 4-5 **disordeyne**, 5 **-hordeyne**. [*a.* OF. *desorden-er* to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod. *F. désordonner* = *Sp. desordenar*, *It. disordinare*, a Romanic formation from *Dis-4* + *L. ordinare* to order, **ORDAIN**. Cf. **DEORDINATE**.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of or degrade from orders.

1297 R. GLOVE (1724) 473 *3uf eni cler*... were itake, & vor felon iproued... That me solde him uerst desordeini. c 1300 *Beket* 378 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyni him of his ordre.

2. To disorder, derange.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. vii. li.* (1495) 265 *Diaria comth.* of humours whyche renne... fro the hede to the guttes, and desordeynyth them.

† **Disordained**, *apl. a.* *Obs.* Also 6 **-ordened**, **-ined**. [*f.* **DISORDAIN** *v.* + **-ED**, but, in sense 2, *app. ad.* OF. *desordé*: see next.]

1. Disordered, irregular, out of order.

1340 *Pilgr. Lijf Manhode* 1. cxix. (1869) 62 *Bi bis* disordeyned smellings.

2. Unrestrained, immoderate: = **DISORDINATE** 1. a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T. P. 744* [MSS. *Harl. & Camb.*] Gloteny is vnreasonable and desordeyned [other MSS. *desordeyne*, *disordel*] coueytise to ete and to drynke. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B1j, After that these two knyghtes had longe ynough straiyned together... came in so disordained wordes [*desordained* *paroles*], that taking their... swords [etc.]. *Ibid.* E vij, Holde backe yowre disordained answers.

† **Disordeine**, **disordeny**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 **des-**, **disordene**, 4-5 **des-**, **dis-**, **dys-**, **-ordeyne**, **-ordene**, **-ordeine**, **-eyno**, **-eigne**, 5 **-ordeyne**, **-ordeny**. [*a.* OF. *desordené* (mod. *désordonné*), *pa. pple. of desordener*: see **DISORDAIN** and **DISORDINATE**. The final *e* of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in *ASSIGN*, *AVOWE*, on the other developing into *-ee*, *-ie*, *-y* as in *ASSIGNEE*, *CITY*: cf. *dishevel*, *dishevelly*.]

Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf. **DISORDINATE** 1.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 *Auarice* is disordene loue. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T. P. 84* Alle the desordeyne [v. r. *dysordene*, *disordeyne*, *-deine*, *-deyne*, *desordeine*] moewynges that comen of flesshly talentes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lijf Manhode* 1. cxliii. (1869) 65 *Whan* thou seest þe will encline to dede disordeyne... c 1450 [see B.] c 1475 *Pasterny* 2768 All disording [*disordynly*] is the all-way.

**B. sb.** Disorder, an irregularity.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny he þare kende, He was besy it to amende... Disordeny when he reproted, Disordeny monkes, þat þaim loued, Of his spekyng were noty payed.

Hence † **Disordeinely** *adv.* *Obs.*, inordinately, immoderately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 *Hit* ne is ne zenne uor to ethe þe guode metes al ethe his [= but to eat them] to uerliche orde disordeneche. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) 111. x. 57 A good thyng desordeinely desyred ageynst goddes wyll.

**Disorder** (*dis'ordr*), *sb.* [*f.* Dis-9 + **ORDER** *sb.*: prob. after *F. desordre* (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also **DISORDER** *v.* (which is known earlier).]

1. Absence or undoing of order or regular arrangement; confusion; confused state or condition.

1530 *PALSGR.* 214 *f.* Disorder of a thyng, *desbavit, desordre, desordonnance*. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Disorder of the partes is a deformite to the hole. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* 11. xxxv. 166 Common-wealths, imperfect, and apt to relapse into disorder. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 154 In this order, or rather disorder, we arrived at the Castle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 11. 713 Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1712 W. ROBERS *Voy. 3* Our Ships out of trim, and every thing in disorder. a 1739 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) I. 189 The tangled boughs... Were twined in picturesque disorder. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) V. 93 Disorder in a state is the source of all evil, and order of all good.

† **b.** Violation of recognized order, irregularity.  
1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 152 Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track; From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of want of order or breach of rule; an irregularity.

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Aunsu.* 111. Wks. (1851) I. 363 If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you. 1582 *HESTER Secr. Phlorav.* 1. i. 1 These disorders which are thus committed. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to... reform these disorders. 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* iv. vi. I. 528 Inexperience was the... principal cause of the disorders which attended the retreat.

*concr.* 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 263 The Decoration of the Altars... crowded and bad... a man cannot but lament the immense Sums they spend on those gilt Disorders.

† **b. spec.** An irregularity of conduct; a disorderly act or practice; a misdeannor. *Obs.*

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Comm.* To Rdr. (1586) A vij, The disorders of those travellers abroad, are the chiefe cause. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* 11. iii. 105 My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders. a 1735 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 457 The king had another mistress... she fell into many scandalous disorders. 1772 S. DENNE *Hist. Rochester* 105 To remedy the disorders of those committed to his charge.

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; *esp.* a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage.

1532 *Becon Pomander of Prayer* Prayers, etc. (1844) 80 To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling. 1628 *MEAD* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 111. 265 To prevent all disorder the train-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* 111. ix. 295 Many disorders in England it heaved him previously to compose. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 303 A never ceasing surf... when the wind blows strong... it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast.

† **b.** Disturbance or agitation of mind, discomposure. *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* 111. iv. 102, I will not keepe this forme upon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 20 He remembering his dream fell into some disorder... and said... he was to die before morning. 1765 H. WALFOLD *Otranto* i. (1798) 27 His voice faltered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber?' 1838 *LYTTON Leila* i. vi, The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement.

5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than **DISEASE**, and not implying structural change.)

a 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 111. 108 A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels. 1781 *COWPER Lett.* 18 Mar., A slight disorder in my eye. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) 11. iv. 261 A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disorder*, a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

**Disorder** (*dis'ordr*), *v.* [*app.* a modification of earlier *desordene*, *disordeine* vb., OF. *desordener*, after *ORDER* vb. (Palsgr. has a *F. désordrer* beside *désordonner*, but the latter (OF. *desordener*) was the proper F. form.) (*Disorder* sb. is *app. later.*)]

1. *trans.* To put out of order; to destroy the regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 70 *Workis* doon by lesingis is for to disordre good thynges. 1581 *FULKE in Confer.* 111. (1584) Pij b, You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Private's Iron Age* 308 The Polanders... attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 914 With... tresses all disordered. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* 1842 II. 1 Your Committee hold it expedient to collect... the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered. 1887 *BROWN Virg. Æneid* vi. 49 Loose and disordered her fair hair flowen.

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To become disordered; to fall into confusion. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 198 The batayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* 111. v. 86 The Earle made... Gull's Horse to retreat and disorder at this first charge.

† **2. trans.** To make morally irregular; to vitiate, corrupt; to mar, spoil. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 401 Many times by reading such tryfles... the manners of young learners are disordered. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* 19. xxxiv. 156 b, A life disordered, corrupted, and full of al villany.

† **b. refl.** To violate moral order or rule; to break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner; to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess. *Obs.* (Cf. **DISORDERLY** a. 2, **DISORDINATE** 1.)

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 53/2 Those persons, which disorder themselves, and become wild colts, and can abide no law nor bridle. 1613 *Manch. Cr.* *Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 279 A common Drunkard and disorders himselfe verie often in quarrelling and brawling. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.

† **3. trans.** To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert. *Obs.*

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurtlen* v. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* 111. 236 Dame Chat, master doctor upon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* I. 459 This he uttered with a stern countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.]. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 4, I looked very earnestly at her; so that it a little disordered her. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* 11. l. 77 He said, he looked, he did... nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me.

† **b.** To confuse or discompose the countenance.  
1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* 111. i. 1528 Disorder not my face into a Frown. 1791 *MRS. INCHBALD Simp. Story* IV. xii. 150 With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered. 1795 *SOUTHWY Joan of Arc* iv. 461 The youth's cheek a rapid blush disorder'd.

4. To derange the functions of; to put out of health; to 'upset' (a person or animal), or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, By reason of... some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1604 *Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* 11. (1712) 80 If you should eat their Fat, it would... disorder the Stomach very much. 1667 *DAMIER Voy. I.*... disorder they [cochineal insects] take wing... but the heat of the sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead. 1733-4 *BERKELEY Let. to Prior* 17 Mar., The east wind... never fails to disorder my head. 1735 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 18 The sea has not disordered me at all. 1853 *LN. Houghton in Life* (1891) I. xi. 490 That doctrine... seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it. *Mod.* This climate is apt to disorder the liver. *transf.* 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 456 It is not full of such

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility.

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders; = DISORDAIN I. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 131/2 If this Pope John did not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1681 DAYDEN *Sf. Friar v. ii, Alph.* I shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a cloister. *Gom.* Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. DIS-6 + ORDER v.] To reverse an order for; to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* iii. 122 The first word [*ἀντιτάξις*] signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1852 SMOLEY *L. Arundel* xxvi. Charley Leicester, who disordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence Disordering *vbl. sb. & ppl. a.*

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xviii. 19 The next day...all the oste advanced, without disordering. 1559 PRIMER in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 [The] arrows fell as thick...as if it had bin a perpetual shower of hail, to the great disordering and dismay of the whole armie. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 17 Like one not quite awak'd from some disordering Dream.

† Disorderable, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1611 COTGR., *Desemparable*, disorderable.

Disordered, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* in. xiv. Sij b. To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordered or irregular so euer it be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 Baldwin...seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enimie. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Letts. & Disp.* (1739) i. 394 Pardon my disordered Writing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Act. xix.* They...with disorder'd speed...Ran to the city gates. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 79 Thrasybulus suddenly turned upon the enemy...and...attacked their victorious but disordered centre.

† b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 25b. After once that such disordered counterfeiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till...they imagined...God did shew forth his power in images. 1592-3 *Act 35 Edit.* c. 1 § 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawfull Conventicles and Assemblies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall.

† 2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE I. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III (an. 3) 44 b. The disordered affection whiche this kynde kyneman shewed to his blood. 1579 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rea. Oxford* 407 A number of disordered persons of the Universitie. 1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 381 Our own rebellious and disordered desires. 1606 SHAKES. *Lear* i. iv. 260 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and hold. 1630 *Crit. & Hist. Chas. I.* (1848) II. 63 His wife hath...been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 693 BULKELEY & CUNNING *Voy. S. Seas* 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome.

† 3. Discomposed, agitated. Obs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 It is...a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion. 1800 MRS. HANNEY *Mourning Fam.* III. 18 She found him pacing the room, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

1731 ATTERBURY *Job* xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls disordered and restless...yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body. 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects. 1856 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence Disorderedly *adv.*; Disorderedness.

1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps. xi.* 8 Lest the disorderedness of all things may impair his faith. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 35 The Nicolaitis which liue disorderedly haue for their founder, Nicolas one of the seven...deacons. A 1610 KNOLLES (J.). By that disorderedness of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1611 COTGR., *Excorsor les anguilles par la queue*, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

Disorderer, *rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who disorders.

1593 FLORIO, *Scorretore*, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disorderer.

Disorderliness, [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1824 WHITTIER *Let. to Burghley*, Not...out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion...but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 873 God is not the President...of Irregular Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratic Disorderliness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 337 Disorderling more her native disorderliness. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

Disorderly (dis'pɔ:dəli), *a.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -LY; after *orderly*.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 59 The winds so outrageously unstable...they were constrained to come up

and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he, is of all Poets...the hardest, most disorderly. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 28 A disorderly and confused chaos. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* I. 302 The disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars...on the Continent.

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 383 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* iii. iii. 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 24 Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 310 To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 346 The Speaker submitted...that...if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* vi. vii. § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour...imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* iii. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 *Lancet Times* XC. 412/1 (He) appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. *Mod.* He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. *spec. in Law.* Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; *esp.* in disorderly house (see quot. 1877); disorderly person, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, *esp.* 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. § 3.

1744 *Act 17 Geo. II. c. 5. § 1* They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* Disorderly houses, see *Bawdy Houses*; Riots; Theatres. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications...shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1824 *Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. § 3.*...every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law...[etc.], shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 *Times* 30 Sept. 8/3 The charge of keeping...a disorderly house.

† 3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. Obs.

1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierus* iv. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more disorderly.

4. Attended with mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* kv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame.

Disorderly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a disorderly manner.

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

1577 GASCOIGNE *Devises of a Masque, etc.* (R.) On other side the Turkes...Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 EXAM. H. BARROW, *etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Math.) II. 17 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malicious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 182 The Husbandmen at first sow it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled...Disorderly the women.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; tumultuously, riotously.

1564 *Brief Exam.* viij. Their amendment who have disorderly behaved them selves. 1581 LASHAROE *Eiren.* ii. v. (1588) 185 An unlawfull Assemblie, is the companie of three or more persons, disorderly coming together...to commit an unlawfull acte. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 6 That ye withdraw your selves from every brother that walkeith disorderly. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 328 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet...was lately broken up very disorderly. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 58 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.* 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Disorderly she own'd her glorious passion.

† Disorderous, *a. Obs.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = DISORDERLY *a.* Hence † Disorderously *adv.*; † Disorderousness.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 115/1 They which liue disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest. *Ibid.* 119/2 If there be any disorderous or diolute person. *Ibid.* 143/1 If they see any dronkardes, if they see any whore-dome, and such like disorderousnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Had-don's Answ. Osor.* 215 b. One onely disorderous order of people. *Ibid.* 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

1652 J. WAOSWORTH tr. *Sandow's Civil Wars Sp.* 164 Risen in such Commotious and Disorderous manner.

† Disorderance. Obs. Forms: 4-5 dys-, -orden-, -ordin-, -ordyn-ance, 5-6 ordonance. [a. OF. *desordenance*, later *ord(n)ance*, f. *desorderer* (now *ordonner*) to DISORDAIN; see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 What place my[n]e ben left...to folie and to disordynance syn þat god leteþ...alle jinges by orde? 1481 CANTON *Tully's Franchis.* *Orat. G. Flaminius* E. iv. They have sette it in grete trouble and disordynance. 1489 — *Faytes of A. I.* xvi. 43 Noo thyng is mor prejudiciable in a bataille than dysordonance. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) n. xiii. 205 Yf he haue not other disordynance.

† Disorderate, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4-7 disordinat, 5 dys-, disordynate, disordenate, 6- disordinate. β. 5-6 des-, dys-, 6 disordin(n)ate. [Latinized form of OF. *desordene* (=Sp. *disordinado*, It. *disordinato*), pa. pple. of *desorderer* to DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from med.L. *\*deordinare*, and see DE- I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2.)

1385 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 348 The horrible disordnat scantesse of clothing. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 For this cause putteth gylybert the negligence of prelates amonge the thyngys dysordynate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 75 [The soull] falleth by affection in lone dysordynate in to powder & ashes of thynges ethely. 1577 NORTHROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures...to dishonest vices. 1579 TAYLOR *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xlviii. 223 b. Although the life of man in many other things be disordinate and out of course. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. A 1693 *Unquahar Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind.

b. of persons.

1483 CANTON *Cato Aij.* By whiche they be the more disordinate and obstinate in their Iniquite. 1574 HILLIARD *Guevara's Fann.* Ep. 4 A Prince...disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1629 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1851) 99 They...united...the People, now grown worse and more disordinate, to recreate...any liberty. 1671 — *Samson* 101 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down...Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of disolute days.

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DISORDERLY *a.* 1. (Only in De Quincey.)

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 146 This private Oswestry library were something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840 — *Style* Wks. XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet...careless and disordinate.

Hence † Disorderateness, Obs.

1657 *Divine Lover* 113 When shall disorderatenesse be blotted out of thee?

† Disorderately, *adv.* Obs. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* i. i. A. iv. To displese...god by synne & the peple by luyng disorderately. *Ibid.* iii. iii. Fijb. They deceyve the symple men & drawen them to the countrey disorderately. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlviii. 83a/1 They that louen dysordynally the honoures of this worlde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 2) 35 b. The temporal landes deuoltely geuen, and disorderably spert by religious and other spirittual persons. 1624 *Gos. for Pope* 7 The king would take into his hands the lands disorderately consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Kant in Misc. Ess.* Wks. (1890) VIII. 92 No matter how clumsily, disorderately, ungracefully. 1854 — *Autobio.* Wks. II. 18 The...library...has been so disorderately collected.

† Disordination. Obs. [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE *a.*; see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order; disordered condition; = DEORDINATION.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought by Emission...of the Nature Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposure of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET *74. Earth* i. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

Disordined: see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording: see DISORDEINE *a.* Obs.

Disordonat, -aunce: see DISORDINATE-ANCE.

Disorganic (dis'pɔ:gnik), *a.* [Dis- 1c.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1872) 156 This anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* iv. vi. (1872) 247 This disorganic...hell-ridden world.

Disorganization. [ad. F. *disorganisation* (1764 in Hatz-Darm.), n. of action f. *disorganiser*; see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. BURKE tr. *Addr. M. Bristol* in *Burke's Wks.* (1808) VII. 329 The anarchy of the administration of India, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of India to stop in the middle of its conquests. 1859 WITT-mourier in *Gerw. Desf.* IV. 458 He found the Portuguese



army..in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* II. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 Half measures .. are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

**Disorganize** (dis'orgāniz), *v.* [ad. F. *désorganiser* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. dés-*, Dis- 4 + *organiser* to ORGANIZE,] *trans.* To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of; to break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should...set their foot. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 1812 COLLINGSWORTH *Treat. Law Idiots & Lunatics* I. 66 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 The Whigs...though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

**Disorganized**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1812 [see DISORGANIZE]. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive* (1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* v. 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

**Disorganizer**, [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disorganizes.

1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* II. 131 (Jod.) [They] discredit the cause of liberty...by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and friends. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganizer. 1894 D. G. THOMPSON in *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 592 That greatest disorganizer of society...war.

**Disorganizing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C. BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 525 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. BOWLES *Polit. & Moral State Soc.* 160 note. The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/1 They weaken the body by...violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

**Disorient**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *désorienter* to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, *f. dés-* Dis- 4 + *orienter* to ORIENT,] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass.

1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 48 'Twas Philippin who was disoriented, more so Isabella. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 SYR. SMITH *Memoir*, etc. (1855) II. 356, I hope you will disorient yourself soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

**Disorientate** (dis'orient'at), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa. pp.* not facing due east.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, cited in Johnson. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disorientated* (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 79 S. John the Evangelist [Guernsey] is a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. 361 It has a chance...strangely disorientated towards the south.

*b. fig.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The word is most frequently used...for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physics to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

**Disorientation**, [n. of action f. prec. vb.] 1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of...the new church of S. Mark.

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. JAMES in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1883) 109 [One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his head] knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' is the horizontal plane.

**Disorientation**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 The disorientation of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. SPARKER in J. Shute *Sarah & H.* (1649) Ep. Ded., The very Executioner of all Ingenuity, which is...rifles and disornaments.

**Disosit**, obs. Sc. f. DISUSED.

**Disour**, *Obs. (exc. Hist.)* Forms: 4 *disur*, *disour*, *dyssour*, 4-6 *dyssour*, 5 *dyssowre*, 6 *disor*, *dyser*, *dyzar*, *disare*, *dissar*, (*9 Hist.* *disour*, *disour*). [a. OF. *disour*, -cor, -or, -eur, agent-n. from *dire*, *dis-ant* to say. Cf. Pr. *disedor*, Sp. *decidor*, It. *dicitore*, repr. a Romanic type \**dicitōrem*, from L. *dicēretosay*, tell. See also DIZZARD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes vn-right, gest of Jogolour. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace*

(Rolls) Prol. 75, I had nought for no disours...Bot for þe luf of symple mēne, þat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 50 Hold not þou with harlots, here not here tales...For þei ben þe deules disours, I do þe to vnderstonde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xii. 172 'It is but a dīdo', quod his doctour, 'a dyssours tale'. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/2 This mynstrall is the world which playeth with folke of this world as a mynstrall as a Jogolour and as a dyssour. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, *saige*, 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 374/1 He playeth the deuils disor euen in this point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called disours, and seggers...were literally tale-tellers. 1890 Q. Rev. Oct. 439 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen.

**Disown** (dis'own), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + OWN *v.*: cf. *disclaim*.]

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple *Own* have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE. *unian* to grant, with which it has no connexion: see OWN *v.*)

1. *trans.* To cease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

c 1620 H. ANDERSON *Bidding World Farewell* in FARR S. P. Jas. I. (1848) 304 The boure is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 *St. Trials*, Col. J. Lilburn (R.) You say it is impossible for you...without advice of counsel to own or disown books. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes...of their Salvation. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 The king...had not the least regard to his Word, and even disown'd a Letter he had written to...the King of France. 1797 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* (1886) VI. 117, I see...that Mr. Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers. 1822 Hr. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 The prince...was...required to disown...the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce allegiance to.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 89 Sir George Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning of the revolution...has taken the oath. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Their Mufli...disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 705 As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1727 *Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends* 26 Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783). Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance...he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them. 1783-1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment or to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require. 1806 [see DISOWNMENT].

3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted); to deny. *Obs.*

1666 *Perry's Diary* 24 June. He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet...was a good resolution. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng. Pref.* Nor do I disown...that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 *Land. Gas.* No. 4752/2 The Court no longer disown his...Majesty's Arrival. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 261/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

**Hence Disown'd** *pp. a.*, **Disowning** *vbl. sb.* 1654 Lo. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 119 A constructive disowning, and virtual denial of our having received what we have from God. 1833 MARC. EGOE *Worth Patron* II. xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (*little*), The Disowned.

**Disownable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disowned; *spec.* rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c).

SCHAFER *Enceyl. Kelig. Anecd.* (1882-3) III. 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

**Disownment**, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disowning, renunciation; *spec.* repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON *Port. Quaker* I. Discipline i. § 11. 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment. 1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour.

**Disoxidate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide: = DEOXIDATE. Hence **Disoxidating** *pp. a.*; also

**Disoxidation** = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance. 1802 SMITHSON *Ibid.* XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calx. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* etc. 493 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxidating an earth.

**Disoxygenate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE. Hence **Disoxygenated** *pp. a.*; also **Disoxygenation** = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 137 The sulphur is not

entirely disoxygenated. *Ibid.* 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by dis-oxygenation. 1822 LAMON *Sc. & Art* II. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

**Dispace**, *v. Obs.* [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh. f. DIS- 1 + PACE *v.*; or else f. L. *dis-*, *dis-* 1 + *spatiari*, *It. spaciare* to walk.] *intr. and refl.* To walk or move about.

1588 SPENSER *Virgils Gnat* 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591 — *Muigbet*. 250 But when he spide the joyous Butterflie In this faire plot dispacng too and fro. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispacng wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

**Dispack**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PACK *v.*: cf. OF. *despaquer* to unpack (1496 in Godef.)] *trans.* To unpack, to open out.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. l. 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

**Dispageant**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To strip of pageantry or brilliant display.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

**Dispaint**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + PAINT *v.*: cf. *depaint*.] *trans.* To paint diversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 His chamber was dispaigned all within With sondry colours.

**Dispair**, *v. 1 Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + PAIR *v.*] *trans.* To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colomes* 41 The grissell Turtles (seldome seen alone) Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* vii. I have...dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaired—dispaired in my case, may I say.

**Dispair** (e, v. 2 *Obs.* [var. of DEPAIR, a. OF. *despeier*, *depeier* to spoil. Cf. also DISPATRE sb.] *intr.* To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire.

**Dispair** (e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Dispalate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PALATE *v.*] *trans.* To make or find unpalatable, disrelish.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants...will be distasted and dispalated.

**Dispal'e**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispal'd.

**Dispand**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispan-dere*, f. DIS- 1 + *pan-dere* to spread, stretch.] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispand* (*dispan'd*), to stretch out or spread abroad. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* Ded., The rays of your Learning being dispan'd. 1669 WORRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 This Seed...being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum...doth dispan'd its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed. 1692-1732 COLES, *Expand*, dispan'd, display.

**Dispannel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PANNEL *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. xx. 267 Behind dispannell'd Sancho rode.

**Dispansion**, *Obs. rare* — *a.* [n. of action from DISPAND.] = EXPANSION.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispansion*, n. spreading both wayes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dispansion*, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

**Dispassive** (dis'pānsiv), *a.* [f. L. *dispass-*, *pp. stem of dispan-dere* to DISPAND: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dispassive*, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance which is termed *collective*.

**Dispantheonize**, *dispa'alize*: see DIS- 6.

**Dispar**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dispar*, f. DIS-

4 + *par* equal.] Unequal, unlike.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dedley* IV. 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike.

**Dispar** (e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Disparable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dispar* unequal, or f. L. *dispar-are* to separate, divide; perhaps after COMPARABLE.] Unlike.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 Dynerse and disparable, bothe in theyr persones, and...occupacions.

**Disparadise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 c.]

*trans.* To turn out of paradise. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Thou that erest this hast disparadiz'd our first Parent Adam. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparadiz'd*, false from happiness to misery.

**Disparage**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 *des-*, *disperage*. [ME. *desparage*, *disperage*, a. OF. *desparage* unworthy marriage (Godef.), f. as next.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyl Non on-worth desperage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 Hym

wolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for  
talighte. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 23 b. No disparage  
shalbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him  
within the age of xiiij years. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii.  
50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

3. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.

c. 1430 *Hymnus Virg.* (1867) 74 Pride in age Doth disparage.

3. Disparagement, dishonour.

a. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 43: If I forbear. I blush,  
I fear His despite and my disparage. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four  
Prentises* i. Wks. 1874 II. 169. I hold it no disparage to my  
birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to have the skill And  
the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

**Disparage** (dispar'edz), *v.* Also 4 *des-*, 5  
*dys-*; 5 *dysparach*, 7 *disparage*, 4 *parage*,  
-*parge*. [a. OF. *desparagier*, *desparager* to match  
or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer unto,  
or impose on a man unfit, or unworthy conditions'  
(Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.]

+1. *trans.* To match unequally; to degrade or  
dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. *Obs.*

1592 BRITTON *III. iii.* 8 Et si acune de juvene age soit  
mariee a tiel ou ele est desparage. *transl.* If any female  
her of tender years be married where she is disparaged.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485. I nel leie mi loue so low. Des-  
paraged eng. cxcvii. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dys-  
paraged sith that she was married ayenst al the comune  
assent of England. 1611 COTGR. *Apparage*, a maid that  
married into her equal, or, that not disparaged. 1779-81  
JOHNSON *L. P.* *Pope Wks.* IV. 113 History relates that she  
was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dis-  
honour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 351 Who dorste be so boold to  
marrye My doghter that is come of swich lynage? a. 1400  
*Pistill of Susan* 253 Heo keuered vp on hir knees, and  
cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage  
bi mouþ. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. 11b. Then is the hawke  
disparaged for all that yere. 1612 *Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat.*  
(1614) 657 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the  
Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 HART-  
CLIFFE *Virtues* 406 Men disparage Religion who profess it,  
and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines.  
1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 1. 69 If you tell father he'll  
knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family.  
1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Pref. 6 A view .. calculated  
to disparage the science of astronomy.

+3. a. To lower in position or dignity; to de-  
grade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to  
cast down. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/3 Cryste...  
aneysshed hymself and dysparwyched hymselfe in to the  
lykenesse of a seruaut. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an.  
28) 260 Lest they shoulde .. declare his base hyrthe, and  
lowly lynage, dysparagynge him from his usurped surname  
of Mortimer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2 How shall fraile  
pen, with fear dysparaged, Conceive such soveraigne glory and  
great hountyhed? 1614 H. GREENE *Wayle Delivry* 471  
They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them  
not be dysparaged. 1704-5 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 25 Jan.  
I am dysparaged and dishonoured by your commendations.  
1716 ADDISON *Drummer* i. 1, I'll not disparage myself to be  
a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightly; to treat as  
something lower than it is; to undervalue; to  
vilify.

1536 CRANNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 14 They should not  
esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched  
thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1599  
SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 137. I will disparage her no farther,  
till you are my witnesses. a. 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.*  
(1660) 161 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred  
Scriptures of God. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 20  
The Composition of. .. Choccolate is now so vulgar, that I will  
not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in  
so known a Recipe. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 48  
Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence.  
1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. iv. 26. 267 It is a very  
narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry  
of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 261 It is the  
fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic.

Hence Disparaged *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR. *Disparagē*, disparaged. 1802 BEODDES  
*Hyst. v.* 22 Would not the disparaged milk afford whole-  
some aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE *Sf. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb. A  
disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

**Disparageable**, *a.* [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

+1. Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon;  
lowering, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 276 Can there be any  
thing more disparageable to a poor suter than this? 1635  
N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Eliz.* i. 53 They disdained this marriage  
.. as .. disparageable and most unworthy of the blood  
Royal. 1643 *Orth. Pacif.* 21 Much lesse let it be held ..  
disparageable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 The action of the  
Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelihood  
of evil, that it may bring upon the Kingdome afterwards.

**Disparagement** (dispar'edgment). Also 6  
*disparago*, -*pergo*, -*parrage*, -*paradgment*.  
[a. OF. *desparagement*, f. *desparager* DISPARAGE.]

+1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace  
or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. *Obs.*  
*exc. Hist.*

1523 FRIZIERN *Sure.* xii. 23 If he be unmarried, than his  
marriage to gyue or sell to whom he wyll without disparge-  
ment. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peram. Kent* (1826) 455. a. 1577  
Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* III. v. (R.) Couenable marriage  
without dispegment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 12 He...  
thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 (see Dis-

PARITY 1). 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. ii. 52 Some houses  
lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement.

*transf. & fig.* 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 325 In mar-  
riage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom  
we choose be of the household of God, professing one true  
religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of  
all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dis-  
honour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which  
causes or brings loss of dignity, etc.

1486 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2 Women .. been .. defouled to the  
.. Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 SHAKS. *Com.  
Err.* i. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recal'd But to our  
honours great disparagement. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. i. 31 If  
Sir John Falstaffe have committed disparagements unto  
you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. 3. 43 To have com-  
mandement over Gally-slaues is a disparagement, rather than  
an honour. 1644 MILTON *Jlgn. Bucer* (1851) 303 In that  
Doctorial Chair, where once the learnedest of England  
thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 COLES  
*Eng. Dict.* To Rdr., 'Is no Disparagement to understand  
the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat  
from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd.  
1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant  
to the understandings of the authors. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist.  
Lit.* (1847) I. xi. § 2. 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their  
ability. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 These appointments...  
have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or  
depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, under-  
valuing.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 13 [He] dare  
not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. a. 1665  
J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 87 That proverbs of  
disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1699  
BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 82 A Disparagement from men of no  
knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least  
of Disparagements. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III.  
xlvi. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparage-  
ment of the common law of England. 1859 LEWIN *Invas.  
Brit.* 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer  
and the disparagement of the Britons. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ.  
Serm.* v. (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament  
an absence of all disparagement of the military life.

**Disparager**. [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One  
who disparages or discredits; one who speaks  
slightly of, or belittles; a detractor.

1611 COTGR. *Vituperer*, a dispraiser, discommender;  
disparager, disgracer. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198  
It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of  
Episcopacy. a. 1715 HICKES *Let. to Nelson in Life Bp.*  
*Bull* 518 (12) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient  
fathers. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Mod. Gallantry*, The  
idolator of his female mistress—the disparager and despiler  
of his no less female aunt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 2  
(1869) 173 The disparagers of peasant properties.

**Disparaging**, *abl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]  
The action of the vb. DISPARAGE; disparagement.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 22 b. A convenient mariage  
without dysparagynge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Dis-  
paragings of mens Moralls, Naturalles, Fortunes, Pedigree.

**Disparaging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]  
That disparages; that speaks of or treats slight-  
ingly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 199 What can he more op-  
posite and disparaging to the covenant of love? a. 1665 J.  
GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 395 If we take the  
word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 FOOTE *Maid  
of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in  
a disparaging way, your friends are low folks, and your  
fortune just nothing at all. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*  
s. v. *Disparagement*, If the superior required the heir to  
make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she  
might legally refuse. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. Prol.  
With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

**Disparagingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In  
a disparaging manner; slightly.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* i. 28 We are not to think  
disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us.  
1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 486 The 'dirty acres' .. as Sir  
Lucius .. disparagingly calls them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*  
(ed. 2) I. 351 Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of  
any one who is a student of natural philosophy.

+ **Disparagon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 +  
PARAGON *v.*] *trans.* To disparage.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* xxv. Lickt  
with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon  
his praise.

+ **Disparail**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desparail*,  
-*ail* different (14th c. in Godef.) f. *des-*, Dis- 4 +  
*pareil* equal.] Different, diverse.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymagis  
huge, of disparayl fourme.

**Disparate** (dis'parät), *a.* and *sb.* [orig. ad. L.  
*disparät-us* separated, divided, pa. ppl. of *dispar-*  
*äre*, f. Dis- 1 + *paräre* to make ready, prepare,  
provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, app. often associ-  
ated with L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, different.]

*A. adj.*

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dis-  
similar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things  
or concepts having no obvious common ground  
or genus in which they are correlated. Hence  
distinguished from *contrary*, since contrary things  
are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. *good* and *bad*.  
Also distinguished from *disjunct*, since disjunct  
concepts may all be reduced to a common kind.

*Disparatus* appears first in Cicero *De Inv. Rhet.* 23. 42,  
applied to the mere separation expressed by *sapere*, non  
*sapere*, or A is not B, as against the opposition of *hoc* and

*cold, life and death*; it is used by Boethius, *De Syll. Hyp.*  
(ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different,  
without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla  
contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in 14-15th c. with  
the school of Occam, e.g. in Rud. Strobus and Paulus  
Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the  
scholastic logic. According to Ueberweg *Logic* § 53, dis-  
parate conceptions are those which do not fall within the  
extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next  
higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 Br. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Two disparate species  
and sorts of men. 1633 AMES *Agit. Cerem.* II. 243 Can men  
give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Cer-  
emonies? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 273 Not  
only disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. BERNET  
*Th. Earth* i. 302 As remote in their nature... as any two  
disparate things we can propose or conceive; number and  
colour. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 296 The Terms  
must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1781 BENTHAM  
*Wks.* (1843) X. 92 A personage of a nature very disparate  
to the former. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* III. (1850)  
I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension,  
are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different  
without any similarity. They are thus, *pro tanto*, absolutely  
different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called *Dis-*  
*parate Notions*, (*notiones disparate*). On the other hand,  
notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension  
.. are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical  
language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*.  
1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 249 Other creeds, disparate or dis-  
cordant. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 1/4 The  
questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the  
same argument.

b. (See quot.)

1867 L. H. ATWATER *Elem. Logic* II. § 11. 60 Any one  
of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any  
one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under  
the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus, lion, as compared  
to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disparate points*, two points upon  
the two retinae; which, when a ray of light falls upon them,  
do not produce similar impressions. Used by Facher in  
opposition to corresponding points.

2. Unequal, on a disparity.

1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Pole* (1769) I. 6 Which at very  
disparate years united these two persons. a. 1834 LIND  
*Misc. Wks.* (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate,  
1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the  
acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no  
sense disparate with theirs.

b. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Disparate things, words, or  
concepts; things so unlike that they cannot be  
compared with each other.

1886 BRIGGS *Melaneth* xii. 59 Contrarie faculties or such  
as we call disparates in logicke. 1898 FRAUNCE *Lavigne  
Log.* i. x. 47 Disparates are sundry opposites wherof one  
is equal and in like manner opposed unto many. 1893  
COCKERAM, *Disparates*, words which are differing one from  
another, but not contrary, as heat and cold are contraries,  
but heat and moisture disparates. 1854 JER. TAYLOR *Real  
Pres.* 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak  
in signs and representations, where one a disparate speaks of  
another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread.  
another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread.  
1682 R. BURTHOGGE *An Arg.* (1684) 154 Disparates are  
distinct, and are not opposites. 1722 VOLASTON *Relig. Nat.*  
v. 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite,  
then if they differ as *disparates*, there must be some *genus*  
above them. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 125  
Blending together disparates or inconsistencies.

+ **Disparated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* = DISPARATE.

1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 307 Questions .. of different  
natures, of unequal extents, of divers and disparate ap-  
probation.

+ **Disparately**, *adv.* [f. DISPARATE + -LY 2.]  
In a disparate manner; separately, without relation  
to each other.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture, Laura Bridgman* 231  
After the retina is destroyed .. the eyeballs gradually lose  
the power of moving together, but move disparately.

**Disparateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The  
condition or quality of being disparate; dissimi-  
larity of nature or character; absence of re-  
lation.

1659 FULLER *App. Injur. Innoc.* (1840) 567 Such foreign  
Canons, though not against but only besides our Common  
Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to  
the laws of our land. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II.  
349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its dis-  
parateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Diss.*  
(1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side  
with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

+ **Disparation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disparatiō* *em*.  
separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of  
being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition  
of specials .. by opposite differences; as a man and a beast  
are disparities, or dissepere. 1666 JAMES *Fula. Christ*  
154 The second argument from the comparison of the  
extremes of this union .. is taken from their dispa-  
ration.

**Disparcle**, var. of DISPARCLE *v.* *Obs.*

+ **Disparience**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see  
-ENCE.] Disappearance.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 447 A miraculous en-  
hilation, or disparience at least, of the water in the font.

+ **Disparient**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type  
\**disparient-em* pp. ppl. of *disparäre* (II. *disparäre*,  
OF. *disparoir*), f. Dis- 4 + *paräre* to appear. Cf.

*Obs. F. disparant.*] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 258 Now when they  
pray to him in Nysen, a enire and present .. as he was  
mangled and disparient, is there no Rhetorique in this?

† **Disparent**, *a.2* *Obs. rare.* [*cf.* *L. dispar* unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of *different*; or *cf.* *Dis-* in sense 'diversely' + *L. parere* to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance. *c.1611* CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. Comm. (1837) 59 This...deformed mixture of his parts...to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

**Disparge**, *ment*, *obs.* *f.* **DISPARAGE**, *MENT*.

† **Disparity**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*ad. L. disparitas*, *f.* *disparitas* = *dispar* unlike.] = **DISPARITY**. *1656* BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disparity* (*disparitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference.

† **Disparish**, *v.1* *Obs.* Also *5-ys*, *dysperys*. [*f.* *F. disparais*, present stem of *disparaitre* to disappear: perh. from an *OF.* by-form \**disparir*, *dispariss*: *cf.* *APPARISH* to appear.] *intr.* To disappear.

*c.1425* FOUND. *St. Bartholomew's* 6 In these wordes the visoun dysparischydde. *Ibid.* 41 Thus she seyed, And...sodanly dysperyschid. *1435* *Desyns Fire of Love* 100 All aduersite vanyschis & all oþer desyns aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and dysparischyd; *c.1450* *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4304 Cuthbert away dysparischyd. *a.1632* T. TAYLOR *God's Judgmen.* i. xv. Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels...then dysparished and were never more seen.

**Disparish** (*dispæriʃ*), *v.2* [*Dis-* 7.] *trans.* *a.* To oust from one's parish. *b.* To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

*1593* ABP. BANCROFT *Survey H. Discipline* 5 That all the parishes in England (they say) must be first dysparished, and all the people of the land first sanctified. *1667* WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 40 Has not God dysparished and scattered them, Priest from people? *1864* *Reform* 8 June 5 The Lutheran Chapel...occupies the site of 'Trinity Church', dysparished after the great fire.

† **Disparison**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. disparationem* (see **DISPARATION**), after *com-parison*.]

1. = **DISPARITY**.

*1609* BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 There should be a great disparison betwene them.

2. **Deprecatory comparison.**

*1609* BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 94 Vttered without eniuous comparision, or malicious disparision of others. *1617* COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. 1.96 Which is euiden by the comparision, or disparision rather, of earthly Kings there used. *1647* TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisions—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisions, 'I am not as this publican'.

† **Disparation**, *Obs.* Also *7* *error*, *-ation*. [*a.* *F. disparition* disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), *f.* *OF. disparoir*, after *apparition*. *cf.* *disparance*, *disparient*.] Disappearance.

*1594* BR. J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 376 'A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. *1603* HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 138 Death destructions and disparitions. *1654* Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body. *1773* *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

**Disparity** (*dispæriti*), [*ad. F. disparité* (16th c. in Littre) = *It. disparità*, Sp. *disparidad*, after *L.* type \**disparitās*, *f.* *Dis-* 4 + *paritās* PARITY.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

*1597* HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlvii. 33 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. *1610* C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparity. *1652* G. W. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 21 A wife...fit for him without disparity or Disparagement. *1697* COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. *1773* GOLDSM. *Stoicks to Cong.* v. The disparity of education and fortune. *1828* SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers. *1856* FAUCON *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

*b.* With *pl.* An instance of this.

*1682* SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. *1877* H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with *pl.* An instance or particular form of this.

*c.1555* HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. *1580* NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently...note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ev.* vi. i. 276 In which computes there are manifest disparities. *1674* tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects. *1775* ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South-Americans. *1875* LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxvii. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals...descended from a common stock.

**Dispark** (*dispærk*), *v.* [*f.* *Dis-* 7 + *PARK* sb. *cf.* 16th c. *F. desparquer* (Littre), mod. *F. déparquer*, also *dépark* (*DE-* pref. II. 2.)] *trans.* To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence **Disparking** *vbl. sb.*

*[1538* LELAND *Itin.* i. 21 The Frith park sometyne a mighty large thyng, now partly deparked.] *1542-3* *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 [In] house or houses, parke, chase or

forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroyed. *1593* SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 1. 23 You haue fed vpon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods. *1664* J. TAYLOR *Confirmation* § 4 This device...disparke the inclosures, and lays all in common. *1778* *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pardley*. The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. *1826* SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England. *1851* KINGSLEY *Yeast* iv. Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1633 = **DISINPARK**, as deer).

*1633* G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* i. Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? *1636* SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 He thereupon dispars his Seraglio, and flies thence...with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. *1651-2* JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year's i.* xvi. 201 The little undecencies and slings of our souls, the first openiogs and disparkings of our vertue. *Ibid.* (1678) 220.

† **Disparkle**, *parcle*, *v.1* *Obs.* Also *5* *des*, *dyspercle*, *5-6* *parcle*, *perkle*. [*app.* a corrupted form of the earlier **DISPARPLE**, by association with *spark*, *sparkle* (in *ME.* *sperclen*, *sperkle*, *sparklen*).] (No trace of the corruption appears in French.)

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse; = **DISPARPLE** 1.

*c.1449* PECKOCK *Repr.* iii. vii. 318 Alle...weren disperclid abroad. *c.1450* tr. *De Imitatione* i. iii. A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disperclid [i.e. disparted] in many werkes. *1491* Chast. *Goddess Chyld* xxv. 69 Riches maye lityll and lityll multypie but sodenly they ben dysperclid. *1548* RECORDE *Urin. Physick* ix. (1631) 73 There appear...disparclid abroad in the urine...divers kinds of motes. *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 45 It disparcleth the mist and dimmesse that troubleth the eye-sight. *1621* SREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disparclid. *a.1634* R. CLERKE *Serm.* (1637) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disparclid over all lands.

*b.* *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = **DISPARPLE** 2.

*1553* BRENDON *Q. Curtius* E iv. Then al hys men for fear disparclid, flyng by such wayes as were open for them. *1583* STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to dispart abroad.

2. *trans.* To divide, portion out.

*1538* LELAND *Itin.* i. 93 A Gentilman...whos Landes be now disparclid by Heires General to divers Men. *1662* DUCOQUE *Monasticon* II. 136 In processe the landes of the Olleys were disparclid.

Hence **Disparclid** *ppl. a.*, **Disparcling** *ppl. a.* *1529* MORE *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 182a Not a company and congregation but a disperclid number of only good men. *1621* SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 30 Hee resolved to recollect his disparclid troups.

† **Disparke**, *v.2* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *di-* = **DIS-** 1 + **SPARKLE** *v.1* *intr.* To sparkle forth.

*1648* HERRICK *Nuptial Song* iv. Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disparpling than thy fires.

† **Disparple**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *desparple*, *-perple*, 4-7 *disparple* (4-5 *disparpoil* (l. *-parble*, 5 *dys-*, *disperpil*, *-parbel*, *-perble*, *-perbyl*, 5-6 *disperple*, 6 *-pearple*, 7 *-purple*). See also **DISPARPLE**, **DEPERPEYL**. [*a.* *OF. desparplier*, *-pellier*, *-pillier*, closely akin to *It. spargiare*, Sp. *desparparar*, *f.* *Rom. des-* (*Dis-*) + \**parpaliare*, *f.* \**parpilio*, \**parpalio* (It. *parpagione*, Pr. *parpalho* butterfly; *cf.* Cat. *papalló*), *app.* a changed form of *L. papilio*, *-onem*. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in *OF. es-parpillier*, mod. *F. éparpiller*, Cat. *es-parpilliar*, Pr. *es-parpalhar*: *cf.* mod. Pr. *esparfalhá*, *f.* *farsalla* butterfly. In *OF.* the *-ill-* belonged orig. to the atonic, the *-ell-* to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.]

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

*a.1355* *Prose Psalter* xliiii. 3 Þyn honde desparpilst þe folk, and þou'settest hem. *1382* WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 27, I schal smyte the scheperde, and the sheep of the flocc schulen be disparpilid. *1460* CATGRAVE *Chron.* i. Thoo [exposiciones] that were disparpilid in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into o body. *1472* SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 69a. III. 39 All hys meny ar dysparplyd, every man hys weye. *1483* CAXTON *Colleg.* 56 b1 Thenne the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. *1613* HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874. III. 144 Their bot, fiery brains are now dysparplyd by Alcides' club. *1615* CHAPMAN *Odys.* x. 473 Odorous water was Disperplyd lightly on my head and neck.

*b.* To divide. *c.* To throw into confusion.

*1382* WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 25 If an hous be dysparpilid on it self, thilke hous may not stonde. *a.1400* FRYMER (1891) 73 He schal disparple the weyes of synfulmen. *1541* PAYNEL *Catiline* ix. 35 Discorde alone disparpleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

*c.1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) *Prod.* 4 A Flock of Scheep withouteo a scheperde...which departeth and disparpleth. *c.1450* *Mertin* 196 Noon durste hym a-bide, but disparpled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. *1534* HEYWOOD *Du Bartas* *Judith* iv. 339 (D.) Her wayraving har disparplyng flew apart In seemly shed.

Hence **Disparplyd** *ppl. a.*; **Disparplyng** *vbl. sb.*

*1494* FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxv. 173 This disparplyng of the cristen host. *1652* UROGHART *Twelve Wks.* (1834) 229 Their transported, disparpled, and sublimated fancies. *1678* PHILLIPS, *Disparpled* or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

**Disparse**, *obs. form* of **DISPERSE**.

**Dispart** (*dispært*), *sb.* [*Derivation uncertain.*

There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from *DISPART* *v.1*, from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by *disparting* (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters'. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (*DISPART* *v.2*) appears earlier than any known occurrence of *DISPART* *v.1*, and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

*1588* LUCAR *Appendix to Tartaglia's Colloq.* 4 Every Gunner before he shoots must trulic disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. *1644* NYE *Gunnery* i. (1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance...subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. *Ibid.* (1690) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring) then the Mussel-Ring, so much is the true Dispart. *1659* TORRIANO, *Tirare fuori del vivo*, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it). *1859* F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 50 The Angle of dispart is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. *1867* SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart*, or *Throw of the Shot*. An allowance for the dispart is...necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2. *concr.* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

*1578* W. BOURNE *Invent. or Devises* xxxi. 24 You must glue your leuell lustly vpon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to be all three vpon one right line by the sight of your eye. *1621* FLORIO, *Tirare di puntaria*. The disparte is when a piece of wax or sticke is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an even line with the cornish of the breech. *1669* STURMY *Mariner's Flag.* v. 28 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, until you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispart, and the Mark all in one Line. *1692* CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Grammar*. II. vi. 95 *Dispart*. is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring. *1753* CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the Dispart is to stand, and divide the difference...into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the Dispart, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. *1836* MARRVAT *Midsh.* *Easy xviii*, *Gunnery*, sir, is a science—we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces. *1861* W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July 54 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood.

3. *attrib.* **Dispart patch**, a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; **dispart-sight** (see *quots.*).

*1867* SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart-sight*, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon. *1884* F. C. MORGAN *Artill. Nat.* 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. *Ibid.* 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

**Dispart** (*dispært*), *v.1* [*In* Spenser, *app.* *ad. It. dispartire* to divide, separate, part, repr. *L. dispartire*, *-partire* to distribute, divide, *f.* *Dis-* 1 + *partire* to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the *L. vb.*, or viewed as an *Eng.* formation from *Dis-* 1 and *PART* *v.* It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of **DEPART** (1-5).]

1. *trans.* To part asunder, to cleave.

*1590* SPENSER *F. Q. l. x.* 53 That...man of God, That blood-red billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. *1611* SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden dash disparting the Fleet. *1641* MILTON *C. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. *1725* POPE *Odys.* xiv. 482 Expert the destin'd victim to dis-part. *1738* WESLEY *Psalms* cxiv. ii. The Sea-fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. *1780* *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 1612 A state, already weakened...and now disparted by defection. *1814* CARY *Dante's Inf.* vi. 17 He...flays them, and their limbs Piecemal disparts. *1850* Mrs. BROWNING *Crowned and Buried* xiv, Disparting the like boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union).

*1633* P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xi, Which like a balk...Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. *1708* J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 54 A strainer to dispart Thine husky, tennere Dregs from purer Must. *1814* SOUTHEY *Roderick* xlv. 260 Till from purer Must. *1851* TRENCH *Poems* 150 To dispart death the union. *1851* BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribute.

*1629* MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 223 The Imperial Palace...being disparted betwixt them, there would be the room enough for each. *1649* ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 3 The Old Testament...is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. *1718* PRIOR *Solomon* i. 228 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. *1858* SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. *intr.* To part asunder, fly apart, and open up.

*1633* P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. liii, The broken heav'ns





β. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst. v.* I saw two rascals engaged in... despatching a huge venison pasty. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* l. xv. The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak.

† c. *trans.* To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. *Obs.*

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 101. There are also paper mills with despatches paper at a quick rate. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* IV. Pref. ¶ 2 The great Ease with which he is able to despatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature.

† 6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Despatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlv. 382 It dissolveth and despatcheth congealed blood. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. vi. 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and despatched the mist. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 221 To despatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.

† b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Paynters could not despatche and make away their Vermillion, if tallow faced whoores vde it not for their cheekes. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* VIII. 355 Rings... valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I despatched for lesser.

† c. To put out of the way, stow away. *rare.*

1569 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P. in Hazl. Doodley* IV. 39 Such a crafty spy I have caught... Snap the tipstaff... Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge despatched him.

\*\* To rid (a person) of something.

† 7. *trans.* To rid (a person), etc. of, from, some encumbrance or hindrance; to deliver, free, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 520/1 We shall despatche us of hym well ynough. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 The thinge which should cleaunly despatche him of all langour and sorrow. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 18 When I had cleane despatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par.* I. Tim. vi. 17 Things... so uncertain that yf casuallie take them not away, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 315 Despatch vs from euils, grant us the good things promised. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 b. Some are despatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1580 BARET *Abv. D.* 884 To despatch himself out of a businesse... To despatch and ridde out of trouble. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* No. iii. 57 You shall some despatch your barnes... of all these wastfull birds. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 295 Antipater being despatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

† b. To deprive, bereave. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* t. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers band, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once despatcht. 1606 G. W[OONCOCKE] tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 942 Aristotimus was despatched both of life and rule.

## II. intransitive.

† 8. (for *refl.* 1 b.) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. F.* (1837) 101 Howe he mought... Despatche and goe unto the place. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 82 And now despatch we toward the Court. 1670 EXCHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 Despatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 400 That we might despatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be quick. *Obs. or arch.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 24 b. Despatch I pray you to shew me. 1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 5 Despatch and giue me a shirt. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antiq.* iv. i. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not despatch then and take possession? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii. Thou hast so many 'I's' and 'And's' I Prihee, despatch. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 37 Hold your jaw and despatch. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. Butler Gilbert, despatch, thou knave. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 146 'Come—despatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

† 10. (*absol.* from 5.) To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (*with*). *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 279 At that place call upon me, and despatch with Angelo, that it may be quicky. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 51 And thus (to despatch) by the bruising of Fruil, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that [etc.].

† *Dispatch* is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa. pple. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 22, I hope mi long thinking matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 *Ibid.* 58 Ar the[y] so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence *Dispatched ppl. a.* (whence † *Dispa-tchedly adv.*); *Dispa-tohing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1552 HULOET, *Dispatched, expeditus, perfectus.* a 1564 BECON *Acts Christi & Antichr.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the despatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1611 FLORIO, *Spacciatamente*, despatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 78 Not to a despatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painfull, ignominious death of the Crosse. 1633 *Costie Whore* iv. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV. A cup of poyson Stuft with dispatching Simples. 16... *Cabbala*, Marg. Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R.), I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 *Star* 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire sail trade.

**Dispatch, despatch** (dispa'tch), *sb.* Also 7 *dispa'che*. [*f.* *DISPATCH v.*, or perh. immediately ad. It. *dispaccio* (also *spaccio*) 'a dispatch, a hastening, a riddance; also a pleece or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. *despacho*, Romantic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of *DEFEACH sb.* and *v.*]

## I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaggio* 280 Blaming him to have beene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie. 1667 PEYVS *Diary* 10 June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* (1808) 74 He deferred the dispatch of my note. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 457/1 The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 70 The despatch of a French embassy to England. 1886 *Postal Guide* No. 119 title-p., Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc. *Ibid.* 210 Dates of Dispatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails.

† 2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand; congé. *Obs.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.). After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 161 To heare Embassadors from forreign Princes, and to giue them their dispatch. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. i. 127 The seuerall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

† 3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see *DISPATCH v.* 3. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 936 If thou be a mans attorney... Let him not wait and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

*Happy dispatch*, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

1576 FLEMING *Panofel. Epist.* 315 Except I had followed you, the sorrowes... had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remedlesse dispatch. 1591 *Tranb. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1667 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xii. 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs. 1899 *Times* 26 Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are... taught... the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. *Quick dispatch*: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 101 b. Neither that he lesse liberal of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them (the poore), than towards the rich. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1602 *How Man may chuse a good Wife* III. ii. in *Old Eng. Drama* (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I offered you—To Dispute publicly, only for quick dispatch. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* VII. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for dispatch of business. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 60. § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy... the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

† 6. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. In him is... only clerklike 'despatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. III. 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the despatch of most things.

† b. 'Conduct, management' (f.). *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* t. v. 69 You shall put This Nights great Business into my dispatch.

6. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (= *quick dispatch* in 5). Also as a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs. b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress.

a. 1607-11 BACON *Ess.* *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the times of sitting, but by the advancement of the business. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office itself.

b. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* LXXXV. (1878) 174 Due season is best. Dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxviii. 91 b. The dispatch he made for the lading of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i. This is a time of great dispatch and haste. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 132 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock. 1855 CARLYLE *Freth. Gl.* VIII. xviii. xiv. 84 All turns on dispatch; loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

† 7. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 8 Covering them [the roots] with so much dispatch.

† 7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. ii. 33 *Glor.* What Paper were you reading? *East.* Nothing my Lord. *Glor.* No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse... Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.].

## II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily;

*spec.* an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xx. 52 b. Nicholas Coello having received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxi. 236 Messengers which carry y<sup>e</sup> ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 309 Visier, keeper of the seal, who before he can seal any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senor. 1792 *Cent. Mag.* LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship Russell, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1803 WELLESLEY *Let. to Wellington* 22 Dec. in Thornton *Hist. India* (1842) III. xviii. 358 note, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 223 Sir John Malcolm... announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took half-amazed.

† 9. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 59, I have also made an other despatch to the lords of the privie council by his Majesties command. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet at Cardia. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government despatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2964/1 Died... Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England. 1861 [see 12]. *Mod. The Merchants' Dispatch*; it was sent by despatch. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. *Obs.*

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 69 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.

11. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: = *DISPATCHER* 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dispatches*, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 1856 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'dispatches'. A 'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, and double sixes.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dispatch-bearing, -writer, -writing*; *dispatch-boat, -box, dispatch cock, dispatch-tube* (see quot.).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like species Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption... shelters itself. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Spitch cock*, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 299 These... dispatch cocks... are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill... they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xci. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or despatch-bearing. 1851 *Engineer* XII. 513 (11th) *The Pneumatic Despatch*. *Ibid.*, The loads, in the pneumatic dispatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1854 WATSON, *Dispatch-box*, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-boat*, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-tube*, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 *Reprint. P. Wentworth* III. 267 Some papers he had just extracted from his despatch-box. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 104/4 Despatch-writing had not yet become part of the art of war.

**Dispatchable, a. rare.** [*f.* *DISPATCH v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being dispatched.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter.

**Dispatcher** (dispa'tch-er). [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses; see the verb.

1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mer. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi. To the godly, dearb is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such pleasures. 1549 BAL. *Prof. Leland's Itin.* B iv. (T.), Avaryce was the other dispatcher, which hath made an ende both of our lybraries and bookes without respect. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 551/2 *marg.* D. Story... the chiefe dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1611 COTGER, *Datour*, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1755 MACENS *Insurance* II. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1834 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 27/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The dispatcher of a telegram.

2. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: see quot.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 85 How long it was since his conscience had permitted himself to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 MASKELL *Sharps & Flat* 237 Of unfair dice... there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. *Ibid.* 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

**Dispatchful, a. Obs. or arch.** [*f.* *DISPATCH sb.* + *-FUL*.]

† 1. Having the quality of dispatching or making away with expeditiously. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii. D ij, Ilc... Fall like a secret and dispatchful plague On your secured comforts. 1680 H. MORE *Apeal. Apoc.* 63 Their teeth... were very dispatchful of their prey.





**Dispensable** (dispensāb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dispensabilis*, *f.* *dispensare* to DISPENSE: see -BLE. Cf. *F. dispensable* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. *Ecl.* Subject to dispensation. *a.* Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Sodenly his highnes..shewed me that..his marriage was..in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coude in no wyse by the church be dispensable. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 5 The marriage...was..ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctoritie. 1562 *Filii* in *Strype Ann. L.* xxviii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 296 The Distinction of *Mala Prohibita*, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

*b.* Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

*a* 1612 *DONNE* *Devotions* (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficial to a man. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref. I.* i. ii. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 *STILLINGF. Charge to Clergy* (T.), The question...is, whether the church's benefit may not..make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 2/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. *arch. or Obs.* 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, ioying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect...it was dispensable in him and not indecent. *a* 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm. 1 Pet.* iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 1704 *SWIFT T. T. vi.* (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR G. Exemp. iii.* xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 *H. MORE Confess. Cabbal.* Pref. Avij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man...ought rather to propound...cautiously to the world. 1842 *BLACKIE in Tail's Mag.* ix. 749 Books...are yet only of secondary use...and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 128 Not a tone of colour...is misplaced or dispensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

1680 *St. Trials, Col. Andrew* (R.), If they be laws, they must be...dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land.

Hence **Dispensableness** = DISPENSABILITY.

1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispensableness of Oaths.

**Dispensary** (dispensāri). [*f.* L. type *dispensarium*, *dispensarius* (*liber*): cf. med.L. *dispensarius* (1290 in Fleta = dispenser DISPENSER), and *F. dispensaire* 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Physicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); *f.* *dispens*- ppl. stem of L. *dispensare* to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. *spec.* A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (*charitable or public dispensary*).

1699 *GARTH Dispens.* Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1702 (*title*), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1789 *Mss. Pizotti Journ. France I.* 199 (Venice treatise) can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 *SUR Winter in Lond. I.* 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor. II.* iv. 86 A Merchant...founded...a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 *C. GEIKIE Life in Woods* xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

†2. *transf.* A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopœia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 248 § 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit...surpass all the false Ornaments...that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768-74 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them.

†3. A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopœia; = DISPENSATORY *sb.* I. *Obs. or arch.*

1721 *BAILEY, Dispensary*, a Treatise of Medicines. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Symp.* You have...a Description...of it in all Dispensaries.

**Dispensate**, *v. rare.* [*f.* L. *dispensat*-, ppl. stem of *dispensare*; cf. *compensate*.] = DISPENSE.

1701 *BEVERLEY Glory of Grace* 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved. 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensed happiness.

**Dispensation** (dispensā'shən). Also 4-6 dys-; -acium. [*a.* *F. dispensation* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispensationem* 'distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from *dispensare* to DISPENSE.]

Vor. III.

I. The action of dealing out or distributing.

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 (Mätz.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and geve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 *SELDEN Laws of Eng. I.* ii. (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth I.* (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Prairie Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit. I.* 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions.

†2. *Anat.* The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. *Obs.*

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. I.* i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. *Ibid.* iii. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the *Medulla oblongata*. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* ii. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; 'the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animall. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Garth*, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are administered.

[This group of senses originates in the L. use of *dispensatio* to render Gr. *οἰκονομία* in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in 1 Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation). From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (*Adv. Praxean* ii, iii, iv) uses *dispensatio*=*οἰκονομία* to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i.e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an *economical* as distinguished from an *essential* Trinity; in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between *DISPENSATIVE*, *DISPENSATORY*, and *essential*.) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (*dispensatio assumpti corporis d. susceptæ carnis*, or simply *dispensatio*) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. *Serm.* 264 § 5). (3) The evangelical system is termed *dispensatio gratiæ* in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. *Ep.* 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is *dispensatio salutis nostræ* (August. *Serm.* 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of Irenæus, Christ is called *dispensator paternæ gratiæ* (iv. 20. 7). (4) *Dispensatio* was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull. *Adv. Marc.* vi. 12, Hil. *Pict. De Trin.* ix. 66, xi. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. *arch.*

1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor. ix.* 17 Forsoth if I billinge do this thing, I have mede; sothly if agens my wil dispensacioun is bihoke to me. 1482 *Mork of Evesham* (Arb.) 98 They shulde geue accontys of hir dispensacioun that haue resceyved benefyts and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 *LATIMER Floughers* (Arb.) 34, I have taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemyng mankynde. 1647 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an account of the dispensation of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 *TRENCH Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 366 A man...may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation of ten.

5. Ordering, management; *esp.* the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

*c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparih hym. 1382 *Wyclif Col.* i. 25, I poult am made mynystre bi dispensacioun of god. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* (1495) vi. xviii. 204 The dispensation of goddis word settith some men to fore other. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* i. 3463 Whiche danes by suffurance and dispensation Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Pynnyshed vnpoiteously all this region. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Bothe body and soule, with the hole dispensation and ordryng of our lyfe & wyll. 1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* viii. § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almyghty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation, his strokes are...with an equal hand afflicting the innocent with the nocent. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

*b.* An arrangement or provision of Providence or of Nature.

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* i. (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1827) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should

labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 *MILL Utilit. v.* 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

*c.* A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as a *mysterious or merciful dispensation*. *a* 1652 *ROGERS* (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 *NELSON East. & Fasti* ii. (1739) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men...are very promiscuous. 1823 *SCOTT Peccat.* xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. xiv. § 10, 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 *CROCKETT Glistening Beaches* in *Bognorville* 154 In the north...everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6. *Theol.* A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *patriarchal*, *Mosaic* (or *Jewish*) *dispensation*, the *Christian dispensation*; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = *ECONOMY* *b.*

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc. Div.* 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1675 W. CAVE (*title*), Antiquitates Apostolicæ...to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Evangelical. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Divinity, God's *high Dispensation*, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 *BERKELEY Serm. to Soc. Prop. Gospel* Wks. III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation. 1838 *GLANSTON State in Rel. Ch.* vii. (L.), [They] declared...that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* v, As the Israelish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

†7. The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; *concr.* An arrangement, a system. *Obs.*

1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation [superstition], mentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668 -- *Div. Dial.* iv. (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. *dispensatio*. (See DISPENSE II.)

8. *Ecl.* An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

*c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 139 *Pei* sellen it for mony, al þat þei maye; as pardons, indulgencis, & oþre dispensaciouns. 1382 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 162 Dispensacioun wiþ his lawe winnes miche money. *Ibid.* 511 Monks and chaunous forsaken be reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wiþouten any dispensacioun be reule of freres. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensation. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 243 Sir Johan...wedded dame blanche duk henryes daughter of lancastre coeyn to the same Johan by dispensation of the pope. *c* 1555 *HARRFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1598 *SHAKS. L. L. II.* i. 87 Then seeke a dispensation for his oath. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 30 Richard Cheyne, Bishop of Bristol, holding Gloucester therewith in dispensation. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of ealing Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 114 10 sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to pay any procees from thence, are made liable to the pains of *perjury*. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II. for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. i. viii. 56 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.* 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. ii. 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 *DRYDEN Assignment* v. 17 This a crime past dispensation. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 He had a Dispensation from the Mufly to drink Wine.



& *Emelia* (1839) 23 If there be any thing that hangs in dispute between vs. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 33 The absence of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispense.

**Dispense** (dispens), *v.* Also 4-6 des., 5-6 dys.; 5-8 dispence. [ME. a. OF. *de-*, *dispenser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr., Sp. *despensar*, It. *dispensare*, ad. L. *dispensare* (freq. of *dispensare* to DISPEND: cf. *pensare* to weigh out); in class. L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

I. from L. *dispensare* in classical senses.

1. *trans.* To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Despensyng and ordenyng Meedes to gooode men, and torment to wykked men. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 172 Abundant wyne the north wynde wold dispence To vyne sette agayne his influence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Some we must vse, dispence and expende, and truly distribute. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A. ij. I assume the Carvers office: and . . . dispence to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 202 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 157 Now gentle gales . . . dispence Native perfumes. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispends the Heat. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 1 Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispence To every man his modicum of sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Several commissioners . . . had been appointed to dispence the public alms.

† b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 13 Who with his weakie Dispense No point of Tyme. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispence it. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triuarch.* *Rich.* II. cccxviii. Affliction Is the best Mistress to dispence our Time.

2. To administer (e.g. a sacrament, justice, etc.). 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 30 An angel dispenseth thynges that ben abowte vs. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispence of penaunce to the peple. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man . . . to consecrat, dispens, and minister ye sacraments. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 157 You, which should true equity dispence. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Serm. Canticles* ix. (R.). That power . . . is dispenced and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 120 Shall we say . . . that this whole Universe is dispenced and ordered, by a mere Irrational . . . and Fortuitous Principle? 1894 *Law Times* 387 1/2 Sir Richard Malins . . . dispenced a home-brewed equity of his own.

b. *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe þat god dispensith. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should not dispence, and governe well.

3. *Med.* To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription).

1533 ELVOR *Cant. Helthe* (1541) A. iij. Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholdinge their drugges or ingrediente at all tymes dispensed and tried. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 310, 1 Dispence and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pow. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 586 That . . . the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispence—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Dispensary*. The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

II. from med. L. *dispensare* in ecclies. use.

[In later med. L. (by 1000 or earlier) *dispensare* was used *absol.* or *intrans.* (*agere dispensatorie* or *dispensative*), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (οικονομος), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively, especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were *dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem* or *aliquid*, and *esp. cum aliquo* (*ut possit*), i. e. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.) (Prof. F. W. Maitland, L.L.D.)

These *intrans.* uses passed into English, esp. *dispense with*, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, to be dispensed with, and has had a wide development of sense: see branch III. By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become *trans.* in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from.' Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c.]

4. *intr.* To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law in a special case; to make a special arrangement (with any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. a. simply, or with *in*. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's dispensing power.)

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 122 1/2 Dispenson, be auctoryte, of penance, dispense. c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 40 When he dispenseth he sheweth the case whereon he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law. 1503 WINSET *Four Scior Thre Quest.* lxxx. Wks. 1888 I. 128

Quhat pouer haif 3e to dispence mair in the ane nor in the whir? 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 29 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1820-16 C. O'CONNOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* vii. 62 It asserted . . . that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense . . . at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another.

† b. with clause, expressing purpose or end. *Obs.* c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxv. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporall Dominions.

c. with *with*. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif c 1380), and also the most important: see *Dispense with*, III below.

† d. with *against*. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. *Bibl.* 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamy, yet not against God's own law. 1561 DAVIS *tr. Bultinger on Apoc.* (1573) 185 b. Yea the same glosser. sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispence agaynst the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

† 5. *trans.* To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person). a. To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to condone. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensated. c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xlii. In this Bull the marriage with Prince Henric was dispenced, for that the ladie was before married to his brother prince Arthur. 1566 *Pasquine in a Trunche* 108 The Pope, dispencing all things for money. 1591 *Tramb. Raigne K. John* (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispenseth his sinnes.

† b. To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation. *Obs.*

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Preamble, No person should carie . . . out of this Realme . . . Bullion . . . but such persons as be dispenced within the Statute. 1605 CANOE *Rem.* (1637) 127 Hugh . . . was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

† c. *absol.* To permit, allow, give dispensation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. A. iij. a. Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that Knowledge were but Remembrance.

G. *trans.* To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. † a. To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 619 1/2 The church hath synce . . . dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii. Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 BRATHWAITE *Two Lanc. Lovers* 235 Those vowes . . . could not so easily be dispensed.

b. To give (a person) dispensation from something; to release from († of) an obligation; to exempt, excuse.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iv. 58 Beleeving that hee was dispensed of his promise. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus' Moral Relat.* 245 [He] entreated his Judges to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Coland. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispenses me to speak of all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. Pref.* (1711) l. 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage Wks.* III. 366 He appeared to think himself . . . dispensed from all necessity of providing for himself. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. &c.* (1852) I. 226 This materialism . . . allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng.* 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath? *absol.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 50 That dispenses from all penance.

† 7. To do without, to forgo; = *Dispense with*: see 14. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* vi. 235 As he as swyfte to be 3it I dispence. 1580 SIONEY *Arcadia* (1674) 122 (D.) Images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might dispence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. lix. (1739) 110 His right of investiture of the Mitred Clergy he dispensed.

† 8. *intr.* To make amends or compensation for. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence.

### III. *Dispense with*.

[Orig. the chief construction of the *intrans.* sense 4, = med. L. *dispensare cum* (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive to be dispensed with, and extensive development of sense.]

\* To dispense with a person.

† 9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse. *refl.* To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 He-to þai ben bounden . . . And þer may no man dispence with hem of þat bounde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 109 Whan his fader was wedde the Pope dispensed with him [a monk] and made him wedde the

doutir of Charles. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 299 To gether money . . . he had lycence of pope Innocent . . . to dispence with such as hym lykkyd . . . for takynge vpon them the crosse. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed with theym to haue many wyues. 1606 HOLAND *Sueton.* 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath . . . never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251, I could not dispence with my self from making a little Voyage. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) II. 52, I cannot dispense with myself from giving you . . . my whole sentiments.

† b. *transf.* To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne authority, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 181 Canst thou dispence with heauen for such an oath? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 They [were] dispenced with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

\*\* To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 511 Pe pope may dispence with þe reule of ech privat secrete or religioun . . . but he may not dispence with Cristis reule 3oven to apostolis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispence with the bardnesse of your order. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzit Feir* 54 He had dispensit with matynnis channoun. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 103 Thys ys a grete faute . . . any one man to haue such authority to dispence with the comyn lawys. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) v. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispence with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed . . . that the king could not dispence with the common law. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispence with penal statutes.

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates, Denouncement* H v. ij. b. If this marriage be of God the pope can not dispence with it. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 15 b. His humour was pacified, his oath was dispensed with. a 1618 KALEIGH (J.), *How low kingdoms are there*, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance . . . the popes have wrought innumerable mischiefs. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Alphon's Def. Pop.* iv. (1851) 126 There needs no Pope to dispence with the Peoples Oath. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispensed with. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 13 A safe-conduct had not saved Huss, and Popes could dispence with promises.

† 12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* vi. With his fayth he past not to dispence. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? I dispence with trifles: what is it? 1607 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. t. III. 85 To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 125 It seems that . . . men may dispence with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispence with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 255 [A Translation] short also, and not tedious, with dispenseth with all manner of cares and businesse. 1625 BACON *Ess. Ambition* (Arb.) 225 The Use of their Service dispenseth with the rest. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 I. 111 Guilt or injury . . . does not dispence with or supersede the duty of love and good-will. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 341 1/2 Familiar facts dispence with all need to draw on the imagination. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 104 1/2 The possession given on the marriage day . . . dispenced with the necessity of a writing.

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pity to dispence. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispence with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispence with me, on this Occasion? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii. Let us dispence with compliments. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 62 No genius can dispence with experience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispence with the military support of his tenants.

\*\*\* To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter, etc.

† 15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon. *Obs.*

1540-44 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vpon me then thou wilt take ruth, And with my faults clerly dispence. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 1) 2 The which marriage was dispenced with by Pope July, at the request of ber father. c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be kind of marriages, the children cannot prosper. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* dispenced, the children dispenced with the deede so farre, for M. iii. i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deede so farre, That it becomes a vertue. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 45 The Reader will be pleased to dispence with this little



digression. 1716 ACOISON *Freeholder* No. 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements.

† 16. To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. *Obs.* (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1580 SIONEY *Aradia* v. (1590) 451. I would and could dispense with these difficulties. 1660 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) l. 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispense with a shallower Shop. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoisseur* No. 9175 My pantry is stored with more provisions than I can dispense with. 1796 *Præge Anonym.* (1809) 460, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it.

† **Dispenseless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Sec -LESS.] Not subject to dispensation.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, Dispenseless Oaths.

**Dispenser** (dispens'nsi). Forms: 3-7 dispenser, 4-5 dispenser, 4-6 dispensour, 5-6 dyspenser, 6- dispenser. [ME. *dispensour*, a. AF. *des-, dispensour* = OF. *despensor*, -eur = L. *dispensator-em*, agent-n. from *dispensare* to dispense. This has fallen together with AF. & ME. *despencer*, -ser, = OF. *des- dispensier*, = It. *dispensiere*, Sp. *dispensero*, Pg. -iero = med.L. *dispensarius*, f. late L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE sb. and -ER 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or administers.

1566 *Pilgr.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dyspensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in *Edin. Rev.* No. 323, 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 2-3 God gave us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 *Goldsmith, Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 336 The air... as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1858 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. a. A steward of a household. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUCE (1724) 550 Sir Hue he Despencer, he noble justice. 12380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Ser. Wks. II. 229 Men axe bat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xi. 123 Helieus... bat was yoman & dispulser of Abraham howe bat Isaac was born. 1580 *Fulker Agst. Allen* 112 (T.) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker [etc.]. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) l. vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 *MURHEAD Gatus* 1. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 *State Case Commun.* 24 Where law is dispensed there should... be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) l. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 *Lawn Times* 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Dispenser*, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bets* 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuan. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 51/6 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses with, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing).

1604 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence **Dispensership**, the office of a dispenser (of medicine).

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man.

† **Dispensible**, *a. Obs.* [repr. L. type \**dispensibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *dispensare*: see DISPEND.] = DISPENSABLE 1, 2.

1661 *Petit for Peace* 5 Things dispensible, and... unnecessary. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 22 If any Penal Laws were... less Dispensible than others. 1689 W. ARWOLD *Ld. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King. 1766 *AMORY Buncle* (1770) IV. 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence † **Dispensibly** *adv.*

1711 *Peace in Divinity* 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensably, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

**Dispensil**, var. of DEPENCIL *v. Obs.*

1631 *VEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensed in every Church.

**Dispensing**, *vbl. sb.* [L. DISPENSE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISPENSE, in various senses: dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up of medicine according to prescription.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 67 As 31f it were not leful to do profit to niennus soules wip-out dispensynge of anticrist. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), My Lorde..

taketh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1608 *HERON Wks.* I. 748/2 The faithful dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond persuasion... that dispensing is a favour. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Exam. Druggs* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 126 The power... lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 *POPE Tr. on Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 225 The choice of ladies... in the dispensing of their favours. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet Owlst.* 100 Is not... Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. *attrib.* Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1621 LD. WILLIAMS in *Porteus Papers* 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highness. 1731 *SWIFT Presbyt. Plea Merit* Wks. (1761) III. 275 The King... encouraged by his Presbyterial friends, went on with his dispensing power. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

**Dispensing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dispenses: see the verb.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 554 The swarms of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 168 That they should come down... from the hands of a dispensing despotism. *Mod.* Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence **Dispensingly** *adv.*, in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a. 1642 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and... cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† **Dispension**, *Obs.* [n. of action from DISPEND: cf. OF. *dispension* expense (Godef.).]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1630 *LENNARD Tr. Charroin's Wks.* l. xxi. § 1 (1670) 75 Their dispensations themselves... have ascent of Covetousness. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxv. 231 With what noyse, bustle, and dispensation the diversities of Bibles came accompanied into England.

2. Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 *Cron. Eng.* (1510) X v b i John... wadded dame Blanche... by dyspencion of the pope. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 82 To sue to y' kynges grace for a dispensation of the acte of parlement late made to the contrary.

† **Dispensive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dispens-* ppl. stem of *dispensare* (see DISPEND) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. liii. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour. 1677 *CROWNE Desir. Jerns.* III. i. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Subject to dispensation.

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. i. 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 7 In 1671 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

**Dispent**, *pa. t. and ppl. of DISPEND.*

**Dispeople** (disp'p'l), *v.* [ad. OF. *despeupler*, mod.F. *despeupler* (1364 in *Hatzl.*) = Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despoviar*, It. *dis-, dipopolare*, Rumanic formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *populus* people, parallel to L. *depopulare* (used in med.L. in same sense): cf. DEPOPULATE. In sense 3 f. DIS- 7 b + PEOPLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 *CAXTON Enaydes* xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1562 *Phaedrus* xxi. Xij b. And voyde of tilmen wode dispeopling spoyle the shires. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord... could... dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1709 tr. *Baltus Anst. Hist. Oracles* 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year—to obey these Impostors. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* VI. 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. *absol.* 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 *RANOLPH Jealous Lovers* II. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 47 And Kings... Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 *Gambler* 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled.

† 2. To exterminate (people). *Obs.*

1596 J. NOROEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 10 Ireland hath scene more than two hundred thousand Families of British Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† 3. [Dis- 7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. *Obs.*

1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. vii. When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hoses* iv. (1656) 67 The people of God... when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1687 *Reason of Toleration* 17 Traps and Snares to dispeople the Nation.

Hence **Dispeopled** *ppl. a.*, deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 *FRANPTON Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT *Enid* v. (R.), Endless crowds... From all the wild dispeopled country round. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxiii. 187 The dispeopled city was placed... at the disposal of Argos.

**Dispeopler**, [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator.

1616 *BRETTON Good & Badde* 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdom. 1711 *GAY Rural Sports* 1. (R.) Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius Thebaid* ix. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

**Dispeopling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Depopulation; extermination of people.

1529 *MORE Suppl. Soutys* Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1688 *BURNETT Lett. conc. Italy* 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

† **Dispeple**, *despeple*, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. \**despeuple-r*, -pucler, OF. *despeupler*, -pucler, f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + OF. *peupler*, *pucler*, later *peuplier* to make public, publish, f. *peuple* people.] *trans.* To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R. GLOUCE (1724) 517 (l. 10640) Pere bis gode laves bi despepled al aboute. *Ibid.* 568 (11966) Pere it was deppeled, he edit ywis, bat was be ban of Kenigwurpe.

**Dispepsy**, *obs. var. of DISPEPSY.*

**Disper**, *Winchester Coll. slang.* Also *dispar*. A portion of food.

1841 *HOWITT Visits Remark. Places* (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of *dispers* to their breakfasts, suppers and luncions. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dispar*, a commons or share. *North.* 1870 *MANSFIELD Sch.-Lift Winchester Coll.* 84 (Farmer s. v. *Cat's Head*) [The dinner] was divided into portions (*Dispers*); there were... six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 *WRENCH Winchester Word-bk.* *Dispers* are thus divided:—Fat slab, Fleishy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut.

**Disperance**, -ate, etc. *obs. ff. DESPERANCE*, etc. **Dispercle**, *obs. form of DISPARCLE.*

† **Disperdition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disperdition-em* n. of action from *disperdere* to destroy, spoil, ruin, f. DIS- 5 + *perdere* to destroy. Cf. OF. *desperdition* (mod. F. *dépér-*, Sp. *desperdicion*.)]

1623 *COCKERAM, Disperdition*, an vndoing. † **Disperge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispergere* to scatter, disperse, f. *dis-*, DI- 1 = DIS- 1 + *spargere* to strew; cf. OF. *disperger*.] = DISPERSE 2.

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 Tolye salthe, chap. xiii. that God disperged [Tobit] xiii. 4 *Vulg.*, Disperit vos inter gentes. 1611 hath scattered]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenn's Disp.* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged.

**Dispergement**, *obs. form of DISPARGEMENT.*

† **Disperish**, -persh, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desperir*, *desperiss-*, ad. L. *disperire*, f. DIS- 5 + *perire* to perish.] *intr.* To perish utterly.

1382 *Wyclif Judith* vi. 3 Al Israel with thee shal disperish in perdition [1388 shal perische dyspersch] that God disperged [Tobit] xiii. 4 *Vulg.*, Disperit vos inter gentes. 1611 hath scattered]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenn's Disp.* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged. 1657 *Disperish*, as watir over voide. — *Lam.* v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperish.

**Dispersmatous** (disp's-mā'tōs), *a. Bot.* [f. DI- 2 twice + Gr. *σπέρμα* (r- seed + -ous.)] Having two seeds; dispersuous.

1851-60 *MAYNE Expos. Lex. s. v. Dispersmatous*, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispersuous.

**Dispersuous**, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.] = prec. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Dispersuous* (with Botanists) is used of Plants, which bear two seeds after each flower; a *dispersuous* fruit. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dispersuous*, containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

† **Dispersly**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. rare L. *dispersere*, f. DI- 1 = DIS- 1 + *spernere* to remove, reject, spum.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our term inferne for to disperish Helpe riales rosyne.

**Disperple**, *var. form of DISPARPLE v. Obs.*

**Dispersable**, *a. rare.* [f. DISPENSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 *Examiner* 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersible (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process.

**Dispersal** (disp's-sāl), [f. DISPENSE *v.* + -AL.] The action of dispersing; = DISPENSION.

1821 *Examiner* 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 160 The phantoms... vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is... that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

† **Disperse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 *dispers-*, [a. OF. *dispers*, -pars (in Godef.), ad. L. *dispersus*, pa. pple.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise the misbeleve. *Ibid.* II. 185 They live out of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 *DOUGLAS Lat. Hon.* 1. 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

**Disperse** (disp's-s), *v.* Forms: 5 *disperse*, 6 *disperse*, -pearse, 7 *-pearce*, -perce, 8 *disperi*, -disperse. [a. F. *disperse-r* (15th c.), f. *disper*, ad. L. *dispersus*, pa. pple. of *dispergere* to scatter, f. DI- 1, DIS- 1 + *spargere* to sprinkle, strew.]

1. *trans.* To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 161 He hath dyspersed the prowde in the wyllie of thy harte. An hooste that ys dyspersed ys not mygby to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dyspersed by the passyon of oure lorde Iesu cryste. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34. Preamb. They were routed, vanquished, dyspersed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 287 It must needs be Philip the Deacon, that was dyspersed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 tr. *Schudery's Curia Pol.* 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguish, is better to be dyspersed. *Ibid.* 102 The Victors are so triumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dyspersed. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* i. 51 The precipitate, exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dyspersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 WORSWORTH *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet scatter the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dyspersed by charges of Dragons.

b. *intr.* To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 33 These [Rupert's drops] dyspersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin. 2. *trans.* To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. *Esp. in pa. pple.*: see DISPERSED.

1529 MORE *Conf. assl. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/1 He taketh the whole people awyl, dyspersing them for slayn among many sundry countreys. 1591 *Mon. Act. E. Glenham*, Dyspersing sundrye Sentronels, for watche, farre from the Campe, diuers wayes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. v. § 9. 308 Those they saved, and dyspersed [1634 dysperci't] them among the children of Israel to serve them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 125 Made me range for Ganne, and dysperse my Servants for Provant. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. i. (1765) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dyspersed throughout all. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 55 They are now dyspersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. *refl.* To spread in scattered order.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 45 Souldiers. I thanke you all; dysperse your selues. 1684 *Contemp. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 126 Locusts... shall dysperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 28 About twenty families... dyspersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 286 These primitive Mongoloids... had dyspersed themselves over America.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate, go different ways. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 385 Sir Thomas... desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 68. ¶ The gay Assemblies meet, and disperse, in the Parliament. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 217 The congregation is dyspersing. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dyspersed quietly to their homes.

† 3. *trans.* To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich. III.* (an. 3) 39 Thynkyng yt not... beneficiall to disperse and devyde his greute armye into small branches. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 33 The fleeing ant... dysperth his nature, in two naturess throwne... A creper with spider, and a flier with flie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 2 Europe is a more... manifold shape, being in sundry places dyspersed and restrained by the sea. 4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 326 The veynes of bludde are dyspersed in the bodies of lyving beastes. 1594 T. B. LA Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dyspersed in all places thereof. a 1626 BACON (J.), In the game which dyspereth that blood. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 Wings... with black thick ribs or fibers, dyspers'd and branch'd through them.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 51 Which is nowe printed and dyspersed throughout Christendome. *Ibid.* 176 The double duendes which yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, and are dyspersed throughout the hole worlde. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 54 The cloth whereof is dyspersed along the coast of Africa. 1603 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guilty of dyspersing bad monie. 1709 STURVEY *Ann. Refl.* i. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was... privately dyspersed. 1838-9 *Act 2-3 Vict.* c. 12. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 177 [Any] paper or book... meant to be published or dyspersed.

† 5. To make known abroad; to publish. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V.* (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dyspersed through the whole world. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger*, To Rdr. A iii, By their owne divulged and dyspersed ignominie. 1644 B. JONSON *Masque, Neptune's Triumph* (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to dysperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 If happily other diseases dysperse their infecting properties. 1641 SIN E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers* (Camden) 37 The sicknes and small pox is very much dyspersed in Westminster and London. 1775 DESAULIERS *Vires Virg.* 4 To dysperse the Heat so uniformly. 1782 BURKE *Hist. Mns.* (1789) II. i. 10 A practice... thence dyspersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dyspersed.

† b. *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. v.* i. 61 Let me haue A dram of poison... As will dysperse it selfe through all the veins. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 Water put into wine... or the like, does immediately... dysperse it self all over them.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To extend, be diffused. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. vii. 256 Th' Almighties care doth diuersely dysperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuerse.

7. *trans.* To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W. FULKE *Meteor.* (1640) 24 b, If the Exhalation [thunder]... does not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it maketh a... fearful rumbling. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 48 All his manly powres it did dysperse, As he were charmed with incanted rimes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 90 At length the sonne... Dysperst those vapours that offended vs. 1756 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 133, I said all that I could... to dysperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 242 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dyspersed it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to dysperse it.

b. *intr.* To become dissipated.

1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it dysperse to naught. 1816 KEATINGE *True.* (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dyspersed. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* viii. 14 Hardly... had the night's chill shadow dyspersed.

8. *trans. Optics.* Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see DISPERSION 4.

[1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 197 In a burning Glasse... that colour doth dysperse the light, and stands vntainted.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 The Rayes that dyspersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 By reason of... its Globular Figure, the Rayes that pass through it will be dyspers'd. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 503 Convex lenses dysperse the rays of light. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different medium... dysperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (dispə'st, poet. -səd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde y<sup>e</sup> is dyspersed in the wateryng consideration of many thynges at that time when it sholde be specially occupied about one thyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xi. 12 He shal... gather together y<sup>e</sup> dyspersed of Israel. a 1592 GREENE *Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rtldg.) 142 Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dyspers'd hairs. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 9. 13 Many worthy personages that deserve better than dyspersed report. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 The new proof of... valour, recalled her dyspersed spirits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 274 Before William... had brought together his dyspersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 SURREY *Ened.* II. (R.) The watchmen lay dysperst to take their rest. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 You shall prae for all menne, dyspersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1697 DANIER *Voy.* i. 140 With a few small Rivers dyspers'd up and down. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 150 Both... are plentifully dyspersed throughout the creation. 1862 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dyspersed.

Dispersedly (dispə'sdli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dyspersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 EDEN *Arde Navig.* Pref. Whicher perhappes fewe haue done otherwise then dyspersedly here and there. 1598-8 *Act 30 Eliz.* c. 25 § 1 The same Villages... ly dyspersedly. 1653 COWLEY *Greatness Verses & Ess.* (1669) 125 The other many inconveniences of grandeur I have spoken of dyspersly in severall Chapters. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, It is a Tree that may be plauted dyspersedly about your Ground. 1847 HAROV in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 251 Disk convex... dyspersedly punctulate. 1870 LOWELL *Chaucer* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 325 Their incidents enter dyspersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

Dispersedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being dyspersed or scattered; scattered condition or position.

1571 GOLONG *Calzinu on Ps.* xiii. 1 They referre to their present dyspersedness. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 50 The dyspersedness of the Towns and habitations. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. and in later Dicts.

† Disperseness. *Obs.* [f. DISPERSE a. + -NESS.] = DISPERSEDNESS.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dyspersness of habitations or towns in Africk.

Disperser (dispə'səz), [f. DISPERSE v. + -ER.] One who or that which dysperses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Dissipateur*, a dysperser or scatterer abroad. 1583 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The dyspersers of the severall Libels. 1611 BIBLE *Nakunn* ii. x He that dasheth in pieces [margin, the dysperser or hammer]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books... and to frighten the dyspersers of them. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 27 Logic is the great dysperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S. A. WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* iv. 269/1 (Brewing) Kiln-drying, An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the dysperser, is placed over each fire to dysperse the heat.

Dispersing, ppl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the v.b. DISPERSE: dispersion.

1604 HERON *Wks.* i. 523 There must be a dysposing and a dyspersing of the seed with the hand. 1607 TOISELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling evil, and the dyspersing of the milke. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1831) 3 After the Flood, and the dyspersing of Nations. 1859 MASSON *Alfion* i. 679 This meeting and dyspersing cannot go on for ever!

Dispersion (dispə'sjən). Also 5 -cioune, 6 -tion. [a. F. *dispersion* (*disparcion* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispersionem* scattering, n. of action f. *dispergere*: see DISPERSE v.]

1. The action of dyspersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dyspersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5.

c 1450 *Myrrour Saluacion* 353 The Jewes y<sup>e</sup> tyme hadde bene thogh the worlde in dyspersioun. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 In the fyrst dyspersion of nations. 1566 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judaeorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 423, I conceiue that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circumstance to be fulfilled. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 *Trial Fyche Palmer* 22 The alleged dyspersion of a seditious writing. 1882 VIKES *Sachs' Bot.* 929 The specialities of organisation which effect the dyspersion of their seeds.

fig. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xx, What cometh perof but grucching of conscience & dyspersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dyspersion of their odour makes out. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 36 When the natural dyspersion of heat is disturbed... then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dyspersion of all gases.

3. *Med.* The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); dissipation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dyspersion of tumors. *Ibid.*, Remedies for the dyspersion of inflammations. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 573 An inflammation... must terminate either by dyspersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. *Optics.* The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: *esp.* in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dyspersion of the rays is greater. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 199 The quality of... bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dyspersion, are distinct. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dyspersion. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 399 [The lines] are... visible when considerable dyspersion is employed.

5. *The Dispersion:* The Jews dyspersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as the *Egyptian Dispersion*; = DIASPORA.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet. i.* 1 To the chosen gestis of dyspersion [glor., or scattering abroad]. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 378f Of ysrael be dyspercionne he gadrid samen fra strete and tounne. 1582 N. I. (Rhem.) *Joh. vii.* 35 Will he goe into the dyspersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) i. 30 Transported... to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world, wherever the dyspersion was to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J. E. CAMPBELL tr. *Evangel's Hist.* *Israel V.* 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea' are now as in the eighth century mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1893 SMITH & FULLER *Dict. Bible* s.v., The African Dispersion... preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6. *Law of dispersion:* The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. *Ibid.* § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dyspersion is mathematically expressed.

7. *attrib.*

1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dyspersion lenses.

Dispersive (dispə'siv), a. [f. L. type *dispersivus*, ppl. stem of *dispergere* to dysperse: see -IVE. Cf. F. *dispersif*, -ive.]

Having the character or quality of dyspersing; serving or tending to dysperse.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. liii. 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealthy, and means; and, to feed that dyspersive humor, all ways shall be trodden. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 730 Nor wanting the dyspersive bowl Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 443 The dyspersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1880) 123 Thought has become dyspersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind... become dominant.

b. *Optics.* Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see DISPERSION 4.

1802 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 The dyspersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dyspersive power than crown glass, because... it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum... farther from the mean ray. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 113 The dyspersive apparatus of the spectroscope.

Hence Dispersively adv., in a dyspersive manner, by dyspersion; Dispersiveness, the quality of being dyspersive.

1841 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 An indolence and dyspersiveness about my efforts. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* ii. 13 The characteristic of his activity is dyspersiveness.

† Disperson, v. *Obs.* Sc. and north. [ad. med. L. *dispersonare* var. of *dēpersonare* to deprive any one of his *persōna* or dignity, f. DIS- + *personāre* to dignify, *persōna* person, dignity. Cf. MISPERSON.] *trans.* To treat with indignity, insult. a 1400-50 Alexander 746 For spyte he spilt in his face, Disperis him depously, dyspersions [Dull. MS. reyleze] him foule. 1489 *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 416

## DISPLACEMENT



passed. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 46 note, A vertical displacement of the strata.

**b. Physics.** The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

**c. Thermometry.** (See quot.)

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation. This displacement may be in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

**d. Electr.** (See quot.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. § 258. 1895 SILVANUS THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 57 Displacement. Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other, the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. *Ibid.* § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

**3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'.**

1868 GLAISTONE *Jour. Mundt* iii. (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelagic vocabulary. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through machinery.

**b. Hydrostatics.** The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship. *Centre of displacement*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1802-19 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Shipbuilding* (L). To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii. He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1896 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Brit. Navy* 537 Her total length is 320 feet, with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

**c. Pharm.** The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: = PERCOLATION.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Displacement. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as Percolation. D. apparatus, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

**† Displacement.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *displacementia*, f. *dis-* + *placētia* pleasantness: cf. OF. *desplaisance*, mod. F. *dép.*, It. *dispiacenza*. The cl. L. word was *displacētia*, whence DISPLENCE.] = next: the reverse of *compliance*.

1740 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1432 With displacens of all synne and hertly contricionne. 1668 WILKINS *Char.* 229 Displacement, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 5 Rake not up envious displacements at things successful unto others.

**Displacement** (displē'sēns). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see ENCY. See also DISPLENCE.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike. (The reverse of *compliance*.)

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacement of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 208 His divine displacement against their sins. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1892) VI. 18 Feeling a displacement at every offence against God. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacement, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

**Displacent** (displē'sēnt), *a. rare.* [f. DIS- + *placēt*, after *complacent*: cf. OF. *desplaisant*, DISPLEASANT.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of *complacent*.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 62 These emotions... becoming either complacent or displacent.

**Displacer.** [f. DISPLACE + -ER.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that be usually displaced, be called of God... if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospel. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evil.

**2. Pharm.** An apparatus for obtaining an extract by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Displacer, a synonym of Percolator.

**Displacement**, *vb.* *sb.* [f. DISPLACE + -ING.] The action of the verb DISPLACE; removal from its place; deposition.

1554 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 65 a. In the diuidyng, and displacing of the same. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 84 Authority for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 403 More

such displacings and alterations have by his means happened. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 310 Phanasers displacing gave him the invitation to invade us.

*Attrib.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment... you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

**Displacement**, *vb.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That displaces: see the verb.

1862 F. HALL *Hindus Philol.* Syst. 87 note, That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. 1. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

**Displant** (displānt), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplanter* = Sp. *desplantar*, It. *displantare* = Romanic \**displantāre*, for L. *deplantāre*, f. DE- I. 6, DIS- + *plantāre* to plant.]

1. *trans.* To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 256 a/1 A tree whiche is ofte dysplanted & transported from one ground to another may bere no fruyte. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Const.* xv. 79 A strong and mightie Oake... which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saffron Crocus*, After these Bulls are displaced the Gardiner must be sure to keep them... Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 99 When the hops are displaced.

† 2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; *spec.* to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony). *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reverse a Princes Doome. 1556 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countries, which had bene planted with English, were shortly displaced and lost. 1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* 49 Almost 300 preachers are already either displaced, inhibited, or under... censure. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 39 The Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and displaced the barbarous. 1650 J. MUSGRAVE *Grievances of North. Co.* 27 All Israel... were displaced, and carried away into captivity. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 370 A Colony... in Dariana, displaced for the unsoundnesse of the ayre.

† 3. *fig.* a. To root up, eradicate; b. to supplant.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Comma.* (1878) 98 Others... displant all good order established. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 He must... displant vices, and plant the contrary virtues. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. 1, Some other hath displaced me, With her dishonour. a1638 MEDE *Apost. Lat.* Times (1641) 83 Three of these... should the Antichristian horne deprime and displant, to advance himselfe.

Hence *Displanting* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. 1. 283 By the displanting of Cassio. 1616 H. GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. 11. 20 The stock which I am tyed to purchase under paine of displanting. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tulip*, Take a Gardiners displanting Groove, and thrust it into the Ground. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Displanting Scoop*, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them.

† **Displantation.** *Obs.* [f. prec. after PLANTATION.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar... whose displacement Senacherib vaunted of. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8. 603 The Boij... feared the like displacement.

† **Displat.** *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To do out of its plats or plait, to unplat.

1627 HANWELL *Apol.* (1630) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state... should be in combustion than his haire should bee displaced?

**Display** (displē), *v.* *Forms:* 5 *display*, *display*, 6 *displeigh*. B. 5-6 *des-*, *disploy*.

[a. OF. *despleier* (-plier, -ployer), = Pr. *desplegar*, -pleiar, Sp. *desplegar*, It. *dispiegare* = L. *displacere* to scatter, disperse, (in late and med. L.) to unfold. See also the doublet DEPLOY, and aphectic SPLAY.]

In OF. *displacere* became orig. in inf. *despleier*; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. *desplei-e*; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms *despleier*, later *despleioir*, *despleier*: examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in *ply*, *play*, *applay*, *comply*, *imply*, *deploy*, *employ*; the forms in -*ply* being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now *Obs.* exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 4 Si la disseisine fust fete a banere desplaé, ou as chevaus covertz.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Inc., displayed his baner, & went to be bataille. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 There yssed oute embreses thre, Their here displayed. c1460 *Emare* 97 The cloth was displayed sone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and displaye the sayles. c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 131 And made his banere to be displayede abroad. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxvii. 88 There was displayede a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 47 The old woman carefully displayd The clothes about her round with busy ady. 1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 86 With Dore's displayd, the golden Palace shines. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 259 [He] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 208 Elastic... particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 *Port. Dunc.* ii. 71 See... her sable flag display'd. 1854 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea.

*intr.* (for *refl.*). 1572 R. H. tr. *Lazarus' Ghosts* &

*Spir.* (1596) 81 When... their ensignes will not displace abroad but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

† **b. Mil.** To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = DEPLOY *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 198 Agricola... fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1581 — *Tactius' Hist.* iv. xxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troupes displayed out thinelly in length. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 131 The Englishmen... display their ranks and... press hard upon their enemies. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, To display (*Mil.*) in French *deployer*, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.) *spec. in Her.*: see DISPLAYED 2.

c1320 R. BRAUNNE *Medit.* 640 Toward be cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde. 1486 Bk. *St. Alban* B vii. j. Display the wynges esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1520 HUSERY *Primer in Three Primers* (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displayd on ground. *Ibid.* 336 Thou... Thy careless limbs in loose sleep dost display.

† **b. Carving.** The technical term for: To carve (a crane). *Obs.*

c1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxh. repr.) 33 A crane displayed, a pecock disfigured. 1513 Bk. *Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane, and unfold his legges, and cut of his wynges by the Joyntes. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 101) 293.

*absol.* 1711-12 *Spectator* (J.), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 953 Hir brest & bir bryat prote bare displayede Schon shyner þen snawe. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 161 (Mätz.) Displaieth hir crown geyn Phebus bemys brihte. 1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 77. 1. To Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 244 By this means... the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast... is display'd. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment... was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xix. 30r More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

**b. Printing.** To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc. 1888 [see DISPLAY *sb.* 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † **a.** To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *P.* xxvii. vii. Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displays.

**b.** To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 12 At last the Altitontan displeaz me his mayn poor. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. i. (1718) 66 Thy busie hands address Their labour to display. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 115 The Air... sufficing... to display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia Poems* (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd... an aromatick shade. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 The new English drama... was beginning to display its wonderful powers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. *esp.* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of.

1628 EARL *Microcosm.* Bold forward Man (Arb.) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in display. *ing.* 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 Many great Divines were fain to display their eloquence. 1709 POPE *Ess. on Criticism* 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their business in coming into company... [is] to display themselves. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 § 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display his imagination.

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To make a great show or display; to act in an ostentatious manner. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iv. 41 The fellow which... Displayd so saucily against your Highnesse.

6. *trans.* To disclose, reveal, or show, unintentionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Diody's Eramena* 171 He began to display... some token of suspicion. 1756 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 156 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) II. i. iii. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

† 7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 § 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantage of his own dominions. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 2 The admirable Linnaeus has displayed them [arguments] at large in an oration. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral* (1816) I. 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. ii. He... did his tale display.

the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed *backwards displayed*, the *wings crossing*. *Displayed foreshortened* eagles, etc. thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended. 1882 CUSSEANS Her. vi. 91 The Heraldic student must bear in mind the difference between *An Eagle displayed* and *An Eagle with wings displayed*; when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched.

† **Displea'sant**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *prec. adj.*]  
To render displeased; to disquiet, vex.

thyng displeyd, I yow preye. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 113.  
They pray him.. That he will saie no contraire, Whereof  
CANTON Sonnes of

the king may be despised. c1489

*Aymon* xxi. 464 My cosin, be not dyspleased of that I shall telle you. *a* 1533 *Ld. Berners Hous* lxxv. 222 Make as though ye were dyspleased with hym. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 24) 232 b. [He] was dyspleased to see his master made a jesting stocke. 1563 *Wyncet Four Scair Thre Quest.* *1563* *Shaks. 1. 233* 3c are... displeist that We embrace nocht... your new interpretation. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. 1. 155* There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1611 *Bible Hab. iii. 8* Was the Lord displeased at the rivers? 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. 1745 *P. Thomas Trm. Anson's Voy.* 16 We should not have been displeased... to have met them with our whole Force. 1829 *D'Israeli in Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

**Displeased** (displēzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED.] The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxix. (1887) 107 The things, which do please the displeased infants. 1609 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* (Q. 1) Epistle ¶ ij. The most displeased with Playes, are pleased with his Comedies. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. 1840 *J. W. Bowden Gregory VII.* l. 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign. ¶ For to be displeased, with its constructions, see DISPLEASE *v.* 2 c.

**Displeasedly** (displēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>] In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasure. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. 1826 *Scott Woodst.* xxxv. 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly. 1856 *Titan Map.* July 10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly.

**Displeasedness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Displeased state or condition, discontent. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iii. 157 To do penance... is... to vitter a displeasedness when god is angry with vs. 1680 *Baxter Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil; therefore it is Displeasedness. a 1716 *South Sermon.* viii. 150 (T.) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!

**Displeaser**, *rare.* [f. DISPLEASE + -ER.] One who displeases.

1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 140 It must... be a hateful thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.

**Displeasing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISPLEASE; offending. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 412 Priamus... hadde anon in mynde... be displeysing [Higden *contemptus*] of his messenger Antenor. 1530 *Palser.* 214/2 Displeysing, *remors, offention.* 1580 *Baret Adv.* D 904 Without any displeasing of the tast. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 14 A servile fear of displeasing.

**Displeasing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable. 1401 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 It is... displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. 1552 *Abp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 30 Displeasing and nocht acceptable to God. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* Epil. 10 A displeasing Play. 1643 *Milton Divorce* ii. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfitness in her. 1779 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor... but, to me, a displeasing man. 1845 *M. Pattison Ess.* (1886) I. 16 [The marriage] was also... highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence **Displeasingly** *adv.*; **Displeasingness**, *a.* 1652 *J. Smith Sel. Disc.* viii. 394 Nothing that might... carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 140 'Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure. 1731 *Bailey, Displeasingly*, offensively. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* xi. 128 Although the form... should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 *W. Palmer 6th Let. to Wiseman* 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* l. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

**Displeasurable**, *a. rare.* [f. DISPLEASEURE *sb.* + -ABLE, after *pleasurable*.] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasent, disagreeable. Hence **Displeasurably** *adv.*

1660 *Hexham, Ongerichticken*, Incommodiously, Displeasurably. 1899 *H. Srenger Data Ethica* xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. 1812 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

**Displeasure** (displez'ür), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 des-, dis-, dysplaisir, -plaisir, -yr(e). *β.* dis-, dysplaisure, -pleysure, 5-6 dyspleasure(e), 6 displeasure, -pleis-, -pleas-, displeasure, -or, 6-displeasure. [In type *α*, a. OF. *desplaisir* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), mod. F. *déplaisir*, subst. use of OF. infin. *desplaisir* to DISPLEASE: cf. Pr. *desplazer*, Sp. *desplazar*, It. *dispiacere*, in subst. use. In type *β*, conformed to PLEASURE, which see for the relation between *plaisir*, *pleasure*.]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

*a.* 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* 81 Yre and dysplaisyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the soule. *β.* 1695 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 57 Pream. All that that he hath don to the displeasure of your Highness. 1535 *Coverdale Aulum* i. 2 The Lorde... reserueth displeasure for his adversaries. c 1550 *Cheke Matt.* iii. 7 Who hath conked to yow, to file from y<sup>r</sup> displeasure to come? 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* ii. v. 38 I know not how I have deserued to run into my Lords displeasure. 1799 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Thou art severe', said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven.

† *b.* phr. To take (a) displeasure: to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. *Obs.*

c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxvi. 96 She brought thence in remembrance how sweetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grette a dyspleasure. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd mayden. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iv. i. 202 Do you heare Monster: If I should Take a displeasure against you: Looke you. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

† 2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. *Obs.* *a.* c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 70 Appollo... considering the right grette displeisyr in which they hadde ben... opened all the entrees. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 25, I shall deye... for the grette dyspleisyr that I have continually in my herte.

*β.* 14... *Compl. Mary Magd.* 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is late but naked sepulture. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxvii. 129 My sayd lady is in grette dyspleasure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysshie hym with her. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 11 Men... Oppressed with pouerte, langour and dyspleasure. 1632 *Litwog Trav.* ii. 66 He disappointed die for displeasure in his returne. 1630 *Lennard Tr. Charron's Wids.* (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. a 1704 *Locke* (J.), When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. 1875 *W. K. Clifford Lect.* (1879) II. 126 A feeling... as distinct... as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

† *b.* with *a* and *ppl.* An instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. i. † *b.*

c 1510 *Barclay Myrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cj, Hauling for one pleasure, displeasures eight or nine. 1542 *Boorde Dyrill* viii. (1870) 246 It doth engendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures. 1631-6 *J. Scott Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. *arch.* *a.* 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ix. xix, I dyd to hym no displeasure. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displeisyr that she had don to hym.

*β.* 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clxi. 154 V<sup>e</sup> great daunger that he was in reynyste God for the dyspleisurs doon to hym. 1534 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 124 They might... doe displeasure and execute their malice upon the inhabitants. 1577 *Hanner Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 364 He was... incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. 1591 *Shaks. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 1662 *J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 26 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 *Howells Venet. Life* 19 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

† 4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. *Obs.*

1550 *J. Core Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 72. 81 Wylliam Conquerour... upon certayne displeasures betwene hym and the french kyng, passed... into France. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe betwene the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London. 1590-6 *Lamard Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 During the displeasure betwene him and Earle Godwin.

**Displeasure**, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause displeasure to; to annoy; to displease.

1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Of Almsdeeds* l. (1859) 387 He... is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Ambition* (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. 1829 *Southey O. Neuman* vi, Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee. 1849 *Whittier Marg. Smith's Faml. Prose Wks.* 1889 I. 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

† *b.* *transf. Obs.* 1570 *Der Math. Prof.* 24 Elementall bodies, are altered... and displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Sunne.

**Displeasurement**, *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Displeasure.

1882 *Symonds Animus Figura* 134 He Quailed 'neath his Maker's just displeasurement.

† **Displeited**, *sb. pple. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + *pleit*, PLAIT, FLEAT *v.* + -ED.] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

1619 *Lushington Repetition-Sermon* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 484 'The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho' yet it had not been u<sup>d</sup>; and yet so laid aside, as tho' he would have come again.

**Displendour**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. di- = DIS- 7 a + SPLENDOR.] *trans.* To deprive of splendour. 1854 *Syd. Dobell Balder* xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown.

**Displenish** (displenif), *v. Sc.* [f. DIS- 6 + PLENISH *v.* to furnish: cf. DEPLENISH.] *trans.* To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest of (farm) stock; to disfurnish. 1639 *R. Baillie Lett.* (1775) I. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms... yet we were... sore displenished before. 1873 *Genius Cl. Age* i. 1 Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence **Displenishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Displenish sb.**, **Displenishment**, the action of displenishing. *Displenishing* (ing) *sale* (Sc.), a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease.

1863 *Montrose Standard* 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of growing corn. 1864 *N. Brit. Advertiser* 23 May, Displenishing Sale... at Orboist, Isle of Skye. Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture. 1892 *C. A. Molloyson Parish of Fordoun* v. 107 An important displenish sale.

**Displayer**, *obs. form of DICE-PLAYER.*

† **Displacible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *displacibilis* displacing (Du Cange), f. L. *displacere* to DISPLEASE, with Eng. suffix -ABLE.] Displeasing. 1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyving be to thee dysplycable.

† **Displacible**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *displacētia* displeasure, f. *displacere* to DISPLEASE. Cf. the earlier DISPLACEMENT.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

1605 *Bell Motives conc. Romish Faith* 102 Durand saith, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displeasure of venials, which the soules haue in that place. 1648 *W. Mountague Devout Ess.* i. ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displeasure... that they may not incur this menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1680 *Baxter Cath. Commun* (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good... Displacence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. 1736 *H. Coventry Philom. to Hyd.* (T.), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displacence and peevishness towards every thing besides.

**Displacency** (displāsenſi), [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = DISPLACENCY. *Self-displacency*: the condition of being dissatisfied with oneself.

1640 *Br. Reynolds Passions* xxxi. 320 A self-displacency and severity towards bur owne Errours. 1680 *Baxter Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durand... commonly ascribed Displacency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 *J. Mason Self-Knowl.* i. xvi. (1853) 119 Complacency and Displacency in reference to the Objects of the Mind. 1816 *Br. J. Jebb Lett. in Life* lii. 523 It is not without self-displacency, and self-accusation, that I look upon... your letter. 1886 *J. Ward in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 702/2 (Psychology) The like holds where self-complacency or displacency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

**Displiment**, *nonce-wd.* [from *compliment*: cf. DIS- 9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

1868 *Helms Reabnah* xvii, It was a high compliment: delicately veiled... All my displiments (if I may coin a word for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimentary.

**Displing**, *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*: see DISPLE.

† **Displode**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *displōd-ere* to burst asunder, f. DIS- 1 + *plaudere* to clap.] *a. trans.* To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. *b. intr.* To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence Disploded, Disploding *ppl. adjs.*

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 605 Rankt... In posture to displode their second tire Of Thunder. 1704 *Swift T. Tub* viii. (1709) 97 Fetching it... in certain bladders, and disploting it among the secretaries in all nations. 1708 *J. Philips Cyder* i. 13 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen Enginy. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 488 Like rubbish from disploting engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly. 1812 *F. Jeffery in Edin. Rev.* Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploted with the force of an earthquake.

† **Displotion**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *displōd-ere*, *displōs-* to DISPLODE; cf. EXPLOSION.] The action of disploting; explosive discharge.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Displotion*, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 *G. Harvey Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 That impetuous displotion of blood to a great distance. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* xvi. 904 note (Seager) After the displotion of their diabolical enginy. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* ix. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fr'd, The vast displotion dissipates the clouds. 1790 *H. Boyd Ruins of Athens*, With horrible displotion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

† **Displusive**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. EXPLOSIVE.] That pertains to displotion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

1771 *Derham in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displusive... Matter, that causeth a new Eruption.

† **Displot**, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6 or 7.] *a. intr.* To undo a plot or plan. *b. trans.* To disarrange.

1600 *Abp. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be disploted. 1683 *Chalkhill Theatma & Cl.* 29 Still his working brain Plots and Displots, thinks and unthinks again.

**Displume** (displūm), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + PLUME *sb.*; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. *desplumer* 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. *trans.* Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. *Obs.*

1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xi. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levis.

2. To strip of plumes; = DEPLUME 1.

1623 *tr. Favine's Theat.* II. n. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. 1871 *Swinburne Songs bef. Sunrise*, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows.

*b. trans.* and *fig.* = DEPLUME 2.

1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1 *Trophies* 1347 Hum- bles may flaring Pride displume. 1684 *Jackson Creed* blenes may flaring Pride displume. 1814 *W. Tay-tame ducks*, and a number of dis-plumed geese. 1824 *A helmet dis-lor in Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 440 A helmet dis-plumed overhades his gray hair. 1827 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XXXV. 59 His companion... reported the vanquished and dis-plumed condor to be still alive. 1883 *Stevenson Stiverado* 59 (1885) 5 The displumed hills stood clear against the sky.



Disponēa: see DYSPOŊEA.

Dispoil(e, obs. form of DESPOIL.

† **Dispoint**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5 des-, 5-6 dis-, dyspoyn. [a. OF. *despointier*, *-pointier* (14th c. in Godef.), *f. des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *-pointier* in *apointier* to APPOINT; cf. obs. It. *dispointare*, *dispuntare* to dispoint (Florentino).]

1. *trans.* To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive of. [OF. *despointier de*.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171 b/1 Flaccus seying himself dyspointed and mocked trowen himself. 1489—*Faytes of A. iii. v.* 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys behalfe ought to be dyspointed of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. of.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* v. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dyspointed of the ayde of Conobalde. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1. I dyspoint, or hynder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1731/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacken a howse, shall not be dyspointed when they should nede it. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xviii. 13 Vp Lorde, dyspointe him & cast him downe. 1565 GOLDING *David's Met.* xi. (1567) 136 a, But Plebeus streight pouldring y<sup>e</sup> same thing, Dyspoints the Serpent of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

**Dispoint**, *v.* 2 *rare.* [f. *DIS-* 7 a + *POINT sb.* Cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, mod. *spuntare*, Sp. *despuntar* to take off the point.] *trans.* To deprive of the point.

?1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. Decay 905 His hooke dispointed dispoint his haste.

† **Dispointment**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 des-. [a. OF. *despointement* (15th c. in Godef.): see DISPOINT *v.* 1 and *-MENT*.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 5 They . . . that ben hyst enhaused ben after theyr despointement as a spectacle of enuye.

**Dispoliate**, *-ation*, var. ff. DESPOLIATE, etc.

1507 BR. J. KING *Serv.* Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falcons. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispolation*.

**Dispollute**, *v.* *rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from pollution.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recorde word—is not ‘dispolluted’. 1868 *Standard* 21 Mar. 5/4 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

**Dispond**: see DESPOND.

**Disponde** (dispōndr). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dispondeo*, Gr. *διασπένδω*, *f. DI-* 2 + *σπένδω* SPONDEE. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Dispondens* (in *Grammar*), a double Spondee; a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Syllables; 5 arōtrōtes. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Disponde*, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondantes, the pæon primuses.

Hence **Dispondāic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a disponde: cf. SPONDAIC. In recent Dicts.

**Dispone** (dispōn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 des-, dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L. *disponere* to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, *f. DIS-* 1 + *ponere* to place: cf. rare OF. *disponer* (Godef.). *Dispoyn* and *disponde* were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. *despondre*. The Latin verb exists in It. as *disponere*, *disporre*, in Sp. *disponer*, Pg. *dispor*, and survived in OF. *despondre*. The latter was supplanted by *desposer*, *disposer*, as shown under DISPOSE. *Disponer* was a learned adaptation of *disponere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To set in order, arrange, dispose. *Obs.* c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 936 (964) God seth every ping . . . And hem desponeth, bough his ordonnance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 29 God . . . disponis at his liking, Efter his ordinnans, all thyng. 1533 GAU *Right Vay* (1888) 90 Lat vsz thank thy godlie wil quhill disponis althing to our guid. 1558-68 WARWICK *Alexis* Secr. 101 b, Putte it, and dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes. 1583 A. KING tr. *Canisius* Catech. 107 V<sup>3</sup> clerks . . . to assist y<sup>e</sup> priests . . . to dispone y<sup>e</sup> people resorting to y<sup>e</sup> haly mysteries.

† 2. To dispose physically or mentally to or for (something); to incline. *Obs.*

c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. xxviii. 328 As he dysponit hym for that, a 1540 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 58 Than 3outhheid said . . . dispone 3ow with me ryde. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, disponand every gude Christian man to be the maire able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Magnetically Inclinary-needle . . . is conformed and disposed unto the Axis of the Earth.

† 3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. *Obs.*

(In the form *dispond* there is perh. confusion with *dispend*.) 1459 *Wills & Inv.* A. C. (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes and parcelles aforesaid I wyll my son doo and dispoyn as he wol answer afore god. c1500 Lancelot 1771 His gudis al for to dispoine also in his service. 1545 *Wills & Inv.* A. C. (1835) 113 Qwhom I mayke my Executour to dispoine and ordane all thynges for the healtie of my soule. 1580 *Ibid.* 432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste yowe there.

† b. To expend, lay out (upon some object).

1570 BR. or ROSS in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be dispoit upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. *Sc. Law.* To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1555 LYONSAY *Tragedy* 348 Imprudent Prencis . . . Quhill doith dispoine all office spiritual. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 397 The duke's grace . . . is already disponing to sundry men certain rowmes in all North parts. 1639 MRO. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath* 16 All bishopricks vaiking . . . shall be only disponed to actual preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 577 The person who disponed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispose the property. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 292 The disposer or maker of the deed ‘sells and dispones’, or where the deed is gratuitous, ‘gives, grants, and dispones’, the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the dispoinee.

† 5. *intr. or absol.* To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. *Obs.*

c1500 Lancelot 1590 This maister saith, ‘How lykith god dispoine!’ 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 98 Sen for the deid reneid is non, Best is that we for dede (i.e. death) dispoine. 1500-20 *Ibid.* xxvii. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispoine . . . Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxvii. 36 All lyes into 3our will, As 3e list to dispoine.

† 6. *intr. with of (on, upon)*: To dispose of, deal with. *Obs.*

a. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 300 Of my moeble bow dispoine Right as be semeth best is for to done. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 14 Of his tua susteris first he wald dispoine. c1565 LYONSAY (Pittsforth) *Chron. Scotl.* (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casualty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disponed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1874) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertaine how that will dispoine vpon him, and quether that will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. CORNUT *Ungrinding Scott. Arm.* 16 Yow spair not . . . to . . . dispoine upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1838 SCOTT *Br. Lann.* v. The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon. 1820-21 *Monast.* xxxiii. To dispoine upon the goods.

Hence **Dispoind** *ppl. a.*, assigned, conveyed, made over; **Dispoining** *vbl. sb.*, disposing.

1664 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* II. 14 b, The making or disposing of any creature. 1823 BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said dispoind houses or lands for themselves.

**Dispoine** (dispōinr). *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + *-IE*.] The person to whom property is conveyed.

1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50. § 12 A procurator of resignation in favour of such purchaser or dispoinee. 1773 FRANKLIN *Inst. Law Scotl.* ii. vii. § 3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the dispoiner himself, ought not to hurt the dispoinee. 1865 PATTERSON *Hist. Agr. II.* 771 He purchased the regality of Failford from the dispoines of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

**Dispoiment** (dispōimēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dispoimentum*, pr. ppl. of *disponere*: see DISPONE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards a particular end.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 36 The dispoiment vertue of the Magnetical globe of the Earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. At.* vi. 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a dispoiment, though not a productive cause of this saltnesse [of the sea]. 1846 SM W. HAMILTON *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* 771 Its exciting, dispoiment . . . cause.

**Dispoier** (dispōinr). *Sc.* [f. DISPONE *v.*]

† 1. One who disposes or arranges. *Obs.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upsteraris of sick monstus farssis.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property. a 1662 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 229 The dispoier of the inheritance. 1773 [see DISPONE]. 1814 SCOTT *Warr.* x. He possessed himself of the estate . . . to the prejudice of the dispoier's own flesh and blood. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 101. § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the dispoier has right.

**Dispoinge**, var. form of DISPUNGE.

**Dispoible**, *a.* [f. L. *dispon-ere* to DISPONE + *-BLE*.] Capable of being disposed or assigned. Hence **Dispoibility**, capability of being disposed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 *Times* 6 Feb. 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in dispoibility as well as one actually at work.

**Dispoie** (dispōip), *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. med. L. *dispoipare*.] *trans.* To deprive of the popedom.

1622 H. SVOENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 258 Whilst they endeavour to dispoie her they would unshipp all Christendom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and ‘dispoied’ in the same day (Muratori says *dispatato*). 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. 70, I had my Canterbury pallium from one whom they dispoied.

**Dispoiarize**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6; cf. F. *dépopulariser*.] *trans.* To deprive of popularity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 A secret disposition . . . to thwart and dispoiarize these ministers.

† **Dispoipulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] = DEPOPULATE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 198 Leauing it [the Citie] beaten downe and dispoipulated.

† **Dispoiposity**, *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unpopulous condition.

1632 LITTON *Trans.* iv. 166 There is another reason of the dispoiposity of these parts.

**Disport** (dispōrt), *sb. arch.* Also 4-5 des-, 5 dys-. [a. AF. *disport*, OF. *desport*, commonly *deport* ‘disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure’ (Cotgr.), *f. desporter*: see next. For sense 5, cf. **DEPORT sb.**]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement, *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4110 And come to hym en hys dysport To make Florens gode comfort. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 586 Wes name that euir dysport mycht have Fra steryng, and fra rowyng. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhede, or for disport. — *Merch.* T. 680 Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man. c1400 MAUNDEVE. (1839) xxii. 272 He telech his dysport passing be the contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Prayed . . . that she myght haue . . . hir sister with hir for hir dysporte, comforte and compaignie. 1502 *Prins. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 84 Item to the Quene's grace . . . for hure dysporte at cardes this Crismas. c. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 30 One day for his dysport, hunting of the wild beaer. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. Arg1, ‘The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv. I wold find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball & Sonn.* 117 The King and all his Court Were met . . . for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport, *arch.*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2217 Tel me furst by lay; was doþ 3our men of franchise; Of hure dysport & ek hure play. c1400 MAUNDEVE. (1839) iii. 7 A fair place for justynges or for other Pleyes and desportes. 1576 FLEMING *Catius Eng. Dogs* ii. in Arb. Garner II. 246 Dogs serving the dysport of Fowling. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 272 That My Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1690 E. GET *Jesuit's Mem.* 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repeat.

† 3. Merriment, mirth, fun. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesant, and amayable of port. 1669 HEYVIS *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1849) 321 It was . . . matter of no mean disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 117 They . . . in disport surround the drunken wight. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vi. 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

† 4. The making sport of. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 King Sesostrio . . . caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach. . . he pided his tceostant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

† 5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. *Obs. rare.* 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii. I carried myself . . . in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

**Disport** (dispōrt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 desporte, 5-6 dys-, 5- des-. [a. AF. *desporter* (Bozon), OF. *desporter*, *deporter*, usually *deporter*, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); *refl.* ‘to cease, forbear, leave off, give over: also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time’ (Cotgr.); *f. der-*, *DIS-* 1 + *porter* = L. *portare* to carry, bear. For the sense ‘divert, amuse’, cf. the similar development of F. *divertir*, *déduire*, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

† 1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the like) to amuse, to entertain. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 666 (1724) Pey gonnen here comiorten . . . And with here tales wenden here disporten. 1303 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Thow was his wofull wil comforted Be alle weies and desported. c1430 LYND. *Min. Poems* is Pipplins, quinces, blauderelle to disport, And the pomece cedre corageous to recomfort. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 275 Hee forces Barames . . . to weare womens apparell, and with a Distaffe in his hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 21 Well I remember that all the way we said . . . we were disported by Whales.

2. *refl.* To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasantly; now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1447 *Hippisph.* & *Medea* (Camb. MS.). To saylain to that lond hym to disporte. c1400 MAUNDEVE. (Roxb.) xxvii. 154 Pare in will he sitt, for to dispoite him and take be aer. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1 Go dispoite vith them, they be good felowes. 1593 SHAKS. *Heu. VI.* iv. v. He hath . . . attended with weakie guards. 1613 HEN. VI. iv. v. He hath . . . attended with weakie guards. Come hunting this way to disport himselfe. a 1649 DAYTON. *Comm. Popes* *Ex. Alan* Wks. 1811 XI. 142 After having dispoited himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy, 1879 BEERBOHN *Patagonia* 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 287 The emperor . . . come in to england to kyng Henry with hym to speke . . . and to dispoite. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 118, I her caught and to dispoite. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* dispoiting on the greene, to the taverne to dispoit . . . and to. 157 Every man runs to the taverne to dispoit . . . where hee bee drunken. 1712-14 POPE *Kate Lock* ii. 66 Whistler light dispoits in ever-nigling dyes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Girt.* 115, 116, The flamingo . . . dispoiting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 See the cubbs dispoiting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

† 4. ? To deport oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 281 At temperous talle Iset he was, and there dispoit hym al that day As a man that in letargie lay.

† 5. *trans.* ? To divert, or turn away. *Obs. rare.* 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 122. l. 163 The day of eier and termynor shall holde at Norwich on Monday next comyn, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be dispoited of his comyng to the Parlement.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Bland's Trav.* 265 To his second Son he had given the Seniory . . with other subsequent disposals. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755)

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. n. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels  
 haue vnder theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and  
 dispose theym. c1430 LYDG. *Mind. Poems* (1840) 149 (M15tz.)  
 That Christ Iesus dispose so the ballaunce, That Petrus  
 ship be with no tempest drownyd. 1530 PALSGR. 521r,  
 I wyl dispose this mater as I shall thynke best. 1581 SAWLE  
*Tacitus' Hist.* n. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho. . . disposed the affaires

*tion* 1. xix.] *Ther* *God's* *disposid* to hem. 1388  
with our fadir in desert, & God the Fadir .. disposid with us.  
*Rev. Pals.* 1389] *Some* say the Hooli Good to schewen hem, that me dredde  
hem the lesse. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 279 Hym., that shall  
best dispose for by publyke wele. c. 1450 *The Deification*  
xxv. ffor man purpoisþ & goddith, c. 1500 *Melusine*  
cxi. ffor as the wyse man saith, he folow purposeth & god  
purposeth. 1548 *Hadowe*, *Henn.* I., can. 8) To dis-  
pose for the needes of the foresaid realme. 1634 *SANCTUS*  
*Serm.* II. 300] *Disposith*. .. have a proverb.. man purposeth, but God  
purposeth. 1718 *Prior Foster* 842 "Tis God who must dis-  
pose and man sustain."





**Disposing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That disposes, in various senses: see the verb.

*Of (in) disposing mind or memory:* so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 In full understanding and memory, and of a disposing and testamentary mind. 1649 *Ibid.* 200, I Mary Chapman . . . being in disposing memorie. 1777 *Burke Will in Wks.* (1842) i. 38, I, Edmund Burke . . . being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Dispositively** *adv.*, in a disposing way.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appeal to Caesar* i. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and beleve it top, (*Deum ire per omnes*) but disposing, etc. in his providence.

† **Disposit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *disposit*-pp. stem of *disponere* to dispose: perh. immediately after *disposition*.] *trans.* To dispose, incline.

1661 GLANVILL *Scepis* Sci. xiv. (1665) 81 Some constitutions are generally disposed to this mental seriousness.

† **Dispositate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [erron. form for **DEPOSITATE**, through confusion with **DISPOSE** *v.*] *trans.* To deposit.

1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* i. 44 Two boxes full of Gold . . . were taken and deposited upon account in the Kings bank.

**Disposition** (dispozishən). [a. f. *dispositio*, QF. also -*ition* (12th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *dispositiō*-em, n. of action from *disponere* to **DISPONE**. Not derivationally related to **DISPOSE**, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of -*poser* as virtual representative of L. -*ponere*: cf. **COMPOSITION**.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W. FULKE *Alteors* (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus. Annot.* In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 SWIFT *Fraser's J. Denny Wks.* 1755 III. i. 139, I then took a particular survey of . . . the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1796 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1805 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths.

† b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.*, Where is the disposition of the yerde? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 99 That, the Tracing-Pin be constantly beld in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 202 *Effetis* . . . being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

c. *Rhet. and Logic.* The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1560 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. i, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposition. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposition serueth to place arguments. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 13. 1788 HOWARD *Roy. Cycl.* II. 715 *Disposition*, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called *method*.

d. *Arch., etc.* The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, *esp.* in reference to the general design: see *quots.*

1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof [i.e. of the matter], which must form the Work. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Disposition*, in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 115 *Disposition*; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Disposition*, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts . . . all have their analogies . . . in the monastic buildings.

e. *Mil.* See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), *esp.* for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 6 For with disposicion me goth in to bataille; and helthe shal ben wher ben many counsellis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife. . . With such Accommodation and hesort As leuels with her breeding. 1712 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Introduct.* Wks. 1874 i. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most . . . assistant to virtue. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 317 To observe . . . those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. *Mil.* The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc.; *pl.* military preparations or measures.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1734 tr. *Kolli's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skillfully contrived. 1799 STUART in *Owen Wellesley's Despatch* 126, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

c. *Naut.* (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposition*, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment; administration, dispensation; = **DISPOSAL** 1. (Cf. **DISPOSE** *v.* 2, 7.) *arch.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 477 (526) O god þat at þi disposicion Ledest þe fyn by luste purueyance Of euery wyght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18 Forsothe Joiada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord . . . after the disposicion [1388] by the ordynance of Dauid. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron.* Eng. v. 56 h/2 To submytte hym to the dysposicion of God. 1530 PALSGR. 214 f. *Disposicion, disposition, gouvernement, ordre.* 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* vii. 53 Who receiued the Law by the disposition of [iso 1611: R. V. as it was ordained by (margin, or, as the ordinance of)] Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* II. 6 Which things by the just disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the . . . desires of these holy persons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xlii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Providence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 53 Inexpressibly thankful to receive this Law by the disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see **DISPOSE** *v.* 2); *hestowal*; *spec. in Law*, the action of disposing; *hestowal* or conveyance by deed or will.

1392 GOWER *Conf. I.* 269 She [i.e. Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposition Of bodily complexion. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introduct. Fr. in Palmyr.* 106 Touching the disposition of is goodnes [see *bien*] after his deith. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 340 The Disposition of offices vacant. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 The wanton disposition of the favours of the powerful. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate. 1861 W. BELL *Decl. Law Scot.* 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: *esp. in phrase at (in, etc.) one's disposition* (= **DISPOSAL** 4).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 2 Aprochen gan the fatal destinye That Ioues hath in disposicion. 1406 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 13 At the disposicion of myn Executors. 1529 COT. *Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 12 Yf I may haue the free gyfte and dysposicion of the benefices. 1673 TAYLOR *Ess. Ireland Wks.* 1731 I. x10 The Lieutenant of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time haue had little in their Disposition here. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xlii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* Abb. iii. 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

† 5. *Astrol.* a. The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerikis . . . May knaw coniunctioun of planetis . . . And of the hevyng all haley How þat he disposicion. Suld apoun thingis vnk heir doune. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposicion Of Saturne. c. 1500 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 88/2 A book where I might see all . . . planets. . . that I might know their motions and dispositions.

† b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see **DISPOSE** *v.* 8 a). *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* lxxxii. 447 See if the more ponderous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition he in any angle but the fourth.

† c. The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 701 Mercurie Ioueth wysdam and science And Venus Ioueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicion, Ech falleth in othres exaltacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion.

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, *esp.* in relation to moral or social qualities; mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as *saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mercurial*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 (Mätz.) Noust by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicion of wit and of semyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 19 After the disposicion Of glotony and dronkeship. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide constelacions might be trew, yet . . . having a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposicion that judgement of constelacion or prophesies signified. 1576 FLEMING *Paupl. Epist.* 266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposicion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. li. § 47. 47/2 A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithless disposicion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) i. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) i. 108 The belief . . . that the motions

of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND i, His disposition was naturally cheerful and bright.

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed towards. (In *pl.* formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6.)

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 62 They take logginge in the town After the disposicion Where as him thoughte best to dwelle. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 408 II. 35 If thei do of her owne disposicion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) II. h, He requirith but onely a disposicion in the persone . . . that he be repentant. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. L.* iv. i. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition. 1622 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 190 Those . . . that know best her dispositions are very hopeful of his Majestie will haue power to bring her to his own religion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. (1695) 156 Testinies is a disposition or aptness to be angry. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. 1. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 FIELING *Toni Jones* x. iii. The footmen . . . were in a different disposition. 1764 FOSTER *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 i. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

† 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 41b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye he grely abused. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 Rather by the disposition of the earth then constitution of heauen. 1576 FLEMING *Paupl. Epist.* 266 Considering the weak disposition of your bodie. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposition. 1725 LEONARDUS *Archit.* I. 4/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 65 To make the wyte of smellyng perlyte it nedeth to haue . . . good dysposicions in the no-ethyllis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Aij, We shall treat in this present booke the dysposicions which augmenteth the vlcere. 1552 HUOET, *Disposition ad slope or wake*, *Synaphora*. 1654 Z. CORNE *Logick* (1657) 32 Disposition . . . sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything . . . as when water watheth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time.

† b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 Yet did he admire their order . . . their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Sent.*, *Monfrail* (1775) I. 37 You shan't see, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

† 10. Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 103, I foond he sike of bettere disposicion. . . & he spak therof. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Biv b, Of other vlcereis wherin no corrupte affection or dysposition (that the Grekes call Cacoetes) is adioyned. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. vi. 130 Cocceus Nerua . . . being in perfect disposition of body, resolved with him selfe to die. 1611 CORAN. s.v. *Habitude, L'habitude du corps*, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxx. (1821) 56 Being surprised by an ill disposition of health. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

† b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or body). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *indisposition* = deranged condition.)

[c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 58 As soone as a membre is brought to his kyndely disposicion.] 1581 PETTIE *Guzaco's Cir. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 This solitariness is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotema* 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused [etc.].

**Dispositional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to disposition.

1846 WORCESTER cites J. JOHNSON.

**Dispositioned** (dispozishənd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 SALTmarsh *Snake in the Temple* 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Disposition* 4, and a modest wife. 1794 D. CLINTON was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. LAWWOOD *No Gun Boats* 9 An Assassin . . . dispositioned for midnight murder. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1839) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

† **Dispo'sitory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. dispositio*, ppl. stem of *disponere* to dispose: see -ORY.] Hav

1. The action of dispossessing or fact of being

Dispotto, dispotical, obs. n. DESPOT.  
Dispouse, var. form of DESPOUSE v. Obs.





is not profited by them, but . . . disprofited. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* ii. 110 \*That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii. Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score. . . that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — *Latter-d. P.* vii. (1872) 246.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fail to profit; to receive disadvantage or injury. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

Hence **Disprofited** *pp. a.*, **Disprofiting** *vbl. sb.*

1599 MINSHEU, *Desaprovedado*, disprofited. 1632 SHERWOOD, A disprofiting, *Eudonagement*.

† **Dispro-fitable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** + **PROFITABLE**: cf. *obs.* **F. desprofitable** (16th c. in *Godef.*.)] Unprofitable; detrimental.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had . . . discharged 12 Articles which were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Frenchie Kyng. 1574 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A iii, Profitable therefore it is . . . unto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

**Disproof** (*dispruf*). Forms: 6 **disprove**, **-proufe**, **-prove**, 6-**disproof**. [f. **DIS-** + **PROOF**, after **DISPROVE**.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently observe the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherein resteth proof and disprove. 1533 MORE *Ausw. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1099/2 These wordes haue . . . in themselves, neither any thing in disprove of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profe yt he ment the belife of hys death. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 45 A fuller and more effectual disproof of the recited opinions. 1825 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 66/1 Such allegations . . . are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 194 Such a proof . . . has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 20 Let he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 233 Lightly to pass over all . . . irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† **Dispro-perty**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [**DIS-** + **b.] *trans.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.**

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules, silenc'd their Pleaders, And dispropertied their Freedomes.

**Disproportion** (*dispropôrshn*), *sb.* [f. **DIS-** + **PROPORTION**: perh. *a.* **F. disproportion** (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 190 The disproportion that they haue to all other beastes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. a 1656 B. HALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [ignats] is but finite. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196. ¶ 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 MASQUE *Poets* 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 DIXON *Windor* III. xxviii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xxxviii, Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnatural. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

**Disproportion**, *v.* [f. the *sb.* Cf. **F. disproportionner**.] *trans.* To render or make out of due proportion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle Nature with some Bribe . . . To shape my Legges of an vn-equal size. To disproportion me in euery part. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us . . . as murmuring. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* xi. viii, Statutes that disproportion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Reader* 27 Feb. 270/1 It is even possible so to disproportion the top and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder . . . as to cause it to yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

**Disproportionable**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + **-ABLE**.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportionated.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 136 Seeing . . . the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullea's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

**Disproportionableness**. [f. *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being out of proportion. 1651 BUCCH *New Disp.* ¶ 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 236 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1804 *Newsp.* A correspondent . . . has submitted the word 'disproportionableness', as the longest in the English language.

**Disproportionably**, *adv.* [f. *as prec.* + **LY**.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 *Dispute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament* 3 Why doe wee . . . disproportionably and unsuitably . . . demean our selues at the table and feast of our Lord Iesus. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1899) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

**Disproportionally**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. **DISPROPORTION** + **-AL**; cf. **F. disproportionnel**.]

**A. adj.** = **DISPROPORTIONATE**.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* Annot. Cij. a, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 371 To force the continuance of marriage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportionall, is against nature. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 158 It is very disproportionall to the Understanding of childhood.

**B. sb.** A disproportionall quantity or number. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (795) 192 Having finished his Explanations of . . . Proportionals, and Disproportionals.

Hence **Disproportionableness** = next.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). In recent Dicts.

**Disproportionality**, [f. *prec.* + **-ITY**.] The quality of being disproportionall.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ix. lx. The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionality. 1668 *Div. Dial.* ii. xii (1713) 125 That person is nothing but disproportionality of particles to the particles of our own . . . Bodies. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 374 For . . . services of the occasional class . . . Pay, by disproportionality excessive.

**Disproportionally**, *adv.* [f. *as prec.* + **LY**.]

In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionally large. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionally heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling. 1880 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* XXI. 213 The satellites [of Mars] . . . are . . . so disproportionally minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

**Disproportionate**, *a.* [f. **DIS-** + **PROPORTIONATE** + **-ATE**.] Cf. **F. disproportionné** (16th c.); see **-ATE**.] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. *Const. lo.*

1555 EOEN *Decades* 189 His tongue . . . very longe and thynne and much disproportionated to his bodye. 1614 SELOEN *Telles Hon.* 135 Neither is this announcing much disproportionat to that. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionated to causes. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportionated length on some subjects.

† **Disproportionated**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + **-ED**.] = *prec.* Hence † **Disproportionatedness** = **DISPROPORTIONATENESS**.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* ii. 100 The qualite [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat . . . cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 301 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatedness of Orbs and motions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

**Disproportionately**, *adv.* [f. *as prec.* + **LY**.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. 8 (T.) He . . . disproportionately divideth his days. 1696 WHISTON *Tr. Earth* iv. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unreasonably, unfitly, disproportionately. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 The Head disproportionately large. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel* 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

**Disproportionateness**. [f. *as prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them. 1839 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* x. 119 Every one must have been struck . . . with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

**Disproportioned**, *pp. a.* [f. **DISPROPORTION** + **-ED**; cf. **F. disproportionné**.] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionated.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 290 He is as disproportion'd in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 533. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

† **b.** Inconsistent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 2 Duke. There's no composition in this News, That giues them Credit. 1 *Sent.* Indeed, they are disproportioned.

† **Disproportionate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** + **L. proprium** own, possession, property, after *appropriate*, *expropriate*.] *trans.* To deprive of the ownership (of something); to dispossess.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. vii. 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not . . . disproprietate them of that which in a juster propriete was given them?

**Disprovable** (*dispruvábl*), *a.* [f. **DISPROVE** + **-ABLE**.]

† 1. Reprehensible, to be disapproved. *Obs.*

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse*. The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therein it is prayed [etc.]. 1579 FOLKE *Refut. Rastel* 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approuable or disprouable by the saide . . . doctrine.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 BOYLER *Eng. Notion Nat.* 114 (L.) The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disprovable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

**Disproval** (*dispruvál*). *rare.* [f. **DISPROVE** + **-AL**.] The act of disproving; disproof.

1614 JACKSON *Cred* iii. n. v. [vii] § 1. 47 Whither to European is likely to resort for a disproval of his relation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 250 A direct disproval of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

**Disprove** (*dispruv*), *v.* Also 5 **dis-**, **disprove**, 7 **disprovee**. *Pa. pple.* disproved; also **disproven**. [a. OF. *disprovee-r*, *-prouver*, f. *des-*, *dis-* + *prover* to PROVE. Early variants were **DEPREVE**, **DEPROVE**, *q.v.*

The OF. stressed-stem form *desprueve*, *-prouver*, gave the variant *disprove*, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as *weave*, *wooven*) the *pa. pple.* *disproven*.]

1. *trans.* To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

c 1280/1 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 345 It is no need to argue her for to disprove his foli. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* iii. 253 The which thing . . . by an ever . . . Iuge to be proved or disproved. a 1400 *Pittail of Susan* 291 I schal be proces apt disprove his a-pele. Forwede. a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (1831) 133 Their own pepyl han dyspreyved Al that haue for thesed or mevyd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* ii. vii. (1611) 72 Neither doth . . . the infirmity of men ouerthrow or disprove this. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 105. I speake not to disprove what Brutus spake, But heere I am; to speake what I do know. 1796 B. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 346 A lesson which philosophy never taught, which wit cannot ridicule, nor sophistry disprove. 1844 CHAMBERS *Evid. Chr. Rev.* ix. 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 53 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

† **b.** To prove to be non-existent or fictitious. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 20 How she dispreved his goddess. c 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo dispreue.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiv. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 172 Disprove this Villaine, if thou beest a man: He sayes, thou toldst him that his wife was false. 1633 HALL *Hart Texts*, N. T. 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproved. 1709 STANLEY *Ann. Ref.* i. iii. 506 One of these that did this was Dr. Calhish, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to hear himself disproved. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ii. ccii. 267 Should you . . . happen to disprove me.

† 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That other [Art] is disproved and plainly forebode. 1494 FAYUS *Chron.* vii. 295 Let not the rudeness of them hym *led* *For* to disprove this ryme dogerell. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* ii. vii. (1611) 78 Men are only not disproved or disallowed of God for them. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1659) 145 I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after I meals. 1720 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 539 Formy share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Lett.* viii. They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence **Disproved** *pp. a.*, **Disproving**, *vbl. sb.* 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* i. 10 This also was a disproving of the false Gods. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warren* ii. 25 Changing those disproved blacke Billes and Bonets into good Muskets. 1639 LD. DICKEY *Lett. cont. Relig.* (1651) 90 Credulity being so easie and natural, Disproving is so difficult.

**Disprove**, *obs.* form of **DISPROOF**.

**Disprovement**. *rare.* [f. **DISPROVE** + **-MENT**.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said, for a decision of the matter. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* around which all XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.

**Disprover**. [f. *as prec.* + **-ER**.] *a.* One who disproves; a refuter. † **b.** A disapprover (*obs.*) a 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckham*, in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 66 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

**Disprovid**, *v.* *arch.* [**DIS-** + **PROVIDE**.] *trans.* To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence **Disprovid** *pp. a.*, unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (*F. dispourant*).

1524 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* (1559) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprovidye them while he had vittail ynough of his owne poyson. 1599 SANDYS *Europe's Syc.* (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovid of his instruments to worke upon these also. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 40 (R.) An impatient, lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprov'd of strings. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick G. IV.* 531 Much disprov'd, desitute.

**Dispule**, *dispulze*, *obs.* ff. **DESPOIL**.

**Dispulp** (*dispulp*), *v.* [f. **DIS-** + **L. pulvis** dust.]

*trans.* To remove the pulp from.

1895 *Black & White* 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

† **Dispulverate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To dissolve into dust.

1609 J. DAVIES *Hoty Rood* (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbicular doth beare.

**Dispume**, *-ation*, *var. ff.* **DESPUME**, *-ATION*. So **Dispumations** *a.*, characterized by dispumation; foamy; frothy.

1839 H. BUSK *Vestrid* n. 85 The brawny Tritons . . In dispumations ranks, his progress wait.

† **Dispunct**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 4 + L. *punct-* *u.* pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; impolite, discourteous.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Asp.* I'faith, master, let's go. Let's be retrograde. *Amo.* Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

**Dispunct** (disp'unkt), *v.* *rare.* [f. L. *dispunct-* *ppl.* stem f. *dispungere* to prick or mark here and there, in med. L. to erase (Du Cange), f. Dis- 1 + *pungere* to mark, prick.] *trans.* To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: *a.* To mark for erasure or omission; *b.* To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 798/1, I desire the Reder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted, and dispuncted the same. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc. . . being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

† **Dispunction**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *dispungere*: see *prec.*] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1637 JACKSON *Divers Sermons* Wks. 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* D. b, Another dispunction tells me . . that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

**Dispunge** (disp'undz), *v.* Also *sponge*. [f. di-, Dis- 1 + *sponge*, *SPONGE* *v.*, or L. *spongare* to wipe away with a sponge, f. *spongia* sponge. In sense there is evident association with *EXPUNGE*, L. *expungere* 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. *dispungere* to check off (debts and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try.]

1. *trans.* To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. *arch.* Hence **Dispunging** *vbl. sb.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 12 Oh Soueraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me. 1876 C. WELLS *Joseph & His Brethren* d. i. v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.

2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, *EXPUNGE*. *Obs.* 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Quarrels . . about dispunging some Names out of the Directory. 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Hymn* in *Farr S. P. Zan.* I (1848) 250 Thou . . that has dispung'd my score. 1661 STILLWELL *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

**Dispunishable** (disp'uniſhəb'l), *a.* *Law.* [a. AF. *dispunishable*, f. Dis- 10 + *punishable* = F. *punissable*.] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

[1528 J. PERKINS *Profr.* Bk. ix. § 619 Ce wast e dispunishable (tr. 1642 This wast is dispunishable).] 1577 STANWORTH *Deser. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1587) II. 261 If this were in anie other worldd inkindle the like fire afresh. 1594 WEST *and Pl. Symbol.* § 61 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 27 b, Tenant in tail after possibility is dispunishable for waste. 1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a sluice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 24 (1740) 329 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 82 If . . long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations . . much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 1882 Lb. COLERIDGE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

† **Dispunished**, *ppl. a.* *Law.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 8 + *PUNISHED*, rendering AF. *despuisti*, *depuisti* (13-14th c.), f. F. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *puni* punished.] Unpunished, free from punishment.

1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

**Dispurple** (disp'p'ul), *v.* *nonce-rod.* [f. Dis- 7 + a PURPLE *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave.

† **Dispurpose**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + *PURPOSE* *sb.*] *trans.* To defeat of its purpose. 1607 *Lingua* v. i, in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 433 She . . seeing her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old wiche.

† **Dispurse**, *v.* *Obs.* [An alteration of *DISBURSE* after *PURSE*.] = *DISBURSE*, *DEPURSE*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store . . Have I dispursed (Fol. 4 dispursed) to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625-49 SC. *Acts Chas. I.* (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estate declares they will see the said John Kennedy . . repaynt of quhat he sall agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

† **Dispurvey**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *des-*, *dys-*, *-porvey*, 5-6 *-pourvey*, 5- *dispurvey*. [a. OF. *desporveier*, *-porveier*, *-porveier* (12th c. in *Littre*), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *porveier* to provide: see *PURVEY*.] *trans.* To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. *ppl.* *dispurveyed* (= OF. *desporveii*, mod. F. *dépourveii*), unprovided, destitute.

1430 LYNG. *Bochas* i. x. (1544) 21 b, Thei be caught dispurveyed of defence. 1482-4 E. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I am not assartayd how she is purveyde of money . . I would not se her dyspurveyd, yf I myght. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dyspurveyed of his hors. 1489 = *Sennus of Aymon* xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurveyd of mete. 1530 PALSGR. 521/2, I dispurveye, I unproveye. 1583 GOLOING *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurveyed and stript out of all things. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* vi. xc. 133 They dispurvey their vstry of such Treasure As they may spare.

Hence † **Dispurveyed** *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. *desporveii*.)

14. = LYNG. & BURGH *Secrets* 247 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dyspurveyed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 101 b/1 And he despourveyed, deth cometh whyche takeh all fro hym. 1484 = *Curialys* 24 To bedrowned by theyr dyspurveyed aduysment. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 422 [He] gatheryd hym an vnyredy and dyspurveyed hoost for the warre. 1580 BARET *Ab.* D. 919 Dispurveyed of frends: lacking frends, *Inops ab amicis*.

† **Dispurveyance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*, after *PURVEYANCE*.] Want of provisions; destitution. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 10 Daily sieg, through dyspurveyance long And lacke of reskwes, will to parley drive.

**Disputability**, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 3. 168 *note*, Their very disputability proves the state above alleged. 1894 W. W. PEVTON *Memo. Jesus* vii. 205 History is a vast disputability.

**Disputable** (disp'utəb'l, disp'utəb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *disputabilis* that may be disputed, f. *disputare* to DISPUTE. Cf. 16th c. F. *disputable*.]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; questionable.

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV* (an. 11) 30 Which thyng is nether material nor disputable. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 333 Of Japan. . . Whether it be an Ile or no, is disputable. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 124 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* (1873) II. i. iii. 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points.

2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputatious. 1606 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. v. 36, I have bin all this day to avoid him: He is too disputable by my company.

3. As *sb.* A disputable matter. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* The Author 7 The intricate puzzle of Disputables. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv, This discourse of all the disputables in the world.

**Disputableness**, [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being disputable.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 279 Nothing that savours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self. 1662 T. PHILLIPS *Long Parlt. Rev.* (R.), The disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority. 1685 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* 42 Both . . acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some . . Kings Reigns.

**Disputably**, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are . . precursors of Homer.

† **Disputacity**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. *DISPUTATIOUS*, as if *disputaciously*: cf. *pugnacious*, *pugnacity*, and see -ACITY.] = *DISPUTATIVENESS*.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 472 Fruitlesse disputacity. 1672 *Ned's Wks.*, *Life* 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

**Disputant** (disp'utənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *disputant-em*, *ppl.* of *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ANT.] *a. adj.* That disputes; disputing: engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 218 Thou . . there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* iv. ii. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness . . may possibly be secured.

*b. sb.* One who disputes or argues; esp. a public debater or controversialist.

1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babbling foolles, But crowne the deepe-brain'd disputant. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1765 (1835) I. 421 (Goldsmith), was enabled to pursue his travels, partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely . . good judges.

**Disputation** (disp'utəſən), Also 4 -acium, 4-6 -acium, -atioum, 5-6 *dys-*. [ad. L. *disputatio* -em, n. of action from *disputare* to DISPUTE; perh. immed. a. F. *disputation* (15th c. in *Littre*). The earlier word was *DISPUTISON*, of which *disputation* may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

1450 *Mertin* 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1485 Barbour's *Brucie*. 250 Than mayss clerikis questioun, Quhen that fall in disputacyoun. [The original of 1375 had *prob. disputacyoun*.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 b, Let vs leue this disputacyon and reasonyng. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 30 For one little wordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 P. 3 In the heat of disputation. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation.

*b.* with *a.* and *pl.* A discussion, a dispute.

1557 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiv. 1 Him that is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 25, I was . . by certayne earnest disputacions . . therto so prouoked. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xix. (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 With one of these . . to hold a disputation.

*c. spec.* An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 61a, That is called a disputation or reasonyng of matters, when certayne persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto another. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 281 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship ouer euey quarter of the yeare. 1726 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* xx. 103 Academicall disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; . . extraordinary disputations I call those which are performed in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1890 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. (1890) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confuted by precise syllogisms on the other side. attrib. 1760 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* lxviii. P. 10, I have . . drawn up a disputation challenge . . to this effect.

2. Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation. *Obs.*

a. 1533 FRITH (Title), A Disputacion of Purgatorie; diuided into three bookes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts.

3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. *Obs.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 34 Let vs content . . oure selves with this, in this doubt and dysputacyon. 1769 *Prof. Garland* 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you.

4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. *Obs.* (A doubtful sense.)

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation. 1599 = *Hen. V.* iii. ii. 101 Captaine Mackmorrice . . will you voutsafe me, looke you, a fewe disputations with you.

**Disputatious** (disp'utəſjəs), *a.* Also 7-8 -acious. [f. *prec.*: see -OUS.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 69, I shall remit the disputatious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 61 In this diuided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious, and quarrelsome. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

**Disputatiously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., [In railway accidents] injuries . . may be disputatiously litigated.

**Disputatiousness**, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS] The quality of being disputatious.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputatiousness about Extremals and Forms in Religion. 1796 LAMB *Bt.* (1888) I. 41 But enough of this spirit of disputatiousness. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* I. 360 The inherent disputatiousness and perversity . . of bodies of men.

**Disputative** (disp'utətiv), *a.* [a. late L. *disputativus* (Cassiodorus), f. *disputat-*, *ppl.* stem of *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputations.

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 The disputative appeale of Doctor Busbye. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1788 *Trifler* No. 23, 302 The cavils of the disputative. 1890 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 57 The critic . . most disputative of its positions.

2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 The Philosopher . . teacheth a disputative vertue. 1589 NASHE *Prof. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to Diuines. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brit. Ref.* (1837) VI. 270 [He] reported the method of balloting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord . . is not certainly any Disputative Subtily or curious Decision. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvii. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence **Disputatively**, *adv.*, in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously; **Disputativeness**, the quality of being disputatious.

1883 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 I, . . only assay problematically, and as our schoolmen tearme it, disputatively; what may therein appeere most probable. 1836 G. S. FARRIS *Prim.* 32

also, the fact or condition of being disqualified



1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.), The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1780 *Constit. U. S.* 1. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 405 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xviii. I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

**Disqualify** (diskwɔl'fai), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUALIFY. Cf. mod.F. *désqualifier*.] *trans.* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1723 [see DISQUALIFYING]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry, A Rhapsody* 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1736 — *Let.* 22 Apr. Wks. 1874 XIX. 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ib. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. NEWSMAN *Prophet. Off.* Ch. 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

*b. spec.* To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = **DISABLE** *v.* 2.

1732 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, rather than as senators. 1741 MIDDLETON *Clarendon* i. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Counsels and Pleas, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public councils, as it did for military command. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 20 Feb. 216 Persons having such joint ownership, ought not to be disqualified.

*c. refl. and intr.* To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs. Say you are not a fine girl. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office.

Hence **Disqualified** *adj.* *a.*

1738 *Freethinker* No. 69 F 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1765 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

**Disqualifying**, *adj.* *a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-deprecating.

1723 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which... is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. 874/2 The enforced retirement... of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age.

**Disquality**, *noun-nd.* [Dis- 9.] Defect.

1863 L.N. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

**Disquamation**, *obs. f. DESQUAMATION.* So **Disquama-tor** (see quot.).

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Disquamation**, a scaling of fish, taking off the shell or bark. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), **Disquamation**, a Chyrurgicon or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

**Disquantity** (diskwɔn'titi), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + QUANTITY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lessen in quantity; to diminish. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. iv. 270 Be then desir'd By her... A little to disquantity your Train. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 9 [God] disquantified his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 130 The Earl of Orford... used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman... and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantified syllables.

**Disquare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *di-* for DIS- 6 + SQUARE *v.*] *trans.* To put out of square, to place awry. Hence **Disquaring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iii. 91 If there be but one eye... out of square... the first thing almost we make, is the disproportion or disquaring of that part.

**Disquarter**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + QUARTER.] *intr.* To leave one's quarters.

1654 EARL MOHRN, tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 65 In their quartering and disquarting, and particularly upon occasion of forage, there happened almost continually some skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies.

**Disquarter**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DIS- 1, in twain (or Gr. *dis* twice) + QUARTER *v.*] *trans.* To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 QUARES *Div. Fancies* iii. lxxviii. (1660) 132 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

**Disquatte**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. & ppl. disquatt. [f. *di-*, DIS- 1 + squatte-*v.*, SQUAT *v.*, to crush, break (cf. TO-SQUATE in same sense): perh. AF. had *desquater*, -ir, for OF. *esquater*, -eir, -ir to break.] *trans.* To break asunder, smash; to violate (a truce).

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvi. 233 The which trewes he falsly and untruly by cavellacions losed and dysquatte. *Ibid.* ccxix. 240 Thorough lettynge of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquat and left off.

**Disqueat** *v.*: see next.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUIET *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

1530 PALSGR. 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, *je inquiete*. He disquyeteth me horribly a nyghtes with his reveill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 Yee every man... disquyeteth himself in vayne. 1555 EDEN *Deceades* 95 After that the sea hath byd disquyeted with vehemente tempestes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* l. v. (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disqueat. 1693 *Mem. Cit. Teckely* iv. 41 That Moldavia, Walaquia, and the Republick of Ragusa... should not be disquyeted by the Turks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 101, I disquyeted myself to think that I had no powerful protector. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 119 The Dardanians... disquyeted his northern frontier.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *a.* Now rare. [f. DIS- 10 + QUIET *a.*] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Aethiop. Hist. Heliod.* 69 A sea, which... was very disquiet and troublesome. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes, Dittys* Wks. (Rldg.) 292/2 Disquiet thoughts. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet. 1611 *Specie Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ix. (1632) 243 Egged being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* vii. (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. His mind was disquiet.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *sb.* [Partly *sb.* use of the *adj.*, partly f. **DISQUIET** *v.*] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 PETTIE *Guazoco's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1880) 68 b. To attaine to learning, there is not onely required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irksome things. 1599 SHAKS. *Atch Ado* ii. i. 268 All disquiet, horror, and perturbation follows her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 260 Called by God... unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. 58 This fond Paper would not give me a moment of Disquiet. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* iii. 58 The eleven months of disquiet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.* A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. *arch. or Obs.*

1574 L.D. BURGHELY in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. iv. 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 12-14 Paraphr. 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* f. P. 97 It is so mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. iv. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets.

**Disquietal**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -AL 5-] The action of disquieting.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. xxi. As when the fitting fire Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall.

**Disquietation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISQUIET** *v.*; cf. F. *inquietation*, med.L. *inquietatio*, in same sense, and see -ATION.] Disquieting; a cause of disquiet; disturbance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b. The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to one person & disquietacyon to any communitie.

**Disquieted**, *adj.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disquietedly** *adv.*, in a disquieted or uneasy manner; **Disquietedness**, the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 1. (R.), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. COTTON (title), The Covenant of God's free Grace... comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 237 Let us... examine the reason... as David did of his disquietedness. 1857 *Chambr. Tral.* VIII. 345 My mother's eyes rested... disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

**Disqueter** (diskwɔi'et), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disquiets; a disturber.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 110 A swarme of sedicious disqueters of the common wealth. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 354. It also... kyles the flies, the dogges disqueters and enemies to his ease. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disqueter of the stomacke. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* i. (T.), The disqueters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

**Disquietful**, *a. rare.* [f. **DISQUIET** *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

**Disquieting** (diskwɔi'etɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DISQUIET** *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **DISQUIET**; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 25 Manslaughter... disquieting of good men, vntthankfulness, defying of soules. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* *Hen. 1*, an. 1112 (R.) King Henry... was not without some little disquietings at home. 1883 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

**Disquieting**, *adj.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* *Eph.* 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, ii. 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1894 *Times* 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

**Disquietist**, [f. **DISQUIET** *sb.* + -IST.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* xli. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

**Disquietive**, *a. Obs.* [f. **DISQUIET** *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1846 WORCESTER cites Howe.

**Disquietly** (diskwɔi'etli), *adv.* [f. **DISQUIET** *a.* + -LY 2.] In a disquieted or uneasy manner; *†* in a disquieting manner.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. 124 Machinations... and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graves. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charvot's Wisd.*, Pref. Aija, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

**Disquietment**, *Obs.* [f. **DISQUIET** *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

1606 TURNBULL in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav.* Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity... continual disquietment of their minds. 1662 STILLINGFEL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* i. 313 What a Spirit has been rayssed in firinds to his disquietment there vpon y<sup>e</sup> account.

*b.* A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a 1658 O. SEGWICK in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav.* Ps. xix. 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles.

**Disquietness** (diskwɔi'etnəs), [f. **DISQUIET** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 29 Who so maketh disquietnesse in his owne house, he shal baue wynde for his heretage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allows no meditation, penurie no books. 1683 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietnesse.

**Disquietous**, *a. Obs.* [f. **DISQUIET** *sb.* + -OUS.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. ii. (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. 1643 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 142 This... subject... the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men.

**Disquietude** (diskwɔi'etud), [f. **DISQUIET** *a.*, after **QUIETUDE**.] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness.

1709 AINSWORTH *Taller* No. 97 f. 3 The Noise and Disquietude of Business. 1725 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 24 She passed this time very uneasily, with great Disquietude. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* iii. 57 On the 3rd of September, the disquietude of Vesuvius returned.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.* A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 f. 6 The Multitude of Distinguiques to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind. 1746-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. li. 8 13 (1865) These people are under continual disquietudes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/6 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear. [Disquieture, error for disquietnes: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Disquiparancy**, *Logic. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *disquiparantia* (F. Mayron a 1375, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for *disquiparantia*, f. DIS- 4 + *equiparantia* (Tertull.): see **EQUIPARANCE**.]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and son: opp. to *equiparancy*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. vii. 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of equiparancy, as *friend*, *rival*, etc.; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as *father*, *son*, *master*, *servant*.

**Disquiparation**, *rare.* [f. as prec. after L. *equiparation-em*, n. of action from *equiparare* to equalize.] = **prec.**

1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

**Disquire**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disquirere* to search, to inquire diligently, f. DIS- 5 + *quirere* to search, seek.] *trans.* To inquire diligently, investigate.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* ii. 401 What the custome... was, I doe not resolve, nor disquire. 1654 VIVIAN *Chironer.* 16 Thus hav I... tired my head to disquire the truth of Times. 1664 — *Theorem. Theor.* i. 24 Such are difficult to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens.

So **Disquity** *Obs.*, investigation, inquiry.

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquity. 1650 DRYDEN

*Just Re-prop.* 28 If... a regular way of disquise may be followed. *Ibid.* If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquise.

**Disquisite**, *it*, *v.* *rare*. [*?* a back-formation from *disquisition*.] *intr.* To make a disquisition. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 148 The same Creative Power... by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquisite at all. 1893 *Leland Mem.* II. 274 Here I would fain disquise on Pike.

**Disquisition** (diskwizitiʃən). [*ad.* L. *disquisitionem* inquiry, investigation, n. of action f. *disquisit*-pp. stem of *disquirere*: see *DISQUIRE*.]

1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608-11 *Jos. Hall Medit. Vowes* II. § 28 The disquisition of great truths requires time. 1658 *Williams Real Char.* I. Others have applied their disquisitions to some particular Letters. 1744 *Harris Three Treat.* (1843) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 *H. Brooke Foot of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitude, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. u. iv. 130 A subject... of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1855 *H. Reed Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition.

† *b. ellipt.* A subject or topic for investigation; a question. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *C Camden Rem.* 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing... were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 *R. Coke Justice Vind.* 4 *margin*, The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.

2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation on a subject.

1647 *Trapp Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical crazy disquisitions. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man... On hypothetical Dreams and Visions Gods everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat. II.* In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythian antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 *Macaulay Ranke Ess.* (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions. 1873 *G. C. Davies Mount. & Merc.* 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

**Disquisitional** (diskwiziʃənəl), *a.* [*f. prec.* + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1646 *Worcester cites Monthly Rev.* 1856 *Masson Ess.*, *Story of 1770*, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1861 *M. Brit. Rev.* May 196 (The 18th c.) sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They are disquisitional, explanatory or persuasive.

**Disquisitionary**, *a.* [*See -ARY*.] = *prec.*

1847 in *Craig*; and in later Dicts.

**Disquisitionist**. [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*.] The author of a disquisition.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns. 1878 *Bachner Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. p. x. An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

**Disquisitive** (diskwizitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. L. disquisit*-pp. stem of *disquirere* + *-IVE*.] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 *Trapp Comm. 2 Cor.* xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1774 *Weekly Mag.* 22 Apr. 118/1 He... is a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796 *Coleridge Let.* in *Mrs. Sandford Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 *W. L. Courtney Life* 7. *S. Mill* ii. 30 The disquisitive youth.

† *b. sb.* An inquiry or investigation. *Obs.*

1659 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's end is... Suspension in disquisitives.

**Disquisitively**, *adv.* *rare*. [*f. prec.* + *-LY*.] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

1622 *Malynes Anc. Law-Merch.* 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

**Disquisitor** (diskwizitor). [*ad.* L. *\*disquisitor*, agent-n. from *disquirere*: see *-OR*.] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 *F. Blackburn Confessional* 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves. 1771 *W. Jones Zool. Eth.* 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 302 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects.

**Disquisitorial** (diskwizitor-i-āl), *a.* *rare*. [*f. prec.* + *-IAL*.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 *R. Cumberland Mem.* I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitionary powers upon it.

**Disquisitory**, *a.* *rare*. = *prec.*

1850 *Worcester cites Ecclesiast. Rev.*

† **Disrange**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *disrengo*. [*ad.* OF. *desrengier*, *-rangier*, *f. des*-, *Dis*- 4 + *reng*, now *rang* rank, order. Cf. *DERANGE*.] *a. trans.* To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. *b. refl.* and *intr.* To fall out of rank.

1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 226 They began to flee, disrange & to be aford. c 1530 *Ld. Berners Arth. Lgt. Bpht.* (1814) 162 When these ill knights on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and... ran at Arthur. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* i. 217 The Englishmen... presently disranged themselves, and in disray pressed hard upon the enemies. 1775 *R. Wood Est. Homer* 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances,

which are seldom disranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence.

**Disrank** (disrɛŋk), *v.* [*f. Dis*- 7 c + *RANK sb.*] 1. *trans.* To throw out of rank or into disorder. *Obs.*

1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* viii. xvi. The ranged horse break out... Disrank the troops; set all in disarray. a 1616 *Braun & Fl. Lawes of Candy* i. i. I... was he that first disrankt their woods of Pikes. 1654 *Trapp Comm. Ps.* l. 3 The army was dis-ranked and wandered any way.

† *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of ranks, fall into disorder. *Obs.*

1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Abraham* 325 Too-tired, some at last dis-rank. 1639 *J. Maxwell tr. Herodian* (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig. (trans.)* To disorder, disarrange, confuse. *Obs.*

1652 *Decker Satiro-Mastix* Kija, Out of thy part already; foil'd this scene; Disrank'd the lines. 1614 *J. Cooke Tr. Quoque* in *Hall Dowsley* XI. 264 You shall march a whole day... and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy. 1638 *Forn. Lovers' Met.* iv. ii. Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank; to degrade.

1599 *Daniel Let. of Octavia* Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He arms his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 *A. Nicholes Marr. & Wiving* vi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out (a wife) from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see *DISRATING*].

Hence **Disranked** *pp. a.*, **Disranking** *vbl. sb.*

1605 *Marston Fawne* I. i. Wilde longings, or the least of disrankt shapes. 1637 *May Lucan* v. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1639 *J. Maxwell tr. Herodian* (1635) 179 note, So the dis-ranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

† **Disrapiet**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. Dis*- 7 a + *RAPIET sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a rapier; to disarm.

1599 *B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. i. He that should offer to disrapiet me now.

**Disrate** (disrɛt), *v.* [*f. Dis*- 7 a + *RATE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate... but had been disrated... for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1885 *Lady Brassey The Trades* 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. *fig.* To remove from one's rank or position.

1854 *Chamb. Trn.* II. 200 He... had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1883 *G. Turner in Gd. Words* Dec. 778/1 There is... no just reason for dis-rating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence **Disrated** *pp. a.*, **Disrating** *vbl. sb.*

1833 *Murray P. Simple* vii. If you please, your honour, I'd rather take my disrating—I don't wish to be chief boatswain's mate in this here business. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the Liberal Secessionists? 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Disrating*, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is, reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to trimmer.

† **Disrationate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. Dis*- 6 + *L. ratiōn-em* reason + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 *C. Spelman in Sir H. Spelman's De non Toner. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. 18 Thou... must disrationate St. Paul's argument, who diswades the pollution of thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† **Disray**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*var. of* *desray*, *DERAY*, with the ordinary late ME. change of *des*- to *dis*:- cf. *Dis*- prefix, and cf. *DISRAY v.*] - Disorder, confusion; = *DERAY*, *DISARRAY*.

13. *K. Alis.* 4353 He can make gret disray, And gradde agyn to Darye. c 1450 *Merlur* 407 The knyghtes... gan make soche a disray a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. c 1470 *Harding Chron.* lxvi. i. The realm to saue, and kepe out of disraye. 1609 *Holland Ann. Marcell.* xxix. xii. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie... and to put it in disray. 1630 [see *DISRANGE*].

† **Disray**, *v.* *Obs.* [*In sense* i. *var. of* *DERAY*, orig. *desray*, a. OF. *desrer*, *desrayer*, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of *dis*- for *des*:- cf. *prec.* In sense 3 identified with *DISARRAY*.]

1. *trans.* To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = *DISARRAY v.* 1.

1300 *K. Alis.* 673 Now can Alisandre of skyrmyng, And of stedes disraye. 1609 *Holland tr. Amm. Marcell.* xxiv. i. 262 Least Archers running forth might disray the ranks. c 1611 *Sylvester* II. iv. *Decay* 1124 Have these so young and weak Disrayed your ranks? 1631 *Veever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 317 Quortimer... did here set vpon... the English Saxons, whom being disrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. *refl.*

1431 *Lydgate Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (*Paris to Helen*), And as a penitaut in contrition Ye you disraye; alas why do ye so?

3. To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = *DISARRAY v.* 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [*MS. M. disaray*] exornare. 1599 *Marston Sec. Villanie*,

ii. vii. 208 Disrai'd Of that faire iem. 1668 *Day Law Tricks* t. i. (1881) 12 On the high Altar sacrificd the Priests, disrai'd the Temple of the golden robes.

**Disrealise**, in *Udall* 1548: see *DISREALISH*.

**Disrealize** (disrɛəlaɪz), *v.* *rare*. [*f. Dis*- 6 + *REALIZE*.] *trans.* To divest of reality, to idealize. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be... to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

† **Disreason**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 5 *dearayson*. [*a. OF. desraison*, *f. des*-, *Dis*- 4 + *raison* reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; injustice.

1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xii. xix. Centes it is to chynayn over grete blame, over grete tyrannye and desrayson.

† **Disreason**, *v.* *Obs.* [*Anglicized* from *OF. desraisonier* or its latinized form *disratiōnari*, variants of *OF. derainier*, med. L. *deratiōnari*: see *Du Cange*, and cf. *DERAIGN*.] *trans.* To prove, assert, vindicate; = *DERAIGN v.* 1, 2.

(The prefix *des*-, *dis*-, was here a mere variant of *de*-, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see *De*- I. 6); but it appears to have been taken by the 16th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (*Dis*- 4); hence the erroneous explanation of *Disrationari* in Blount's *Law Dict.* 'contrarium ratiōnando asserere, vel quod asserent esset ratiōnando destruere', and cf. *J. C. Blomfield Hist. Souldiers* (1893) 12 note.)

1622 *Malynes Anc. Law-Merch.* 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disproving the other parties surmises or allegations, proving that the specialtie was paid whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

† **Disreasonable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad.* *OF. desraisonable* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod. F. *dé*-, *l. du*-, *Dis*- 4 + *raisonable*.] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1549 *Compl. Scol.* xv. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht dis-rasonabil. *Ibid.* xx. 169 The extreme disrasonabil abuses that rang among the vniuersal pepil.

† **Disreckon**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*Dis*- 6.] *intr.* To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction.

1561 *Eden Arte Nauig.* II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Mooze beyng knowne, then vnyeknyng or disrekenyng backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 *Florio, Stampinar*, to disreccion.

† **Disrecommen'd**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*Dis*- 6.] *trans.* = *DISCOMMEND v.* 3.

1691 *Norris Pract. Disc.* 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort.

**Disrecommendation** (disrɛkəməndəʃən), [*f. Dis*- 9 + *RECOMMENDATION*.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, and is unfavourable to any one's claims.

1752 *Fielding Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person... is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. a 1797 *H. Walpole Gen. II* (1847) II. 211 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no dis-recommendation. a 1843 *Southey Doctor Fragment* (1862) 6/6 Add to these dis-recommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

**Disregard** (disrɪgəd), *sb.* [*f. Dis*- 9 + *REGARD sb.*] Want of regard; neglect; inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance.

1665 *Glavynli Scipis Sci.* xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1731 *Neal Hist. Priit.* II. 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1795 *Ld. Auckland Corr.* (1862) III. 250 Acts... which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours... of the Jacobins. 1861 *Mervale Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xiv. 318 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

*b. Constr. of (for, to).*

1716 *Adisson Frecholder* 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame a 1732 *Atterbury Priv.* xiv. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1736 *Burton Anal.* II. vi. 224 Provenance and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1895 *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 An extreme disregard of... historical accuracy. 1882 *J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 481 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

**Disregard** (disrɪgəd), *v.* [*f. Dis*- 6 + *REGARD v.*] *trans.* To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. *a.* In earlier use, *esp.*, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

1641 *Milton Animad.* To Postser. Wks. (1817) 74/4 To take sanctuary among those churches which... formerly have disregarded and despised. 1651 *Baxter Inf.* 64/4 To make all the people disregard and despise the Quaries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants. 1781 *Gibbon Decl.* & F. II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended... have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

*b.* In later use, *esp.*, to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to.

1793 *Holcroft Lavater's Physiog.* xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion. 1819 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 435 The king... advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1869 *Dickens Litt.* (1869) II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.

Hence **Disregarded** ppl. a. (whence **Disregardness**, state of being disregarded) & **Disregarding** vbl. sb. & ppl. a.

1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Astro. Innod. Q. 6* To charge him with neglects and slights and disregards to his friends. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 185 Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England . . . returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer. 1669 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working. 1791 COWER *Idiad* viii. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. a 1854 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journ.* (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardness.

**Disregardable**, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard.

1661 *Grand Debate* 77 Till experience be proved to be disregarded. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 152 An easy Fortune is . . . far from being disregarded.

**Disregardant**, a. [f. DIS-10 + REGARDANT, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention; neglectful, disregarding.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* i. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye. 1880 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* Sept. VIII. 131, I understand you to be . . . disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

**Disregarder**. [f. DISREGARD v. + -ER 1.] One who disregards.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

**Disregardful**, a. [f. DIS-10 + REGARDFUL : cf. *disrespectful*.] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 302 It was not probable he could be . . . so disregardful of his own state. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. vii. 83 Will God . . . be so partial and fond to us, so disregardful and injurious toward himself? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 372 Who . . . could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teach. Christ* ii. vi. (1892) 354 Love . . . disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence **Disregardfully** adv., without regard, with neglect; **Disregardfulness**.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 412 They . . . after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. c 1720 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnrl.* (1722) II. 64 An Author . . . used too slightly and disregardfully. 1731 BAILEY *Disregardfulness*, neglectfulness. 1856 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* viii. 93 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† **Disregular**, a. [Dis-10.] = IRREGULAR.

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 21 Men . . . (who not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

**Disrelated**, ppl. a. [DIS-10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So **Disrelation**, absence of relation or connexion.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 3/2 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size. *Ibid.*, When they utter disrelated speeches. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

**Disrelish** (dis'rel'ish), sb. Also 7 disrellish. [f. DISRELISH v. or DIS-9 + RELISH sb.] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. 1, Being once glutted, then the taste of folly will come into disrelish. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad* 17. (1841) 37 Dissensions . . . will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 569 With hatefullest disrelish writ d their jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 POPE *Lett. to Atterbury* 20 Nov. With a disrelish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 Men . . . have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1841 MALL in *Nouveau* I. 96 Conduct . . . indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 104/2 The extraordinary nasal twang . . . not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over.

**Disrelish** (dis'rel'ish), v. [f. DIS-6 or 7 + RELISH v. or sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy the relish or flavour of; to render distasteful. Obs.

(The first quot. appears to belong here): *reless, rellice* occur as 16th c. spellings of *RELISH*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or abundance of the prodigal] marred and disrelished with much galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* v. 305. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 374.

2. To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 236 Her delicate tendresse wil . . . begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sweet.* Wks. 1738 I. 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels? 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmist* 256 This excellent book, though . . . disrelished by some weak Christians. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House . . . should disrelish your report. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. (1888) 281 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that, he showed me to the door.

† 3. To prove distasteful to; to disgust. Obs. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* iii. vii. (1650) 230 Or preach some truth which disrelishes the palate of a prepossessed

auditor. 1659 *Lady Alimony* iv. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelish.

4. *intr.* To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.' 1631 [See DISRELISHING below]. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglica Rediv.* iv. 223 This much disrelished with the Lord Hop-ton. 1814 *Car. Dante* Par. xvii. 123, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish.

Hence **Disrelish'd** ppl. a.; **Disrelishing** vbl. sb.; **Disrelishing** ppl. a., distasteful.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies* Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had . . . so much of Honesty that [etc.]. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Imperf. Sympathies*, When once it becomes indifferant, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. KING *Treat. Lord's Suffer* iv. 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† **Disrelishable**, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match . . . should he intended no more was disrelishable.

† **Disrelishment**. Obs. rare. [f. DISRELISH + -MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraigim.* Err. 354 An act of oblivion . . . in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

**Disremember** (dis'rēm'mber), v. Chiefly dial. [f. DIS-6 + REMEMBER v.] To fail to remember; to forget. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 373 The . . . lines of the author he feigns to disremember. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 231, I disremember rightly what I did. 1876 MISS CARY *Country Life* i. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* vii. [American speaking] I disremembered to ask when the mails went out. 1880 *Autrini & Down Gloss.*, *Disremember*, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

**Disrepair** (dis'rep'air), v. [f. DIS-9 + REPAIR sb.] The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 *Telegraph in Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should . . . suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. xvii. All spoke neglect and disrepair. 1816 — *Old Mort.* v. 1, It had been suffered to go considerably into disrepair. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 104 Where any . . . spouts . . . drains or common sewers . . . shall get into disrepair. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 8 It . . . had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† **Disreport**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-9 + REPORT sb.] Evil report, report to any one's prejudice.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, 'by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport'.

† **Disreport**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + REPORT v.] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 81 Their forwardness to misreport, disreport, discovers much evil affection in their spirits.

**Disreputability**. [f. DISREPUTABLE a. : see -BILITY.] = DISREPUTABLENESS.

1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr.* Sk. Wks. II. 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 ARBER *Introd. to 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* 16 The important testimony . . . to the disreputability . . . of the professional Actor. 1894 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chancery* III. vii. 250 To call a man a Goth conveyed . . . a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

**Disreputable** (dis'rep'itāb'l), a. (sb.) [f. DIS-10 + REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 27 He could not . . . but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts. 1795 J. WENDEWOOD in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) i. 198 It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of juggles.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Disreputable* . . . as, disreputable company. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iv. (L.), Nobody wants a second chance, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 G. O. ELIOT *Silas Mar.* v. There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* i. The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

b. Sb. A disreputable person.

1853 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Ang. Crit.* iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was . . . a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 Where the . . . drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

**Disreputableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success*, 382 So that what people . . . agree upon and determine . . . shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force. 1866 *All Year Round* 12 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

**Disreputably**, adv. [f. a. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made . . . somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. *Mod.* He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

**Disreputation**. Obs. or arch. [Dis-9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paralt.* Intr. iii, The sodaine and small myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonwealth. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 17 Those who vge this to the disreputation of all that are affected well. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) 111. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled . . . when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 387 He will . . . bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnevelt* i. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

† b. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Anno. Nameless Cath.* 104 This reason . . . is not only a Calumination against T. M. but a disreputation also to his Majesty. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 110 Intemperance . . . is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1752 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 36 Humanity . . . the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† 2. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 5 This vice . . . is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1. Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

**Disrepute** (dis'rep'it), sb. [f. DIS-9 + REPUTE sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1653 HOLCROFT *Prologus* Pref. A. ij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute. 1658 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Disrepute. 1758 *Pitt. Trans.* L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a peccator, but is now quite in disrepute. 1857 BUCKER *Civiliz.* i. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Dks.* Ser. i. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† **Disrepute**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + REPUTE v.]

*trans.* a. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 FLORIO, *Disrepute*, to disrepute, to disesteem. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies. I think you disrepute them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exomph.* i. d & i. 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651 — *Italy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1697 R. PEARCE *Bath Mem.* ii. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place . . . by dying here.

**Disresemble**, v. rare. [a. OF. *desresembler* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *resembler*.] *trans.* Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So **Disresemblance**, want of resemblance.

1622 PEACHAM *Compt. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130/1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first . . . and disresembling him in nothing [etc.].

† **Disresent**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + RESENT v. (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill')] *trans.* To have a feeling against, to take ill; = RESENT in its current sense.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 12 The Lord . . . disresented such performances as were tainted with wickedness.

**Disrespect** (dis'resp'ekt), sb. [f. DIS-9 + RESPECT sb.; or perh. from DISRESPECT v.] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence.

1621 GOUGH *God's Arrow* iii. § 80. 336 Profanation of holy things . . . manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe. 1731 JOHNSON *Lett. to G. Hickman* 30 Oct. in *Boswell*, This delay . . . proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign . . . was suffered to escape.

† b. With a and ppl. An instance of this; an act showing disesteem or irreverence; 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). Obs.

1632 MARSHON *Holland's Leaguer* iv. v. Howsoever I have found disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state . . . was in no time more penal. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 314, I do also forgive vj Disrespects and neglects of any persons. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespect to himself.

**Disrespect**, v. [f. DIS-6 + RESPECT v.] *trans.* The reverse of to respect; to have or show no respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with irreverence.

1614 WITHER *Sat. to King*, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see . . . how the mean mans suit is dis-respected. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* N. 7. 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 CAVE *Eccelesiastic* 21 (Basil) To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other. 1706 HEARNE *Colliad.* 26 Apr. He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him. 1852 L. HUNT *Penn. Pref.* 27 As if . . . sorrow disrespected things homely. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.



Hence *Disrespected ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. 845. 75 A dis-respecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Ladies Privile.* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 140. I mean not... To save a dis-respected life. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 2) i. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a dis-respected man. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 105 Treating her... like a dis-respected grandmother.

**Disrespectability** (dis'respek'tābiliti). [f. next + -ITY, after *respectability*.] The quality of being dis-respectable; the reverse of respectability. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vii. Committed... to the House of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv. Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. WALLACE *Scol. Vesterd.* 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

**Disrespectable** (dis'respek'tābl), a. [DIS-10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability.

1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1871 All distinction... between what is respectable and what is dis-respectable would be at an end. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi. Well acquainted with the town... but in a sort of dis-respectable way. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly dis-respectable.

**Disrespecter.** rare. [f. DISRESPECT v. + -ER-1.] One who disrespects.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 149 There... are but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. 1711 T. WERRELL *Disc. Logom.* 127 The Disrespecters of the Antients.

**Disrespectful** (dis'respek'tfūl), a. [f. DIS-10 + RESPECTFUL, after *disrespect*.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxiii. 216 Offended with our injurious and dis-respectful behaviour toward him. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm.* at Putney 26 The least dis-respectful word is Rebellion. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 320. I must say nothing... that is dis-respectful or untruthful. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xii. I will hear no dis-respectful word of that young lady from any lips. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 659/1 It would be dis-respectful to the Court of Appeal.

Fig. 1748 *Whitthall Even.* Post No. 405 Our Commerce... still suffers much from these dis-respectful Accidents.

**Disrespectfully**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dis-respectful manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 120 The lord Wentworth... talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully... to some of the council. 1717 T. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 15 He has... withdrawn from the public Stage of the World, where he has been dis-respectfully treated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

**Disrespectfulness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being dis-respectful.

1674 *Life of J. Alleine* v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dullness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 MISS BRADON *J. Marchmont* II. x. 229. I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours.

† **Disrespective**, a. Obs. [f. DIS-10 + RESPECTIVE; after *disrespect*.] = DISRESPECTFUL.

1622 WITHER *Hymns & Songs* (1856) 33 Dis-respective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1628 DICKEY *Vop. Medit.* (1868) 54. I restored my principall masters mate... that I had turned before the mast for some dis-respective misdemeanour. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 325 This rash and violent proceeding so dis-respective to that nobleman.

Hence † **Disrespectively** adv., dis-respectfully. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 360 He passed to another life at Prague, dis-respectively there inhumed.

† **Disresponsdency**. Obs. rare. [DIS-9.] Absence of response; the fact of not responding.

1657 COKEANE *Obstinate Lady* II. ii. Why... would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a dis-responsdency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† **Disrest**, sb. Obs. [DIS-9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1667 TURNER *Ovid's Ep.* 19b, The sorer is the cruel gash, and breeds the more disrest. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1726 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disrest**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-7 a + REST sb.] trans. a. To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. b. To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1666 in Church *Philip's War* (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1726 PENNALL *Ind. Wars* (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

**Disrestore** v.: see DIS-6.

† **Disreverence**, v. Obs. [DIS-6 or 7 a.] trans. The opposite of to reverence; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. 84 a/1 To se his maieste dis-reverenced. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachi* (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

**Disreward**, v. [DIS-6 or 7 a.] trans. To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xcvi. Beware of Pride... it dis-rewards goodness in it self, by vain glory.

† **Disriegled**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. OF. *desrieglé* 'vnrulic, disordered... vnrbridled' (Cotgr.) + -ED. Cf. *REGLE* v.] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances.

**Disrobe** (dis'rōb), v. Also 6-7-roab. [DIS-6 or 7 a. Cf. OF. *desrober* in same sense.]

1. trans. To divest or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. Const. of, from.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 17 The holy Saints of their rich vestiments He did disrobe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 He... That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 *Ful. C.* i. 163 Disrobe the Images. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 256 One holds his knee; a second disrobes him. 1648 MAYNE *Amorons War* IV. vi. Disrobe your upper parts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 322 Dis-rob'd, their vests apart in order lay. 1847 TENNYSON *Prine.* Concl. 112 Lilia Disrobbed the glimmering aspect of Sir Ralph from those rich silks.

2. refl. and intr. To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselves, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 *Order Coronation Jas.* in Maskell *Mon. Rlt.* (1846-7) III. 109 note. The king... there disrobed himself of his upper garments. 1735-20 POPE *Ilia* v. 904 Pallas disrobes. 1807 CRABBE *Sir E. Grey* xx. They make the hypocrite disrobe. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms.

3. trans. and fig. To divest, strip.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. (1878) 299 Archigallo shall be deposted, And thou disrob'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg... at full ripeness disrobs it self, and discovers... the Mace. 1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. cii. 221 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of... resentment. 1838 G. MACDONALD *Phantasia* vii. 112 The very voice... seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence Disro'bed ppl. a.; Disro'bing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1794 MRS. PIZZINI *Synon.* II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* ix. 171 Fear not... death's disrobing hand. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 The first apartment is the... disrobing room.

**Disrobement**, [f. DISROBE + -MENT.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

**Disrober**, [f. as prec. + -ER-1.] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1882 SIR P. FELIS in *Society* 7 Oct. 185 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale—That swift and merciless disrober.

**Disroof** (dis'rōf), v. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence Disroofed ppl. a.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaux stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Oxf.* II. x. 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fane.

† **Disroom**, v. Obs. rare. In 5 dysroomne. [f. DIS-7 c + ROOM sb.] trans. To displace.

1483 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 71 Noon vpon payne of deeth shall dysroomne hym self.

**Disroost** v.: see DIS-7 c.

**Disroot** (dis'rōt), v. [f. DIS-6 + ROOT v.] trans. To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroof.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers... having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark. 1849 FLORIST 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechthius* (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

b. trans. To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi. When neither curb would crack... nor differing plunges Dis-root his rider whence he grew. 1774 GOSWOLD *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from his situation. 1865 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* GL. VIII. xviii. xii. 33 Daun... could not have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence Disrooting vbl. sb.; Disrooter, one who disroots.

1826 SCOTT *Fruil.* 10 Oct., A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 *Encycl. Dict.*, Disrooter.

**Disround**, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-8.] trans. To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround.

1555 WATREMAN *Fairle Facions* I. iii. 33 (They) are of opinion that the circuite of the earth... disrounding hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† **Disrout**, v. Obs. Also 6 disrout. [ad. OF. *desrouter* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *déroutier*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + OF. *route* band, company. Cf. *ROUT* v.] a. trans. To put to rout. b. intr. To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* II. cxxxix. [cxxxv.] 389 If they disrout and be out of ordre, they shall sooner be taken vp. 1592 WYVLEY *Armorie* 63. I appoint to you... thence not huge vnlesse you plainly vewe Vs to disrout. 1626 *True Relat. Stagenen* in Arb. *Garner* I. 608 The Black Prince... disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. II. 243/2 To disroutie their enemies, breaking their ranks and order.

† **Disrout**, sb. Obs. rare. a. OF. *desroute* rout, disorder, mod.F. *déroute*, f. *dérouter*: see prec.] The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat.

1625 *Tr. Fairfax's Theat.* Hon. II. xiii. 217 Were (after their disrout) brought to Julius Cæsar.

† **Disroyalty**, Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DIS-9 + ROYALTY.] Undoing of royal dignity.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 210 Kings of Denmark... have thought it no disroyaltie to set up divers manufactures.

**Disraddered**, ppl. a. rare. [DIS-7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in Croft *Lett. to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict.* 52 At the 7249th of my additional words, I find disraddered... 'their gait like to that of a disraddered ship'.

† **Disrallily**, adv. Obs. In 4 disrallilye. [f. next + -LY 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1900 [Youth], makith hym love yelle compaignye, And lede his lyf disrallilye.

† **Disrully**, a. Obs. rare. [In ME. *\*disrullie*, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. *desrullie* unregulated, disordered, mod.F. *dérégulé*.] Unruly.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 99/47 Disrullie, irregular.

**Disrump** (dis'rūp), v. [ad. L. *disrumpere* (also *disrumpere*) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f. DIS-1 + *rumpere* to break.] To break up, burst asunder, DISRUPT (trans. and intr.).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the Rump Parliament.) 1581 T. NUCC *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 177 b, Let spores age And courteous bashfull shame disrump your rage. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 16 Upon the sad approach of that Scotch Army, our forlorn Society... became disrumped. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 63/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon... and does not disrump so easily.

**Disrump**, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To deprive of the rump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. v. 196 The Barber... parts with his taile piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd [printed disrump'd] Poultry.

† **Disrumpent**, a. Obs. [a. L. *disrumpentem*, pr. pple. of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP v.] That bursts asunder.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent bark.

**Disrupt** (dis'rūpt), ppl. a. [ad. L. *disruptus*, pa. pple. of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP v.] and cf. DISRUPT.] Burst or broken asunder; broken up. Chiefly as poetic pa. pple. = DISRUPTED.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disrupt*, broken or rent asunder. 1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 MISS BROWNING *Soul's Travelling* viii. Though at your feet The cliff's disrupt. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 3 Leaving them... disrupt, as by earthquake.

**Disrupt** (dis'rūpt), v. [f. L. *disrupt*-ppl. stem of *disrumpere*: see DISRUMP v.] Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare DISRUPT.]

1. intr. To burst asunder. rare. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds... may be... agitated... over a slow fire, till the involucre disrupt.

2. trans. To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 556 The most formidable fields... become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 423 We should... disrupt the bonds. 1879 TOURNEUR *Poet's Err.* xxiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government.

Fig. 1865 *Pail Mall G.* 1 June 21 His very religious and philosophical thinking, being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence Disrupted, Disrupting ppl. adj.

1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II. (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* IV. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks... it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A. B. DAVISON *Expositor* 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

† **Disruptable**, a. rare. [f. DISRUPT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being disrupted. Hence Disruptability.

1820 C. R. MATURIN *Blackmoor* (1892) III. xxx. 228 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 1 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

**Disrupter**, -or. [See -ER-1, -OR-] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 186/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church. 1886 PARNELL in *Pail Mall G.* 26 June 20/5 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disrupter of the Empire.

**Disruptive**, a. rare. [f. L. *disrupti*- (see DISRUPT v.) + -IV-]. Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Ecol. of Sex* 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptive series, 'katabolic'.

**Disruption** (dis'rūpshn), [ad. L. *disruptio*-em (*disruptionem*), n. of action from *disrumpere* to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus... conceive it... that upon a full and plentiful impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1684 T. BRYANT *Th. Earth* I. 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions... that did such great excution upon the body of the earth... that they were by crystallization, but by disruption. 1815 the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1815 MISS SCHIMMELPENNINCK *4 Tour La Grande Chaudière* I. Miss SCHIMMELPENNINCK on the masses of rock above. 180 At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Guienne from the English crown.

2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or place, a rent.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 88 They... read the tract, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time of weakness and disruption. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Carlyle Ser. I. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]

3. *spec.* The Disruption: the name applied to the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free Protestant (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 CANDLISH *Speech* 30 Mar. in *Life* (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from... attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Scots* 167½ The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence... to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

attrib. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *Life Princ. Cunningham* xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. *Ibid.* 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

**Disruptionist.** [*f. piec. + -IST.*] One who favours disruption.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 603½ The disruptionists, with all Irish sedition to back them, will be powerless. 1886 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 331½ As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

attrib. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russia.

**Disruptive** (disruptiv), *a.* [*f. L. disrupt.* ppl. stem : see DISRUPT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking asunder.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 *Struss Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

b. *Electr.* (See *quots.*)

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6½ Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence **Disruptively** *adv.*; **Disruptiveness**.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge.

**Disruption.** *rare*-<sup>1</sup>. [*f. DISRUPT v. + -MENT.*] Breaking off, disruption.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 290 The disruption of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc.

**Disrupture** (disruptiur), *sb.* [*f. DISRUPT v., after RUPTURE.*] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 This disruption discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1884 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 308 Effected... by the apparent disruption of rocks. 1848 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 122½ This disruption of ordinary ties. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 603 The consequent splitting and disruption of the medullary sheath.

**Disrupture**, *v.* [*f. the sb. : cf. rupture vb.*] *trans.* To break off or asunder; to divide by a rupture. Hence **Disrupted** *ppl. a.*

1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.* for **Disrupted**. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disrupted. 1838 POR A. G. Pym *Wks.* 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disrupted cliff. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disrupted church.

**Diss** (dis). [*a. Arab. ديس dis, the native name.*] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Ampelodesma (Arundo) tenax*, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc.

1855 SIR W. HOOKER *Rept. on Veg. Prod.* at Paris *Exhib.* III. Algeria 35-7 *Dis.* 1874 *Policy of Alliance Assur. Co.* On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss., Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 *Guide to Museum of Econ. Bot.*, Kew No. 2. 73 Diss.

**Dissaf**, -aiue, dissait(e), -at(e), obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

† **Dissaff.** *Sc. Obs.* [*Sc. form of DECEIVE.*] Deception, deceiving.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 612 And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaff.

† **Dissaint**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DIS- 6 or 7 b + SAINT.*]

*trans.* To make no longer a saint; to remove from the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* iv. 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

**Dissaisin**, obs. *Sc. form of DISSEISIN.*

† **Dissa-It**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS- 7 a.*] *trans.* To free from salt.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dissalted*, cleared from Salt, made fresh. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Dissar**, **Dissard**(e), var. **DISOUR**, **DIZZARD**.

**Dissatisfaction** (dissatisfækshn). [*f. DIS- 9 + SATISFACTION.*] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rusbw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 52 When... the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 25 Nov., The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rem. Forest* I. The chance of future trouble... occasioned some dissatisfaction. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 335 He... concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with *pl.*) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

c 1640 SANDERSON in Walton *Life App.* i. From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my *Immortality of the Soul*, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions. 1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist. Conspir.* Pref. A viij, The Conspirators... ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W. J. BRAYNE'S *Voy. Levant* xvii. 242 They had... the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

**Dissatisfactory** (dissatisfækshn), *a.* [*f. DIS- 10 + SATISFACTORY.*] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 109 Things which... were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* (1833) II. 189 Their conduct... has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 95, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence **Dissatisfactoriness**, the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments... their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

**Dissatisfied** (dissatisfaid), *ppl. a.* [*f. DIS-SATISFY + -ED.*] Deprived of satisfaction; displeased; disquieted by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1695 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* an. 1599 [Essex] himself also was very much dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had... conferred on Sir Robert Cecil the gainfull office of master of the wards. 1680 in HACKETT *Collect.* Vol. II. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. c 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. (1730) I. 2 Infinitely dissatisfied with several things in the Church of England. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* v. I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 227 Glaucou... was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Fam.* IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1842 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg.* Row in *Omniibus*, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'DONOVAN *Merv.* xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence.

Hence **Dissatisfiedly** *adv.*, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissatisfiedness**, the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

1710 R. WARD *Life of H. More* 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 MRS. INCHBALD *To Marry, or not in Br. Theatre* 3, Heister. Oh Madam... forgive this intrusion... Mrs. M. My dear, I must forgive all you do. (*Dissatisfiedly*). 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. viii. She remains dissatisfiedly mute.

**Dissatisfy** (dissatisfi), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 + SATISFY v.*] *trans.* To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind. Also *absol.*

1666 PERRY'S *Diary* 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 2 p. 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him. c 1726 COLLIER (J.), The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy. 1806 Ld. GREVILLE in Dk. Buckhm. *Crit. & Cab. Geo.* III. (1835) IV. 9 Doing enough to dissatisfy my own mind, and always too little to satisfy theirs. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us.

Hence **Dissatisfying** *ppl. a.*, that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 160 & 70 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils. **Dissaturate**, *v.* [*DIS- 6.*] *trans.* To free (anything) of that with which it is saturated.

1866 LOWELL *Swainburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 137 We cannot so dissaturate our mind of it. **Dissavage**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS- 8.*] *trans.* To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* I. (D.), These wilde kinddomes... Which I dissavag'd and made nobly ciuill.

**Dissave**, -awe, -ayf, -aye, etc., obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, etc.

**Dissaventure**, var. of **DISADVENTURE**, *Obs.*

**Disscatter**, var. of **DISCATTER v.** *Obs.*

**Dissepte** (disseptar), *v.* Also 7 disseptre, 6-7 -er. [*f. DIS- 7 a + SCEPTRE sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* I. vi. 615 Rebellious Flesh, whose restlesse Treason Strives to dis-throne and to disseptre Reason. 1610 T. GODWIN *Mors & Aaron* I. xiii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or dissepting. 1666 S. H. Gold, *Law* 55 This... people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and dissepted me. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 216 Disrobed, dissepted... discrownd.

**Dissch**, obs. form of **DISH**.

**Disease**, obs. form of **DECEASE**, **DISEASE**.

† **Disseason**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 diseason.

I. [*f. DIS- 6 + SEASON v.*]

1. *trans.* To take away or change the flavour of. 1583 STANHYURST *Devis* I. (Arb.) 23 Fourth do they lay vittayls, with storme disseasoned heavy [*Cerecerem corruptum undie*]. 1613 JACKSON *Cred* I. xxix. § 53 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stocks, fit fewell for euerlasting flames. 1615 G. SANNS *Tract* 106 [The Red Sea], would either drowne the country, or else by mixing with the Nilus, disseason his waters. 1621 - *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 295 An olive wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis-seasned with his bitter waters.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. *rare.*

1625 W. B. *True School War* To Rdr. 4 Like some Disseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [*f. DIS- 7 + SEASON sb.*]

3. To render out of season, make unseasonable. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems Monarchy* b, Wks. Grosart I. 197 The second light of government, which stories yield, and no time can disseason.

**Disseat** (dissitt), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + SEAT v. or sb.*] *trans.* To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unsseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Disseated** *ppl. a.*

[That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 21 This push Will cheere me euer, or disseat [Fo. 2, 3, 4, a disease] me now. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. The hot horse... seeks all foule meanes... to disseat His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 21 The disseated Parliament-men. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* xvii. 548 The Morbifick matter being disseated. 1822 C. O'CONNOR *Chron. Eng.* I. p. xxvi, This mighty conqueror who had disseated so many kings. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Mod. Art.* Disseat those woods and place the same figure among fountains... and you have a Naiaid! 1866 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 4½ Application... made... to disseat the member returned.

† **Dissecate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. dissecta-ra* to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem *dissecti-* (cf. fut. ppl. *secuturus*) instead of the actual form *dissect-*.] = **DISSECT v.** So † **Dissection** = **DISSECTION**.

1615 JACKSON *Cred* iv. § 1 vii. § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and dissecate her living members. 1632 T. NASH *Quaterio* Ep. Ded., The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his disseccations.

† **Dissecret**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. DIS- 8 + SECRET a.*] *trans.* To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealing our own designs, or the dissecreting the designs of the enemy.

**Dissect** (disect), *v.* [*f. L. dissect.* ppl. stem of *dissecare*, *f. DIS- 1 + secare* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 TOSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the singed part. 1624 MASSINGER *Part. Love* iv. v, To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with humping corrosives... were justice. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Yrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 292 The aggregationists before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

1611 FLORIO, *Dissectare*, to delect or cut as an Anatomie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* I. ix. (1631), They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs only the Anatomy of bruit Beasts, and not of Man, hauing neuer dissected a Mans body. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 3 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Physicians* to Wks. 1755 III. 1. 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 EMERSON *May-day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

*absol.* 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* III. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. DAVISON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. To dissect out: to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

1864-70 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* II. 119 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1059, I made an incision... from

[c. 1250] BRACTON 364 b. De beneficio principis nullus vigilijs per recognitionem assidue novae discessionis multo tucchetur in excogitatum et inventum. c. 1250 Uses of the writ tucchetur in Eng. Gilds 361 p. de wryt þat me pledeþ in þe Citee, bep cyfene Justices, oþer by fore baynyles of þe Kynge, Rych. II, c. 129 wryttes of newe dyscesionys. [1283 Act 7 Ricl. II, c. 10] Fine soit ordeigne & assentuz q'assens adieret. 1293 Finne soit desore grante & falcie d'assens adieret. 1293 Fines HERB. SURR. xi. [1539] 17 Edw. VI Reg. Maj. Stat. Relicta i., nouell discession. 1269 The Reg. Maj. Stat. Recale the briefe of Nouell discession: sa lang as he may find it be the briefe of Nouell discession: so long as he may find it be the briefe of Nouell discession: so long as he may find it be the possessor leuand: or anie inan committer of the dyscession, or was present at the committing thereof. 1293 Disceissor Law Dict., Fresh discession... signifies that Discession, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1290 TYRNELL Hist. Eng. ii. 108 Disceisors that have redisseised themselves they have recovered Seisin ... from them by Assize of Novel Discession. 1295 Dicew Real Prop. ii. §. 9. vñ The Assize of novel discession lemandant himself had been



88 Dissembylynge lippes kepe hatred secretly. 1590 SHAKS.  
*Mids. N. n. ii.* 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of  
 mine, Made me compare with Hermius sphery eyne? 1707

*Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 117 Double-hearted, dissembling, trickish. . . Men. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance.

**Dissemblingly** (disemblingly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii. (1550) 50b Thys Gualtherus colourably or dissemblingly reconciled both Anselme and the Pope vnto him, only to serue the tyme. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 574 They obey not dissemblingly, but of a free and willing minde. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* Pref. Avijb, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline. 1857 CHAM. *Jrnl.* VIII. 200, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† **Dissemble** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. DISSEMBLE v. 1: cf. next.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) II. 198 Ther is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissemble of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 21 [Elizabeth] dallied and abused by dissemble almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom . . . she proffered herself.

**Dissemble** <sup>2</sup>. *nonce-ud.* [f. DISSEMBLE v. 3, after *assembly*.] The separation of an assembly.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Sept. 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissemble of some stolen meetings.

† It occurs in 16-17th c. as a perversion of *assembly*. 1599 SNAKS *Much Ado* iv. ii. 1 Is our whole dissemble appeared? 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argets.* § 16. 27 Their usual Titles were the Priestbyters, the Divines, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissemble men.

**Disseminate** (dissemine<sup>2</sup>), *v.* [f. L. *disseminat-* ppl. stem of *disseminare* to spread abroad, disseminate, f. Dis- + *semen*, *semin-* seed; cf. F. *disseminer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* *lit.* To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1399 [Isis] applieth herself to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sow the . . . similitudes thereof. 1656 BUONOT *Glossogr.* Disseminate, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 68 The thing substance does consist of . . . particles . . . which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750 (1848) 67/2 Considering how universally those volumes are now disseminated. 1830-75 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. ii. xix. 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds.

† **b.** To cause to ramify; to distribute. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 The liquours that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLB *Barthol. Anat.* iii. iii. 328 Seven pair of Nerves . . . disseminated into the whole outward Head.

c. In *pa. pple.* and *passive*, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. DISPERSE 2.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. iii. § 7 (1682) 20r In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 201 Grey ore of manganese . . . occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1869 POUCHET *Universe* (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. *fig.* To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow bath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H. H. *Cardinals* i. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest disseminate such Doctrine. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 2 The zeal with which you labour to disseminate your opinions. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xiii. 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To diffuse itself, spread. *rare.* 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) No. 3. 23 The . . . discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

Hence **Disseminated** *ppl. a.*

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacancy can solve the difficulty. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 180 The least of these disseminated orbs, how great! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Field* 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmic dust.

**Dissemination** (disseminat<sup>2</sup>), *n.* [f. L. *disseminat-* ppl. stem of *disseminare* to spread abroad, disseminate, cf. mod. F. *dissemination*.] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused; dispersion, diffusion, promulgation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 7 We . . . being now at greatest distance from the beginning of error, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose ways are boundless. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* (1779) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 185 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 294 The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures. 1869 ECHO 6 Apr. The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 120 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination.

**Disseminative**, *a. rare.* [f. as DISSEMINATE v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of disseminating, or of being disseminated.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dincl. Dubit.* iv. i. rule 5 § 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

**Disseminator** (dissemine<sup>2</sup>), *n.* [f. L. *disseminator*, agent-noun from *disseminare* to DISSEMINATE.] One who or that which disseminates; one that spreads abroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received.

1667 DECAT *Chr. Pity* (J.), The disseminators of novel doctrines. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 337 The pigeon . . . is the same . . . as the disseminator of the true nutmeg at the Spice Islands. 1826 E. IRVING *Bahylon* II. 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 JOWETT *Philo* (ed. 2) I. 350 The disseminators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread.

**Dissense**, var. of DESCENSE *Obs.*

† **Dissense**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- + SENSE sb.] *trans.* To deprive of sensation.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. War* iii. vi. She a Potion made . . . That . . . could . . . quite dissense the Senses in an houre.

**Dissension** (dissen<sup>2</sup>), *n.* Forms: 4 dissension, 5 -sion; also 4-6 diss-, dys-, des-, 4-5 -cion, -cious, 4-6 -cion, 5-9 -tion. [a. F. *dissension* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), also *dissension*, etc., ad. L. *dissension-em* disagreement, n. of action from *dissentire*, ppl. stem *dissens-*; see DISSENT. Formerly, very frequently *dissention* (cf. *dissent*, *contention*), whence **DISSENTIOUS**.]

1. Disagreement in opinion; esp. such disagreement as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2221 (Cott.) Bot if dissension bi-tide . . . hat es bot if discord and strif, Quer all his world be runnyn rjft. 1612 2238 (Gott.) First sal be dissension, or ante-crist sal cum in land. 1755 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 48 Bot enwy . . . Among thaim maid dissencion. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 39 Forsoth dissencion is maad, so that thei departedn atwyny. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. xiii. Of the sheep whiche had reverence and descension with the wolues. 1526 TYNDALE *1 Cor.* iii. 3 There is amonge you envyeing, stryfe and dissencion. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 352 But first among the Priests dissension springs. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 131 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. 31 There were dissensions . . . existing within the Church, as well as without.

† **b.** *Phr.* *In, upon, at dissension.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. Pro* l. 30 Upon dissencion this felle, and in dissencion. 1612 1. 304 Ovide . . . mention How they felle at dissencion. 1421 SIR HUGH LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 85 The two Remes that . . . han ben in dissencion. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 254 They are at . . . great dissencion with the Arabians. 1654 tr. *Sundry's Curia Pol.* 7 Would they that I should . . . be at dissencion with my own sonne?

† **2.** *Med.* Physical disturbance producing ailment. *Obs.*

1828 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* i. lx. 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of . . . dissencion of the head. 1656 RIGLEY *Pract. Physick* 232 It differs from obstruction because here is no great dissencion, it is without pain or Fever. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Vormus*, Worms cause several accidents, . . . as a dissencion, wringings with a rumbling in the belly.

† **3.** Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance; = **DISSENT** sb. 3. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. ed. 1755 II. 1. 59 What assurances can they [the clergy] have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissencion? 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. vi. 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, according to our modern ideas of Toleration. 1807 R. A. INGRAM (*title*), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

4. *attrib.*

1612 CORGE, *Surseneur de noises*, a. . . dissencion-sower.

**Dissensious**: see **DISSENTIOUS**.

[**Dissensse**, **dissensse**, a freq. error, scribal or typographical, for **dissence**, **DISSENS**.]

**Dissensualize**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free from sensual quality or elements.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

**Dissent** (disent), *v.* Also 5-6 dyss-, 6 dyse-, 6-7 diss-. [ad. L. *dissent-ire* to differ in sentiment, dissent, f. Dis- + *sensire* to feel, think; cf. F. *dissentir* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. Const. *from*, *fr. to*.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Coron.* vi. i. 36 Fra bis he dysseynted hale. c. 1430 LYOC *Min. Porms* (1840) 44 (Mätz.) Dame July must nedes haf bir wille, if I dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 109 Whear unto some among the Lords dyssented. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 146 Some Lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained . . . authority . . . by assenting or dissenting to laws. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ *from*, *in* (an opinion), *from*, *fr. with* (a person):

a. 1536 TYNDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 267 Where the first say 'bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ'; there they vary and dissent from them. a. 1555 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent

from the manifest word of God. 1565 SIR W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 307 The Queenes Majesty will marry with none . . . that shall dissent in Religion. 1646 GATTE *Select Cases* 56 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1654 TRAFF *Comm.* Job xxxiii. 32 Some are so critical and teasty, that they will not . . . bear with any that dissent. 1776 AOOISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 P. 14, I dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases. a. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Relig.*, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1864 LA BROUGHAN *Brit. Const.* viii. 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours. a. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us.

b. *spec.* To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, esp. from that of the established, national, or orthodox church.

c. 1553 PHILIP *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 397 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church. With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. i. § 4 Every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever dissenteth from it, but that most, which doth furthest dissent. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26. 330 Those that came to Christianity . . . were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were deprived of the Churches Communion. 1653 HALES *Brevi Disputatio in Phisic* (1708) II. 341 The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected . . . Only to dissent is counted a capital Crime. 1794 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 323 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church. He that dissents throughout with that church will dissent with the church of England. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 98 The Methodists have hitherto been accused of dissenting from the Church of England.

† **c.** *clift.* To differ as to, or from. *Obs.*

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. iii. § 2 (1622) 170 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to have, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to have. 1766 HENRY *Hist. Presbyt.* i. § 29 The greater wonder . . . is, that they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† **3.** To be at dissension or variance; to quarrel.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* i. in Hatz. *Dodley* i. 239 They shall hereafter dissent; His seed with her seed shall never have agreement. 1602 FULBERT *Pandectes* 39 Nowe they did dissent by wyare. 1614 BR. HALL *Accol.* Tract. 54 Even the best Apostles dissented; neither knowledge, nor bolynesse can redresse all differences. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* ii. vi. I am ashamed to see men . . . so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves.

† **4.** To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or other respect. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* 5 A certayne pleasant fable . . . not much dissentynge from this purpose. 1611 BISHOP *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seventie dissenteth from the Originall in many places. 1634 SIR T. HENRY *Trav.* 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other . . . but their Funerals dissent from the rest. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 489/2 A God, whose Figure doth dissent from Men.

**Dissent** (disent), *sb.* Also 7 desent. [f. prec.]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; + dissension, quarrel (*obs.*).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* liv. 6 Artegall. Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent. 1628 T. SPENSER *Logic* 202, I finde no dissent betwene any parties touching this precept. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* ii. 156 As if some deep hate and dissent . . . betwixt high winds and thee. Were still alive. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame. A disputable point is no man's ground. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 183 Cavaignac, accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of consent.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxix. (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent; nor do they care much for his Consent. 1667 PERYS *Diary* 21 Nov. The opposite his Lords, desired they might enter their dissents. 1795 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x. 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party . . . to shew reasons for his dissent. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Allice*, *Vancianargus* 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these.

3. *spec.* Difference of opinion in regard to religious doctrine or worship.

1528 AB. SANDYS *Serm.* v. § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in love. Diversitie of Religion underd the Jewe and Gentile. 1676 MARVELL *Govt. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 151 He should not wear very small dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small. a. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points. a. 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. *esp.* The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; non-conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches.

1772 BURKE *Sp. Acts of Uniform.*, Dissent, not entailed with toleration; is not conscience, but antipathy. 1877 PERCY *Cycl.* IX. 282/2 The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1534. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1854) 557/2 In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. 1862 BUCKLE: *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 377 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different character than in England. 1873 H. SPENCER: *Social Sci.* x. 238 The open expression of difference... to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

c. Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist section of the community.

1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrish* Wks. 1842 I. 549 Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. (L.) On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth... with the whole strength of the establishment.

† d. Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1639) 537 The dissent or disparity in the present manners of our state. 1611 SPERO *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xli. (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a... hidden dissent between this soil and these geese, as the like is between wolves and the squilla roots. a 1626 BACON (J.) Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 *niargin*, Experiments... touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Audibles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 The Mace in few days... become tawny and unlike her former bravery: yet in that dissent, best pleasures.

Dissent, obs. form of DESCENT.

**Dissentaneous** (dissent'neus), a. [f. L. *dissentaneus* disagreeing, contrary (f. *dissentire* to DISSENT) + -ous.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement; at variance with; contrary to.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diverse or dissentaneous. 1660 J. LLOYD *Brit. Epist.* Pref. 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church. 1674 R. GOODEY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref. I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth. 1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes... calfless legs.

Hence **Dissentaneousness**, diversity of opinion. 1652 URQUHART *Twelve Wks.* (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions... dissentaneousness of faith. 1777 BAILEY vol. II., *Dissentaneousness*, disagreeableness.

† Dissentany, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *dissentanius* = sec. prec.]

A. adj. = DISSENTANEOUS.

1586 BRIGHT *Nelanch.* xii. 55 The consideration of the whole sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie. 1654 L. COLE *Logick* (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

B. sb. (See quotes.)

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

† Dissentation. Obs. [irreg. f. DISSENT v. + -ATION.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii. To leave their jars, their strifes, dissentations, and all civil wars. 1623 COCKERAM II. Difference, discrepancy, dissention.

**Dissenter** (dissent'ar). Also 7 -or, -our. [f. DISSENT v. + -ER.]

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissenter.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1652 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent... the City retains its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 FORT *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. i. 211 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Cæsaria stood elsewhere. 1866 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1875 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: a. in the general sense.

1639 LD. G. DICKEY *Let. conc. Relig.* (1651) 88 The dissenters may well have bin over-horn or supprest. 1644 in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5. 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions. 1649 OWEN *Disc. Toleration* Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents... Neither party... dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Ded., Its discipline is... so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it. 1709 STURGE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Humphrey, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurich.

b. One who dissents and separates himself from any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began... at last to appear a public Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of y<sup>e</sup> Scotch Nation of their persecution... upon y<sup>e</sup> score of Nonconformitie, divers of those people who are dissenters from y<sup>e</sup> Church having bin... excommunicated. 1688-9 *Toleration Act* 1 W. & M. c. 18 § 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1865 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have... their own claims to maintain as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 G. DUFFY *Pol. Surv.* 54 The Persians happen to be Shiites, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox. 1882 SEELY *Nat. Relig.* ii. i. 124 The popular Christianity of the day... is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial. They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

c. spec. One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled **Protestant Dissenters**. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from **Nonconformist**, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 98 To Benj<sup>r</sup> Cramer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideration of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county. 1800. 1863 F. GOODEY *Prof. to Wharton's Wks.* 4 Dissenters in Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by. 1868 ABR. SANCROFT *Instructions in Obedience* vii. 60 Especially that they have a very tender regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters. 1689 SIR G. SAVILE *Let. to Dissenter*, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 *Toleration Act* 1 W. & M. c. 18 § 12. Unless such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testify upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Ct. Brit.* i. iii. i. (1713) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters... may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, (or as they call themselves) Baptists, and Quakers. 1731 FIELING *Let. Writers* ii. ii. Do you take me for a Dissenter, youascal? 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writings 1892 I. 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters... a majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1826 PETERSORFF *Abbr. Cases in Courts K. B. etc.* v. 432 note, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 *Eclectic Review* 1 Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act' were originally intended to operate, consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists; viz., the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists (or Independents), and the Baptists. 1890 ATKINSON *Sp. in H. Com.* 22 July, I am not a Dissenter; I am a Nonconformist.

d. fig. and transf.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, Coxcombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 88 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence **Dissentage**, condition or rank of dissenters. **Dissentarish** a., having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. **Dissentarism**, the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Dissentarize** v. trans., to convert into a Dissenter.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 82 The then \*Dissentage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1841 FRASER's *Mag.* XXV. 729 The volume looks... so \*dissentarish and drab-coloured! 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* I. ii. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 BR. J. JEBB *Let. in Life, etc.* xxv. 460 It... shows the interior of English 'dissentarism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Wemyss *Reid Life* (1888) I. 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissentarism. 1858 BR. S. WILKINSON in *Life* I. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they become wholly individualized and semi-dissentarized. 1866 *Lit. Churchman* II. 94/1 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University.

Dissentaries: see DYSSENTERY.

† Dissentiate, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *dissenti-are* + -ATE; after vbs. from L. sbs. in -entia.] trans. To move to dissension or discord. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. (1.) C. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom.

**Dissentience** (dissent'ens), rare. [f. DISSENT + -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* IV. 470 Dissentience on the Law of Thrift.

† Dissentiency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 MANTON *Ment out of Eater* Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division.

**Dissentient** (dissent'ent), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dissentient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissentire* to DISSENT.]

A. adj. Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185 (2nd Ed.) I... ther will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 226 Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. esp. Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

**Dissentient Liberals**, (in Politics) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves **Liberal Unionists**. Hence **Dissentientism**.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* I. 81 (Seager) All the vassals... swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1845 STEPHEN *Law* Eng. (1874) II. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 507 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1888 GLAUCSTONE *Let. Mr. Ivory* 26 Oct. Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient, 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals... only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole country.

B. sb. One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

1621 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Distrib.* iii. 415 To vilifie and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients. 1790 SIR W. JONES *Charge to Grand Jury*, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1799 III. 42 When it had been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentient from their doctrine. 1868 HELPS *Reveries* xvi. (1876) 439 The voices of dissentient were drowned by the predominant about. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 6/4 Mr. Gladstone... presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

**Dissenting**, vbl. sb. [f. DISSENT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. DISSENT; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may have probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 50 Difference is a dissenting between the essence of two. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. 29 He... Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an heinous Crime.

**Dissenting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissenting; also, † differing in sense, nature, character, etc.

1550 HOOVER *Serm.* Jonas Epist. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 442 The which doctrine is catholic... nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1627 BREX *England* xxxiii. § 3 Whose natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the River Derwent doth divide asunder. 1762 *Falconer's Shipw.* 1. 439 Dissenting reason strove To tame... the kindling flame of love. 1796 MORSE *Ann. Geog.* I. 329 A convention... ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 51 Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters; spec. disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

**Dissenting Brethren**, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority.

1644 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* 23 Dec. Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterian Government. 1649 in *Hart. Misc.* (title), The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1712 *Act to Ann. c. 2* § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 366 The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803 J. BONTING 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I. x. 48 The Dissenting Ministers... are quite before us Methodists in [these] publications. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Symonds, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship.

**Dissentingly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 239 Dissenting arguments only are dissent' and dissenting in the same manner as they are disposed in simple Axions. 1862 LEVER *Barrington* xlvii, Conyers shook his head dissentingly. 1864 *Gd. Words* 789/1 She may consent dissentingly.

**Dissentious** (dissent'us), a. Now rare. Also 6 -ious, 6-7 -ious. [f. DISSENSION, and therefore more etymologically soft *dissentious*: see -IOUS. But perh. orig. after OF. *dissentencius*, *tiencus*, from *dissention*, -tion, obs. spellings of *dissension*. There are no other Eng. words in -entious, while -entious is frequent, and naturally associates this word with *dissent*, *dissentient*, etc.]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; esp. given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 19 a, The dissunited and dissentious do agree. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 657 This cap-tale, dissentious Jealousy... Knocks at my heart. 1597 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. x. 442 They began to be dissentious. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* iii. 266 The two brethren grew... dissentious about the decision of their purchases. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 234 In violent plunges of dissentious rage. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious as for dissentious action.

† b. Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or ecclesiastical matters. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholium* ii. (Arh.) 93 He... will... presume... in Religion, to have a dissentious head, or in the common wealth, to have a factious hart. 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1032/1 We may not marvle if there be dissentious persons in y<sup>e</sup> Church, which go about to marre





† **Dissever**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* prec. vb.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 22 *Semper ibi ad reuenerendum*, Quhill domiday, without dissever.

**Disseverance** (dissever'ans). Forms: *s.* prec. vb. [*a.* OF. *desseverance*, etc. (Godef.). *f.* *desseverer* to DISSEVER: see -ANCE.] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make disseverance. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 A disseverance maad of stoon wal ovr the entre, to parte the litil botrie vnder the gresys. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

**Disseveration** (dissever'at[shn]). [*f.* DISSEVER + -ATION.] = prec.

16.. *Cont. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1434 E. (L.) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration. 1839 O'CONNELL in *Hist. Europe in Am. Rev.* 127/1, I want no disseveration; but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of her senate. 1881 A. C. LYALL *Asiatic Stud.* 5 This process is in India continually interrupted.. by the religious element of disseveration.

**Dissevered** (dissever'id), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ED.] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Asbm. (1652) 144 Of dissevered qualytes a Copulacyn. 1593 STANFURD *Aemir* ii. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thete last dissevered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. iv. § 10 They were a Nation apart and dissevered. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lives in Manner* *Shelley* 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. Wks. (1886) 65 Are we not halves of one dissevered world?

† **b. Math.** = DISCRETE 2. *Obs.*  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 2, 31 The one handling quantitie continued, and the other dissevered. 1654 Z. CORKE *Logic* (1657) 25 Quantity is either continued, as greatness; dissevered, as number.

**Disseverment** (dissever'ment). [*f.* as prec. + -MENT; cf. obs. *F. desseverment* (Godef.).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. R. Rem. N. T.* (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater riles and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. I could no more consent... than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1885 MISS O'HANLON *Unforeseen* xxxviii. Since the day of their wretched disseverment.

**Disseyte**, *eyue*, obs. *f.* DECEIT, DECEIVE.

**Disseyvaunt**, var. of DECEIVANT *a. Obs.*  
c 1350 *Bk. Curtesy* 208 in *Babes Bk.* 305 In swete wordis þe neder was closet, Disseyvaunt euer and mysloset.

**Disshadow**, **dishadow**, *v. rare.* [*Dis-* 7 + *a.* *trans.* To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlii. Soon as he againe dishadowed in, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight. 1873 A. & P. CARY *Memorial* 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

† **Disshape**, **dishape**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *dis-* 6 + *SHAPE* *v.*: cf. *misshape*.] *trans.* To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARNETT *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image... it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

**Disshe**, obs. form of DISS.

**Dissheathe** (dis'sheath), *v. rare.* Also dissheathe. [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *SHEATHE* *v.*] *trans.* To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. iv. § 3 Cambryses' sword dissheathing, pierced his owne thigh. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 274 Like the great palmer-worm... So fed Sordello, not a shard dissheathed.

**Dishveiled**, obs. form of DISHEVELED.

† **Disship**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *SHIP* *v.*]

*trans.* To remove from a ship.

1557 *Instr. Mariners Russia in Hakluyt* (1886) III. 164 The Capitaine... shall... disship any artificer... or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

† **Disshiver**, *v. Obs.* Also *dis-* 6 di-. [*f.* *DIS-* 1 + *SHIVER* *v.*] *trans.* To shiver in pieces; to shatter.

*b. intr.* To become shattered, fall to pieces.

1585 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Sheldes dishynering cracke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. l. 21 All within. There were... Dishyvered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine. 1638 NEVE *Rem. Apoc. x.* Wks. (1672) iii. 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or dishyvering.

**Disshort**: see DISSHORT.

**Disshroud** (dis'shroud), *v. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 or 7 + *a.* + *SHROUD* *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a shroud; *fig.* to unveil, expose.

1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* ii. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 15 As his negligence shall be in the one disshroud[ed], so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

**Dissidence** (dis'sidens). [*ad.* L. *dissidentia*, *f.* *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree; *f.* *DIS-* 1 + *sedere* to sit: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissidence*, discord or displacing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos., Comte* (1867) II. 592 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general

doctrine. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxxii. That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7, 539 Among the farmers'... dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold. 1891 *Times* 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

† **Dissidency**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 3 The Cardinals... (were it either dissidency, or jealousy, or any other passion) were extremely divided.

**Dissident** (dis'sident), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* L. *dissidentem*, *pr.* *ppl.* of *dissidere*: see DISSIDENCE. Cf. *F. dissident* (16th c.; *adm.* by Acad. 1798).]

*A. adj.* Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. *Const.* *Trans.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 These things are not altogether dissident from the trowth. 1553 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 130 Scarsellie so farre from vs... as our life and maners be dissident from theirs. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 283 A forme of prayer dissident from the common. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii. (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahabee sectarians. 1890 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 97 Men... dissident... in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments.

*b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.*  
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. (1872) 101 Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests; unconquerable Martyrs according to some... chicaning Traitors according to others.

*B. sb.* One who disagrees; a dissident.  
1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 15 July. Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Kemble's Life* (1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents.

*b. One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion; a dissenter.*

1790 (Hille), *An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat.* 1809 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 164/1 He did defend and support it; and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine. 1855 MURRAY *Lat. Chr.* IV. 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7, 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

*c. spec.* Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (L. *dissidentes*) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 151 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. l. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

**Dissiduousness**, var. DESIDIOUSNESS, *Obs.*

† **Dissidy**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *dissidi-um* (now held to be error for *dissidium*), *f.* *dissidere*: see DISSIDENCE.] Disagreement, difference.

1657 TONLINSON *Renold's Disp.* 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing.

**Dissight** (dis'sait, dis'sait). [*f.* *DIS-* 9 + *SIGHT* *sb.* This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 142 It would be... no dissight to y<sup>e</sup> grace of y<sup>e</sup> Streets. 1821 SOUTHEY *Viv. of Judgm.* Pref. This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lach. Archib.* I. cxi. Sufficient extension of abatement could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 24 (He) pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

**Dis-sighted**, *pp. a.* [*DIS-* 6.] = UNSIGHTED.

1825 *Sport. Mag.* XVI. 338/2 That the course be deemed to end... where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [*Cf.* *ibid.* 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

**Dissightly**, *a. rare.* = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T. CAMPBELL *Serv. S. Irel.* 104 Everything dissightly is... screened from the view. 1854 *Tral. R. Agric.* Soc. XV. ii. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

† **Dissignificative**, *a. Obs.* -°. [*DIS-* 10.]

1721 BAILEY, *Disignificative*, that serveth to signify something different from.

† **Dissilience**, *Obs.* -°. [see DISSILIENT and -ENCE.] The action of springing asunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissilience*, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissilience*, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

**Dissiliency** (dissili'ens), *rare.* [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. *lit.* and *fig.*

1881-3 A. P. PEAODY in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

**Dissilient** (dissili'ent), *a.* [*ad.* L. *dissiliens*, *em.* *pr.* *ppl.* of *dissilire* to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, *f.* *DIS-* 1 + *salire* to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; *spec.* in *Bol.* bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissilient*, leaping down off a place, or thither and thither. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*

*Dissiliens pericarpium*, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course.

† **Dissilition**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f.* L. *dissilire* to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. *salitio* a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.  
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 312 The Dissilition of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk. 1669—*Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 166 The Glass broke... and made a great noise at its dissilition. 1698—*Effects of Mot. Suppl.* 143 The dissilition depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

**Dissimilar** (dis'similā), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 dissimilar. [*f.* *DIS-* 10 + *SIMILAR*: cf. *F. dissimilaire* (Paré, 16th c.). *L. dissimilis* unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. *Const.* to (less often from, rarely with.)

*Dissimilar whole* (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. *Dissimilar parts* (in old Anat.), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues. Opposed to CONSIMILAR.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iv. *Dissimilar* parts are those which were call *Organicall*. 1632 SHERWOOD, The dissimilar parts of the body, les parties dissimilaires du corps (not in Cotgr. 1611). 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 166 *Heterogeneous*, consist of dissimilar parts. 1705 CHENEY *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addition* Wks. III. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myth. Visit* ii. 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the *Spectator*. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii. A new picture... it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage, which... was... dissimilar from the Roman.

† *b. Bot.* Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. l. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissimilar leaves* (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

*B. as sb.* (in pl.) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. CORKE *Logic* (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727-51 [see DISSIMILE]. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence † **Dissimilarity**, = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimilarity*, unlikeness.

**Dissimilarity** (dissimil'arity). [*f.* prec. after

*SIMILARITY*: cf. *F. dissimilitudé*.] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 CHENEY *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings... from their centre. 1806 SYN. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1890) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them. 1841 ELMHSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 97 Difference of habits and employments is... sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Sadra. 1890 F. FISH in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. lxxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view. 1885 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 236 It is vain to talk about difference of subject... as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

**Dissimilarly** (dis'similāli), *adv.* [*f.* DISSIMILAR + -LY.] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a 1770 SMART *Hop Garden* i. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Alch.* 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

† **Dissimilarity**, *a. (sb.)* *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 10 +

*SIMILARITY*.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 476 Similarie and dissimilarity parts make but one body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilarity parts in water. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilarity parts.

*B. as sb.* = DISSIMILAR *sb.*

1651 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) ii. lxxxi. In dissimilarities, there is a kind of natural context that hinders all Prosperity.

**Dissimilate** (dis'simile't), *v. rare.* [*f.* *DIS-* 4 +

*L. similis* like, after ASSIMILATE.] *a. trans.*

To make unlike. *b. intr.* To become unlike.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 234 It is far easier... for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's* L. vi. 45 The habit... of continually substituting *si* for the *s* which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment'.

**Dissimilation** (dis'simil'at[shn]). [*n.* of action *f.* prec., after *assimilation*.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to ASSIMILATION. *spec. a. Philol.* The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in *It. pelerino* from *Lat. peregrinus*. *b. Biol.* Destructive metabolism; katabolism: opp. to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as needed.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ii. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might be... owing to the dissimilation of the ship's papers. 1874

SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 13 Dissimilation .. by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge. 1885 STALLYBRASS *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 176 The modern Latin languages felt .. the need of dissimilation.

**Dissimilative**, *a.* [f. after prec. and *assimilative*: see -IVE.] Tending to or causing dissimilation: *spec.* in *Biol.* katabolic.

In recent Dicts.

**Dissimile** (disi'mil'), *sb.* [a. L. *dissimile*, nent. of *dissimilis* unlike; after SIMILE.] The opposite of 'simile'; a comparison setting forth the dissimilarity of things; a comparison or illustration by contrast: see DISSIMILITUDE 2.

1662 [see DISSIMILITIES 1659]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Dissimilitudo*, or *Dissimile*, in rhetoric, etc., an argument, wherein, from dissimilar, or unlike things, other dissimilars are deduced. 1826 H. N. COLEMAN *West Indies* 179 No more to be compared to the last .. than I to Hercules, a meeting house to a church, Westminster to Eton, or any other equally apparent dissimile.

**Dissimile**, -ill, etc., var. ff. DISSIMULE *v.* Obs. **† Dissimiles**, *sb. pl.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *dissimilia* unlike things, neut. pl. of *dissimilis* unlike.] Unlike things; 'dissimilars'.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* vi. 63 margin, Dissimiles [1682 dissimiles] and Contraries, expressed .. By Disjunction.

**Dissimilitudo** (disimilit'itudo). [ad. L. *dissimilitudo* unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity, f. *dissimilis* unlike: see -TUDE.]

1. The condition or quality of being unlike; unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity; diversity.

1532 MORE *Confut. Titulade* Wks. 682a There is special dissimilitudo between the sinage and y<sup>e</sup> church. 1564 Brief Exam. \* \* \* v. Dissimilitudo of life and diversitie of manners. 1697 tr. *Burgersdictus* his Logic i. xxi. 84 Dissimilitudo in a diversitie either in quality or passion. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. viii. Wks. I. 131/2 The colours are perfectly distinguishable, and their dissimilitudo is manifest. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Ist. Sh. II.* i. lii. 50 It often happens that men of very dissimilar talents .. are attracted together by their very dissimilitudo.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of dissimilarity. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 2 Whereupon grew marvellous great dissimilitudo. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30, I knowe Nature delights and triumphs in dissimilitudo. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, New impressions .. might wear away their dissimilitudo by long cohabitation. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, Leamington Spa (1879) 53 Such places .. bloom only for the summer-season, and offer a thousand dissimilitudo even then.

† 2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which a comparison is made by contrast. Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xix. (Arb.) 248 The Tuskan poet vseth this Resemblance, inuring as well by Dissimilitudo as Similitudo. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 128 This that I have said .. is sufficient to shew the .. vse of similitudes, and dissimilitudes. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Dissimilitudo*, unlikeness, whence a Form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse Quality. 1727-51 [see DISSIMULE].

† **Dissimulable**, *a.* Obs. —o [f. L. *dissimulāre* to dissimulate + -BLE.] That may be dissimulated. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Dissimulance**, Chiefly *Sc.* Obs. Also -simil-, -symil-. [ad. L. *dissimulāntia* a dissimulating, f. *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE and -ANCE.] Dissimbling, dissimulation.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 182 Quhen Venus had persauit this rebute, Dissimulance scho had go mak persute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* iv. vi. 49 With dissimulance wenyth thow, wnsaifull wycht, Thow mycht half hid fra me sa fals a flycht. 1530 LYNDESEY *Test. Payngne* 617 Dissimulance, flattery, nor fals report. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 417 That all sail well understand his will to be naiket and hair of any covering of dissimulance towards the King. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimulance*, dissimbling.

**Dissimular**, *obs.* form of DISSIMULAR.

† **Dissimulate**, *a.* Obs. Also 5 -ait, 6 -at, dissimilate. [ad. L. *dissimulātus*, pa. pple. of *dissimulāre*: see next.] Dissembled, feigned, pretended.

1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 17 This feigned Foxe, false and dissimulate. 1533-4 Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Fals feined & dissimulate fables. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 41 Fayre dissimulate show. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* iv. 145 By his dissimulate behaviour, he crept in favour with Christians. 1653 R. BAILEY *Dissimulatio* *Vind.* (1653) 22 [He] speaks in a dissimulate and prevaricating way.

Hence † **Dissimulately** *adv.*; † **Dissimulate-ness**.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 182 3e sail be recompensit .. for 3our astuce dissimulines. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxiii. 24 The butterfly spake his thoughte .. Thant [i. e. the ant] contrary talked dissimulately.

**Dissimulate** (disimil'it), *v.* [f. L. *dissimulāt*, ppl. stem of *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE.] Rare bef. the end of 18th c.; not in J., T., nor Webster 1828.]

† 1. *trans.* To pretend not to see, leav<sup>e</sup> unnoticed, pass over, neglect. Obs. rare.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Golt. Bk. M. Aurel.* ix. (R.) That all thyng be forgiven to them that be olde and broken, and to them that be yonge and lusty to dissimulate for a time, and nothyng to be forgiven to very yong children.

2. To conceal or disguise under a feigned appearance; to dissemble.

1610 DR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 204 Frederick .. being taken prisoner when he would have dissimulated his estate, he

was knowne by his picture. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iii, Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 127 If ever .. he described some experience personal to himself, it was so aptly dissimulated as to pass unnoticed with the rest.

b. *intr.* To practise dissimulation, to dissemble.

1796 MRS. HOWELL *Anzotella Zadoki* i. 152 He could not so far dissimulate as to promise his concurrence. 1847 LYTTON *Lucetta* ii, All weakness is prone to dissimulate.

3. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of (electricity) by neutralizing it; cf. DISGUISE *v.* 8.

1838 FARADAY *Exp. Res. Electr.* § 684 The terms *free charge* and *dissimulated Electricity* convey therefore erroneous notions if they are meant to imply any difference as to the mode or kind of action. *Ibid.* The one [charge] is not more free or more dissimulated than the other. 1870 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Arch.* 11 Feb. 519/3 The negative electricity .. neutralises the positive .. which is thus bound or dissimulated.

Hence Dissimulātē *ppl. a.*; Dissimulating *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 MRS. GUNNING *Packet* i. 56 The mask .. was torn from .. the dissimulating Mrs. Johnson. 1828 Dissimulated electricity [see 3 above]. 1843 BROWNING *Blot in Scutcheon* i. iii, Some fierce leprous spot Will mar the brow's dissimulating. 1874 MIVART *Evolution in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 773 The long dissimulated Atheism of Mill is now avowed.

**Dissimulation** (disimil'itjan). Also 4-6 -symul-, 5 -symyl-, 4-6 -acion-, -acionn-, -acyoun-, -atyon-. [a. OF. *dissimulation* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *dissimulātiō-em*, n. of action from *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE.]

1. The action of dissimulating or dissembling; concealment of what really is, under a feigned semblance of something different; feigning, hypocrisy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Samph.* T. 415 He wolde bat the frere had been on fire with his false dissimulation. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 74 O derke yporisie, Thurgh whos dissimulation .. I am þus wickedly deceived. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vi. ccv. 217 Thus with shame he ended, that in falshode and dissimulation had contynued moche of his lyfe. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent .. by hys dissimulation and fare wordys was interteyned in long sute. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 9 Let loue be without dissimulation. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 213 ¶ 1 Simulation is a Pretence of what is not, and Dissimulation a Concealment of what is. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 125 Smooth Dissimulation, skilled to grace A devil's purpose with an angel's face. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 238 An indifferent master of the tricks of dissimulation to which he was reduced.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act of dissembling. Obs. or arch.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fante* li. 179 Moo dissimulationes And feyned reparacions. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 Pe kyng Ezechias of very Innocency of hert made a dissimulation. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Catanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. lxiii. 129 a. All those dissimulations which he did vse.

† c. Dissimulated or disguised form. Obs. rare.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 497 Satan, bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared Into thin air diffused.

† 2. A fanciful name for a 'company' or flock of small birds. Obs.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* Fvja, A Dissimulation of breddis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 311/2 A flock of small Birds, or a dissimulation of Birds.

**Dissimulative** (disimil'itiv), *a.* rare. [f. L. stem *dissimulāt*: see DISSIMULATE *v.* and -IVE.] Given to, or characterized by, dissimulation.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* iv. 163 Tired of the dissimulative life he had been compelled to observe. 1872 MISS BRADRON *A. Ainsleigh* xv, The man was past-master of all dissimulative arts.

**Dissimulator** (disimil'itaz). Also 6 -our. [ad. L. *dissimulātor* a dissembler, agent-n. from *dissimulāre*. Cf. mod. F. *dissimulateur*.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 31 Off the fals fox dissimvlatour, Kynd he every theiff and traitour. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 145 To drive the mean dissimulator from the affected degree of deism into the bold audacity of atheism. 1827 LD. LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii, Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. iii. (1880) 45 The Queen-mother, being a profound dissimulator, appeared still disposed to bargain with the Reformed.

† **Dissimule**, *v.* Obs. Also 4-6 dissy-, 5 dissimule, -symyl, dyssymyl(e), 5-6 dyssymul, dyssymyl(e), 6 dis- dyssimill-, -symill, Sc. -simill-, -symile, -semle, -semill. [a. OF. *dissimule-r* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *dissimulāre* to disguise, conceal, dissemble, f. *dis-*, *Dis-* + *simulāre* to feign, after *dissimil* is unlike, different. By development of *o* after *m*, and vowel modification, this word was gradually changed into DISSEMBLE, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To alter the semblance of (one's feelings, actions, etc.) so as to conceal or deceive; to disguise under a feigned semblance; = DISSEMBLE *v.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 322 His wo he gan dissimulen and hide. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 65 They sholde doo this covertly, in dyssymullying their goynge. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hion* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter wayleth not. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *Moré's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1372/4 Enforced either openly to profess their heliefe, or falselye to dissimill it. 1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 120 In part to dissimule and palliate his weakenesse.

b. with *inf.* phrase.

1388 WYCLIF *I Sam.* x. 27 He dyssymelide hym to here. 1570 BUCHANAN *Aue Admonitio* Wks. (1892) 23 People..

yat professis yame selfis in deid, and dissimulis in word to be ennemeis to God and to justice.

2. To alter the outward appearance of (a person or thing); to disguise; = DISSEMBLE 2.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gh.* i. li. 14 Wherefore dyssymylet thou thy self lyke to the poure people. 1548 GRAY *Pr. Masse* 120 A king renounceth to be honoured as a king when he dyssymleth .. hys personage and maiesty royal.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to overlook, ignore; = DISSEMBLE 3.

(In quot. 1450, perh. 'to put any one off without answering') a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 100 The duk, that sawe her symplemes, beganne to lawghe and dyssymyled her request. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 24 If he suffre & dyssymule any grete euyl in his subgetes. 1577 *Inst. Chr. Man* lvij. b, They .. wol wyne therat, and dissimule it. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* *Morbi* ix. 190 So in the church, some errors may be dissimul'd with lesse inconvenience then they can be discover'd.

b. *intr.* with *with*, in same sense.

1558 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Min.* 1844 I. 142 Magistratus dissimulis .. with the falsis of the subjects.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise dissimulation; = DISSEMBLE 4.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 385 (434) So wel dissimulen he knowde. c 1386 — *Mandiple's T.* 243 Dissimule as thou were deaf, if that thou heere A tangle. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* i They that conne dyssymyle .. use better theyre time in courtes than the other peple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* iv. vi. 21 And to dissimill [ed. 1555 dissimill] gif any askit only. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatine* 51 Vnto the Princes .. he dissimul'd, and would not be knowne of the same conditions.

b. const. *with*. (See also 3 b.)

1471 *Close Roll* 10 *Edw.* 17, 31 Mar., They dissimul'd with his said Highness. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Catanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. xxxvi. 86 a, He dissimulated therewith only to see whether .. he might lade there or no.

5. *trans.* To simulate, feign; = DISSEMBLE 5.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Fijh*, Thou oughtest .. to make the a fole or to dyssymyle folye in tyme and in place when the thyng requyresth it. 1550-1 Act 11 *Edw.* (Boken *Stat. Inst.* 1621) 311 His demands were yielded to conditionally that it appere to the world that he ment faithfully .. which being dissimul'd till the first of May [etc.].

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.* = DISSEMBLE 5 b. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* iv. viii. (1869) 179 He taketh gladiache a fauce visage, and falsliche dissimul'd þat he is a briht angel. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 Why is it that I dyssymule to go alle oute from my wytes? 1553 *Eng. Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 People, dissimulating that thid desired to loyne frendship with the Spaniards.

6. *trans.* To feign, invent, make up falsely. rare.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 314 b/2 An illusion or an invention dissimyled of his brethren the Freres.

† 7. In the later Wycliffite version used to represent *dissimulare* of the Vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off, cease'.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 16 While he dissimulide [1382 hym denyngel] they token his hind. — *I Sam.* xxvii. 13 Eual dissimylide [1382 laft] to go out.

Hence † **Dissimulating** *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.* = DISSEMBLING.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1613 Whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende. c 1386 — *Sgr.* 1. 277 Swich subtil loyng and dissimulynge. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Dyssimulynge beggers. 1563 FOXE *A. d. 1494* b His subtil practises .. and dissimulating conuenance.

† **Dissimuled**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. prec. + -ED.] = DISSEMBLED.

1. a. Concealed under a specious disguise; disguised. b. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (1860) 41 We have ben deceived and myschevid thorough suche dissimul'de trewes. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 heading, Elizabeth Barton .. under colour of hypocrisie, dissimul'de sanctite, and false feined miracles, traitorously intended to destroy .. the king. 1528 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V.* (an. 39) 186 b, Brought up with a shepheard, in poore habit, and dissimul'd behavior. 1783 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xx. 22 b, That pass, which his knavery and dissimul'd treason had wish'd for. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* 24 The dissimul'd peace of the Prouinces with the confederate Princes.

2. That has assumed a disguise; false; characterized by dissimulation.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 47 Him followit myn freik dissimulour. c 1398 — *Fortune* 23, I knew hir ek a fals dissimulour. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. ccxix. 247 A fare speker and great dissimulour. 1526 TIOALE *Com. Prot. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 486 Such hypocrites and dissimulours. 1547 *Ordre Commun.* 5 After the manner of dissimulours with God.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *ibid.* dissimblers. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 441 If they be very dissimulours.

† **Dissimew**, *v.* Obs. rare. [DIS- + *new*, *v.* 1.] *trans.* To deprive of 'sinew' or vigour.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv.* *Learnes* mens minds Fortune .. for most part looens and dissimmes mens minds. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biards's Civil Warre* i. i-iii, Effectuating the minde, and dissimewing the strength.

† **Dissipable**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *dissipabilis*, f. *dissipare* to DISSIPATE.] That may be dissipated.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1041 A substance dissipable and apt to be dispersed. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Treat.*



23 An idle life doth make the flesh soft and dissipable. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. 1722 54 Comets do not wholly consist of Vapours, exhalations, or such other dissipable matter. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 237 Condensing and fixing the dissipable.

Hence † Dissipability, capability of being dissipated.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 87 Not only the fluidity of parts, but also their dissipability.

**Dissipate** (dis'ip'it), *v.* [f. *L. dissipāt* ppl. stem of *dissipāre* to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, f. *DIS-* + archaic vb. *sipāre*, *sipāre* to throw, throw about, scatter. Cf. *F. dissiper* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To scatter; to drive or cause to go off in all directions; to disperse (that which has been concentrated). *arch.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 199 King Richard . . . having gathered a huge host . . . because he would not dissipate his forces . . . resolved [etc.]. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 24 She [Mary] both dissipated and persecuted the major part of her Brothers Council. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2270/6 They have pressed and dissipated the Ships Company . . . about 70 in number. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 160 A lion . . . Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Mod. Gallantry*, To pick up her wandering fruit, which some unlucky dray has just dissipated. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. v. (1872) 167 Several have dissipated themselves; whithersoever they could.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To pass away in all directions; (of a company) to disperse.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 63 Those shelves of sand, which do dissipate, and are spent in the sea. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 The officers of the Dragones required y<sup>m</sup> in the King's names to Dissipate. 1704 AUSTON *Italy* 250 Woods that enclose the Lake, and hinder d these noxious Steams from dissipating. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iii. (1872) 114 At sight of the . . . Switzers, Saint-Antoine dissipates; hastily, in the shades of dusk.

† 2. *trans.* To scatter in defeat; to disperse in flight, to rout. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxxv. The once ship-bearing Ley, by Alfred slu'ite in Thine, To dissipate the Dane Fleete. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 493/1 The Legion . . . quickly broke and dissipated what oppos'd them. 1745-9 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 120 Able to tell his Majesty . . . that you have dissipated a Rebellion in Scotland. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Memorab.* 6 Chiefs, whose single arm could boast prowess to dissipate a host.

3. To dispel by dispersion or minute diffusion (mist, clouds, etc.); to cause to disappear; to disperse or 'discuss' (humours, etc.).

1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They will clerely dissipate and discuss the myst. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The root of marsh Mallow, doth dissipate and scatter all gatherings of humors to an impostume. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 116 A thick and black Smoak . . . was dissipated in a Moment. 1738 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 38 Restoring as much Water to the Blood as is dissipated by the Heat. 1830 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Fr. Wks. 1888 i. 21 The rays of the lamp but partially dissipate the darkness. 1875 LYLE's *Princ. Geol.* i. ii. ccxvii. 396 When the acid is dissipated in the atmosphere.

b. *fig. and transf.* To dispel (care, fear, doubt, or anything compared to cloud or darkness).

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 165 Such Companions, as shall . . . dissipate our sorrows with their innocent Mirth. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 8 [It] has dissipated the Fears of that People. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. iv. 78 Cool shades and exquisite viands in a moment dissipated heat and hunger. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magiev.* (1833) 103 This illusion may be dissipated by a process of reasoning. 1895 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 38 To dissipate his melancholy by breathing the fresh air of that noble terrace.

c. *intr.* To pass away by minute dispersion or diffusion; to disappear.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 63a The Spirits doe but weaken and dissipate, when they come to the Aire and Sunne. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 138 Labels neglected quickly find their own graves, and dissipate to ayre. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 239 The Hardness sensibly dissipated. 1792 *Anced. V. Pitt* i. xx. 323 In a few weeks the public prejudice began to dissipate. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkmal* i. ii. Death and decay are things that dissipate beneath thy radiant eye.

4. *trans.* To disintegrate and reduce to atoms, dust, smoke, or impalpable form; to destroy or dissolve completely, undo, annul (material or immaterial objects).

c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* 45 This matrimony . . . ought not in any wise to have been dissipated and dissolved. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 260 Fire is given to a trayne . . . and at length dissipates and blows up the detested Syrian [an effigy]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 4 (T.) The legate . . . revoked and dissipated all former grants. 1651 FULLER's *Arab. Rediv.*, *Chytraeus* 419 The Wars . . . breaking forth . . . the University of Wittenburg was dissipated by reason of the same. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. i. (1732) 303 Shall the Heavens and Earth be wholly dissipated and destroyed. 1798 MALTUS *Popul.* (1817) i. 318 Violent hurricanes, by which whole harvests are dissipated. 1869 PHILLIPS *Ventr.* iii. 45 The crater itself was dissipated in the convulsion.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To become disintegrated; to moulder to dust or impalpable atoms.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 33 If it gave over its work . . . it would soon dissolve, dissipate and corrupt. 1880 D'ISRAELI *Endym.* ix. His whole position . . . seemed to dissolve, and dissipate into insignificant fragments.

5. *trans.* To scatter or consume wastefully (money, resources, faculties); to waste, squander.

1682 BURNET *Righte Princes* ii. 68 The Goods of the Church might not be dissipated. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.*

i. viii. 175 The prelate had dissipated money beyond the income of his place. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxi. 550 The elder brothers dissipated their wealth in romantic adventures. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ii. He had dissipated his small paternal inheritance. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 99 Rome could not yet afford so to dissipate her carriage.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1622 F. MARKHAM *Ek. War.* v. vi. § 2. 182 The Kings Treasure . . . which by any lavishes of an . . . unrestrained hand will soon dissipate.

6. *trans.* To scatter or distract (attention, thought, mental or practical activity) by variety of objects; to fritter away. The opposite of to concentrate.

1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* (1684) 191 Their Priests think that too much light dissipates the thoughts. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 4 That application which had hitherto been dissipated in general knowledge. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 182 Various matters have so dissipated me as to hinder me from a vigorous pursuit of this object. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 285 The great variety . . . deranges and dissipates those powers, that in a state of nature have only one object. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. xii. (1872) 75 A gifted amiable being . . . in danger of dissipating himself into the vague. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2 Thought may be dissipated into a number of aperçus.

7. *intr.* To practise dissipation; to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures.

1836 T. HOOK *Gurney* II. 274. I was rather out of spirits, so I dissipated in a glass of negus and a biscuit. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 224 He dissipates awfully. 1859 SALA *Tr. round Clock* (1861) 408 The place is not harmless: people go there to dissipate, and do dissipate.

Hence Dissipating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 COWLEY *Dk. Buckhm.*, In dissipating Storms, and routed Battels they Did . . . constant with their Captain stay. 1848 G. S. FABER *Horae Mosiacae* L. 214 The mixed and dissipating society of a palace. 1897 *Spectator* Mar., The education of the day is of a somewhat dissipating type.

† **Dissipate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. dissipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dissipāre*; or short for *dissipated*: see 1606 G. WOODCOCK *tr. Hist. Justine* Ep. Ded. A iv. 2, So dissipate and large Countries, so rich and populous Cities.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 10 The Sunne rayes were therealwayes more dissipate then in the Comet. 1715 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 101 The best of the rebels' men are dissipated and cut off. 1765 *Petit. in Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. (1804) 8/1 The means employed . . . in our youth for our instruction in religion and virtue are wholly dissipate.

**Dissipated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED.]

1. Dispersed, scattered, dispelled, wasted, frittered away.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxxiii. 8 The wayes are dissipate, the passenger by the path hath ceased. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 521 So did they think a resurrection of corrupted, dissolved, and dissipated bodies, to be . . . impossible. 1683 HOWE *Lett. to Lady Russell* in H. ROGERS *Life* viii. (1863) 201 To recollect ourselves, and recover our dissipated spirits. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 387 At the great Day of all the Just, You shall collect the dissipated Dust. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 20 Of dissipated wealth the small remains. 1791 MRS. KACLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1806) III. xix. 295 Adeline . . . had now recollected her dissipated thoughts. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 58 Freedom of thinking was only an empty watch-word, the name for a dissipated fashion.

† b. Devoid of concentration.

1748 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxxv. 150 Many young people are so light, so dissipated, and so incurious, that they can hardly be said to see what they see.

2. Given to or characterized by dissipation; dissolute.

1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. 1796 X. 400 An irregular and dissipated manner of life had made him the slave of every passion. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 376 Who seeks a social, not a dissipated life. 1788 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxix. *Dissipation*, King Charles the second, one of the most dissipated mortals that ever breathed. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. A dissipated young man. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg.* Art (1850) 183 Augustine passed his restless youth in dissipated pleasures and desultory studies. 1865 ALFORD *in Life* (1873) 34 We are making out a dissipated week at the Macmaughens's.

**Dissipater**. Also 6-our, 7-or. [f. *DISSIPATE* *v.* + -ER: cf. *F. dissipateur* (15th c. in Littré), *L. dissipator* disperser, destroyer.] One who or that which dissipates, disperses, or scatters; one that squanders or wastes.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convocation* Wks. I. 35 Be these the faithful dispensers of goddis mysteries, and nat rather fals dissipators of them? 1633 ANES *Agst. Ceren.* i. 7 Sammay and Hilles, prophane dissipators of Gods Law. 1799 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 516 A dissipator of his patrimony. 1842 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. 1894 BAKING-GOULD *Deserts* i. 86 France I. 86 The atmosphere when dry is the best . . . dissipator of the noxious elements.

**Dissipation** (disip'ation). [ad. *L. dissipatiō-em*, n. of action from *dissipāre* to DISSIPATE. Cf. *F. dissipation* (16th c.).]

† 1. The action of dissipating or dispersing; a scattering; the fact of being dispersed; dispersed condition. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Subversions of empires & kingdoms, scatterings and dissipations of nations. 1605 SHAKES. *Leav* i. l. 161 Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 598 Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. 145 Peleg, in whose time the famous dissipation of Mankind and distinction of Languages happened. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 214 In this dissipation I fell to the lot of one of the officers.

b. *Optics*. The scattering or dispersion of rays of light. *Circle, radius of dissipation*: see *quots.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 219 Narrow the Pupil of the Eye, i. e. lessen the Radius of Dissipation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., *Circle of Dissipation* . . . is used for that circular space upon the retina, which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from an object. *Radius of Dissipation*, the radius of the circle of Dissipation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 283 The circular spaces . . . illuminated by pencils of rays . . . are called circles of dissipation. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 22 Produced by the central rays falling in a circle of dissipation, before they have come to a focus.

2. The passing away or wasting of a substance, or form of energy, through continuous dispersion or diffusion.

1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 The substance of the whole body hath a necessary diffidence and dissipation, as well by the in bred beate . . . as also by the outward aire. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 62 In this case, the dissipation of the electricity is not so considerable. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* i. 45 Coulomb investigated the law of dissipation. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON *Nature* No. 619. 441 Losing . . . 20 per cent of this [energy] by the generation and dissipation of heat through the conductor.

*attrib.* 1879 Dissipation-function [see DISSIPATIVITY].

3. Reduction to atoms or to an impalpable condition; complete disintegration or dissolution.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 15 The dissipation of Idols . . . they were fashioned of matter, subiect unto corruption, therefore to grinde them to dust was easie. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Democr. Platon.* Pref., The dissipation of the whole frame of Nature into dissipated dust. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 375 To hear of the least danger of the dissipation of your Church. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 An utter ruine and dissipation of this Idolatrous City. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 52 Saints no Dissipation fear, Who to the Boundless one adhere. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 26 The dissipation of France into . . . a cluster of petty Republics. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxi. (1878) 305 Another attempt to reconcile this expression of our Lord with the idea of dissipation of the soul.

4. Wasteful expenditure or consumption of money, means, powers, faculties, etc.; squandering, waste.

1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus' Moral Relat.* 351 [Almsgiving] must be done fitly . . . Otherwise it were rather a dissipation than a distribution. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 23 Means that our Faculties might use without dissipation, distraction, or too great astonishment. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 339 There had been such a dissipation of treasure. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* v. ix, Nothing but stupidity or the most frivolous dissipation of thought. 1893 W. LEWIN *in Bookman* June 8/2 Avoiding any wasteful dissipation of his powers.

5. Distraction of the mental faculties or energies from concentration on serious subjects: at first often with colourless sense, as the scattering or distraction of attention, or with laudatory sense, as the dispelling of melancholy or sadness; diversion, amusement; but later implying the frittering away of energies or attention upon frivolities, and thus gradually passing into sense 6; also, with a and pl., a distraction; a diversion; a frivolous amusement.

1733 SWIFT *Lett.* 28 May, I have begun two or three letters . . . and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 949 While Noise, and Dissipation, comfort Thee. 1748 CHESTERE *Lett.* II. clv. 55 I am going to Cheltenham tomorrow . . . for the dissipation and amusement of the journey. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, Change of place . . . inevitably produces dissipation of mind. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xxvii, In the giddy storm of dissipation tossed. 1768 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxix. *Dissipation* Wks. 1872 VI. 445 We hear of the still increasing dissipation . . . the word . . . was hardly heard of fifty years ago. And yet it is so in every one's mouth, that it is already worn threadbare; being one of the cant words of the day. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Fan.* iv. 60 Nothing would be of so much service to her spirits, as a little dissipation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* v. ix. III. 289 He was not born for the amusements and dissipations of the world. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 59 Art had remained with her rather an intellectual dissipation than a tenderness.

6. Waste of the moral and physical powers by undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperance, dissolute, or vicious mode of living.

1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 770 A task that bids defiance to the united powers Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews. 1791 MRS. KACLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. In a few years his fortune and affection were equally lost in dissipation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* P. ii, Tupman was not in a condition to rise, after the unwonted dissipation of the previous night. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1869) I. 47 Severe penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or idling. 1894 SIR W. GREGORY *Autobiog.* v. 89 He died young, worn out by dissipation.

**Dissipative**, *a.* [f. *L. dissipāt* ppl. stem: see DISSIPATE *v.* and -IVE.] Tending to dissipate, having the property of dissipating.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* v. 147 These concretes do breathe out . . . an Armoniack, or dissipative scent. 1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 373 The dissipative fashions of society. 1873 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* xiii. 324 Certain of actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, dissipative. 1889 RUSSELL *in Nature* 21 Nov. 61 The apparently dissipative action of the air on London smoke.

Hence **Dissipativity** (in *Physics*), a quantity expressing the rate of dissipation of energy: also called *dissipation-function*.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 [This] function of the velocities . . . has been called by Lord Rayleigh the



affections often? How dissolute our practice? How dull our memory?

† 4. Unrestrained in behaviour or deportment; not subject to proper restraint; loose, wanton. (In quot. 1620, Wasteful, lavish.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 5).

c 1460 *Stans Puer* 20 (MS. Harl. 2251) in *Babes Bk.* 26 With dissolute [MS. *Laub*, wanton] laughers do thou offend To fore thy souerayn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. W. 1531) 99 b. What cause hast y<sup>e</sup> to be dissolute & merry? 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 117 This cattell is foolish and dissolute, easie to stray abroad hither and thither, contrarie vnto sheepe, which keepe together. 1620 *SHELTON Don Quixote* ii. iv. A great deal of Goods... of all which the young man remained a dissolute Lord. 1652 *NEOHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 45 A rude sort of men, without Laws, without Government, free and dissolute (*liberum aique solutum*). 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 It is a certain Characteristic of a dissolute and ungoverned mind to rail or speak disrespectfully of them.

b. Careless or lawless in style. Now rare.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Univ. Jewel* Epist., Your manner of writiog is... so Dissolute Loose and Negligent. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 559 Either he is too profound, or too plaine... too dissolute, or too exact. 1718 *Prior Solomoni* Pref., Heroic with continued rhyme... was found too dissolute and wild. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* IV. i. (R.) A loose, and, if I may use the word, a dissolute kind of painting. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xvii. 184 The dissolute dulness of English Flamboyant.

5. That has thrown off the restraints of morality and virtue; lax in morals, loose-living; licentious, profligate, debauched. (Of persons, their actions, etc.) The current sense.

1513 *BRAIDSHAW St. Werburgis* i. 28 Dyssolute man folow- yng sensualitye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Rich.* III (an. 2) 32 b. A woman geuen to carnall affection, and dissolute livinge. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* iii. iii. 204 Wee will yett haue more trickes with Falstaffe: his dissolute disease will scarce obey this medicine. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 150 Belial, the dissolute Spirit that fell, The sensualist, and after Asmodei, The fleshiest Incubus. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The many untimely deaths occasioned by a dissolute course of life. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The nobles were as lawless and dissolute at home as they were greedy and cruel abroad.

B. sb. A dissolute person, a profligate. rare.

1608 *DAY Hum. out of Br.* v. iii. Did you euer conuerse with a more straunger dissolute? 1824 *LANNON IV.* (1846) I. 177½ Half the dissolutes in the parish. 1838 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgrimage* i. iii. x. note. The homely but scriptural appellation... has been delicately softened down... Helen Maria Williams names her (Ch. of Rome) the Dissolute of Babylon.

¶ There are many instances of *dissolute* for *dissolute* († *dissolute*), mostly scribal or typographical errors, sometimes perh. owing to actual confusion.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. i. A place of dissolute darkenes. 1612 *BREWERON Lang. & Relig.* x. 83 Grece... more dissolute then any region of Europe subject to the Turk. 1834 T. CROFTON *Crocker Fairy Leg. & Irel.* 135 I got ashore, somehow or other... upon a dissolute island.

† *Dissolute*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISSOLUTE a.] *trans.* To render dissolute.

1679 *FRANCE Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 29 The ready way to new-mould a Nation, is, first to dissolve and dehauch it.

† *Dissolved*, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissolutus* (see DISSOLUTE a.) + -ED.] a. Dissolved.

b. Loosened, unfastened, loose.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 69 a. Protesting that al inueterate malice and displeasure, which hee had against him, was now dissoluted. a 1770 *SMART Temple of Dulness* (R.) Mad Mathesis; her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair.

*Dissolutely*, adv. [f. DISSOLUTE a. + -LY.] In a dissolute manner.

† 1. Loosely, slackly; carelessly, negligently; recklessly. *Obs.*

1553 *BREWER Quintus Curtius* fol. 285 (R.) [They] meru... y<sup>e</sup> he durst go so dissolutely amonges those nations... the barbarous people reputing his rashness, for an assured confidence. 1560 *Bacon New Catach.* iv. *Prayer* Wks. 277 We ned not to come slackely and dissolutely, but rather diligently & earnestly vnto prayer. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 19 Sulla... admonished the nobles oftentimes, To beware of the boy that went girded so dissolutely. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. 314 Dissolutely to neglect their own greater Good, for the sake of a present lesser Gratification.

† 2. Unrestrainedly, lavishly. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. Pref. They... thynke that God is not rightly worshipped, vnlesse altogether they be dissolutely set out with exquisite gorgeoussness, or rather with outragious excoesse. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 297, I haue seene forraigne Embassadors in the Queenes presence laugh so dissolutely. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 39 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning.

† 3. In a profligate manner; licentiously; in dissipation and debauchery.

1550 *CROWLEY Last Triump.* 619 To lyue... dissolutely, thou shouldste he vnto them offence. 1611 *BIBLE Wks.* xii. 23 Men haue... liued dissolutely and vnrighteously. 1711 *STYVE Parker* an. 1563 ii. xvii. The queen's subjects liued dissolutely, vainly and luxuriously. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1124 Roisterers, Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

*Dissoluteness*, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dissolute (in various senses).

† 1. Remissness, negligence, carelessness. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Patrocl. Epist.* 97 She chargeth Anthoine with dissoluteness in duette. *Ibid.* 356 This our dissoluteness and negligence. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 558 Our dissoluteness hath bene too palpable, in praying God's blessing vpon our endeours.

† 2. Absence or abandonment of restraint; wantonness, excess, extravagance. *Obs.*

1580 J. HATCHER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 32 note. Which requireth rather diligence in study, then dissoluteness in plays. 1667 *MARVELL Corr.* cciii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 401 The dissoluteness of grief, the prodigality of sorrow. 1690 *NORRIS Beattitudes* (1692) 51 All manner of odd Postures and Gestures up to the height of an Antick Dissoluteness.

3. Looseness of manners and morals; licentiousness, profligacy.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* viii. (R.) A... whytpe, whiche should scourge and punyshe the christendome falling into synne and dyssolutes. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 241 The dissoluteness of the Prelates and people of those dayes. 1729 *SUELVOCHE Artillery* iii. 170 People who would spend their lives in Debauchery and Dissoluteness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated peasantry.

*Dissolution* (disol'ū-jən). [In some senses a. F. *dissolution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in others ad. L. *dissolutio*-em, n. of action from *dissolvere* to break up, DISSOLVE.] The action of dissolving or fact of being dissolved, in various senses of the vb.

1. Separation into parts or constituent elements; reduction of any body or mass to elements or atoms; destruction of the existing condition; disintegration, decomposition.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* xix. xlvii. (1495) 890 Though hytter thynges haue lesse thete than sharpe thynges of sauour yett it makith more dissolution and departyng in the tonge. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Ellis shall no kyndly Dyssolucyon he, Nor Putryfyng shall thouh none see. 1597 *MORLEY Introd.* Mss. 163 A heretiarie lepre in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1665 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 141 459 When this worlds dissolution shall be ripe. 1726 *BUTLER Anal.* i. i. 21 The dissolution of flesh, skin and bones. 1829 *SCOTT Anne* of G. xxxiii. The vault where the long-descended Counts of Provence awaited dissolution. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xii. § 577 Dissolution is the absorption of motion and concomitant disintegration of matter.

b. In a theory of disease, opposed to *evolution*.

1823 *HUGHLINGS JACKSON* cited in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1894 *Factors of Insanities* 3. I have often urged that for the scientific study of maladies of the Nervous System, we should investigate them as Dissolutions (reversals of Evolution) of the or that part of the nervous system. *Ibid.* 8 Studying insanities as Dissolutions—as reversals of evolution—of the highest cerebral centres.

2. The reduction of a substance from the solid to the liquid form; liquefaction. Now only the melting into water or the like; formerly, also, = fusion.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* iii. v. 128 A man of my Kidney... that am as subject to heate as hutter... A man of continual dissolutiō, and thaw. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and fine Colours in Dissolution. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 221 It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great snow. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxvi. 212 The rays of the sun... occasion an unequal dissolution of the ice. 1802 *ACERBI Trav.* I. 396 Inuadations... caused by the dissolution of the ice and snow.

† b. Of the blood: see quot. *Obs.*

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Dissolution of the blood* is an affection of that humour, directly opposite to coagulation. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dissolution*, formerly applied by the humoral physicians to a diminution of consistence of the blood.

3. The process of dissolving or condition of being dissolved in a liquid; solution. Now rare or *Obs.* [1558 see b.] 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 20 *Dissolution*, is the turning of bodies into a liquor by the addition of some humidity. 1622 *RAY Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The Dissolution of salt or sugar in water. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 166 *Aqua Fortis* is the best for the Dissolution of Metals. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* vii. Allowing for the dissolution of the sugar.

† b. *concr.* The result of this; the liquid with what is dissolved in it; a solution. *Obs.*

1558-68 *WAROE tr. Alexis's Secr.* 5 a. To make a naturall dissolution of fine gold; and when you will take of it, take two parts of the said licor, and one part of the dissolution of y<sup>e</sup> gold. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 789 Dissolve the Iron in the *Aqua Fortis*. And weigh the Dissolution. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 304 Dissolve it in... Spirit of Nitre: set the dissolution to evaporate.

† 4. Hurtful relaxation, softening, or weakening; enfeeblement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNOEY* (1339) xv. 163 For the grete distresse... of the hete... the grete dissolucioū of the Body. 1501 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. 383 The decoction... helpeth the feebleness and dissolution of the sinewes. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* viii. 166 Dolorous Gouts... tortures and dissolutions of the limmes. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. § 1 A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 122 There must follow a Dissolution of Justice, the chief Sinew of Society.

5. The condition of being loose from due restraint; † excess, extravagance (*Obs.*); laxity of behaviour or morals; dissolute living, dissoluteness (*Arch.*).

c 1400 *ROM. Rose* 4901 It [youth] ledith man now up now down In moche dissolucioū. 1482 *Blonk of Evesham* (Arb.) 88 Them whiche wastyn the godys of the holy chyrche wherby they were made ryche in dyssolucyon of cloyngyn, in voluptuous metys and pompys of the world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 b. Flye dyssolucyon & wantonnesse. 1553 *Bacon Reliquies of Rome* (1562) 126\* They for their vnkathfulness & dissolution of lyfe, were depriued of the holy communion. 1647 *Power of Keys* Part 2 A Wickednesse and dissolution of manners was to be lookt oo as the only

heresy. 1651 J. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 1 These tamed his youthful apressness to dissolution. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* vi. 27. Nothing more betrays... dissolution of thought... than a vain foppish dress. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 634 After the general peace of 1814, dissolution began to decrease in high places.

† b. with *pl.* An instance of this; a dissolute act or practice; an extravagance or excess. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LDVG. Bochas* (1558) ii. xv. 1 Fleshly lustes and dissolutions. 1483 *CAXTON Log. Leg.* 150 h/1 Lerne to bestelye & teschewe all dissolutions. 1490 — *Eneydes* vi. 23 He sheweth the dyssolucyons and peruerse condycyons that ben in the sexe femynyne. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon.* *Tim.* 130½ That... all dissolutions, vile and wicked actes he suppressed. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year, Of Godly Fear* iii. (1678) 61 Restraint of gaieties and dissolutions.

6. The relaxation or undoing of any tie, bond, or binding power; the dissolving of a connexion, union, etc. (Cf. DISSOLVE 10, 11.)

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 5 Upon dissolution of that treatie. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. (an. 4) 105 b. The cause of dissolution of their amitie and league. 1651 J. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 2 The losing the hands of the tongue, and the very first dissolution of its duty is one degree of intemperance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 291½ A marriage of a feme-sole trader is also a dissolution of a partnership at will. 1856 *FROUZE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 Even if the marriage... had never been questioned, he might justly have desired the dissolution of it.

7. The breaking up, dismissal, or dispersion of an assembly or association; the termination of the existence of a constituted body of persons (e.g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26. § 26 Immediately vpon the prorogacion or dissolucioū of this present parliament. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 116 The Assembly may be punished... by dissolution, or forfeiture of their Letters. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 289 Some moneths before the dissolution of the Parliament. 1730 *Magna Brit.* V. 762½ Herdwick Priors... continued in the Monks Hands till the Dissolution. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ii. 180 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 373 Since the dissolution of the Board of Agriculture. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 184 The dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 462 The conversion of the King was followed by a quiet dissolution of the Huguenot party.

8. Termination of life; death, decease.

Variously understood as 'departure or release from life', 'separation of the soul from the body', and 'disintegration of the body'. See DISSOLVE 6.

1522 *MORE De qual. Noviss.* Wks. 77 The dissolution and seuerance of the soule fro the body. 1568 *BIBLE* (Bishops) 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my dissolution (Gr. ἀνασθω, *L. resolutio*); earlier *Eng.* vii, from *Wycl.* 1388 departing I is at hand. 1568-7 S. FUSCHE in *Ducarel Hist. Crocydon* App. (1782) 296 Thanks to Almighty God for Mr. Comptroller's dissolution from the bondage of his corrupte body. 1644 *HINDS ? Bruen* li. 202 Death is but a passage unto life, a dissolution of soule and body for a season. 1658 *SIR J. BROWNE Hydriot.* i. 2 Men have been most phantastical in the singular contrivances of their corporall dissolution. 1722 *STEELE Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1 He waits the Day of his Dissolution with a Resignation mixed with Delight. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 12 It is absurd to be afraid of the natural dissolution of the body. 1827 J. W. CROKER 6 Aug. in *Croker Papers* (1884), His breathing is difficult, and... there are all the symptoms of approaching dissolution. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 131 Some die retaining all their faculties, and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand.

9. The action of bringing or condition of being brought to an end; undoing, termination, destruction, ruin; breaking up, disintegration, disorganization (of a connected system, etc.).

1528 *GARONIER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* i. l. 1. 202 That realm were like to come to oissolution. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iii. ii, I doubt not... To see a dissolution of all bloodshed. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. 230 Down to the last Dissolution of this City under Titus. 1728 *YOUNG Love Faint* vi. (1757) 154 Such dissolution through the whole I find, 'Tis not a world, but chaos of mankind. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix. iii. (1864) V. 241 He had but to wait the dissolution of Otho's power; it crumbled away of itself. 1883 S. F. SMITH *How Ch. Eng. washed her face* 21 The same dissolution of morals and irreligious spirit had existed.

† b. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1764 *CROKER, etc. Dict. Arts & Sci.* *Dissolution*, in music, is when a sound in the enharmonic genus is lowered three diesses; for thereby that genus is dissolved, and the music... is chromatic.

† 10. Solution, resolution (of a question, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Latimer's 5th Sermon.* bef. *Edw.* VI. (Arb.) 132 margin, M. Latimer returneth to hys former question and to the dissolution of the same.

*Dissolutional*, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dissolution.

1839 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 4 London... has the note of that long dissolutiōal epoch. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2½ The Factory Bill... has passed in dissolutional and dissolute haste, and it can be amended, if necessary, at consolidating leisure.

*Dissolutionism*, [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of dissolutionists. 1894 *SWINBURNE Studies in Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

*Dissolutionist*, [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or aims at dissolution. Also attrib.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1 The dissolutionist campaign of M. Gambetta's friends. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 131 This is the reactionary, and in some degree dissolutionist, party in the Union.





3. *Ad.* 565 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering? 1697 *Drucken Virg. Georg.* 1. 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun. 1729 T. COOK *Tales, Proposals*, &c. 40 The Wreck of Nature, the prodigious Day, When adamant Rocks dissolve'd away. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) 1. 9 The deep snow in the streets began to dissolve.

b. To become liquefied by contact with or immersion in a liquid; to melt; to become diffused in a liquid, forming a solution.

1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The fruit [banana] put into your mouth, dissolves and yields a most incomparable relish. 1677 GREW *Solution of Salts in Anat. Plants* vii. (1682) 299 The Crystals of Tartar . . . will scarce at all dissolve in Water. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 1. vi. 25 We find Sugar will dissolve in the strongest Solution of Common Salt that can be made. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* (ed. 3) xi. § 67 Olefant gas dissolves considerably in water.

15. In various fig. applications of prec. senses: To become faint; faint away; to become softened in feeling, to 'melt' (into tears, etc.); to become resolved into something else, like a solid becoming liquid.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 203, I am almost ready to dissolve, Hearing of this. 1672 *Cave Prim.* Chr. iii. ii. (1673) 250 He dissolved into tears. 1719 ADDISON tr. *Ovid Wks.* 1758 I. 177 The God dissolves in pity at her death. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lix. 279 He dissolved into a flood of tears. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick, Gl.* (1865) II. v. 99 Full of alarm dissolving into joy.

16. Of an assembly or collective body: To break up into its individual constituents; to disperse; to lose its aggregate or corporate character.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The company dissolved and departed. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 149 Our camp should, this day, dissolve. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 506 The Stygian council thus dissolved. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 30 When a fixed company dissolves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 502 She, ending, waved her hands: thereat the crowd Muttering, dissolved.

17. To lose its binding force or influence.

1611 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 64 The charme dissolves apace. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 3 The charm dissolves; the aerial music's past.

**Dissolved** (diz'plvd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Reduced to its elements, broken up, disintegrated, destroyed, annulled, dispersed, put an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest, Chirurg.* Cj. Nature . . . engendereth a fesshe for to holde y<sup>e</sup> dissolved parties. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 51 The dissolved purpose of your good intention. 1634-5 BAKERTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 157 We took up our lodging at Tinterden, a dissolved Abbey. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 366 The temple of Christ's body was dissolved here, by the separation of his soul . . . the raising of the dissolved temple was the quickening of the body. 1831 A. KNOTT *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of submitting to the long dissolved chains. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 37 The lands of a dissolved monastery.

2. Melted; held in solution by a liquid: see DISSOLVE 2.

1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 333 These dissolv'd Salts. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 237 When various electrolytes are submitted in a dissolved, or fused state, to the action of the current from the voltaic battery. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 126 All natural water . . . contains such dissolved salts.

† **Dissolveless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISSOLVE + -LESS: cf. *quenchless, resistless*, etc.] That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* in, To cut this Gordian of dissolveless Love. — *Lady's last Stake* ProL, Those dissolveless fetters.

**Dissolvent** (diz'plvnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dissolventem*, pr. pple. of *dissolvere* to DISSOLVE. Cf. F. *dissolvant*.]

*A. adj.* Having the power to dissolve, disintegrate, liquefy, etc.; solvent: *q. Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 104 Salt-peter . . . abounds more with those Dissolvent particles, and therefore . . . a small quantity of it will dissolve a great. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 Being mingled with some dissolvent juices. 1777 MACMURDO in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 119 note, On the dissolvent Power of Quicksilver.

fig. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* *Emfranch. Women* (1859) II. 436 The companionship of women . . . often exercises a dissolvent influence on high faculties and aspirations in men. 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I. 212 Neither was constructive like Shakespeare, nor dissolvent, like Heine.

*B. sb.* One who or that which dissolves.

1. *spec.* A substance having the power to dissolve or disintegrate other substances; a solvent, a menstruum; † formerly, in *Med.*, a substance having the power of 'dissolving' morbid concretions, etc. (see DISSOLVE 8). (Also 7-8 dissolvent as in F.) 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Pseud. Symp.* (1666) 87 There is no dissolvent in the world that can well calcine . . . gold, but quicksilver. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 115 Fire—the only Catholic Dissolvent. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 234 Several . . . have flatter'd themselves, with obtaining . . . a universal Dissolvent. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 399 The alkali . . . being by nature a dissolvent of the ground.

2. *gen. and fig.*

1835 F. MAHONEY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 454 Wine is the great dissolvent of distrust. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 186 Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnevelt* II. xv. 186 The only dissolvent of this Union was the intention to perpetuate slavery.

**Dissolver** (diz'plvnt). [f. DISSOLVE + -ER.]  
One who or that which dissolves.

1. One who or that which breaks up, disintegrates, destroys, puts an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1621 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 12 Dissolving of doubts [*mag.* of a dissolver]. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 These men were the dissolvers of Episcopacy. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction. 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS *Relig. Th.* in *Ind.* iii. 44 Rudra-Siva, the Dissolver and Reproducer.

2. A substance that dissolves another substance; a solvent: see DISSOLVE 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 20 Such dissolvers, as are wont to be made of Aqua fortis and Regis. 1788 WESLEY *Serm.* lviii. Wks. 1811 IX. 114 It is the universal menstruum, the dissolver of all things under the Sun.

3. *a.* An apparatus for dissolving some substance.  
*b.* A contrivance for producing dissolving views: see DISSOLVING *pp. a. b.*

1880 L. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 226 The top of the dissolver being covered with thin sheet iron. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 35 Apropos of dissolving views, an automatic dissolver has been lately invented which will work in any single lantern.

**Dissolvable**, var. of DISSOLVABLE.

**Dissolving**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISSOLVE + -ING.]  
The action of the verb DISSOLVE (q.v.), in various senses; dissolution.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. vi. (1495) 553 The cytrine auripigment . . . hath virtue of dissolving and tempering. 1577 HANMER *Ann. Echl. Hist.* (1619) 31, I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my dissolving is at hand. 1796 LEON *Albert's Archit.* I. 641 Moist through the dissolving of the Salt. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270 Between the dissolving of one Parliament and the convoking of another.

**Dissolving**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That dissolves, in various senses: see the verb.

*a. trans.*

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 151 The roots have . . . an opening and dissolving faculty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 431 The dissolving warmth of dawn.

*b. intrans.*

*Dissolving views*, pictures produced on a screen by a magic lantern, one picture being caused gradually to disappear while another gradually appears on the same field.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 554 The Crack of the dissolving World, that is sinking into eternal Ruins. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1065 Faiths and empires gleam, Like wrecks of a dissolving dream. 1846 *Med. Mag.* XLV. 486 The present method of exhibiting the dissolving views. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 278 The dissolving ice of the glacier.

Hence **Dissolvingly** *adv.*

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 322 A whining effort to be dissolvingly sentimental. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 128 A languid fire creeps Thro' my veins to all my frame, Dissolvingly and slowly.

**Dissonance** (dis'sonns). [ad. L. *dissonantia* dissonance, discrepancy, f. *dissonant-em* DIS-SONANT: see -ANCE. Cf. F. *dissonance* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; as inharmonious or harsh sound or combination of sounds; = DISCORD 3 a, 4. *spec.* in *Music*, A combination of tones causing beats (cf. BEAT sb. 1 8), and thus producing a harsh effect; also, a note which in combination with others produces this effect.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat. Postscr.*, The Tralation of one of Persius his Satyrs into English, the difficultie and dissonance wherof shall make good my assertion. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 548 The . . . roar . . . filled the air with barbarous dissonance. 1660 tr. *Amynradus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 123 Making false Music and committing dissonances. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 p. 7 What is Harmony to one Ear, may be Dissonance to another. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzsh. Lett.* (1763) 64 The harshness and dissonance of so unharmonious a sentence. 1795 SOUTHWELL *Town of Arc* vi. 180 With all the dissonance of boisterous mirth. 1875 OUSLEY *Harmony* viii. 95 The intruded new sound . . . is called a Dissonance. The chord in which the Dissonance is heard, is called a Discord. 1882 BROOKHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 301 The various degrees of dissonance are produced by beats.

fig. 1875 HAMERTON *Intellect* *Life* v. vi. 196 Your shooting-coat, which was in tune upon the moors, is a dissonance amongst ladies in full dress.

2. Want of concord or harmony (between things); disagreement, incongruity; = DISCORD 2.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 47 To reconcile the dissonance of varying writers. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-th.* in *Math.* § 43 The greatest dissonance, and even contrariety of opinions. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. xlvii. (1828) IV. 381 This puzzling variation and dissonance between the different tribes. 1871 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 83 The molecules . . . are in dissonance with the luminous rays.

† **Dissonancy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *dissonantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Dissonant quality.

1. = DISSONANCE 1.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gasendi's Life of Peiresc* ii. 147 Certain Treatises of Consonances and Dissonances. . . and of musical composition or setting. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* iv. § 2 (1737) I. 140 The rules of harmony will not permit it: the dissonances are too strong. *Ibid.* (1737) II. 402 In music [there is] the chromatic kind, and skilful mixture of dissonances.

*b.* The combination of different sounds (in harmony). *nonce-use.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* x. (1626) 199 The Poet . . . hauing tun'd his strings, In dissonance musically, thus sings.

2. = DISSONANCE 2. (The more usual sense.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. iii. 144 A dissonance in opinions about dreams. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxxii. § 2. 229 Their stile, character, or dissonance to Canonical Scriptures. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. Those things . . . have no dissonance from reason. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 242 The objectors will find as much dissonance from the scriptural example in their own practice. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 351 He who loves not what he thinks good and honest . . . dwells with discord and dissonancy.

**Dissonant** (dis'sonnt), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *dissonant* (13th c. in *Littre*), or ad. L. *dissonant-em*, pr. pple. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, sound diversely, differ, f. DIS- + *sonare* to SOUND.]

1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound; inharmonious; harsh-sounding, unmelodious, jarring.

1572 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Dissonant and iarring dittyes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Ph.* Which distances make discord or dissonant sounds? *M.* All such as doe not make concords: as a second, a fourth, a seventh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 9 As for the Moone, mortal men imagine . . . [to] help her in such a case when she is eclipsed by dissonant ringing of basons. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 168 If the name was dissonant, and disagreeable to their ear, it was rejected as barbarous. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* vii. 109 To increase their resources . . . musicians have been obliged to have recourse to dissonant notes and chords.

2. Out of agreement, accordance, or harmony, in any respect; disagreeing, incongruous, discordant, at variance, different. *Const. from, to* (rarely *with*). (The earlier sense in English.)

1490 CANTON *Enneydos* vii. 32 The manner of that countree . . . was all dissonant & dishoneste in regarde to that of Dydo. 1514 COL. BAINBRIDGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 226 Thynges . . . that be dissonant . . . to your Graces honour or welthe of your Realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr.* *India* (1864) 151 Opinions not altogether dissonant from the Scriptures. 1653 JACKSON *Creed* i. ix. § 1. 44 His conceit is not dissonant unto the sacred storie. 1769 BURKE *Late State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 75 The interests . . . before that time jarring and dissonant, were . . . adjusted. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 260 An air of poverty and misery . . . quite dissonant to the general aspect of the country. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Angel in Ho.* 237 Very dissonant from the innermost spirit of the poem. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxxiv. 407 [He] found himself dissonant with the spirit of the colony. 1865 MAINE *Ang. Law* iv. (1876) 84 An anomalous and dissonant jurisprudence.

*B. sb.* A dissonant element; a harsh sound of speech.

(In quot. 1579 the meaning is doubtful.)

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxxi. 66 Haue y<sup>e</sup> Alphabet letters in fuoric, . . . or some other deuse conuenient . . . to carry aboute with them, as first a, then b, after c, &c., then Consonants, after Dissonants, then Words, lastly Sentences. 1865 EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. (1884) 461, 7 Gutural consonants or dissonants.

**Dissonantly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dissonant manner; discordantly.

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece of Fann. Biog.* II. 199 Not very dissonantly from the opinion of the reader. 1838 D. JEROLD *Men of Char.* II. *Charr* ii. The exclamation . . . broke somewhat dissonantly on the conference.

† **Dissonate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissonat-us*, pa. pple. of *dissonare*.] = DISSONANT.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 120 The worshyp and praying to Christ at the masse . . . is dissonate to the sacred Scripture. 1660 L. CROFTON *St. Peter's Bonds* abide 34 Not only different . . . but also dissonant to his doctrine. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley* Wks. II. 66 His combination of different measures is sometimes dissonate and unpleasant.

[Dissoned: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Dissonous** (dis'sons), *a. rare.* [f. L. *disson-us* dissonant + -OUS.] Dissonant.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 284 Such dissonous concert of Canonical Music.

Hence **Dissonously** *adv.*

1866 MORLEY *Star* 18 Dec. 46 Unmistakeably (nay . . . most dissonously) the squealed rats will squeal.

† **Dissoirt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + SORT v.] *intr.* Not to consort; to be out of place, be incongruous. Hence **Dissoirting** *pp. a.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 66 He [a jayler] holds nothing more unprofitable to one of his place than pitty, or more dissoirting than compassion.

† **Disson'l**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a soul.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* *Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 174 Man . . . goeth . . . dis-soul'd by the frailtie of the body to the captivitie of a grave.

**Dissour**, var. DISOUR.

**Dissapare**, *dissapare*, *obs. ff.* DESPAIR.

**Disspirit**, *dissple*, *obs. ff.* DISPIRIT, DISPLE.

**Disspread**: see DISPREAD.

† **Disspur**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive (of spurs).

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iv. ix. By a Varlet of his Spurres dis-spurd.

† **Dissquire**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or title of squire.

1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. vi. 109 It is in great Dispute . . . whether this Launce-Bastinado . . . did dis-Squire Sancho.

† **Disstanding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DIS-1 + STAND v.] A withstanding.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 156 A-gens vs jey can mak no dys-standingy.

3. As the type of women's work in the poem is  
 c1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Proh.* 10. She smyth in myn  
 And crieth, I wol haue thy knyft And thou shalt haue my  
 distaf and go spynne. 1605 SHAKESPEARE *As you like it* iv. 1, 17. I  
 change names at home, and give the distaffe into my Ne-  
 bands hande. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. 2. distaffe, to a Lance. 1612  
 nesse, which could have turn'd the distaffe, to a Lance. 1612  
 B. HARRIS *Parizot's Iron Age* 63 The women, so recently  
 assailed the Town-House, that it was necessitated, to make  
 them retire to the distaffe. 1819 BYRON *Sardanapalus* ii. 1. 4.  
 I blush that we should owe our lives to such a King of Cast  
 1811 — *1819* *Byron's Poems* (1864) i. 203 His delicate  
 distaffe fits, for a distaffe than the spear.



b. Hence, symbolically, for the female sex, female authority or dominion; also, the female branch of a family, the 'spindle-side' as opposed to the 'spear-side'; a female heir.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 329 He wolde not haue so noble a lordship runne amonge, or to be deuydyd atwene so many dystaues [i.e. his four daughters]. 1602 CAREW *Corruall* (1723) 152 b. M. Milton... whose sonne being lost in his traualle beyond the seas, enriched 6 distaffs with his inheritance. 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tears* (1645) 180 Some say the Crozier, some say the Distaff was too busie. 1659 B. HARRIS *Pariaul's Iron Age* 51 The Kingdom is hereditary, and for want of an heir male, it falls to the Distaff. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Distaff*. The Crown of France never falls to the distaff. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) III. ix. i. 63 Old Anton being already fallen into the distaff, with nothing but three Granddaughters.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *distaff-business*, -*right*, -*woman*; *distaff side*, the female branch of a house or family; *distaff's or St. Distaff's day*, the day after Twelfth Day or the Feast of the Epiphany, on which day (Jan. 7) women resumed their spinning and other ordinary employments after the holidays; also called *rock-day*; *distaff ome*, a species of reed, the stems or canes of which are used for distaffs, arrows, fishing-rods, etc.; *distaff thistle*, a name of *Carthamus lanatus* (*Cirsium lanatum*), from its woolly flowering stems.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 118 Against thy State Yea Distaff-Women manage rustic Bills. A 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charvon's Wist.* iii. vii. 8 (1670) 409 This inconvenience followeth the friendship of married couples, that it is mingled with so many other strange matters, children, parents of the one side and the other, and so many other distaff-businesses that do many times trouble and interrupt a lively affection. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* St. *Distaff's Day*, Partly work and partly play Ye must on St. Distaff's day. *Ibid.*, Give S. Distaffe all the right, Then bid Christmas sport good night. 1775 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 234 This differs from the Distaff-Thistle in having its upper Stalks woolly like Cobwebs. 1869 HAZLITT *Proc. & Phrases* 304 On St. Distaff's Day, neither work nor play. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Distaff Cane, *Arundo Donax*. 1890 Temple Bar *Mag.* Nov. 31 'Is there insanity in Byng's blood?' Not certainly on the distaff side, the side of his eminently sane and wholesome mother. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 205 For a male to get a share by 'distaff right' (*jure colli*) was by no means uncommon.

**Distain** (distain), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 *de-*, *disteign*, 4-6 *de-*, *disteyne*, 5 *destayne*, 5-6 *dysteyn*, 5-7 *distayn(e)*, 6 *desteigne*, *Sc. disteigne*, (*pa. pple.* *distaint*), 6-7 *destaino*, *disteign(e)*, (*e. distaine*, 6-9 *destain*, 6-*distain*. [*a. OF. destaindre* (stem *desteign-*), mod. F. *disteindre* = Pr. *destengner*, Sp. *desteñir*, Com. Rom. f. *des-*, Dis- + L. *tingere* to dye, colour, TINGE. The prefix has been conformed to the L. type.]

1. *trans.* To imhue or stain (a thing) with a colour different from the natural one; to discolour, stain, dye, tinge.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 Whan his visage is so destaigned. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii. The tears that so distain my cheeks. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. iii. xlix. 9, I found her golden girdle cast astray Distaynd with durt and blood. 1612 DRYDEN *Polyolb.* viii. 113 The Romans that her stream distained with their gore. 1704 OLDMDIXON *Blenheim* iii. 11 Whose golden Sands are now distain'd with Blood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1852) 384 Like autumn's leaves distained with dusky gold.

2. *transf. and fig.* To defile; to bring a blot or stain upon; to sully, dishonour.

1406 HOCCEVE *Misrule* 340 Among an heep my name is now desteyned. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 159 Make fade the floures Of Englysshe state, and disteyne oure honnours. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 322 You hauing Lands, and blest with beauteous wies, They would restraine the one, distaine the other. A 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol.* v. 3, I washt my feet, how shall I them distaine? c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 39 A soul distain'd by earth and gold. 1788 BURNS *Macpherson's Fawcett* v, My coward shame distain his name, The wretch that dare not die! 1873 MORRIS *Love is Enough* 107 Surely no shame hath destained thee. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. vi. 93 You would not that... I should so distain mine honour or conscience.

3. To deprive of its colour, brightness, or splendour; to dim; to cause to pale or look dim; to outshine. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 216 Alceste is here that al that may desteyne. *Ibid.* 274 (Fairf. MS.) As the sonne vole the fire disteyne So passeth al my lady souereyne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. ix. These lights the Sunne distain.

Hence *Distained ppl. a.*, *Distainng vbl. sb.* a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh.* Ord. 69 Which might be made... ne ware the adventure of distainnyng of all that other part. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Enlaidissement*, a dishonestie, a distainnyng, a defilling. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, Shame of nature, which Jaeris's stream... Can never wash from thy distained brows! 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* viii, Distained and time-hallowed walls.

4. *Distain*, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec. vb.*] Tint, stain, colouring.

1581 *Rich. Farewell* (1846) 133 To furnishe me with colours to make the perfect distaine of the beaurie in your face.

5. *Distained*, *pa. pple. Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f. Dis- + TAINT v.*] Infected, corrupted.

1599 T. MOUNTFELT *Silkwormes* 41 From egges of euery creature good, Sprang nought distained but this little broode.

**Distal** (distäl), *a.* [*f. stem of DIST-ANT + -AL*, after *dorsal*, *ventral*, etc.] *Anat.* Situated away from the centre of the body, or from the point of origin (said of the extremity or distant part of a limb or organ); terminal. *Opp. to proximal.*

1808 J. BASCART *Muscular Motions* 415 The bones of the distal phalanx. 1814 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* p. xvi, Each pair of the extremities... have a proximal and a distal end, the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter that most remote. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* n. 257 From the distal to the basal end of a leaf. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 37 The paw is the distal part of a limb.

b. *transf.* 1882 D. HOOPER in *Standard* 10 Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are... very imperfectly... connected at their proximal or house termination, although they must, by the Act, be well connected at their distal or main drain termination. 1885 KLEIN *Microorgan. & Dis.* (1886) 20 The distal end of the tube is introduced... into the neck of the sterilised flask. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 3/2 The distal message can be reproduced type-written.

**Distally** (distäli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a distal direction; at the distant or outer end.

1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 12 Their distally bifid transverse processes increase in size. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 71 Ribs may also bifurcate distally.

**Distance** (distäns), *sb.* Forms: 3 *distance*, 4 -*auce*, *distawns*, 4-6 *distans*, *dis-*, *dys-*, *distance*, 5 *dis-*, *dystawne*, *distawns*, 3 -*distance*. [*a. OF. distance*, *distance* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *distāntia* 'standing apart', hence 'separation, opening (between)'; *distance*, *remoteness*; difference, diversity', *f. distānt-em* pr. *pple.*, *DISTANT*. By a further development, *OF. distance* had the sense 'discord, quarrel', which was also the earliest in Eng. In senses adopted directly from Latin, the form *distance* was used in *OF.*, and this soon became the only form in Eng. The chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond to the logical development in L.]

1. [*from OF. distance* discord, quarrel.] 1. The condition of being at variance; discord, disagreement, dissension; dispute, debate.

(After 1600, passing into the sense of 'estrangement, coolness', cf. *secede* 8.)

1297 R. GLOUCE (1754) 511 The barons sende to the King Philip of France, That he hom sende socour in this luther distance. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 620 Emang thame sudanly Thair miss debate and gret distans. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 And thus we fellen in distance My prest and I. A 1400 OCTOBIAN 1523 He was y-take with gret distance And other kynnes four. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 60 (Mätz.) Trier people to sette at distance. c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* ciii. i. In Wales Morgan made war & gret distance. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclviii. 578 They were in such nyte, that there was no dystance amonge them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 115. 1667 PERVS *Diary* (1877) V. 18 This... do breed a kind of inward distance between the King and the Duke of York. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ii. ii, There was some little distance between them, which I hoped to have the happiness of accommodating.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a quarrel, a disagreement; in later use, an estrangement. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Bekel* 1267 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 A disteauce bare is sprongyn litliche in Engeloide, bat destourbez al bat lond. 1297 R. GLOUCE (1754) 570 Supbe per was at Londone a lute distance, ich wente. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 204 Bitene be kyng of France & be eric William Was bat tyme a distance. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. vii. (1554) 794, He told them plainly of a great distance... and a disencion. 1650 B. DISCOURTINUM 30 It would ally and heale many great distances, and procure many... friends. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 10 Sept., There have been some late distances between his lady and him.

3. *Without distance*: without debate, discord, or opposition; often parenthetically qualifying the statement: Without dispute or contradiction, assuredly, 'ywis'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2032 In March moneth, the Kyng of Fraunce Went to ship without distance. c 1400 *Calo's Morals* 320 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673, & pou se first chaunce, [co]me wip-out distance, first pou hit take. c 1430 *Syr Tryan.* 1017 And let owre londys be in pees, Wythoutyn any dystawne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 21 Sex hundredth yere and od have I, without distance, in erth. 1474. *Cokwold's Dance* 136 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 44 After mete with out distans, The cokwolds schuld together danse.

II. [*from L. distāntia* in sense 'difference'] 1. Difference, diversity. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Dent.* I. 17 Noon shal be distance of persons. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* i. xiv. 46 She gyueh to one somme thyng that another hath not in hym, how be it that noman can perceyue any distance. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vij, There is yet founde in suche error grete distance between affection and reason.

III. [*from L. distāntia*, *F. distance*, in the sense of 'being apart in space']

3. The fact or condition of being apart or far off in space; remoteness.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 23 Places... that are not more than a little league in distance. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Formica* (1661) 54 Distance and absence usually enhanceth the affection of near friends. 1799 PORE *Exc. Crit.* 174 Which... Due distance reconciles to form and grace. 1799 CAMPBELL *Plans. Hope* 1. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1820 SHELLEY *Lt. to M. Gisborne* 287 Afar the Contadino's song is heard, Rude but made sweet by distance.

4. The extent of space lying between any two objects; the space to be passed over before reaching an object. With *a* and *pl.*, an intervening space.

c 1440 *Fromp. Part.* 123/1 Distawnce of place (P. or space) between ij thynghys, *distance*, a 1545 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 When I think vpon the distance, and the space: That doth so farre deuide me from my dere desired face. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 10 The sterres kepe one uniforme distance in moving. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Fol. & Mor.* 96 'Ther is too great a distance betweene us and thee. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 34 A Head [consists] of so many distances between the one Eye and the other. 1690 LOCKE *Hunt. Und.* ii. xiii. (R.) This space consider'd barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The Plants are spaced out... at three Foot Distances. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. x. 66 The width of the fissure seemed to be fairly within jumping distance. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1870) 38 Astronomers now know the distance of the Sun from the Earth. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb., The wedge-formation is abandoned... and the ducks fly in single file, though the 'distances' are always accurately kept.

5. Technical applications of 4. a. *Milit.* The space between man and man when standing in rank; also the space between the ranks.

*Distance of divisions* 'is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body, and is nearly three-fourths of the number of files' (Stocquer 1853). *Distance of the bastion* (*Fortif.*), 'a term applied to the exterior polygon' (*ibid.*).

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* vi. (1643) 24 Distance is the space of ground, between man and man, either in file, or Rank. 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 Mar. (1878) I. 316, I goe into the field, pray with the South Company, Exercise them in a few Distances, Facing, Doublings. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 6, 7 Take Distance... A horse's length and half distance. *Ibid.* 122 The Files prove distance as directed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 16 Open to quarter (or wheeling) distance from the front.

b. *Fencing.* A definite interval of space to be observed between two combatants.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 21 He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. i. 233 In these times you stand on distance: your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 74 Being within Distance, approach with your first Motion. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 31 The words *measure* and *distance* are frequently used promiscuously, they being synonymous in Fencing.

c. *Horse-racing.* The space measured hack from the winning-post which a horse must have reached, in a heat-race, when the winning horse has covered the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced' or disqualified for subsequent heats.

(The practice is obsolete in England, but not in U.S., where 'distances' varying according to the length of the course are in use in trotting and running races.)

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1680) 75 A Horse-length lost by odds of Weight in the first Train, may prove a distance in the straight Course at last; for the Weight is the same every Heat tho his strength be not. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/4 The Horse... that wins two Heats and saves his distance a third too, wins the Plate. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 241 When about two distances from home... his colt hung upon the former. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. i. xiv. § 2. 490 A round, flat course, short of two miles by a distance. 1894 *Standard* 20 Oct. 1/2 The 2000 yards—a mile and a distance, 'distance' being the term for a measurement of 240 yards—of the new Cambridge-horse course.

d. *Mus.* An interval. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Nore's Utop.* (Arb.) 116 No other liuing creature... perceueth the concordance and discordant distances of soundes, and tunes. 1884 R. H. School *Recreat.* 120 Two lesser Distances... named Semitones. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 226 They exhibit the author as straining after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time.

e. In various technical phrases, as *FOCAL d.*, *POLAR d.*, *ZENITH d.*, etc.: see also these words.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Distance*... in Navigation... signifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c., that a Ship has sail'd from any purposed point; or the Distance in Degrees, Leagues, &c., of any two Places. 1797-91 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Line of Distance*, in perspective, is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point... *Point of Distance*, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line at such distance from the principal point, as is that of the eye from the same. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 748 Thus height and polar distance are obtain'd, Then latitude and declination gain'd. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/2 Objects... placed beyond the focal distance. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* 8 The distance of any place is found by subtracting the ascension of the preceding part, or its descension, from that of the succeeding part. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* *Electric.* vi. § 87, 23 succeeding part. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* *Electric.* vi. § 87, 23 succeeding part. The distance between the conducting bodies requisite for the transfer of electricity through the air, or what is termed the striking distance. 1834 *Ibid.*, *Navig.* i. ii. § 12 The lines which make with the meridian lines the angles called courses are called nautical distances. 1837 *Penry Cycl.* IX. 22/2 This common word... is very frequently applied to angular distance, meaning the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include... In the apparent sphere of the heavens, distance always means angular distance. 1876 GUTHRIE *Euclyd. Archib.* Gloss. *Distance of the Eye*, in perspective, the distance of the eye from the picture in a line perpendicular to the plane thereof.

6. *fig.* Remoteness, or degree of remoteness, in any relation to which spatial terms are transferred or figuratively applied; e.g. in likeness, relationship, allusion, degree, etc. 'Ideal disjunction, mental separation' (J.).

1657 WOOD Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 108 This... was so much resented that Mr. Vernon in a sermon at S. Marie's told the auditory at a distance of it (*i.e.* by a distant allusion). 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 93 A Shiek is a Cousin too, at a distance. 1715 BURNET (Own Time) (1823) I. 393 They did it at so great a distance, that... there was no danger of misprision of treason. 1871 B. STEWART Heat § 301 Some [substances] being near their melting-points, others at a great distance from them. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. II. 30 The mistake... I conceive to have been an effect of mental distance. 1876 MOZLEY Univ. Sermon. III. (1877) 67 The distance of an end raises the rank of the labour undergone for it.

7. Position (high or low) with respect to others; class, rank. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. VIII. II. § 33, I am not satisfied in what distance properly to place these persons. Some... will account it too high, to rank them amongst Martyrs; and surely, I conceive it too low, to esteem them but bare Confessors.

8. Of relations of personal intercourse: Remoteness in intercourse, the opposite of intimacy or familiarity, arising from disparity of rank or station, or exclusiveness of feeling; hence, on the one part, a. Aloofness, 'stand-off-ness', excessive reserve or dignity; on the other, b. Deferential attitude, deference.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 151 With safest distance I mine honour shielded. *Ibid.* 237 She... kept cold distance, and did distance remove, To spend her living in eternal love. 1604 — *Oth.* III. III. 13 He shall in strangeness stand no farther off, Than in a politick distance.

a. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 294 He was a benigne and courteous Prince, affectionate... without state or distance. 1738 NEAL Hist. Purit. IV. 88 To let them see how little he valued those distances he was bound to observe for form sake with others. 1765 ORTON Mem. P. Doddridge VIII. 199 He had contracted nothing of that moroseness and distance. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. v. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms. 1827 MACAULAY Country Clergyman. *Tript* vi. No fleeing! no distance! no scorn.

b. 1689 ANDROS *Travels* II. 107 The Government expects to be treated with more Distance and Difference. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 I'll observe the respect and distance that's due to him from his Scholar. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). I hope your modesty will know, what distance to the crown is due. 1714 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. ix, Slipslop... had preserved hitherto a distance to her lady.

c. To keep one's distance: to observe the due reserve and avoidance of familiarity which are proper to one's position. To know one's distance: to recognize what distance ought to be kept.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. III. 212 She knew her distance, and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness with her restraint. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. III. Pray you, keep your distance, And grow not rude. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. IV. xvi. 325 Teaching words their distance to wait on his matter. 1660 T. M. Hist. *Independ.* IV. 65 They intended to curb the Wallingford party, by teaching them manners, and to know their distance. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 231 If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II. i. It won't do; so I beg you'll keep your distance. 1831 *Society* I. 12 Her mother... treated him with bare civility, to make him, as she expressed it, keep his distance.

9. In prepositional phrases and constructions. a. At a distance, at d.: remote, far away; also, at a specified interval of space (see also sense 6). So † in distance (*obs.*). Out of distance: too far away, out of reach.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 52 The Distoore and other Lay-men (at 12 foot distance) surround the holy Diety. 1654 COURINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 74 To those who at distance do observe it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 29 The wary Archbishop, not over-fond of his friendship, kept him at distance. 1697 DANIER *Voy.* I. 261 At a distance it appears like an Island. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2 My Master... has often been whipp'd for not keeping me at a distance. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 167 ¶ 8 At about a mile's distance from the black temple. 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 305 At a safe distance from the scene of action. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At no great distance from the Island City. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vol. 1, *Blanche* At distance follow'd. 1853 W. FULKE *Metzger* (1840) 42 Not... too far off... neither yet too near... but in a competent and middle distance. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. 2 Kept in distance at the halberds point. 1613 OVENBURG *Notes from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another.

1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 95 Those that are out of distance what noise so ever they make, are not heard. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xvii. 114 He never demands out of distance of the price he intends to take. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 16 For skill in School-Divinity they beat all other Orders quite out of distance. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiv. 233 We are rather out of distance from the very striking beauties.

b. Also used without preposition as an adverbial adjunct of measure.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 99 Take heed... that your trees stand a good distance a sunder. 1599 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 236 Pleaseth your Lordship to meet his Grace, just distance I weene our Armies? 1697 DANIER *Voy.* I. 261 Rock a good distance from the shore. 1790 ADDISON (J.). He lived but a few miles distance from her father's house. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.*

13½ The bridge... is some little distance from the main street.

10. *ellipt.* A point or place at a distance, the region in the distance. a. A point at a distance, a distant point. Chiefly in the phrases *from, to a distance*.

1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 202 Viewed from a distance... Folly and Innocence are so alike. 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 316, I found I was unable to walk to any distance. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1860) 8 The rocks of St. Paul appear from a distance of a brilliantly white colour. *Mod. Visitors* from a distance have the preference. He has removed to a distance.

b. The remote part of the field of vision or perception; the distant or far-off region; esp. in the phr. *in the distance*.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 84 There was a little light that twinkled in the misty distance. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 63 A trumpet in the distance pealing news. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. v. 46 All the back country appeared one great rolling distance of glacier. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 34 Scarce had Sicily's shores in the distance faded away. 1891 GLASTONE in *Daily News* 28 Jan. 1893 Viewed now, calmly, in the light of the golden distance.

c. *Painting, etc.* The distant part of a landscape; the part of a picture representing this.

*Middle distance*, the part midway between the foreground and the remote region.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 424 Accustom'd himself to take in a large extent of hills and distance. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299½ His... greyish green middle-distance, blue horizon, and grey sky, constitute a rich system of colour. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herem.* Prel. 18 Dark and sad... autumn days, when all the distances were shut off. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 89 His distances were low, and his trees ill-formed. 1891 T. HARVEY *Test* I. II. The atmosphere... is so tinged with azure, that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that hue.

11. *transf.* The extent or 'space' of time between two events; an interval, intervening period. (Now only in phr. *distance of time*, implying remoteness.)

1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* Fame 1. 18 To knowe... neyther the distance Of tymes of hem. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 550 After a distance or pause of tyme, the archbishopshop... stode vp and askyd [etc.]. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 244 The Communion-Service is to be some good distance after the Morning Service. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 404 From the Date of the Mosaic Law to the Prophecy of Ezekiel, there's a distance of 900 Years. 1774 FOOTE *Cosmeters* III. Wks. 1799 II. 180 Take this scoreless three times a day, at two hours distance. 1820 SCROSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 43 At the distance of eighteen to thirty years, from the time when the several navigations were performed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 455 An apprehension not to be mentioned, even at this distance of time, without shame and indignation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 172 The connection may be seen at our distance of time to have been marked and unmistakable.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *distance-language*; *distance-softened*, *distance-veiled* adjs. Also *distance-block*, a block inserted between two objects to keep them a required distance apart; *distance-flag* (*Horse-racing*), a flag held by the man who is stationed at the distance-post; *distance-judge*, a judge stationed at the distance-post, a post (or flag) placed at the fixed 'distance' (see 5c) in front of the winning post in a heat-race, to note what horses are 'distanced', through failing to reach this before the winner passes the winning-post; *distance-piece* = *distance-block*; *distance-signal*: see DISTANT 3d; *distance-stand*, a stand erected at the distance-post on a race-course.

1809 *British Press* 6 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1810) XIII. 63 Gibby and Premier... were scarcely able to strike a trot in passing the distance-post. 1809 J. P. ROBERTSON *Ibid.* 162 You a't not near even the distance-post of notoriety. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 196 You can hear that evermore Distance-softened noise. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* III. iv. 371 In coming in on the right of the course, there should be two distance-posts; the first is to be erected two hundred and forty yards from the winning-post; the second a hundred and twenty from it. *Ibid.* 372 So that the man in the distance-stand may clearly see the winning-post, and be ready to drop the distance-flag. 1874 Distance signal [see DISTANT 3d]. 1883 A. J. MENKEN *Infidelica* 93 There cometh a hum, as of distance-veiled battle. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 This new distance-language began again at the beginning, just as all language does, by employing signs.

*Distance*, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *f. distancer* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*).]

1. *trans.* To place at a distance; to separate by a space; to eloin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is distanced from the body so much in man, for the cause of Aspera Arteria. 1624 T. SCOTT *Eng. Spanish Pilgr.* III. 14 Furnished with some 50 beds, distanced oonly by a partition of boards. 1665 FULLER *Worthies, Hants* II. 1 Not to speak of the friendly Sea conveniently distanced from London. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* 49 This insight... distances those who share it from those who share it not.

† b. To fix the distance of. *Obs.*

1690 Act 2 W. & M. in *Lond. Gaz.* (1706) No. 4292/3 All Persons paying to any Lamps, distanced by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, are exempted from hanging out a Lanthorn and Candle. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21 This manner of distancing the Column is... called *Stylus*.

† c. To express the distance of. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 40 The Hebrews distanced their places by several measures.

2. To make to appear distant.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* (J.). That which gives a reliev to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object. 1864 LOWELL *Finnish Trav.* 198 Mountains, which the ripe Italian air distances with a bloom like that on unplucked grapes.

† 3. *intr.* To be distant; to go to a distance.

*Obs. rare.*

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxi. § 5 The less they distanced from the beginning, the poorer they were. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VII. i. 1 Unable to hinder their distancing... a great way from the place of combat.

4. *trans.* To put or leave at a distance by superior speed; to outstrip or leave behind in a race, or (*fig.*) in any competition.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. 1. xxi, The Sun and all the stars that do appear See them in herself, on distance all. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 37 We are utterly Distanc'd in the Race. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 17, He distanc'd and tir'd both the Dog and the Men. 1851 LEVER. *Gold. Leg. v. Foot of the Alps*, Our fleetest steeds have distanced our attendants. 1856 LEVER *Martinis of Cro* II. 55 [He] had distanced all his competitors in his College career.

b. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by going away from it; to leave behind.

1873 MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 332 We heard the joyous voices sound louder and freer as they distanced the solemn precincts.

c. To keep at a distance from. ? *Obs.*

1786 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., I wish them well... but I distanced them to the best of my power.

d. *Horse-racing*. To beat by a distance: see

quot. 1803 and DISTANCE 5c.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1685) 72 The hindmost Horse being bound to follow him, within a certain distance agreed on... and which ever Horse could distance the other won the Match. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4254/1 Paying a Guinea Entrance (which is to go to the second Horse, distanc'd or not distanc'd). 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 6 ¶ 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year, with orders to his rider never to win or be distanced. 1803 M. CRUICK in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 142 At a distance of about ten rods... in the race do not arrive at this stage before the foremost arrives at the stage from which they started, they are said to be distanced, and are taken out, and not suffered to run again in the same race.

*fig.* 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, Vincent beat his companion beyond the distance-post, in... dexterity of hand... and double-distanced him in all respecting the commercial affairs of the shop.

Hence *Distancing* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VII. i. 1 To regret the distancing of Coriolanus, whom she fled, and whose infidelity she detested. 1786 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 Dec., His appearance and air are dignified... but cold, and rather distancing. 1816 *Sporting Mags.* XLVII. 233 On account of such distancing superiority.

*Distanced* (*distānt*), *phl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ed*.]

† 1. Put or set at a distance; remote, distant. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 135 Alexander the Great commanded Subjects (though remote and distanced) in the farthest parts. 1668 H. MORR *Dial.* III. xviii. 41 The distanced Singing of the cheerful Birds. 1692 — *Brit. Reply* 91 In many thousand far distanced places at once.

† b. At variance, differing in opinion. *Obs.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 54 Persons, not only distanced in their judgements about Church-Government, but about the God-head of Christ.

2. Left behind, outstripped as in a race. 1713 GAY *Fan Poems* 1745 I. 13 The bounding dandelion, Strains to the goal, the distanc'd lover dies. 1715 — *Part II* xi. 200 Still slaughtering on, the king of men proceeds; The distanced army wonders at his deeds.

b. *Horse-racing*. Beaten by a distance: see

DISTANCE 5c.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 168 When they happen'd to ride a distanc'd Horse. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* III. iv. 363 A distanced horse cannot start again.

*Distanceless*, *a.* [f. DISTANCE sb. 10b + *-less*.] In which things in the distance are not visible.

1851 KINGSLEY *Feast* i. (D.). A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March.

*Distancey* (*distānsi*). *rare.* [ad. *L. distānsi* DISTANCE: see *-ANEX*.]

† 1. Disagreement, difference. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 68 Disentente. This word... signifyeth a distance, arising from a variety.

† 2. Distastefulness in space. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. vi. (R.). Even absent things may be seen by phantasia; By sense things present at a distance. 1647 — *Philos. Poem.* *Infinit. Worlds* xxxix, There is a distance in empty space.

3. Distastefulness in manner.

1836 RAND. *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 277 A certain distasteful and reservedness. 1883 *Chamb. Trans.* 590 He hid his feelings under the habitual mask of stolid distastefulness.

*Distannic* (*distān'nik*), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *Dist.* + *-ANNIC*.] Of or containing two equivalents of

tin (*stannum*).

1873 *Ferussac's Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 It forms distannic oxide.

*Distant* (*distānt*), *a.* [a. *f. distant* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. *L. distāntem* standing apart, separate,

distant, different, pr. pp. of *distāre* to stand apart; see DISTANCE.]

1. Separate or apart in space (by a specified interval). Const. from.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 17 It departeth the furste Moebable... in 2 like parties, evene distant from the poles of this world. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 26 The same is distant from the paroch Church cccc Foote. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Classe 125 Within which draw an other Circle, a finger breadth distant. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1284 The armies... not distant by estimation above two myles. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxvi. 22 One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 46 Hold it even with the Muzzle of the Musket... about an Inch distant. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* iv. This retired place, to which Dorchester, the nearest town, is seven miles distant. 1832 Act 2-3 *Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

2. Separated by an unspecified but large or considerable space; far apart, not close together.

(Often used in *Nat. Hist.* of teeth, spines, hairs, leaves, spots, etc.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. i.) (R.). All other nations were astounded to see such an honorable compaignie come from a countree so farre distant. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 154 b. His [a dog's] shoulder points well distant. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXII. vii. The woods, where entered trees... Ioyne at the head, though distant at the knees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 362, I felt, though distant from thee Flowers, yet felt That I must after thee with this thy Son. 1760 ANNE STEELE *Hymn* 'O for one celestial ray' ii. Distant from thy blest abode. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 43 In distant souls congenial passions glow. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 465 Jaws armed with pointed and distant teeth.

3. Standing, lying, or taking place afar off; not near at hand, remote.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 60 So farre be distant, and good night sweet friend. 1609 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 392 The Stallion... trembles for the distant Mare. 1770 FORD *Windor Tor.* 401 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. 1772 W. ROGERS *Foy.* 2 Furnish'd with all Necessaries... for a distant Undertaking. 1747 GRAY (*Hill*), Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. 1847 Wolfe *Burial Sir F. Moore* vii. We heard the distant and random gun That the foe was suddenly firing. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* i. Even the Surrey hills... are to me a distant fairy land. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* viii. 105 Distant vision is a passive sensation not more exhausting than breathing.

† b. Long in extent. *Obs. rare.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 If the Trees be high, or the way any thing distant.

c. Of the eyes; Looking into the far-distance. *rare.*

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 335 Her companion's pale face and troubled and distant eyes. 1877 — *Green Past.* i. The large and tender eyes are distant and troubled.

d. Distant signal: *spec.* on railways: a signal placed some distance in advance of a home signal to give earlier intimation of what the latter indicates (orig. one placed some distance in advance of the point of danger); also called *distance signal*.

1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* III. 524 The sails of the ship are frequently used as distant signals. 1874 R. C. RAPER *Signals Railw.* 15 A distance signal was put up at St. Margaret's, near Edinburgh, 250 yards in advance of the point of danger; and after this distant signals became general. *Ibid.* The Great Northern was, at its construction in 1825, completely fitted with distant signals of the semaphore type. *Ibid.* 46 Separate distant signal arms for each home signal. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 68 The distant signal is placed at varying distances behind the home signal, according to circumstances.

4. Far apart or remote in time.

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* ii. i. 93 We had but two in the house, which at that very distant time stood, as it were in a fruit dish. 1732 BAKERLY *Alchiph.* vi. § 8 The books of Holy Scripture were written... at distant times. 1757 GLYNN *Day of Judgem.* (Mason), Whom distant ages to each other's sight had long denied. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 The Parliament was again prorogued to a distant day. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 264 The glacier may also diminish in length at distant intervals.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Remote in relations other than those of space and time. *Distant likeness*: a faint resemblance; the opposite of a close resemblance.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 108 A grete faute in our polycy and much distant from al cyulle order. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 76 He may be far distant from that perfect State of Body. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 9, I could still discover a distant Resemblance of my old Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii. I haven't the most distant idea. 1866 ARCEVELL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 275 Is it only by distant analogy? 1891 LEADS *Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 Not even the most distant allusion was made to it.

b. *spec.* Remotely related in kinship.

1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* ii. j. Good day, Amator! for, to me, the name Of brother is too distant. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 57 (*Sword*) Unlook'd for requests from distant branches of his house. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 5 A distant connexion of the deceased. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 671 Not a sister, but a more distant kinswoman of the Emperor.

† 6. Different in character or quality. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* i. Heading to Paraphr. 5 The distant fate of pious and godless men. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Pity* xix. ¶ 2 Is it fit she should have guardians and champions of a quite distant temper? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 44 Distant opinions about the same Things. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 1 Enrolling all Men in their distant classes, before they presume to drink Tea or Chocolate in those Places.

7. Reserved in intercourse; standing aloof; not intimate or expressive of intimacy.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1 The distant Behaviour of the Prude. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. He made Miss Wilmot a modest and distant bow. 1828 LIFE *Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 209 [He] obtained a very distant and stately reception. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* x. She desired Eleanor to be very distant with him.

8. *Comb.*

1777 R. POTTER *Eschylus* (1779) I. 55 (Jod.) Train'd to bear The distant-wounding bow. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 181 The visits of distant-dwelling friends.

† Distantial, a. *Obs.* [f. *L. distantia* DISTANCE + -AL.] Distant, far-off; differing, diverse.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xii. § 1 (R.) How distasteful are we from this ingenious coercion of our polluted fancies! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Distantial, differing or distant, far asunder, divers. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 145 Colligating... parts of the most distant textures and consistencies. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. iv. 402 Their Cornea and Optick Nerve... are only fitted to see distantial objects.

† Distantiate, v. *Obs.* [f. *L. distantia* DISTANCE + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To take the distance of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 From convenient distances in the same, distantiate every By, dispersed in the Plot.

Distantly (dis-tāntli), *adv.* [f. DISTANT + -LY 2.] In a distant manner.

1. At a distance in space or time; remotely, afar off.

1675 tr. Camden's *Hist. Elis.* an. 1580 (R.) These Irish matters, though in time somewhat distantly acted, I have thought good to mention together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 776 The Corporal World is Distantly present to the Intelligible. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. Ellena followed distantly in the Abbess's train.

b. Widely apart, at considerable distances.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 239 Head... distantly and deeply punctured.

c. In a way expressing distance or remoteness.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 Her eyes were looking somewhat distantly at the sea.

2. *fig.* Remotely (in other relations); not closely; not intimately.

a 1768 STERNE *Lett. iii. to Miss L.* (R.) I... then most distantly hint at a droll foible in his character. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. l. 194 *Idea*. Perhaps you are related to my relative... for. We are, but distantly. 1828 WEBSTER, *Distantly*, with reserve. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. I am distantly related to the Rochesters by the mother's side. *Ibid.* He was distantly courteous.

Distantness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being distant.

1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Distantness*, distance, a being distant from. *Ibid.* He showed some distantness of manner.

† Dista'sk, v. *Obs. rare.* [DIS-7a.] *trans.* To relieve of a task, to exonerate.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 207 On these doo vulgar Eares and Eyes so brimly waite and gaze, As they distaste our priuate Penne notorious Landes to blaze.

† Dista'stable, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISTASTE v. + -ABLE.] Distasteful. Hence Dista'stably *adv.*, with distaste or disgust.

1609 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 37 The broth which a strange roth hath made distastable. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerone*, *Modell* III. 41 b. Let him thinke that I can brooke those words as distastably, as you do or can his ill deeds.

Distaste (dis-tāst), *sb.* Also 7 distast. [f. DIS-9 + TASTE sb. prob. as a rendering of *It. disgusto*, OF. *desgoust*; see Florio and Cotgrave.]

1. Disrelish or dislike of food or drink; nausea; bad taste in the mouth. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sgusto*, disgust, distast, vnkindnes, dislike. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 2008 Moses was... in the same distaste of bitternes. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arctur.* Pr. i. 200 Nor house, nor ground, nor any kind of wealth can relish his distaste that has no health. 1753 N. TOWNSON *Ganger, Sore Throat* 28 [She] was seized... in the Evening with a Distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling Night. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. vi. 111 A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of distaste for the foreign comestibles.

2. Disinclination, dislike; (moderate) aversion, disgust, or repugnance.

1598 FLORIO, [see sense 1]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 3 (1673) 8 Make application of our knowledge, to give ourselves repose and contentment, not distaste or repining. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 To raise a general distast in all men against the Government. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 17 Besides in wicked men there are sometimes distastes of vice. 1660 R. CORE *Power & Subj.* 59 For there is no native who is not in distaste with some body. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 455 Which gave the ships company, such a distaste of Clipperton. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 252 The Moors... have a distaste for the proselytes when made. a 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* II. 5 Their predilections and distastes. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 5 An aversion more resembling a distaste than a conviction.

† 3. Unpleasantness; annoyance, discomfort. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro. With these distastes, to take thy sacred lines. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Prosperity is not without many Feares and Distastes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 2 There are so many Gratifications attend this publick sort of Obscurity, that some little Distastes I daily receive have lost their Anguish.

† 4. Offence, cause of offence or dislike. *Obs.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 21 b, Court-Parasites... do labor upon the last distast that is offered, to procure an utter dislike. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 156 To

avoids giving distaste in not removing their Hats. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 280 At which Bishop Cheney took such distast, 1731 RApE *Helen* 24 note, Achilles would not go to battle for some distaste Agamemnon had given him.

† 5. Mutual aversion, estrangement, difference, quarrel. *Obs.*

1621 Sir W. ASTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 152 The King and his ministers have taken some distast. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 This was the only difference and distaste betwixt Cherisophus and Xenophon during this whole journey. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 38 They say he murdered himself... because of some distast betwixt his master and him. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 433 All civil and quiet... No noise, nor appearance of distaste.

Distaste (dis-tāst), *v.* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 distast. [f. DIS-6 + TASTE v.: prob. orig. an English rendering of *It. (dis)agustare*, or OF. *desgouter*; see Florio and Cotgr. In sense 5 used as f. DIS-7a + TASTE sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To dislike the taste of, have no taste for, disrelish (food, drink, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 214 The tongue distasteth all things even of most pleasant relish. 1615 LATIAM *Falconry* (1633) 104 If you finde her any whit to distaste the water, then put into it... sugar-candie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 144 It... may be given... to any that distast physicke, in their milke. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 433 Distasting wholesome meat well dressed.

2. To have or conceive a mental distaste for or repugnance to (anything); to regard with aversion or displeasure; to have no taste for, disrelish, dislike.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. xxxv. (1714) 98 These do by fits her Fantasie possess; But she distastes them all within a while. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. iv. i. l. (1651) 363 The Romans distasted them so much that they were often banished out of their city. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 216 He was sorry that an established doctrine of the Church should be so distasted. 1806 FOSBER *Ess.* iii. 33 [He] should distaste the society of this class. 1803 STEVENSON *Catrina* 60 A man... whom I distasted at the first look, as we distaste a ferret or an earwig.

† b. with *obj. cl.* or *infin. phr.* *Obs.*

1596 DRAVON *Legends* III. 607 Who was so dull, that did not then distaste, That thus the King His Nobles should neglect? 1621 in L. Bacon *Genesis* vs. *New Eng. Ch.* (1824) xvi. 350 That you sent no lading in the ship is... worthy distasted. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 161 How doe we abhorre and distast, to think him opprobriously debased.

† 3. To offend the taste of; to disgust, nauseate.

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold.* Age II. Wks. 1874 II. 22 This meal distasteth my stomach. 1611 Lyeon... feast vs. *New Eng. Ch.* (1824) xvi. 350 That you sent no lading in the ship is... worthy distasted. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 161 How doe we abhorre and distast, to think him opprobriously debased.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To offend the taste; to cause disgust. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 327 Poysons, Which at the first are scarce found to distaste. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Then lest his many cherries should distast, Some other fruit he brings than he brought last. 1643 5 Years K. James in *Seckel Hart.* *Mit.* (1793) 30 Poisons, that neither discolour nor distaste.

4. *trans.* To excite the dislike or aversion of; to be distasteful to; to displease, offend; *pass.* to be displeased or offended (*with*, *at*).

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Suitors are so distasted with delacies, and abuses. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 120 Yet loth in anything to distaste the King. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 24 Oct. The Prince was distasted with my discourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 35. I have sometimes however been very much distasted at this way of writing. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman.* *Vade M.* II. p. xiii. The Apostle... avoids the saying any thing that might distaste the Corinthians. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanai.* vi. 292 No enormity can distaste or alarm him. 1893 PALL Mall G. 18 Jan. 274 Threats and demonstrations so violent as to distaste the sympathies of many.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To cause displeasure or offence; to be distasteful. *Obs.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas.* *Belshul's Resene* i. 21 Great-gracious Lady, let it not distaste That Ividh made not... more haste To kissee your hands. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Coriuth* i. ii. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. A vij. If any thing that's good I' th' Book you see, Ascribe to God; but what distastes, to mee.

† 5. *trans.* To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of; to render distasteful or tasteless. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 123 Her braineskie raptures Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrell. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 390 It is inough to sowre & to distaste the whole lump of our deuotions. 1646 J. HALL *Poem Pref.* Neither am I solicitous how they savour... and these I give over as already distasted. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* *Deuter.* xxviii. 15 If it distaste not his dought, or empty his basket.

Hence Dista'sting *vbl. sb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 377 For a light surfet, or a small dist-tasting. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 280 Suffer anything through... Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings.

Dista'sted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Disrelished, disliked. † b. Deprived of taste, tasteless, insipid (*obs.*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 362 To fight under so distasted a commander. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 15 To be spectators of these misnaken and distasted vanities.

2. Disgusted, offended; affected with nausea, disgust, or dislike.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* *Diazins* 143 In the care Of the distasted Pope. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1749) 4 Weak, windy, distasted Stomachs. 1723 PORE *Lett.* 16 E. Blount 27 June, The Spleenful, Ambitious, Discas'd, Distasted... Souls which this World affords.





1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 126 Let us talk of these things over a glass of nectar, without distemper and without prejudice. 1850 BLACKIE *Ætology* I. 30 Like evil brass, his deep distemper he shall show by dints of trial.

4. Deranged or disordered condition of the body or mind (formerly regarded as due to disordered state of the humours); ill health, illness, disease.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. ii. 28 Any madnesse... seem'd but tameness, civility, and patience, to this his distemper he is in now. 1602—*Jam. n.* ii. 55 Your sonnes distemper. 1608 PR. OF WALES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 93, I am glad to have heard of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> recovery, before I understood of your distemper by the heat of the weather. 1605 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* x. 176(3) 289, I was confined by distemper to my bed. a. 1716 SOUTH (J.), It argues sickness and distemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored. In answer to the flat of his word. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nk-cap* 278 Eccentricity Nowise amounting to distemper.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A disorder, a disease, an ailment (of body or mind).

1648 BOYLE *Scraps. Love Ep. Ded.* (1660) 3 My sight... is still so impair'd by a distemper in my eyes. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 18 All distempers of the mind, are, as I conceive, high madness. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 p. 11 He was extremely afflicted with the Gout, and set his Foot upon the Ground with the Caution and Dignity which accompany that Distemper. 1756 NICHOLSON *Co. Tour* II. 104 The mineral waters of this place are famous for curing many distempers. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 274 A contagious distemper raged among his troops. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 131 The cloister breeds a family of mental distempers, elsewhere unheard of. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 392 There is one topic peremptorily forbidden to all well-bred... mortals, namely their distempers.

c. *spec.* A disease of dogs, characterized by catarrh, cough, and loss of strength. Also applied to various other diseases of animals.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 686 Dr. Barker's Method of treating the Distemper among Cows. 1782 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 64 The distemper makes dreadful havoc with whelps at their walks. 1816 TOWNSE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 28 What is commonly denominated 'The Distemper' in Horses, proves generally to be a Catarrh. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Edgeworth* 22 Sept. in *Lockhart*, That fatal disorder proper to the canine race called par excellence, the distemper. 1887 *Times* 1 Feb. 9/6 Swine fever... being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper [etc.].

† d. Intoxication. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 54 If little faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink'd at. 1607 DREWILL'S *Arraign.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mnh.) III. 55 Such plenty of wine as to cause distemper. 1650 FULLER *Pigrah* x. xlii. 279 Drunkards... in the fits of their distemper.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Derangement, disturbance, or disorder (*esp.* in a state or body politic). (Now always with allusion to sense 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 3 (1673) 30 Here... is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* lxxviii. 448 In these sad times of our Civil Distempers. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* title-p. An Endeavour is used to discover the present Politick Distemper of our own [Kingdom]. 1777 BURKE *Let. A. Affairs Amer.* Wks. III. 149 All struggle rather inflamed than lessened the distemper of the publick councils. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 404 The distempers of the state were such as required an extraordinary remedy.

**Distemper**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Painting.* [*f.* DISTEMPER *v.* <sup>2</sup>, after 16th c. F. *destremppe*, mod. F. *détrempe* in same sense, *f. des-*, *détremper*: see DISTEMPER *v.* <sup>2</sup>.]

1. A method of painting, in which the colours are mixed with some glutinous substance soluble in water, as yolk of egg mixed with water, etc., executed usually upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum (*distemper-ground*): mostly used in scene-painting, and in the internal decoration of walls. Chiefly in such phrases as 'painting' or 'to paint in distemper' (lt. *pingere a tempera*).

1632 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xlii. (1634) 141 He wrought in distemper (as we call it) or wet with size, sixe histories of patient Job, wherein are many excellent figures. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Painting in Distemper, or size... hath been ancientlier in use than that which is in oil colours. 1666 PEVENS *Diary* (1679) VI. 4 There saw my picture of Greenwith finished to my very great content, though this manner of distemper do make the figures not so pleasing as in oyle. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1769) 44 They glued a linen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in distemper. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 216 Nor is there any strength in the shadows of the drapery, a defect that usually attends painting in fresco and distemper. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 221/2 *Distemper*, an inferior kind of colouring used for both internal and external walls... instead of oil colour, being a cheap substitute. ... Scene painting is executed in distemper. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Orig.* (1863) 108 A small picture in distemper on panel. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 75 Oil-pictures are frequently executed partly in tempera, or as it is now called, distemper—in other words, water-colours.

2. Also applied to the pigment prepared for this process, and to the ground on which it is executed. In *House-painting*, whitening mixed with size and water, with which 'ceilings are generally done; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered' (Gwillt).

1837 [see 1]. 1839 W. B. S. TAYLOR in *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v. 220 The time required for priming, may be shortened... by making the first and second couches with

distemper... let the last couch be merely oil, which has become viscous by exposure to the air; this will penetrate the distemper, and render it quite pliant. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* iv. 229/1 *note*, Cobalt, raw umber, and white make a magnificent grey, both in oil-colours and in distemper (powder-colours mixed with size).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *distemper-brush*, *-colour*, *-painting*, *-piece*; *distemper-ground*: see 1 above. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 221/2 Paper stainers employ distemper colour in printing and staining papers for walls. 1839 W. B. S. TAYLOR in *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v. 218 In the commencement of the art the canvasses were prepared like the panels with distemper grounds. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is. It.* II. 242 Frescoes on the walls or distemper-pieces on the fixed altars. 1874 R. ST. JOHN TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 26 You pass out of pure water-painting into distemper-painting.

† **Distemperance**, *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *destemprance*, *-tremprance* temperance (13th c. in Godef.) = med. L. *distemperantia* (Dn Cange), *f. dis-*, Dis- + L. *temperantia* TEMPERANCE.]

1. *gen.* Improper proportioning or mingling (of elements).

1340 *Ayeb.* 153 Ase to be bodye of man cometh alle eueles nor be destemprage of bise uour qualites ome of bise uour humours: azenne of be herte of be manne cometh alle be vices and alle be zennes be be distemperance of bise beawes.

2. Of the air, climate, weather: Imperateness, inclemency; = DISTEMPERATURE 1.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 97-8 Pat be vttereste bark [of trees] is put ayenis the destemprance of be heuene, as a defendour. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 60 Tempest and alle distemperance of weder. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. 336 And this yere fell great dystemperance of weyther. 1558 ANP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 52, I would wish ye were not much stirring abroad in the distemperance of the air. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* ix. (1599) 382 It was hard for him to remaine there, both for the want of victuals, and distemperance of the time, winter approaching.

3. Disturbance of 'humour', temper, or mind; = DISTEMPER *sb.* 3.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam.* Ep. 161 For any distemperance that may greuee you, or maye happen to anger you. 1602 DANIEL *Musophilus* cii. ff. this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, uncomprehending, disdain.

4. Distempered condition (of the 'humours', etc.); bodily or mental disorder, ailment.

1529 MORE *Conf. agat.* Trib. ii. Wks. 1166/2 The dystemperance of either other, engendreth some tyme the distemperance of both swayne [soul and body]. 1573 ANP. PARKER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 268 My oyl distemperance and infirmite of bodye. 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 128 When moisture is all wasted, a man falleth into a cold and dry distemperance, and finally thereby brought to his death. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 Stomacks... subject to vomiting through the distemperance of choler.

5. Lack or absence of moderation; excess, immoderation; *spec.* excess in drinking or other indulgence, imtemperance.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. ii. 116 Certis so doþ distemperance to feble men, bat ne mowen nat wastle azeins þe vices. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxviii. (1495) 139 The hondes hen drye by distemperance of heate and excess that wasteth the moystrure. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 18 To lufe in sic distemperance. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* ii. 26 Allis thowowe distemperance of the bodye used the day before. 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 178 Superfluity and distemperance of drinke. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cii. (1636) 100 The stomack is weak by distemperance of heat.

**Distemperate**, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad. med.* L. *distemperatus* not properly proportioned, mingled, regulated, or ordered, immoderate, excessive (said of the weather, the bodily humours, etc.), *f.* Dis- + L. *temperatus* tempered, proportioned, regulated, temperate, *pa. ppl.* of *temperare* to TEMPER.]

† 1. Of the air or elements: Not temperate, not so tempered or regulated as to be conducive to health and comfort; excessive in some respect; inclement, stormy, unwholesome. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxii. (1495) 179 Flesche moost defendyth the rydge for dystemperat ayre. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits xv. (1596) 264 Any temperat or distemperat region. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 90, I have endeavoured in these distemperate times to hold up my spirits, and to steer them steadily... Now, alas! the storm grows too sturdy for the pilot.

† 2. Of the bodily 'humours': Not properly tempered; disordered through excess or deficiency of some constituent; hence, of bodily or mental condition, etc., disordered, out of order; diseased, out of health; ill-conditioned. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin.* *Physick* viii. 35 There remaineth yet somewhat of that distemperate trouble in the blood. 1604 J. BURGESS in W. GORELL *Brick Annot.* (1606) 73 The Conscience soyled, is like a distemperate Locke, that no Key will open. 1654 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xxiv. § 4. 238 When they could not answer his reasons... though most offensive to their distemperate humor. 1623 WONDROEHE *Marroo Fr. Tongue* 295 (T) Thou hast thy brain distempered, and out of rule. 1626 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 17. 133 Is it possible there can be (even to the most distemperate palate) any such sweetness in it.

3. Passing the bounds of moderation; immoderate, excessive; inordinate, imtemperate; = DISTEMPERED 5. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb) 230 When I amid mine ease did fall to such distemperate fits. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1677) 1. 142 In over much and distemperate gormandize.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* t. (1661) 118 How can this distemperate sorrow procure your lost friend? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 38 Against it Thomas Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parr's Chirurg.* xxii. iv. (1678) 492 Humors putrefie either from fullness... or by distemperate excess. 1847 BUSHELL *Chr. Nur.* ii. iii. (1861) 276 A distempered or distemperate life.

† **Distemperate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* ppl. stem of med. L. *distemperare*: see DISTEMPER *v.* <sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To affect with distemper; to disorder, disease.

1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 h. It doth signifie that the lunges be out of order, and dystemperated. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourt. Beasts* (1658) 440 An extrem... inflammation and burning through all the parts of the body, which doth greatly distemperate and vex the same.

† **Distemperately**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* DISTEMPERATE *a.* + *-ly* 2. (In 5 also *dysatem*, *f.* ATTEMPERATELY).] In a distemperate manner; immoderately, intemperately, excessively.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. xix.* lii. (1495) 893 Hete and coldnesse passyth not dystemperately the fyrste gree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 He wold not forbode them that wold edifye of that he sawe them not doo it dysatemperately. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 49 Distemperately hote. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 117 Not distemperately importuning them with Conjuracions.

**Distemperature** (*distemp'ratūra*). Now *rare* and *arch.* [*f.* med. L. type \**distemperatūra* (= OF. *destemprure*): cf. DISTEMPERATE and TEMPERATURE.] Distemperate or distempered condition.

1. A condition of the air or elements not properly tempered for human health and comfort; evil, deranged, or extreme 'temperature' (in the earlier sense of this word, including all atmospheric states); inclemency, unwholesomeness.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xxvi. The temperature or distemperature of the regions. 1584 PELLE *Arraign.* *Paris* v. Wood Where neither storm nor suns distemperature Have power to hurt by cruel heat or cold. 1638 RAWLEY *Tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 Surely their clothing is excellent good against the distemperatures of the weather. 1665 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 This distemperature by storms of Wind and Rain turns Summer into Winter. 1677 HALT. *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 214 The same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil. 1860 TRENCU *Serm.* *Westm. Abb.* v. 4 Henceforth... exposed to the sharp and wintry blais and all those distemperatures of the air.

2. Disordered or distempered condition of the 'humours', or of the body; disorder, ailment.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* i. ii. (1541) 3 To knowe the distemperature these sygnes following wold be considered. 1582 HESFER *Secr. Phisic.* v. i. 1 Sicknesse or infirmite is no other thyng then a distemperature of humours in the bodies of Creatures. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 82 At her heeles a huge infectious troope Of pale distemperatures. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. lii. This adventitious melancholy... is caused by a hot and dry distemperature. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 458 A distemperature of the brain, and blood and spirits. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Suckers are another Distemperature of trees arising from the tree itself. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 14 The effects of watching and the distemperature of an over-laboured brain.

3. Disturbance of mind or temper.

1571 GOLDBING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 9, I wote not what distemperature had kindled up a sorte of leawd loyterers against mee. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 40 Thou art vproused with some distemperature. 1633 MARMION *Five Companion* iv. vi, *Spr.* I hear she is run mad. *Aur.* Is, and the cause of her distemperature is the reproach you put upon her honour. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 518 What I uttered through the distemperature of my passion. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxvii, Durward... found the latter in a state of choleric distemperature. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xxxiii. 8 A mere dream and distemperature.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Derangement, disturbance, disorder (of society, the state, etc.). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* viii. 103 Since the Worlds distemperature is such. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The distemperature of the time was such, as no sword could cure it. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 147 A curious clocke; which by the distemperature of one wheele, grows distempered in every one. 1711 SMARTHE *Chron.* v. iii. (1737) III. 321 In the present Distemperatures... Partys are no good Registers of the Actions of the adverse Side.

5. Immoderation, excess (*esp.* of heat or cold; cf. 1); excess in drinking or other indulgence, imtemperateness, imtemperance.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 3b, Nothing... better... Taketh away distemperature of heate... then a dulce or pleasant Bath. 1605 BLONDY *Ek. C.* It shamed him not (after his distemperatures abroad) to bring queanes home with him. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kind. & Countess*. 105 Princes... following ill counsell and youthful distemperature. 1875 LOWELL *Old Elm* *Poet.* Wks. 180 IV. 82 The track it left seems less of fire than light, Cold but to such as love distemperature.

**Distempered** (*distemp'rad*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DISTEMPER *v.* <sup>1</sup> + *-ed*; *perh.* *immed.* *ad.* OF. *distempré* immoderate, excessive, deranged, or med. L. *distemperatus* DISTEMPERATE.]

† 1. Of the weather, air, etc.: Not temperate; inclement; = DISTEMPERATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Engelad* xii. 46 Consideringe the wynter that is alle dystempered. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Situat maist comodiously fra distemprit ayr and corrupt infectione. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits xiv. (1595) 241 They inhabit places distempered, where men become... ill conditioned. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyb.* i. 4 Muse, leaue the wayward Mount to his distempered beate.

† 2. Of the bodily humours; = DISTEMPERATE 2. Hence, disturbed in humour, temper, or feelings; out of humour, vexed, troubled. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 21 Once more to-day well met, distemper'd Lords. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 272 His hasty distempered humour would breed great troubles in the State. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad.* Pr. ii. 136 The happy atmosphere of his distempered humour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 131 From this distempered breast. Adam. Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewed. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. Why should the distemper'd Scold Attempt to blacken Men?

3. Disordered, diseased, affected with a distemper. a. physically.

1440 *Gearydes* (E. E. T. S.) 766 So sodenly. All distemper'd and out of colour cleene. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ciii. I, sick withal. . . thither hied, a sad distemper'd guest, But found no cure. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things*, *Vitiated Spirit* 271 When . . . reading, she was fain to sit the distempered eye, and employ only the other. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) i. iv. § 2 Sick and distempered People. 1784 COWPER *Yask* iii. 415 What is weak, Distemper'd, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age. 1825 WATKINSON *Wand. S. Amer.* ii. iii. 192 The insects which have already formed a lodgement in the distempered tree.

b. Mentally disordered, insane. Of persons (*obs.* or *arch.*); their brain, mind, fancy, feelings, actions, etc.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. v. § 7 Speeches uttered in heat of distempered affection. 1637 C. HERBERT *Temple, Familie* v. Griets without a noise. . . speak. . . louder, then distemper'd fears. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 208 To a Distempered brain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 807 Distemper'd, discontented thoughts. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) ii. 638 One Thomas, a distempered man. . . was ordered to be sent to Bedlam for a madman. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 82 ¶ The Lives of most Men are but distempered Dreams. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 iii. l. 261 His books, which his distempered imagination represented to him as alive. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 82 As if the Warbler. . . Upbraid his distempered folly. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. There they seized him—a distemper'd man. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. xxv. 283 The visions of a distempered fancy. 1857 H. REED *Leat. Eng. Poets* li. xiv. 166 The darkened and distempered genius of Byron.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Disordered, deranged, distracted, out of joint.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 15 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule. a. 1628 PRESTON *Serm. def. his Majesty* (1630) 18 We are wont to lay aside cracked vessels, and distemper'd watches as unusefull. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* Ep. 2 The . . . difficulties under which this distemper'd Kingdom is now groaning. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 17 Such an irregular distemper'd world. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 414 Those distemper'd times.

† 5. Immoderate, inordinate, intemperate; = DISTEMPERATE 3. *Obs.*

1285 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 152/2 Verie temperat and modest, seldome or neuer in anie distemper'd or extraordinarie cholier. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 121 He must answer for his own distemper'd language. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 [He] died through distemper'd drinking.

† 6. Of metal: Deprived of 'temper'. *Obs. rare.* 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 446 Common annealed, or distemper'd steel.

Hence *Distemper'dly adv.*; *Distemper'dness*.

a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxxiv. (1640) 181 We must pray to God for such a measure of wisdom and patience, that crosses may not work so distemper'dly upon us. 1649 ST. *Trials*, *F. Lilburne* (R.), The distemper'dness and inuenom'dness of spirit which is within you. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 257 Nature. . . will not suffer such eyes to look distemper'dly on her works.

† *Distemper'd*, *ppl. a. 2* *Obs.* [f. DISTEMPER *v. 2*]

1. Diluted; weakened or impaired by dilution. (In quot. 1621 app. = Badly mixed or tempered. More or less influenced by DISTEMPERO *ppl. a. 1*)

1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Serm.* (1847) 72 If it be laid with 'untemper'd', or 'distemper'd mortar', all will be naught. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 The Clove. . . in the mornie a pale greene, in the meridian a distemper'd red. 1743 LAUD & Country *Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 106 Great Quantities of distemper'd Beers, Ales, and other Liquors.

2. Painted in distemper.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 23 Sept. 1/3 Colour rooms. . . with fine blue. . . or any other distemper'd colours.

*Distemperer. rare.* [f. DISTEMPER *v. 2* + -ER 1.] One who paints in distemper.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 10 Our brave distemperer.

*Distemp'ring:* see under DISTEMPER *v. 1* and 2.

† *Distemperment. Obs.* [f. DISTEMPER *v. 1* + -MENT. (OF had *distemperment* = *mélange*.)] Distemper'd condition (of the air, or humours).

1584 HESTER *Ser. Phiorav.* iii. lxiii. 87 Indispositions that come through distemperment of humours. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, *Lusoria* xxiv. (1709) 584 Some sulphurous Spirit sent By the torne Air's distemperment.

† *Distemperure. Obs.* [a. OF. *destemperure*, -*tempre* (Godef.), ad. L. type \**distemperatūra*; see DISTEMPER *v. 1* and -URE.] = DISTEMPERATURE. 1. Distemper'd condition (of the elements, humours); = DISTEMPERATURE 1, 2.

1287 TREVISIA *Uiget* (Rolls) VI. 31 [In Paradise] here is noon distemperure [nulla intemperia].

2. Intemperance, immoderation; = DISTEMPERATURE 5.

c. 1380 WELCH *Set. Wks.* III. 156 So, as temperure of iche bodily ping schulde norische a mon, distemperure berinne may be calde glotorye.

† *Distemp're, a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *destemp're* = L. *distemperatūs* pa. ppl.] = DISTEMPERED.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be distemp're and quakif for ire.

*Distenant* (distenant), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.]. *trans.* To deprive of a tenant or occupier. So *Dis-tenant'd ppl. a.*, deprived of a tenant; unoccupied.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 8 Emeric vnder-foot souldier had a distenant'd tun, as Diogenes had his tub to sleepe in. 1876 FARRAR *Marib.* *Serm.* xxiii. 211 The darkened and unspiritual intellect, may distenant creation of its God.

*Distend* (distend), *v.* [ad. L. *distend-ēre* to stretch asunder or out, swell out, extend, f. Dis- 1 + *tend-ēre* to stretch. Cf. F. *distendre* (Paré, 16th c.) in sense 3.]

† 1. *trans.* To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend; to spread out at full length or breadth. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 Mastik & be white of an ey medlid togidere. . . distende it vpon a cloob & leie it on be place. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. lxxx. As this sweet Prince distended lay. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN *the Holy Cr.* 101 God coming from Heauen. . . to take humane flesh, to distend his imperial robe vpon man. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 11 Those. . . which keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended, one 4th part longer. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* i. 43 Like. . . the alternate movement of the distended legs of a pair of compasses.

fig. 1650 HOWELL *tr. Giraff's Hist. Revolut.* Naples 82 The Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the people for an accord. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Vall's Trav. E. India* 126 The King's discourse. . . was distended to divers things.

† b. To stretch or extend beyond measure; to strain; to draw out of joint, to rack. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. *r. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 341/2 When anye mans Arme, or Legge is distended or else writhede. [Rendered 'out of ioynte' in the 'Exposition of wordes' on the flyleaf]. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 293 Stiff in denial, as the law appoints, On engines they distend their tortur'd joints.

† 2. *intr.* To stretch out, extend; to spread out or abroad. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* ii. 135 Seauen ranks of Pikes. . . which did distend in length from the vaward to the rearward. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Leaves long and small, distending into many branches.

3. *trans. spec.* To stretch out any hollow thing, so as to enlarge its surface and capacity; to swell out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder or an orifice with elastic sides; to expand, dilate by stretching.

1640 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 246 Giving her Children too much meat, that distended their stomachs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 130 The Warmth distends the Chineses. *Past.* ix. 41 May thy Cows their burdened Bags distend. 1794 SIR LAURENCE *Wks. Nat.* li. 21 When persons are immediately affected by lightning, their lungs are found distended. 1846 ELLIS *Ellis Marib.* i. 164 The veins of their faces and legs seem distended.

*Transf.* and *fig.* 1745 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1932 How such ideas of th' Almighty's pow'r. . . distend the thought Of feeble mortals! 1824 DUDON *Libr. Comp.* 558 To distend it into three bulky tomes.

4. *intr.* To increase in bulk by internal stretching or swelling; to swell out, expand.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 573 Now his heart Distends with pride. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Donn. Annusm.* 135 The bladder will distend. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Praries* 247, I could see his veins swell and his nostrils distend with indignation. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* ii. iv. § 4. 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on desiccation.

Hence *Distending vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* n. xxiv. Two parted Walls. . . with wide distending space. *Ibid.* v. li. Stuffs. . . Fit for distending or compression. 1823 ELLIS *Mem. J. Gordon* 77 The distending force of the water.

*Distended* (distend'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] a. Spread out or extended in space; spread abroad; stretched. b. Dilated, expanded.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xii. That mighty Familie, The faire distended stock of Nevilles kind. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. B ij b, I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 483 The still distended Udders. 1795 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 43 The huntsman, with distended cheek, Can make his instrument of music speak. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 109 The boat resembled a huge sea-bird, casting diamonds from its distended pinions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 This enclosed in the distended envelope furnished by the ovule, is the pea.

Hence *Distend'dly adv.*, in a distended or extended manner; extensively.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 121 A pinch taken with a dainty finger and thumb, the other three fingers distend'dly bent.

*Distender. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who distends; an expander.

1831 *Examiner* 4/5 Not a retailer, even of anecdotes, he is a distender of them.

† *Distendible, a. Obs.* Also 7 -able. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being distended; distensible.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5137 The Veins only of plants being the parts probably distendable. 1737 *Ibid.* *Littleria* III. 350 Distensible, and ductile under the Hammer.

*Distensibility* (distensibili-ty). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being distensible; capability of being distended or stretched asunder.

1757 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 355 As to the integuments and membranes of the body, their great distensibility is well known. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 667 Qualities of . . . distensibility and contractility. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 408 India-rubber cloth-loses in part its distensibility in very cold countries.

*Distensible* (distensibl'), *a.* [f. L. *distens-* ppl. stem of *distend-ēre* to DISTEND + -IBLE.] Capable of being distended or dilated by stretching.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 576 The tendinous zones are distensible. 1858 CARPENTER *Fig. Phys.* § 170 The bark is sufficiently distensible to admit of the increase of the . . . stems. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 654/1 (*Ichthyol.*) A wide gullet and distensible stomach.

† *Distensile, a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, on L. type \**distensilis*.] = DISTENSIBLE.

1728 STUART *Muscular Motion* ii. 27 in *Phil. Trans.* XL. If the vessel be distensile, it will distend it. *Ibid.* iii. 43 Carried on inextensile and distensile blood-vessels.

*Distension* (distensjon). Also 7 -tion. [ad. L. *distension-em*, var. of *distension-em*, n. of action from *distend-ēre* to DISTEND; perh. immed. a. F. *distension* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out.

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 239 If a horse be weary, it is not safe to let him drinke. . . except he first stale; for in such cases followeth distension. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 71 Able to containe or keepe downe windie distensions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 36 All great Distensions are attended with Pain for a considerable time. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 (1810) 160 Tubes. . . kept in a state of perpetual distension by the fluid they enclose. 1850 B. LAYLOR *Elaborado* xxi. (1862) 215 The large sails. . . motionless in their distension.

2. The action of stretching longitudinally, straightening out, or placing at full length; extension; straining, racking. *Now Obs. or rare.*

a. 1645 BEAUM. & FL. *Double Marriage* iii. iii. The rack has spoil'd her; the distensions of those parts have stopp'd all fruitfulness. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxvi. 79 A. Reference to the Distention of all his Members upon the Tree. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimina* (1877) V. i. 230 The alternate distension and contraction of the line.

† b. Stretching asunder or apart. *Obs. rare.* 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 36 Our Leggs do labour more in Elevation then in Distension.

*Distensive* (distensiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *distens-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Capable of distending or being distended; distensible.

1836 SMART, *Distensive*, that may be distended. 1846 WORCESTER, *Distensive*, that distends or may be distended.

† *Distent, sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *distentus* (u-stem) a stretching out, distending, f. ppl. stem of *distend-ēre* to DISTEND.] Stretching out; out-stretched extent; distension; breadth.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 34 The wide distent of these tumors, fed from many secret veins. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. x. § 4 The fronts of the two Armies were so unequal in distent. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 32 [To] be distended one fourteenth part. . . which addition of distent will confer much to their Beauty. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 6 Poland is of very vast distent.

*Distent* (distent'), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *distent-u*, pa. ppl. of *distend-ēre*. Commonly used as a p. pple., = DISTENDED, on the analogy of such contracted pa. pples. as *sent*, *spent*.]

† 1. Stretched out at full length or breadth; extended. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 5 Great heapes of gold that never could be spent; Of which some were ride owre. . . others were new driven, and distent into great Ingowes and to wedges square. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratrieide* ii. 296 (MS.) Thus murmur'd Earth's first-born. . . Distent upon the ground.

2. Expanded by stretching; swollen out.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* (R.). The bright Latona. . . her womb distent, With the great burden that by Jove she with bare. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 145 The big clouds with vernal showers distent. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bew-lur* 560 Nostrils. . . now distent, now contracted.

† *Distent, v. Obs.* [f. L. *distent-* ppl. stem of *distend-ēre*.] = DISTEND. (Perhaps only in p. pple. *distent* = prec.)

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 The intrels. . . distent, or stretched out by the thynges conceiv'd. 1720 W. GINSEY *Farrier's Dispens.* iii. i. App. (1734) 64 When the Stomack is moderately distent. *Ibid.* li. 255. 1729 Brain being. . . filled and distent. *Ibid.* xi. 19. 1739 *Collect. Miss. Lett. fr. Bistof's Jm.* (1722) II. 19. 1743 distent Thigh.

*Distention*, var. form of DISTENSION.

*Dist'er:* see DISTER *v.*

† *Distermine, v. Obs.* [f. L. *distermine*.] p. pple. stem of *distermine* to mark off by boundaries; f. Dis- 1 + *terminare* to bound, mark off; see TERMINATE *v.*]

*trans.* To separate as a boundary docs; to divide by a boundary; to bound, divide. Hence *Disterminating ppl. a.*

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* 8 (The sands) clearly quited, disterminated, and relegated themselves from his [his sea's] inflated capriciousness. . . of playing the Dictator over them. 1641 CORVAY *Credulitas* 441 This noble Rhene. . . the fairer river of all Germany, which it distermineateth from France. 1654-62 HEVLIN *Cannogr.* Intro. (1674) 134 A ridge of Hills. . . distermineating Colchis from Armenia. 1675 BOYLE





b. *fig.*  
 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 5 There is some soule of goodness in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out.  
 c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix. What potions have I drunk of Siren teares, Distill'd from limbeckes fowl as hell within.  
 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 350 A man distill'd Out of our Vertues.  
 1793 *Chron.* in *Spirit. Pub. Jnrls.* (1799) i. 177 Books and papers were seized, that treason might be distilled out of them. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* to F. M. K. 6 Old saws, Distill'd from some worm-canker'd homily. 1862 MEYERLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xlii. 34 The essence which the wisest of the Romans had distilled from the records of Greek philosophy.

6. *intr.* To become vaporized and then condensed into liquid; to undergo distillation; to drop, pass, or condense from the still. *To distill over*: to pass over in the form of vapour which again condenses into a liquid.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Make a fier aboute þe pott þat is aboute þe erpe & þere vole distille oile into þe pott þat is binepe. 1771 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Than Oyle and Water wyth Water shall distyll. 1641 FRENCHE *Distill.* i. (1651) 35 The oyle which first distills... must be kept a part. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 265 The acid... distills unaltered at 248° Fahrenheit. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 104 At this strength the acid distills over unchanged. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The liquid... distills over in a state of purity.

*fig.* 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Religion* (Arb.) 425 The outward Peace of the Church, Distilleth into Peace of Conscience.

† *T. trans.* To melt, dissolve (*lit.* and *fig.*).

*Obs.*  
 c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Editor's Pref. My lord, distilde by kynde nature Thruh besy age... To such waykenesse he myght no more endure, But feel so in his grave. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dialog upon Troubles* x. Melt thee, distill thee, turne to wax or snow. a. 1710 ADDISON (J.) Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.

[Cf. SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 204 *Op.* distilled, *Fol.* bestill'd.]  
 + **Distill**, **distill**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.*] A vessel used in distillation; a still.

1822 BENWICK *Mem.* 74 Jars, retorts and distills.  
 + **Distill-house**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. stem of DISTIL v.*] A house constructed for the business of distilling, a distilling-house.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 In Old-street is a very convenient Distill-House to be Lett. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6202/4 A Distill-House, and Backs for working Molasses. 1790 J. B. MORETON *West India Isl.* 55 The generality... think attention to the distill-house a menial part of plantership. 1807 tr. *Goode's Trav.* III. 77 Distill-houses for brandy and other spirits.

**Distillable** (distil'lab'l), *a. (sb.)* [*f. DISTIL v.* + *-ABLE*; cf. *F. distillable* (16th c. in Littré).]

*A. adj.* Capable of being distilled (*lit.* and *fig.*).  
 1611 CORNAR. *Distillable*, distillable; fit or apt to be distilled. a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 225 (R.) Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distilled concretes. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 246 Distillable alcohol. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iii. (1872) 91 Two... octavos; stray copies of which... may one day become distillable into a drop of History.

† *B. sb.* Something that may be distilled. *Obs.*  
 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 Which... gives, amongst other distillables, that fetid effymematick oyl.

**Distillage** (distil'edz), *rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-AGE* 3.] The process or product of distilling.  
 1877 LANIER *Poems*, *Stirrup-cup* 5 David to thy distillage went.

† **Distillant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*a. F. distillant*, pr. pple. of *distiller*, or ad. *L. distillant-em*, pr. pple. of *distillare* to DISTILL.] Distilling.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vii. 70 Viht mony salt teyris distillant doune fra hyr piteous eye. 1606 J. HYND *Elioso Libidinoso* 56 Watering the garden... of her face with dew from his distillant eyes.

**Distillate** (distil'tā), *sb.* [*ad. L. distillāt-us*, pa. pple. of *distillare*.] That which is distilled (see DISTIL v. 5); a product of distillation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 44 If the water be distilled, and if the distillate be tested for ammonia. 1869 *Advocate* 15 Dec. The more rapidly the distillate is sent over the better it will be. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 97 For the purposes of producing coal-tar distillates. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. viii. 135 Their drink is the pure distillate of the skies.

**Distillation** (distil'at-jən). Also 6-8 destillation. [*ad. L. de-, distillation-em*, n. of action *f. de-, distillare* to DISTILL; cf. *F. distillation* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] The action of distilling or fact of being distilled.

1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop; gentle dropping or falling. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

14... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 My blode alle spilt by distillation. 1623 COKERAM. *Distillation*, a dropping. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* i. 4 This seed thus sown, is water'd with the dew of heaven, with the distillations of the Divine grace and blessing. 1833 CHALMERS *Count. Alan* (1833) I. iv. 181 Cause distillation within the soul of the waters of bitterness.

† 2. *Pathol.* A delusion of rheum; a catarrh. *Obs.*  
 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 78a, Destillation is a droppynge doune of a lygyude mater out of the head, and fallynge eyther in 10 the mouth, or in to the nosethilles, or in to the eyes. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 217 Distillations from the head, commonly called rheumes. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 270 The Horre... is subject unto the distillation in his throat or parts thereabout. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Dilectum* *Horses* 183 If the neck suffers by a Distillation or Deluxion of Humours. a. 1755 G.

WEST *Triumphs Gout* (Seager), Through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour and bitter distillation force their way.

3. The action of converting any substance or constituent of a substance into vapour by means of heat, and of again condensing this by refrigeration into the liquid form, by means of an alembic, retort and receiver, or a still and refrigerator; the extraction of the spirit, essence, or essential oil of any substance by the evaporation and condensation of its liquid solution; and, in a more generalized sense, the operation of separating by means of fire, and in closed vessels, the volatile parts of any substance from the fixed parts, in order to the collection of the products.

As shown by the etymology, the original application is to substances of which the distillates are condensed drop by drop into the liquid form; whether for the purpose of extracting the more volatile part of a substance, or of concentrating or purifying a volatile substance such as water by freeing it from matter held in suspension or solution. When no more heat is applied than just suffice to cause the liquid to pass over in drops, the process is called *cold distillation*. *Dry or destructive distillation*, the decomposition of a substance by strong heat in a retort, and the collection of the volatile matters evolved, as in the destructive distillation of coal in gas-making. *Fractional distillation*, the separation of two or more volatile liquids having different boiling-points, so that they pass over at different temperatures and can be collected separately, the more volatile first, and the less volatile in order afterwards. *Distillation by descent* (*per descensum*), in *Old Chem.*, the name given to a method in which the fire was applied above, and the distillate drawn off beneath (see DESCENT 1 d). In opposition to this, the ordinary method was called *distillation by ascent* (*per ascensum*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation Forth with the congelation, Slucion, discentation. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Prolog. I have chosen... the booke of distyllacyon of waters. 1559 MORWYN *Econom.* 1 Distillation, not distillation (as learned doo write) is the drawing forth of a thinner and purer humor out of a juice. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 99 The power of Heat is best perceived in Distillations, which are performed in close Vessels and Recepatacles. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters by... Distillation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 169 How far... [water] may be brought to a state of purity by distillation, is unknown. 1802 FLAV-FAIR *Illustr. Hutton* 74... The products obtained by the distillation of the common bituminous coal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 73 A considerable trade in the distillation of whisky. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 387 This is one of the countries in which illicit distillation was most prevalent. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 47 All fresh water on the earth's surface has been derived from the ocean by a vast process of distillation. 1875 *Ur's Diet. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 48 Distillation consists in the conversion of any substance into vapour, in a vessel so arranged that the vapours are condensed again and collected in a vessel apart.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 Pitch is got from the Pinus by a kind of distillation *per descensum*. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Distillation is twofold; 1. *Per ascensum*, by ascent... 2. *Per descensum*, by descent; when the matter which is to be distilled is below the fire. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 317 It occurs in the dry distillation of wood, forming about one per cent. of the aqueous distillate. 1875 *Ur's Diet. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 48 In most cases of destructive distillation the bodies operated upon are solid, and the products liquid or gaseous; it is then called *dry distillation*. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 4/5 Our coal-gas... up to the present time... obtained by destructive distillation of coal, hydrocarbon oils, or other organic substances.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
 1835 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 425 The books of Livy... relate to a time so uninteresting, that it is hard even to extract a value from them by the most complete distillation. 1837 EMERSON *Nat. Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 177 In proportion to the completeness of the distillation, so will the purity and imperishableness of the product be. 1894 J. RODWAY *Guiana Forest* iv. 76 Intermittent distillation [of perfume] is almost general in the white flowers of the tropics.

4. *concr.* The product of distilling: a. That which distills or forms by distilling (see sense 1). b. A distillate (*obs.*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. v. 115 And then to be stopt in like a strong distillation with stinking Cloathes. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* v. Were not summers distillation left A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glasse. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* i. 57 The sunnes kinde heat, heavens fruitful distillation. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* ii. 1. vi. xiii. 119 Under that end of the Filter must be set another Vessel to receive the Distillation. 1745 HARVEY *Rep. Flower Garden* (1818) 88 What a sovereign restorative are these cooling distillations of the night.

c. *fig.* The extract, abstract; the refined or concentrated essence.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1847) 280/1 Among... all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. (1862) I. 334 The narrative of Thucydides is a mere extract and distillation from their incredible... 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ix. 228 That liturgy, the distillation, as it were, and concentration, of all the orisons which have been uttered in the name of Christ.

† **Distillative**, *a. Obs. rare* — [*f. L. distillat-* ppl. stem (see DISTIL) + *-IVE*]. = DISTILLATORY a. Hence **Distillatively** *adv.*, by way of distillation, drop by drop.

1657 TOWNSON *Renou's Disp.* 677 Liquor that will distillatively delabe.

† **Distillator**, *Obs.* Also 6-our. [*agent-n. in L. form f. distillare* to DISTILL; cf. *F. distillateur* (16th c.)] One who distils; a distiller.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 164 The vapour may be annoyance to the Distillator. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Inuoc. Triumph.* (1645) 92 The most generous... Jeas, which gratifies their Distillator with the best strong waters. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 59 The Empire had no need of a distillator, but rather of a good Operator, to act powerfully.

**Distillatory** (distil'atōri), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. type \*distillatōri-us, -um, f. distillare*, see -ORY, *Perh.* after *F. distillatoire* (Paré, 16th c.)]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to, or employed in, distillation.  
 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 164 a, This poure into the distillatorye bodie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 9 Some distillatorye vessell. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGUM. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 172 Water, Wine, Milke, Distillatory waters. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of oil*, The Copper-Vessel being thus plac'd in the Furnace, fit to its Canal or distillatory Vessel the Recipient. 1871 NICHOLS *Firmitud. Sc.* 54 After the distillation process... was completed. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr.* IV. xxx. 373 The ores are treated in 13 double distillatory furnaces, called alodels.

† *b.* **Distillatory plant**, the pitcher-plant. *Obs.*  
 1707 CURTIS. *Hush. & Gard.* 288 The Distillatory Plant... grows not far from Colombo.

† *B. sb.* An apparatus for distillation; an alembic, retort, or still. *Obs.*

c. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Thanne must 3e do make to þe furnes of aischin, a distillatorye of glas. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelthor's Bk. Physicke* 22/1 Put all these together into a distillatory, and infuse thereon three pintes of Piony water. 1602 PLAT (*title*), Delights for Ladies, to adorne their Persons, Tables... and Distillatories with Beauties... Perfumes and Waters. 1660 N. INGELIO *Centifolia & Urania* II. (1682) 4 They had a Room well appointed with Furnaces and Distillatories. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Distiller Company*, Their armorial ensigns are... a distillatory-donkey armed with two worms and bolt head receivers [etc.].

† *b.* Name of a collection of recipes for distilling. *Obs.*

1677 J. SHERLEY (*title*) *Curious Distillatory* [tr. Elsholtz] *Distillatoria curiosa*, or the Art of Distilling Coloured Spirits, Liquors, Oyls, etc. from Vegetables.

**Distilled** (distil'd), *pp. a.* [*f. DISTIL v.* + *-ED* 1.] That has undergone distillation; obtained, purified, or concentrated by distillation.

*Distilled water*, water that has been vaporized and then again condensed in drops, so as to be freed from matters held in suspension or solution.

c. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 Take þe beste vyngre distillid. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 10 Water of roses, or other water distyllid. 1577 B. GOOZE *Herresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 191 Restored to health, by the distilled water of this Thistle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 347 So we see distilled Waters will last longer than raw Waters. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 Distill'd Oils turn acid. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 358 Brissot dissolved a oz. of the purest common salt in 16 oz. of distilled water. 1894 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 490 Neutral acetate of copper is known popularly by the absurd term distilled verdigris.

*fig.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 353 A more thoroughly distilled sneer.

**Distiller** (distil'lor), [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which distils; see the verb.  
 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 15 A distiller of waters. 1665 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 186 Thy vessell... must be such as the chymically distillers do use. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sc.* 166 This tree... is a very great distiller of water, which drops out of the leaves of it. 1828 SCOTT *Kenilth* xi. He was a learned distiller of simples, and a profound chemist.

b. *spec.* One who extracts alcoholic spirit by distillation.

[1638 The Distillers' Company (of London) incorporated. 1639 (*title*), The Distiller of London, compiled and set forth for the sole use of the company of Distillers of London. 1640 Pref. 10 Our duty requires us all (that are Distillers by profession and Trade) to acknowledge [etc.]. 1729 *Agua Stou's Surv.* II. v. xv. 23/1 Even the Distillers of Agave Vitar, and Vinegar-makers, did engross it up. 1839 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 205 The chief use of yeast is for raising bread, and exciting fermentation in malt infusions for brewers, distillers, and vinegar makers. 1846 J. JORCE *Sci. Dial.* xviii. 182 A distiller's crane or syphon.

c. *fig.*  
 c. 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 67 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimer of old definitions. 1713 *Pore Guardian* No. 92 4 A great distiller of the maxims of Tacitus. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 The historic expression is the distilled essence of the ponderous sentence. Who was the distiller?

2. An apparatus for the distillation of salt water at sea; more fully called *Distilling apparatus* or *Distilling condenser*.

1885 R. SENNETT *Marine Steam Engine* (ed. 2) 567 In some ships of the Royal Navy other kinds of distillers have been fitted. 1895 *Times* 1 Feb. 12/6 There are also in the engine-rooms two main-feed pumps, two evaporators and distillers, four bilge and fire engines.

Hence **Distillress**, a female distiller.  
 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 599 An eminent private distillress of that seducing liquor called potheen.

**Distillery** (distil'lori). [*f. prec.*: see -ERY.]

† 1. The action or art of distilling; = DISTILLATION 3. *Obs.*

1677 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 123 He and his lady (who is very curious in distilleries) entertained me... very freely. 1797 W. THOMSON *R. M. Adcock* 44 Skill'd in that noble Science of Distillery. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. ii. vi. 309 Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of aqua vita.







+ *stingere* orig. 'to prick or stick', but found only in sense 'to extinguish'] = DISTINGUISH (in various senses).

a. 1340 HAMFOL Psalter Prol. his boke is distyngid in this fifty psalmes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. 47. At þou distyngid and embelised þe spryngynge floures. c. 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 202 Here we moten distynge blame fro list synne. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1888) 110 In the dayes regimine politicon et regale, was distyngid a regimine tantum regale. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 387 Quairto thrie or four distyng or defyne J in this speiking.

|| **Distingué** (distîngé), a. [F. *distingué* DISTINGUISHED, pa. pple. of *distinguer* to DISTINGUISH.] Distinguished (*esp.* in reference to appearance or manner); having an air of distinction.

1813 BYRON in *Moore's Life* (1832) II. 290 (Stanf.) Every thing *distingué* is welcome there. 1833 C. HEATH *Bk. Beauty* (1837) 159 A tall, elegant, young man, of the most *distingué* appearance. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 381 That snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a *distingué* air. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 89 He is a *distingué* person in a high sense, with a real genius for looking like a gentleman.

**Distinguish** (distîngwîsh), v. [F. *distinguer* or L. *distinguere* (see DISTINGUE), with the ending -ISH, etymologically appropriate to representatives of F. verbs in -ir, -iss-ant. Cf. EXTINGUISH.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To divide into parts or portions separate in space or time. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvi. 35 A veil of hincin... with embroidered worke, varred and distinguished. 1610 *Histrio-m.* i. 200 The face of heaven... is distinguish'd into Regions... fill'd with sundry sorts of starres. 1618 BORTON *Florus* i. ii. 8 Hee... distinguish'd the yeere into twelve Months. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. vi. 149 In the third day... this lower globe was distinguish'd into earth and water. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 6 The Stone... was distinguish'd into Strata or Layers. 1709-29 V. MANDY *Syst. Math., Geogr.* 540 Geography is a Doctrine shewing the Reason of Distinguishing, and Measuring the Earth.

† 2. To divide or separate (from something else, or from each other). *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 69 We cannot certainly avow this America to be continent, nor certainly affirm it to be an Island, distinguish'd from the old world. 1658 A. FOX *Wurte Surge.* ii. xi. 89 The Midriff, which distinguisheth the Lungs from the Breast. 1697 DROVEN *Vire. Georg.* iv. 194 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

† 3. To divide by points; to punctuate. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myt. Rhet.* 268 The Points or Notes used by the Learned in distinguishing writing... are not the least part of Orthography. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 Thus the words are to be pointed, which have hitherto been falsely distinguish'd.

2. To divide into classes or species; to class, classify.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 186 Your schoolmen doe distinguish into worke done, and worke to be done. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 698, I might distinguish this service into habitual and actual. 1762 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* xxv. 7 The inhabitants were distinguish'd into artisans and soldiers. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 423 Mr. Buffon distinguishes this species into two kinds. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 600 The branches which the radial artery gives to the forearm are distinguish'd into anterior, posterior, external, and internal.

3. To mark as different or distinct; to separate (things, or one thing from another) by distinctive marks; to indicate the difference of or between; to make or constitute a difference in, to differentiate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 236 Every separate Epistle is distinguished with this mark (\*). 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* i. By the first [Circuile] we are distinguish'd from brut-beasts led by sensuality. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 228 To tincture their nailes and faces with vermillion, serving... to distinguish them from the vulgar sort. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 64 The deaths of his two rivals were distinguish'd only by the difference of their characters. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* i. xvi. 250 The 'manifestation of the Spirit'... distinguishes human life from all other creature-dom below it.

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character does; to be a characteristic of; to characterize.

1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 3 Mount Atlas... beginneth westward at that place, where it distinguisheth the Ocean by the name of Atlanticus. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 206 Square stones... set up an-end, to distinguish the Graves of private Persons. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 456 Different portions of this age [the dark age] have been distinguish'd by different descriptions; such as *Sæculum Monotheliticum*, *Sæculum Ficonoclasticum*, &c. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 321 He... was distinguish'd by many both of the good and of the bad qualities which belong to aristocrats.

4. To recognize as distinct or different; to separate mentally (things, or one thing from another); to perceive or note the difference between (things); to draw a distinction between.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 192 Can true repentance stande without faythe? No. But though they can not be seuered, yet they must be distinguish'd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 53 Two goodly sonnes... the one so like the other. As could not be distinguish'd but by names. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 88 Endeavour to distinguish the Notes of a Peal of Bells, one from another while Ringing. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* iii. Wks. 1871 i. 322, I can distinguish gold, for example, from iron. 1809 W. IRVING

*Knickerb.* iii. ix. (1849) 191 It is scarcely possible to distinguish the truth from the fiction. 1887 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Th.* 29 That very common error that things which can be distinguished can therefore claim an independent existence.

† b. To make a distinction in or with respect to; *esp.* in scholastic use, to draw distinctions between various meanings of (a word or statement); hence, to do away, or out of, bring into (something) by making subtle distinctions. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 168 b, I deny the Major of this Argument. In the Minor I distinguish this word Necessitate. *Ibid.* 186 So doe the schoolmen expound, and distinguish it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xi. Wks. 1738 I. 196 That Proverbial Sentence... which also the Peripatetics do rather distinguish than deny. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 465 You have distinguish'd yourself into a false Retreat. 1703 DE FOX *Lett. to How in Misc.* 328 That... they be not distinguish'd out of their Reason and Religion by the Cunning and Artifice of Words. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. viii. 54 Thus by subtilty and cunning aiming to distinguish away my duty.

c. To separate as a distinct item.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xvi. 530 Items which used to be distinguish'd are lumped in one general sum. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 To consider whether the cost of the railway could be distinguish'd from the other expenditure.

5. To perceive distinctly or clearly (by sight, hearing, or other bodily sense); to 'make out' by looking, listening, etc.; to recognize.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1785 No man could distinguish what he said. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 215 Every one hears that, which can distinguish sound. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 We saw the form of a body covered with linnen, without being able to distinguish more. 1726 ADAM. *R. Boyle* 31 When they were near enough, I could distinguish them to be three handsome Women. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. He distinguished the voices of men in the room above. 1856 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Ing.* I. v. 182 An eagle... can distinguish objects at a distance at which they would be to us altogether imperceptible.

6. To single out, notice specially; to pay particular attention to, honour with special attention. *arch.*

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. to Earl Salisbury* (1787) 228 My Lord Deputy... did presently distinguish the business that was to be done. 1702 ROWE *Tamers*. Ded., I cannot help distinguishing the last Instance very particularly. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cli. 35 His Polish Majesty has distinguished you. I hope you received that mark of distinction with respect and with steadiness. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr. Do not let new friends supplant the old; they who first distinguish'd you have the best claim to your attention. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 363 If [they] would do him the honour to look at a little bit of a shrubbery... they would distinguish him very much. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. (1874) I. Pref. ii. 12 The work of the Marchese Selvatico is... to be distinguished with respect.

7. To make prominent, conspicuous, remarkable, or eminent in some respect. (In the quot. from Dryden, involving the notion of adornment; cf. DISTINCT a. 4.) Now usually *refl.* or *pass.*

1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 376 Nature having distinguish'd it with rivers, harbours and most commodious bays. 1694 DROVEN *State Inuoc.* i. 1 The ruddy fair, distinguish'd o'er with gold. 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 96 Not more distinguish'd by her purple vest Than by the charming features of her face. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 205 At dinner his awkwardness distinguishes itself particularly. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 268 He had distinguish'd himself on every frontier of the empire. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Poor Relation*, A peculiar sort of sweet pudding distinguish'd the days of his coming. 1883 J. RUSSELL *Haige* v. 108 Robert Haige distinguish'd himself in the battle by taking Lord Evers a prisoner.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive or note the difference between things; to exercise discernment; to discriminate. a. *absol.* (in quot. 1647, with clause.)

1612 BACON *Ess.* *Studies* (Arb.) 13 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the Schoolmen. 1647 SALTMAKIN *Spartk. Glory* Ep. Ded. (1847) 7 Distinguish'd to ye, that their Ordination was from the Bishops, as Ministers, not as Bishops. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* xxvi. (1836) 22 It is a dull and obtuse mind that must divide in order to distinguish; but it is still worse, that distinguishes in order to divide. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* viii. (1876) 52 The propensity to distinguish characteristic of a lawyer.

b. with *between* = 4. (The usual construction.) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 214 Since I could distinguish between a Benefit, and an Injurie. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 261 A capacity of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 64 A locomotive engineer who cannot distinguish between red and green, does not know the difference between danger and safety.

† c. To distinguish of: to make distinctions with regard to (something), *esp.* in scholastic use (= 4 b); to perceive or note the difference between (things) = 4, 8 b; to judge of, discriminate between. To distinguish upon: to make (scholastic or subtle) distinctions with regard to. *Obs.*

a. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 97 To defend usury, they distinguish upon it, as they distinguish of lying. As they say, there is a pernicious lie, and an officious lie, and a merry lie, and a godly lie; so [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 129 Sight may distinguish of Colours; But suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 177 They have a certain taste... by which they can distinguish of food. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vi. 14 The term navigable must be distinguish'd on. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 124 Able to judge and distinguish of Stiles.

† 9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become distinguished or differentiated. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JEN. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 199 (L.) The little embryo... first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle.

**Distinguishable** (distîngwîsh'abl'), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from others or from one another; of which the difference can be perceived or noted.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. li. § 1 They are by these their several properties... distinguishable from each other. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 424 A race... distinguishable scarce From Gentils, but by circumcision. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* i. vii. (1874) I. 326 Whatever objects are different are distinguishable. 1809 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29 Love of this sort is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling. 1894 F. HALL in *Nelson* (N. Y.) LVIII. 427/2 Of the intransitive part, in its sense which is but slightly distinguishable from that of *depart*, [etc.].

2. Capable of being divided or classified according to distinctive marks; divisible.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 8 Two Pounds of Bones distinguishable in Skulls, Ribs, Jaws, Thigh-bones, and Teeth. a. 1704 LOCKE (J.). A simple idea... is not distinguishable into different ideas. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 433 The various tenures... [are] distinguishable into two principal classes. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 122 The motive and design of college foundations is distinguishable chronologically into three periods.

3. Capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; discernible, perceptible.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 143 The very least distinguishable syllable I speak. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 301 Oftentimes but a gentle breath is felt, and sometimes scarce distinguishable. 1766 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. i. (1872) 20 Even in slander itself, perversion as it is, the interest of man in man is still distinguishable. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. 271 The high land... took... a distinguishable outline.

† 4. Worthy of distinction; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy. *Obs.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 14 Distinguishable for their Singular and Exemplary Piety. 1740 MRS. M. WHITEWAY *Lett. Pope in Swift's Wks.* 1778 XVIII. 229 Extolling your genius... or admiring your distinguishable virtue. 1762 tr. *Ensching's Syst. Geog.* III. 172 The villa Hadriani is the most distinguishable and celebrated. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 70 That which is nearly connected with us... becomes eminent or distinguishable in our eyes... though, in itself... of no particular importance.

† 5. Serving to distinguish; distinctive. *Obs. rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warrs* 297 Clear Day-light appearing, turn'd the Invention of their distinguishable Mark against themselves; for being thereby certainly known, they were as certainly slain.

Hence **Distinguishableness**, the quality or fact of being distinguishable.

1730-6 BAILEY (Jolio), *Distinguishableness*, capableness of being distinguished. 1893 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 107/1 The chief merit of all the new coins is their distinguishableness one from another.

**Distinguishably**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a distinguishable manner; in such a way as to be discriminated or perceived; perceptibly; † eminently, remarkably (*obs.*).

1704 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4057/2 Blessings... which make us distinguishably happy beyond any part of the World. 1705 F. HAYKES in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2195 Parts of the Tubes... were distinguishably Red. a. 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* (1799) IV. 264 We have both species... in this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other.

**Distinguished** (distîngwîsh'), ppl. a. [f. DISTINGUISH v. + -ED.]

† 1. Separate, individually distinct. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Pocu Sir F. Vere* 466 They want that competent required space For every power in a distinguish'd place To work in order. 1652 CRASHAW *Delights* *Alnus* 83 She Carves out her dainty voice... into a thousand sweet distinguish'd tones. 1715-20 FINE *Itad* xii. 99 The forces part in five distinguish'd bands. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 210 Distinguished seed each separate kind supplies.

† 2. Clearly perceived or perceptible; clear, distinct; marked, pronounced. *Obs.*

1700 DROVEN *Fables, Theodore & Hon.* 106 The noise... approaching near With more distinguish'd notes invades his ear. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* i. l. 343 Mark him from the rest with more distinguish'd Haired. 1782 MISS BARNES *Cecilia* iii. vii. Mrs. Delville received her with the most distinguished politeness.

† 3. Differentiated from others by character or quality; special, distinctive, characteristic. *Obs.*

1735 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. 372 The Jews... appear to have been in fact the people of God in a distinguished sense. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 134 The various opinions... have respectively had their distinguish'd merits. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. Comment. vi. Amid this general praise

two expressions demand my distinguished notice.

4. Possessing distinction; marked by conspicuous excellence or eminence; remarkable, eminent; of high standing, famous, renowned, celebrated; of high standing (social, scientific, or other). (Formerly of actions, occasions, reputation, etc.; now almost always of persons.)

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1724) 178 This awing of the multitude by a distinguished manner of living. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1729) 20 He has row three Children... on whom he has bestowed the most distinguished Education.





1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 59 Instead of an image of the object, will yield only a distortion. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 244 Some remains of the objectionable distortion at the entrance from S. Stephen's Hall.

2. A temporary twist awry, a twisting or writhing movement; a contortion.

1718 *Prior Power* 65 By his distortions he reveals his pains. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 188 ¶ 4 What the Latins call, the Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without gladness of heart.

3. *fig.* The twisting or perversion of words so as to give to them a different sense; perversion of opinions, facts, history, so as to misapply them.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 51 Having vindicated this passage— from this authors distortion. 1745 *Wesley's Aurore*, Ch. 37 What a frightful Distortion of my Words is this? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 317 To bring together... by fraudulent distortions of law, an assembly which might call itself a parliament. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 246 He will be amused at the distortion of history.

Hence **Distortional** *a.*, of or pertaining to distortion; **Distortionist**, one who practises or professes distortion: *a.* a caricaturist; *b.* one who professionally distorts his body.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 563 Bunbury... was a mere caricaturist, or distortionist. 1885 OSBORNE REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 898 The transmission of distortional waves becomes possible if the medium be composed of small grains with large grains interspersed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 13/2 They play the rôle of distortionists... Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions.

**Distortive**, *a.* [*f. L. distort-* ppl. stem + *-IVE*: cf. *L. tortiv-us*.] Having the quality of distorting; producing or tending to distortion.

1823 SCORSEBY *Whale Fishery* 166 The ships in the north-west... were... subject to a distortive influence; these appeared... elevated by refraction, like oblong black streaks, lengthened out. *Ibid.* 168 In its distortive effect.

|| **Distortor**. *Anat.* [*med. L. distortor* a distorter (Du Cange).] (In full *distortor oris*), a name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle of the mouth, which distorts the face in laughter, etc.

1731 BAILEY vol. II., *Distortor*, a muscle of the mouth, the same as *Zygomaticus*. [*In mod. Dicts.*]

|| **Distorture**. *Obs.* [*f. DISTORT v.* + *-URE*; after *torture*.] = DISTORTING, DISTORTION.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxiii. 3, 398 The infernal (*v. r.* infernal) distortion of their proud affections. 1709 *Aurore*, *Sachertell's Sermon* 11 A Distorture of Words to a new Sense.

**Distourble**, var. DISTURBLE *v.* *Obs.*

**Distract**, *ppl. a. arch.* [*ad. L. distract-us*, pa. ppl. of *distrāhēre* to draw in different directions, pull asunder, *f. DIS-* + *trahēre* to draw, drag. See also the earlier *DISTRAT* from *Fr.*]

†1. Torn or drawn asunder, divided, separated; scattered; torn to pieces. (In quot. 1398 as *pa. ppl.*) *Obs.*

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxv. (1495) 362 That the virtues that ben distracte, sparlyd and made feble by daye wakyng maye be joyndy and rested by benefyce of nyghte. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 219 Distracte were þai sūtibly, & stonyt by dene. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 231 To your audit comes their distract parcels in combined sums.

†2. Drawn away, diverted; having the attention diverted. *Obs.*

1435 *Misyv Fire of Love* 73 Pat with no cry or noys or any odyr þinge for prayer [þai] may be distracte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshym.* (Percy) p. xlv. The hungry sewers... At every morsell hath eye unto thy hande So much on thy morsell distract is their minde. 1553 BR. WATSON in *Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson* II. (1560) 151 The priest... may have his thoughts distract to some other thing.

3. Perplexed or confused in mind by having the thoughts drawn in different directions. *arch.*

1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 17, I am noght distracte in many thoghtes. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 421 He... see in the aiere a meruellous thyng thre the whiche sighte he began to be distracte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons v.* (1887) 31 Being distracte with diuersite of thoghtes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1556, I recover breath, And sense distract, to know well what I utter. 1854 SYN. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 96 She flung her garlands down, and caught, distract, The skirts of passing tempests.

4. Deranged in mind; crazy, mad, insane. *arch.*

1481 *Will of Taylor* (Somerset Hist.), For seke & distracte people. 1598 LYVE *Doctores* in. xciii. 48 To rane, and waxe distracte or furious. 1601 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* iv. iii. 155 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) Swallow'd fire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 212 More peevish, cross, and splenetick Than doge distract. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i. My daughter... has gone Distract!

†*b.* as *pa. ppl.* Driven mad, distracted. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 227 What madnes or deuil... hath so... distracte oure myndes?

†*c.* *pbr.* Distract of one's wits, etc.: cf. *DISTRAT* *v.* 6. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. II. He should be distracte out of his wite. 1576 NEWTON *Lemites Complex.* (1633) 242 They that be distract of their right wits, 1598 LYVE *Doctores* in. xxvi. 352 Melampus... cured with this herbe... the daughters of Proetus, which were distract of their memories. 1601 F. GODWIN *Ep. of Eng.* 275 Rauning and taking on like a man distract of his wits.

**Distract** (*distract*), *v.* [*f. L. distract-* ppl. stem of *distrāhēre*: see *prec.* As in many other verbs, the *pa. ppl.* *distract*, repr. *L. distractus*, was in use before the finite *vb.*, and with its ex-

panded form *distract*, *proh.* served to introduce the verb into use.]

†1. *trans.* To draw in different directions; to draw asunder or apart; to draw away; to separate, divide (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 20 The which he secretly feared, and his ministers greedily hoped for, so were their mindes distracted. 1609 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 646 His Godhead was never distracted eithr from soule or bodie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 117 [*Marsyas to Apollo*] Why doe you (oh I) me from my selfe distract? 1650 BULLWER *Anthropomet.* 164 Whereby the Scapula is distracted and abscedes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 Being distracted in opinions.

†*b.* To carry away to other parts; to disperse.

16... R. ASHLEY *Comparison, &c.* I found the treatise to bee so well liked, that the former copies were for the most part already distracted. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. iii. 88 At Torq, where the best beere is brewed, and from thence distracted to other Cities. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 402 Foreign Books brought out of other Countries should not be distracted here without peculiar leave. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The wits of the university were distracted into several counties, by reason of the plague therein.

2. To rend into parts or sections; to divide; usually implying disorder or disintegration. Now rare or *Obs.*

1584 ABP. SANOVVS *Serm.* (1841) 380 A kingdom... divided and distracted into factions. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 308 The army of the Grecians [was] distracted into parcels. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philo.* III. (1701) 242 Philosophers who did not distract the Doctrine of their Master into Sects. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 350 The Power was distracted among the Captains of the Conqueror. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 6 The subject had to be distracted between two discussions.]

†*b.* *fig.* To 'pull to pieces', undo, spoil. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlvii. (1899) 52 Yet is my ioye in so moche distracted that thou are not ther. 1695 Lb. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 143 By disverring and segregating the Parts, that Oneness is distracted.

3. To draw or turn away from actual position, destination, or purpose; to turn aside, or in another direction; to divert. (Now only in *to distract the attention, the mind, or the like.*)

1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 84 We schulden be war to kepe hem soundly, for bodeli þingis distractiþ men to kepe hem right. 1425 *Misyv Fire of Love* 65 On ce þai haue of waytyng, A nodyr of trw sorow, qwhos lufe distractiþ þe wytt, þeueris & ouertunes resone. 1612 W. SHUTE *tr. Fougasse's Venice* II. 12 They might easily... distract him from the alliance with the French Kiog. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parl.* App. 166 The Emperour... swears, That he will alianate, distract, or mortgage nothing of those things which appertain to the Empire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The needle... being distracted, driveth that way where the greater & powerfuller part of the earth is placed. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 52 Vice, distractiþg their delicious gifts To aims abhor'd. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 214 [This] distracts the mind from the sense of danger. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* II. 35 To drive away all thoughts that would distract their attention.

4. To draw in different directions; to divide attention, inclination, etc. (*between*, different objects); to perplex or confuse by divergent aims or interests; to cause dissension or disorder in. (In mod. use often associated with senses 5, 6.)

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 38 To be governed by one is not good, and to be distracted with many is worse; but to take aduise of friends is euer honorable. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 Hee that sits above... distracted their designe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 65 How is his tongue distracted between the Spirit of God and the spirit of gold. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 4 He stands distracted by different forms of delight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 The dissensions by which the little hand of outlaws was distracted. 1855 *Ibid.* IV. 555 He was distracted between the fear of losing his ears and the fear of injuring his patron. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 432 One of the endless civil wars which distracted the island.

5. To throw into a state of mind in which one knows not how to act; to perplex or bewilder greatly. (Often coloured by sense 6, which is, however, no longer used literally.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thus then I distracted, with al hastning, ran to mye weapons. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 109 They star'd, and were distracted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 18 Horror and doubt distract His troubl'd thoughts. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 198 I was so distracted with joy. 1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 434, I am at present distracted with doubts.

†6. To derange the mind or intellect of; to render insane, drive mad. *Obs. in lit. sense:* cf. 5.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 116 This is a poore mad soule... pouerty hath distracted her. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* xvii. (1888) 97 Sure, the poor woman is a little distracted, which could never be so ridiculous else. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i. Stay—thou'lt distract me. 1791 COWPER *Hud.* xxii. 66 Commisrate also thy unhappy Sire Ere yet distracted.

†*b.* *pbr.* To distract of one's wit, etc. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 27 a. He dyed distracted of his senses. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 355 Seeing them all made and distracted of their wits with sorrow. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 The view and sense of those judgments... shall utterly distract thee of thy wits.

†*c.* *intr.* To become distracted, go mad. *Obs. rare.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 15 (Jam.) Like to distract, she... Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

†7. = DETRACT: cf. *DISTRACTER*, *DISTRAC-TION*.

†**Distract**, *sō. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. vb.*] A distraction.

1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Job* xv. iii, The man, whose soule is undistain'd with Ill, Stands only free from the distracts of Care. 1632 — *Div. Fancies* I. vi. (1660) 4 False hopes, true fears, vain joyes, and fierce distractions.

**Distracted** (*distract*ed), *ppl. a.* [*f. DISTRACT v.* + *ED* 1.]

†1. Drawn apart, rent asunder; divided. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Distract*, withdrawne, distracted, led away. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* I. 2 Europe is of a more distracted and manifold shape. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 35 To the brightest beames Distracted clouds give way. 1637 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 365 Henry... married Elizabeth the heire of the house of York, and thereby united those two distracted houses. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 418 By putting together distracted syllables, and by piecing of broken sentences.

2. Driven hither and thither; agitated, disturbed, 'troubled'. *Obs. exc. as fig.* from senses 3-5.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these distracted tydes make their rancouring Randevouze. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 427 Hard Gales of southerly Winds, attended with violent Squalls of Rain, and a distracted Sea. 1845 MOON *Forge* I. vi, Badly, madly, the vapours fly Over the dark distracted sky.

3. Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused by conflicting interests; torn or disordered by dissension or the like.

1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 87 Having (according to my weakie facultie, and distracted Studies) set downe what I thought most... observable. 1799 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 140 To settle the distracted affairs of that kingdom, Cromwell was appointed lord-lieutenant. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace bef. Meat*, Savoury soup and messes... moistening the lips of the guests with desire and a distracted choice.

4. Much confused or troubled in mind; having, or showing, great mental disturbance or perplexity.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 97 Remember thee? I... while memory holds a seate In this distracted Globe. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 125 You onely speake from your distracted soule. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperour* II. ii, Where shall a Maid's distracted Heart find rest? 1822 NEW *Edin. Rev.* No. 3, 109 He bent over her, chiefly to hide her distracted countenance. 1857 BUCKLEY *Civilis.* I. vi. 304 The minds of men were too distracted for so delicate a plan.

5. Deranged in mind; out of one's wits; crazed, mad, insane. Now rare in literal sense, exc. in such expressions as 'like one distracted'.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 39 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 65 It [Bethlem] was an Hospital for distracted people. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 107 They ran about... like distracted men. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 142 Athamas... went distracted and slew his son. 1740 GRAY *Lt. Poems* (1775) 95 The latter died distracted. 1772 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 38, I was in short almost distracted.

**Distractedly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a distracted manner; †disjointedly (*obs.*); with mental distraction, madly, like one distracted.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 28 To every place at once and no where fixt, The mind and sight distractedly commixt. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. ii. 22 She did speake in starts distractedly. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 105 The whole being... distractedly quoted. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilis* II. 39 Seeing him fall by her hand, she cry'd out most distractedly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. IV, You have made her daughter distractedly in love with you. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi. (1872) 81 Monseigneur... does nothing but walk distractedly, cursing his stars. 1890 LADRAEL *Lothair* iv. 10 He was so distractedly fond of Lady Montary.

**Distractedness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The condition of being distracted.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 327 A martiall noyse (trayed by the violence of Inuaders, and distractedness of others). 1691 BOYLE *Life Wks.* I. 41 (R.) The present distractedness of my mind.

**Distracter**. [*f. DISTRACT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which distracts. In quot.: Something that detracts (*front*): cf. *DISTRAT* *v.* 7.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* Pref. (1662) 3 Such Inspiration... is no distracter from, but an accomplicher and an enlarger of the humane faculties.

†**Distractful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DISTRACT sō. or v.* + *-FUL*.] Full of or fraught with distraction.

Hence †**Distractfulness**.

1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Maistrasse* III. Wks. 1874 V. 130 Thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee In that distractfull shape. 1640 J. BALL *Power Godlines* (1657) 133 When they want comfort they fall into heavy dumps, and distractfulness. 1746 MORELL *Judas Macc.* I. 6 Distractfull Doubt and Desperation, Ill become the chosen Nation.

**Distractible**, *a.* [*f. as next + -IBLE*.] Capable of being distracted.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Distractible* (in Surgery) capable of being drawn aside. Hence 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Distractile**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. distract-* ppl. stem of *distrāhēre* to pull asunder + *-ILE*; cf. mod. *F. distractile* in *Bot.* (Littré).]

Capable of being drawn asunder or stretched, extensible; of or relating to stretching. (*Cf. contractile*.) In *Bot.* applied by Richard to mthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective.

1642 CUAS. I in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. § 386 To settle the Peace of the Kingdom, and compose the present Distractions. 1709 STEELE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34

figm. In med.L. and Romance, the prefix lost its sundering force, being prob. confounded with *de-*, and *distingere* became merely intensive of *stringere*, as in mod.It.]

as ought to be Knights and are not, shall  
undertake the weapons of Knighthood. 1767 Blackst.

*Comm.* II. 135 The widow shall pay nothing for her marriage, nor shall be distrained to marry afresh. 1895 *Pollock & Maitland Hist. Eng. Law* I. 334 The lord's handiest remedy is that of distraining his tenant to perform the services that are in arrears.

c. In later usage: To levy a distress upon (a person), in order by the sale of the chattels to obtain satisfaction for a debt, particularly for arrears of rent. (But the usual construction in this sense is to *distrain upon*: see 8 b.)

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat. l. ii. § 9* When Squire Peremphy distrained his tenant for rent perhaps he [etc.]. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 46 Who had been distrained for the repair of the head of the bridge. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 201 A peer of the realm could never be arrested for debt; the law presuming that he had sufficient lands and tenements in which he might be distrained.

8. *absol. or intr.* To levy a distress. *Const. for* (a thing). Originally in order to compel the defaulter, by detention of the thing seized, to pay money due or perform an obligation; but in later use including the power to obtain satisfaction by sale of the chattels. See *DISTRESS* 3.

c 1350 in *Eug. Gills* (1870) 362 3if eny bo pat nyme) rente of eny tenement in franchise of pe Citee, and his rente holliche be by hynde, oher half ower more and he ne fynde for to dystreine. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 If my will be nat dewy excecuted in eche part, they to have power to dystreine. 1512 *Fabyan Will in Chron. Pref. g* I gave full power over the said Church Wardens, to dystreine within any of the foresaid londs and tenements, and the distres so taken to withhold and kepe till the said annuities. be fully contented and paid. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 11* To dystreine for the same rentes in the said Maners. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 152 It shalbe lawful for any officer of the said Cytie to dystreine for the same yearly rent. 1648 *Milton Obsers. Art. Peace Wks.* 1738 I. 338 Any seven or more of them, in case of Refractories or Delinquency, may distrain and imprison. 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 251 Where power is given to distrain, it seemeth reasonable that power should be given to come at the goods. 1863 *Fawcett Pol. Econ. ii. vii. 237* The landlord had of course a legal right to distrain for the rent.

b. *Const. upon, on a person or thing.* (With indirect passive to be *distrained upon*.)

1605 *Camoen Rem. (J.)* I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 321 He was dystreined upon by Cornelius Empson, for Contrey Rates. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 He was, threatened, to be distrained on for the assessment and surcharge. 1861 *Pearson Early & Mid. Ages Eng. Wks.* (L.), He or his heirs might distrain on them if this were neglected. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 195/2 The total failure of my last attempt to distrain on the stock of a neighbouring farmer.

fig. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 2 The Airy Freebrioth distraints First on the Violet of her Veins, Whose Tincture could it be more pure, His ravenous kiss had made it blower. a 1678 *MARVELL (J.)* Blood, his rent to have regain'd Upon the British diadem distrain'd.

9. *trans.* To seize (chattels, etc.) by way of distress; to levy a distress upon. *arch.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng. n. xxvii.* (1638) 112 A pound.. to put in beasts that be dystreined. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. 231 My Fathers goods are all dystreind, and sold. 1671 *Eng. Wks. (L.)* 490 The Laws or reasonable Customs of England will not permit a Horse to be dystreined when a Man or Woman is riding upon him. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 66 If you have no money, you have a good Horse under you; and we can Distrain him for the Charge. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 256* All process whereby the person of any ambassador, may be arrested, or his goods dystreined or seized, shall be utterly null and void. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* 186 All chattels and personal effects, found upon the premises, may be dystreined, whether they belong to the tenant or to a stranger.

† 10. Extensions or loose uses of the legal senses.

a. To deprive (a person) of (something). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSER. 522/4* I dystreine a persone of his lyberte, or plucke some thyng from hym that belongeth him.

† b. To seize, confiscate, annex. *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. i. iii. 61* Here's Beauford, that regards nor God nor King, Hath here dystreind the Tower to his use. 1676 *Housses Hist. xi. 627* I then went his Cattle to dystreind. And take amends for those he took of mine. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. I. viii. 86* They first built a Sconce, both to secure themselves from sudden Attacks or Surprize, as well as to hold what they might distrain from the poor Peasants.

Hence *Distrained ppl. a.*; *Distraining vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks. III.* 302 Stelyng of chartris, and dystreynyn of songe cryste. 1530-1 *Act 2 Hen. VIII. c. 12* If any such person, dystreined appere not at the day and place conteyned in suche distresse. 1672-3 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 244 They reckon there would be little got by dystreining. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 To give instant warning of the approach of the dystreining parties. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 The Judge.. has been saying some severe things on the subject of dystreining bailiffs.

† *Distrain, sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. = *DISTRAIN*.

c 1450 *Eng. Misc. (Surtees)* 59 No dystreyn yt is made wt in ye sayd Burgage.

2. Restraining, control.

c 1531 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 329 The kings highness.. did decree that all admitted of universities should reach throughout all his realm as long as they preached well, without dystrain of anyman. 1598 *FLOKIO, Distracta*, a dystreine, a trouble, an inconvenience.

**Distrainable** (distrē'nābl'), a. [a. AF. *destreynable* = OF. *destreign*, *destreignable*, f. stem of prec. vb.: see -ABLE.]

1. Liable or subject to distraint; liable to be distrained or distrained upon: a. of a person.

1292 *BRITTON l. iiii.* § 7 Si troeffe deus pleges suffisaintz et destreynables al viscounte del pays. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 341 It is sufficient to make the summons in the fee where he is distrainable.

b. of chattels.

1288 *FRANCE Lottiers Leg. l. xvi. 60* His [the King's] goodes and cattels are under no tribute, toll, or custome, nor otherwise destreignable. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Else they [beasts] be not destreignable for rent or service. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm. III.* 7 Instead therefore of mentioning what things are destreignable, it will be easier to recount those which are not so. 1889 *Late Times* LXXXII. 223/2 There were other destreignable goods in the house available to satisfy the claim for rent.

2. Capable of being distrained for, or recovered by distress.

1791 *G. WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1891 XII 76 All the rents become due on or before the first day of January in every year, and distrainable at the expiration of a certain number of days thereafter. 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 14/4 Subject to distrainable rent.

† **Distrainant**, *Obs.* [a. AF. *destreynant* = OF. *destreignant*, pr. pple. of *destreindre* to *DISTRAIN*.] = *DISTRAINER*.

1292 *BRITTON l. xxviii.* [xxviii.] § 17 Devers les chiefs seignurs destreynantz. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI. c. 1 § 12* The Kings Debts and Duties being first paid, and the Distrainant answered of reasonable Costs.

**Distrainee** (distrē'nē'), [f. *DISTRAIN* v. + -EE.] One who is distrained.

1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 272* He appeared virtually as a plaintiff like the distraintee in our Action of Replevin.

**Distrainer** (distrē'nēr), [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who distrains; = *DISTRAINER*.

1607 *COWELL Interpr. s.v. Distresse*, The effect... is, to drive the party distressed to replevie the distresse, and so to take his action of trespass against the distrainer. 1736 in *JACOB Law Dict.* (ed. 3). 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. xiv. 363* Thou mightest have become a distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* 335 The distrainer had to use certain words of style. 1893 *Late Times* XCIV. 600/0 A sheriff's officer may break open outhouses, though a distrainer may not.

**Distrainment**, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of distraining; distraint.

1756 *T. AMORY F. Bundle* (1825) I. 47 As I was ever liable to distraintment, I took my leave. 1882 *WEEDEN Soc. Law Labor* 151 Many families have been ruined by this distraintment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4/4 The only means of enforcing rent is by ejectment, as seizures and distraintments cannot be carried out in the district.

**Distrainor** (distrē'nōr), [f. *DISTRAIN* v., after AF. *destreiner* (Ycar-bks. Edw. II.)] One who distrains or levies a distress: a more technical form than *distrainer*, and correlative to *distrainee*.

1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* 453 If a landlord distreins goods for rent, or a parish officer for taxes, these for a time are only a pledge in the hands of the distreiners. 1875 *POSTE Gains* iv. § 29 In all these cases the distreiner used a set form of words. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 263* The impounded beasts, when the pound was uncovered, had to be fed by the owner and not by the distreiner.

**Distraint** (distrē'nt), [f. *DISTRAIN* v., perh. after OF. *destrainte* (13-16th c. in Godcf.), *destrainte* 'a restraint of libertie' (Cotgr.), fem. sb. from pa. pple.: cf. *CONSTRAINT*.] The action of distraining (in the legal sense); = *DISTRESS* 3. 1730-6 in *BAILEY folio*. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Louw & Ligger* I. vii. 115 There would be a distraint for penalties. 1869 *Daily News* 25 Aug. The bailiffs shortly afterwards entered the house, and made a distraint which almost stripped it of furniture. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 20. Payment of taxes... was enforced by distraint. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 262* The distraint of cattle for damages still retains a variety of archaic features.

b. *Distraint of knighthood*: compulsion to accept knighthood (in consequence of tenure of a knight's fee, or an estate worth £20 a year). (See *DISTRAIN* v. 7 b, quot. 1647.)

1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist. II. xv. 281* The distraint of knighthood was... a link between the two branches of the national force.

† **Distract**, *sb. Obs.* [later form of *destrail*, *DESTRAY*, OF. *destrait*, mod.F. *detroit*. -L. *district-um*.] a. A narrow passage (of land or water); an isthmus or strait; b. a strait or difficult situation; c. a district.

1480 *CANTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. vi. [The winds] remysed us in to the cruel dystreitis of Eolus. c 1477 - *Jasou* 42 b, I had leuer to recyuey and passe the dystreit of deth. 1562 J. SUUTE *Cambin's Turk. Wars* 7 b, If this dystreite of land were cast through, Peloponess should be an isle.

**Distract**, a. [a. F. *distrail* (in 16th c. also *distract*), pa. pple. of *distraine* to *DISTRACT*. The form *distract* appears to connect this with *DISTRACT*.]

† 1. Distracted in mind; excessively perplexed or troubled. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III. pr. viii. 80 Pou shalt ben so destrat by aspre pinges bat pou shalt forgone sykemesse. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1848) 17 The other ladyes.. crying and weeping, all distraite made a pitous and lamentable noyse. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* II. i. So muche is a man lette and distraite, as pinges are drawn to him.

2. Having the attention distracted from what is present; absent-minded. [from mod.F., and usually

treated as an alien word (*distrē'*, *distrē'*) with F. fem. *distracte* (*distrē't*, *distrē't*).]

1711 *BUGELL Spect.* No. 77. ¶ One of those Sort of Men who are very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call a *reueur* and a *distract*. 1748 *CHAMBERS Lett.* (1774) I. cxxxiii. 325, I took care never to be absent or *distract*. 1771 *MRS. E. GRIFFITH Lady Barton* I. 72 He.. sometimes appears gloomy and distract. 1788 *Walpole's* *Jana* xlii. 21 Oh, Madam (exclaimed the *distract* prelate), he had such a brimstone of a wife! 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. xxx, So much distract was he. 1849 *TUCKERAY* *Endeavour* xvii, She was very *distracte*. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Age* xxvi, She.. tried to make her talk; but she was *distract*, reserved. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 431/2 This knowledge.. kept her *distract*.

† 3. As pa. pple. Torn to pieces, divided. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. Gloss. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 All Italy was distract into.. Factions.

† **Distramination**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *di-*, *str-* 4 + L. *strāmen* (*strāmin-*) anything strewn, *DISTR-* 4 see -ATION.] Unthatching, stripping of thatch.

1654 *CANTON Pleas. Notes* III. x. 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men had almost disthatch'd their Faces, and could neither of them sue for distraminations.

**Distrammel** (distrām'mēl), v. *rare.* [*Dis-* 6.] *trans.* To rid of trammels; to untrammel.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 205 The native soul, distrammelled of dim earth, Doth know herself immortal, and sits light Upon her temporal perch.

**Distraght** (distrā'ht), ppl. a. *arch.* Also 4-7 des-, 5 dys-, 6 distraghte, 7 distraght. [modification of *DISTRACT* ppl. a., L. *distract-us*.]

Not of ordinary phonetic origin, but due app. to association with other pa. pples. in *-ght*, as *caught*, *tought*, *brought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*. Perh. more immediately influenced by *straght*, pa. pple. of *STRETCH*; as the latter had also the form *straght*, *straght*, it may be that *distraght* = *distraght* = *DISTRAGHT*.]

1. Mentally distracted, by being drawn or driven in diverse directions or by conflicting emotions; deeply agitated or troubled; = *DISTRACTED* 4.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 218 Wherof his herte is so distraught. *Ibid.* 279 Many a good felawe Hath be distraught by sodein chaunce. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*, xvii. 79 Some ben so ferforth distraught.. that when they come ayen to hemself it is clement for her mynde where they left. 1502 *SPENSER Riuies of Time* 578, I in minde remained.. Distraught twixt feare and pittie. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vowes* I. § 92 The worldling standes amazed and distraught with the evill. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* (1632) 44 With present fear, and future grief distraught. 1848 *Lytton Harold* I. 1, Her mind is somewhat distraught with her misfortunes. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epit. Hades* I. 17, I lay awake Distraught with warring thoughts.

2. Driven to madness; mentally deranged; crazy; = *DISTRACTED* 5.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 49. 1594 - *Rich. III.* III. v. 4 And then againe begin, and stop againe, As if thou were distraught, and mad with terror. 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1842) 167/2 One house, wherein sometime were surratt and lunatic people. 1652 *GAUL Magastrom*, 90 Fools, madmen, melancholy, fanatic, distraught. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xix, Are ye distraught, lassie? shouted Dorothy. 1886 *HALL CAIRN Song of Hagor* III. v, Hugh Ritson rushed here and there like a man distraught.

† b. *Const. of, in* (wits, senses, etc.). *Obs.* (In senses 1 and 2.)

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F, Folkes distraghte of wisdom. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxix. (Arb.) 125 Loue is distraught of witte, and hath no end. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23 Like a man distraught of his wits I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 66 In this place [Bethlem] people that be distraught in their wits.

† 3. *III.* Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions. (Spenserian use.) *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vii. 31 [An arrow] in his nape arriving, through it thrild His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught. *Ibid.* v. v. 2 A Camis, Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Distraught*, drawne into diuers parts. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11 x, By distraught distension.

4. As pa. pple. of *DISTRACT*, or *DISTRAGHT* v. 1581 *PETIT GUARDO'S Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 40 b, [They] have bene distraught of their right understanding. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxi. 139 What fury.. hath distraught you of your wits? 1816 *SOUTHEY Lay of Laureate* Epil. 2 Have fanatic dreams distraught his sense?

† **Distraght**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] = *DISTRAGHTION*.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark* all 31 They will bring you out of the way, through distraught and feare.

† **Distraght**, v. *Obs.* [Improperly used as a variant of *DISTRACT* v., on the analogy of *distraght* and *distract* ppl. adjs.] = *DISTRACT* v.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 There never hapnied any on thinge, that did ever disorder and distraite the power of my mynde so mutche. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 44 The zeale of these distraughted me.

† **Distraghted**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [Altered from *DISTRAGHTED*: see prec.] = *DISTRAGHTED*.

1572 R. H. tr. *Lantern's Chastes* (1576) 10 In those men, which be.. distraughted of their wittes. 1596 *SPENSER Heyn Heavenly Beauty* 24 That immortal beaute.. Which in my weak distraughted mynd I see. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 41 His base determination.. all wondering at, as proceeding from a distraughted minde.

† **Distraghtful**, a. *Obs. rare.* [see prec.] By-form of *DISTRAGHTFUL*.

1594 and *Rep. Faustus* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1853) III. 318 In a distraughtful fury.





[App. repr. OF. *destroussier*, perh. confounded with *destroussier* = *destroussier*.]

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 116 All they... that bare only vytaylles, they were distressed by them [you ceulx q' portoyent viures estoient destroussiez]. *Ibid.* He was... distressed of suche vytaylles as he hadde. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 17 Our men distressed almost all their victualles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 373 [He] set upon them, and distressed them and their shippes and so brought them into dyverse Parties.

6. To levy a distress upon, subject to a distress-warrant; = *DISTRAIN* v. 7.

[Quot. 1440 may be in sense 1: in the later quot. the vb. seems to be a deriv. of the sb.]

c1440 *Jacob's Well* iv. 28 Alle þo lay-men, þat... only swych clerk arestyn, or dystressin, or enprisson wrongfully. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 78 The distress (or gudes poynded) sall remaine in the possession of the complainer, vntill it be discussed, quithier he is lawfullie or vnlawfullie distressed. 1707 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman*. *Vnde M.* 248 Quakers, who are liable to be distressed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 14, I will not begin at this time of day to distress my tenants, because they are unfortunate, and cannot make regular payments. 1823 BLACKBURN *Mag.* 703 His generous chief distresses him to the very blankets on his bed. *absol.* 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 596 He... replied that the landlord might distress for the rent.

Hence *Distress* *vbl. sb.*  
1599 MINSHUE, A distressing, *apricamentio*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 28 He put to sea a huge fleet... for the distressing of the sea towns. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xix. So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing.

**Distressed** (*distre'st*, *poet. -c'sed*), *ppl. a.* Also 6-9 *distrest*. [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] Afflicted with pain or trouble; sorely troubled; in sore straits.

1586 B. YOUNG *Gnazzo's Cir. Conv.* iv. 219 Bitter teares, which copiously... fell from my distressed eies. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 That poore distressed woman commyng vnto Christ. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 43 To heare the distressed petitions. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 51 Giving comfort to our distressed bodies. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 32 This distressed ship's crew. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 64 We... compassionate the distressed. 1838 THURLWALL *Greece* IV. 311 His distress countrymen. 1867 SMILKS *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 89 Invitations to the distressed Flemish artizans to come over and settle in England.

b. Of actions or conditions: Pertaining to or showing distress; in straits, sorely straitened.

c1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 22 Consider how benigne care and correspondence she gaue to the distressed requestes of that king. 1625-49 *Declar. of Chas. I.* App. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 1 The distressed extremities of Our dearest Uncle the King of Denmark. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 16 May, It would be unkind in me to leave her in the distressed way she is in. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Modern Times* I. 162 Their poverty and distressed situation.

**Distressedly** (*distre'sedli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a distressed or sorely troubled manner.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 466 Her poor wandering brain is still distressedly labouring. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 178 Hamilton began distressedly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CL 199 Emma is distressedly silent.

**Distressedness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being distressed; distress.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 154 For fellows many in distressedness is to the greenehouse much releasment. 1657 HENSON *Wks.* II. 380 Those extraordinary fits of distressedness, with which God is pleased to exercise some of His. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 133 Compassion to the poverty or distressedness of any.

**Distresser**. [*f. DISTRESS* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who distresses.

1617 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xxiii. 5 Thou furnishest before me, a table, in presence of my distressers. — *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xiv. 20 Enemies or Distressers.

**Distressful**, *a.* [*f. DISTRESS* sb. + *-FUL*.] Full of or attended with distress. (A literary and chiefly poetical word; not colloquial.)

1. Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; distressing; painful.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 126 To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 157 Of some distressefull stroke That my youth suffer'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 5 What is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence. 1800 SCOTTSBY *Artic. Reg.* II. 207 Night, a tempestuous sea, and crowded ice, must probably produce as high a degree of horror in the mind of the navigator, who is... subjected to their distressful influence, as any. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xix. 228 Subjects of distressful uncertainty.

† b. Attended with distress, gained by severe toil. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 287 Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cram'd with distressful bread.

2. Of persons, their actions, state, etc.: Full of distress; marked by or indicating distress or suffering; in great distress, sorely distressed.

1601 MUNDAY, etc. *Downfall Earl of Huntington* I. iv b. Look if you see not a distressful man, That to himselfe intendeth violence. 1715-20 *Pore Illad* xvii. 293 Wide The field re-echo'd the distressful sound. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 116 Fix on the waistcoat a distressful stare. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* iv. 96v At a safe distance, both distressful watch. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* June 873 The most distressful districts lie in the west.

**Distressfully**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.]. In a distressful manner; in sore distress; distressedly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Distressfully am I diuided from thee. 1611 COTGR., *Miserablement*, miserably,

wretchedly... distressedfully. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, I am distressedfully and frightfully deaf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. xiii. 284 Laetitia distressfully scribbled a line... to deliver to him.

**Distressfulness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being distressful; painfulness.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 242½ We cannot but smile a little at the vehemence of the actions... at the truly English distressfulness of the manner of taking amusement.

**Distressing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. DISTRESS* v. + *-ING* 2.]. That distresses or causes distress; see the verb.

c1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LX. vi.* Against distressing foes... us thy succour find. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (L.), Under these distressing circumstances what could I do? 1889 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 228 The heat of a distressing midsummer day.

**Distressingly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.]. In a distressing manner; distressfully, painfully.

1786 MISS CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 411 It was serious, but not distressingly so. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 408 Our progress up was distressingly slow. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vii. 170 Prolonged and bitter frosts, contrasting so distressingly with the imagined gentility of his summer weather.

**Distrest**, *var. distressed*, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *DISTRESS* v.

**Distreyn**, *obs. form of DISTRAIN* v.

† **Distribue**, *v.* *Obs.* [*a. F. distribue-r*, *ad. L. distribu-ere* to DISTRIBUTE.] = DISTRIBUTE.

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70b, Only for to haue distributed this so noble a londe. 1483 — *Cato* E ij b, I counceyl the... that thou ne gyue ne dystribue thy goodes to thy children.

**Distribuent**. [*ad. L. distribuend-um*, neut. of *distribuendus* 'to be distributed', gerundive of *distribuere*.] That which is to be distributed.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* xi. 330 The social distribuent includes not merely the means of obtaining pleasurable passive feelings.

**Distributance**, *var. DISTROUBANCE*. *Obs.*

**Distributable** (*distributab'l*), *a.* Also 7-ible. [*f. DISTRIBUTE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being distributed; see the verb.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 20 Words... significant... of the parts of the whole distributable. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. vii. § 99 The money gathered at the offertory, distributable by the English Liturgy to the poor alone. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dona. Answen.* 161 imparting the full amount of the distributable carbon to the oxygen of the atmosphere.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* i. § 5 note, He might have said that in such a proposition as the above the predicate is distributable, but not that it is actually distributed.

**Distributary** (*distributari*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. ppl. stem distribut-* (see DISTRIBUTE v.) + *-ARY*.]

*A. adj.* † 1. Distinct, several. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, For howe many distributary intencions were they created?

2. Distributive; 'that distributes, or is distributed' (Worcester).

1846 WORCESTER cites WILLIAMS.

*B. sb.* Something whose function is to distribute; applied to branch canals distributing water from a main one. (*Cf. tributary*.)

1886 J. T. WHEELER *India under Brit. Rule* 175 The Ganges canal... runs along the Doab... throwing out distributaries at intervals. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* May 553 The great canal, of which the small channel... was a distributary.

† **Distribute**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also *ut. ad. L. distributus*, *pa. pple. of distribuere*; see next.] Distributed (of which it was prob. at length regarded as a contracted form).

1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 99 To be distribute among pore-folk. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 183 By them all byschopyrky and all hye office of dygnitey shold be dystribut. 1554 ANP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 98 To be distributed [distribui] to thaim self. 1556 *Willis & Lew. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 203 Sex pounds this tyme shillings forpence to be distribute amongst ye poore of the parishes.

**Distribute** (*distribut*), *v.* Also 5-8 *des*, 6 *dys*; 5-6 *pa. t.* and *ppl.* *distribut*. [*f. L. distribu-ere* ppl. stem of *distribuere*, *f. Dis* 1, in various directions + *tribuere* to assign, grant, deliver.]

1. *trans.* To deal out or bestow in portions or shares among a number of recipients; to allot or apportion as his share to each person of a number.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 32 Josue... disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 176 There he abode thre dayes in departyng & dystributyng the goodes. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 30a, To distribut in almes to an hundred poore men an hundred pence. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 20 as much [heating] as one sound Cudgel of foure foote... could distribute, I made no spare shir. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 60 Happiness and misery... may sometimes be distributed by way of mere discipline. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 37 Pray distribute my kindest regards amongst all friends. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 546 The doctrine generally received... was that it was shameful to receive bribes, but that it was necessary to distribute them.

*absol.* 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 17 But even as God hath distributed to every man... so let him walke. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 13 Distributing to the necessity of Saints.

† b. To dispense, administer (justice, etc.). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 99 Not in the presence of dreadd Justice, but on the Ministers That doth distribute it. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 125 The Power of distributing Justice is vested in him. 1746 JOHNSON *Chr. Relig.* III. (R.), He will distribute rewards and punishments to all, proportionably to their behaviour in the days of their mortality.

2. To spread or disperse abroad through a whole space or over a whole surface; properly, so that each part of the space or surface receives a portion; less definitely, to spread generally, scatter. (*In pass.* often with reference merely to situation, with no idea of motion: *cf. diffused, dispersed*.)

c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33½ They shall he dystributed or parted thorough all the world. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 229 A Spend-thrift... will promise much and meane nothing; for he distributes his words as commonly as Printers. 1620 VENNER *Vin Recta* vii. 109 Those that are of a soft substance, are easily digested, and distributed. 1736 *Nature Display'd* III. 431 This subtle and active Element [fire] is distributed in great Abundance all round the Earth. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts III. 657 (Printing Machine) The mechanism for supplying the ink, and distributing it over the form. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 340 Mammalia may be said to be universally distributed over the globe. 1890 WORMELL *Electr.* in *Serv. Man* 49 On [non-spherical] shapes electricity is not uniformly distributed.

b. Said of the ramification of vessels, pipes, etc. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 32 Nerves... divided into... Filaments, distributed after a most exact order throughout the whole Body. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 20 The vessels are distributed in their usual arborescent manner. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 15 Water should be distributed not only to every house, but to every floor.

3. To divide (a whole or collective body) into parts having distinct characters or functions; to divide and arrange.

1553 EÖEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 25 He hath in his courte twelue thousand horsemen, whiche... distribute their wayting dayes after this order. 1621 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18 The Leuites, whom David had distributed in the house of the Lord, to offer the burnt offerings of the Lord. 1643 5 *Years Jas.* 1 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 311, I will break and distribute the proofs. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* c. 8 Paraphr. 311 The earth [being] distributed into mountains and valleys. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 13 The Law of Moses is usually distributed into these three parts: 1 The Moral, 2 The Ceremonial, and 3 The Judicial. 1775 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I, That great peninsula [Spain]... was distributed by Augustus into three provinces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The Life Guards... were then distributed into three troops.

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divisions; to classify.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 22 These we have distributed into the three following Classes. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 10 A Politician distributes Mankind according to their civil Characters, into the Rulers and the Ruled. *Ibid.* ii. ii. § 7 Propositions... are distributed into true and false. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* ii. ii. § 386 By the Linnean plan, the Flowering plants of Britain... are distributed into 22 well-marked classes.

† b. *Arith.* = *DIVIDE*. *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 27 b, The product 92012907 I distribute by the whole Sine; and the quotient 91019 giveth an arc 65°, 32', the Elevation of the Meridian. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 16 To Divide one Number by another, or to Distribute one into another.

5. To separate and allocate to distinct places or compartments. *spec. in Printing.* To remove (type that has been 'composed' or set up) from the forme, and return each letter into its proper box or compartment in the case. Also *absol.*

1615 [See sense 2.]

1683 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 207 The compositor seeks... for a right, a little longer than the line of the page he is to distribute, or else he cuts a right to that length [this right is called a distributing stick]. 1736 *Nature Display'd* III. 364 The Types... being again distributed into their Boxes, serve to do the same Office to several others. 1808 *Post-Off. Law with Instruct.* (U. S.), Distributing offices, where the postmasters open the mails addressed Northern, Southern etc., and distribute the letters into proper mails. 1883 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 701 (*Typography*) The operation of distributing the types is the converse of that of composing; it is decomposing the forme and returning the several letters to their proper boxes in the case. 1891 *Athenum* 24 Oct. 558½ The work is... published in a limited edition, and the type has been distributed. *Mod.* A compositor who distributes rapidly.

6. *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its full extension, so that it includes every individual of the class. See DISTRIBUTE 4 b.

[1692 ALDRICH *Artis Logice Rud.* iii. § 3. 5 Quare medium in premissis semel ad minimum distribui debet. — § 3. 12 Distribuas medium; nec quartus terminus adit.]  
WYATLEY *Logic* II. iii. § 2 The middle term... must be distributed once, at least, in the premises. 1849 DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* vii. 137. 1849 MAXWELL *Aldrich's Logic* 59 To say [as Aristotle does] that the major premise in fig. 1 must be universal, or one premise in fig. 2 negative, is equivalent to a rule for distributing the middle term. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Lavos of Thought* (1860) § 77. 130. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 181. 1877 FOWLER *Elem. Deduct. Logic* iv. (ed. 9) 34 All universal propositions distribute their subject, whereas particular propositions do not. All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

7. *Grammar.* To make distributive (in sense).

1786 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 173 b, In 'they loved each other', each is in the nominative case, in the attributive relation to *they*, which it distributes in sense.

Hence **Distributed**, **Distributing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Distributively** *adv.* *Distributed term*, middle (see sense 6 above).

1841 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 123 That beneficent and ever-distributing office of Deacons. [1692 ALDRICH *Art. Log. Rud.* iii. § 3. 4 Medium non distributum est anceps.]

1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties of Romanism* l. iv. (1853) 114 Adoration paid to the elements after consecration, on the avowed ground, that those elements, jointly and severally, unitedly and distributively, have now become the Supreme Being himself. 1827 *WHALEY Logic* i. § 5 A term is said to be 'distributed' when it is taken universally, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. 1844 *Ibid.* ii. iii. § 2 Then the conclusion... would have its predicate—the Major term—distributed, which was undistributed in the premiss. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. To avoid the loss of time inherent in distributed workshops.

**Distributee**. *Law*. [f. prec. vb. + -EE.] A person to whom a share falls in the distribution of the estate of an intestate.

1870 *PINKERTON Guide* 45 Where an Administrator has money belonging to a distributee, whose residence is known, it is his duty to give notice of his readiness to pay it over. 1891 R. LINN in *N. & Q.* 3 Oct. 269 An Act of Congress was passed for the relief of the distributees of Col. Linn.

**Distributor**: see DISTRIBUTOR.

**Distributable**, obs. form of DISTRIBUTABLE.

**Distributing**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DISTRIBUTE; distribution.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 25 To be discreet in the distributing of them to some Carpenters. 1663 *Roy. Proclam.* 25 May in *Parl. Rep. Secr. Comm.* (1844) No. 582. 89 The conveying of letters, or the distributing of the same. 1883 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 707 (*Typography*) There is hardly any operation which so strikes a spectator as distributing, for a competent distributor literally showers the types into their receptacles.

**b. altrb.**

1683 Distributing stick [see DISTRIBUTE v. 5]. 1808 Distributing office [*ibid.*]. 1842 *Specif. Clay & Rosenberg's Patent* No. 9300. 2 The arranging or distributing machine. 1853 *Specif. Mitchell's Patent* No. 1287. 5 The types are to be taken in rows from the distributing machine. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* i. 7107 The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. *Ibid.*, *Distributing-roller* (Printing), a roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 Goods... from that distributing centre [Hong Kong] are sent off to almost every market in China. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 701 (*Typography*) Distributing machines. In which the distributing is to a certain extent done automatically. 1891 *Lightning Gloss. Electr. Terms*, *Distributing Boards*, large blocks of paraffined wood, slate or similarly insulating material upon which are mounted the various switches, fuses, &c., connected with main or branch wires.

**Distribution** (distribūt'jən). [a. F. *distribution*, earlier *-cion* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *distributiō*-em, n. of action f. *distribūere* to DISTRIBUTE.] The action of distributing.

1. The action of dividing and dealing out or bestowing in portions among a number of recipients; apportionment, allotment.

1382 *Wyclif Heb. ii.* 4 God witnessynge by synnes, wondris... and distributions [1388 departing] of the Hooley 143 *Elfr. Sermon* (Caxton 1483) vi. xxviii. 82 They taken heed of alþynnyngliche suchre distributions, so that euerliche haue that hym owenlyte. 1538 *STARKY England* ii. ii. 183 The inequality of dystributyon of the comyn offycers. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. v. § 8 Joseph... made a new distribution of the whole Land. 1799 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 36 All shall be set right at the final distribution of things. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 198 The crown... will lose nothing in this new distribution of power. 1894 *Times* 21 Dec. 1/5 The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils.

**b. Pol. Econ.** (a) The dispersal among consumers of commodities produced: this being, as opposed to *production*, the business of commerce. (b) The division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among its individual members, as in 'the unequal distribution of the fruits of industry'.

1848-65 *MILL Pol. Econ.* Contents i. ii. § 6 Labour employed in the transport and distribution of the produce. *Ibid.* Prelim. Remarks (1872) 12/2 The diversities in the distribution of wealth are still greater than in the production. *Ibid.* 14/2 The laws of Production and Distribution... are the subject of the following treatise. *Ibid.* ii. i. § 3 A system of community of property and equal distribution of the produce. *Mod.* By the system of middlemen which now prevails the cost of distribution is disproportionately great compared with that of production.

2. The action of spreading abroad or dispersing to or over every part of a space or area; the condition or mode of being so dispersed or located all over an area; sometimes without implying actual dispersal from a centre.

† In older Physiology (esp. before the discovery of the circulation of the blood), applied to the dispersal of the assimilated food to all parts of the body.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxv. (Arlh.) 309 Helping the natural concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other virtues, in a weak and unhealthy bodie. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* v. 90 It is... hard of concoction, and of very slow distribution. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The distribution of the food through all the parts of the body, is one of the wonders in nature. 1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 32 This distribution of temperature must... have some influence on the shape of the [glacial] stone. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Art. III. 657 (*Printing-machine*) There are three or four small rollers of distribution... by [a] compound movement they are enabled... to effect a perfect distribution of the ink along the table. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Invert.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere... Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. 1885 *DAVID-*

*SON Logic of Definition* x. 296 This Order... has such and such a geographical distribution. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 340 How animals and plants have acquired their present peculiarities of distribution.

3. The orderly dividing of a mass or collective body into parts with distinctive characters or functions; the orderly arrangement of the parts into which any whole is divided; division and arrangement; classification.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 5 (1873) 45 So in the distribution of days we see the day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works, was blessed. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 6 The Common-Law... wants method, order, and apt distributions. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 201 Care should be taken in this Distribution, that the Fountains be disposed in such manner, that they may be seen almost all at a time. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Pref.* 4 A commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Transl. Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 96 The distribution of land into parishes.

**b. concr.** A division.

1829 *SOUTHEY O. Newman* vii. Omitting The minor distributions (which are many and barbarous all) suffice it to name these... the Pequods first; The Narhagansets [etc.].

4. *Logic*. †a. In the earlier English writers used for what is now called DIVISION, i.e. the logical division of a genus (a logical whole) into the several species included under it; less properly, the partition of a whole into the integral or constituent parts contained in it. *Obs.*

1588 *FRANCIS Lamiere Log.* i. xiii. 56 b, A distribution is when the whole is distributed into his partes. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 143 When we say, a man hath two parts, soule and bodie: Living Creatures are reasonable, and unreasonable, then we make a distribution. 1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1709) IV. 194 Then he would have given us a full distribution of immortality, to which all the instances of it might be reduced. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. vi. § 10 The word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species.

**b.** More recently, after Scholastic usage of Latin *distribuire, distributio*: The application of a term to each and all of the several individual instances included in its denotation or extension; the acceptance of a term in a general sense including every individual to which it is applicable.

Said of a term qualified explicitly or implicitly by such marks of universality (*signa universalitatis*) as *all, each, every, any, etc.*; the one simple common term being treated as 'distributed' over all its significates; e.g. in *every man*, the term *man* is spread out over, or dispersed among, this, that, and every other individual man.

This use of *distributio* (which turns on the question discussed in Plato, *Parm.* 130 seqq.), first appears in the Schoolmen of the 13th cent., as Shyreswood, and especially Petrus Hispanus (1226-1277), of whose *Summulae* the 7th chapter deals with the properties of terms, including *Distributio*, as an appendix to the exposition of the *Organon*, and with special reference to the solution of sophisms. The term apparently came into English logic through the medium of Aldrich: see DISTRIBUTE v. 6.

(The speculation in Latham's Johnson s. v. *Distributed* is wholly gratuitous, and ignores the history of the word.)

15250 *Petrus Hisp. Summulae* vii. 5. 1 Distributio est multiplicatio termini communis per signum universale facta, ut cum dicitur 'omnis homo', iste terminus 'homo' distribuitur sive confunditur pro quolibet suo inferiori. 1827 *WHALEY Logic* i. § 5 'All food', or every kind of food, are expressions which imply the distribution of the term 'food'; 'some food' would imply its non-distribution. 1849 *MANSIELD Aldrich's Logic* iii. § 3. 4 note, *Distribution* is not an Aristotelian term. It forms part of what the Schoolmen call *parva logica*; a kind of appendix to analyses of the *Organon*; containing matters, some evolved from Aristotle, others complete innovations... The syllogistic rules concerning distribution are of course implied in Aristotle's account of each figure, though not enumerated separately, as common to all. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 126 The distribution of the Subject depends upon the Quantity of the Judgment. 1887 *FOWLER Elem. Deduct. Logic* (ed. 91v.) 34 The distribution or non-distribution of an attributive, as 'human', 'red', etc., follows that of the corresponding common term, 'human being', 'red thing', etc.

**5. Rhet.** (See *quots.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 95a. It is also called a distribution, when we divide the whole into several partes, and saie we have fewer partes, wherof we purpose to speake, comprehending our whole talke within compass of the same. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Distribution*, in rhetoric, is a kind of description; or a figure whereby an orderly division and enumeration is made of the principal qualities of a subject.

6. *Arch.* The arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. of the interior divisions or apartments. (Cf. DISPOSITION 1 d.)

1624 *WOTTON Archit.* 120 *Distributio* is that usefull Casting of all Roomes for Office, Entertainment, or Pleasure, which I have handled before. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Distribution of the plan*, denotes the dividing, and dispensing the several parts, and members, which compose the plan of a building. 1876 *GWALT Encycl. Archit.* § 2489 Distribution and disposition are the first objects that should engage the architect's attention, even of him whose great aim is to strike the attention by ornament, which can never please unless its source can be traced to the most convenient and economical distribution of the leading parts.

7. *Printing*. The action or process of distributing type: see DISTRIBUTE v. 5.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Distribution*, in printing, the taking a form asunder, separating the letters, and disposing them in the cases again, each in its proper cell. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 651 Distribution is performed four times faster than composition.

8. *Steam-engine*. 'The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz., admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission' (Webster 1864).

**Distributional**, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to distribution, esp. to the geographical distribution of animals or plants.

1864 *HUXLEY Lect. Compar. Anat.* i. 2 The student of the geographical distribution of animals... would... dispose the contents of a Zoological Museum in a totally different manner; basing his classification not upon organs, but on distributional assemblages. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. xix. 399 The mode of solving distributional problems.

† **Distributioner**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 2.] One who makes distribution; a distributor.

1650 *ELDERFIELD Tythes* 34 The only... distributor that hath both given and settled several men in their several properties. *Ibid.* 43 Distributorers of property.

**Distributionist**. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates a system of distribution.

1836 *DICKENS Sk. Boz* (1837) I. 69 The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake.

**Distributive** (distribūt'iv), a. *Gram.* [f. DISTRIBUTIVE + -AL: cf. *adjectival*.] Of or pertaining to a distributive.

1868 *KEY Philol. Ess.* 4 In the passages... referred to, the distributive sense [of *avai*] seems to prevail.

**Distributive** (distribūt'iv), a. and sb. [a. F. *distributif*, -ive, ad. L. *distribūtivus* (Priscian) apportioning, f. *distribū*-ppl. stem: see DISTRIBUTE.]

1. Having the property of distributing; characterized by dispensing, bestowing, or dealing out, in portions; given to or engaged in distribution.

*Distributive finding of the issue*: a finding by a jury which is in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant (Wharton *Law Lexicon*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 85 Wolde... God that every harde covetouse hert were of suchre largesse and distributiv of here meveyable good and ousoure to the comon wele. 1732 *BERKELEY Alaphr.* iii. § 14 To endeavour to destroy the belief of... a distributive Providence. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* ix. 323 A ready 'Shelly' stands in waiting by, Around the board distributive to fly. 1827 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. 1 (1874) 100 The distributive Cityenness are of violent speech and gesture. 2. Characterized by distributing or diffusing itself; having a tendency to diffusion.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. lxxxvi. 132 Wisdom and Science are worth nothing, unless they be distributive, and declare themselves to the world. Wealth in a Misers hand is useless. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iv. 106 If we reflect that heat is essentially distributive in its nature.

3. Of, belonging to, or arising from, distribution.

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 363 The distributive vertue of the Trees being occupied about many, must needs have the less for euerie one, whereas when it hath but a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1771 *Contemplative History* of the S. 1. 60 All the Sisters agreed... that Mrs. Barnes's distributive Share of her Father's Effects should be entrusted to Mr. Crab. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Men. True Pol.* 13 A Local Agency appropriated to each distributive circle of the Kingdom. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/6 To use... of the profits derived from the distributive business on manufacturing industry.

**b. Distributive justice**, one of the two divisions of Justice, according to Aristotle (the other being COMMUTATIVE); that which consists in the distribution of something in shares proportionate to the deserts of each among the several parties.

[The old Latin version of Aristotle's *Ethics* c. 1250 renders διανεμητικὴ δίκαιον by *distributiōnem iustitiam*; Aquinas, in his commentary on the text, has *distributiva iustitia*.]

1531 *ELIOT Gov.* iii. i. Justice... is... described in two kyndes or species. The one is named money, benefice, or other thing semblable... Justice distributive hath regarde to the persone. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*, Oor. 191 Neither doth God therefore offend in Justice distributive, if he have mercy on whom hee will have mercy; or if hee doe harden whom he will harden. 1586 T. B. La Primand. *Fr. Acad.* i. 370 Distributive justice consisteth in giving to euerie one according to his desert, whether it be honor and dignitie, or punishment. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 488 Nature... in her distributive Justice endeavours to deal as equally as possibly she can with all Men. 1791 *Pers Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 74 Their ideas of distributive Justice are corrupted at the very source.

**c.** Hence, applied to that part of substantive law, which is concerned with the determination of rights, as distinguished from the corrective, penal, or vindictive part.

1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 6. 216 The civil Law (according to the two offices of the Legislator, whereof one is to judge; the other to constrain men to acquiesce in his judgements) hath two parts; the one distributive, the other vindictive, or penal. By the distributive it is, that every man hath his proper Right. *Ibid.* § 7 The first of them [parts of a Law] which is called distributive, is Prohibitive, and speaks to all, the second which is styled vindictive, or pönary, is mandatory, and onely speaks to the Ministers. 1678 *Young Sermon at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, The Distributive Part, which enjoyns the Duty, and the Reward, which assigns the Punishment or the Reward.

4. Expressing distribution or division among individuals; *spec.* in *Gram.* Having reference to each individual of a number or class, as distinguished from the whole number taken together.



*Distributive adjectives*, the words *each*, *either*, *neither*, *every* (the three first of which can also be used pronominally). *Distributive numerals*, in Latin, *singuli*, one by one, *bini*, two by two, etc.

1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Nownes distributives: as *nullus*, *neuter*. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 29, I speke also among the pronouns of nownes partitives and distributives as *tout*, *unt*, *chascun*. a 1553 GOWER *Conun.* Feb. 1. 5 The distributive particle *whiche* (unto which of the Angels) implieth a number of Angels. 1818-48 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II, 359 Dr. Lingard has clearly apprehended... the distributive character of the words *corl* and *ceorl*. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 247 The distributive adjective pronouns, *each*, *every*, *either*, agree with the nouns... and verbs, of the singular number only. 1881 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* 68 Distributive numerals signify how many at a time. There are no separate forms to express them in English.

5. *Logic*. Referring to each individual of a class separately, and not to the whole class as made up of these individuals. Opposed to *collective*.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 This sort of sophisms is committed when the word *all* is taken in a collective and a distributive sense, without a due distinction. 1853 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 253 A defect... pointed out by the sagacity of Sir William Hamilton, namely, the absence of the distributive words 'all' or 'some,' in the predicates of its formal judgments.

6. *Math.* Operating (or expressing operation) upon every part in operating upon the whole; as *distributive formula*, *function*, *operation*, *principle*, *symbol*.

1855 CARMICHAEL *Calculus of Operations* 8 A symbol  $\Phi$  is said to be distributive when,  $u$  and  $v$  being two distinct subjects,  $\Phi(u+v) = \Phi u + \Phi v$ . *Ibid.* 11 Any algebraic function of a distributive symbol is itself also distributive.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* A distributive word: see A. 4. 1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronouns, unto which I joyne... partitives, distributives and numerals. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1666) 102 All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites... do lack the Vocative case. 1874 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* 98 Distributives express how many at a time, as *one by one*, *one and one*, *by twos*, *two each*, etc.

†2. That which is distributed. Obs.  
a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 Parents... though they may express more affection to one in the abundance of bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacies, just distributives, and dividends to others of their begetting.

**Distributively** (distributivly), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a distributive manner or sense.

A. By way or by means of distribution.

1626 T. H. CAUSSE's *Holy Cr.* 42 He... distributively sowed it, upon all the creatures of the earth. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* (1851) 450 Communicating the natural heat of Government and Culture more distributively to all... parts.

B. *Law*. So as to be distributed between two parties, each obtaining part of his plea.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 187 There are cases in which an issue may be found distributively, *i. e.* in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant.

C. In relation to each individual of a number separately; opposed to *collectively*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 12 Wee cannot be free from all sinne collectively... yet distributively... all great and grievous actual offences... may and ought to be... auoyded. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 66 The word *all* is here to bee taken not distributively for every particular man, but collectively for all sorts, states, and conditions of men. 1697 tr. *Burgundian his Logic* II. xvi. 123 This Fallacy consists in the Word *All*, which if Collectively taken, the Major indeed will be true, but the Minor false. If the Word *All* is taken Distributively, the Major will be false. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xlviii. 75 In Parliament, as the common council, the whole empire was represented collectively, though not distributively. 1889 ILLINGWORTH *Probl. Pain in Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 114 The mass of animal suffering... is felt distributively. No one animal suffers more because a million suffer likewise.

D. *Logic*. In a sense in which the term is applied to each and every individual of a class. See DISTRIBUTION 4 b.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 4. 114 When a general name stands for each and every individual which it is a name of, or in other words, which it denotes, it is said by logicians to be distributed, or taken distributively. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. § 2 (1870) 121 A Universal Judgment is one in which the Predicate is affirmed of the whole Subject taken distributively. Thus *all men* (*i. e.* each and every man) are mortal.

**Distributiveness**. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being distributive.

1661 FELT *Dr. Hammond* 2 (T.) That practice [of carving at the table] had another more immediate cause, a natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. 1884 SIR C. BOVEN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 162/2 A great many other sections, where distributiveness is necessary.

**Distributor** (distributōr). Also 6 -our, 6 -g -er. [orig. f. DISTRIBUTIVE v. + *-ER*; conformed to L. *distributor*, agent-n. f. *distribuire*: cf. F. *distributeur* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] One who distributes: see the verb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) II. xxxi. 105 b, So true & feythfull a distributor of the counselles & graces of god. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* III. 17 (R.) My derely beloved sonne, the... distributor of my goodnes towards you. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 559 Faithful distributors of right and justice to the poor commons of this Realm. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. ii, A deuourer, in stead of a distributor of the alms. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 70 The equal Distributor of Rewards and Punishments. 1752 JONSSON *Ramblers* No. 204 ¶ 2 Seged... the distributor of the waters of the Nile.

1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 42 Entire classes of producers and distributors, which have arisen through division of labour. 1888 [see DISTRIBUTING].

B. That which distributes; an appliance for distributing.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show 76* The best broadcast manure distributor exhibited. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 525 Put manure on with distributor. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615, 345 The parts of the machine are merely passive distributors of that power.

†C. Applied by Puttenham to the figure of speech whereby the elements of a description, or the like, are set forth one by one. Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A figure very meete for Orators... when we may... vter a matter in one entier speech... and will rather do it peccemeale and by distribution of euery part... and therefore I name him the distributor. *Marg.* Merismus, or the Distributor.

Hence **Distributorship**, office of distributor.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 60 How did he get his stamp distributorship?

**Distributory**, a. rare. = DISTRIBUTIVE a. (3).

1827 JARMAN *Powells Devises* II. 209 Until her distributory share were exhausted.

**Distributress**. [f. DISTRIBUTOR + *-ESS*.] A female distributor.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 85 Being so bountifull a distributress of your courtesies. 1634 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mansini's Pol. Observ.* 28 Discretion ought to be the distributress of these treasures. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 423 The fair distributress.

†Districate, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. DIS- + L. *tricare* perplexities, embarrassments, under *extricate*.] = DISINTRICATE. So †Districation.

1632 SHERWOOD, To districate, *extriquer*. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Districate*, to rid out of trouble or incumbrance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Districation*, a ridding out of trouble.

†District, a. Obs. [ad. L. *districtus* severe, strict, pa. pple. of *distingere* to draw asunder, strain; see DISTRAIN and STRICT.] Strict, stringent, rigorous; severe; exact.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 263 b, Impossyble to perseuer & contynue in thy dystict or sharpe exercyse of vertues. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 46 Aristotle is so dystict in this point. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. (1669) 61 The most diligend, dystict, and unparral search. 1700 H. J. SALVAB. *Heathen* 26 A Righteousness consisting in a Condeuency of his Goodness and Mercy, and not in the Rule of his dystict Holiness.

**District** (distrīkt), sb. [a. F. *district* (16th c. in *Littre*) ad. med. L. *distrīctus* (1) the constraining and restraining of offenders, the exercise of justice, (2) the power of exercising justice in a certain territory, jurisdiction, (3) the territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord; f. L. *distrīct*- ppl. stem of *distingere*: see DISTRAIN.]

(The explanation of the 17th c. legal antiquaries, 'the territory within which the lord may *distrain*', is much narrower than the notion involved in *distrīctus*.)

†1. *Law*. The territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord. Obs.

1611 CORN., *District*, a district; the liberties, or precincts of a place; the territorie, or circuit of country, within which a Lord, or his Officers may iudge, compell, or call in question, the inhabitants. 1641 *Travels de la Ley* 125 *District* is sometimes used for the circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appear. 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *District*, is the place in which a Man hath the power of dystreining, or the Circuit or Territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. Where we say, *Hors de son Fee*, others say, *Extra distrīctum suum*.

2. A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose, or as the sphere of a particular officer or administrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a *police*, *postal*, or *registration district*; the *Metropolitan district*, *London postal district*, that of a *Local Board* or *Urban Sanitary Authority*.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. II. § 1 (R.) The decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 The several Districts and Parishes of London and Westminster. 1834 S. GOSAT *Abyssinia* 367 As soon as the son of a great man has learned to read... his father gives him a district of a greater or less extent. 1847 *Act 10 Vict.* c. 15 § 43 Any offence which shall take place within the Metropolitan Police District. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 28 In healthy 'registration' districts, the mortality is low.

3. *spec. a.* in England: A division of a parish, baving its own church or chapel and resident clergyman, constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo. III. c. 45 onwards. Hence *district chapel*, *church*, *parish*. (See CHAPEL 3 b.) *Peel district*: an ecclesiastical division formed under 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 37, 'having a minister licensed by the bishop and vested with limited powers'.

These ecclesiastical districts originally constituted perpetual curacies; they are now mostly for ecclesiastical purposes distinct parishes, being vicarages or rectories according to the status of the benefice out of which they have been taken.

1818 *Act 58 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 21 In any case in which the said Commissioners shall be of opinion that it is not expedient to divide any populous Parish or Extra Parochial Place into such complete, separate, and distinct Parishes as

aforsaid, but that it is expedient to divide the same into such Ecclesiastical Districts as they... may deem necessary for the Purpose of affording Accommodation for the attending Divine Service... to Persons residing therein. *Ibid.* § 24 The churches and chapels respectively assigned to such Districts shall, when duly consecrated for that Purpose, become and be the District Parish Churches of such District Parishes. 1822 *Act 3 Geo. IV.* c. 72 § 10 To act on the Vestry of such District or Division, and of the Church or Chapel thereof. 1855 *Times Curiosities of London* (1867), St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, a district church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. 1856 WALBRAN *Ripon, etc.* 120 A district parish has... been assigned to this Church. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) 34 Upon the new church being consecrated in the Peel district, it becomes a 'new parish for ecclesiastical purposes'. *Ibid.* 35 The patronage of the Peel districts and parishes, until otherwise assigned, rests with the Crown and the bishop alternately.

b. One of the urban or rural subdivisions of a county, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, and having an Urban or Rural District Council.

1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 666 (*Parish Councils Act*) The whole country will be divided into districts, some of which are borough urban districts, some urban districts other than Boroughs, and some rural districts, each of which will have its own council. Rural districts in most cases comprise a large number of parishes. *Ibid.* 669 Rural districts are those areas which occupy the whole of the country outside London other than so much as is included in any borough or any other urban district.

c. In British India: A division or subdivision of a province or presidency, constituting the most important unit of civil administration, having at its head an officer called 'Magistrate and Collector', or 'Deputy-Commissioner'. It corresponds to the *Zillah* of earlier times.

Generally, four or more 'districts' constitute a 'division' under a 'commissioner'; but in Madras presidency the districts themselves are the primary divisions.

1796 *Trial Sys. Revue* 2/4 (Stray) Having a demand on the Dewar of the Calcutta District for... 26,000 rupees. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 422 (V.) In each district, that is in the language of the country, each *Zillah*... a *Zillah* Court was established. 1848 G. WYATT *Revolut. Orderly* (1849) 61 The Planters... in the Chumpanan district. 1885 HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* IV. 416 Farakhābād bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doab. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 749 *Zillah*... is the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector, or Collector and Magistrate combined, a Session Judge, &c., and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab, a Deputy Commissioner.

d. In U.S. used in various specific and local senses: e.g. a political division = election constituency, as an *assembly*, *congressional*, or *senate district*.

In some States the chief subdivision of a county (*civil*, *magisterial*, *militia*, *justice's district*), called in other States *townships* or *towns*. Formerly, in South Carolina = county; elsewhere, a division of a State containing several counties. Also, a division of the country, directly under the control of Congress, and having no elective franchise, as the federal District of Columbia; the District of Alaska (formerly Russian America).

1800 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fruits, & Corr.* (1888) II. 40 Much said about my being elected member for this district in Congress. 1802 R. BROOKS *Gazetteer* (ed. 7) Fayette, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. Fayetteville, a town of N. Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 10 The town-proper was of course the collection of dwellings; but, in the vulgar acceptance the same word embraced the entire district or township. 1890 M. TOWNSEND U.S. 138 The District of Columbia (including the national capital of Washington); the District of Alaska.

e. The portion of country or of a town allotted to or occupied by any person as the sphere of his operations; particularly, a section of a parish allotted to a lay 'visitor', working under the clergyman.

1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 162 Visiting about in their 'district', and attending all sorts of meetings. 1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes Jr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 There's no one to visit your 'district'! Or make Mother Tattleby's soup. *Mod.* For this purpose the town has been divided into districts, and two canvassers appointed to each.

4. Any tract of country, usually of vaguely defined limits, having some common characteristics; a region, locality, 'quarter'.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (R.) These districts which between the tropics lie... Were thought an uninhabitable seat. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* 4. F. i. The most extensive and flourishing district, westward of Mount Taurus and the river Halys, was dignified by the Romans with the exclusive title of Asia. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 79 Districts composed of argillaceous and sandy formations. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 222 Species [of birds] which inhabit open districts are usually protectively coloured. *Mod.* The roughest carriage road in the Lake district. a manufacturing district; a purely agricultural district.

†5. *fig.* Sphere of operation: province, scope. (In quot. 1704 used in *pl.* = limits, bounds.) Obs. rare.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 This Principle of Life, Sense, and Intellection in Man called the Soul, hath the Body as its Province and Districts, wherein it exerciseth these Faculties and Operations. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 283 The first and the last of these I understand to come within the Districts of my Subject.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, in sense 'of, belonging to, or allotted to a particular district'; as *district-chapel, church, parish*: see 3 a.; *district-judge, school, -superintendent, -surveyor, -visitor* (whence *district-visit v. (humorous)*). *District-attorney* (U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a district; *district-council*, the local council of an Urban or Rural District as constituted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894; hence *district-councillor*; *district-court* (U.S.), a court of limited jurisdiction, having cognizance of certain causes within a district, presided over by a district-judge.

1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 301 It abolishes the District Courts of Tennessee and Kentucky. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 368 The District-Surveyors are elected by the Magistrates. 1828 WENSTER *District-judge*, the judge of a district court. *District-school*, a school within a certain district of a town. *New England*, 1833 F. J. SHORT *Notes Indian Affairs* (1837) I. 136 There were kazees... who may be designated district judges. 1839 *Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93* An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. 1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122* § 49 There shall be paid to the district surveyors... such other fees... as may from time to time be directed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-book*, *District Orders*, those issued by a general commanding a district. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rev. Lyne* I. iv. 43 'What are the duties of a district-visitor?'... 'She scolds the men for frequenting public-houses, abuses the women for being idle and slatternly.' *Ibid.* 44 When I am ill, I shall... be 'district-visited'. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conference* 370 The Chairmen of Districts in their several District meetings. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commun.* II. ix. 255 The local prosecuting officer, called the district attorney. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 14 In the more important districts the District Superintendents are relieved of the management of the goods business by 'District Goods Managers'. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/3 Returned at the head of the poll for the urban district council. The village shoe-maker heads the poll for both the parish and the rural district council. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 669 (*Parish Councils Act*) Urban District Councils are but urban sanitary authorities under a new name, and elected on the same system as town councils in boroughs. Rural District Councils are a new body, and take over the functions which guardians of the poor, acting as rural sanitary authorities, discharged in rural sanitary districts. *Ibid.* 670 The elections of guardians, and of urban and rural district councillors, are to take place under rules issued by the Local Government Board.

**District, v.** [*f. prcc. sb.*] *trans.* To divide or organize into districts. Hence *Districting vbl. sb.* 1828 WENSTER *Districted*, divided into districts or definite portions. *Districting*, dividing into limited or definite portions. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Intro. xii. (1866) 40 The Netherlands like other countries are districted and farmed. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Sept. The town is in the hands of certain groups of lawyers, and is districted by them. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 June 5/4 Towns must be districted between them [electric-lighting Companies] as London is between gas and water Companies. 1888 in *Bryce Amer. Commun.* II. App. 648 Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Amer. Oyster* 195 I believe that the districting plan is neither a real remedy nor the best method for arresting the destruction.

**†Distriction.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. districtiō* rigour, severity, arbitrary control (Godef.), *ad. L. districtiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. distringere*: see *DISTR-*, *DISTRICT* a.] Strictness, severity, rigour.

c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* in. x. I zane alle, & I wol have all ayeen, & wip districtiō I require bankinges. a. 1631 *Donne Sermon* John v. 22 (1634) 10 Earthly judges have their districtions, and so their restrictions; some things they cannot know. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 191 Justice and Secular distriction are necessary for the most part in Divine Laws and Secular Institutes.

[The erroneous sense 'Sudden display' in J., copied in later Dicts., is founded on a mistaken quotation of *districtiō* as *districtiō* in 1697 *Collier Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. xii. 118.]

**†Districtly, adv.** *Obs.* [*f. DISTRICT* a. + *-ly*]. Strictly, stringently, severely.

1563-87 *tr. Pope Urban's Let.* in Foxe A. & M. (1566) 218 (R.) We send our mandats again unto your brotherhood... districtly... commanding you, that [etc.]. a. 1635 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 124 They... would not have been so districtly and austere abstemious. 1678 H. MORE *Let. Scv. Subjects* (1694) 28 He... has not had leisure to observe things so closely and districtly.

**†Districtness.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -ness*]. Strictness, precision, exactitude.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 59 [It] challengeth no such districtness... as was required in the other. *Ibid.* 110 I doe in all things commend fidelity and trust to be performed where by districtness it is challenged.

**Districtual, a. rare.** [*f. med.L. districtus* DISTRICT + *-al*]. Of or belonging to a district.

1849 J. M. KEMBLER *Saxons in Eng.* II. 106 We find no traces of any districtual or missatic authority to whom these officers could account.

**†Districta.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. DIS-* I or 5 + *STRIFE*]. Strife, contention.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 536 He wolde not haue... distrif be-wene hem two.

**†Distringas** (*distingras*). *Law.* [*a. L. distringās* 'thou shalt distrain', 2 pers. pres. subj. of *distringere*, in *mod.L.* sense, being the first word of the writ.] The name of a writ directing the sheriff to distrain in various cases.

The main forms are, in Common Law: a. The *distringas* to compel appearance, where defendant has a place of residence in England or Wales. b. The *distringas in delinque*, to compel the defendant to deliver goods by distresses upon

his chattels. c. *Distringas juratores*, empowering the sheriff to distrain defaulting jurors to compel their appearance. In Equity: d. A process issued against a corporation aggregate in cases of disobedience to the summons or directions of the court. e. An order of the Chancery Court by which the Bank of England or other public company is restrained from permitting a transfer of stock or shares in which a party claims to be interested, or from paying any dividend on it.

1467 *Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 391 That no seriaunt [take] of any citizen for servage of a venire facias, habens corpore and distringas, for alle but vj d. 1607 *MIDDLETON Phanix* II. iii. Wks. 1885 I. 157 Get your distringas out as soon as you can for a jury. 1641 *Art. agst. Sir H. Davenport* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1602) I. 336 Writs of Distringas... directed to the several High Sheriffs of the said County of York; whereby the said Sheriffs were commanded further to distrain the said James Malesverer to appear as aforesaid. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 125 Distringas is a Writ directed to the Sheriffe or any other officer, commanding him to distraine for a debt to the King, &c. or for his appearing at a day. 1714 *Scotches Courts-Lett* (ed. 3) 172 An Attachment or Distringas to attach his Goods. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvii. (Jod.). The process against a body corporate is by distringas to distrain them by their goods and chattels, rents, and profits, till they shall obey the summons or directions of the court. 1857 J. T. SMITH *Parish* 50 A distringas shall issue against the inhabitants to make them repair it [bridge, highway &c.].

Hence *Distringas v. trans.*, to restrain by a distringas.

1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 533/2.

**†Districk** (*districks*). *Med.* [*mod.L., f. Gr. dis* twice (*Dis-*) + *trick* hair.] A disease of the hair, in which it splits and divides at the end.

1812 in *Hooper Med. Dict.* 1822 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (1834) IV. 517 The terms atrix and districk... express two of the species under this genus.

**Distron, distrowe, etc.**, *obs. ff. DESTROY*.

**†Distroublance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 *distroublans, -troybulance, -trubulance, -5-6 -troublance, -tribulance*. [*f. next* + *-ANCE*; prob. after a corresponding *F. form*: cf. the earlier *DISTRUBULANCE*] Disturbance, molestation.

a. 1400 *Burgh Laws* I. (*Sc. Stat.* I) Na greiff nor na distroublans [molestatiō]. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xlv. 4 Makand fellowin Distroybulance. 1487 *Jas. III Let.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 393 Mak him name impediment, letting nor distroublance. 15... *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 80 They... may... be the more fervent [when] that all their outward wits be closed from all outward seeing and hearing, and from all distroublance and lettings. 1572 in *Muniments Burgh of Irvine* (1891) II. 17 The saidis provest and baillies... shall... cognosce and decerne thair apoun the wrang and distroublance of the burgh.

**†Distrouble, v. Obs.** Also *des, dys-troble, -trowbel, -truble, -trubill, -trybul*. [*ME. a. OF. destroubler, -troubler, f. des-, L. dis-* + *troubler, troubler* to TROUBLE. An etymologically earlier *OF. form* of the latter was *torbler, turbler, tourbler* (—*L. \*turbulāre*), whence the earlier *ME. type desturble, -toubre, DISTURBLE*. *Trouble* had become at an early date the prevalent form of the simple vb., and *distrouble* gradually superseded *disturble*, but itself scarcely survived to 1600. *Sc. distrybul, distribulance*, etc., were app. associated with *L. tribulāre* to afflict, oppress.]

*trans.* To disturb, trouble greatly.

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dethie Blaunche* 324, I am ryght sory yif I have oughte Distroubled yow out of your thoughte. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexz* 421 Pu has distrybulyt me. a. 1400 *Se. Alexander* 3167 As waxes of be wild see when wynd palm distroubles. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 In. iv. 53 Thus have ye by your fals confederacy destroyed my Royamme. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1292 Furth he goith, distribut in his hart. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 200 A brooke with raine distroubled new. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 101, I defend... that na man distrouble this court unlawfully, vnder the paine that may follow. 1710 *TENNANT Papistry Stormed* (1837) 100 Me had thair Lollards no distribulid My dinner had been nearly doul'd.]

Hence **†Distroubled** *ppl. a.*, **†Distroubling** *vbl. sb.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 216 The persy... went with thaim... his castell till, Withouth distroubling or ill. 1492 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlv. 75 a/1 She... hathenoo dystrowlynghe ne empesement. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iv. 12 Coosen passions of distroubled spright.

**†Distrouble, sb. Obs. rare.** [*f. prec. vb.*] Disturbance, molestation.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 545 No distrouble thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 306/1 To constayne Impedymetes & distroubles [L. *infestantiā*].

**†Distroubler.** *Obs.* [*f. prec. v. + -ER*: cf. *DISTURBLER*]. One who troubles or disturbs.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dystrobeler of be pece [v. r. *disturbeler*], *turbator, ferturbator*. 15... *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 56 All such distroublers of Holy Church.

**Distruie, distruie, obs. ff. DESTROY.**

**†Distruiss, v. Obs.** [*ad. OF. destroussier* to unpack (*mod.F. détrousser* to unfasten), *f. des-* (*Dis-*) + *troussier* to pack, TRUSS.]

*trans.* To strip or plunder; hence, to defcat, ront. Also *fig.*

c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. vi. (1554) 144a, The distruissing of hys chivalrie. *Ibid.* vi. ix. (1554) 152a, Pompey... Distruissed was, by sodeyn death. 1476 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 776 III. 162 The Swechys...berded hym

at an onsett place, and hathe dystruissyd hym. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 238 Mont' Mont had distruissed, taken, and brent 2 grete carrikes of leane [Genoa].

b. To seize or carry off as plunder. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* (an. 5) (1809) 539 So thei distruissed the victualles and caused Sir Nicholas Vaux... to flee toward Guisnes.

**Distrust** (*distrust*), *sb.* [*f. DIS-* 9 + *TRUST sb.*: cf. next.] Absence or want of trust; lack of confidence, faith, or reliance; doubt, suspicion.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 809 Eche... in such hatred and distrust of other. 1581 *PETRIE Guazzo's Cir. Conv.* I. 19 b, Through distrust in himselfe, or for some other defect. 1659 *B. HARRIS Iron Age* cpi The Germans, by their dissensions, and distrusts, have very much weakened the Empire. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 191 r. 10 So little distrust has my pupil of his own abilities. 1798 *SOUTHEY Sonnets* xi, Beware a speedy friend, the Arabian said, And wisely was it he advised distrust. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 258 A deep mutual distrust which had been many years growing... made a treaty impossible.

b. The fact of being distrusted; loss of credit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 166 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust and all dispraise.

c. Breach of trust, the proving false to trust. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 6 Foul distrust and breach Disloyal on the part of Man, revolt, And disobedience.

**Distrust** (*distrust*), *v.* [*f. DIS-* 6 + *TRUST v.*; perh. after *L. diffidere*. Found intrans. in *Lydgate*, but app. not in ordinary use till the 16th c.]

†1. *intr. a.* with *of*: To have a doubt or dread of; to suspect. [*cf. OF. diffier de*] *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron.* *Tray* I. vi, I durst not, dystusting of myschyeffe, Accomplishe it when it came to the prefe.

†2. *with of, in, to*: To be without confidence in.

1576 *FLEMING Panoply. Epist.* 25 To write more touching this point, I am ashamed, least I should seeme to distrust of your wisdome. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaldi's Cong. Ev. Ind.* lxvi. 144 Howe sadde and beutie... he went away dystusting in the victory. 1654 *R. COOKE tr. Istorie* 231 Dystusting to their arms. *Ibid.* Dystusting to the Macedons. 1671 *H. M. tr. Collop. Eras.* 208 Dystusting in mine own strength, I wholly rely upon him.

†3. *with for*: To doubt or fear for the safety of. *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* 1. 3 marg. The Hungarians distrust for their Civil Priviledges.

2. *trans.* To do the opposite of trusting; to withhold trust or confidence from; to put no trust in, or reliance on, the statements or evidence of.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras.* *Par. Matt.* v. (R.) He y requirith y<sup>o</sup> the doeth distrust that other parte. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* II. iii. 13, I am readie to distrust mine eyes, And wrangle with my reason that persuades me to any other trust. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 83 We see philosophers distrust their senses, and doubt of the existence of heaven and earth. 1776 *GIBSON Decl.* 6. f. 1. xic. 506 He feared his generals, and distrusted his ministers. 1850 *PRESCOOT Peri* II. 241 Any one who has occasion to compare his narrative with that of contemporary writers will find frequent cause to distrust it.

*absol.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 275 Though I distrust, Discomfort you (my Lord) it nothing must; to call in question the reality, validity, or genuineness of; not to rely upon.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 Thy knowne good will, assureth me not to distrust the same at thy hands. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Mac.* ix. 22 Not distrusting mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness. 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* 6. f. 1. 1. 3 A tyrant, whose officers appeared to distrust, either the justice, or the success, of his arms. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58, I altogether distrust my own power of determining this.

†4. *with inf.* Not to trust, to have no confidence. *Obs.*

1626 C. POTTER *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 144 The Pope, distrusting to obtaine from Spaine that which he desired. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweeth.* Wks. 1738 I. 103, I shall not distrust to be acquitted of presumption.

†5. *with infin. phr. or clause*: To have suspicion; to suspect. *Obs.*

1628 *WITHER Brit. Renemb.* Pref. 190 Distrust, that we discry their secret's plots. 1660 F. BROOK *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 The Arabians, whom he distrusted to be of his nephews party. 1707 *Curios. in Hist.* 4 Gard. 331, I distrust that Monconys had added something of his own to what Kircherus told him.

Hence **Distrusted** *ppl. a.*, **Distrusting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras.* *Par. Jas.* i. 6 (R.) Let him ask without distrusting, without doubt or waning. 1611 *FLORIO, Sfidato*, challenged, defied, distrusted. 1614 *H. HALL Recoll. Treat.* q. A base and distrusting mind. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* iv. § 1 (R.) God hath created the physician for thine need; therefore use him... without unconvil distrusting. 1837 *ROBT. WILSON Picas* Fifty n. 34 Distrusting Man I Behold this marvellous sight.

**Distruster.** [*f. prec. vb. + -ER*]. One who distrusts.

1636 *HENSHAW Horz Succ.* 127 When our Saviour would put to silence the distrusters of his time. 1889 *Form(V. S.) Jan.* 50 Distrusters of human nature. 1893 *Watson, Gas.* 22 Nov. 7/2 Distrusters of trades unions.

**Distrustful** (*distrustful*), *a.* [*f. DISTRICT sb. + -FUL*].

1. Full of or marked by distrust in oneself or others; wanting in confidence, diffident; doubtful, suspicious, incredulous.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 127 Distrustfull Recreant, Fight till the last gaspe: He be your guard. a. 1600 *HOOPER*

*Serm. Faith in Elect Wks.* 1888 III. 473 By distrustful and doubtful apprehending of that, which we ought steadfastly to believe. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Ps.* xxvii. 2 Faith fortifieth the heart against distrustful fears. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxi. 82 Being justly distrustful that men in general look upon them in a trifling light. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* vi. vi. Distrustful of the sight, She moves not, fearing to disturb The deep and full delight. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 103, I became... distrustful as to the chance of our ever living to gain the open water.

2. Causing or giving rise to distrust. (Cf. *suspicious*, *fearful*, *doubtful*, in analogous use.) *rare*. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 70 Loth to remain amongst such distrustful enemies, he quietly returned to his most assured friend, the lady Margaret. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/5 In despite of all Turbulent, Seditious, and Distrustful Principles. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv. Places that had shown ugly and distrustful all night long, now wore a smile.

**Distrustfully**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a distrustful manner; with distrust; suspiciously. 1611 COTGR. *Souspçonneusement*, suspiciously, distrustfully. 1512 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Neither be so distrustfully proud, as though thou hadst no father to provide for thee. 1653 MILTON *Paradise* iii. 5 Many are they That of my life distrustfully thus say, "No help for him in God there lies". 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. The guard... and the two other passengers eyed him distrustfully.

**Distrustfulness**, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being distrustful; want of confidence, diffidence; suspiciousness.

1777 *r. Bullinger's Decalogs* (1592) 500 Original sinne, that is the hatred of God... foolishness, distrustfulness, desperation. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 80. 336 Distrustfulness, and doubting of good success. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. iv. 444 Whom the ceaseless distrustfulness of their governments had followed privately.

† **Distrustiness**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. an assumed *adj.* \**distrusty* (f. *DIS* + *TRUSTY*) + *-NESS*.] = *prec.*

1599 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. cxix. 321 a. He applied him self unto the want of fayth in him, with whom he communed, or the distrustness of the time in which he lived.

† **Distrustless**, *a. Obs.* [f. *DISTRUST* + *-LESS*.] Void of distrust, doubt, or suspicion; confident; unsuspecting.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 48 [This] made him distrustless of attaining easily his wished success. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iv. 234 Droue the distrustless Turkes... into the sterne. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. Pref. 13 Distrustless Hans was seized on. 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 66 Poets... distrustless, scorn the treasured gold.

**Distruy** (e, distruy, obs. forms of *DESTROY*).

**Distuing**, var. *DISTINGUE* v. *Obs.*

**Distune** (disti'n), v. [f. *DIS* + *6* or *7* + *TUNE*.] *trans.* To put out of tune. Hence *Disturned* ppl. a.

1484 CAXTON *Lyfe Our Ladye Divle* (R. Supp.), The clapper of his distuned belle. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dis Bartas* ii. i. *Furies* Arg't, Their Harmonie distuned by His iarre. 1664 J. WILSON *Andronicus* *Commenius* ii. iii. Distune a viol, And you may set it to what tone you please. 1755 PEARSON *Contempl. Harvest* (ed. 2) i. 177 His harp... distuned in every string. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* iv. i. 209 A broken chord Whose jar distunes the music.

*fig.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 96 Where the spirits are so distuned. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 94 It [anger] distunes the spirit for duty. 1801 LAMB *J. Woodvil* iv. O most distuned and distempered world. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* i. i. 292 What thought distempers and distunes thy woe?

**Disturb** (disturb), v. Forms: 3-6 *des*-, *dys*-, 4-6 *dis*-, *-torbe*, *-tourbe*, *-turbe*, 6 *distowrb*, *-trub*, *-troub*, 6- *disturb*. [*ME. destorben*, *destourben*, a. OF. *destorber*, *-turber*, *-tourber*, = *Pr.*, OSP. *destorbar* (Sp. *disturbar*), It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*—L. *disturbare* to throw into disorder, disturb, f. *DIS* + *urbare* to disorder, disturb, f. *turba* tumult, turmoil, crowd.]

1. *trans.* To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest); to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of (a person, a country, etc.); to stir up, trouble, disquiet.

1290 *Beket* 1268 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 142 A destourbe here is sprongue, litliche in Engelande, Pat destourbeu al bat lond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 40 pe kynges newew, po he herde pis, Was wroth, and destourbeu al pe court y wys. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 347 Jupiter bat was ful cruel and desturbed pe pees. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Wherby the kynges pes be dysturbed. 1530 PALSGR. 522/1, I have a sewte to you, but I dare nat distourke you. *Ibid.* 523/1, I distroube, I troubyll. 1592 SUAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 98 Three ciuill Broyles... Haue thier disturbid the quiet of our streets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 299 No buzzing Sounds disturb their Golden Sleep. 1701 De *For Tru-borne* *Eng.* i. 9 No Nonconforming Sects disturb his Reign. 1882 PEARSON *Eng. Journalism* xliii. 185 Burmah was disturbed, and a correspondent was instantly despatched to Mandalay. 1885 MARO, SALISBURY *Speech* 4 Nov., Lord Granville says that I have disturbed the Sleeping Lion.

b. To throw into a state of physical agitation, commotion, or disorder; to agitate.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Blij, Mulberries... Breede winde: disturbe the stomacke. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. (1688) 105 The famous fan Purging the floor which chaff disturbs. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 The sea ragged and seemed disturbed as it is under London-bridge. 1817-18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 83 Like an image in the lake Which rans disturbs.

c. To move anything from its settled condition or position; to unsettle.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Disturb not their Beds, but hand-weed them. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 261 With lightning eyes, and eager breath, and feet Disturbing not the drifted snow. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 A strong common sense, which it is not easy to unseat or disturb, marks the English mind for a thousand years. *Mud.* Do not disturb the plants after they show signs of bloom. Plant it in some permanent position where it will not be disturbed.

2. To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of (any one); to trouble, perplex. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 369 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 per ne ful no3t a reynes droppe to desturbi a manes mod. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecl.* vii. 8 [7] Chaleng disturbeth [1388 disturbeth] the wise man. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5159 Jan was ser Candolle in bat cas keneley distourbid. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* vi. C viij, Both parties are distubue with feare. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 85 Let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 13 Having been first disturbed by a dream, he afterwards grieved that a dream could disturb him. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 150 She was not a person who would have been disturbed by the loss of a few Court vanities.

3. To interfere with the settled course or operation of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange, hinder, frustrate.

1290 *Beket* 380 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 pe loue was euere gret i-nouz3 bi-tweene seint Thomas And pe Kinge, for-to be feond destourbede bit, allas! 1380 *Sir Perum.* 2456 pe þeþer ri3t scholde haue leyn by ys lef, Nad he come þo as god wolde & destorbed bat myschef. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Men may ga sauely and sikerly thurgh his land and na man be so hardy to disturbe þam. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 788 She devised to disturbe this marriage. 1626 BACON *Sylvar* § 224 Sounds that moue in Obligue and Arcuate Lines must needs encounter and Disturbe the one the other. 1784 COVERLEY *Treatise* ii. 492 Praise... Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb The bias of the purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 In a mathematical demonstration an error in the original number disturbs the whole calculation which follows. 1883 SIR W. WILLIAMS in *Law Times* *Rep.* XLIX. 139/2 No sufficient grounds have been shown for disturbing that judgment or for granting a new trial.

† b. with *inf.* To hinder by interference. *Obs.* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 11 He is a fool that destourbeth the mooder to wepen in the deeth of hire childre, til sche haue wept hir life, as for a certain tyme. 1391 *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth... in so Rowm a space that hit disturbithe nat the instrument to hangen after his rihte centre.

† 4. With *of, from*: To deprive of; to drive, turn, or draw away from; by disturbance. *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 He... bet no muruhde, no noise, ne þrung of folcne muhte letten him of his beoden, ne disturben him of his god. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 417 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Ne let noman in gon To desturbi me of mie studie. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prot.* & 7. 12 (Ellesm.) That no man be so boold... Me to destourbe [50 *Hengwrt*, *Corpus Harl.* 7334; *Laund.* destourbe, *Engl.* 686 distourbe] of Cristes hooly werk. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTF. *Theat. Ins.* 809 Bees are most patient of labour in the day time, but most impatient of being scared in the night, and of being disturbed of their rest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 168 So as perhaps Shall grieve him... and disturb His inmost counsels from their destined aim.

b. *Law.* To deprive of the peaceful enjoyment or possession of. See *DISTURBANCE* 4.

1292 BRITTON II. xxv. § 1, Ceux qd de commune sound engittez ou destourbe. *trans.* Those who are ejected or disturbed of their common.] 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 The vicar of the parishes... wolde now disturbe the said tenants and inhabitants of their said parishes church. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 285 If one of the parsoners be ejected or disturbed of his seisin. 1870 FISHER *Digest Rep. Cases* II. 3219 An action against a stranger for disturbing the plaintiff in his pew.

† **Disturb**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. the vb.] An act of disturbing; a thing that disturbs; disturbance.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 73 Foes to my Rest, and my sweet sleepes disturbers [Of disturbs]. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xlvii. From all Disturbs to be so long kept free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 549 Instant without disturb they took Allarm, And onward move Embattell'd.

**Disturbance** (disturbans), [a. OF. *destorbanse*, *destour*, *destur* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *destourber* to DISTURB: see *ANCE*.] The action of disturbing or fact of being disturbed.

1. The interruption and breaking up of tranquillity, peace, rest, or settled condition; agitation (physical, social, or political).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 pe cri Tebaude de Bleyes... dystourbed pe peys, And þoru Kyng Henryes rede made destourbanse. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clxxxvi. (1495) 727 Of such dystourbanse and stryfe and contrarynesse comyth stronge boylling and dureth unto the hete hath maystry. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 388 Disturbance of the seid pease. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 334 That he might live quietly in Rome: for... some there were that sought his disturbance. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 256 Such as tend to the disturbance of the publick peace. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 The Sea was... smooth, and no disturbance by wind to curl the waves, or to make it frothy. 1742-3 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* H. Mann (1834) I. xviii. 63 The... election passed without any disturbance. 1855 BAIN *Scenes & Int.* i. § 2 In most cases of bodily irritation we can assign the place or seat of the disturbance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 49 The slightest disturbance was sufficient to bring it down.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; *spec.* a breach of public peace, a tumult, an uproar, an outbreak of disorder.

*Atmospheric disturbance*, a change in atmospheric conditions putting an end to calm weather.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 The bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbanse. 1596 FLORIO, *Sturbe*, *sturbamento*, a trouble, a vexation, a disturbance. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii.

ii. 37, I can speak of the disturbances That nature works, and of her cures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 897 Innumerable Disturbances on Earth through Fœmal snares. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 98 With their apprehension the disturbances ceased. 1875 *Chamb. Jnl.* cxxxiii. 8 Telegraphic intelligence of storms or atmospheric disturbances. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Oct. A disturbance will arrive on the North British and Norwegian Coasts... attended by... strong winds or gales, rain or snow.

2. Interruption of mental tranquillity or equanimity; mental agitation, excitement, discomposure.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 207 (Mätz.) Pictagoras with harpe and strenges cessed be destourbanse of wites. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. v. v. (1495) 108 In the eyes is seen and known the destourbanse and gladnesse of the soule. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 204 To any ones dystourbanse and vexation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 23 To allure the hearts of greedy men, to afford them disturbance. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 7 One whose reigning disturbance was the dread of house-breakers. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 The dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of thought.

3. Interference with the regular or due course or continuance of any action or process; molestation.

1340 *Cursor M.* 1700 (Trin.) Saul souzre dauid to quelle Often fel so þe chance Was here but goddes disturbance. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 181 Envie... began to travaille In disturbance of this spousale. 1400 *Beryn* 398 A saff condit... That he may com & pas without disturbance. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. (1568) 766 This demeanor attempted... against the king... in the disturbance of his coronation. 1578 T. N. *Tr. Cong. W. India* 102 To withstand his men from disturbance of his enterprise. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 That he may let the ship sail on without disturbance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 We are to follow the labour of Nature, but not her disturbance.

4. *Law.* (See quot. 1765-9.)

1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 7 Et ausi est home disseisi quel heure qe ly ou sa meyne soit destourbe de user 3a peissible seisine par autre qd i cleyne franc tenement par teles destourbances. 1598 *Child Marriages* 164 He, the said Robert Fletcher, shall... enioie the same shop as tenant... without the lett or disturbs of the said John Allen, his executors, or Assignes. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 291 An Assise which may be either of his owne or his ancestors possession called an assise of daren presentment is upon a disturbance when himself or his ancestor did last present. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE (Mason), Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. 1768 — *Comm.* III. 236 Disturbance of franchises happens, when a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair or market [etc.] and he is disturbed or incommoded in the lawful exercise thereof. 1848 WARTON *Law Lex.* *Disturbance*... There are five sorts of this injury, viz., disturbance of (1) franchise, (2) common, (3) ways, (4) tenure, and (5) patronage.

† **Disturbance**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *prec.* or next: see *ANCE*.] Condition or state of disturbance.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xcix, As exiles even from your homes You live perpetual in disturbance. 1603 — *Epist.* Poems (1717) 350 Some Hearts are blinded so, that they Have divers Doors whereby they may let out Their Wills abroad without Disturbance.

**Disturbant** (disturbant), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *disturbant-em*, pr. pple. of *disturbare* to DISTURB: see *ANT.* Cf. *AF. destourbant*.]

a. *Ad.* That disturbs; agitating, disquieting.

1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 12 Disturbant aberrations deprived us of all peace. 1645 *Arraignm. Persecution* 30 Their Religion though different was not disturbant to the State. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. ii. (1853) II. 497 These things were... disturbant and offensive. 1829 SOUTHWY *O. Newman* ix. Had they from such disturbant thoughts been free. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. § 12. 52 The fantasy which I have just been blaming as disturbant of the simplicity of faith.

b. *Sb.* One who disturbs; a disturber. a. *Law.* = *DISTURBER* 2.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 172 In cases of contumacy; as, where the tenant or the disturbant [le tenant ou le destourbant] appears in court, and contemptuously departs.

b. = *DISTURBER* 1.

1854 *Catholic News* 16 June 7/2 The disturbants gained admission to the park by a wicket.

Hence † **Disturbantly** *adv.*, by way of disturbance. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 138 They are not able disturbantly to assail us.

† **Disturbation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disturbatiō-em*, n. of action from *disturbare* to DISTURB.] The action of disturbing; = *DISTURBANCE*.

1529 *Will of Sir J. Digby, Leicestersh.* (MS.) Without lett or interruption or disturbacon of the said John Digby. 1590 R. HICCOCK *Quintessence Wt* 54 b. To delivier their owne kingdomes from those disturbances. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz* *Surg.* ii. v. 59 Tarrying would prove... prejudicial to the wound, by reason of his bleeding, and other disturbances.

**Disturbative**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *disturbat-* ppl. stem + *-IVE*: see *ATIVE*.] Of disturbing tendency or character.

1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 77 Our journey, independently of the disturbative character of our driver, was pleasant. 1846 — *Tour Venise* 143 Monza, which was pleasant, had a monastic character of quiet silence, is now noisy and disturbative.

**Disturbed** (disturbd, -ed), *ppl. a.* [f. *DISTURB* v. + *-ED*.] Disquieted; agitated; having the settled state, order, or position interfered with. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 340 He... Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind. 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. iii. 40 This dis-



turbed Skie is not to walk in. 1763 SCAFFTON *Indostan* (1770) 50 He had ever after a disturbed imagination. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chast. f. III. l. 9* Four years of a disturbed reign had taught the Sovereign some lessons. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xx. 32. Rheumatism in his neck... gives him a disturbed air. 1860 TYNALL *Glac. II. xvii. 315* Crevasse, in the more disturbed portions of glaciers.

Hence **Disturbedly** (-ēdi) *adv.*; **Disturbedness**.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Disturbedly*, interruptedly. *Ibid.*, *Disturbedness*, disorderliness, interruption. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett. III. 339* The dog is uneasy... and the cat wanders disturbedly from room to room.

**Disturber** (disturbā). Also 3-5 -our, 6-9 -or. [ME. a. AF. *destourbour* = OF. *destorbear* : -L. type \**disturbātor*-em, agent-n. from *disturbāre* to DISTURB.]

1. A person or thing that disturbs, disquiets, or interferes with peace or quiet; one who causes tumult or disorder; a troubler.

c1290 *Becket* 1102 in *S. Eng. Leg. l. 138* He was fald and for-swore; and destourbour of þe lond. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI. c. 23* Is inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients and Disturbers [of matrimony]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. iv. iv. 6* How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 8 That are rather disturbers than aiders of Nature. 1709 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr. There I can have you without Rivals or Disturbers. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Sept. Only one man, a common disturber, behaved amiss. 1883 FROVOR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 14 Little inclined... to favour a disturber of the public peace.

2. *Law.* (also *disturbor*.) One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his right: see esp. quot. 1767.

1498-9 *Plumpton Corr.* 133 To have a spoliacion in the spiritual court agaynst the preyst that now occupyeth, because he is one disturber. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 41 When a Bishop refuses a Clerk for Insuperficiency, and the Patron thereupon presents another, such Bishop shall be deemed a Disturber, if he afterwards within the six months presents the first Clerk presented to him. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 278 If the bishop refuse or neglect to examine and admit the patron's clerk, without good reason assigned or notice given, he is stiled a disturber by the law, and shall not have any title to present by lapse. 1805 NICHOLS *Britton* IV. 1. § 2 Unless the disturber or deforcior [i.e. *destourbour* or *deforcior*] can show plain reasons to the contrary.

**Disturbing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISTURB + -ING.] The action of the verb DISTURB; disturbance. (Now only *gerundial*.)

1340 *Ayent* 225 Alneway he may bleue in his spoushed yel þer he is non other destorbinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Po. xxx. 21* Thou schalt hide them in the hid place of this face; fro the disturbing of men [Vulg. *conturbatione*]; 1388 disturbinglyng. 1597 J. KING *On Yone* (1618) 76 Discontenancing, disturbing, dispossessings of them. (1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 21 The disturbing our Stages, Utensils, &c.)

**Disturbing**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That disturbs; see the verb.

1502 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 649 Where Love reigns, disturbing Jealousy Deth can himself Affection's sentinel. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (ed. 3) II. 259 From the disturbing force in the direction of the radius vector, he determined the Moon's nearest approach to the Earth, and farthest recess from it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 This uncertainty... is a disturbing element.

Hence **Disturbingly** *adv.*, disquietingly. 1880 *New Virginians* 1. 200 The old man groaned, louder and more disturbingly. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* II. II. xxiv. 120 She was so disturbingly beautiful.

**Disturbance**, *Obs.* [f. next + -ANCE: prob. from a corresponding AF. form: cf. DISTROUBANCE.] = DISTROUBANCE.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8141 Seys now hym al þe disturbance, & where-of cometh þat wonder chance. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) 77 þe disturbance cometh of þin ouertrowinge. c1449 *Pecock Refr.* 401 Grete disturbance and debatis. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4629 Wha so did þaim disturbance.

**Disturble**, *v. Obs.* Also des-, -tourble. [ME. a. OF. *destorbler*, -turbler, -tourbler, f. *des-* + *tourbler*, *turbler*, *tourbler*, early forms of *trobler*, *trobler* to TROUBLE (-L. \**turbulāre*, f. *turbula*, *turbāre*). In the simple verb, the form *trouble* was from the first prevalent; in the derivative, *des-, disturb* was the earlier form, and (supported by DISTURB) survived to c1500, when it yielded to DISTROUBLE (q.v.).]

*trans.* To disturb, trouble.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1106 þat þey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 134 Ite distourblis monnis witte. 1384-*Matt.* xiv. 26. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 57 All þe citee was greidich desturbed of her sodeynlich comyng. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1231/2 Disturbelyng [disturblyng, P.] *turbo*, *conturbo*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. xl. 45 They ne were desturbed of noo man ne lette.

Hence **Disturbingly** *adv. sb.*; **Disturbler**.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Edward, salue gyue Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn, withouten disturbinglyng. 1440 Disturber [see DISTROUBLE]. c1449 *Pecock Refr.* II. ii. 139 Scisme sowers and disturbers of the peple. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xviii. 48 They had passed the water agayn, yf they had not... so grete disturbinglyng.

**Disturbor**: see DISTURBER 2.

**Disturdision**, *Obs. rare.* [app. derived, with change of prefix, from OF. *estoraison*, *estourdision* (-L. type \**exturdisiō*-em), from *estordir*, mod. F. *esturdir*, to stun, stupefy.] Stunned or

stupefied condition; a state of unconsciousness caused by a blow or the like.

c1450 *Merlin* 266 Withynne a while a-roos the saisine fro disturdison, and saugh hem a-boute hym. *Ibid.* 268 The saignes a-bode a-boute her lorde that was caste down and so distouled vnder horse feet, whereof he was so sorrowful when he a-roos from disturdison.

**Disturf**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of turf.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xi. The play-ground [was] disturbed to construct fortifications.

**Disturn**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 des-, 5-6 dys-, -torn(e), -torn(e). [a. OF. *destourner*, in 11th c. *desturner* (mod. F. *déturner*, whence DETURN), f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *tourner* to TURN.] *trans.* To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 669 (718) Thy fader prey al þilke harme disturne Of grace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 138 b/2 Dyuerse thoughtes and occasions by whyche they be dystorned for to do wel. 1490 - *Encyclos* xxi. 75 She... dysturned her eye from the lyghte. 1537 STARKEY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 195 You could never have dystorned your wit and eloquence... to spot your honour and name. a 1631 *Donne Lament. Jeremy* II. xiv. Which might disturne thy bondage.

**Disturnpike** (disturn-pik), *v.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To free (a road) from turnpikes; to make no longer a turnpike-road. Hence *Disturnpiked* *phl. a.*, *Disturnpiking* *vbl. sb.*

1872 *Daily News* 26 June, On Monday next, 21st July, the remainder of the metropolitan roads north of the Thames will be 'disturnpiked'. 1884 *Times* 29 Mar. The disturnpiking of main roads had seriously increased local burdens. 1882 *St. James' Gas.* 2 June, To maintain milestones on disturnpiked roads. 1883 M. CHALMERS *Local Govt.* 123 Until 1878, when a road was disturnpiked, it became an ordinary highway; but by the Act of that year it was provided that all roads disturnpiked after 1870 should be main roads.

**Distutor**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the position of tutor.

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 391 Being found guilty of a strange singular and superstitious way of dealing with his Scholars... he was distutor'd in the month of May 1634.

**Distwine**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To disentwine, unfasten.

1564 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Ccij, Whose fall did Rutils whelme and brake their toraisl roof distwynde.

**Distyle** (distōil), *sb. (a.) Arch.* [f. Dr- 2 + Gr. *stylon*, column, pillar: so mod. F. *distyle* sb.] A porch having two styles or columns. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Distyle in antis*: see quot. 1865.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 412/2 The octagonal structure called the Tower of the Winds... which has a small prostyle portal on two of its faces... each consisting of a simple distyle, or two columns and their entablature, surmounted by a pediment. *Ibid.* 425/2 Converting the insulated piers below into columns of short and massive proportions, so as to produce a distyle in antis. 1865 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* I. 167 A group of pillars 'distyle in antis' as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers. *Ibid.* 176 There are three other distyle halls or gates on the platform.

**Distylous** (distōilōs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having two styles.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Distyne**, *obs. form* of DESTINY.

**Disulphate** (dōiswlfāt), *Chem.* [f. Dr- 2 + SULPHATE.]

1. In earlier use, a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid to two of base. *Obs.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 228 Solution of disulphate of cinchonina. c1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 417/1 Quinine... as a disulphate, has been substituted.

2. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. Applied by some to a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate (*Cent. Dict.*).

4. A salt of disulphuric acid, a pyrosulphate.

1877 ROSCOE & SCHORL *Chem. I.* 345 The name disulphuric acid H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> has been given to this substance, as it forms a series of very stable salts; thus sodium disulphate Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> is obtained by heating the acid sodium sulphate HNaSO<sub>4</sub> so long as water is given off.

**Disulphide** (dōiswlfid), *Chem.* [f. Dr- 2 + SULPHIDE.] A compound in which two atoms of sulphur are united with another element or a radical, as carbon disulphide, CS<sub>2</sub>. Formerly, a compound having one atom of sulphur united to two of another element, as disulphide of copper = cuprous sulphide, Cu<sub>2</sub>S.

1863-73 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Hemisulphide of copper, or Cuprous Sulphide, Cu<sub>2</sub>S, also called Disulphide of copper. Found native as *Copper-glance*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 128 When deposited from solution in carbon disulphide, sulphur crystallizes in the ordinary natural or octahedral form. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 409 Carbon disulphide took it up more freely.

**Disulpho-** (dōiswlfō), *Chem.* [See Dr- 2 2 and SULPHO-] In composition, denominating acids derived from two molecules of sulphurous acid. Hence *Disulphonic a.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 551 There is a group of acid ethers, (SO)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>2</sup>H<sup>2</sup>O<sub>2</sub>, derived from a double molecule of sulphurous acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, by substitution of a diatomic alcohol-radicle for half the hydrogen. These are the so-called disulpho-acids, which may also be formulated as compounds

of hydrocarbon with 2 atoms of SO<sub>3</sub>. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 423 When disulpho-anthraquinic acid is formed. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1857 Anthracene treated with sulphuric acid yields two disulphonic acids.

**Disulphuret**, *Chem.* [See Dr- 2 2 and SULPHURET.] = DISULPHIDE (in obs. and current senses). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 491 The application of heat drives off one equivalent of its sulphur and converts it into the disulphuret. *Ibid.* 500 Sub- or Disulphuret of Mercury.

**Disulphuric** (dōiswlfū'rik), *a. Chem.* In *disulphuric acid*, the same as pyrosulphuric or Nordhausen sulphuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> = 2(SO<sub>3</sub>OH) + O. Its salts are *pyro-* or *di-sulphates*. (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of sulphuric acid deprived of one of water.)

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140.

**Disunanimous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 10.] Not unanimous; divided in mind.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 166 So degenerate, so effeminate, and so disunanimous were they grown.

**Disuniform**, *a.* [Dis- 10.] The opposite of uniform; without uniformity.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 261 The Sun shines upon the Earth with a disuniform and unequal light. 1710 - *Chr. Prud.* III. 123 All is disuniform, because there is nothing to unite or regulate them. 1737 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hydr.* II. (T.) Confused heaps and disuniform combinations.

**Disuniformity**, [Dis- 9.] Want or absence of uniformity; variety of form or appearance.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* VII. 326 If it [the body] be evil, it will be as full of darkness, all confusion and disuniformity. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Mar. We laughed at their equipment... their disuniformity of costume.

**Disunify** (disyū'nifi), *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of unifying; to keep from unity. Hence *Disunifying* *phl. a.*

1891 *Cycl. Temperance & Prohibition* 393/4 As a result of this disunifying measure.

**Disunion** (disyū'nion), [Dis- 9.]

1. Rupture of union; separation, severance; disjunction.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 Chaos returne, and with confusion Inuolue the world with strange disunion. 1633 COCKERAM, *Disunion*, a seuering. 1634 WITHER *Emblems* 177 When disunion is begunne I breedeth dangers, when before were none. 1775 DE LOUVE *Eng. Const. Adv.* (1781) 12 A disunion of the empire was endeavoured to be promoted. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1891 XII. 294 Foreigners existed... believe that inveterate political dissensions existed among us, and that we are on the very verge of disunion; but the fact is otherwise. 1800 SCOTNEY *disc.* *Arctic Reg.* II. 346 Three boats... were secured (to the fast-boat) by means of a rope, and towed without danger of disunion. 1884 *Act 47 & 48 Vict.* c. 66 (*title*) An Act to provide for the disunion of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol.

*attrib.* [cf. DISUNIONIST a.] 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 125, I do not agree with the abolitionists in their disunion and non-voting theories. 1857 in *Full Malt* G. 29 May (1865) 2 New York Dis-Union Anti-Slavery Convention - To be held at Albany in February, 1857.

2. Absence or want of union; disunited or separated condition; dissension.

1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 115 In this disunion, as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and vnitie. 1699 E. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 287 By dis-union of will amongst his friends. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* v. lii (1717) III. 319 The Inconveniences which the Dis-union of 17 dissensions and Opinions accidentally produces. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. ii. 335 Ages of disunion and disaster. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 404 He complained... of the disunion of the Sicilian Greeks.

**Disunionist** (disyū'nionist), [f. prec. + -IST.]

One who advocates or works for disunion: *spec.* a. In U.S. politics, One of those who, before or during the civil war of 1861-65, advocated a dissolution of the Union. b. In English politics, applied controversially to an advocate of the repeal or modification of the Act of Union with Ireland. 1846 WORCESTER *Cities North.* 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 47 The population is divided really into Unionists or Compromise-men, and Disunionists, or Abolitionists. 1854 L. OLIPHANT *Lett. in Life* (1891) I. v. 124 There are the Whigs and Democrats, and Filibusters. Disunionists the Whigs and Democrats, and Filibusters. Union Free and Federalists. 1861 LOWELL *E. Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 52 It is time that we turned up our definitions. In some more trustworthy dictionary than that of disunionists and their accomplices. 1889 *Catholic Rev.* held 5 Oct. 10/2 The Disunionists... seem to revel in every invidious of a zoological character.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 317 The disunionist movement in Ireland. 1888 BAYER *Amer. Commerce* II. III. lvi. 377 The disunionist spirit of the South which led to the war.

So **Disunionism**, the doctrine of disunionists.

1894 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, or communalism.

**Disunite** (disyū'nit), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + UNITE.]

1. *trans.* To undo the union of; to disjoin; to separate from material union.

1598 FLORIO, *Disiungere*, to disioyne, to disunite, to disunite. a 1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 178 A corner-one, that unites the most disunited. 1840 *Port. Odyss.* III. 582 The heart they then divided, and disunite The ribs and limbs. 1879 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* (1895) I. II. xvii. 406 The Allah, when disunited from the Siliha, would really be dissolved. b. (more frequently) from immaterial union; to separate from alliance, conjoint action, etc.; to set at variance, alienate.

1560 [see DISUNITED below]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 Their fraction is more our wish than their faction; but it was a strong counsel that a Foole could disunite. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 55 Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations never to be dis-united. 1685 DRYDEN *Abiour & Albanus* II. Wks. 1883 V. 1. 257 Disturb their union, disunite their love. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. i. They will use every art to disunite you. Whom in a mass they fear. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. v. 62 That her father was not disunited from his first wife.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself; to part; to fall or come asunder.

1675 G. R. *tr. Le Grand's Man Without Passion* 146 The Spirit must disunite from the senses. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). The several joints of the body politick do separate and disunite. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 984 Strains of harmony, That mingle in the silent sky, Then slowly disunite. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III. iv. 435 The supplicants... refused to disunite.

3. *Manage.* (See *quots.*)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. (With Horsemen) A Horse is said to disunite, that drags his Haunches, that Gallops false. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 Cantering with the near fore, followed by the off hind, or off fore, followed by the near hind, is 'disunited'.

Hence **Disunited** *ppl. a.* (whence **Disunitedly** *adv.*); **Disuniting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Varre* (1573) 19 a, The disunited and disconcious do agree. 1611 FLORIO, *Disunimento*, a disuniting. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 88 The confusion of a disunited Multitude. 1680 S. MATHER *Tren.* 16 The severity of this disuniting principle. 1844 THURLOW *Greece* VII. 21 A number of feeble disunited hordes. 1854 F. S. C. ARBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvi. 490 The disuniting of the army. 1871 R. ELIAS *Catullus* lxiii. 84 So in ire she spake, adjusting disunitedly then her yoke.

† **Disunite**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Short for *disunited*, after *L. unitus* united.] = **DISUNITED**.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xviii. Sith, the soul from them is disunite.

**Disuniter**, *rare.* [f. *prec. vb.* + *-ER* <sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disunites.

1755 JOHNSON, *Divider* .3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

† **Disunion**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISUNITE** *v.*, after *union*.] The action of disuniting; disjunction, separation, disunion.

1611 COTGR., *Abstract*, a separation, disunion, disjunction. [1702 Clarendon's *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 249 III. 444 Disunion [other *edd.* disunion] and distinction of Parties.]

**Disunity** (*disyūniti*). [*Dis*-g.] Want of unity; a state of separation, physical, political, social, or sentimental; dissension, discord.

1632 LINGGOW *Trav.* x. 474 Diversities of Doctrine... and hundreds of like disunities. 1767 MISC. in *Ann. Reg.* 209/a By the disunity of your nation, all the nations insult you. 1834 *Contemp. Rev.* June 794 It is hard to tell the price London pays for its disunity.

† **Disuniversity**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*Dis*-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a university.

1665 EVANS in Worthington *Diary* (1855) II. I. 179 Cambridge is almost dis-universited, and either there will be no winter term, or nothing to do in it.

**Disur**, var. **DISOUR** *Obs.*

**Disury**, *Obs.* form of **DYSURY**.

† **Disusage**, *Obs.* [f. **DISUSE** *v.*, after *usage*; cf. *Obs. F. desusage* (Cotgr.).] Discontinuance of a usage or practice; = **DISUSE** *sb.* 1.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 26 That good courages of hertis be not mynnised, for disusage and levying armies for a litle season. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* IV. § 3 To be abolished by disusage through tract of time. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. viii. 102 Nor [can] an angrie Iudge condemne vs for any thing else, then for disusage of a trifle. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 104 After so long a disusage it would be in vain to attempt it.

**Disusage** (*disyūzāns*). *rare.* [f. as *prec.* after *usage*.] The fact of disusing; = **DISUSE** *sb.* 1.

1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* III. 573 By disusage for ever to lose the commerce of the common life. 1880 H. C. COOTE *Eng. Gild Knts.* 15 Disusage, compulsory rather than voluntary, had extinguished them both.

**Disuse** (*disyūs*), *sb.* [f. **DIS**-g + *USE* *sb.*] 1. Discontinuance of use, practice, or exercise; prolonged cessation from an action or practice.

1552 HULOT, *Disusage* or *disuse*, *desuetudo*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Fashions... well enough known, though they be not practised: many, strange they be by reason of disuse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Nor is there any who from disuse did ever yet forget it. 1738 *Oxford Methodists* 9 The general disuse of a duty could not by any means excuse the neglect of it. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 Structures which can be best explained by the effects of disuse. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

† b. The being or becoming unused or unaccommodated (to anything); unaccommodatedness. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/43 *Disuse*, *desuetudinis*. 1580 HOLLIBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desacoustumance*, disuse. 1726 SHELVOCKE  *Voy. round World* (1757) 419 It appeared to us to proceed more from disuse than disinclination to work. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 135 Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 213 Frighten'd at a scene so rude, Through long disuse of solitude. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. viii. 369, I pleaded... my disuse to the night air at this time of the year.

c. The condition or state of being no longer in use; desuetude.

1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* 455 The other acceptance of the word falling into disuse. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 371 This Custom, which is... grown in disuse for several years past. a 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 301 Many of

them have gradually dropped into disuse. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 126 The pile dwellings, being no longer needed, gradually fell into disuse.

† 2. The quality of being of no use; uselessness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 60 Grief is like Ink poured into water, that fills the whole Fountain full of blackness and disuse.

**Disuse** (*disyūr*), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *disose*. [f. **DIS**-6 + *USE* *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To make (a person) unaccustomed or unused to anything; to cause to lose a habit; to disaccustom. Chiefly in *passive*: cf. **DISUSED** *ppl. a.* 1. Const. *from, off, to, or infin.* *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 183 Quhen thai thus disysyt ar, Than may the move on thame jour ther. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vi. xiv. 26 He sall... men steir, Quhillk lang he bene disosit fra the weir, To armis and triumphe of victory. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St. in Rem.* (1661) 40 They are to be dis-used from the practise of Arms. a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 25 If sinne be yielded unto, it will disuse a man of Gods Ordinances. a 1791 BLACKLOCK *On Melissa's Birthday* (R.) With Bion long disus'd to play.

2. To discontinue the use or practice of (a thing); to cease to use.

1487 Act 3 *Hen. VII. c. 2* Which lawe by negligence is disused. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prot.* 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit... than the phrasit of the antiquite vald be confundi. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1691) I. 199 They... condemn and disuse many things merely because we approve and use them. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond. Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 181 Now I reflected... that I had disused family prayers for above five years. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 293 Other universities... have disused the term 'Arts'. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. vi. 197 In many later examples these sub-arches are entirely disused.

† 3. To make a wrong use of; to misuse, abuse. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. x A riche man hat disuse his riches in pride and in glotony. *Ibid.* III. 355 He... disusede be gifts of God. a 1430 LYND. *Bochas* II. (1558) *Lenny* 17 All olde abusyon of ceremonies falsly dysusing. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 123/2 Dyswyn, or mysse vsyn a-genste resone, *abusor*.

Hence **Disusing** *vbl. sb.* 1605 *Clergy Lincoln* *agst. Liturgy* 69 This may... appear by their long disusing, or seldom using of them. 1611 COTGR., *Disusition*, a disusing, discontinuing.

**Disused** (*disyūzd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* <sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Of persons: Not used or accustomed; out of the habit. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 523/t, I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* v. 85 Many disused persons can mutter out some honest requests in secret. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. vii. 213 Being now in a rainy climate, which we had been long disused to. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Progress Taste* I. 59 Disus'd to speak, he tries his skill, Speaks coldly, and succeeds but ill.

2. No longer used; fallen out of use; obsolete.

1611 COTGR., *Disusit*, disused, grown out of vse. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 261 Some dis-used statute. 1674 HOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 222 Our ignorance... of the dis-used languages wherein they are delivered. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 220 A different and now disused meaning.

† **Disuser**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec. vb.*, after *user*.] Disuse, lapse of use.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 285 A Law grows antiquated by disuser when... the Government drops the Execution of it.

**Disutility** (*disyūtiliti*). [*Dis*-g.] The opposite of utility; injuriousness, harmfulness.

1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* III. (1888) 88 For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term 'disutility', which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. It is obvious that utility passes through inutility before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0 and -. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 355/3 The fatigues of the evening lecture painfully illustrated the Jevonian theory of the 'final disutility' of labour.

**Disutilize** (*disyūtiliz*), *v.* [*Dis*-6.] *trans.* To deprive of utility, render useless.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1062 Death's black dust... Annulled the gift, disutilised the grace, And left these fragments.

† **Disvail**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS**-6 + *VAIL* *v.*: cf. in same sense *disavail*.] *trans.* To be the reverse of advantageous to; to be hurtful to.

14... LYND. & BURCH *Secrees* 1638 Sleep before mete, ovir moche travaylle, With frettyng wrathe, gretly doon diswaylle. *Ibid.* 2006 Moche to Ete... Of the body ech membre doth diswaylle.

**Disvail**, *Obs.* form of **DISVEIL**.

† **Disvalledge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *svaligare* to rob, strip, f. s = **DIS**-4 + *valigia* portmanteau, valise.] = next.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. I. 128 Whosoever shall disvalledge or spolie any of the Princes friends.

† **Disvalise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. *Obs. F. desvaliser*, 'to rob, despoyle, rifle; to deprive of cloake-bag, bag, and baggage' (Cotgr.), mod. *F. dévaliser*, f. *des*, **DIS**-4 + *valise* portmanteau.] *trans.* To strip (any one) of his baggage; to rob, plunder.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 134 We have had the Titles... of Mr. Bayes his six Playes. Not but that, should we disvalise him, he hath... a hundred more as good in his budget.

† **Disvaluation**, *Obs.* [f. **DISVALUE** *v.* after *valuation*.] The action of disvaluing; depreciation.

1617 MORRISON *Itin.* II. III. I. 271 The disvaluation of the mixed coyns now current. a 1665 BACON *War w. Spain* in

*Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 147 What can be... more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniards? 1647 M. HUSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. II. 79 Such disvaluations and disersions of worldly and Natural gifts.

**Disvalue** (*disvālū*), *v.* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 *valewe*. [f. **DIS**-6 + *VALUE* *v.*] *trans.* To make or treat as of no value, depreciate, disparage. Hence **Disvaluing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 SHAKS. *Mas. for M.* v. i. 221 For that her reputation was dis-valued in leuitie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 31. 111 It is... necessary that vertue be not disvalued and imbasd under the just price. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. III. (1640) 12 It is an extreme disvaluing of Christ's righteousness, and underpricing of God's mercies in Christ. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cclxxxv. The King disvalued The Peerage of the Kingdom. 1678 *Lively Orac.* 243 The disvaluing of this Divine Book. a 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 177 Perhaps his pen disvalued Froude upon Elizabeth.

† **Disvalue**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec. vb.*, after *value* *sb.*] Depreciation, disparagement.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanns* III. i. Nor is't the time alone is here disprised. But the whole man of the time, yea, Caesar's self Brought in disvalue. 1644 *Charge agst. Vict. Wilmoit* in R. Symonds *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 108 A disvalue and contempt of his Majesties person. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 There can scarce be a greater instance of contempt and disvalue.

† **Disvantage**, *sb. Obs.* [f. **DIS**-9 + *VANTAGE* *sb.* Cf. It. *disvantaggio* (Florio), disadvantage.] = **DISADVANTAGE**.

1501 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. li. (1624) 193 Zerbio... vowed all the blowes with much facilitie, Though having great disadvantage in the blade. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. II. § 1 (1622) 8 It is good... for every man, to understand, not only his advantages, but also his disadvantages.

† **Disvantage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS**-6 + *VANTAGE* *v.*; cf. It. *disvantaggiare* (Florio).] *trans.* To disadvantage; to be disadvantageous to.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* Avj. As yeares do helpe vs mightily whilst we cum at a stave, So after they disadvantage vs, and breake vs to decaye.

† **Disvantageous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **DISVANTAGE** *sb.*, after *advantageous*. Cf. It. *disvantaggioso* (Florio).] Disadvantageous.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (R.) Had not his light horse by disadvantage ground been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.

† **Disveil**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *disvail*. [f. **DIS**-6 or 7 + *VEIL* *v.* or *sb.* Cf. *F. dévoiler*, in 16th c. *desvoiler* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To strip of a veil; to unveil, unmask. Hence **Disveiled** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Spendare*, to vnmaske, to disvaile. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* I. 17 You... plainly dis-vaille your contrary purpose and intent. 1867 MRS. OLIPHANT *tr. De Montalembert's Monks of West V.* 285 A disveiled nun married to an apostate priest.

† **Disvelop**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 *v-ellop* (e. [ad. 14-16th c. *F. desveloper*, in mod. *F. développer*: see **DEVELOP**]. The earlier form of **DEVELOP**, occurring chiefly in the literal sense: To unfold, unfurl, display heraldically. Hence **Disveloped** *vbl. sb.*, *Her. displayed*. **Disveloping** *vbl. sb.*

1592 WYKLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chaudes* 79 The Prince and King as two that all us rules Disveloppe siluer a sharpened pile of gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraltry* IV. xiii. (1611) 223 With... my disvelopped pennon me before. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. (1660) 328 Disvelopping is the proper term for spreading or displaying of the Martial Ensign. 1659 *Unhappy Marksm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park.) IV. 3 (D.) Since the time wherein those black thoughts developed themselves by action. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Disveloped*, in heraldry, is used much in the same sense with displayed—Thus colours, said in an army to be flying, are, in heraldry, said to be developed. 1755 JOHNSON, *To disvelop*, to uncover. *Dict.*

**Disvenerate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS**-6.] *trans.* To regard without veneration.

1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 199, I venerate —, but dislike him; I like —, but disvenerate him.

† **Disventure**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *desventura* misfortune, f. *des*, **DIS**-4 + *ventura* VENTURE.] A misadventure, misfortune.

1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi. (R.), Adventures, or rather disventures, never begin with a litle. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 40 Many times my Uncle would read you those unconscionable books of Disventures.

† **Disventurous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-OUS*.] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. xvi. (D.) Would to God this disventurous adventure that threatens us may end in no worse.

† **Disvest**, *v. Obs.* [*Dis*-6.] *trans.* To divest, unrobe, strip.

1627 HAKWELL *Apol.* IV. v. (1630) 486 The Earth, disvested of the vegetables which appared her. 1655 *tr. De Molières* *Francion* VII. 26 His Friend... caused him to disvest himself.

† **Disvesture**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*Dis*-7 a.] *trans.* To strip of one's vesture; to unrobe.

1563-87 FOXE *A. M.* (1596) 178/1 The prelates... then disvestured bim, taking from him his purple and his scepter.

† **Disvigorate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS**-6 + *L. vigor* strength, after *invigorate*.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour or strength.

1694 WESTWACOTT *Script. Herk.* (1695) 112 A pungent Volatile Salt, and a subtil Sulphur, which disvigorate and destroyeth Acids.

† **Disvirgin**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f.* DIS-7 b; cf. OF. *desvirgier*.] *trans.* To devirginate.

1611 FLORIO, *Dispuellare*, to disvirgine. *Ibid.*, *Disvirginare*, to unmaiden, to disvirgin.

**Disvisage**, *v. rare*. [*ad.* OF. *desvisager*—to damage the face of, deface, mod. F. *dévisager*; *f. der.*, DIS-4 + *visage* VISAGE.] *trans.* To mar the visage or face of; to deface, disfigure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* in. xiii. (1632) 600, I had a quartan ague which . . . had altogether disvisaged and altered my countenance. 1611 FLORIO, *Suisdre*, to vnface, to disvisage. Also to slash or gash over the face. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 365 The knight . . . remained so disvisaged.

† **Disvisor**, *v. Obs.* In 6-ser, 7-zor. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To remove the visor from, to uncover (a visored face). Also *intr.* for *refl.* Hence *Disvisored ppl. a.*, *Disvisoring vbl. sb.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (an. 12) 79 The kynges moste noble grace never disvisored nor breathed till he ranne the five courses. *Ibid.* 80b, At thynstance of the Frenche quene and her ladies the maskers and revelers them disvisored, shewing them what persones they were. *Ibid.* 83b, Eche compaigny passed by with open countenance making or disvisoryng. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* I. 261 With open Mouth, & disvisored Face.

**Disvoice**, *v. rare*. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of voice, render voiceless or mute.

1865 LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commemoration* ix, Before my musing eye The mighty ones of old sweep by, Disvoiced now and insubstantial things, As noisy once as we.

† **Disvouche**, *v. Obs. rare*. [DIS-6.] = DIS-VOUCH, DISAVOW.

1603 SHAKS. *Menas* for M. iv. iv. 1 Every Letter he hath writ, hath disvouched other.

† **Disvow**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f.* DIS-6 + VOW *v.*; cf. OF. *desvower*, -*voer* (Godef.)] = DISAVOW.

1502 ORD. *Cristen Mev* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 344, I you refuse & dysvowe.

**Disvowelled**, *ppl. a. nonce-vd.* [*f.* DIS-7 a + VOWEL *sb.*] Rendered vowelless; that does not pronounce vowels.

1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* iv. xvii, O guttural-grumbling and disvowelled man.

**Disvulnerability** (disvulnērābiliti). [DIS-9.] The faculty of abnormally rapid recovery from wounds and injuries.

1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 113 This insensibility shows itself also in disvulnerability, or rapid recovery from wounds. 1894 — *Man & Woman* 123 Disvulnerability is the term, first used by Professor Benedikt, to signify the quick repair of wounds and comparative freedom from ill consequences after severe injuries. 1894 A. GRIMMIS *Sec. Prison-Ho.* 27 Disvulnerability . . . is another quality possessed by the criminal.

† **Diswa'll**, *v. Obs. rare*. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its wall, to dismantle.

1627 SPEN *England* iv. § 5 Hay upon Wye . . . was disswalled, depopulated, and burnt.

† **Disware**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* DIS-10 + WARE *a.*] Not aware, unaware; not on one's guard.

1540 BERYN 3046 Howe hanybald led Gelfrey, disware of his entent. 1346 BEWENE hope & drede, disware how it shuld gon. 1540 LYNG. *Bochas* iii. v. (1559) 7, I fult disware to make purueyance, Agayne hys commynge.

**Disware**, var. of DISWERE, *Obs.*, doubt.

† **Diswarn**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f.* DIS-1 + WARN *v.*] *trans.* To warn against a course, warn off from something.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 708 Wondering . . . what Shepherds or Hunters, or other men might be in that place to diswarn him from his game. 1622 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS *Let. to Dr. Buxham*, Sept. in *Cabala* 73 (T.) My Lord Brook diswarning me . . . from coming to Theobalds this day.

**Diswarren**, *v.* [DIS-7 b. Cf. DEWARREN.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a warren; to render no longer a warren.

1727 W. NELSON *Lavus conc. Game* (1736) 32 When a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 271 A small one (rabbit warren) that has been diswarrened. 1800 D. LYONS *Suppl. Environs Lond.* 241 Staines forest was diswarrened & . . . let by the King's charter in 1227.

† **Diswarred**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* AF. \**desward*, \**desward*, \**desward* = OF. *esward*, *esward*, mod. *esward*. See DESWARRÉ.] Strayed, gone astray, having lost his way.

133. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 429 As a diswarred mon mysrad, On uche half he his mysrad.

† **Diswearpon**, *v. Obs.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of weapons; to disarm. Also *fig.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* ii. i. Wks. (1885) I. 29 Camillo and his men set upon him, get him down, diswearpon him. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* i. xxiii. 65 If his mother Veturia . . . had not diswearpon'd him with weeping. 1652-64 HEYLIN *Camogr.* I. (1682) 118 Positumius so diswearponed them, that he scarce left them Instruments to plough the earth.

**Diswrench**: see DIS-7 a.

† **Diswere**, *Obs.* Also *dys-*, -ware, -wary, -weare. [*f.* DIS-5 + WERE *do*nt, hesitation.] Doubt. *Without diswere*, without doubt, 'ywis': common as a metrical tag.

1540 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Lay þo tenche opon a plaiere fayre, Do on þat browet withouten diswere. 1540 *Promp. Parv.* 1231/2 Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. 1540 *Cor. Myst.* 383 Seynt Iohn the Evangelist wrot and taucht, as I lere, In a book cleped Apocryphon, withoutyn dyswary. 1540 *Rik. Curtsey* 436 in *Babes Rik.*, Gromes palletis shyn fyle and make litere, ix fote on lengthe with-out dis-

were. 1500 H. BRERETON *Song, Lady Bessy* (Way *Proup. Parv.*), You promised . . . To him to be both true and just, And now you stand in a diswere.

**Diswhip** (dis'hwip), *v. nonce-vd.* [*f.* DIS-7 a + WHIP *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a whip. Hence *Diswhipped ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. 1, Is it neither restored Father nor diswhipped Taskmaster that walks there?

**Diswig** (diswig), *v.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a wig.

1780 in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 533 They had diswigged Lord Bathurst. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 22 She had publicly diswigged the dancing-master.

**Diswindow**, *v. rare*. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of windows.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly chateaux stare on you . . . diswindowed, diswindowed.

**Diswing** (diswing), *v. rare*. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of wings.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* iii, Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 122 A butterfly, now diswinged and again a worm.

† **Diswit**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DIS-7 a + WIT *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of wit. Hence *Diswitted ppl. a.*, bereft of one's wits, crazed.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Diswitted dolts that hugge things wonder at. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 121 But ranne her selfe away alone . . . As she had beene diswitted.

† **Diswont**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DIS-6 + WONT *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed or unused; to disaccustom. Hence *Diswonted ppl. a.*, unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xxiii. 1311 This diswonted voiage and unaccustomed expedition [itineris insoliti]. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvii. 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham 1844) 105 They inure themselves to . . . hardship, and will not diswont themselves.

**Diswood** (diswud), *v.* [*f.* DIS-7 a + WOOD *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of wood or trees.

1611 FLORIO, *Shaccare*, to vnwood, to lope, to cut downe or fell wood, trees or branches, to diswood. 1878 G. R. L. MARRIOTT tr. *E. de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 82 Almost all the gorges . . . are diswooded to a terrible extent.

† **Disworkmanship**, *Obs. nonce-vd.* [DIS-9.] Bad or defective workmanship.

1610 HEYWOOD *Apol. for Actors, Addr. to Printer* (1612) 62 When I would have taken a particular account of the *errata*, the printer (of 'Britaines Troy') answered me hee would not publish his owne disworkmanship, but rather let his owne fault lye upon the necke of the author.

† **Disworship**, *sb. Obs.* [*f.* DIS-9 + WORSHIP *sb.*]

1. The opposite of worship; the withholding of esteem, regard, or honour; dishonour, disgrace, discredit.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* (E.E.T.S.) p. 280 Besechyng þat . . . by no maner of the delectacion he suffre me do þat thyng þat is ayeen your profetec ne to my disworship. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. ix. 186 It is the capteynes dysworship when such felawes he has chosen. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 395 Your vertue hath done you more honour, then your fortune hath wrought you disworship. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv. 128 Adultery: in thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and disworship that his laws should countenance.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: A disgrace, a dishonour.

1465 SIN J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 531. II. 245 Wheche were a gret dysworchepe to my Lord. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 82 (R.) It were a great disworship and shame even for them, that there should remaine in bondage any [etc.].

2. Alleged term for a 'company' of Scots.

1886 *St. Albans F. vij.* A Disworship of Scottis.

† **Disworship**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DIS-6 + WORSHIP *v.* or *f. prec.*] *trans.* The reverse of to worship; to do 'disworship' or dishonour to; to dishonour.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 This fals traitour wolde hane rauished and disworshiped me here. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102/1 To Disworshippe, *dehonore*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 59 b, Nothyng . . . that shulde disworship or abate the laude of thy dedes. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i Cor. xii. 34 By the uncomlynesse of any parte, the whole body is disworshippped. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 176 Therefore was this godde disworshippped without the city.

Hence *Disworshipping vbl. sb.*, dishonouring.

1529 MORE *Dynalge* II. 63/2 Dyspytynge and dysworshippyng of sayntys.

† **Disworshipful**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DISWORSHIP *sb.*, after *worshipful*.] Fraught with disworship; dishonourable.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1559) 29 [They] meruayled why he wolde take so vyle and dysworshipfull an offyce upon hym [etc.]. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* iv. 46 Concluded a dysworshipfull peace with hym.

† **Disworth**, *v. Obs. rare*. [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of worth; to render worthless or unworthy.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [n.] xl. 126 Nothing more disworthes man than Cowardice.

**Disy**, **Disyn**, *obs.* *f.* DIZZY, DIZEN.

† **Disyellow**, *v. Obs. nonce-vd.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To remove the yellow from; to rid of jaundice.

1885 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* II. x, Her crooked joyns (which long ere then, supported, scarcely stood) She brought unto a wallowing place, disyellowing so her bloud.

† **Disyllabe**, **dissyllabe**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*a.* F. *dissyllabe* (16th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dissyllabus*, a. Gr. *δισύλλαβος* of two syllables, *f. diss.* 2 twice + *συλλαβή* syllable. For spelling, see next.] = **DISYLLABIC**.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. vii, All verbes dissyllabes ending in el, er, ry, and ish, accent in *prima*.

**Disyllabic**, **dissyllabic** (dōi-, disilābik) *a.* [*a.* F. *dissyllabique* (16th c.), *f.* L. *dissyllabus* (see *prec.* and -10) : after SYLLABIC.

In this and the following related words, as also *trisyllable*, etc., the non-etymological spellings *diss*, *triss*, were originally taken over from French (*dissyllabe*, *trissyllabe*, etc.), in which, according to Darmesteter, the function of the *ss* is 'to express the hard sound of the *s*'. In English, *trisyllable*, though frequent in 17-18th c., was early corrected in the Dictionaries and altered to *trissyllable*. *Dissyllable* was universal in 17-18th c., and (app. either under the erroneous impression that it contains not the Greek prefix *dis*, but the word *dis*, or from association with words in the Latin prefix *dis*, as *dissimulate*, *dissimulate*, *dissimulate*, etc.), is still the spelling of the majority. In classical scholars now prefer the etymological form, which has also been approved by the Philological Society.]

Consisting of two syllables.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. vii, In all nounes dissyllabic. 1812 BYRON *Walls* xiii, *note*, There are several dissyllabic names. 1840 Mrs. F. TROTTER *Walter Malet* iv, The postman's speaking dissyllabic signal. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 119 The elongation of the vowel has in a few instances produced a dissyllabic word out of an old monosyllable.

**Disyllabically**, *diss.*, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *adv.* -LY 2.] In a dissyllabic manner; as two syllables.

1878 H. H. VAUGHAN *Shaks. Readings* 321 A word which is with us now simply a monosyllable, articulated by Shakespeare dissyllabically.

**Disyllabify**, *diss.*, *v.* [*f.* L. *dissyllabus* (see above) + -FY.] *trans.* = **DISYLLABIZE**. So **Disyllabification**.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer* (for both words).

**Disyllabism**, *diss.*, [*f.* as next + -ISM: cf. F. *dissyllabisme*.] Dissyllabic character or state.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 774 (*Philology*) We do not yet know that all dissyllabism, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.

**Disyllabize**, *diss.* (dōi-, disilābōiz), *v.* [*f.* L. *dissyllabus*: see **DISYLLABE** and -IZE.] *trans.* To make dissyllabic.

1870 E. A. ABBOTT *Shaks. Gram.* § 484 Whether the word is dissyllabized, or merely requires a pause after it, cannot be determined. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metres* li. 15 Monosyllables, in which 'x' follows a vowel, are often dissyllabized in Shakespeare.

**Disyllable**, **dissyllable** (dōi-, disilābəl), *sb. (a.)* Also 6 dissill, 7 dyssyll. [*f.* F. *dissyllable*, in 16th c. *dissillable* (see above); after SYLLABLE. F. *syllabe*. For spelling, see **DISYLLABIC**.]

*a.* *sb.* A word, or metrical foot, consisting of two syllables.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* ii. xii[i] (Arb.) 128 Forworte monosyllables, if they be tailed one to another, or tace to a dissyllable or polysyllable ye ought to allow them that time that best serves your purpose and pleasest your ear most. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 416 Expressed . . . in dissyllables by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel. 1875 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 47 Dissyllables ending in a vowel are almost always lengthened. 1881 LUNDELL & SCOTT *Greek-Eng. Lex.* *δισύλλαβος*, to use a dissyllable. 1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* led. 417 *Disyllable*, the plural 'aehes' . . . appears as a dissyllable in Shakespeare, Butler, and Swift. 1889 R. ELLIS *Comment. on Callisto* p. xxvii, In the short elegy to Horatius the pentameter ends four times with a dissyllable, four times with a trisyllable.

*b.* *As adj.* = **DISYLLABIC**.

1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 37 They are compounded of two dissyllable Feet. 1834 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 348 Dissyllable nouns in *er*; as, 'Canker, bitter', have the accent on the former syllable.

**Dysyntheme** (dōisinthēm), *Math.* [*f.* Dr- + *SYNTHÈME*.] A system of groups of elements, each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements, so that each occurs just twice among all the groups. Thus 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4 is a dyad; dysyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs.

1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Math.* II. 91 When a dysyntheme is formed by means of cycles of an even order, it will be resolvable into a pair of single synthemes, and is of other case. *Ibid.*, *Dyadic dysyntheme*, Any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

**Disyoke** (disyukē), *v. rare*. [*f.* DIS-6 + YOK *v.*] *trans.* To unyoke; to free from the yoke.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 127 Who first had cared To leap the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom.

**Dit**, *sb. arch.* Also 6 ditt. [*app.* taken by Spenser from ME. *dit* = DITE *sb.*, and erroneously pronounced with short vowel, perh. by association with *ditty*. Thence in later verse.] A poetical composition; a ditty: see DITE *sb.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 13 No song but did containe a lovely ditt. [*cf.* A. 1592 T. WARSON *Tram. Fancie* li. 181 (Arb.) 204 No song but did containe a loutie ditt.] 1881 Mrs. BROWNING *Paraphr. Menus* Last Poems 175 A Harz dryad sang a nuptial dit Right shrilly.



**Dit** (dit), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *dyttan*, 3-4 *dutte(n)* (*if*), 3-6 *ditt(e)*, 4-6 *dytt*, 4- *dit*. *Pa. i.* and *pple.* *ditted*, *Sc.* *dittit*; also *pa. t.* 3 *dutte*; *pple.* 4-9 *ditt*, 5 *dytt*. [*OE.* *dyttan* to close, sbut; -*Oteut*. type \**dutljan*, prob. *f.* \**dutto*, *OE.* *dott*, a small lump, a clot, a plug: see *DOT*, *DOTTLE*. Cf. *FORNIT*.]

1. *trans.* To stop up, close up, sbut (an opening); to fill up (a hole or gap). *lit.* and *fig.*  
c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Ongunnun ða farisei...his muð dyttan. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lvi. 4 Ahlic nædran...seo dytted hyre earan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Wc...ditted þe eare and noht ne hercnið. c1200 *ORMIN* 18633 Onnæn þatt labe læredð folc For þezze muþ to ditten. a1225 *Ancre R.* 82 Me schulde ditten (v.r. ditten) his muð...mid herde fustes. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr.* liti. 1233 þe drawen & dit with a derf haspe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 168 The vþcom was then ditted with slayn hors and men. c1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 194 Ayther has thou no wytt Or els ar thyne eres dytt. 1572 *Salfr. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. *Lament of Lady Scott*, 156 Dit the mouths of thame that an dois speik. 1647 H. MORE *Confid's Conflict* Iv. Philos. Poems 173 Foul sluggish fat dits up your sullied eye. a1728 *Raisey Scots Poem* (1776) 71 When '2's in and the slap dit, Rasey herd and let the dog sit. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 14 Ye wud 'a keepit by the aul' prober that says, 'Dit your mou' w' your meat'.

2. To stop or obstruct the course or way of.

c1300 *Cursor In.* 11942 (Cott.) Wit nith and enst and iuel witt þe water wissing kan he ditt. *Ibid.* 24003 (Cott.) Mi teres all mi sight þat ditta. 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. vii. 178 An Hep of Hermytes henten heom spades And doluen drit and donge to ditta longer oute. c1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 14 Almost had myne breth beyn dit. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* v. xiii. 96 The riveris ditted with deid corsis wox reid. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxx. It...sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words.

**Dit**, early form of *DITE sb.* *Obs.* composition.

|| **Dita** (drita). [*The native name.*] The bark of a forest tree found in the Philippine Islands, *Echites (Alstonia) scholaris*. Usually dita-bark.

1876 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* Ser. iii. VI. 142 Under the name 'Dita' the natives of the Philippines indicate the bark of the *Echites scholaris*, Linn. (*Alstonia scholaris*, Brown), a statley forest tree. *Ibid.* The fame of dita bark as a remedy is of old standing, since in 1678 it was mentioned by Rheede and afterwards in 1741 by Rumphius. 1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VIII. 688 Dita bark usually consists of irregular curved fragments from 40 to 60 mm. long, 15 mm. wide and 1 mm. thick, covered externally with a thin leather-coloured cork layer.

Hence **Ditamine** (di'taimin), **Ditaine** (di'tain), *Chem.* [see *AMINE*, -*INE*], the characteristic amine or alkaloid of dita-bark,  $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$ .

1876 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* Ser. iii. VI. 143 Ditain was prepared by Gruppe in a manner similar to that in which quinine is prepared. 1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VIII. 688 Group-Besance afterwards extracted from ditain a crystallisable substance which proved to be an alkaloid, but which...he did not completely examine. *Ibid.*, Ditamine is easily soluble in ether [etc.].

**Dital** (dai'täl). [*f. It. dito* finger, after *pedal*: cf. *It. dital* glove-finger, finger-stall, thimble.]

The name given to a kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be raised by a semitone. **Dital harp**, an instrument invented by Edward Light in 1798, and patented with improvements in 1816, intended to be an improvement of the guitar. It was fitted with ditals.

1816 *Specif. E. Light's Patent No.* 4041. 2 To the harp lute at present in use I apply certain pieces of mechanism which I call ditals or thumb keys. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. **Dital harp**, Called 'ditals' or 'thumb-keys' in distinction from 'pedals' or 'foot-keys'.

**Ditanie**, -ny, *ditayne*, *obs.* *f.* **DITTANY**.

|| **Ditation**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f.* *L. ditare* to enrich, *f. dives*, *dil-* rich.] Enrichment.

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. i. v. After all the presents of these eastern worshippers who intended rather homage, than donation, the blessed virgin comes, in the form of poverty, with her two doves. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 They grudge not the Merchants wealth, nor envy the ditation of Lawyers. 1659 *FELTHAM Low Countries Resolves*, etc. (1677) 60 War...the worlds ruine...is to them prosperity and Ditation.

**Ditch** (ditʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *dfo*, 2-7 *dich(e)*, 4-6 *dyche* (4 *dicche*), 5-7 *dityche* (6 *decche*, *dytch*), 6- *ditch*. [*OE.* *dīc*, which has also given *DIKE*, *q.v.*]

The analogy of other words, e.g. *ME.* *like*, *liche* (dead) body, *like*, *liche*, *adj.*, -*rik*, -*riche*, suffix in *kinrik*, *kyne-riche*, etc., *ik*, *ich*, *ik*, *piche*, *pitch*, *stike*, *stiche*, *stich*, leads us to expect diche for the northern, ditch as the southern repr. of *OE.* *dīc*. The *ME.* evidence favours this; but in modern use, both forms occur in nearly all parts of the country, with various differentiation of meaning. Generally, *ditch* is a hollow channel or deep furrow, wet or dry, but in some parts (see sense 4) it is an embankment or raised fence; usually *dike* or *dyke* is a bank or wall, but in many parts it is a wide and deep channel for running water. The existence of *dick* or *deck* in this sense in Kent, Sussex, and other southern counties, is remarkable. The use of *dike*, *dyke*, for a sea-wall or embankment in the eastern counties, may possibly have been introduced from Holland: cf. the title *DIKE-GRAVE*.]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a long and narrow hollow dug in the ground; the trench or fosse of a fortification, etc.

[847-1205 see *DIKE sb.* 1.] 1045 *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 (written after 1200) Of ðam pæde on ðane greatan þorn ðe synt wif Grimes dic; andlang ðære diche on ðone haran þorn. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 42 Þe riche Men weneð þon siker þurh walle and þurh diche. c1205 *LAY.* 15900 Þa diche was idolous seoue vet depre. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5570 He wende and huddle him in a Diche. c1340 *Cursor In.* 9899 (Trin.) A deep diche (v.r. dik, dick) is þere aboute. c1340 *LYNG. Bechas* iii. 942, Cincinnatus. Made dyches to geat his Sustenance. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cli. 138 He also...made a famous dyke atwene Walys and the vther bondys of Mercia, the which, to this day, is namyd Dyfford. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 They moued neare vnto the trenche or ditche of the castell. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 57 Rather a ditch in Egypt Be gentle graue vnto me. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1845) 324 One must search the Ditches amongst Briars and Weeds...to find Medicinable Herbs. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* (1846) i. 17 The rampart...was...defended by a ditch of twelve feet in depth as well as in breadth. 1829 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 3 The most impregnable fences I ever met with, and blind ditches, six feet deep, to half the fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The ditch of a permanent work provides the earth to form the rampart.

b. **Salt-making (Cheshire)**. See *quot.*

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Ditch**, salt-making term. The space in the 'bot-house' between two raised sluices for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying.

2. *esp.* Such a hollow dug out to receive or conduct water, esp. to carry off the surface drainage of a road, a field, etc.

On the borders of fields, etc., often serving the double purpose of carrying off surface water, and of forming an effective protective fence. The latter purpose is in marshy ground often served by a ditch alone, but elsewhere usually in combination with a hedge.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 409 Alle þe wateres...aboute þe toun þere, And dyches and puttes, rede of blode were. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 364 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Þis bodi...in a foul ditch me droug In þe foulest þat þere was ne3. 131. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 606 He lauez his gyftez as water of dyche. 1484 *CAXTON Fabes of Æsop* ii. ii. There were frogges which were in dyches and pondes at theyre lyberte. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lix. 122 b. There was cast about the same a Caue or Ditch, which alwaies was full of water. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 685 All these Cocytus bounds...With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 140 The overflows of this spring fill all the...ditches with a light, pale ochre. 1845 *JAMES A. NEIL vit.* Ditches enough to drain the sea. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Ditch**, an artificial watercourse, flume, or canal, to convey water for mining. A flume is usually of wood; a ditch, of earth.

b. Extended rhetorically to any watercourse or channel, including those of natural formation.

1589 *POTTERMAN Eng. Poetis* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 277 Thy maister durst not have sent me these words were it not between him and me. 1668 E. GRIMSTON *Hist. France* (1611) 364 That great ditch of the sea is sufficient to distinguish these two Monarchies. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 253 This branch...is much about the rate of the ditch or channel of Pisa at Livorno. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* ii. iv. The Mississippi...an enormous ditch sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud. 1874 *KINGSLY Lett.* (1878) II. 432 Across the rude rushing muddy ditch, the Mississippi.

† 3. Any hollow dug in the ground; a hole, pit, cave, den. *Obs.*

c1275 *Passion of our Lord* 80 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Hit is iwrite þat myn his beðe his icleped. And ye þeoune dich hit habbeþ y-maked. c1320 *Geyn Sng.* (W.) 1277 The wise man dede make a ditch, ful of lim and of pick. That yif be agen walle make. That the traitour scolde bi come. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 57 þe tauerne is a ditch to þieues. c1420 *Fullon or Husb.* 1. 76 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayn, it is fecounde. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 584 *Forea*, a dyche.

4. A bank or mound formed by the earth thrown up in digging a hollow or trench; an embankment; = *DIKE* 5, 6. Now only *dia.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1301 (They) brake downe those inclosures, and cast downe ditches. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1847) 9 Let the slope side of your ditch be towards your warraine. 1635 N. RIDING *Rec. Iv.* 36 Stopping the highway by casting up a great ditch. 1666 in *Picton L'pool Munic.* (1883) I. 315 Roger Bushell shall throwe down that new ditch he hath made. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Ditch**, a fence, generally of earth. 1892 E. J. HARDY in *Stend. Mag.* Sept. 600 It is not true, then, that (in Malta) the mosquitoes are so large that they sit on ditches and bark at you.

5. Phrases. *To fall or lead into a ditch*; *to die in a ditch*. The last ditch, the last line of defence; *to die in the last ditch*, to die, resisting to the last (see *DIE* v. 1 3); *so to be driven to the last ditch*, i.e. to the utmost extremities. *To lay (put) under the ditch* (U.S.), to intersect with ditches so as to irrigate.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 25 Foolis and sinful men lede oper foolis into þe dicche. 1382-*Matt.* xv. 14 3if a bylnd man 3eue ledyng to a bylnd man, bothe fallen down in to the dicche. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 326 (Harl. MS.) The steward is fallyn in his owne dicche, by þe right wisdom of god. 1683 BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 39. I. shew him the Ditch into which he will fall, if he is not aware of it. a 1775 *To die in the last ditch* [see *DIE* v. 1 3]. 1798 in *Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc.* IX. iii. 324 In War Ws. [Citizens of Westmoreland, Virginia] know but one additional Obligation, To die in the Last Ditch or uphold our Nation. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) I. 122 A government...driven to the last ditch by the universal call for liberty. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 48 He who abstains

from it [whisky]...will never die in a ditch. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 466/1 Although the discussion will be harassing, the resistance will not be to the last ditch. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 93/1 Three-fifths of it [the soil] can be laid under the ditch. *Ibid.* 95/1 This scheme looks forward to putting 30,000 acres under the ditch.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., 'Of, belonging to, found in, working at, a ditch', as *ditch-back*, *-bank*, *-bottom*, *-dog*, *-labourer*, *-side*, *-work*, *-world*. b. 'Of the quality of a ditch, dirty, vile, worthless', as *ditch constable*. c. objective, as *ditch-digger*. d. Special combs.: *ditch-delivered pa. pple.*, brought forth in a ditch; *ditch-drawn*, drawn from a ditch; *ditch measure*, see *quot.* 1670, and *PERCH*. Also in various names of plants growing in ditches, as *ditch-bur*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *ditch-down*, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; *ditch-fern*, *Osmunda regalis*; *ditch-grass* (U.S.), *Ruppia maritima*; *ditch-reed*, *Phragmites communis*. Also *DITCH-wATER*.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'Ditch-back', a fence. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 527 White Dead Nettle. On rubbish, cornfields, and 'ditch-banks. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbs* 8 *Xanthium* is called in english 'Dichebur or Clotbur. 1668 *MIDDLETON Mad World* v. ii. Wks. (Bullen) III. 350 I'll make you an example for all 'ditch constables. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, 'Ditch-deliver'd by a Drab. 1605-*Lear* iii. iv. 138 Poore Tom, that...swallows the old Rat, and the 'ditch-Dogge. 1611 *COTGR.*, **Typha**, water-Torch, Cats-tayle, Reed Mace, 'Ditch Downe, the marsh beetle or pestle. 1889 *Sci. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/2 The 'ditch-drawn missiles they fling about them. 14.. *MS. Gloss.* Sloane 560. 40b in *Sax. Leechdoms* III. 321 'Diche fern, *Osmunda*. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* iv. Here was no 'ditch-labourer. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revid.* 25 If the fence be measured by Hedge, or 'Ditch measure, allowing 18 foot to the Perch. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii. 21 (Harl. MS.) The fond knyght thei cast in a 'dich place. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 100 By 'ditch-sides and mill-pond streams. 1262 *Æneid* iv. Aa iij b. Doth 'dichworks giue them pryde? 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 3/1 Frogs and minnows...and all the wonderful, mysterious 'ditch-world that children love!

**Ditch**, *sb.* 2: see under *DITCH* v. 2

**Ditch** (ditʃ), *v.* 1 [*f.* *DITCH sb.* 1 *OE.* had *dician*, but this would regularly give *dike*: cf. *lician*, like.]

1. *intr.* To construct a ditch or ditches.

1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xix. 232 Somme he tauhte to tilie to dyche and to thecche. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 584 *Fosso*, to dyche. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost...to quykeset, dyche, and hedge, than to haue his cattell goe before the herdeman. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 195 The practice...of ditching round about our enemies. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, *Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 314 They are ferried over the Atlantic, and carted over America, to ditch and to drudge.

2. *trans.* To surround with a ditch; to cast a ditch about, around, *esp.* for the purpose of defence, fortification, or fixing a boundary.

13.. *K. Alls.* 2658 That cite was...Wel y-walled, and well y-dyched. c1286 *CHAUCER Knt.* 1. 138 The circuit...a myle was aboute, Walled of stoon, and dyched al wytoute. 1520 *CAXTON's Chron.* Eng. vii. 118 b. He made...a fayre towne of pavyllions, and dyched them all aboute. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 123 Seuerall closes and pastures, the whiche wolde be wel quykesetted, dyched, & hedged. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* (an. 12) 77 b. The Campe was...ditched rounde aboute. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* ii. (1851) 42 Towns then in Britain were only Woody places Ditch'd round. 1788 *FILLEY Inclos. Act* 14 The several parcels of land...shall be inclosed, hedged, ditched, or fenced. 1848 *PETRIE tr. A. S. Chron.* 89 They ditched the city around [anno 1016 bedicion þa burh utan].

3. To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage or irrigation; to provide with ditches.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 153 The erthe...men it delve and diche And eren it with strength of plough. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus. Agrum fossione consider.* to trench or ditch the grounde to avoide water. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Varres* iv. i. 99 Whether the cuntry be stony, plaine field, or ditched. 1747 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 80 Eighty acres [of meadow], forty of which had been ditched and mowed. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* ii. iii. (1862) 110 Set two men to ditch the five roads. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 325 Papa said he might be compelled to ditch rice fields, but he never would undertake to teach children again.

b. To cut furrows in (stone).

1865 *Morn. Star* 18 Apr. It is driven by manual power, and is intended for cutting or 'ditching' the stone in the quarry.

† 4. *intr.* Of the earth: To become ditched; to open up into furrows or chasms. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 424/4 There cam a woman which meruaylled moche how therthe clauy & dyched by hit selfe by the touchyng of the holy mannes Staffe.

5. To clean out, scour (a ditch); to cast up and repair (the banks of a ditch or hedge).

1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 10. § 4 All and every person and persons that shall not repaire, diche, or scoure any hayes, fences, ditches, or hedges adioynyng to any high way. *Ibid.* § 6 Upon paine of forfeiture...for every rod not so ditched and scoured xiiij. 1874 R. JEFFERIES in *Tollers of Field* (1893) 95 The Master has given bim a hedge to cut and ditch. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Dik*,...to make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank; i.e. to throw up the parings upoo the top.]

6. *trans.* To throw into or as into a ditch; *esp.* in U.S., to throw (a train) off the line or track.

1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 470 After having trains ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have...respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo. 1881 *Philad.*

Rec. No. 3438. 1. A. train . struck a drove of cattle . on Saturday. The engine was ditched and turned on its side.

7. To ditch in, out: to enclose, or shut out, by means of a ditch; to ditch up = 2.

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 96 The more unreasonable is theyr dede whiche woulde ditch vp those feedles priuily for thei owne profyt. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 282 Iodeed they ought regere. . Not as they will themselves: but this regere must be hedged in and ditched in. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 39 To hedge and ditch out their inchoaching neighbours.

Hence Ditched ppl. a., furnished with a ditch; also with adv., as ditched-in, enclosed with a ditch.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 139 Four-mile heats . over the new ditched-in Course. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 430 The ditched parapet.

**Ditch**, v. 2 dial. Also deech. [OE. *dēcan*, ME. *dēche* to smear, daub: app. unknown to the other Teutonic langs. It is notable that this verb, used in OE. and in modern dialects, is known to us, during the intervening 900 years, only in the 15th c. transl. of *Palladius on Husbandry*: see DECHE. The modern *ditch* shows a recent shortening of (i) to (i).] trans. To smear, daub, plaster, impregnate, esp. with dirt which hardens and becomes 'ingrained'.

a 1000, c 1420 [see DECHE v.]. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ditch*, to stick to, as the clamminess of mow-burnt hay sticks to the cutting knife. 1860 (*Northamptonsh.*) 'His face and hands are ditched with dirt.' 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money Mortuary* xxi, Smearing his coarse hands with spirits, to get off the dirt, which they were ditched. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., The touch-ole were reg'lar ditched up. 1896 *Academy* 29 Feb. 178/3 *Deech't*.

b. intr. for refl. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Ditch*, to get dirty; filled with dirt. 'My hands never ditch', i.e. the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off.

Hence *Ditch* sb. 2 dial. 'dirt grained into the hands, or in cracks, crevices, etc.' (*Leicester Gloss.*). 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ditch*, grimy dirt. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., I want to get off the ditch.

**Ditcher** (ditch'ər). [DITCH v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who makes and repairs ditches.

c 1430 LYNG, *Min. Poems* (1840) 211 (Mätz.) *Dichers*, delverys, that greet travaylle endure. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 261 My mastyr payed to John Wodeman, the dycher, iij. s. iij. d. 1602 *SNAKES, Ham. v. 1* 33 There is no ancient Gentlemen, but Gardiners, Ditchers and Graue-makers; they hold vp Adams Profession. 1730 *Swift Panegyric on Dean 156* Our ditcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly. 1848 *MILL, Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 2 The hedgers and ditchers who made the fences . for the protection of the crop.

2. A machine used to make ditches; a ditching-machine.

1864 *Times* 12 June, In addition to the agricultural machines . a ditcher, which will cut a ditch of any depth or width, lift out the earth, and deposit it in any given place. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 711 A rotary ditcher.

attrib. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 30 July 74/1 A combined cultivator and potato digger . It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal.

3. (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 1/2 In time of war the 'ditchers' would be bound to coal . at Sierra Leone. 1890 *New Rev.* Feb. 153 Steamers specially built for the passage of the Suez Canal, and hence called 'Ditchers'.

**Ditching** (ditch'ing), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb DITCH. a. The making and repairing of ditches.

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dyching and heging and delvyng of tounes. 1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 12 In quiccesetynge, dychnyng and hegyng. 1797 A. Young *Farmer's Lett.* to People 245 When the ditching is done, the next work is to land-drain the whole fields. 1868 *ROCKES, Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 155 Rough draining, ditching, and ridging were used in wet soils.

b. *Sculpture.* (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 14/1 On being asked the way he prepared his models he continued:—I first draw the subject in crayon . and then transfer the lines to clay. Then I begin an operation known as 'ditching,' which consists of digging up around the outlines of the figures and objects until they stand out in rough relief.

c. *Comb.*, as ditching-machine, -plough, -tool.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ditching-plow*, a plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or inside of the excavation. 1880 J. W. HUNT *Illustr. Guide Agric. Implem.* 504 Fowler's ditching machine . for opening wide drainage or irrigation ditches.

**Ditchless**, a. [f. DITCH sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a ditch.

1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 27 The glazed high-road which stretched, hedgeless and ditchless, lying like a ribbon unrolled across the scene. 1892 A. G. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29 Skirted by a ditchless wall of earth and stone.

**Ditchlike**, a. [f. as prec. + LIKE a.] Like or resembling a ditch.

a 1743 *SAVAGE London & Bristol* (R.). Thy cliffs a ditch-like river laves, Rude as thy rocks and muddy as thy waves. 1890 *BOLTONWOOD Colonial Ref.* (1891) 185 A sombre water-course, the ditchlike banks of which dropped perpendicularly through the clay.

**Ditch-water**. The stagnant, stalc, or foul water which collects in a ditch. Chiefly in the phrases: † as *digne* as d. (see DIGNÉ 4); † as *light* (i.e. easy) as d.; as *dull* as d.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 375 Pey ben *digne* as *dich* water þat dogges in baytpe. c 1445 *Craft Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 16

þen worch forth in þe oþer figurys till þou come to þe ende, for it is lyght as dyche water. 1819 *SHELLEY Conci* II. i. 67 Ditch water, and the fever-stricken flesh Of buffaloes. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* (1855) 17 The people . are as 'dull as ditch-water'. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I. 203, I find them dull as ditch-water.

attrib. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 295 In virtue of their freckled ditchwater faces. Hence *Ditchwater* adv. = 'as ditch-water' (see above); *Ditchwater* a., of the quality of ditch-water, dull as ditch-water; whence *Ditchwateriness* (nonce-word.)

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 19 If it be so prepared as to be piquant, then, it is of small consequence what may be its ditchwateriness. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 270 How wofully tired, and ditchwaterily dull they look.

**Ditchy**, a. [f. DITCH sb. 1 + -Y.] Of the nature of a ditch; abounding in ditches or deep furrows. 1786 T. TWINING in L. Twining *Recreat. & Studies* (1883) 135 If the Seine were a little less ditchy. 1888 *Bradford Cycle Co. Prospectus* 2 The very pleasant swinging sensation one feels when riding ditchy roads . is wonderful compared to the bumping . on an ordinary-type safety.

† **Dite**, sb. Obs. (After 1500 only Sc.) Also 5 defe, dit, 5-6 dyt(e), Sc. dyit. [a. OF. *dit* (12th c. in Littre) saying, speech:—L. *dictum* that which is said, saying, word, f. *dicere* to say; cf. DICT. (The final e was app. a phonetic expedient to indicate the length of the i; but in some 15th c. instances, it is difficult to say whether *dite* stands for this, or for *ditte*. See also DIT sb.)]

1. Something indited or composed and put in writing; a composition, writing; a written message, letter, 'passage', etc. To put in dite: to put in writing, put on record.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 819 Sone sente he again his sel & his lettrus . To dindimus he dere king þat he dite radde. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xix. 2 Here Wyntoun poyntis in his Dyte Quhat he gert of his Tretris wryt. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 540 Maister Jhone Blayr. That fyrst compild in dyt the Latyne buk Off Wallace lyff. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 474 In haist an epistill he gart write . contenaing this same dyte. 1578 *Ps. evl.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 107 Thy magnitude I will it put in dyte.

2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix [xli. 4 And he laide gode worde in my mouthe, dite to our Lord [Vulg. *carmen Deo nostro*]. c 1386 J. CHAUCEUR *Ballade of Complaint* 16 Beseching you . Tacepote in worth this likel povre dyte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1421 All worthi men at redys this rural dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 156 Sho the cause is of my wofull dyte.

3. Manner or mode of composition; form of speech; diction, language. Sc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. ProL 3 A Tretyr made to be publiik, Fourme of dyte and fayre spekyng. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 4 The kingis geard I knaw is nocht perfit In Latyn tounge, and namelie in sic dyte It wilbe tedious . To reid the thing he can nocht vnderstand. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 68 The quibik dreyme i sal reherse in this gros dyt.

4. Clamour, vociferation, rare.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5788 Cloudis with the clamour claterit about, Of the dit & þe dyn, þat to dethe went. *Ibid.* 11946 The dyn & the dite was dore for to here. *Ibid.* 1347, 8680.

† **Dite**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 dyt(e). [a. OF. *diter*, earlier *ditier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to write, compose:—L. *dicere*, freq. of *dicere* to say, tell (see DICTATE), mod. f. *dicter*. Perh. in some cases aphetic form of *endite*, INDITE. After 1500 mainly Sc. In early examples often difficult to distinguish from DIGHT v., senses 1, 2, 6.]

1. trans. To compose or put in words (a set speech, poem, or writing); to indite. (Also absol.)

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Worp hit wer þat he wer king þat ditid þis tre ping. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 123/2 Dytyon or indytyn letters and speche, *dicto*. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 16 So different are they in properties . My cunning is excluded for to dyte. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xlv. 1 My hert is dytyng of a good matter. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 Quhoue bet that the said poetical buk be dytyt oratory. 1603 *JAS. I.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 80, I suspect ye have rather written then dyted it.

2. = DICTATE. a. To utter or pronounce to a person (what he is to write). b. To prescribe, lay down, impose, order.

The first quot. is doubtful; it may belong to DIGHT v. 2. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3462 Ast daies all bedene he dities in his pistill For reuerence of Rosan to reuell & halowe. 1516 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 106 Origenes, an singular man . with sa propertat ingine, that he wald dite faster than sevin practicians myght suffice to write. 1553 *DAVISON Avisa. Kennedy in Wodr. Scot. Misc.* (1844) 201 That quiblik the Holy Spirit dyt to them. a 1558 R. ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. ix. 103 Plaste insisted earnestly to get JESUS, whom his conscience dyt to be innocent, set free. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Trils.* (1841) II. 71 Dr. Strong dytes . his notes on the hard places of Scripture.

3. To summon, indict.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 123/2 Dytyon or indytyn for trespase, *indicto*. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 43 Ane Schiref stout Whilk . hes with him ane cursed assaye about, And dytes all the poore men vpon land. 1500 *Thrie Priests Trils* (Jam.) *Dit* dyte your Lords, and heris up your men. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) I. 157 The grocer . would dite them for a nuisance.

**Dite**, obs. form of DIGHT, DITTY.

† **Ditement** 1. Obs. [f. DITE v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *ditement* (L. type *\*dictamentum*); but perh. often aphetic f. *inditement*, INDITMENT.]

1. A written or spoken composition; = DITE sb. 1. Sc.

1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 530, I wald besek 3our Maistreis, My dytement did 3ou not displeis. 1564 *WISPER Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1898 I. 25 Ane form of ditement maid for cause of exercise and priual studie, as vsis to be in sculis. 1629 *MOORE of ROWALLAN True Crucifix* 22 (Jam.) Which holy ditements . Might serue his glorious image to present.

b. Inditing; dictation. Sc.

1599 *JAS. I. BACUL. Awpov* 8 Some of them [apocryphe books] are no ways like the ditement of the Spirit of God.

2. A summons, an indictment.

a 1308 *Pol. Scots* (Camden) 198 That selfe asse, That trespassid noyt, no did no gilte . in the ditement was writ.

1502 *Phumpton Corr.* 171 Anthony Cliforth gave in the bill of dytement against my sone.

† **Ditement** 2. Obs. rare. [for *\*dightment*, f. DIGHT v. + -MENT.] That with which one is

'dight' or arrayed; raiment, array.

1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* 93 These Priests ditements being severally so many infernal serpents and scorpions to sting and bite the Devil.

† **Diter**. Obs. Also 4-5 -our, 5 -ar. [ME. (and AF.) *ditour* = OF. *diteur*, *ditor*, *ditur* author, composer, public erier, etc.:—L. *dictator-em* (see DICTATOR), agent-n. f. *dicere*: see DITE v. But in sense 1, perh. a direct deriv. of the vb.]

1. One who indites; author, writer, composer.

1388 *WYCLIF Esther* viii. 9 The dyters and writers of the kyng werne clepid. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxiii. 1 A pleasaunt dyter of songes of Israel. 1586 *ANIMAD. Kirk* in J. Melvill's *Diary* (1842) 234 For the Saxt Act, the dytter thairfor apieres to be verie cairfull.

2. An orator, rhetorician.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 373 Advoketes and ditours [orators]. *Ibid.* III. 163 Of þis happe spekeþ a dytour [Carl. or reitor] lycyon, orig. *exclamator guidam*.

3. A summoner, indicter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 338 What shal we seif of þys dytours . þat for hate a trefmann wyl endyte. c 1400-25 *Judith* (1822) 6 Of backbiters and fals quest dytars.

**Diter**, obs. form of DIGHTER.

**Ditetragonal** (daitetrag'onal), a. Cryst. [f. Di-

tri- 2 + TETRAAGONAL.] Having eight angles, of which the first, third, fifth, and seventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a ditetragonal pyramid or prism. Cf. DIBEXAGONAL. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 109 The form assumed by a leucite is a combination of a ditetragonal pyramid, with a tetragonal pyramid. 1895 *STON-MAKELVY Crystalllog.* v. § 112, 129 When the symmetry is complete it is ditetragonal. *Ibid.* vii. § 200, 248 The ditetragonal prism.

† **Di-tetrahe-dral**, a. Cryst. Obs. [f. Di-

tri- 1 + TETRAHEDRAL.] Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 It represents a four-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities. Example, Ditetrahedral tremolite.

**Ditene**, obs. form of DITTANY.

**Dith**, dip, obs. form of DEATH.

**Dithallious** (daiþ'hal'ios), a. Chem. [f. Di- 2 + THALLIOUS (f. THALLIUM + -IOUS).] Applied to thallious salts which contain two equivalents of thallium. See THALLIOUS.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 755 The dithallious salt. 1873 *Fawcett's Chem.* (ed. 11) 413 Dithallious orthophosphate.

**Dithecal** (daiþ'kal), a. Bot. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dithecal anthers*, anthers in which the septa between the two loculi of each anther-lobe have been absorbed, so that there are two cells or cavities only.

**Dithecos** (daiþ'kos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. di-, Di- 2 twice + *thēkē* case + -OUS.] Consisting of two cells or small receptacles; bilocular.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6, 254 The normal anther is two-celled, bilocular, or dithecos.

**Ditheism** (daiþ'iz'm), [f. Di- 2 + THEISM.] Belief in two supreme gods; religious dualism; esp. the belief in two independent antagonistic principles, the belief in good and evil, as in Zoroastrianism and Manichæism. Also applied (controversially) to forms of belief in which it is asserted or implied that Jesus Christ is not of one substance with God the Father, as in Arianism and Socinianism.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* t. iv. § 13, 213 That see mentioned Ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one. 1719 *WATSON 2000 Years Christ's Divinity* § 11 The common Answer to the Charge of Tritheism, is, That theism, as well of the Post-Nicene, as Ante-Nicene Fathers, was, that there is but one Head, Root, Fountain, Father of all; not in respect of Authority only, but of Substance also. 1824 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* I. 45 Callistus . hoped to elude the charge on one side of Patrisianism, on the other of Tritheism. 1895 A. C. HÆMOLEN in *Expository Times* Mar. 1895 The Father and the Son are . one in their action, one in their purpose . If we are to realize . the Atonement, we must put aside all idea of ditheism or tritheism.

**Ditheist** (daiþ'iz'ist), [f. Di- 2 + THEIST.] One who holds the doctrine of DITHEISM.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* t. iv. § 13, 213 These Ditheists . had it not been for this business of evil .

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. Schisme 547 Ba'lls  
howling Priests...howling chaunt these Dithyrambik charms.  
1680-00 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 245 The common

1728 R. NORTH *Mem. of Music* (1846) 20 The Ditonean scale as they used it is not without this fault.

Dittander .. The leaves..are .. hot and acrid .. whence ..  
the name of 'poor man's pepper'.



+ b. Any composition in verse; a poem, etc. 1378 TREVISIA *Migdon* (Rolls) IV. 209 A Greek *trese* to make noble dities in preysinge of Cesar. 1400 *Lyr.* Of *Mfin. Poems* (1840) 25 (Mätz.) The aurent dities *de* *Maeron* Omerus in Grece. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Minn* *Gid.* Maeron many *ere*. (1570) A iij. My ditties indited nay counsell many *ere*. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* in *conclude*. his Epigram *ere* in his short ditties . will . conclude . as [etc.] 1614 *Il.* *Recoll. Treat.* 2. Not the worst of the beaaten Emperyrs ditties or twofold dittive on his deatbed.

†3. The words of a song, as distinguished from the music or tune; also, the leading theme or phrase; hence, Subject, matter, theme, 'burden'.

1552 HULOET, Ditty synger, or he that beareth y<sup>e</sup> fote of the song, *presentor*. 1561 Bp. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, That the songs in the Church be, so devised and used that the ditty may plainly be vnderstand. 1580 SIDNEY Pz. xiii. v. Still, therefore, of thy graces shall be my Songs ditty. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. v. iii. 36 There was no great matter in the ditty, yet y<sup>e</sup> note was very vntunable. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang*, T. iii. 175 The Ditty of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 485 Hymnes and Spiritual Songs, where Humane Invention cometh in for Ditty and Notes. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* 25 To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty.

†4. That which is said; speech. *Obs. rare*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/2 When he spack for his friend he attempted soe the maner of his dytee that he was not ouer hastyng hym self.

†5. = DITTY. (Anglicized spelling of the Sc. law term.) *Obs.*

1634 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 134 If you can learn a ditty against C. try, and cause try, that ye may see the Lord's righteous judgement upon the devil's instruments. 1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Memo.* (1702) 47 The Scottish Bishops, did accuse the Earl of Traquair, and gave in great Ditties against him. 1657 HUTCHESON *Expos. John* iii. 17 Albeit Christ may be eventually for the falling of many, and his coming will afford sad matter of ditty against them.

†Ditty, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *Of. diller* to write, compose, DITE.] a. *intr.* To sing a ditty; trans. to sing as a ditty; also, to celebrate in song. b. To fit or adapt words to (music): cf. prec. 2. Hence Dittied *pp.* a., Dittying *vbl.* sb.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 172 You must have an especial care of causing your parts [of a ditty] give place one to another, nor can you cause them rest till they have expressed that part of the ditty which they have begun. *Ibid.* 178 One of the greatest absurdities which I have seen committed in the ditting of musick. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. 12, Such Songs. I often ditted till my boy did sleepe. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* iii. Beasts find would sing; birds ditty to their notes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* i. viii. Which bears the under-song unto your chearfull ditting. 1633 — *Poet. Misc.* 65 My Fusca's eyes, my Fusca's beauty ditting. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 86 With his soft Pipe, and smooth-dittied song. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 8 Heard is the love-ditty'd Strain. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 97 Many a little ditted tale.

Ditty-bag. [Origin obscure: it derives its name from the ditty or Manchester stuff of which it was once made; but no evidence of this is given, nor is anything known of the stuff alleged.] A bag used by sailors to contain their smaller necessaries.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 81, 1 ditty bag, to contain two dozen of clothes stops, needles, thread, scissors, tape, thimbles, and buttons. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 159 He had a lumpy canvas bag—a ditty-bag they call it—on his shoulders.

So Ditty-box, a box serving the same purpose, used by fishermen.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl. A 'ditty-box' is an American fisherman's receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends together with implements of every-day use. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 198 Fishermen's tools, 'ditty-boxes,' 'coopering tools,' [etc.].

|| *Diuca* (dī'ū'ka, dī'ū'ā'ka). *Ornith.* [Native name in Chili.] A Chilean finch, *Duca grisea*. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* i. 15 The diucas were sure prophets.

Diureide (dī'ū'ē'id). *Chem.* [f. *Di-* + *URIDE*.] A compound of two urea-residues with an acid radical.

1877 WATTS *Fornices' Chem.* II. 400 The 4- and 5-carbon diureides (including uric acid itself) are formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and 2 molecules of urea, with elimination of 4 molecules of water, and accordingly contain one diatomic acid residue and two urea-residues, CO<sub>2</sub>(NH).

|| *Diuresis* (dī'ū'rē'sis). *Med.* [mod. *L. diū'rē'sis*, a. Gr. *διούρησις*, f. *diá* through + *ούρησις* urination, *URESIS*. Cf. *F. diū'rēse*.] Excretion or evacuation of urine, especially when excessive.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Diuresis*, evacuation by urin. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 81 It [the decoction] turns off Febriculas by. *Diuresis*, 1879 KNOX *Princ. Med.* 31 *Diuresis* may be due to an abnormal condition of the passages, to nervous influence.

Diuretic (dī'ū'rē'tik), a. and sb. *Med.* Also 5 diuretick, -ik, diuretik, 6 diuretique, dyurytyke, (7 diurettique), 7-S diurettick(e). [nd. *L. diū'rētic-us*, a. Gr. *διουρητικός* promoting urine, f. *διούρησις* to urinate: see prec. Cf. *F. diū'rétique* (14th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.).]

A. adj. Having the quality of exciting (excessive) excretion or discharge of urine.

c. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 276 A decoction of herbis þat ben mollicatif & dūretik. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 H ij b. It must be mixed... with some dyurytyke medycamentes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 84 Inwardly received it may be very diuretick, and expulse the stone in the kidneys. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet*, All salts whatsoever are diuretick. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 4 May 5/2 The salts of potash which it contains are diuretic.

†b. Of persons: Urinating excessively. *Obs.* 1768 *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. 97. 1812 *Morn. Chron.* 11 Apr.

B. sb. A substance having the property of promoting excretion or evacuation of urine.

c. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 279 Pou schal make him a clisterie of diurettiks. 1658 *Rodman Moullet's Therap.* 102 Galen placeth it amongst Diuretticks. 1704 SWIFT T. *Two Wks.* 1760 I. 109 Laughter... the most innocent of all diuretticks. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Stimulatory Diuretticks. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 477.

†Diurettical, a. (sb.) *Obs. Med.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A. adj.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 444 The eggs or spawn that the Cuttill fish doth cast be diurettical, and prouoke vrine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 92 That Bezor is Antidotal, Lapis Judicis diurettical... we will not deny. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 983 Scaliger's Story of the sound of the bagpipe being too diurettical upon a Knight of Gascony.

B. sb.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. vii. 236 To this purpose a. used... all manner of diuretticals.

Hence †Diurettically *adv.*, in a diuretic way, by diuresis; †Diuretticalness, diuretic property.

1644 HARRISON *Loyal Convert* 33 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Phlebotomie, sometimes diurettically. 1662 H. STUBBS *Let. May* iii. 65 Its de-obstructing faculty, and its diuretticalness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxx, Peregrine's nerves were diurettically affected.

Diuretin (dī'ū'rē'tin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A crystalline compound derived from coal-tar, used as a diuretic.

1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 Diuretin has produced well-marked diuresis in many cases of dropsy.

†Diurn'e, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 dyurne, diourne. [ad. *L. diurn-us* of or belonging to a day, daily, f. *diūs* a day. Cf. *F. diurne*.] = DIURNAL a.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 551 Parfourmed hath the sonne his ark diurne. 1500-20? DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 329 Phebus, the radius lamp diurn. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* xxi. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West commeth to the nine a clocke point in the morning.

Diurnal (dī'ū'nāl), a. and sb. [ad. *L. diurnāl-is* daily, f. *diūs* day. Cf. *F. diurnal* (admitted by the Academy 1694), *Il. giornale* (Florent 1598: now only sb.) and see JOURNAL.]

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies.

c. 1430 LYDGE *Compl. Bl. Knt.* (R.) Because that it drew to the night and that the sonne his ark diurnal ypassed was. 1559 W. COPPINGHAM *Conquer. Classe.* 24 Phebus was entred his chariot, minding to finishe his diurnal Arcke. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) 179 The diurnal Motion of the Sun. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 804 The joyous sun his twelfth diurnal race begins to run. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 363 No spots are visible from earth to determine the planet's [Uranus's] diurnal rotation.

2. Of or belonging to each day; performed, happening, or recurring every day; daily. Of periodicals: Published or issued every day. *arch.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xxviii. (ed. 7) 77 The diurnal excess of the Moones Motion from the Sun. 1638 WORTON *Let. to Milton* 10 Apr. in *Reliq. Wotton*, Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend Barge. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 P. 7 The Spectator published those little Diurnal Essays which are still extant. 1845 W. H. IRELAND *Scridobianania* 234 The subject having been so recently before the public in all the diurnal prints. 1848 SCOTT *Hed. Altit.* iv. The Laird's diurnal visits. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 33 They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal.

3. Of or belonging to the day as distinguished from the night; day-: opp. to nocturnal. In *Cool.*, *spec.* of animals active only during the day.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diurnal*, of or belonging to the day. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* ii. vii. (viii). § 4 The houses of prayer which the Jewes had... for their diurnal and nocturnal offices. c. 1750 (*title*) Complete Modern London Spy, or a Real, New and Universal Disclosure of the Secret, Nocturnal and Diurnal Transactions in London and Westminster. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 This bird is... very late in returning to rest, later indeed than any of the diurnal birds. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 781 The expanded position [of leaves or petals] is called that of growth or the diurnal position, the opposite one that of sleep or the nocturnal position.

†4. Of or pertaining to the (particular) day (of the week). *Obs. rare*.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1837) 375 The obligation of the day which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again in his resurrection.

5. Lasting for a day only; ephemeral. *rare*.

1856 *Treas. Bot., Diurnal*, enduring but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

B. sb.

1. *Ecal.* A service-book containing the day-hours, except matins (this being a night office); † hence, a book for devotional exercises; a book of devotion (*obs.*).

1512 (*title*) *Diurnale* ad usum Sarum. 1549 *Act* 3 § 4 *Edu. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Books called... Cowcherys, Journales, Ordinales... shall be... abolished [1550 *title*] A Diurnal for Devoute Soules, to ordie themselfe thereafter. 1685 (*title*) The Christian Diurnal of Father Nicholas S. J. Revised and much augmented and translated into English by [Sir] T. Hawkins. 1846 W. MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Ecol.* Aug. I. p. cxxx. (On Service books).

2. A book for daily use, a day-book, diary; esp. a record of daily occurrences, a journal. *arch.*

1600 HAKLUYT  *Voy.* (1810) III. 301 The diurnal of our course, sayingither by and returning. 1660 F. BLOOMER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 320, I ever carried with me a little

memorial or diurnal, where I set down all the curiosities I met with. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Let me proceed in my diurnal.

3. A newspaper published daily; also loosely, any newspaper published at short periodical intervals; a journal. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1640 St. *Trials, Abp. Laud* (R.), I found myself aggrieved at the diurnal, and another pamphlet of the week, wherein they print whatsoever is charged against me, as if it were fully proved. 1646 MRQ. WORCE. in *Dircks Life* ix. (1865) 147, I... perused all the diurnals for more than a quarter of a year. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 P. 4 We Writers of Diurnals are nearer in our Styles to that of common Talk than any other Writers. [The *Tatler* was published three times a week, and in 1710 Scott *Proverbi* xvii. It was in every coffee-house, and in half the diurnals.

attrib. 1644 *Mercutius Brit.* 4-11 Jan., A Diurnal maker, a paper-intelligencer. 1654 CLEVELAND (*title*) A Character of a Diurnal-Maker.

4. A diurnal bird, butterfly, or moth.

In recent Dites.

Hence Diurnness, diurnal quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diurnness*, the happening daily.

Diurnalist. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb. + -IST.]

A writer of a diurnal; a journalist.

1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. ix. (1650) 368 By the relation of our Diurnalists. 1694 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 116 The Diurnalists and Intelligencers. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. vi. v. (1872) 238 The Day-historians, Diurnalists or Journalists as they call themselves.

†Diurnaller. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] = prec.

1661 R. BAILEY *Let. & Frills.* (1841) III. 468 Tom Sincere the diurnaller, a profane atheistical papist.

Diurnally, *adv.* [f. DIURNAL a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a diurnal way; every day; day by day; daily.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 22/1 Administer hecrof to the Patient, a spoonfull, which diurnally he may use. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* *Apoth.* 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun. 1709 STEELE: *Tatler* No. 56 P. 2 As we make these Enquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the Publick. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323 Fits of an irregular Fever, which returned diurnally. 1869 R. A. PROCTOR in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 372/2 The idea that the stars revolve diurnally round the polar axis.

†Diurnary. *Obs.* [ad. *L. diurnāri-us* diary-keeper, journalist, f. *diurnus* daily, DIURN.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diurnary*, an officer in the Greek empire, who wrote down, in a book for that purpose whatever the prince did, ordered, regulated, &c., every day.

Diurnation. [f. *L. diurn-us* daily, DIURN + -ATION; after hibernation.] The habit of some animals, of sleeping or remaining quiescent during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night.

1836-9 MARSHALL *Hall Hibernation* in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 767 The bat, which is a crepuscular or nocturnal feeder, regularly passes from its state of activity to one which may be designated diurnation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Diurnum, a. *Obs.* [ad. *L. diurnum-us* of long duration, lasting, f. *diū*, *diūt*-sp. for a long time. Cf. also obs. *F. diurnum*, *It. sp. diurnum*.] = next.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E iv b, These viceres here all are called Coacethe, inueterate, and diurnes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 136 Diseases and poysons by diurnum use, doe...temper to themselves those bodies, which are habituated to them.

Diurnal (dī'ū'nāl), a. Now rare. [ad. *L. type \*diurnāl-is* (cf. *diurnālīter* in *Du Cange*), f. *diurnum-us*: see prec. and -AL.] Of long duration, lasting.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/1 Diurnalle couchings is almost accounted incurable. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Dec. an. 1657 Those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diurnal. 1830 *Fraser's Alg.* I. 344 Lift up, O Hell I thy diurnal gate, But not eternal.

Diurnity. Now rare. [ad. *L. diurnit-ut-em* long duration, f. *diurnum-us* DIURN.] Long duration or continuance; lastingness.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 Dredge to lose multiplication off childer by diurnitute of batelle. 1581 J. WALKER in *Confer.* iv. (1584) D d b, It is greater... in diurnitute, because it never dieth, nor hath any ende. 1684 tr. *Boet's Metec. Compil.* ix. 339 Being tired by the diurnity and violence of the pain. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 A Fourth... Proof arises from Length and Diurnity of Time. 1829 LAMB *Let. to W. Wilson* 15 Nov. (1837) II. 247 I promise myself, if not immortality, yet diurnity of being read.

|| *Div* (div). Also dive, deev, dev, dew. [Pers.

33 *div*, *div*, formerly *dev*:—Zend *diwa*, = Skr.

*diva* god: see DEVA.] An evil spirit or demon of

Persian mythology; a devil; an evil genius.

The Indo-Iranian language had two words expressive of divinity: *asura* and *dēva*. In the separate development of the languages, *dēva* became the enemies of the name for gods, while the *asura* became the enemies of the gods. In the Zend-Avesta, on the other hand, *asura* came to mean the supreme God *Ahura Mazda*, while *dēva* (Persian *dēu* or *div*) became the general name of evil spirits.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Diary*, *East. Nations* 112 The Dives are pictured as hideous in form and appearance.

1843 J. WILSON *Pict. of the Down*, *East. Nations* 112

mind. 1843 J. WILSON *Pict. of the Down*, *East. Nations* 112

chief of death, this chief of ancient Persia.

Occult Sciences so The div of ancient Persia.

to be the same as the European devil.

1898 HAUG *Relig. of Persia*, *Divs* and *devs*.

Story of *Mero* xviii. *Divs* and *devs*.

kinds of evil spirits. 1893 MAX MÜLLER *Theosophy* vi. 181. 1895 J. DARNESVILLE *Zend-Avesta* (ed. 2) Introd. 51. Dæva is generally understood as a 'demon', and that is the meaning it has in the derived *dēv* and in most of the Zend texts generally... but it must also have been applied to false gods.

**Div**, Sc. and north. dial. f. *Do v.*, in pres. indie. || **Divā** (dīva). [It. *dīva* goddess, lady-love, 'fine lady'; -L. *dīva* goddess, female divinity, fem. of *dīvus* divine, god, deity.] A distinguished female singer, a prima donna.

1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 465/2 The latest *dīva* of the drama. 1894 *Tablet* 7 Apr. 531 Operatic *dīvas* of the other sex are to be engaged, but no *dīva*.

**Divagate** (dai-vā-gē't), v. [f. L. *divagāt*, ppl. stem of *divagāri* to wander about, f. *Di-* 1, *Dis-* 1 + *vagāri* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about; to stray from one place or subject to another.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielianer's Bk. Physike* 203r [A prescription] agynst divagating payne. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 171 Sir J. James had divagated into the question of Eternal Punishment. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* vi. 200 So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air.

**Divagation** (dai-vā-gē'shən). [n. of action f. L. *divagāri*; see *prec.* and -TION; cf. F. *divagation* (16-17th c. in *Hätz-Darm.*)] The action of divagating; a wandering or straying away or about; deviation; digression.

1566 Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* ix. (1621) 59 This skipping and divagation from place to place of Scripture. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* ii. 1. xi. 272 That the phancy may make no divagation. 1855 *Ess. Intuit.* Mor. 149 The illogical divagations of their adherents. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 13 Her divagations from the proper purpose of her life will be forgotten. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. ii. 78 With that vile lad to head them off on idle divagations.

† **Divage**, v. *Obs.* rare = *Divagate*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Divage*, to wander from place to place. *Divaguely*, adv. *nonce-wd.* [f. *vaguely*, under the influence of *divagate*.] In a wandering or aimless manner.

1857 READE *Course True Love* iii. 67 They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.

† **Dival**, a. *Obs.* rare = *Divale*. [ad. L. *divāl*-is divine, f. *dīvus* deity.]

1566 BLOUNT *Gl.* *Dival*, divine, belonging to the Gods.

**Divalent** (dai-vā-lēnt, di-v), a. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* 2 twice + L. *valēt-em*, pr. pple. of *valēre* to be worth.] Combining with two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical; having two combining equivalents; also *bivalent*.

A *divalent* element, e.g. OXYGEN, is *divalent*; so is the highly complex molecule  $C_{10}H_{16}O = (CH_3)_2C(CH_2)_8$ , which has two combining powers unsaturated.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 Calcium, Strontium, Barium. The metals of this class are *divalent*. 1870 F. HURTER in *Eng. Mech.* 12 Feb. 524/2 Oxygen is called *divalent*, or *bivalent*, because it can hold two atoms of a monovalent element. 1881 *Academy* 15 Jan. 47/1 In like manner the term 'divalent' may be given to such atoms as are equal in combining power to two atoms of hydrogen.

**Divan** (dī-vān). Also 6 *duan*, 7 *dyvan*, *divano*, 7-8 *duan*(a), 7-9 *diwan*, 9 *dewan*, *deewan*. [A word originally Persian, دیوان *dēvān*, now *dīvān*, in Arabic pronounced *dīvān*, *dīvān*; in Turkish *dīvān*, whence in many European langs., It. *divano*, Sp. Pg., F. *divan*. Originally, in early use, a brochure, or fascicle of written leaves or sheets, hence a collection of poems, also a muster-roll or register (of soldiers, persons, accounts, taxes, etc.); a military pay-book, an account-book; an office of accounts, a custom-house; a tribunal of revenue or of justice; a court; a council of state, senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench. The East Indian form and use of the word is given under *DEWAN*. Another European form, older than *divan*, and app. directly from Arabic, is It. *divana*, *doana*, now *dogana*, F. *douane* (in 15th c. *doiraine*), custom-house; see *DOUANE*.]

1. An Oriental council of state; *spec.* in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier.

1886 T. B. La Primard *Fr. Acad.* i. 679 In Turkey the council is kept fewer daies in a week by the bassas where-soever the prince sojourneth... In this council called *divan*... audience is open to every one. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 305 Requesting the ambassador within an hour after to goe to the Doun of the Vizir. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 252 Mahomet being dead, the three great Bassas... called a *Divano* or counsel for the wars, as if the King had bin alive. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. xii. 8 6 He comes no more at the Duana, as hept here be called. 1687 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2230/2 Proposals have been made for these two Months last past in the *Divan*. 1752 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. ix. ii. 216 The *divan* declared the continuation of the peace. 1873 BYRON *Rev. Alkyon* ii. xviii. In full *Divan* the despot scold. 1883 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 366/2 Upon its conquest by the Turks, Tunis was governed by a Turkish *basha* and a *divan*, or council of military men. 1890 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. lvii. 487 The Moslem Caliph at Damascus had now his *divan*, in imitation of the Persian monarch.

b. *transf.* A council in general. 1619 PURCHAS *Miscellan.* lxxviii. 770 This (what *Divano* would have done it) is so weighty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 457 The great consulting Peers, Rais'd from their dark *Divan*. 1725 POK *Odys.* iv. 903 The consul of the dire

*Divan*. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Letts.* (1857) IV. 130 (Stanf.) Of the British Senate, of that august *divan* whose wisdom influences, [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii. To meet the family... in full *divan*. a 1849 J. C. MORGAN *Poems* (1859) 324 'The changeless decree of Heaven's *Deewan*'.

2. The hall where the Turkish *divan* is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber.

1597 R. WRAG in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1598) II. i. 305 Certaine Chausse conducted him to the Doun, which is the seat of Justice. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 The rigour of the Caddies or Cause in the Divanoes, or 'Judgement Halls. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 46 Under this Gate is the *Divan*, or the place of publick Judicature. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Chiosk of Brit. Palace, Pera*, 'Till at the dread *Divan* the slow procession ends. 1780 Arab. Ntr. (Rtldg.) 548 The officers of state went into the *divan*, or hall of audience, where the sultan always assisted in person.

3. A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, which may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind of sofa or couch.

1702 W. J. BRUNYER *Voy. Levant* ix. 32 Their greatest Magnificence consists in their Divans or Sofas. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 29 These Duans... are a sort of low stages... elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches or more above the floor, whereon the Turks eat, sleep, smoke, receive visits, say their prayers, etc. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xix. vi. 265 The Hebrew word *mittah*, which is here translated 'bed' may be understood of a *divan*. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 133 The *divan* is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor, and which, is commonly surmounted by a couch... placed along the wall. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's *Greece* II. xiv. 103 The *Agas* conducted me to the *divan* where he himself sat.

4. A room having one side entirely open towards a court, garden, river, or other prospect.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* (1684) II. 49 The Palace at Agra. On the side that looks towards the River, there is a *Divan*, or a kind of out-jutting Balcone, where the King sits to see his Brigantines. 1759 *Leid. Mag.* XXVIII. 605 In Surat... They [the *Moors*] entirely open on a kind of saloon which they call a *divan*, entirely open on one side to the garden. 1841 ELLIOTT *Hist. Ind.* I. 307 The great rooms of state are upstairs... open at one side like Mahometan *divans*.

5. A name sometimes given to a smoking-room furnished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar, as *cigar-divan*; hence, a fancy name for a cigar-shop.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Mr. Toots had furnished a choice set of apartments: had established among them a sporting bower; and a *divan* which made him poorly. 1855 TROLLOPE *Wardour* xvi, Mr. Harding had not a much correcter notion of a *cigar divan* than he had of a London dinner-house. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx, Mr. Trenchard... said to Endymion, 'We are going to the *divan*. Do you smoke?'

|| 6. A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); *spec.* a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. [From the original sense 'collection of written sheets', perh. influenced by later uses of the word.]

1823 tr. *Siamond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. ii. 61 A perfect *divan*, in their eyes, was that in which the poet had regularly pursued in his rhymes, all the letters of the alphabet. a 1827 J. M. GOOGE in SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (1882) VI. 6 Persian poets... distinguish their separate poems... by the name of *gazel*, and the entire set... by that of *divan*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 421. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 292/2 The most important *divans* are those of... Hafiz, Saadi, and Jami among the Persians. The plan has been imitated by Goethe in his 'West-östlicher *Divan*'. 1886 *Athenum* 18 Dec. 820/1 Complete *Divans* of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi.

7. *Comb.* as *divan-day*, -hall.

1677-8 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.* (1684) 24 (Stanf.) The *Divan-days* (that is to say, upon Council-days). *Ibid.* 27 The *Divan-Hall*.

Hence **Divaned**, a., furnished with *divans* (sense 3). 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. li. Some strolled into the *divaned* chambers. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 300 Alcoves... *divanned* with luxurious stuffs.

**Divaneship**: see *DEWAN*.

† **Divaporation**. *Obs.* [f. *Di-* 1, *Dis-* 1 + *VAPORATION*.] The driving out of vapours by heat; evaporation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1633) 270 *Divaporation* is exhalation by fire of vapour, remaining in liquid substances, till all aqvosity be consumed. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

So **Divaporization**.

In recent Dicts.

**Divaricate** (di-vā-ri-ke't), v. [f. L. *divaricāt*, ppl. stem of *divariāre* to stretch asunder, f. *Di-* 1, *Dis-* 1 + *variāre* to stretch (the legs) asunder, straddle, f. *vari-*us straddling.]

1. *intr.* To stretch or spread apart; to branch off or diverge from each other or from any middle line.

1623 COCKERAM, *Divaricate*, to step, to stride wide. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 195 Two lines may be made to *divaricate*, when having one end common and immoveable, they depart one from another at the other ends circularly, and this is called simply an angle. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. (1682) 29 All its Parts, upon their shooting forth, *divaricate* from their perpendicular. 1740 DUNCAN & FANDON, *Divaricate*, to straddle wide, as those who are bow-legged do. 1779-81 JOHNSON *P. L.* *Dryden* Wks. II. 37 While they [languages] run on together, the closest translation may be considered as the best; but when they *divaricate*, each must take its natural course. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY (1846) 4 At the spot where these two [roads]

*divaricate*, the horseman stopped. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 333 The different races of plants and animals have come to *divaricate* from each other.

b. *Bot. and Zool.* To branch off at a wide angle; to diverge widely from the main stem: see *DIVARICATING* ppl. a.

c. To ramify into divergent branches.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 Irregularly refracted and made to *divaricate* into a multitude of other colours. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* go The partitions are striated across... one of them also *divaricate* into two, and another into several small ones. 1825 C. BUTLER *Roman-Cath. Ch.* 120 Here they *divaricate* into the Trans-alpine and Cisalpine opinions.

2. *trans.* To stretch or open wide apart or asunder (as the legs, fingers, limbs of a compass, etc.).

1672-3 MARVELL *Reli. Transp.* i. 160 The incorrigible scold, that... stretched up her hands with her two thumb nails in the knit-cracking posture, or with two fingers *divaricate*, to call the man still in that language lousy rascal and Cuckold. *Ibid.* ii. Wks. II. 362, I took my compasses, and *divaricating* them for experiment, I drew the circular line. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. vii. 1. 336 Three small tubercles... capable of being alternately *divaricate* and approximated.

3. To cause to spread or branch out in different directions. ? *Obs.*

1690 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2061 A Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments, *divaricated* out of the Solid substance of the Brain. 1699 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) viii. p. 1 Putting a tile-shard under the nuts, when first set, to *Divaricate* and spread the roots. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 386 Its Course was not broken, but *divaricated* into two Streams. 1738 WARBURTON *Dign. Lit.* ii. App. Wks. 1811 II. 259 Refracted and *divaricated*, in passing through the medium of the human mind.

4. *fig.* To separate mentally, distinguish (one thing from another). *rare*.

1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xxviii. 714 [He] had too much intellect... not to be able to *divaricate* populace from people quite as sharply as did Raleigh.

**Divaricate**, a. [ad. L. *divaricāt-us*, pr. pple. of *divariāre* to *DIVARICATE*.] Spreading apart at a considerable angle; widely divergent; *spec.* applied (in *Bot. and Zool.*) to branches which diverge from the stem, etc. almost at right angles; and (in *Entom.*) to wings which spread apart at the tips when in repose.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.*, Explan. Terms (ed. 4) 39 *Divaricati*, *divaricate*, Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to form an obtuse angle. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dkt.* *Divaricati* (*Bot.*) *divaricate*, standing out wide, an epithet for branches, a panicle, petiole, and peduncle. 1839 LIXON *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 *Cotyledons* *divaricate*. 1865-6 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 311 Wings *divaricate*, sometimes very short.

b. *Divergent* in opinion or practice. *rare*.

1855 BAILEY *Nystic* 57 The universe Contentiously *divaricate*, he shews Made one in spirit with eternity.

Hence **Divaricately** adv., in a *divaricate* or wide-branched manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 390 *Divaricately* *ramose*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 295 Shell trigonal, *divaricately* sculptured.

**Divaricated**, ppl. a. [f. *prec.* v. + -ED.]

Widely divergent from each other or from a stem; widely or greatly branched; *divaricate*.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 301 Its Tail being... *divaricated* towards the End. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 68 The stalk... is much *divaricated* and branched. 1837 HOWITT *Nat. Hist.* vi. vi. (1862) 463 Mistletoe... the beauty of its *divaricated* branches of pale-green. 1864 HUXLEY in Reader 5 Mar. The great toe is widely *divaricated* from the others. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 174 The languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.

**Divaricating** ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

That *divaricates* or *branched* off in different directions; spreading out, diverging.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 154 More correctly named *divaricating* hairs. 1874 COUES *Birds N. A.* 11, 14 It would seem to have two *divaricating* lines of migration. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* vi. ii. 431 The trees whose trunk was divided into four *divaricating* arms.

Hence **Divaricatingly** adv.

1890 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 374 Stem dichotomously and *divaricatingly* branched.

**Divarication**. [n. of action f. *DIVARICATE* v. (or its L. original): see -ATION.]

1. The action of stretching apart; the stretching of the legs, straddling.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xix. 178 So that the Priests... striding, but pacing up thereon, were not necessitated to any *divarication* of their feet. 1709-29 V. MANDY *Synt. Math.* Geom. 139 The Quantity of an Angle, is the greater or lesser *Divarication* of the Legs. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Arch.* I. 157/1 A force... which can... cause a *divarication* of the bones of the leg.

2. The action of separating or branching out in different directions. spreading out, divergence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 Where [of Veynes] such distribution, and *divarication* ought to be. 1571 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. vii. (1682) 49 [Branches] by their co-arcure and *divarication* where they are inconstant. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* Dec. an. 1601 The gradual *divarication* of the two great dialects of the English tongue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 The *divarication* of their branches in the parenchyma of the leaf.

3. *concr.* a. The point at which branching takes place.

b. That which *divaricates* from a centre; a *divaricating* nerve or vein; a ramification.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 65 They may be transmitted



to the Brain, and its divarications, 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 55 Dogs, running before their Masters will stop at a Divarication of the way. 1794 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* III. 205 Flowers mostly at the divarications of the branches.

4. *transf.* Divergence of opinion; disagreement; divergence from a fixed standard of opinion, etc.

1546 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 33 To take away all doubt or any probable divarication the curse is plainly specified in the Text. 1652 *Bioc. New Disp.* 186 Which is drawn from the divarications of the cubit. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* i. xiv. 91 The divarication of the two systems — our popular psychology on the one hand, and our strict metaphysics on the other hand. 1895 J. H. STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. 152 How reconcile ourselves to the discrepancy and divarication?

**Divaricator.** [agent-noun in L. form from *DIVARICARE* v.] That which divaricates; a muscle which draws parts asunder, as the muscle which opens the shells of Brachiopoda. Also *attrib.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 234 Divaricator muscle, passing from hinge process in the dorsal valve into the pedicel. 181. HUXLEY (Cent.) Divaricators of the wall of the sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda . . . the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles.

† **Divast**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [incorrect form for *devast*: cf. L. *devastans* 'frightfully large', and *DEVAST* v.] Devastated, laid waste.

1677 T. HARVEY *Owen's Epigrams* 89 Time will come when th' earth shall lie divast.

**Dive** (dōiv), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 *dūfan*, 2 *duven*; *β.* 1 *dūfan*, 2-3 *duve(n)* (*ū*), 3 *diven*, 3-6 (*9 dial.*) *deve*, *deeve* (6 *deave*), 4-6 *dy(e)ve*, 7-9 *dieve*, 6- *dive*. *pa. t. a.* 1 *dēaf*, 2-3 *dēaf*, 3 *def*, 9 *U.S.* and *Eng. dial.* *dove*; *β.* 1 *dūfde*, 3 *deffde*, 7- *div'd*, 6- *dived*. [OE. had two verbs: (1) the primary strong vb. *dūfan*, *pa. t. dēaf*, pl. *dūfon*, *pa. pp.* *dōfen*, intr. to duck, dive, sink; (2) the derivative causal weak vb. *dūfan*, *dūfde*, *gedūfd* to dip, submerge. Already in 12th c. these had begun to be confounded, the primary *dūven* (*pa. t. dēaf*, *dēf*, *pa. pp.* *dōven*) being used also *trans.*, and the causal *dūven* intras., so that the two became synonyms, and before 1300 the strong vb. became obs., *dūven* (s.w. *dūven*, s.e. *dēven*, midl. and north *dūven*) remaining, chiefly in the intras. sense of the OE. strong vb. Of the compound *bedive*, the *pa. pp.* *bedoven* came down to 16th c. in Sc. Only traces of this verb are found in the cognate langs.: ON. had *dūfa* to dip (also in same sense *dēyfa*); MDu. had *bediven*, *pa. pp.* *bedoven*, mod.Du. *beduiven* = OE. *bedūfan*. These belong to an OTcut. ablaut series *deuf-*, *dauf-*, *dūf-*, *dūf-*, secondary form of *deuf-*, *dauf-*, *dūf-*, to dip, submerge:—pre-Teut. stems (weak-grade) *dūp-*, *dūb-*, respectively.

The s.e. *deven* gave the later *deve*, *deave*, *dieve*; the modern dial. *pa. t. dove* is app. a new formation after *dive*, *drove*, or *weave*, *wove*.]

1. *intr.* 1. To descend or plunge into or under water or other liquid. (Usually, unless otherwise stated, to plunge head-foremost.)

a 1000 *Riddle* lxxiii. 4 (Gr.) 1. *deaf* under yōe. c 1220 *Bestiary* 539 Some he [the whale] dūed dun to grunde. He dūed he alle wāthen wunde. 1377 *Langl. P. Ph.* B. xii. 163 Pat one hath conynge, and can swimmen and dūen. 1410 *Ballad in Jyl of Broyfoure*, 96 (1871) 35 To dompeals depe as man may dūve þus holde I bett þan labour as a Reve. c 1440 *Fraser Par.* 1241 Dūyven under be weter, *subnate*. 1555 *Eden Decades* 95 They durste not adventure to dūve to the bottome. 1567 *Maple F. Forest* 102 Those birds that deueing down to the water to ketch fish, drowne themselves. 1600 *Boyle New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 375 Those that dive for Pearles in the West Indies. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 69 [The cormorant] from a vast height drops down to dive after its prey. 1834 *McMurtree Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 71 These animals . . . close their nostrils when they dive by a kind of valve. 1867 *Hayes Open Polar Sea* xxxvi. The whole herd . . . dove down with a tremendous splash.

*b. transf.* To descend with similar motion into the earth, an abyss, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ah fih sorhful thing ut of min ehsihde, and def thider [into hell]. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* i. ii. 101 I come To answer thy best pleasure; bet. to dūe into the fire. 1615 *Chapman Odys.* x. 245 The reason, how the man-enlightning sunne Dives under earth. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xxii. 104 The fierce soul to darkness dive and hell. 1882 *N. Y. Herald* 14 Mar. 415 Women dove head-long from the crossrees into friendly and convenient nets.

2. Of things: To sink deeply into water or the like; to penetrate into any body. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lav.* 6505 þet þet sword in deef. a 1225 *Juliana* 29 Euch dunt deife in hire leofliche lich. *Ibid.* 76 & wā þat like beide & def dūelliche dun to þer eorðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bledre ibollen ful of winde ne dūed nout into þeos deope waters. 1677 *Maple F. Forest* 112 The Spider . . . of the water. This last is of such nimbleness that running upon the water neuer drowneþ nor deaueþ. 1595 *Shaks. John v. ii.* 139 To dūe like Buckets in concealed welles. 1607 — *Timon* iv. i. 2 O thou Wall, . . . due in the earth, And fence not Athens.

3. To penetrate with the hand into any recess; to plunge the hand into water, etc., or into a vessel, *esp.* for the purpose of taking something out. *b. slang.* To pick pockets.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Dive*, to pick a Pocket. 1714 *Gay Trivia* ii. 89 She'll lead thee with delusive

Smiles along, Dive in thy job, and drop thee in the throng. 1821 *Lamb Elia Ser. i. Old Bencher's L. T.* He took snuff . . . diving for it under the mighty flaps of his old-fashioned waistcoat pocket. 1839 *Jessore Coming of Friars* ii. 53 I at once dived into one of the boxes, and then spent half the night in examining some of its treasures.

† *c. spec.* To plunge a fork into a large pot containing portions of meat, having paid for the privilege of taking whatever the fork brings up. *Obs.*

1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* xiii. Diving, practised by those who are . . . inclined to live frugally . . . Many creditable people . . . dive every day.

4. *fig.* To enter deeply or plunge into (a matter); to penetrate.

1583 *Stanyhurst Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 44 But Capys and others diving more deeplye to bottom. . . Dyd wish thee wooden monster weare drowned. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. iv. 25 He did seeme to dūe into their hearts With humble and familiar courtesie. 1630 *Pyrrhus Anti-Amin.* 10 Into the grounds and causes of which every meane capacity may dūe. 1754 *Snerlock Disc.* (1759) i. iii. 136 The vain Attempts of Men to dūe into . . . the Mysteries of God. 1845 *M. Pattison Ess.* (1889) i. 23 The King . . . had been diving into the collection of the canons.

5. To dart suddenly down or into some place or passage; to dart out of sight, disappear.

1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* viii. Mr. Pecksniff . . . dived across the street. 1873 *Barton Hist. Scot. V.* lxxii. 248 The Highlanders . . . had dived into their mountain recesses. 1891 *N. Gould Double Entry* 27 He dived into the nearest restaurant. 1893 *C. King Poes in Ambush* 8 He . . . dove out of sight. 1893 *Q. (Covcn)* *Delectable Duchy* 19 Where a straight pathway dived between hazel-bushes and appeared again twenty feet above.

II. *trans.* [In early use OE. *dūfan*; from 16th c. a new construction].

6. To dip, submerge, or plunge (a person or thing) in, or into a liquid, or the like. *arch.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. (xii.) (1891) 436 He hine on ðam stream sente and dyfde. a 1000 *Riddle* lxxvii. 3 (Gr.) *McC* feonda sum . . . dyfde on watre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me dūen. *Ibid.* *Worlde* richesse weched ȝel on mannes heorte, and deud him on helle . . . also storm doð þat ship in be watre. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 3 To dūe an infant either thrice or but once in Baptisme. 1605 *Verstegan Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 45 The Germans vsed to take their newborn children and to dūe them in riuers. 1662 *Sir W. Dugdale Hist. Inbanking & Draining* (1772) 231 Thenceforth, neither flax or hemp should be dived in the said sewers. 1854 *Syd. Dobell Balder* xxii. 84 Spout thee to heaven, and dūe thee to the deep!

*b.* To plunge (the hand or anything held) into. (A *trans.* variant of *3.*)

c 1590 *Greene Fr. Bacon* i. 81 She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And dūed them into milke to run her cheese. 1878 *T. P. Bice-Winter Pioneer. Brazil* i. 266 The Camaradas dūe their own spoons into the bag and commence to eat from it all together. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 She had 'dūed' her kettle into the snow instead of filling it at the pump. 1893 *Q. (Covcn)* *Delectable Duchy* 42 He dived a hand into his tail pocket.

† *c. transf. and fig.* To plunge, cause to sink.

1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. IV.* Wks. (1711) 78 By largesses, banqueting, and other magnificence, diving himself in debt. 1672 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* i. 55 The River dūes it self under ground. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 14 Nurse of nature. . . Dive me in thy depths profound.

7. To penetrate or traverse by diving; to dive into or through. *Now rare.*

1615 *Cnabman Odys.* v. 455 Shee . . . Turn'd to a cormorant, diu'd past sight, the next a 1650 *Dennham Old Age* 194 The Curtin bravely dived the puff of flame. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook, she diu'd the main. 1813 *T. Busby Lucretius* i. 1015 To those who seldom dūe the well of truth. 1847 *Emerson Poems* (1857) 42 He dives the hollow, climbs the steep.

8. *slang.* To pick (pockets).

1621 *B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 619/2 Using your nimble fingers], In diving the pockets.

**Dive** (dōiv), *sb.* [f. *DIVE* v.]

1. The act of diving; a darting plunge into or through water or the like. *lit. and fig.*

The Amateur Swimming Association distinguishes between a dive and a plunge. The latter is defined as a standing dive made head-first from a firm take-off, free from spring. The plunger does not add any further impetus, but allows himself to progress till all forward motion ceases, when he raises his face above water. A dive may be running, from a spring-board, and with propulsion added on reaching the water.

1700 *T. Brown Anna. Ser. 4 Com.* 126 A Pick-Pocket; who made a Dive into my Pocket. 1804 *Miniature* No. 19 72 Upon taking too profound a dive into the Bathos, he was . . . unfortunately drowned. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.*, 'Swimming' 107 (The Dolphin) This is taking a dive from the surface of the water by turning heels upwards for that purpose, instead of leaping from a bank or elsewhere. 1875 *Talmage Tea-Table* iii. I first take a dive into the index, a second dive into the preface. 1893 *Badminton Libr.*, *Swimming* 107 The usual high dive is a mere drop at a down-ward angle. 1893 *Earl Dunmore Painters* II. 270 He [the hawk] . . . gave a sort of dive underneath him.

2. *transf.* A sudden dart into a place or across a space, *esp.* so as to disappear.

*Mod.* He made a dive into the nearest shop.

3. In *U.S.* An illegal drinking-den, or other disreputable place of resort, often situated in a cellar, basement, or other half-concealed place, into which frequenters may 'dive' without observation. Hence *dive-keeper*.

1883 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 The proprietor of a New York 'dive'. 1883 *H. H. Kane in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 Those who frequent the opium-smoking dives. 1885 *E. W.*

GILLIAM in *N. Amer. Rev.* July 33 There are 150 gambling dives, the approaches to which are so barricaded as to defy police detection. 1887 *Boston Trn.* 24 Apr. 2/4 Ordinary saloons and unlicensed dives did a rushing trade.

**Dive**, variant of *DIV*.

**Dive-dap**, *-dop*. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *dūfedoppa*, 3 *douedoppe* (n), 4 *dūedap*, *deue-dep*, 6 *dūendop*, 9 *dial.* *dive dop*, *dive an' dop*. [OE. *dūfedoppa*, f. *dūfan* to dive, duck + *doppa*, agent-n. f. ablaut stem *dēop-*, *dēap-*, *dūp-* (*dop-*) to dip: cf. *dōp-enid* dipping-dnck, *coot*, *dōp-fugel* dipping-fowl, *diver*; also the derivative vb. *doppetan* to dip often. The first element appears to have been changed to *dūve* when the strong form of the vb. became obsolete: see *DIVE*. Some later forms are due to 'popular etymology'] = next.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps. cii*]. 6 (Bosw.) Gelic geworden ic com niht-hrafne oððe dūfedoppa westennes. c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* i. 452/127 He saizh dūedoppene fisches cacheie. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and a deuedep [1388 dippere; *Vulg. mergulum*]. — *Dent.* xiv. 27 Vncleue [briddis] cete 3e not, that is . . . a dūedap, a pelican, and a nyzt crowe. a 1529 *Skelton Phyllyp Sparowe* 450 With the wilde mallarde. The dūendop to slepe. 1685 *Swainson Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 215 Divedapper or Divedop (Lincolnsh.). . . Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

**Dive-dapper**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *dive-doppel*, 6-7 *dive-dopper*. [The form *dive-doppel* is app. a dim. of *dūedop*, *-dap*; the form in *-dapper*, *-dopper*, is assimilated to agent-nouns in *-ER*.] A small diving waterfowl; a dabchick; = *DIDAPPER*; also applied to other diving waterfowls.

1559 *Becon Display. Popish Mass Prayers*, etc. (1844) 276 Then once again kneel ye down, and up again, like dive-doppels, and kiss the altar. 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 85 Upon this promise did he raise his chin, Like a dūedapper peering through a wau. 1605 *Drayton Man in Moone* 187 And in a Creeke where waters leasid did stir, Set from the rest the nimble Divedopper. 1659 *D. Pell Impr.* Sea 383 note. The black dive-dappers in the salt-waters. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* A dīdapper, or dive dapper, *mergus*. 1885 [see *DIVE-DAP*].

*b.* Applied, ludicrously, to a person.

1607 *Middleton Trick to catch Old One* iv. v. Wks. (Bullen) II. 340 Bellow the little dive dapper of damnation, Gull the usurer. 1654 *Trapp Compt. Ps.* xxxix 3 Yet your dive-dappers duck not at this rattle in the air.

Hence **Dive-dopping** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), diving or ducking like a dabchick.

1615 *J. Stephens Satyr. Ess., Informer* (1857) 193 He is worse then an Otter-hound for a dive-dopping Ale-house keeper: and hunts him out unreasonably.

**Divel**, *obs. form of DEVIL*.

**Divelination**. *nonce-wd.* [f. *devil* and *divination*.] Divination by aid of the devil.

1591 *Horsey Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 199 To receive and bring from them [witches] their divelinations or oracles.

† **Dive'll**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dūvell-ēre* to tear or rend asunder, f. *dū-*, *dis-*, *Dis* 1 + *vellere* to tear. Cf. *DIVULSE*.] *trans.* To tear, rend, or pull asunder. Hence *Dive'lling ppl. a.*, *divellent*.

1627-47 *Feltham Resolves* i. [iii.] xlvii. 147 How the antient society of the body and the soul is divelled. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 174 They [eyelids] begin to separate, and may be easily divelled or parted asunder. 1801 *Chenevix in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 223 A new order of divelling affinites.

**Divellent** (*di*, *disvellent*), *a.* [ad. L. *dūvellent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dūvellere* to *DIVELL*.] Drawing asunder; decomposing, separative.

1782 *Kirwan in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 40 In all decompositions we must consider, first, the powers which resist any decomposition . . . and, secondly, the powers which tend to effect a decomposition and a new union. The first I shall call *quiescent* affinities, and the second sort *divellent*. 1805 *Chenevix in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 108 The application of two divellent forces. 1850 *Daubeny Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 351 Unstable equilibrium . . . with the divellent and quiescent attractions so nearly balanced, that nothing but the inertia of the atoms tends to maintain the existing combination.

**Divellicate** (*disvell-licet*), *v.* [f. L. *dr-*, *dis-*, *Dis* 1 + *ppl.* stem of *vellere* to pluck, to pluck, to pinch, deriv. of *vellere* to pluck, *ppl.* to cf. *DIVELL*.] *trans.* To tear asunder, pull to pieces. Also *fig.*

1658 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 101 To reduce all Majesty (too long divellicated) to the proper station. 1749 *Fielcing Tom Jones* vii. xiii. The interior membranes were so divellicated, that the os, or bone, very plainly appeared. 1752 — *Amelia* v. vi. My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had divellicated his character behind his back. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 Three out of the fifteen were divellicated from the parent stem.

† **Diventilate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—6. [f. L. *dūventilare*, f. *ventilare* to fan, winnow, toss in the air.] (See *quot.*) Hence † **Diventilation**.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Diventilate*, to fan or winnow, also to turn out of one hand into another. 1658 *Phillips*, *Diventilation*, a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

**Diver** (dōiv), *v.* [f. *DIVE* v. + *-ER*.] 1. A person who dives under water. *spc.* One who makes a business of diving in order to collect pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc.

1506 *Guyford Pyg.* (Camden) 76 The rother, by suitell craft of a dyuer, was set perfly in her place the same nyght. The sayde dyuer dyde all that busynesse beyng underneth the water. 1555 *Eden Decades* 95 They had ceterne dyuers or fysshers exercised from theyr youthe

in swymmyng vnder the water. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 227 Eight negroes, expert swimmers, and great divers, whom the Spaniards call *bucos*. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 27 Divers, and Fishers for Pearls. 1803 *Baldwin Libr., Swimming* 99. If deep diving be often indulged in... a curious disease, known as 'Diver's paralysis' is likely to be contracted.

b. An animal expert in diving. (Cf. 2.)

1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1712) 90 This Bird is a Diver. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* IV. 445 This arful Diver (the Fox) best can bear the Want of vital Air. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 455 Most of them [Ducks], too, are good divers.

c. *fig.* One who 'dives' into a subject, etc.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* A diver into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 3 (R.) Divers in the deep of providence.

2. A name given to various water birds remarkable for their power of diving. a. *spec.* The common name of the *Columbidæ*, noted for the time they remain and the distance they traverse under water; species are the *Great Northern D.*, the *Black-throated D.*, the *Red-throated D.*, etc. b. The little grebe, dabchick, or dive-dapper and other species of grebe. c. Various species of *Anseres*: *Black Diver*, the common scoter, *Dun Diver*, the female and young male merganser.

c. 1570 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fijj. When shall the duer leaue in waters for to be? 1552 HULOET, *Diver byrde*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The greatest speckled Diver or Loon: *Columbus maximus candidus*. *Ibid.* 366 The black Diver or Scoter: *Anas niger minor*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 213 The Dun Diver, or female [Merganser] is less than the male. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* vi. viii. VI. 98 The first of this smaller tribe is the Great Northern Diver. 1789 G. WHITE *Seaborn* II. xlii. (1853) 272 Divers and auks walk as if fettered. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 321 Little Auk, or Small Black and White Diver. 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 207 The great northern, the black-throated, and the red-throated divers visit us regularly each winter.

3. A pickpocket; see also quot. 1608.

1608 DEKKER *Belman of Lond.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 140 The Diver works his Jugling feates by y<sup>e</sup> help of a boy, (called a Figger) whom hee thrusts in at a casement... this Figger delivers to the Diver what snappings he findes in the shop or chamber. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. Wks. (Bullen) IV. 133 A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. 1. 24 So expert Diver call aloud, Pray mind your Pockets, to the Crowd. 1837 BAUMANN *Londismen* p. v. Are Smashers and divers... Not sold to the beaks by the coppers an' sneaks?

4. Something made to plunge under water.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 25 The water-crackers, or divers, are commonly rammed in cases. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* I. 186 This instrument which I called a marine diver. With this... I completed a series of experiments on submarine pressure.

b. 1884 *Chess. Gloss.*, *Divers*, the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments.

Hence *Diver-like* a. and adv.

1793 COWPER *Thad* XVI. 905 He, diver-like, from his exalted stand Behind the steeds pitch'd headlong.

† *Diver*, v. *Obs.* [app. related to *DAVER* v., and Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, I.G. *dīverēn*, *dīveren* (Mätz.); but the phonology is obscure.] *intr.* To shake, quake.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 619 Ha ne schulden nowder diueren ne dreden. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Spoken I ne dar nawl, nh diueren ant darie druppest alre pinge. a. 1240 *Wolunge in Coll. Hom.* 283 Tu pat al be world fore mihle drede and diuer.

† *Diverb.* *Obs.* [f. *di-* (cf. *Dr-* 2, twice) + *L. verbum* word: cf. *L. dīverbum* 'the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue', to which, however, the Eng. use shows no approach.]

A proverb, byword; a proverbial expression.

(Often used, and app. introduced by Burton; Richardson explains 'an antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed'; but this is hardly applicable to all Burton's *diverbs*.)

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 178/2 You may define *ex ungue leonem*, as the *diverb* is, by his thumb alone the bigness of Hercules. *Ibid.* II. iii. vii. 220/1 Durum & durum non faciunt murum, as the *diverb* is. *Ibid.* III. i. ii. 364/1 England is a paradise for women, and hell for horses; Italy a paradise of horses, hell for women, as the *diverbe* goes. 1678 B. WETHEMALL *Office of Preaching* 793 What do we mean by the usual *diverb*, the Italian Religion? 1699 HICKERWILL *Ceremonies, Manger* Wks. (1716) II. 498 Verifying the Proverb, A great head and little Wit; not that the *Diverb* is always true, but it is often so.

*Diverbal* (dōiv̄d̄hāl), a. *rare*. [f. *Dr-* 2 + *VERBAL*; or cf. *L. prec.*] Relating to two words.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 30 It may... be asserted of this *diverb* allusion, that it is too good to be natural.

† *Diverberate*, v. *Obs.* [f. *L. dīverberāre* ppl. stem of *dīverberare* to strike or cleave asunder, f. *dr-*, *Dis-* 1 + *verberare* to beat, scourge, whip.] *trans.* To cleave asunder; to strike through. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* cxlvii. These cries for... blood *diverberate* The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diverberate*... to strike, beat or cut.

Hence *Diverberation*, beating.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 311 Praise (which is but an idle *diverberation* or empty sound of ayre). 1658 PHILLIPS, *Diverberation*, a violent beating. 1684 tr. *Bent's Merc. Compt.* x. 352 Acquainted mentions this *diverberation*.

*Diverge* (div̄v̄d̄z, dōi-), v. [ad. mod. *L. divergere*, f. *dr-*, *Dis-* 1 + *vergere* to bend, turn, incline, VERGE. Cf. *F. diverger*, Sp., Pg. *divergir*.]

1. *intr.* To proceed in different directions from

a point or from each other, as lines, rays of light, etc. The opposite of *CONVERGE* 1.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 The Rays... will after the refraction... diverge and spread. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. axiom vi, Homogeneous Rays... shall afterwards diverge from so many other points, or be parallel to so many other lines, or converge to so many other points. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 303 Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways, Diverging each from each, like equal rays. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 232 The mountains here diverge, in a fan-like form. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 148 The antichinal line is that elevated central point from which the strata diverge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take different courses; to turn off from a track or course; to differ in opinion or character; to deviate from a typical form or normal state.

1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at close* 16th C. (Hakl. Soc.) *Intro.* 27 Brought up to the practice of medicine, he diverged to the profession of astrology. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 264 We may diverge, either into the region of morals... or into the region of matter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 31, I diverged from the track. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 377 This is the point... at which Aristotle diverges from Plato.

c. *Math.* Said of an infinite series the sum of which increases indefinitely as the number of terms is increased. Opp. to *CONVERGE* 1 c.

1796 HURTON *Math. Dict.* II. 436 When the terms grow larger and larger, the Series is called a *diverging* one, because that by collecting the terms continually, the successive sums diverge, or go always farther and farther from the true value or radix of the Series.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions; to make divergent, deflect.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 187 The electrified Jet or Stream... is diverged into several divergent Rays. 1758 J. DOLLOND in *Phil. Trans.* L. 740 In general the crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 260/1 An electric current diverges a magnetic needle. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 184 The makers [of stereoscopes] have got so accustomed to diverging their eyes, that... they require little or no divergent power.

*Divergement*, [f. *prec.* + *-MENT*.] The action of diverging; divergence.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 257 Then Epicurus had not been constrain'd His lame absurd Divergement to have feign'd. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 359 It... can fix itself... as by the divergence of its lobes. 1835 — *Power, etc. God* (1850) II. 15 Obligated to retrograde, and begin a branch, from the point of its divergement.

*Divergence* (div̄v̄d̄zēns, dōi-), [ad. mod. *L. divergentia* (f. *divergere*) or a. *F. divergence* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*): see *DIVERGENT* and *-ENCE*.]

1. The action of diverging; moving off in different directions from the same point (called the *point of divergence*), so that the intervening distance continually increases. The opposite of *convergence*.

1665 HOBBS *Sir Lex.* III. Wks. 1845 VII. 252 That angle which is generated by the divergence of two straight lines. 1657 WALLIS *Corr. of Hobbes* ix. 81 Doth it remain the same angle, the same quantity of divergence? 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. (Seager) The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 34 This divergence from the true north.

b. *ellipt.* For amount or degree of divergence.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV. § 1. 122 This angular divergence (i.e. the angular distance of any two successive leaves). 1883 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 608 The stamens stand in one or two turns with the divergence  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The departure from each other of two paths, courses, modes of action, or processes; continuous departure or deviation from a standard or norm.

1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xlv. § 84. 370 Augereau's divergence had been occasioned by something more than the snow-storm. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 140 The natural divergence of the two traditions. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* IV. iii. 222 There was the widest divergence of opinion as to our probable fate. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. 11. 88 note. An illustration of the divergences between countries both highly democratic.

3. *Math.* a. Of a series: the action of diverging (*DIVERGE* v. 1 c), or fact of being divergent. b. In fluid motion, the decrement of density at any point. In quaternions, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function (which serves to measure such decrement).

1858 TONHUNTER *Algebra* xl. heading, Convergence and Divergence of Series.

*Divergency*, [f. as *prec.*: see *-ENCY*.]

1. The quality or state of being divergent; the amount or degree of divergence.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 6 The apparent distance still increasing, as the divergence of the rays decreases. c. 1790 LAMSON *Sch. Art.* I. 86, I... present it to the balls in their diverging state... if it increase their divergency... it shews their electricity to be... negative. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. § 16. 7 The rays will have the same divergency after reflexion as they had before it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 WESTCOTT *Introduct. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 350 General agreement will be diversified by characteristic divergencies. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. xiii. 327 That divergency which... characterizes the relationship between man and the anthropoid ape.

2. *Math.*; Divergent character or quality (of a series).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 486/1 Of series of positive terms

which diminish without limit, a test of convergency or divergency may frequently be given as follows. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* § 279. 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = *DIVERGENCE* 1.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Virtual Focus*, Also called point of dispersion, or divergency. 1833 CHAMBERS *Creat. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 The point of departure or divergency.

*Divergent* (div̄v̄d̄zēnt, dōi-), a. [ad. mod. *L. divergent-em*, pr. pple. of *divergere* to *DIVERGE*: cf. *F. divergent* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point; departing more widely from each other; diverging.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Divergent*, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 50 Lines... so combined as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* Ded. 1, Central plains, Whence rivers flow divergent. 1869 TYNDALL *Nat. Lect. Light* § 92 If these divergent rays be produced backwards, they will intersect behind the mirror. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 345 The Siamese have small noses, with divergent nostrils.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Following different routes, lines of action, or of thought; deviating from each other or from a standard or normal course or type. 1801 W. DUNN *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 93 Questions divergent (or which diverge) from themselves. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 240 Thence arise divergent opinions. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. iii. 144 Were the question between historical Christianity and systems opposed to or divergent from it.

3. Of, pertaining to, characterized or produced by, divergence.

(*Divergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes diverge.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 34 The divergent point of diverging rays. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent. 1879 [see *DIVERGE* v. 2].

4. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms, the sum of which becomes indefinitely greater as more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to *CONVERGENT* a. 2.)

Sometimes used to include *oscillatory* series, or such as oscillate from one value to another, as the series of  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , the sum of which oscillates between 0 and 1.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 486/1 Series of increasing terms are certainly divergent. 1858 TONHUNTER *Algebra* xl. § 131 An infinite series in which all the terms are of the same sign is divergent if each term is greater than some assigned finite quantity however small.

*Divergentiflorous*, a. *Bot.* [f. *L. divergent-em* + *flōrus*, f. *flōrem* flower; cf. *F. divergentiflore*.] Having diverging flowers.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*Divergently*, adv. [f. *DIVERGENT* + *-LY*.] In a divergent manner; divergingly.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 485 Pencil of rays, which, after their crossing... proceed divergently. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 77 Variations... [which] like those of the compass, point, not divergently, but with wavering trepidations in the same direction.

*Divergi*, combining form abbreviated from *divergenti-* (see above); e.g. *Diverginervious* a. *Bot.*, having diverging nerves; *Diverginate* a. *Bot.*, having diverging veins.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*Diverging*, ppl. a. [f. *DIVERGE* v. + *-ING*.] 1. Proceeding in different directions from a common point, so as to become more and more widely separate; turning off from the straight course.

1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey*, *Divergent* or *Diverging* Rays... are those Rays which... continually depart one from another. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 35 These are straight or curved, parallel or diverging, or stellated. 1804 WINDHAM *Diary in Rye Cromer* 180/75 A diverging hill struck their Capt. Tremlett... on the foot. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 387 Thus, after wandering in many diverging paths, we return to common sense.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 317 Uterine fever with this diverging destination. 1884 STANLEY *Trav. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 350 Two diverging epochs.

2. *Math.*; = *DIVERGENT* 4. 1795 HURTON *Math. Dict.* II. 439/1 *Diverging Series*, is one whose terms continually increase, or that has the successive sums of its terms diverging, or going off always farther, from the sum or value of the Series. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 300 The series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging.

Hence *Divergingly* adv., in a diverging manner; with divergence; divergently.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 159 Fracture, parallel or divergingly. 1811 PINKERTON *Périd.* I. 358 Of a divergingly striated texture. 1828 Chem. in *Ann. Reg.* 571 Rays which issue divergingly.

*Divers* (dōiv̄v̄dz), a. [ME. *divers*, *divers*, f. OF. *diviers*, *diviers*, fem. -*erise* (11th c. in Littré) different, odd, wicked, cruel, -*It*, Sp., Pg. *diverso* different, odd, wicked, cruel, -*It*, Sp., Pg. *diversus* orig. 'turned different ways', pa. pple. of *divertit* to *DIVERTE*. The spelling was orig. as in OF. *divers* and *diverse*. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but in conformity with English habits, was at a very early date shifted to the first, though, as with other words from French, lost

pronunciations long co-existed, esp. in verse. After *divers* became the established prose form, esp. in sense 3, in which the word is always plural, the focal s came, as in plural nouns, to be pronounced as z, and the word to be identical in pronunciation with the plural of *diver*.]

† 1. Different or not alike in character or quality; not of the same kind. *Obs.* in this form since c 1700, and now expressed by DIVERSE a. 1. *Obs.* c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*. In O. E. *Misc.* 35 So as we habeth i-seid of diuers wordes . . . so we mowe sigte of þe olde of eueriche men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11054 (Cott.) Bot þat mensking þam bi-tuin, Was sum-quat diuers, als i wene. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 484 Bid him bring his clarioun That is ful diuers of his soun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Also þese woundis þan dyuers (*M.S.* b. dyverse) cause. 1513 BROWSHAW *St. Werburg* v. 58 Dyvers men dyvers in lyvynge thes be. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Prov.* xx. 23 Dyvers weights are an abomination vnto the Lord. 1625 (*title*) Free Schoole of Warre, or a Treatise whether it be lawful to beare Arms for the Service of a Prince that is of diuers Religion. 1691 *Rav Creation* v. (1704) 67 The diuers Figures of the minute Particles.

† 2. *Const. from*: Different (in kind, etc.) *front.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) But that it is diuers from hym by wenyng resoun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Brekyng of boons in þe heed is dyuers in perels þo brekyng of oþere boons. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Esther* iii. 8 Their lawes are diuers from all people. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* i. 7 The vessels being diuers one from another. 1718 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 247 Openly diuers from that exhibited therein.

† 3. Differing from or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, evil, cruel; adverse, unfavourable. [*CF. OF. divers.*] *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeneb.* 68 Wyþstondynge is a zenne þet comp of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 An euell queene and diuers and to cruelle. . . Ocsabelle. 1553 LD. BERNERS *Chron.* i. lv. 3 Ryght wysd and diuers of condicions. 1581 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xlv. 156 Dyuers in maners, vyphappis, foliorne. [1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 18 New opinions, Diuers, and dangerous, which are Heresies.]

3. Various, sundry, several; more than one, some number of. Referring originally and in form to the variety of objects; but, as variety implies number, becoming an indefinite numeral word expressing multiplicity, without committing the speaker to 'many' or 'few'. Now somewhat *archaic*, but well known in legal and scriptural phraseology.

a. with the notion of *variety* the more prominent: Different, various. b. with that of *indefinite number* more prominent: Several, sundry. (In many cases both notions are equally present, and the word might be rendered 'several different'. Cf. the sense-history of *several*, *sundry*, *various*, all of which have come to be vague numerals.)

a. 1297 [see DIVERSE a. 5a]. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 3144 Alle þe fire þat es þar-in, Es bot a maner of fyre. . . And nocht diuers fyres, les and mare. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 34 He helide many that were traueleide with dyuers (*troulaie*) soris. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 86 OF dukis, erltis and barons, Many there come from dyvers townes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* i. 2 At sondrie tymes and in diuers maners. 1559 COGAN *Health* 449 Conspiring with folks to deponents unknown, With diuers, that is to say, two thousand, people. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* vol. II. The word Sun is in Scripture taken diuers wayes. 1702-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) v. 1552 Fish of diuers sorts. 1845-6 TRENCEN *Huls. Lect.* l. vi. 98 We have the diuers statements of St. Paul and St. James—diuers but not diuers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 408 This beavenly earth is of diuers colours.

b. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Thus tose Dyvers ensamples how they stonde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 807 The Citizens. . . made diuers dayes playes and Pageants. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. vii. 5 To whom . . . came running diuers other Turkes to recover him. 1614 RALPHIN *Hist. World* i. (1634) 113 If Nimrod tooke diuers yeeres to find Shinar. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxi. The old gentleman . . . made diuers ineffectual efforts to get up. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 172 The two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and diuers other Justices there present. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* II. 195 Seised in fee of diuers freehold lands. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Witches' Frolic* 449 Conspiring with folks to deponents unknown, With diuers, that is to say, two thousand, people. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 There are directions to be given to diuers workmen before I start.

c. *absol.*, and with *of*: Several, many, *arch.* c 1450 [see DIVERSE a. 5c]. 1265-34 TYNDALE *Mark* viii. 3 Dyuers of them came from farre. 1523 FRITH *Annu. More* (1820) 174 Such fantastical apparitions do appear to diuers. a 1618 RALPHIN *Mahomet* (1637) 86 Hope of gaine provoked diuers to make search for him. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* i. xiii. He subdued diuers of the islands. 1648 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iii. 38 The General. slew diuers, and forced the rest to fly.

† 4. as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. Cf. DIVERSE a. 6. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. lxiii. Dyvers-speaking zeale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 234 The weather flood, Which . . . now diuident. Runs diuers. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 347 His troops. Fly diuers.

DIVERSE (di-, dōiv'sli, dōi-vōis), a. [To origin identical with DIVERS; but in later use prob. more immediately associated with L. *diversus* (cf. *adverse*, *inverse*, *obverse*, *perverse*, *reverse*). Hence, no longer (since c 1700) used in the merely vague numerical sense of *divers*, but always distinctly associated with *diversify*.]

1. Different in character or quality; not of the

same kind; not alike in nature or qualities. (Formerly also written *divoers*: see DIVERS 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 657 Subþe þoru diuere tonge me cleupet it seuerne. 1387 *Devysa Higyn* (Rolls) i. 25 Take hede of cyste dyuere maner of accountynge of geres. c 1430 LYOG. *Hors. Shepe* & C. (Roxb.) 4 The thirde was white. . . The fourth diuere of colours. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Synbol.* § 50 H. Wordes of diuere or doubtfull significacions. 1647-8 COTTERELL *David's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 30 From the diuere sense, that men had of this proceeding. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 83 The subjects of the Lectures are indeed very different, but not, in the strict sense of the term diuere: they are various rather than miscellaneous. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 798 With habitis so diuere, we may well expect corresponding diversity in their forms. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jerv. Temp.* ix. (1877) 95 These diuere but not antagonistic spiritual forces.

b. *Const. from* († 4o). c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xii. 54 Paire cleything also es diuere fra oþer men. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 157 A certaine outlandish kinde of talke, traunce to them of Athens, and diuere from their writing. 1570 Act 13 *Elis.* c. 29 Any Name contrary or dyverse to the name of the now Chauncellor. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 8 Their lawes are diuere from all people. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. v. 25 Against, or diuere from present Acts of the Will. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 11 A procedure . . . very diuere from that which he has universally prescribed.

2. Differing from itself under different circumstances at different times, or in different parts; multifarious, varied, diversified. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 153 And beareth with his sway the diuere Moon about. 1566 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 11 An eschar . . . of a diuere colour like a rainbow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Enlarging on the diuere and multifarious nature of pleasure.

† 3. Different from, or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, adverse. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 He found the see diuere Fortune many a windy storm reverse. *Ibid.* III. 25 Fortune . . . as I shall reuerce. . . was to this lord diuere. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 104 But kinge herode was diuere, couetous, and right malicious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vj b, An euyle cruel and dyuerse queene.

† 4. Turning or impelling in different directions; diverting, distracting. (In Spenser.) *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 10 In diuere doubt they been. *Ibid.* ii. li. 3 And foto diuere doubt his wavering wonder clove.

† 5. = DIVERS 3, with its varieties a and b. *Obs.* (rare in this spelling after 1700).

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 þe kyng hem sende her & þer . . . To dyuerse men, to vynde hem me. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin.) Foure stremes passynge into dyuerse remes. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 209 How angels and men desyred her byrthe for diuere causes. a 1592 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 177 They thought that there were diuere Gods, as there were diuere Nations, diuere trades, diuere languages, diuere and sundry kinde of all things. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 681/2 The double Daistes are of diuere Sorts.

b. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The forsaide Nichol . . . ayein the pees, made dyuere enamynges bi day and eke bi nyght. 1428 *Surtis* *Alsic* (1800) 10 Wele knawen to diuvers gude men of yis cite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* vi. 1 (an. 29) 162 The toune of Aques, in the whiche be diuere hote bathes. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 Dyuerse Scholers of Eston be runne awate from the Schole. 1601 CHESTER *Long Martyr* title-p., Collected out of diuere Authentical Records, 1728 MORGAN *Aleiers* i. Pref. 6 Towards the close of this History and in diuere other parts of it.

† c. *absol.* = DIVERS 3 c. *Obs.*

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtis) 2698 He . . . had made diuere hale and fere. 1569 W. CUMMINGHAM *Denmarke* 172 Many peticuler Regions, as Englande. . . Denmarke, Grece, and diuere, unto the number. . . of 34. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1309 With the losse of diuere of his company. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. 8. 2. [11] hath been excellently handled by diuere. 1706 H. MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Alsic*. Scot. i. 37 Diuere of our historians attribute this victory to the valour of the King.

† 6. as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* t. The gourd And thirsty cucumber . . . with tendrils creep Diuere. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* (ed. 2) ii. 114 His pears light, fly diuere, tost in fire.

7. Comb. adverbial or parasynthetic, as *diuere-coloured*, *natured*, *shaped*, etc.

1551 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 30 (R.) Dyuerse coloured browdered work. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 209 Smiling Cupids, With diuers colour'd Fannes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solita Philos.* 13 Diuere-natured parts. 1875 W. McILVAIRATH *Guide Wigtonshire* 100 Diuere-shaped parterres.

† DIVERSE, v. *Obs.* Also 4-r diuerse (6 pa. t. diuervt). [a. OF. *diuere*-re to change, vary, diversify:—med. L. *diuērsā-re* to turn, drive about, freq. of *diuērtēre* to DIVERT, or f. *di-*, DIS- 1 + *versāre* to turn about.]

1. *trans.* To render diuere or different; to vary, change, diversify. (Also *refl.* = *intr.*)

1340 *Ayeneb.* 124 Pise noue uirtues. . . mochel ham diuervt þe in hire workes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Trilogus* ii. 1703 (1525) þe world with feyth which þat is stable Dyverseth so his stoundes concordynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Act* xv. 9. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 For þis cause þou muste diuervt þi medecynes. 1530 PALSGR. 523/1, I dyverse, I make diuervence, *i.e. diversify*. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* iv. 9 The sentence now is past. . . It cannot be diuervd.

2. *intr.* To be or grow diuere, different, or varied; to vary, change, become diversified; to differ (*front.*) c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2262 (Trin.) Her tonges dyuervd fro þat day. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 41 A sterre diuervith from a sterre in clerenesse. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 233. c 1460

FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 109 Ther bith ij kyndes of kyngdomes. . . thai diuervsen in that the first kyngme mey [etc.] . . . The secounde kyngme may not rule his peple by other lawes than such as thai assenten unto.

3. *intr.* To turn aside, diverge, be diverted. *rare.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 62 The Redcrosse Knight diuervt: but forth rode Britomart.

Hence DIVERSED *ppl.* a., diversified, different.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prof. i. 3 Men se the world. . . In sondry wyse so dyuervd. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husd.* i. 784 Dyversed wittes dyuervse devyse.

DIVERSELY (di-, dōiv'sli, dōi-vōisli), *adv.* [f. DIVERSE a. + -LY 2.] In a diuere manner, in a different way; differently, otherwise; in diuere ways or directioos, variously; with diversity. See also DIVERSLY.

a 1300 [see DIVERSELY 1]. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so dyversed and so diuervsichele i-dist. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* 111. 432 þei lyvden diuervsichele fro þise newe sects. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.* i. 7. 194 Diuervse folk diuervsely [v. r. dyuervsly] they demed. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 1 The helthe of every person procedeth dyuervsely. 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatorie* 167 Infernus, which is diuervsely taken in Scripture both for death, for a grave, and for hell. 1590 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. (1695) 42 Being surrounded with Bodies, that perpetually and diuervsely affect us. 1722 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 97 On Life's vast ocean diuervsely we sail. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) v. xl. 23 The seven hills of Rome have been diuervsely enumerated.

DIVERSENESSE. Now *rare*. Also *diversness*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being diuere; difference, diversity, variety.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25160 (Fairf.) Wih þis worde ours we understande al diuervsnes of our erande. a 1541 WYATT *Change in minde* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 37 You, this diuervsnes that blamen most, Change you no more. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 114 The diuervsness of the condition of souls is owing to the diuervsness of their works.

† 2. Adverseness, frowardness. *Obs. rare.*

1580 BARET *Alu.* F 154 Waiwardnesse, frowardnesse, diuervsnesse to please, *morositas*.

DIVERSI-, combining element, f. L. *diversus* DIVERSE, as in *diversicolor*, *diversicolouris*: used in some English words, chiefly technical, as *Diversi-color*, *Diversicoloured* *adjs.*, of varied colours.

*Diversiflorate*, *Diversiflorous* *adjs.*, bearing flowers of different kinds. *Diversifoliate*, *Diversifolious* *adjs.*, having leaves of different kinds.

*Diversipate* *adjs.*, having varied feet. *Diversisporous* a., having spores of different kinds.

1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* i. 137 It throws up a diuervsicolored pellicle, in which orange appeared to predominate. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* *Diversiflorous*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diversicolor* . . . *Diversiflorate* . . . *Diversifoliate* . . . *Diversipate* . . . *Diversisporous*.

DIVERSIFIABLE, a. *rare*. [f. DIVERSIFY + -ABLE: so in F.] Capable of being diversified.

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corrupt.* *Philos.* 12 Since a single particle of matter . . . be diversifiable so many ways, a 1691 — *Wks.* IV. 281 (R.) The almost infinitely diversifiable contexts of all the small parts.

Hence DIVERSIFIABILITY.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 250 They have a relative diversifiability of states and powers and functions.

† DIVERSIFICATE, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *ppl.* stem of med. L. *diversificare* (Dn Cange) to render unlike, to DIVERSIFY.] = DIVERSIFY.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 171. 1622 H. SVOENHAM *Sermon*. *Sol. Occ.* (1637) 22 Variety of sounds diversificate passions, stirring up in the heart many sorts of joy or sadness according to the nature of tunes.

DIVERSIFICATION (dīv'sisifkē'zōn, dōi-). [n. of actioo f. med. L. *diversificare* to DIVERSIFY: cf. F. *diversification* (14th c. in Littré).] The action of diversifying; the process of becoming diversified; the fact of being diversified; the production of diversity or variety of form or qualities.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1027 They be passions, accidents, and diversifications of elements. 1681 H. MORR *Exp. Dan* i. 14 Which diversification . . . need not be expressed. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* to Boswell 16 Nov. in Boswell *Life*, Such an effort annually would give the world a little diversification. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 288 He at first was perplexed about the diversification of the pattern. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 90 In the Australian mammals, we see the process of diversification in an early and incomplete stage of development.

b. A diversified condition, form, or structure. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. li. 305 Animals. . . that yet possibly are not of the same Species, but have accidental diversifications. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 48 The minuter diversifications are called varieties.

DIVERSIFIED, *ppl.* a. [f. DIVERSIFY + -ED 1.] Rendered diuere; varied io form, features, or character; variegated.

1611 COTGR. *Bignard*, diuervsified, varied, mingled, of many colours. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. vii. 59 Let the singing be not in diversified notes, but in one and the same tone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 350 Views of that charming lake and of the diversified scenery around its wooded banks. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 219 Deep-seated points of agreement among the diversified forms of life.

DIVERSIFIER. *rare*. [f. DIVERSIFY + -ER 1.] One who or that which diversifies.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 253 The first moral and intellectual diversifiers of men are to be sought for in geography and geology.



DIVERT.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 83 The forces .. which were raised to make a diversion in Scotland. 1659 B. HARRIS

*Aut. of Parnass.* III. 274 That Cankar, which her Enemies  
term'd a Diversive Issue.

part. (Also *refl.*) Obs. rare.  
 63555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1875) 23; The

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King might divert and divorce himself from Queen Katherine. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Divert*, turne from to another. 1705-14 FORBES in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1824) V. 60 (Jam.) In case they should divert, and live separately.

3. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To turn aside the course or tendency, or interrupt the progress, of (an action, design, feeling, etc.); to avert, ward off, turn in another direction.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 38) 174 [They] studied to divert and turne from them, all mischief or infortunite. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. Prol. 15 The French. Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xi. 110 Which Omen... God hath not diverted. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 51 Could France... divert our brave designs? 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 70 Persevering labour, not diverted from one object to another. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 303 The indignation of the New Learning was diverted to more practical ends.

4. (?) To turn away, or away from the straight. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 99 Frights, changes, horrors, Divert, and cracke, rend and deracinate The vnity, and married calme of States Quite from their fixure.

5. To draw off (a person) from a particular course, design, etc.; to cause (the mind, attention, etc.) to turn from one channel to another; to distract.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxv. Time whose millidn accidents... Divert strong minds to the course of altering things. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 814 Other care... May have diverted from continual watch Our great Forbidder. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 397 Presently after which Augustus was diverted by a Revolt of the Armenians. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 11 Nov., Less profitable amusements divert their attention. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xi, She had an important avocation... to fill her time, divert her thoughts, and divide her interest. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. § 5 People are diverted from the weak part of the story by this ingenious confirmation.

b. *Mil.*: see DIVERSION 3.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 309 To divert the Spanish forces, 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 596 It was necessary first to divert the Enemy to some other part.

6. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occupations; pleasantly to excite the mind or attract the attention; to entertain, amuse.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 278 Paste and Sugar... which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite. 1709 STREET *Tatler* No. 106 71, I had neither Friends or Books to divert me. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Truk.* I. 259 The people... seemed much diverted at our predicament.

b. *refl.* To entertain, amuse, recreate oneself; to give oneself to diversion. *Now rare.*

1600 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 When they are alone, and seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time. c. 1600 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Item. Col. Hutchinson* 22 He... often diverted himself with a viol. 1710 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xl. 182, I used frequently to visit my boat... sometimes I went out in her to divert myself. 1800 *Mod. Trav.* IV. 235 [He] was diverting himself with some of his companions at the rural diversion of hop, spring, and leap.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = *prec.* *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 111 177 He apply'd himself to divert amongst other young men, rather than to converse amongst books.

7. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass pleasantly; to while away. *Obs.*

1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 214 They diverted the afternoon playing at All-Fours. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 395, I urged that... going to California would divert our time. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I, How trifling is the talent of diverting an idle hour.

Hence *Diverted ppl. a.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 17, I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diverted blood and bloudie brother. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trags.* iv. Wks. 1873 II. 278 Their diverted ears, Their backs turned to us. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 How is he to hold the balance with diverted eyes, and a hand that is trembling with passion?

*Divorter.* [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.] One who or that which diverts: see the verb.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 282 'Tis the best Nepenthe, surest cordiall, sweetest alterative, present'st Nerver. 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) 42 Angling was... A rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter (ed. 1 diversion) of sadness. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 204 Seeing his beloved Diverters carrying away by those Birds of Prey, he runs in for his Bow. *Mod. A.* diverter of young people.

*Divertible, a. rare.* [*f. L. divert-ere* to DIVERT + *-IBLE*.] Able or liable to be diverted. Hence *Divertibility*, capability of being diverted.

1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 The divertibility of trade is proved by its diversion.

† *Diverticle.* *Obs.* Also *7-icule*. [*ad. L. diverticulum*: see below. In *F. diverticula*.]

1. A byway or bypath; a turning off of the main way or straight course. Also *fig.*

1570-6 LAMARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Neither of them standeth in the full sweep... of those Rivers, but in a diverticle, or by way. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ii. (1678) 37 The first entrance... is not straight, but full of many diverticles and crooked paths. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* iv. 55 Who made the heart, and knows all the diverticles or turnings and windings of it. 1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 52 (T.), I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury.

2. = DIVERTICULUM 2.

1847 CRAIG, *Diverticle*... in Anatomy, any hollow append-

age which belongs to and communicates with the cavity of the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac*.

*Diverticular, a.* [*f. L. diverticulum*: see below and -AR 1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 847/1 A left gall-bladder... is [a] diverticular production of the gall-duct. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 49 A diverticular outgrowth.

*Diverticulate, a.* [*f. next + -ATE* 2.] Provided with a diverticulum. Also, in same sense, *Diverticulated a.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 130 The diverticulate portion of the digestive tract.

|| *Diverticulum* (dai'vɜ:ti-kul'm). Pl. -a. [*L. di-diverticulum* a byway, bypath, deviation, wayside shelter or lodging; *f. divert-ere* to turn down or aside, *f. DE- I. 1 + vert-ere* to turn.]

1. A byway; a way out, means of exit. *Obs.*

1647 W. STRONG *Trust & Acc. Steward* 19 Some... love diverticulae and turne aside unto crooked ways. 1595 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. § 13 (1722) 159 Were it not for these Diverticula, whereby it [fire] thus gains an Exit, 'twould... make greater Havock than now it doth.

2. A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage; in *Anat.* applied usually to a blind tubular process; in *Pathol.* to a malformation having this character.

1819 PAULOGIA, *Diverticulum*, a malformation or diseased appearance of intestine, in which a portion of intestine goes out of the regular course of the tube. 1822 IN CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 27 The cecum is a branch or diverticulum of the intestine, ending in a cul-de-sac. 1880 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* 285 The South Pacific, of which all other oceans and seas may be regarded as diverticula or ranches.

|| *Divertimento* (divertim'ento). Pl. -ti(-ti), -tos. [*It.* = diversion, pastime, pleasure.] + a. Diversion, amusement. *Obs.* b. *Mus.* = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.

1759 GOLDSM. *Poite Learn.* iii. (Globe) 425/2 Where... abbes turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep indulge their innocent divertimenti! 1823 *Spirit Pub. Fmils.* (1824) 198 Haydn composed... 20 divertimentos for various instruments. 1886 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Divertimento*, a term employed for various pieces of music. 1887 *Alhambra* 9 Apr. 189/3 (Stanf.) We find five large serenades and divertimenti for wind instruments.

*Diverting, vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb DIVERT; diversion. Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Divertilla*, a diverting, a removing. a 1612 DONNE *Banquet* 213 All dark and dangerous Secessions and divertings into points of our Freewill, and of Gods Destiny. 1617 HERRON *Wks.* II. 237 To obtaine of God the diverting or turning by of some great judgements. 1681 [see DIVERSION sb.]. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 5/5 The diverting of the water to the old workings.

*Diverting, ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] That diverts or turns aside; distracting; amusing.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 224 To thrust in mens names and words... was unseasonable and diverting. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 163 Their Comedies... are very diverting. 1782 COWPER (title) *The Diverting History* of John Gilpin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 144. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 1 Ombre... the most diverting... of games.

Hence *Divertingly adv.*; *Divertingness.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 168 The Divertingness of it. 1701 STURGE *Life Aylmer* xiv. (R.), He... then added, divertingly, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 339 Her sensibility appears to be strangely... we had almost said divertingly-acute.

† *Divertise, v. Obs.* Also *7-ize*. [*f. F. divertiss*-lengthened stem of *divertir* to DIVERT: cf. *advertise*, and see -ISE. Stressed by Bailey *Divertise*; Johnson has *divertise*.]

1. *trans.* = DIVERT 1 b.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 338 Let it [the ulcer] bleed well, to divertize the fluxion.

2. To distract the attention of; to draw off; = DIVERT 5.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 17 If the army were but conveniently divertised, both this city and the adjacents to it would be so associate as [etc.]. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Canus' Nat. Paradox* 161 Every one's attentions were divertised according to their different inclinations.

3. To entertain, amuse; = DIVERT 6. Chiefly *refl.*: To enjoy oneself, make merry.

1651 *tr. De-las-Covers' Don Fenise* 32 The ordinary entertaines wherewith I divertised my selfe. 1671 *tr. Frejas' Voy. Mauritania* 63 The King... bad him take care to divertise me. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Danc. Master* I. ii, I think we had better... divertise the gentleman at cards till he be ready. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 62 Sir Roger L'Estrange was wont to divertise himself with Cocking in his Father's Park.

Hence *Divertising ppl. a.*, entertaining, amusing.

1655 *Theophrastus* 84 His humour [was] so divertising. 1667 PERS *Diary* 28 May, To hear the nightingale and other birds, and here fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trumpet, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty divertising. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* I. 5 The complement is not divertising.

*Divertissement* (divɜ:rtiz'ment). *arch.* [*ad. F. divertissement* (15th c.) action of diverting, diversion, *f. divertiss*: see *prec.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of diverting or fact of being diverted; recreation, entertainment, = DIVERSION 4. 1651 HOBBS *Gent. & Soc. Ep. Ded.*, Some for divertissement, and some for business. 1719 LONDON & WISE

*Compl. Gard.* 287 Nature now affect[s] no better divertissement than to be amzing us with Miracles of fertility. 1854 J. S. C. ANNOT *Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 22 He left the bat and the ball... in this strange divertissement found exhilarating joy. 1894 J. WINSON *Cartier to Frontenac* 200 Half trader, half explorer, wholly bent on divertissement.

2. with a and *pl.* An instance of this; an entertainment, amusement; = DIVERSION 4 b.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xix. (Arb.) 80 In this variety of studies and divertissements. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4314/5 There will be... Foot-Matches, and other Divertissements. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iv. 187 The juggler's exhibition... consists of four divertissements. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 352 The divertissements of his leisure.

b. = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.

1667 PERS *Diary* 7 Jan., A most excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertissement, though it be a deep tragedy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 180. 1822 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 314 Too late for the divertissement in the opera.

|| *Divertissant, a. Obs.* Also *8 divertissant*. [*F. divertissant*, pr. pple. of *divertir* to DIVERT.] Diverting, entertaining, pleasing.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Jan., One of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world. 1664 - *Sylvia* (1679) 27 These sweet, and divertissant Plantations. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Divertissant*, diverting.

|| *Divertissement* (divɜ:rtis'ment). [*F.* = diversion, also 'a ballet-interlude, piece of music for several instruments' (Littré).]

1. An entertainment; = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 86 The whole party... were called upon to repeat the divertissement in a more public manner. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 328 (Stanf.) All kinds of concerts and divertissements on every canal of this aquatic city. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 3/1 Novels, tales, and adventures of every kind. It is by these divertissements that the taste for reading is first developed.

2. A kind of ballet; a short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces (= *F. entr'acte*); formerly also a piece of music containing several movements.

c. 1728 EARL OF AILESBUROUGH *Mem.* (1890) 710 She hath nothing in her head but plays, operas, and all divertissements. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 257 Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Grey, are preparing a new Serious Divertissement, or Pas de Trois, with new scenes, dresses, and decorations, called, 'Le Directeur Executif'. 1840 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 14, I must not omit to notice the splendid Divertissement founded upon it. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Divertissement*, a kind of short ballet... Also a pot-pourri or piece on given motifs. The term is no longer used. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/2 Advt., The new grand spectacular ballet divertissement.

*Divertive* (divɜ:ti'vei, dai'), *a.* *Now rare.* [*f. DIVERT + -IVE*; cf. *It. divertivo* (Florio).] Tending to divert; having the property of diverting or producing diversion; distractive; amusing, entertaining.

1598 FLORIO, *Divertiva*, divertive or removing. *Guerra divertina*, divertive war. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) ii. xxi, By reason of... the divertive crowd of other occasions, Rich men have not leisure. 1670 E. R. *Antiquary's Glance*, *Ne Plus Ultra* Something so charming and divertive in this discourse. 1707 J. JOHNSON *Glossary*, *Vade M.* App. xii, Several Inscriptions that are Real, but Jocular and Divertive. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 28 Greatly divertive to the inward man.

† *Divertment.* *Obs.* [*-MENT*.] Diversion. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 83 The prosecution... thereof was neither by him or his successors (having other divertments) ever thoroughly accomplished. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 116 The manifold divertments incident to your Sex.

|| *Dives* (dai'vɜ:z). [*L. dives* rich, a rich man.]

1. The Latin word for 'rich (man)', occurring in the Vulgate, Luke xvi; whence commonly taken as the proper name of the rich man in that parable; and used generically for 'rich man'. Hence *Divesdom*, the condition of being a 'Dives'.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* P. 169 Lazar and dives lyueden dierly lyf to pe dedel wente. 1493 H. PARKER (title) *Dives and Pauper*. 1588 LUTTON (title) *A Dreame of the Deuill and Dives*. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 281 Every one had rather be a Dives, then a Diuiss: a rich sinner, then a poore Saint. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vi. F. b, Doe not our Diveses, our rich Lord Prelates... goe in their Purple, Satten, Velvet? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, There must be rich and poore, Dives says, smacking his claret. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 7/2 Pleading and entreating with the Christian Diveses, of which the land is so full, for the tiny Lazarus lying hard by their gate.

1822 BESANT *All Sorts* xxviii, Pauperdom, Divesdom, taxes, and all kinds of things.

2. *Lav. Dives costs*: costs on the higher scale. Under an old practice of the Court of Chancery, a plaintiff who sued in *forma pauperis* (and who therefore if he failed in his action could not be condemned to pay the defendant's costs) was sometimes, in case the action was successful, allowed to recover from the defendant only 'pauper costs', which were costs taxed on a low scale; while in other cases he was allowed to recover what by way of contrast were called 'dives costs', taxed on the ordinary scale.

1849 *Consol. Orders in Chancery* x. 5 Such costs shall be taxed as dives costs unless the Court shall otherwise direct. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 870 In 1701 Lord Somers allowed a pauper 'dives costs', that is, costs like other suitors. *Id.* 871.

*Divest* (divest, dai'), *v.* [*A* refashioning, after *L.* analogies, of earlier *DEVEST* from French. *OF. desvestir*, through its later form *desvestir*, gave

*divest* immediately, while its mediæval latinization *divestire*, rectified to *divestire* (after ancient *L. divellere, divellere*, etc.) has given *divest*, and this, through the general preference for the Latin over the French forms of the prefixes has supplanted *divest*, except in legal use, where both are found.]

1. *trans.* To unclothe, undress, disrobe; to strip of clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc.

[1583-1809: see *DEVEST* 1, 2.] 1795-1814 WOROSW. *Excursion* vi. 161 A leafy grove, discoloured, then divested. 1849 DICKENS *Haunted* II. ii. Divesting herself of her out-door attire. 1859 *Wand. India* 327 Having divested himself of the dust with which he was covered. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Skirt* I. 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divested of their tracery.

2. *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) of possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; less usually in good sense, to free, rid.

[1563-1686: see *DEVEST* 3.] 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 A prevailing Faction, hath divested him of all his Rights. 1759 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guinea* 136 (Monkeys) are frequently tamed . . . but they can never be divested of a mischievous disposition. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 204 Divesting him of the government. 1832 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 105 He divests them of their antithetical character.

b. *refl.* To divest oneself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put off, throw off, lay aside, abandon, rid oneself of.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. 50 Now we will divest vs both of Rule, Interest of Territory, Cares of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 70 He agreed to divest himself of this undoubted flower of his crown. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* iii. (1848) 66 Divesting ourselves, for a moment, of all impressions received from other kinds of evidence. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 300 We have a moral nature from which we cannot divest ourselves.

3. To put off (clothes, or anything worn or represented as worn); to lay aside, abandon. Now *rare*.

[1566-1765: see *DEVEST* 4.] 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic* 708, I endeavour To put of Man, and frailtie to divest. 1673 *Lady's Call* ii. § 4 ¶ 10. Knowing how hardly we can divest our voluptuousness and ambition. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 23, I will divest all fear.

4. *Law.* To take away (property, etc., vested in any one); to alienate, convey away; = *DEVEST* 5.

[1574-1848: see *DEVEST* 5.] 1789 *Durnford & East's Law Rep.* III. 467 The assignees putting his mark on them could not divest the consignors' right. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) xxxv. xiii. § 5 No estate or interest can be barred by a fine, unless it is divested out of the real owner, either before the fine is levied, or by the operation of the fine itself. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 145 The property of a bankrupt is . . . made liable to be divested from him and distributed.

† *catachr.* To vest, invest.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo divests himself in his most ardent splendour. a 1662 HEVLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1670) 333 That authority which was divested by God in His Majesty's person.

Hence *Divesting vbl. sb.*, *Divested ppl. a.* (The latter is found loosely used for: *Devoid of*.)

1712 PRIOR *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 80 This would be a Divesting of themselves. 1742 *Mem. Lady H. Butler* II. 184, I. . . was entirely divested of the vanity of wishing to shine in borrowed ornaments. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scripturalism* 308 note, By no means divested of a literary talent at retort.

† *Divest, pa. pple.* Short for *DIVESTED*. *rare.* a 1679 LN. ORRERY *Herod* Gl. iv, As those who bore them . . . Seem'd, by their Looks, of more than Life divest.

*Divestible, a. rare.* [f. *DIVEST* v.: see -BLE.] Capable of being divested.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2 Liberty being too high a Blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances.

*Divestitive, a.* [f. as next: see -IVE.] Having the property or function of divesting.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juristic. Evid.* (1837) i. 43 Ablative, or say divestitive facts. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) II. iv. 914. 1875 POST *Gains* i. Intro. (ed. 2) 3 Title . . . is a fact Investitive or Divestitive of Rights and Obligations.

*Divestiture* (divestitū, dōi-). Also 7 de-. [f. mod. *L. divestit-* ppl. stem of *divestire* to *DIVEST*: cf. *investiture*, and see -URE. Cf. *F. divestiture*.] The act of divesting.

1. Deprivation of a possession or right; dispossession; alienation: see *DIVEST* 2, 4.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* Aijb. By the divestiture of the accusers from their places. 1640 BR. HALL *Ephic.* ii. v. He is sent away without remedy with a divestiture from his pretended orders. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* i. 146 Proud honour that shrinks from the idea of divestiture. 1833 LN. CRAIGILL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 There was only a conditional divestiture of the trustee.

2. Putting off of clothing; also *fig.*

1810 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Host* 35 Years Ago. The effect of this divestiture. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm.* Col. ii. 15 The *ἀνέσθεις* . . . is a divestiture of the powers of evil, a liberation from the dominion of the flesh.

*Divestment* (divestmēt, dōi-). [f. *DIVEST* + -MENT.] The action of divesting or state of being divested; divestiture.

1647 see *DEVESTMENT*. 1664 II. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 407 Their Divestment of All Political Power. 1756 RICHARDSON *Comm.* (1804) II. 92. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1841) I. 99 The Apostle . . . would that we have poverty amidst our riches, and divestment in the midst of our possessions. 1854 M. J. ROYIN in *Burton Lines* 12 *Ed. Men* (1888) I. 101 To effect the divestment of a body thus bound.

*Divesture* (divestū, dōi-), *sb.* [f. *DIVEST* + -URE: cf. also *DEVESTURE*.] The act of divesting; putting or stripping off; unclothing; divestiture. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1660) 27 When their divesture of Mortality dispenses them from those . . . Duties. 1865 *Ess. Soc. Subj.* 150 Hasty divesture of prejudice.

So *Divesture v.*, to strip of a vesture, unrobe. 1854 SYN. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 117 Dethroned, dis-crowned, divestured.

*Divet*, var. of *Divot*.

*Divi*, colloq. abbreviation of *DIVIDEND*; see also *DIVVY*. *Divice*, obs. form of *DEVICE*.

† *Diviciate*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *DI-* or? *DE-* + *L. vitare* (*viciare*) to spoil, injure, mar, f. *vitium* blemish.] *trans.* To corrupt, defile.

† 1740 HARRING *Chron.* civ. vii. The women euer they diviciate In every place.

*Dividable* (dividāb'l), *a.* [f. *DIVIDE* v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being divided; divisible.

1587 GOLOING *De Moray* vi. 72 God . . . is one in himselfe, and in no part dividable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 386 b, Lands in the County of Kent, that are called Gavelkinde, which lands are dividable betweene the brothers. a 1774 Z. PEARCE *Serm.* (1779) i. ii. (R). To make them hard and not easily dividable. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 363/5 All that comrades had . . . was equally dividable.

† 2. Having the function of dividing. *Obs.*

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 105 Peacefull Commerce from dividable shores.

Hence *Dividableness*, divisibility.

1674 R. GOODEY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 36 Denying the dividableness of Mercury.

*Divident*, var. of *DIVIDENT*, *Obs.*

*Divide* (divid'ē), *v.* Also 4-6 di-, dy-, devyde, dyvide, 4-7 devide, 5 *Sc.* dewyde(s), dewid.

[ME. *de-, dividen*, ad. *L. dividere* to force asunder, cleave, apportion, distribute, separate, remove): cf. *It. dividere*, Sp. *Pg. dividir*; F. has *diviser* (OF. *deviser*): see *DEVISE*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number or collective body) into smaller groups; to split up, cleave; to break or cut asunder.

a 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* li. pr. ix. 65 (Camb. MS.) Thylke thing þat symly is o thing, with-outen any deuyson, the errou and folye of mankynde departeth and deuydeth it. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* iii. 25 Deuydith, he seith, the quyck child in two parties. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *ix.* 1046 Hys power sone he gart dewyd in twa. 1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parle* 158 We breake and dewide this holy breade. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 28 Thy kingdome is diuided, and giuen to the Medes and Persians. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 148 The Peer now spreads the glittering Forfex wide, Tinclose the Lock; now joins it, to divide. 1776 *3rd. U. S. Congress* 17 July, If a question in a debate contains more parts than one, any member may have the same divided into as many questions as parts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 552 Argyle divided his mountaineers into three regiments.

b. To divide the hoof: to have divided or cloven hoofs. (A Hebraism of Scripture.)

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 7 A sowe that al be it that sche dyuidith bi hem to al þe bodi þese arteries ben deuyded many weiss. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, The swine, though he diuide the hoofe and be cloven footed, yett hee cheweth not the cud. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 3 All sorts of greater Fowl, viz. those who divide the Foot.

c. To penetrate by motion through, pass through or across, 'cleave'; also *transf.* to make (n path) through. (*poet.* and *rhet.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xl. 18 He . . . with strong flight did forcibly divide The yielding ayre. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. 1. 16 I heard The shrill-edged shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. 1872 SPURGEON *Trans. Dav.* Ps. lxxvi. 6 To divide a pathway through such a sea.

† d. To determine, decide. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. (1890) 74 The Erie Douglas . . . bidis other 3eild him selfe, or the morne diuide it with the sworde.

2. To separate into branches; to cause to ramify.

a 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Pat þe spirit of lijf myste be brougt bi hem to al þe bodi þese arteries ben deuyded many weiss. 1618 *ibid.* 158 þis veyne . . . stretcheth to be vtere partie of þe schuldre & þere is dyuydith. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 165 This Fort stood upon a point, which divided the Rhyen into his Arms or Branches. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 478 The rod or staff is divided at right angles in two pieces.

3. To separate or mark out (a continuous whole) into parts (in fact, or in thought); to make to consist of parts, or to distinguish the parts. Said of a personal agent, or of a line or boundary; usually with the number of parts specified. Most freq. in *pass.*; sometimes referring chiefly to condition, and so nearly = to consist of (so many) parts.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 407 Crist deuydith al manlynde in þre parties. 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 203 Dyuers men . . . dyuyden þe bryn panne diuerchly; sunnen nomenclat mo boons þan summe oþerspeken of. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Lady's* 3 Thys boke ys deuydith in to thre parties. 1665 *Hooker's Myrrour*, Pref. F. b, A Kuler divided into inches and small parts. 1667 *Milton's P.* l. iv. 688 Thir songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven. 1777 J. RAVEN *(title)* Description of an Engine for dividing Straight Lines on Mathematical Instruments. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 43 Barry-Pilly, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 333/4 Graduation is the name commonly applied to

the art of dividing mathematical and astronomical instruments. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 733 A little garden . . . all round it ran a walk Of shingle, and a walk divided it.

b. *Billiards.* To distinguish (the ball) into distinct parts or points to be aimed at.

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 44 The old and more usual style of play is to divide the object ball . . . striking your own ball full in the centre; by the side stroke just the reverse plan is adopted, and you divide your own ball and strike the object ball full.

4. To separate into classes; to distinguish the kinds of; to class, classify. † b. Formerly, in scholastic use, To draw distinctions with regard to; also *absol.* = *DISTINGUISH* 4 b, 8.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 15 a, I would divide this worde *Canis* into a Dogge, a fische of the sea, and a starre in the Element, thus might I saie, *Canis* is either a Dogge that lieth vpon the yearth, or a fische, [etc.] 1610 *ibid.* 50 b, Comparisons are deuied two maner of wayes, for, either they bee equal, or not equal. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 225 Mankind, in general, may be divided into persons of understanding, and persons of genius. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 37 We commonly divide the people into agricultural and manufacturing.

5. To separate (a thing) from something else, or (things) from each other; to cut off, sunder, part.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 426 If þe pope & alle his cleris weren dyuydith fro cristis chirche. 1382-2 *Sam.* i. 23 Saul and Jonathas loueli. in deeth they ben not deuydith. 1808 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxliii. (1482) 233 The kyng made hem to goo out of the feld at ones, and so they were deuyd of hyr bataylles. 1821 SIOSEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 The people . . . had . . . deuyded themselves from the Senate. 1691 MILTON *Comm.* 279 Could that diuide you from me, ushering guides? 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 12 The sick were divided from the rest. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 18 The sea which . . . divided the poor Britons utterly from the world.

b. To separate mentally, distinguish from, *rare.* 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 686 Enid . . . all confused at first, could scarce divide it from her foolish dream.

6. To separate or mark off (a thing) from something adjacent, or (adjacent things or parts) from one another; to establish or constitute a boundary between. (Said of a personal agent, or of the boundary, etc.) *lit.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 4 God . . . deuydith list fro darkness *ibid.* 6 Be maad a firmament in the myddel of watres, and deuyde it watres fro watrys. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 This þanz Aristoteles These thre sciences (theologie, rhetoric, practique) hath deuyded. 1510 MORE *First Wks.* 109/2 The parties & lots of enharmentes were of old time met oute & deuyded by cordes or ropes. 1632 LUTWICH *Trans.* 11. 95 A partition wall . . . dividing the little room from the body of the Chappell. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man.* 126 What this partitions Sense from Thought divide. 1850 TENNYSON *Mem.* xvii. 6 Eternal form shall still divide The eternal soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or interest; to cause to disagree, set at variance, produce dissension in or among; to distract or perplex (a person) by conflicting thoughts or feelings.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 365 Þes newe ordris bea diuidid in þer love. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 þe regnes be diuidid, In stede of loue is hate confid. 1526-34 TISSOT *Luke* xii. 52 Ther shalbe fise in one housse deuyded, the agaynst two, and two agaynst thr. 1650 T. BARNES *Forester's Apoph.* 77 The Marquesse, was much deuyd within himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. viii. Wks. 189, 1. 300 Men are divided in their opinions, whether our pleasure over-balance our pains. 1831 BRETHERTON *Newton* (1835) II. xxi. 255 The fluxionary controversy had at this time begun to divide the mathematical world.

8. To distribute among a number; to deal out, dispense. Const. † to (obs.), among, between.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 210, I will dele . . . & deuyde grace To al kynnes creatures. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* II. 190 Crist . . . wolde not juge ne deuide heretike among men. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *x.* 995 The castelle off Scotland King Edward hail has tane in his awin hand: Deuydith syn, to mede the same spere, deuydyng to every man. 1802 *ibid.* 11 The silf same spere, deuydyng to every man. 1831 HOBBS *Leviath.* in several gyftes, even as he will. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* in xxxvi. 230 God divided the land of Canaan among the Israelites. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Tithes* iii. 145 The Afflictings, had their Stipends divided to them out of these Offerings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 Of the rent, a large proportion was divided among the country gentlemen.

b. To take or have a portion of (something)

along with another or others; to share. 1526 TYNIALE *Luke* xii. 13 Master, bid my brother deuide the enherytance with me. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* i. vi. 18 Ths Ioane, not we, by whom the day is wonne, For which, I will diuide my crowne with her. 1630 MURPHY *Passion* i, Erewhile of music and ethereal mirth. 1685 ALEXANDER with angels did divide to sing. 1697 DAVES *Alexander's Feast* 168 Let old Timotheus yield the pipe, Or both divide the crown. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mill* 69 These two parties still divide the world—Of those that want, and those that have.

*absol.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vi. 87 Make good this orestation, and you shall diuide in all, with us.

† c. To give forth in various directions. *Obs.* 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* vi. When it once doth borne, it doth diuide Great heat. a 1687 WALKER *Her Chyrp* Poems (1893) 26 While she . . . like Pharoas do divides her light. And warms us, that she stoops not from her height.

† d. To assign severally to different places or posts; to allocate. *Obs.*

1600 E. BROWNE *tr. Comestaglio* 315 To deuide the seed and munition into their severall places. 1700 S. L. in *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 124 There Men are all divided, 15 many to each Boat, and so they go to the Oyster-banks



1718 WATTS *Ps. l. (L. M.) v. The dreadful judge with stern command Divides him to a different place.*

8. To distribute (attention, etc.) between different objects; to direct to different things.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. iv. iv.* Me thinks I see Leontes ore and ore divides him, 'twixt his unkindness, and his Kindness. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist. ii. ii.* 291, I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care. 1814 SCOTT *Lt. of Isles iv. xxiii.* The bell's grim voice divides thy care, 'twixt hours of penitence and prayer! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth. 60* Both his eyes were dazzled, as he stood, This way and that dividing the swift mind, In act to throw. [Cf. VIRGIL *Æn. iv.* 285.] 1866 TYNDALE *Glac. ii. xl.* 290 The guide's attention had been divided between his work and his safety.

9. Math. a. To divide a number or quantity by another: to find how many times the latter is contained in the former; to perform the process of DIVISION on. (Also absol.)

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 25 *Pou schalt deuide* be nombre, by he neber figures. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas. xv. v.* Who knewes arismetike in every degre. Bothe to detraye and to deuyde and adde. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes. 47.* 1652 *Nexus fr. Low Countr.* 8 Podes can cast, can cleare a summe, Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide. 1817 HURTON *Course Math. i. 8.* 8 ÷ 4, denotes that 8 is to be divided by 4.

b. Of a number or quantity: To be a divisor or factor of (another number or quantity); to be contained an exact number of times in; to measure.

1709-29 V. MANDY *Syst. Math. Arith. 4* A Number is said to measure a Number, when one so exactly divides the other, that nothing remains. *Mod. 9* divides 36.  $x+y$  divides  $x^2+y^2$  when  $n$  is odd.

† c. To take the difference of the terms of a given ratio, and make a new ratio by comparing this difference with either term of the original one. *Obs.* The phrase 'by dividing' is now expressed by the Lat. *dividendo*. See also DIVIDED 5.

1726 *Tr. Gregory's Astron. l. 402* By compounding and dividing them, you will have the Ratio of  $SA+SP$  to  $SP$ , and  $SA-SP$  to  $SP$ .

10. To part (a legislative assembly, etc.) into two groups which are counted in order to ascertain the number voting on each side of a question. Also absol. and intr.

1554 *Ymk. Ho. Com. 19 Apr.* l. 34 Upon the Question for the Bill, the House did divide. 1604 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. l. 152 The Voice seeming doubtful, the House was divided. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. iv. § 52* The House being then divided upon the passing or not passing it, it was carried for the affirmative by nine voices and no more. c 1794 GIBSON (Webster 1828), The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) l. 335 Opposition were afraid to divide upon it. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 15 May 6/2 The House, divided, when Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 337 to 38. *Mod.* The honourable member proceeded amid cries of 'Divide!' 'Divide!' *Mod.* Mr. B. expressed his intention of dividing the House on the motion.

† 11. *Mus. a. trans.* To perform with 'divisions'; b. *intr.* To perform or execute 'divisions'; to descant: see DIVISION 7. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i. v. 17* Most heavenly melody About the bed sweet music did divide. 1609 *Eu. Woman in Hum. iii. l.* In Bullen O. Pl. IV, What heave string doth too divide upon it. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Serv. ii. li.* You will divide too shortly; Your voice comes finely forward.

12. Of a horse: (?) To distribute his legs and feet as they touch the ground; to keep them clear of each other in walking, trotting, etc. Also absol.

1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr. (1757) II.* 23 How a Horse ought to divide his Legs. *Ibid.* 38 Horses that divide all four well. *Ibid.* 93 The truest way to know whether he be a firm compact Nag, and divide well.

II. Intrans. senses. (See also 4 b, 9, 10, 11 h, 12-.)

13. *absol.* To make separation or distinction (between). (In quot. 1377, To make distinctions, as in logic: = DISTINGUISH 8; cf. DIVISION 3, 6.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xix.* 234 Somme he taunte.. to dyuynne and diuide. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa. lix.* 2 *3oure* wickidnesses deuyded betwe 3ou and 3oure God. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Wisdom for a Man's Self* (Arb.) 182 Divide with reason between Self-love, and Society: and be so true to thy self as thou be not false to others. 1667 CRESSY *Ref. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 61 Justice requires that we should divide between the innocent and the guilty.

14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become divided, undergo division; to become separated into parts, or from something else or each other; to part; to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch, ramify.

1526 *Pilgr. Petif.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 When we come to the yeres of discrecyon, then we deuyde in two partes, two compaynes & two wayes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1737 Bubbling from her breast, it [the blood] doth divide In two slow rivers. 1605 — *Leas l. ii.* 15 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, brothers divide. 1667 MILTON *P. L. vi.* 569 To Right and Left the Front divide, and to either flank retir'd. 1734 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* ad fin. (T.). Commentators and critics have divided upon this matter. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook 73* Her hair in gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell Divides threefold to show the fruit within. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 144 [The river] divides and subdivides, till at last it is split up into a network of channels.

b. *Camb. Univ.*: see DIVISION 1 c.

1797 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 235 February. . 23. Lent Term divides. 1805-6 *Ibid.* October 1, Michaelmas Term begins. Oct. 20, End of first quarter of Mich. Term. Nov. 9, Michaelmas Term divides. Nov. 29, End of third quarter of Mich. Term. Dec. 19, Michaelmas Term ends.

**Divide, sb.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of dividing, division: † a. Separation; b. Distribution among a number of persons.

1642 *Preparative for Fast 4* This divide and scatter, if it be not prevented, will be no small cure. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 49 In these [friendly societies], the hope of a 'divide', as it is often termed, tends to keep up the figure of contributions. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds II.* 27 There is to be the big divide next New Year, but I shan't be in it.

2. In U.S. and British Colonies: A ridge or line of high ground forming the division between two river valleys or systems; a watershed.

1807 *Pure Sources Mississ. ii.* (1810) 136 Struck and passed the divide between the Grand river and the Verdigris river. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog. Victoria 6* The 'Main Divide' of Victoria, forming the watershed line between the Murray River system on the north, and the numerous streams debouching on the southern coast. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 771/1 In central Colorado the 'Continental Divide' is a wilderness of desolate peaks. 1893 SELWIS *Trans. S. E. Africa 377*, I could take the expedition, along the great divide which forms the watershed.

**Divided, ppl. a.** [f. DIVIDE v. + -ED 1.]

1. Separated into parts. a. Split, cut, or broken into pieces; † incomplete, imperfect (quot. 1595). 1595-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abscissus*, devided, broken. 1595 SHAKS. *John II. 439* And she a faire divided excellence, Whose fulness of perfection lyes in him. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics xiv.* 123 A plate of glass covered with.. dust in a finely divided state.

b. Marked out into parts; marked by divisions, graduated; consisting of distinct parts; in *Bot.* (of leaves, etc.) cut into segments.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat. iii.* (1677) 71 Divided-footed-Fowl. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 95 A divided Box. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) l. 24 The Species are arranged according as the Leaves are divided, or not divided. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics xxvii.* § 331 A goniometer, or other divided instrument.

† c. Said of the moon in the phase at which half the disk is illuminated; = DICHOTOMIZED 2.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelus c2* [The moon] cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

2. Separated from something else, or from each other; situated apart; separate.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. ii.* 8 The Province of Britain is so divided a distance from Rome. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man. ii. iii.* 140 Possibly the first divided King of Babylon was that Nabonassar. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii.* (1711) 205 Those Birds that have divided Claws.

b. *Mus.* Said of voices or instruments, usually in unison, to which independent parts are temporarily assigned in the course of a piece.

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Divisi*, divided. A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts.

3. Separated in opinion or interest; discordant, at variance; split into parties or factions.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III. i. v.* 244 He little thought of this divided Friendship. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 129 The unstable vulgar.. whose divided tongues, as they never agree with each other, so seldom agree long with themselves. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* xxx. 256 A divided court, and a discontented people. 1854 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. IV.* 454 Divided and tumultuous assemblies. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases i.* 113 Any charm that might save a jury from the pain of giving a divided verdict.

4. Distributed or parted among a number of things or persons; directed to different objects.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon i.* 49 The fellow that.. pledges the breath of him in a divided draught. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 415 Where beasts with man divided empire claim. c 1845 C. MACKAY *Candid Wooing iii.* Accept then a divided heart. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong. III.* xii. 249 The difficulties into which he was brought through this divided allegiance.

† 5. *Math.* Divided ratio; see DIVIDE v. 9 c.

1660 BARROW *Euclid v. def. 15* Divided ratio is when the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent, is compared to the consequent. 1827 HURTON *Course Math. i.* 325 Divided ratio, is when the difference of the antecedent and consequent is compared, either with the antecedent or with the consequent.—Thus, if 12 :: 3 : 6, then, by division, 2-12 :: 16-3-3, and 2-12 :: 16-3-6.

**Dividedly, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a divided manner; separately, apart; in separate parts.

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 2 Either jointly all at once, or dividedly by themselves. 1627 *Lisander & Cal. vi.* 100 They.. went out after them, but dividedly, the better to finde them. 1678 COOVERTON *Intell. Syst.* 783 (R.) If therefore, God be every where: it cannot possibly be, that he should possibly be so dividedly; because then himself would not be every where, but only a part of him here and a part of him there. 1867 A. WATERER *Logic* 168 The middle term is taken dividedly or distributively.

† b. *Math.* By 'dividing' the ratio: see prec. 5. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palindr. Matheseos* 70 If A : a :: B : b, Then.. Dividedly, A : a :: B : b : b. 1827 HURTON *Course Math. i.* 218 When four quantities, a, ar, b, br.. are proportional; then.. Dividedly, a : ar :: b : br.

**Dividedness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being divided.

1656 BAXTER *Refd. Pastor* (1862) 234 Our dividedness and unaptness to close for the work. 1871 H. B. FORBES *Living Poets 400* The failure.. has arisen from dividedness of motive. 1877 E. CAIRNS *Philos. Kant ii.* xvi. 569 Infinite dividedness.. or composition which is not of simple parts.

† **Dividence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *divident-em*, pr. ppl. of *dividere* to DIVIDE; prob. after It.

*dividenza* (Florio 1611).] The action of dividing; division.

1598 FLORIO, *Partigione*, a partition, a dividence. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Dividenza*, a dividence, a distinction. 1603 — *Montaigne* 1. xxvii. (1632) 90 This commixture, dividence, and sharing of goods.

**Dividend** (dividēd). Also 6-7 *erron.* *dividente*, -ent. [a. F. *dividende*, in sense 4 (1300 in Anglo-Fr.), ad. L. *divident-um* (that) which is to be divided, absol. use of neuter gerundive of *dividere* to DIVIDE. In early use often erroneously *dividente*, *divident* (-end being an unusual, and -ent a well-known ending), but in 17th c. conformed to the L. type. (The sense development is not clear, senses 3 and 4 being the earliest found.)]

1. *Math.* A number or quantity which is to be divided by another. (Correlative to DIVISOR.)

a. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 126 b. Then begynne I at the highest lyne of the dividend, and seke how often I may have the diuisor therein. 1608 R. NORTON *Stein's Disine* Bij, The number to be diuided (or diuidend) and the number to diuide (or diuisor).

β. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst. Zj*, I see noe soche denomina-tion in the dividende. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc. i. v.* (ed. 7) 14 The dividend. 487. (53. the quotient.) 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1699) 31 Proceed as before to the end of the Dividend.

1806 HURTON *Course Math. i.* 16 The usual manner of placing the terms, is, the dividend in the middle, baving the divisor on the left hand, and the quotient on the right, each separated by a curve line. c 1865 *Circ. Sc. i.* 437/1.

2. A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons; esp. the total sum payable as interest on a loan, or as the profit of a joint-stock company, divided periodically among the holders (usually reckoned at a certain rate per cent.); also, the sum divided among the creditors of an insolvent estate. To declare a dividend: DECLARE v. 5 d.

1623 W. SCLATER *Quaest. Tythes Revised* 152 Will you moue doubt whether Tythes entered the common Dividend? 1643 MILTON *Sovereign Salve* 11 Profits and emoluments accruing may make a dividend sufficient to draw to some unjust act. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1948/4 The Creditors of Benjamin Hinton.. are desired to meet.. to receive an Accompt of their Trustees, and to advise of a Dividend. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4744/3 Warrants for the said Dividend will be delivered. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. ii. 350 For some years past the Bank dividend has been at five and a half per cent. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 271 Two-fifths of these profits form a fund from which the annual dividend on capital is paid.

3. *transf.* A portion or share of anything divided; esp. the share (of anything divided among a number of persons) that falls to each to receive or pay. † a. *gen.* *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* from b.

a. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace.. serving for Separation of dividends. 1563-70 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 216 What portions or dividends ought to be made thereof. *Ibid.* 1513 The Kings subsidie.. is committed unto me in the Kings Roll a whole Summe in grosse, to be receyved of the Canons Residentiaries for their Divident, who.. cannot agree in deviding. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. & Security* the last dividend of Deu-cacy, it [cloth] includeth in it. 1667 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 108 Which otherwise rested upon the Priest or Clerks of that Church to do from the allotted dividend.

β. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xlii. 850 The finances and revenues.. were shared out in dividends between some certain of the head citizens. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Int. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. i.* (1711) 28 Divided all things equally.. the Boys Dividend being as large as my own. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Walter Wks.* II. 264 The Panegyrick upon Cromwell has obtained.. a very liberal dividend of praise. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miscrises Hum. Life* (1826) xx. i. 266 What proportional dividend of man is a Stay maker?

b. *spec.* The portion of interest on a loan, or profit from a joint-stock company, received by an individual holder as his share; the amount received by an individual creditor from an insolvent estate.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 Sir Edward Dering Deputy-Governor of the Hudsons Bay Company.. Presented to his Majesty a Dividend in Gold, upon His Stock in the said Company. 1827 JAMMAN *Peasants' Derivates* (ed. 3) II. 337 A testatrix gave to trustees certain bank stock, upon trust to pay the dividends to her daughter M. for life. 1884 AGLIANO & JONES *Working Men Co-operators* iii. 32 It is on the amount of her purchases at the shop that her dividend or share of profits is declared.

† 4. The action of dividing among a number of persons; distribution (esp. of profits, or assets). *Obs.* 1300 *Act 28 Edw. I.* Super Caritas ii, Et des choses isint par eux prises.. soit faite dividende entre les preunors & les gardiens des feires.

a. 1535 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm. i.* Eph. vi. 10 By these meanes a dividend [ed. 1633 devisiō] of the spoyle was made. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 67/32 A dividend, *dividentia*.

1634 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 126/4 The dividend of corne is managed according to the ancient custome. β. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Geol. Eng. i.* lxvii. (1739) 165 Paying the Debits, and making Dividend of the overplus into the reasonable parts. 1675 *Art Contentant.* ix. iii. 224 If there were a common bank made of all mens troubles, most men would rather chuse to take those they brought, then to venture upon a new dividend. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 292 So we resolv'd to steer for Zant.. and there make Dividend of our Prize Money and Goods.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* Dividend warrant, the documentary order or authority on which a shareholder receives his dividend.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5479/4 Lost.. a Dividend Warrant on the South Sea Company. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54.

88 He might be seen at the Bank of England about Divident times. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 897/2 The divident warrants are sent . . . by post.

† **Divident**, *a. and sb.* Also 7 -ant. [ad. L. *divident-em*, pr. ppl. of *dividere* to DIVIDE.]

*a. adj.* 1. Dividing; distributive.

1660 BURNET *Kept. Apocryph.* Ep. Ded. (1661) 4 The divident and impartial justice of our Sovereign Lord.

2. Divided, separate. (In Shaks. *divident*.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 5 Twin'd brothers of one Womb'd, Whose procreation . . . and birth Scarce is divident.

*B. sb.* One who or that which divides; something that separates or forms the boundary between two regions, etc.; in *Arith.* = DIVISOR.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* ii. 19 Now will I make the fyrmament . . . for to be a divident to twyne the waters aye.

1513 BRADSHAW *T. Werburge* t. 249 This Offa . . . made a depe dytche for a sure dyment Bytwene Englande and Wales.

1571 DIGGES *Pantem.* i. xviii. Eiv b. Multiply the third distance by the second, and the product divide by your divident or divisor.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 47 'Divide', says one [girl] to the other, 'and I will chuse'.

The divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half; wherefore she divides equally.

**Divident**, *-e*, frequent early f. DIVIDENT, q.v.

**Divider** (divi'der). [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ER *-l.*] One who or that which divides, in various senses.

1. One who or that which separates a whole into parts or portions.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ochavero*, a divider into eight parts.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. ix. 78. 1674 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng.* 54 The Sun and Moon . . . the dividers of time into dayes and years.

1774 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 2/2 The dividers of Poland. 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 239 Two several dividers of intelligence.

2. One who distributes, a distributor; one who shares something with another.

1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 14 Who made me a iudge or a divider over you? 1587 GOLOSING *De Moray* i. 3 There is a divider or distributor of these things.

1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 88 Roused from the stupor of her affliction by this little divider of her cares.

† 3. One who makes philosophical distinctions (cf. *Divide v.* 4 b); one who classifies. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* i. xiii. 57 Plato . . . compareth artificial dividers to bungling cooks, who in stead of artificial carving, use rudely to breake and dismember things.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vi. ii. (1620) 227 Who was euer a more curious inquisitor of these things . . . a more elegant divider, or a more exact recorder?

4. One who or that which disunites, separates, or parts; a causer of dissension or discord.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xxi. Hate is of all things the mightiest divider. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Money, the great divider of the world, hath . . . been the great unit of a most divided people.

1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. 295. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 56 They swear that death the divider shall only unite them inore.

† 5. *Arith.* = DIVISOR. *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* 130 By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of *p*.

6. *pl.* *a.* Dividing compasses; a kind of compasses worked by means of a screw fastened to one leg and passing through the other; used for measuring or setting off very small intervals.

*b.* A simple pair of compasses with steel points.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 316 You may in small Quadrants divide truer and with less trouble with Steel Dividers, (which open or close with a Screw for that purpose,) than you can with Compasses.

1875 BENNETT *Sailor's Pocket-Book*, v. (ed. 2) 195 Chart, scale, and dividers. 1879 CASSELL *Techu.* *Ed.* i. 12 Compasses which have both points of steel are called 'dividers'.

1881 *Metal World* No. 14. 218 A pair of 4 in. or 5 in. plain dividers, or what are called hair dividers.

7. *Farming.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Divider* (Husbandry), the prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

8. *Mining.* *pl.* Timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments; also called *buntins*. (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*)

**Dividing** (divi'ding), *vb.* *sb.* [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ING *-l.*] The action of the verb DIVIDE; division.

1556-34 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 12 Euen unto the diuidynge a souler of the soule and the sperte. 1603 GERBER *Counsel Cijn*, Their Jurisdiction extends as far as the deviding of the Seas neere Rochel.

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. vi. 121 That there might be no dispute about dividing. 1822 GARDEN *4 Feb.* 85/3 Alocasia . . . bear dividing freely.

**Dividing**, *pl.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *-l.*] That divides, in various senses; that cleaves into parts; † 'running divisions' in singing (quot. 1639; see DIVISION 7); that separates regions, parts, etc.

Now often written with hyphen in certain phrases or combinations, as *dividing-line*, *point*, where it may be taken as the *rel. sb.* used *attrib.* *Dividing-engine*, a machine for graduating or dividing a circle into a number of equal parts, or for cutting the circumference of a wheel into a number of teeth. *Dividing-ridge* = *Divisor* *sb.* 2.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 34 Horrid claps of heavens-dividing thunder. a 1639 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 129 In your sweet dividing throat, She (the nightingale) winters and keeps warme her nose. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 237 We came to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 338/2 The invention by Ramsden of his dividing engine. *Ibid.* 338/2 The dividing tool employed by Graham was the beam-compass. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 221 The true dividing-line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Ramsden's circular dividing-engine consisted of a large wheel moved by

a tangent screw. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 88 [A] Dividing plate . . . [is] the circular brass plate in a wheel-cutting engine, in which holes are drilled as a register for the proper division of the wheel teeth.

Hence **Dividingly** *adv.*, so as to divide.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Divisment*, diuidingly, separately. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Divi-divi** (di-vi-di-vi). [The native Galibi or Carib name.] The commercial name of the curled pods of *Cesalpinia coriaria*, a tree found in tropical America and the West Indies; they were introduced to Europe from Caracas in 1768, and are highly astringent, and much used in tanning. Also the tree itself.

*b.* The similar pods of *C. tinctoria* used in Lima for making ink (*Cent. Dict.*).

1763 JACQUIN *Stirp. Amer. Hist.* 124 Legumina . . . ab Hispanis et barbaris . . . nuncupata *Libi* *divi*. 1832 G. DON *Dichlamydeos Pl.* II. 432 *Libidivi* is the name of the legume at Curacao. 1843 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* II. 600 *Divi-divi*, imported from Carthage, is the pod of a leguminous shrub. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 550 In the *Dividivi* or *Libidivi* pods . . . we have one of the most astringent of known substances.

**Dividual** (divi-di'ual), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *dividu-us* divisible, separated + -AL.]

1. That is or may be divided or separated from something else; separate, distinct, particular.

1598 FLORIO, *Divisibile*, separable, diuiduall. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. iii. The true love 'twene mayde and mayde may be More then in sex diuidual (*printed* individual).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 85 True Liberty . . . which always with right reason dwells Twinn'd, and from her hath no diuidual Being. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. The two . . . scarce diuidual. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 536 A union of the mind's diuidual acts. 1856 T. ARO *Poet. Wks.* 147 The Seasons . . . Come and go with sweet diuidual change.

2. Capable of being divided into parts, divisible; divided into parts, fragmentary.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. vii. § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and indiuidual moates; some of diuidual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1655 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* iv. (1643) 13 Where any one would shew much variety of exercise, then 8 . . . will be the more plant and diuidual number [of soldiers]. a 1650 *Mar. Satir.* *Puffey* (1657) 10. 18 . . . LOWELL *Amrose Poet.* Wks. (1879) 772 'Believest thou then'. Cried he, 'a diuidual essence in Truth?'

3. Divided or distributed among a number; shared, participated, held in common.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 382 The moon . . . her reign With thousand lesser Lights diuidual holds. 1735 H. BROOK *Univ. Beauty* iv. 132 While thro' the pores nutritive portions tend, Their equal alimnt diuidual share. 1818 COLBROOKE *Obligat. & Contracts* I. 141 The rule holds when the obligation is diuidual.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.* 1. That which is diuidual; something divided or capable of being divided.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 553 This is that of Gregory Nazianzen, ἀμερίστος ἐν μεμερισμένοις ἢ θεότητι, The Individual Divinity in Dividuals.

2. *Math.* In the process of division: One of the several parts of the dividend, each of which yields successively one figure or term of the quotient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dividuals* (in *Arithm.*) is a Number in the Rule of Division, comprehending part of the Dividend distinguished by a Point; whereof the Question must be ask'd, How often the Divisor is contain'd in it. 1811 *Self Instructor* 62 A new diuided, or diuidual, to work upon.

Hence **Dividualism**, *Dividuality* (used as the opposites of *individualism*, *individuality*).

1803 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) 23 The chances . . . do not depend solely upon their diuiduality. 1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 169 Individualism is changed to diuidualism. *Ibid.* 207 Diuiduality replaces individuality.

**Dividually**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *-l.*] In a diuidual manner; separately.

1633 EARL MARCEL *Al Mondo* (1636) 6 Meditation is . . . as hee that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamine, and the Orange flowers diuidually . . . But Contemplation is a water compounded of them all. 1805 WORSWORTHY *Prelude* xiv. 209 They are each in each, and cannot stand diuidually. 1821 COLBRIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 247 We are compelled to express it diuidually, as consisting of two correlative terms.

**Dividuity** (divi-di'ui-ti), *rare.* [ad. rare L. *dividuitalent*, n. of quality f. *dividuus*; see next and -ITY.] Dividuous quality or state.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dividuity*, a division, also an aptness to divide. a 1834 COLBRIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 108 This mysterious dividuity of the good and the evil will.

**Dividuous** (divi-di'u-us), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dividu-us* (see DIVIDUAL) + -OUS.]

1. Capable of being divided, divisible (= DIVIDUAL 2); characterized by division.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 397 The Mind, of separate parcels uncompos'd, Though in dividuous Body now inclos'd. 1800 COLBRIDGE *Malomet*, The ruinous river Shatters its waters abreast, and . . . Rushes dividuous. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* iv. The . . . cloud-like mountains, and dividuous waves of Greece.

2. Separable, non-essential (= DIVIDUAL 1).

1816 COLBRIDGE *Lay Sermon* 243 The accidental and dividuous in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature which shines in it.

† **Divify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *divius* godlike (see DIVINE *a.*) + -FY.] *trans.* To raise to the rank of a divinity, invest with divine dignity, DEIFY. So † **Divification**, *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Cred* iv. ii. iv. § 7 The Divifications nscribed

unto them, as their enrolments in the catalogue of *forty* saints, adoration of relics, and the like. 1652 SPARKS *Princ. Devo.* (1663) 4 [They] devine such as never were holy men.

**Divinable**, *a. rare.* [f. DIVINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being divined or conjectured.

1816 J. SCOTT *Via Paris* (ed. 5) 5 Travelling for no definite, nor even divinable purpose.

† **Divinail**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 de-, dy-, al-, -aile, -aille, -ayle, deuenayle. [a. OF. *de-, divinail*, -al masc., and *devinaille*, -nalle, -gnailletera. (Codef.) a thing divined, a conjecture, prediction, DIVINATION, repr. L. types \**divināle* sing., \**divināla* pl., of *divinālis*; see next and -AL 4, §.]

1. Divining, soothsaying, divination.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 7 531 Hem pat bilieven in diuynalles [i.e. dyuynalles, -ales, -ails, diuynalles, deuynalles] as by light or by noyse of briddes or of beestes.

c 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* ii. xiii. (1554) 51 b. Her clerkes in theyr diuynalle Tolde it was token of seruage and trauayle. 1474 CAXTON *Chivalry* 87 The diuynalles of them that by the flight of byrdes deuynen.

2. Something to be divined, a riddle.

c 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 18 a. The serpent him . . . would assaile With a problem . . . Called of some men as uncouth the deuynaille. c 1430 — *Thebes* i. (R.) To slea all tho . . . that did faile. To expounse his mitty deuynaille. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij b. Saying that they myght arde a certayne deuynail.

† **Divinal**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *divinālis*, f. *divin-us* DIVINE; see -AL 3.] Pertaining to divination; divinatory, magical.

1494 FAVIAN *Chron.* 6 All these were Mynistris of God immortal, And had in theym no power dyuynall. 1593 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. (Arb.) 38 A myrrour of lernys that was dyuynall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. 52 With wordis augural, Elfyr that spaycing ceremonis dyuynal.

**Divination** (divi-nā'-shun). [a. OF. *divination* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *divinātion-em*, n. of action f. *divināre* to DIVINE.]

1. The action or practice of divining; the foretelling of future events or discovery of what is hidden or obscure by supernatural or magical means; soothsaying, augury, prophecy. With *a* and *pl.*, an exercise of this, a prophecy, an augury.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Marchis tullius, when he deuyned the dyuynacions, pat is to say in his book pat he wroote of diuinations. 1382 WELSH *Att.* xvi. 16 Sum wenche hayunge a spirit of dyuynacion. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 518 Eifer seide pat [he] hadde be better dyuynacion of foules (*felicis augurium*). 1555 ENEN *Decades* 399 To speke of thynges that shalbe, becom before they are, is a kynde of diuination. 1599-60 *Neares Plutarch* (1895) 80 The flying of birds, which doe geue a happy diuination to things to come. 1662 STILWORTH *Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 1 The Gentiles hearkend unto Oracles and many nations. 1712 ADONIS *Spect.* No. 505 7 Among the many pretended arts of diuination, there is none which is so universally amuses as that by dreams. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* v. 103 Divination is made by examination of the state of the body internally.

*attrib.* 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 100 The annexed illustrations, representing divination rings, are taken from Licet.

2. In a weaker sense: Prevision or guessing by happy instinct or unusual insight; successful conjecture or guessing.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 88 Tell thou thy Earle, his Divination lies. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. vii. § 3 Whether he or they would have bin contented with an equal share . . . were perhaps a divination unnecessary. 1685 KEN *Serm.* Dan. x. 12 Wks. (1818) 169 It was such divination, such sagacity as this which interpreted to him [Daniel] all the dreams of human life. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 Richard Owen . . . adding sometimes the divination of the old masters to the unbroken power of labour in the English mind.

3. *Rom. Law.* (See quot. 1868.)

1823 in CRABB *Techu. Dict.* 1868 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Divinatio*. If in any case two or more persons came forward against one and the same individual, it was as the phrase ran, decided by divination, who should be the chief . . . accuser . . . The judges had, as it were, to divine the course which they had to take.

† *catachr.* Divine condition or state, divinity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Of Demons some few . . . came to participate the divination of the gods.

**Divinator**, *Obs. or arch.* Also 7 -our. [ad. L. *divinātor*, -ōrem soothsayer, agent-n. from *divināre* to DIVINE; cf. F. *divinateur*.] One who

divines; a diviner, soothsayer.

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 688 The Egyptians held opinion that the Crocodile is a divinator. a 1610 HEAVY *Ephictetus' Man.* xxxix. (1636) 60 When thou goest unto a divinator. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* iii. iv. 1. (1612) 638 Of this number are all Superstitious Idolaters, Diviners, Prophets, Sectaries and Seismasters. 1821 *Scient. 10rs.* Dec. 559/2 In the leading paper of Cambridge, May, 1820, a professed divinator has kept for years a large, lucid, like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.

**Divinatorial**, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAL.]

Conjectural.

1860 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 167 Divinatorial criticism has often undertaken to work wonders by conjecture operating upon collation of MSS.

**Divinatory** (divi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [f. L. type *divinātorius*, f. *divinātor-em*; see DIVINATION 2 and -ORY.] Pertaining to a diviner or to divination; prophetic, divining. *b.* Conjectural.

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Ascript's 1<sup>st</sup> An. Arct.* 141. A 4<sup>th</sup> kind of Astrologic, called Divinatory, or Judicial. 1664 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 These are those that are met

commonly teamed Divinatorie Lots. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 35 The use of the Hesel is . . . Divinatory Rods for the detecting and finding out of Minerals. 1828 MISS BERRY *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* (1831) 395 A peasant of Burgundy . . . appeared with the exploded notion of the divinatory wand to discover hidden sources of water. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 199 Here the conjunctural or divinatory emanation comes into play.

† **Divinatrice**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. F. divinatrice*, fem. of *divinateur*, ad. L. *divinātrix*, fem. of *divinator*: see above.] That divines, divining. *a. 1535 MORE* *Rufus Lamentacion* (R.) Lo where to cometh thy blanshyng promyse, Of false astrology and diuinaurie.

**Divine** (divai'n), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *de-  
vin(e)*, *de-*, *dyvyn(e)*, 5-6 *divyne*, *Sc. de-*,  
*dywyne*, 6 *divyne*, 7 *divin*, 4-*divine*. [*ME.*  
*divine*, *divine*, *a. OF. devin* (12th c. in *Hatz-*  
*Darm.*), later *divin*—L. *divinus* pertaining to a  
deity. In med.L. *divinus* bore the sense of *theologus*.  
OF. *devin* was the word of popular formation;  
*divin* was a learned assimilation to the ancient L.  
type, which in F. became the accepted form for the  
adj., and in English for all senses: cf. *DIVINE sb.*]

1. Of or pertaining to God or a god.  
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) The  
speculation or lookyng of the deuyne thought. 1383 WYCLIF  
*Deut.* i. 13 3yue 3e of 3ou men wise in dyuyn thingis. 1526  
*Piler. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b. The diuine nature or  
godhead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 67 So darke are earthly  
things compar'd to things diuine. 1644 MILTON *Areop.*  
(Arb.) 51 Many . . . complain of diuin Providence for suffering  
Adam to transgresse. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 325 To err is  
human, to forgive diuine. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.*  
290 Diuine acts are not less Diuine because they do not  
happen to be recorded in the Canonical Scriptures.

2. Given by or proceeding from God; having  
the sanction of or inspired by God.

*Divine right*, a right conferred by or based on the ordi-  
nance or appointment of God. *Divine right of kings*, that  
claimed according to the doctrine that (legitimate) kings de-  
rive their power from God alone, unlimited by any rights on  
the part of their subjects. In English History, the phrase  
came into specific use in the 17th c., when the claim was  
prominently made for the Stuart kings.

c1386 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 67 By precept of the Messenger  
of iudye. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. 1. 2 Dywyne Scripture.  
c1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.) Ye gaue me ones a diuine  
responsable that I should be the floure of loue in Troye.  
1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* iii. 128 Quidome God did place  
be ordinance dewyne. a1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. ii.  
§ 6 Unto kings by human right, honour by very diuine  
right, is due. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 2 Whether Tithes  
be perpetually due to the Ministers of the Gospel by Diuine  
Right. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Suet.* ii. Wks. (1847) 85 The  
diuine right of episcopacy was then valiantly asserted.  
1649 *Const. & Canons* i. B. iv b. The most High and Sacred  
ord of Kings is of Diuine right, being the ordinance of  
God himself. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 188 The Right Diuine  
of kings to govern wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II.  
iii. 25, I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any  
diuine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and  
I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy.  
1835 J. WATSON *Exam. Princ. Protestantism* 95 Did this  
unvalued Blistat acknowledge, any writings as diuine,  
which the Jews did not receive as canonical? 1865 SEELEY  
*Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 31 In obedience to an irresistible  
diuine impulse. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 63 The apolo-  
gies of Jesuit writers for the assassination of tyrants deserve  
an important place in the history of the doctrine of diuine  
right.

3. Addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God;  
religious, sacred.

*Divine service*, the public worship of God, *Divine office*,  
the stated office or service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.  
c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Do cleriks diuine offices after  
be ordere of be holy chirche of rome. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.*  
122 Ful weel she soong the seruice dyuine. 1500-20  
DUNBAR *Poems* x. 27 Do 3our obseruance dewyne To him  
that is of kyngis king. 1549 B. *Comm. Prayer* Pref., The  
common prayers in the Church, commonly called diuine  
service. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. 5 Yet, like prayers  
diuine, I must each day say o'er the very same. 1674 PLAY-  
FORD *Skill Mus.* i. 71 The Tunes of Psalms are of general  
use, all who are true Lovers of Diuine Musick, will have  
them in estimation. 1682 STODDON (title) An Essay on  
a Question relating to Divine Worship. 1720 WATTS (title),  
*Divine Songs*, attempted in easy language, for the use of  
children. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Divine Service*, tenure  
by, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants were obliged  
to do some special diuine services in certain, as to sing so  
many masses, to distribute such a sum in alms, etc. 1880  
*Dict. Chr. Antig.* v. *Divine office*, Offices for the several  
hours of prayer, which together constitute the Divine Office,  
as distinguished from the liturgy. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fa-*  
*thers*, *Amrose*, xv. § 3 II. 169 Theodosius . . . as a penitent  
abstained from presenting himself at diuine service.

4. Partaking of the nature of God; characteristic  
of or consonant to deity; godlike; heavenly;  
celestial.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) Why in  
the soueyneyns dyuyns substances, pat is to seyn in spiritz,  
Iugement is moore cleere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 167 Men  
saiden, that she was diuine, And the goddess of sapience.  
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 113 All the hevinly court  
dewyne. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. viii. § 6 The diuiner  
part in relation unto the baser of our soules. 1632 MILTON  
*Penseroso* 12 Hall, diuine melancholy! Whose saintly  
visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. 1667  
— *P. L.* iii. 40 Or flocks, or herds, or human face diuine.  
1667 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 171 At last diuine Cecilia  
came. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prolog. iv, Thou seemest  
human and diuine, The highest, holiest manhood, thou.  
1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 97 The strains . . . of diuine  
music in which the voice of inspiration died away.

† b. Immortal; benthified. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 38 For what I speake, My body  
shall make good vpon this earth, Or my diuine soule answer  
it in heauen. 1632 Heywood *and Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874  
III. 409 Thou lyeest downe mortall, who must rise diuine.

5. In weaker sense: More than human, excellent  
in a superhuman degree. a. Of persons: Of more  
than human or ordinary excellence; pre-eminently  
gifted; in the highest degree excellent.

1552 HULOET, *Divine or immortal, nectareus*. 1597 SHAKS.  
*1 Hen. VI.* i. vi. 4 Diuine Creature . . . How shall I honour  
these for this success? a1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 28  
Nothing did win more praise . . . Then did their actors most  
diuine. 1680 CROWNE *Mistery Cir. War. Prolog.* For by  
his feeble skill 'tis built alone, The Diuine Shakespear  
did not lay one stone. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 146 ¶ 3  
The diuine Socrates is here represented in a Figure worthy  
his great Wisdom and Philosophy. 1795-1844 WORDSW.  
*Excursion* i. 250 That mighty orb of song, The diuine  
Milton. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 473 That would clearly  
contradict the diuine Homer.

b. Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection,  
excellence, etc.; extraordinarily good or great.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 348 Thai. In caris brocht thar  
puruiance dewyne. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* i. xiii.  
§ 9, I graunt . . . that oftentimes a thing is called Diuine or of  
God, that is notable by any singular excellence. 1592  
SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 77 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend An-  
gelicall . . . Dispised substance of Diuineest shew. 1655 H.  
VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 85 Blackness sits On the diuineest  
wits. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* iii. xlvii. (1760) 212 Recipe  
for a Gallon of Diuine Water. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée*  
XVII. 4076, I have had the diuineest comette sent me. 1826  
H. N. COLEHIDGE *West Indies* 177 The champagne at  
eighteen dollars really diuine. 1847 KATE THOMPSON *Publ.*  
*Pict. Gall. Rembrandt*, The great master of the Dutch  
school . . . preeminent by his wonderful and Diuine talents.

6. Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred  
things; sacred. *Obs. or arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 9) 125b, All ancient  
writers, as well diuine, as prophane. 1603 OWEN *Pem-*  
*brokes*. (1891) 235 A famous Doctor of diuinitie as  
appeareth by his deuyne works. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.*  
i. Ded. § 2. 2 A rare Conjunction, as well of diuine and  
sacred literature, as of prophane and humane. 1720 WATTS  
*Divine Songs* Pref., This may sometimes give their thoughts  
a diuine turn, and raise a young meditation. 1840 CARLYLE  
*Heroes* iii. (1872) 85, I give Dante my highest praise when  
I say of his *Divine Comedy* that it is . . . genuinely a Song.

† 7. Foreboding, prescient. [*a. Latinism.*] *rare.*  
1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 845 Yet oft his heart, diuine of  
something ill, Misgave him.

8. Comb., as *diuine-human*, human and diuine.  
1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 688/2 The animal-human is very  
obstructive to the Diuine-human. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of*  
*Life* 254 [Christianity] is summed up in the facts of a diuine-  
human life. 1893 *Tablet* 9 Dec. 933 The Diuine-human  
Mediator in heauen.

† 9. *Sb.* 1. *Obs.* [absolute uses of the adj., or its  
F. original.]

1. *Divine service.*

1480 *Will of Vavasour* (Comm. Crt. Lond.), To sing Dewyne  
for my soule. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 327 (Jam.) Twa  
cleriks to serue in the diuines within the college kirk of  
Creichtoun.

2. *Divinity, theology.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2890 Seynt austyn pat was  
a clerk of dyuine. *Ibid.* 14141 A master of dyuine. 1362  
LANGL. *P. Pl.* a. Prolog. 90 Bisschops Bolde und Bachilers of  
diuyn. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6490, I wole fillen. My paunche  
of good meite and wyne, As shulde a maister of dyuoye.

3. *Soothsaying; conjecture; DIVINATION.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Merlyn, in his deuyne,  
of him has said, Pat be regions, in his bandons, salle be laid.  
— *Chron.* *Wale* (Rolls) 802 On his manere myghte Merlyn  
Be geten & born, by our deuyne.

4. *Divine nature, divinity.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 Bachus . . . Accordant unto his  
diuine A prest. He had.

**Divine** (divai'n), *sb.* 2. Also 4-5 *devine*, *-vyne*,  
*dy-*. [*a. OF. devin* soothsayer (13th c. in *Littre*),  
also later *devin*, *divin* theologian (15th c. in  
*Godef.*); the former the popular descendant of L.  
*divin-us* soothsayer (become *\*devin-us* in late L.);  
the latter repr. med.L. *divinus* doctor of divinity,  
theologian; both subst. uses of L. *divinus* adj.  
In both senses conformed in Eng. to the L. spelling.]

† 1. A diviner, soothsayer, augur; a prophet, seer.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1302 Dere Daniel also, pat watz  
deuine noble. 1340 *Aenb.* 19 Pe deuines and be wichen  
and be charmeresses be wotke be be deuyles creffe. c1374  
CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 66 A grete Deuyne pat cleped was Calcas.  
I knew wel pat Troye sholde destroyed be By answer of  
his god. c1490 LYDE, *Bachus* ii. i. (1554) 42 b. Saul had  
cast out all diuines From Israel, and eche diuineresse.  
1525 L. PERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxx [ccxvii] 680 note, Of these  
deuins, arioles, and charmers, there were certayne brente at  
Parys. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* i. 2/2 To deriue the  
name of their diuines called Magi from him [Magus].

2. One who has officially to do with 'divine  
things'; formerly, any ecclesiastic, clergyman, or  
priest; now, one skilled in divinity; a theologian.

c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Bastard dyuynes  
seien . . . pat bes wordis of Crist ben fals. 1388 — *Bible* Prolog.  
xiii. 51 Dyuyngs that schulden passe othere men in clen-  
nesse and hoonlynesse. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7503  
He was a clerke and gude deuyne. 1506 SHAKS. *Merech.*  
*P. L.* ii. 16 It is a good Diuine that follows his owne  
instructions. 1662 GARDNER (title) The works of Mr. Richard  
Hooker, that learned godly judicious and eloquent Diuine.  
1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 30 Aug. an. 1780, He wrote a young  
clergyman . . . the following . . . letter, which contains valu-

able advice to Divines in general. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*,  
*Problem Wks.* (Bohn) I. 401 Taylor, the Shakespeare of  
divines. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix.  
306 We see in him the gentle mystic rather than the stern  
divine.

† b. Applied to non-Christian writers on theo-  
logy, and to the priests of heathen religions. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 (Mätz.) Among alle  
manere of filosofes þey þat were icleped deuynes [qui  
*theologi vocabantur*] bere be prys. 1589 GOLDING *De Mor-*  
*nay* x. 144 Pythagoras and all the old Diuines affirme, that  
God or the only One is the beginner of all things. 1612  
SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. i. 19 The Oracle (Thus by Apollo's  
great Diuine seal'd vp).

**Divine** (divai'n), *v.* Also 4-5 *devine*, *-vyne*,  
*dyvine*, *-yne*. [*a. F. deviner* (12th c.) to re-  
count, signify, wish, prophesy, ad. L. *divināre* to  
foretell, predict, after *devin* diuine: see *prcc.*]

1. *Transitive senses.*

† 1. To make out or interpret by supernatural or  
magical insight (what is hidden, obscure, or unin-  
telligible to ordinary faculties); hence, in later use,  
to interpret, explain, disclose, make known. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1561 þat con de wyl demerlayk,  
& deuine lettres. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* a. viii. 138 Daniel  
deuyneþ be Dremels of a Kyng. 1393 *Ibid.* c. i. 217 What  
this metals by-meneþ Diuine 3e. *Ibid.* xxii. 240 He tauhte . . .  
somme to dyuine and dyuynce, numbes to kenne. a1400-50  
*Alexander* 1905 Now þou . . . graithis his trouage, With all þis  
dignities be-dene þat I diuined haue. c1500 *Blowbol's Test.*  
in Halliwell, *Nixte Poet.* 5 The cause why I shall to you  
deuyne, a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. I can . . . Diuine  
my mind to you.

b. To discover or indicate by means of the di-  
vining rod, *nonce-use.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 6/3 The boy has now been en-  
gaged to go to Australia to 'divine' the underground water  
and minerals of its arid and aridiferous regions.

2. To make out by sagacity, intuition, or fortune-  
nate conjecture (that is, in some other way than by  
actual information); to conjecture, guess.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 288 He koude wel dyuine That  
Troilus al nyght for sorwe wook. c1386 — *Shipman's T.*  
224 Wyf, litel kanstow deuyne The curious bysnesse that  
we haue. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6706 How it strekys  
kan I noȝt deuyne. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2 He were a wyse  
man that coude deuyne what they talke of now. 1666 tr.  
*Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 44 Nor cou'd I diuine the Meaning  
of it. 1765 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) II. 37 He could not  
diuine the cause of this extraordinary change. 1847 EMERSON  
*Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 312 In common  
parlance, what one man is said to learn by experience, a man  
of extraordinary sagacity is said, without experience, to  
divine. 1865 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salom Ch.* ii. 28 He began to  
divine faintly . . . that external circumstances do stand for  
something.

3. To have supernatural or magical insight into  
(things to come); to have presentiment of; hence  
*gen.* to predict or prophesy by some kind of special  
inspiration or intuition.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 361 (389) But who may al  
eschewe or al deuyne? c1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) viii. 29  
Oþer thinges þat pronostic and diuines by be colours of þa  
flawmes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 47 They diuined the destruction  
of their country. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. 18 To  
shun the danger that his Soule diuines. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.*  
i. ii. 833 None . . . cou'd diuine To which side Conquest would  
incline. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. v. 374 Truly it is not  
easy to diuine what that army may become at last. 1855  
BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 23 To infer beforehand, or diuine,  
the characters that we should find.

† 4. Of things: To point out, foreshow, prognos-  
ticate, portend. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 69 This prodigious sign . . . some  
strange Newes though ever it diuine, yet forth them not  
immediately it brings. 1657 COKANE *Obstinate Lady* ii. ii.  
What envious star when I was born diuin'd This aduers  
Fate? 1722 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* 22 A certain magic rod . . .  
diuines Whene'er the soil has golden mines. 1847 EMERSON  
*Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 437 All things wait for  
and diuine him.

† 5. To think or conceive of, devise, contrive, by  
special inspiration or extraordinary sagacity. *Obs.*  
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* c. xii. 265 David be doughty, y. deuyneþ  
how Vrye Mighte shlokeste be slayn. c1450 HENRYSON  
*Mor. Fab.* 12 All courses that Cookes coude deuyne. 1500-20  
DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 15 The lustiest ladie that nature can  
deuyne. 1598 YONG *Diana* 225 So much force had one God  
.. ouer each others soule, diuining the great and inuoluable  
friendship that should be betweene him and me.

† 6. To render diuine; to canonize; to divinize.

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 214 Living on earth like Angell  
new diuine. 1591 — *Ruines of Time* 611 Th' Harpe . . . out  
of the River was reard And borne aboue the cloudes to be  
diuin'd. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. 191 Leaving these  
diuin'd, to Decuman we come . . . who was crown'd with  
glorious martyrdom.

† b. To call or style diuine. *Obs.*

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* ii. 353 Your nobling and  
diuining him elswere.

II. *Intensive senses.*

7. To use or practise divination; to obtain insight  
into what is future or unrevealed by auguries, por-  
tents, magical or occult devices; to soothsay.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii. 1696 (1745) The folk deuyne at  
wassynge of a lorde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 5 The coppe-  
in the which my Lorde is wote to dyuine. 1388 — *Ira.*  
xlv. 25 Dyuyngs that dyuynen by sacrifices offrid to  
feendis. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xv. lii. (1492) 507  
Some in Ethiopia . . . haue an bounde for theyr kyngye, and  
dyuine by his meynge. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 26  
You shal not diuine, nor observe dreames. 1698 FRYER



1. One who practises divination; a soothsayer  
prophet, seer; a magician, sorcerer.

1694 *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* 11. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got . . at Spitzbergen. 1786 *SPARREMAN Voy. Cape G. H.* 11. 243 The duyker-bok, or diving goat . . rising in its leap with its neck erect, and in its descent bringing it down between its legs . . had the appearance of diving and gave rise to its name. — *See* *Cap. Houtman's Voy.*

putedest .. towching deuynyte and mankynode.  
*Mirour Saluacionis* 272 In crist warre flesche and soule  
 and verray diuinitee. 1582 FULKE in *Confer. m. s. 1124 v.*  
 The language of Christ after it was assumed by the



successively set down and subtracted from the corresponding portions of the dividend: *Short division*: the method used when the divisor is 12 or less, in which the quotient is set down directly, without writing the successive products. Compound *d.*, Simple *d.*: see these words. *Complementary, direct, and scratch d.*, ancient or obsolete methods of performing arithmetical division.

c 1225 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 25 *pou schalt deuide alle be nombur* but comes of be multiplication by be neper figures. But 3el pou has not be craft of dyuision. 1242 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 126 a, If you would prove Multiplication, the surest way is by Dyuision. *Ibid.* (1575) 148 Division is a distributing of a greater summe by the vnities of a lesser, Or Dyuision is an Arithmetical producing of a thirde number. which. shall so often conteyne an vnit, as the greater of the two prouounded numbers doth containe the lesser. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 18 The ways of performing Dyuision are diuers. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmari. Matheseos* 25 Division is a Manifest Subduction; or the taking of one Number. out of another, as often as possible. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 299 The division. is effected by subtracting the logarithm of the latter fraction from that of the former.

† b. The process of 'dividing' a ratio, i.e. substituting the difference of its terms for either of them. *Obs.* (Now expressed by *dividendo*: cf. COMPOSITION 5 c.)

1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by Division of reason it will be as A-B : B :: C-D : D. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 325 The term Divided, or Division, here means subtracting, or parting; being used in the sense opposed to compounding, or adding, in def. 86.

6. *Logic*, etc. The action of dividing into kinds or classes; separation of a genus into species, called *substantial division*, or *division per se*; classification; *esp.* in scholastic logic, a rough kind of classification based on ordinary knowledge, not on methodical investigation. Also, less strictly, b. Enumeration of the parts of a whole, partition, called *partible division*. c. Distinction of the various significations of a term: called *nominal division*, in opposition to which the two preceding are also called *real division*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 83 b, Every man is either wasfull or couetous. . . This diuision is not good, for many men offend in neither. 1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus.* Annot. As for the diuision, Musike is either speculative or practical. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos. v.* (1701) 181/2 Of Divisions, one is a distribution of the Genus into Species, and of the whole into parts; . . . Another is of a word into diuers significations, when the same may be taken several ways. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 31 Absolute motion. . . relative motion. . . Besides these, there are some other diuisions of motion. . . [as] uniform. . . accelerated. . . retarded. 1842 *ABR. THOMSON Laws Th.* iv. (1860) 82 Division is the enumeration of the various co-ordinate species of which a proximate genus is composed. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 99 Division resolves the Extension [of a Concept] into its constituent Genera and Species.

† 7. *Mus.* The execution of a rapid melodic passage, originally conceived as the dividing of each of a succession of long notes into several short ones; such a passage itself, a florid phrase or piece of melody, a run; *esp.* as a variation on, or accompaniment to, a theme or 'plain song'; hence often nearly = *DESCANT sb.* *Phr.* To run division: to execute such a passage or variation; also *fig.* (cf. *DESCANT v.*) *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 21 Diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall, argues a bad care. c 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* iv. 1, That kiss againe! She runs diuision of my lips. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1, 209 Ditties. . . Sung by a faire Queene. . . With ravishing Diuision to her Lute. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* i. 1, He could not run diuision with more art Upon his quaking instrument. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 1, tot A Bass-Viol for Diuisions must be of less size. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 308 Time will not permit me to run Diuisions upon each of the Symptoms. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* i. 1, Signoras. . . gargling glib diuisions in their outlandish throats. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 212 *s. v. Music.* In the fine chorus. . . when the line 'Hark! how the thund'ring giant roars' occurs, he makes the bases roar in a long diuision, till they nearly gasp for breath.

† b. *fig.* Variation, modulation. *Obs.* 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 96 The King-becoming Graces. . . I have no relish of them, but abound in the diuision of each several Crime, Acting it many ways.

8. The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc. into two groups, in order to count their votes; in the British Houses of Parliament effected by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers on each side being counted by tellers.

1620 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb. I. 520 Question whether the 1 or Noe to goe out. The Noe yielded, before Division of the House. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 103 The Minority on the diuision was 101. 1794 *Ibid.* L. XIV. ii. 727 The question. . . was then put and negatived without a diuision. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iv. 115 He was in every diuision, and sat out every debate.

II. What produces, or is produced by, dividing. 9. Something that divides or marks separation; a dividing line or mark; a graduated scale (quot. 1669); a boundary; a partition.

c 1391 *CHAUCEK Astrol.* I. § 19 These same strikes or diuisions benedeped Arhythme. And they deuynen the Orisonte of ihin asrefel in 24 deuisions. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 6 Noting and obseruing certayne diuisions, answering into .v. principall parallels. 1669 *SURIN Mariner's Mag.* v. 76 On one side the slit you must place a diuision of Inches, and every Inch into 10 Parts Diuided.

1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 51 The Funnel. . . should have several diuisions to cut the Wind. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 144 A moveable circle, on which are engraved diuisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon.

10. One of the parts into which anything is or may be divided; a portion, section.

By the Judicature Act of 1873, the Courts of King's (Queen's) Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, etc., became 'divisions' of the High Court of Justice, e. g. Chancery Division, King's Bench Division, Probate and Admiralty Division.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 273 To yow hardy knyghtis of renoun, Syn that ye be of my deuision. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxxi. 2 Ezechias. . . sette prestis companies and Levytis by their deuysions, echone in propre office. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 b, The leaf jagged in five diuisions like a starre. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 225 ¶ 5 If we look into particular Communities and Divisions of Men. . . it is the discreet Mau. . . who guides the Conversation. 1719 *SWIFT To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. 11, 10 Desiring you to express the heads of your diuisions in as few and clear words as you possibly can. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/2 The total number of the [metropolitan police] force is 3486, who are placed in diuisions, each diuision being employed in a distinct district. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* vii. 117 Forms, or diuisions, as they are termed at Eton. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 265 Our document contains six principal diuisions.

b. *spec.* A portion of a country, territory, county, district, etc., as marked off for some political, military, administrative, judicial, or other purpose; e. g. the *parliamentary* or *pelly sessional divisions* of the counties of the United Kingdom, the *military divisions* of the United States; the *administrative divisions* of the presidencies (except Madras) and provinces of British India, presided over by a commissioner, and subdivided into 'districts'.

1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 73 The Committee ordains that euerie captain, within this diuision, bring in all the runaways to the next Comittee day. 1709 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 463 The constable. . . was out of his diuision. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Truro*, The quarter-sessions for its S. and W. diuisions being generally held here. 1802 *BROOKES Gazetteer* (ed. 12), *Kesteven*, one of the three diuisions of Lincolnshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/2 (*Blackburn*) A sort of supreme authority is vested in two officers. . . called high-constables, one for the higher and the other for the lower diuision of the hundred. 1837 *Ibid.* VIII. 456/2 (*Devonshire*) The county is divided into two parts for the purpose of parliamentary representation: each diuision sends two members. 1881 *Imp. Gaz. India* I. 531 Benares—a Diuision under a Commissioner in the North Western Provinces comprising the six Districts of Azamgarh, [etc.]. 1895 *Oxford Direct.*, Oxford, the capital of and a polling place for the Mid diuision of the county. . . is locally in the hundred and pelly sessional diuision of Bullington.

c. *Mil. and Naut.* A portion of an army or fleet, consisting of a definite number of troops or vessels, under one commanding officer; also applied to a definite portion of a squadron or battalion (see quotes); also, a portion of a ship's company appropriated to a particular service.

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 70 His diuisions. . . Are in three Heads: one Power against the French, And one against Glendower: Perforce a third Must take vp vs. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 108 When day-light appeared, euerie Cornell led his Diuision or Regiment to a village. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (follo), *Division* (in *Mart. Affairs*) the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the squadrons thereof under a general officer. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* I. Each Squadron is to be told off—by Half squadrons. Four diuisions. Eight sub-divisions. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 79 An army composed of diuisions. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 45 *Division*—In its strict sense, the fourth part of a Squadron. Diuisions are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th from the right. 1867 *SOUTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Division*, a select number of ships in a fleet or squadron distinguished by a particular flag, pendant, or vane. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 320 Two or three battalions are usually formed into a brigade, two brigades into a diuision.

d. *Nat. Hist.* A section of a larger group in classification: used widely of groups of higher or lower grade, as the diuisions of a kingdom, class, order, family, or genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 501/2 *Cuvier*. . . laid down the following general table of the animal kingdom: Four diuisions: Vertebrate animals. Molluscous animals [etc.]. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* II. 11 203 Jussieu established his primary diuisions of the Vegetable Kingdom on characters which. . . define really natural groups. On these characters stood the three diuisions, *Acotyledons*, *Monocotyledons*, and *Dicotyledons*. *Ibid.* II. 111 218 Subkingdom I. *Phanerogamia*. . . Division I. *Angiospermia*. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 350 *Amniota*. Three classes are included in this diuision of Vertebrata, the *Mammalia*, *Aves*, and *Reptilia*.

† 11. *Mus.* A florid melodic passage: see 7. *Obs.*

III. 12. *altrab. and Comb.*, as *division-bell*, *-list*, *-lobby* (sense 8), *-maker*, *-making*, etc.; *division-mark* (*Mus.*), a slur enclosing a numeral, placed over or under a group of notes not in the ordinary rhythm of the piece, (e. g. a triplet), and showing the number of notes; *division-plate* (see quot. 1874); † *division-viol*, a smaller kind of 'bass-viol', adapted for playing 'divisions' (sense 7); the same as *viola da gamba* (*Obs.*).

1530 *PALSGR.* 408 Nother the erthe nor the Gaulles suffre nothing by this deuysion makyn. 1656 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 J. Procter. . . was a rare musician, especiall for the Lira viol and also for the diuision viol. 1667 C. SIMSON (*title*) The Division-Viol: or the Art of playing extempore upon a Ground. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* u. ix. (1845) 119 Parliamentary traditions, diuision lists, election-

funds. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Division-plate*, the disk or wheel in the gear-coupling lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the diuisions of a circumference into a given number of parts. 1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Division-viol*, a violin with frets upon the finger-board. 1884 *TIME* 1 Oct. 6/4 Brigade drill, five days; diuision drill and manœuvres, four and a half days.

Hence *Divisionist*, one who favours or advocates division; *Divisionless a.*, without divisions, (in quot., Not taking part in a division).

1884 *McCarthy Eng. under Gladstone* li. 37 A youthful ambition to be diuisionless. 1889 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Jan., The diuisionists are embarrassed by the absence from the house. . . of [three members] in favour of diuision.

**Divisional** (divi'zənəl), a. (*sb.*) [see -AL.]

1. Of the nature of division; pertaining to, or serving for, division; characterized by division.

1728 A. HILL *Lett. to Ld. Bolingbroke* 31 July. Wks. 1733 I. 289 Let this diuisional contract between us support, and encourage a correspondence. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geol.* I. 447 The diuisional line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1835) II. ii. 380 *etc.* A diuisional structure, like that. . . derived from plates of mica. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1844) 172 Time is diuisional; eternitv, all unitive. 1861 *CRANIK Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 26 Separated by a point, or other diuisional mark.

b. Of a lower denomination which exactly divides or measures the higher; fractional; forming an aliquot part of the standard. Also as *sb.* an aliquot part, a submultiple.

1826 *BENTHAM in Westminster Review* VI. 504 Successive diuisional operations, performed upon the same integral subject-matter. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Acad.* (N. Y.) IX. 74 Prehending the Greek words. . . for multiples, and the Latin *centi*, and *milli* for diuisionals. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 A new issue of diuisional money is contemplated.

2. Of or belonging to a diuision, section, or portion; see *DIVISION* 10.

1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 296 Watair, a military station, the head-quarters of the diuisional command. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xviii. II. 17 A population. . . without any special and recognised names either aggregate or diuisional. 1875 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) V. I 93 The diuisional commander and his brigadier. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Apr. 292/2 The police diuisional surgeon.

Hence *Divisionally adv.*, in relation to diuision, or to a diuision.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug., To accustom themselves and their respective commands to work diuisionally. 1883 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* VI. xxv. 580 Throwing the greatest part of the borough representation into the counties, collectively or diuisionally.

**Div'isionary**, a. *rare*. [*f.* *DIVISION* + -ARY.] = *DIVISIONAL*.

1815 O. Rev. (F. Hall). 1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1829 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. etc. France* (ed. 2) 171 The three chief modifications of diuisionary structure. 1891 *Times* 30 Dec. 7/3 Silver can serve all the purposes of the diuisionary money.

† *Div'isionate*, v. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make diuision of, divide.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Waustead Play Wks.* (1674) 623 (D.) [Pedantic schoolmaster speaking] First, you must diuisionate [your point] (of argument), quasi you should cut a chert into two particles. . . which must also be sub-diuisonated into three equal species.

† *Div'isioner*, *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who makes a diuision.

1616 R. SHELTON *Miracles Antichr.* 161 (T.) The diuisioner, which was Freeman the Ignorant, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present.

**Divisive** (divoi'siv), a. [*f.* L. type *\*divisivus*, *f. divis*: see *DIVISE* and -IVE. Cf. F. *divisif*, *div* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Having the quality or function of dividing; causing or expressing division or distribution; making or perceiving distinctions, analytical.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1341 Dualitie, which is a diuusive nature. 1638 *MEDE Treat. Daniels* Wks. III. (1672) 700 The Hebrews want those numbers which the Grammarians call Distributive or Divisive, *Terni*, *quini*, &c. 1699 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 63 *terni*, *quini*, &c. 1688 *CUDWORTH Immort. Mor.* ii. (R.) the diuusive. 1688 *CUDWORTH Immort. Mor.* ii. (R.) With its subtle diuusive power. 1831 *CARLYLE Schiller Misc. Ess.* 1872 III. 210 As the one spirit was intuitive, all-embracing, so the other was scholastic, diuusive.

2. Producing or tending to diuision, dissension, dissension, or discord.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Art. Ch. Scot.* Lond. 11 Diuusive motions against the Course of Reformation. 1649 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace, Belfast Priests* Wks. 1651 261/4 Broachers of national and diuusive motions. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 6 We are not so unconceitedly self-conceited or diuusive, as to think we must reject all those. . . that differ. . . from us. 1711 *Art. of Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot.* (Subscription Formula, Question 6) Do you promise that you shall follow no diuusive courses from the present establishment of the Church? 1849 *CARLYLE Voltairre*, *Misc.* (1872) II. 147 Vanity is of a diuusive, not of a uniting nature.

Hence *Divisively adv.*, in a diuusive manner, by way of diuision; *Divisiveness*, the quality of being diuusive, tendency to divide or split up.

1600 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* vii. iv. § 6 Kings. . . are authority over the Church, if not collectively, yet diuisively understood; that is over each particular person who is in the Church. 1602 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 353 *Separate parts or Colonies*, held, desubtly, by consequence, &c. peoples. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. i. (1857) 120 S. invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the interests





18. EMERSON *Spt., Free Relig. Assoc. (Cent.)*, Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as thought.

ing, pulling, or plucking asunder; the condition

*Ibid.* Gl. xvi. i. VI. 137 Foul creatures in his  
*Ibid.* Indeed there was in that man what befitted a  
 dizenment.

дизайнеру.

† **Dizener**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 disener. [a. 15th c. F. *disenier* (later *dizeimer*, *dizainier*), f. OF. *dizaine*, later *dizaine* group of ten, in med.L. *decena*, Sp. *decena*, Pr. *desena*, whence also med.L. *decenarius*, OF. *decenier*: see DECENER, and cf. *douzenier*, DOZENIER.] A foreman or captain of a group of ten men; = DECENER 1.

[1292 BRITTON l. xiii. [xiii]. 5. *Qe touz soint en dizeyne et plevit par dizeyners. trans.* That everyone bein some thing and pldged by their thingingmen.] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. ii. xxxi. l. vii*. Eucyche of hem shal have vndre hym a dizeyer of carpenters and a dizeyer of helpes and also three diseners of laborers for to make the same. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardale Facious* II. x. 211 Their capitaines outen ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners.

**Dizz** (diz), *v.* [Back-formation from DIZZY, on the analogy of *craze*, *crazy*, etc.] *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy. Hence Dizzed, Dizzing *ppl. adjs.*; also Dizz *sb.*, the act of 'dizzing'.

1632 SHERWOOD. To dizzle, *estourdir*. 1565 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xv. 253 He [a horse] is peaced with the continual circuits of the Stables. 1824 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1825) III. 133 In spite of all the dize and whiz. Like parish-clerk the spoke. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 304 Or wheel in dizzing mazes round and round.

† **Dizzard** (diz'ard). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6 *disarde*, *dysarde*, *diserde*, *dissarde*, *dizerde*, *dyzert*, 6-7 *dizard(e)*, *dissard(e)*, 6-8 (9 *arch.*) *disard*, *dizzard*. [First found c. 1520. Perh. a modification of earlier *disour*, by assimilation to words in -ARD. See the intermediate forms in -er, -are, -ar in sense 1. In later use, *esp.* in sense 2, app. associated with DIZZY.]

1. = DISOUR; a jester, a 'fool'. [1502 *Priv. Pursu. Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 53 A disare that played the Sheppert before the Quene. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 119 In a cote thou can play well the dyser. Ye, but thou can play the fool without a ysse. 1530 PALSGR. 214/t Dissar a scoffer, *saigefol*.]

a 1529 SKELTON *Image* 160r. 364 To goe gaye With wonderfull array As dysardes in a play. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 8 b. To minstrels, players of entulenes, and disardes. 1566 NEWTON *Louise's Complaint*. (1633) 210 Such commonly are Dizards, Gesturers, Stage-players, [etc.]. 1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. ded. 3 In the Iestes of Skoggen the King's dizzard. 1618 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 90 Archy, the Dizzard.

2. A foolish fellow, idiot, blockhead.

1541 *Hemlites* 1. *Contention* II. (1859) 138 Shall I be such an idio and diserde to suffre every man to speake vpon me what he list. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* III. 17 Who buzings of your owne conceited dizie braine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 420 At thy heels the dizzymultitude. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 607 He... dizzzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 My head is dizzzy with thinking of the argument. 1875 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Dizzy, stupid; confused. 'I'm mighty dizzzy this morning.'

attrib. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volatiles* 1. (1550) 63 b. The craftye knave lyed falsely, and so mocked his kyng, to make of hym a very dysarde sole. 1566 DEANET *Horace Sat.* III. B iv. We call him goose, and disarde doulte.

† **Dizzardly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Like a dizzard, silly, idiotic.

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* A iv. This prating ass, this dizzardly foole. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 These dizzardly people think to make these Lizards.. vigilant for their welfare.

**Dizzen** (diz'zn), *v. rare*. [f. stem of DIZZY + -EN 5; cf. DIZZY.] *a. trans.* To make dizzy. *b. intr.* To dance giddily.

1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XI. 294 Down flowing from its dizzening height, One dazling gulf of liquid light. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* May 569 The life of a myriad insect-wings In the wet grass buzz and dizen.

**Dizzen**, *var.* DIZEN; *Sc. f.* DOZEN.

**Dizzily** (di'zili), *adv.* [f. DIZZY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dizzy or giddy manner.

[a 1000 *Sat.* & *Sat.* 228 (Gr.) Se Godes cunnaf ful dyslice.] c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Pa be heom duseliche folsiad. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 422 He gett him galay dysily. *Ibid.* vii. 210 He vallynt and raiss all desaly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hom.* l. xxvi. My daisit heid fouldit dissile. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. vii. Dizzily rolls her brain. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* cv. 2 They with pitchforks hurl Mentula dizzily down.

**Dizziness** (diz'inés). [f. DIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being dizzy or giddy.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. v. (1891) 112 Wæron heo mid elciorde dysynesse onblawne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 Innan of manna heortan.. cumað.. dysynessa.. stuntsclipe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 133 Schir philip of bis desynals oucome. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 b. Rosemary is.. good to withstand.. y. dysines of y<sup>r</sup> head. 1589 GORDON *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 123 Yet.. needes must they.. bee stricken with the spirit of dizziness and be carried away by the diuill. 1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 324 Men were taken with a dizziness in the head. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 635/t Freedom from dizziness while standing at a great height on a narrow base.

† **Dizzue** (diz'iu, di'zi'u), *v. Obs.* Also *dyzhu*. [from Cornish: see *quoth*.]

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. *Dizue* (from *Dyz-hui*, to discover unto, Cornish). To Dizzue the Lode, is this: It is very small and rich, they commonly only break down the country or stratum on one side of it, by which the Lode is laid bare, and may be afterwards taken down clean.

Hence Dizzued *ppl. a.*, Dizzuing *vbl. sb.*; also *Dizzue sb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 162 This separation or breaking the bad from the good Ore, they call Dyzyhuing VOL. III.

the leader, or making a Dyzhu; and the good Ore that is thus exposed, is called a Dyzhu. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v., 'Afterwards they break the Dizue or best part, and reserve it to be separately handled and dressed.'

**Dizzy** (di'zi), *a.* Forms: 1 *dysiz*, *dyses*, 2-3 *dysiz*, *dusiz*, *dusiz(e)* (ii), 2-6 *desi(e)*; 4-6 *dys(e)s*, (6 *dusey*), 6-7 *dis(s)ie*, -y; 6-7 *diz(z)ie*, 7- *dizzzy*. [OE. *dysiz*, *dysyz* foolish, stupid = OFris. *dusiz*, MDu. *dosech*, *dosech*, LG. *dusig*, *dösiz*, *dusig* giddy, OHG. *tusig*, *tusic* foolish, weak, a common WGer. adj. in -ig (-y), from a root *dus*- found also in LG. *dusen* to be giddy, OE. *dyslic*, *dyselic* foolish, stupid, and in a different ablaut grade with long vowel in LG. *däsel* giddiness, MDu. *däzelen*, Du. *duizelen* to be giddy or stupid. See early ME. derivatives under *Dusi*.]

1. Foolish, stupid. Now only *dial.* (Not in general use since 13th c.)

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* vii. Swe folc dysiz. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 Gelic bið were dysse se ðe ðe timberde hus his ofer sonde [c 1260 *Halton* *desien* men]. 971 *Blickl. Hou.* 41 Gephene, þu dyssexa mon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Per þe dusie mon bið briste and þe ðe dwolunge rixað. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusiest? a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1466 *Dusi* luvne last noht longe. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 479 in O. E. *Misc.* 131 Wurpu neuere so wod, ne so desi of þi mod. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dizzy*, half-witted. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheaf Jack* 2. II. 45 Such dizzzy-fools that they put their money there.

† *b. absol.* A foolish man, a fool. *Obs.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 6 *Dysiz* ne on ðe ða. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie. *Ibid.* 105 Wredðe hafð wununge on þes dussien bosome. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 599 Ha ne stot neuere, ear þene þes dei, bute biforen dusie.

2. Having a sensation of whirling or vertigo in the head, with proneness to fall; giddy.

c 1240 *HANFOLK PR. Cons.* 771 Than waxes his hert hard and hevvy. And his heved feble and dysy. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1052 I dance up and down tyll I am dysy. 1568 TURNER *Herbal*. 20 [Wolfsbane] maketh [men] dusey. [ed. 1551 dusey] in the head. 1871 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For fearre they be disie when they dance. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 They were so exceeding dizzzy in the head that they would fall down. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 200 With my heart beating and my head quite dizzzy. *fig.* 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 122 The reeling clouds stagger with dizzzy poise, as doubting yet which master to obey.

3. *a.* Mentally unsteady or in a whirl; *b.* Wanting moral stability, giddy.

c 1300 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hom.* Prolog. 101 My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* II. 9 I been buzings of your owne conceited dizie braine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 420 At thy heels the dizzymultitude. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 607 He... dizzzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 My head is dizzzy with thinking of the argument. 1875 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Dizzy, stupid; confused. 'I'm mighty dizzzy this morning.'

4. Accompanied with or producing giddiness.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 12 How fearful and dizzzy 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a dizzzy megrim. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* 1. 24 The very ship boy on the dizzy mast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 561 He began.. to climb.. towards that dizzy pinnacle.

5. Arising from or caused by giddiness; reeling.

1715-20 *POTR* *Ilud* v. 381 Lost in a dizzzy mist the warrior lies 1740 *PITT* *Æneid* xii. (R.). A dizzzy mist of darkness swims around. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 518 The wretch, who once.. sucked in dizzzy madness with his draught. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Kemola* II. vii. Thought gave way to a dizzzy horror, as if the earth were slipping away from under him.

6. *fig.* Whirling with mad rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Ilud* xvi. 10 Push'd down the sides of Xanthus, headlong plung'd. With dashing sound into his dizzzy stream. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* viii. 179 The.. stream, That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels

7. Dull of hearing, *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Duzzy, deafish. 'E's lother duzzy: e doens ear very well.'

8. *Comb.* as *dizzzy-eyed*, *headed*.

1501 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI.* iv. vii. 11 Dizzze-ey'd Furie.. Suddenly made him from my side to start. 1611 COTGR. *Estourd*, dilled, amazed. *dizzze-headed*. 1654 TRAPP *Compt. Ps.* cvii. 33 A company of dizzzy-headed men.

**Dizzzy** (di'zi), *v.* [OE. *had dysizgan*, *ezgan*, *dysian* to be foolish, to act or talk foolishly = OFris. *dusia*, whence the *intr.* sense 1; but the *trans.* sense seems to be a later formation, f. the adjective in its modern form and sense.]

† *1. intr.* To act foolishly or stupidly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Bath.* v. 8 2 Þonne dysizgaþ se þe þonne wile hwile scð ofþastan þam dryzum furum. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 466 in O. E. *Misc.* 131 Ac[þif] he drinkit and desiet here a morge, so þat he fordrunken desiede werchet.

† *2. b.* To talk foolishly, blaspheme (in OE.).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ii. 7 Hwi spycð þes þus, he dysizgað. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 65 Maneza oðre þing hiz him to cwædon dysizgende.

2. *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy; to cause (any sense) to reel; to produce a swimming sensation in, to turn the head of.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hom.* Prolog. 109 And with that gleme sa desiyt was my micht. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 174 Not the dreadful spout.. Shall dizzze with more clamour Neptune ears In his descent, then [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* v. xiii. You turn my Head, you dizzzy me. 1785 MRS. A. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountstuart* (1813) II. xix. 99 It dizzzes one to look down from the tower.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lodore*, Confounding, astounding, Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

3. To render nsteady in brain or mind; to be-wilder or confuse mentally.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 119 (Qo. 2) To deuide him inuentorially would dose [Qo. 3 dazzie, Qq. 4 & 5 dizziel] th' arithmeticke of memory. 1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. i. 7 That wild and chimerical equality, the fumes of which dizzy the head of the demagogue. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. Giving her so many.. charges, that a head less systematic and business-like than Miss Ophelia's would have been utterly dizzied and confounded. *absol.* 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 378 All this is a vision to dizzy and appal.

Hence Dizzied *ppl. a.*, Dizzying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 20 The dizzying mill-wheel rests. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 243 In the din and dizzying of incessant labour. 1853 FELTON *Fann. Lett.* xiv. (1863) 136 The dizzying effect of height. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 242 With dizzied head upon the ground he fell.

Dj- is not an English combination, but is sometimes put to represent the Arabic letter ج *jim*,

= English j (dj), in Arabic, Turkish, or Berber words, which have come to us through a French channel, or are spelt in imitation of French orthography: c.g. djebel, a mountain or hill, djerid or djereed, a javelin, djin, genii or familiar spirits, djubbah, an outer garment. So far as these come under the scope of this Dictionary, they will be found under J; for djowr, an infidel, see GIAOUR.

**Do** (dō), *v.* Forms and inflexions: see below. [A common WGer. strong vb. (wanting in Gothic and Norse): OE. *dōn* = OFris. *dūa*, OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *dōan*, *duan* (MDu. & Du. *doen*, MLG. & LG. *dōn*, *duon*), OHG. *tōn*, *tān*, *tuon*, *tuuan*, *tuen* (MHG. *tuon*, Ger. *thun*, *tun*); Pa. t., OE. *dyde*, pl. *dēdon*, *dēdon*, *dydon* = OFris. *dede*, pl. *dēden*, OS. *dēda*, pl. *dēdan*, *dēdan* (MDu. *dēde*, Du. *deed*, pl. *dēden*, MLG. & LG. *dēde*, pl. *dēden*), OHG. *tēta*, pl. *tātunt* (MHG. *tete*, *tāte*, pl. *tāten*, Ger. *that*, *tat*, pl. *thaten*, *taten*); Pa. pple., OE. *gedōn*, *gedēn* = OFris. *dōn*, OS. *gidōn*, *dōn*, *dān*, *dān*, *Odū*, *dān* (MDu. *gedān*, Du. *gedaan*), OHG. (*ge*)*dēn*, Ger. *gethan*, *getan*; OTent. types *dōn*, *dēda*, *dēno*; *dōno*, from verbal stem *dō* = *dō* (appearing also in DEED, DOOM, -DOM), the Germanic representative of the Aryan verb stem *dō* = *dō*, to place, put, set, lay, in Skr. *dā*, OPers. *dā*, Gr. *thē* (pres. *θήναι*, deriv. sb. *θῆναι* a penalty imposed), L. *dēre* in *adde*re to put away, *condēre* to put together, *addēre* to lay down, OSlav. *děti*, *děyati*, Lith. *dėti*, Lett. *dēt* to pnt, lay.

The vocalization of the Germanic vb., *esp.* the present stem *dō*, beside the Gr. *thē* and Slav. *lithm*, has been variously explained (see e.g. Streitberg *Urgem. Gramm.* 329). The pret. *dēda* is generally held to be a reduplicated form corresponding to Skr. *dadhān* = orig. \**dhedhō*. The 1st p. sing. pres. indic. had originally the *ue* of primitive verbs in -*ui*, Skr. *mi*, Gr. *mi*, Lat. *mi*, viz. OE. *dōn* (later *dō*), OS. *dōn* (later *dōn*), OHG. *tōn*, *tuon* (later *tuon*). This verb is considered by many philologists to be the source of the formative suffix of the pa. t. of weak verbs in the Germanic languages, including Norse and Gothic; in the latter the plural endings *-dōn*, *-dēdū*, *-dātun*, are the forms which the pl. of the pret. *dēda* would have in Gothic.

OE. deviates from the other WGer. langs. in the past *dyde*, for OS. *dēda*, OHG. *tēta*; the *y* is now generally explained as a special OE. representation of an Indo-germanic weak vowel. Thence the pl. *dydon*; the plural corresp. to OS. *dādun*, modG. *thaten*, was Anglian *dēdon* (also *dēdon*, in Cædmon, etc.). In ME. *dyde*, *dyden* were represented by *dide*, *en* (ii) midl. & north. *diden*, *dide*, now *did*; but *dēden* (with a sing. *dēde* derived from it like modG. *that* from pl. *thaten*) came down in some dialects to 15th c. In the pres. indl. the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. in OE. had *umlaut*, *dēst*, *dēst*, *dēst*, and these forms survived in s.w. till the 15th c.; but in Northumbrian had, without *umlaut*, *dōst*, *dōst*, *dōst*, and in ME. the forms *dōst*, *dōst* (*dōst* are found in north. & midl. from the 12th c.). The pple. in OE. is known only with the prefix *ge*, which in ME. remained in the south as *ge*, *i*. (Forms with *ge* are found also in the pa. t., and occasionally other parts, which, how ever, are more properly referred to a derivative vb. OE. *gedōn*, ME. *ido*, *ydo*). The final -n of the pple. was generally dropped in the south in ME., *esp.* in the forms *ydo*, *ido*, whence the *ado* (or *ido*) of modern s.w. dialects.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Infinitive.

a. *Simple Infinitive*, *do* (dō, du). Forms: 1 *dōn* (north. *dōan*, *dōa*, *dōa*); 2-5 *dōn* (4-5 *dōon*, 4 *doyne*, *doun*, 4-6 *dōne*, 5 *dōonne*); 2-6 (4-7 *doo*, 6-7 *dōoe*, *dōe*, *Sc.* 6 *du*, *dw*, 9 *dui*, *dee*). *Beowulf* 2349 (Th.) Swa sceal man cene. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 17 Huzed sceal ic do? —xiv. 7 Gie magon him wæl doe. 1131 O. E. *Chron.*, Swa swa his scoldon don. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Ne mei na man do þing þæt beo god iqueme. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 Gret wrong þou woldest don vs. 1301. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1309, I schal him in mi prisson do. c 1374 CHAUCER *Beeth.* l. pr. ii. 9 Pat he may prisson do. 1412 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 651/t The same, schall so doon to hem. 1548 *Ham. Chron.* *Ham.* V (an. 10) 78 b. We might lawfully so dooe. 1577 B. GOODE *Herer-back's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 In what sort shall he best doo it. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlii. Let her.. doe me not.. to dy. 1653 II. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 What be would have me do. *Med.* Who saw him do it?







drane doð on hiue. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.*





Proper or necessary to be done, hence, † the thing to be done, necessary, needful (*obs.*). [= MDu. *te doene*, MLG. *to dōnde*, *to dōn*, needful.] What's to do? What is the matter? † To have something to do: to have something the matter with one (*obs.*).

c1200 *Beket* 496 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 'We schullen do' seint Thomas seide 'al þat is to done.' c1340 *Cursor M.* 1651 (Trin.) 'Wreche to take hit is to done' [= It is necessary to take vengeance]. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 11 What is to nere or doon in everything. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Fivise.* I. cxxlii. 357 If it were to do agayn. a1533—*Huon* cxxix. 521, I can not beleue but that my wyfe hath sumwhat to do. 1503 *SHAKES. Meas. for M.* 1. ii. 124 What's to doe heere, Thomas Tapster? let's withdrawe. 1605—*Mach. v.* vii. 28 And little is to do. 1708-1774 The devil and all to do [see *Devil* sb. 22 gl].

b. Hence it has passed into a *subst. phrase* = *ADO*, work, business, bustle, fuss.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 The husband (with much to do) consented to the condition. 1675 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 103 What a to-do is here! 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* III. 1. 141 There was much to do about...re-admission. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* iv. v. (1849) 159 In the midst of the bustle and to-do. 1882 *STEVENSON Stud. Men & Bks.* 224 Many a to-do with blustering Captains.

c. To have to do, to have something to do, to have business, or concern. What has he to do? What business has he...? *arch.* and *dial.*

a1500 *Sir Penny* in *Ritson Acc. Songs & B.* (1877) 116 If I have to do fer or ner And Penny be myn massangar. 1530 *PALSGR.* 596/6 If I kembe my heed tyll to morowe what have you to do? 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1526) p. xii, All these Nations have had to doe within this our Countrie. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 135 Neither any man hath to doe, to forbid and warne them. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* 1. 16 What hast thou to doe, to declare my Statutes? 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 187 What has he to do to controul you?

d. To have to do with (in ME. also *to do of*, *at do with*): to have dealings or business with; to have connexion or intercourse (of any kind) with; to have relation to.

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon...mid me flesliche nefde to done. c1205 *LAV.* 19056 The king hire wende to, & hafde him to done wið leoufuest wimmonne. a1300 *Cursor M.* 14974 (Cott.) þe laured has Wit þam for to do. *Ibid.* 16487 (Göt.) Han we noht þar-of to do. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 76, I had never with the to do, How shuld it [that chylde] then be myne? 1555 *EKEN Decades* 34 He wolde not have to do with suche myschewous men. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 99, I neuer had any thing to doe with the said Duke. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 33 ¶ I insolent towards all who have to do with her. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 203 It has nothing to do with the purpose. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 All law has to do with pleasure and pain.

34. *Doing*, the pres. ppl., is used in the sense 'in action, at work, actively engaged, busy'.

1375, 1535 [see 16]. 1838 *LONGF. Psalm of Life* ix, Let us then be up and doing.

† b. To be doing with: to be engaged with, at work with, engaged in active hostilities with. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 106 As if he would now and then be doing with the seas. 1608 *GOLING Epit. Fressard* 1. 127 The truce...being expired, the French King had a mercenary desire to be doing with the King of England. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 268 Our general would fain have been doing with him again.

c. To be doing [in which an early passive use of the present ppl. (cf. northern *doand*, a1300, and mod.Sc.) seems to have been bleached with *a-doing*, i.e. the verbal sb. governed by the prep. *a=on*, in] is used with a passive signification (= the passive of senses 6-12), for which in more recent use the passive form *being done* is often substituted.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26812 (Cott.) Pat þere er dedis doand neu, Pat þai agh sare wit resun reu. 1526 *TINOCHE Col.* iv. 9 All thyng which is adoyne here. a1592 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. Sin, which is here expressed (while it is a-doing) to be, not bitter, but sweet. 1666 *PERRY'S Diary* 22 Aug. My closet is doing by upholsters. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 152 While these things were doing. 1749 *LLOYD M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Bute* 7 May, What is doing among my acquaintance at London. *Mod.* There is nothing doing.

35. *Done*, the pa. ppl., is used esp. in the sense 'accomplished, finished, brought to an end': see 8. Hence *a.* in dating an official document.

1833 *FRASER'S Mag.* VII. 49 'Done at Baille, in the County of Sussex'; signed as our ambassador at Paris would sign a treaty of peace.

b. as the word for the acceptance of an offer, esp. of a n. wager.

1596 *SHAKES. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 74 A match; 'tis done. 1610—*Temp.* ii. 1. 32 Done: The wager? 1719 *D. UNWIN Plots* II. 54 Gad Dam-me cries Bully, 'tis done. 1771 *P. PARSONS Newmarket* II. 149 'Squib against Janus, ten guineas to eight.' 'Done, sir, done.' 1833 *FRASER'S Mag.* VIII. 614 'I'll lay you five guineas I have.' 'Done!' 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, 'Dine with me to-morrow.' 'I will,' said Jonas. 'Done!' cried Montague.

V. With prepositions in specialized senses.

† 38. *Do after* —. To act in obedience to or compliance with: see *AFTER* prep. 12. *Obs.*

1388 [see *AFTER* prep. 12]. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1663) 21 Y tölde her...but she wolde not do after me.

37. *Do by* —. To act towards or in respect of; to deal with: see *BY* prep. 26. (With *indirect passive*.)

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þenne do we bi nre sunne al swa me deað bi þe dede. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 213

If a man...doþ wel by hym as þey he were his own childe. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 That he do be me, as he wolde y dede by hym. 1667 *PERRY'S Diary* (1879) IV. 317 My Lord Arlington hath done...like a gentleman by him. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hecw.* ix, To do as he would be done by.

38. *Do for* —. (With *indirect passive*; esp. in b.)

a. To act for or in behalf of; to manage or provide for; to attend to. Now *collog.*

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Frois.* I. cccxiii. 723 God dyde for them...to abate the pride of the flemynges. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* vi. 33 Yf ye do for them which do for you what thanke are ye worthy of? 1658 *T. WALL Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 2 When God does for man, he expects that man should do for God. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 3. Men who would do immediately for their own offspring. 1844 *J. S. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xliii, The slipshod maid who 'did' for the lodgers.

b. To ruin, damage, or injure fatally, destroy, wear out entirely. *collog.*

1752 *FIELDING Amelia* vi. iv. (Farmer) He said he would do for him...and other wicked, bad words. 1803 *NELSON* 28 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 334 The Kent is almost done for, and she is going to Malta. 1811 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xli. (Farmer) He has done for himself completely! shut himself out for ever from all decent society. 1876 *C. D. WARNER Wint. Nile* i. 18 The railway put the Nile had practically 'done for' that historic stream.

39. *Do to* —, unto —. To act or behave to; to treat. (With *indirect passive*.)

14... *Tundale's Vis.* 1704 Pore pilgrymis. Too whom of hys charyte he dyd. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechism, To do to all men as I would they should do to me. 1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.) We should...do as we have been done unto.

40. *Do with* —.

a. To deal with, meddle with, have to do with. (Cf. 33 d.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26833 (Cott.) Naml wit fals scrift doand. 1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* iii. v, I maye not doo therwith said the kynge. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* 1. i. Wks. 1878 II. 5 And thou his Dutchesse that will doe with Duill. *Mod.* She has grown old and difficult to do with.

b. To get on with, put up with, manage with. (With *indirect passive*.)

1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* (1866) 207 A mind lively and at ease can do with seeing nothing. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXII. 128/2 Persons in middle life can do with less sleep than children or very old persons. 1891 *LAW TIMES* X. 443/2 We...could well do with a little heaven of the Nisi Prius leader. *Mod.* He does with very few books. I think ten as many as can well be done with. I am busy, I cannot do with you here.

41. *Do without* —. To do one's business or get on without; to dispense with. (With *indir. pass.*)

1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. vi, Come 'tis no matter, we shall do without him. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lambs* vii. § 5. 189 But there are some things which...all the real talent and resolution in England, will never enable us to do without. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildratan* i. ii. 238, I daresay...you did without a frock, Until those debts were paid. *Mod.* Among things that must be done without.

VI. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e.g. *do about*, *L. circumdare*; *do off*, *L. excurrere*. (Chiefly trans. with *passive*.)

† 42. *Do about*. To surround, enclose. ? *Obs.* 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 89 A little platform...done about with a double rayle.

† 43. *Do abroad*. To diffuse, promulgate, publish. c1290 *Beket* 1764 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 To don þe sentence al a-brod.

44. *Do away*.

† a. *trans.* To put away, dismiss, remove. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 3370 Do we awai þane twenti, a tene beoð inoþre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5028 (Cott.) Yon bastard Do him a-wai. c1400 *MAUNDVELL* (1839) xxii. 25 He byddeth hem to don here hond a wey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cij b, Cast it out and doo away the bonis. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 25 Doe feare away, and tell.

b. To put an end to, abolish, destroy, undo.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Do þu hit eanes awi, ne schal tu neauer nan oðer...acoueren. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol. It dos away & distroys noy and angire of saule. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 1261/2 Doon a-wey...delec. 1450-1530 *Mfyr.* our *Ladye* 294 Thou dost away the synnes of the worlde. 1480 *CANTON Descr. Brit.* 8 Kynadius kyng of scotland dyde away the pictes. 1552 *HULOET*, Do awaye or vndo, abroge. 1631 *GODFREY God's Arrows* ii. § 25, 168 Sundry and ancient demones of husbandmen were in a manner quite done away. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat Tyler* ii. iii, Your grievances shall all be done away. 1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 47 To do away every jealousy. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* i. 11 vii. 214 Necessary to do away this impression.

c. *intr.* Do away with: a later substitute for *prec.* (With *indirect passive*.)

1789 *ROUSSEAU in Bentham's Wks.* X. 225 Doing away with the amenability to law. 1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness. 1891 *LAW TIMES* XCI. 204/2 The Act of Parliament which does away with the distinctions. *Mod.* A practice which has since been done away with.

† d. *Do away!* (Imperative): see *Do way*, 53.

† 45. *Do down*. To put down; to take down;

to lower; to subdue; to depose. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BAUNCE Chron.* (1870) 90 To wend with Sir Dunkan, & do Duffnall downe. c1340 *Cursor M.* 19167 (Fairf.) Euer wiþ conquest 3e do vs down. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxviii. 19 The abite don down that she toke...*Mark* xv. 36 Se if he toke me to do hym down. c1430 *Fremasonry* 603 Furst thou most do down thy hode. 1587 *TURNER, Trag. T.* (1837) 221 And do their wrathfull weapons down.

† 46. *Do in*. To put in. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 11411 (Cott.) Ilk yere quen fair com war in-don [G. in done]. a1375 *Joseph Ariz.* 40 Make a luytel whuffe Forie do in þat ilke blod.

47. *Do off*.

a. To put off, take off, remove (what is on); to DOFF.

*Beowulf* 1346 (Th.) He him of dyde isern-byrman. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Do þonne of þa rinda. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2781 Moyses, moyses, do of þin shjon. c1340 *Cursor M.* 20211 (Trin.) Of dud she hir clothes. c1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* 1. cxxxvi. (1869) 71 David dide of the armure. a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* x. 27 Huon...dyd of his bretheres gowne. 1554 *Interlude Youth in Hazel*, *Dedley* II. 17 Every poor fellow...Will do off his cap, and make yee courtesy. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 156 As wee use to vnde bonet or do of our hats. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 313 He didd off all his rich array.

b. To sketch off, hit off, *rare*.

1879 *SHAIRF Burns* viii. 195 In this poem you have the whole toiling life of a ploughman and his horse, done off in two or three touches.

48. *Do on*. To put on; to DON.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Haran geallan do wearmen. c1205 *LAV.* 1707 Brutus hehte his beornes don on beaz burman. a1300 *Cursor M.* 20214 (Cott.) A new smock schy didd his on [w.r. on chude]. c1460 *Urbanitas* 121 *Ratier Dk.* (1868) 13 Holde of þy cappe...Tylle þu be byten bi on to do. 1535 *COVENANT Song Sol.* v. 2, I have put on my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1582 *N. T. (Rhe)* *Rom.* xiii. 14 Doe ye on our Lord Jesus Christ. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 185 He didd the diadem on. 1838 *SCOTT P. M.* *Pier.* xxix, 'I did on my harness,' said Simon.

49. *Do out*.

† a. To put out, expel, extirpate, remove. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3012 Dis fleyes flit vt is don. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Harl. MS.) His yen were don out.

† b. To put out (a light), extinguish, DORT.

c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 126/2 Doon owte, or quenchyn (lightly) *extingne*. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1856 þe fire wið water oute to do. 1572 *R. H. tr. Lavater's* (1877) 44 Having the candles done out. a1652 *BROME Nectis* i. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 111 Doe out the uselesse taper.

c. To clean out, sweep out.

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Hush.* ii. 1. 37 Are all the Rooms done out? *Mod.* The woman who does out his office.

† d. To do out of: to put or take away out of.

a1225 *Juliana* 90 Pohte þat he walde anen don hire ut of dahene. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 381 He ben don out of paradi. c1400 *MAUNDVELL* (Roxb.) Pref. 2 To do it oute of surmure men handes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) Intro. ii. 22 I do the out of doubt. 1660 *BOND Sent. Reg.* 3 They have undone themselves by doinge thee out of thy Kingdom.

e. To do (any one) out of: to deprive or dispossess of; now esp. to deprive of by sharp practice or fraud.

1831 *DICKENS Yng. Duke* iv. vi, Who boasted of having done his brothers out of their...£5000.

50. *Do over*. To overlay, overspread, cover, coat.

1611 *COTGR. Ardiller* — to dawbe, or do cover, with clay. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 243/11 It is done over with Lined Oil. 1725 *BRADELEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tafurina*, Rubet the Chalk with which you have done it all over. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 6 A mighty club with loads of steel done o'er.

51. *Do to*.

† a. To put to, add, apply. *Obs.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 Do hunig to and baldsamen. c1380 *WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* III. 70 Pis vers han Cristen 77 doon to. c1420 *Pallad.* iii. 926 Askes and shalkes do to.

† b. To put to, shut (a door, a book). *Obs.*

1562 *Great Curse* in *Becon Reliq. Rome* (1563) 254 b, 12 to the boke. Quenche the candle. Ring the Bell.

52. *Do up*.

† a. To put up; to raise; to open. *refl.* To get up, arise. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 1704 Vp heo deden heora castles gaten. 1493 5714 Doð vp an warriore for on heo scullen wende. 1493 *Laul Cokayne* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 160 Hi doth lea up, and forth hi fleeth. c1586 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 615 Vp the wyndowe dide he hastily.

b. To repair, restore, put into proper order.

1666 *WOOE Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 79 To my taylor he dyng and doing up my puff suit. 1766 *GODWIN, P. W.* xi, They can do up small clothes. 1839 *COL. HAWKER Brev.* (1893) II. 4 (1) found the gun...newly done up. 1844 *BREV.* Ch. Gibson i. 3, But who is to do up your room every day? c. To put up, fasten up (a parcel), wrap up. 1806-7 *J. BRESFORD Miscr. Hum. Life* (1824) xi. i, Labouring in vain to do up a parcel, with...weak, hand's paper. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 841/2 The parcels & bundles done up in fur caps.

d. To disable, wear out, tire out. (Chiefly in

pa. ppl.) *collog.*

1803 *NELSON* 27 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 334 The Kent being done up. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 Horses and riders were completely done up. 1891 *PORTER Sir F. Seaward's Narr.* I. 219 We were done languid, what I called 'done up'.

e. To ruin financially; to 'smash up'. *collog.* 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 Done up. They have been doing up. 1833 *FRASER'S Mag.* VIII. 113 They have been doing up [the West Indies] so totally, that they are done up. 1891 *MAR. EDGEMORTON Stories* Irel. i, There was a person doing up a debtor which none but a creditor could do so.

† 53. *Do way* (in Imperative). *Obs.*

a. *trans.* To put away; to leave off, abandon.

live done with. c1300 *Cursor M.* 13049 (Cott.) Do wai fra þe 3e waið woman. a1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxii 2 Do way þe wicheþe.

a1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1801) 4 Arise for a new way your sluggardy. 1578 *SCOT. PERRY* 116 C. 11. 11 Idolatrie do way, do way.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To leave off, let alone, cease.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 366 (Cott.) 'Do wai, leue son, i' rebecca said, 'bat malison on me be laid.' c 1340 *Ibid.* 5976 (Trin.) 'Do wey pei seide hit is not so.' c 1475 *Rauf Colliar* 436 'Do way', said Schir Rolland, 'me think thou art not wise.' 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uploudysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xi, 'Do way, Coridon, for Gods love let be.'

† 54. **Do withal.** *intr.* To do to the contrary; to withstand; to help it. (In negative and interrog. sentences.) *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxii. It was his owne desyre . . . and therefore I myghte not doo with alle for I haue done alle that I can and made them at accord. c 1570 *Pride & Love.* It was agreed The craftes man could not do there withal. 1596 *MUNDAY tr. Silvanus Orator* 269 But what can a woman doe withal, if men doe love her? 1611 *CHAPMAN Play-day* A iv. It is my infirmity, and I cannot doe withal, to die for t.

**Do** (*dū*), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 doo, 7 doo. [f. *Do v.*] + 1. Commotion, stir, trouble, fuss, ADO; usually in phr. *a deal of do.* *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

[Arising in part from erroneous resolution of *ado* into *a do*.] 1586 *FERNE Blac. Gentrie* 71 It maketh me laugh to see what a doe this Herat maketh of nothing. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. Without much doe. 1601 *DENY Pathw. Heaven* 358 What a marriage, what a meeting, what a doe. 1611 *Celestina* i. 9 Heer's a deal of doo indeede! 1666 *PERYS Diary* 31 Mar., To my accounts, . . . but Lord! what a deal of do I have to understand any part of them. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 262 We find a . . . Parasite making a heavy do, and sadly railing.

2. The action of doing, or that which is done; deed, action, business. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's do*, i.e. what one has to do, or what one can do. (Common c 1650-80; now rare or arch.)

1631 J. BURGESS *Answer, Rejoined* 475 Howbeit once, for a full-doe, I desire, . . . to make it appear [etc.]. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 4 Sept., Surely it's probable the Kirk has done their doo. 1664 *Butler Hud.* ii. iii. 952 No sooner does he peep into The World, but he has done his doo. 1669 *GALF Jansensme* 105 The will, and the doe. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d.* Pamph. iv. 54 [He] can very well afford to let innumerable ducal Costermongers . . . say all their say about him, and do all their do.

b. Something done in a set or formal manner; a performance. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Do*, a fete, 'a fearful grand do'. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great Do, or Doment, (as it was called in other days; and is now, in some places), in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1890 *Placard*, (Winterton, Lincolnsh.) Barkworth's 'Do', the most popular of local entertainments. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 260 'I loved her out to see the do, it's like'.

3. A cheat, fraud, swindle, imposture. *slang.* 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Broker's Man* (D.), I thought it was a do to get me out of the house. 1837 — *Pickwick*, xlviii, 'A disgraceful imposition', observed the old lady. 'Nothing but a do', remarked Martin. 1854 R. DOYLE *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 15 Expressing his opinion that the whole concern is 'a do' and 'a sell'.

¶ See also DERRING-DO.

**Do** (*dōu*), *sb.* 2. *Mus.* [Arbitrary.] The syllable now commonly used in solmization instead of *Ut*, to denote the first note (key-note) of the scale (*movable Do*); or in some cases the note C, the key-note of the 'natural' scale (*fixed Do*). (In *Tonic Solfa* commonly spelt *doh*.)

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 957 *Do*, in music, a note of the Italian scale, corresponding to *ut* of the common gamut. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Netley Abbey* 32 Then, you know, They'd a moveable *Do*, Not a fixed one as now. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.*, *Do*, the syllable used in Italy and England in solfing instead of *Ut*. . . said by Fétis to have been the invention of G. B. DONI, who died 1669.

*Do*., abbreviation of *Ditto*.

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Do*, is frequently us'd by merchants and tradesmen for *Ditto*.

**Do, doa**, *obs.* forms of *DOE*.

¶ **Doab, duab** (*dō'āb*, *dū'āb*). [Pers. and Urdu *دواب* *dōāb*, lit. 'two waters'; used in India of the tongue of land between the Ganges and Jumna, and of similar tracts in the Punjab, etc.] The 'tongue' or tract of land between two confluent rivers.

1803 *WELLINGTON Disp.* (1844) I. 605 (Stanf.) That you should transport your company . . . into the doab between [that river] and the Godavery. 1824 *HEBER Jm.* (1828) II. 4 An eligible method of travelling in the Doab. 1835 *BURNES Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 319 Cotton . . . is chiefly produced in the 'doab', between the Sutlege and Beas Rivers. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtysh. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jm. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 72 Khutu proper . . . begins with a Doab. *Note.* This useful word, which means the land about the bifurcation of two streams, has no English equivalent. [and] might be naturalized with advantage.

**Doable** (*dō'āb'l*), *a.* [f. *Do v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. That can be done; practicable.

c 1449 *PROCK Refr.* I. vii. 37 A lawe . . . which is doable and not onli knoweable. 1611 *COTGR. Faisable*, . . . doable, effectable. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr. Proem* iii. 23 A right noble instinct of what is doable and what is not doable never forsakes them. 1883 *STEVENSSON Silverado Sp.* 112.

2. Capable of being 'done' or victimized: see *DO v.*

11 f. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* x, Every man has his weak or 'do-able' point.

**Doagh, doach** (*dōx*). *Sc.* [Derivation unknown.] A salmon-weir.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 20 The number of salmon . . . caught in the doaghs or cruives, is almost incredible. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Meshtags* 203, I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doachs.

† **Doaire**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *doaire* (11th c. in *Littre*), *doaire* dower.] District allotted, province assigned, after the fashion of a dower.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 127 Tho Signes . . . most . . . worth In governance of that doaire, Libra the ben and Sagittaire.

**Doak, Doal, e**, *obs.* forms of *DORE, DOLE*.

**Do-all** (*dū'āl*). [f. *Do v.* + *ALL*.] One who manages the whole business; a factotum.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 7 It is conscience which is the do-all in the soule. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 20 Dunstan was the Doe-all at Court, being the Kings Treasurer, Chancellour, Counsellour, Confessor, all things. 1701 J. JACKSON *Let. in Pepys's Diary* (1879) VI. 233 The Cardinal is the do-all.

**Doand**, *obs. f. doing*, pr. pple. of *Do v.*

**Doar**, *obs.* form of *DOR, DOER*.

**Doat, -er, -ing**, etc.: see *DORE*, etc.

**Dob** (*dōb*), *v.* [variant of *DAB*.] = *DAB v.* 1. 3.

1821 J. W. MASTERS *Dick & Sal* Ixxii. in *Kent. Dial.*, So den I dobb'd him down the stuff. 1831 *Cheq. Career* 251 She deliberately lifted up her off hind-leg, and 'dobbed' it down into the milk-pail.

**Dob**, *obs.* form of *DUB v.*

**Dobash**, variant of *DUBASH*.

**Dobber** (*dōb'ber*). *U.S. local.* [a. Du. *dobber* float, cork.] The float of an angler's fishing-line.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* n. v. (1849) 113 He floated on the waves, like an angler's dobber.

**Dobbin** (*dō'bin*). [the proper name *Dobbin* (dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robin, Rob*, dim. of *Robert*) as a pet name. Sense 2 may be a distinct word; there are other dialectal uses.]

1. An ordinary draught or farm horse; sometimes contemptuously, an old horse, a jade.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* n. ii. 200 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 229 The dappled dobbins wink lazily. 1871 *MISS MULLOCK Pair France* 5 Bits of shiny brass . . . jangling about their fore legs, in a fashion which British Dobbin would never submit to.

b. *attrib.*, as *dobbin-cart*, an Irish four-wheeled carriage used for travelling, and generally drawn by two horses; *dobbin-wheels*, the large hind wheels of a timber cart (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1884).

2. A small drinking-vessel.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 179 A . . . quantity of plate . . . 10 silver tankards, 9 cans, 14 silver dobbins. 1821 J. MARSDEN *Sketches Early Life* (ed. 3) 92 A little bread and cheese and a dobbin, or about a gall of Welsh ale.

**Dobby, dobbie** (*dō'bi*). [perh. a playful application of the proper name *Dobbie*, dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robbie, Rob*; cf. *DOBBIN*.]

1. A silly old man, a dotard, a booby. *dial.*

1691 *NICHOLSON Gloss. North.* in Ray *N. C. Words* 140 A Dobby, *Stultus, Fatuus*, *senex decrepitus & delirans*. 1789 in *GROSS Provinc. Gloss.*

2. A household sprite or apparition supposed to haunt certain premises or localities; a brownie. *dial.* (In Sussex called *Master Dobbie*.)

1811 J. B. S. MORRITT *Let. to Scott* 28 Dec. in *Lockhart*, She . . . became a ghost . . . under the very poetic *nom de guerre* of Northumb Dobby. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 136 An ancient grange . . . supposed . . . to be haunted by a dobbie. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* x, The Dobby's Walk was within the inhabited domains of the Hall.

3. *Weaving.* An attachment to a loom for weaving small figures (i.e. from twelve to thirty-six threads) similar in principle to the Jacquard attachment. Hence *dobby-loom*, *-machine*.

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* xxvi. 279 A small Jacquard machine, or dobbie, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 The 'dobbies'—a modification of the Jacquard—were also shown.

**Dobchick** (*in obs.* forms of *DABCHICK*).

**Dobee, -ie**, var. ff. *DHOBI*, Indian washerman.

1816 *Quiz* 'Grand Master VII. 230 Dobies, and burrawa's, and coolies. a 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. xiii. 129 Linen as white and delicate as an Indian dobee could make it.

¶ **Do-bla**, *Obs. cxc. Hist.* [Sp.: cf. *doble* double.] An obsolete Spanish gold coin.

1599 *MINSHEU, Dobia*, a pece of money called a double containing 23 rials and a halfe, of English money ten shillings ten pence halfepeece. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. (1850) 22 (Stanf.) An annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* II. 11. v. 343 A substantial donative of gold doblas.

**Doble, Dobler, Doblete** (*te*, *obs.* ff. *DOUBLE*, etc.).

**Dobson** (*dō'bsən*). *U.S.* An angler's name for the larva of *Corydalis cornutus*, a North American nenopterous insect allied to the May-fly, also of other species of the family *Sialidae*.

1859 in *Century Dict.*

**Dobule** (*dō'būl*), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Dobula* (Gesner).] A North American species of dace (*Leuciscus dobula*).

[1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dobula*.] 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

**Doce**, var. of *DOSS*. *Obs.*

† **Doceamur**, *Obs.* [f. *doce* *amour*, sweet love.] Sweetheart.

c 1320 *Sir Benes* 161 He hire clepede doceamur.

**Doced** (in *Phillips*), var. of *DOUCET, Obs.*

**Docent** (*dō'sənt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *docēt-em*, pr. pple. of *docere* to teach.]

*A. adj.* That teaches or instructs; teaching. 1639 *LAUD Agst. Fisher* § 33 (L.) The church here is taken . . . as it is doct and regent. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 231 Special reasons may be found against the docent authority and right of any Established Church.

*B. sb.* In some American universities and colleges, a recognized teacher or lecturer not on the salaried staff; usually a post-graduate student who is allowed to lecture in some special branch. [Cf. *Ger. privat-docent*, private teacher, recognized by a university.]

1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXX. 347 The young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jm.* 13 Sept. 184 Docent in Psychology at Clark University, Worcester. 1893 *Register Chicago Univ.*, Docent in Spanish, Docent in Chemistry, Docent in Biblical Literature, [etc.].

**Docer** (*e*, *obs.* form of *DOSSER*).

¶ **Docetæ** (*dō'si'ti*), *sb. pl. Eccl. Hist.* [med. L., a. Gr. *δοκῆται*, f. *δοκῆ-ειν* to seem, appear.] An early sect of heretics, who held that Christ's body was not human, but either a phantom, or of real but celestial substance.

1818-21 J. PVE SMITH *Script. Test. Messiah* (1829) III. iv. 134 The doctrines of the Docetæ. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xii, The earliest Gnostics . . . called Docetæ, believed the body of Jesus to have been . . . either a mere optical illusion, or . . . something ethereal and impalpable.

**Docetic** (*dō'sē'tik*, *-t'ik*), *a.* See also *DOCKETIC*.

[f. prec. + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Docetæ*.

1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 289 It is a docetic view of the person of Christ, which conceives of his body as permanently exempt from the law of gravity. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. vii. note, An argument for Christ's real humanity against the Docetic sects.

Hence *Docetically adv.*, according to the *Docetæ*. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 178 Christ actually and not merely docetically risen in the flesh. 1894 *MITCHELL tr. Harnack's Hist. Dogma* v. 270 note, He taught docetically about Christ.

**Docetism** (*dō'sē'tiz'm*). [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.]

The doctrine or views of the *Docetæ*.

1825 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. vii, A kind of Docetism—asserting the unreality of the body of the Saviour. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 517 note, There may be a silent condemnation of incipient Docetism in *ἀσώματος* (1 Tim. ii. 5).

So **Docetist** (*dō'sē'tist*), a follower of docetic teaching. **Docetistic** (*dō'sē'tistik*), *a.* = *DOCKETIC*. **Docetize** (*dō'sē'taiz*), *v. trans.*, to represent docetically, regard as phantasmal.

1850 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 736 These Docetists . . . had a whole series of successors in the early church. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 129 Basilides docetized the humanity.

**Dochniac** (*dō'kniāk*), *a.* and *sb.* *Gr. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *δοχμιακός*, f. *δόχμος* pertaining to a *δοχμή* or hand's-breath.]

*A. adj.* Of the nature of a *dochnius*; composed of *dochnii*, i.e. of pentasyllabic feet of which the typical form is *u - u - u*. *B. sb.* A foot or verse of this description. Hence *Dochniacal a.*, connected with (in quot., learned in) dochniac verse.

1775 *ASH, Dochniac a.* and *sb.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 683 'The most dochniacal Seidlerus'. That most facetie scholar being particularly sublime upon the dochnius. 1844 *BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres* 255 The dochniac systems are very frequent in the Greek dramatists. 1867 R. C. JENN *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 221 The normal dochniac. *Ibid.* 251 A dochniac verse.

**Docht**, *obs.* pa. t. of *DOW v.*

**Dochter**, *obs.* form of *DAUGHTER*.

**Dochtie, -ilie**, *obs.* ff. *DOUGHTY, -ily*.

**Docibility**, ? *Obs.* [f. next + *-ITY*; cf. late L. *docibilitās* (Isidore), f. *docibilis* DOCCIBLE.] Capacity or aptness for being taught; teachableness.

Coleridge differentiates *docibility* 'aptness to be taught' from *docility* 'willingness to be taught'.

1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 This beast is . . . of . . . wonderful meekness and docibility. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* VI. 446 (R.) To persons of docibility, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Humility is the safest ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of docibility.

**Docible** (*dō'sib'l*), *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *docibilis* teachable, f. *docere* to teach: see *-BLE*.]

1. Apt to be taught; teachable, docile; submissive to teaching or training, tractable.

1549 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 70 Lorde, sayed he, *Da mihi cor docile*. He asked a docible heret. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 293 Linnets, . . . be very docible. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 992 Their tenderest and most docible age. 1783 *HAILES Antiq. Chr.* iv. 147 A young and docible philosopher.

† *B. Const. of, to, in. Obs.*

1617 *Br. Hall Quo Vadis* iii, This age . . . is therefore more docible of euill. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biundi's Evmenia* 128 The Prince, docible in such like disciplines. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 532 Persons . . . most docible to instruction.

2. Capable of being imparted to by teaching.

1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 82 Corporals are not docible nor admit certain knowledge. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 28 Learning anything that is docible.

**Docibleness**, ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being docible or teachable; docibility.

1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Let.* (1654) III. 122, I have at last docibleness enough to learn of them that which I know not.



1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. viii. (1662) 64 The horse's speed, his docibleness and desire of glory and praise.

**Docile** (dō'sil, dō'sil), *a.* [a. *F. docile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. docilis* easily taught, *f. docere* to teach.]

1. Apt to be taught; ready and willing to receive instruction; teachable.

1283 CAXTON *Leg.* 71 b/2 Gyue to me thy seruaut a herte docyle. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 54 The cause why (docile Reader) I have not dedicat this shori treatise, [etc.]. 1616 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poetic* Wks. (Rldg.) 735/2 The docile mind may soone thy precepts know. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* Matt. vi. 21 A parrot, or a siare, docile birds, and of pregnant imitation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 3 Flattering comparisons of my own proficiency with that of others, less docile by nature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 495 His docile and intelligent pupil.

b. Submissive to training; tractable, manageable.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 21 The bison breed is more expert and docile than ours. 1835 UNE *Philos. Manus.* 150 This work is now discharged by young children, substituting cheap and docile labour for what is dear, and sometimes refractory. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 78 The docile wife would obey without a murmur.

c. Const. *to, or inf.* rare.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 255 To fall into foule vices we are docill all. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 478 Soon docile to the secret acts of ill With smiles I would betray. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. (1865) III. ix. 1. 69, I am docile to follow your advice.

2. *transf.* of things: Yielding readily to treatment; easily managed or dealt with; tractable.

1795 tr. *Raphin's Gardens* 278 Docil Cypressess, dispos'd with ease, Take whatever handsome form you please. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 1 The docile was acknowledges that the subtle flame is its master. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Handbk.* 95 The ores are docile and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides.

Hence *Docilely adv.*

1858 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 40 The Sun now tells his own story, so docilely. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthelberta* (1890) 42 'Thank you,' said Picotee, docilely.

**Docility** (dō'sil-iti). [ad. *F. docilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. docilitas* -em, *f. docilis* DOCCILE.] Docile quality. a. Aptness to be taught; readiness to receive instruction; teachableness.

1500-78 *Blk. Discipul.* Ch. Scot. (1621) 41 Tryall being taken whether the spirit of docility be in them [children of the poor] found, or not. 1619 FORTHERBY *Athenum* II. xiv. 5 (1622) 360 Nature may give the gift of docility to vs; but God giueeth the gift of docility to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. 379. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 2 He that has neither acuteness nor docility, is a wretch without use or value. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 173 Tact and docility made no part of the character of Clarendon. To him England was still the England of his youth.

b. Amenability to training or treatment; submissiveness to management; tractability, obedience.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 787 (R.) That which the elephant learneth, whose docility is exhibited unto us in the theaters. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 525 The docility of these birds in employing their powers, at the command of the fishermen. 1814 SOUTHWY *Roderick* xxv, Roderick's own battle-horse, from his master's hand had went to feed, And with a glad docility obey His voice familiar. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Amman Water* xxx, Marjorie bore her lot with exemplary docility and characteristic gentleness.

† *Docilely, v. Obs.* [F. *DOCILE* + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To make docile, teachable, tractable' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Docimastic** (dō'sim-astik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δοκιμαστικός* pertaining to examination or scrutiny, *f. δοκιμάζω* to essay, examine, scrutinize: cf. mod. *L. docimasticus* (in *ars docimastica*), *F. docimastique*.] Of or pertaining to docimasy; proving by experimental tests; *spec.* of or pertaining to the assay of metals.

1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 177 The Docimastic art, in making small Assays of ores. 1776 Phil. *Trans.* LXVI. 266 Platina mixed with lead was put. In a docimastic furnace. 1802 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 327 A revolution in docimastic chemistry. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 127 The chemical part, the docimastic part.

**Docimastical**, *a.* rare -o. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = *prec.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Docimastical experiments, See Assaying.

**Docimasy** (dō'sim-āsi). [mod. ad. Gr. *δοκιμασία* examination, scrutiny, *in* of action *f. δοκιμάζω* to examine: cf. mod. *L. docimasia*, *F. docimasia*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry (esp. at Athens) into the character and antecedents of aspirants for public office or citizenship.

2. The art or practice of assaying metallic ores, i. e. of separating the metallic substance from foreign admixture, and determining the nature and quantity of constituent metal.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197 note, Carbone can be of no consequence, in humid docimasia. 1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxix. 381 To naturalize in France itinerology, docimasy, and metallurgy. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 127 The applications of chemistry to docimasy.

3. The art of ascertaining the properties and purity of drugs; also of determining by physiological tests whether a child has been born alive or not. 1847 in *CRAC.*

**Docimology** (dō'sim-ōlōdgi). [f. Gr. *δοκιμος* examined, tested + -LOGY.] A treatise on the art of assaying metallic substances, or on certain questions in obstetrics; see *prec.*

1847 in *CRAC.*

**Docious** (dō'si-fas), *a.* U.S. local. [Related to next.] Docile, amenable to order.

a 1860 N. Y. *Spirit of Times, Western Life* (Bartlett), I was so mad. I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about it.

**Docity** (dō'siti). *dial.* Also 7 dossety, 9 dosity. [Origin doubtful: supposed to be an alternation of *docility*.] Docility; quickness of comprehension; 'gumption'.

1682 Mrs. BEHN *False Count* II. i. With good instructions I shall improve; I thank Heaven, I have Dossety, or so. 1689 - *Lucky Chance* II. i. Were you a rascal of Docity you would invent a way. 1746 [see DACTYL]. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 155, I cannot help it, if people have no docity. 1787 GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.* *Docity*, docility, quick comprehension. *Glouc.* 1825 Mrs. E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* vi. 40 If she has but... docity or gumption, that is, if she has got the use of her wits and the use of her hands. 1838 HALBURTON *Clockm.* I. 243 She's all docity just now, keep her so. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, She seems to have no mind, no dosity whatever.

**Dock** (dōk), *sb.* Forms: 1 docece, 4-5 dokke, dok, 4- dock. [OE. *docece*, pl. and inflected sing. *doceau*; app. Common WGer. or OTeut.: cf. MDu. *docke*, in comb. *docke-blaederen* 'pctasites', Ger. *docken-blätter* the common dock, ODa. *ādōkke* = OE. *ēadocce* water-dock; also OF. *dogne*, *doke*, *doque*, mod. Norm. *dogue*, the Patience dock or Monk's rhubarb. So Gael. *dogha* burdock.]

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Rumex* (N.O. *Polygonaceae*), coarse weedy herbs with thickened rootstock, sheathing stipules, and panicle racemes of inconspicuous greenish flowers. a. Without qualifying word usually the common dock (*R. obtusifolius*), well known as the popular antidote for nettle-stings.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 228 Sume betan oþþe doccan on geswettum wine soþað. 1308 TRIVISA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xlii. (1495) 661 Al manere Dockes heele smytynge of Scorpions. 141. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/1 *Perdilla*, a dokke. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 121 a, We have the great kinde of Dock, which the vnlreared toke for Rebarbe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 52 Hatefull Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 876 Yet found no docke to rub out the smart. 1718 SWIFT *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 203 Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 60 The grounds and gardens were overgrown with nettles and docks.

b. With descriptive epithet: Fiddle Dock, from the shape of the leaves, *R. pulcher*; Golden Dock, *R. maritimus*; Patience or Passions Dock, *R. Patientia*; also locally applied to *Polygonum Bistorta*; Red Dock, *R. sanguineum*; Sharp or Sour Dock, *R. acetosa*, sorrel; Swamp Dock, *R. verticillatus*; Water Dock, *R. Hydrolapathum*; White Dock, *R. salicifolius*; Yellow Dock, *R. crispus*. Many species were already distinguished in OE.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 132 Herb. xxxiv, Wudu doce [MS. Harl. 5294 *Surd docce*]. -pas wyrt þe man lapalium & oðrum naman wudu docce nemes. *Ibid.* II. 122 Ya fealwan doccan nær þa readan. *Ibid.* III. 304 *Durh. Gloss.* *Oxilla-pathum*, sceapre doce. c 1100 Test. *Love* II. ix. (1532) 350 The frute of the soure docke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 A redi Dok, *lappacium*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 69 In english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. 1758 LYVE *Drogheda* v. ix. 558 The sharpepointed Docke or Patience, groweth in wette moyst meadowes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxii. 387 Soure Docke called Sorrel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. vi. (R.). The root of the hearb patience or garden docke, is knowne to run downe in the ground three cubits deepe.

2. Also in the popular names of other coarse plants of similar habit, as Dove Dock, coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); Round Dock, common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*); Spatter Dock, yellow pond-lily (*Nuphar advena*); Velvet Dock, mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). Also BURDOCK, CAN-DOCK, ELF-DOCK, etc.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126 *Nimphaea*, eadocca. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common round Dock, which many People cultivate.

3. *phr.* In dock, out nettle: orig. a charm uttered to aid the cure of nettle-stings by dock-leaves; hence, in allusion to the full phrase used, a proverbial expression for changeableness and inconstancy (*obs.*).

The charm to be repeated during the rubbing process is 'Nettle in, dock out, Dock in, nettle out, Nettle in, dock out, Dock rub nettle out' (N. & Q. Ser. I. III. 133).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 473 (461) But kanslow playen raket to fro, Nettle in, dokke out, now this now pat, Pandare! a 1553 UNKLE *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 24, I can not skill of such changeable nettle. There is nothing with them but in docke out nettle. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* iv. i. 233 Is my nettle in dock, out nettle? a 1626 W. ANDREWS *Serm.* 321 (N.) Off and on, fast or loose, in docke, out nettle, and in nettle, out docke. 1715 tr. *Cress IV Anon's Wks.* 430 They had been in Dock out Nettle above forty and forty Times.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dock-leaf, -root; also

dock-bur, the flower-head of the burdock; dock-cress, nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*); dock-fork, -iron, a tool for digging out the roots of docks; dock-nettle, the lesser stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*); dock-sorrel, the sour dock, (*Rumex acetosa*); dock-worm, a grub found on docks, used as a bait by anglers.

1632 SHERWOOD, The \*dock-burre or burre-docke, *Barb. Jar.* 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 The sea-cress, nearly resembles a dock-burr. 1757 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvi. (1633) 255 \*Docke Cresses is a wilde wort or potherb. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Feb. 39 Eradicating this weed with a small instrument like a \*dock-fork. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 380 The root must be completely taken out by the \*dock-iron. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Bri. Past.* II. ii. (R). He sucked it with his mouth, and softly gan it binde With \*dock-leaves. c 1265 *Plow. Plantin* W. Wülcker 557/39 *Dormentille*, i. orle griesche, i. \*domeule. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* In God Weis 303 The \*dock-sorrel stood with its maroon spikes in the air. 1613 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The Flagworm, the \*Dock-worm, the Oakworm.

**Dock** (dōk), *sb.* Forms: 4 dok, 6-7 docke, 6- dock. [Identical with mod. Icel. *dockr* short stumpy tail (Haldorsen).] *Ultior* etymology obscure. Cf. Fris. *dok* bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), LG. *dokke* bundle (of straw, thread), skein of yarn, mod. G. *docke* bundle, skein, plng, peg.]

1. The solid fleshy part of an animal's tail.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 193 De 191. l. bounded docke with a bande of a bryt grene, Dubbed with ful dre stones, as þe dok lasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 352 Asses have the said docke or rumpe longer than horses. 1616 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 150 We conjecture the age of Horses from joynts in their dockes. 1866 FARMER'S *Mag.* Jan. 59 Hips wide, and rumps and docks good.

2. a. A piece of leather harness covering the clipped tail of a horse. b. The crupper of a saddle or harness; see also *quot.* 1874.

c 1340 [see prec.]. 1677 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 31 You shall buckle on his breastplate and his cropper, then you shall lace on his saker or docke. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Dock*, in the manege, is used for a large case of leather, which serves it (the tail) for a cover. The French call the *Dock*, *trousseque*. 1787 GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.* *Dock*, a crupper to a saddle, Devon. 1874 KNIGHT *Ditt. Mch.* *Dock*, the divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted. 1888 W. SERRAT *Word-book*, *Dock*, the crupper of either saddle or harness.

† 3. *transf.* of human beings: The rump, buttocks. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 484 A rotyn crok louse of the dok. 1684 Frost of 1683-4, 22 One's heels fly up, and down he's on his dock.

† b. The skirts or 'tails' of clothes. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in *Harl. Docile* I. 247. I will not go to school. For there beginneth a sorry case, When the master should lift my dock. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points* II. xxvii. The drier, the les maidens dabbith their docks.

† 4. The fleshy part of a boar's chine between the middle and the buttock. *Obs.*

1678 in PHILLIPS. Thence in later Dicts.

† 5. The poop or stern of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

c 1565 LINGESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1725) 108 She bare many canons, two behind in her dock. 1570 LITTLE *Manth.* 158/13 Dock of a ship, *suppl.*

6. A cut end of anything, e.g. of hair, (2) of a tree-trunk (Tusser); a stump; an end cut off. Now *dial.*

1513 TWYNE *Entid* x. Dd iij b. His heare down shadowing shed, but gold embroyding bynds their docks. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xvii. (1878) 37 For chimney in winter to burne vp their docks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dock*, the stump of the tail, which remains after docking. 1892 BAXTER *Gorm* Strange *Survivals* v. 112 [To] prevent... the red-hee dock [of a wick] from spluttering on to the carpet.

† 7. [f. *Dock v.*] The act of cutting off; amputation. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 133 The amputation and dock of one member forces the blood. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dock*, *Docking*, in law, a means or expedient for cutting off an estate tail.

**Dock** (dōk), *sb.* Forms: 6 dok, 6-7 docke, 6- dock. [Found early in 16th c., also in 16th c. Du. *docke*, mod. Du. *dok*. From Du. and Eng. it has passed into other langs. Da. *docke*, Sw. *dock*, mod. Ger. *dock*, *docke*, mod. F. *dock*, in 1679 *dyer*. *Ultior* origin uncertain.

It has been variously compared with Icel. *dök*, *dök* pit, pool, Norw. *dokk* hollow, low ground, mod. I. *dök* ditch, canal (Dü Cange). Gr. *δοκ* receptacle. See *Seal*, Müller; also Grimm, and Diez v. v. *Deign*.]

† 1. The bed (in the sand or ooze) in which a ship lies dry at low water; the hollow made by a vessel lying in the sand. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Amis* x. vi. 22 Lat every large do freit hyr self a dok. 1583 STANWORTH *Amis* I. (Arb.) 131 forth thy warrant in docks oute nayeve so seile [L. *subducere* classen]. 1627 CART. *Saints* *Amis* I. i. A wet docke is any place where you may hale in a ship into the ore out of the tides way, where she may delyver selfe. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 60 Shee at a high water was fleet in her docke, though she were still dockt in the sand, almost foure foot.

† 2. (Apparently) A creek or haven in which ships may lie on the ooze or ride at anchor according to the tide. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 Robyn Huddes Bay, a Dok or Bosom of a Mile yn length. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 536 When he had taken them (the pyrates ships) he brought them all into a Dock.

†3. A trench, canal, or artificial inlet, to admit a boat, etc. *Obs.*

(Sense in first quot. doubtful.)

1644-5 BREKTON *Trav.* (Chetham) 45 A chest bored full of holes... placed in a dock prepared for it... Herein were fish kept. 1648 *Gate West Ind.* 40 The Dock or Trench being thus finished, the Vergantines were calked. 1719 *De Forc Cruise* I. ix. 1... resolved to cut a Dock, or Canal, to bring the Water up to the Canoe.

4. An artificial basin excavated, built round with masonry, and fitted with flood-gates, into which ships are received for purposes of loading and unloading or for repair.

*Dry or graving dock*, a narrow basin into which a single vessel is received, and from which the water is then pumped or let out, leaving the vessel dry for the purpose of repair. (Sometimes also used for building ships.) *Wet dock*, a large water-tight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the level of high tide, so that vessels remain constantly afloat in it. *Floating dock*, a large floating structure that can be used like a dry dock.

1556 HULOR, Docke where ships were layed vp and made, *maine*. 1559 STOKER *tr. Dind. Sic.* II. xxiv. 76 Antigone... likewise caused iii mightie Dockes to be cut out to build the sayd ships in. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Asillere*, a docke to build ships in, *naude*. 1627 CART-SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. 1 A Docke is a great pit or creek by a harbour side... with two great flood-gates built so stronge and close, that the Docke may be dry till the ship be built or repaired... and this is called a dry Docke. 1661-2 *Privy Diary* 25 Jan., Sir N. Crisp's project of making... about Deptford... a wet-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 268 Dockes are small Harbours cut into the Land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 344 Her endless docks, quays, and warehouses are among the wonders of the world. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Mr. Campbell's... plan of an iron floating dry dock.

fig. 1642 MITROS *Apol. Smet.* viii. (1851) 297 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlade the foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities.

5. (Often *pl.*) a. A range of dock-basins (sense 4) together with the adjoining wharfs, warehouses and offices (*commercial docks*). b. The whole establishment of similar basins and adjoining work-shops, etc., concerned with the building, outfit, and repair of ships; a dockyard (*naval docks*).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3912/2 Timber... for the use of her Majesty's Dock at Plymouth. 1710 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Oct., I walked round the Dock [at Portsmouth], much larger than any other in England. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived... near the India Docks. 1855 JOWETT *Pinto* II. 693 The docks were full of trimmings and naval stores.

6. *Railways*. An enclosure in a platform into which a single line of rails runs and terminates.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dock-boot*, *constable*, *head-house*, *labourer*, *man*, *side*, *sill*, *space*, *trade*, *warehouse*, etc.; also *dock-company*, the company or corporate body owning a dock; *dock-charges*, *dock-dues*, charges made for the use of a dock; *dock-master*, the superintendent or manager of a dock; *dock-port*, a port that has a (naval) dock; *dock-rent*, the charge made for warehousing goods in a dock; †*dock-silver* (*Sc.*), *dock-dues*; *dock-walloper* (*U.S.*), a casual labourer engaged at docks and wharfs; *dock-warrant*, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in a dock. Also *DOCKYARD*.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Sea Boats, \*Dock Boats. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/6 The deceased... was seen safely aboard the vessel by a \*dock constable. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 44/2 Amount of \*Dock Dues. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Hartlepool... in entering dock struck the \*dockhead. 1661 *Privy Diary* 10 Apr., In the morning, to see the \*Dock-houses. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 59 \*Dock-labourers... are simply strong men without any particular skill. 1755 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* Oct. 171 Orders... that he should... form the \*Dockmen into a Regiment. 1736 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 146 Mr. Steers the \*Dockmaster. 1758 *M.P.'s Let. on R. N.* 42 Wages may be paid... at any \*Dock-Port. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 [They] arrived at the \*dockside. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 174 The \*dock sill is 3 feet 6 inches above low water-mark. 1641 *Stirling Charters* (1884) 151 (Jam. Suppl.) Heavin silver at \*dock silver. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, \**Dock wallop*, a loafer that hangs about the wharves. New York. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Dockwallopers are paid 40 to 45 cents an hour. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 The holder of a \*dock-warrant has a prima-facie claim to the... hogsheds of sugar, or other packages named thereon.

**Dock** (dpk), *sb.* 4 [The same word as Fl. *dok* rabbit-hutch, fowl-pen, cage; \**Docke* = *keutie*, *renne*, i.e. cage, fowl-pen, fowl-run (Kilian). In Eng. proh. at first a word of rogues' cant.

Used by Warner and Ben Jonson 1586-1610; but an unknown word to Jonson's editors, Whalley 1756, Gifford 1816. Absent from the 18th c. dictionaries, and from Todd, Webster 1828, Richardson; and after 1610, known to us only in BAIL-DOK, till the 19th c., in which it has become familiar, largely through the writings of Dickens.]

The enclosure in a criminal court in which the prisoner is placed at his trial: it was formerly filled with the prisoners whose trial was put down for the day. Cf. BAIL-DOK.

1586 WARNER *Adv. Eng.* III. xviii, Sterne Minors and grim Radymant descend their duskie roomes, The docke was also

Clear of Ghosts, adorn'd to after-doomes. 1610 B. JONSON *Adv. v. iv*, Here will be officers, presently; bethinke you, Of some course sodainly to scape the dock: For thether you'll come else. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* LXVI. 40 The prisoner, after receiving the congratulations of several of his friends, bowed, and retired from the dock. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A dirty frowsy room... with a dock for the prisoners on the left hand. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xliii. 396 [He] had to appear and surrender into the dock. *attrib.*, 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A jailer stood reclining against the dock-rail.

**Dock** (dpk), *v.* 1 [f. DOCK *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To cut short in some part, *esp.* in the tail, hair, or similar appendage; to curtail.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 590 His tope was doked lyk a preest biforn. 1408 *Will of de Brugge* (Somerset Ho.), Equum meum nigrum dokkede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dockeyd by be tayle, *decaudatus*. 1564 BECON *Early Wks.* Gen. Pref. (1843) 7 Admitting him unto the ministry... without docking, greasing, shaving. 1673 E. BROWN *Acc. Trav.* 72 They have very good Horses... but they never dock them, but their tails grow out at length. 1754 RICHARDSON *Graundison* (1781) I. xxxvi. 256 His horses are not docked: their tails are only tied up. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 60 He related... his docking a defaulter in payment... He... cut off his long hair close to the scalp.

b. *spec.* To shorten (the tail of a horse, dog, etc.) by cutting off one or more of the extreme caudal vertebrae. Also *absol.*

1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 78 note, Y wolde breke his Segge, and make him of Roon dokke hys tayle. 1530 PALSGR. 525/2 Docke your horse tayle, and make hym a courtault. 1778 JONSON 3 Apr. in *Boswell*, his tail then must be docked. That was the mark of Alcibiades's dog. 1862 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 491 The barbarous custom of docking the tails... is in this country very prevalent. 1866 MISS CARY *Country Life* 189 I'm a going to... learn to nick and dock.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut short or abridge by taking away a part; to lessen, curtail, subject to limitation in some respect; to deprive, divest of († *from*) some part or appendage.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 180 þei docken Goddis word, and tateren it bi þer rim. c 1422 Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wyfe* 541 If thou fynde that I gabbe Of my promesse thanne dokke me. 1693 W. FREESE *Ser. Ess.* xix. 109 Docking it [learning] from its superfluous Pedantry. 1771 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 3. 387 Dock the invoice of such articles as... I may get in the country. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohemst.* 1374 Dock, by the million, of its friendly joints, The electoral body short. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., Wages... will be pretty sharply docked by rent. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LV. 335/1 A participial adjective docked of its termination.

3. To cut away, cut off; also = *DAG* *v.* 1 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 430 þei wolden teche sum & sum hide & docke sum [of God's law]. 1755 THACKERAY *New-comer* II. 45, I see you have shaven the mustachios off... I thought I had best dock them. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dock, to cut off the wool clotted with dung from around a sheep's tail.

4. *Law*. To dock the entail: to cut off or put an end to the entail; to break the prescribed line of succession to an estate; also *fig.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 These notable Statutes... do dock entails. 1723 STERLE *Conse. Lovers* III, He could not dock the entail. 1854 LOWELL *Fruit in Italy* Fr. Wks. 1890 I. 124 A poor relation whose right in the entail of home traditions has been docked by revolution.

Hence *Docking vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1727-51 [see DOCK *sb.* 2]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 449 So many Horses die with Docking. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xxii. (1872) 466 The veterinary surgeon with his docking-machine cuts through the tail at one stroke.

**Dock** (dpk), *v.* 2 [f. DOCK *sb.* 3]

†1. *trans.* To bring or put (a ship) into station or anchorage in a roadstead, etc. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyd. & Uplondism* (Percy Soc.) 29 Now are they... sparcked abrode, Lyke wyse as shypes be docked in a rode. 1615 *Trade's Iner.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) III. 296 Two more [ships] are docked up there, as pinnaces, to trade up and down.

†2. To bring or put (a vessel) ashore where it may rest in the ooze, or in some trench, or creek: cf. DOCK *sb.* 3 1. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKES. *Mech. V.* I. 1. 27 And see my wealthy Andrew dockt [leaky ed. docks] in sand. 1647, 1633 [see DOCK *sb.* 1]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 81 To weigh ship... that hath not lain too long, and docked it self in Ooze. 1753 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xv, When I had docked my boat, I would accompany her. [Cf. xii, I sought for a convenient place to stow my boat in... Having pitched upon a swampy place... I soon cut a trench from the lake.]

3. To take, bring, or receive (a ship) into a dock (in the modern sense); cf. DOCK *sb.* 4.

1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 376 Arsenals, or places for the building, repairing, docking, and harbouring of... gallees. 1662 *Privy Diary* 21 July, We... saw the manner and trouble of docking such a ship. 1755 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Oct. 1/4 A grand dock-yard... sufficient to dock and re-fit 30 sail of the line. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 608 A British man-of-war was lying there waiting to be docked.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come into dock.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/1 Water... must be pumped out before she can dock.

4. *trans.* To furnish or lay out with docks.

1757 W. SMITH *Hist. New York* 187 The Ships lie off in the Roads, on the East Side of the Town, which is docked out. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 The cutting of the... Caledonian Canal, the docking of London and Liverpool.

Hence *Docking vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse... requires

docking. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 284/1 [She] carried the usual docking signal of two bright lights ast.

**Dock**, *v.* 3 *Biscuit-making*. [Origin unknown.]

*trans.* To pierce (a biscuit) with holes. 1846 (Remembered as the term in regular use. G. Palmer.) 1875 *Ur's Dict.* Arts I. 343 The biscuit was then docked, that is, pierced with holes by an instrument adapted to the purpose. *Ibid.* 346 A stamping and docking frame... The stamps or cutters in the frame being internally provided with prongs... dock the cakes, or cut pieces, with a series of holes, for the subsequent escape of the moisture, which, but for these vents, would distort and spoil the cake or biscuit when put in the oven.

**Dock**, *v.* 4 *nonce-wd.* [f. DOCK *sb.* 4] *trans.* To place (a prisoner) in the dock.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/3 They [jury] did so on Saturday at Riom, when and where a lady was docked for disposal.

**Dockage** (dpkédz). [f. DOCK *sb.* 3 + *-AGE*.] a. Charges made for the use of docks. b. Docks collectively; dock accommodation. c. The berthing of vessels in docks.

1708 *Jas. 4 Apr.* in *New Engld. Hist. Gen. Reg.* (1870) 402 The privilege of Dockage and Wharfage. 1788 CLARKSON *Impeal. Slave Tr.* 121 These vessels pay their dockage. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 May, With regard to the dockage of the iron fleet. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 25 Mar. 186/1 An interesting study [in water-colour] of dockage in New Orleans.

**Dockage** 2. [f. DOCK *v.* 1 + *-AGE*.] The action of docking; deduction.

1886 *Philad. Times* 20 Mar. (Cent.), I do not find... in the time-book a single instance of dockage. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Dishonest dockage for dirt and chaff.

**Docked** (dpkt), *pp.* a. 1 [f. DOCK *v.* 1 + *-ED*.] Cut short, curtailed; with short or shortened tail.

1408 [see DOCK *v.* 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dockeyd, lessyd or obrygyed, *abbreviatus*. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1872) III. 26 Besides the docked cue, he had shirts a la Hamlet. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xii. 187 A grey horse, with a docked military tail.

**Docked**, *pp.* a. 2 [f. DOCK *sb.* 2 + *-ED*.] Having buttocks, in *strong-docked*, 'that has strong Reins and Sinews, lusty, stout' (Phillips 1706).

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* II. i, She's a tight strong dock'd Tit. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Bucksome Queen.

**Docken** (dpk'n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 doken, -an, 8 dockan, 9 docking. [app. repr. OE. *doccen*, early ME. \**dokken*, pl. and inflected form of *dockte*, DOCK *sb.* 1] = DOCK *sb.* 1.

1423 *Jas. I. King's C.* cix, Als like þe bene, as... doken to the fresche dayes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A Doken, *paradilla*. 1721 *Kelly Scot. Prov.* 184 (Jann.), 'I would be very loth and scant of cloth, To sole my horse with dockens.' The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor. 1774 RANSAY *Tra. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 Wad ye compare ye'r self to me, A doken till a fannie? 1863 ROSSON *Bards of Tyne* 138 Among these green dockings.

b. *attrib.* Of or like a dock-leaf; dock-like. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tenor* xlv. 245 His great red docken ears.

**Docker** 1. (dpkɔɪ). [f. DOCK *sb.* 3 + *-ER*.]

1. A dweller in or near a dock; *spec.* an inhabitant of Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock.

1762 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* Visit Devonsh., I am against the Dockers; I am a Plymouth-man. 1870 R. N. WORTH *Hist. Devonport* ix. 100 The oldest living Docker.

2. A labourer in the docks.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/2 A trade union for dockers. 1889 *Times* 11 Dec. 9/3 Gross intimidation during the dockers' strike.

**Docker** 2. [f. DOCK *v.* 1 and 3 + *-ER*.]

1. One who docks the tails of horses, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 263 Croppers, dockers, nickers and trimmers. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, You... mane-and-tail dockers.

2. A stamp used for 'docking' or performing the

dough for biscuits.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

**Docker** 3. [f. DOCK *sb.* 4 + *-ER*.] (See quot.)

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 6/1 Dock cases, 'dockers', as they are called—cases in which you are retained by the prisoner in the dock.

**Docket** (dpkɛt), *sb.* 1 Also 5 doker, 5-9 doget

(t, 6-8 dockett, 6-9 dockett. [Found since 15th c.: derivation and original sense obscure.

It has been suggested to be a derivative of DOCK *v.* 1, the suffix being either the dim. -ET (cf. *poeket*), or a var. of the -ED of *pa. ppl.* But neither view is free from serious objections.]

†1. (?) *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 May he dug hym a doker, A kodesse like a poket.

†2. A brief, summarized statement; an abstract or abridgement; a digest, minute. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.* c 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* 25 Lett it alway be remembered to make in the kinges doggettes both venit and recessit as often as it pleseth the King the Green Cloth come or goe. 1526 *Ibid.* 229 The Clerk of the particular Briefments of shall... ingrosses and cast up all east up... enter in the Parchment docket called the Maine Docket. *Ibid.* 234 The Clerk of the Spicery... doe daily make the Briefments or docketts of the expence of his office. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 6 That every person... auctorised to... purveye any Beefes, Wethers, Lambes [etc.]... shall make a Docket or Briefe in writing... conteyning all & every suche Beefe, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Docket is a little peece of paper or parchment written, that containeth in it the effect of a greater writing. 1643 in *Clarendon*





and hearty. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* iii, Dr. Tremain was standing by the window. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* ii. v. 113 Doctor Davidson motioned to the Free Church minister to take his place at the head.

† c. *Doctor of the Chair*: a professor in a university; cf. CHAIR sb. 6. Obs.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* ii. iv. Wks. (1875) 213 Thou shalt be doctor of th' chair. 1859 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 62 A Sermon preached by Robert Abbot, Doctor of the Chair in Oxford.

5. Hence used with express or implied specification of: a. One who is proficient in knowledge of theology; a learned divine.

a 1375 *Lays Folks Mass* Bk. App. iv. 148 Pus Doctors han I-soubt. 1377 [see 4]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 97 For doctor he is yknowe And of scripture be skylful. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 50 (R.) V's best of your doctors in expownynge the Scriptures. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. i, Thanking a surly Doctor for his Sermon. 1871 MORLEY *Velluire* (1886) 244 He heard only the humming of the doctors as they served forth to congregations of poor men hungering for spiritual sustenance the draft of theological superstition.

b. One who is proficient in knowledge of law.

Till 1857 barristers practising in the Court of Arches were required to take the degree of doctor. For the honorary doctors of law, see 4.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 238 Pat conscience and cryst hath yknighte faste, þei vndon it vnworthly þo doctors of lawe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1024 Doctor of bothe lawes, beyng in science digne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 12 Why did you not rather take some doctor of the Arches? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 144 This Letter from Bellario doth commend A yong and Learned Doctor in our Court. 1845 M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 With the gravity of a doctor expounding ecclesiastical law.

6. *spec.* A doctor of medicine; in popular current use, applied to any medical practitioner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 362 þe bitterness þat þow hast browe brouke it þi-selven, þat art doctor of deth, drynke þat þow madest! c 1385 CHAUCER *Proct.* 471 Wiþ þis here was a Doctor of Phisike. c 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 73 Of rasis autism & galle & of oþere doctoris. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 1. 106 Shall I loose my Doctor? No, hee gives me the Potions and the Motions. 1609 DRYDEN: *Ep. to Y. Driden* 71 So ly'd our Sires, ere doctors leard't to kill. 1725 DE FON VIE, *romm World* (1840) 182 Our doctors themselves (so we call the surgeons at sea). 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) ii, *Veterinarius*, a farrier, a horse doctor. 1872 GEO. ELLIOT *Madam*. xv, A common country doctor. 1884 GILMORE *Mongols* 180 They apply to the missionary in his capacity of doctor..and..want him only in so far as he is a doctor.

b. *fig.* Applied humorously to any agent that gives or preserves health.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 23 (D.) After those two, Doctor Diet and Doctor Quiet, Doctor Merriman is requist to preserve health. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* ii. 21 The People here give it [the sea-breeze] the name of Doctor, and truly it deserves the Title. 1821 *Spirit Pub. Frim.* (1824) 55 Each horseman gulped down a doctor, to counteract the effects of the raw morning air.

7. *transf.* A name given to various mechanical appliances, usually for curing or removing defects, regulating, adjusting, or feeding.

a. *Calico-printing and Paper-making.* A thin blade of metal used to remove superfluous colour, loose threads, dust, etc. from the cylinder (a calico-printing machine has a *colour-doctor*, a *lint-doctor*, and a *cleaning-doctor*; see quotes.). b. A tool used for soldering. c. An auxiliary steam-engine for feeding the boiler; a donkey-engine. 1796 *Specif. Wild & Ridge's Patent* No. 2134 (*title*), Manufacturing...steel doctors for printers. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 11. 316 A heated doctor, or soldering bit. 1837 WHITROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 96 (Calico-printer) The polished surface is cleared by the scraper called the 'doctor'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Doctor*. (*Calico-printing*)..The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. 1895 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 596 The lint-doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. *Ibid.* 603 The superfluous colour is..wiped off by the colour doctors..These doctors are thin blades of steel or brass, which are mounted in doctor-shears, or plates of metal screwed together with bolts.

8. A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*; also called *doctor-fish* and *surgeon-fish*: see quot. 1850.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 68 The name of 'Doctors', by which they are well known to the English sailors and colonists. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Trav. Ind.* 50 Its name is the 'Doctor Fish'. c 1850 *Nat. En cycl.* I. 97 Termed Doctors, because they are armed on each side of the tail with a sharp moveable spine like a lancet, which they use with great effect.

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 341 The Doctor..is a very general and deserved favourite. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/2 With fine tackle and a very small Blue Doctor.

10. Something used to 'doctor' or adulterate food or drink; e.g. a liquor mixed with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or with light-coloured wine (as sherry) to darken it; hence, a name for brown sherry. (*slang* or *collog.*)

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. 84 The governor was as happy if he drank his Doctor next to a man who talked to him upon any thing. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer), *Doctor*, a composition used by distillers to make spirits stronger than they really are. 1828 G. SWEETON *Doings in London* (Farmer), Maton, in his 'Tricks of Bakers Unmasked', says alom, which is called the Doctor..is sold to the bakers at fourpence per pound.

11. (*Naut.*) A ship's cook; (*U.S. and Australian*) the men's cook at a station or camp. (*collog.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Doctor*, the cook on board a ship. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Doctor*..a jocular name for the ship's cook. 1825 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20 *Doctor*, the (up-country), the men's cook on

a station. 1893 FUNK *Standard Dict.*, *Doctor*. 6. (Local, U.S.) The cook in a logging-camp.

12. *Old slang.* A false or loaded die.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doctor*, a false Die, that will run but two or three Chances. They put the Doctor upon him, they cheated him with false Dice. 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* I, The old Rogue..would ha' put the Doctor upon me. (unknown to him) I flung away the Doctor, and clapt into the Box a Pair of true Mathematics. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xii. 1774 *Evening Post* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 153. 1801 *Spouting Mag.* XVIII. 7 Loaded a couple of the Doctors for throwing a seven and nine.

13. *Comb.*, as *doctor-farrier*, -like (adj. and adv.), -maker, -monger; doctor-box, a form of colour-box in a calico-printing machine, of which the 'doctor' (7 a) forms the bottom; doctor's curse (see quot.); doctor-fish = sense 8; doctor-gum, 'a South-American gum, also called hog-gum, usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*' (Cent. Dict.); doctor-shears (see 7 a); doctor's stuff (*collog.*), medicine, physic (also *doctor-stuff*). See also DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 226, I..took the 'doctor's' curse, or, in other words, a dose of calomel. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Some 'doctor-farriers' are of opinion that the mare may cast a foal. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus*, on *Folly* M j b, This Definition..was not.. 'doctourlike sette forth by hym. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 41, I told them merilie, They must first make me a Doctor-like maintenance, ere I would take the degree of Doctor. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Jan. 17/5 A 'doctor-maker' is the maker of a particular metal plate called a 'doctor'. c 1449 PECOEC *Repr.* 1. xvi. 87 Summe of 300 benedict 'Doctour mongers. 1772 GRAVES *Spirit. Quix.* x. xvii. (D.), The man said..he could not take 'Doctor's' stuff, if he died for it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 171 Like doctor-stuff generally, it is not as appetizing as desirable.

Hence (*nonce-words*). Doctordom, the world of doctors, doctors collectively. Doctorhead, Doctorhood, the position or rank of a doctor. Doctorless a., without a doctor.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 542/2 'Thinketh your doctoured that the children of Israel..could not haue made..excuse? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, A match for all the Doctors in Doctordom. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7, The shibboleth of doctorhood. 1885 *Athenum* 12 Dec. 964 Our butcherless, bakerless..doctorless..and altogether comfortless jungle.

*Doctor* (dɒktər), v. *collog.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To confer the degree or title of Doctor upon; to make a Doctor.

1599 SANDVIS *Eurogæ Spec.* (1632) 117 Which Church hath now fully..delivered her mind in the late Councell of Trent; whereto all that are solemnly doctored in Italy must subscribe. a 1744 PORE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 341 (Jod.), I will be doctored with you, or not at all. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 108, I have been over to Oxford to be doctored, and had a very pleasant time of it. 1891 *Saf. Rev.* 20 June 730/1 Cambridge on Tuesday 'doctored' among others her new High Steward.

2. To treat, as a doctor or physician; to administer medicine or medical treatment to.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 47 Rather than suffer a good serviceable Creature to be doctored out of his Life by the common Farrier. 1832 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 38 Brodie..prescribed for me and sent me off to doctor myself. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. xi. 156 We'll doctor him up while you're gone.

b. *transf.* To repair, patch up, set to rights.

1829 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 50 Wasted most of the morning in doctoring a clock. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available?

3. *fig.* To treat so as to alter the appearance, flavour, or character of; to disguise, falsify, tamper with, adulterate, sophisticate, 'cook'.

1774 FOOTE *Cocooners* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 188, I wish we had time enough to doctor his work. 1850 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 138 Directions for..doctoring all sorts of wines. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sy. Hist.* viii. xxi. (1853) 66 Modes of doctoring dice. 1866 *Pail Mall G.* 3 Jan. A serious doubt arises..as to the trustworthiness of the narratives thus doctored. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 By a few touches of a file on the milled edge, a coin can be so 'doctored' as to fall almost invariably heads or tails at will.

4. *intr.* a. To practise as a physician.

(Usually in *vb. sb.* or *pr. ppl.*)

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworld* ii, Preaching ran in the King family; as politics or doctoring, sailing or soldiering run in some others. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1, I know more about doctoring.

b. To take medicine, undergo medical treatment.

In recent Dictionaries.

Hence Doctored *ppl. a.*, Doctoring *vb. sb.*; also Doctoree, one who doctors.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 1951/1 If this pacifier's doctoring [i.e. citing of doctors] were a good proof. 1832 BARBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 135 A mode of preparing old clover and trefoil seeds by a process called 'doctoring'. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 143 Most men's letters..are doctored compositions. 1882 J. W. KENNEDY in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 48/1 The high-priced wines..need no doctoring. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 15 Serving out doctored grog. 1887 THIRING in *Trav. Educ.* June 297 Any master of language, as distinct from a doctor of words.

*Doctoral* (dɒktərəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. F. *doctoral*, It. *dottorale*.]

1. Of or belonging to a doctor (i.e. a man of eminent learning, a professional teacher, or one who has received the degree of Doctor).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* Lett. Bp. Hereford an. 1391 (R.), The golden laurel of teaching doctorial, is not from above indifferently every mans gift. 1644 MILTON *Jdgms. Bucer*

Wks. 1738 I. 278 O that I could set him living before ye in that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England, thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is Doctorial and declarative, and not decisively Judiciall. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 277 To receive from an university the privilege of wearing the doctoral scarlet.

† b. Holding the position of a doctor or teacher. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 575 When the elder Doctors..faile them, they might goe to Sorbona..to furnish them of Doctorall witnesses. 1604 TUCKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 55 The Elders Doctorall or Pastoral are worthy of double honour.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a physician or medical man. (*nonce-use*.)

1892 STEVENSON *Unconquered Plains* 17 A native..pronounced it, with a doctoral air, 'a fever and ague morning'.

Hence Doctoreally adv., in the manner of a doctor; as a doctor.

1586 G. HARVEY *Three Witle Lett.* 12 Very solemnly passing a while, most gravely, and doctorally [I] proceeded as followeth. 1627 HENRY WILKINSON *Apol.* iv. x. § 2 (1630) 428 The Physicians daily resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider in Colledge of his disease, doctorally at their departure. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 671 (R.) Sinning doctorally, and magistrally..even setting up a school of Atheism.

*Doctorate* (dɒktərət), sb.1 [ad. mcd.L. *doctoratus*, i. doctor Doctor: see -ATE 1. Cf. F. *doctorat* (16th c.).] The degree of Doctor.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Antiquity* xii. (1848) 373 Make the doctorate a stirrup to mount him to Prelacy. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 7 Feb., No man not a Doctor can..practice Physick but by Licence particularly granted. The Doctorate is a licence of itself. 1858 MASSON *Alfion* I. 119 The Doctorates of Law and Medicine. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *En cycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 651 The evolution of the doctorate as a third university degree above that of master cannot be distinctly traced.

† *Doctoreate*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* 2. Obs. [ad. med. or mod.L. *doctoreatus* made a doctor: cf. *doctoreandus* in Du Cange.] a. *ppl. a.* Made a doctor.

b. *sb.* One who has received the degree of Doctor.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* 11. (1592) 20 One..that for his skill might haue bene Doctorat in his misterie. 1651 *Life Father Sauph* (1676) 15 Master, (which is the Title of the Doctorates in Theology).

*Doctorete* (dɒktərət), v. Now rare. [f. med. or mod.L. *doctorete* to make doctor: see -ATE 3.]

*trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; also *absol.* to confer the degree of Doctor.

1611 FLORIO, *Additioribus*, to take or give the degree of a doctor, to doctorate. 1632 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 261 They behoued to be doctorated. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 237 Going afterwards to Oxford he was doctorated in Divinity. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xl. 195 After-wards doctorated in medicine at Oxford. 1886 LAURIE *Universities* vii. 123 Even after Salernum had a teacher of law..it could not doctorate in law.

*Doctoress*: see DOCTRRESS.

*Doctorial* (dɒktəriəl), a. [f. L. type \**doctorius* (cf. *senatorius*, *titularius*, etc.) + -AL.] Of or belonging to a doctor: = DOCTORAL.

1729 WATSON *Corr.* (1843) III. 453, I cannot account for the doctorial degrees given all to Non-subscribers by the College of Edinburgh. c 1730 J. EARLE in *Calamy's Life* II. 513 So, when our Universities Doctorial honours give, 'Tis not our merit they declare, But their prerogative. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Physic.* I. i. vi. 105 Had not my doctoral title been specified in my passport.

Hence Doctoreally adv., as a doctor.

1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iii, That a doctor should not laugh at all when called in to act doctorially.

*Doctoreism* (dɒktəriəm), n. [f. Doctron sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of doctors; a saying characteristic of a doctor.

1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Detracting Emphiric* (1860) 66 Hocum doctors of doctoreism. 1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 19 Nov. in Smiles *Life F. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 224 The Doctors uttering doctoreisms on the occasion.

*Doctoreize*, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to doctor.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur.* *Footes* 13, I meant to returne to my towne of Tripalida, doctorized thus by your grace and favour. 1850 PRESOTT *Let.* to G. Tickner 26 June in *Life*, Lord Northampton and I were Doctorized in due form.

Hence Doctoreization, the conferring of a doctor's degree.

In recent Dictionaries.

*Doctorely* (dɒktəli), a. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Like, characteristic of, or befitting a doctor; having the position or character of a doctor.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* Life Tindale (R.), The doctorely prelates. *Ibid.* (1596) 126 (R.), This doctorely disputation. 1857 TROUSSEAU *Renard's Dis.* Pref., With a Doctorely arrogance. 1888 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 386, I am still writing upstairs, in a gown scarlet but not doctorely.

*Doctors' Commons.* [See COMMONS 3 b.] The common table and dining-hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; hence, the buildings occupied and used by these as an incorporated Society: and now the name of the site of these, to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Society was formed in 1509, by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. In 1768 they were incorporated under the name of 'the College of Doctors of Laws [of Oxford and Cambridge] exercising in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts'. In the buildings of Doctors' Commons were held five courts, viz. the Court of Arches, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Court of Faculties or Dispensations, Consistory Court, and High Court of

Admiralty; the business included all matters of ecclesiastical law, prosecutions for heresy, divorce suits, licences for marriage, testamentary affairs, Admiralty and Prize cases, etc. The Society was dissolved in 1858 and the buildings were taken down in 1867. Literary references to Doctors' Commons in later times usually refer to the registration or probate of wills, to marriage licences, or to proceedings for divorce.

1680 J. GODOLPHIN *Reptor. Canon.* (ed. 2) App. 30 Doctors of the Civil Laws to the Number of Thirteen in all, assembled together in the common Dining-Hall of Doctors Commons in London. a 1690 Br. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 365 (T.) A dignitary of our church... had been at Doctors' Commons; and there fed'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 210 Another calls to the Bumballiffs, the Taylors, Doctor's Commons, and the Hangman. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* iv. iv. With this proviso that he To-morrow Morning weds me. He is now gone to Doctors-Commons for a Licence. 1839 BYRON *Waltz* xiii. Search Doctors' Commons. 1819 — *Juan* i. xxxv. No choice was left his feelings or his pride, Save death or Doctors' Commons. 1854 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* Pref. (1873) 37.

**Doctorship** (dɒk'tərʃɪp). [f. DOCTOR sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The degree of Doctor; = DOCTORATE sb.<sup>1</sup>  
1586 FERNE *Blaz. Geutrie* 33 Invested with the degree of Doctorship. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 189 After he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 178 They coveted doctorship. 1851 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Dec. 464/3 A thesis written for the doctorship in letters.

2. The position, character, or function of a doctor, teacher, or learned man; teaching, instruction; eminent learning or scholarship.

1598 FLORE *Doctoraggio*, doctorship. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheu.* N. T. (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 252 Your Worship and your Doctorship display. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* xvii. 703, I must here break off, fascinating as is German doctorship, soothing as is German dullness.

3. The function or practice of a physician; medical skill or attendance.

1640 BROOME *Antipodes* Epil. Whether my cure be perfect yet or no, It lies not in my doctorship to know. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* xxiii. 515 Would the sick be less likely to recover... under gratuitous doctorship?

4. The personality or dignity of a doctor; used humorously or ironically as a title.

1610 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 25 Why then doth his Doctorship parallel these two? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 39, 3/a A poor Fidler... Your Doctorship here does Petition. 1823 *Examiner* 787/2 His Reverend Doctorship.

**Doctress** (dɒk'trɪs), **doctress** (dɒk'tɒrɪs). Also 7 doctresse. [f. DOCTOR: prob. in part a. F. *doctresse* (15th c.), or repr. a mod. L. *doctrissa*; see -ESS.] A female doctor. (Now only used when sex is emphasized; in which case also *woman-doctor*, *lady-doctor*, are more common.)

1. A female teacher; a woman of eminent learning; a woman who has a doctoral degree. ? Obs.

(In the last sense, *doctor* is now applied to both sexes.)  
a 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* R. v. I must be borne with, being but a young doctresse. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes* T. Plays 1873 III. 29 Thou speak'st like a Doctresse in thy faculty. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 124 Who being a Doctresse, seem'd not to be a Disciple. 1741 LADY POMFREY *Lett.* (1805) III. 179 The famous doctress signora Laura Bassi. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 17, 362 Doctress Kingsford... and some of her *confères* appear to misinterpret the position which I have assumed.

2. 1626 tr. *Boccacchi* 71 (T.) Glorifying... to be called the doctresses of all nations. 1689 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 12 Aug. Hellen Cornaro... received the degree of Doctressesse at Padua.

b. Applied to things personified as feminine.  
1577 STANNHURST *Descr. Iret.* in *Holinshead* VI. Ep. Ded. The learned... adjudged an historie to be the life of memorie, the doctresse of behaviour. 1589 *Almond* for *Parrot* 7 That long tongd doctresse Dame Law.

2. A female physician or medical practitioner.

a. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) 101 b. The women... take upon them to be great doctresses in physicke. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 104 Shavings of Hartshorn is much more in Esteem amongst Family Doctresses. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 35 His Wife, the Doctress of the neighbouring Poor. 1879 Miss DRURY *Called Resc.* I. vi. 14 Her young friend's skill as a bird and dog doctress.

b. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 66 Unless the excellent Lady Sobriety be their Doctress. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 34 Let the healing doctress come.

3. humorously. A doctor's wife or daughter. (Cf. *Ger. Frau Doktorin*.)

1748 GRAY *Lett. to Dr. T. Wharton* Wks. 1884 II. 185 After having made my compliments to the god-mothers of the little Doctress. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* xxxv. 8 The doctor... came accompanied by his lady Mrs. Doctress Savage. 1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 253 The Doctor and the Doctress are issuing from the brass-knocked hall door.

**Doctrice**. Obs. [ad. L. *doctrice*, *trice* = female teacher, fem. of *doctor*; perh. through an obs. F. *\*doctrice*.] A female teacher: in quotes. used of things personified; = prec. 1 b.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lx. p. Grace... is maistresse of troupe, doctress of discipline, list of be herte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 27 The Jewish tongue... being... the doctress and auancer of carnall obscruances. 1577 J. KNEWSTON *Confut. Heresies* (1579) 18a, Marie... signifieth with him a doctress.

**† Doctrinable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. DOCTRINE sb. or v. + -ABLE.] Fit for instruction; instructive.

1581 SIONER *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Then certainly is more doctrinable the fained Circs of Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Iustine.

**Doctrinaire** (dɒk'trɪnɪər), sb. (a.) [a. F. *doctrinaire* (14th c.), ad. L. type *\*doctrinarius*, f. *doctrina* DOCTRINE: see -ARY.] A sb.

1. *Fr. Hist.* One of a political party which arose in France soon after 1815, 'having for their object and doctrine the establishment and preservation of constitutional government, and the reconciliation of authority and liberty, royalty and national representation.' (Townsend *Manual of Dates*.)

They were looked upon by members of the two extreme parties as speculative politicians holding a 'doctrine' not within the range of practical politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 38 (Stanf.) There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires*. 1834 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1086/2 Do not be cajoled by any stupid stories... about the Doctrinaires going out of office on any question of principle. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 296 M. Guizot... was a doctrinaire. But though that designation had no political meaning; though it expressed a manner of being, rather than a manner of thinking, still there adhered to it some indescribable tincture of unpopularity which was totally indelible.

2. Hence, One who holds some doctrine or theory which he tries to apply without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a pedantic theorist. (Often applied as a term of reproach by 'practical' men, to those whom they consider talking or writing theorists.)

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 454 (Stanf.) A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on *in vacuo*, in the cabinet of a Doctrinaire. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. x. 265 The way to answer these doctrinaires is to turn to facts. 1871 G. DURF *Teachings Cobden*. Those are only justly called doctrinaires who insist on acting in season and out of season upon the doctrines which they profess. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* vii. 197 They got astride of this favourite hobby-horse of the doctrinaires. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) II. 193 Practical politicians, as they call themselves, have substituted *doctrinaire* for *pedant* as the term of reproach.

*B. adj.* Pertaining to, or of the character of, a doctrinaire; wedded to a particular doctrine or theory and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; merely theoretical or speculative.

1834 *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 A Cabinet... with nn old... employé of the Empire at the head, and a Doctrinaire Minister of Justice at the tail. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 362 The re-iterations of doctrinaire politicians. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 120 Would Milton take his stand upon doctrinaire republicanism? 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I, Don't you be too doctrinaire... you and I are practical men.

**Doctrinairism** (dɒk'trɪnɪərɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of a doctrinaire; pedantic adhesion to a doctrine or theory without regard to practical considerations; doctrinairism.

1836 R. H. FROUDE in *J. H. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 151 The imputation of a little doctrinairism. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 454 Eclecticism, or Doctrinairism, is a philosophy marvelously suited to profit from such circumstances. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 353 The largeness of his views saved him from mere doctrinairism. 1876 SEELY in *Macm.* *Saved* Jan. 179/2 The same public which despises doctrinairism in politics, is just as decided and united in despising everything but doctrinairism in religion.

**Doctrinal** (dɒk'trɪnəl, dɒk'trɪnəl), a. and sb. [The sb. was a. F. *doctrinal* (13th c. in Littre); the adj. was perh. more directly ad. late L. *doctrinālis* (Isidore), f. *doctrina* learning, doctrine: see -AL.]

The historical pronunciation, from *L. doctrinālis*, Fr. and NE. *doctrinal*, is *doctrināl* (so Bailey, Todd); *doctrināl* (J.) passes over the actual L., Fr. and NE. words, to reach the ulterior *doctrina*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to doctrine; containing or inculcating a doctrine or doctrines. *Doctrinal* Puritans, those whose puritanism had reference to doctrines rather than discipline or ceremonial.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 14/15 Doctrinal, doctrinalis. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 11 Not in doctrinal points that concerned salvation. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 191 He had some doctrinal Opinions which they liked not. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 579 The Calvinists were... branded with the character of Doctrinal Puritans. 1751 JENNINGS & DODDRIDGE *Pref. to Watts' Improv. Alud* ii. A doctrinal controversy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 If he believed that in their doctrinal conservatism they knew and meant what they were saying.

† b. Derived from instruction. Obs. rare.  
1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* ii. xxxix. When... upon natural rather than doctrinal valour [ἡν κατὰ φύσιν τὸ μέγιστον ἢ κατὰ δόξαν] we come to undertake any danger.

† 2. Serving to teach or instruct; instructive, didactic. Obs.

1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. xxi. § 3 The word of God... serveth then only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument. a 1623 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xxviii. In a doctrinal way, saying to the confemmer, *Alas, why do you thus?* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1833) 146 Whether those Dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophodes and Euripides raigne shall be found more doctrinal and exemplary.

*B. sb.*

† 1. The title of a text-book on grammar by Alex.

de Villodien; by extension, a book of instruction in any subject; a text-book. Obs.

c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* 189 In alle this scyens is non us Iyke, In Caton, Gryscysme, nor Doctrynall [prime over alle]. 1481-3 [see CATON]. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1874) I. 134 If he have onys red the olde doctrynall [prime all]. 1531 ELVOT *Govt.* i. xiii. Comedies... they suppose to be a doctrynall of rybauddrie. 1534 — (*little*) Doctrynall of Princes. 1653 UROQUINAY *Rabais* i. xiv. An old coughing fellow... who read unto him Hugotio, Hehard, Grecisme, the doctrynall.

† b. *transf.* An instructor. Obs. rare.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. (Arb.) 55 Also saynt Ierome the noble eardynall... Whiche euermore was a good doctrynall.

2. pl. Matters or points of doctrine or instruction.

1619 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 68 Our consent was onlyasked for Doctrinals, not for matters touching Discipline. 1681 DAXTER *Apol. Nouconf.* Min. 48 We differ in Doctrinals as well as in Ceremony. 1718 *Wolrou Corr.* (1843) II. 398 The... controversy about doctrinals is again revived. 1876 J. C. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Kael.* lxv. 212 Doctrinals are the indispensable readers of all reality.

Hence **Doctrinalism**, the laying of stress on doctrinal matters; **Doctrinalist**, a strict adherent to doctrine; **Doctrinā-lity**, doctrinal character.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 278 The doctrinā-lity of our religion. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* v. 356 The Papists were put out of the way. The doctrinalists were promoted to honour. 1866 *Ibid.* (1870) XII. 550 Theological doctrinalism passed out of fashion. 1894 *Thinker* V. 447 Driven... into the other extreme of rigid doctrinalism.

**Doctrinally** (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of, or as a matter of, doctrine; by way of teaching.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 371 Writing on the second Commandement doctrinally. 1679 PENN *Add. Prot.* II. iii. (1692) 87 Christ Jesus himself and his Apostles... have doctrinally laid it down. 1706 Dr. Fox *Fur. Dis.* Pref. 30 If my Opinion be really in it self, Doctrinally Sound. 1869 HANCOCK *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 58 Churches organically complete but doctrinally corrupt.

**Doctrinarian** (dɒk'trɪnɪərɪən), sb. and a. [f. L. type *\*doctrinārius* (DOCTRINAIRE) + -AN.]

*A. sb.* † 1. pl. The Brethren of Christian Doctrine, or Christian Brothers (F. *doctrinaires*), a lay order instituted at Rheims in 1680 by J. B. de la Salle, to teach gratuitously the principles of religion and the elements of primary instruction. Obs.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Other amphibious kinds, which are neither Regular nor Seculars, as Jesuits, Oratorians, Doctrinarians, Lazarists. 1794 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 161 [He] had been educated in a secular congregation by the Doctrinarians.

2. = DOCTRINAIRE sb.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Discuss. & Argts.* (1872) 39 Protestantism is embodied in a system; so is Popery; but when a man takes up this Via Media, he is a mere doctrinarian—he is wasting his efforts in delineating an invisible phantom. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 164 England has its sect of doctrinarians as well as France.

*B. adj.* = DOCTRINAIRE a., DOCTRINARIAN. 1828 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 101 A stiff and doctrinarian politician of the Whig school.

Hence **Doctrinarianism**, doctrinairism.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* v. 82 The latest products of French doctrinarianism.

**Doctrinary** (dɒk'trɪnəri), a. [ad. F. *doctrinaire*: see above and -ARY.] Holding nn abstract doctrine and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; = DOCTRINAIRE a.

1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 284 Arguing against the doctrinary school. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* II. 33 His... doctrinary republicanism. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 15 Apr. 535/1 Doctrinary pedants.

Hence **Doctrinarity**, quality of a doctrinaire.

a 1869 LO. STRANGFORD *Lett.* etc. 235 (D.) Excess in doctrinarity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation.

**Doctrinate**, v. arch. [f. med. L. *doctrinare*, -ināre, to teach, instruct, f. *doctrina*: see -ATE 3 f.] *trans.* To teach or instruct; = DOCTRINE v. a.; *absol.* To give instruction (on a subject).

1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 33 They were doctinated and instructed, either in language, or some of the liberral sciences. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 46 They are of Pythagoras doctinating... in believing the Metempsychosis of the soule. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Chytraeus* 421 Most prodgely by him doctinated. 1840 MARYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 282 On that... you have not yet doctinated.

**Doctrine** (dɒk'trɪn), sb. Also 4-6 doctryn(e), 6-8 doctryn. [a. F. *doctrine* (12th c.), ad. L. *doctrina* teaching, learning, f. *doctor* teacher, DOCTOR: cf. *pistrina* bakery, f. *pistor* baker.]

† 1. The action of teaching or instructing; instruction; a piece of instruction, a lesson, precept. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Argue, or proue, bisethe, blame in al pacience and doctryn. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* I. have hit translated in myn english only for this doctrine. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I. Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytynge hen wryton to our doctryne. 1526-34 *Tynale Mark* iv. 2 He... sayde vnto them in his doctryne [so 1611; 1881 (R.V.) teaching]: Herken to. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 56 The Commandement... was a doctrine to teach Pharaoh what he must have done. 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 p. 2 Doctrines on this Occasion... are the most... empty of all the Labours of Men.

† 2. Public instruction; preaching. Obs.

1560-78 *Ek. Discip. Ch. Scol.* (1621) 40 Where the people conuene to the doctrine but once in the week. a 1572 KNOX

*Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 250 After doctrin, he lykewise ministrat the Lordis Table. 1600 J. McVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 33, I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulle and fear..to the Paroch Kirk.

2. That which is taught. a. In the most general sense: Instruction, teaching; a body of instruction or teaching.

1382 Wyclif *Tit.* ii. 10 In alle thingis scbewing good faith, that they ume in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sayour God. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xii. 133 The Gospelles, in the which is gode doctryne. 1483 *Caxton Cato* 3 In this smal lytly booke is conteyned a short..doctryne for all maner of peple. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlyt rycht and keep this doctryng. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ProL 2 Foloweth a shorte doctryne..in y<sup>e</sup> which shall be spoken..of fyve thynges. 1526-34 TYNDALE *Matt.* xvi. 12 He bad not them beware of the leaven of breed: but of the doctrine of the Pharises. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 179 They next proceeded to consider the points of doctrine and life. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. 11. 110 In Scripture, doctrine means broadly, teaching; anything that is taught is doctrine.

b. *esp.* That which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; a belief, theoretical opinion; a dogma, tenet.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xv. 9 Techynge the doctrines and maundementis of men. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V. ProL*, The booke of his doctrines. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Ctess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 308 To byllysshe the doctryne & fayth of cryste Ihesu. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20. 126 The doctrine of the nature of God. 1712 ABBOTSON *Spect.* No. 269 p. 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. Rule 6. The doctrine of the sacred Trinity. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1846) II. 242 That doctrine of the equality of all men, which has been preached by knavery, and so greedily adopted by malice, envy, and cunning. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 5) 405 Difficulties in applying the great doctrine of gravitation. 1893 SIR J. W. CURRY in *Law Times Ref.* LXVIII. 430/1 To hold that mere oral assent to the new lease operates as a surrender in law would be a most dangerous doctrine.

c. *Monroe doctrine* (U. S. politics): the name applied (since about 1848) to a principle or series of principles of policy put forward in, or deduced from, the Message of President Monroe to Congress, 2 Dec. 1823.

In this it was declared that 'we should consider any attempt' on the part of the Allied European Powers 'to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety'; that 'any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing' the recently-revolted Spanish-American colonies, 'or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power' would be viewed 'as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States'; and that 'the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement'.

1848 I. E. HOLMES in *Congress Globe* 29 Apr. 711 'The President [Polk] had taken the opportunity of reiterating a doctrine which was said to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe. 1858 *Sm. (Balt.)* 30 Oct. (Bartlett), If we now fall back on the Monroe doctrine, we shall see the difference between an abstraction and its application in practice. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 323 The South should put in practice at home that Monroe Doctrine of which it has always been so clamorous a supporter. 1895 MRQ. OF SALISBURY *Disp.* 26 Nov. (*Times* 18 Dec. 7/2) The application of the Monroe doctrine to the question of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 4/6 It was during this contest between Spain and her insurgent colonists that President Monroe, in 1823, at the instigation of Mr. Canning, laid down in a Message to Congress the famous 'doctrine' which bears his name.

3. A body or system of principles or tenets; a doctrinal or theoretical system; a theory; a science, or department of knowledge. ? *Obs.*

1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* § 100 F. I have..laid downe the doctrine of Instruments. 1666-7 FURYS *Discy* 16 Feb., [He] understands the doctrine of musike. 1669 FRANKMATT *City & C. Buil.* 160 Measure the same by the Doctrine of Triangles. 1709-29 V. MANOEY *Syst. Math., Astron.* Pref. 248 Astronomy is a Doctrine or Science. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* 48 A..notion of .the solar system: together with the doctrine of comets. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 130 Psychology therefore, is the discourse or doctrine treating of the human mind.

† 4. Learning, erudition, knowledge. *Obs.*

1400 BERYN 1245 Thow art xx wynter, and nauzt hast of doctryne. 1483 *Caxton Cato* Gij. The man which is with-out doctryne is like thymage of deith. 1563-73 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 12 The principal to beane man of .sufficient doctrine to supple the regentis absens in redyng. 1603 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles Emboweld of their doctrine.

† 5. Discipline. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 78 These officers should be marked and ordered after theyre..behaviour..or elles to be at the doctryne conveniente in the countynhouse. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P<sup>v</sup>. The doctrine of sones and daughters was enlarged, and theyr bridell let go at libertee.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. 31 To give those doctrine and usen-men, those pulpit-engineers their due. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 194 When the excitement of doctrine-smashing was over, the laity grew listless.

† *Doctrinē, v. Obs.* [a. OF. *doctrinē-r*, ad. med.L. *doctrināre*, f. *doctrina*: see DOCTRINATE.] *trans.* a. To teach or instruct (a person); b. To teach, give instruction in (a science, etc.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Henry duke of Lancaster..had sent to hym .yong knyghts, to be doctryned, lerned, and brought

up..in scole of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2, He bath ben well doctryned: *i. a. est fort bien endoctriné.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Phisic, astronomie and natural philosophie, var fyrst pretifikit and doctryned be vs. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. (1655) 112 They doctryned me as a novice.

Hence *Doctrined ppl. a.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 137 Take view of their doctryned practises, in deuotion to God, Carriage to men, to our selues.

**Doctrinism** (dɒk'trɪnɪz'm). [f. DOCTRINE sb. + -ISM.] Adherence to, or setting forth of, doctrine. So *Doctrinist*, one who propounds, or adheres to, doctrine.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 328 Our aim is to be Primitive, not Tridentine, Doctrinists. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. ii. 43 The most memorable exception to this fair and conciliatory doctrinism of the Church of England..is to be found in the famous Lambeth Articles. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 7/4 The mere doctrinism of the Congress being inadequate for the requirements of the age. 1891 G. MACDONALD *There & Back* II. xxxv. 226 Neither ascetic nor mystic nor doctrinist..she believed in God.

**Doctrinize** (dɒk'trɪnaɪz), *v.* [f. DOCTRINE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form doctrines or theories; to speculate, theorize. Hence *Doctrinization*.

1836 R. M. McCHEVNE *Yrnl. in Mem.* (1866) 55 The error of those who speculate or doctrinize about the Gospel. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 570 Stories about animals..are generally spoiled by the same mistaken doctrinization.

† **Doctriz.** *Obs.* [a. L. *doctriz*, fem. of *doctor* DOCTOR.] A female doctor: = DOCTRESS.

1664 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. xv. 254 Alice Driver, a famous doctriz. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 1. ii. (1696) § 33 This country of Palestine is called: 'the nurse of the prophets, the doctrix of the Apostles. 1746 in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 270 note, In 1746 a 'doctrix' was consulted in Galtoun about the recovery of a sick child.

**Document** (dɒk'ju:mənt), *sb.* [a. OF. *document* lesson, written evidence (12th-13th c. in Hatzl. Darm.), ad. L. *documentum* lesson, proof, instance, specimen, in med.L. also written instrument, charter, official paper, f. *docere* to teach.]

† 1. Teaching, instruction, warning. *Obs.*

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Despying thus her hail-some document, The fowles..take their flight. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ProL. iii. All that is wyrtyn is to oure document. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 147 Punishment goes to the prisoner, but examples to the document of all others. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Lad. Barrymore* 101, I have heard much document from the Grey Beards of society, delivered to prove [etc.].

† 2. An instruction, a piece of instruction, a lesson; an admonition, a warning. *Obs.*

1549 T. SOME *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edward VI.* Ded., In them are fruitfull and godly documentes. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerone* 80b, These were his daily documents to his young wife. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 10 There are..few to whom it is not unpleasant to receive documents. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1876) 328 Even bad pictures themselves supply him with useful documents. c. 1800 LANDOR in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 48, I will give him some documents which shall enlighten his judgment at the expense of his skin.

† 3. That which serves to show, point out, or prove something; evidence, proof. Chiefly with *dependent cl. Obs.*

1459 *Charters of Pebles* (Burgh Rec. Soc. 1872) 132 And than be verray document of thaim that herd and saw the begynning of that bargan the gud men..fand [etc.]. 1533 BELLEKNOR *Livy* iv. (1822) 353 Ane notabil document, that pluralite of capitans are unprofitabil in battall. 1614 KALESH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 8 et. 490 This may serue as a document of Fortunes instabilitie. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. p. 5 Sufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treasonable negotiation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Alen, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 374 'The best document of his relation to his troops is the order of the day..in which [etc.].

4. Something written, inscribed, etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, tomb-stone, coin, picture, etc.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Document*, in law, some written monument produced in proof of any fact asserted. The antiquity of the foundation of such a church is proved by a number of authentic documents. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 As an Authentic Document was required of the foregoing Declaration, I signed and sealed this to serve where occasion shall require. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 290, I had got..the emplacement of the whole French army of the 14 June which is a very curious document and gives a tolerable notion of their whole force in Spain. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monst. Ord.* (1863) 401 These frescoes..have become invaluable as documents. 1877-9 F. WHARTON *Law of Evid.* I. n. ix. § 614, 586 A 'document'..is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidentially used.

b. *spec.* The bill of lading and policy of insurance handed over as collateral security for a foreign bill of exchange; hence *document-bill*.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Document-bill*, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods; against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

**Document, v.** [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *documenter*.] † 1. *trans.* To teach, instruct. *Obs.*

1648 *Scottish Mst Dispel'd* 32 Upon this principle you document the Parliament of England about the Kings power in making laws. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 217 That they might be documented in all good and wholesome

things. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus Grobianus* 271 The Monarch documents him in his Part.

† b. To give a 'lesson' to; to instruct or admonish in an authoritative or imperious manner. *Obs.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iv. ii, I am finely documented by my own daughter! 1778 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 161 Your letters..in which you, with magisterial airs, schooled and documented me, as if I had been one of your domestics. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* l. 126 She..entreated Mrs. Carisbrook to send them [the girls] to her..that she might document them.

2. To prove or support (something) by documentary evidence.

1711 *Countrysm. Let. to Curat* 31 The Historical deduction before given (sufficiently documented from your own Writers). 1780 *Blue Blanket* 4 (Jam.) This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented. 1825 ANKERSON *Hist. Acc. Fam. Fraser* 79 They are documented in a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wester Logy.

3. To provide with documents. a. To furnish (a ship) with the 'papers' or documents required for the manifestation of its ownership and cargo.

1828 WEBSTER *S.V.*, A ship should be documented according to the directions of law. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. 1. i. 8 By sailing his ship imperfectly or improperly documented, he forfeits his right to protection under the policy. 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 60/1 To enable such vessels..to be documented and receive an American register.

b. To furnish (a person) with evidence; to keep informed or instructed.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 165 A..corroboration to the statements of that courageous and documented historiographer. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Sept. 1891/1 It was for a novel..that he was 'documenting himself'. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/4 Statesmen who want to be, as they say here, 'well documented' to resist possible attacks.

Hence *Documented ppl. a.*, *Documenting vbl. sb.*; † *Do'cumentor*, an indicator.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 277 There be many of smaller Animals also that claim a Prerogative in the Shields of great men, provided they be the Documentors of mischief: such as Coneyes, Moles, Frogs, Locusts, Mice, Serpents. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1857) 4 After the course of documenting which she had gone through. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 256 A full, a documented, a well-proportioned account. 1886 *American* XII. 286 There were 256 disasters to documented vessels.

**Documental** (dɒk'ju:məntəl), *a.* [f. L. *documentum* DOCUMENT sb. + -AL.]

† 1. Pertaining to teaching or instruction; instructive; didactic. *Obs.*

c. 1575 (title) Documental Sayings as those same were spoken forth by H[enrick] N[icolas]. 1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vi. ii. (1620) 227 Varro..though he be not eloquent yet is he so documental and sententious.

2. Of or pertaining to documents; documentary.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 277 The documental proofs of the same. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 37 The collection of documentary material. 1892 R. DUNLOP in *Academy* 10 Sept. 207/3, I think one ought to say 'documentary' and not 'documental' evidence.

**Documentary** (dɒk'ju:məntəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. F. *documentaire*.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting in documents.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 54 Documentary evidence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Various fragments of Letters and other documentary scraps. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 178 They were in possession of documentary evidence which would confound the guilty. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (89) I. 30 Going back beyond the printed annals to original and documentary authorities.

2. Affording evidence, evidential. *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iii, It is an authentic..fact, quietly documentary of a whole world of such.

3. Relating to teaching or instruction. *rare.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 52 Long before 1250 we get traces of the documentary use of French. Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the Grammar schools.

Hence *Documentarily adv.*, in the way of a document; from a documentary point of view.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 126 These copies..would be historically and documentarily valuable.

**Documentation** (dɒk'ju:məntɪ'ʃən). [ad. med. L. *documentātō-em* admonition, n. of action f. \**documentāre* to DOCUMENT.] The action of documenting or fact of being documented.

† 1. Instruction, admonition, 'lecturing'. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143 Not another word of your documentations, dame Selby, I am not in a humour to hear them. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 No end to these chartered documentations of the sex!

2. The furnishing of a ship with the requisite 'papers'.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 60/2 In the registration of a new vessel, the production..of the certificate of measurement..is required in order to documentation.

3. Preparation or use of documentary evidence and authorities.

In reference to realistic fiction, applied to the faithful reproduction of historical or objective facts.

1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 342 Is art simply an affair of documentation, as the phrase of the day goes? 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 919/1 M. Zola..has great industry and is very painstaking in 'documentation'. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 1 July 2/1 There is so much to read up, such documentation to be exercised.



† **Documentize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DOCUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To teach, instruct, give a lesson to. b. To furnish with evidence. Hence Do-cu-mentizing *vbl. sb.*

1599 *NASHE Leuten Stoffe* 21 Those that be scrutinus... let them reuolue the Digests of our English discoveries... and be documented most locupletly. 1647 *Maid's Petition* 5 Bulcher... with his newly hatcht errors will documentise our Bulwarks alive or dead. 1682 *MRS. BEHN City Heiress* 1. i. You'd best carry your nephew... to Church; he wants a little documenting that way. a 1734 *NORTH Lexon* II. iv. § 122. (1740) 294 Being, as he said, well documented. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VI. xxv. 143. I am to be closetted, and to be documented.

**Dod**, *sb.* 1. and *interj. dial. or vulgar.* In asseverations; originally a deformation of *God*. (Cf. ADOD; also DAD, BEDAD.)

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* II. i. A Dod she's too serious. 1855 *HALLIBURTON Nat. & Hum.* No. 66 (Bartlett) I'll cut and run, and don't dot me if I don't. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. Dod! but you queer fellow! 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 14 And, dod! I believe the day's come now.

**Dod** (*dɒd*), *sb.* 2. *dial.* [Cognate with early mod. Du. *dode* in same sense ('caulis et spica typhre palustris' Kilian); also a stalk, staff, club ('a little broach or spit, a reed' Hexham).] The Reed-Mace or Cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton* II. (1662) 290 Dods, Waterweeds (commonly called by children Cais Tales). 1847-78 *HALLIBURTON Dod*, the fox-tail reed. *North.* 1854 *Atwick Mercury* 1 Mar. (Britten & Holland), Dod is the Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*, L.) in the north of England. 1882 *FRIENO Devonshire Plant-n.*

**Dod**, *dodd*, *sb.* 3. *north. dial.* [Evidently related to *Dod v.*; app. a specific application of a *sb.* of which the primary sense was 'rounded head': cf. also DODDY.]

In North of England and South of Scotland a frequent term for a rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill.

Rarely applied to a lower buttress when not rounded, as Skiddaw Dod. Usually forming part of a proper name, like the equivalent Welsh *Moel* (*Foel*), but also an appellative.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 248/2 (*Westmoreland*) Of which [branch] Dod Hill, Place Fell... and Swarth Fell are summits.] 1847-78 *Cumb. Gloss.*, Dod, a round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* 233 There are many hills in the district known by the appellation of Dodd, and they are generally small and attached to large mountains. 1882 *J. HARDY in Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 452 *Pike, crag, law, head, kno, dol, eddo, rig*, predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences. 1886 *G. A. LEBOUR Geol. Northumb.* & *Durh.* (ed. 2) 24 Sand and gravel 'dodds'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Dodd, a blunt hill, a butt end of a hill. Its occurrence is noted thirteen times in place-names in Northumberland... The truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln is called the kiln-dodd.

**Dod**, *sb.* 4. *Sc.* [Gaelic *dod* peevishness.] A slight fit of ill-humour; sullenness, peevishness.

1808 in JAMESON. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. 143 (Jam.) When she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then. 1823 *MISSSES CORBETT Petticoat Tales* I. 250 (Jam.) Her father has ta'en the dods at him.

† **Dod**, *dodd*, *a.* and *pa. pp.* *Obs.* Short for DODDED, *q.v.*

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* II. i. 135 He wole haue hise heer scorned of and his heed to be dodd. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* 299 White-wheat massedine will outsell dodd-head massedine... grey wheate and long reade will outsell dodd-head of oatmeal. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 21 Dodded Wheat; is red Wheat without beards.

**Dod** (*dɒd*), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *dodden*, app. from the same root as *DOD sb.*; cf. DODDY. Wedgwood compares *Fris. dadd, daddle*, lump, clump, bunch; but the connexion is doubtful.]

*trans.* To make the top or head of (anything) blunt, rounded, or bare; hence, to clip or poll the hair of (a person); to deprive (an animal) of its horns; to poll or lop (a tree), etc.; also *fig.* to behead.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 422 3e schulen heon i-dodded [=have your hair cut] four siden iðe 3ere, uorto liden ower heued. a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 Hue nolden take for hum raunson ne ware; Hue doddeth of hure hevedes, fare so hit fare. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xix. 27 Ne 3e shulen in rownde doddre heer, ne shawe beerde. — a 1541 *Sam. xiv.* 26 Onys in the 3eer he was doddid, for the heere heuyde hym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Dodynn trees, or herhyss, and oberyke, *decono, capulo*. 1683 *MERRISON Yorkshire Dialect* 6 We mun do our Sheepe. 1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Words*, Dodd, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep. — *Doddings*, the cuttings. *Dod*, to lop, as a tree, is an old word.

Hence *Dodding vbl. sb.*, the action of clipping the hair; tonsure.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 14 Of ower doddunge... & of ower blod letunge. 1825 [see above]. 1847-78 *HALLIBURTON, Daddings*, the fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*

**Dod**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [variant of DAD *v.*] *trans.* To beat, knock.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* I. (1662) 47 Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between doddung and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain... Our comment may be said to have doddred the Sheriffs of several Counties. 1883 *Gil. Words* 574 He... doddred our heids down on the desk.

**Dodart**, *obs.* var. of *DOTARD*.

† **Doddard**, *Obs. rare.* [app. f. *Dod v.* 1 to poll (trees) + -ARD; the formation being parallel to

*poll-ard*: cf. DODDLE *sb.*, DODDEREL in same sense. But it may have been merely a modification of *dot-lard*, *DOTARD* (found earlier in same sense) with fanciful assimilation to *Dod v.* 1 and its derivatives: see DODDERED.] A tree that has lost its head of branches by decay. In quot. *attrib.* = *DOTARD B.* 2. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* v. 1R.) Another shakes the bed... Till... chalk is in his crippled fingers found; Rots like a doddard oak, and piecemeal falls to ground.

**Dodded**, *pp.* *a.* *north. dial.* [f. *Dod v.* 1] Polled, lopped; hornless; awulless.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Dodydy, wythe dwte hornysse... *incornutus*. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 6 Signes of a Goode Ewe. Lett her be doddred. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 21 Dodded Sheep, i.e. Sheep without horns. 1819 *Edin. Advertiser* 24 Aug. (Jam.), Extensive sale of improved doddred cattle. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Doddred corn*, is corn without beards.

**Dodder** (*dɒdər*), *sb.* Also 3-6 *doder*. [OE. Common WGer., though not known in OE., OS., or OHG. ME. *doder* = MLG. *doder*, *dodder*, MHG. *toler*, mod. Ger. *dotter*, Du. and Da. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*. Similarity of form has suggested connexion with Ger. *dotter*, MHG. *toler*, OHG. *toloto*, *tularo*, MDu. *doder* (e yolk of an egg, as if with reference to the colour of the flower-clusters of *Cuscuta europaea*; but this is a doubtful conjecture.)

1. The common name of the genus *Cuscuta*, N.O. *Convolvulaceae*, comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twining threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, and other plants.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. *Waucote* 557/1 *Cuscuta*, *doder*. a 1287 *Stoun. Barthol.* 17 *Cuscuta*, *podagra lini*, *doder*. c 1450 *Alphita* 154 *Rasta lini*. *doder uel baynde*. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* t. H v b, *Doder* groweth out of herbes, and small bushes, as miscelto groweth out of trees. 1578 *LYTE Doddens* III. liiii. 398 *Doder* is a strange herbe without leaves and without roote, lyke unto a threed, muche gnarled and wrapped together. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* II. 11 *Wec* call those strings generally by the name of *Dodder*. 1871-2 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* v. 227 *The dodder*... is a mere mass of elastic, pale-red, knotted threads, which shoot out in all directions over the vine.

2. Applied locally to some choking or climbing weeds: see *quots.*

1878 *Cumb. Gloss.*, *Dodder*... the corn spurry plant, *Spergularia arvensis*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Dodder*, In Mid-Ches. *Polygonum convolvulus* is called *doder*.

3. = *DOD sb.* 2. *dial.*

1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, *Doddert*, coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

† **Dodder**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *Dod v.* 1] = DODDED.

1614 *MARRIHAM Cheap Husb.* III. i. (1623) 104 Let them have by no means any homes, for the dodder Sheepe is the best breeder. 1868 [see DODDEREL 3].

**Dodder** (*dɒdər*), *v.* [A variant of or parallel formation to DADDER, *q.v.* Cf. also TOTTER.]

1. *intr.* To tremble or shake from frailty.

1621 *MINSHEUT Ductor*, *Dodder* grasses... so called because with the least puff or blast of wind it... doth as it were dodder and tremble. 1785 [P. PERRONNET] *Oscar. Verses, What is Life?* 173 Where wisdom dodders, and where wanders peace. 1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Words*, *Dodder*, *Doder*, to shake, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude. 1894 *Corph. Mag.* Mar. 285 He doddered as he spoke.

2. To nod (in sleep). *Obs.*

16... *Poem* (N.) She dodders all day, While the little birds play; and at midnight she flutters her wings.

3. To proceed or move unsteadily or with tottering gait; to totter; to potter.

1819 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 58 One has such pleasure in doddering along the hedgerows. 1862 *SALA Ship Chandler* III. 48 [He] was permitted to dodder about books and accounts of no great moment. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Nov. 1544 We must either set [one] up... once and for all, or dodder along for another half century with our miserable muddle. 1894 *MRS. H. WARD Marella* III. 201 Old Alesford, too, was fast doddering off the stage.

Hence *Doddering vbl. sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; *Doddering*-grass, quaking-grass (Britt. & Holl.).

1745 *W. THOMPSON Sickness* v. 1R.) The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast. 1871 *MISS BRADDON Lovels* xlii. A little old grey-headed man, who... had an ancient doddering manner. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Dodderin-dicks*, the quivering heads of the... quaking grass.

**Doddered** (*dɒdəd*), *pp.* *a.* [app. originally a deriv. of *Dod v.* 1 to poll or take the top off (a tree).]

It is not clear whether it was a contaminated form of *Dodder* 'polled', or a mistaken spelling of *DODDARD sb.*, 'doddared oak' for *doddard oak* (cf. *allard* *tailor*); where the matter is complicated by the earlier use of *dotard* or *dotard* (see *DOTARD*) in the same sense. In later use there has been unintelligent association with *DODDER sb.*, and perhaps with *DODDER v.* and its cognates. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong originally to this word.]

1. A word conventionally used (? after Dryden) as an attribute of old oaks (rarely other trees); app. originally meaning: Having lost the top or branches, esp. through age and decay; hence, remaining as a decayed stump. Johnson explained it as 'Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants'; and this explanation, which was manifestly erroneous, since neither dodder nor any plant like it grows upon trees, has been repeated in the dictionaries, and has influenced literary usage, in which there is often a vague notion of some kind of parasitical accretion accompanying or causing decay.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* ix. 9 From the sloping Mountain to the Vale, And doddard Oak (*veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fages*). 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* III. 905 The peasants were enjoined Sere-wood, and firs, and doddared oaks to find. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xx. 200 The doddard oaks Divide, obedient to the forcible strokes. 1748 *THOMPSON* (*Orville*), Rots like a doddard Oak. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. iii. He passes now the doddared oak, Ye heard the startled raven croak. 1850 *H. MILLER Roofs. Creat.* x. (1874) 197 Doddred trunks of vast size, like those of Granton and Craig-leith. 1853 *C. BROOKS Villatte* xii. Nasturtiums clustered beautifully upon the doddared orchard pianis. 1878 *F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 4 Doddared willows by the water-courses. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xxxiv. Sometimes they stop before the vast form of some doddared oak.

b. as *pa. pp.* So *Dod'doring pr. pp.*, becoming doddred.

1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* II. 703 Near the hearth a laurel grew, Dodder'd with age (*Veterrima laurus*). 1766 *Poetry in Ann. Rev.* 235 The doddaring oaks forewarn me of decay.

2. *dial.* [Cf. DODDER *v.*]

1847-78 *HALLIBURTON, Doddred*, confused, shattered, infirm. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Doddred*, shattered, dilapidated.

3. Of persons: Decayed or impaired with age.

1893 *STEVENSON Catr.* xv. 173 Auld feckless doddred men.

**Dodderel**, *-ril. dial.* [f. *Dod v.* 1: cf. DODDERED, also DODDEREL (in same sense).] (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIBURTON, Doddred*, a pollard. *Warw.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dodderil*, a pollard tree. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v. The boundary is by yon old doddred oak.

**Dodder-grass**, *dial.* [f. DODDER *v.*] Properly, Quaking-grass, *Brisa media*; also called doddering-grass, *doddle* grass, doddering dicks, etc. Sometimes loosely applied locally to species of *Bromus*, *Festuca*, *Poa*, or other loose-panicked grasses.

1617 [see DODDER *v.* 1]. 1736 *PEGGE Kenticism* s. v. *Dawther*, A certain long shaking-grass is called dodder-grass or dawther in Kent. [App. some *Bromus*.] 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Doddergrass*, *Brisa media*, or quaking grass, called in the north 'doddering dick'. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Dodder Grass*, *Brisa media*, *Cumb.*; *Kent.*

**Doddle** (*dɒdl*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *Dod v.* 1: cf. DODDARD. Whether *oit. sb.* or *a.* is not clear.]

A *sb.* A pollard. B. *adj.* Pollard, of which the top has been cut off.

1601 *HOLLAND Phly xxvii* II. 251 It... growth at the foot of old trees. (*Marg.* Ye are in the head of doddle oaks.) 1887 *JESSOR Arcady* 55 Its huge hedgerow with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded fire for rich and poor.

† **Doddle**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. DODDLE *v.*] ? A doddling or infirm person.

1681 *OTWAY Sollier's Fort.* i. i. Is your Piece of Mortality such a doting Doddle? is he so very fond of you?

**Doddle** (*dɒdl*), *v.* [var. of DADDLE: cf. also DODDER *v.*, and with sense 2 TODDLE.]

1. *trans.* To shake, nod (the head). *Obs.*

1653 *URQUHART Rubens* t. xxii. (1694) 1. 85 Mumbling with his Mouth, nodding and doddling his Head.

2. *intr.* To walk with short, infirm, or unsteady steps, to toddle; to totter; to dawdle.

1761 *GRAY Lett.* 24 Sept. Wks. 1884 III. 124 The old Bishop of Lincoln, with his stick, went doddling by the side of the Queen. 1847-78 *HALLIBURTON, Duddle*, to totter; to dawdle. *North.* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1884 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1614 A pretty girl... with a quantity of little pigs doddling about in front of her.

Hence *Doddled*, *Doddling pp.* *adjs.*; *Doddlish a.* (*dial.*), feeble, infirm.

1847-78 *HALLIBURTON, Duddleish*, feeble. *Sussex.* 1874 *BURNARD My Time* xxxiv. 359 A doddling old grandfather. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Doddlish*, infirm. 1893 *J. M. DOUGHTY Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 321 The doddled old kuster so boithered us.

**Doddy**, *doddie* (*dɒdi*), *sb.* [f. *Dod v.* 1]

1. A cow or bull without horns; *attrib.* = DODDED; as 'a black doddie cow'.

1808 in JAMESON. 1827 *SCOTT Two Drovers* ii. They were something less beasts than your drove, doddies more of them. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 1 Jan. 3 A very fine herd of the favourite 'Doddies'.

2. Shortened form of DODDYPOLL. *Obs.*

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (N.). Now purpose I soundly Trick this pretty doddie, And make him a noddy.

**Doddy** (*dɒdi*), *a.* *Sc.* [f. *Dod sb.* 4 + -y.] Pet-tish, cross, ill tempered.

1808 in JAMESON. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. xx. 166 Colley is as doddie and rabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.

† **Doddy-pate**. [f. as next + PATE.] = next.

c 1500 *Maid Endymion* 19 [She] Made hym a fole, And called hym dody-pate.

† **Doddypoll** (*dɒdipɒl*). *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 dotty-, doty-, dote-, 6 doti-, dotti-, -pol(e)-, -poll(e). b. 6 dody-, dodyde-, 6-7 dodi-, 7-8 doddie-, doddit-, -pole-, -poll, etc. [app. originally f. *DOTE v.* to be foolish or silly, subseq. referred to *Dod v.* 1, as if 'having a doddled poll': cf. *roundhead*.] A stupid person; blockhead, fool.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 99 31, Dawe Dodypoll, thou justifiest this harlotrie. c 1425 *Hoccleve Min. Poems*, *Donathas* 49 A lewde dotedol, straw for his wit! c 1450 *Jonathas* 154 (Surtees) 145 *Fy*, dody-polls, with your books. 1554 *Larman & Searle*, *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke foolies, ye hoddie peckes, ye dodyde poules!... are you seduced also? 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 29 h, No man... besides this Doctor Dodypoll.

α 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 All the Duddy poles in Town. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv. Shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddys, poles, dunderheads.

Hence † **Daddy-palled** a. Obs.  
1708 MORTEUX *Rabélaïs* v. xlvii. Thou doddipol'd Ninny.  
Dode, obs. pa. t. of Do v.

**Dodeca-, dodec-,** Gr. δώδεκα twelve, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below.

Also **Dodeca-** a. [L. *fidus* -clef], divided into twelve segments (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883). **Dodecamerous** a. [Gr. μέγος part], consisting of twelve parts or divisions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dodecapartite** a. [L. *partit-us* divided] = prec.

**Dodecapetalous** a. Bot., having twelve petals. **Dodecasmic** a. Pros. [Gr. δώδεκα μῆκος of twelve times (in music), f. σῆμα sign, mark], consisting of 12 more or units of time, as a *dodecasmic foot*. (In recent Dicts.).

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 If all sides had the threefold division, it would have become dodecapartite. 1847 CRAIG *Dodecapetalous*, having twelve petals.

† **Dodecade**. Obs. Also **dodecad-**. [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve, after DECADE: cf. F. *dodécade* in Littré.] A group, set, or series of twelve.

1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. No. 26. 494 The 12 disciples answering the 12 patriarchs.. that both the Testaments, the New and Old, should be founded upon dodecades. 1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 436 We have... a Dodecade of such Rarities.

**Dodecadrachm** (dōdēkādrahm). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. δώδεκαδράχμος, f. δώδεκα twelve + δράχμη DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 12 drachmas.

1881 *Athenion* 3 Dec. 748 f. Of the 27 gold coins exhibited one is the dodecadrachm of Queen Berenice II.

**Dodecagon** (dōdēkágōn). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. δώδεκαγων, f. δώδεκα twelve + γωνος angled, γωνία angle; cf. F. *dodécagone* (1690 in Hatz. Darm.).] A plane figure having twelve sides and twelve angles. *Regular dodecagon*, one that has all its sides and all its angles equal.

1658 PHILLIPS *Dodecagon* (Greek), a Geometrical figure of 12 angles. 1861 THURNBURG *Turner* (1862) I. 51 He draws trees when he should draw dodecagons.

Hence **Dodecagonal** a., of or pertaining to a dodecagon; twelve-sided.

1851-60 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*

† **Dodecagynia** (dōdēkágyniā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnaeus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] An order in some classes of the Linnaean sexual system, comprising plants having either eleven or twelve pistils.

1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 110. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* t. II. 197.

Hence **Dodecagyn**, a plant of *Dodecagynia*; **Dodecagynian**, -gynious, **Dodecagynous** *adjs.*

1828 WEBSTER *Dodecagyn*, a plant having twelve pistils. *Ibid.*, *Dodecagynian*, having twelve pistils. 1854 *Ibid.*, *Dodecagynous*, having twelve styles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dodecagynious*, twelve-pistilled.

**Dodecahedral** (dōdēkähēdrāl). *a.* Also **dodecaedral**. [f. DODECAHEDR-ON + -AL.] Having the form of a dodecahedron; twelve-sided.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 207 Transparent, and of a dodecaedral figure. *Ibid.*, II. 8 It often gives dodecaedral crystals. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 14 In a perfectly regular arrangement... we have dodecaedral cells.

So **Dodecahedric** a. = prec.

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cott's Rocks Class.* 34 Cleavage indistinct, dodecahedric. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 I retain, therefore, my dodecahedric form of catechism.

**Dodecahedron** (dōdēkähēdrōn). *Geom.* Also 6-9 **dodecaedron**, 6-8 -um. [a. Gr. δώδεκάεδρον, neuter of δώδεκάεδρος, f. δώδεκα twelve + ἔδρα seat, base, face. Cf. F. *dodécèdre* (16th c.).]

A solid figure having twelve faces: *esp.* the *regular dodecahedron*, see QUOTS. 1570, 1653.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xxiv. 319 A Dodecahedron is a solide or bodily figure contained vnder twelve equal, equilateral, and equiangule Pentagons. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. (1662) 147 There are Five regular Bodies in Geometry... the Cube, the Tetraedron, the Octaedron, the Dodecaedron, and the Eicosaedron. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 171 Phosphorus crystallizes in regular dodecahedrons. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 85 A form consisting of twelve similar rhombuses... is called the rhombic dodecahedron.

† **Dodecandria** (dōdēkēandriā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνρ man, male: see DECAENDRIA.] The eleventh class in the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprising plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens not cohering.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dodecandria*... a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twelve stamina or male parts in each. 1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89.

Hence **Dodecander**, a plant of the class *Dodecandria*; **Dodecandrian** a., belonging to that class; **Dodecandrous** a., having twelve stamens.

1866 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* Lythrum... Flowers spiked, dodecandrous. 1828 WEBSTER *Dodecander*, *Dodecandrian*, [cited from Linn.] 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having 12 stamens is Dodecandrous.

**Dodecane**. *Chem.* [f. DODECA- + -ANE.] A paraffin of the composition C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>26</sub>.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 891 Dodecane... Boiling point 202° [C.]. 1877 = *FOUNES Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 50.

**Dodecarch, dodek-** (dōdērkārk). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δώδεκαρχ-, f. δώδεκα twelve + ἀρχης ruler.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 707 Psammetichus I., one of the dodekarchs.

**Dodecarchy** (dōdērkārkī). [f. as prec. + Gr. -αρχία rule; cf. DEARCHY.] Government by twelve rulers or kings; a ruling body of twelve.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 So that Egypt was anciently a dodecarchy, as England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 246 It was... a dodecarchy, of which the supremacy passed... first to one tribe and then to another. 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 Psammetichus... seized the moment to reduce the Assyrian Dodecarchy under his sway.

**Dodecastyle** (dōdērkāstīl). [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + στυλος column. So mod. f. *dodécastyle*.] A portico or colonnade of twelve columns.

1825 GWILT *Chambers's Civil Archit.* 413 *Dodecastyle*, a Building having twelve Columns in front. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 599 The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has a true dodecastyle.

**Dodecasyllable**. [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + ΣΥΛΛΑΒΗ a. Pros. A line or verse of twelve syllables. b. 'A word of twelve syllables' (Warester, 1846). So **Dodecasyllabio** a., of or containing twelve syllables.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Alexandrin*, Alexandrins are otherwise called dodecasyllables; and are peculiar to the modern poetry. 1831 W. H. MILL *Christa Saugitt* Pref. II. Distinguishing only the Benedictus or hymn of Zacharias by a lyric dodecasyllable measure. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2286 A sermon in verse, heptasyllabic, octasyllabic, or dodecasyllabic.

† **Dodecatemory**. *Astron. Obs.* Also 7 **dodecatemoron. [ad. Gr. δώδεκατημόριον a twelfth part, f. δώδεκα twelve + μέρος part, f. μέρος piece, portion.] A twelfth part; a term formerly applied to each of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac.**

1603 SIR C. HYNDON *Jud. Astron.* xviii. 374 The dodecatemories of the Zodiac. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) B ij. The mildest Dodecatemories springs in beauteous Orient. 1700 CRECH (J.), 'This dodecatemoron thus described':

Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dodecatemory*. 'The term is chiefly applied to the twelve houses, or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile; to distinguish them from the 12 signs.

**Dodecuplet**. *Mus.* [f. DODEC- + ending of OCTUPLET, etc.] 'A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1880).

† **Dodemusyd**, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare. [The first element is possibly as in *doddyfoll*; the second appears to be from *muse* v. in M.E. to be amazed.]

1450 *Con. Myst.* 395 Ye dememusyd prynces faste you aray, Or I make away to Mahomed yowr bodies schul blede.

**Doderell**, var. of DOTTRELL, plover.

**Dodge** (dɒdʒ), *v.* [Known only from 16th c.; origin unascertained. The primary meaning and sense-development are also uncertain.

Wedgwood and Skeat compare an alleged dial. Sc. *dodd* to jog (cf. sense 11 below), which Skeat would also identify with the base of *dodder*, *doddle*. This might perhaps pass for the sense, but the phonetic development is not evident; cf. however *sted*, *stedge*.]

1. **intr.** To move to and fro, or backwards and forwards; to keep changing one's position or shifting one's ground; to shuffle.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* ii. 18 Don't stand staring, and dodging with your feet, and wearing out your Livery Hat with squeezing for an excuse. 1720 J. QUINCY *Hodges's Hist. Acc. Plague* 169 Whenever a Buboe is uncertain and dodges, sometimes appearing and then going back. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 324 The Dragon fly... in a hovering Posture, dodging up and down in the Water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 60 Whenever he went dodging about the village.

† **b.** To use shifts or changes of position (with a person, etc.), so as to baffle or catch him. Obs.

1631 MILTON *Univ. Carrier* i. 8 He had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative Possessor* 7 He began to dodg with his pursuers. 1724 DR Foe *Mem. Cavalier* II. 182 The King... had been dodging with Essex eight or ten Days. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. Do you think we can stand here all day to be turning and dodging with you, like greyhounds after a hare?

c. To move to and fro about, around, or behind any obstacle, so as to elude a pursuer, a missile, or a blow, or to get a sudden advantage of an enemy.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 22 Trees, about which they may dodge. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 426 Dodging behind the mizen mast, and falling down upon the deck at the noise of the enemy's shot. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat. iv.* (1879) 77 He was obliged to dodge round his horse. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. iii. 11. 331 Amongst full grown timber, a skilful runner can escape an elephant by dodging round the trees.

† **2. intr.** To go this way and that way in one's speech or action; to be off and on; to parley, palter, baffle about terms. Obs.

1568 JEWELL *Answ. Harding's Detect. Foul Err.* in *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 If yee doubt hereof, leave dodging

in your note Bookes, and read S. Cyprian, and ye shal find it. 1577 STANYHURST *Desc. Irel.* iii. in *Holmshed* II. 25/1 The merchant and he stood dodging one with the other in cheaping the ware. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 335 If the Disease go not off presently, we must not stand dodging, but give a gentle purging potion. a 1763 BROWNE *Careless Content* (R.). For lack or glut, for loss or gain, I never dodge, nor up nor down.

b. To play fast and loose, change about deceitfully; to shuffle with a person; to prevaricate.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Doddsley* III. 254 Kie, dost but dodge. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 12. 418 They did him no manner of good, but rather dodged with him, even in the little courtesies which they most pretended. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sp.* 109 With Fate's lean tipstaff none can dodge. 1859 SAULS *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 340 He does not shuffle nor prevaricate, dodge nor skulk.

† c. To dodge it. To haggle.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 267 That frankness of disposition... not permitting him to dodge it upon inches and ell.

3. *trans.* To play fast and loose with; to baffle or parry by shifts and pretexts; to trifle with.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 15 Thus was I doggid and dodgid on everi side. 1663 J. SPENCER *Disc. Prodiges* (1665) 256 Leth to be dodged and abused with endless uncertainties and dissimilitudes. 1697 *Occas. Conformity* 27 To make the matter a Game, to dodge Religions, and go in the Morning to Church, and in the Afternoon to the Meeting. 1855 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 145 He dodged me with a long and loose account. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 559 The Crown lawyers had again to dodge the case... by a trick of their craft.

4. To avoid an encounter (with a person or thing) by changes of position, shifts, or doublings; to elude (a pursuer, etc.) by shifts or sideward movements.

1680 OTWAY *C. Marius* iv. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 239 Asunder we may dodge our Fate. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. (1723) note, The Doublings of the Hare... to dodge and deceive the Dogs. 1893 E. B. KNIGHT *Where three Empires meet* xxiv. 366 Rocks... would come rolling down upon us, and had to be nimbly dodged. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 19 Where blows aimed at the victims had evidently been dodged.

5. To follow stealthily, and with shifts to avoid discovery, as by keeping behind intervening objects. (Cf. *Dog* v. 1.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sec. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 58 *La.* Promise not to dodge us. *Wt.* Not even to look after you. 1814 MAD. D'ARSLAY *Wanderer* IV. 53 If they saw any suspicious persons dodging them. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xi. I will never quit you... I will dodge your steps.

6. To move (a thing) to and fro, or up and down; to lead (an examinee) to and fro in a subject of examination and not straight on.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 266 Two pieces of wood had been introduced between the hoof and the shoe; after replacing the shoe again the horse was dodged, and discovered to be perfectly sound. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* viii. He said, piously, 'Seven times nine, boy!' and how should I be able to answer, dodged in that way? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct. It would be absolutely childish to go on dodging the Fleets about from Cattaro to Volo [etc.].

7. *intr.* **Change-ringing**. Said of a bell rung in a chime, when, instead of following in its regular ascending or descending order, as in plain hunting, it is shifted one place in the opposite direction, and then in the next round back again to resume its course, until another dodge occurs.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 101 In this Bob, when the Treble leaves the two Hind Bells, they dodge 'till it comes there again, and 'till the Treble gives Way for the dodging again of the said two Hind Bells, the two first Bells dodge, but after cease dodging, when the two Hind Bells dodge, 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells* Devon ii. 29. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*. The three first bells go through the six changes of which they are capable... while the bells behind 'dodge'.

8. *intr.* (techn.) To occupy positions alternately on the one side and the other of a medial line.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dodging*, said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, dodging on each side of a median line, alternately, the wheel is stiffened against a lateral strain.

9. *trans.* **Photogr.** To use any artifice to improve (the negative) for printing.

1883 HARDWICK'S *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 335 The important operations of 'dodging' and 'printing-in'. 1885 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bulletin* (U.S.A.) II. 349 That 'dodging' had been resorted to to make the tree print well.

10. *trans.* **Salt-making** (Cheshire). (See quot.)

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dodging*, salt-making term. Knocking scale off the plates over the fire.

11. *trans.* and *intr.* (dial.) To jog (see quot.).

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poet. Gloss.* (Jam.), *Dodge*, to jog, or trudge along. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.*, *Dodge*, to jog, to incite. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dodge*, (1) to jog, incite. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dodge*, to go along, making the best of an affliction... 'Hey! it a bad job, but Ah mun dodge on somehow or other'.

† 12. *trans.* To insinuate into by a dodge. Obs.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Diss.* 47 A Paradox of Conscience Dodg'd into a Popular Scheme of Government!

**Dodge** (dɒdʒ), *s.v.* [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. The act of slipping aside so as to elude a person or thing; the 'slip', the 'go-by'. Obs. or dial.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm*, *Gurton* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 193. There was a fouler fault, my Gammier ga' me the dodge. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* *ibid.* IX. 256 Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loth to have the dodge. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* vii. iv. I was hard run enough by your mother for one man; but after giving her a dodge, here's another... follows me upon the foil. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 116 He was forced to avoid him by giving a sudden dodge to one side.

2. A shifty trick, an artifice to elude or cheat. 1638 *Featly Strict*, *Lyndon*. I. 201, I have beate the Jesuit heretofore out of this dodge. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan. Pref.* 64 To put a dodge upon the Protestants to weaken their Faith. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xvi. 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir,' replied Mr. Weller, 'reg'lar do, sir; artful dodge.' 1860 *Brigit St. Church Rates* 27 Apr. I am altogether against any kind of dodge by which this matter may be settled.

3. *collog.* and *slang*. A clever or adroit expedient or contrivance (cf. *trick* in similar use): vulgarly extended to a machine, a natural phenomenon, etc.

1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 111 The alternation of green and corn crops is a good dodge. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* xxix. [They] have many harmless arts... and innocent dodges (if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionary). 1855 *Safoley H. Coverdale* iii. I'd start to America, and do Niagara, and all the other picturesque dodges [etc.]. 1867 *Ld. Mallesbury Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 376 To show us how to light a good fire by some dodge of lighting the wood at the back.

4. *Change-ringing*. See *quot.* 1584, and cf. *Dodge sb.* 7.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 93 The... Meaning of a Dodge is this; any Bell that is coming down, and is to make a Dodge, must move up again one Bell higher, and any Bell that is going up, and is to make a Dodge, must come down one Bell lower, and then up or down as the Course of such Bell requires. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music s.v. Changes*. In change-ringing terms, the 4th and 5th [bells] are said to 'make places', and the 2nd and 3rd are said to make a 'double dodge'.

**Dodge, sb.** *north.dial.* A large irregular piece, a lump.

1562 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 207, j dodge of iron will. F.OW *axes xvij*. 1825 *Jamison, Dodge*, a pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food. *Dodgel*, a large piece or lump. 1895 *Still* in use.

**Dodger** (*dɒdʒər*). [*f. DODGE v. + -ER 1.*]

1. One who dodges, in various senses of the vb.; in early use, *esp.* a haggler; later, *esp.* one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

1598 T. HARDING *Detest. Foul Err.* 226 By this a man may know what a Dodger you are, and whence your great books proceed. 1598 *Florio, Amrone*, a pinch penny, a paltry, a dodger, a miser, a penie father. 1611 *Corne, Cagneyffe*, a base micher, scurvy haggler, lowside dodger. 1704 *Hearne Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 156 Tacitus has no good Morals; He is a great Dodger, he always speaks more out of Policy than according to Fruth. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* xviii. 'A shy cock, this Frank Tyrrel... a very complete dodger! I... I shall wind him, were he to double like a fox.' 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* viii. Among his intimate friends he was better known by the sobriquet of 'The artful Dodger'.

2. *U.S.* A hard-baked corn-cake.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 37/1, I prospered rarely in the South on 'dodgers'.

3. *U.S.* A small handbill or circular.

1884 *Fargo* (Dakota) *Broadaxe* 7 Apr. With dodgers of warning distributed at the different polling-places. 1888 *Boston Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 64, I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, a dodger or a handbill.

4. *Salt-making*. (See *quot.*) Cf. *DODGE v.* 10.

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dodger*, salt-making term; a long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dirt on the pan bottoms when the pan is at work; also called *Dodging Hammer*.

**Dodgery** (*dɒdʒəri*). [*f. DODGE v. or sb. + -ERY.*]

The employment of dodges; trickery.

1670 *Hackett Adv. Williams* i. (1692) 98 When he had put this dodgery strongly upon those at London. 1865 *Dickens Mt. Fr.* III. i. What dodgery are you up to next?

**Dodging, vbl. sb.** [*f. DODGE v. + -ING 1.*]

The action of the verb *DODGE*, in various senses.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 16 The dodging of an old beldam. 1677 *Barrow Sermon Upright Walking* Wks. 1687 I. 65 Versatile whifflings and dodgings... and the like. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music s.v. Changes*. At the end of each six changes one of the bells going up to take part in the dodging, and another coming down to take its place in the changes.

**Dodging, ppl. a.** [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*]

That dodges, in the various senses of the verb.

1625 W. PREAMBLE *Justific. by Faith* (1629) 148 Tricks of wit and dodging Distinctions to avoid the accusations of conscience. 1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* (1649) 30 Som dodging Casuist with more craft than sincerity. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iv. 115 The Brakes Where dodging Conies sport. 1775 *Burke Corr* (1844) II. 63 Their irresolute and dodging motions. 1880 *Grove Dict. Music s.v. Changes*. The bells... have a dodging course.

Hence **Dodgily adv.**, in a dodging manner.

1599 *Minsheu, Caviloscanté*, dodgily, contentiously, deceitfully, fraudulently.

**Dodging, var. of DODCHIN**, Chinese steelyard.

**Dodgy** (*dɒdʒi*), a. [*f. DODGE sb.1 + -Y 1.*]

Full of or addicted to dodges; evasive, tricky, artful.

Hence **Dodgily adv.**, in a dodginess.

1851 *Wynter Soc. Bess* 237 Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humorous, the poetical, the sentimental, the dodgy, and the sneaking. 1870 *Furnival in Bk. Curstasy* 698 in *Babes Bk. marg.*, A towel folded

dodgily. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., 'Dan Lyons' and his dodginess are on everybody's lips.

**Dodipate, -pole, var. DODYPATE, -TOLL, Obs.**

**Dodkin** (*dɒdʒɪn*). Forms: 5 *doydekyn*, *doykyn*, 6 *dotkyn*, 6-7 (g) *dotkin*, 6-9 *dotkin*, (7-9) *dotkin*. [*15th c. doyeckyn, doykyn*, a. MDu. *duyken*, dim. of *duyt*, *duyt*: see *Doir*.]

1. An early name for the DOIR, a small Dutch coin. Hence, any coin of very small value.

Only *Hist.* after 1600, except in proverbial phrases. 1425 *Act 3 Hen. V.* c. 1 § 2 Les Galyhalpens & la Moneie appelle Seskyn & Doydekyn. *Ibid.* Galyhalpens, Seskyns ou Doykyns. c. 150 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dotkin at the dice. 1577 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* in *Belinshulz* VI. 23 At the end of his maioralite he ought no man a dotkin. 1606 *HOLLAND Sutton*. 79 Brasen Dodkins or mites called *Asses*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Dotkins*, a kind of coin. [ed. 1672 *Dotkin*, a base Coin, prohibited by 3 H. 5. cap. 1. Hence probably we retain that phrase when we would undervalue a man, to say, *He is not worth a Doit or Dotkin*.] 1674 *JEAKS Arith.* (1696) 77 Some... divide the Parting into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees, the C into 2 Dotkins. 1881 *DUFFELL Don Quix.* III. xviii. 206, I did not care two dotkins.

2. a. A bud. b. A pistil.

[Perh. not the same word. In b perh. a dim. of *Don*? Du. *dodde club*.]

1578 *LYTT. Dodoes* III. lx. 400 Small dodkins or springes, which are the beginning of leanes. *Ibid.* v. xxvii. 585 'The flower... with a yellowe Dodkin or Pestil, lyke golde in the middle.

**Dodman**. Now *dial.* [Origin unknown:]

connexion with *Dod sb.* 3 has been suggested. Other local names are *hodman-dot*, *huddy-doddy*.] A snail.

c. 1550 *BALL C. Johan* (Camden) 7 Yt is as grent pte to se a woman wepe, As yt is to se a sely dodman creepe. 1625 *LISTE Du Bartas*, Noe 149 Two crooked lines, One like a crawling snake, one like a dodman twines. 1626 *Bacon Syden* § 732 [Animals] that cast at their Shell, are; The Lobster, the Crab, the Crabshe, the Hommandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. 1633 *AMTS Agat. Cerem.* II. 28 Time... to pull in the horns of this dodmans accusation. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulke & Sel.* 225 A Snail or Dodman... is not only not warm, but to our feeling, very cold. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 65 *A Dodman*: a shell-snail or Hommandod. *Norw.* 1848 *Dickens Dan. Corr.* vii. 'I'm a reg'lar Dodman,' said Mr. Peggotty, by which he meant snail.

**Dodo** (*dɒdɔː*). [*a. Pg. doudo* simpleton, fool, as *adj.* silly.]

An extinct bird, *Didus ineptus*, belonging to the order *Columbidae*, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings of no use for flight. 1628 E. ALTHAM *Lett. to Sir Edw. Altham* 18 June in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1874) 448 A strange fowle, which I had at the land mauritius, called by y<sup>r</sup> portingalls a DoDo. *Ibid.* [P. 51] Of m<sup>r</sup> perce you shall receive a iarr of ginger... and a bird called a DoDo, if it live. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 347 Mauritius... here and here only, and in Dygarrois, is generated the Dodo [1638 a Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her simipenes] which for shape and rarenesse may Antigonize the Phœnix of Arabia. 1638 *Ibid.* 21 Like the Dodoes wings, more to look at, then for execution. 1650 *H. L'Estrange in Sloane MS.* 1839, s. II. 41 About 1638, as I walked London streets, I saw the picture of a strange fowle hung out upon a cloth... went in to see it. It... was a great fowle, somewhat bigger then the largest Turkey Cock... The keeper called it a Dodo. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 289/1 A Dodo, or Dronte... doth equal a Swan in bigness. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* III. i. vii. 7 2 Three or four dodos are enough to dine a hundred men. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 163. 1856 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 157/2; If he has not indeed gone the way of the dodo and the dromedary.

*attrib.* 1874 *LISLE CARR Jud. Gynpne* II. viii. 177 He belongs to the Dodo race not less unmitigated... Torisism.

**Dodonæan, -ean** (*dɒdɒnəˈniːn*), a. [*f. L. Dodonæus*, a. Gr. *Δωδοναίος*, f. *Δωδώνη* Dodona.]

Of or pertaining to Dodona in ancient Epirus, where there was a famed oracle of Zeus situated in a grove of oaks. Also **+Dodonian** (*dɒdɒnɪˈniːn*). 1560 *SPENSER Visions of Bellay v.* in *Theat. Worldings*. Then I behelde the faire Dodonian tree. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* i. 5 The Thespian spring, Where chattering birds, Dodonæan trees do sing. 1851 *THOREAU Autumn* 84 There is mast for me too... this Dodonæan fruit.

**+Dodrantal, a.** *Obs. rare*—*a.* [*ad. L. dadrāntāl-is*, f. *dadrāns* nine-twelfths or three-fourths of a weight or measure.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Dodrantal*, of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dodrantal*, consisting of nine inches, three-fourths of a foot.

**Doe** (*dɒ*). Forms: 1 *dā*, 2-6 *do*, (3 *pl.* *don*), 4-7 *doo*, 5-6 *Se.* and *north. da*, (6 *dooe*, 7 *doe*), 6-*doo* (*Se. dae*).

[OE. *dā* is thought by some to be a contracted form, cognate with OHG. *tāmo*, *dām* wack. msk., MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam*. (in *danhirsch*, *danhild*), a. L. *dāma*, *danūma* f., sometimes m., follow deer, buck, doe; but there are serious difficulties. See Pogatscher *Gr. Lat. n. Rom. Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 302.]

1. The female of the fallow deer; applied also to the female of allied animals, as the reindeer.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gr. (Z.)* 309 *Danūma*, *nel danūma*, *dā*, *ax200 Voc. Wr.* Wille. 543 *Do*. c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 393/12 To cacheche her and bocke and dono. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* vi. 5 Be thou raynysch as a doo fro the hond. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 105 Hertz and hynder, bukk and da. 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 324 Venyson freshe of bukke and doe. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the doe, the rae. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 128 For O louses Bow, Shootes Bucke and Doe. 1669 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Dent.* xii. 15 Lawful to be offered, as the doe and

the hart. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Fromena* 127 He took it for a Doo, where it was more likely some. Cbamoy. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 These horns are proper only to the Buck [Reindeer], the Doe having much less and fewer branches. 1807-15 *WORMS. White Doe Rylst.* vii. 96 A doe most beautiful, clear-white. 1870 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii. Close in her covert covered the doe.

† b. Applied generically to both sexes, like L.

*dāma*. Hence *dōe-buck*, a male deer.

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 759 *Ilic damus*, a dook. *Hic vel hee dāma*, a doo.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit; sometimes

*dial.* of other animals, e.g. the rat.

1607 *TORSELL Fourr. f. Beasts* (1658) 87 One that kept tame Conies... had Does which littered three at a time, and within fourteen daies after, they littered four more. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 They are distinguished by the Names of Bucks and Does; and the Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Milk. Econ.* II. 99 A doe [rabbit] when suckling, will drink milk.

3. *attrib.*, as *dōe-buck*, *-cory*, *-deer*, *-leather*, *-venison*; made of DOESKIN, as *dōe trousers*.

c. 1455 *Gologros & Gau.* 226 'Thay drive in la do deir be dails and doun. 1475 [see 1. b. 1611 *Corne, Kabbolite*, a Rabbits nest; the hole wherein a Doe Conie keepeth her young ones. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 'The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. Doe venison is not equal in estimation with buck venison. 1844 *Adel.* in *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 June 407/3 Plain doe trousers, 37/6.

**Doe**, *obs.* form of *Do*, *DOUGH*.

**Doe-bird**, *var. of DOUGH-BIRD*.

**Doel(e)**, *obs.* early f. *DOLE sb.* 2, grief, mourning.

**Doen**, *obs.* form of *dōne*: see *Do v.*

**Doer** (*dɔːr*). Also 4-6 *dōar*, 5 *dōere*, 6 *dōwar*, 6-7 *dōer*. [*f. Do v. + -ER 1.*]

1. One who does; one who performs some act or deed; an actor, agent.

13. *Cursor M.* 28773 (Cott. G.) Els vnmeddels es be dede, and makes to be doer no mede. 1382 *Wyclif Tas.* i. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not herers oneli. 1561 T. HOV tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. Gijij. In peincting... they are all most excellent doers. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 352 Talkers are no good doers. 1623 *COCKERAM, Actress*, a woman-doer. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 89 Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Weal or W.* iii. 28 Sympathy affords great advantage to the doers of mischief.

2. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent, factor, manager; an attorney. Now only *Se.*

1465 *M.S.* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 He sal warn the saidis lord kennedy and Sir Alexander, or yair doers. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 7 § 2 No maner [other] person or persons... shall... exercise or frequent the sayd trade... nor have any Factor or Doer for hym or them in the same. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* II. 603 I had the eleven pounds from the Earl of Kilmarnock's doer. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 44 Before the Day of Comparance, the Lord Advocate, or his Depute, give in the Indictment... to the Clerk of Court, that the Prisoner's Doer may have an Opportunity of seeing the same. 1870 *ROBERTSON Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 22 In Scotland it is usual to term the law-agent, or man of business, of any party his 'doer'. 1893 *STEVENSSON Catr.* 97 I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens.

3. [With qualifying adj.] A horse or other animal that 'does' or thrives (well or ill): see *Do v.* 18.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 Mar., He... is a rare doer, never having been sick nor sorry since the week he was foaled.

4. *slang*. One who 'does' or cheats another.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 47 [School Masters] are not merely 'do-the-boys', but regular doers of their parents. 1862 A. K. H. BOVD *Recreat. Country Parson* 114 The trickster has been tricked—the doer done.

**Does**, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *Do v.*

**Doeskin** (*dɒsˈkɪn*). [*f. DOE + SKIN sb.*]

1. The skin of a doe.

1456 *Churchc. Acc. Tintinhull* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 187 It in una pelle de doeskynne pro eisdem libris vij<sup>d</sup>. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxv. 5 Goates hayre, red skynnes of rammes, doo skynnes. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 1/1 A large assortment of prime Buck and Doe Skins. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* xi. 74 He was dressed in shirt of doeskin.

2. A kind of leather made from this skin.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4662/4 A pair of Doe Skin Breeches, with Brass Buttons. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 437 Thick, soft, and elastic leather, such as doe or buck skin.

3. A highly-finished closely-cut thick black cloth, twilled, but dressed so as to show very little of the twill.

Believed to have been so named as applied to a softer and less stout cloth than that called 'buckskin', which for riding breeches took the place of real buck-skins.

1851 *Rep. Turries Gt. Exchib.* 351/2 A great variety of fancy doeskins. 1874 *KNICHT Dict. Mech.*, *Doeskin*, a single width fine wool cloth for men's wear.

**Doest** (*dɔːst*), 2nd sing. ind. pres. of *Do v.*, q.v.

**Doff** (*dɒf*), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. *doffed* (*dɒft*).

[Coarssened form of *do off*: see *Do v.* 47. Cf. also *DAFF v.* 2.]

In ordinary colloquial use in north of England (not in Scot.). Elsewhere, since 16th c., a literary word with an archaic flavour. Ray noted it as a northern provincialism; Johnson, as 'in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rustics'. In 19th c., since the time of Scott, very frequent in literary use.]

1. *trans.* To put off or take off from the body (clothing, or anything worn or borne); to take off or 'raise' (the head-gear) by way of a salutation or token of respect.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2342 Dof bliffe þis here skyn. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He doffez his hatte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 The sacred host... to which we knele



and doffe our hodes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 To Doffe, *exnere*. 1505 SHAKS. *John* iii. 128 Thou were a Lyons hide I doff it for shame. 1546 SPEISER *F. Q.* vi. 36 Calidore ..doffing his bright armes, himselfe aduise In shepherds weed. 1631 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 259 Then made him d'off those weeds. 1714 *GAV. Sheph. Week* iv. 2r Upon a rising Bank I sat adown, Then doff'd my Shoe. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xxxv. The little warriors doff the targe and spear. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xi. Doffed his turred gown, and sable hood. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1444 'The..Earl..cast his lance aside, And doff'd his helm.

† b. Const. off; also intr. with *with.* *Obs. rare.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Setv.* To Rdr., To look full on a Great man standing in my way, and not to vouchsafe him worth Doffing to. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 19 The grave churchwarden doff'd, The parson smirk'd and nodded.

2. *refl.* To undress oneself, put off one's clothes. Also fig. Now only dial.

1697 DE LA PRUYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 150 The quaker-doffs him stark naked, and taking a burning candle in his hand he goes to the church. [1838 J. SCHOLLS *Lanc. Witches* in Harland L. *Lyrics* (1865) 133 'Hie thi whoam an' doff thi.']

3. *transf. and fig.* To put off as a dress or covering; to throw off, lay aside; hence (in wider sense), to do away with, get rid of (anything associated with oneself). † Also with *off* (obs.).

1502 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 47. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* v. 7. He..offentimes d'offeth his owne nature and puts on theirs. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 188 Your eye..would create Soldiers, make our women fight, To doff their dire distresses. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Vp-stair Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 He ha's doff'd off the name of a Clowne. 1854-PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. x. (1879) 237 Love..doffed at last his heavenly state. 1867 BR. FORBES *Exp.* 39 *Art.* ii. (1882) 29 The Word is said to have doffed human nature, never more to doff it.

† 4. To put (any one) off (with an excuse, etc.); to turn aside: (cf. *DAFF* 2.2 *Obs.*)

1622 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 176 (Qo. 1) Every day thou doffest [*Pol.* i. dafst] me with some device, Iago. a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. They..strewed tolls, or with their tails do sweep The dewy stars, to doff the simpler sheep. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) *IV.* 67 They doffed us off as they could, and then locked up their doors.

5. *Textile Manuf.* a. To strip off the slivers of wool, cotton, etc., from the carding-cylinders. b. To remove the bobbins or spindles when full to make room for empty ones. See *DOFFER*.

1825 [see *DOFFING* *vbl.* *sb.* b]. 1851 *Art. Jnrl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv \*1/2 This..instrument doffs the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1864 R. A. ARHOLD *Cotton Fam.* 31 Spinners..have, in technical language, 'to doff the cops'; in other words..to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* *IV.* 356/2.

† *Doff*, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -t. [f. prec. *vb.*] An act of doffing; a 'put off'.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Doddsley* IX. 276 Lelia has e'en given him the doff here.

*Doffer* (dɒfər). [f. prec. *vb.*] One who or that which doffs.

1. In a carding machine, a comb or revolving cylinder which 'doffs' or strips off cotton or wool from the 'cards'; a *doffing-cylinder*.

1825 [see *DOFFING* *vbl.* *sb.* b]. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* *II.* 392 When it has passed over the last cylinder on to the drum, it is taken from it by a cylinder somewhat larger than the workers, and called a doffer. 1896 J. WATTS *Brit. Manuf.* *III.* 134 The doffer or doffing cylinder.

*attrib.* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 330 The main cylinder..is soon covered with cotton, and is divested of it by the doffer cylinder. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 18/4 Occupations of the People..Doffer plate maker. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* i. 969 The doffer-knife or comb for stripping the fleecy web from the doffer.

2. A worker employed in removing the full bobbins or spindles: see *quot.* 1894.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* *XL.* 558/3 The Throstle Doffer. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* i. 989 This loss of time, as well as the labour of the 'doffers', is abolished. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Doffers*, boys or girls from 12 to 15 years..employed to take off the full bobbins and to replace them on the throstle or ring frames by empty ones.

*Doffing* (dɒfɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DOFF*. a. The putting or taking off of clothing, etc.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 231 To doe him the grace that he might have the D'offing of her shoes. 1643 G. WILKE *Serm.* *St. Maries, Oxford* 17 Those..who think a little d'offing off the Hat..Reverence enough for the Lords Annoyed; do not they Pillage him of his Divinity? 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Song Nature*, Too much of donning and doffing.

b. *Textile Manuf.*: see *DOFF* *v.* 5 and *DOFFER*. *Doffing cylinder*: a cylinder clothed with cards which takes off the fibres from the teeth of the main cylinder of a carding machine. *Doffing knife*: a steel blade with finely toothed edge, which takes off the carded wool from the teeth of the doffer. See *Doffing-plate*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The doffer or taker-off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate. 1851 *Art. Jnrl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv \*1/2 A fine fleece of cotton..shorn or combed off from the opposite side of the cylinder by the vibratory action of the doffing knife. *Ibid.* As smaller duff..covered, with fillet cards. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* i. 989 One of the most recent improvements in the throstle frame is that of Bernhardt's 'doffing-motion'.

**Dog** (dɒg), *sb.* Forms: 1. *dogga*, 3-7 *dogge*, (3, 6 *doggue*, 6 *Sc. doigs*), 6-8 *doggs*, 3- *dog*. [late OE. *dogga* (once in a gloss); previous history and origin unknown. (The generic name in OE., as in the Teutonic langs. generally, was *hund*: see *HOUND*.) So far as the evidence goes, the word appears first in English, as the name of a powerful breed or race of dogs, with which the name was introduced into the continental languages, usually, in early instances, with the attribute 'English'. Thus mod. Du. *dog*, late 16th c. *dogge* ('een dogghe, vn gros matin d'Engleterre, canis anglicus', Plantijn *Thesaur.* 1573), Ger. *dogge*, in 16-17th c. *dock*, *docke*, *dogg* ('englische Dock', Onomat. 1582, 'eine englische Docke', 1653), I.G. *dogge*, Da. *dogge*, Sw. *dogge*; F. *dogue* ('le genereux dogue anglais', Du Bellay 15..), It., Sp., Pg. *dogo*, Pg. also *dogue*; in all the languages applied to some variety or race of dog.]

1. The simple word.

a. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, of which wild species or forms are found in various parts of the world, and numerous races or breeds, varying greatly in size, shape, and colour, occur in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state in almost all countries. These are referred by zoologists to a species *C. familiaris*; but whether they have a common origin is a disputed question.

c 1050 *Prudentius Glosses* (Reed. 1481) [Gloss to *canum* (gen. pl.) dogena. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 His [the devil's] teo beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge. David, ine sauter, cleopeð hine dogge. *Ibid.* 209 pet tes dogge of belle kumeð. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 307/281 A teie doggue. a 1300 *Cursor* *II.* 13658 (Cott. & G.) Pai scott him al a dog Right vte o pair synagog. 1393 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* C. x. 261 Thi dogge dar nat berke. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (1856) 281 Thi seide playnly that it was no more trost to the Pope writing than to a dogge tail. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Mariage* D viij b, Dogs barke boldly at their owne maisters doore. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 177 like the Shepherds good Dog. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. 13. 154 If I thought that, Ide beate him like a dogge. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 682 The dog teaches thee fidelity. 1732 *Pope's Ess.* *Man* i. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1869 W. P. MACRAG *Grace & Truth* viii, The dog in the East is not as here domesticated, but..outside the cities, is more like a wolf prowling for prey.

† b. Used *spec.* as the name of some particular variety; see *quots.* *Obs.*

1398 *REVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. xxvi. (1495) 786 A genyll hounde..hath lesse flesshe than a dogge and shorter here and more thynne. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 1251/2 Dogge, shypphe-herdys hownde, *gregarius*. 1530 *PLIN.* 214/2 Dogge, a mischevous curre, *dogue*.

c. *esp.* A dog used for hunting; a hound.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 A doysen of doggen Ne mybte hyre drawe. 1398 *REVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. ciii. (1495) 847 Brookes..ben huntyn and chassyd wyth hunters dogges. 1c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 26 Ychon of hus base a dogge or too; For grehowndes have thou no care. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 38 The Dogge in hunting of the Deere. 1748 N. SALMOH *Comp. Univ.* 14 Some gentlemen of the Town always keep a Pack of Dogs.

d. *fig.*; *esp.* in Shaksperian phr. the dogs of war.

a 1225 [see 1]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 273 Caesars Spirit ranging for Reuenge, With Ate by his side..Shall in these Coffines..Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 616 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell aduance. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* li, Let loose the dogs of law on him. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley* p. xliii, The dogs of war would be unloosed.

e. With qualifications denoting variety or use, as *BANDOO*, *BULL-DOG*, *CUR-DOO*, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places or under the first element. Also *buick*, *cattle*, *field*, *parlour*, *shore*, *toy-dog*.

a 1225 *Kur-dogge* [see *CUR* i c.]. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 93 Bucke Dogs, of a very good race. 1672 *JOSSelyn New Eng. Rarities* 15 The Indian Dog is a Creature begotten 'twixt a Wolf and a Fox. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 89 My Newfoundland dog..had decamped. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-keeper's Guide* 6 Field dogs are used for field purposes only. 1889 ST. J. TYRWHITT in *Unit. Rev.* 15 Feb. 253 Society kept him..painting toy dogs. 1893 EDITH CARRINGTON *Dog* vi. 52 Very famous cattle dogs.

2. In distinguishing sex, the male of this species; a male hound; opp. to *Bitch*. Also, a male fox, *DOG-FOX*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* *III.* (1586) 154 b, The Dogge is thought better than the Bitch. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1859) *II.* 248 Four puppies, that is 3 dogs and a bitch. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/2 If this is your fox, Jack, he's a unmistakable old dog. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 134/2 The man who knows and loves his hound only uses the word dog, as he does the word bitch, to denote sex.

3. Applied to a person; a, in reproach, abuse, or contempt: A worthless, despicable, surly, or cowardly fellow. (Cf. *CUR* i b.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4518 [Hon. Doyle, slowgh hym..And sayde: 'Dogge, ther thou by!'] 1382 *Wyclif & Sam.* xvi. 9. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 106 A I dogges, be deuell 3ou spede. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* l. ii. 23. 1595 -*Merch. V.* l. iii. 129 You spum'd mescha day; another time You cald me dog. 1654 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 72 Such feeble slaves, as these Christian Dogs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* *No.* 530 74 Had out my dog of a steward run away as he did, without making up his accounts. 1810 SCOTT *Traveller* vii, Dog of an

unbeliever..darest thou press upon a Christian? 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii, If I left them..To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.

b. playfully (usually in humorous reproof, congratulation, or commiseration): A gay or jovial man, a gallant; a fellow, 'chap'. Usually with *adj.* such as *cunning*, *jolly*, *lucky*, *sad*, *shy*, etc. *To be dog* at: see *to be old dog* at, 15 i.

a 1618 Q. AHNE *Let. to Buckingham* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 101 My kind Dog. You doe verie well in lugging the Sows ear [Jas. J.], and I..would have you doe so still upon condition that you continue a watchfull dog to him. 1711 BURGELL *Spect.* *No.* 67 79 An impudent young Dog hid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol. Patley. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. vi, I was an uofortunate dog. 1814 L. HUNT *Fast Poets* 14 Poems (1832) 144 The dog had no industry. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thriller Hall* ix, A sad dog.

c. = *BULL-DOG* 2.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* *Prolog.* 173 He had climb'd across the spikes..he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs.

4. *Astron.* a. The name of two constellations, the Great and Little Dog (*Canis Major* and *Minor*) situated near Orion; also applied to their principal stars Sirius and Procyon: see *DOG-STAR*. b. *The Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near the Great Bear.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Northe almost from this Dogge is there a constellation of 2 only starrs named Canicula, the lesser Dogge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 210 b, The greute heate of the Sunne..is most extreme at the rysing of the lesser Dogge. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, The burnt ait, when the Dogge reigns. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* 428 'Till the hot Dog inflames the Summer Skies. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uruguay*. § 41 Canes Venatici (The Hunting Dogs). These are the dogs with which Bootes is pursuing the Great Bear.

5. Applied, usually with distinctive prefix, to various animals allied to, or in some respect resembling, the dog:

e.g. *Burrowing dog*, the *Coyote* or prairie-wolf, *Canis latrans*; *hunting-dog*, a kind of hyena (see *HUNTING-DOG*); *pouched dog*, a *Dasypus* marsupial of Tasmania, *Thylacynus cynocephalus*, also called *zorbo-wolf*; *prairie-dog* (also *collor*, called simply *dog* in Western U.S.), a North American rodent (see *PRAIRIE-DOG*).

6. *Short for DOGFISH.*

1874 *RAY Words*, (*Sea*) *Fishes* 98 Picked Dogs, *Catulus pharus*. 1848 C. A. JONES *Words at Lizard* 241, I..fished in five or six different spots, there were 'dogs', as they are called, everywhere..but nothing else. 1860 *Wood Reptiles, Fishes, Insects* 71 The destructive..fish..known by the names of..Penny Dog, or Miller's Dog. 1861 *Couch Brit. Fishes* i. 49 The Picked Dog is the smallest but far the most abundant of the British Sharks.

7. A name given to various mechanical devices, usually having or consisting of a tooth or claw, used for gripping or holding. Among these are:

a. A clamp for supporting something (e.g. part of a building), or fastening or holding it in place. 1 b. An instrument for extracting teeth (*obs.*). c. An implement for drawing poles out of the ground (see also *HOR-DOG*), or for extracting roots of broom, furze, etc. (cf. *Dog* 6, 6, and see *broom-dog*, *Broom* 3b, 6). d. A grappling-iron for raising the monkey of a pile-driver, or clenching and withdrawing tools used in well-boring or mining. e. A grappling-iron with a fang which clutches an object, as a log, barrel, etc. to be hoisted, or a log to be secured in position for sawing. f. *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. g. At the Mint, a device consisting of two levers mounted on a small carriage running on wheels along the draw-bench, and so arranged as to constitute a pair of pincers which seize the fillet and draw it through the opening at the head of the draw-bench. h. One of 'the converging set screws which establish the bed-toll of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). i. A projection or tooth acting as a detent, e.g. in a lock; a catch or click which engages the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. j. In a fire-arm = *DOG-HEAD* 2 b [cf. *F. chien*, snaphaunce (Cottgr.); so *It. cane* (Florio), *Sp. can* (Minsheu)]. k. A drag for the wheel of a vehicle. l. 'A clamp fastened to a piece suspended from the centres of a lathe, by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned' (= *CARRIER* i d). m. An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion. (Webster 1864.) n. *Ship-building* = *DOG-SHORE*. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) o. 'A lever used by blacksmiths in hooping cart-wheels' (Jamieson 1825). p. A kind of spike used on railways for fastening flat-bottomed or bridge rails to the sleepers: = *DOG-MAIL*. q. An appliance for toasting bread, etc.; cf. *Cat* 367 9, and see *Brockett N. C. Gloss.* b. 1458 *Churches*. *Acc. St. Andrews*, *East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 249 To Barnard the Smyth for x dogs of Iryn for the Staple weying lxx lb. 1552 *HULOT*, Dogge of yron to claspe a house from flytyn, *retinaculum*, *trabalis clausus uel hamus*. 1649 *BLAINE Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1652) 212 As a Buttress to support it, and may be as serviceable as an Iron dog as many use. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

b. 1611 *COTTE*, *Pelican*..a Soap, or Dog, the tooles where with Barbers pull out teeth. c. 1727 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. An instrument called a Dog for the more easy drawing the Poles out of the ground. 1893 C. A. MOLLISON *Parish of Fordoun* xxv. 290 'The dog, we presume, is still extant..We will quote..a description of the broom-dog..It operates somewhat like a toothdrawer and eradicates the broom in an instant.'

d. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*. For drawing up the Rods, we have..an Iron Instrument called a Bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call Dogs. e. 1740 *DYCHE & PARDON*, *Dog*..also an utensil for coopers to carry large casks between two persons. 1750 *BLANCKLEY New. Expos.* 51 *Timber Dogs*. Are drove into Timber for Horses to draw it about the Yard, or to the Saw-pits. 1825 *JAMIESON*, *Dogs*, pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree to the saw-pit. 1840 R. H. DANA

*Def. Mast* xxix. 99 One (block) hooked to the strap on the end of the steeve, and the other into a dog, fastened into one of the beams.

g. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 This dog is a small thin carriage, travelling upon wheels over a bench, under which revolves an endless chain. 1875 *Un's Dict. Arts* III. 342 The chain... in its onward motion drags the dog, and causes it to bite the fillet and draw it through the opening.

i. 1853 C. TONLISON in *Un's Dict. Arts* III. 142 There is a dog or lever... which catches into the top of the bolt, and thereby serves as an additional security against its being forced back. 1857 *Colquhoun Conf. Oarsman's Guide* 32 The dog, or catch, prevents its running down.

j. c. 1660 *Monckton Papers* (1884) 36, I immediately... clapt hold of the dog of the blunderbus. a 1684 *LAW Mem.* (1818) 225 (Jam.) He lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off. 1846 *Archæologia XXXI.* 492 (D.) A contrivance... for producing fire by the friction of the grooved edges of a steel wheel... against a piece of iron pyrites... held in a cock or dog which pressed upon it.

k. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 255 This simple and useful contrivance, called here a Dog, or Wheel-Drum. I. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 134 A contrivance called the dog and driver, the former being a sort of clutch screwed upon the end of the work. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 168 A lathe furnished with dogs.

o. 1735 *Crt. Bk. Barony Urrie* (1892) 156 He saw the defenders throw a dog at each other. p. 1889 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 21 Dec. Dog (spike used on railways), from form of head which resembles a dog's. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Dogs, a class of nails used for fastening down rails on sleepers. Each nail consists of a long spike, with ears on the side of the head, by means of which the nail may be wrenched up and re-used.

8. One of a pair of iron, or brass utensils placed one on each side of a fireplace to support burning wood; = ANDIRON; (more fully called *fire-dogs*.); b. a similar support for a dog grate or stove; c. a rest for the fire-irons.

1596 *Unton Invent.* 5 One paire of dogges in the Chymly. a 1651 *FULLER Worthies* ix. (R.) The iron dogges bear the burthen of the fuel, while the brazen-andirons stand only for state. 1663 *PERRY'S Diary* 9 Sept. Buying several things at the ironmonger's—dogs, tongs, and shovels. 1663 *FRANKLIN Remarks* Wks. 1887 III. 184 The iron dogs, loggerhead, and iron pot were not hurt. 1862 H. ALD *Carr of Carrlyon* I. 140 The wood fire... burnt cheerfully on great brass dogs upon the hearthstone. *Mod. Ironfounders' Catal.* Dog stoves... fine polished brass dogs... fire basket sloping forward at the top. *Ibid.* Fire Dogs... All Brass.

† 9. An early kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Seal* vi. 41 Mak reddye curre cannons... bersis, doggis, doubl bersis, hagbutts of croche. 1650 *Art. Redditi* *Edin. Castle*, 28 short brasse munkeys alias doggis.

10. Name given to various atmospheric appearances. a. A luminous appearance near the horizon; also fog-dog, sea-dog. b. Sun-dog, a luminous appearance near the sun, a parhelion. c. Water-dog, a small dark floating cloud, indicating rain.

1825-80 JAMESON, *Dog, Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset... viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather... if this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning... The dog has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Water-dogs*, see *Marine Tails*. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Slubb*, or *Dogg*, the lower part of a rainbow visible towards the horizon, and betokening squally weather... On the banks of Newfoundland they are considered precursors of clearer weather, and termed *dog-dogs*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Dog, a partial rainbow. 'A dog at night is the farmer's delight.' 1876 *Surrey Provincialist* (E. D. S.), *Water-dogs*, dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 97 Often a sun-dog is the first thing to appear, and more or less of these attendants accompany the sun during his short stay above the horizon.

11. Name given to a copper coin used in some islands in the West Indies; also to 'a small silver coin' (Smyth); see also BLACK DOG I.

1797 W. BULLOCK in *Naval Chron.* X. 128 Negro money called stampers, or black dogs. 1811 KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1835) I. 362 There are here [Leeward Islands] small copper coins called Stampes, Dogs, and Half Dogs. 1888 *Star* 18 Feb. 1/4 Fees... are paid in old Spanish dollars... and in 'dogs' or French coppers struck in the reign of Louis XVI. for Cayenne.

12. Short for DOG-WATCH.

1893 PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 151 Towards the second bell in the second 'dog' there was a change.

† 13. = *Dog-chance*, dog-throw at dice; see 18. 1671 H. M. *Tr. Erasmus Collog.* 441 That the throw *Cous* was a lucky one, and the dog was unfortunate.

II. Phrases and Proverbs.

14. To the dogs: to destruction or ruin; as in to go, send, throw to the dogs. So not to have a word to throw at a dog.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Addere aliquem canibus*, to bequeath hym to dogs. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 3 *Col.* Why Cosen, why Rosaline: Cupid have mercie, Not a word? *Ros.* Not one to throw at a dog. 1604 - *Oth.* iv. i. 147. 1605 - *Mach.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs. He none of it. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* Epist. A ij b, One is coloured, another is foxt, a third is gone to the dogs. 1732 *Poore Ep. Bathurst* 66 Had Cole-pepper's whole wealth been hops and hogs, Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 78, I should not have thought he had a word to throw to a dog. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* vii. iv. (1849) 398 He... threw diplomacy to the dogs. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi, Rugby and the School-house are going to the dogs.

† Every dog has his day: see DAY 15. To take a dog's leave: see LEAVE sb. Love me, love my dog: see LOVE v. A dog in the pot: see POT sb. The scalded dog fears cold water: see SCALDED. See also BLACK DOG, DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

15. a. Fight dog, fight bear: see QUOTE. † b. A dog for (to) the bow, 'a dog used in shooting; such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people' (Davies): cf. Bow sb. 1 d. Obs. c. To rain cats and dogs: see CAT AND DOG 2; so to blow cats and dogs. d. To die like a dog, or to die a dog's death: i.e. a disgraceful or miserable death. e. A hair of the dog that bit you: formerly reputed a specific for the bite of a mad dog; hence allusively, esp. of more drink used to take off the effects of drunkenness. f. To help a (lame) dog over a stile: see QUOTE. g. To lead a dog's life: i.e. a life of misery, or of miserable subservency; so to lead a person a dog's life. h. Give a dog an ill-name and hang him: see QUOTE. 1818. † i. To be old dog at (also to be dog at): to be experienced in, or adept at. Obs. j. Dog on it: a form of imprecation; see also DOG-GONE. k. To wake a sleeping dog, i.e. some person or influence which is for the present quiet, but if aroused will create disturbance. So, Let a sleeping dog lie. l. Whose dog is dead? also What dog is a hanging? What occasion is there for watching, or for excitement? what's the matter? m. In many other proverbs and phrases.

n. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 350/2 You must fight according to the old saying, Fight Dog, fight Bear; that is, till one be overcome. 1831 *Scott's Diary* 5 Mar. A resolution to keep myself clear of politics, and let them 'fight dog, fight bear'.

o. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Mech.* T. 770 To lanuarie he [Frian] gooth as lowe, As evere diede a dogge for the bowe. — *Damian's T.* 71. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy.* She was made as dogge for the bowe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 223 n. 11c. with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate prallars as lowe as dogge to the bowe.

p. c. 1738 [see CAT AND DOG 2]. 1766 P. THICKNESSE *Observ.* *Customs French* 106 It blows cats and dogs, and the sailors say. 1848 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 292 It blew great guns and poured cats and dogs.

q. 1520 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 57 He lyved lyken lyon, and dyed lyke a dogge. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 91 Thou wast whelped a Dogge, and thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1804 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 22 To die this dog's death, out here under these mountains.

r. 1545 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37, I pray the least me and my fellow have A heare of the dog that bote us last night. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Beale*, Our Ale-knights often use this phrase, and say, Give us a haire of the dog that last bit vs. 1760 R. JONES *Trav. Canine Madness* 204 The hair of the dog that gave the wound is advised as an application to the part injured. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii. Drink again. Another hair of the dog that bit you, captain. 1. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 As good a deede, As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Kelie*, *Prot.* i. iii. § 33, I once knew a man out of curtesie, help a lame dog over a stile, and be for requital bit him by the fingers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two I.* Ago xxv, 'I can... help a lame dog over a stile'—(which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing).

s. 15 - *FOX MSS.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxi. 174 Mr. Ford afterwards had a dogs-life among them. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. I.* Wks. 1799 I. 173 She... dominiears like the devil: O Lord, I lead the life of a dog. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* x. They've been leading him a dog's life this year and more.

t. [1720-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. Dog, He who would hang his Dog first gives out that he is mad.] 1818 HAZITT *Table-t.* Nicknames 173 Give a dog an ill name and hang him, is a proverb. A nickname is the heaviest stone that the devil can throw at a man. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxxix, It is a case of give a dog an ill name and hang him.

u. 1589 NASH *Almond for Parrot* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 14 To be, as it were, a dog at all things. 1601 - *Twel.* N. ii. iii. 62, I am dogge at a Catch. 1724 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prelim. sc. 5 Ah, Sir Roger, you are old Dog at these things.

v. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 260 Dog on't, ye wicked auld Lucifer, hoo your een sparkle as you touzle the clergy. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* v. 101 'Take that, dog-on-you!'

w. 1502 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* & *Epigr.* (1867) 132 It is ill wakening of a sleeping dogge. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1638) 658 It is good therefore if you have a Wife, that is... unquiet and contentious, to let her alone, not to wake an angry Dog. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xi. fj, Friedrich is not the man to awaken Parliamentary sleeping dogs. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead?* xiii, Better let sleeping dogs lie.

x. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. 2, Whose dog's dead now That you observe these vigils? a 1663 *Little John* a Bugging viii. in Child *Ballade* v. No. 142. 1891 'Why rings all these bells? What dog is a hanging?'

y. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* ix. 4 Beter is a quye dogge thanne a leoun dead. 1388 - *Prov.* xxvi. 11 As a dogge that turneth agen to his spuyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (iv. de W. 1531) 119 Whan we... retorne to our pryde & condicions... as y dogge to his vomyt. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will lye: a disbe. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guzza's Civ. Conv.* iv. 178 b, It is an olde proverb. A stuffe is some found to beate a Dogge. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. ii, It would have made a dog laugh. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We went to bed as tired as dogs. [Cf. DOG-TIREN.] 1843 *Ibid.* II. 236 Old C— held forth with a long speech, lying as fast as a dog would trot. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two I.* Ago xxi, I feel his heart. There's

life in the old dog yet. 1858 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 439, I cannot promise any special instruction, and shall take no fee. 'Dog does not eat dog' is the saying, you know.

III. Combinations and attributive uses. 16. attrib. or as adj. Of, pertaining to, or relating to, a dog or dogs; canine.

1565 HAWKING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 81 Would he not whet his doge eloquence vpon you? 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnard* ii. iv. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 1. 239 Such a den of dog whelps. 1637 *FEARLY Strict.* *Lyndon*. I. A ij b, Every where full of Canina facundia, Dogge eloquence. 1790 BIRCKBECK *Univ. Quatrifeds* (1824) 334 The Bull-Dog... the fiercest of all the Dog kind. 1879 H. DALRYMPLE *Dis.* (1893) 38 'Specifics'... for all dog diseases 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 87 In the upper Pliocene period the... dog family... appear for the first time. *Mod.* The wolves, foxes, and jackals are members of the Dog Tribe.

b. With names of some animals (esp. those of the dog kind); = Male (cf. 2); as in dog hound, hyena, otter, puppy, tiger; Dog-Fox, Dog-WOLF. Also humorously dog-cook = man-cook.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfull. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2220/4 Lost lately at Newmarket, an old Dog-Hound of His Majesties. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 436 On Saturday... was shot... in the river Avon, a dog-otter. a 1841 T. Hook *Man of many Friends* (D.), A first-rate dog-cook and assistants. 1893 *Selous Trav. S.E. Africa* 184 An old dog hyena.

17. General Comb.: a. attributive, as dog-bite, -bread, -couple, -doctor, -feast, -flesh, -hospital, -leash, -licence, -life, -muzzle, -show, -soap, -tax, -truck, -whistle, etc.; serving as food for dogs, as dog-bran, -cake, Dog-dribcut, etc.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* etc. (ed. 3), \*Dog-bite, see Biting of a Mad Dog. 1835 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 115 Two hundred and fifty persons have gone... to be treated for dog-bite. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 75 Thou might'st... on base \*dog-bran feed. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* i. 1, Led Away in \*dog-couples by rusty officers. 1647 R. STARVTON *Juvenal* by Thou maist... gnaw \*dog-crusts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. I. Let i, A famous \*dog-doctor was sent for. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 80, I was invited to a \*Dog-Feast... It was exceeding good Eating. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 133 Dog is considered a delicacy. There are several ways in which these dog-feasts are conducted. 1807 P. GASS *Frail* 146 Some, who prefer \*dog-flesh to fish. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 55 Kept for a day or two in a \*dog-hospital. 1609 SHAKS *Reg. Maj.* *Stat. Will.* 12 He may follow his hounds within the Kings forest, as farre as he may cast his home or his \*dogleisch. 1704 N. N. at *Boocall's Adver.* *For Parmass.* 1. 25 B. Clemenat that wanted a parcel of \*Dog-muzzles. 1890 B. CLAYTON *Dog-keeper's Guide* 20 One of the first \*dog-shows held in London. 1796 (title) The \*Dog Tax, in Verse. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* Xx. 2012 The imposition of a dog-tax or licence. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, I wish I were a keeper... to have a real \*dog-whistle at my button.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as dog-breaker (see BREAKER 3), -breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -keeping, -lover, -owner, -owning, -seller, -skinner, -stealer, -stealing, -washing; see also DOG-KEEPER, WHIPPER.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 164 To punish the dog-stealer, or the man charged with the crime of dog-stealing. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1099 Dog-fanciers have become practically acquainted with these influences. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. 38 That a man shall keep his dog-breakers, and his boy-breakers, and his hawk-breakers, and never bibe him a boy-breaker or two! 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 158 The whole body of quondam dog-owners. 1889 G. STABLES *Canine Comp.* i. 20 On dog-washing days.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as dog-bitten, -drawn, -driven, -guawn adjs.; dog-eyed, -footed, -hearted, -looked, -looking adjs. See also d below; also DOG-FACED, -HEADED, -LEGGED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 A stone which a dog hath taken vp with his mouth and bitten, will cause debate and dissention in the company where it is... it is growne into a common prouerbe... when we percieve those that dwell in one house together to be... at variance... to say, You have a dog-bitten stone here among you. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. iii. 47 His owne unkindness... gave her dead rights To his dog-hearted daughters. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasm.* (1711) 66 Out comes the Dog-looking grey-Bead again. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* i. xiii, Legless soldier, borne in dog-drawn car. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Spirit of Poverty* ii. 3 A dog-gnaw bone.

d. with certain adjs. = As... as a dog; thoroughly, utterly; extremely; as dog-sleep, -drunk, -hungry, -lame, -lean, -mad, -poor, -sick, -thick (= intimate). See also DOG-CHEAP, -TINED, -WEARY.

1524 HULOET, Dogge leane, *squalidus*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1675) 712 Cicero was dog-lean, a little eater. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* O iv, He that saith, he is Dog-sicke, as sicke as a Dog; meaneth a sicke Dog, doubtlesse. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Dormer en transe*, to be dog asleepe, to be in a deepe or dead sleepe. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* i. 1, Would I were druck, dog-drunk, I might not feel this. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 47 Som of our preachers are grown dog mad. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Port. Wks.* (1846) 90 Get dog-thick w' the parish priest. 1824 SCOTT *Great Jan.* I, was dog-sick of the whole of it. 1889 BOLTON *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 59 When she [a mare] was dog-poor and hardly able to drag herself along.

e. in a contemptuous sense, = Bad, spurious, bastard, mongrel; esp. in dog-Latin; so dog-Greek, dog's logic, dog-rime.

1611 FLORIO, *Versaciz*, dog-rimes, filthye verses. a 1625 *MS. Bodl.* 30. 132, To begge sir Totipate's applause in dogrime verse. 1711 SWIFT *Exam.* No. 50 p 5 His skill in that part of learning called dog's logic. 1770 D. DALRYMPLE (Ld. Hailes) *Ant. Soc. Poems* 243 (Jam.) The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call Dog-Latin, and the French, *Latin de*

*ciisine*. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1863) 289 'Nescio quid est materiam cum me', Sterne writes to one of his friends (in dog-Latin, and very sad dog-Latin too). 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Mar. 496 Agnostic is only dog-Greek for 'don't know'.

18. Special Comh. a. † dog-ape, a dog-faced bahoön (Dyce), CYNŌEPHALUS; † dog-appetite, the disease BULIMY, or CANINE appetite (but in quot. distinguished from this; dog-belt, in *Coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather, worn round the waist, for drawing daps or sledges in the workings; † dog-chance = dog-throw; dog-dance, a dance practised by American Indians. † dog-flaw, a burst of passion (FLAW sb.<sup>2</sup> 2); † dog-flogger = Dog-Whipper; † dog-given a., addicted to dogs; dog-grate, a detached fire-grate standing in a fireplace upon supports called dogs (see 8); dog-hanging, 'a wedding feast at which money was collected for the bride' (Halliwell); dog-horse, a worn-out horse, fit only to be made into dog's-meat; † dog-hunger = dog-appetite; dog-ill = DISTEMPER sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 c; dog-in-a-blanket, a rolled currant dumpling or jam pudding (*collog.*); dog-iron = sense 8; † dog-killer, a person appointed to kill dogs suspected of madness; dog-lead, a line to lead a dog with; dog-leader, a servant in charge of dogs; dog-leaved a. rare = Dog's-EARED; so dog-leaving, vhl. sb.; dog-line, a trace for fastening a dog to a sledge; dog-madness = CANINE rabies, hydrophobia; dog-man, a man in charge of dogs; in quot. a 1861, a dealer in dog's-meat; dog-master; dog-meat, dog's flesh used as food; dog-map, a short nap taken while sitting (cf. *cat-nap* s.v. CAT sb.<sup>1</sup> 18, also DOG-SLEEP); dog-nose vice (see quot.); dog-pole (see quot.); dog-power, the mechanical power exerted by a dog, as in turning a spit, or driving a churn-dasher; dog-rapper = Dog-Whipper; so dog-rapping; dog-screw (see quot. and cf. DOG-NAIL); dog-sled, -sledge, a sledge drawn by dogs, as in the Arctic regions; † dog-spasm = CYNIO spasm; dog-stopper *Naut.* (see quot. and STOPPER) dog-stove = dog-grate; dog-stop *Naut.* (see quot.); dog-tent, a small tent, so called from its likeness to a dog's kennel; dog-throw, the lowest or losing throw at dice (*L. canis, canicula*); dog-tongs (see quot.); dog-town (U.S.), a colony of pmaric dogs (see 5); † dog-wheel, a vertical wheel turned by a dog inside as a motor. See also DOG-BOLT, -BOX, -BOY, -CART, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 28 If euer I thanke any man, Ile thanke you; but that they cal complement is like th' encounter of two \*dog-apes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 In the disease called Boulimus, there is hunger without appetite, and in the \*Dog-appetite, there is appetite without hunger. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., \*Dog-belt. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 112 The losing cast, Canis or Canicula, in English a \*Dog-chance. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 421, I always cast the unlucky dog-chances. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1830) 84 In the evening we were entertained with the calumet and \*dog dance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 There is the dog-dance, in which the liver of the dog is suspended to a pole. The Indians. commence a slow dance round the pole. a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. iv. We would soon disburthen you Of that breeds these fits, these \*dog-flaws in ye. 1806 CHURCH. *Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* 5 July (1884) 228 P4 Fewkes \*Dog Flogger o 100. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ind. ii.* 256 As a \*dog-given hunter sets upon a brace of boars His white-tooth'd hounds. 1881 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Journ.* (Cent.). A grate with standards, which we still call a \*dog-grate. 1658 VANBUCH *Esop* II. vi. Two blind stallions, besides pards, routs, and \*dog-houses. c 1785 T. BEWICK *Waiting for Death* in A. Dobson B. & his *Pupils* (1884) 155 He... was judged to be only fit for the dogs. However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-burse price saved his life. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 451 The \*Dog-hunger, or the Bradypsyia. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem., Miter* (1759) II. 342 His greedy appetite to riches is but a kind of doghunger that never digests what it devours. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 41 Distemper is also known as the \*dog-ill. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* ix. 72 The \*dog-in-a-blanket making its appearance, Clara cut three beauteous slices, with spiral rings of black currant alternating with suet. 1893 *Old Virginia-Gentlem.* in *Macm. Mag.*, Brass \*dog-irons of ponderous build. 1614 B. JOXSON *Barth. Fair* II. i. A worthy worshipful man... who would take you now the babit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the \*dog-killer, in this month of August. 1665 *Ord. Ld. Mayor Lond. Concern. Plague*, That the Dogs be killed by the Dog-killers appointed. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, Lewis, who was bred here when he was a pup, would not fly at him. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 69 The thumping and \*dog-leaving. 1886 W. J. FICKER *E. Europe* 137 Being more thumbed, \*dog-leaved, and worn than the others. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 252 The leader of the party succeeded in patching up his mutilated \*dog-lines. 1715 J. DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhaave's Achorismus* 304 It's called... because mostly proceeding from the bite of Dogs, a \*Dog-madness. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Pom. Med.* (1790) 477 The rabies canina, or dog madness. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* xv, Filch the \*dog-man's meat To feed the offspring of God. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 9 It is an error of modern dog men to wear puppies too soon. 1611 BARREY *Ray Alley* IV. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 346 When did you see Sir Theophrastus Slop, The

city \*dog-master? 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 Another... feast, in which \*dog-meat takes a prominent part. 1866 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* (1863) 295 That sleepy crier of a New Hampshire court, who was ever dreaming in his \*dog-naps that the voice of judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always woke shouting 'Silence!' 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Dog-nose/ise (Locksmithing), a hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also pig-nose vise. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 42 An old Indian camp, where we found some of their \*dog-poles, the Indians fasten their dogs to them, and make them draw them from one camp to another loaded with skins and other articles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 \*Dog Screw, a screw with an eccentric head or with one side of the head taken off, used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 5/3 An account of a recent \*dog-sled trip in the North-west. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 185, I have been out with my \*dog-sledge, inspecting the ice. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 754 Those convulsions which we call Cynicke or \*Dogge-spasmes, because by the contraction of these, men are constrained to writhe and grinne like Dogges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Stopper of the Cable*, \*Dog-stopper, a strong rope clenched round the mainmast, and used on particular occasions to relieve and assist the preceding (i.e. the stopper of the cable, or deck-stopper) when the ship rides in a heavy sea. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* vi. 71 Wide hearths and \*dog-stoves. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 43 The stop rod the yard is called the \*dog stop, and is a single stop. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. 181 The French soldiery were provided with what they called \*dog-tents—tents not a yard high, but easily carried, and yielding shelter to soldiers creeping into them. 1886 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Canicula*. The worst throw with dice, the \*dog-throw. 1891 *Rock* 2 Oct. 4 A very quaint exhibit... consisting of \*dog-tongs, formerly used for expelling dogs from churches. 1873 *Gd. World* 77 They have often seen the rattlesnake come out of holes in a \*dog-town, but have never seen any prairie dogs come out of the same hole. 1765 W. TOLDEMY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 107 A \*dog-wheel, for roasting of meat.

b. Combinations with dog's: Dog's body, a sailor's name for dried pease hoiled in a cloth; † dog's face, a term of abuse or reproach; † dog's game, game hunted with dogs; † dog's hunger = dog-hunger (see 18a); dog's-lug (*Naut.*) = Dog's-EAR sb. 2; dog's sleep, dog's trick, see DOG-SLEEP, DOG-TRICK. See also c and d below; also DOG'S-EAR, -LETTER, -MEAT, -NOSE, -TAIL, -TWOOTH. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt. II.* lxviii. 33 What ungrateful sailors call by the harsh epithets of 'junk' and 'dog's body'. 1676 HOBUES *Iliad* I. 213 \*Dogs-face, and Drunkard, Coward that thou art. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 259 The Conqueror took away land both from God and men, to dedicate the same unto wild beasts and \*Dog-game. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGMAN. *Whole Creature* viii. 58 The disease called the \*Dogs hunger, always eating but never satisfied. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass in the leech from the yard-arms and \*dog's-lug.

c. In names of animals (a) resembling dogs in some respect, or (b) infesting dogs: as dog-badger (see quot.); dog-bat, a species of bat having a head like a dog's, found in Java; dog-flea, a species of flea (*Pulex serrulatus*) infesting dogs; dog's-guts, a name for the fish *Harpodon neherus*, also called BUMMALO; dog-louse, a kind of louse which infests dogs; also = dog-tick; dog-snapper, an American species of fish: see SNAPPER; dog-tick, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting dogs. See also DOG-BEE, -FISH, -FLY, DOG'S-TONGUE.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. 1. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 66 *Pteropus rostratus*. The \*Dog-bat of Java. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 117/1 Other species... have received... the names of the species they attack, such as the \*dog flea (*Pulex canis*). 1552 \*Dog-louse (see dog-tick). 1755 JOHNSON, *Doghouse*, an insect that harours on dogs. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 62 The fish caught here... such as... red, grey and black snappers, \*dog snappers, mutton-fish. 1551 HULOT, \*Dogge tyke or louse, *ricinus*. 1849 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 373 My specimens were taken from the pointer, and were sent to me as the dog tick.

d. In names of plants (frequently denoting an inferior or worthless sort, or one unfit for human food): as † dog's-apple, a name for the caper shrub or herry (*obs.*); dog-blow, in Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; dog's(s) cabbage (see CABBAGE sb.<sup>1</sup> 2); dog's camomile (see CAMOMILE 1 b); † dog's-caul (-call), DOG'S MERCURY; dog-cherry, the fruit of *Cornus sanguinea* (Prior) = DOGBERRY 1; dog's-chop, *Mesembryanthemum caninum* (Treas. Bot.); † dog's-cods, -cullions, various species of *Orchis* = DOCTONES (*obs.*); dog-daisy, the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; also in some localities, and now generally in books, applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; dog-hip, -hep (*dial.*), the fruit of the dog-rose; † dog's leek, dog-leek, an old book-name for various bulbous plants; dog-lichen, *Peltidea canina* (see quot.); dog's-mouth, the Snap-dragon; dog's(a) parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*, also called Fool's Parsley; dog-poison = prec. (Treas. Bot.); dog-standard, -stander, a local name for Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; dog-thistle (see THISTLE); dog's(a)-thorn = DOG-ROSE; dog's(s)-wheat, a

species of couch-grass, *Triticum caninum* = DOG-GRASS. See also DOGBERRY, Dogwood, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 36 Capers... of some it is called Dogges Bremlie, of other some \*Dogges Apple. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* II. xxx. 186 The second kinde is now called... in English. \*Dogges Camomile. *Ibid.* I. liv. 77 The wilde Mercury is called... in English. \*Dogges Call. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 27 Mallows, Henbane, Dogscall, and other pernicious plants. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* II. lvi. 222 The first kinde is called... in Latine. \*Testiculina canis, that is to say, \*Dogges Cullions, or \*Dogges coddes. 1847 HALLIWELL, \*Dog-daisy, the field daisy. *North.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, \*Dog-daisy, the common wild daisy, *Bellis perennis*. [So in Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Whitby, etc.] 1894 BARING-GOULD *S. France* I. 102 The meadows were white as with dog-daisies. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. East. Borders* 75 *Kosa canina*, Dog-Rose Briar-Rose; the \*Dog-hep. 1892 *Northumberland Gloss.*, *Dog-hep* and *cat-haws* are commonly associated by children. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 21 Bulbine... may be called in englishe \*dogges Leike. *Ibid.* 51 Ornithogalum... may be called dogcle or dogges onion. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* II. xlix. 209. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 105. The common \*dog-lichen (*Peltidea canina*), was formerly employed... as a cure for hydrophobia (hence its specific name). 1839 PHILLIPS in *Sat. Mag.* 18 May 190/1 It has... received various names, as \*Dog's Mouth, Lion's Snap, Toad's Mouth, and Snap-Dragon. 1866 TREAS. *Bot. s.v. Parsley*, \*Dog's P., *Aethusa Cynapium*. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Dog Parsley. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 122, I do not fear the man that can kill me any more than I do him that can cut down a \*dog-standard. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 29 There is a confusion of names in botanical authors about Brambles, Briars... \*Dog-thorn, &c. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 174 *Triticum caninum*, \*dog's Wheat. Woods and hedges.

Dog (dog), v. Pa.t. and pplc. dogged (dogd). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To follow like a dog; to follow pertinaciously or closely; to pursue, track (a person, his footsteps, etc.), esp. with hostile intent.

1519 HORNAM *Vulg.* 256 Our enemies... dogged vs at the backe [a *tergo* infestab]. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 87, I have dogged him like his murderer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. 1. The Bayliffs dog'd us bither to the very door. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 p. 12 Eleven painters are now dogging me, for they know that he who can get my face first will make his fortune. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk. viii.* 257 A lion was... dogging us through the bushes the whole way home. 1851 DIXON *V. Penn* xxix. (1872) 272 Spies and informers dogged his footsteps.

b. *fig.* Said of immaterial agencies. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 139 Destruction straight shall dogge them at the heeles. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404, I fear the dread events that dog them both. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 174 Famine dogged their footsteps. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1862) V. 245 Envy such as dogged Montague through a long career.

† c. To haunt (a place, etc.). *Obs. rare.* 1600 *Dr. Dodyll* III. v. (Bullen O. Pl.), My mistresse dogge the banquet, and I dog her. 1603 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Assume disguise, and dog the court in faded habit.

2. *intr. or absol.* To follow close. (In quot. 1694, To continue persistently or importunately.)

1519 HORNAM *Vulg.* 265 They cam doggyng at the tayle of our hoste. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cv. (1714) 121 To lie dogging at his Prayers so Much and so Long. 1807 J. MOSER in *Spirit Pub. Jtnls.* 3, 7 Should constables dog at our heels. 1837 WHELBRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 6, I... will not hold my tongue, Unless you tell me, why on earth were dogging.

3. *trans.* To drive or chase with a dog or dogs; to set a dog on; *fig.* to hound or drive into.

1591 BOTTESFORD *(Linc.) Manor Rec.* (MS.), Dogging beast vicinorum super communem pasturam. 1601 [see DOGGING below]. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Lincolnsh.* 62 [Sheep] being over-heated in being... dogged to their confinement. 1840 H. CLEEVE in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 298 Others have dogged the animal, and worried it to exhaustion. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He may dog his children possibly into some kind of conformity with his opinions.

4. To furnish or fill with dogs. (*notice-rare.*) a 1661 FULLER *Worthies; Somerset* (1871) II. 276 (D.) The ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they dogged their Capitol.

5. To act as a dog to, to guard as a dog. *rare.* 1818 MILMAN *Samor* I. 281 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock; The hawk to guard the dovecot.

6. To fasten or secure by means of a dog (see DOG sb.<sup>1</sup> 2 a, e); also *intr.* to penetrate with a dog. 1591 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Ep. Stortford* (1882) 65, 113 li. of leade to dog the stones together of y<sup>e</sup> steeple window. 1879 LUNNBERMAN *Gaz.* 15 Oct. We can dog directly into the hardest knot in the heaviest timber and hold the log perfectly safe and true. 1886 G. W. HOBKURSS *II. Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/2 When the log reached the carriage it was dogged... by the simple movement of a lever.

7. To extract or uproot with a dog (see DOG 7 c).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 21 Whynnes, Broome, &c... being... rooted vp by dogging or grubbing.

c. *Naut.* To fasten, as a rope, to a spar or cable in such a way that the parts bind on each other, so as to prevent slipping.

1847 A. C. KEY *Recess. H. M. S. Gorgon* 24 Another purchase was... lashed round the sheerhead, and its lower block was dogged on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dogged, a mode of attaching a rope to a spar or cable, in contradistinction to racking, by which slipping is prevented; half-bitched and end stopped block, is one mode.

† 7. *Oxford Univ. slang.* (See quot. and COLLECTOR 4.) *Obs.*

1726 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* xlii. 233 The collectors... having in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in



what manner they please... great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools; but especially to avoid being posted or dogged. *Ibid.* The first column and the last column... (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is called posting and dogging) are esteemed very scandalous.

8. *U. S. slang.* Used in imprecations (perhaps sometimes with a reference to sense 3). Cf. *dog on it* (*Dog sb.* 15 j), *DOG-GONE*.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dogged*, a euphemistic oath; as, 'I'll be dogged if I do it'. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' [Clemens] *Adv. H. Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Why, dog my cats! there must have been a house-full o' niggers in there every night.

Hence *Dogging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*  
1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess. i.* They are commonly hawking, or dogging fellows. 1612 COTGR., *Espies*, ambushes, way-layings... treacherous dogging, of people. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* ii. A vjb, The Dogging of a Plot out at Length. 1894 *Times* 25 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Stuart-Wortley... holds the balance evenly between 'dogging' and driving.

† *Dog*, deformation of the word *God*, used in profane oaths. *Obs.*

1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 84 By dog's precious wounds, that was some whoreson villain.

*Dog*, obs. form of *DAWK sb.*

*Dogal* (dō'gāl), *a.* [ad. It. *dogale* ducal; in med. L. *dogalis*.] Of or pertaining to a doge.

1848 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.  
|| *Dogana* (dōg'ānā), [It. = see *DIVAN* and cf. *DOUANE*.] A custom-house (in Italy).

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 202 We were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* I. 22. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy* as it is 74.

*b.* Customs, customs-duty, duty or impost. (In Italy and Spain.)

1824 E. E. WILLIAMS in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 495. 1838 PRESSCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. x. 13 The dogana, an important duty levied on the flocks of the Capitanate.

|| *Dogares'sa*, [It., irreg. fem. of *doga*.] The wife of a doge.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Faltieri* Pref., Towards one of her damsels, and not to the 'Dogaresa'. 1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 294 The fair Dogaresa of the Morosini.

*Dogate* (dōg'atē), [ad. F. *dogat*, Venet. *dogato*, f. *doga*.] The office or dignity of a doge; dogeship.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Doge*, The dogate is elective. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/3 The linen cap, or *velo ducal*, which Lewis Manin wore on the 12th May, 1797, the last day of his dogate and of the Republic of Venice.

*Dogbane*: see *DOG'S-BANE*.

*Dog-bee*. 1. A bumble bee or a drone. ? *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR., 214/2 Doggebee, *bourdon*. 2. 'A fly troublesome to dogs'.

In recent Dicts.

*Dogberry*<sup>1</sup> (dōg'berī), [*Dog* 18 d.] 1. The 'berry' or drupe of the Wild Cornel or Doornwood. *b.* The shrub; also *Dogberry-tree*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. M j b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: some call it corn tree. 1719-30 tr. *Turnephor's Conful. Her.* 644 (Jod.), The common wild female corns, called the doogwood, or dogberry tree. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 128 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Hounds berry, Prick wood, Prick timber. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 97 Among preventives of hydrophobia... in vogue one time or another... leaves of the dog-berry tree.

2. Applied to other shrubs or trees, or their fruit. *a.* In Nova Scotia, a kind of mountain-ash, *Pyrus americana*; in U.S. the Chokeberry, *P. arbutifolia* (Cent. Diet.). *b.* Applied locally in Britain to the Gnelder Rose, the Bearberry, and the fruit of the Dog-rose. (Britten & Holland.)

*Dogberry*<sup>2</sup>. The name of a foolish constable in Shakspeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*; thence, allusively, an ignorant confidential official.

Hence *Dogberrydom*, *Dogberryism*.

1864 MISS BRAOON *Aur. Floyd* xxxviii. (Farmer), The Dogberries of Doncaster... were on the wrong scent. 1855-81 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Dogberryism*. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., Is this firm government? It seems to us Dogberryism in excelsis. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 206 In defiance of Dogberrydom.

*Dog-biscuit*. Biscuit for feeding dogs.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dog-biscuit*, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1502 Dog-biscuits are continually advertised in the London papers. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* 7.

\* *Dogbolt*, *dog-bolt* (dōg'bōlt). Also 5-bolde. [Origin uncertain; possibly sense 1 is the original, but sense 2 is known 130 years earlier.]

(Johnson's surmise 'Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dog bolt*, or flower for dogs', has no foundation.)

† 1. Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; perh. one of little value that might be shot at any dog. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 The dreadful engine of phrases instead of thunderbolts shooteth nothing but dogbolts and catbolts and the homeliest holtes of rude folly. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesus's Downfall* 16 Is not this a... sacrilegious abuse of Gods... benefits... to make them dogbolts in every bow, and shafts in every quiver, to draw out for the managing of any impious fact?

† 2. Applied to a person as a term of contempt or reproach. Perh. orig. = 'Mere tool to be put to

any use', or 'one at the command of another'; but generally = 'contemptible fellow, mean wretch'.

1466 MARC. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 533 II. 249 Sir John Wyndesfeld and other warchepful men ben mad but her dogbolde. 1579 U. FULWELL *Arx Adulanti* vii. l. ij a, On mee attende simple Sir John (a chaplayne...) who is made a doult and dogbolt of eury seruinge man. 1584 LILLY *Campaspe* (1622) G ix, [Granichus remarks] That Diogenes that dog should have Maues that dog-bolt, it grieveth nature and spith art. a 1679 BEAUM. & F. *Wit without M.* III. i, To have your own turn served, and to your friend to be a dogbolt. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* ut. Wks. (1720) 267 Dog-bolt, to blast the honour of my mistress. *March.* 1823 *Scott's Peerage* vii, I would not be such a dog-bolt as to go and betray the girl.

† *b. attrib.* Wretched, contemptible. *Obs.*

1580 FULKE *Answers* (1848) 212 He doth nothing... but... quarrel like a dogbolt lawyer. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 40 Now his dog-bolt Fortune was so low.

3. = *Dog sb.* 7 a.

1824 *Archæologia* XX. 555 (D.) The beams are... fastened to the sides with bolts not unlike our dog-bolts.

4. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Dog-bolt*, a cap square bolt.

*Dog-box*. *a.* A box for a dog to lie in. *b.* A compartment in a railway truck or van for conveying dogs; cf. *Box sb.* 2 12.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 138 A mallard belonging to Mr. Tucker... was observed to resort every evening to a dog-box in his yard. 1862 ENNA DAVENPORT *Live Toys* xiv, Shut up in a dog-box on the train.

*Dog-boy*. A boy in charge of dogs; a huntsman's assistant.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 179 His dogges and Dog boyes. 1859 JERMON *Britannia* ix. 146 Three hounds, accompanied by a dog-boy.

*Dog-bramble*. Also *Dog's*. A name for various thorny shrubs: † *a.* (*Dog's bramble*) the caper-shrub, *Capparis spinosa*. † *b.* = *Dog-brier*. *c.* A kind of currant, *Ribes cynosbati*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 36 Capers... called Dogges Bramele, of other some Dogges Apple. 1599 MINSHIEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Escaramujo*, wilde eglantine, dogbramble. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Bramble, *Dog*, *Ribes cynosbati*.

† *Dog-brier*. *Obs.* [transl. of L. *scutis canis*, Gr. *κυνόςβαρος*.] The wild brier.

1530 PALSGR., 214/2 Dogge breere. 1555-73 COOPER *The-saurus*, *Scutis canis*, wilde Eglantine, or dogge brier. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carya ferraria*, dogge brier, *Caulis rubus*. a 1628 STR. T. BROWNE *Tracts* 9 The Hippobriar is also named *Kuoofarot*, or the Dog-brier or Bramble.

*Dog-cart*. 1. A small cart drawn by dogs.

1668 *Perry's Diary* 13 June, Walked... through the city [Bristol]. No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog-carts. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 July 7/1 The dog-cart nuisance... the use of carts drawn by dogs.

2. A cart with a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs; now, an open vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back, the hinder of these originally made to shut up so as to form a box for dogs.

1803 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* 33 July (1888) I. 178 His lordship... keeps horses and curries and dogs and dog-carts, and gives dinners... to all the rascality of Oxford. 1812 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) I. 182 Our equipage, a most commodious dog-cart. 1851 *Romance Dull Life* xiii. 93 The closed carriage being better than the dog-cart, for the weather had changed, and it was cold.

*Dog-cheap*, *adv.* and *pred. a.* *arch.* [See *Dog* 17 d and *CHEAP a.* 6.] Extremely cheap; at a very low or contemptible price.

1526 J. RASTELL *100 Merry Tales* lxxxv. (1866) 126, I wyl say you ii. gospels for one grote, & that is dog chepe. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* 476 In these daies wool was dog-cheape. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 77 The Souldiers carried most of their Plunder to Antwerp, and sold it... dog-cheape. 1829 *Scott's Frl.* 2 June, They might... have the... property for £16,000, which is dog cheap.

*b. fig.* Little esteemed; in vile repute.

1607 DEKKER *Kuls. Conjur.* (1842) 38 Three things there [i.e. in Venice] dog-cheap, learning, poore mens sweat, and oaths. a 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conj.* Wks. 1868 II. 33 Trajan... holds all the gods dog-cheap.

*Dog-collar*.

1. A collar for a dog's neck.

1524 *Ld. Trans. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 270 Hennis, Jeschis, and dog-collaris. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treats. Fr. Tong.* *Vn. collier qu'on met aux chiens*, a dog collar. 1673 in Rogers *Agrie. & Prices* VI. 604 Dog collar.

2. A name given to close-fitting collars worn by men and women.

1883 E. C. G. MURRAY *People I have Met* 42 (Farmer) The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 9/1 Another lady wore... a dog collar of pearls and diamonds. 1894 *Glasgow Her.* 6 Dec., Dr. Donald Macleod... [said that] he was first to introduce what was known as the 'dog collar'... It was now recognised as the ecclesiastical collar.

*Dog-days*, *sb. pl.* [tr. L. *dies caniculares*; see *CANICULAR*.]

1. The days about the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star; noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year.

They have been variously calculated, as depending on the greater dog-star (Sirius) or the lesser dog-star (Procyon); on the heliacal, or (by some in modern times) the cosmical rising of either of these (both of which also differ in different latitudes); and as preceding, following, or both preceding and following, one of these epochs; and their duration has

been variously reckoned at from 30 to 54 days. To the latitude of Greenwich, the cosmical rising of Procyon now takes place about July 27, that of Sirius about Aug. 11; in Mediterranean latitudes, the former is somewhat later, the latter earlier. The heliacal rising is some days later than the cosmical; and all the phenomena now take place later in the year than in ancient times, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. Thus very different dates have been assigned for the dog-days, their beginning ranging from July 3 to Aug. 15. In current almanacs they are said to begin July 3 and end Aug. 11 (i.e. to be the 40 days preceding the cosmical rising of Sirius).

The name (Gr. *ῥῆτινα κυνότα*, Lat. *dies caniculares*) arose from the pernicious qualities of the season being attributed to the 'influence' of the Dog-star; but it has long been popularly associated with the belief that at this season dogs are most apt to run mad; see *CANICULAR* 1, quot. 1601.

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Canicula*, a sterre, wherof canicular or dogge days be named *dies caniculares*. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 138 My double draught may quench his dogge daies rage. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 52 For now (it being the Dog-days) the house grew so hot, that diverse members withdrew. 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 379 Hotter in January, than Italy in the Dog-Days. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 62 s.v. *Sirius*, Even at this day, when the heats of the latter part of the summer are excessive, we are gravely told that we are in the dog-days.

*b. Rarely in sing.*

1769 RUFFHEAD *Life Pope* 35 (L.) Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a dog day?

2. *fig.* An evil time; a period in which malignant influences prevail.

a 1555 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 283 Neither that any giddy head in these dog-days might take an ensamble by you to dissent from Christ's true church. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achilles* l. 10 What then shall wee now expect in these dogge-days of the world's declining age? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 306 During the dog-days of the Komishi spiritual despotism.

3. *attrib.* Dog-day: of the dog-days.

1719 YOUNG *Estris* II. i. Like poisonous vermin in a dog-day sun. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* (1824) 223 Surely never was a town more subject to midsummer fancies and dog-day whim-whams. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 315, I heard the dog-day locust here.

*Dogdom* (dōg'dōm), *humorous*. [see *-DOM*.] The domain or world of dogs; dogs collectively.

1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 280 A graduate in horse-management and dogdom. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 7/2 This Dog show... bringing together 3,000 specimens of dogdom.

† *Dogdrave*, *-drawe*. *Obs.* Some kind of sea-fish used for food; ? cod.

[1227 *Rotuli Litt. Clausuram* 30 Feb. II. 172 Naves piscarias junc... conueverunt ire ad piscariam de doggedragh.] 1367 in Rogers *Agrie. & Prices* (1866) II. 556 Dogdrave. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 586/2 *Gerra*, a doggedraue. 1858 *Hist. Coldingham Priory* 55 There are in the accounts... references to cod and ling, dog-draves and herrings.

† *Dog-draw*. *Forest Law*. The act of 'drawing after' or tracking venison illegally killed or wounded, by the scent of a dog led with the hand.

1598 MAXWOLD *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 134 Dogge draw is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast... and is found with a Hound or other Dogge drawing after him, to recover the same. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1743) 186 The foresters may take and arrest a man, if he be taken either at Dog-draw, Stable-stand, Back-bear, or Bloodyhand.

|| *Doge* (dōg'ēz). [a. F. *doge* (monosyll.), nd. Venetian *doge* (disyll.), repr. an It. \**dōce* = *duce* = L. *duc-em* (dux) leader, duke.] The title of the chief magistrate in the formerly existing republics of Venice and Genoa.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 77 a (Stanf.) They haue a Duke called after theyr manner, *Doge*. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (1889) I. 203 The Doge, together with the Senat in their gownes, imbarked in their gloriously painted carved and gilded Bucentura. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F. ix* (R.), The annual election of the twelve tribunes was superseded by the permanent election of a duke or doge. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* II, At Venice... where the Doges used to wed the sea with rings.

*b. transf.* and *fig.* Applied to any chief magistrate or leader.

1836 J. STRANGE *Germany* in 1831 I. 65 This League... whose head Doge, the burghmaster of Lubeck, received the ambassadors of emperors and monarchs. 1863 READE *Harl. Cash* I. 10 Young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique.

Hence *Dogedom*, the Dominion of a doge; the world of dogs, dogs collectively. *Dogeless a.*, without a doge. *Dogeship*, the office or rank of a doge; the dignity or personality of a doge.

1893 MARG. SYMONDS *Doge's Farm* 225 All the potentates of the dogedom. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, The Dogeless city's vanish'd sway. 1797 *Grot. Venice* 18 In the Dogeship of Renier Zen... the Grand Council added four more to them. 1821 BYRON *Foscari* IV. i. 294 His Dogeship answer'd.

*Dog-ear*, var. of *DOG'S-EAR*.

*Dogeon*, obs. form of *DUDGEON*.

*Dog-faced* (dōg'fēst), *a.* Having a face like that of a dog; *esp.* in *Dog-faced Baboon* = *CYNOCEPHALUS*. (In quot. 1873, tr. Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος*.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 9 He describeth them to be black haired, Dog-faced, and like little men. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1812) I. 77 The dog-faced baboon. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* I. iii, Before a dog-faced monkey. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* vii. 227 Those dog-faced, Fierce-eyed, infernal ministers, dread goddesses!

*Dogfall*, *dog-fall*. *Wrestling*. A fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 100 It is pronounced a dog-

fall—or a draw. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vi. 131 Both fell on their sides, and it was only a dog-fall.

**Dog-fennel.** Also dog's-fennel. [From its bad smell, and fennel-like leaves.] A name for Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 20 Doggefennel and mathes is bothe one, and . . . beneath many white floures, with a yellowe sede. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* II. xxx. 186 The second kind . . . is now called . . . in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stinking Camomill, and Dogge Fennell. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702½ There was no dock, nor dog-fennel, nor rag-weed.

† b. Also applied to Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum palustre* Ohs.

1529 GRETE *Herball* cccxxx. S v b, Peucedane is an herbe . . . called dogfennel or swyne fennell.

**Dog-fight.** A fight between dogs. So **Dog-fighting.**

1475 *Hunt. Hare* 233 Sum seyð it was a beyr-beyttyng, Sum seyð it was a dogge-fightyng. 1566 Bp. HALL *Rem.* 61 (T.) To clasp their hands, as boys are wont to do in dog-fights. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, beare and bull baiting. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xii. § 80. 215 It needs but to ask whether men who delight in dog-fights may be expected to appreciate Beethoven's *Adelaide*.

**Dog-fish, dogfish.**

1. A name given to various small sharks of the families *Squalidae* (*Spinacidae*), *Galeorhinidae* (*Carchariidae*), and *Scylliidae*, or to the sharks of these families collectively; esp. in Great Britain, the Large and Small Spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*, *S. canicula*), and in New England, the Picked Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

15475 *Pict. Voc.* In W. Wülcker 765 *Hic canis*, a doke-fische. 1530 PALSGR. 214½ Doggefysche, chien de mer. 1672 JOSSLYN *New Eng. Ravities* 33 The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 77 The picked dogfish takes its name from a strong and sharp spine placed just before each of the back fins. 1861 HALLAM tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. 111. i. 708 Dr. Delattre has obtained it [shark-oil] from the . . . Lesser spotted Dogfish.

b. Applied also to the mud-fish (*Amia calva*); to the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*); to a kind of wrasse (*Crenilabrus caninus*); and to the mud-puppy, a batrachian reptile (*Necturus maculatus*). 1889 FARMER *Amer.* *Dog-fish*, the mud fish of Western waters.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to persons.

1599 *Paphe* vs. *Hatchet* Bijb, While are not the spawnes of such a dog-fish hand? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 107 Puzel or Fussel, Dolphin or Dogfish, Your hearts lie stampe out with my Horses heeles. 1731 SWIFT *Pulleney* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 167 A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.

Hence **Dog-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for dog-fish. 1835 C. F. HOLNER *Marvels Anim. Life* 190 Everybody goes dog-fishing.

**Dog-fisher**, an appellation given by Walton to the Otter (as a dog-like beast living on fish).

(By a strange error, explained by Johnson as 'A kind of fish'; whence in subsequent dictionaries.)

1658 WALTON *Compl. Angler* (ed. 4) 49 The Otter devours much fish . . . And I can tell you that this Dog-fisher, for so the Latins call him, can smell a fish in the water a hundred yards from him . . . and that his stones are good against the falling sickness.

**Dog-fly.**

1. An English rendering of Gr. *κυνόψα*; which writers have tried to identify with British flies troublesome to dogs: see *quots*.

1544 *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 625 Dogflye, ciniphez. 1552 HULOTR. Dogge flye, cynomyia. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille* of God 753 Origen compareth the dogge-flye unto this sect. 1631 K. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 1 Such as are these Dog-flies, such are unquiet men. 1658 ROWLAND *Man's Theft.* *Int.* 94 Krovovian, *Musca canum*, in English a Dog-fly. Isidore, and Euthymius, and Thilo suppose it to be a Wood-fly, very irksome to the ears of Dogs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Dog-Fly*, *Cynomyia*. . . a species of fly common in woods and among bushes, and particularly troublesome to dogs. . . It somewhat resembles the flat black fly so troublesome to cattle.

2. As a term of abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνόψα*].

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 366 [Mars to Minerva] Thou dog-fly, what's the cause Thou mak'st Gods fight thus?

**Dog-fox.**

1. A male fox. (Cf. *Dog sb.* 2, 16 b.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 183 The female of a foxe is called a bitche and he himselfe a doggefox. 1659 OSBORN *Affix* Wks. (1673) 613 A Dog-Fox and an Ordinary Bitch will generate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vii. We have got the dog-fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/6 A full brushed, high-conditioned dog-fox.

b. Applied to a man.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* iv. 12 That same dog-fox Vlisses. 2. The name of certain small burrowing animals of the family *Caviidae*, as the *CORSAC*, resembling both the dog and the fox.

**Dogfully**, *adv.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *Dog sb.*, after *manfully*.] In a way worthy of a dog; with the courage or persistency befitting a dog.

1861 *Fraser's Mag.* June 770 Still he [the terrier] buckles to his work dogfully. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 299.

**Doggar**, var. **DOGGERS** 3, ironstone.

**Dogged** (dɒɡəd), *a.* (adv.). Also 5 **dogget**, **doggid**, **doggyd** (e, 6 *Sc.* **doggit**. [f. *Dog sb.* + -ED 2: cf. CRABBED, which appears to be of about the same age.]

1. *gen.* a. Like a dog; having the character, or some characteristic, of a dog. b. Of or pertaining to a dog or dogs, canine. † **Dogged appetite**, *hunger*: = CANINE appetite, BULIMY (obs.). (Now rare in gen. sense.)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125½ Doggyd, caninus. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 12 This dogged generation, that is euer barking against the Moone. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iii. 149 Now for the bare-pickt bone of Maieisty, Doth dogged warre-bristle his angry crest, And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. 1608 HERRON and Pt. *Def. Reas. Refus. Subscript.* 121 That hunger which Phisitions call the dogged appetite. 1658 J. JONES *David's Ibis* 591 Dianas guard the Tragic poet slew, So be thou torn by a watchful dogged crew. 1740 PINEOA *Sp. Dict.* s.v. R, This Letter. They call . . . dogged, because it sounds like the Noise a Dog makes when he growls.

2. Having the bad qualities of a dog; curish. † a. Ill-conditioned, malicious, crabbed, spiteful, perverse; cruel. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1507 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 The fals wold stode behind: He was dogged and ell felice. c. 1400 *Dist.* Troy 1039 Of so dogget a dede. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125½ Doggyde, malycyosus, malitiosus, perversus, bilosus. 1540 MORVINE *Vices Intrud.* Wynd. Hvijij, It is a token of a dogged hate, to rejoyce in an other mans misfortune. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 632 Fortune unto them turn'd dogged. For they a sad Adventure met. 1684 *Rash. Ball.* (1895) VIII. 40 This dogged answer cut this poor soul to the heart.

† b. *transf.* Of things: Awkward, 'crabbed', difficult to deal with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 66 The most craggie, steepe, and dogged Hills in Persia. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 147 The Spanish [iron] works tough, churlish and dogged.

c. Ill-tempered, surly; sullen, morose. Now with some mixture of sense 3: Having an air of sullen obstinacy.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 408 If Bialcooil be sweete and free, Dogged, and felle thou shuldst be. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 55 There is vainglory in . . . being Diogenical and dogged. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1891) IV. 424 My wife in a dogged humour for my not dining at home. 1757 J. RUTTY *Diary* 5 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, Very dogged or snappish. 1852 MRS. STOVE *Uncle Tom's C.* xli, Legree, looked in with a dogged air of affected carelessness, and turned away.

3. Having the persistency or tenacity characteristic of various breeds of dogs; obstinate, stubborn; pertinacious. (The current use.)

1779 JOHNSON 1 Apr. in *Boswell*, [He commended one of the Dukes of Devonshire for] 'a dogged veracity'. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx, An air of stupid impenetrability, which might arise either from conscious innocence or from dogged resolution. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. 11. viii. 229 The dogged tenacity with which he clung to his purposes. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. (1878) 323 He was such a little dogged, hard, gnarly, foursquare brick of an English boy. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 20 In this domain nothing is denied to a dogged pertinacity.

4. *Comb.*, as † dogged-sprighted *a.*, having a 'dogged' or malicious spirit (obs.).

1600 ROWLANDS *Lel. Humours* 84 Eulie's the fourth: a Deuill, dogged sighted.

B. as *adv.* 'As a dog'; very, extremely. *colloq.* or *slang*. (Cf. *Dog sb.* 17 d.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272 He [a horse] was dogged 'rusty' when your man passed our house. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dogged*, very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

**Doggedly** (dɒɡədli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a dogged manner: see *prec.*

† 1. Like a dog (in appearance or manner). *Obs.* 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Emperadament*, doggedly, *Canino more*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Scales as big as Lyons, and . . . doggedly visaged.

† 2. Like a dog (in bad sense); curiously. † a. Cruelly, maliciously, spitefully. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1289 Doggedly y schal hem grete. c. 1400 *Dist.* Troy 1398 And pou so doggedly has done in þi dore hate. 1589 *Paphe vs. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Then he concludes all doggedly. 1655 HERWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 398 We have used him so doggedly.

b. Surlyly, sullenly; with sullen obstinacy.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasmus*, on *Folly* 57 He would not fret, nor doggedly repine. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, You cannot think how doggedly I left your house on Friday morning. 1838 LYTON *Atice* 100 For my part, I shall resign', said Lord Saxingham doggedly.

3. With the persistence of a dog; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

1773 JOHNSON 16 Aug. in *Boswell*, Nay . . . a man may write at any time if he will set himself doggedly to it. 1809 SOUTHEY *Let. to Scott* 8 Dec., It never does to sit down doggedly to correct. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 209, I . . . studied on doggedly and incessantly. 1856 FAUVEU *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 He doggedly adhered to his assertions of his own innocence.

**Doggedness** (dɒɡədnes), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dogged.

† a. Malice, spitefulness, cruelty. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 214½ Doggednesse, *cruaulté*. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 4 Their disloyaltie and doggednesse. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. ii. 5 Hazards . . . fury and doggedness unto them.

b. Ill temper, surliness, sullenness. Now, Sullen obstinacy; pertinacity. (Cf. **DOGGED** 2 c and 3.)

1611 CORN. *Reicheneunt*, a powting, sullennesse, doggednesse. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxxvi. 746 Incluable to . . . solitariness, pertinacity, and what in the vulgar English we call doggedness. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 3 Feb. (1827) III. 376 He hides both his doggedness and his vanity. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 85 A patient and persevering doggedness of understanding in contending with difficulties. 1877

A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* v. 713 Our sailors, by dint of sheer doggedness, get us down the bad corner at last.

**Dogger** 1 (dɒɡər). [Anglo-Fr. and ME. *doggere*; also in Du. and LG. from 15th c. Origin uncertain.]

The Du. word is evidently related to the obscure MDu. *dogger*, in phr. *ten dogge varen* to go to the cod-fishing; cf. also Kilian, 'doggie-boot cymba major'; Hexham, 'Dogge-boot, Great-bark'. Akin to *dogge* or *doggers* is the Icel. *dugga* in same sense; with the statement cited by Vigfusson that thirty English *fiskid-duggur* came fishing about Iceland in 1413, cf. our quot. 1491 and the reference there given. The *Dogger-bank* is generally supposed to be named either from this word or MDu. *dogger* trawler; cf. Kilian, 'dogger fundus, sacculus, reticulum'; Hexham, 'Dogger, Fisher's Boat'; also 'Sling or casting net, also Satchell.'].  
1. A two-masted fishing vessel with bluff bows, somewhat resembling a ketch, used in the North Sea deep sea fisheries: formerly applied to English craft as well as those of other nations, but now practically restricted to Dutch fishing vessels (though out of use in Holland itself).

(In the 17th and 18th c. they frequently acted as privateers. 1356 *Act 31 Edw. III.* ii. c. 1 Towg les niefes apelles Doggers. 1491 *HEN. VIII. in Paston Lett.* No. 922 III. 367 That . . . all the doggers of those partes schuld have our licencs to departe in the viage towards Island, as they have been accustomed to do yerly in tyme passyd. 1566 R. MICHELIS in A. Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 Then there were thirteen or fourteen doggers belonging to the said town, and now but one. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 254 The Coast at Bridlington has not for 10 dayes been infested with any Capers, save only one Dogger of 8 guns. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1548/4 The Adventurers of the Royal Fishery, are now fitting out their Doggers from the River . . . for the White Herring and Cod Fishings. c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* xii The Dutch . . . have out this Winter 220 Doggers. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 491 A French dogger was brought in prize there. 1799 SIR H. PARKER in *Naval Chron.* II. 347 Two Spanish doggers, sloop rigged. 1810 *Hull Rockingham* 15 Dec. 2/1 The beautiful oak-built Dogger called the Rover. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 358 Like a clumsy dish-shaped Dutch dogger. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Dogger*, a Dutch smack of about 150 tons . . . principally used for fishing on the Dogger Bank.

† 2. One of the crew of a dogger = *dogger-man*.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Suche person or persones, as . . . be doggers otherwise callid Doggermen.

3. Short for *Dogger Bank*: see 4.

4. *Comb.* a. In opposition, as † *dogger-boat*, *-caper*, *-pink*, *-privateer*. b. similitative, as *dogger-built*, *-rigged* *adjs.* c. *Dogger Bank*, † *doggersands*, name of a great bank or shoal in the North Sea; *dogger-fish sb. pl.*, fish taken by doggers or on the Dogger Bank; *dogger-man*, one of the crew of a dogger (see 2).

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 314 Some few Dogger boats plying about the 'Dogger banks, whereof five labor to infest those parts. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 531 The Dogger Bank Cod. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 81 That great shoal called the Dogger-bank, about sixty miles east of the coast of Northumberland, and occupying an area about as large as Wales . . . in its shallower parts is less than forty feet under water. 1662 J. SMITH *England's Improv.* *Rev.* 252 The Hollanders fishing for Herring, Ling, and Cod, with Busses and 'Dogger-boats. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1664/4 *Dogger*, built. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 3884/4 A 'Dogger Caper, of 4 Guns and 45 Men, belonging to Ostend. 1355 *Act 31 Edw. III.* ii. c. 4 Assiz sur le person de 'Doggere-fisch & loche-fisch. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Doggefish*, seemeth to be fish brought in those ships to Blackney haven. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3393/4 A 'Dogger Pink, of about 150 tons. 1745 VERNON in *Naval Chron.* IX. 191 A . . . 'dogger privateer has been taken. 1805 MITCHELL *Ibid.* XIII. 493 The . . . Privateer Orestes, 'Dogger rigged. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 9/2 They saw not one Man of War, but within the 'Dogger-sands about twelve Dogger-boats.

**Dogger** 2, *rare.* One who dogs: see *Dog v.* 1.

1611 *OTTER*, *Espe*, a spie, observer, dogger of people.

**Dogger** 3 (dɒɡər). Also 8 *Sc.* -ar. [local term of uncertain origin, perh. a deriv. of *Dog*.]

1. *dial.* A kind of ironstone, commonly found in globular concretions; a nodule of this; = CAT-HEAD 2.

1670 W. SIMMON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 A mine, in colour much resembling that of slon . . . usually called by them Doggers, or Cats heads. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another fossil of a brown colour, called by the miners dogger; a thin seam of which often lies in the midst of the coal. 1793 *USE Hist. Rutland* 253 (Jam.) The most uncommon variety of till . . . is incumbent on a coarse ironstone, or doggar. 1876 *Whitby Glass*, *Scar-doggers* . . . the stone nodules in the alum rock burnt for making Roman cement.

2. *Geol.* A sandy ironstone of the Lower Oolite; applied to part of the Jurassic series.

*Dogger-series*, the series of strata resting upon the Alum Shale (Upper Lias), containing the dogger.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh.* (1828) 126 This . . . seam is only a few feet above the dogger. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xx. 311 In North-Western Germany. . . The Dogger, or Brown Jura, has dark-coloured clays and ironstones . . . it corresponds to the Lower Oolite.

**Doggerel** (dɒɡərəl), **doggerel** (dɒɡrəl), *a.* and *n.* Also 4 **dogerel**, 5-7 -ell, 6-7 **doggerell**, **doggerell**, 6-9 **dogrell**, 7-8 **doggril**, 8 **dogrel**.

[Origin unknown; but cf. *Dog* 17 c.]

A. *adj.* An epithet applied to comic or burlesque verse, usually of irregular rhythm; or to mean, trivial, or undignified verse.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Metib.* *Prol.* 7 Now swich a Rym the

devel I biteche This may wel be Rym doggerel quod he.  
1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 294. For though I shulde all day  
tell Or chat with my ryme doggerel. 1546 SKELTON *Magnyf.*  
413 In basteurde ryme after the doggerell gyse. 1589 PATTEN-  
HAN *Eng. Poetie* ii. iv. (Arb.) 89. A ryme that will be tyed  
to no rules at all, such manner of Poetrie is called in our  
vulgar, ryme doggerel. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dogge*  
of *Warre* Wks. ii. 226/1. In doggerell Rimes my Lines are writ  
As for a Dogge I thought it fit. 1771 ANONIM *Spect.* No.  
60 p. 11 The double Rhymes, which are used in Doggerel  
Poetry. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xii. 233 The vile doggerel  
translation of Hobbes. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* v. 397  
The doggerel epitaphs which were hung over the royal tombs.

b. *transf.* Bastard, burlesque.  
1550 BALL *Apel.* 93 (R.) The diuinite doggerell of that  
dronken papist Johan Eckius. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount.*  
& *Mere* xix. 177 A doggerel form of prayer.

c. *sb.* Doggerel verse; burlesque poetry of irre-  
gular rhythm; bad or trivial verse.

1630 *Thinker of Turrey* Ep. Ded. 5. Clownes [have here]  
plaine dunstable doggerel, for them to laugh at. 1710 ANONIM  
*Whig Exam.* No. 1 p. 14 He has a happy talent at doggerel.  
1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 71 Chapman. sins. by constantly  
indulging in sheer doggerel.

d. A piece of doggerel; a doggerel poem.  
1857 O. A. BROWSON *Concert Wks.* v. 120 The elec-  
tionering campaign of 1840, carried on by doggerels [etc.].  
1892 ANNIE RICHIE *Rec. Temnyon*, etc. iii. vii. 216 A dog-  
gerel always had a curious fascination for him [Browning].

Hence **Dogge** (e)rel *v.*, *1820 v.*, *intr.* to compose  
doggerel; *trans.* to turn into doggerel; **Dog-**  
**g(e)rel**, *-ist*, *-izer*, a writer of doggerel; **Dog-**  
**g(e)relism**, a doggerel manner of writing.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Litter Libels* 9 His Ranging  
of them Together is a kinde of a Doggerilism. 1732 *Gentl.*  
*Instructed* (ed. 10) 43 (D.) Were I disposed to doggerel it,  
I would only gloss upon that text. 1817 *Monthly Mag.*  
XLIII. 421 The Scotch doggerilist. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.*  
X. 388 The Atys, which Mr. Lambie has so cruelly dog-  
gerilized. 1822 *Ibid.* XI. 363 These dabbling doggerelers.  
1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 259 Some true doggerelers.  
1850 READE *Chr. Johnstone* vi. (1853) 65 He had been  
doggerelling when he ought to have been daubing.

**Dogger** (dɒgəri). [*f.* DOG SB. + *-ERY*.]  
†1. Foul or obscene language. *Obs.*—  
1611 CORN. *Cognesque*, *Parler cogn.*, to speake doggerie.

2. Dog-like behaviour or practice; mean and  
contemptible action; mischievous doings.

1844 W. M. MACMILLAN *Lett.* (1893) 103 Evasive doggeries  
of every kind. 1886 T. HARVEY *Major Castler.* xiii. 'Such  
doggerie as there was in them ancient days.'

3. A company of dogs, dogs collectively. b.  
Used by Carlyle to represent *Fr. canaille*.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* vi. vii. and fin. Doggeries never  
so diplomated, befuddled, gas-lighted, continue Doggeries,  
and must take the fate of such. 1862 — *Frederick*, etc. ii.  
1856 III. 222 As ugly a Doggerie ('infamé Canaille' he  
might well reckon them), as has, before or since, infested  
the path of a man. 1859 *Past Malt G.* 3 Oct. 11 With all  
the rabble doggerie of the country after him.

4. *U. S. (vulgar)*. A low drinking saloon.

1860 BARTLETT *Dkt. Amer.* *Doggers*, a low drinking-  
house. West and South. [Now prevalent throughout the  
Union (Farmer).] 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Jouses* i. 15 To  
fill Jonesville with doggeries and loafers.

**Dogges** (dɒgɛs), *humorous*. [*f.* DOG SB. +  
*-ESS*.] A female dog, a bitch. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 131 Pretty dogs  
and doggies to quarrel and bark at me. 1831 MISS POWER  
*Arab. Days* & N. 287 Said Pacha, determined not to give in  
to an unbelieving dogges. . . refused to allow the terrified  
child to be removed. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 93  
*note*, Five, including the two doggies.

**Dogget**, obs. *f.* of DOCKET. **Doggie**, see DOGOY.

**Dogginess** (dɒgɪnɛs). [*f.* DOGGY A. + *-NESS*.]  
The quality of being 'doggie'; see DOGGY A.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 388 An inherent dogginess  
or earwigness. 1882 MISS BRANCON *Mt. Royal* III. vi.  
17 The St. Aubyn girls, finding him a kindred spirit in  
horseyness and dogginess. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 111.

**Doggish** (dɒgɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* DOG SB. + *-ISH*.]  
1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling  
a dog; canine.

*Doggish appetite*, a ravenous or insatiable appetite (see  
*Dog-appetite* s.v. DOG SB. 18 a). † *Doggish letter* (Minsheu,  
*Span. Gram.* 8) = DOG'S LETTER.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Doggysshe, of the condicions or of the  
nature of a dogge, *chienin*. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum*. i.  
xv. § 2 (1622) 156 Hee was taken. with a doggish Appetite,  
which called for meat almost every moment. 1684 BUNYAN  
*Pilgr.* ii. 20 To do to them what his Doggish nature would  
prompt him to. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inferno* xxii. 70 Visages  
.. shap'd into a doggish grin. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna*  
vii. The .. doggish love of fighting prebent in the man.

2. Having or indicating a dog-like disposition or  
character, curish; malicious, spiteful, ill-natured;  
snappish, snarling, cynical. (Now rare.)

1400 Beryn 181 The frere, Howe he lowrith vndir his  
hood with a doggish ey? a 1420 *Wyclif's Ecclesi.* xiii. 22  
*marg.* (MS. Cott. Claud. E. 11) A doggische man, and siche  
is a chidere, and a wrathful man, and a gloton. a 1536  
*Trinolep. Exp. Matt.* To Rdr. Wks. II. 10 Cruel and doggish  
hypocrites. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 77 a *note*, Diogenes  
doggish answer in despit of women. 1579 J. JONES  
*Preserue, Bodie & Soule* i. ii. 22 The doggish Philosopher  
Demetrius. 1672 ECHARO *Hobbs's State Nat.* 31 That All  
Men by nature were doggish, spiteful, and treacherous.  
1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 133 You may cry Haro  
upon me for a Cynic or Doggish philosopher.

† b. Brutish, bestial, sensual. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 588 These doggish  
epicures and atheists. 1670 ROWLANDS *Martin Mar.* all  
27 Dissolute in behaviour, Apish, doggish, and Swinish.

Hence **Dog'gishly** *adv.*; **Dog'gishness**.

1576 FLEMING *Paupe. Epist.* 319, I am troubled. . . and  
doggishly dealt withall. 1592 BARNSTON *Comp. Notes Gen.*  
xxix. § 3 Doggishnesse and curishnesse graceth neither  
Countrie nor people. 1866 HOWLAND *Penel. Life* vii. 123 All  
abuse begins and ends with the attribute of doggishness.

**Dog-gone** (dɒgɡɒn), *U. S. slang*. Also *dog on*.  
[Generally taken as a deformation of the profane  
*God damn*; cf. *daug*, *darn*. But some think the  
original form was *dog on it*, to be compared with  
*fox on it* etc.; cf. DOO 15 j.]

a. *vb.* Used imperatively as an imprecation, or  
exclamation of impatience or the like: 'lang l'.

1851 MAYNE *Reip Scalp Hunt.* xxi. 'Dog-gone it, man!  
make haste then!' 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 303/3,  
I think 'Dog gone it' is simply 'Dog on it'.

b. *adj.* or *pa. pp.* = C.

1851 MAYNE *Rip Scalp Hunt.* vii. 'I'm dog-gone, Jim',  
replied the hunter. a 1860 *Southern Sketches* 31 (Bartlett)  
No, says I, I won't do no sich dog on thing. 1891 H. HENMAN  
*His Angel* 188 He ain't quite a dog-gone fool.

c. **Dog-goned** *adj.* or *pa. pp.*; also **dog-**  
**gauned**, **dog-god**, 'confounded', 'darned'.

a 1860 T. H. GLAUSTON *Englism.* in *Kansas* 46 (Bartlett)  
If there's a dog-goned abolitionist aboard this boat, I should  
like to see him. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Poems 1800 II. 23.  
1876 LIESANT & RICE *Glad. Butterfly* Proli. i. 1879 *Toucan*  
*Fool's Err.* (1883) 672 I'll be dog-goned if I know what I do  
believe.

**Dog-grass**, **dog's-grass**.

1. A name for Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, and  
for the allied *T. cauminum*, reputed to be eaten by  
dogs to produce vomiting. (Cf. HOLLAND, *Phny*.)

1597 GEMANOR *Herbal* i. xvii. § 2. 21 The common. Dogs  
grasse or Couch grasse. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 52  
The Dog grass or Quick grass. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN  
*Impr. Agric.* p. xv. Quich or dog-grass.

2. A local name for Dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus*.  
a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dog's-grass*, the common  
*cynosurus cristatus*. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*  
Dog's Grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Hamis*; *Norfolk*; *Suss.*  
**Doggral**: see DOGGEL.

**Doggy**, **doggie** (dɒɡi), *sb.* [*-y*, dim. suffix.]

1. A little dog; a pet name for a dog.

1845 J. NEAL *Biv. Jonathan* i. 397 Poor doggy. 1889  
RUSKIN *Proteritica* III. 55 The poor little. . . wistfully gazing  
doggie was tenderly put in a pretty basket.

2. *Coal-mining (colloq.)*. A man employed by the  
BUTTY (q.v.) to superintend the workmen in a mine.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 A Butty in the mining  
districts is a middleman, a Doggy is his manager. 1860  
W. WHITT. *All round W'rekin* 253 The butty . . . employs a  
subordinate whose title is doggy. 1873 *Daily News* 27  
Feb. 3/6 The pit was examined in the usual way by the  
doggy.

**Doggy** (dɒɡi), *a.* [*f.* DOG SB. + *-Y*. (Cf. *horsey*.)]

†1. Having the bad qualities of a dog; mali-  
cious, spiteful; vile, contemptible. *Obs.*

1788 WCLIF *Chrm.* Proli. My bachelers . . . gnawen me  
with a doggy tooth [1828 doggy toe]. 1853 STANFURD  
*Encis* i. (Arb.) 22 Pack hence doggy rakiels.

2. *Of*, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dog.

1869 *Echo* 3 June, Heats without one doggy feeling. 1886  
J. K. JENCOCK *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 92 The animal, whose  
frank, doggy nature has been warped.

3. Addicted to or conversant with dogs.

1859 PAVN *Foster Brothers* xvi. 277 Others. . . associate with  
looting men with even doggy men. 1882 MISS BRANCON  
*Mt. Royal* III. vi. 102 Country people, with loud voices,  
horsey, and doggy, and horticultural.

**Dogli**, obs. form of DOUGH, DOU 21

**Dog-head**. (See also DOG'S-HEAD.)

†1. A kind of ape with a head like a dog's; the

Dog-faced Baboon, or Cynocephalus. *Obs.*

1607 TOWSELL *Fam. F. Beasts* (1658) 8 Cynocephales, are  
a kind of Apes, whose heads are like Dogs. . . wherefore Gam  
translate them Canicipies, (to wit) dog-heads.

2. a. The head of a nail or spike formed by a

rectangularly projecting shoulder. (Cf. DOG-NAIL.)

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Plate xii. Bars in the angles. . .

whose dog-heads lay hold of the base of the iron work.

b. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 65 A piece of steel kept firm

by the screw of the doghead. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xxx.

1805 A. PATTERSON *Man of his Word* 146 Kirk had taken a

loaded rifle. . . and drawn the dog-head back to the full.

**Dog-headed**, a. Having a dog's head, or a

head like that of a dog.

1587 GOLDING *De Morany* viii. 205 What is to be said of  
Plinie with his Dogheaded men? 1824 McMURTRY *Cruvier's*  
*Anim. Kingd.* 46 The Dog-headed Monkeys. . . have an elongated

muzzled truncated at the end. 1877 C. GEARIE *Christ*  
(1879) 47 The barking, dog-headed Anubis.

**Dog-hole**. A hole fit for a dog; a vile or mean

dwelling or place, unfit for human habitation.

1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The schoole which  
I builde is narrowe, and at the first blush appeareth but a

doggehole. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. 292 France is a

dog-hole, and it no more merits, The tread of a mans foot.

1726 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 You all live in

a wretched dirty doghole and prison. 1845 SIMONO *Tour*  
*St. Brit.* i. 324 The goblin cave was a mere dog-hole.

**Doghood** (dɒɡhʊd). [*f.* DOG SB., after *man-*

*hood*.] The condition or nature of a dog; the race

of dogs, dogs collectively.

1647 TRAFAL *Comm. Rom.* xii. 17 The world calls it [revenge]  
manhood. it is doghood rather. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.*  
x. xlv. A lap-dog would be necessarily at a loss in framing

to itself the motives and adventures of doghood at large.

**Dog-hook**.

†1. A hook used for leading a dog. *Obs.*

1571 Bk. *Kennels* in Malone *Shaks.* (1821) III. 369 Money  
.. due for leashes, and doghooks, with staves and other  
necessaries. . . for the hunters that made crye after the fox. . .  
in the playe of Narcissus. a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* IV. 1492  
(Jod.) My doghook at my belt to which my Liam's ty'd.

2. a. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of  
iron boring-rods; a spanner. (Halliwell 1847-78.)

b. An iron bar with a bent prong for securing or  
hoisting a log, etc.; = DOG SB. 7 c.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 He examines the chains . .  
and the dog-hook. . . that it lose not its grappling hold upon  
the tree. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 3/3 The dog-hooks . . caught  
the hatch, throwing the unfortunate man into the hold.

**Dog-house**. A house or dwelling for a dog;  
or for a pack of dogs; a kennel.

1611 CORN. *Chiennerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennel.  
a 1613 OVERBURY *Character.* *Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 164  
Not only those curs at the dog-house, but those within the  
walls. 1821 W. IRVING *Braceh. Hall* (1823) I. 97 An un-  
happy cur chained in a doghouse.

**Doght**: see DOU 21.

**Doghter**, **Doghty**, obs. *ff.* DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY.

**Dog-hutch**. A hutch for a dog; applied con-  
temptuously to a mean dwelling; = DOG-HOLE.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1872) III. 37 Would not let him  
occupy his own hired dog-hutch in peace. 1876 GEO.  
ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlv. 283 A dog-hutch of a place in  
a black country.

**Dog-in-the-manger**. A churlish person  
who will neither use something himself nor let  
another use it; in allusion to the fable of the dog  
that stationed himself in a manger and would not  
let the ox or horse eat the hay. Also *attrib.*

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 9 Like unto cruell  
Dogges lying in a Manger, neither eatyng the Haye them  
selues ne sufferyng the Horse to feed thereof hymself. J 1573  
G. HARVEY *Letter-book* (Camden) 114 And as for the Syr  
Lowte That playst inne and owie; A dogg in y<sup>e</sup> maunger.  
A very ranke raunger. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhel* lxiii.  
(Farmer), Why, what a dog in the manger you must be—  
you can't marry them both. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Lerve*  
Wks. 1866 XXIII. 285 That dog-in-the-manger jealousy  
which is common to love. 1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 7/5 A dog-  
in-the-manger policy is always unworthy of a nation.

Hence (*nonce-words*). **Dog-in-the-mangerish**,

**-mangery** *adjs.*; **Dog-in-the-mangeryism**.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Land of Lion & Sun* 134 He was ill-  
mannered and dog-in-the-mangery. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept.  
To satisfy her dog-in-the-mangeryish jealousy. 1894 *Sat. Rev.*  
3 Mar. 234 A mere act of official dog-in-the-mangeryism.

**Dogion**, obs. form of DUDGION.

**Dog-keeper**. 1. One who keeps dogs; *spec.* a  
man appointed to take charge of a pack of dogs.

1699-88 *Ser. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 82 For  
building a little house in St. James's Park for the dog-keeper,  
and a kennel for the dogs. 1704 SWIFT 7. *Tub* ii. It was  
written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's. 1890 B. CLAY-  
TON (*title*) *The Dog-Keeper's Guide*.

†2. A watch-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Tr. Caius* *Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 254 The  
Dog Keeper. . . doth not only keep farmers' houses; but also  
merchants' mansions.

**Dog-kennel**. A kennel for a dog, or dogs.

1611 CORN. *Chiennerie*, a dog-house, or dog-kennel.  
1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 493 A certain nobleman,  
beginning with a dogkennel, never lived to finish the palace  
he had contrived. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 p. 1, I am  
desired to recommend a Dog-kennel to any who shall want  
a Pack. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* v. (1883) 110 You shall pass  
your bridal night in my dog-kennel.

**Dog-kind**. [*f.* DOG SB., after *mankind*.] 'The

race of dogs; dogs collectively.

1888 *Past Malt G.* 3 Mar. 2/2 A knowledge of mankind,  
woman-kind, and dog-kind. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/2  
The *Spectator* has. . . earned the gratitude of all dog-kind by  
espousing their cause and exposing their perfections.

**Dog-Latin**. Bad Latin: see DOG 17 e.

† **Dog-leech**. *Obs.*

1. A veterinary surgeon who treats dogs.

1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i. I will once turn dog-leech. 1640  
NABBS *Bride* v. i. He cured my little Shock of the mange  
.. an excellent Dog-leech. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. v.  
Suspicion of 'Servility' . . the very dogleech is anxious to  
disavow.

2. An ignorant medical practitioner; a quack.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. 57 b/1 Ye myght happen vpon a  
dogge leche, for lacke of knowledge of the conning. 1628  
FORD *Lower's Mel.* iv. ii. O these lousy close-stool empirics,  
that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any  
disease! Dog-leeches! a 1652 BROME *Queenie's Exch.* iv.  
Wks. 1873 III. 525 Tby Liegē, Dog-leech? are you at that  
garb too?

**Dog-leg**, *a.* Of a bent form like a dog's hind  
leg; as in *dog-leg chisel*, 'a crooked-shanked chisel  
used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves' (Knight);  
*dog-leg fence* (Australia), a fence made by logs or  
trees laid horizontally on supports crossing X-wise;  
*dog-leg stair* = DOG-LEGGED stair.

1889 BOLHEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 71 A longish  
wing of dogleg fence. 1895 *Frnt. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.*  
14 Mar. 351 A dog-leg stair about 4 feet wide.

**Dog-legged** (dɒɡlɛgd); *a.* *Arch.* Applied to  
a staircase, without a well-hole, the successive  
flights of which form a zig-zag.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 251 Dog-legg'd stairs . .  
first fly directly forward, then wind a Semicircle, and then  
fly directly back again, parallel to the first flight. 1823 P.



NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 180 Dog-legged stairs...have no well-hole. 1842-73 GUILT *Enycyl. Archit.* ii. § 2182.

**Dogless** (dɒˈɡləs). *a.* Without a dog. 1887 M. BETHAN-EDWARDS *Nest of Kin Wanted* I. vii. 96 A catless, dogless household.

**Dog-like**, *a.* and *adv.* Like, or in the manner of, a dog.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xv. 75 A doglike appetite. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 470 The porters propping their burdens against trees, curl up, doglike, under the shade. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1882) I. iii. 123 There is something which rises to the dog-like in his affectionate admiration for Swift.

**Dogling** (dɒˈɡlɪŋ). *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *Dog* sb. + *-LING*.] A little or young dog, a puppy.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 184 With the cat's milk these little doglings imbibed also the cat's habits.

**Dogly**, *a.* and *adv.* *rare.* [-LY 1, -LY 2.]

*a. adj.* Of the nature of a dog, canine; in quot. = *CYNIC*. *B. adv.* In the manner of a dog.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 41 Dyogenes, otherwise called dogly because he hadde som condicions of a dogge. 1552 HULOET, Doglye or lyke a dogge or after the manner of a dogge, *caninif.* 1829 LANOOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 470/1 Respect...to the dogly character.

**Dogma** (dɒˈɡmə). Also 7-8 *dogm(e)*. Pl. *dogmas* (7 -aes), *dogmata* (7 -taes). [*a. L. dogma* philosophical tenet, *a. Gr. δόγμα, δόγμαρ*, that which seems to one, opinion, tenet, decree, *f. δόκειν* to seem, seem good, think, suppose, imagine. At first used with *Gr.-L.* plural; the forms *dogme, dogm*, represented *F. dogme* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. That which is held as an opinion; a belief, principle, tenet; *esp.* a tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down by a particular church, sect, or school of thought; sometimes, depreciatingly, an imperious or arrogant declaration of opinion.

[*a. 1600* HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* viii. ii. § 13 (tr. D. Stapleton) Power to proclaim, to defend, and...to preserve from violation *dogmata*, very articles of religion themselves.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 The grosse fanatick *dogmata* of the Alcoran. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iii. iv. § 3 Those *dogmas* and *Paradoxes* are almost vanished. *a. 1652* J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 30 Our *dogmata* and notions about justification. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* 21 Phrophe *dogms* and impure Worship. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 Their *dogmata* and *Astrological* doctrine...we shall not enlarge upon them. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. (1844) p. lii. The *dogmata* of the schools of art. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 229 To assert the freedom of religious thought against the *dogmas* of the Papacy. 1893 J. ORR *God & World* I. 26 note, *Dogma* I take to be a formulation of doctrine stamped with ecclesiastical authority.

2. The body of opinion formulated or authoritatively stated; systematized belief; tenets or principles collectively; doctrinal system.

1791 BURKE *Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 13 The present...is a revolution of doctrine and theoretic dogma. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 111 If, going out of the region of dogma, we pass into that of general culture. 1871 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 368 If you wish to save Christian dogma. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 191 It places character on the pedestal where Puritanism places dogma.

**Dogmatic** (dɒˈɡmætɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. dogmaticus* (Aousinus), *a. Gr. δόγματικός, f. δόγμα, δόγμαρ*-*DOGMA*: cf. *F. dogmatique* (16th c.).]

1. Pertaining to the setting forth or laying down of opinion; didactic. *rare.*

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. Pref. To render our Discourse the less offensive, we have cast it into a thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 He is no longer interrogative but dogmatic.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma or dogmas; characterized by or consisting in dogma; doctrinal.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dogmatical* or *Dogmatick*, relating to a Dogma, instructive. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* ii. xiv. (R.), *Dogmatick* jargon learnt by heart. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 28 The rest of his compositions are versified treatises of dogmatic theology. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 15 A...Christian in all but the dogmatic sense of the word. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. v. 350 No inclination to substitute dogmatic Protestantism for dogmatic Catholicism.

3. Proceeding upon *a priori* principles accepted as true, instead of being founded upon experience or induction, as *dogmatical philosophy, medicine*.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Dogmatic Philosophy*, is that which [ed. 1706 being grounded upon sound Principles] positively assures a thing, and is opposed to Sceptic. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dogmatic sect* (Med.), an ancient sect of physicians, at the head of which is placed Hippocrates. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 330 The foundations of all philosophy, whether dogmatic, critical, or sceptical.

4. Of persons, their writings, etc.: Asserting or imposing dogmas or opinions, in an authoritative, imperious, or arrogant manner.

1681 tr. Willis *Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Dogmatic*, stiff in opinion. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 253 7 Those critics who write in a positive dogmatical way. 1874 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 458 He wrote against dogmas with a spirit perfectly dogmatic. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 306 Not by dogmatic delivery of truths, but by scientific training in the method of enquiry. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 200 One is afraid of being dogmatic about it, and of being dogmatically wrong.

† *b.* Of assured opinion, convinced. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 434 (R.) From sundry other places of his writings, it sufficiently appears, that be [Cicero] was a dogmatick and hearty theist.

**B. sb.** †1. A philosopher of the dogmatic school; = *DOGMATIST* 3. *Obs.*

*a. 1631* DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 22 The Skeptike... was more contentious then...the Dogmatick. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 165 All these Opinions are maintained in the Books of the Dogmaticks, and divers of them taught in Publick Chaires. 1702 tr. *Leg. Cleric's Priv. Fathers* 57 A Suspension [of judgment] suited not with the Dogmaticks, who can hardly confess that they know not all things.

† *b.* A dogmatic philosopher; see quot. 1883. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physicians there are Empiricks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Paracelsians. 1771 T. PERCEVAL *Med. & Exp. Ess.* (1778) I. 41 (heading) The Dogmatic; or Rationalist. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dogmatic*, an ancient sect of physicians, so called because they endeavoured to discover, by reasoning, the essence and the occult causes of diseases.

† 2. A dogmatic person. *Obs.*

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xiii. § 4 The fault lieth altogether in the dogmaticks, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass every where for truth.

3. Chiefly in *pl.* form *Dogmaticks*: A system of dogma; *spec. dogmatic theology*.

1845 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) 137 'Dogmatik' is the idea, I believe...i.e. positive theology. Is it allowable to say *dogmatic*, think you? 1857 M. PATRISON *Ex.* (1889) II. 222 The Reformation dogmatic rests on...the exclusive sufficiency of Scripture. 1858 *Land. Rev.* Oct. 220 To expound the polemical dogmatic of the Reformation. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* i. i. 29 note, The book 'De Theologicis Dogmatibus', published at Paris 1644-50...the first attempt at a scientific history of dogmata, and...notable as suggesting to modern theology the term *Dogmatic*. 1894 MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* i. 23 *Dogmatic* is a positive science which has to take its material from history.

Hence *Dogmaticism*, dogmatic quality.

1886 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ix. (1881) 156 The dogmaticism he subtly concealed.

**Dogmatical** (dɒˈɡmætɪkəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with dogmas; of the nature of dogma; = *DOGMA* *a.* 1, 2.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Dogmaticall*, that giueth instructions. 1627 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.* (ed. 2), *Dogmaticall*, of or pertaining to a Sect or opinion. *a. 1631* Downe in *Schol.* (1840) 41 To make a true difference between problematical and dogmatical points. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. vi. 70 Their Rhetorical hyperboles were afterwards accounted the just measure of dogmatical truths. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 327 These Dogmatical books contain in them Doctrines. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 99 The intolerant domination of a dogmatical system. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* i. 12 We...look upon the judgment in its dogmatical aspect.

† 2. = *DOGMA* 3. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 26 The dogmatical Physicians are wont to refer to those qualities. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* In common use, a dogmatical physician is such a one as asserts things positively; in opposition to a Sceptic, who doubts of every thing. A dogmatical physician is he, who, on the principles of the school-philosophy, rejects all medicinal virtues not reducible to manifest qualities.

3. Asserting or maintaining dogmas or opinions; arbitrary, positive; = *DOGMA* *a.* 4.

1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. § 12 How uncertain the most dogmatical of them all were. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* Nov. 177 3, I became decisive and dogmatical, impatient of contradiction. *a. 1854* D. WEAVER *Wks.* VI. 248 Nothing is more apt to be positive and dogmatical than ignorance.

† *B. sb. pl.* *Obs.* 1. = *Dogmatic*s. (See *DOGMA* B. 3.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* it. xiii. § 2. 50 They hasted to their Theories and Dogmaticals. 1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 372 That Edition of Anselm's Dogmaticals.

2. Medicines of the dogmatic physicians.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 26 Empiricals are: Earth-worms provided several ways. Dogmaticals: Senna powder, 2 drams.

Hence *Dogmaticality*, dogmaticalness.

1793 in L. Twining *Country Clergy* 18th c. (1882) 175 Too much dogmaticality, too overbearing a manner.

**Dogmatically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a dogmatic or dogmatical manner.

1. By way of, in point of, or with respect to dogma or dogmas; by a dogmatic method.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempsed* 49 Wks. iii. 70 For he (dogmatically) doth know more Than all the learned Doctors knew before. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Soc.* xv. § 20. 244 We...praise, and celebrate in words, when we do it by way of Proposition, or Dogmatically. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 245 Catholicism...was believed dogmatically, and therefore was to be attacked dogmatically.

2. With an assumption of positive certainty; positively or imperiously in the assertion of opinion.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* vii. § 3. 528 Thus far we have been held to proceed more dogmatically. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 113 Not imposing his opinion upon any Magisterially or Dogmatically. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 500 We are not possessed of observations sufficiently decisive to enable us to speak dogmatically. *a. 1845* Hood *Lying down Law* i. Dogmatically laying down the law.

**Dogmaticalness**. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1749) I. 52 The tutorage and dogmaticalness of the Schools. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 239 My dogmaticalness is...a custom of coming to

the point at once, and telling my mind flat and plain. 1808 in *Harl. Misc.* I. *Machiavelli's Vind.* Summ. 57 He carefully avoided all dogmaticalness.

**Dogmatician** (dɒˈɡmætɪʃən). [f. *DOGMA* *a.* + *-IAN*.] A student or professor of dogmatics.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* *a. 1849* For *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1864 IV. 294 It would have puzzled these ancient dogmaticians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycyl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2417 Without laying claim to being a keen critic, or a stern dogmatician.

**Dogmatism** (dɒˈɡmætɪz'm). [*a. F. dogmatisme* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), 'the teaching, or preaching of new doctrine, the producing of a new sect' (Cotgr.), *ad. med.L. dogmatism-us* 'dissertatio, docendi ars' (Du Cange), *a. Gr. type δόγματισμός, f. δόγμα, δόγμαρ*-*DOGMA*: see -ISM. Used by Florio in translating from French, but not in Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ash; used by Dr. Johnson 1751, but not given in his Dictionary.]

1. Positive assertion of dogma or opinion; dogmatizing; positiveness in the assertion of opinion.

1603 FLOREO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 281 A very foolish answer: to which...Dogmatisme arriveth. 1627 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.* (ed. 2), *Dogmatisme*, the teaching of a new Sect or opinion. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 7 3 Dogmatism has delighted in the gradual advances of his authority. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 A small share of natural science...generally accompanies conceit and dogmatism. 1825 MACAULAY *Millen Ess.* (1854) 19/1 Dogmatism on points the most mysterious. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico App.* (1864) 473 Where there is most doubt, there is often the most dogmatism.

2. With *pl.*: A dogmatic tenet or system. *rare.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 265 The theory of transcendentalism may therefore be a better dogmatism than others. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 114 The ethereal dogmatism of Plotinus and Porphyry. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 39 These dogmatisms are not attributed to Buddha.

3. *Philos.* A system of philosophy based upon principles dictated by reasoning alone, and not relying upon experience; opposed to *scepticism*. More generally, a way of thinking based upon principles which have not been tested by reflection.

1858 WHWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 192 (L.) The skepticism of the uniformitarian is of force only so long as it is employed against the dogmatism of the catastrophist. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* i. (ed. 4) 3 Theological Dogmatism is...an application of reason to the support and defence of pre-existing statements of Scripture. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* I. 2 What Kant meant we may best understand if we consider how he opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism. 1881 ADAMSON *Fichte* vi. 226 Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called Dogmatism; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism.

**Dogmatist** (dɒˈɡmætɪst). [*a. F. dogmatiste* (16th c.), *ad. med.L. dogmatista*, *ad. Gr. δόγματιστής*, agent-n. from *δογματίζω*: see *DOGMATIZE*.] (The logical and chronological orders differ.)

1. One who dogmatizes, who asserts or lays down particular dogmas; *esp.* one who positively asserts or imposes his own opinions; a dogmatic person.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 566 That which Salomon delivered as a Dogmatist. 1661 GLANVILLE *Scepstis Sci.* xxlii. (R.), I expect but little success of all this upon the dogmatist, his opinion of assurance is paramount to argument. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dogmatist*, one that dogmatizes, a dogmatist Teacher. 1741 WATTS *Univ. Mind* i. i. § 30 A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot. 1775 JOHNSON *Tar.* no 73r. 26 Many political dogmatists have denied to the Mother Country the power of taxing the Colonies. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iv. 137 Dogmatists...men who assert a truth so fiercely, as to forget that a truth is meant to be used, and not merely asserted.

† 2. A propounder of new opinions or doctrines.

1577-87 HOLINSHE *Chron.* II. 116 A council assembled at Oxford, whereat those dogmatists were examined upon certain points of their profession. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dogmatist*, he that induceth any new Sect or Opinion...a forger of new Sects. 1660 BOND *Sci. Rep.* 69 With this new upstart Doctrine have our Apocryphal Dogmatists in England led the rascal rabble. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 250 What regards heretics and dogmatists.

3. One who belongs to the dogmatic school of philosophy: see *DOGMA* *a.* 3, and quot. 1858.

1603 FLOREO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter. 1690 DAVDEN *Dor. Sent.*, Dedd., Of the academic sect, neither dogmatist nor stoic. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* i. (ed. 4) 2 In the later language of philosophy...the term Dogmatists was used to denote those philosophers who endeavoured to explain the phenomena of experience by means of rational conceptions and demonstrations.

*b.* A physician of the dogmatic school of medicine: see *DOGMA* *a.* 3.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gale's Therap.* 2 B iiij, Some Dogmatists which do affirm to heale such diseases by experience only without racyonal indiciio. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 44 The inept physician, I mean...the methodist or dogmatist. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blood*, The Dogmatists make a Pleaister of it...the Chymists...extract a Salt from it. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dogmatization**, *rare.* [f. next + *-ATION*.]

The action of dogmatizing; the propounding of a dogma.

1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanum* ii. 36 The Syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the dogmatizations of 1854 and 1870 belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.

**Dogmatize** (dɒɡməˈtaɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *dogmatizer* (13th c.), ad. med.L. *dogmatizare* to propound dogma, ad. Gr. *dogmatizein* to lay down as one's opinion, to decree, f. *dogma*, *dogma*-DOGMA.]

1. *intr.* To make dogmatic assertions; to speak authoritatively or imperiously (*upon* a subject) without reference to argument or evidence.

1611 BIBLE. *Transl. Psal. 11* To admonish the Reader.. not to conclude or dogmatize upon this or that peremptorily. 1748 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 464 Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 37 These old fanatics.. dogmatized as if hereditary royalty was the only lawful government. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 22 A question which nobody would wish to dogmatize upon.

† b. See *quots.*: cf. DOGMATIST 2, and F. *dogmatizer*, 'to teach strange doctrine.. or broach new opinions' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1613 CRT. & *Times* *Fr.* (1849) i. 262 The king.. was so moved that he should dogmatize (as he called it) in his court. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to contest the Truths of Religion.

2. *trans.* To assert or deliver as a dogma; to establish as a matter of dogma; to state dogmatically; to express in the form of a dogma. Now rare.

1621 BR. H. KING *Serm.* 60 Hee.. dogmatizes them for truth. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally established for catholic doctrine? 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. § 4 (L.) They would not endure Persons that did dogmatize any thing which might trench upon their Reputation or their Interest. 1803 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. ii. § 2. 95 Their hope, as well as their law, had become.. increasingly dogmatized.

3. To dogmatize away, to do away with by dogmatic assertion.

1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* Misc. Writ. (1889) 174 He placidly dogmatizes away the interest of one half of the human race.

Hence DOGMATIZED *pph. a.*, DOGMATIZING *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1641 J. TOMES *Leaven of Pharisaical Wit-worship* (1643) 2 The Apostle condemns dogmatizing. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* iii. 42 Dogmatizing Schools. 1865 BUSWELL *Picar. Sacra*. Intro. (1866) 27 A theory or dogmatized scheme of the incarnate life.

**Dogmatizer**. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatist.

1612-20 SHELTON *Quir.* (T.). The dogmatizer and head of a bad sect. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 139 (R.) The very dogmatizer, that teacheth for doctrines or commandments of God, his own dictates. 1799 SHAFESBURY *Moralist* ii. i. Dogmatizers on Pleasure. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordin.* 148 Cold, quarrelsome, and unloving dogmatizers.

**Dognato** [Gr. *dogmatō*], comb. f. of DOGMA, as in **Dognatology** [ad. Gr. *dogmatologia*], the science of dogma; **Dognatologic** *a.* [f. Gr. *dogmatologia*], creating dogmas.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 341 The comparative science of religions, or, if we might coin a word, of Dognatology. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 460 The people who claim this novel right of erecting new dogmatic barriers.. the dognatopæic agency, if I may be permitted to coin a word, are exclusively theologians.

† **Dognatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *dogmatō*:- see DOGMA and -ORY.] Dogmatic.

1846 WORCESTER *Dict. For. & Rev.*

**Dog-nail**. A nail having a solid and slightly countersunk head; also a large nail with a head projecting on one side; also = Dog 7 p.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 211 Dogg-nails.. are proper for fastening of Hinges to Doors for.. they will hold the Hinge close without the Heads flying off. 1776 G. SMYTH *Building in Water* By A. Lodge nailed on with Dog-nails. 1899 *Notes on Build. Constr.* iii. 442 Dog nails.. are used for nailing down heavy ironwork.

**Dogology**. *noun-va.* [See -OLOGY.] The science or subject of dogs.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 85 A long speech on 'dogology'. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 722 A book upon dogology.

† **Do-good**. *Obs.* One who or that which does good; or is of use.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 723 That they may be accounted somebody, and Do-goods.

**Dog-plate**.

† 1. ? A plate given as a prize in a dog-race. *Obs.* 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 21664 There will be a Dog-Plate run for each day.

2. In a lathe, a plate which imparts rotation to the work to be turned, by means of 'dogs': see Dog 7 p.

[Dog-ray: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Dog-rose**. Also 6-8 dogs-rose. [A transl. of med.L. *rosa canina*, repr. L. *cynorodon* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόροdon*, f. *κυνό-* dog- + *ρόdon* rose: see *quots.* 1597, 1830. The name is thus not of popular Engl. origin.] A common species of wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with pale red flowers, frequent in hedges.

*White dog-rose*, a book-name for *R. arvensis*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1088 Plinie.. saith, that it is *Rosa Canina*—Dogs Rose. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* No. 114 (Bartholomæi's Acta Med. & Phil.) A sort of Dogs-rose or Briar-bush. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.). Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the briar, or dogrose, are a good instance. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) i. 261 *R. arvensis*, White-flowered Dogs-rose. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) III. 618 note, By the Greeks Wild Roses were called *κυνόροdon*, because the root was thought to cure the bite of a

mad dog; and hence the Latin *canina*, our *Dog Rose*. 1861 NEALL *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 93 Dog-roses that skirt the country road.

**Dog's-bane, dog-bane**. [See BANE.] A rendering of the ancient names *Apocynum* and *Cynoctonum*, given to various plants reputed to be poisonous to dogs, chiefly of the orders *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Apocynaceæ*; now a book-name of the latter, and specifically of *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxxii. 755 Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to fower footed beasts. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* etc. (ed. 3), *Dogs-bane*, an Herb so call'd because it kills Dogs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dogbanes*, a name given by Lindley to the *Apocynaceæ*. *Dog's-bane*, a name for *Apocynum*; also *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

**Dog's-ear, sb.** [cf. next.]

1. The corner of a leaf of a book, etc. turned over like a dog's ear by constant or careless use, or to serve as a book-mark.

1725 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Memo. P. F. Clerk of this Parish* (C.). I did make plain and smooth the dogs ears throughout our great bible. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 68 Created, like dog-ears, in a folio. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tra-Talk* II. 43 Dog's ears and other deteriorations.. disgust the fastidious taste during perusal.

2. U. S. Naut. A small bight formed in the lee-rop of a sail in reefing, etc. *Hamersly's Naut. Encycl.* (1881).

**Dog's-ear, v.** Also dog-ear. [cf. prec.]

So far as our evidence goes, the *vbl.* is the earlier, the sense being evidently to make the leaf like the ear of a dog with its turned-down tip.]

*trans.* To damage or disfigure (a book, etc.) by turning or folding down the corners of the leaves.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* To Rdr. (1673) 5 To ruffle, dogs-ear, and contaminate by base language and spurious censures the choicest leaves. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, Lady Slattern Lounger.. had so soiled and dogs-eared it, it won't fit for a Christian to read. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Ekworm v.* 174 [A] book.. kept specially for Charles Lamb to finger and dog-ear when he came. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossyp in Library* xiii. 164 She did not dog's-ear her little library.

Hence DOG'S-EARED (dog-eared) *pph. a.*

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 402 A dog's-eared Pentateuch. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1866) i. 125 The old schoolroom, the dog-eared grammar. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiv. A few dog's-eared books upon a high shelf. 1844 — *Chimes* 20 (Hoppe) The pockets of his trousers, very large and dog's-eared.

**Dog's fennel, grass**: see DOG-F., DOG-G.

† **Dog's-head**. *Obs.*

1. A dog faced baboon: = DOG-HEAD 1.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabeça de ferro*, dogs head.

2. A bad throw at dice: cf. *DOG-CHANCE, dog-throws* (Dog sb. 18 a).

a 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavel* v. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 304 Here are the dyce, and lie begin to ye.. Dewce 2; a dog's-head 1.

3. A term of reproach or abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος*].

1676 HOBBS *Hiad* t. 155 Whereof no notice (Dogshead) now you take.

**Dogship** (dɒɡʃɪp). [f. Dog sb. + -SHIP, after *lordship*, etc.] The personality of a dog.

1679 MRS. BEHN *Feigned Courtiers* iii. i. Wks. 1724 II. 312 Yes, when your Dogship's damnd.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iii. § 22. 228 The dog.. cannot understand.. why she is allowed to stay, disturbing the family, and taking all their attention from his dogship.

**Dog-shore**. Each of two blocks of timber used to prevent a ship from starting off the slips while the keel-blocks are being removed in preparation for launching.

1805 D. STEEL *Naval Archit.* ii. 396 The dog-shores should be knocked down, each falling instantly. 1851 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xi. 171 The dogshores were knocked away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 211 Useful as the scaffold to a house or the dogshores to a ship.

**Dog-skin**. The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it; also applied to a kind of leather made from sheep-skin.

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 16 Or Mr. Lun may be out of his Dogskin? 1790 *Ed. Commun.* II. 421 The whole.. to be sheathed with thin dogskin. 1830 T. A. JONES *Trad. N. Amer. Ind.* II. 18 He threw the dog-skins into the fire.

b. *attrib.* Made of dog-skin.

1676 HOBBS *Hiad* (1677) 145 Meriones unto Ulysses gave His bow and quiver, sword and dogskin cap. 1710 STREELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Three Pair of oiled Dogskin Gloves.

† **Dog's-leather**. *Obs.* [cf. *neat's leather*.] Leather made of the skin of dogs; = prec.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 26 Hee shall have the skines of our enemies, to make Dogges Leather of. 1611 COTER, *Gans d'acaigne*, Dogs leather gloves oyled in the inside to keepe the hands moist, and coole.

**Dog-sleep**. [In reference to the light sleeping of dogs, and the difficulty of telling whether, when their eyes are shut, they are asleep or not.]

† 1. Feigned or pretended sleep. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 298 A jealous man sleeps dog-sleeps. a 1695 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* iii. iv. 1711 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 184 ¶ 6 He is represented to have slept what the common People call a Dog's Sleep; or if his Sleep was real, his Wife was awake, and about her Business.

2. A light or fitful sleep, easily interrupted.

1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxii. (1737) 258 How one might avoid Dog-sleep. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks.

V. 163 My sleep was never more than what is called dog sleep; so that I could hear myself moaning; and very often I was awakened suddenly by my own voice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dog-sleep*, the uncomfortable fitful naps taken when all hands are kept up by stress.

**Dog's letter**. [transl. L. *littera canina*, Persins.] A name for the letter R, as resembling in sound the snarl of a dog.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. iv. 223 Doth not Rosemarie and Romeo begin both with a letter R.. Both with an R.. A mocker I that's the dogs name. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, R is the dog's letter, and hurrrh in the sound, the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 55 Whose pamphlet is perpetuus Rhotacismus, one snarling Dogs-letter all over. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 356 There is only the difference of the dog's letter between friend and [fiend].

**Dog's-meat, dog's meat**.

1. Food for dogs, prepared from horse-flesh or scraps of offal, etc., and sold by street dealers.

1593 NASHES *Strange News* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883-4 II. 180 We haue cattes meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels. 1812 COL. HAWKIN *Diary* (1893) I. 54 The horses are scarcely good enough for dog's meat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Carion; offal. To make dog's-meat of: to kill and throw to the dogs.

1666 HIERON *Wks.* I. 43 Paul did account all things but dogs-meat, for the excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus. 1708 MRS. CERVILLER *Basie Body* v. iii, Rascals, reire; she's my Wife, touch her if you dare, I'll make Dogs-meat of you. 1837 MARRYAT *Dogfiend* ii. (L.), Better die at once, than be made dog's meat of in this here way.

3. *attrib.*, as dog's-meat man, a seller of dog's-meat.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, 'That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog's-meat man said, when the house-maid told him he wasn't a gentleman.'

**Dog's mercury, dog**: see MERCURY.

**Dog's nose, dog's-nose**. A name given to a mixed liquor, compounded of beer and gin, or of ale and rum: see *quots.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (Farmer). 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste 'dog's nose', which your committee find upon inquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* (1862) 19 Rum, or ale, or a mixture of both called 'dog's nose'. 1863 — *Sylvia* L. III. 87 The sergeant.. brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dog's nose').

**Dog's-tail**. Also dog-tail. [A transl. of Bot. L. *Cynosurus*, or Gr. *κυνόσωπα*.]

1. (Usually Dog's-tail Grass.) A genus of grasses, *Cynosurus*, the chief species of which is Crested Dog's-tail Grass, *C. cristatus*, so called because the flowers in each panicle all point one way, like the hairs of a dog's tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Cynosurus*, dog's-tail, in botany, a kind of grass. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* (1773) 261 I have.. given English names to them of my own invention.. Dog's tail grass, called. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 Smooth stalked meadow-grass.. and the crested dog-tail.. are well adapted for dry pastures. 1866-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1883) I. 9 To harrow in grasses again in August.. as crested dogtail, etc.

2. A translation of Gr. *κυνόσωπα*, name of the constellation of the Little Bear: = CYNOSURE 1.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dog's tail*, a name for the constellation Ursa Minor or Little Bear.

**Dog-star**. [after the Gr. and L. names *κύων*, *canicula* (canis).]

1. The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also applied to Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star), a star of the first magnitude in the Lesser Dog.

The 'influence' of these, or of one of them, when rising nearly with the sun, was anciently supposed to cause excessive heat and other pernicious effects; see DOG-DAYS.

1579 E. C. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. July 21 The Dogge starre, which is called Syrius, or Canicula reigneth. 1692 PRIOR *Od. Horace* ii. li. 26 Beneath the dog-star's raging heat. 1712 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 The Dog-star levelled his Rays full at his Head. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 6 s.v. *Sirius*, In the Mediterranean latitudes, and in ancient times, it was observed that the unhealthy and oppressive period coincided with the heliacal rising of the dog-star. We say the dog-star, without specifying whether it was Sirius or Procyon; it is uncertain which it was.

*attrib.* 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 50 Three Dog-star Suns in Sky sometimes are seen. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 123 No fire when Tiber freezes, no air in dog-star heat.

† 2. Humorously applied to a comet. *Obs.*

1712 SWIFT *Wond. Prophecy* Wks. 1755 III. i. 173 Lo! the comet appeareth!.. Think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggersy.

**Dog-stone**. A stone used for a millstone.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 170 Dog-stones, Marble-stones, Mill-stones, Quern-stones. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 234 Dog stones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness,—the pair £6 3 6. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dog-stones*, rough, shaped or heven pieces of stone imported to make millstones.

**Dogstones**. [transl. med.L. *Testiculus canis* (Turner, Lyte); from the shape of the tubers.] A name for various British species of Orchis.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcviij. 156. 1679-3 GREW *Anat. Rootes* i. § 8 (1682) 58 Some alledge, that he two or ore Rootes, of which some are distinctly fastest to the bottom of the stalk, as in dogstones. 1773 *Genit. Mag.* XLIII. 57 Salep is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogstones.

**Dog's-tongue.** Also dog-. [transl. L. *cynoglossum* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον* (Dioscorides).]

1. The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the common species *C. officinale*; also called Hound's-tongue. (From the shape of the leaves.)

1530 PALSCR. 214/2 Doggestong or horehounde, an herbe.  
1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Cynaglossus the second of Plinie. called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tongue.  
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 167/12 Dogtong, cynoglossus. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 730 The stalks of Dogstongue, the powder of the right horn of a Hart. 1866 REAUX *Cloister & H.* xciv. His remedies were 'womanish and weak'. Sage and wormwood... dog's-tongue, our Lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.

2. A kind of flat-fish, prob. *Platessa cynoglossus*.  
1611 CORCR., *Pole*, the Sole-fish called a Dog's-tongue, or kind fool. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. ix. (1737) 247 Dog's Tongue, or Kind-Fool.

**Dog's-tooth.** Also dog-tooth. [transl. of med.L. *dens canis*.]

1. (Now Dog's or Dog-tooth Violet.) The English name of the genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp. *E. dens-canis*, a garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers, which appear early in spring; so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth.

1578 LYVE *Dodecanis* xiv. 203 Dogges tooth... hath for the most parte but two leaves, speckled with great redde spotted.  
1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 194 It is most commonly called *Dens caninus*, and, in English either Dogs tooth or Dogs tooth Violet. 1842 MRS. LONDON *Ladies' Comp. Fl. Garden* 99 Dog's-tooth Violet... is a pretty bulbous-rooted plant, with spotted leaves and purple flowers.

2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. Sometimes erroneously given as a name for *Triticum caninum* (DOG-GRASS).

1600 SURFLET *Cointre Farme* i. x. 50 He shall... plucke vp from them [the vines] the grasse called dogs tooth. 1830 WITHERING'S *Brit. Pl.* (1837) 70 Creeping Dog's-tooth-grass. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Antin. Life* 17 Bamboo, to which are attached bundles of fine dog's-tooth grass.

¶ See also DOG-TOOTH.

**Dog-tired, a.** [See DOG 17 d.] As tired as a dog after a long chase; extremely tired, tired out.  
1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi. Wks. 1832 VI. 47 Wretched little dog-tired creatures. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* II. 211 It was 12 before we reached home. We were all dog-tired. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. I'm dog-tired of driving and doing the High Street.

**Dog-tooth.** Also dog's-tooth.

1. A canine tooth or eye-tooth: see CANINE a. 2. 1382 [see DOGGY a. 1]. 1552 HULOET, Dogges teeth, dentes canini. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* ii. 205 There are other twaine on each side, commonly called dogge-teeth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. xii. 348 Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.). For dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. 1893 A. H. S. LAMOR *Hairy Ann* iii. 220 233 Uncovering their fangs or dog teeth.

2. *Dog-tooth spar*: a variety of calcareous spar, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* II. 78 They call it Dog-Tooth-Spar. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 87 The dodecahedral variety of carbonate of lime, commonly called dog-tooth spar. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 Dogtooth crystals of carbonate of lime.

3. *Arch.* A pointed ornament or moulding suggesting the idea of a projecting tooth, frequent in early mediæval architecture. Also attrib.

1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xiv. English dogtooth moulding, whose sharp zigzag mingled richly with the curved edges of the tiling. *Ibid.* i. xx. § 23 The four-sided pyramid... is called in architecture a dogtooth. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 The label is enriched with dog-teeth. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindesf.* 167 Enriched with... dogtooth ornament.

4. (Also dog's-tooth.) 'A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

5. attrib. *Dog-tooth bit*: used as a rendering of *L. lupatum fremum*, a curb studded with jagged points like a wolf's teeth.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* 11 His Gallic steed he doth not guide With dogtooth bit.

Hence **Dog-tooth v. trans.**, to decorate with dog-tooth moulding: see 3.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xxiii. § 12 It might easily have been dogtoothed, but the Byzantine architects had not invented the dogtooth. 1889 J. T. FOWLER *Notes on All Saints, Winton* 11 The two columns... with dog-toothed, horizontal bands.

**Dog-tree.** [app. as bearing DOG-BERRIES, q.v.; whence called by the early herbalists *dogberry-tree*.]

1. The Common Dogwood or Wild Cornel.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 30 *Coranus*... The female is plentiful in Englande and the butchers make prickes of it, some call it Gadrie or dog tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. xvi. 326 The barke of the Cornell or dogge-tree.

2. Locally applied to the Spindle-tree, *Eunonymus europæus*, the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*, and the Guelder-Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Bur-tree*, an elder or dog-tree. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Dog-tree, *Eunonymus europæus*. Warw. *Ibid.* App., Dog-tree, *Viburnum Opulus*. Warw.

**Dog-trick.** ? Obs. A low or 'scnrvy' trick; a treacherous or spiteful act; an ill turn.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 36) 284, I will

heere, in the way of mirth, declare a prettie dog tricke or gibe as concerning this mayden. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. ix. (1878) ii. 64 Gygawags for foolcs, dogtricks for disards. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuitt Downe*, 73 They have sundrie other dogtricks of Jousenite. 1690 DRYDEN *Dan Sebast.* i. i. Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick. 1803 *Times in Spirit, Pub. Yrnl.* (1884) VII. 364 Who scorns to resent that same dog-trick he play'd him.

**Dog-trot.**

1. An easy trot like that of a dog.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 754 They both advance and rode A Dog-trot through the bawling Crowd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258, I hope that... keeping on a good round dog-trot, I shall be able to overtake thee. 1861 C. BONER *Forest Creatures* 2 [The wild boar] setting off at his old dog-trot. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 11 Our Indian took the heaviest [boat], and with a dog-trot bore it the whole distance. attrib. 1830 C. CLARKE *3 Courses & Dessert* 116 Still came on at a dog-trot pace.

2. b. fig. A steady or habitual course of action; a habit, 'way'. Obs. Cf. JOG-TROT.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* iii. Wks. 1884 VIII. 54 I'll fall into my old dog-trot of lying again, if this must come of plain dealing. 1742 WARBURTON *Remarks Tillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 152 The common dog-trot of infidelity and free-thinking.

2. lit. A journey performed by dogs on the trot. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 12 A dog-trot of near one hundred miles, where your dogs may drop at any moment.

**Dog-vane.** *Naut.*

1. 'A small vane made of thread, cork, and feathers, or buntin, placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1759 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Dog-Vane*, a small light vane, formed of a piece of pack-thread about two feet in length. 1829 MARRIAT *V. Midway* xiv. His head turned like a dog-vane in a gale of wind. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. The fool's judgment is a dog-vane that turns with a breath. attrib. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 51 The Dog-vane Staff the Quartermaster moves, The wind upon the Larboard Quarter proves.

2. 'familarly applied to a cockade.'

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Divide your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat. a 1814 DODIN *Bill Bobsay*, There's Nipcheese, the purser... The eddy of Fortune stands on a stiff breeze in, And mounts, fierce as fire, a dog-vane in his hat.

**Dog-violet.** Also dog's-violet. [transl. Bot.L.] The common name of *Viola canina* and other scentless species of wild violet. Originally merely a book-name; but now in general use.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 508 *Viola canina*. Dog's Violet. 1801 WITHERING'S *Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) II. 257 [*Viola canina*], Dog's Violet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. Mistress Alice, whom I thought a very snow-drop, turned out a dog-violet! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 52 The pale dog-violet Late April bears.

**Dogward, adv.** (adj.): see -WARD.

**Dog-watch.** *Naut.* [Cf. DOG-SLEEP.] The name given to the two short watches (of two hours each instead of four): see quot. 1840.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7 Count Maurice's Quarter hath the second Watch, and is also called the Dog-watch. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii. About two bells in the first dog-watch the first-lieutenant decided upon furling the main-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 The watch from four to eight p.m., is divided into two half, or dog-watches, one from four to six, and the other from six to eight. By this means they divide the twenty-four hours into seven watches instead of six, and thus shift the hours every night.

**Dog-weary, a.** = DOG-TIRED.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 60 O Master, master I have watcht so long, That I am dogge-wearie. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasmi*, (1721) 120, I was so Dog-weary of sitting. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 323 We are... dog-weary every night.

**Dog-whelk.** [See WHELK.] The popular name of univalve molluscs of the genus *Nassa*.

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 129 *Nassa*, Dog-whelk. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The dog-whelk... is likewise a great enemy to the cockle.

**Dog-whip.** A whip for chastising or driving a dog. Cf. *Horsetwhip*.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 852/2 They did whip him about the Market with a dogge-whip, hauning three cords. 1677 MARVELL *Arg. New Part.* Wks. 1776 II. 565 A cowardly baffled sea captain... once whipped with a dog whip. attrib. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Sonnet*. 58 His viage ribb'd... with dogwhip-weals.

**Dog-whipper.**

1. An official formerly employed to whip dogs out of a church or chapel. Locally retained, as an appellation of a sexton or beadle.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (1883-4) 127 It were verie good the dogwhipper in Pauls would have a care of this. 1721 *Audit-Bk. Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 520 Paid Salmon the Dogwhipper a year ending at Mich. last 1. o. o. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Dog-whipper*, a church beadle. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dog-whipper*, the beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. Humorously applied to a university proctor in allusion to his 'bail-dogs'.

1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 Attended by each Dog-whipper called Proctor.

**Dog-wolf.** [See DOG 36 b.] A male wolf.

1556 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 114 b/2 Which y' dogge wolfe doth prouide both for the byche and her wheelpes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 22 When the Wolves have kill'd a beast... not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves have fill'd their paunches. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 255, I happened to see a Dog-wolf.

**Dogwood** (dog'gwud). [lit. 'wood of the Dog-TREE, q.v.].

1. The Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, a shrub common in woods and hedgerows in the south of England, with dark red branches, greenish-white flowers, and dark purple berries.

[Turner calls it *dogberry tree*; Lyte 'Wilde Cornell tree, Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, because Butchers vse to make prickes of it'.] 1617 MINSHU *Director Ling.*, The Dogges tree, dogge-wood, or wilde cherrie tree, which Butchers make prickes of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s.v. *Cornus*. The dogwood, or dogberry-tree. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 21 Promontories of dog-wood. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 124 The Dogwood, or Wild Cornel.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Cornus*; esp., in N. America, to *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries.

1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. of Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 We have also plenty of Pine, and Dogwood, which is a fine Flower-bearing-Tree. 1859 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. 1, The dog-wood, robbed in the white of its own pure blossoms. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hudsona* 27 These Indians seldom use tobacco alone, but mix it with the dried inner bark of one or more species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera* and *C. sericea*.

2. Applied to various other shrubs and trees. a. In Jamaica, various species of *Piscidia*, a genus of leguminous trees; in New South Wales, a leguminous shrub, *Jacksonia scoparia* in Tasmania, the shrub or small tree *Bedfordia salicina* (N.O. *Compositæ*). b. Locally and improperly applied in England to the Spindle-tree, Alder Buckthorn, Bird-Cherry, Guelder Rose, and Woody Nightshade. (Britten & Holland.) c. With defining words: Black Dogwood, Bird-Cherry, Alder Buckthorn, and *Piscidia carthaginensis*. Poison Dogwood, the Poison Sumach of N. America (*Rhus venenata*). Pond Dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis* of Louisiana (Miller *Plant-n.*). Striped Dogwood, *Acer pennsylvanicum*. White Dogwood, Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xii. Another sort of fishing they had with the bark of the tree called Dogwood [*Piscidia Erythrina*], which being bruised and put into standing waters... intoxicated [the fishes]. 1838 LONDON *Arboretum* 496 *Eunonymus europæus*. It is called Dogwood, because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs, to free them from vermin. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Yrsk* i. 12 Ironbark ridges here and there... with dogwood (Jacksonia), diversified the sameness. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh* salicina, the Dogwood of Tasmania, has beautifully marked wood, suitable for cabinet-work. 1867 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (1873) II. 764 The woods yielding good powder charcoals are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black dogwood, and chestnut. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dogwo d... (3) *Xanthus Frangula*. The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. *Hants*.

3. The wood of any of these; esp. that of *Cornus sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. xx. (1729) 108 Wild-cornel, or Dogwood, good to make Mill-Cogs, Pestles, Bobins for Bone-lace, Spokes for Wheels, &c. 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 192 The tube of is dogwood such as butcher's skewers are made of. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dogwood*, *Cornus sanguinea*. Little splinters of this wood are used by the watch-maker for cleaning out the pivot-holes of small lenses. Its peculiarity is that it is remarkably free from silex. Toothpicks are also manufactured from dogwood. 1897, 1898 [see 2].

4. attrib.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xii. Negroes take them [fish] by intoxicating them with Dogwood bark. 1759 W. STOKS *Acc. E. Florida* 46 The ash, locust, and dog-wood-trees are here in abundance. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dogwood Bark*, the bark of the *Cornus florida*, much used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

**Dohter, -or, -ur**, obs. forms of DAUGHTER.

**Doile** (e, obs. var. of DOLE sb.<sup>2</sup>, grief, mourning. **Doiled**, doilt (doild, doilt), ppl. a. Sc. Also (north. dial.) dey'd, deyit. [cf. DOLD.] Stupid; foolish, crazed; affected in mind.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vi. 16 As thir beistis, or the doillit as, Their fuid of treis did in woddis fet, 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 It was long held as indifferent in the doyle days. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 23 When the body becomes heavy, lazy and doiled. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xv. Mony a poor, doylt, drunken hash. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx. Ye doild doted.

Hence **Doiledness**, stupidity, dullness. 1588 A. KINGT. *Canisius Catech.*, Cert. *Devot Prayers* 23 O God, mak me lauly without feignednes, mirrie without lightnes, grave without doilednes.

**Doilful**, obs. form of DOLEFUL.

**Doily** (doil'), sb. or a. Also doiley, doyley, -ley, erron. d'Oyley, d'Oylie. [from personal surname *Doiley* or *Doyley*.]

1712 BUNGE *Spect.* No. 283 r 18 The famous Doily is still fresh in every one's Memory, who raised a Fortune by finding out Materials for such Stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel. 1777 Sir H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 222 Mr. Doily, (who was a great searcher after Curiosities, and gave Name to a sort of Stuffs worn in Surinam) 1750-1800 PEGGE *J. N. Note* (Skeat, *Philol. Trans.* 1885, 91) Doyley, lezy and doiled. 1786 Burns *Strand*, a little West of Catherine Street.]



†1. *attrib. or adj.* The name of a woollen stuff, 'at once cheap and genteel', introduced for summer wear in the latter part of the 17th c. *Obs.*

1678 *Droven Kind Keeper* iv. i. Some Dolly Petticoats, and Manto's we have. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2993/4 A sad colour Dolly Druggert new Coat. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* i. vi. His children were reduced from rich silks to Dolly stuffs. 1713 *Acquisition Guardian* No. 102 2 Summer has often caught me in my Drap de Berry, and winter in my Dolly suit. 1714 *GAY Trivia* l. 43 Now in thy trunk the Dolly habit fold. The silken druggert ill can fence the cold.

2. *sb.* (Originally Dolly-napkin.) A small or ornamental napkin used at dessert.

1711 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 23 Apr., After dinner we had coarse Doily-napkins, fringed at each end, upon the table to drink with. 1785-95 *Worcott* (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* ii. Wks. I. 243 Who dares with Doylies despatch war to wage. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. ii. 755/2 Thus also the small table napkin called a D'Oyley. 1802 S. ROGERS in *Clayden Early Life* (1887) 437 After dinner [in Paris] she threw about her some ugly and dirty English doyleys, which she also explained as the English fashion, and of which I felt quite ashamed. 1855 *Ht. MARTINEAU Autobiog.* (1877) i. 68, I had been picking at the fringe of my doily.

**Doing** (dō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* Do *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb *Do*; action, proceeding, conduct; performance or execution of something. c1325 *Song Mercy* 129 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 In vre doinge. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lit. Mon.* ix. This manner off doynge hath be so ofte practised. a1533 *L. BERNERS Housc* c. 327 In the doynge is all the mater. 1638 Z. *Boyo Zion's Flowers* (1855) Intro. 40 It shall not be called your ..doing, what shall be done. ..by another. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* iv. 62 The faculties ..necessary to the doing of any thing. 1842 *TENNISON St. Simon Stylites* 121 'Tis their own doing; this is none of mine.

b. *euphem.* Copulation.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 246. a1637 B. JONSON tr. *Fragn. Petron. Arbitr* Wks. (Ridg.) 740. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer* Scott 117. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prose* 105.

2. That which is done; a deed, act, action, performance, transaction, proceeding, piece of business. Usually (now always) in *pl.*

App. little used in 18th c.; Johnson says 'now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language'.

c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1681 *Lucrilia*, Th' exilunge of kyngeys Of Rome for here orible doynge. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delia K. James* (1818) 21 That horrible doynge and faile. ..nt [= that] the said traitours hadde done. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer*, That al our doynge may be rewarded by thy gouernance. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *M.* iv. 1. 63 Volumes of report Run ..Upon thy doynge. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xx. 11 Even a child is known by his doynge. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 720 A Reverend Sire ..of thy doynge great dislikedeclared. 1799 J. *Jay Corr. & Papers* (1893) IV. 259 Our conversation here turns so much on Great Britain and (as some phrase it) her doynge. 1846 *Scott Anth.* xlii. You'll find to this poor ruined family the best day's doynge that has been done since Redhans' days. 1855 *COLERIDGE Lett. Convers.* etc. II. 212 My thoughts, wishes, and prayers follow you in all your doynge and strivings.

3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases: see *Do v.* c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 12 Consaile es doynge awaye of wordes riches, and of all delytes of all thyngze bat mane may be tagyld with. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A Doynge welle. *houghcut.* 1814 *COT. HAWKER Tril.* (1893) I. 122 The house was shabby for want of new doing up.

**Doing** (dō'ing), *phl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That does, acts, performs, etc. (see *Do v.*); *spec.* actively engaged or occupied, busy; energetic.

1576 *FLEMING Paupol. Epist.* 308 One while I will be doynge with this booke, another while with that. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Rebuello, cavallo rebuello*. ..a lustie doinge horse. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burden Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 273 The active and doing men. 1792 *Ld. GREVILLE* in *Lecky Eng.* in 18th C. (1887) VI. 54 All that the most doing Government could do in twenty years.

†**Dois.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. related to early mod. *Du. doosen* to strike with force and noise: cf. *DUSH.*] Shock (of hodies meeting); crash.

1735 *STEWART Crow. Scot.* (1856) II. 118 With sic ane doits togidder that tha draif, Quhill all their scheildis into peis raif.

**Doit** (dōit). MDu. 40 doite, doyt. [*a.* early mod. *Du. duit* (in MDu. also *duyt, deuyt, doyt, deyt*), whence also *Ger. deut*. Of uncertain derivation. Kluge and Franck identify it with Norse *þveit* piece cut off, small piece of land, a unit of weight, a small coin, *f. þvitta* to cut.]

1. A small Dutch coin formerly in use, the eighth part of a stiver, or the half of an English farthing; hence (chiefly in negative phrases) as the type of a very small or trifling sum. (Cf. *DENIER* 2.)

Also called *doitkin* or *doitkin* (q.v.); it had illegal currency in England in the 17th c. It was prob. originally of silver, and afterwards of base silver; finally it was of copper.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 5 The pore man might haue his moderate draught. for his doit or his handiprat. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 33 They will not giue a doit to relieve a lame Begger. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* Aa iij a/1 (Stanf). They are monstrous thriuers. Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stuiers. 1638 Bp. SANDERSON *Sermon*. II. 104 We disburs'd not a mite, not a doyt towards it. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 224, I print for profit, without which, reputation is not worth a doit. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 316. 1850 *CARLYLE Latterd.* p. II. (1872) 72 Every day of the account ..will have to be settled one day.

b. Transferred to various small coins.

1723 *EPISC. Ch. Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 158 In French dyts and lettered bodles 9s. 11 s. 1744 *Ibid.* 159 The Thesaurer cannot get disposed of the doits belonging to the Chapel. 1882 *BITHELL Counting-sh.* *Dict.*

(1893) 100 *Doit*, a Hindostan copper coin, 120 to a rupee. 1893 *CRAMOND Ann. Banff* II. 158 The doits on hand in 1739 were sold for £12 18s. Sc., and in 1743 the discount on doits ..at four for a halfpenny amounted to £7 5s. Sc.

2. *transf. and fig.* A very small piece or part of anything; *absol.* a very little, a bit, a jot; *esp.* in *phr. not to care a doit*.

1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 341 Many Holy Prophets Writings are lost, but not a Doit of the Doctrine. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. v. He does not care a doit for your person. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. ii. 83 (1740) 174 No Doit of that appears from him. 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 94 'As if anybody out of the family of Friends cared a doyt about W. Penn.

**Doited**, *a. Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. a variant of *DOTED*. As the *oi*, however, is here a true diphthong, the form is to be distinguished from *Sc. words* in which *oi* was merely a fashion of spelling long *o*.]

Having the faculties impaired, *esp.* by age.

c1425 *WINTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 4041 The doytid quennys off that land. 15. *Dunbar's Yua marit Women* 377 (all) Full doited was his heid [S. T. S. ed. reads doiti]. c1605 *POLWART Flyinge in Montgomerie* 56 At mens command that takes incyrne, Quiblie, doytid dyours I part thee dyte them. 1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 144 Fit only for a doited monkish race. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. N. 'Car's Coming of Age, Which plainly shewed her old head to be little better than craved and doited. 1845 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 11 Oct. (1894) II. 351 Old friends left in the bloom of youth have ..become ..doited old bodies.

**Doitkin**: see *DODKIN*.

**Dokan**, -en, obs. forms of *DOCKEN*.

**Doke** (dōk). Now only *dialect*. Also 7-8 *doak*. [*perh.* originally *dolk*, var. of *DALK* 2, *DAWK* 1: cf. *E. Fris. dōlke* small hollow, dimple; see also *DOLK*.] A hollow, depression; a dint; a dimple.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 621 The doke or dimple in the midst of the chin. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 64 *Doke*, a deep Dint or furrow. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 His two forefeet, which he had thrust so into the soft of her sides, as to make two deep doaks there. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/4 Stolen. ..a Mare. with a Doke in her Skull over her right Eyebrow four inches long. 1866 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 72 The little doke in the end of the nose.

**Doke**, obs. form of *DUCK*, *DUKE*.

**Doket**, obs. form of *DOCKET*, *DUCAT*.

**Doke'tic**, **Do'ketism**, etc., forms preferred by some to *DOCKETIC*, *DOCKETISM*, etc., as truer phonetic representatives of the Greek. See *K*.

1877 *EXOIC Comm. Thess.* 149 The apostle had his eye on Docketic views. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* III. 206 The finest form of Docketism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 445 The doketistic Gnostics.

**Dokimastic**, -asy, var. of *DOCIMASTIC*, -ASY.

**Dol**, obs. form of *DAL*, *DOLE*, *DULL*.

**Dolabrate**, *a. Bot.* [*f.* *L. dolabra* (see next) + -ATE 2.] = *DOLABRIFORM*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

†**Dolab're**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. dolabra* mattock, pickaxe, *f. dolāre* to chip, hew; prob. immediately from an identical *OF.* form.] An adze.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. li. E.vj.b, The carpenters ben signefied by the dolabre or squyer.

**Dolabriform** (dōlābrī'fōrm), *a.* [*f.* *L. dolabra* pickaxe + *forma* shape, form: cf. *F. dolabriforme*.] Ax-shaped, cleaver-shaped; in *Bot.* applied to fleshy leaves having one side thick and straight, the other sharp and convex, as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*. Also, in *Entom.*, to joints of antennae or other parts of a similar form.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Botany Tab. 2 Distinctions of the Leaves. ..Dolabriform. 1819 *Pantologia, Dolabriform* ..in botany, an axe or hatchet-shaped leaf. Compressed, roundish, obtuse, ..with a sharp edge, roundish below. 1828 *SHAKS. Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 294 Palpi ..terminated by a dolabriform joint. 1842 *HENFREYS Brit. Moths* II. 119 Wings ..with broad black fasciae, which extends, as far as the middle of the wing, where it is dolabriform.

†**Dolation**. *Obs. rare* -o. [*n.* of action *f. L. dolāre* to hew.] Smoothing with an adze.

1656 *BLOUNT Gl.* *Dolation*, a smoothing or making even.

**Dolcan** (dō'lkān). [*f.* *It. dolce* sweet: cf. *It. dolcino*.] A kind of organ stop (see *quots.*).

1852 J. J. SENOEL *Organ* 20 Stops ..made wider at the upper end than the lower, as is the case with the ..Dolcan. 1877 *HOUKING & RIMMOLD The Organ* (ed. 3) II. xxii. 137 Dolcan ..is a manual stop of 8 feet, the pipes of which are of larger diameter at the top than at the bottom, producing a very agreeable tone.

|| **Dolce far niente** (dō'ltse fār niente). [*It.*; = 'sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness.

1814 *BYRON* in *Moore Life* (1832) III. 100 (Stanf.) Making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]. 1830 *LONG* in *Life* (1891) I. 187 It is there, that the dolce far niente of a summer evening is most heavenly. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in 19th Cent. Sept. 490 That form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation.

*Attrib.* 1805 H. KINGSLEY *Hilarys & Burtens* i, His *dolce far niente*, insolent manner.

**Doleinist**, -ite: see *DULCINIST*.

†**Dold**, *phl. a. Obs.* [*perh.* orig. *pn.* pple. of \**dol-en*, var. of *dull-en*, *DULL v.*: cf. *OE. dōl* adj., dull, foolish, stupid; also *Sc. dowed*, *Dow v.* 3] Stupid, inert, as through old age, cold, etc.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 (Noe) Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle doid [*trine* old]. *Ibid.* 98 (*Shepherd*

*in field by night*) What these wedirs ar cold, and I am ylle happyd; I am nere hande doid, so long have I nappyd.

**Doldrum** (dō'ldrōm). Usually in *pl.* *doldrums*. [*app.* in its origin *n* slang term, prob. *n* deriv. of prec., or of *dol*, *DULL*. For the form cf. *tantrum*.]

†1. *slang.* A dullard; a dnl, drowsy, or sluggish fellow. *Obs.*

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/2 A *doldrum* is, we believe, the cant word for a long sleeper. 1824 *SCOTT Let. to Son* 22 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I hope you will make your way to the clever fellows and not put up with Doldrums. [a1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg. Rev. in Omnibus* 1 Doldrum the Manager sits in his chair.]

2. *pl.* The *doldrums*.

a. A condition of dullness or drowsiness; dumps, low spirits, depression.

1811 *Morning Herald* 13 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1812) XV. 175, I am now in the doldrums; but when I get better, I will send you [etc.]. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* xi, 'Come, father, old Dictionary is in the doldrums; rouse him up with another stave.' 1862 *Altenau* 30 Aug. 266 A glass of brandy-and-water is a panacea for the doldrums. 1886 C. KEENE *Let. in G. S. Lazard Life* xi. (1892) 363 The great thing is to evade 'the Doldrums'.

b. The condition of a ship in which, either from calms, or from baffling winds, she makes no headway; a becalmed state.

1824 *BYRON Island* ii. xxi, From the bluff head where I watch'd to-day, I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind Was light and baffling. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xlii, As we ran along the coast, I perceived a vessel under the high land in what the sailors called the *doldrums*; this is, almost becalmed, or her sails flapping about in every direction with the eddying winds.

*Fig.* 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 10 The ship of State has escaped the tornado, but seems becalmed in a kind of political and financial doldrums. 1895 *SIR T. SUTHERLAND in Westminster Gaz.* 11 July 1/3 At the present moment the trade appears to be in the doldrums.

c. An intellectually non-plussed condition.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxvii, My wits are in the doldrums. 1878 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 142 The Counsellor's questions put him in a doldrum.

3. *transf.* A region in which ships are specially liable to be becalmed; *spec.* (*Equatorial doldrums*), the region of calms and light baffling winds near the equator, where the trade winds meet and neutralize each other.

(Apparently due to a misunderstanding of the phrase 'in the doldrums', the state being taken as a locality.)

1855 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 583 The 'equatorial doldrums' is another of these calm places. Besides being a region of calms and baffling winds, it is a region noted for its rains. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 26 The sultry doldrums, where a ship may lie for weeks, a region of unbeamable calm, broken occasionally by violent squalls.

**Dole** (dōl), *sb. 1* Forms: 1 *dāl*, 2-4 *dāl(e)*, 3 *dol*, 4-6 *dool(o)*, 5 *doyle*, *dooli*, 6 *Sc. dail*, 6-7 *dol(e)*, 3- *dole*. [*OE. dāl*, a parallel form to *dāl* which gives *DEAL sb.* In senses 5-7, used as *n.* of action from *DEAL v.* See also *DALE* 2.]

†1. The state of being divided; division. *Obs.*

c1000 *ELFRIC Exod.* viii. 23 Ic sette *dāl* betwux þin folc & min folc. c1275 *Passion Our Lord* 446 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hi holden þer-of miche nones cunnes dol. c1340 *Cursor* 31. 23221 (Trin.) Þei are in onehele so in dōle.

†2. A part or division of a whole; a portion; = *DEAL sb. 1* *Obs.*

a1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 25 Is þes middan-geard *dālum* gēdeald. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heol dā neomine of heofene riches blisse. c1200 *ORMIN* 8266 Siþþen was þe kinedom O fowwe dāles dealedd. a1225 *Auer. R.* 10 Þe latere dōle of his sawe limped to recluses; vor þer beoð two dōlen to two manere of men þe beoð of religion. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 151 On four dōles deolen he ðe 3er. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 216 Per he tynt þe tyte dōol of his tour ryeche. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3844 As þai þe forthing-dōle had of þe flode past. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Amongst those same hillocks deuide them by dōles.

b. *Mining.* A portion of ore; see *quots.*

1823 *CRABE Technol. Dict.*, *Dole* (Min.), a pile of ore, for sale. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 112 The piles or dōles belonging to the different parties. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Dole*, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. 'What dōle do you pay?'

†c. A portion of a common or undivided field; = *DALE* 2 *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERE Surv.* 41 They [meadows] ought to be well staked by these eury mannes dōle. 1611 *Manch. Cr. Lett. Rec.* (1878) xli. 22 One Barne and a dōle of Land. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 10 To cut and burn ant-hills off a dōle belonging to his farm, upon a common.

d. A portion (conventionally fixed) for sale; a 'lot'.

1887 *Doucauer Tradesman's Advt. Bill*, We shall clear out several hundred dōles of superior Wakefield Worsted at 9½ and 11½ per dōle.

3. A part allotted or apportioned to one, or belonging to one by right; share, portion, lot. *arch.* a1225 *St. Mark.* 22 Ne schaltu habben wið me dale of heouene riche. a1240 *Ureinum* 150 in *Cott. Hom.* 109 Þu schalt me a uer dōl of heoueneche blisse. c1325 *Chron. Eng.* 414 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 287 Made al Englonð yhol falle to ys yune dol. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 699, 1. dýst drwry þer-inne, dōle alþer-sweetest. 1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poesye* 649 O Nobul thyngs belonge to youre Doale [*trine* soule]. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 176 What great creation, and what dōle of honour Flies where you bid it. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 272 Our measure and dōle is giuen vnto vs. 1871 *TENNISON Last Tournament* 556 Hath not our great Queen My dōle of beauty trebled?

4. Portion or lot (in life); fate, destiny: chiefly in proverbial phr. *Happy man be his dole.* *arch.* 1500 *Parl. Byrdes* 179 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. 111, 176, 1 I would the haue broke his necke; Or [were] brought into some myscheyuous dale [*prime tale*]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Happy man happy dole, so say sycke and hole. 1590 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 11. 79 Happy man be his dole, say I: every man to his business. 1663 BURLER *Hud.* i. l. 638 Let us that are unhurt and whole Fall on, and happy Man be's Dole. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 99 Death be his dole who worst maintains the strife. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor V.* 147 Happy man would be his dole, who, when he had made up his mind [etc.].

5. Dealing out or distribution of gifts; esp. of food or money given in charity.

c. 1205 LAY. 12646 Six cnihtes. gan to pas kinges' dale, swulc beo weorþen vn-hale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 165 Messagers in pouere monne wede, þat at doles in be court her mete myd oþere bede. c. 1449 PETROCK *Repr.* i. l. xv. 375 Of the ouerplus make 'dole to oþere. 1620 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 60 The Gifts here spoken of are distributed as it were by dole. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 388 As he dispenses it in his Sunday Dole. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2, *Strettham, Surrey*). has a charity-school, and a dole every Sunday, of 21 two-penny loaves. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 59 Pleasures stinted in the dole.

6. Dealing, distribution, delivery (of blows, death). *Obs.*

a. 1525 (ed. Pynson) *Sir Beues* (1885) 48 note. Al they sayde, seke and hole, That they had ben at Beuys dale. 1587 FLEMING *Condu. Holinghed* III. 1321/2 They, fought courageously, as if the Greeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dole. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 169 That in the dole of blowes your Son might dye. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* iv. ii. Dealing large doles of death. 1671 MILTON *Satanstoe* 1529 What if... He now be dealing dole among his foes?

7. That which is distributed or doled out; esp. a gift of food or money made in charity. Hence, a portion sparingly doled out.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 63 Whon 3e giuen doles. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 321 A dole to poure peple of vi shyllinges wiþ pens to he delyd peny-mele. 1566 R. MICHIELLS in *Snickling Shiffoke* (1847) 86 There was tythe of fysche called Christs dole, paid in this manner: vidlt, of every fisher boat going to the sea, half a dole. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* vi. 366 Rich men cast into the Treasury large Doles, and royall offerings. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 136 At Paris... the bread they buy is a daily dole. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) v. xl. 55 Recipients of the ordinary dole of grain. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 59/4 Not a penny of it was distributed until November 1, and then only in doles and dribbles.

8. Reward given to hounds. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERY *Venerie* 144 The houndes must be rewarded with the Bowels, the blood and the feete. It is not called a reward but a dole. 1688 R. HOLME *Anonym.* ii. 187/2 Dole is the reward of a Roe-Buck, giuen to the Hounds.

9. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* i. Wks. (1847) 85/1 Who made you the busy salmoneer to deal about this dole of laughter and reprehension? 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vision Poets* ccvii. Poems 1850 I. 232 Hand-service, to receive world's dole.

10. Dealing, interconscience; = DALE 2. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 683 (Trinc.) Þese beestis were so meke in dale Wiþouten hurtyng þe geoden hole. 1549 COVERDALE *et. Erasmi. Par. i Peter* iii. 7 Yf bothe parties... refrayne from bodily dole. 1561 *Child Marriages* (1897) 19 He had neuer any Carnall dale with her.

11. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *dole-bag*, *-beer*, *-cup*, *-penmy*, *-silver*; *dole-fish* (see quot. 1641); *dole-land*, *-meadow*, *-moor*, a piece of common land, moor, etc. in which various persons have portions indicated by landmarks, but not divided off; *doleman*, *-woman*, a man or woman who receives a dole; *dole-window*, a window at which doles were distributed.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* Sell the \*dole-beere to aqua-vite me. 1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius Novemulator* (N.) *Pain* *Tamulus*, \*dole-bread. a. 1652 BROWN *City* 112 iv. Wks. 1875 I. 232 Five pound in dole bread. a. 1845 Mrs. BRAY *Warrick* xiii. He... received the customary fee, and having drunk what was called a 'dole cup' of excellent waters, returned home. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 2 No... person... shall... bie any dole or dooles of any of the mayners of any of the seid shyppe or shippes, called the mayners 'Dole fyssbe. 1641 *Ternies de la Ley* 126 Dole-fish seemeth to be those fishes which the fisher-men yearly employed in the North seas, doe of custome receive for their allowance. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. '57 The plots of field are often parcelled out like 'dole-lands in petty compartments. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/4 The trustees, the 'dolemen, and the 'dolewomen might be a small group of old faces well known to one another. 1726 *Dioc. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. \*Dole-Meadow, a Meadow wherein several Persons have a share. 1825-7 *Howe Every-Day* Bk. II. 918 The two large pieces of common land called 'Dolemoors. *Ibid.* 921 The Marks for allotting 'Dolemoors. 1896 *Poor Staffordsh.* 314 This 'dole-penny is... given to all persons then residing in the parish. 1879 *Sc. Acts* 54 vi. 1 (1814) 169 (Jam.) All landis, annuallis, obitiss, 'dall siluer, malis, rentis, etc. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 214 In the hall, is a low side window, called a 'Dole window, formerly used for distributing alms.

**Dole, dool, dule** (dōl, dūl), *sh. 2* *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: a. 3-4 deol, del, (3 deil, 4 diol, dyel), 4-5 deale, dele, (deyl(le); b. 3-5 deol, (5 doell); c. 3-5 dale, (4-5 dool, 5 doll), 4-5 dool, dole, (4-7 doole, 6 doal(e), 7 dowe); d. 4 dōl, 4-5 doife, doyl, doyll, 5 doylle; 7. 4 duel, duil, 4-9 dule, 4-5 duy, 5 Sc. dwle, 6-7 dulle, duill; 6

deul, 6-7 dewle, 7-8 Sc. deule; 8. 5 duyel, dueyl, deuel, 6-7 dueil. [a. OF. *doel* (11th c.), *duel* (12-14th c.), *deol*, *diol*, *dial*, *diel*, *del* (13th c.), *dol*, *dul*, *deul* (14th c.), *duil*, *duel* (16-17th c.), mod.F. *deuil*—late L. *dolium* grief. The manifold forms of the OF. word are reflected in Middle English. The *dol* type, which first prevailed, and was at length reduced to *dēl*, became obs. before 1500. The *dōl*, *dole* form survived in English till the 16th c., and its normal representative in modern English is *dool*; but the word became to a great extent obsolete by 1600, and some of its modern revivers have preferred the ME. spelling *dole*. It has always been retained in Sc., where it is now regularly dōl, dūl, variously spelt *dool*, *duil*, *dul*; *dule* also occurred in English from 14th to 16th c., and is used in preference to *dol* or *dool* by some modern poets. In addition to these derivatives from OF., the forms *duyel*, *duyl*, *deul*, *duel*, *ducil*, imitating later French types, occur from Caxton onwards.]

1. Grief, sorrow, mental distress.

a. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 42/285 Eclm man hadde deol þerof. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I.* vii. For del ne mihte he speke na more. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 110 Alas whiches sorow and dyel ther wes! 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 306 And al his thewe sholden deye with deol. c. 1420 *Anturs* of *Arth.* xxv. Thekke quat... dele, that I inne duelle. b. a. 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Leue me vnderstonde þi dol and hertell to felen sum hwat of þe sorhe. c. 1320 *Sciyn Sag.* (W.) 2574 For doel therof amowre he starf. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 [She] felle Richard to fote getrand, þat doole him nam. c. 1375 *Sc. Legends*, *Thomas* 250 He vald... bryne þame sent ine dole and va. c. 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* i. l. (1544) 4 a. Continual sorow, dread, dole. c. 1450 *Mertin* lo The quene dide wepe as she that hadde grete dole. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 62 Alas for doyle we dy 1 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 155. I... Am like for desperate dole to dye. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xliii.* vi. Why art thou, my soule, Cast down in such dole? a. 1605 POLWART *Flying* on *Montgomery* 526 Dryve, with doole, to death detestable, This mad malicious monster miserabill. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 894 To change Torment with ease, & soonest recompence Dole with delight. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's* *Man* 31 They banish hence a care and dole. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. The Kelpy has risen from the fathomless pool, He has lighted his candle of death and of dole. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 87 Earth's warming-beating joy and dole.

b. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule (v.r. dole) ne ma I nocht for-dill, Ibi wiþ hir weeping wele i will. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cruy.* viii. xxvii. 93 The Dule, þat þai had in þat Fycht. 1500-20 DENBAR *Poems* xiv. 23 The dulle that communis doles sustene. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* Thy duill, her delight. a. 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 287, I stand all day in fear and dule. d. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I.* i, My'song, Of dule that Deth hath dilt us newe. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b. Wberof their king... hath had grete duyel and sorowe. *Ibid.* 176 Jason demened so grete a duyel and sorow.

2. The expression of sorrow or grief; mourning, weeping, lamentation; chiefly in phr. *To make dole*, to lament, mourn.

a. c. 1290 *Beket* 645 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 125 Þe deol þat thomas makede: no tounge telle ne may. a. 1300 *Fall & Passon* 83 in E. P. (1862) 15 Who spekiþ of deil-a-3e þat del. neuer such þas þer none. c. 1350 *Leg. Cath.*, *Joachim & Anna* 133 Gret dōle made Anne for him. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xx. 31 þauþ men maken meche dōle in here angere, And heo inaciþ in þe deul þe deyle. b. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10455 (Göt.) þu blamys me for i mak dōl. *Ibid.* 16752-497 (Cott.) Iik a creature for his ded made dōyl on þer wise. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 99 Jesus making dōl in himself cam to be sepulchre. c. 1450 *Mertin* 34 After the corse was made grete dole and wepyng. a. 1547 *SURREY* *Envied* iv. 43 Time of thy dole, thy spouse new dead, I graunt None might thee move. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. 13 Making such pitiful dole. 1799 BURNS *Dear's Epitaph* 5 Owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a tear. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1130 She died. So that day there was dole in Astolat.

γ. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3785 Four sithes he ful a-doun y-sowe, & oþre dules made ynowe, & ofte cryede, 'Alas I' c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 710 For the dule he made there-fore, The knyght hym selven he was for-lore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. l. 25 Thair langsum duile and murning. 1546 *St. Papers* *Hen. VIII.* XI. 33 There was evensong song of our Lady, very freschly, to recompense the deul before. 1559 *Sackville in Mirr.* Mag. Induct. xiv. The deadly dewle, which she so sore dyd make, With dolefull voice, 1567 FENTON *Fragm.* Disc. 12 Dolefull voyce, redoubled with an echo of treble dule.

δ. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxiii. 234 He lefte & passed his deul the hest wyse that he coude. a. 1656 *Ussier Ann.* vi. (1688) 95 Continual duell, and mourning for him.

13. *Clothes, habit, weeds of dole*: mourning garments; = sense 5. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10419 (Laud) Clothis of dele (v.r. deol) she did on thore. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xiv. 2 Be thou clothid with clooth of duyel (v.r. deol, dool, deul, dey). 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 5 To weare attire of dule.

14. Physical pain or suffering. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 602 Þis is þe ferse dūl of 3oul, þe god was boren wiþ outen dool. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2757 He for dūl of þe dent dined to þe ground.

15. That which excites sorrow, grief, or pity; a grievous or piteous thing; a grief, sorrow.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 43/303 þat deol it was to seo. 1413 *Pilgr. Seville* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxviii. 63 Grette dool and pyte was left to byholde. c. 1430 *Chiv. Assise* 359 Hit was dole to se to y<sup>e</sup> sorow y<sup>e</sup> he made. c. 1450 *Erle Tolous* 801 Grette dele hit was to see. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 47

Gret doyl it is to se this watry so wyde l 1789 BURNS *To Toothache* iv. O' a' the numerous human dools.. Thou bear'st the gree.

16. *transf.* Clothing or trappings worn as a sign of mourning; 'mourning'. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 239 The kynge... fette the pucelle, and despoyled her of her dueyl & black clothing. 1599 *Sickness & Death Philip II.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 286 My body shall be borne by eight of my chiefest servants... all in dewle. 1636 in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 80 A horse in doole. 165. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 32 Sertayne gentlemen in Dowlie. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* 207 (Jam.) To wear the deule for that day.

17. A funeral. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V.* 50 The conduyt & ordre of this dolorous dole was commaunded to sir William Philip treasurer of the kinges household. a. 1828 *Bewick Upgetting* (1850) 13 'The spak o' the great Swire's deeth... and the number of fwoak that went to his dhael.'

18. A fanciful term for a company of doves. [From their mournful cooing.] *Obs.*

1846 *Bk. St. Albans* F vjb. A Duell of Tortillies.

19. *attrib.*, as *dole colour*; *dole-cloth*, *-pall*, a funeral pall; *dole (dūle) habit*, weeds, mourning clothes; *dule tree*, ? a hanging-tree, a gibbet.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Weuen* 420, 1 drop... with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* III. 73 young Alexander was crownit King efter King William his Fader decessit, and tuke on him the Dole Weid, and for his Saik delt Almous Deid. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 241 Arrayit in thair dule habit, for doloure of thair husbandis. 1542 in T. Thomson *Collect. Inventories* 303 (Jam.) Item, fourde dole palis of blak cloth. 1720 J. WILSON in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 154 Then Zion got on her dool weed. 1870 EDGAR *Ruymede* 178 The dule tree is your sure doom. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Doolweeds*, mourning attire. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 165 The gibbets and dule trees of mediæval Europe.

**Dole, sh. 3** [ad. L. *dolus* deceit, cunning, trickery, a. Gr. *dōlos*: cf. F. *dol* (16th c.), It. Sp. *dolo*.]

1. Guile, deceit, fraud. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 330 No dule, no fraud, no guile was ever found in his mouth. 1612 AINSWORTH *Amol. Ps.* v. 7 Deceit, dule guile. 1839 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob. of Bowil* xli. (1860) 127 What dule hath he done?

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The corrupt, malicious, or evil intention essential to the guilt of a crime' (Bell).

1753 CANNIBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Under Dole are comprehended the vices and errors of the will, which are immediately productive of the criminal act, though not premeditated, but the effect of sudden passion. In this respect Dole differs from what the English law calls malice. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 526 Capable of dule. 1795 SCOTT in *Lockhart Life* July, To preclude all presumption of dule. 1880 MURKHEAD *Gaols* III. § 211 He is held to have killed wrongfully to gain dule or fault dule is attributable [*causis dolo aut culpa id accidit*].

**Dole, sh. 4**, variant of DOOL, boundary mark, etc.

**Dole, v. 1** Also 6 Sc. dale. [*f. DOLE sh. 1*]

1. *trans.* To give as a dole; to distribute by way of alms, or in charity.

1465 *Maim. & Housh. Exp.* 317 The same day my mastyr toke to mastyr Peere Baxter, to dule for my lady in almshouse, x. s. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanet* i. v. 188 If to the Parish poverty, At his wisht desire, he do'd a half-penny. c. 1640 J. SMITH *Lines Berkeley* (1883) I. 40 That daye shall bee doled to fifty poore men fifty loaves. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxlii. The officers appointed to dole out public charity. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 170 The bread and meat doled out to the poor of Westminster.

2. To give out in small quantities; to portion or parcel out in a sparing or niggardly manner.

1749 FIELDING *You Young* xv. vi. This comfort... she doled out to him in daily portions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly. 1886 J. R. REES *Plans. Bk. Worm* v. 169 The critic... doles out a limited number of praises.

3. To deal about, around, to distribute. *Obs.*

1701 ROWE *Amh. Step-Moth.* v. ii. 2799 Thy Arts That Dole about Destruction to our Enemies. a. 1718 - *Wks.* (1747) II. 293 (Jod.) And Plenty doles her various bounties round. 1766 ED. MANSFIELD *Sp. agt. Prerogative* (Jod.), Compensations most liberally doled about to one another.

Hence *Doling* *vbl. sh.*

15. *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* i. 210 (Jam. *Suppl.*) And viijs. and the daling of thair all for the second fauld. 1876 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VI. lxi. 2 All this temporary doling and coaling is worse than useless.

**Dole, v. 2** ? *Obs.* Also 4 deol(e), 5-6 dool(e), *Sc. dial.*, 7 duill. [a. OF. *doleir*, *doloir*; mod.F. *douloir*—L. *dolere* to grieve. In the stem-accented forms the OF. verb had the same variety as DOLE sh. 2 (ind. pres. *duil*, *duels* (*deus*), *duell* (*dent*), *dolons*, *doloz*, *duelent*), whence the ME. variant forms.]

1. *intr.* To sorrow, grieve, mourn, lament. *Obs.*

13. - *K. Alis.* 2734 Alisaunders folk doleth, y-wis, For the knyght that is y-slave. 1481 CAXTON *Regnard* (Arb.) 69, I wente dolyng on the heeth, and wist not what to doo for sorowe. 1608 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Weuen* 450 We wemen wele. We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. 1570 LEVINS *Alaph.* 161/1 To Dole, sorow, dolere. a. 1668 DAYNANT *Play-House to be Led* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 27 Dismiss your doling, and let in your poet.

b. Used of the mournful cooing of doves.

1848 W. E. AVYRON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 110 The throistle's song was silenced, And the doling of the dove. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 218 From the dark woods... you hear the doling of the cushats.

2. *trans.* To mourn, bewail. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERY *Poems* (Chalmers) II. 617/1 He full shrilly shouted and doolde his wofull chaunce.

†3. To grieve. *Obs.*

α 1537 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* II. iii. It dulleth mee that I am thy mother!

Hence *Do-ling vbl. sb.*

α 1668 [see 1]. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 19 There has been such a doling and sameness. 1848-52 [see 1 b].

**Dole**, *v.* 3 *Glove-manuf.* [a. F. *doler* to chip, plane, etc. (12th c.), spec. to pare and thin skins for gloves:—L. *dolere* to hew, plane.] *trans.* To pare and thin (leather or skins).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/1 The kid skin... after it has been unhaird, dressed, nourished, staked, soaked in egg yolk... dried, stained, stretched, 'doled', or pared, and cut into shape... is then punched. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The doling or reducing the skin to an even substance.

**Dole**: see *Dool*, *Dowel*, *Dull*.

† **Dolence**. *Obs.* Also 5 doléance, 6 doliance, doliaunce. [a. F. *dolence*, earlier *doliance*, *doulance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *dolent*, -iant, ancient pr. pple. of *doloir*, *doloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrow, grief.

α 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vi. 26 Herynge the cryes, & seeyng be wepynges, the grete sorowe & doléance of the vertuose and noble mayden. 1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 103 By way of doléance and sorrow. α 1639 SPENSER *Woodh.* Ch. Scot. vii. (1637) 519 Esteeming it their duty to express their doléance for that accident.

2. Plaintive utterance; complaining, complaint.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 104 Albeit ye make some doléance in your letters. 1524 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. App. xii. 30 Any motion, by way of complaint or doléance. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 All their doléances heard and remedied. 1656 FINCH *For. Ambass.* 97 The substance of these doléances. I. Imparted to the Ambassador.

**Dolent**, *pple. a. rare*. [f. *DOLEANCE*; it coincides with *OF. dolant*, *dolant*, pr. pple. of *doloir* to grieve.] = *DOLENT*.

1861 SALA *Dutch Dict.* vii. 95 She is... a lachrymose, grumbling, dolent, miserable waiting woman.

**Doleful** (dōl'fūl), *a.* 1 Also *deol*-, *del*(e)-, *dul*(e)-, *dil*-, *doi*l-, etc. [f. *DOLE sb.* 2 + *-FUL*. In *ME.* found with the variant forms of *DOLE sb.* 2; but *doleful* has been the standard form since 16th c.] Full of or attended with *dole* or grief; sorrowful.

1. Fraught with, accompanied by, or causing grief, sorrow, etc.; distressful, gloomy, dreary, dismal.

α 1275 LAV. 6902 Ac hit was a deoful þing: þat he ne moste long beo king. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 237 þat was a deluol cas. α 1300 CURSOR *M.* 7182 (Göt.) To deoful (vrr. deoful, deofull) dede þai suld him bring. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii. 101 hou dūful dethe hase this Dame dytē! 14235 *Torr. Portugal* 521 Torrent toke a dūful wey, Downe in a depe valey. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 99 Lord, who schall do þat dūful dēd? 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 23 Scho þat playt sangis dūfull to heir. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 202 The deofull daye of the buriall of her hōwsband. 1568 TUNNEY *Disc.* Marriage D vj. The doofull place, where he lay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 49 The most doofullest noyse he ever heard. 1665 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 65 Regions of sorrow, dooful shades. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 349 In the dooful mansions he survey'd His royal mother. 1847 EMERSON *Refr.* Men, Shaks. Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Here is... a string of dooful tragedies, merry Italian tales, and Spanish voyages.

2. Of persons, their state, etc.: Full of pain, grief, or suffering; sorrowful, sad.

α 1430 LYON. *Thebes* iii. (R.) Amphiorax they carry Set in his chair with a dooful hert. α 1555 BRAOFOR in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 307 For the doofull bodies of Gods people. to reste in. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 9 There find the virgin, doofull, desolate. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart* fled again iii. The dooful Ariadne so, On the wide shore forsaken stood. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. ii. Never presume to look dooful again.

3. Expressing grief, mourning, or suffering.

α 1275 LAV. 11907 His heorte ne mihte beo sai for þane doofulle cri. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6677 Pori sal dūful crying and sorow here. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 In dūful clothes they hem clothe. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 104 In signe of mourning: Women... are clothed in white, the dooful colour there. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. (1824) 550 She would... look up... with such a dooful expression. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, xiii. He went to his business with a dooful face.

**B. sb. (pl.)** A dooful state. *collog.* (Cf. *dismals*.)

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 309 You have enough of the doofuls at Langreath. 1882 MISS BRADDOON *M. Royal* II. viii. 149 We shall be in the doofuls all the year.

**Do'leful**, *a.* 2 *rare*. [f. *DOLE sb.* 2 + *-FUL*.] Full of 'dole', crafty, malicious.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*. Dolefull or craftie, *dolosus*. 1880 MURKHEAD *Gains* iii. § 207 A depository, being liable only in so far as he himself has done something doleful [i.e. *quid ipse dolo malo fecerit*].

**Dolefully** (dōl'fūli), *adv.* 1 Forms: see the adj. [f. *DOLEFUL a.* 1 + *-LY*.] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly; drearily, dismally.

α 1290 *Beket* 148 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Hew weopen and criden deofulliche. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 419 þat agag... and al his luge puple shoide dey deofulliche for dedes of here eldren. α 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 222 Behold if ever ye saw body... thus dūfully dight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 Hauce pite on hym so dūfully standing before the. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 193 How dūfully his doole thou didst rehearse. α 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 101 They love sad Tunes, how dūfully they ring! 1797 BURKE *Regia. Peace* iii. (R.) The circumstances which we so dūfully lament. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 We... sat dūfully staring out of window.

**Do'lefully**, *adv.* 2 *rare*. [f. *DOLEFUL a.* 2 + *-LY*.] With dole, fraud, or malice.

1880 MURKHEAD *Gains* iv. § 47 note, Was the thing deposited, and has the depository dolefully failed to restore it?

**Dolefulness**. [f. *DOLEFUL a.* 1 + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being doleful; grief, sadness, sorrowfulness; dreariness, melancholy.

α 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 227 Ther had nevyr woman more doofullness. 1530 PAISER. 214/4 Dolefulness, tristesse. 1586 W. WENDE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Wordes... expressing wonderfully the dolefulness of the song. 1887 MISS BRADDOON *Like & Unlike* i, Sir Adrian offered no reason for dolefulness.

**Dolence**. *rare*. [f. *DOLENT*: see *-ENOE*.] Mourning, expression of grief.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 301 The song... rises first to plaintive dolence, then to a passionate wail.

**Dolent** (dōl'ent), *a. (sb.) arch.* Also 5 dolant(e), dolant. [a. F. *dolent* grieving, sad, suffering (11th c.), ad. L. *dolent-em*, pr. pple. of *dolere* to grieve; also (in Caxton) a. OF. *dolant*, pr. pple. of *doloir*, *doloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrowful, sad.

α 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 64 A sorweful womman, and ful dolente. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vi. 25 The damoyzell dolant. 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 269 All the other knyghtes were ryghte dolent for his sake. 1634 FORD *P. Warrick* iii. iv. The king is angry... And the passionate duke Effeminately dolent. 1868 LONGFELLOW *tr. Dante's Inferno* iii. Through me the way is to the city dole! Through me the way is to eternal dole.

2. Expressing or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful, doleful.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Dolante lamentacyons rewtives and complayntes. 1552 LYNOESAY *Monarchie* 3150 With dolent Lamentation. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 278 Why these doleful reflections?

3. Attended with or causing sorrow or grief; grievous, distressing. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. vii. 181 The dolent and sorowful deith comyng of tymes sodayny. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 7 Him... Quhome dolent deith bes lailyt done deuoir.

† **B.** as *sb.* A sorrowful or suffering person. *rare*.

1530 *Calisto & M.* in Hatz. *Dodley* I. 82 Is this the dolent for whom thou makist petition?

Hence **Do'lefully** *adv.*

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen VIII (1809) 782, I thynke never Prince tooke it more sorrowfully nor more dolefully.

**Doler** (dōl'ar), *rare*. In 6 dolar. [f. *DOLE v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who doles; a dispenser.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *tr. Boethius* ii. metr. ii. 10 The liberal dolar of golds plenty.

**Dolerin(e)** (dōl'erin), *Min.* [a. F. *dolerine*, f. Gr. *δόλερος* deceptive + *-INE*.] (See *quots*.)

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. *Dolerin*, a gneissoid rock in the Alps, consisting of talc and felspar. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks* Class. 244 Dolerine is the name given by Jurine to a talc-schist with essential ingredients of felspar and chlorite.

**Dolerite** (dōl'ērit), *Min.* [a. F. *dolerite* (Haüy), f. Gr. *δόλερος* deceptive + *-ITE*: so called from the difficulty of discriminating its constituents.] A mineral allied to basalt, containing felspar (labradorite) and augite.

1828 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 591 The variety of basalt called dolerite. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 292 Cut through by dykes and masses of dolerite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study* Rocks xiii. 253 The basalts vary considerably in structure: the coarsely crystalline varieties, and those in which the different mineral constituents are sufficiently well developed to be distinguished by the naked eye, are termed dolerites.

*attrib.* 1880 L. OLFHANT *Gleed* iii. 82 A small building of dolerite stone... bearing the marks of extreme antiquity.

Hence **Doleritic a.**, of the nature of dolerite.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 293 Basalt and doleritic trap.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 Doleritic and basaltic lavas.

**Dolerophanite** (dōl'ērfānit), *Min.* [f. Gr. *δόλερος* deceptive + *φάν*, stem of *φαίνω* to appear + *-ITE*. Named by Scacchi, 1873, *dolerofano*.] A form of sulphate of copper of volcanic formation, found on Mount Vesuvius.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 17.

**Dolesome** (dōl'sōm), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. *DOLE sb.* 2 + *-SOME*.] = *DOLEFUL a.* 1

1533 BELLENOEN *Liby* ii. (1822) 155 All things apperit richt doulsum. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 173 Hir dūlsum deith be warts than Jesabell. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 77 In beechen groues, and dolesome shadowy places. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 17 The most part of the dolesom Night. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 191 The dolesome realms of darkness and of death. α 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 135 Soon will the death-bell's knelling A dolesome tale be telling.

Hence **Do'lesomely** *adv.*; **Do'lesomeness**.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 208, 30 great... bells... ringing all together... and verie dolesomely. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows, Death* (R.) The dolesomeness of the grave. 1894 J. E. VAUX *Ch. Folk Lore* 119 The dolesomeness of this portion of my book.

**Doleless** (dōl'ēs), *a.* *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. *DO v.* + *-LESS*: app. sometimes confused with *DOWLESS*.] Inactive; inefficient, without energy; good for nothing, useless.

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 148 (Jam.) Hard is the fate o' any doless tyke, That's forc'd to marry and he disna like. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 135 (Jam.) Sac casten down, doless, and

dowie. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Doleless*, inefficient. 'He's a doless sort of fellow.' 1881 B. TAYLOR *Ballads, Old Penusylv.* Farmer vi. But they're a doless set.

**Doleur**, early var. of *DOLOUR*.

**Dolf**, earlier form of *Sc. DOWF a.*

**Dolf**, -en, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *DELVE*.

**Dolfin**, -yn, obs. forms of *DOLPHIN*.

**Dolichocephalic** (dōlikō'sēf'lik), *a. Ethnol.* Also *dolikhō-kēphalio*. [f. Gr. *δολιχός* long + *κεφαλή* head: cf. *κεφαλικός* pertaining to the head.] Long-headed; applied to skulls of which the breadth is less than four-fifths (or, according to Broca, three-fourths) of the length; also (less commonly) to tribes of men having such skulls: opposed to *BRACHYCEPHALIC*.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1325/2 The first of these skulls would certainly be placed... in the 'dolichocephalic' division of Professor Retzius. 1861 HUMLE *tr. Moquin-Tandon* i. v. 32 The features are regular, the head dolichokephalic. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Catlin* 84 Skulls... with the cephalic index less than 0.8 are Dolichocephalic. 1878 LUNNOK *Prch. Times* v. 12 If we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is less than 73 to 100 as long heads, or Dolichocephalic, those in which it is from 74-79 to 100 as medium heads. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 164 Tribes which were tall and dolichocephalic.

So **Dolichocephali sb. pl.** [mod. Latin], men with dolichocephalic skulls. **Dolichocephalism**, the condition or quality of being dolichocephalic. **Dolichocephalous a.** = **DOLICHOCEPHALIO**. **Dolichocephally** = **dolichocephalism**.

1882 D. WALSON *Prch. Ann.* (1863) I. xi. 281 [He] classes the Celts among dolichocephali. 1884 *Reader* 17 Dec. 771/1 Skull... highly dolichocephalous and prognathous. 1885 THURNER *Brit. & Germ. Skulls* in *Anthropol. Soc. Lond.* 477 [L.] If dolichocephalism and brachycephalism have ever been characters of race-value, they have it in this instance. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Catlin* 112 Brachycephaly diminishing and dolichocephaly increasing with the latitude. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 28 Welcker finds that short men incline more to brachycephaly, and tall men to dolichocephaly. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 224 Dolichocephalism and prognathism... prevail. 1881 *Ibid.* XXIII. 221 The Australians... are usually represented as black, straight-haired, dolichocephalous.

**Dolichoceros** (dōlikō'sēros), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *δολιχός* long + *κέρας* horn. Cf. F. *dolichocère*.] Having long 'horns' or antennae; or of belonging to the *Dolichocera* a sub-tribe of *Alusculi* in Latreille's classification. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

**Dolichoderous** (dōlikō'dēros), *a. rare*. Also *-dīrous*. [f. Gr. *δολιχόδερος* long-necked, f. *δολιχός* long + *δέρη*, *δέρη* neck. Cf. F. *dolichodère*.] Long-necked. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

**Dolichopodus** (dōlikō'pōdōs), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *δολιχόπους* long-footed, f. *δολιχός* long + *πούς*, *πούς* foot. Cf. F. *dolichopode*.] Having long feet. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dolichos** (dōlikō's), *Bot.* [mod. L., a Gr. *δολιχός* long: named in reference to the length of the pods. Cf. F. *dolice*.] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the *Haricot*, widely distributed through Asia, Africa, and America.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dolichos*, in Botany, the name of a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 130 A species of *Dolichos* lately introduced into Georgia from China. 1890 *Golden South* 198 Fences covered with dolichos, maurandia, and hoyas.

**Dolichotis** (dōlikō'tis), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *δολιχός* long + *οἰς*, *οἰς* ear.] A genus of long-eared South American rodents.

1893 W. H. HUSON *Idle Days Patagonia* iii. 38 Deer, peccary, dolichotis or Patagonian hare.

|| **Dolichurus** (dōlikō'vros), *Gr.* and *L. Pros.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *δολιχούρος* long-tailed; also in prosodic sense.] A dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable in the last foot. Hence **Dolichuric a.**, as a *dolichuric hexameter*.

**Dolie**, obs. form of *DOLY a.*

**Doliman** see *DOLMAN*.

**Doling**, *vbl. sb.*: see *DOLE v.* 1, 2, 3.

**Dolioloid** (dōl'ioloid), *a. rare*. [f. L. *doliolium*; dim. of *dōlum* cask + *-OID*.] (See *quot.*)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dolioloid*... resembling a cask.

**Dolite** (dōl'it), *Palaeont.* [ad. mod. L. *Dolites* (Krüger 1823), f. *Dālium*: see below and *-ITE*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

**Do'-little**, *sb.* and *a.* [f. *DO v.* + *LITTLE a.* 1. *sb.* One who does little; a lazy person. *b. adj.* Doing little; lazy.

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 190 Men borne in a fat and fertile soil, are commonly do-littles, and cowards. α 1654 Bp. RICHARDSON *Old Test.* (1655) 281 (I.) Great talkers are commonly do-littles. 1883 KENNETT *tr. Erasmus on Folly* 41 What Woman would be content with such a doo-little Husband? 1834 FONBLANQUE *7 Administr.* (1837) III. 103 The... do-little policy which he regrets.

|| **Dolium** (dōl'ium), [Lat.; = a cask, jar.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A large earthenware jar or vessel, more or less spherical, for holding wine, oil, or dry commodities, etc.; hence, in mod. use, a cask.

α 1823 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 For every of the Kalender of the yere, a dolium of wyne. 1658 *tr.*



*Porta's Nat. Magic* iv. xxiii. 152 For every Dolum, powder one ounce of Allome.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, having a ventricose shell; also called *tun*.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 149 (Jod.) From the resemblance of the body of this shell to a vessel for the containing fluids, the genus has been named dolum. 1854 VON WARMER *Mollusca* (1856) 125 *Dolum*, Lam. The tun. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 361.

**Dolk** (dolk). *Obs. exc. dial.* [In form app. the same as DALK, DOKE, as in sense 3; but sense 1 has suggested identity with OE. *dolh*, *dol* wound, scar, gnash, a Common Tent. word = OFris. *dolch*, OHG. *tolg* wound; this, however, does not account for the final *k* sound.]

† 1. A wound, a scar. *Obs.*  
a 1225 *Anc. R.* 2 p. on .maked hire efne & smeðe, wite knotte & dolke of woh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3027 Dolk, sor, and blein on erue and man.

2. A dint; = DAB sb. 1 h.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees, Aristocr. Rooks* 383 Put an end to by a dolk in the poll from a [crow's] beak close by.

3. = DOKE, DALK.

1845 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead*

251 Dolk [is used in East Anglia] for a depression, generally in the ground.

**Doll** (dɒl) sb. 1 [A shortened pet-form of *Dorothy*, *Dor*- being modified to *Dol*-: cf. *Hal*, *Sall*, *Mall*, *Moll*, *Poll* = *Harry*, *Sarah*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the name *Dorothy*. Hence given generically to a female pet, a mistress. Also, the smallest or pet pig in a litter (*dial.*).  
1560 *Nice Wanton* in *Hazl. Doodley* II. 169 But ich tell you mynion doll, by Gogs by gods. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *O capitulum lepidissimum*, o pleasant companion: O little pretty doll, polle. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* 1, i. In loving of my Doll [Dorothy], Thou bid'st her father's heart. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 25 Enter Hostesse, and Doll. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iv. vi, Com Doll, Doll, dozen me. 1893 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Doll*, the smallest pig in a litter.

2. An image of a human being (commonly of a child or lady) used as a plaything; a girl's toy-baby. [Cf. *Sc. Doroly*, a doll, a puppet. (Jam.)]  
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*, also a Child's Baby. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* ii. 1, I'll carry you and your doll too. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* i. v, An infant's doll. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* v. i, As large as my doll's saucers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A laborious class who earn painful bread by fashioning dolls' eyes.

3. *transf.* A pretty, but unintelligent or empty person, esp. when dressed up; a pretty, but silly or frivolous woman. *A doll's face*, one conventionally pretty, but without life or expression.

1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 32 A sturdy lad. is worth a hundred of these city dolls. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 497 No worker cares to espouse a doll who costs such a deal of money to dress. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen Looe* III. 145 You care for herself—for her doll's face and wig of yellow hair?

4. † a. A hairdresser's hock. *Obs.* b. = DOLLY sb. 1 a. c. A pair of steps, with wheels, and a stage at the top, used on coal-wharves. d. *Doll's head* (in a rifle), a top-extension fitting into a mortice in the top of the standing-hrech.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*, a wooden block to make up Comedians upon. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* II. 178 As I understand you get your living by washing, I send you a doll now. namely, a washing doll. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 216 Our new treble-bolt prevents this by keeping the doll's head firmly down in the slot in standing-hrech.

5. *Comb.*, as *doll-face*, *-kind*, *-maker*, *-pig* (see 1), etc.; *doll-like*, *-sized* adjs.; † *Doll*-common (the Cheater's punk in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*) a common woman, a prostitute.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, Thou shalt sit in triumph, And not be styled Doll Common, but Doll Proper, De Singular. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 93 What, be a Doll-common, and follow the camp. 1823-5 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* s.v. *Doll* (L.), In the middle ages the doll-maker was called coplastes, and the dolls clothed like infants. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. Intro. (1863) 461 The delicate doll-like baby. is her own. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 269 The poor woman . . . wept as if she had lost her youngest child instead of the doll pig, which is the name usually given to the pet of the farrow. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii, A doll-face blanch'd and bloodless.

Hence *Dollatry*, *nonce-ud.* [after *idolatry*], worship of dolls. *Dollodom*, the world of dolls. *Dollhood*, the state or condition of a doll, or of being like a doll. *Dollship*, the personality of a doll or doll-like woman.

1856 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* VI. 261 To convince good Protestant mammas that 'dollatry' was not the result or the origin of Mariolatry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Those limp enormities of dollodom with their pink wooden legs. 1893 *Graphic* 3 June 627/3 How a lady moving in the best circles of dollodom ought to be dressed. 1895 CARLYLE *Let.*, There is much for her to do. her whole sex to deliver from the bondage of frivolity, dollhood, and imbecility. 1895 W. BAYLISS *Witness of Art* to Rhode can impart to dollhood, and wax and rolling eyes can impart to dollhood. 1755 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 104 The maid who ought not to go away with his life.

† **Doll**, sb. 2 *Obs.* [The same as DALLE.] The palm of the hand.

c 1460 [See DALLE]. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 160/10 Y<sup>e</sup> Doll

of the hand, *vola.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 138 Her babes their prettie dollies did detch.

† **Doll**, v. *Obs.* Also 6-9 *dowl*. [Deriv. unknown: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *dull* (of which *doll* occurs as a ME. form): hut the Promptorium separates them.]

1. *trans.* To warm moderately; to make tepid; to mull. Hence *Doll'ing vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1261 Doll'yd, sum what hottie, *tehefactus*. Doll'yn ale, or other drynke, *tehefactio*. c 1490 *Ibid.*, Doll'ynge (MS. K), Dool'ynge (MS. H), *tehefactio*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Doll'ing*, warming. [So in COLES, KERSEY, BAILEY.]

2. To render stale or vapid, to deaden (drink).  
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 Doll'yd as wyne or ale, *defunctus*, *vapidus*. 1513 Bk. *Kernyng in Babes Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke ye gyue no persone noo dowed drynke. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dowld* or *Dull'd*, deadened as stale liquor.

† **Doll**, var. of DAL (*Anglo-Ind.*); a kind of pulse; obs. f. DOLE sb. 2, DULL.

**Dollar** (dɒlər). Forms: 6 *daleir*, -er, *dal* (1) or, *daler*, *doler*, *doler*, 6-7 *daller*, 7-8 *doller*, -or, 7- *dollar*. [In 16th c. *daler*, *daller*, a. LG. and early mod. Du. *daler* (mod. Du. *daalder*), = HG. *taler*, *thaler*; recorded by Alberus 1540, along with the full term *Joachimstaler*, lit. '(gilden) of Joachimsthal' (in Bohemia), where they were coined in 1519, from a silver mine opened there in 1516 (Kluge). From LG. or HG. taken into other langs. In England before 1600 modified to *dollar*.]

1. The English name for the German *thaler*, a large silver coin, of varying value, current in the German states from the sixteenth century; esp. the unit of the German monetary union (1837-73) equal to 3 marks (about 2s. 11d.). Also of coins of northern countries, bearing equivalent names, as the *rigsdaler* of Denmark, *riksdaler* of Sweden.

1553 R. MORVYN & Sir T. CHAMBERLAYNE *Let.* 4 Apr. in E. Lodge *Illustr.* ed. Edw. VI. xxiii. (1791) 1. 166 The Duke of Wirtemberg . . . shall have for his charges 60000 dalers. a 1560 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 24 (Jam.) Twa siluer daleris. 1560 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life & T.* (1839) I. 334 To he received of the Countie of Mansfield. 300,000 daltors; which, at five shillings each, is 75,000l. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) 1. 364 Of siluer coines. are the daltors, and such, often times brought over. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 68 A plate . . . in thickness of a Dolor of siluer. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 92, 2 dollars of money . . . every house one dollar. 1606 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 67 The King of Denmark . . . hath given in court 30,000 dollars. a 1658 SWINSTER *Selfe-Croft* *War* 108 For Daltors, Doltors hoodeth in my Chest. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dollar*, a foreign coin; The Zealand, or common Dollar is worth 3 shillings sterling, the specie Dollar 5s. The Dollar of Riga 4s. 8d. Of Lunenburg and Brigsaw 4s. 2d. Of Hamburgh 3s. 2d. 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 218 With nice precision learn A dollar's value. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 101, I tender them one of fifty copper dollars. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gl. VII. xvii. v. 56.

2. The English name for the peso or piece of eight (i.e. eight reales), formerly current in Spain and the Spanish American colonies, and largely used in the British N. American Colonies at the time of their revolt.

1581 Rich. Farewell *Milit. Profession* (Shaks. Soc.) 217 Their beards sometimes cutte round, like a Philippes doler. 1634 Sir J. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar). 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 108 As great as a silver Caroline Dollar. 1767 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A dollar thereby coming to be rated at eight shillings in paper money of New York. 1779 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 30 Could you send me three or four hundred of those good for nothing paper dollars? 1823 WELLINGTON 25 Feb. in *Guw. Desp.* X. 143 Dollars are issued to the troops at the rate of 4/6 sterling each, which is the mint price of dollars in England. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes* 102 A silver dollar of Philip II of Spain bears among his other titles that of King of England.

3. The standard unit of the gold and silver coinage of the United States of America, containing 100 cents; equal in value to about 4s. 1 1/2 d. English. Also a coin of corresponding value in Canada and some other British colonies. Sometimes abbreviated *dol*, but more generally represented by the dollar-mark \$ before the number.

The decimal system of coinage and the dollar were adopted by the Continental Congress on 6 July 1785 (see *quot.*), but were not brought into use till 1794, two years after the law of 2 April 1792 establishing the mint.

[1782 T. JEFFERSON *Notes on a Money Unit for U. S. Wks.* III. 446 The unit or [Spanish] dollar is a known coin and the most familiar of all to the mind of the people. It is already adopted from south to north.] 1785 *Resol. Continent. Congress U. S.* 6 July, Resolved, that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar. 1796 *Amer. State Papers* For. Relat. (1831) I. 549 (Stamf. s.v. *Douceur*) Sixty thousand dollars were paid. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr. Writ.* 1892 I. 74, I proposed . . . to adopt the Dollar as our unit of account and payment. 1837 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.

4. Also used as a name for various foreign coins of a value more or less approaching that of the Spanish or American dollar; as the *peso* of Mexico, and of the republics of Central and South America (varying from 69-8 to 96-5 U.S. cents), the *piastre* of Arashia, the *yen* of Japan, etc.

1882 BIRTHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 99 s.v. *Doblon*, The Gold Doblon of Chili weighing 7-626 grammes, 900

fine, value 5 Chilean dollars, or 18s. 8-95d. *Ibid.* 222 s.v. *Patacon*, *Patacon*. (a) The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of *Peso Duro*, and *Hard Dollar*. *Ibid.* 226 s.v. *Peso*, The excellence of the Mexican peso, or dollar, renders it a favourite coin with all countries, and has given it much of the character of an international coin. *Ibid.* 228 s.v. *Piastre*, The Piastre or Mocba Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3s. 5d.

b. *slang.* A five-shilling piece; a crown.

5. With qualifying words. *Buzzard dollar*, a name applied, in derision of the figure of an eagle on the reverse side, to the United States silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, coined in accordance with the Bland Bill of 1878. *Lion dollar*, a Dutch coin bearing the figure of a lion; also current in New York in colonial times. *Pillar dollar*, a silver coin of Spain, bearing a figure of the Pillars of Hercules, formerly current in the Spanish colonies in America: cf. sense 2. *Trade dollar*, a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. *Dollar of the fathers*, a phrase applied to the silver dollar, by those who advocated its remonetization, which was effected in 1878: see *quot.* 1880.

a 1725 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 Of the same goodness with Lyon Dollars, viz. twelve ounces fine silver, and four ounces alloy to the pound. 1768 Gov. Moore *To Earl of Hillsborough* 14 May (Documents relating to Colou. Hist. of N. Y. VIII. 72), The Lyon Dollars (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rarely now seen. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, s.v. *The former* [Spanish Dollars] are called pillar dollars, because they bear on the reverse the arms of Spain between two pillars. 1877 N. Y. *Tribune* 21 July, 6 Some of the absurdities of the demand for the 'Dollar of our Fathers'. 1878 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Jan. 26 Linderman . . . was the projector of the trade-dollar. 1882 BIRTHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 301 The coinage of the Silver Trade Dollar was first authorized by the Act of Feb. 12th, 1873. 1889 *Farmer Amer.*, *Dollar of the Fathers*, a catch cry, turned by opponents into the 'dollar of the daddies', which was used during the remonetization agitation of 1877.

6. *altriv.* and *Comb.* (*Dollar*-mark: see 3.)

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, A little roll of dollar-notes fell out upon the ground. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 596/2 Folding the dollar-hills that she had brought her. 1894 *Montreal Star Almanac* for 1895. 132 It was found convenient to continue the old dollar-mark in the South, and to adopt it in the North.

Hence *Dollared* a., furnished with dollars, wealthy. *Dollarless* a., without dollars: cf. *penmiles*. *Dollaro cracy*, *nonce-ud.*: see *CRAOY*. *Dollarship* (*humorously*), the personality of a dollared man.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii. (D.) A dollarless and unknown man. 1869 H. DEWEES *America* 152 So long as their 'Dollarships' eyes and noses are not affected by his [the negro's] propinquity. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 386 The dollared lady. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/1 The phlegmatic assurance of dollarcocracy.

**Dollar-bird**, An Australian bird of the genus *Eurysomus*, so called from a large round white spot on the wing.

1847 LEICHHART *Jrnl.* v. 156 The dollar-bird passed with its arrow-like flight.

**Dollar-fish**.

1. A name given to two kinds of fish, from their round form and silvery colour (in the case of the former, of the young.) a. *Vomer setipinnis*, called also *moonfish*. b. *Stromateus triacanthus*, called also *butler*- and *harvest-fish*.

2. An echinoderm of a discoid shape; a cake-urchin or sand-dollar.

18. J. W. DAWSON in Borthwick's *Br. Amer. Fdr.* (1860) 222 The curious flat cake-like shells of the Echinarachnians Atlanticus, the dollar-fish of some parts of the coast.

**Dollied**, -er, -ness: see after DOLLY a. and v.

**Dollin**, obs. var. of *dolven*, pa. pple. of DELVE.

**Dollish** (dɒlɪʃ), a. [f. DOLL sb. 1 + -ISH.] Somewhat doll-like; having characteristics of a doll.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 237 She's rather dollish, to my taste. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxxii. 320 As pretty, though dollish, a blonde as you'd wish to see.

Hence *Dollishly* adv.; *Dollishness*.

1894 *Academy* 2 Jan. 9/1 A woman . . . less dollishly pretty perhaps. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 437/1 Dolls both, and equal in their dollishness.

**Dollop** (dɒləp). Also 6-9 *dallop*. [Origin obscure: cf. Norweg. *døl* lump (Ross).]

† 1. *Farming.* A patch, tuft, or clump of grass, weeds, etc. in a field. *Obs.*

1575 TUSSEY *Husb.* liv. (1878) 121 Let dallops about be mowne and bad out. *Ibid.* lviii. 131 Of barlie the longest and greenest ye find, Leave standing by dallops. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 316 *Dallops*, a term used in some places for Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop*, rank tufts of growing corn where heads of mature have lain.

2. *collog.* or *vulgar.* (See *quot.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, A *dallop* is a large quantity of any thing; the whole *dallop* means the total quantity. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop* . . . a clumsy and shapeless lump of any thing tumbled about in the hands. 1853 M. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 'What a dallop of fat you have given me!' 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xxxiv, I sent a great dallop of water into the face of the poor lieutenant.

b. An untidy woman, a slattern, trollop. *dial.*  
a 1845 in *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

**Dolly** (dɒli), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. DOLL: see -Y.]  
1. A familiar pet-form of the name *Dorothy*  
(= DOLL sb.<sup>1</sup> 1).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. iii. iii.* (To Dol Common). So much  
the easier to be cozen'd, my Dolly. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.*  
*Spir. Laws Wks.* (Holin) 1. 70 The great soul incarnated  
in some... Dolly or Joan.

2. †A. A female pct or favourite. *Obs. slang.*  
b. A drab, slattern, useless woman. *dial. or colloq.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Lyrick to Mirth (1860) 38 Kisse  
our dollies night and day. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II.  
v. 13 And so away he led his Dolly. 1828 *Craven Dialect.*  
*Dolly*, a slattern. 1883 *Almond. & Huddersf. Gloss. s.v.*  
'He's got a maundy dolly for a wife.' 1873 DIXON *Two*  
*Queens* I. iii. vi. 149 Puebla... took his seat at table with  
these dollies and their mates.

3. A pet name for a child's doll. (Also treated  
as the personal name of a female doll.)

1790 MORISON *Poems* 82 (Jam.) Like a child drawn on  
delf or china ware. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I.  
143 A ragabob, with its black dolly dangling over the door,  
1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 1371/2 Dolly as a baby, as a girl,  
as a young lady, as a lady.

4. Applied to various contrivances fancied to  
resemble a doll in some way.

a. *dial.* A wooden appliance with two arms, and legs or  
feet, used to stir and twirl clothes in the wash-tub, called a  
*dolly-tub*; also called *dolly-legs* or *stick, peggy, maiden*.  
The name is sometimes less correctly given to the tub, and  
extended to mechanical contrivances fulfilling the same purpose;  
also to an apparatus for agitating and washing ore in  
a vessel; and to a beetle for linen, beating hemp, etc.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 41 The Dumb Dolly, or  
a machine for washing, is recommended. 1828 *Craven*  
*Dialect.* Dolly, a washing tub. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl.*  
to *Forby*, Dolly, a beetle used in 'bunching hemp',  
as a punishment, in bridewell. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*  
*Dolly*, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over  
a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked  
by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore. 1869  
R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 Dolly, an instrument used  
by diggers for dividing and mixing the tough clay or  
cement with water in the puddling-tub. 1877 *Holderness*  
*Gloss. s.v.* Dolly-tub, a barrel-shaped machine for washing  
clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument,  
called a dolly-stick. 1884 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 533/1 One  
sort of dolly is a barrel-formed tub, in which a beater  
is worked by hand up and down. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*  
*Dolly*, a clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise  
like a post-stick. 1894 *Supercf. Woman* (ed. 4) 1. 159  
[The] dolly-tub stood with some of the wet linen hanging  
on the side.

b. *Pile-driving*. A short length of timber or metal set  
on the top of a pile to act as a buffer between it and the  
ram; also used to lengthen the pile when driven out of the  
reach of the ram; a punch.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. (1846) 22 Cast-iron  
dollies, weighing about 12 cwt., were fitted to the tops of  
the main piles to receive the blows. 1868 *Minutes Proc.*  
*Inst. Civ. Engin.* XXVII. 318 A timber dolly was used  
between the pile and the ram.

c. *Austr. Gold-fields*. A rude appliance somewhat on  
the principle of a pile-driver, used to crush auriferous quartz.  
1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 Dolly... a log of  
wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a  
stump, and used in the early days for crushing quartz. 1880  
SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldf.* 75 For the purpose of testing the  
quartz they employed a very primitive apparatus, which  
the miners call a dolly.

d. A machine for punching iron; a tool used in forming  
the head of a rivet.

1848 *Inv. Wallend Colliery* (Northumbld. Gloss.).  
A punching dolly, 164 cwt. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuid.*  
xvii. 340 The holder-up... after having driven the head  
[of the rivet] well up by a few heavy blows, holds upon it  
with a large hammer or a tool called a 'dolly'. 1879  
*Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/2 A workman... presses  
against the head with... a mass of iron termed a 'dolly'.

e. A contrivance with a covering of rags, polish, etc.,  
used in various trades for polishing.

1834 F. J. BAUREN *Watch & Clockm.* 213 Wooden dollies  
of suitable shape covered with the finest, close skiu and  
rotated in the lathe are used. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*  
*Dolly*, a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in  
polishing their wares.

f. *colloq. & dial.* A binding of rag round a hurt finger, etc.  
1883 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

g. An apparatus for street gambling. (See quot. 1873.)  
1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 6 (Hoppe) The proprietors  
of Street Games, as swings... down-the-dolly, spin-'em round,  
[etc.] 1873 *Slang Dict.* *Dolly*, consisting of a round board  
and the figure of an old man or 'Dolly', down which was a  
spiral hole. A marble dropped 'down the Dolly', would  
stop in one of the small holes or pits (numbered) on the  
board. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/3 The stock-in-trade of  
the offenders, chiefly roulette tables and 'dollies', being  
destroyed by order of the Court.

5. *Comb. as dolly-land; dolly-bar*, a block or  
bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered  
into the water to raise the latter against the face of  
the stone by displacement'. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*);  
*dolly-legs*: see 4 a; *dolly-man*, one who keeps  
a dolly-shop; (*k.*) one who works with a dolly;  
*dolly-mop* (*slang*), a drab; *dolly-pedal*, a tool  
used by chainmakers in welding the ends of a link;  
*dolly-shop*, a marine store, a shop where rags,  
bottles, etc. are bought, frequently having a black  
dolly hanging outside as a sign, and often serving as  
a low or illegal pawn-shop; *dolly-tub*: see 4 a.  
1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* \**Dolly-legs*, an implement with five  
or six legs for washing. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861)  
II. 110 A poor person driven to the necessity of raising

a few pence... goes to the 'dolly-man. 1833 MARRYAT *P.*  
*Simple* iv. His liberty's stopped for getting drunk and  
running after the 'Dolly Mops! 1874 DU MAURIER *Trilby*  
(1895) 58 A dirty, drabby, little Dolly-mop of a Jewess.  
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 110 The 'dolly-shops  
are essentially pawn-shops, and pawn-shops for the very  
poorest. *Ibid.*, The 'Dolly system... The name is derived  
from the black wooden doll, in white apparel, which generally  
hangs dangling over the door of the marine-store shops.

Hence **Dollydom** = **dollodom** (see after DOLL  
sb.<sup>1</sup>).

1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 9/2 Dollydom is a vast study  
now.

**Dolly** (dɒli), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Anglo-Indian*. [ad. Hindi  
*dālī*.] 'A complimentary offering of fruit, flowers,  
vegetables, sweetmeats and the like, presented  
usually on one or more trays; also, the daily  
basket of garden produce laid before the owner by  
the *Māli* or gardener' (Yule).

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xi. 202 In the evening the  
Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in. 1889 MARCHIONESS  
DUFFERIN *Viceroyal Life in India* ii. (1890) 51 A native  
gentleman sent me what they call a 'Dolly', which is really  
a trayful of presents.

**Dolly** (dɒli), a. [f. DOLL sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Like a  
doll; dollish, babyish. Hence **Dolliness**.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (1853) 276 A dolly sort of beauty  
perhaps. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. iv. 'You are a cluit and a  
little idiot... or you wouldn't make such a dolly speech'.  
1889 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* I. vi. 193 Her greatest  
charm... was her dolliness.

**Dolly** (dɒli), v. *dial. and techn.* [f. DOLL  
sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.] a. *trans.* To stir or wash (clothes) in a  
dolly-tub (see DOLLY sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 a); to beat (linen).

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Dolly, to  
wash linen, etc. with the dolly-legs.

b. *Smelting and Chain-making*: To beat (red-  
hot metal) with a hammer, dolly, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 These lumps... are  
drawn from the furnace and dollyed, or beaten into cakes  
with hammers. 1886 [see DOLLYING below]

c. *Gold-mining*. To crush (auriferous quartz)  
with a dolly (see DOLLY sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 c); to obtain (gold)  
by this process; also of the quartz: To yield (so  
much gold) by this method.

1864 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The men are now  
'dollying' 1000 ounces a day. 1895 *Chamb. Frnt.* XII.  
668/1 He dollyed, or ground, his little bit of rock by means  
of a contrivance resembling a pestle and mortar. 1896  
*Daily News* 23 Jan. 9/5 This has the richest stone we have  
got so far, it dollyes about 8 grains to the pound.

Hence **Dollyed** *adj.* a. **Dollying** *vbl. sb.* (also  
*attrib.*); also **Dollyer**.

1882 N. & Q. 28 Oct. 349/2 The soiled clothes are immersed  
in water in the dolly-tub, then the dolly is plunged into the  
mass of clothes and worked by the dollyer by both arms.  
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/1 This 'dollying' process is  
effected by a hammer, which, by means of a spring and  
wooden pedal, is made to strike the already roughly joined  
link till the two ends are so welded together that the joining  
is scarcely noticeable. All hand-wrought chain above  
three-eighths of an inch in diameter is known as 'dollyed'.  
Dolly, obs. Se. form of DOWIE a.

**Dolly Varden**. [from the name of a character  
in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*.] a. A print dress  
with a large flower pattern, worn with the skirt  
gathered up in loops. b. A large hat, worn by  
women, with one side bent downwards, and  
abundantly trimmed with flowers. c. A Cali-  
fornian species of trout or char.

1872 A. DOBSON *Dial. from Plato* iv. (St. Paul's Mag.  
Dec.). Blue eyes look doubly blue beneath a Dolly Varden.  
1877 R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* 214 Large baskets of  
trout, among whom were many 'Dolly Vardens'. *Ibid.* 215.  
Convinced that the 'Dolly Varden' is a genuine trout. 1881  
Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 227 One would get one's  
self up to look awfully killing in a Dolly Varden.

**Dolman** (dɒlˈmæn). Forms 6 dollymant, 6-8  
dolyman, doliman, 9 dolman. [orig. a. Turkish  
دولمان *dolmān* or دولمان *dolmāh*, whence Pol.,  
Boh. *doloman*, Magyar *dolmány*, F. *doliman*, (in  
sense 2) *dolman*, Ger. *doliman*, *dollman*. The  
disyllabic form appears to be through Fr.]

1. A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves,  
worn by the Turks.

1828 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 They  
are clothed with a long gown, which they do call Dolman,  
girded with a large girdle of silk. 1899 HAKLUYT *It.* II.  
1. 173 Ye great Bashas... clothed with a robe of Dollymant  
crimson. 1702 W. J. BRUNYER *Voy. Levant* xx. 91 Over this  
comes on the Shirt, and over that the Dolman. 1843 Mrs.  
ROMER *Rhone, Darro, etc.* II. 314 His haik floated loosely  
on his shoulders like a dolman.

2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a  
cape with the sleeves hanging loose.

1883 *Standard* 7 Mar. 5 (Stanf.) His Royal Highness has  
presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans,  
which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and  
Guard Regiments of Hussars.

3. A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages  
instead of sleeves, worn by women.

1872 *Punch* 26 Oct. 171/2 The 'dolman' is a loose jacket,  
with large hanging sleeves, that can be assumed or left  
loose at pleasure. 1876 QUINA *Winter City* iii. 38 Perhaps  
it lurked in the black sable fur of her dolman.

Hence **Dolmanette**, a small or short dolman.  
1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 21 Apr. 8/4 French Pattern  
Dolmans, New Dolmanettes, Jackets, etc.

**Dolmen** (dɒlˈmæn). [a. mod. F. *dolmen* (*dol-*  
*min* Latour d'Auvergne, 1796, *dolmine* Le Grand  
d'Aussy 1798, *dolmen*, *Mémoires de l'Académie*  
*Celtique* 1807].

Given by Legonidec 1821 as Breton = 'monument in form  
of an altar or table'; and usually explained as f. Breton *dol*  
= *taol*, L. *tabula*, table + *mean*, *men* stone. But the Breton  
compound of these words would be *taolvan* or *tholvan*, and  
the d and m of *dolmen* are not thus satisfactorily accounted  
for. Borslase, *Antiq. Cornwall* (1754) called these structures  
*cromlech*, but gave *tolmen*, lit. 'hole of stone', as the current  
Cornish name for those enormous blocks found in Cornwall  
and Scilly naturally poised upon two supporting points, so  
as to leave a 'hole' or aperture beneath, through which  
a man or beast may pass. There is reason to think that this  
is the word inexactly reproduced by Latour d'Auvergne as  
*dolmen*, and misapplied by him and succeeding French  
archaeologists to the *cromlech*.]

The French name, used by some English authors,  
for a CROMLECH, a prehistoric structure, consisting  
of a large flatish stone supported upon two or more  
smaller upright stones.

1859 JERISON *Brittany* viii. 108 The dolmen appeared to  
me to consist of a chamber formed by gigantic unheaven  
granite blocks placed upon smaller ones. 1865 LUNBOK  
*Preh. Times* v. (1869) 104 All over Europe... we find relics  
of prehistoric times... dolmens or stone chambers. 1871  
TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 55 Megalithic structures, menhirs,  
cromlechs, dolmens. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne* F. 150 He  
crawled right under the table-stone of the dolmen.

Hence **Dolmenic** a. (*noun-wd.*), of or belonging  
to dolmens, or to the race who constructed them.

1882 tr. N. Joly's *Manuf. Metals* i. vi. 158 The ethnological  
character... of the supposed dolmenic people.

**Dolomite** (dɒlˈoʊmɪt). *Min.* [In F. *dolomite*,  
*dolomite*, named 1794 after M. Dolomieu, a French  
geologist and mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native  
double carbonate of lime and magnesia, occurring  
crystalline, and in granular masses, white or  
coloured, called *dolomite marble*; a rock con-  
sisting essentially of this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 111 Common Dolomite. 1799  
TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 The kind of  
marble which had been called Dolomite, from M. Dolomieu,  
who first remarked its peculiarity in dissolving slowly. 1862  
*Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Dolomite*, The new Houses of Par-  
liament are built of dolomite. 1876 PACR *Ad. Text-b.*  
*Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of  
magnesian limestone.

b. pl. *The Dolomites* = the dolomite mountains  
or peaks; *spec.* those of Southern Tyrol.

1870 (*title*) Zigzagging amongst Dolomites. 1873 A. B.  
EDWARDS A Midsummer Ramble amongst the Dolomites.

c. *attrib. and Comb.* as *dolomite country*, *moun-*  
*tain*, *peak*; *dolomite-like* adj.

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 389 The horns of the  
dolomite mountains. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 58/2 The strong-  
hold of the Dolomite country. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 35 Ce-  
lebrated for their Dolomite peaks. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 742  
A fine-grained dolomite-like rock.

Hence **Dolomitize** v. (also **Dolomitise**), to con-  
vert into dolomite; **Dolomitization** (also **Dolo-**  
**mitization**), conversion into dolomite.

1833 LITTLE in *Life* (1831) I. 397 To make up my mind about  
Von Buch's theory of dolomitization. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II.  
(1850) 153 An instance of dolomitization. 1862 G. P. SCROPE  
*Volcanos* 89 The frequent dolomitization of limestones.  
1863 A. C. KAMSAV *Phys. Geog.* x. (1872) 149 Some modern  
atolls are known as being dolomitised. 1891 *Nature* 10  
Sept. The limestone had been dolomitized.

**Dolomitic** (dɒlˈoʊmɪtɪk), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]  
Of the nature of, formed of, or containing dolomite.  
1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 329 Dolomitic rocks  
are also found among them. 1879 KUTLEY *Study Rocks*  
xiv. 286 No sharp line of demarcation can... be drawn between  
the dolomitic limestone and the true dolomites.

**Dolor**, obs. f. DOLLAR; var. of DOLOUR.

†**Doloriferous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. type \**dolōrifer*,  
f. *dolōr-em* DOLOUR + *-fer* bearing: see -FEROUS.]  
Causing pain; = next.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhouer's Bk. Physique* 73/1 Apply it  
on or in the doloriferous tooth. 1638 WHITAKER *Blood of*  
*Grave* 74 (T.) In such doloriferous affects in the joints.

**Dolorific** (dɒlˈoʊrɪfɪk), a. Now rare. [ad.  
med. L. *dolorificus*, f. *dolōr-em* pain: see -FIC.]  
Causing or giving rise to pain; painful, grievous.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. xi. (1678) 223  
Remedies which are contrary to the dolorific cause. 1669  
GALE *True Idea Jansen*. 144 He abhors sin, not as sin, but  
as dolorific or painful. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 192  
Alas! for Huskisson, and his dolorific strains.

So †**Dolorific** a. *Obs.* rare.

1623 CROKERAM, *Dolorifically*, causing sorrow.

**Dolorous** (dɒlˈoʊrəs), a. Also 5-6 *doler-*  
*ous* (e, dolorouse, dolorous, 6 *Sc. dolorous*. [a.  
OF. *doloros*, -*ous*, *doulour*, *dulur*, -*ous*, -*ous* (11th.  
c. in Hatz-Darm.) mod. F. *doloureux*: = late L.  
*doloris-us* painful, full of sorrow, f. *dolor* DOLOUR.]

1. Causing, attended by, or affected with physical  
pain; painful; severe, acute.

1710 *Rom. Rose* 5474 [Fortune] leith a plastre dolorous  
Unto her hertis wounded egre. 1868 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i.  
14 No Medicin may prevaile... till the same dolorous tooth  
be... plucked up by the roots. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta*  
viii. 156 Dolorous Gouts... are not apt to be bred by parsim-  
ony. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 165 A very  
dolorous thirst. 1865 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Renal*  
*Dis.* II. ii. (1883) 307 The dolorous sensations and irritability  
which constantly torment diabetic patients.

2. Causing or giving rise to grief or sorrow; grievous, distressful; doleful, dismal.

c 1450 *Merlin* 116 The archbishop gaf this sentence full dourouse. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 6) 105 b, Although the death of therle were dolorous to all Englisshmen. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 140 When God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast. a 1711 *KEN Christopher Poet.* Wks. 1721 i. 492 Faint he sank amidst the dolorous way. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 234 We had a dolorous day of rain.

3. Of persons, their feelings, state, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow; sorrowful, sad, distressed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. li. 149 Sine confortis he his feris dolorous. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lii. 174, I am ryght dolorous for the newes that I bringye you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 658 Thir armor... wrought them pain implacable, and many a dolorous groan. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 40 [His] countenance assumed an appearance of the most-dolorous sympathy. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* ii. 10 Might I... my dolorous heart awhile deliver.

Hence **Dolorosity**, dolorousness.

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 784, I really do not wonder at your dolorosity.

**Dolorously**, *adv.* [LY2.] In a dolorous manner; painfully, sorrowfully, dolefully.

c 1450 *Merlin* 544, V of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym dolorously. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxiii. 637 The thyrd & fourth he made dolorously to dye. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 176 Hearing young Soeffes voyce, dolorously crying out, for Fatima. 1805 *E. C. CLAYTON Cruel Fort.* II. 74 'It will not be posted now before morning', she said, dolorously.

**Dolorousness**, [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, sadness, dolefulness.

1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* 41 (R.) For the dolorousness of the old woman. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. Ad § 15. 95 A designe to heighten the dolorousness of his person. 1860 *ATHENÆUM* 9 Feb. 275: Though melancholy is, no doubt, a genuine poetic mood, mere dolorousness is not fit for poetical treatment.

**Dolose** (dōlō's), *a.* *Law.* [*ad. L. dolōsus*, *f. dolus* craft, deceit: see *DOLE sb.*] Characterized by criminal intention; intentionally deceitful.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 An act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpable (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1861 *LD. CRANWORTH in Guardian* 31 July 726 Without accusing his... learned friend of being dolose, he did accuse him of having misled their lordships.

† **Dolosity**, *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. dolosité* := late *L. dol. sitat-em* deceit, *f. dolōsus*: see *prec.*] 'Deceitfulness, hidden malice' (Bailey).

1491 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 111 Al manner of dolosité to 30u is enditid. 1730-36 in *BAILEY* (folio).

**Dolour**, **dolor**: (dō-lō'z, dō-lā'). *Forms*: 4-6 *doloure* (-owre), (6 *dolar*, *dollar*, -our), 4-*dolour*, 6- *dolor*. [*a. OF. dolor*, -our (11th c.), mod. *F. douleur*, = *It. dolore*, *Pr.*, *Sp. dolor*:-*L. dolor-em* pain, grief, anger, *f. dol-ere* to suffer pain or grief. Now unusual in spoken use; hence pronunciation varies; the historical pronunciation was as in *colour* (*F. couleur*), which is retained in East Anglia, and sometimes represented by spelling *dullor*.]

† 1. Physical suffering, pain; also (with *pl.*), a pain, a painful affection, a disease. *Obs.*

c 1370 *Robt. K. Cicley* 59 Olyverne dyed in grete doloure, For he was skayne in a harde schowre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 227 In be chapitre of dolour of toynctis. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 24 To kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 33 It causeth the dolour of the caustick medicine. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* i. 311 Rheumatism and other dolours of the nerves. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp.* 243 In a Nephritic Fit... there's great... Dolour in the Kidneys. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* vii. 649 He drew the dolours from the wounded part.

2. Mental pain or suffering; sorrow, grief, distress. 13... *K. ALIS* 5609 The Kyng thierfore was in doloure. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* i. 183 Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd. 1544 *Litany in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 575 Piti-fully behold the dolour of our heart. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 18 Dolour comes to him indeed. 1684 *Contempt. State* *Mau* ii. vii. (1699) 211 Of joy there must no mention be made in that place of dolour. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xv.* To leave her in distress and dolour! 1831 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. ii. 66 Thus, in dolour and despair the darkness increased.

b. *pl.* Griets, sorrows. Now *rare*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 80 The Graces of his Merits due, being all to dolours turn'd. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 163 Every Groan of that man... in his dolours. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Hebrum* III. 28 Look you, dame! I have borne with your dolours for many a day.

c. *R. C. Ch.* *Dolours of the Virgin*.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. The seven founders of the Servite order, in the thirteenth century, devoted themselves to special meditation on the Dolours of Mary, and from them the enumeration of the Seven Sorrows (i.e. at the prophecy of Simeon, in the flight to Egypt, at the three days' loss, at the carrying of the cross, at the crucifixion, at the descent of the cross, at the entombment) is said to have come. (Hence the appellation *Our Lady of Dolours* or *Sorrows*.)

† d. A cause or occasion of sorrow; a grievous or sad thing. *Obs. rare*.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 12 To here of the childeryn twoo, How thei were in wele and woo... is grete doloure.

† 3. The outward expression of grief; lamentation; mourning. To make *dolour*, to lament, mourn. *Obs.* c 1320 *Seynt Sag.* (W.) 1270 Therefore he made gret

dolour. c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 338 The dolor & lamentable heynes that men died. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 246 Huon... was sorrowfull to see his wyfe make so grette doloure. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 Though they saw me, they continued their dolours till the end.

† 4. Anger, indignation, resentment. [*As in L.*]

1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Mareell.* xxiv. iv. 250 Our fighting soldiers were so enkindled with anger and dolour [dolor]. 1644 *BULWER Chrol.* 99 *Anger*, dolour, and indignation.

**Dolp**, *obs. Sc. var. of Doup*.

**Dolphin** (dō'fin). *Forms*: 4-5 *delfyn* (e, 6-7 *dolphin*; 5-6 *dalphyn* (e, 7 *daulphin*; 4-6 *dolphyn*, 5 *dolfyn* (e, *dolphyne*, 6 *doulphyn*, 6-7 *dolphine*, 6- *dolphin*. See also **DAUPHIN**. [*In the form delfyn, delfhin*, *app. directly from L. delfhin-us* (med. *L.* also *delfinus*, *It. delfino*, *Sp. delfin*); with the form *dalphyne*, *cf. Pr. dalfin*, *OF. dalfuin*; of the latter *dolphin* appears to be a phonetic variant with *o* from *au*: *Littre* has an example of *doffin* in 15th c. French.]

1. A species of cetaceous mammal (*Delphinus Delphis*), having a longer and more slender snout than the porpoise, with which it is frequently confounded, so that the two names become interchanged; sometimes applied also to the grampus.

13... *K. ALIS* 6576 Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Pere bech ofe i-take dolfyns, and see calues, and baleynes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1261/1 Dolfyne, fysche, *delfinus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Doulphyn a fysche, *dolphin*. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 353 The Dalfhine feedeth her young with milke. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. t.* ii. 15 Like Orion on the Dolphines backe. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* i. 41 Had but the courteous Delphine heard. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Gothick Wars* iii. 102 A great number of Dauphins coming upon the mouth of the Euxine Sea. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 50 It does not appear that the dolphin shews a greater attachment to mankind than the rest of the cetaceous kind. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 521/2 The head [of the porpoise] is rounded in front, and differs from that of the true dolphins in not having the snout produced into a distinct 'beak'.

2. Popularly applied to the dorado (*Coryphæna hippuris*), a fish celebrated for its beautiful colours, which, when it is taken out of the water, or is dying, undergo rapid changes of hue.

1578-1628 *F. FLETCHER Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 32 (Yule, s. v. *Dorado*) The... great mackerel (whom the Aurata or Dolphin also persueth). 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 Fish hookers, for... Dolphins, or Dorados. 1633 *J. HERBERT Temple, Gildness* v. 1756 J. BROWNE *Journal* 443 The Dolphin. This is one of the most beautiful fishes of those seas. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xlix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour... The last still loveliest. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vis. Poets* xvi. Poems 1850 l. 215 Faint and dim His spirits seemed to sink in him, Then, like a dolphin, change and swim The current.

3. *Astron.* A northern constellation, *Delphinus*.

1430 *LYON Chron. Troy* ii. xiv. In which the Eagle and also the Dolfyne Haue their arysynge by reuolucio[n]. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* 264 A lytle from it is the Dolphin, which hath in it 10 starres. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 57 About the time of the Dauphins appearance. 1658 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 2) 358 Two double stars, one of the Lion, the other of the Dolphin.

4. A figure of a dolphin (generally represented as curved) in painting, sculpture, heraldry, etc.

In early Christian art used as an emblem of love, diligence, or swiftness.

1400 *Morte Art.* 2054 A derfe schelde... With a dragone engowschede... Devorande a dolfhine. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1038 He heres a dolfyn of gold. 1750-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 20 The fish or dolphin at the side of the statue, on which some boys seem to be riding. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones* *Veu.* (1874) l. App. 357 A dolphin may be used as a symbol of the sea. 1895 *CHAUD. Jnl.* Aug. 449/5 Some Albinde edition, with... the sign of the well-known anchor and dolphin.

† 5. (In full, *dalphyn* or *dolphin crown*.) A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Obs.*

Prob. the *Fr. feu du Dauphin*, weighing about 54 English grains, struck by Louis XI for the Dauphiné.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1597) § 33 The Crown of France haund a crowned Flowre deluce on ilk side of the Schield, and the Dolphin Crowne, ilk one of them haund course for sex shillings aucht pennies. 1455 *Ibid.* (1597) § 59 The Salute, the Kydar, the Crowne, the Dolphin, to eleven shillings.

6. Applied to various contrivances resembling or fancifully likened to a dolphin.

a. In early artillery, each of two handles cast solid on a cannon nearly over the trunnions, commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. s.v. Ordnance, Manigions or Dolphins*... are the Handles placed on the back of the Piece near the Trunnions, and near the Centre of Gravity, to mount and dismount it the more easily. 1859 *BOITELL Arms & Amn.* xi. (1874) 240 The handles, *anvers* (when in use in England called *dolphins*), are not infrequently made in the form of the body of some living creature; for example, in *Fig.* 50 they appear in the form of two dolphins.

b. *Naut.* (a) A spar or block of wood with a ring bolt at each end for vessels to ride by; a mooring-buoy. (b) A mooring-post or bollard placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay, wharf or beach, to make hawsers fast. (c) A wreath of plaited cordage fastened about a mast or yard, to prevent the latter from falling in case of the ropes or chains which support it being shot away in action.

1764 *CROKER, etc. Dict. Arts & Sc.* *Dolphins of the Mast*. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* vi. What with dead-eyes, and shrouds, cats and catblocks, dolphins, and dolphin-strikers, I was so puzzled... that [etc.]. 1840 *Evid.* *Hull Dock*

*Comm.* 90 Q. What is a dolphin? A. There is a post in the middle, and it is inclosed round by other posts, and this post in the middle is the rope to make the rope fast to, and the others support it; it is for the vessels to warp into the river Hull. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* § 1 Substantial hawsers... fixed to the dolphins. 1847 *CRAIC, Dolphin of the mast*. 1867 *SOUTH Sailer's Work-bk.* *Dollard*, also a lighter sort of dolphin for attaching vessels to. *Ibid.*, *Pudding*, a thick wreath of yarns, matting, or oakum (called a *dolphin*), tapering from the middle towards the ends.

c. *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy mass of lead, etc. suspended from a yard at the bows of a war-vessel, to be dropt into an enemy's ship when at close quarters.

1774 *GOLDEN Gracia Hist.* 1299 The enemy... were stopped by the yards of those ships to which were fixed dolphins of lead. 1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* *Kuights* i. 227 Let your dolphins rise high, while the enemy's nearing. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.* *Kuights* ii. iii. Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1849 *GROVE Greece* ii. ix. (1862) V. 262.

d. A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water' (Weale *Dict. Terms Arch.* 1849-50).

e. *Angling*. A kind of hook.

1854 *BADHAM Hallent*. 18.

7. A black species of aphid or plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*), very destructive to bean-plants; also called *collier* and *dolphin-fly*. Also a black coleopterous insect infesting turnips (quot. 1771).

1731 *BAILEY* (ed. 5). *Dolphins* (with Gardiners) small black Insects that infest Beans, etc. 1771 *G. WHITE Selborne* xxxiv. 90 The country people here call it the Turnip Fly and Black Dolphin; but I know it to be one of the coleoptera; the Chrysomelæ olereacea. 1846 *HANNAM in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 590 The season of 1846 has been memorable for the dolphin among the pea-crop. 1883 *SUTTON Cult. Veget.* § *Fl.* (1892) 382 'The Bean Aphid... the Bean Plant Louse, or Black Dolphin.

† 8. = **DAUPHIN** 1 B., q.v. (*Obs.*).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dolphin-colour*, -family, -fish, -hue, -shoal; *dolphin-borne*, -headed, -like *adjs.*; *dolphin-fat*, a fat obtained from species of *Delphinus* (*DELPHIN sb.* 2); *dolphin-flower*, the Larkspur (*Delphinium*); *dolphin-fly* = sense 7; *dolphin-oil* = *dolphin-fat* (*Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 309); *dolphin-striker* (*Naut.*), a short gap spar fixed perpendicularly under the cap of the bowsprit for guying down the jib-boom; also called *martingale* (which name is also given to the ropes connecting it with the jib-boom).

1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) i. Pang by pang, each with a 'dolphin colour. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. x. 88 Als swift as 'dalfin fische, swymand away. 1671 *H. M. tr. Collog. Erasmus*. 510 The Dolphin fish... is a lover of man. 1846 *WORCESTER, 'Dolphinfly*, an insect of the aphid tribe, destructive to beans. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Guinney* 15 The fancy cock and hammers have given place to a 'dolphin-headed hammer. 1878 *BROWNING La Saitiaz* 75 Melodious moaned the song 'Dying day with 'dolphin-hues'. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 89 His delights were 'Dolphin-like, they shew'd his backe about The Element they luid in. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* v. 594 Some 'dolphin shoal... aloof on the watery plain. 1833 'Dolphin-striker (see 6 b.). 1841 *MARRVAT P. Simple* vii. 111... collision carried away our... dolphin-striker. 1867 *SOUTH Sailer's Work-bk.* s.v. *Martingale*, The spar is usually termed the dolphin-striker, from its handy position whence to strike fish. 1891 *E. CASTLE Couree*, III. ii. xvii. 3 Hot water bubbled... in an ancient copper 'dolphin' urn of exquisite outline.

**Dolphinate**, -ens, *obs. ff. DAUPHINATE, -ESS. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 9 The Dolphinate in France.*

† **Dolphinet**. *Obs. rare*¹. [*f. DOLPHIN* + *-ET*, dimin. suffix, here exceptionally used as a feminine.] A female dolphin.

1595 *SPENSER Col. Cloit* 866 The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove Her deare, the Dolphin his owne Dolphinet.

**Dolt** (dō'lt), *sb.* Also 6 *dolte*, *dowlte*, 6-7 *dout* (e). [Found with its derivatives from middle of 16th c.; perh. earlier in dialect use. App. related to *OE. dol*, *ME. dol*, *dull*, and to *DOLD*, stupid, inert of intellect or faculty. For the -t, *cf. ME. dull* in sense of *dulled*: see *DULL v.*]

1. A dull, snailp fellow; a blockhead, numskull.

1543 [implied in *DOLTISH*]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 39 Thies wynefooles and verrey archdolties. a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 42 A very dolt and loue. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 163 Oh Gull, oh dolt, As ignorant as dirt. 1658 *CLIVELAND Rustic Ranting* Wks. (1697) 417 Not only these Dolties, these Sots. 1725 *SWIFT Wood the Ironmonger* 37 Wood's adulterate copper, Which... we like dolties Mistook at first for thunderbolts. 1847 *DISRAELI Taurad.* v. 1, 7 The prerogative of doltis and dullards.

2. *a. attrib.* or as *adj.* Doltish, stupid, senseless, foolish. b. *Comb.*, as † *dolt-head*, (a) a dolt, blockhead; (b) a stupid head (quot. 1771).

1679 *DRYDEN Trill. & Cress.* ii. iii. Dolt-heads, asses, And beasts of burden. 1711 *E. WARD Quix.* i. 414 As soon as his each had bolted from his Straw, and scatch'd his Dolt-head. 1828 *SOUTHEY To A. Cunningham* Poems III. 311 The dolt image is not worn in clay. 1854 *R. KNOX Gl. Artists & Anal.* 57 North Germany, the land of schnapps, and insolence, and dolt stupidity.

Hence † **Doltage**, † **Dolttry**, the condition of a dolt; † **Doltify** *v. trans.*, to make a dolt of.

1559 *AYLNER Harbor. Faithf. Subj.* G ijij. Women... doltified with the dregges of the Devils doughe hill. 1821 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1832) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to doughtilite, and learning to dolturie. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* G j b, I have usually scene un-circumsdelted doltage have the porch of his Panims unfries very hugely pesterd with praises.



† **Dolt**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]  
 1. *trans.* To make a dolt of, befool; to call dolt.  
 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 74 h. When we would abuse a man  
 we either dolt him at the first, and make him believe  
 that he is no wiser than a goose, or [etc.]. 1570 B. GOUGH  
*Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 26 Thus are the people dolted still,  
 and fools are made of fools. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenara's*  
*Fam.* Ep. 302 Certain men he dolted, and charged with  
 a thousand thoughts. 1818 TODD, *To dolt*, to make dolt.  
 I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of  
 it in books.

2. *intr.* To act like a dolt, to play the fool.  
 Hence **Dolting** *ppl.* a.

1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 19 More  
 better. Than in these trifles to have dolted so much. 1593  
*Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 21 Touching dolting or dolting  
 idios.

**Doltish** (dōl'tif), *a.* [f. DOLT sb. + -ISH.] Of  
 the nature of or like a dolt; foolish, stupid, thick-  
 headed, senseless.

1543 *Bale Course Rom.* Faxe 62 h (T.) Your argument  
 is, as you are; unlearned, fantastical and doltish. a 1553  
 UDALL *Royler D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 Rather than to marry with  
 such a doltish lout. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716  
 III. 32 Doltish incapacity. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White*  
*xxvii.* 181 A doltish stare. 1892 LUCY T. SMITH in *Hist.*  
*Rev.* Jan. 34 The man with a doltish son.

**Doltishly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dolt-  
 ish manner; stupidly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Bêtement & lourde-  
 ment, beastly and doltish. 1766 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* it.  
 98 [They] dovery doltishly distinguishing two kinds of adoration.  
 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 186 Thou hast perniciously and  
 doltishly taught and maintained that there is no God.

**Doltishness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The  
 quality of being doltish; stupidity.

1566 T. NORTON *Rebell. Earl Northumb.* in Strye *Ann.*  
*Ref.* I. lv. 597 The vanities, the doltishness, the horrowing  
 without caring to pay. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poie* ii. 1. 33 It  
 is extreme doltishness to defer the practise of Wisdom.  
 1873 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) I. 339 The usual  
 doltishness of the regal race.

† **Dolven**, *obs. pa. pple.* of DELVE *v.*: Delved,  
 dug, buried.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Hud þe ðe doluene corðe. c 1350  
*Will. Patern* 5280 Ac he was ded & doluen. c 1420 *Parl.*  
*on Husb.* iii. 639 In the doluen lond. c 1440 *York Myst.*  
 xxiv. 189 Both dede and doluen, þis is þe fourþe day.

† **Doly**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *Sc. duillie*,  
 8 *dooly*. [The forms *dooly* and *duillie* are clearly,  
 & probably, from DOLÉ sb.; a 16th c.  
*dolly* appears to be a different word: see DOWIE.]

Doleful, sorrowful, sad.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 129 Quhiddir is become sa  
 some this duillie hant? 1583 STANVINT *Ætad* ii. (Arb.)  
 57 This dolye chaunce gald vs, with blood, with slaughter  
 abounding. 1596 LOGE *Marj.* *Amer.* 22 The dolye season  
 of the year. 1721 BAILEY, *Doly* or *Dooly*, mourning, sad.

|| **Dom** <sup>1</sup> (dōm). [In sense 1, a Pg. donr, a title  
 of honor, = Sp. don-; L. dominus master, ruler,  
 chief, owner; see DON sb., DAM sb., DAN<sup>1</sup>. In  
 sense 2 an abbreviation of L. dominus.]

1. In Portugal and Brazil, a title of dignity  
 prefixed to the Christian name, used by Royalty,  
 Cardinals, Bishops, and gentlemen on whom it has  
 been conferred by Royal authority.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In Portugal, nobody is  
 allowed to assume the title of Dom, which is a badge or  
 token of nobility, without the King's leave.

2. As a shortened form of L. dominus, prefixed  
 to the names of R. C. ecclesiastical and monastic  
 dignitaries, esp. to Benedictine and Carthusian  
 monks, whether priests or in minor orders.

1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 372 The noted French reform'd  
 Monk Dom Gerberon. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Dom is  
 likewise used in France among some orders of religious as  
 the Chartreux, Benedictines, etc. We say, the reverend  
 father Dom Calmet, Dom Alexis, Dom Balthazar, etc. 1822  
 NARES s.v. *Dom*, The Dom of the Benedictines. 1892 J.  
 WICKHAM LEGG in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* III. 74 Mr.  
 Edmund Bishop, who, with Dom Aidan Gasquet, is editing  
 the Consuetudinary of St. Mary's Abbey, York.

3. *Dom Pedro* (U.S.): a game at cards, a varia-  
 tion of don (DON 6).

1837 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month*, etc. 191 (American)  
*Dom Pedro*... a social game of cards which we generally  
 played.

|| **Dom** <sup>2</sup> (dōm). [mod. Ger. dom cathedral, ad.  
 L. domus (domus Der): see DOME. OHG. and  
 MHG. had tuom.] A cathedral church.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* ii. 35 A stroll through the  
 city showed us... the so-called Dom... a building somewhat  
 resembling the cathedral at Graz. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. Sk.*  
*Venetian March*, As Innsbruck never was a Bishop's see,  
 there is no dom. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 22 June 5/1  
 The Dom at Berlin.

So **Domchurch** [tr. Ger. domkirche] = prec.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 219 The domchurch and its  
 organization grew up... round the body of a saint or  
 martyr.

**Dom**, *obs. f.* DOOM, DUMB; var. f. DOUM.

**-dom**, *suffix.* [OE. -dōm = OS. -dōm, MDu.  
 -doem, Du. -dom, OHG., MHG. -tuom, Ger. -tum.]  
 Abstract suffix of state, which has grown out of an  
 independent sb., orig. pnting, setting, position,  
 statute, OHG. tuom, position, condition, dignity,  
 in OE. dōm, statute, judgement, jurisdiction,  
 f. stem dō- of DO *v.* + abstract suffix -mōz, OE. -mō,

as in *hel-m, sca-m, strea-m*, etc. Frequent already  
 in OE. as a suffix to sbs. and adjs., as *biscopdōm*  
 the dignity of a bishop, *cynningdōm, cyneðdōm*,  
 royal or kingly dominion, kingdom, *ealdordōm* the  
 position or jurisdiction of an elder or lord; *þeow-*  
*dōm*, the condition of a þeow or slave; *frēodōm*,  
*hlitdōm, wissdōm* the condition or fact of being  
 free, holy, or wise. The number of these deriva-  
 tives has increased in later times, and -dom is now  
 a living suffix, freely employed to form nonce-  
 derivatives, not only with the sense of 'condition,  
 state, dignity', but also with that of 'domain,  
 realm' (fig.). See in their alphabetical places  
*alderdom, Anglo-Saxondom, boredom, Christen-*  
*dom, cuckoldom, dukedom, earldom, freedom, king-*  
*dom, martyrdom, popedom, sheriffdom, thraldom,*  
*wisdom*, etc. Examples of nonce-words appear in  
 the quotations.

1885 H. PEARSON *R. Browning's* 8 Pomona... to express all  
 appledom and pearldom. 1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Fancit*  
*of B. I.* i. iv. 58 Entitled him to all the honours of B.A. dom.  
 1887 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 2 Feb. A real, live Dakota  
 man... fresh from Blizzardom. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 237  
 Meanwhile curdum flourishes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug.  
 2/2 To test... the good-sailorhood of the spectators. *Ibid.*  
 7 Oct. 2/1 Imagine Manchesterdom Protectionist. 1894  
*Times* 27 Sept. 7/4 Says Mr. Labouchere, 'Liberal official-  
 dom has wet-blanketed it.' *Ibid.* 6 June 17/3 The ranks of  
 old fogeydom. 1894 HENRY DOROTHY'S *Double* I. 91 A  
 specimen of English squiredom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec.  
 1/3 The classic pile which... divides clubland from theatre-  
 dom. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan. A pervading atmosphere of  
 topsy-turvydom.

† **Domable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. domā-  
 bilis tamable, f. domare to tame; cf. OF. domā-  
 ble.] Tamable. Hence † **Domableness**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Domable*, easy to be tamed. 1659 D.  
 PELL *Impr. Sea* 205 As quiet and peaceable in the world as  
 domable, or indomable doves are. *Ibid.* 213 note, It is  
 impossible to reduce this fennel creature unto that domable-  
 ness that young women might play with him.

**Domage**, *eable, -eous, obs. f.* DAMAGE, etc.  
 † **Domager**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. pres. inf.  
 domager, earlier -ier, to damage, used substantively.]  
 Damage, injury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 269 The  
 manner of restituyoun ought to haue conformitye to the  
 manner of the domager.

**Domain** (dōm'ēn), *sb.* Also 5 domayne, 7  
 -aine. [a. mod. F. domaine (1611 in Cotgr.), for  
 earlier F. demaine, OF. demeine = L. dominicum,  
 in med. L. = 'proprietary, quod ad dominum spectat',  
 subst. use of dominicus or of belonging to a lord,  
 of the nature of private property, proper, own.  
 See DEMESNE, which is another form of this word.]

OF. *domeine, demeine*, did not come down from cl. L.  
*dominium* lordship, ownership, property, for that could  
 have given only an OF. *domenit, domnit*; it is supposed  
 that cl. L. *dominium* passed in Rom. and OF. through the  
 stages 'domenic, domenit, domeine, demeine'; cf. *canonicum*,  
*canonic, canonic, canoine, chanoine*. But, in the inter-  
 mediate stage, the form of the word naturally suggested its  
 identity with cl. L. *dominium*, which consequently appears,  
 beside the original *domenicum*, as the Latin equivalent in  
 medieval documents; the latter have also *domanum* formed  
 on the vernacular. The *o* was in OF. regularly weakened to  
*e*, *demeine*, whence late Afr. & Eng. *demesne*; in *domaine*  
 the *o* is restored after L.; in French, *domaine* is now (since  
 c 1600) used in all senses; but in Eng., *demesne* has been  
 traditionally retained in the legal use, and in senses immedi-  
 ately derived from it, though the two forms overlap.]

† L. = DEMESNE I. Also *attrib.* in *domain lands*.

*Obs. rare.*  
 c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron. v.* c. 386 Octaveus... þai Deputys  
 has layne, And held þe kynryk in domayne. 1630 R.  
 Johnson's *Kingd. & Common.* 158 The rights of the  
 Domain are these: Rents, Feifs, Payments at alienations.  
*Ibid.* That is Domain, which belongeth to the Crowne. 1876  
 DIBBY *Real Prop.* i. 24 This portion was called *terra*  
*dominica, terrae dominicales*, or domain lands.

2. *Eminent domain*: ultimate or supreme lord-  
 ship; the superiority or lordship of the sovereign  
 power over all the property in the state, in accord-  
 ance with which it is entitled to appropriate by  
 constitutional methods any part required for the  
 public advantage, compensation being given to the  
 owner. A term chiefly used in International Law,  
 and in the Law of the United States of America.

1625 GROTIUS *De Jure B. et P.* i. iii. § 6 Dominion  
 eminus, quod civitas habet in cives et res civium, ad usum  
 publicum. 1850 LONGEVILLE *Ladder St. Augustine* vi. If we  
 would gain In the bright fields of fair renown The right of  
 eminent domain. 1884 *Harvard Law Rev.* VIII. 237  
 The name Eminent Domain comes from Grotius, and the  
 subject is a prominent one with European writers on public  
 law; but treatises on it do not exist outside of the United  
 States. The topic develops here because it is a branch of  
 our system of Constitutional Law. The first treatise was  
 by H. E. Mills of St. Louis in 1879. (See also EMINENT 5.)

b. *Direct domain, domain of use*, translation of the  
 French law-phrases *domaine direct* the ownership or right  
 of the lord, and *domaine utile* the right of use on the part  
 of a lessee, as used in the law of Lower Canada.

3. A heritable property; estate or territory held  
 in possession; lands; dominions; = DEMESNE 3-5.  
 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. iii. (R.). These are in the nature  
 of a domain and inheritance, and fall to the next heir  
 in succession. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 258

Royal domains... were... made over to ecclesiastics. 1796  
 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 636  
 There are, in that Country (Russia), proprietors possessed  
 of domains as extensive as Provinces. 1871 FREEMAN  
*Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 35 She occupied half a hide of  
 royal domain.

b. *transf.* A district or region under rule, con-  
 trol, or influence, or contained within certain limits;  
 realm; sphere of activity, influence, or dominion.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 859 Ocean trembles for his  
 green domain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relation*, He  
 was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out  
 beyond his domains. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 407  
 For even an infinitude of atoms, infinite worlds in infinite  
 space may be found domain enough.

c. Used by Pinkerton for a subdivision of the  
 Mineral 'kingdom'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petræ* I. 132 The intrites and glutenites  
 are classed under the several domains to which they belong.  
*Ibid.* I. Introduct. iii-iv.

4. *fig.* A sphere of thought or action; field, pro-  
 vince, scope of a department of knowledge, etc.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Carried to excess in each domain,  
 This favorite good begets peculiar pain. 1799 MACKINTOSH  
*Study Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 381 Contracting... the domain  
 of brutal force and of arbitrary will. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*  
 (1872) I. Our Poet's gift in raising it into the domain of Art.  
 1854 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 An actual enlargement of the  
 domain of Science. 1866 ARNOLD *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53.

b. *Logic.* The breadth, extension, circuit, or  
 sphere of a notion.

c. *Math.* 'In the theory of Functions, the  
 portion of the z-plane within a circle which just  
 does not include a singular point is called the  
 domain of its centre' (H. T. GERRANS).

1893 FORSTNER *The Functions* 55 If the whole of the  
 domain of *f* be not included in that of *a*.

Hence † **Dominal** *v.* *Obs. intr.*, to dominate.

1589 IVE *Forist* 36 It must lye wholly open toward the  
 towne, that the towne may commaund, and domaine over it.

**Domainial** (dōm'ēn'āl), *a.* [f. DOMAIN + AL;  
 united with the more historical word DOMANIAL by  
 the intermediate domainial.] = DOMANIAL.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 551 An antient  
 domainial palace. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 352 The domainial  
 jurists of the eighteenth century.

**Domal** (dōm'āl), *a.* [ad. med. L. domāl-is (Dn  
 Cange), f. domus house: see DOME, etc.]

1. *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to a dome or 'house'.  
 1716 APOSON *Drummer* iii. i. Mars is now entering his  
 first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal digni-  
 ties. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Comp. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domal*  
*dignity*, when a planet is in its own house.

2. Of or pertaining to houses; domestic.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 Templar and Domal  
 Architecture. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/1 Principles of  
 sanitation—personal, municipal, domal, etc.

**Domainial** (dōm'ēn'āl), *a.* Also 9 domainial.  
 [a. F. *domanial* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. L.  
*domaniālis, f. domanum*.] Of, pertaining, or re-  
 lating to domain or to a particular domain.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. ii. (1855) I. 208 The domainial  
 estates of the crown. *Ibid.* 221 The extent of his domainial  
 territory. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* II. 120 Old  
 privileges of the domainial town, or, as we might call them,  
 royal boroughs. 1855 M. BROGUES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 405  
 Re-assuming those rich domainial estates. 1861 MAINE  
*Anc. Law* vii. (1890) 231 That... transmutation... substituted  
 the feudal form of property for the domainial (or Roman)  
 and the allodial (or German).

**Domas**, *obs. form* of DAMASK.

**Domb** (e), *obs. f.* DUMB, DOOM.

|| **Domba** (dōm'bā). [ad. Cingalese *domba*.] A  
 large East Indian and Malayan tree, *Calophyllum*  
*Inophyllum*, N. O. *Chistaceae*, the seeds of which  
 yield a thick dark-green strong-scented oil (*domba*  
*oil*), used medicinally and for burning.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

**Dōmbōc**, OE. form of DOOMBOOK.

**Domdaniel** (dōmdæni'el). [a. F. *domdaniel*,  
 app. f. Gr. δῶμα, δανήρα, or L. domus Danielis,  
 hall or house of Daniel.]

A fictitious name, introduced in the French 'Continuation  
 of the Arabian Nights' by Dom Chaves and M. Carotte  
 1788-93, whence adopted by Southey in *Thalaba*, and so by  
 Carlyle. It is not clear whether 'Daniel' is intended to  
 refer to the Hebrew prophet, or to 'a great Grecian sage'  
 of that name who appears in the tale of 'the Queen and the  
 Serpents' in the *Arabian Nights*.]

A fabled submarine hall where a magician or  
 sorcerer met with his disciples: placed by Cazotte  
 'under the sea near Tunis', by Southey 'under the  
 roots of the ocean'; used by Carlyle in the sense of  
 'infernal cave', 'den of iniquity'.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. xxiv. The Domdaniel rock'd  
 Through all its thundering vaults. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards*  
 213 Next see tremendous Thalaba come on... Domdaniel's  
 dread destroyer. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 42 Spain  
 was as a black Domdaniel. *Ibid.* 64 A grisly Law Pluto...  
 kind of Infernal King, Chief Enchanter... in the Domdaniel  
 of Attorneys. *Ibid.* IV. 138 Hurl'd... into the great Dom-  
 daniel of Spanish Iniquity in the far West. 1888 *Edinb.*  
*Rev.* Oct. 408 At ease not in Zion only but in Domdaniel.

**Dome** (dōm), *sb.* Also 7 dosme, 8 doom.  
 [In sense 1, app. directly ad. L. domus house,  
 bome; in other senses, a. F. *dome* (15-16th c.;  
 sometimes *dosme*, whence mod. F. *dôme*), ad. It.

*duomo* house, house of God, 'chief church or Cathedral Church in a city' (Florio), high cupola, dome (as a distinguishing feature of Italian cathedrals) :—*L. domus* house.]

1. A house, a home; a stately building, a mansion. Now only as a poetical or dignified appellation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. Prol. 93 Onto my dome [= in my dwelling]. I saw you neir ayr. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 Dated at my Dome, or rather Mansion place in Lincolneshire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dome* .. a Town-house, Guild-Hall, a State-house, Meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called. 1724 SWIFT *Reliques* vii. 51 Sad charnel-house! a dismal dome, For which all mortals leave their home. 1770 LANGHORN *Philarch* (1899) i. 745 They built temples .. and other sacred domes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 121 Gladly as we seek the dome, And as reluctant turn us home.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. vi. Ambition's airy hall, The dome of thought, the palace of the Soul. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* it. xliii. Hoary crime would come Behind, and fraud rebuild religion's tottering dome.

† 2. A cathedral church; = *DOM* 2. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilliane's Journ.* Naples 71 The Ceremony .. Celebrated .. at the Dome (so they call the Cathedral Churches in Italy). 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 46 Pope Lucius, who lies buried in the dome. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4382/3 There was a Jew Christen'd last Sunday in the Dome of this City [Berlin]. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. i. iii. 15 There is also the dome, which is a cathedral church.

3. A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or chief part of it, and having a circular, elliptical, or polygonal base; a capola.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dome* .. a flat round Looover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. Somewhat resembling the hell of a great Watch. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 114 The Kings Palace .. was built square, with a Dome. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5058/2 The Dome of the Cathedral was illuminated. 1756-7 tr. *Kyrgyz's Trav.* (1760) II. 311 The roof of the Pantheon is a round dome, without pillars or windows. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Pantheon Sc. & Art* II. 66 The whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 1819 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 229, I defined a dome as the covering of a circular space produced by the revolution of an arch round its central vertical axis.

b. The hemispherical roof of an astronomical observatory, made to revolve and open so as to direct the telescope towards any part of the heavens.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 30/2 Since the year 1852, a time-ball has been dropped on the dome of the Observatory .. at precisely one o'clock.

4. *transf.* The vaulted roof of a cavern or natural hollow; the concave vault of the sky; a vaulted canopy; a canopy of trees, etc.; a bee-hive.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* it. iii. Whence the astronomers descend into a large dome .. called .. the astronomer's cave. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1812 The tender race, by thousands, tumble from their honeyed domes. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 50 In a .. bed, with a dome to it. 1797 Mrs. RABELIFFE *Italian* it. The whole dome of the sky had an appearance of transparency. 1870 TENNYSON *Rosalind* *Mis.* 42 Imbowed vaults of pillar'd palm .. the dome Of hollow boughs. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. ii. 18 Some bubbles .. had lifted the coating here and there into little rounded domes.

b. The convex rounded summit of a mountain, a wave, etc. In U.S., frequently entering into the names of rounded mountain peaks.

1788 Sir W. JONES *Tartars* v. Wks. 1799 I. 52 A stupendous edifice, the beams and pillars of which are many ranges of lofty hills, and the dome, one prodigious mass. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. At Sea. The billows .. upon their flowing dome .. poise her. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 366 Tabor with its rounded dome. 1882 Worcester *Exhib. Catal.* iii. 58 Velvets .. 'studded' with polished domes. 1890 M. TOWNSEND U. S. 138 Carter Dome, New Hampshire; The Dome, State of New York.

5. Technical senses.

a. *Mansf.* The cover of a reverberatory furnace, etc. 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dome* .. among chymists, a kind of arch cover for a Reverberatory Furnace. 1823 SPECIF. *Johnson's Patent No.* 4747. 2 The .. uppermost vessel .. must have a close dome or cover applied to it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 127 The dome ought to be made as flat as possible consistent with durability, in order to reflect the heat down upon the coal. b. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. i. *Dome*, a term used to designate a trimetric, monoclinic, or triclinic prism, whose faces and edges are parallel to one of the secondary axes. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 326 The term dome is employed not in contradistinction to the term prism or prismatic, but, like the latter term, conventionally and merely to distinguish these forms from one another.

c. In *Locomotive Engines*, the raised conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, the *steam-dome* (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849-50). In *Railway Carriages*, the raised roof, forming a space for ventilation and light (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1874).

1841 Penny *Cycl.* XIX. 259/2 The steam-dome and similar parts are double.

d. *Watchmaking*. The back part of the inner case of a watch to which sometimes the works are attached.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 38 Used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dome-case*, *-cover*, *-face*, *-form*, *-head*, *-span*, *-spire*, *-theatre*, *-top*, *-vaulting*; *dome-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1797 College 6 Science trailed her pall Through the dome-theatre and spacious hall. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 Is [the beaver's] house like an arched dome-like roof. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Dome*, *Dome-vaulting* .. is lighter than any

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that can cover the same area. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 60 The dome-shaped roof. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Dome Cover*, in locomotive engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat. 1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 147 When trimetric crystals are bounded only by prismatic and dome-faces. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 Dome-forms with the general symbol (ohk).

Hence *Domelless* a., not having a dome.

1870 *Athenzum* 20 Aug. 232/3 In that domeless Dom-kirche of Cologne.

*Dome*, v. [*f. prec. sh.*]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a dome.

1856 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxv. 248 An enlarged chamber, almost domed in by the deep scooped over-leaning wall. 1885 TENNYSON *Early Spring* i. [He] domes the red-pow'd hills With loving blue. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts* 5. *France* II. xix. 88 To the Romans there was no necessity for doming over quadrangular spaces.

2. To make dome-shaped.

1879 Cassell's *Techn.* Educ. IV. 290/2 And brings down upon them a polished globular punch, which domes them up. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marella* 1. 293 The roof had been raised and domed.

3. *intr.* To rise or swell as a dome.

1887 *Argosy* Jan. 32 The cathedral towered, or rather domed, above the ramparts. 1894 DOYLE S. *Holmes* 261 His forehead domes out in a white curve.

*Dome*, ohs. form of *DOOM*, *DOUM*.

*Domed* (dō'md), a. [*f. DOME sh. or v. + -ED.*]

1. Dome-shaped, made dome-like; vaulted.

1775 in *Lett.* 1st Earl Malmesbury (1890) I. 287 The ceiling is domed, and beautifully painted. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 164 They build a domed nest, which is a great anomaly in so large a bird. 1872 G. KISS *Mountain*. *Sierra Nevada*, vii. 137 These domed mountains. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 152 The dark Nubians .. have domed foreheads.

2. Roofed with or possessing a dome or domes.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* ii. The domed and darning palace. 1863 Geo. ELIOT *Komola* u. vi. He .. looked down on the domed and towered city. 1899 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 7 The introduction into France of the domed architecture by a colony of Greeks.

*Domel*, variant of *DUMBLE*.

*Domelet* (dō'mlēt). [*f. DOME sh. + -LET.*] A miniature dome.

1833 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* I. i. 19 The Estrella, whose dome and domelets, built to mimic St. Peter's, look only like hen and chickens. 1892 *Athenzum* 2 July 38/2 A very low dome, or domelet.

*Doment* (dō'mēt), dial. and vulgar. [*f. Do v. + -MENT.*] A performance, 'to-do'; see *Do sh.* 1

1848 *Craven Dial.*, *Doment*, deed, action, contest. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great Do, or Doment, in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s. v. There'll be a fine doment when yung-cums at age. They kicked up no end on a doment.

† *Domes-booke*, *Obs.* = *DOMESDAY* Book.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* t. 234 In Edward the Confessors time (as we read in Domes-booke of England) it paid tribute.

*Domesday* (dō'mzdzā, dū'mzdzā). [*f. domes genitive of dōm DOOM + DAY.*] A Middle English spelling of *DOMESDAY*, day of judgement, now commonly used as a historical term, in the following:

*Domesday Book*, colloquially *Domesday*: the name applied, from the 12th c., to the record of the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England, their extent, value, ownership, and liabilities, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. Extended to abstracts based upon that record, such as the Exon *Domesday*.

[The name appears to have been derived directly from *Domesday* the Day of the Last Judgement, and *Domesday Book* the Book by which all men would be judged. It originated as a popular appellation (see *Dial. de Seac.*), given to the Book as being a final and conclusive authority on all matters on which it had to be referred to.]

1278 *Dial. de Seacario* i. xvi. Hic liber ab indigenis Domesdei nuncupatur, id est, dies iudicii per metaphoram: sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimi sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet eludi: sic .. sententia ejus [libri] infatuari non potest vel impune declinari. Ob hoc nos eundem librum iudicariarum nominavimus. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 350 Libro de Domesday. 1492 J. ROSS *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 109 Redacta est dicta descriptio in unum volumen .. Nomen libri est Domesday. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. xcxcv. 202 An olde boke sometyne in y<sup>e</sup> Guyldhall of London named Domes daye. 1590-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 104 The booke of the generall survey of the Realme, which William the Conquerour caused to be made .. and to be called Domesday, because (as Mathew Parise saith) it spared no man, but judged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do. 1591 — *Archien* (1635) 24 The Record of which Survey was then called Domesday-Book. 1634 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 232 In that which we now call Domesday, made and collected under William I. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Domesday-book* .. wherein all the ancient Demean Lands in this Nation are registred; It is so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 13 Domesday Book his Tyranny records. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 49 The compiling of the great survey called domesday-book. 1856 ENNERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Down goes the flying word on the tablets, and is indelible as Domesday Book. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 476 Domesday still sets before us a most minutely classed.

b. Transferred to other like documents of standard authority, such as the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, the record of a survey of the capitular estates in 1181; also *fig.* and allusively.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 271 All-rapacious Usurers conceal Their Domesday-book from all-consuming heirs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. i. The vast authentic domesday-book of nature. 1862-5 STANLEY *Jeru.* Ch. xii. 259 Which has made the latter half of the Book of Joshua .. the Domesday Book of the Conquest of Palestine. 1865 NARY *Docky. Expense Acc.* (Blue Book 1. 465) Previous to the year 1858-59 the expense accounts of ships and services were transmitted annually from the Dockyards to the Surveyor of the Navy .. for recording in the 'Abstracts of Progress' or 'Domesday Book' the expenditure incurred on account of each ship. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 300 A Domesday of the conquerors was .. drawn up in the dual hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great Domesday of the conquered.

*Domestic* (domest'ik), a. and sb. Also 6-7 -ique, ick(e). [*ad. L. domesticus*, f. *domus* house: see *DOM*. In early form and use, immediately through *F. domestique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Having the character or position of the inmate of a house; housed. To be domestic with (of): to be of the household of, at home with. *Obs.* 1521 Bradshaw's *St. Iverburge* 2nd Ballad to Author 21 (1887) 202 Preserve his soule, and make hym domestique Within the heyuns. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* II. 67, I being domestick with him the selfe same time. *Ibid.* viii. 358 [He] had turned Turke .. With whom I found Domesticke, some fiftene circumsised English Runagates. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1695) 27 Mercury .. hath no dwelling of his own, But is Domestic of the Sun.

† 2. Intimate, familiar, 'at home'. *Obs.*

1612 DONNE *Biadvaters* (1644) 42 The knowledge therof is so domestique, so neare, so inward to us, that our conscience cannot labour in it, nor dissemble it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 83 He .. was .. domestick with all, and not suspected by either of the .. factions. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. elxiv. 100 Domestic in the best company and the best families. 1750 *Ibid.* (1774) III. 152 An English minister shall have resided seven years at a court .. without being intimate or domestic in any one house.

2. Of or belonging to the home, house, or household; pertaining to one's place of residence or family affairs; household, home, 'family'.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. i. 65 Caesar, that hath moe Kings his Servants, than Thy selfe Domestick Officers. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iv. 363 Domestick pastimes, as Chess, Cards, Dice, and Tables. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philor.* t. 17 Of Domestic Spiders there are two sorts. 1683 TENNYSON *Memoirs* vi. Wks. 1731 I. 345 I was resolv'd to pass the rest of my Life in my own Domestic, without troubling myself further about any publick Affairs. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 434 Domestic joy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. vi. 110 Charles .. loved the privacy of domestic life. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. Her single domestic servant.

† b. *fig.* Belonging to what concerns oneself. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 325 Domestic ignorance, the ignorance of our selves, and of what passes within our own breast.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own country or nation; not foreign, internal, inland, 'home'.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.), Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger .. he sitteth in the temple of God, he is therefore a domestique enmyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 26, I hef vrit domestick scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the vlgare pepil. 1665 MANLEY *Gratias Lau-C. Warren* 859 That the contentions growing among Priests should be decided by Domestique Judges, and not at Rome. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 7 A great Part of our Domestick Trade depends upon our Foreign Commerce. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 265 The whole domestic and foreign policy of the English government.

b. Indigenous; made at home or in the country itself; native, home-grown, home-made.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 42 [It] makes the like impression upon its domestique plants. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 8 They [glasses] are domestic, and cheaper than foreign toys. 1835 URR *Philos. Manuf.* 77 Domestic woollens and flannels.

4. Of animals: Living under the care of man, in or near his habitations; tame, not wild.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 65 Domestick or tame Ducks. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenia* 181 No small delight .. to see so timorous a creature grown so domestick. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* t. 635 Tamed and grown domestick like a barn-door fowl. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 14 The origin of most of our domestic animals will probably be ever remain vague.

† b. Of men: Having settled abodes; not nomad or wild. *Obs.*

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 291 Moores, Jews, domestick Arabians.

5. Attached to home; devoted to home life or duties; domesticated.

1658 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 85 Kings, who move Within a lowly sphere of private love, Are too domestic for a throne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 2 Tame, whom he found studious and domestick. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. xx. 329 It is praiseworthy and right to be domestic.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A member of a household; one who dwells in the same house with another; an inmate; a member of the family (including children and relatives). (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1539 TONSTILL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 56 Nowe ye be not guesstes and strangers, but ye be citizens and domesticks of almyghthy god. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambast.* 62 From that time he had his access .. to his Majesties presence as a Domestique without Ceremony. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* II. xliii. (R.). A servant dwells .. as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestick, and yet a stranger too. 1737

WHISTON *Josephus Antig.* xvi. vii. § 4 Often did he lament the wickedness of his domestics.

2. A household servant or attendant.

1633 SHARS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 114 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domesticks to you) serve your will. 1627 *Lisaender & Cal.* vi. 103 Besides the domestics he sent for some of his tenants. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 2 His Domesticks are all in Years, and grown old with their Master. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 228 At a month's notice like a common domestic. 1848 MAURICE *Lord's Prayer* (1861) 66 The relationship between the master of a household and his domestics.

† b. A domestic animal. *Obs. rare.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. viii, My Pol. began now to be a mere domestic. 1742 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* (1754) I. 215 Continue, therefore, your wonted Care. for your innocent Domesticks. *Ibid.* 160.

† 3. An inhabitant of the same country; a native, fellow-countryman. *Obs.*

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contention*, N. T. ii. vi. *Good Centurion*, If he was a foreigner for birth, yet he was a domestic in heart. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 254 Supplies. afforded me both by our eminent Domesticks within his Majesties Dominions; and also by Forrainers. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 313 Notable service against the Domesticks.

† b. An indigenous plant. *Obs.*

1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticks. may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks, unto which they may bear the best Resemblance. 4. *pl.* Articles of home produce or manufacture; esp., in U.S., home-made cotton cloths, bleached or unbleached, for common use.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 2 When mankind was propagated into an infinite number, and the domesticks or neere hand commodities were not sufficient for their sustenance in some countries, and in other countries were over abundant. 1846 WORCESTER, *Domestic*... a sort of American cotton cloth. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fabr.* 26 That large class of fabrics known in the trade as 'domesticks', of which shirting and sheeting form a large part.

5. 'A carriage for general use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hence **Domesticism**, devotion to home life; **Domesticness**, domesticity.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* A iij b, It's domesticities of spirit. 1784 R. BAGE *Darham Down* II. 344 Our happy domesticism has undergone no change. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 509 The ignorant domesticism which was the only recognised virtue of her sex.

**Domesticable**, *a.* [f. med.L. *domesticā-re* to DOMESTICATE + -BLE.] Capable of being domesticated or tamed.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 35 The elephant and the hippopotamus. both appear domesticable. 1833 F. CALTON *Jug. Hum. Faculty* 245 All domesticable animals of any note have long fallen under the yoke of man.

† **Domestical** (*domestikāl*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *domesticus*, *DOMESTIC* + -AL. (Much used in 16-17th c.)]

*A. adj.* 1. = **DOMESTIC** *a.* 2.

1459 SIR J. FASTOLF *Will in Paston Lett.* I. 457 My right trusty chapeleyn and servaunt domysticall. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. In their domestic celebration of the passover. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 226 Domestic utensils, as baskets, hags. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* i. xviii. § 4 Raising him up domestic troubles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Transl. Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 A massive system... at once domestic and stately.

*b.* = **DOMESTIO** *a.* 2 *b.*

1836 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 62 Inward and domestic heart, in that it proceedeth from a natural power. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. ii. 48 The domestic enemies which are within man's body.

2. = **DOMESTIO** *a.* 3, 3 *b.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vi. (1833) 60 We lacke nat of this vertue domistickall examples, I meane of our owne kynages of Englande. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 The domesticall and foreigne affairs of the Realme. 1610 GUILLIM *Hereditary* iii. x. (1660) 149 Some [Plants] are foreine, and some Domestickall. 1655 FULLER *Ck. Hist.* vii. i. § 21 Domesticall dissensions of his own Subjects.

3. = **DOMESTIC** *a.* 4.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 77 Domesticall or yard fowles. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ii. (1678) 44 The Camel is a very domesticall and gentle Beast. 1677 HALZ *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 208 Animals... that are domesticall, and not for food, as Cats and Dogs.

*b.* Of plants: Cultivated, not wild.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xviii. 473 The Domesticall, or husbandry beanes, do growe in feedles and gardens. *Ibid.* xxii. 479 The domesticall or tame Ciches.

4. Familiar, homely.

1563 WHYET *Agst. Hæresis* i. xxviii. Wks. 1890 II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt... vncouth and strange thingis with domestical materis. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 52 In our domestical phrase. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 156 O Jupiter... That art domesticall and hospitabell.

*b.* *Sb.* A member of the household; a household servant; = **DOMESTIC** *sb.* 1, 2.

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 110 Hee tooke deliberation of his domesticals and generallie all his princes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* ii. 19 You are citizens of the saintes, and the domesticals of God. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus Mor. Relat.* 228 This youth was one of Fursees domesticals.

Hence **Domesticallity**, domestic quality.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 225 His very reflections have a domesticallity of character.

**Domestically**, *adv.* [f. **DOMESTICAL** *a.* + -LY.] In a domestic manner; in, or in reference to, the house, home, or family; with regard to domestic or home affairs; familiarly.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 80 To change that order of life, which by long use and domestically he hath frequented. a 1655 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Agric. (1666) 104 Augustus had desired Mecenas to persuade him (Horace) to come and live domestically, and at the same Table with him. 1793-1823 D'ISRAELI *Civ. Lit.* *Introd.* *Tea, Coffee, etc.* Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 21 All is well with us, and so far as concerns us, directly and domestically. 1885 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 8/8 Gratified to see the Queen's youngest daughter settled domestically.

† **Domesticant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *domesticant-em*, pr. ppl. of *domesticare*: see next.] Making its home; dwelling, residing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 72 The power... was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his Assessors.

**Domesticate** (*domestikēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticare* to dwell in a house, to accustom (Du Cange), f. *domesticus* **DOMESTIC**: cf. F. *domestiquer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To make, or settle as, a member of a household; to cause to be at home; to naturalize.

a 1639 [see **DOMESTICATED**]. a 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples. 1862 GOULVERN *Educ. World in Replies Est. & Rev.* 9 It domesticated many of them in different parts of the heathen world. 1878 GLAISTONE *Prim. Homer* vii. 97 An element in the Greek nation originally foreign, but now domesticated.

*b.* *trans.* and *fig.* 'To make to be or to feel 'at home'; to familiarize.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 150, I now require this of all pictures, that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 179 The mental faculties of one people are domesticated, as it were, into the ways of thought of another.

2. To make domestic; to attach to home and its duties.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 437 A circumstance which generally lowers the spirit of the ladies, and domesticates them. 1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 130 [They] easily become domesticated (as lady-companions and housekeepers now describe themselves in advertisements to be). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 The efforts which are being made to domesticate the teaching.

3. To accustom (an animal) to live under the care and near the habitations of man; to tame or bring under control; *transf.* to civilize.

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biandi's Hist. Civ. Warres* i. iv-v. 145 Ireland, where the wisdom and valour of the Duke of York had domesticated a savage people. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 29 The first flock, which is minutely described... was perfectly domesticated. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 14 There is hardly a tribe so barbarous, as not to have domesticated at least the dog.

† 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To live familiarly or at home (*with*); to take up one's abode. *Obs.*

1267 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 305, I would rather... see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her. 1796 COLERIDGE (*title of poem*) To a young friend, on his proposing to domesticate with the author. 1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 230, I shall try to domesticate in some antique feudal castle.

**Domesticated**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made domestic or familiar; tamed, naturalized.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton*. 366 (T) Being now familiarized and domesticated evils. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1827) 497f The sheep in the domesticated state. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* ii. He had always been a domesticated man, delighting... in the society of his relations and friends. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 There are... no signs of any domesticated animals except the dog.

**Domestication** (*domestikā'fōn*). [n. of action from **DOMESTICATE**: see -ATION: so in F.] The action of domesticating, or the condition of being domesticated.

1774 KAMES *Sk. Hist. Man* II. 13 (Jod.) The same discipline obtains even after domestication. 1845 DARWIN *Poy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 150 Animals that readily enter into domestication. 1866 GEO. ELYOT *F. Holt* III. xiv. 192 Her domestication with this family.

**Domesticative**, *a.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticare* + -IVE.] Tending to domesticate, productive of domestication.

In recent Dicts.

**Domesticator**. [agent-n. in L. form from med.L. *domesticare* to DOMESTICATE.] One who domesticates; a tamer.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1874) 51 Man... was obliged to be his own domesticator. 1894-5 Q. Rev. *Current Hist.* IV. 700 The domesticator of animals.

**Domesticity** (*domestikē'sī*). [f. **DOMESTIC** *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *domesticité* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The quality or state of being domestic, domestic character; home or family life; devotion to home; homeliness.

1721 BAILEY *Domesticity*, the being a servant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (L.). Great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and domesticity, as living together in the same house, and the like. 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 You would infer... that there is more domesticity... in Holland, than in any other country. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 74 A masculine woman, with no talent for domesticity.

*b.* The quality of being a domestic animal. 1830 LYELL *Prim. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xxxvi. 314 Domesticity eliminates the tendency. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 37 The most marked sign of domesticity in our European goats.

2. *pl.* Domestic affairs or arrangements.

1824 C. J. MATTHEWS in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 550 Since you are determined to be made acquainted with our domesticities. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 165 That shelters itself amid the domesticities of life.

**Domesticize** (*domestisōiz*), *v.* [f. **DOMESTIO** + -IZE.] *trans.* = **DOMESTICATE**.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adul. fr. Parnass.* 63 Fair treatment doth domesticize even savage beasts. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. xxix. 286 That most pleasant, salutiferous, and domesticating beverage [tea]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 13 If... electric power as a motive force admit of being domesticized, and so bring back the system of cottage labour.

† **Domestically**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **DOMESTIC** *a.* + -LY.] = **DOMESTICALLY**.

1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* viii. 350 Sent back to the Gouverneur with whom I was domestically reserved. 1755 CHESTERF. *World* No. 151 She is... so domestically tame.

**Domett** (*dōmēt*). [perh. from a proper name.] A kind of textile fabric: see *quots.*

1835 BOOTH *Anal. Dict. Eng.* 182 A kind of plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen, is called Domett, or Cotton-flannel. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, Domett, a loosely-woven description of flannel, with cotton warp and woollen weft, generally employed for shrouds, and sometimes in the place of wadding by dressmakers.

**Domeykite** (*dōmē'kōit*). *Min.* [Named 1845, after Domeyko, a Chilean chemist and mineralogist.] A native arsenide of copper of a greyish or tin-white metallic appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 513 Arseniuret of copper... corresponds with domeykite.

**Domie** (*dōmē'mik*), *a.* [f. **DOME** *sb.* + -IC.] = next.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 153 Large roofs, constructed of a domie form.

**Domical** (*dōmē'mikāl*), *a.* [f. **DOME** (or its etymon) + -IC + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or like a dome; vaulted.

1846 WORCESTER cites LONDON. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* i. l. i. 39 The curved shape... from which the domical appearance results. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii. The apparently domical form of the sky. 1871 - *For. Clav.* vi. June 12 A white blouse... and a domical felt hat.

2. Characterized by domes or dome-like structure. *Domical church*, one of which the characteristic feature is a dome or series of domes.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 580f The wonderful domical cathedral of Périgueux. 1879 SIR G. SEOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 In the celebrated domical churches of Perigord and Angoulmois.

Hence **Domically** *adv.*, in the manner or form of a dome. In recent Dicts.

† **Domice'llary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *domicellāris*, *-cellāris* (Du Cange).] = **DOMICILIAR**.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon*, Domicellary Canons were young Canons, who, not being in orders, had no right in any particular chapters.

† **Domicelle**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *domicella*, also *domicella*, dim. of *domina*; see **DAMESEL**.] A young lady, a damsels.

1460 CAPREVA *Chron.* (1858) 263 Sche broute oute of Frauns xii. chares full of ladies and domicelles.

**Domicile** (*dōmī'sil*, -sīl), *sb.* Also 6-7 -cīll(e), 7-9 -cīl. [a. F. *domicile* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *domicili-um* habitation, dwelling, deriv. of *domus* house.]

1. A place of residence or ordinary habitation; a dwelling-place, abode; a house or home. Also *transf.* the dwelling-place of an animal, and *fig.*

1747 CANTON *Jason* 36 Thalyaune with my frende and of my domicyle. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 7 Fureous mars, that he violently ouper the domicills of tranquill paece. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielbauer's Bk. Physique* 55 Take... the whytst sayings, with their domicills. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iiii. § 4 That part of learning which answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the understanding; which is that of the memory. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Ord. Alcan.* vi. 43 Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 183 That a Tub could suffice for a domicile we may guess from Aristophanes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 53 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile.

2. *Law.* The place where one has his home or permanent residence, to which, if absent, he has the intention of returning.

1766-80 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrows Settlement Cases* No. 134. 421 (Jod.) The master's place of abode, his domicil, can never be supposed to be at Scarborough. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a company has a domicile in more than one country, the proceedings in bankruptcy in any one of the domiciles of the company comprehend the whole personal estate of the entire concern. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 336 Domicil is the place which a man has voluntarily chosen for his permanent residence. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 200 [The first domicile (of the new Italian language) was the court of Frederick II.

*b.* The fact of being resident; residence.

1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* (ed. Granger) s.v. (L.). The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction in Scotland. 1862 *Land Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 The American domicile does not take away the power which the State to which the foreigner belongs possesses of interfering for his protection. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 A place not only of domicile, but of sepulture.

3. *Comm.* The place at which a bill of exchange is made payable.

1822 J. ADAM *Comm. Corr.* 26 The bank or other place where a bill is made payable... is called the domicile of the bill, which is said to be domiciled there.



**Domicile** (see prec.), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile or fixed residence; to settle in a home.

1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Domicile*, The county in which he was domiciled at the time of his death. 1822 J. JENKILL *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Ctr.* (1894) 132 The Hollands were domiciled in Burlington Street. 1882 *Land. Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 Aliens who are domiciled in America without having become citizens in the fullest sense.

*b. trans. and fig.*

1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 387 Souls wherein dull Time Could domicile decay or house Decrepitude. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 Medicine had been long domiciled at Athens.

2. *Comm.* To make (a bill of exchange, etc.) payable at a certain place.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 18 He should write on it with his acceptance, the address where it will be honoured; such bills are termed domiciled. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v. All the Brazilian loans are said to be domiciled at Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

3. *intr.* (for refl.) To have one's home, dwell. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 2 She domiciles far down in pebbled well. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 166 God forbid that the white ants should ever domicile here.

Hence **Domiciled** *ppl. a.*, **Domiciling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Domicilement**, the act of domiciling or fact of being domiciled.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 228 Each was a domiciled stranger. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Domiciled Bill*, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance. 1885 *Clodd Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 71 After the domiciling of the stories. 1888 *Charity Organiz. Rev.* Apr. 141 Laws of Aethelstan on the domicilement of lordless men.

† **Domiciliar**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type \**domiciliarius* (see next and -AR).]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to one's domicile.

1655 *Tr. de Paré's Francion* viii. 27 To be brought before my Judge natural, and domiciliar, as in an Action purely personal.

*B. sb.* Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. [cf. med.L. *domiciliarius canonicus*, junior canonicus cui necdum est jus Capituli' (Du Cange).]

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars... all wished they had followed the nuns of Saint Ursula's example.

**Domiciliary** (dōmisi'lī-ārī), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. type \**domiciliarius*, f. *domicilium*: cf. corresp. F. *domiciliaire* (16th. c.).]

1. Pertaining to, relating to, or connected with a domicile or residence.

*Domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, by official persons, in order to search or inspect it.

1790 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Let. France* (1795) I. vii. 174 (Jod.) Those domiciliary visits, which were so often repeated. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 495 Domiciliary visits were attempted by the police. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. iii. 287 The tax... could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits. 1885 *L'pool Merc.* 14 Aug. 5/3 To revolutionise the social and domiciliary condition of the labourers.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument or structure occupied in common by infusoria or other animals of low organization.

In recent Dicts.

*B. sb.* One belonging to a domicile; a domestic. 1845 SROCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 166 The two wings... are allotted to the residence of professors, pupils, and domiciliaries.

**Domiciliate** (dōmisi'lī-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *domiciliatum*, prob. after F. *domicilier*: cf. -ATE 3 b.].

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile, home, or place of residence; to domicile. Also *fig.*

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 244 The very good-natured... letter... in a manner domiciliated me already under the friendly roof you invited me to. 1808 W. LAMINGTON in *Curw. Desq.* IV. 130 Subjects of France... domiciliated in Portugal. 1854 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* St. Wks. II. 190 His purpose was to domicile himself in this beautiful scenery.

*b. intr.* (for refl.)

1815 J. WILSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 466 We domiciliated with many [folks] in the Highlands. 1823 LAMB *Let.* (1888) II. 81 Just as I had learned to domicile there, I must come back to find a home which is no home.

2. *trans.* = DOMICILE *v.* 2.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 200 A foreign country in need of a loan always tries to domicile it in London.

† 3. To accustom to a house or permanent dwelling-place; to domesticate (animals). *Obs. rare.*

1782 POWNALL *Study of Antig.* 61 (T.) The propagation... of the domiciliated animals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 76 Who had domiciliated the birds of the air. *Ibid.* 339 A primitive domiciliated people dwelling in hamlets.

Hence **Domiciliated** *ppl. a.*

1782 [see sense 3]. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domiciliated*, a planet is so called when in its house. 1849 GROTE *Greece* i. lxi. (1862) V. 310 Now began that incessant marauding of domiciliated enemies.

**Domiciliation**. [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of domiciliating, or condition of being domiciliated; settlement in a home.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 162 As the Loire is approached, domiciliation thickens over the country. 1851 *Tail's Mag.* XVIII. 634 During my domiciliation among them, I was received... as one of the family. 1859 MOZLEY *Ess.*, *Indian Conversion* (1878) II. 348 This domiciliation of modern science and the useful arts in India.

† 2. = DOMESTICATION. *Obs. rare.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 174 If instead of wantonly destroying this excellent beast [buffalo]... we were to endeavour its domiciliation.

**Domiculture** (dōmikul'tūr), *rare.* [f. L. *domus* house, after *agricultura*.] 'That which relates to household affairs; the art of house-keeping, cookery, etc.; domestic economy'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

† **Domify**, *v.* *Astrol. Obs.* [a. F. *domifier* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *domificare* to build houses (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *domus* house: see -FY.] *trans.* To divide (the heavens) into twelve equal parts or 'houses' by means of great circles; to locate (the planets) in their respective 'houses'. Hence **Domifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Domification** [so in Fr.].

17430 LYDC. *Books* (1554) 222, I can... in the starres search out no difference by domifying, nor calculation. 1599 HAWES *Past. Phas.* 40 Of the vi. planettes he knewe so perfectly The operations, how they were domified. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1639) 215 Juggling tricks, enchantments... prognostications, domifications. 1690 LEYNOURN *Curs. Math.* 390 Alacbitus would have the xii Houses of Heaven to be divided by Domifying Circles, or Circles of Position drawn from the Poles of the World through every 30th deg. of the Equator. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Domifying*, *Domification*.

† **Domina** (dōminā), [L.; = mistress, lady.]

† 1. A lady of rank (see quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Domina*, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to those honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

2. The superior of a nunnery.

1751 T. GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II. 15 [St. Agatha] was the Domina of a Nunnery. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* I. iv. 83 (Stanf.) The very domina who had excited the oracular dignity of one of the party.

**Dominance** (dōmināns), [f. DOMINANT *a.*: see -ANCE. Cf. OF. *dominance* (15th c. in Godef.).]

The fact or position of being dominant; paramount influence, ascendancy, dominion, sway.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 83 That... period, which the bishop would allot to the dominance of mere natural religion. 1881 J. PAGET in *Nature* No. 614. 327 The dominance of doctrine has promoted the habit of inference, and repressed that of careful observation and induction.

**Dominancy**. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Dominant quality, position, or condition.

1841 G. S. FABER *Province. Lett.* (1844) I. 82 Before the Roman [empire] came upon the stage of dominancy. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 230 Exercising the dominancy of a superior will and intellect over his inferiors.

**Dominant** (dōminānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dominant* (13th-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *dominant-em*, pr. pple. of *domināri* to DOMINATE.]

1. Exercising chief authority or rule; ruling, governing, commanding; most influential.

1532 DREWES *Introd. Pr. in Palagr.* 1073 The qualites principally dominant in the same. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 243 Few live who, when they are born, have Saturne dominant in their horoscope. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 An odd feverish sickness dominant in the University. 1796 REID (Mason) There are different orders of monads... the higher orders Leibnitz calls monads; such is the human soul. 1813 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* X. 102 The dominant party persecuted both in duty and in self-defence. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 60 Dominant languages and dialects... lead to the gradual extinction of other tongues.

2. Occupying a commanding position.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1853) I. xxxvi. 561 To take possession of the dominant points of the globe. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xi. 81 We were dominant over all other mountains. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 Lying in... a bay, sheltered by dominant hills. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 Dominant trees, with their head well above the others.

3. *Rom. Law.* *Dominant land, tenement*: 'the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 225 If the rent be payable in meal, flour, or malt, the grain of which these are made must be manufactured in the dominant mill. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 371 Adopting the language of the Roman Law, English lawyers call the land to which the easement is attached the dominant land, and the land over which it is exercised the servient land. 1875 POSTR *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 166 Right of way for beast and man... over the servient tenement to the dominant tenement.

4. *Mus.* [attrib. use of B. r b.] Belonging or relating to the dominant or fifth of the key; having the dominant for its root, as *dominant chord*, *dominant seventh*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised upon by the dominant of the tone. 1875 OSSELEY *Harmony* II. 16. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third of the minor scale is commonly treated as a dominant discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 674 The modern Dominant Harmonic Cadence... defines the key absolutely.

5. *Math.* *Dominant branch of a tree*, one containing half or more of all the knots of a 'tree'.

*B. sb.*

1. *Mus.* † *a.* In the ecclesiastical modes: 'The predominating sound in each mode, the note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone' (Helmore in *Grove Dict. Mus.*);

usually a fifth above the 'final' in the authentic modes, and a third above it in the plagal. *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. 1830 T. HELMORE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 626 To the 4 Authentic, St. Gregory added 4 'Plagal'... modes... The dominants of the new scales are in each case a third below those of the old ones, C being however substituted for B $\frac{1}{2}$  in the Hypo-mixolydian.

*b.* In modern Music: The fifth note of the scale of any key; which is of special importance in relation to the harmonies of that key. (Also *fig.*)

1819 [see 4 above]. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* viii, Mark — the dominant's persistence till it must be answered to! 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 133, I would find My soul's true Dominant. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 24.

2. *Math.*: see quot.

1881 SYLVESTER in *Educator. Times* XXXIV. 100. The dominant of a set of numbers meaning the greatest one of them without respect to sign.

Hence **Dominantly** *adv.*, in a dominating way; so as to dominate or sway.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 155 A vital factor which has dominantly entered into... national life. 1869 *Ibid.* XI. 447 The dominantly Jewish character of the population.

**Dominate** (dōminēt), *v.* [f. L. *domināre* ppl. stem of *domināri* to bear rule, govern, lord it, f. *domin-us* lord, master: cf. F. *dominer*.]

1. *trans.* To bear rule over, control, sway; to have a commanding influence on; to master.

1611 FLORIO, *Dominare*, to rule, to dominate, to sway. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 55 Hee that... can dominate his passions. 1775 tr. *Sp. Sonn.* in *Twiss' Trav.* App. (T.) He was... dominated by his step-mother. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin v.* Her power over him was gone. He had dominated her. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1878) 50 The Germans dominate the intellectual world.

2. *intr.* To bear sway, exercise control; to predominate, prevail; to lord over.

1818 in *Topog.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i. Republicanism dominates without and within. 1837 v. HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. (L.). The system of Aristotle... still dominated in the Universities. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 86 This... was... dominated over by a small aristocracy of Aryan warriors.

*b. Rom. Law.* Cf. *Dominant a.* 3.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 845 The parcel of land, the owner or occupier whereof hath the right of servitude; is said to dominate over the land from the owner or occupier whereof the corresponding duty is owed.

3. *trans.* To 'command' as a height; also *fig.* 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand.* by Loire 112 A colossal rock which dominates the whole town. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 420 The hill... dominates the plain, the harbours and the isthmus behind it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croit* 77 From where, high-throned, they dominate the scene.

*b. intr.* To occupy a commanding position (over). 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 100 It is indeed the commanding ground of Madrid... but it does not dominate over the town. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The moraine... rises upon its ridge of ice, and dominates... over the surface of the glacier.

Hence **Dominated**, **Dominating** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 972 A Lady, bred up in a dominating family. 100 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 161, I... thus conclude my theme, The dominating humour makes the dream. 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 725/1 The dominating influences of a particular period. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 A portion of the dominated trees being removed.

**Domination** (dōminē'fōn), [a. F. *domination* (12th c.), f. L. *dominātion-em*, n. of action f. *domināri* to DOMINATE.]

1. The action of dominating; the exercise of ruling power; lordly rule, sway, or control; ascendancy. † *b.* A lordship or sovereignty (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prolog.* 7. 232 In whom pat drynke hath domination, He kan no conseil kepe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij h.* The kynges and prynces have domynacions and lordshippes. 1490 — *Enyidos* i. 13 Pryam was subdued and putte vnder the sharpe domynacyon of the grekes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. ix. 43 Gave unto him... the Lordship and domination over this yle. 1624 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 The people found themselves happy under his domination. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 666 To keep up the horrible Turkish domination in Armenia.

† *c.* Predominance, prevalence. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 A myxture of syluer and golde... wherein y<sup>e</sup> syluer hath domination. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixture of these colours, or chiefly domination of them, all things have their colour.

† 2. The territory under rule; a dominion. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 265 In what parti he dwelled of his domynacyon. 1535 Act 27 *Hon. VIII.* c. 26. § 1 His subiectes of his said domination in Wales. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 The Romans advanced not their names, nor enlarged their dominations but by Conquests.

3. *pl.* The fourth of the nine orders of angels in the Dionysian hierarchy; a conventional representation of these in art. Cf. DOMINION 4, and see note s.v. CHERUB.

1388 WYCLIF *Eph.* i. 21 Ech principat, and potestat, and veru, and domynacioun [so TINDALE, *Geneva, Rheim.*] 1508 TREVISAN *Earth De P.* II. xii. (1495) 38 The fourth ordre is Domynacyones. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 9 Archangelis, angelis, and dompnacions, Tronis, potestatis, and martiris seir. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. v. 601 Hear all ye Angels... Thrones, Domynacions, Princedomes, Vertues, Powers. 1847 L.D. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 134 A 'throne', for instance, is seated on a throne; a 'domination' holds the balance.

**Dominative** (dɒmɪnə'tɪv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dominativus*, *F. dominatif*, -ive (Oresme, 14th c.); see DOMINATE and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of ruling or dominating; of lordly authority.

1599 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 57 The Princes in Majestic and sovereignty of power; the Nobility in wisdom and dominative virtue... are respectable and honourable. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 613 Domestic Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 77 The public feeling... ought to be dominative, determining the tone, and thus assuring acceptance for the individual.

† **b. Dominative argument**, transl. Gr. *κυριεύων λόγος*, a kind of logical fallacy. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 148 Diodorus inter-rogated by the Dominative Argument.

† 2. Of predominant weight or importance. *Obs.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. v. (1840) 183 They approach to us in more weighty and dominative points. 1655—*Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 42 An Induction of the dominative Controversies, wherein we differ from the Church of Rome.

**Dominator** (dɒmɪnə'tɔː), *Also 5-7 -our.* [*n.* *F. dominateur* (13th-14th c.), ad. L. *dominator*-em, agent-n. *f. domināri* to DOMINATE.] One who rules or dominates; a ruler, lord. Also of things. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1000. O lord of erth domina-tor. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 221 Sole dominator of Nature. 1678 COWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 344 The Arca-dians worship their God Pan. [as] Lord or Dominator over all material substance. 1723 *State Russia* I. 259 Emperor and Dominator of all the Russias. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i. The elements, whereof We are the dominators.

† **b. Astrol.** A planet or sign supposed to domi-nate a particular person or region. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 3 Madame, Though Venus governe your desires, Saturne is Dominator over mine. 1652 GAULTE *Magastron.* 4 Jupiter... Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator.

**Dominatory** (dɒmɪnə'tɔː), *a. rare.* [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *dominari* + -ORY.] = DOMINATIVE 1.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 1. 303 A dominatory process.

|| **Dominatrix**. *Obs.* [*Lat.*; fem. of *dominator*.] A female dominator; mistress, lady.

1561 EORN *Arte Nauig.* i. xix. 20, Rome... dominatrix of nations.

† **Domine** (dɒmɪnɪ), *sb. Obs.* [*vocative case of L. dominus* lord, master.]

1. Lord, master: used in respectful address to the clergy or members of learned professions. [c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xix. (1891) 214 Min domine hwaet is his fyr.] 1566 GASCOIGNE iii. ii. Domine Doctor. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i. 'Tis no presumption, domine doctor. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornif. Lady* ii. i. Adieu, dear Domine! 1640 BRONE *Antipodes* iv. x. [To his chaplain] You Domine where are you? 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* iv. iii. No, good Domine doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.

2. A clergyman or parson; *spec.* = DOMINIE 2.

1679 EAL ORRERY *Gleaner* iv. Are you the Domine of the Parish? 1701 C. WOLLEY *Trist. in N. York* (1860) 55 Two other Ministers or Domines as they were called were... one a Lutheran... the other a Calvinist. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. 26 A little Domine or Curate in the tawering and topping Pulpit. a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 84 The Domines are... too Calvinistical to be in league with those who oppose you. 1824 *Critic* 12 Mar. 151/2 The Dutchman's endearing title of his pastor is properly spelled as the old Dutch documents spelled it... The 'domine' was the clergyman; a 'dominie' is a school-master.

b. A schoolmaster, etc.; = DOMINIE 1, q.v.

† **Domine**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 domyne. [*a.* OF. *domine-r*, ad. L. *dominari* to DOMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To rule, govern, control, DOMINATE.

1481 CANTON *Godfrey* a Alysandre... domyned and had to hym obeyssaunt the vnyuersal world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. ix. The which ryght... they myght well domyne.

2. *intr.* To rule; to prevail.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. i. That noble empyre whiche domyneth vpon the vnyuersal world. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 35/2 He shold domyne over them. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xvi. Our souerayne whiche doth now domyne. 1614 P. FORBES *Def. Nūist. Ref. Ch.* 61 (Jam.) Hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and domine there.

3. *intr.* To predominate, prevail in importance.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* 6 His vertues domyne aboue his vyces.

**Domineer** (dɒmɪnɪə), *v.* Also 6-7 -eere, -ere, -eire, -ier(e). [*app. a. early mod.Du. dominieren* to rule, have domination (1573 in Plantijn), *a. F. dominer*: see DOMINE 2.]

The circumstances under which the Du. word was adopted in Eng. do not appear.

1. *intr.* To rule or govern arbitrarily or despotically; to act imperiously; to tyrannize. Now usually (coloured by -b). To exercise or assert authority in an overbearing manner, to lord it.

1588 [see DOMINEERING *pl. a.*]. 1591 SIR T. CONINGSBY in *Golden Misc.* i. 62 (Stant.) They commaund the countrie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passinge. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parvass.* iii. i. (Arb.) 37 Craft and cunning do so domineer. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. ii. (1669) 96 Oligarchies, wherein a few rich men domineer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) 177 The mercantile company which domineers in the East Indies. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love aest. World* 2 Not... disposed to domineer over his brothers or arrogate to himself a superiority. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 354 With a certain conscious despotism he rules, nay domineers, over us.

† **b. To assume lordly airs; to swagger, play the master. Obs.**

1607 TORSSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1638) 376 In this fashion he domineer'd a good time, until at last... a stranger... having oftentimes seen both Lions and Ases, knew it for an ass in a Lion's skin. 1678 DRYDEN *Kidn. Apr.* i. i. He rants and domineers. He swaggers and swears. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 193 When he had the money in his Purse, He domineered and vapoured. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799. 1. 173 She does now and then hector a little; and... domineers like the devil.

† 2. To revel, rolster, feast riotously. [*Dn. domineren* to feast luxuriously.—Oudemans.] *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitentes* (ed. 2) 7, Hee can neither traffique with the Mercers and Tailors as he was wont, nor domineer in Taenemies as hee ought. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 226 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere... Be madde and merry. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. Let him spend, and spend, and domineere. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* iv. We intend to... roar and drink bloodily, and domineer in the house.

† 3. To dominate, predominate, prevail. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* v. i. O hunger, how thou domineer'st in my guts! 1650 B. HAMPS *Parvass. Iron Age* 291 Infected places, and where the small pocks domineered. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Sallet*, To suit and mingle our Sallet-Ingredients, and to adjust them that nothing may be suffer'd to domineer.

4. To tower (over, above); = DOMINATE 3 *b.*

1658 [see DOMINEERING *pl. a.*]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 229 Darnel domineers, And shoots its head above the shining Bars. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonnerville* I. 116 Three lofty mountains... which domineer as landmarks over a vast extent of country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii.

5. *trans. a.* To govern imperiously, tyrannize over, dominate with absolute sway.

1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 477 Supposing him domineered by the Metronome in its utmost force. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 23 All the bloods it shall absorb and domineer. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The people have refused to be domineered by Committees and wirepullers.

b. To tower over, 'command'; = DOMINATE 3.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Fr. Diary* I. 136 The entrenchments... were dominated within pistol shot. 1843 LEEFVRE *Life Trav.* *Phys.* III. iii. i. 98 The cathedral... situated upon a rock and domineering the whole town.

**Domineer, sb.** [*f.* *prcc. v.*]. A domineering manner or air; imperious swaggering.

a 1768 SIR W. WALLACE *ix.* in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. vi. 268/3 The captain... Did answer him in domineer. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gartericks* I. i. 4 There was... a selfwill in the modelling of the lips, a domineer in the cut of the nose.

**Domineerer**. Now rare. [*f.* as *prcc.* + -ER 1.]

One who domineers; a tyrant, despot.

1641 SIR E. DERING in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 205 Away then with this Lordly Domineerer. a 1689 H. MORE *Death's Vis.* iv. (1712) 3 note, That Deadly Domineer [Death]. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iii. 147 An applauded domineerer of the forum.

**Domineering, vbl. sb.** [*f.* as *prcc.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DOMINEER; imperious rule, tyranny; overbearing demeanour.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 288 Women... taxed with this v-natural domineering over their Husbands. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiii. If Charlotte did remain with them, she should not stand any domineering.

**Domineering, ppl. a.** That domineers.

1. Ruling arbitrarily or imperiously; tyrannical, despotical; overbearing, insolent.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 179 A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 105 Their unruly and domineering humour. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xv. 355 Laud in his haughty and domineering character.

† 2. Prevailing, dominant. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. ii. (1652) 366 The domineering and most frequent maladies of it [a place]. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 325 The religion of the Abrahamites became the domineering religion of Persia.

3. Occupying a commanding position.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. ix. Lofly domineering hills that over top'd the submissive shady dales.

Hence **Domineeringly adv.**; **Domineering-ness.**

1684 H. MORE *Answer Cja*, He could not... act so domineeringly. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 150 That is the objection to *Charles* I. as a tragedy... because too domineeringly political. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov. A man boiling over with energy and domineeringness.

**Dominiā** (domin'ia), *a.* [*f.* L. *domini*-um lordship + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ownership.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Offices*, Vental offices are subdivided into two kinds; viz. dominiā and casual.—Dominiā, or offices in fee, are those absolutely torn off, and separated from the King's prerogative, so as not to become vacant by death, but passing in the nature of a fee, or inheritance. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 333 Such a right was dominiā rather than marital, and belonged to a man not so much as husband but as slave-owner.

† **Dominiā, a. and sb. Obs.** [See DOMINICAN: cf. Sp. *dominico* Dominican.] = DOMINICAN.

c. 1540 *Pilgr.* 7. 129 in *Thynne Autmado*, The dominiā hold vpon thomas the aquin. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 69 Reader among the Dominiā-Friers.

**Dominiā** (domin'ia), *a. and sb.* [ad. med.L. *dominiā*, *f.* in *F. dominiā* (1417 in Hatz-Darm.), *f.* L. *dominiā*-us of or belonging to a lord or master, *f.* *dominus* lord.]

**A. adj.** I. In ecclesiastical uses.

1. Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ);

Lord's. **Dominiā** day: the Lord's day, Sunday.

**Dominiā** year: the year of our Lord.

1553 EORN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 30 He came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominiā day. 1560 BECON *New Cathch.* (1844) 239 It is the dominiā supper, that is to say, the Lord's. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* i. 10, I was in spirit on the Dominiā day. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 472 The Dominiā Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed, 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* ii. viii. After the exercise of the dominiā day is over. 1824 BROWNE *Uen. VIII* Pref. 7 Marked with the regnal and dominiā year.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day or Sunday [*f.* *dominiā* (dies)]; *Sunday*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dominiā*, belonging to the Lords day. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. Wks. 1738 1. 367 That reverend Statute for Dominiā Jigs and Maypoles... deriv'd from the example of his Father James. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. n. iii. Grave Dominiā Postures. 1821 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 'Their demand... for a 36 hours' dominiā rest, that is, rest from Saturday at 6 p.m. till Monday at 6 a.m.

**b. Dominiā** letter: the letter used to denote the Sundays in a particular year.

The seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G are used in succession to denote the first seven days of the year (Jan. 1-7), and then in rotation the next seven days, and so on, so that, e.g., if the 3rd January be a Sunday, the dominiā letter for the year is C. Leap Year has two Dominiā letters, one for the days preceding Feb. 29 (or according to some, Feb. 24; cf. BISSEXTILE), the other for the rest of the year.

1577-87 HOLINGSHEAD *Hist. Eng.* v. ii. (R.) In the yeere of our Lord 446... the dominiā letter going by E, the prime by 30. 1594 BLUNDEL *Exerc.* vii. viii. (ed. 7) 650 When 25 is the number of the Summe Circle, A is alwaies the Dominiā Letter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water. P.) *Dog of War* Wks. ii. 296/2 Some like Dominiā Letters see in Scarlet from the top to the toe. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 629 If the dominiā letter of a common year be G, F will be the dominiā letter for the next year.

**c. fig.** (from the printing of the dominiā letter in red, or larger type; cf. *red-letter day*.)

1632 MASSINGER *Emperour East* i. ii. At what times of the year He may do a good deed for itself, and that is writ in dominiā letters. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 6 For all Comwells Some wears the Dominiā Letter. 1651 RANDOLPH. *etc. Hec for Honesty* i. iii. Should have scratched your face till it had been a dominiā one, and as full of red letters as any Pond's Almanac in Christendom.

II. In legal and other uses.

† 3. Belonging to a demesne or domain [med.L. *dominiā*]; dominiā. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 159 He... craftily entere-laced his dominiā lands with their servile possessions. 1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 310 Which... passe by and under the name of dominiā or demesne-lands.

† 4. Of or pertaining to an absolute lord despotical.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 37 That Dominiā-power... is unnatural! the very definition of it leaves the slave utterly disinherited of himself and subject to his masters sole ends. *Ibid.*, If this condition did justify Dominiā-ruled.

5. Pertaining to a DOMINIE or schoolmaster; pedagogic. *nouce-use.*

1822 G. MACDONALD *Castle W.* III. iv. 58 The schoolmaster... knocking down the violator of the dominiā sanctity.

† 6. = DOMINICAN. *rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *v. Conestaglio* 126 Least he should seeme... to follow the advice of the dominiā Fryers.

**B. sb.** [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *dominiāle*, -ālis: see Dn Cange.]

† 1. *Ecdl.* A garment or veil for Sundays; *spec.* a veil worn by women when receiving the Communion. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 73 (R.) Wee decree that eury woman when she dooth communicate, haue her dominiā. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The Council of Auxerre... decrees, that women communicate with their dominiā.

† 2. Short for *Dominiā* letter: see A. 2 *b.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 44 Let me not die your debtor, My red Dominiā, my golden letter. 1686 PLOT *Starf-jordish*. 421 Their Dominiāls and week-day Letters.

† 3. The Lord's house; a church. *Obs. rare.*

1659 GAUOEN *Tears of Ch.* 351 Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Dominiāls, to out-shine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.

† 4. The Lord's day, Sunday. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Cred* ix. xxiv. § 3 May we Christians then call the Friday before Easter the day of our alonement, or the dominiā next after it, the great Sabbath? 1673 OLIV *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* (1844) 1. 27 Matter proper for every dominiā and festival in the year.

5. One who observes the Lord's Day, but does not treat it as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament: opposed to *Sabbatarian*.

1861 HESSEY in *Guardian* 13 Mar. 163/1 These Dominiāls (thus argue the Sabbatarians)... substitute for a Divine foundation of Sunday, one of mere human invention, the authority of the Church. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 602 Those Dominiāls who hold the New Testament Lord's Day, but deny the Genesis Sabbath.

**Dominican** (domin'ika), *a. and sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *Dominiānus*, *f. Dominiā*, Latin form of the name of Domingo de Guzman, also called St. Dominic, the founder of an order of preaching friars: cf. *F. dominicān*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or to the order of friars (and nuns) founded by him.

1680 WALLER (*title*) *Narrative of the Feigned Visions...* of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Friars*, Dominican, or black, or preaching friars. 1756 *v. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 273 In the Dominican convent. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* *Ref.* II. 13 The course taken by the court of Rome (chiefly

dominican influence). 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 279/1 In Ireland .. seven convents of Dominican nuns.

**B. sb.** A friar of the order founded by St. Dominic; a Black friar.

**a 1632** WEEVER (Mason) Their rule and habit was much like that of the Dominicans. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauka's Hist. Ref. I.* 259 The Dominicans, who taught the strictest doctrines... had the right to enforce them by means of fire and sword.

Hence **Dom'nicane'ss**, a Dominican nun.

**1857 G. OLIVER** *Coll. Cath. Relig. in Cornwall*, etc. 65 Two or three Dominicanesses of the third Order.

**† Dom'nicide**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [ad. late L. *dominicida*, f. L. *dominus* master: see -CIDE.] **a.** One who kills a master. **b.** Murder of a master. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Domnicide*, he that kills his Master. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Dominiē** (dō'mini). Also **domine**. [The same word as DOMINE, the final pronounced *e* being written -ie, as in vernacular words.]

**1.** A schoolmaster, pedagogue. (Now chiefly Sc.)

**1612** *Two Noble K.* i. iii. But will the dainty Domine, the Schoolemaster keep touch. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 Why, who am I, good Sir Domine Diddle-pate? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vi. He then walked to the door and admitted the bared-out Domine. 1829 SCOTT *Guy R.* Introd., Domine Sampson... a poor, modest, humble scholar, who has won his way through the classics... But there is a far more exact prototype of the worthy Domine. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 129 The domine spirit has become every year more obtrusive and intolerant in Mr. C.'s writing.

**b.** The (male) keeper of a boarding-house or Dame's house for oppidians at Eton.

**1827 J. EVANS** *Excurs. Windsor* 352 The oppidians are boarded at private houses; and the title of Domine and Dame, the presiding masters and mistresses have immemorially enjoyed. 1865 W. L. C. *Etonian* vii. 132 Formerly these houses were... kept by 'Dames' or 'Domines'... though now the term 'Dame' applies to all without reference to sex.

**2.** In U.S., the title of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church (more historically spelt DOMINE q.v.); whence in New York, New Jersey, etc., extended colloquially to ministers or parsons of other churches. (Commonly pronounced, after Dutch, dō'mini.)

**1824 W. IRVING** *T. Trav.* (1849) 439 There are two family oracles, one or other of which Dutch housewives consult... the domine and the doctor. 1839-40 — *Wolff's R.* (1855) 75 An elder might be seen... apparently listening to the domine. 1887 HAZARD *Mem. F. L. Dinnin* iii. 43.

**Dominiōn** (dō'minyōn). [a. obs. F. *dominion* (in Godef.), ad. L. type *\*dominionem*, deriv. of *domini-um* property, ownership, f. *dominus* lord.]

**1.** The power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority; lordship, sovereignty; rule, sway; control, influence.

**c 1430** LYON. *Thebes* ii. (R.). To have lordship, or dominion. In the bounds of this little town. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* i. vi. 12 She gave over y<sup>r</sup> rule and dominion to hym. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 These Moguls... got the Dominion of these Countries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 **p 2** Nothing is more gratifying to the mind of man than power or dominion. 1867 FREEMAN *N. C.* (1876) i. iv. 215 Foreign dominion in any shape would soon become hateful. *fig.* 1558 STANLEY *England* i. ii. 61 Fortune... hath ere this dominion and rule in al vaward thyngys. 1582 N. I. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 9 Death shal no more haue dominion (Wycl. lordship, tynowale, etc. power) over him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 **p 7** Exempting them from the dominion of chance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 179 For ages physicians have been under the dominion of prejudices.

**2. a.** The lands or domains of a feudal lord. **b.** The territory owned by or subject to a king or ruler, or under a particular government or control. Often in *pl.*

*Dominion of Canada* (colloq., 'the Dominion'), the title under which the former colonial provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, etc., in British North America, were united into one government in 1867. *The Old Dominion*, a popular name in U. S. for Virginia.

**1512 Act 4 Henry VIII.** c. 10 The Domynions Honours Castelles Parkes... that late were to Edward Courteney. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Henry VI (an. 14) 130 The whole dominion of France, betwene the rivers of Soame and Marne. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. 180 If... Thy banisht trunk be found in our Domynions, The moment is thy death. 1725 DE FOE *For. round World* (1840) 21 The King of Spain had allowed the king of France's subjects a free trade in his American dominions. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 13, I have really reached the Old Dominion. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1887) 529 The wide dominion of the Franks was severed into a thousand pieces. 1867 Act 30 **p 31** *Vict.* c. 3 **p 3** The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada.

*fig.* 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 414 The Dominions of Pen-men are of far larger extent than those of Sword-men. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. v. 86 Thy spirit lifts its pinions In music's most serene dominions.

**3. Law.** Ownership, property; right of possession. [= *dominium* in Rom. Law.]

**1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xvi. 81 The Right of possession, is called Dominion. 1682 EVANS *Grotius War & Peace* 78 We must search into the rise or beginning of propriety, which Lawyers call Dominion. 1738 Eminent Dominion [see EMINENT *s.*] 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 136 Our Saxon ancestors held their lands... in absolute dominion, unencumbered with any superior. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 50. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 386/1

Negligent dealing with goods by a bailee, which does not amount to the assertion of any dominion over them.

**† b. fig.** Power or right. *nonce-use.* *Obs.* **a 1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 257 The King, during the whole conversation, seemed to leave open his dominion of saying or unsaying hereafter.

**4. = DOMINATION 3.** (Usually in *pl.*)

[1539 BIBLE (Great) *Eph.* i. 21 About all rule, and power, and might and domynion (TINOALE domination). 1611 BIBLE *Col. i.* 16 All things created... visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions [Vulg. *dominationes*, LXX *κυριότητες*, or principalities, or powers.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 11 Powers and Dominions, Deities of Heav'n. **a 1711** KEN *Hymnotheos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Dominions for supream Commands decreed.

**5. attrib., as Dominion act.** *Dominion day*, in the Dominion of Canada, the 1st of July, observed as a general holiday in commemoration of the union of the provinces, etc., under that name in 1867.

**1877 Daily News** 3 Nov. 6/6 In violation of the Dominion Act regarding the importation of cattle from prohibited countries. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 167 The loyal Canadians... were... celebrating the anniversary of Dominion Day, with much rye whisky.

Hence **† Dom'niōn v.** to exercise dominion, to rule; **Dom'niōnless** *a.* having no dominion.

**1647 Pol. Ballads** (1860) I. 35 We shall have... But few folks, and poor, to dominion o'er. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 523 Dominionless over our sympathy.

**|| Dom'niūm.** A Latin term of the Roman Law, variously rendered lordship, ownership, property, demesne, domain, dominion; but often retained in L. form in legal use.

**1823** in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1866 W. BELL *Dict. Lat. Scot.* 300 The interest vested in the superior is called the *dominiūm directum*, or superiority. The vassal's interest... is termed the *dominiūm utile*, or the property.

**Domino** (dō'mino). *Pl.* dominoes. [a. F. *domino* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a kind of hood, or habit for the head, worn by Canons; (and hence) also, a fashion of vaile used by some women that mourne' (Cotgr.): cf. Sp. *domino* a masquerade garment.

Du Cange cites *domino* in L. context, in the sense of a covering of the head and shoulders worn by priests in winter: 'utantur... caputis vulgariter ung Domino', 'caputis seu Domino panni nigri'. Derived in some way from L. *dominus*; Darmesteter suggests from some L. phrase, such as *benedicamus Domino*. According to Littré, sense 4 came from the supposed resemblance of the black back of each of the pieces to the masquerade garment.]

**1.** A kind of loose cloak, app. of Venetian origin, chiefly worn at masquerades, with a small mask covering the upper part of the face, by persons not personating a character.

**1719** *Free-Thinker* No. 138 **p 6** Thersites... Instead of covering Himself with a Domine, dresses... in the Habit of a Running Foot-man. 1770-6 BAILEY (folio), *Domino*, the habit of a Venetian nobleman, very much in use at our modern masquerades. 1744 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Mar. I went in a domino to the ball, a masque giving opportunity of talking in a freer manner than [etc.]. 1770 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) i. 66 Miss Strange had a white satin Domino trimmed with blue. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* (Ridg.) 407 The domino which serves for mere concealment, is almost the only dress assumed.

**b.** Sometimes applied to the half-mask itself.

**1837** SVO. SMITH *Ballot Wks.* (Longm.) 778 Why not vote in a domino, taking off the vizor to the returning officer only? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 442 The masquerade is at its height. Nobody drops his domino.

**c. fig.**

**1836-7** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 266/1 Reserve... is a bad domino which only hides what good, people have about 'em, without making for the bad look better. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxviii, As for Pantheism, it is Atheism in domino. 1875 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 John Wilson—who... writes better under the domino of 'Christopher North'.

**2.** A person wearing a domino.

**1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. vii, Jones... applied to the Domino, begging and entreating her to show him the lady. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* viii, Motley company... dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime.

**3. a.** One of a number of rectangular pieces (usually 28) of ivory, bone, or wood, having the under side black, and the upper equally divided by a cross line into two squares, each either blank or marked with pips, so as to present all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. (Sometimes the pieces have more pips, and are more in number accordingly.) **b. pl.** (rarely sing.) A game played with these pieces, (usually) by placing corresponding ends in contact as long as this can be done, the player who has the lowest number of pips remaining being the winner.

**1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. **p 18** Domino... a very childish sport, imported from France a few years back. 1831 DISRAELI *Ing. Duke v. I. L.* The mercenaries were initiated in the mysteries of dominoes. 1835 LONCEY *Outrigger* Prose Wks. 1866 I. 119 His favorite game of domino. 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 92 One of the players draws a domino.

**c. pl.** A game at cards, in which the cards as played out are laid in rows or heaps according to the suits, those of each suit following in their order; the player who first gets rid of all his cards is the winner.

**d. interjectionally:** (see *quots.*).

**1882 N. & Q.** 25 Mar. 229/2 Probably most Londoners have often heard 'bus conductors cry 'Domino' when an omnibus is 'full in and out'. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Domino*, an ejaculation of completion: e.g. for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging; also, by implication, a knock-down blow, or the last in a series. From the call at the end of a game of dominoes.

**5.** A workman's ticket or 'check' given up on entering a factory.

**1884 Leisure Hour** Sept. 530/1 Every man is provided with a number stamped on a small block of wood called a domino.

**6. attrib., as domino-box;** domino pool, a variety of the game of dominoes, in which a stake is placed in the pool (*Mod. Hoyle*, 1870, 101).

**1849 LYTON** *Caxtons* 19 A beautiful large domino-box in cut ivory, painted and gilt.

Hence **Dom'niōed** *a.*, wearing a domino.

**1885 B. HARTE** *Marija* iii, Groups of dominoed masqueraders. 1891 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 46.

**Domitable** (dō'mitābl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *domitare* (see next) + -BLE.] Tamable.

**1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 369 The other are by their very nature more domitable. 1836 FOREIGN *Q. Rev.* XVII. 166 The carnivorous tribes he finds less domitable.

**† Dom'itate**, *v. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [f. ppl. stem of L. *domitare*, freq. of *domare* to tame.]

**1623** COCKERAM II. To Tame, mancipate, domitate.

**Domite** (dō'mit), *Min.* [f. *Puy de Dôme* in Auvergne.] A light-grey variety of trachyte.

**1828** WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 158/2 The Puy de Dôme, formed of a particular kind of rock, which has thence been named domite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 226 The name domite... has been applied to trachytes which contain a high percentage of silica.

Hence **Dom'itic** *a.*, composed of domite.

**1858 G. P. SCROPE** *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 67 The origin of all these domitic hills. 1881 JUOON *Volcanoes v.* 126.

**† Dom'ition**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [n. of action f. L. *domitare* (domit-um) to tame.] So **Dom'iture**.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Domition* or *Domiture* (*domitura*), a taming or breaking. [BAILEY has *Domitione*, *domiture*.]

**† Domle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* 'To be dull or cloudy' (Stratmann).

**1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1443 Now es he wedir bright and shyndand, And now waxes it nile domland.

**Dom'm**, -*e*, obs. forms of DUMB.

**Dom'mage**, obs. form of DAMAGE.

**† Dom'magie**, *Obs.* By-form of DAMAGE.

**1556** AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) F vj, Nether for feare nor for dom'magie. *Ibid.* K iij, We do not resave anne dom'magie.

**Dom'mageable**, obs. form of DAMAGEABLE.

**Dom'merer**, obs. var. DUMMIERER.

**Dom'p(e)**, obs. var. DAMP, DUMP.

**Dom Pedro**: see DOM 3.

**Dom'pnation**, obs. form of DOMINATION.

**Dom'pne**, obs. form of DOM, or DOMINE.

**a 1536** ANNE BOLEYN in Wood *Let. Roy. & Illustr.* Ladies II. 191 One dom'pne John Eldmer.

**† Dom'pt**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dompter*, in OF. *danter*, *donter*, later *dompter*:—L. *domitare* to overcome, subdue, tame: a doublet of DAUNT.] *trans.* To tame, subdue, reduce to subjection; = DAUNT *v.*; also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

**1280** CANTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. iii, His evyll herre myght not dompte ne make hym leve hys folye. **c 1489** — *Blanchard* vi. 126 He dompted and subdued them.

Hence **Dom'p'ter**, subduer, tamer.

**1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 250 Old Age—that great dominion and mortifier of our passions.

**Dom'y** (dō'mi), *a.* [f. *DOME sb.* + -Y.] Having a dome or domes; dome-like.

**1833** RUSKIN in *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. (1891) 857/3 A thing of the domy firmament. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* 11 Sept., Cool summer palace and domy mosque.

**Don** (dōn), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also **doen**, **done**. [a. Sp. *don*:—L. *domin-um* master, lord.]

**1.** A Spanish title, prefixed to a man's Christian name.

Formerly confined to men of high rank, but now applied in courtesy to all of the better classes.

**1523** WOLSEY in *St. Papers* V. 119 The Archduke Don Ferdinando. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 Done Peter King of Spaine. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 39 Don Alphonsus, With other Gentlemen of good esteeme. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Genral. Spain* 92 This prince [Felaysu] was the first, to whom was given the Title of Don, which till then, they gave only to saints. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* xvi. (Cent.). The title of Don, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy.

**† b.** By extension: often humorous. *Obs.*

**1588** SHAKS. *L. L.* iii. i. 182 This signior Junios gyant dward, don [*Qo. dan*] Cupid. 1599 — *Much Ado v.* ii. 86 If Don worne this conscience, and no impediment to the contrary. 1619 *Passquill's Palin.* (1877) 152 Don Constable in wrath appeares. **a 1659** CLEVELAND *London Lady* 17 Don Mars, the great Ascendant on the Road.

**c. Don Diego**, a name for a Spaniard (cf. *Diego*); hence, **† Don Diego** *v.*, to cheat or 'do' (*obs.*). **Don Juan**, the name of a legendary Spanish nobleman whose dissolute life was dramatized by Gabriel Teller in his *Comediante de Piedra*; the name was adopted in various popular imitations of this play and by Byron in his well-known poem; a rake, of this play and, hence, **Don Juan**, **Don Juanish** libertine, roud; hence, **Don Juan** (see sense 6). **Don Quixote**, the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes, who, from his attempt to be a knight-errant as described in the books of chivalry, has become the type of any one who attempts to do an absurdly impossible thing or to carry



out an impossible ideal; hence, Don Quixote v., Don Quixotism: see also QUIXOTIC, etc.

1607 WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wals. Wks.* 1830 II. 298 A Donogio is a kind of Spanish stockfish, or poor John. 1626 *Dick of Devon* in *iv. in Bullen O. Pl. II.* 39 Now Don Diego... or Don Diwell, I defy thee. 1674 (Z. CANNERY) *Catholicon* 18 The furious tale of persons Don-Quixotted in Religion. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2178 Why you look as if you were Don Diego to the Tune of a Thousand Pounds. 1719 De *For Cruise* in *xiii.* The state he [a Chinaman of position] rode in was a perfect Don Quixotism being a mixture of pomp and poverty. 1845 HOOD *T. of Trumphet* xxx. The most Don Juanish rake. 1855 THACKERAY *Novels* (1870) II. xx. 236 (Stanf.) It was the man whose sweetest heart this Don Juan had, deserted. 1882 STEVENSON *Fant. Stud.* 55 It is the punishment of Don Juanism.

2. A Spanish lord or gentleman; a Spaniard. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch. III. iii.* A doughty don is taken with my Dol. 1659 DRYDEN *On Cromwell* xlii. The light Monsieur the grave Don outwitted. 1797 NELSON 13 Jan. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) II. 326, I hailed the Don, and told him, 'This is an English Frigate'. 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* iv, I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet.

3. *transf.* A distinguished man; one of position or importance; a leader, first class man. Also (*colloq. and dial.*) *attrib.*, and in phrase a *don* at something, i. e. an adept. 1634 RANOLPH *Anyntas* II. v. Wks. (1875) 306 This is a man of skill, an Oedipus, Apollo, Reverend Phoebeus, Don of Delphos. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil. 21 The great dons of wit. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) II. 466 Quotations from the old dons of Greece. 1833 in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 445 One of the men... was what was called a 'don workman'. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 280 A don at cricket.

4. Hence, in the colloquial language of the English universities: A head, fellow or tutor of a college. 1650 SOUTH *Serm.* 29 July (1843) II. 88 The raving insolence which those spiritual dons from the pulpit were wont to show [at Oxford]. 1682 THOMSON *Diary* (Hunter) I. 109 Sermons... against Arminianism, whereat many dons were offended. 1726 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* v. 20 The reverend dons in Oxford are already alarm'd. 1882 DESANT *Recall of Man* vii. (1883) 161 The few left were either the reading undergraduates or the dons. 1883 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 242 An introduction to two Oxford dons.

5. = DAN<sup>1</sup>, DOM<sup>1</sup> 2. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Chester Pl. Proem* i. The devise of one done Rondall, moonke of Chester abbey.

6. More fully, *Don Pedro*, a game at cards. The players are divided into two sides and have 6 or 5 cards each; the points scored in one game are 23—one each for High, Low, and Jack of trumps, 5 for Game (i. e. for the side which at the end of the game scores the highest total from the cards won by them, counting 10, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for a ten, ace, king, queen and knave respectively), also 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the ace, king, queen and knave of trumps, and 5 for the five or Don.

1873 *Slang Dict.* *Don Pedro* was probably invented by the mixed English and Irish rabble who fought in Portugal in 1823-3.

Hence *Don-dom*, *Don-hood*, *Don-like* a., *Don-ly* a., *Donness*, all nonce-wds. from sense 4.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BARNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 122 The don was in... a truly don-like rage. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 143 In the glory of early donhood at the Universities. 1891 ROOSEN *Noble Byron* 64 Juvenile verses against Cambridge Don-dom. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 20 May 125 A very donly Don. 1895 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 432 Englishwomen 'who are fairly familiar with Middle English' (who, beyond the range of donnesses, may probably be counted on fingers).

7. *Don*, *don* 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *don* = L. *dōn-um*, gift.] A donation, gift.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 223 Whose assumption is undoubtedly worthy to be reputed a don and gift of God.

*Don* (dɒn), v. 1. *arch.* [contracted from *do on*: see *Do* v. 48.]

After 1650 retained in popular use only in north. dial.; as a literary archaism it has become very frequent in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To put on (clothing, anything worn, etc.). The opposite of *Doff*.

1567 TURBERV. *Orid's Ep.* 109 b. Do'n horns And Bacchus thou shalt be. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 52 Then vp he rose, & don'd his clothes. 1623-26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. (R.) In Autumne... when stately forests d'on their yellow clothes. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 84 Up Argalus, and d'on thy Nuptial weeds. 1764 LLOYD *Henriade* (R.) Mars had don'd his coat of mail. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. My experience has been in donning steel gauntlets on mailed knights. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xli. 61 To shut up his studio, and don his best coat. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iii. 23 She donned the garment of a nun.

2. *transf.* To dress (a person) in a garment; *refl.* to dress oneself. Chiefly north. dial.

1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* 17 Sae doff thy clogs, and don thyself. 1845 E. BROUTE *Wuthering Heights* xix, Joseph was donned in his Sunday garments.

Hence *Donning* vbl. sb.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1887) 161 Too much of donning and doffing. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Donnings*, Sunday clothes, also finery.

3. *Don*, v. 2. *Obs.* [Related to *DIN* v.] *intr.* To resound, ring with sound; = *DIN* v. 1.

12400 *Sir Beues* (1886) 163 (MS. E.) Al be castel donned and rone. 1283 *Festivall* (1515) 73 b. A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

*Don*, var. form of *DUN*, *DOWN*.

*Don*, obs. pres. inf. and pa. pple. of *Do* v.

|| *Doña* (dɒn'ə), *doña* (dɒn'ə). [Sp. *doña*, Pg. *doña* = L. *domina* mistress, lady.]

1. A (Spanish or Portuguese) lady. Also prefixed to the name as a title of courtesy.

1622 MABBE *Et. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. x. 204 We forget to goe for Doña Beatriz the new married Bride. 1674 in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VII. 113 Was there never a Doña in all Spain worthy your kindness? 1840 LONGF. *St. Stud.* I. i, Doña Serafina and her cousins.

2. *slang.* (in form *don*, also vulgarly *donah*, *doner*.) A woman; a sweetheart.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Don* and *feels*, a woman and children. 1875 *Athenium* 24 Apr. 545 A circus man almost always speaks of a circus woman, not as a woman, but a *don*. 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 62 Blokes and donahs... of the foulest slims. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 79 The little doner.

*Donable*, a. *rare* = [ad. L. *dōnābilis*, f. *dōnāre* to present, DONATE.]

1727 BAILLY vol. II. *Donable*, that may be given.

*Donary* (dɒn'əri). [ad. L. *dōnār-um* repository of offerings, offering, f. *dōnari* gift.] A gift or donation; n. votive offering.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 5 The Temple... was adorned with goodly stones and donaries. 1621 BUNYON *Anat. Met.* Democr. to Rdr. 57 Hospitals so built and maintained, not by collections, benevolences, donaries. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* iii. 125 Were not Cups frequently among the Donaries presented to the Gods? 1700 J. BROM. *Trans. Eng. & Scot.* ii. (1707) 53 There have been several Donaries conferred upon [College] both in Exhibitions and Scholarships. 1848 WUATON *Law Lect.* *Donary*, a thing given to sacred uses. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 7 The kings... granted away land... by way of local donaries.

*Donat*, var. of *DONET*, *Obs.*

*Donatory*. [ad. med. L. type \**dōnātorius* (in F. *donataire*), f. L. *dōnāt*-ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present: see -ARY.] The donor or receiver of a gift or donation; a DONATORY: spec. in *Sc. Law*. 1828 H. T. COLLENGROVE *Obit. & Contr.* 1. 252 The giver's preference of the donatory before his heir or presumptive successor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Donatory*. In practice, the term is applied exclusively to the person to whom the Crown makes a gift, as of escheat, *ultimus heres*, or the like. 1876 D. GORME *Summ. & Wint. in Orkney's* ii. 70 One of the ravenous race of crown donatories.

*Donate* (dɒn'et), v. (Chiefly U.S.) [f. L. *dōnāt*-ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present, f. *dōn-um*.]

1. *trans.* To make a donation or gift of; hence, vulgarly (in U.S.), to give, bestow, grant.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 172 The sixteenth [section] is 'donated' by Congress for the support of common schools. 1862 M. HOMINS *Hawaii* 324 Under the former tenure, all lands, to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will. 1880 MURILAD *Ulpian* vi. § 9 Retentions out of a dowry are competent... on account of things donated, or on account of things abstracted.

2. To present (a person, etc.) with something. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 197 Soldiers returning from the Mexican wars were donated with warrants for land.

*Donatee*. [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom something is given; a recipient of a donation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 110 Some noble Protestant Donatees. 1853 M. KELLY *tr. Gosselin's Power Pol.* II. 157 From being... a donatee, you can become a donor.

*Donater*, obs. f. DONATOR.

† *Donation*, *Obs.* = DONATIST.

1647 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 252 As Donatians thought.

*Donation* (dɒn'etʃən). [a. F. *donation*, ad. L. *dōnātīō-em*, n. of action f. *dōnāre* to present.]

1. The action or faculty of giving or presenting; presentation, bestowal; grant.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1207 De kyng... Mad til Saynt Serf donatyowne of xii Inch. c. 1525 (title) A Treatyse of the donation or gyfte and endowment of possessions, gyuen and granted vnto Sylvestre pope of Rhome, by Constantyne. 1577 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 19 The grace of Baptisme cometh by donation from God alone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xli. 69 That right we hold by his donation. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adrianus* Intro. 65 Who... made to him a donation of the island of Iona.

2. *spec.* The action or right of bestowing or conferring a benefice; the 'gift'.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The aduocoun, donation and presentacion of the said vicarage shall apperteyn... to the kynges highnesse. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 145 Many principal church livings are in the donation of the crown. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 222 The offices in the donation of the king.

3. *Law.* The action or contract by which a person transfers the ownership of a thing from himself to another, as a free gift.

1651 W. G. *tr. Couet's Inst.* 106 In Lands... A feoffment is of a Fee simple to the Donee or Feoffee, and a Donation or Gift is of an Estate tail. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. (1793) 264 King William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. § 5 A feud was a tract of land held by a voluntary and gratuitous donation, on condition of fidelity and certain services.

3. That which is presented; a gift.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 960 They... had a donatyōn gyuen vnto ech of them as it were a pledge or earnest. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 120 It makes all these graces... not the absolute gifts, the free donations of God. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 197 All the gifts and donations... amounted to no more than six thousand ducats. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 376 The commissioners had anticipated that the donations would fall off.

4. *attrib.*, as donation-governor, a person constituted a governor of an institution in consideration of a donation to its funds.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Donation Party*, a party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article... as a present to him... also called a *giving party*. 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/4 Preference to candidates recommended by a Donation Governor.

*Donatism* (dɒn'atiz'm). [f. as next + ISM (in med. L. *Donatism-us*)] The doctrine or principles of the Donatists.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 64 It is a kind of Donatism to challenge such authority over princes. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 188 A bishop converted from Donatism.

*Donatist* (dɒn'atist). *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *Dōnatista*, f. *Dōnātus*: see below.] One of a sect of Christians which arose in North Africa in the year 311, out of a dispute about the election of Cæcilian as bishop of Carthage, in place of whom they elected Majorinus; they maintained that their own party was the only true and pure church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of others were invalid.

It is uncertain whether the name was derived from Donatus of Case Nigre, a leading supporter of Majorinus, or from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus as bishop of Carthage.

1646 *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 104 note, *Donatista*, a Donatist (adjective); *quidam heretici*. 1549 LATTIMER *4th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 116 An other kynde of poyssed heretikes, that were called Donatistes. 1645 PACIUS *Heresiogr.* (1665) 68 The Separatists or Brownists agree in many things with the Donatists, who confined the holy Catholic Church to a corner of Africa, as the Brownists do confine the Church of God to their conventicles. 1873 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 176 note. At a late time, rebaptism of proselytes was practised by the Donatists.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vii. 372 The Donatist sectaries. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 280 In 330 no less than 270 Donatist bishops met in council.

Hence *Donatist-ic*, *Donatist-ical* *adjs.*, pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists; *Donatist-ry* = DONATISM (with implication of contempt).

1564 *Brief Exam.*... iv. This smelleth... either of Donatistrie or Papistrie. 1871 MARNECK *Bk. of Notes* 208 Both... are donatistical. 1645 PACIUS *Heresiogr.* (1647) A iv b. The Donatistical Brownists. 1828 WESTW. *Donatist-ic*. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvii. 514 The deplorable Donatist controversy.

*Donative* (dɒn'atīv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dōnātīvus* *adj.*, whence *dōnātīv-um* sb. donation, largess, f. *dōnāre*: see DONATE, and -IVE.] A. *adj.*

1. Characterized by being given or presented; of the nature of a donation: *esp.* of a benefice: Vesting or vested by donation; opposed to PRESENTATIVE.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 Foundations of free-chapells, and other houses ecclesiastical by the kings licence, to be donative and not presentative. 1610 GUILLOT *Heraldry* vi. iii. (1611) 260 To these donative augmentations of Armes I will adde certaine Armes assumptiue. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 382 The deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. 1875 BR. MAGEE in *Parl.* 2 June. The holder of a donative living owes no obedience to his diocesan.

2. 'That is able or apt to give' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

B. *sb.*

1. A donation, gift, present; *esp.* one given formally or officially, as a largess or bounty.

c. 1430 *LYDGATE Balade of our Ladie* xi, O mirthe of martyrs, sweeter then Sitole of Confessours also richest donatife. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 261 b. The Graunt, & Donative of Ludovicus Pius. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 The Romane Emperours custome was at certaine solemn times to bestow on his Souldiers a Donative. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Shuffe* (1872) 17 The devout oblations and donatives of the fishermen. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 Francis I gave the Grand Master a Royal Reception, accompanied with a Princely Donative. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 171 [Christ] ranked the widow's mite above the vast donatives of vanity.

2. *spec.* A benefice which the founder or patron can bestow without presentation to or investment by the ordinary.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 83 He would faine haue a benefice or personage of some eccle. donative; he cannot get it at the bishopps hand. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 297 The King can create or found a Donative exempt from the visitation of the ordinary. 1772 WARRON & HUNDESSON *Life Heame* 26 He was presented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfeld near Oxford. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Dr. Dr. Dr.* III. 84 This living was a donative, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the first year of Anne.

3. One who is presented to a benefice. *Obs. rare.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 127 In their Original, Bishops were merely Donatives from the Crown, invested by delivery of the Ring and Pastoral Staff.

Hence *Donatively* *adv.*, by way of a donation.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sacr.* II. iii. 64 Donatively presenting... sacrifices and vows and libations.

*Donator* (dɒn'etɔr). [n. AGENT-*donator*, f. *dōnāre* to present.] One who makes a donation; a donor.

c. 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Chartours of the donatours or of the zeuers. 1871 MISSES *HORNER Florence* (1881) I. v. 93 The donator and his wife kneel at the feet of the Virgin. 1894 *Tablet* 22 Dec. 974 The intention of the donator.

**Donator** <sup>2</sup>. *Sc.* Also 6-our, 7-ar, -er. [*ad. F. donataire* or *OF. donatoire*=next.] He to whom a donation is made; a donatory or donee.

<sup>1575</sup> BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 23 The Kings donator. <sup>1609</sup> SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Guen. to the use of the donator. <sup>1636</sup> W. MACDOWELL *Assignment* in J. Russell *Haigs* ix. (1887) 225 Ordains the said David Haig, his heirs and donators, my very lawful cessioners and assignees. <sup>1859</sup> JAS. ANDERSON *Ladies of Covenant* 274 As donator to the forfeited estate of Coldwell, he pursued her for mails and duties.

**Donatory** (dōn'atōrī). [*ad. med. L. donatōrius* one to whom something is given (Du Cange), *f. donare*; see -ORY.] The recipient of a gift or donation; a donatory.

<sup>a 1671</sup> BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 82 A gift... must come freely from the donour, and bee greatly to the good of the donatory or receiver. <sup>1810</sup> SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* IV. 13 The donatories of crown property were to pay a double tax. <sup>1817</sup> CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 405 The Brazilian white man... who draws his descent from the first donatory of a province. <sup>1848</sup> WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Donatory, the person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the Crown.

**Donatrix**, rare. [*a. L. donatrix*, *fem. of donator*.] A female donor or donator.

<sup>1668</sup> CHURCHMAN. *Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 69 According to the will of the said Donatrix.

**Donature**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. donatura*, *f. donare* to DONATE.] Donation.

<sup>1629</sup> J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 344 Being obliged to him by Donatures and all manner of honors.

**Do-naught**: see DO-NOUGHT.

**Donce, Donck**, obs. ff. DUNCE, DANK.

**†Dondaine, -dine**. [*a. OF. dom-, dondaine*, of uncertain orig. (See Godef. and Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *dondon*.)] A warlike engine for casting stones, in use before firearms.

<sup>c 1430</sup> LYNG. *Bachas* i. iii. (1544) 6a, Shot of arblast, nor on touche of dondine [*prime atynay*].

**Done** (dōn), *pp. a. (sb.)* [*pa. pple. of Do v.*, q.v. for forms and participial uses.]

1. Performed, executed, accomplished, finished, ended, settled; also, used up, worn out: see *Do v.* <sup>1435</sup> MISYR *Fire of Love* i. xxx. (1806) 65 Done synnes it hidys. <sup>1665</sup> COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 136 She thought 't would be a done thing soon. <sup>1804</sup> J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 20 What 'I Eveque only contemplated as a remote probability, [he] now considers as a done thing. <sup>1844</sup> DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. It was a done thing between him and Scrooge's nephew. <sup>1860</sup> GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. c. 2 A done game.

**b. absol.** That which is done or accomplished.

<sup>1855</sup> BROWNING *Last Ride Together*, Contrast The petty Done, the Undone vast. <sup>1872</sup> RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 208 The condemnation given from the judgment throne... is all for the undone and not for the doers.

2. There was in ME. a curious use of *done*, in which it was nearly synonymous with *kin*= 'kind of'; thus *many done*, many kinds of, *what done*, 'what-kin', what sort of. At length, it took, like *kin*, a genitival s: thus, *what-dones*, *what dons*= 'whatkins', *cujus generis*, of what kind of. *Obs.*

[There is a certain parallelism between this and the MDu. use of the *inf. doen* (as of MLC, *don*, *den*, MHG. *tuon*), which has the sense-development 'doing, action, manner of doing, way of acting or being, manner, nature, wise, kind'. But in Eng. the stages by which the sense 'kind' was reached are less clear.]

<sup>1297</sup> R. GLOUC. (1724) 112 He asked, wat God [*Trin. MS.* what Idone god; *Digby MS.* what manere god.] and wal þing Mercurius was. <sup>1340-70</sup> Alex. & Divid. 222 We discorden of dede in many done þingus. <sup>1371</sup> Lancel. P. IV. B. xviii. 296 What dones man was Jhesus. <sup>a 1400-50</sup> Alexander 296 What dones man ert þou? *Ibid.* 5167 Quat dones man ert þou?.. and quat dos þou here.

**Done, ad. Sc. ? Obs.** Also 6-doyen, 8-doon, doons, dunze. [*perh. adv. use of prec.*; but cf. *Dooms*.] Thoroughly, very, exceedingly.

<sup>1500-20</sup> DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 82 Bot sa done tyrsun it is to byd it. <sup>1536</sup> BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv. Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and heryng. <sup>1715</sup> P. Many's *Truth's Trav.* in *Pennecut's Poems* 106 (Jam.) He was not thence so doons severe. <sup>1825-80</sup> JAMIESON s.v. *Doyn*, *Doon well*, or *dunze well*, very well.

**Done**, obs. form of DOWN adv.

**Donee** (dōn'ē). [*f. stem of DON-OR* + -EE.] One to whom anything is given; *esp.* in Law, (a) one to whom anything is given gratuitously; (b) one to whom land is conveyed in fee tail; (c) one to whom a 'power' is given for execution.

<sup>1523</sup> FITZHERB. *Surv.* 7 b. This donee or this purchasour shall take [etc.]. <sup>1598</sup> KITCHIN *Courts* Lett (1675) 218 A Donee in tail. <sup>1655</sup> FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. § 16 Not sixty of the Kings Donees had sons owning their fathers estates. <sup>1767</sup> BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 10 If the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor. <sup>1875</sup> MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 56 The Church, as the donee of pious gifts.

**Donck**, obs. form of DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow.

**†Donet, donat**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. donet, donnat*, *ad. L. Donatus*.] The elementary grammatical treatise (*Ars Grammatica*) of Aelius Donatus, a grammarian of the 4th c.; an introductory Latin grammar; hence, an introduction to, or the elements of, any art, science, etc.

<sup>13.</sup> *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 181 Thene was paint of Donet thre pars, And eke alle the seven ars. <sup>1362</sup> LANGE. *P. Pl.*

A. v. 123 Penne I droug me a-mong þis drapers my Donet to leorne. <sup>c 1449</sup> PECCOCK *Donet into Cristen Relig.* Intro. As the common donet berith himself towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Godeidis laus. <sup>1500</sup> HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xxv. Dame Gramer... taught me... Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence. <sup>1535</sup> JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 47, I had nede go terne my donate and accidence agen.

**b. Comb.** <sup>1483</sup> Cath. Angl. 1041 A Donett lerner.. donatista.

**Doney**, var. of DHONEY.

**Dong** (dōŋ), *v.* [*Echoic*; expressing a sound of deeper tone than DING.] *intr.* To sound as a large bell. So **Dong sb.** (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell. (Cf. DING, DING-DONG.)

<sup>1587</sup> FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579/2 Where they might... heare the donging of the bellis as they hoong in the steeples. <sup>a 1882</sup> ROSSITER *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

**Donge**, obs. form of DUNG.

**Donge** (dōŋ), *v.* [*Echoic*; expressing a sound of deeper tone than DING.] *intr.* To sound as a large bell. So **Donge sb.** (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell. (Cf. DING, DING-DONG.)

**Donge** (dōŋ), *v.* [*Echoic*; expressing a sound of deeper tone than DING.] *intr.* To sound as a large bell. So **Donge sb.** (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell. (Cf. DING, DING-DONG.)

<sup>1879</sup> *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 A donga was safely crossed. A donga.. would be called... in Scotland, a gully. <sup>1893</sup> J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashanaland* xii. 374 The culverts which they had made over the dongas.

**†Donge**. *Obs.* A mattress.

<sup>c 1440</sup> *Prompt. Parv.* 1271f Donge, matrasse, culcitra, matraccia. <sup>1448</sup> *Bury Wills* 12, j donge opimum. <sup>1459</sup> *Inv. in Paston Lett.* No. 954 l. 485, j fedder-bedde, item j donge of fyne blew. <sup>a 1490</sup> BOTOMER *Ilm.* (Nasmith 1778) 372 Quelibet femina elimosinaria habuit... i donge.

**Dongen, -eon, -eoun**, obs. ff. DUNGEON.

**Donger, Donghel**, obs. ff. DANGER, DUNGHILL.

**Dongola**, in *Dongola race*: a race in which a punt or the like is propelled by paddling, by three or four pairs (usually male and female).

<sup>1892</sup> *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 43/3 Canadian canoe race (lady and gentleman), dongola race (four ladies, four gentlemen). <sup>1894</sup> *Daily News* 30 June 6/2 Dongola races for crews of eight gentlemen and mixed crews of four ladies and four gentlemen. *Ibid.* 28 July 6/2 The Dongola Race (paddling in punts).. for crews of three ladies and three gentlemen.

**Dongon, -oun**, obs. ff. DUNGEON.

**Doni**, var. of DONEY.

<sup>1807</sup> R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 26 Boats and donies employed in the fishery.

**†Doniferous**, *a. Obs. rare-0.* [*f. L. donum* gift: see -FEROUS.] 'That carries a gift' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Donjon** (dōndʒən, dōndʒōn), archaic spelling of DUNGEON, q.v.; now usual in sense 1. 'The great tower or innermost keep of a castle', to distinguish it from the modern sense.

<sup>1300-1690</sup>, <sup>1808</sup> [see DUNGEON 1].

**Donk**, dial. form of DANK.

**Donkey** (dōnki). Also 8-9 donky. [A recent word, app. of dialect or slang origin.

As the original pronunciation apparently rimed with *monkey* (whence the spelling), suggestions have been made that the word is a deriv. of *dun* adj. (cf. *duncock* hedge-sparrow), or more probably, a familiar form of *Duncan* (cf. the other colloquial appellations, *Dicky*, *Neddy*.)

1. A familiar name for the ass. (Now in general use, exc. in scriptural or solemn language, and in Natural History.)

<sup>1785</sup> GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Donkey or Donkey Dick, a he or Jack-ass. <sup>1793</sup> *Genil. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky. An ass. Essex and Suffolk. <sup>1804</sup> Mrs. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 113, I cannot tell whether my orthography is right, but a donky is the monture in high fashion here (Tunbridge Wells). <sup>a 1819</sup> VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 11 Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy: Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey. <sup>1838</sup> J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. (1839) 391f Seven camels and the donkey were stowed in the bottom of the boat. <sup>1859</sup> SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 45 Costermongers' 'shallows', drawn by woe-begone donkeys.

2. *transf.* A stupid or silly person.

<sup>1840</sup> THACKERAY *Shabby Gentil* Story ix, 'What a blubbering, abthurd donkey!' said Cinqbars. <sup>1862</sup> Miss YONGE *Cress Kate* xii. (1864) 212 You little donkey, you'll be off! <sup>1878</sup> Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Abb.* I. 254 What a donkey he must be:

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. general, as *donkey-back*, (cf. *horseback*), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-path*, *-race*, *-track*; *donkey-breeding*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-drubber*, *-riding*; *donkey-drawn*, *-eared*, *-mad* adjs.

<sup>1837</sup> J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Holy Land* (Chambers) 116 From there we started on 'donkey-back. <sup>1884</sup> L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 158 A favourite method of locomotion among the women, was donkey-back. <sup>1894</sup> *Times* 23 Mar. 3/2 The Queen... went out in her 'donkey-carriage this morning. <sup>1898</sup> DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, 'Donkey-carts laden with vegetables. <sup>1841</sup> LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Three 'donkey-drivers, conveying the luggage of two British travellers. <sup>1875</sup> J. H. BENNET *Shores Hedk.* i. vii. 189 The road from Castellare, a 'donkey-track.

b. Special combs.: *donkey-boy*, a boy in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; *donkey-engine*, a small steam-engine, usually for subsidiary operations on board ship, as feeding the boilers of the propelling engines, etc.; hence *donkey-boiler*; *donkey-man*, a man in charge of

a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; *donkey-pump*, an auxiliary steam-pump for filling the boiler of a steam-engine, or for other subsidiary operations; *donkey-rest*, in *Paper Manuf.*, 'a frame against which the form is laid to drain' (*Cent. Dict.*).

<sup>1840</sup> BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Bagnan's Dog*, Little 'Donkey' boys your steps environ. <sup>1894</sup> *Times* 23 June 10/5 The mate, and the donkey-boy, went in a boat. <sup>1858</sup> *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 49 Hose was... put on the 'donkey-engine. <sup>1877</sup> W. THOMPSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 52 The donkey engines for hoisting the dredging and sounding gear. <sup>1878</sup> *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 We also had 3 engineers and 'donkeymen. <sup>1869</sup> *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 293/2 Of the means for feeding the boiler, those in general use are the injector, 'donkey-pump, and the force pump.

Hence **Donkey v. intr.**, to ride a donkey. **Donkeydom**, condition of a donkey, stupidity, folly. **Donkeydrome** [after *hippodrome*], a course for a donkey-race. **Donkeyness**, a female donkey. **Donkeyhood**, the condition of being a donkey; donkeys collectively. **Donkeyish a.**, like a donkey, assine; stupid, foolish. **Donkeyism**, the quality of being, or an act characteristic of, a 'donkey'; folly. **Donkeyship**, the personality of a donkey. (All more or less *nonce-words*.)

<sup>1843</sup> LIEFVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. xiii. 271 The walks... invite to many pedestrian excursions, and to a deat of donkeying. <sup>1889</sup> BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 466 [It] had startled her out of this intellectual donkeydom. <sup>1852</sup> M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medicot* i. v. (D.). The two charioteers being left sprawling in the dust of the donkeydrome. <sup>1842</sup> P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 31 Crossing the health... with no less than seven donkeys and donkeyesses tied in a siring. <sup>1869</sup> *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 222 The typical vanity and maladroitness of donkeyhood. <sup>1831</sup> *Fraser's Mag.* III. 564 We find ourselves quite donkeyish and stupid. <sup>1855</sup> *Hornet*, *Words* XII. 160 [He] committed an outrageous donkeyism. <sup>1858</sup> O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. (1891) 293 One softens down the ugly central fact of donkeyism. <sup>1889</sup> *Sat. Nicholas Mag.* 304 His donkeyship determined that he would yet have fun.

**†Donna** (dōnā, It. dōnna). [*It. donna*:-*L. domina* lady, mistress.] A lady; a title of honour or courtesy for an Italian or (instead of *doña* or *doña*) a Spanish or Portuguese lady.

*Prima, seconda donna*: the principal, or the second, female singer in an opera: see PRIMA DONNA.

<sup>1690</sup> LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* i. (1698) 67 (Stanf.) To go like the Donna's of Spain. <sup>1740</sup> LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Jan. They are all well received by the gentil donnas. <sup>1816</sup> BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 318 (Stanf.) My 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle. <sup>1817</sup> - *Beppo* xxvii, The 'prima donna's' tuneful heart would bound. <sup>1880</sup> GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 457/1 A distinguished seconda donna.. of Handel's company.

**Donnered, -ard**, *pp. a. Sc.* Also donnart, -ert, -ort. [*f. Sc. vb. donner* to stnefy as with a blow or a loud noise: perh. a freq. of ME. *donen* to din: cf. also DUNKEN.] Stunned, stupefied, stupid 'in a state of gross stupor' (Jam.).

<sup>1722</sup> RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 1.63 Worthy Bristle, not see donnerd! Preserves this bonnet, and is honourd! <sup>1818</sup> SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii. A donnard adu devil! <sup>1886</sup> STEVENSON *Kidnapp'd* xxix, 'Ye donnered adu runt.'

**Donne**, obs. form of DUN.

**Donnish** (dōnɪʃ), *a.* [*f. DON sb. 1* + -ISH.] Of the nature or character of a (college) don; having a pedantic stiffness or gravity of manner.

<sup>1848</sup> J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He liked people to be natural and hated that donnish manner. <sup>1863</sup> *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 546 The most donnish amongst dons.

Hence **Donnishness**.

<sup>1825</sup> J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 139 A strong specimen of donnishness. <sup>1853</sup> THACKERAY *Let.* 14 Feb., A vast amount of torism and donnishness everywhere.

**Donnism** (dōnɪzəm). [*f. as prec.* + -ISM.] Action or manner characteristic of a college don. <sup>1859</sup> SHARP in W. Knight 5 & *Friends* (1888) 200 Here we have no Donnism, nor any slutt academic air.

**Donnob**: see DO-NOUGHT.

**Donor** (dōn'ər, -ā). Also 5-7 donour, 7-8 doner. [*a. AF. donour*, *OF. doneur*, *duneur*, *mod. F. donneur*:-*L. donatōr-em*, agent-n. *f. donare* to present.] One who gives or presents; a giver; *esp.* in Law, one who grants an estate, or power for execution. Correlative of DONEE.

<sup>1494</sup> FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1286 (R.) The rightfull inheritours, or suche as were next allied unto the firste donours. <sup>1537</sup> *Dial. on Laus Eng.* i. xxviii. (1638) 50 After the death of the tenant in taile without issue, the lands shall revert to the donor. <sup>1650</sup> *Vind. Hammett's Adm.* xii. § 35 Young Creator of the World, and sole donor of life. <sup>1755</sup> YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 138 Enjoy, but enjoy reasonably, and thankfully to the great Donor. <sup>1866</sup> *Dicay Real Prop.* v. § 321.228 The doctrine... that a freehold interest in possession must pass instantaneously from donor to donee.

**Do-nothing** (dō-nv'pɪŋ), *sb. and a.*

**a. sb.** One who does nothing; an idler. <sup>1579</sup> TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 259/1 It is not for a do nothing that this office is ordained. <sup>1624</sup> MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. 1, Such a Goodman Do-nothing. <sup>1855</sup> FARRAR *Benice Jones* *Life* (1870) II. 361, I cannot imagine you do-a-nothing. <sup>1887</sup> *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1778 A class of do-nothings who at some previous time had owned the land.

**b. adj.** That does nothing; characterized by doing nothing; idle, indolent.

<sup>1832</sup> W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 84 The invalids, old women, and other curious do-nothing folk. <sup>1839</sup> CARLYLE *Chartism*

ix. 169 A do-nothing guidance; and it is a do-something World! 1876 *Geo. Eitor Dan. Der. IV. liv. 99* He was... very fond of yachting; its dreamy, do-nothing absolutism.

Hence **Donothingism**, **Donothingness**, the habit or practice of doing nothing; the condition of doing nothing; idleness, indolence.

1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii. 340 A situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* vii. 152 Self-cancelling Donothingism. 1879 *Mrs. Houston Wild West* 77 Gaunt, enfeebled-looking labourers abused for their idleness, their do-nothingness. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 267/2 Dangerous apathy and donothingism.

**Do-nought** (*dō-nōt*), **donnot** (*dō-nōt*). Now chiefly *dial.* [app. f. the words do *nought*: though sometimes taken as a corruption of an earlier *dōw not*: cf. *Ger. laugeichts*.] One who does nothing or no good; an idler (=Do-nothing); a good-for-nothing.

1594 *Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 12 Through grief of seeing his sonne such a doo-nought. *Ibid.* 218 The buzzards, the sots, and the doe noughts. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 14 A Donnaught or Donnat. Naught, good for nothing: idle persons being commonly such. 1818 *Scott Ht. Midt.* xxxii. What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot? 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* *Donnot* or *Do-naught*, a good-for-nothing person... the popular designation with reference to Satan himself. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 38 A do-nought by the fire-side.

**Donship** (*dōnshīp*). [*f. Don sb. + -ship*.] a. The personality of a don: used as a title. b. The possession of the title 'don' (qnot. 1838).

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* ii. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 40 What is your Donship call'd, I pray. Don John, a Knight of Spaine. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xv. (1655) 100 Began to answer, or more to jeer his Donship. 1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 160 For a *Monstieur* would he have changed all the Donships in the world. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 231 Entitled to donsship in the Basque provinces.

**Donsie**, **donsy** (*dōnsi*), a. and sb. Sc. and north *dial.* Also *doncey*, -*cie*. [Origin and primary sense unknown.] A. *adj.*

1. 'Affectedly neat and trim' (Jam.); nice; hence saucy, restive (as a horse). ? *Obs.*

1777 *RANSAY Elzey Lucky Wood* iv. She was a dunsie wife and clean. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 68 (Jam.) Better rough and dunsie, than bare and dunsie. 1786 *BURNS To Auld Mare* v. Tho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was dunsie. 1789 *D. Davidson Seasons* 56 (Jam.) Come Muse I thou dunsy limmer, who dost laugh, an' claw thy hough, at bungling poets. 1821 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

2. Unlucky, untoward, unfortunate. ? *Obs.* 1786 *BURNS Address to Unco Guid* II. Their dunsie tricks, their black mistakes, Their failings and mischances. 1789 *D. Davidson Seasons* 61 (Jam.) Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care, For fear o' dunsy whirl into the stream.

3. Dull or slow of comprehension; dunce-like. 1802 *SIBBALD Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.* *Dunsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* III. xxviii. 237 Dinna heed the dunsie creature.

B. sb. One slow of wit, a stupid; a dunce. 1825 *JAMIESON, Dunsie, Dunsie*, a stupid, lubberly fellow. *Roxb.* c 1826 *Hogg* in *Wilson Noct. Aut.* Wks. 1855 I. 213 That poor dunsy.

**Don't** (*dōnt*), colloq. contraction of *do not*: see *Do v.* Also humorously as *sb.* = Prohibition, reiteration of 'don't', and *wh.*

1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/3 The plan gets rid of many 'don'ts'. *Mod.* 'Don't be always don'ting'!

b. **Don't care**, used as *adj.*, = careless, reckless.

So **Don't-care-ism** (*donce-wd.*). 1872 *Daily News* 4 Jan. We are in the don't care mood. 1892 *Fall Staff G.* 15 Dec. 7/1 The spirit of daring don't-careism. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/1 A hearty, good-natured, don't-care sort of person.

**Donzel** (*dōnzēl*). *arch.* Also 6-7 *donsel*. [*ad. It. donzello* 'a damosell, a batchelor; also a page, a squire, a waiter, a serving man' (Florio) = *Pr. donzel*, *Sp. doncel*, *OF. donzel*, *dancel*, *dancel* young man; -late *L. dom(z)nicell-us*, dim. of *dominus* lord, master: cf. *DAMOISEAU*.] A young gentleman not yet knighted, a squire, a page.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) b. The high and mightie Prince of Darknesse, Donsell del Lucifer. 1610 *B. Jonson Arch.* iv. iv. Donzel, methinks you look melancholic. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 572 Much may be done, my noble Donzel. a 1680 - *Charact.* *Squire of Dames*, He is Esquire to a Knight-Errent, donzel to the damsels. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* I. ii. Cling to me, gentle donzel, and fear not.

|| **Donzella** (*dōntse-la*). [*It.*; fem. of *donzello*. (see *prec.*); -late *L. dominicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady: see *DAUSEL*.] An Italian or Provençal damsel or young lady.

1833 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) V. 88 A beautiful Roman donzella. 1848 *Mrs. JAMIESON Snar. & Leg. Art* (1850) 196 They bring the donzella out of the cistern alive and well.

**Doo**, obs. form of *Do*, *DOE*; Sc. form of *DOVE*.

**Doobar**, **Doobar**: see *DOAB*, *DOBAR*.

|| **Doob** (*dōb*). Also *doub*, *erron. dhoop*. [*Hindī dīb*, = *Skr. dīrāṇā*.] Native name for the dog's-tooth grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), used as a fodder-grass in India.

1810 *T. WILLIAMSON E. India Vade M.* I. 259 (Y.) The doob... in the low countries about Dacca. This grass abounds; attaining to a prodigious luxuriance. 1835 *BURNS Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 10 A kind of creeping grass called 'doob'. 1845 *STOCKERLER Hanabk. Brit. India* (1854) 405 A thickly-matted sod of florin, or doob grass.

**Doodgean**, obs. form of *DUDGEON*.

**Doodheen**: see *DUDEEN*.

**Doodle** (*dū'dl*), sb. colloq. [*cf. I.G. dudeltopf*, -*dop*, simpton, noodle, lit. night-cap.] A silly or foolish fellow; a noodle.

1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* III. i. Vanish, doodles, vanish! 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II. i.* Why, doodle, jackanapes larkee, who am I? 1845 *CONDEN Speeches* (1872) 179 The Noodles and Doodles of the aristocracy.

**Doodle**, v. *1 dial. or slang.* [*f. prec. sb.*] To make a fool of; befool, cheat.

1823 *MORCHIEFF Tom & Jerry* i. vii. (Farmer), I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to-day. 1834 *M. Scott Cruise* *Stage* (1859) 439 It might have doodled our whole party. 1846 *Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55 'None of thy doodling, thee becan't St. George, no more than me.' 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* *Doodle*, to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

**Doodle** (*dū'dl*), v. *2 Chiefly Sc.* Also *doudlo*.

[a. *Ger. dudeln* in same sense (of Slavonic origin: cf. Polish *dudliś*), *dudelsack* bagpipe: prob. associated with *Footle*.] *trans.* To play (the bagpipes). Also *Doodle-sack*, a bagpipe.

1816 *Scott Old Mort.* iv. 'I am wearied w' doodling the bag o' wind a day.' 1824 - *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. 'Thou sack-doudling son of a whore!' 1846 *WORCESTER* cites *Sir G. HEAU* for *Doodle-sack*. 1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Doodle-sack*, a bag-pipe. *Kent.*

**Dook** (*dūk*). [*Etym. unknown.*] A wooden plug driven into a brick or stone wall, in order to hold a nail.

1808-18 in *JAMIESON*. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Dook** *2. Sc.* The shaft of a coal mine.

1837 *Scott, Leader* 4 June 7 He was chairman in the main coal dook. 1895 *St. Irish Daily Mail* 7 Aug. 4 The bodies of the unfortunate men may be found at the bottom of the dook, which is now full of water.

**Dook**, obs. and Sc. form of *Duck v.*

**Dool** (*dūl*), **dole** (*dōl*). Also 6 *dowe*, 7-8 *dowl* (e, 6- Sc. *dule*. [Corresponds to *L. Fris. dōle*, *dōl*, landmark, boundary-mark; a stake, stone, hole in the ground, furrow, ditch, etc., used to mark and determine the boundaries of property. Cf. also *Du. doel* aim, mark, butt, in Flemish and earlier *mod. Du.* (Kilian) a heap of earth, esp. that on which the mark stands at a shooting-place, which is app. related to *MLG. LG. dōle* fem., grave with the mound of earth heaped over it.]

1. A boundary or landmark, consisting of a post, a stone, or an unploughed balk or strip of land.

1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 126/1 *Dole*, merke, *metla*. 1445 *Paston Lett.* No. 46 I. 58 He hath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolde makyn a dyche for the corner of his walle. to the newe dyche of the grete cloose. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* (1859) 496 Accused be he... who removeth his neighbours doles and marks. 1580 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 54 The dowe stone or meire stone, which was placed and set by the Jury. 1681 *WORLDIE Dict. Rust.*, *Dool*, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields. a 1825 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglio.*, *Dool*, *Dole*, a boundary mark in an uninclosed field. It is very often a low post; thence called a Dool-post. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Dole*, a conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter... and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the Downs.

2. *Sc. (dūl)*. The goal in a game.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xlii. Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis, And dang tham doun in dailis. 1721 *RANSAY Lucky Spence* vii. Gar the Kirk-bioche hale the dools. 1783 *Tytler Poet. Rem.* Jas. I. 187 (Jam.) When the [football] touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has hail'd the dulis. 1802 *SIBBALD Chron. Scot.* Poet. II. 370 note (Jam.) In the game of golf, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule!

3. *attrib.*, as *dool-post*, -stone.

1580 *Dole-stone* (see above). 1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out for seauen downstones xviii d. a 1825 *Dole-post* (see above). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Dole-stone*, a landmark.

Hence **Dool v. trans.**, to mark off by dools.

1666 in *MS. Conveyance*, As it is now dowed, and already sett out.

**Dool** *2*, variant of *DOLE sb. 2*, grief, mourning.

**Dool** (e, obs. form of *DOLE sb. 1*, v. 2

|| **Doolie**, **dooly** (*dū-li*). Forms: 7 *dowle*, *doola*, 8-9 *dooly*, -*ley*, 9 *doolie*, *dūli*, *erron. dhooley*. [a. *Hindī dōli* a litter, a kind of sedan for women, etc., dim. of *dōlā* swing, cradle, litter, f. *Skr. dōlā* litter, swinging cradle, f. *dul*-to swing.] A rudimentary litter or palanquin used by the lower classes in India, and as an army ambulance.

c 1625 *HAWKINS* in *Purchas Pilgrinus* I. 435 (Y.) He sends choice Souldiers... close covered, two and two in a Dowle. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 66 The Doolies were no sooner dismounted, but that therout issued the Amazones. 1782-3 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 264 Doolies... are only used by the very lower sorts of people, in cases of sickness or accident. 1804 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* III. 124, I could not walk... So they put us into dooleys, or cradles, fastened together with ropes. 1865 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 399 Order men who cannot march to be carried in waggons, dhooleys, &c.

2. *attrib.*, as *doolie-bearer*.

1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. ix. v. 655 The dhooley-bearers followed the example. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs* xii. 253 A strong body of dooly-bearers.

**Dooly**, obs. form of *DOLY*.

**Doom** (*dūm*), sb. Forms: 1 *dōm*, 2-5 *dom*, 3-7 *domo*, 4-7 *doomo*, (4 *dum*, *Sc. dowme*, 5 *Sc. doym*, 7 *dombo*), 4- *doom*. [*Com. Teut. sb.*: OE. *dōm* = *OFris. OS. dōm*, OHG. MHG. *tuom*, ON. *dōmr* (Sw., *Da. dom*), Goth. *dom-s*: O. *Tent. \*dōmno*, f. lit. that which is put or set up, statute, ordinance, f. *dō-n* to place, set: see *Do v.* (Cf. *Gr. θέμω*, f. stem *θη-* to place, *L. statūtum*, f. *statuere*.) Used as suffix in the form -*dom*.]

1. A statute, law, enactment; gen. an ordinance, decree. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 825 *Vesp. Paltier* ix. 26 Biscō affired domas āne from osiene hūs. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exord.* xxi. 1 Pissynd þa domas þe þu him treca seallt. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Paltier* xlii. 1 Þai þat haf forgotten God and his domes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. viii. 24 The dimes of law pronounci sche to dome. Then. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* II. i. I have consulted thee, who reads Henr's Doom. 1844 *LUGAR Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 220 He revised the whole code of Anglo-Saxon laws, and compiled a new book of dooms. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 191 The first Doms of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle.

2. A judgement or decision, esp. one formally pronounced; a sentence; mostly in adverse sense, condemnation, sentence of punishment.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. v. (1891) 278 Seno heo bezen biscopes dome scyldige. c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 103 Ufele situnge. macað reafac and unrihte domes. c 1205 *LAV.* 1271 He sculde dom jolien. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 27 Whan ich deme domes. Pen is racio in ri3t name. 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 380 To obey, fulfill and performe the dome, ordinance and award of vs. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. v. 16 Then was that golden belt by doome of all Granted to her. 1641 *SMECTYNNUS Answer* (1653) Post. 87 Thurstan refusing to stand to the Kings dooms. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 P. 5 O! Partial Judge, Thy Doom has me undone. 1808 *SCOTT Mar. Int.* Intro. Whose doom discording neighbours sought. 1888 *MAX MÜLLER Nat. Keltig.* vii. (1859) 173 They were not laws in our sense of the word but dooms, decisions.

† 3. Personal or private judgement, opinion. *Obs. to my doom*: in my opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 452 (Cott.) O þis ioseph sai me þi dome, And giue me þar-of god conseil. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's P.* Prolog. 49 As to my doom Thou art a maister when thou art at home. c 1440 *CAPPAVE Life St. Kath.* I. 314 Ye may weel suppose in yovre owen dome. c 1450 *Merlins* 387 Yef he and the other he hadde not returned... by my dom, ther hadde not escaped the halvendell. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 21 The which didd seeme, unto my simple doome, The onely pleasant and deliightful place. 1624 *WORTON Archil.* in *Keltig.* (1672) 67 The Age of the work upon which he must pass his Doom.

† 4. The faculty of judging; judgement, discrimination, discernment. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 152 It hap doom by which it discernib and demif enery þing. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. vi. 151/1 He must haue with hym dome, that is a good and a dyscrete auysement, er he swere. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 565 With... unerring Doom, He sees what is, and was, and is to come.

4. Fate, lot, irrevocable destiny. (Usually of adverse fate; rarely in good sense.)

13. *E. E. Athl.* P. C. 203 Lo þy dome is þe dy3t, for þy dedes ille! 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 235 The angry na the weycht dome, That is cowlpyt to foule thyrdome. c 1400 *Desp. Troy* 723 Burgh domys of destiny dreunt to night. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 217 All vnayouid is the doome of Destiny. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 217 And Age, and Death, inexorable Doom. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 289 Such, happy Nestor! was thy glorious doom. 1855 *KINGSLEY Hervey* i. (1868) 7 A stranger, whom a cruel doom has driven to your land.

b. Final fate, destruction, ruin, death.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xiv. 21 Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date. 1725 *N. ROBINSON Th. Fly* (1736) 244 The Patient must fall in the Conflict, and owe his Doom... to the too rigid Rashness of his Physician. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* I. xxii. 157 Irresistible dynamic energy, which moved them [glaciers] to their doom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 323 Both the Cardinal and his enemies knew that the minister's doom was sealed.

5. The action or process of judging (as in a court of law); judgement, trial. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 33 Nu is dom middan-geordes. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 169 [167] þe dom sal ben some idon, ne last hit nowht longe. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5112 Als domesman to sit in dome. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2194 Thai ledde hym ari fro thens to pilates dome. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reviv.* iv. 105 Hangit syne but dome. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 817 Therefore to mee thy doom he hath assign'd. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke*, Song 27 The Judge is set, the doom begun!

6. The last or great judgement at the end of the world; also, a pictorial representation of this. *arch.* (Now chiefly in phr. *crack of doom*.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 penche we ure gites er þe dom cume. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 97 He shall for the dome final Yef his answer. c 1400 *MANROU* (1899) x. 114 The Doom schalle ben on Esteir Day, and the time as our Lord aroos. 1529 *MORC Dynalge* II. Wks. 180/1, I speke of Christes... coming to the dreadfull dome. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to thy cracke of Doome? a 1800 *COWPER Hervey* III On a day, like that of the last doom. 1874 *R. I. WILKINSON Incarn.* our Lord ix. (1852) 204 When all nations shall behold Him at the crack of doom. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 323 The... hobgoblins of mediæval dooms.

7. Day of doom: the day of judgement: see *DAY sb.* 8 b. and *DOOMSDAY*.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2600 Our last day þat sal falle, Our day of dome we may calle. a 1400-50 *Alexander*



1095 So sall .to be day of dome þi dedis be remembrid.  
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 What answer shall ye make to your lord at y<sup>e</sup> daye of dome? 1649 *Jen. Taylor Gt. Exemp.* n. vi. 19 The great scrutiny for faith in the day of dome. 1735 *Pope Donne Sat.* iv. 161 In sure succession to the day of dome. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 331 Who, if a hail-storm passes over the village, thinks the day of dome is come.

† b. *transf.* The last day of one's life; the fatal day. *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 42. 1593 — *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 189. 1599 — 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 93 I'll throw thy body in another room, And Triumph Henry, in thy day of Doome.

† 8. Justice; equity; righteousness. Cf. JUDGEMENT. *Obs.* (Chiefly in versions of Scripture, or allusions thereto.)

c825 *Vesp. Psalter xcvi.* 2 Hire rehtwisnis and dom gerezenis selde his. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefegean þere æ, dom, and mildheortnesse and geseafan. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 3 To do mercy and dom, more pleseth to the Lord, than sacrifices of victorie. c1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* r. 518 Thou schalt were in trouble, in doom, and in rightwisnesse. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) I. 458/1 David in the Sauter saith: Blessed be they that done dome and rightfulness.

† 9. Power or authority to judge; *gen.* power, authority. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* v. 22 Ne se fæder ne demōd nānum menn. Ac he scealde ælcne dom þam suna. c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 100 To haf þam at his dome. 1311. *K. Alis.* 2666 He sent messengers . . . to al that were at his dome. 1382 *Wyclif John* v. 22 Neither the fader iugeth any man, but hætt ȝoum al the dom to the sone.

† 10. A judge. *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error of transcription for DEME.  
1311. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 627 Per haunted til her hous. . . Two domus of þat lawe. 1500 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 162 Primate and chefe dome of cristen men.

11. *attrib.* (mostly *arch.* or *Obs.*) as doom-giving, -hall, -place, -storm, -word, etc.; as doom-house, a judgement-hall; doom-ring (*Archæol.*), a ring of stones forming the boundary of the old Norse courts of judgement; † doom-settle, † stool, judgement-seat; † doom-stand, place of judgement; † doom-tree, a tree on which the condemned were hanged.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* iii. 329 At the \*dome-ȝeuyng. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* III. iv. 293 Then gat he to the \*dome-hall of the town. And judged the people. c1000 *Voc. in Wt.* Wilcker 145/2 *Chris.* \*domhus. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 126/2 Dome howse, *pretorium*. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 10 At the dome place of Cesar. 1811. *Whittier King Volmer & Eldie* i. Over heathen \*dome-rings and gray stones of the Horg. 1893 *S. O. Auld Hall of Waltheof* 33 The circle near the Bar Dike may have been a doom-ring. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 19 He set þa pilatus on his \*dom-sette. 1225 *Yuliana* 55 Com . . . biure þe reue as he se on his dom scotle. 1876 *Athenianum* 8 July 48 That way to the \*doomstead thrones The Acis ride each day. 1225 *Anser. R.* 306 Let skille sitten ase demare upon þe \*dom stol. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* ii. Ellibank's \*'doomtree' extended its broad arms close to the gates of his fortress.

Doom (dūm), *v.* Also 5-6 dome, 6 Sc. dome, 6-7 doome. [*f.* DOOM sb.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce judgement or sentence upon; to judge. *Obs.* or *arch.* *exe.* as in 2.

c1450 (*MS.*, c1600) *Chesler Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) xxi. 354 The general Resurrection . . . when Christ is bowne to dome both good and evil. 1502 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 29 The goodys and catels of alle hem that before hein be domed. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 15 They quihk . . . iugis or dwimis orders wrangulie. 1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* v. xli. 58 There the equal Judge . . . domes each voice aright. 1813 *Byron Br. Ahydos* ii. xxi. No deed they've done, nor deed shall do, Ere I have heard and doom'd it too.

† b. with complement: To pronounce or deem. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ii. 156 Time's use was doom'd a pleasure; waste, a pain.

2. To pronounce judgement or sentence against; *esp.* to condemn to some fate.

1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 47 Trihunes with their tongues dome men to death. 1593 — *Rich. II.* v. i. 4 *Cæsars*. Tower: To whose flint Bosome, my condemned Lord Is doom'd a Prisoner, by proud Bullingbrooke. 1645 *Milton Colast.* (1851) 372 He domes it as contrary to Truth. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* i. 107 An act was passed which doomed him to perpetual exile. 1881 *Jowett Thucyd.* I. 189 A decree which doomed to destruction . . . a whole city.

3. To destine or consign to some adverse fate or lot; also sometimes in neutral sense, to any fate, good or ill. *pa. ppble.* Destined, fated.

1602 *Shaks. Ham.* i. v. 10, I am thy Fathers Spirit, Doom'd for a certain terme to walke the night. 1723 *Pope Ess. Man* iii. 65 He . . . feasts the animal he domes his feast. 1796 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* i. xii. 255 You have doomed me to a life of cares. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. ii. 19 Our hopes were doomed to disappointment. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Æneid* i. 20 A nation . . . Doomed in the future ages her Tyrian towers to destroy.

4. *U.S. (local):* see *quots.*

1816 *J. Pickering Voc. U. S. s. v.* When a person neglects to make a return of his taxable property to the assessors of a town, those officers doom him; that is, judge upon, and fix his tax according to their discretion. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Connec.* II. ii. xliii. 133 *note*, In New York, if a person makes no return the assessors are instructed to 'doom' him according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

5. To decree; to pronounce or fix as a sentence or fate; to destine; to adjudge. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 114 The Emperour in his rage

will doom her death. 1669 *Dryden Tyrannic Love* ii. i. The Gods adjudg'd it Parricide, By dooming the Event on Cesar's Side. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* ii. 110 Whether Heav'n has doom'd that Shock must fall. 1844 *Ld. Brougham Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 227 Buckingham, whose fall he perceived was doomed.

6. *intr.* To give judgement; to judge, decide. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 *Greene Maiden's Dreame* xlii. 2 Doctors that well could doom of Holy Writ. 1662 *Coke Ovid* i. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 228, I shall, in my opinion, doom aright, But wish that Jove had chose some other wight. 1876 *Morris Sigurd* 259 They drink in the hall together, they doom in the people's strife.

Hence Doomed *ppl. a.*, Dooming *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1596 *Drayton Legends* iv. 62 For which immediate Blow . . . Me dooming Heaven ordain'd. 1627-77 *Feltham Resolves* i. xv. 24 A dooming to death. 1866 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xli. 241 The . . . doomed city.

Doom, *obs.* f. DOME, DUMB; var. of DOOM.

Doomage (dūmédz). *U.S. (local).* [*f.* DOOM v. + AGE.] The action of dooming (see DOOM v. 4); assessment in default.

1792 *J. Belknap New-Hampsh.* III. 284 If any person refuse to give an invoice of his rateable estate, it is in the power of the selectmen 'to set down to such person as much as they judge equitable, by way of doomage; from which there is no appeal'. 1828 *Webster, Doomage*, a penalty or fine for neglect.

Doombook (dūmbuk). Also dome, domes, doomsbook. [*OE. dōm-bōc*, book of dooms.]

1. A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws; *spec.* that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West-Saxon kings. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a925 *Laws of Edward Preamble*, [Swa] his on ðære dome-bece stānde. a940 *Laws of Athelstan* iv. v. (Schmid), Bete þam ðe seo dom-bece scege. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 188 Oð þæt he com to ðam dom-bocum ðe se Heofenlic Wealdend his folce gesette. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 159 If any one shall not pay, let him incur the punishment expressed in the Doom-book (Laws of K. Edgar). 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 66 A new edition, or fresh promulgation, of Alfred's code or dome-book. 1891 *Atkinson Moorland Par.* 218 The records . . . exist in the Doomsbooks . . . of this country and other lands in the north of Europe.

2. *transf.* A book of doom or judgement.

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. viii. Cursed is that trade . . . and is verily marked in the Doom-Book of a God!

Doomer (dūmar). Now rare. [*OE. dōmære* judge, *f.* dōm DOOM sb.: see -ER 1. In later use *f.* DOOM v.] One who dooms or pronounces sentence; a judge. Cf. DEMISTER.

c888 *K. Ælfred Bath.* xxvii. § 4 Heretogen and domeras . . . hæfdon mæstre weorcipe. c1000 *Laws of Ælfric* Introd. § 18 (Schmid) Swa him domeras gerezecen. 1879 *Greene Tullie's Law* (1609) Kij, Be then . . . impartial doomers of my suite. c1590 — *Fr. Bacon* x. 139 Fond Atē doomer of bad-boding fates. 1842 *Lytton Zanoni* vii. x. The power which dooms the doomer.

Doomful (dūmfūl), *a.* [*f.* DOOM sb. + FUL.] Fraught with or involving doom; fateful.

1586 *Spenser Sonn. to Harvey*, For Life, and Death, is in thy doomful writing. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Urania* i. Wks. 1/1 Eternal God, which . . . at the doomful day will once unhaspe Thy accusing booke of Subjects and of Kings. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. Think what a volley: reverberating doomful to the four corners of Paris.

Dooms (dūnz), *adv.* *Sc.* [*Origin* uncertain. Prob. from DOOM sb. Some have conjectured connexion with *icel. dindis* pretty, rather, prefixed to adjs. and advs. Cf. also *DOOM* v.]

Very, exceedingly.

1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxxiii. it was not sae dooms likely that he would go down into battle wic sic sma' means.' 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxiii. 'I wasna that dooms stupid.' 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 20 My case is dooms hard.

Doomsday (dūmzdeɪ). [*OE. dōmes dæg*, ME. *domes dei*, dai, day of judgement: see DOOM sb.]

1. The judgement day.

c975 *Rushw. G. Matt.* x. 15 At domes dæge. c1000 *Ag. G. libid.* On domes dæg. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On his effer to come þet is on domes deie. a1225 *Anser. R.* 38 Heo is gult. . . and schal ur on his soule answerien a Domesdei. a1300 *Carroll M.* 498 (Cott.) And swa sal do to domes dai. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacion na corrupcion effer dwimis day. 1601 *Shaks. Tit. C.* iii. i. 98 Men, Wives, and Children, stare, cry out, and run, As it were Doomed-day. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* i. 366 The present moment terminates our sight; Clouds, thick as those on doomsday, drown the next.

b. *esp.* in *phr.*: Till doomsday: to the end of the world, as long as the world lasts, for ever.

c1100 *Ormsb* 17682 All þatt folle þatt þa fissa dæg Till Domes dæg shall wurpen. c1370 *R. Brunne Chron.* 11/acc (Rolls) 8734 Hil myght laste til Domesday. 1553 *T. Wilson Rich.* (1567) 2034. If a man should aske me till Domesdaye, I would still crie silence, silence. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 232 When thou hast done this chare, Ie giue thee leave To play till Domesday. 1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 4 Questions which all official men wished . . . to postpone till Domsday. 1886 *Froude Oceana* 233 They might have waited till Domsday in the afternoon before [etc.].

c. *transf.* A day of judgement or trial, when sentence is pronounced. Also, a day of final dissolution, as at the end of the world.

1579 *Lyttr Epiphany* (Arb.) 181 Dost thou not knowe that every ones deatnes daye is his doomsdaye? 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. i. 12 Why then Al-soules daye is my bodies doomsday. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 215

This bell was taken down at the doomsday of abbeyes. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* ii. vi. His sudden bereavement . . . is talked of as a real Domsday and Dissolution of Nature.

2. = DOMESDAY: the usual spelling in 17-18th c., still used, *esp.* in *fig.* or *transf.* senses.

\*3. *attrib.*

1649 *Milton Eikon.* iii. (1851) 358 The Kings admirers may . . . mistake this Book for a Monument of his worth and wisdom, when as indeed it is his Domsday Booke. 1654 *Trapp Comm. Esther* iv. 8 That dreadful day of judgement, when that doomes-daye book shall be opened. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 693 Conscience . . . writes a Domsday sentence on his heart. 1842 *C. Whitehead Richard Savage* (1845) III. ix. 420 Long doomsday faces.

Doomsman. [*early ME. dōmes man*, man of judgement: see DOOM sb.] A judge, deemster.

a1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Medjierne domes men and wrong-wise reuen. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 25 Lest peraventure thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman, and the domesman take thee to the mynystre, and thou be sente in to prison. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þe domys-man come to be Cite, for to sitte vp on brekers of þe lawe. 1499 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 4b. Our lorde Ihesu Cryste his domesman. a1640 (see DOOMSTER 2.) 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 268 Doomsman, seems to be Sutors in a Court of a Mannor in Ancient Demesne, who are Judges there. 1839 *Bailey Festus* xxx. 342 Behold in me the doomsman of your race.

*attrib.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 A domesman sete, tribunal.

Doomster (dūmstər). In 5 domstere. [*modification of deemster, DEMISTER, DEEMSTER, after DOOM v. and sb.*]

1. A judge, doomer. *arch.*

1442 *Curior M.* 9737 (Bedford) Fadir, rightwis domstere 1 1861 *Lowell Poet.* Wks. (1890) IV. 4 Then let him hearken for the doomsster's feet! 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 627 Doomssters . . . propounding their own construction of rubrical niceties with Sinaitic thunders.

2. In a Scottish court of law, the official (usually the executioner) who formerly read or repeated the sentence; = DEMISTER 2.

1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 158 The Domster should be sworne. a1640 *Jackson Creed* x. xlix. § 2 They will . . . be enforced to borrow a more fit expression of His office from our sister nation, and instyle Him to be the doomsster or doomsman of the quick and the dead. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxvii. 'Doomster', he continued, 'repeat the sentence to the prisoner'. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Doom*. The doom or sentence was . . . pronounced by the public executioner, or doomsster as he was called—a barbarous practice, which was abolished by Act of Adjournment, 16th March 1773.

*attrib.* 1884 *Palgrave Visions of Eng.* 131 Before is the doomsday-dan, And the shambles of Fotheringay.

Doon, *exc.* *obs.* *f.* DO v., DONE, DOWN, DUN.

Door (dōr). Forms: 1 *durū*, 2-5 (*Sc.* 4-9) *dure*, 4-6 *durr* (e, 4-7 *dur*, 5 *duyr*), 6 *Sc. dur* (o, *dwr*, *dourre*, also 1-5 *dor*, 3-7 *dore*, 4 *doer*, 5 *doyre*, 6 *dower*), 6-7 *doore*, 7- *door*; also 1 *dyr*, 2-3 *dyre*. [*OE. dūr*, fem. *u-stem*, not found elsewhere in Teut., but from the same base *dūr*, as the equivalent words in the other langs.: *cf.* OHG. *turi*, an orig. plural, which became a fem. sing., MHG. *tur*, Ger. *thür* (e, ODu. *duri* pl. (MDu. *döre*, *dore*, Du. *deur* fem. sing.), OS. *duri*, ON. *dyrr* fem. pl. (and n.), Sw. *dör* f., Da. *dör*; also Goth. *daurōns* pl. weak fem. OE. had also *dor* neut. pl. *pl. dori*, large door, gate = Goth. *daur*, OS. *dor*, OHG. *tor*, Ger. *thor* gate. The same stem *dūr*-, *daur*-, appears in Skr. *dyr*, *dyar*, Gr. *θύρα*, L. *forēs*. The two OE. types *durū*, and *dor* appear to have been mixed in ME., where, beside *dure* and *dor*, are also found *dur* and *dore*. *Dore* prevailed in 16th c., and is found as late as 1684; *dor* appeared in 16th c., and at length supplanted *dore* in writing, though now pronounced like the latter. The spelling *door* points to an earlier pronunciation with *ā* or *ū* from ME. *clōse*, *clō*, which is further attested by *Sc. dūre* (dūr) (also in Cath. Angl. 1483), and is considered by Luick as a northern lengthening of OE. *u*. The current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593 in 18; but it may also be a more recent modification of (dūr), as in the case of *floor*, and vulgar pronunciations of *moor*, *poor*, as *more*, *poor*.]

1. A movable barrier of wood or other material, consisting either of one piece, or of several pieces framed together, usually turning on hinges or sliding in a groove, and serving to close or open a passage into a building, room, etc.

a. in form *durū*, *dure* (*dyre*), *durre*, *dur* (after 1500 *Sc.*). *Beowulf* 1447 (Th.) *Durū* sona on-arm fyr-bendum fest. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 10 Seo dur was belocen [*Lindisf.* getnyed was de *dur*]. *Ibid.* Mark i. 33 Eall seo burhwaru was gegaderod to þære duran [*Lindisf.* to *duru* vel to *ȝat*, *Rushw.* to *dore* vel *ȝat*. c1160 *Hattun ȝe* gaderod to þære *dur*. c1205 *Interl.* v. *Rule St. Boute* (1888) 78 *Ætforan dyran*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 And meykli mid þan blode hore *duren*. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1082 Al þat nȝt he soȝten *dor* ðe *dure*. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii. 67 Thai brak the *dur*. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11500 Thai dures to vndo.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 931 þe dures of þe chapel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 *Dure* (dūr). *Dur*, *hustium*. 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1897) 16 Ye beg at a wrong mans *dur* (*crime* *stair*). 1566 *Winger Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 2 Calling of the dures. 1563 — *Four Scir Tre Queist* Wks. 1888 I. 87 The durs bein clost. a1605 *Montgomery Sonnets* lxv. 11 To come our the *dur*. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Burrow* *Laves* 162 Lipper men . . . sall not gang fra *dure* to *dure*.

β. in form *dor* (OE. = gate, pl. *dorn*), *dore* (*dor*).  
 1500 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcix. 3 Gān nu on his *doru*. *Ibid.* cvi.  
 15 *Eren dor*. 1500 *Sax. Leech.* 111. 56 Hōh dā wyte on...  
 pan *dore*. 1500 *LAY.* 2382 Neuer ne ferde lohe wi dūten *dore*.  
 1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 495 And the *dore* after hom. . . . .  
 1599 *Cursor M.* 1682 (Cott.) Mak a *dor* [*dore*, *dur*].  
 1600 HAMPOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 3451 When *hou* speaks shapelly  
 til be pure, Pat sum gode asks at hi *dore*. c. 1386 CHAUCER  
*Miller's P.* 280 Whil þat *hou* Robyn heust of the *dore*  
*[prime vnderpore]*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/2 *Dore* (A. Doyre).  
*hostium*. 1503 *Mirr. Mag.* *Jane Shore* li. 7 To begge from  
*dore* to *dore*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 77 Open the  
*dore*. A Begger begs that never begg'd before. 1644 MILTON  
*Areop.* (A. Begger) 59 Other *dores* which cannot be shut. 1684  
 BUNYAN *Fligr.* ii. 12 And knocked at her *Dore*.

γ. in forms (*dower*, *dore*) *dore*, *dor*.  
 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 186 None. . . shall not pas the *dowers*.  
 1509-28 Wynkyn de Worde's edd. of *R. Cour de Lion*  
 1234 Doors and windows barred fast. 1533 *Gau Richt*  
 1641 (1888) 61 Quhen y<sup>r</sup> disciples. . . . .  
 1648 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 3. At the haule *dore*.  
 1689 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* ii. viii. (Arb.) 94 If one  
 should rime to this word [Restore] he may not match him  
 with [Dore] or [Poore] for neither of both are of like  
 terminant. 1611 *Bible Gen.* iv. 7 Sinne lieth at the *dore*  
 [Covero]. in the *dore*. 1662 *Woolf Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)  
 I. 462 Before the west *dore*. 1760 *Footr Minor* ii.  
 Wks. 1799 I. 260 Well, do I so no more, Drop, to atone, your  
 money at the *Dore*. And, if I please, I'll give it to the poor  
*[triple rime]*. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 297 They cannot  
 venture. . . to be seen beyond their own *dors*.

b. With various qualifications, as *chamber-*,  
*front-*, *hall-*, *house-*, *kitchen-*, *side-door*, etc. q.v.  
 under their first elements; also BACK-, CHURCH-,  
 FOLDING-door, etc.

Double *door*(s), a door consisting of two leaves, opening in  
 the centre; also, two doors, one behind the other, closing  
 the same opening, to prevent draughts, etc.; *glass door*,  
 a door consisting mainly of glass panels; *sliding door*,  
 a single or double door that opens by sliding into a recess.  
 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Phelia* v. The glass-door to the  
 closet. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. v. 36 This posture of  
 affairs Mr. Brass observed through the glass-door. — *Barn-*  
*Rudge* xxviii. Hugh closed the double doors behind him.  
 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 177 The double  
 door from her bedroom went wide open.

c. With definite or indefinite numerals, expressing  
 position in a series or row, and hence indicating  
 the room or house to which the door belongs.

1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. At the Cross-daggers in  
 Moor-fishes, next door to the Popes Head Tavern. a. 1735  
 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Martin's office is now the second door in  
 the street, where he will see Parnel. 1776 *Trial of*  
*Nunadocquar* 22/2 [Law] lives three doors from the house  
 I inhabited. 1858 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/1 Having  
 taken offices a few doors off.

2. The opening or passage into a building or  
 room, which may be closed by a door; a doorway.  
 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xii. 13 Helias. . . . .  
 in the *dore* of the denne. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 739  
 þe bischope in þe *dore* stode. 1595 SHAKS. *Merry IV*.  
 v. 103 They . . . met the ielous knave their Master in the  
*dore*. 1756-77 *J. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 252 On the  
 left-hand as one enters the *dore*. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I.  
 107 A door, which she entered.

3. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit (in quot.  
 1526 a means of closing); *esp.* in phr. *To open a*  
*door to or for*: to render possible the admission of;  
 to furnish opportunity or facility for; so *to close*  
*the door upon*, and the like.

c. 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* xli. 3 Duru ymbstondnisse weole sum  
 minium. 1571 *Blitch. Hom.* 9 Heolofnesse duru. c. 1315  
 SHOREHAM 55 Inewyt lye the *dore* ward, The *dore* wythes  
 fywe. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xvi. 9 A greet *dore* and euidnt  
 is openyd to me. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b.  
 Than shall the *dore* of discrecyon be put to our mouth. 1570  
 BUCHANAN *Admonition* Wks. (1802) 31 v. Providence of  
 god had closet y<sup>r</sup> dur to all your wickednes. 1648 T. GAGN  
*New Survey W. Ind.* xxi. 101 But this *dore* of hope  
 was fast shut up. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts  
 (1727) 56x To . . . open a *dore* for the most confounding  
 Atheism to break in. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4321/1 Opening  
 a *Dore* to the French to assault us that Way. 1863 KING-  
 LAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 195 Which left open a *dore* to  
 future negotiation.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling a door in its  
 motion or use; a lid, valve; an opening, a passage.  
 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 46 How those Atoms come to be  
 hinderd from running all out, when a *dore* or passage in  
 their Pores is made. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.*  
 22 Ash-Timber, for the Doors of Bellows. 1719 LONDON &  
 WISE *Compl. Gent.* 166 A small Padlock fix'd to the *Dore* of  
 the Basket. 1840 GREENER *S. Gunnery* 259 Place on  
 this cap, shut the *dore*, cock your gun.

5. Phrases. a. *At door*: at the door; *out at*  
*door*, -s, = out of doors; *in at door*, -s, = indoors  
 (obs.). See also A-DOORS. In *doors*: within doors,  
 in or into the house: see INDOORS. *Next door* (to):  
 in the next house (to); hence *fig.* very near (to),  
 bordering (on). *Out* (to) *forth* of *door*(s): out of the  
 house; in the open air, abroad; hence *fig.* out of  
 place, lost, abroad, irrelevant, worthless (obs.).  
*† To* (the) *door*: out of the house or room (obs.).  
*Within door*(s): in a house or building, indoors;  
 also *fig.* so as not to be heard outside the door.  
*Without doors*: out of doors.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 557 Out at *dores* stirten  
 they anon. c. 1450 *Merlin* 32 Myrlin. . . was gon oute at *dore*.  
 1546 J. HYRWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 He turnde hir out at *dore*.  
 1562 WINGET *Last Blast* Wks. 1888 I. 45 Repellit and schot to  
 the *dore*. 1577 *St. Aug. Mannal* 171 Love driveth fere out  
 of *dore*s. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guesz's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586)

156 Some fathers will not suffer their Daughters to set their  
 foote forth of *dore*s. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887)  
 53 One to be used within doors, and the other abroad. 1595  
 STURSEN *Cont. Clout* 711 Out of *dore* quite shit. 1604 SHAKS.  
*Olth.* iv. ii. 144 Speake within *dore*. 1633 G. HERBERT  
*Temple, Praise* iv. May dwell next *dore*. On the same  
 floor. a. 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 18  
 Hee may sit without *dore*s long enough. 1650 TRAPP  
*Comm. Exod.* x. 28 Destruction is at next *dore* by. 1657-8  
*Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 456 All precedents arc out of  
*dore*s in this case. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref. 159  
 Well, now go forward, step within the *dore*s. 1699 COL-  
 LIER *Soc. Defence* (1730) 324 A Place where Thinking is  
 out of *Dore*s. 1739 Dr. For *Crusoe* i. xvi. I kept . . . within  
*dore*s. *Ibid.* ii. i. To be next *dore* to starving. *Ibid.* ii. xvi.  
 That Objection is out of *Dore*s. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar)  
*Road. for Oliver* Wks. II. 378 Kick the Arts and Sciences  
 to *dore*. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 298 A Jew is not  
 permitted to appear without *dore*s save in black. 1857 L.T.  
 Houghton in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) II. xii. 19 These  
 children . . live . . out of *dore*s all day. 1875 E. WHITTIE  
*in Christ* I. i. (1878) 20 It is next *dore* to cannibalism. *Mod.*  
 You had better remain in *dore*s.

b. *† To drink or eat out of doors*: to bring to des-  
 titution by excessive drinking or eating: cf. *EAT* v.  
 4. a. *† To fetch at the doors of*: to obtain from.  
*To lay, lie, or be at the door of*: to impute, or be  
 imputable or chargeable to. *† To leap over the*  
*door*: to escape, run out. *† To set one's hand to the*  
*door*: to apply oneself diligently. *† To set behind*  
*the door*: see quot. 1552. *To darken a door*: see  
 DARKEN 6b. *To keep open doors*: see OPEN.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* Wks. II. 262  
 They say when a man will be rich, he must set his soul  
 behind the *dore*; that is to say, he must use falsehood and  
 deceit. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 464/2 We must  
 not therefore spare our selves. . . but set our hands to the  
*dore*, as the proverb is. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV.  
 20 A part of the Commonwealth has leaped over the *dore*.  
*Ibid.* 166 It is so much for your honour. . . to have the Scotch  
 fetch their laws at your *dore*s. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sta 437  
 Many Sailors drink. . . wives and children out of *dore*s. 1683  
*Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/3 The fault will lie by their *dore*s.  
 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 299 The Blood . . must all be  
 layd to his *dore*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vii. You  
 have in a manner laid your sins at my *dore*. 1833 TENNYSON  
*Lady Clara* vi. The guilt of blood is at your *dore*.

c. *Is the wind in* (at) *that door*? = is the wind  
 in that quarter? is that the tendency of affairs?  
 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 'What! newewe, is the  
 wynde in that *dore*?' 1539 *Marphel. Epit.* Biv. Is the  
 wynde at that *dore* you brother deane? 1596 SHAKS.  
*1 Hen. IV.* iii. 102. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iv. i.  
 Is the Wind in that *dore*? Here's like to be fine doings.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *door-arch*,  
*door-archway*, *door-handle*, *door-jamb*, *door-key*, *door-knob*,  
*door-knocker*, *door-latch*, *door-hintel*, *door-lock*, *door-panel*, *door-porch*, *door-ring*,  
*door-scraper*, etc. b. *objective and obj. genitive*, ns  
*door-bangings*, *door-dressing*, *door-opener*, *door-warder*. c. *door-*  
*like* adj., *door-wise* adv.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 162 A square-headed  
 'door-arch. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4364/4 Window-Curtains.  
 and 'Door-Curtains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Door-  
*fasterener*, a portable contrivance for fastening a *door*. 1849  
 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxix. v. 64 Leaving the hands still  
 hanging to and grasping the 'door-handle. 1837 MARRVAT  
*Dog-fend* II. iii. (L.) Leaning against the 'door-jamb for  
 support. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi. Fumbling in his  
 pocket for the 'door-key. — *Nich. Nick*, xv. When Lords  
 break off 'door-knockers and beat policemen. 1875 W.  
 McILWATIN *Guide Wigtownshire* 75 Shattered 'door-  
 lintels. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July. A 'door-lock of a  
 tolerable price. 1797 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 123 A repre-  
 sentation of St. John's gate. . . on the 'door-panel. 1535  
 COUNTESS *Engl.* xlv. A Then shal the prynce come vnder  
 the 'dore porche, & stonde still without by the *dore* cheke.  
 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. (1851) 508 Such a terrible  
 noise, as shakes the 'Door-rings of Houses. . . ten mile off.  
 1616 SURET. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 It must be made  
 higher than the 'door-window. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH  
*Young Philosopher* II. 32 One sash opening 'door-wise.

8. Special combs.: *door-alarm* (see quot.);  
*door-boy*, a boy who guards the door of a passage  
 in a mine; *door-fall*, the falling door of a trap;  
*door-frame*, (a) a door-case (Nicholson *Pract.*  
*Builder* 1823); (b) the structure forming the  
 skeleton of a panelled door; *† door-gate*, an en-  
 trance; *door-head*, the upper part of a door-case;  
*door-land* (Sc.), a plot of ground near a door (For-  
 syth *Beauties* Scott. IV. 254); *door-money*,  
 money taken at the door of a place of entertain-  
 ment; *† door-neighbour*, a near or next-door  
 neighbour; *door-piece* † (a) a curtain before a  
 door; (b) see quot. 1869; *† door-pin*, the 'pin'  
 or bolt of a door; *door-plane* (see quot.); *door-*  
*sign*, a sign upon a door; *door-stone*, a threshold  
 stone; a flagstone before a door; *door-stop*, a  
 device to stop a door from opening too widely or  
 closing too forcibly; also, the slip of wood against  
 which it shuts in its frame; *door-swell*, a kind of  
 swell-box in an organ; *door-weed*, a name for  
*Polygonum aviculare* (Dunnglton *Med. Lex.* 1857).  
 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Door-alarm, a device attached  
 to a door, to give an audible notice when the door is opened.  
 1664 BIDDLE *Lett.* iii. 59 By the most chaffie shrap that  
 euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle, [you] were  
 brought to the 'door-fall. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Kyd-*  
*berg's Teut. Mythol.* 214 The 'door-fames were covered  
 with the soot of centuries. a. 1529 SKELTON *Womanhood*,

*Wanton*, &c., 26 Of youre 'doregate ye haue no doute.  
 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* 142 'Door-head. 1894 H.  
 FRICHT *Niederlande* 410 The 'door-lintel. . . . . put in  
 the door-head of the new cow-house. 1806 A. DUNCAN  
*Nelson's Fin.* 15 'Door-money was demanded as at a puppet-  
 show. 1562 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 70 She saith  
 she is ther 'dore neighbour. 1711 C. M. Let. to Curate  
 14 Would they deny it to the Scots their *dore* Neighbour?  
 1611 COGGER. *Garde-Porte*, a peece of Tapistrie hung before  
 an open *dore*; a 'dore-peece. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf.*  
*Victoria* 609 *Door-piece*—That portion of a lift of pumps  
 in which the clack or valve is situate. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*  
 1078 Dis angels two drogen loth in And shetten to be 'dore-  
 pin. a. 1300 K. Horn 1003 Ryemenhild undude þe *dore* pin.  
 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* 'Door-Plane, the plane between  
 the door proper, and the larger opening within which it  
 may be placed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'Ne'er cross the  
 'door-stane. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man own Mechanic*  
 § 1285 'The 'door-stops may be nailed to the casing and the  
 door hung. 1852 SEIBEL *Organ* 27 The roof or 'door swell  
 . . . . . accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best.

*Doora*, *doorah*, var. of *DUURA*.

† *Door-band*. *Obs.* A strip-hinge (see BAND  
 sb. 1 3); also, (f) the bolt or fastening of a door.

1379 *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in j<sup>r</sup> *doreband*  
 elongand. *ibidem*, id. 14. *Nem.* in Wr. Wulcker 733/25  
*Hic guntius*, a *dorebande*. 1530 *Compotus* in Poulson  
*Deverlac* (1829) 622 Pro 4 *doore bands* 12d.

† *Door-bar*. *Obs.* [see BAR sb. 1 8.] A bar  
 of wood, iron, etc. put across a door to secure it.  
 13. *Sir Benes* 1622-43 (MS. C) The *dore barre* he toke yn  
 honde And slewe all þat he pere fonde. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.  
 Wulcker 667/39 *Hoc repugnantum*, *dorebar*. 1575 J. STILL  
*Gamm. Gorton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Doddley* III. 242 Onles thy  
 head and my *doore-bar* kyste. 1677 *Janna Ling*, 742 The  
 snail crepteth beyond the *doore-barres*.

*Door-bell*. a. A bell in a house, connected  
 with the door by a wire, and rung by means of a  
 handle. b. A bell fixed on a door or door-case so  
 as to be rung in opening the door; = *door-alarm*.

c. 1845 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. li. 330 Lady  
 Russell could not hear the *door-bell*. 1875 TALMAGE *Around*  
*Tea-table* ii. 8 The storm was so great that the *door-bell*  
 went to sleep.

*Door-case*. [CASE sb. 2 5.] The case or  
 frame lining a doorway, in which the door is hung.  
 1506-7 *Bond* in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* App. (1733) 254.  
 x. d. the foote for the *dore cases*. 1665 *Parry's Diary* 7 Sept.  
 The window-cases, *dore-cases*, and chimneys, of all the  
 house are marble. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verulæ Anecd.*  
*Paint.* (1786) III. 147 *Dore-cases* of alabaster with rich  
 foliage. 1836 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 489 The west  
*dore-case*. . . appears to be of the same yellow stone.

*Door-cheek*. Now north. *dial.* [CHEEK sb.

9.] One of the side-posts of a door; a door-post.  
 1535 COVERDALE *1st*. vi. 3 The geastes and *dorecheeks*  
 moued at their crienge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 313 The  
 side posts or *dore cheeks* of any house. 1612-15 Br. HALL  
*Contempl.* O. T. viii. i. The destroying angel sees the  
*dore-cheeks* of the Israelites sprinkled with red. 1818  
 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. 'I daur ye. . . to name sic a word at my  
*dore-cheek*! 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 198 A  
 hale old man. . . . .leaned against the *dore-cheek*.

*Doore*, obs. f. *Door*, *DOWEN*.

*Doored* (dōrd), a. [f. *Door* + -ED 2.] Having  
 a door or doors; chiefly in *comb.*, as *low-doored*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 97 The open doored cottages.  
 1861 NEALE *Nestes Dalmatia*, etc. 25 It is beset with . .  
 doored pews. 1892 E. KEEVES *Homeward Bound* 304  
 Opening. . . by doored archways.

[Dooring, error for *door-ring*: see in 7.]

*Door-keeper*, *doorkeeper*. One who keeps  
 or guards a door; a janitor, porter, ostiary.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* x. [ix.] 126 Vnto these foure maner  
 of chese doorkepers were the Leuites committed. — *Ps.*  
 lxxxiii. [lxxxiv.] to a *dore keeper* in the house of my god.  
 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 354 The dogge is a diligent  
 doorekeeper. 1608 SHAKS. *Perr.* iv. vi. 126 Auaunt, thou  
 damned *door-keeper*! 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865)  
 179 Privileged. . . to pass into the theatre without stopping at  
 the *door-keeper's* box.

*Doorless*, a. [see -LESS.] Having no door.  
 a. 1200 *Grave* in Erlanger *Beitr.* (1890) 11 Dureless is  
 6et hus. a. 1200 Worcester *Fragn.* *ibid.* 3 On dureless  
 huse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. The doorless gateway.  
 1875 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 41 Doorless hovels.

*Doorman*: see DOORMAN.

*Door-mat*. A mat placed before a door for  
 cleaning the shoes before entering.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 A very convenient substance  
 to make Bed-mats, or Door-matts of. 1808 *Med. Trubl.* XIX.  
 541 Of this plant. . . door mats or basses are made. 1834  
 J. W. EBBWORTH *Roxb. Ball.* V. ii. p. xi. Our jesting here  
 upon the *door-mat* with the Reader.

*Door-nail*. A large-headed nail, with which  
 doors were formerly studded for strength, protec-  
 tion, or ornamentation: now chiefly in the al-  
 lative phr. as *dead*, *deaf*, *dumb*, *dour*, as a *door-*  
*nail*: see DEAD a. 32 h., DEAF a. 1 d., etc.

(Conjectured by Todd to be 'The nail on which in ancient  
 doors the knocker struck'. No evidence of this appears.)

c. 1250 [see DEAD a. 32 b.] 1250 in Riley *Lond. Mem.*  
 (1868) 262, 3000 *dornail*. 17200 *dornail*. a. 1400-50 Alexander  
 4747 *Dor* as a *dore-nayle* & defe was he bathe. 1593-  
 1680 [see DEAD 32 b.] 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.*  
 xvii. Thornton is as *dour* as a *dornail*. 1866 ROGERS *Agric.*  
 & *Prices* I. 497 *Door-nails*, floor and roof-nails.

*Doorne*, obs. f. *DURN*.

*Door-place*. A place for a door; a doorway.  
 1552 HULOET. *Dore*, place or steade, *hypothridyrie*. 1681  
 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. Wks. 1728 I. 410, I have dis-

cover'd a Door-plate in the wall. 1805 *Mod. Lond.* 289 A door-plate now walled up, which led into the church.

**Door-plate.** A plate, usually of metal, on the door of a house or room, bearing the name, etc. of the resident.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1824) 94 Door plates of misters and dames. 1836-9 *DICKENS* *Sk. Bos.* (1850) 70/1 The brass door-plate. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 A marble door-plate, engraved in black with his name.

**Door-post.** The post on each side of a doorway, on one of which the door is hung.

1535 *COVERDALE* *Exek.* xlv. 19 The doorposts of the yinnermer court. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleasure & Payne* 93 Ye dease doorposts, could ye not hear? 1840 *DICKENS* *Old C. Shop* xviii. The landlord was leaning against the door-post.

**Door-sill.** The sill or threshold of a door.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 To Rome... to visit the doors of the Apostles (*limine Apostolorum*). 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phaeoecol.* Gen. (1693) 494 A door-cill, or threshold of a door. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She stands gaping at the door-sill. 1861 GRÖ. *Eliot Silas M. i.* (L.), He invited no comer to step across his door-sill.

**Doorsman, doorman.** An attendant at the door of a shop or place of entertainment.

1828 *Evening Star* 18 June. Doorsman to a photographic artist. 1895 *Daily News* to Jan. 5/2 A 'doorsman,' whose business it was to... invite the patronage of the public.

**Doorstead.** [STEAD, a place.] A place for a door; a doorway.

1552 [see DOOR-PLACE.] 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 283 That the doorsteads be walled up. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 204 Two doorsteads with free stone jambs and white stone hedges. 1767 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 392 Did nobody clog up the King's door-stand more than I. 1849 *Stevens Mag.* XL. 540 He was struck with lightning on his grandmother's doorstead.

b. A timber framing, like a door-case, used to support the roof of a gallery, in coal-mining. ? *Obs.* 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gij. The Side-pieces... we call Doorsted-Forks; they have a collar on the Top-end in which the Head-tree resteth.

**Door-step.** The step at the threshold of a door, raised above the level of the ground outside. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nihilistale Song* 301 (Jam.) Coupe were dish-water rather frae yere door-step. 1840 *DICKENS* *Old C. Shop* II. x. 74 She... sat down upon a door-step. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 The prudent person whose charity ends at his own doorstep.

**Door-tree.** *Obs.* = DOOR-POST, DOOR-BAR.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 *De* duren-tren & *de* uerslazen, wið ysope *de* blod ben dragen. c. 1300 *Harvok* 1805 Hauelock lifte up the dore-tree And... he slow hem thra. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. i. 185 As *de* as a dore-tree.

**Doorward, sb. arch.** Also 4 durward, -warth. [f. OE. *weard* warden, keeper.] A door-keeper, porter, janitor. An official title under the early Scottish monarchy; = warden of the palace. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosh.* John x. 3 Dissum *de* durward (*Ag. Gosh.* *geatward*) outwæð. c. 1000 *Ælfric Past. Ep.* 734 In Thorpe *Leue* II. 378 (Bosw.-T.) *Ostianus* is durward. c. 1205 *LAY.* 17672 He wende to han barhate, and gratte bene durward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Ye yeste of drede is þe doreward to þe grete preste. 1375 *Barnour Brice* iii. 101 Thor surname was makye-drosser; That is also mekill to say her As 'the Durward sonny's' perfiar. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 126 Doreward, that is, Porter. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 248 The Chamberlain, and the hostiarius or doorward. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* II. 213 Nicholas de Soulls, descended of the marriage of Marjory, a natural daughter of Alexander II, to Allan the Durward.

**Doorward, -wards, adv. (adj.)** [see -WARD.] Towards the door.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 471 And drowze to Kittis doreward to herken and to list. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* i. (Hoppe) His landlord began to cast significant glances dorewards.

**Doorway.** The opening or passage which a door serves to close or open; the space in a wall occupied by a door and its adjuncts; a portal.

1799 *Sourthey Eng. Eclog.* vi. Sitting at evening in that open door-way. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* ix. 57 The bridegroom went forth and stood with the bride at the doorway. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Geth. Archit.* i. iii. 59 The rich Doorways form one of the most important features of late Norman work.

*attrib.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Door-way-plaie*, the space between the door-way, properly so called, and the larger door-archway within which it is placed. It is often richly ornamented with sculptured figures.

**Door-yard.** U.S. A yard or garden-patch about the door of a house.

1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* (Mass.) 30 Yrs. Ago Prose Wks. 1890 I. 59 The flowers which decked his little door-yard. 1878 EMERSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 472 We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own door-yards and cow-pastures.

**Doosen, doozen,** obs. forms of DOZEN.

**Doost, dooth,** obs. f. *dost, doth*: see *Do v.*

**Doote,** obs. form of DOTE.

**Dooty,** var. f. DHOTI, loin-cloth.

**Doop, v. Obs.** [ME. *doppen* = OE. type \**dop-* *pian*, represented by freq. *doppeltan* to dip; immerse, baptize, and sbs. *doppa*, *dop-enid*, DOPE; f. weak grade of \**doup-an*: see *Dip v.* and *DEPE v.*]

1. *intr.* To descend or sink suddenly into water or the like, to plump or 'pop' down; to dive.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 246 Pei doppen now to helle. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xlv. xxvi. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of oise doppyng and plungyng. 1579-80 *North Plurarch* (1676)

421 Like Tonny Fish they be, which swiftly dive and dop into the depth of Ocean Sea. 1682 *DRYDEN* *Unhappy Favourite* Epil. 2 We...like drowning men, But just peep up, and then dop down again.

2. To duck or suddenly drop the head or body; to curtsy.

c. 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 126 This fained frier...dopped than, and greet this man religiously and ofte. 1635 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 79 He dops, ducks, bowes, as made all of joints. 1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* 9, I dopt for safety as an Officer Does in a Fight, when he's a Novice.

3. *trans.* To immerse smartly, to dip (as in baptism).

1598 *BALE* *God's Promises* vii. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* I. 36 Prechye to the people...Doppe them in water—they knowledge their offence. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* i. 78 Hee should bee baptized, which word signifieth...to dip or dop the body, or some part of it, into the water.

4. *Angling.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DAP v. 1.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7 Dop your Flie behinde a Bush, which angling I have had good sport at; we call it doping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 218 With these (flies) and a short line, as I showed to angle for a chub—you may dap or dop.

Hence *Dopping vbl. sb.* and  *ppl. a.*

1398 [see 1]. 1597 1st *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* Prolog. 2 That dopping curtesie, that fawninge bowe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1656) 67 Erecting of fixed altars, the dopping and cringing towards them.

**Doop, sb. Obs.** [f. prec. vb.] A curtsy, a dip.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. The Venetian doop this. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parvitas* 28 Making many pretty dops, and curtesies. 1704 D'URFEE *Hell beyond H.* 94 Salutes the Punks with Bows and Dops. c. 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dop*, a short quick curtsy.

**Dop (dop), sb. 2** [a. Du. *dop* shell, husk, cover.]

1. The pupa-case or cocoon of an insect. *rare.* 1700 LEWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 640, I have seen some flies as soon as ever they came out of their Dop.

2. *Diamond-cutting.* A small copper cup with a handle, into which a diamond is cemented, to be held while being cut or polished.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc. s.v. Diamond-cutting*, Diamonds, soldered into a hollow piece of metal; the workmen call them dops. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/2 The polisher sets the diamond in a mass of solder held in a little brass cup about an inch in diameter, with a string of stout copper wire for a handle. This instrument is called a 'dop'.

**Dop, obs. form of DEEP.**

**Dopchick, -en, obs. or dial. = DABCHICK.**

**Dope (dop),** [app. a. Du. *doop* dipping, sance, etc., f. *doopen* to dip.]

1. Any thick liquid or semi-fluid used as an article of food, or as a lubricant. U.S.

18. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XXII. 9033 (Cent.) 'Dope', a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over the snow softened by the rays of the sun.

2. An absorbent material used to hold a lubricant; the absorbent element in a high explosive.

1880 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.* VIII. 417 Hercules powder...contains a very large proportion of nitrate of soda...the remainder of the dope being incombustible carbonate of magnesia. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss. s.v. Explosives*, *Giant-powder*, a mixture of nitroglycerin with a dry pulverized mineral or vegetable absorbent or dope.

**Dople, Dopylt, obs. forms of DOUBLE, -ET.**

**Dooppe.** *Obs.* [OE. *doppa* in *disfedoppa*: see *DIVEDAP*, and *DOP v.*] A bird that dops or dives; a dabchick.

123. *K. Alis.* 5776 Hy plunten doune, as an doppe, In the water at on scoppe.

**Doopper** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 5 dooper, dowpar. [f. *DOP v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which 'dops'.

1. A diving-bird, a didapper.

c. 1440 *Promp.* *Par.* 127/1 Doppar, or dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1595 *PALSGR.* 214/2 Doppar, byrde. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. viii. Snites, Doppers, Sea-Larkes.

2. A fishing-rod used in 'dopping' or dapping.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 103/r A Dopper is a strong long Rod very tite.

**Dopper** <sup>2</sup> (doppar). Also 7 dopper. [ad. Du. *dooper*, dipper, baptist, f. *doopen* to dip; erroneously shortened after *DOP v.*] A (Dutch) Baptist or Anabaptist; = DIPPER 2.

1620 B. JOHNSON *News fr. New World Wks.* (Rildg.) 615/2 A world of Doppers! 1625 — *Staple of N. m. ii.* This is a Dopper, a she Anabaptist! 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Paul Kruger...Belonging to the sect of the Doppers.

**Dopping:** see under *DOP v.*

**Dopplertite** (dopplerit). *Min.* [Named 1849, f. *Doppler*, surname of a German physicist: see *-ITE*.]

'A hydrocarbon found in certain peat beds, amorphous and jelly-like when fresh, and elastic when dried, looking like black pitch' (Dana *Min.* (1854) 474).

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 345 *Dopplertite*, occurring in layers in the peat near Aussee in Styria.

**Doopy.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *doppia* a double, 'also a double ducklet of gold' (Florio).] A former gold coin of Italy, worth, in different states, from 11s. 4d. to 21s.; a pistole.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2721/2 Should pay them 1400 Doppies at two terms. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2730/r. [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Doppia*, another name for the pistole.]

**Doopt, aphetic f. ADOPT v. Obs.**

1651 H. CHETTEL *Trag. Hoffman* (N.), Should bee beed dopted, I would dopt him, and herrite him.)

**Dor, dorr** (dōr), *sb. 1* Also 4-7 dorre, 5-S dore, 7 doar. [OE. *dorzo* of unknown origin.]

An insect that flies with a loud humming noise.

† 1. Applied to species of bees or flies; also *dor-bee*, *dor-fly*. *spec. a.* A humble-bee or bumble-bee. b. A drone bee. c. A hornet. d. *fig.* A drone, a lazy idler. *Obs.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 119 *Attien*, dora. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 28 Doran hunig and ticeenes zeallan. *Ibid.*, Pa ahsan gemenge wið dorena hunig. c. 1500 *Clopatra Glosses* in Wr.-Wulcker 351 *Aditius*, feldbeo, dora. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6428 So dorren don and flesche fleighen. 1411 *Lal. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 576 *Crabo*, a dore. c. 1510 *BARCLAY Alir.* *Gl. Manners* (1570) C v. If there come a hornet, a dor, or greater flye They breake the light webbes. 1551 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Gentlemen which can not be content to live like themselves, lyke dorres. 1574 *HVLL OR.* *Bees* xiii. If the Dore bees be over many in the hive...do on this manner. a. 1613 J. [DENNIS] *Sacr. Angling* II. xxv. in Arb. Garner I. 173 With brood of wasps, of hornets, dore, or bees. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvi. This Forrest was most horribly fertile and copious in dorflies. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 824 The Dore also and Drones they kill. 1681 *CHRISTIAN Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 Resembling a young Dore or Humble-bee.

2. A flying coleopterous insect or beetle; also *dor-beetle*, *dor-fly*. *spec. a.* The common black dung-beetle or dumble-dor (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), which flies after sunset. b. The cockchafer or may-bug. c. The rose-beetle. Also, vaguely, other species, chiefly of lamellicorn beetles.

a. 1500 *Frisshynge v. Angle* (1883) 26 In June take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme. 1598 *YONG Diana* 309 The dore, a little creature, so vile, and common. 1620 MARKHAM *Farewe.* *Hush.* II. xvii. (1668) 767 The cure or prevention for these Dores, or black Clocks. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 54 The Dor or Beetle (which you may find under a Cow-turd). 1771 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 The next is a pale green shining Dor. 1752 *HYER Note on Milton* 483 (Jod.) A brownish kind of beetle powdered with a little white, commonly known by the name of cockchafer or dorfly. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. rv. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dor-beetle, as some call it. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* v. 144 The shining dore are busy. 1894 *BLACKMORE* *Perlycross* 192 A bat, or an owl, or a big dor-beetle.

† 3. *fig.* Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. iii. What should I care what every dor doth buzze In credulous eares? 1765 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorts and horfies. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triarch.* The Author 8 Nor...to stoop at the thicke-shell'd Dorts of Objection.

4. *Comb.*, as *dor-bee*, *dor-beetle* (see 1, 2); *dor-bug*, a name applied in America to various beetles, esp. *Lachnosterna fusca*; *dor-fly* (see 1, 2); *dor-hawk*, the goatsucker or night-jar; † *dor-head*, a stupid or blundering fellow = BEETLE 1, 4 (*Obs.*). 1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 42 The 'dor-bugs' hummed through the tent. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Bleedale Rom.* I. iv. 55 Our fire-light will draw stragglers, just as a candle draws dorbugs. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-door Papers* (1874) 271 The Dytiscus, dorbug of the water, blunders clumsily against it. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 505 Have you a *caprimulgus*, or 'dorkhawk'? 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 246 The goat-sucker...feeds on moths, gnats, and dorts or chaffers; from whence Charlton calls it the Dorkhawk. 1832 WORDSW. 'Calin is the fragrant air' as The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth with burning nose. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 There is none so very a 'dordhead' as that hee understandeth not [etc.]

† **Dor, sb. 2** *Obs.* Also dorre. [Goes with *DOR v. 1*; perh. from *ON. dōr* scoff, in phr. *draga dōr* at to make game of.]

Scoff, mockery, 'making game' chiefly in phrase *To give (any one) the dor*: to make game of, mock, subject to ridicule; so to *put the dor upon*, to receive or endure the dor, etc. (From quot. 1552, perh. originally a term at cards.)

1552 HULOET, *Dorre* at cards. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 170/24 A Dorre, blanke, *argutia*. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Which [change of colour] for thy antagonist...shall ignorantly be without, and yourself can produce, you give him the dor. [See the whole passage.] 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 33 The dorre, which...Hubert, did put upon King John and his late designe. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* i. i. I would not receive the dor. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* iii. ii. What dor unto a doaling maid this was, What a base breaking off? a. 1625 — *Woman Pleased* iii. iii. I will never bear t'is, Never endure this dor. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxv. There oft to rivals lends the gentle Dor. Off takes—his mistress by—the bitter bob. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Bz [He] brings home the dorre upon himself. a. 1734 *North Liver* I. 361 They all thought he had put the dor, as they say, upon the chief justice. 1855 KINGSLEY *Waver.* *Hot* xxxi. He has given the Lord High Admiral the dor.

† **Dor, sb. 3** *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. = *ON. dōr* fool, buffoon; cf. prec. and *DOR v. 1*] A fool. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. This night's sport, Which our court dore so heartily tended.

**Dor, v. 1** *Obs.* Also dorre. [Goes with *DOR sb. 2*; perh. from *ON. dōr* to mock, make sport of.]

Gifford's conjecture that it is derived from *DOR sb. 1*, in reference to the desultory flight of the cockchafer 'which appears to mock or play upon the passenger, by striking him on the face', appears unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To make game of, make a fool of, mock, befool, confound. *To dor the datterell*: to cajole or hoax a simpleton: cf. *DABE v. 2*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 170/24 To Dorre, *arguere*. 1577



**Fulke Confut. Purg.** 368 Thinke not to dorre vs with Cyprians name. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* v. 39 (N.) What, hop'd you that with this I could be dor'd? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vi. Oh that villain's dore me. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* iv. i. Here he comes, whistling; be this sport call'd Dorring the Dotterel. 1641 'SNECTYNNUS' *Amaz.* § 10 (1653) 42 But this is but a blind, wherewith the Bishop would Dorre his Reader. 1675 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 177 No more thou now shalt dorre me.

2. *intr.* To make sport, mock.  
1655 *tr. Scander's Artamenes* vii. ii. IV. 96 There was not one of them which dorred at the difficulty of the enterprize.  
† **Dor, dorr, v.** *Obs.* [Cf. *DURR v.*] *trans.* To make dim or dull (in colour); to deaden.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ix. xxxviii. l. 259 The lightnesse or sadnesse of the one [colour] doth quicken and raise, or els dorr and take downe the colour of the other. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 By a good medly of them both to darken and dor the worst by laying the better to.

**Dor, obs. form of DARE v.**, DEER.  
† **Dorado** (dorá'do). [a. Sp. *dorado* gilded = F. *doré*, It. *dorato* = L. *deauratus*, pa. pp. of *deaurare* to gild, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold: see DORY.]

1. A fish (*Coryphæna hippuris*) celebrated for its splendid colouring and the velocity of its movements; also called *dolphin*: see DOLPHIN 2.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. D'Aco's Hist. W. Indies* (1880) 164 They are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea. 1626 *CART. SMITH Accul. Yng. Seamen* 5 Fish-hooks, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados. 1796 *STEAMER Surinam* i. l. 9 Dolphins or dorados, which beautiful fish seem to take peculiar delight in sporting around the vessels. 1852 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* i. iii. 132.

2. A South American river fish: see quot.  
1871 *Gal. Words* 720 In the deeper waters of the Uruguay are numbers of the dorado, or South American salmon... a very handsome fish, of a bright golden colour.

3. A southern constellation, also called Xiphias or the Sword-fish.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 *CRAIB Techn. Dict.*, *Dorado*, a southern constellation not visible in our latitude. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* lxxvii. 24.

† 4. *fig. a.* A rich man. *Obs.* b. See EL DORADO.  
1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Medit.* ii. § 1 A troop of these ignorant Dorados. 1660 *F. BROOK tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 He found not the sought for Dorado, a golden Prince indeed.

**Dor-bee, -beetle:** see DOR sb. 1

† **Dorbel.** *Obs.* 1. The English form of *Dorbellus*, i.e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a professor of Scholastic Philosophy at Poitiers, and a vehement supporter of Duns Scotus. Hence, A scholastic pedant, a dull-witted person, dolt; cf. *dunce*. (1533 *FURUS Astru. More* (1820) 412 Duns, Dorbell, Durand, and such drasse.) 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158 Then asse... and foole and dolt and idiot, and Dunse and Dorbell and doddipoll... and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country. 1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 25 Howe Dorbell comes to bee Doctour none asks. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Distribut.* iii. 305 The dotages of those Talmudicall Dorbels.

2. Sc. 'Anything that has an unseemly appearance.' So *Dorbellish a.*, stupid, awkward, clumsy; also (*nonce-words*) † *Dorbellical a.*, † *Dorbellism*, † *Dorbellist*.

1592 *NASHE P. Peultesse* Eij. Thy sheepsheep discourse... was so vyglye, dorbellical and lumpish. 1593 — *Christ's T.* 64 u. Wil you then hope to beate them [Atheists] down with fustie brown-bread dorbellisme? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Olde Iohannes de Indagines and his quire of dorbellists. 1603 H. CROSSLIE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 107 They flocke to it as-crowes to a dead carcaske... be they neuer so ribaud, filthie, or dorbellicall. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dorbellish*, very clumsy. *Line*.

**Dor-bug:** see DOR sb. 1, 4

**Dore, obs. form of DARK.**

† **Dorcake.** *Obs.* A kind of cracknel.

14. — *Nomine* in *Wv. Wülcker* 740/5 (*De Panibus*) *Hec cobrida*, a dorcake.

**Dorcas** (dō'kās). Name of a woman mentioned in Acts ix. 36; hence, *Dorcas Society*, a ladies' association in a church for the purpose of making and providing clothes for the poor. So *Dorcas basket*, a basket of needlework for charitable purposes.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dorcas*, benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. 1857 *Eleanor Clare's Jnrl. in Housch. Words* XVI. 199, I hope she will not bring a Dorcas basket to sew at. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xlvii. Lizzie worked for her Dorcas society.

† **Dorce, dorke.** *Obs. rare.* Adapted forms of *dorcas*, Gr. *dōpikās* deer, gazelle.  
1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 The curd of the Dorke is of the same vertue as that of a Hare. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 55 We have distinct Ages for these Dorces.

**Dorce, Dorcer, obs. forms of DORSE, DOSSER 1.**  
**Dorche, Sc. var. duergh, obs. f. DWARF.**

**Dordum, var. of DIRDUM.**

† **Dore, v. Obs. Cookery.** [a. F. *dore-r* (12th c. in Littré) to gild; — L. *deaurare*, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold: see ENDORSE.] *trans.* To glaze with saffron, yolk of egg, etc.; = ENDORSE.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Pen colour by capon with saffroune, dore With a Feder. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Dore hem with sum grene þing, percelly or þolkys of Eyroun.

**Dore, obs. f. DARE v. 1, DOOR, DOR, DOWER sb. 2**

**Doree, dorey, var. of DORY.**

**Dor-fly, dorhawk:** see DOR sb. 1

† **Doria, dōrea (dō'riā).** [Hindī *doriya* striped (stuff), f. *dor* thread, line, streak, stripe.] A kind of striped Indian muslin.

1666 J. F. *Abercromb's Wareho.* 14 A sort of strip'd Muslings, called Doreas, it being a Musling that is a yard half quarter broad, and the broadest sorts of stripes of any Musling, and usually the coarsest and cheapest of any sort. 1706 *LEND. GAR. NO.* 4284/3, 9 Chests or Bales of fine Doreas, etc. 1721 C. KING *Barb. Merch.* l. 223 From a Long Cloth or Bast to a Mulmul or Dorea. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Doriahs*, a cotton fabric made in India. 1886 *Catal. Col. & Ind. Exh.* 16 (Stant) Striped muslins, or dorias, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur.

**Dorian** (dō'riān), a. (sb.) [f. L. *Dōri-us* (a. Gr. *Δωριος* of Doris) + -AN.] Of Doris or Doria, a division of ancient Greece. *Dorian mode*, in Music, one of the ancient Grecian modes, characterized by simplicity and solemnity; also, the first of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 (R.) Plato... chose the Dorian, as that which is most becoming valiant, sober, and temperate men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 550 They move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders. 1774 *BURNES Hist. Mus.* (1789) i. iii. 53. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 309 No Roman structures rose to contrast with the severe simplicity of the Dorian shrines. 1846 *KRALE Lyra Lucoc.* x. ix. 338 Some heart-thrilling chime, Some Dorian movement. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 11 The Dorian is the first mode of the Ambrobian category. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 74 His actions, in the true Dorian mode, correspond to his words.

**B. sb.** A native or inhabitant of Doris; a member of one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 14 The Dorians inhabiting probably where most of the Pelasgi had been. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* ix. 89/2 The migration of the Dorians to the Peloponnesus, is expressly stated to have occurred 80 years after the Trojan war, i.e. in 1104 u.c.

**Doric** (dō'rik), a. and sb. [nd. L. *Dōric-us*, a. Gr. *Δωρικος* pertaining to Doris; cf. *prec.*]

**A. adj.** 1. = DORIAN; of or pertaining to the Dorians.

1569 *SPENSER Visions of Belloy* ii. in *Theat. Worldlings*. Fashioned were they all in Dorike wise. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 266 Historiographers declare that Orpheus... wrote in the Doric dialect. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 The Phrygian mode was religious; the Lydian, plaintive; the Doric, martial.

b. Of a dialect, etc.: Broad, not refined; rustic. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 5/2 Those other faults of barbarism, Doric dialect, extemporaneous style, tautologies. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Doric lay. 1855 J. F. F. in *J. Wilson's Noct. Ambr.* (1868) i. Pref. 17 There was a homely heartiness of manner about Hogge and a Doric simplicity in his address. 1889 *Althausen* 2 Mar. 281/3 All this was said... in the Doric dialect of the Lake District.

2. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the oldest, strongest, and simplest.

1565 *SHUTE Archit.* E i v b, Tuscan, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heights by Diameters. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* Ded. A 2. Architecture of olde Temples... was either Dorique, Jonique, or Corinthian according to the Deity's severall nature. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 714 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave. 1823 P. NICHOLOS *Pract. Build.* 491 The style of this structure is... the Grecian Doric.

**B. sb.** 1. a. The Doric dialect of ancient Greek. b. A 'broad' or rustic dialect of English, as that of the North of England, Scotch, etc.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* ix. 90/2 The choruses in the Attic plays are written in a kind of Doric. 1870 *RANSAY Remin.* v. 127 'My Lord', commenced John, in his purest Doric. 'I had have thocht naething o'.' 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* iii. The good doctor dropped into the broadest Doric. 2. The Doric order of architecture.

1812 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 170. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 181/2 A small but beautiful specimen of the pure Doric.

Hence † **Dorical a.**, Doric; **Doricism** (-siz'm), a Doric form of expression.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 4, I heard a dorick songe. 1698 *BOYLE Bentley's Phil.* (ed. 2) 43 There is not the least shadow of Doricism. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 472 Salmasius is pleas'd to prefer that Reading, as a Doricism.

**Dorism** (dō'rīz'm). [ad. Gr. *Δωρισμός* speaking Doric, f. *Δωρις* Doris: see DORIZE.]

1. The Dorian character of language, manners, etc. 1870 A. W. VARD *tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* (1873) i. ii. l. 219 'To counteract the one-sided and inflexible Dorism, and to introduce the beneficent germs of universal Hellenic culture into Sparta.'

2. A Doric form of expression; a Doricism.

1698 *BOYLE Bentley's Phil.* (ed. 2) 189 But let us hear a Second Apology that may be made for the Dorism of Dr Bentley. 1886 H. W. SWIFT in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* Dec. 427 Those Dorisms which appear in the Boeotian dialect.

† **Dorith.** *Obs.* [related in some way to DORSE.]

c. 1520 *Mem. Ryon* (Surtees) III. 204 Tremyng dorythes & lokes. *Ibid.* 206 Item for 3 par of gemmers [hinges] to the sayd doryth, 16d.

**Dorize** (dō'rīz), v. [ad. Gr. *δωρίζω* to imitate the Dorians, f. *Δωρις* Doris: see DORIAN.]

1. *intr.* To imitate Doric manners, etc.; to speak or write in Doric.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 296 In the Writings of such

as did not Dorize. c. 1795 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 415, I think with the lady in Theocritus, that the Dorians have a right to Dorize.

2. *trans.* To render Doric in manners, etc. 1846 *GROTE Greece* ii. viii. 11. 608 Ionians, but completely dorised through their long subjection to Argos. 1871 *SYMOKS Grk. Poets* v. 136 Thebes. Dorized by the Spartans.

**Dork, obs. form of DARK, DIRK.**

**Dorko:** see DORCE.

**Dorking** (dō'king), a. (sb.) [f. *Dorking*, in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry characterized by a long square form, and possessing five toes.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The characteristics of the pure Dorking are, that it is white-feathered, short-legged, and an excellent layer. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Mignon* i. 59 There are only the Dorkings now, and they are all laying.

**Dorlach** (dō'rāx). *Sc.* Also 6-g dorloch, 7 darloch. [Gael. *dorlach* handful, bundle, large quantity, quiver.]

† 1. A quiver. *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (Jam.) And in the hielandis, habersclonis, steilbonnetis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlochs, or culverings. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) V. 357 (Jam.) Bodin in hostile manner with hagbutis, bows, dorlaches, and wther invasive wapones. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 298 The Highlanders emptying their dorlachs among them.

2. A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops, instead of a knapsack (Jam.); hence, a valise, portmanteau. a 1662 R. BAILEY *Lett.* (1775) i. 175 (Jam.) These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlii, There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach. *Ibid.* xlii, His leather dorloch w't the lock on her was come frae Doune.

† **Dorlot.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 dorilot. [a. OF. *dorlot*, *dorlot* knot of hair on the forehead, 'a icwell or prettie trinket... wherewith a woman sets out her apparell, or decks herself' (Cotgr.).] 'The head-dress of network, sometimes enriched with jewels, worn in the middle ages by ladies.' *Fairholt Costume* (1860) 437.

1340 *Asenb.* 177 Pet hi habbe uayr dorlot. 1394 *Test. Ebor.* i. 166, j kynell, j dorlot, j amari. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 Dorlot, trica, calidrom.

† **Dorm.** (e. *Obs. rare.*) [f. stem of L. *dorm-ire* or F. *dorm-ir* to sleep: cf. DORMANT.] Sleep, slumber, a doze. *In dorme:* dormant.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 339 Letting it [a sum of money] lye in dorme, to the gret hurte of the towne. 1637 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 79 Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones; but as the Slumbering Dorms of a sick man; short and... interrupted. So *Dorm v.*, north. *dialect.*, to doze.

In Dialect Glossaries of Huddersfield, Sheffield, etc.

† **Dormant.** *Obs.* [var. of *dormand*, DORMANT.]

1. = DORMANT sb. 1.

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 238 Balkes sumers site dormantes gylster. c. 1511 *Am. 1579* *Ibid.* 31. One digman xxviij foote longe xij vnck square. 1598 *Petry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 For putting in of the dorman in the steaple loft, xijd. 1657 *REWE God's Plac.* 221 This is but the misery of stonework, of Arches, Dormans, Roofs.

2. a. = DORMER 2. b. (More fully *dormant-tile*) = DORMER-tile.

1703 [see DORMER 2, 4].

**Dormancy** (dō'rman-si). [f. next, or OF. *dormance*: see -ANCY.] Dormant condition: cf. next. 1789 N. FORSTER in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 464 The dormancy of any such prerogative. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 18 During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the destruction of the muscular irritability. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 37 Her only escape from misery had been in the dormancy of feeling. 1845 *Floriol's Jnrl.* 158 The period of dormancy or rest should be brought on gradually.

**Dormant** (dō'rman-t), a. and sb. Also 5-6 -and, 5-7 -ond, -ound. [a. OF. *dormant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pp. of *dormir*: — L. *dormire* to sleep.]

**A. adj.**  
1. Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep; hence, fig. intellectually asleep; with the faculties not awake; inactive as in sleep.

1623 *COCKRAM, Dormant*, sleeping. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 If we have bin too credulous, or too dormant. 1681 *GREW Museum* (J.), His prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 285 That he only lay dormant to meditate some mischief to me. 1828 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnrl.* i. 132 Some Romans were lying dormant in the sun. 1869 *FARRAR Fann. Speech* iii. (1873) 104 The hitherto dormant members of the Aryan family.

b. Of animals: With animation suspended.

1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 378 It lies dormant the greater part of the winter.

c. Of plants: With development suspended. 1863 *BEKKERLEY Brit. Mosses* ii. 5 In dry weather they (Mosses) are often completely dormant. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 640 The numerous dormant buds of woody plants may long remain buried and yet retain their vitality. 1883 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Dormant bud*, a bud which remains, it may be for years, undeveloped on a plant stem.

d. *Her.* Represented in a sleeping or recumbent attitude; with the head resting on the paws.

c. 1590 *Sc. Poem Heraltry* 130 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 98 xv manners of lions in armys. the viij dormant. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 248 Vet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant... but rather couchant or dormant. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 82. At his foot a cupid dormant. 1851

R. R. MAODEN *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 37, I would rather call the ancient figures dormant.

2. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in motion, action, or operation; 'slumbering', in abeyance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 597 This river runneth but slowly, and seemeth a dead or dormant water. 1639 EARL OF BARRMORE in *Linnæus Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 39 Your lordships directions... must lye dormant by me. 1708 SWIFT *Abolish. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 85 What if there be an old dormant statue or two against him, are they not now obsolete to a degree? 1731 — *Pulteney* Ibid. IV. 1. 166 Thy dormant dual patent, 1768 FORCER *Serm. Png. Vom.* (1767) I. vi. 257 It is possible for original talents to lie dormant. 1799 CHAMBER *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 Plaintiffs who have since revived a dormant claim. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 390 Newark... formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leslie, now dormant. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 Many volcanoes... are merely dormant.

b. *Dormant commission, credit, warrant, writing, etc.*, one drawn out in blank to be filled up with a name or particulars, when required to be used; *dormant partner*, a 'sleeping' partner, who takes no part in the working of a concern.

1551 *Househ. Acc. Elis.* in *Camden Misc.* 34 Paid... unto James Russell, by warrante dormaunte... xx. s. 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 148 The warrant dormant, which all Leiger Ambassadors have, to propound and discourse of all things, which they think may tend to the increasing of amity. 1662 MARVELL *Corr.* xxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 80 That you would send us a dormant credit for an hundred pound. 1679-80 *Sec. Serv.* *Money Chas.* & *Jas.* (Camden) 101 For charge of passing a dormant privy seal, 1248 s. and of dormant lres patents, 304 s. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 221 A power was given of chusing dormant viceroys. 1716 AODSON *Fraserholder* 96 (Seager) He likewise signed a dormant commission for another to be his high admiral. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) II. 102 Partners thus unknown to the public are said to be dormant.

c. *Mechanics.* *Dormant-bolt*, 'a concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, and usually operated by a key; sometimes by turning a knob'; *dormant-lock*, 'a lock having a bolt that will not close of itself' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. Fixed, stationary. *Dormant tree* = B. 1. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dormawnte tre. *frabes.* 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 128 *Dormant tree*. In Architecture is a great Beam lying cross a House, otherwise call'd a Summer. 1793 SNEATH *Edystone L.* & 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, with the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 599 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or wagon ways. 1876 GWALT *Archit. Gloss.* *Dormant-tree* or *Summer*.

b. *Dormant table*, a table fixed to the floor, or forming a fixed piece of furniture. *arch.* c1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 353 His table dormant in his hall alway Stood retyd covered all the long day. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. Eke in the hall... On eche partye was a dormant table. [1448 *Inu. T. Morton in Test. Ebor.* III. 108 De ij mensis vocatis dormoundes.] 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* v. Were not the pounds told out... vpon the table dormant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxviii. 428 Whatever is strongly affixed to the freehold or inheritance... as marble chimney-pieces, pumps, old fixed or dormant tables, benches, and the like. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. ii. 54.

fig. a 1635 NAUNTON *Frang. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She held a dormant Table in her own Princely breast. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 The effects of Dormant and Narcotique remedies.

5. *Dormant window*, also dormant = DORMER 2. 1651 CLEVELAND *Senses Fest.* ii. Old Dormant Windows must confess Her Beams. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Dormer* or *Dormant*, in architecture, denotes a window made in the roof of an house. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 829 A dormant must break out in the roof. 1833 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* x. The dormant windows in the roof.

B. sb. 1. A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper; a summer. More fully dormant tree (see A. 3). 1553 *Paston Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 Sir Thomas Howes hath purveyed iiii. dormants for the drawe chamler, and the nialhouse, and the browere. 1582 WILLS & *Inu. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) 46 In the bay barne... Certaine sawen baulkes, viz. ix dormonds and j sole 10r. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 233 Summers (or dormants). 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 201, 2 clasps of iron for fastning the great dormond in the church, 6 s.

2. The part between the opening and the top of a doorway; the tympanum. *Obs. rare.*

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates... have a Dormant (i.e. the upper part of the Gate that does not open), which Dormant, where the Gate is arch'd, commences from the Spring of the Arch.

2. = DORMER window: see A. 5.

3. A dish which remains on the table throughout a repast; a centre-piece which is not removed.

1845 J. BREGION *Pract. Cook* 25 (Stant). A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau... or a candelabra.

**Dormer** (dɔːrmə). Also 6-8 -ar. [ad. OF. *dormeor*, -ior, -or (= F. *dortoir*) = L. *dormitorium* sleeping-room, dormitory, f. *dormire* to sleep.]

1. A sleeping chamber, dormitory. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. (R.). Or in any shop... chamber, dormer, and so forth. 1666 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 98 Watson had done the great window of my dormer... then till I boarding my dormer. 1858 FRED. MAX *Norm. Cong.* (1866) II. x. 460 The foreign discipline of the common refectory and the common dormer.

2. *transf.* A resting place; a repository.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II.

342 The gold... be put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

2. A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house. Also *dormer-window*.

[Orig. the window of a dormitory or bed-room.] 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 19 If there were a dormar built to it... it would make the properest parlour in al the house. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 129 *Dormar*, *Dormer*, In Architecture is a Window made in the Roof of a House, it standing upon the Rafters. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. t.* i. 16 Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows. 1871 Miss BRADON *Lovels* II. 33 There were... queer little dormers in the roof.

3. A beam; = DORMANT sb. 1. *Obs.*

1653 T. GOAO *Dolef. Euen-Song* 12 The floare... falling, by the breaking assunder of a maiore Sommer or Dormer. 1758 J. CLUNNE *Whetfield* 71 In a parlour belonging to a farm-house... there was a remarkably large dormer of chestnut. 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dormer*, a large beam.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dormer-roof*; -*shaped*, -*windowed*, *adjs.* Also, *dormer-gablet*, a small gable over a dormer-window; *dormer-tile*, one used to form a junction between the tiling on the sides of a dormer-window and that on the roof.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 272 *Dormar*, or *Dormant*, [tile]. These Tiles consist of a plain Tyle, and a Triangular piece of a plain Tile standing up at right Angles to one side of the plain Tyle. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 There is a lath and plaster wall... supporting a kind of dormer roof. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Dormer tiles. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v. The window was dormer-shaped. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 59/2 The roofs are... dormer-windowed. 1886 WILLS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 737 The dormer-gablets... were connected by a parapet.

Hence *Dormered* a., having dormers.

18... *New Princeton Rev.* III. 112 (Cent.) A high, solid, dormered roof.

|| **Dormouse** (dɔːrmɔːz). Also 8 -ouse. [Fr.; fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, applied to articles convenient for sleeping, f. *dormir* to sleep.]

1. A hood or nightcap. *Obs.*

1734 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 479, I have sent you... a dormouse patron. 1753 — *Let. Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 260 She had not yet been able to get her dormouse.

2. A travelling-carriage adapted for sleeping in.

1825 VISC. S. DE REDCLIFFE in S. L. POOLE *Life* (1888) I. 357 The two dark green carriages—a Dormouse and Britchika, which you saw... at Windsor. 1841 LYTON *Nt. & Norm.* (1851) 216 A dormouse and four drove up to the inn door to change horses.

3. A kind of couch or settee.

1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. vi. 94 (Stanf.) He lay back in a dormouse before the fire.

**Dormice**, plural of DORMOUSE.

**Dormient** (dɔːmiənt), a. [ad. L. *dormient-em*, pr. pple. of *dormire* to sleep.] Sleeping, dormant.

1643 ? MUTTON *Sovereign's Salute* 9 The peoples power ever resident in the people though dormant till it be by Parliament awakened. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 35. How it came to lie dormant in his hands I know not. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Braeb.* I. (1883) 28 Is there a De Saury... dormant in night-cap?

4. *Dormious*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dormi-re* to sleep + -ous.] Sleepy.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion... began to grow Dormious.

1. *Dormitary*, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. L. *dormit-ppl.* stem of *dormire* to sleep: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Causing sleep, dormitive.

1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm.* H. She... put the dormitarie powder that the old wife had given her into the bottle.

B. sb. A sleep-producing medicine, a narcotic.

1547 BOORCK *Brav. Health* cii. 52 If the patient can nat sleep, make a Dormitary. 1656 BROWN *City Wit* II. ii. Sure, Sir, you use some Dormitories.

2. *Dormitation*, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dormitatio-nem*, n. of action f. *dormitare*, freq. of *dormire* to sleep: cf. obs. F. *dormitation*.]

1. Sleeping, falling asleep, drowsiness.

1593-4 ABN. PARKER *Corr.* 202 By great considerations... of their vigilancy and our dormitation. 1661 G. RUST *Origin in Phenix* (1721) I. 63 So great Forgetfulness and Dormitation in so acute and diligent a Writer.

2. Numbness; loss of sensibility.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170 Aliabbas nombreth vj diseases of the teeth, payne, corrosion, congelation, dormitation, fithynes, looseness. *Ibid.* (1559) 269 b. Sometime there chanceth a certaine dormitation in the teeth, by holding cold things in the mouth.

**Dormition** (dɔːmiʃən). [a. F. *dormition* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *dormitio-nem*, n. of action from *dormire* to sleep.] Sleeping; falling asleep; fig. death (of the righteous).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/1 Thy departing hens ne thy dormycygon shallle not be withoute wytnes. 1656 BR. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 295 (D.) Wert thou disposed... to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the dormitione of the soul. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 227 A large sculpture... representing the death of our Lady; it is called the dormition or *trépas* de Notre Dame. 1889 *Life of St. Al. Hallahan* (1870) 121 Her death, which in this case we may almost call her dormition.

**Dormitive**, a. and sb. [a. F. *dormitif*, -ive (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. type \**dormitiv-us*, f. *dormire* to sleep: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Causing sleep; soporific.

1593 NASH *Christ's T. Bob.* Dormative potions, to procure deadlly sleepe. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.*

338 Dormitive or Sleepifying. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 366 Accounting for opium making people sleep by its possession of a dormitive virtue.

2. Sleeping through the winter. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURKHOGGE *Reason* 241 In Snakes, in Dormice... and in other Dormitive Creatures.

B. sb. A soporific medicine; a narcotic.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1758) II. 490 His Presence gave them a strong Dormitive, it wrought beyond Sleep. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v. But for cowslip wine, poppy water and all dormitives.

**Dormitory** (dɔːrmɪtɔːri), sb. [ad. L. *dormitōri-um* sleeping-place, subst. use of nenter of *dormitōrius* (see next). Cf. obs. F. *dormitoire*.]

1. A sleeping-chamber; spec. a room containing a number of beds, or a gallery or building divided into cells or chambers each having a bed or beds in it, for the inmates of a monastery, school, or other institution.

1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 33 The kyng charles beyng in his dormitorys... began to say the psalter. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 397 And lay altogether in one dormitory as a flocke of sheepe. 1642 FULKE *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 167 Thow-lightes are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories. 1782 COWPER *Jackdaw*, A great frequenter of the church, Where bishop-like he finds a perch, And dormitory too. 1850-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 11 Public or private schools, where a number of children or young persons sleep in the same dormitory. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 86 The canons... were made... to sleep in a common dormitory.

2. fig. A resting-place.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 108 His gray hairez might goe in peace to an eternall Dormitory. 1645 MUTTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 350 Hee presumes also to cite the Civil Law, which I perceive by his citing, never came within his dormitory. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 1 Truths... lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul.

3. A resting-place for the dead; a cemetery, vault, grave. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 Our Ambassador... died. We obtained a Dormitory for his Body among the Armenian Christians. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 172. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 79 The Choktah use the like in the dormitories of their dead. 1891 ST. JOHN TYRWHITT in *Colleges Oxf.* 305 This is called the 'dormitory', being the burial-place of several deans and canons.

4. A song sung to lull to sleep; a lullaby. *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 26 Soto sang this Dormitory.

5. *attrib.*, as *dormitory-door*, -*maid*; *dormitory-car* (U.S.), a sleeping-carriage on a railway.

1577-87 HOLMSHOV *Dezer. Irel.* III. (R.) Under sparring the gates, and bearing vp the dormitorie door. 1892 CH. TIMES 1 Apr. Advt. 332 Wanted... two Dormitory Maids.

1. **Dormitory**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dormitōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *dormire* to sleep: see -ORY.] Tending to or causing sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN *Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 118 Of Poppy, or Opium, or such dormitory potions. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 467 The dormitory proceedings of the American General.

**Dormond**, -ound, *obs. var.* DORMANT sb.

**Dormouse** (dɔːrmɔːs). [Origin obscure: the second element has been, at least since c 1575, treated as the word *mouse*, with pl. *mice*, though a pl. *dormouses* is evidenced in 16-17th c. The first element has also from 16th c. been associated with L. *dormire*, F. *dormir* to sleep, (as if *dorm-mouse*; cf. 16th c. Du. *slaep-ratte*, *slaep-muys*); but it is not certain that this is the original composition.

(Skeat suggests for the first element ON. *dār* *dormen*: cf. also dial. 'dormer', a sleeper, a lazy person' (Halliwell). (The F. *dormouse*, fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, sometimes suggested as the etymon, is not known before 17th c.)

1. A small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the mice; esp. the British species *Myoxus avellanarius*, noted for its hibernation.

*Striped dormouse*: Pennant's name for the chipmunk, hacket, or ground-squirrel of North America.

c 1495 *Voc.* in Wt. Völcker 643 *Hic glis*, dormouse. *Ibid.* 700 *Hic glis*, *Hic sorex*, a dormouse. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lauret* 1248 Dormiat in pace, like a dormouse. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 10 And stride the Dormouses themselves in sleeping to excell. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Slipperye Eles: Dormise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 233 The young Dormice are exceeding kind and loving to their sires that begat them. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 9 Players lay asleep like Dormouses. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 55, 2/2 The... Toward is as dull as a Dormouse. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 398 The Hacket of the United States... Striped Dormouse of Pennant. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 276 note, Extinct fossil dormouse have been found as far back as the Upper Eocene of Europe.

2. *transf.* A sleepy or dozing person.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholien.* (Arb.) 113 Any lurking Dormolus, blinde, not by nature, but by malice. 1641 MUTTON *Animadv.* (1851) 245 A swashbuckler against the Pope, and a dormouse against the Devil. 1865 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx. You... attending to our patient better during your sleep, than most of these old dormice can do when they are most awake.

3. *attrib.* Dormouse-like, sleepy.

1601 SHAKS. *Twelv. N.* II. ii. 20 To awake your dormouse valour. 1795 PHILLIPS *Hist. Nat. Navig.* 108 Every individual, whose state of existence is not of the dormouse kind.

**Dormouse**, *erron.* f. DORMISE.

**Dormy** (dɔːpmi), a. *Golf.* Of a player: As many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play; thus, *dormy one*, *two*, etc.

1887 in DONALDSON *Suff. to Jamieson*. 1893 *Pall Mall*

G. 28 July 2/3 You are... 'all even' so far, and only one more hole remains to be played after this. Should you lose this one, your antagonist will be 'dormy', that is to say, he will be one hole up with one to play; so that, although you may yet have the match, you will not be able to win it. 1803 *Scot. Leader* 10 July 7 As Fernie was now dormy seven, the issue was hardly in doubt.

**Dorne**, obs. form of **DURN**.

**Dornick** (dɔrnɪk). Forms: a. 6 dornyx(o), -ixe, -ycks, -ickes, -yk(k)os, -ikes, -eokos, 6-7 dornex, darnix, 6-8 dornix, 7 darnex, (dorninx). β. 5 dornewick, 6 dornik, -icke, -eek(e), -ek, (dornyth, dornyth, 7 darnisle), 7-9 darnock, darnick, dornick, 9 dornock, darnack.

The name of a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured there, and to their imitations or substitutes. †a. A silk, worsted, woollen, or partly woollen fabric, used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc. *Obs.* b. 'A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table' (J.).

(In sense b often spelt *dornock*, and erroneously referred to *Dornock* in Scotland.)

1489 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 131 (Jam.), xij cuschings... and xij seruiotis of dornewick. 1514 *Churchw. Acc. Kingstoun-upon-Thames* in Lyson *Envir.* Lond. I. 230 Three yards of Dornek for a players cote. 1527 *MS. Inv. Goods T. Cromwell* (Pub. Rec. Office), ij elde quynshys of whyte and rede dornyx... a hangyng of dornyx. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MSS. 25097), Dornickes with silke... Dornickes with caddes... Dornickes with woll... Dornickes with thred. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI. c. 24* § 1 The making of Hats, Dornicks and Coverlets... of late... begun... within the City of Norwich. 1553 *Inv. in Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 555 An olde white vestment of dornecke, with the alhe. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the third (loom was written) the weaving of dornix. 1625-6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 349 For dornicks for the master's bed-chamber ix. 1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii. \*1/2 Pattern-weaving... the twills and all its varieties—as dimities, dornocks... &c.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1530 J. SYMSOUN *Inv. in Liber S. Marie de Luidoris* (Abbots. Club) 32, vij seruitors of dornyth werk. 1652 *Woman's Unvers. in Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 294 The webster with his jumbling hand, And dornick champion naperies. 1672 *SHADWELL Miter* 1, A Darnock Carpet. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/33 Darnock-weaver. †I see DARNOKS, which in Forby's opinion 'should rather be Dornecks'.

† **Dorp**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *dorp* = OE. *þorp*, Ger. *dorf* village. Cf. THORP.] A (Dutch) village; formerly more or less naturalized in sense: Village, THORP. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1806) 377 By Thorpe, or Dorpe, (is meant by the Saxons) a village, yet used in the Inner Germaine. 1583 *STANWICH Ennis* 1. (Arb.) 31 Where dorps and cottages earst stood. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 106 Betwene dorpe and dorpe, and tounne and tounne. 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Horne-bk.* 38 Tailor's Hall that now is larger than some dorpes among the Netherlands. 1650 *FULLER Pigskin* 1. vii. 18 Perizites. By interpretation Villagers, as dwelling in dorps and Hamlets, not walled towns. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 611 No neib'ring Dorp, no lodging to be found. *Attrib.* 1611 *CHAPMAN Thad* XI. 587 All the dorp boors with terror fed.

**Dorr**, var. of **DOR** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 2

**Dorray**, *dorree*, *dorrey*, *dorroy*, *dorry*: see **DORY** *a.* and *sb.* 1

**Dorre**, obs. f. **DARE** *v.* 1, **DOR**, **DORY** *sb.* 1

† **Dorring**, obs. f. **DARING** *vbl.* *sb.* 1 and 2.

1374 [see DERRING-DO]. 1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 142 If she be flowne any longer, she will likewise fall to derring, and bee lost.

**Dorsabdominal a.**: see **DORSO**.

**Dorsad** (dɔrsəd), *adv.* *Anat.* [f. *L. dors-um* back + *-ad*, suffix: see **DESTRAD**.] Towards the back or dorsal aspect of the body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anatom. Nomencl.* 166. 1814 J. H. WISHART *tr. Scarpa's Hernia* Mem. 1. 25 Immediately behind [note, dorsad of] the insertion of the two tendinous pillars. 1835-6 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The tail... can be inflected dorsad.

**Dorsal** (dɔrsəl), *a.* (sb.) [ad. med. *L. dorsāl-is*, f. *dors-um* back: cf. *F. dorsāl* (13-14th c.).]

† 1. Having a back: of a knife with one edge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A knife... is of two inners; one... Dorsall because it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Ansall.

2. *Anat.* *a.* (Zool.) Pertaining to the back of an animal; situated on or near the back. (In this and b. often opposed to **VENTRAL**.)

*Dorsal fin*, the fin situated near the middle of the back in fishes, etc. *Dorsal nerves*, those spinal nerves which arise in connexion with the dorsal vertebrae. *Dorsal vertebrae*, those situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae. 1797-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Nerve*, Dorsal Nerves are in number twelve. 1795 *PENMAN Zool.* III. 32 The dorsal and anal fins. 1846 *PATTERSON Zool.* 93 The heart (in Insects) is an elongated muscular tube, situated along the middle of the back; and hence called the dorsal vessel.

b. (*Zool.* & *Bot.*) Pertaining to, or situated on, the back (i.e. upper, outer, convex, or hinder surface) of any organ or part.

*Dorsal suture*, the outer suture of a carpal or pod, corresponding to the midrib of a leaf.

1808 J. H. WISHART *tr. Scarpa's Aneurism* Mem. 11. (1814) 116 The posterior [note, dorsal] part of the hernial sac. 1835 *LINOLEY Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 381 Internal

expansions of the dorsal or ventral suture. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 442 The dorsal surface of ordinary leaves.

3. *gen.* Of the back; forming a ridge like the back of an animal. *rare.*

1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xxv, Warburton, from his dorsal positions, so studiously preserved, either wished to be uncivil or unnoticed. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The great dorsal range that in Turkey corresponds to the Apennines.

**B. sb.** 1. *Anat.* Short for *dorsal fin* or *dorsal vertebra*: see **A.** 2. a.

1834 *McMURRAY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 220 Pectorals almost imperceptible... the dorsal and anal hardly visible. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 124 The spines of the vertebrae... from the sixth cervical to the third dorsal.

2. *Ecol.* = **DORSAL** b.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The altar has an alabaster dorsal.

Hence **Dorsalmost** *superl. adj.* [after *uppermost*, etc.], most to the back. **Dorsalwards** *adv.*, towards the back (= **DORSAL**).

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 644/1 The dorsalmost pair of tentacles. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Aug. 591 Nephridial tubules... projecting dorsalwards.

**Dorsally** (dɔrsəl), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a dorsal position or direction; on or towards the back.

1839 *JOHNSON in Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 197 Body... strengthened dorsally with a calcareous... plate. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 207 Mantle-cavity opening dorsally. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 624. 559 Sporangium of *Osmodium* seen dorsally.

† **Dorse**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [ad. *L. dors-um* back.]

1. = **DOSSE** 1. i.

a 1524 *Will of Sir R. Sutton* in *Churton Life* 521 (T.) A dorse and redore of crymsyn velvet.

2. The back of a book or writing.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lines Berkeley* (1883) II. 94 Without any reverse or privy scale on the dorse. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 Books... richly bound with gilt dorse. 1866 *HORWOOD Yearbks.* 22 & 33 *Edu.* I. Pref. 37 note, Edward the Second's letter to the Friars Preachers on the dorse of the Close Roll of 19 Ed. II.

3. *Pugilistic slang.* The back. To send to dorse: to throw on one's back, throw down.

1822 *BLACKU. Mag.* XII. 461 Sent to dorse in bloodless fight by Painter.

**Dorse** (dɔrs), *sb.* 2 Also 7 dorces. [ad. I.G. *dorsch* in same sense = ON. *dorskr* codfish.] A young cod. (Formerly supposed to be a distinct species, and named *Gadus* (or *Morrhua*) *callarias*.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Base, Dorce, Mackerel, Whiteing. 1611 *COTGR.* Poisson S. Pierre, the Dorce. 1828 *STARR Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 423 *Morrhua callarias*, Lin. The Dorce. Body gray, with brown spots in summer, and black in winter.

† **Dorse**, *v.* *Obs.* *Pugilistic slang.* [f. **DORSE** *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To throw on the back.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1835 I. 40 The straight hitting... soon dorses your roundabout hand-over-head hitters.

**Dorse**, obs. form of **DOSSE** *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2

**Dorsel**: see **DOSSEL**, **DOSSEL**.

**Dorsor**: see **DOSSE** 1.

**Dorsi-** (*dors-*), combining form of *L. dors-um* back (chiefly in anatomical, zoological, and botanical terms) = 'back-; of, to, on the back'. (Sometimes less properly in the sense 'back and —', which is correctly expressed by **DORSO-**.)

Used in modern formations, as **Dorsibranchiata**, *a.*, having gills on the back; belonging to the order *Dorsibranchiata* of Annelids in Cuvier's system; *sb.* a dorsibranchiate annelid. **Dorsicumbent a.**, lying on the back, supine. **Dorsiduct v. trans.**, to bring or carry towards the back.

**Dorsifixed a.**, 'fastened by the back; in Botany, used to describe an anther which is attached by its back to the filament; otherwise called *adnate*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorsiflexion** (*noice-wd.*), a bending of the back, a bow. **Dorsigrade a.** [after *digitigrade*, *plantigrade*], walking upon the backs of the toes, as certain armadillos (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorsimedian a.**, situated in the middle line of the back. **Dorsimesal, dorsomesal a.** [see next] = *prec.* **Dorsime'son** [Gr. μέσος middle], the middle line of the back (Wilder & Gage). **Dorsispinal a.**, pertaining to the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

1836-9 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/1 The Dorsibranchiata Annelida. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol. Worms* 155 Dorsibranchiata, or free sea worms. 1883 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Tech.* 84 Dorsiduct the tail of the cat. 1883 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* I. 192 With the most profound dorsiflexions. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 351 The Dors-spinal veins form a plexus around the spinous... processes and arches of the vertebrae.

**Dorsiferous** (dɔrsɪfərəs), *a.* [*L. -fer* bearing.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing the fructification (as a fern) upon the back (i.e. under side) of the frond.

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Dorsiferous*, or *Dorsiparous* Plants, bear their seeds on the backside of their leaves.

1835 *LINOLEY Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 Polypodiaceae, or what are more commonly called dorsiferous ferns.

2. = **DORSIPAROUS** b.

1755 in *JOHNSON* [see **DORSIPAROUS**]; thence in mod. Dicts.

3. = **DORSIGEROUS**.

In recent Dicts.

**Dorsigerous** (dɔrsɪdʒərəs), *a.* [*L. -ger* carrying: see **-OUS**.] Carrying the young upon the back, as a species of opossum.

1839-47 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* III. 327/2 The development of the pouch... is rudimental in the Dorsigerous Opossum.

**Dorsiparous** (dɔrsɪpərəs), *a.* [*L. -par-us* bringing forth.] *a. Bot.* = **DORSIFEROUS**. *b. Zool.* Hatching the young upon the back, as certain toads.

1727-51 [see **DORSIFEROUS**]. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Dorsiferous*, *Dorsiparous*, is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dorsiparous*, a term applied to those *Batrachia* the ova of which become inserted into the skin on the back of the parent, where they develop.

**Dorsi-ventral**: see **DORSO-VENTRAL** s.v. **DORSO-**.

**Dorso-**, *dors-*, stem and combining form of *L. dorsum* back, used in comb. in the sense 'back and —' (but sometimes improperly in other senses, where *dorsi-* is the etymological form) in modern formations, as **Dorso-abdominal**, **dorso-abdominal a.**, relating to the back and abdomen, or to the dorsal and ventral aspects; whence

**Dorsabdominally adv.** **Dorso-caudal a.**, relating to the back and the tail; superior and posterior in direction. **Dorso-cervical**, **Dorso-collary** *adjs.*, pertaining to the back of the neck.

**Dorso-epitrochlear**, name of a muscle extending from the back to the elbow in some quadrupeds.

**Dorso-intercostal a.**, relating to the back and the intercostal nerves. **Dorso-intestinal a.**, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorso-interval a.**, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-lumbar a.**, relating to the back and loins; dorsal and lumbar (vertebrae). **Dorso-pleural a.**, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-scapular a.**, relating to the back and the shoulder-blade. **Dorso-sternal a.**, relating to the back and the breast-bone.

**Dorso-ventral a.**, (*a*) = **dorsabdominal**; (*b*) *Bot.* (see quot. 1882); whence **Dorso-ventrality**, **dorso-ventral condition**; **Dorso-ventrally adv.**, in a dorso-ventral direction or situation. **Dors-um-bonal a.**, 'both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidae*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1835-6 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* I. 170/1 These... dorso-abdominal vessels... distribute to the skin a number of ramifications. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 137 The external dorso-epitrochlear... slender muscle which takes origin from a fascia outside the spine of the scapula. 1888 W. R. GOWEN *Dir. Nerv.* *Syd.* II. 750 The dorso-intercostal spaces [of neuralgia], which occupy the intercostal nerves. 1835 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/2 Dorso-lateral parts of the manile. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 258 A leaf springs from each of the dorso-lateral segments. 1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (1863) II. 79/2 The dorso-lumbar vertebrae. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 15 The lung... occupies a much smaller space in the dorso-sternal plane than in mammals. *Ibid.* 138 The dorso-ventral muscles. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* App. 11. 954 Sachs points out... that most monosymmetrical... organs present... dorsal and ventral halves which are of different internal structure; such organs he describes by the term *dorsi-ventral*. 1884 *Science* Mar. 324 Making a T, of which the stem represents the limb, and the cross the girdle running dorsoventrally. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 681/2 In *Pholas dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a dorso-umbonal plate and a dorsal plate.

† **Dorsolum**, *-ulum*, *Entom.* [mod. *L.*, dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'Kirby's name for a piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 547 The anterior margin of the dorsolum is deflexed.

**Dorsour**: see **DOSSE** 1.

**Dorst** (*e*, obs. f. *durst*, p. t. of *DARE* *v.* 1).

**Dorstenic** (dɔrstɛnik), *a.* *Chem.* In *Dorstenia acida*, an acid obtained from *Dorstenia Coarctaterva*, a tropical American plant of the mulberry tribe. So **Dorstenin** (dɔrstɛnɪn), a principle obtained from the same plant.

1893 *Med. Jnl.* 30 Sept. 55 An analysis... gave... a principle which he named dorstenin, and an acid, dorstenic acid.

† **Dorsum** (dɔrsəm). The Latin word for 'back', used in scientific or technical senses.

1. *Zool.* & *Anat.* a. The back of an animal.

b. The upper, outer, or convex surface of a limb or organ, as the hand, nose, tongue; in *Conch.* the outer surface of a shell opposite to the opening.

c. *Bot.* The outer surface of an organ or part (e.g. a seed), i.e. that directed away from the axis.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 392 On the dorsum of the hand is a venous arch, which receives... the digital veins. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Suendenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 30 On the dorsum of the tongue... lie obtuse papillae. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 325 The dorsum of the Gastro-poda. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 195 The nose with a rather prominent and straight dorsum.

2. A ridge of hill or high ground. (*noice-use.*)

1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 69 (T.) A 'similar



ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley . . . suddenly rises into a massy dorsum.

• **Dors-umbonal** : see DORSO-.

**Dorsur** : see DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.

**Dort** (*dört*), *sb.* *Sc.* [Of obscure origin ; derivatives go back to *c* 1500 : see DORTY, DORTINESS.] Usually in *pl.* : Sulkiness, ill-humour ; sulks.

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 91 Let your soul . . . take the dorts (as we use to speak). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. 1. Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts. [Cf. Scott *St. Roman's* l. 1. 1823 MISSES CORNERT *Petticoat* T. I. 288 (Jam.) Andrew, that left you in the dorts.

Hence **Dort v. intr.** to become pettish, to sulk ; **Dorted ppl. a.** sulky, ill-humoured. (Jam.)

**Dortiness, Dortiship** : see DORTY.

• **Dortory, dortry.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of DORTOUR, *dortur*, with suffix as in *dormitory*.] = next.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxii. 833 Churchyards by the Ancients are termed dortories or dortories. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 178/2 The Dortory or Dormitory.

• **Dortour, dorter** (*dörtar*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms : 3-5 dortore, 4-6 -oure, 5 -oyr, -owre, dortur, 5-7 dorture, 6-7 -or, 7 -oir(e), 4-9 dortour, 5-9 dorter. [a. OF. *dortour*, -ur, -eur, vars. of *dortoir* (12th c. in Littré) :- *L. dormitōrium* DORMITORY.] A sleeping-room, bed-chamber, dortory ; *esp.* that of a monastery.

e 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 286/278 Of þe dortore he axede him : swat were þare is dede. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Pou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 147 His deeth saugh I by reuelacion, Sith this frere, at boom in oore dortour, c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/26 *Hoc dormitorium*, a dortore. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 24 The Monckes he . . . pursu'd into their dortours said. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The Magicians command that the griev'd party be included in his Dortor or Bed-chamber. 1666 PEPSY *Diary* (1879) IV. 224, I saw the dortoire, and the cells of the priests. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii. Giving me somewhat over to the building of four dortour. 1891 FARRAR in *Sund. Mag.* 118 The staircase leading up to the Dorter. attrib. 1533-4 *Edw. III.* c. 12 The dorture dore was made open with by gods power. 1592 MASHE *P. Penitens* (ed. 2) 2 b. It will make them iolly long winded to trot up and downe the Dorter Staires.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 The mouth is assynde, to be the tounge dorter. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Sermon*, (1641) 384 A cemetery, that is, a great dorter. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 71 They are dead tenets . . . and we will not . . . call them up from their dorters againe.

Hence **Dortourer**, one who has charge of a dortory ; a 'bed-maker'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iii. xvi. (1869) 160 But it displeth me greiffiche that she is dortowre there, and maketh here beddes as chamberre.

**Dorty** (*dörti*), *a. Sc.* [f. DORT + -Y.] Ill-humoured, pettish, sulky ; saucy, haughty.

e 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lxxv. Right dortie to come out the durt. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 65 (Jam.) The dorty dame may fa' in the dirt. 1786 BURNS *Author's Cry & Prayer* xxiii. Though a Minister grow dorty.

Hence **Dortiness, Dortiship**, ill-humour, haughtiness, sauciness.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. v. 86 The dortynes of Achilles offspring. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1849) II. 192 A ferly 'tis your dortiship to see.

• **Dory, dorye, a. (sb.)** *Obs.* Forms : 5 dorre, -ee, -ey, -oy, -y, dorye. [a. F. *doré*, pa. pple. of *dorer* :- *L. deaurāre* to gild : cf. DORÉ.]

1. Of a golden colour ; bright yellow. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 162 Yelowe colour. . . Dorrey and cytrine and lyghte redde.

2. *Old Cookery.* Glazed with 'almond milk', 'endored' : cf. DORE v. As *sb.* A dish so glazed.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 21 Soupes doree. *Ibid.* Soupes dorrey. *Ibid.* De þe dorry a-bowte. c 1450 *Ibid.* ii. 90 Soppes doree. *Ibid.* ii. 114 Soupes dorrees.

**Dory** (*dōri*), *sb.* Forms : 5 dorre, dorry, 6 dorrey, 7 dorie, dorry, dora, 7- dorree, dory. [a. F. *dorée* 'the Dorree, or Saint Peters fish ; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish or Goldenie' (Cotgr.) ; in origin, fem. pa. pple. of *dorer* to gild.] A fish, *Zeus faber*, found in European seas, and much esteemed as food. Also called JOHN DORY, q.v.

e 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Salmon, fresse and dore roasted, or gurnard sothen. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 582 Whale, Swerdfysche, purpose, dorry, roasted wele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 The Dorree or Goldfish, called *Zeus* and *Faber*. 1655 MOUTER & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 242 The Dorry is very like to a Sea-beam, of most excellent Taste. 1837 ANSTEE *Bank Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 478 The Dory is said to be an excellent fish for the table.

**Dory** (*dōri*), *sb.* *W. Indies and U.S.* Also dorey. 'A small boat ; *esp.* a small flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 738 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory dore. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 91, I launched my fish, my little flat-bottomed skiff. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* vii. (1891) 164 A fancy 'dory' for two pairs of sculls.

**Dos**, *obs. f. does*, etc. (see DO v.). **DOSE**.

**Dosaber**, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

**Dosage** (*dōs'edz*). Also doseage. [f. DOSE v. or *sb.* + -AGE : cf. F. *dosage*.]

1. The administration of medicine in doses : *esp.* in reference to the size of the dose.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 190 As regards dosage, from fifteen to thirty grains every two, three, or four hours . . . is usually the necessary quantity. *Ibid.* 426 [No] arbitrary rules of dosage can be laid down. 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 10/4 Hahnemann's idea of dosage.

2. The operation of dosing ; addition of a dose or doses, e.g. to wine, etc. : see DOSE *sb.* 2, v. 2 b. 1867 C. A. HARRIS' *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3) *Dosage*, a term applied in Chemistry to a plan of analysis in which the reagent is added in measured quantities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay. 1811 DE COLANGE I. 138 (Cent.) The dosage varies with the quality of the wine.

**Dosan, -and, -ain, -ayn(e)**, *obs. ff. DOZEN*.

**Dose** (*dōs*), *sb.* Also 7 dos, doss, dosse, 7-9 doze : see also DOSSIS. [a. F. *dose* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *dosis* : see DOSSIS.]

1. *Med.* A definite quantity of a medicine or drug given or prescribed to be given at one time.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 78 The Dose or quantity is four or five leaves of it in a cup of Ale. 1608 T. MORTON *Pharm. Encounter* 39 A dos of his Opium. 1808 *Med. Jynl.* XIX. 248 Small doses of tincture of digitalis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 441 To call his complaint a fever, and to administer doses of bark.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A definite quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect ; a definite amount of some ingredient added to wine to give it a special character.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 68 To banish the whole dose of popish doctrine. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 955 Mary'd his punctual dose of Wives. c 1790 WILKOCK *Voy.* 51 A sufficient dose of their favorite liquor, whiskey. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 338 To repeat and daily increase the dose of flattery.

**Dose** (*dōs*), *v.* [f. prec. *sh.* : cf. F. *doser* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).]

1. *trans.* To divide into, or administer in, doses.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J. Plants, esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines. 1733 CHURCH *Eng. Med.* i. xi. § 12 (1734) 203 Care . . . in dosing the proper Medicines for such Disorders. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 74 They knew how to dose it very exactly.

2. To administer doses to ; to physic.

1664 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. ii. 39 For the mishap, no other . . . was to dose it but himself. 1685 SOUTH *Sermon* I. 258 (T.) A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Jynl. Writ.* 1889 I. 25 They dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it [wine]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 41 My uncle grew worse and worse, the more dosing and nursing he underwent.

b. *transf.* To add or apply a dose of something to : see DOSE *sb.* 2.

1856 J. HUME in *Ho. Comm.* 24 Mar., The dosing wines liberally with brandies and other spirits. 1884 *Portin. Rev.* Dec. 799 This dosing with ammoniacs has done more to impoverish agriculture than all the terrors of disease.

**Doser**, one who (or that which) gives a dose : used contemptuously for a physician.

1838 *Poor Nellie* 164 Never met one of your dosers yet, who was anything but a quack.

**Dosē**, *obs. f. does*, etc. (see DO v.). **DOZE**.

**Doseberd, -beirde**, var. DASIBERD, *Obs.*

**Dosein, dosen**, *obs. forms* of DOZEN.

**Dosel, -il**, *obs. forms* of DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

**Doseper** : see DOUZEPEERS.

**Doser**, *obs. form* of DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.

**Dosimeter** (*dosi-mētr*). Also doso'meter.

[f. as next + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring doses or the like.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 An electrolytic dosimeter for measuring the intensity of the current during medical application of electricity.

**Dosimetric** (*dōsimētrik*), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *dōsis* (see DOSE) + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of doses. So **Dosimetry** (*dōsimētri*), the measurement of doses (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Daily News* 11 May, The new Dosimetric method of treatment. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dosimetric medicine*, a method of treating disease . . . [by] the employment of simple and active remedies . . . in doses that are mathematically defined and administered according to certain rules.

**Dosin**, *obs. form* of DOZEN.

**Dosiology, dosology**. [irreg. f. DOSE or DOSSIS : see -OLOGY.] 'That branch of medicine which treats of the amounts or doses in which drugs should be given' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dosology*.

**Dosipers**, var. DOUZEPEERS, *Obs.*

• **Dō'sis**, *Obs.* [med.L. a. Gr. *dōsis* giving, n. of action from *διδναί* to give.] = DOSE *sb.* (being the form in earlier use in Eng.).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/2 (Stanf.) The doiss of gyving of them is . . . 1611 *Copar's Crutillies Panegyric*. Veres, [Thy book] a Dosis is against all Melancholy. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sicilic Sci. Int.* i. 70y (1838) 146 A sugerd dose Of wormwood, and a death's-head crown'd with roses. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* 494 Too large a Dosis of Knowledge.

**Dosk**, *obs. form* of DUSK.

**Dosour**, *obs. form* of DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.

• **Doss**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 doce. [a. F. *dos* :- late L. *\*dossum*, for *dorsum* back.] = DORSE *sb.* 1, DOSSER<sup>1</sup> 1.

1452 LD. BEAUCHAMP *Will.* Dose and dedoe of red velvet. c 1490 *Proph. Parv.* 121/2 (MS. K.) Dosse, dosorin. 1533 Coronat. O. Anne in Arb. Garner (1879) II. 50 The blue 'ry cloth spread from the high doses of the Kings Bench unto the high altar of Westminster.

**Doss** (*dps*), *sb.* *slang.* Also 8 dorse. [Proh. of same origin as DOSS *sb.* 1 : cf. DOSE v. 2.]

1. A place for sleeping in, a bed ; *esp.* a bed in a common lodging-house.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer) Dorse, the place where a person sleeps, or a bed. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 336 (Hoppe) In course the man paid. for the dos (bed). c 1880 BARNABO *Taken out of Gutter* 2 The coveted 'doss', as the bed in a threepenny lodging-house is called.

2. Sleep.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* 118 (Farmer) Into this . . . retreat, the lads crept . . . to enjoy their doss, as, in their slang, they called sleep. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 7/6 (Bargeman) To tell you the truth, we were having a doss (sleeping) in the cabin.

3. *Comb.* doss-house, a common lodging-house ; doss-man, the keeper of a 'doss-house'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 380 The Duck lane doss man. 1888 *Pall Mall* G. 6 Oct. 4/1 Lord Compton's proposal for an inquiry by a Select Committee into the 'doss-houses' of London. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. 385/2 Preferable . . . to the contamination of the doss-house.

**Doss** (*dps*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin obscure. It may be partly onomatopoeic, under the combined influence of *dush* (or *dash*) and *test*. Cf. also MDu. *dossen*, intens. of *dosen*, *dosen*, to strike with violence and noise (Kilian).]

1. *a. intr.* To push with the horns, as a bull.

b. *trans.* To toss (the horns). c. To hutt, toss, or gore (a person) with the horns. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xx. 119 (These) doe dosse with their homes like maddel bulles against all good Government and policie. 1589 *Spasquill's Ret.* Civ. They are called Bulles, because they dosse out their homes against the truth. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* ii. 129 The Devil . . . is introduced with his Hornes, even for dossing (ey destroy) ing this Man-child. Issues. c 1680 HICKENHILL *Hist. Whiggian* Wks. 1716 I. 91 You may know the Nature of the Beast, by her Dossing at Men on all trivial occasions. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. Eng. Anglia*, *Doss*, to attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a hog-ot.

2. *Sc.* To throw down with force ; to toss down.

c 1745 MESRON *Poems* (1756) 106 (Jam.) Resolv'd to make him count at darkest. 1763 *Comic Almanack* Apr. (Farmer) *Be'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 234 (Jam.) The pearly blades doss'd down on stanes.

**Doss**, *v.* *slang.* Also 8 dorse, 9 dos. [Goes with DOSS *sb.* 2.] *intr.* To sleep ; *esp.* to sleep at a common lodging-house or 'doss-house' (see DOSS *sb.* 2). Hence Doss'ing *vbl. sb.* ; also attrib.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To dorse . . . to sleep. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer), I dosed there at darkest. 1838 *Comic Almanack* Apr. (Farmer) The hulks is now my dossing-crib, the hold my dossing-ken. 1888 EARL COMPTON *Sp. House Commons* 5 Oct., A select committee to inquire into the 'dossing' or lodging-house system. 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 426 Charges of theft, begging, 'dossing out', and other juvenile misdemeanours.

**Doss(e)**, *obs. form* of DOSE.

**Dossal, dossel** (*dps'al, -əl*). Also 7 dosel, dorsel. [ad. med.L. *dossale*, var. of *dorsale* a hanging hehid a seat, an altar, etc., after OF. *dossel* (occas. *dossal*), f. *dos* back.]

a. An ornamental cloth forming a cover for the back of a seat : = DOSSER<sup>1</sup> 1. *arch.* b. *Ecl.* An ornamental cloth, usually embroidered, hung at the back of the altar or at the sides of the chancel.

1668-1796 PHILLIPS, *A Dossel or Dorsel*. a rich Canopie under which Princes sit, Also the Curtain of a Chair of State. 1848 LYTTON *Harold v. i.* The Earl's old hawk, perched on the dossel of the Earl's chair. 1851 *Ecclesiologist* 324 A rich woven stuff suspended, as a dossel, behind the altar. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 6 There should be no Cross embroidered on the Dossal where the Altar-Cross is in use. *Ibid.* 353 Dossel.

**Dosseberde**, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

**Dossein, dosen**, *obs. forms* of DOZEN.

• **Dossel**. *Obs. or dial.* Also 8-9 dorsel. [a. F. *dossel* :- late L. *dorsale* what pertains to the back, f. L. *dorsum*, F. *dos* back.] A pannier or the like borne by a beast of burden : = DOSSER<sup>1</sup> 2. (In quot. 1827, an appliance for carrying burdens on the back.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsel, Dorser*, a pannier ; a basket or bag one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel*. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The manure (is carried) in wooden pots called dossels. 1827 CARLWILE *Germ. Romance* IV. 44 The porter is girding the portmanteau on his dorsel. *Dossel*, var. DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

**Dosse pers, dosseperes**, var. DOUZEPEERS.

**Dosser** (*dps'sar*), **dorser** (*dps'sar*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms : a. 4-5 doser, 4-6 docer(e), 5 dossour, dosour, dosur(e), 5-7 dossar, 4- dosser. B. 4- dosrer ; 5 dosrere, -cere, -sur, 6 dorsour, 7 dorcer, (9 dorsar, -eur). [a. OF.

*dossier, docier, f. dos* back: cf. med.L. *dorsarium* (f. *dorsum*), to which *dorsier* is conformed.]

1. An ornamental cloth used to cover the back of a seat, esp. of a throne or chair of state, or as a hanging for the wall of a hall or room of state, or of the chancel of a church (= DOSSAL b).

a. 133. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 478 Hit watz don abof be deces, on dorer to henge. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1340 Be dozers of ryche pal; y. brouded all wip golde. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* II. 22 A rede dorer with a banquere, and all y. whisslyns. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 40 Unum dorer ad pendendum supra lectum cum curtensis eidem pertinentibus.

B. 1379 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Best dorer, four costers and one banker. 24. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 579/23 *Dorsorium*, a dorse. 1526 *Inventories* (1815) 28 (Jam.) A frountell of an alter of clothe of gold, a doursor of clothe of gold. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. 11, 555 Dorsors, with pearls in every hem.

2. A basket carried on the back, or slung in pairs over the back of a beast of burden, a pannier.

a. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Faune* III. 850 Men..meken of theses panyers. Or elles hottes or dossers. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. vi. 30 Schilde men seie, that the fischis greden out of the panyers or dossers.. 1532 *Morre Confit. Tindale Wks.* 657/6 The deuill hath..made him to fall in the diche with his dorer, and breake all his egges. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in *Hazl. Doodley* X. 224 Turn the wenches off, And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust. 1725 *BRAVOLE Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Seeds*, Seven or eight Dossers full of this earth. 1772 *SIMS Mil. Guide*, Dossers, a kind of basket..to be carried on the shoulders, used to carry the overplus earth from one part of a fortification to another. 1850 *LEITCH tr. Müller's Arc.* 1838 He seems to be in the act of suspending the first in a kind of dorer.

B. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII. in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 143 And that the dorses keepe their due gage. 1625 *FLETCHER & SURLY N. Walker* I. 1, I may meet her Riding from Market..twixt her Dossers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Dossers or Hampers carried by Horses or Asses. 1877 *WRAXALL Hugo's Miserables* iv. xlii, A rag-picker with her dorer and her hook.

† b. A syphilitic swelling or hubo. *Obs.*

1547 *Doordt Bruc. Health* lxxii. 34.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as † dorer-head, a foolish person; † dorer-headed a. foolish.

1612 *DEKKER If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 312 That's the cause we have so many dorer-heads. 1655 tr. *De Par's Francion* I. 26, I find you are not dorer-headed.

† *Dossier* <sup>2</sup>, *obs. rare*. [f. *Doss* v.1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] *pl.* The horns of an animal.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 161 A ram..Was thither..drawne..the medicine..sawd his dossers from his pate. And with his horns abridgd his yeares.

*Dossier* <sup>3</sup>, *slang*. [f. *Doss* v.2 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who frequents, or sleeps at, a common lodging-house. *Happy dorer*: see quot. 1884.

1866 *Temple Bar Mag.* XVII. 33 The entrance..is usually thronged with 'dossers' (casual ward frequenters). 1884 G. R. SIMS in *Rep. Comm. Housing of Work. Classes* App. 185/2 People crowd in at night, and sleep on the stairs of the houses..they call them 'appy dossers'.. 'appy dorer' means a person who sleeps where he can. 1892 *Booth Darkest Eng.* 68 There is no compulsion upon any one of our dossers to take part in this meeting.

*Dosseret* (dpséret). *Arch.* [a. F. *dosseret*, dim. of *dossier*: see DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.] (See quotes.)

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The supplementary abacus, or dosseret—that cubical block of stone, often higher than the capital itself..so often found above the capitals of Byzantine columns. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 182 The capitals..have a second capital, called a dosseret, above the regular one.

*Dosseyn*, obs. form of DOZEN.

*Dossiberd*, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

*Dossier* (dpsier). [a. F. *dossier*, in sense 'bundle of papers', which from their hulging are likened to a back (*dos*): see DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.] A bundle of papers or documents referring to some matter.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 992 The dossiers of the electioneering agent. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1040/2 A part of the Great Hastings dossier, the case against Sir Elijah Impey.

*Dossil* (dpsil). Forms: 3 *dossil*, 4 *dosele*, -ail, 5 *dosel*(le, -ylle, *duselle*, 6 *dossell*, 6-8 *dozel*(l, 7 *dossill*, 9 *dossel*, 7- *dossil*. [a. OF. *dosil*, now *doisil*, *doucil* spigot, plug, tap, cock:—late L. *duccillus* (Du Cange), dim. of *dux*, *duc-em* leader. Med.L. had also *duccillus*, *duccillus*.]

† 1. A plug for a barrel; a spigot. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 542 Hii caste awei the dossils, that win orn abrod. 13. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1150 And tho [=when] he hadde mad holes so fele, In ech he pelt a dosele. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 659 *Hic ducellus*, *dossille*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112/2 A *Dusselle*.

2. A plug of liut or rag for stopping a wound, etc.; a plectet.

1575 *BANISTER Chirurg.* i. (1585) 262 With some dozell or fitte bowlsier, layde on the place. 1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg.* Treat. 299, I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in a new-laid Egg. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pica.* xxvii, A dossil of liut with a snip of plaister. 1805 *Med. Tral.* XIV. 302, I dressed the wound with small dossils, imbued with vulnerary water.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dossel*, a wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Dossel*, the rose at the end of a water-pipe.

4. A roll of cloth for wiping off the excessive ink from the surface of a copper-plate in printing.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

*Dossin*, -yn, obs. forms of DOZEN.

*Dossity*, var. of DOCTY.

*Dossour*, *dosur*(e, obs. forms of DOSSER<sup>1</sup>.

*Dot* (dɒt), 2 sing. pres. ind. of Do v., q.v.

*Dosy*, var. DOZY.

*Dosse-peres*, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

*Dot* (dɒt), sb.1 Also 7-9 dott, 7-8 doto. [Of OE. *dott* a single instance is known in sense 'head of a boil'; otherwise the word is not known till 16th c., and not common till 18th c. The OE. word was cognate with OHG. *tutto*, *tutta*, mod. Ger. *dittle*, nipple of the breast; perh. also with mod. Du. *dot* 'twirled knot of silk or thread', but the radical sense is not clear; if \**dutto*-z, *dott*, was the source of *düttan* to DIT, stop up, the original notion might be 'small lump, clot'.]

† 1. The head of a boil. (Only OE.) c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 40 *geopenige mon þonne þone dott*, and blinde þone clidan to þan swyle.

2. A small lump, a clot, *Obs.* or *dial.*

[1530 *PAISGRAVE* is cited by *HALLIWELL*.] 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 176/24 A dot, obstructorium. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Cracher* *von Jacobin*, to spit out a collop, or dot of flegme. *Ibid.*, *Glagon*..a dot or collop of flegme spit out. 1869 *Lousdale Gloss.*, Dot, a small lump.

3. A minute spot, speck, or mark of different colour or material from the surface on which it is.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels*, 25 There being as many things to be known, as there are dots or points in the outward immensity. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 266 Receptacle globular, or oblong, with hollow dots. 1805 *Med. Tral.* XIV. 367 In the measles the rash is composed of circular dots partly distinct, partly set in small clusters. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 289 Little dots or glands of the leaves.

fig. a 1653 *Gouge Comm. Heb.* iii. 4 Unless the hollow dots of hypocrisy be made plain and even..we can never make up a Temple for God to dwell in.

b. *Plastering*: (see quotes. 1823 and 1874).

c. *Mining*: (see quot. 1881). d. *Embroidery*: (see quot. 1882).

1823 F. NICHOLSON *Builder* 390 Dots, patches of plaster put on to regulate the floating line in making screeds and bays. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dots* (Plastering), nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gage of depth in laying on a coat of plaster. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Dots* or *Dott-holes*, small openings in the vein. 1884 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 154/2 *Dot*, an Embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy work, and known as Point de Pois and Point d'Or.

4. A minute roundish mark made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made.

1748 *Asou's Voy.* III. ii. 335 A small island..which is represented in the general chart..only by a dot. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 184 The Clerk marks with a Dot or Stroke of Ink, the Names of all that do appear. 1822 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 403 Working (engraving) entirely in dots or points. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 91 The first twenty numbers were expressed by a corresponding number of dots.

5. Specifically: *Orthogr.* a. A point used in punctuation; as in the period or full stop (.), or the colon (:). b. The point over the letters i and j; formerly also over y as a vowel. c. A point placed over, under, or by a letter or figure to modify its signification, pronunciation, or value.

1740 *DYCHIE & PAROON, Dot*, a small mark or point, such as is put over an i, or at the end of a sentence. a 1772 G. SHARPE *Method Learn. Hebrew Lang.* I. (R.). To express thousands the Rabbinus usually place two dots over the units. 1794 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Rowland for Or.* W. II. 380 On each superfluous letter vents a sigh, and saves the little dot upon an i. 1844 *URRON Physiognomics* 90 *re* presents P, but (without the dot) is equivalent to Ph. 1887 L. DERRY in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 14/1 He did not care to put the dots on the i's (see Dot v. 1 b), but he said with conviction that the difficulty which Malthus pointed out seventy years ago..was upon us again.

d. *Mus.* A point placed for various purposes after, over, or under a note, after a rest, or before or after a double bar.

1806 *CALICOTT Mus. Gram.* III. 32 When it is necessary to lengthen a Note by half its value, a dot is placed after it. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 431/1 Notes marked with dots should be less staccato than those with dashes. *Ibid.* 456/2 Dots following rests lengthen them to the same extent as when applied to notes. *Ibid.* 457/2 *Double Bar*..when accompanied by dots indicates that the section on the same side with the dots is to be repeated.

6. A little child or other tiny creature.

1859 *CAPERB Ball. & Songs* 173 Right joyous be thy lot.. My bonny bright-eyed dot. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to Date* xii. 149 Troops of children, from little dots of four and five..to big girls.

7. The act by which a dot is made by a point striking a surface.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trals.* I. 255 He..stumped on with a faster or slower dot of his crutch, according to our pace.

8. *Comb.*, as *dot-like* adj., -*uaker*; also, *dot-and-dash* a., formed by dots and dashes, as the Morse telegraph-alphabet, etc.; *dot-hole* (see sense 3 c); *dot-plant*, a plant that stands out as a conspicuous spot of varied colour in a mass of plants; *dot-punch* = *Centre-punch*; *dot-stitch*, a stitch used in making dots in embroidery; *dot-wheel*, a toothed

wheel mounted in a handle, which when rolled over a surface produces a dotted line.

1876 *PRECEC, etc., Telegraphy* (ed. 2) 54 Representing the one signal by a dot (.) and the other by a dash (—), we have the dot and dash alphabet of Morse. *Ibid.* 73 Instruments employed in recording the dot and dash signals. 1882 *Garden* Jan. 7/2 The two last are effective as 'dot' plants in large masses of Pelargoniums or dark-leaved plants. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/2 Dot-like irregularities.

|| *Dot* (dɒt), sb.2 [a. mod.F. *dot* (dot), ad. L. *dot-cum* dowr.] A woman's marriage portion; the property which she brings with her, and of which the interest or annual income also is under her husband's control. See also *DOTE* sb.2, which is the historical Eng. form.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* (1879) I. xxxi. 354 (Stanf.) Mademoiselle has 50 many francs of dot. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii. There could, perhaps, be some little difficulty about the dot. 1882 *MISS RIDGELL Pr. Wales's Gardau-Parly* 37 She had a dot of three thousand pounds, which..brought in under a hundred a year.

*Dot* (dɒt), v.1 [f. *Dot* sb.1]

1. *trans.* To mark with a dot or dots; to make a dot or dots out. *Dot in*, to fill in with dots.

1740 *DYCHIE & PAROON, Dot*, to mark with small points, as engravers do to express Or in *Heraldry*. 1776 G. SENLE *Building in Water* 7 A third Plate..which you see dotted out. 1811 *Self Instructor* 524 To imagine that the picture was entirely dotted in. 1852 *ALFORD in Lf* (1873) 211 The choice geraniums are where I have dotted my plan.

b. To put the dot (.) over the letter i or j. To dot the i's (fig.): to fill in the particulars, to particularize minutely.

1849 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* I. 557/1 I have..dotted the i's. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 254 None of the i's are dotted, the dot being first used towards the end of the fourteenth century. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Improving the interval..to dot his i's and cross his t's. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 4/7 [He] dotted our 'i's' and crossed our 't's' with a vengeance about the lack of men in the Navy.

2. To cover or diversify as with minute spots.

1818 J. MARSDEN *Amusem. Mission.* (ed. 2) 42 These emerald isles, that Ocean's bosom dot. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 53 The whole Channel was dotted with our cruisers. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 171 Meadows green Dotted about with spreading trees.

fig. 1853 J. CUNNINGHAM *Foreshadow* ix. 242 Her nation's history was dotted with judgements from the Lord.

3. To place like dots at separate points on a surface; to scatter like dots or specks.

1816 *KRATINGS Trav.* (1817) II. 25 Domestic fowls [were] dotted here and there through the other groups. 1856 *LANY CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1830) II. 464 The staff are dotted about by twos in different bungalows. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 364 All about were dotted leafy trees.

4. To write down compendiously; to jot down. 1773 (see *DOTTING* vbl. sb. 2). 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spelling* i. 58 One word dotted down at the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections. 1860 *THACKERAY Round Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 60, I had an amiable companion close by me, dotting down my conversation.

5. *intr.* To make a dot or dots. See next.

1755-73 *JOHNSON, Dot*, to make dots or spots.

*Dot and carry* (one)..

1. A schoolboy's expression in some processes of elementary arithmetic (subtraction, division, and addition). Hence, a name for such process; also for one who does calculations or teaches elementary arithmetic.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Dot-and-carry-one*, a writing master or teacher of arithmetic. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* v. You old dotted Dot-and-carry-one that you are. 18. LOWELL *Didactic Poetry* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 226 The metre, too, was regular As schoolboy's dot and carry.

2. *humorously*=next. Also *fig. and transf.*

1841 *LEMAN REOL 16 String Jack* i. iv, (Farmer) Of all the rummy chaps I ever did see, that dot-and-carry-one of old poetry is the queerest. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iv. xvi, I know my pulse went dot and carry one.

*Dot and go one.* An expression representing the limp of a person lame of one leg, or who has a wooden leg which makes a 'dot' on the ground for each step that the other goes. Used *subst.* for the action, and for the person; and as *adj.* and *adv.*, qualifying either. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1772 *NUGENT tr. Hist. Friar Gerard* I. 130 The Dot-and-go-one of whom we are speaking. 1773 *MAN. D'ARLEY Early Diary* 2 Oct., The attentive kind husband, who..prefers a dot-and-go-one with his wife to the fiery couriers without. 1840 *BARIAM Inqul. Leg.* Lay St. Nicholas viii. He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one'. 1851 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* I. viii. 188 The laborious dot-and-go-one walk occasioned by his lameness. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. L.* xx, The conversation..hobbled along in the discontinuous, dot-and-go-one fashion that conversations sometimes affect.

*Dot*, v.2 *rare*. [ad. mod.F. *doier*, after *DOT* sb.2

The historical Eng. form was *DOTE* v.2] *trans.* To dower (a bride) with a marriage portion.

1887 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* (1888) II. 94 The empress undertook to dot every young gipsy girl who married a person of another race.

*Dotage* (dɒtɪdʒ). [app.f. *DOTE* v.1 or sb.1 + -AGE. Cf. F. *radotage*.]

1. The state of one who dotes or has the intellect impaired, now esp. through old age; feebleness or

imbecility of mind or understanding; infatuation, folly; second childhood; senility. Also *transf.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1425 Penne a dotage ful depre drof to his hert. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 709 Thanne sit he doun, and writ in his dotage, That women kan nat kepe hir mariage. c1430 LYCG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 156. I trowe he be falle in Dotage. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Ye absurde dotage of him that thinketh there is no god. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vii. (1636) 194 Hee had the reward of his dotage, for the Cretenians intercepted most part of his navie. 1766 GOLOSOM. *Vic. W.* xiv. The world is in its dotage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 472 Now fast sinking into dotage.

b. A foolish or imbecile thought, word, or deed; a folly or stupidity.

a1529 SKELTON *Replie.* 272 Deullysshe pages, Full of such dotages. 1636 FAYNE *Unish. Tim.* (1661) 82 This is a notorious dotage and untruth. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Gener.* 47 Enemies to his antinomian dotages. 1825 COLEMAN *Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 233 note, A specimen of these Rabbinical dotages.

2. The action or habit of doting upon any one; foolish affection; excessive love or fondness.

c1440 PARLONCE 4768 She ganne no nye fall wyth hym in dotage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i. Merlyn felle in a dotage on the damoisel. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 59 For a little wanton dotage vpon her parson. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxii. (1700) 242 A most excessive dotage upon them. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. xiv. 66 Oh! that this dotage of his breast would cease!

b. An object doted upon, or regarded with excessive fondness.

1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 You shall. Become Jove's dotage, and be Queen of heaven. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. He loved that gay pavilion, it was ever His summer dotage. 1845 WHITEHEAD II. 7 Being his father's dotage.

**Dotal** (dō'tāl), *a.* [ad. L. *dotalis*, *f.* *dōt-em* dowry, marriage portion, endowment; *perb.* immed. *a.* *F. dotal* (16th c.).] Pertaining to a dower, dowry, or marriage portion of a woman.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* XI. vii. 182 Gift. this hald ryall Suld be thy dowry, and rich gift dotal. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 296 Nor contend . . . for Latinus crowne. Nor dotal Kingdoms. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 156 note, There were witnesses, and dotal writings. 1775 MAIRNE *Hist. Inst.* XL. 320 The well-ascertained rules supplied by the written law for dotal settlements.

† **Dotant**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *DOTE v.* + *-ANT* I. Cf. *F. radant*, *pres. pp.*] = **DOTARD**.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. it. 47 Such a decay'd Dotant as you seeme to be.

**Dotard** (dō'tārd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *doterd*, 5-6 *doterd*, -arde, (6 *dotard*), 6-7 *dotard*, 7-8 *dotard*. [In sense 1, *f.* *DOTE v.* + *-ARD*. See also note to sense 2.] *A. sb.*

1. An imbecile, a silly or stupid person; now, usually, one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is in his dotage or second childhood.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 331 For certeyn olde dotard by youre leue Ye shul have queynte right ynogh at eue. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 208 Thou were an olde dotterd and a foolle. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 47 Thou blynde dotard, these wordes holde thou styll. c1610 RANDOLPH *Ecolg.* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I. (1843) 280 Dotard; you fowle on Pan's omniscience fall. 1745 PORE *Odyss.* x. 433 The dotard's mind To every sense is lost, to reason blind. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 13 He declared that the dying man's disposition . . . was the act of an incapable dotard.

† b. One who dotes (on something); a doter.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 That peevish dotard on thy excellence.

† 2. (Also *dotard*.) A tree that has lost its top or branches, and of which the trunk alone remains, more or less in a state of decay. Sometimes identified with *pollard*; sometimes apparently distinguished, as having lost its branches by damage or decay, and not by lopping or polling. *Obs.*

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word as sense 1; were it not that the synonymous *Doodaro* is known only later, it would be natural to take that as the original word, from *Doo v.*, with *dotard*, *dotard*, as variants assimilated to this word.]

a1603 N. *Riding Rec.* (1804) 260 Warrants for the sale of dotards. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 536 We see almost all Overgrown Trees . . . are Pollards, or Dotards, and not Trees at their full Height. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Willow*, A Willow Planted and well manag'd, may continue five and twenty Years. Old rotten Dotards may be fell'd and easily supply'd.

*B. adj.* [*attrib.* use of the *sb.*]

1. Imbecile, silly; in senile decay or second childhood.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 291 Olde dotard shrewe. 1557 NORTH *Gueard's Diall* Pr. Prolog. A ij. I never sawe a more dootarde foole than Phormio. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 51 Let to please Your dotard fancies! 1876 A. D. MURRAY *Charnwood* 143 My old aunt . . . has been very feeble and dotard all the winter.

† 2. Of a tree: Remaining as a decayed trunk without branches: see A. 2. *Obs.*

1895 BURGHELY *Let. in Reg. Merit.* II. 208 The sale of some dootard trees, for their necessary fewell. 1697 LUTWELL *Brief Ref.* (1857) IV. 202 A grant worth £20,000 of dootard trees in Needwood forest. 1797 BURNS *Ecol. Law* (ed. 6) III. 86 If dootard trees are privileged, much more ought pollards.

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Hence **Dotardage**, **Dotardism**, **Dotardy** (*nonce-wds.*), the state of being a dotard; **Dotardly** *a.*, foolish, stupid; **Dotard-like** *a.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Idol.* 38 That dull and dotardly sin of idolatry. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4 Dotardism itself could go no further. 1859 S. WILBERFORCE in *Times* 28 Feb. 1853 Drivelling dotardage.

**Dotarie**, *obs. form* of **DOTERY**.

† **Dotate**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* Also -at. [ad. L. *dotalis* *pa. pp.* of *dōtare*; see next.] Endowed, hestowed. Used as *pa. pp.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Cosmogr. p. xxxix, Glasgow . . . quhare ane nobill kirk is dotat richelle in honour of Sanct Mungow. 1560 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 164 All things dotate to hospitality in times past.

**Dotate**, *v. rare*. [*f.* L. *dōtare*, *dōtāt* - to endow, *f. dōs*, *dōt-em* dowry.] *trans.* To endow.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Sept., Get our bishop elected, recognised, dotated.

**Dotation** (dō'tāshn). [*a.* *F. dotation*, ad. L. *dōtation-em*, *n.* of action *f. dōtare*; see prec.] The action of endowing; endowment.

c1380 WYCLIF *Agst. Begg. Friars* Sel. Wks. III. 513 Summe of hem receyven dymes and dotaciouns. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4321 Haly sawles shal be dowed be treble dotacione. 1562 WINYER *Cert. Tractates* III. Wks. 1888 I. 24 Amongst sa gret liberalitie, and ryche dotations maid in Scotland. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8. 3 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professorie Learning . . . hath . . . had a Maligne aspect, and influence upon the growth of Sciences. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 269 The . . . most considerable dotations of religious houses. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* ix. (1867) 261 The measure embraced . . . a general dotation of the poorer citizens.

**Dotance**, see **DOUBTANCE**.

† **Dotchin** (dō'tshn). Also 8 *dodgeon*, 9 *dodging*. [Corruption of the Cantonese name *toh-ch'ing* (in Court dialect *to-ch'eng*) *f. toh* to measure + *ch'ing* to weigh (N. A. Giles).] The name in the south of China for the small band-steelyard there used.

1606 *Boyse's Journ.* at *Cochin-China* in *Dalrymple Orient. Rep.* (1808) I. 88 (V) For their Dotchin and Balance they use that of Japan. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in Ind.* v. 113 Never weigh your Silver by their Dotchins, for they have usually two Pair, one to receive, the other to pay by. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 48 Dodgings . . . very similar to steelyards. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 294 The steelyard . . . resembling in form the little instrument in use amongst the Chinese, called the dotchins.

† **Dotie**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DOTE v.* 1: with sense 2 cf. *MDu. dote* folly, weakness of mind.]

1. A foolish or weak-minded person; a dotard.

a1250 *Prov. Alfred* 422 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 Ich holde hine for dote [i.e. a dotie] þat sayþ al his wille. c1320 *Sir Beues* 217 Aȝil þe, treitour! þow olde dote! c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 27 Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle doid. 15. *Smyth & Dame* 325 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 213 Come forthe, olde dote. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Seamans T.* 703 How did his death-bed make him a dote!

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

1619 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* (1629) 529 (Jam.) Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.

3. A piece of folly. Cf. **DOTERY**.

1643 *Plain English* 18 The votes (to them now ridiculous and call'd dotes) passed against them.

**Dote** (dō't), *sb.* 2 *arch.* [app. *a.* 16th c. *F. dote*, var. of *dot*, ad. L. *dōt-em* (dōs) dowry; see *DOF sb.* 2.]

1. A woman's marriage portion; endowment, dowry. (Now usually superseded by *dot* from Fr.) 1595 MANY *Tudor Let. to Hen. VIII.* in *Fascim. Nat. MSS.* II. vii. I am contented . . . to geue you all the hoole dote whiche was deliuered with me. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 135 To the dote of pore damoselles and vrygyns. 1676 COKE *Circumcision* *Alustapha* in *Hart. Misc.* (1745) V. 247 Four Millions. of Dollars, which is her Dote. 1753 in *Doran Mann & Mann's* (1876) I. xv. 353 She . . . insisted upon the restitution of her Dote. 1858 *Foreign Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 278 The amount of dotes and dowries, and other legal details, were elaborately discussed.

† 2. *fig.* (Usually in *pl.*) A natural gift or endowment. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 4 Through the dotes and qualities of the soule. 1580 SIONEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 276 Extolling the goodly dotes of Mopsa. 1656 JEANES *Fidm. Christ* 366 Cloathed with four glorious dotes, or endowments, impassibility, subtilty, agility, and clarity.

**Dote**, *dot* (dō't), *v.* 1 Forms: 3 *dotie* (n), *doten*, 5 *doty* (e), *dotte*, 3-*dotte*, 6-*dot*. [Early ME. *doten*, *dotien* (of which no trace is known in OE.), corresponds to *MDu. doten* to be crazy or silly, to dote. Kilian has, in same sense, *doten*, = *duiten*: cf. *mod.Du. duiten* to take a nap, to dote, *duiter* a doter, etc., also MHG. *toizen* to take a nap (cf. *stetdofjan*), Icel. *dotia* to nod from sleep.]

The LG-stem *doten* was the source of OF. *doter*, *mod.F. radoter* to rave, dote; the close parallelism of sense between *F. radoter*, *radotē*, and Eng. *dote*, *dotet*, and the presence of Eng. derivatives with *F.* suffixes, as *dotage*, *dotant*, *dotery* = *F. radotage*, *radotant*, *radoterie*, show an intimate connexion between the *F.* and Eng. words, as if the latter were immediately from an AF. *\*doter* for OF. *radoter*.

I. *intr.* 1. To be silly, deranged, or out of one's wits; to act or talk foolishly or stupidly.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Heo uallēd . . . into deop þouht, so þet heo dote. a1225 *Leg. Cant.* 2111 He nu, dote, dotesu? 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 403 Me semeth þat þey doteþ (*nihil desipere videntur*). c1440 *York Myst.* xxxi.

259 Whedir dote we or dremys? 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act.* xxv. 24 [Felix] sayd with a loude voyce, Thou dote Paul. 1611 *Bible* 1 *Tim.* vi. 4 Doting [i.e. dote], wasteth his braynes) about questions, and strifes of wordes. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* II. 71 Every evening be . . . doted. 1768 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* v. 171 Others. . . Dote with a mad idolatry. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catholus* xxxv. 12 She . . . Dots, as hardly within her own possession.

2. Now *esp.* To be weak-minded from old age; to have the intellect impaired by reason of age.

(Formerly only contextual.) c1205 LAV. 3294 Me þunched be alde mon wole dotie nou nan. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2404 My fader in elde dotes. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1281/1 Doton, or dote for age, *deliro*. c1500 PALSGR. 525/2, 1 dote for age, as olde folkes do, *je me radote*. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* vi. 29 Thou dot'st in thy declining age. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 307 The parson. . . is now old and dotes. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* II. Wks. 1834 VI. 39 We grow unfitted for that world and dote.

3. To be infatuatedly fond of; to hestow excessive love or fondness on or upon; to be foolishly in love. Const. *† of* (obs. rare), *upon*, *on*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 129 Thyngis that a prynce ought to eschewe . . . the therde, doting of women. 1500 PALSGR. 525/2 It is a gret madnesse to dote upon an other mans wyfe. 1569 WARNER *Art. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1622) 149 Not me but weked amorous, yea euen Diana doted. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 87 You dote on her, that cares not for your loue. 1623 MASSINGER *Dr. Aylmer* III. ii. A fine she-waiter . . . that doted Extremely of a gentleman. 1742 VOUGET *Al. Th.* 1. 277 How distant oft the wing we dote on must, From that for which we dote, Felicity! 1837 HOWITT *Rust. Life* III. iv. (1862) 255 Where lies the mother on whom I doted, and who doted on me.

4. To decay, as a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. **DOTED** 2, **DOTING** *pp.* *a.* 3, **DOTARD** 2.

c1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 752 The seed of thorn in hit wol dede and dote. 1893 E. COURS *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* 951 note, In North Carolina . . . it is said of trees dead at the top, that they are doted, or have doted.

II. *trans.* + 5. To cause to dote; to drive crazy; to befool, infatuate. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxiii. in *Asshm.* (1652) 156 Doting the Merchants that they be fayne To let them go. 1579 TOMSON *Calvary's Sermon.* *Tim.* 624/2 Vse no babbling to dote mens heades vpon. 1650 SIONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 103 If my miserable speeches haue not already doted you. a1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. ii. Why wilt thou dote thyself Out of thy life?

† 6. To say or think foolishly. *Obs.*

1555 EKEN *Decades* 46 Hee openinge his mouthe. . . doateth that the Zemes spake to hym during the tyme of his traunce. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 2 Whatsoeuer the Manichees haue doted to the contrarie.

† 7. To love to excess; to bestow extravagant affection on. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73 b/2 When he was olde he so dootbed and loued bem. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 108 Endure a little hunger, and not dote and indolge their appetites as they do.

**Dote**, *v.* 2 *Sc.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *dot*, *doit*. [*a.* *F. doter* (13th c.), ad. L. *dōtare* to endow, portion, *f. dōt-em*. See also *DOF v.* 2, in *mod. use.*]

† 1. *trans.* To endow with riches, dignities, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 188 And dot thame [Kirkmen] with far more dignitie, No eair the had. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvi. 141 Pupil that ar dotit with mason. 1600 W. SCOT *Apol. Nave* (1846) 39 He was not so liberally doted with understanding. 1623 COCKERAM, *Doted*, endowed.

2. To grant or give as an endowment.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 676 How King Malcolmne foundit ane Kirk . . . and dotit to it mony Landis. 1656 *Scot. Customs in Land's Wks.* (1852) V. 602 Lands . . . doted to pious and holy uses. c1771 in *Spectator* 4 June (1802) 731/2 A new cup, . . . was presented, or 'doted' to the parish. 1864 TWEEBLE *Lakes, etc. of Bible* 200 Abila was doted and confirmed to several members of the Herod family.

**Dote**, *obs. form* of **DOT**.

**Doted**, **doated** (dō'tēd), *pp.* *a.* Also 8 *dotted*, 9 *dooted*. [*f.* *DOF v.* 1 + *-ED* 1: cf. *learned*.]

† 1. Stupid, foolish, in second childhood, dotard. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 196 What þe denel hatz þou don, doted wrech? c1400 *Rom. Rose* 407 She was past al that passage And was a doted thing bicomem. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242, I haue . . . meruaille that I se you so doted. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iv. II. ii. All such as were crased, or any way doted. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref. 25 In his doted old age.

† b. Infatuatedly, infatuatedly fond. *Obs.* 1550 CRANNER *Defence* 115 b. The people beyng superstitiously enamored and doted vpon the Masse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 286 They continue doted in it.

2. Of a tree: Decayed into second childhood. Now *dial.* and *technical.* (Cf. **DOTARD** 2.)

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 93 White oak, not doted, nor storvyn. 1559 MORWYN *Eucyoni.* 3 Woode whether it be rotten and doated, or sound. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Found, in the hollow of these trees when doated and rotten. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Doted*, [said of] timber rendered unsound by fissures. 1883 C. F. SMYTH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Doted*, 'decayed inside,' of a tree. 'quite common in . . . Southern States. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 6/3 Doated . . . full of large knots, ugly shakes . . . this class of wood is sold in large quantities at the public auctions in the City.

† **Dotehead**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DOF sb.* 1 + **HEAD**, Cf. *dothead*.] = **DOTARD** A. 1.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 265 The dotehead was beside himself and whole out his mind.



**Dotelle** (le: see **DOTTLE** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>).

**Dotepol**, var. of **DODDYPOLL**, *Obs.*

**Dotter, doater** (dō'tar). [*f.* **DOTE** *v.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ER**<sup>1</sup>: influenced by **dotard**.] One who dotes.

1. A person of enfeebled intellect; a dotard.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 910 He had never seen a greater doter then Phormio. 1675 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 138 These be the comforts of being famous: let Dotaters be ambitious of it. c. 1720 EARL OF ALESSBURG *Mem.* (1890) 607 A poor old doter. 1831 LAMB *Let. Wks.* (1865) xviii. 171 Munden dropped the old man, the doter.

2. One who dotes on; one foolishly fond.

1552 HULOET, *Doter* or follower of women, *multierarius*. 1653 H. MORE *Anti. Ath.* i. ix. (1712) 27 Aristotle, who was no doter on a Delty. 1742 YOUNG *W. Pl.* viii. 570 Patron of pleasure | doter on delight | 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 25 No doter upon the dead and gone.

Hence † **Dotress**, a female doter.

1668 EVELYN in *Frear's Perfect. Paint.* (Pref. (R. Supp.)) An old Dotress, who had only slaves in her service.

† **Dotery, doterie**, *Obs.* [*f.* **DORE** *v.*: cf. *f. radoterie*.] Doting; stupidity, infatuation, folly.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. 143 God (say they) draweth the forme out of the Abillite of the matter. Let us examine this doterie yet further. 1593 DRAYTON *Shepherds Garl.* (N.). These... spenden day and night in dotarie.

**Doth** (dōp), arch. 3rd pers. pres. ind. of **Do**.

**Dotter**, dial. form of **DODDER**.

|| **Dothienenteritis** (dō'pien,entē'ritis).

*Path.* (also (erron.) **dothin**). [*mod. f. Gr. dōthyn* boil, abscess + **ENTERITIS**.] Inflammation of certain intestinal glands, characteristic of typhoid fever.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 289 The disease diagnosed in both instances... was dothienenteritis.

**Doti**, var. of **DHOIT**, loin-cloth.

**Doting, doating**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DORE** *v.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ING** <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb **DORE**.

1. Aetion characteristic of a weak or enfeebled intellect; imbecility, stupidity; an instance of this. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1281 Dotynge, despitencia. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Parv. Acts* 85 b, Dotynge is... when a man, through error of his mynde, swereth from reason.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Arch.* in *Holmshed II.* 51/2 An alteration and warre betwene the king of England and Lewys of France, through the doting of both parts. 1690 *Diction. Dou. Schat.* (Pref.), I am not yet arrived to the age of doting. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available, or are they dotings?

2. The bestowal of foolish affection (*uppon*); fond attachment.

1622 *DONNE Sermon*, xvi. 161 Such is our passionate Doting upon this World. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepstis Sci.* 53 Dogmatizing, and fond doating upon Authorities.

Hence **Doting-piece**, one who is doted on.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xxxiii. 329 My sister B... is my doating-piece. 1830 GODWIN *Claudius* i. vi. 109 He was his father's doating-piece.

**Doting, doating**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prece.* + **-ING** <sup>2</sup>.] That dotes.

1. Weak-minded, foolish, stupid, imbecile.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 257 Folysh moeynges and doting opynions. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* vii. 25 The errorre of dotinge foolles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 366 Ignorant and doting surmises. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. viii. 297 The last resource of female weakness, of helpless infancy, of doting deceptitude. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 273 With silly children, and doting grandmothers.

2. Foolishly or extravagantly fond.

1577 St. *Aug. Manual* (Longm.) i. Loving and yet not doting. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in *Dodsley O. Pl.* (1780) xi. 497 They are still the most dotingst husbands. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Wks. 1757 II. 210 No picture, by the doating eye To be surveyed? 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* iii. 221 You give us doating mothers.

3. Of trees: Decaying from age.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 32 The old wood, found commonly in doating Birches. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Doting-Tree*... A Tree almost worn out with age. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xi. 109 An old doating oak.

Hence **Dotingly adv.**, in a doting manner or degree: infatuatedly; fondly.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 123 b, Thei dotingly loved all that was their awne. 1608 T. MORTON *Precant. Encounter* 128 So dotingly vaine in ostentation of his owne wit. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lvi. 165 None more superstitious and dotingly stupid. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 85 The duke... became dotingly fond of his wife.

**Dotish, doatish**, *a. arch.* [*f.* **DOTE** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ISH**.] Silly, imbecile, stupid, childish.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 86 Than comys in an other with his dotysse brayne. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 145 In this dotish simplicitie, he shewed himselfe as verie a clowne. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 A mad dotish fellow. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Characteristics* (1872) iv. 30 The tongue as in dotish forgetfulness maunders low.

Hence **Dotishness**, silliness, childishness.

1598 FLORIO, *Bambolita*, childishness, dotishness. 1697-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 272 A great piece of dotishness and stupidity.

**Dotkin**, variant of **DODKIN**, coin.

**Dotlet**, a little or tiny dot: see **-LET**.

**Dotouse, Dotrel**, -elle, *obs. ff.* **DOUBTOUS**; **DOTTEREL**.

**Dotrinal**, -ine, *obs. ff.* **DOCTRINAL**, **DOCTRINE**.

**Dottable**, *a.* Capable of being dotted.

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 175 Charles' letter... was... less warm, less dottable with stars.

**Dotard**, *obs. or dial. f.* **DOTARD**, sense 2.

**Dotted** (dō'tēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **DOT** *v.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ED** <sup>1</sup>.]

1. Formed of or traced by dots.

1774-84 COOK *Voy. II.* ii. vii. (R.). Some few places, which are here and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Ess.* vii. 177 One such cone is represented by a dotted outline.

2. Marked or covered with or as with dots.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 404 The back-ground... is dotted or stippled. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 310 Elytra a little longer than the abdomen, dotted. 1872 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 12 Nov. (1884) 287 The wide plateau looked dreary and sad—dotted all over with graves.

3. Furnished with a dot.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 1041 s.v. *Dot*, Thus a double dotted minim is equal to three crotchets and a quaver. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 27 Three minims are placed in every bar, against one dotted semibreve in the canto fermo.

**Dotter**: see **DOTTLE** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>

**Dotter** (dō'tar), *sb.* [*f.* **DOT** *v.* + **-ER** <sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which dots; an instrument for making dots; *spec.* a hand-instrument used in embossing letters for the blind.

1832 *Examiner* 583 *f.* A musician may be created on any emergency with a dotter and ruled paper. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 84 *f.* Put on the eyes (in bird's-eye maple) by dabbling with the dotter. 1883 N. S. S. *Intro. Geo. Eliot's Ess.* Intro. 13 A dotter of I's and crosser of T's.

**Dotter**, *v. Obs. or dial.* [Related to **DODDER** and **TOTTER**.] *intr.* To move unsteadily and infirmly; to totter; to fall in a tottering way.

c. 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xvi. He began to dotter and dotte Os he hade keghet seache. c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1109 The duk dottered to the ground, On erthe swyffly he swooned. 1752 in *Ramsay Evergreen* i. 213 With Grief... I dotterd owre on sleip. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 112 (Jam.) Willy dotterd by himsel Among the hens.

**Dottered**, *a.* App. an obsolete and dialect form of **DOTARD** *a.*: Decayed, tottering, or worn out with age.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Dottered Bnsardly fables of Purgatory. 1884 *Ed. Words* May 34/2 To frighten crows... is... child's playwork for old dottered men.

**Dotterel** (dō'trēl), **dottrill** (dō'trēl). *Forms:*

5-6 dottrille, dottrille, 6 dotterelle, 6-7 dot(e)rel, dot(t)erell, dottrill, 7 dottrill (1, 7-9 dottrill (1, 8 dottrill, 6- dotterol, dottrill. [*f.* **DORE** *v.*<sup>1</sup>, the suffix appears to be the same as in *cockerel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel*, see **-REL**. It is not clear whether sense 1 or sense 2 is the original: sense 1 appears to be the more frequent, and in some cases at least sense 2 is evidently treated as *transf.* from it.]

1. A species of plover (*Eudromias morinellus*): so called from the apparent simplicity with which it allows itself to be approached and taken.

(Collective pl. *dotterels*: cf. *snipe*, etc.)

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1281 Dottrille, byrde, *fugus*. 1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, This dottrill is a lyell fonde byrde, for it helpeth in manner to take it selfe. 1611 DRAYTON *Panegyric. Verses in Coryd's Cruelties*, As men take Dotterels, so hast thou ta'n us. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 243 The Dotterill, of whom they say, that whatsoever is done in the sight of her, shee will exactly imitate. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 155 The Dottrill appears in spring and in autumn. 1849 C. STURT *Exped. Centr. Australia* i. 312 We passed several flights of dotterel making to the south. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, II. xi. 186 Laughing at the dottrill as they anticked on the mole hills.

2. A silly person, one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard. Sometimes with *fig.* reference to *r.* (Now only *dial.*)

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1281 Dottrille... *idem quod* Dotarde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1041/2 A Dottrille, *desipa*. 1547-64 BAUDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) i. x, Thy words savour of old idle dottrills tales. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Being a misbegotten generation, they take monks and old dottrilles for their fathers. 1684 ORWAY *Soldier's Port.* i. i. Wks. 1728 I. 344 A paralytick coughing decrepit Dottrill. 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dottrill*, an old doating fellow.

*b. attrib.* or as *adj.* Foolish, stupid, dotting.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 b, This dottrill larchy of Rome. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 83 Lest the tounge of it [a buckle] catch their owne dottrill skins.

3. A dotted tree: so *dottrill tree*. now *dial.*

c. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 137 Som old dottrill trees. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy Sir W. Sidney* 108 Doe not we take the timber for our turn, And leave the dottrills, in their time to burn? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Mistr.* i. 52 When he... Has mixt with them [Shepherds] beneath a dottrill-tree. 1868 J. W. BURGON *Provinc. Bedfordsh.* in *Bedf. Times* (Mar.), *Dottrill* or *Dottrill-tree*, a tree without a head, a pollard. Called a *dottrill tree* in the north of the county.

Hence **Dotterelism**.

1611 CORRAE, *Niaiserie*, simplicitie, sillinesse, childishnesse, dotterelism.

**Dotting** (dō'ting), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DOT** *v.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ING** <sup>1</sup>.]

1. The making of dots, or covering of a surface with dots; also, *concr.* markings so produced.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Comex. Phys.* Sc. xxxvii. (1849) 444 An exceedingly delicate and uniform dotting or stippling of the sky by points of light. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 163 The attempt to imitate the shading of a fine draughtsman by dotting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722 *f.* *Dotting*, a form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots.

2. A jotting down (with pen or pencil).

1773 MAD. D'ARLAV *Early Diary* Sept. 1, I must give you this last week all in a lump, for I have no time for daily dottings.

3. *Comb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722 *f.* *Dotting-pen*, a pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn.

**Dottle** (dō'tl), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> and *a.* Now *Sc.* In 4-6 *dotel*. [*f.* **DOTE** *v.*<sup>1</sup> or *sb.*<sup>1</sup>: see **-LE**.]

*A. sb.* A fool or dotard; a silly person.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1517 Penne be dotel on dece drank. 1562 *Burn. Paulus Ch.* in *Pilkington's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 586 A drunken dotel. 1894 J. MENZIES *Our Town* viii. 85 'Your veesits to the auld dotel.'

*B. adj.* In a state of dotage; silly, crazy. *Sc.* 1808-18 in JAMESON. 1820 St. *Kathleen* III. 162 (Jam.) Ye dotle man. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* v. i. 147 'I'll be the crimple an' dotle' (crazy).

Hence **Dottled** *ppl. a.*, (*Sc.*) in the state of dotage.

1825 in JAMESON.

**Dottle, dottel** (dō'tl), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [app. dim. of **DOT** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>: cf. **DIT** *v.*]

† *A. plug*; = **DOSSIL** *i.* *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 127/2 Dotelle, stoppyng of a vesselle (dotel, H. dossell, P.), *duclillus, ductillus*. 1743 MAXWELL *Sci. Trans. Soc. Inphr. Knowl. Agric. Scot.* 284 (Jam.) Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end.

2. The plug of tobacco ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. (*orig. Sc.*)

1825 in JAMESON. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (D.), A snuffer-stay containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottle', as he called them. 1890 R. KIRLING *Soldiers Three*, *Black Jack* (ed. 6184) Otheris shot the red-hot dottle of his pipe on the back of his hairy fist. 1894 DOYLE S. *Holmes* 214 His before-breakfast pipe, which was composed of all the plugs and dottles left from his smokes of the day before.

**Dottrel**: see **DOTTEREL**.

† **Dottry**, *Obs.* [*var.* of **DOTERY**.] Doting; impairment of the intellect. So **Dottrified** *a.*, rendered dotting.

1576 NEWTON *Leunius's Complex.* (1633) 298 Losse of right wits, feeblenesse of braine, dottry, phrensie. 185... OUTRAM *Legal & other Lyrics* (1887) 82 Dottrified senility.

**Dotty** (dō'tl), *a.*<sup>1</sup> [*f.* **DOT** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + **-Y** <sup>1</sup>.]

1. Consisting of or characterized by dots; dot-like.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 That dotty softness, which confers so... natural a character on the flesh. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 80 A low dotty underwood that grew thickly in the gorges.

2. Of unsteady, uneven or feeble gait, as from stiffness or lameness. Hence *fig.*, Feeble in mind, silly.

1890 *Sportsman* 9 Apr. (Farmer), He begins to go a little stiff in his limbs and dotty on his feet. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 1/6 (ibid.) He [a race-horse] pulled up in a dotty condition. 1895 *Standard* 13 Mar. 6/6, I am not mad, drunk, or dotty.

Hence **Dottness**, unsteadiness of gait.

1888 *Mailboat Visiting List* 29 Aug. 3/3 An amount of dottness like the lurching of a landsman on a rolling steamer.

**Dotty-pol**: see **DODDYPOLL**.

**Doty, a. dial.** [related to **DOTE** *v.*<sup>1</sup> 4, **DOTARD** 2.] (See *quots.*)

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL No. 44. 8 A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have... good timber in it. 1889 HURST *Horsham Sussex Gloss.*, *Doty*, decayed with age and crumbling, said of wood.

**Dou**, *obs. Sc.* form of **DOVE**, **Dow**.

**Douager**, -ier, *obs.* forms of **DOWAGER**.

**Doual**, **Douan**: see **DUAL**, **DIVAN**.

|| **Doane** (dō'an, dwan). [*Fr.*: = *It. doana*, *dogana*, *lingua Franca dogana*, from Arabic: see **DIVAN**.]

A custom-house (in France or the Mediterranean countries).

c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Doane*... the name of the Custom-house of Lyons; hence also any Custom or Import. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 25 Lions... so tame, that they went up and down our Doane, or the Christians Warehouse amongst our Antilopes. 1828 [J. R. Bess] *Italy* 74 The douane of Buffalora I found sufficiently vexatious.

Hence † **Douanier** (dwanyē). [*Fr.*: = *It. doana*, *dogana*, *lingua Franca dogana*, from Arabic: see **DIVAN**.]

A custom-house officer (in France or, by extension, elsewhere). 1739 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 65 The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called Douaniers. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 293 You have even made the douaniers of Dover relent.

|| **Douar, dowar** (dō'ar). Also *douwar*, *douah*, *dooar*. [*a. Arab.* دوار *dūār*, in *F. douar*.]

A small encampment of Arab tents grouped in a circle round a central enclosure for the cattle.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 176 Those who dwell in *dou-wars* or *kraals*. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 64 Near Tuarick town and Arab douar spread. 1856 ARB *Poet. Wks.* 168 Straight through a dowar's ground The Chieftain rode.

**Douare**, *obs.* form of **DOWER** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>

**Doub**, var. **DOOB**, a kind of Indian grass.

**Doub**(be, **Doubelet**, *obs. ff.* **DUB**, **DOUBLET**.

**Double** (dō'b'l), *a. (adv.)* *Forms:* 3-7 *duble*, *doble*, 3- *double* (4-7 *dowble*, 6-7 *dybble*; with 30 variants in -bb-, -el, -il(l), -ul(l), -yyl(e), etc.) [*ME.* *a. OF. duble*, *doble*, *later double* = *Pr. Sp. doble*, *It. doppio* = *L. duplus* = twice as much, *double*, *f. du-o* two + *-plus* from root *ple-* to fill.]

## A. adj.

1. Consisting of two members, things, or sets combined; twofold; forming a pair, paired, coupled; made of two layers of material, as a garment, etc. Often, with a sing. sb., equivalent to 'two' or 'a couple of' with plural sb.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 158 (Cott.) Lameth, bigam was wit dubul wile. 1395 *Gower Court* III. 125 Janus with double face. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xiv. 60 It es wele walled aboute with a double wall. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 820 To have a double string for his Bowe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. 1. 209 Like to a double cherry. Two lowly berries molded on one stem. 1697 *DRAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 50 A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's Brows; Two differing Trophies, from two different Foes. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 140 p. 5 Is Dimple spelt with a single or double P? 1803 *WORDSW. Yarrow Unvisited* vii. Let. The swan on still St. Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow! 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 85 Boots .. of double leather. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* iii. Nickleby gave a double knock. 1871 *ROUV Lat. Gram.* i. v. 22 After Cicero and Caesar's time the double had a different meaning.

b. Folded, doubled; bent, 'doubled up', stooping much forward.

a 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 659 in *Babes Bk.* 321 po over nape schalle downbulle be layde. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Neither .. shall be laid double in packing. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xii. I struck my double fist against the side. 1881 *Ord. St. John. Ambulance Dept.* On triangular bandage. Place a piece of lint double over the wound. *Mod.* He was bent double with pain.

c. Having some essential part double, as a two-edged ax, a carriage with two seats, an eagle figured with two heads, etc. Also applied to a horse that carries two persons (see HORSE).

1469 *Housch. Ord.* 99 Of double horses xxxviii Of hackneys xij. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij. Mounted vpon their dubble Geldings, with theyr Wives beside them. a 1700 *DRAYDEN Oxid's Met.* ix. (R.). The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. 1791 in *Mad. D'Arbly Diary* Aug. My daughter and I rode a double horse. 1834-5 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 218/2 The double-fly was ordered to be at the door .. at nine o'clock. 1850 *Vesper Bk.* (Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 The Office .. is said to be Double when the Antiphon is sung entire both before and after each Psalm. 1861 *M. PARSONS Ess.* (1859) I. 45 The Imperial double eagle .. in all its ugliness.

d. Of flowers: Having the number of petals increased to twice the number or more by conversion of stamens and carpels into petals.

In the case of some *Compositae*, as the dahlia: Having the ligulate florets increased at the expense of the tubular. 1578 *LUTE Dodone* n. x. 159 By often setting they [Campions] waxe very double. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Single and double Hepatica. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose Tree*, The Striped Rose does not grow so double as the Dutch. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 489 Petals in several rows, resembling a double flower. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilnansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix. A double dahlia delights the eye.

e. Double of: corresponding or correlative to. *rare.* (Cf. DOUBLE sb. 2.)

1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xlii. 24 All things are double one against another. 1876 *MOZLEV Univ. Ser.* ix. (1877) 186 There could not be a more striking instance of things being double one of another.

2. Having a twofold relation or application; occurring or existing in two ways or respects; of two kinds; dual; sometimes = ambiguous (see also DOUBLE MEANING).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Euerich uridele .. holded silence, bute 3ifht beo double feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O double den pan sal 3ee dei. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 898 With double wordes sleye, Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages'. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 274 He bath ordeined of his sleight Measure double and double weight. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 36) 172 Eye on double ententement, and doked adulation. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* to This Arsenicum is double, one ashie colour, and the other .. like Golde. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 The word *μῆλον*, admitting a double construction, sheep and apple. 1751 *JORDIN Sermon* (1771) V. ii. 43 A double incitement to goodness. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iv. § 26 (1879) 143 The Earth .. has a double movement, turning round its own axis while it travels round the Sun.

3. Twice as much or many; of twice the measure or amount; multiplied by two. Const. of (formerly over, to); also *ellipt.* with prep. omitted, and thus = twice.

c 1305 *Pilate* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 He poiste if he hit slowe; bat hit was double vo. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 5 Than suld storys that sustaif wer. Have doublt plesance in heryng. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Avian* 27 The double parte or as moche more ageyne. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 123 The kyng his armie was double to all this. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 36) 186b, He .. should have .. double wages. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* ii. 9 Let a double portion of thy spirit be vpon me. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 126 Let the excess .. be but .. double over his that cometh next unto him. 1648 *CROMWELL Lett.* 20 Nov. Thy fault who have appeared in this summer's business is certainly double to theirs who were in the first. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 5 We had now above double the number of Officers usual in Privateers. 1807 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1866) II. 38 Offering about double pay to what the 'Annual' gives. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 147 The average error of the first .. is double of that of the second. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 592 His army .. might easily have been increased to double the number.

4. Of (or about) twice the ordinary size, strength, value, etc., or that denoted by the simple word;

of extra size, strength, or amount. Chiefly in technical names of various products, as beer, vessels, cannon, coins, sizes of paper, etc.

1472 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 246 Clavis vocatis dowbil-spikyng. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284, ij. dowbille glasses. 1500 *Blowbold's Test.* in *Hallivell Nuga Poet.* 10 Sengle bere, and othir that is dowbile. 1505 *LINDSEY (Piscicott) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say myand .. quarter-falcon .. double-dogs. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Met.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Guerdoned with twentie thousand double pistolets. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. ii. 14 A voice potentiall, As double as the Duke's. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 218/4 A double-shallop from Diepe bound for Nants. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2139/4 Two double Tankards, Three single ones. 1773 *WILLIAMSON in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 300 Within the thickness of double-post paper. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. lxxvii. A mighty mug of .. double ale. 1873 *URS's Dict.* Arts III. 497 Footscap, 164 by 133 (inches) .. double footscap. 17 by 17. 1887 *Standard* 18 May 3/2 A new coin, to be called a Double-Florin.

b. Mus. In names of musical instruments, organ-stops, etc.: Sounding an octave lower in pitch.

(A pipe, string, etc. of twice the length of another (*ceteris paribus*) gives a note an octave lower; hence this use.)

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 1. 3 Those below Gam-ut are called Double Notes as Double F fa-ut, being Eights or Diapasons to those above. 1880 *W. H. STONE in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 458 Double bassoon .. in pitch an octave below the ordinary bassoon. 1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* Terms. Double-trumpet, an organ reed-stop .. an octave lower in pitch than the 8-ft. trumpet.

c. Mil. Applied to a pace in marching.

Double time: formerly, a pace of 150 steps in the minute, i.e. twice the number of those in slow time. According to the regulations at present (1896) in force in the British Army it consists of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 453 ft.) to the minute. In the U.S. Army (according to FUNK & WAGNALL) double time has recently superseded double-quick (q.v.) and is fixed at 180 steps of 36 inches to a minute.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 21 The Double March .. is 150 steps in the minute, each of 36 inches. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 168 They are immediately to return at a double pace. 1853 *STOQUELER Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Pace*, In quick time, 108 paces .. are taken in a minute .. in slow time, seventy-five. In double time, 150.

5. Acting in a double manner, i.e. in two ways at different times, openly and secretly, or in profession and practice; characterized by duplicity; false; deceitful. (See also DOUBLE-DEALING.)

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xii. 2 Dubbil hert when a fals man thynkis an & says a nober. 1373 *CHAUCER Anal. & Arc.* 87 He was double in love and nothing pleyne. 1401 *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 With dowbille tongis and detraction. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* i. xvi. (Arb.) 9 They .. are .. euermore fals and double. 1592 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 192 God is the Judge. He sounds the deepest of the doubtless heart. 1715 *BURNET Om Time* (1766) I. 436 He was .. either very double or very inconstant. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* II. 213 To act with doubleness towards a man whose own conduct was double.

6. Special Phrases, chiefly technical.

Double action: action in two directions, by two methods, or by the agency of two parts, etc.; *spec.* in Steam-engine, application of the steam power to both sides of the piston; see DOUBLE-ACTING. Double algebra: algebra which deals with two sets of quantities or relations (e.g. real and imaginary quantities, lengths and directions of lines, or quantities referred to two independent units). Double change (Bell-ringing): one in which two pairs of bells change places; = DOUBLE sb. 3.b. Double common time (Music): time or rhythm in which each bar is equal to two bars of common time (8 crotchets in a bar). Double cone (Arch.): applied to a moulding composed of truncated cones joined base to base and top to top. Double consonant (Phonology): two of the same consonant coming together, as in *fully*; also = double letter (a) below. Double demisemiquaver: a note of half the duration of a demisemiquaver; properly called *semidemisemiquaver* (Stainer & Barrett, 1886). Double first (University colloq.): a place in the first class in each of two final examinations in different subjects; one who takes such a place: see *FIRST A. C.* Double floor: see *quat.* Double land (Naut.): see *quat.* 1869. Double letter: (a) a letter of the alphabet denoting two sounds, as *ss* (= *ss*), *ψ* (= *ps*); (b) in Printing, two letters combined in one type, as *ff*, *ii*; (c) a letter written on two sheets and charged double postage (*obs.*). 4. Double organ: an organ with two manuals (*obs.*). Double point: in the Higher Geometry, a point common to two branches of a curve, or at which the curve has two tangents (real or imaginary); a node, cusp, or conjugate point; also an analogous point on a curved surface. Double sizes: (a) two sizes thrown at once with a pair of dice; (b) the ordinary game at dominoes, in which the highest piece is the double six; (c) a size of tallow candles. Double snipe: sportsman's name for the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*. Double spar: a name for Iceland spar, as being double-refracting. Double star (Astron.): two stars so near (really or visually) as not to be separately visible without a telescope; esp. when forming a physically connected system (distinctly called BINARY). Double-stopping (Music): the simultaneous sounding of two notes (strictly, of two 'stopped' notes) on two strings of a violin or other instrument of that class; notes so played are called double-stops. Double tenor (pl.): name for a large kind of nail. 7. Double tide: see *TIDE*. Double time: see 4. c. Double U: name of the letter W.

7. Also in many other phrases, as double bar, d. curvature, d. entry, d. Gloucester, d. question, d. refraction, d. shuffle, d. tooth, etc., etc., for which see the substantive element. 1840 *DE MORGAN Double Algebra* v. 137 All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in double algebra denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions. 1854 *R. H. School Recreat.* 91 Make a Change. The single, by changing two Notes .. the double by changing Four .. which is however called One double 'Change, and not two changes. 1872 *ELACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 39 About the year 1657, double changes

came into practice. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/3 The time of the piece is double \*common time, but here and there a bar of three semibreves is put in. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 9 Double Consonants, x. 2. 1861 *TROUBLE Barchester T.* xlvii. A son from college with all the fresh honours of a double \*first. 1868 *HOLME Lett. B. Godfrey* xxx. 158, I shall come out a double-first. 1842-76 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2019 A double \*floor consists in its thickness of three tiers of timbers, which are called binding joists (these perform the office of girders), bridging joists, and ceiling joists. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 275 The largest Island .. appears to be high double \*Land. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Double-land, that appearance of a coast when the sea-line is bounded by parallel ranges of hills, rising inland one above the other. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 303 note, Simonides .. devised also double \*letters in the Greeke Alphabete (namely ξ, ψ, θ). 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 328/2 The rates of double letters, are always double; of treble letters, treble. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* v. ii. The postman who was just coming to the door with a double letter. 1813 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, Y. double \*organs in \* Cathedral church of Worcester. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Double \*point. 1872 *B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc.* xiv. (1873) § 206 No cubic can have more than one double point. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 91 The ordinary game .. technically termed 'double \*sices' .. is played with 28 dominoes. 1870 *Leid. Soc. Sept.* 264 A small order for colza, or double sices, or Souchong. 1840 *Hood Miss Kilnansegg, Her Honeymoon* xi. A double barrel and double \*snipes Give the sportsman a duplicate pleasure. 1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 15 Iceland-spar or, as it is also called, double \*spar. 1781 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 101 The second class of double \*stars. 1890 *C. A. Young's Elem. Astron.* xiii. § 462 Stars may be double in two ways, optically and physically .. the majority of double stars must be really physically connected. 1880 *F. DAVIN in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 459 The term 'double \*stopping' .. is .. indiscriminately used for any double sounds, whether produced with or without the aid of the open strings. The playing of double \*stops is one of the most difficult parts of the technique of the violin. 1611 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For haulfe a hundred of dubell \*tennes, xd. 1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 559 Large Iron Nails .. not quite so long, as those we call double Tennes. 1599 *THYNNE Animad.* (1875) 65 The laytne, Italiane, frenche, and spanshye haue no double \*W. 1840 *Hood Miss Kilnansegg, Her Honeymoon* x. A double U [i.e. W. = West] wind. 1885 *J. PAXN Talk of Town* II. 232 Doubeyous and esses.

B. adv.

1. To twice the amount or extent; in two ways or respects; twice, twice over, DOUBLY.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 61 Pat day double on þe dece watz þe douth serued. 1382 *WELSH Matt.* xxiii. 15 3e maken hym a sone of helle, double more than 3ou. 1460 *PORTSCUPE Ad. & Lint. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Vndir a prince double so myghty as was thair old prince. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 3 Many prebendes .. bene double certified by \* sayd commissioners. 1567 *J. SANFORD tr. Epictetus* 144, Thou shalt be double as much mocked and scorned. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 254 He beate him .. and be were double and double a Lord. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 \* 2 I can ears alwayes hear double. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 611 Bright eyes were double bright.

d. phr. To see double: to see two images of one object, by an illusion or aberration of vision.

1628 *EARLE Microscop.*, Self-conceited Man (Arb.) 32 His eyes, like a drunkard's, see all double. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxix. 248\* Views brought into the world, to make men see double. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 6 Oh Happiness! O'erlook'd, seen double, by the fool, and wise. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxvii. It didn't prove a glass too much, or you'd have seen double.

c. In a pair or couple; two together, two at once; as in to ride double, i.e. two on one horse. So of a horse, etc., to carry double.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 79 As this host of feather-mongers were getting up to ride double. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1658) 94 He never drinks but double, for he must be pledg'd. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 569 Marriage is but a Beast, some thing, That carries double in foul way. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* ii. i. Content to ride double, behind the butcher. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxi. To prove her mistress had been sleeping double.

d. Mil. In double time, 'at the double'.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 21 On the word Double March, the whole step off together.

† 2. After a numeral, simply expressing multiplication; = (so many) times; -fold. (Sometimes pleonastic, as *sevenfold double* = sevenfold.) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii(f). 13 3elde to our nesburs seven double in her home, her lackinge. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 He wolde yelde it ayenne an hundred double. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* viii. 9 It .. brought fruite an hundred-fold double. 1698 *J. FRYER E. India and Persia* 99 Cover them .. with a kind of felt .. two or three double.

3. With duplicity, deceitfully. *rare.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* 3 Jul. ii. iv. 179 If you should deale double with her. 1868 *GEO. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* iv. 291 Thought played him double.

4. Double or quit (s. Gambling): an expression implying that the stake already due is either to become double, or to be cancelled, according to the issue of another chance; hence *fig.* of a bold or desperate attempt to extricate oneself from present evils at the risk of greatly increasing them.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadiana* iii. Wks. (1613) 242, I thought to play double or quit. 1626 *T. H. [HAWKINS] Caustic's Holy Cry* 406 Alexandra .. resolved to play at double or quit, broke to the guines of specious sermitude, or yelde or thid her necke to Herod's sword. 1798 *GERARDINE* III. 205 He then offered to play double or quits. 1880 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Belinda* vii. 'I dare you to another trial—double or quit.' 1894 *Ld. Wolseley Life Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He was no

gambler at the game of life, and whether winning or losing be never waged double or quits.

### C. Double- in combination.

There is practically no limit to the number of combinations with *double* in any of the four groups below, the use of the hyphen in all of them being syntactical rather than lexical, i.e. it shows that the two words which it connects are in this particular context more closely connected than would be supposed if they were written separately: thus the two words *double deck*, which are written *double-deck*, and give the parasynthetic deriv. *double-decked*; hence arise such verbs as *to double-bar*, and pa. ppls. of the type *double-barred*, which again blend with the parasynthetic forms: cf. *double-hinged* with *double-barred*.

1. *Double adj.* in parasynthetic combs., c.g. *double-barred* (having a double bar, or two bars), *-battalioned*, *-bedded*, *-bladed*, *-blossomed*, *-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-bunched*, *-chinned*, *-decked*, *-doored*, *-ended*, *-eyed*, *-flowered*, *-formed*, *-fountained*, *-horned*, *-keeled*, *-lunged*, *-mouthed*, *-natured*, *-nostrilled*, *-piled*, *-pointed*, *-sensed*, *-sexed*, *-shaped*, *-sightled*, *-soled*, *-visaged*, *-weaponed*, *-windowed*, *-winged*, etc.; *double-brooded*, producing two broods in the year or season, as some insects; *double-bottomed*, having two rows of bottoms (= DOUBLE-BREADED); *double-footed*, † (a) two-footed (*obs.*); (b) = *diploped* (see DIPLO-); *double-fronted*, having two fronts, double-faced; *double-leaded*, (printed matter) in which the lines of type are widely separated by means of double leads; *double-lived*, having two lives or manners of life; † *amphibious*. Hence nouns of quality, as *double-livedness*, *-sidedness*, etc. See also DOUBLE-BARRELLED, -BREADED, etc.

1769 *Byron's Voy. round World* 8 Nuns... conversing with strangers through a 'double barred grate. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 220 Vnto 'double Beneficed men, and Non-residents be very strict. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Double bodied, *double-plus*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Double-bodied Microscope*, a microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. 1664 *EVELYN Diary* 24 Feb., We went on board Sir William Petty's 'double-bottomed vessel, a 1618 *SYLVESTER Maiden's Bush* 490 Upon his Camel's 'double-bunched back. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3691/4 A lightish Drabberly Coat 'double Buttoned. 1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 299 (Mätz.) Men. hauec boches ynder be chyn iswolle and ibolled, as þey he were 'doublehynned. A 1618 *SYLVESTER Voyage-Mans Bear* xlv, That faire 'double-doored port. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Double-ended Bolt, a bolt having a screw-thread on each end. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 254 Deceitful meaning is 'double eyed. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Double-fused, *biper*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 1174 What thing thou art, thus 'double-form'd. 1611 *xii. 144* The 'double-founded stream Jordan. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* xii. 209 (Jod.). 'Double-fronted Janus. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Double horned, *bi-cornium*. 1661 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Their doublehorned argument. 1752 *Sir J. HILL Hist. Ant.* 567 (1064) The doublehorned rhinoceros. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. For. Policy* 29 Oct., They write it down in 'double-leaded columns. 1600 *STURLEIGH Country Farme* 404 Such as ancient Writers have called 'double-lived beasts, that is to say, such as live either in or out of the water. 1822 *KEATS Ode 'Bards of Passion & of Mirth*, Bards... Double-lived in regions new! 1647 *H. MORE Song of Saint Notes* 1601 *Dizao*, 'Double-livedness. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 971 Fame if not double-faced is 'double-mouthed. 1742 *Young Night Thoughts* vi. 1273 Two kinds of Life has 'double-natur'd Man. 1859 *R. HARVEY Pl. Pers.* (1590) 12 In your 'double pild velvet. 1833 *J. RENNIE Alph. Angling* 69 A 'double-pointed spear. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barts* ii. iv. *Columns* 130 The Critical and 'double-sexed Seven... Which Three and Four containeth joyntly both. 1873 *E. H. CLARKE Sex in Educ.* 149 Double-sexed schools. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 91 Their 'double-shap'd sonne. 1864 *SIR H. HOLLAND Ess.* *Mod. Chem.* 446 None, however, but a chemist can understand... the 'double-sidedness of all the objects and relations involved in them. 1824 *Wardr. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 62, vij pair of shoon... 'double soled. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 Barnes's shoes, double-soled. 1575-85 *ABF. SANVOY Serin.* (1841) 389 That triple-crowned beast, that 'double-sworded tyrant. 1734 *North Lives* I. 178 A 'double-visaged ministry, half-papist and half-fanatic. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Dowble wynged, *bipennis*.

2. *Double adj.* in combination with sbs., forming a. adjectives or attributive phrases, in same sense as the parasynthetic compounds, as *double-action*, *-blast*, *-cylinder*, *-furrow*, *-roller*, *-shift*, etc.; *double-beat valve*, (a) a valve in a pump constructed to afford two openings for the water; (b) a device in a steam-engine consisting of two connected conical valves between which steam is admitted so as to equalize the upward and downward pressure; also called *double-seat valve*. b. substantives arising out of the absolute or elliptical use of those preceding, as *DOUBLE-BARREL*, *-FACE*, *-HEAD*, *-LEAF*, etc. c. substantives, as *double-man*, = *DOUBLE sb. 2 c*; *double-ripper*, *-runner* (U.S.), two sleds connected by a plank, used by boys for coasting down-hill; *double-trouble* (U.S.), a step of a rustic dance derived from the plantation negroes (*Cent. Dict.*).

1852 *SMOBI Organ* 36 'Double or triple-action bellows. 1828 *Mrs. C. CLARKE's Berlioz's Instrument*, 62 M. Erard invented that mechanism which has given to instruments so constructed the name of double-action harps. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., The 'double-beat valve is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts. 1832

G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 227 The table... has fixed at its bottom a small 'double-blast bellows. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Double-cylinder Press... 'Double-cylinder Pump... 'Double-cylinder Steam-engine. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 118 The 'double-furrow plough... will plough two acres and a half per day. 1621 *R. KIRK: Ser. Commw.* i. § 3 (1893) 9 Some Men of that exalted Sight... have told me they have seen... a 'Doubleman, or the Shape of some Man in two places. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockw.* 145 A 'double roller escapement. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large two-handed boy's sled--not what you call a 'double-runner. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Mines... worked on the 'double-shift system. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Shift*. The double or night shift system is that of working a pit both night and day, with two sets of hewers. 1858 *GREENER Gunmery* 420 'Double-trigger revolving pistols. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 79 No Long-Island negro could shuffle you 'double-trouble... more successfully.

3. Verbs formed from *double* adv. in comb. with verbs (or from *double* adj. with sbs.), ns *double-arm*, *-bar* (to bar doubly, to secure with double bars), *-bolt*, *-charge*, *-damn*, *-darken*, *-dike*, *-ditch*, *-gild*, *-hatch*, *-load*, *-man*, *-moat*, *-quickset*, *-rack*, *-refine*, *-shade*, *-trench*, *-vantage*, etc. See also DOUBLE-BANK, -BITT, etc.

1602 *How Choose a Good Wife* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsey* IX. 84 My uncles 'double-bar their doors against me. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 272 He was double barred: first because an honest man... secondly because an Englishman. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 54 She double-locked and 'double-bolted herself in. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 129 Pistol, I will 'double charge thee with Dignities. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 Fired my Piece... being double charged. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* ii. ii, That would 'double-damn him. 1656 *TRAFF Comm. Matl.* ii. 22 If Turks and Tartars shall be damned, debauched Christians shall be double-damned. 18... *LOWELL To G. W. Curtis* (Cent.) Such natures 'double-darken gloomy skies. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xv, 'Double dyked with fulwarily walls. 1510 *Little Geste of Robin Hood* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 453 'Double ditched it was about. 1566 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec.* 409 314 A cup of silver, 'double-gilt. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 129 England shall double gild his treble guilt. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 244 The Clasp were of Silver double-gilt. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* iii. iii, That superfluous 'double-hatched rapier. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. xv. 47 Places which have both flags and Asterisks... as I may say doublehatch with uncertainty. 1627 *CART. SWIFT Seaman's Gram.* xli. 56 If they be 'double-manned, that is, to have twice so many men as would sail her. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Arith. Man.* (1862) 127 The (ropes) are double manned. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Brit. Ch. x.* To 'double-moat thee with his grace. 1523 *FITZGER. Insh.* § 127 'Double quye-set it, and dyche it. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* xvii, 'Double-racked with two divers Tortures. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 500 Now began Night: to 'double-shade The Desert. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 655 The Manor house hath been 'double-trenched. 1768 *STERNES Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 25 The cage... was twisted and 'double-twisted so fast with wire. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxxviii, Doing thee vantage, 'double-vantage me.

4. *Double adv.* in comb.: a. with pa. ppls. or ppl. adjs., as *double-distilled*, *-lanted*, *-loaded*, *-loathed*, *-refined*, *-stitched*, *-stored*, etc.; *double-out*, of a file = *CROSS-cut a. 2*; *double-hung* (see quot.); *double-ironed*, loaded with iron or fetters on both legs; *double-milled*, of cloth, milled or full'd twice to make it closer and thicker; *double-struck*, of a coin or medal, showing a double impression owing to having been accidentally shifted while being struck; *double-sunk*, *double-worked* (see quots.). b. with pres. ppls. or ppl. adjs., as *double-biting*, *-clashing*, *-flowering*, *-refracting*, *-seeing*, *-shining*, etc. c. with adjectives, as *double-concave*, *-convex*, *-dark*, *-double*, *-fatal*, *-fitché*, *-treble*, etc. d. with agent-nouns, as *double-breather*, an animal that breathes through two nostrils; *double-goer* = *DOUBLE-GANGER*.

1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & A.* iii. 480 His 'double-biting axe, and beamy spear. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xix. 264 On his breast, The 'double-clashing gold the King content. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Double-concave Lens, a lens both of whose faces are concave. 1693 *E. HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 965 If the Lens be 'Double-convex. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* viii. 199 A double-convex cross section. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Sacrifice* xxxv, As Moses face was veiled, so is mine, Lest on their 'double-dark souls either shine. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4132/3 'Double Distill'd Spanish Brandy. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 280 Which made him hate Egremont with double-distill'd virulence. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 749 In nappy Ale, and 'double-double-Beer. 1728 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 112 Not only double-stars, but... double-double. 1869 *DUNKIN Midd.* Sky 160 Epsilon Lyrae is... a double-double star. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. ii. 117 Their Bowes Of 'double fatal! Eugh. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, A cross is denominated 'double fix'd, when the extremities are pointed at each angle; that is, when each extremity has two points. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/1 The pure white blossoms of a 'double-flowering cherry. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 57 The horrible notion of the 'double-goer. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 534/2 'Double-hung sashes, those of which the window contains two, and each moveable by means of weights and lines. 1822 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 752/2 He has been 'double ironed and handcuft. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ep. Ded., I have drunk 'double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 Her 'double-loathed Lord. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. ix. Girt with thick 'double-belted kerseys. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 104 Religion

is 'double refined, pure and spotless without ceremonie. 1792 *T. JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1888) 535/1 Double refined maple sugar. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 97 A double-refined essence of wit. 1873 *TYNDALL Lect.* on *Light* iii. 120 The 'double refracting spar. 1580 *SIOENEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 To see the sports of 'double-shining day. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 68 We were over-manned and 'double-stored. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockw.* 89 [A] 'Double Sunk Dial... [is] a dial with recesses for the hour hand and seconds hand. 1781 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 124  $\sigma$  Orionis. A 'double-treble star, or two sets of treble stars. 18... *P. BARRY Fruit Garden* 100 (Cent.) When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it 'double-worked.

**Double** (dub'l), sb. Forms: see *préc.* [In branch I, ellipt. use of *DOUBLE a.*; in branch II, noun of action from *DOUBLE v.*]

1. I. A double quantity; twice as much or many; a number or magnitude multiplied by two. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7644 (Götl.) David him þe doubl broglt. 1393 *GOWEN Couf.* l. 170 He saith that other have shall The double of that his felawe axeth. c 1430 *Art of Nounbrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 7 If thou truly double the halvis and truly half the doubles. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 76 There were moo slayn of them by double than they were that assailed them. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lxi. 7 In their land they shal possess the double. 1726 *Gregory's Astron.* I. 350 The Arcs G L L H... respectively the doubles of A E E B. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Ten, which is the double of five.

2. A thing that is an exact repetition of another. † a. A duplicate, copy, transcript (of a writing). *Obs.* (chiefly Sc.)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1614) 436 (Jam.) The autentick double of thair our souverain laides lettrez of summoudis. 1628 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 259 My lasie will and testament, with a double therof, both signed. 1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 60 Of which Warrant, the Messenger, is: ordained to give a just Double... to the Prisoner himself.

b. A counterpart; an image, or exact copy (of a thing or person). c. *spec.* The apparition of a living person; a writh, fetch.

1798 *Geraldine* II. 189 Lady Withers, who is this Lady's double, and attends her constantly. 1818 *TODD, Double*... 4. In modern times, used for resemblance; as, his or her double, meaning another person extremely like the party. 1826 *DISRAELI Vito. Grey* iii. v, I fancy that in this mysterious... woman, I have met a kind of double of myself. 1827 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* II. 1012 The fetch or double of the Göttingen student. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sc.* 294 The appearance of a double or 'fetch' has ever been held... to signify approaching death.

† d. pl. Two of the same kind; twins. *Obs.* 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 100 Gemini that ben cleeped twynnes or doubles.

### 3. Technical senses.

1a. A step in dancing (*obs.*). b. *Bell-ringing.* A 'change' in which two pairs of bells change places. c. Double-headed shot, consisting of two balls joined (cf. BAR-SHOT). d. Name of a small size of roofing slates. e. Name of a size of sheet-iron. f. A kind of basket for fish: see quot. g. pl. A kind of thick narrow black ribbons for shoe-strings. (Caulfeild and Seward *Diet. Needlework* (1882) 156/2.) h. *Printing.* An accidental duplication of a word or passage. i. *Mil.* A double pace: see *DOUBLE a. 4 c.* j. *Whist.* A game (at short whist) in which one side scores five before the other has scored three; (at long whist) in which one side makes ten and the other none; the stake in such case being doubled. k. *Dominoes.* A piece bearing the same number of pips on each half. l. *Lawn Tennis.* A game played by two players on each side; also two faults in succession. m. An actor or singer who takes two parts in the same piece, as in case of absence of another performer. n. In many elliptical uses: e.g. = *double bed*, *feast*, *flower*, *game*, *letter*, *line*, *star*, in which the sense is supplied by the context.

a. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xxv, A double in daunsing is compacte of the nombre of thre. b. 1684 *R. H. School Recount.* 93 Another way of Ringing Twenty Four Changes, Doubles and Singles o: Four Bells. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 460. c. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him... our Broadside with Double and Round. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 167 Firing our double and round, which kill'd 'em above fifty men. d. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 396 The Doubles are so called after their small size. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2211 c, Table of the Names and usual Sizes of Slates. Doubles, 13 x 20 (inches). Ditto, 13 x 7. e. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 Iron sheets are £6 10s. for superior merchant doubles, galvanising doubles may be had at £6. f. 1859 *SALA Trav. round Clock* (1861) 26 The 'doubles' of plaice, soles, haddock. A 'double' is an oblong basket tapering to the bottom, and containing from three to four dozen of fish. g. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 131/5 Galloon and double, a kind of silk material for shoe ties and binding. h. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Double* (a Term in Printing) the mistake of a Compositor, that sets the same thing twice. 1784 *FRANKLIN in Ann. Reg. Chron.* (1817) 389 The outs, and doubles... are not easy to be corrected. i. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary in India* II. 329 (Hoppe) The men cheering, broke out into a double, and at last into a regular race. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 393 The 'double' is never continued very long; it is stopped at the option of the commanding officer. j. 1830 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxv, That's two doubles and the rub. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 30 (Whist). k. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 30 (Dominoes). The person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down'. l. 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/2 Lawn Tennis... yesterday, the singles competition... was played. The doubles will be played to-day. m. 1880 *E. PROUT in Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 460 *Doubles*, singers who under-stand a part in a vocal work, so as to replace the regular performer in case of need. 1801 *FARMER Slang, Double*, an actor playing two parts in the same piece. n. 1506 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 401 Brawling and stravelling... about a vowel, about a consonant, about a liquide; about a double. 1850 *Vesper Bk.*



(Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 Doubles and semi-doubles have First and Second Vespers. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENOISH *Billiards* 107 Doubles are seldom played for at Billiards. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* vi. 1. 436 Those [stars] which are catalogued as doubles. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 1/2 The doubles are charged. .8d. a night, or 4s. a week. 1883 *Sutton Cult. Veget. & Flowers* (1892) 271 Frost will not hurt the single varieties, but the doubles will not . . . endure. .a severe winter. 1885 *Cath. Diet.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Feasts*, Feasts are divided, according to their rank, into doubles, semi-doubles, simples, etc. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 It was discovered that the line is really a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element.

4. **† a.** A small copper coin (value  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a son) formerly current in France. **b.** A small copper coin current in Guernsey, value  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a penny.

1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 336 Socrates . . sent him word, that a measure of flower was sold in Athens for a Double, and that water cost nothing. 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* i. 35 Most of them throwing a Double upon my Handkerchief. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 563 Copper coinage in Guernsey . . consisting of pence, half pence, farthings (called two doubles), and eighths of a penny (called one double).

II. 5. A fold; a folded piece of stuff. ? Obs. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 L. 28 Rowled up in seven-fold doubles Of plagues. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xiv. Mantles . . with large flowing folds and doubles. 1784 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring . . with some doubles of flannel placed under it.

6. A sharp turn in running, as of a hunted hare; also, of a river; *fig.* an evasive turn or shift in action, argument, etc. *To give (one), the double:* to give the slip, evade by stratagem.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 632 With what care be [the hare] cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. iv. All their arch-villanies and all their doubles, which are more than a hunted Hare ere thought on. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 14 The quick retreats and active doubles which Falsehood always practised. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 79 A fellow who had tipped the double to some bailiffs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. At every double of the river the shadows . . obscured the eastern bank.

**Double** (dub'l); *v.* Forms: see DOUBLE *a.* [ME. *dublen*, *doblen*, *donben*, *a.* OF. *dubler*, *dobler*, *doupler*, = Fr., Sp. *doblar*, It. *doppiare*:—L. *duplāre* (less common = *duplicāre*) to double, fold np, *f. dupl-us* double.]

1. *trans.* To make double; to make twice as many, as much, or as great; to increase or enlarge twofold; to multiply by two; to put two in place of one, as to double a letter in spelling.

1290 St. Brigidan 602 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 236 We wolpe beos six dawes dubli al is wo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 522 Hire grete bounte doubelyth hire renoun. c 1425 *Craft Nonbruyge* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Begyn at the lyft side, and double 2. pat wel be. a. 1522 MORI: *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 78/2 He had leuer double his own payn. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xviii. 6 Double vnto her double according to her workes. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* iii (1722) 247 Mankind do double themselves in about 360 or 370 years. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 107, I doubled my pace. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 4 If either its weight or its velocity be doubled, its momentum will be likewise doubled. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* t. v. 22 To denote the length of a vowel . . (i) They doubled the vowel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Ignorance doubled by conceit of knowledge.

**b. absol.** (In quot., to double the stakes.) 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iii. l. Wks. 1883 III. 412 I am resolved to double till I win.

**c.** To amount to twice as much as. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 262 Thy fifty yet doth double five and twenty. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Afrab.* cxix. The adverse fleet, Still doubling ours. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 328 A number doubling that which she was calculated to carry. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 81 When his date Doubled her own.

**d. Mus.** To add the same note in a higher or lower octave to (a note of melody or harmony).

1731 KELLER *Therese-Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 192 On . . any . . Sharp or Flat Note in order of the Key, you double the 8th. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vii. § 92 The minor seventh should not be doubled. 1880 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 458 [The double-bass] often doubles in the lower octave the bass of the harmony.

**e.** To double a part: to act as the double of or substitute for (another player); to play two parts in the same piece; also *fig.*

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 33 When she attempted to double the part of her mother, she . . failed in playing the great or the agreeable lady. 1801 *Paris as it was* II. xli. 60 Laforté who (as the French express it), doubles Lainez, that is, performs the same characters in his absence. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 319 Spenser made all his characters double their parts. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/5 Miss Rosa Green 'doubled the parts' of Martha and Siebel.

**2. intr.** (for *refl.*) To become twice as much or many as before; to increase twofold.

1320 *Cast. Love* 1199 Pl joye doublede an hondrut folde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 521 Say, for non-payement that the debt should double. 1684-90 BURNET *The Earth* (J.) 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years . . the number of men double. 1882 PENNOY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

**b.** Of flowers: To become double (see DOUBLE *a.* 1 d).

1828 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 542 When the stamens become

transformed into petals (by the so-called 'doubling' of the flower). 1888 G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 299 The starved state of the plants causes doubling.

**† 3. trans.** To repeat or reiterate; to redouble; to make a copy or duplicate of (*Sc.*) Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 84 Crist techip . . to have our wordis pus, zhe, zhe, and nat, nay . . . Pere he doubliþ his wordis, as if he wolde seie . . . 3if 3e seie zhe in soure soule, seie zhe wiþ þoure mouþ. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 334 Thus he saith, and doubleth, and repeateth the same. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 28 Pulling out the fatal steel, be doubled his thrust. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 174 (Jam.) Some of the advertisement I have caused double. 1728 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 406 I'll cause double over what account I have insert . . and send up to you. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. xxvii. Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne, The terrors of the robber's horn.

**† b. intr.** or *absol.* To speak with repetition of sounds. Obs. rare.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* iii. 34 And doublyng togidre [con-geminating] all the people wept upon hym. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 94 This knaves tongue begins to double. 1621 [See DOUBLING *phl.* a. 1].

**4. Mtl. a. trans.** To increase (ranks or files) to twice their length by marching other ranks or files up into them. (The latter may also be the object.)

**b. intr.** Of ranks or files: To march up into the other ranks or files so as to double them.

1528 BARRET *Trer. Warres* iii. i. 37 What meane you by doubling your rank and file? 1635 BARRIETT *Mit. Disc.* xii. (1642) 45 In the doubling of Ranks, the even Ranks are to double into the odd. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 They are beld to double when the Rear is doubled into the Front. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1832) 46 No doubling up, increasing, or diminishing the front of the column, must be made after entering on a straight alignment. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 26 The left files double behind the right files.

**c. trans. (colloq.)** To couple or associate with (in the same quarters). *Often double up.*

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 23 Another Captain of my regiment is doubled up with me. 1885 W. WESTALL *Larry Lohengrin* iii. (Farmer) He . . promised the steward a handsome tip if nobody were doubled up with him, i. e. if no other person were put into the same cabin. 1886 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 108 The scientific lawyer is doubled with the Indian bureaucrat.

**d. intr.** To nitte in couples. ? Obs.

1614 T. AOMAS *Devil's Banquet* 27 Some double in their companies, some treble, some troupe, none goe single.

**5. Mtl. intr.** To march in double time, go 'at the double'.

1890 R. KIPPLING *Willie Winckie* 19 So E Company . . doubled for the dear life.

**b.** To double one's effort or speed. (*colloq.*) 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 104 He doubled to his work . . and left the Cantab.

**6. trans. a.** To add a second layer of material to (a garment); to line. Obs. exc. *Her.*: see DOUBLING *phl.* sh. 2.

14. . . *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* i. 203 (Jam. Supp.) A lang gowne to the Duk. viij. elde of blak dammyst to doublit it with. 1555 *Enno Decades* 266 A thicke vesture . . well doubled. 1610 GUILLIM *Herulry* i. iv. (1612) 14 No man under the degree of a Baron . . may have his mantle doubled with Ermyne. 1766 PORSY *Elem. Her.* vi. (1787) 226 The doubling of Mantlings with Furs.

**b.** To line or cover (a ship) with an additional layer of planking.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 A useful Nail in doubling of small Ships. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 190 Doubling generally consists of the application of 2 or 2½ inches oak plank near the bows, diminishing towards the stern. 1840 *Enno. Hist. Dock* Com. 222 She was obliged to be doubled; to have timber put outside her in order to make her more stationary in the water.

**7. Silk Manuf., Cotton-spinning, etc.** To lay two or more filaments (of silk), or slivers (of cotton, wool, or flax), together, and compress them into one.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 204 In the operation of doubling, these bobbins are placed in front of the winding machine. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 123 In fine spinning, the doubling of the fibres is sometimes 70,000 fold—for the purpose of producing perfect uniformity in the finished yarn. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 794 The raw singles are first twisted in one direction, next doubled, and then twisted together in the opposite direction.

**8.** To bend (a piece of cloth, paper, etc.) over, so as to bring the two parts into contact parallel; to fold; to bend (the body, etc.) so as to bring distant parts into proximity; to close, clench (the hand or fist). Often with *up*.

(In quot. 1589, to close (the ears).)

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 39 Take a pice of fayre Canneuas, and double it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 282 To solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen have doubled them. 1665 HOOKER *Microg.* 9 They double all the stuff . . that is, they crease it just through the middle . . placing the two edges, or selvages just upon one another. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* iii. 1. The page is doubled down. 1778 MAR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 AUG. He doubled his fist at me. 1829 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 42 Bending his back, and doubling his chest. 1835 BIBLE (R. V.) *Exod.* xxvii. 9 Thine . . shalt double over the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tent. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ains* 54 Crouched as she was, doubled up, with her head on her knees.

**b.** To double up (a person): to make to bend or stoop, as by a blow; hence *fig.* to finish up, cause to 'collapse'. (*slang or colloq.*)

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 278 Planting a blow on the

side of Perrot, which doubled him up. 1883 J. PARKER *Time Ch.* 108 Never saw a man so doubled up [in argument]. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xxi. 275 This master of science [Ipsigium], who doubled up an opponent as if he were plucking a flower.

**c. intr.** (for *refl.*) To become folded together or bent over; to fold, bend.

1760 DON BELLIANIS 164 With such terrible encounters that the knight . . doubled backward upon his horse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 163 After 10 hrs. 15 m. . . the blade quite doubled up. *Mod.* His knees doubled up under him. The leaf has been folded, and tends to double over.

**d. Billiards. (a.) intr.** Of a ball. To rebound. (*b.*) *trans.* To cause (a ball) to rebound: cf. DOUBLET 7.

1885 *Billiards simplified* (1889) 50 If you . . hit the red nearly full, so that it doubles down the table [etc.] *Mod.* You can double the ball into the middle pocket.

**9. Naut. (trans.)** To sail or pass round or to the other side of (a cape or point), so that the ship's course is, as it were, doubled or bent upon itself.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 12 b. If you will bring your ships into the bay of Hardines, you must double y<sup>e</sup> point of Gentiles. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. x. 12 b. Having doubled the cape, we passed along. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 To go into the East Indies without doubling the Cape of Good Hope. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 295 The invaders doubled the Land's End and ravaged Cornwall.

**b. intr.** To get round. *To double upon* (in naval warfare): to get round to the other side of (an enemy's fleet), so as to inclose it between two fires. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) A a j b. The lee-line . . cannot so easily double upon the van . . of the enemy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 91 Nelson's feat of 'doubling', or stationing his ships one on the outer bow and another on the outer quarter of each of the enemy's. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.* Doubling upon . . a hostile fleet . . as Nelson did at the Nile. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 751/2 I doubled nimbly round a couple of corners, and paused again.

**10. intr.** To turn sharply and suddenly in running, as a hunted hare; to turn back on one's course; to pursue a winding or tortuous course.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 382 To the covert doth himselfe betake. Doubling, and creeps from Brake againe to Brake. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitruon* iv. Wks. 1884 VIII. 75 See how he doubles, like a hunted hare. 1797 DE FOE *Elem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 He found the river fetching a long reach, double short upon itself. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 87 The negotiation doubled through all the bland windings of concession and conciliation. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 306 They suddenly turned to double upon their walk again.

**b. trans.** To avoid or escape by doubling; to elude, give the slip to.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To double a person . . signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip . . unperceived. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. ii. 23 Skill in doubling all the changes of life, and in meeting its emergencies.

**11. fig. (intr.)** To make evasive turns or shifts; to use duplicity, act deceitfully. ? Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 525 2. I double, I varye in tellyng of my tale. . . Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyoful Humye* Gen. xii. 25 Why hast thou dealt thus craftily And doubled so with mee? 1624 *Trag. Nero* iii. iii. in Bullen O. P. I. 54 Why with false Auguries have we bin deceiv'd? What, can Celestiall Godheads double too? 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 35 Who have been . . attent not to double with their God. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv. If thy tongue doubles with me, I will have it torn from thy misbelieving jaws.

**Double-acting, phl. a.** Acting in two ways or directions, by two methods, etc.: *spec.* of a steam-engine, worked by application of steam power on both sides of the piston. (Cf. *double action* s.v. DOUBLE *a.* 6.)

1842 *Printy Cycl.* XXII. 475 The upward stroke of the piston was now produced by admitting the steam below it . . thus the engine became double-acting. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 Chubb's detector being combined with the six double-acting tumblers, added very greatly to the security of the lock. 1874 KNICHT *Dict. Mech.* Double-acting Pump, one which throws water at each stroke. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Clavier* I. ii. 135 The assumed relationship . . had begun to perform its double-acting part.

**Double-bank, v.** [Back-formation from next.] *trans. a. Naut.* To provide with two rows on one bench for each pair of opposite oars, or with two rows for each oar. **b. trans.** To work or pull with two sets of men, horses, etc. (e.g. a rope with men on both sides, a dray with a double team of horses); also *absol.*

1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xii. They double-banked their oars. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 147 They started next day . . and, by good luck . . met with some chaps on the road with fresh cattle, and so double banked all the way up.

**Double-banked** (-bankt), *a. Naut.* [parasynt. *f. double bank* + -ED.] Having pairs of opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same bench; or, having two rows at each oar. (Said of the oars, or of the boat; also adverbially.) **b. Double-banked frigate:** a frigate carrying guns on two decks; also called a **Double-banker**.

1697 DAMIER *Voy.* I. xv. 429 They row double-banked; that is, two Men sitting on one Bench, but one rowing on one side, the other on the other side of the Boat. 1759 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) s.v. The oars are also said

to be double-banked when two men row upon every single one. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 300 A large double-banked frigate. 1869 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Double-banked*, 60-gun frigates which carry guns along the gangway. .are usually styled double-bankers.

**Double-barrelled, -eled** (-brærləd), *a.*

1. Of a fire-arm; Having two barrels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 p. 5 His double-barrelled Pistols. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Primitives* 95, I discharged the double-barrelled gun to the right and left.

2. *fig.* Serving a double purpose; having a double reference; double, twofold.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xviii, This was a double-barrelled compliment. 1841 THACKERAY *Finn. Napoleon* ii, The above account . . has a double-barrelled morality. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 345 Every one they know has a double-barrelled name and a great-grandfather of renown.

So **Double-barrel** *a.* = *prec.*; *sb.*, a double-barrelled gun; **Double-barrel** *v.* *nonce-ud.*, to make 'double-barrelled'.

1811 BYRON *Hunts Hor.* 556 Double-barrels. .miss their mark. 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 313 A double-barrel gun. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xii, He double-barrelled his name, and, instead of T. Sniffle . . came out . . as Rev. T. D'Arcy Sniffle.

**Double-bass** (dʌb'l bæs), [*f.* DOUBLE *a.* 4 b + BASS, after the Italian name CONTRABASSO.] A musical instrument, the largest and deepest-toned of the violin class, having three or four strings, usually tuned a fourth apart.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Violone*, A double bass almost twice as big as the common bass violin. 1789 Mrs. PROZII *Journ. France* I. 176 Girls handling the double bass. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz's Instrument*, 40 To double-basses belong. . . the lowest sounds of the harmony. *attrib.* 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, 'Harm them not!' exclaimed Kettledrums, in his very best double-bass tones. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 453 Bottesini and . . other celebrated double-bass players.

**Double-benched** (-benʃ), *a.* Having two benches; *spec.* (*Naut.*) = DOUBLE-BANKED.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 17 A double-benched cart. 1881 OGILVIE, *Double-banked, double-benched*.

**Double-bitted, v. Naut.** [*see* BITT.] *trans.* To pass (a cable) twice round the bitts, or round two pairs of bitts instead of one.

1833 CAPT. MARRVAT *P. Simple* xv, 'Which cable was ranged last night—the best bowler?' 'Yes sir.' 'Jump down, then, and see it double-bitted and stopped at thirty fathoms.' 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 103, In ships of war there are usually two pairs of cable-bitts, and when they are both used at once the cable is said to be double-bitted.

**Double-bitted, a.** [*see* BITT *sb.* 1] Having two bitts (in various senses).

1846 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* 1, A double-bitted military bridle. 1834 BRIT. *Husb.* I. 345 Grubbing the roots of shrubs. . . is usually performed with the . . double-bitted mattock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Double-bitted Axe*, . . has two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-axe.

**Double-breasted, a.** Of a coat, etc.; Having the two sides of the breast made alike, with buttons and button-holes, so as to button on either side. Also, having a double thickness of material on the breast, as an under-vest.

1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 36374 A light Cloth Coat double breasted. 1825 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* I. 149 A loose great coat, or double-breasted surcoat. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 54 That arrangement in a modern waistcoat which is entitled 'double-breasted'.

**Doubled** (dʌbld), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* DOUBLE *v.*] 1. Made double, increased twofold, † repeated, etc.; *see* the verb.

1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Fynde a noþer digit under the next figure before the doubled. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xi. Diii, Ioyning to that doubled distance the height of your eye, ye have the whole altitude. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 70 Helio Rocks that . . doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xi. xiv, Their doubled speed the affrighted Dragons try.

*b.* Of land: *see* double land *s.v.* DOUBLE *a.* 6.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 The Land in the Country is high and doubled. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 26 The Land is white with small Hills, and in some places doubled.

2. Folded, bent: *see* DOUBLE *v.* 8.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 149 Doubled knees, and Grorns and Cries. 1860 MACMICHAEL *Pilgr. Ps.* 324 A small doubled piece of cloth. 1864 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 14 Poor Hans' doubled-up figure.

**Double-dealer, [f. next, or f. DOUBLE *adv.* 3.]** One who acts with duplicity.

1547-64 BAULDFORD *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. i, God . . abhorreth . . hypocrites, and double dealers. 1796 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* s. Nov. 22 Thus execrable is the Traytor, and Double Dealer. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 278 A Janus-faced double-dealer.

**Double-dealing, double dealing, vbl. sb.** [*see* DOUBLE *a.* 5.] Action marked by duplicity; the profession of one thing and practice of another.

1529 SKELTON *De the Erle Northumb.* 174 Let double dealing in the haue no place. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 133 Some . . feared there was some dissembling or double dealing in this business. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. x. 403 The malice and double-dealing of the Chinese. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 45 Saville . . by his double-dealing with the King and the Scots, proved himself a political traitor.

**Double-dealing, pp. a.** [*f.* *prec.*, or *f.* DOUBLE *adv.* 3.] Using duplicity.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. 223 To be beguiled by a

dubbedealing Spy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 Low-minded, doubledealing, self-seeking politicians.

**Double-decker, colloq.** [*parasyth. f. double deck* + -ER 1.] A double-decked ship, etc. *a.* 'A ship with two decks above the water-line'. *b.* U.S. 'A street-car having a second floor and seats on top; a freight- or cattle-car with two floors'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

**Double-dye, v.** [*f.* DOUBLE *adv.* + DYE *v.*] *trans.* To dye twice; *fig.* to imbue or stain deeply. 1602 *How to Chase good Wife* iv. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 77 Did he not . . double-dye your coral lips with blood? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxv, He is a sort of man to double-dye himself in guilt by way of vengeance.

Hence **Double-dyed** *pp.* *a.*, dyed twice; *fig.* deeply imbued or stained (with guilt, etc.); **Double-dyeing** *sb.*, a method of dyeing mixed woollen and cotton fabrics by which the two are dyed separately.

1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 148 You are double-dyed Idolaters. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 15 Some double-dyed Son of our Church, some Protestant in grain. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lyne* II. xii. 256 A double-dyed scoundrel.

**Double-edged, a.** [*f.* double edge + -ED, or DOUBLE *adv.*] Having two (cutting) edges; *fig.* cutting or acting both ways.

1552 HUTCOT, *Double edged, aneups.* 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panth.* iii. 192 Your Delphic sword. . . Is double-edged and cuts on either side. 1745 P. THOMAS *frmt. Anson's Voy.* 289 Pikes . . headed with a double-edged Iron. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 454 (Jod.) Strong, pointed, double-edged wit. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 196 The charge. . . is double-edged, and cuts both ways.

**Double-ender.**

1. Anything having two ends alike; *spec.* a kind of gun-boat rounded fore and aft. U.S.

1865 *Star* 3 Feb., The double-ender Sassacus . . caught one of the shells . . which carried away the skylight of the cabin. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Ste.* 219 The United States double-ender 'Waterloo'. 18 . . *Amer. Antiquarian* IX. 370 (Cent.) It may be styled a double-ender spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber.

|| **Double entendre** (dʌbl ɛntɑːdr). [*rare* obs. F. = the usual *double entente*, double understanding, ambiguity; (an example, of 1688, is given by Littre in *Suppl.*) Cf. also *double entendement* in DOUBLE *a.* 2 quot. 1548.] A double meaning; a word or phrase having a double sense, *esp.* as used to convey an indelicate meaning.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. 36 Foible, Chagrin, Grimaçes, Embarras, Double entendement, Equivoque. 1678 DUCHESNE CLYVELAND in Miss Berry *Eng. & France* (1834) I. i. 92 The ambassador showed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph*, Prol., No double entendres, which you sparks allow, To make the ladies look—they know not how. 1709 BRIT. *Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/2 A double Entendre By th' word is express'd. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 159 The jokes and the double entendres that were flying about.

**Double-face, a.** (Properly two words, *double face*) 'Duplicity'; the acting of different parts in the same concern Webster 1828. *b.* (*double-face*), A double-faced person, a hypocrite.

1820 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 55/3 Then you believe that uncle is a double-face.

**Double-faced** (-fæst), *a.*

1. Having two faces or aspects.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 Chance is like Ianus, double faced. 1721 KEN *Parnassius* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 140 Double-faced Death. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 Double-faced as these inventions are—wearing one meaning in the apologies of theologians, and quite another to the multitude.

*b.* Of a fabric: Finished on both sides, so that either may be used as the right side.

2. *fig.* 'Facing two ways'; professing different things to different people; insincere.

1575-85 ABB. SANDVS *Serm.* (1841) 64 Deep dissemblers, double-hearted, double-tongued, double-faced. 1577 TEST. 12 Patriarchs (1604) 134 Double-faced men God abhorreth. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 Those whom he knew to be slippery and double-faced.

Hence **Double-facedness**, the quality of being double-faced; duplicity, insincerity.

1867 SALA *Fr. Waterloo to Penin.* II. 116 An element in Spanish statecraft . . known as *doblez*, or double-facedness. 1887 COLVIN *Kcats* 79 Of double-facedness or insincerity . . Hunt was incapable.

† **Doublefold, a. Obs.** [*loosely after manifold*, etc.] Twofold, double.

1300 CURSER *M.* 6758 (Cott.) He sal again yeild double fold. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* 2nd Prol. Clad with the doublefold cloth of confusion. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicting* (1843) 26 The blessings are double fold to the diligent and obedient hearer. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 70 Increased in a doublefold degree.

**Double-ganger** (-gæŋər). [*ad. Ger. doppelt-gänger* or *Dn. dubbelganger* double-goer.]

1. The apparition of a living person; a double, a wraith.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 178 note, He . . may probably find it to be his own fetch or wraith or double-ganger. 1865 KINGSTEV *Herev.* xix, Either you are Hereward, or you are his double-ganger.

2. A rendering of *amphibæna*, the double-headed snake. *nonce-use*.

1831 WHITTIER *Double-headed Snake* 60 Urchins. . search . . for sheep or kine The terrible double-ganger beard.

**Double-handed, a.**

1. Adapted to be lifted or held with both hands; two-handed.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 566 In his lov'd mother's hand He put the double-handed cup. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 172 Do you use a single or double-handed rod?

2. Having two hands; *fig.* capable of a double use, application, or action.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* (J.), All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood.

Hence **Double-handedness**, the quality of being double-handed; duplicity of action.

1833 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* x, That sort of double-handedness that the Duke hated.

† **Double-head, Obs. a.** The double-headed snake. *b.* Double-headed shot.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 700 The Grecians call this Serpent Amphibæna. . I have called it Double-head. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The Amphibæna, or Double-head. 1768 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1361/3 He . . loaded his Guns with double head and round Partridge.

**Double-headed, a.** Having a double head or two heads, two-headed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

*Double-headed shot*: a shot consisting of two balls joined together. *Double-headed serpent or snake*: a snake-like lizard of N. America, having the head and tail nearly alike; hence formerly supposed to have two heads; = AMPHIBÆNA 2.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Pinnes. . such as shalbe double headed. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xii. 363 His favours are deceitful and double headed, he doeth apparent good, for reall . . evil after it. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* E viij b, A double-headed-Angle. 1678 tr. *Cayn's Art of War* 17 Double-headed Shot. . are two Bullets fastened together, by a little piece of Iron, about half an inch long. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. & Ind.* II. xxxiii. 10 This double-headed Government. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 222 The Amphibæna, or the Double Headed Serpent. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 13 rounds of double-headed shot. 1865 KINGSLY *Herev.* xvii, His great double-headed axe.

**Double-header, U. S. a.** A kind of firework.

*b.* A railway train having two engines.

1850 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The . . express from Chicago started out with a double-header.

**Double-hearted, a.** [*see* DOUBLE *a.* 5.] Having a 'double heart'; deceitful, dissembling. 1554 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 151 Double-hearted, speaking one thing with their tongues, and thinking another thing in their hearts. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 160 Guilefull and double-hearted hypocrites. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 227 In this doublefaced, doublehearted world.

Hence **Double-heartedness**.

1571 GOLDING *Calviti on Ps.* xii. 3 This doubleheartednesse . . maketh men doubletongued. 1888 HERON *Ch. Subapostolic Age* i. i. 21 Doubleheartedness, guile, arrogance.

**Doublejeer, -key, -see, doublette**, adaptations or corruptions of *Dn. dubbeltje*, a coin worth 10 cents, or about 2d. English.

1707 FURNELL *Voy.* (1729) 201 A Doublekey, which is a piece of money that goes for two-pence. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 168 A Doublette . . a twopenny piece of Dutch money. 1755 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Trul.* (1884) 59 Two silver pieces called doublejees. 1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 185 We had to put a doublejeer or so into the wooden shoe.

† **Double-leaf, sb. and a. Obs.**

*a. sb.* The plant twayblade (*Listera ovata*), an orchid with two large opposite ovate leaves.

1578 LYTE *Dodona* ii. lvii. 224 The Twayblade or Doubleleaf. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 65 The salts [of] double leafe and of cardus benedictus. . . are diaphorical.

*b. adj.* Having two leaves, double-leaved. 1592 LIVLY *Midas* i. ii, The lips are . . made for a double-leafe dore for the mouth.

**Double-lock, v. trans.** To lock by two turns of the key, as in some forms of lock.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 448 Bid Suspicion double-lock the door. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 39 How came I to double-lock myself in? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. ix. 77 John had double-locked the door.

**Double meaning, sb.** Double or ambiguous signification; the use of an ambiguous word or phrase, *esp.* to convey an indelicate meaning; = DOUBLE ENTENDRE. So **Double-meaning a.**, having a double meaning, ambiguous. **Double-meaner** *nonce-ud.*, one who deals in double meanings.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 The wily using of wordes, that in sense have double meanings. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 82 The Ambassador Of Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracles Deluded by his double-meaning Measures). 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 214 Has deceiv'd mee like, a double-meaning Prophetess. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 P. 2 These are ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to, and deal mightily in double meanings. . . for your double-meaners are dispersed. . . thro' all parts of town or city. 1840 HOOO *Miss Kilmansegge, Her Homeynoon* xiii, A double meaning shows double sense. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxxix. XI. 36 By delicate wit and double-meaning phrases to express an offensive sentiment.

**Double-minded, a.** Having two 'minds'; undecided or wavering in mind; † also, formerly, Having two meanings; an overt and a concealed.

1552 HULOET, Double mynded, or of many wyttes, *nltri-plex*. 1611 BIBLE Jas. 1.8 A double minded man is vnstable in all his wayes. 1727 H. HERBERT *Tr. Henry's Eccl. Hist.* I. 161 Thou shalt not be either double-tongued or double-minded. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) I. iii. 42 It is the double-minded who find difficulties.

Hence **Double-mindedness**, the state of being double-minded (in either sense).

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachi* (1650) 29 Lameness Is hypocrisie, double-mindedness. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 121 Insincerity and double-mindedness. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 71 The Amphibology, the double-mindedness of the word 'dux'. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., Feeble double-mindedness that does not see its own intention.

**Doubleness** (dʌb'lɪnəs). [f. DOUBLE a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being double or two-fold. (In quot. 1533, A double layer or fold.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 The more he passyth for doubleynesse and nygheth to sympleynesse. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 23 The stroke passyth through the doubleyness of his cloke. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 190 The Double Poppy differeth only from the single field Poppy in the doubleyness of the flowers. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 10 If we had...two distinct olfactory nerves, we should...have a feeling of doubleyness or repetition of smells.

† b. Double or doubtful meaning, ambiguity.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxiii. 248 He wagged his hede, as he that conceyved some doubleyness in this reporte. 1557 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 That the doubleyness of no one woorde deceiue the hearer. [1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 37 Words...often have a doubleyness of meaning, and then are called Ambiguous].

c. **Doubleyness of mind** = double-mindedness.

n 1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 10 Doubleyness of mind...when n man is distracted between God and some other object. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 348 That doubleyness of mind which made him always prone to do acts clashing one with another.

2. The character of being 'double' in action or conduct; duplicity, deceitfulness, treachery.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 159 He coude hit dowbilnesse espie. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings C.* cxxvii. Fy on thaire doubleyness! 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 7) 199 b. The erle began to complain...of the ingratitude and doubleyness of kyng Edward. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1.602 Dissimulation and doubleyness of heart. 1792 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* May, Unsuspicious...where he has met no doubleyness. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxvii. What he called perplexity seemed to her sophty and doubleyness.

**Double-quick**, a. (sh., adv.). a. *adj. Mil.*

Applied to the quickest step next to the run; = DOUBLE a. 4 c. Hence *gen.* Very rapid or hurried.

b. *sb.* Double-quick pace or time; = DOUBLE *sb.* 3 i; also *gen.* At the double-quick: very quickly or hastily. c. *adv.* In double-quick time.

In the U.S. army, according to the *Century Dict.*, Double-quick time consisted of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 4532 ft.) to the minute, which is identical with the 'double time' at present (1896) in force in the British Army. According to Funk & Wagnall the term has been superseded by 'double time': see DOUBLE a. 4 c.

1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 59, I singled out one [seal] that was marching away in double quick time. 1834 MENWYN *Angler in Wales* II. 41 It was necessary to move on at double-quick. 1886 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 229 He took a candle and lighted it, and turned it down...till it burned his fingers; when he dropped it double-quick. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 553/1 His men were proceeding at the double-quick.

Hence **Double-quick v.**, *intr.* and *trans.*, to march, or cause to march, at double-quick. (U.S.)

1863 *Life in South II.* 294 How they marched...and marched again; and 'double quicked'; they called it; thirty miles a day. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 962 Berry double-quickened his men to the point, but was too late.

**Double<sup>1</sup>** (dʌb'lɪz). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4-5 dobler(e, dobel(e, dub(b)lar, 5 dobbler, 6 dobbler, 7 dobler, 8 dibler, 5- doubler, dubler, (9 dial. dibbler). [a. AF. *dobler*, *dubler*, = OF. *doblier*, *doublier* a kind of dish, also, a liquid measure, napkin, towel, bag, satchel, -L. *duplari-um* liquid measure, bag, purse, f. *duplus* DOUBLE: see -ARIUM.] A large plate or dish.

13. E. E. ALTH. P. B. 1146 A bassyn, a bolle. A dysche ober a dobler. c 1420 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xxxix. 79 (Gibbs MS.) He bat wyth me putteþ hys honde in to dyche or dobler. 14. *Laws of Four Burghs*: cxxv. § 3 (Jam.) The heir sall have...ane dish, ane charger, ane cuipper. 1562 *Wills & Inv. M. C.* (Surtees 1833) 198, ij brass potts, iij purpl doblers. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 134 A *Dubler* or *Doubler*, a *Platter* or *Dish*. Vox per magnam Anglie partem diffusa. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dubler*, a deep earthen dish or platter.

**Double<sup>2</sup>** (dʌb'lɪz). Forms: see DOUBLE a. [f. DOUBLE v. + -ER; cf. F. *doubler*, prob. the immediate source of the technical sense 3 a.]

1. One who, or that which, makes double.

1552 HULOET, *Dowler*, *duplicator*. 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 The *dowler* of thy gaine. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 211 One sorte of repetition, which we call the *dowler*, a speedie iteration of one word, but with some little intermission. 1869 REED *Skip-build.* i. 7 Plates, which...served as *dowers* to the main flat keel.

† 2. A *dowler*-dealer: cf. DOUBLE v. 11. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 130 Gylefull, craftie, foxlike, and a verie *dowler*.

3. Technical senses. a. A person employed in doubling (see DOUBLE v. 7); also, a machine for doubling cotton or silk.

1662 Act 14 *Chas. II.* c. 15 § 6 Silk-winder and *Dowler*. 1723 *London. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 Elizabeth Faulkner...Silk-Dowler. *Ibid.* No. 6189/4 Katharine Jackson...Worsted-Dowler. 1879 J. ROBERTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Carding engines, lap-machines or *dowers*.

b. *Electr.* An apparatus: see quot. 1788.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 8 It is Mr. Bennet's *dowler* that was intended...to multiply, by repeated doubling, a small, and otherwise unperceivable, quantity of electricity, till it became sufficient to affect an electrometer, to give sparks, etc. 1794 REED *Ibid.* LXXXIV. 266 When I employ the *dowler* to investigate atmospheric electricity. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 294 By means of the revolving *dowler*, Volta succeeded in developing...an electrification capable of affecting his electrometer.

c. *Calico-printing*. 'A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *Distilling*. A part or appendage of a still, for intercepting and returning the less volatile vapours to be re-distilled.

e. *slang*. A blow that 'doubles up' a person. 1811 *Morn. Herald* 10 Oct. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 Penton was...grounded by a *dowler* on the left side.

**Double-reef**, v. Chiefly in pa. pple. **double-reefed** (also 8-*riff*). *trans.* To reduce the spread of (a sail) by taking in two reefs. Hence **Double-reef sb.**, e.g. 'in double-reefs of the top-sails' = with the top-sails double-reefed.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 133 It would blow...so that we could scarce carry our Top-sails double reef. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 4 At noon we set the main-sail double-reefed. 1823 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv. We were obliged to double-reef the top-sails...and the weather looked very threatening. 1857 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 8 At daylight, in double-reefs of the top-sails.

**Double-ruff**, a game at cards: see RUFF.

**Doublesee**: see DOUBLESEE.

**Double-shot**, v. *trans.* To load (a cannon) with a double quantity of shot. Also *fig.*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii. A pair of buffers...they are double-shotted. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xvi. The enemy...poured in a double-shotted...broadside. 1853 TREVELL *Proverbs* iii. 49 (Proverb) so rich in humour, so double-shotted with homely sense. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 60 Double shot the gun.

**Doublet** (dʌb'lɪt). Forms: 4-7 dublett(e, 4-8 dublet, 5 doublet, -led, dobbelot, dobel(1)ett(e, dobelat, doplyt), 5-6 dobbet, -ett(e, dobbelotte, dow-, (6 Sc. dowblat, dwiplat), 6-7 dublett, dowblet, 4- dobbet. [a. F. *dublet* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) something folded, a furled coat, etc., f. *double* + *dim.* suffix -et.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the 14th to the 18th centuries. (Rarely applied to a similar garment worn by women.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

(The doublet had many changes of fashion, being at one time with, at another without, short skirts. In its various sleeved and sleeveless forms, it was the prototype of the modern coat, jacket, and waistcoat.)

1326 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* II. 263 Unus doublet pro corpore Regis. 13... *Cav. & Gr. Knt.* 571 Dubbed in a dublet of a dore tars. 1489 CAXTON *Foibles of A.* II. xiii. 115 They hadd courtly vndre theyre lytel dobbelottes rases. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 15) 135 That it was ynough for a woman, to judge the difference between the shurte and the dublet of her husbunde. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 158 Dublet, and Cloke, with Plush and Veluet linde. 1740 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 83 We should have taken it for a red satin dublet. 1835 URE *Philos. Mannf.* 133 George Fox...travelled as a missionary...but toned up in a leathern dublet with sleeves.

b. *phr.* **Doublet and hose**; *esp.* as the typical masculine attire; also, as a sort of ndress, or dress for active pursuits, implying absence of the cloak worn for warmth and protection, or of the gown, coat, or cassock befitting age or dignity.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 46 And youthful still, in your doublet and hose, this raw-rumtucketed day? 1600—A. Y. L. II. iv. 6 Doublet and hose ought to show it selfe coragious to pettycoate. 1603-4 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 74 That in public they go not in their Doublet and Hose, without Coats or Cassocks. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 38 One man can go in Doublet and Hose, when another Man cannot be without a Cloak. 1838 LOCKER *M. Standish* 1. 3 Clad in doublet and hose, and boots of Cordovan leather.

† c. **Doublet of defence** (or *fence*): a body-armour composed of metal plates covered with cloth or leather; = BRIGANDINE. *Obs.*

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 37 A Doublet of defence covered with red Leper. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 158 Flusten...for to make dobbettys off fence. 1488 *Will of Sharnbourne* (Somerset Ho.), Doublet of fence. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) Gloss. s.v. Brigandine.

† d. **Iron or stone doublet**: a prison. *Obs. slang.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* f. P. 328 We say metaphorically, when any is in Prison, He has a Stone Doublet on. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Iron-doublet, a Prison. 17120 *Let. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) I. 227 He that will not pay his Debts when a few good Words will balance his Accounts with his Creditor, deserves to wear a Stone Doublet all his Life-time.

2. One of two things precisely alike or in some way identical: one of a pair or couple; a duplicate copy; *pl.* twins. *spec. b.* *Philol.* One of two words (in the same language) representing the same ulti-

mate word but differentiated in form, as *cloak* and *clock*, *fashion* and *faction*. c. *Printing*. A word or phrase set up a second time by mistake = DOUBLE *sb.* 3 h (Webster, 1864).

[1549 LATIMER *4th Serm.* 66f. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 For as good preachers be worthy double honour: so vnpreaching prelates be worthy double dishonour: They must be at theyr doublets.] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 203 Doublets, is when we rehearse one and the same word twice together. Ah wretche, wretche, that I am. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.). Those doublets on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 160 Doublets, i.e. double and divergent derivations from a common root, as, for example, *raison* and *ration*. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* 175 Thus *dole* is a doublet of *deal*. 1885 *Athenaeum* 9 May 594 [In] Hebrew grammar...there is a special dual form to express doublets.

3. **Gaming**. (*pl.* a. The same number turning up on both the dice at a throw.

c 1450 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Nowe will I begyn For to caste... Take heare, I dare laye, Are dubletttes, in good faye. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 270 He...seldom fails to throw doublets. 1855 E. SNEDELY *Occult Sc.* 246 Doublets must occasionally turn up if we are always casting the dice.

† b. An old game at tables or backgammon.

1611 CORR. *Rentte*, a game at Tables of some resemblance to our Doublets, or Queenes Game. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 At tables be reaches not beyond doublets. 1684 ORWAY *Altheist v. i.* Wks. 17-2 II. 85 Farewel...Seven and Eleven, Sink-Tray and the Doublets.

4. A pair or couple. *spec. a.* **Sporting**. Two birds killed at once with a double-barrelled gun.

1816 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 146, I bad eight doublets and bagged both my birds every time. 1837 *Ibid.* II. 129 Five glorious doublets.

b. A combination of two simple lenses.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xlii. 342 Dr. Wollaston's microscopic doublet...consists of two plano-convex lenses. 1844 A. GRAY *Let.* (1893) 325, I can...see the pollen-tubes with even my three-line doublet! 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens...and of a plano-concave lens. It is intended for a simple microscope. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 411 The object glasses...are doublets with a positive lens of quartz and a negative of Iceland spar.

5. A counterfeit jewel composed of two pieces of crystal or glass cemented together with a layer of colour between them, or of a thin slice of a gem cemented on a piece of glass or inferior stone.

1449 *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 133 A gret crown...garnished with stones clepyd dublets. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doublettes of glasse yene a gret evidence, Thyng counterfeit wyl faille at assay. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* Ded., Take my Garnet-Dublet Name. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 348 Various methods of counterfeiting gems, by coloured glass, pastes, doublets. 1887 *Fall Mail* C. 28 Sept. 5/1 'Doublets' as they are called...are topazes having a thin slice of diamond laid on the visible surface...the composite stone being sold as a diamond.

6. *Her.*

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Traverse* or *Donblet*, is a bearing...resembling the chevron, which issues from two angles of one side of the escutcheon, and meets in a point about the middle of the other side; but without touching the line of the shield with its point.

7. **Billiards**. (See quot.)

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 18 The Doublet...is produced by striking your own or the object ball against one of the cushions, so as to make it rebound to an opposite pocket or ball.

8. **attrib. and Comb.** (sense 1).

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 47 He plucked vp hys doublet sleue to his elbow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiv. A doublette maker of London. 1675 J. PYNCHON in Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 245, I pray you send down by the post my doublet coat.

Hence **Doublet<sup>1</sup>** a. clad in a donblet; † **Donbletting sb.**, † stuff for doublets (cf. *trousering*).

1575 Act *Gen. Assembly* in Henderson *Old World Scotland* (1893) 163 All Kinde of gowning, cutting, doubletting, or breekes of Velvet. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footsteps* (1883) 495 Doubletting and beruffled knightly shades of Queen Elizabeth's time.

**Double-thong**, v. *trans.* To strike with the doubled thong of a whip. Hence **Double-thonger**, a stroke thus given (*collog.*).

1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* xix. Double-thonging the off wheeler most unmercifully. 1896 BOLDFEWOOD *Colonial Ref.* (1897) 287 With a shout, a double-thonger, half a dozen wild plunges...the team settled down...to something like racing speed.

† **Double-tongue**. *Obs.*

1. Duplicity or deceitfulness of speech. (Properly two words, *double tongue*: see DOUBLE a. 5.)

1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* f. 590 be sinne of double tonge suche as speken faire bifrom folk and wikkedly bihynde. 14... [see DOUBLE a. 5].

2. *Herb.* The shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum*; so called from the leaves springing from the middle of the leaf-like stalks or phyllodes.

1578 LYTE *Doctores vi.* xiii. 674 Double tongue hath...thicke brownish leaves...vpon the whiche there groweth in the middle of every leafe another small leafe fashioned like a tongue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 284 *marg.*, *Bistingua*. Horse-tongue, or Double-tongue.

**Double-tongue**, v. i. see TONGUE.

**Double-tongued** (-tʌŋd), a. [cf. DOUBLE a.

5.] Speaking contrary or inconsistent things; deceitful or insincere in speech.

1384 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iii. 8 It bihoueth dekenes for to be



chast, not double tuncid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/2 Dubylle-tonged, *ambiguus*, *bilinguis*. 1533 *Gau. Richt Vay* 17 They that ar doubl tungit the quihll sais a thing now, and sine aore othing. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xvi, Thou art but a double-tongued Christian, I doubt. 1849 *Grote Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 114 'The double-tongued and all-objecting Zeno.'

**Doubling** (dɔʊblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DOUBLE**, or its result.

1. Twofold increase, multiplication by two, duplication; + repetition (*obs.*).

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiii. (1495) 361 Reflexion and reboundyng and dowblyng of the sonne bemes. 1570 *DCE Math. Pref.* 29 A Mechanical Doubling of the Cube. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 221 To the doubling of his griefe. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 44 The rapid doubling of the population.

b. **Brewing and Distilling.** (See *quots.*)

1743 *Land & Country Brew.* iv. 266 They, use their next small Wort instead of the first Water for brewing Ale, more Strong Beer from fresh Malt, which they call Doubling. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Doubling.* 1. The second distillation of low wines.

2. *concr.* The lining of a garment; *esp.* in *Heraldry*.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 79 b. In Armes it is called Ermyne. In Mantles (as M. G. Leyghe sayeth) they are called doublings. 1610 *GUILLEIM Heraldry* I. iv. (1612) 12 Doublings or linings of robes. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. iii. A Viscount's mantle hath two doublings and a half of plain white fur. 1809 J. HUME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 A mantling gules, the doubling argent. 3. *Naut.* a. A piece of timber fitted on to the bitts; fir-lining. b. The covering or lining of a ship with an extra layer of planking; the extra layer itself. c. The double-seamed border or edging of a sail. d. *pl.* That part of a mast between the trestlebees and the cap.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coussin de bittes*, the fining or doubling of the bitts. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy.* II. 11 Such effects are very apt to follow the doubling of vessels. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Aug. 450/1 The lower part of the luff, laced, the doublings of the mast.

4. **Building.** (See *quots.*)

1842-76 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss, *Doubling*, a term used in Scotland to denote eaves' boards. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Doubling.* 2. The double course of shingles or slates at the eave of a house.

5. The folding of any substance; a fold.

1634 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiii. 43 Giving to every fold his proper natural doubling. 1665 *HOOKER Micragr.* 141 A kind of hem or doubling of the leaf. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 9 When you double up your Iron... to make it thick enough... and work in the doubling into one another, and make it... one... lump. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. 11 The structure is so arranged by ramifications and doublings as to present a very extensive surface to the air.

6. A sudden turn in running; *fig.* an evasion, a shift; deceitful or tricky action, double dealing.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 26 Your vurship mai the better conceive there hole dealing and doubling with me. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 715 Pestred with the doublings of Lawyers. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 92 When Hounds hunt a Female-Hare, she will use more Crossing and Doubling. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 8 Mean doublings to escape the pursuit of criticism. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 289 To trace all the turns and doublings of his course... would be wearisome.

7. *attrib.* (various technical senses: see the *vb.*)

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clous des sabords*, doubling-nails, to line the gun-ports. 1774 *HULL DOCT Act* 25 Doubling plants that may be wrought upon the sides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts III.* 793 (Silk Manuf.) The motions are given to the doubling-machine in a very simple way.

**Doubling**, *ppl. a.* [as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That doubles, in various senses.

1. Making, or becoming, twice as much; increasing twofold; repeating, resounding, echoing; + stammering (*quot.* 1621).

1508 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* (1621) 28 He makes the trampled ground... shake with doubling sound. 1621 *QUARLES Argalia & P.* (1678) 23 Tears... whose violence deny'd Th' intended passage of her doubling tongue. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads. 1721 *POPE Temp.* Fame 333 Thro' the big dome the doubling thunder bounds. 1787 *CAVALI o in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 14 Experiments made with those doubling or multiplying plates. 1801 *YOUNG Ibid.* XCII. 45 Doubling [=double-refracting] spars.

2. Folding, bending.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Loising* i. With doubling knees and weary bones.

3. Turning suddenly in running; *fig.* evasive.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions XXXVII.* (1889) 164 Deepe dissembling and doubling hypocrisie. 1635 *CHARLES Embl.* iv. iv. (1718) 201 The hindmost bound oft takes the doubling hare. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 17 With Steps revers'd She forms the doubling Maze. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H.* 3 *Conway* 15 Nov., Lord Egmont was doubling, absurd, and obscure.

**Doublon** (dɔʊblɪn). Also 7 doblone, dublion, 8 dublon, dublon. [a. F. *doublon*, or Sp. *doblou*, augm. of *doble* **DOUBLE**.] A Spanish gold coin, originally double the value of a pistole, i.e. = 33 to 36 shillings English; now worth a little more than £1.

1662 *MABER tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. ii. viii. 170, I gave him six Doubloons of two. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xiii. Six doubloons of gold. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v.,

There are also double doubloons now current... for 3 pound 12 shillings. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* App. 5 Dollars 540l. Troy and Double Loons 201. 1755 *JOHNSON, Doubloon.* 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 197 A minute search is easily prevented by the influence of doubloons on Spanish officials.

|| **Doublure** (dɔʊblɪr). [F. *doublure* lining, f. *doubler* to DOUBLE, line.] An ornamental lining, usually of leather, on the inside of a book-cover.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/2 With a doublure (this is the term applied to the elaborated inside faces of the cover) of crimson morocco. 1892 *Bookseller's Catal.* Bound in Brocade of the Eighteenth Century, the cloth cover with the Artist's design in gold used as a doublure. 1895 *ZARINSKOFF Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 22 To Badier is assigned the first use of doublures (1703).

**Doubly** (dɔʊbli), *adv.* [f. **DOUBLE** a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a double or twofold manner or degree; in two ways, or twice as much.

15380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 386 Here we synnen doubl. 15450 *Mitre Saluacion* 172 Two tables of the commandmentes doubly in oure lady sawe, wth vs. 1553 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iii. 80 Thy blowes, doubly redoubled. 1789 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 14 Jan., I was now doubly sorry. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 250 Doubly refracting substances.

2. With duplicity, deceitfully. ? *Obs.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvi. (1869) 150 False measures she vseth doubleliche. 1585 *R. BROWNE Ansv. Cartwright* 2 Let him not deale doubly with vs. 1624 *GER Foot out of Snare* 77 Hee had no reason to speak doubly. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 186 They lay a man under a necessity to deal doubly with them.

**Doubt** (daʊt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-4 *daute* (4 *dote*), 3-6 *doute*, (4-6 *dowt* (e), *dout* (e), *dought* (e), *dowght*), 4-7 *dout*, 5- *doute*, (5-6 *doubte*, 6 *dubte*, *dowbt*). [ME. a. OF. *dute*, *dote*, *doute*, *vbl. sb. f. dauter* to **DOUBT**. The spelling *doute*, *dought*, arose from the spoken identity, which per contra caused **DOUGHTY** to be spelt *doubty*. As to the mod. spelling with *b*, see **DOUBT v.**]

1. The (subjective) state of uncertainty with regard to the truth or reality of anything; undecidedness of belief or opinion. With *pl.*: A feeling of uncertainty as to something.

1525 *Leg. Kath.* 2463 Ne beo þu na þing o dute Of al þet tu fíðen hauest. 15300 *Beket* 375 Thanne was the Bishop in gret doute what were therof to done. 15400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiii. 57 þou man of litil faith, whi had þou doute? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 A Dowte, *ambiguitas, dubitatio, dubitatio, dubium*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 Your wordes bringe me in a doute. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 17 You ought not to stand in doute. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, I write not this, my deare brother, for doute. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 26 Modest Doubt is call'd The Beacon of the wise. 1708 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 67 To remove all Remains of Unbelief and Doubt. 1779 *COWPER Hymn*, 'When darkness long' i. The folly of my doubts and fears. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xcvi. There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds.

b. The condition of being (objectively) uncertain; a state of affairs such as to give occasion for hesitation or uncertainty.

15300 *Cursor M.* 22612 (Göt.) Saint paul it sais, it es na doute. 1525 *BARNARD Bruce* xiv. 209 Quhill efit myd-morne, the fighting Lestit, in-thill sic ane doute. 1578 *DRYDEN All for Love* IV. i. (Seager) Like A polished glass held to the lips, when life's in doubt. 1818 *JAS. MUIR, Brit. India* II. v. 556 It... brought in doubt the sincerity of the former professions. 1892 *SIR A. KEKEWICH in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 140/1 In a case of this kind I think I ought to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt.

+ 2. A matter or point involved in uncertainty; a doubtful question; a difficulty. *Obs.*

1574 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 134 Whan oon doute is determined and kut away þer wexen oore doubts wipouten noubre. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlviii. (1495) 569 No man shal weat that it is doubt or fals that god hath sette vertue in precyous stones. 1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 41 b, Who will... now and then propose such doubtful doubts. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 420 You doe Likewise alledge that the greatest body of Laws were transmitted... by Mr. penn, which is a doubt.

+ 3. Apprehension, dread, fear. *Obs.*

1525 *Juliana* 28 For dute of deade. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 89 He nadde of no prync in þe world doute. 1386 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* 949 Oonly for the doute of Ihesu Crist. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1, I havynge doute of harme of my body... dyd assemble these perones. 1548 *CANTON Sonnes of Amon* III. 81 For doute to be blamed he spored his horse. 1533 *L. BERNERS Huon* xv. 311 They dote not, for dought of Kyng Charlemyne. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. of Sea* 51 Being in many fears and doubts of starving.

+ 4. A thing to be dreaded; danger, risk. *Obs.*

1300 *Coe de L.* 2922 It is gret doute he schal us wyne! 1400 *Lafayette's Cirng.* 134 If þat ilke remile peerse be brayn þan xi. þat is a gret doute in þe caas. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. 47 How ever strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt.

4. Phrases: a. *To make doubt*: + (a) to hesitate, to scruple (*obs.*); (b) to doubt, to be uncertain. b. *No doubt*: undoubtedly, doubtless. c. *Out of doubt*: without doubt, doubtless (*obs.*).

d. *Without doubt*: (a) certainly, undoubtedly; (b) without fear, fearlessly (*obs.*).

a. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 185 Boleslaus the seconde... made no doubt to take women by violence from their husbands. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 264, I make some doubt, whether the... Proclamation...

were ever printed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 320, I make no doubt that you will prove the truth of your words.

b. 1580 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 378 And no dowte... silustre... schulde have synned more greuously þan ghez did. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 86 Your mother, a notable Gentlewoman (no doubt). 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 It was done... to the entire Satisfaction of five or six (no doubt) very disinterested Officers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 6/1 No doubt it was adroit, but the adroitness was of a vulgar kind.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2276 (Trin.) þat story telleþ out of doute. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 323 l. 436 As I schal owte of dought her after doo. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 111 Out of all doubt... their whole soule shall not suffice to reioise to the full. 1656 *CROMWELL S.* 17 Sept., Whose ends have, out of doubt, been what I told you.

d. 1590 *Cursor M.* 2053 (Cott.) Cham wit-outen dout Sal be his brothers vnderloste. *Ibid.* 6557 (Cott.) Cums again, wit-outen doute. 15450 *Sir Cleges* 44 Rech and pore... the withouten dout. 1556 *Marche & Lash.* (1608) D.ij. Withouten dout, I shal merite to lease you. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 6, This Henricus... was without doubt the head of the Birkali. 1895 *F. HALL Two Trifles* vii. Without doubt, in the judgment of many... he has done so.

5. *Concl.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxliv, His doubt-Sprung Pietie has yet a farther Quest. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 393 Against these doubt-mongers. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 901 The doubt-excluding certainty required.

+ **Doubt**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* -1. A redoubt.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XII. 286 This doubt doubt with, now betwixt us stands.

**Doubt** (daʊt), *v.* Forms: see **DOUBT sb.** 1. Pa. t. and pppl. doubted (also 4 *dutte*, 4-5 *dute*, 5 *doute*, (dought), pa. pppl. 4-5 *youted*). [ME. *duteu*, *douten*, a. OF. *duter*, *doter*, *douter*, (14-16th c. also *doubter*): -L. *dubitare* to waver in opinion, hesitate, related to *dubius* wavering and fro, **DUBIOUS**. The normal 14th c. forms in Fr. and Eng. were *douter*, *doute*; the influence of Latin caused these to be artificially spelt *doubt*, which in 17th c. was again abandoned in Fr., but retained in Eng.

Branch II 'to fear, to be in fear', a development of the verb in OF., was an early and very prominent sense of the vb. and its derivatives in ME.: cf. also **REDOUBT**, etc.]

I. 1. *intr.* To be in doubt or uncertainty; to be wavering or undecided in opinion or belief. Const. of (+ *ut*, + *in*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 2090 (Edin.) [Thomas Didymus] lange he dudid in þe richt. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 100 Of his birth doutid that noht. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ix. 8 He douteid, for that it was seid of sum men, for Joon roos agens þer dede men. 1523 *L. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxxxi. 216 There was none that ought to dout in hym. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Matt.* xxviii. 17 But some doute. 1548 *CRANMER Conf. Unworl. Verities* in *Syrpe Ech. Mem.* II. ap. AA. 97 The Chyrche wytnesseth me to be true... wherefore it is not lawfull to doubt at them. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 178 Hee that never doubted, scarce ever well-believed. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* I. xlvii, But let us hope; to doubt is to rebel. 1846 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 6, 319 Who never doubted of the final triumph of freedom and the law.

2. *trans.* To be uncertain or divided in opinion about; to hesitate to believe or trust; to feel doubt about; to call in question; to mistrust.

1340 *Cursor M.* 22811 (Trin.) Who so douteþ þis, is childe þe more. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. cxlii. (R.), The lady who doubted those wordes. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 828 Diverse of his household servants, whome either he suspected, or doubted. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. v.* v. 283 Doctors doubt that. 1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Ep.*, *Helio to Paris* (R.), He... The beauty doubted, but believ'd the wife. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 461 Because Socrates doubted some things, therefore Arcesilas and Carneades doubted all. 1799 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* II, My lord, you have never doubted my word. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Chap. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They doubt a man's sound judgment if he does not eat with appetite.

b. with clause, introduced by *whether*, *if*, *that*.

(Often with *but*, *that*, when the main clause is negative or interrogative: see **BUT conj.** 21.)

+ Also formerly with *inf.*

1303 *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 857 Hys dyscypyls doute de echoun Whether he shulde ryse or noun. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2965 þe saule... þat doute whether he sal be dampned or save. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 824 Not doubting but that... he should finde me faithfull. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Sec.* I. (1625) 139 Doubting how to have recompence. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 1020, I do not doubt To find friends that will bear me out. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 674, I do not doubt but England is at present as polite a Nation as any in the World. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1059 It never was doubted, but that one partner might bind the rest. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trils.* (1872) I. 9, I doubt whether English cookery is not better. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. Pref. 5 Schiller doubted that a poetic measure could be formed capable of holding Goethe's plan. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/1 The master doubted if all remedies were not barred by the lapse of time.

+ 3. To hesitate, scruple, delay: with *infinitive*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 To Dowte; *cunctari*... herere, hesare. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* I. 3 Our God shall come in hast, to speake he shall not doubt. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 7, I doubt not to request and earnestly beseeche you, to returne. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 Plato doubteth not to write in this manner. 1743 *FIELDING Journ.* I. ii, Mr. Locke hath not doubted to assert, that you may see a spirit in open daylight.

4. *impers.* To cause to doubt, make doubtful:

18. WHITTIER *Fr. Wks.* (1880) II. 20 This, he says, somewhat doubted him at first, as the book was not canonical.

II. 5. *trans.* To dread, fear, be afraid of. † a. with simple object. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 244 De deoul de helle duteid ham swuðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1754) 276 Edmond..doutede God þoru alle thyng. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12571 (Cott.) Ðai him lueed and douted ai. a 1400 *Destr.* Troy 13834 Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym perfore. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxiv. 48 Ye shulde love and doteu your husbonde. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He made many to be slayne, wherby he was so doughted. c 1630 *Rispon Surv.* Devon 329 (1810) 339 St. Ann's Chapel is . . . very near the sea, yet doubts not drowning. 1664 *Flodden F. v.* 46 No English-man Scots more did doubt.

b. With infinitive phrase or objective clause: To fear, be afraid (that something uncertain will take or has taken place). *arch. and dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10869 (Cott.) Ðis leuedi nothing doted sco þat godd ne moght his will do. *Ibid.* 15171 (Cott.) Ðe fleche was dutand for to dei. c 1450 *Merlin* 6 He dought that he myght not wyne hene. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 265 They douted to fall in their handes. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 309, I doubt lest we are gone out of the waye. 1665 *Perry Diary* (1879) IV. 171 Doubting that all will break in pieces in the kingdom. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 237, I doubt not any ones contradicting this Journal. 1816 *Scott Antig.* vii. But I doubt, I doubt, I have been beguiled. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 321, I doubt that they will not contain the latest and most important news. *Mod. dial.* I doubt we are too late.

6. In weakened sense (*dial.* influenced by I.): a. To anticipate with apprehension, to apprehend (something feared or undesired).

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 190 Ay douting deth by cursed gyle and treason. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* ii. xii, Doubting nothing more then least they should shift off the battell for feare. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* ii. ii. 588 Still I must doubt some Mystery of Mischief. 1810 *Scott Lady of L. v. xi*, Fear nought—nay, that I need not say—But—doubt not aught from mine array. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is. II. i.* 365 They doubted some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.

b. To suspect, have suspicious about. *arch.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 88 Before..douting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 865 The defendants doubting such a matter, by diligent listening..discovered their works. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* 17 Don Ippolito, whom he had begun by doubting for a spy.

c. With infinit. phrase or clause: To apprehend; to suspect. *arch.*

1574 *HVLL Confect. Weather* ii, The pinne or web is likewise to be doubted to happen in that year. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* i. iv. (1622) 6 Some perill might ensue, if he should doubt that they perceived his dissimulation. 1705 *WESLEY in Hearne Collect.* 28 Sept., My Flax [was] I doubt willfully fir'd and burnt. 1879 *TROLLOPE Thackeray* 148, I doubt that Thackeray did not write the Latin epistle.

† 7. *refl.* To fear; to be afraid. [= OF. *se doubler*.] Cf. *FEAR* v. 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6656 (Cott.) His folk..duted þam to cum him nerr. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1880) 41 Doute þe of non enmys, þat comes up on þe. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 12918 Ho dout hir full deply, for drede of þe kyng. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxviii. 278, I doute me nothyng of them. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. ii. 159 Faith..would not hold taking, I doubt me. 1820 *Scott Monast.* vii, I doubt me bis wits have gone a bell-wavering by the road.

† 8. *intr.* To be in fear; to be afraid of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1334 (Gott.) He loked..and sau thinges þat gert him dute. c 1340 *Ibid.* 21870 (Trin.) Mon þerof shal dute. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1827 It..makith realmys and puple both to dout. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 94 Help al men quhilk ar vexit in their hart doutand for their sinnis. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II: 19 The French king, as how began to doubt of the puissance of king William, as foreseeing how much it might prejudice him.

† b. To doubt of: to fear for, be in fear about. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 38 Euery one doubted of his owne life.

† 9. *impers.* To make (a person) afraid. *To be doubted*, to be afraid. *Obs.*

c 1375 *SHOREHAM* 93 Hym ne douteth of no breche Of Godes hestes heale. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3555 (MS. Ashm.) All dritens & dewessis are dute of my name. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 96, I am douted that he vary from his grant. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* Pref. (1622) 16 It's want of reason, or it's reasons want which doubts the minde, and Judgment so duth daunt. a 1625 *FLETCHER Bonduce* i. ii, The virtues of the valiant Caratach, More doubts me than all Britain.

**Doubtable** (dau'tāb'l), a. Forms: see DOUBT sb.1 [ME. *doutable*, a. obs. F. *doutable* causing fear, terrible, having fear, doubtful (Godef.), ad. L. *dubitabilis*, after *douter* to DOUBT: see -ABLE.]

1. That may be doubted; doubtful, uncertain, questionable, dubitable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5413 If thee thynke it is douteable, It is turgur argument prouable. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) xvi. 172 To have Judgement of douteable Causes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 388 b/1 Answer not by douteable wordes. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolute* ii. (1628) 153 'Tis not douteable, but that the mind is working, in the duldest depth of sleep. 1886 W. KNIGHT *Hume* 105 Descartes virtually said, exhaust the sphere of the doubtless.

† 2. To be dreaded; redoubtable, dread. *Obs.* c 1430 *LYNG. Bochas* i. xiv. (1554) 29 b, The mountain, by force he hath assured, Which for brigantes afore was ful doubtful. 1475 *Be. Noblesse* (1860-51) Cartage, the victorious cite of gret renomme, most doubtless. c 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr.* Bryt. (1814) 345 She hathre frendes ryghte hye and doubtless.

† **Doubtance**. *Obs.* [ME. *dot*, *doutance*, a. obs. F. *doutance*, f. *douter* to DOUBT: see -ANCE.]

1. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

[1292 *BRITTON* III. vi. § 2 Le seigneur . . . de ceo soit en douteance pur acun q' se profite pur dreit heir.] c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 497 Thilke he spende saunt(z) dotaunce. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 1016 (1044) Out of douteance, I may wel maken. My resonyng. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 110 b/1 Herof no man shold have douteance. 1529 *LYNDESAY Complaynt* 5, I stand in gret dowaunce.

2. Fear, dread.

13. *Coer de L.* 186a Have ye no douteance Of all these English cowards. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 322 He that of no thyng hath douteance. 1483 *CAXTON Chivalry* 67 Doubtaunce afelbyssyth strengthe of courage.

**Doubted** (dau'tēd), ppl. a. [f. DOUBT v.]

† 1. Feared, dreaded, redoubted. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 15 Most douted man, I am. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 98 The moste douted and honoured prince. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 41 Doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.

† 2. Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs.*

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 808a, The sayde byshoppe..in hys sayde sermon..handled them in doubted sorte. 3. Called in question; questioned, disputed.

1795 *MACKNIGHT Apostolic Epistles* (1820) IV. 148 The doubted epistles were very early known.

Hence **doubtedly** *adv.*, in a doubted or doubtful manner; doubtfully: opp. to *undoubtedly*.

1584 T. Wilson's *Rhet.* 108 That nothing be doubtedly [learlier *edd.* doubtfully] spoken, which maie haue a double meanynge. 1635 *PACIFIC Christianogr.* i. (1646) 130 Those that are doubtedly believers.

**Doubter**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who doubts; one who is uncertain or in doubt.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* xi, Diabolus . . . his army consisted all of Doubters. *Ibid.*, The third captain was Captain Damnation: he was captain over the grace doubters. 1751-73 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Obligated to answer doubters and cavillers. 1822 *JERDAN Autobiog.* II. xix. 264 A much more respectable doubter of my statements.

**Doubtful** (dout'fūl), a. [f. DOUBT sb. + -FUL.]

1. Of things: Involved in doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undecided; indistinct, ambiguous.

1388 *Wicluf Ezek.* xii. 24 Nether bifor tellyng of thing to comynge schal be doubtful. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Douteffulle, dubius, ambiguous. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Whereof he wist the ende was doubtful. 1530 *PALSGR.* 66 Sometime as masculynes, sometime as femynines: and therefore I calle theym of the doubtful gendre. 1551 T. Wilson, *Logike* (1580) 64 b, Deceitfull arguments when a doubtful worde is used. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 493 You have no cause to hold my friendship doubtful. 1609 *GALE Cvt. Gentiles* i. l. x. 56 Whether he were a God or man, is doubtful. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 470 ¶ A doubtful Passage in a Latin Poet. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 93 It is very doubtful whether he saw Aristotle again. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 231 Highly coloured deposits..of doubtful origin.

D. Of uncertain issue.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 14 The battayle was so doubtful, that of neyther syde was there seane any advantage. 1665 *MANLEY Grosins Lew C. Warres* 673 And try the doubtful Chance of War. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vi. 342 Yet the fight Hung doubtful. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xix, I watched him through the doubtful fray.

C. Of questionable or equivocal character. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is. II.* xvi. III. 253 She never employed doubtful agents or sinister measures. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 3 A shabby composite tenement in a doubtful district of Marylebone.

d. *Pros.* Of varying quantity; that may be either long or short. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 218 Syllables which might . . . be either long or short, are called Doubtful.

2. Of persons: Divided or unsettled in opinion; in doubt; undetermined; uncertain, hesitating.

1509 *FISHER Fun. Serm. Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 222 Doubtful in her mynde, what she were best to do. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 213 b, How good counseyle they haue gyuen to the doubtful. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 81 Note, He was doubtful how Cesar would take his doings. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1849) 281 The king was doubtful, and could not resolve. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 122 He was doubtful of the prospects of the rebellion, and doubtful of his own conduct. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He was doubtful..whether the ideal..state could be realized.

† 3. To be dreaded or feared; awful, dread. *Obs.* 1397-8 in *Gregory's Chron. in Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 98 To oure excellent ryght doubtfulle sovereignty. *Ibid.* 99 Your excellent and doubtfulle ryalte mageste. 1555-6 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 240 The unfortunate end and doubtful tragedy of T. C.

† 4. Giving cause for apprehensions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfrand's Cirurg.* 100 A crampe..bat is douteful or dredeful to do away. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 822 That all thinges doubtful shold of his frendes be prudently foreseen. 1637 *HERWOOD Royal Ship* 22 Worthyly they have demeaned themselves..either in doubtful discoveries, or more dangerous Naumachies or Sea-fights. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* 324 The consul..reported the doubtful and dangerous situation of the empire.

† 5. Full of fear or apprehension; apprehensive. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.. Eduw. IV* (an. 14) 233 b, Priville enforced of y<sup>e</sup> French kynges doubtful imagination. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. May* 294 Home when the doubtful Damme had her hyde. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitans beheld, with doubtful hearts. 1723 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 156, I am doubtful that you may not believe. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1841) III. 253, I hear things which make me doubtful and anxious, though not afraid, absolutely.

6. as sb. A doubtful person or thing.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 Aporia or the Doubtfull. 1851 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. clxiv. 183 Whereby union might be effected..and the mass of doubtfuls brought into play. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 7/1 The issue of the battle might rest with the 'doubtfuls'.

**Doubtfully**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a doubtful, uncertain, or ambiguous manner; hesitatingly, ambiguously, indistinctly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/1 Doubtfully, ambigue..dubie. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 66 b, When sentences bee spoken doubtfully, that they maie be construed two maner of waies. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* l. 2 Had our famous Muffet but seen them..he would not have spoke so doubtfully. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 168 The watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note. 1885 *Laws Times* 28 Mar. 387/1 The other point was of greater doubtfulness.

**Doubtfulness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being doubtful: a. Objective uncertainty of meaning or issue; ambiguity, obscurity. 1530 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Doubtfulness, ambiguité. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 65 b, Of no one thyng riseth so muche controversie, as of the doubtfulness, and double taking of a worde. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. (R.) What are the causes and remedies of the doubtfulness and uncertainty of law? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/1 There is no Doubtfulness in the Case. 1885 *Laws Times* 28 Mar. 387/1 The other point was of greater doubtfulness.

b. Subjective uncertainty; undecidedness of mind; want of assured opinion; distrust.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Dulnesse of spiryte, and doubtfulness in conscience. 1663 *Perry Diary* 24 Sept., I rather hope it is my doubtfulness of myself. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 151 The doubtfulness of some of the greatest men, concerning things of the utmost importance. 1829 *SOUTHEY Newman* vi. The purpose..was entertain'd With doubtfulness and fear.

† c. Apprehension. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 49 That whiche did not only offer unto me occasion of doubtfulness, but troubled me also with much feare.

† 2. The quality of giving ground for fear. *Obs.* 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 267 If the disease have in it much difficultie and doubtfulness. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Hist. Justine* 94 a, Troubled with the doubtfulness of the danger.

**Doubting**, *vb.* sb. [f. DOUBT v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DOUBT; feeling of uncertainty, hesitation; † apprehension, fear.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 230 The gud erll had gret dowyntne That of thair men suld drunken be. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 Have you no drede nor no dowyntne. 1531 *FRITH Jdgn. upon Tracy* (1829) 247 There can be no doubting or mistrust. a 1628 *PRESTON Effectual Faith* (1631) 24 We may say of doubting as we say of Thistles, they are ill weeds, but the ground is fat and good where they grow. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Molley* xv. 94 The record of that minister's unutterable doubtings.

**Doubting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That doubts or is in uncertainty; of undecided opinion; † formerly also apprehensive, fearful.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. v. 110 *Anc.* Sa dowaunt was in þat debate. 1745 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1843) I. 63 However doubting I am of the success. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Low* II. v. She looked upon him silently With her large doubting eyes. 1877 *SPARROW Serm.* xxii. 297 Who would send doubting Thomas to proclaim the resurrection of Christ?

Hence **doubtingly** *adv.*, in a doubting or uncertain manner; hesitatingly; **Doubtingness**.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 18 (R.) He that asketh doubtfully, asketh coldly. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* II. iv. b, They must act doubtfully and not in Faith. 1840 Mrs. TROLLOPE in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 466 All the humility and self-doubtingness. 1844 *FUSEY Crisis Eng. Ch.* 19 Churches..which, at best, own us but doubtfully.

† **Doubtively**, *doutif*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doutif*, -ive, doubtful: see -IVE, and cf. DOUBRY.] In doubt or fear; doubtful.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 74 The king was doubtful [i. r. doubtful] of þis dom.

**Doubtless** (dout'les), a. and *adv.* [f. DOUBT sb. + -LESS.]

A. *adj.* Free from doubt or uncertainty; undoubted, indubitable; † formerly also, free from apprehension, fear, or suspicion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Douteles, indubius, sine dubio. 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 362 This doubtlesse institution. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. l. 130 Pretty child, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 20, I am doubtlesse I can purge My selfe of any I am charg'd withal. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* II. T. (1618) 172 You have put that..for a doubtlesse doctrine, which he maketh a doubtful opinion. 1804 P. T. FORSYTH in *Independent* 20 Dec., It is another and a doubtless thing.

B. *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably, undoubtedly, certainly. Now generally concessive of something asserted or claimed.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 725 Nade he ben duryt & dryze.. Douteles he had ben ded. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 128, I wol be cristned douteles. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3477 Ye dowltes mun degh. 1535 *COVERDALE Pr.* i. vii. 11, Doubtes, there is a God that judgeth the earth. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would have made a noble Knight. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 46 Of good things, the greater good is most excellent. Doubtless. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 223 He doubtless attacked many of the beliefs which good men held sacred.

b. Often in a weaker sense, implying that the speaker sees no reason to doubt the truth of an opinion or presumption uttered; = No doubt.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1 Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. Wks. (1757) 102 Since his great ancestors in Flanders fell, The poem doubtless must be written well. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 The reader of Robinson Crusoe will doubtless remember the flutter of delight [etc.].

Hence **Doubtlessness**.

1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 With equal doubtlessness, Bulgaria would owe her national independence to [etc.].

**Doubtlessly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] Unquestionably, certainly, surely; = **DOUBTLESS** *adv.* c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 1292 Doubtlessly, *indubie*. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 261 Gredie Prencis, dowlteslie, Sall nocht fail to end myserable. 1657 COCKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. vi. Dram. Wks. (1874) 109, I Doubtlessly shall consent to thy demand. 1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* I. 203 Doubtlessly many more have escaped the notice of travellers. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 283 The resources of the individual are doubtlessly diminished.

† **Doubtous, doutous, a. Obs.** Forms: 4 *doutus, doutous(e, doutowse, 4-5 doutous, 5 douteouse, doutous(e, -ows, -ous, douteous, doutebous, -uous(e, 4-6 doutous(e, -uous(e, [M.E. a. OF. *doutus, doutus, doutous, mod. F. douteux, f. doute DOUBT* sh.: see -OUS, and for the forms cf. *despitous, piteous*.]*

1. Doubtful; of uncertain existence, meaning, or issue.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14298 Merlyn seide... 1. Arthures dep was douteuse. 327 he Bretons... seyn bat... ues in lede. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 373 Counsel in douteouse pinges. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Old Age*, Dvynacions to know the doutebouse thing. 1489... *Faytes of A. I.* viii. 21 In the douteouse happe of bataill. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 4572 Scripture is.. doutebouse and hard to vnderstande.

2. Full of uncertainty of mind; doubting.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 5 Of a douteous iugement. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 2272 Thenne can he alle douteous to the yates. 1490... *Eneydos* xvi. 66 He abode long in this thought douteous and variable.

3. Fraght with terror; fearful, dreadful, terrible. a. 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 123 in E. E. P. (1862) 10 pe eigt dai so is doutus... ful of tene and angus. 142400 *Morte Arth.* 3968 A douteouse derfe dede [=death], hou duellis to longe! c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. vi. One that should y<sup>e</sup> douteous sieghe acheue. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlv. 318 My departing fro you is more greuous & douteous a thousand tymes to me than to you.

Hence **Doubtously** *adv.*, doubtfully.

c. 1350 *Willel. Paterne* 4338 Douteully after he stared on his stepmoder stufil a while. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 Grettete maistresy... han y-written douteousliche.

**Doubtosome, a. Sc. and north. dial.** Also 6 *doutsum*. [f. *DOUBT* sh. + *-SOME*.] = **DOUBTFUL**. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enets* vi. xi. 91 Thochful in mynd, ne doutsum by na way. 1592 JAS. I. in Farr. S. P. Jas. I. (1848) 5 Long douteosome fight. 1648 *Declar. Lords Secr. Comm. Scot.* 3 His general and douteosome faith. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 The hazard of a douteosome Cure. 1847-48 ILLIUM, *Doutosome*, doubtful, uncertain. *North.* [In N. W. Lincolnsd., Lonsdale, Mid-Yorksh., Whitby, Northumberland Gloss.].

Hence **Doubtously** *adv.*, doubtfully.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* v. (1822) 417 Quhat manner of man this was that spak sa douteuslie.

† **Doubty, a. Obs. rare.** Also 4-5 *douti*. [a. OF. *doutif, dotif*, nom. sing. and pl. *dotis*; the suffix being assimilated to English -y; cf. CORBY, TARDY, etc.] Doubtful; dubious; hazardous.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 381 In soche douty poynetes. 1388... 1 *Kings* x. 1 In derk and douti questionis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 17 A ful noble story, Of the doubtie waye to the tower perillous. 1611 SKEET *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. (1632) 1014 A doubtie kindie of accusation. 1679 *Hist. Jettler* 6 This doubtie controversie.

Hence † **Doubtily** *adv.*, in doubt.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 551, I lived... anxiously, dye doubtfully, and know not whether I go.

**Doubty, erron. obs. form of DOUGHTY.**

|| **Douc** (*dūk*). [a. F. *douc*, a. Coch. *douc*, *dok* monkey (Littre).] A species of monkey (*Sim-nopithecus nemus*) found in Coch. China.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 The last of the monkeys of the ancient continent, is the Douc, so called in Coch. China, of which country it is a native. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 151 The Douc or Coch. China Monkey... is distinguished by the singular variety and brilliancy of its colours.

**Douce** (*dūs*), *a.* Also, 4-9 *douse, 5-8 dows, 5-9 dowe, 6-7 doulce, 6 doulx* (in sense 1). [M.E. *douce, dowe, a. OF. dols, dols, dous*, later *doux*, fem. *douce*, also 15-16th c. *doulce*, = Fr. *dols, dous*, It. *dolce*, Sp. *dulce*.] — *L. dulcis* sweet.]

† 1. Sweet, pleasant. (A well-known epithet of France, from Chanson de Roland onwards.) *Obs.*

|| 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 111 Oure dame douse shal sitten hym by. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iuv. 122 And diues in deymtes lyued and in douse vye. c. 1380 *Sir Fermyng* 1269 We bup knyghtes alle y-vere; y-born in douse franchise. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Powder dows re and saltalo. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aynon* vii. 36 Ye shal never maye retourne in to douse France aga. oe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22b, Whan... 51 umer draweth nere, in (an apple) waxeth mellowe dowe & pleasant. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. lviii. (1877) 251 Sa douse in exhortatione. 1614 FORBES *Comm. Revelation* 126 (Jam.) The douse sounde of harpes.

6. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18b, To mete doulce regarde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i.* xiv. (1883) 154 The lawes... beyng in pure latine or doulce frenche. c. 1540 Ld. SOUTHAMPTON & Br. of ELY

in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 112 With doulx and myld wordes. 1542 BOORD *Dytary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peares... melow and doulce. a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. iii. (1609) 43 Doulice and gentle termes.

2. Quiet, sober, steady, gently sedate; not light, flighty, or frivolous. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1728 RAMSAY *Adv. to Mr.* — on his Marriage 16 I've given a douse advice and plain. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha' in Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 36 The lads and lasses a' grow douse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. A douse woman she was, civil to the customers. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 129, I think the new servant will do; she looks douse, intelligent. 1868 HELPS *Reabnah* vii. (1876) 158 Realma and the Ainhah talked on in the douse, quiet way.

Hence **Doucey** *adv.*; **Douceness**.

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 14 Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of rausishing douceness there is in studying good Bookes. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* 3 An' doucelly manage our affairs in parliament. 1822 *Gal. Steam-Boat* 191 (Jam.) The natural douceness of my character. 1850 R. SIMPSON *Mem. of Worth* II. 20 Mr. Hislop was riding doucelly along this track.

† **Douce, v. 2. Obs. rare.** In 5 *dowce, 7 doulce*. [Aphetic f. *adoulce, adouce, a. OF. adoulcir, adoucir* to sweeten: see **ADULCE**.] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, mollify, soothe.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With sugur candy hou may hit dowe. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxiii. xvi. 484 The yong mans stout heart was so doulced, mollified, and easie to bee wrought.

**Douce, var. of DOUSE.**

**Doucepre, see DOUZEPERS.**

**Doucet** (*dū'sēt*), **dowsēt** (*dau'sēt*). Forms: a. 5 *doucete, doweete, -ced, -sete, 5-7 dou-, doweete, doucet, 6-9 dowsēt, 7 dousēt, doweet, -sett, dowlcet, doulcet. 6. 5 dulsēt, 6 dulsēt.* [a. F. *doucet, doulcette*, dim. of *doux, doulce* sweet; also sb. a sweet variety of grape, of apple, etc., and in other senses. See also **DULCET**.]

† 1. A sweet dish, in old cookery. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 *Doucettes*. Take Porke... & Eyroun... & melle hem to-gederys with Hony & Pepir... & bake hem in a cofyn. 1467 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 399 For viij. boshelles of flour for dowsēts. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Dowsēte a lytell flawne, darselle. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* ix. 47 Fresh Cheese, and Dowsēts, Curds and clouted Creame. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 75 An excellent Custard or Dowsēt. 1640 *King & Poor North. Man* (Nn.) Heer's dowsēts and flapjacks.

† 2. A wind instrument resembling a flute. *Obs.*

a. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 131 That craftily begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in ried. c. 1430 *Lynd. Reason & Sensual.* Trumpe and trumpettes, Lowde shallys and dowsēts. 6. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Forwat* 762 The dulsēt, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay.

3. *Hunting. (pl.)* The testicles of a deer.

a. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii. He was there at the fall of a deer, and would needs give ten groats for the dowsēts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 Dewclawes, and Dowlcets. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi. All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and dowsēts. 1638 FORD *Amicus* I. ii. Wks. 1866 II. 234, I am made a gelding, and, like a tame buck, have lost my dowsēts. 1648 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dowlcets*, the stobs of a Hart or Stag. 1686 *Poor Staffordsh.* 255 Red and fallow deer, whose dowsēts if taken away... before they have homes, will never have any at all. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Broiling the *unbles*, or dowsēts, of the deer, upon the glowing embers, with their own royal hands.

**Doucet, early form of DULCET.**

|| **Douceur** (*dūsōr*). Forms: 4 *dousour, 5 -ceour, 6- -ceur, 7 doulceure, 8 dousecur*. [a. F. *douceur*, in OF. *dulcur, doucor, dousour, doucour*, = Fr. *dolzor, Sp. pulzor*, It. *dolcior* :—Romanic type \**dolcore, \*doulcore*, for *L. dulcior*—*am* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet. In M.E. app. naturalized; but in modern use, since 17th c., a French loan-word.]

† 1. Sweetness and pleasantness of manner; amiability, gentleness. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 429 For synglerly o hyr dousour, We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 189 To Souerayns reverence and honoure. to fellowis company and douceour. 1620 *Forrest. Papers* (Camden) 126 (Stanf.) Your Majesties douceour and facilitie. 1623 ABR. WILLIAMS in HACKET *Life* I. (1692) 116, I have given special Order to the Judges for Sweetness, and Douceure to the English Catholics. 1758 RALPH *Cate Authors by Profess.* 5 All the Douceours of Life arising from Observance and Respect will be wanting. 1793 MAD. D'ARLAY *Lett. to Mrs. Phillips* 14 May, He... answered with all his accustomed douceur and politeness.

† 2. An agreeable or pleasant speech; a complimentary phrase. *Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. Truce with your douceurs, good servant. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 232 Those printed douceurs that pass between authors and their betters, vulgarly call'd dedications. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 290 (Stanf.) Such elaborate douceurs as occur in the following letter... look too much like adulation.

3. A conciliatory present or gift; a gratuity or 'tip'; a bribe.

1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 67 (Stanf.) Her lord has... added... little douceurs... to her jointure. 1769 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 174 Thirty guineas being publicly given to this last soldier, as a sort of douceur for what he had suffered. 1779 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary Nov.* [After] one remarkable speech in the House of Commons... receiving some douceur to be silent ever after. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 424 Money... devoted to secret service and douceurs to French agents.

**Douche** (*dūf, dūf*), *sb.* [a. F. *douches* spout, stream of water, 16th c. and. It. *doccia* conduit-pipe, f. *docciare* to pour by drops:—*L. type \*ductiare, f. ductus* leading, lead, conduit, f. *dūcere* to lead.]

A jet or stream of water, or the like, applied to some part of the body, generally for medicinal purposes; the application of this; an instrument for administering it.

1683 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 710 So the Italians have their doccie... and with them bath an hour in the morning. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 351 This last operation called douche, is more effectually undergone in the private bath. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 332 A stream of water falling on the head... It is called the cold dash, or douche, or douse. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 107 The air-spout should be used, as recommended for applying the air-douche. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xi. It was rather like a douche of cold water on Mrs. Kirkpatrick's plans. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 24 To send down a douche of ice-cold air upon us.

*Comb.* 1868 *Daily News* 7 Aug. A... bath-house, with plunge-bath, douche-bath, and shower-baths of different sorts. 1883 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* xxv. 275, I don't mind a sprinkling; but no one likes a douche bath of it.

**Douche, v.** [f. *prec.* sb.; cf. F. *doucher*.] *trans.* To administer a douche to; to douse.

1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 21 July (1894) II. 261 A little douching and bathing is the best possible thing. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredr. Gt.* IV. 350 Douched and drenched in dirty water. 1869 E. A. PANKIS *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 618 One or two good force pumps and hose are on board, every man should be douched.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a douche.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 19 One... who had regularly douched through the winter every day for eight months.

**Doucherie, var. of DUCHERY, Obs.**

**Douch-spere, corrupt sing. of DOUZEPERS.**

**Dought, Sc. pa. t. of DOW v. 1**

**Doughtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.**

**Doucimer, obs. form of DULCIMER.**

|| **Doucine** (*dū'sīn*), *Arch.* Also 6 *dusoanne*. [F.; f. *douce* sweet, **DOUCE**.] A sweet variety of wild apple.

1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 102 The best apples... in England are Pepins, Costards, Duseannes, Darlings. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 1912 The stocks... employed are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 61 There are only two kinds, according to Lindley, on which it is desirable to propagate the apple in this country — the *Wild Crab* and the *Doucine* stock.

|| **Doucine** (*dū'sīn*). *Arch.* [F., in 15-16th c. *doulcine, doucine* trumpet, f. *doux, doulce* sweet, soft.] = *Cyma recta*: see **CYMA** 1.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 312 The Cymatium, or Doucine, both upright and reversed.

**Douck(e), Doucker, obs. ff. DUCK, DUCKER.**

**Doud(e, obs. form of DOWD.**

**Doudle, var. DOODLE v. 2, to play bagpipes.**

**Douer, var. DOWER sb. 1 Obs.**

**Douf, var. of DOWF a.**

**Douffe, douffe, obs. forms of DOVE.**

**Dough** (*dōw*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dāg, dāh, 4 doz, 4-5 dōgh, north. dagh, 4-8 dow, dowe, 6 dōughe, dōughe, 6- dōugh, 7 doe, 6- Sc. daigh, deawch*. See also **DUFF**, which represents a prevalent dialect pronunciation. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. *dāh*, gen. *dāges*, = OFris. *deeg*, Du. *deg*, OHG. *MHG. teig*, Ger. *teig*, ON. *deig*, (Sw. *deg*, Da. *deig*, Goth. *daigs* :—OTent. \**daigoz*, f. verbal stem *dig*, *deig*, pre-Tentonic \**dahg* : to form of clay, to knead: cf. Skr. *dih* to besmear, *L. fig*, *figere*; cf. Gr. *τεῖχος* wall.]

1. A mass consisting of flour or meal moistened and kneaded into a paste, with or without leaven, ready to be baked into bread, etc.; kneaded flour; paste of bread. † **SOUR-DOUGH** (q.v.), leaven.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 342 Wyrce clam of... dāge. *Ibid.* III. 88 Cned byt... þ bit si swa picca swa doh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10099 þe paste... de oghe Be made of eny manner of soure dogbe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zourp þet doz. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Take dowe, & make þer-of a pinne kake. c. 1450 MYRC 1882 Thy-bred schal be of whete flour, I-made of dogh that ys not sour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 9 A lytel leuen doth leuyn the wrole lombe of dowe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. 25 He left this nation, as a piece of leaven in a masse of dowe. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 137 Leavened bread for use is made by mixing a little dough that has fermented, with new dough, and kneading them together. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 351 The better and older the flour the more water it absorbs to make dough.

b. Proverb. (*My*) cake is dough, (*My*) meal is all dough (Sc.): my project has failed.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrcv.* v. i. 145 My cake is dough, but I lie in among the rest. 1687-1708 [see **CAKE** sh. 8]. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 38 (Jam.) His meal's a daigh. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxv. Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets. 'Our cake is dough', he gasped.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR. *Laudere*,... a leaden fellow, poore sneakesbie, man of dough. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* II. ii. She has found what dough you are made of, and so kneads you. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. i. How unlike the lump I took him for, The piece of ignorant dowe. 1788 BURNS *1st Ep. to Graham* 16 She [Nature] kneads the



lumpish philosophic dough. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lviii. 168 The baking process which the human dough demands.

3. Any soft, pasty mass.

1559 MORWYN *Evonyu*. 220 The leaves of hempe. Water should be poured to it, and when they are made dove to gether, then to be destilled. 1623 LITTLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* (1638) Pref. 4 To mould the dove of artificial marble, and bake it in killes for building. 1864 *Trul. Soc. Arts* X. 326/2 It (the India-rubber) may be dissolved either into 'varnish', or the more solid 'dough', as it is called, by the digestion of the sheet in naphtha.

4. a. north. dial. (See quot. and YULE-DOUGH.)

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* Yule Doughs (1870) I. 293 The Yule-Dough, or Dove, was a kind of Baby, or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used, to bake at this season and present to their customers. *Ibid.* note, Dough or Dove is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake.

b. A pudding or dampling of dough: cf. DUFF and DOUGH-BOY.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *dough-cake*, *pan*, *-pill*; *dough-dividing*, *-kneaded* adjs.; *dough-ball*, (U.S.)? = DOUGHNUT; *dough-balls*, the tufts of a kind of seaweed, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*; *dough-brake*, *-kneader*, *-maker*, *-mixer*, machines for kneading and mixing dough; *dough-head*, (U.S.) 'a soft-pated fellow, a fool' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); *dough-raiser*, (see quot.); † *dough-rib*, an implement for scraping and cleaning the kneading-trough. Also DOUGH-BAKE, etc.

1864 *Louie's last Term* (N. Y.) 168 'Dough-balls were her acknowledged passion. 1881 FARLOW *Marine Algæ* 171 In its typical form *Polysiphonia Olneyi* forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called 'dough-balls' by the sea-shore population. 1642 MURTON *Apol. Smet.* (1851) 288 He... de-meanes himself in the dull expression so like a 'dough-kneaded thing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/1 'Dough-kneader, a pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards. *Ibid.*, 'Dough-mixer. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 108 'Uncover the "dough-pan". 1831 CARLYLE *Sari. Res.* I. iii. His chief Talapoin, to whom no 'dough-pill he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 'Dough-raiser, a pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Un rastuer*, a 'dough-ribbe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dowrys or dowrybbe, *sarpa*. 1530 PALSCOR. 215/1 Dove rybbe, *ratisseur a paste*.

Dough (dōw), v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. intr. To work in dough; to make dough. Obs.

1631 HAYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of W.* II. Wks. 1374 II. 277 When corne grew to be at an high rate, my father [a baker] never dowed after.

2. trans. To make (something) into or like dough. To *dough in*: to mix in with the dough (see DOUGHING vbl. sb.).

1887 N. & Q. 7th Ser. III. 16/1 Doughing together the paste formed by the *gerba* and water.

Hence DOUGHING, ppl. a.

1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 33 Pleasing and picturesque, and yet searing and doughing.

† Dough-bake. Obs. rare-1. [f. DOUGH sb. + BAKE v. cf. next.] Under-done bread; the 'crumb' of a loaf.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxix. (1878) 171 Much dowe-bake I praise not, much crust is as ill.

Dough-baked, ppl. a. Now dial. [f. as prec.] Imperfectly baked, so as to remain doughy.

1613 CORCOR. *Pasture*, doughie; clammie as bread which is dough-baked. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *W. & M. Mirth* Wks. II. 192/1 One of the Schollers complayned unto him that the bread were dough-baked: Why quoth hee, so it should bee; what else is the definition of bread but dough baked? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 205 In that oven wherein doun-baked cakes shall be burnt.

b. transf. and fig. Imperfect, badly finished; deficient, esp. in intellect or sense; feeble, 'soft'.

1592 LILLY *Nidas* II. ii. 22 A reason doun-baked. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 64 A very woman is a doun-bak't man. 1623 *T. Score* *Wigwe*, God So A deinde luke-warme indifference, a doun-baked zeale. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 84 Your milksope, your dough-baked lovers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 These dough-baked patriots are not however useless.

† Dough-baken, ppl. a. Obs. = prec.

1529 MORE *Dynalge* II. 714/2 Yf hys brede . . be dowe baken. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 498 Who shall scrape off this dough-baken dung?

Dough-bird. Local U.S. Also doe-bird. The New England name for the Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*).

18. *Shore Birds* 12 (Cent.) Mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or dough-birds.

Dough-boy. Naut. and Colonial. A boiled flour dampling.

1685 RUSKESSE *Bucaniers Amer.* II. iv. 4 These men . . had each of them three or four cakes of bread (called by the English *Dough-boy's*) for their provision and Victuals. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 110 This Oil served instead of Butter, to eat with Dough-boys or Dumplings. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 72 Quite a gourmet in the matter of dough-boys and duff. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 13/2 Each man had also a dough-boy made with 1 lb. of flour, and boiled in the soup.

† Dougher. Obs. In 5 dower. [f. DOUGH v. + -ER 1.] One who makes dough; a baker.

1483 *Gild Bakers in Eng.* *Gilds* 355 All Dowers of the Cite. (shall) grynd att the Cite-is myllis.

Dough-face, doughface. U. S.

1. A face having the appearance or character of dough: cf. *dough-faced*.

a. 1833 J. RANDOLPH *Sp. in Congress* (Bartlett), They were scared at their own dough-faces.

2. A dough-faced person; one who allows himself to be moulded or worked upon; formerly, in U.S. politics, applied to Northern politicians considered to yield undue compliance to the South, in the matter of slavery, etc.

1834 WHITTIER *Let. to Sewall* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 87 How familiar have the significant epithets of 'White slave' and 'dough-face' become! 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 80. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* III. 42 Behold the great doughface cringing before the calm eye of Kossuth. attrib. 1886 *American* XII. 279 The doughface press.

3. Dough-faced a., having a face like dough; of the character of a 'dough-face' in U.S. politics. 1792 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears of St. Margaret* Wks. 1872 III. 81 The dough-faced Spectres crowded forth. 1848 *New York Comm. Adv.* 4 June (Bartlett) Two-third of the senate were dough-faced.

Doughiness (dōw'iness). [f. DOUGHY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being doughy. Also fig. 1616 SURREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 586 Any doughiness or rawness in the crust. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1884) 243 Which made me turn and go home, regardless now of Mr. Stoddard's doughiness.

Doughing, vbl. sb. [f. DOUGH v. + -ING 1.]

The making or dividing of dough; attrib. doughing-machine, one for dividing dough for loaves.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 412 The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *einteigen* (doughing in) or, shortly, 'mashing in'. 1884 *Engineer* 30 May 399/2 It is then passed into the doughing machine.

Doughish (dōw'ish), a. [-ISH.] Somewhat doughy, slack-baked.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 44 2/1 Doughishse breadde, not full bake, *rubidus panis*.

Doughnut (dōw'nūt). Local Eng. and U. S. A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced), and fried or boiled in lard.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 90 An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1847 THOREAU in *Atlantic Monthly* June (1892) 757 The window was . . the size of an oblong doughnut, and about as opaque. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 104 note, The Dough-nut is properly speaking, a small roundish cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and baked in lard. 1870 HAZLITT *Brand's Pop. Antig.* I. 48 At Baldock, Hertis, the children call . . (Shrove Tuesday) Dough-nut Day, from the small cakes fried in brass skillets over the fire with hog's lard.

† Dough, sb. Obs. [In quot. 1450 perh. for \*DOUGHT DOUTR valour; in 1788 app. a back-formation from DOUGHTY a., on analogy of *might*, *mighty*, etc.] Doughiness, might, power.

c. 1450 *Mertin* 555 Yef thet knewe the dought of my brother Aggravain. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 159 (Jam.) The freckest whites bae own't her [Fortune's] dough.

† Dough, a. Obs. [app. a shortened form of DOUGHTY.] Doughy, valiant, mighty.

c. 1320 *St. Beues* 3380 (MS. A.) Lordinges . . 3e scholle his dai be holde so dought. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15352 pat were of prowess, & of bataille dought.

Dought, pa. t. of DOW v.; obs. var. of DOUBT, DOUT.

Doughter, obs. and dial. f. DAUGHTER.

† Doughtihede. Obs. = DOUGHTINESS.

a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 848 (Cott.) Thoru his auen doughtyhede. *Ibid.* 10628 It was hir doughtihede.

Doughtily (dant'il), adv. [f. DOUGHTY + -LY 2.]

In a doughty manner; valiantly, stoutly.

a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 3673 (Cott.) His moder doughtilik it dight. c. 1380 *St. Fermin.* 420 He laide on Sarazyns . . so doughtlich. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 9 (Harl. MS.) He bare him so manly, & so doughtly in the turnement. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 66 b, Which had doughtly sustained the siege. 1659 Br. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 169 To thank him for disputing so doughtly on their behalf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 76 The battle which the English race on this continent has been carrying doughtly on.

Doughtiness (dant'iness). [f. DOUGHTY + -NESS.] Valiantness, valour, stoutness.

c. 1200 ORMIN 17582 Sawle onofyf att Godess hand All hire doughtiness. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 184 His doughtyness we ken. c. 1450 *Golegers & Gaw.* 416 Your dedis, your dignite and your doughtyness. 1500 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 18 Hector . . Was slayne with payne for all his doughtyness. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 A discrete doughtyness or a spirytual audacite, to speke or to do. 1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* (1.) The Biscayan . . perceived by his doughtyness, his intention. c. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 341 Our difficulties . . to test our doughtyness.

Dough-trough (dōw'trōf). A trough or vessel in which dough is placed to rise; in modern use, also a closed vessel in which the rising of dough is promoted by the gentle heat arising from warm water beneath; = *dough-raiser*: see DOUGH sb. 5. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dove trowe, *pistralla*, *alveus*. 1530 PALSCOR. 215/1 Doughte trouge, *fische a pestrir*. a. 1600 TURWANE. *Tottenh.* 124 A doyg-trogh, and a pele. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-trough*, a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre.

Doughty (dauti), a. Forms: 1 dyhtiz, dohtiz, 3-5 dohti, 3-6 dohty, 3- dohty, (4 dohty,

dohuti, doghuti, dohti, 4-5 dohti, dowhty, 4- Sr. dochtie, -ty, dowchty). Also 3-5 dughti, 4 duhti, duty, 6-7 Sr. duchtie; and 4-6 doughtie, -ty, 5-7 doughty, 5-8 *errou*, doughty, 7- doughty (dauti). [The original OE. form was *dyhtig*, corresp. to OHG. *\*tuhitig*, MHG. *tihtec*, Ger. *tihtig*, MDu. and MLG. *duchtich*, from an O.Tent. sb. *\*duhtiz*, MHG. *tiht* ability, capacity, from *dugan*: see DOW v. 1 (If this had come down, its mod. Eng. repr. would be *duhty*.) OE. *dohtig* was a later formation, of which the vowel is difficult to explain, unless perh. by assimilation to *dohite*, pa. t. of *dugan*. It came down in the ME. *dohti*, *dohty*, *dowhty*, Sc. *dochtie*, *douchtie*, to the mod. spelling *doughty*, of which the expected pronunciation would be (dōti): cf. *bought*, *wrought*, *doughter*. Beside it, ME. had *duhti*, *duhti*, *duhti*, 16th c. Sc. *duchtie*; and also from 14th c., *doutie*, *douty*, erroneously spelt (by assimilation to another word of same sound) *doughty*; whence evidently the current spoken word (dauti). The phonology presents many points of difficulty.]

1. Able, capable, worthy, virtuous; valiant, brave, stout, formidable: now with an archaic flavour, and often humorous. a. of persons.

1030 *Abingdon Chron.* Hacun se dohtiza eorl. c. 1200 ORMIN 113 Zaccarie . . bafide an duhtiz wif. . . Elysabæth sehtenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 592 Edward, that doughty knyght. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 3555 (Cott.) Sir Ysaac pat doughti [Gdht] dohtil man. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1480 A duhtil knyght and no coward. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* II. 166 For all his eldis war dohty. c. 1380 *Sir Fermin.* 423 Doughty men & wlsr. c. 1440 *Avonur. Arth.* xiv. Did as a doughty knyghte. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 163 Sir knyghtis, pat are in dedis doughty. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. 55 Kyng Arthur was . . bolde and doughty of body. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 42 Lord and knyght. . . And mony other richt duchtie and couding. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xvi. 541 Certaine Tribunes and marshals, valourous and doughtie good men. 1609 - *Amn. Marcell.* xiv. ix. 19 A doughtie warrior. 1655 FULLER *Cl. Hist.* II. vi. 8 In all the Scottish Nobility (Doughty Douglas alone excepted). 1795 SOUTHEY *Taan of Arc* v. 126 The doughty Paladins of France. 1814 D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 263 The doughty critic was at once silenced. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 98 Oxford called upon her doughty men to brighten up their arms. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C.D. ed.) 115 Nor did he ever again face the doughty Mrs. Pipchin.

b. of actions, and other things.

[Benounif 1287 (Z.) Swoerd ecgum dyhtig, a 1000 *Cardmon's Genesis* 139 Swoerd ecgum dightig, a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 782 Of mine bileau, beo ha duhtl oðer dusi, naue þu nawt to donne. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 2112 (Cott.) Mani contre þarin es And doughti cihtis mare and lesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 142 Of thynne dohtieste dedes. 1535 STEWART *Crou. Scot.* II. 510 Of his duchtie Deidis and Justice done. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 81 Nor men deserue the crowne, and doughtie diademe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 How that doughtie turlament With greatest honour he atchieve might. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) Suppl. 185 In this doughty cause they think it fit to fight and die. 1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 302 Another doughty Objection against a Vegetable Diet, I have heard. 1829 SCOTT *Prin. 2d* Apr. After this doughty resolution, I went doggedly to work.

† 2. absol. = Man or men of valour. Obs.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i. Bothe the kyng and the gwene And other dohti by-dene. c. 1475 *Rauf Colyzer* 590 Thair wald na doughtie this day for lornay be dicht. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Antibib.* 140, 1. . . was going up the field to tell this when my doughty arrived.

3. Comb., as *doughty-handed* adjs.

1608 SHAKS. *Ant. Cl.* iv. viii. 5 Doughty handed are ye you. Doughty (dōw'i), a. [f. DOUGH sb. + -Y 1.] Of the nature of dough; like dough in appearance, consistency, or character.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 3 All the vnback'd and dowy youth of a nation. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1653) 53 After the Consecration many devout persons came and stiked in the dowy Image pretious stones. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. 76 Sometimes it grows dowy, when suffer'd to be too ripe on the Tree. 1826 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 A sad, dowy lump. a. 1827 GOOD *Study Med.* (1834) II. 161 White tongue in the morning, and a pallid dowy countenance. 1893 EARL DUNNOKI *Pamirs* II. 230 The bread we had to eat was . . very dowy.

Douk(e), obs. form of DUCK, DURE.

Douke, var. DAUKE, Obs., carrot.

1601 HOLLAND *Phryx* xix. v. (D.) Yellow douke or carrot.

Doul, obs. var. of DOLE sb. 2) grief, DOWEL.

Doulee, var. of DOUCE, DULCE.

Douleed, Douleced(e, var. of DOUCET, DULCET.

Douleia, doulia: see DULIA.

Doule, obs. form of DULL.

Doulocracy, var. of DULOCACY.

Doom (dōum, dīm). Also doom, dome, dom.

[Arab. دُوم, *dūm*, *dīm*.] A kind of palm (*Hyphæne*

*Thebaica*), found in Egypt, having a dichotomously divided trunk, and an edible fruit about the size of an apple. Usually doom-palm.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* II. xxxv. 170 In the capitals (of columns), the branches of the doom, and the flowers of the nelmbo, mingle together. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The Doom Palm of Upper Egypt and the *Hyphæne coriacea* are remarkable for their dichotomously repeatedly-divided trunk. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.* pl. Bk. IV. 113 In the upper parts of Egypt they have a palm tree

called the Dome. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle* L. i. 34 The region of... the Theban or dōm-palm.

*b. attrib., as down-leaf, -palm, -wood.*

1788 CLARKSON *Imperial Slave* Pr. 20 The doom-wood (which the worm never enters). 1827 MOORE *Epicure* xvi. (1839) 166 A bed of fresh doom leaves.

**Doum, doub(e), obs. forms of DUMB.**

**Doun(e), obs. forms of DO, DONE, DOWN, DUN.**

**Doung, obs. pa. pple. of DING v.1; obs. f. DUNG.**

**Douk, Dount, obs. forms of DANK, DUNT.**

**Doup (doup).** *Sc.* Forms: 6 doup, 6-9 doup, 7 doup, 7-9 doup. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *dauþ*.]

† 1. A rounded cavity or hollow bottom. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 15 Off his E doup the flowand blude and attir He wische away. 1641 FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* 7 (Jam.) Better half egg than loom doup. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vi. Castor and Pollux [horn] of the doupe that Edge which was laid... by Leda.

2. The posterior extremity of the body, the fundament or seat.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxii. At the salt doup [Fr. *au cul salet*, the name of a game]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxii. A' the skaith that chanc'd indeed, Was only on their dows. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 257 Sax and thirty lashes a piece on the hare doup.

3. The bottom or end (of any thing), e.g. the rounded end of a candle.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. x. I' the doup o' day. 1774 T. SCOTT *Poems* 319 (Jam.). At the doup o' een. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* v. The doup o' a candle. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sumb.* 72 What remained of the smooth candle 'doup'.

*b. A loop at the end.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 285 The half leaf... passes through the upper doup of the standard.

**Doupt, obs. form of DOUBT.**

**Dour (dūr), a. Sc. and north. dial.** Also 5 dowre, 6-8 doure, 6- dour. [ad. L. *dūr-us*, or F. *dur* hard (cf. DURE).]

Derivation from French is unlikely on account of the vowel, since F. *u* gives in Sc. not *ū* but *ū* (or *ū*). An early (11th or 12th c.) adoption of L. *dūr-us*, would suit phonetically; of this however we have no evidence.]

1. Hard, severe, hold, stern, fierce, hardy.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 170 [He] was dour & stout. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xvi. 103 Dyntis dour was sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vi. [v. 23] The dour Vlixes als, and Athamas. 1533 BELLEHORE *Livy* ii. (1822) 166 Thir legatis was gevin ane dour answer be Marcus. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 249 He led a dour and hard lyfe. 1794 BURNS *Winter Night* i. Biting Boreas, fell and dour. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. 1, Tostig is a man... dour and haughty. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland* Par. 261 The dour, merciless intensity of a northern moorland... storm.

2. Hard to move, stubborn, obstinate, sullen.

† 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 187 Malancoly he was of complexioun... dour in his contenance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 106 All our prayers... Mycht nowder bow that dour mannis mynd. 1572 SATIR *Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 76 Our men are dour men. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'He's that dour, ye might tear him to pieces, and... ne'er get a word out o' him.' 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii. Thornton is as dour as a door-nail; an obstinate chap.

Hence **Dourly adv.**, with hard sternness, stubbornly, obstinately; **Dourness**, hardness of disposition, obstinacy, sullenness.

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 337 Thai... in to durnes ay abad. 1475 *Kauf Coitzzer* 918 To ding thame doun dourly that euer war in my way. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 And fiercely had fochine thame, and dourle dantout. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* iv. 'Give me those letters, father,' she said dourly. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1411. 629 Scotchmen... have the same caution... courage, and 'dourness' [as Yorkshiremen].

**Doura, var. DURRA**, Indian millet.

**Doure, obs. form of DURE**, to endure.

† **Dourlach.** *Sc.* [app. a variant of DORLACH.] 'A short sword, a dagger' (Jam.). (? An error.)

18.. SCOTT (in Jamieson s.v.) In heraldry, Highland swords are called dourlachs. 1828 — F. M. *Perth* xvii. Manhood shall be tried by kisses and humpers, not by dirks and dourlachs.

**Dousaine, -ayne, obs. forms of DOZEN.**

**Douse (dous), sb.<sup>1</sup>** Also 7 douze, 7- douce, dowse, 9 dous. [f. DOUSE v.1] A dull heavy blow or stroke.

† 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i, Souse upon Souse. Douses single. Jussle sides. 1654-4 WHITELOCKE *Fruit. Swed. Emb.* (1772) i. 137 A douse in the neck. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* i. 3 June. He gave the young man a douse in the chops. 1828 SCOTT *Kenilworth*. The porter... started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side. 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Jerry Jarvis*, it descended on her... head in one tremendous douse.

† **Douse, dowse, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs.** [perh. subst. use of douse, DOUCE sweet.] A sweetheart; a 'dear'. Also *ironical*.

[1310 Dame douse: see DOUCE a. 1.] 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 Yit is she a fowle douse if ye com nar. 1572 TUSSEY *Hush* x. Who looketh to marrie must laie to keepe house, for loue may not alway be plaieing with douse.

**Douse (dous), v.1** Also 7- dowse, 8 dousse. [Of obscure origin: known only from 16th c. In sense 1, perh. related to M.Du. *dossen*, or early mod.Du. *dossen* to beat with force and noise (Kilian): cf. also E.Fris. *dossen* to beat, strike, punch, knock, and Ger. dial. *dusen, tusen, tausen*, etc. to heat, strike, butt (Grimm). Senses 2 and 3

may be the same word; cf. 'to strike sail'; sense 4 is more doubtful, and may be distinct. All the senses belong to the lower strata of the language.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike, punch, inflict a blow upon. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Hen. VI. iv, To death with daggers douse. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), To Douse... to give one a slap on the face.

2. *Naut.* To strike (a sail); to lower or slacken suddenly or in haste; to close (a port-hole).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Douse your top-sail to salute him. 1629 — *Trav. & Adv.* xx. 40 Very evilly they doused [printed danned] their topsails. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Moltre* vs. *corde*, to slacken, dousse, or ease off a tight rope. 1802 in *Naval Chron.* vii. 47 Douse the ports. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 344 Forced to douse all sail and ease the engine.

3. To put off, doff.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v., Douse your dog vane, take the cockade out of your hat. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 332 The latter have doused their butter-churn boots. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormaud*. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 357, i. doused my cap on entering the porch.

4. To put out, extinguish, dunt (a light).

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* (Farmer), Douse the glim=put out the candle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 428 'Douse the light'! roared the hoarse voice from the water. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 294 At nine the deck-lantern was doused.

5. To throw down, table (money); = DOSS v.1 2.

1797 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1802 XIII. 425 Asking opinions and requiring services... without dousing my money.

6. To 'shut up', stop, cease.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deceit* xxxiii. 221 'Douse that, Billy, and bear a hand and be quiet.'

Hence **Dousing vbl. sb.**; also **Douser**, a heavy blow.

1782 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) VII. 411 It was allowed... to give him a FRANKLIN blow. Let ours be a douser. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxv. IV. 248 In common use among school-boys and blackguards... the threat of giving any one a dousing.

**Douse (dous), v.2** Also 7 dou-, dowse, douze, 7- dowse, douce. [Appears c. 1600: origin unknown; perh. onomatopoeic; cf. *souse*.]

It is of course not impossible that it arose out of Douse v.1, though connexion is not obvious.]

† 1. *trans.* To plunge vigorously in water, or the like; to immerse with force. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xix. Epit. 391 Claudius Pulcher... commanded the sacred Pullets to be doused and drenched over the head in the water. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 And douse himselfe over head and eares in impietie. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 515, I have wash'd my feet in mire or ink, doudz my carnal affections in all the vilenes of the world. 1682 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iv. & xi To have heard the great noise the Sun used to make... when he doused his head in the Ocean.

2. To throw water over; to water, to drench.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 75. 1610 — *Caesars* d. i. 420 A stately place... which Tanus with wandering streame doth douse. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 111. 368 Well doudz'd by rushing rains. 1879 SEGUIN *Black Fox* x. 164 Melusina's haunt was thoroughly doused with holy water. 1893 CAPT. KING *Foes in Ambush* 26 Douse a dipper of water over him.

3. *intr.* To plunge or be plunged into water.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 They joy and strive to be dousing, bading, and diving together with them. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 502 It is no jesting, trivial matter, To swing 't' th' air, or dounce in water. 1872 BROWNING *Poems* lxx, Sowse. Underneath ducks the soul, her truthward yearnings douse Deeper in falsehood!

Hence **Doused ppl. a.**; **Dousing vbl. sb.**, a drenching; also **Douser**, one who drenches.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnls. & Corr.* (1888) i. 416 A shower came on, and gave us a severe dousing. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* viii. A copious dousing of his face and head with water. 1883 *Gen. Words* Aug. 544/1 The 'doused' and the 'douser' held at enmity.

**Douse, var. of DOUCE a., sweet.**

**Douse, Douser, etc.**: see DOWSE, etc.

**Dousen, obs. form of DOZEN.**

**Douser(e)s, var. DOUZEPERS, Obs.**

**Douser**: see under DOUSE v.1 and 2.

**Dousing-chock, -rod**: see DOWSING.

**Douspyers, douspers, var. DOUZEPERS.**

**Doussemer, obs. form of DULCIMER.**

† **Doust.** *Obs.* [perh. a var. of DOUSE sb.1: cf. also DUST.] A firm blow, a punch.

1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. ii. Then there's your *souse*, your *wherrit*, and your *doust*, *Tues* on the hair, your *bob* o' th' lips, a whelp on't! *Ibid.* iv. i. How sweetly does this fellow take his *doust*. 1799 D'URVEY *Pills* III. 14 Our... Knight... gave the Dragon such a *doust*.

**Doust(e), obs. form of DUST.**

**Dout (daut), v.** Now dial. Also 6 dowt, (7 doubt, 9 doughit). [Coalesced form of *do out*: see Do v. 49.] *trans.* To put out or extinguish (a fire or light).

1526 J. RASTELL *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 2 Dout the candell and dout the fyre. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Faun.* Ep. 357 If in the place of snuffing, we dowe the candell. 1691 ALICIA D'ANVERS *Academia* 15 It flies about And douts one's eyes and makes one cough. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 141 Grist doughted his lantern. [In nearly every Dialect Glossary from Yorkshire to Isle of Wight.]

**Dout, sb.** Now dial. In 6 dowl. [f. prec.]

A douter or extinguisher.

1573 in P. Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 58 Bod-kyns and dowltes for lightes... xiii d. 1579 *Ibid.* 160 Dowltes

for Candells, vj snuffers vj pairc. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dout*, an extinguisher.

**Dout, -able, -ance, etc., obs. ff. DOUBT, etc.**

**Doutch, obs. form of DUTCH.**

**Douter.** Now dial. [f. prec. v.] One who or that which douts or extinguishes; an extinguisher. 1622 *Naworth Housch.* Bks. 200 For 2 rynder hoxeis and 4 douters, xxij. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb. (MS.), Dout, do out the candle—hence a Pair of Douters. 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Douter*, extinguisher.

**Douter, obs. form of DAUGHTER.**

† **Douth (dūþ).** *Obs.* Forms: 1 dūzup, -oð, 2-3 dūzēð, 3 dūzēþ(e), dūhēð(e), dōzēþ(e), dōwēþ, 4 dōup(e), dup(e), douth. [OE. *dūzup*, -oþ worth, virtue, excellence, nobility, manhood, force, a force, an army, people, OFris. *duged* (MDn. *dūghet*, Du. *dugd*), OHG. *tugunt*, MHG. *tugent*, Ger. *tugend* virtue, ON. *dýgd* virtue, prohiy (Sw. *dýgd*; a Com. Germanic deriv. of *dugan* to be good or worth: see Dow v.1]

1. Virtue, excellence, nobility, power, riches. 1200 *Hymns* iii. 24 (Gr.) Ealra dūzēða dūgūð, drihten hælend! c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Slewðe... hið eare ungyaru to elchere dūzēða. 1225 *Juliana* 5 Pe modi Maximien... heinde headeðe maumez... wið heh dūheðe. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 177 in O. E. *Misc.* 112 Douthes loured.

2. Good deed, benefit.

1200 *Crist* 607 Secegen Dryhtne þone dūzēða geþwylce. c. 1205 *Lav.* 10438 þa dūzēða þe he us dūde whilen.

3. Manhood.

1200 *Andreas* 152 (Gr.) Tōdalan dūgude and geozōðe. 1250 *Ovid & Night.* 634 Litle childre... Dōp al þat in heore 3eozēða þat hi forelet in heore dūzēða.

4. Men collectively; company; army, retinue.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 626 Se cining... wæs gefulod... mid eallum his dūzēða. 1200 *Caedmon's Eccl.* 91 (Gr.) Dūzōþ Israhele. 1205 *Lav.* 28005 Dūzēða geon sturien. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 597 þe dome of þe dōupe for dedez of schame. *Ibid.* 1367 Vech dūpe with his dūthe & oðer dere lordes. 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1815 þe douth dresped to þe wod, er any day spregded, to chace. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2627 Sone as ser Darie þe deth of his douth seets.

5. Comb., as *dūzēða-wiht*, -king, -mon. Also *Dūzēðlice adv.*, virtuously, worthily.

1205 *Lav.* 16844 þat heo mazen drihten dūzēðlice hærien.

**Doutie, obs. form of DOUGHTY.**

**Doutro, doutry**: see DEWTRY.

**Douwere, -wir, var. DOWER sb.1 Obs.**

† **Douzaine (dūzēn).** [Fr. = DOZEN; q. v.] In the Channel Islands: A body of twelve men representing a parish. Hence **Douzainier (dūzēniē)**, (also 7-9 douzenier), a member of such a body.

1632 *WARBURTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 63 The Douzeniers... officers... chosen out of the... men... in the parish. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 Since 1844, the douzaines have been represented in the states by deputies, who are delegates rather than representatives. *Ibid.* 521 note, In Guernsey, besides the douzainiers, two constables are elected by the rate-payers for each douzaine. 1889 *Clark's Guernsey News* 10 May 4/5 Douzeniers sworn-in.

**Douze, obs. form of DOUSE v.2**

**Douzen, obs. form of DOZEN.**

† **Douzeperes (dūzēpēres), sb. pl. Obs. or arch.**

Forms: 3 dosse pers, dosseperes, dozze pers; 3-4 dusze pers, 4 dosse pers, dosze-peres, dusze peres, duze pers, dussipers, 4-5 dusper(e)s, 5 dosipers, -perus, doseperys, douse-(se)pyers, dousepers, dozepers, duseperys, ducypers, dussepers, (doppe peres, dūgeperes; duk-peris, dowchpersys, duchepers, -peiris), 6 douseperes, dousepers, -piers, dowsipers, dowsy peiris, (dyssypers, 7 Dutchpeeres), 9 douze peers, douceperes; also (without final r) 3 dūzēper, 5 dōzeperie, dūzēpere. Rarely *sing.* 4 dōppeper, 4-5 dōseper, 6 dowsypere, dōucepere, (douch-spere). [a. OF. *douze* (doce, duze) *per*(s), mod.F. *douze pairs* twelve equals, twelve peers. In English at length treated as one word, with a singular implying one of the class.]

In the *Romances*, the twelve peers or paladins of Charlemagne, said to be attached to his person, as being the bravest of his knights. In *History*, applied to the twelve great peers, spiritual and temporal, of France, supposed to represent those attributed by the romances to Charlemagne.

The historical twelve peers were orig. the Archbp. of Rheims, the Bps. of Laon, and Langres (ranking as dukes), the Bps. of Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon (ranking as counts), the Dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, the Counts of Toulouse, Flanders, Champagne. (See Du Cange s.v. *Peires Francia*.)

1205 *Lav.* 1622 Twelfe iferan. þa Freinsche heo cleopeden dūzē pers (1275 dōseperes). 1275 *Passion our Lord* 3 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Nis hit innoht of karlemyne ne of þe Dūzeper. 1310 *Fleish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The Kyng of Fraunce... anon Assembled he is douse pers. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waic* (Rolls) 1601 þe twelve dosze-peres of pris. 13.. *Coer de L.* 12 Off Rowelond, and of Olyver And of every dōseper. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 440 The duk-peris [i.e. dōseper]. 1430 dōwchpersys [i.e. dōseper]. In *Intill* egyptour. 1406 *Melayne* 808 *Engl. Dukes*, & the xij duchepers Bothe barons and Bachelers. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 16 His dūspers doghety. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been of Fraunce all the dōzeperie? 1494 *FABYAN*

*Wks.* i. clv. (R.). [Charles Martell] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters, are calld doseperry, or kyngs, of y' which vi. were bishopps, and vii. temporal lords. 1503 *Hawes Exampl. Viri.* vii. xcix. (Arb.) 26 Charlemayne kyng of France With his dysypers Rowland and Olyver. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* i. xxi. (R.). He was crowned by the assent of the twelve dove-piers of France. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 12 Wes noch so duchtig deidis Amangis the downy peiris. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. Oliver, man? nay, then thou art one of the Douze peers already. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 350 King Charles with all his doucepers Across the ocean sailed.

b. Applied to other illustrious nobles, knights, or grandees. Also with *sing*.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 66 At Carlelele a Cristynnese he haldes.. Wyth Dukez and dusperes of dyvers rewmes. 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 8 *Dolopes*, dusperes. 1400 *Octoniu* 949 First they sent out a dosepier. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 8 Nowdir with duke nor duperes. 1550 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 317 Prelates, priests, monks, doctors, and other spiritual dowsipers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 31 Big looking like a doughty Douceper.

**Dove** (dov), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *dove*, 4-5 *dofe*, *douf(e)*, *douff(e)*, *dowfe*, *douve*, *dowve*, *doo*, (5 *doyf*, 6 *doffe*), 4- *dove*, (5c. 5- *dow*, *doo*, 6 *dou*). [OE. \**dufe*, not found (unless as first element in *dife-doppa*: see *DIVEDOR*); = OS. *dūba*, OFris. *dūve* (MDu. *dūve*, Du. *duif*), OHG. *thūba*, *thūpa* (MHG. *thūbe*, Ger. *taube*), ON. *dūfa* (Sw. *dufva*, Da. *due*), Goth. *dūbo*: -OTent. \**dūþōn*, weak form. Perhaps a deriv. of *dūb* = to dive, lip (see *DIVE*): cf. the analogous connexion of L. *columba* with Gr. *κόλυμβος* diver, *κολυμβίς* diver (bird).

In OE. the name was displaced by *culufre*: see *CULVER*.

1. A bird of the *Columbidae*, or pigeon family. Formerly, and still in dialects (*dove*, *dov*, *doo*) applied to all the species of pigeon native to or known in Britain, including the Wood-pigeon, Ring-dove, or Cushat-dove, the Rock-dove or Rock-pigeon, the Stock-dove, and the Turtle-dove; but now often restricted to the last, and its conspecifics. Most of the exotic species are called pigeons, e.g. the *Passenger-pigeon* of America, *dove* being restricted to those which in appearance or habits resemble the turtle-doves. The dove has been, from the institution of Christianity, the type of gentleness and harmlessness, and occupies an important place in Christian symbolism: cf. sense 2.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Bū ad adome dūe. .. Turtlen and dūes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 (Cott.) [Noe] sent he dofe efisith. *Ibid.* 10775 (Cott.) A dūu [v. rr. dove, doufe, dove] pat was fra heuen send. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 78 The Spirit cam down.. and his Spirit was bis dofwie. 1388 — *Prov.* vi. 5 Be thou raunyschid as a doo for the hond. 1450 *Holland Houlat* 231 The Dow, Noys messenger. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* cxlv. 219 They.. honde thou lēttres to the tayles of the douwes, and lette them flee. 1550 *CNRE Matt.* iii. 16 He saw y' sprite of god coming down like a dove and lighting upon him. 1590 *SHAKS.* *Mids. N.* i. 1. 171. I swear.. By the simplicitie of Venus Douwes. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 180 The common wild Dove or Pigeon. 1712 *Pope Mensial* 22 And on its top descends the mystic Dove. 1824 *TENNISON Gardener's Dan.* 88 Voices of the well-contented doves.

b. With prefixed word defining the species, as *ringed*, *spring-dove*. Blue dove (*Yorksh.*), the Rock dove. Bush dove, the Stock dove. Wrekin dove (*Salop*), the Turtle dove. Also CUSHAT, GROUND-, RING-, ROCK-, STOCK-, TURTLE-, WOOD-DOVE, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places.

1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 59 The thrushelcock.. The wodedowue. 1533 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 911 The rynged dove, le ramier; the stocke dove, le creusel. 18.. *WHITTIER Hymns fr. Lamartine* i. vi. Thought after thought, ye thronging rise Like spring-doves from the startled wood. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 167 Stock Dove (*Columba aenas*). Bush dove. *Ibid.* 168 Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), also called.. Blue dove (North Riding). *Ibid.* 169 Turtle-dove (*Turtur communis*), it is also called in Shropshire, Wrekin dove.

c. *Greenland-dove*, *sea- (turtle)-dove* = **DOVEKIE**. *Sea-dove*, a kind of fish (see quot. 1753).

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 226 The Greenland-Dove or Sea-Turtle. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Columba Greenlandica*.. called in English, the sea turtle dove. *Ibid.* *Columba marina*, the sea dove.. the name of an East Indian fish, and appearing to be a species of the orhis, or moon-fish. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*), from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female.. this bird has received the names: Greenland dove (Orkney Isles), Rock dove (Ireland).

2. *fig. and transf. a.* Applied to the Holy Spirit. [In reference to Luke iii. 22, and parallel places.]

13.. *Coer de L.* 5671 On his crest a dove whyte, Sygne-fycioun off the Holy Spryte. 1709 *WATTS Hymn*, Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 168 By thy sweet Dove now (from above) And always taught to pray. 1779 *COWPER Hymn*, 'O for a closer walk, Return, O holy Dove, return. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. V.* *Whit-sunday* iii. Softer than gale at morning peace, Hovered his holy Dove.

b. A messenger of peace and deliverance from anxiety, as was the dove to Noah (*Gen.* viii. 8-12). 1623 *(Hille)*. The Essex Dove presenting the World with a few of her Olive-branches; or, a Taste of the Works of the Rev. John Smith. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* i. ii. He will be a dove of peace to your ark.

c. A gentle, innocent, or loving woman or child; also + an innocent or simpleton.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 159 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Dove, a foole to him. 1717 *FOOTE Maid of B.* ProL Wks. 1799 II. 200 The gaming tools are doves, the knaves are rooks. 1850 *TENNISON An Affm.* vi. O somewhere, meek unconscious dove, Poor child, that waitest for thy love!

d. An appellation of tender affection.

1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 897 Rys vp my wyf, my loue, my lady fre.. my dove doue sweete. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryeth: Hail draught, my doves. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol. v. 2* O my sister, my loue, my dove, my derlinge. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 167 Fare you well my Dove. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. L. Wks.* 1799 I. 173 Shall I wait upon you, dove? 1826 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi. Is not that worth waiting for, my dow? 1855 *TENNISON Maud.* i. xxii. 61 She is coming, my dove, my dear.

3. An image of a dove as a symbol of innocence, etc.; also, the vessel enclosing the pyx formerly used in the East and in France.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The Lorde Lisle Vicount bare the rod with the doffe, which signifieth innocence. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2300/3 Count Drascouitz hearing the Truncheon.. Count Erdoodi the Dove. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 203 (Cent.) There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pik.. the larger cup, or dove, within which the other was shut up. 1868 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 3/5 The Archbishop delivered the Sceptre to her (the Queen's) right hand, a rod, with a dove on the top, being placed by him in her left, the 'rod of equity and mercy'.

4. Astron. *Dove of Noah*. (See quot.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 363/4 *Columba Noachi* (constellation), the dove of Noah, a constellation formed by Halley, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major.

5. Combinations.

a. attrib., as *dove-hut*, -messenger, -monger, -pintion, -laker, etc.; instrumental, as *dove-drawn*, adj.; similitive and parasyntetic, as *dove-form*, -green, -grey; *dove-feathered*, -footed, -robed, adjs. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 94. I met her deity [Venus].. and her Son \*Dove-drawn with her. 1878 P. ROBINSON *My Ind. Garden* 205 The dove-drawn goddess. 1904 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 76 Rauenous \*Dove-feather'd Rauen. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. 42 The God, \*dove-footed, glided silently Round hush and tree. 1891 *Miss Dove Girl in Karb.* 287 A huge bank of.. \*dove-grey cloud. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iii. ix. 429 Puring of the temple from \*dove-mongers. 1552 *HULOET*, \*Dove taker, *columbarius*.

b. Special comb.: + *dove-bird*, the young of a dove, a young pigeon (*obs.*); *dove-colour*, a warm grey with a tone of pink or purple; so *dove-coloured*; *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot; *dove-flower* = *dove-plant* (*Tras. Bot.*); *dove's-foot*, the plant *Geranium molle*, and some other small species of cranesbill; *dove-hawk*, the *dove-coloured falcon* or ben-barrier (*Circus cyaneus*); *dove-plant*, an orchid of Central America, *Peristeria elata*; *dove-tick*, a blind mite parasitic on pigeons; *dove-wood*, the wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of the West Indies. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Two turtle briddes.. gif hie was poure, two \*dūe briddes. 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 250 We haue doyf-hydes two. 1475 *Pier. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 700/43 Hic pipio*, downhyrd. 1598 *FLORIO, Columbinu*, 'dove colour, 1747-51 *CNABERS Cycl.* *Columbinu*, a kind of violet-colour, called also dove-colour. 1825 J. NEAL *Eng. Yearbook* II. 104 A \*dove-coloured silk mitten. 1812 J. HENKENS *Agrie. Surv. Calif.* 84 (Jama) The arabic land was much infested with, the \*dove-dock. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 30 \*Dovefoote, *Geranium molle*. 1578 *LITE Dodons* l. xxxii. 47 Dove foote. 1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 821 Doves-foot, or Doves-foot Cranes-bill. 1882 *GARDEN* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant.. the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards.

**Dove**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat as a dove; to call 'dove'.

1864 *BROWNING Too Late* viii. Loved you and doted you. **Dove** (dov), occasional pa. t. of *DIVE* v.

**Dovecot**, -cote (dov'kpt). Also 6 *dowcotte*, *Sc. doocot*, *dooket*. [f. DOVE sb. + COT, COTE.] A house for doves or pigeons; usually placed at a height above the ground, with openings for the doves to enter by, and internal provision for roosting and breeding.

1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 670 Hoc columbare*, *dowcote*. 1500 in *Burton & Raine Henniubrough* 390 A parcell of her place to set a dovecot on. 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 74 Parkes with Deare, stankes, cunninggares, dowcottes. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vi. 115 Like an Eagle in a Dove-cot. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 You find here more Dove-Cots than other Houses. 1835 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxii. For the moor-fowl.. they lie as thick as doos in a dooket. 1879 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The flutter that has excited the journalistic dovecot.

2. *transf. a.* Set or block of pigeon-holes. *Obs.* 1652 *Br. Hall Invisible World* l. vi. If a man distressed with care for the missing of an important evidence.. shall be informed.. in what hole of his dovecote he shall find it hid.

3. *Comb.*, as *dovecot-breaker*, -door, -pigeon.

1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iv. 151 When some one batters at the dovecote-doors. 1861 *V. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Dovecot breakers, and stealers of pigeons. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* iv. xiv. II. 118 Dove-cot-pigeons dislike all the highly improved breeds.

**Dove-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes like a dove; meek, gentle or soft-eyed.

1717 *E. FENTON Poems* 38 (Jod.) Peace, Dove-eyed, and robed in white. 1846 *DISELLE Vir. Grey* iii. vi. Dove-eyed Hope. 1895 A. DOBSON *Sundial* vi. A second lady.. Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something warm and pale.

**Dovehouse**. Also 5 *duffehous*, *duffous*, etc. A house for doves; a dovecot.

14.. *Norm.* in *W. Wülcker 730 Hoc columbare*, *dowfhouse*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 The garydnes, berne, and duffous. 1520 *PALSGR.* 215 Dove house. *Duffhouse*, *columbar.* 1615 C. SANDYS *Trav.* 175 The sides cut full of holes

(in manner of a dove-house). 1887 C. W. BOASE *Oxford* 22 There had been elm walks.. with dove-houses.

attrib. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 28 Sitting in the Sunne vnder the Dovehouse wall. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 357 Overstocked with dove-house pigeons.

b. *fig.* A small pretty house or place.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* i. cccxi. 587 Howe is it.. that this peuysshe dove-house holdeth agaynst vs so longe?

**Dovekie** (dov'ki). Also *doveca*, -key, -ky. [Sc. dim. of *dove*: cf. *lassikie*, *wifkikie*, or -*ockie* (which are of 3 syllables), and see *Dove* i c, *Dove* b.] An arctic bird, the Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*).

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 27 Another species of diver was seen today.. it is called by the seamen, Dovekey. 1832 *SCORESBY Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 421 *Columbus Gryllus*-Tyste or Doveca. 1835 *SIR J. C. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy.* liv. 693 The second dovekie of the season was seen. 1859 *M'CLINTOCK Voy. For. 95* Seals and dovekies are now common.

**Dovelet** (dov'let). A little or young dove.

1825 *SOUTHEY Paraguay* l. 43 This dovelet nestled in their leafy bower. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II. 174 As the dove her dovelets nursing.

**Dovelike** (dov'leik), *a.* and *adv.* Like a dove; after the manner of a dove.

1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 726 Dove-like simplicity. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 21 Thou (O Spirit).. Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss. 1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 430 Where Peace..scatters blessings from her dovelike wing. 1810 *CORBETT Hist. Reform.* xiii. § 381 They have not always been in the same dove-like mood.

**Doveling**. [-LING.] A young dove; also, a term of affection for a little child.

1618 *SYLVESTER Mem. Mortalitie* u. xlix. An old Sir Tameass.. to doat On Venus Doveling. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 748. I will be thy little mother, my dovelling.

+ **Dovely**, *a.* *Obs.* [-LY]. Dove-like; gentle.

14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 183 With an angels contentans and douvely symplinesse. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 300 The Douely spirit of God.

**Dover** (dov'vər), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. a frequentative of *dial. dove* in same sense; cf. OE. *dofung* dottage, also ON. *dofna*, Gotb. *daubnan*, to become heavy, flat, or dead.]

1. *trans.* To send off into a light slumber; to stun, stupefy, rare.

(But in first quot. it may be pa. pple. of the intr. sense.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. vi. 12 This is the hald rycht Of Galstis, Schaddois, Sleip, and douert Nycht. 1853 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLVII. 695 The powder that dowers the unhappy off to sleep.

2. *intr.* 'To slumber, to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking' (Jam.). to doze.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 139 (Jam.) She was begun to doze. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 10 Dec. With great intervals of drowsiness and fatigue which made me, as we Scots say, dower away in my arm-chair. 1892 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

**Dover**, *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. vb.]

'A slumber, a slight unsettled sleep' (Jam.)

1820 *BLACKIE, Mag.* Nov. 203 (Jam.) My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's Companion' with which she had read the guidman into a sort of dover. 1880 J. F. S. GORDON *Ch. Chron.* Keith 32 Get a dover in the day time.

**Dove-ship**, *nonce-wd.*: see *DOVE* and -SHIP.

1656 *Br. Hall Serm. Beauty, &c. Church* (T.). Let our dove-ship approve itself in meekness of suffering.

+ **Dovess**, *dovese*. *Obs.* [f. *Dove* sb. + *ESS*.]

A female dove.

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 A dovesse come and sate on his hedde.

**Dovetail** (dov'tail), *sb.*

1. Something in the shape of a dove's tail. 1616 *SURL & MARK. Country Farme* 436 Hang in some high place vwith a vyvre, or doves-tayle of yron, a glasse vrell. 1703 *MOXON Arch.* Exerc. 52 A Dufftail, is a Figure made in the form of a Doves-tail.

b. *spec.* A tenon cut in the shape of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge, to fit into an indenture or mortise of corresponding shape; also, a mortise shaped to receive such a tenon.

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 22 A Dootle; a Notch..Doo tail, i. e. Dovetail, because like a Pigeon's tail extended. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 82 The blocks themselves were..formed into large dovetails..so as mutually to lock one another together. 1880 *MISS BIRU Japan* l. 64 Very beautifully joined by mortices and dovetails.

2. = **Dovetail joint**: A fastening or joint composed of tenons cut in the shape of an expanded dove's tail, fitting into mortises of corresponding shape.

1565-73 *COTTER Theatrum, Scenica*.. A swallow tayle or dootte tayle in carpenters works, which is a fastning of two peeces of timber or hordes together that they can not away. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 26 Make a foure square box..close the sides well with dove tayles or cement. 1737-9 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *White Press*, These cross Pieces are placed upon the Posts which are joined into the Ground-plate by a Dove-tail. 1876 *GUILT Archit. Gloss.* *Dove-tail*, a joint..is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1766).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* l. 19 [This form of line] is termed patée or Dovetail, from a term of art used by the joiners. 1766 *PORRY Elem. Her. Gloss.* *Dove-tail*, term..to denote a kind of Partition, wherein the two different Tinctures are set within one another, in such a manner, as to represent the form of the tails of Doves or Wedges reversed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dovetail fashion*, *dovetail-wise* adv.; of the shape of a dovetail, as *dove-tail*



groove, key, mortise, rail, socket, tenon, wedge: employed in making dovetails, as dovetail-cutter, -marker, -plane, -saw; dovetail-file, a thin file with a tin or brass back, like that of a dovetail saw; dovetail-hinge, a hinge having the outer edges of the leaves wider than the hinging edges; dovetail-joint, (a) *Joinery*: a tenon-and-mortise joint, in which the tenons are shaped like a dove's tail; (b) *Anat.*: a serrated articulation or suture, as in the bones of the skull; hence dovetail-jointed adj.; dovetail-moulding, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a moulding arranged in the form of a series of figures like dove-tails; the triangular fret moulding; dovetail-plate (see quot.); dovetail-wire, a wire wedge-shaped in cross-section.

1885 *Fortin*, in *Wagonette* 26 Sketchit and I dispose of our legs in "dovetail fashion." 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* II. 412 (R.) After the invention of dove-tail joints. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph. Frogs* 30 Well put together, "dovetail-jointed." 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 223 Pieces of timber, fastened together by "dovetail keys and wedges." 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (1875) 158 Mouldings... the Double Cone, the "Dovetail, the Embattled, [etc.]. c 1850 *Rudin. Navis*. (Venable) 115 "Dovetail plates. Metal plates formed like dovetails, and used to confine the heel of the stern-post and keel together." 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 107 The "dovetail-saw" is used by joiners and cabinet-makers in dovetailing drawers [etc.]. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 24 A hammer face is attached to the bottom of the cylinder by a kind of "dovetail socket." 1879 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, Some of the rooms [were] floored "dovetail-wise without a nail." 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* 1. 82 Cut dovetail-wise.

**Dovetail, v.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or join by means of dovetails, or by a similar method. Const. *in, into, to*. 1657 R. LICOEN *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tail'd, one into another. 1766 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 209 Into this is dove-tail'd the upright back KK. 1842-76 GUYOT *Archit.* c 285e. Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters. 1855 RAMSBOTTOM *Obstet.* II. 27 The bones are not dove-tailed into each other as in the adult.

2. *fig.* To unite compactly as if by dovetails; to adjust exactly, so as to form a continuous whole.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 71 The difficulty of dovetailing the component parts of the farce into each other. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 213 We have... as it were, dove-tailed it [book of Revelation] with the Prophecy of Daniel. 1861 GEORGE E. FORBES x. 203 The readiness with which Forbes had begun to dovetail zoology and geology.

3. *intr.* To fit into each other, so as to form a compact and harmonious whole or company.

1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 99 Several things dovetailed in my mind, and at once it struck me what quality went to form a man of achievement. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Fam. Lib.* ix. 452 The guests did not seem to me to dovetail. 1886 STRUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 31 The professorial and tutorial systems have not yet dovetailed into one another.

Hence **Dovetailed** *ppl. a.*, fitted together or compacted by dovetailing; **Dovetailedness**, dovetailed condition; **Dovetailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dovetailer**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dovetail'd*, is a term among Joiners, 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchase* 33 Fasten the... pieces of Timber well together... with... Dove-tailing. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 200 A comfortable house of square cypress timber, dove-tailed. 1821 T. D. FOSBERG *Berkeley MSS.* 224 A very dove-tailing analogy. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 2 Manufacturers of tragedy and dovetailers of melodram. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 There are three sorts of dovetailing; viz. common, lap, and mitre. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 736f [The cranial bones] are united... by the dove-tailing of their edges. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxiv. A kind of a universal dovetailedness with regard to place and time. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 769 A 'dovetailed and tessellated' Cabinet.

**Dovetailed, a.** [f. DOVETAIL sb. + -ED 2.]

1. Having a tail like a dove; shaped like a dove's tail; having a dovetail.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 55 There is no other way... to secure the said hind Ground but by driving Dovetail'd Piles. 1726 LEON *Albert's Archit.* I. 502 Cramps, of Wood are... secured by their shape, which is... such... that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove-tail'd. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 165 Some coal-heaver rejoicing in a dove-tailed hat, which overspreads his neck and shoulders.

2. *Her.* Broken into dovetails, as a dividing line; cf. DOVETAIL sb. 2 b.

1868-82 COUSANS *Her. ii.*

**Dovie, dovey** (dv'vi). [Dim. or pet-form of DOVE: see -IE, -Y.] A term of affection: Little or dear dove. b. A local name of the DOVEKIE.

1766 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 47 The domestic Loves and Doves. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 253 My dearest love—love, dovey! 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guilemot! Sea dove (Forfar).

† **Dovish, a.** *Obs.* [f. DOVE + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the dove; dovish.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 8 It is like the policie of the serpent, and is joyined with dovish simplicitie. 1546 *Confit. N. Shaxton* G iv b (T.) Contempe of thys world, doveyshe simplicitie, serpentine wysdome.

**Dow** (dan), v.<sup>1</sup> Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *Pres. t.* 1 and 3 *sing.* 1. *déas, déah* [= Goth. *dauh*, OHG. *touc*, OS. *dæg*]; 1-3 *dés, 2 dæh, 3 deh, degh, 3-4 deih, 4-7 dowe, 5-dow* (7 dou);

in 3rd *sing.* 4 *dowes, 8-9 dows; plural* 1. *duzon* [= OS. *dugum*, OHG. *tugun*]; 2-3 *duzen, 4 dowe(n, 4-7 dowe, 5-dow. Pa. t.* 1. *dohte* [= Goth. *\*dauhta*, OHG. *tohta*]; 3 *douhte, 4 dought(e, doht, doght, duht; dught, 4-dought, dowed, Sc. 5-docht, dought, doucht, 6 doucht.*

[One of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see CAN, DARE, MAY): OE. *dugan* to avail, be strong, good, worthy, of use, = OS. *dugan*, OFris. *duga* (MDn. *dōghen*, Du. *dungen*), OHG. *tugan*, (MHG. *tugen*, Ger. *taugen*), Goth. *dugan*, ON. *duga* (Sw. *duga*, Da. *due*): OTent. *dugan*. The original inflexion *dæg* (:OTent. *dang*) of the singular present was in 14th c. supplanted by *dow* from the plural, the 3rd *sing.* being sometimes made *dows*. For the original pa. t. *dohte* (:OTent. *duhta*) retained in *Sc.* as *docht, dought, a levelled form dowed* is occasional from 14th c. Both forms are used by Scott in sense 5.]

† 1. *intr.* To be good, strong, valiant, vigorous, manly, virtuous. Only OE.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 1057 Deað ðu heaðo ræsa gehwær dohte. a 1200 *Father's Instr.* 4 (in *Exeter Bk.*) Do ðæt te dūge. a 1300 *Satan* 283 (Gr.) Se ðe his heorte deah.

† 2. To be valid, or of value; to be worth or good for anything. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4872 Icc ammi þat þing þatt nohht n ðæh. a 1275 *Prov.* *Alfred* 506 in O. E. *Misc.* 132 On him þu huiste þine dages dūge. c 1300 *Havelok* 703 Al he solde, þat outh douthe [= outh dohte]. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 126 Neuer no dourht him for sorwe he hadde onist. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Thebald nouth n deið. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Mariot Wemen* 370 Eftir dede of deið drupe, that docht nouth in chalmir. 1530 *LYNDSEY Test. Papye* 69 It dowe no thyng bot for to be delectit. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* *Dow*, to... be useful; as 'he dows for nought', he is good for nothing.

† 3. To be of use or profit to any one; to avail. Chiefly impersonal. *Obs.*

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 26 Huzt forðen deð menn? a 1200 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1006 Eftir him naðor n dohte n innhere n uthere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 (Cott.) Quen ioseph sagh na hide n dught [rime broght]. 13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 374 Noht dowed bot þe deth in þe depe stremez. *Ibid.* c. 50 What dows me þe dedayn, oðer dispit make? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 500 If þow do þus in dede, hit doghis þe better. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vii. 100. x Of drefling and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? 1590 R. BRUCE *Sermon* on *Sacr.* G vij. (Jam.) So this argument dow not.

† 4. To be good, fitting, or proper for any one; to become, hefit, behove. Usually *impers.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2228, & bihuride hire as hit deh martir. a 1225 *Juliana* 51 Milde and meoke... as melden deh to heonne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Swuch þing þet ou n deht forto habben. 14... *Tundale's Vi.* 907 As wemen dogh. c 1450 *Mertin* 47 Blase axed what he dought to do.

5. To have the strength or ability, to be nhle (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23771 (Cott.) Fight he aght ai quils he dught, and fle quen he langer n moght. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4058 Vndefllynes to dele I dowe be na ways. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 14 Thocht he dow not to leid a tylk. 1573 *Satir. Poenis Reform.* xxxix. 38 Scho... dang the frenchemen, quhilk we docht not do. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 203 Ye may not, ye cannot, ye dow not want Christ. 1645 *Munim. Burgh Trinne* (1891) II. 58 Our inhabitants who ducht not win away by sey. 1724 *RANSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 2 She doughtina let her lover mourn. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscript. iii. They downa bide the stink o' powther. 1816 SCOTT *Autog.* xxiii. I never dowed to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life. 1818 - *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. As well as a woman in her condition dought.

6. To do well, thrive, prosper.

1646 *RAY N. C. Words* 13 To Daw or Dou: to thrive... He'll never dow, i.e. He will never be good. a 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II. 174 Unty'd to a man... We never can thrive or dow. 1811 WILLIAM V. *Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Dow, dau*, to do well, to prosper. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, March grows Never dows.

Hence **Dowering** *ppl. a.*, † valiant, virtuous (*obs.*); thriving.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Swa swa þan alden bihoūd dūgende þewas. c 1205 LAY. 4123 Dunwale þat be dūgende mon. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. A dowering bairn.

† **Dow, v.** 2 *Obs.* Also 4-5 *doue, dowe*. [a. F. *doue-r* (12th c.) = L. *dōtare* to portion out, bestow, f. *dōs, dōt-em* dowy.]

1. *trans.* To enrich with property; = ENDOW 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 520 And the church founded in a mory place, called Murfelyde, and Idowed of the pruylege of the citee by kyng Henry. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xv. 519 Constantyn... holkryke dowed With londes and ledes. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxii. 16 He shal dowe hir and he shal have hir to wijf. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. Wyth my gyftys I dow the. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 The abbay of royaume whyche he founded and dowed with grete reueneue and rentes.

2. To invest with something; = ENDOW 3 a.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arrth.* lii. Here I dowe, the as Duke.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion.* 3750 She was dowyd with eterne cristis fruycionne.

3. To bequeath, give as an endowment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 230 O lady myn... To whom for euermore myn herte I dowe.

Hence **Dowering** *vbl. sb.*, endowment, dower.

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxii. 17 He shal ȝeeld the money after the maner of dowyng that maydens weren wont to tak.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4323 Dampned sawles and the bodies schal haf no swilk dowyng.

**Dow** (dan), v.<sup>3</sup> *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Deriv. doubtful; possibly a *Sc.* form of DULL v. or a ME. \**doll-en*: cf. DOWIE = dolly, DULLY.]

*intr.* To lose brightness or freshness; to fade; to become dull or mnsty; to fall into a sleepy state. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* Dowed, dow'd, become dull, faded, etc.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 336 People blynded and dowed in theyr synnes. 1653 DORNIUS OSBORNE *Lett. to Temple* (1888) 59 I was so tired with my journey, so dowed with my cold. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 21 (Jam.) Cast na out the dowed water till ye get the fresh. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanu. Dial. Gloss.* *Dowed*, flat; dead; spiritless. 1845 AINSLIE in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 95 The day begins to dow. 1853 BALLANTINE in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 292 As dowed the outward rind The core it grew the dearer. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* It's as dowed as dyke wayter.

† **Dow, v.** 4 *Obs.* [Used by Caxton to render MDn. *duwen*.] *trans.* To press, squeeze, wring.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6r. I dowed [i.e. dowed] the cony bytwene his eiris that almost I became his lyf from hym. *Ibid.* 111 The sore wynging that the foxe dowed [dowed] and wronge his genytwours.

**Dow**, *obs.* form of DOUGH; *Sc.* var. of DOVE.

**Dow**, earlier and more correct form of DHOW.

1799 J. JACKSON *Journ. from India* 3 Observed a dow in chase of us. *Ibid.* 5 A large Arab dow.

**Dowable** (dau'əb'l), a. *Law*. [a. AF. *dowable*, f. F. *douer* to portion, Dow v. 2.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

[1292 BRITTON v. i. § 5 Femmes dowables des terres et des tenementz.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10. § 7 Her husbandes tenementes or hereditamentes, whereof she was before dowable. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Lanc* (1636) 36 If the heire indow the ancestors wife, though she were not dowable, yet she shall hold in dower. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 131 A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife dowable. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prof. Law* xviii. 231 Is my wife dowable of any part of it?

† **Dowage**, *Obs.* *rare*. [a. *obs.* F. *dowage* dowry, f. *douer*: see *prec.*] Dower, dowry.

1538 LELAND *Hin.* II. 55 A Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of Engleterre. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in *Hazl. Doodley* X. 220 Thy revenues cannot reach To make her dowage of so rich a jointure As can the heir of wealthy Jerningham.

† Hence **Dowageable** a. *Obs.* *rare*, dowahle.

1655 GAYTON *Charity Triumph*. 7 Your Virgin, whom I shal labour to make as famous as your Honour has made her Dowageable.

**Dowager** (dau'ədzə). Also 6 *do, dou, dowager, dowager*. [a. OF. *dowagere, -iere, douaygere, dowagiere, doagiere* widow enjoying a dower, fem. of *douaigier*, etc. (= mod. F. *douairier*), f. *dowage* dower + *-ier*, -ER 2.]

A woman whose husband is dead and who is in the enjoyment of some title or some property that has come to her from him. Often added to the title so enjoyed, as *princesses, queen-dowager, dowager-duchess, queen, lady*, etc.

(App. first used of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII: then of Catherine of Aragon, styled 'Princess Dowager'.)

1530 PALSGR. *Epy. to Hen. VIII.* Your most entirely beloved sister quene Mary dowager of France. 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* Cent. vii. 700 In January dyed lady Katherine princes dowager [printed -yer]. 1558 FORREST *Crysside Sec.* (1875) 93 They gaue her to name Ladye Dowager. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 157, I haue a Widow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reueneue. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 180 Respecting this our Marriage with the Dowager Sometimes our Brothers Wife. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 154 The two Dowagers, his mother and grandmother, having great joyntures out of the estate. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3745/2 She was accompanied by the Dutchess of Savoy, her Mother, and by the Dutchess-Dowager. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 277 He espoused Eleanor, dowager of William Earl of Pembroke. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 276 Mrs. Innes, Dowager, of Sandside. 1867 FREEMAN *Man. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 411 A marriage with their dowager lady.

† b. Loosely used. (In Drayton, app. = 'lady holding in dower'.) *Obs.*

1611 SEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxii. (1614) 63/4 Kathren of Spaine, wife and dowager to K. Henry the eight. a 1631 DRAYTON *Eng. Hist. Ep.* As Charles his daughter. As Henry's Queen... By France's conquest and by England's oath, You are the true made dowager of both.

c. *familiarly*. An elderly lady of dignified demeanour.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii. Like the legendary ghost of a dowager in silken skirts. 1881 *RITA* *My Lady Coquette* v. Anxious dowagers are giving longing glances at the provision-basket.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of men or animals.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 71 Our... dowager generals, those who, from old men are scarcely better than old women. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xiv. A couple of stout post-horses were... preferable to their own quiet dowagers.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dowager** v. *intr.*, to play the dowager; **Dowagerdom**, **Dowagerhood**, **Dowagerism**, **Dowagership**; **Dowage tian**, **Dowagerish**, **Dowagerly** *adjs.*

1733-4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 426 Bury him decently in Westminster, and enjoy the dowagership most gallantly. 1825 J. JEKYLL *Lett.* 6 Oct. in *Corr.* (1894) 150, I dowager daily in the carriage. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 286 Sober dowagerly entertainments. 1848 THACKERAY *Var.*

*Fair* xlvii, Mansions that have passed away into Dowagerism. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 553/1 The well-preserved dowagerhood of Hampton Court.

**Dowanee**, obs. var. of **DEWANI**.

**Dowarie**, -ry, obs. forms of **DOWRY**.

**Dowb**, **Dowbart**, obs. ff. **DUB** 2., **DULBERT**.

**Dowbill**, -ble, -bul, etc., obs. ff. **DOUBLE**.

**Dowcare**, obs. Sc. form of **DUCKET**, diver.

**Dowcamere**, obs. form of **DULCIMER**.

**Dowcet**(e), obs. forms of **DOUCET**, **DULCET**.

**Dowche**, **Dowchery**, obs. ff. **DUTCH**, **DUCHERY**.

**Dowchsperry**, corrupt f. **DOUZEPERS**, **Obs.**

**Dowd** (dau'd), sb.<sup>1</sup> [Of uncertain origin.]

The ME. rimes with *shroud* show that the ME. vowel was (r) = Fr. *ou* or *œ*; this separates it from *Dow* 2. (which besides appears later); it also eliminates Wedgwood's suggestion of connexion with *dawdle* and *Sc. dawdic*. The mod.Sc. *dowda* (au'da) may be related.]

A person, usually a woman, whose dress and appearance are devoid of smartness and brightness.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1225, I trowe her were many doude pat prouly spak for noble schroude. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. 795 In sege a sot to se, Or do a dowde in dignite. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 312 If she be neuer so foule a dowde, With hir kelles and hir pyynes. The shrew hir self can shrowde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 309 b, To begette soche foule babies and oule faul demurs. 1607 BRETON *Murmure* C viij, Doest thou being Faire murmure at the preferment of a foule one and in thy rage call her foule Dowde? 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 199, I go such a dowd here, that it's enough to frighten you.

† **Dowd**, sb.<sup>2</sup> **Obs.** or **dial.** A woman's cap or night-cap.

1749 R. GODDARD *Carew* (ed. 2) 42 Having... pinn'd a large Dowde under his Chin. *Ibid.* 223 He... puts on a long Dowde. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dowd*, a kelted muck, or woman's cap with a caul, considered as a dress cap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dowd*, a night-cap. *Devon.*

**Dowd**, **dowd**, **dowd**, **apl.** a.: see **Dow** v.3

**Dowdily** (dau'dil), **adv.** [f. **Dowdy** a. + **-LY** 2.] In a dowdy fashion.

1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 156 The two girls... were dressed exactly alike and very dowdily.

**Dowdiness** (dau'din), **[f. DOWDY a. + -NESS.]** The quality of being dowdy; shabby ugliness of dress or personal appearance.

1842 EMERSON *Nat., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 The Beautiful... appears to us the golden mean, escaping the dowdiness of the good, and the heartlessness of the true. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* xii, There was nothing of the dowdiness of the lone lorn woman about her.

**Dowdy** (dau'di), **sb.** and **a.** Also 6 **dowdie**, 7 **dowdle**, 7-9 **dowdy**. [A deriv. of **DOWD**.

(It would be natural to regard the adj. as the primary form, from **DOWD** sb. with suffix -y as in *needy*, etc.; but the sb., being known earlier, may be a diminutive formation, as in *daddy*, and the adj. an attributive use.)]

**A. sb.** A woman or girl shabbily or unattractively dressed, without smartness or brightness.

1581 RICH FAREW. *Milit. Prof.*, If plaine or homely, wee saie she is a doude or a slut. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 42 Dido, a dowdie; Cleopatra, a Gipsie. 1600-1 PERRY *Diary* 8 Mar., Among others the Duchesse of Albemarle, who is ever a plain homely dowdy. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dowdy*, An ugly coarse hard favored Woman. 1771 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. 11, 49 Her hair not... suffered to grow too low on her forehead... it makes all the children look like dowdies. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, To be gracious and sympathetic... you must be nicely dressed; a dowdy cannot be gracious.

**B. adj.** (Almost always of a woman or her dress.) Shabbily dull in colour or appearance; without brightness, smartness, or freshness.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Little dowdy strumpets. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 221 Female angels... of a far more charming beauty than the dowdy daughters of men. 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. 11, 48 A very dowdy fashion. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belflow Est.* I, A thick black silk dress... not rusty or dowdy with age. 1869 — *He knew* xviii, A plain, silent, shy, dowdy young woman. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxx. 238 In your nurse's livery... black serge, and a horrid dowdy bonnet.

**Dowdyish** (dau'diʃ), **a.** [f. prec. sb. + **-ISH**.] Somewhat dowdy; inclined to dowdism.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxvi, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 71 The girls were all dressed in... a very dowdyish attire.

**Dowdism** (dau'diz'm), **[f. as prec. + **-ISM**.]** The character or quality of a dowdy.

1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. vi, Dowdism is... an expression of imperfect vitality. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 495 A sorry sort of dowdism in the matter of female finery.

**Dowee** (dau'ē), **[f. DOW v.2 + **-EE**: cf. F. *doue* endowed.]** A person endowed or bolding a dowd.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 272 The dowee may answer by herself.

**Dowel** (dau'el), **sb.** Forms: 4-6 **dowle**, 7-8 **doul(e)**, 8 **dowl**, (**dole**), 9 **dowel**, -ell. [Of doubtful derivation; perh. answering to MLG. *dowel*, Ger. *döbel*, MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tubili* plug, tap (of a cask, etc.). Still closer in form is OF. *doelle*, *doelle* barrel-stave, dim. of mod.F. *douve* in same sense; but the transference of sense is unexplained.]

**L.** A headless pin, peg, or bolt, of wood, metal, or other material, serving to fasten together two

pieces of wood, stone, etc., by penetrating some distance into the substance of the connected pieces. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12170 (Fairf) *Pe* quelis ar ioyned with mani a dowle. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vii. 32 The extremes... the spokis and dowlis [1382 feljis; Vulg. *modiolis*] of the wheelis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/1 A Dowle of a whele; *stellio*. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 112 The felly with the pins or dowels on the end, by which it is kept secure at the joints. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 An immense block of stone... bolted into sockets in the masonry below by bronze dowels fixed into its lower face. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss, *Dowel*, a pin of wood or iron used at the edges of boards in laying floors to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface.

**2.** A plug of wood driven into a wall to receive nails; a **dook**. [Ger. *döbel*, *tübel*.]

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**3.** **Comb.**, as **dowel-bit**, a boring-tool of semi-cylindrical form terminating in a conoidal edge; also called a **spoon-bit**; **dowel-hole**, a hole into which a dowel is or may be inserted; **dowel-joint**, a junction formed by means of a dowel or dowels; **dowel-pin** = sense 1; **dowel-pointer**, a tool for pointing or chamfering the ends of dowels; **dowel-ways** **adv.**, in the manner of a dowel.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 20 Having every stone... shaped Doule-ways, or in the form of a Cart-nail. 1707 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 187 They cleave these Bolts (with their Dowl-Ax) by the Felt-grain. 1743 *Land. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 208 There are joints, downright Pegs, or Dole-pins. 1885 *Academy* 21 Nov. 326/1 The floor has raised edges, in which are visible the dowel-boles to hold wooden panels.

**Dowel** (dau'el), **v.** [f. prec. sb.] **trans.** To fasten with a dowel or dowels.

1713 WARDER *True Amason* 108 You must doule or nail together on the under Side, 2 Boards. 1792 *Acc. Buggesses* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 Dowling the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the head of a cask. 1833 GORE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 7 July 2/5 These [columns] are not cemented but dowelled with iron clamps in the centre.

Hence **Dowelled** **apl.** a., **Dowelling** **vbl.** sb.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* App. 76 To lay dowelled floors. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 183/2 The method of uniting boards in a flat surface, called 'dowelling'.

† **Do-well**. **Obs.** [f. **DO** v. + **WELL** **adv.**] The action of doing well; well-doing. (In Langland freq. personified, together with *Do-bet*, *Do-best*.) 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 156 pe preost... diuinede pat Dowel Indulgence passede. *Ibid.* 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche I-preist. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ix. 12 Dobet is bir damoisele sire doewes douster. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Pangeyr.* 52 His Doe-well to sward exceeds our Say-well of him.

**Dowelle**, obs. form of **DWELL**.

† **Dowen**, **apl.** a. **Obs.** [app. for *dollen*, *dolven*, pa. pple. of *DELVE*.] Buried.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1484 Cristis flesshe dede & dowen nere to corrupcion slade.

† **Dower**, sb.<sup>1</sup> **Obs.** Also **dover**, **douwere**, **douwir**, **dwer**, **duer**. [Cf. OF. *douvre*, var. of *douire* ditch, dyke, 'caverne que les habitants des bords de la Loire creusent dans le roc pour s'y loger.' A burrow (of rabbits, or the like).]

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxviii. (1495) 824 Conyes... make them dowers and demnes vnder erthe. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 654 Outher in gourdies grene Make eury gye a dower in to crepe. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 128/2 Dower yn the erthe (dowere, H. douwir, F.), *emulus*. c 1490 *Ibid.* 135/2 (MS. H.) *Dowers*, or *deen*.

**Dower** (dau'el), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 4-6 **dowaire**, -ayr(e), **dowere**, 5 **dowar**, **dowyer**, 6 **douare**, **dore**, **doore**, 6-7 **dowr(e)**, 4- **dower**. [a. OF. *douaire*, *daire*, *douayre*, ad. late L. *dōtārium* (Du Cange), f. L. *dōt-em* dower, *dōtāre* to endow.] The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life. **Tenant in dower**, the widow who thus holds land. † **Lady of dower**, dowager lady.

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 5 Et voloms qe les femmes as felouns ne tiegnent nule terre en dowayre de nul tement qe leur fust assignee pule terre barouns.] 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 175 Her part and dower of my goddes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii, The kyng... assigned certayn rentes for the dower of the duchesse & for her children. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 399 He was before the castell of Perides, where as the Lady of Dowaire was. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267 To Margarete, my wif, hir hoole dore of all my landes. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 58 Yet he was not such a tenant as to be seized of the land, so as his wife could have dower. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 116 The wife of the tenant in tail shall have her dower, or thirds, of the estate-tail. *Ibid.* 129 **Tenant in dower**. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* II. 40 Of course it will be burdened by a dower of £500 a year to our mother.

**2.** The money or property which the wife brings to the husband; = **DOWRY** 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 751 Thilke dower that ye bryghten me Taak it agayn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Giv b, Thou oughtest not to take a wyf ne to coueyte hyr for hyr dowayr. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (R) He offereth to take to wife, Elianor Quene Dowager of Portygall, without any dower, yea, in hir kirtell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 328 Choose thou thy husband, and Ile pay thy dower. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, She... offered to give Emily a dower. 1869 LECCKE *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 83 Epaminondas was accustomed to ransom captives and collect dowers for poor girls.

† **b. transf.** Money or value given by the man to his bride's relatives for her; = **DOWRY** 3. **Obs.**

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiv. 12 What thing 3e ordeyne Y shal 3yue; eche 3e dower, and aske 3e sifits... 3oonly 3yf 3e to me this damesele to wyf. 1635-36 COWLEY *Dorinda* iv. 938 He... A double Dowry; two hundred Forestkins brought. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 180 From him I ask No dow'r, myself will such a dow'r bestow As never father on his child before.

**3. fig.** Endowment; = **DOWRY** 4.

c 1375 *Mirour of Leued Men* (MS. Egerton 927) In thes four dowers sal this body be sa parfit. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 Subtilite Clerte Inpassibilite and Agylite ben cleped the dowers of the body. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Ded. iii, The richest Mind, both by Art's Purchase, and by Nature's Dower. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* vii. 282 A mortal Song we sing, by dower Encouraged of celestial power. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 50 She was damned with the dower of beauty. 4. **Comb.**, as **dower-house**, -land.

1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* I. 478 The dower-lands of the Princess Mary. *Ibid.* II. 400 A dower-house built for Countess Christina. 1880 Mrs. OLIPHANT *He that will not xxxviii*, There was a dower-house... to which perhaps it would be well for her to retire.

**Dower** (dau'el), **v.** [f. **DOWRY** sb.<sup>2</sup>]

**1. trans.** To give a dowry to; to endow.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. i. 207 Will you... Dow'd with our curse... Take her? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 43 When she marries, I will dower her. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 266 Amply dowered... her suitors were doubtless many.

**2.** To give as a dower or dowry.

1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 14 Oct., Part of them are settled on her; but whether that will be dowered now, I do not know.

**2.** To endow or furnish with any 'gift', talent or power of mind or body.

1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 46 Three youths whom Nature dower'd with every grace. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* i, The poet... Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/2 The volcanic peaks... were dowered with soft reds and deep purples.

**3. intr.** To take or receive dower.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 196/2 The widow cannot dower out of estates of joint-tenants, because of the right of survivorship. *Ibid.*, She may dower out of the same land.]

Hence **Dowered** **apl.** a.

a 1756 WEST *Phineas* (Seager) I led Your dower'd sister to my spousal bed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Taking a pretty, well-dowered English lady.

**Doweral**, **a. rare.** [f. **DOWER** sb.<sup>2</sup> + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a dower; dotal.

1781-2 PORTER *Euripides' Iphig.* v. 659 (R. Suppl.) Take the dow'r gifts brought with me for the Virgin.

† **Doweress**. **Obs.** Also 6 **dowares** (se, 9 **dowress**. [f. **DOWER**, with fem. suffix -ess. Cf. *jointress*.] A widow holding a dower; DOWAGER.

1519 in *Hall Chron.* (1809) 601 The... Kyng of Englands... with his bedfellowe the Quene, and his Sister the dowares of France. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 192 Before the abolition of military tenures, the dowress was attendant on the heir... for the third part of the services. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 287 Some misunderstanding has subsisted between the noble dowress and the present proprietors.

**Dowerless** (dau'elēs), **a.** [f. **DOWER** sb.<sup>2</sup> + **-LESS**.] Without a dower; portionless.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. i. 259 Thy dowerless Daughter. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Salma* 66 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dowerless maids. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 139 The Princess being absolutely dowerless.

**Dowf**, **douf** (danf), **a.** (sb.) **Sc.** and **north. dial.** Also 6 **dolf**, (8 **doof**). [The 16th c. form is constantly *dolf*, but it is probable that the *of* here (as in 16th c. *rolf* = *rope*, *rouf*, *nolt* = *nowt*, *naut*, *ON. naut*) merely stands for *ow*, and that *dowf* is etymological. Perh. a. ON. *daufr* deaf; cf. Du. *doof* deaf, benumbed, faint. The notions of 'deaf' and 'dull' frequently interchange: cf. Du. *dof* 'hollow, smothered, dull, faint, heavy', related to *doof*.]

**A. adj.** Dull, flat; wanting in spirit or energy; inactive, spiritless. Of sound: Dull, flat, hollow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 97 Dolf wox thair spritis. *Ibid.* v. vii. 59 The dasyt dull and. Walxis dolf and dull throw myne vnweildy age. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 473 Thy dolf hart for dredour ay deuallis. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* x, How dowf looks gentry with an empty purse! 1785 BURNS *Sec. Ep. to Lapraich* iv, Her dowf excuses pat me mad. 1814 SCOTT *Wac.* xliii, The lad can sometimes be as dowf as a sexagenary like myself.

**B. Comb.**, as **dowf-hearted** (dolf-).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ii. 50 The dolf hartit Troianis.

**B. sb.** A dull spiritless fellow.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poem* (Percy Soc.) 56 To have a galle, and be cleped a douffe. [1724 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, He get her? slaverin doof!]

Hence **Dowf v. trans.**, to make 'dowf', deprive of energy. **Dowfness**, dullness; want of spirit.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xiv. 21 Huge dolfness, and schamful cowardice. 1818 HOGG *Brownie* of B. II. 38 (Jam.) There was a kind of doofness and melancholy in his looks. 1836 JAS. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 77 Auld age douffs down the spirit.

**Dowghter**, **Dowghty**, obs. ff. **DAUGHTER**, **DOUGHTY**.

**Dowie**, **dowy** (doui, dowi), **a. Sc.** and **north. dial.** Also 5-6 **dolly**. [The identity of *dowie* with 16th c. *dolly* appears to be proved by the treatment of the two as variants in Gairn Douglas. Probably a deriv. of ME. *dol*, *doll*, OE.

*dol*, DULL, with *-y* or *-ly*; cf. also DULLY, used in same sense, and OE. *hāl*, *hālig*, holy.] Dull and lonely, melancholy, dreary, dismal.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 412 Now done is my dolly nyght, my day is vpspringin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 51 The dolly dichis [ed. 1553 dolly dikis] war all donk and wait. *Ibid.* x. iv. 73 The dolly tonys [ed. 1553 dolly tones] and lays lamentabill. *Ibid.* xiii. x. 102 And end his dolly days, and dee. c 1581 SEMPLI *Complaint on Fortoun* 171 In Striuling toun, out of his dowie den. . . thair fyrth him in his nest. 1716 *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* xv. (in *Minstr. Sc. Border*). She kiss'd them, till her lips grew red, On the dowie houns of Yarrow. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 26 What dowie hours I thole by your dissain. 1790 BURNS *Highland Harry* ii. I wander dowie up the glen. a 1851 *Moir Poems, Disenchantment* xiii. The dowie dens of Yarrow. 1890 *Scot. Liberal* 14 Feb. 11 Dark valleys and dowie dens of ignorance.

1716 *Two Brithers* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1884) it. xlix.

439/2 *Sac dowie* alane. 1807 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 107 Lying down dowie, sighd by the willow tree.

**Dowing**, *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*: see after Dow v.

**Dowk**, var. DAUK; obs. form of DUCK.

**Dowl** (dawl). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin uncertain. Perhaps in some way related to down sb.<sup>2</sup> Prof. Skeat suggests OF. *douille* var. of *doille*, *doille* adj. 'soft, tender', sb. 'that which is soft'. But there is no evidence that the OF. word had any corresponding application.]

One of the filaments or fibres of a feather; the soft fine feathers or fur of birds or beasts; down, fluff.

1540 *Plowman's T.* iii. (R). The griffen . . swore by cockis herte and blode He wold him tere every dowe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 65 As well . . as diminish One dowe that's in my plume. 1661 *Humane Industry* (T.). A certain shell-fish, called Pinna, that bears a mossy dowl, or wool, whereof cloth was spun. *Ibid.* 93 Such trees as have a certain wool or dowl upon the outside of them, as the small cotton. 1845 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* xlii. 758 No feather, or dowl of a feather, but was heavy enough for him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Words* 44. *Dowl*, i. the downy fibres of a feather. . . 2. The light downy substance which collects under beds and about bedroom floors.

**Dowl**, obs. and dial. f. DOOL, boundary mark; obs. form of DOWEL.

**Dowlas** (dau-lās). Also (?5 douglas), 6 dolas, 6-7 doulas, 6-8 dowlas, 7 dowlace, -lasse, 8 doulace. [Named from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, S.E. of Brest, in Brittany, like the associated *lockeran* from *Loconan* or *Loceanan* in the same vicinity.]

1. † a. A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.* b. Now applied to a strong calico made in imitation of this.

1403 *Will of Dobyng of Tawnton* (Somerset Ho.). A fyne pece of douglas. 1529 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 (*title*) Of what length and bredth euery whole pece and halfe pece of dowlas and lockeran, brought into this realm, shall be. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Brittain, where the said linnen cloth called Dowlas and Lockeran is made. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 15, ix. elles of dolas . . to make ij. new albus. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 79 Dowlas, filthy Dowlas . . they haue made Boulters of them. a 1640 *Dav. Parl. Beech* ix. (1881) 58 Dowlasse for saffron-bags. 1657 R. LACON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Some other sorts of Linnen, as Holland or Dowlace. 1666 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 8 Dowlas from France . . being prohibited and forbidden . . therefore shall proceed with Dowlas from Hambrough. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. (1781) 47 A large cargo of Dantick dowlas. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 79 Kincardine . . In weaving dowlas, household linnens, and a few woollens, 700 men are employed. 1884 *BECK Draper's Dict.*, *Dowlas* . . The name is still perpetuated in a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

2. *attrib.* Made or consisting of dowlas.

1550 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. i. App. Q. Q. A yard of dowlas linnen cloth 9d. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekindus Grabinian* 3 Throw o'er your Dowlas Shirt a Morning Gown. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 38 The Channel waterman wore the short dowlas petticoat.

**Dowle**, obs. f. DOLE sb.<sup>2</sup>, DOOL, DOOLIE, DOWEL.

**Dowless** (dau-lēs), a. *Sc.* [f. *Dow* v. 1 + *-LESS*: cf. Ger. *taugentichts*.] Without strength or energy; feeble; infirm.

1788 *PICKEN Poems* 50 (Jam.) Winter's dowless days. *Ibid.* 55 (Jam.) Dowless fowl, for health game down. a 1820 TANNABILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 48 Dowless eild, in poortith cauld, Is lanely left to stand the stoure.

**Dowly** (dau-ly), a. and *adv.* *North. dial.* Also 5 dawly, 5-9 dawly. [Perh. a doublet of *Sc.* DOWIE, in 15-16th c. *dolly*, to which it is exactly equivalent in meaning. The phonology is opposed to its association with *DOLY* a., from *DOLE* sb.<sup>2</sup> In use from the Scottish Border to N. Lincolnshire.]

**A. adj.** Doleful, miserable, gloomy, lonely.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13937 He fell to be ground All dowly, for dolo, in a dede swone. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 Dowly, melancholy, lonely. 1811 WILLIAM W. *Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Dowly*, *dawly*, lonely, sorrowful. 1891 STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 When trade grows slack then I feel my 'ol' quite dowly. 1863 HOLMES *LES A. Warleigh* I. 95 'It is a dowly, dowly spot, that it is'. 1885 *Chamb. Trul.* 575 'Ah sir, it was a dowly day for me'.

† **B. adv.** Sadly, dolefully, lamentably. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 870 Thou dawly bes dede, and I to doll brought. *Ibid.* 9522 Ded men fully drolly droppit to ground. *Ibid.* 9595 Then Deffibus dully drogh vp his Ene.

† **Dowment**. *Obs.* [f. *Dow* v. 2 + *-MENT*: perh. originally in AF.] The act of endowing, endowment; the giving of dower.

1552 HULOT, Dowment, dowre and dowrie. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a. There is two other manner of dowers, . . dowmente in the church doore . . dowment by the fathers assent. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 39 b. Such dowment cannot be, but where a iudgement is given in the Kings Court.

**Down** (daun), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 dūn, 2-4 dun, 4-5 doun(e), 4-7 downe, 4- down. [OE. *dūn* fem., hill = ODU. *dūna* (MDu. *dūne*, Du. *dūin*, whence mod. LG. *dūne* sandhill, F. *dune*). Supposed to be of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *dūn* hill, hill-fort, Welsh *din*, and place-names in *-dūnum*. Since *dūna* must have been in use at an early date in the West Germanic dialects of Batavia and Lower Saxony, it is doubtful whether the word was brought by the Saxons from the continent, or adopted after their settlement here, from the Britons; the former alternative is favoured by the exact correspondence in form and gender of the OE. and ODU. words, and by the fact that in local nomenclature OE. *dūn* seems to have been confined to the Saxon area. It is, however, in English only that the word has given rise to an adverb and a preposition: see below.]

† 1. A hill. *Obs.* (exc. as blending with 2). O. E. Chron. an. 661 And gēhergeade Wulfher Pending op Æsces dūne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lādde upon swiþe heā dūne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 1 And com. . . to Oliuetes dūne. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Hit ofer-stah ælle dūna. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 307/256 Bi nīþe oþe heize dounes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 (Cott.) Sampson . . bar þe yates o þe tun, And laid þam on a hci dūn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. (1663) 194 A Creek . . on the South side of the Island and invironed by a Down or Hill.

2. An open expanse of elevated land; *spec.*, in pl., the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England, serving chiefly for pasturage; applied to similar tracts in the colonies, etc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 He wende . . to be dōwne of Ambresbury. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlv. (1495) 483 A dōwne is a lytly swyllenge or areryenge of erthe passyngge the playne grounde . . and not retchyng to hyghnesse of an hylle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xiii. An hundred thousand layed deed vpon the dōwne. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* iii. (Arb.) 42 To take my sheepe, and dwell vpon the dōwne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 81 My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd dōwne. 1646 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 229 Downs of fine grass, like some places in the south of England. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1717) 22 As here as the Grass-Downs in England. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 386 Turf, equal to any of the finest on our sheep downs. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 345/2 The [tracts of poor land] are . . left in down, and produce excellent pasture for the small sheep known as South Down sheep. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stenchege Wks.* (Bohn) II. 123 On the broad downs . . not a house was visible, nothing but Stenchege. 1861 *STANLEY Trav. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The undulating downs of Gilead.

3. Frequent in alliterative association with *dale*: *dale and down*, low land and upland.

c 1200, a 1300, c 1386 (see *DALE* sb. 1). c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 220 (Hart. MS.) Thou shalt go by downys and by dals. 1521 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 250 All is at my hand-work, both by down and by dale. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxx. By dale and down We dwell, afar from tower and town.

3. A sand-hill, DUNE.

1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxlv. (R) Other by the downes by the sea syde, or elles about by the highe way. a 1608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downes, was commanded by the said hills. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 51 Sorely wounded on Sawco Sands or Downes. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 470 Over the downs of sand by the sea side. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 117 Downs or Dunes are little hillocks of sand formed along the sea-coast. . . Downs sometimes intercept the flow of water to the sea.

4. *The Downs*: the part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands, off the east coast of Kent, a famous rendezvous for ships. (It lies opposite to the eastern termination of the North Downs.)

a 1460 Gregory's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 178 The vyntage come by londe ynne carlys unto London for the Downys. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 38) 175 b. Sir Simon Mondford . . was appointed to kepe the downes, and the five Portes. 1666-7 *PEPYS Diary* 2 Jan. To send all the ships we can possible to the Downes. 1773 COOK *First Voy. Concl.* (R.) About three [we] came to an anchor in the Downs, and went a-shore at Deal. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer*, *Downs*, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home. It is 6 miles long between the North and South Foreland.

5. Applied to a superior breed of sheep, raised on the chalk downs of England. Cf. *SOUTHDOWN*.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. x/1 Prime young Downs sell at 4s. to 5s. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 345/2 A heavier sort of sheep, a cross between the Somerset and the Down.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Also *DOWNLAND* 1.)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espey's Lett.* I. 47 Here we left the down country, and once more entered upon cultivated fields. 1826 in COBBETT *Kur. Rides* II. 193 The farms in Wiltshire. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 215 s.v. Grass. The bare down-grass of the limestone hills of Judea.

**Down** (daun), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4-7 downe, 5-6 dawne, 5-7 doun. [a. ON. *dūn*, nom. *dūm*, down, *æbar-dūn*, eider-down, Sw. *dun*, Da. *duun*, whence LG. *dūne*, Ger. *daune*, *dune*.]

1. a. The first feathering of young birds. b. The fine soft covering of fowls, forming the under plumage, used for stuffing beds, pillows, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCEUR *Debatte Blanche* 250 Of downe of pure doves white. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 321 Paid for

ijj. pelewes of downe, vij. s. viij. d. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downe of any yong byrde, *follet*. 1600 HAKLVT *Voy.* III. 267 (R.) Soft beds of downe or feathers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 374 This hand, As soft as Doves-downe, and as white as it. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 172 Island. Hence come the finest downs, which are the plumage of a bird called Aidur or Eider. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 309 The development of feathers is always preceded by that of down, which constitutes the first covering of young birds.

fig. 1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* ii. ii. Must I break from the down of thy embraces, To put on steel. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 7 To lull him on the down of absolute authority. 1817 POLLOCK *Course T.* v. The silken down of happiness complete.

2. Applied to substances of the same nature or appearance: a. The hair as it first shows itself on the human face, or the like.

1580 BARET *Abv.* *Downe*. the soft haire, or mossiness in the visages of young folkes. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 93 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: His phoenix down began but to appear. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. (R.) The callow down began To shade my chin, and call me first a man. 1874 BURNANO *My time* xvi. 136 Floyd stroked the down on his upper lip.

b. The pubescence on some plants and fruits; the soft feathery pappus of some seeds.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xl. 219 He . . most pike away the downe of al the tre. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. Bivb. Alopecurus. bath. a great thycke and bushy eare full of longe downes. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 184 The Cotton or Down of Quinces. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 213 There is not a down upon a plant . . but what has it's utility. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The Calyx . . is at first a mere ring, which ultimately becomes the pappus or down.

c. Any substance of a feathery or fluffy nature.

1616 BACON *Sylva* 560 Down of Nap cometh of a subtille Spirit, in a Soft or Fat substance. 1758 A. REIO tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 240 Nitre . . effloresces . . on their surface, in the form of a crystalline down. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 101 The blackness of the surfaces arose from their being entirely composed of a fine down of quartz.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as down-bed, -head, -pillow, -plumage; also down-covered, -headed, -like, -shed, -soft, adjs.; down-beard, the pappus of the thistle; down-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium* (Britten & Holland); down-tree, the cork-wood, *Ochroma Lagopus*; down-weed, *Filago germanica* (Miller).

1843 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Dr. Francia (1872) VII. 18 Like an idle globular 'downbeard'. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Cantos* xxxix. Loving in such a 'downe-bed' to be placed. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* (1693) 24 A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to Downe-Beds. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter* is here iv. 'Down-covered peaches. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 He . . perch'd on the 'down-headed grass. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* I. 747/1 The hairs . . becoming finer and more 'down-like as they descend. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* III. i. 6 [He] raised himself amongst the 'down pillows. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XLI. 485 The 'down-soft white of lady's tempting breast. 1640 PANKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index (Britt. & Holl.) 'Down Thistle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 11 b. 'Cottenwede . . may be called in English 'Downewede because the leafe broken is lyke Downe or cotton.

**Down**, sb.<sup>3</sup> [Down *adv.*, used subst., as a name for itself, or elliptically for 'downward motion'.]

† 1. The burden of a song. (Cf. *Down adv.* 26.) 1612 COTGR., *Refrain d'une Balade*, the Refret, burthen, or downe of a Ballade. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refret*, the Burthen or Down of a Song or Ballad.

2. A going down, a descent; a reverse of fortune. Usually in phrase *ups and downs*.

1720 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 103. 3/2 Wit has her Ups and Downs. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi. Fraudulent transactions have their downs as well as their ups. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii. The ups and downs of this route.

3. *Dominoes*. (See *quots.*)

1870 HARBY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Dominoes* 92 He who draws the domino containing the smallest number of pips, wins 'the down'; [i.e.] he wins the privilege of playing first. *Ibid.* 94 In leading 'the down' from a hand consisting of a high double and several light dominoes, lead the double.

† 4. *slang*. (See *quots.*) Cf. *Down adv.* 22. *Obs.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A down is a suspicion, alarm, or discovery, which taking place, obliges yourself and falls to give up or desist from the business. . . to put a down upon a man, is to give information of any robbery or fraud he is about to perpetrate, so as to cause his failure or detection. 1821 D. HAGGART *Life Gloss.* 171 (Farmer) *Down*, alarm; rose the down, gave the alarm.

5. *colloq.* A tendency to be 'down upon'; a grudge.

1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 193 More especially had they a 'down' on people who wore a goatee and snuffed when they talked. 1894 Mrs. H. WARE *Marcella* I. 310 Westall has a down on him. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 1971 There is a remarkable 'down' on coercion just now in Europe.

6. A cry of down with; see *Down adv.* 25 b.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 17/4 The others, at once raised 'hurrahs' for him. . . and 'downs' for the Ministry.

**Down** (daun), a. [Down *adv.* used attrib. with verbal sbs. as *leap*, or by ellipsis of some participial word, as *running*, *directed*.]

1. Directed downwards; descending. Also *fig.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sent* ii. iii. xxxi. Binding all close with down-propensities. 1705 GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 107 A down-leap is not so very dangerous. 1858 ADOL. in *Skyrings Builders' Prices*, Eaves gutters and down pipes. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* July 54 He passed from the up to the down bow in those long



1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 29 Peter hym hadde ybe Hauē hi-  
leued þer doune, þan y-lernd for to fle. 1340 HAMPOLE  
Fr. Cons. 1602 þus es þis world turned up þat es doune.  
1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Whan they were  
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not laid down to any extent. 17th Street Sp. 100. 135

40

Smoker, good dog! 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* i. i. That house of Rufus That blocks the way must down.

24. With ellipsis of *go*, in sense 'be swallowed.' *lit.* and *fig.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 There was no broth that would downe, but of his making. 1581 PETTIE *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. (1586) A v j b, Nothing will downe with them but French, Italian, or Spanish. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14 (R.) If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will downe. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 143 Plain Goody would no longer down; 'Twas *Madam*, in her gown gown.

25. With ellipsis of *put*, etc.

1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 115 And down Aristotle! c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 What is the necessary precaution at the word 'down oars'? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Down oars! ... Down with the helm! 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once.

b. In same sense, *down with*: esp. in commands. (Cf. *AWAY with*.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 7 Downe with it, downe with it, euen to the ground. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 2 Shrinke not, but down with em. 1660 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 Down with all Hammocks and Cabins. 1708 MONTAUX *Kabelas* IV. xiii. (1737) 98 Down with your Sails. 1820 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 33 Long live Iona! down with Swellfoot! 1856 C. MACKEY *Songs for Music, Emigrants* x. i. Down with the lords of the forest! [i.e. trees!]

26. Used in ballad refrains, without appreciable meaning. (Cf. *DOWN sb.* 3.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 44 I doubt he be not well, that hee comes not home: (and) downe, downe, adowne, &c. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. v. 170 You must sing downe a-downe, and you call him a-downe-a. 1717 — *Robin Hood & Bishop* in *Evans O.B.* (1784) I. xix. 102 Come, gentlemen all, and listen a-while, With a hey downe, downe and a-downe. 1845 HOOD *Compass* xlii. Down, down, a dreary derry down.

## VII. Phrases.

27. *Down-on*. a. *To bedown-on (upon)*: to bcaware of; to understand, to be 'up to'. *slang.* See 22.

1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.*, Egad, the Baronet was down upon it. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Was down upon him, and clearly up to his gossip. 1865 G. BERKELEY *Life*, etc. II. 103 (Farmer) I said... 'I'm down on it all: the monkey never bit your dog.'

b. *To be down on (upon)*: to fall upon, pounce upon, assail, attack (from a superior position).

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii. I think we should be down upon the fellow one of these darkmans, and let him get it well. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL vi. We were out from the alders in a minute, down upon them. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. vi. 196 The critics would have been down on the author as an absurd bungler.

28. *Down east (U.S.)*: into or in the eastern sea-coast districts of New England, esp. Maine. Also as *adj.* and *sb.* Hence *Down-easter*.

1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 28 A little boy from 'down-east'. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 110 A party of regular 'down-easters'; that is to say, people of New England. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* viii. (1891) 87 He actually had the down-east city called after it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/2 This was originated by down-east men.

29. *Down south*: into or in the south; in U.S. down the Mississippi; into or in the Southern States.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xli. 'Taking her dows south?' said the man. Haley nodded and smoked on. *Mod.* He is now in Newcastle, but is coming down south next week.

30. *Down to the ground (colloq.)*: thoroughly, completely.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* xxvi. Suited me down to the ground. 1889 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* III. 289 'The occupation... suited my tastes and habits 'down to the ground', as the modern slang phrase has it.

(31. *Down at HEEL, down in the HIPS, down on (or in) one's LUCK, down in the MOUNT*: see the *sbs.* *Down with*! see 25 b.

- VIII. 32. Comparative degree + *downer*; also + *downmore (obs.)*. Superlative: see *DOWNMOST*.

13. — *K. Alis.* 6619 Ac the delfyn is more queynter, And halt him in the water downer. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 12 As the sonne clymbith vppere & vppere, so goth his nadir downere and downere. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4226 Downmore the stroke went yet. 1435 MISYRN *Fire of Love* i. x. 20 Betyr it is... pat cristie... to vs say, 'frende, cum vppymare', þen þat he say, 'carl, go donymare'.

## IX. Down- in combination.

33. In combination with verbs, both words having their ordinary meaning. (Stress on the verb.)

*Schs* are *down-come*, *down-cry* (to cry down, 'decry'), + *down-dagger*, *down-darken*, *down-droop*, *down-go*, *down-lay*, + *down-peize* (to weigh down, to compensate), *down-pour*, *down-press*, *down-run*, *down-shear*, *down-shower*, *down-smile*, *down-spring*, *down-squat*, *down-thring* (to press down, crush), *down-throw*, *down-trample*, *down-tumble*. Also *DOWNBEAR*, -CAST, -LIE, etc.

These are very doubtful combinations. In ME., though occasionally written as one word, the adverb and verb were usually written separately, e.g. *down come*, *down ryne*, but are often hyphenated by editors of modern editions, e.g. *down-come*, *down-ryne*. Modern instances are mostly poetical, being merely examples of inversion of the prose order of verb and adverb for metrical or rhetorical purposes (e.g. *he down-throws for down he, throws = he throws down*); the hyphen seems, as a rule, unnecessary.

c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1608 [He] sa3 A ledde stonden, and don-on Angeles 'dun cumen and up gon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4290 He sal do fire fra þe heven don com. 1883 BRESANT *All in Garden Fair* ii. i. Those who... 'downcired her beauty. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* ii. i. 36 He let fly... and with one blow, confounded and 'downe-dagger'd him. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvi. 26 þai up styihen... And þai 'doun ga. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. iv. (1632) 404 The presence of the one, 'down-cized the absence of the other. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7123 þe water þat þan salle 'doun rynt ffra þair eghen. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxiii. 6 þaire yghes with axes þai 'dounne schare. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Romant. Page xxv*. The boy 'down-sprung And stood. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. v. 62 This Eneas... In Itale thrwart peple sall 'doun thryng. 1558 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 100 To inuaid, oppres, and alluterlic downthryng the Congregation. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 43 b (Jam.) Inducing subiectis to oppress and 'dounthraun their maisters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 61 'Down-trampling vulgar hindrance. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iii. i. One careless sylf 'down-tumbles him again.

34. With present participle or ppl. *adj.* These are practically unlimited in number, the use of the hyphen being merely syntactical. They have the stress usually on *down*—when used as adjectives, on the radical element when used as participles. Examples are: *down-beaming*, *down-crouching*, *down-dragging*, *down-drawing*, *down-driving*, *down-drooping*, *down-flowing*, *down-going*, *down-hanging*, *down-rushing*, *down-sloping*, *down-sloping*, *down-stopping*, *down-tumbling*, etc. Also *DOWNFALLING*, -LOOKING, etc.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 189 'Down-beaming from the brazen Syrian skies. 1593 BACCHUS *Bonnie* in *Hart. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 263 To crase his crowne with a 'downedriuing blow. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ii. v. 48 The deep plough in the lazy undsoll down-driving. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 361 Graced With wix prolix, 'down-flowing to his waist. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* i. v. 1012 As a wolf... Flies with 'down-hanging head. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 226 Another downhanging rope. 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 65 Accomps rise 'down-pattering. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxxvi. That strong 'down-pulling centrall sway. *Ibid.* i. iii. vii. Soft 'down-sliding sleep. 1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 3 The 'down-sloping hill-sides. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 177 Night, 'down-stopping from her ebon throne.

35. With past or passive participle or ppl. *adj.* These also are unlimited in number, the hyphen being merely syntactical; the stress varies ns in prec. Examples are: *down-bent*, *down-borne*, *down-burnt*, *down-dashed*, *down-dropped*, *down-pressed*, *down-put*, *down-thrown*, *down-turned*, etc. Also *DOWNCAST*, etc.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. A 'downbent, broken-hearted, martyr. 1882 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 66 She kept her face passionately down-bent. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Aeneid* 317 'Down-burnt Turret. 1835 TENNISON *Come* 55 With 'downdropt eyes I sat alone. 1849 CLOUGH *Life & Duty* vi. 13 With struth bodies and heads down-dropt. c. 1425 FOUND. *St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 Qure lord thesu cristie, the whiche losith stokkid men, reysith vp 'downe pressid. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon. Epist.* Like downe-prest Camomile, to spring. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 130 That downpressed mood of despair. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 3 Wall þat is withouten cyment 'downput. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxi. When somethime lofte towers I see 'down-rased.

36. With agent-noun (stress on *down*), as *down-crier*, -lier, -puller, -setter. Also *DOWN-COMER*, etc. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Th.* 9 'Downcriers, enuiers and backbiters. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 99 Up-riisers and 'Down-liers in this mighty City. 1884 EDNA LYALL *W. Two* ii. A mere harter, a passionate 'downpuller. 1744 J. PATTERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 386 'Down-setters; officers who set the dishes in good order upon the King's table.

37. With verbal sb. (stress on *down*), as *down-ganging*, *down-going*, -lighting, -pouring, -pulling, -putting, -rushing, -shedding, -sinking, -sitting. Also *DOWN-COMING*, -FALLING, etc.

1641 SIR S. D'EWES in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1662) I. 311 To add... but one Grain to the down-balancing of the Affairs of Christendom. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4779 Til þe tyme of þe son 'doun-gangyng. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* viii. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.) He [the sun] semel more in his arising and 'doun-goyngne. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 266 His down-goings and uprisings. 1699 A. SHIELDS *Society Contentings* (1780) 40 (Jam.) A 'down-pouring of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance. 1871 NAMEYRS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 240 There should be a liberal down-pouring of carbohic acid. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Finl. Mon.* 431 This Priory Church... was presured from... 'downe pulling. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vii. In our age of Downpulling and Disbelief, the very Devil has been pulled-down. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 7494) ii. xxvii. 'Downe puttyng and a-downe of his euencristen. c. 1565 LINDESEY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 94 To them who were the occasion of his down-putting. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i. The dust and 'downrushing of a Basille. 1554 KNOW *Paythf. Admon.* G vii. b. Of Peters 'downsynkyng in y<sup>e</sup> sea. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Earth Movem. Java. The upheavals and downsinkings. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 2 Thou knowest my 'downe syttinge and my vprisyng. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. They drank out the price at ac downsitting. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 11 For the 'dountramping of ydolatrie.

38. With noun of action (stress on *down*), as *downbreak*, *down-drag*, *downflow*, *downgrowth*, *downlet* (cf. *outlet*), *downskoot*, *down-step*, *down-stroke*, etc. Also *DOWNCAST*; *sb.*, -DRAUGHT, etc.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 596 They must prove a 'down-drag, a moral millstone on the neck. 1887 *Gd. Words* 158 The 'downflow of air. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The hypapophysial 'downgrowths. 1681 R. ALLESTREE *Forty Serms.* i. 137 (L.) A 'downlet to that bottomless pit. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 44 The verie first 'down-step to all wickednes. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. xxi. Every up-stroke and 'down-stroke of both documents.

39. *Parasynthetic*, as *down-backed*, *down-faced*, *down-hollowed*; also *DOWNHEARTED*, -LOOKED.

1560 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Boson*, 'downe backed, crooke-shouldered. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Suallow B.* xix. He was rather 'down-faced and confused. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3300/4 A Bay Gelding... a little 'down Rump.

*Down* (down), *prep.* [Down adv. construed with an object. Cf. *ADOWN* as *prep.*]

1. In a descending direction along, through, or into; from top to bottom of; from a higher to a lower part of.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kenicdie* 225 Than rynts thow down the gait. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 51 Let us go downe this Hill into the Chie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 57 Vntill it had return'd These teares of treason, doubly down his throat. 1632 MILTON *Penseros* 107 Such notes as... Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 Down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool. 1895 *Mauch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. In reference to position: At a lower part of. 1769 *De Fe's Tour Gl. Brit.* I. 225 Three Miles down the River, are the Ruins. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 26 The wines produced down the course of the Rhone. *Ibid.* II. 229 In the timbered parts of France, down the Loire.

2. Often with no implication of actual descent: To (or at) what is regarded as a lower part of; along the course or extent of. *Up and down*: see *UP*. Also *fig.* (e.g. of time; cf. the adv.).

1674 N. COX *Genl. Recant.* i. (1677) 94 Some Hares will go up one side of the Hedge, and come down the other. 1716 SHIELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 28 He weighed, and fell down the harbour. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 176 A steady north breeze... prevails all down this coast from the Straits. *Ibid.* In the progress down the coast. 1859 JERISON *Britany* ii: 18 Down the middle [of the room] were two... tables. 1861 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 423 The echoes... Like Odin's hounds, fled baying down the night. 1878 G. DAWSON *Serm. Disputed Points* xv. 260 Shuffling down the ages, 'We did miracles! *Mod.* Traffic passing up and down the line.

b. *Down town*: Into the town (from a more elevated suburb); down in the town. (See also 3.) 1835 GRAY *Let.* (1893) 55 To-day when I go down town I shall subscribe for the 'New York Observer' for you. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 917/1 She was down-town alone.

c. *Down (the) wind*: In the direction in which the wind is blowing; also *fig.*: see *WIND*.

3. The preposition and its object may be used as an advb. or attrib. phrase; as in *down-river*, *down-stream*, *down-town*, etc. (Cf. *up-country* farmer.) 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 321 Heaven is down-ground when faith seeth it; it is, when sight faileth us, tollsome, and up the mount. 1859 SALA *Tow. round Clock* 4 p.m. 9 (Farmer) A knot of medical students, who should properly... have a racing and down-the-road look. 1864 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* IV. 560 Königstein, a little down-stream of Schlandau. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/4 In the lobby of a down-town hotel. 1887 *Put Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/1 At one of the down-river offices. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. Men engaged on canal-bos on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds... are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock.

*Down, v.* rare. [*f.* *DOWN sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover or line with down, to render downy.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 34 O calme husht rich content... How soft thou down'st the couch where thou dost rest. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* viii. 214 Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high.

*Down, v.* 2 [*f.* *DOWN adv.* in the elliptical uses under VI, the adv. having gradually received verbal inflexions.]

1. *trans.* To bring, put, throw, or knock down.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 23 The rootes... helpe to down furth the birth in tyme of labor. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxlvii. ii. To down proud wicked to the dust. 1778 JOHNSON 29 Apr. in *Boswell Life*, He talked of one whom he did not know; but I downed him with the King of Prussia. 1780 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Apr. Did you quite down her? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spoige's Sp.* Tour xxvii. His horse... had downed him three times. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xi. The masked wrestler having downed all the professional athletes.

2. *intr.* To come or go down, to descend.

1825 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 360 What an odd thing life is, and how it ups and downs, and ebbs and flows.

3. *To down upon, on*: to come down upon, fall upon, assail as from a superior position.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spoige's Sp.* Tour (1893) 95. He would down upon her at the second or third interview. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Prove that you value me by downing... on my enemies.

4. *To down with*: to put or throw down; to have down with.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* ix. 34 I dismise you... with aduise to... downe with your iraine, you Peacocke. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* 8 Let's down with swearing, if ever we come to prosper at Sea! 1682 HICKERINGHILL & Wks. (1716) II. 20 Except they... down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1713 WARDER *Trine Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 They down with her House. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2 Another reason for downing with the House of Lords.

† **Downbear**, *v. Obs. trans.* To bear down, press down, cause to sink; *fig.* to oppress. Hence **Down-bearing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 A tempest on him light, His ship was downborn. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii. 41 Pou heghed be right hand of downberand him. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 For the Down-bearing of the Gospel. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 230 Such a full down-bearing Persuasion. 1834 F. BLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admirals* (1837) III. 130 Hemmed in and downborne by an overpowering opposition.

**Downcast** (daunkast), *v.* Now only *poet.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST v.*] *trans.* To cast down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to overthrow, demolish; to, deject, dispirit. Hence **Downcasting** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxv. 6 In ax and in thixil bai it down-caste. c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 9 By a cruel downcasting. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 341 For the abolishment of idolatrie, and for downcasting the places of the same. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The occasion of your downcastings. 1839 LONGF. *Mass for Dying Year* xii. The stars from heaven down-cast.

**Downcast** (daunkast), *sb.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST sb.*; cf. *prec. vb.*]

1. The act of casting down (*lit.* and *fig.*); overthrow, demolition, ruin; downward cast (of the eyes or look). *b. Geol.* = DOWNTHROW 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2372 (Cott.) Dame fortune turns þan hir quele And castes vs dun. O þat dun-cast we mai wit chauce Enentis þis wold get couerance. 1612 T. JAMES *Jerutis Downf.* 11 Exaltation of themselves, and downcast of all that side with them. 1723 STUELE *Cons. Lovers* II. 1, I saw the respectful Downcast of his Eyes. 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Downcast*, a term among Miners and Colliers for the sinking down of the measures or strata on one side of a fault. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 102 Upliftings and downcasts of strata.

2. The throwing down of a current of air into a coal-mine, etc.; *attrib.* in *downcast shaft*, the shaft by which fresh air is introduced into a mine, also *ellipt.* called the *down-cast*.

1816 HOLMES *Coal-mines Durham, etc.* 78 Ventilation is accomplished by means of a stream of air which descends the Downcast Shaft and passes through the workings until it finds the Upcast Shaft, through which it ascends. 1859 *Ann. Reg.* 43 Worked by a single shaft, for both the 'up-cast' and the 'down-cast'. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 150 The heat and smoke are drawn away to the chimney by means of the downcast. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 48. 239.

**Downcast** (daunkast), *ppl. a.* [*f. DOWN adv. + CAST ppl. a.*; also as *pa. pple.* of DOWNCAST *v.*]

1. Cast down; ruined, destroyed; *fig.* dejected.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev. v.* vi. Wks. 1856 L. 143 The down-cast ruins of calamitie. 1611 HAYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. 1 Wks. 1874 III. 42 In the repairing of your down-cast state. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Home Abroad* III. 43 A few looked downcast. 1840 GROVE *Crates* II. ix. V. 291 A down-cast stupor and sense of abasement possessed every man. 2. Of looks, etc.: Directed downwards; dejected.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 86 Where first the Church should raise her down-cast face. 1728 PRIOR *Power* 787 With downcast eyelids, and with looks aghast. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 166 With downcast eyes and hated breath.

Hence **Downcastness**.

a. 1851 MOIR *Sonn.*, *Scot. Sabbath* II, Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer.

**Downcome** (daunkom), *sb.* [*f. DOWN adv. + COME v.*; cf. *income, outcome.*]

1. The act of coming down (*lit.* and *fig.*); descent, downfall; humiliation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 50 At douncom of thir Harpyis. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fnn. Tears* 101 Love's feares will stoop to the lowest downcome. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 7 Like the sudden down-come of a Towre. 1815 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix. It's a brave kirk. It had amainst a doun-come lang syne at the Reformation. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Fl.* III. 79 That sense of downcome which is, of all sensations of poverty, the most hard to bear.

*b. Hawking.* A swoop down.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 9 Making hir downcome, and stooping from hir wings. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 178 The Faulcon. hath a natural inclination and love to fly the Hern every way, either from her Wings to the downcome, or from the First and afore-head. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 219 Tropick Birds. stooping to their Game. perform it at one down-come.

2. *Metallurgy.* (See *quot.*)

1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Downcome*, the pipe through which tunnel-head gases from iron blast-furnaces are brought down to the hot-blast stoves and boilers, when these are below the tunnel-head.

**Down-comer**. *a.* One who comes down. *b. techn.* A pipe or tube to convey water downwards (cf. *prec. 2.*)

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In the Yarrow boiler there are no outside downcomers.

**Down-coming**, *vbl. sb.* A coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*): = DOWNCOME *sb.* 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5271 At his down comingyng. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 400 Before the bishops' downcoming. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* II. vi. A sad downcoming of his lofty aims.

**Down-draught** (daundraft).

1. A descending draught or current of air.

1849 COL. WISEMAN *Sense v.* Sc. Ess. 1853 III. 603 How the wind whould always drive a down-draught. into the drawing-room.

2. A down-dragging or depressing influence. Sc. c. 1788 PICKEN *Two Rats Misc. Poems* (1813) I. 68 (Jam.) We yield To nae downdraught but perfect elid.

So **Down-draw**, **Down-drag**. *Sc.*

c. 1788 PICKEN *Misc. Poems* (1813) 1. 79 (Jam.) Poortih's sair down-draw. 1814 *North. Antig.* 429 (Jam.) Love in our hearts will wax. Thro' crosses and down-drag.

**Downe**, obs. *f. DOWN, done* (see *Do v.*).

**Downfall** (daunfoll).

1. The act of falling down; sudden descent.

1450-1350 *Myrr. our Lady* 298 The sonne knowyng no downe falle. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 493 Those that. . . runne on swiftly whither they please, without feare of downe falles. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 213 If she [the hawk] miss at the first down-fall and kill not. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 (Seager). I never met so sudden a downfall in so promising a sentence. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 108 'Tween the spring and down-fall of the light.

*b.* A fall (of water, rain, snow, etc.).

1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 31 The river Melas. in Winter or any other great downfall of water. . . right suddenly overfleweth his bankes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Downfalls*, the descending waters of rivers and creeks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raf. Skirt.* III. 17 The weather-wise. . . said there would soon be 'downfall'; but no rain came. 2. A steep descent, precipice; an abyss, gulf, pit. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 151 Rockes of a down-right pitche, or a steepe down fall. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 231 Beware thou tumble not into some down-fall. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits v.* (1596) 67 These. . . delight to walke. . . thorow dangerous and high places, and to approach neere steepe down-falls. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. i. Wks. 1884 VIII. 153 Dreadfull downfalls of unheeded rocks. 1822 HOGG *Poets of Man* I. 63 A bit downfa' to the south.

3. Fall from high estate, ruin. (The current use.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11362 (Cott.) Þis child. . . sal be to fel men in dan fall, and to fell in vprising. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 64 Those that wish the downfall of our house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 116 That were an ignominy and shame beneath This downfall. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 2 Histories of the downfall of kingdoms. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 3 The downfall of his great expectations.

*b. coner. (pl.)* Ruins, debris. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 302 On Auentine the down-falls are of Temples store to see.

4. Something constructed on purpose to fall down. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 528 To destroy the hippopotamus. by means of the downfall. consisting of a log of wood.

*b. attrib.* Falling down, descending.

1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 Protecting it. . . from the entrance of the downfall spray. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devou* (1813) 285 By these drains the downfall waters would immediately escape.

**Down-fallen**, *ppl. a.* Also *7-fall*. Fallen to the ground, or from a high estate.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 135 The downfall [*mod. ed. fallen*] Mortimer. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.) The land is now divorc'd by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 4 Let vs. . . Bestride our downfall [*mod. ed. fallen*] Birth-dome. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 144 His foe's down-fallen beast. 1837 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Veiled Proph.* (1854) 82 Their down-fall'n Chief.

**Downfalling**, *vbl. sb.* The act of falling down; downfall; + *setting.*

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* II. 6 Þou loved alle wordes of doun fallinge [*L. Praeepitulationis*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 696 Hate tees of gretynge, That the synful sal scalden in the downfalling. 1536 BLANDEN *Con. Scot.* (1821) II. 231 Ane [comet] schene ay fore the sonne-rising, and this other afore his downfalling. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 He sent. . . Jeremiah. . . before the downfalling of destruction.

**Downfalling**, *ppl. a.* Falling down; also *fig.* declining, decaying.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat were doun falland kindled ere of him glouand. 1590 C. S. *Right Religion* 14 The downfalling pride of the Pope. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 408 The Seamans high soaring sursumis, and his down-falling deorsuns. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Field* 60 A down-falling mass of vapour.

† **Down-fall**, *a.* [*cf. FLAT a. 6.*] Downright.

1664 H. CARY *Marriage Night* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XV. 140 This is a down-fall challenge.

† **Downgate**. *Obs.* [*f. DOWN adv. + GATE, going.*] Going down, descent, setting.

c. 1400 *Tr. Secrela Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 To be doungate of þe sonne. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Certeine of them worshippe the Sonne at his vprjste, and curse him most bittrly at his doun gate.

**Downgoewne**, obs. form of DUNGEON.

**Down grade**, **down-grade**. [*see GRADE.*]

*lit.* A downward gradient, a descending slope (on a railway, etc.); hence *fig.* A downward course or tendency in morals, religion, etc. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 The train keeps on its rapid down-grade run. 1887 SPURGEON (*title*) Four Articles on the Down-Grade. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 11/1 The Baptist Union. . . both parties in the 'down-grade controversy' having marshalled their forces. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/1. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 A study in the down-grade of a village girl from seduction. . . to prostitution.

† **Down-gyved**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*f. DOWN adv. IX. + GYVE.*] Explained by STEEVENS as meaning 'Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles.'

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngartred, and downe gyued to his Anckle.

**Downhaul** (-həl). *Naut.* [*f. DOWN adv. + HAUL v.*] (See *quot.* 1867.)

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 All down upon your doone hall. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. We belayed the fore downhaul. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 11. I. sprang forward, threw the downhaul over the windlass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Downhaul*, a rope passing up. . . to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down when shortening sail. Also. . . to the outer yard-arms of studding-sails, to take them in securely.

*b. attrib.* *Downhaul tackle* (see *quot.* 1867).

1762 FALCONER *Shipur.* II. 319 Below the down-haul tackle others ply. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Down-haul tackles*, employed when lower yards are struck. . . to prevent them from swaying about after the trusses are unrove.

† **Downhauler**. *Naut. Obs.* = *prec.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 85 The higher studding-sails. . . are drawn down to be furled or reefed by down-haulers. *Ibid.* 165 *Downhauler*. A rope which hoists down the stay-sails, studding-sails, and boom-sails, to shorten sail.

**Downhearted** (-hærtəd), *a.* Having the heart 'down' (see *DOWN adv.* 18); discouraged, low-spirited. ('A colloquial word.' Todd 1818.)

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.). Come, my good fellow, don't be downhearted; cheer up. 1860 RUSKIN in *Anne Ritchie Rec. Tennyson*, 29 Sept. (1892) 136, I am very glad to have your letter. . . having been downhearted lately. 1869 GOULEURN *Purs. Holiness* xxi. 199 To console many a down-hearted Christian.

Hence **Downheartedly** *adv.*; **Downheartedness**.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. v. (1669) 174, I. . . find it come off as weakly and down-heartedly as before. a. 1863 THACKERAY *Hagarty's Wife* (1887) 281 His down-heartedness. . . surprised. . . his acquaintances.

† **Downheld**. *Obs.* In 4 dun, down, etc., -held, -held. [*f. HELD sb., slope.*] A downward slope, declivity, decline, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3822 (Cott.) Jacob. . . sagh þe well be a doun held. *Ibid.* 5168 Neþ seuen score year of eld Was þis iacob at his doun held [*Fairf.* atte his doun held]. *Ibid.* 6431 Þe sun was at doun held [*Trin.* doun held].

**Downhill** (see below) *sb., adv.*, and *a.*

*A. sb.* (dan'nhil). [*f. DOWN adv.*]

1. The downward slope of a hill; a decline, declivity, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1591 SYLVESTER *De Partis* I. li. 39 'Th' Ice down-Hills of this slippery life. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 107 Some on horseback, other on foot, follow the cry. . . neither fearing thornes, woods, down-hills. 1795 BURKE *Regis. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 119 It is not possible that the downhill should not be sold into. 1833 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 207 To cheer and solace the downhill of life.

2. *slang.* (*pl.*) False dice which run on the low numbers. *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Down-hills*, Dice that run low. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100.

*B. adv.* (daunhi'l). [*f. DOWN prep.*] Down the slope of a hill; in a descending direction; on a decline; down-wards (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1659 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 348 Whether it be up-hill or down-hill. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv. A very short cut, and all down-hill. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 313 They are going downhill. . . a well-contrived opposition will end the business. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 17 They broke through the French and sent them flying downhill.

*C. adj.* (dan'nhil). Sloping or descending down-wards; declining. (Also *fig.*)

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 71 The gentle down-hill way to the bathos. a. 1729 CONGREVE *J.* A downhill greenward. 1782 CONYER *Leit.* 11 Nov. The down-hill side of life. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 408 The monks had travelled swiftly on the downhill road of human corruption.

**Downily**, *adv. rare.* [*f. DOWNY + -LY 2.*] In a downy manner; like down or fluff.

1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVIII. 639 We have detected particles of nutmeg reposing downily on the surface.

**Downiness** (dauninēs). [*f. DOWNY + -NESS.*] The condition or quality of being downy; a downy growth or substance.

1670 W. SUNSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 14 Vapours arise out of the iron which turn into a downiness. 1695 H. SANSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 84 A Downyness upon her chin, unusual with those of her Sex. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 2/1 A Hoary kind of Downyness. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women, Respectability*, Your lip's contour and downiness.

**Downione**, obs. form of DUNGEON.

† **Downish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DOWN a. + -ISH.*] Somewhat dejected or directed downward.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1177/4 One Bookee Bookee, of a middle stature. . . full fac'd, of a downish look. 1710 in *Ballard MSS.* XXXVI. No. 24 The Whigs are very downish here upon the late changes.

**Downle** (*e*, obs. form of DANK).

**Downland** 1. [*f. DOWN sb. 1*; cf. *OE. dūn-land*.]

Land forming downs; hilly pasture-land. [*c.* 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* i. 7 Feld landum & dūn landum.] 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 343/2 There are also about 50,000 acres of down-land. 1884 W. J. COCKSHOTT *Addison* II. 27 Salisbury Plain, with. . . its open tracts of undulating downland.

**Downland** 2. [*cf. upland.*] Land lying low, or sloping downwards; in *quot. attrib.*

1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholine* 399 Descending the downland lawns.

**Downless** (daunlēs), *a.* [*f. DOWN sb. 2 + -LESS.*] Without down.

1598 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* v. 45 The downless rosy faces Of youths and maids. 1796 WITHERING *Brit.* 40-2



*Plants* (ed. 3) 111. 222 Doronicum . . seeds of the circumference down-ness and naked. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Woman in spite of herself* 1. iv. 59 As downless and smooth-faced as any girl of eighteen summers.

**Down-lie** (-laï), *v.* To lie down, go to bed, retire to rest. (Chiefly in pres. pple. *Down-lying*.) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 88 b. Prayer is moche necessary at all tymes, bothe vprysynge and downlyngenge. c 1550 *Decay Eng.* by Shepe (E.E.T.S.) 98 To kepe vj. persons, downe lynging and vprysynge in his house. a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Majesty* (1630) 74 There are so many uprising & down-lying, that must have bread and meat from day to day.

Hence **Down-lying** *vbl. sb.* a. Lying down, going to bed; taking of permanent quarters. b. Lying-in of a woman, confinement. (*north. dial.*) 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. cxxxix. My ingoing and down-lying to sleep. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* 1. xxv. (1632) 82 What they go withall is but a conceiving, and therefore nothing neere down-lying. 1637 R. MONRO *Expediit* 11. 16 What hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our down-lying. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. She expected her down-lying every day. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Down-lying time*.

**Downlong**, *prep. and adj.* [app. coined by W. Morris; cf. *headlong*.] A. *prep.* Down along. B. *adj.* Rushing down headlong.

1876 MORRIS *Signet* 11. 91 The rush and rattle of waters, as the downlong flood swept by. 1895 — *Beowulf* 21 But me the sea upbore The flood downlong the beard.

**Downlooked** (-lukt), *a. Obs.* [f. *down-look*: see *Down* a. 1.b.] Having downward or downcast looks; guilty-looking; demure, sheepish.

1641 BROME *Yvonnal Crew* 11. Wks. 1873 111. 384, I never lik'd such demure down-look'd Fellows. 1677 *London Gaz.* No. 1230/4 A middle size black man, having short black brown lank hair. . . down-look'd. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Bragg, Blank*, baffled, down-look't, sheepish, guilty. 1700 *Dryden Palamon & Arc.* 11. 489 Jealousy. . . Down-look'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. 1814 SCOTT *Id. of Isles* 11. xix. Men. . . of evil mien, Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen.

**Downlooking** (-lu:kin), *a.* That looks down. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* 11. A. . . middle sized man with a down-looking visage. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 12 Wilhelm Meister's uplooking and downlooking aspects, the reverence to things above and things below. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* 11. 120 The rude, clumsy, stupid, down-looking fellow he had been.

**Downlying**: see *DOWN-LIE*.

**Downmost** (daun'mu:st), *adv. and adj.* Also *dial. downermost*: cf. the obs. comparative *downermore*: see *Down* *adv.* VIII.

1790 BLAGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 342 So poised as that a certain part should be always downmost, 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. 11. 92 Set the jewel in the marriage ring with the speck downmost. 1849 CARLISLE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1886) 1. 333 The early or downmost part of the sheets had mouldered. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 307 A fowled head downmost.

**Downpour** (-pōr), *sb.* A pouring down; esp. a heavy, continuous fall (of rain, etc.).

1811 *Agric. Survey Hebrides* 741 (Jam.) A down-pour which had persevered in deluging the island for a week. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trm. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 141 The downpour is desultory and uncertain, causing frequent droughts and famine. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xi. 351 A systematic and continuous downpour of missiles.

**Downright** (daun'rait, daun'rait), *adv., adj., and sb.* [f. *Down* *adv.* + *right* *adj.* and *adv.*, in OE. *riht, rihte*: cf. *ADOWNRIGHT*.]

A. *adv.* (Stressed *downright* when preceding the word it qualifies, *down'right* when following.)

†1. Straight down; vertically downwards. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 2503 þe drake. . . flah dun rihte, mid feondliche resem. c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 621 The elde tre. . . Hecwe him to the grounde downright. 1468 *Avon's Power* 23 He fel downe ryht into hel sodenly. 1528 H. MENWALL *Nature* (1896) 40 Some shote sydelong and some down ryght. 1674 RAY *Notes Hush.* 120 That part of the root, which descends down-right. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 288 He. . . Short to the black abyss, and plung'd down-right. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 554 Several . . . were seen to sink downright, by some people who were on the cliffs.

2. Thoroughly; absolutely, quite, positively, out and out, outright.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 18 þe lowe it swath sinful downright. 1377 LAGAN *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 191 God gaf þe dome . . . þat Adam & Eve . . . Shulde deye doune ryght. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlvii. (1482) 314 Scottes that day were slayne doune right the substance of them alle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 389 Theyr mocke vs oow down-right. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Mag.*, *Appl.* 562 Unless you were down-right mad. 1724 R. FALCONER *Toy.* (1769) 141 Killed four down-right, and wounded several. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 66, I was downright scared.

†3. In a direct or straightforward manner; plainly, definitely. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* 11. iv. 31 You haue heard him sweare downright he was. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. 1. An honest, simple, downright-dealing Lord. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* 11. 131 St. Peter . . . uses a plain literal style, and discourses down-right concerning the natural world.

†4. Straightway, straight. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. i. iii. The soul that 1. Must now pursue and fall upon down-right. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 11. iii. This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell down right into a fit.

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *downright*; but sometimes *down'right* at the end of a clause.)

1. Directed straight downwards; vertical; directly descending.

1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downright stroke, *taille*. 1578 LYTE *Dodour* v. xiv. 566 This Hawkweede hath no deepe downeright roote. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 11. iii. 92 Hauce at thee with a downe-right blow. 1621 G. SANOV'S *Ovid's Met.* 11. (1626) 225 To lump from downe-right cliffs. 1684 BUNYAN *Plum.* 11. 71 He gave him again a down-right blow, and brought him upon his knees. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 299 Its motion was . . . quite down-right, i.e. perpendicular to the horizon. 1857 WHITTIER *What of the Day?* 3 Thunders . . . Far-rolling ere the down-right lightnings glare.

2. *fig. a.* Direct, straightforward, not circuitous; plain, definite. Of persons: Plain and direct in speech or behaviour (sometimes implying bluntness of manner). *Obs. or arch.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* 11. ii. 12 After this downe-right way of Creation. a 1626 BEAUM. & FL. *Knight Malta* v. ii. Your downright captain still I'll live, and serve you. a 1626 BACON (J.), An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice. 1717 *Savage Love in Veil* 1. i. What we call in down-right English a pimp. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* 11. i. 52 As plain As down-right Shippen, or as old Montaigne. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) 11. vii. 145 He had a certain down-right honesty about him.

b. That is thoroughly or entirely (what is denoted by the sb.); nothing less than . . . mere, absolute, positive, thorough, 'flat', 'out-and-out'.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Autopyron*, Browne bread . . . downe right bread. a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Majesty* (1630) 29 To be a downe-right Papist. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 267 This is no better than down-right Nonsense. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 3 (She) is not to have down-right Money, but . . . a Present of Plate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 344 He is a downright atheist.

C. *sb.* (*downright*). [The *adj.* used *ellipt.*]

†1. A vertical line; a perpendicular. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Book & Selv.* 253 Brought by a sharp angle to a down-right or perpendicular . . . with the t-biller.

2. (*pl.*) Name of a quality of wool.

1793 VANSHITTAR *Ref. Concl. Peac.* 73 Downrights 122 0 0 per pack, Seconds 121 0 0. 1832-54 McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 1428 The best English short-naïve fleeces . . . are . . . divided by the wool sorter into . . . 1. Prime; 2. Choice; 3. Super; 4. Head; 5. Downrights; 6. Seconds.

**Downrightly**, *adv. rare.* [f. *DOWNRIGHT* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a downright manner; directly; thoroughly: = *DOWNRIGHT* *adv.*

1642 DISBY *Observ.* Sir T. Browne's *Relig. Med.* (1659) 21 Averting down-rightly, That God cannot doe contradictory things. 1679 KIB in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 7 Prelacy. . . is destructive down-rightly to the Sworn Covenants. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 161 Persistently overbearing, if not . . . downright insolent.

**Downrightness** (daun'raitnes). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being downright; directness, straightforwardness of speech or behaviour.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 56 Hee is generally honest . . . and his downrightness credits him. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturing* vii. Wks. 1832 11. 18 They have . . . so much self-will, and mercantile downrightness in their manners. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 237 [To] expose their error with all the downrightness that is necessary.

† **Downrights**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-es, -s*.] = *DOWNRIGHT* *adv.* 1.

c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1165 þe almauws seweden sadly & slowe downe rigtes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 419 They would . . . go downrights into the bottom. *Ibid.* 512 The enemy . . . hath made after you to sinke you down-rights.

**Downrush** (-rʊʃ). Rush down, rapid descent.

1855 BRINLEY *Ess.*, *Travelling* 73 Like the downrush of a mighty cataract. 1893 S. R. BALL *Story of Sun* 140 There must be a down-rush of . . . cooled gas from above.

**Downset** (daun'set). Also (sense 2) *sest*, *sit*.

†1. Going down or setting (as of the sun).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 11. 128 His honour and fortunes were for ever at their downe-set.

2. *Sc.* An establishment, settlement.

1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* 1. 120 By my faith, but you bave a bein downset. 1822 GALT *Entail* 11. 274 (Jam.) A warm down-set's of far mar consequenc. . . than the silly low o' love. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxviii. (1873) 213 He'll get a braw downsit at Gushetneuk.

3. A setting or putting down, a rebuke.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii. Nowise disconcerted at the downset she had received.

**Downset**, *a. Her.* Of a less: Broken so that the one half is set lower than the other by its whole width.

1847 GLOSS. *Brit. Her.* 14 The best way would be to say downset on the dexter or sinister side.

**Downshare**, corrupt f. *DENSHIRE*.

1795 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 27 Wheat, Barley, Oats, Oats, Rye Grass. . . is the course after downsharing that has hitherto generally prevailed. *Ibid.* Downshare land.

**Downside** (daun'said). The under side; in *phr.* *downside up* (after *upside down*). Also *adob.*: ? = downwards, or ? short for *downside up*.

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* v. 1. A. Since last we parted at the barricades. The world's turned upside down. C. No, faith, 'tis better now, 'tis downside up. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 56 The factionnaire seized the document, and looked at it upside and downside for some time. 1885 H. PEARSON *R. Browning* 13 Whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise.

**Downstairs** (see below), *adv. phr. (adj., sb.)*

Less freq. *downstair* (esp. as *adj.*).

a. *adv. phr.* (daunstē'z). Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor or (fig.) 'the lower regions'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* n. iv. 112 His industry is vp-

stairs and down-stairs, his eloquence the parcell of a reckoning. 1597 *Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 202 Thrust him downe stayres. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* 11. 490 (Jod.) When upstairs one, downstairs another, hies. 1791 MRS. R. CLIFFE *Kom. Forest* x. As she went downstairs. a 1845 BARNHAM *Engl. Ltg.*, *Bros. Birchington* xxiii. Such affairs . . . are bruited about . . . 'downstairs' Where Old Nick [etc.]. 1883 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 Downstairs the lady did not charm.

b. *attrb.* or *adj.* (daunstē'z) 2.

1819 *Metropolis* 1. 146 At the feet of down-stairs Cinderella. 1824 MISS MIRRORE *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 222, I have sometimes . . . feared that her down-stair life was less happy. *Mod.* The downstairs rooms.

c. *sb.* (daunstē'z). The downstairs part of a building; the lower regions.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 1. 254 The old green curtains of downstairs were become filthy. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* (1878) 125 The accredited down stairs is so utterly overstocked with that pavement [good intentions]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/3 The magistrate could not discriminate whether upstairs or downstairs began [the fight].

† **Downsteepy**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. [f. *Down* *adv.* + *STEEPY* a.] Steeply descending, precipitous.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 97 (T.) He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock.

**Downthrow** (daun'trō). 1.

A throwing or being thrown down. *rare.*

1615 *Catoposes* in FARR *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 352 Wars, the canker of estate, Hel's image and al commonweales's downthrow. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Unable to take his downthrow philosophically.

2. *Geol.* The depression of strata below the general level on one side of a fault. (Originally a miners' term.) Also *attrb.*

1828 A. C. RAMSAY *Arch. Struct. Merioneth*, etc. 5 Down the Bala valley . . . there runs a great fault. It is a downthrow to the north-west. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 28 A true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evol.* 54 About a mile E.S.E. of Beadgelert, there is a fault with a downthrow of 5000 feet.

**Downtrod**, *phl. a.* = next.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* 1. iii. 135. (Qo. 2) I will lift the downtrod [Fols. downfall, fall] Mortimer. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. iv. 1. *Trophies* 887 [He] Wholly extirps the downtrod Iebusite.

**Downtrodden** (daunt'rōd'n), *pa. phl.* and (*daunt'rōd'n*), *phl. a.*

1. Trampled down; beaten down by treading.

1568 U. FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodslie* 111. 341 Repent, repent, your sins shall be downtrodden. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1866) 1. 175 The down-trodden grass. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* viii. 4 The flowers, downtrodden by the wind.

2. *fig.* Crushed down by oppression or tyranny.

1595 SHAKS. *John* 11. i. 241 This down-trodden equity. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 11. ad fin. The most dejected . . . and downtrodden vassals of perdition. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect. Ser.* 1. iii. 43 All the . . . crushed and down-trodden of the earth. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 The down-trodden serfs of Franconia.

Hence **Down-troddenness**.

1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* i. 5 Their expatriation, poverty, and down-troddenness.

**Downward** (daun'wōrd), *adv. (prep.) and adj.* For forms see *Down* *adv.* [Primarily an aphetic form of *ADOWNWARD*, in OE. *adunwēard*; but subseq. referred directly to *DOWN*: see *-WARD*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Towards a lower place or position; towards what is below: with a descending motion or tendency. a. in reference to movement through space.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue . . . cumeð of beuene downward. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Ha. . . walden fallen downeward. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 362 As him þat downward come. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. xiii. xxiv. (1495) 456 A droppe . . . fallith downwarde by his owne heuynesse. 1535 CRODEALE 2 *Knigs* xxi. 10 It is an easy thinge for the shadowe to go ten degrees downeward. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* 1. (1651) 40 This Oil taken inwardly worketh upward and downward. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* 1. 607 While streams downward run to the sea.

b. in reference to direction, attitude, or aspect.

c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Lukand downeward þe þe erthe. c 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 ch. x. Tourne the brede downeward in the panne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* & *Epigr.* (1867) 113, I looke downeward to my feete. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 302 Why downward droops his musing head? 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* x. 'This looking downward makes one dizzy.'

c. in reference to position or situation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Þis castel downward þan es it polist slight. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astral.* 11. 8 36 Thanne set 1 the point . . . downward in the same signe. c 1511 1st *Eng. Ek. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 Fro ye myddell downwarde ben theyr the halfe neder parte of an horse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 11. 115 [St. Peter] was crucified . . . with his head downward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 463 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 24 Metallic cones, ranged apices downward.

2. *fig. a.* Towards that which is lower in order, or inferior in any way.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1943 (Cott.) Fra me dun-ward drogh man his thocht. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 48 In þe lyne of kynrede downward, þi sone to be is in þe firste degre. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. 11. 260 The Peichitis in their gaddis and ryches downward began to declayne. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 160 God carries his people's circumstances downward . . . till they come to that point. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men Wks.* (Bohn) 1. 351 Things seem to tend downward, to justify despondency.



or 'Lesser doxology', or some metrical formula, such as the verse beginning 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exempt.* II. xi. 147 It is an expresse Doxology or adoration. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxvii. 12 Doxology, or praise, is a God-exalting work. 1664 H. MORC *Myst. Iniq.* 68 That Doxology of our Blessed Saviour, I thank, O Father [etc.]. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* Dedd. The Attempt to introduce New Forms of Doxology. 1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 1294 The well-known Doxology beginning, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

**Doxy**<sup>1</sup> (dɒksɪ). Also 6 doecy, 6-7 doxe, 7 doxie, doxye, 7- doxey. [Derivation unknown: perh. like some other terms of rogues' cant, of continental origin; possibly a deriv. of DOCK sb<sup>2</sup> 3.] Originally the term in Vagabonds' Cant for the unmarried mistress of a beggar or rogue; a beggar's trull or wench; hence, *slang*, a mistress, paramour, prostitute; *dial.*, a wench, sweetheart.

1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 188 Of the stews I am made controller. There shall no man play doxy there. Without they have leave of me. 1561 AWNELAY *Frat. Facch.* 4 His woman with him... which he calleth his Altham if she be his wyfe, & if she be his harlot, she is called hys Doxy. *Ibid.* 5 So she is called a Doxy, vntill she come to y<sup>e</sup> honor of an Altham (in Harman *Autent.*) 1611 SHAKS. *Tit. T.* IV. ii. 2 With, heigh the Doxy over the dale. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1673 III. 217 My doxy stays for me in a bousing ken. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 P 2 The Beggar, while he has a warm Fire and his Doxy, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. 1825 BROCKTAY *N. C. Words.* Doxy, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shak, and other play writers. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1656 Surrounded by ploughboys and their doxys. 1857 W. COLLINS *Deed Secret* II. i. 71 Spending all my money among doxies and strolling players.

**Doxy**<sup>2</sup> *colloq.* (usually humorous.) [The latter part of the words *orthodoxy*, *heterodoxy*, etc., from Gr. *dōxa* opinion.] Opinion (esp. in religious or theological matters). (Cf. *-ism*.) So *-dox*.

1730 J. ASGILL *Woolston* 2. 1756 ANONY. *F. Bunche* (1825) III. 19 Orthodox and other dox. 17. WARBURTON in *Priestley's Mem.* I. 372 'Orthodoxy, my Lord,' said Bishop Warburton. 'Is my doxy,—heterodoxy is another man's doxy.' 1776 J. Q. AOMAS *Diary* 30 Nov. 'Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy.' 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets.* etc. 174 [Dryden] made him [Chaucer] a much finer speaker, and not, according to our doxy, so good a versifier. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 579 Heterodoxy... does not mean cacodoxy at all... but only another man's doxy... your doxy generally as opposed to mine. 1868 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 357 This is not the place for the discussion of 'doxies'.

**Doyen** (dwayn). Also 5 doien. [F. *doyen* :—L. *decānus* DEAN. In sense 1 from OF.; in sense 2 anew from mod. French.]

†1. A leader or commander of ten. Obs. 1422 *iv. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 214 Every ledere [had] ten doiens, and every doiens ten men. 2. The senior member of a body. = DEAN<sup>1</sup> 10.

The French fem. *doienne* is rarely used in Eng.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. v. 242 This was he... that was afterwards Doyen to the Council of State. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3/2 A member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts, of which he died the doyen. 1886 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 3 The doyen of the Russian press.

**Doyle** (o, obs. form of DUKE.

Doyle (e, Doyle), -ly: see DOILED a., DOILY.

Doine, Doysen, obs. ff. Do v., DONE, DOZEN v.

**Doze** (dɔːz), v. Also 7 doaze, 7-9 dose. [Of late appearance in literary English; perh. earlier in dialects. The trans. sense, in which it is first known, is identical with Da. *dōse* to make dull, heavy, drowsy (*dōs*, dullness, drowsiness, *dōsig* drowsy): cf. also rare ON. *driisa* to doze, *driis*, *dos*, *hull*, dead calm, Sw. *dial.* *dusa* to doze, slumber.]

†1. *trans.* To stupefy; to muddle; to make drowsy or dull; to bewilder, confuse, perplex. Obs.

1647 R. STAPLTON *Funeral* 122 'Tis work for great soules, not [for] one dozd about the mending of his bed. 1650 — *Sirada's Low C. Warren* VI. 7 As night and suspicion doses the mind. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1683) 17 Easily dozd and amazed with every Sophism. 1668 FLECKNOE *Epigr. & Enigm. Char.* (1665) 82 Whose Head is so dozd with knocking, and Breech hardened with whipping. 1719 DR. FRO. *Crusoe* I. vi. The tobacco had... dozed my head. *Ibid.* II. i. The surgeon... gave him something to dose and put him to sleep. 1796 MACMILLAN *Will & Fean* II. ix, Drams and drumming (fies to thinking) Dozed reflection fast asleep. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* II. 38 Your Lordship... when all sovereigns else were dozed, at last Speeched down the Sovereign of Belfast.

2. *intr.* To sleep drowsily; to fall into a light sleep unintentionally from drowsiness; to be half asleep; to nod. Also *fig.* So, to doze it (obs.).

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvii. 161 The best of us dose, dote, and Slumber at times. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii. I have been dozing over a stupid book. 1808 OROON *Moths* II. 263 A place to doze and dream in. *Fig.* 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxxii. 48 The pimpernel dozed on the lea.

b. To doze off or over: to drop off into a doze.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. i. Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you [etc.]. 1886 STREVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 19 The

figure... haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over [etc.]. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor and of Dogger* 359, I was just dozed off myself when I was aroused by a cry from the deck.

3. *trans.* (with away, out). To pass or spend (time) in dozing.

1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt.* *Times* 24 We doze away our Hours. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 617 Chiefless Armies dozd out the Campaign. 1856 VINEWELL in *Toddhunter's Acc.* W's Wks. (1876) II. 339, I... doze away a few summer months almost in solitude.

**Doze**, sb. [f. prec. vb.] A fit of dozing; a short slumber.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Tril.* (1732) II. 209 A Doze over his Coffee. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* VII. He fell into a doze again, and slept until the fire was quite burnt out. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii. 224 Now and then he woke up, as men wake up from a doze.

**Doze**, obs. form of DOSE.

**Dozed** (dɔːzd), ppl. a. [f. DOZE v. + -ED.]

a. Stupified; drowsy, sleepy. b. Of timber, etc.: Having lost its tenacity of fibre, as by dry rot; doted. Hence Dozedeness, drowsiness, sleepiness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 306 While they were dozed or asleep. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxx. 216 My soul falls into a kind of dozedness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 96 It is no strange thing... to continue dozed, and stupid for this space. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 541 The dozed conscience of the thief. 1722 NETTLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 38 Vomiting, dozedness, startings, and sometimes Convulsions. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushey, dozed and short grained. 1825 JAMESON, *Dozd.*, in an unsound state; as, 'dozd timber', 'a dozd raip'. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, New Series*, Slowly raising Your dozed eyelids.

**Dozel**, obs. form of DOSSIL, plug.

**Dozen** (dɔːzn), sb. Forms: 4 dozen(e, dozyne, dosain, dosene, 4-5 dozeyn(e, doseyne, 4-6 dosayn(o, dozein, 4-7 dosen, 5 duzan, dusan(e, dosan, dusen, 6 dousaino, -ayne, dossen, -eyn, -in, -on, dosin, -yn, doosen, dosand, 6-7 dousen, 7 doozen, doozen, dossein, 7-8 douzen, 6- dozen. β. 5 disson, Sc. 6 desone, 8- dizen. [a. OF. *dozaine*, *dosaine*, Fr. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzaina*, Sp. *docena*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of \**dozdca*, *dozce*, *doze* :—L. *duodecim* twelv + *-aina*, as in *decaina*, *centina*, etc.]

1. A group or set of twelve. Originally as a sb., followed by *of*, but often with ellipsis of *of*, and thus, in singular = twelve. (Abbreviated *doz*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1407 (Coll.) Quen ani deid o bat dozen [i. r. r. dozeine, dozeyn, dozyne]. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diad.* 670 A dosain of wondrus. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 164 Dauwe be disschere, and a dozeyn oþer [B. dozeine C. dosen]. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 Halfe a dosen sponys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perp.* (W. de W. 1531) 1181, A thyng done, peraventure a dozyn yere before. 15. A *Pore Helpe* 335 in Hazl. E. P. III. 264 And feche in my cosens By the whole dosen. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 133 Halfe a dosen of grene sallets. 1670 G. H. HILL *Cardinals* II. ii. 172 Cardinals that are made by the dozen. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 203 A dozen of Knives. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 58, I saw some dozens of these little animals. 1841-4 EMERSON *Bss., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 There are not... more than a dozen persons. *Mod.* Six dozen pencils.

b. Elliptical (with a noun of measure, etc., understood). *Dozen of bread*: a dozen loaves. *Dozen of beer, ale, wine*, etc., i. e. a dozen pots or bottles; hence *rump-steak* and *a dozen*: see quot. 1893. *To give one two dozen*, i. e. lashes.

1573-80 BARETT *Atv.* D 1078 A dosen of bread, *duo. decim panes*. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 376 Fed for dozen of breade. *ibid.* 1677 LAOCH CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A dozen of Margaretale. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, 'I'll bet a rump and dozen' and Playdell. 1835 C. SNAW *Let.* 6 Dec. in *Mem.* (1837) II. 453, I ordered them... to receive two dozen each, being caught in the act. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* III. 42 He was tied up, and... took his two dozen. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/5 The stake being a 'rump-steak and a dozen'. It was explained that it was a dinner and as much as you liked to drink.

c. With qualifying words. *Baker's dozen* (see BAKER 6), *devil's*, *long*, *printer's dozen*: thirteen. *Brown* (obs.) or *round dozen*: a full dozen. *Thirteen*, etc. to the dozen: see quot. *To talk nineteen to the dozen*: to talk very fast, or to excess.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 393 Have at the hasarde; or at the dosen browne. 1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 34 Pay it you with advantage, at least thirteene to the dozen. 1598 in Lambert's 2000 years of *Guid Life* (1892) 308 All the said Company will deliver forthe theire breade... xliij<sup>m</sup> to the dozen. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 36 A round dozen of authors and others. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 343/2 Instead of one kick, he deserves and gets a devil's dozen. 1872 OUPA *Fitz's Election* 210 She... generally talked nineteen to the dozen.

†2. A kind of kersey or coarse woollen cloth: see quot. 1552. (Usually in pl.) Obs.

1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 1 Northern whites, commonly named and called dosins. 1552 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. § 13 All Devonshire Kersies called Dozens... shall contain in Length at the Water between twelve and thirteen Yards. 1557 Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c. 5. § 10 Every Devonshire Kersie, called Dosson. 1640 in Entick *Lond.* (1766) II. 179 Woollen Drapery — Devonshire dozens. Northern dozens. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 309 English Clothes called Dozens.

†3. The town-council of a burgh. *Sc. Obs.* ('Prob. so called because it originally consisted of twelve members' (Donaldson *Suppl. to Jamieson*). Cf. also DOZAINIE.)

1416 in *Edin. Burgh Rec.* Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Aldermannus pro presenti anno, one dene of gild. one burator, thirty two of lie dusan. 1418 *Ibid.* Oct., The dusan is callit 'duodecim consules limitatores'. 1492 *Ibid.* 19 Oct., Ordant be the hale dusan of the town. 1574 in *Feetles Burgh Rec.*

†4. Corruptly used for Anglo-French *dizeyne* (Fr. *dixaine*) a tithing, or group of ten householders. Obs.

[1292 BRITTON I. xiii. [xii.] § 1 Et voloms qe touz soient en dizeyne [i. r. r. dizeyne, dozein] et pleviz par dizeyners [i. r. r. dozeyners, dozainers].] 15. Act 18 *Edw. II* (Bertholet 1543) If al the chief pledges or their dosens bee come, 1624 *Ternes de la Ley s. v. Deciner*, Deciner is not now used for the chief man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne, to the Kings peace. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Deciner*, Now there are no other Dozens but Lects.

**Dozen** (dɔːzn), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 doysen, 5-8 dosen, 6 dosin, 8- dozen (9 doozen). [Prob. of Norse origin, repr. an inchoative verb in *-na*, from the stem of DOZE v.]

1. *trans.* To stun, stupefy, daze.

(But app. found only in pa. pple., which might belong to an intrans. vb. cf. 2.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruee* xviii. 126 Mowbray... had beyne doysnyt [i. r. r. doysnyt] in the ficht. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 71 Both deife and dosened. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Part. Wks.* (1844) 86 Dorothy, dozened w<sup>th</sup> living her lane.

2. *trans.* To make insensible, torpid, or powerless; to benumb. (Only in pa. pple.)

1556 *Trial Eliz. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1823) 212 The merch of the bane was consumit and the blude dosinit. 1789 BURNS *Ep. Jas. Tennent* 6 My dearest member nearly dozen'd. 1832 CARRICK in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 203 Birds Dozened sit on the frosty spray.

3. *intr.* To become torpid or benumbed.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii. A dish o' married love right soon grows could and And dozens down to nane. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* xi. (Jam.) The birds... Dozen in silence on the bending spray.

Hence Dozened ppl. a., benumbed, torpid.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* II. 119 Thou dosend drone. 1828 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Dozened, spiritless, impotent, withered. 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 651 With a natural inclination (as all old bachelors have) to be dozened.

**Dozener** (dɔːznɪ). Also 6 dussiner, 7 doziner, doziner, (7 decennier, 7-9 deciner). [In sense 1, a. AF. *dozeyner*, *dozainer*, a corrupt form of *dizeynier* (DIZENEN): cf. DOZEN sb. 4. In sense 2 prob. the same; but cf. DOZEN 3.]

1. a. A member of a tithing: see DOZEN 4. b. The head of a dozen.

1617 MINSHEW *Ductor* s. v. *Deciners* (tr. Britton: see DOZEN 4.) We will that all... profess themselves to be of this or that dozen, and make or offer surety of their behaviour by these or those doziners. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Deciners* alias *Decenniers*, alias *Dozners*. 1889 (see DECENER).

2. A name formerly borne by the constables, watchmen, or other ward-officers, in some boroughs. 1558 *Lichfield Guild Ord.* (1890) 17 Billetes Directed to the Dussiners in every severall warde for the collection off the sommes aboue writen. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 354 The watch... at Lichfield, used to be called 'dozeners'. *Ibid.*, The great Portmote Court of the Bailiffs and Citizens, Lords of the Manor, called anciently Le Dozener's, or Magdalen Court. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rept.* App. iii. 1851 The Inspector of Pounds, called Dozener... in the borough [Derby].

**Dozenth** (dɔːznθ), a. *colloq.* [f. DOZEN sb. + -TH.] = TWELFTH. So *half-dozeneth* = SIXTH.

1710 SWIFT *Frail. to Stella* 23 Dec. I have sent my rith to-night... and begin the dozenth. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 261 Every half-dozeneth window might be a loophole. 1853 COBURN in Sir L. Mallett C's *Pol. Writings* (1878) 202 Let me repeat it—if for the dozenth time.

**Dozepers**, **dozepiere**, var. DOUZEPIERS, Obs.

**Dozer** (dɔːzɪ). [f. DOZE v. + -ER.] One who dozes or sleeps drowsily.

1710 FULLER *Tatter* No. 205 P 2 To add to my Dead and Living Men, Persons in an intermediate State... under the Appellation of Dozers. 1822 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 633 When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer.

**Doziberd** (e, var. of DASBERD, Obs.

**Dozily** (dɔːzɪli), adv. [f. DOZY a. + -LY.] In a dozy manner; drowsily, sleepily.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 85 Quiet deer feeding dozily under the stone pines.

**Doziness** (dɔːzɪnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being dozy; drowsiness, sleepiness.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 244 A mopish ineffective doziness. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 9 The sleepiness or doziness to which the beast... is inclined. 1838 L. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1890) I. 232 Amid London dinners and doziness.

**Dozing**, vbl. sb. [f. DOZE v. + -ING.] The action of sleeping drowsily.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* I. 9 With an eternal laziness and dozing. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 834 That border-world of dozing, ere the sense is fully locked.

**Dozing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Drowsily sleeping.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 6 In a dozing state. 1830 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iv. 451 Within arm-reach of the dozing camel.



Hence **Do'zingly** *adv.*, drowsily, sleepily.

1831 *Travelling Adm. Younger* Son xvii, Trees, under groves of which they dosingly lay.

**Dozy** (dō'zī), *a.* Also 8-9 dos(e)y. [f. **DOZE** *v.* + *-y*.] 1. Drowsy, sleepy.

1693 *Dryden Persius* iii. (R.), His lazy limbs and dozy head.  
1725 *Pope Odys. ix.* 429 The dozy fume. 1883 A. S. HARVEY *But yet a Woman* 167 A fire always makes one dozy.

b. as sb.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 241 That old dozy there and myself got a fortnight's leave.

2. Of timber or fruit: In a state of incipient decay; 'sleepy'. Cf. **DOZED**, **DOTED** 2, **DOTY**.

1882 *Boston Frnl. Chem.* 1 Feb. 19/2 The water runs in around the wood and makes it dozy, wet, and heavy.

† **Dozy**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* Also dosye, doseye, dusey. An *obs.* by-form of **DIZZY** *a.*

1530 *Falsgr.* 310/2 Dosye in the heed, *betourne.* 1551-68 [see **DIZZY** *a.*].

† **Dozy**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *prec. adj.*] *trans.*

To make giddy or dizzy; to DIZZY.

1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 51 Not to suffer them to lyve after they be dosyed or made drunken.

**Dozyne**, **dozzen**, *obs.* forms of **DOZEN**.

**Dozze** pers, var. **DOUZEPERS**. *Obs.*

† **Dozzle**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **DOZE** *v.* with freq. suffix *-LE*.] *trans.* To render stupid; to stupefy.

a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 142 Being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself.

**Dr.**, abbreviation of **Debtor** (in *Book-keeping*), **Doctor**.

**Draaf**, *obs.* form of **DRAFF**.

**Drab** (dræb), *sb.* 1 Also 6 drabe, 6-7 drabb(e). [Not known before 16th c.; derivation uncertain: prob. at first a low or cant word. Evidently connected with Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag* dirty female, slattern; but evidence is wanting to show which is the original. Connexion with LG. *drabbe* dirt, mire, has also been suggested.]

1. A dirty and untidy woman; a slnt, slattern.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Sluttes, drabbes, and counseyl whystlers. 1526 R. WHITFORD *Martilage* (1893) 36 Saynt Tabite was holden a fole and drabbe of kechyn. 1530 *PALSCOR* 215/1 Drabbhe a slutte, *uolitiere.* a 1712 W. KING *Art Cookery* (T.) So at an Irish funeral appears A train of drabs with mercenary tears. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* viii, A dirty drab of a housemaid. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* xi, Who ended by living up an entry with a drab and six children for their establishment.

2. A harlot, prostitute, strumpet.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyst.* *Bryt.* (1814) 403 And than shall the drabbe, my daughter, be mured vp in a stone wall. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* ii. 6 b, Gyve that knave or drabbe a phylp with a club. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, Ditch-deliver'd by a Drab. 1675 *COCKERMORALS* 15 Drink, Dice, and Drabs, three dangerous Dees. 1731 *SWIFT Answ. Stinile Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 223 Each drab has been compared to Venus. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 789 And said 'my sister' to the lowest drab Of all the assembled castaways.

*trans.* 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Divb, There is no more sullen beast, than a he drab.

† The following are probably distinct words:

3. **Salt-making**. See quot. and cf. **CRIB** *sb.* 9.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Drabs*, in the English salt works, a name given to a sort of wooden cases into which the salt is put, as soon as it is taken out of the boiling pan. Their bottoms are made, gradually inclining forwards; by which means the saline liquor that remains mixed with the salt easily drains out. In some places they use cribs instead of the Drabs.

4. A small or petty sum (of money); esp. in *drabs* and *drabs*: see **DRIB**.

1828 *Craven Dial.* *Drab*, a small debt. 'He's gain away for good, and he's left some drab.' 1847-8 in *HALLWELL*. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 200 (Hoppe) None of us save money; it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in dribs and drabs. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 It [the payment] was received in dribs and drabs.

**Drab** (dræb), *sb.* 2 and *a.* [In early quotations app. synonymous with *drap* cloth (see quot. from Bailey, and cf. **DRAP-DE-BERRY**). Conjectured to have been applied to a hempen, linen, or woollen cloth of the natural undyed colour, whence attrib. in *drap* or *drab* colour, i.e. the colour of this cloth, and thus to have gradually become an adj. of colour: cf. *rose*, *pink*, *salmon*, etc. as colour names.]

*A. sb.* A kind of cloth: see quot.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* 80 Ij drabs of teir of hempe, a drab of new canvas. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Drab* (Fr.), cloth, Woollen-cloth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42 ¶ 8 To smile on a Brocade more than upon a Brown Drap. 1721 *Bailey*, *Drab*, cloth, woollen Cloth. 1740 *DYCE & PANDON*, *Drab*, an extraordinary sort of woollen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* II. i. v. 20 British Woollens, such as hair-list drabs. We improved some of our drabs, so as to be almost equal to the dutch cloths in the substance. 1772 *Mrs. Scott Test Fittil* Duly II. 220 Collin, whose wedding coat is a new white drap.]

*B. a.* Of a dull light-brown or yellowish-brown. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 The one with a Drapp-coloured cloth Campaigne Coat. 1715-1768 [see *drab-coloured*, *drab-coloured*, in D. below.] 1775 *ASH*, *Drab* (adj. with clothiers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 266 Hence our drab cloth, pure and undyed cloth, and they call this a drab colour in the trade. 1832 *DOWNS*

*Let. Cont. Countries* I. 523 The cottages... were of a deep drab hue. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iii, He wore wide drab trousers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. (L.) Male Quakers have... discarded broadbrimmed hats and drab breeches.

b. *fig.* Dull; wanting brightness or colour.

1880 *Miss Broughton Ser. Th.* i. iv, The little drab day has already dropped in the maw of night. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 1/2 The lives of the people... are dull and drab; a round of work with but little amusement.

c. *sb.* [absol. use of the adj.]

1. Drab colour; cloth or clothing of this colour; esp. in *pl.* = drab breeches.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 38 Milk-maids... Threw 'cotton drabs' and 'worsted hoes' away. 1824 *Miss Mirford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 38 Woe to white gowns! woe to black! Drab was your only wear. 1838 *DICKENS Nich.* Nick. xiv, A short old gentleman, in drabs and gaiters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/1 Silk gowns of Quaker drab.

2. Collector's name for a group of moths.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 370 Noctua angusta. The dark Drab. Noctua geminata. The twin-spotted Drab. 1859 *NEWMAN British Moths* 358 The clouded Drab (*Tawiacampa instabilis*).

*D. Comb.*, as *drab-breeched*, *-coloured*, *-tinted*; *drab-coat* *a.*, wearing a drab coat, drab-coated.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 Dark Drap colour'd Coat. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 114 (*Mystery*) Dressed in a dark drab-colour'd cap. 1843 *Svo. Smith Lett. on Amer. Depts* Wks. 1859 II. 1330/1 Drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania. 1848 *WHITTIER Peace Con.* at *Brus.* Poems (1882) 149 The dull, meek droning of a drab-coat seer.

Hence **Drab'ly** *adv.*, in drab colour; in comb., as *drab'ly-clad*, *-tinted*; **Drab'man** (*humorous nonce-word*), a quaker; **Drab'ness**, drab quality.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 Labouring... at our target practice, long before the drowsy drabmen have moved from their pillows. 1878 *Miss BROADBENT Open Verd.* viii. 60 Though the paint was mostly gone a general drabness remained. 1891 H. C. HALLIOWAY *Some one must suffer* II. xii. 217 That drab'ly-tinted lady.

**Drab** (dræb), *v.* [f. **DRAB** *sb.* 1] *intr.* To associate with harlots; to whore. Also to *drab* *it*.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. 1. 26 Drinking, fencing, swearing, Quarelling, drabbing. a 1624 *Br. M. Smith Sermon* (1632) 276 He is the true gentleman now a days, that can drinke and drab it best. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) III. 48 I'll drink and drab. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 110 He would have drunk and dined, drabbed and hunted.

Hence **Drab'bing** *vbl. sb.*; † **Drab'ber**, a whore-monger.

a 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Triumph of Death* vi, Drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morrals. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. ii, A most insatiate drabber. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxv, Nothing but dicing, drinking and drabbing.

† **Drabant**. [Sw. *drabant* attendant, satellite: in Ger. *trabant*, *it. trabante*, *F. traban*, *draban*, Boh. *drabant*, Magyar *darabant*, Roumanian *doroban*, ad. Turkish (orig. Pers.) دربان *darbān* porter, guard.] A halberdier; spec. a soldier of the body-guard of the kings of Sweden.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/3 He was Captain-Lieutenant of the King of Sweden's Drabants. 1823 *CRABE Technol. Diet.*, *Drabants* (Mil.), a select body of men, who were commanded in person by Charles IX, King of Sweden. 1864 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 127 We next pass into the drabant guard-room.

† **Drabbery**. *Obs.* rare. [f. **DRAB** *sb.* 1 + *-ERY*.] Drabbing, harlotry.

1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 104/12 Drabberij, meretricium.

**Drabbet** (dræb'et, dræb'et). Also *-ette*. [f. **DRAB** *sb.* 2 + *-ET*, dim. suffix.] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, etc.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Eshib.* I. 97 Drabbets. Fancy Drills. Grey Twills. 1894 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Madding* *Crested* ix, Some... in snow-white smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in white-brown ones of drabbet. 1885 *Chr. World* 529 Real Suffolk drabbet—one of the finest things for a workman to wear.

**Drabbish** (dræ'bif), *a.* 1 [f. **DRAB** *sb.* 1 + *-ISH*.] Partaking of the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

1566 *DRANT Herce* Sat. viii. E, I marke the drabbishe sorcerers and hardie their dismissal spell. 1888 T. HARVEY *Wessex* 7, 171 The drabbish woman she had expected.

**Drabbish**, *a.* 2 [f. **DNAB** *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat drab in colour; drab-looking. Also in comb.

1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1868) 89 Dressed in a dusty drabbish-coloured suit. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. 64 So many... are neutral-tinted, drabbish, greyish.

'Drabbish! short for 'od rabbit! God rabbit!': an imprecation: see **RABBIT**.

**Drabble** (dræb'l), *v.* [ME. *drabelen* = LG. (Efris.) *drabeln* to walk or wade about in water or liquid mud, to paddle; to splash, bespatter: cf. *drabbe* thick dirty liquid, mire, *drabbig* muddy, miry, turbid; also early mod.Du. *drablen* to run about, tramp about.]

1. *intr.* To become wet and dirty by dabbling in, or trawling through, water or mire.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 232 Digt as a Doctour in drablend wedis. 15... *Hye way to Spytell Houz* 116 in Hazl. E.P.P. IV. 28 Breeches, bare fotted, all stynkyng with dyrt, With M. [= a thousand] of tatters drabbling to the shyrt. 1565 J. SPARKS in *Hawkins Voy.* (1878) 61 Being put upon a booke drabbling in the water. a 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* iv. (R.) Who shall all this rubble meet, But Gnossey, drabbling in the street? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* v. (1824) 74 The poor fellows who had to drabble through the... mire.

2. *trans.* To make wet and dirty by contact with muddy water or mire.

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn, *paludo.* 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes... abroad a drying. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 47 Heavy showers of rain... which has drabled the Corn. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 539 Clip off the down at the tail to prevent their being drabled.

3. **Angling**. (*intr.*) To fish for barbel, etc. with a rod and a line threaded through a leaden bullet so that the hook may be trailed along the bottom.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The right method of drabbling, as it is termed... for gudgeons.

Hence **Drab'bled** *ppl. a.*, wet with dirty water, or with dragging in the mire; **Drab'bling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drabble-tail**, a slattern, draggletail; **Drabble-tailed** *a.*

a 1400-50 Drabbling [see 2]. a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 129/2 Draply (*v. r.* drably), *paludosis.* 1599 Drabbled [see 2]. a 1825 *FORRY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Drabble-tail*, a slattern, who allows her garments to trail after her in the dirt. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Drab'd*, *Drabble-tail'd*, dirtied.

**Drabble**, *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. The action or process of drabbling for fish.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 269 When you angle for this fish at the bottom, on the drabble.

2. A contemptuous term for drabbed people.

1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tithe Recounten* x. 1 Some Presbyterian rabble... Or some fierce Methodist drabble.

**Drabbler**, **drabler** (dræ'blar). *Naut.* [f. **DRABBLE** *v.*, in reference to its position.] An additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.

a 1594 *GREENE & LOOGE Looking Glass* Wks. (Ritldg.) 134/4 Then scanted we our sails with speedy bands, And took our drabblers from our bonnets. 1645 *HEYWOOD Fort. by Land* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 416 Lace your drabblers on. 1708 *MORTUEUX Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 256 To our Sails we had added Drabblers. 1851 *KIPPING Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 182 Drabbler. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drabbler*, a piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail to give it more drop... used when both course and bonnet are not deep enough.

**Drabby** (dræ'bi), *a.* 1 [f. **DRAB** *sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a drab; abounding in drabs.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Draver* (1876) 12 The Curtaine of dishonesty... the drunken colour of Drabby salary. 1776 *COMBE Diabolical* (1777) 12 The wiles of drabby Drury and of low St. Giles. 1887 *FRITH Autobiog.* II. 81 They are drabby, shabby, dirty creatures.

**Drabby**, *a.* 2 [f. **DRAB** *a.* + *-Y*.] Rather drab; drabbish. Hence **Drab'biness**.

1862 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* ii. viii, A drabby petticoat in rags. 1872 *DASENT Three to One* II. 3 While women should pass their lives in drabbiness and dowdiness. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. 115/2 We do not believe in all this drabbiness... in the modern ridicule of ceremonial. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxxi. 209 The want of colour that accompanies a north-east wind; sky, trees and grass all looking washed out and drabby.

† **Dracæna** (drās'nā). *Bot.* [mod.L., a Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon, fem. of δράκων dragon.] A genus of *Liliaceæ*, containing the dragon-tree *Dracæna Draco*, and various other ornamental species.

1823 in *CRABE Technol. Diet.* 1870 *MEADE New Zealand* 189 Aprons of scarlet dracæna leaves. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/6 The rooms were charmingly embellished with white dracænas, palms, and other foliage plants.

**Drach**, *obs.* f. **DRAW** *v.*

**Drachm** (dræm). *Forms:* 4-7 dragme, 6 drachime, 6-7 draohme, dragm, 7- drachm. See also **DRAM**. [a. F. *drachme*, earlier *dragme*, in OF. also *drame* = Pr. *dragma*, L. *drachma*, a Gr. δραχμή, an Attic weight and coin, prob. orig., 'as much as one can hold in the hand', f. δράσσειν (-rr-) to grasp (cf. δράγμα).]

1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks, the **DRACHMA**; containing 6 obols. It varied in weight and value in different places, its average value being about 9½d. English. (Also **DRACHMA**.)

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 8 What woman hauynge ten dragmes, ether besautis, and if sche hath lost o dragme [etc.]. 1507 *SILAKS. Cor.* i. v. 6 These mouers, that do prize their hours At a crack'd Drachme. 1646 *Sir T. Browne's Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 Every man of the Jews should bring into the Capitoll two dragmes. 1771 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm.

b. Hence, the **DIREHM** of the Arabs.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* C-vij a (Stanf.) .xx. Drachimes whiche is ten pens Englyshe. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* ii. (1872) 66 Mahomet... asked... If he owed any man? A voice answered, 'Yes, me three drachms'.

2. A weight approximately equivalent to that of the Greek coin. Now, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or ½ of an ounce, in Avoirdupois weight = 27½ grains or ⅙ of an ounce. (Spelt *drachm* or *drām*.) Also, the Arabic **DIREHM**.

*Fluid drachm* = 1 of fluid ounce, = 60 minims or drops. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The leeste mesure is Coecularium and is half a Dragme. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Take... of ech two dragmis. 1590 *Records of Gr. Artes* (1646) 135. 3 Scruples make a Drachm or Dragme. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 77 A few Drachms of Unguentus. 1850 *Arab. Nr.* (Ritldg.) 584 Aladdin... desired to have half a drachm of the powder. 1864 *Lancet* 10 Nov. 1093 The catbeter... drew off four drachms of albuminous urine.

3. *fig.* A small quantity; a very little. (Cf. *grain*.)  
 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biand's Banish'd Virgin* 4 Having  
 out of the masse of our disglasters extacted us this  
 drachme of affliction. 1670 G. H. H. *ist. Caravans* i. 48 One  
 drachme of affliction. 1729 CONGREVE (T.) The rogue has  
 not a drachm of generous love about him. 1876 T. HARVEY  
*Elizabetha* (1890) 306 'Now do you see the truth?' she  
 whispered, without a drachm of feeling.

|| **Drachma** (dräc'mä). Also 6-7 *dragma*.  
 Pl. -mas, also -mæ, (6-7 -mæes). [a. L. *drachma*,  
 a. Gr. *δραχμή* DRAOHM. The form *dragma* is  
 assimilated to OF. *dragme*, Pr. and med. L. *dragma*.]

1. = DRACHM 1. Also, the Jewish quarter-shekel.  
 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 (R.) Small pieces of money  
 called oboli, whereof six made a drachma. 1581 MARBECK  
*Bk. Notes* 313 A Dragma is the fourth part of a Sickle,  
 which is to saie five halfe-pence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii.  
 ii. 247 To every seuerall man, seventy five Drachmas.  
 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 322 Judas Macchabeus  
 sent thence ten thousand Dragmas. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.*  
 No. 535 7 He left him to the value of an hundred drachmas  
 in Persian money. 1831 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 178 Every one  
 of the hoplites... received two drachmae a day.

b. The standard silver coin of modern Greece,  
 equivalent to the French *franc* and Italian *lira*.  
 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 196.

2. = DRACHM 2.

1527 ANDREW *Branswyke's Distyll. Waters* Dj, Myxced  
 with Bolo Armeno and with lapide ematit, of eche a  
 dragma. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pl. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874  
 III. 426 [They] Will scarce weigh cleauen Dragmas.  
 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 551 Grecian weights  
 reduced to... Troy weight: Drachma = 6 dw. 2 1/2 grains.

**Drachmal** (dräc'mäl), *a. rare*. [f. prec. +  
 -AL.] Pertaining to a drachm or drachma.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called the  
 Drachmal Denary for distinction sake.

+ **Dracin**, -ine. *Chem.* = DRACONIN.

**Drack(e)**, obs. form of DRAKE.

**Dracomian**: obs. form of DRAGONIAN.

**Draconian**, *a.* [f. as DRACONIC + -IAN.] =  
 DRACONIC 1, 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 97 The Swedenborgian  
 rubrics are not so Draconian. 1897 D. M. WALLACE *Russia*  
 xlii. 206 Refraining from all Draconian legislation. 1880  
*Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. In the course of one of these draconian  
 performances... the mummer's tail came off.

Hence **Draconianism**.

1819 GIFFORD in Smiles *J. Murray* I. 404, I never much  
 admired the vaunt of Draconianism, 'And all this I dare  
 do, because I dare'.

**Draconic** (dräk'nik), *a.* [f. L. *draco*, -*ōnem*,  
 ad. Gr. *δράκων* dragon, also f. the Greek personal  
 name, *Δράκων*, Draco: see -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco,  
 archon at Athens in 621 B.C., or the severe code  
 of laws said to have been established by him;  
 rigorous, harsh, severe, cruel.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 43 Any Law so  
 rigorous and Draconic. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 35 Their  
 criminal code, which was Draconic in severity.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dragon.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 118 'The great Dragon was  
 cast out'... This, signified the destruction of the Empire as  
 Draconic and Idolatrous. 1791 *tr. Swedenborg's Apoc.*  
*Rev.* xiv. § 655 To whom the draconic spirit addressed the  
 same words. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. 'Marry come up—are  
 you there with your beards?' muttered the dragon, with a  
 draconic silliness.

3. *Astron.* = DRACONIC.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'Relating to the  
 constellation Draco'.)

1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ii. i. 174 This is termed a  
 'nodical revolution of the Moon.' note. Sometimes the  
 Draconic Period.

+ **Draconical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]  
 = prec. (sense 2).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 122 This Draconical power.  
**Draconicaly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] After  
 the manner of Draco; with extreme severity.

1641 PARALL. *betw. Wolsey & Laud in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.)  
 IV. 405 Both of them at the Council-board, and in the star-  
 chamber, [were] alike draconicaly supercilious. 1887 S.  
 WHITMAN *Convent. Cant* 87 It is draconicaly prohibited.

**Dracoin**, -ine. *Chem.* [f. L. *draco* dragon.]  
 The colouring matter in Dragon's blood, at first  
 supposed to be alkaline, and named accordingly.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 181/1 Herberger... calls this colouring  
 matter *dracoin*, and he considers it to possess rather  
 sub-acid properties than such as denote alkalinity. 1853-72  
 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 345 Melandri regarded the resin as  
 an alkaloid, and designated it as *draconine*, *dracine*, or  
*dracine*.

**Draconism** (dräc'ōniz'm). [f. Gr. personal  
 name *Δράκων*, Draco: see -ISM.] Draconic char-  
 acter. (See DRACONIC 1.)

1832 WESTM. *Rev.* XVII. 313 The draconism of their  
 slave laws.

+ **Draconist**. *Obs.* [f. as DRACONIC + -IST.]  
 An adherent of the Dragon. (See Rev. xii. 3.)

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 179 Open Draconists or Bestians.

|| **Draconites** (dräk'ōnī'tiz). Also 7 *draconi-*  
*tes*, *dracōnites*. [L. *draconitis* (Pliny), f.  
*dracon-em* DRAGON.] A precious stone fabled to be  
 taken from the brain of a dragon; a dragon-stone.

1579 LIVLY *Enghens* (Arb.) 124 The precious gemme  
*dracōnites* [Draconites] that is euer taken out of the heade  
 of the poisoned Dragon. 1608 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne*

358 Haue in your rings... a Draconites, which you shall  
 beare for an ornament. 1855 SHEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 354.

**Draconitic**, *a. Astron.* = DRACONIC.

In recent Dicts.

**Draconitian**, *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δράκων*, -*ovra*  
 dragon + -IAN.] = DRACONIC 2.

1816 G. S. FANER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 282 The dracon-  
 tian figure attached to the ring of Abury. 1818 — *Hor.*  
*Mos.* I. 73 The draconitian Ahirman of the Persians.

**Draconitic** (dräk'ntik), *a. Astron.* [f. Gr.  
*δράκων*, stem of *δράκων* dragon + -ic.] Pertaining  
 to the moon's nodes: see DRAGON'S-HEAD, -TAIL.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Draconitic Month*, the space of  
 time wherein the moon going from her ascending node,  
 called *Caput Draconis*, returns to the same. 1730-6 in  
 BAILEY (folio). Also in mod. Dicts.

**Draconine** (dräk'ntin), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr.  
*δράκων*, -*ovra* dragon + -INE.] Of the nature of,  
 or belonging to, a dragon.

1806 G. S. FANER *Di. Prophecies* II. 248 Her draconine  
 cruelty. 1865 BARTING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 175 A gigantic  
 man with few of the draconine attributes remaining.

|| **Dracunculus** (dräk'ŋkŭl'ŭs). [L. dim. of  
*draco* DRAGON.]

1. The muscular hair-worm *D. (Filaria) medi-*  
*nensis*, found in the legs and muscular parts of the  
 arms of the inhabitants of both Indies, and other  
 tropical countries; the Guinea-worm.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dracunculus*, a kind of Ulcer  
 that eats even thro' a Nerve it self; also a long sort of  
 Earth-worm, which frequently grows to Indians' Legs.  
 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A disease in children, wherein  
 they feel a vehement itching; supposed to arise from little  
 worms called *Dracunculi*. 1851-52 *Man. Sci. Eng.* 248 Why  
 the dracunculus should be met with on the west coast of  
 Africa. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 676 The  
 female *Dracunculus*... may attain a length of six feet.

2. *Icthyol.* A fish, a dragonet or goby of the  
 genus *Callionymus*.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 272 (Jod.) The seadragon:  
 this is frequent in the Mediterranean... Ray, etc. call it  
*dracunculus*. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

3. *Bot.* A berberaceous genus of *Aracea*, formerly  
 included under *Arum*, containing the Green  
 DRAGON (q. v. 14) or DRAGONS.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1748-52 SIR J. HILL *Hist.*  
*Plants* 596 (Jod.) *Arum*; this genus comprehends the *arum*,  
*arisarum*, *colocasia* and *dracunculus* of authors. 1753 CHAM-  
 BERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dracunculus*, *Dracogon* in botany.

**Drad**, obs. form of DREAD *a.* and *v.*

**Dradge**, *dradgy*, obs. or dial. ff. DREDGE.

**Dradgy**, *Sc.* form of DIRGE, chiefly in sense 3.

**Funeral feast.**

**Draf**, obs. form of *drove*, pa. t. of DRIVE.

**Draff** (draf). Forms: 3-5 *draf*, (3 *draf*, 4-5  
*draff*, 5 *draaf*, *drafe*, 5-7 *draffe*, 5-*draff*, 7  
*draugh*). [early ME. *draf*, prob. repr. an un-  
 recorded OE. \**draf*, corresp. to MDu. and Du.  
*draf*, Icel. *draf*, Sw. *draf*, Da. *drav* sediment of a  
 brewing, grains, husks, OHG. \**trab*, pl. *trebir*,  
 MHG. *treber*, Ger. *treiber* grains, husks, etc.:—  
 OTeut. type \**trabaz* neuter. Cf. also Ir. and  
 Gael. *drabh* grains of malt, prob. from English.]

Refuse, dregs, lees; wash or swill given to swine;  
 hog's-wash; *spec.* the refuse or grains of malt after  
 brewing or distilling; brewer's grains.

1205 LAV. 20256 He gon zeoten draf and chaf and aten.  
 1250 GEN. & EX. 3582 Moyse... dede calf melten in fir  
 ... And mengde in water... And gaf bat folc drinken bat drof.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 11 Hogges... draf weore hem  
 leuere þen al þe preadous Peeres. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.*  
*Sch. Wks.* II. 175 þei diuersen for Goddis lawe, as draf  
 diuersly þo clene drynke. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 580  
 If their appetite With draf of win be fed. 1522 MORE  
*De quat. Novis*, Wks. 732 A sow contente with drafte  
 drut and mire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 573 Till vermin or  
 the draf of servile food Consume me. 1688 R. HOLME  
*Armoury* ii. 181/2 Washings... necessary for keeping of  
 Swine... Whey Butter-milk, Dish-water, any kind of Draff.

1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 559 Animals... fed off  
 by the dregs or draff at the Distillery.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 312 To wyrtte The draf of stories,  
 and forgo the corn. 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*  
 (Cardinal) 20 The draf of filthy errors. 1643 MILTON  
*Divorce* Intro. (1851) 6 The brood of Belial, the drafte of  
 men. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 45 Examples that have  
 survived the chaff and draf of the time.

c. *Proverbs*.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 22 The still sowe eats vp  
 all the drafte. 1612 26 Draffe is your errand, but drinke ye  
 wolde. 1598 SHAKS. *Measure* II. ii. 105 Still Swine eats  
 all the draugh. 1795 D. FERGUSON *Scott. Prov.* (1795) 5  
 (Jam.) As the sow fills the draf soures.

d. *Comb.*, as *draff-drink*, -*midden*, -*pock*, -*trough*,  
 -*tub*; *draff-cheap* adj. Also DRAFFSACK.

1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 7 A Sow, to whom men... Into  
 her drafte-troch would sow precious stances. 1470 HENRY  
*Wallace* ii. 257 Thall kest him our... In a drafte myddyn.  
 1568 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 282 One drafte tub  
 iiii<sup>s</sup>. a 1661 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) i. 1 (Jam.) The best  
 regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so,  
 their drafte pock that will dog behind them all their days.  
 1807 TANNAPILL *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Thanks is but a draf-  
 chaff phrase.

**Draffe**, obs. form of DRAFF, DROVE 3b.

**Draffish**, *a.* [f. DRAFF + -ISH.] Of the nature

of draff, somewhat draffy; worthless.

1538 BALT *Three Lawes* 1701 Your draffish ceremonies.  
 1543 — *Yet a Course* 97 b (T.), The draffish declaracions of  
 my lorde Boner.

**Draffsack**. Now dial. [f. DRAFF + SACK  
*sb.* = MDu. *drafsac* lit. and fig.] A sack of draff  
 or refuse; also *fig.* a big paunch; lazy glutton.  
 Also attrib.

1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 286, I lye as a draf-sak in my  
 bed. 1534 SIR F. BYGGO *Treat. Impropr. Benefices*.  
 They... knowe none other god most than the gret draf-  
 sacke of Rome. a 1564 BECON *Humble Suffic.* Prayers,  
 etc. (1844) 239 The priests of Baal... pampered their idle  
 draffsack bellies with all kind of pleasant wines and dainty  
 dishes. 1616 DEACON *Tobacco tortured* 59 Tobacco... the  
 Draffe-sacks delight. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 171  
 Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draf-sacks.

Hence † **Draffsacked** *phl. a.*, of the nature of a  
 draffsack; stuffed with refuse; vilely gluttonous;  
 worthless. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 43 One of y<sup>e</sup> capitaines of this  
 donge hill and drafte sacked ruffians. 1560 BECON *Fortress*  
*Failly*. Pref. Wks. 1232, That gloton... enfancing his owne  
 styncking and drafte-sacked belly with... deintie dishes.  
 a 1564 — *Humble Suffic.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 228 To  
 maintain their idle and drafte-sacked bellies.

**Draffy**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Of the nature  
 of draff, worthless; full of draf or dregs.

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* iii. iii, The dregs and draffy  
 part. 1624 GATAKER *Transbut.* 86 Such draffy stuffe as  
 this is. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Tune Your Fiddles* Alisc.  
 Poetry 148 Draffy drink may please the Vicar.

**Draft** (draft), *sb.* A modern phonetic spelling  
 of DRAUGHT *sb.*, found in many senses of the word,  
 and now established in the following:

1. The drawing down of one scale or end of a  
 balance in weighing; the 'turn of the scale';  
 hence a deduction from the gross weight allowed  
 for this in retailing (= CLOFF, q.v.).

[1494-1727 see DRAUGHT 13.] 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N.*  
*Adm.* 30 To put his Foot into the Scale to weigh it down,  
 to make the Draff good. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade*  
 72, 200 Hides... Draff 1 lb. per 10 Hs. 1848 *Illustr. Lond.*  
*News* 29 Apr. 281/2 Secreting two iron hooks under his  
 weighing-machine, thereby causing a draft of 43 oz. against  
 the purchaser.

2. The drawing off, detachment, or selection of  
 a party from a larger body for some special duty  
 or purpose; *spec.* in military use.

[1703-1872 see DRAUGHT 34.] 1800 WELLINGTON in *Curw.*  
*Desp.* I. 93 If the bullocks are not occasionally recruited  
 by drafts of fresh calves. 1813 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. XI. 140  
 To get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia. 1875  
 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* 306 Soldiers were being  
 drafted; but the draft was very unpopular.

b. The party or body so drawn off or selected.

1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 245, I am... con-  
 vinced... all the drafts [will] quit the service. 1780 J. REID  
 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 20 They absolutely  
 refuse to march the drafts to the army. 1868 *Regul. & Ord.*  
*Army* 7 515 Attention... to the age of the men selected, so  
 that the draft may consist of those best qualified for a change  
 of climate. 1884 BOLDREWEED *Melbourne Mem.* ii. 22  
 A draft of outlying cattle... rose and galloped off. 1890  
*Times* 22 Sept. 4/4 The Wye... sailed from Sheerness... with  
 naval drafts and stores. 1894 MASKELYNE *Ships & Flats*  
 56 The 'draft'—i.e. the cards to replace those which have  
 been discarded [at Poker].

3. The 'drawing' of money by an order in due  
 form. Also DRAUGHT (35 a) q. v.

[1633-1838 see DRAUGHT 35 a]. 1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.  
 c. 46 § 61 Such treasurer shall make no drafts on the said  
 accounts for any private purpose.

b. A written order for the payment of money,  
 'drawn on' or addressed to a person holding  
 money in trust or as an agent or servant of the  
 drawer; a bill or cheque drawn; sometimes,  
*spec.*, an order for the payment of money drawn  
 by one branch of a bank or mercantile house upon  
 another, or by one department of an office upon  
 another.

[1745-1790 see DRAUGHT 35b.] 1786 *Trials & Escapes of John*  
*Shepherd* 13 Mr. Elliot sent the draft to the bankers, which  
 was returned unpaid. 1816 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* Wks. (1846)  
 1201/1 note, I have enclosed your draft. 1846 McCULLOCH  
*Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 31 [They] pay them by giving  
 a bill or draft for the sum, payable in coin at sight, or at so  
 many days after date. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.*...  
 draft of the exporter on a London merchant paid for account  
 of the American importer in New York. 1879 McLEOD in  
 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v. *Draft*, If the order be  
 addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a  
 Depositum, as a Bailee, or Trustee, or Agent, or Servant  
 of the writer, it is not a Bill, but a Draft.

c. *fig.* A demand, claim.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 122 Their sterling honesty...  
 has made the English tongue a draft upon the unlimited  
 confidence of the continental peoples. 1869 LYCCA *Church*  
*& State* 14 That so great a draft should be made on our  
 patience. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Her Majesty  
 makes a thoughtless draft upon the loyalty of her Minister.

4. A plan, sketch, or drawing, *esp.* of a work to  
 be executed; † a chart. More usually DRAUGHT  
 (30, 31), q.v.

1567 DAMHER *Voy.* I. v. 100 The Spaniards who first dis-  
 covered them, and in whose drafts alone they are laid down.  
*Ibid.* ix. 21 Some of the Drafts newly made do make  
 California to join to the main. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*  
 106 A round Iron Plate which lies within the hollow... and

therefore cannot in Draft be seen in its proper place. 1727-57 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Draught* or, as it is pronounced, *Draft*, in architecture, the figure of an intended building described in paper. 1809 H. CARTER *Autobiogr. Cornish Snuggler* (1894) 55 There is no draft for the Channel on board, I know nothing of the Channel. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 138 The Superintendent delivers the order, with the drafts and specifications, to the master shipwright.

5. A preliminary sketch or rough form of a writing or document, from which the final or fair copy is made.

[1528-1831 see DRAFT 32.] 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 187, I have seen the draft of the petition. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 474 A draft of the conveyance was prepared by Mr. Booth, as counsel for the purchaser. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 The latest draft of Thames Conservancy bye-laws, now awaiting the Order of Council.

6. *Technical.* a. *Masonry.* Chisel-dressing at the margin of the surface of a stone to serve as a guide for the levelling of the surface. Also DRAUGHT, q. v. 43. b. 'The degree of deflexion of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.' (*Cent. Dict.*) c. See quot. 1874.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Draft 6. (*Pattern-making*) The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam. 1878 CONDER *Textwork Pat.* II. 81 The stones are all drafted with the real Jewish draft, broad, shallow, and beautifully cut.

7. *attrib.* a. Drafted or selected from the flock, as *draft ewe*. b. Drawn up as a preliminary or rough form whence a fair copy is afterwards made. c. *Draft-cattle*, -horses: see DRAFT 47 a.

a. 1794 *Univ. Agric. Surv. Roxh. (Jam.)* Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Catt* *Ewes*. 1898 *Cumb. Gloss.*, *Draft sheep*, a selection of the best annually. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Draught*, the worst sheep 'drawn', or culled out from a flock. 'Draught ewes.' In parts of England these are called *culls*. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/2 Draft ewes made up to 88s. per head.

b. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 153 This was but a draft will, partly filled up. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 420/1 How unreal is the publicity afforded by laying draft rules upon the table in Parliament.

**Draft** (draft), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.* Formerly spelt DRAUGHT, which is still retained in some senses.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out and remove (a party of persons, animals, or things) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. Chiefly in *Mil.* use, and in *Stock-farming*: see quot.

[1714-1868 see DRAFT *v.* 1.] 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6309/2 The ... Corps out of which they have been drafted. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* I. 6 Tadeus ... had been drafted into one of the condemned regiments. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 3 Many exceedingly good animals are drafted in consequence of some little want of uniformity. It is not uncommon with the ram-breeders to draft the whole produce from a sheep that has disappointed them. 1867 KOOZE *Prof. to Adam Smith's W. N. I.* 7 Promising young Scotchmen are yearly drafted off to complete their studies at Oxford.

b. More generally: To draw off or away. 1724 FIELDING *J. Andrews* v. I. All her rents had been drafted to London, without a shilling being spent among them. a 1875 CARPENTER in *Croll Chinate* & T. ix. 164 The cold and dense polar water, will not directly take the place of that which has been drafted off from the surface.

2. To make a draft or rough copy of (a document); to draw up in a preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected. Rarely *draught*.

1828 in WENSTER. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 July, The Duke ... read me a letter ... which he had drafted. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. ix. 168 The Articles were drafted into form and signed. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 456, It is not drafting a Bill, but passing it, that is the difficulty.

3. *Masonry.* To cut a draught (or draft) on a stone: see also DRAFT *v.* 4.

1878 [see DRAFT *sb.* 6]. 1890 SAGE in *Contemp. Rev.* 431 The stones of the glacis, are drafted. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 120 Megalithic masonry occurs on the Mole at Sidon, but it is not drafted.

Hence *Drafted ppl. a.* 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. Some drafted bills. 1878 C. R. CONDER *Textwork Pat.* I. 352 Drafted masonry. 1894 *Form Oct.* 153 Drafted or pre-announced oratory.

**Drafter**, *obs. form of DRAFT.*

**Drafter** (dra'f-ta). [*f. prec. vb.*] One who drafts. 1. A man employed in drafting animals.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 397 It is the business of the drafter to coax and encourage the unwilling (hounds) to him. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xviii. 227 [Cattle] keeping the draughts incessantly popping at the fence by truculent charges.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 393 The drafters of the Constitution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The promoters and drafters of the Albert Charter.

**Drafting**, *vb. sb.* [*f. DRAFT *v.* + -ING*]. The action of the verb DRAFT (in various senses).

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 456 Between the drafting of the Emancipating Edict, and the making it law. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 Separating our cattle ... by drafting through the yard, or by 'cutting out'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/1 The unskillful drafting of the bill.

*attrib.* 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 We ... armed ourselves with drafting sticks. 1890 - *Col. Reformer* (1891) 27 Hitherto he had seen in drafting-vans only men used to managing breeding cattle. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 3/6 [He] submitted it to the drafting master, as well as to experts at the Treasury. 1894 *Ibid.* 17 Feb. 5/5 One or two verbal and drafting amendments having been agreed to.

**Draftman**, *rare.* = DRAFTSMAN 1.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper.

**Draftsman** (dra'f-tsmn). [Another spelling of DRAFTSMAN.] 1. One who makes, or whose business it is to make, drawings or designs.

1666 GERBIER *Counsel* G. 3, Good Drafts-men do express ... what is to be built in Brick by a Red Line, what with Stone white. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 223 Mr. Alexander, Draftsman to the late Chinese Embassy, will ... publish ... a series of Plates, on the Costume of China. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 62 Where there is no Draftsman, the Junior Officer, is to attend to the ... arrangement of all Plans and Models, in the Engineer Drawing Room.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document, esp. a legal document or a parliamentary bill or clause.

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 179 The draftsman hath assured us, that no power ... is comprised in that charter but what was the proprietary's direction. 1884 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 99 The draftsman has framed this declaration of trust awkwardly.

Hence **Draftsmanship** = DRAFTSMANSHIP. 1882 TRAILL *Steyne* vi. 89 Sketches of travel ... surpassed in vigour and freedom of Draftsmanship, by the *Sentimental Journey*. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Faulty draftsman-ship and highly technical construction.

† **Drafty**, *a. Obs.*

[In several places *drafty* is a proved misprint or misreading for DRASTY, 'of the nature of refuse, dreggy', and possibly the whole word originated in such misreading, which it was subsequently attempted to explain by association with DRAFF or with DRAUGHT *sb.* 45, 46: see DRAUGHTY 3. Scott's use, quot. 1823, is app. after an ed. of Chaucer with *draffy* erroneously for *drasty* in *Prolog. to Melibeu.*] Of the nature of refuse or garbage; rubbishy, worthless; filthy, vile.

1853 STANFURD *Æneid* Ded. (Arb.) 9 Skauingers of draffy poetrye ... that bast theyre papers with smerie larde. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat. v.* ii. Draffy, sluttish geere, Fit for the oven, or the kitchen fire. 1602 2nd P. *Retinn. fr. Parmass.* l. 11, 195 So long As draffy ballats to the paille are song. 1823 *Scott's Romance Ess.* (1874) 105 The poems which they recited were branded as 'draffy rhymings'.

**Drag** (drag), *v.* Also 5-6 dragger. [Not known before 15th c. A derivative of OE *dragan*, or ON. *draga* (Sw. *draga*, Da. *drage*) to DRAW. Perh. a special northern dialect-form in which the *g* has been preserved instead of forming a diphthong with the prec. *a*, as in English generally: cf. *f.* *Wright*, Dialect of Windhill 102. See also DRUG *v.* 2.]

I. 1. *trans.* To draw or pull (that which is heavy or resists motion); to haul; hence to draw with force, violence, or roughness; to draw slowly and with difficulty; to trail (anything) along the ground or other surface, where there is friction or resistance.

1440 *Pronp. Paris* 130/1 Draggyn or drawyn, *trajecta*. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 101/7 To Drag, *extrahe.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* vi. iii. 24 The bodies shall be dragg'd at my horse heeles. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 8 The other disciples came ... dragging the net with fishes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 266 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive dragg'd in Chains. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 244 Alligators ... dragg'd him to the Bottom, and there devour'd him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 315 Dragging a ponderous equipage over the rugged pavement. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 1. x. 124 To drag him off as a prisoner. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6 A 'shot tint' ... is produced by sparsely 'dragging' a little colour over the surface.

b. Said of moving the body or limbs with difficulty, or of allowing a member to trail.

1553 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 We dragge our wings after vs as they say. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 64 [The Snake] retires. He drags his Tail. 1725 SOVERVILLE *Chace* III. 146 His Brush he drags, And sweeps the mire impure. 1817 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 228 So reduced that they could scarcely drag themselves along. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 1. 24 Four wretched animals, who can hardly drag themselves. *Mod.* I could scarcely drag one foot after the other.

c. *Naut.* To drag the anchor: 'To trail the anchor along the bottom after it is loosened from the ground, by the effort of the wind or current upon the ship.' (Crabb, 1823.)

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1713) 11 The wind turned to North-west and west, and the single Anchor was dragg'd by the Ship. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 340 [We] threw out our Anchors ... but the Wind increasing, we dragg'd 'em. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), To drag the Anchors, implies the effort of making the anchor come home, when the violence of the wind, &c. strains the cable.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive*. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* xxii, The anchor still dragged, from ... bad holding-ground.

2. *fig.* Said of other than physical force, or local motion. To drag *in* (into), to introduce (a subject) in a forced manner, or unnecessarily.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 19 What impediments Drag backe our expedition. 1611 - *Wint.* T. 1. ii. 24 My Affaires Doe even drag me home-ward. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 216 Dragg'd back again by cruel Destinies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (3) A writer of great name drags a thousand followers after him into his own mistakes. 1853 BRIGHT *Sf. India* 3 June, Everything that could possibly be dragged into the case. 1888 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 4 His habit of dragging in the most irrelevant tales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 479 His pleasure is to drag words this way and that. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 124 To know why she must be dragged to these people's stupid parties.

3. *intr.* To hang behind with a retarding tendency; to lag in the rear.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxix. 176 That none shuld dragge or tary after his hoost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 They yt draggett behynde & goth but slowly forward in y<sup>e</sup> journey of perfection. 1530 *Palsgr.* 526/1 Thou draggest alwayes, tu fais toujours la queue.

b. To lag behind in singing or playing.

1a 1500 [see DRAGGER 1]. 1526 [see DRAGGING *vb. sb.*]. 1863 *Spectator* 4 July 220/1 The chorus ... 'dragged' unmistakably in one or two passages. *Mod.* The quartet was not sung in time, the tenor dragged.

4. *intr.* To trail, to hang with its weight, while moving or being moved; to move with friction on the ground or surface.

1666 *Perrys Diary* 12 June, Only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 753 Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. 1702 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 129 In Architecture, a Door is said to drag, when in opening and shutting it hangs upon the Floor. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 155 To raise the Door that it drag not. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 108 Elms, dragging along the twisted vines. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 There is the least colour possible used; the pencil drags. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/5 The overturned coach dragged along the permanent way, and suffered considerable damage.

5. *trans.* To protract or continue tediously; usually drag on. Also to drag out, to protract to a tedious end.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 877 'Tis long since I ... have dragg'd a ling'ring life. a 1710 E. J. SMITH (J.), Oh; can I drag a wretched life without him? 1824 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 315 Dragging out a painful existence. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxvi. 308 The events of the day drag themselves on tediously in such a country house. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 488 [11] dragged on a wretched existence for some centuries. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Apr. 424/2 Like too many vocalists ... [he] 'dragged' certain passages until all sense of time was lost.

6. *intr.* To advance or progress slowly and painfully; to be tediously protracted; to become tedious by protraction. To drag on, along; to go on with painful or wearisome protraction.

1735 *Pore Ep. Lady* 29 Long open panegyrick drags nt best. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* III. 290 He shall not drag Forlorn and friendless, along life's long path. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxii, The day drags through though storms keep out the sun. 1830 *Examiner* 472/2 He ... continued to drag round the course till he had made sixty-five circuits. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1889) 5 A correspondence ... had already lasted through the long vacation, without sensibly dragging.

II. To use or put a drag to.

7. *trans.* To draw some contrivance over the bottom of (a river, etc.), so as to bring up any loose matter; to dredge; to sweep with a drag-net; to search by means of a drag or grapnel as for the body of a person drowned. Also *fig.*

1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 392 Such freemen ... shall ... secure, dense, and dragge ... all the ryvers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Draguer Pancre*, to drag, or sweep the bottom, for an anchor which is lost. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) II. xviii, After having dragged the whole neighbourhood for every man, woman and child. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 136 While I dragg'd my brains for such a song.

b. *absol.* To use a grapnel or drag; to use a drag-net; to dredge.

1530 *Palsgr.* 526/1 Canst thou dragge for fysshe, *scays tu bien pescher pour les poissons?* 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 No Draggerman that ... doth use to drag for Shrimps. 1763 G. WASHINGTON *Birth* (1896) II. 241 Went to my Plantation, ... and dragd for Sturgeons & catched one. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 84 Bricks are said to be sometimes raised by the fishermen dragging off this coast. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Craper*, A small grapnel ... for dragging for articles dropped overboard.

c. *trans.* To catch with a drag-net or dredge. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 49* This is the place where they drag Pearl. 1737 *Pore Hor. Epit.* I. vi. 123 Go drive the Deer, and drag the finny prey.

8. To break up (the surface of lands, clods, etc.) with a drag or heavy harrow.

a 1722 LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 101 Ground which I had ploughed, thwarted and dragged. 1828 WEBSTER, *Drag* 2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of the word in New-England. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.

9. To put a drag upon (wheels or vehicles); to retard as by a drag.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* IV. 156 Our endeavours must be to drag the wheels. 1884 *Law Times* 6 Dec. 97 The wheels of the waggons were chained and breaks applied, and these dragged wheels wore the road more rapidly.

+10. *Criminal slang.* To rob vehicles. Cf. DRAG *sb.* 8a, DRAGGER 3. *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging.

III. II. *collog.* To drag up; to rear roughly or without delicacy: to bring up 'anyhow'.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dragg'd up*, as the *Kakes* call it, educated or brought up. 1802 M. MOORE *Lancelotti* II. 5 Lavinia ... has been wretchedly dragged up by the old curate. 1826 *Lamb Elia Ser.* II. *Pop. Fallacies*, Poor people, do not bring up their children; they drag them up. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 11, 532 They must be tenderly reared and not 'dragged up'; as the saying is.



12. To drag along, on: see 6; drag in: see 2; drag on, out: see 5.

Hence Dragged (dragd), ppl. a.; esp. (colloq.) in sense 'physically exhausted'; also dragged out.

1661 H. MORE *2nd Lash in Enthus. Tri.* (1666) 195 The disjointed limbs of dragg'd Hippolytus. 1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 374, I needed some more pungent food in my rather dragged-out condition. 1884 [see 9]. 1893 R. KIRKING *Many Inven.* 21 The seafoz rolled back from the cliffs in trailed wreaths and dragged patches.

**Drag** (drag). *sb.* Also 4-7 *dragger*, 6-7 *dragg*. See also *DRUG sb.* [mainly f. *DRAG v.*; but some of the applications may have been originally introduced from other langs.: cf. *MLG. drage* drag-anchor, grappel, Sw. *dragg* grapple, creeper, *drag-not* drag-net.]

1. Something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface.

a. A heavy kind of harrow used for breaking up ground or breaking clods; a drag-harrow.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, ij dragis cum dentibus ferreis. 1533 J. STEVART in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 48 My dragge, olde plowe beme, my yokes and my ropes. 1552 HULOT, *Drage* or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake cloddes, some do call it an harrowe. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 15 Then the Earth appears in Clods, which they Harrow, and bring on a Drag, and a Rowle. 1821 DWIGHT *Trans.* II. 465 A large and strong harrow; here called a drag, with very stout iron teeth. 1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdeensh.* II. 1120 The drag can easily be converted into a harrow, simply by changing the teeth.

† b. A float or raft for conveyance of goods by water: see *quod* 1607. *Obs.*

151400 *Morte Arth.* 3616 Dresses dromowndes and dragges, and drawene up stonys. 1431 *act 9 Hen. VI.* c. 5 En Flotes autrement appelez dragges [16th c. *transl.*, flotes commonly called dragges]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Drages* seem to be wood or timber so joyned together, as swimming upon the water, they may bear a load.

c. An overland conveyance without wheels; a rough kind of sledge: see *DRAY*, and cf. *DRUG sb.* 1576 *act 18 Eliz. c. 20* § 4, Sleades, carres, or drags, furnished for...repairing...high ways. 1611 COTGR. *Train*...a sled, a drag or dray without wheels. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 135 They have drags for drawing up the side of steep fields. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Two skids fastened together make a 'drag', or 'sledge'. 1895 CAPT. KING *Under Fire* 452 The Indian households were piling their goods and chattels...on travois and drag of lodge-poles.

d. A kind of vehicle; the application has varied, and it is often not distinguished from a *brake* or *BREAK*; but in strict English use, applied to a private vehicle of the type of a stage coach, usually drawn by four horses, with seats inside and on the top. Cf. also *DRAGSMAN* 1.

1755 JOHNSON, *Drag*, a kind of car drawn by the hand. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Drag*, a cart. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The prads are put to, and the drag is shoved forward. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Styl.* 86 Since she put down her tandem drag, 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* tit (1887) 173 Behind her came...a drag, or private stage-coach, with four horses. *Ibid.* The man on the drag-box said to the bugleman, 'Now I' 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar. A horse-breaker's drag or break. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The fine turnout of the Blues in their handsome drag at Hyde Park.

2. Something used to drag or pull a weight or obstruction. † a. A hook or the like with which anything is dragged or forcibly pulled. *Obs.*

1403 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Drag, arpas, luphus, trudes. 1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* i. (1596) 2 It is taken out of the Sea in great peeces with a dragge of Iron. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 78 The executioner prepared dragges and tortures. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* (Morell) 11, *Unus*. A drag, or iron hook, or drag traitors after execution about the streets. 1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1793) 357 Leg-bolts, drags, thumb-screws, instruments of torture.

b. A DRAG-NET.

1481-90 *Howard Housh.* Bks. (Roxb.) 192 The netter...had sent...a dragge of viij. fadom. c1550 CHEKE *Matt.* iv. 18 Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a drag into y<sup>e</sup> see. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* i. 15 They catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag. 1697 *DRYOEN Virg. Georg.* i. 214 Casting Nets were spread in shallow Brooks, Drags in the Deep. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 13 A drag with a coil of strings is serviceable.

c. An apparatus for cleaning out and deepening the beds of rivers, etc.; a dredging apparatus; also for collecting oysters from the bed.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* For mending of the dyche dragg iiij<sup>l</sup>. 1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1789), *Drage*, a drag, or instrument to clear the bottom of rivers and canals; also to catch oysters. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 162 His huge drag had brought up all sorts of fragments of antiquity.

d. An apparatus for recovering objects from the bottom of rivers or pools; esp. for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

1577-87 *HOLMESHO Chron. Scot.*, *Malcolm* an. 1034 (R.) Howbeit their bodies were afterwards drawne forth of the loch with drags. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 163 The Lancashire Humane Society...[has] 90 stations...where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 15 Premium offered by the Society of Arts for a cheap and portable drag...for the purpose of taking up...the bodies of persons who have sunk under water. 1894 *Dovle Mein. S. Holmes* 109 We had the drags at once, and set to work to recover the remains.

e. Applied to certain agricultural implements, as a *ding-drag* or muck-rake, and an implement with two curving claws for pulling up turnips, etc. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a dung drag. 1848 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11. 501 Turnips...are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack', as it is provisionally called. 1881 MOORE & MASTERS *Epit. Gardening* 118 The drag is...a light three-pronged tool, used for loosening the soil amongst vegetable crops.

3. Something that drags, or hangs heavily, so as to impede motion. a. *Naut.* (see *quot.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Drags*...whatever hangs over a Ship, or hinders her sailing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Drags*. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. A drag-anchor (see 9).

1874 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

c. A device for retarding the rotation of the wheels of a vehicle when descending a hill; esp. an iron shoe to receive the wheel and cause friction on the ground.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 254 A Drag to prevent the Accidents...to Horses drawing loaded Carts down steep Hills. 1796 T. TWING *Trans. Amer.* (1894) 63 The wagon descended at a great rate, for it was not provided with a drag to keep it back. c1842 SYP. SMITH *Lett. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks. 1892 II. 306/1 Gentily down hill. Put on the drag. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char. vi.* 142 The drag that dishonesty claps upon the wheel of their conduct.

d. fig. A heavy obstruction to progress.

1857 Mrs. MATHEWS *Tea-T. Talk* I. 106 There's that drag of a husband. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 492/2, I find it a drag upon me. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Dyst.* 141 In short, she was a drag on his career.

† 4. A person employed to drag in or gather followings. *Obs.*

1663 HEATON *Chron.* (ed. 2) 732 Some young men and apprentices whom his drags had trepanned.

5. In various technical applications: see *quot.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 238 Drag, a thin plate of steel indented on the edge, used in working soft stone. [See 1876 in DRAGGING.] 1854 WEBSTER, *Drag*, (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask;—called also *drag-box*. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Drag*...The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss. s.v.* The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the drag before casting.

6. *Hunting*. a. The line of scent left by a fox, etc.; the trail; *spec.* as in *quot.* 1888.

[a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, *Drag*, a Fox's Tail (? read Trail). So in Phillips, Bailey, Dyche, etc.] 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 47 Hark! on the Drag I hear their doubtful Notes, preluding to a Cry More nobly full. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. l. 295 As the Drag or Trail mends, cast off more Dogs that you can confide in. 1858 LD. RAVENSWORTH *Horace Odes* i. 1, His bloodhounds snuff the drag Of timid hind or antlered stag. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Drag*, in fox-hunting, the line of scent where a fox has been during the previous night, before he is found and started by the pack.

b. Any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground, so as to leave a scent for animals; esp. for hounds to follow, instead of a fox.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 145 Will advised that his stockings should be well rubbed with oil of aniseed, and the hounds let out to run him as a 'drag'. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. He was always ready to carry a drag to stop an earth. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 127 [In trapping hyenas] A 'drag' consisting of tainted flesh, or other offal, is trailed from different points...directly up to the 'toils'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 208 A red-berring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used.

c. The hunt or chase with hounds following such a line of scent; a club or association for the prosecution of this sport.

1851 *Eureka*; a sequel to Lord J. Russell's *Post Bag* 21 The necessity of keeping up the Drag [at Oxford]. 1869 W. BRADWOOD *The O. P. H. v. (Farmer)* He subscribed to the drag at Oxford. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/5 The hounds...form two packs, one of harriers, the other for drag.

7. The action or fact of dragging; slow, heavy, impeded motion; forcible motion or progress against resistance.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 34 (Jam.) Washing's naething but a drag. We hae sae short daylight. 1826 *Examiner* 559/1 The first stage...was...a miserable drag through mud and holes. 1859 GULLICK & TUNNS *Paint*, 112 The 'drag' of the brush being evident. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* i. 989 The strain produced by the 'drag' of the bobbin whilst being spun. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 144 He...gave one the impression of working with pleasure, and not with any drag. 1891 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. 859/1 The book is good and refined; there is no drag about it.

b. The amount by which anything drags or hangs behind in its motion.

1864 WEBSTER, *Drag*...(*Marine Engin.*), the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw.

c. *Billiards*. Retarded motion given to the cue-ball.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENOISH *Billiards* 194 Drag is put on by striking the ball as low as possible, No 1 strength.

8. *Criminal slang*. † a. Robbery of vehicles (*obs.*). b. A term of three months in gaol.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 151 Rum Drag. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *The drag*, is the game of robbing carts, waggon, or carriages...of trunks, bale-goods, or any other property. *Done for a drag*, signifies convicted for a robbery of the before-mentioned nature. 1851 MANVIEW *Lond. Labour* I. 233 (Hoppe) Sometimes they are detected, and get a drag. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 6/4 Men who had actually served terms of penal servitude, 'drags' or 'sixes', as they were called, for their offences.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drag-boat*, *-cart*, *-harrow*, *-horse*, *-hunt* (cf. *DRAG-HOUND*), *-man*, *-rope*, *-weight*; *drag-anchor*, see *quot.*, a *drift-anchor*; *drag-bar*, *-bolt*, *-chain*, *-hook*, *-spring*, those by which locomotive engines, tenders, and tracks are connected; *drag-box*, (a) see 1 d, *quot.* 1837; (b) see 5, *quot.* 1864; *drag-link*, *drag-rake*, see *quot.*; *drag-saw*, a saw in which the effective stroke is given in the pull, not in the thrust; *drag-sheet* = *drag-anchor*; *drag-twist*, see *quot.*; *drag-washer*, in a gun-carriage, a flat iron ring having an iron loop to which the drag-rope is attached. Also *DRAG-CHAIN*, *-HOOK*, *-HOUND*, *-NET*, *-ROPE*, *-STAFF*, *DRAGSMAN*.

1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *\*Drag-anchor*, a frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable by loss of sails or rudder. 1849-50 WEALE *Diet. Terms*, *\*Drag-bar*, a strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the 'drag-bolt and spring'. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/5 Sixteen more [bodies] were recovered by a 'drag-boat'. 1849-50 WEALE *Diet. Terms*, *\*Drag-hook and chain*, the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it on to any other locomotive engine or tender; also attached to the drag-bars of goods waggon. 1611 COTGR., *Cheval de trait*, a 'drag-horse, draught-horse, cart-horse, coach-horse'. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. 1. 49 They...harrow them in with one single 'drag-harrow, as they call it. 1854 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* vii. 32 *\*Drag-hunting*...is not popular with sportsmen. 1849-50 WEALE *Diet. Terms*, *\*Drag-link*, a link for connecting the cranks of two shafts...in marine engines. 1678 HALE *Fish. Placit.* Cor. xiv. § 7 (T.). The great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the 'dragmen of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. 1760 in *N. & Q.* (1887) 17 Sept. 226 'Great Rakes'...are now come in general use among the farmers, and are called 'drag-rakes'. 1849 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 188 The large drag-rake...for raking after the cart in hay and corn harvest. 1849-50 WEALE *Diet. Terms*, *\*Drag-spring*, a strong spring placed near the back of the tender. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *\*Drag-twist*, a spiral hook at the end of a rod, for cleaning bore-holes. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 172 When a carriage is dismounted, all the small articles, such as elevating-screws, linch-pins, 'drag-washers, cap-squares, &c. must be carefully collected.

**Draga**(un)ce, etc., variants of **DRAGONS**, *Obs.*

† **Dragant**, *Obs.* Also 3-7 *dragagant*. [a. OF. *dragant*, *dragagant*, ad. late L. *tragaecanthum*, (also *dragantum*), a. Gr. τράγανθα astragalus.] A gum; = **TRAGACANTH**. Also called *gum dragon*, and formerly **ADRAGANT**.

c1265 *Voc.* in W. WILCKER 559/23 *Dragagantum*, i. dragant. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* (1870) 99, I do take Dragagant, and gumme Amybeck. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo...Gum Arabick, Gum Dragant...&c.

**Drag-chain**, (*-tjān*).

1. A chain used to retard the motion of a vehicle; esp. 'a strong chain, with a large hook to hitch on the hind wheel, and keep it from turning when descending a hill' (Felton *Carriages*, 1801).

a 1792 WATSON in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754 (Visit Oxford) He cried out 'Sufflaminā'...as much as to say, 'Put on your drag chain'. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 188 On arriving at the top of a steep hill, the carter takes off all his trace horses, and hooks them to the drag chain behind. fig. 1830 GRN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 The minister whose melancholy duty it is to act as a drag-chain upon the progress of liberal ideas. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. viii. To take from my wheels the drag-chain of disreputable debt. a 1871 GROVE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 9 The perpetual drag-chain...upon free speculation.

2. The strong chain by which railway wagons, etc. are coupled: see *DRAG sb.* 9.

**Dragdom**: see *-DOM*.

**Drage**, var. of *DREDGE sb.* 2

|| **Drageé** (drage). Also *erron.* *dragé*. [F. = sweetmeat, comfit: see *DREDGE sb.* 2] 'A sugar plum or sweetmeat in the centre of which is a drug; intended for the more pleasant administration of medicinal substances' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 *Pharmaceut. Jyrl. Ser.* ii. VII. 374 A medicine called Cod-liver Drageé. 1870 *Ibid.* XL. 543 On the Continent...[they] keep genuine dragees of various strengths...of rhubarb, aloes, and other simple and compound pills.

**Drageance**, variant of **DRAGONS**, *Obs.*

|| **Drageoir** (drážvár). [F. = comfit-box; cf. *DRAGÉE*.] A sweetmeat-box; cf. *dredge-box*, and *DREDGE* 2.

1861 *Our Eng. Home* 73 On the buffet of a queen were placed three drageoirs of gold. 1884 *Lecture Hour* June 375/6 The drageoirs or comfit boxes, full of perfumed confectionery, were passed about.

† **Draggage**, *Obs.* rare-9. [f. *DRAG v.* + *-AGE*.] The action or work of dragging.

1611 COTGR., *Tirage*, dragage; or a drawing, haling, or pulling. *Ibid.*, *Dract de Tirage*, dragage; or a toll, or fee for Draggage (of salt or wine) due into some Lords.

**Drage**, *drageye*, variants of *DREDGE sb.* 2

|| **Dragger** (drážgə). [f. *DRAG v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who drags: in various senses of the vb. 1a 1500 in *Andalus's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoque, draggar. 1598 Florio, *Oncinatore*, a hooker or a dragger. *Ibid.*, *Sarpatore*, a puller, a drawer, a tugger, or a dragger. 1724 *Session*

*Minutes* in *Cramond Ch. of Rathven* 60 Auent the ware draggers, there being an act against dragging ware on Sabbath. 1854 *BANIAN Herald*. 4 [11] Resists each pull, and 'gainst the dragger, drag.

2. *spec. a.* One who uses a drag or dredge. *b.* A street-seller of small wares.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Even when the tide was quite down, the draggers encountered almost insuperable difficulties. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6/3 These men... technically termed 'draggers', frequent the City, and... are to be found cheek by jowl with the greatest children of commerce.

† 3. One who robs vehicles: cf. *DRAG sb.* 8. *slang.* 1871 *G. PARKER View Soc.* II. 151.

4. *Comb.* as † *draggerman*, one who fishes with a drag-net.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 [see *DRAG v.* 7 b].

*Dragges*, obs. f. *drugs*, *drags*: see *DRUG*, *DREG*.

**Dragging** (dræg'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DRAG v.* + -ING.] The action of *DRAG v.* in various senses.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Draggynge, or drawynge, tractus. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1521) 158 b. In the psalmody & hymnes... Begin all at ones, & end all at ones... beware of tayles or draggynges. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 143 Mens consciences are more moved with leading then dragging or drawing. 1768 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1889) II. 241 Went a dragging for sturgeon. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship... rode out the gale in safety, without dragging at all. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dragging*, the operation of completing the surface of soft stone by means of an instrument called a drag, a thin plate of steel with fine teeth on one edge, moved backwards and forwards by the workman.

*b. couer.* The produce of dragging.

1893 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 Scarce... equal to the draggings of a decent hay field.

**Dragging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That drags: in various senses of the vb.

1775 *S. J. PRATT Lib. Opinions* (1783) I. 158 The road... was heavy and draggish. 1787 *Mao. D'ARBLAY Diary* 15 Aug. (Mrs. Siddons) In face and person, truly noble... in voice, deep and dragging. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/6 A dull and dragging market.

Hence **Draggishly** *adv.*

1886 *Miss Brouceton Dr. Cupid* III. i. 18 Her words... come draggishly, with a little break between each.

**Drackle** (dræg'l), *v.* Also (5) *drakel*, 6-S dragle, 6-9 *Sc. draigle*. [Not certainly known before 16th c.; app. dim. and freq. of *DRAG v.*: cf. *waggle*, and see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To wet or befoul (a garment, etc.) by allowing it to drag through mire or wet grass, or to hang untidily in the rain; to make wet, limp, and dirty.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 120/2 Drakelyn (drakelyn, *Pysson*), *paludo*, *travintino* (sic). 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. Prol. 76 Puire laboraris and byssus husband men Went wayt and very draglyt in the fen. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w.* Polwart 361 Draight throw dirtie dubes and dykes. — *Sonnets* lxxvi, Draight in dirt, 773 *Golosom. Sloops to Cong.* v. (Globe) 672/2 Draggled up to the waist. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi, The wet day draggles the tricolor. 1880 *WEBB Goethe's Faust* Pref. ii. 18 If she falls, she is not draggled in the mire.

† 2. To drag or trail (through the dirt). *Obs.*

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* II. i. Here you have draggled me a long way. 1723 *State of Russia* II. 79 They take it by the Tail, and draggled it thrice round the Idol.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To trail (on the ground), hang trailing. So † to *dragle* it.

c1594 in *Pollen Acts Eng. Martyrs* (1891) 333 On the hurdle... one of his legs draggled on the ground as he was drawn. 1660 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 300 Masters gownes long, dragging on the ground. 1775 *S. J. PRATT Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 16 [Man] draggles it on foot upon the polluted earth. 1815 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 5 Sept. (1894) I. 78 Flounces dragging. 1859 *SIR G. W. DASENT Pop. Tales fr. Norse* 356 Such... long wool, it hung down and draggled after him on the ground.

4. *intr.* To come on or follow slowly and in a straggling train.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 477 The spies came dragging in after in base attire. a. 1598 *R. ROLLOCK Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 He that draigled behind will be before thee. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerbocker* (1861) 209 With heavy hearts they draggled at the heels of his troop. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 205 Some beasts of burden which had lagged behind... came dragging in one after the other.

Hence **Draggling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. 1598 *R. ROLLOCK Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 A dragging person. *Ibid.*, He or she that will persevere in dragging. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 449 His dragging tail hung in the dirt. 1840 *THACKERAY Crutskank* (1869) 304 My lady with the ermine tip and dragging feather. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/2 After the Speaker is chosen, several days will pass in dragging fashion.

**Draggled**, *sb. rare.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. The action of dragging.

1694 *STOFF. BROOKER Thompson* x. 330 The dull coarseness and the dragle of the last days of luxury and adultery.

2. One who draggles. *Sc.*

1806 *TRAIN Poet. Reveries* 64 (Jam.) To her came a rewayld dragle.

**Draggled** (dræg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Befouled with dragging through wet and mire.

1513 [see *DRAGGLE v.* 1]. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* II. (1700) 23 The draggld Dignity of Scavenger. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 9 You'll see a draggled Damsel here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy Traffic bear. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xiii. 183 A draggled trail of disreputables.

**Draggled-haired**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *DRAGGLE v.* and *HAIR*, after *draggled-tailed*.] With hair hanging wet and untidy.

1865 *DICKENS Mod. Fr.* III. x, Draggled-haired, seamed with jealousy and anger.

**Draggled-tail** (dræg'ld'teɪl). [f. *DRAGGLE v.* + *TAIL sb.*]

1. A draggled-tail person; a woman whose skirts are wet and draggled, or whose dress hangs about her untidily and dirty; a slut.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 143 To see a... draggled taile run her taile into a bushe of thornes. 1611 *SPERO Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1632) 1235 About twenty of those bearded Soldiers were slaine, and no other cry heard, but downe with the Draggled-tailes. 1725 *SWIFT Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 572 What a draggledtail she will be before she gets to Dublin! 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii, A well-dressed woman and a draggledtail are all one to them.

2. *pl.* Skirts that drag on the ground in the mud. 1858 *R. S. SURTES *Ask Mamma** lxxv. 331 Looped-up dresses... a great improvement on the draggledtails. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* viii, The dress... which, to avoid draggled-tails, was worn short.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1797 *J. STEVENS tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1799) 420 Draggled-Tail Jills never Whip'd. 1879 *MISS BRAOONON Clow. Foot* xii. 108 Nice draggled-tail creatures we shall look after we have walked... under such a rain as this.

**Draggled-tailed**, *a.* Having a tail or skirt that trails on the ground in mud and wet.

1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 4 Everie draggled-tail'd Girl that comes to them. 1825 *SCOTT Yrnl.* 23 Nov., A draggled-tailed wench. 1831 *TRILAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 288 The draggledtail'd... cockatoo.

**Draggly**, *a.* [f. *DRAGGLE v.* + -Y.] Inclined to draggle or trail untidily.

1850 *CARLYLE in Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) II. 65 A strange draggly-wick'd tallow candle.

**Draggy** (dræg'ɪ), *a.* [f. *DRAG v.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Inclined to drag or cause dragging; heavy; slow; dull. Hence **Dragginess**.

1887 *HALL CAINE Demister* xxix, The roads were soft and draggy. 1890 *COLUMBUS Dist.* (Ohio) 4 Sept., The market is dull and draggy. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 501/2 One or two rather draggy episodes. 1891 *F. W. ROBINSON Her Love and His Life* vi. ix, There was a little dragginess of gait.

**Dragh(en, drazen, obs. ff. DRAW v., DRAWN.**

**Drag-hook.**

1. A hook used for dragging.

1539 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Draghoke, *crocy.* 1653 *WALTON Angler* x. 193 You may... take it up with a drag-hook. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* xxi. 253 They lowered their drag-hooks. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* § 3038 The drag-hook is another implement for clearing away obstructions in angling... It consists of three stout iron hooks placed back to back.

2. The hook of a drag-chain: see *DRAG sb.* 9.

**Drag-hound. Hunting.** A hound of a pack used to hunt with a 'drag' or artificial scent.

1834 *Times* 4 Feb. 8/2 (heading) Household Brigade Drag Hounds. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/2 He then hunted the draghounds for three seasons at Ballincollig.

**Dracht, dragt, obs. forms of DRAUGHT.**

**Dracman** 1: see *DRAG sb.* 9.

**Dracman** 2, obs. form of DRAGOMAN.

**Drage-net.** [Cf. *Sw. dragg-net*.] A net which is dragged over the bottom of a river or piece of water in order to enclose all the fish, etc.; also a net used to sweep the ground game off a field.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wright 15/13 *Tragum*, drag-net, *vel* drage. *Ibid.* 48/27 *Verriculum*, drag-net. a. 1541 *WYATT Of meane Estate* 89 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Ye set not a dragge net for an hare. 1630 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* 11 Shall the Fisher cast away a good draught because his drag-net hath weeds? 1622 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Merch.* 246 It is also provided... that no drag-net be set before March, nor upon deeper water than foureteen fathome. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 61 Preventing partridges being taken at night by drag-nets.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc. Wks.* (1847) 22/2 Whatsoever time... hath drawn down from old, in her huge drag-net... those are the fathers. 1654 *FULLER Ephemeris* Pref. 7 The drage-net of no diligence can be... so advantageously cast, as to catch and hold all particulars uttered in a long speech. 1882 *J. TAYLOR St. Covenants* (Cassell) 43 This act was popularly termed 'The Bishops' Drag-net'.

**Dragoman** (dræg'mæn). *Pl. -mans, -men.*

Forms: 4, 7-8 *drogman*, 5-8 *droge*, 6 *drag*, *druga*, 6-9 *drogue*, 7 *dragu*, *droga*, *droger*, *drugga*, *drug*, *drugoman*, 7-8 *druggerman*, *drogoman*, (9) *dracoman*, 6- *dragoman*. See also *TRUCHMAN*. [a. *F. dragoman*, *drogman*, in *OF. drugemene* = *Sp. dragoman*, *It. dragomanno*; med.L. *dragumanni*, late Gr. *δραγομάνος*, ad. OArab. *ترجمان* *targumān*, now *tarjūmān*, *tarjama* to interpret = Chaldee *ܬܪܓܡܐ* *targēm*, (whence *targum*). From 14th c. commonly treated as a compound of *Eng. man* with *pl. dragomen*; in 19th c. more frequently *dragomans*. The variants are due to the varying vocalization of the Arabic word, and the passage of Old Arabic *g* into *j*. Forms

closer to the modern Arabic are *Sp. trujaman*, med.L. *truchmannus*, *It. truchimanno*, *Fr. truchement*, *Eng. trucheman*, *trudagman*, *TRUCHMAN*, *q.v.*]

An interpreter; strictly applied to a man who acts as guide and interpreter in countries where Arabic, Turkish, or Persian is spoken.

13... *K. Alis.* 3401 *Alisandre*... is y-come to Arabye. So me saide a drogman. c1430 *LYOC. Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 634, *Crus.* All vnpurueyed of drogman or of guide. 1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 56 (Stanf.) Our drogmen and gnydes. 1555 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xvi. 131 Oftentimes they serve for Dragomans, or interpreters. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 305 The ambassador... himself last, with his Chause and Drigaman or Interpreter. 1606 *MILNENHALL in Purchas Pilgrimage* (1625) I. II. 115 (Stanf.) For want of a Driguman. 1613 *Haga at Const.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 214 Two druggermen, or interpreters. 1627 *SIR T. ROE in Fennell tr. Michaelis's Anc. Marb.* in *Gt. Brit.* (1882) 201 (Stanf.), I am this day sending a drogman... to Brussia. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Drogoman* (or *Druguman*), an Interpreter or Truchman. 1782 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 106 Met... by the druggerman or interpreter. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 592 note, To the horror of all the dragomans. 1821 *SVO. SMITH Whis.* (1859) I. 371/2 Our ostentatious drogman will feel a pleasure in raising your astonishment. 1861 *Mrs. HARVEY Cruise Claymore* viii. 155 Most travellers are entirely at the mercy of their dragomen. 1870 *A. L. AOMAS Nile Valley & Delta* 4 The best Maltese and Egyptian dragomans.

*b. transf.*

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* III. i. Wks. 1883 VII. 374 You druggerman of heaven, must I attend Your droning prayers? 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* IV. 83 Pity, you was not Druggerman at Babel! 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 17 Through the Jews of Andalusia &c. (those Dragomen of Mediaval Science).

Hence **Dragomanate**, the office of a dragoman; **Dragomanic, Dragomanish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like a dragoman.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 437 *Grimani*... looked rather grand and dragomanish. 1869 *FRESHFIELD Caucasus & Bashan* II. 62 The usual dragomanic expenses. 1881 *Times* 19 July 9/3 To inscribe themselves... as French subjects, at the Consular Dragomanate.

**Dragon** 1 (dræg'n). Forms: 3-4 *dragon*, 3-6 *dragone*, *dragun(e)*, 4 *dragowne*, 4- *dragon*. [a. *F. dragon* = *L. dracon-* (nom. *draco*), a. Gr. *δράκων*, -οντα; usually referred to *δρακ-* strong aorist stem of *δράκω* to see clearly.]

† 1. A huge serpent or snake; a python. *Obs.* (exc. in etymol. use).

c1220 *Bostary* 759 De dragones one ne stiren nout... oc daren stille in here pit. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 295 And wopen he ðor wondes dun, for euerle þe crep a dragon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 590 (Cott.) Dun þai kest a wand ilkan. And þai wet dragons [vrr. -onis, -ownes, -ouns] son onan. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) v. 40 It is alle deserte & fülle of Dragons & grete serpentes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 263 Be dragonis baitit and dowis, ay in double forme. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 529 Hee... Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun ingendered in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python. 1700 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Dent.* xxxii. 33 Many authors... say that dragons have no poison in them. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc., Poet. Sacred & Leg.* Art I. 265 Why should not these dragons have been simply what the Greek word dragon means—what, the superstitions of the peasantry in many parts of England to this day assert them to have been—mighty worms, huge snakes?

2. A mythical monster, represented as a huge and terrible reptile, usually combining ophidian and crocodilian structure, with strong claws, like a beast or hird of prey, and a scaly skin; it is generally represented with wings, and sometimes as breathing out fire. The heraldic dragon combines reptilian and mammalian form with the addition of wings.

It is difficult to separate senses 1 and 2 in early instances. a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 158 Pe deuel com to his malde swyre In aforme of a dragon. 1297 *R. GLOVE* (1724) 151 Out of the dragon's mouth twel' loomes ther stode there. 1326 *WYATT Dan.* xiv. 28 Seue to vs Danyel that destruyed hel and slew'd the dragon. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A deffe dragon drede to be-holde. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 11 His Armes spred wider than a Dragons Wings. 1595 — *John* II. i. 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 705 There be some Dragons which have wings and no feet, some again have both feet and wings. 1762 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. i. (R.), On a rising ground above the tents is St. George on a brown steed striking with his sword at the dragon, which is flying in the air. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 The Dragon, a most terrible animal, but most probably not of Nature's formation. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xix, They... faced the dragon's breath of fire. 1895 *A. H. S. LANDOR Corea* 116 In shape, as the natives picture it, the dragon is not unlike a huge lizard, with long-nailed claws, and a flat long head... possessed of horns and a long mane of fire.

*b.* Hence frequent allusions to ancient and mediaval tales of dragons, as those which watchfully guarded the Gardens of the Hesperides, those which drew the chariot of Cynthia or the moon, those fought and slain by Beowulf, St. George, and other champions.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. iii. 379 Night-swift Dragons cut the Clouds full fast. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 48 Swift, swift, you Dragons of the night, that dawning May bear the Rauens eye. 1653 *FLAGELLUM, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 He was very notorious for robbing of Orchards... the frequent spoils and damages of Trees... committed by this Apple-Dragon. 1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 240 The other public buildings being guarded by the dragon of bigotry. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Harder still it has proved to resist and rule the dragon Money, with his paper wings. 1850 — *Cond. Life Fate* II. 320 Every brave youth is in training to ride, and rule this dragon [Fate].

c. Like a dragon: fiercely, violently.  
1771 SWIFT *Let.* (1769) III. 213 We ate roast beef like dragons. 1741 *tr. De Moivre's Port. Country Maid* l. 165 The poor boy, seeing himself collar'd, fought like a Dragon. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Oct., I even made a work of necessity and set to the Tales like a dragon.  
3. In the Bible versions reproducing *draco* of the Vulgate and *drakōn* of the Septuagint, where the Hebrew has (a) *tanin* a great sea- or water-monster, a whale, shark, or crocodile, also a large serpent; or (b) *tan* a desert mammalian animal, now understood to be the jackal, and so rendered in the Revised Version.  
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxi[i]. 14 pou angird þe heuedis of dragunys [1382 WYCLIF sea-monsters], 1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. dragons (*marg.* sea-monsters) in watris. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xc[i]. 13 Thou shalt to-trede the leoun and the dragoun [1611 dragon, 1885 R. V. serpent]. — Job xxx. 29 Brother I was of dragouns [1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. jackals]. — Isa. xxiv. 13 It shall be the bed place of dragounes [1611 dragons, 1885 R. V. jackals]. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons [*marg.* sea-monsters] and all deeps.

4. An appellation of Satan, the 'Old Serpent'.  
1340 *Ayene*. 174 In þe prote of þe lyone of helle, and of þe dragoun þet him wyle uorzelge. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xx. 2 And he cauhte the dragoun, the olde serpent, that is the deuel and Sathanas. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 157 The dragons poure. Thurgb my baptyeme destroyed haue I. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 1 Done is a battell on the dragon blak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down to be reueng'd on men. 1707 WATTS *Hymn* 'How sad our Stale' v. The old Dragon. With all his hellish crew.  
b. *transf.* A devilish person; a 'fiend'.  
1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w.* Dunbar 240 Dahane deuillis sone, and dragon dispitous. *Ibid.* 283 Corspatrick. That dampnit dragon drew him in disrith. 1715 I. MATHER *Ser. Sermon* (Boston) i. ii. 40 Has not the Dragon of France boasted, that he caused Twenty hundred thousand Persons to renounce their Religion?

c. An evil power embodied. *rare*.  
c 1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 187 Inwy the wyle dragoun, In cruell fyr he byrns this region.  
5. An appellation of Death. *arch.*  
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 17 O duifull death! O dragon dolorous! *Ibid.* lviii. 28 Off deathe... the dragoun stang thame. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiz* 43 The serpent painis which herald, swarming in, the dragon death.  
6. A fierce violent person; *esp.* a fiercely or aggressively watchful woman; a diuenna.  
*Dragon of virtue* (*F. dragon de vertu*), a woman of austere and aggressive virtue.  
1755 JOHNSON, *Dragon*. 3. A fierce violent man or woman. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi. Lady Thrum, dragon of virtue and propriety. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) l. 178 She will keep her husband in as tight order as the hand some old dragon we met just now. 1885 Mrs. C. READE *Maid of Mill* II. xxvii. 116 Confronted by the dragon, in her not least dragonesque mood.

7. A representation or figure of the mythical creature.  
c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1042 Tristrem. Bar him purch þe dragoun In þe scheld. c 1540 *Inv. Westm.* Abb. in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* (1875) iv. Hym that beryth the Dragon on Easter Evgyn. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 1, b. A red fyre dragon beaten upon white and grene sarcent. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) 203 The Eleventh is Or, a Dragon passant Vert. 1870 H. W. HENFREY *Evg. Coins* (1891) 38 The dragon on some of the coins [of Henry VII] was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons. 1888 J. T. FOWLER in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 234 note, On the three Rogation Days the dragon was carried 'in principio processions'.  
† b. An ensign or standard, having the figure of a dragon. *Obs.*  
1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 303 Edmond ydyt hys standard.. And hys dragon vp yset. c 1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 13245 A-mong þo was þe dragon Pat Arthur bar for gonfounon. 1609 *R. Alix.* 430 The kyng dude sette out his dragon. 1769 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xvi. xi. 74 The purple ensigne of a dragon fitted to the top of a... high lance, as if it had been the pendant slough of a serpent.

c. *Dragon china*, a kind of porcelain decorated with designs of dragons.

1786 F. TYTLER *Lounger* No. 7978 Ringing it to try if it was without a flaw, she returned it to the auctioneer's hands, declaring it a piece of true Dragon.

8. *Astron.* a. A northern constellation, *Draco*.  
1551 RECORDER *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 263 About these 2 Beares is there a long trace of 31 starrs, commonly called the Dragon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 334 Around our Pole the Spiry Dragon glides, And like a winding Stream the Beares diuides. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 420.  
† b. The part of the moon's path which lies south of the ecliptic: see DRAGON'S HEAD, TAIL. *Obs.*  
c 1507 CHAMCER *Astral.* ii. § 4 What that no wykkid planete, as... the tail of the dragon, is in [the] hous of the assendent. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xix. (1495) 330 The head of the dragon and the taylle... meue wyth the firmament and folowe his course. 1504 BLUNOVIL *Exerc.* iii. l. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Dragon then signifith none other thing but the intersection of two Circles, that is to say, of the Ecliptique and of the Circle that carrieth the Moon... and that part towards the South is called of some the belly of the Dragon.  
† c. Applied to a shooting star with a luminous train. *Obs.* Cf. DRAKE 1. 2.  
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (1495) 335 Amonge the mylle starrs of Artos fallyth downe as it were a dragon other a fleenge starr in lyknesse of lychtenynge. 1565 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7, 10. 1568 GRACON *Chron.* 11. 119 Fyry dragons were sene flyng in the ayre. 1774

GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire, which assume different names... The *draco volans*, or flying dragon, as it is called.

9. A paper kite. [*Ger. drache.*] *Sc.*  
1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 145 A peice of brocade... in the shape of a dragon the boys let fly. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 253 The dragon broke its string... and drifting away, went... downwards in the distance.  
† 10. a. An early fire-arm; = DRAGOON 1. b. A soldier armed with this; = DRAGOON 2. *Obs.*  
1604-28 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 35 Colonel Francis his regiment, especially the soldiers called Dragons, do continually make incursions upon the enemy. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 270. The dragon received its name from its muzzle, being generally ornamented with the head of that fabled monster, and the troops who used it... acquired the name of Dragons and Dragoons from this circumstance. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* xviii. 198. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* *Dragon*, an old name for a musketoon.

11. *Zool.* A lizard of the genus *Draco*, having on each flank a broad wing-like membrane, which enables it to leap some distance in the air.  
1819 *Pantologia*, *Draco volans*, flying dragon. 1823 CRABB *Techol. Dict.*, *Dragon* (*Zool.*) the *Draco* of Linnaeus, a four-footed beast of the lizard tribe... able, by means of its lateral membrane, to support itself for a short time in the air. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457½ The canines of the Dragon are proportionally longer than those of Stellio. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 468 The Dragons of zoologists, instead of being formidable animals, like those of poets, are of very small size, and only attack insects.

12. *Ichthyol.* (Also *dragon-fish*.) a. = DRAGONET 2. † b. The ANGIER, *Lophius* (*obs.*).  
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* § Min. 198 Dragon... the flesh is hard and dry, but if prepared pleasant. 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* ii. (7111) 132 Of the Dragon-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 130.

13. A fancy variety of pigeon; = DRAGOON sb. 3.  
1807 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* viii. 80 The Dragon most closely resembles... the Carrier, and it is stated... that it was produced by mating a Tumbler with a Horseman or a Carrier. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 A splendid collection of dragons and tumbler, both short-faced and flying.

14. (Also *Green dragon*.) The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculius*); = DRAGONS, DRAGONWORT. Also applied to species of *Dracontium*.  
1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Dracontia latine dracunculus dicitur*, anglice Dragon. 1551 *Herbal* i. O vja, Dragon hath a certayne lykenes vnto aron, bothe in the lefe and also in the roote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken, and dissipate, when they come to the Air and Sunne; As we see it in Onions, Garlicke, Dragon, &c. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 796 *Dracunculus vulgaris*, or Green Dragon, is a native of the South of Europe, and receives its name from spots on the stem. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*; also applied to the ornithaceous genus *Dracontium*.

† 15. A disease of the eye of the horse: see QUOTE.  
1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 94 Dimmesse of sight, filmes, pearles, pin and web, dragons, serpentine. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. xxiv. (1738) 80 Cataract... is the same which the Farriers distinguish by the different Names of a Speck, Pearl, or Dragon. *Ibid.* 8r When it is very small, and shows itself only to the Bottom of the watry humour, it is then called a Dragon.

16. (Also *Dragon cane*): see QUOTE.  
1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* II. 798 From Singapore... Ratans, dragons, and Penang lawyers are stems of various species of Calamus. *Ibid.* 800 Dragon canes mounted.

17. *slang.* A sovereign: from the device of St. George and the Dragon.  
1827 MAGNIN *Transl. Volog.* (Farmer) Collar his dragons clear away. 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* (Farmer).

II. *attrib.* and *comb.*  
18. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or as of a dragon, of the nature of a dragon; dragon-like, dragonish. *Dragon boat* = DRAKE 1. 5.  
1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* viii. 17 The dragon wing of night ore-spreads the ether. 1632 MILTON *Penseros* 59 Cynthia chides her dragon yoke. 1777 POTTER *Escyllus* (1779) l. 110 (Jod.) Fierce with dragon rage. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 174 They... kept a dragon watch on the gipsies. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. Two dragon sentries keeping ward. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth. 1895 E. MACKAY *Fife & Kinross* I. 20 Norse Vikings whose dragon boats preyed on the coasts.

19. General Combs.: a. attributive, as *dragon-bought*, *-coil*, *-face*, *-feet*, *†-hame* (covering), *-hole*, *-killer*, *-kind*, *-legend*, *-mail*, *-race*, *-scale*, *-seed*, *-tooth* (see 21 b), *-whelp*, *-womb*; b. similitative, as *dragon-green* *adj.*; c. instrumental, as *dragon-ridden*, *-wardered* *adjs.*; d. parasynthetic, as *dragon-cyed*, *-mouthed*, *-permed*, *-winged*, *adjs.*; also *dragon-like* *adj.* and *adv.*  
1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 228 The 'dragon-boughts and elvish embleminges Began to move. 1771 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* (1737) I. 149 Those grotesque figures and 'dragon-faces. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 107 Hecate... stamped with her 'dragon-feet. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 5/1 'Dragon-green great coats with red linings. 1700-50 Alexander 487 Anecl[anabus]. Did on him his 'dragon-hame and drafte therpe be sale. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A 'Dragon hole. 1689 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwar Wks.* 1730 I. 81 Ten times more troublesome than... the 'dragon-killer. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 424 The 'dragon-legend of the Gargouille. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 23 He 'Rights 'Dragon-like, and does atcheue as soone As draw his Sword. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 32 Clad in his 'dragon mail. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life in E.*

*Europe* 236 The prodigious, 'dragon-mouthed water-pipes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 389 Had only sowed the 'dragon seed of worse heresies. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 A little 'Dragon-whelp bred in Arcadia. 1605 *Play Shuley* 1191 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 206 His dauntless 'dragon-winged thoughts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 131 The 'dragon womb Of Stygian darkness.

20. Special Combs.: dragon Arum, the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (sense 14); dragon-beam, dragon-piece, 'a short beam lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of the roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter' (Gwilt); dragon-bushes, *Linaria vulgaris* (Miller); dragon claw = dragon's claw (see 21); dragon-fish (see sense 12); dragon-plant, a name for the species of *Dracena*; † dragon serpentine = DRAGONWORT; dragon-shell (see quot.); dragon-stone, DRACONITES; † dragon-volant (see quot.); † dragon-water, a medicinal preparation popular in 17th c. Also DRAGON-FLY, etc.  
1703 MOXON *Mechl. Exerc.* 160 'Dragon-leams, are two strong Braces or Struts, meeting in an angle upon the shoulder of the King-piece. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 'Dragon-piece, a beam bisecting the wall-plate, for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafters. 1598 FLORIO, *Dragonite*, the herb dragon wort, or 'dragon serpentine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Dragon-shell... a name given... to a species of concamerated patella or limpet. This has its top very much bent, and is of an ash-colour on the outside, but of an elegant and bright flesh-colour within. 1632 SHIRWOOD, 'Dragon-stone, *draconite*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dragon-volant, the old name for a gun of large calibre used in the French navy. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* ii. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 308 Will you send her a Box of Mitridatum and 'Dragon water. 1615 MARSHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. i. (1668) 6 For the Quartan Fever, Take... Dragon water.

21. Comb. with *dragon's*. a. In names of plants, as dragon's-claw, dragon's-herb (= DRAGONWORT); dragon's-mouth (see quot.). b. Dragon's belly, dragon's skin (see quotes.); dragon's teeth, the teeth of the dragon fabled to have been sown by Cadmus, from which sprang armed men; dragon's tongue, the tongue of a buckle. See also DRAGON'S BLOOD, HEAD, TAIL.  
1766 CROKER *Dict. Arts*, *Venter Draconis*, 'Dragon's Belly, in astronomy, that part [of a planet's orbit] most remote from the nodes, that is, from the dragon's head and tail. 1832 COMSTOCK *Bot.* (1850) 424 *Corallorhiza*, 'Dragon's claw. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 166 Rosemary, Myrrh, Masticke, Bolearmoniacke, 'Dragons hearbe, Roach Allom. 1857-84 HENFREY *Bot.* (ed. 4) 303 The Snap-dragon, or 'Dragon's mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Dragon's-mouth, *Antirrhinum majus*, *Arum crinitum*, and *Epidendrum macroleium*. 1865 PACE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, 'Dragons' Skin, a familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepido-dendron*, whose rhomboidal leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous 'Dragons teeth. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 290 Jesuits... sowed the dragon's teeth which sprung up into the hydra of rebellion and apostasy. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1807) I. 101 The small splinter-sockets, shewing the hook, the eye and 'dragon's-tongue, which are for one and the same use.

Hence *Dragonhood*, the condition or quality of a dragon; *Dragonship*, the office or occupation of a dragon (as strict grammarian).

1864 E. BRALEY (C. Bede) *College Life* 103 The same mysterious dragonship was maintained over her in-doors. 1804 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/3 What are the visible signs and credentials of his dragonhood?

*Dragon* 2. [corruption of DRAGANT.] In *Gum dragon* = TRAGACANTH.

1813 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* I. 110 Tragacanth gum, or as it is usually called gum dragon. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*Dragonade*: see DRAGONADE.

*Dragonace*, var. of DRAGONS, *Obs.*

*Dragonesque* (dræ-gōn'sk); a. [*f.* DRAGON 1 + ESQUE.] Of the style or character of a dragon.

1881 J. ANDERSON *Scot. in E. Chr. Times* 131 Designed in fanciful dragonesque forms. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myths* 84 The dragonesque animal representing the fertilising power of water. 1887 [see DRAGON 6].

*Dragoness* (dræ-gōn'ēs). [*f.* as prec. + -ESS.] A female or she dragon (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1634 CHARNAM *Hymn to Apollo* (R.). She gaue command that the dragonesse Should bring it vp. 1764 GRAY *Let. Wks.* 184 III. 176 Will nobody kill that dragoness? 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 80 Even had she herself assumed the rôle of dragoness.

*Dragonet* (dræ-gōn'ēt). Also 6-ette. [*a.* *F.* dragonet little dragon, *f.* dragon: see -ET.]

1. A small or young dragon.  
13... K. ALIX. 602 That signifith the dragonet. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 10 Some hidden nest Of many dragonettes, his fruitful seeds. a 1797 W. MASON *Ep. to Shebbear* (R.). Ench little dragonet, with brazen grin, Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Witches*, From the womb of those crushed errors young dragonets would creep.

2. A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, esp. *C. dracunculus*.  
1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 130 *Dragonet*, a name we have taken the liberty of forming, from the diminutive *Dracunculus*, the fish given it by Rondeletius, and other authors. 1838 JOHNSON *Proc. Zool. Zool.* *Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 172 *Callionymus dracunculus*, Linn. Sordid Dragonet, Penn.

3. A South American lizard, *Crocodilurus*.



# Dragon-fly, dragon fly.

The common name for neopterous insects of the group *Libellulina*, characterized by a long, slender body, large eyes, and two pairs of large reticulated wings, and by their strong, swift flight. 1266 BACON *Sylva* § 729 The delicate coloured Dragon Flies may have likewise some Corrosive quality. 1694 E. FLOV in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 46 Wings... resembling... those of the larger Libelle, or Dragon-flies. 1782 ANDRE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 440 The wonderful structure of the eyes of insects... most commonly illustrated by that of the Libellula, or Dragon-fly. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. II. vi. 247 Above the pools dragon flies, of more than metallic lustre, flash in the early sunbeams.

## Dragonish, a. [f. DRAGON + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or character of a dragon; fierce, severe.

1530 PALSGR 311/1 Dragonyshe, of the nature of a dragon, dragonique. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xiii. (R.) This heastes dragonishe speache. 1852 JAMES *Peguimillo* I. 139 (She) was sufficiently 'dragonish' to make a fight for her principles. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 883 A...matron—may be, maid Mature, and dragonish of aspect.

## 2. Somewhat like a dragon in shape.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 2 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Trees that are dragonish; trees that are like bears and lions.

## Dragonism. [f. DRAGON + -ISM.]

1. Dragonish nature; devilry. *Obs.* 1851 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 47 Vith all the properteis of Sathanis dragonisme.

2. Jealous and watchful guardianship. (See DRAGON 2 b, 6.)

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 302 Emancipated from boarding-school restraints, or the dragonism of their governesses.

## Dragonize, v. [f. DRAGON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a dragon, render dragon-like.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) II. 231 Siegfried by main force leeds this dragon, or rather dragonised Smith's brother.

## 2. To keep guard over or watch as a dragon.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters*, Clare to dragonize...us. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. x. 155 His few household goods were borne in a cart through the sea-gate dragonized by Bykes.

## Dragonnade (drægonād), sh. Also dragoonade, dragoonade. [a. f. dragoonade (18th c.), f. dragon DRAGON: see -ADE.] In pl. a series of persecutions directed by Louis XIV against French Protestants, in which dragoons were quartered upon the persecuted. Hence, any persecution carried on with the help of troops. (Rare in sing.)

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1686 (T.), It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion. 1781 JUSTAMON *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* III. 25 Notwithstanding the favourable accounts given...of these Religionists, it was in agitation to renew the Dragonades. 1856 FROUNE *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 France was to go her way through Bartholomew massacres and the dragonnades to a polished Louis the Magnificent. 1870 SPURCEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlv. 22 The dragoonades of Claverhouse. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. II. i. (1881) 291 To avoid the horrors of the dragonnade.

## Dragonna'de, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To snubject to a dragoonade; to dragoon.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. II. i. (1881) 289 The Huguenots...refused to be converted by the priests; and then Louis XIV determined to dragoonade them.

## Dragon-root.

1. The root of dragonwort or dragons. *Obs.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. iv. n. ii. These are very gentle [purges], alypus, dragon root, centaury, ditany.

2. In U. S. applied to the tuberous roots of various species of *Arisema*; also to the plants themselves.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Arisema*, The Dragon-root, or Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *A. arifolium*, which furnishes a kind of starch. *Ibid.* 427 *Dragon Root*, *Arisema arifolium*; also...*Arisema Dracontium*. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v., Dragon-root...of which the acid tuber is applied to various uses in domestic medicine.

## 1. *Drægon*. *Obs.* Forms: (1) dræconze, dræcentse, dræcanse) 5 drægonce, -ans, -auns, -ence, -onys, 5-6 draugance, 5-7 dragonce, 6-8 dragons. [In late ME. *dragance*, a. OF. *dragance*, var. of *dragone* (in med.L. *dragancia*, -ontia):—L. *dracontia*, for *dracontium*, a. Gr. δρᾱκόντιον, f. δρᾱκων, δρᾱκοντ- DRAGON. The Lat. word had already given late OE. *dræconze*, *dræcentse*.]

A popular name of the DRAGONWORT, *Dracontium vulgare* (formerly *Arum Dracontium*). c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 12 Herba dræcontea þæt ys dræcentse. *Ibid.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenc fot wæter, rudan, Saluan, cassu, dræconzan, c 1140 *Præp.* Parv. 130/1 Draugance, herbe (dragans, P.), *dragancia*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 48/1 *Dragunce*...gall. et angl. *dragance*. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 301 Take the jus of dragonce. c 1475 *Voc. in Wr.* Wiltcher 78/8 *Hec dragancia*, a dragauns. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvijia, Take Juice of dragonyss. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Wormewode...Dragons. 1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 202 Biting of a Dogge or Adder, drinke Dragons, Rue and Betony. 1607 *Towselet Serpents* (1658) 804 The Juice of dragons, expressed out of the leaves, fruit, or root. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ut. xv. (1760) 170 Take Dragons, Rosemary, Wormwood, Sage.

# Dragon's blood.

A bright red gum or resin, an exudation upon the fruit of a palm, *Calamus Draco*. Formerly applied also to the inspissated juice of the dragon-tree, *Draena Draco*, and to exudations from *Pterocarpus Draco*, *Croton Draco*, and other plants.

1509 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* n. 331 That substance which the Apothecaries call Sanguis Draconis, (that is), Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 37 When you have laid on your former Red, take Dragons Blood and pulverize it...a small Portion will extremely heighten your Colour. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 97 Dragon's Blood is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a Cherry. 1830 LENOXY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 282. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/1 The deep red varnish of Cremona is pure dragon's blood.

attrib. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/4 The following Goods, viz...Jumbee Canes...Dragon's-Blood Canes. 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The scarlet foliage of the South American dragon's-blood tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Dragon's-blood-plant, *Calamus Draco*. Dragon's-blood-tree, *Draena Draco*.

## Dragon's head. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ♌).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. ii, Dyane...Entred the Crab, her propre mancyon, Than ryght amyddes of the Dragons hed. 1594 BLUNEVIL *Exerc.* xlv. (ed. 7) 504 Subtract the place of the Dragons head from the place of the Moone. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astr.* 83 The place of the Dragon's Head is considered of great efficacy.

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture tenné or tawny in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Dragon's head*...is...the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Escutcheons of Sovereign Princes. 1766 PONY *Heraldry Gloss.* *Dragon's-head*: Part of a celestial constellation, assigned by English Heralds to express the Color Tenne in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns.

## 2. *Herb.* (See QUOTE.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Draconcephalon*, Dragon's Head, in botany, the name of a genus of plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dragon's-head*, name for *Draconcephalum*.

## Dragon's tail. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ♍).

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. ii. 140 My father compounded with my mother under the Dragons taile, and my Nativity was under *Vrsa Major*. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 420. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astr.*

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture murrey or sanguine, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons-tail*...signifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes. 1766 PONY *Heraldry Gloss.*

## 2. *Palmyrist.* The discriminial line.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy)...is otherwise called the Discriminal line, and also the Dragons tail. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v. *Chiromancy*, The dragon's tail, or discriminial line, between the band and arm.

## Dragonian, -tine, bad f. DRACONTIAN, -INE.

Dragon-tree. The monocotyledonous tree *Draena Draco* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*).

1611 COTGR., *Sang de dragon*...not...the blood of a Dragon...but the Gumme of the Dragon tree opened or bruised in the dog-daisies. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1531. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 194 The Dragon Tree...appears to be a kind of Date Tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 63 note, Toothpicks steeped in the juice of the dragon-tree...for keeping the gums in a healthy state.

## 1. *Drægonwort*. *Obs.*

The plant *Dracontium vulgare*; = DRAGONS. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Dracontium*...Dragonwort, or dragons. 1598 LYTTE *Dodona* in. vi. 322 It is thought...that those which carrie about them the leaves or rootes of great Dragonwurttes, cannot be hurt nor stong of Vipers and Serpentes. 1607 TOWSELET *Serpents* (1658) 594 A certain experimental unguent...made of...the roots of dragonwort.

## 2. *Small d.* the common Arum or Wake-robin.

1674 BLAGRAVE *Suppl. to Culpeper's Eng. Physic*, s. v. *Arum maculatum*; in English, small Dragoon-wort, and speckled Arum.

## 3. The Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta*. *rare.*

1665 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic*, 35 Bistort...is called Snake-weed...Dragonwort.

## Dragon (drægon), sb. [ad. mod.F. *dragon*

Dragon, also in sense 2.]

1. A kind of carbine or musket. So called from its 'breathing fire' like the fabulous dragon. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. v. 138 A Lieutenant of the late invented Dragonoes (being not above sixteen inch Barrell, and full Musquet bore). *Ibid.* v. ii. 167 If the Regiment be not Dragones, then a Spanish Morian, and no other Armor, a light Guelding, a good sword, and a faire Dragonoe. 1637 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 142 To my Lord Strange one case of pistols and a dragonee. 1659 *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. 11. App. 137 The arms of a barquebusier, or dragoon...are a good harquebuss or dragoon, fitted with an iron work, to be carried in a belt (&c.).

## 2. b. See QUOTE., and cf. FIRE-DRAGON 3.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Sea-men* 32 Pots of wild fire or dragoons.

2. A species of cavalry soldier. The name was originally applied to mounted infantry armed with the firearm (sense 1). These gradually developed into horse soldiers, and the term is now merely a name for certain regiments of cavalry which historically represent the ancient dragoons, and retain some distinctive features of dress, etc.

In France, the edict of Louis XIV, 25 July 1665, ranked dragoons among infantry, and this was their status until 1784.

In Montecuculi's time, a 1688, they still ordinarily fought on foot, though sometimes firing from horseback; when Simes wrote, 1768, they mostly fought on horseback, though still occasionally on foot. The French *réglement* of 1 Jan. 1791, confirmed by the *décret* of 21 Feb. 1793, classed them among horse soldiers, after the cavalry proper. In the British Army, the Cavalry are now (1896) divided into Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers. Earlier classifications made the Hussars and Lancers subdivisions of the Dragoons. (See quot. 1836.) In the U.S. army the term is not used.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. l. 83 To these Low Countries have produced another sort of Horse-men...and they call them Dragoons which I know not whether I may returne them Foot-Horsemen, or Horse-Footmen. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 233 The General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Dec., The King had now augmented his guards with a new sort of dragoons, who carried also grenados. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) V. 1274 Armed soldiers, called by that name of dragons, or, as we according to the French pronunciation call them, dragoons. 1774 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 286 They, lost most of their horses...and turning dragoons, they lined the hedges. 1768 SMILES *Mil. Medley*, Dragoon, is a musqueteer, mounted on horseback, sometimes fighting on foot, but mostly on horseback, as occasion requires. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* VI. 388 In the British Army (Cavalry) consists of the two regiments of Life Guards, the royal regiment of Horse Guards, seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and seventeen regiments of Light Dragoons, of which the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th are called Lancers. (There are now (1896) 3 Regiments called Dragoons, 13 of Hussars, and 5 of Lancers.) 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 204 The dragoon...has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier, who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. x. 469 Riding to the field, but fighting on foot, they were dragoons in the earlier sense of the word.

b. As the type of a rough and fierce fellow.

1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 533 P 2 What Treatment you would think then due to such Dragoons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trail*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 27 These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragoons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates.

1. c. In the following, taken by Todd, etc., as = DRAGONADE.

a 1691 Bp. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 265 (T.) To bring men to the Catholic faith (as they pretend) by dragoons, and imprisonments.

3. A variety of pigeon, being a cross between a horseman and a tumbler.

1725 BRAGLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeons*, From the Tumbler and the Horseman, Dragoons. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 60 When the power has laid her egg, it must be shifted under a dragoon. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote...is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen [&c.].

## 4. attrib. and Comb.

1688 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Mar., The dragoon missionaries, Popish officers and priests, fell upon them [French Protestants], murdered and put them to death. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) I. 487 The duke of Grafton...was shot at by a dragoon soldier. 1692 *Ibid.* II. 402 Rigorous proceedings against the dragoon-converts. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 416 A regiment of dragoon guards of 10 companies. 1838 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunnur* (ed. 2) 257 A Light Dragoon horse, mounted and accoutred complete, carries a cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. 1868 CARLYLE *Frankl. Gl.* II. xi. (1865) I. 118 [A] rugged dragoon-major of a woman.

## Dragoon, v. [f. prec. sb.; or ad. F. *dragonner* (17th c. in Hutz-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To set dragoons upon; to force or drive by the agency of dragoons; to persecute or oppress, as in the DRAGONADES.

1689 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II. 351 The Art of Dragonning Men into Religion...the Contrivance of Lewis XIV. 1692 *Præfatus Fe. Intus* 12 To Dragoon all Men into the Kings Religion. 1728 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 566 His brother of France...was dragonning his Protestant subjects out of his kingdom. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/1 The necessity for dragonning the Irish or for abolishing trial by jury.

2. To force (into a course, etc.) by rigorous and harassing measures.

1689 *Prior Ep. F. Shephard* 136 Deny to have your free-born Toe Dragoon'd into a Wooden Shoe. 1794 *Gowdin Cal. Williams* 112 He dragoonned men into wisdom. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* xvi. (1889) 152 He wasn't to be dragoonned into doing or not doing anything.

3. To exact free quarters from.

1753 EDWARDS in Mrs. Barbauld *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 52 Nor ought I...to be...a vagrant without any fixed habitation or to dragoon my friends throughout the year.

Hence Dragoon'd ppl. a., Dragoon'ing ppl. sb. and ppl. a.; also (notice-wds.) Dragoon'able a., capable of being dragoon'd; Dragoon'age, the action of dragoon'ing.

1691 *New Discov. Old Intrigue* iii. 45 Domestick Heroes, whose Dragoon'ing Hands Seek out no Foreign Wars, while they can plunder Friends. *Ibid.* vii. 3 Dragoon'ing Dragoon'ing the Popish Burnings, the Heathen Torturings that we read of. a 1745 *Swift Wks.* (1841) II. 67 The next evil to that of being dragoon'd is that of living dragoonable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 426 That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragoon'd, expatriated Calvinist of Languedoc. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 833/3 Isaac Minet was...a witness of the 'dragonning' persecution. 1894 *Speaker* 26 May 584/1 Ecclesiastic and squirearchic almsiving and dragoonage.

Dragoonage: see DRAGONADE.

**Dragoon-bird.** A Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill; also called *umbrella-bird*. 1864 in WESTER.

† **Dragooner.** *Obs.* Also 7 *dragonier*, *-goner*, *-goneer*, *-gooneer*. [*f.* DRAGOON *sb.* 1, or immediately from French. Cf. Ger. *dragoner*, in 17th c. also *tragoner*, *dragner*.]

In German, the word was already in regular use in the Thirty Years War, and in 1617 was ridiculed as a 'fremdwort' or foreign word (Klugel). This, with the variant 17th c. English forms, and the fact that it was not a natural Eng. formation from *dragoon*, imply for the original a F. *dragonnier* 'soldier armed with a dragoon or harquebus', although this is not recorded in the dictionaries. OF. had *dragonier* in the sense 'standard-bearer', = med.L. *dracōnarius*.]

1. = DRAGOON *sb.* 2.  
1639 *Lisimore Papers* Ser. 11. (1888) IV. 27 The dragoners ... are commanded by one Colonel Stafford. 1642 *Decl. Lords & Com.*, For Rais. Forces 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragoners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. 1642 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 63 The kynges horsemen or troopers and dragoners. 1643 *Sober Sadnes* 35 They had a power could reach him; and this was the power of the Dragoners. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 2 The Emperick-Divines of the Assembly, those Spiritual Dragoners, thumbe it accordingly. 1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discip.* iii. 7 Five several kinds of men at Arms for the Horse Service, Lanciers, Cuirassiers, Harquebuziers, Carabiners, Dragoniers. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Col. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 168 To raise the Dragoners and 5th men.

2. A horse ridden by a dragoon.  
1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Com.* 29 Nov. 11 Horses for service in the Field, Dragoners and Draught-Horses.

3. [*f.* DRAGOON *v.*] One who dragoons or takes part in a dragoonade; a rigid persecutor.

1688 *Reasons for Establish. Standing Army*, in 5th Coll. *Papers Junc. Affairs* 14 The Dragoners have made more Converts than all the Bishops and Clergy of France. 1826 *PRAEDICATOR* (1865) I. 263 Who for long years had been a great dragoon.

**Drag-rope** (-rōp). A rope by which anything is dragged; *spec.* that used in dragging a piece of ordnance.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 345 Harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c. 1893 *FORNES-MITCHELL Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 46 The sailors manned the drag-ropes of the heavy guns.  
*attrib.* 1853 *STOCKER'S Milit. Encycl.*, *Drag-rope Men*, ... the men attached to light or heavy pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of expediting movements in action.

**Dragsman** (drægsmæn). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 284 He slanged the dragsman, which means that he sneaked away from the coach, without even apologizing for his want of means of paying. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby Genteel Story* I. He had ... a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 166 Men do not drive nowadays with the skill which used to characterize the gentleman dragsman.

2. *Rogues' cant.* A robber of vehicles, a dragger.  
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging, 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 332 'Dragsmen', i.e. those persons who steal goods or luggage from carts and coaches.

3. One employed to drag a river-bed, etc.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/5 When every inch of the dark river bed... has been raked... the dragsmen... move round on to the towing path and begin again.

**Drag-staff** (-staf). A trailing pole hinged to the rear of a vehicle to check its backward movement when it stops in a steep ascent.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 299 The Coach wanting a Dragstaff, it ran back, in spite of all the Coachman's Skill. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 6. 1806 MISS MITFORD in *L'Espresso Life* (1870) I. 53 The horses ran back on a very steep hill, and nothing but the drag-staff could have saved our lives.

**Drahen, Draht**, *obs.* forms of DRAW *v.*, DRAUGHT.

**Draidour**, var. of DREADOUR, *Obs.*

**Draiff**, *obs.* Sc. *f.* drove, pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

**Draigle**, Sc. form of DRAGGLE.

**Draight** (e) = DRETCH *v.* 1

**Draik**, Sc. var. of DRAKE; *obs.* f. DRAWK.

† **Drail**, *v.* *Obs.* Also drayl (e). [app. an altered form of TRAIL, influenced by draw, drag, draggle.]

1. *trans.* To drag or trail along.

1598 T. BASTARO *Chrestoleros* (1880) 21 First would I sterve myselfe... Or these rude chuffs should drayle me through their tayles. c. 1642 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 82 The pike men drayled their pikes on the ground. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., He returned... drailing his sheephock behinde him.

2. *intr.* To trail, draggle, move laggingly.

1598 GRHEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.*, *Gernanie* i. 250 Neither going too hastily before the horsemen, nor drailing after. a. 1776 *SOUTH Serin.* (1737) VI. xii. (R.), Unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailing in the dirt.

**Drail** (dröl), *sb.* [*f.* prec. vb.]

1. A fish-hook and line weighted with lead to enable it to be dragged at a depth in the water; also, the weighted hook, and the weight, which is in conical piece of lead placed round the shank of the hook. (*U. S.*)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 38 These Macrills

are taken with drails, which is a long small line, with a lead and hook at the end of it. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, weakfish, Spanish mackerel, bass, bluefish, and dolphin. 1864 *Youth's Companion* (U. S.) 22 Nov. 564/4 To whirl the lines... armed with weighted hooks called 'drails'.

† 2. A long, trailing head-dress. *Obs.* *rare.*

1647 *WARN Simp. Cobler* 26 It is no marvell they wear drails on the hinder part of their heads.

3. Part of a plough: see quot. *local.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Wills in Archæol. Rev. Mar.* (1888), *Drail*, the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw, and which has teeth to set the furrow wider or narrower. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 161 The drail, by which they are now commonly attached, being at a.

**Drain** (drēn), *v.* Also 6-7 drean(e, drayne, drane, 7-8 drein, dreyn, dreign). [*OE.* *drēhan* (*drēhan*, *drēhnan*), prob. for \**drēgnan*, *f.* root *drā-* = OTCut. \**draug-* *dry.*]

It is remarkable that, after the OE. period, no example of this word is known to occur for 500 years, till the 16th c. (Richardson's quot. of *dreine* from Lydgate, erroneously referred here, belongs to *derine*, DERAIGN.) The historical spelling is *drean*, pronounced in some dialects (drēn), in others (drin). *Drain*, *drign*, *drain*, *draun*, are non-etymological representations of (drēn), on the analogy of *reiu*, *reign*, *rain*, *crane*: cf. *Jeau, Jaue*.]

1. † 1. *trans.* To strain (liquid) through any porous medium. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 24 Ge drehnizeað [*v.* drehniz; *Hutton G. drenieð*] þone gnetz aweg. c. 1000 *SAR. Leechd.* III. 72 Wyll swide well on bulean; dreahna ut þurh wyllene clað. c. 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliwell. *Nugge Poet.* 67 Dryne it and drinke it with confesione. 1675 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 95 Drain away what is left of the vinegar. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 32 Salt-water drayned through twenty vessels. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 605 Old Proteus from the Sea, Drained through a Limbeck to his Native forme.

2. To draw off or away (a liquid) gradually, or in small quantities, by means of a conduit or the like; to carry off or away by means of a drain.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* I. 99 A Causey of Stone with divers Bridges over it to dreane the low Meadow Waters... into Aire Ryver. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 276 A handkercheefe... did dreynie The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* (1640) 2 The streams of milk and honey... are now drained drie. 1677 *tr.* *Voys. Mauritanie* 29 It is impossible to pass it, untill the waters... are all drained away. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 A Puddle of Water, which I gave Directions to be drained. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 622 Small trenches are cut through the field to drain off the rain. 1879 *HARLAW Eyelight* II. 29 The ordinary flow of tears is thus drained into the nostril.

† b. To let fall in drops strained out. *Obs.* *rare.*

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 142 To dreine Upon bis face an Ocean of salt teares.

3. *trans.* and *fig.* To carry off, withdraw, take away as by a drain.

1625-8 *tr.* *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1596 (R.), He... permitted those of Rome to exhaust and drain the wealth of England. 1673 *MILTON True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 412 The Pope... was wont to dreign away greatest part of the wealth of this Land. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. iv. 433 To expend as much as it could possibly drain from its subjects.

4. To drain (a liquid) off or to the last drops.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 30 He dreines his draughts of Renish downe. a. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xv. (R.), Who... the sweet essence of amomum drains. 1823 *BYRON Island* i. vi. [They] drain'd the draught with an applauding cheer. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* i. He drained the remaining drops of the three-pennyworth of cream.

5. *intr.* Of liquid: To percolate or trickle through; to flow gradually off or away.

1598 *GOLDING De Moray* xiv. 207 Let the blood dreynie out, the mowing was weake, the senses fail. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1688) 80 They... fill with fresh water; but I believe it dreaneeth thither from the higher land. 1673 *RAY Wulphugh's Journ.* Spain 478 The juice dreins down through the coarse sugar at the bottom. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Matt.* Let the Water drein well and equally from the Corn. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 3 The vast volume of water sent down from above drains away seawards.

II. 6. *trans.* To withdraw the water or moisture from (anything) gradually by straining, snotion, formation of conduits, etc.; to leave (anything) dry by withdrawal of moisture.

1577 *tr.* *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Bodies dreined from the dregges of all corruption. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 18 He dreine him drie as Hay. 1655 *MRO. Worcester Cent. Inq.* s. 100 Drein all sorts of Mines, and furnish Cities with water. a. 1687 *PERRY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 66 Dutch Engineers may drain its Bogs. 1870 *LUACKO Orig. Civiliz.* vii. (1875) 315 In the valleys drained by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. 1890 *ABNEY Photography* (ed. 6) 128 The emulsion may be drained... by placing it on a hair sieve. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/4 A pipe or sewer which also drained another house.

7. To empty by drinking; to drink dry.

1697 *DROVEN Virg. Past.* ii. 53 Two Kids... drein two bagging Udders every day. 1714 *POPE Wife of Bath* 214 I drain'd the spicy nut-brown blood. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. 209 Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxiii. They had drained the cup of life to the dregs.

8. *trans.* and *fig.* To deprive (a person or thing) of possessions, properties, resources, strength, etc., by their gradual withdrawal; to exhaust.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr.* *Le Blanc's Trav.* 203 How the King of Fez had drained their Country. 1673 *DROVEN Marr.* à la Mode iii. 1, You have... drained all the French plays and romances. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1766) I. 243 These expences... drained him so much, that

he again quitted Rome. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 784 Drained to the last poor item of his wealth, He sighs. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 The cities drain the country of the best part of its population. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 189 'The treasury... was drained by his Norman wars.

9. *intr.* To become rid of moisture by its gradual percolation or flowing away.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Having laid them [pots] side-long to drain. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xviii. 288 Lay them on a coarse cloth to drain. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agrie. Soc.* XXV. i. 43 This land won't drain. 1922 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 142 The prints, as they are taken from the washing water, are allowed to drain.

Hence Drained (drēnd), *pp. a.*

1612 *COTGR., Escout.* drained. 1655 in *Harliih Legacy* 270 Trees... planted in the drained Fens... by Dutchmen. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xviii. 180 He... the drain'd goblet to the chief restores. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. i. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. a. 1881 *ROSSETTI Spring.* Where the drained flood-lands flaunt their marigold.

**Drain** (drēn), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [*f.* DRAIN *v.*]

1. A channel by which liquid is drained or gradually carried off; esp. an artificial conduit or channel for carrying off water, sewage, etc.

In the Fen districts, including wide canal-like navigable channels. (See *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Bedford Level*.) Elsewhere, applied chiefly to covered sewage drains or field drains.

1552 *HULOET, Drayne, sulcus.* 1577-8 *HOLINSHEAD Descr. Brit.* xv. (R.), Here also it receiveth the bastion dreane, Longtoft dreane, Deeping dreane, and thence goeth by Wickham into the sea. 1800 *HOLLYBAND Trav. Fr. Tong.* *Vn Rayon.* a. dreane to draw the water out of a field. 1601 *PERRY'S Diary* 25 Sept. 1. A stop at Charing Crosse, by reason of digging of a drayne there to clear the streets. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreynes, in which are a great many Fish. 1739 *tr.* *La Pluche's Nature Display* III. 9 Gentlemen convert their Marshes into good fruitful Meadows by contriving large Fosses and Drains to carry off the Water. 1866-7 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* ii. 23 Another great evil in house construction is carrying drains underneath the house. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Several drains... will be fishable to-morrow. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/3 You are sometimes asked in Yorkshire to go for a picnic on the drain... you discover that 'drain' is merely the local name for canal. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 165 Such a leud and vicious sort of People, that seem to have run together, as to the Drain of Humane Nature.

† b. A teat. *Obs.* *rare.*

1837 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 260 Every pigge will but sucke his drene or teate.

c. Applied to a natural water-course which drains a tract of country.

1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Melager & Atal.* 93 A valley stood below: the common drain Of Waters from above, and falling rain. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 312 The little runs and drains, that come through the hills. 1896 V. L. CAMERON *Across Africa* (1889) 511 The main drain of the country is the Vale nullah.

d. *Surgery.* A tubular instrument used to draw off the discharge from a wound or abscess.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 166 When the case is chronic setons or some other protracted drain should never be neglected. 1880 *MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 18 There was immediate union of the flaps of the wounds save where the drains emerged.

2. The act of draining or drawing off, drainage; now only *fig.* constant or gradual outlet, withdrawal, or expenditure.

1721 *PERRY Dageant.* *Breach* 10 Sluices or Trunks... made for the drein of the Levels. 1732 *SWIFT Propos. Paying Nation.* *Debts* Wks. 1761 III. 213 Remittances to pay absentes... and many other drains of money. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 392 Owing... to the great drains of people sent to America. 1829 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 65 A sad drain upon my time. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 308 The excess of phosphates indicates the 'drain' on the nervous energies. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 307 Which caused no drain on the revenue of the state.

3. That which is drained or drawn off; a small remaining quantity of liquid. *b. slang.* A drink.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Ginstops* (D.), Two old men who came in 'just to have a drain'. 1852 — *Black H.* xix. He stood drains round. 1868 C. H. ROSS *Bk. Cats.* A... Jug... with a drain of milk in the bottom of it.

4. *pl.* Dregs from which liquid has been drained.

*b. dial.* Brewers' grains from the mash-tub.

1820 *KEATS To Nightingale* 3, I had... emptied some dull opiate to the drains. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Drains*, grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *drain-digger*, *pipe*, *-tax*, *-tile*, etc.; *drain-cock*, a cock for draining the water out of a boiler, etc.; *drain-exhauster*, a machine for pumping up the water from deep drains; *drain-grenade*; see *GRENADÉ*; *drain-plough*, a plough for cutting field-drains, a draining-plough; *drain-trap*, a trap on a drain to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; *drain-well*: see *quot.*

1895 *PARKES Health* 95 The escape of 'drain air' into the house. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 'The drain cocks blew out and the boilers emptied themselves into the vessel's bilges. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 97 The steam-driven pump—quite a different affair from the Fen 'drain-exhauster. 1857 *Chambers's Informant.* I. 494/1 The substitution of water-closets and 'drain-pipes for privies and cess-pools. 1834 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 92/2 The rage for painting on drain-pipe. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 706 The 'drain plough was first introduced into Scotland by Mr. McEwan. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

5869/3 [A]n Estate lying in Deeping Level.. subject to "Drain Taxes." 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \*Drain-traps, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Drain-well, a pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water.

**Drain**, obs. pa. pp. of **DRAW** v.

**Drainable**, a. Capable of being drained.

1611 COTGR., *Escouable*, drainable. 1649 BUTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 48. Some great Bog or Quagmire lying so flat as is not Draynable.

**Drainage** (drā'nēdz). [*f.* **DRAIN** v. + **-AGE**.]

1. The action or work of draining.

1652 in Stonehouse *Acholne* (1839) 91. The works... within the dike and drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase. 1834 [see 3]. 1861 SMILES *Engineers II*, 12 Drainage by the old method of windmills, imported from Holland. 1883 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Drainage*, surgical, the use of a Drainage tube, or of strands of horse-hair silk, or other material, in a wound or suppurating cavity for the purpose of removing the fluids therein contained.

Fig. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xvi, 189. This constant drainage of the purse. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encl. Relig. Kuw.* II, 905/2. That drainage by Rome of the very heart-blood of his fatherland.

2. A system of drains, artificial or natural.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 29. Such a line divides the western drainage of the country from its eastern drainage.

b. Porous matter, broken fragments, etc., used to drain a flower-pot. (Cf. **DRAINING** 3.)

1892 *Garden*, 27 Aug. 191. Pots... filled about three parts of their depth with clean drainage.

3. That which is drained off by a system of drains; sewage.

1834 in *Penny Cycl.* XXI, 314/2. Their ideas of... drainage never extended to more than taking away the surface drainage. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.*, for People I, 495. The drainage... rises through a false perforated bottom covered with peat-charcoal. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea § 555. Lake Titicaca... receives the drainage of the great inland basin of the Andes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drainage-area*, -*district*, -*shaft*, -*system*, -*lent*; *drainage-soaked* adj.; *drainage-anchor*, -*tube*: see quotes 1883.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I*, 69. Pumps... for carrying off the drainage water. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 31 § 23. Separate drainage districts. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 610. The main-shaft in which the pumps... are fixed... is sometimes called the water shaft, and the drainage shaft. 1873 J. GASKIN *Cl. Ice Age* (1894) 549. The drainage-area of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como. 1881 MOORE & MASTERS *Engl. Gard.* 143. Keeping the... soil from mixing with the drainage crocks. 1883 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Drainage anchor*, an india-rubber filament with laterally projecting arms... introduced within a cannula into the cavity of an abscess. *Ibid.*, *Drainage tube*, a small... india rubber or coiled wire or other tube, with lateral perforations... passed through a cannula into the cavity to be drained. 1891 R. KIRLING *City Dreadf.* N. 6. The damp, drainage-soaked soil is sick with the teeming life of a hundred years.

**Drainer** (drā'nōr). [*f.* as prec. + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who drains; esp. one whose business is to construct field-drains.

1611 COTGR., *Expistuer*, a drayner; exhauster, emptier of moisture. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Bedfordsh.* 125. The Drainers of the fens have... secured the County against his power for the future. 1667 DUCHESSE *Newcastle Life Dk.* of N. IV, (1886) 224. It is a part of prudence in a common-wealth or kingdom to encourage drainers. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Aug. (1882) III, 136. Gave the workmen 2s., Drainers 6d. 1837 HOWITT *Kur. Life* vi, xv, (1862) 576. As the drainer cuts his drain in the greenward of the meadows. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* ix, 127. This drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation.

Fig. 1637 WORTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 105, I must note the Pope's Legats and Dreyners. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv, iv. The drainer of oblivion, even the sot.

2. That which drains; a drain; a vessel in which moist substances are put to drain.

1598 FLORIO, *Gocciolatoio*, a gutter or drainer in a house. 1662 SIR W. DUGDALE *Hist. Embsam*, & *Drain*, (1772) 164. An old gote and drainer called Symond's gote. 1666 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist.* God II, 99. The gall-bladder in the hollow part of the liver, is the drainer for choler. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 319. He makes his Theatre to have had Drainers for Water, and a Roof. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I, 208. While the curd is pressing in the drainer, it ought to be set before a good fire. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 229. The white salt in the drainer may be washed with water.

**Draining**, *vb.* sb. [*f.* **DRAIN** v. + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb **DRAIN** in various senses; drainage.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Derinatio*... a turning; a draying. 1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict.*, *Esquazo*, the draining or drawing of water by a boggle or marshy ground. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II, ix, 209. The draying of the great Level in Northamptonshire. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 90. The Inside of the Nose remained perfectly clear, and free, nor was there any running or draining from thence. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I, 225/1. The subsoil is... not wet for want of outlet or draining. 1849 CODDEN *Speeches* 73. This inordinate draining upon the prosperity of the country.

2. That which is drained off; = **DRAINAGE** 3.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* I, 228/1. Liquid manure... drainings of dunghills.

3. Something used to drain a flower-pot, etc.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 224. Plant them singly in a 60-size pot... with plenty of drainings in the bottom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *draining-auger*, -*brick*, -*engine*, -*machine*, -*plough*, -*pot*, -*tile*, -*well*, etc.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A11b. A great guild in this draying business. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening*

41. Draining Wells should be made, at convenient Distances. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) 1. 415. Another form of draining-brick for forming larger sorts of drains. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX, 122/1. A draining plough has been invented which... greatly accelerates the operation of forming drains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draining-auger*, a horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. *Ibid.*, *Draining-machine*, a form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. *Ibid.*, *Draining-pot* (Sugar-warmy-facture), an inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain. **Drainless**, a. [*f.* **DRAIN** sb. or v. + **-LESS**.] That cannot be drained or exhausted; inexhaustible, exhaustless.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, A drainless shower Of light is poetry. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v, lii, Sad tears turning To mutual smiles, a drainless treasure.

**Draisine** (drā'zīn). Also *draisene*, *erron*, *draisene*. [*a.* F. *draisine*, *draisienne*, Ger. *draisine*, f. name of the inventor, Baron Drais of Saverbrun near Mannheim.] The earliest form of bicycle; = **DANDY-HORSE**.

1818 *L'pool Mercury* 24 Apr., Experiments with *Draisines* (a species of carriage moved by machinery without horses). 1899 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 30 Aug. 275/3. One of its [the velocipede's] rudimentary forms was 'the draisine', a cumbersome machine invented by Baron Von Drais, of Mannheim on the Rhine... The improved draisine soon reached America. 1884 *Louise Mag.* Mar. 485. The dandy-horse, hobby or draisene, was a two-wheeled vehicle.

**Drait**, obs. pa. t. of **DRITE**.

**Drake**¹ (drā'k). Forms: 1 *draca*, (7 *drack*), 3-*drake*. [*OE.* *draca*:-*Com.* WGer. \**drako*, a. L. *draco* dragon: cf. MDu. *draak*, OHG. *trahho*, MHG. *trache*, Ger. *drache*; also ON. *dreki* (Sw. *drake*, Da. *drage*).] (See also **FIRE-DRAKE**.)

1. = **DRAGON** 2. Also a representation of this used as a battle-standard. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Beowulf* (Th.) 5371. pa wæs... færene fyr-draca, fēhðra zemyrdiz. a 1000 *Martryol* (E. E. T. S.) 90. Of þære com gan micel draca and nbat þone briddan dæl bes hæðnan folces. c 1200 ORMIN 1842. For þatt he sholde sihtenn Onnæn an drake. c 1205 LAY. 15962. pa twie draken [c 1275 drakes]. *Ibid.* 27544. pa lette he sette up þene drake, heremærken unniak. 13... K. *Alis*, 554. Theo lady gede to the drake. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 259. If we be the burnand drake Of me styfly he gatt a strake. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/14. Drake, dragon, *draco*. 1597 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 53. The pryde of heauen became the drake of hell. 1824 STOFF. BROOKE *E. Eng. Lit.* iii, 71. Three hundred years before Beowulf met the drake.)

† b. A serpent; = **DRAGON** 1. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Panther* 16 (Bosw.) Is ðæt deor pandher, se is æthwam freond, butan dracan anum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xc[i]. 13 (Th.) þu ofter aspidæ miht eadæ gangan... and leon and dracan liste zebgegan. † c. A monster of the waters; = **DRAGON** 3. *Obs.* c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 13. Swylce zebraze þæt dracan heafod deope watere. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7. Herigen dracan swylce Drihten.

† 2. A fiery meteor; see **FIRE-DRAKE** 2. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25594. pa com þær westene winden mid þan weolcan a berninge drake. 1392 GOWER *Conf.* III, 95. Lo where the fire drake alofte fleeth up in thaler. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III, iii, (1660) 116. Fearfull, fiery Drakes, and Blazing bearded-lion, which frights the World.

† 3. Name of a species of ordnance; a small sort of cannon. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadix* (1883) 75. Wee discharged upon them some of our Drakes or field peices loaden with small shot. 1627 *Taking of St. Spirit in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) III, 559. Two drakes upon the half deck, being brass, of sacker bore. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II, 170. Mr. Bellingham having lately invented a sort of gun, called a drake, to serve in nature of field peices, and may be carried behind a man on horseback. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV, 266. Two ships had... landed at Leith, six culverins and nine drakes. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II, 157. Ten demiculverins, twelve drakes, two three-pounders, and some mortars.

4. An angler's name for species of *Ephemera*: the green drake is the common day-fly (*E. vulgata*). (See also *drake-fly* in **DRAKE** 2.)

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 66. It was only with dracks that I killed these trouts. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* viii, The drake... is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, near the river. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II, 282. The drake or true day-fly, called by many the May-fly, from the month in which it is in season. 1884 G. F. BRATHWAITE *Salmonids of Westmorland* vi, 26. The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes.

5. A beaked galley, or sbip of war of the Vikings. (Cf. ON. *dreki*.)

1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* I, 199. note. Those in which the vikings were buried in their drake. *Ibid.* 438. A viking was discovered at Hattna, interred in his drake.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drake-head*; *drake-shot* from sense 3.

c 1205 LAY. 18231. Pendragon an Brutisc Draken hefd [c 1275 *Drake-heud*] an Englis. a 1225 *Aver* R. 246. þu hauest forschalded... þe drake heaved. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P.* *Drake* II, iii, 77. A Drake Shot, otherwise a Four Pounder.

**Drake**² (drā'k). In 5 *drak*, 6 *Sc. drak*, (7 *draig*). [*ME.*, first found in 13th c., corresponding to northern and central Ger. dial. *draak*, *drake*, *drache* (same sense); this is app. the second element in OHG. *antrahho*, *antrehho*, MHG. *antreche*,

Ger. *enterich*, 1599 *endrich*, Ger. dial. *endeudrach*, *antrek*, *antrech*, *entrach*, Sw. (from LG.) *and-drake*, the first element usually explained as *end*, *end*, *ente*, *and*, *ant*, *anut* 'duck', though the OHG. forms offer difficulties. The compound form is not known in English.

If \**drako*, \**drakko*, \**drekko* was originally the WGer. name of the male of the duck, the word for 'duck' may have been prefixed to distinguish it from the similar forms of **DRAKE** 1. (The notion that *ME. drake* was shortened from an OE. \**andrake* has no basis of fact, and the conjecture that the word contains the suffix *-ric*, *-rich*, 'chief, mighty, ruler', is absurd.)

1. The male of the duck, and of birds of the duck kind.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1241. Ne gos ne henne Ne the hende, ne the drake. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2450. *Phyllis*, Withoute lore as can a drake swene. c 1490 HOLLAND *Howlat* 210. With grene almou on hed, schir Gawane the Drak. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii, 46. Huntaris of drak and faik. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* 3. Ther is... duke, craig, windage, teale, and all other kinds of wildfowl. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) 393. The common drake... after the breeding-season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drake-neck*, † *nosed*, *adjs.*; † *drake-fly*, an artificial fly dressed with breast feathers of a drake; *drake-stone*, a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as alternately to graze it and rebound in its course.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 35. The drake fyre, the body of blacke wull, wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake. 1557 *Playne & Virg.* in Hall *Doodley* IV, 157. That drousy drunkened drivell. 1828 DR. QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV, 997. It... reappears at a remote part of the sentence, like what is called a drake-stone on the surface of a river. 1847-8 — *Protestantism* Wks. VIII, 130. The boyish sport sometimes called 'drake-stone': a flattish stone is thrown by a little dexterity so as to graze the surface of a river. 1884 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 481/3. Bound in drake-neck blue vellum cloth. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5. There are few handsomer sea-fowl than the drake eider.

**Drake**, obs. form of **DRACK** sb.

**Dram** (drām), sb.¹ Also 5 *drame*, 5-7 *dramme*.

[phonetic spelling of earlier *DRACHM*, *dragn*, also in OF. *drame*. See also *DRACHMA*, *DIRHEM*.]

† 1. = **DRACHM** 1, the ancient Greek coin. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1394) i. xlviii. What woman... that hath lost a drame. 1526 *Pigr.* *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242. A certayne coyne... called a drame.

2. A weight, orig. the ancient Greek **DRACHMA**; hence, in Apothecaries' weight, a weight of 60 grains =  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce; in Avoirdupois weight, of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains =  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an ounce; = **DRACHM** 2. Also the Arabic **DIRHEM**, used from Morocco to Persia and Abyssinia.

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 130/2. *Drame*, wyghte, *drama*, *dragna*. 1555 *Eden Decades* 12. Stones of gold weighing .x. or .xiii. drammes. 1601 SHAKS. *Att's Well* II, iii, 233. Yes good faith, eu'ry dramme of it, and I will not bate thee a scruple. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. i. 27. A Dram of Saffron, tied in a Rag. 1892 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 17. Four ounces of sulphide of soda... one dram of citric acid.

3. a. A fluid dram (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce) of medicine, etc.; hence b. A small draught of cordial, stimulant, or spirituous liquor. Also *fig.*

c 1590 *Play of Sir Thomas More* (Shaks. Soc.) 93. Thou shalt see me take a dramme... Shall cure the stone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v, 1. 60. Let me have a dram of poyson. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I, ii, 320. 1642 ROGERS *Nan-man* 38. Surely... hee must put more drammes and drugges to the Physicke. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208. I have a cordial of Mr. Forget-Good's making, the which, sir, if you will take a dram of it, it may make you honny and blithe. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of F. Denny* Wks. 1755 II, i, 143. The drack sir? Mr. Linot drank up all the gin just now. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv, iv. You certainly want a cordial. I must send to Lady Edgely for one of her best drams. 1752 *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2. They went in, and drunk some drams. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II, 145. Unless you keep up their spirits continually with a dram of the same [variety]. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 80. They were like a dram given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxi, She to her spinning-wheel and he to his long clay and his dram.

4. *fig.* (of 2 and 3.) = **DRACHM** 3.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sal.* II, Biiij, No dram he had of constancy. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Conv.* i, 77. Wrath, without any dram of mercy to allay the bitterness of the cup. 1799 HEARNE *Collect.* II, Mar., Having not one dram of Learning.

5. *Canada* and *U.S.* A collection of 'cribs', forming a section of a raft of staves: see quot. 1892 and cf. *CRIB* sb. 14. (Perh. a distinct word.)

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* IV, 774/3. (*Canada*) The cribs floated from the far inland timber limits are collected into what are called drams... and so many drams form a raft. 1892 *Eng. Illustr.* *Mag.* Sept. 885. A raft is made into sections, or 'drams', each... about 200 feet long and fifty feet wide. About ten 'drams' make a raft.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 3) *drum-bottle*, -*cup*, -*dish*, -*glass*, -*house*, -*pot*, -*shop*, (in sense 2) *drum-dish*, -*weight*; *drum-drinker*, one addicted to drinking drams, a tippler; *drum-drinking*, tippling.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8514. Two Silver Beakers, and two Silver \**Dram* Cups. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cii, By flourishing a dice-box in one hand, she generally comes to brandish a dram-cup in the other. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/9 One



small "Dram Dish." 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 108 Some tough "dram-drinker." 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 554 An old dram drinker or an old opium eater. 1777 *WILMER in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 341 Her old custom of "dram-drinking." 1716 *ADDISON Dramaturgy* vii. 1. I have a "dram-glass just by." 1752 *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 393/4 They drank two or three drams at a "dram-house." 1691 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 197 And make themselves drunk with their "dram-pots." 1839 *Lincoln, Boston etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/3 A detached part of these premises is a "dram-shop." 1611 *FLORIO, Drama*, a "Dram-waight." 1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 88 Sell not one dram-weight of God's truth.

**Dram**, sb.<sup>2</sup> [Short for *Drammen*.] Timber from Drammen in Norway. Also attrib.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 64 Yellow Fur (called Dram) being very good. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 721 You must take the finest straight grain of your Dram deal. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* 62 It is customary to allow four cuts... when cut by the load, and two to the Berwick or dram, ditto.

**Dram**, v. [f. *DRAM* sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *intr.* To drink drams; to tipple.  
1715 [see *DRAMMER* below]. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 28 Aug., Melancholy... is not strong enough, and he grows to dram with horror. 1755 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 53 ¶ 5 To dram it by authority, and to get tipsy *secundum artem*.

2. *trans.* To give a dram or drams to; to ply with stimulants.

1770 *WARTON Newmann's Verses* (D.), Dram your poor newsmann clad in rags. 1855 *THACKERAY Newmann's* xxviii. (1868) II. 335 The parents... are getting ready their daughter for sale... praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her.

Hence **Dramming** vbl. sb.; also **Drammer**, **Drammist**.

1715 *CHEYNE Philos. Conject. & Disc.* (L.), Habitual drinkers, drammers, and high feeders. 1755 *HALES in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 332 The most zealous advocates for drams, even the unhappy besotted drammists themselves. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1837 I. 74 Whether they discover his dramming by his breath, or by his behaviour.

† **Dram**, a. Sc. [Origin uncertain. Cf. Gael. *trám*, heavy, sad, melancholy.] Sad, melancholy.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lii. 23 I pray That never delour mak him dram. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. Prol. 157 Quidam honeste or renoum is to be dram? 1570 *SATIR, Poems Reform.* x. 16 Paill of the face... Deid eyit, dram lyke.

**Drama** (*drāma*). Also 6 *dramæ*, 7 *dramma*. [a. late L. *drāma* drama, play (Aousonius); a. Gr. *δράμα* deed, action, play, esp. tragedy, n. of action from *δρᾶν* to do, act, perform. In earliest use in form *dramæ* as in Fr. (1707 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A composition in prose or verse, adapted to be acted upon a stage, in which a story is related by means of dialogue and action, and is represented with accompanying gesture, costume, and scenery, as in real life; a play.

1515 *BARCLAY Eglowes* iv. (1570) Cvi./1 Such rascolde drames promoted by This, Bacchus, Licorice, or yet by Theatralis. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxlii. I cannot for the stage a drama lay, Tragic or comic. 1636 *HEYWOOD Loves Mistress* Ded., Neither are Drama's of this nature so despicable. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro., The Scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1670 *LAFFLES Voy. Italy* i. (1668) 140 (Stanf.) The several Opera's or Musical Drama's are acted and sung. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* i. 24 Their Tragic Drama's... being usually accompanied by Instruments. 1852 *HALLAM Lit. Ess.* v. *European Drama* 2 The Orfeo of Politian... the earliest represented drama, not of a religious nature, in a modern language.

2. With *the*: The dramatic branch of literature; the dramatic art.

1661 *MIDDLETON's Mayor of Queenborough* Pref. Wks. (Bullen) II. 3 His drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 5 The received Rules of the Drama. 1727 *Pope*, etc. *Art of Sinking* xvi. Wks. 1757 VI. 219 (Stanf.) The Drama, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 284 The true philosophy of the drama as an imaginative imitation of life. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* I. 46 The lover of the Elizabethan drama.

3. A series of actions or course of events having a unity like that of a drama, and leading to a final catastrophe or consummation.

a 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* I. xiii. (R.), It helps to adorn the great drama and contrivances of God's providence. 1775 *MASON Gray G's Poems* 2 That peculiar part which he acted in the varied Drama of Society. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 78 The awful drama of Providence now acting on the moral theatre of the world. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 58 That great drama which was to culminate in the death of Christ.

**Dramatic** (*drāmē'tik*), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *drāmaticus*, a. Gr. *δραματικός* pertaining to drama, f. *δράμα*, *δράμα*- DRAMA: (cf. F. *dramatique*).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the, or a, drama; dealing with or employing the forms of the drama.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* i. xv. (Arb.) 49 Four sundry forms of Poesie Drammatick... to wit, the Satyre, olde Comedie, new Comedie, and Tragedie. c1680 J. AUBREY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 383 He began early to make essays at Dramaticque Poetry. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 106, I have never written any dramatic piece whatsoever. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 280 The dramatic corps. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* viii, She played the part of the dramatic critic.

2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama; often connoting animated action or striking presentation, as in a play; theatrical.

1725 *Pope Odys.* Postscr., The whole structure of that work [Iliad] is dramatick and full of action. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 378 There seems to be a kind of dramatic justice in the change of your two situations. 1855 *BRIMLEY Ess.*, *Tennyson* 9 That dramatic unity demanded in works of art. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 176 The destruction of a great and ancient institution is an eminently dramatic thing.

B. sb. + L. A dramatic poet; a dramatist. Obs.  
1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 30 Hee was, of English Drammatickes, the Prince. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 164 No longer shall Dramatics be confin'd To draw true Images of all Mankind... a 1741 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 109 Put me the following lines into the tongue of our modern dramatics.

2. pl. Dramatic compositions or representations; the drama.

1684 W. WINSTANLEY *Eng. Worthies, Shaks.* 345-7 In all his writings hath an unvulgar Style, as well in his... Poems, as in his Drammaticks. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 265 We read epicks and Dramatics, as we do satirs and lampoons. 1880 C. KEENE *Lett.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* x. (1892) 308 The prevailing mania for dramatics.

**Dramatic**, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] = **DRAMATIC** a. 1. (Now rare.)

1640 G. WATTS *Tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* ii. (R.), Dramatick, or representative [poesy] is as it were, a visible history. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 221 The whole dramatick series of things. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 A Dramatick Performance written in a Language which they did not understand. 1854 *FRASER's Mag.* I. 591 Fletcher was the dramatical parent of Congreve.

† B. sb. pl. = **DRAMATICS** sb. Obs. rare.

c1826 *Moir in Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 198 Then bid Bryan Procter beat To dramaticals retreat.

**Dramatically**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

a. In a dramatic manner; from a dramatic point of view. b. With dramatic or theatrical effect.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 192 The outward frame of things dramatically set forth. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. viii. 57 This plea, tho' it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 200 He stalked dramatically to bed.

**Dramaticism** (*drāmētis'izm*). [f. *DRAMATIC* a. + -ISM.] Dramatic character or quality.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 80 More than its dramaticism and epicism. 1890 *ATHENÆUM* 6 Dec. 775/2 The dramaticism frequent among Nineteenth Century writers of blank verse.

**Dramaticle**, -icule. Also errone. -uole. [f. L. *dramā*, *drāmat-* with dim. suffix.] A miniature or insignificant drama.

1792 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 168 His two printed dialogues, or dramaticles. 1813 *Examiner* 25 Mar. 171/2 This admired dramaticle (if we may be allowed such a diminutive). 1852 *Beddoes's Poems* Mem. 15 Olympian Revels, and other dramaticles published in the 'London Magazine' of 1823. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 Court-shows, dramaticules, transparencies.

**Dramatism**. [f. as *DRAMATIST* + -ISM.] Dramatization, dramatized form.

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 122 He could no longer amuse his flock with the dramatism of devotion.

|| **Dramatis personæ** (*drāmētis'pənsən*). Abbreviated *dram. pers.* [L.; = persons of a drama.] The characters of a drama or play; the actors in a drama. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 *FIELDING Temple Beau* i. vi. Wks. 1882 VIII. 217 There is (to give you a short Dramatis Personæ) my worthy uncle [etc.]. 1806 J. JAY *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 308 Whether this distant nation is to appear among the *dramatis personæ* cannot now be known. 1822 *BYRON Diary* 13 Jan., Sketched the outline and Dram. Pers. of a... tragedy. 1895 *LAW TIMES* XCIX. 547/2 His *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

**Dramatist** (*drāmētist*). [f. Gr. *δράμα*, *δραμα*- DRAMA + -IST: cf. F. *dramatiste* (1787 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] A writer or composer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a play-wright. (Also *fig.*)

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 879 They... impatiently cry out against the Dramatist, and presently condemn the Plot. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* ix. 358 To see the mighty Dramatist's last Act... in Glory rising o'er the rest. a 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 483 In every country the dramatists have preceded the metaphysicians.

**Dramatization** (*drāmētāzē'sən*). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of dramatizing; conversion into drama; a dramatized version.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 482 The variegated list of his dramatizations. 1846 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 165, I really am bothered... by this confounded dramatization of the Christmas book. 1895 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 253 A dramatization of the origin of Justice.

**Dramatize** (*drāmētāz*), v. [f. as *DRAMATIST* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert into a drama; to put into dramatic form, adapt for representation on the stage.

1780-83 [see *DRAMATIZED*]. 1810 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 22 Dec., They are busy dramatizing the Lady of the Lake here and in Dublin. 1884 *LAW TIMES* 27 Sept. 358/2 The play 'Called Back,' dramatised from the novel of that name.

b. *absol.* To write dramas.

1814 *Sortes Horatianne* 125 Scrawl, dramatize... do what ye will.

2. To describe or represent dramatically.

1823 *ADOLPHUS* in *Lockhart Scott Aug.* To exert the talent of dramatizing and... representing in his own person the incidents he told of. 1894 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 383 The men continue to dramatize a struggle on the floor below.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To admit of dramatization.

1819 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 15 June, The present set... will not dramatize. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 235 The story would dramatize admirably.

4. *trans.* To influence by the drama. *noce-use*.  
1799 *Morr. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1800) III. 154 Some might take their station in the theatres, and dramatize the audience into loyalty.

Hence **Dramatized** ppl. a., **Dramatizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Dramatizable** a., (Webster, 1864); **Dramatizer**, one who dramatizes.

1780-83 W. TOOKE *Russia* (Webster 1828), A dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* XLVII. 226 The dramatizer of Cooper's 'Pilot'. a 1834 *LAMB Charac. Dram. Writers*, *Revoley* Wks. 530 Our delicacy... forbids the dramatising of distress. 1862 *MERIVALL Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 99 The dramatized histories of the English bard. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 A sort of dramatizing talent.

**Dramaturge** (*drāmātūrg*), a. [a. F. *dramaturge* (1787)], ad. Gr. *δραματουργός* composer of drama, f. *δράμα*, *δράμα*- DRAMA + *εργειν* to work, -*εργος* working, worker.] = **DRAMATURGIST**.

1859 *Times* 17 Nov. 8/2 Schiller was starting on a salary of 200 dollars per annum, which he received... for his services as 'dramaturg' or literary manager.] 1870 *ATHENÆUM* 12 Mar. 366 M. Sardou... that indefatigable dramaturge. 1882 *SYMONDS Animi Figura* 118 Fate is the dramaturge; necessity Allots the parts.

**Dramaturgic**, a. [f. Gr. *δραματουργός*-ος (see *prec.*) + -IC.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; dramatic, histrionic, theatrical.

1831 *BEDDOES Lett.* Jan. in *Poems* p. xcvi. So much for my dramaturgic ideas on playbills. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 158 Some form [of worship] not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolical for us. 1883 *Mag. of Art* June 351/2 That lack of dramaturgic science.

So **Dramaturgical** a.

1865 F. HALL *Dala-riffa* Pref. 5 To propound... a few dramaturgical definitions.

**Dramaturgist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A composer of a drama; a play-wright.

1825 *CARLYLE Schiller* ii. (1845) 63 Notwithstanding... all the vaunting of dramaturgists. 1843 - *Past & Pr.* ii. ii, The World-Dramaturgist has written, *Excerpt*.

**Dramaturgy**. [mod. ad. Gr. *δραματουργία* composition of dramas; cf. F. *dramaturgie* (17th c.), Ger. *dramaturgie*.]

1. Dramatic composition; the dramatic art.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Lessing's Dramaturgy. 1805 *Ibid.* XX. 42 Lessing, published a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 419/2 The immortal Mac-Flecknoe, in which the 'Nursery' and its dramaturgy are annotated.

2. Dramatic or theatrical acting.

1837 *CARLYLE Diam. Neckl.* Misc. Ess. 1888 V. 284 Let her... give her past Dramaturgy the fit aspect to Mousaigneur and others. 1858 - *Freck. Gt.* (1865) I. i. 322 Sublime dramaturgy, which we call His Majesty's Government, costs so much.

**Drammer**, **Dramming**: see **DRAM** v.

**Drammcock** (*drāmē'k*), Sc. Also 6 *drum-make*, 8 *dramcock*, -mek, 8-*drumcock*, 9 *drum-mach*. [Cf. Gael. *dramag* 'foul mixture'] 'Meal and water mixed in a raw state' (Jam.).

1503 *Reasoning betwixt Crossaguell & J. Knox* Prol. ij b, Watter & meal made i maner of a drammcock. 16... F. SEMPILL *Blythm Braid* in *Harp of Keifwesh* (1819) Pref. 63 There will be... Pow-wow and drammcock and crowdie. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Bard* vii, Scarce a bellyful o' drammcock. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xvi, The lifeless, saltless, foisonless, lukewarm drammcock of the fourteen false relates. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxii, We... made ourselves a dish of drammcock.

**Drane**, obs. form of **DRAIN**, **DRONE**.

**Drang**, var. of **DRONG**, lane.

**Drank**, pa. t. of **DRINK**.

[**Drank**, errone. f. **DRAWK** sb., hrome-grass.]

**Drant**, **draunt** (*drant*), v. dial. [app. onomatopoeic, after *drawl* or *drone* and *rant*.] Recorded from Scott. and E. Anglia. Other dialects have *drunt*, *drate*.] *intr.* To drawl or drone in speech. b. *trans.* To drawl or drone out.

1724 *RAMSAY Teat.* Misc. (1733) II. 141 To drivel and drant While I sigh and gaunt. a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 74 (Jam.) To draunt and drivel out a life at home. 1796 *BURNS On Life* viii, Lest you think I am uncivil To plague you with this draunting drivel. a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Drant*, to drawl in speaking or reading; more properly *draunt* (like *anaut*). It may be connected with *drone*.

**Drant**, **draunt**, sb. dial. [f. prec. vb.] a. A droning or drawing tone. b. 'A slow and dull tune' (Jam.).

1721 *RAMSAY Lucky Spence's Last Advice* ii, Nor wi' your draunts and droning deave me. 1781 *BURNS Tartan Lasses* (end Poem) xiv, To wait on their drants. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* xiv, He reads with a drant. 1852 *AIRD Mem. Moir in M's Poet.* Wks. I. ii. 29 A kind of rant, or drant... often fixes itself upon the public.

**Drap**: see **DRAB** sb.<sup>2</sup> and a.

**Drap**, Sc. dial. form of **DROP** sb. and v.

† **Drap-de-Berry**. Obs. Also *droppe*, *drape*, *drab*, -du-, -Berry(e, -berry, -ie, -bure. (Printed as one or three words). [Fr.; = cloth of Berry.] A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France. Also attrib. and *Comb.*

1619 *PURCHAS Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The Colours of

Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du Berry. 1664 J. Wilson *Chenit* v. 11. Dram. Wks. (1874) 42. Drape de berry in the summer keeps out the heat. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1585/4 Stolen... a Drabeberry Riding Coat. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II. Wks. 1720 IX. 447 They turn it into Drabduberry. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. iii. Plays (1887) 361 Fools never wear out... they are such drap de Berri things! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXI. Your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries.

**Drape** (dráp), v. 1 [a. F. *draper* to weave, drape (13th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), f. *drap* cloth.]

† 1. *trans.* To weave or make into cloth. Obs.

1366 *Libel of Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 Spaynesbe wolle in Flaunders draped [v.r. draped] is. *Ibid.* By draping [v.r. draping] of our wolle in substance Lyvene here comons. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 97 All the wolle that was not drapped and made vsse off within the kingdom. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Flanders drap Cloth for thee of thine own Wool. *absol.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.*, Baillies Sun now drapeth yn the Toun. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.*, 76 That the Clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford.

2. To cover with, or as with, cloth or drapery; to hang, dress, or adorn with drapery.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ. v.* 54 Like some sweet sculpture drape from head to foot. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. 1, The walls were draped with silken hangings. 1853 C. BRONTE *Millette* XIII. She stood, not dressed, but draped in pale antique folds. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 146 A red gown draped with old Spanish lace.

*trans.* f. and fig. 1872 LIDDELL *Elem. Relig.* II. 63 Draped and veiled in a pharisaical so reverent and tender. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kyildrostan* 50 Abbey walls Draped with pale lichens. 1804 FROUDE *Erasmus* VII. 120 Draped in solemn inanities.

3. To arrange or adjust (clothing, hangings, etc.) in graceful or artistic folds. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523 Light material that will fall around and drape itself about the figure. 1894 A. ST. AUBYN *Orchard Damier* II. ii. 59 The curtains would not 'drape' artistically.

† 4. To reprimand. [cf. DRESS v. So in obs. F.] 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 449 Draping us for spending him so much money, and doing nothing.

Hence Draped *phl.* a.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 9 Draped figures. *Mod.* Is the skirt plain or draped?

**Drape**, v. 2 *north. dial.* [Goes with DRAPE sb. 2.] *trans.* To cull, to draft.

1641 BEST *Farm. Dks.* (Surtees) 72 When the worst of the flocks are drawn out, the shepherds call this draping out of sheep, and some drape out a score... by reason of their age.

**Drape** (dráp), sb. 1 [f. F. *drap* cloth, and DRAPE v. 1.] a. Cloth, drapery. b. Draping.

1664 J. Wilson *Projectors* v. Dram. Wks. (1874) 271 My new drape. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 107 Each glossy cloth, and drape of mantle warm. 1889 *Pail Mail* G. 27 Feb. 4/3 A dress... of pale blue velvet, with long flowing drape of white tulle.

**Drape**, sb. 2 and a. *local.* [Origin uncertain: cf. ON. *dráp* slaughter, f. *drapa* to strike, smite, kill, put to death.] A sheep or cow culled or drafted from the flock or herd to be fattened off for slaughter; esp. a cow or ewe whose milk is dried up or that has missed being with young. Used in north and north east of England.

1611 CORRIE *Breith de reit*, an old or diseased sheep that not worth keeping... a drape or culling. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 A *drappe*, a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 18 Dry cows—provincially, 'drapes'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Drape*, a dry or milkless cow. 1885 *Standard* 2 May 6/4 Smaller beasts... drapes.

b. *adj.* or in *comb.* as *drape cow*, *ewe*, *sheep*.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Drape-Sheep*, *ewes reficulae*. 1851 *Princ. R. Agric.* XII. ii. 333 The *drape-ewes* (or *croues*) are... sold at Michaelmas. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/7 The animal was a drape cow, about 9 years old.

**Draper** (dráp-pi), sb. Also 4-5 *drapers*, 5-*ure*, -*ar*. [a. AF. *draper* = f. *draper* (13th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), f. *drap* cloth: see *DRAP* 2.]

1. Orig., One who made (woollen) cloth. Subsequently, A dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as *woollen*, *linen* *draper*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 123 Penne I drouz me a-mong his drapers my Donet to leorne. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 255 Bothe mercere & drapere. 1420 *Sir Amadon* (Weber) 144 Ther myght... no draper is clothe drawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Draper, *pannarius*, *pezasata*. 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 3, I Robert Fabyan, citizen and draper of London. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 342 The mercers and wollen drapers shalbe incorporated to an incorporation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 1. 275 Thus the Draper may sooner sell forty ellis of freeze and course cloth, than the Mercer four yards of cloath of gold. 1807 CRADBE *Par. Reg.* 13 If at the draper's window Susan cast A longing look.

2. In *comb.* = *seller*: see *ALE-DRAPER*.

Hence *Draperess*, a female draper.

1854 *Chamb. Jmrl.* I. 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner.

† **Draper**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *draper* to weave, DRAPE 1. *trans.* To weave, make into cloth.

1436 *Libel Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 They Cowde never drapere [v.r. drape, draper] here wolle. *Ibid.* [see DRAPE v. 1.]

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To arrange drapery, to drape.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 523 His [Peruginos'] draping every one knows to [be] of a little gout.

Hence *Drap'ring* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *drapering-house*, one where cloth is manufactured or sold. 1436 [see DRAPE v. 1.] By drap'ring of oure wolle. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 77 This House is made by one Bell a Drap'ring House. 1717 [see 2 above.]

**Drapery** (dráp-pi), sb. Also 4 *draperys*, 4-7 *draperie*. [a. OF. *draperie* (12th c.), f. *drap* cloth, *drapier* draper: see *DRAP*.]

1. Cloth or textile fabrics collectively.

1300 *Sat. People Kidnare* xi. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 154 Hall be 3e marchans with sur gett packes of draperie auoir-de-peise and sur wol sackes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.*, c. 8 Preamble. No Substance of fine Drapery. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 44 The hole profite of the Toun [Wakefield] stondeith by Course Drapery. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 40 The Draperies of this Kingdom are termed Old and New. By the Old; are understood Broad Clothes, Bayes and Kersies: By the New; Perpetuanos, Serges, Sayes, and other Manufactures of Wooll. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 A duty... on all drapery imported into that Kingdom. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 A napkin or some other piece of drapery is suspended over the door.

2. The trade or business of a draper; the manufacture of cloth (*obs.*); now, the sale of cloth and other textile fabrics.

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 11 Thencres and mayntenyng of Drapery and making of Cloth withyn this land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Flemings... to teach our men that skill of Draperie or weaving and making wollen cloth. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* (1662) 113 Such the use thereof [fuller's earth] in Drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it. *Mod. Advt.*, Millinery and Fancy Drapery, Young Lady to serve through.

† b. A place where cloth is made. c. A place where a draper's business is conducted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Drapery, *pannarium*. 1598 FLORIO, *Draperie*, drapery, or street where cloth is made or sold. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Gynegium or Draperie in Britaine in which the Clothes of the Prince and Souldiers were woven.

† 3. See *quot.*, and cf. *CILERY. Obs.*

1552 HULOT, *Draperie* worcke or cylyere a kynde of carnyng or payntynge so called, *voluta*. 1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaves, and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars, and termed by our workmen Draperie, or Cilerie.

4. The artistic arrangement of clothing in painting or sculpture.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1621) 267 Which forme of plaiting in the art of painting is termed drapery. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* I. xiii. 43 Drapery... principally consisteth in the true making and folding your garment, giving to every fold his proper natural doubling and shadow. c 1812 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 448 Attitude without action... dress without drapery.

5. The stuff with which anything is draped, or artistically covered; clothing or hangings of any kind; esp. the clothing of the human figure in sculpture or painting. Also *fig.*

1686 AGCLONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s.v. *Drapery*, We say, Such a Painter disposes well the Foldings of his Drapery. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 357 The drapery of this statue is much admired. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* IV. (R.). It requires the nicest judgment to dispose the drapery, so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii. The muslim drapery of your fair partner. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 315 Nature is stripped of all her summer drapery. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 45 There is no drapery about the window.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. i, The Bulls and Frogs have served the lord Strutt with drapery-wares for many years. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 63 Sales of linen and other drapery goods. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 103 Rubenstein, a drapery drudge to portrait painters.

**Drapery**, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or cover with, or as with, drapery; to drape.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XLVII. cii, What beautiful simplicity Draped her form with glorious felicity! 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, not only dressed, but harnessed and draped. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* VI. 74 It was festooned and draped with all kinds of green.

Hence *Draperied* *phl.* a.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 105 A sudden canopy... disperses its draperied shade. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix, The lone draperied mantel-piece.

† **Draperet.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *drappello*, dim. of *drappo* cloth.] A cloth, a covering.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 Tables layre dispred, And readydight with drapets festivaill. a 1799 MELMOTH *Trans. formation Lyon & Euphratism* (R.). He op'd his gates... a decent draper throws O'er her cold limbs.

**Drap'ing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAPE v. + *-ing* 1.] The action of the verb DRAPE. † a. The action of weaving or making into cloth (*obs.*). b. The action of adjusting or fixing in artistic folds; manner or style of arranging the drapery.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.*, c. 8 § 1 By the meane of true making and drap'ing and of also of true dying of Wollen Cloth. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.*, c. 3 The true making and draping of worstedes, saits, and stanics. 1853 *Allyp's Jmrl.* Aug., The style of pelonna... owes its popularity to the grace of its draping. 1884 *Pail Mail* G. 27 Oct. 4/3 The draping is long and very simple.

**Drappie**, -y (dráp-pi). *Sc.* [f. *drap* Sc. form of DROPS sb. + *-ie*, -y dim. suffix.] A little drop (e.g. of stimulant).

1789 BURNS 'O, *Willie brewed*, 'We're no that fou, But just a drappie in our ee. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I, Jean, quite unhappy... 'Tynes a' heart, and takes a-drappie!

**Drapure**, *obs. form* of *DRAPER*.

† **Dra'stie**, a. *Sc. Obs.* [Perh. connected with DRAZEL?] *Pneumatic.*

1560 ROLLANO *Cril. Venus* Prolog. 17 Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir [Alind drasie, to spit can not forbear. *Ibid.* 74 He that hes of Water the natoure, Is daft, and doylid, drasie with small effect.

† **Dra'ssock.** *Obs.* Also ?drapssock, drosssock. [Etyml. and form uncertain.] ? A drab, an untidy woman.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Lowte il-favorid drapsocks died into dun. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 24 If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock [v.r. drossock] more then I, let him take her for all mee.

† **Drast**, *drest*. *Obs.* Forms: *Plural* 1 *dæst*-*tan*, *derstan*, 2 *dersten*, 4 *darstis*, 4-5 *drastes*, -*us*, -*ys*, -*en*, 4-6 *drestes*. *Sing.* (rare) 4-5 *dreste*, *drast*. [OE. *dæsttan* pl. (-O-Tent. type \**drastjan*- or -*jōn*-), cognate with OHG. *trēstir*, MHG. and Ger. *trēster* pl. grounds, husks (of grapes), (app. O-Tent. \**drastiz*, an s-stem): cf. OSlav. *drožditi* and *droštija* lees.]

(*mostly pl.*) Dregs, lees; faeces, refuse, residue.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 8 Nyle he þa dæsttan him don unbryce. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 98 Getrifula wið ecedes dæsttan. 11... *Semi-Saxon* *Agg.* in Wright 94/1 *Amurra*, *sex olei*, dæsttan. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxv. 8 The drestre of it is not wastid out. — *Hor.* iii. 1 Thei... lonen the darstis [1388 drafis] of grapis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Wel moysted at the rote w't drestis of wyne. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drestes of oyle, *lie dhuille*.

fig. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuerte the darstis [1382 drestus] of Israel. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 388 Of Trojans blode the drastes and nat sede.

**Draste**, *obs. form* of *durst*, pa. t. of *DARE* v. 1

**Drastic** (dræstik), a. (*sb.*) [mod. ad. Gr. *δραστικός* active, efficacious, f. *δραστής*, *vbl. adj.* of *δράω* to do: cf. F. *drastique* (1741).]

1. *Med.* Of medicines: Acting with force or violence, vigorous; esp. acting strongly upon the intestines.

a 1601 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 190 (R.) After this single taking of the drastick medicine had done working. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Don. Med.* (1790) 213 All strong or drastic purgatives are to be carefully avoided. 1836 *Johnstonian* I. 24 His friend had prescribed palliative not drastic remedies.

2. *trans.* Vigorously effective; violent.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 27 In consideration of their too extensive and too drastic efficacy. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 Occasions... in which so drastic a measure would be fit to be taken into serious consideration. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 424 Very comprehensive or drastic schemes.

b. *sb.* A drastic medicine; a severe purgative. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 318 Large quantities of the pills... acting as a drastic. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 For want of drastics and opiates.

**Drastically**, *adv.* [f. DRASTIC + *-ally* 2.] In a drastic manner; with drastic remedies or applications; with effective severity.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The poor patient is again pilld and purged drastically. 1877 GLAISTONE *Glean.* I. 169 The spectral letters 'redistribution of seats' operate as drastically as if they were 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin'. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 21 Jan. 4/7 A Bill... which... will deal drastically with the land question.

† **Dra'sty**, a. *Obs.* Also *dresty*. [f. DRAST + *-y* 1.] In several places the s has been misread or misprinted as f, which was perhaps actually the source of DRAFTY a.] Dreggy; fig. vile, worthless, 'rubbishy'.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 238/80 *Feculentus*, *see plenus*, *drastie*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Meib.* Prolog. 5 Min eres aken of thy drasty speche. *Ibid.* 12 Thy drasty rymyng. [Tyrrwhitt, etc., in both places, *drasty*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clxxxvi. (1495) 77 Erthy parties and drasty. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 195 Olyvys... With drasty [mispr.] 1873 *Drasty* wattry fruyt. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy (*Pyson* dreggy) or fulle of drestys, *feculentus*. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Dresty, full of drestes, *liencx*.

**Drat** (dræt), *int.* [Aphectic f. 'od rot, for *God rot!*: see ROT v. in similar use.] A vulgar form of imprecation, giving vent to annoyance or angry vexation; = 'Hang!', 'dash!', 'confound!'. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 'Now drat that Betty', says one of the washer-women. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester* T. xxxix, 'Drat their impudence', said Mrs. Greenacre. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlv, 'Drat it, Jane, kneel down, and bless the gentleman, I tell ee!'

Hence *Drat v.*; *Dratted* *phl.* a. 'confounded'.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester* T. (1861) 326 The quintain was 'dratted' and 'bothered' and very generally anathematized by all the mothers. 1869 Mrs. H. WOOD *Reland Yorke* v. (Farmer), If that dratted girl had been at her post. 1898 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* I. 195 The ladies are 'drating' me, if you know what that means.

**Drat**, *obs. 3rd sing. pres.* of *DREAD v.*

**Dratchell**, *drotchell* (drætʃel, drpʃel). Now only *midl. dial.* [Derivation uncertain. Connection is suggested with DRECH v. 2, *Sc. dratch* to go heavily and reluctantly, to linger. Cf. also *Sc. dratch* to hang negligently; and see DRAZEL, DROSSSEL.] A slovenly, untidy woman; a slut.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Dratchell*, an idle wench; a sluggish. In Scottish it is still used. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx. 79 She'll be a poor dratchell by then she's thirty. *Ibid.* xxxvi (end), She's not a common haunting dratchell, I can see that.

c 1205 LAY. 29259 Sparewen perto liht. And he a þan  
uorme drahte Swið monie he ilahte. 1526-34 TINDALE

1621 VENER *Tobacco* (1650) 402 To take 4 or 5 draughts of this fume, 1671 MILTON *Sansón* 9 The common prison . . . Where 1, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1835 MARRIYAT *Jac. Faiths*. 1, There is no composing-draught like the draught through the tube of a pipe.

draught of water poured continually  
into the Mediterranean. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 102  
¶ 12 The draught of the gulph was generally too strong to  
be overcome. 1819 *Jas. Wilson Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 161  
The . . sympathy which causes . . the mother to feel the  
draught flow into her breasts some seconds before the child  
awakes. 1822 *J. Flint Lett. Amer.* 75 On approaching



rapid, I was usually in the very draught of them, before I could discern the proper channel. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Draught*, in the breast of a nursing woman.

b. A stream course, a ravine (?). (Also *drafft*.) 1807 P. GASS *Yrnl.* 101 Having found a tolerable good road except where some draughts crossed it. *Ibid.* 231 But the snow was not so deep in the draughts between them.

c. *Hydraulics*. The area of an opening for a flow of water: see *quot.* (Also *drafft*.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft* 1. 8. The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

24. A current of air, esp. in a confined space, as a room or a chimney. *β*. sometimes *draft*.

*Natural draught*: the current of air that passes through the fire in a steam boiler, etc. without mechanical aid, as distinguished from *blast*, *forced draught*, that artificially increased either by rarifying the air above the fire or by compressing it below the same.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 478 We feel and hear the draught of air, and see the commotions it raises among the trees. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 335 The height of the chimney has an important effect on the draught of a wind-furnace. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 138 A sore throat; from sitting in constant draughts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Blast draught*. Forced draught. *Natural draught*. 1865 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 61/3 The steam trials of the Victorious, battleship, have proved remarkably successful, the contract speed for natural and forced draught having been exceeded.

β. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 246 The nearer the throat (of the chimney) is brought to the fire, the stronger the draft will be. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* x. xxvii. 207 The drafts from the doors and from the windows. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Emma & Eginhard* Interlude 57 That draft of cold, Unpleasant night air.

b. An appliance for creating a draught in a fire-place; a blower. (Also *drafft*.)

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v. 129 The drafts were put on, and in five minutes the coals were red.

γ. + 25. The drawing of a brush, pen, pencil, or the like, across a surface, so as to make a line or mark; the mark so made; a stroke. [*F. trait*.] *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3624 Besselle, And eliab, he maden wel de tabernacle. . . . Gotten and grauen wït draht. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 224 in *E. & P.* (1862) 77 Arismetrike is a lore . . . of figures. . . . And of draughtes as me drawep in poude. 73. . . . *E. & P.* 1557 þe watez noren on so wyse coupe on worde rede. What tpyng ne tale tokened þo drahtes. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1578) *Lineament*, strikes or draughtes of a figure. 1590 BULLINGST. *Euclid* I. def. iv. 2 A right line is the shortest extension or draught. . . . from one point to another. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 16. 119 It is time to draw the last draught of the pensill upon the face. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* v. i. § 19 How to express all kind of sounds, with the several draughts of a pen.

+ 26. Drawing of figures; delineation. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xvii. For the manner of their draught will declare, how many paires of parallels they shall neede. 1622 PEACOCK *Compt. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 127 For your first beginning. in draught make your hand . . . ready. . . . In those general figures of the Circle, oval, square, &c. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 357 Had his colouring and pencilling been as good as his draught. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 211 Painters, and such as practise draught.

+ 27. That which is drawn or delineated; a representation (of an object) by lines drawn on the surface of paper, etc.; a drawing, picture, sketch. *β*. rarely *drafft*. *Obs.* in general sense.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 280 In his opir draht wate deuynd a dusan of bestis. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm.* Paris I. i. A dainty draught to lay her [Venus] down in blue. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 420 Sufficiently skilled . . . to make a Draught of the Place. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* Eng. II. 109 The Draught of an old Saxon Coin. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 He . . . embellished [his pages] with elegant draughts and illuminations. β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxv. 147 Lively draughts of a woman of estate of Græcia, of a Turkey woman of mean estate etc. 1658 ROWLAND MOWSE's *Theat.* Ins. 930 This sort Pennius referreth to the species of the Wasp, and so he describeth it in his draughts. 1796 SREOMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 19. I took a draught of the unhappy sufferer.

+ b. Representation in sculpture; a sculptured figure. *Obs.*

1646 CLEVELAND *King's Disguise* 88 Porches wrought With Sphynxes, Creatures of an Antique draught. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 105 The sculpture draughts of the larger Pyramids of Egypt. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 246 An old Tower built of Free-stone, of which you see the Draught in the Sculpture.

28. *spec.* An outline, sketch, or design, preparatory to a completer work of art.

1573-80 BARETT *Alm.* D. 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *admiratio*. 1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Part.* 58 The lambe [is] a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* iii. *Advice to Author* i. iii. Poetry . . . resembles the statuary's and the painter's [art]. . . . in this more particularly, that it has its original draughts and models for study and practice. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 359 A composition of the various draughts which he had previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Day's Rafter* Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught . . . fills and overfills my apprehension?

b. *fig.* Image, representation; something devised or designed like a work of art; slight or preliminary sketch or outline. + *β*. rarely *draft*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 12 This way of seeking God . . . that is, to follow these first draughts which . . . doe as in a shadow set forth a lively image of him. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurung.* v. i. 2195 My Elder Brothers. . . Rough

draughts of Nature, ill-design'd and lame. 1796 OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 99 The Bay of Naples and its environs form a draught of higher and more finished scenery, than I have yet seen.

β. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sern.* *Tim.* 92 Ye image of God, yea, y<sup>e</sup> perfect image. . . . It is not a draft halfe drawn.

29. A sketch in words; a slight or concise account, 'outline', abstract. *β*. sometimes *draft*. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* prol. i. The famous draughtes of poetes eloquent. 1566 T. UNDERDOWNE *Ovid's Inuict.* *agst. Ibis* Title-p. A short Draught of all the Stories and Tales contained therein. 1605 *Epitaph at Beverley Minster*, What ere I did beleve, what ere I taught. . . . *Resurgam* of them all is the full draught. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 73 Thus I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original Ideas. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 8 This is but an imperfect Draught of so excellent a Character. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 6 Unable to compare the draughts of fiction with their originals.

β. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 90 Drafts of the future state given by religious systems of human origin.

+ 30. A plan, map, chart, plot. Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 4. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLIBRAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Alignement*, a Carde or draught. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. i. 2 The general draught of the whole Island. 1701 BOYER (title) The Draughts of the most remarkable Fortified Towns of Europe. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 15 This tract of low land was partly included in the Wells's meadow draught.

31. A 'plan' of something to be constructed, as a building. Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 4.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 396 That . . . there should be lawes concerning draughts, and order of buydings. 1662 GERBIER *Princ. Ded.*, The making of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Bar, whereof a Draught hath been presented to his Sacred Majesty. 1789 P. SMITH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 79 Let the architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Elevation*, the orthographic draught or perpendicular plan of a ship, whereon the heights and lengths are expressed. It is called by ship-wrights the 'sheer draught'.

+ b. A pattern, an outline drawing. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. iii. § 4 Certaine exemplary draughts or patterns. 1610 HOLLAND *Candell's Brit.* I. 342 When the corne is come uppe a man may see the draughts of streetes crossing one another.

32. A preliminary 'sketch' or outline of a writing or document, from which the fair or finished copy is made. (Now usually *DRAFT*, q. v. 5.)

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 250 Where ther is a draught of a Will of myne. 1659 RUSW. *Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) I. 238 In the Draught of the Bill . . . it was further specified [etc.]. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Sern.* (1729) I. 263 This was the first draught of the new covenant. a. 1715 BURNET *Orig. Time* (1766) I. Pref. 2 What I wrote in the first draught of this work. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in M's Wks. I. 3 There are two Draughts of this Letter in his own hand writing. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 7. I prepared a draught of instructions to be given to the delegates. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 31 We have found several rough draughts of the changes which he intended to have made upon the scholium.

+ 33. Something drawn up or devised; a scheme, plan, design, device; a plot; an artifice. *β*. rarely *drafft*. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 101 Richt quietlic . . . that draucht was drawin. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 70 The counsels and draughts of men against the kirk. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 103 Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught As brings all Broddnag before your thought. β. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. (1875) 21 How much this draft of morality . . . differs from that of heathen nations in general.

34. The withdrawing, detachment, or selection of certain persons, animals, or things from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; the party so drawn off or selected; *spec.* in military use. (Now usually *DRAFT*, q. v. 2.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/3 Orders . . . for making a considerable Draught out of our Garrison, in order to some Expedition. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. iii. x. (1743) 245 The several garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the army. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 343 We happened to have about 400 draughts raised; and never called out. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Writs* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Draughts*, haxel-rods selected for hurdle-making. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.* 31 Draughts of labourers were employed in Spain.

35. *Comm.* a. The 'drawing' or withdrawing of money from a stock by means of an order written in due form. (Also *DRAFT*, q. v. 3.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. iii. 29 Fearing . . . lest some draught might bee drawn upon them. a. 1735 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 437 To get such draughts made on that bank . . . that there should be no money current there. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 3 Payments by Draughts upon our banker. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. xix. III. 338 Republishing the exchequer by draughts on his new subjects.

b. A formal written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on', or addressed to, a person holding funds available for this purpose. (Now written *DRAFT*, q. v. 3 b.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Draught*, a bill drawn by a Merchant payable by another on whom it is drawn. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 335. I have sent you a draught on your tutor according to your desires. a. 1754 — *Ess. Char. Men* Wks. 1762 IV. 358 [He] who relieves his friend in distress by a draught on Aldgate pump. [Note] a mercantile phrase for a bad note. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 In common speech such a bill is frequently called a draught, but a bill of exchange is the more legal as well as mercantile expression. 1790 in Dallas

*Amer. Law Rep.* I. 195 Draughts made payable to the party himself. [1786 — see *DRAFT* 3 b.]

XII. 36. The act of drawing forth or out; drawing (as of lots). *rare.*

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* iii. xvi. 264 To take fatidical verses . . . written . . . on little pieces of paper, to put them into a vessel; out of which they drew them, expecting to read their fate in the first draught.

+ 37. *fig.* Extraction, derivation; something derived, an emanation. *Obs.*

1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 76 The synne y<sup>e</sup> they had of the draught of kynde of our fader Adam and Eve. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 Some say that Bees have part of minde divine, and heavenly draughts.

+ 38. A passage of a writing; an extract. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* Prol., The which boc the comun making drawith alow hider and thider with the tome drahtis. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2667 *Hypermetra*, And seyde, herof a draught, or two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 373 Extracts and draughts out of those authors.

+ 39. An extract obtained by distillation. (Also *drafft*). *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 230b, To the draft or substance of the hearbs let the proper water be poured.

40. The action of drawing liquor from a vessel; the condition of being ready to be so drawn.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawte of . . . lycurge owte of a wesselle. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 234 By this machine, wines, spirits, stout, &c., can be kept on draught.

41. *Cookery*. The entrails of an animal drawn out (cf. *DRAW* v. 50). *Obs.* or *dial.*

14. . . . *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 88 Tak the draught of samon and mak it clene and put it in a pot. 1767 MRS. MACIVER in *Kitchiner Cook's Oracle* (1829) 373 Scotch Haggis, . . . mince the draught and a pretty large piece of beef very small. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Draucht*, the entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck.

42. A mild blister or poultice that 'draws'.

1828 WEBSTER, *Draught*, . . . 18 A sinapism, a mild vesicatory. (So in later Dicts.)

43. *Masonry*, *Arch.*, etc. (See *quots.*)

1859-76 GWILT *Euclid. Archit.* Gloss., *Draught*, in masonry, a part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. *Ibid.* In carpentry, when a tenon is to be secured in a mortise by a pin, and the hole in the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than to the cheeks of the mortise, the insertion of the pin *draws* the shoulder of the tenon close to the cheeks of the mortise, and it is said to have a *draught*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Draught*, . . . 8 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. 1884 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1313 Two chisel draughts are made at one side and the end of the stave something like what in joinery is termed a rebate.

44. *Weaving*. The succession in which the threads of the warp are inserted into the heddles of the loom in order to produce the required pattern; the plan of 'drawing' of a warp (see *DRAW* v. 8 b.).

1822 A. PROBLE (title), *Linen Manufacturer*, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *Wre's Dict.* Arts III. 979 *W. of Textile Fabrics*, As the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves (of heddles) is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called the 'draught'. *Ibid.* 982 *Fig.* 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

XIII. [In sense 46 *withdraught* also occurs, and has been taken by some as the full word whence *draught* has been shortened.]

+ 45. (1) A cesspool, sink, or sewer. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 479 Now . . . everie privat house hath the awin gutters and sinkes, for voiding of filthie excrementis, quhare before they had ane common draught. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 126 Our whole body is within as it were a stinking draught or puddle that emptieth it selfe on euery side as it were by sinkes and gutters. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xi. Notes (1609) 1366 The image of this Cloacina was found in a privie or draught, called Maxima. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* 1. 82 Sweet draught; sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Pref. 12 Some make this Place the Draught of their Houses.

+ 46. A privy: also *draught-house* (see 48). *Obs.* 1500 Wyckel (1828) 7 Christ sayde all thynges that a man eatethe . . . is sent downe into the draughte awaye. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 68/1 This communication had he sitting at the draught [1543 GRAFTON Drafte], a convenient carpet for such a counsaile. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Draught a privy, or traict. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. l. 105 Hang them, or stab them, drowne them in a draught. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 501 A draught or Jakes, latrina; secessus. β. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 142 [He] borrowed a candell . . . and serched the draught and all the chambers in the back side. 1552 Huloer, *Draft* or Jaques . . . latrina.

+ b. Evacuation. *Obs.* *rare.*

1659 MACALLO *Can. Phisick* 6 If in the draught there be found any piece of skin, it signifies the Guts to be ulcerate.

XIV. *attrib.* a. Of beasts: Used for draught or drawing (see 1). *β*. also *draft*.

1466 *Test. Ebor.* II. 285 A draught ox. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hist.* § 70 Melch kyte and draught oxen. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) I. 777 Draught-Horses . . . for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army. 1786 BURKE *II. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 141 Draught and carriage-bullocks for the army. 1832 G. DOWDES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 273 Strengthened with additional draught animals, both horses and bullocks, we commenced the ascent [of the Simplon].

*B.* 1606 SHARS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 116 Yoke you like draft-Oven. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16354 Five good Draft-Horses. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Fruit.* Intro. 17. I purchased five draft-bullocks.

*b.* Of sheep: Drafted or selected from the flock; see DRAFT *sb.* 7.

*c.* Of liquor: On draught; drawn or ready to draw from the cask: as *draught ale, beer*, etc. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 47 Whisky will keep, and draft ale will not.

*d.* Of a document: Drawn up as a preliminary or rough copy. (Commonly DRAFT, *q. v.* 7 *b.*) 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 293 The document resembles closely the draught Proclamation. *Ibid.* III. 323 In the form of a draught Act of Federation.

48. *Comb. a.* in sense 1 (pull, traction), as *draught-bar, -equalizer, -harness, -pole, -rod, -rope, -spring*; *b.* in other senses, as *draught-phial* (15), *-player, -playing* (22), *-raker* (46), *-furnace, -regulator* (24). *c.* Special combs. Draught-board, the board on which the game of draughts is played; draught-box (see quot.);  $\dagger$  draught-boy = DRAW-boy;  $\dagger$  draught-breadths *sb. pl.*, ? the traces of a vehicle;  $\dagger$  draught-chamber, a chamber to withdraw or retire to, a private room; draught-compasses *sb. pl.* (see quot.); draught-dog = draught-hound; draught-engine, the engine over the shaft of a coal-pit or mine; draught-hole, a hole by which air is admitted to a furnace; draught-hook (see quot.);  $\dagger$  draught-hound, a hound used for tracking men or beasts by the scent [see DRAW *v.* 74];  $\dagger$  draught-house, a privy (= sense 46); draught-line, a line on a ship marking the depth of water she draws; draught-net, a net that is drawn for fish; draught-spring, a spring inserted between the tug or trace of a draught-animal and the car, wagon, or other load, so as to relieve the strain at starting, etc.;  $\dagger$  draught-vice, some machine or vehicle for drawing a load; draught-way, a way along which something is drawn; a passage for a draught or current of air;  $\dagger$  draught-well, a draw-well. Also DRAUGHT-BRIDGE, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Draft-bar. 1. A swingle-tree. 2. The bar of a railway-car with which the coupling is immediately connected. 1726 FRANKLIN *Fruit* Wks. 1887 1. 104 All this afternoon I spent... at the \*draft-board. 1833 LAMB *Last Essays of Elia* (Ainger 218) In... books which are no books... I reckon court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards loaded and lettered on the back. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Draft-box... an airtight tube by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23014 A Patent... unto Mr. Joseph Mason, for his new invented Engine, which saves all Weavers the Trouble... of a \*Draft-Boy. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The \*draught-breadths or Coach treats, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach. 1453 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 185 1. 250, I have take the mesure in the \*draute chamer, ther as ye yold your cofors and cowntewrey shuld besette. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The chambyr abovyn the kechene, with the drawthg chambyr longyng therio, with the esement of the prevy longyng thereto. 1706 PHILLIPS, \*Draft-Compass, a sort of Compasses with several moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts, etc. 1666... in the *Hist. MSS. Com.* App. 515f. A couple of wheles of the blood-hound strain to make \*draught-dogs. 1884 SYMONS *Geol. Cornuall* 196 To increase the efficiency of the \*draught engine and to reduce the cost of fuel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Draft-equalizer, a treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that all possess an equal leverage. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 3 The said Chariotes, and the \*draught harnesses. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Above the sole of the furnace are three rows of draught holes. 1721 BAILEY, \*Draft Hooks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* s.v., Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side... called the fore and hind Draught-hooks. Used for drawing a gun backwards or forwards by men with strong ropes, called Draught-ropes. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 2 A neck collar for... Farm Harness... has the draft-hook attached, and requires no hames. 1598 FLORIO, *Bracco*, a beagle, a hound, a spaniel, a blood hound, a \*draught hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* t.i. 291 Having their Harbinger, Blood-hound or Draught-hound in Readiness, they begin the Chase. 1594 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 69 They had... a goddess for their \*draught-houses. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 27 They... brake downe the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house [COVERD. prevy house]. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* 1. 18 So thou mayest enter the draught-house. 1893 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The lower line of such... figures to coincide with the \*draught line denoted thereby. 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1495 (Jod.) With my \*draught-net then I sweep the streaming flood. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon. 1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) II. 396 The dose of this water... was a \*draught-phial full and, consequently, about an ounce and a half. 1886 *Pall Mall* G. 17 Feb. 47 The inmates were sitting reading \*draught playing, or otherwise amusing themselves. 1893 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 715 The \*draft-pole is pivoted to eyes... attached to the forward face of the main frame. 1605 POLWART *Flying W.* *Montgomery* 758 Halland shaker, \*draught-raiker. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 32 (Locks). The \*draught rod connects the paddle or sluice with the lever, the rack and winch, or the crowbar [that raises it]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Draft-rod (PLOW), a rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.*

xvii. iv. 84 [The Egyptian Obelisk]... being layed upon certain \*draught-vice and engines... brought into the Circus Maximus. 1835 TURNER *Wall* *Grave* I. i. 17 Along this line, hence called *the Dike*, or \*draughtway vessels were often transported from sea to sea. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Edit.* IV. 257a The metal being kept perfectly cool by the increased draughtway. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 131/1 \*Drawte welle, *hawritum*.

**Draught (draft), v.** [f. DRAFT *sb.* 6.]

1. *trans.* To draw off (a party of persons, animals, etc.) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. (Now commonly DRAFT, *q. v.* 1.)

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 51934 Who was Draughted into Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Sergeants. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 664 An order... for draughting out of the train of artillery... 130 matresses. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 The commander... shall draught off an equal number of men... to supply their places. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xi. 221 The soldiers... were hastily draughted off to their respective vessels.

2. To make a plan or sketch of; *esp.* to draw a preliminary plan of (something to be constructed); to design. (Sometimes *draft*.)

1818 WEBSTER, *Draft*, to draw the outline, to delineate. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 138 To have a right understanding of draughting sails, geometry ought to be studied. 1863 LONER, *Wayday* *Jan.* 1. *Building of Long Serpent* iii, Drafting That new vessel for King Olaf.

3. To treat with draughts (of medicine), administer draughts to. *rare.* (Cf. *dose v.*)

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* II. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Power... to pill... draught... and poulitice, all persons.

4. *Masonry.* To cut a draught upon to see DRAFT *sb.* 43. (Also DRAFT, *q. v.* 3.)

1848 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/1 They [stones] are draughted all round, but left rough on the outer face.

5. *Weaving.* To draw (the threads of the warp) through the heddles of the loom: = DRAW *v.* 8 *b.* Hence Draughted *ppl. a.*, Draughting *vbl. sb.*; *esp.* = DRAFT *sb.* 44.

1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 529 The draughting of their children into the Militia. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 438 The old wall... with its large draughted stones. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 108 (Cent.) The draughting or entering of the warp threads through the heddles. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper... can be obtained of most dealers in drafting materials.

¶ For other senses, see DRAFT *v.*

† Draught-bridge. *Obs.* = DRAWBRIDGE.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Was per non entre... Bot a streite kauce, at be end a draught brige. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 1952 Pe zeates were panne some y-schet, & be dragt-brige vp y superface. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 784/18 Hoc *subfossorium*, a drawtebrige. 1543 in Turner *Dont. Archit.* III. 78 William Clebe... hath made... at your Tour of London... a new draught brygge.

**Draughtman (draftsmän).** *rare.*

1. = DRAFTSMAN: *esp.* in sense 4.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Lavinia, rising to the surface after the last draughtman rescued. 1891 E. A. TILLET *St. George Tombard, Norwich* 36 A bone draughtman, of the type used by the early Norsemen.

† 2. *nonce-use*, in morning's draught-man = a man who indulges in a morning's draught (of liquor); a tippler. *Obs.*

1710 TATLER No. 211 ¶ 2 That the wholesome Restorative above-mentioned [Water-gruell] may be given in Tavern Kitchens to all the Mornings Draught-Men... when they call for Wine before Noon. [In some later edd. printed morning draughtsmen, and so quoted by Latham, etc.]

Hence Draughtsmanship = DRAFTSMANSHIP.

1870 *Altenzinn* 14 May 648 The artist has rendered the pathos of his subject with perfect skill in draughtsmanship and modelling. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 179 As old as the infancy of draughtsmanship.

**Draughtsman (draftsmän).** *Pl. -men.* See also DRAFTSMAN. [f. *draught's*, genitive of DRAFT *sb.* + MAN.]

1. One whose profession is to make drawings, plans, or sketches; a man employed or skilled in drawing or designing.

1663 [see DRAFTSMAN 1]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 One of the best draughtsmen of our time. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iii. 41 The... drawings were executed by Mr. H. S. Smith, the... draughtsman of the Survey. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. iii. 345 Though he was no draughtsman, he was the author of a large portfolio of portraits.

2. One who draws up, or makes a draft of, a writing or document; one whose office it is to draw up legal or official documents. Now more usually DRAFTSMAN, *q. v.* 2.

1759 [see DRAFTSMAN 2]. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 40 The laws of which I was myself the mover and draughtsman. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 457 Jurist and parliamentary draughtsman. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 762/1 The actual draughtsman of the Report.

3. A man employed in drawing or pulling something. *rare.* Also *draftsman*.

1795 A. ANDERSON *Narr. China* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 509 Fastening one rope to the mast... the draftsman take the rope on shore along with them.

4. One of the 'men' or pieces used in the game of Draughts; also DRAFTSMAN, *q. v.* 1.

1894 'CHEQUERIST' (R. A. Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 8 The writer recommends the 'Royal' Draughtsmen of the British Chess Company, as retaining the upper man when a King is made.

**Draughtsmanship.** Also DRAFTSMAN- [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The function, quality, or art of a draughtsman; skill in draughting or drawing.

1846 WORCESTER cites Sir J. HERSEHEL. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 54 Turning the boy's perspective, geometry, and architectural draughtsmanship to some account. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 739/2 In all, good, sound draughtsmanship prevails. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 225 Hesitations of statesmanship betrayed themselves in blunders of draughtsmanship.

**Draughtswoman.** [as DRAFTSMAN.] A woman employed or skilled in drawing.

1845 *Lond. Fruit.* I. 191 (They) are likely to become bold landscape draughtswomen. 1881 Mrs. E. J. WOODHOUSE *Sissie* xlii, She is a very fair draughtswoman.

**Draught-tree.** ? *Obs.* The pole of a wagon or other vehicle, to which the drawing gear is attached.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Le Limon d'un chariot*... the beam whereon the iron hangeth in a Waine, the draught tree of a wagon, coche, or carte. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxiii. 358 His draught-tree fell to earth, and him the toss'd up chariot threw Down to the earth. 1789 MAGAN *tr. Persius* (1795) 130 *note*, *Temo* signifies the beam of a wain, or the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth. 1793 SNEATON *Erystone* L. § 109 Carts... [having] a very thick axle-tree, upon which is fixed a stout planking or platform, that terminates in a draught-tree for steering and yoking the cattle to.

**Draughty**, (drafti), *a.* [f. DRAFT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in draughts or currents of air. 1846 Mrs. MARSH *Emilia Wyndham* (L.), In this draughtly comfortable room I waited. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Fruit. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 123 A filmy shade that flutters and flickers in the draughty breeze.

2. Designing, artful, crafty: see DRAFT 33. *Sc.* 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 189 (Jam.). I could discern that the flunkies were draughty fellows. 1823 — R. Gilhaize 1. 162 (Jam.) I'll be plain w' you, said my grandfather to this draughty speech. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 233 Yere a cunning draughty man.

† 3. [Perhaps an alteration of the equivocal adj.

DRAFTY.] Rubbishy; filthy. *Obs. rare.*

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 151 The filth that falleth from so many draughty inuentions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Hence Draughtiness, draughty condition.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., It might prove an undesirable habitation for invalids on account of its draughtiness.

**Drauk**, *obs.* form of DRAWK *sb.* and *v.*

**Draunt**, *var.* of DRANT.

**Drave** (drä'v). *Sc.* [northern form of DROVE: -OE. *dräf*.] A fishing expedition in which several men take part, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits made. Later, A haul (of fish); also, a shoal.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 202 Artificers, Day-labourers, and Farmers Servants that live near the Coast... make it a Condition with their Masters, to be allowed the Drave to themselves. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 18 An Adventure of this Kind is called a *Drave*, two or three Fishermen associate five or six Landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine Men to a Boat. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Fish.* IX. 445 (Jam.) The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail. 1854 *Phemie Millar* I. 224 Phemie loved the stir and excitement of the great heaving drave.

**Drave**, *obs.* or *arch.* pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

† **Dravel**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 dravil, drevil, drefle. [Mätzner suggests connexion with ON. *drafa* to talk indistinctly, *dräff* tattle.] *intr.* To sleep unsoundly, have troubled sleep; ? to talk in one's sleep.

13... *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 1750 In dreg druppung of dreme draueled pat noble. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 1 Of drefling (ed. 1553 dreuilling) and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? *Ibid.* x. xl. 96 Quhen mennis myndis off in dravilling gromis. *Ibid.* xii. xiv. 52 Quhen langsum dravilling (ed. 1553 dreuilling) on the onsoud sleip Our ene oursettis.

**Dravel**, *obs.* form of DRIVE.

**Dravick**: see DRAWK *sb.*

**Draw** (drö'v). *v.* Pa. t. drew (dröz); pa. pple. drawn (drön). Forms: see below. [A Common Teut. strong vb. of 6th ablaut series: OE. *dragan*, *drög* (dröh), *dragen* = OS. *dragan*, OHG. *tragen*, ON. *draga*, Goth. (*ga*) *dragan*: only in OE. and ON. with the sense 'draw, pull'; in the other langs. with that of 'carry, bear'.]

On account of the phonetic development of original *g* in English, the modern conjugation deviates much from the normal type (as in *shake, shook, shaken*); the *g* of the present stem having passed through the labialized guttural spirant (ʔ), to (w), *drag, dragz, drauz, drawz, drawh, draw*. The same happened in ME. in the pa. t. where *drög, dröh*, became *drog, dronz, drowz, drawh, drawg, draw*; but this was supplanted in 14-15th c. by *drew*, app. by assimilation to the originally reduplicated verbs of the series *blow, blew, blown*, and prob. first in the northern dialect, where these verbs retained their original -*aw* (*blaw, blew, blawen*; so *draw, drew, drawn*). (Through the modern pronunciation of *ew*, after *r*, as (i), *drew* is now pronounced as the historical *draw* would have been, if it had survived.) In OE. the 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind. had unlaut, *draegst, draehst*,

*dragp.* This was probably the origin of the by-form *dray-* of the present stem: see A. 1 *β*. (A weak pa. t. and ppl. drawn is occasional from 16th c. and freq. in illiterate speech.)]

### A. Inflectional Forms.

1. *Present stem.* a. 1 *drag*, 2-4 *dra3*, (drach-), 3 *drazh*, dräh-, 3-5 *drauz*-, 4-5 *drauh*-, dragh-, 5 *draw3*-, (4-6 *drau*-), 3- *draw*-.

c 897 K. *ELFREDO Gregory's Past. lvi.* (1871) 431 Hit mon dragp. a 1000 *Guthlac 699* (Gr.) Ongon. = dragan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 And swo dragen hem to hire. *Ibid.* 149 Louerd dräh me after þe. *Ibid.* 258 Louerd drauz us neor þe. c 1200 *Orm.* 15394 To draghenn hem till heleggrund. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Þe ofre walden drahen bit. c 1275 *Lav.* 138 Seyles [to] drawe to toppen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2124 (Cott.) Four ar þai. þat draues [w. r. draghis, draus, drawe] he wain. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 Þere he drazeþ hym on-dryse. c 1393 *LANGL. P. Pt. C.* iii. 100 Oure cart shal he drawe. c 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) To draue the clothe. 1552 *HULOET*, Draw as a paynter doth.

β. 3 *dreih*-, drei-, drey-, drai-, 5-6 *dray*-. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Elewsin. het. dreihen [w. r. dreaien] hire into darc hus. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 223 Gultese, leaden And dreien to deade. c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 9 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 And dreyþ heom in to a well. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49 When his tyme begynnys to day, I rede no man for hym dry. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* ix. (1539) 13 To dray any water like a pompe.

γ. *Past tense.* a. 1 *drōs*, drōh-, 2-4 *dro3*, drozh-, droh (3 drohh), 3-4 *drou*-, 3-5 *drow*-, 4-5 *drogh*, drouz, drowz, drowgh, drowh, drough (droch, droow, dro).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Simon Petrus. dro3 þæt nett on corbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8704 Horkes off fir it drozhenn. *Ibid.* 1907 He drohb þæt forþ þe borres lare. *Ibid.* 14675 Abraham. droh hisse sward. c 1225 *Anor.* R. 110 Vor hore uorlorennesse þæt drohen him to deade. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 390 Dis water him on-sunder dro3. c 1275 *Lav.* 1603 þou drohe to be vncouþe leode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1438 (Cott.) Sco drou [w. r. drogh] his mantel. *Ibid.* 14065 (Edin.) Pat þi son þar droch in place. 1381 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxi. 3 Wrenewe dro3 thee. a 1400 *Primer* (1801) 126 He þat droow me out of the wombe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5290 And dro hym from deth. *Ibid.* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* vi. lvi. (1866) 171. i. drowh my boudoun to me. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. vi. 12 Wolues. al to drow hym. c 1500 *Mery Test Myther Abington* 239 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 109 At that worde the clark lough, And by the voice to her he drough.

γ. In the following either a scribal error for *droge*, or confused with pa. t. of *DREW* v. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3609 Cursoures þaim dreje. *Ibid.* 5554 Þai dreje him vp to þe drye.

β. 4- *drew* (4 *Sc. drewch*, 5 *drw*, 5-6 *drewe*, dreue, drue).

c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1299 Riche sail þai drewe. c 1400 *Beryn* 170 Þey drowz to dynerward, as it drew to noon. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 352 Than the barons drewe toward London. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 24 They drewe together. *Ibid.* 155 He drue more and more of his people into the Citie. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 176 And with thy scornes drew'st Riuer from his eyes.

γ. *drawed*.

1619 N. BRENT *Tr. Sarff's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 There was no .abuse which drawed not after it [etc.]. 1767 *Ann. Reg. X.* Characters 204/1 [He] wire-drawed the books of Moses into a complete system of natural philosophy.

3. *Pa. ppl.* 1 *drazen*, 2-3 *drazen*, 4-5 *draghén*, drauen (4 *drauhen*, dragh(e), 4-6 *draun*(e), drawn (4-5 *in*-, *yn*-, *ydrawe*, drawe, draw), 6- *ydrawne*, 6-7 *drawne*, 7- *drawn*.

1227 O. E. *Chron.*, Eall þæt þa beon drazen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Dis song is dragen on Engleis speche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20061 (Edin.) In oþir inglis was it drawin [w. r. draun, drawn]. 131. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 4499 Toward Ingland is Gij y-drawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Drauhén ouer þe gate. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 8 Þai ere draghén aboute. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 7 The noble folke were to the tounne ydrawe. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. ix. 50 To be drawe oute of himself. c 1550 *Lucrece & Euryalus*, Envoy, Thys booke in Englysh drawe was. 1581 *HOLLIVAND Campo di Fior* 273 It shalbe drawn with horses. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Couth.* i. 120 They had drawn their curtains.

β. 3 *dreien*, 4 *drayn*, drain, 5 *dreyn*. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1575 Wiþ his swerd al drain. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 665 When the lordys were drawin [rimes leyn, ajeyne].

γ. *Weak forms.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 6828 Thai were abrod y-dreyght. 1580 T. WILSON *Logike* 58 b. Now, that we have drawed [ed. 1567 drawn] these wordes. .so farre.

### B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement:—

I. Of traction (\*Generally. \*\*In specific applications. \*\*\*With specific objects. \*\*\*\*In transferred and figurative applications). II. Of attraction, drawing in or together. III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal (\*With that which is taken as the object. \*\*With that from which the contents are taken as the object). IV. Of tension, extension, protraction. V. Of delineation or construction by drawing (\*To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison. \*\*To draw a bill or demand note). VI. *refl.* and *intr.* Of motion, moving oneself. VII. In combination with adverbs (e. g. *draw out*).

I. Of simple traction. \*In the general sense. (The most general word for this; other words, partly synonymous, as *drag*, *haul*, *trail*, *tug*, imply drawing in a particular manner or with special force.)

1. *trans.* To cause (anything) to move toward oneself by the application of force; to pull.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Astag Simon Petrus and dro3 þæt nett on corbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15394 To drazhenn hem till heleggrund. c 1400 *Sawdoun Bab.* 2566 The Babyloynes of his hors him drowe. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 140 By drawing threads out of the leaves. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 2. 93 Draw your Sight-Vane a little lower down. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. vii. 165 Canoaas . . . will not last long, especially if not drawn ashore often and tarred. *Ibid.* xiv. 380 It comes off by only drawing the Came thro your hand. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 A Shark came up to him, and drew him under Water. 1709 *ADISON Teller No.* 163 71 He drew a Paper of Verses out of his Pocket. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 May, I . . . drew my hat over my face. 1847 A. M. GILLIAN *Trav. Mexico* 255 The buckle of my belt was never disturbed, except to draw it tighter, when I was pinched with hunger. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirt.* 111. 95 Drawing her father aside for an instant. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* iii. 71 To draw the pen across six hundred lines.

b. *absol.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in E. E. P. (1862) 104 Hi scboue and dro3e al þat bi miste. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 131 The Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard . . . two such Ropes draw as much as a Man's Strength.

c. *refl.* With adverbial or other complement).

(See also *draw up*, 89 b.)

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i. Mrs. Winthrop drew herself together. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vii. 141 Wilfrid . . . drew himself erect. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 1381/1 Ermyntude drew herself to her full stature.

d. *intr. for passive.* To be drawn, or to admit of being drawn. *spec.* in *Founding*, etc. = *DELIVER* v. 12.

1635 *QUARLES Emblems* i. iv. 17 Thy Balance will not draw; thy Balance will not downe. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. ii. 17 The Line in drawing after him chanced to kink, or grow entangled. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 179 That the String may draw tight upon the Work. 1886 Mrs. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. x. 299 The rope drew taut and parted in the middle.

2. To pull (anything) after one; to move (a thing) along by traction. Specifically used of a beast of draught pulling a vehicle, a plough, etc.

c 1200 [see A. 2. a]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11654 (Gott.) A waine . . . þat drauen were wid oxen tulin. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 18 Haling or drawing any such Trow, Boat, or Vessel. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Parvite* iv. (Arb.) 120 In her Coach ydrawne with siluer Doues. 1648 *Gaw. Hist. Ind.* xii. 54 They . . . drew after them stones, earth, timber. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 263 We drew their Vessel along after us. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Argans* 180 The Egyptians and the Hittites possessed war chariots drawn by horses. *Mod.* A locomotive drawing a long train of wagons.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* csp. of beasts of draught; also *fig.* in phr. to *draw together*, or *in one line* = to 'pull together', agree (*obs.*); also to *draw with* = to be in like case with (quot. 1604).

1526 *TINOCLE Phil.* ii. 2 That ye drawe one waye. . . being of one cordinate. 1538 *BALE Brefs Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 275 Drawe only after his lyne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 We drew both in one line. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* V. 65 b. An Antlop drawyng in an horse mill. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. i. 68 Thinke euery bearded fellow that's but yolk'd May draw with you. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2147/4 These three [horses] have all drawn. 1775 *SHERIOAN Rivals* i. i. Does she draw kindly with the Captain? 1844 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 171 The horses draw abreast.

c. *intr. for passive.*

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 He . . . puts on a white shirt that draws on the ground, like persons doing penance with us. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 415/2 The Irish outside cars . . . draw lighter than an ordinary English cart.

3. *trans.* a. With the load as object: To convey or carry in a vehicle; to cart; to haul.

c 1200 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 39/185 Huy drawn þat bodi so mildeliche. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 275 To drawe a-feld my donge. 1392 *SHAKS. Ven.* & ad. x53 Two strengthless doves will draw me through the sky. 1790 *COWPER My Mother's Picture* 49 Where the gardener Robin . . . drew me to school. . . Delighted with my bauble coach. 1844 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 282 The farmers generally draw the hay and coals for the cottagers.

b. With the beast as obj.: To employ in drawing, use for draught. ? Only in *pa. ppl.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 One brown bay Gelding. . . trots all, and hath been much drawn. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5996/10 A Grey Nag, used to be drawn.

c. *absol.* Of hawks: see quot.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij. We shall say that hawkys doon draw when they bete tybmering to their nestes, and nott they beld, ne make their nestes.

\*\* In specific applications.

4. To drag (a criminal) at a horse's tail, or on a hurdle or the like, to the place of execution; formerly a legal punishment of high treason.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 First was he drawn for his felonie, and as a þefe þan slawen, on galwes hanged hie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1070 To be . . . drawn as a dog and to deithe brought. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (1858) 287 [Serle] was condemned to be drawe thorow oute the good townes of Ynglond, and afir to be hangen and quartered at London. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cxliii. (1482) 288 Jued to be leyd on an hurdel and than to be drawethurgh the cyte of London to Tiborne. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VII. 47 After the fassyon of treytours to be drawn, hanged and quartered. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 Whane they ware drawne they had their pardone all and their lyffes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 191 Because he came of the blood royall. . . he was not drawne, but was set upon an horse, and so brought to the place of execution, and there hanged. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1830) IV. vi.

92 That the offender (in cases of high treason) be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk. 1890 T. COOPER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 4/1 [Garnett] was sentenced to be drawn, hanged, disembowled, and quartered.

† 5. To pull or tear in pieces, asunder. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9060 (Gott.) I war worthe wid hors be drauin. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 173 He seyde, the howndes schuld the flesh drawe. c 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aymen* iii. 96 Reynaunde. made Hernyer to be bounde hys four members. . . to four horses tayles, and soo he was drawen all quyk, and quartered in four peces. 1530 *PALSGR.* 349 They had rather suffre their lymmes to be drawn in peces. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 902 He was condemned to be drawn asunder by Horses. 1700 *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 276 To be drawn in pieces with Elephants.

6. To contract, cause to shrink; to pull out of shape or out of place, to distort.

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe. . . in þe which syknes cordis and þe senewis were drawn to her bigynnyng. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1074 So þat þe synnes in his ham. . . was drawn samen. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 82 His mouth was so drawn awry, that 'twas hideous to behold. 1777 *SHERIOAN Sch. Scand.* ii. ii. She draws her mouth till it . . . resembles the aperture of a poor's-box. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* vii. 114 With all their forehead drawn in Roman scowls. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 The face smiling, but drawn and fixed. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 279/1 Artificial teeth . . . are apt to draw the mouth.

b. *intr. for refl.* To contract, shrink.

1530 *PALSGR.* 527 His skynne draweth together lyke burned leather. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 34, I have not yet found certainly, that the Water it selfe . . . will shrinke or draw into lesse Roome. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 157 Her dark brows draw together over her black eyes.

† 7. *trans.* To bring together by sewing (edges of a rent, etc.); to mend (a rent); to mend (a rent); cf. also *draw up*, 89 c, and *FINE-DRAW*. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 Hae they not a drawer. . . to drawe & seame up the holes so cunningly, that it shall neuer be espied? 1611 *COTGR.*, *Reintraire*, . . . also, to draw, dearme, or sow vp a rent in a garment. *Ibid.*, *Reintracture*, . . . also, a drawing of rent cloth; a dearning.

\*\*\* With specific objects.

8. *trans.* To pull up (a sail, a drawbridge), pull out (a bolt, an organ-stop), haul in (a net), etc.

c 1275 *LAV.* 1339 Brutus heþte handli cables, seyles drawen to toppen. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1563 *Hysyff.* And drough his saylle and saugh hir neuer mo. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 326 The gate was shut and the bridge drawn. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 27 The bridge of mercy will ere long be drawn. 1866 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* i. xvii. 318 He then drew the bolt, the door was opened. 1881 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* XXI. 583/2 If we . . . draw all the so-called 'stops' [of a great organ]. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* June 120 The net is drawn.

9. *Weaving.* To insert the threads of (the warp) into the heddles in the proper order.

1875 [see *DAUGHT* sb. 44].

9. To pull back the string of (a bow) in order to bend it so as to shoot; to bend (a bow). Also, to pull back (the arrow) on the string. Also *absol.*

To draw the long bow: see Bow 1 4 c; also *Long Bow*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4379 Archers drew. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.) þe knyzt sawe him begynne forto draw his bowle. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VII. 19 The Englyshmen y<sup>e</sup> . . . might eyther stand or drawe a bowe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 339 Draw Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head. 1612 *BIBL.* 1 Kings xxii. 34 A certain man drew a bow at a venture. 1766-88 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lvi. Exercised. . . to draw the bow. 1866 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 He drew with ease as strong a bow as was borne by any yeoman of his grade.

† To draw a bead: to take aim with a gun or rifle; see *BEAD* sb. 5 d.

10. To draw bit, bridle, rein: to pull the reins in order to stop or check the horse; to stop, halt, 'pull up': also *fig.*

1664, 1782 [see *Bir* sb. 1 8 d]. a 1690 L. SOMERVILLE *Memo. Somervilles* (1815) II. 349 He . . . never drew bridle until he came the lenth of Leads. 1828 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 55 Surrey. rode, without drawing bridle, to Berwick. c 1890 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech Polkstone*, Scarcely drawing bit. 1890 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 55/2 Karolus drew rein in the square.

11. To pull (a curtain, veil, cloth, etc.) over something so as to cover or conceal it, or aside or off from it so as to disclose it. Also *fig.* (See also *CURTAIN* sb. 1 b, *VEIL* sb.)

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 74 Over his heyde he drw his hode. 1509 etc. [see *CURTAIN* sb. 1 b]. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. xxv. 36 When the curtains were drawne, all the people might see it. 1632 *MILTON Perswoso* 36 And sable stole of cyprus lawn, Over thy decent shoulders drawn. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* i. 90 Satyr, be kind and draw a silent Veil. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xii. In a room with all the window-curtains drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 167 The sun had gone down, but the blinds had not been drawn.

b. *intr. for refl.* = *passive*. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 240 7 3 Getting into one of the Side-boxes on the Stage before the Curtain drew. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38, I remember a carriage. . . with curtains that drew in front of it.

12. To draw the cloth: to withdraw or remove the table-cloth after a meal; to 'clear away'. (Now rare or arch.) † Also, in same sense, to draw the board or table (*obs.*).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 706 Cloþ and bord was drain [rimes



bayn, fayn, etc.] 13. *Coer de L.* 4623 Aftyr mete the cloth was drawe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix.* 289 Let them abyde tyl be bord be drawe. *a 1791 Grosz Olio* (1796) 111 Come bere, Wolley, and draw the table. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.XX.* When the tables were drawn. 18. *THACKERAY Hagarty's Wife* (1892) 489 When the cloth was drawn he would retire to his own apartments. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* 11. 307 The cloth had been drawn, as the reporters write of public dinners. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 1922 People don't even 'draw cloths' any more.

13. Of a ship or boat: To displace (so much depth of water); to sink to a specified depth in floating. [So *F. tirer tant d'eau, seize pieds d'eau*, etc. It is not clear what the original notion is here.] 1555 *EDEN Decades* 7 The smaler vessels which drew no great depthe entered. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 26 She draves but xj foot water. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The Ships that drawes most water are commonly the most wholsome. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 5 Two feet more water than the ship drew. 1782 *W. GILPIN Wye* (1789) 59 Our barge drawing too much water to pass the shallows. 1826 *Examiner* 289t A boat drawing six inches water. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL1. 321/2 Steamers for the Zambesi... should not draw over 18 inches.

*fig.* 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 319 You may easily sound such draws of wits they draw. *absol.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 277 Light Botes may sail swift, though greater bulkes draw deepe. *† b.* Of the sea or river. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 132 There be certaine trenches or channels in it that draw Deepe water, wherein they may without danger sail.

14. In *Cricket*, To divert (the ball) to the 'on' side of the wicket by a slight turn of the bat. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. 1897 *Chambers's Information* II. 690 (Cricket) The proper balls to draw are those which are pitched somewhat short... and come up rather within the line of your leg-stump. *ibid.* 606/2 (Golf) Draw, to drive widely to the left. 1897 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii. (1880) 352 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 156/3 Let him draw the ball or beel it, and the chances are he will drop into a lakelet.

15. *Billiards*. To cause (a ball) to recoil as if pulled back, after striking another ball.

\*\*\*\* In transferred and figurative applications. 16. *trans.* To cause to come, move, or go (from or to some place, position, or condition); to lead, bring, take, convey, put. Also *fig. c.g. to draw into example, precedent, comparison, consequence, practice, allowance*, etc. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with other senses). *† To draw to death* (also of (=from) life): to put to death (*obs.*).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10302 Ne nohtet ne drahe ic uppone me To beon brigdume. *a 1225 Juliana* 4 Derliche (hel) droh kam to deade. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3806 And .iii. score of ilue drazen. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 698 Lorde by seruaut dra3 neuer to dome. 1375 *BARBOUR Pars.* i. 628 He in bowch his landis drench. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pr.* T. 7 165 To drawn in to memorie be goode werkes. *c 1450 Merlin* 17 Than the Iuges drough him apart, and cleped these other wemen. *c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. *c 1592 in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Grosse practises... to drawe the wealth of the land into his treasure. 1608 *HIERON Defence* 11. 73 Kneeling... was not drawne into allowance and practise in the Church. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Hee alters his intent, and drawes his forces against Rantas. 1832 *W. IRVING Athambra* II. 22 He hastened to draw him from the seductions of the garden.

† 17. To construct (a ditch, canal, wall, etc.) from one point to another; to 'lead'. (*L. ducere*). *Obs.* *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 11160 With dykes so depe draghen a-boute. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 A navigable ditch or cut, drawne out of the Nile. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 377 From this Lake they draw a Channell that sets certain Leather-Engines at worke. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 37 From the first Point a Curtain is drawn with a Parapet. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 26 A navigable canal has been drawn lately from Kiel... to the river Eyder.

† 18. *Cookery*. To pass through a strainer; to bring to proper consistence (cf. *draw up*, 89 d). *Obs.* *c 1420 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Drause hom thorowge a streynour clene. *c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Draw be same brothe thorwe a straynoure. *c 1440 Doice MS.* 55 fol. 39 Draw it and do it in a pott. *a 1550 in Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. x. 227 Drawe the pulpe of them thorough a strainer.

† 19. To render into another language or style of writing; to translate. *Obs.* *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 13 Ut of latin dis song is drazen on englishe speche. *c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 32 Intil englishe bus I draw hit. 1450-1550 *Myrrour* our Ladye 2 I have drawen your legende and all your seruyce in to Englyshe. *a 1547 SURREY (title)* The fourth Booke of Virgill... translated into Englyshe, and drawn into strange metre. 1569 *FENTON (title)* A Discourse of Civile warres... in France, drawne into Englyshe.

† 20. To bear, endure, suffer, undergo. *Obs.* (*App. confused with DREE*). *a 1225 Juliana* 49 Ope pine ant te de3 þat he droh for mon. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1914 Teonen and tynirenohen þe ale meast derue þat en deadlich flesch Mahe drehen and drahon. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 16989 (Cott.) þe pine he for me drou (Gott. dregh).

† 21. *fig. a.* To adduce, bring forward, appeal to for confirmation (see also *draw forth*, 81 b). *b.* To assign, attribute. *c.* To turn aside to a purpose, pervert, wrest. *Obs.* *a 1300 Cursor M.* 14651 (Cott.) Him drau i me to mi warand. 1578 *TYNNE Calhoun on Gen.* 177 Pau draweth the same to all mortal men in all ages. *a 1592 H. SMITH*

*Wks.* (1866-7) I. 173 If we cannot draw it to one of these, then we think it fortune. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Lascivious Man* (Arb.) 95 Whatsoever you speak, he will draw to bawdry. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub. Apol.*, Passages, which pre-judged or ignorant readers have drawn by great force to hint at ill meanings.

† 22. *Arith.* To add (to, together); to subtract (out of); to multiply (into, in). *Obs.* *c 1425 Crafte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Draw 2 out of 4, þan leus 2. *ibid.* 18 Draw þat 1 to 6... and þat 1 & þat 6 togedur wel be 7. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. xxxv. Schol., Draw 3 into 4, there will be produced 12. 1709-29 *V. MANDEV. Syst. Math., Arith.* 13 Two Numbers given, to multiply one by the other, or to draw one into the other. 1811 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 291 The Fluxion of... the continual product of four... quantities... consisting of the fluxion of each quantity, drawn into the products of the other three.

II. Of attraction, drawing in or together. 23. To take in (air, etc.) into the lungs; to breathe, inhale; to cause (a draught) to enter, e.g. into a chimney or bellows. See also *draw in*, 82 c. 13. *Coer de L.* 1780 Unnethe he might draw his blast. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 109 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He drough his breth lyke as one sholde haue deyde. 1544 *PHAEER Regim. Life* (1553) Dviiij b. Great heat in the breast... is quenched in drawing colde ayre. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 126 (Sheep) Swoln with wind and the rank mist they draw, Rot inwardly. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 271 The Male-stream-well... of Norway... draws water into it during the flood... with such an avarous indraught. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* i. § 3 Alciphron... stopped to draw breath and recover himself. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxii, I ne'er before... Have ever drawn your mountain air. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 223 Mellich drew a deep breath.

*b. absol.* To take a draught (of liquor). 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 They had their cup-quarrels, striving who should draw deepest.

24. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce or admit of a draught or current of air; said of a chimney, also of a tobacco-pipe or cigar. 1758 *A. REID tr. Macquer's Chym.* i. 269 Some chimneys that draws well. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxxvii, The fire does not draw well. 1883 *CAMBRIDGE Staircase* 100 His pipe requiring to be prodded to make it draw.

25. To attract by physical force, as a magnet; to contract, become covered or affected with (rust, heat, etc.); also *fig.* *a 1225 An R.* 160 Vor ne beo neuer so briht gold... ne stel, þat hit ne schal drawen rust of on þet is rusted. *c 1335 SHOREHAM* 70 So drawyhty by affinite Wyth alle thyngesibbe. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 Bete þe lyme... til þou drawe blood perto. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii, 83 Bras draweth soone ruste. *a 1533 LO. BERNERS Hymn* cix. 371 The Adamant drew so sore the Iron. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Jeat and Amber draw hayres, chaffe, and like light matter, but being before chafed. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 138 The Points of the Needle... are subject to be drawn aside by the Guns. 1880 *E. KIRKE Garfield* 25 As the rod draws the electricity from the wire.

26. *fig.* To attract by moral force, persuasion, inclination, etc.; to induce to come (to a place); to attract by sympathy (to a person); to convert to one's party or interest; to lead, entice, allure, turn (to, into, or from a course, condition, etc.). (See also *draw in*, *on, off*, in VII.) *a.* a person. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 53 To drege lechurs to hant. *c 1200 ORMIN* 10115 Her droh Johan Baptiste we þe leode with his lare. *c 1230 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14039 He... by wil lit hys hore hap drawe. *c 1450 tr. De Institutione* iii. lix. 138 Gaze drawe þu god and to vertues. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 98 I was drawn and allured therunto through the. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr.* Ess. A vjb, [They] have... changed their bills up to drawe customers. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xii. 59 The people are drawne to their churches more for the delight of the musick. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* June, He endeavoured to draw him into telling the tale. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown* at Oxf. iii, It is wonderful, though, how you feel drawn to a man who feeds you well.

*b.* the mind, desires, eyes, attention, etc. *c 1230 Hali Meid.* 33 For to drahon his lue toward hire. *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 2 For synne of þe heldar man drawiþ... he bertis of þe þungar in to deþ. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 358 They drawe the mindes of the people into an admiration. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 308 His look drew audience and attention still as Night. 1711 *ABOLSON Spect.* No. 15 15 To draw the Eyes of the World upon her. 1849 *E. E. NAMER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 95 My attention being drawn to the spot, I saw an animal. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS in Croker Papers* i. vi. 154 A great bereavement... drew his mind from public affairs.

27. *absol.* To exercise allurements or attractive force; to prove an attraction; to attract crowds. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 94 Such... as draw unto mischief. 1656 *BR. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 117 All draws towards liberty and joy. 1708 *Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws, when Precept fails. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 375 Mr. Emerson always draws. 1884 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Nov. 30 Lord Randolph Churchill... is sure to 'draw' enormously wherever he goes.

28. To influence in a desired direction, induce (to do something). (See also *draw on*, 86 c.) 1668 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 205 The Spencers had so drawne the king to doe and consent to whatsoever they required. 1639 *S. Du VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 13 I say not this... to draw you to desire me for your wife. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 472 Ahaz his sottish Conquerour, whom he drew Gods Altar to disparage. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 231 When I am drawn to attend more to the Singer than to what is Sung. 1892 *Argosy* May 359 When he had drawn me to love him.

29. To bring together, gather, collect, assemble. *Obs.* exc. as associated with other senses.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 143 Into the marches of Wales, where they drew to them great power. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 118 That such an Army could be drawne in France. 1736 *LEOARO Life Marlborough* i. 63 An Army of about 1600 Men was drawn together.

*b. intr.* for *refl.* To come together, gather, collect, assemble (about, around, to some centre).

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 15911 (Cott.) Mani drou a-bote þat fire. *c 1420 Chron. Vilod.* 964 All his frendus... drewyn about hym theke and fast. 1538 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) i. 83 The great resorte of people that drew to his sermons. 1791 *MRS. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, Our desolate party drew round it. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 27/2 The whole party drew round the table.

30. To bring about as a result, cause to follow as a consequence, entail, induce, bring on. (See also *draw in*, 82 e, *draw on*, 86 b.) *c 1340 Cursor M.* 26649 (Fairf.) A synne or twa vnþete þai dragh to yma & ma. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 7, The proverb sayth, theynge draweth and icopardeth perell. *a 1626 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 35 Any default or laches... either in accepting the freehold, or in accepting the interest that draws the freehold. 1859 *A. W. WARD tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. iii. ii. 392 This act drew after it important consequences.

31. To cause to fall or come upon; to bring (evil, calamity, etc.) upon. (See *draw down*, 80 b.) *c 1340 Cursor M.* 18729 (Fairf.) Ful grete veniaunce is on him draw. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Rash man* (Arb.) 96 The occasion [that] drew this mischief upon him. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 113 Which drew the Forces of the Sultan his Master upon him. 1736 *LEOARO Life Marlborough* i. 126 He drew upon Himself, immediately, that Swarm of Enemies. 1823 *Examiner* 65/2 They are drawing on themselves their own ruin. 1860 *T. MARTIN Horace* 29 Rage drew on Thyestes the vengeance of heaven.

III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal. \* *With that which is taken as the object.*

32. *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract (e.g. a cork from a bottle, a tooth from the jaw, a charge from a gun, a nail, screw, etc. from what it is fixed in, bread from an oven, stone from a quarry, a root, pole, young plants, stumps at cricket, etc. from the ground, a card from the pack). See also *draw out*, 87 a.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 996 (Cott.) Adam... was wrought at vnder tide, At middai ewe draun of his side. *c 1400 MAUNDEV* (1839) ix. 100 Men make drawe the branches here of, and berem hem to ben graffed at Babylone. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 98 This peny father drue his purse apase. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenian's Guman d'A.Y.* 1. 46 The other Country-fellow, that was... drawing his Cards. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 255 Some in drawing of Stone make use of Gun-powder. 1708 *MORTUUX Rabdais* v. xxi. (1737) 95 The Batch... in the Oven was to be drawn. 1709 *STEEL Tatter* No. 34 ¶ 5 To cut off Legs, as well as draw Teeth. 1752 *SCOTS MAG.* Aug. (1573) 492/2 Having drawn the shot of the loaded piece. 1828 *Exam. Inq.* 658t He would have drawn the cork. 1847 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 287 A poor crop of turnips... one half of which was drawn, and the other eaten off by sheep. 1850 *'BAT' Crick. Man.* 40 The time for drawing the stumps depends... upon pre-arrangements. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 156 (Besique) When a player draws two cards instead of one, he intimates the fact at once. *Mod.* That onion bed is fit for drawing [=thinning].

*absol.* (*Cards*). 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 154 (Besique) The winner of a trick is the first to draw from the pack. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/3 The dealer can only draw from the stock.

33. To pull out or extract (a sword or other weapon) from the sheath, etc., for fight or attack. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile his sward drazen. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 7764 (Cott.) Þu dragh þi sward and sla me her. *c 1320 Sir Tristr.* 1755 Youde to tristrem 3ode With his sward al drain. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 27 The barons... drew ale theyr swerdes. 1583 *HOLLYBANO Campo di Fior* 191 Every man draw his knife. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS Tacenier's Trav.*, India iii. xxiv. 202 The Java Lords... Drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a Mocca upon the English, killing a great number of them. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* v. x, You may draw your fox if you please, sir. 1736 *LEOARO Life Marlborough* i. 351 They had obliged him to draw the Sword. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiii; Are you going to draw a sword upon your friend in your own house?

*b. absol.* (*sc. the sword*). 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 69 Draw, if you be men. 1628 *J. ROUS Diary* (Camden) 27 The Captains... drew upon the saylers with great fury. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. xiv, We fired our pistols... and then drew. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 306 It is but ill fighting and base fence to draw upon a foe in a coach.

*c. fig.* To draw one's sword against: to attack, 'take up arms' against, assume an attitude of hostility to. So *to draw one's pen or quill against*, to attack in writing. *a 1683 STURNE Disc. Govt.* n. xxiv. (1704) 153 He that draws his Sword against the Prince... ought to throw away the Scabbard. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub. Apol.*, That this answer had... drawn his pen against a certain great man. 1736 *POPE Prolog. Sat.* 151 Yet then did Gilden draw his vernal quill. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bea. Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/1 Many members of both houses of Parliament drew their pens for the Whigs. 1836 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 624 The two bishops insisted on Monmouth's owning that, in drawing the sword against the government, he had committed a great sin.

34. To pull or take one from a number of things ('lots') so as to decide something by chance:

usually in phr. to draw out(s), to draw lot(s) (see CUT sb., Lot). Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16699 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel drou hai cutt, qua sult id bere a-wai. 1386, etc. [see CUT sb. 1]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe lotte, sorciur. 1552 HULDER, Drawe cutte or lotte, sortio. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A iij b, The World's a Lottry; He that drawes may win. 1832 *Examiner* 614/1 Drawing straws, for guilty or not guilty, were infinitely preferable. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 287 Then we..shared the spoil by drawing short and long. 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. xi. 159 They had drawn for partners, and he was congratulating himself on his luck.

b. To obtain or select by lot.  
1709 *Steele Teller No.* 124 P 1 Neither of them had drawn the Thousand Pound. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* (1831) V. 215 Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) II. 214 The jury is drawn very fairly. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 251 She contributed her half-crown to a Derby sweepstakes.. and triumphantly drew the winning horse.

35. To separate or select from a group or heap; *spec. a.* To select and set apart (sheep) from the flock, for breeding or fattening, or on account of disease or defect. b. To separate (seeds) from the husks. c. *Falcoury.* To remove (a hawk) from the mew after moulting.

14.. *Tractyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 54 Every yere onys betwixt ester and whitsonday drawe your shepe and loke yeff pey be clene. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 40 To drawe shepe, and seuer them in dyuers places. 1611 *Markham Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 36 Hawks for the field would be drawn from the mew in June. 1839 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. ii. 169, I then proceeded.. to draw forty wether hogs out of my flock of Leicesters. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. ii. 372 I drew two lots of lambs on the 15th of April. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. ii. 282 The cost of 'cobbing', separating the [clover] seed from the stalks, and 'drawing', separating the seed from the husk by hand. 1866 *Ibid.* Sec. II. ii. 165, I get all my seeds drawn by contract.. It took me five days to cob and draw the 45 bushels of Anthyllis which I drew.

36. To drag or force (a badger or fox) from his hole. (See also s.v. BADGER sb. 2, 5.)

1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* I. 272 You see this little terrier.. many a fox has he drawn from earth. 1838 [see *badger-drawing* s.v. BAOGER sb. 2, 5]. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. III.* Bait cats and draw badgers. 1870 BLAINE *Enycl. Rur. Sports* § 1751 If the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whelp, which the fox will seize, and the hound will draw him more readily. 1884 L.D. RANDOLPH *CNURCHILL Sp.* 28 Oct., I will.. take the earliest opportunity I can find of seeing what I can do to draw the badger.

37. To withdraw; in *Sporting*, to withdraw (the stakes), or to withdraw (a horse) from competing in a race. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 162 Go, wash thy face, and draw thy Action. 1698 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 365 [The match] betwixt the Yorkshire mare and Mr. Frampton's horse the Turk for 1000*l.* is drawn by consent. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72, 215 *W.* we would.. advise the Wagers to draw Stakes. 1805 *Brit. Press* 4 Apr. in *Spirit. Pub.* *Jrnl.* (1810) XIII. 61 He [a horse] was drawn at the late Westminster races. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 258 If he would specify any Tract which he wished drawn from publication.. I would do so forthwith. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. ix. (1880) 368 'Rory-o-More drawn. Butterfly colt amiss', shouted the student.

38. To leave undecided (a battle or game). Also *absol.* [Original sense unknown: see DRAWN 3.]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 51/1 (Chess) In this critical position, white having the move can draw the game by checking [perpetually]. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* v. Once or twice the battle was drawn by foreign intervention. 1892 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 302/3 The tendency to draw a match rather than gain a victory at the cost of an individual wicket or two is far less marked. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/1 If First Trinity wins, it will be the first success they have had since they drew twenty-one years ago.

39. To take (water) from a well, etc. by hauling or pumping up. Also *absol.* b. *Mining.* To raise (ore) to the surface in buckets.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5687 (Cott.) Pai war drauand watur. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 277 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 He com to the putte, and drou. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioni* 1115 The three stronge waters drow vppout of a cisterne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* 4 Of this fontayne maye we easly drawe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 A small bucket to draw water with. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 322 The engine.. has been employed, ever since its erection, in drawing water, full seventeen hours per day. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Aug. 662/2 [They] congregate to draw their water at the old pump.

40. To cause (liquid) to flow from a vessel through an opening; to obtain (drink) from a cask, etc. by a tap or the like; to cause (blood) to come flowing through a wound. Also *absol.* to draw liquor; in quot. 1598, to exercise the trade of a 'drawer' (DRAWER 1, 2).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 401 Ich coupe.. drawe at one hole Thicke ale and bynne ale. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 per may na maner of yrne dere him ne drawe blude of him. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 The butler drawth and drinkth beere. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. iii. 11, I will entertaine Bardolfe: he shall draw; he shall tap. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 The Toddy is drawne out of the Palmto-tree. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 239 Their Stings draw Blood. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 193 Blood is drawn at several Periods. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 529 You may draw me a mug of ale.

b. To draw it mild: (a) *lit.*, in reference to beer; (b) *fig. (collog.)* to be moderate in statement

or behaviour; to refrain from exaggeration. So, to draw it strong, in the opposite sense.

1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* iii. Dress quiet, sir: draw it mild. 1842 *BARNARD Ingle. Leg. Missad. Margate.* A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Our ladies faithfully promised to 'draw it as mild' as possible; but when they made their appearance in most splendid array, I felt rather uncertain as to what the consequences might have been if they had drawn it strong.

41. To extract (a liquor, juice, etc.) by suction, pressure, infusion, or distillation.

a 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. iv. 222 Drawe the muscage of them with rose-water and white wyne. 1574 *Hylt. Conject. Weather v.* To drinke clarified whey simply, or drawn with cold herbes, is then very healthful. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 73 To draw the Juice of Cherries.. take out the stones and presse them. 1730 *BAILEY (folio) s.v.* To draw a tea. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic.* (1762) 83 Oil of sweet Almonds newly drawn. 1836 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under v. Admiralt.* (1837) III. 313 How are the gravies to be drawn, if the cook goes to church? 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* ix. He will be here by the time the tea's drawn.

b. Said *absol.* of the teapot; also *intr.* of tea.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 14 [The tea] took a long time to draw. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* June 672/1, I like the teapot always to have time to draw. 1891 *Morning Post* 25 Dec. 6/5 If people buy strong Indian tea and put the same quantity into the pot as they do of China tea.. the liquor draws too strong.

42. *Med.* To cause a flow of (blood, matter, 'humours') to a particular part; to promote supuration. Also *absol.* of a poultice or blister.

c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 227 And leie herto resolyving pingis bat ven not to strong, and bat he drawe not to harde. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpens* (1658) 608 He scarified the place, and drawed it with cupping-glasses. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 38 Rubarb draweth Chollicr.. Agaricke Flegme. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 565 In order for a blister to 'draw' thoroughly, it usually has to be left on some eight hours. 1890 *BLACKMORE Kit & Kitty* (ed. 3) III. vii. 96 As soon as his poultice began to draw.

43. To convey away (water) by a channel, etc.; to drain off; also *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*) to drain off, percolate.

1607 *TOPSELL Serpens* (1658) 766 They forsake the water when it draweth or falleth low. 1794 *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 366 (Jam.) The sub-soil is so concreted.. that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 573 The deep drains draw the water from a distance of 22 feet. 1856 *Ibid.* XVII. ii. 488 It is a common belief that water drains better down a curved drain than a straight one.

44. *fig.* To take or obtain from a source; to derive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5581 (Cott.) Of israel sede.. wald he draw his manhed. c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 193 Nov we had medycyns drawn of ii. wells and of manis maistris. c 1475 *Partenay* 14 On of faire. Of which I am drawn lynnally. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 14 Four familiar exempills drawn fra the haly scripture. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 376 The stocke from whence he draweth his descent. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 232 Which kind of custom happily the Chineses drew from the Persians. 1758 *JOHNSON Let. to Laugon* 21 Sept. in *Boswell.* The consolation which is drawn from truth.. is solid and durable. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 297 This incidental hint may perhaps draw some indirect confirmation from the highest evidence of all.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To obtain supplies, resources, information, etc., from a source. (See also 66.)

1829 *Examiner* 772/1 His Lordship has drawn from other sources than his own brain. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. 4 pp. 702 We get a spirited account of the battle, from which I have not scrupled to draw largely.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To be derived, spring from.

1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 395, I know Your prowess, Arac, and what mother's blood you draw from.

45. To take, receive, or obtain (money, salary, revenues, etc.) from a source of supply.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 87 If euerie Ducat in sixe thousand Ducates Were in sixe parts, and euerie part a Ducate, I would not draw them, I would haue my bond. 1605 ~ *Lear* t. i. 87 What can you say, to draw A third, more opulent then your Sisters? 1779 J. MOORE *Vind. Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 195 And draw a revenue from the poor inhabitants. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 532/2 [He] drew his salary quarterly. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 210 Neither could he forget to draw his pension from the King of Prussia. 1879 *SALA Paris Herself* (ed. 4) II. vii. 85 Ladies who have come to the Bank to draw their dividends.

46. To cause to come forth or issue; to elicit, 'fetch', call forth, evoke. *spec. in Cards.* To cause (a particular card or cards) to be played out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1522 (Cott.) Organis harp and ober gleu, He drou þan oute o musik neu. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vii. 33 They entyndy to drawe from hir som wordes suryng to theyr entencion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 Which drew aforetime many a teare from the distressed Christians. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 252 P 3 So great an Orator in this Way, that she draws from me what Sums she pleases. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 280 He drew from me all the information I had been able to elicit. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 41 He draws all the trumps and wins all the tricks.

47. *collog.* To rouse (a person) to action, speech, or anger; to induce to come forth, 'fetch'; to irritate, exasperate. (Cf. 36, also draw out, 87 g.)

1860 *THACKERAY Philip* vii (Farmer) The wags.. can always, as the phrase is, 'draw' her father, by speaking of ~. Waterloo, or battles in general. 1890 *MRS. HUNGERFORD Born Coquette* II. xx. 220 The hostess.. is not here to be badgered and worried and drawn. 1892 *LENTZNER Austral. Word-bk.* 21 Draw, to vex, to infuriate, undoubtedly a metaphor from 'drawing a badger'. 1892 *Guardian*

10 Aug. 1178/2 He has striven.. to 'draw' his opponents and to exasperate them.

48. To deduce, infer (a conclusion, etc. from premisses). (Cf. also 64.)

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 176 note, A conclusion.. drawne from hope and bonne esperance. 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 32 From innocent Looks drawing what Conclusions they please. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. vii. 343 We may hence draw an argument backward for the necessity of truth. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 Astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference. 1847 *MARRATT Childr. N. Forest* viii, What inference would you draw from that? 1885 S. LAING *Mod. Sc. & Mod. Th.* (1894) 146 Conclusions drawn from a totally different class of facts.

\*\* With that from which the contents are taken as the object.

49. To extract something from, draw out the contents of; to empty, drain, exhaust, deplete. To draw dry: to empty or exhaust of liquid; also *fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 378 To declare.. it would.. drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. c 1586 CRESS *PENBROKE Pt. cxxv.* vi. The conduities of his store, He never drashall draw. 1589 *NASH Pasquill & Masquing* 22. Fichouens.. and when they are drawn, they deliver a batch for the deuils tooth. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 522 The Persian warre.. [has] drawne drie his Coffers. 1666-7 *Perrys Diary* 24 Feb. Their oven was drawn by ten o'clock at night. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 49 The calf should be allowed to draw the cow fully. *Ibid.* 28 Carrots do not draw the ground more than swede turnips. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Drawing a Pan, taking out of a pan the draught of salt which has accumulated there.

50. To draw out the viscera or intestines of; to disembowel (a fowl, etc. before cooking, a traitor or other criminal after hanging).

In many cases of executions it is uncertain whether this, or sense 4, is meant. The presumption is that where drawn is mentioned after hanged, the sense is as here.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1797 Sche wore bi godes rode pal schuld ben hong and drain. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 278 Sum that hangy, and sum that drew. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Po crane schalle fyrst enarmed be.. Drayun at po syde as woodcockis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe fowls, or dysbowaylyn.. *evicern.* 1465 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 99. 135, I was arested.. and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawn, and quarteryd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars in Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 152 Thys yere was Roger Mortemerc erle of March hangyd and drawne at Tyborne for tresoun. 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* I. vi. 27 Take a Goose or Duck that is fat, plucke it and draw it. 1682 S. *PORDAGE Medat Rev.* 178 Those men, whom they can neither hang nor draw. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 166 We have not been drawn and trussed, in order that we may be filled; like stuffed birds in a museum, with chaff and rags. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 321/1 The proper mode of removing the neck, crop, and merrythought, and drawing the fowl.

51. To draw a net through or along (a river or shore) for fish. Cf. DRAG v. 7.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 113 He drowhe reveres with flysh. 1673 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 83 That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of Thames. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 52 Where Fishermen that draw the Shores usually resort. 1784 *COWPER Lett.* 28 Nov., When they drew the river, they presented us with a fine jack.

52. *Hunting.* To search (a wood, covert, etc.) for game. Also *absol.*

1585 *STANNYURST Eneis* iv. (Arb.) 98 When they shal in thickets the couert maynelye be drawing. 1686 [Blore] *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 78 When a Huntsman beats a Wood to find a Chase, 'tis called Drawing the Covert. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 319 Though the huntsman drew Harteley Wood.. yet no stag could be found. 1859 *JEPSON Brittany* ix. 143 To open the hunting season by drawing the forest.. for wolves. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/2 Two of the.. coverts were drawn without success.

*absol.* 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. v. You have lost the hare, and I must draw every way to find her. 1892 *Field* 7 May 663/3 While the hounds were drawing, a holla.. made known the whereabouts of a fox.

b. To draw (a covert, etc.) blank: to search it without success; also to draw a blank, and *intr.* for *refl.*, to draw blank. (With allusion to drawing a blank in a lottery: cf. 34 b, and BLANK sb. 4.)

1832 EG. *WARBURTON Hunt. Songs* ii. (1683) 7 The man.. Whose heart heaves a sigh when his gorge is drawn blank. 1868 A. F. W. *DRAYSON Sporting Scenes S. Africa* 215 Some of these woods had been drawn blanks. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 3 Dec. 29/3 The Laurels.. and the Willows all drew blank.

53. *collog.* To elicit information from (a person); to 'pump'.

1857 *READE Course True Love* 225 I'll draw the farmer! 1891 *Althausen* 5 Sept. 330/1 It is a pity that the dramatist lets himself be drawn by the interviewer.

IV. Of tension, extension, protraction.

54. To pull out to a greater length or size; to stretch, distend, extend, elongate; to spin (a thread). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.* (See also draw abroad, draw out, in VII.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12409 (Gott.) pis tre hai droght þaim bitune. 1511-12 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The byer of wollen clothes.. shall not drawe.. the same clothes.. by teynour or wyneche. 1625 *HART Anat.* Ur. vi. 88 Any might have drawne it.. as if it had bene some glue or bird-line. 1655 *IV. Fulk's Meteors* Obs. 164 Though Gold be drawn into the smallest wire. 1742 *Pope Dunci.* v. 590 Or draw to silk Arachne's subtle line. 1747 *STOVIN in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or streich'd like a Piece of Ipe-Leather. 1824 *Mirror* III. 383/2 Had we but the art of drawing threads as fine as a spider's web.

† b. To stretch on the rack; to rack. *Obs. rare.* 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* Iv. (1893) 96 They made hym to be

drawen and payned to saye the trouthe. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* cxl. 197 Rather I shold lete me drawe than I shold telle it ayein.

55. *fig.* To extend, lengthen, prolong, protract. (See also *draw along*, 77 b, *draw out*, 87 d.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 701 (Cott.) Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1071 To Drawe on longe or on length, *crastinare, prolongare*. 1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* i. 1. 2, I will drawe my leasure and poore skill to the vitermost. 1619 *Beaum. & Fl. King & No King* i. 1. 8 Thou drawst thy words. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 219 The sense of hushing solemnity is drawn to the finest point. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 1861/1 The anguish of the last chapters is too long drawn.

56. *techn.* a. To straighten out (straw, etc.) by pulling it repeatedly lengthwise, for thatching, etc. b. To make (wire) by drawing a piece of metal through a succession of holes of diminishing size and thus extending it in length. c. To form (a glass tube or the like) by drawing molten glass out in length. d. To flatten out (metal) by hammering or otherwise. e. *Cotton-spinning*, etc. To elongate and attenuate (the slivers of cotton, wool, or flax), by passing them between successive pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. f. To spread plaster over (a wall or ceiling).

1509 [see *Drawn* 1]. 1606 *Durham Grassmen's Acc.* (Surtees) 33 For the carriage of y<sup>e</sup> straw to y<sup>e</sup> bull house and for the drawing of y<sup>e</sup> 14d. 1701 *Mem. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 98 Paid for drawing the new Whins, and spent, 8s. 6d. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5065/4 A Work-house for . . Drawing Wyer. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 450 The glass tube had been just drawn at the glass-house. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 334 Wire is drawn either by hand, or by steam, water, or other power. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 95/2 (Cotton-spinning) The next operation is called drawing. . . The object . . is to complete . . the arranging of the fibres of cotton longitudinally, in a uniform and parallel direction, and to remedy all existing inequalities in the thickness of the sliver. 1841 in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) I. xlviii. 380 Being employed in 'drawing lace', when only twenty-one months old.

57. *Naut.* *intr.* Of a sail: To swell out tightly with the wind.

1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 We have a . . faire wind, and all sails drawing. 1762 *Falconer Shipwr.* II. 189 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1835 *MARVAT Pivale* ix. The schooner had let draw her fore-sheet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 Her yards were braced sharp up, every sail was set, and drew well. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 716/1 The canvas either drew full, or was absolutely slack.

† 58. *intr.* To extend or amount to. *Obs.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 As myche mony as iij quarters shall draw to. 1563-4 in Willis & Clark *Canbridge* (1886) II. 571 Top pieces for the west wyndowe whiche drew to xxi fote of glass.

† b. *trans.* To amount to. *Obs.*

c 1464 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 114 To have the seid place and certeyn of his melode of gretter valew than the charge of the seid college schuld drawe. 14 . . . Tretyce in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1809) 51 Your costes done vpon he seid acre drawthe iijd. & j<sup>d</sup>. ob.

V. Of delineation or construction by drawing.

\* To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison, etc.

59. To trace (a line or figure) by drawing a pencil, pen, or the like, across a surface; to cut (a furrow) by drawing a ploughshare through the soil.

c 1395 *Edm. Conf.* 223-5 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 To arme-trike he droug. . . And his figours droug aldai. Armetrike is a lore bat of figours al is And of draughtes as me drawe in poudre. 1551 *Recorde Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. A Straight lynke, is the shortest that maye be drawenne betwene two poyntes. 1552 *Huloet*, Drawe a furrow with a plowe about a place. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 130 Wyth th<sup>e</sup> one fote of your compasse (placing th<sup>e</sup> other fote in K.) drawe Cycles. 1669 *Sturm's Mariner's Mag.* i. 24 The Center . . from which Point all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. 1781 *Cowper Conversation* 380 Like figures drawn upon a dial plate. 1890 *Sir S. W. Baker Wild Beasts* I. 159 These cuts were as neatly drawn across the skull as though done by a sharp pruning knife.

b. To draw a (or the) line (*fig.*): to determine or define the limit between two things or groups; in mod. colloq. use (esp. with *at*), to lay down a definite limit of action beyond which one refuses to go.

1793 *Trial of Fyfe Palmer* 42 It is difficult. . . to draw the line. 1821 *Examiner* 582/1 They know how to draw the line between private and public feeling. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 129/1 Lord Brougham then proceeds, after stating that it was 'necessary to draw a line somewhere', 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXI. 409/2 Feathers and flowers are different things. You must draw a line somewhere, an' I draw it at feathers.

60. To make (a picture or representation of an object) by drawing lines; to design, trace out, delineate; formerly also, to mould, model.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 b. We rede that saynt Luke the euangelyst drewe and made an ymage of our Sauyur Jesu. 1654 R. COORINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 599 He could draw the figures of men exactly [1606 make Images] in Earth or Clay. 1659 D. PELL *Infr. Sea* 576 Will a Picture continue that is drawn upon an Ice? 1661-2 *Pervs Diary* I Mar., My wife and I by coach. . . to see my little picture that is a drawing. 1711 *Amoson Spect.* No. 83 p. 5 All the Faces he drew were very remarkable for their Smiles. 1821 *Craig Lect. Drawing* iv. 203 The forms of the figures . . were finely imagined and correctly drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 24 He drew cartoons on wood.

b. To represent (an object) by a drawing or picture; to delineate, depict.

1581 *Petrie Guazzo's Ctr.* Conv. II. (1586) 156 b. Having to draw the singular beauties of Helen. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* II. 1. 91 He sits to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1634 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 Here are many rare sorts of Birds . . one only I have drawne. 1833 *Mech. Mag.* 341 Those who draw the objects on wood, as well as engrave them. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 304 Leech has drawn him in Punch five hundred times.

c. *fig.* To represent in words, describe. Also to draw a portrait or picture of, in same sense.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* II. 213 (262) And sith thend is euery tales strength . . What shold I paint or drawn it on length. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 Having drawne his portraiture, I send the first counterfeit to himself. 1712 *Amoson Spect.* No. 309 p. 7 Mammon's character is so fully drawn in the First Book. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 249/1 Macaulay . . draws a flattering picture of William's capabilities. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 666/2 The character of Pamphilus . . shows how Terence could draw a young man.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To trace the lines of a figure; to practise the art of delineation.

1530 *Palsgr.* 526 He draweth as well in blacke and whyte, as any man in Englande. 1732 *Berkeley Alchiph.* I. 8 11 Did those great Italian masters . . always draw with the same ease and freedom? 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 23 He could draw from the 'round'!

61. *Masonry.* *trans.* To shape (stone-work) by cutting off thin slices. (Cf. *draught sb.* 43.)

1793 *Moxon Mech. Exer.* 183 The work is hewed or drawn pretty near a Round.

† 62. To devise, contrive; to set in order, arrange, array. *Obs.* (See also *draw up*, 89 f.)

(In quot. 1230, the sense is very doubtful.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 þe flurs þat beoð idrahe [eleon] . . to tellen of hare eune ne is na monnes speche. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Virg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 179 Burning with rage incredible, he drew a plot for the lord Hastings. c 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 8 Judas an vylde draucht nor thow did neuer draw. 1587 *Turner's Trag.* T. (1837) 142 Straight she drew a plot to have him shaine. 1663 K. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 83 The matter of any Book or Science, drawn into Indexes or Tables.

63. To frame (a writing or document) in due form; to compose, compile, write out. (See also *draw out*, 87 h, *draw up*, 89 g.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2009 (Cott.) In sotherin englis was it draun, And turned it howe it fill our aun Langage o northrin lede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. I thought it necessary to drawe a treatise for myselfe. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII. 21 A forme of a league and amitie shoulde be drawn with condicions, clauses and coveuantes. 1556 *Shaks. Merch.* V. iv. 1. 304 Clarke, draw a deed of gift. 165. *Pervs Diary* (1879) IV. 92 Drawing the letter we are to send. 1722 *Sewel Hist. Quakers* (1799) II. vii. 25 Caused an indictment to be drawn against us. 1829 *Examiner* 779/2 Acts of Parliament were drawn so negligently. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Johnson* iii. 72 Langton had employed Chambers . . to draw his will.

b. *intr.* To write or treat of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2315 (Cott.) Of Abraham now will we drau [v. r. draghe, drawe]. *Ibid.* 28868 And for þer mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for þer drau.

64. To frame, make, formulate, lay down, institute (comparisons, contrasts, distinctions, etc.) [App. of very composite origin, having affinities in varying measure with senses 16, 48, 59 b, and 63.] 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 126, I . . drew incessant censures on his taste. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190, I . . avoided drawing comparisons between your son and F. 1823 *KEBLE Sermon* ii. (1848) 31 He has been drawing, in strong colours, a contrast between the punishments and the rewards. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 1 Administ.* (1837) II. 157 Praying that a distinction may be drawn between [etc.]. 1868 *LADGISTON Juv. Mundt* i. (1870) 4 Nestor . . draws a somewhat similar contrast between the heroes of his youth and those of the Greek army before Troy. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21, I have heard Prodicus drawing endless distinctions about names. 1876 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Studies* iv. (1881) 201 Comparisons were drawn in his favour to the disadvantage of his brother.

\* To draw a bill or demand note.

65. *Comm.* To write out in due form an order to pay money on the writer's account; to write out (a bill, cheque, or draft). *Const. on, upon* (the person who has to pay).

1671 *Crowne Juliana* III. Draw bills of death, they shall be paid on sight; I will . . pay as fast as you can draw on me. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 213 She should draw bills upon me. 1776 *Trial of Rindocmar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in favour of Lord Clive for a lack of rupees. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1717 C. drew bills of exchange on B. for the price of the goods. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* II. With instructions to draw the cheque for his signature. 1892 J. ADAM *Cont. Mercat. Corr.* 24 The person who writes the 'order to pay' is said to draw the Bill.

b. *absol.* in same sense; also, less strictly, to make permitted demands on or upon (a person) for funds. To draw against, to issue drafts in consideration of (value placed in the drawee's hands).

1671 [see prec.]. 1732 *GAY Lett. to Swift* 16 Nov. in S's *Lett.* (1766) II. 171 You may now draw upon me for your money, as soon as you please. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 26, I have . . taken the liberty to draw upon you for £5000. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 504 Remit Frank his allowance without drawing on our income. *Ibid.* III. 218 She has unlimited power to draw on my banker. 1866 *Crumm Banking* iii. 78 It is expected that the portion of the credit consisting of those documents, will not be drawn against until sufficient time shall have elapsed for them to be cleared.

66. *intr.* To make a demand or draft upon (a person, his memory, imagination, etc.) for resources or supplies of any kind.

1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 166/2 England, to meet the war of assignats, drew upon the finances of posterity. 1840 *BARRIAM Ingol. Lig.*, *Ghost* Introld. It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 323 The narrative . . here and there draws largely on our faith. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 468 (Wheat) draws less upon the natural powers of the soil. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 41 They drew amply upon their imagination when facts failed.

VI. (*refl.* and *intr.*) Of motion, moving oneself.

† 67. *refl.* To draw oneself: to move oneself, betake oneself, come, go, proceed, approach to or towards; to withdraw, retire, or remove from. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10656 Sannt Johan droh himm o bach. *Ibid.* 12545 Patt ille mann birr drazhenn himm Fra gluternessess estless. c 1205 *LAV.* 93 þes duc mid his drilte To þare se him droh. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7412 (Cott.) þe men was won to drau ham nere. *Ibid.* 15904 (Gott.) A quile furke he yode, A quile him droh againe. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xv. 15 And he wente, and droug hym to oon of the citeiseyns of that cuntre. c 1400 *Beryn* 2322, I drowg me to foly, and wold nat be governed. 1530 *Palsgr.* 526 He begynneth to drawe hym in to compagne nowe. a 1618 *RALEIGH (J.)*, As their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red sea.

† 68. *intr.* To move, proceed, come, go. *Obs.* or *arch.* *exc.* as in b.

a 1000 *Exhac* 690 (Gr.) Ongon þa leofne sið drazan a 1200 *Moral Ode* 49 Þider se sculen 3orne drazen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22543 (Cott.) Wodd and wall al dun sal drau. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 906 Jason. . . Drow euyin to the dragon, dresst him to fight. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Amon* ii. 66 'Where be my sonnes gone?' . . 'I cannot telle whether they are drawn.' c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iii. 18 So shal we leue him drawing on his waye. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1626) 73 Why draw we not home into our own soyle of England? 1644 *CHAS. I* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 317 Wee desire you to draw with all your forces to Bristol. 1808 *Scott Marm.* vi. xiii, The train from out the castle drew.

b. Now only, To move or make one's way towards a place, to come near, approach, to come together, to withdraw to one side; and in certain adverbial combinations, as *draw back*, *draw in*, *draw near*, *draw off*, *draw up*; see VII.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2378 Toward here fader he gunen drawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6296 (Cott.) þe se drogh samen on liden side. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xx. 61 Assye be gan drawe. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Hym* lxxxii. 25 They all together drewe a parte in to a chambre. 1563 *Sturte Archib.* B. j. Constrained the braunches of the herbe to draw downwards againe with a certaine compasse. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 16 [Sails] all set to draw away southerly. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. v. 116 Our men immediately . . drew together in a body. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jernis.* (1732) 141 Having heard of our drawing homeward. 1766 *GOLDSP. Vic.* IV. xxviii, I am now drawing towards an abode that looks brighter as I approach it. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 535 Every believer would draw on one side. 1892 *Ibid.* Nov. 363 Drawing towards Wales and the line of the Severn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 304/1 They drew closer together.

† 69. *fig.* To approach, incline, tend (to some condition, state, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17902 All hiss hallis dede Droh till patt an, to turnnenne the Intill þe rihtte we3ce. 1395 *BARROUR Bruc* x. 781 He to sa gret vorschip drouch, that all spak of his gret hounte. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Amon* xxvi. 542 But he draweth now sore to age. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* II. xcii. 272 The upper leaves draw towards the proportion of the leaves of fenell. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 Of a darke colour, somewhat drawing toward a violet.

70. To draw near or approach in time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22662 (Edin.) Al þing now draus til end. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeli* iv. 31 Whanne it drew to þe day of þe dede-doung. c 1475 *Rauf Cothber* 38 It drew to the night. 1568 *ORFORD Chron.* II. 410 When the time drew nere, he came to Oxforde. 1641 *D'Ewes in Lett. Lib. Men* (Camden) 169 It drawes nowe towards tenn of the clocke at night. 1758 A. REID *tr. Maquet's Chym.* I. 313 The operation draws toward an end. 1821 *Examiner* 121/1 It is time I should draw to a conclusion. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 379 The days of Socrates are drawing to a close.

† 71. To draw to: to resort to, join the party of (a person); to take up with; to betake oneself to (a course of action, study, etc.). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with sense 26).

c 1205 *LAV.* 10530 Alle hwe wulleð to me drazen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 45 (Gott.) For be þat thing men draus till, Men may þaim knaue for gode and ill. c 1395 *Edmund Conf.* 221 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 Sippe . . to arme-trike he droug. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 190 Prestes and other peple to peers þer drouen. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 5 When Lucifer to pride drogh. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Ach.* xlv. in Ashm. (1652) 22 Heche thyng drawes to hys semblable. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 139 Much people drewe unto them. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 643/2 Like draws to like.

† 72. To draw after: (a) to act by the advice of, follow the counsel of; (b) to 'take after', resemble. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 32 in E. E. P. (1862) 44 Swithin his consailer, after wham he droug. c 1450 *Mertin* 434 She . . draweth littil after hir moder. c 1475 *Parvinsay* 6243 He drawith littil after lady Firo whom he is disceded uthly.

† 73. *intr.* To move (at chess); cf. *draught sb.* 21. Also *trans.* with cognate obj. *Obs.*

c 1369 *CHAUCER Deths Blanche* 682 Whan she myrs feus kought I wolde have drawe the same draught. c 1400 *Beryn* 1809 'Draw on', seyde the Burgeyse; 'Beryn' t' ye



have be wers! *Ibid.* 1822. He drouze, and seyde 'chek mate!'

**74. Hunting.** a. Of a hound: To track game by the scent. b. To move slowly towards the game after pointing. Const. *after, on, upon.* See also *drawl* on, 86 l.

**1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* (1612) 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. li. 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws driof well. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 33 It might be possible to make a Horse to draw dry-foot after any Man, and to distinguish Scents with his nose as well as any Bloodhound. **1730-46** THOMSON *Autumn* 365 The Spaniel... draws full, Fearful and cautious, on the latent prey. **1855** KINGSLEY *Herives* iii. (1868) 38 Thrice they snuffed round and round like hounds who draw upon a deer. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. 1. v. § 2. 90 Many pointers are capable of drawing.

**75. Racing.** Gradually to gain on or get further away from an antagonist in running or rowing. To draw level: to come up with or alongside of an antagonist. See also *draw out*, 87 j, *draw up*, 89 h.

**1823** EXAMINER 395½ The boat's crew still drawing on them. **1892** *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 30 Apr. 249f They could not draw quite level, and were beaten by two to one. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 107f Two drew away fast from the others, and the race appeared to be over. **1892** *Black & White* 6 Aug. 158½ Gradually drawing upon him.

**VII. In combination with adverbs.**

**76. Draw abroad.** a. See simple senses and *ABROAD* adv. + b. *spec. (trans.)* To spread (anything) over a surface; to spread out, expand. *Obs.* **1490** LANFRANC'S *Cirurg.* 26 Whanne þe arterie is drawe abroad. *Ibid.* 53 About þe wounde leie terebentine. drawn abroad bitwene two linnen cloobis.

**77. Draw along.** a. See simple senses and *ALONG* adv. + b. To stretch, extend; *fig.* to prolong, protract. *Obs.*

**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 124 To drawe þe lyste [C. þe lisure] wel along þe lengore hit semede. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxix. 5 My pilgrimaging is drawn along. **17400** LANFRANC'S *Cirurg.* 53 Þouȝ þat þi cure be drawe along. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 This... drew me along.

**78. Draw back.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and *BACK* adv. b. *Comm.* To get back or recover (the whole or part of the duty on goods) upon exportation: see *DRAWBACK* sh. 2. Also *fig.* to deduct, take off, 'discount' (quot. 1768).

**1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 The Sugars must pay French Duties, but on Exportation draws back all, but about 2s. per C. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 36, I always suffer my judgment to draw back something on that very account. **1776** AOM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. (1869) II. 24 When the home manufacturers were subject to any duty or excise, either the whole or part of it was frequently drawn back upon their exportation; and when foreign goods, liable to a duty, were imported, in order to be exported again, either the whole or a part of this duty was sometimes given back upon such exportations.

c. *intr.* (also *refl.*, *obs. rare*) To move backwards from one's position; to retire, recoil, retreat; *fig.* to withdraw from an undertaking, etc.

**1300** CURSOR *M.* 15891 (Cott.) He drogh him bak behind þe men. **1340** *Ibid.* 15925 (Fairf.) Petre drogh him bakker mare. **1350** FALSGR. 526 He drewre bakke and defended himselfe as well as he coulede. **1611** BIBLE *Heb.* x. 38 If any man drawe backe, my soule shall have no pleasure in him. **1843** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 196 These rocks begin at last to draw back here and there from the river. **1861** *Temple Bar* I. 517 Too deeply committed to draw back.

**79. Draw by.** a. *trans.* To draw aside. b. *intr.* To pass by, draw to a close.

**1830** TENNYSON *Mariana* 19 She drew her casement-curtain by. **1850** — *In Mem. ix.* 14 The foolish neighbours... tease her till the day draws by: At night she weeps.

**80. Draw down.** a. See simple senses and *DOWN* adv. b. *trans. fig.* To cause to fall or light upon a person, etc.; to attract, bring down.

**1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 These crying sinnes, have apparently drawne downe Gods heavy judgements upon these Countries. **1694** YILLOTSON (J.), The blessings it will draw down upon us. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 164 This of course draws down French vengeance.

c. *Cookery.* To stew or boil down. d. *Forging.* To reduce (bars, etc.) in size by hammering.

**1806** *Culina* 15 Put all those into a stew pan, with some water, and draw them down to a light brown colour.

**81. Draw forth.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and *FORTH* adv.

**1200** ORMIN 7413 Patt hord tall oppnedd wass And drazhenn forp. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 29 Out of his bouget forth he drew Great store of treasure. **1632** J. HAYWARD *tr. Biordi's Eromena* 9 To see if they could... draw forth into the Maine, the Sardan Gallies. **1660** F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 134 The Madreon that draws forth the Army, and ranges it in battalia. **1879** DOWNEN *Southey* iv. 86 A May morning would draw him forth into the sun.

+ b. To adduce; = sense 21 a. *Obs.*

**1200** ORMIN 11907 He drohþ þer forþ þe bokkes lare.

+ c. To protract, prolong; to spend (time). *Obs.* **1395** *Edm. Conf.* 402 in *E. L. P.* (1866) 81 Pat he al day forþ drouȝ. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 In this sort did Pleusidippus draw forth his infancie. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ix. 25 Leonard... drew forth a most poor life in the Netherlands, whither he escaped.

+ d. To trace out; to design, draw up, draw out (see 60, 87 h, 89 g). *Obs.*

**1571** ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* (Arb.) 79 Utopus him selfe... drewre forth the platte forme of the cite.

e. To elicit, evoke, call forth.

**1821** EXAMINER 780½ [His] drollery drew forth no cordial laugh. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 His bravery... drew forth the generous applause of hostile armies.

**82. Draw in.** a. See simple senses and *IN* adv. **1599** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 Eagles draw in their talants as they sit in their nests. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 87 The greedy Earth... opened her mouth to draw in Townes and Cities. **1732** GAY (J.), Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii. As the vulgar phrase is, [he] immediately drew in his horns. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 133 Obligated to draw in his reins.

b. *trans.* To contract, draw tight; to cause to shrink.

**1628** EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Handsome Hostesse* (Arb.) 55 No Citizens wife... draws in her mouth with a chaster simper. **1845** S. JUPP *Margaret* i. ii. Miss Gisborne's flannel... must be drawn in to-morrow. **1891** *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. IX. 192 The gown was drawn in but slightly under the arms.

c. To take into the lungs, breathe in, inhale.

**1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 131, I open my mouth and drawe in my breth. **1607** TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 469 All their Cattle for want of water do draw in the cold air. **1707** NORRIS *Trav. Humility* x. 402 Soft oily poisons which we incautiously draw in for common breath. **1892** *Graphic* 210½ Hughes drew in his breath sharply.

d. *fig.* To induce to come in or take part; to allure, entice, inveigle; to ensnare, 'take in', delude. (Now only with *intr.*)

**1558** in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. iv. 6 To draw in other men of learning. **1606** *Proc. agst. Late Tailors* 74 Only perswaded and drawn in by Catesby. **1746** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55 Smiling... to think how soon I drew in the credulous Captain. **1752** FOOTE *Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 24 Mæcenas... has been drawn in to purchase... a cart-load of rubbish! **1833** Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 54 He was not the man to be drawn in to do what he disliked.

+ e. To induce or bring as a consequence. *Obs.* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 One worde drauhte an other in. **1704** LOCKE (J.), A view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred.

f. *intr.* Of a day or evening: To draw to a close, to close in. Also of a succession of evenings in late summer and autumn: To become gradually shorter (as if contracting or shrinking in).

**1849** *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 260½ Hours passed and the evening drew in. **1880** Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. x. The evenings are beginning to draw in already. **1891** H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* II. iii. 55 The short winter day was drawing in.

**83. Draw near.** *intr.* To come (gradually) near, approach (*lit.* and *fig.*).

**14300** CURSOR *M.* 21790 (Edin.) Quen he droch til his ending nere. **15340** *Ibid.* 14525 (Fairf.) Halde þou stille & drawes nere. **1704** *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., The said parliament draweth so near to the end. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 47 He stayd, till that he nearer drew. **1660** F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 301 Her blossoms like Lillies broken off green, draws near to the yellow. **1712** AODISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 7 The time of a general peace is, in all appearance, drawing near. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 667 Sentinels were posted to give the alarm if a stranger drew near.

**84. Draw nigh.** = prec.

**1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1653 Men drew to peym ney. **1526** TINDALE *John xvi.* 33 The houre draweth nye. **1586** T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 138 The end of this time drew nie. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iii. 645 He drew not night unheard. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'A.* 163 My end draws nigh; 'tis time that I were gone.

**85. Draw off.** a. See simple senses and *OFF*.

**14300** CURSOR *M.* 8116 (Cott.) þe king drew of his gloure. **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 41 Mary Mawdelayne and Mary Cleopie, makand sorow... and drawand off faire hare. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy. I.* iii. 37 Bark of Mabo... You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. **1711** POPE *Let. to J. C.* 19 July (1735) I. 173 Tonson's Printer told me he drew off a Thousand Copies in this first Impression. **1747** FRANKLIN *Let.* (1887) II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire.

b. (a) *trans.* To withdraw (troops) from a particular position, or from the scene of action. (b) *intr.* To move off, withdraw, retire, retreat.

(c) *Pugilism:* see quot. 1873.

**1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 782 Half these draw off. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy. I.* iv. 84 Captain W. drew off his men. **1736** LENIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 377 He resolved to draw off his Dragoons.

*intr.* **1625** BEAUM. & FLETCHER *Custom of Country* i. 1. Draw off a little; Here come my mistress and her father. **1645** T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 17 Barkley drew of sore bruised. **1805** KINGSLEY *Herion.* vii. When they were tired they drew off on both sides. **1873** SLANG *Dict.*, *Draw off*, to throw back the body to give impetus to a blow; 'he drew off, and delivered on the left drum'.

c. To turn aside, divert (the mind, attention).

**1704** NORRIS *Idiot World* ii. iii. 121 There is something in those objects... which draws off the mind from itself to the contemplation of them. **1834** MOWAT *Angler in Wales* I. 187 A friend... rode after the brute, and drew off his attention to himself.

d. *trans.* To convey away (liquid) by a tap, or a channel or the like; esp. without disturbing the bottom or sediment. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drain away, flow off.

**1697** DAMPIER *Voy. I.* viii. 226 The Indico falls to the bottom... When it is thus settled they draw off the water. **1737** BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 321 A Row! is to draw off the bad or corrupt Humours from the Blood. **1847** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* i. iii. 316 The water can be successively drawn off by a catheter. **1853** *Ibid.* XIV. ii. 412 It is repeatedly 'racked', or drawn off from one cask into

another. **1892** *Field* 26 Nov. 802½ Care should be taken not to disturb the lees until all the cider is drawn off. *intr.* **1734** *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. iv. 199 To keep back the waters which otherwise would draw off too fast. **1844** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 9 The deposit that would be left after the water had drawn off.

**86. Draw on.** a. See simple senses and *ON*.

**1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1717) 162 If the Whale should draw on again. **1712** AODISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 135 He drew on his cloak.

b. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, lead to, involve as a consequence.

**1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 75 Looke therefore Lewis, that by this League and Marriage Thou draw not on thy Danger, and Dis-honor. **1627** HAYWARD (J.), Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured. **1673** BOYLE *On Fluids* (J.), The examination... would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. **1736** LENIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 55 This Beginning drew on the General Battle.

c. To entice, allure, lead on.

**1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. v. 25 Such Artificial Sprights, As... Shall draw him on to his Confusion. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 12 If I resolved to goe, my resolution should draw on an other friend of mine. **1816** J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Nov., If you suffer yourself to be drawn on by what you conceive to be the taste of the day. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 666 When he was drawing them on to speak of antiquity.

d. *intr.* To advance, approach, draw nigh.

**1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 21 His soule draweth on to destruction. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 12 Christmasse now drew on. **1736** LENIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 303 The Season drawing on for opening the Campaign. **1861** *Temple Bar* Mag. II. 401 Evening again drew on.

+ e. To draw near to death, be in a dying state.

**1555** WATREMAN *Fairlie Facions* i. vi. 88 When any man lieth in drawing on. **1577** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 100 He lay (as some say) drawing on Until his breath and all were past and gone.

f. *Hunting.* Of a hound: To approach game after pointing: = sense 74.

**1892** *Field* 7 May 695½ Musa pointed and drew on, but could not locate the birds. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 797½ The setter must often draw on and draw on, not unlike a cat creeping on its prey.

**87. Draw out.** a. *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract, derive, etc.; see simple senses and *OUR* adv. (Also *intr.* for *pass.*)

**1300** CURSOR *M.* 10500 (Edin.) Out he droȝ bape wiue and man. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 251 He anone the tothe out drough. **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 58 Than they tooke lond and drew out theyr horses. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 307 Kill your pig, dress off the hair, and draw out the entrails. **1861** *Temple Bar* Mag. IV. 20 Paying in money, and drawing money out, at his employer's bank.

*intr.* for *pass.* **1891** *Leven. Mag.* Nov. 69 The harpoon did not penetrate sufficiently... and therefore drew out. **1893** *Field* 4 Mar. 335½ A drawer should be fitted... so as to draw out... and shut back... in a moment.

b. *Mil.* (a) To lend out of camp or quarters; to call out. (b) To detach from the main body.

(c) To set in array, extend in line, draw up. (d) *intr.* for *refl.* To march out of camp or quarters.

**1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 85 Next morning drawing out his men they axayles him. **1714** Dr For *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 81 The king ordered the regiment to be drawn out. **1866** CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 177 Thirty thousand armed men, drawn out for that occasion.

*intr.* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* t. ii. To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts. **1660** F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Three score of us then drew out. **1894** WOLSELEY *Markborough* II. 177 Some sixty or seventy Irish Dragoons 'drew out', and took up a threatening position.

c. To stretch, extend; to flatten out (metals).

**1483** *Act. Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamble, Clither... beest wone Tentours, and drawn out in Leygh and Pente. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1717) 148 Dec may draw it out in Threads like hot Sealing-wax. **1703** MASON *Prod. Fama.* 9 When your Iron hath got its heat, it will draw out, latter it out; or, as Workmen call it, draw it out. **1894** RICHARDSON *Grandine* (1812) IV. 284 He drew out his face, glouing, to half the length of my arm. **1841** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 222 The spades were laid out, and drawn out into a short pedral.

d. *fig.* To extend, protract, prolong.

**1553** T. WILSON *Fast* (1880) 100 Drouȝt... drawing out of a sentence. **1712** MASON *Prod. Fama.* 9 In note, with many a winding note of... drawing out... long drawn out... **1790** STARR *See* *Trav.* I. 141... To draw out... and... **1873** *Ibid.* 141... To draw out... and... **1893** *Ibid.* 141... To draw out... and...

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. She did not...use any means to draw me out. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxxii. He had the art of drawing people out, without their seeing what he was about. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. 295. Joice steadily resisted all efforts to draw her out.

h. To write out in proper form, draw up, (in quot. 1500, to translate, render); to make out; to trace out, delineate.

c 1500 *Lichfield Guild Ord.* (1890) 14 It ys a-Greyde that the Statutis...shalbe draue out in-to Englyshe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 377 note. It passeth my capacite to drawe out his portraiture in sufficient livenessse. 1773 GOLOSOM *Stoops to Cong.* II. i. Bring us the bill of fare...I believe it's drawn out. 1826 *Examiner* 1902 Leases...were drawn out and founded on the basis of that monopoly. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 248 The [marriage] settlements were permitted to be drawn out.

i. *intr.* To extend in length, become longer.

*Mod.* The days are beginning to draw out.

j. *Racing.* To get gradually farther ahead.

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 655/1 The runner...drew out in front. 1892 *Standard* 10 Aug. 7/5 The favourite drew out and won by two lengths.

88. **Draw over.** † a. *trans.* To overspread.  
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4207 Drayen ouer with hidis. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 3 Their horses trapped, in burned Silver, drawn over with cordes of Grene Silke and Golde.  
b. To cause to pass over in a still; to obtain by distillation.

1676 BOYLE *On Colours* (J.), I. mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. 1834 N. & Q. Ser. vi. X. 159/1 The Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation called oleum benedictum philosophorum.

c. To convert to one's party or interest.

1707 AOOISSON *Pres. State War* (J.). Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear. 1736 LEDIARO *Life Marlborough* I. 153 To draw over some of the German Princes to His Interest. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* Diss. i. How otherwise could he draw over so many of the Jews.

† d. *intr.* To extend, last, endure. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 256 (Jam.) This drew over for ane space. *Ibid.* 312 Their cumberbs drew over till the king was twelf yeeres of age.

89. **Draw up.** a. *trans.* (also *intr.* for *refl.*) See similar senses and *Up adu.*

c 1775 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Alsua se þe sunne drach up bene deu and maked þer of kume reines. 13. *Coer de L.* 55 Anon the sayle up thay drough. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 27 And by force of engines drew it up. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 174 They...draw it up also with Pulleys into the Ship. 1706 MOTTEUX *Vaubright's Mistake* Epil. With Glass drawn up, Drive about Covent Garden. 1859 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. xiv. 261 The gate was shut, the bridge was drawn up.  
*intr.* c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 755 When þe day vp droghe and the dym voidet. 1833 *Examiner* 792/1 The curtain drew up at the instant of his entrance.

b. *refl.* To assume an erect or stiff attitude.

1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 342/2 The Doctor...drew himself up in offended dignity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 269 She drew herself up in her chair.

c. To mend (a rent in a garment) by stitching so as to draw the parts together. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (Hoppe) That he could draw up an argument in his sermon—or a hole in his breeches.

† d. *Cookery.* ? To bring to the proper consistence (as by 'drawing' through a strainer). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Draw hem vppe with the [almond] Mylke þow a strynoure. c 1450 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Breke bom in a mortar, and drawe hom up wythe gode brothe.

e. *trans.* To bring to a stand (by pulling at the reins). *intr.* To come to a stand; to pull up, stop.

1828 *Examiner* 562/1 He drew up his gig on the wrong side. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *S. Africa* II. 26 The waggon was being drawn up so as to form a sort of hollow square. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 22 She drew the horse up short.

*intr.* 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 171 A carriage with six mules drew up to the guard-house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* I. The young gentleman's post-chaise drew up at the rustic inn. 1885 *Alauch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The train drew up in the station.

f. To bring into regular order, as troops; to set in array. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 51 The Enemy's in view, draw vp your powers. a 1671 LAD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 84 Here we drew up our army. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. The legion was usually drawn up eight deep. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 The ranks were drawn up under arms.

*intr.* 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blaud's Trav.* 292 The whole Portuguese Cavalry being landed, drew up in two squadrons. 1736 LEONARD *Life Marlborough* I. 231 They did, indeed, draw up in Order of Battle.

g. To put together in proper form; to frame, compile, compose, write out in due form.

1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admtr. Events* Ep. Ded. A iv. The work which I have here drawne up to a translation. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 91 Those...who drew up the process. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 423 The Committee having drawn up their Answer to the remonstrance, doe sign it. 1711 AOOISSON *Spect.* No. 60 p. 7 A List of Words...drawn up by another Hand. 1856 FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The report was drawn up by men who had the means of knowing the truth.

h. *intr.* To come up, with, come close to; in *Racing*, to gain on or overtake an antagonist.

1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 As we drew up with the Enemy. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 8 We drew up to the table. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 14/1 Then the Oxford crew began slowly but steadily to draw up.

i. To take up with, enter into relations with.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Gin ye forsake me Marion, I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. 152 (Jam.) When I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' you. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 32/2 There was news from Morocco that their Minister had 'drawn up' with the Sultan's dreaded rival.

**Draw** (drō), *sb.* [f. DRAW *vb.*]

1. An act of drawing, in various senses of the *vb.*; draught; pull, strain; the drawing of a card from a pack, etc.

1663 *Flaccellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1679) 45 (L.) The cavalier...cut the ribbon which tied his murrion and with a draw threw it off his head. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the act of drawing. 1857 *Chambers's Information* I. 690 (*Cricket*) The 'draw'...is the most elegant...of the batsman's defences. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 121 Whenever there is a draw on the baits. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug. The salaries...would not bear the extra draw which must necessarily ensue. 1888 Miss W. JONES *Games of Patience* xiv. 31 You are allowed 'two shuffles and a draw'.

b. An amount drawn up or out.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 126 The clay being taken out one 'draw' deep. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 1. 92 The last spit or draw being much narrower than the preceding one.

2. The drawing or bending of the bow.

1879 M. & W. THOMPSON *Archery* 19 Care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

3. Drawing or attractive power or effect; anything having power to draw a crowd. *collog.*

1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 58 Little to do with the success or legitimate 'draw' of the entertainment. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 264 Smirke would have proved a big draw.

4. Drawing of lots; anything decided or arranged by drawing lots, as the order of competitors in a contest; a raffle.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*...the lot or chance drawn. 1885 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Dec. 115/4 The familiar raffle or 'draw'. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/2 Unlawfully publishing a proposal for a Christmas draw. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/2 The following is the draw for the order of play.

5. A drawn game or match.

a 1871 *New York Herald* (Hoppe) He fought his last battle which ended in a draw and division of the stakes. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match...ended in a draw in favour of the latter county. 1887 *Times* 19 Aug. 5/2 The war...apparently has ended in a draw.

6. *Spinning.* The distance which a mule-carriage travels in drawing out the yarn; a 'stretch'.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 So soon as the carriage has receded to the end of the 'draw' or 'stretch'—which usually extends to about sixty inches—it stops.

7. 'That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside; a draw-bridge or swing-bridge' (*U.S.*) (Webster 1864).

1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Enrope* II. 243 The bridge is now permanent, though there was once a draw. 18... WHIPPER *Canterbury*, A skipper's horn is blown To raise the creaking draw.

8. *Clock-making.* (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 92 In a lever escape...ment the locking faces...are cut back at an angle which is called the draw.

9. A natural ditch or drain that draws the water off a piece of land. *U.S.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/1 You must...find cover in some *coulde* or draw. 1885 in A. Fryer *Gl. Loan Land* (1887) 12 The drainage of the uplands is collected by...shallow 'draws' which effectually drain the surface.

10. A thing or person employed to draw a person out, to elicit from him what he knows or intends to do. Also, one from whom information, etc., may be extracted. *slang.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 168 The pretended flat who was a *draw*, was introduced. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* v. This was what in modern days is called a *draw*...to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. 1889 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 124 Butt was a sure 'draw' on this subject.

11. a. With adverbs, as *draw-down*, *draw-in*.

b. *Comb.* as *draw-tender*, one who attends to a draw-bridge.

1787 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 114 A draw-down at the sides of his mouth. 1840 *Evid. Hall Docks Comm.* 85 Is there any particular current setting into the old harbour? There is a draw-in, like all other harbours. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 357/2 The draw-tender...saw repeated visions of his death.

**Draw**, the verb-stem in combination:

a. used attrib. = drawing, used for, in, or by drawing: as *draw-hoak*, *ladder*, *hid*, *mule*, *nail*, *pull*, *stroke*, *window*. *Draw-arch*, a movable arch in a bridge; a drawbridge arch; *draw-beam*, a windlass; *draw-bed*, an extensible bed, also called *drawing-bed*; *draw-bench*, a machine in which wire or strips of metal are reduced in thickness or brought to gauge by drawing through gauged apertures, also called *drawing-bench*; *draw-board*, a board adapted to be drawn up; *draw-bolt*, a coupling-pin of a railway wagon; *draw-bore*, a pin-hole through a tenon, so bored that the pin shall draw the parts together; hence *draw-bore* *u*; *draw-box*, a drawer; *draw-dike*, a ditch from which water can be drawn off; *draw-dock*, a creek or inlet in the bank of a navigable river into which boats or barges can be

rnn to land cargoes, or lie in the mud at low water; *draw-farm*, a farm whence supplies are drawn; *draw-gear*, (a) harness for draught animals (Phillips, 1706); (b) the apparatus by which railway carriages and trucks are connected together in a train; *draw-head*, (a) the head of a draw-bar in a railway-carriage; (b) part of a drawing-frame, in which the slivers are lengthened and twisted; *draw-horse*, a bench or support on which a drawing-knife is used; *draw-kiln*, a lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom; *draw-knot*, a simple knot, undone by drawing the ends of the string; *draw-ling* (see quot.); *draw-link*, a link connecting railway carriages or trucks; *draw-loom*, the loom used in figure-weaving, in which the strings through which the warps are passed were pulled by a draw-boy; *draw-pin*, a draw-bore pin; *draw-pipe*, a pipe for drawing water from a cistern or boiler; *draw-poker*, a game of cards, also called *POKER* q.v.; *draw-rod*, a rod connecting the draw-bars of railway trucks; *draw-shave*, a drawing-knife for shaving spokes, etc.; *draw-sheet*, a folded sheet placed under a patient so that it can be withdrawn without the disturbance of making the whole bed; *draw-slucce*, a sluice opened by being drawn up a groove; *draw-spring*, the spring between a draw-bar and the truck or carriage; *draw-string*, a string slipped through the mouth of a bag, the neck or waist of a garment, etc., so as to tighten it by drawing the ends; *draw-tap*, a tap for emptying a pipe, cistern, etc.; *draw-taper* = *DELIVERY* 5 b; *draw-tongs*, a wire-drawer's tool; *draw-tube*, the compound tube, one part sliding within the other, which carries the object-glass and eye-piece of a microscope. Also *DRAW-BAR*, *-BOX*, *-BRIDGE*, etc.

1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour* *Irel.* 197 A 'draw-arch' of which all the machinery is worked under the floor of the bridge. 1611 CORCOR. *Ergate*, A Windlass, Windbeam, or \*Draw-beam. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next adjacent...ane stand bed with a \*draw bed. 1859 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 2 July 239 The fillets, or ribbons of gold...are taken to a machine called a 'draw-bench' where their thickness is perfectly equalised from end to end. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1, 1791 R. MYLNE *Ref. Thames & Isis* 56 The Stone fixed weir should have a gauge-weir with \*Draw-boards constructed on it. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 120 \*Draw-bore pins are used in forcing a tenoned piece into its proper place in the mortise. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 232 The Draw-bore Pin, or Hook-pin [used for drawing-boring. 1662 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 13 In the wall...many \*draw boxes, with rings at them like those in a Grocer's Shop. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 747 Some fell in to \*draw dykes deep. 1883 *Standard* 6 Feb. 6/4 A barge...moored in the \*drawdock. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/1 Authority to construct new drawdocks and to repair and rebuild the existing docks. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. p. vi. Content to look upon Ireland as a mere \*drawfarm. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 217/1 Castings daily required in the way of brake-shoes, pedestals, \*draw-heads, grate-bars, etc. 1627 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, For mending on of the \*drawe hooches. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scot.* II. 446 Collieries and lime-quarries were opened, \*draw-kilns erected. 1894 J. GEDDIE *Fringes of Life* 25 A line of cyclopean draw-kilns. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 147 To God, their belt wherewith they are girt is knit with a single \*draw-knot. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 7/6 When he...went to the premises they used a \*draw-ladder, and went up to the depositary where the goods were. 1811 AITON *Agric. Arty.* 475 Heater and the \*draw-ling (*Scirpus cespitosus*) are the chief plants that the sheep can eat. 1896 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Term.* 153 The patent railway \*draw link...is now universally employed. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 The apparatus called a \*draw-loom was invented. 1851 *Art Jnrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii. \*\*/1 The first step in improving the draw-loom was the substitution of mechanism for the handle and boy called a draw-boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlix. (1632) 163 They call for their fare, tie \*drawmule to. 1702 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 The Head not round...but somewhat like the modern \*Draw-nails. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 160 \*Draw Pins described. § 6. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 5/3 There were only a supply and \*draw pipe, and no safety valve. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. Losing your money at euchre or \*draw-poker. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4/3 The great American game of draw-poker. 1886 *Badm. Library*, Shooting (1895) 60 They are now made without a \*draw-pull, similar to a revolver. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 17 Wheeler's Tools. \*Draw Shaves, Spoke Shaves. Drive Pins. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 31 There was intended \*draw-slucce to be made. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 79 The mouth of the bag is...secured by a double \*drawingstring. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 333 Considerable time is lost between each \*draw-stroke and the return of the pincers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 3/4 A \*draw tap in the supply pipe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 36 A \*drawe-window of a low chamber.

b. governing an object: as *draw-blood*, he who or that which draws blood; *draw-stop*, a knob or handle in an organ by which a slider is drawn so as to admit the wind to a set of pipes.

1609 BR. HALL *Pharis. & Chr. Wks.* (1677) 409 They beat their heads against the walls, as they went, till blood came; whence one...is called Kizai, a Pharise \*drawblood. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 605 The \*Draw-stop.

action. *Ibid.* 606 The 'action' to a single stop... consists of a draw-stop rod... a movable trundle... a trace-rod... and the lever. On pushing in the draw-stop, the action of the several parts is reversed, and the stop is silenced.

**Drawable, a.** Capable of being drawn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. Not fit to ought, but by a Magic might Drawable here and there. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xv. (1876) 94 Lines... which he recognised as drawable.

**Drawback** (drɔːbræk), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *vbl. phr.* to draw back: see DRAW v. 7.]

**A. sb. + l.** One who draws back or retires. *Obs.* 1648 BOLTON *Florus* (1656) 101 Fabius... got the nickname, to be called, The Draw-backe, or Cunctator.

**2.** An amount paid back from a charge previously made; esp. a certain amount of excise or import duty paid back or remitted when the commodities on which it has been paid are exported; originally, the action of drawing or getting back a sum paid as duty.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 200 For a drawback of the duty on exportation thereof. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest. Debated* 21 In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent. 1755 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 23 To move for the account of the duties paid on tobacco imported; and also for an account of the drawback, when exported. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* *Trinc* xi. 269 All imported goods are entitled to drawback whenever they are taken out of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 567 The balance in hand... shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders pro rata per share by way of drawback.

**3.** A deduction, a diminution.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* i. 15 An unnecessary weight, which would have been a drawback from his strength. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 395 A little drawback is made from this panegyric. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. 1. § 39. 121 The want... was a very great drawback from the utility of their compilations.

**4.** Anything that retards progress or advance, or that takes from or diminishes success or satisfaction; a hindrance, disadvantage.

1720 *Humourist* 59, I have... as a Drawback upon my Ambition, laid aside my Silver Buckles. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 80 Daughters were but incumbrances and drawbacks upon a family. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 32 Our little vessel pursued her way without drawback. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 284 Roman citizenship had its drawbacks as well as its advantages. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 6 A serious drawback to our enjoyment.

**5.** A movable piece or core in a mould used in iron-founding.

**B. adj.** That is, or has to be, drawn back: *draw-back lock*, a door-lock the bolt of which can be drawn back by a knob or catch inside.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 The Draw-back Spring. 1801 W. BULLOCK in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 290 An improved Draw-back Lock for House-Doors. 1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 89 Drawback locks... resemble dead locks, except that the bolt springs and is worked by a brass knob on the inside.

**Draw-bar** (drɔːbɑː), *sb.*

**1.** The bar that bears the draw-links or couplings by which railway carriages and trucks are connected in a train.

1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 156 The bumpers or elastic cushions are to be attached... to the front and rear draw-bar. 1861 *Times* 1 June, The draw-bar of one of the trucks broke, and the draw-spring fell on the rails. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 8/2 Breaking a coupling chain or a drawbar hook.

**2.** A bar in a fence that can be drawn out. (*U.S.*)

**Draw-boy, a. orig.** The boy employed to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving; hence *b.* The piece of mechanism by which this is now effected.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Mr. Le Blon's new way of weaving Tapestry in the Loom with a Draw-boy. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 239 This machine... from its standing in the stead of a person who was distinguished by that name... is called a draw-boy. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 339 The occupation of draw-boys and girls to harness-loom weavers... is by far the lowest and least sought after of any connected with the manufacture of cotton. 1851 [see *Draw-loom* s.v. DRAW-1.]

**Draw-bridge.** Forms: see BRIDGE. [*f.* DRAW-1: see also the earlier DRAUGHT-BRIDGE.]

**1.** A bridge hinged at one end and free at the other, which may be drawn up and let down so as to prevent or permit passage over it, or allow passage through the channel which it crosses.

The original form was the *lifting drawbridge*, used from early times to span the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part of it; also in more recent times to provide a passage over canals, dock-entrances, and other waterways; for this the form called a *swing*, or *swing-bridge*, which revolves horizontally is often substituted: see also BASCULE. A drawbridge to permit the passage of vessels, sometimes forms a small section of a long permanent bridge. 13... K. ALIS. 1205 Heore drawbrugghe they drewe ate. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 757 Thai... a fyre had maid At the draw-brig, and brynt it doune. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 87 Wyett... made a bulwarke at the bryge fote... and dyd no harme there... for the brygge drawebrygge was drawne agayne hym. 1673 *RAY Journ.* *Lew C.* 2 Before we came into the Town (Graveling) we passed over five Draw-Bridges. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6053/1 The Draw-Bridge of the... Bridge of London will be taken up in order to lay down a new one. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* vi. xv. The steed along the drawbridge flies, just as it trembled on the rise. 1844

*Regul. & Ord. Army* 266 The Barriers are to be shut, Draw-Bridges drawn up. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 It is the surface of the 'bascule'—the 'drawbridge' part of the bridge.

**2.** A movable bridge or gangway on a ship, etc. 1866 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms* 183 The floating bridge... is a large flat-bottomed vessel... drawbridges are made at each end which let down and form roadways. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 93 The drawbridge... could be swung round the mast towards the point where the danger threatened, and... let fall... with its heavy weight upon the deck of the attacking ship.

Hence **Drawbridged a.**, having a drawbridge. 1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Queer old towns, draw-bridged and walled.

**† Draw-can-bully, v. obs.** = next.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *Vicior Eccles.* 89 Whosoever steps forth as a 'Draw can bully' to stab and murder Persons in their Credit and Reputation.

**Drawcansir** (drɔːkænsɪr). Also Draw-cansir. Name of a blustering, bragging character in Villiers's burlesque 'The Rehearsal', who in the last scene is made to enter a battle and to kill all the combatants on both sides: hence allusively, and attrib.

[Formed as a parody on *Almanzor* in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, perhaps intended to suggest drawing a can of liquor (see the references to his drinking capacity in Act iv. sc. 1 'Enter Drawcansir'.)]

1672 VILLIERS (Dr. Buckham) *Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 95 'Pray, Mr. Bayes, who is that Drawcansir? B. Why, Sir, a fierce Hero, that frights his Mistresses... and does what he will, without regard to good manners, justice, or numbers. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 42 But it is a brave thing to be the Ecclesiastical Draw-Can-Sir. 1690 LOCKE *Govl.* ii. xvi. § 177 They that found absolute monarchy upon the Title of the Sword, make their Heroes... arrant Draw-can-Sirs, and forget that they had any Officers and Soldiers. 1711 ANONIMUS *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 3, I have so much of a Drawcansir in me, that I shall pass over a single foe to charge whole armies. 1761 COLMAN *Zealous Wife* Prol. (L.) Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul: Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1854) I. 652 Such a Drawcansir as to cut down both friend and foe. 1797 J. WARTON in *Wilkes's Corr.* (1804) IV. 335 One shall hardly see such drawcansir-work. 1800 *Rival Bards in Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1801) IV. 394 Gifford... Now struts a Drawcansir with hideous stare! 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 6 Mr. Layard... a very Drawcansir of political debate, a swashbuckler, and soldado of Parliamentary Confict.

**Drawcht**, obs. Sc. form of DRAUGHT.

**Draw-cut, sb.** [*CUT sb.* 2] A cut made by a drawing movement, and not by a stroke or pressure. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 45 Garden shears... amputate by a draw-cut like a knife.

**† Draw-cut, ppl. a. obs. rare.** [See CUT sb. 1] Done by drawing cuts or lots.

1583 STANVHURST *Emels* i. (Arb.) 34 Shee... toyls too pions by drawcut lottery sorteth.

**Drawe**, obs. inf. and pa. ppl. of DRAW v.; obs. form of DROVE; obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRIVE v.

**Drawee** (drɔːi). [*See -EE* 1] The person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

1766 W. GOROON *Gen. Counting-H.* 346 A bill... would not make the drawee liable. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 The person... who writes this letter, is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Ibid.* 469 If... the Indorsee cannot get the drawee to discharge it. 1878 JEWONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 114 If the drawer and drawee of a bill are persons of good credit, a banker will readily discount such a bill.

**Drawer** (drɔːə). [*f.* DRAW v. + *-ER* 1.]

**1.** One who draws; in various senses of the vb. 11340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 13 Puttand away þe dragher he fill. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 A Drawer, vector. 1537 BIBLE *Josh.* ix. 21 Hewers of wood, and drawers of water. 1640 *Remonstr. Troubles Fr. Estates* Scot. 20 The drawers of his Majesty to this action. 1781 P. BECKFORD in *Blaine Encycl. Sports* § 1739 It is a modern fashion for the huntsman... to ride into the cover... but this proceeding is apt to render hounds bad drawers. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 58 Before the drawing was made, it was three to one that the drawer should go to the first urn.

**2. spec.** One who draws liquor for customers; a tapster at a tavern. Also in comb., as *beer-drawer*. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 32 Drawer, let us have a pinte of whyte wine and borage. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 9. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Williamson of Canterbury, Beer-drawer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 ¶ 5 Thundring to the drawer for another bottle. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. iv, Bring me another pint of this same wine, drawer.

**3.** A name of operatives in various industries. Chiefly in comb., as *straw, tube, wire-drawer*.

*spec.* In a *Coal pit*: One who draws or hauls the coal from the face to the bottom of the shaft, a hauler. In *Weaving*: A woman who puts the warp into the splits or heddles; also, a woman who draws warps through the combs and reels. In *Gasworks*: A man who draws the coke out of the ovens. (*Labour Commission's Glossary*, 1894.) c 1400 WYER *drawer* [see DRAUGHT 18]. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* 17 Weavers and Wierdrawers. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rildg.) 126 Gold and Silverwyer-drawers. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 684 The toddy-drawer selects a tree of easy ascent. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 315 The straw drawers... purchase the straw in the bulk. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* Nov. 5/5 As the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Metal rollers and tube drawers. 1894 *Standard* 19 Apr. 3/6 A number of loomers and drawers... met the employers in conference yesterday.

**4.** One who draws a draft or bill of exchange. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges*, The Drawer when he hath

made his Bill, should make the Direction on the inside of it towards the left Hand. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 191 No merchants... would take bills, unless the drawers would make themselves responsible. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xl. 350 The drawer of the cheque had lost it, as he thought.

**5.** One who makes a drawing; a draughtsman. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 410 We will not allow the drawer to leave it out altogether. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 508 The drawer made the nostrils lesse then might answer the proportion of the face. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 234 For the want of a good Drawer I cannot send you Draughts of all of them. 1832 J. HOOGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 289 A good drawer and surveyor.

**6.** One who draws or drafts a legal document. 1776 *Claim of Roy Rada Churn* 19/1 The drawer of the affidavit. 1884 LO. BRAMWELL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 465 The drawer of this Act of Parliament. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/7 The drawer of the paper... has made one omission.

**7.** An instrument, tool, or agent for drawing; an extractor.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 511 Ane instrument of tre, like the drawer of ane wel. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 314 Open the rift with a rosenet or drawer. *Ibid.* 322 Get out the gravel with a cornet or drawer. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1737 BLACKEN *Kennedy Impr.* (1750) I. 187 Such Medicaments as are... stiled Ripeners or Drawers.

**8.** With adv. as *drawer-in*, *out*. c 1400 *Test. Love* i. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 290 b/2 Thylke thinges been my drawers in. 1612 COTGR., *Retrayner*, a redeemer, a fetcher or drawer back of. 1614 W. B. PHILLOPHER'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) 18 The ayre is a great... drawer-on of health. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* v. (Stratm.), The drawer-up of my godfather's will.

**Drawer** (drɔːə). [*f.* DRAW v.: cf. *f. tiroir*, *f. tiroir* to draw.] A box-shaped receptacle, fitting into a space in a cabinet or table, so that it can be drawn out horizontally in order to get access to it.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn escrin*... a caseli, a little chest, a drawer. 1583... *Caupio di Fior* 145 Reache the cards, which thou shalt finde in the drawer of the table. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A small Cabinet, with Six Drawers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 All his bookcases and drawers were examined.

**b. pl. Drawers** = *Chest of drawers*: a piece of furniture made to contain a number of drawers, arranged in tiers, and having usually a flat top, used as a writing-table, toilet-table, or the like.

1677-89 *Chest of drawers* [see CHEST sb. 8]. 1697-9 DAMIER *Pop.* an. 1688 (L.) Corners of drawers or cabinets. 1832 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 8/4 A suit of... clothes... happened to be on the drawers. 1850 MRS. F. VIOAL *Orphan* ii. 11, I moved away my pink ribbon off the drawers.

**c. attrib.** Also *Drawerful*.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 513 A whole drawerful of skins. 1850 COTGR. *Locks & Keys* 14 A three-inch drawer-lock.

**Drawers** (drɔːz), *sb. pl.* [From quot. 1567, app. a term of low origin, which has risen into general use: *f.* DRAW v., prob. as things which one draws on.] A garment for the lower part of the body and legs: now usually restricted to under-hose worn next the skin. (In some early instances the word appears to mean stockings.)

1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 83 Here followeth their pelting speche... Whych language they terme Peddellars Frenche. A commission, a shierie; drawers, hosen; stampers, shoes. 1576 *Inn. in Ripen Cl. Acts* 378 A paire of drawers of mockadoo. 1611 COTGR., *Brayes*, short (and close) breeches, drawers, or underhose, of linnen, &c. *Ibid.*, *House*, a drawer, or course stocking worn over a finer, hy country people. 1655 NEWBROUGH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 290, I have sent an Indian gowne and stuff for drawers. 1658 HOWELL *Part. Vocab.*, *Drawers*, le sotto calzett, les chaussettes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 5 Makes a Country Squire strip to his Holland Drawers. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lel. to Cress* Mar 1 Apr, The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes. 1791 HUOESFORD *Salmag.* 66 Cricket, nimble boy and light, In slippers red and drawers white. 1893 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (Badm. Lib.) 374 A skin-tight costume... with bathing-drawers underneath of silk.

**Draw-file** (drɔːfaɪl), *v.* [*f.* DRAW-*vb.*-stem used adverbially.] *trans.* To file or roughen a surface by drawing the file along it longitudinally without lateral movement, as in using a spoke-shave.

1834 F. J. BOTTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 35 The bouchon... should be previously lightly draw-filed at the end.

**Drawgate.** A sluice-gate; a shuttle in the gate of a canal-lock which is drawn up to let part of the water escape.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 2 Estimate 2 A new Pound Lock and Wear rebuilt with Draw-Gates. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 16 A single Pair of Gates, with draw-Gates or Cloughs therein. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 69 To provide them with nine draw-gates.

**Drawght**, obs. form of DRAUGHT.

**Draw-glove.**

**† l.** (Also *draw-gloves*.) An old parlour game, also called *drawing* (of) *gloves*, which consisted apparently in a race at drawing off gloves at the utterance of certain words. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destry*, *Troy* 235 Drawing of glovis, With comonyng in company. Gers maidnes be mart, marrye fardone. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic.* Ep. 370 (N.) In pretty riddles to bewray our loves. In questions, purpose, or in drawing gloves. 1648 HENRICK *Hesper.* (1865) 104 (*Draw Gloves*) At draw-gloves we'll play, And prethee, let's lay A wager, and let it be



this; Who first to the summe Of twenty shall come Shall have for his winning a kisse. *Ibid.* 230. 1769 H. BROOKE *Poet. of Qual.* (1859) 1. 27 Here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at drawglove and shuffle the slipper.

2. An archer's drawing-glove.

**Drawing** (drō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAW *v.*]

1. *gen.* The action of the verb DRAW in its various senses: the imparting of motion or impulse in the direction of the actuating force; pulling, dragging, draught, hauling, traction; attraction, extraction, removal, derivation; formal composition (of a document), † translation, etc.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) ros Summe þe3 hit fewe beo: mid lasse drawinge wolþe gon. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. ix. i. (1495) 345 The stone Adamas meuyth by strong drawinge yren. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. li. (1859) 54 Synne... done... by drawinge and inclynacion li. of the free fleshe. 1450 *Myrrour of our Ladye* 3 Of psalmes... ye may have them of Rycharde haupoules and drawinge. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* l. xliii. Shoting and drawinge of the bowe. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 17 b. Beastes mete for drawinge. 1686 [BLOKE] *Cent. Recreat.* ii. 78 'To beat the Bushes after a Fox is termed Drawing. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 Clay... costs nothing but the Drawing. 1803 *Times* 14 July 17/4 At the drawing of stumps at 7 o'clock. 1804 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* l. 76 A romantic drawing towards the stateliness and power which it all implied.

b. *concr.* That which is drawn, or obtained by drawing. *spec. in pl.*, the amount of money taken in a shop, or drawn in the course of business.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* 829/2 To these... is given the second drawing of the tea.

2. The formation of a line by drawing some tracing instrument from point to point of a surface; representation by lines, delineation; hence, 'any mode of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of colour'; the draughtsman's art.

*Out of drawing*, incorrectly drawn, esp. in relation to the point of sight, out of proper perspective.

1530 *Palsgr.* 215/1 Drawing of an ymage, *portraiture*. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* ii. 53 You must have a Gauge... for the drawing of straight Lines on your Scale. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1887) 2r Painting comprises both drawing and colouring. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* li. 697 Drawing, strictly speaking, includes only the art of forming the resemblance of objects by means of outlines; but it is usual to call those performances drawings, where only a single colour, as Indian ink, is employed to produce shades. 1859 *Reeve Brittain* 59 The building in our stereograph is... out of drawing. 1884 *Century Mag.* XLIX. 205/2 'Drawing', though it must often be used with less precision, really implies work with the point. 1887 *Ruskin Præterita* li. 251 The plates... were... the first examples of the sun's drawing that were ever seen in Oxford.

b. *transf.* The arrangement of the lines which determine form.

1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 110 Legs much swoln with disease... having lost their 'drawing', as the painters call it. 1881 *GRACE Landscape Paint.* 62 The late autumn is... good for sketching trees, as you can see their anatomy and drawing.

3. That which is drawn; a delineation by pen, pencil, or crayon; a representation in black and white, or in monochrome; a sketch.

1668-9 *Perry's Diary* 23 Jan., Looking on my... pictures, and my wife's drawings. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i. (R.) They made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the whole. 1778 *Ibid.* viii. (GULLY) 151 A collection of drawings by great painters. 1859 *BULLOCK & TIMES Paint.* 303 We can readily understand how paintings in water colours came to be called simply 'drawings'. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* i. 57 Modern chalk drawings.

4. In textile manufacture, applied to various operations: see *quots.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The next process is drawing or entering, which is passing each thread of the warp regularly through its appropriate loop in the heddle. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 29 The tender production of the carding-engine is subjected to the drawing-frames, which give a little more consistence and much greater length to the fleecy rope, now become a 'drawing'. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Drawing, a number of operations from combing to spinning... to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by drawing the warp through the 'reed'.

5. With *adverbs*, as *drawing back*, *near*, etc.

1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* l. cccxxxi. (R.) They haue... good breed, and we haue the drawing out of the chaff. 1530 *Palsgr.* 215/1 Drawing nere... *approche*. 1636 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 53 What shrinking and drawing back! 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* iii. (R.) Little drawings aside of the curtains of peace and eternity. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 174 To... insult him upon his drawing off. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* ii. (1875) 39 Entrusted with the drawing-up of the ultimate document.

6. *Comb. a.* In various senses, as *drawing-awl*, an awl having an eye near the point, as to carry a thread through the hole bored; † *drawing-bed*, an extensible bed; *drawing-bench*, a bench or table in the mint on which strips of metal are drawn to the same thickness for coining; also a bench on which a cooper works with his drawing-knife; † *drawing-bridge* = *DRAWBRIDGE*; *drawing-engine*, a stationary steam-engine used to draw loads up an incline, the shaft of a mine, etc.; *drawing-frame*, a machine in which the slivers from the carding-machine are drawn out and attenuated; *drawing-glove*, a glove worn by

archers on the right hand in drawing the bow; *drawing-machine*, a machine through which strips of metal are drawn to be made thin and even, or of a desired curve, etc.; *drawing-press*, a machine for cutting and pressing sheet metal into a required shape, as for pans, dish-covers, and the like; *drawing-rolls*, in a spinning mill, rolls between which the slivers pass in the process of 'drawing'; *drawing-string*, a string passed through a hem, casing, or eyelet holes, by which the sides of an article (as a bag) may be drawn together, or on which it may (as a curtain) be suspended instead of a rod; *drawing-table*, a table extensible by drawing out slides or leaves.

1439 *Will of Lochar* (Somerset Ho.), Lectos extendibiles vocatos \*drawingbeddes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1 The drawing tool... is a heavy block of steel with a hole in the centre, fixed upon the substantial bed of the long \*drawing-bench. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 A dozen iron Gates, and \*drawing Bridges. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 123 The important part which Arkwright's 'drawing-frame' performs in a cotton-mill. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 The mill... contained from 70 to 100 spinning and drawing frames. 1881 *GREENE Gun* 296 The thimble is then... forced through the \*drawing-machine again. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* 47 Dimity curtains on a \*drawing-string.

b. Of or pertaining to delineation, DRAWING 2, as *drawing-office*, *pencil-room*, *school*, *-table*, etc.; *drawing-block*, a block composed of leaves of drawing-paper adhering at the edges, so as to be removable one by one when used; *drawing-board*, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing on; *drawing-book*, a book for drawing in, wholly blank, or with designs to be copied; *drawing-compass*, -es, a pair of compasses having a pencil or pen in lieu of one of the points; *drawing-paper*, stout paper of various kinds intended for drawing on; *drawing-pen*, an instrument adjustable by a screw to draw ink lines of varying thicknesses; *drawing-pin*, a flat-headed pin used to fasten drawing-paper to a board, desk, etc.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 63, 2 Reams 'Drawing Atlas' [paper]. 1881 Miss BRADDOCK *Asph.* I. 7 Daphne produced her \*drawing-block, and opened her colour-box. 1725 W. HALPENN *Soud Building* 26 On a \*Drawing-board, or floor, describe... the Arch ABC. 1755 (title) *The Complete Drawing Book*, Containing many and curious Specimens. 1853 Miss WHATELY *Ragged life in Egypt* xvi. 152 I came down with a drawing-book to sit near the door. 1804 Ctr. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 325 A circular piece of thick \*drawing-paper. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Drawing-pen, an instrument... to draw Lines finer or thicker. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* Advnt., Mathematical instruments... Compasses, Drawing-Pens. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 368 Fixing it firmly by means of 'drawing-pins'. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Drawing-table, an instrument with a frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal-Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, etc.

**Drawing**, *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING 2.]

1. *gen.* That draws, in various senses of the verb. 1576 *TURBURY Venerie* 179 We take them... with a drawing ferret when they be young. 1659 D. FELL *Impr.* Sea 315 A deep drawing Vessel. 1890 *BAKER Wild Beasts* li. 49 With one desperate drawing cut across the throat he reached the spine.

2. *spec.* Used to draw vehicles, etc.; draught-. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mord's Utop.* li. (Arb.) 158 Drawing and bearing beasts. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A brown bay drawing Gelding. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *Winding Machin.* 40 The two head-gear pulleys... at the drawing shaft.

3. That draws out purulent or foreign matter from a wound, etc.

1398 *TREYISA Barth.* De P. R. vii. lix. (1495) 283 Thenne the leche vsyth drawinge medycynes. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 232 Piss enpostum schal be held wþ drawinge þingis and wastynge. 1795 *Phil. Advertiser* 17 Oct. 1/4 A drawing plister was speedily applied. 1857 *DUNCISON Med. Dict.* 302 Substances which... promote suppuration... are vulgarly termed drawing.

† 4. Attractive. *Obs.*

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1828) 282 She was of goodly personage, hir aspecte sweete and drawing. 1660 *BURVAN Holy Cille* 181 It had a very taking and drawing Glory in it.

† **Drawing-chamber.** *Obs.* A drawing-room: see WITHDRAWING-CHAMBER.

1582 *WHETSTONE Heptameron* Cj b, After... Dinner... Queene Aurelia with a chosen company, retired her selfe, into a pleasant drawing Chamber. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 19 May 25 Meeting Mr. Jermyn in the Queens drawing Chamber. 1649 *Iuv. in Merton Reg.* li. 361 In the Drawing chamber. 1813 in *Spirit Pub. Frits.* XVII. 122 For my drawing-chambers... I will have them delicately furnished.

**Drawing-knife.** a. A tool, consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, used for shaving or scraping a surface. b. A farrier's instrument. c. (See *quot.* 1842-76).

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr.* (1756) I. 354 The Farrier's drawing Knife. 1794 *Rigging & Steamship* I. 151 *Drawing Knife*... sometimes used instead of the stock-sheave, to pare off the rough wood. 1835 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 159 If... the drawing-knife [be] used every time he is shod, he will be tender footed. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 318 A carpenter buys a drawing-knife, which is a stout blade, edged in the middle, and handled at both ends. 1842-76 *GUILD ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* Gloss., *Drawing Knife*, an edge tool used to make an incision on the surface of wood along which the saw is to follow. It prevents the teeth of the saw tearing the surface.

† **Drawingly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DRAWING *vbl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a slow, deliberate, or hesitating manner; drawingly.

1561 T. HOBY *Courtier* i. Dij b, Their woordes they pronounce so drawingly, that a man would weene they were... yelding vp the ghost. 1598 *FLORIO, Cacciatamente*, sneakingly, drawingly, faltringly. 1626 *BACON Notes Civ. Cono.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 198 To speak leisurely, and rather drawingly, than hastily. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Pan Helmut's Oriol*, 18 Scarce the space, wherein any one might drawingly pronounce four syllables.

**Drawing-master.** A teacher of drawing. **Heoce Drawing-masterish a., -mastership.**

a 1779 *TWEDDELL Rem. liz.* 273 (Jod.) Consult a drawing-master upon the subject. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 196 The general standard of proportion which has doubtless been laid down to you by your drawing masters. 1885 *ATHENÆUM* 12 Sept. 341/2 A sort of drawing-mastership in excess. 1889 *BLACK PENANCE of John Logan* 207 A pretty drawing-masterish kind of a sketch.

**Drawing-room** 1 (drō'ing,rūm). [Shortened from WITHDRAWING-ROOM, which is found in 16th c. and is very common in 17th.]

1. *orig.* A room to withdraw to, a private chamber attached to a more public room (see WITHDRAWING-ROOM); now, a room reserved for the reception of company, and to which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner.

1642 *LD. SUNDERLAND Let. to Wife*, The king... is very cheerful, and by the bawdy discourse I thought I had been in the drawing room. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 579 Here are chambers, with drawing-rooms provided, not open chambers, but with doors... shut round about. c 1770 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 239 Next this is the drawing-room of state. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* i. Wks. (1757) 88 Nor shoots up folly to a nobler bloom In her own native soil, the drawing-room. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 25 Apr. an. 1778, We went to the drawing-room, where was a considerable increase of company. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) li. 51 The gentlemen... rejoin the ladies in the drawing-room, and take coffee.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* l. 8 11 In any drawing-room or assembly of polite people. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) i. 212 The person who screams... or converses with heat, puts whole drawing-rooms to flight. 1856 *MACAULAY Johnson* Misc. Writ. (1885) 374 He would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

2. A levee held in a drawing-room; a formal reception by a king, queen, or person of rank; that at which ladies are 'presented' at court.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* ii. i. You shall be every day at the King's levee and I at the queen's; and we will never meet but in the drawing-room. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* iv. ii, Whereas, If I marry my Lord Aimwell, there will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1711 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 8 Aug. There was a drawing-room to-day at court. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5267/8 In the Evening her Highness kept a Drawing-Room, at which were all the Ladies and Persons of Distinction of this Place. 1838 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) li. 148 The last drawing-room of the season; so of course an awful crowd. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours Eng. & Irel.* 183 At half past Eight we drove into Dublin for the Drawing-room. It is always held here of an evening... One thousand six hundred ladies were presented.

3. *attrb.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/1 He met Her at Her Drawing-Room Door. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 27 July, The Queen... puts on her drawing-room apparel at St. James's. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Yen Y.* li. 379 The drawing-room influence thus set in motion. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 88 The Pullman 'parlor'—or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room car'. 1888 *LOWELL Lit. Ess.* (1890) 11 Domestic and drawing-room prose as distinguished from that of the pulpit, the forum, or the closet.

**Drawing-room** 2. A room for drawing in: see *DRAWING vbl. sb.* 6 b.

**Drawk, drauk** (drōk), *sb.* Also 4-6 drauke, 5-9 drake, 6, 9 dravick, (8-9 erron. drank), 9 droke. [Corresponds to OF. *droe*, *drone*, *F. droc*, med.L. *drauca*, MDu. *dravik*, mod.D. *dravig*, according to *Verdam Bronus secalinus*.]

A kind of grass growing as a weed among corn; app. orig. *Bromus secalinus*, but also applied (at least in books) to *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*, and so confounded with 'cockle' or 'damel' (*lolium, zizania*), and wild oats.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 152 With gastly drake and wit damele. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblos*, in *Rel. Ant.* li. 80 Drauk, *bēti*. c 1440 *Prouty. Rev.* 130/2 Draukwe, *weide, drauca*. c 1475 *Voc. in Wt.* Wülcker 78/1 *Hec zizania*, a drauke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drake or damyle. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 5 22 Drake is lyke unto rye, till it begynne to sede. 1578 *LYTE Dodocis* iv. xvi. 470 *Festuca*, or as the Douchmen call it Drauk, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnlyke Rye, at the top whereof growe spreading eares... it may bealso very well called... in English Wilde Otes, or Drauk. 1597 *GERARDE Herball.* lv. (1633) 76 *Bromus Altera*, Drauke. 1802 *BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* vi. 159 The corn... was much mixed with a weed called drake. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Drauk*, the common damel-grass. 1846 *Frits. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 351 Droke is the enemy most to be dreaded in strong soils.

**Drawk, v. Sc. and north. dial.** Also 6, 9 draik, 8 drake, 9 drauk. [Etymology obscure: perh. related to ON. *drækja* to drench, drown, swamp, submerge.] *trans.* To saturate with moisture, as flour or quicklime with water.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 102 All his pennies war drownd and drawkit (v. r. draikitt). 1776 Sir J. MALCOLM in *Herb's Collect.* II. 99 (Jam.) The tail o' hang down. Like a meikle man lang draikit gray goose-pen. 1810 CRONER *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 58 O dight, quo she, yett mealy moor, Formy twa lips ye're drauking. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Drawuk*, *Drack*, to saturate with water. 1856 W. A. FOSTER in W. S. Crockett *Minstr. of Water* (1893) 152 The muir-fowl likes the heatherbell When draikett wi' the dew.

**Draw-knife.** = DRAWING-KNIFE.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 122 With the handles of the Draw-knife in both their Hands, enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work, and draw Chips almost the length of their Work. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4863/4 Each fore Foot cut in three places with a draw Knife. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 249 The stock is then rounded up with a draw-knife.

**Drawl** (dröl), *v.* Also 7-8 draul(e). [Appears in end of 16th c.; perh. introduced in Vagabonds' Cant from Du. or LG. Cf. Du. *dralen* to loiter, linger, delay, in Kilias (1599) *draelen* 'cunctari, morari, trahere moram' (prob. also in MDu.), LG. *drülen*, EFris. *dralen*, in same sense; also EFris. *drauhen*, *draulen*, LG. *drauhen* (*Brem. Wb.*) to linger, loiter, dawdle. App., in origo, an intensive deriv. from the root of DRAW *v.*: cf. mod. Icel. *dralla* quasi *dragla* to loiter.]

1. *intr.* To move along with slow and loitering pace; to crawl or drag along. Now rare or Obs.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. liii. 30 Whose... march... is slow as drawing snails. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Warren, Suffering your Net to draw on the Ground. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Charlotte... drewed towards us, and asked me why I would not dance? 1829 *Examiner* 616/2 Sporting in the moonshine, and drawing along the streets.

b. Of words.

1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactils striving To out-go The drawingl spondees pacing it below. 1743 R. BLAIR *Draw* 316 Duller rhymes With heavy halting pace that drawe along. 1836 T. Hook G. Gurney III. 18 His words... drawled slowly over his lips.

2. *intr.* To prolong or lengthen out the sonods of speech in an indolent or affected manner; to speak slowly, by affectedly prolonging the words.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 145, I neuer heard such a drawingl-affecting rogue. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Draule*, to speake slowly. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 388 The clerks... in one lazy tone, Thro' the tedious, heavy, painful page draw on. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 95 The religious Rector drawingl o'er his head. 1885 *Mauch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 A long-winded orator... is left to draw away by himself.

3. *trans.* To utter with lazy slowness: chiefly with out.

1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 24 If any drawl forth his words. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 202 The Psalms... drawled out and bawled with... unmusical and unmeaning vehemence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Age* *Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 355 [To say] do-o-main, pul-lee, ho-lee, fu-ree, &c. protracting or drawing out the syllable. 1865 TROLOPE *Bellion* Est. xvi. 187 When the squire... drawled out some expression of regret.

4. To cause to pass on or away, or move along slowly and laggingly; to drag out, out, etc.

1788 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 r. 7 Thus... does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. 1799 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 210/2 Their mornings are drauled away, with perhaps a saunter upon the beach. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 127 This languid and spiritless existence is frequently drawled on. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 119 The Chancery would drawl it out till [etc.].

Hence **Drawled** *ppl. a.*, **Drawling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Drawler**.

1648 MUTTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 The common drawing of this Pulpit elocution. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zava* (1719) 140 A Suburb Letcher, or a draw'd Prostitute. 1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 28, 1830 TENNYSON *To F. M. K.*, Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws.

**Drawl**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drawling; a slow, indolent utterance.

1760 LLOYD *Actor* (R.). The white handkerchief and mournful drawl. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 109 His weekly drawl, Though short, too long. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 They have a good deal of the Creole drawl. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxii. 318 In speaking, he had caught a little of the drawl affected in high life.

b. Slow loitering pace. *rare*.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 190 It is in the epistolary compositions of the age... that the drawl of our ancestors strikes us most forcibly.

† **Draw-latch**, *sb.* Obs. [f. DRAW *v.* + LATCH. With sense 3 cf. dial. *latch*, a lazy or indolent fellow.]

1. A string hanging on the outside of a door by which a latch is drawn or raised.

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 249 I'll pull out my tongue, and bang it at her door for a draw-latch.

2. A thief who enters by drawing up the latch; a sneaking thief; a sneak. Cf. LATCH-DRAWER.

1331 *Act 5 Edw. III.* c. 14 Robertdesmen, Wastours & Draghlache. 1823 *Act 7 Rich. II.* c. 1 s. 5. c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 With draw drawlache of rokyng-ame. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 72 To make me Iohn drawlache, or such a snekebill. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Draue latches*.. Master Lamberd... calleth them miching theeves, as wasters.

3. Applied opprobriously, esp. to a lazy laggard.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 393 If the masters be not good, but honourers of drawlatches, change them. 1583 STANHYURST *Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 55 You drawlch loyters. 1590 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 394 Some heavy drawlatch would have been this month... Before he could have found my

policy. a 1610 CHETTEL *Hoffman* G j (N). If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch. Hence † **Drawlatch** *v. intr.*, to sneak, shuffle, lag behind.

1599 NASH *Lenen Stufte* 59 Raw waw quoth Bagshaw to that which drawlatcheth behind.

**Drawlery**, obs. var. DROOLERY.

**Drawing** (drō'lin), *ppl. a.* That drawls.

1597 [see DRAW *v.* 1 b]. 1645 MUTTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 225/2 A tedious and drawing tale of burning, and burning, and lust and burning. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 Pretty drawing word like these. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 173 The drawing, snail-like slowness of our progress. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew* xii. He seems to me always to preach very drawingl sermons. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 64. 174 A slovenly or drawingl pronunciation. Hence **Drawlingly** *adv.*; **Drawlingness**.

1742 BAILEY (ed. 10), *Drawlingly*, speaking very slowly. *Drawlingness*, Slowness in Speech. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 643 Barney sings drawingl like a street singer.

**Drawly**, *a. Sc.* [f. DRAW *sb.* + -ly.] Of the nature of a drawl, characterized by drawingl.

1825 JAMIESON, *Drawly*, slow, and at the same time slowly. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 For the painter to illustrate the work of the poet or prosier, he is drawly or divine. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 285 The old don... so sedate and drawly as he was a minute before.

**Drawn** (drōn), *ppl. a.* [see DRAW *v.*]

1. Moved by traction; dragged, hauled, pulled; attracted; extracted; protracted; strained, stretched, made thin by tension. Also in *comb.*, as *long-well-drawn*; with advs., as *drawn-up*.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* to Drawyn grwel. *Ibid.* 42 Take he drawyn Eyroun. 1509 HAVES *Fast. Plans.* xviii. xi, He heer was bright as the drawne wyre. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 129 There's... no more truth in thee, then in a drawne Fox. 1648 *Gate West Ind.* iii. 64 Ventured himself in a Coach with drawne curtains. 1753 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 240 He has no scruple about fish or drawl. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vii. xvi, Drawn, rapid, cold tea. 1864 *Fun.* R. Agric. Soc. XXV. II. 363 Well-drawn dry wheat-staw. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 247 Tall, drawn-up saplings. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, A long drawn-out tale.

2. Of a sword: Pulled out of the sheath, naked. † Of a person: Having his sword drawn (obs.).

c. 1200 ORMIN 16284 Patt drayhenn swerd was inn an handd. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. clxxviii. 159 Robert the Brus pursued hym with a drawe sword. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. II. ii. 402 Where art thou? Here villain, drawne and readie. 1610 *Temp.* II. i. 307 Holo... why are you drawn? 1838 JAMES ROBBER VI, The stranger had in his hand a draw sword. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hamlet* II. xi. 243 We all live now as sword-drawn. [Cf. DAWGWA 2.]

3. Of a battle or match: Undecided. [The origin of this use is uncertain. It is suggested that *drawn=withdrawn*; cf. DRAW *v.* 3.]

1610 D. CARLETON *Let.* 17 June in *Crt. & T. Jas.* I (1848) I. 115 It concluded, as it is many times in a cock pit, with a drawn match; for nothing was in the end put to the question. 1627 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. 1. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 A drawn battle, wherein he that continueth last in the field, is glad to be gone away. 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct., They shot so exact, that it was a drawn match. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 r. 6 Our greatest Captains have been glad to come off with a drawn Battle. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 37 If he lost the main battle, he... regained so much of it as to make it a drawn one. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 20 We played a drawn game at chess.

4. Traced (as a line), delineated. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *ill-drawn*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi, Making so many Divisions in your drawne line, as there are Miles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 46 Muche difference is betwixt the drawen plate and the builded house. 1895 *Athenaeum* 18 May 648/3 Deftly drawn studies of birds.

5. Disembowelled.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. xlviii. (1853) 292 My specimen, when drawn and stuffed with pepper, weighed only four ounces and a quarter.

6. Subjected to tension.

1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. vi. 130 With a white, 'drawn' look of pain on her face. 1885 MALET *Col. Entenby's Wife* vi. (ed. 3) III. 147 His lips were drawn and stiff. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 114 She looked at her father's drawn face, altered by pain.

7. Moulded by a drawing-machine.

1893 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 Stamped and drawn tinware... bowls, etc. are selling well for export.

8. Gathered, in needle-work.

1852 in *Viscount Ingestre's Meliora* I. 269 They were drawn-bonnet makers. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* x, A drawn silk bonnet of pale lavender. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Her first bonnet... made of drawn white tulle.

**Draw-net.** = DRAG-NET; also 'a net with large meshes used for catching the larger varieties of fowls'.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Bee hee a Cristian or beleve in Mawmet, I such a one this night tooke in my drawnett. 1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1880) 20 Any Draw-net or Coulter-net. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 192 The Church Militant is a mixed multitude of good and bad, as a draw-net. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., If you would have a Draw-Net with square Meshes. 1879 *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible Gloss.*, *Draw*, a large draw net.

**Drawn-work.** Also drawn-thread work. Ornamental work done in textile fabrics by drawing out some of the threads of warp and wool, so as to form patterns, with or without the addition of needlework, or other accessories.

1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlewoman*, Gorgets brave with drawne-work wrought. 1607 *Tournkur Rev. Frag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 41 The finest drawne-work cuffe. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 401 Behold here, as in a faire sampler, an admirable paterne of drawne-work. 1804 *Basanet* 27 Nov. 1248/2 White linen edged with a narrow band of drawn-work. 1894 *Daily News* 28 June 6/3 Awards for smoking, baskets, embroidery, drawnthread work. 1895 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 5/3 Beautiful drawn-thread table linen.

**Draw-plate.** An apparatus for reducing the thickness of wire or strips of metal, consisting of a steel plate pierced with a number of graduated apertures through which the wire or metal is drawn. Also *drawing-plate*.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 98 From slight imperfections in the drawplates. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 The drawing-plate, through which the wire passes. *Ibid.* 335 A draw-plate... made of the best steel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 92.

**Drawsy**, obs. form DROWSY.

**Drawt**, obs. form of DRAUGHT.

† **Drawth**, *Obs.* Also 4 *dratzhe*. [f. DRAW *v.*: see -TH.] 1. A treatise; = L. *tractus*.

1340 *Ayeb.* 251 Pet ich habber hie beore y-ssewed... ate ginninge of he dratzje of uirtue. *Ibid.* 260.

2. = DRAUGHT.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke... with the drawth and the stoon work. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 219 In shipping... the drawth of water.

**Draw-well.** 1. A deep well from which water is drawn by a bucket suspended to a rope.

c. 1400 *Garnelyn* 372 Tho thou threwe my porter in the draw-welle. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mer. Fab.* 78 The draw-well... Where that two buckets seuerally suitly hang, As one came vp, the other downe would gang. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 He drount in an drau well. 1697 E. LUDWY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV II. 169 Their Coal-works were not Pitt sunk like Draw-wells. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hydraulics* ii. 6 (U. K. S.) The Common bucket and rope... drawn up by a windlass, as in our common draw-wells.

† 2. A deep drawer. *Obs.*

1762 STERNE *Tristram Shandy* vi. xxx, I wish for their sakes I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names.

**Dray** (drā), *sb.* 1. Also 4-7 *draye*, *drey(e)*. [A deriv. of OE. *dragan* to draw; cf. OE. *drege* draw-net, also Sw. *drög* sledge, dray, (ON. *dragr*, pl. *drögur* timber trailed along the ground).]

† 1. A sled or cart without wheels, formerly much used for dragging wood, turf, etc. *Obs.*

1369-70 *Abington Acc.* (Camden) 17 In vna dreia emptia xliiij. In rasteis vñd. ob. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 He sent it on a dreye as it were veynysoun. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 790 In stede of a slede other of a draye. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. *Völcker* 617/10 *Traka*... a trahendo dicta, quia rotas non habet (*anglice* a Dreye). 1552 HULOET, Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles.

† 2. 'A little cart' or car on wheels. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Curvili*.. a little cart or drey having in it a chaire of estate. c. 1650-15 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 48 To fasten it to her little cart or drey.

3. A low cart without sides used for carrying heavy loads: esp. that used by brewers.

1581 (implied in *DRAYMAN*). 1611 COTGR. *Haguet*, a Dray; a low and open Cart, such as London Brewers use. 1644 PLYNNE & WALKER *Flemes' Trial* App. 32, I saw a large broad Dray... drawne into the Castle by three or four Horses. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1732) *Let.* ii. 1 Old batter'd Horses, such as are often seen in Drays. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 455 A stoppage, caused by some brewer's dray.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dray-load*; *dray-cart*, = sense 3; *dray-plough* (see quot. 1727).

1644 PLYNNE & WALKER *Flemes' Trial* 78 A Dray load more of Match. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (J.), The dray-plough is the best plough in Winter for mry clays. a 1719 ANDERSON (J.), Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart. 1724 DE FOE *Fortunate Mistress* (1854) 3 The horses were kept at work in the dray-carts. 1777-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, Dray Plough... is made without either wheel or foot.

Hence **Dray v.**, to convey on a dray.

1860 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 39 My house is being cut out in Christchurch and will be drayed to our station next month, a journey of fifty miles.

**Dray, drey** (drā), *sb.* 2. *local*. Also 7 *draie*, *draye*. [Origin unknown. ? Same word as prec.]

A squirrel's nest.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 387 They... make their nests like the draies of Squirrels. a 1631 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1819) III. 45 The nimble squirrel... Her mossy dray that makes. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 366 Three little young squirrels in their nest or drey as it is called in these parts. 1889 *Eng. III. Mag.* Dec. 211 [They] lay their eggs in old nests, very often in old squirrel's drays.

**Dray**, obs. f. DRAW *v.*; variant of DERAY.

**Drey** (e, obs. form of DRY *a.*)

**Drayage** (drā'edz). [f. DRAW *sb.* 1 + -AGE.]

a. Conveyance by dray. b. The charge for this.

1791 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/2 P4, Wm. Forbes freight, storage, drayage of 13 hds. 10b. 1860 *Vines* 9 May 22/5 He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call round, pay carriage, and get a receipt.

**Drayff**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

**Dray-horse.** [f. DRAW *sb.* 1] A large and powerful horse used for drawing a dray.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 r. 10 A Discourse on the Nature of the Elephant, the Cow, the Dray-Horse. 1756

FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* l. Wks. 1799 l. 106 She is condemned to do more drudgery than a dray-horse. 1820 B. SILLMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (ed. 2) III. 86 When we speak of a London dray-horse, we must understand an animal which in size resembles an elephant rather than a horse.

**Drayman.** 1. A man who drives a dray (in England, usually a brewer's dray).

1581 FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. 1. II. 285 They brought unto me . . . vi tall fellows that were draymen unto huers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 270 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/4 A Drayman at Mr. Truman's and Mr. Bacon's, Brewers in Spittlefields. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* III. Two . . . burly draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar.

† 2. A fisherman who uses a drag-net; cf. next and *draggerman*. Obs.

1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Trinkermen, shall . . . set up any Wears, Engines [etc].

† **Dray-net.** Obs. = DRAG-NET.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.* Willcker *Vol.* 105/4 *Tragum*, dragum *vel draga*. Ibid. 167/13 *Uertricum*, dragnet. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Dray Nets and Kiddels, forbidden.

**Draysche, drayse**, obs. forms of THRESH v.

**Drazil** (draz'z'l). Now *dial.* In 8 drazil. See also DROSSEL. [Derivation uncertain: prob. from same root as Sc. DRASIE. Often identified with *dratchell*; but this seems improbable.] A slut.

1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 96 A Drazil; a Dirty Slut. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 987 To use her as the Devil does Witches . . . That, when the time's expired, the Drazels For ever may become his Vassals. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*

**Dre**, obs. form of DREE v.

**Dread** (dred), v. Forms: 2-6 drede, (3 drædon), 4-6 dred, 4 dradde, dride, 3 pers. sing. drat, dret), 4-5 dredd(e, 4-6 dreed(e, 5-7 Sc. dreid, 6- dread. *Pa.* 1. 3-5 dredd(e, (4 drede), 4-5 dradde, 4-6 drad, dred, 5-6 dredyt, 6- dreaded. *Pa. pple.* 4 ydred, ydradde, idrad, 4-6 dred-, de, 5-6 drad-, de, 6-7 dread(e, 6- dreaded. [Early ME. *dedren*, *dræden*, not found in OE.; prob. aphetic f. *adreden*, OE. *an-, on-dredan*: see ADREAD.]

1. *trans.* To fear greatly, be in mortal fear of; to regard with awe or reverence, venerate.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Swilene laured we ægen to dreden. þæt is godalmihtin. c 1200 ORMIN 14686 Nu wat I þatt tu dræstest godht. 1340 *Ayend.* 116 þe ybernde uor dret. c 1400 MAUNDEW. (Koxb) ix. 33 þai drede noht þe sowdan ne nan oþer prince. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xxviii. 121 The thondre, whiche is moche to be doubted and drad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 2 Nothing did he dread, but euer was ydrad. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Studiung no less to be . . . loved then to be drede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 464 His Temple high . . . dredeed through the Coast Of Palestine. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 129, I love thee . . . dredeed as thou art! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 8, 7. 148 The man whom Henry dredeed as the future champion of English freedom.

† b. To dread (dative inf.): proper to dread, to be dreaded. Obs.

a 1300 *Sigis. fide. Judgem.* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 No þing no man mai loke þat is so grisful forto dredde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 272 Thai sail fei mar be . . . for to dred. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 It is to drede, þat . . . iulil comþ to vs. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 591 [A] knyghte . . . that in his life was more to drede than any man alive.

2. To have a shrinking apprehension of; to look forward to with terror or anxiety: of future or unknown events. Often with *inf.* or *subord.* cl.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ne dredich na deð for to drehen for him. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7613 He dred his kingdom to lese. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 630 Wallace dredyt gyll. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 26 It is to dred leest ony preyu gyll or deceyte remayne styll in the soule. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. Leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 733, I came, still dreading thy displeasure. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 § 3 We . . . dread their intrusion upon our minds, and fly from them as enemies. 1801 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 116, I sometimes dread that all is not right at home. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenrosa* III. 26, I dread she is playing a dangerous fatal game. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 31 This next visit she dreaded more than she had any of the former ones.

† b. To be anxious about, to fear for. *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 966 So much I dred my burden and my fear (*comitique onerique timentum*). 1599 SHAKS. *Past. Pilgrim* 94 How many tales to please me hath she coind, Dreading my love, the loss thereof still fearing!

† c. To doubt. Obs. *rare.*

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 96 If þat þou dredist wheþer þat it be a symple vicus or a cankre and a foul, for þe signes . . . þeþ doutis.

† 3. *intr.* (or *absol.*). To be greatly afraid or apprehensive; to fear greatly. Const. *absol.* or, *for*.

c 1205 LAV. 31164 Swiðe heo gunnen dreden of Cadwalanes deden. a 1240 *Lofung in Cott. Hom.* 209 Ic . . . am on mest ifuled of sunne ase ich drede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1810 (Cott.) þai war ful dredland for [Fairf. of] þar lijf. 1382 WCLIF *Gen.* iii. 10, I dredde, there thurs that I was nakid. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 87 Drede 3e of the effect which bifille to Bohemers. 1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (1531) 15 God . . . bad them to be stronge and not to dred. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxii. 13 Dread [1885 R. V. fear] not, nor be dismayed. 1769 GOLOSIN *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 48 Their friends . . . began to dread for the consequences. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 296, I dread about our Statutes.

† 4. *refl.* To fear, be afraid. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 151 Ne dred te, Zacarize, nohtit. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 308 Al ðis sor Saz pharaun, and dredde him ðor. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1740 *Lucretia*, Drede the

nat for I am here. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xii, I wold fayn do that mygt please yow, but I drede me sore.

b. with *subord.* cl. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3665 (Cott.), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me giue his malison. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I dredde me that God us hath forlost out of his hond. c 1475 *Ranf. Colgar* 713, I dred me sair I be begyit. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI, 97 A felde the whiche he drade hym, might have folowed if he had long taried. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 512, I dread me, if I draw it, you will die.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to fear; to affright, terrify. (In first quot. perh. impersonal.)

c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Wat dret yw folk of litle beliaue? 14. . . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 141 þe sauours þat she myghte not suffir byfore, than dredde hir not a deel. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1875) 42 Which sight did much appall and dred the lookers on. 1677 J. MOORE *Magis Mans Mortal.* ut. iii. 201 A blazing Starre, that dredde the minde by presaging ruine. 1782 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 169 The very thoughts of it would seem to dread me.

6. *Comb.*, as *dread-death, dread-devil* adjs.

1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 48 A reader of old dread-death and dread-devil Johnson.

Hence *Dread'd ppl. a.*, *Dread'ing vbl. sb.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1785 He Dred'ing and æthe sette On alle þa þatt luffenn toþþ. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlxi. 9 þe beginnyng of wisdom is dredying of our Lord. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* xii. (R.) If ye shal vpon the dreding of man, grow cleane out of kinde from the sincerite of preaching the ghospel. 1556 *Dreaded* [see DREADER]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 1 My most dreaded Soueraigne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 98 In the presence Of dreaded Iustice. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* in *Georgia* 242 The dreaded rattlesnakes.

**Dread** (dred), sb. Forms: 3-6 dred, drede, (4 drad, 4-5 drede, 5-6 dreed(e, dreid(e, 6- dreade), 6- dread. [f. prec. vbl.]

1. Extreme fear; deep awe or reverence; apprehension or anxiety as to future events. Rarely in *pl.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Forgetlesnes, nutlesnes, recheles, shamfastnesse, drede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 9 þai quoke for dred whare dred was noght. c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 124 Bi cause of drede lest an hoot enpostyme schulde come. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 28 The drede of god putteth away synne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 470 They'll straight resume their wonted Dreads. 1798 WORSOW *Peter Bell* i. xlvii, Suspicion ripened into dread. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* i. iv. 67 The dread of famine. 1895 J. KIDD *Morality & Relig.* iv. 164 Dread is the extreme of anxiety on account of possible danger.

2. A person or thing (to be) dreaded; an object or cause of fear, reverence, or awe; † a danger.

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 299 It is ful greet drede for to lete a child blood. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xlviii, He tauld . . . Of Dianis bair, in Callidon the dreidits. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 2 Vna his dear drede. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1473 Shouting to behold their once great dread, captive and blind before them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 980 Then Euryclea thus, My dearest dread! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 l. 38 To meet the spectral Dread. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 The wonder and dread of all neighbouring nations.

† 3. Doubt, risk of the thing proving otherwise.

Chiefly in *phr.*: *without (but, out of) dread*, without doubt, doubtless; *no dread*, no fear, no doubt. 1340 *Ayend.* 105 Hit ne is no drede þe ne zonges . . . þe ilke þet tekþ þe uozeles zynge, ne heþ ule notes sodes and zute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 809 To yow broughte I noght elles, out of drede, But feith and nakednesse and maydenhed. c 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C) 102 þe tyme is nere withowten drede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105 Of that ye wolde rowne, No drede. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 201 3e sall be plukkit frome your ryngis . . . withoutin dreid.

† **Dread** (dred), a. Obs. In 4 drad, 5 dred.

[Aphetic f. ME. *ADRAD*, *ofdrad*, OE. *ofdræd* (d) in same sense.] Affraid, frightened, terrified.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1669 Havelok . . . was . . . ful sore drad. With him to ete, for hise wit. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6260 (Trin.) For pharaon was he not drad. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 310 Of ðe þe ne of ðe drad þe he neure. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2489 Pan was ser Darius dred. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5739 Theues war dred of Cuthberts wrake.

**Dread** (dred), ppl. a. Also 5-6 drede, 5-7 drad, -de. [ME. *pa. pple.* of DREAD v.]

1. Feared greatly; hence, to be feared; dreadfully, terrible.

c 1400 *Deuts. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon, drede to be-holde. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 206 And make . . . his dread Trident shake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 969 Death or aught then Death more dread. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* vi. xxxi, When louder yet, and yet more dread, Swells the high trump that wakes the dead! 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 378 A bondage dreder far than death. 1868 HELMS *Reinhart* ii. (1876) 21.

2. Held in awe; awful; revered.

1420 in *Rymer Foed.* IX. 883/3 Moste Drede Soverayne Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 99 My redoubted naturel and most drede saueraigne lord kyng Rychard. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 17 A Messenger from Henry, our dread Liege. 1602 - *Ham.* iii. iv. 109 Th' important acing of your dread command. 1643 *Peat. Gen. Assembly Kirk Scot.* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb. vi.* 8 343 Suffer us therefore, dread Sovereign, to renew our petitions. 1755 *Young Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 iv. 108 That dread Being we dare oppose. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The dreadest ruler of men.

3. *Comb.*, adverbially, as *dread-dear, -desired, -sweet*; parasynthetic, as *dread-bolted*.

1592 *Dunsterville Tri. Faith* iv. xlii, That drad-desired Day. 1598 - *Id.* *Bartas* ii. i. 11 *Eden* 429 And in our face his drad-sweet face he scales. 1613 - *Microcosmogr.* 7 Drad-dread Creator, new-create Thy Creature. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vii. 33 To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder.

† **Dreadable**, a. Obs. [f. DREAD v. + -ABLE.] To be dreaded, dreadful.

c 1490 *Manner to live* viij in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* I. p. clvj, note, Sorowful and dreedydabyl figyurs. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* (1656) xvi, At the judgement of God most dreadable. Ibid. ii. (T.), At the sounding of a dreadful horn.

**Drea'der**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who dreads, or is under fear and apprehension.

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. vij.* 20 Dread, in dred of the dreddid, the dredder driues To Judge, more or lesse, as the dreddid continies. 1732 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1761 111, 297 Great dredders of Popery. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The old saw, that evil doers are evil dredders.

**Dreadful** (dred'f'ul), a. (*adv.* and *sb.*). Forms: see DREAD sb.; also β. 3-5 drefu(l, 9 *dial.* dreful. [f. DREAD sb. + -FUL.]

A. *adv.* † 1. Full of dread, fear, or awe; fearful, terrified, timid; reverential. Obs.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 302 Schrift schal bene . . . hihihful, edmod, schleemful, dreful, and hopeful. 1340 *Ayend.* 117 We byþe þe more mylmed and þe dreduoller. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 844 The dredful and seekly wolde his confort. 1529 MORE *Dynaloe* iii. 71 2/2 Ouer dredful and scrupulous in stede of deuoute and dylygent. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYN *Pharonida* iii. iii, The Turks . . . of whom the city ladies take A dreadful view. B. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2590 Ghe was for him dreful and bleð. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drefulle, attoutitis.

† b. Const. of or *inf.* Obs.

c 1430 LVOC. *Bochas* ii. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, The people, dredful to bylde their mansions, For feare of death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 37 Dreadful of daunger that mote him betyde. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 370 Reuerently awfull, or desperately dredful of his Maieste, and Power. 2. Inspiring dread or reverence; awe-inspiring; terrible, formidable; awful; to be dreaded.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3521 *Dad* dredful beames blast. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 2 Our Lord ys hejse, dredful, and michel kyng. 1447 *Will. of Hen. VI.* in T. J. CARTER *King's Coll. Chapel* (1869) 13 The blessed and dredful visage of our Lord Jesu in his most fereful and last dome. 1592 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 135 Harsh resounding Trumpets dredfull bray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 121 My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd . . . how is it now become So dredful to thee? 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Lo! He comes' ii, Robed in dredful majesty. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. i. 10. 56 The insurrection of slaves is the most dredful of all commotions.

B. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxvi, [Tollem. MS.], This mounte was dredful 1535 *Ayend* [to all men.

† b. Dangerous, peilous. Obs.

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 26 Whos [the arteries] duyus sious . . . ben noust dredful to surgens craft. Ibid. 129, I holde þis wyse lasse dredful pan any opere.

3. In weakened sense, applied to objects exciting fear or aversion. In mod. colloquial use often a strong intensive = Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc. Cf. *awful, horrid*.

1700 S. L. tr. C. FRYKE's *Two Voy. E. I.* 213 The Maid . . . grous a dreadful Shrike. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* *Epistol.* 12 Sept. I intend to get out to-morrow, and to pass those dreadful Alps, so much talked of. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 302, I have long wished to be in company with this said Johnson; his conversation is the same as his writing, but a dreadful voice and manner. 1864 PLESS ALICE in *Mem.* 72 The parting from Anna three days ago was dreadful. *Mod.* It was a dreadful business. We waited a dreadful time.

B. *adv.* = DREADFULLY 2, 3. (Now *vulgar*.)

1682 CRECHET tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 52 Here some . . . Look dredful gay in their own sparkling blood. 1700 S. L. tr. C. FRYKE's *Two Voy. E. I.* 234 We had . . . a dreadful violent Storm. 1715 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 297 Oh formidable Glory! dredful bright! 1762 J. H. STREVENSON *Crazy Tales* 86 A batchelor, and old, and dredful sb. 1787 DICKENS *E. Droad* i, The Market price is drefle high just now.

C. sb. A story of crime written in a sensational or morbidly exciting style; a journal or print of such character; a 'shocker'. *colloq.*

1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9, 'The wicked noblemen of the spontantime melodrama or of penny dreadfuls. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1046/1 [He] has given himself up to the writing of three-volume dreadfuls. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 67 Destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls.

**Dreadfully** (dred'f'ul), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dreadful manner.

† 1. With terror, fear, awe, or apprehension. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1673 [The publican] seyde wyb herte ful dredfully, 'Lorde, þou haue on me mercy'. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2680 *Hypermetra*, Dredfully sche quakthy. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 77 Mekely and dredfully knowynge oure feblenesse. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vi. (Arb.) 71 I will . . . so make as though I ranne away dredfully. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. For M.* iv. ii. 150 A man that apprehends death no more dredfully, but as a drunken sleeper.

2. So as to cause dread; terribly, fearfully, awfully.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21882 (Trin.) Oure soulis alle to make redy Ayeen his coome so dredfully. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 444 They . . . tell her she is dredfully beset. a 1666 BROME *Ecclus.* xlii. (R.), Red burning bolts . . . Dreadfully bright o'er seas and earth they glare. 1802 PORTEUS *Lect. Gosp. Matt.* II. xxii. (R.), A most fatal imprecation, and most dreadfully fulfilled. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 Blazing martyr-piles, shining dredfully through all after ages.

3. Colloquially used as a strong intensive = Exceedingly, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'abominably'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 276, I am most dreadfully attended. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 This is dreadfully Astonishing! 1796 DK. LEENS *Pol. Mem.* (1884) 220 This dreadfully interesting conversation. 1824 SVO. SMITH



*Wks.* (1867) II. 42 Dreadfully afraid of America and everything American. 1883 Mrs. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 138 He would have liked dreadfully to come home.

**Dreadfulness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being dreadful.

† 1. The quality of having terror or dread. *Obs.*  
c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredfulness, idem est quod Dread. 1664 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 2. 71 Dreadfulness of infanie, and feare of diseases draw in the raynes of this inordinate affection. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. (1654) 162 In respect of our dreadfulness.

2. Awfulness, terribleness, frightfulness.  
c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredfulness, and horribylness, horribilitas, terribilitas. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 In sygne of punycony of his synne and terroure and dredfulness to alle other. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* IV. (R.), Afraied with dredfulness of the great judgement. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The dredfulness of the Lord above all gods. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. 1. xi. 167 The dredfulness of death is one of the most remarkable things.

**Dreadingly** (dred'ingli), *adv.* [f. *dreading* pres. pple. of DREAD v. + -LY.] With dread; apprehensively.

1850 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (R.). Mistrustfully he trusteth, and He dreadingly did read. 1844 TUPPER *Crack of G.* xvii. Mary. looked on dreadingly to see the end.

**Dreadless**, *a.* and *adv.* [See -LESS.]

**A. adj.** Void of dread or fear; having no fear; fearless; not apprehensive. Const. of.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2334 How þat doþty dredles deruþy þer stondeþ. a 1450 *Le Mort Artur*, 3262 After hys dayes fulle dredlesse. To welde Alle yngland, towre and towne. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* I. 46 With a dredlesse minde to lode down upon his enemies. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* III. 140 A haughtie courage, dredlesse of dangers. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 150 At each yarmard a dreadless sailor strides. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 238 We await the issue. with dredless confidence.

† b. Exempt from dread or apprehension of danger; secure; void of terrors. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *World's Vanitie* x. A mighty Lyon. Safe in his dredles den him thought to hide. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1629) 91 That which makes death so easie, so familiar and dredlesse to a beleuer.

† **B. adv.** Without doubt or apprehension of mistake; doubtless. Cf. DREAD sb. 3. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunchie* 1272 Dredlesse I mene none other wayes. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton M.S. 91 Thane was Ornyane dede. And sulde to delyfenge þe done dredles þat daye. ? a 1400 *Morte Artur*, 2043 Dredlesse with-owtynne doweþe, the dayes schalle be ouer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 61 Dredles than we man all suffer dede.

Hence **Dreadlessly** *adv.*, in a dreadless manner, fearlessly; **Dreadlessness**, fearlessness.

1580 SINCEY *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Zelmune (to whom daunger was a cause of dredlesnesse). 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 670 So dreadlessly their course they did pursue. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 295 Animals who dreadlessly follow their instincts.

† **Dreadly**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 dredlich, 4 dredli. [f. DREAD sb. + LY.] = DREADFUL 1, 2. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 58 þis is a swude dredlich word to wummen. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 12 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) With dredli mod.

**Dreadly** (dredli), *adv.* [f. DREAD a. + -LY.] 1. In a manner inspiring dread; dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Vre drihten wile cumen dredliche in furesliche. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Alle þo, þat i. dredly astonyen þe ordinaries & here offycerys. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Capitula* 224 So shall you see a Cloud-crown'd Hill sometime. Dreadly to shake. 1751 W. MASON *Elfrida Poems* (1773) 127 Dreadly sweeping thro' the vaulted sky. 1849 *Lytton King Arthur* I. 21 With mangled plumes and mantles dreadly rent.

2. With dread or awe. *rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 181, I should go in fear of my life. and dream full dradly on't every night. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disg. Sabbath* i. (1848) 18 The sabbath. was jealously reckoned and dreadly revered.

3. Comb., as *dreadly-deep*, -glorious, -sad, etc.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Magnificence* 196 Sound round the Cels of the Ocean dradly-deep.

**Dreadness**. [f. DREAD a. + -NESS.]

1. Dreadfulness, awfulness. Now *rare.*

a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is. blaford for þan þe (þis) æde and drednesse is oier hus. a 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 69 For deades drednesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7544 (Gütt.) Qua þat fites in wrangwisnes it helps him noght, his drednesse. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* 242 The mystery and dreadness of the hidden power.

† 2. Dread, terror, apprehension. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 (Cott.) Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 12837 (Cott.) For drednes ilk lim bim quok.

**Dreadnought** (dred'nought), *a.* and *sb.*

**A. adj.** Dreading nothing, fearless.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 301 Three Kentucky hunters, of the true 'dreadnought' stamp. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks.* Char. 288 The manly and dreadnought character of the seafaring man.

**B. sb.** A thick coat or outer garment worn in very inclement weather; also, the stout woollen cloth with a thick long pile of which such garments are made. Also *attrib.* Cf. FEARNOUGH.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 140 'I am Lord Nelson', replied the hero, throwing aside his green dreadnought. 1828 *Cot. Hacker Diary* (1893) I. 325 Drenched to the skin, in spite of all his 'dread-nought' garments. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lvi. II. 197 One of those dreadnoughts the utility of which sets fashion at defiance. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850)

11/2 A pair of dreadnought trousers. 1870 THORNHURST *Tour Eng.* II. xxviii. 249 An artful-looking man in a dreadnought.

**b.** (See *quod*.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dreadnought*, a heavy, woollen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, etc., on board ship.

**Dreadour** (dred'our). *Sc.* Also 5-6 dreddour, 6 dread-, draid-, dreidour, 8-9 dridder, deder, drither. [f. DREAD with F. suffix, after such words as *dolour*, *terror*.] Fear, dread.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) I. 114 He fled with gret dreddour to his tentis. 1553 *Douglas' Aeneis* ix. xii. 67 With dredfull dreddour [MS. raddour] tryingm for effray. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 94 Quhen thai him saw, all dreddour [MS. raddour] thai forsuk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 83 Be reason of feare and dreddour. 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 492 He. saw with dreddour and with doubt, A flame enkindling him about.

† **Dredry**, *a. Obs.* In 3-4 dredri, -y. [f. DREAD sb. + -Y.] Feeling dread, fear, or awe; timid.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 872 Abram fole made him dredri. 1382 *Wyclif Judg.* vii. Who is fearful and dredri, turne he asen. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þey wil be seen a mong men dredri and just.

**Dreaien**, *obs. form of DRAW v.*

† **Dream**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 dréam, 2-3 dream, drém, 3-4 drem(e, 4 dream. [OE. *drām* = OS. *drēm* mirth, noise, minstrelsy; -WGer. \**draum-*. Kluge suggests that it is from the same root as Gr. *δρῦμος* noise, shouting.]

1. Joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing.  
*Cardon's Satrie* 316 Þær heo. moton. a 320 *dræma* dream mid drihtne Gode. 975 O. E. *Chron.* Her geendode eorðan dræmas Edgar Engla cuning. 1005 *Will of Wulf-ric in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 149 God selmihit hine awende of eallum Godes dræme. c 1205 *LAY.* 14286 Heo æten, heo drunken: dræm [c 1275 blisse] wes i burghen.

2. The sound of a musical instrument; music, minstrelsy, melody; noise, sound.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 86/35 He gehyrde micle stemne. swyðce bymena dream. *Ibid.* II. 548/12 Werhades men ongunnun symle pone dream, and wiðhades men him sungon ongean. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 þe bemene drem þe þe engles beacen. c 1200 *ORMIN* 923 þe belledrem bitacneþ 30w þat drem þat 30w bitreþ heren. c 1205 *LAY.* 1010 Mucel folkes dream. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 314 Ich singe. A fulle dreme and lud stefne. a 1330 in *Wright Lyric* R. xviii. 57 Thou make me here thi suete dreme. c 1330 *Sir Beues* 1339 (MS. A.) Saber wep and made drem. c 1330 *Florie & St.* (1857) 57 The leuedi. selde here louerd with sil dreme, Sire [etc.]

**Dream** (drēm), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 drem, 4-6 drem, dreme, dreeme, 4-7 dreame, 7- dream, (6- Sc. dreim). [Early ME. *dream*, *drēm*, not recorded in OE., but pointing to an OE. \**drām* = WGer. *draum-*, OFris. *drām*, OS. MLG. *drēm*, (MDu. *Da.* and LG. *droom*), OHG. MHG. *troum* (Ger. *traum*), ON. *draum* (Sw., *Da.* *dröm*), all in same sense. Generally thought to be a different word from DREAM sb.<sup>1</sup>, OE. *drām* = OS. *drōm* joy, which also points to a WGer. \**draum-*. Kluge suggests that Germanic \**draum-*, *dream*, was for an earlier \**draugno-* or \**draugumō-*, a deriv. of the verbal series *draug-*, *draug-*, *drug-*, to deceive, delude, Ger. *trügen*, whence ON. *draugr* ghost, apparition (cf. *Zend druj* apparition), the radical sense being 'deceptive appearance, illusion'.

It is remarkable that no trace of *drām* in this sense appears in OE.; yet it is clear that it must have existed, since the ME. form *drēm* is regularly derived from it, and could come from no other source. It seems as if the prevalence of *drām* 'joy, mirth, music', had caused *drām* 'dream' to be avoided, at least in literature, and *swefn*, lit. 'sleep', to be substituted.]

1. A train of thoughts, images, or fancies passing through the mind during sleep; a vision during sleep; the state in which this occurs.

*Waking dream*, a similar involuntary vision occurring to one awake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1170 On dreme him cam tidings. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4605 (Cott.) Bath þi dremis ar als an. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 22 Y seiþ a drem (1382 sweuen). c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi. 22 He interpretid þe kynges dremes.

1474 CAXTON *Chese* 2 They coude not telle hym his dreame that he had dremyd. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol. Pref.* i. § 1 We have not. permitted things to passe away as in a dreame. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 157 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing Master* iv. i. Ne'er fear it: dreame go by the contraries. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 12 Striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 328 If life be but a dream, happy is he who can make the most of the illusion. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 79 Like a dog, he hunts in dreams.

1875 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortin Rev.* Mar. 33 Large bodies of men have what may be termed waking dreams; so that, without being either authors or dupes of imposture, they declare that they have seen what they have not seen.

2. *fig.* A vision of the fancy voluntarily or consciously indulged in when awake (esp. as being unreal or idle); a visionary anticipation, reverie, castle-in-the-air; cf. DAY-DREAM.

1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Anst.* *Osor.* 8 b, Those be yours Osorius your owne drousie dreames. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 24 To lue But in a Dreame of Friendship. 1669 DAMPHER *Voy.* I. vi. 159 These may seem to the Reader but Golden Dreames. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 The dreams of Rabelais's commentators have indeed dis-

covered a very different intention. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gl. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 274 The search after the great is the dream of youth.

3. *transf.* An object seen in a vision.

1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 292 When suddenly stood at my Head a dream. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 130 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream.

b. Something of dream-like beauty or charm, such as one expects to see only in dreams.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 My little dream of a place. such a sweet, select watering-place. 1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/1 Attired in a succession of those lovely gowns which enthusiasts delight to describe as 'a dream'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. Simple attrib., as *dream-content*, -*habit*, -*light*, -*story*, -*tide*. b. Pertaining to or characteristic of a dream or dreams, as *dream-city*, -*fabric*, -*hall*, -*idea*, -*image*, -*life*, -*lore*, etc. c. Done in a dream, as *dream-change*, -*discourse*, -*travel*, -*vision*. d. Objective and obj. genitive, as *dream-bringer*, -*interpreter*, -*smith*, -*speller*, -*teller*; *dream-haunting* adj. e. Instrumental and locative, as *dream-awake*, -*born*, -*built*, -*created*, -*haunted*, -*perturbed*, etc., adjs. f. Simulative and parasynthetic, as *dream-footed* adj.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's R. v.* 7 Soft, drowsie, 'dream-awake. 1881 H. PHILLIPS *Tr. Chamisso's Faust* 14 Then let the 'dream-born terrors selves reveal! 1845 Mrs. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 182 Thought, the great 'Dream-bringer. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 240 London the 'dream-city of my youth. 1777 POTTER *Eschylus* (1779) II. 37 (Jod.) Oft, as short slumbers close his eyes. The 'dream-created Visions rise. 1865 LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commem.* x. 'Dream-footed as the shadow of a cloud, They [those names] flit across the ear. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 297 The person here satirised seems to have been the diviner and 'dream-interpret' of that name. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* t. ii, Forgotten or unseen in the 'dreamlight around her. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reform.* (1891) 318 The 'dream-palaces of a slumbering child. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) l. 9 But 'dream-scenery of this sort is familiar to most persons. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 313 At this the 'dream-spellers were divided in their divinations. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 331 He sent for 'dream-tellers to expound his dream.

g. Special combs.: † *dream-doctor*, one who professes to interpret dreams; *dream-reader*, one who reads or interprets dreams; *dream-while*, the apparent duration of a dream; *dream-wise* *adv.*, after the manner of, or as in, a dream; *dream-world*, the world that one seems to enter in dreams; a world of dreams or illusions.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* v. Hviii b, His sothysayers, 'dreame doctors, enchaunters, sorcerers. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4502 (Cott.) Welnes o welth did þis boteler For-gete Joseph his 'drem-reder. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. ix, Be we wel ayused to be aferd of a dreme reder said Kyng Lot. 1899 E. ARNOLD *La Asia* 3 The grey dream-readers said 'The dream is good! 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Artificial Comedy*, Now and then for a 'dream-while or so. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 51 When all things 'dream-wise seemed to swim. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 65 It places us in a 'dream-world of phantoms and spectres. 1885 TENNYSON *Ancient Sage* x, But thou be wise in this dream-world of ours.

† **Dream**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. \**drieman*, *drifman*, *drēman* to make music or melody, to play on an instrument, rejoice = OS. *drōmian* 'jubilate'; f. WGer. \**draum-*, OS. *drōm*, OE. *drām*, DREAM sb.<sup>1</sup>] *intr.* To make a musical or joyful noise; to make melody.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xcvi. 7 (Bosw.) Dremeð oððe fegniab on zesibbe cyninges. c 1205 *LAY.* 13586 Me heom brohte drinken & beo gunnan dremen. *Ibid.* 12285 Harpen gunnan dremen. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 430 þet ower beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine drihtenes earen. a 1240 *Ureissun in Cott. Hom.* 191 Murie dremet engles biuoren him on sene.

**Dream** (drīm), *v.* 2 Pa. t. and pple. dreamed (drīmd), dreamt (dremt). Forms: see DREAM sb.<sup>2</sup> [Appears in 13th c. with the sb. Either derived from the latter, or repr. an unrecorded OE. \**drieman*, *dryman*, *drēman*, corresp. to ON. *dreyrna*, OHG. *troumen*, Ger. *träumen*, an earlier deriv. of Germanic \**draum-*: see DREAM sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. *intr.* To have visions and imaginary sense-impressions in sleep. Const. of (+ *on*), *about*, and with indirect passive.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2667 Good is. to dremen of win. c 1300 *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 2960 This lady was the same that he had so dremyd of. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1295 Tell I this in our place That wylt bot deym, I othir dremy or rawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxvii. 1 Then shal we be like vnto them that dreame. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 74 She gallops. Ore Ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 514 Jacob. Dreaming by night under the open sky. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* u. iii. (1840) 198 To dream is nothing else but to think sleeping. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* i. 8 The object dreamt of. 1875 A. SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* v. 40, I actually dreamt about Logic again.

2. *trans.* To behold or imagine in sleep or in a vision; a. with cognate or pronominal obj.; sometimes with simple obj. = *dream of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18985 (Cott.) Yur eldrin men sal dremes dreme. 1 a 1256 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 18 That dremen in her slepe a nights ful many things courtly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 36 The holy Seruantes of god dremeth folke dremes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 53 They [dreamers] do dreame things true. *Ibid.* v. iii. 79 Said

he not so? Or did I dream it so? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* 11. i. 135 One that ne'er dream'd a Ioy, beyond his [her Husband's] pleasure. 1700 *Dryden Fables, To Decease Ormond* 134 The Macedon by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy. 1726 *De For Hist. Devil* 11. iii. He brought her to dream whatever he put into her thoughts. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* 11. xxxi. Who have... Dreamed calmly out their dangerous dream. 1813 *Ætious's Metrical Remarks* 32 The droning Priesthood slumber'd in their stalls, Nor dreamt the storm, which shook their fabrics' walls. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem. cit.* On that last night... I dream'd a vision of the dead.

b. with obj. clause.  
1303 *Gower Conf. II.* 99, I dreame. That I alone with her mete. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxviii. 2, I dreamed an angel came far Hevin. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* 111. xxxii. 196 He dreamed that God spake to him. 1815 *Shelley Alastor* 151 He dreamed a veiled maid State near him.

†3. Impersonal construction: with obj. of the dreamer, followed by of, cognate obj., or object clause, as in 1 and 2. *Obs.* or *arch.*

The regular construction in ON., and possibly the original in Eng. also. Cf. ON. *unik dreyndi draum*, or *draum dreyndi mik*, ME. *drem dremede me*; ON. *hann dreyndi þat*, *at hann væri*, etc., ME. *him dremple that he was*, etc. The ON. shows that there are two accusatives, which ME. from the levelling of inflexions fails to do.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1941 Quat so him drempete þor quiles he slep. *Ibid.* 2049 Hem drempete dremes boðen onist. *Ibid.* 2050 ME drempete, ic stod at a win-tree. c. 1300 *Harleik* 1304 Another drem drempede me ek. 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 51 That it was May, thus dremede me. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 8 Of gerlis. gretly me dremede. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7347 ME dremedy. þat I was led to durham. 1854 *Svu. DOBELL Balher* xiv. 58 In the night... Methought I stood within this room... and me-dreamed I stood Robed like a necromancer.]

4. *trans.* To imagine or fancy as in a dream; to think or believe (a thing) to be possible; to picture to oneself.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 355 3it eche preest.. shulde haue power to do good.. but not so myche as here is dremed. 1581 *Marbeck Bk. of Notes* 107 They are farre out of the waite, that dreame in the mystical bread and wine, a bodilie presence. 1606 *Shaks. Cymb.* 11. iii. 81 Nor Cymbeline dreames that they are alieue. 1677 *Sir J. Fitz-Edmond in Lisuore Papers* Ser. 11. (1887) II. 83, I neuer thought or dreamed the like to doe. 1700 *S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Two Voy. E.I.* 165 [We] never dreamt that there was any thing of value within it. 1849-52 *M. Arnold Longing* iii. Come now, and let me dream it truth. *Mod.* Little did any one dream that such a catastrophe was at hand.

5. *intr.* with of, *þon*: To think of even in a dream or in the remotest way; to have any conception of; to think of, or contemplate, as at all possible; to conceive, imagine. Chiefly in negative sentences (express or implied).

1538 *Starkey England* I. ii. 36 Jugyd happy and fortunate though he neuer Dreme of vertue. 1588 *Marple. Epist.* (Arb.) 27 Weapons, whereof they never once drempet. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* 1. v. 168 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 530 This is... not so much as dreamed of by Baronius. 1712 *Burdgett Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 12 She has discovered... accomplishments in herself, which she never before once dreamed of. 1884 *G. Allen Philistia* I. 167, I wouldn't dream of going to live in the place.

6. *intr.* To fall into reverie; to indulge in fancies or day-dreams; to form imaginary visions of (unrealities).

1523 *Gau Richt way To Rdr.* (1888) 3 Thay thoct and dremet efter their aune heid. 1570 *Tomson Calvin's Sermon.* Tim. 87½ Let vs not dreame vpon rest, to say, we shall be at our ease. 1595 *J. ENWARDS in Shaks. C. Praise* 17 Poets that diuinely dreampet. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1621) 166 He also dreaming after the empire. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 175 Dream not of other Worlds. 1845 *Longf. Old Clock on Stairs* vi. There youths and maidens dreaming strayed. 1805 *Bookman Oct.* 20½ One who... has been dreaming of future triumphs.

†7. a. *intr.* To act drowsily or indolently; to procrastinate. b. *trans.* To perform indolently like one in a dream. *Obs.*

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 162b, He mindyng no longer to dreame in his waighte matter, nor to kepe secrete his right and title. *Ibid.*, Edw. IV. 231b, The Frenche kynge dremyng, and waityng like a Foxe for his prairie. *Ibid.* 237b, In all hast possible Peter not sluggyn, nor dreamyng his busines, came [etc.].

c. *intr. fig.* To hover or hang dreamily or drowsily.

1842 *Tennyson Vision of Sin* 11 A sleepy light upon their brows and lips—As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse, Dreams over lake and lawn. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & H. Truils* II. 284 Mist... dreamed along the hills.

8. *trans.* † To dream forth: to put forth as one who tells a dream (*obs.*) To dream away or out: to pass or spend in dreaming.

c. 1250 *Jove in Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 17 Winchester, dreamyng vs forth, his newe fayned fayth, coupleth her to an eterne knowledge. 1590 *Shaks. Mids.* N. 1. i. 8 Four nights will quickly dreame away the time. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* 11. 451 Whether [swallows] dream the winter out in caves below. 1822 *Lamb Elia* Ser. 11. Th. Bks. & Reading, I dream away my life in others' speculations.

9. *refl.* To bring oneself in a dream.

1720 *Hum. Lett. in Lond. Inscr.* (1721) 29 Having dreamed himself into this Importance [etc.]. 1827 *R. H. Froude Rem.* (1838) I. 221, I hope... that I may dream myself among lakes and mountains.

Hence Dreamed, Dreamt *pp. a.*, Dreaming *vb. sh.*; also Dreamage (*rare*), dream-stuff.

c. 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 3089 To hir he talde of his dreame- ing. 1549 *Cheke Hurt Satir.* (R.), They. deeme.. other mens wisdom to be but dreaming. 1611 *Broughton Requite Agreem.* 53 Diana, a dreamed Goddess of hunting. 1674 *N. Fairfax Bulk & Setv.* 59 This dreamt or imaginary space. 1848 *Crough Bothie* iv. 127, I was walking along... Full of my dreamings. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* vii. 111, Like a dreamed visitant from some region of departed mortals. 1887 *F. Hall in Nation* (N.Y.) XLIV. 515/3 The musty dreamage which he retails.

**Dreamer** (drī'mər). [*f.* DREAM *v. 2* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who dreams; one who has visions in sleep; a visionary; an idle speculator.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4111 (Cott.) Lo quar he dremier now es cummen. c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 131½ Dreamare, somphur. 1533 *Coverdale Lord's Suffer Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 437 Unless we will be very dreamers and blockheads. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* 11. 24 He is a Dreamer, let vs leaue him. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 117 We have indeed some of Balaam's dreamers. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 691 He was not... the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

2. A name given to some species of *Chelidoptera* or puff-hird.

**Dreamery** (drī'mərī). [*f.* DREAM *sh. 2* or *v. 2* + *-ERY*.] a. A place that favours dreams. b. Dream-work, 'such stuff as dreams are made of'.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 338 He would be... dissolved, like Sardanapalus, in that voluptuous dreamery, a hot-bath. 1838 *Longf. in Life* (1891) I. 313 One of the finest lecturers I ever heard... But it is all dreamery, after all. 1895 *Howells Foregone Concl.* xviii, His whole stock of helplessness, dreamery, and impracticability.

**Dreamful**, a. [*f.* DREAM *sh. 2* + *-FUL*.] Full of or abounding in dreams; dreamy.

1552 *Huloet*, Dreamefull or full of dreamynge, *sonniculosis*. 1781 *Mickle Siege of Marseilles* v. i. (R.), While Reason sleeps... she [Melancholy] impious leads The dreamful fancy. 1832 *Tennyson Eleanor* 30 Into dreamful slumber lull'd. 1872 *M. Collins Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vii. 166 Of the Lotus-land a dreamful denizen.

Hence Dreamfully *adv.*, dreamily.

1880 *L. Wallace Ben-Hur* 198 As singers dreamfully play with a fitting chorus. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 412 Where dusk-green sway the pine-boughs dreamfully.

**Dream-hole**. [*ff.* DREAM *sh. 1* + *HOLE*.] One of 'the holes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc., for the admission of light' (Grose).

Supposed (by modern archaeologists) to have been originally applied to the holes in church-towers and hellsies by which the sound passed out.

1559 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton in Archæologia* XXXV. 425 For menynde of dyuysere of the dreame-holes in the steeple, the church poche, the north syde of the churche. 1787 in *Grose Provinc. Gloss.* 1855 in *Robinson Whitty Gloss.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, Dream-hole, loop-hole. 1891 *Atkinson Last of Giant Killers* 175 He saw the dreadful-looking thing go through the narrow strained slit or dream-hole in the tower.

**Dreamily**, *adv.* [*f.* DREAMY + *-LY* 2.] In a dreamy manner; as in a dream or reverie. So **Dreaminess**, the quality or state of being dreamy or given to reverie.

1795 *Southey Joan of Arc* I. 467 In that dreaminess of thought When every bodily sense is as it slept. 1835 *Lytton Rienzi* I. 1, That vague and abstracted dreaminess of eye usually denotes a propensity to reverie and contemplation. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. Looking dreamily into the embers. 1866 *Mrs. Gaskell Wives & Daughters* I. 298 Her dreamily abstracted eyes.

**Dreaming**, *pp. a.* [*f.* DREAM *v. 2* + *-ING* 2.] That dreams or acts as if in a dream.

1554 *Huloet*, Dreamingefelowe, *sonniculosis*. Dreamingee speaker, *cardioliquis*. 1681 *Dryden Abs. & Achil.* 529 A numerous host of dreaming Saints succeed. 1868 *Farrar Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 44 The cold clear light of eternity flashed suddenly upon the closed and dreaming eyes.

Hence Dreamingly *adv.*; Dreamingness.

1545 *Coverdale Writ. & Transd.* (1844) 511 Allegories handled, not dreamingly or unfruitfully. 1668 *A. Fox Wurtz Surg.* 11. v. 231 They would never go so dreamingly about so weighty a matter. 1727 *Bailey Vol. II, Dreamingness*, slothfulness, acting as if in a Dream. 1891 *F. W. Robinson Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 207 Looking out dreamingly and despondently at the dark night.

† **Dreamish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DREAM *sh. 2* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dreamy.

1574 *J. Dee in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Dreamish demonstrations of places.

**Dreamland**. [*f.* DREAM *sh. 2* + *LAND*.] The land or country which one sees in dreams, and which exists only in imagination; an ideal or imaginary land. Also *attrib.*

a 1834 *Lamb Let. to Coleridge* (L.), They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in dreamland. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* 11. i. This England of the Year 1800 was no chimerical vacuity or dream-land. 1847 *A. C. Cox Chr. Ballads* (1861) 30 In Dreamland once I saw a Church. And Dreamland Church was decent all. 1885 *Lowell Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 74 That delightfully fortuitous inconsequence that is the adamant logic of dreamland. 1895 *Tablet* 30 July 108 A dreamland scheme of conditional reunion.

**Dreamless**, a. [*f.* as prec. + *-LESS*.] Without or free from dreams. Hence Dreamlessly *adv.*

1605 *Camden Rem.*, Names (R.), The savages of Mount Atlas... which were reported to be both nameless and dreamlesse. c. 1815 *Moore Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. II. 228

Then leave them in their dreamless sleep. 1873 *Ouida Pascarel* I. 203, I slept all night dreamlessly.

**Dreamlet**, *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + *-LET*.] A short or brief dream.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 463 Is it only a dreamlet of some flower-enamoured swain? 1891 *M. Collins Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 95 Sbe... had two or three nice dreamlets.

**Dream-like**, a. Like a dream; unsubstantial, vague, shadowy, or ideal, as a dream.

1807 *Anna Porter Hungar. Bra.* vi, Her engagements became dream-like, she forgot their steadfastness. 1885 *Lytton Falkland* 32, I can gaze upon her dream-like beauty. 1843 — *Last Bar.* 1. iv, The eyes were soft, dark, and brilliant, but dreamlike and vague. 1870 *Emerson Soc. & Solit.* xi. 240 A new world of dream-like glory.

**Dreamt**, *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of DREAM *v.*

**Dreamy** (drī'mī), a. [*f.* DREAM *sh. 2* + *-Y* 1.]

1. Full of or abounding in dreams; characterized by dreaming or by causing dreams.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromeldory, dreamy and drousy. 1830 *Tennyson Mariana* vi, All day within the dreamy house, The doors upon their hinges creak'd. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 196 A dreamy but intense slumber. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 196 Having spent a very dreamy night.

2. Given or pertaining to reverie or fancy.

1809 *C. Lloyd in Athenæum* 2 Mar. (1895) 282½ In fact he [Coleridge] attends to nothing but dreamy reading & still more dreamy feelings. 1845 *James A. Neil* iv, Her words were spoken in one of those strange dreamy moods, that sometimes fall upon her. 1891 *L. Stephen Playgr. Eur.* ix. (1894) 218 To enjoy an Alpine view properly, one should at times be dreamy and sentimental.

3. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a dream; dream-like; vague, indistinct; also, of the eyes, or a colour: misty, dim, or cloudy.

1848 *Keble Sermon*, Pref. 54 To slight it altogether, as a dreamy, unreal kind of thing. 1859 *Kingsley Misc.* (1860) II. 243 A single stockdove... began calling sadly and softly, with a dreamy peaceful moan. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 20 He has a dreamy recollection of hearing [it]. 1884 *F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer* I. 26 She has deep blue eyes, wide apart and dreamy. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6½ Cloth in a soft and dreamy tone of sea blue.

4. *Comb.*, as dreamy-eyed, -minded, etc.

1884 *G. Moore Mummer's Wife* (1887) 171 The dreamy-minded musician.

**Drean** (e, obs. and dial. f. DRAIN.

† **Drear**, *sh. Obs.* Also 6 dreere. [A back-formation from DREARY a., by the Elizabethan archaists.] Dreariness, sadness, gloom.

1563 *Sackville Induct. to Mirr.* Mag. xx, Sith sorroweis thy name And that to thee this dreer doth wel pertaine. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. viii. 40 A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly dreere. *Ibid.* II. xii. 36 The hoars Night-iv, trump of dolefull dreere. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. vi, His dim eyes see nought but death and dreere. 1775 *S. J. Pratt Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV. 48 In the drear of December.

**Drear** (drī'r), a. Chiefly poet. [A poetic shortening of DREARY a.] = DREARY a. 4.

1629 *Milton Nativity* 193 A drear and dying sound Affrights the flames at their service quaint. 1795 *Southey Vis. Maid Orleans* 1. 12 A moor, barren, and wide, and drear, and desolate. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* 1. Crl.-yard of Castle 18 All is silent, sad, and drear.

b. Rarely of persons; = DREARY 3.

a 1717 *Parnell Fairy Tale* (R.), His heart was drear, his hope was cross'd. 1855 *Browning Saul* iv, So agonized Saul, drear and stark, blind and dumb.

c. *Comb.*, as drear-nighted, -white.  
a 1821 *Keats Stanzas* 1, A drear-nighted December. 1844 *Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile* Poems 1889 I. 97 When he tosseth his head, the drear-white steed.

Hence Drearily *adv.*; Dreariness.

1851 *Dora Greenwell Poems* 170, I lose the dreariness Of the Present. 1891 *G. Meredith One of our Conq.* II. xi. 270 The scene striking him drearily.

**Drearihead** (drī'rī'hed), *arch.* [See *-HEAD*.]

1. Sadness, sorrow; = DREARINESS 1.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1122 So ist nu forwent mirie dale In to drihied and in to bale. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 428 Delite right fulle of hevynesse, And drired fulle of gladnesse. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. i. 62 Sudden feare and ghastly driehiedd. *Ibid.* III. ii. 30 What evil plight Hath... with sad drearihead Changed this lively cheer. a 1764 *Lloyd Progr. Emv. Poet. Wks.* 1774 I. 138 Fit place for melancholy dreary-head. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* III. iv. 92 Cast somewhat off, O friend, thy dreary-head.

2. Dismalness, gloominess; = DREARINESS 2.

1591 *Spenser Muchoyones* 347 She grew to hideous shape of dryhied. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* I. 11. 11, 11t [the sun] appear In rounder shape with skouler dryhied. 1805 *G. Macdonald A. Forbes* vii, Other sound there was none in this land of drearihead.

**Drearihood**. [*f.* as prec. + *-HOOD*.] = prec.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* II. i. iv. vi, Particular visibles deaths drearihood Can seiz upon. 1817 *Scott Harold the Dauntless* Introd., The jolly sportsman knows such drearihood When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 152 So all men... Forgat him and his drearihood.

**Drearily** (drī'rīlī), a. [*f.* DREARY a. + *-LY* 2.]

In a dreary manner: see the adj.

c. 1000 *Elfric Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 280 Dreoriglice wende. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1893 Pu most... 3et pu nult naut, dreorigliche deien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22188 Silen dreiril to deci. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 31 We... becomes thralles dreirly to be deuelle. 1599 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 45 Brene Winter... Dreirly shooting his stormie darte. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria* II. 207 The month of December set in drearily. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* I. ix. 99 A flower-growth

..drearly Arctic in its type. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/6 One Irish member succeeded another, and went drearily over the same ground.

**Dreariment** (dr̥i·riment). *arch.* [A Spenserian irreg. formation from *dreary*: cf. *meriment*, of about the same age.] Dreary or dismal condition, or the expression of it.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 36 Sing of sorrowe and deathea dreeriment [*Gloss.* dreery and heavy cheer]. 1591 — *Rime Time* 158 Mournie my fall with dolefull dreeriment. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 1 Let some part of thy diuine dreariment liue againe in mine eyes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opf. Glasse* iv. 28 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits meriment, and expels dreeriment. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* 11. xviii. The Cloudie Isle with hellish dreeriment Would soon be fill'd. 1869 CAROLINE SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* 110 There lay in helpless dreariment The Master loved so well. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 82.

**Drearinness** (dr̥i·rines). [*f.* DREARY. *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being dreary.

† 1. Sadness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by 2: 'desolate sadness').

1500 GREG. *Dial.* MS. Hatt. 52, 8 (Bosw.) Gif he ne zehulpe hire sarlican drearinness. 15340 CURSOR *M.* 22607 (Fairf.) For drearines þat sille be drad. 1582 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 8 Bowe down to the pore thin ere without dreynesse. 1540 *Mittour Saluacion* 2221 Dreynesse trembling and drede cristis threfolde Orsounne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. iii. 191 He fand her lyeng.. in dreiriness, lamentatione, and mournng sair. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* 1. v. She looked with a sad dreariness in her young face at the lifeless objects around her.

2. a. Dismalness, desolateness, gloom. b. Oppressively uninteresting character.

1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Drearinness*, dismalness. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Islands* Wks. X. 354 Passing on through the dreariness of solitude. 1856 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* 1. 472 The dreariness of Greenland. 1886 *Athenum* 30 Oct. 562/3 The..incessant and..gratuitous dreariness of the story.

† Drearing. *Obs. rare.* [A Spenserian irreg. formation from *dear*, *dr̥ear*.] Sorrowing; grief. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 189 All were my selfe, through grief, in deadly drearing.

**Drearisome** (dr̥i·risum), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [*f.* next + -SOME.] Of a dreary character; lonely and desolate.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Hapines* 143 Under that drearie-some widowhood of our soule. 1828 CRADEN *Dialect.* *Drearisome*, dreary, solitary. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Witches' Frolic*, Who roams the old ruins this dreariesome night? 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* 1. That wearisome, dreariesome, uncompanionable company.

**Dreary** (dr̥i·ri), *a.* Forms: 1 *dreoriz*, 2 *droriz*, 2-6 *dreri* (e, -y, 3 *dreori* (drori), 3-5 *druri*, -y, 4 *drwry*, 4-5 *drewry* (e), 4-8 *dreori*, -y, *Sc.* *dreirli*, (6 *driery*, *driry*, *dryrye*), 6-*dreary*. [*OE.* *dr̥oriz* gory, bloody, sorrowful, sad, *f.* *dr̥or* gore, falling blood, app.: -*OTeut.* type \**dr̥uwoz*; in ablant relation to *OS.* *dr̥or*, OHG. *tr̥or* gore, blood (:-*drauzo*-), and to *ON.* *dr̥eyri* (-*drauzon*-) gore, blood, whence *dr̥eyrig* gory, bloody. Generally referred to the verbal ablaut stem \**dr̥uwoz*, *OE.* *dr̥osan* to drop, fall. To the same verbal root is ultimately referred OHG. \**tr̥irac*, MHG. *tr̥irac*, Ger. *traurig* sorrowful, sad, which is thus remotely connected in derivation with *dr̥oriz*, *dreary*.]

† 1. Gory, bloody. *Obs.*

In *OE.*; the later instances are doubtful, and may belong to 2.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 2838 Wæter stod dr̥eniz and gedrefed. 1530 CURSOR *M.* 22462 (Cott.) A blodri rain, a dr̥eri drift. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* t. vi. 45 With their dr̥ery wounds, and bloody gore.

† 2. Cruel, dire, horrid, grievous. *Obs.*

1500 GUTHLAC 1085 (Gr.) Ðam ic zorne gæst-gerynum in þas dreorizan tid dædum cweðme dome and mægne. 1525 *Anec.* R. 106 Te Givis dutten..his deorewurde muð mid hore dr̥ori fustes. 15300 CURSOR *M.* 214 (Cott.) Pe dr̥eri durs fueten þat sal cum for-wit domes day. 1540 *York Myst.* xlvii. 158 What dr̥erye destonye me drew for þat dede! 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 41 (R.) To ease the ship's sides from the great and dr̥iry strokes of the yce.

3. Of persons, their actions, state, aspect, etc.: Full of sadness or melancholy; sad, doleful, melancholy: in late use, influenced by 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1500 ALFRED *Gen.* xlv. 14 Hīz wurdon swiþe dreorige. 1575 LAMB. *Hon.* 97 He ifreðað þa dr̥eforizan. 1575 SHOREHAM 89 Dr̥ery was thy mone. 1540 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1454 Now es he blith, now es he dr̥ery. 1536 CHAUCER *Cherks* 1. 458 Al dr̥ery was his cheere and his lookyng. 1540 *50 Alexander* 2989 Sire Dary as a dr̥ery man duellis at hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 277 Of his deld moir dr̥erie wes ilk man. 1565 LANDESAZ (Pitt-cottie) *Chron.* Scot. (1728) 17 With sad, dr̥iry and quiet countenance. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 53 The dew that from thine eyes and drearie cheekes do flow. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 Singing dr̥erie lamentations. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 224 Come and fetch the dreary passenger. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 227 He, dreary catiff pines. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay of Brown Rosary* iv. 1 Only I am dreary; And, mother, of my dreariness, behold me very weary.

4. Dismal, gloomy; repulsively dull or uninteresting. (The ordinary current sense: app. a later weakening of 2.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* t. 180 Seest thou yow dreary Plain.. The seat of desolation, voyd of light? 1718 PRIOR *Power* Vol. III.

401 In chains of craggy hill, or lengths of dreary coast. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4. F. III. lxxi. 560 At the dreary prospect of solitude and ruin. 1838 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) 1. 8 A house standing alone in the midst of a dreary moor. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 114 The light of London flaring like a dreary dawn. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Err.* ii. (1894) 48 It sounds a very faded and dreary commonplace. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/3 The customs which made Sunday the dreariest day in the week are changing. *Mod.* A dreary speech by a dreary orator.

5. *Comb.*, as † *dreary-mood*, *dreary-soiled*, *adjs.* 1500 Cædmon's *Gen.* 2798 Draf of wicium dreorigmod. 1500 ORMIN 6541 Herode King Wass dr̥erigmod and droofed. 15380 *Sir Ferumb* 1103 Pan set he him down dr̥umyode & droped for hure sake. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 97 Dreary-soul'd Barbarians.

† **Dreary**, *v.* *Obs.* In 1 *dreorizan*, 4 *dreri*. [*f.* prec. *adj.*] *a.* *intr.* To be dreary. (Only *OE.*)

*b.* *trans.* To make dreary, sadden. (Only *ME.*) 1500 *Rhine* 30 (Bosw.) Das hofu dreorigiuh. 1530 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Alle dat dr̥eried 1 in-went.

*Drecho*: see DRETCH *v.*

*Dred* (e, etc., *obs.* form of DREAD, etc.)

**Dreddour**, *dredrer*, *var.* DREDOUR.

**Dredge** (dregz), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *dreg*, 7 *drige*, 8 *drudge*, 7-*drudge*. [Of this, and the associated verb, the *Sc.* form *drag* is found c 1500, and in *comb.* in *dreg-boat* 1471; the *Eng.* form *drudge* appears (in the vb.) in 1576. (Cf. *Sc. seg* = *sedge*, etc.) The *sb.* corresponds to *mod.* *Du. drag*, in 16th c. *dregghe*, *dregge* 'harpago; vericulum, euericulum, Angl. *dragg*' Kilian, L.G. *drage* a dredge, *F. drage*, *drige* (for oysters), 1584 in Hatz.-Darm. These continental words are perh. from English; and our word a derivative of the stem of DRAG *v.* The forms *dreg*, *drudge*, suggest an *OE.* type \**dr̥eg* or \**dr̥ege* from \**dr̥agio*-, *j̥on*. The variants *drudge*, *drudge*, *drudge* appear to be perversions under the influence of other words.]

An instrument for collecting and bringing up objects from the bed of a river, the sea, etc., by dragging along the bottom; usually consisting of an iron frame with a net, bag, bucket, or other receptacle attached. *a.* *orig.* A drag-net for taking oysters, used also in pearl-fishing, etc. *b.* More recently, An apparatus for collecting marine objects for scientific investigation. *c.* A dredger for clearing the beds of rivers and navigable waters.

\* 1471 implied in *dregge-boat*: see *b.* (1561 EÖEN *Arte of Navie*, Pref. § iv. b. Fyshermen that go a trawling for fische in Catches or mongers, and draggies for Oysters about the sandes.) 1602 CARRV *Cornwall* 30 b. The oysters..have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spits of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* *Yng. Seamen* 30 To the boate or skiffe belongs..a dredge. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45107 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 tun. Two Dredges in her with Ropes to them. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 1. 464 Mr. Culver..has constructed a Dock Dredge, which is a boat for clearing docks and removing bars in rivers. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 172 Sponges brought up by the dredge. 1861 GENIE *E. Forster* xv. 537 Cruising with the dredge—an instrument which he first methodised as an implement of zoological research. *fig.* 1883 A. S. WILSON *Lyrical of Hopeless Love* xxvii. 360 Fancy casts her dredge in vain, To glean the secrets of the main.

*b.* *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredge-boat*, *-man*, *-net*, *-rope*, *-sump*, *-wood*. Also *Dredgeful*, as much as a dredge will hold.

1471 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 16 Nov. (Rec. Soc.) (Jam. Supp.) Of ilk 'dreg-boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* liv. I darsay the lugger's taken..a dredge-boat might have taken her. 1883 NORMAN *Presid. Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 27 A 'dredgeful' of 'Globigerina Ooze' from 2,435 fathoms. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 46 At low water I set all the 'Dredge and Watermen' that at Corner. 1892 E. REEVES *Home and Water* 160 Most of the signal-house keepers and dredge men along the canal seem French. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 120 Persons skilled in 'dredge-netting'. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* xi. 12. 127 (Whole-fishing) To the further end of this stick is fastened a tow-rope, called the 'dredge-rope', of about fifteen fathom. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 5 *Dredge*. 24 'Dredge Sump', a reservoir through which a current of water is sometimes made to flow before passing to a pump, in order that any small stones or sludge may be retained.

**Dredge**, *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *drage*, 5 *drage* (e), *drage*, *-gy*, *drage*, *drage*, 5-6 *drage*, 5-*drage*, 6-*drage*, (7 *drag*). *B.* 5 *dragett*. [Late *ME.* *drage*, *drage*, also *dragett*, *a.* OF. *drage*, *drage*, *mod.* *F.* *drage*, in *Pr.* and *Sp.* *drage*, *Sp.* *g. grage*, *II. irredga* (masc.), *med.* *L.* *dragein*, *drageya*, *dragia*, *drageum*, and *dragila*: all supposed to derive in some way from *L.* *tragēmalā*, *a.* Gr. *τραγίμαλα* spices, condiments. In *Eng.* the final vowel became at length mute; the form *dragett* directly represents *med.* *L.* *drageum*.]

† 1. A sweetmeat; a confit containing a seed or grain of spice; a preparation made of a mixture of spices; cf. *DRAGE* *Obs.*

1530 *Med. MS.* in *Archeol.* XXX. 390 Y<sup>o</sup> seed is good fastende to etc. And ek in dragre after mete. [1377-85 see *Druc* *sb.*] 1401-2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in j lib. dragre emp. 54 [1402-3 *dragy*]. 14.. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 27 Cast on a dridge mad with hard yolks

of eggs. 1440 *Anc. Cookry in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 454 Make thenne a dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren broken. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1301/1 Drage (*v.rr.* dragy, drage), *dragnetum*. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 367 Item..payed for a box of drege xx. d. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Drage, spyce, *drage*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyle* (1560) 1 vj b. By eatyng of a litle dredge, made of anyse seede and coriander. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 108 A drage or powder of it [thyme] with salt, brings the appetite againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrif.* F. 48 Take fasting a Dredge made of Annise, Fennell, Caraway, and Coriander seed. *B.* 1470-71 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III., *Drageet*.

2. A mixture of various kinds of grain, esp. of oats and barley, sown together. *Now dial.*

[In *Fr.* *drage* is a mixture of pease, vetches, beans, lentils, sown as a forage crop.]

[1309 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 304 Quatuor quaterina frumenti, et quatuor quaterina boni dragei.] 14.. *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülker 596 *Mixtillo*, *Drageye*. 14.. *Metrical Voc.* Ibid. 625 *Dragnetum*, *drage*, *mixtilloque*, *medylde corne*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1301/1 Drage, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon, *Fr.*). 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 55, ij quarters of barley and ij of drege. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xvi. (1878) 39 Sowe barlie and dredge, with a plentiful hand. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 534 As touching the drage called Ocymum..it is a kind of forage or prouender for horses. 1611 *Bible Job* xxiv. 6 *margin*, Mingled corn or dredge. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Drage*, Oats and Barley mixed. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Drage*, mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together; done very commonly for game feed.

*fig.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 108 (R.) Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were)..and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind.

3. *Mining.* Ore of a mixed quality intermediate between the rich and the worthless.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming either prill or best drage ore. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 111 A quantity of material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows', is often separated, on the one hand from the rich ore, on the other from the worthless waste.

4. *Comb.*, as *dredge-box* + (*a*) a box for holding dredges or comfits, etc., a *drageoir*; (*b*) = *dredging-box*: see DREDGE *v.* 2; *dredge-malt*, malt made of oats and barley; † *dredge-powder*, a powder of mixed spices, sugar, etc.

1525 Lp. BERNERS *Fröiss.* II. civ. (cliii.) 434 Two \*dredge boxes of golde. 1812 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) 1. 293 Eloquent upon her favourite subject of naperies inventories and dredge-boxes. 1496-7 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 111. 78/5 \*Dredge malt. 1886 *Poor Staffordsh.* 370 Mault of Oats, which mixt with that of barley, is call'd Dredge-mault. 1579 WILKINSON *Gard. Health* (1633) 263 A \*dredge powder: take fine powder of Licorais and Anniseeds, of each one pound, sugar candy to pound, pepper and ginger, of each two ounces: mixe them and vse it for most inward griefes.

**Dredge**, *v.* 1 Also 6-7 *dreg*, *dregge*, 7-8 *drudge*, 8 *druge*. [Goes with DREDGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To collect and bring up (oysters, etc.) by means of a dredge; to bring up, fish up, or clear away or out (any object) from the bottom of a river, etc. Also *fig.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailit to get a dowcure, for to dredg it, It lyes closet in a clout on Seland coast. 1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 South Yenlet, notorious also for great Oisters, that be dredged thereabouts. 1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descri.* 105 The salt savoury Oisters there dredged. 1705 *Rav Sel. Rem.* 272 (L.) They dredge up from the bottom of the sea..white coral. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 We dredged all we could come at away. 1851 TAYLOR *Improvem.* *Tyne* 71 Dredging out silt. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 265 You and I perhaps shall..dredge strange treasures with a man never saw before. 1898 HURLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 286 A stone celt which was dredged up from the Thames.

2. *intr.* To make use of a dredge; to fish for (oysters, etc.), or to remove silt, etc. from the bottom of a river, etc., by means of a dredge.

1682 COLVIL *Whigs Suffric.* (1752) 44 Some getting oyster-boats to dredg, Some making satires for to beg. 1711 *Act* 9 *Ann* c. 26 Such persons as shall use to fish or dredge within the limits of the said Fishery as common Fishermen or Druggermen. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use dragnets as they do in dredging for oysters. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 18 Mud..obtained by dredging in the adjoining shallow water.

3. *trans.* To clean out the bed or bottom of (a river, channel, harbour, etc.) by removing silt with a dredging apparatus.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 98 Repairing, altering, dredging, or improving the said docks. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Meth.* viii. (ed. 2) 242 The government has dredged the magnificent old port, which had been allowed to fill up.

Hence *Dredged ppl. a.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 158 The dredged bed of the river. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 Built in a dredged-out berth or dock.

**Dredge**, *v.* 2 Also 7 *dreg*, 7-9 *drudge*. [*app.* *f.* DREDGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (anything) with powder, esp. flour; *orig.* to sprinkle with some powdered mixture of sugar, spices, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 48 A continual Tropological speech..all to bee-spiced and dredged with sentences and allegories. 1611 BEAUN. & FL. *Scornful Lady* ii. Burnt figs dredg'd with meanel powdered sugar. a 1616—*Bloody Brother* ii. i. ad. fin. My spice-box, gentlemen..Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 19 Dredge it with a little flour. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 26 His..hair was dredged with grey.



2. To sprinkle (any powdered substance) over anything. Also *transf.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pray & Prosper*. The spangling dew dreg'd o're the grasse. 1741 *Compl. Pen. Piece* ii. 98 Dreg'd grated Bread over it. 1853 *Sovereign Pantheist* 288 Serve, having, dreg'd over them a little poppy-seed.

Hence *Dredging* *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.*, as *dredging-box*. 1611 *COTG.*, *Rosti sanglant*, a dredging with the powder of Hares blood. 1709 *W. KING Art of Cookery* Let v. Basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and dredging-boxes. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) *Pl.* lxxviii. 47 This all the flour in his dredging-box had not been able to whiten. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 203 Sulphur is a well-known remedy, dusted on the leaves, while wet, from a dredging-box.

**Dredge**, -s, obs. form of DREG, -s, *sb.*

**Dredger** <sup>1</sup> (dred'jə). Also 6 *Sc.* *dregar*, *dregger*, 8 *druder*. [*f.* DREGGE *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who uses a dredge; *esp.*, in early use, one who dredges oysters.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedie* 242 Rank beggar, ostir dregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1574 *Lament. of Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 250 It is mair schame in burgh to see beggars Nor is it skait in Crammont to want dredgers. 1667 in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 307 (Jod.) The oysters cast their spawn which the dredgers call their spats. 1723 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 6196/8 Edmund North, late of Wakerin in Essex, Oyster-Dredger. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The Whistable dredgers feed, but do not breed oysters. 1887 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 7/2 The dragging up of the body by a dredger. [with] his dredging apparatus.

2. A boat employed in dredging for oysters.

1600 *HAKLUIT Voy. III.* 586 (R.) We... then had sight of a brigandine or a dredger, which the general took within one hours chase with his two barges. 1888 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. The Maryland steamer... has a two hours' fight with a fleet of oyster pirates... and runs down two of the dredgers.

3. A dredging machine: see *quot.* 1892.

1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 29 A strangely shaped anchor brought up by the dredger the other day. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, Any tendency thereto [silting up] may be averted by the steady use of dredgers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dredger*, vessels fitted with iron buckets and machinery for deepening rivers or bars and keeping harbours or docks from filling up.

**Dredger** <sup>2</sup>. Also *druder*. [*f.* DREGGE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling powder over anything, as a *flour-dredger*.

(In *quot.* 1666, some think = *F. dragoir*, OF. also *dragerin*, 'a comet box of silver', *COTG.*)

1666 *Perry's Diary* 2 Feb., To London... and did carry home a silver druder for my cupboard of plate. 1721 *BAILEY, Drudger*, a Flower Box. 1775 *ASH, Drudger*, Drudger... the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. 1819 *H. Buxk Banquet* ii. 189 The drudger, salt-box, cullender and skewer.

**Dredger-man**. = DREDGER <sup>1</sup>.

1666 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 3282/3 Masters of Vessels, Fishermen, Dredgemen, and other Seafaring Men. 1721 [see DREGGE *v.* 2]. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 105 (Hoppe) The dredgemen, of the Thames, or river finders. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/5 [It is Fraternity at Faversham] consisted of free fishermen and dredgemen, who had the exclusive right to dredge and sell oysters within the hundred.

**Dredging**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DREGGE *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb DREGGE <sup>1</sup>.

1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* 227 In anno 1583... I was at the dredging of pearle oysters after the manner we dredge oysters in England. 1764 *PLATT in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use dragneis as they do in dredging for oysters. 1876 *PAGE Ade. Text-Bk. Geol.* x. 414 So far as dredgings and soundings enable us to decide.

b. *concr.* That which is dredged up.

1881 *CARPENTER Microsc.* xii. § 474 It is curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 120/r Depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredging-bag*, *-engine*, *-gear*, *-iron*, *-machine*, etc.

1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 33 The Stones... tore and totally destroyed our Dredging-bags. *Ibid.* 29 Dredging-engines. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 64 The dredging-machines... were invented and patented by a Mr. Israel Pownall in 1712. 1840 *Exhib. Hull Docks* Com. 37 Excavation... done by the dredging-machine. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 600 Improved grappling or dredging-iron, for drawing from the water the bodies of persons... drowned.

**Dredging**, *-box*: see DREGGE *v.* 2

**Dredgy**, -ie, *Sc.* forms of DIRGE, chiefly in sense 3, funeral feast.

**Dredgur**, var. DREADOUR.

**Dree** (drī), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *dreogan*, 2 *dreozen*, 2-5 *dre-3e(n)*, 3 *drehe(n)*, 4 *dreghenn* (*Orm.*), 3-4 *dri3e(n)*, 3-6 *drei(e)*, 3-9 *drie*, 4 *drey(e)*, 4 *dry3(e)*, 4-5 *dregh(e)*, 4-6 *dri3he*, 4 *dre* (5 *dryee*), 4-*dree*. *Pa.* 1. 1 *dreás*, *dreáhl*, *pl.* *druzon*, 2-3 *dre3*, *pl.* *druhen*, *drehen*, 3 *dreih*, 4 *drei3h*, *drejh*, *drey3*, *drey*, (*drogh*, *drow*, *drie*). *β.* 3 *drehde*, 4 *dried*, 5 *dreghit*, (6 *Sc.* *dreit*), 5-*dreed*. *Pa.* *pple.* 1-3 *drozon*, 2 *idrezon*, 4 *drown*, (*droun*). *β.* 5-*dreed*. [OE. *dreogan* (3rd sing. *drēahp*, *drēahd*); a strong vb. of 2nd ablant series, (O) Teut. type \**dreug-*, *draug-*, *drug-*); elsewhere represented only by Gothic *dringan* to do military service (*gadrainits* a soldier), and the ON. derivative vb. *drýgja* to perform, perpetrate, lengthen, *f. drýlg-* enduring, lasting, etc. In the

13th c., a weak *pa. t.* is found, and the strong inflections do not occur after 1400. The verb has lived on in *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* dialects, and has been revived as a literary archaism by Sir Walter Scott and his imitators.

In ME. there was some tendency to confuse *dree* and *draw*, arising prob. from form-association of *drā3*, *drōgh*, *drōw*, *pa. t. of draw*, with *drū3en*, *pl. of pa. t.*, and *drō3en*, *drown*, *pa. pple.*, of *dree*. Hence *drogh*, *drow* occur for *dree*, *drigh*; see also *Draw v.* c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 9308 (Trin.) *Perynne he drey3e afir bale* (Land MS. *drie*, *Gott.* *drow*, *Cott.* *drogh*.)

† 1. *trans.* To do, perform (service, duty, any one's will); to commit (sin). *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 8 *Druzon bet on burzum*, *dages* and *nites*. c. 1200 *Guthlac* 386 Se *be* in prowung *beodnes* *willan* *dreghwam* *dreō3ed*. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 *Pa* sunfulle *monie* *be dre3ed* a *heore* *uole* *werkes*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 *Pe wapmen* and *wimmen* *be* *hordom* *dri3en*. *Ibid.* 391 *Nedre* *dod* *pre* *bing* *lichamliche*... *be* *pe* *deuel* *dri3ed* *gostliche*.

2. To endure, undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome, grievous, or painful).

c. 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 2978 *Seo men3eo* *fasten* *dreah* *fela* *missera*. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 288 *Al* *bat* *man* *mai* *here* *dreogan* (*v.r. drie*). c. 1225 *Aur. R.* 136 *Uor* *be* *lue* *of* *him* *bet* *dreih* *more* *uor* *be*. *Ibid.* 356 *Wouh* *of* *scheome* *bet* *mon* *drih3*. c. 1230 *Hali Meih.* 37 *Hare* *wenan* *bet* *ure* *ale* *modres* *drehden* *on* *us* *seluen*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23225 (Cott.) *Pe* *thrid* *pine* *es* *hard* *to* *drei* (*v.r. drie*, *dre3e*, *dreye*). c. 1320 *Scygn Sag.* (W.) 2660 *He* *telde* *hire* *the* *sorewe* *that* *he* *dregh*. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3115 *For* *peynes* *gret*, *disee* *and* *thought*, *Fro* *day* *to* *day* *he* *doth* *me* *drye*. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1055 *Pity* *the* *dole* *we* *dreef* *for* *thee*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* v. x. *heading*, *Quhat* *sorow* *dreis* *queyne* *Dido* *all* *the* *nycht*. c. 1774 *FERGUSON Election*, *Poems* (1845) 40 *His* *buik* *has* *dreed* *a* *sair*, *sair* *fa*. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xxv, *To* *dree* *all* *the* *cruel* *slander* *they* *put* *upon* *him*. 1855 *BROWNING Old Pictures in Florence* xxv, *While* *their* *pictures* *dree* *Sneh* *doom*.

† b. *with* *inf.* or *subord.* *cl.* *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 (Gott.) *Langer* *to* *liue* *may* *he* *nocht* *dree*. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 235, 1 *nul* *no* *lengor* *drye* *That* *Cristene* *men* *schul* *for* *me* *dye*. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 950 (R.) *Never* *they* *ne* *seygh* *Man* *that* *myghte* *dreygh* *To* *justy* *withy* *Gyffroun*.

c. To *dree* *one's* *weird*: to endure one's fate, suffer or submit to one's destiny. *arch.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1224 *In* *dongoun* *he* *don* *to* *dree3e* *ber* *his* *wyrdes*. 1c. 1485 *Prophecy of Waltheof in Whole Prophecie of Scotland* (1603) Cj b, *Heere* *in* *wildernes* *I* *dwell*, *my* *weird* *for* *to* *dree*. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiii, 'Ohon! we're dreeing a sair weird; we hae had a heavy dispensation.' 1886 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Paston Carew* xxxv, *French* *must* *dree* *his* *weird* *as* *a* *brave* *man* *should*.

† d. *intr.* To suffer. *Obs.*

c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xvi. 5 *Of* *dull* *and* *dolour* *so* *I* *drye*.

3. *trans.* To do, perform, suffer (penance, shrift). *arch.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 *Er* *he* *hefde* *idre3en* *bet* *scrit*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (Cott.) *Pa* *drei* *ful* *harde* *schrit*. c. 1320 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wake* (Rolls) 1663 *He* *schelde* *go* *to* *Rome*, *penance* *to* *dree*. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, *God* *has* *grautunt* *me* *grace*, *To* *dre* *my* *penawuse* *in* *this* *place*. 1566 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. ix. 210 *The* *slaers*, *sulde* *be* *banist* *to* *france* *and* *drie* *their* *penance* *thair*. 1810 *SCOTT Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) i. 174, *I* *was* *dreeing* *penance* *for* *some* *undiscovered* *sin* *at* *a* *family* *party*. 1866 *NEWMAN Gerontius* v. 39 *He* *dreed* *his* *penance* *age* *by* *age*.

4. *intr.* To endure, last, hold out, continue. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c. 1225 *Juliana* 26 *Six* *men* *beate3d* *hire* *hwil* *ha* *mahten* *drehen*. 1315 *Will. Palerne* 1772 *Fled* *as* *fasi* *homward* *as* *fet* *m3t* *drie*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 53 *Sall* *na* *man* *say*, *quhill* *I* *may* *dre*, *That* *styngh* *of* *men* *sall* *ger* *me* *fle*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 256 (Symeon) *Welle* *is* *me* *that* *I* *shall* *dre* *Thyle* *I* *have* *sene* *hym* *with* *my* *yn*. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 46/26 *To* *dree*, *last*, *durare*. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Dree*, *to* *endure*, *to* *last*. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* lxxxviii. 15, 1. *kenna* *nae* *langer* *how* *till* *dree*.

5. *trans.* To last through (time); to pass, spend, live (one's life, days); *esp.* with the notion of endurance. Also *with* *forth*, *out*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2404 *An* *hundred* *3er*... *Haue* *ic* *her* *drozen* *in* *werlde* *wo*. 1340-70 *Alianor* 242 *With* *doole* *dried* *hee* *so* *his* *dayes*. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 5842 *God* *lyf* *schalt* *þow* *drye*. 1585 *Jas. I. Est. Poetie* (Arb.) 44 *To* *drie* *Her* *voyage* *out*. c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* vii. 1 *Drie* *fur* *the* *inch* *as* *þou* *hes* *doo* *the* *span*. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* ii. v, *Wouldst* *thou* *thy* *every* *future* *year* *In* *ceaseless* *prayer* *and* *penance* *drie*.

6. To 'spin out', protract. *dial.*

1855 *ROBINSON Whilby Gloss.*, 'He dreed a lang drone', delivered a tiresome dissertation. Hence *Dreeding* *vbl. sb.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 919 *For* *dre3ing* *of* *þis* *duel*.

**Dree**, *sb.* *Sc.* [*f.* DREE *v.*] The action of the verb DREE; suffering, grief, trouble. (Mostly a modern archaism.)

[c. 1430 *Lyng. Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 *The* *first* *yer* *wedlock* *is* *called* *pleye*, *The* *second* *dreye*, *and* *the* *third* *yer* *dreye*.] 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* xxvii. 5, *I* *the* *day* *o'* *dulle* *an'* *dree*. 1890 *R. BROOKES Shorter Poems* iv. 4 *The* *half-moon*... *Sbrinketh* *her* *face* *of* *dree*.

**Dree**, *dreigh* (drī, drīx), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 *dreiz*, *drih*, 3-5 *dreiz*, 4 *drye*, *dry3*, 4-5 *drey*, 5 *dregh*, *drie*, 5-*dreich*, 6-*dreigh*, 7-*dree*, (8 *dreech*, *dreegh*, 8-9 *dreigh*, 9 *driche*, *drieich*). [*ME.* *dreiz*, *drēgh*—OE. type \**drēg-*, *corresp.* to ON.

*drýgr* enduring, lasting, substantial, ample, rich (Sw. *dryg* heavy, long, large, rich, etc., Da. *drøi* lasting, durable, great); from stem of DREE *v.*]

† 1. Enduring, patient, long-suffering. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 *Lomb* *is* *drih* *þing* *and* *milde*.

c. 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 34 *Ibid.* App. 256 *Maide* *dreis* *&* *wel* *maucht*.

† 2. Heavy, mighty, great; doughty, fierce. *Obs.* 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 342 *In* *dry3* *dred* *and* *daunger*. c. 1400 *Roland & O.* 666 *His* *dynittys* *were* *full* *dregh*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5322 *Dreghist* *in* *armys*, *And* *the* *strongest* *in* *stoure*. *Ibid.* 11890 *Pe* *key*... *the* *dures* *to* *vndo* *of* *the* *dregh* *horse*. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5568 *Pe* *dre3et* *deele* *of* *þaim* *died* *of* *his* *dukis* *handis*.

3. a. Long; slow, tedious, wearisome; persistent; difficult to surmount or get over, 'stiff', severe.

b. Dreary, cheerless, doleful.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 *The* *draghtes*, *the* *dyse*, *and* *oper* *dregh* *gaumes*. *Ibid.* 3320 *Elan*... *driet* *the* *drops* *of* *hir* *dregh* *teir*. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4447 *3oure* *surfete* *of* *drinkis*... *gers* *þow* *die* *or* *þoure* *day* *many* *dree* *wyntin*. c. 1430 *Hymn Virg.* (1867) 22 *þerof* *us* *þenkþ* *he* *wey* *to* *drie*. 14... *MS. Harl.* 2252, fo. 118 (Halliwell) *A* *ryver* *brode* *and* *dregh*. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 357 *The* *craige* *was* *vgly*, *stay* *and* *dreich*. 1674 *RAY M. C. Words* 15 *Dree*: Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. c. 1774 *FERGUSON Lett. Races* *Poems* (1845) 35 *There's* *lang* *and* *dreech* *contestin*. 1794 *BURNS* 'There was a lass' i, *The* *moor* *was* *dreigh*, *and* *Meg* *was* *skiegh*. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* 19 *Six* *dree* *years* *had* *Susan* *languish'd*. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'Our minny here's rather dreich in the upgang'. 1857 *E. WAUGH Lang. Life* 207 *The* *rains* *are* *heavy* *and* *dree* *upon* *Ashworth* *moors*. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapp'd* xxiii, 'My life is a bit dreich... I see little company'.

† 4. At a tedious distance, far off. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wake* (Rolls) 12205 *Pe* *lasse* *hif* *was* *nought* *so* *drey* *firo* *þe* *more*, *but* *eue* *ne* *ney*.

**Dree**, *dreigh*, *adv.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [*ME.* *drēge*—OE. type \**drēge*.]

† 1. Heavily, severely, mightily, vehemently. *Obs.* c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3035 *þou* *lowest* *tristrem* *dre3e*. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2663 *Hade* *hi* [weapon] *dryuen* *adoun*, *as* *dre3* *as* *he* *atled*, *þer* *hade* *ben* *died* *of* *his* *dynt*. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Irel.) xi *Querto* *draues* *þou* *so* *dre3he3e*?

2. Persistently, 'doggedly', *dial.*

**Dreful**, -ly, obs. form of DREADFUL, -LY.

**Dreg**, sb. Chiefly in pl. **dregs** (dregz). Forms: 3-4 dreg, 4- dreg, (6 dregde, 7 dreggo); Pl. 4-7 dregges, (5 -is, -ys, dregys, 6 dragges), 6-7 dreggs, 6- dreggs (6-7 drags, dregdes). [Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dreggjar* pl., Sw. *drugg* pl. dregs, lees.]

1. (Usually pl.) The sediment of liquors; the more solid particles which settle at the bottom of a solution or other liquid; grounds, lees, feculent matters. Also fig.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxxv. 9 [lxxxv. 8] Dregge in him [v. r. his dreg; Vulg. *feces eius*] nght is litted; drinke sal al þa sinfulle. 1377 Lancel. P. Pl. B. xix. 397 Whil I can selle Bothe dregges and draffe and drawe it on dreggys ale and þinne ale. c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 131/2 Dreggys of oyle, amurca. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 37 The drinke that they drawe [is] over-charged with dregges. 1637 Gouge God's Arrows i. xliii. 70 Much corruption lieth as dreggs at the bottome. 1752 Berkeley Farther Th. on Tar-water Wks. III. 493 The dregs of tar are often foul. 1809 Svn. Smith Two Vol. Sermon. II. 43 The hither dreg in the cup of God's wrath. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 453 The other goes into a deep and narrow cistern, where the dreg again subsides. 1870 Dickens E. Dood viii. He flings the dregs of his wine at Edwin.

b. phr. To drink, drain, etc. to the dregs, i.e. to the thick and turbid sediment: often fig.

1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 545 The following licence of a Foreign reign Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. W. xcvi. This manner... of drawing off a subject, or a peculiar mode of writing to the dregs. 1795 Southey Vis. Maid Orleans i. 260 Destined to drain the cup of bitterness, Even to his dregs. 1813 Scott Trium. Concl. i. To require of bard That to his dregs the tale should run. 1874 J. Stoughton Ch. of Rev. xiii. 318 This strange mortal, who had drunk the dregs of Antinomianism.

† 2. *transf.* Faeces, excrement, refuse, rubbish; corrupt or defiling matters. Obs.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxxix. 3 [xl. 2] Fra þe slogh of wrecchednes, And fra fen of dreg [Vulg. *feces*] þat es. 1507 Topsell Fourty Beasts (1658) 302 Because the guts be stoppt with winde and dregges. 1668 Colclaffer & Cole Barthol. Anal. v. xi. 26 The Dreggs or Excrements. id. lie lurking.

3. *fig.* The most worthless part or parts; the base or useless residue; the refuse or offscourings.

1531 Elvot Gov. l. xiv. They... neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines. 1546 Supplic. Poore Com. (E. E. T. S.) 65 Symple creatures... taken for the dregges of the worlde. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 358 Traditions of men: Mounckish vowes, pilgrimages, and innumerable such dregde. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics ix. 121 Matter is the dreg of nature, and dead without power. 1689 HICKERINGILL Wks. (1716) II. 495 For us who live in the Dregs of Romulus [cf. L. in *Romuli sacre*]. 1719 Young Revenge ii. 1. Some dregs of ancient night not quite purg'd off. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. III. lxi. 320 Low mechanics, the very dreg of the fanatics. 1876 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 66 The very dregs of the population.

4. Last remains, small remnant, residue.

1577 HOLMES Hist. Scot. 496/1 Sore hurt... In the arme with the dredge of a calluer shot. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. i. iv. 124 Some certaine dregges of conscience are yet within me. 1619 MRS. BUCHAN. in *Fortesc. Papers* 84, I will wash away that offence... and if there shall yet remaine any dregge of it. 1685 BURNET Life Beall Pref. (L.) This iron age and dreg of time. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi's Letters, France II. 208 A dreg of the Romish superstition. 1867 G. GILLILLAN Night iii. 76 The meteor... left not e'en a trace or dreg behind. 1876 The sequelae of a disease.

1639 FULLER Holy War iv. xi. (1647) 187 The remnant-dregs of his disease. 1824 MISS FERRIER Inher. xxvii. The dregs of the measles are a serious thing.

5. *sing.* A small quantity or drop left; hence, deprecatively, a small quantity or 'drop'.

1819 SHELLEY Cyclops 579 Take it and drink it off; leave not a dreg. 1821 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 10 Make yourself a comfortable dreg.

Hence **Dregful** a., full of dregs, dreggy; **Dreg-less** a., free from dregs.

1552 HULOET, Dreggfull or full of dregges, *amaricosus*. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors (1857) I. xlii. 197 It passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

† **Dreg**, v. Obs. rare. [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To make dreggy; to render turbid as with dregs.

1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves i. xcv. 298 Our much use of strong Beere, and grosse Flesh, is a great occasion of dregging our spirits. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 101 So was the finish of this scene dregged with dross.

**Dreg**, obs. form of DREDGE.

† **Dregbaly**. Obs. ? Error for *\*dragbely*: a big belly, a person with a large paunch.

1483 Cath. Angl. 108/1 A Dregbaly, *aquaticulus, porci est ventripotens*.

**Dreggish** (dreg'gish), a. [*f.* DREG sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of dregs or refuse; affected by the presence of dregs. Also *fig.* Base, vile.

1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. iv. v. (1634) 535 Barbers, Cooks... and such dreggish men. 1616 SURL & MARKH. Country Farme 435 Not that which is in the hottome, because it is vrie dreggish and filthie. 1716 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. II. 346 The Clogging and Dreggish Menstruums of Galenic Electuaries.

**Dreggy** (dreg'gi), a. [*f.* as prec. + -Y.] Abounding in dregs or faeces; of the nature or character of dregs; feculent; foul, impure; turbid, polluted.

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 131/2 Dreggy... or fülle of drestys, *feculentus*. 1574 NEWTON Health Mag. 48 Grapes leave much feculent and dreggie matter in the body. 1657 Physical Dict. The thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy. 1703 Moxon Mech.

Exerc. 105 Either Draggoy or .. mingled with the Settling of the Cask. 1883 Standard 19 May 6/2 Tallow... fine, 42s. .. dark dreggy lots, 30s.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 59 Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 880 This earth... the lowest and most dreggy part of the universe! 1741 E. POSTON Prallor (1747) I. 33 Old Age, or the dreggy Part of Life. 1862 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 249 A dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Hence **Dreggily** adv.; **Dregginess**.

1607 TOPSELL Serpents (1658) 778 Having but little earthy dragginess and drossy refuse. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt. III. 51 The dragginess of the Ferment. 1876 WHITNEY Sights & Ins. II. xxxv. 638 Dim city edges that dip drearily and dreggily to the brink.

**Dregh**, drej(h), dreh(e: see DREE, DREIGH.

**Dregs**: see DREG sb.

**Dregy**, var. *dergie*, obs. Sc. form of DIRGE.

**Drehte**, pa. t. of DRETCH v.1

**Drei**, dreich, dreigh, dreih, obs. and dial.

*f.* DREE v. and a. **Drei**(e, obs. f. DRY.

**Dreid**, obs. Sc. form of DREAD.

**Dreien**, dreihen, obs. forms of DRAW v.

**Dreifie**, obs. form of DRIVEL.

† **Dreigh**, dreich. Obs. Also 4 dreh, dreih,

dreih, drei, drey, 4-5 dreghe, drej(e, drize.

[*f.* drey, dregh, earlier form of DREE a.]

1. Long duration of space or time; length,

distance, extent.

a 1400 Morte Art. 2916 And thus they drevene to þe dede dukis and erles, Alle þe dreghe of þe daye. c 1400 Destr. Troy 678 When the dreghe was don of þe derke night. a 1400-50 Alexander 4788, viij daies he-dene þe drije was, and mare, Or he mist coure to þe copp þa þe caue vndire.

2. phr. A-, on-, (-o-) dreght: at or to a distance, afar off; = A-DRIGHT, q.v.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21839 (Cott.) Bi takens ferr on drei Men wat it es command ne. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 1079 Follow on dreich, gift that we mystrich ocht. 1533 BELLENOER Lory iii. (1822) 213 Throw arie signe that Quincius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra their tentis. 1715 RANSAY Christ's Kirk ii. vi. He stood nae lang a-dreich.

3. Tediumness, annoyance, rare.

a 1400-50 Alexander 5578 All þe dreghe of þa deuels þai dreichid or þai past.

† **Dreight**, dreight. Obs. Also 4-5 dreght.

[*f.* drey, dreghe, DREE a. + -T.] = DREIGH I.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 10633 The day of þe dreight [was] dryuyn vppon lode. a 1400-50 Alexander 1112 þe drejt [v. r. dreyt] of þi days. Ibid. 1874 þe drijt of daies four score. 1557-75 Diurn. Occurrents (1833) 260 Thaj past throw the seynis... a dricht fra schote of the castle.

**Dreint**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DRENCH v.

† **Dremels**. Obs. [*f.* deriv. of ME. *drem-en* to DREAM + -ELS.] A dream.

1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. viii. 138 þe Bible bereþ wiesnesse hou Daniel deuynede þe Dremels of a kyng. 1377 Ibid. B. vii. 134. Ibid. xiii. 14 How þat ymagynatyf in dremeles me tolde Of kynde and of his conynge.

**Dremp**, obs. pa. t. of DREAM v.

**Drench** (drenj), sb. Forms: 1 drence, 3

drane, drenceche, drunch, 4 drenceha, drenke,

3-drench. [OE. *drēnch* draught, drink, drowning;—

O'Leut. *\*dranj*-s, *f.* *drayk*- ablaut grade of

*drinj*-an to DRINK. Cf. Goth. *dragg*, *drak*, OS.

*dranc*, OHG. *tranch* (Ger. *trank*):—O'Leut. *\*dray*-

*kom*, and OHG. *trenka* fem.:—O'Leut. *\*draykja*.]

† 1. Drink; a draught. Obs. in general sense.

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 166 Antedo [*antidotum*], wyrt-drenc. c 1000 Col. Almonst. (Th.) 35 (Bosw.) Win nys drenc cilda. c 1205 LAY. 13435 Heo haefden drench, heo haefden mete. 1340 Aeneid. 130 þe ne is noþer king ne kuene þe ne ssel drinke of deapen drench.

2. *spec.* A medicinal, soporific, or poisonous draught; a potion. From 1600 often (after 3): A large draught or potion, or one forcibly given.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 56 Wyrc drenc wip hwestan. c 1000 ALFRIC Hom. II. 158 Se drenc deadþer was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151 He 3ef hym a luber drench. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1386 Sche fet him a drench þat nohle was, & mad him drynk it warm. 1587 TURBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 250 A poisoned drench. 1625 B. JONSON Staple of N. II. Wks. (Rldg.) 385/1 A drench of sack At a good tavern... Would cure him. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 73 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake hennume not still. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) III. 327 This muddy Drench of Ale. 1899 R. F. BURTON Cent. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 286 Girls are fattened to a vast bulk by drenches of curds and cream thickened with flour. 1868 BROWNING King & Bk. II. 953 Guido. Shock off the relics of his poison drench.

*fig.* 1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor. 324 With concubynes and drenches of Baudry. 1641 MILTON Animadv. (1851) 204 To diet their ignorance... with the limited draught of a Mattin, and even song drench. 1891 E. H. HICKEY in Athenaeum 24 Oct. 549/2 The sleepy drench of Time.

3. A draught or dose of medicine administered to an animal.

1552 HULOET, Drench or drynke for horse or other beast, *salsodium*. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 144 Pourre this drench with an horse downe the throst of laboring jades. 1699 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem. 66 Administred by way of Drench to a horse. c 1748 WATTS Ontology x. ii. § 4 A harrier constrains him to take a drench. 1884 KNIGHT Passages Wrkg. Life I. ii. 151 No cattle-doctor would give a drench to a cow unless he consulted the table in the Almanack.

4. The act of drenching, soaking, or wetting thoroughly; such a quantity as drenches.

1808 J. BARLOW Colum. I. 442 Wide over earth his annual fresher strays, And highland drains with lowland drench repays. 1850 BROWNING Christm. Eve, etc. 168 Quench The gin-shop's light in hell's grim drench. 1893 BARRING-GOULD Cheap Jack Z. III. 114 A drench of rain.

5. *Tanning.* A preparation in which skins are steeped. Cf. *drenche-kive* in 6.

1853 C. MORFITT Tanning, etc. 410 Skins... undergo a steeping, for ten or fifteen days, in a fermenting mixture, or 'drench', of forty pounds of bran and twenty gallons of water.

6. *Comb.* as *drench-horn*, (orig. OE. *drench-horn* a drinking horn), a horn used for giving a medicinal drench to animals; † *drenche-kive*, a drenching vat or tub (see sense 5).

? c 1000 Cod. Dipl. 722 (Kemble) III. 361 (Bosw.) Ic 3eann into 3ere stowe done drench-horn de ic ar [M.S. *er*] at 3am hirede 3ebodie. a 1300 Sat. People Kildare xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Hail be 3e skinnis wip 3ure drench kive, Who so smillþ þe-to wo is him alieu. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 325/2 The Farmers Drench Horn.

**Drench** (drenj), v. Forms: 1 drencean, 2-5

drenchen, 3-6 drencech, 4 drensche, dr(e)in-

che, 4-5 drynche), 5- drench. Pa. t. a. 1-3

drenete, 2-5 dreinte(e, 3 dregnte, 3-6 dreynt(e,

4 dreynkt(e, 5 drenkte, dreyncte, 5 draynt(e,

drenckt, 6-7 drent(e. B. 4-5 drenchid(e, -yd,

4- drenched, 6-7 drencht. Pa. pple. a. 1 drenct,

2-5 dreint, etc., 6 drent, drint, drynt. B.

drenched, 6-7 drencht. [OE. *drenčan* = OS.

*drēnkan* (Du. *drenken*), OHG. *trenchen* (Ger.

*tränken*), ON. *drēkkja*:—*drenkja* (Sw. *dränka*):—

O'Leut. *\*draykjan*, *f.* *drayk*, ablaut grade of *drinj*-an to drink, of which it is the causal derivative.]

1. *trans.* To make to drink; to administer drink to; now *spec.* to administer a draught of medicine in a forcible manner to (an animal).

c 1000 Ags. Ps. lix. [lx.] 3 Du...hl...mid wynsume wine drenchest. a 1400-50 Alexander 1106 þou sall be drenchid of a drinke a drayte of vnsele. 1592 DANIEL Compl. Kosanond 29 Wks. (1717) 54 Take it [i.e. poison], or I will drench you else by force. 1653 HOLCROFT Procopius, Vandal Wars II. 55 The drink proceeding, and Gontharis being well drenched and grown hountifull, gave of his meats to the guard. 1672 J. LACY Dumb Lady i. Dram. Wks. (1875) 21 I'll to the wood and drench a sick horse. 1756 FOOTE Eng. Jr. Paris i. Wks. 1799 i. 106 Madam, drenched with a bumper, drops a curtesy, and departs. 1808 SCOTT Marm. v. xxii, A stranger maiden... Had drenched him with a beverage rare. 1894 DALZIEL Dis. Dogs (ed. 3) 2 It is necessary to drench him.

*fig.* 1382 WYCLIF Dent. xxxii. 42, I shal drenchie myn arewis in blood, and my swerd shal deuour flesch.

† 2. To submerge in water; to drown. Also *refl.*

Obs.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 175 Gif he ship findeþ, be fonded to drenchen hit 3if he mai. c 1205 LAY. 1211 Summe heo heom dregnte in þere 3e deope. c 1300 Havelok 561, I shal dreichen him in þe se. c 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T. 650 They priuily be stirt in to a wellle And dreynete [v. r. drenkte, dreynt, dreinte] hem seluen. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 55 Nor no water shuld drenchen her, nor fyre hennre her. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. xii. 6 Condemned to be drent. 1621 G. SANOVY Ovid's Met. viii. (1626) 165 And in the strangling waters drencht his child.

*fig.* c 1630 RUSPON Surv. Devon 3 293 (1820) 302 The Dart drencheth itself into that river.

† 3. *intr.* To sink in water; to be drowned. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 100 Þe se biȝet ow al a boutē... 3e mowe... drence. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (1717) 2008 He dreynete þerin. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1747 þat in his fiod we drench nat. a 1547 SURREY in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 16 Alas, now drencheth my swete fo. 1570 ABP. PARKER Corr. (1853) 364, I was like to have drenched in the midst of the Thames.

*fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 902 (930) Þough ye boþe in salte trenche [Hart. dreynete]. c 1385 — L. G. W. 1919 Ariadne, And let hire drench in sorwe & in distresse.

4. *trans.* To wet thoroughly by immersion; to steep, soak, saturate.

c 1230 Hali Meid. 15 His earewen idrencte of an attri haliwei. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. i. 370 Let drench it for a large in water swete. 1589 COGAN Haven Health cxxlii. (1636) 310 A... sponge drenched in white Vineger of Roses. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep. 1719 YOUNG Busiris v. i, I'll drench my sword in thy detested blood. 1746-7 HERVEY Medit. (1818) 152 The nails, which were drenched in his sacred veins.

b. *Tanning.* (See quotes.)

1853 C. MORFITT Tanning, etc. 413 The skins are... drenched for some days in a fermenting bran-bath. 1885 HARPER'S Mag. Jan. 276/1 To 'drench'... the hides are placed for six or eight hours in vats filled with a dissolved excrement, above which a line of large wooden... wheels... in their revolution turn them over and over in the solution.

5. *Now esp.* To wet through and through with liquid falling or thrown upon the object.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxxiii. 343 I weat not Aaron's head alone, but drencht his beard throughout. a 1666 Bp. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 53 Many fields have been drencht with blood. 1714 GAY Trivia i. 46 And Show's soon drench the Camel's cockled Grain. 1832 TENNYSON Dream Fair Women 85 Dark wood-walks drench'd in dew. 1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Eur. iv. (1894) 195 A thunderstorm drenched us during our descent. 1871 K. ELLIS Catullus c. i. Drench'd in a brother's tears, and weeping freshly, receives them.

† 6. *fig.* To drown, immerse, plunge, overwhelm.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. i. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) The sorrowful howte þat is to seyn the deth hadde almost drent myn heued. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxxv. 303 (Hart. MS.) He myn heued þe symner in Iuill thowt. 1650 ROLLAND Crd. Venus iv. 83 He... was drint into dispair. 1566 DRANT

*Horace's Sat. iv. C.* His sonne is drehte in debte so deepe. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1630) 198 Men much drenched in worldly business. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India III.* vi. i. 45 Minds drenched with terror are easily deceived.

Hence **Drenched** (drenst), *ppl. a.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1886 (Trin.) A drenched beast. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 To drie theif drenched apparail. 1650 *GAUDEN Dr. Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 The drenched bides...are...worked over a beam.

**Drench**: see **DRENG**.

**Drencher**. [*f.* **DRENCH** v. + **-ER** l.] One who or that which drenches; a drenching shower; an apparatus for administering a drench to a beast.

1755 *JOHNSON, Drencher*, 1. One that dips or steepes any thing. 2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/5 We have just had a drencher, and the main street...is swimming. 1894 *H. DALZIEL Dis. Dogs* 3 The medicine measure and drencher...I invented.

**Drenching** (dren'fing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + **-ING** l.] The action of **DRENCH** v., in various senses. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 59 To saue a mannus bodi for dep or drenchyng. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 387 Who kepte hire fro the drenchyng in the see? 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 648 Malt in the Drenching will swell. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov. He gives them three drenchings of varnish.

b. *Comb.*, as **drenching-horn**, -*staff*. 1639 *T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsew.* 106 Holding up his bead with a Drenching Staffe. 1697 *DAMPIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 If it be for any Cattel, it must be...given with a Drenching Horn. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais II.* 64 A Drenching-horn serves to convey a Draught into a Horse's Mouth.

**Drenching**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That drenches or thoroughly wets; soaking.

1757 *GRAY Descent Odys.* 23 The drenching dews, and driving rain. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xi. 292 We descended...amid drenching rain.

Hence **Drenchingly** *adv.*

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* III. vii. It is wet—oh, drenchingly, drenchingly wet.

**Dreng** (dren). *Eng. Hist.* Also 1 **drench**, **drengh**, 3 **drenche**, **dringche**, 3-4 **dring(e)**, *Sc.* 6-8 **dring**. [*OE.* **dreng**, *ON.* **dræng** young man, lad, fellow, (*Sw.* **dräng** man, servant, some one's 'man', *Da.* **dräng** boy, lad, apprentice). The modern word, had it survived in living use, would have been **dring**; but the *OE.* and *Norse* form **dreng** is retained by historical writers. A free tenant (specially) in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure older than the Norman Conquest, the nature of which was partly military, partly servile. See *Maitland*, 'Northumbrian Tenures' in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 632.

a 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 149 Forlet ða drenga sum daroð of handa, fleogan of folom. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* 269 b, Hufus maneril (Neweton, Lanc.) allam terram xv. homines quos drengs vocabant per xv. oris tenebant... Modo sunt ibi vi. drengs. c 1200 *Charter of Raulph* in *Murray Dial. S. C. Scot.* 22 note, Raulph bisceop greted we alle his beines & drenges of Ealondscire & of Northmire. c 1205 *LAV.* 12713 Androgien was per king; vnder him was moni hach dring. *Ibid.* 14700 Drenches. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16022 (Cott.) All þai gadirð o þe tun, bath freman and dring. c 1300 *Havelok* 2258 And sipen drenges, and sipen thaynes, And sipen knithes, and sipen sweynes. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* § 96 (ed. 3) l. 262 Lanfranc...turned the drengs, the rent-paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. 1890 *F. W. MAITLAND in Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 628 Under Richard I the thegns and drengs of Northumberland paid tallage.

b. Contemptuously: A low or base fellow. *Sc.* 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 278 Quhill is knavin for ane wrache or dring. a 1605 *POLWART Pylting v. Montgomerie* 176 Deid dring, dryd stung I thou will bring but a sunje. 1799 *STRUTHERS To the Blackbird* ix, The Captive of some dudron dring, Dull, fat an' frowsy.

**Drengage** (dren'gédj). *Eng. Hist.* [*ad. med. L.* **drengagium**, *f.* prec. + **-agium**, -AGE.] The tenure or service of a dreng. Also *attrib.*

[c 1250 *Testa de Nevill*, 38 Johannes de Hawilton tenet Hawilton Claverworth & Wyntington in capite de domino Rege in drengagio. 1277 *P. 6 Edu. I.* B. R. Rot. 7 Drengagium est certum servitium me nemy Service de Chivaler.] 1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.* **Drengage**, **Drengagium**, the Tenure by which the Drenches held their Lands. 1890 *F. W. MAITLAND in Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 626 Even in the fourteenth century the drengage tenants of the bishop of Durham were still nominally liable to do 'outward'. 1894 *R. S. FERGUSON Hist. Westmorl.* 94 A mere trace of Drengage is to be found in Cumberland, two tenants only, but it existed in Durham and Northumberland.

**Drenke**, *obs.* form of **DRENCH**.

† **Drenkle**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 **drenkle**, -kil, 5 -kel; ß. 3-5 **drinkel**, **drynkle**; 7. 4 **drunkle**. [*A* frequentative derivative from stem of **drink** and **drench**:—*OE.* type \***druncian**:—\***draykilojan**. The form **dronkle**, if not a misreading of **drenkle**, may represent a type \***draykulojan**; cf. *drevel*, *dravel*, *DRIVEL*.]

1. *trans.* To submerge, drown.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1652 (Gött.), 1 sal þaim drenkil [Cott.] & i'airf, droun, Trin. drenchen] in watir sone. *Ibid.* 2228 (Gött.). c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 310 þe rayne... ran doun to be mountayns, & drendled þe playnes.

ß. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2768 Egipte king...ðe ðe childre so drinklen bead. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxh.) 75 Enchauntement...that drynklyn may the not the see.

7. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 43 Four & tunte þousand in Tenise alle at ones Wer dronkled. *Ibid.* 258 In a water stampe he was dronkled fleaned.

2. *intr.* To suffer submersion or drowning.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1236 (Gött.) Þai drenkled all in noe flosde. 14. *Songs & Carols* 154 C. (Percy Soc.) 58 His bestes drenkelyd in every dyche.

ß. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 (Gött.) Þai drinkild ilkan.

7. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 106 And dronkled by þe se side þof William and Richard. *Ibid.* 170 Þe schip þat was so grette it dronkled in the flosde.

† **Drent**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also dreint, dreynt.

[*obs.* pa. *ppl.* of **DRENCH** v.] Drenched, drowned. a 1330 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 He is dronke ase a dreint mous. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 37 For deade is Dido, dead alas and dreint.

**Dreof**, *obs.* pa. t. of **DRIVE** v.

**Dreoghen**, **dreozen**, *obs.* forms of **DREE** v.

**Drepanid** (dre'pānid). *Zool.* [*f.* *Gr.* δρεπανά-ov scythe + **-ID**.] A fish belonging to the *Drepanidae*, a family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the typical genus of which is *Drepane*, so called from its elongated falciform pectoral fins.

From same source, **Drepaniform** a., sickle-shaped, falciform. || **Drepanis** [mod.L.], a genus of birds; the sickle-billed sunbirds of the South Sea Islands. || **Drepanium**, *Bot.* [mod.L.], 'Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme, in which the lateral axes are all in the median plane and spring from the upper side of the curved axis.' **Drepanoid** a., 'scythe or sickle-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

† **Drepe**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **drexan**, 4-5 **drep(e)**. *Pa. t.* 1 **dræp**, **drep**, 4 **drap**, **drop**, **drepod**, 5 **dreipit**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **drepēn**, **drepēn**, 5 **dreipit**, -id. [*A* Common Teut. strong verb of ablant series e, a, & c; *OE.* **drepan**, = *M.* and mod.LG. **drepan**, **drapan**, *MDa.* **drepan** to hit, strike, OHG. **trefan**, **treffan** (*Ger.* **treffen**), *ON.* **drepa** to strike, smite, kill (*Sw.* **dräpa**, *Da.* **dræbe**, to kill, slay).]

*trans.* To strike, kill, overcome. *Beowulf* (Th.) 3495 Under helm drepen. *Ibid.* 5753 Donne ic sweorde dre ferhð genidan. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3502 (Cott.) Þat þou mai drep [æ] slep me sum dere. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter xciiij.* 6 Stepchildre þai dræpe al dai. c 1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him mouth, that sor fend. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 259 in *Map's Poems* 343 The deth so deofulliche me drap 1400 *Dist. Troy* 295 Bis stone...drepið the dragon to the deth negh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 867, I did bot my deuize to drepe him.

Hence † **Dreping** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Dreper**, one who kills; a murderer.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2634 Þer was swilk dreping of þe folk. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3422 Þe dreparis of Dary.

**Drepe**, early form of **DREEP** v.

**Drere**, -lie, **Drerie**, etc., *obs.* ff. **DREAR**, etc.

† **Drese**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [*OE.* **dréosan**, to fall, go to ruin, pa. *ppl.* (*g*)**dréodren**, whence early *ME.* **ydrene**; a comm. Teut. vb. = *OS.* **drisian**, *Goth.* **driusan**, *draus*, *drusum*, *drusan*.] To fall.

a 1000 *Phenice* 34 Westmas ne dresod. c 1275 *LAV.* 6245 Al he [Pocastrel] gan to-dresse. 13. *Leg. of Grigorius* 155 (Mätz.) He was to dep ydrene.

**Dress** (dres), *v.* Forms: 4 **dresce**, 4-6 **dres**, 4-7 **dresse**, (5 **drisse**, **drysse**), 4- **dress**. ß. 5 **dirse**, **dyrse**, 9 **north. derse**. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* 5-6 **dreste**, 4- **dressed**, **drest**. [*a.* *OF.* **dresse-r** (earlier **dreier**, **drescer**) to arrange = *Pr.* **dressar**, **drear**, *OSP.* **derazcar**, *It.* **d'arizzare** = *L.* type \***directiare**, *f.* **direct-us** **DIRECT**.]

1. To make straight or right; to bring into proper order; to array, make ready, prepare, tend.

1. *trans.* To make straight; to erect, set up. 13. *Coer de L.* 2554 He dresdyd his bak unto the maste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 372 Dressed and vp ledderis doughtly. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 28 Myne eris shall be dressed vp, to here his prayer. c 1480 *CAXTON Somers of Aynon* xxii. 476 That the gilet be dressed all hie vpon the gate. 1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2, I dresse, I set upryght...Dresse this old ymage agaynst the wall. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. fil. 73 b, To dresse up the pavillion. [1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 474/2 He...dressed his figure still more uprighdy.]

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* To raise oneself, to rise. *Obs.* 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 566 He...dressez on þe morn, Askez erly his armz. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 22 (71) Troilus...dressede hym vpward. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xcvi. 288 He dresdyd hym on his steropes.

† 2. *trans.* To put (things) 'straight' or 'to rights' (*lit.* and *fig.*); to set in order; to manage. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 327 Wardens wise, To kepe þe lond and dres þe folk fro justise. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 160 Danmarke he dryssede alle by drede of hym selvyne. 1570 *Satir.* *Poem Reform.* x. 117 All this zeid weill and wecs weill drest, In...repe. 1672 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 9 To the wright...for dressing some things about y<sup>e</sup> house.

† b. To right, redress, remedy. *Obs.* c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* xxx. 7 Scho...Quhillk suld thy dolour dres.

† c. To arrange amongst; to divide. *Obs.* c 1400 *Gamelyn* 36 Dressedeth my londes among my sonis thre. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 212 Hilt þu duly we ded & drest in pesis. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons...And dressehe hom smalle.

† 3. To place or set in position; to put on (with a connotation of adjustment). *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 325 A coron on hir heed thay

han i-dressed. 1387 *TREWISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Gerebertus dressed hym [*se occultis*] under a treen brugg and heng by þe armes. c 1400 *Melayne* 835 Thay dressede on hym a dyademe. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* 1814/1 347 How Arthur dressede downe one of the corners of her keuerche aboute her necke.

b. *Printing*. See *quot.*

1823 *CRABE Technol. Dict.*, To Dress a Chase (*Print.*) or a Form, to fit the pages and the chase, or form, of the matter that has been composed.

4. *Mil. a.* *trans.* To draw up (troops) in proper alignment.

1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 54 The Artillery to have been posted on the Right of the Line, and dressed straight with it. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. viii. 185 The whole party being dressed in one rank, face to the right. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 23 No rank...ought ever to be dressed, without the person...appointed to dress it, determining...a line on which the rank...is to be formed. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. I. 220 The battalion dressed its ranks with precision.

*transf.* 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 27 Pull down the whole front of the warehouses and dress them back. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 159 The subalterns dress and correct the line of tents.

b. *intr.* To 'form' in proper alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 51 When marching in line, each squadron dresses to its own center. 1803 *Compl. Drill Sergeant* 10 At the word Dress, each man will cast his eyes to the point he is to dress to. 1853 *STROUPELL Milit. Enycl.* s. v. Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively by some given object.

*transf.* 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 344 All that remains of the west sides of the square...is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height.

† 5. *trans.* To make ready or prepare for any purpose; to order, arrange, draw up. Also with *up*. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 7.

13. *K. Alis.* 479 Neptanabus Made so strong sorcery, And dressed hit by the skye. 1382 *Wyclif John* I. 23 Dresse 3e the waye of the Lord, as Ysaye...seyde. a 1400 *Distill of Susan* 274 Nou þei dresse hire to dep. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 240 A draughte...of drinke haue I dresse. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxvii. 422 And dresse vp tubes with water of the see, and halowe you it, and chrysten them. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Mide's Melodie* B. lviii. 35 A ditch is drest For me...but loe I my foyes therein doe fall. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 681 Galilæus...undertook to dress Tables of their Motion. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* v. 50 There was neither History nor Philosophy...but what was dressed by the Muses. 1834 *MEOWIN Angler in Wales* I. 34 To employ ourselves in dressing a few flies.

† b. *intr.* To make arrangements, arrange. *Obs.*

1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 445 He sendis Bischop Moncluch...to handle with her, and dres anent the transporting of the armie frome the Inglis bordours.

† 6. *refl.* and *intr.* To prepare oneself, make ready; in many quots. coloured by sense 14, and so=

to apply oneself, direct one's skill or energies, turn the attention to. Cf. **ADDRESS** v. III. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 1002 Alla gan hym dresse, And cek his wyf, this Emperour to meete. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 5195 þes drest for þe dede and droghen to ship. *Ibid.* 8425 Of Andromache drem I dresse me to telle. 1568 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 Let vs dresse our selfe to go forth the journey of lyfe. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 75 The Hammilitounis vrges the Douglas, to dres him by the morne.

7. *trans.* To array, attire, or 'rig out', with suitable clothing or raiment; to adorn or deck with apparel; in later use often simply, to clothe.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 91 Dresse vs in riche array. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, The sponser...hath many women to adorne and dresse her. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* II. ii. iii. (1676) 296/1 Some light housewife...dressed like a May-lady. 1767 *GOLDSM. Cit.* IV. xiv, I was dressed after the fashion of Europe. 1839 *THURLWALL Greece* VI. xviii. 101 He...came out drest in white. 1866 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 319, I was up and dressed at seven.

† b. *refl.* (and *pass.*) To attire oneself with attention to fashion or artistic effect; *spec.* to put on the more elaborate costume proper for a dinner or evening party or for a ceremonial occasion; also, simply, to attire oneself, put on one's clothes.

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. II. 99 Our Saviour...sets up little children as looking-glasses of grace to dresse ourselves in. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 25 Mar., By and by comes Mr. Lowther and his wife and mine...into a box, forthwith, neither of them being dressed. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xi, He had barely time left to dress himself. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 27 4 He was come back to dress himself for a ball. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty* III. 9 He saw the lawyer dressing himself and shaving.

c. *intr.* in reflexive sense.

1793 *ROWE Ulyss.* Prol. 15 They...Dress'd at Her, danc'd, and fought, and...did all that Men could do to have her. 1710 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 77 While I was dressing. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio) s. v., To dress at a person, is to dress and adorn in order to enamour or gain the affection of a person. 1800 *Oracle in Spirit Pub. Jynls.* (1801) IV. 23 When he gets up in the morning, let him dress off in the sprucest style. 1802 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) I. 505, I went up to dress for dinner. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 52 They...dress like Khyberees. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 6/2 The ladies...dress in blacks and drabs. 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 6/1 That section of the world that 'dresses' in contradistinction to merely wearing clothes.

d. *trans.* To dress up: to attire elaborately, or in a manner appropriate to a superior position or to a part which one aspires to play. To dress out († *forth*) = to deck out with dress. Also *intr.* for *refl.*



1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 29 Being neatly and Taylor-like dressed up. 1721 *BERRKLEY Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 201 The direct way to ruin a man is to dress him up in fine clothes. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* IV. x. Dress forth his wench in such gaudy style. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* IV. Down came my wife and daughters, dressed out in all their former splendour. 1876 *TREVELLAVAN Alcanlay* I. i. 16 The Frenchmen, dressed out with women's gowns and petticoats. *Mod.* To dress up for private theatricals.

**e. trans. and fig.** (of 7 and 7 d.)

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* AVIII. Such a most busie Day did seeme to dresse My Characters with sauciness. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 162 A sort of Declaration, to dress up and to vanish the Story of Pausanias. 1725 *WATTS Logic* III. iii. § 1 They dress up the opinion of their adversary as they please. 1873 M. ANOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 315 Dressing the popular doctrine out with fine speculations.

**8.** To array, equip; to adorn, deck; also with out, **† up.** To dress a ship; to deck it out with flags, etc. To dress a (shop) window; to decorate it with goods artistically or attractively displayed.

1400 *Reuland & O.* 362 Thay, dressede hym in his armours. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 165 I have dyamantys dere wourthy to dresse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2, I dressed my house gayly against my husbandes comynge home. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* viii. 23 The Chamber was richly dressed and hung with manytapes, and with hangings. 1769 *FALCONER Dice Marine* (1783), *Fort de Parado.* To dress a ship, or to adorn her with flags. 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* 27 It was made plain enough, by the dressing of the shops, that here too it was Christmas time again. 1879 *SALA Paris Herself Again* I. xviii. 292 His windows are not yet 'dressed'.

**b.** To equip or provide (a play, etc.) with the appropriate costumes.

1741 T. BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 9 The Play... was acted before the Court and very richly Drest. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/1 The opera will be newly dressed.

**c. Arch.** To decorate (a window, etc.) with mouldings or the like. Cf. *DRESSING vbl. sb.* 4. e.

1726 *LEONI Designs* 5/2 The Windows of the upper Apartments are dressed. — *Alberti's Archit.* II. 57/2 A door dressed after the manner of the Doric or Ionic Order.

**9.** To treat (a person) 'properly', esp. (in ironical use) with deserved severity; hence, to give a thrashing or beating to, to chastise; to reprimand severely, scold. Now usually with *down*. (App. associated with 13 f, and kindred uses.)

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* clxxiii. From day to day so sore here artow drest. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 268 The Apostills, Reloyst that for Christ sa they were drest. 1679 *Essex Frecholders* 6 They dressed the Rogues... as they were never dressed in their lives. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 9 He would dress my jacket, an I were to tell him on't. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II. 302 So we say allegorically to trim one handsomely, to dress him, when we mean to punish.

**10.** To treat (a wounded man or his wounds) with remedies or curative appliances.

1471 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 668 III. 3 He is hurt with an arrow... and I have sent hyn a serlon, whyche hath drested hym. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* x. 34 [He] brought hyn to a common hostry and drest him. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound... had him... well dressed by the... Surgeons. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149, I dressed him... with the common Digestive. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ritldg.) 156 He had his wound dressed.

**11.** To treat or prepare (things) in some way proper to their nature or character; to subject to processes requisite for cleansing, purifying, trimming, smoothing, etc. See also 13.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 225 For hynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 132 Dresse the wode and howe it clene. 1535 *COVERD. Exod.* xxx. 7 When he dressteth the lampes. 1559 *MORWYN Ewonyon.* 15 Hoate oyles chymistrically drest and prepared. 1696 *DE LA PRYNE Diary* (Surtees) 85 As her father was dressing a great pond... there was cast up out of it 60 or 80 little images. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 229 The trenails having been previously dressed with a plane. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts.* XX. 277 These stones... require to be... oftener dressed than French Burr-stones. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* I. 302 The usual mode of dressing flour is to brush it through a cylinder clothed with wire. 1894 *Labor Commission Gloss. s.v. Dressing Lime.* The slaked lime powder is passed through a sieve to remove coarse particles, and this operation is known as dressing lime. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The surface... is dressed with a little oxide.

**b. intr. = passive.**

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* (1858) 269 It was a hard... stone, but dressed readily to pick and hammer.

**12.** To take away or remove (anything) in the process of preparing, purifying or cleansing.

1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 50 They fence... their graves about... dressing the weeds from them. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALL Eng. Chamber* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* I. 229 For the purpose of dressing the remaining sand off it (a casting). 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 218 Vast quantities of the seeds of the cotton-plant are dressed out of the cottons.

**13.** Specific and technical uses. **a.** To prepare for use as food, by making ready to cook, or by cooking. Also *intr. = passive.*

13. *Coer de L.* 3510 Or ye come the flesch was dressyd. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Put yn be Oystrys per-to, and dresse it forth. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* IV. 10 b. To dress their meat with salt water. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 86 Their savoury dinner. Of herbs and other country messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1736 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1789) IV. 163 We dress them with carp sauce. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxii. A very

genteel entertainment. dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/1 The carcass of a... cow dressed ready for sale.

1806 *Culina* 27 This dish will dress very well with the cheese of our own country. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 24 1/2 Potatoes so grown... dress badly. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/5 The sheep... should dress about 75 lbs. each.

**b.** To comb, brush, and do up (the hair).

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxv. vii. Her shining here so properly she dresses. 1663 *PERRY Diary* 13 July. Her hair dressed a la negligence. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept. [She] dresses her head very high. I wish her head-dress was lower. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 333 He dressed his hair and crowned himself for a battle as others for a feast.

**c.** To till, cultivate, prune, or tend (a field, garden, or plant); to treat with manure, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured and dressed the vynyarde of god by holy werkis of fayth. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. iv. 56 He had not so trim'd And drest his Land, as we this Garden. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr., Relig. Britons* 36 Some wrought in the Gardens, others dressed the Orchards. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 93 In planting and dressing the Vines. 1821 *DWIGHT Trav.* II. 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 2. 22 The leaves are allowed to rot and dress the ground. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 8 Sets are cut in the early spring... when the plants are dressed.

Fig. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xi. 51 This seed of Religion to nourish, dresse, and forme it into Lawes. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* II. (1730) 72 St. Paul, who had planted a Church... left him to dress and propagate it.

**† d.** To train or break in (a horse or other animal). *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Tray* 6007 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, drestit perfore. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. v. 80 That horse, that I so carefully have drest. a 1639 *WORTON in Reliq. Wotton*, 157 The great horse whom already dressed, no man can more skillfully manage, or better break if rough and furious. 1771 *BERENGER Hist. Horsem.* I. 169 They all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed.

**e.** To groom or curry (a horse).

1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2 Hosteller, dresse my horse well, and thou shalt have a penny. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 61 Dress your horse twice a day, when he rests, and once when he travels. 1789 *MRS. PIZOTT Jour. France* I. 7 The gentlemen have commonly a good horse under them, but certainly a dressed one. 1879 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* 304 It is not only to remove dirt and to make the coat shine that we dress horses, but... to ensure their health.

**f.** To prepare and finish, as leather; to curry. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Preamb., Whiche Leader... the same persones currie and dresse in their own houses. 1607 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 113 The skins of Dogs are dressed for Gloves, and cased Boots. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) III. 352, I observed them... dressing sheepskins. 1837 *WHITTLOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 173 In dressing leather... the first operation on the skins is steeping them until they are thoroughly wetted.

**g.** To finish (textile fabrics), so as to give them a nap, smooth surface, or gloss.

1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamb., Marchauntes should be bounden to dresse every white Clothe... on this side the See after they have bought them. 1530 *PALSGR.* 528/2, I dresse an olde garment, I praye the wof of it to make it seme newe agayne. 1570 *LEVINS Manuif.* 84/32 To Dresse cloth, *couchinure*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 The white cloths... sent to Holland to be dyed and dressed.

**h.** To cleanse (corn) from chaff and the like.

1635 *QUAKLES Embl.* II. x. (1728) 90 Teach me the skill To dress and chuse the corn, take those the chaff that will. 1770 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Titles* II. 76 Corn Threshed, Winnowed, and Dressed. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 79 Their bread is wheat drest clean. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* I. 371 A machine for dressing grain, being an improved winnowing machine.

**i.** To prepare (ore) for smelting by the removal of the non-metallic portion.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* Dressing of ores; the preparing of them as they come rough from the mine, for the working by fire. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* I. 161 Apparatus used for dressing the inferior copper ores... for dressing the poorer portion of the mineral from the tye.

**II.** To direct.

**† 14. trans.** To make straight the course of (a person or thing); to turn or send in some given direction; to direct, guide. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxiv. [xxv.] § Dresse me, Lord, in thy sothenesse. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pt. vi. 110 (Camb. MS.) God hym self ordeynyd and dresseyd alle henges to good. 1384 *WYCLIF Num.* xxiv. r He... dresseyng his chere agens the desert... sawy Israel in the tentis dwellynge. c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 50 Yf you knowe not the way wel I shall dresse you to it. 1501 *FLORIO Dn Fruitis* 75, I had bene wisely drest, so I had playd that Knight. *refl.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H iii, All her enterprises... dressthe them all unto the dishoneste parte.

**† b.** To reach or hold forth; to offer. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 9 Who so is a man, whom zif his some axe breed, wher he shal dresse to hym [x388 take hym] a stoon? — *Luke* xxiv. 30 He took bred, and blesside, and brac, and dresstide to hem. c 1430 *LVGD. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 Thes ladies gan her gyftes dresse.

**† 15. refl. and intr.** To direct one's course; to betake oneself, repair; to proceed, move, go. *Obs.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Rut.* 1415 Pe douthe dresse to be wod. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerks T.* 951 To Grisilde agayn wof I me dresse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xxviii, They dresstyd to gyders and eyther gaf other suche strokes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii, lo Dress fro desert, draw to thy dwelling place. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* x. x. 18 Syne baldly... Agane Enneas can Tarquytus dres. 1572 *FORREST Theophilus* 1064 in *Anglia* VII, Unto the busshoppe he dreste him forth.

**† 16. trans.** To direct (spoken words or a written message) to any one; to ADDRESS. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LVGD. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 (Mätz.) Hir suster... gan unto me dresse A wooful bille. c 1449 *PRECOCK Repr. Prol.* 2 These same wordis... bi Seint Paul dresstid to Thimothie... mowe weel ynow be... dresstid fethir to ech lay person. c 1500 *Melusine* ix. 38 A knyght... dressed hys wordes toward her, & said [etc.]. 1664 *Flodan F.* II. 17 His Letters fast he forth did dresse.

**Dress** (dres), *sb.* [*fr.* *prec. vb.*]

**† 1.** The act of dressing. *Obs.*

**† a.** A setting 'to rights'; redress.

1565 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 404 The Earls... have received their dress, and so are in quiet.

**† b.** Conduct (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 434 To enter in the dresse of suche affairs. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 756 Daylie we may se his dresse, When Monseir gaid vnto his mess.

**† c.** The act or fact of attiring or arraying oneself, esp. ornamentally.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 107 Be ever on the Dress, and on the Rove. 1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* lxvii, She and Mrs. Selwyn were gone up stairs to finish their dress.

**2.** Personal attire or apparel; orig. that proper to some special rank or order of person, or to some ceremony or function; but, in later use, often merely: Clothing, costume, garb, esp. that part which is external and serves for adornment as well as for covering.

*Full dress* (or, simply, 'dress'); the more elaborate apparel proper to a public ceremony, a dinner, or an evening party.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. iv. 5 Till I shall see you in your Souldiers dresse. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 The Merchants wear the Turkish dresse. 1693 *Hunt. & Contr. Town* 35 Appeal'd to... in all nice points of Dress. 1748 *ROCHAUDEN Clarissa* (J.), Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xix, Your black silk frock will be quite dress enough. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 15 Dress... was then the symbol of rank, prescribed by statute. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Aug. The male dancers were in every variety of costume... none, of course, in anything approaching to 'dress'. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Fr. Mem.* (1888) 249 History shows us people in full dress, biography shows them in undress, and diaries show them undressed.

**b.** With a and *pl.*: A suit of garments or a single external garment appropriate to some occasion when adornment is required; now *spec.* a lady's robe or gown made not merely to clothe but also to adorn.

1638 *FORD Fancies* II. iii, Your dresses blab your vanities! 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 74 The single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of a hundred Climates. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Changing our travelling dresses in the morning. a 1821 *KEATS Sonnet, 'Keen Aftful gusts'*, Lovely Laura in her light green dress. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 74 No good historical painting... can exist, where the dresses of the people of the time are not beautiful. *Mod.* She has had a new silk dress for the occasion.

**c. trans.** An external covering and adornment, as the plumage of birds. **d. fig.** The outward form under which anything is presented.

1628 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* II. 412 All the trim and dress Of those still-roaring-noise-resounding seas. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 164 Eloquence, the dress of our thoughts. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. (R.), Feathers are as commodious a dress to such as fly in the air, to birds, and some insects. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 147 *L'Histoire secrette de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress. 1872 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvi. (1888) 492 The adults [birds] in their winter dress.

**3.** Technical senses.

**† a.** Dressing of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* II. 76 In about six weeks from the first Dress the Skull scaled. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 299 Her form with dress and lotion they repair.

**† b.** Arch. = Dressing vbl. *sb.* 4. e. *Obs.*

1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The Arches must stand quite clear above the water: their dress may be taken from the Ionic or... the Doric Architrave. *Ibid.* 68/1 One principal door with all the dress of the door of a Temple.

**c.** The arrangement of the furrows upon the surface of a millstone.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 535/1 Care must be taken to put the dress [of millstones] in the right way.

**d.** Finish put upon anything to improve or set off its appearance; e.g. the stiffening of a fabric with starch, glue, size, or the like.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 122 Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the 'dress'.

**4. attrib. and Comb.** a. Of, for, or pertaining to apparel, or to a woman's dress, as *dress-chamber*, *-cutting*, *-goods*, *-gown*, *-silk*, *-skirt*, *-stand*, etc.; *dress-guard*, an appliance fixed to a vehicle or cycle to prevent injury to dress from the wheels; *dress-improver*, a pad, cushion, etc. at one time worn by women, to make the skirt stick out at the back; = *BUSTLE sb.* 2. b. Characterized by, or pertaining to, 'full dress', as *dress-ball*, *-boots*, *-coal* (whence *dress-coated* adj.), *-dinner*, *-parade*, *-pumps*, *-shoes*, *-suit*, *-sword*, *-uniform*, etc.; *dress-circle*, a circular row of seats in a place of entertainment, the spectators in which were originally expected to be in dress-clothes; in a theatre, usually the gallery next above the floor. See also *DRESS-MARKEN*, etc.

1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. xliii, A 'Dress-ball'-alias a public parade of finery, dull-

ness, and etiquette. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Letl.* I. 341. I kept my seat in the 'dress circle. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Scavard's Narr.* II. 201 That our 'dress-clothes should be brought home in time. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Jrnl.* II. 138 'Dress-coats, and such elegant formalities. 1836-9 DICKENS *S. Bos, New Year*. As if we were duly 'dress-coated and pumped. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 1/5 Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., afterwards addressed the students on 'dress-cutting. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Hohn) I. 51 The 'dress-dinner generates a talent of table-talk. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxviii. Damage..to 'dress-gowns, in consequence of its [a spaniel's] untimely frolics. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 [A] skirt..so short enough to clear cranks and pedals when the cyclist is seated, and make 'dress-guards unnecessary. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummers' Wife* (1887) 228 The skirts swung on the 'dress-improvers. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xiii. 210 A sort of 'dress parade of mediocrity. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1865) xx. xlviii. A 'dress-suit of clothes for a grand occasion. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 599 Physicians and secretaries wore a 'dress sword with rapier blade.

**Dressed, drest** (drest), *pl. a.* [f. DRESS *v.* + -ED.] + Straightened (*obs.*); prepared; clothed, attired, etc.: see the verb.

1828 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 5 Schreiwede thingis schulen be in to dresid thingis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Delycates or deynyt dressed meates. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 Shirts, made of drest deer-skins. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* (ed. 3) 20 We had a dressed rehearsal. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 130 Specimens of dressed oilstones.

**Dresser** 1 (dres's) Also 5 -ore, -ur(e), 5-6 -our(e), 7 -oir. [a. OF. *dressure*, *dreceur*, *dreceur* (= mod. F. *dressoir*), f. *dresser* to DRESS: cf. med.L. *directorium* 'abacus, ministerium, ubi reponuntur vasa ad convivia' (Du Cange).]

1. A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed; formerly also, a table in a dining-room or hall, from which dishes were served, or on which plate was displayed.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Powder dowce heron pou kast Standonde ad dressore on be last. 15.. in Blount *Anc. Tenures* 100 Upon Christmas day he..shall go to the Dressour, and shall serve his Lordys messe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxviii.] 710 All the..plate of golde and sylver that was served..in the palays at the dresser or elsewhere. 1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 123 b, What meaneth this drumme, said I. Quod he, this is to warn gentlemen of household to repaire to the dresser. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 166. 1608 S. HIERON *A Defensio* III. 12 A dressoir whereon to marshall the dishes. 1719 De Poe *Crusoe* i. v. I..set up some Pieces of Boards, like a Dresser, to order my Victuals upon.

2. A kind of kitchen sideboard surmounted by rows of shelves on which plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils are ranged.

1552 HULSTED, Cuphorde or dresser, *abacus*. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. ii. (1852) 47 It should not be fasten'd into the wall, dresser-fashion. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* x. 171 The dressers were covered with brilliant copper..vessels. 1882 *Good Cheer* 48 The old black dresser with its row of shining pewter at the top.

† 3. A table-cloth. *Obs. rare.*

1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. 360, J. dresser of dyaper js.

4. *Comb.*, as † *dresser-window*; † *dresser-board*, the board or table of a dresser; † *dresser-knife*, a knife for dressing meat for the table.

24.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 580/41 *Escaria*, dresserbord. 1844 594/15 *Machera*, a dresscrnyf. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 69 Having their meat served out of the Dresser-window of the great Kitchen. 1676 HOBBS *Hiad* (1677) 126 The meat..on clean dresser-boards..he sets.

**Dresser** 2. [f. DRESS *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which dresses.

1. One who dresses (in various special and technical senses: see DRESS *v.* 13, etc.).

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, Shermen, dressers, carders and spynners. 1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 The dresser of his vineyard. 1853 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 36 There is great abuse in the tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 225 The most elegant dresser of a fly in Scotland. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers' or cutters.

2. One who attires another; esp. a tirewoman.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iv. iii. I'll be my self thy dresser. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, Command my dresser to adorn her with The robes that I give command for. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 18 Sept., I chose to dine with Mrs. Hill, who is one of the dressers, and Mrs. Masham's sister. 1884 *Mem. Pcess Alice* 8 A former dresser of the Queen's.

3. One who attires himself (or herself) elegantly, or in any way defined by the context.

1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statem.* II. He is no dresser, do. but see how awkwardly His damnd' crevat is tyed. 1778 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arbly* *Diary* 23 Aug., I don't think Mrs. Burney a very good dresser. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 49 The most perfect dresser that even France could exhibit. a. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 264 Of all the dressers I ever saw, she is the worst.

4. A surgeon's assistant in a hospital, etc., whose duty it is to dress wounds, etc.

1747 (July) *Minutes of Grand Committee St. Thomas's Hospital* (MS.). An application was made to this Committee to receive a young man as 'Pupil or Dresser' in the Hospital. 1758 (March) *Ibid.* Resolved and ordered that for the future no Surgeon, Pupil, or Dresser, be in the Wards after One o'Clock. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Beet, George & Dragon* 60 Dressers waiting for the surgeons to make their daily round of the wards.

5. *Mil.* (See quot. 1823.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 11 Every dresser of a body in a given line, must in his own person be placed on that line, while he is directing such operation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Dressers* (Milt.) those men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 19 On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank steps back one pace, dressing by the right.

6. Various appliances used in 'dressing' or preparing things.

a. A shoemaker's tool. b. A plumber's mallet to smooth down joinings in lead, etc. c. *Tanning*: see quot. 1853. d. *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1881. e. An apparatus for dressing corn; a winnowing machine. f. A tool or machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on a mill-stone. g. A machine for cutting and shaping geological specimens or minerals.

1600 DEKKER *Genl. Craft* iv. (1866) 15 You skoomaker, have you all your tools..a good dresser, your four sorts of awls? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 A Plummers Dresser..a Bat of Wood made with a handle, flat at the bottom, and rounded off at the top-side. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 192 Having roll'd open 2 Sheets, they beat them flat with their Dresser. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 468 They [skins] are then worked with the round-knife upon the dresser..a cylindrical wooden bar fastened at a height of five feet three inches from the ground, by its two ends, to two buttresses projecting from the wall. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dresser*, a large pick, with which the largest lumps of coal are prepared for loading into the skip. S. *Staffords*. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Hence **Dressership**, office of surgical dresser.

1869 *Lancet* 391/1 Certain of the dresserships..are appointed from the most diligent students.

**Dressing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRESS *v.* + -ING I.]

1. The action of the vb. DRESS, in various senses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dressyng, *directio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, The spouse..hath many women to adorne and dresse her, and yet she werkweth with them to her owne dressyng. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 207 One stroke may cause it [a wound], but many stirrings and dressings cannot cure it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling..signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 6 Dressing is a progressive operation..by which any number of men are correctly aligned. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Letl.* III. 101 There is no elaborate dressing for dinner here.

2. Applied to various technical processes in arts and manufactures. See quot. and the vb.

1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* t. ii. (R.), The dressing of wooll hath bene ever an honest occupation for a good woman. 1611 COTGR., *Affilement*..a dressing, or stiffening with wire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Indie & P.* 264 Hides and Leather..of their own dressing. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 24 A new composition for careening or dressing of ships, to preserve them from the Worms. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 341 The corn of England, as far as respects dressing, that is cleaning from dirt, chaff, seeds of weeds, &c. is as much better than that of France. 1822 J. FLINT *Letl. Amer.* 7 Washing and dressing of shirts, neckcloths, &c.

3. *Ironically*. A drubbing, a beating; chastisement, castigation, by blows or words.

1769 in *10th Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* App. I. 473 For this he got a very severe dressing from Ld. North. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* v. i. (Ridge) 151 His fingers itched to give me another dressing. 1854 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life* vi. (1874) 511 If our Generals do not give the enemy a dressing. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 57 A criticism..in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on Swift.

4. *concretely*. That which is used in the preceding actions and processes; that with which any thing or person is dressed for use or ornament: e.g.

a. *Cookery*. The seasoning substance used in cooking; stuffing; the sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish, a salad, etc. b. Personal decorations; vestments, dress; trimming; c. *Agric.* The manure or compost spread over or ploughed into land in preparing it for a crop. d. *Surg.* The remedies, bandages, etc. with which a wound or sore is dressed. e. *Arch.* Projecting mouldings on a surface. f. Glaze, size, or stiffening, used in the 'finishing' of textile fabrics; etc. a. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 319 For flour and pepper, and dressing. 1853 *Soyer Pantraph.* 75 Lettuces may also be eaten with a dressing of gravy and pickles. b. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenard's Guesman d'Aff.* I. 26 Shee..would..put on her dressings, and wear her attire. 1606 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 11 One piece of her gaudy dressings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Tom began..scrutinizing the dressings of the files [for fishing]. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii, Trees..in their beautiful spring dressing.

c. 1735 BURKELEY *Querist* 5 199 Wks. 1871 III. 371 Vegetables..ploughed in for a dressing of land. 1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 50 § 11 Any Manure, Compost, Ashes, Sea-weed, or other Dressings intended for such Lands.

d. 1713 PARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 § 2 To tear off the dressings, as I may say, from the wounds. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogun-Tanden* II. iii. 95 Dressings for blisters.

e. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Dressings, all mouldings projecting beyond the naked of walls and ceilings. 1843 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 214 The dressings round them [doors] to be of scagliola.

f. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annem.* 72 The dressing thereof [sail-cloth], being a compound of meal and lime. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 181 The hides..are put through the dressings, that is, subjected to the action of fermentable barley water.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Employed in or connected with attiring the person, as *dressing-bag*, *-basket*, *-block*, *-boy*, *-chair*, *-closet*, *-cloth*, *-glass*, *-jacket*, *-maid*, *-robe*; *dressing-bell*, *-gong*, one

rung as the signal for dressing for dinner; † *dressing-plate*, silver toilet service (*obs.*); *dressing-sack* (U.S.), a dressing-jacket. Also **DRESSING-BOX**, **-ROOM**, **-TABLE**, etc. b. Pertaining or appropriated to the treatment of various articles, as *dressing-machine*, *-shed*, *-shop*, *-station*; *dressing-benoh*, *-floors*: see quot. c. Used in preparing food: see **DRESSING-BOARD**, **-KNIFE**. d. For 'dressing', as *dressing hide*, *leather*, *wheat*.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii. 75 He..packed his coats, and 'dressing-bag, and desk. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* xii, The 'dressing-bell has rung. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \**Dressing-bench*, a bricklayer's bench having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle to make it symmetrical. 1632 FIELD & MASSINGER *Fatal Downy* II. ii, His 'dressing-block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes..ere he vouchsafes them his own person. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 § 13 A looking-glass and a 'dressing-chair. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 332 Whether she be some Skeleton whose Beauties lye at night upon her 'dressing-cloth. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, A 'dressing-floors (not floor) is a surface works where the tin stuff as it comes from the shaft of the mine is first subjected to various crushing processes..and then 'washed'..in order that the tin may be separated from alien matter. 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5214/3 'Dressing Glasses, Union Suits, Dressing Boxes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annem.* 121 Look for yourself in a mirror, or dressing glass. 1855 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 239 Puer, in her 'Dressing-Jacket. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/4 Light English sole and 'dressing leather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 2/1 Thrashing and 'Dressing Machines. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 29 Having been 'dressing-maid..to the late Mrs. Bracebridge. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letl.* 16 Aug. (1887) I. 107, I had wickedness enough to covet St. Ursula's pearl necklaces..and wished she herself converted into 'dressing-plate. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 A dressing shed, where the work of unhairing the skins takes place. 1894 *Str. E. Wood in Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 The farm used by the doctors as a 'dressing-station. 1799 *Wakes Colne (Essex) Overseer's Acc.* (MS.), 3 peckes of 'dressing wheat.

† **Dressing-board**. *Obs.* A board on which anything is dressed; esp. a board on which food was dressed; a dresser.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dressure, or dressyngs boorde, *dressorium*, *directarium*. 1591 PERCIVAL *SA. Dict.*, *Tajon*, a board to cut flesh on, a dressing board. 1624 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* t. i. (1711) 172 Puts it [the whale's fat] upon the Bench or Dressing-board, where it is cut by others into less pieces. 1720 *Sir Hugh in Percy Reliq.* (1765) I. 32 Scho laid him on a dressing-boorde [other versions dressing-table, dresser-board (cf. Child *Ballads* v. 246).]

**Dressing-box**, = next.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. ii, A fine-bred woman, with a lute, and a dressing-box. 1714 [see DRESSING SL.] 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 181 He sports a dressing-box..full of almond paste and violet soap.

**Dressing-case**. A case of toilet utensils. 1819 P. O. *Land. Direct.* 18 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-case Manufacturer.

**Dressing-gown**. A loose gown worn while making one's toilet or when in dishabille.

1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Enter Lord Foppington in his dressing-gown. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Letl.* II. 3 I was sitting at breakfast in my dressing-gown.

Hence **Dressing-gowned** *pl. a.*

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 315/1 Mr. Dorrit, dressing-gowned and newspapered.

**Dressing-knife**. † a. A knife used in dressing food. *Obs.* b. A blade with two handles used in leather-dressing. Hence † *Dressing-knife-board*.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. dressyngkniff, ij. d. c. 1425 *Thomas of Erzeld.* 116 (Cott. MS.) Cokes come with dressyngnye knyfe. c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 665/18 *Hic scammellus*, dressyng-knyfboard. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A Dirsyngnye knyfe. 1801/1 A Dirsyngnye-knyffe, *spahn*, *Jacularium*. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12, § 13 Thebocke..shall..bring with him a dressing knife.

**Dressing-room**. A room for dressing and the toilet, usually opening from a bed-room.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* iv. iii, I..was made free of their society and dressing-rooms for ever hereafter. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., I went..into the Duchess of Portsmouth's dressing-room within her bed-chamber. 1803 RERTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 178 The present dressing-room..added to each modern bed-room. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 1951 I was sitting alone in the dressing-room of the Lyceum.

**Dressing-table**. A toilet table.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 1/1 Ladies Inlaid Dressing Tables. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ix, Laying my watch..on the dressing-table.

**Dress-maker** (dres's-māk's). A maker of dresses; *spec.* a woman who makes dresses for (those of her own sex).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1832 W. IRVING *Athambra* I. 289 The dress-makers, and the jewellers, and the artificers in gold and silver. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, The situation I have made interest to procure..is with a Milliner and dressmaker.

Hence **Dress-makership**; **Dress-makery**, a dress-making establishment.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. (1893) 29 In all the elegance of first-rate millinery and dressmakership. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* viii. 75 Details of a practical nature concerning the conduct of a dress-maker.

**Dress-making**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRESS *sb.* and MAKING *vbl. sb.*] The action or occupation of making (women's) dresses. Also *attrib.*

1837 WHITCROFT, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 308 Dress-making

came from France, i.e. Paris. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* c. xvii. 158. I am to do dressmaking very well.

So **Dress-making** ppl. a.; **Dress-make** v. (colloq.), to make dresses.

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv. 1. I must see that dressmaking sharp about it. 1885 *Times* 5 Mar. 10 A registry... for women... accustomed to dressmake, wash, or do charring work.

**Dressy** (dres'i), a. [f. DRESS sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Fond of or attentive to dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. 1. One of those fine old dressy things, who thinks to conceal her age, by every where exposing her person. 1834 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 31 Oct. (1804) II. 173. I am growing dressy... and am learning how to unite smartness and economy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix. I am a dressy man.

2. Of garments: Having an air of dress; stylish. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* I. 206 (Jam.) Black velvet gowns... they were dressy, and not too dressy. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 735 Such a truly elegant boat, so gentlemanly, so dressy. *transf.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 63/3 Anemones... are not only very dressy, but last a long time in water. 1887 F. B. ZINCKE *Materials for Hist. Wharstead* 148 The less dressy parts of a garden.

Hence **Dressiness**.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 249 Habits of dressiness, are adopted. 1877 SURGEON *Lect. to Students* Ser. II. viii. 131. A hundred years ago the dressiness of the clergy was about as conspicuous as it is now.

**Drest**, var. pa. t. and pp. of DRESS.

**Drest**, variant of DRAST Obs., dregs, lees.

† **Dretch**, v. 1. Obs. Forms: 1 drecce(e)an, 2-6 dreoche, 3 dreoche, dracchoe, dreoche, 3-5 dreoche, (4 drich), 5-6 dretch. Pa. t. 1 drehthe, 4 draihthe. Pa. pple. 1 (30) drehth, 3-4 idreochid (-e-, -a-, -ee-), idrahth, 4 draihth. [OE. drecce(e)an: unknown in the other Germanic langs.]

1. *trans.* To afflict, torment, vex; in ME, esp. to trouble in sleep.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* 27 in O. E. Texts 180 *Adflicens*, drecende. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2179 Mec sorz drecch. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 xif he hwon hnappode, ðærrihthe hine drehthon nihthlice gedwimor. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Alle oðre men þæt heuie sunnen dreccheð. c 1205 *LAV.* 4521 Pa þe king wes a-waht, þe wes swuþe idrahth. *Ibid.* 22556 Pa þe king him awoc swiðe he was idreoched [c 1275 idreched]. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 819 Hee was drahth with dreme thorou deuiles engines. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Catharina 818 Pu sall drich me na mare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 67 As man þat in his drem is drecched soore. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. v. We alle... were so dretched that somme of vs lepte oute of oure beddes nacked.

2. *intr.* To be troubled in sleep. *rare.*

1421 HOCLEVE *Complaint* 308 Lat them drem as them lyst and speke & drecche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dremyn, or dretchyn yn slepe, sompno. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 220 Sleeping or waking, dreaming or dretching. Hence † **Drethching**, torment, vexation, trouble. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1889) 217 Fram þysum licha-man butan drecceunge stipre beon zenumeoe. c 1230 *Hali Meidan* 7 Deð hire in to dreccheunge to dihten hus and hinen. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Dreccheunge by tymes haue þey wrought. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xxi. xii. It is þat dretchunge of sweuens.

† **Dretch**, v. 2. Obs. In 3-5 dreoche, dreoche, (5 driche, dryche.) [Not known before 13th c.; in form identical with prec. vb., but, on account of diversity of sense, generally viewed as distinct.]

1. *intr.* To delay, linger, tarry.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1420 Ne wold he ðor Ouer on niȝt drecchen nummor. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1215 (1264) What sholde I drecche (v. dretche) or telle of his aray? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 754 For drede of þe derke nyghte þay drecchede a lyttile. 1461 *Liber Phisicardensis* xi. xi. (1877) 1. 399 The party... dretchit and delayit our fra yeir to yeris.

2. *trans.* To delay. b. To protract. *rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1602 What halt hit mucche here-of to telle: to dretchen ous of our lay? 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 41 Than make I... tarienges To dretche forth the long day. Hence **Drethching** vbl. sb., procrastination, delay. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Göt.) Selcut vs thinc of þe, pilate, wid dretching [Coll. drightin] for to drill. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11757 Make no long dretching þer-to. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* v. liii. 52 And to rowme þæt Tribwite pay Wycht-owtyn dretching or delay. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 183 Trubbill weddyr makis schippis to droune, His drychoy is with Pluto in the se.

† **Dretch**, sb. Obs. [f. DRETCH v. 1.] Trouble. 13. *Gen. & Gr. Kut.* 1972 To sett hym in þe waye And counde hym by þe downe, þæt he no dretch had. ? 13. *MS. Cambr.* ff. ii. 38. (Halliwell) Ye schall see a woodur dretche When my sone wole me fecche.

**Dreuch**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRAW v.

† **Dreve**, v. 1. Obs. Forms: 1 drefan, drefan, 2-3 drefe, 3 dreofe, dreauo, 3-4 dreve. [OE. drefan = OS. drōfjan, druofjan (LG. drōfen, drōven, Du. droeven), OHG. \*truofjan, truofan, (MHG. trüeben, G. trüben), Goth. drōfjan to disturb; f. OTeut. \*drōbū- turbid, disturbed; perh. from an ablaut series drab-, drōb-, whence also DRAFF. Cf. DROVE v. 1, DROVY a.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, agitate.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 2838 Water under stod dreorig and gedrefed. c 1000 *Agz. Gosp.* John xiv. 1. Ne sy eower heorte gedrefed [Lindisf. G. gedroefed]. c 1200 ORMIN 147 He warp drefed & forredred. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Unbellef folc þe wolden dreuen hem. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne beoð he ne uer dreaumed mid winde ne mid reime. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 318 Ic wene ðat ic e and eue sulen alle is blisse dreue. c 1400 *Antours of Arth.* xxii. Alle the Duse-

peris of Fraunse with þour dyn deuyt [Thorn. MS. dreued].

† **Dreve**, v. 2. Obs. Also 5 Sc. drefe. [OE. drefjan to drive, impel (i.-drōfjan) corresp. to Goth. drōfjan to drive, trouble, vex; -OTeut. \*drōfjan, f. drōbū- ablaut grade of drēban, OE. drifan to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away or apart; to separate. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 406 in Rison *Mech. Rom.* II. 287 Thus we England to-deled, Ant uch kyng from other dreved. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5316 (Fair.) Mony haret fra him was dreued. *Ibid.* 6766. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1330 Bot cowatice the ay fra honour drefyd [v. dref]. *absol.* 1573 TUSSEUR *Husd.* xxxv. (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson will dreue, and so to your selfe a worse torme ye may geue.

2. *intr.* To move, proceed, tend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1763 (Göt.) Þe springes gan ouer al vte dreue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 123 Thus curstly þat knighthode... þurgh domes of destany dreuyt to noht.

**Dreve**, **drevin**, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of DRIVE v.

**Drevell** (-ill, -yll, var. of DRIVE), sb. 1. Obs. † **Drevyll**, v. Obs. [f. drevyll early form of DRIVE sb. 1.] *intr.* To drudge or slave.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 To drudge & to drevyll in warkes ylle and rude, This wyse shall ye lyve, in endeles servytude.

† **Drew**, sb. Obs. Also 5 drewo. [Derivation unknown.]

1. A drop, a very small quantity (of liquid).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 60 Whanne þe child was .viij. 3ear olde, Passyng sowkyng of milke drewis. c 1450 *Mirour Salucioun* 965 The drie erthe ferre about had noht þerof a drewo. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xlii. Of the water I nicht not taste a drew. a 1555 LYNDSEAY *Auld Man & Wife* 87 The diuill a drew sall cum in thy throte.

2. A morsel, a very small bit.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 36 Of whom we haue our dayly food, Ellys we had but lytel drew. *Ibid.* 405 Nakyd men and ffebyl of array 3e wolde not socowre with a lytel drewo.

**Drew** (drū), pa. t. of DRAW v.

**Drewery**, **drewrie**, etc.: see DRUERY.

**Drewin**, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of DRIVE v.

**Drewry**, obs. form of DREARY a.

**Drey**, obs. f. DRY, DRAT 1; var. of DRAT 2.

**Drey(e)**, **dreyz**, obs. forms of DREY v. and a.

**Dreyen**, **Dreyon**, obs. form of DRAW, DRAIN.

**Dreynt**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DRENCH v.

† **Drib**, v. Obs. [app. an onomatopoeic formation arising out of DRIP or DROR, the modified consonant expressing a modification of the notion.]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops; fig., to go on little by little.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 160 Suche drybbing warre, as hit hitherto hathe been made by the said Prynces.

2. ? To dribble, to slaver.

a 1529 SKELTON *Crowne Laurell* (R.), Dasyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that dribbes.

3. *trans.* a. To let fall or utter as in dribbels.

1533 *More Debell. Salem* Wks. 947/4 In the second side of 3. xxvi. left, he dribbeth in a word of spiritual dignity. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 Proverbs... which those, that have bitten with ill bargains of ether sort, haue dribbed forth in revenge.

b. To let fall in drops or dribbels.

1682 *SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother* Proh. There's not a Butcher's Wife but Dribs her part, And pities the poor Pageant from her heart.

c. 'To crop; to cut off, to defalcate. A cant word.' (J.)

1693 *DRYDEN*, etc. *Juvenal* vii. 298 Merchants Gains come short of half the Mart, For he who drives their Bargains, dribs a part.

d. To lead one little by little into something.

a 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Art Love* I. (R.), With daily lies she dribs thee into cost, That ear-ring dropt a stooe, that ring is lost.

4. *trans.* To shoot (an arrow) so that it falls short or wide of the mark.

1545 [implied in DRIBBER below]. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1593) 295 Behold how hee... dribs his arrowes up and downe At birds. 1572 *CHURCHYARD* To Rdr. in J. Jones *Bathes of Bath*, At routers they but shot theyr Shafts, and dribbed wyde a skore. 1592 *LIVY Galathea* iii. iv. O Venus... well shalt thou know what it is to drib thine arrowes up and downe Diana's leyes.

Hence **Dribbed**, **Dribbing** ppl. adjs.; also **Dribber**, one who dribs his arrows.

1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* (Arh.) 94 So if a man be... neuer so wel taught in his youth to shote, yet if he giue it ouer, and not use to shote... he shal become of a fyre archer, a stark squyrtter and dribber. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* ii. Not at the first sight, nor yet with a dribbed shot Loue gaue the wound.

**Drib**, sb. Sc. and dial. [f. DRIB v., or perh. more immediately deduced from dribble, driblet, which appear much earlier.] A drop, a petty or inconiderable quantity; a DRIBBLET.

c 1730 *RANSAY Ode fr. Horace*, That mutchkin-stoup it hauds but dribs. a 1745 *SWIFT On Gibbs Ps.* (T.), Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retail'd in dribs. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 172 And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine. 1862 *LINCOLN Let. to McClellan* 25 May in *Raymond Life* (1864) 241 We are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Drib*, a very small quantity of anything.

**Dribbet**, obs. var. or misprint for DRIBLET.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch. II.* xix. 243 Pitances... slowly paid by dribbets and with infinite delays.

**Dribble** (dri'b'l), v. [freq. of DRIB v.; in certain uses associated with or influenced by DRIVE v.] 1. *trans.* To let (anything) flow or fall in drops or a trickling stream; to give forth or emit in dribbels. *lit.* and *fig.* With out, forth, away.

c 1589 *Theses Martiniane* 31, I think it well if I can dribble out a Pistle in octauo nowe and then. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. lii. (1612) 236 Dribbling Almes by Art. c 1712 *SWIFT Rules to Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 275 Let the cook... follow... with a ladleful [of soup], and dribble it all the way up stairs. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 405 Elizabeth dribbled out her secret aid to the Prince of Orange.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To let the spittle flow down over the chin, as young children and imbecile people often do. Hence also *fig.*, = DRIVE v.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 61 Snearing, sweating, gaping, or dribling. 1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 167 He... had no Motion to vomit, but, dribbled much. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drost* 114 The Lascar laughs and dribbles at the Mouth. *Mod.* Infants generally dribble when they are teething.

3. *intr.* To flow down in small quantities or in a small and fitful stream; to trickle.

1599, 1627, 1669, etc. [see DRIBBLING]. 1784 R. B. CHESTON in *Med. Commun.* II. 6 She had perceived her water dribbling from ber. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xv. (1830) 185 Which receiver... allows the grain to dribble only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 22 The water which falls upon the rock then dribbles through the little cracks.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1600-1672 [see DRIBBLING ppl. a. 3]. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VII.* xviii. v. 173 From about the end of June, the Reichs Army kept dribbling in.

4. *trans.* In Football, etc. To keep (the ball) moving along the ground in front of and close to one by a rapid succession of short pushes, instead of sending it as far as possible by a vigorous kick. Also *absol.*

1863 A. G. GUILLEMARO in *Sport. Gaz.* Oct. (Football), The Eton game, when the 'long-behind' is dribbling the ball before his feet slowly forward. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 'Dribbling', as the science of working the ball along the ground by means of the feet is technically termed. 1871 A. G. GUILLEMARO in *Bell's Life Ar.*, The Scottish forwards 'gained not a little by their dribbling, which feature of the game is but seldom seen round London'. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 There is no more legitimate and scientific form of 'football' than the 'drop-kick' and that 'dribbling' with the feet which now forms a most important part of the Rugby game. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* viii. 165 To dribble it [the ball, at polo], along. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/5 The English forwards dribbled the ball close up to the Welsh line and nearly scored.

b. *Billiards*. To give (a ball) a slight push.

1873 *BENNETT & CAYENDISH Billiards* 253 To keep the white by the spot, and by the same stroke to dribble the red over the corner.

† 5. In Archery = DRIB v. 4. Obs.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 293 Paris dribbling out his shafts among the Greekes she spide. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. iii. 2 Beleeue not that the dribling dart of Loue Can pierce a compleat bosome. 1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. 1, Prayer is an arrow... if it be but dribbled forth of careless lips, it falls down at our foot.

**Dribble**, sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A small trickling and barely continuous stream; a small quantity or drop of liquid.

c 1680 (F. SENELL) *Banishment* of Pev. in Watson *Collect.* I. 14 (Jam.) 1. stour'd to Leith To try my credit at the wine; But [neer] a dribble fylld my teeth. 1785 *BURNS To a Mouse* vi. The winter's sleety dribble. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xxxviii. Teeth black with chewing, and always a little brown dribble from the left corner of his mouth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/4 This stream is a mere languid dribble from the side of the mountain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 403 note, As often as her apron-string breaks, the stones fall in such a direction as to form a dribble. a 1871 R. CHAMBERS *Whecht* i. These people... attempt to work off 'a great secret' upon me, in their quiet way, dribble by dribble. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Eur.* xii. (1894) 294 The little dribble of Commerce... never quite ceases.

2. **Football**. An act of 'dribbling': see DRIBBLE v. 4.

1889 *Pauline* 34 When play was again resumed, the Modern forwards... did a good dribble into the Classical twenty-five. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/3 He... collided with an opponent, who had led a dribble down the field.

3. *local*. A field drain made of broken stones between which the water trickles. Cf. RUBBLE.

1843 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 325 Stone drains are various; the most common here [in Wiltshire] are wall, and dribble or rubble. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 234 The dribble is made with stones, broken about the size... used for roads, the drain about eight inches wide filled a foot high with the stones.

† **Dribblement**. Obs. *rare* 1. [f. DRIBBLE v. + -MENT.] A dribbling.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 23 To shun spight I smothered these dribblements.

**Dribbler** (dri-bləz), [f. DRIBBLE v. + -ER 1.] One who dribbles; e.g. at football.

1835 *SOUTHEY Doctor Jocker* chapter vii. III. 5 The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the dribblers and the spit-fires. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 The supporters of Football appear now to have arranged themselves in two great



and distinct factions, the 'dribblers', and the 'admirers of the running and hacking style.' 1891 *Lock & Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1. The centre-man is a speedy dribbler and good shot at goal.

**Dribbling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRIBBLE *v.* + -ING 1.]  
1. A falling in a trickling stream or succession of drops or small quantities.

1669 *Pepys Diary* 1 May. The day being unpleasant... and now and then a little dribbling of rain. 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), Seminal processes on the surface, owe their form to the dribbling of water. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 516 The dribbling of urine... ceased.

*b. concretely.* That which is dribbled, or given forth in dribbles; a dropping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicæ* 93/1 Take sixe, or seaven sheepe dribbelings, as fresh as the sheepe avoydeth them. a 1666 A. Brome *Songs, Reformation* (R.), Out of all the ill-gotten store He gives a dribbling to the poor.

2. *Football.* See DRIBBLE *v.* 4.

**Dribbling**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dribbles (in various senses).

1. Giving forth in dribbles.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 Piddling and dribbling confuters that sitt all day buzzing upon a blunt point.

2. Flowing out in a dropping stream, trickling.  
1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* 186 The Hower-glasse... whose dribbling sands... make mee too much to seele Your slackness hither. 1679 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 460 Dribbling raine and mists. 1877 *FARRAR Days of Youth* iii. 29 It is no dribbling rivulet... but a rejoicing river.

*fig.* 1686 *DRYDEN Pral. Union two Companies* (R.), We'll take no blundering verse, no fustian tumor, No dribbling love from this or that presumer.

3. *fig.* Inconsiderable; made up of petty or trifling items.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xvii. 597 There passed some dribbling skirmishes (*levia prælia*) betweene the... Carthaginians, and... the Romans. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 45 A long suit for a dribbling debt. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* (1851) 321 Small temptations allure but dribbling offenders. 1672 E. RAVENSCROFT *Manamouchi*, D. I stand indebted to you. Cr. A few dribbling sums, Sir.

4. That allows saliva or moisture to flow from the mouth, as a dribbling child.

**Driblet, dribble** (driblèt), *sb.* [f. DRIB *v.* + -LET: association with *dribble* seems later.]

1. 'A small sum, odd money in a sum' (J.).

1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* iii. xxv. (1660) 107 We crave, and crave a longer Day, Then pay in Driblets, or else never pay. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 The high rate... that divers live at, can be maintained by no driblets. 1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. Hastings* Vols. XV. 41 They had received in little driblets to the amount of ninety-five pounds. 1884 *BOWEN in Law Rep.* 28 Chancery Div. 16 A tenant who has paid his last quarter's rent by driblets under pressure.

† *b. esp.* A small or petty debt. *Obs.*

1591 *HARINGTON Orf. Fur.* xliii. cxxvii. And quite each other all old debts and driblets (*Note*—Driblets used for petty reckonings. 1600 *DEKKER Gentle Craft* 18 Ide set mine olde debts against my new driblets. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren. Augus.* xiv. So strictly wert' thou just to pay, Even to the driblet of a day. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 104 Some other driblets, called debts of honour. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. lviii. 151 A small mortgage and such like convenient but unimportant driblets.

2. A petty or inconsiderable quantity or part of anything. *By (in) driblets:* in petty portions at a time, little by little.

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Driblets* (old word), small portions or pieces. 1740 *DYCHE & PAROON, Driblet*... any small quantity or parcel of money, or any thing else. 1832 *Examiner* 34/1 It is rumoured that the creation of peers is to be by driblets. A drop-by-drop invigoration seems... absurd. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 A hundred weight of fish to be sold in driblets, for a few pence

3. A small quantity or dribble (of liquid).

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 141 A driblet of sour milk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* iii. (1894) 17 Every driblet of water seemed to be inseparably connected in their minds with a drop of brandy.

Hence † **Driblet v. intr.**, to come in driblets.  
1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* iii. v. 276 Biting poverty... hardly to be relieved by those dribbling pittances.

**Driche**, var. form of DREE *a.*, DRETCH *v.* 2

**Drichte**, -ine: see DRIGHT, DRIGHTEIN.

**Dricksie**: see DRIX, DRUXY.

**Diddle**, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. *diddle, piddle*.] *intr.* 'To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady or uncertain manner.' (Jam. Suppl.)

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying v. Polwart* 17 Thou art doand and dridland like an foule beast. 1786 *BURNS Jolly Beggars*, A pigmy scraper, w' his fiddle, Wha u'd at trysts and fairs to driddle. 1786 — *Ed. Major Logan* iii. Until you on a crummock driddle, Agray-haired carl.

**Dride**, obs. pa. t. and pp. of DRY *v.*

**Dridge**, obs. form of DREDGE *sb.* 1

**Drie**, obs. form of DREE *v.*, DRY.

**Dried**, *drigh*, var. forms of DREE *a.*

**Dried** (droid), *phl. a.* [f. DRY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of moisture, desiccated. Often with *up*.  
a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* d. 4 A dryid scyn. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Pull off all crumpled dry'd Leaves. 1771 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 403 A specimen of the American dried apples. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. iii. 1 find The furrows of long thought, and dried-up tears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 185 Keeping the dried meats for places where game might be scarce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* See the verb.

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Cur.* iii. ii. A man of a dride conscience. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillar* vi. A dried-in man of busi-

ness. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiii. In a dried-up Indian military tone.

**Drier, dryer** (drai-er). [f. DRY *v.* + -ER 1. The analogical spelling is *drier*, but *dryer* is app. more frequent in the technical applications in 2 and 3.] One who or that which dries.

1. A thing that removes moisture.  
1528 *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* Qiv b. Olde dry nuttis are greate driers. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 73 Salt is justly deemed a drier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 The sun and air are good enough driers.

*b.* A person engaged in drying. Chiefly in combination, as *fruit-drier*.

2. (*dryer*) A substance mixed with oil-paints to make them dry quickly.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 To all paint a little sugar of lead, or litharge (*dryers*), should be added to make it dry quick. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMPS Paint.* 208 All dryers... have in some degree a pernicious influence on colours.

3. (*dryer*) A mechanical contrivance or apparatus used to remove moisture; a desiccator.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Dryer*, 1. The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the just-formed paper, in the machine. 2. The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work. 1890 *New Bulletin* 145 Gibbs' Patent Tea Dryer... is suitable for drying corn, coffee, manure, hops, brewers' grains and fruit.

4. A substance that dries (quickly or slowly).

1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 379 Olive oil never dries, or at least is the worst drier known.

Hence **Drierman, dryerman**, a man whose business it is to manage some drying process; **Driery, Dryery**, a drying establishment.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. Paper makers—Two dryermen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 13/2 The largest and finest peaches going to the cannery... the rest to the dryery.

**Drier, driest**, comp. and sup. of DRY *a.*

**Driery, drieth**, obs. forms of DREARY, DRYTH.

**Drieve**, -en, *drife*(e), *driff*(e), obs. ff. DRIVE *v.*

**Drifat**, var. DRYFAT *Obs.*

† **Driffe, driffe**, *v. Obs.* [? Allied to DRIBBLE.] 1. *trans.* To utter in dribbles.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 These piddling and dribbling confuters... with much adoe drife-out as many sentences in a weeke as he will poure-down in an houre.

2. *intr.* 'To drink deeply' (Halliwell).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Steele Carlisle* (1840) 15 The Garrison's excessive drinking, called driffing.

3. To rain fitfully or in sparse drops, as at the 'tail' of a shower. *Sc.* Hence *Driffing vbl. sb.*  
1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jynls.* (1841) 1. 220 Some jealousies did yet remaine, as driffing after a great shower.

**Drift** (drift), *sb.* [Early ME. *drift* (not recorded in OE.) corresp. to OFris. *drift* (in *ur-drift*), MDu., Du. *drift*, MHG. *trift*, G. *trift* passage for cattle, drove, ON. *drift* snow-drift, (Sw., Da. *drift*); verbal abstract from *drifan* to DRIVE.]

1. The action of driving, etc.

1. The act of driving; propulsion, impulse, impetus. (Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as in b. or 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (Göt.) Par hal drey ful hard drift. c 1400 *Sawdon Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Driyte, or drywyng of bestys, minatus. 1523 *FITZGERALD Surv.* 9 b. As the whele gothe by drifte of water. a 1716 *Sourin* (J.). A man being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it. 1721 *PERRY Dagenh. Breach* 26 The Breach... was stop'd by... the drift of a Row of large Piles, drove near to each other. 1858 *Frisl. R. Agric.* Soc. XIX. ii. 296 Sheep for the Smithfield Monday market had to leave their bones on the previous Wednesday or Thursday week. Such a long drift... caused a great waste of meat.

*b. Forest Law.* The driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership, levying of fines, etc. (Cf. DRIVE *v.* 4 b.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 4 It shalbe lawfull to the said lordis owners and possessors of the said forestis and chaces... to make like drifte of the said forestis, chaces. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xv. § 2 (1615) 105/1 The Officers of the Forest... did use to make two drifts of their Forest every year. 1776 *Customs Manor Epworth* in *Stonehouse Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord is entitled to make one drift of the commons, between May-day and Midsummer, in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Venville Rights on Driesthorp in Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX. 382 The moorman then proceeds to summon the venville tenants to join in the drift by blowing horns on the tors. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 Assisting at the 'drifts' in which the horned cattle and ponies are collected, branded, and the 'strays' returned to their owners.

† *c. Arch.* The horizontal 'thrust' of an arch.  
1772 *HURTON Bridges* 60 The thickness of the pier necessary to resist the drift of the arch. *Ibid.* 91 Drift, Shoot, or Thrust of an arch, is the push or force which it exerts in the direction of the length of the bridge. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Enlil.* 338

2. The fact or condition of being driven, as by a current; the action of drifting; a slow course or current. Also *fig.* On or upon the drift = *ADRIFT*.  
1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 Beware drift to the worst shore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 100 We considered where we might have the clearest drift, and let her drive. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sec. 305 Anchors give way, and so [ships] are most dreddfully put upon the drift. 1721 *PERRY Dagenh. Breach* 75 A considerable Frost and drift of Ice... that Winter. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sec. 107

The effect of moderate winds... is to cause what may be called the drift of the sea rather than a current. Drift is confined to surface waters. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 11/1 There is a steady low-class labour drift into London.

*b. Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its course in consequence of currents; *esp.* in reference to its amount.

1692 *NARBOROUGH Jnrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 174 True Course, Drift and all Impediments allow'd, is, [etc.] 1793 *KENNELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 195 On the 31st of January, when lying to, 36 miles are allowed for 20 hours drift, to the north-west. 1859-62 *Lewin Insar.* Brt. 82 The maximum drift for a single tide [in the English Channel]... is eighteen miles, and the minimum nine miles.

*c. Gunnery.* The constant deviation of an elongated rotating projectile in the direction of its rotation; = *DERIVATION* 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May. The hexagonal shot is far more limited with regard to lateral drift or deflection than the other two kinds of shot. 1869 in *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.*

*d.* Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fibre.

3. *fig.* Natural or unconscious course, progress, process (of action, argument, + time, etc.); *esp.* in reference to direction or probable result; Tendency.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 61 Since the drifte of myne epistle hath brought me to the visions and revelations of the Lorde Jesus. 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 45 Such a drifte of tyme was their passed. 1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* u. 5 That Epicurean doctrine, whose only drift is... to turne men from all religion. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 173 The whole drift of their institution is contrary to that of the wise legislators of all countries. 1891 T. W. REID *Life Ld. Houghton* I. x. 441 The general drift of affairs on the Continent.

4. The conscious direction of action or speech to some end; the end itself; what one is 'driving at'; purpose, intention, object, aim. (Now rare, exc. in reference to speech or writing; see also *b.*)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 b. To imagyn... what is the dryfte of y<sup>r</sup> kynge in his parliament. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. (1612) 223 Our drift (quoth he) a Conquest is. 1781 *COWPER Lett.* 10 Oct., My sole drift is to be useful. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. iv. viii. The drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.

*b.* Meaning, purport, tenor, scope (of a speech or writing). Now the usual sense.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Hardt it is... to per-ceyve the processe and dryfte of this treatise. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 17 The main drift and scope of these pamphlets... was to defame and disgrace the English Prelates. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. May* iii. i. I see the whole drift of your argument. 1868 *HELPS Reclaim* vi. (1876) 124, I cannot see the general drift and purpose of the story.

† *b.* A scheme, plot, design, device. *Obs.*

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 That drift was by the Queene not unwise devised. 1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 1462 Now wyll I contruye the dryft of an other playe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 647 Beware that by their wily drifts thou perish not. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sch.* 193 Those... hallowed drifts, and everlasting well wishes for the happiness of... sinful man.

† *b.* Putting off, delay, procrastination. [Cf. DRIVE *v.* 22.] *Sc. Obs.*

a 1558 Q. MARY *Answer Thomworth* in *Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App. 302 (Jam.) Scho intendit na drift of tyme. 1595 R. BAUCE *Exeter Sermon* v. 5 (Jam.) Lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for. 1621 *LARGOW Trav.* x. 484 These promises... were to be performed againe Michaelmasse... But this day come he continued his drifts.

II. Tbat which is driven.

7. A number of animals driven or moving along in a body; a drove, herd, flock, + flight (of birds), + swarm (of bees). Rarely of persons. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5840 Par ran sixteen men in a dryft. 1486 *Br. St. Albans Fy.* A Dryft of tame Swyne. 1556 *APP. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 32 Curst is the drift of thine Oxen. 1613 *Br. Hall Holy Paesgryck* 45 Whole driftes of quailles. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Marks of cattle having passed there, as if they had gone in drifts or droves. 1816 *Scott Lett. to Morritt* 16 May in *Lockhart*, To think of carrying off a drift of my neighbour's sheep. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Drift*, a drove of cattle.

8. A shower (of rain, snow, dust, etc.) driven along by the wind; a driving mass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22462 Par sal fall dun fra be lijft A blodri rain, a dref drift. 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 320 In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, froit, hailstains and rane. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 412 Our Thunder... Shall raine their drift of bullets on this Towne. 1725 *Pope Odys.* viii. 128 Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. 1842 *TENNISON Talking Oak* ii. The city lies, Beneath its drift of smoke. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 290 Exposed to drift of rain under violent... wind.

*b.* An accumulation of snow, sand, etc., driven together by the wind. (In quot. 1645 applied to a bed or vein of metal.) Also *transf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9932 Pis castel... quiter es þan snaw drift. a 1400-50 *Alcanzar* 1756 (Dubl. MS.) A flaw of fell snaw fallen... fro be drifte. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 91 The sands by the fury of Tempests lies in great drifts. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* iv. 21 Hath Heaven enrich thy paynes with thriving drifts Of mighty Gold? 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 300 Meadows White with Drifts of Snow. 1865 *WUTTIER Snow-bound* 59 A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 The apparent carelessness with which the folds have been drifted together... The drifts are held by clusters of ostrich feathers. 1893 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 5/8 A drift of lovely lace fell over the large sleeves.

9. Floating matter driven by currents of water; a floating log, or mass of wood, etc. so driven.

1600 HAKLUVT Voy. (1810) III. 530 Four leagues from the land, you finde... many drifts of rocks, leaves of trees, [etc.]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Drift is any thing floating in the sea that is of wood. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clvi. Some log perhaps upon the waters swam. An useless drift. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy.* to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 We crept along through the floating drift of boards, logs, and chips.

10. *Geol.* A term applied (a) to any superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air; also (b) *spec. (the Drift)* to Pleistocene deposits of glacial and fluvio-glacial detritus, also known as *boulder-clay*, and *till*; diluvium.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 509 Each region of the earth has its own superficial diluvia, produced by separate and distinct action; [for these] the unambiguous word *drift* is proposed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 1. 30 Accumulations of marine and fresh water shingle and gravel called *drift*. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. (1878) 1 The Flint Implements of the Drift. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Drift*, loose sand or, a very loose friable alluvial deposit met with in some places close to the washdrift. 1881 GEIKIE *Geol. vi.* I. 5. 8. This glacial drift spreads over the low ground of the glaciated districts. 1882 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 2 These Paleolithic men of the river drift.

1878 W. P. ROBERTS *Law & God* 44 In the Protestant *drift* may often be found... the implements of Rome.

b. *attrib.* 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 The mountain from which all these drift boulders were detached. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 223 This drift-cone... is about twelve times as large as that now forming. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 113 The removal of the drift deposits allows the underlying rocks to become visible.

11. a. A set of fishing-nets. b. A large kind of net used in the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery, extended by weights at the bottom and floats at the top, and allowed to drift with the tide; also called *drift-net* (see 19 c).

1834 H. MILLER *Series & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 260 A complete drift of nets. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scull.* (1855) 32 A drift of nets consists of from sixteen to twenty-six. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 440 Not a herring swam so low as the upper bulk of our drift.

c. A fanciful name for a company of fishers. 1841 *Bk. St. Albans* F vjb, A Drift of fishers.

12. A series of piles driven in. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 75 The said drift of dove-tailed Piles. 90 A new Drift of Piles on the Thames side.

13. Technical senses. a. A tool used for driving or ramming something (e.g. for driving piles). b. A steel tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in a piece of metal; a drift-pin. c. A priming-iron used to clear the vent of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). d. *Ship-building* (see 1st quot. c 1850).

1552 HULOET, Drift, beetle, or malle, to dryne pyles or stakes, *fistuca*. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 164 *Tem-pieces*, the finishing Pieces, or those which terminate the Drifts. 1821 J. M. SPARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 77 Needles, Quadrant, Wooden Drifts. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 16 *Drifts*, those parts where the sheer is raised, according to the heights of the decks or gangways, and where the rails are cut off and ended by scrolls. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Drift*, a piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides and made slightly tapering... used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven through it. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drift*, a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework. 1874 [see 18th cit. in 19 c.]. 1881 [see DRIFT v. 6].

e. *Ship-building*. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven. (Ogilvie).

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 227 Being a bolt of two drifts, [it] could not be driven out. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

III. A course or way along which something is driven.

14. *gen.* A track. *poetic & rare*.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnoltho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 Birds... passing through the airy Drift.

15. *Mining*, etc. A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally, for working, exploration, ventilation, or draining; *esp.* one driven in the direction of a mineral vein. See DRIFTWAY 3.

1633 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 159 They may cause [to be] open'd Drifts, and Sumps. 1667 PRIMATE *City & C. Build.* 5 The convenience of driving a drift or sough, from the bottom of the hills to the side of the Rake. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1843) 13 A Drift or Watercourse from the old Pits. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v. A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a cross-cut, which intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either.

16. A lane or road along which horses or cattle are driven; = DRIFTWAY 1. *local*.

1866 EVELYN in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 132 Why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with... convenience. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 79 I went... diagonally, across the wheathfield, and presently struck the 'drift', which has the appearance of an old pack-horse road. 1883 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch*, i, The broad way that led to it... was a drift or grass lane.

17. *S. Africa*. [a. col. Du. *drift*.] A passage of a river; a ford.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 401 The 'road'... crosses two or three 'drifts' or fords. 1852 F. FLEMING *Kaffraria* (1854) 46 Where the road crosses a river, what is called a drift is made... by clearing the bed of the river of large stones, and cutting a sloping roadway through the banks on either side. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 320 The passage of the Orange river... at what is called Zendingis Drift, or the missionary ford.

IV. 18. *Naut.* Length of rope paid out before a fastening is made; length that a tackle will reach from its fixed point; distance so estimated.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Allow a fathom drift... Bend it to the hook becket, to allow the same drift as the buntlines. 1882 NAMES *Seawanship* (ed. 6) 120 In ships with great drift between the fore and main yards, the boats are hoisted in... with the launches purchase.

V. 18. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *gen.*, as *drift-borer* (see 15), -*cloud*, -*current*, -*sail* (see 13 d), -*rain*, -*sand*; *drift-covered*, -*strewn* adjs. b. *Geol.* See 10 b.

1537 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* II. 13 The drift sand, pible stones and gravel lying on the shore. 1749 J. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 141 To go to the Bottom of the Bay to search for drift Fins [i.e. whales]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 54 Miners from Cornwall, drift borers from Wales. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 202 The Drift Current is merely the effect of the wind on the surface of the water.

c. Special combs.: *drift-anchor*, a floating wooden frame or the like, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted (called also *drag*, -*sea-anchor*); *drift-boat*, a boat for fishing with a drift-net; *drift-bolt* (earlier *drive-bolt*) see quot.; *drift-fish*, fish taken with a drift-net; so *drift-fisher*, -*fishery*, -*herring*, -*sprat*; *drift-keel* = *BILGE-KEEL*; *drift-mining*, gold-mining carried on by making drifts (sense 15) along the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now covered by more recent deposits; *drift-net* = sense 11 b (also *attrib.*); *drift-netter*, one who fishes with a drift-net; *drift-piece* (see quot. 1850 and sense 13 d); *drift-pin*, *drift-punch* = sense 13 b; *drift-road* = DRIFTWAY 1; *drift-sail* (see quot. 1627); *drift-timber* = DRIFT-WOOD; *drift-wood*, (a) sea-wood drifted on shore by the waves; (b) a name for the gulf-weed (*Sargassum baccifera*) and tangle (*Laminaria digitata*); † *drift-wind*, a wind that drives or impels (*obs.*). Also DRIFT-ICE, -WAT, -WOOD.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drift-anchor'. 1881 *Times* 27 Apr. 6/4 She had lost both her masts, and was riding to a drift anchor. 1851 *Offic. Cabal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 800 Model of... the new Megawessey 'drift and fishing boat'. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 667/2 A drift-boat carries from eight to twenty nets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Drift-belts', commonly made of steel, are used as long punches for driving out other bolts. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept. I have sold 'drift-fish for 12s... both drift herring and trawled herring would be selling for 8s. *Ibid.*, I was a trawler when trawling was permitted, and I drift fisher as well. 1869 *Sir E. J. REED* *Shipbuild.* II. 4. Side-keels... [also] known as 'drift-keels', 'auxiliary-keels', 'bilge-keels'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 43 At nightfall the nets are set either across or parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called 'drift nets'. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Line and drift-net fishermen. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 75 *Tem Pieces* or 'Drift Pieces' sided. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Drift-pieces*, solid pieces, fitted at the drifts, to form the scrolls. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drift-pin', a hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watchkey. 1869 *Sir E. J. REED* *Shipbuild.* x. 298 When the holes are badly punched the workman drives in a steel 'drift-punch... and the plate is thus forced and torn and the holes enlarged. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 A 'Drift sail' is only used under water... to keep the Ships head right upon the Sea in a storme, or when a ship drives too fast in a current. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Drift-sail*, is generally used by fishermen, especially in the North-Sea. 1850 LYLE *and Visit U.S.* II. 140 To visit the mouths of the Mississippi, and see the banks of sand, mud, and 'drift timber, recently formed there. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 200 The high-water mark of 'drift-wood on a sea-beach. 1612 *Yves Noble K.* v. iii, Waters, That 'drift-winds force to raging.

**Drift, v.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To move as driven or borne along by a current; to float or move along with the stream or wind; = DRIVE v. 26. b. Of snow, sand, etc.: To collect in heaps driven together by the wind.

1600 *Robin Hood* 61 Cam drytting ower the ley. 1762 *Falconer Shipwr.* II. 185 Drifting fast on Grecia's rocky strand. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, We must let ber drift with the current. 1865 *Pullis Versu.* iii. 67 Columns of smoke and ashes which drifted to the south-east. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 66 Beds of sand, which drift like snow.

c. *transf. and fig.* To move or pass passively or aimlessly; to be carried involuntarily or without effort in some course or into some condition.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-F.* Ser. II. I. (1869) 8 Drift with the tide of nonsense. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xi. (1877) 121 They... were fast drifting towards apostasy. 1885 *March Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Content to let things drift.

2. *trans.* To drive or carry along, as by a current of water or air; to blow into heaps (snow, sand, etc.). a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* II. iv, Time flits as

Winde.. Who knows what fills it every moment drifteth. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 166 In Places where the Snow is drifted by the Wind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 334 Into civil war the nation had no intention of permitting themselves to be drifted. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 296 Can malaria be drifted to the place in any way?

3. *trans.* To cover with drifts (of snow, etc.); also *intr.* for *refl.* to become covered with drifts.

a 1821 MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* xvii, When Winter drifts the fields With snow. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 250 The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 105 Our tracks had drifted up.

4. *trans.* To put off, delay, defer; = DRIVE v. 22. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 J. CARNICHAEL *Let. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 434 To drift time awhile. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.*, Confession 3 To drift to do penance for our sinnes quill the hour of death. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 237 (Jam.) If thou delay and drift him vntill morrow.

5. To drive at, aim at, try to effect. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxix. (1612) 291 Not sooner Dorcas had deuis'd, but Elenor it drifts. *Ibid.*, Epitome, Which Elfrick... drifted the murder of King Edmund. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup of Consolation* 16 Dark Limbo's Potentate Drifts Man's destruction.

6. *Mech.* To form or enlarge (a hole) with a drift (DRIFT sb. 13 b.).

1869 *Sir E. J. REED* *Shipbuild.* xix. 415 Drifting unfair holes would be considered bad work. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 251 The hole is drifted from round to square by knocking in different-sized drifts.

7. (*Mining*.) *intr.* To excavate a drift (see DRIFT sb. 15); *trans.* to excavate a drift in; = DRIVE v. 10. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 They have sunk a shaft... over 50 feet, and intend to go to a depth of 200, drifting east and west at 200 feet. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/1 It is tunnelled or 'drifted' as in one of the hill-side mines.

Hence Drifted ppl. a.

1725-46 THOMSON *Winter* 285 Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia* 6c. 31 The Channel is obstructed with... Islands, formed by trees and drifted wood. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 Struggling through the drifted roads. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Sprung landings held up unfair or drifted holes.

**Driftage** (drift'edz). [f. DRIFT v. + -AGE.]

1. The process or operation of drifting. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 414 There is always a driftage of the [sounding] line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Driftage*, the amount due to lee-way. 1877 LE CORRE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 135 The rate of peat-growth depends upon... the manner of accumulation, whether entirely by growth of plants *in situ*, or partly by driftage.

2. *concr.* Drifted material. (Cf. *wreckage*.)

1758 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 63 No hopes of any valuable driftage from [the wreck]. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bk.* 15 June (1853) 13 Among the heaps of sea-weed there were sometimes small pieces of painted wood, bark, and other driftage.

**Drif'al**, a. *rare*. [f. DRIFT sb. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of drift.

18.. ALLEN in COUES *Birds N.-W.* (1874) 10 The drif'al debris adhering to the trees serves to mark the 'high-water' line.

**Drifter** (drift'er). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] a. *gen.* One who or that which drifts. b. *Mining*. A miner who excavates drifts (see DRIFT sb. 15). c. A boat or man engaged in fishing with a drift-net. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. The lead of rich pay dirt was lost for a short time, but... the drifters found it again. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 Model of Drifter for Herring Fisheries. 1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 4/6 The proposal... that trawlers should fish only in the daytime, and drifters only during the nighttime.

**Drift-ice**. [f. DRIFT sb.] Drifting or drifted ice; *esp.* detached pieces of ice drifting with the wind or ocean currents.

1600 HAKLUVT *Voy.* III. 65 (R.) We were greatly endangered with a piece of drift yce, which the ebbe brought forth of the sounds. 1604 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1712) 221 The Coast so full of drift Ice, that it is almost inaccessible. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1892 We spent the night standing off and on, among the drift ice. 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 Drift-ice consists of pieces less than floes, of various shapes and magnitudes.

**Drifting**, *vb. sb.* [f. DRIFT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DRIFT, q.v.; also *concr.* (pl.) that which is drifted.

1821 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, The rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1891 *Echo* 10 Mar. 3/3 The drifting has caused many roads to be impassable.

† b. Putting off; lapse (of time). *Obs.* 1640 J. FORBES *Certain Rec.* (1846) II. x. 496 No drifting of time could cause them to alter.

† c. Scheming, machination. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Italian Driftings, and such Simmes.

**Drifting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drifts; see the verb.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 43 Intensely cold, with excessive Frost and drifting Snow. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 423 Drifting sandheaps. 1890 BOLEROOD *Col. Reformer* (1893) 331 The gaunt, peisking seaman on the drifting raft.

† b. Designing, aiming, scheming. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lxi. (1612) 239 Ill drifting Rome and Spaine.

Hence Driftingly *adv.*

1859 *Chambr. Jnrl.* XI. 128 The fading clouds, all drifting, Submerge. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* 639/2 To fish driftingly from one end of Lough Inagh to another.

Driftland: see DROFLAND.

**Driftless** (drif'tsles), a. [f. DRIFT sb. + LESS.]

1. Having no drift, purport, or purpose; aimless. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 536 The primitive meaning of ambiguous therefore is driftless. a 1875 H. TAYLOR *Antiblog.* (1885) I. vi. 95 A reckless and driftless conduct in life.

2. Geol. Free from drift: see DRIFT sb. 10.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Ice Age* xxiii. 465 The 'driftless region' of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Hence **Driftlessness**, aimlessness.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 582 An apparent driftlessness of the events and characters.

**Driftway, drift-way** (drif't(wē)). [f. DRIFT sb. + WAY.]

1. A lane or road along which cattle or horses are driven to pasture or market; a drove-road: see also quot. 1884. (In local use.)

1611 *Award conc. Holland Fen, Lincolnsh.*, The said commoners... to leave a driftway for the cattle and beasts of the said Edward Dymocke. 1772 *Rhode Isl. Colonial Rec.* (1862) VII. 54 An Act empowering the several town councils... to lay out drift-ways in their respective towns. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 324 A way may be either a footway, or a brideway, or a driftway for cattle. 1884 *HALE Christm. in Narragansett* xi. 41 'Driftway'... is... a cross-road to the sea by which the sea-weed... may be hauled up to their homes.

2. *Naut.* The amount by which a vessel drifts out of her course; lee-way.

1721 BAILEY, *Drift Way*, (of a Ship) is the same as Lee-way. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Mining*, etc. = DRIFT sb. 15; also, a small gallery driven in advance of a tunnel, etc.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 371/2 The miners begin to excavate laterally by forming a heading or driftway along the level of the upper part of the tunnel. Sometimes such a drift is formed throughout the whole length of the tunnel before any part is opened out to the full size. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 444 The excavations... proceeded in opposite directions to meet the other driftways... in progress.

**Drift-wood, driftwood.** Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 743 They have no wood but drift. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 26 There was great store of drift wood. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 42 Forobieff built another small vessel with drift-wood. 1840 R. H. DANA *Boat* xxiii. 72 [We] made a fire... with the drift-wood.

**Drifty** (drifti), a. [f. DRIFT sb. + y.]

1. Full of secret aims; wily. (Cf. DRIFT sb. 5.) 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 206 Ormond was secret and drifty.

2. Characterized by drifts, of the nature of a drift. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo.* xli. 435 That drifty day stopt a funeral. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* viii. Through the ragged roof and chinky wall, Chill, o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xi. 307 The Thirteen Drifty Days in which the storm culminated in the month of February [1674].

**Drifun**, obs. pa. pple. of DRIVE v.

**Drige, drize, drigh(e)**, obs. ff. DRY, DREE v.

† **Driggle-draggle.** Obs. exc. dial. [Reduplicated f. DRAGGLE v., with vowel-alternation: cf. *dingle-dangle*, etc.] A slut, slattern, drab. Also *drat*, slatternly.

1588 *FRANCE L'auvers Log.* I. vi. 33 b, If there be any driggle driggle in Shrewsbury. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 14 Those drigglie dragglies (whose wicked and lascivious lives have wasted their bodies). 1611 FLORIO, *Zaccaria*, a driggle-draggle strumpet. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Driggle-draggle*, adv. and sb., in a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress; also as an epithet.

† **Drigh<sup>1</sup>**, Obs. In 1-3 dryht, driht, 5 driht. [OE. *dryht*, *driht* multitude, army, people = OS. *droht*, OHG. *MHG. truhht*, ON. *drótt*; cf. Goth. *ga-drauhits* soldier; f. *draegan* to do, perform, work, do military service; see DREE v.] A multitude, host, army.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 78 Drihta gedrymost. c 1205 LAY. 92 Þes duc mid his drihte to fare se him droh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3668 Dragons dryfes down o drist fra þe derfe hillis.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drightfare*, march of a host, procession, throng; *drightfolk*, people, army; *drightman*, warrior. (OE. and early ME.)

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 34 þa was... deaðe gedredend drihtfolca mæst. c 1205 LAY. 14775 Hengest gon to flonnen mid al his driht-monnen. *Ibid.* 16584 He wende in to Cuninges-burh mid his driht folc. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1852 Wið swuch dream & drihtfare as drihtin deah to cumene.

**Drigh<sup>2</sup>**: see DRIGHTIN.

**Drigh<sup>3</sup>**: see DRETCH v. 2

† **Drightin**, -ten, abbrev. *dright*. Obs.

Forms: a. 1-4 drihten, 3 drihten, (Orm.) drihtin, drittin, 3-4 drihtin, drihtin, 4 drightinn, -un, drihtyn, drygt(t)yn, 4-5 drijtine, drightin(e), dryghtyn(e), 5 drichtine. B. 3-4 driht(e), 3 dright, 3-4 drichte, 4 dright(e), drytthe, 4-5 dryt(e). [OE. *dryhten*, *drihten* = OS. *drohtin*, OFris. *drochten*, OHG. *truhhtin*, ON. *dróttinn*, f. *dryht*, DRIGHT<sup>1</sup> with suffix -ino-: cf. Goth. *kindins* governor, L. *dominus*, etc.] A lord, ruler, chief; spec. the Lord God, or Christ.

a. *Beowulf* (Th.) 2073 Geata dryhten. *Ibid.* 3113 Witig Drihten rodara rædend. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xx. to Se

seofopa ys Drihtnes reste dæg þines Godes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Iblessed he þe her cumeþ on drihtenes nome. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Ure drihten crist. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 527 I am drygtyn þi faders god and also þine. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 To dye at Dryghtyns wyll. c 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 856 Now thankt be Drichtine.

B. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Manie mannisshe folgeden ure drihtne. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 *Ibid.* App. 28 Folkes fader, heouenliche drichte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12000 Thoru grace o dright. c 1315 *SHOEHATH* 33 Bye drytne. c 1380 *Sir Ferrihus* 407 So helpe þe þy drighte! c 1450 *MYRC* 1470 To burye the dede as byd owre dryst.

† Hence (only in OE. and early ME.): **Drightness** (drihtnesse), majesty, godhead; **Drightful**, **Drightlike** (drihtlic) *adjs.*, lordly, noble.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 2320 Hie... drihtlice wif to Denum feredon. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1843 Him drihtlic mæg... þuhte. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 þreo on hadan and an god... on ane drihtnesse and godnesse. c 1205 *LAY* 24762 Al þi drihtliche uolc. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1123 He ne losode... undedlicnesse onmiht his drihtnesse. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 þe drihtfula godd apollo mi laured.

**Drilh, Drifto**, obs. ff. DREE a, DRIVE v.

**Drill** (dril), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5 drylle, 7 dril, drille. [In sense 2, goes with DRILL v. 2; sense 1 offers difficulties, and is not certainly the same word.]

† 1. A small draught (of liquid). Obs. rare.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Drylle, or lytelle drafte of drynke, *hanstillus*.

2. A (trickling) rivulet or small stream; a rill. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* v. ii, Those living Springs... Whose Drils our plants with moisture feed. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. x, Meadow-land... which had two or three... drills of fresh water in it. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* xxiv. (1883) 93/1 Coming to my drill's mouth, I fixed my implements for a draff there. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 313 The drills in marshes should be examined.

**Drill** (dril), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 dril. [In sense 1 prob. immed. a. Du. *dril*, *drille*, in same sense (in Kilian 1599, and prob. in MDn.), f. *drillen*: see DRILL v. 3; in other senses app. from the vb. in Eng.]

I. Mechanical and technical senses.

1. An instrument for drilling or boring; applied to contrivances of many kinds for boring holes in metal, stone, and other hard substances, from a pointed steel tool to an elaborate drilling machine.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Traffan*, a Stone-cutters Drill, the tooke wherewith he bores little holes in marble, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 320/1 The Drill is a shaft or long Pin of Iron with a Steel point. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Puncches will not conveniently serve for. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 185 The drill is a revolving cutter... to form circular holes in iron or other material. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v., The ordinary miner's drill is a bar of steel, with a chisel-shaped end.

2. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters; a borer. 1886 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XXII. 8868 The little *Littorina*, the destructive 'drill' which works its way into the shell of the young oysters.

3. Manner or style of drilling, or in which a hole is drilled.

1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* 22 He... said the drill of the (needle's) eye was superior to any other.

II. Military and derived senses.

4. The action or method of instructing in military evolutions; military exercise or training; with a and pl. an exercise of this nature.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* bii. 29 He that but saw thy curious captain's drill, Would think no more of Vishing, or the Drill. 1809 *WELLMERON* 21 June in *Gurw. Drap.* IV. 463, I propose to give the best drilled of the seven battalions coming to Portugal, in order to assist in your drills. 1859 *JEFFSONS Britany* II. 15 A company of soldiers... at drill.

5. One who drills (others); a drill-master.

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlii. Her husband was my sergeant-major... and got on by being a good drill. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 57 The various drills laboured at him like galley-slaves.

6. *fig.* Rigorous training or discipline; exact routine; strict methodical instruction.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 51 Thy worn quill Too often hath needed Apollo's sharp drill. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 194 This wise mixture of good drill in Latin grammar with good drill in cricket, boating, and wrestling.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Pertaining to a drill or boring instrument, as *drill-hole*, -holder, -room, -spindle, -string; *drill-like* *adj.*; *drill-barrel*, a cylinder round the shank of a drill, on which the string of the drill-bow works; *drill-bow*, a bow used for working a drill; *drill-chuck*, -extractor, -gauge, -jar, -pin, -plate (= *BREAST-PLATE* 3 b), -press, -stock (see *quots.*).

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 6 The bigger the \*Drill-barrel is, the easier it runs about, but less swift... You must... keep your \*Drill-Bow straining your String pretty stiff. 1865 *Lubbock Prel. Times* xiv. (1866) 513 The Dacotahs used a drill bow for the purpose of obtaining fire. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Drill-chuck, a chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill. *Ibid.*, \*Drill-extractor, a tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or a detached drill. *Ibid.*, \*Drill-gage, a tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill. *Ibid.*, \*Drill-jar, a stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is fixed and dropped successively. 1658 *BALLARD in Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Little... drill-like pieces of Steel. 1860 *CRUICKSHANK Locks & Keys* 15 The \*drill pins of the locks, and the pipes of the keys. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict.*

*Mech.*, *Drill-pin*, a pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 7 \*Drill-Plate, or Breast-Plate... to set the blunt end of the Shank of the Drill in, when you drill a hole. 1864 *WEBSTER, Drill-press*, a machine-tool, embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal. 1868 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \*Drill-stock, the holdfast for a metal drill. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 6 You may sometimes require... several \*Drill-strings... the strongest Strings for the largest Drills.

b. Pertaining to or connected with military drill, as *drill-day*, -ground, -instructor, -master, -purpose, -room; *drill-sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers in military evolutions.

1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 169 After these arrangements, \*drill-day came. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 In the Barrack-Yard or \*Drill-Ground. 1876 A. ARNOLO in *Contemp. Rev.* June 28 The... \*Drill-instructor has never before him the same body of men. 1869 *SURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 34 The Holy Spirit is the great \*Drill-master of heavenly soldiers. 1803 (*little*) The Complete \*Drill Sergeant... 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 265 Facing to right and left, under the command of a drill-sergeant.

**Drill** (dril), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also 7 dril. [perb. ad. native name.] A West African species of baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*.

1644 *BULWER Chirolo.* Aiv. The dumb Ginnie Drills. 1652 *Anthropomet.* (1653) 439 This relation of Tulpinus shows this creature to have been a kind of Ginyne Drill, which this Michaelmas Term, 1652, I saw near Charing Cross... which Drill is since dead, and I believe dissected. 1654 *CYCELAWO Char. Diurnal* II. 12 A Diurnal-maker is the antemask [antimask] of an Historian, he differs from him as a Dril from a man. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Dril*, a large over-ground Ape, or Baboon, so called. 1726 *SWIFT It cannot rain* *untill it don't* Wks. 1755 III. 1, 136 His ears... he can move like a drill, and turn them towards the sonorous object. 1847 *CARPENTIER Zool.* s. 156 The Drill... is rather smaller in stature than the Mandrill... The face is black; but the beard is orange-coloured.

**Drill**, sb.<sup>4</sup> [Perh. the same word as DRILL sb.<sup>1</sup>, in its sense of rill, rannel: cf. the senses of *Ger. rille* small furrow, drill, chamfer.]

1. A small furrow made in the soil, in which seed is sown; a ridge having such a furrow on its top; also, the row of plants thus sown.

1727 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The seed may be sown... in drills drawn cross a bed by a Line. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 2, Field rats... will... run along the drills of peas. 1877 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 184 The drills were eight inches asunder. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 224/2 The seed sown by hand falls into the bottom of the drills. *Mod.* A drill of potatoes or turnips.

2. A machine for sowing seed in drills, now usually having contrivances for drawing furrows and for covering the seed when sown.

1732 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. 147 The Drill is the Engine that plants our Corn and other Seeds in Rows; it makes the Channels, sows the Seed into them, and covers them. a 1740—in C. W. HOSKINS *Occas. Ess.* (1866) 102, I composed my machine. It was named a Drill, because when farmers used to sow their beans and pease into channels or furrows by hand, they called that action drilling. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* 3 Wks. 1834 IV. 195 Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine. 1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Caterbridge* xxiv. The new-fashioned... horse-drill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drill-box*, -culture, -husbandry, -man, -system; *drill-barrow*, a barrow-like contrivance for sowing in drills; *drill-harrow* (see *quot.*); *drill-machine*, -plough = sense 2.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 28 The \*drill-barrow is... well adapted for sowing some grains and small seeds. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Drill*, or \*Drill-Box. 1847 *CRABBE, Drill-box*, the box in a drill-machine which contains the seed. *Ibid.*, \*Drill-harrow, a small harrow... used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 \*Drill husbandry... is the practise of a garden brought into the field. 1807 *VASCOTTER Agric. Deon* (1813) 120 \*Drill-machines, attached to the ploughs... or used with a horse or by hand. 1732 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 166 The \*Drill-Plow which makes the Channels for a treble Row of Wheat. 1847 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 63 A drill-plough, which drills the seed, and covers it with the furrow turned by the plough.

**Drill** (dril), sb.<sup>5</sup> Abbreviated form of DRILLING sb. [Cf. *Ger. drell* (Brem. Wörterb.).]

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 315 A Sort of Cloth called Drill. 1851 *Offic. Catal. G. Exhib.* I. 99 Drills, and other Twilled Linens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 7/1 In cotton goods... America takes a high position in two descriptions, drills and sheetings.

*attrib.* 1882 *BRET HARTE Flit* I, His light drill garments.

† **Drill**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. (exc. dial.). Also 4 dril.

[Appears first in ME.: origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* and *absol.* To delay, defer, put off. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Cott.) Selouch is thinc o þe pilate, wið drihtin for to drill [Gitt, wið dreching for to drill] We haf vs chosen nu baraban, him haf algat we will. *Ibid.* 37375 þe ded al wen we for to drill.

2. *To drill away, on, out*: to protract, lengthen out; to fritter away, spend aimlessly (time).

a 1656 *USSHER Ann. vi.* (1658) 464 Purposely drilling out the time, hoping to encline the Senate to favour his designe. 1668 *ETHEREEDGE She would if she could* II. 1, We must drill away a little time here. 1672 *MARVELL Heb. Transp.* I. 306 They drill'd vnto things on, till they might [etc.]. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) V. 180 He drills on his Evil, then curses his Fate, And bewails those misfortunes himself did create. a 1745 *SWIFT* (Webster, 1864) This accident hath drilled away the whole summer. 1757 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* xxx. (1883) 84/2 One pretence or other... of drilling on the time till the dark weather is over.

3. To lead, allure, or entice (a person) on from



one point to another (in time or action); and so = to put off (cf. 1).

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 270 So speedily as they may not have been on beyond the time of prosecution. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that drills the statesman on To waste the sweets of life, so quickly gone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 r She has bubbled him out of his Youth; .she drilled him on to Five and Fifty, and .she will drop him in his old Age. 1754 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 231 He drilled him on with various pretences.

4. To draw or entice (a person) *in, into* a place; also *on, along, out* of a thing.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 296 Drilling in the rabble with their .buffooneries. 1681 *Ibid.* 187 To drill Men out of their Estates. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 73 [He] was picked up by a pack of Rogues in the streets and drilled into a Tavern. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 97 Having drill'd his Wife along till he came to a certain Close .he threw her by Force into the Water. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 114 They drill'd them with discourse so near, that our men lay'd hold on all three at once.

5. *intr.* To slip away, vanish by degrees. *dial.* c 1315 [see ADRVLE]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drill*, to slide away. *Kent.* 1887 *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Drill*, to waste away by degrees.

† **Drill**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Etymology of this, and the cognate DRILL *sb.*], uncertain. The verb is identical in sense with TRILL, frequent from Chaucer onward, and may be an altered form of it. Cf. also Ger. *trillen* to flow whirling or rolling, cited by Grimm from a 17th c. writer, and taken by him as a sense of *drillen* to turn.]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate; to drip.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlix. (1632) 162 In summer they often caused cold water .to drip upon them as they sat in their dining chambers. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), Swift watry drops drill from his eye. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat., Bones, Nerves* 62 The liquor .drills down upon the membrane of the nose. 1797 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Water .gently drills it self from the high Rocks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To be derived, spring, flow. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 111 Chaldy, Arabick, and Sirriack drilling from the Hebrew.

Hence **Drilling** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Full of shadowing trees, and drilling Rivolets. 1665 J. WINS *Stone-Heng* (1725) 226 The drilling down of the Water .from the .Hills. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 A constant drilling of a glairy Mucus.

**Drill** (dri), *v.* 3 Also 7 drill, dryll, 9 Sc. dreel. [Known only from 17th c.; cf. DRILL *sb.* 2] All the senses are found in Du. *drillen* to drill, bore; to turn round; to shake, brandish; to drill, form to arms; to run hitther and thitther; to go through the mannal exercise, MDu. *drillen* to bore, turn in a circle, brandish; cf. MLG. *drillen* to roll, to turn, MHG. and mod. Ger. *drillen* to turn, to round off, to bore, to drill soldiers. MHG. *gedrollen* 'rounded', *drall* 'twisted' tight', point to an old strong verb, of ablant series \**brill-, brall-, brull-*. The English verb and sb. were prob. from Dutche; they are not connected etymologically with *thrill*, *thirl*, OE. *pyrelan*, though sense 1 is identical in sense with it.]

I. To pierce, bore, make a narrow hole. 1. *trans.* To pierce or bore a hole, passage, etc. in (anything); to perforate with or as with a drill or similar tool. (Said chiefly of personal agents.) 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, Hen. V. clviii, The Stone dropt Sand; And the drill'd Alens, became a Posterne which From Time lockt vp, noe foot had ever trode. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 466 Twirling the hard piece between the palms of their bands, they drill the soft piece till it smokes, and at last takes fire. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 26 Drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, Being drilled was to be shot through the body. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *P.* xl. 6 My lugs ye had dreel'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 213 Rabbit-holes drill the bank everywhere.

b. *intr.* To pierce through. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms .come riding or drilling through both. *Ibid.* 61.

2. To make or bore (a hole, etc.) by drilling. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 73 There must be a Hole drill'd. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* 36 The holes .appear to have been drilled into the rock by Jumpers. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 47 Drill a communication, and put in a nipple. 1890 *Nature*, 4 Sept. 446 On August 28, 1859, the first well, drilled in the United States with the object of obtaining petroleum, was successfully completed.

II. † 3. *trans.* To turn round and round; to whirl, twirl; in quot. 1681 to churn. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 97 They skim off the Cream, and drill it in an earthen Vessel with a stick. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drill*, to twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

III. To train in military movements and exercise. [Found from 17th c. also in Du., Ger., Da. (Not in Kilian 1599; in Hexham 1678). Prob. from the sense 'turn round'.]

4. *trans.* To train or exercise in military evolutions and the use of arms. ('An old cant word.' J.)

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acc. Yng. Sea-men* 37 Drilling your men .to ranke, file, march, skirmish, and retire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 445 The Foe appear'd, drawn up and drill'd. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Ct. Ess.* (1887) 695 The

business of life, according to him, was to drill and be drilled. *Ibid.* 709 He drilled his people as he drilled his grenadiers. b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.*

1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* i. vii. 26 May, Large numbers of men are armed and drilling nightly. *Mod.* The regiment drills regularly every day.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To train or instruct as with military rigour and exactness. *Const. info, in, to, and inf.* (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, I hug thee .For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1794 SOUTHEY *Batany Bay Eclog.* iii, So I .was drill'd to repentance and reason. 1798 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1841) I. 323 Where boys are to be drilled in a given time into scholars. 1842 [see 4]. 1853 KANE *Criminel Evk.* xix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martins in our evolutions on the ice. 1856 — *Arit. Expt.* I. xxix. 389 Bear-dogs .that had been drilled to relieve each other in the melée. 1873 BLACK *P.* *Thule* xii. 182 He had drilled her in all that she should do and say.

6. a. To order or regulate exactly. b. To impart by strict method (a subject of knowledge). c. (See quot. 1894.) d. *U.S. Railroads.* To shunt (carriages, engines, etc.).

1853 'OURDA' *Held in Bondage* 2 Drill Greek, and instil religious principles into them. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erenew* lii, To be a great lady .and regulate and drill all the doings of nature. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., To drill a person is to refuse him employment for a certain period, say, a fortnight, as a punishment.

Hence **Drilled**, **Drilling** *pp.* *adjs.*; also **Drillingly** *adv.*, by way of drilling or boring.

1649 Drill'd [see 1]. 1830 [see DRILLER 2 a]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 490 The moths drillingly devoured the manuscript. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 103 The superiority of the drilled Roman legions.

**Drill**, *v.* 4 [f. DRILL *sb.* 4]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) in drills, as opposed to broadcast; to raise (crops) in drills.

a 1740 [see DRILL *sb.* 2]. 1788 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 XI. 223 As all my corn will be thus drilled, so .I mean to put in drills also potatoes, carrots (as far as my seed will go), and turnips. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 148½ The crops which are now most generally drilled are potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots.

2. To sow or plant (ground) in drills.

1785 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 A piece of ground .drilled with corn and potatoes between. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12½ He drilled two acres of land with this barley.

Hence **Drilled** *pp.* a.; **Drilling** *vbl. sb.*

1766 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Wheat*, An Acre of drilled Wheat. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 117 The drilling method likewise promises great advantages. 1866-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 100, I do not know that a drilled acre is superior in produce, at first, to a broadcast-acre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 241 Drilling, now styled the 'New Husbandry', is in reality the primitive practice. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 108 Like a drilled-in crop of which not a seed has failed.

**Drillable** (dril'bl'), a. [f. DRILL *v.* 3 + -ABLE.] Capable of being drilled.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The Romans .were the most drillable of peoples. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 264½ The German has always been an admirably drillable animal.

† **Driller** 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DRILL *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] ? One who entices or allures (sc. into evil).

1652 J. TAYLOR *Commend. Verses to Brom's Foviall Cren.* But Shakespeare the Plebeian Driller, was Founder'd in 's Pericles, and must not pass.

**Driller** 2 (dril'ar). [f. DRILL *v.* 3 + -ER 1.]

1. One who drills holes in metal, stone, etc. b. A machine or contrivance for this purpose.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and drill. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 480½ A driller [i. e. tool], will bore the holes.

2. a. One who drills others; a drill-master, a drill instructor. Also *transf.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1849) I. 251 The drillers .were made liable to transportation .the drilled, to fine, and imprisonment. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2. (1873) 177 The great authors of antiquity .degraded from teachers of thinking to drillers in grammar.

b. One who practises military drilling.

1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 248 The soldiers .were called out to help the specials to arrest some drillers. 1890 C. MARTIN *W. Phillips* 260 A prominent driller in the 'awkward squad'.

**Driller** 3. [f. DRILL *v.* 4 + -ER 1.] One who sows seed by drilling.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 78 A practical Driller. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 149½ The farmer finds horses and seed, and the driller finds the machine.

**Drilling** (dri'lin), *sb.* [corruption of Ger. *drillich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch* threefold, ad. L. *trilicem* (*trilix*), f. L. *tri-* three + *licium* thrum, thread.] A coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric used for summer clothing, etc. Also *attrib.*

1640 in *Entick London* (1768) II. 168 Gutting and spruce canvas drillings. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 61 Making sail-cloth, sheetings, raven ducks and drillings. 1861 DU CHATEL *Equat. Afr.* vi. 55 A blue drilling shirt.

**Drilling**, *vbl. sb.* 1: see after DRILL *v.* 2

**Drilling** (dri'lin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. DRILL *v.* 3]

1. Boring; perforation.

1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Bare drilling might be able to give a Polarity to a Drill. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drilling*, making holes in rails for the purpose of putting in bolts to fasten them to sleepers.

2. Training in military evolutions. Also *transf.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. i, There being no war, nor hope of any, The only drilling is to eat devoutly. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 17 Training and Drilling is a small part of Solidity. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 127 Its oath of fidelity .its nightly drillings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. in sense 1, as *drilling-engine*, *machine*, *-tool*; *drilling-bow* = *drill-how* (DRILL *sb.* 2 7 a); *drilling-jig*, *-lathe* (see quots.). b. in sense 2, as *drilling-day*, *-exercise*.

a. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1. 246 Used by watch-makers .for the 'drilling-bow'. 1832 BARBAKE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 172 The dividing and the 'drilling-engine are of this kind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Drilling-jig, a portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand. *Ibid.*, 'Drilling-lathe, a drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. 1865 GESSNER *Pract. Treat. Coal, Petrol.*, (ed. 2) 34 'Drilling machines which can bore nine feet per hour.

b. 1655 *Leicester Leet. Cury* iii. ii, I .gave him .In the artillery yard three drilling daies. 1890 WHITNEY *Ger. Gram.* Suppl. 3 Drilling exercises upon individual difficulties of German idiom.

**Drilling**, *pp.* a.: see after DRILL *v.* 2, 3.

**Drily**, *adv.*: see DRYLY.

**Dringe**, *obs. form* of DRENG.

† **Dringle**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [A word of uncertain origin, varying dialectally with *drindle*, *drimble*: see also DRUMBLE.] *intr.* 'To waste time in a lazy lingering manner' (Forby); to linger; to trickle sluggishly.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 536 Condemn'd to endure the Fatigues of Life to the last dringling Sand.

**Drink** (drink), *v.* 1 Pa. t. drank (drænk); pa.

pple. drunk (drʊnk). Forms: Pres. stem. 1-4 drino-, 2-drink- (3 drinnk- *Orm.*, dringk-, 3-4 drinch-, 3-5 dring- (he dringp), 3-6 drynk-, 4-6 drinck-); 3-7 drinke, 4-drink. Pa. t. sing. 1-3 dranc, 3-drank, 3-drone, dranck, *Orm.* drannk, 3-5 drong, 4-5 drunk(e, 4-7 dranke, 6-7 drunke, 6-9 drunk; pl. 1 druncon, 2-4 druncken, (3 drunnkenn *Orm.*, drongken), 3-4 dronke(n, 3-5 drunke; also 3-north, and 5-generally, same as sing. Pa. pple. a. 1 druncon, 2-drunkon, (3 *Orm.* drunnkenn, 3-6 dronken, 4 dronokyn; S. 5 drucken, 6 drokin, 7-9 druken, drucken). β. 3-7 drunke, (5 drownk, 5-6 dronke, droonke, droncke), 6-drunk; also 7-9 drank. [Com. Tent.: OE. *drincan* = OS. *drinkan* (Du. *drinken*), OHG. *trinkan*, *trinkan*, mod. G. *trinken*, ON. *dreka* (Sw. *drieka*, Da. *drikke*), Goth. *drighan*: -OTent. \**driykan*, not found outside Germanic. The pa. t. had originally vowel change, drank, pl. *druncken*, *druncke*, but from the 13th c. in northern dial., and 15th c. generally, these were levelled under the sing. form (Caxton *we, ye, thei dranke*). Either through the retention of the pl. form in some southern dial., or from the pa. pple, *drunk* began to reappear, for sing. as well as pl., in end of 16th c., and is occasional to 19th. On the other hand, from 17th to 19th c. *drank* was intruded from the pa. t. into the pa. pple, prob. to avoid the inebrate associations of *drunk*. The full form *drunken* of pa. pple. has been since 17th c. mostly used as adj., exc. as a poetic archaism. Sc. and n. dial. *drucken* represents the ON. pa. pple. *drukkinn*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To take (liquid) into the stomach; to swallow down, imbibe, quaff.

c 1000 ASG. *Gosp. Luke* i. 15 He ne drincð win ne beor. c 1205 LAY. 5804 3e scullen drinken eowre blod. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6354 Suetter [water] neuer þai siben drank. *Ibid.* 12679 He dranc [Trin. dronk] neuer cisar ne wine. 13.. *Ibid.* 17908 (Fairf.) They fille as they had dronckyn dwale. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 318 He no may . Rest no take slepeinge, Mete etc no drinke dringe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 91 Yf bulles blode be dronken rawe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1883) 83 In olde tyme women dranke no wyn. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 163 To tel you . what wyne was dronke in houses. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 116 Such a Cup of Wine as ye never dranke before. 1598 LYTTE *Doctores* x. ii. 6 Wormwood . drunken with vinegar is good. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii, I ne're drank sake in my life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 268 Common Water or Whey, drank in cool Air. 1747 WESTER *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 It should be drunk with the finest Sugar. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 521 Three hundred and sixty-five hogheads of beer were drank at it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 30 They . drank the running waters. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Triumph of Time* 26, I trod the grapes, I have drunken the wine. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* i. 9 Which I bave drunk with my parishioners.

b. *spec.* To drink the waters: i. e. at a spa medicinally.

c 1681 VISCONTRESS CAMDEN in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My sister . was troubled with malincoy, so went to drinke Astrope water. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* Nc. 5130/9 The Elector intends . to drink the Waters at Firmond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 699 Annandale . retired to Bath, and pretended to drink the waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in general; cf. also 3, 4.

c 1340 [see 6]. 1502 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* iii. v. 39 Drie sorrow drinke cur blood. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 102, I drinke

the air before me. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xi. 211 While his keen falchion drinks the warriors' lives. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. When the dim air has drank this innocent flame. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. v. 116 Give the heart to drink... draughts of perfect sweet. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 4. I drank in the land-wind... with an enjoyment verging on intoxication.

2. With *off, out* (now dial.), *up*, expressing exhaustion of the liquid; so also to *drink dry*.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 23 Without any labour might he dryne out the whole founte. 1593 HOLLYBUSH *Campe* di Fior 199 Drink up all, Seeing there is but a little left. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. 1. 93 This distilling liquor drinke thou off. 1593 — *Rich.* II. ii. 146 The taske he vndertakes Is numbring sands, and drinking Oceans drier. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 112 My Chocolate, which I drinke off heartily. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 We drank on, and drank the punch out. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* Err. 581 He that sips often, at last drinks it up. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl. 'A' Saunders's gin... was drunken out at the burial of Steenie.

b. *transf. and fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 986 (1035) Pete... goodli drinke vp al his distresse. 1644 CROMWELL *Let. Col. Walton* 5 July in Carlyle. Let this drink up your sorrow. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. iii. 314 Consumption... drank her marrow up.

3. *transf.* Of porous substances, plants, etc. To absorb (moisture); to suck. Often with *up* or *in*.

1530 PALSGR. 529/2. I drinke, as the yerthe dothe water, or as blotting paper dothe ynke. 1551 HOLLYBUSH *Han. Apoth.* 72. If the Aqua vite is dronke in of the herbes. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 82 Like barren ground, drinking up the raine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 46 Let the purple Vilets drink the Stream. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 190 Plaster of Paris... would then drink up linseed oil plentifully. 1858 DRAWSON *Sport. Sci. Africa* 238 The soil that had drunk the blood of his warriors.

4. *fig. esp.* with *in*: To take into the mind, esp. by the eyes or ears, with the eager delight of one who satisfies physical thirst; to listen to, gaze upon, or contemplate with rapture.

1592 SNAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. 58 My eares haue yet not dranke a hundred words of thy tongues uttering. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* i. 386 They sing... And with fix'd eyes drinke in immortal rays. 1713 BULWORTH *Autobiog.* (1714) 18. I drank in his Words with Desire. 1859 JERNSON *Britannia* vii. 96. I stopped for a while to drink in the beauty of the scene. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 11. Your level path that let me drink the morning dew and snow.

† 5. To draw in or inhale (tobacco smoke, etc.); to smoke. *Obs.*

1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii. The most divine tobacco that ever I drunk. 1613 PURNAN *Pilgrimage* ix. i. 820 Their Lords and Priests consult of warres, after they have drunke the smoke of a certain herbe. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 97 He was drinking a pipe of Tobacco. 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II. 28 'The first who smoked, or, (as they called it) drank tobacco publicly in London. [1855] SPENCER *Turkey, Russia, &c.* xix. 278 According to the idiom of their language, they [Tatars] do not smoke the fragrant herb, but drink it.]

6. To swallow down the contents of (a cup or vessel). Also with *up*, indicating completeness. *fig.* To drink the cup, or chalice, of joy, sorrow, suffering, etc.: see CUP *sb.* 9, CHALICE *i* b.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 15681 (Cott.), I wat wel þat I sal it drinc þis calice [Cott. drinke; *Fairf.* drinke. c 1340 *Trin.* drinke þis dep]. 1382 WYCLIF *i* Cor. xi. 26 How ofte euer 3e schulen... drynke the cuppe, 3e schulen schewe the deeth of the Lord. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 Put off his Turbant, and drunke the cup off. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 7 10 He had... drank many a flaggon. 1816 J. WILSON *Cat. of Plague* iii. ii. I drank the cup of joy.

7. To swallow down (something solid) in a liquid. To drink candle-ends: see CANDLE-END *i* b. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vl. 278 A little of it [earth] drunke in any Liquor. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 35 A wasp... may fall in [a pot] to be drank by one, whom he shall sting to death.

8. To consume or spend in drinking (money, etc.). 1492 in *Burgh Rec. Edit.* i. 62 (JAm. Supp.) He sall pay for ilk default vi [pennies]... to be drunken be the dusane. 1500 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 305 If another gyue them outht of pyte, At the next alestake dronken shall it be. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 220 Spignola bestowed of them... forty thousand gilders to drinke. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 8. I hope you'll pit me the tester to drinke. *Mod.* He drinks his whole earnings.

9. *colloq.* To provide with drink.

1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Fakon'* (1887) 85 He could not feed us, only lodge and drink us.

† II. Absolute and intransitive senses.

10. *absol.* To swallow down or imbibe water or other liquid, for nourishment or quenching of thirst. *Const.* † *in, from, out of* (the vessel).

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Luke* xiii. 26 We æton & druncon beforan þe. a 1225 Ancr. R. 44 Bitwome meæ, hwo 3e drunken wule, sigge benedicite. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3551 He ete and dranc [*Trin.* dronke] and went his way. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 130 And eton and drongon and made hem blythe. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 3 The kynge of Fryse had nothere eten nor dronken. 1596 SNAKS. *i* Hen. IV. ii. iv. 169. I am a Rogue if I drunke to day. 1602 NARCISSE (1893) 248 They can but bringe horse to the water brinke, But horse may choose whether that horse will drinke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 67 The Wine bottles and flat cups we drunke in, were of pure Gold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 93 Such little Glasses as we drunke out of. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* Err. 466 Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise. 1766 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VI. lxxvii. 214 Having sufficiently eaten and drunken.

b. To drink deep: to take a large draught, either once or habitually; see also *c* 11.

a 1300 Sat. *People Kildare* xx. in E. E. P. (1862) 156 Men... þat... drinkþ dep and makþ glade. 1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. x. 145 Eremytes, That... drynke drue and deepe. 1709 POPE *Ess.* *Crit.* 238 Drink deep, or taste not the Pterian spring. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v. 'Pledge me, my guests.' He drank deep, and went on.

c. *Const.* of (rarely † *up*) the liquid or source of supply. *lit.* and *fig.* To drink of the cup of sorrow, etc.: see CUP *sb.* 9.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 21 Þa he dranc of ðam wine, ða wearþ he druncen. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xii He dranc of deðes flode. c 1400 CURSOR *M.* 15241 (Trin.) Drinkþ [*Cott.* drinckes] alle of þis he seide. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 4. I suppose he hath dronken of Elycons well. 1549 *Order of Communion*, Exhortation 3 To give us his said body and blood... to feed and drinke upon. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 584 Lethe... whereof who drinks, Forthwith his former state and being forgets. 1751 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* ii. 7 Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iv. 75 Ye have eaten of my dish and drunken of my cup for a dozen years.

d. Proverb. One must drink as one brews.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2848 (Gott.) Suilk as þai breu nou haue þai drunke [*Cott.* dronken]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Bot we must drynk as we brew, And that is bot reson. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xx. 64 3it man thou stand content And drynk þat thou hes brewit. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 114 She drinketh of her owne brewing. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 10 Antichrist shall one day... drinke as he brewed, be paid in his own cūin. [See also BREW *v* 2 d.]

11. To take alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, either convivially, or to gratify appetite; to indulge therein to excess; to tittle; to be a habitual drunkard. (The sense is often indicated contextually by adverbs or phrases such as *about, deep, hard, heavily, like a fish.*) Also to drink it.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Drynkyn a-bowte... *epola.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 130 He dranke so moche that he was veray dronke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 67 The Feind me ryle Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe. 1611 BARRY *Rom-Alley* iv. (Hazz. *Dodley*). I have been drinking hard. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 They sit long and drink soundly. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 300 His son... Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. 1837 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 492 I'll coach it, and dine it, and drink it till morn. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* 28 July. We went to a barrack room, where we drank about. 1879 MISS DRAODON *Clav. Foot* vii. A woman who drank like a fish and swore like a trooper. *Mod.* Poor woman! her husband drinks.

12. Hence *trans.* and *refl.*, with various complements, indicating the result of drinking, as a. *refl.* to drink oneself drunk, sleepy, tame, to death, into incoherence, into spirit, out of a situation, etc. † b. ellipt. intr. to drink drunk (obs.). c. *trans.* to drink away one's reason, one's property, one's eyes out; to drink down (i.e. quench or destroy by drinking). d. To drink (a person) out of or into some condition, etc.; to drink (a person) dead drunk, down, to bed, under the table: said of the more seasoned toper, who sees his comrades succumb to the effect of their potations. † e. To drink the sun up: to carouse through the night until sunrise.

a. 1598 SNAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 120 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fue sentences [=senses]. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 805 The Country-people set little vessels of wine... whereunto the Vipers coming, easily drink themselves tame. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him to drink himself drunk. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxvi. A genius who has drunk himself to death. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 384 He... drank himself diurnally into incoherence. 1879 *Loud. Soc. Christn.* No. 71/2 He drank himself out of one situation after another. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 181. i. 1. Till he had drunk himself sleepy. b. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 130 And not lyue to ete glotously & for to drynke dronke. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xi. xiv. 609 Kempt my soldours from drinking drunke. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 33 Are you adrid to drinke drunke? 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 403 They gourmandize and drink drunk after their fashion. c. 1598 SNAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 204. I hope we shall drinke downe all vnkindnesse. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. Yet you may drink your eyes out, sir. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 They will... no more suffer themselves to be... drunk out of their reason. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 42 Drink their Estates away, and Senses too.

d. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 84 Why, he drinks you with facilitie, your Dane dead drunke. 1606 — *Ant.* & *Cl.* ii. v. 21 Ere the ninth houre, I drunke him to his bed. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. He... will drink Downe a Dutchman. 1659 D. PELL *Invr. Sea* 437 These led drinke the Land out of quiet. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 242 One Earl, who had drank most of the rest down, and was not himself moved or alter'd. 1720 *Humourist* 161 Drinking a Man to Death. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* i. 68 We having nearly drunk the landlord out of both his English and French wine. *Mod.* To drink a person under the table.

e. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 His best companions that have a thousand times drank up the sun with him.

13. To drink to (a person): † a. To hand or present beverage for his use; to give drink to. *Obs.* The cup presented was first sipped by the one who offered it, and hence

b. To salute (any one) by drinking; to invite him to drink by drinking first; to drink in his honour, wishing him health or success. Hence, in wider use, to drink in honour of (anything desired), with good wishes for its furtherance. Also *ellipt.* with the person as obj.: to pledge, toast; and in *indirect pass.*

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1660 He... dede him eten and to him dranc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 289 Vorst ych wolle to be drynke, and suppe þou ssalt hym yse. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 15263 And o mi drinc þar i sal Drinc to you for yur mede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxiv. Thenne they lough and made good chere and eyther dranke to other frely. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xv. 434 When by themselves, they drink about from one to another; but when any of us came among them, then they would always drink to one of us.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 529/1. I drinke to you, je beysay a vous. 1605 SNAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 89. I drinke to th' generall joy of th' whole Table. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 186 The Lord mayor was pleased to drink to Mr. North. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 P 4 The gay drink to their success. 1787 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 56 We drank the man we were so much obliged to in a bumper. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xlv. (1859) 401 Speaking when he is spoken to, drinking when he is drunken to. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv. 149 Drink we, last, the public fool. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 444 All who passed were invited to drink to the health of the new sovereign.

c. *trans.* in same sense; cf. CAROUSE *sb.* 2.

1606 SNAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* iv. viii. 34 We all would sup together And drinke Corowes to the next dayes Fate. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 145 The Emperor... drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health.

14. *trans.* To drink (a sentiment or toast): to honour it and express a desire for its accomplishment or success by drinking.

13... *Coer de L.* 6746 To warant that I have i-doo, Wessell I schal drynk you too. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vii. (1874) 13 Drinke some braue health vpon the Dutch carouse. 1710 HIRNIE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 35 They drunke Damnation to Dr. Sacheverell. 1742 FIELDRING *J. Andrews* (1818) 297 He was drinking her ladyship's health in a cup of... ale. 1808 J. MAYNE *Sitter Gun* iv. 145 'The King', and other loyal toasts... 'Our fleets', and 'a' our armed hosts'; Were drank aloud. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. 244 Drinking confusion to the Pretender.

15. *intr.* To have a specified flavour when drunk. [*Fr. se boire, reffe.* for pass.]

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. kilde with Kindnesse* Epil. The wine... drunk too fast. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 314 It drinks brisk and cool. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 70 The Burgundy drinks as flat as Port.

† 16. *fig.* To experience, endure, suffer, pay the penalty; to 'taste the cup' of suffering, etc. (see 6, 10 c, and CUP *sb.* 9). *trans.* and *absol.* *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Iik dampned man sall drynk of the sorow of hell. 1530 PALSGR. 556/1. I forgyue you for this tyme, but and you faulce agayne you shall drinke for bothe. a 1533 UOALL *Royster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Ye will drinke without a cup. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 35 The damage that side of the Country hath been made to drink thereby, is not easy to recount.

† *Drink, v. 2. Obs.* Aphetic f. ADRINK, to drown. 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 3262 Hadde I than be dronken, And in the salt drow sonkyng. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 7 3if þou fell in-to a depe pytt & schuldyst be dronchyn. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 107 They were dronchin in the depe see. *Ibid.* 133 Too of the Kyngis sones... and many worthi folk... were dronch in o schip.

*Drink* (drink), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-4 drinc, drync, 3- drink, (2-4 drenc (k, 4 drenk, 3 drinck, 3-6 drynk, 5 dryng). B. 3 drinch, *Ornn.* drinnong. 7. 1 drince, 3-6 drynce, 3-7 drinke, (3 dringe). [ME. had two forms *drinck* (*drinck*), and *drinke*, corresp. to OE. *drinc*, and *drinea*, f. *drinean* to DRINK; cf. Sw. *drick*, *dryck*, Da. *drick*. The normal mod. form of the sb. would be southern *drinch* (cf. *finch*, *drench*, *stench*, *bench*, etc.), northern *drink*; the latter has become the standard form, prob. under the influence of the verb.]

1. Liquid swallowed for assuaging thirst or taken into the system for nourishment. Also *fig.*

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 Prystendec & we ðe drinc sealdon. c 1220 *Bestiary* 206. ðe godspel... is soule drinke. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Pel 3euten not drink to pore þinge. 1426 ARDELAY *Poem* 7 The thurstes 3if dryng. 1521 LD. BERNERS *Prose* I. xlviii. They drunke none other drynke, but the water of the tryuer. 1667 MITCHELL *P. L.* v. 346 For drink the Grape Sues crushes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 The thirsty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink.

b. *esp.* as correlative to solid nourishment (*meat, food*, etc.). *Meat and drink*: see MEAT.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 55 Lichoma forðon min soðlice is mett & blod min soðlice is drinca [*Rushw.* drync, AGS. G. drinc, *Haltou* G. drenc]. c 1205 LAV. 3538 Bugge him... metes & drinches. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 11426 Pam failed neuer o drinc ne fode. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 282 Item Richard Lister dyner and drynk 3d. ob. 1579 FULKE *Heskiss Parl.* 136 In the sacrament is drie and moyst nourishment, that is, bread and drinke. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. ii. What's one man's poison... Is another's meat and drink. 1733 CHILYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. 1. § 5 When the Drink is in too great a Proportion to the solid Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drinck than they had ever had before.

c. *transf.* Liquid absorbed or drunk in.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 182 Til that her garments, heauy with her drinke, Pul'd the poore wretch... To muddy death. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 If they [plants] shrivel and fold up, give them Drink. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 112 The scooped rind [of the oak] that seems a huge throat calling to the clouds for drink.

2. A kind of liquor for drinking; a beverage.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv. Neron da... mistlice... drincas. c 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch was water. *Ibid.* 15397 Puss birrleþ defell & hiss þeww 433 werr... & were drinnches. 43... *Minor Poems* for Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 490/219 And other drynkes þat were depe. In Coupes ful gret. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. x. Wyth

their drinke, which they call Sorbet. 1692 TAYLOR *Wisd.* Dictates 4 Delight not in Meats and Drinks that are too strong for Nature. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* 1. 354 The ancient Persians... esteemed water the best drink. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 3 The fermented drinks of antiquity were but little adulterated.

3. *spec.* Intoxicating-alcoholic beverage. Hence in various phrases: Indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquor; habits of intemperance, drunkenness. *In drink*: intoxicated, drunk.

1042 O. E. *Chron.*, Her gefor Hardacut swa þæt he æt his drinc stod. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2942 (Trin.) 3yue we our fadir [Lot] ynowge of drinke. 1553 BRENDE *C. Curinus* 211 (R.) Hauyngne then hyt sences ouercome with drynke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1665 — *Macb.* iii. vi. 13 The two delinquents... That were the Slaues of drinke. 1699 D. FELL *Impr. Sea* 79 Take heed that your Sea-men see not the least appearance of drinke in your eyes. 1887 H. R. TROGER in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* ix. 220/2 With advancing years Caulfield took to drinke. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* iv. 46 Not a drop of drinke of any kind shall be put on board that boat. 1894 HALL *Came Maxman* 284 Hearing into the hall like a man in drinke. *Mod.* Drink's doings.

b. specifically described, as *strong, ardent drink*. *Small drink*: see BEER sb.<sup>1</sup> i. b.

1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* i. 15 He... shall neither drinke wyne ner stronge drinke. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lysse* (1553) Bija, Drynke onely penny ale, or suche smalle drynke. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. 106 The great abuse of wines and stronge drincks. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election Poems* (1845) 40 Oe Johnny's nae sma drinke, you'll guess. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* ii. 27 Ardent drinks of various kinds.

4. The action or habit of drinking (to excess); a time or occasion of drinking. *rare* exc. in colloq. phr. on the *drink*. Cf. DRUNK sb.<sup>2</sup> 1.

1865 *Reader No.* 148. 495/1 He has been out on the drink. 1887 RIORR HAGGARD *Jess* ii. Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Charters Carlisle* xxx. There was a great drink in Carlisle that night.

5. A draught or portion of liquid; *spec.* a glass of wine or other alcoholic liquor.

1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* x. 42 Swa hwylic swa sylb anne drinc caeldes wæteres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 289 As me hym [Edward the Martyr] drynke loc. 1340 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A well to be whilk Moyses ledd þam and gafe þam a drynk þeroff. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. 3 Thou hast geuen vs a drynke off wyne. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 450/2 He... wanted a drinke very much. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. Will anybody give me a drinke of milk? 1888 LIGHTHILL *Yng. Seigneur* 514 He was rich, for bad he not paid the drinks?

b. A medicinal potion or draught.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 261 Leches... don men dyzen þorþ heor drinke er destenye wolde. 13400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Pis is a perfigt drynke to woundes of þe heed. 13500 *Alchistie* xxxvi. 247 A lectuary or drynk wherof ye shal be poysonned. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. i. 15 Wee will give you sleepe Drincks. 1657 W. COLES *Athen in Eden* cccxv. 60 The decoction thereof in Wine, is an exceeding good wound-drink. 1884 *Law Times* 310/2 One of the defendant's men came back with two drinks for the calf. 1890-50 *Alexander* 1206 Pou sall be drechid of a drinke, a draught of vnsele.

6. U.S. *humorous*. A river or body of water. *Big drink*: the Mississippi; also, the Atlantic.

1857 HULLMAN *Bay Path* xii. 137 So you'd better scull your dug-out over the drinke again. a 1860 N. Y. *Spirit of Times* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer. s.v. Big*) Off I sot, went through Mississippi, crossed the big drink. 1873 *Roots* (1888) 47 If you don't sit steady, we shall be spilt into the drinke. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 Many of the Transatlantics will doubtless take a journey across what they call 'the big drink' to hear her.

† 7. Barley; cf. *drink-corn* in g. *Obs. rare*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Whether barlie did growe, laue wheat to sowe. Yet better I thinke, sowe pease after drinke. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (1878) 75.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3). a. simple attrib., as *drink-bill*, *-crave*, *-craving*, *-demon*, *-duty*, *-evil*, *-interest*, *-licence*, *-traffic*, etc.; used for the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors, as *drink-house*, *-room*, *-shop*, *-stall*; b. objective, as *drink-conveyer*, *-giver*, *-maker*, *-seller*, *drink-inspiring*, *-prohibiting*, adjs. c. instrumental, as *drink-blinded*, *-closed*, *-washed* adjs.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Trn.* 13 Sept.. The 'drink-bill' of Tennessee is \$2,000,000 more than the wheat-crop. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/1 Murderous attacks. at a moment of 'drink-blinded fury. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecol.* iii. 162 Hardly to hope That Eye ('drinke-closed still) can ever ope. 1773 COUNTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 57 Your self (reply'd the 'Drink-conveyer) May be my Ruin. 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb. 171 The 'drink-demon in possession of a young wife. 1883 M. DAVERT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 178 The low 'drunkhouse and the brothel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 2/2 Grocers 'drink licences. 1888 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 2/1 We might reasonably have objected to the 'drinkseller voting. 1883 MISS HOWARD *Guenet* 15 Through the glass door of a 'drink-shop came an orange glow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 His attitude towards the 'drink traffic.

9. Special comb.: † *drink-corn*, the grain used in brewing, barley; *drink-drowned a.*, intoxicated; *drink-offering*, an offering of wine or other liquid poured out in honour of a deity, a libation; hence *drink-offerer*; *drink-penny* = DRINK-MONEY.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 The Open [Country]... yields us the greater part of our 'Drink-Corn. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letts. Humours Blood* xxii. 28 When signeur Sacke and Sugar 'drinke, down'd recies. 1824 J. SYMONS

tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 9 In vain... the 'drink-off'ers sacrifice. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxv. 14 Jacob set vp a pillar of stone... and poured 'drynkofferynges thereon. 1593 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a saffron noble in earnest for a 'drinckpeny.

**Drinkable** (drɪŋkəbəl), a. and sb. [-ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That may be drunk, suitable for drinking, potable.

1611 COTGR. *Potable*, potable, drinkable. 1760 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 A Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Restoring of Beer*, Rendering sour Beer drinkable. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 205 A marsh where there was... neither firm earth nor drinkable water.

b. *nonce-ute*. That may be drunk to or toasted. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 127 We drink the Queen... and the Ladies, and everybody else that is drinkable.

B. *sb.* (usually pl.). That which may be drunk; something to drink; liquor.

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Oct., Good eatables as well as Drinkables. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* i. I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upon the table. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 23 Nov., They are my favourite dish and drinkable.

Hence **Drinkability**, **Drinkableness**; **Drinkably** *adv.*

1635 *Person Varieties* 1. 25 Waters... at least drinkably fresh. 1846 WORCESTER, *Drinkableness*. 1866 FELTON *Am. & Mod. Gr.* II. xii. 510 Words... intended to mean Champagne of the first quality, but... really meaning of the first drinkability. 1894 T. HANBY *Life's Little Ironies* 271 A gallon of hot brandy and beer... kept drinkably warm.

**Drink-a-penny**. Local (Irish) name of the little grebe, *Tachypterus fluviatilis*.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 216.

**Drinkdom**. [f. DRINK sb. + -DOM.] The sphere of action of drink; the drink interest.

1884 R. V. FRENCH 10 *Cent. Drink in Eng.* 208 The subject of comparative drinkdom. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 The triumph of drinkdom over temperance.

**Drinkel**, -kle: see DRENKLE.

**Drinker** (drɪŋkər). [f. DRINK v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.]

1. One who drinks.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 10 Etere & drincere wines. 1308 *TREVISA Earth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvii. (1495) 624 The rote of Carduus sod in water gyuyth appetyte to drynkers. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. 68/2 When one dranke to another the dryer sholde saye Wassayle. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 125 The drinkers commonly stand to be helped with water. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. 324 As a rule sherry drinkers are soundly-minded persons.

b. *spec.* One who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquor; a tippler, a drunkard.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs. c 1290 *J. Eng. Leg.* i. 310/890 Profound and wemed, and drinkare. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*. *Bed. Edw. VI.* (Aber.) 77 Some sayed he was... a drinker, a pot-companion. 1659 D. FELL *Impr. Sea* 100 That tankard-lifting Zeno... was such a drinker, that hee would often lye as one dead.

c. Qualified by adjs. *great, hard, small*, etc., indicating the amount of liquor habitually taken.

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 þe mochele drinkeres. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* vi. ix. (Tollem. MS.) The Danes were grete drynkers by kynde. 1616 SURLF & MARKH. *Country Farme* vl. 614 Some say that a great drinker shall never become drunk, if he weare a wreath of lua moscata about his head. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1580 (R.) The English... were hitherto the least drinkers. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Worrall* 27 Aug. Lett. 1766 II. 49 You have been all your life a great walker, and a little drinker. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 179 They are horrid Drinkers. *Mod.* His father was a hard drinker.

2. (In full drinker-moth). The popular name of a large European moth, *Lasiocampa* (*Odonestis*) *potatoria*, of the family *Bombycidae*, so called from its long suctorial proboscis.

1682 M. LISTER *Godard. Abbn.* pl. xvii, Drinker-Caterpillar. 1749 B. WILKES *Brit. Moths* (1773) pl. 8. 1865 *Wood Household* II. xiv. (1869) 288 The full-drink Drinker Moth. 1871 E. F. STAVELBY *Brit. Insects* 270 The downy, large-winged Drinker.

Hence **Drinkeress**, a female drinker.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 188.

**Drinkery** (drɪŋkəri). [f. DRINK sb. + -ERY.]

A place for the supply of (intoxicating) drink.

1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 360 Music-hall drinkeries. 1889 *Times* 27 Dec. The public-house was the chief drinkery.

† **Drink-hail**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Early ME. *drinc hail*, *drinc hail*, f. imperative of DRINK v. + HAIL a. = ON. *heil*: see WASSAIL. The earliest known occurrence is in Geoffrey of Monmouth VI. xii (c. 1140). The form *hail* indicates that these phrases are of Norse, not OE. origin.] The customary courteous reply to a pledge in drinking in early English times. The cup was offered with the salutation *wes hail* 'health or good luck to you' (see WASSAIL), to which the reply was *drinc hail*, 'drink good health or good luck'.

c 1205 LAY. 14332 Þat freond sæide to freonde... Leofue freond wes hail. þe oððe sæid drinc hail. 1297 K. GLOUC. (1724) 178 With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn... A kne to þe kyng heo [Rowena] seayde, 'þord kyng wassail'. Drink-hail, quoth this kyng agen, & bedd he drinke anon. 1250-70 *Engl. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cxv. 120 More Saxonico salutavit, et ait: Wassail. Rex dedit responsum: Drinkhail, et monachus læto vultu cupit hausit. 14... How Good Wyf taughte Dougtr (Trin. MS.) in *Babes Bk.* 44 Syt nat vp long At eyns As a gase with the cuppe To sey

wessayle, and drynke heylle. [1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. xii, Leofwine... rose to propose the drink-hail.]

**Drinking** (drɪŋkɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. DRINK v.]

1. The action or habit denoted by the vb. DRINK; *spec.* the use of intoxicating liquor, or indulgence therein to excess.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Some men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge also swin. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Wythdrawe þe fro mekyl drynkyng. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. li. 91 As for natural wine, the drinking thereof is forbidden them. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 313 Finding their own provisions of eating and drinking. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn.) II. 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses, bring them down.

2. An occasion of drinking; a convivial revel.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7 At euery tauerne in the yere, A solempne drynke is sorge there, With a grete drynkyng. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 118 A bussell and halfie of malte to be browne... to fynde a drinke vpon Ascention Even. 1659 D. FELL *Impr. Sea* 99 You contend in your drinkings... who should drink most.

3. *concr.* in dial. use; see *quots.*

1552 HULOET, Drinkinge geuen to workemen after dinner, colosium. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Drinkings, beer given to labourers before and after dinner.

4. *Comb.* a. with sense 'used for drinking', as *drinking-bowl*, *-cup*, *-fountain*, *-horn*, *-liquor*, *-place*, *-pool*, *-pot*, *-trough*, *-vessel*, *-water*, etc.; b. 'used for the sale or consumption of drink', as *drinking-booth*, *-house*, *-inn*, *-room*, *-saloon*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 The neatness of their 'drinking-booths. 1852 GROTH *Greece* II. lxvii. X. 208 Two silver 'drinking-bowls. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 121 A silver 'drinking cup. 1552 HULOET, 'Drinkinge glasse, or pottle, or cuppe, *amphula*. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ to Her name is written with a Diamond on a Drinking-glass. 1552 HULOET, 'Drinkinge house, *canaticula*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 79 Thou shalt go to some drinking-house of greatest resort. 1602 and P. *Return* fr. *Parnass.* i. vi. 19 A 'drinking Inne in Cheapside. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Ale*, A 'drinking Liquor made by infusing ground Malt in boiling Water. a 1630 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 80 Jewelled 'drinking-pots. 1834 SCOTT *Wav. lxiii*, The stone-basin seemed to be destined for a 'drinking-trough for cattle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 20 All kyngs Salomons 'drinkinge vessels were of golde. 1888 MISS BRADON *Fatal Tree* v. 1, The 'drinking-water of the house was supplied from this well.

c. Special comb., as *drinking-bout*, a fit of hard drinking; *drinking-club*, an association for the purpose of drinking in company; † *drinking-money*, † *-penny* = DRINK-MONEY; *drinking-song*, one written about drink or drinking.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. li. (1673) 285 Not spent upon feasts and 'drinking-bouts. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 8 As if he were at a drinking-bout of the lads. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 19 Most free-thinkers are the proselytes of a 'drinking-club. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* xxviii. 582 Goo to your purse & gyve vs som 'drynkyng money. 1611 FLORIO, *Beueraggio*... also, drinking money. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. MS.* 180 The slightest kind of musick... are the vinnse or 'drinking songs.

**Drinking**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drinks. a. Of persons: addicted to drinking; *spec.* indulging freely in intoxicants. b. Of a material: That sucks up moisture; absorbent.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ofmild drinkende childre muðe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 339 Wast paper, which we call, the drinking paper, which beareth no inke. 1856 OLMSBRO *Slave States* 97 Drinking men, wholly unfitted for the responsibility imposed on them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 12/4 Tobacco... known in the trade as drinking tobacco, will carry the water better.

**Drinkless**, a. [f. DRINK sb. + -LESS.] Without drink or liquid to quench one's thirst; dry.

13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 621/319 Druize drinkless was his tongue. c 1374 CHAUCER *1 Troilus* II. 669 (718) He nought for bet þai euery creature Be drynkless for alwey. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. xiii. 389/2 Moyses was with god... xl. dayes and xl. nyghtes melesse & drynkless. 1646 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1885) 149, I am now come back... mealesse and drinkless. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Valley West Highlands* (1890) II. 426 He was grown sick: Sleepless, restless, meatless, drinkless.

**Drink-money**. A gratuity to be spent on drink; a doouct. Cf. G. TRINKELD, *F. pourboire*. 1691 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haigs* (1881) xi. 332 A leggdollar for parchment and drink-money. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcvi. 431 Brandy, or uncommon fees of drink-money, will induce them to travel fast. a 1863 THACKERAY *D. Dural* iii. He bade the man follow him to the hotel. There should be a good drink-money for him.

**Drink-silver**, -siller. *Sc.* = *prec.*; a perquisite. Also *fig.*

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 87 (Jam.) And at na drinksilver be tane be the maister nor his doaris. 1489 *Treasurer's Bks.* 10 July in Tylter *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 396 Given to the gunners to drink-silver, when they carill Monss... 18 shillings. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1869) I. 297, I cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name. 1808-25 JAMESON, *Drink-silver* is still the vulgar designation.

**Drink-water**, *rare*. [f. DRINK v. + WATER sb.] A drinker of water.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 449 That hydro-potz, or drinke-waters were only amongst the Rechabites.

**Drip** (drɪp), v. Forms: 1 *dryppan*, 5-6 *dryppe*, 6 *drippe*, 6- *drip*, (*Sc.* 6-9 *dreip*, 8-9 *dreep*). [*OE. dryppan* - *OtEnt. \*drupjan*, from *u-grade* of ablaut-series *\*dreup-*, *dratp-*, *druf-*,



OE. *drōpan*: see DREEP *v.* Examples of *drōppen* are not known between the OE. period and the 15th c., and it is possible that the modern vb. is from Norse: cf. in same sense Da. *drøppe*.

An OE. *drōpan* seems established by the imperative *drōpe* in the Leechd. (5 times on p. 40); the other OE. instances in Bosw-Toller appear to belong to *drōpan*, *drōpan*, *DRIFE*. As to the relations of these, see the etymological note under *DRIP sb.*

1. *trans.* To let (a liquid) fall in drops; to let fall (drops; rarely other objects).

1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 40 *Drōpe on þæt eare þone eel*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Drōppyn*, or *drōppyn*, *stillo*, *gutta*. 1552 *Huloet*, *Drōpe*, *funder guttas*. 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Magnificence* 448 Nectar-deaws, which Heaven drips. 1634 *Heywood Witches Lane*, i. Wks. 1874 IV. 186 I'll dresse the dinner, though I drip my sweat. a 1745 *Swift* (J.), The lofty barn. . . Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. 1830 *Tennyson Drige* IV, The woodbine and egletare *Drīp* sweeter dew than traitor's tear. fig. 1574 *tr. Marlow's Apocalips* 29 They be called golden Candlesticks, because that they . . do drippe into mens hartes, the most pure, plaine, and natural vnderstanding of faith.

2. *intr.* Of a person or object: To have moisture or liquid falling off in drops; to be so copiously wet or saturated *with* as to shed drops.

1508 *Kennedie Flying v. Dunbar* 510 Thy dok of dirt dreips. 1607 *W. [Smith] Puritan* iv. (R.) He drips and drops poor man. 1700 *T. Brown tr. Fresny's Annem. Ser. & Com.* 46 Half Spent, and dripping from every Pore in his body. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxvi. Her lang hair dreeping w/ the salt water. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr. Eur.* viii. (1894) 173 Pine branches . . dripping with moisture. *transf.* 1840 *Freeman Archt.* 356 Every arch drips with foliations hanging free like lacework.

† *b. absol. Falconry* = *DRIP v. 2 b. Obs. rare*. 1606 *Phillips, Dripping* [ed. 1706 dripping or dropping] in Falconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several Drops.

3. *intr.* To fall in drops.

a 1670 *Hacker Abp. Williams* 166 (L.) The fat of the project drip insensibly away at a slow fire. 1676 *Cotton Walton's Angler* i. xiii. (R.) Having roasted him enough, . . let what was put into his belly, and what drips, be his sauce. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxiii. 161 The rain . . came through the roof, and dripped from the ceiling.

*transf.* and fig. 1893 *Spectator* 21 Mar., The surplus population of Southern Europe . . drips slowly into French Africa. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* 262 The moonlight was dripping down on him through the leaves of the trees.

† 4. *intr.* To slope, slant, dip. *Obs.*

1613-39, 1740 [see *Dring* *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 26 Holding your Hammer in your Right-hand, hold the Edge . . Dripping a-slope from the Right-hand outwards.

**Drip** (*drip*), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

† 1. A falling drop. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Drōppe* or *drope* (*P. drepe*), *gutta*, *stilla*. 1552 *Huloet*, *Drōpe* or *drope*, *gutta*.

2. The act or fact of dripping or falling in drops. Also redupl. *drip-drip*. In a drip: in a dripping condition, saturated.

*Right of drip* (Law): an easement which entitles the owner of a house to let the water from his eaves drip on his neighbour's land.

1669 *Wortledge Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1681) 114 No Tree thriving under its drip. 1816 *Byron Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxvi. On the ear Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. 1855 *Mrs. Gaskell North & S. II*, Listen to the drip-drip of the rain upon the leads. 1894 *Howells in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 He's in such a drip of perspiration.

fig. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tedium of sitting under a drip drip of perfunctory discussion.

3. That which drips or falls in drops; *pl.* drippings.

1707-12 *Mortimer* (J.), Water may be procured . . from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses. 1801 *Charlotte Smith Solit. Wand.* i. 120 But for the drip of the trees. 1866 *G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 227 The drip from the thatch of the mill. 1880 *V. L. Cameron Our Future Highway* II. xii. 244 An awning . . to keep the drips off.

4. *Arch. a.* A projecting 'member' of a cornice, etc., from which the rain-water drips and so is thrown off from the parts below. *b.* An overlapping piece of lead-work; cf. *drip-joint* in 8.

1664 *Evelyn tr. Freart's Archt.* 129 A Corroa or drip to the Capital, whereof it is the Plinth and Superior. 1726 *Leon Alberti's Archt.* II 35/2 The mutules supporting the Drip. 1823 *P. Nicholson's Pract. Build.* 407 Drips on Flats or Gutters . . are formed by dressing the joints of the lead as described for rolls. 1890 *Inkersley Romanesque Archt.* 274 Whose principal arches . . are covered with concentric drips.

† *c.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-31 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Drips* is also used in building, for a kind of steps, on flat roofs, to walk upon. This way of building is much used in Italy, where the roof is not made quite flat, but a little raised in the middle; with *Drips*, or steps, lying a little inclining to the horizon. 1730-36 *Bailey* (folio).

5. (See quot.)

1825 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.*, *Drip*, stalactites, or petrifications.

6. *Manuf.* A receptacle for waste or overflow, as in refrigerators, etc.

1880 *Lomas Alkali Trade* 43 Only by his drips and chamber caps can an acid maker know exactly what is going on in his chambers. *Ibid.* 55 The drips of the first chamber must be kept at about 135°.

7. *Mining*. See quot., and cf. *DRIP v. 5*.

1865 *S. C. Barnes Terms Archt.*, etc., *Drif* (in mining), the angle or inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as drip-board, a board to carry off the drip; drip-cock, the tap of a 'drip' to receive condensed moisture; drip-cup, a cup-shaped vessel to catch droppings of liquid; drip-joint (see quot.); drip-moulding = DRIPSTONE; drip-pan, a pan to catch drops of liquid; drip-pipe (see quot.); drip-pump, a plumbers' pump for removing water from gas-pipes, etc.; drip-shot (see quot.); drip-stick, in stone-sawing, a stick along which water is slowly led to the stone, to keep the kerf wet; = *dripping-board*; drip-tray = *drip-pan*. Also DRIPSTONE.

1890 *R. Kipling Phant. Rickshaw* 44 Over the mouth a wooden 'drip-board' projected. 1865 *Gesner Coal, Petrol.*, (ed. 2) 85 The 'drip-cock' carries off the condensed steam. 1886 *W. A. Harris Dict. Fire Ins.*, 'Drip-cups' . . provided to catch falling oil from bearings, and other lubricated portions of machinery. 1874 *Knicht Dict. Mech.*, 'Drip-joint' . . a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water conductor. 1851 *Turner Down. Archt.* II. iii. 73 Windows . . with a 'drip moulding'. 1874 *Knicht Dict. Mech.*, 'Drip-pipe', a small copper pipe . . from the waste-steam pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and other hot water which may be blown into the 'trap' at the top. 1758 *Romertson in Phil. Trans.* L. 497 Under almost all the arches there are great numbers of 'drip-shot' piles, or piles driven into the bed of the water-way, to prevent it from being washed away by the fall.

**Drip-drop**, *sb.* [reduplication of *DRIP* or *DRIP*] Continuous dripping with alternation of sound. So *Drip-drop v.*, *lit. and fig.*

1848 *Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton ix*, The drip-drop from the roof without. 1873 *Browning Red Cott. Nl. cap* 269 She patient . . wiled the slow drip-dropping hours away. 1888 *V. E. Henley in Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/1 My very life goes dripping, Dropping, dripping, drip-drop-dropping. In the drip-drop of the cistern.

† *Drīpe*, *v. Obs. rare*. [*ME. drīpen* = OE. *drīpan*, early WS. \**drīpan* = \**draufjan*, causal from *au-grade* of ablaut series \**dreup*, *draup*, *drūp*: see *DRIP v.* and etymological. Note to *DRIP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To let drop, cause to fall in drops.

893 *K. Alfred Orosius* iv. vii, *De mon nime enne eles* *drōpan*, and *drōpe* on an mycel fyr. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 128 Mine handa *drōpyn* myrran. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 277 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer, and elliswhere hem dripe.

† 2. To moisten, wet with drops. *Obs.*

(In quot. 1573 prob. by ellipsis of prep. *on*.) c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 330 He bad . . 821 *Lazarus* moe his tungan *drōpan*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 78 Ye may, for dripping his fellows, that bough cut away.

**Dripless**, *a.* Without a drip; that does not drip.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/1 There are displays of taps, one a 'dripless'. *Mod. Adv.*, The Standard 'Dripless' Strainer. No drip to soil table-land.

**Dripper** (*drip-pā*), [*f. DRIP v. + -ER*]. He who or that which drips; a wet, rainy day.

1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 59 Of 261 days there are found 140 Drippers. *Ibid.* xiii. 70 Of 87 Full Moons there appear . . Seventy Five Drippers.

**Dripping**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. DRIP v. + -ING*]

1. The fall of liquid in drops; *concr.* the liquid so falling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 *Drōppynge*, or *drōppynge*, *stilla*, c 1635 *Corbet On J. Dawson, Butler Ch. Ch.* (R.) O ye barrels! let your drippings fall in trickling streams. a 1816 *W. Watson Anecd.* I. 121 (R.) The scanty drippings of the most barren rocks in Switzerland.

2. *spec.* The melted fat that drips from roasting meat, which when cold is used like butter. Formerly often in *pl.*

1463 [implied in *DRIFFING-PAN*]. 1530 *Palser*, 215/1 *Dreppyn* of rost meate, *la gresse du rost*. 1552 *Huloet*, *Drip-pings* of rost. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 385 The dripping or graue that cometh from a rams lights roasted. 1723 *Swift Poems Wks.* 1763 II. 141 For Candles she trucks her Dripping. 1826 *Scott Let. to Lockhart* 15 Jan., A good sirloin, which requires only to be basted with its own drippings. 1887 *R. N. Carey Uncle Max* viii. 67 A piece of bread and dripping.

† 3. A slope to carry off water. Cf. *DRIP sb. 7*. 1613-39 *I. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archt.* (1742) I. 71 The Dripping of the Pavement. 1740 *Dryce & Fardon, Dripping*, the inclination or angular slant of a pent house.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as dripping-board, a board from which water drips; dripping-cake, a cake made with dripping; dripping-vat (see quot.). Also *DRIFFING-PAN*.

1865 *I. T. F. Turner Slate Quarries* 16 The slab, on which, from a 'dripping-board', a continuous dropping of water washes particles of flint sand beneath the saw-plate. 1857 *Hughes Tom. Brown* vi. viii. The excellence of that mysterious condiment, a 'dripping-cake'. 1874 *Knicht Dict. Mech.*, 'Dripping-vat', a tank beneath a boiler . . to catch the overflow or drip, as, in indigo-factories.

**Dripping**, *phl. a.* [*f. DRIP v. + -ING*]

1. That drips; having liquid falling off in drops. 1783 *Cowper Rose* 10 A nosegay, so dripping and drowned. 1801 *Southern Trabant* xi. xxxvi, His back and dripping wings Half open'd to the wind. 1833 *H. Martineau Cinnamon & P.* vi. 109 The other girls wrung out their dripping hair.

*b.* Of weather: Wet, continuously rainy.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 They had a dripping Harvest. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 99 In any dripping year, you will

not fail of two hundred bushels to an acre. 1894 *Mrs. H. Ward Marcella* III. 250 A dripping September day.

*c. Dripping eaves.* (See quot.)

1847 *Craig, Dripping-eaves*, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground. 1849 *Freeman Archt.* 183 The towers sometimes have octagonal spires of wood with dripping eaves.

2. *quasi-adv.* in *phr. dripping wet*.

1840 *Murray Olla Podr.*, S.V. by W. 2 W., The master . . came down dripping wet.

**Dripping-pan** (*drip-pin-pæn*). [*f. DRIPPING vbl. sb.*] A pan used to catch the 'dripping' from roasting meat.

1463 *Act 3 Edu. IV.*, c. 4 Hamers, pinsons, firetonges, dreyngpannes. 1552 *Bury Will* (Camden) 142 One dreyne panne of iron. 1769 *Mrs. Raffald Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 95 Put them into a tin dripping-pan to bake or fry them. 1883 *Knowledge* 8 June 342/2 Inside the cylinder (of the roaster) is a cylinder to support the dripping-pan.

**Drippl** (*drip-pl*), *v.* [A frequentative formation blending *drip* and *dribble*.]

1. *intr.* = *DRIBBLE v. 3*; but connoting a lighter and brisker motion.

1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 The brook mourns dripping o'er its pebbly bed. 1838 *J. Struthers Poetic T.* 59 Dripping springs romantic play.

2. = *DRIP v. 3*.

1822 *Byron Wernher* III. ii. 26 You who stood still Howling and dripping on the bank. 1863 *Rosson Bards Type* 245 Dripping like some River God, he slowly left the harbour. † *Drippliekie*, *Obs. nonce-wd.* A very small drop, a driblet.

1668 *Culpepper & Colt Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135 If you squeeze the substance thereof, many little Drippliekies of blood do sweat out.

**Drippy** (*drip-pi*), *a.* [*f. DRIP + -Y*]. Characterized by dripping; wet, rainy.

1817-18 *Corbett Resid. U. S.* (1882) 50 The drippy and chilly climate of England. 1868 *Longf. in Life* (1891) III. 108 In town. Muddy, sloppy, drippy.

**Dripestone** (*drip-stōn*).

1. A moulding or cornice over a door, window, etc., to throw off the rain; a label. Also *attrib.*

1812-16 *J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 The dripestone is generally clearly marked and often small. 1853 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. vi. § 6 The dripestone is naturally the attribute of Northern buildings, and therefore especially of Gothic architecture. *Ibid.* § 9 A true dripestone moulding.

2. 'The name usually given to filters composed of porous stone' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1858 in *Simmonds Dict. Trade*.

**Driry**, *obs.* form of *DREARY a.*

**Drisk**, *U.S.* A drizzly mist.

1717 *S. Sewall Diary* 27 Apr. (1882) III. 129 My Calash defended me well from the Cold Drisk. 1857 *Thoreau Maine W.* (1894) 239 We mistook a little rocky islet seen through the 'drisk' . . for the steamer.

**Drisle**, *drissel*, *drit*, *obs.* *ff. DRIZZLE*, *DIRT*.

**Drite**, *v. Obs. exc. Sc.* Also *i. dritan*, 5-6 *drytt*, 5-7 *dryte*, (*7 pa. t. drait*, 8 *dret*, *pa. pple. drate*). [*Com. Tent. str. vb. \*drift-an*, *drait*, *dritan*, in ON. *drīta*, *dreit*, *dritūn*, MDu. *driten*, Du. *drijten*, LG. *driten*. The strong inflexion *pa. t. drate*, *drait*, *dret*, and *pa. pple. drittin*, also *dritin*, are retained in Sc. Hence *DIRT*, *ME. drit*.] *intr.* To void or drop excrement; to stool.

a 1000 *Aggr. Gl.* in *W. Wölcker* 218/1 *Drēstio*, *i. egestio*, *driting*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Nim eac þæt hæst þær hund gedreip. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22398 Sua sal he peris, al beseten, Bath wi driten and soru beten. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 To *Drīte*, *cacare*, *egere*. 1508 *Kennedie Flying v. Dunbar* 395, I sal ding the, quhill tbow dryte and dong. a 1605 *Polywart Flying v. Montaigne* 754 And thou flyt, He dryt in thy gob. 1721 *Kelly Sc. Prov.* 367 (Jam.) You have driten in your nest. 1789 *Davidson* 365 (Jam.) Ere . . the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan-stane.

**Drith** (*dr*, *obs.* var. of *DRETH*).

**Drittin**: see *DRIGHTIN*.

**Drivable** (*dri-vāb'l*), *a.* [*f. DRIVE v. + -ABLE*.]

Capable of being driven; suitable for driving. 1854 *Thoreau Walden* i. (1863) 49 Straight, and drivable nails. 1880 *Miss Bradon Just as I am* liii, Within a drivable distance. 1891 *Atkinson Moorland Par.* 359 When the snow began to be drivable. 1895 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 52/5 That . . the majority of the Scotch moors [are] 'drivable'.

**Drive** (*drāv*), *v.* *Pa. t. drove* (*drōv*); *arch. drave* (*drāv*). *Pa. pple. driven* (*drī-vn*). [*A Common Tent. vb.*, of first ablaut series: OE. *drif-an*, *drif*, *pl. drifon*, *drifon*, *corresp.* to OS. *drīban*, OFris. *drīva*, Du. *drijven*), OHG. *trīban* (Ger. *treiben*), ON. *drīfa* (Sw. *drifva*, Da. *drive*), Goth. *drīban*; *draif*, *dribum*; *dribans*. Not represented outside Teutonic.

The OE. inflexion is regularly represented by the current forms. In the *pa. t.*, however, the northern *drave* long held the field (as in the Bible versions) against the southern *drove*; the ablaut plural *drūm* became *obs.* in 15th c. A new *pa. pple. drovun*, *drove*, after the *pa. t.*, was also long used by some instead of *driven*.]

**A. Inflexional Forms.**

1. *Present stem.* 1 *drif*, 2-5 *drif-*, *dryf-*, (4 *drijf*, 4-5 *driff*, 5 *dryff*, *dreff*), 3- *driv-*, (3-6 *dryv-*, 4-5 *dryw-*, 6 *drīev-*).

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* i. x. (xiii.) (1890) 48 Us *drifað* ða ellreordan to sæ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 116 Hine þær to scal *drifan*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22642 (Edip.) *Drif* palm down. c 1300



the direction of the bowler. (Often with the bowler as object.) c. *Base-ball and Lawn-Tennis*. To throw or hit (a ball) very swiftly.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* vi. viii. (1880) 358 Arthur gets the ball again, and actually drives it forward for two. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Whitting drove Studt to the off for four. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 3/4 Moorhouse, in attempting to drive Richardson was bowled.

d. To separate (feathers or down) artificially by a current of air which drives away the lightest and collects them by themselves.

1604 [see DRIVEN 2]. 1696 [see DRIVING *vbl. sb. 2*]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drive*, v. 18 To purify by motion: so we say to drive feathers. 1817 [see DRIVEN 2].

9. To force, impel, or expel, by a blow or thrust; *spec.* to force by blows (a stake, a nail, etc.) into the ground or into anything solid, so as to fix it in its place. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 122 [Hy] driuen þuruli his four limes irene neiles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7809 Thoru his licam mi suerd i draif. 1417 *Surttees Misc.* (1890) 12 Als the stakes are dryfen. 1530 PALSGR. 550/1, I drive out the heed or botome of any vessell, *ie efforce*. 1586 B. YOUNG *Ginevra's Civ. Conv.* iv. 191 One naye is driven out by an other. 1667 *PENNYRIT City & C. Build.* 53 The ground is not firm to build on, but doth require stakes to be driven. 1668 *FRYER E. India & P.* 58 Coopers, driving home their Hoops. 1836 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1871) II. 44 [He] drove his heels into the horse's sides. 1890 *BAKER M. Beasts & Ways* I. 147 The elephant... drove his long tusks between the tiger's shoulders. *fig.* 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 215 That I may drive home the name of this exhortation even to the head. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 The enormity of a particular case only drives home upon the public mind the evils of perjury.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* (of a nail, ball, etc.).

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 123 These Hook-Pins... drive into the Pin-holes through the Mortises and Tennants. a 1774 *GOLDISM. Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 97 At twenty-six yards distance it [the ball] would drive through an oak board half an inch thick. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 239 The trenail would drive no further.

c. *transf. (trans.)* To drive nails into, so as to fasten; to drive the hoops upon (a cask).

1691 T. HALE *New Invent.* 26 Their sheathing when laid on, and droven with Nails. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Artificer*. 18 The Casks not having been drove and filled up.

10. To cause (a cavity, tunnel, etc.) to penetrate any solid formation; *spec.* in *Mining*, to excavate horizontally (also *absol.*): distinguished from *SINK*. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 665 A greit wounde is in your... said, Full deply dreynyn with a... sper. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 79 In the working, or driving as they call it, of Mines or Adits under ground. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 132 To sink a square or round shaft... and then to drive or excavate horizontally, in search of the glittering ore. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohenz.* 1845 Yet would fain build bridge, Lay rail, drive tunnel.

11. *intr.* (Also to let drive): To aim a blow or a missile, to strike at. b. *trans.* To aim (a blow); to strike (a person) with a thrust of the arm.

c 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 4538 On þe heved a gerd, As harde as he may dryue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 930 Palomydon... droffe into Deffibus with a dynt felle. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. c He let drive at him with great violence. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 217 Fourey Regenes to Buckcom let drive at me. 1713 *SWIFT Frenche of F. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. l. 245 [He] let drive at us with a vast folio. 1752 *SCOTLAND'S Glory* 14 Driving at him with her stool. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/1 It is not the proper thing to drive a man with the elbow.

12. *trans.* To spread or beat out thin. (Now only as a techn. term in *Painting*: see quot. (1859).) d. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 47 As thyn as ye may drye them. 1530 PALSGR. 529/2, I drive a thynge abrode, I spread it, or make it larger, *ieslargis*. Drive this playster abrode, *ieslargis* cest *emphasire*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 553 A master and his prentise wrought in a strife and contention, whether of them could drive his earth thinnest. 1849 J. S. TEMPLETON *Guide Oil Paint.* i. (ed. 39) 44 By... scumbling is meant the driving opaque tints very thinly over parts that have already been painted. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 230 When colour is spread thinly and rapidly, it is occasionally said to be 'driven'.

b. *Printing*. To drive out, over: see *quots.* Also *intr.* for *pass.*: see *quots.* 1823.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. sv. Printing*. When an omission is to be made... If it be but little, the compositor takes it out, and drives out the remaining matter. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict. sv.* A compositor is said to drive out when he sets wide; the matter in the chase is said to drive out when, by the addition of fresh matter, it is obliged to be moved forwards into the next page. *Mod.* This word should not have been driven over.

†13. To drive a buck of clothes: see *BUCK sb. 3*. 1588 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* To Then drive them as you doe a bucke of clothes, and when they are well driven, then shall you take them forth of the bucking tubbe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth Wks.* ii. 181/2 A woman was driving a buck of clothes. 1648-1753 [see *BUCK sb. 3*].

†14. To dress (cloth). *Obs.*

a 1661 *HOLYDAY Jynenal* 169 A greasie cloak... of some gross dye, wch some French weaver drove but ill.

15. To set in motion, set going, supply motive power for (a mill, machinery, etc.).

1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. l. 21 A water-streame, whose swelling source Shall drive a Mill. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 428 As good water goeth by the Mill as driveth it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 33 The stream that drive the machinery. 1855 *LARONER Mus. Sc. & Art v.* 37 The machinery, which the axle of the fly-wheel drives. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A dynamo driven by belting from the engine.

b. To drive a quill, a pen: to write.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 32 Flourish thy fork, and drive thy quill. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frits, & Corr.* (1888) II. 131, I am compelled to write them as fast as I can drive my pen. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Arb.* vii. One of half a dozen who drove the quill for very slender wage.

III. To impel forcibly to action, or into some state; to constrain, compel.

16. To incite or impel powerfully or irresistibly; to force, compel (to or into some action, to do something; also, from a course of action, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 He [þe deuel] me drof þerto. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2662 For þou hir has to sin driuen. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. xvii. 253 Thou 3 se þe thoerto dryue bi peynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 142 [He] was driven to laugh at his owne error. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 284 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 71 This drives him to contract unprofitable friendships. 1873 *BLACKB. Pr. Thule* xxii. 363 The pride of the girl had driven her to this decision.

17. To impel, force, or bring forcibly into some state or condition. † To drive to scorn, to hething: to put to scorn, make an object of scorn (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26455 His lauerd he drives to 'scorn. *Ibid.* 26810. Þai crist till hething driue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 153 'Me think', quod he, 'thow drywes me to scorn'. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 37 b, Howbeit the prolongynge of tyme drive Perkin into a suspition. 1576 *FLEMING Panop.* *Epist.* 388 Discouraged, and driven into dumps of doubtfulness. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 356 She drives the Parson out of Patience with her modestie. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii. 188 An extremity to which the prince is seldom driven. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Conard Cause* II. xxii, It's enough to drive one out of his senses.

b. With *adj.* complement: To drive mad, distracted, crazy, i.e. into the state of madness, etc.

1813 *SHELLEY Queen Mab* v. 113 Or religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 40, 388 Questions which drove the subtilty of their doctors almost distracted. 1852 *Mrs. Stowr Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, A strange hand about me would drive me absolutely frantic.

18. To urge on, incite to action; to force to work; to overwork, overtask.

1645 *WARD Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* in *Southey Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. v.* (1849) 6 A field which is driven, and the heart of it worn out, whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing. 1838 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 79 In order that he might drive the committee a little, if it should be necessary. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 6/3 A very important matter in the training of a horse is not to drive him. I mean by that, not to overwork him, not to push him.

IV. 19. *trans.* To carry on vigorously, 'push', prosecute, conduct, practise, exercise (a custom, trade, etc.); to carry through or out, to effect; to bring to a settlement, conclude (a bargain).

c 961 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* lvii. (Schroër) 115 Þa ðe bone ceape driðf. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewice men, þe speches driuen, and maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wronge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1681 Long wunc is her driuen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 The King wolde, that in his court the ple should be drive. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1 Thorgh out Chresteschire were gan thei dryue. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue [v. rr. dreue, dreuyil]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5600 What dede have we don, or dryuen to an end? 1590 *RECORDE*, etc. *Gr. Artes* Pref. (1640) A iv, Arithmetic, by which... all reckonings and accounts [were] driven. 1631 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 8 Let two men... pursue the same business, drive the same design. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. i. 37 A Bargain can never be driven, where a Buyer can on no terms be procured. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 The wife... will still be driving separate end or project. c 1795 L.D. AUCKLAND *Sp. Jynal. in Corr.* (1861) II. 36 The Portuguese princess spoke French sufficient to drive a conversation. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* vi. 8r He stuck to his business and drove a thriving trade. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 78 But the senate... managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king.

b. with *on*, *through*.

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccliii. 375 The marriage... was driuen through and agreed. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 30 Some men driving on their private ends. a 1661 *FULLER Worthles* (1840) III. 490 Trading was driven on, either by the battery or change of wares... or else by money. 1712 *SWIFT Conduct of Allies Wks.* 1778 II. 368 We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.

v. To go through, endure, pass, prolong.

†20. *trans.* To go through (something painful or unpleasant); to endure, suffer, undergo. (App. confined to some extent with *DREE*.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Göt.) A foulde drede [=death] þan an may driue. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* xxiii, Will thou wilt here this penaunce dryue. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 120 Bettyr... Than soche payne for to dryue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 516 Parfore sorow grete so draue.

†21. To pass, spend (time); to cause (the time) to pass; often with *away*, *forth*, *over*. *Obs.*

13. *Gen. & Cr. Knt.* 1746 [He], drof þat day wyth Ioy Thus to þe dr nyst. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* i. 225 As dikers and deluers þat... dryueþ þur hure daies with *deus saue dame enume*! c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 88 Anoon he wold aryse & stonde, & so dryue forth al þe meste parte of the nyght. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* iii. viii, To dryue awaye the tyme. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv. 17 Quha... dois his dayis in dolour dryue. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* 976 To drive out the time, untill his soldiers... were all gathered together. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 583 To drive the tedious Hours away.

†b. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. *Obs.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 669 þe geris of criste war our dryue Sex hundredth thritly and fyue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1122 The nyght was myrk; our dryaff the

dyrkfull chance. 1569 *MORAY Let. to Cecil* 22 Feb. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 317 Let not time drive, but with speed let us understand her majesty's mind. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 155 Two times may as well drive on by each others side... as two everlastingnesses.

22. *trans.* To protract, prolong (time or occupation): also with *off*, *out*, *on*. Hence, to put off, defer. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *Beket* 45 He drof here evere biheste. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxix, Dryve of no longer, but tell me your mynde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 529/2 I drive of a thynge, I dyfar it, *ie differre*. 1537 *Durham Depos.* 30 June (Surtees) 53 Dryue yt no longer. 1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) IV. 140 If you drive it long, they will make it their advantage to break with you. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* Pref. 4, I have purposely affected Brevity, otherwise I could have drove out to a bulky Volume. 1741 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country* *Maid* I. 209, I drove on the Time, if I may be allow'd the Expression, in Hopes [etc.]. 1828 *CRAWEN Dial.* *Drive*, to procrastinate, 'thou begins to drive it'. *Mod. colloq.* You had better not drive it to the last minute.

VI. To infer, conclude, deduce, derive.

†23. To obtain as a conclusion from premisses, or as a result from some logical process; to conclude, infer, deduce (also *drive out*). *Obs.* (Perh. sometimes associated with *derive*: cf. next, and *DERIVE* 7.)

1447 *BORCHHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 The fyrst yer of the second Urban... as cunctyses dryve. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 8 An Argument if he be ful and formal, which is clepid a sillogisme is mad of twey propoosicions dryuynge out of hem & bi strength of hem the thirde propoosicion. *Ibid.* iv. 443. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* (1858) 9 For Enos in our language soundith 'A reasonable man'; for he drove out, be reason, that God was his makere. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* I. xii, Thou haste dryuen that conclusion upon so many reasonable pryncyples. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 By such confronting of them together, [he] drives out thettrous doct that is betwixt them, and makes it better appare. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Which upon search have been found to have been done there, as near as could be driven.

†24. *trans.* By confusion with *derive*: a. To derive, obtain from a source (= *DERIVE* 6); b. To convey (a stream) along, or divert it into, some channel (= *DERIVE* 1, 2). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 16 Oncoutht exquisite termis, dreuyn, or rather... reuyn fa lating. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Seel. Rec. Oxford* 329 It ys... ordered y<sup>e</sup> the fysshers do not drive, dryve, nor turne any of the common waters of this Towne. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* xiv. (1633) 44, S. Madoc... with his owne hands, dryue a running spring to his Monastery. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Cimmerien nyght Dreivin from a kynd of people in the East, called Cimmerj.

VII. *intr.* To drive oneself, or be driven; to move with vehemence or energy.

25. To move along or advance quickly; to run or come with violence; to dash, rush, hasten.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Ða ic hrowgsende was, Ða ic mid yð heafde and mid honda com on ðone stan dryfan. c 1205 *LAV.* 9367 Airuigars iud to dræf. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 Alfrid it herd, þidere gan he dryue. c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 46 Aboute the wheel with oother most thou dryue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 712 Doune he drafe to be depest of þe-dice bothom. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 102 Wyth swyft couris he Furth steris his steid, and draif in the melle. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. xvi. 469 They... ran away as fast as they could drive. 1798 W. CLARKE *Onium* 126 In swarms again they seek the Hives... as fast as they can drive. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 138 A single British battalion... repeatedly drove at imminent columns of the enemy. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 So he drives in between them, and plays upon the judge with his own guns.

b. *fig.* To work hard, 'go at' strenuously. *colloq.*

1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 82 My cottage is not yet finished, but I shall drive at it as soon as the opening of spring will permit. 1842 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 296 I have been driving away at the 'Flora', of late, very hard.

26. To move along, impelled by wind, current, or other natural agency; to float along, drift.

c 1205 *LAV.* 28073 Ich isch þæt vðen i þere sæ driuen. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 183 She dryueth Under a castell with the floods. c 1475 *RAUF Colyear* 27 I than wedders of the east drift on sa fast. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 Forth he droof in the stream wale a ij or iij myle. 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 15 And when the ship was caught... we let her go and drove with the wether [1621 We let her drive]. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 63 The needle... endeavours to conforme unto the Meridian, but being distracted diueth that way where the greater & most powerfull part of the earth is placed. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. 528 Oft as he... mark'd the clouds that drove before the wind. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 By the force of the current, all three drove a great way to leeward. 1852 *LONGF. Warden Chique Ports* 1 A mist was driving down the British Channel.

b. To fish with a drift-net.

1677 *Longf. Gaz. No.* 1245/3 This last night a small Fisher Boat, with two Men, was driving in this Bay for Herrings. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/1 Drift-net fishing, or 'driving', as it is technically called.

†c. *Metallurgy*. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1050 If the Lead be gone before all the Copper, 'twill rise in small red fry bubbles; then they say, the Metal Drives, and must add more Lead.

27. *fig.* a. To proceed in a course; to tend.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 To dede may we dryfe or lif for the. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 492 Ay me, with rage and furies loe I drive. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Kem.* (1688) 174 Christ in his preaching doth every where drive upon Parables. 1858 *SEARS Athan.* tit. iv. 279 They were driving into blank universalism.



b. with *at* (formerly also *to*): To proceed towards with definite intention, aim at, have for one's drift or aim; to mean, intend, purpose.

1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Sermon*. Tim. 136/2 To this end and purpose doth the office of Magistrates drive. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Gagge* To Rdr. 8 He drove directly at the church of England. 1649 MILTON *Etikon*. iii. Their intent drives to the end of stirring up the people. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* ii. iii. 182 He... is driving at the Pope. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) I. 167 The Presbyterians saw what was driven at. 1762 FOOTE *Lysar* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 298 What can he be driving at now! 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 387 Mankind at large... will not listen to a word about these propositions, unless it first learns what their author was driving at. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I ask you... what you are driving at.

**Drive** (draiv), *sb.* [f. DRIVE *v.*]

1. The action or an act of driving, impelling, urging onward, etc.: see the verb. *Full drive*: at full speed; with utmost force or impetus.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 254, 2 of our men... rode after the Spaniards full drive. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Hush.* iv. i. He's coming hither full drive. 1860 HARPER'S *Mag.* XX. 441 The stream must be cleared of obstructions for the drive [of timber] in the Spring. 1883 F. SEEBORN *Eng. Village Comm.* 2 The length of the drive of the plough.

b. An act of driving in a vehicle; a journey or excursion in a carriage driven by oneself or under one's direction.

1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 18 Aug. We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (ed. 6) 163 You shall have as many drives as you please in my curicle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 After this pleasant drive of some four-and-twenty miles. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. vi. 73 Within two hours' drive of Oxford.

c. An urging or impelling forward of animals, so as to drive them into a net, snare, enclosure, or place where they can be killed or captured.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 373 Those taken in the second drive. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 5/3 There will be a deer drive in the forest of Invermark, and also a grouse drive. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 170 After the tiger has killed a buffalo, there is much art required in the conduct of the drive.

d. A forcible blow or stroke, *esp.* in various games, as golf, base-ball, lawn-tennis, etc.: in cricket, *spec.* one which sends the ball back nearly straight in the direction of the bowler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 356 Jack Raggles... having run one for a forward drive of Johnson's, is about to receive his first ball. 1867 CORNH. *Mag.* Apr. 423 He has two long drives and a short stroke, while I have three moderate 'drives', and get quite as far. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 299 In... forces of brief duration, as in a 'drive' in cricket or golf. 1884 LILLWHITE'S *Cricket Ann.* 104 Rapid run-getter on a fast wicket with a strong off drive. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 36 He made a drive that should have sent the hall over to Lismore.

e. The action of driving or state of being driven, in *fig.* senses; *esp.* the state of being hurried or overtasked, extreme pressure of work.

1824 W. ARTHUR *Let. in Arnot Life of F. Hamilton* (1870) 430 The constant drive of work has... driven a postponable duty out of the way. 1892 PALL *Mail* G. 10 Nov. 2/5 The success of a manufactory will depend upon the drive and harshness of the supervision.

f. Onward course, drift, tendency.

1805 CH. Q. *Rev.* Oct. 152 We... believe that the tendency and drive of things is forward to a reasoned faith.

2. A carriage road; *esp.* the private road leading to a house.

1846 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 285 Four acres—for walks... drives, produce, lawns, and plantations! 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 238 [She] regularly sports her carriage in the drive. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halli's* i. xiii. 65 [She] walked round the carriage drive that inclosed the lawn. 1894 Mrs. H. WOOD *Marcella* I. 14 The window... overlooked the long white drive.

b. A course or tract over which game is driven.

3. A mass or quantity of timber 'driven' down a stream (*N. Amer.*): see DRIVE *v.* 7 b.

1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 6 Drive, [He] bid in the following drives at the prices mentioned. 1885 BOSTON (Mass.) *Fruit* 21 Apr. 1/8 A drive of 2,000,000 feet of hard and white pine logs will soon be put into the Merrimack at Bosworth.

4. Mining. A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally; a gallery, tunnel, level; = DRIFT *sb.* 15. 1864 E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 58 We take this pipeclay out in tunnels called drives. 1890 BOLDOREWOOD *Miner's Right* iii. 24 The roof of the gallery, or 'drive', as it is invariably called in Australian mining parlance.

5. Type-founding.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Drive, a matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift. 1888 in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 699/1 When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*.

**Drive**, the verb-stem used in *Comb.*: drive-boat (*U.S.*), a light rowing-boat used in the menhaden fishery in driving the fish into the net; drive-bolt = drift-bolt (see DRIFT *sb.* 19 c); drive-pipe, a pipe conveying water for driving machinery; drive-screw, a kind of screw driven by a hammer; drive-shaft, a shaft for communicating motion so as to drive machinery; drive-wheel = DRIVING-WHEEL. See also DRIVEWAY.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Drivebolt*, in Navigation is a long piece used for the driving out of Tree-Nail, or the like. 1727-53 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bolt*, Drive-bolt, used to VOL. III.

drive out others. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 329 A drive-pipe is forced down through the earth to the rock. 1889 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 2/8 Samples of new 'drive' screws (which can be forced into wood by the blows of a hammer) were also shown. 1895 *Specif. Patent No.* 7271. 1 The drive shaft for operating the sustaining screws.

**Drivee** (droiv?), *nonce-wd.* One who is driven or conveyed in a carriage; one taken for a drive.

1882 *Pall Mail* G. 3 July 3 The cab owner is, to the majority of drivers only a dim figure in the distance. 1890 R. KIPLING in *Wit & Wisdom* 6 Dec. 63/2 Neither driver nor drivee has a thought beyond the enjoyment of a good time.

† **Drivel**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 drivel, 5-6 dryvyl(le, -ell, drevyll, -ill, -ell, drewell, -ill, 6 drivell. [Early ME.: app. of Low German origin; = MDu. *drevel* scullion, *trmspit*, lit. 'drive, tool for driving' (OHG. *tribil*, MHG. *tribel*, mod.G. *triebel* driver), f. MDu. *driven*, OHG. *triben* to DRIVE.]

1. A drudge, a servant doing menial work; a 'kitchen-knave'.

a 1255 *St. Marher.* 18 The drivees unduhti swa duden. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 And mare heon idreceth þen eni driuel i þe hus. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 132/2 Dryvylle, ser-wawnte, ducticuis, ducticia. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Ganesche* 26 A dyshwasher, a dryvylle. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i Cor. xi. 12 To use his wife as a vile dreuell, because she is commanded to obeye. 1580 BARET *Alv. D* 1305 A Drudge, or driuell. *mediastinus*.

2. Hence, opprobriously: a. One deficient in intelligence, an imbecile. [Prob. associated with or influenced by DRIVE *v.* 5; cf. *driveller*.]

1478 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 812. III. 220 So the dryvill lost his thank of us. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1874) I. 173 Blame it, blinde dryvill. c 1565 *Scholhe. Women* 175 in *Haal. E.* P. P. IV. 136 Called him drivell and wiles man. 1597 *Lat. P. Return Jr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1243 When I loved I was a drivell.

b. A dirty or foul person, a 'pig'.

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivell, *sonillon*. 1586 SIONEY *Arcadia* III. (R.) If thou didst know what a life I lead with that drivell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. li. 3 That foule aged dreuill... an incarnate deuil.

3. A driving tool or instrument.

1431-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 Item ij dreuills ponderant iijlb. vjlb. 1573 *Lanc. Willis* III. 61 Two dryvells of iren vjlb.

**Drivel** (driv'l), *sb.* 2 Also 5 drevel, 5-6 drivill, 6-7 drivell. *β.* 4-5 dravel. [f. DRIVE *v.*]

1. Spittle flowing from the mouth; slaver, dribblings. Now rare.

1c 1325 *Old Age* ii. in *Relig. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueht, That my drivill driuht. 1388 WYCLIF *i Sam.* xxi. 13 Iis drauelis [glass that is, spottles] lowiden doun. 14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 599 *Orexis*, drevel. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/3 *Ve* Druiul at nose, *pus*. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. (R.) He... cleared the driuell from his beard. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 The Snivel, or Drivel that comes from the Mouth of a Dog, when mad. 1780 M. MADAN *Perisus* (1795) 54 note. The child... wet with drivel from the mouth. *transf.* 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 Chequered with small hollow round grains... which I conceive are formed by hubbles of air... forming the drivel of the metal. [Cf. DRIVE *v.* 26 c.]

2. Idiotic utterance; silly nonsense; twaddle. 1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 2 As it begins with dreams, so it must end in drivel. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. 474 The most abject drivel that has ever degraded paper. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Sweating* i. 21 We may have thought... his words the drivel of idiocy.

3. *Comb.*, as *drivel-bib*, a child's bib to intercept the drivelling.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. xi. (1872) 52 Did he, at one time, wear drivel-his, and live on spoon-meat?

**Drivel** (driv'l), *v.* Forms: (1 *pple.*, dreflende), 4 drevoile, 4-5 dryvele, 6 *Sc.* dre(i)fle, 6-7 drivell, 7-8 drive, 6- drive, B. 4 drael-e(n). [ME. *drevel-en* corresponds to OE. *drefian*; ME. *drael-en* indicates an OE. \**drafian* (not found); these prob. represent OTeut. types \**drabiloan*, *drabulojan*, f. stem *drab-* (see DRAFF, DROF). *Drivel* is app. a later change: cf. *drivel*.]

1. *intr.* To let saliva or mucus flow from the mouth or nose, as young children and idiots do; to slaver, dribble.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 161/34 *Reunaticus*, safrunde, nel dreflende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 11 *Noli mittre* Margeri perles Among hogges. i. þei don bot drauele þeron [1377 B. x. 11 dryuele; 1393 C. xii. 9 dreuele, v. rr. dreuel(en), dryuele, drauele, dreuel(en)]. 14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 599 *Orexis* (*anglice* to dryuele). 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 I drivill, I slaver. He driveleth as he were a yonge chylde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 [A mad dog] Foming and drivelling at his mouth. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 130 As oft as your nose drives. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 The patient feels a tendency to drivell at one corner of the mouth rather than the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 212 The... nurse leaves you to drivell, and never wipes your nose.

† 2. *trans.* To let (spittle) flow from the mouth; *transf.* to let flow out through a crack. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Catlin on Ps.* xxvii. 1 Too feyne himself mad by drivelling doune his spittle. 1682 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 67 The rest ran furiously about this tragick Theatre, drivelling under the overflowing Blood. 1684 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 362 The Child... drivelled much Spittle. 1707 J. STEVENS *Tr. Quercus's Com. Wks.* (1709) 432 This crack'd Pot... drivels out the Water.

† 3. *intr.* To flow as saliva or mucus from the mouth or nose; to flow ineptly from the lips; also *transf.* of water, etc. *Obs.*

1624, 1804 [see DRIVELLING *pple.* a. 1 bl. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 120 The Pituita drivelled down from the Emunatory of the Brain. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* I. 404 The water... will not spout at all, but drivell down the side of the vessel. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 285 Strange that such folly... Should ever drivell out of human lips.

† 4. *trans.* To besot with spittle; to beslaver.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 Then he doth drivell his hostesse. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 22 I will... kiss Thy drivell'd Beard, though drown'd in Beda Beare.

II. *trans.* [Referring to the slaving utterance, etc. of infants, and weak-minded persons.]

5. *intr.* To talk childishly or idiotically; to let silly nonsense drop from the lips; to rave.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 43 *Pus* þei drauelen on heore deys þe Deite to knowe [þ. dryuelen, B. x. 56 dryuele, C. xii. 40 dreuelen]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 292 Be no lither with youre mouthe, ne lykorous, ne dryvelinge. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* i. 1712 292 Droning, and dreaming and drivelling to a Multitude.

6. *trans.* To utter in a childish, or idiotic way.

a 1754 FIELING *Covent Gard. Jnl.* No. 3, Nor shall it be sufficient for such critic to drivell out, 'I don't know'. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 310 Sniveling and drivelling folly without end.

7. a. *trans.* To waste or fritter away in a childish or idiotic manner. b. *intr.* To go on in a feeble or idiotic way.

1763 CHURCHILL *Poems*, Ep. Hogarth 643 To drivell out whole years of Idiot breath. 1832 *Examiner* 66/4 Every thing has been done to drivell away the popular enthusiasm. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Fort. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 351 Drivelling and huckstering away... every principle of humanity. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 He drivels on from year to year, his fine abilities rusting from disuse.

Hence Drivelled *pple.* a.

c 1325 *Poem on Times of Edu.* II, iv. (Hardwick) 25 His hod schal hang on his breast, Rist as a draveled lowt. 1630 DRAYTON *Misc. Elysium* x. (R.) His staring heastily drivell'd heard. a 1668 [see sense 4].

† Drivelarde. *Obs.* rare-<sup>o</sup>. [see next.]

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelarde a lyer, *bauerisse*.

**Driveller**, -eler (driv'ler). [f. DRIVE *v.* + -ER 1.] 1. One who drives or slavers.

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelar that driveleth, *bauerix*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 139 The other [cattle]... do greatly desire and delight in that which these driveulers do leave vpon the edges of the racks, and lick it away. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 206 The proudest Arab... never disdains to kiss the... garments of any squallid Scoundrel, if a Natural Driveller, or a reputed Maraboth. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The pitiful drivellers whom travellers describe as frequenting the bazaars of Constantinople.

2. One who talks or acts in a babyish or idiotic way; a drivelling idiot or fool.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ An errant Driveller. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II. ii. Sure you imagine me an idiot, a driveller. 1790 BURKE *Corn.* (1844) III. 159 He had been... a driveller in policy, if he had done otherwise than he did. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 67/1 It is the argument of a driveller to other drivellers. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 204 Pitt's... military administration was that of a driveller.

**Drivelling**, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DRIVE.

1. A running at the nose and mouth; slaving; *concr.* = slaver.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxviii. (1495) 284 Yf the dreuelynge of a woode hounde fallth in to the water, it encteyth the water. 1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 740 (R.) His eye and mouth faire closed... without any drivelling or spurgin in any place of his body. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 The coryza or snuffling of old age, is precisely analogous to its ptysalism or drivelling.

2. = DRIVE *sb.* 2.

1786 *U. Beckford's Vathek* (1828) 62 As he betrayed a villanous drivelling in his tears, the Caliph turned his back. 1842 MALL in *Nonconf.* II. 425 The miserable drivellings of the senate.

**Drivelling**, -eling, *pple.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drivels.

1. Slaving, dribbling.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Drivelyng as a yonge chylde, *bauerix*. 1552 HULOET. *Drivelyng* harlot or queane, *scaplin*. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Dy Barias* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 179 Stopping as she goes, With drivelling mouth, and with a sniveling nose.

† b. *transf.* That flows or falls in drops. *Obs.* 1624 GEE *Foot out of Shave* vii. 63 Those drivelling droppes are they, which are kept in a silver Image. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 473 Gusts of wind and drivelling sleet.

2. Characterized by or given to silly childish talk or weak action; idiotic.

c 1460 [see DRIVE *v.* 5]. 1522 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 95 This drivelling Loue is like a great Natural, that runs lolling up and downe to hid his bable in a hole. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 l. 56 Can you paint me a drivelling reeling song? 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat. 1. (1739) 21 All this drivling Stuff without Senews or Strength. 1741 WARBURTON *Dy. Legal.* iv. v. III. 222 Some driveling greccanised Mythologist. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1830) 105 The mere drivelling effusions of his spleen and malice. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrke* Life I. iii. 167 A drivelling idiot called a king.

† 3. *absol.* or as *sb.* A drab. *Obs.* rare.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/47 A Drivelling, *scriptia*.

Hence Drivellingly *adv.*

1731 BAILEY, *Drivellingly*, sillily. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 The wording of the poetry... is often drivellingly diffuse.

**Driven** (driv'n), *pple.* a. [pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*]

1. Urged onward, impelled, etc.: see the verb.



1566 [see DRIZZLING *ppl.* a. b.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 1992 These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Ile* 7 Nor ever did the winter drizzle here. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. The morning is none of the comfortablest: raw; it is even drizzling a little. 1892 ZANGWILL *Dig Bow Myst.* 89 A thin rain drizzled languidly.

1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 187 The magic notes, like spark on spark, Drizzle, whistling through the dark.

† 2. *trans.* To shed in fine spray-like drops. *Obs.*

1543 [see DRIZZLING *vbl.* *sb.* below.] 1584 LYLLY *Campaspe* III. iii. Danae, into whose prison Jupiter drizzled a golden shower. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 111 Stand thee close then under this penthouse, for it drissels raine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 21 Pierce fiery Warriors fight upon the Clouds. Which drizled blood upon the Capitoll. 1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Elegie Dr. Wilson* I, I cannot mizzle: My fluent brains are too severe to drizzle Sleight drops.

3. To sprinkle or wet with minute drops. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. v. Drizzled by the ceaseless spray, The wizard waits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* III. The little stubby trees. were drizzled with a mess of wet.

Hence Drizzled *ppl.* a. *sb.* shed in spray-like drops; Drizzling *vbl.* *sb.* (in quot. 1543, *concr.*).

1543 BALE *Yet a Conser.* 42. 97 (T.) The driffish declarations of my lorde Bourse, with such other dirty drisselings of Antichrist. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 312 Sap-consuming Winters drizzled snow. 1615 CROAKE *Body of Managor* They... avoid their water by drizzling or shower. 1856 T. ALD *Poet. Wks.* 342 A bloody drizzled shower.

Drizz'ling, *ppl.* a. [f. DRIZZLE *v.* + *ING* 2.]

That drizzles. a. Of rain or the like.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Jan.* 41 From mine eyes the drizzling teares descend. 1594 — *Amoretti* xviii. Drizzling drops that often do rebound, the firmest flint doth in continuance wear. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. vi. 546 No drizzling shower, But rattling storm of Arrows barbed with fire. 1743 LIND & COUNTRY *Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 267 Run a drizzling Stream... on a few Hops. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xiv. They walked on in silence... under the small drizzling rain.

b. Of a day, climate, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (R.). Through sletic drizzling day. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lxviii. Thus mounts she drizzling Olivet. 1741 SHORR in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 629 All Three Days showery or drizzling. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. iii. 81 A drizzling November day in England.

Drizzly (driz'li), a. [f. DRIZZLE + *y* 1.] Of the nature of, or characterized by drizzling.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 During Winter's drisly Reign. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 238 Falling back again in drizzly dew. 1841 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxvii. Unfortunately the morning was drizzly.

Dro, droch, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droag, droane (e), obs. ff. DROG, DRONE.

Drobely, drobly, drobyl, varr. DRUBLY, DRUBBLE, Obs.

† 1. *Drack.* Obs. A part of a plow (see quot.).

1713 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Drack.* is an upright piece of timber, belonging to the right side of the tail. The ground wrist of the plow is fastened to this, as also is the earth board.

† 2. *Prof, drove, a. Obs.* [OE. *drōf* turbid,

disturbed, a parallel form to OS. *drōbi* (MDu. *droeue*, Du. *droef*), OHG. *trūbi* (Ger. *trübe*):

OTeut. *\*drōdu-* (becoming *\*drōbo-*), from ablaut stem of *drab-an*, whence DRAFF. Cf. DREF.] Tur-

hid, disturbed, troubled: physically or mentally.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 204 Flod drof 7esibð æbylizað hit getacnað. c 1205 LAY. 1040 Drof he wes on mode. 1611. 6588 Drof (c 1275 sorl) him was on heorte. a 1300 *Cursor*

*Al.* 13769 (Cott.) Quen his water all droue (v. r. droued) war.

Drofe, droff (e), obs. ff. drove: see DRIVE *v.*

† 3. *Drof-land.* Old Law. Also dryland and

erron. driftland. [f. ME. *drōf*, OE. *drāf*, DROVE,

driving + LAND.] (See quot. 1660.)

1660 W. SOMNER *Gavelkind* prop. IV. 116 (Drof-land) that

holden by the service of driving, as well of Distresses taken

for the Lords use, as of the Lords cattle from place to place,

as to and from Markets, Fairs, and the like: more particularly

here in Kent of driving the Lords hogs or swine to and from the Weald of Kent. 1664 F. PHILLIPS *Mistaken*

*Recomp.* 39 [The lords] in many or some of their manors do receive

Quit-rents of their Tenants for *herdland*, or provision of victuals for their homes; *Drof-land*, for

driving their Cattle to Fairs and Markets. 1848 WHARTON

*Law Lex.* Drift-land, Droff-land, or Dryland.

Drog, v. Also 7 droag, 8 drouge. [? a back-

form from DROGHER or F. *drogueur*.] *trans.* To

carry in a drogher. Hence Drog'ing, drog'ing, the

West Indian coasting trade; also *attrib.*

1681 *Treat. conc. E. India Trade* 4 To hope that ever we

can cope with the Dutch in White Herring Fishing, Salt-droging from

St. Ursals to the East-land, or the Russia or Greenland Trade.

1787 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 All the droving vessels belonging to the island. 1805 *Naval*

*Chron.* XIII. 6 I employed myself in drogging sugar.

Drog, -arie: see DROGUE, DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droga, droger: see DAROGA.

Droga-, drog(e)-, drogerman, obs. forms of

DRAGOMAN.

Drogat (t), drog (g)itt, obs. ff. DRUGGET.

Droger, drogger, var. of DROGHER.

Droge, obs. form of DRUG.

Drogh, obs. dial. f. THROUGH.

c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* II. 4 b. Both drogh right and draw.

Drogh, dro3, drozhege, obs. pa. t. of DROW *v.*

Droghen, dro3an, obs. pa. pple. of DREE.

Drogher (drō'gə). Also 8-9 drogger, 9

droger, droguer. [a. obs. F. *drogueur* (1525

in Jal and Godef.) 'a ship which fished and dried herring and mackerel' (Jal), f. 16th c. Du. *drogher*, *droogher*, Du. *drooger*, a dryer, f. *droogen* to dry. Cf. F. *droguerie*, Du. *drogerij*, drying-place: 'ce terme se dit de la pêche et de la préparation du hareng' (Aubin 1702 in Jal.) A West Indian coasting vessel; hence transferred to other slow clumsy coasting craft.

1756 see DROVER 2. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 279½ If they are not employed in droghers... means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 346 Droghers, or vessels employed in carrying stores, &c. from one part of the island (Grenada) to another. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 6 A drogger is a Shallop, or Schooner, employed to convey sugar from the Plantations to the Merchantmen. *Ibid.* XIV. 73 Disguising her as a Droger. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* xxxiv. This drogher... was a large, half-decked, cutter-rigged vessel. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Droger* or *Drogher*... built solely for burden, and for transporting cotton, lumber, and other heavy articles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drogher-man*, *system*.

1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 330 Trade... done on what is still known as the drogger system. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Frivolity* 179 Engage the... droghermen as able seamen.

Droghing: see DROG *v.*

Droght (e), dro3t (e), dro3pe, obs. ff. DROUGHT.

Drogoman, drogueman, varr. of DRAGOMAN.

Droque (drō'g). Forms: 8 drug, 9 drogge,

drog, dro (u)gue. [perh. orig. *drug*, var. of DRAG

*sb.*, the form *drogue* arising through assimilation

to *drogue*, obs. and Sc. form of DRUG *sb.*]

1. *Whale-fishing.* A contrivance attached to the

end of a harpoon line to check the progress of a

whale when running or sounding.

A simple form consists of a piece of stout board, 12 or 14

inches square; another consists of a small wooden tub, with

its concavity in the direction of the whale.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 263 Sometimes

they will get away after they have been lanced... with Irons

in them, and Drugs fastened to them, which are thick

boards about fourteen inches square. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict.*

*Trade, Drug*, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached

to the end of a harpoon line. 1875 KINGSTON *South Sea*

*Whaler* III. 79 The first mate was on the point of heaving

his own line overboard with a drogue fastened to it.

2. *Naut.* A looped canvas bag towed at the

stern of a boat to prevent it from broaching to.

1875 BERNARD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 220 Towing

astern a pig of ballast... or canvas bag termed a 'drogue' or

drag... to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her being

turned broadside to the sea or broaching-to. 1878 *Eastern*

*Mercury* 8 June. They are provided with a novel kind of

anchor (the drogue). It is a large canvas barrel-shaped bag,

attached to fifty fathoms of rope. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 29

Nov. 7 The first breaker lifted the boat on her end, while

the second, driving the drogue forward, slackened the rope,

when the boat broached to.

Droque, -ry, obs. and Sc. ff. DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droich (drō'x). Sc. Forms: 6 droiche, 7

droigh, 9 droich. [perh. a metathesis of *duerch*,

*duergh*, or some similar form of DWARF; Gaelic

has also *droich* from same source.] A dwarf.

1535 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* 1.

225 To the Droiche, to lows his clathris thir the tailseouris.

1568 *Benanyne MS.* ff. 173 (Jam.) Ane little Interlud,

of the Droichis part of the Play. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Fly-*

*ing vs. Pokawit* 70 Doe, droigh, what thou dow. 1818 MISS

FERRIER *Marriage* II. 185 'The Englishwomen are all poor

droichs,' said Nicky, who had seen three in... her life.

Hence Droichy a, dwarfish.

1693 *Scott. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 117 There was Zaccheus,

a Man of a low Stature, that is, a little droichy Body.

Droict, obs. form of DROIT 1.

Droic, obs. var. of Sc. *drogue*, DRUG.

† 1. *Droil, sb. Obs.* Forms: (6 droyelle), 6-7

droyl (e), 7 droil (e). [The origin and mutual

relations of this and the related DROIL *v.* are not

clear. The sb. has been (very doubtfully) compared

with Icel. *drjdi*, drone, sluggard. According to

analogy (as well as dates), the vb. would be

expected to be formed from the sb. in sense 1;

the vb. however is possibly related to Du. *drailen*

to loiter, slumber, in Kilian *drylun*: 'suggredi,

latenter sine clam ire', which answers for the form,

but imperfectly for the sense. The word has prob.

been influenced by *toil*, *moil*. Cf. also DROX.]

1. A servant of all work; a drudge.

1579 Kennedy *agst. Law* Db. A bond man to his appetites.

A drudge unto a droyelle. 1583 GOLDING *Catrin* on *Deut.*

xvii. 593 If his master would send him to the feedles or vse

him as a droyle in his house to doe whatsoever he had to be

done. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 307 So they he faithful

droiles and drudges, they think more cannot be required.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 1. 264 Conditions of men...

Freeman... Slave... Bondman... Droyl, Drudge.

2. *Drudgery*; toil in disagreeable work.

1639 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* I. ii. 'Tis I do all the droil,

the dirt-work. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* II. 22 For what

reward hath man of all his droyle.

† 3. *Droil, v. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 droyl (e), 7 droil (e),

[goes with DROIL *sb.*, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To drudge, slay, toil in mean work.

1591 SPENSER *Al. Hubberd* 157 Let such vile vassalls borne

to base vocation Drudge in the world, and for their living

droyle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iii. (1718) 14 O who would

droil, Or delve in such a soil! 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 207 To make mill-horses of them, that they may

the better droile and drudge for the satisfaction of their lusts.

2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery. *rare.*

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 22 To what bopefull end

Droyle we our crazy bodies?

Hence † Droiling *vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a.

1609 HIERON *Wks.* I. 135 Moiling and droiling there is for

the world without measure. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851)

3 [The soul] left the dull and droiling carcass to plod on in

the old rode, and dragging Trade of outward Conformity.

1674 *Gent. Tongue* ix. § 13 The droiling peasant scarce

thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the

neighbouring markets.

Droit 1 (droit, or as F., drwa). Also 5-6

droyt, 6 droict. [a. F. *droit*, earlier *dreit*:-late

pop. L. *\*drēctum*, *drictum*:-L. *drēctum* straight-

ened, straight, right, DIRECT; as sb. a straight or

right line; in late L. right, legal right, law.]

1. A right; a legal claim to what is one's due;

hence, that to which one has a legal claim; a due;

*ppl.* dues, duties, perquisites due by legal right.

*Droits of Admiralty*: certain rights or perquisites, as the

proceeds arising from the seizure of enemies' ships, wrecks,

etc., formerly belonging to the Court of Admiralty, but now

paid into the Exchequer.

1481 CANTON *Godfrey* cccv. 301 He sayde that they were

the droytes and righes of his churche of the sepulchre. 1484—

*Curial* 8 The vertues of nature and the ryghes and droytes

of lyf humane. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in *Dillon Calais &*

*Pale* (1892) 92 Other casualties and droytes Royall belong-

ing to the Seignory. 1638 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II.

206 As if the keeping of the Fort... had prejudiced him in the

Droits of his Admiralty. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II.

164 A difficulty experienced in collecting the droits or duties

exactd. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iv. 198 George

III derived a considerable amount from the droits of the

crown and Admiralty... and other casual sources of revenue.

1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. In American law droits of admiralty

are not as such recognized.

† 2. Law, right, justice; a law. *Obs.*

1480 CANTON *David's Met.* x. vii. My fader... knoweth the

lawes & droytes. 1482 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 The droytes and

lawes by which the iugements be made. 1483 — *Cato*

C viii. It is founde in droyt canon. — *Gold. Leg.* 175b-175c



mercy we were, Sir Thomas Harvey being a very droll. c1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 John Lamphire... who was sometimes the natural droll of the company. c1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 The worst Drolls of Punctilious were much the ingeniouser Fellows. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 p. 2 Mr. Scoggin, the famous Droll of the last Century. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 645 The frolic gamesome droll they have seen upon Covent Garden theatre. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauver* II. viii. Mrs. Coningsby was... a fascinating droll. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 328 As for the droll there, he that plays the king And screws out smile with a red nightcap on.

†2. A comic or farcical composition or representation; a farce; an enacted piece of buffoonery; a puppet-show. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch* To Rdr. 8 The frequent heapes Of Braines, from the weak sunshine of an Eye Work Maggots out—short Drolls—scurrilous. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* Intro. There are two Drolls, one of Watermen, the other of Seamen. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* *Enthusiasm* (1749) I. 19 They are... the subject of a choice Droll or Puppet-show at Bartlemey Fair. 1731 MEOLLE *Kolben's Cafe G. Hope* I. 10 The crew, to divert themselves, acted several Drolls. 1818 TODD *Drollery*... 2. A show; the old word for the present drolls exhibited at fairs.

†b. The acting of farces. *Obs.*

1877 D. HUGHSON *Ward thro' Lond.* 194 A house of public exhibition in horseman's hand and droll.

†3. The action of making jest or sport; jesting; burlesque writing or style. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. H. *Cardinals* I. t. 13 The whole Sermon being but a droll and derision of Kings and their Ministers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref. To turn everything he writes into Droll and Laughter. 1711 tr. WERNEFELS *Disc. Logomachy* 164 The ridiculous Mockery and Drolls of the Vulgar. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 35 A pretty story... that affords scope for clinch and droll.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as †droll-booth, -house, a place where drolls were acted (*obs.*); †droll-teller.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. viii. Like Smith-field Droll-Booth, built with wood. 1738 WATTS *Holiness of Times* iij. Wks. 1812 III. 579 Should the senate-house... be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows. 1866 SAT. REV. 11 Aug. 1861 The droll-teller still went his rounds from hall to cottage.

**Droll, a.** [f. F. *drolle*: see prec. sb.]

1. Intentionally facetious, amusing, comical, funny.

†Droll painting, caricature; d. painter, caricaturist.

1623 JAS. I. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 45, I heartily thank thee for thy kind droll letter. 1756-82 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 5 Landscape-painting... being even preferred to single portraits, to pieces of still-life, to droll-pictures. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 45 Daniel Boon, Of the same country, a droll painter. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. x. 202 The droll inventions of Hogarth. 1853 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xii. He was a droll and joyous humourist. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xlii. 250 Everybody has a perception of what is droll and ludicrous.

2. Unintentionally amusing; queer, quaint, odd, strange, 'funny'.

1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* iv. ix. (R.) Imitating the droll figures those gallant youths exhibited. 1790 BURNS *Thou O'Shanter* 129 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll. 1822 SCOTT *Let.* in Taylor & Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 164 I have built a droll sort of house here... a pretty, though somewhat fantastical residence. a. 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* (1886) 94 Charles the Second certainly was the drollest idol ever nation set up.

Hence Drollity, the quality of being droll; *concr.* a droll thing; Drolliness.

1639 DAVENANT *Salvadora Spolia Dram.* Wks. 1872 II. 317 Four Grotesques or drollities. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* (1825) 10 Excited, as he said, by the drollness of the scene. 1885 *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) July 4 The ground-cuckoo is an embodiment of drollness and absurdity.

**Droll, v.** Also 7 drol, 7-8 drole. [a. obs. F. *droler* 'to play the wag', etc. (Cotgr.), f. *drolle* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make sport or fun; to jest, joke; to play the buffoon. *Const. with, at, on, upon.*

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 130 White-locke drolled with them. 1665 EARL MARLBOROUGH *Fair Warnings* 19 There was no greater argument of a foolish and inconsiderate person, than profanely to droll at Religion. a. 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 333 (R.) As Killgrew buffons his master, they droll on their God, but a much duller way. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 32 An Author... that drolls with every thing. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzoab. Lett.* (1763) 122 To drole upon the established religion of a country. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 369 He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* v. 1428 To droll on a private person.

2. *trans.* To jest (a thing) away, off; †to jest (a person) out of or into something (*obs.*); to bring forth after the manner of a jest or buffoon.

1663 R. STAYLTON *Slighted Maid* 7 (N.) He would scarce droll away the sum he offer'd. 1679 SHARP *Serm.* at St. Margarets 11 Apr. 11 To Baffle and Droll out of Countenance those that stand up for the Reputation of Sacred things. a. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 57 The Mulgraves and Masseys... might have drolled and drolled forth their sickening imbecility for half a century.

Hence Drolling *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a. also Drol-lingly *adv.*; jestingly, so as to make a jest of it; †Droller, †Drollist, a professed facetious person; a jester, buffoon.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., Their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1670 G. H. H. *Cardinals* I. t. 19 [They] use but drolling and impertinence in their Arguments. 1676 GLANVILLE *Season. Refl.* I. 181... now he... sets the Apes and Drollers upon it. 1681 — *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 These idle Drollists have an utter Antipathy to all the braver and more generous kinds of Knowledge. 1684

J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* P. i. (T.), To talk lightly and drollingly of it. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 284 Something like an Epitaph, in a drolling Stile. 1847 W. IRVING 14 Apr. in *Life* IV. 3 A quiet drolling vein. 1882 TROLOPE *Alice Dugdale, etc.* 357 There was a sound of drolling in her voice.

**Drollery** (drō'lerī). Also 7 drol(lerie, drolrie (drawlerie, drallery). [a. F. *drolerie* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.; also *drallerie* in Cotgr.), f. *drolle*: see -ERY.]

1. The action of a droll; wagging, jesting.

1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 279 So they parted in much drollery. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 449 An affected humour of Drollery and Scoffing. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 202 Better... than to make it the subject of their jests and drollery. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 22 This [faculty of caricature] is Drollery rather than Humour. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 109 A humour for drollery and sarcasm.

2. Something humorous or funny: †a. A comic play or entertainment; a puppet-show; a puppet.

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 21 What were these? A living Drolerie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Those that beget tales, tempests, and such like drolleries. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* I. ii. Our women the best linguists; they are parrots; O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere drolleries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauver* II. xiii. A land that has never been blessed by that fatal drollery called a representative government.

†b. A comic picture or drawing; a caricature.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 156 For thy walles, a pretty slight Drollery... is worth a thousand of these Bed-hangings. 1666 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Lantskop) may sometimes breed in the beholders eye, as much delectation, as the best and most curious master-piece excellent in that Art. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Aug. We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual marke or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landscapes and Drolleries, as they call those clownish representations) that [etc.]. 1883 F. T. PATRICK in *19th Cent.* Jan. 85 [Dutch] pictures... were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.

c. A jest; a facetious story or tale.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 170 Let it be if you please a Drawlery upon it. 1666 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 121 The King is very much pleased with such Fictions and Drolleries. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullius* I. 4 Scribbling drolleries each of us together.

3. The quality of being droll; quaint humour.

1742 WEST LEE in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 143 Old words revived... add a certain drollery to the comic, and a romantic gravity to the serious. 1856 MACAULAY *Goldsm.* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 255 The rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'.

Hence Drollerial a. *nonce-ud.*, comical.

1666 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 15 This Drollerial Poem mightily augmented our Champion's Mirth.

**Drollie, a. rare.** [f. DROLL sb. + -ie.] Of or pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. iii. (D.). At the fair of Bartholomew... Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollie story.

**Drollish** (drō'lish), a. Somewhat droll.

1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* xxiv. 108 Imposing drollish nick-names upon them. 1759 STERNE tr. *Shandy* II. xii. A drollish and witty kind of peevishness.

**Drolly** (drō'li), *adv.* [f. DROLL a. + -ly 2.]

In a droll manner; funnily; quaintly, oddly.

1662 PERYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Jane... did answer me so humbly and drollly about it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 May an. 1775. Tom Davies described it [Johnson's laugh] drolly enough: 'He laughs like a rhinoceros.' a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Ancient Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 43 A tone of voice having a drolly pathetic sound. 1880 QUIDA *Moths* II. 59 Things manage themselves drolly.

**Drom, obs. form of DRUM.**

**Dromæognathous** (drō-mi'gnāthos), a. *Ornith.* [f. *Dromæus* generic name of the emeu, (ad. Gr. *dromaios* swift-running) + *gnāthos* jaw: see -ous.]

Having the bones of the palate arranged as in the emeu and its allies. Hence Dromæognathism, the arrangement of the palate-bone in this particular manner.

1867 HUXLEY *Classif. Birds* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 425 The Dromæognathous birds are represented by the single genus *Titanium*, which has a completely struthious palate. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 7171 (Birds) That low kind of skull which is called 'Dromæognathous' best seen in *Dromæus* the Emeu.

**Dromeslade, -byllslad**, var. of DRUMSLADE *Obs.*, a drum.

†Dromed, -e. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dromeda*, f. class. L. *dromas*, *dromed-em.*] = DROMEDARY.

[*Dromeda*, quoddam genus camelorum, minoris quidem stature, sed velocioris' (G. de Janua in Du Cange); '*dromeda*, & *dromas* & *dromedarius*, idem animal est minus camelo, sed velocior' (*Gloss. Cameronense* in Du Cange).]

c. 1380 WELLES *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 240 *Pai* camen upon dromedis. 1388 — *Ira* ix. 6 The ledeis of dromedis (1382 dromedaries) of Madian and Efra. 1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvii. (1495) 797 Dromedarius is an heurde and keper of Dromedes. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Sherard MS.). The dromedes that they ride upon. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 88. G. beareth sable, a Dromede passant d'Or, gesante a branche of the Date tree propre.

**Dromedary** (drō-mē, drō-mēdāri). Also 4-6 dromedarye, -ie (dromounday), 5 dromadary, dromyder, dromwonder, dromond, dromydary, (drombodary), 5-7 dromadary, 6 dromedare, -der, dromun-, drumbledary, drummi-, dromeldory, 7 dromidore, dromderrie, dromi-

dary. [ad. OF. *dromedaire* (mod. F. *dromadaire*), late L. *dromedarius* (Vulgate, Isa. lx. 6) for \**dromadarius* (sc. *camelus*), f. *dromas*, *dromad-em* dromedary, a. Gr. *δρῶμας*, *δρῶμαδης*, running, runner + Lat. suffix -*arius*: see -ARY 1. The *drumblie*-, *dromel*-forms are due to popular association with vernacular words in DRUMBLE, q. v.]

1. A light and fleet breed of the camel, specially reared and trained for riding. See CAMEL.

Usually of the Arabian or one-humped camel, but the Bactrian camel may also be improved into a Dromedary. 13... K. *Alis*. 3407 Olfans and camalles, Dromedaries. 1382 [see prec.]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6207 Two dromedaries drowe hit [a chariot], dresst perfere. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. *Londin.* (E. E. T. S.) 111 Right swift as dromyders. c. 1425 *Poc.* in W. W. Wäcker 638 *Hic dromedarius*, a dromwonder. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 274 *Tenne* came a trucheman mounted upon a dromedary. 1590 LEVINS *Manit.* 104 A Drumblidary, dromedarius. 1596 SPENSER *F.* IV. viii. 38 Ridding upon a Dromedare on hie, Of stature huge, and horrible of hiew. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel diffier little in quality, but not in quantity, being of one height, breadth, and length... the Dromidory... will ride above 80 miles in the day. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxv. The Camels and Dromedaries of a Caravan. 1839 THURLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 271 Mounted on dromedaries, they crossed the desert.

†2. = DROMOND. *Obs.*

[Late L. had *dromeda* also as the name of a sailing vessel: 'Lembus est genus naviculæ quas Dromedas dicimus', Fulgentius, *Super Serm. Antig.* (c. 550).]

†c. 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 818 With lxxx shippes of large towre, With dromedaries of great honour. 1520 [see DAKOMOND]. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 66 b. They looked for taking certain of their dromedaries, costed into a creek adjoining.

†3. A stupid, bungling fellow. *Obs.* Cf. DRUMBLE-DORE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* B ij. Because Democritus judg'd art to be more base then witte, Therefore those drummedaries seek to so slightliffe after it. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 217 An old Stigmatist, an old sober Dromeder. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. ii. A soulless dromedary! a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dromedary*, a Thief or Rogue... You are a purple Dromedary... You are a Bungler or a dull Fellow at thieving. 1785 in GROSSE.

4. *attrib.*, as dromedary camel, corps, hump.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 76 Dromedarye Camels that were wonderful swift. 1599-80 NORTH *Pitarch* (1676) 572 [He] had escaped... flying upon a Dromedary-Camel. 1844 H. WATSON *Brit. India* II. 301 He went against them with the third cavalry, the dromedary corps, and two companies of infantry. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anarchy* xli. The dromedary humps of certain hills.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) Dromedarian a., of the nature of a dromedary; sb., a rider on a dromedary; also Dromedarist.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Reviv.* I. xvii. On his Dromedarian Brute. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. ix. 135 Mohammed Ali Kamil the Dromedarist. 1877 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume.

**Dromic** (drō'mik), a. [ad. Gr. *δρῶμιος*, f. *δρῶμος* course, race-course.] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a race-course; applied to the basilican type of Eastern churches from its resemblance to the plan of a race-course. So also Dromical.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. t. i. 170 There are many [Eastern churches] of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 418/2 The basilican form, or as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 790 Such megalithic edifices as the dromic vaults of Maes How and New Grange.

**Dromioid** (drō'mioid), a. (sb.). [f. mod. L. *Dromia* a genus of crustaceans: see -OID.] Having the form of a *Dromia*, a genus of Anomalous Crustacea, closely allied to the true crabs. b. sb. A crustacean of this genus.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*, is a transition genus between the Parthenopinea and the Dromioids. *Ibid.* 53 Three distinct grades of degradation... i.e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid.

**Dromler**: see DRUMBLER.

**Dromograph**. [f. Gr. *δρῶμος* course + -GRAPH.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. Also *attrib.*

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 LANDOU & STERLING *Hum. Physiol.* I. 181 The dromograph curve... shows the primary elevation... and the dirotic elevation.

Hence Dromographic a.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dromographic curve*, the tracing obtained by the dromographic indicator.

**Dromometer**. [f. Gr. *δρῶμος* course: see -METER.] A measurer of speed; a pocket instrument, serving to check the indications of the dromoscope.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Colonel Le Boulange will exhibit his ingenious dromometer and dromoscope for controlling the velocity of trains.

So Dromometry, the measurement of velocity. 1685 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 658 Dromometry, and the Measures of a Ships Motions at Sea.

**Dromond** (drō'mfnd, drō'mōnd). *Hist.* and *arch.* Also 4-5 dromon, dromoun, dromonde, dromound, dromund, 5-6 dromounde. [a. OF. *dromon*, *dromont*, AF. *dromond*, -unt, (in Cotgr. *dromant*), ad. late L. *dromōn-em*, a. Byz. Gr. *δρῶμων* large vessel propelled by many oars, f. *δρῶμος* racing, course.] A very large mediæval ship;

according to Jal, 'a great vessel of the class of long ships'. Used both in war and commerce. In more ancient times it is said to have been 'a ship with rowers, having a single sail'.

13. *Guy W. (A.)* 2802 A dromond he seye arieuing. 13. *Coer de L. 2459* The dromond was so hiey fraught, That uneth the myght it sayen aught. 13. *K. Als. 90* How he scholde his fomen quelle. That comen by schip other dromouns. 1436 *Pl. Poems (Rolls)* II. 199 Whan at Hampton he made the grete dromouns, Which passed other grete schippes of alle the comons. 1480 *Caxton Cliron. Eng. cxiv.* 171 He and his compaignie robbed two dromondes [ed. 1520 dromedaries] besyde sandwyche. 1557 *K. Arthur (Copland)* v. iii. A great multitude of shippes, galees, cogges and dromouns. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 30 A mightie Argosy, called a Dromond. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* viii. I have got the sternpost of a dromond brought up the river from Dundee. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 171 Dromonds huge deep-weighted with plenteousness. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* i. Prol. 6 The great dromond swinging from the quay.

|| **Dromornis** (drom'ornis). Also **Dromornis**. [f. *δρόμος* course, race, or mod. L. *Dromæus* emen + *ornis* bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds allied to the Emu.

1872 *Owen in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 682. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 642 Among extinct types. He have the Dromornis of Australia, the *Æpyornis* of Madagascar.

|| **Dromos** (drom'os). *Archeol.* [Gr. *δρόμος* race-course, avenue, f. vbl. stem *δρεμ-* to run.] An avenue or entrance-passage to a temple or other building, often as in Ancient Egypt between rows of columns or statues.

1850 *Leitch Müller's Anc. Art* § 220. 217 Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* vi. 57 A populous city with its palaces and temples and dromos of sphinxes. 1896 *Academy* 18 July 54½ The tholoi with their entrance passages or dromoi excavated in the indurated clay of the hillside were... of good Mycenaean period.

|| **Dromoscope** (drom'oskop). [mod. f. Gr. *δρόμος* running, course + *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument to indicate the course of a ship; also, to indicate the velocity of a train or other vehicle.

1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* No. 133. 79 The 'universal dromoscope', for correcting the course of a ship. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3731 *Dromoscope*. By means of this instrument the deviation of the compass, either of the course or azimuth, is indicated merely by stopping the hand. 1881 [See *DROMOMETER*].

|| **Dromslade**, -slet, var. of **DROMSLADE**, Obs.

|| **Dron**, **drone**, obs. forms of **DROWN**.

|| **Dronage**. [f. *DRONE* sb. 1 + *-AGE*. Cf. *DOTAGE*.] The condition of a drone.

1846 *Ld. Cockburn Let. in Blackie's Blog.* x. (1895) 232 We only aggravate the drone-age of the drones. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 Many a man... is reduced into a state of droneage by him [the usurer].

|| **Drone** (drō'n), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *dran*, *dræn*, 2-6 (s. v. *dial.* 7-9) *drane* (6 *drayne*, 6-7 *dran*); b. ? 3 *drōn* (a), 5- *drone* (6 *dron*, *drowne*, 6-7 *droane*). [OE. *dran*, *dræn* (? *drān*, *drēn*). Cf. OS. pl. *drani* (? *drāni*), MLG. *drāne*, *drōne*, E. Fris. *drāne*, LG. *drōne*, whence mod. Ger. *drohne*. Also OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene*, *tren* (Maaler 1561 *trān*), mod. HG. *dial. trenne*, *trene* 'drone'.]

The etymological relations of these forms are difficult to make out, esp. in our ignorance whether the vowel in OE. and OS. was *o* or *a*. A short *a* would bring the OE. and OS. words together, and put both in ablaut relation to OHG. *treno*, from an ablaut series *dran-dron-drūn*, with primary sense 'to resound, boom', whence also ON. *drýnja*, and mod. G. *dröhnen* (see *DROWN* v.). But an OE. *a* (*drān*) would not belong to the same ablaut series as OS. *a* (*drān*). An OE. str. fem. *dran*, *drane*, would regularly give ME. and mod. s. w. *dial. drane*; but it leaves unexplained the mod. *drone* (found chiefly since 1853, but app. indicated by *drō*, in a mutilated (?) 12th c. MS. glossary, Wr. Wülcker 543/8). On the other hand, neither are the facts explained by an OE. *drān*, since this would have given ME. *dron*, *droun*, mod. *drone*, Sc. *drane*; for *drane* was the ordinary ME. and is now a southern Eng., not a Sc. form.]

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is a non-worker, its function being to impregnate the queen-bee.

a. 1100 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 121/10 *Fucus*, *dran*, a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* Ibid. 318/55 *Fucus*, *dran*, a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127, Swa. *drane* doth in hie. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 726 As dranes doþ nuyt but drynkeþ vp þe hony. c 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* iv. 21 Dranes loue weel reste. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. ii. If any drane or other unprofitable bee entreth in to the hyue. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 191/1 A Drane, bee, *Fucus*. Ibid. 200/2 A Drayne. Ibid. 168/5 A Drone. 1658 *ROWLAND Mousset's Theat.* Ins. 197 The Drone called in Latine, *Fucus*. in English, a *Drone*, a *Dran*. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., *Dran*, a drone. 1880 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dran*, a drone.

b. 12. *Vocab.* in Wr. Wülcker 543/8 *Fucus*, *drōn* (a). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A *Drone*, *asthus*, *fucus*. 1508 *Dron* [see 3]. 1523 *FITZHEAR. Hous.* § 122 There is a bee called a drone, and she... will cate the bonny, and gather nothyng. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 380 Iy belpeth not the droneage, but the bee. 1637 *Heywood Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 322 The Bee makes honey till his sting be gone, But that once lost, he soone becomes a Drone. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 7 Some against hostile drones the hive defend. 1889 *GEDDES Evol. of Sex* 19 The drone, although passive as compared with the unsexed workers, is active when compared with the extraordinarily passive queen.

2. *fig.* A non-worker; a lazy idler, a sluggard. 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude rank Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par.*

*Prof.* 3 Idle loiterers and verai dranes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) 82, Drones that greedily consume the fruites of others paine. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 205 The lazie yawning Drone. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F. v.* i. A Drone of a Husband. 1693 *PUDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 161 Y<sup>e</sup> preferences of Y<sup>e</sup> Church were never designed for such drones. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 52 The lands are held by active men and not by drones.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drone-bee*, -*cell*, -*eggs*; *drone-like* adj.; *drone-beetle* = *DOR-BEETLE*; *drone-fly*, a dipterous insect, *Eristalis tenax*, of family *Syrphidae*, resembling the drone-bee.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* or Ané bumbart, ané \*drone bee, an bag full of flewme. 1538 *STARKEV England* i. iii. 77 Much lyke vnto the dronwe bees in a hyue. c 1540 *Pilgr.* T. 68 in *Thymie's Animadu.* (1865) App. i. 79. I thought yt had beyn the dran be. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 42 Drone bees, that liue vpon the spoile of the poore bees that labour. 1865 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 426 There are three kinds of cell in a hive, the worker-cell, the 'drone-cell', and the royal-cell. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* \**Dronefly*, or *Bee fly*, a two wing'd fly, so extremely like the common bee as to be at first sight not easily distinguishable from it. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 836, My honeye lost, and I, a 'drone-like bee [etc.].

|| **Drone** (drō'n), sb. 2. Also 6 (9 s. v. *dial.*) *drane* (6 *drone*, *dron*, 7 *droane*). [app. f. *DRONE* v., though its early application to a bag-pipe or other sonorous instrument is somewhat surprising.]

1. A continued deep monotonous sound of humming or buzzing, as that of the bass of the bagpipe, the humming of a fly, or the like.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 7 Ane fule, thoct he haif causs or nane, Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane [v. r. rane, drane; rime stane]. 1641 *MILTON Animadu.* (1851) 209 Ever, humming the drone of one plaioe Song. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 144 r. 7 The insects, that torment us with their drones or their stings. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 The dull drone of nominal diversion still humming on, when the short tune of enjoyment is over. 1864 *Mrs. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 131 The occasional drone of the [organ] pipes vibrating drearily through the aisles. b. *transf.* A monotonous tone of speech.

1777 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 205 I would fain give you... some idea of the drone of her voice. 1827 *MACAULAY Misc. Poems* (1860) 416 He commenced his prelection in the dullest of clerical drones. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Drane*, a drawl in speech.

c. A monotonous speaker; a drawler.

1866 *BURNS Ordination* x. We never had sic twa drones. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* i. ii. Some drone of a freedman... reads them a section of Cicero 'De Officiis'.

II. 2. A bagpipe or similar wind instrument.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 2 A Mynstrell that played upon a dron. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* iv. (1570) C lii/2 Yet could he pipe and finger well a drone. 1520 *PALSER*, 215/2 *Drone*, a bagpipe, *cornemuse*. c 1700 *Voicing of O. Cath.* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) i. vi. 310 Our harps and our tabors, and sweet humming drones. 1787 *BURNS Fragm.*, 'When Gullford Good' is, Caledon threw by the drone, An' did her wibble draw, man. 1858 *M. PORTHOUSE Souter Johnny* 30 An' sit an' smirk, an' hotch, an' swear An' blaw the drone.

3. The bass pipe of a bagpipe, which emits only one continuous tone.

(The modern Highland bagpipe has three drones.) 1592 *LYLY Alidas* iv. 1. The bag-pipe's drone his hum lays by. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc. 152 Then your Bagpipes you may burne, It is neither Drone nor Reed, that will serue your turne. 1665 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 546 This Light inspires, and plays upon The Nose of Sainct, like Bag-pipe Drone. 1774 *KENYANT Tour in Scot.* in 1772, 303 The bagpipe... had two long pipes or drones and a single short pipe. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1829) 90 The drone was here, the chanter yonder. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 123 The Irish bagpipe is perhaps the most powerful... keys producing the third and fifth to the note of the chanter having been added to the drones.

4. The tone emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 85 I am as Melancholly as... the Drone of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe. 1623 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 38 What sports they now deuise With Treble and Drone, and Bonifiers, and Bels. 1832-53 *Whistle-Bunkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 54 Till the bags are weel filled, there can nae drone get up. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 123 A combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chanter'.

5. *attrib.*, as *drone-bagpipe*, -*bass*, -*pipe*, -*reed*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 The first hed ane drone bag pipe. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 2 While his canting Drone-pipe scan'd The mystick Figures of her haod. 1781 *COWPER Conversation* 330 The drone-pipe of an humblebee. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 123 The drone reeds are only intended to produce a single note, which can be tuned by a slider on the pipe itself. Ibid. 124 An instrument... with a 'drone bass' in the strictest sense of the term.

|| **Drone** (drō'n), v. 1. Also 7 *droan*, 9 (*dial.*) *drean*. [f. *DRONE* sb. 1; or sb. 2, sense 2. (The ME. *DROWN*, to roar, appears to be a distinct though radically related word.)]

1. *intr.* To give forth a continued monotonous sound; to hum or buzz, as a bee or a bagpipe; to talk in a monotonous tone.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 8 He that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld hair ane heair doul as stane. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat.* *Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 A little pauly Mortal, droning, and dreaming, and drivelling to a Multitude. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi. From morning to night... the Tribune drones with oratory on this matter. 1849 *JAMES WOODMAN* xvii. The inveterate piper droned on. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, *Drean*, to drawl to speaking. 1888 *KINGSLEY Christm.* Day 13 Beetles drone along the hollow lane.

2. *trans.* To utter or emit in a dull, monotonous tone. Also with *out*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. iii. A dry grace, as long as a table cloth, and droan'd out by thy sonne. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ.* France II. 352 A German organ droning its dull roll of tunes. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Week's Hol.* 203 Penitents, droning their dirges.

3. [f. *DRONE* sb. 2.] To smoke (a pipe) (ludicrously compared to playing on a bagpipe). Obs. 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Manout of Hum.* iv. iii. His villanous Ganimedee and he ha' been droning a tobacco pipe there ever sin' yesterday morn. 1609 - *Sil. Wom.* iv. i. As he lyes on his backe droning a tobacco pipe.

|| **Drone**, v. 2. Also 6 *drane*. [f. *DRONE* sb. 1.] To act or behave like a drone bee.

1. *intr.* To proceed in a sluggish, lazy, or indolent manner. Also to *drone it*.

1599-1680 [see *DRONING* ppl. a. 2]. 1711 *PUCKLE Club* § 606. 172 To which Hive every one, Bee-like, Should bring honey, and not Drone it upon the heretick labour of others. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Jonica* 87 My soul were droning through the hours. 1891 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Rom.*, a *Old Lovers* 49 The business was not quite as wide-awake and vigorous as when in its first youth; it droned a little now.

2. *trans.* To pass away, drag out, spend (life, time) indolently and sluggishly.

1739 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 180 One that drones away life, without ever labouring. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. iii. To... drone out manhood in measuring cloth. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 361 Gentlemen who merely drone away existence in a *laissez-aller* kind of way.

|| **Drone**, **Dronet**, Obs. [deriv. of *DRONE* sb. 1; perh. one form is an error.] = *DRONE* sb. 1

1575 *Ælfric & Virg.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 151 That drone, that drowsy drakenosed drivel. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* To Rdr. (1877) 11 Like vnto dronets devouring the sweet bonie of the poore labouring bees.

|| **Droner** (drō'nar). [f. *DRONE* v. 1 + *-ER*.] One who drones. 1. a. One who plays on a drone or bagpipe. Obs. b. One who emits a monotonous sound; a monotonous speaker or reader.

1547 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* To a droner that played on the drone 10s. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 127 Enough to have awakened the suspicions of any man except such an old droner. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 109, I am tempted... to summon the aid of the police, and to give one of the grinders, howlers, or droners in charge. 1893 R. F. HORTON *Verbum Dei* vi. 187 Mere droners... or reciters... of words which are merely traditional.

|| **Drong**, *dial.* Also *drang*. [f. *ablaut* stem of *dring*, s. w. form of *THRING*, OE. *bringan* to press, compress.] A narrow lane or passage.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Drang*, a narrow lane or passage. *Devonsh.* 1830 *Memo. Gentlewoman of Old School*, Each... opening into a different street, or, I should rather say, lane; indeed, one was denominated a drang. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, *Drong* or *Drongway*, a narrow way between two hedges or walls. 1880-88 *West Cornwall Gloss.* & *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Drang*, *Drangway*. 1888 T. HARVEY *Vessey* T. (1889) 161 Accessible for vehicles and live-stock by a side 'drong'.

|| **Drongo** (drō'ngo). *Ornith.* [a. Malagasy *droungo* (Brisson *Ornithol.* 1760).]

1. A name originally belonging to a Madagascar bird, *Dicrurus (Edolius) forficatus*; thence extended to other species of *Dicrurus*, and in a wide sense to the numerous African and Indian species of *Dicruridae*, also called *Drongo-shrikes*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 416 The Drongos... are fly-catching birds. 1864, The *Dicrurus* or Drongo shrikes of Le Vallant. 1864 *Naturalist on Prout* 178 The ever-changing... notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo.

2. *Drongo cuckoo*, a species of the cuckoo genus *Surniculus*, a native of Nepal.

|| **Droning** (drō'nig), vbl. sb. [f. *DRONE* v. 1 and 2 + *-ING*.]

1. Continued monotonous emission of sound, as of buzzing or humming; monotonous talk.

1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat.* *Spirit* ii. Wks. 1778 II. 20 Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* xviii. 507 The monotonous droning of the one-stringed guitar. 1894 *FRUDE Erasmus* vii. 113 Mere sounds like the dronings of a barrel-organ.

2. *Lazy*, indolent inaction.

1825 in BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.

|| **Droning**, ppl. a. [f. *-ING*.] That drones.

1. [f. *DRONE* v. 1.] Emitting a dull, monotonous sound; having a monotonous tone or utterance.

1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. l. 315 Along with me, then, you droning Sagbut! 1697 *DEVYEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 85 Mix with tinkling Brass, the Cymbals droning Sound. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* ii. Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. i. v. 45 The endless droning eloquence of Bishops.

2. [f. *DRONE* v. 2.] *Lazy*, indolent, inactive, listless. 1599 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 186 Slouth and wretchedly Idlynes By wayes remys and dranyng negligencye. 1680 *DRYDEN Sag. Friar* ii. ii. A long restive race of droning kings. 1841-42 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 46 The droning world.

Hence *Droningly* adv., in a droning manner. 1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Oct. 630 If he could... read it freshly like a book, not droningly and dully like a portion of the Bible. 1892 *LOWELL in Harper's Mag.* June 78-2 That droningly dreary book the *Mirror for Magistrates*.

|| **Dronish** (drō'nish), a. [f. *DRONE* sb. 1 + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a drone or male bee; living on another's labour; lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 37 (T.) Good travelling bees more profitable than the dronish ones. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* 40 Wks. II. 762 Each Lumphish asse, and dronish noddie. 1714 ROWE *Jane Gray* III. i. The Dronish Monks, the Scorn and Shame of Manhood. a 1845 Hood *Irish Schoolm.* xxix. Some dronish Dominie.

Hence **Dronishly** adv., **Dronishness**.

1731 in BAILEY (both words). 1753 *Ess. on Action proper for Pulpit* 63 (L.) Flaccid dronishness of gesture.

**Dronk**, obs. f. *drank*, *drunk*; see **DRINK** v.

**Dronkelew**: see **DRUNKLEW**.

**Dronken**, obs. f. **DRUNKEN**.

**Dronkle**: see **DRENKLE**.

**Dronscellet**, *slade*, var. **DRUMSLADE**, *Obs.*

|| **Dronte** (drrnt). *Obs.* [Du. and Fr. *drouete*.]

A name of the Dodo, q. v.

**Drony** (dron'ni), a. [f. **DRONE** sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.]

Having the characteristics of a drone; sluggish.

1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) v. 3 To restrain a man from drone solitude and useless retirement. 1794 MRS. PIZZIO *Synon.* I. 169 Some stupid books were to be read by drony souls with a uniform monotony of voice.

**Drony**, a. [f. **DRONE** sb.<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Characterized by a drone or monotonous tone, hum, or buzz.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 93 The bats were wheeling their drony flights. 1837 *Blackiv. Mag.* XLII. 25 A couple of desperate Dutch prozers kept up a steady, drony hum between them. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. 1890 IV. 52 That drony vacuum of compulsory prayer.

**Droof**(e), obs. form of *drove*: see **DRIVE** v.

**Drook**, var. spelling of **DROU** v.

**Drool** (drül), v. *dia.* and U.S. [Contracted form of **DRIVEL** v.] = **DRIVEL** v., in various senses.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Drool*, to drive. *Somerset.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 124 [A frog] with his chin upon a heart-leaf, which serves for a napkin to his drooling chaps.

a 1856 T. PARKER in Dean *Life* (1877) 159 (D.) His mouth drooling with texts. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 290 There may be drooling of saliva and other indications of bulbar degeneration. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* III. 803 Blood and morsels soaked in blood and wine did drool. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Droole*, to drive.

**Droop** (drüp), v. Forms: 3-4 *droupe*, 4 *drope*, 4-6 *droupe*, *droupe*, 6 *Sc. droup*, 6-7, (9) *dia.*

*droup*, 6- *droup*. [ME. *droupe-n*, *droupe-n*, a.

ON. *drüpa* to droop, hang the head, etc., deriv.

wk. vb. f. ablaut series *drup-*, *drup-*, *drup-*: see

etymological note to **DRUP** sb.]

1. *intr.* To hang or sink down, as from weariness

or exhaustion; to bend, incline, or slope

downward. Of the eyes: To be bent downward,

with the eyelids lowered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1664 Iesus stode als a lambe, His heffde

druppand [v. rr. drupand, droupeand] dun. c 1385 CHAUCER

*Protr.* 107 Hise arwes drouped noght with fetheres lowe.

1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 45 Thus droupes this lottie

fynde, and hangs his sprays. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.*

II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 He is the flaggingst bulrush that

he droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1709 STERLE *Taller*

No. 7 p 26 The Bridgroom's Feathers in his Hat all

drooped. 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 64 The

elephant... male twelve feet high, droops towards the tail.

1866 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v. Bella's eyes drooped over

her book.

2. To sink, go down, descend. Now only *poet.*;

of the sun, day, etc.: to decline, draw to a close.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 947 Er I degh, or droupe in-to helle.

*Ibid.* 12407 Pe day wez dym, droupt be sun. 1590 SHAKS.

*Mids. N.* II. ii. 357 The starrie Welkin couer thou anon

With drooping fogge. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 178 Laborious

til day droop. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isam* I. x. 5 The Eagle

...as if it failed Drooped through the air. 1873 BLACK PR.

*Tales* xxvii. 452 The evening wore on, and the sun drooped

in the west.

3. To sink out of sight; to crouch or cower

down; to lie bidden. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* iv. The dere in the dellun, Thay

droupan and daren. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/2 *Droupin*,

or prively to be hydde. c 1450 HENRYSTON *Test. Cress.* (R.),

His eien drooped hole sonken in his heed. 1470-85 MALORY

*Arthur* xx. xix. Here ben knyghtes... that wyl not longe

droupe, & they are within these walles.

4. To decline in vital strength and vigour; to

sink in physical exhaustion, languish, flag.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 122 Eson... Endured his dayes drowp-

ynge in age. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 She... drowpys down

in swone. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 409, I drup with a

dede luke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii. 524 We had not been

at Sea long, before our men began to droop, in a sort of

distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1709 STERLE

*Taller* No. 31 p 3 This great Hero drooped like a scabbed

Sheep. 1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* (1896) 14 Feb., When

our poor infants droop.

b. *transf.* and *figs.* To flag, fail, decay.

1577 *vt. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 34 The faith of Abraham

began not to droope. 1607 DEKKER & WEAVER *Northw.*

*Ho. I.* D. Wks. 1873 III. 4 The towne droopt ever since

the peace in Ireland. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 198 For

the increase and enabling of Merchants, which now droop

and daily decay. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May

678 Trade languishes... the rate of interest droops.

5. To flag in spirit or courage; to become de-

jected, dispirited, or despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1440 Sir, we are be droupander [c 1340

*Fairf.* we droupe be mare]. Fortia suenens we sagh... tonight.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 252 He drouped before doune,

& said be lond were schent; c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1103 Pan set

he him down durymode; & drouped for hure sake. c 1460

*Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 223, I dre, I droupe, I dre in

drede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* iv. Pro. 159 To droup like

a forduillit as. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 86 Why

droop'st, my soul? Why faint'st thou in my breast? 1709

STERLE *Taller* No. 159 p 5 Must my Terentia droop under

the Weight of Sorrow? 1838 [see **DROOPING** pbl. a. 3].

6. *trans.* To let hang or sink down; to bend or

incline downwards; to cast down, lower, turn

towards the ground (the eyes or face).

1593 STANVHURST *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 33 Thee Godes hard lour-

ing to the ground her phisomye drowped. 1591 SHAKS.

1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 12 A withered Vine, That droupes his

sappellese Branches to the ground. 1602 MARSTON *Ant-*

*onio's Rev.* IV. v. He droopes his eye. 1796 MORSE *Amer.*

*Geog.* II. 34 [The reindeer] resembles the stag, only it some-

what droops the head. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* vi, I

cannot veil, or droop my sight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship*

(ed. 6) 64 The shears being drooped, shift the... blocks.

b. *non-use* with out: To express by drooping.

1605 TRYALL *Cher.* IV. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (1834) III. 319

Why wither not these trees... And every neighbour branch

droup out their grief?

c. To cause to droop, fell, lay low.

1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And if the

woodman's axe should droop the tree The wood-

bine too must perish.

**Droop** (drüp), sb. [f. **DROOP** v.] The act or

fact of drooping; drooping action or condition;

downward bend or sinking.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxv. Get up out of thy

drowsie droop. 1852 MISS YONGE *Caneos* (1877) I. xxviii.

226 His only blemish a droop of the left eyelid. 1853 SIR H.

DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The droop of the chain

is 14 feet. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxx. 409 The droop

of the shoulders. 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* (Househ. Ed.)

314 Such indications of a droop in his invention. 1883

STEVENSON *Treas.* I. xl. xxiii. Singing a. droning sailor's

song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

**Droop**, a. *rare*. Also 6 *droup*, *droup*, *droup*.

[The stem of **DROOP** v. used adjectively.] = **DROOP-**

**ING** pbl. a.

The 13th c. instances are doubtful; they may be for

drupis from *drup*, *droop*.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16, I... diueri ant darie drupet alre

jinge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2050 Drucinnide & drouet, &

drupet alre monne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen*

192 Into drome, at the deid, he salbe drup [v. drup] fundin.

*Ibid.* 370 Eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in

chalmir. 116.. Laird o' Laminion xlii. in Child *Ballads*

vii. cxxxi. (1890) 202/2 Droop and drowsie was the blood.

1852 *Meadowings of Mem.* I. 87 In the droop ash shade.

c. esp. in parasynthetic combs., as *droop-headed*,  
-nosed, etc.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 29 If [the

Croupe] fall too hastily, the Horse is said to be droop-  
ed. a 1821 KEATS *Ode to Melanch.* 13 The droop-headed flowers.

1881 A. J. EVANS in *Macm.* Mag. XLIII. 228 The... fine

aquiline nose which distinguish[es] these Serbian moun-  
taineers from their droop-nosed lowland kinsmen.

**Drooped** (drüpt), pbl. a. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ED.]

Bent downward; downcast; depressed.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy II.* 13 With drooped figure

.. and swollen face. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, Now

with droopt brow down the long glades he rode. 1891

H. HERMAN *His Angel* 72 With drooped eyes, and a face

to which a hot blush was rising.

† **Droopen**, *droupe*, v. *Obs.* [Extended

form of **DROOP** v. with suffix -EN<sup>5</sup>, as if repr. an ON.

\**drüpa*.] = **DROOP** v. 5.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 (MS. Cott.) Aladendet, drupinde

& drouet. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Godd

isch ow offruhte ant sumdel drupnin of þat fearlac talde of

dead. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 1 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) [MS.

Vern.] Als ich lay in Winteris niht, In a droupynge [MS.

*Arch.* droupynge] to fore the day. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric*

P. xvi. 54 For hire love y droupe ant dare. c 1340 *Cursor*

*M.* 12625 (Trin.) Wif heuy het & droupynge chere.

**Drooper**. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that

droops; † one whose energy or spirit fails.

1586 STANVHURST *Ded. to Sir H. Sidney* in *Holinshed*

*Chron.* II. 80 If the historian... be pleasant, he is noted for

a jester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper. 1649

FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 21 Let such droopers know, that

...they offend God. 1657 G. HURCHESON *Expos. Johu* xiv. 15

A... cure, which cannot be expected by lazie droopers.

**Drooping** (drüpin), vbl. sb. [f. **DROOP** v. +

-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action or state expressed by the verb

**DROOP**; *lit.* downward hang or depression; *fig.*

falling off, pining away; dejection.

13.. *Gato. & Gr. Knt.* 1748 He watz in drooping depe.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3291 Sobbing vnfaire.. with drooping

on nightes. 1657 AUSTEN *Frail Trees* II. 160 To support

the people of God against discouragements and droopings.

1816 BYRON *Dream* v. An unquiet drooping of the eyelids.

*attrib.* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. v. 5 When sapless Age

.. Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chace.

**Drooping**, pbl. a. [f. **DROOP** v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Hanging or bending down; descending, de-

clining. In names of plants = **L. nutans**.

1590 [see **DROOP** v. 2]. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* xxvii. 7 Keep

my drooping eyelids open wide. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple*

*Isl.* xxxviii. xl. Hang down her drooping head. 1796

WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 144 Long stems entirely

drooping. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* and Sund. Advent ii. Why

lifs the Church her drooping head? 1861 MISS PRATT

*Flower. Pl. V.* 275 Drooping Star of Bethlehem. 1878

BRITTEN *Plant-n.* Drooping Tulip, *Fritillaria Melagris*.

2. Declining from vigour, prosperity, etc.; failing,

decaying, flagging.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 31 b, He that is so sower of witte,

and so drooping of braine. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.*

210 Overburthened with drooping old age. 1747 *Genit.*



we have bled together. 1620 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 6 Tradesmen arise, and plie your thriving shops With truer hands, and eat your meat with drops. a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 157 One drop, let fall from her, might save the universal ball. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* l. xviii. They would be faithful to him to the last drop. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* 11. 175 Cold drops over me streaming, I leapt forth from my bed.

3. *spec.* In dispensing and administering medicines, etc., the smallest separable quantity of a liquid.

1772 *T. PERCIVAL Ess. Med. & Exper.* (1777) l. 97 Forty drops of the acid of vitriol. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. lxxvii. The London College have introduced the last measure [minim] as a substitute for the drop, the inaccuracy of which had been long experienced; as the fluidity and specific gravity of the liquid, the thickness of the lip of the phial, and even its degree of inclination, were all liable to vary its size. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 344 Twenty drops of turpentine, with four black drops, were given every four hours.

4. *pl.* A medicinal preparation to be taken or administered in drops. Rarely *sing.*

1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Bayle* 47 Adding some of the chymical Drops into any liquid she shall drink. 1797-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gutta Anglicana*, English drops, volatile English drops, or Goddard's drops, a name of a medicinal liquor. 1728 *SWIFT Yrnl. Mod. Lady* 205 Here, Betty, let me take my drops. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* vii. Wks. 1834 III. 133 Tincture or syrup, lotion, drop or pill.

\*\* *The amount of a drop, a very small quantity.*

5. Such a quantity as would fall in, or form, a single drop; the smallest appreciable quantity.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 100/200 Nouti o drope of blode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814+39 Pen mist bei. More blode fynd none, But bat sely drope pat was in his hert. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 124 Pei comaunden to drynke a drope of water. 1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 104 b. Writers: who, with one drop or two of ink, may prolong our life. 1700 *S. L. Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 9 A man may as well steal all one's money, as a drop of Water from any one. 1786 *BURNS Sc. Drink* vii. His wee drop parritch. 1798 *COTTERIDGE Anc. Mar.* ii. ix. Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 163 Suspected of a drop of Moorish blood in their composition.

b. *A drop in the (a) bucket or the ocean:* a quantity bearing an infinitesimally small proportion to the whole.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa. xl. 15* Lo! Jentiles as a drope of a boket, and as moment of a balace be holden. 1611 *ibid.*, The nations are as a drop of a bucket. 1693 *V. FRISKE Sel. Ess.* xxxiii. 206 The Invisible, Infinite and Eternal Maker of all things... to whom the Whole Globe is but as a drop of the Bucket. 1844 *DICKENS Chr. C.* I. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the... ocean of my business.

6. *spec.* A small quantity of drink or intoxicating liquor. *To have a drop in one's eye:* to show signs of having had a glass. *To take one's drops:* to drink hard, to tipple.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Drop-in-his-eye*, almost drunk. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conn.* i. Wks. 1778 X. 150 You must own you had a drop in your eye; When I left you, you were half seas over. 1775 *SIR M. HUNTER Yrnl.* (1894) 21 The captain's servant, liked a drop as well as his master. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1799) I. 10 I'll like any drop—but a drop in my eye. 1828 *CRAGEN Dial.*, Drops, 'to take one's drops,' to drink hard, applied to one who drinks spirits. 1886 *STEVENS Pr. Otto* l. iv. I have had a drop, but I had not been drinking. 1888 *J. PAVS Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xi. 119, I went to the Chequers and had a drop too much.

7. *transf. and fig.* A minute quantity, portion, or particle of anything immaterial.

c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 58 I leute a drope of my rychesse. 1413 *Miller Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xx. 66 Is there in the no drope of kynedesse, 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 125 Take paine To allye with some cold drops of modestie Thy skipping spirit. 1607 *WALTON Opt. Glass* xi. (1664) 131 Having a drop of Words, and a flood of Cogitations. 1813 *BYRON Gaius* 263 Gather in that drop of time A life of pain, an age of crime.

8. An obsolete Scotch weight, =  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an ounce. In the Scottish Troy or Dutch weight = 20/100 troy grains; in Scottish Tiron weight = 37/288 troy grains (the pound of 16 oz. being in the former = 7600 gr., in the latter 6626 gr.).

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35, xj spoones, Scots worke, weghten xijj unce xijj dropes. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighten 18 unce and 10 drop. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* I. 78 Archers consider an arrow of from 20 to 24 drop weight to be the best for flight.

\*\*\* *Something like a drop in appearance.*

† 9. A spot of colour (like the mark or stain of a drop); also *fig.*, spot, stain. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Ilus.* vi. 236 O Some of God allone, O Sapience, O Hope, of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 80 The other all blacke, dropped w<sup>th</sup> silver dropes. 1607 *TORSELL Four. Beasts* (1658) 61 Their belly is parted with blacke strakes and drops. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 213 The points and extremities of their Feathers full of white drops.

10. Applied to various objects resembling a drop of liquid in size, shape, or pendent character.

a. A pendant of metal or precious stone, as an ear-drop; a glass pendant of a chandelier, etc. 1502 *Prin. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 21 Spangelles settes, sterrys drops and pointes... for garnishing of jakettes. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 A pair of Diamond Pendants, with Roses, and Knots and Drops. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 140 A pair of ear-rings... with a fine drop. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 186 (Hoppe) Cut drops of a glass chandelier. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 728/1 A large silver urn bedecked with the drop-and-garland of Queen Anne's time.

b. *Arch.* (*pl.*) The frusta of cones used under the triglyphs in the architrave of the Doric Order

below the trœnia; also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions. (*L. guttae.*) (Gwilt.)

1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5). *Drop*, an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs; representing Drops or little Bells.

c. *Naut.* See *quat.*

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drops are... small foliages of carved-work in the stern-munnions.

† d. Small shot. Cf. also *drop-shot* in 23. *Obs.*

1752 *MACCOLL in Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 397/2 The... gun... was charged with powder and small drops. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v. Drops, Lead drops*, small shot of every description.

e. A lozenge or sugar-plum, originally of spherical form, but now of various shapes.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Astley*, Ma, in the openness of her heart, offered the governess an acidulated drop. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 202 Fancy chocolate in drops.

f. Name of a variety of plum, gooseberry, etc. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Colin Clout's Cal.* 107 Orleans plums, and golden drops, which differ... in their fruit.

g. Applied to flowers with pendent blossoms, as the fuchsia (*dial.*), and in *comb.*, as *snow-drop*.

1664 *EVERLYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 December... Flowers in Prime... Snow-flowers or Drops, Yucca, etc. 1822 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Drops, the common name for fuchsia.

h. (*Prince*) *Rupert's Drops:* see *quots.*

1662 *MERRETT Tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 353 An Account of the Glass drops. These Drops were first brought into England by His Highness Prince Rupert out of Germany.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rupert's Drops*, a sort of glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces, on the breaking off those tails in any parts. 1833 *N. ANNOTT Physics* (ed. 5) II. l. 24 A toy called a Prince Rupert's Drop (a pear-shaped lump of glass with a slender stalk).

† i. A disease: in *quat.* 1559 (and *prob.* in c 1000) *gout.* (= med. *L. gutta*, *F. goutte.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 236 Heo ælc yfel blod and þene dropan geuyldeþ. *Ibid.* 376 Wið fot adle, and wið done dropan nim datnesse. 1559 *MORWYNG Exonym.* 241 This... cureth all scabbednes and the drop. *Ibid.*, Sod with bran and druncken it driveth away all dropes.

† j. A disease: in *quat.* 1559 (and *prob.* in c 1000) *gout.* (= med. *L. gutta*, *F. goutte.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 236 Heo ælc yfel blod and þene dropan geuyldeþ. *Ibid.* 376 Wið fot adle, and wið done dropan nim datnesse. 1559 *MORWYNG Exonym.* 241 This... cureth all scabbednes and the drop. *Ibid.*, Sod with bran and druncken it driveth away all dropes.

II. Secondary sb., f. *Drop v.* \* *The action.*

12. The action or an act of dropping, in various senses, e.g. the fall of a minute particle of liquid; an abrupt and clear fall or vertical descent in space; a decided descent professionally or socially: see the vb. † *To give one the drop:* to give one the slip (*obs.*).

1637 *B. J. JOHNSON Sad Sheph.* l. ii. My slow drop of tears. 1708 *MRS. CENTIVRE Rustic Body* 11, I'll give him the drop, and away to Guardian's, and find it out. 1834 *W. IVINGS Achanbra* I. 38 The fountain with its eternal drop-drop and splash-splash. 1851 *WATKIN Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 99 (Hoppe), I... began pitching in the street. I didn't much like it, after being a regular performer, and looked upon it as a drop. 1855 *BROWNING By Fireside* xi. The drop of the woodland fruit's begun These early November hours.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The force of gravity, which has far greater influence than any other in determining the course of the bullet, and is called 'the drop' of the bullet.

b. *slang.* Cf. *drop-cove*, *drop-game* in 23.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* s.v. The game of ring-dropping is called the drop. 1823 in *GROSE.*

c. With adverbs, as *drop in* (see *DROP v.* 27), *drop out* (see *quat.*).

1819 *Metropolis* I. 234 D-s-y gave us a drop in for a few minutes, just long enough to be perceived. 1822 *Drop out* [see *DROP-KICK*]. 1896 *Lawes of Football* 3 *Drop-out* is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line. 1896 *Durham Univ. Yrnl.* 22 Mar. 69 The drop-out was well followed up.

13. *fig.* A sheer fall or descent in anything measured by a scale; e.g. in prices, values, atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Drop*, a reduction of wages. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 A portion of the hands... have abided by the agreement and gone in again at the drop. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 4/4 Owing to the drop in exchanges and higher rates of discount. *Mod.* There has been a great drop in the temperature since yesterday morning.

14. *To get (have) the drop on* (U.S.): to get (have) a person at a disadvantage; *orig.* to have the chance to shoot before the antagonist can use his weapon.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 The men... were always waiting to 'get the drop' on somebody. 1884 *U. S. Newspaper*, The Sheriff and his deputies... having the drop on the outlaw he surrendered quietly. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* II. 27 It was my own fault for letting them get the chance to have the drop on me.

15. The act of dropping or giving birth to young; the prodnce so dropped.

1891 *Australasian* 320/4 The bulk [of the lambs] consisted of this season's drop.

\*\* *That which drops or is used for dropping.*

16. In a theatre: The painted curtain let down between the acts of a play to shut off the stage from the view of the audience; also called *act drop*, and less technically *drop-curtain*.

1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* ii. 5. The carpenters say, that unless there is some business put in here before the drop, they shan't have time to clear away the fori. 1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* ii. 21 Long cylinders, or rollers, used for 'drops'. 1896 *C. WYNDHAM in Daily News* 2 May 8/2 The curtain which will fall to-night upon the drama... will not be a final curtain, but only an act drop serving to divide one section of a career, one stage of friendship from the next.

17. A small platform or trap-door on the galleys, on which the condemned stands with the halter

round his neck, and which is let fall from under his feet.

1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v. The new drop; a contrivance for executing felons at Newgate. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1822) 121 The New Drop. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 43/2 The drop fell. They were executed in their irons. 1843 *SIR P. LAURIE in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xliii. 15 The first attempt at something like a drop in hanging criminals was at the execution of Lord Ferrers at Tyburn in 1760, but... it was not adopted as the general mode of execution till 1783, when ten felons were executed on the 9th of December... for the first time in front of Newgate, on a new drop or scaffold hung with black.

18. Various applied to things which drop or fall from a height, and to mechanical contrivances arranged to descend, or fall from an elevated position: see *quots.* b. A movable plate covering the key-hole of a lock. c. The slit or aperture of a letter-box (U.S.).

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Drops*, fruit in an orchard dropping before it is fit to be gathered. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Drop*, a machine for lowering coals from railway staiths into the holds of colliers. 1864 *WEBSTER, Drop*, a contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas-jet. *Ibid.* [see *Drop-press* s.v. *Drop*]. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Drop, a swaging-hammer which drops between guides. 1899 *Postal Law & Reg. of U. S.* 427 Drop, the opening in a post-office or mail apartment of a car for the mailing of letters... by the public. 1880 *W. CORNWALL Gloss.*, Drops, window-blinds. 'I knew he was dead—the drops were down.'

\*\*\* *The space, place, or part, in which there is a fall or vertical descent.*

19. The distance through which anything drops or is allowed to fall; e.g. the distance through which a criminal drops when hanged.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 1, I would recommend the drop to be no more than 2½ feet with ordinary sized men. 1884 *A. GRIFFITHS Chron. Newgate* vi. 174 Sometimes the rope slipped, or the drop was insufficient. 1892 *Lit. World* 3 June 534/3 As to the length of the drop there has been prolonged controversy.

20. The depth to which anything sinks or is sunk below the general level.

1794 *KIRKING & Seaman'ship* I. 87 Drop of a sail, a term sometimes used to courses and topsails instead of depth. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drop, the fall or declivity of a deck, which is generally several inches. 1864 *WEBSTER, Drop*, the distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 143 This difference between the theoretical and actual width of the pallet is called the drop. 1889 *Century Dict.*, Drop of stock, in firearms, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.

21. An abrupt descent or fall in the level of a surface.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 62 The traveller from the mountain-top Looks down... And meditates beneath the steepy drop What life and lands exist, and rivers flow. 1891 *C. JAMES Rom. Rignarole* 166 Another fence loomed ahead... the water meadow beyond it was at a considerably lower level. 'Look out!' cried Georgy. 'It's a biggish drop!'

b. *Fortification:* see *quat.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Drop, that part of a ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

22. An arrangement in a genealogical table, whereby names belonging to a particular horizontal line, where there is no room for them, are carried lower down. Also *drop-line:* see *DROP*.

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 49/3 The excessive use of 'drops' may have been necessary; we can, however, but regret the adoption of so distracting a system.

III. 23. *Attrib. and Comb.* (See also *DROP* the vb.-stem.) a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a drop or drops, as *drop-earring*, *fall*, *falling*, *ornament*, *pearl*; *drop-shot* (sense 10 d); *drop-bottle* (cf. sense 10 e). b. Special *comb.*: *drop-black*, a superior quality of bone-black ground in water, formed into drops, and dried; *drop-cove* (see *quat.*); *drop-dry* a., watertight; *drop-game* (see *quat.* 1891); *drop-meter*, an instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop; *drop-sulphur*, *drop-tin*, i.e. that granulated by being dropped in a molten state into cold water.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 \*Drop-black and Indian red. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 41, I use drop black, as it is already mixed with water, and it is very hard to make the common lamp black mix, owing to its greasiness. 1877 *W. THOMSON Voy. Challenger* I. l. 16 \*\*Drop-bottles' manufactured for holding sweetmeats of various kinds. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, \*Drop-cove, a sharp who practises the game of ring-dropping. 1844 *CODDEN Speeches* (1878) 84 The thinly thatched roofs are seldom 'drop-dry'. 1778 *Leaning at a Loss* I. 17 No body can appear with a Button bigger than a 'Drop'.

1807 *MAN. EDGEWORTH Contrast* (1832) 180 The wove the drop-earrings. 1824 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxiv. 11 [lxv. 10] In his \*drop fallings shal glade the burienoument. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, \*Drop-game. 1891 *FARMER Slang, Drop-game*, a variety of the confidence trick:—The thief... pretends to pick up (say) a pocket book (snide), which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. 1857 *SIR J. G. WILKINSON Egyptians* 87 \*Drop ornaments in Ear-rings. 1801 *MAN. EDGEWORTH Contrast* (1832) 180 The wove the drop-earrings. 1824 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxiv. 11 [lxv. 10] In his \*drop fallings shal glade the burienoument. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, \*Drop-game. 1891 *FARMER Slang, Drop-game*, a variety of the confidence trick:—The thief... pretends to pick up (say) a pocket book (snide), which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. 1857 *SIR J. G. WILKINSON Egyptians* 87 \*Drop ornaments in Ear-rings. 1801 *MAN. 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4 droupe, 4-5 drope, 5 drappe (7 *pa. pphe.* droppen), 6-8. *drap*, 3-*drop*. [OE. *droppian*, *droppian*, = MDu. *drappen*, OHG. *troffon*, *troffon* (Ger. *troffen*): see note to DROP *sb.*]

### I. Intransitive senses.

1. Of a liquid: To fall in drops or globules; to exude or distil in drops.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) xlv. to Myrr, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of jinum clauum. *Ibid.* (Spelm.) lxxi. 6 Swa swa dropan dropende [*Laub. Ps.* dropende] eorþan. 13. *Synon Sag.* (W.) 388a He. held it vp. For water sold nocht tharon drop. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxviii. 9 Heuenuis dropende [*Vulg.* distillauerunt] down from the face of God of Synay. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Apon þe roche dropped blode of þe woundes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 31 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 958 The crystal tide that from her two cheeks. *dropt*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1688) I. 47 A certane coue, quhairin water continuallie drapping. turns in a verie quhyte stane. 1659 D. PELL *Ingr. Sea* 265 It will distill and drop out of the cicatrized place into the vessel. *Mod.* The rain drops incessantly from the eaves. Sweat dropped from his brow.

2. Of a person or thing: To give off moisture or liquid which falls in drops; = DRIP *v.* 2.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3572 Þe nese it droppes [*Fairf.* droopes] at bi-tuine. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xvi. 21 My wordi frendis, myn ege droppith [*Vulg.* stillat] to God. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 107 The swerde dropped yet of bloode. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 226 If the challice drop vpon the altare, let the droppes be supte vp. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* xviii. 499 We, who were dropping with wet. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* (1887) 14 The rabble of Comus, grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with woe.

### b. Faloury. (see quots.)

1615 LATHAM *Faloury* (1633) *Vocab.*, *Droppings*, is when a Hawke muteth directly downward, in seuerall drops. 1674 N. Cox *Gentil. Recreat.* n. (1677) 167 *Stimling*, is when a Hawk muteth without dropping.

3. To fall vertically, like a single drop, under the simple influence of gravity; to descend.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 79 Eueras þe [apples] dropped adown. Þe deul was redy, And gadred hem alle togidres. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 140 Ha'st thou not drop from heauen? 1660 F. BROOKES *tr. Le Blanc's Tra.* 100 The shell pens, and the nut drops out. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 One of the Master's Boys. dropt into the Sea. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 40 Birds flying over it drop down dead. 1890 *Lloyd's Weekly* 30 Nov. 6/2 You could have heard a pin drop. *Mod.* The sword dropped out of his hand.

### b. fig.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 62 That we may not think this doctrine drop from S. Austin by chance, he again affirms [etc.]. 1676 HOBBS *Ibid.* 1. 237 His words like Honey dropped from his tongue. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* i. viii. 49 This ablative *d* has dropped off also from the adverbs *supra*, *infra*, &c. *Mod.* The second *t* has now dropped out.

### c. To have an abrupt descent in position.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769) s.v., Her maintop-sail drops seventeen yards. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 74 In front the ground drops as sharply as it rises behind.

4. To sink to the ground like inanimate matter; to fall exhausted, wounded, or dead.

c 1400 *Ottocian* 567 Neygh to dede we gan drappe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 169 It was your presumtice, That in the dote of blowes, your Son might drop. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 [They] were ready to drop down for griefe. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 76 Tho' thousands of their Men drop, they would not give ground an Inch. 1841 J. FORBES *11<sup>th</sup> Yr. in Ceylon* I. 141, I fired; the elephant dropped on his knees. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngani* 371 A. giraffe..dropped dead to the first shot.

b. Of a setter, etc.: To squat down or crouch abruptly at the sight of game.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2545 After standing some considerable time, [a pointer] would drop like a setter, still keeping her nose in an exact line, and would continue in that position until the game moved. 1802 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Druid had birds before him and Blanch a rabbit; the one dropped to wing and the other to fur.

5. Of a person or thing: To fall or pass involuntarily or mechanically into some condition.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 411 Many other Townes.. silently drop into Dung Hills, without the least mention in History. 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 278 They had drop'd into absolute oblivion. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 For fear you should drop asleep again. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xlii. 706 We soon dropped back into the old life of sight-seeing and shopping.

### b. fig. To die. See also drop off, 2d.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 410 A small Cottage, that bath, as it were, lived and dyed with her old Master, both dropping down together. 1722 DUNN *Let. to Pope* 1 Sept., Nothing, says Seneca..so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death, as the..prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi. I lay five to two, Mathilda drops in a year. 1889 ANSTY *Pariah* v. i. I shall have the old place some day, when the old governor drops.

6. To come to an end through not being kept up; to cease, lapse; to fall through.

1697 T. SMITH *in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 We must..let our correspondence drop for the present. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 July. The matter was let drop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 493 The Bill of Rights..in the last Session, had..been suffered to drop. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 161/2 The search after him was not allowed to drop.

7. To fall in direction, condition, amount, degree, force, or pitch; to sink, become depressed.

1729 SWIFT *Likel on Delany* 15 His visage drops, be knits his brow. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* ii. vi. Down dropt the breeze. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 121 The prices slightly dropping afterwards. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. v. His voice had dropped to the lower notes.

8. To allow oneself to be carried quietly down stream; to descend without effort, with the tide or a light wind.

1772-4 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 378 The Resolution..dropped down the river as far as Woolwich, at which place she was detained by contrary winds. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* i. vi. Merrily did we drop Below the Kirk, below the Hill, Below the light-house top. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 We made sail, dropping slowly down with the tide and light wind. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 425 At the turn of the tide the boats began to drop down the harbour.

b. To let oneself fall behind or to the rear by making no effort to keep ahead or to the front.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Drop astern*, [used] to denote the retrograde motion of a ship. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 117 Toby then dropped to the hind part of Ticker..and some thought passed the winning post before Idris. 1841 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 86 The officers drop to the rear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern*, to, to slacken a ship's way, so as to suffer another one to pass beyond her.

9. To come or go casually, unexpectedly, or in an apparently undesigned manner (into a place, across, on, upon any person or thing casually met with); to fall upon. See also drop in, 27.

c 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 73 Not dropping into Towne, (like men, that follow their private affaires, and no body looks after them): but, they make their entrance in a public manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 5, I looked into Shakespear. The Tragedy I dropped into was, Harry the Fourth. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The gentlemen who drop down there for six..months. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. iii, He's sure to drop across somebody that..wants it. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 11 We shall probably drop upon a stray couple of lovers. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 584 note, When the Church grew, and heathens dropped not unfrequently into its meetings.

10. To come down upon with a surprise, a check, or forcible reproof; to 'pitch into'. *collog.*

1824 DICKENS *Black H.* xxiv. 217 (Farmer) He's welcome to drop in me, right and left. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* iv. 268 (Farmer) Do the police ever drop upon the parties and frustrate their plans? 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 48 The poor Pigeon will get dropped on.

### II. Transitive senses.

11. To let fall or shed (liquid) in drops or small portions; to distil; to shed (tears). Also *fig.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. *Pai* drope swenes in mannis saule. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Herbes growen þat droppe gon. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3801 A littil drysynge of dewe was droppid fr þe heuen. 1548 UDALL *etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.) That the thyng..be stilled, & as it wer dropped into the hartes of men. c 1626 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1641) 429 If these eyes of Iob have droppen many a teare. 1741 *Confl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 14 Drop in thy thirty or forty of Jones's Drops.

*absol.* 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 36 Sende Lazar..that he his finger wete In water, so that he maie droppe Upon my tonge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 29 In summers drought Ile drop vpon thee still.

12. To sprinkle with or as with drops; to bedrop; to spot; to dot with spots of colour. *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. ci. (1869) 55 The scrippe thus dropped with this blood. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 57 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 31 Drope not þi brest with seew & oþer potage. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 12 The flancardes dropped and gutted with red. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 406 Their wayd coats drop with Gold. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 253 Fish Innumerable dropt with crimson and gold.

13. To let fall (like a drop or drops). Also *fig.*

c 1315 [see DROPPING *vbl. sb.* 2]. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1363 Þe kyng..Devynere deply on dayes, droppes mony willes. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1, I droppe a wyle, as a crafty man dothe, *jaffine*..Let me alone with hym, I shall droppe a wyle to begyle him. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. iv. 50 He would haue dropt his knife and fell asleep. 1600 - A. Y. L. iii. ii. 250 It may wel be ca'd lous tree, when it droppes forth fruite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 24 His rosie wreath was dropt not long before. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 149 Furl the sail! drop the oar! Leap ashore! 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 43 Bodies..dropt from an elevated object.

b. To drop anchor: to let the anchor down, to cast anchor. See ANCHOR *sb.* 1 c. Also *absol.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 Tying up with streame-anchors, each sixe hours weighing and dropping. 1682 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 143 Dropped presently her anchor, and is..come safe in harbour. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 151/4 Soon after the Venus had dropped, the master of the ceremonies and the captain..were sent on board. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *In darkest Africa* I. 373 The steamer dropped anchor in the baylet of Nyamassasi.

14. To let fall in birth; to give birth to (young); to lay (an egg). The usual word in reference to sheep. Also *absol.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, A Portugall lady..that hath dropped a child already since the Queen's coming. c 1709 *Poison and Hymn Callimachus* 64 Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs, Now dropp'd two twofold burthens. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 27 The Doespasing to the Southward to Fawn or drop their Young. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. App. 263 At the time the ewes drop. *Ibid.* II. 11 Mares drop their foals in January. 1834 R. MUIRE *Feathered Tribes* (1841) I. 46 The eggs are not..dropped till toward the end of May.

15. To let fall (words, a hint, etc.); to utter casually or by the way. Also with *obj. clause*.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 16 Prophecie not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. 1668 CUT-

PEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. i. 337 Both these Authors can sometimes drop leasings. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Jan., Keile dropt..by chance, y<sup>e</sup> my Ld. Pembroke was informed. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Trils.* (1859) I. 15 She never dropped a syllable which intimated her expecting death. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 268 Quoting short Latin sayings, without dropping a hint as to their authorship.

b. To let (a letter or note) fall into the letter-box; hence, to send (a note, etc.) in a casual or informal way.

1777 J. Q. ADAMS *in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 234 I will drop a line as often as I can. *Mod.* You might drop him a note to that effect.

16. *slang*. To give, lose, or part with (money).

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i. After a tedious fretting and wrangling, they drop away all their money on both sides. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., He dropp'd me a quid, he gave me a guinea. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii. (Farmer), We played hazard..And I dropped all the money I had from you in the morning. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxi, Tommy is dropping pretty heavily [at cards]. 1893 LADY BURTON *Life Sir R. Burton* I. 590 He was afraid he would drop several thousand pounds.

17. To drop a curtsy: to make a curtsy by lowering the body; so, to drop a nod.

1694, etc. [see CURTSY *sb.* 3]. 1880 G. M. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 280 Tresten dropped a nod.

18. To bring or throw to the ground by a blow or shot; to fell with a blow, 'floor'.

1726 *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* 199, I. dispatch'd two of 'em immediately, and I had made a shift to drop a third. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 243 The coachman dropped his man the first round. 1813 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 54 The wood-cutner..was puzzled to find a tree to drop. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 151, I..planted my fist..under his jaw-bone, and dropped him at once. 1872 H. M. STANLEY *How I found Livingstone* (1890) 460, I..fired at it; but..did not succeed in dropping it.

19. To deposit from a ship or vehicle; to set down; also, to leave (a packet) at a person's house.

1765 NELSON 4 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 233 So soon as he has dropped the Convoy at Naples, he will proceed on his voyage. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 296 [He] promised to drop us at the Shetland Islands. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 395, I will drop this at your door in passing for my drive. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 557 He would..stop his coach to drop a friend at his own door.

20. To omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing.

1854 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough If in Hell and Heaven. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* i. viii. 49 The preposition *pro* always drops the *d* in composition except before a vowel. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* ii. (1885) 36 He does not drop his *h*'s. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 191 The son of a celebrated clown, Gomey, who had dropped the aristocratic syllable Mont.

21. To let droop or hang down.

1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* i. 149, I blush, dear uncle; I drop mine eyes-lids. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycous* 51 The fair Tamar dropped her eyes, and hung her head.

22. a. To let move gently with the tide. b. To drop astern: to leave in the rear.

1805 W. HUNTER *in Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral H..ordered me to drop the Cutter up-abreast of Common Hard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern*, to..distancing a competitor. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of..catboats..were dropped astern at a great rate.

23. To lower (the voice) in pitch or loudness.

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last*, He dropped his voice.

24. *Football*. To obtain (a goal) by a drop-kick.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/6 B. then dropped another goal.

25. To cease to keep up, or have to do with; to have done with; to leave off or let alone; to break off acquaintance or association with. *Drop it!* (*collog.* or *slang*) Have done! leave off!

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 122 Certaine friends..Whose loves I may not drop. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 75 Let us drop that Matter. 1700 RODERICUS *in Ballard MSS.* 23. 23 The..bill is likely to be dropt. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 She will drop him in his old age, if she can find her Account in another. 1767 WESLEY *Tril.* 20 Nov., I save at least eightpence by dropping tea in the afternoon. 1872 *Public Opinion* 24 Feb. 241 He looked at me angrily, and briefly answered, 'drop it'. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 403 So the subject was discreetly dropped. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 88 A custom which had once been universal, and had never been entirely dropped. 1889 FROUDE *Ch. of Dunboy* xxvii, 'Drop that..or..I will drive a bullet through the brain of you.'

### III. With adverbs.

26. Drop away. *intr.* To fall away drop by drop, or one by one.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commw.* (1603) 18 Then began they to drop away one by one, leaving the camp so disordered. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 324 The men might drop away, and..betray all the rest. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xv. 252 If the war continued much longer, America would almost certainly drop away.

27. Drop in. *intr.* a. See simple senses and *In adv.* b. To come in unintentionally; to come in or call unexpectedly or casually; to pay a casual visit.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. Join with the spite of fortune, make me bow, And do not drop in for an after-loss. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, dropped in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. 1. 2 He drop'd in upon us as we were going to dinner. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xlii. 166 Many dropped in uninvited. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* ii. 34 The younger neighbours drop in to have a talk.

c. To come in one by one or at intervals. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 219 These..came dropping in one

or two at a time, as they were able. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 427 The other legions dropped in slowly.

d. To fall casually into one's hands or disposal, to become vacant.

1770 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Prim. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) 1. 189 Till a larger patent place in the West Indies.. drops in. e. To meet casually with, to fall in with.

1802 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Mysterious Visit* IV. 217 The party Lord Lymington accidentally dropped in with.

28. Drop off. *intr.* a. See simple senses and *Off adv.* b. To withdraw or retire one by one, or by degrees.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 2, I.. found the [others].. drop off designedly to leave me alone with the eldest Daughter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. viii. The banqueters had dropp'd off one by one. 1890 *Century Mag.* Nov. 112/1 The membership of the Society began dropping off.

c. To fall asleep.

1820 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) l. v. 159 He put his arms round his own mother's neck.. and dropped off. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xiii. Whenever they saw me dropping off, [they] woke me up.

d. To die; = 5 b.

1699 J. JACKSON in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 213 He is.. extremely ill, and could not do a greater service to strangers than to drop off at this juncture. 1777 *Footr. Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 He dropped off in six months. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 56 He.. would probably drop off quietly with suppressed glee.

e. To become less frequent or assiduous *intr.*

1827 *Examiner* 684/1 The defendant began to drop off in his visits.

29. Drop short. *intr.* a. To fall short; usually with *of*, to fail to reach or obtain. (In quot. a 1726, to drop simply, in same sense.)

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 143 Many eminent professors drop short of a welcome from God into this pleasant place. a 1726 COLEMAN (J.). Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportion of distance or application. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 A strake which drops short of the stem.

b. *colloq. or slang.* To die.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 327 One of these days he must drop short.

**Drop**, the verb-stem used in *Comb.* a. *attrib.* with sb., in the sense of 'dropping', 'used in dropping', 'arranged so as to drop', forming substantives or adjectives; as drop-ladder, -leap, -ring, -shade, -stile, -wave; drop-arch (see quot.); drop-bar (a) one of the vertical bars connecting the chain and the roadway in a suspension bridge; (b) (*Printing*), a bar or roller for running the sheet into the machine; drop-bottom (see quot.); drop-box, in figure-weaving looms, the shuttle-box containing shuttles carrying wefts of various colours; drop-curls (*dial.*), dropping curls, ringlets; drop-curtain = *Drop* sb. 16; drop-drill, a drill which sows seed and manure together; drop-flue a., of a boiler, in which the flues drop or descend; drop-fly (*Angling*), see quot. (= *Drop-per* 3); drop-glass, a dropping tube or pipette used for dropping liquid into the eye or other part; drop-hammer = drop-press; drop-handle a., applied to a form of needle-telegraph instrument which is operated by a handle directed downward; drop-keel, a movable keel which can be lowered below the bottom of a boat; a centre-board; drop-lamp, drop-light (*U.S.*), a portable gas-burner, connected with the gas-fittings by a flexible tube, usually in the form of a lamp, which can stand on a table; cf. *Drop* sb. 18, quot. 1864; drop-line = *Drop* sb. 22; drop-press, drop-repeat (see quot.); drop-roller = drop-bar b; drop-shutter, a device for securing very brief exposure in instantaneous photography; see quot.; drop-table (see quot.). b. In verbal comb. with object, as † drop-piss, strangury; drop-seed, a grass that readily drops its seed, spec. *Muhlenbergia diffusa* (Treas. Bot. 1866). c. In adverbial combination with an adj., as drop-ripe a., so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree; also *fig.*

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 \*Drop arches.. have a radius shorter than the breadth of the arch. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The \*drop bars are rods of iron.. which fall through the joints of the main chains. 1887 *Clowers Printing Mach.* in *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* LXXXIX. iii. The drop-bar feeding arrangement.. a revolving steel bar, on which are fastened two disks.. which can by means of screws be shifted to any position.. to suit the sheet to be printed. 1794 W. FELLON *Carriage* (1807) II. Gloss. \*Drop Bottom, the bottom of a coach, chariot, or chaise body, when sunk deeper than the surface of the framing, to give more room. 1827 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 44 It raises the coals.. and delivers them on an elevated railway platform into a wagon—through the drop-bottom of which they are duly distributed among the range of hoppers attached to Stanley's ingenious furnace-feeding machines. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Robert Kay.. invented the \*drop-box, by means of which three spindles of different coloured wefts could be used successively. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* \*Drop-curls, ringlets. 1832 *Examiner* 85/1 There is a new \*drop-curtain, painted in crimson. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug. In order that the piece may be played through without having the drop curtain down. 1847 RAYBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 225 Using a \*drop-drill. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Tech.*, \*Drop-flue Boiler.. the object being to cause [the

heat] to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2669 When more than one fly is used in fly-fishing, the additional one is called a \*drop-fly, and by some a bob.. As these flies drop or hang down from the line, so they gain their name of drop-flies. 1876 PREECE, *etc. Telegraphy* § 48 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in use, viz. the \*drop-handle and the pedal or taper form. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/6 To steady the boat still further, it carries a water ballast, or a \*drop-keel. 1895 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The \*drop-ladder was all burnt now, and the flames pouring out of the trapdoor. 18.. Mrs. SPORFORD *Pilot's Wife*. When dark came we would light the \*drop-lamp. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 5 [H]e sprang with a \*drop-leap from one of the trees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Drop-light. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 764/1 Reading a half-bound volume at a drop-light. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* xxi. 282 It frequently happens when Pedigrees are printed, that space forbids such an arrangement, and that \*drop-lines are obliged to be used.. The drop-line.. shows that Margaret is sister to John and William. 1578 LVET *Docto.* i. xxviii. 41 The roote [of Dropwort] boyled in wine and dronken is good against the \*Droppisse, or Strangury. 1864 WEBSTER, \*Drop-press, a machine for embossing, punching, etc., consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil; called also drop-hammer, or simply a drop. 1838 W. CRANE *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 42 One way of concealing the joints of the repeat of the pattern is by.. a \*drop-repeat, so that, in hanging, the paper-hanger, instead of placing each repeat of pattern side by side, is enabled to join the pattern at a point its own depth below, which.. arranges the chief features or masses on an alternating plan. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 5/2 Thence it [bearing-rein] passes through the \*drop-ring. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 152 He was \*drop-ripe for heaven. 1829 CUNNINGHAM in *Anniversary* 6 Lips like drop-ripe cherries cleft. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 632/1 The \*drop-shades were of thick light-blue paper. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 235 The principle of a \*drop-shutter is the passing of an elongated aperture, cut in a board, over the front of the lens. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 14 Gates and \*Drop-stiles in the cross Fences. 1864 WEBSTER, \*Drop-table, a machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxviii. 276 There may be on one side no.. rhythmic \*drop-wave.

|| **Dropax** (drō'pæks). ? *Obs.* Also 7 dropace. [mod.L., a. Gr. δρᾶναξ pitch-plaster, f. δρᾶν-ειν to pluck. In F. *dropace*, Cotgr.] A pitch-plaster, a depilatory. Hence *Dropacism*, -ist (see quot.).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. v. iii. (1651) 401 Pox [prescribes] Dropaces of pitch, and oil of Rue, applied at certain times to the stomach, to the metaphrene. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dropacist*, one that pulls off hair, and makes the body bare. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 774/1 A Dropace.. is made of Pitch mixt with Oyl. 1766 PHILLIPS, *Dropax*, or *Dropacismus*, of Pitch and Oil. 1721 BAILEY, *Dropacismus*.. an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dropax*, *Dropacismus* (old terms).

**Drop-bolt.** [In sense 1, f. the stem of *Drop* v.; in sense 2, f. *Drop* sb.]

1. A bolt constructed so as to drop into a socket. 1785 Miss A. SEWARD *Lett.* I. 225, I lifted the drop-bolt. 2. The bolt of the drop on a gallow.

1890 R. KIPING *Phantom Rickshaw* (ed. 3) 9 As a condemned criminal might speak ere the drop-bolts are drawn.

**Dropcy, dropocy**, -sy, obs. f. *DROPSY*.

† **Dropic**, a. *Obs. rare.* [Apbetic f. *hydroptic*, *edropic*: cf. *DROPSY*.] Affected with dropsy.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 29 A Certeyne dropik man that bare his surname of the hope of this siknes.

**Drop-kick.** *Football.* [*f. Drop* + *Kick* sb.] (See quot. 1896.) So *Drop-kicking vbl. sb.* 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v. iv. 76 Vigorous efforts to accomplish a drop-kick. 1880 [see *DRABLE* v. 1]. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. The drop out was well returned, and some good drop-kicking took place. 1896 *Laws of Football* 2 A Drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

**Dropless**, a. *rare.* [-LESS.] Free from drops. 1798 CLODFELDER *Picture* 40 Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp.

**Droplet.** [-LET.] A minute drop.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 76 Our humane griefs.. those our droplets, which from niggard Nature fall. 1788 TRISTER xxv. 323 They are also to be.. taken internally by droplets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 45 When these droplets run together, they produce drops too heavy for suspension.

**Drop-letter.** *U.S.* A letter posted in any place merely for local delivery (formerly called *box-letter*); a 'local' letter.

Originally applied to letters sent from a distant place by some other mode of conveyance, and 'dropped' into the post office box at the place of destination for delivery there.

1847 *Rep. Postmaster-General* (U.S.) 452 Letters have frequently been dropped into this [Philadelphia] office, from Boston.. New York [etc.], for deliverance by our carriers.

1844 *Ibid.* 688 'Drop-letters'.. This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another by private conveyance, and are 'dropped' or deposited in the post-office for delivery. 1845 (Mar. 3) *U.S. Statutes at Large* V. 733 Drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only. [The term *drop matter* is common in American post offices, meaning matter for local delivery, without passing from one post-office to another.]

† **Droplinger.** *Obs.* [-LING.] A little drop.

1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibac* xiii. A droplinger of th' Eternal Fount. 1782 ELPHINSTON *tr. Marit. lib.* lxxxii. 170 His guests to accept a few droplingers he asks.

† **Drop-meal.** *adv. Obs.* [*OE. drop-mælm, f. Drop* sb.: see -MEAL.] In drops, drop by drop.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 508 Ynþ dropmælm swiðe hlutor

water. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 282 In hire he helded nout one dropmeale, auh deoted wiowinde wellen of his grace. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. K. xi. vii. (1495) 393 Rayne fallith.. thenne and thenne and dropmele. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xii. 8 As the cloud dissolves drop-meal upon the earth.

b. Often with *by*; = *prec.* Hence as sb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 1. x These good things that are as by dropmeale poured into vs from heauen. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) ii. 52 To them that make their water by dropmeales. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 40 Physicians vse to instill the juice of the Radish by drop-meale into the eares. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 440 Which.. cannot void his water but by drops-meal.

**Dropped, dropt** (drōpt), *pph. a.* [*f. Drop* v.]

1. Fallen, lowered; allowed to drop or fall.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 1. 248 Vnder a tree like a drop'd Acorne. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 235 With distended eyes, dropped jaws, and shaking limbs. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 311 Till the dropped curtain gives a glad release. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 l. 62 With drop looks. 1893 *Times* 16 Dec. 9/5 Lead paralysis with its special feature of 'dropped wrist', or paralysis of the muscles of the arm. 1896 *Durham Univ. Jrl.* 29 Feb. 64 Winners.. by 1 dropped goal [i.e. obtained by a drop-kick].

b. Of eggs; Fried or poached, 'dropped into the frying pan' [Jam.].

1824 SCOTT *Ridegaullet* ch. x. A roasted chucky and a droppit egg. 1884 MARY E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 306/2 Martha was.. eating her toast and a dropped egg.

† 2. Marked with spots or specks. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Goutt, faulcon goutt*, whose feathers are ill marked, mailed, or coloured.. a dropt Hawke.

3. Abandoned, allowed to lapse.

1886 *Frederic Occana* 16, I resumed my dropped intention.

4. *Comb.* as *dropped-eared*.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2308/4 A Sorrel Mare, dropt Ear'd.

† **Droppell.** *Obs. rare.* [*a. MLG. and MDu. droppel, Ger. tröpfel* small drop.] In *droppell-piss*, -pyss, strangury.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, Good for the Strangury or droppell pyss named Stranguria.

**Dropper** (drō'pær). [*f. Drop* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who drops or lets fall in drops; in quot. 1700 = distiller (*slang*). b. One who drops seeds into the holes made by a dibbler.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Run-dropper*, a Vintner.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 The greatest droppers of heads were often the worst men. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1804) II. 356 An active dibbler.. with three droppers at seven-pence per day. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 45 With two dibbers and seven droppers.

2. A dog that drops down when it sights game; a setter. Cf. *Drop* v. 4 b.

3. *Angling.* An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly. Also *drop-fly, dropper-fly*.

1746 BOWLER *Angling* (1833) 112 The first dropper about a yard from the leading fly; the second dropper about eighteen inches above the first. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. iv. § 3. 350 If more than two droppers are used, the single gut length is increased to eight feet.

4. **Dropper-in**: one who drops in or pays a casual visit.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 The laundress is a costly dropper in. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 264 Endless, purposeless visitants; droppers in, as they are called.

5. a. A pendant; cf. *Drop* sb. 10 a. b. A glass tube with an india-rubber top on one end, and a small opening at the other, for dropping liquid.

c. A contrivance in some reaping-machines for depositing the cut grain in gavels on the ground; also the machine itself. d. *Mining.* (See quot. 1864.)

c 1825 *Houlston Jura. Tracts* No. 18 *Imag. Troubles* 4 She had.. a ring on her finger, and long droppers in her ears. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dropper* (*Mining*), a branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 Dropper, a spur dropping into the lode. A feeder. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 754/2 Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LV. 373/3 Grain.. cut with a 'dropper' or a self-acting reaper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 12 The dropper is filled with alkali solution from the wide-mouthed bottle.

6. *Comb.* as *dropper-fly* = 3.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Select.. a small gentle, and apply it at the end of his dropper fly. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. iv. § 3. 350 Take a few turns round the dropper-gut to make all secure.

**Dropping** (drō'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. Drop* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *Drop*.

1. The action of falling or letting fall in drops.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) liiv. 12 Puh dropunge deawes and renes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mel.* 7 120 Tre thynges dryuen a man out of his hous, that is to seyn Smoke, dropping of Reyn, and wikked wyues. 1530 PALSCOR 215/2 Droppung of lycour, distillation. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 789 The watering or dropping of the Eyes. 1621 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 15 A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. 1860 PUSEY *Mitt. Proph.* 308 Forbidding God's word as a wearisome dropping.

b. See quot.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Droffing* (*Vet.*), a name given to that disease in a cow, which is analogous to the puerperal fever in women.

2. The action of falling or descending vertically; also, of letting anything fall.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 17 So habbeth.. Crystnynege. Her signe, dropunge in the water. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyct's drie Dinier* D iv, Plantes.. that are subject.. to his leaves-



dropping. 1874 *Johns Brit. Birds* 180 It begins to descend by a series of droppings with intervals of simple hovering. 3. The action of discontinuing or abandoning. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 The dropping of such a work... would be a loss to the country. 1859 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist. Scot.* II. x. 409 A dropping of the method of queries in processes of error.

4. Falling, dropping off, dying. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 240 By the unexpected dropping of two elder brothers, he is... come to an estate.

5. *concr.* That which drops or falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, etc.; the fat that drops from roasting meat, dripping. (In quot. 1308 = rheum.) 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 66 They that haue droppynge and reume falling to the brest. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxi. (1869) 172 This kouwele i haue set vnder for to take the droppings. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. vi. 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lentiscus. 1663 *GRIEBER Counsel* II. 11 The Rain and Droppings of the Hatch. 1837 *WHITLOCK Compl. Br. Frades* (1842) 248 Rape oil, which obtains the term 'droppings'. 1861 T. T. TROLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 124 Collecting the droppings from the great wax candles.

6. Dung of animals. (Now only *pl.*) 1506 *HARINGTON Metam.* Ajax D iv. Do you not... tell of springing a pheasant and a partridge, and find them out by their dropping? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 80 Fresh droppings from the stables. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 5/1 The only combustible we had was the droppings of the wild yaks.

7. The eaves from which water drops. *Obs.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xlvii. § 2. 262 I found it vnder the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 181 The meeting-house... being vnder the Droppings of ye Cathedral.

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as dropping-bottle (see quot. 1864); + dropping-meal *adv.* = DROP-MEAL; + dropping-pan = DRIPPING-PAN; dropping-tube (see quot.); dropping-well, a well formed by the dropping of water from above.

1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* v. 185 It is proper to have a smaller dropping-bottle ready for use. 1864 *WEBSTER, Dropping-bottle*, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test-tube or other vessel. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 427 A combined minim-measure and dropping-bottle. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 268 Stranguria when a man pissyth with dysfycule 'droppynge' mele. 1463 *Bury Wille* (Camden) 23 A 'droppynge' panne. 1672 A. HAIG *Inventory in J. Russell Halls* (1881) 475 A great fraying pan and a great dropping pan. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Dropping tube, the tubulated stopper of the Dropping-bottle. 1652 J. FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw; or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells... the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxviii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.

**Dropping**, *pl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] 1. Falling in drops; distilling. 1540 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Derefule dreslesse with drop-pande teris. 1582 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* Pref. 71 In *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. Fra they gat the drapping grise they wanted. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 690 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gumpms 1790 *BURNS Elegy Henderson* xi. Frae my een the drapping rians Maun ever flow. b. Having moisture falling off in drops, dripping. Of the weather: rainy, wet. 1415 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 304 Oft also, after a dropping mone. The weddir clepeh. 1587 *MASCALL Gout. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 13 If your cattell haue dropping Nostrels. 1648 *GAGE Wet Ind.* xv. 105 To wipe their dropping brows. 1775 *SHAW Hist. Moray* 151 (Jam.) A misty May, and a dropping June. 1790 A. WILSON *Morning Poet.* Wks. 1846 2 From every bush and every dropping tree.

c. *quasi-adv.* in dropping wet. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 201 Dropping wet. I return to land Laden with spoyls. 1770 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 16 Apr. We... got into a Scotch mist, and were dropping wet.

2. Falling vertically, falling to the ground. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 546 The dropping head first tumbled to the plain. 1832 *TENNYSON On a Mourner* 9 The Swamp, where hums the dropping snipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/1 The 'warm corner' is alive with rising and dropping birds.

3. Falling detachedly, desultory, not continuous. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/3 The Major... and a Captain... were kill'd, the former by a dropping Shot. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxxvi. A few dropping shots fired about the spot. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 447/2 A dropping fire of musketry.

4. Falling in value, or in any scale. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/3 Small occupiers... were... benefited by dropping prices.

**Droppingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dropping manner; drop by drop; one by one. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 278 If he maketh water drop-pynh and a littl at oonyes. 1611 *SPEED Hist. G. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 629 They came droppingly in, and became good Subjects. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vision of Poets* Concl. vi. The dew sliding droppingly from the leaf-edges.

**Drople**, *rare*. [Arbitrary dim. of DROP sb.] A little drop. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 The gudgeons... Startling as each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made.

**Droppy** (*drōpi*), *a.* Now dial. [f. DROP sb. + -Y 1.] Given to dropping; dripping, rainy. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 130 A bow of many colours; appearing in a dewie dark, droppie, and hollow cloud. 1828 *Craven Dial.* Droppy, we rainy. 'We've had a vara droppy time.' 1834 *Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 789 It is dewy and droppy, and mild and misty.

**Droppy-scene**. A term used loosely or incorrectly for drop or act-drop (DROP sb. 16); also for the final scene of a play or drama in real life, that on which the curtain drops.

1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 191 In order to make a drop-scene. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 146 An impression very similar to that... produced by the drawing up of a drop scene in the theatre. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 412 Such... was the drop-scene of his Excellency's memorable Campaign—the finale of his administration. 1880 G. MERENITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 282 She was hoping that with Alvan's eruption the drop-scene would fall.

+ **Dropsic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. DROPSY + -IC + -AL, after *hydrophical*.] 1657 *WITTIE tr. Primitores's Pop. Err.* ii. vi. 96, I have seen dropsick persons whom the people have thought to be in a consumption.

**Dropsical** (*drōpsikāl*), *a.* [f. DROPSY + -IC + -AL, after *hydrophical*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dropsy. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/1 Dangerously ill of a Dropsical Distemper. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower de Luce*, The Juice... evacuates dropsical water. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 372 Hydrophthalamia, or a dropsical enlargement of the eye. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 280 Dropsical symptoms.

2. Affected with or subject to dropsy. 1698 H. SANFON in *Phil. Trans.* 437. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1845 *Flörst's Zrn.* 153 *Anasarca*, a diseased condition of plants, resembling that of dropsical subjects.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Swollen, enlarged. b. Overcharged with water. 1721 *Lett. from Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 226 In dropsical bombast Expressions. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1837) III. 6 Inflates itself into a dropsical boastfulness and vainglory. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 The Country to the East is all Fen... and still of a very dropsical character. 1854 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 321 Puffy with a dropsical water of proportion.

Hence **Dropsically** *adv.*; **Dropsicalness**. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Dropsicalness*, having a dropsy. 1785 *Eugenius* I. 84 He... was somewhat dropsically disposed. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. iii, That stood dropsically bulging over the causeway.

**Dropsied** (*drōpsid*), *a.* [f. DROPSY sb. + -ED 2.] Having the dropsy; swollen with or as with water; watery; inflated, turgid. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 135 Where great addition swells, and vertue none, It is a dropsied honour. a. 1631 *DRAYTON Noah in Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 119 The dropsied clouds, see, your destruction threat. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 640 Our dropsied ship may founder by the lee. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 III. 14 An infant with a dropsied head.

+ **Dropstone**, *Obs.* [f. DROP sb. or v. + STONE.] An old popular name for stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dropping of water.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 211 The common Stalactites, Lapis Stillatilis, or Drop-stone... hanging down from the Tops and Sides of Grotto's. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 Stalagmites. The Drop-stone. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 211 A spacious and very humid cavern, with a variety of figures in it dropstone.

**Dropsy** (*drōpsi*), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3-5 dropesie, 4 dropesey, -sy (e, 5 dropsye, 6 dropocy, 6-7 dropso, 4- dropsy. [aphetic form of ME. *z, ydropsy*, HYDROPSY, q.v.] 1. A morbid condition characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in the serous cavities or the connective tissue of the body. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 364/10 Some fallen in-to be dropesie. 1390 *Cursor M.* 11829 (Cott.) Ydropsi [Golt. propst, *Fairs*, *Trin.* be dropesey] held him sua in threst. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 2 A man slyk in the dropesie [1382 syk in ydropesie]. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 54 (Harl. MS.) A man that hath the dropesie. c. 1495 *Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 21 They fall in to dropesie. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. li. 79 In a dropsey the body ys vneweld, vnlustly and slo. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 488 Dropesies, and Asthmas, and joint-racking Rheums. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1780) 567 A dropsey of the brain. 1857 *BULLOCK Cazaux's Midway* 297 Dropsey of the Cellular Tissue is quite a frequent occurrence.

fig. 1611 *Rich. Honest.* Age (1844) 37 Pampered vypp in... the very dropsey of excess. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The gout and dropsey of a big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations.

b. 'In fish-culture, a disease of young trout.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water; anasarca. 1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1864 *WEBSTER* cites WRIGHT.

+ 2. *fig.* An insatiable thirst or craving. *Obs.* 1548 J. HALES in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. Q. 50 The great dropsey and the insatiable desire of riches of some men. 1672 *DEKKER It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 Seas could not quench his dropsey. 1777 *HOWARD Desiderius* (ed. 3) 41 Ambition... will prove an insatiable Dropsey.

3. *Comb.*, as dropsey-breeding, -dry, -like, -sick adjs. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 54/37 Dropseyseke, *hydrophicus*. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 25 (D.) Many dropsey-drie forbore to drinke Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate. a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Memorials of Mortallitie* I. xx, As one dropseylike. 1619 K. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cnx* 14 This Dropseylike disease is almost incurable.

+ **B.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Dropsical. *Obs.* 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/1 (Pyson) Dropsey man or woman, *ydropsy*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arch.) 137 The dropsey dyeth that Tantele in the flood Endureth. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1619-20) II. 219 Like a dropsey-man, who the more hee drinks, the more hee desires to drinke. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call.* 80 It was their cups which... brought the dropsey corpse so soon thither.

+ **b.** *fig.* Charged with water. *Obs.* 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. 1, Ark 523 All th' Earth's dropsey vapours. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatina & Cl.* 160 Anon a Dropsey cloud Puts out the Sun.

**Dro'sy** *v.*, to render swollen as with dropsy. c. 1817 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* xi. (1848) 548 Goltzius and Spranger... dropped the forms of vigour, or dressed the gawgaws of children in colossal shapes.

+ **Drop vie**, *drop-vie*, *vbl. phr.* *Obs.* [f. DROP v. + VIE sb.; but sometimes treated as a compound vb.] To drop pieces of money or the like in competition or rivalry, trying which can outdo the other; to compete in alternate efforts, to bid against each other, to vie.

1598 *FLORIO, Rinuile*, to reuye it againe at any game, to drop vie, to bid againe. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 19 For numbers... of honest householders... and substantiall graue Burgers, Yarmouth shall droppe vie with them to the last Edward groate they are worth. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 191 When two Monkes were at drop-vied Bezantines... before him for an Abbey. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, He there would sit, and with the well drop vie That it before his eyes would first run drie.

Hence + **Drop-vie sb.** *Obs.*, a competition in which each tries to outdo the other.

1598 *FLORIO, Rinuile*, to reuye, a drop vie at any game. **Dro'wise** (*drō'wāiz*), *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a drop; drop by drop.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6156 His urine coming from him drop-wise. 1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 272 I cull'd the spring That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.

**Dropwort** (*drō'pwōrt*). [f. DROP sb. + WORT; in reference to L. name *Filipendula*, i.e. pendulous threads.] A name applied to certain plants having tuberous root-fibres.

1. *Common*, *Field*, or *Mountain Dropwort*, a plant, *Spiraea Filipendula*, belonging to the same genus as Meadowsweet, but scentless. Extended, with defining words, to other species of *Spiraea*. 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Phellandryon*... vulgus Filipendula & Droppewort nuncupat. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* I. xxviii. 40 Of Filipendula or Droppewort... The roots be small & blacke, whereon is hanging certaine small knoyes or blacke pellets, as in the roots of the female Piony, sauing y<sup>e</sup> they be a great deale smaller. 1853 *BUCHANAN Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The Field Dropwort is a denizen for the most part of dry uplands on calcareous soils. 1879 *MISS PLUES Rarities Wild Flowers* (ed. 3) 102 The Willow-leaved Drop-wort (*S. salicifolia*), frequent in shrubberies.

2. A name for species of *Oenanthe* (esp. *O. fistulosa*), often distinguished as *Water Dropwort*.

**Hemlock (Water) Dropwort**, *O. crocata*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 901 There be divers sorts of Drop-worts, some of the champion or fertile pastures... and some of the water... 3 Narrow-leaved Dropwort. 4 Homlocke Dropwort. 5 Water Dropwort. 1747 *Gentil. Mag.* 566 Four children had eaten the roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutae* facie (hemlock-dropwort). 1835 *HOOKER Brit. Flora* 131 *Oenanthe*, Water Drop-wort.

+ **Drosen**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 drōsna (*pl.*), 4 drosen, 5 drowayn. [see DROSS.] Dregs.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 271 Ht druncen oð ða drosna. 11. *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 549 *Faz.* drosne. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 193 Drosenes and dregges drynke for menyne beggers. c. 1475 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 808 *Hec amurca*, drowsyn.

|| **Droschky** (*drō'ski*), *drosky* (*drō'ski*). Also droitzschka, drojeka, droschka, -ke, -ki, droska, droschka. [ad. Russ. *дрозжик droschki*, dim. of *дром дроги waggon*, *hcartse*; properly pl. of *дрора droga* perch, or 'reach' of a four-wheeled vehicle. So *Fr. droschki*, *Ger. droschke*.]

A kind of vehicle: orig. and prop. a Rnssian low four-wheeled carriage without a top, consisting of a narrow bench on which the passengers sit astride or sideways, their feet resting on bars near the ground; hence transferred to other vehicles in use elsewhere; in some German towns the name of the ordinary four-wheelers or flaccres plying for hire.

1808 *SIN R. K. PORTER Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iii. 23 A sort of hireable machine... denominated a Drojeka. *Ibid.* II. xxviii. 20 The vehicle being a droschky, there was no other servant but the coachman. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 25 June, [At Blair-Adam] We drove in the droskie and walked in the evening. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 255 They were taken home by the police in droschies. 1872 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life* (1895) II. 58 At Frankfurt... to get on the Bavarian line you have to take a droschke. 1882 *STRATHGUS Bitts fr. Blunkhony* xiii. 294 He met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children.

*attrib.* 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 71/1 The drosky boy... dressed in a long surcoat... sits on the end.

**Drosometer** (*drōsōm'itā*). [mod. f. Gr. *drōsōs* dew; see -METER. In *F. drosomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew deposited.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Arts*, etc. (Worc.) 1856 L. P. CASELLA in W. C. Wells *Ess. Dew* 7 To measure the quantity of dew deposited each night, an instrument is used called a drosometer.

**Dross** (*drōs*), *sb.* Also: 1-6 dros, 5-7 drosso. [OE. *drōs* = MLG. *drōs*, MDu. *dross* dregs. A lengthened form, DROSEN, ME. *drosne*, OE. *drōsna*, corresponds to OHG. *truosana*, MHG. *truosen*, Ger. *drusen* pl. husks of grapes, lecs, dregs. See *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXIV. 513 (1896).]

1. The scum, recement, or extraneous matter thrown off from metals in the process of melting. c. 1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 353 *Auriculus*, dros. a. 1245 *Anon* R. 284 Gold and seoluer clesed ham of hore dros ide fure. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3339 Als gold, fat

shynes clere and bright..Whar it put in fire to'fyn mare  
Yhit suld it leve sum dross bare. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/1  
Drosse of metal, *scorium*. 1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* 1. 91 (R.)  
As hard as the drosse of iron. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII.  
952 There swims on the Metal...a Scum, which they call  
Dross; much like to Scag or Dross of Iron. 1725 *De*  
*For. Voy. round World* (1840) 239 Separate the gold by  
fire from the dross and mixture. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems*  
123 Turn...dross to gold with glorious alchemy. 1881 *RAY-*  
*MOND Mining Gloss.* Dross, the material skimmed from the  
surface of freshly melted, not perfectly pure metal.

+ b. Volcanic scoria. *Obs. rare.*

1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 307 Above are great masses  
of sand, red drosses, and puzzolana.

c. A workman's name for protoxide of lead.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 73 Fresh quantities of litharge  
or pot dross. are from time to time thrown in. 1879 *Cas-*  
*sell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 81/1 The first step...is to convert the  
lead into...protoxide, which is more usually called 'dross'  
by the workmen than litharge or massicot.

d. An alloy incidentally formed in the zinc-bath,  
by the action of the zinc on the iron pot and iron  
articles dipped. (*Wahl Galvanopl. Manip.* 1884.)

2. Dreggy, impure, or foreign matter, mixed with  
any substance, and detracting from its purity; e.g.  
the dregs or lees of oil or wine, the chaff of corn, etc.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse of corne, *acus, cribal-*  
*lum*. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 12 You shall find a fourth  
or fifth part of drosse in the best butter. 1616 *SURFL. &*  
*MARKH. Country Farme* 39 She shall reserve the drosse of  
the Grapes shee presseth. *Ibid.* 46 Take the drosse of oyle  
of Linsed. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. Customs* (1821) 379 Re-  
port what allowance ought to be made for dross and dirt on  
the Bees-wax.

b. A miner's name for iron pyrites in coal; also,  
small or waste coal, the screenings of the coalhills.

1849 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 234 Many of the coal-seams  
...have considerable quantities of brasses or drosses in them,  
which are lumps of iron pyrites. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII.  
127/1 A heap of dross or small coal. 1892 *Daily News* 12  
Oct. Great black mounds of coal dross. 1892 *Labour*  
*Communist Gloss.* Dross, 'small coal' (*Ibid.* s.v. *Coal*,  
the duff, slag, or waste, which arises from the sorting of the large  
coal into nuts, and which passes through the screen bars).  
1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/3 Quietness rules in the coal trade...  
Dross is scarce and dearer.

c. Salt-making. 'The refuse or marl left after  
dissolving rock-salt in water.' *Chester Gloss.* 1884.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2. (Cf. *dregs*, *DREG* 3.)  
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lord wolde not  
that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses. 1677  
W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 The Dreggs and Lees of the  
Earth, and drosse of Mankind. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of*  
*Saints* (1836) 104 The seventh general persecution, per-  
mitted by God to purge away the dross of his flock. 1820  
SCOTT *Lady of L.* t. xxii. A human tear from passion's  
dross refined and clear.

4. In general: Refuse; rubbish; worthless, im-  
pure matter.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse, or fylthe...quat so it  
be, *ruscum, ruscuntum*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.*  
*Scot.* ix. 200 His chambre...with the tempest was dung in  
dross. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Trv.* 26 So tinnie for silver  
goes, and dunghill drosse for gold. 1761 *MILTON P. R.* III.  
23 All treasures and all gain esteem as dross. 1742 *YOUNG*  
*Nt. Th. iv.* 428 The stars, tho' rich, what dross their gold to  
thee. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* i. 1. He was of different  
quality from the human dross around her.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dross heap*, *iron*; *dross-*  
*full*, *dross-rich* adjs.

1428 *In Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 And iijtes and mo peces of fals  
drossyren. 1598 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* II. *Dea.* 12 Such  
sparks may flame...A higher pitch, then dross-full Vanity.  
1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 69 The dross-rich earthing leaves  
life's stage. 1894 *PEEL Spn Valley* 13 Having stood for a  
long time on the edge of a dross heap.

**Dross, v.** [*f. prec. sb.*]

+ 1. *trans.* Dross out: to sift out as dross. *Obs.*  
1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 In every bushell of  
meale...there is very neare a pecke of chizzell drossed out.

+ 2. To render drossy or impure; to corrupt. *Obs.*  
1648 *EARL WESTM.D. Olla Sacra* (1879) 69 Of full Power  
to refine the deed Our Parents Drossed by their Corruption.

3. To convert (lead) into 'dross' or protoxide.  
1891 *Address Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 27 Aug. In 'dross-  
ing' molten lead, the oxidation of the lead is greatly pro-  
moted by the presence of a trace of antimony.

4. To free from dross, remove dross from.

1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanopl. Manip.* 529. (*Cent. Dict.*)

+ **Drossard**, *art. Obs.* [*a. mod. Du. drossaard*,  
a transformation (through *drossaal*, *drossaert*,  
Kilian, 1599) of *MDu. drossate* = *MLG. drossäte*,  
*drotzäte* (mod. *LG. drotse*, *Du. dross*), *MHG. truh-*  
*sätze*, *OHG. \*truhlsätze*, *truhlsätze*, *truhlsätze* =  
OTent. type \**truhlsätze* = *f. truhli-*, *truhli-*,  
people, company, retinue + *sätze* = *one who sits*;  
hence, 'he who sits or presides at the meals of the  
truhli'. See Kluge s.v. *Truchsel*, Franke s.v.  
*Drossaard*.] A steward, high bailiff, prefect.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1287/3 The Drossarts and Bailiffs of  
the several places in the Country of Waes, are summoned  
to Ghent, to swear Fealty to the French King. 1685 *Ibid.*  
No. 1998/2 The Provost of the Court, the Drossart of Bran-  
bant, and the Mareschal-General, are commanded to have  
their Companies abroad for the executing the said Placeat.

+ **Drossel, drossell**, *Obs.* [*Origin obscure*:  
cf. *DRAZEL*, *DRAZELLE*.] A sloven, a slut.

1581 *NUCE Seneca's Octavia* iv. That drossell dyve, that  
furious slud. *Erin.* 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (612)  
219 Now dwells each Drossell in her Glasse. 1617 *MINSHEU*  
*Ductor, Pauguts*...an vnweldie Drossell, nothing but guts.

**Drosser** (*drō'sar*). *Glass-making.* [Corrupted  
from *F. dressoir*, dresser, frame, etc.] A separating  
iron frame placed between sets of tables in the  
annealing kiln.

1856 H. CHANCE in *Ynl. Soc. Art.* 15 Feb. (*On Glass*)  
Iron frames or drossers, which divide the tables into sets,  
the first drosser leaning against the wall of the kiln, the  
second against the first, and so on.

**Drossiness** (*drō'sinés*). [*f. DROSSY a. + -NESS.*]  
The quality or condition of being drossy.

1639 *Rouse Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 121 Purge thy soul  
from carnal drossiness. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iv. (1682)  
60 The Myrrha of these parts had the name of Barbara, from  
the drossiness and coarseness of it. a1691 *BOYLE Wks.*  
I. 275 (R.) To refine us from our earthly drossiness.

**Drossless**, *a.* [*see -LESS.*] Free from dross.

1846 WORCESTER CITIES *STEVENS.*

**Drossock**, var. of **DRASSOCK**.

**Drossy** (*drō'si*). *a.* [*f. DROSS sb. + -Y.*]

1. Of metals, etc.: Characterized by containing  
dross or scoriaceous matter, or waste and worthless  
material; of the nature of dross; dreggy, feculent.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 106 Yf thi mede is drossy,  
bareyn, olde, Let plough hit eft. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.*  
*Soul* Introd. xl. So doth the Fire the drossy Gold refine.  
1657 *MILTON P. L.* v. 442 The Empiric Alchemist Can turn  
...Metals of drossiest Ore to perfect Gold. 1757 A. COOPER  
*Distiller* i. xx. (1760) 83 The recreantitious or drossy Parts  
of the sugar. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. 11. 158 As  
kingly gold To our thin brass, or drossy lead.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impure, mixed with impurities.  
1579 *J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf* A vij. Yet shall papistes be  
to light and to drossie to marry with vs. 1627-77 *FELTHAM*  
*Resolves* I. lxx. 106 Words being rather the drossie part,  
Conceit I take to be the principal. 1854 *FABER Growth*  
*in Holiness* xii. (1872) 205 We find our actions to be...only  
the drossy compound of nature and grace.

|| **Drosty**, *S. Africa.* Also **drostyd**. [*Du.*  
*drosty*, *drostij*, *f. drost* bailiff: cf. **DROSSARD**.]  
The official residence of a *land-drost* (no longer in  
use in Cape Colony).

1812 *MISS PLUMET tr. Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 172  
The Drosty at Zwillingdam was built of like materials.  
1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* ix. 296 The source of the Ghamka,  
where the drosty, or district village of Beaufort had been  
recently erected.

+ **Drote**, *v. Obs.* [*Etymology unknown.*] *intr.*  
To stammer, stutter. Hence + **Drotting** *ppl. a.* and  
*vbl. sb.*; + **Drottingly** *adv.*; + **Droter**, a stutterer.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/2 Drotare, *trahis, trahis*.  
*Drotyn* yn speche, *trahis, trahis*. *Drotynge*, *trahis*.  
*Drotynge*, *trahis*.

**Drou**, *drough*, **droug**, *obs. pa. t.* of **DRAW v.**

**Drouery**, var. **DRUERY**, *Obs.*

**Droug**, *drouge*, *obs. n.* **DRUG**.

**Drought** (*draut*), **drouth** (*draup*, *Sc. drūp*).  
Forms: a. 1 *drūgāð*, -*ōð*, 3 (*Orni.*) *drūhþe*, 4  
*drūþe*, *drouþe*, *drōþe*, 5 *drouþe*, *drouþth*,  
6-8 *drouth*, 7-8 *drouth*; 4-7 *drouthe*, 5  
*drowpe*, 5-8 *drowth*, (6 *drowth*), 4-  
*drowth* (now *dial.* or *arch.*). B. 3-4 *drūgþe*, 4 *drōgþe*,  
*drohut*, 4-5 *drōgþe*, 4-6 *droghte*, *drūght*,  
5 *droughte*, *drowghte*, *drouht*, *drowth*, 4-  
*drowth*. [*OE. drūgāð*, -*ōð*, *f. drūg* = stem of  
*drūge* *DRY*; q.v. Cf. *Du. droogte*, *f. droog* *dry*.  
From an early period the final *th* after *þ* varied  
with -*t* (cf. *height*, *height* = *OE. htehtū*), and this  
form is established in standard English, while  
*drouth*, *drowth* has continued in *Sc.* and northern  
dialects, and is often used by *Eng. poets.*]

1. The condition or quality of being dry; dryness,  
aridity, lack of moisture. *arch.*

a. a1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wölcker 317/24 *Sicilias*, *drūgāð*,  
*ōððe* *hæte*. c1400 *Lansfanc's Chirurg.* 17 It bryngh  
vnikindly drowpe to woundis. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675)  
91 The drowth of the ground. 1672 *PERRY Pol. Anat.* (1691)  
28 The Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture... of Air. 1833  
*TENNYSON Fatima* 13. I look'd athwart the burning drowth  
Of that long desert to the south. a1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*  
*Ser.* i. xlii. Wks. 1846 I. 68 Grubs... which die, the moment  
they tumble out of the nutshell and its comfortable drowth.  
B. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6365 Ne for na drūght ne for na wat.  
1398 *REVEISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 81 Droughte  
and moysture ben contrary. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 133/2  
*Drowth*, *sicilias*. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* cxi. (1636)  
154 Old doves for their...drought and hardness of digestion,  
are to bee eschewed. 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.* (1648) 28  
Called *Horeb*, from the rocky drought of it. 1727 *W. MATHER*  
*Yng. Man's Comp.* 27 Drought, a driness.

b. *fig.* (With quot. 1652 cf. *DRY a.* 1-.)

1622 *MABRE tr. Aleman's Guman d'Alf.* I. 203 The  
great drought that we suffer in our souls. 1642 *MILTON*  
*Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 118 The sluce... that feeds the  
drowth of his Text. 1652 *J. HALL Height Eloquence* p. vi.  
All men naturally aim at high things, and ambitiously avoid  
the imputation of drought or weakness. 1872 *G. MAC-*  
*DONALD Wilt. Comb.* I. xxviii. 286, 'I daresay', returned  
Charley, with drought.

2. *spec.* Dryness of the weather or climate; lack  
of rain. (*The current sense.*)

a. c1200 *ORANIN 8625* Fort batt to land was drizzed all  
And scornedd purth be drūhþe. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.*  
B. 527. Ne hete, ne no harde frost, vmbre ne droþe. c1449  
*PECCOCK Repr.* I. xviii. 107 In tyme of drouth. 1525  
*COVERDALE i. King's xvii.* Contents of Ch. A grete drowth  
& deth in Elias tyme. 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov.*  
Wks. 1731 I. 75 There happen'd... a mighty Drowth in the

Beginning of the Summer. 1865 *SWINBURNE Song in Time*  
*of Revolt.* 2 The tender dew after drowth.

B. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2348 So sal drūste ðe felde deren.  
c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 2 Whan that Aprille with his shoures  
soote The drowth of March hath perced to the roote.  
?a1500 *Mettr. Prov.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 323 After drowth  
commeth rayne...after rayne, Commeth drowth agayne.  
1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cx. As in a drought the thirsty  
creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain.  
1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1446 Streams unfailing in the  
Summer's drought. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.*  
II. v. (1884) 148 Subject to occasional and prolonged droughts.  
*fig.* 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* v. 1. A drowth of  
virtue, And dearth of all repentance. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's*  
*Coat Sermon.* I. (1867) 104 The drowth and scorching heat of  
persecution. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 82 A secret  
spring of joy, which mocked the droughts of Fate.

+ 3. Dry or parched land, desert. *Obs. rare.*

a1000 *P. Lamb.* 189 a. 21 (Bosw.) Bearn Israela eodon  
purh droþe. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 274 To South the  
Persian Bay, And inaccessible the Arabian drowth.

4. *Thirst. arch. and dial.*

a. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xlv. 253 Whenne þow clomstest  
for colde oper clyngest for drowth. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems*  
xl. 28 Of wyne... They drank two quartis... Of drowth sic  
excess did thame constrene. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII.  
53 b. He called for drynke... one of hys chamberlaynes mer-  
vellynge, requyred the cause of hys drowth. 1671 *MILTON*  
*P. R.* I. 325 His carcass, pined with hunger and with  
droughth. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 63, I am  
taking it off to quench my Droughth. 1726 *LEONARD Albert's*  
*Archit.* II. 82/2 That burning drowth of the mind, which  
kept you waking. 1855 *BROWNING De Gustibus* II. Where  
the baked cicalas die of drowth.

B. 1588 *Losses Span. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 52  
Their flesh meat they cannot eat, their drought is so great.  
1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 560 Feeling himself afflicted  
with a vehement Drowth. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.*  
xvi. (1857) 272. I asked... [for] something to slake my drought.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2107, vii. Iene [eares]... Welkede, and  
smale, and drute numen [= drought-seized]. 1822 T.  
MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 160 That I may wet my drought-  
parch'd mind. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/6 They traversed  
the same drought-stricken plain.

**Droughty** (*draut'i*), **drouthy** (*drau'pi*, *Sc.*  
*drū'pi*). *a.* [*f. DROUGHT + -Y*; cf. *nighly*, *weighty*.]

1. Dry, without moisture; arid.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xvii. Yet not one drop fall  
from thy droughtie eyes! 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.*  
(1648) 28 Out of the droughtie rocke Moses... bringeth forth  
water. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. *Poems* (1763) 92 Thou must  
With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat. 1850  
*BROWNING Christmas Eve* xv. His cough, like a drouthy  
piston, Tried to dislodge the husk that grew to him.  
*fig.* 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cv. Campbell's Hippocrene is  
somewhat drouthy. 1848 *HARE Guesses* II. (1874) 561 Men  
of drouthy hearts and torpid imaginations.

2. Characterized by drought; deficient in rainfall.  
1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 261  
Preach unto the droughtie earth; Persuade it, if thou canst,  
to shun the rain. 1659 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 In  
droughty hot weather. 1739 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers*  
*Westm. Bridge* 5 Droughty Seasons. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt.*  
*Midd.* xiii. As drouthy as the weather had been.

3. Thirsty; often = addicted to drinking.

a. 1646 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 71 The children  
of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes.  
1691 *TRYON Widd. Dictates* 115. I am never droughty as  
those are that eat Flesh. 1790 *BURNS Tum o' Shauter* 2  
When...drouthy neebors, neebors meet. 1879 *Temple Bar*  
Oct. 237 The dusty, drouthy wayfarers.

B. a1713 *SLOANE in Derham Phys. Theol.* x. Note 27 (R.)  
A limpid...water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty  
traveller or hunter. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. lxxix. (*Orig.*  
*Draft*). [He] drouthy then alights, and roars for Roman  
purl. 1863 *WHITTIER Cobler Kears's Vision* 37 But that  
drouthy folk should be jolly Fuzzles my poor old wits.

Hence **Droughtiness**.

1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 63 These Methods  
...will...refresh the Droughtiness of the Soul.

**Drougist**, *obs. f.* **DRUGGIST**.

**Drouh**, *obs. pa. t.* of **DRAW v.**

**Drouk**, **drook** (*drūk*), *v. Sc. and north. dial.*  
Also (6 *drokke*), 9 *drowk*. [*Origin uncertain*:  
cf. *ON. drukna* to be drowned, *drukkit* drunk, and  
*DRUNK v.*] *trans.* To drench (as with heavy rain).  
Hence **Drouked**, *Sc. droukit*, *ppl. a.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vi. 44 Bot finally, all droukit and  
forwrocht, Thai sallit war, and warpit to the cost. 1619  
Z. *Boyd Last Battell* (1629) 302 (Jam.) Heare how the  
drouked man [Jonah] sang at last. a1774 *FERGUSON*  
*Cauler Oysters Poems* (1845) 7 If ye hae catch'd a droukit  
skin. a1796 *BURNS Weary Pund o' Tow* II. And aye she  
took theither souk To drouk the stourie tow. 1823 *GALT*  
*Entail* I. i. 9 Foul would hae been the gait, and drouking  
the shower. c1836 R. DICK in *Smiles Life* (1878) 64 With  
the mist swooping about you and drouking your whiskers  
and eyebrows. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* Drouk, to  
drench. 1869 C. GIBSON R. Gray IV. Men and cattle were  
'droukit' and uncomfortable.

**Drouke**, var. **DROWE v.**

+ **Drouken**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*Etymol. uncertain*:  
perh. a. *ON. drukna* to be drowned, taken *fig.*]  
?To be sunk in slumber or a swoon. Hence

**Droukening**, **droukenyng**, deep slumber, swoon.  
a1300 *Body & Soul* 1 (MS. Laud) Als I lay in a winteris  
nyht [in a droukenyng] (*Key. MS. droukenyng*, *Vernon MS.*  
*droupenyng*) biforn the day. a1400 *Leg. Read* 141 Alle þei  
seiden þei weore soñ, Forfolden in a droukenyng dred.

+ **Drouking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*Deriv. uncertain*:  
cf. *DROWK v.*] ?Crouching, cowering.

c1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 (Heber MS.) Droukyngne [*Pysson*  
droukyngne, *Harl. MS. Daryngne* or *drowpyngne*], *habitation*.

† **Droul**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also *drool*. [*cf.* *Sc. droul* 'to bellow as a hart', *Jam.*] *trans.* To utter mournfully.

a 1670 *HACKETT Abh. Williams* II. 224 O Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem, droul out an Elegy for good King Josiah. 1825 *JAMIESON, Droul*, .to cry in a low and mournful tone.

**Drumslade**: see *DRUMSLADE, Obs.*, a drum.  
† **Drumny**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*Related to Sc. DRUMLY.*] Turbid.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 45 To set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in drumny waters. 1640 *WATTS tr. Lat. version of do. 421* To become an incendiary and a perturber of states, to the end he may better fish in drumny waters [*L. turbidus aquis*]. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Drumny*, dirty, muddy. *Devon*.

† **Droun**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. [*Related to ON. drynja*, *Sw. dröna* to roar, *bellow*, *mod.G. dröhnen* to roar, and so to *DRONE sb.*, *q.v.*] *intr.* To roar. 1340-70 *Alisander* 985 Hee drouned as a dragon, dredefull of noyes.

**Droun**, **Droup**, *obs. ff.* **DROWN**, **DROOP**.  
**Drounslade**, *-slet*, etc.: see *DRUMSLADE*.

**Drourie**, *-ry*, var. **DRURY**, *Obs.*

**Drouse**, *-ze*, *-sie*, *obs. ff.* **DROWSE**, **DROWST**.

**Drouth**, **drouthy**, var. of **DROUGHT**, *-y*, *q.v.*

**Drove** (*drōv*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *dräft*, 3 *drof*, 4-*drove*, (5 *drove*, *north. drafte*, *draffe*, *drawe*, 6 *droave*, *Sc. drawe*). [*OE. drāf*, from 2nd ablaut grade of *drifan* to *DRIVE*.]

1. †1. The action of driving. (Only *OE.*)  
971 *Blick. Hom.* 199 He þa se fear þæs hyrdes drafe forhogode.

2. A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc., driven in a body; a herd, flock.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 Hi drifon . . heora drafa lo to Medewege. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 181 Whanne he went hom echc nigt wif is droue of bestis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107 A Drawe of nowte [A. a Draffe of Nowte], *armentum*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 300 They goe with theyr droves of cattayle. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 27 He had also gathered together as it were in a droave, much cattel. a 1674 *CLARENCE Hist. Reb.* xi. § 48 Market day, when great droves of little Horses, laden with sacks of corn allways resorted to the Town. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrava* 11 He passed a drove of sheep.

b. *transf.* A crowd, multitude, shoal (of other animals, or of human beings, esp. when moving in a body; also *fig.* of things).

1014 *WULSTAN Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 169 [Hi] drifaf ða drafe cristenra manna from s2e to s2e. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heore-Rof; It hileð al ðis werldes drof. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. viii. 29 Proteus . . Along the his waves driving his finny drove. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 In draues as it war, returns to their awne cuntrey. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 That olde popish rule, to follow the drove, and to beleue as the church beleueth. 1662 *WASHINGTON Milton's Def. Pop.* M. 5 Wks. 1738 I. 494 Then a great drove of Heresies and Immoralities broke loose among them. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 164 The Welchmen came in by droves. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frmts.* II. 260 A ghost in every room, and droves of them in some of the rooms.

3. Locally, esp. in the Fen District: a. A road along which horses or cattle are driven. b. A channel for drainage or irrigation.

934 *Charter of Æthelstan in Cod. Dipl.* V. 217 Of ðam hincce and lang drafa on ðone hincce at waddene. [1319 *Reg. Christ Ch. Cant.* in *Cunningham Law Dict.* s.v. Pasturas . . cum omnibus pertinentiis drovis viis semitis & fossatis.] 1664-5 *Act 16 & 17 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 13 Libertie . . to passe and repasse upon any . . Drove or Drowes in or compassing the said Fens. 1829 [J. R. Bess] *Personal & Lit. Mem.* 456 The major road in the middle of the Drove (so our fen roads are called). 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 44 Drowes or cuts to carry off the increase of water towards the Wash. 1861 *SHILES Engineers* I. 67 Many droves, leams, canals, and drains were cut. 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack* 2. I. 58 [In the Fens] there is no material of which roads can be made. In place of roads there are 'drowes'.

II. 4. A stone-mason's chisel with a broad face.  
1825 *JAMIESON, Drove*, the broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones. 1881 *MORGAN Contrib. to Amer. Ethnol.* 180 It shows no marks of the chisel or the drove.

III. 5. *Comb.*, as *drove-dike*, *-way*; *drove-road*, an ancient road or track along which there is a free right of way for cattle, but which is not 'made' or kept in repair by any authority.

1865 *KINGSLEY Herero*, xxi, He sprang up the 'drove-dike'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 The 'drove-road' passed at no great distance. 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 355/1 The old rights-of-way known as 'drove-roads' [in Scotland]. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 The drove road in Southern Scotland is the way once used by drovers . . from the extreme north. 1230-52 *Rental Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1891) 44 Philippus bel tenet vij acras et quoddam iter quod vocatur 'Drofwel'. 1664-5 *Act 16 & 17 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 22 The two Drove ways in the said Fens called the North Drove and South Drove. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 181 Whereby Drove Ways, Bridges &c. shall be obstructed.

† **Drove**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *drave*, *dravy*. [*Early ME. droven*, a derivative of *OE. drōf*, *DROF*, turbid, troubled, disturbed. *Cf.* *DREVE v.*]

1. *trans.* To trouble, disturb.  
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 Hou fele-fodden are þai, þat droves me to do me wa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11074 His moder mode wald he noht drove. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* II. 5 In his wodnes he sall druyv þaim. *Ibid.* v. 2 Druyv etc all my banes.

2. *intr.* To become troubled or overcast.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24418 Quer al þe werld ne was bot night, Al droued and wex dime.

**Drove**, *v.* 2 [*DRIVE sb.*; or back-formation from *DROVER*.] To drive herds of cattle; to follow the occupation of a drover. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 459 Baptista the Coach-man, an Indian Negro droving out at the Sea-gate. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 328 Persons who drove to a considerable extent ought to have funds or friends of their own to be security for them. 1881 *Genl. Mag.* Jan. 61 Scores of highly born and bred men live by droving cattle.

**Drove**, *v.* 3 [*DRIVE sb.* 4.] *trans.* To dress (stone) in parallel lines with a drove or broad chisel. Hence *Droved ppl. a.*

1825 *JAMIESON, Drove*, to hew stones for building by means of a broad pointed instrument. 1830 *GRAY Arithmetical* 98 The Drowed hewn-work of said house: the rybats and lintels of 6 windows . . 6 soles of ditto. 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit.* § 1914 In Scotland, besides the above described sorts of work, there are some other kinds, termed *drowed*, *broached*, and *striped*. Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London. *Ibid.* § 1915 The workmen will not take the same pains to drove the face of a stone which is to be afterwards broached.

**Drove**, *pa. t.* (and *obs. pa. pp.*) of **DRIVE v.**

**Drove**, var. of **DROF a. Obs.**

† **Droveden** (*drōvden*). *Obs.* [*f.* **DRIVE sb.** + **DEN sb.** 1.] A wooded hollow or tract into which swine and other beasts might be driven to feed.

In the Weald of Kent neighbouring proprietors sometimes had common of pannage in these: see *quots.* 1778-91.

1309 *Roll of Pleas*, 3 Ed. II (in *Robinson Com. Law Kent* (1791) 269 Arbore in predictis terris & tenementis crescentes, una cum profecto Pannagii, ratione Drovedennunt ipsius Archiepiscopi. 1332 *Lit. Cont. antiquus* 15 Aug. (Rolls No. 85) I. Lett. 469 Par les usages de Kent de drovedenn, le boys ce cheyne et de fou deit estre le nostre, a copier, et a criier, et a entrer en noz drovedenn pur les carriages faire. 1778 *HASTEN Kent I.* cxlii/b A custom peculiar to the Weald, that the lords of whom the *drovedenns* were holden in *gavelkind*, should have all the great oaks, ash, and beech growing there, together with the pannage thereof, and the tenants only the underwoods, or at most the oaks, ash, and beech, under forty years growth. 1791 *T. ROBINSON Comm. Law Kent* II. viii. 265 It was usual in ancient Royal Donations of Manors lying out of the Weald, to render the grant more complete by an additional Privilege of Common of Pannage . . in one or more Dens in the Weald . . And these Dens set out for the Agistment of Hogs and other Drowes of Cattle, were thence called *Drovedenns*.

**Drover** (*drōv*), *Also 5 drovare* (*Sc. dra-ver*), 6-7 *drovier*. [*f.* **DRIVE sb.** + *-ER* 1: *cf.* *gardener, miller*.]

1. One who drives droves of cattle, sheep, etc., esp. to distant markets; a dealer in cattle.

c 1225 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxiv. 53 The Dravere begeret, and oþir ma be examynyd, þat swne þa Tald hym, þat þe Carle þame stall. 1411 *Voc.* in *Wv.* Völcker 585/2 *Fugarius*, a dryvere or a drovare. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 13 Counties where Drovers have bene wonte . . to buy Cattel. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 201, *Cl.* I wish him to buy of her. B. Why that spoken like an honest Drover; so they set Bullocks. 1683 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 1. 254 A quarrell between an some gentlemen . . and a drover of sheep by Temple Bar. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skrl.* III. 59 A little wayside alehouse . . much frequented by drovers.

† b. *fig.* A dealer, trafficker. *Obs.*

1856 *ABR. SANOVY Sermon* (1841) 237 Having entered the temple, he findeth there . . drovers and brokers making sale. 1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. li. 1763 The yong drover of luvings . . that haunts steeple faires.

2. A boat used for fishing with a drift-net.

(*Quot.* 1245 is doubtful, although rendered 'drover' in *Bolton* and later ed. of Irish statutes.)

1245 *Stat. Roll Ireland 5 Edw. IV.* Art. 39 (c. 6 § 12) *Toutz* maners vessels . . del portage de xii tonnelx ou des eizantz une drover ou lawer [1621 *Bolton's transl.* All maner vessels . . of the burden of twelve tunnes or lesse, having one Drover or Boate]. 1844-5 *Pat. Roll Ireland 27 Eliz.* Every boate or drover that shall fysshe hearing within the liberties of the said Towne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. viii. 22 He woked And saw his drover drive along the streame. 1603 *OWEN Penbrokesk.* (1891) 122 The cordell of takinge them [herrings] is with Drovers. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Drover*, a fishing-boat employed in driving, or fishing with drift or float nets.

† *Erroneously for DROGHER.*

1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 23 His goods must be shipped on board of some drover.

Hence (from sense 1) **Drovering**, **Drovership** (*nonce-uds.*), the business or occupation of a drover.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 381 Far better . . have taken to ploughmanship or drovership. 1860 *J. F. CAMPBELL Tales of W. Highlands* (1890) I. 338 It was at drovering they had made the money.

† **Droving**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [*f.* **DRIVE v.** 1.] Troubling; tribulation; disturbance.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 22 (b. 1) In nedinges, in drovyng [L. tribulatione]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22384 Wit all þe droving he mai do over al þis werld.

**Droving** (*drōv*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* **DRIVE v.** 2.]

The occupation of driving cattle to distant markets, etc.; the business of a drover.

1881 *Cheq. Carcer* 335 Droving is very wearisome work. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 3/3 The unconventional freedom of colonial life, with its rough riding and droving.

*attrib.* 1808 *Scott Autobiog.* in *Lockhart Life* I. He was . . active in the cattle trade . . and by his droving transactions acquired a considerable sum of money. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 83 He 's not used to droving work.

**Droving**, *vbl. sb.* 3 The dressing of stone with a drove: see **DRIVE v.** 3

† **Drovy** (*drōv*), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [*A deriv. of OE. and ME. drōf*, turbid, troubled, *DROF*, or of its deriv. *vbl. Drove v.*: see *-y*.] Turbid; not clear or transparent, opaque, 'drumly'; cloudy.

1220 *Bestiary* 523 So droui is te sees grund. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1016 A see . . Pat ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde. c 1286 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 742 An hors that seketh rather to drynken drouy or trouble water than for to drynken water of the clere welle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1101/0 *Drovy*, turbidus, turbulentus. 1691 *NICHOLSON Gloss. Northanhumbrienum* in *Ray N. C. Words* (E.D.S.) 41 *Druvy*, ad. limosus. 1825 in *BROCKETT*. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Druivy*, overcast, muddy.

**Drow** (*dron*), *v.* Now only *s. w. dial.* [*Aphectic f. ADROUGH, ADROW, OE. adrugian. Cf. DROUGHT.*] *trans.* To dry up. In *quot.* 1393, *fig.*

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* xv. 22 Connynghe and vnkynge rychesse . . Drowep wv dowl and distreygh dobest. c 1340 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Drow hem wyl in þe Sonne, þat þey ben drye. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding Vocab.*, To Drow, to dry. 1888 *W. Somersct Wd. bk.*, Drow, to dry. (Always.)

**Drow** (*drou*), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [*perh. f. ppl. stem drow-* of *DREE v.* to endure, suffer, undergo, which is phonologically suitable.] A fit of illness; a fainting fit; a qualm.

1777 *WALKER Remark. Pass. Life A. Peden* 63 (*Jam.*) There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. 1808-18 *JAMIESON, Drow*, a fainting fit. *Angus*. 1819 *W. TENANT Papistry Story* d (1829) 175 Down he tumbled in a drow. 1883 *W. JOLLY Life J. Duncan* xxxv. 409 Inquiring . . how he felt after his drow.

**Drow**, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* 'A cold mist approaching to rain; a drizzling shower.' (*Jam.*)

a 1614 *J. MELVILLE MS. Mem.* 115 (*Jam.*) Comes off the hills of Lammormoor edge a great mist with a tempestuous shoure and drow . . It pleased God . . to drive away the shoure and calm the drow, so that it fell down dead calm. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxii, A sort o' drow in the air.

**Drow**, *obs. pa. t.* of **DREE v.**; *s. w. dial. f. THROW*.

**Drow**, **drowgh**, **drow3**, **drowh**, *obs. pa. t.* of **DRAW v.**

† **Drowarie**, *erron. f. DROWIER*, *Sc. form* of **DROWIER**, *dowager*.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 30 In this metonymy the queenis grace drowarie past on her fute to our Lady Laureit. *Ibid.* 34 He gat word the queenis grace drowarie was cummit out of Striveling to the Parliament.

**Drowe**, *obs. form* of **DRIVE sb.**

**Drown**, *obs. pa. pp.* of **DREE v.**

**Drowk** (*drouk*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 *drouke*. [*Deriv. uncertain: app. a parallel formation to DROOP, ME. droup; cf. DROUKING.*] *intr.* To droop, as a flower or plant.

a 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 165 Yf the peche tree begynne to drouke let hym be wel moysted at the rote wv drestis of wyne. 1820 *CLARE Rural Life* (ed. 3) 71 Drowning lies the meadow-sweet. 1821 . . *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Bumble-bees . . Clinging to the drowking flower.

**Drown** (*draun*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *dru(n)* (e), *drou(n)* (e), (4 *droune*, *druen*, 4-5 *drone*, 5-6 *drowen*, *Sc. drwn*), 4-7 *drowne*, 4- *drown*. *B.* 6 *dround*, 6-7 *drownd* (now *dial.* and *vulg.*) [*ME. drūn*, *droun*, *drown*, pointing to an *OE. \*drūnjan*, not found: origin obscure.

A current conjecture is that *ME. drūn* was a phonetic reduction of *ME. drunke* or *ON. drukn* (see *DRUNKEN v.*) in the same sense. But, on phonetic and other grounds, this appears highly improbable. The later variant *drownd*, so widely prevalent in dialectal and vulgar use, is parallel in development to *astound*, *bound*, *compound*, *sound*, etc.]

I. *Intransitive. Now unusual.*

1. To suffer death by submersion in water; to perish by suffocation under water (or other liquid).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11793 Pharaon wit al his folk . . Al þai drund in þe se. c 1300 *Ibid.* 24597 (Edin.) Al mon we drouen [*v. r.* drun, droun]. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* xiv. 358 That in perell war till droun. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 256 b/1 He felle in the water and drownd. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 38 Narcissus . . for loue of echoe . . droumt in ane drau vel. 1654 *D. OSBORNE Lett.* lxii. (1888) 292 If I drowen by the way, this will be my last letter. 1856 *GRINDON Life v.* (1875) 59 The bird and the mammal drown if submerged in water. *fig.* 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* iii. 23 Whan of win thei drowyn. c 1620 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 Our life . . drownes in time.

† 2. To sink and perish (as a ship); to suffer extinction or destruction by deluge or inundation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24857 Þai seip al redi for to drun [*v. r.* droun]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1532 (Fairf.) þi werlde sulde come til ende To droun or wip þe brende. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 282 Trubill weddyr makis schippis to droune. 1523 *LO. BEAVERS Froiss.* (1812) I. cxx. 144 One of the scoldes drowned in y<sup>e</sup> water, and the most part of them that were within it.

II. *Transitive.*

3. To suffocate (a person or animal) by submersion in water (or other liquid).

Mostly with personal agent, or reflexive or passive; but also said of the action of the water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1652, I sal þam alle in watur droun [*v. r.* drenkil, drenchen]. *Ibid.* 5592 Pharaon þat king felun þat badd þe childer for to droun [*v. r.* droun]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii.* 151 Sum were drowed by violence of þe waves. 1511 *1st Eug. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 32/2 Ther they drowne theym self. 1533 *GAU Richt Pay* (1888) 58 Thay var drunit in y<sup>e</sup> fluid. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 239 b, He . . was prively drowed in a But of Malvesey. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 109 [He] bere leaped in, and dround himself. *Ibid.* v. 178 The





*druid*, whence OIr. *drui*, dat. and acc. *druid*, pi. *drauid*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *draoi* (*draoidh*, *druidh*, gen. *draoidh*) magician, sorcerer, Welsh *dryw* (also *derwydd*, perh. not the same word). As to the ulterior etymology, see Holder, *All.-Celt. Sprachschatz* s.v.]

1. One of an order of men among the ancient Celts of Gaul and Britain, who, according to Cæsar were priests or religious ministers and teachers, but who figure in native Irish and Welsh legend as magicians, sorcerers, soothsayers, and the like. (The English use follows the Latin sources, whence it was derived, rather than native Celtic usage.) In early use always in plural.

1563 Goloing *Cesar* vi. (1565) 155 The Druides are occupied about holy things: they haue the dooing of publicke and private sacrifices, and do interpret and discusse matters of Religion. 1568 Barclay *Felice* Man (1631) 167 A woman... that was a Soothsayer of them which were called Druides. 1602 Hist. Eng. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 439 The Dryuids, lifting up their hands towards heaven, filled the air with cries and curses. 1685 Stillington *Orig. Brit.* ii. 8 The last Age hath discovered a famous Urn of one Chyndonax, Chief of the Druids. 1728 Young *Love* Fam. tit. Wks. (1757) 101 Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 503 Every hallowed druid was a bard. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 279 Curious beads of coloured glass commonly called 'Druids' beads'. 1892 Gardner *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 14 In Mona was a sacred place of the Druids.

2. Hence in some modern applications. a. A priest, religious minister, chaplain. b. A philosophic hard or poet.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 3 Even the Christmas Pye is often forbidden to the Druid of the Family. 1748 Collins *On Death* Thomson i. In yonder grave a Druid lies. 1760 Jortin *Enquiry* II. 94 Who have endeavored to serve the public in a way not agreeable to certain Druids.

c. The appellation of some officers of the Welsh Gorsedd.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3 Not only was Dr. Price the arch-druid loudly cheered... but fetc.]

d. United Ancient Order of Druids, a secret benefit society founded in London in 1781, and having now numerous lodges called *groves* in the United Kingdom, America, the Colonies, etc.

3. attrib. or as adj. Of or belonging to the Druids, DRUIDIC.

*Druid stone, sandstone*, the stone of which Stonehenge is constructed, grey-weather.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* u. Wks. (1851) 31 If lastly the Druid learning honour'd so much among them, were at first taught them out of Britain. 1776 Wesley *Jrnl.* 1 Sept. Druid altars of enormous size. 1777 Warton *Poems* 17 (Jod.) Here Poesy. In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd. 1848 Lytton *Harold* i. Grey Druid stones gleaming through the dawn. 1871 Phillips *Geol. Oxford* xvii. 446 In this way perhaps we may account for the 'Druid' sandstones, or 'Grey Weathers', or 'Sarsen stones' which lie in such abundance about Ashdown... and between Marlborough and Avebury.

† *Druidan*. Obs. rare. Also 6 druidan. [f. L. *\*druida* + -AN.] = DRUID.

(The first form of the word in Eng., transl. L. *Druidæ*.) 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* i. 202 As the Dryuidans [ed. 1570 Druidans] reennyth in vayne about In theyr mad festes.

† *Druidéan*, a. Obs. rare. = DRUIDIC.

1678 T. Jones *Heart & its Right Sov.* 542 The Druidéan philosophy.

*Druidess* (drū'idēs). [f. DRUID + -ESS. Cf. mod. F. *Druidesse* (Dict. Acad. 1835). F. *druide* and Eng. *Druid* were formerly of both genders.] A female Druid; a Druidic prophetess.

1755 T. Amory *Mém.* (1763) i. 237 Cæsar... conversed here with the Dryades, and Magistri Sapientie, the Druidesses and Druids. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) III. 32 (Jod.) Our modern Druidesses give much the same account of the *œrum antiquum*. 1813 Scott *Triumf.* III. xxxv. Of merry England she, in dress like ancient British Druidess. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 286 The Druidesses are represented to have acted like furies.

*Druidic* (drū'idik). a. [ad. L. type *\*druidic-us*; see DRUID and -IC. Cf. mod. F. *druidique*, (Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of or pertaining to the Druids.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 230 The remains of a stone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* i. 261 The druidic or rather bardic order, among the Cimbr, was very literate. 1878 Browning *Poets* Cromie 16 'Scraps of Druidic lore', Sigh scholars.

*Druidical* (drū'idikāl). a. = prec.

1755 W. Cooke (*titl.*) An Inquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc. 1842 Pucheran *Nat. Hist. Man* 191 Circles of upright stones, like those which in Europe are termed Druidical. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 167 Avebury, the most magnificent of Druidical remains.

† *Druidish*, a. Obs. [usu.] = DRUIDIC. Holinshed has *Druidish*, which he derives 'from Druiyans (the original found of their religion)'.

1577 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* viii. 7 b/2 Places where the Druiyish religion was frequented. 1772 H. Rowland *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 226 The Druidish discipline in Gallia.

*Druidism* (drū'idiz'm). [f. DRUID + -ISM. Cf. F. *druidisme* (1727 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The religious and philosophical system of the Druids.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* i. 287 Fabulous Legends and Poetic Druidisms. 1723 H. Rowland *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 257 We date and fix the original of Druidism about the time of Abraham. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 340 They [Galatians] had brought with them into Asia their old Druidism.

*Druidry*. rare. [f. DRUID + -RY.]

= Druidism; Druidic practices.

1868 Holme Lee B. Godfrey i. 4 The spring festival of Druidry.

*Drume, druize*, obs. forms of *Drum*.

*Drum* (drum), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 6 *drome*, *dröome*, 6-7 *dromme*, *drumm(e)*, *drumb(e)*, 6- *drum*. [Evidenced c 1540, but not common before 1575; app. preceded in use by *dromhyllslad*, *drombeslade*, *Drumslade*, which was very common in 16th c. It is not certain whether *drome*, *dromme*, *drumme* was an Eng. shortening of that longer name, or an independent form corresp. to MDa. *tromme*, Du. *trom*, MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, LG. *trumme*, Da. *trømme*, Sw. *trumma* drum. Nor is it clear how the English forms, app. from the beginning, have *dr-*, while all the continental langs. have *tr-*. (The forms *drumbe*, *drumme*, occurring in late MHG., and *dromm* in mod. HG. dialects, have no historical contact with the English word.)

MHG. *trumbe*, *trumme* had orig. the sense 'trumpet', the only sense of OHG. *trunba*, *trunfa*, corresp. to It. *trumba*, Sp. *trumpa*, F. *troupe* trumpet (see TRUMP); so that the more general German sense would appear to have been 'loud-sounding or booming instrument'. Mod. G. uses for 'drum' a derivative form *trommel*, MHG. *trumel*, *trunel*, Du. *troumel* (beside *trom*).]

1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow cylindrical or hemispherical frame of wood or metal, with a 'head' of tightly stretched membrane at one or both ends, by the striking of which and the resonance of the cavity the sound is produced.

1541 Nottingham Rec. III. 384 For playing of hys drome afore Master Mayre... vjd. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 678 And suddenly strake up a Dromme or Henslade. a 1553 Uoall *Royster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 71 Now saint George to borrow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1570 Tomson *Cabin's Seru.* Tim. 977/2 Drommes made of their skinnies. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. ix. 41 At sound of morning drome. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 15, I haue known when there was no musicke with him but the drum and the fife. a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 13 We hear not the Drumb. 1691 Ray *Creation* ii. (1701) 271 A membrane... stretched like the head of a drum. 1778 Johnson in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* Nov., How should a woman who is as empty as a drum, talk upon any other subject? 1817 C. Wolfe *Burial Sir* § Moore i. Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corpse to the rampart we hurried. 1838 Longf. *Ps. of Life* iv, Our hearts... Still, like muffled drums, are beating funeral marches to the grave. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 307 He entered on the following morning... with drums beating, and colours flying.

b. With various qualifications, as *bass*, *big*, *great*, *little*, *long*, *tenor drum*; also *KETTLE-SNARE*, *TABLE-DRUM*, q. v. *Double*, *side-drum* (see quot. 1874).

1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 154, I scarcely know The Oboe from the Double Drum. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, [He] plays the great drum to admiration. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 757/1 The large drum, beaten at both ends, is called a *double-drum*. Those hanging by the side of the drummer are called *side-drums*. 1880 Grose's *Dict. Mus.* s.v., When musicians talk of 'drums' they mean kettle-drums, in contradistinction to the side-drum or bass drum. *Ibid.*, The Bass-drum... used to be called the long-drum. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 59 They would beat their war drums.

c. Phrases: † *By the drum*: by public announcement, publicly.

1574 Hollowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 375 Unto him y<sup>e</sup> offered most silver... the priesthoothe was given, as when a garment is sold by the drumbe. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 465 That... their Slaves should be openly sold by the Drum. 1601 F. Goovin *Bps. of Eng.* 32 He... was wont to sell all other ecclesiastical promotions as it were by the drum. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 Saintish, not in Deede, but by the Dromme.

d. *fig. and transf.*

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, What need you, sir, to beat the drumme of my wife's infamy. 1663 Butler *Hud.* t. i. 11 And, Pulpit, Drum Ecclesiastic; Was beat with Fist, instead of a Stick. 1690 Locke *Govt.* t. Pref. Wks. 1727 II. 101 So at last all Times might not have Reason to complain of the Drum Ecclesiastic.

e. Applied to the body of a hanjo, being like a drumhead and of parchment.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 7/1 The best length is twenty-seven inches from nut to drum... Fixing a skin upon a drum is a delicate operation requiring considerable patience.

f. *Zool.* A natural organ by which an animal produces a loud or bass sound; *spec.* the hollow hyoid bone of the howling monkey.

1837 *See drum-cover* in 131. 1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVI. 37/1 (*Myctes*) To afford room for the bony drum formed by the convexity of the os hyoides. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 159 The howling Monkeys are distinguished... by the dilatation of the os hyoides into a hollow drum, which communicates with the larynx, and gives great additional resonance to the voice.

2. The sound of the instrument; also *transf.*, a noise resembling that of a drum.

1646 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behaviour* (1665) 2 Strike not up a Drum with thy fingers, or thy feet. 1860 Scott *Lady of L.* i. xxxi, And the bittorn sound his drum; Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1861 Blackw. *Mag.* Nov. 649 The drum of his wings as he trees.

3. *Nil.* One who plays the drum; a drummer (cf. *bayonet*, *trumpet*, etc.). † Also, a small party

(sometimes the drummer alone) sent with a drum to parley with the enemy or to carry a message (*obs.*).

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The lord lieutenant... sent a drum unto Monsieur Doisel to signifie to him that his soldours had gone further without their bounds than they might doo. 1599 Minshew *Sp. Dial.* 62/3 Tell the drum that he stand to set the watch. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 226 Our men... took prisoners. 150 private soldiers, among whom were 6 sergeants. 1 surgeon, and 3 drummers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 The Day after a Drum arrived at our Camp, with a Message. 1753 Scots *Mag.* Oct. 525/2 He was appointed Household Drum to K. William. 1835 J. Wilson *Autobiog.* 95 note, Amongst them [horses]... was a grey one belonging to one of the drums.

† b. *Jack, John, or Tom Drumi's entertainment*: a rough reception, turning an unwelcome guest out of doors. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Hist. Irel.* B ij/1 (N.) Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him up by both the shoulders. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 Plato... gaue them all Drummes entertainment, not suffering them once to shew their fucies in a reformed common wealth. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 41 If you give him not Iohn drummes entertainment. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1788) 79 If his backe be poore... and hath neither money nor friends, he shall haue Tom Drummes entertainment. 1613 J. Taylor in *Coryat's Crudities* (1776) III. Cc.ij, Not like the entertainment of Lacke Drum, Who was best welcome when he went his way.

II. Something resembling a drum or cylinder in shape or structure.

4. The hollow part of the middle ear; the tympanum; chiefly in phrase, *drum of the ear*.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 611 The outward Aire affected with the quality of the sounde runneth vpon the Membrane or Head of the Drumme. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 272 Motion in the external air... striking on the drum of the ear, it causeth a vibration. 1757 Beattie *Wolf & Shepherd* 31 A Beau... with loud and everlasting clack, [Will] beat your auditory drum. 1879 Calverwood *Mind & Br.* 71 A distinct chamber known as the Drum (*tympanum*) or middle ear.

5. *Machinery*. A cylinder or 'harrel' round which a holt passes or a rope is wound.

1776 G. Sempie *Building in Water* 36 The Spring that locks the Drum to the Shaft. 1858 Larone *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* 121 [The rope] is carried two or three times round a large vertical drum erected near the well. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The barrel on which the driving cord in turret clocks is wound also answers to the name of drum. 1887 Hoffman *Tips & Tricks*. 4 Abandoning this form of brake for the second form—the band and drum on the centre of the axle.

6. Applied to drum-shaped parts of many machines. Such are the following:

a. *Paper-making*. A framework covered with wire gauze, having in its interior two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream. b. *Calico-printing*. The hollow cylinder or cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours. c. A cylindrical chamber used in stoves, flues and heating apparatus. d. The cylindrical case which holds the coiled spring of a car-brake. e. A doffer in a carding-machine. f. The cylindrical beater of a thrashing-machine. See also quotations.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 526/2 A rotatory axis furnished with fans for making a wind, by turning in a drum. 1805 R. Somerville *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) The sheaves were carried between an indented drum and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gumery* 305 Then polishing the whole in a machine termed a drum. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 30 Four-horse portable thrashing machine. The drum is of iron with six beaters. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 110, 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 13/2 A joint, a pair of chickens, a piece of salmon, with vegetables, each in their separate dishes, were packed one above the other in what is called the cooking drum. 1888 *Continental* XXXVI. 887/1 The drum of [a Gatling gun] contains 102 cartridges.

7. *Archit.* a. The solid part or 'vase' of the Corinthian and Composite capitals. b. The block of stone composing one section of the shaft of a column (Gwilt). c. The upright part under or above a cupola. d. See quot. 1883.

1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Vase*... the body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the *tambour*, or *drum*. 1837 Penny *Cycl.* IX. 70/1 The height of the drum [of the Dome of S. Paul's] is 62 feet. 1861 Miss Beaufort *Egypt, Sepulch. & Syr. Shrines* II. xxiv. 320 Forty of these columns are still standing... and the ground is strewn with their fallen drums. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 19 May 1/6 The console or drum, as our English clockmakers call the projection from the tower [to hold a clock face].

8. Various technical applications: a. A sieve (see quot. 1706). b. A cylinder of canvas sent together with a cone as a storm-signal. c. The cylindrical or nearly cylindrical part of an urn or other vessel.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). *Drum*... also a fine Sieve, made use of by Confectioners, to sift powder'd Sugar, etc. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sieve*, A finer Sieve call'd a Drum. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Storm Signal*, Fitzroy's drum and cone which show the direction of the expected gale. 1875 *Chamb. Jrl.* No. 133. 8 A drum, as well as a cone, is considered to denote a very heavy gale approaching from the direction indicated by the cone.

9. A cylindrical box or receptacle.

a. A box in which figs or other dried fruit are packed, weighing from 4 to 4 of a cwt. b. A large flat tub in which cod are packed. c. An iron or tin case for oil or spirits.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 46 Dristles in drums, 161d.

75 Figs, 4 drums. 1824 Wynter *Curios. Civiliz.* vi. 215

Squeezed into hurdles like figs into a drum. 1838 STIMMONS *Fruit Dict.* s.v. The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains exactly 128 lbs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. 1881 *Price List*. Burning oils are supplied in Casks about 40 gallons each and in Iron Drums of about 10 gallons each.

**III. 10.** An assembly of fashionable people at a private house, held in the evening; much in vogue during the latter half of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; a rout. (See *quots.*) Later, An afternoon tea-party, formerly sometimes followed by the larger assembly. Cf. KETTLEDROOM.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 269 She told me, that, when the number of company for supper exceeded ten tables, it was called a *raquet*; if under, it was only a *rout*; and if no more than one or two, it was only a *drum*. 1745 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 37, I wish we had... our vanities, as last year; that by the word *Drum* we understood a polite assembly, and by a *Rout*, only an engagement of hoop-petticoats. 1745 SMOLETT *Advice 30 note*. This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds; not unaptly stiled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vi. A drum then, is an assembly of well dressed persons of both sexes, most of whom play at cards, and the rest do nothing at all. 1779 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 Do you know the different terms? There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1834) I. 217 We went last night to a drum at Rothschild's. 1866 BROWNING in Mrs. Orr *Life* 273, I met him at a large party... also Carlyle, whom I never met at a 'drum' before.

**IV. 11.** More fully *drum-fish*: A name of various American scienoid fishes which have the power of making a drumming noise.

Among these are the 'salt-water drum' (*Pogonias chromis*) found on the Atlantic coast; the 'fresh-water drum' (*Haplodictus grunniens*) of the Mississippi, and lakes of the St. Lawrence; the 'branded drum', 'organ-fish', 'red-fish', 'sea-hoss' (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) of the Gulf States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 624 There is another sort which the English call a Drum; many of which are two foot and a half or three foot long. 1683-4 ROBINSON *Ibid.* XXIX. 480 Many Tamburo's or Drum-Fishes. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 127 The principal fish here... is the red drum, called in East Florida a huss, and in West Florida *carril*. *Ibid.* 183 The roes of mullets and black drum. 1853 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 210. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 106 The drawback to East River oyster-planting... is the abundance of enemies with which the beds are infested. These consist of drum fish, skates, [etc.].

**V. attrib. and Comb.**

12. General comb.: a. Simple attrib., as *drum-beat*, *call*, *cover*, *roll*, *skin*, *tap*, etc. b. Like, or of the shape of, a drum, or having a part so shaped, as *drum-captain*, *clock*, *net*, *pillie*, *salt*, *shaft*, *tower*, etc. c. Objective and similitive, as *drum-beating*, *maker*, *player*; *drum-like*, *shaped* adjs.

1835 LOVER, *My Lost Youth* iv, I remember, the 'drum-beat' repeated o'er and o'er, and the hughle wild and shrill. 1833 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 6973 It is time the 'drum-beating' about the deadly peril of the exploit is estimated at that true value my brother... assigned to it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Veritas* 1. *Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 151 He (Sir S. Morland) invented the 'drum-captains' for weighing heavy anchors. 1834 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The escapement used in French 'Drum Clocks' is a continual source of trouble to English clock jobbers. 1817 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 405 The 'drum-covers' or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25824 William Grining. 'Drum-maker to the Office of the Ordnance. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 185 Daffodils or any bright yellow flowers will decoy perch into a 'drum-net. 1800 HOLMBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Tabourineur*, a 'drum-player. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts I. 982 Upon the main shaft is mounted a cylindrical hollow box or 'drum pulley. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 3/2 You will see war... without music, without the 'drum-roll [etc.]. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 114 One Silver 'drum Salt with the Colledge Arms on it. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by S. Waters* 125 Near to this, under a medieval 'drum-tower, is the gateway of the 'City of Happiness'. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 6783 Musical instruments... are yet readily reducible under three distinct types: 1. The 'drum type; 2. The pipe type; 3. The lyre type.

13. Special comb.: *drum-armature*, a dynamo-armature in form of a rotating hollow cylinder; *drum-boy*, *man*, the drummer in a band; *drum-curb*, a cylindrical curb of iron or wood to support the brickwork of a shaft; *drum-fish*: see 11; *drum-hole*, the sound-hole in the side of a drum with two heads; *drum-line*, a line used for catching drum-fish; also *drum-fish line*; *drum-rim*, the annular margin of the tympanum of the ear; *drum-room*, the room in which a 'drum' or rout is held; *drum-saw*, a cylinder or barrel-saw for sawing curved material; *drum-sieve*, a sieve enclosed in a drum-like box, for sifting fine substances without loss or dust; 8 a; *drum-staff*, a drumstick; *drum-wheel*, (a) a barrel or cylinder round which a rope is coiled; (b) a water-raising current-wheel made in the form of a drum, a tympanum; *drum-wine*, ? wine sold 'by the drum': see 1 c. Also *DRUM-HEAD*; *MAJOR*.

1890 WORNELL *Electr. in Serv.* *Man* 269 The 'drum armature usually consists of a hollow cylinder, which rotates with the shaft, and round which the wires are wound parallel with the axis of rotation. 1973 Sir M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* Vol. III.

(1894) 54 A 'drumboy of ours got upon the coop with him. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 142 In Drums, the Closeness round about... maketh the Noise come forth at the 'Drum-hole, far more loud, and strong, than if you should strike upon the like Skin, extended in the Open Air. 1794 *Kissing & Seamanship* I. 64 'Drum-lines, for drums, have 16 threads. 1801 *Athenaeum* No. 2085. 458/2 A tie of triple drum line. 1811 *Sell. Instr.* 578 The drum-major has the command of all the 'drum-men. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The inner and major portion of the entire auditory passage, is developed from the so-called 'drum-ring, *anulus tympanicus*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ix, The bonny house-maid begins to repair the disordered 'drum-room. 1751 MANSFIELD *Ed. of Notes* 736 The Priests would make such a noise with 'drumstaves, Timbrells, and Tabrets. 1732 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. i, Yet not find a chapman that in courtesy will hid a chop of mutton, Or a pint of 'drum-wine for me.

**Drum**, *sb.* [a. Gael. and Ir. *drum* back, ridge.] A ridge or 'rigg', a long narrow hill often separating two parallel valleys: a frequent element in Scottish and Irish geographical proper names. Hence *Geol.* A term for a long narrow ridge of 'drift' or diluvial formation, usually ascribed to glacial action.

1725 R. INNES *Lett. to Ep. Nicolson* 2 June 24 The lowland of Magilligan is divided into ridges (or, as we call them, drums) of sand. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 242 These singular ridges of Nature called here drums. 1833 *Jrnl. Roy. Geol. Soc. Dublin* I. 27 The names Drum and *Drumlin* (*Dorsum*) have been applied to such hills. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* ii. 17 The long parallel ridges, or 'sowbacks' and 'drums', as they are termed... invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. v. § 1. 889 Round the mountainous centres of dispersion it (drift) is apt to occur in long ridges or 'drums' which run in the general direction of the rock-strata.

**Drum**, *v.* [f. *DRUM sb.* Cf. the analogous *Du. trommen*, *Da. tromme*, *Sw. trumma*, *G. trommeln*.]

**I. intr.** 1. To beat or play on a drum. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 86 Then anon [she] drums in his eares, at which he startes, and wakes. 1601 - *All's Well* iv. iii. 331 He no more drumming, a plague of drummes. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King*, He drummed with enthusiasm. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. (1883) 324 [They] found... a cart containing drums. They seized them and began drumming with all their might.

† **b.** To announce by beat of drum. *Obs.* 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Prin. Prayers* (1851) 516 We drum, that Doomsday, now at hand, Doth call all soldiers to death's band.

2. To beat as on a drum; to beat or thump upon anything with a more or less rhythmical or regular noise; e. g. to thump on a piano as distinguished from playing properly.

1583 STANFORD *Æneis* iii. (Arh.) 87 There rocks sternelye facing with salt fidses my be drumming. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1833-4 v. 185 Brauely did he [an executioner] drum on this Cutwolfs bones. 1660 tr. *Amyrall's Treat.* *com. Relig.* iii. ii. 336 Some of them drumming upon Kettles, sum upon Bucklers. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. She got a harpsichord... put herself in fine attitudes, and drummed. 1835 V. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 51 They... began a low nasal chant, drumming with their hands upon their breasts, by way of accompaniment. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xii. (1889) 111 They soon found themselves drumming at his oak, which was opened shortly. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* i. vii. 165 [Her] foot was drumming on the carpet.

† **b.** Applied to the strong beating of the heart.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 435 His drumming heart cheers vp his burning eye. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Now, heart, Set ope thy sluices... Then take thy rest within the quiet cell; For thou shalt drum no more.

3. Of birds or insects: To make a loud hollow reverberating sound, as by the quivering of the wings.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Forsters* Wks. (1846) 232 Buried in depth of woods... Where pheasants drum. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 421 He saw the part-ridge drum in the woods. 1873 J. E. TAYLOR *Half-h.* in *Lanes* 2 Flies and gnats drum around you.

4. To sound like a drum; to resound.

1638 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigm.* 38 (T.) A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 51 This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular ears. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Rev.* iii. x, Seized with... what I can call a drumming in my ears.

5. 'To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to secure partisans, customers, etc.; with *for*' (Webster 1864).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Drumming*, in mercantile phrase, means the soliciting of customers.

**II. trans.** 6. To summon by or as by beat of drum; to call or beat up as by drumming. - *b.* *collog.* To obtain (custom, customers) by canvassing or solicitation; cf. *DRUMMER* 2.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 29 Such time, That drummes him from his sport. 1666 J. BENTHAM *Two Treatises* (1657) 46 As if none are so dead, but dancing will drum up. 1849 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 352, I will then drum up subscribers for Fendler. 1883 *Fishers Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 'The fish are drummed up by striking two shells... together.

7. To expel or dismiss publicly by beat of drum, so as to heighten the disgrace, as to *drum out* of a regiment; to put *down* or silence by drumming.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Bunce* (1825) III. 254 They... ought to be drummed out of society. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 You are to be drummed ashore. 1829 MACAULAY *Afric. Writ.* (1860) I. 317 Another is drummed out of a regiment. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norn. & Eng.* IV. 580 The voice of conscience drummed down by popular excitement.

8. To din or drive (a person, etc. *into* a certain state) by persistent repetition of admonition, etc.; to *drum* (a lesson) *into* (a person), to drive it into the ears or mind by incessant repetition.

1820 SHELLEY (*Edipus* l. 259, I have hummed her and drummed her From place to place, till at last I have dumbled her. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* ti. vii. (1861) 368 Small children are likely to be worried and drummed into apathy by dogmatic catechisms. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiii. § 3 (1876) 331 This doctrine has... been tolerably effectually drummed into the public mind. 1865 BUSNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. ii. (1868) 257 The soul... cannot drum itself to sleep in mere generalities of wrong.

9. To beat or thump (anything) as in beating a drum. *dial.* To beat or thrash.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 8 It is amusing to see two of these animals drumming each other; they stand on their hind legs... and strike with the fore-pads as if boxing. 1890 Gloucester *Gloss.*, A *drumming*, a thrashing. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 153 His fingers drum the dock ledge.

10. To strike (the hands, feet, etc.) upon something, as if they were drumsticks.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiv. 353 Shall I... drum my fingers upon the table? 1886 SIMS *King of Bells*, etc. i. ii. 37 All the company waiting and drumming their heels.

11. To perform (a tune) on or as on a drum.

1864 WEBSTER, *Drum*, to execute on a drum, as a tune. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* iv. 69 He drummed an unconscious rataplan on the table with his knife. 1893 McCARTHY *Dictator* I. 9 He drummed the national hymn of Gloria upon the balcony-rail with his fingers.

**III. intr.** 12. To give or attend social 'drums'. 1825 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 30 Jan. (1894) I. 339 Little they'll heed if they see me drum on. 1827 *Ibid.* Jan. II. 221 We must begin again drumming and affronting.

† **Drumbe**, *sb.* *Obs.* *exc. dial.* [Variant of *dumble*, *DUMMEL*, perh. influenced by *drone*, or *drum-draw*.] An inert or sluggish person; a 'drone'.

1575 *Applis & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Yea, but what am I? A drummer, a drummer, a fire or a spark? 1879 Shroft. *Word-bk.*, *Drumbe*, obsolete, a dull, inactive person. 'The poor old mon... wuz al'ays a poor drumbe'.

**Drumbe**, *sb.* 2, a dial. var. of *dumble*: cf. *DIMBLE*.

**Drumbe** - (also 6 *dromel*, 9 *drummel*, *drumle*), in names of insects, a variant of *DUMBLE*. [Cf. *DRUMBLE sb.*] † **Drumbe-bee**, a humble- or bumble-bee (*Obs.*). **Drumbe-dore**, a clumsily-flying insect, a dor-beetle, or bumble-bee; *fig.* a heavy stupid fellow; *app.* sometimes associated with *dromedary*. **Drumbe-drone**, a drone-bee, a bumble-bee.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1890) 6 Thou goest like a dromedary, dreamy and drowsy. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Fij b, Your fly in a box is but a drumbe-ee in comparison of it. 1746 *Vocab. in Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 65/2 *Drumbe-drane*, a drone or bumble bee. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 200 Since you used to put drumbe-drones into my desk to Bideford school. 1881 MISS YONGER *Lads & Lassies of Langley* iv. 154 Poor Billy, he was but a drumbe-dore of a boy; as his mother called him. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perrycross* 69, I must 'a' been mazed as a drummedrone.

**Drumbe**, *v.* 1 *Now dial.* [f. *DRUMBLE sb.*]

1. *intr.* To be sluggish; to move sluggishly.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 156 Go, take vp these clothes here, quickly... Look, how you drumbe! 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, Why, how she drumbees—I warrant she stops to take a sip on the road. 1826 - *Woodst.* xviii, Why do you hesitate and drumbe in that manner? 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* xxvi, They, to use a Devonshire expression, drumbeled on to Falmouth.

† 2. *intr.* To drone, to mumble. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 288 How so euer M. Heskins drumbeeth and dreameth of this matter, Cranmer saith truly. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 Graybeard drumbe-ling over a discourse.

† **Drumbe**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [app. freq. and dim. of *DRUM v.* cf. *Du.* and *Ger. trommeln*, *Da. tromle*, *Sw. trumla* to drum.] *intr.* To sound like a drum.

1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* viii. (R.), Let the nimble hand belabour The whistling pipe, and drumbling tabor.

**Drumbe**, *v.* 3 *Sc.* Also 9 *drumme*. [app. a nasalized form of *DRUMBLE v.*, parallel to *drumblly*, *DRUMMLY a.* from *DRUMBLY*; but possibly a back-formation from the adj., which occurs earlier.]

† 1. *trans.* To trouble, disturb. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 355 My drumbeled and troubled well began to clear. 1724 RAMSAY *Pl.* of *Hamilton's Shooting in Poems on R. C. of Archers* (1726) 46 Rozues that drumbe (ed. 1800, at) the Common Weal.

2. To make drumly or turbid.

1825 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* The flood had drumbeled the water.

† **Drumblor**, *drumler*. *Obs.* Also 7 *dromler*. [a. early mod. *Du. drommeller* a kind of ship (Kilian); perh. a perversion of the foreign term *dromon*, *dromond* after a native word: cf. *drommel* a compact and dense thing, *drommeller* a square-built 'chunky' man.]

1. A name in the 17th c. for a small fast vessel, used as a transport, also as a piratical ship of war. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 60r (R) She was immediately assaulted by divers English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 31 Two Dromblers laden with bowes. 1611 Cotgr., *Dromant*, a Drumblor, Carauell, or such like small, and swift vessel, used by Pyrats. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Navy of Land Ships* Wks I. 87/2



Seuerall vessels at Sea doe make a Nauy, as Carracks .. Barks, Pinnaces, Hoighs, Drumlers, Frigates, Brigandines.

2. A wheelbarrow. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* 1. ii. xvi. (1635) 204 This dunge you shall bring into your Garden in little drumblers or wheele-barrows.

**Drumhead.** [f. DRUM sb.<sup>1</sup> + HEAD sb.] 1. The skin or membrane stretched upon a drum, by the heating of which the tone is produced.

Used also in the camp or field for various purposes as an improvised table, gaming-table, writing-desk, etc. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gynasium d'Alf* 1. 170, I did so often visit the Drum-head..getting little, and loosing much. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 423 The Chance of War, playeth as casually while the Drumme heats, as ever Die did on Drumme Head. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* 1. vi. (1699) 66 A Soldier, passing away his time at Dice upon a Drum head. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1830) 32 it resembles also a drum head in this principal property, that its use depends upon its tension. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xli, He shall have no judgment but that over the drum-head.

2. The membrane across the drum of the ear. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. *Heroic. Ep. to Sidrophel* 24 As if the vengeance had stunn'd And torn your Drum-heads with the Sound. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 63 Sometimes the hairs of the canal grow to such a length as to obscure the view of the Meatus and the drum-head. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 163 Operations for deafness by the excision of the drumhead.

3. The circular top of a capstan, into which the capstan-bars are fixed. Also, the head or top of a 'drum' in machinery.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 15 We began to heave up our anchor the day before, but wench'd the drum-head of our capstane. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) 11, The drum-head is a broad cylindrical piece of wood, resembling a millstone and fixed immediately above the barrel. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Name the parts of a capstan. The bed, spindle, drum-head [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 31 The boring by means of the great circular drumhead—the 'Shield'—weighing 250 tons, with a sharp cutting edge in front, and at the back of it 28 hydraulic jacks.

4. A flat-topped variety of cabbage. More fully *drumhead cabbage*.

1797 W. GREEN in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 94 The sort [of cabbage] drum-head, from its flat top, and as hard as a stone. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 50 The ground was cropped with four acres of drumhead cabbages.

5. *attrib.*, as *drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial round an up-turned drum, for summary treatment of offences during military operations; hence *drumhead discipline*, *law*, that which is dispensed at a drumhead court-martial; also *fig.* 1825, etc. [see COURT-MARTIAL 1 b]. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 168 If your majesty were to give them drumhead law. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 246 He lived to see that there was more reason in the drumhead religious discipline..than he may have thought at first.

Hence **Drumheaded**, in *drumheaded cabbage*, = DRUMHEAD 4.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 137 The drum-headed cabbage is the best sort.

**Drumler**: see DRUMBLER.

**Drumlin** (drwm'lin). [app. for *drumling*, dim. of DRUM sb.<sup>2</sup>] = DRUM sb.<sup>2</sup>

1833 [see DRUM sb.<sup>2</sup>]. 1833-8 J. SCOLLER in *Jrnl. Royal Geol. Soc. Dublin* 1. 273 These drumlins are very common in many parts of the country, and a very fine example of their nature occurs between Belfast and Lisburn. 1893 SIR H. HOWORTH *Glac. Nightmare* II. 84 Sometimes..they are aggregated into lenticular mounds or drumlins.

**Drumly** (drwm'li), a. Orig. Sc. Also drumblly. [app. nasalized var. of DRUMBL, in same sense.]

1. Of the sky or day: Troubled; gloomy, cloudy; the opposite of clear. Also *fig.*

1573 DOUGLAS *Ensis* v. xlii. 55 The drumblie schoure zet furth our all the air Als blaik as pik. 1708 J. BLACKADER *Diary* 26 Sept. in Crichton *Life* xiv. (1824) 331 This campaign has still a strange drumly aspect. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 220 A glow of seriousness in his drumly looks. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyrical in a Hopeless Love* xxviii, 92 Above the drumly day.

2. Of water, etc.: Turbid; discoloured with matter in suspension; not clear.

1570 BUCHANAN *Ans. Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Gude fischling..in drumly water. 1622 DR. ABERNETHY *Phys. for Scule* xix. (1650) 203 Like a stirred and drumly water. 1713 KENNEDY *Ophthalmolog.* It mixed with the aqueous humour, which becoming drumly, the patient could no longer see. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 30 Its margin often miry and sedgy, its water drumly.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 78 Lat the cleir fayth .. of our elders be a mixing of glir .. be tribulit and maid drumlye. 1790 BURNS *And Sir, I've read your paper through* 6 Or what the drumlie Dutch were doin'. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Feb. I wrote for several hours .. but was nervous and drumlie.

**Drum-major**. [See MAJOR sb.]

1. + a. The first or chief drummer in a regimental band (*obs.*). b. A non-commissioned officer who has command of the drummers of a regiment. c. An officer of a band or drum-corps, who leads it and directs its movements on the march.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 99 He is to commaunde the drumme maior to sound the call. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2458/4, Michael Cavendish, Drum-major in my Lord Lovelace his Regiment of Foot. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6321/1 The Drums of His Majesty's Household, the Drum-Major attending. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for

Slow and Quick Time is to be practised under the direction of the Drum-Major..until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

2. *humorous*. A large 'drum' or rout. *Obs.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 371 At home. To have a drum-major and seventeen card-tables.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* + drum-major-general, a staff officer who controlled the drummers, etc.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 27 These Drum-major oaths of Bulk unruly. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & *Jas.* II (Camden) 177 To John Maugridge, drummajor genl., bounty .. 20 0 0. 1743 *List Genl. Officers* in J. Chamberlayne *St. Gl. Brit.* 108 Staff-Officers on His Majesty's Establishment..Mr. John Clothier, Drum-Major-General.

**Drummer** (drwm'ri). [f. DRUM v. 4 + ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who beats a drum for public or military purposes; one who plays the drum in a band.

In the British army it was formerly also his duty to carry out sentences of the 'cat'. (Cf. Stocqueler *Mil. En cycl.* 1853.)

1573-80 BARET *Alf. D* 1309 A Drummer, or plaier on the drumme. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 196 Payd to the drummer xvj d. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 50 Drummer strike up, and let vs march away. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 206 The preachers were better than drummers to raise volunteers. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* iv, The lash drawing through his left, in the scientific manner with which drummers apply the cat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 168 The proportion of Acting Drummers shall not exceed Four (to a Company). 1890 *Times* 17 Dec. 144 When the order to commence was given, the first drummer went in and administered 25 lashes, told off deliberately by the drum-major, 'One, two, three', and so on.

2. *fig.* One who solicits custom or orders; a commercial traveller; cf. DRUM v. 5 and 6 b. U.S.

1827 SCOTT in C. K. SHARPE'S *Corr.* (1888) II. 398 The Nos. of Lodge's book .. were left by some drummer of the trade upon speculation. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Drummer*, a person employed by city houses to solicit the custom of country merchants. 1882 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper thro' America* 183 As enterprising as a Chicago drummer.

3. (See quot.) 1885 C. MACKESON *British Alm. Comp.* 94 Among the double meanings .. Drummer for a Musician or a Blacksmith's hammer man.

4. Applied to various animals which make a drumming noise, or suggest the action of drumming.

a. A drum-fish. b. The large West Indian cockroach (*Blattia gigantea*) which makes a noise at night by knocking its head against the woodwork of houses. c. A rabbit. d. *Sporting slang*: see quot. 1785.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 290 Drummer-Fish. This was taken at Old Harbour. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Drummer*, a jockey term for a horse that throws about his fore legs irregularly. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 665 One of them [species of *Blattia*] is known in the West Indies by the name of drummer, from the sharp knocking sound which it produces. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers .. deriving their names from the sounds which they utter when caught. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* May 722 'When I wanted drummers [rabbits] I could get them for myself.'

5. *Comb.*, as *drummer-boy*, -fish (see 4), -lad.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 3. 365 Matcham would have deserted had it not been for the presence of a little drummer-lad. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii, The drummer-boys practising in a distant courtyard.

**Drumming**, *vb.* sb. [See -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the vb. DRUM, in various senses. 1583 STURBERS *Anat. Abus.* 1. Pref. (1879) 11 With pyping, fluting, drumming, and such like inticements. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 228 Apparitions, Voices, Drumming, Noises of Evil Spirits in the Heavens or Earth. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. 1. vii, The deep and dreadful drumming of the thunder. 1831 [see DRUM v. 4]. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 141 Ignominious drumming out.

2. The sport of fishing for drum-fish. U.S. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 92 As a Tam'd Hare, that Strikes a Drumming flit. 1852 J. BEECHER *St. Herbert's Isle* 155 That fatal hie In which..My drumming-stick I plunged.

**Drumming**, *ppl.* a. [f. DRUM v. 4 + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That drums or beats like a drummer. 1593-1638 [see DRUM v. 2 b, 4]. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1022 The drumming thunder of the huge fall At distance. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 83 There are no horrid, drumming, stabbing mosquitos.

**Drummock**, *Sc.* var. of DRUMMOCK.

**Drummond light**. The lime-light, or oxy-hydrogen light (invented by Capt. T. Drummond, R.E., c. 1825), wherein a blow-pipe flame, e.g. of combined oxygen and hydrogen, impinges on a piece of pure lime, and renders it incandescent.

1854 J. SCOFFEY in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 298 The combination evolves what is..known as the Drummond Light. 1870 J. C. GEIKIE *Life* (ed. 3) 211 Wisdom thinks, and makes a solar Drummond light of a point of dull lime.

**Drummy** (drwm'i), a. [f. DRUM sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

Of the nature of a drum, or characterized by the drum. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tout Cringle* xi, A tolerably good band, a little too drummy. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* 1. Prol. iii. 49 [His] ribs .. emitted a cavernous drummy sound.

+ **Drumslade**, **dromslade**. *Obs.* Also 6 *drombyllslad*, *drombeslade*, *dromslet*, *droumslade*, *drumslade*, -slad, -slate, -slet, -slet, -dronslet, -sselat, -slade, *droumslade*, -slet, *droumslade*. [app. corruption of Du. or LG. *trommelslag*, Ger. *trommelschlag* drum-beat (cf. next); though it does not appear how this name

of the action came to be applied to the instrument. The variety of forms (with others, as *dronseldar*, *dromsted*, which are mere copyists' errors) arose from the foreign character of the word.]

1. A drum, or some form of drum.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 1. 224 The dayly retinue of foemen of this towne..wel trymmed and furnished with their dromslades, trompettes, and banerettes. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Dromslade, suche as almayns use in warre, *bedon*, 1530 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 154 They cawsyde the trompettys with dronscellettys to go abowit the Cyte. 1548 [see DRUM sb.<sup>1</sup>]. 1550-63 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 13 Trompetts and bagpipes, and dronselsats [printed -ars] and flutes. 1552 HULOET, *Dromslade*, *lympanum*. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 191 To strike upon his Drumslet or Taberde. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 The harsh antique consort of Fifes and Drumsads.

2. A drummer; = DRUMSLAGER.

1527 *M.S. Acc.* R. Gibson, *Master of Revels* (Publ. Rec. Off.), ij cotis for the drombyllslads of yelowse sarsenet. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Golt. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) li ij, These ydell trewandes gestours, tombiers plaiers, or dromslajdles. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item for Burtill and Hans, dromslades xxxiiij s. iiij d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 44/3 The Musicians .. in the Kings Majesties Houshold [are] 3 Drumsades. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 182) 182 The drummers, and the drumsades, .. call to arms.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumslade-player*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 80b, The Drumsad plaiers and other minstrels arrayed in white. 1552 HULOET, *Drumslade player*, *symphoniacus seruus*.

+ **Drumslager**. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *drummeschläger*, earlier var. of *trommelschläger*, Du. *trommelslager*, Da. *trommeslager*, Sw. *tromslagare*, drum-beater.] A drummer.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 175/2 There being but one man the drumslager left alive, who by swiftnesse of his bote escaped.

+ **Drumslar**. *Obs.* [Corruption of DRUMSLAGER or DRUMSLADE.] = DRUMMER.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Juvius' Nomenclator* (N.), The drummer, or drumslar. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda* ii. in Hazl. *Dorsety* V. 303 Fellow drumslar, I'll reward you well.

+ **Drumster**. *Obs.* [f. DRUM v. 4 + -STER.] A drummer.

1586 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 581/2 Ensigne Beaters and Sergeants with fit Drumster. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Drumster, or plaier on the Drum.

**Drumstick** (drwm'stik).

1. The stick having a terminal knob or padded head with which a drum is beaten.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For liij. gunstickes and twoe drummer stickes. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 25 The drumstick falling upon the drum makes a percussion of the air, and puts that fluid body into an undulating motion. 1864 ENGL. Mus. *Anc. Nat.* 219 The Egyptians had also straight drumsticks with a handle, and a knob at the end.

b. Applied to a person. *Obs.* 1633 MARSHON *Fine Companion* iii. iv, What? I will not offend thee, my good drumstick.

2. *transf.* (in reference to shape.) a. The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 173 She always helps me herself to the tough drumsticks of turkies. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 825 Since Dinner..Put Supper and her fowls so white, Legs, wings, and drumsticks, all to flight. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, A finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick.

b. A popular appellation of the Knapweed (*Centauria nigra* and *C. scabiosa*).

1878-86 in BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

c. The colloquial name in the Madras Presidency for the long slender pods of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the Horse-Radish Tree of Bengal.

d. U.S. The stilt-sandpiper.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumstick-shaped* adj.; also *drumstick-tree*, *Cassia Sieberiana*, so called from the shape of its pods, known in Sierra Leone as *monkey drumsticks*.

1831 DON *Dichlamyd.* Pl. 1. s.v. *Cassia Sieberiana*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Drumstick Tree, *Callhartocarpus confuciana*. 1893 *Forin. Rev.* Jan. 113 All forms of tetanus..are due to..the drumstick-shaped bacillus of Nicolaier.

**Drungar** (drwng'ar). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *drungarius*, i. *drungus* a body of soldiers (Vegetius c. 420).] The leader or commander of a troop or body of soldiers. *Drungar of the fleet* (*Drungarius classis*), a Byzantine admiral or commander of the fleet.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 465/2 Vnto this Great Duke whom they had as chief Admirall, they made subiect all the Drungars of their Fleete. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1836) 1002 They obeyed the great drungaire of the fleet.

+ **Drunk**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 2-4 *drunch*, 4 *drunc*, (*drung*). [OE. *drunc* (= *druyk*:-2), corresp. to OHG. *trunch*, MHG. *trunc*, Ger. *trunk*, f. u-grade of *drink*-an to drink. The u in early ME. is ii = OE. y. The form *drunk* may have been assimilated to the verb.] = DRUNK sb.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1008 *flautum*, *drunc*. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 103 Gula. to depe brigen mid unmete drunchie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14. Of mete & of drunc & of oþer pinges þe fællad ðer abuten. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 97/171 þat no man lere mete ne 3af ne drunch. c. 1325 *Songen Passion* 38 in O. E. *Misc.* 198 Of bitter drunk he senden him a soude.

**Drunk** (drɪŋk), *ppl. a. and sb.* Also 4-6 drunk(e). [pa. pple. of DRINK v., of which the earlier form was DRUNKEN. Now, in standard Eng., almost exclusively in the predicate; in Sc. and north. dial. still *atdr̄b*, 'a drunk man'.]

1. That has drunk intoxicating liquor to an extent which affects steady self-control; intoxicated, inebriated; overcome by alcoholic liquor. The degree of inebriation is expressed by various adjs. and advs., as *heavily, blind, dead, half*, etc.

c1340 *Censor M.* 2021 (Trin.) Drunke [earlier texts drunken] he lay & slept bi his one. a1450 *Ch. de la Tour* (1888) 72 One conspired to make hym gret chere tyl he were dronke. 1536 *More Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 591/2 We were wanton or some dronke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. 11. 91 They do not thinke they have made good chere... except they be made heastly drunk. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xix. 144 If they can get any drink that will make them mad drunk... they never leave off, untill they bee mad and raging drunke. 1684 *Dayden Disappointment* Prol. 59 The doughty hullies enter bloody drunk. 1830 *Carlyle Rev. and Cont. Atte.* v. 1 Trodden into the kennels as a drunk mortal. 1887 *Sims Mary Jane's Mem.* 45 She was blind drunk in the bar parlour.

b. In various proverbial phrases and locutions. c1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 403 We faren as he pat dronke is as a Mous. A dronke man woot wel pat he hath an hous. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1869) 128 As dronke as a Ratte. 1624 J. HEYWOOD *Prove.* (1867) 23 He that kylth a man, whan he is dronke Shalbe hanged whan he is sobre. 1622 *Massinger Virg. Mart.* iii. 11. Be drunk as a beggar, he helps you home. 1669 *Dayden Wild Gallant* ii. 1. He had been acquainted with these seven years drunk and sober. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 8. 2/2 He's as Drunk as a Wheel-barrow. 1728 *Swift Pol. Convers.* iii. Wks. 1778 X. 247 He came to us as drunk as David's sword. 1831 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 137 The man was as drunk as a fiddler. 1891 *Stearns Stang* II. 333 Drunk as a lord.

c. Intoxicated or stupefied by opium, tobacco, etc. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xi. 91 They have another order to make themselves drunk without wine, which is with their Opium. 1668 A. BRADSHAW *Embassy to China* 46 They... sucking the Tobacco smoke in greedily, swallow it down with the Water. For which reason... generally at... the first Pipe in the Morning, they fall down drunk and insensible.

d. *fig.* = Intoxicated. 1340 *Aeneid* 251 And makeh him dronke of holy loue. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* iv. 1. Wks. 1856 I. 117 Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. 1605 *Shaks. A. C.* i. vii. 35 Was the hope drunke Wherein you dress'd your selfe? 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 77 Drunk with secret joys, Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* x. § 4. 799 Napoleon was drunk with success.

† 2. Of a thing: Drenched; saturated with as much moisture as it can take in or receive. *Obs.* 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] To thow hast visitid the erthe, and inaad it drunke. 1611 *Bible Deut.* xxiii. 42, I will make mine arrows drunk [COVERDALE dronken] with blood. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* iii. 479 The Fleeces, when drunk with Tryan Juice, is dearly sold.

3. Of a thing: Unsteady, uneven or erratic in its course, as the thread of a screw; = DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* 5. 1884 F. J. BRATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 170 A sure sign that the screw is not true, but 'a drunk' as it is termed.

4. *Comb.*, as *drunk-blind*, *-mad* adjs.; also † *drunk-wort*, tobacco (*obs.*).

1617 *Minshew Ductor, Drunke-wort*, or *Drunken-wort* iv. Tabaco. 1633 *Massinger Guardian* iv. ii. To be drunk-blind like moles in the wine-cellar. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 147 He had made himself... drunk-mad.

B. *sb. (colloq.)*  
1. A drinking-bout; a drunken fit or orgy. 1862 *Times* 10 Apr. Both Houses immediately adjourned, and made preparations for a 'general drunk'. 1879 *Howells L. Avoastock* (1883) II. 14 When I come out of one of my drinks. 1893 *Cap. King Faces in Ambush* 39 He could put up with an occasional drunk in a man who promised to make as good a trooper.

2. An intoxicated person; a case or charge of being drunk or intoxicated.

1882 *Besant All Sorts* vii. 61 Such a brave display of disorderly drunks. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Freel.* 26 Apr. 1/6 To show the very large percentage of drunks among the commitments. 1891 R. KIPING *City Drafts* III. 30 The burly president of the lock-up for European drunks.

Hence † **Drunkhead** = DRUNKENNESS. **Drunkish**, **Drunky** (*dial.*) adjs., somewhat drunk. † **Drunksome** a., addicted to drunkenness.

1340 *Aeneid* 260 Ne y-charged of glotonie ne of dronkehede. c1400 *Apoll. Coll.* 37 Drunkens men, rauenors, fornicators, & swill ope. 1564 J. WILSON *A. Conventus* iv. iv. Have ye any more that must be drunkefied? 1710 *Fire-Bills*, and get pretty drunkish. 1858 *Carlyle Frank. Gl.* (1859) II. v. 1. 58 Drinks diligently... not till he is drunk, but only till he becomes drunkish. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 63 The Fishermen then gat drunkey, O!

† **Drunk**, v. *Obs.* [f. *drunk* pa. pple. of DRINK v.; cf. DRUNKEN v.1]

1. *trans.* To drown. Cf. DRUNKEN v.1 2. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3516 Hire sone was in pe se dronked. 2. To saturate or fill with drink, to drench, to make drunken. Cf. DRUNKEN v.1 3. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xliii. 24 With the talz of this victorie sacrifices thou inwardly drunkest not me [1388 thou fillidist not me, Vulg. non inebriasti me]. — *Ecclus.* xxvii. 17 Blisse thou the Lord, that made thee, and inwardly drunk-

inge thee of alle his goodis. — xxxix. 28 The vnyuersel flod drunke [1388 fillide gretel, Vulg. inebriasti] the erthe.

**Drunkard** (drɪŋkɑːd). Also 6 droncarde, -kerd(e), dronkeharte. [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ARD.]

1. One addicted to drinking; one who habitually drinks to excess; an inebriate, a sot.

1530 *Palsgr.* 155 *Yuroyge*, a man droncarde; *yuroesse*, a woman droncarde. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* lxxviii. 12 The dronchardes made songes vpon me. c1586 *Cress Penbrooke Ps.* cvii. x. As drunkards... they staggering reele. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 267 2 A Man that is now and then guilty of Intemperance is not to be called a Drunkard. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 35 A drunkard in charge of drunkards would be singularly fortunate if he avoided doing a serious mischief.

2. A local name of the Marsh Marigold. 1886 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* App. 1894 *Baring-Gould Kitty Alone* I. 118 The large golden cups that grow by the water's edge—these we call drunkards, but they drink only water.

3. *Comb.*, as *drunkard-curer*, *-curing*; also *drunkard's cloak*, a tub or barrel with holes for the head and hands fitted on a drunkard like a jacket, as a punishment. 1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* II. 192 *note*. In the time of the commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates... punished... drunkards by making them carry a tub, called the drunkard's cloak, through the streets. 1892 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 There are several rival drunkard curers in the field. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Freel.* 18 Nov. 7/4 The new drunkard-curing institution.

Hence † **Drunkardize** v. *intr.*, to act like a drunkard. 1632 *Vicars Aeneid* (N.). Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud, Doth madly through the citie drunkardize.

† **Drunkelec**, **dronelec**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DRUNKE(N) *ppl. a.* + ON. suffix *-leik-* action, function.] Drunkennes. c1450 *Myrc* 31 Drunkelec [v. dronkelew] and glotonye, Pryude and sloube and enuye Alle þow moste putten away. † **Drunkelew**, **drunklew**, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 drunkenlew, 4-6 drunkelew(e, 4-5 dronkelew(e, -leuh, -5-lowie; 5 drunk-, dronk-, 6 dronklen. [f. DRUNKEEN + -LEWE: cf. ME. *costlewe* and *siklewe*.]

A. *adj.* Given to drunkenness, drunken. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. ix. 75 Ho... is not dronkeleuh ne deynous Dowel him folowef [B. dronkenlew, dronkelew; C. dronkelew]. 1382 *Wyclif Math.* xxiv. 49 51 the ete and drunke with drunkelew [1388 drunke] men. — *Ecclus.* xxvi. 12 Adrunkelew wogman. 1398 *Parvula Barth.* De p. R. v. ii. (1495) 104 Also hedache comyth... as it haggith in dronklew men. c1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Loke that þu be not dronkelew. 1510 *Horman Vulg.* 62 The foule dishonestie of them that be dronkelew. 1532 *More Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 824/2 If he... be... dronkelew, or rauenous, with suche folke doo not so muche as eate.

B. *sb.* Drunkenness. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 Voyde al drunkelew. c1450 *Isid. Drunkelec*. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* (1810) F iv. To be full of drynkynge & dronkelew. Hence † **Drunkelewness**, drunkenness. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 þey woneþ hem to dronkelewness. 1480 *Caxton Deser. Brit.* 58 For as moche as they vse them to dronkelewness.

† **Drunken**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *druncen sb.*, f. *druncen* pa. pple.] Drunkenness, intoxication. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 Ne sce ahefegad hearro iucro on oferlyllo & mið drunke [Raskw. druncennisse]. a1000 *Inposiþion of Penance* in *Thorpe Laws* II. 276 (Bosw.) Gift hit þurh druncen gewurpe. a1200 *Moral Ode* 253 þe luueden tening and stale, hordom and drunken.

**Drunk** (drɪŋk), *ppl. a.* Also Sc. 6 drokin, 7- drunken, drucken. [pa. pple. of DRINK v.; cf. DRUNK. The Sc. and northern *drucken* is from Norse: cf. *Icel.* pa. pple. *drukkinn*.]

1. Overcome by liquor; intoxicated; = DRUNK. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 10 Ealswa se druncena [ebriosis] win onfeihð unhold. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 871 He woren drunken and slepi. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2784 þe drunken semes in his misfate Noht fik þe fare as folkes that dronken ben of ale. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3542 Some... saide that were dronken and fulle of most hardily. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 630 How King Duncan send the Wyne and Aill browin with mukil Wort to King Sueno, quharwith that war all drokin. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Past.* vi. 23 They... seiz'd with youthful Arms the drunken God. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rüdgg.) 491 Drunken people are never seen making disturbances in open day. 1865 *Rawlinson Anc. Mon.* III. iv. 95 Who drink till they are drunken.

2. In proverbs and locutions. 13- E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1500 [He] bibbes þer-of Tyl he be dronken as the deuel. 1562 *Pilgrimage Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 51 'A drunken man is always dry', according to the proverb. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 13 A drunken man neuer takes harme. 1837 *Scotsman* 19 Mar. The drunken man gets the drunken penny.

C. *transf.* and *fig.* a1340 *Hamphol Psalter* xxxv. 9 Pan salþ bai all be drun- kyn in god þat wonys in godis hous. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxix. 0 Be 3e drunken inwardly, and not of wyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 201 Inebriate or dronken with heuently ioye. 1578 *Timme Caluine* on *Gen.* 313 Drunken with the flatteries of prosperity. 1856 *Kare Arch. Expl.* I. xvi. 196 We were so drunken with cold that we strode on steadily.

2. Given to drink; habitually intemperate. (The more common current sense.)

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 26 b, Could neither have money nor men of the drunken Flemings. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* v. i. 277 Is not this Stephano, my drunken Butler?

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 You... represent your friend in the character of a drunken landlord. 1786 *Burns Lines on meeting w. Ld. Daer* ii, I've been at drunken writers' feasts. 1849 E. E. *Napier Excurs.* S. Africa I. 163 Drunken, lazy, good-for-nothing fellows.

3. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from intoxication.

1591 *Percivall Sav. Diet.* *Revida*, drink, a drunken match. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* 44 Dutch & drunken deuises, about the gaining of the ground. 1638 *Massinger Maid of Hon.* i. i. To take up a drunken brawl. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 189 7 6 Men who... destroy in a drunken frolic the happiness of families. 1842 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 81 Pointing to his drunken sleep.

b. Of or pertaining to drink or drunkenness. 1607 *Wilkins Inferred Marr.* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley IX.* 556 You in riot's house, A drunken tavern, spilled my maintenance. 1791 *Burke Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 76 The delirium of a low, drunken alehouse club.

c. That causes drunkenness. See 6 b.

4. *transf.* Soaked or saturated with moisture; sometimes (with sense affected by 1) 'drowned'.

c1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* ix. 34 But glad is hail [radish] to loke on drunken ayer. 1535 *Coverdale Deut.* xxxii. 42 I will make myve arowes dronken with bloude. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. ii. 47 She... The drunken lampe downe in the oyle did steale. 1697 *Dayden Virg. Georg.* i. 170 The... Ploughman... Drains the standing Waters, when they yield Too large a Bev'rage to the drunken Field.

5. *fig.* Of a thing: Uneven, unsteady, reeling in motion or course; off the vertical. 1786 [implied in DRUNKENNESS c.]. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Feb. 526/2 There are no abrupt breaks to form what would be called by a screw chaser 'a drunken thread'. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* (1885) 106 If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become drunken, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 69 You have now... no excuse for drunken architecture.

6. *Comb.*, as *drunkenmost* adj., most drunken, drunkenest.

1854 H. VICARS in *Miss Marsh Mem.* vii. 143 Four hundred of the drunkenmost and wildest men in the regiment. b. *esp.* in names of intoxicating plants, or of such as suggest drunkenness: drunken date, the betel-nut tree; drunken plant, drunken rye-grass, darnel grass, *Lolium temulentum*; † drunken-wort, tobacco (*Minshew Ductor* 1617). 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* in. cxxxix. (1633) 1520 Arca sive Fausel, the drunken date tree. 1612 *Cotgr. Nouvelle des Indes*, the drunken Date. 1891 *Griffith tr. Fournier's Christ Son of God* I. 304 note, *L'ivraie*, drunken rye-grass.

† **Drunk**, v.1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 drunecian, 2-3 drunchen, drunonie (*Orm.*) drunnenenn, 4 drunken, -yn, drunke, dronken, -in, drown- kyn. [ON. *drunkna*, *drunkia*, ON. *drunkna* (:-*\*drunkna*) to be drowned = Goth. *\*drugknan*, a neuter-passive vb. in -nan derived from pa. pple. *\*drugk-an* of *\*drugk-an* to drink: lit. to be drunk or swallowed up (by water). Cf. Ger. *etrunken* to swallow up, drown.]

1. *intr.* To become swallowed up or sunk in water; to suffer drowning, be drowned. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 30 Mið þy ongann druncnia [*Raskw.* ingon sincaen, *Agg.* G. weard gedofen] cliopade cued drihten hal mec doa. a1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ich leade ham... into se deop doun þa ha drunneþ þerin. a1225 *Anor.* R. 58 Leste em best ualle þer inne, & druncnie em sunne. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24862 Quen þe scip sailt quelm and drunke[n] (v. dronkin). c1325 *Metr. Rom.* 138 In se dronkenes folc ful fele.

2. *trans.* To swallow up in water; to drown. c1200 *Yrie. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe swim unnen... into þe sae, and drunneþe em heuene. c1200 *ORMIN* 5995 All folc was þurh Nopess fiodd O Nopess tenne drunneþd. a1340 *Hamphol Psalter* Cant. 504 Hys chosen prynces ere drunke[n] in þe rede see.

3. To drench, saturate or soak with liquid. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxv. [lxxv.] 10 þou soght þe land, and drunneþe it yrite. a1340 *Hamphol Psalter* lxxviii. 3 þe storme me drunneþd. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xvi. 9, shal drunke thee with my tere. *Ibid.* iv. 10 What manner cometh down weder and smot þo heuene, and... drunkeþ [1388 fillith, Vulg. inebriat] the erthe. 1782 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxi. 14 Y shal inwardly drunke the soule of the presius with fatnesse.

† **Drunk**, v.2 *Obs.* [OE. *druncian*, f. *druncen* DRUNKEN: in later use perh. a new formation.] *intr.* To drink to excess, to become drunk. c1000 *Alfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 70 Þonne ða gebeoras druncniað. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* ii. iii. 55 If a Patient... fall on gourmandizing and drunkeþ, then no good is to be looked for. 1693 *Southern Mail's Last Prayer* 56 The Captain has been Drunkening with my Lord all Night. 1697 *Vice of Peial Laves* 3 Notorious Offenders, such as continue drunkeþ at late and unseasonable hours.

† **Drunkhead**. *Obs.* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -HEAD.] = DRUNKENNESS.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28459 And hafe i oft in my sott-hedd dryuen ope men to drunkeþd. 1382 *Wyclif Judith* xiii. 19 He lai in his drunkeþd. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 20 Through her dronkeþd Of witles excitation. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 82 b/2.

**Drunklew** = see DRUNKELEW.

**Drunkly**, *adv.* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a drunken manner.

1573-80 *Baret Alvo.* D 1312 Drunkly. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* ii. 1. 127 That drunk already... Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carow'd. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 96 (R.) They carowse for the victory very filthily and drunkenly.

1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 210 The Dacian's eye flashed drunkenly again. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *R. Holt* II. xxix. 218 Tottling drunkenly on the edge of the grave.

**Drunkenness** (drŭnk'jēn's). [*f.* DRUNKEN *ppl.* a. + -NESS. See also DRUNKENNESS.] The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of being drunken or addicted to excessive drinking.

c1893 K. ALFRED *Oros*, I. vi. 81 Hi fœrmh mid ealle for- dyde . mid drunkennysse. c1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fylle and on drunkennesse (*Halton G.* drunkennesse). c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe fule foddol of drunkennesse. c1300 *Cursor M.* 27897 Schortly al fœls þat es Riueli be- cum of drunkennesse (*vrr.* drunkynnes, drinkynnes). 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ix. (1495) 557 The purpur red amatistus . helyth ayenst drunkennesse. 1555 EDEN *De- cader* 102 His noble men in their drookennesse had so abused their toonges. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 71 We having drunk pretty high though not to drunken- ness. 1799 BENTHAM *Prin. Legis.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success for example would a legislator go about, to extirpate drunkenness, by dint of legal punishment? 1871 NAPIERS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. vii. 602 Drunkenness is frequently a disease

b. *fjg.* Intoxication of the mind or spirit. c1200 *ORMIN* 14333 To jifenn mannkinn . gastliþ drunken- nesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 291 This inebriacy on heuently drunkenness of the spiryte. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 733 In the drunkenness of factious animosity. 1873 HAMINGTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 45 A divine drunkenness was given to them.

c. Unsteadiness of the thread of a screw. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 To free the screw from what workmen call drunkenness. *Ibid.* Otherwise the curved screw would be subject to . drunkenness.

† **Drunkenship**. *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -SHIP. See also DRUNKENSHIP. = DRUNKENNESS.

c1440 *Cesta Rom.* li. 371 (Add. MS.) They drawe to lecherye and dronkynship. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 68 Dronk- enship is the begynnyng of alle euylles. 1524 BOONER *Dynasty* xxix. (1870) 284 Quince . dothe preserve a man from dronkenshippe. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlii. 113 How agreeth Christ with Belyall or dronkenshippe?

† **Drunkensome**, a. *Obs.* exc. *dialect.* [*f.* as prec. + -SOME.] Addicted to drunkenness.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26188 Brath, and drunksom, and skald. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Drunkunsum men, vsurers, and who euer is contrari to be doctryn, and to be word of God, he is anticrist. 1567 *Stat. Trin. Coll. Edin.* 249 in W. Mait- land *Hist. Edin.* II. (1753) 211 Gift of the Beldmen be drunksome. 1825 JAMIESON, *Drunkunsum*.

† **Drunker**. *Obs.* Also -kar. [*f.* DRUNK *ppl.* a. + -ER.] = DRUNKARD.

1538 STARKY *England* II. i. 171 Al craftys men in cytys and towyns wch are drunkys . schold be . punnyschyd. 1539 TAVERNER *Braun. Prov.* (1532) 62 Oure common pro- uerbe . Children, drunkers and foolcs, can not lye. 1608 ROWLANDS *Honours Looking Glasse* 21 Two honest Drunkers must goe drinke a pot.

**Drunkery** (drŭnk'kəri). [*f.* DRUNK *ppl.* a. : see -ERY.] A place to get drunk in; a contemptuous appellation of a public-house or drink-shop.

1836 J. LIVESSE *Malt Liquor Lect.* in *Pearce Life* (1887). While about every twentieth house is metamorphosed into a drunkery. 1859 *Daily News* 29 June. He thought it was offensive to set up a drunkery in the middle of a public park.

**Drunkhead, drunkify, drunkish**: see after DRUNK *ppl.* a.

**Drunklew**: see DRUNKLEW.

† **Drunkness**. *Obs.* Also 2-5 drunkness. [Early ME. *druncnesse*, for *druncness*: the c of the second syllable becoming at length mntē.] = DRUNKENNESS.

c1160 *Halton Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 Mid druncnesse. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 þe nulleð forleten . 3ifernesne and drunc- nesse. c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 748 Dronknesse that is the horrible sepulture of mannes reson. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xvi. Over come -by syknes or by dronknes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.*, *Check iv.* (1858) 84 He lids beware of drunks, surfets, care. 1701 *Dr. For True-born Eng.* II. 100 Drunkness has been the Darling of the Realm, &c. since a Drunken Pilot had the Helm.

† **Drunkship**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 drunks- tronke-. [*f.* DRUNK *ppl.* a. + -SHIP; or shortened as prec. from *drunkenship*.] = DRUNKENNESS.

1293 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 Upon his drunkship They bound him with chieines faste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. vi. Hi is þ. ful of glotonye and dronkschip. c1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 39 Drunkshippes doyth ryght nought evynly.

b. A drunken company. 1886 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij. A Dronkschip of Coblers.

**Drunksome, drunky**: see after DRUNK *ppl.* a.

**Drup**, *obs.* form of DROOP.

**Drupaceous** (drŭp'ə-sjē), a. *Bot.* [*f.* mod.L. *drūpa*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a drupe, or characterized by bearing drupes; belong- ing to the *Drupaceæ*, a subdivision of the *Rosaceæ* bearing stone-fruits.

1822 GOUSS *Study Med.* vi. iii. IV. 687 In drupaceous fruits. 1830 LINNÆ *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Fruit 1-seeded, hard and dry, and drupaceous. 1835 — *Introduct.* *Bot.* (1848) I. 163 The Peach and other drupaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 54 2 The drupaceous subdivision of the rose family.

**Drupe** (drŭp). *Bot.* [*ad.* mod. *Bot.L.* *drūpa*, a stone-fruit, *L.* *drūpa*, *drūppa* (sc. *oliva*) over-ripe, wrinkled olive = Gr. *δρῦν* in same sense; cf. *F. drupe* (1798 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] A stone-fruit; a fleshy or pulpy fruit enclosing a stone or nut having a kernel, as the olive, plum, and cherry.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Drupe*, among botanists, a

species of pericarpium, consisting of a soft, fleshy, and suc- culent pulp, in the center of which there is a nucleus. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 41 From the bosom of each leaf is pro- duced a single oval drupe. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 469 Jasminez . Their fruit is a capsule, a drupe or a berry. c1854 WHITTIER *Lay Old Time* 2 Sighing o'er his bitter fruit For Eden's drupes of gold. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 305 The Drupe is a superior, one-celled, one or 2 seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp.

**Drupel** (drŭp'el). *Bot.* [*ad.* mod.L. *drupella*, dim. of *drūpa* DRUPE.] A little drupe: such as those of which a blackberry is composed.

1835 HENSLAW *Princ. Bot.* 108 The numerous small drupes, or 'drupels' of the raspberry, and other Rubi. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 308. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 96 The fruit of the Blackberry . . . consisting of a number of succulent little drupes (called drupels). each drupel answering to an achene of buttercup or strawberry.

**Drupellet** (drŭp'el'et). *Bot.* [-LET.] = prec.

1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 297 The several peri- carp of the aggregate blackberry and raspberry are dimi- nutive drupes or Drupellets.

**Drupeole** (drŭp'io'le). *Bot.* [*f.* L. type \**drū- peola*, irregularly formed dim. of *drūpa*: cf. mod. *F. drupole, drifole*.] = prec.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Drupeole*, a little drupe.

**Drupeiferous**, a. *rare.* [*f.* mod.L. *drūpa* + -FEROUS: in *F. drupifere*.] Drupe-bearing.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 85 Wild plants chiefly of the Drupiferous and Bacciferous kind.

**Drupose** (drŭp'ō's). *Chem.* [*f.* DRUPE + -OSE, forming names of carbo-hydrates, as *glucose, dex- trose*.] (See quot.)

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 547 *Drupose*, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, a substance produced together with glucose, by the action of boiling moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glyco- drupose, the stony concretions found in pears. . It is a greyish- red body, similar in structure and physical properties to glyco- drupose.

**Druri**, -y, *obs.* forms of DREARY a.

**Drurie**, var. of DROWRIE, Sc. f. DOWRY.

**Drury**, var. of DREURY *Obs.*

**Druze** (drŭz). *Min.* [*n.* G. *druse* = Boh. *druza* in same sense.] a. A crust of small crystals lining the sides of a cavity in a rock. b. A cavity of this description.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Druza*, . . . a name given by some of the Saxon miners to the common pyrites, and by others to some peculiar kinds of it. 1811 PINKETON *Petrif.* II. 576 A hard concreted stony crust, called *druze*, adhering to the inside of the cavity. 1839 MURCISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 260 Veins and druses lined with crystals of quartz. a. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dev. Silur.* (1855) 454 Good crystals occasionally one inch broad are found in druses of the Granite on Benaochie.

**Druze**, *druze* (drŭz), *sb.* (a.) [*ad.* Arab. *ḍurīz*, a form of plural used for names of

nations: see note below.] One of a political and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, inhabiting the region round Mount Lebanon in Syria.

Believed to derive their name from *Ismail al-Darazi* (i. e. the tailor), who, in A. D. 1040, supported the claims of the 6th Fatimite Caliph, Hakim Biamrillahi, to be a divine incarnation, and introduced this belief to the Lebanon.

1786 tr. *Riffin* (title) A historical Memoir concerning the Drusis, a people inhabiting Mount Lebanon; n. Catechism [etc.], translated from Drusean MSS. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 125 Sitchence our Drusi prince is loathsome grown. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 1604 The Emir of the Druses is tributary to the pachalik of Acre, on condition that no Turk shall reside within his territories. 1895 W. VINCENT *Palmyra & Zembia* xxv. 298 The thick stumpy Druse women.

Hence *Drusedom*, the system of the Druses. Also *Drus'ian*, -ean, *sb.* (*obs.*) and a.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 553 Sydon, now the strong receptacle of the stifne-necked Drusians. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 A Drusian Lord, kept himself out of his hands. 1785 [see above]. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 484 The full exposition of the Drusian creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 7504 A convert from Drusedom. *Ibid.* 7624 The dogmas of esoteric Drusedom.

**Dru'siform**, a. *rare.* [*f.* DRUSE + -FORM.] Having the form of druse.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 361 Drusiform mountain- crystal.

**Drust**, *obs.* form of *durst*, pa. t. of DARE v.1

**Drusy** (drŭ'zi), a. [*f.* DRUSE + -Y.] Covered or lined with a crust of minute crystals.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 31 A surface on which very minute crystals abound is called drusy. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 308 Occasional cavities—drusy or lined with crystals. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 155 The botryoidal or mammillated forms of hematite . . . line drusy cavities.

**Drusey**, *obs.* form of DROWSY.

† **Drut**. *Obs.* In 3 druð, 5 druitt. [*n.* OF. *drut*, *drut*, *drut* friend, lover: see DRUERY.]

Darling, love, friend.

a. 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihesu swete ihesu mi druð mi derling. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5123 I drysse þow here a diuines þoure druitt . to were.

[The OF. word, orig. *drut* = *L.* *drudo*, late *L.* *drudus* (Capitulary of Charles the Baldy is app. of German origin, corresp. to OHG. *trut* (in Otrif *drut*, *drud*), Ger. *trant* dear, beloved: see Kluge and Dietz.]

**Druvy**: see DROVY. **Druwery**, var. DRUERY.

**Druxy** (drŭ'ksi), a. Also 6 dricksie. [formerly *dricksie*, *f.* DRUX + -Y.] Of timber: Having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 252 We liken . . . an old man who laboureth with continual infirmities, to a drie and dricksie oke. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 160 Druxy Plank or Timber decayed and spungy. 18 . . . *Lloyd's Reg.* in *Dana Seaman's Friend* (1856) 347 The inside planking to be . . . free from all foxy, druxy, or decayed planks. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Druxy*, a state of decay in timber with white spongy veins, the most decep- tive of any defect. 1875 LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 36 Producing . . . what is technically termed a 'druxy knot'.

**Druye**, *druyze*, *obs.* forms of DRY.

**Drwy**, *obs.* form of *drew*, pa. t. of DRAW v.

**Drwry**, var. DRUERY; rare *obs.* f. DEUARY a.

**Dry** (drŭi), a. (*adv.*) Forms: 1. drŭzēs, drize, 2-4 drize, dreiz(e, 3. drueie, (*Orm.*) drize, 3-4 druye, drus, 3-7 drie, 4. dryze, druize, druyze, draye, dreze, drey(e, dri, 4-7 drye, 6 drygh, drigh, 4- dry. [OE. *dryge* (:-\**drigi*-) in ablaut relation with MDn. *drighe*, *drighe*, Du. *droeg*, MLG., LG. *drig(e)*, *droke*, *dreuge* (:-\**drangi*-), f. OTent. ablaut-series \**dreug*-, *draug*-, *drig*-, to be dry, whence also OE. *drugian* to dry, *drigad* DROUGHT, and (with formative suffix) OHG. *trochan*, Ger. *trocken* dry.]

1. As a physical quality.

1. Destitute of or free from moisture; not wet or moist; arid; of the eyes, free from tears.

c1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Matt. xii. 43 He gæð geond drize stowa [*Lindisf.* G. dryia, *Rushw.* G. dryge, *Halton G.* dreze stowa]. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer se mid dreie fote. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God hom ledde ofer þa rede se, mid druze foton. 1340 *Ayenh.* 240 Ase þe desert is hard and draye. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 356 Ne never mo myne eyen two bee drye. c1400 *Lanfant's Cirurg.* 125 Þei leien a dreie cloob vndir. c1440 *Primp. Pars.* 132 1/2 Dry for moisture, *siccus*. 1529 RASTELL *Par- tyne*, *Hist. Brit.* (1811) 355 Men [went] over a fote drye. a. 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 143 Among whome was not oon drie eye. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 226 As dry as a kix (= kex). 1670 NARBOROUGH *Truk in Acc. Ser.* *Laid Voy.* I. (1712) 52 The Air rather sharper and dryer. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1799 *Med. Truk.* I. 209 Atmospheric air in the driest possible state. 1806-7 J. HERSFORD *Mitras* *Hum.* *Lyd.* (1826) II. xviii. Till every blade is as dry as a bone. 1834 *Orange Song* (in *Hansard Ser.* II. XXXII. 717). Then put your trust in God, my boys, And keep your powder dry!

† b. In mediæval physiology: One of the funda- mental qualities of elements, humours, planets, etc.; opp. to moist. (See *COLD* a. 6.) *Obs.*

c1888 K. ALFRED *Beoth.* xxxiii. § 4 Sie eorþ is dryge and ceald. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald and drigge. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 His blode þan waxus dri and cald. c1400 *Lanfant's Cirurg.* 10 þe qualities . . . ben foure: hoot, coold, moist and drie. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 Aconit is hoate and drie. 1578 In the fourth degree. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Med.* I. ii. II. xv. (1651) 128 Saturn and Mercury, the Patrons of Learning, are both dry Planets. 1839 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astr.* 3 Madness, melancholy . . . and all diseases proceeding from a dry habit.

c. Of a season or climate: Free from or deficient in rain; having scanty rainfall; not rainy.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 531 Thulke þer was that somer so drye & so hot. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 70 Dame Nature . . . bad eik Juno . . . That scho the hevin suld help amene and dry. 1513 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 550 Mice are multiplied in drie seasons. 1666 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 807 A Drie March, and a Drie May portend a Wholesome Summer, if there be a Showring in April betweene. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 322 The Summer had been the driest that was known of some years. *Mod.* Arable land that does fairly well in a dry year.

2. That has given up or lost its natural or ordinary moisture; dried, desiccated, parched, withered

Now *arch.* or sunk in sense 1.

c150 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 31 Forðon gif in groene tree þas doab, in dryzi huaz wordes? [*Rushw.* on dryze, AGS. G. on þam drigeanz.] a. 1225 *Ancl. R.* 276 Ofte drie spiritles bereð winberien? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His armis war al clungen dri [*v.* 77. drei, dryl]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxviii. (1495) 625 Yf olde men etc ofte drye fygges. c1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Suites) 3523 When my mouthe was dry for thirst. 1582 N. LICHIFFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxiv. 61 Greater store of drie Cinamon. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/1, 3 French Prizes, laden with dry Fish from Newfoundland. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 79 A dry tongue can no more taste, than a dry eye see . . . distinctly.

b. Said of a body of water, or of moisture on a surface, that has disappeared by evaporation, or by being wiped or drained away: Dried up.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2566 The brode Ryuer somtyme waxeth drye. 1565 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 2 b. If there be a plash of water, standing in the heate of the Sunne, it will soone be drie. 1632 *Lincow Trav.* vi. 279 We saw a quadrangle dry Pond. 1697 DAMIER *Jour.* I. v. 95 Some small Rivers . . . are dry at certain seasons of the year. 1707 WATTS *Hymn* 'Come, we at certain seasons of the year, 1707 Our songs abound, And ev'ry tear be dry. 1799 in J. W. COLE *Lives Generals Penin. War* (1832) I. ii. 78 Before the sweat was dry on his brow.

3. Of persons: Wanting or desirous of drink; thirsty. Cf. A-DRY. (Now only in vulg. use.)

b. *transf.* Of things or conditions: Causing thirst. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 335 The thirsty hete of heries drie. a. 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 79 To eat -when I will, and drink when I am dry. 1657



COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* iv. iii. *Boy*. I am very dry with singing and dancing. *Jag*. Follow me to the wine cellar! 1738 *Wesley Hymn*, 'Of Him who did Salvation bring' viii. I drink, and yet am ever dry. 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 182. I returned hungry, weary and dry, and had only snow to supply the calls of nature. 1890 *Beeton's Christmas Ann.* 17. Come in, you look dry; let's have a wet. *Mod.* Better have a pint; it's dry work. fig. 1620 *Shaks. Temp.* i. ii. 112 So drier he was for Sway.

4. Not yielding water (or other liquid); exhausted of its supply of liquid.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 310 (Gütt.) He es welle jat neuer is drey. 1576 *Fleming Paupl. Epist.* 378 It would... drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 304 It must be a dry flower... out of which this bee sucks no honey. 1874 J. T. Micklethwaite *Modern Par. Churches* 160 A dry inksand. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 323/4 Wasting large sums of money on 'dry holes' [unproductive oil-wells]. *Mod.* Our own well never runs dry.

b. *spec.* Of cows, sheep, etc.: Not yielding milk. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 37 Jif pou paye tythe for lyste to bi myche bestys, & nost of bi drye bestys. 1523 *Friszner Husb.* 3 29 The dammes will waxe drye, and wyne theyr lambes theym selfe. 1668 W. Burton *Fin. Anten.* 187 (L.) At home their allowance... was no more than three milk cows; and in case any of them became dry, the parishioners supplied them again. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 100 What we term dry sheep (viz. wetters, barren ewes, &c.). 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 26/5 Twenty thousand breeding ewes... the remainder being what are called 'dry sheep'.

5. Not under, in, or on water; not submerged (see also DRY LAND); + inland (quot. 1599); drawn or cast up on shore, as a boat or a fish.

c. 1200 *Ornvin* 14862 Sva batt 1233 o þe driþje grund Wel saghenn oppenn wez. 1300 *Cursor M.* 381 Drightin... bad a dri sted suld be. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 220 Came none of hem to londe drey. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 2 That at is dry the erth shall be. The waters also I calle the see. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 268 Aleppo... is the greatest place of traffique for a dry towne that is in all these parts. 1699 *Danier Voy.* II. 11 93 The Head of his Ketch was dry, and at the Stern, there was above 4 Foot Water. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* 195 note. In dry work the difference of hardness... is less apparent. 1798 R. Dodd *Port Lond.* 5 Further dry arches on each shore. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) II. 55 The tide leaves them dry.

6. Of bread (or toast): Without butter or the like. 1579 *Fulke Refut. Rastell* 762 The words... wold not agree to drie bread. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* (libr. ed.) II. ix. 66 Making some thin dry toast. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 157 The meal... of dry bread with plain tea.

7. Solid, not liquid. 1722 *Ogle in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/1 Neither the Wine nor dry Provisions were come. 1806 *Hutton Course Math.* I. 27 By this are measured all dry wares, as, Corn, Seeds, Roots, Fruits, Salt, Coals, Sand, Oysters, &c.

8. Of wines, etc.: Free from sweetness and fruity flavour.

a. 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Dry-wine*, a little rough upon, but very grateful to the Palate. 1706 *Farquhar Recruiting Officer* iii. (1708) 43 Many a dry bottle have we crick'd hand to fist. 1748 *Chambers's Dk. Subst.* xviii. Where's the old dry wine? 1837 J. A. Sterry *Lady Minstr.*, *Bohney Ferry* (1894) 187. In Mrs. Williams' driest sherry He toasts the Lass of Bohney Ferry!

9. Metallurgy. Said of copper, tin, or lead, in the brittle and coarse-grained condition which they exhibit before refining, or when insufficiently de-oxidized in refining.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 When the operation of refining begins, the copper is dry or brittle... Its grain is coarse, open, and somewhat crystalline. *Ibid.* 919 Copper in the dry state, has a strong action upon iron. 1881 *Ramond Mining Gloss.* Dry copper. Under-poled copper. Copper not poled enough to remove all sub-oxide.

10. *transf.* Of or relating to dry substances or commodities; dry measure, measure of capacity for non-liquids.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 337/2 A Pint... is the least of dry measures. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 703 The loss in the dry weight connected with the exhalation of carbon dioxide. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 363 In dry or corn measure, eight bushels... make a quarter. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/6 In both wet and dry departments separate rooms are set apart for all deadly drugs.

11. Not associated or connected with liquid.

a. Not accompanied or associated with drink; in U.S. political slang, said of places which favour the prohibition of the liquor traffic. b. Of diseases, etc.: Not marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc. c. Not accompanied with tears. + d. Not accompanied with bloodshed: see also f. (obs.) e. Said of processes or apparatus in which no liquid is used. f. phr. To die a dry death: i.e. without bloodshed, or (in Shaks.) without drowning.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 10812 A Dry feste, xerofagia. 1579 *Fulke Refut. Rastell* 778 The Papistes make a drie communion, when they robbe the People of the cuppe. 1597 G. Fletcher *Russe Commu.* 13 Privilege to drinke... at drye or prohibited times. 1599 H. Burton *Dryes drie Dinner* A v. A Dry Dinner... without all drinke, except Tobacco which also is but Dry Drinke. 1667 *Poole's Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1725) 98 It was not a dry Feast... they had drunk with it. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Canino.* II. liv. 350 note. A local option system, under which each county decides whether it will be 'wet' or 'dry' (i.e. permit or forbid the sale of intoxicants). 1892 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/6 Dividing the receipts at the music-halls... as they are named in the trade 'Wet Money' and 'Dry Money' (i.e. money paid for refreshments, and for admission).

b. 1400 *Langland's Ciriog.* 57 þe drie discrasie þou

schalt knowe bi þe... lill quytture. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Good for the drie coughie. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 182 Occasion'd by the Dry-Gripes of that Country. 1811 *Hooper Med. Dict.* s. v. *Colic*. This is called... from its victims, the plumbers and the painters' colic; from its symptoms, the dry belly-ache, the nervous and spasmodic colic. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 83 The expression dry catarrh involves a contradiction if we look to etymology... I shall employ it... to designate those inflammations of the bronchi which are attended with little or no expectoration.

c. 1639 W. Whately *God's Husb.* ii. (1622) 49 The Lord will not reject dry sorrow, if he see it hearty and true. a. 1700 *Dryden* (J.), Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring. Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. 1852 *Hawthorne Blithedale Rom.* xxv, Dry sobs they seemed to be.

d. 1618 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* 75 (D.) Thus are both sides busied in this drie warfare. 1660 *Fuller Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 204 If we should be blessed with a dry peace, without one drop of blood therein.

e. 1795 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 In the Dry way, it may be essayed when pulverized. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 386 Iron... precipitates nickel from its acid solutions, and in the dry way takes from it the sulphur which it contains. 1865 *Lethby in Chrs. Sc.* I. 127/2 The first dry-meter was patented by Mr. Malam in 1820. 1879 J. H. Durcan *Lecl. Dis. Women* xxx. (1859) 159. I have often seen the knife used in the manner which... is called dry tapping. 1890 *Walsley Electr. in Serv.* *Man* 108 Dry piles—that is, butters where no fluids were used—were first constructed by Behrens (1806).

f. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* i. i. 158 Desind't to a drier death. 1610 — *Temp.* i. 1. 72. I would finee drye a dry death. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) E. iii. Tyrants... goe neuer to Pluto with a drie death... without blood and murder. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* III. 275 He dy'd rather a Dry Death, than a Bloody.

+ 12. Of a blow, or a beating: properly, That does not draw blood (as a blow given with a stick or the fist, which merely causes a bruise); by some app. used vaguely, = Hard, stiff, severe. Obs.

1530 *Palsgr. 306/2* Blo, blowe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 94 A few... covered with woundes and swelling drye blows. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 64. 1616 *Sufl.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 711 Give him many a drie bol. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 38 P. 3 Many a dry blow was strenuously laid on by each side. 1711 *Wind. Sachverell* 44 The Fellow... had an honest dry drubbing. 1774 *Goldsm. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* I. 104 Having got nothing but dry blows and empty pockets.

13. Figurative senses.

13. Feeling or showing no emotion, impassive; destitute of tender feeling; wanting in sympathy or cordiality; stiff, hard, cold. In early use, chiefly: Wanting spiritual emotion or uncton.

c. 1200 *Ornvin* 9883 Hæþenn folkes herre Iss... driþje, & all wiþþutenn dæw. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 27 *West-enge* of hevenly dew to her drie hertis. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 *Hov dry* & *hov harde þou art wiþoute ihesu* I. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Drye, dull, or vndeoute in spiritual thynges. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 440 He... is grown miskenning and dry to His poor friends. 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 321 Noted for an address so cold, dry, and distant, that it was very difficult... to soften or familiarize it. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 110 Lord North's answers were dry, unyielding... and betrayed an absolute indifference to the occurrence of a rupture. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 244 'Well!' said St. Clare, in a tone of dry endurance.

14. Said of a jest or sarcasm uttered in a matter-of-fact tone and without show of pleasantry, or of humour that has the air of being unconscious or unintentional; also of a person given to such humour; caustically witty; in early use, ironical.

1542 *Udall Erasim. Apoph.* Pref. \*v. Of the subtil knackes, of the drye mockes... which Socrates dooeth there vse. 1589 *Pottentiam Eng. Poetic* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 199 The figure Ironia, which we call the drye mocke. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* i. iii. 81. I. v. 45. 1709 *Ramb. Fudde-Cups* 7 Keep your Flirts to your self, and your merry drye Bobs. 1818 *Scott Art. Mill.* v. [He] was... something of a humorist and dry joker. 1864 *Burton Scot Abr.* I. iii. 129 Froissart, with a touch of dry humour, explains that their allies had no objection to speed the exit of the poorer knights.

+ 15. Yielding no fruit, result, or satisfaction; barren, sterile, unfruitful, jejune. (Cf. 4.) Obs. (or merged in sense 17).

a. 1340 *HANFOLKE Psalter* vi. 6, I sall make it to bere fruit, þat bifore was drye fra goeð werkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, He shall go drye, and for a surety have no perfecyon. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 42 One... whose drye braine Is tost with troubled sighs and fancies weake. a. 1680 *GLANVILL* (J.), That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

+ b. Of persons: Miserly, stingy; reserved, uncommunicative. (Cf. 4.) Obs.

1552 *HULOET*, Drye fellow whom some call a pelt or peltchecke. 1604 *etc.* [see DRY-FIST]. 1611 *Corcor. s. v. Aqueous*, He is but a drie fellow, there is naught to be got by dealing with him. 1681 W. Robertson *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 509 Dry or reserved. 1688-9 *Lo. CLARENDON Diary* (I.), He thanked me... and said, he had not seen so particular an account of these affairs before: but he was very dry as to all things else.

16. Lacking adornment or embellishment, or some addition; meagre, plain, bare; matter-of-fact.

1626 *LAUD Wks.* (1849) II. 370 And if they say... they believe them in the Church's sense; yet that dry shift will not serve. a. 1637 B. Jonson *Discoveries, Precipitanti mod* (1640) 116 As we should take care, that our style in writing, be neither dry, nor empty. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7, Contemplations concerning the dry essence of the

Deity are very consuming and unsatisfactory. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* ii. 6 With a pension and dry title only. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref., Enforced thereto, by Dry Mathematical Reason. c. 1714 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mrs. Hewel* (1887) I. 34 I would willingly return... something more... than dry thanks impetuously expressed. 1803 *LD. ELDON in Vesey's Rep.* VIII. 435 It is the case of a dry trust, all the debts and legacies being long paid. 1850 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* ii, A long catalogue of dry facts.

17. Deficient in interest; unattractive, distasteful, insipid. (fig. from food that wants snclemency.)

1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. 1. ii. (1651) 39 Our subtle Schoolemen... are weak, dry, obscure. 1661 *Purvis Diary* 12 May, Methought it was a poor dry Sermon. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 315 P. 3 These Points are dry in themselves to the generality of Readers. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 425 If these speculations appear too dry, they may be rendered more pleasing, if the reader would peruse the two pieces criticised. 1799 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 567 Mankind have an aversion to the study of the science of government. Is it because the subject is dry? 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 Annals... valuable to the antiquary, but dry and profitless to others.

18. Art. Characterized by stiff and formal outlines; lacking in softness or mellowness; rigidly precise.

1716 *Notes Dryden's trans. Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* 224 His Manner was Gothicque and very dry. *Ibid.* 227 [His] manner was drier and harder than any of Raphael's School. a. 1792 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holland* (R.), The fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. 1850 *LEITCH Miller's Anc. Art* § 205. 195 The workmanship, however, is still drier than in the Antonines. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 A dry and hard manner of execution.

19. Of money, rent, or fees: Paid in hard cash, in actual coin. [Cf. *F. argent sec, pte stche.*]

1574 *HELLOWES Gleaners's Fam. Ep.* 162 Such as shal play at Cardes or dice for diemoney. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1706) 366 Worth a matter of four millions dry rents. 1664 *Purvis Diary* 30 Sept., I am fain to preserve my vowe by paying 20s. dry money into the poor's box. 1694 *Provid. God* 64 That what could not be done by dry Money, might be by Debauchery. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 97 P. 5 To Zelinda's woman, fifteen guineas in dry money. 1725 *BERKELEY Let. to Tr. Prior* 12 June Wks. 1871 IV. 112 It hath cost me 130 pounds dry fees, besides expedition-money to men in office. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played in Defendant's house... but not for 'dry money'.

20. Dry light (an expression derived from a doubtful or corrupt passage in Heraclitus; ed. Bywater 30): 'Light' unlighted by any infusion of personal predilection, prejudice, or fancy.

1625 *Bacon Ess., Friendship* 77 Heraclitus saith in one of his Enigmas: Dry Light is euer the best. — *Apophth.* 268 Heraclitus the Obscure said: The drie Light was the best Soule. Meaning, when the Faculties Intellectual are in vigour, not wet, nor, as it were, clouded by the Affection. 1870 *LOWELL Amongst Dks. Ser.* i. (1873) 149 The web that looks so familiar and ordinary in the dry light of every day.

B. as adv. In a dry manner, dryly. (See C. 2.)

1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 If the same Worstod, so dry calandred, taketh any Wet. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 97 I talk dry and cross to him. 1765 A. DICKSON *Trav. Agric.* xix. (ed. 2) 331 Where the land is very dry situated. 1833 *MARSHALL P. Simple* xviii., 'He's rowing dry, your honour—only making blave'.

C. Combinations.

1. Parasynthetic, as dry-eyed a., having dry eyes, tearless, not weeping; dry-boned, fancied, -handad, -leaved, -hipped, -skinned, -tongued, etc. adjs.; also dry-looking adj. See also DRY-FISTED, -FOOTED.

1618 *BRATWATER Deser. Death* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 271 Chop-faine, crest-sunk, 'drie-bon'd' anatomic. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 495 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long 'Drie-ey'd' behold? 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 The face... has the drawn expression of dry-eyed grief. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 50 Any 'dry-fancied Metaphysicians'. a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Journal* 241 As in a 'drie-mouth'd' fever. 1855 *TEKSTON Maud* I. xviii. 8 'The dry-tongued laurels' pattering tall.

2. Adverbial, in comb. with verbs and their derivatives. a. In a dry way; without the use of liquid; without drawing blood: as dry-rub, -scratch, -scrub, etc., vhs.; dry-blowing pres. pplic.; + dry-bang, + dry-baste vbs. = DRY-BEAT; dry-cupping, see CUPPING 1; dry-cure v., to cure meat, etc. by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling; dry-grind v., to grind articles of entery without the use of water; hence dry-grinder, a workman employed in dry-grinding; so dry-pointing, e.g. of needles and table-forks; dry-salt v. = dry-cure; dry-shave v., (see quot.).

c. 1600 *Dax Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii, And I did not dry bang ye all one after another I'd eat no more but Mustard. 1630 *WATSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 58 'They... dry-basted brother Hill and left vs. 1728-46 *Houson's Spring* 115 ff., a cutting gale. 'dry-blowing, breathe Untinously frost. 1822-34 *Good Sunday Med.* (ed. 4) III. 473 The use of 'dry-cupping between the shoulders. 1824 *Aust. Keg.* 259 His apparatus for the relief of 'dry-grinders. 1832 *BAUNCE Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 187 'Dry-pointing, which also is executed with great rapidity. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. I.* 111, c. 10 *Preamble*, Pillows made of, scalded feters and 'drie pulled feters to gedre. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 27/8 Gou-shins in their raw state come to the market 'dry salted'. 1899 E. A. PARKS *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 On intermediate days the rooms are 'dry-scrubbed. 1620 *THOMAS Lat. Diet., Affluente* alignen auro, lo ridde him of his gold, to 'drie slauie liuu. 1705 *PHILLIPS*, To *Dry-shave*, to clowse, gull or chent notoriously. 1778 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) 546/2 [He] shall be dry shaved... and have his head dressed on the parade.

b. So as to be or become dry, to dryness: as *dry-suck*, *weep* vbs.; *dry-burnt*, *-drunken*, *-roasted*, *-withering* ppl. adjs.

1891 R. KIRLING *Light that failed* xii, The grass was *dry-burnt* in the meadows. 1899 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 123 Except it be very *dry-roasted*. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* iii, Loins of Mutton *dry-roasted*. 1664 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* vii. Wks. 1873 11. 49 Thou *dry-suckst* him.

3. Special attributive combs.: *dry-beard*, an old man with a dry or withered beard; *dry-bob* (see *Bob sb.*); hence *dry-bob* vb.; *dry-bone* (U.S.), a miner's name for the silicate and other ores of zinc (Dana 1868); *dry-bones*, a contemptuous or familiar term for a thin or withered person, who has little flesh on his bones; *dry-bulb* thermometer, one of the two thermometers of which a *dry- and wet-bulb hygrometer* consists; *dry-caster*, 'a kind of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver*' (Webster 1864); *dry-cooper*, a cooper who makes casks, etc. for dry goods; *dry-ditch* v. *trans.*, to work at (anything) without result, like one digging a ditch into which no water flows; *dry-fly* a. and v. (*Angling*), used to describe a method of fishing in which an artificial fly is dangled just above the water; *dry house*, a building in which miners change their clothing (also called *drying-house*, or *dry*); *dry lodging*, lodging without board; *dry-march*, a march or boundary-line not formed by a river or water; *dry multura*, see *Multura*; *dry-needle* = *dry-point*; *dry pack*, see *PACK*; *dry-pile* a. (*† dripile*), with the pile dry; *dry-plate* (*Photogr.*), a sheet of glass coated with collodion subsequently sensitized and dried, or more usually, with an emulsion of gelatine (or collodion) containing a sensitive silver salt, and exposed to the action of light in a dry state; *dry-point* (*Engraving*), (a) a sharp-pointed needle used for engraving without acid on a copper plate from which the etching-ground has been removed; (b) the process of engraving in this way, or an engraving so executed; hence *dry-point* vb.; *dry-puddling*, see *PUDDLING*; *† dry-rent*, a RENT-SECK or barren rent, i.e. one reserved without clause of distress (*obs.*); *dry-shearer*, a workman whose business is to shear the nap of cloth; *dry-skin* (see *quot.*); *dry-stone* a., applied to a 'dike' or stone wall built without mortar, cf. *DIKE sb.* 6 b; *dry-stove*, a stove for plants, with dry heat; *dry wall*, a wall built without mortar. See also *DRY DOCK*, etc.

1749 GARRICK *Lethe* t. (1798) 1. 11 Well said, old *dry-beard*. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnet* 66 By Pythagorean *dry-beards* sentence'd. 1856 *† Dry-bob* (see *Bob sb.*); 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Alatrin* I. 73 You never used to *dry-hob* at Eton, did you? 1845 JAMES A. VAIL III. xiv, Ha old *dry-bones*, have I caught thee at length? 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 227 Table I. To obtain the dew-point, multiply the difference of reading of the thermometers by the factor opposite the *dry-bulb* reading, and subtract the product from the *dry-bulb* reading. 1775 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5308/3 Mr. Henry Taylor, *† Dry Cooper*. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 98 His adversaries did *dry-ditch* their matters and digg'd in vain. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 1/2 The beautiful and delicate art of fishing with the *dry-fly*. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 300/2 You must creep up-stream as warily as if you were *dry-flying* it on the Hampshire chalk. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Drawing of *† Dry House* where miners change their clothes. 1796 in Scott *Old Mort.* Introduct., To *drye* Lodgings for seven weeks, £ 4 s. 1825 *Hist. Little Pat (Houston Tracts* I. xi. 3) She...lived in one of those cellars which have *† dry lodgings* written over the door. 1820 Scott *Monast.* vi, The last who went south passed the *dry-march* at the Ridingburn with an escort of thirty spears. 1790 *Lanson Sch. Art* II. 48 The *dry needle*...is principally employed in the extreme light parts of water, sky, drapery, architecture, &c. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. cxxiv, 388 And loue will shoote you from his mightie bow, Weake is the shot that *† dripile* failes in snow. 1859 *Photogr. News* I. 296 Some difference of opinion exists as to the collodion best suited for *dry plates*. 1878 *Amnry Photogr.* (1890) 91 In the development of *dry plates*...the image...is built up from the solid silver salt in the film itself. *Ibid.*, The practical part of *dry-plate* processes. 1837 WHITTICK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 216 The *dry-point*, or needle...is principally employed for the lightest parts of the engraving on the copper plate. 1883 *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 256/1 The etchings and *dry-points* of Venetian views which Mr. Whistler is showing. 1722 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 161 A kind of Tumor...as the *dry-sheerers*, or those who dress Cloth, have upon their left Hands. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Trul. in N. Y.* (1860) 39 If the Blubber be not fat and free, the Whale is call'd a *dry-skin*. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* i. note, Called by the vulgar a *dry-stane* dyke. 1878 C. R. CONDER *Textwork Pal.* 312 Sloom—a most disappointing pool with *dry-stone* walls and a little muddy water. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *† Dry-wall*, a wall without lime. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. (1877) 48 A *dry wall* of the same height and stability.

**Dry, sb.** Forms: see prec. [subst. use of prec.] 1. Dry state or condition, esp. of the atmosphere; dryness, drought.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 He...boled his unwillie hwife drie and hwife weat. a 1300 *Cursor* *il.* 6365 (Göt.) For na drie ne for na wate Ne changid þat neuer þair state. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 The dredde notther tempest, dryrue

nor wete. 1214 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxviii, For dry myn herte to gydere is runne. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 5 With colde ne with hete, with wet ne with drye. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 272 Successions of Heat and Cold, Wet and Dry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 279 At end of dry He cut his hay, to lie long in the rain. 1877 R. F. BURTON in *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 568/3 Dead water during the dries, and a lake with two outlets after the annual rains.

† b. Thirst: cf. *DRY a. 3. Obs.* 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. xiv. 50 Ete his whan þe hungrthe, Or whan þow...elyngest for drye. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 313, I dy nere for dry.

2. That which is dry; spec. dry land. In the *dry*: on, or as on, dry land; not under water.

a 1300 *Cursor* *il.* 283 þe dri [he] alid erth. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciv [xcvi], 5 Of hym is the se, and he made it; and the drie his hondis formed. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 56 When did the waves so baughtly leap Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry? 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. conc. Jesus* vi, When God said, 'Let the Dry appear!'

3. A drying-place, or drying-house.

1876 J. H. COLLINS in *Fruit. Soc. Arts* 5 May 568/1 The floor or 'pan' of the dry is composed of fire-clay tiles. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 1/2 It is transferred to the drying-house or 'dry'.

4. *Masonry*. 'A fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load' (Ogilvie).

1825 JAMIESON, *Dry* (in a stone), a flaw. *Aberd.*

**Dry** (drai), v. Pa. t. and ppl. dried (droid). Forms: 1 *drye*an, 2-4 *drie*on, 3 (*Orm.*) *dri*zenn, 3-4 *druye*n, 4 *druize*, *druie*, *dreiz*e, *dri*, 4-6 *drey*, *drye*, 4-7 *drie*, 5- *dry* (*inflections* *dries*, *drieth*, *drying*). Pa. t. 1 *drye*de, *drie*de, 3-5 *dride*, 4 *dride*, *dreyede*, *druyde*, 5 *dried*(e), 4- *dried*. Pa. ppl. 1 *gedrized*, 3 (*Orm.*) *dri*zædd, 4-5 *dreyed*, 4-8 *dried*, 6-7 *dride*, 7 *dryde*, 7-8 *dry*d, 6- *dried*; (B. 7 *drien*). [OE. *drig(e)an*, *driſean*, f. *dryge* *DRY a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dry (e.g. by wiping, rubbing, exposure to heat or air, draining, etc.); to rid, deprive, or exhaust of moisture; to desiccate.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se hata sunor *dryge* þ gearwæp sæd and bleda. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 2 And *dridge* [Hutton G. dreide] his fet mid hyre locon. c 1200 *Ormin* 8625 For þatt te land was *dri*zædd all And scornedd þurh þe druðhe. c 1300 *Cursor* *il.* 1401 Sco... þan þam dries wit hir bare. c 1300 MAUNDE (1839) li. 19 The dryen it at the Sonne. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 76 þes bynges dries and feblis þe body. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* (K.), To dry their clothes yf were wringing weat. 1549-64 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxix. 313 As a skin bottel in the smoke, So am I parched and dride. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 After it be dreyed a little before the Fire. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 They should be d'ry'd in the Shade. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/1 Wood thus d'ry'd...acquires a Hardness...by which means they think it is better d'ried. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Mrs. Chick was yet drying her eyes.

b. To remove or abstract (water or moisture); to wipe away, cause to evaporate, or drain off.

c 1250 *Barlaam & Josephat* (Bodl. MS.) 867 When þu myst heuin arche the wit þin hond, and dreye þe water of þe se. c 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 122 Faste by the brook þat be dreyede [v. d'ruyde]. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 482 Christe doeth drye all teares from the oppressed eye. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 197 The Water...was now d'ried away. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 89 in *Anti-Catholic* 9 July (1852) 204 Not she, who dries The orphan's tears. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 45 Till all his juice is d'ried, and all his joints Are full of chalk.

2. *intr.* To become dry; to lose or be exhausted of moisture; to cease to yield a supply of liquid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe seful uppe þe ston and dride þere. c 1300 *Cursor* *il.* 310 (Cott.) He is welte þat neuer sal dri. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8768 (Trin.) þe tre...for elde bigon to d'rije. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 His armes d'riede and wax al d'rye. c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* I. 363 The sea gravel is latest for to d'rye. 1538 LYNDSEY *Agst. Syde Tailis* 75 In Somer quhen the streitis d'rys. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 259 The Morter doth not Cement. When it dries hastily. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4114/4 It [a sandbank] d'rys at Low-Water. 1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 138/2 Masses of apricots spread out to dry in the sun.

b. Of water or moisture: To disappear or pass away by evaporation, absorption, or draining.

† c 1225 *Old Age* II. in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueþ þat mi drivil d'rise. c 1400 *Langraus's Cirurg.* 197 If þou waichest hise lymes in watir, anon rist it wole drie yn. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 143 Great-floods have flowne...and great Seas have d'ried. 1648 *Gaz West Ind.* 109 The unctuous part will dry away.

† 3. *intr.* To be thirsty, to thirst. *Obs.*

In ME. also *impers.* me *drieth*; cf. HUNGER. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. 1. 25 And drink whon þou druizest [B. dreyet: v. r. þe d'rijesh, 3ow d'rieth]. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 117 For thirst to death I dry.

4. a. *trans.* To render (a cow, etc.) 'dry'; to exhaust or stop the secretion of milk in. b. *intr.* To become 'dry', cease to give milk.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Lib. Ed.) 116 All have cows, and when they dry them, they... 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The following medicine may be given to any cow you wish to dry. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 76 The thicker milk of those which were beginning to dry. 1838 *Craven Dial.* sv. 'It's time to dry the cow, shee gives life milk.' 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 1/2 A few farmers report that they cannot dry off their cows.

5. *Dry up, trans.* a. To suck, draw, or take up (liquid or moisture) entirely, as is done by the sun

or with a cloth or the like. b. To exhaust (anything) of its moisture; to render quite dry; to desiccate. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

c 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 775 *Thistle*, Phebus...Hadde dreyed up the dew of erbis weat. 1844 CAXTON *Curial* I. The grace of humanyte is not dreyed vp in the... 1552 HULOT, Dreyd vp to be, as a cove or yewe that goeth gelde or foremilch and geteth no mylke. 1563 W. FOLKESTE *Meltons* (1640) 63 b, Chalke is an earth by heate concked...and d'ried up. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 105 In Summer it [Jordan] is almost d'ried up. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sharp Easterly... Winds tread, pierce, and dry them [tulips] up. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 8/1 One fertile source of information was d'ried up. 1859 McCOSK *Dir. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 407 The amazon...had her breast d'ried up that she might fight the more fiercely. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 18 Theoretic atheism d'ries up the sources of personal affection.

c. *intr.* Of water or moisture: To disappear entirely as by evaporation. Of a source: To cease to yield liquid, to become quite dry.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 15 Beholde, yf he witholde the waters; they dreye vp. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 60 The Fountain from the which my currant runnes, Or else dries vp. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/1 Springs...which have d'ried up. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 268 The sap dries up: the plant declines.

d. *intr.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To stop the flow of words, cease talking; also *gen.* to stop, cease.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *The Index* 2 Feb. (Farmer), With which modest contribution we dry up with reference to the subject. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* June 617 (*ibid.*) Dry up!...the slangy...exclamation with which he cuts short...attempts of his mother to lecture him. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 No matter how well you knew your words, you'd dry up when you got before the footlights. 1892 STEVENSON *Pailinea Lett.* xxiv. (1895) 231 The rain begins...and I will do the reverse and dry up.

**Dry**, obs. form of DREE.

**Dryad** (drai-ād). Also 6-7 *driade*. Pl. *dryads*: also in L. form *dryades* (drai-ādiz). [ad. L. *Dryas*, pl. *Dryades* = G. *Δρύας*, pl. *Δρυάδες* wood-nymphs, f. *δρῦς*, *δρῦς-ός* tree.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* A nymph supposed to inhabit trees; a wood-nymph.

1555 EDRIN *Decades* 23 They supposed that they had seen those most beautifull *Dryades*. 1575 LANANAN *Lett.* (1871) 14 The Fawn, the Satyres, the Nymphs, the Dryades, and the Hamadryades. 1598 MARSTON *Fyngmat.* etc. Sat. iv. 155 Summon the Nymphs and Dryades to bring some rare in unction, whilst thou doost sing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 88 Like a Wood-nymph light, Oread or Dryad, or of Delos's Traine. 1708 PRIOR *Twile & Sparrow* 35 The dryads all forsok the wood. 1798 COLERIDGE *Pictures*, Ye Oreads chaste, ye Marbles Dryades. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, II. (1878) 17 Marble fauns and dryads were cooling themselves.

2. *transf.* a. A maiden of the woods; a sylvan beauty. b. A forest-tree, a denizen of the woods.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admin. Events* 30 This young Gentleman...inflamed with the love of this Dryade. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xi, The palm, the loftiest dryad of the woods.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1790 WATSON *Bathing* Sonn. II. (R.), Young Health, a Dryad-maid in vesture green...On airy uplands met the piercing gale.

Hence *Dryadic* a., of, pertaining to, or resembling a dryad.

1891 C. E. CRADDOCK *In Str. Countr.* iv, Soft dryadic murmurs. *Ibid.* xii, A fitting dryadic shape.

**Dryas**dust (drai-dvst), sb. and a. [That is, dry as dust.]

A sb. The name of a fictitious person to whom Sir W. Scott pretends to dedicate some of his novels; hence, a writer or student of antiquities, history, or statistics, who occupies himself with the driest and most uninteresting details.

1820 SCOTT *Vivianhoe*, The venerable name of Dr. Jonas Dryasdust. 1822 = *Nigel* Introduct. Ep., Captain Clutterbuck to the Reverend Dr. Dryasdust. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl.* I. 16 (H.), The Prussian Dryasdust, otherwise an honest fellow, and not afraid of labour, excels all other Dryasdusts yet known. a 1872 MAURICE *Friendship* Bks. vii. (1894) 214 The Dryasdusts may pick up real gems amidst heaps of rubbish. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 644/1 In spite of his being a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, has nothing of the Dryasdust about him.

B. adj. 1. Extremely 'dry', as a writer, book, or subject of study.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. iv. 313 The most dryasdust of the whole. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* II. 79 Dryasdust antiquarian stories. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xlv, She considered political economy as a dryasdust something outside the circle of her life. 1881 = *One Thing* *Useful* viii, Aged by poring over dryasdust books.

2. *lit.* Of climate: Extremely dry or rainless.

1889 GERRIE *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* (Nature 19 Sept. 490) A dryasdust climate like that of some of the steppe-regions of our own day. *Ibid.*, I cannot...find...any evidence of a dryasdust epoch...in Europe during...the Pleistocene period.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Dryasdustic*, *Dryasdustish* adjs.; *Dryasdustism*.

1854 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl.* xiv. i. (1873) IV. 149 The dark Dryasdustic ages. 1880 *Glasgow Even. Ch.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The British Association, which has naturally an extensive acquaintance with dryasdustism. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 767 Elaborate and yet not Dryasdustish disquisitions.

† **Dry-beat**, v. *Obs. trans.* To inflict 'dry blows' upon (see *Dry a. 12*); to beat soundly or severely. Hence *Dry-beaten* ppl. a.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 64 This drye beaten hosteler. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchel* Eijb. A yonger brother, that meanes to drie beate those of the Elder bouse. 1603 *HOLLAND Putarch's Mor.* 1281 His body. is drie beaten, brused and broken. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. Rom. ii. 4 Wks.* 1831 II. 393 He by drye-beating him might make him at least sensible of blows.

**Dryche**, var. form of **DRECH** v. 2. *Obs.*  
**Drydenian** (drai'dēniān), *a.* Characteristic, or in the style, of the English poet John Dryden (1631-1700). So **Drydenic** (drai'dēnik), **Drydenish** (drai'dēniʃ) *adjs.*, in same sense; **Drydenism**; a phrase, etc. characteristic of Dryden.

1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden Pref.* 2 The boldest Drydenism that ere came in Print. *Ibid.* 23 The greatest piece of Drydenian Nonsense that I have met with yet. *Ibid.* 41 Something Drydenish, ill-natured and unjaunty. 1868 *LOWELL Dryden Pr. Wks.* 1890 III. 441 *note*, A very Drydenish verse. 1896 *SAINSBURY Hist. 17th Cent. Lit.* 8 The Drydenian triplet, on which Pope had frowned.

**Dry dock, dry-dock.** A dock from which the water is or may be let out, for repairing (or building) a ship: see **DOCK** sb. 3. 4.

1627 [see **DOCK** sb. 3. 4.] 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. I.* xiii. 363 They immediately hale their Ship into a dry dock, and burn her bottom. 1803 *MORSE in M. CUTLER Hist. etc.* (1888) II. 129 The President's scheme of a Dry Dock at Washington, appears to me in a high degree visionary and ridiculous. 1883 *LAW REP.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 503 The owner of a dry dock used for the painting and repairing vessels.

Hence **Dry-dock v.**, *trans.* to place (a vessel) in a dry dock for repairs.

1884 *PALL MALL G.* 12 Aug. 11 The ordinary methods by which ships are dry-docked. 1895 *BOSTON HER.* (U. S.) 22 Mar. 7/1 The lack of dry-docking facilities.

**Drye**, obs. form of **DREE**, **DRY**.

**Dryer**, var. of **DRIER**, freq. in techn. senses.

† **Dryfat, dry-fat.** *Obs.* Also 6 *drievat*, 6-7 *drifat* (te), *drifat* (te, etc.); also as two words. [f. **DRY** a. + **FAT** sb. 1 = *vat*.] A large vessel (cask, barrel, tub, case, box, etc.) used to hold dry things (as opposed to liquids): see **FAT** sb. 1. 3.

1526 *TOLLS in DILLON Calais & Pale* (1892) 89 For every dryfat with merchandys. *Ibid.* 1540, etc. [see **FAT** sb. 1. 3.] 1558 W. TOWNSEND in *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1589) 127, 2 Driefats of bread. 1577-87 *HOLINGSHEAD Chron.* II. 196 Unless I come out of their oven driefat. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iii. iv. I am a broken vessel. 1. a shrunk old Dryfat. 1677 *YARRINGTON Eng. Infrum.* 45 The Thread, is brought down the Elbe and Rhine in dry Fats for Holland and Flanders.

**Dryf(e, dryff(e, dryfen**, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of **DRIVE** v.

† **Dry-fist.** *Obs.* [cf. **DRY** a. 15 b.] *A* niggardly or stingy person. So † **Dry-fisted** *a.*, niggardly, miserly, stingy.

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wih.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Of all filthy dryfisted Knights. 1607 *KUTS. Confur.* (1842) 76 Nash inueyed bitterly. against dryfisted patrons. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* iii. i. Why wies madam Dry-fist, could your mouldy brain be so addle? [1674 *COTTON Compl. Gometier in Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 324 Throwing, at a good sum with a dry fist (as they call it); that is, if they tick you, it is theirs; if they lose, they owe you so much.]

**Dry-foot** (drai'fut), *adv.* (*a.*) Also without hyphen, and as two words: see **DRY** and **FOOT**.

1. With dry feet; without wetting the feet.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10338 All comm off dryffot All alls it water nare. a 1225 *Juliana* 32 pu leddest israelos folc burh be reade sea. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) V. 239 He wolde lede hem drie foot into be londre of byhestre. c 1400 *MAUNDREV.* (Roxb.) xi. 43 Childer of Israel passed thurgh it drie fote. 1593 *NASHIE Christ's T.* 19a, Ouer the waters of my Teares and tribulation, shee. passeth as drie-fote, as once they past our Iordan. 1623 *LASLE Elyric on O. & N. Test.* *Evangelists*, Walked upon the sea drie-foot.

† 2. To draw or hunt dry-foot: to track game by the mere scent of the foot. Also *figs.* *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxxix, When we read that wonder, and have trac'd Historie, dry-foot. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 Like Dogs that draw dry-foot.

† 3. *Attrib.* or *adj.* *Obs.*

1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knt.* iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley X.* 166, I care not for his dry-foot hunting. 1635 *QUARLES Emblemes* iv. viii. 213 And, from her sandy deepes, approach the dry-foot shore. 1672 *SHADWELL Miser* II. Wks. 1720 III. 39 Thou art like a dry-foot dog.

**Dry-footed, a.** Having dry feet; with the feet not wetted; = *prec.* 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 her heo eoden drii-uted. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 [They] passyd Iordan drye foted. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. x. 30 Such as a man may go into drie-footed at the full Sea. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple xii.* Whether he was out of his depth or not, I can't tell, although I suspect that he was not dry-footed.

b. *fig.* 2 Passing lightly and dexterously over a difficulty (like one who steps lightly over a stream without wetting his feet).

[1577 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 359 Maister Heskins skippeth ouer with a drye fote, that Ambrose saith. he shall not die.] 1830 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 20 May. The explanation of Erasmus, and Clarke, and some others, is very dry-footed.

**Dry-founder, v. trans.** To render (a horse) lame from inflammation in the hoof; = **FOUNDER** v. Chiefly in pa. pple. **Dry-founded** = **FOUNDERED**. ? *Obs.* (In quot. 1654 alluding to the foundering of a ship.)

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & no King* v. iii, If he kick thus the dog, days, he will be dry-founded. 1624 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* 131 Before these ships could be fitted to flote upon the main, they were dry-founded at land. For the Tax being a burden, every man began to study how to decline the weight. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 301 Fearing least . . . he should dry founder and lose all his horses.

**Dryze**, obs. form of **DREE**, **DRY**.

**Dryght, -gt, -in, -yn:** see **DRIGHT, DRIGHTIN**.

**Dry goods.** A name (chiefly in U.S.) for the class of merchandise comprising textile fabrics and related things; articles of drapery, mercery, and haberdashery (as opposed to groceries).

1708 *Deplorable State New Eng.* 38 in *Swallow's Diary* (1899) II. 115 One Hog's-Head of Dry Goods. 1775 *A. BURNARD Trav.* 71 With the dry goods, which they purchase in London, they traffick in the neighbouring colonies. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., Loyal Effusion*, And raised the price of dry goods and tobaccos. 1821 *DUNCAN Trav.* I. 187 There were in New-Haven . . . 41 stores of dry goods.

b. *attrib.*, as *dry-goods business, dealer, shop, store; dry-goodsman*, one who sells dry goods.

a 1813 *A. WILSON Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 233 At length we spelt this precious piece of lore: 'Pat Dougherty's Hotel and Drygood Store'. 1837 *LAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* 12 Aug., Fellow-passenger, a Boston dry-goods dealer, travelling to collect bills. 1863 — *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 160 What we should call a dry-goods store, or, according to the English phrase, a mercer's and haberdasher's shop. 1863 *DICKEY Federal St. I.* 3 A number of New York and Boston dry-goods men.

† **Dryhede.** *Obs.* Also *drieded, dryehed*.

[f. **DRY** a. : see **HEAD**.] Dryness, drought; dry land; a dry place, desert.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 6 Whilk þat tornes þe se In mikel drihed for to be. a 1325 *Prise P.* lxxviii. 45 Hou oft hi greued him in wildernes; þi somond him in ire in drihed. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hye hylles of pryde arm iij. wyckednessys, þat arm, dryehed, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall down.

† **Dryine.** *Obs.* Also 6 *drynas*. [ad. late Gr. *δρύνας*, f. *δρῦν* tree, oak.] A serpent reputed to live in hollow oaks.

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. vi. 201 Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink). 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 717 Bellonius writeth, that he never saw any Serpent greater then this Dryine, which he calleth Dendrozailla.

**Drying** (drai'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DRY** v. + **ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb **DRY**; abstraction of moisture; desiccation. Also with *adv.*, as *drying-up*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxii. (1495) 560 The powdre of the whestone. hath vertue of dryenge. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 For washing and drying of ix pair of shetes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 1 Except the same [Malt] have in the fast flower stepinge and sufficient dryenge. 1667 *H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 417 The too hasty drying thereof spoils it. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 349 The people complained bitterly of the drying up of the streams. 1889 *PALL MALL G.* 7 Nov. 3/3 Fifty years is the period. [assigned] for the practical drying-up of the ivory supply.

2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* Used in or for drying something, as *drying-basin, -box, -case, -chamber, -closet, -cylinder, -floor, -ground, -horse, -house, -machine, -paper, -pipe, -plate, -room, -stove, -tube, -yard*.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 81 To . . . the Queues fotemen for thaire dryeng money. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 A drying bason. 1766 *C. LEA BETTER Royal Gauge* ii. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Hung up, on Lines, in the Drying-House. 1799 *Mrs. ADAMS in Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 538/1, I made a dryiog-room, to hang up the clothes in. 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Close by the roadside is the drying-ground. 1854 *S. THOMPSON Will. Fl.* i. i. c. 4) 228 If you consign it [the plant] to your drying-paper. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 149 The green leaves, called matu, are theso spread out in the drying-yard, and carefully dried in the sun.

**Drying, ppl. a.** [f. as *prec.* + **ING** 2.]

1. That dries or renders dry; having the quality of abstracting moisture; desiccative. In early use in Medicine.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 913 The harde yolke is dryenge and harde to passe out of the stomak. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 Make fumigaciouns of dryenge bingis: as galles [etc.]. 1563 *V. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 b, These waters being also drying by nature. 1709 *PRIOR Paulo Purganti*, Dryiog Coffee was deny'd; But Chocolate that Loss supply'd. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 93 A cold drying wind.

2. Becoming dry; having the quality of drying quickly; *spec.* of oils (see quot. 1865).

1758 *A. REID Tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 115 What is called a Spirit-Varnish, or a Drying Varnish, because it soon dries. c 1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc. I.* 99/1 Subdivided into those which become thick or gelatinous on exposure to the air (*drying oils*), as linseed and poppy; and those which do not (*fat oils*), as olive and sperm. c 1865 *J. WYLD ibid.* 418/2 Some oils, by the absorption of oxygen, become what are termed 'drying oils'. 1872 *TENNISON Lyette* 1087 A helm With but a drying evergreen for crest.

Hence **Dryness**, drying quality.

1840 *Æolus* 60 The air. receives. . . an increase of dryness, or of dryness, which latter designation is to be preferred as more truly expressive of the fact.

**Dryish** (drai'ish), *a.* [f. **DRY** a. + **ISH**.] Somewhat dry (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Ozier*, Planted rather in a dryish than overmoist ground. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 159 A curious and valuable collection, but rather dryish.

**Dry land.** [See **DRY** a. 5.] Land not submerged or under water; land as opposed to sea.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 77 And drof ham to drue lond in to champagne. a 1330 *Otuel* 444 Anon rist als roundlad Hadde ikaust þe dryue lond [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen. i. 10* And God called y<sup>e</sup> drye londre, Earth. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 3 God . . . discovered the face of the Deep, and brought forth Drie-land. 1822 *GARDNER Stud. Hist. Eug.* 1 Animals could pass over on dry land.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to dry land; land-.

1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth v.* (1722) 330 The Generation of the Dryland Animals. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphr.* v. § 33 Oxen, and other dry-land animals. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xii. 179 No horse. . . that type of dry-land locomotion.

**Dryly, drily** (drai'li), *adv.* [f. **DRY** a. + **LY** 2. The former spelling is more analogical: cf. *shyly, shyly*, also *dryness*.]

1. In a dry manner or state; without moisture.

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou weatly, walke thou dryly. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. i. 176 Your old virginity, is like one of our French wither'd peares: it looks ill, it eates drily.

2. Without emotion, sympathy, or cordiality, coldly, frigidly; see **DRY** a. 13.

1622 *BACON Hen. VIII* (J.), Conscious to himself how dryly the King had been used by his council. 1693 *DRYDEN Frenet. I.* 113 Virtue is but drily Prais'd, and Stewes. 1809 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) II. 292 Saying drily, but civilly, that he should come. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 115 His sympathy was but dryly expressed.

3. With quiet sarcasm or caustic humour: see **DRY** a. 14.

1430 *LYON Chron.* Troy ii. xvi, He was bouerdyng all the long daye. . . So dryly that no man might espye So sober he was in his countenance. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 14 a, A lolly lustie olde Gentleman, that will winke, and laugh, and least drily. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, 'You saw me, neighbour Glover, at the beginning of the fray?' 'I saw you after the end of it, neighbour', answered the Glover, drily. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. i. iv. § 16. To the style of Bentley was sometimes humorous and dryly sarcastic.

4. In a bare or plain style, without embellishment, baldly; in a dull or uninteresting style or manner: see **DRY** a. 16-18.

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 103 Which for being so drily written, made them . . . desicions to know the occasion. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 114 Some drily plain. . . Write dull receipts, how poems may be made. 1750 *GOSSET, Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414 a, The poet either drily didactic. . . or triflingly voluble. 1836 *WHATELY Chr. Evid.* xi, The miracles . . . are all related briefly, calmly, and dryly, and almost with an air of indifference.

**Dryness** (drai'nes), *Forms*: see **DRY** a.; also 5-6 *drines*, 6-7 *drinesse*, 7-8 *driness*. [f. **DRY** a. + **NESS**.]

1. The quality or condition of being dry; absence or deficiency of moisture; aridity; drought.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse speyllith the heed of the heer and mayketh it baldy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 108/2 a Drynes, ariditas. 1530 *PALSON* 215/2 Drinesse, rhesche. Drighnesse, chaline. 1524-34 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 140 For the drines of the earth. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 19 Windes . . . some of them bringing raine, some drinesse. 1643 *DENNAM Cooper's H.* 207 While driness moisture, coldness heat resists. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER in Winter Syst. Husb.* (1787) 183 According to the driness or wetness of the season. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 562 The milky liquid is evaporated to dryness.

† b. *concr.* A dry place; dry land. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum . . . is made ryghte as salt in drynesse in alde clyues. 13450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 21 That drynes earth men shall call; [The gathering of the waters all Seas to name.]

† c. The condition of being dried up; failure, cessation. *Obs.*

1625 *BACON Ess., Usurie* (Arb.) 545 This will preserve Borrowing from any general Stop or Driness.

2. Thirst. *Obs.* (or only in vulgar use.)

a 1535 *FISHER Serm. Wks.* (1876) 400 How in his dryghnesse they would have filled it with Asell and Gaule. 1559 *V. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 176 Much sweeter then Honey, and most pleasantly aswageth Drines.

3. *fig.* a. Absence of emotion, feeling, or fervour; lack of cordiality; coldness of feeling; distance of manner.

c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. lx. 142 Lest my soule faile for werynes & drynes of mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Drynesse of spiryete cometh somtyme . . . when a persone gyueth hymselfe moche to worldly or bodily myrth and pleasure. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. iv. 12 God changed the driness wherein my soul had formerly been, into an extream tenderness. 1748 *SJOLLETT Red. Rand.* (1792) I. 278 There was a dryness between the lieutenant and him on my account. 1831 *Society I.* 310 An apparent want of delicacy in his accosting her . . . made her manner assume a dryness very unlike its usual tone.

b. Absence of embellishment, plainness, baldness; lack of interest, dullness.

a 1637 *B. JONSON Discoveries, Præcipiendi modi*, Their new Flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others dryness and squalor. 1709 *TATLER* No. 437 5 The Learned have so long laboured under the Imputation of Dryness and Dulness in their Accounts of their Phenomena. a 1719 *GARTH J.J.*, Paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it. 1853 *C. BEGE's Hardant Green* ix. (ed. 4) 78 The dryness and daily routine of lectures.

**Dry-nurse, sb.** [cf. **DRY** a. 4 b.]

1. A woman who takes care of and attends to a child, but does not suckle it (opp. to *wet-nurse*); formerly, also, in the general sense of 'nurse'.

1528 *SHAKS. Henry II.* i. ii. 3 One Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or his Cooke. a 1618 *RALEIGH To Son* ii. in *Remains* (1661)



84 After a while thou didst love thy Drie-nurse, and didst forget the other. 1663 *Tucke Adv.* 5 *Hours v.* iii. There's no cook, nor dry-nurse, like a wife. 1731 *Swift To Gay* 8 Make a dry-nurse of thy muse? 1848 *Kingsley's Saint's Tragic.* iii. iii. To play the dry-nurse to three starving brats.

2. *fig.* A man who is charged with 'looking after' another; *esp.* one who instructs or 'coaches' a superior in his duties.

1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* i. (Ritdg.) 310/2 Well, this dry nurse... is a delicate man. 1640 *Capl. Underhill* in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 322 (Farmer) You must have a dry nurse, as many Captains have... I can hire you an old limping decayed sergeant at Brainford. 1784 *Cowper Task* 11. 371 Grand caterer and dry nurse of the church! 1820 *Scott Monast.* vi. The old general who, in foreign armies, is placed at the elbow of the Prince of the Blood, who nominally commands in chief, on condition of attempting nothing without the advice of his dry-nurse. 1826 *Wellington in Croker P.* (1884) i. xi. 343 When the Horse Guards are obliged to employ one of those fellows like me in whom they have no confidence, they give him what is called a *second in command*—one in whom they have confidence—a kind of dry nurse.

**Dry-nurse, v.** [*f. prec. sb. or f. DRY adv. + NURSE.*] *trans.* To bring up 'by hand', without the breast; to play the dry-nurse to (*lit.* and *fig.*); to 'coach' or instruct (a superior) in his duties.

1581 *Ricu Forewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 Her daughter... she committed to the outlaws... who... promised to drie nurse the child so well as they could till she should make retourne. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. ii. 168 As Romulus a Wolf did rear So he was dry-nurs'd by a Bear. 1767 Mrs. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* IV. 13 A round flexible pipe might be contrived for the feeding dry-nursed children. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* ii. She had dry-nursed a young baronet. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* x. iv. (1865) III. 246 Franz of Lorraine bears the title of Commander, whom Seckendorf is to dry-nurse. 1894 *WOLSELEY Marlborough* i. 282 Some regular officers who had been selected... for the purpose of dry-nursing their inexperienced colonels.

**Dry rot, dry-rot.**

1. A decayed condition of timber in confined situations, in which it becomes brittle and crumbles to a dry powder; caused by various fungi, *esp.* species of *Polyporus* and *Merulius*, or by slow chemical processes. Also applied to any fungus causing this.

1795 (*little*) Some Observations on the D'stemper in Timber called the Dry Rot. 1803 J. PAPWORTH (*little*) An Essay on the Cause of the Dry Rot in Buildings; with some Observations on the Cure of the Dry Rot, by the Admission of Air into the Parts of Buildings affected with that Disease. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 337 Of parasitical Fungi, the most important are those which are called dry rot. 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) 121 The far greater number of these imaginary cases of dry-rot are no other than this, the usual chemical decomposition of the hard vegetable fibre.

2. *fig.* A state of hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay tending to disintegration.

1821 *Examiner* 915 A species of political dry rot is pervading the whole community. 1882 W. PHILLIPS in C. Martyn *Life* (1890) 586 The dry-rot of legislative corruption. Hence *Dry-rot v. trans.*, to affect with dry rot.

**Dry-rotten ppl. a.**, decayed with dry rot.

1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 359 *note*. The more completely and notoriously dry-rotten the whole fabric, the more money would be called for... for the support of it. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 22 They are dry-rotting the very fibre of will and conscience. 1883 *American VII.* 4 Swept away as incapable and dry-rotten.

**Dryry, obs. form of DREARY a.**

**Drysalter** (drai'sol'ter). [*app. f. dry salt, after saller.*] A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.; sometimes also in oils, sauces, pickles, tinned meats, etc.

1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4352/4 John Lawford, late of London, Dry-Salter. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iv. (1841) 1. 25 A. B. was bred a dry-salter. As a salter A. B. understands very well the buying of cochineal, indigo, galls, sumach, logwood, fustick, madder, and the like. 1790 *Sir W. Fonnex On Mariatic Acid* 7 (T.). I heard by accident of a drysalter, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune from possessing a secret that enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Dry-salter, a person dealing in various articles for dyeing (not in pickles, according to Mr. Todd). 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxi. There was scarce one of the ladies that hadn't a relation a peer, though the husband might be a drysalter in the City. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Drysalter, one who deals in drugs, oils, potted meats, gums, etc. 1896 *Kelly's P. O. London Directory* 1816 Drysalter. See also Druggists—Wholesale; also Gum Merchants; also Indigo Merchants; also Merchants—General; also Oil and Color Men.

**Drysaltery** (drai'sol'teri). [*f. prec. + r: cf. grocery, etc.*] A drysalter's store or business; the articles dealt in by a drysalter (*sing.* and *pl.*).

1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxiii. The smell of which dry-saltery impregnated the air. 1865 *Mut. Fr.* II. 189 A bunch of keys, commanding treasures in the way of dry-saltery. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 424/2 A general dealer, selling... meat and drapery, as well as groceries, or as they are called dry-salteries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 10/1 A collection of drugs, drysaltery, and chemicals.

**Drysel, obs. form of DRIZZLE.**

**Dry-shod** (drai'shed), a. [= *dry shoed*, with dry shoes.] Having one's shoes dry; without wetting the feet. (With *go, pass, walk*, etc.)

1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* Contents iii. The people go thorow in drye shod. c. 1585 C. TISS *Pemroke's P.* LXVI. iii. Through

Jordans streames we drye-shod waded. 1679 *DRYVEN Troilus* v. ii. And dry-shod we may pass the naked ford. 1808 *Scott Marm.* ii. ix. Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day, The pilgrims to the shrine find way.

b. *attrib.* qualifying *passage*, etc.

1813 *Scott Trium.* i. A dry-shod pass from side to side.

† **Drysne, v. Obs.** [*OE. drysnyan*, deriv. of \**drus-*, u-grade of \**dreus-an*, OE. *drōsan* to fall; cf. *DRIZZLE*, in 6 *drysch.*] *intr.* To fall down, sink. Hence *Drysnyng*, falling, fall.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 46 Þer wyrm hiora ne bið dead and þæt fyr ne bið adrysnd [Rushw. ne bið drysnyd]. a. 1400–50 Alexander 3801 A litill drysnyng of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen.

**Drysse, obs. form of DRESS v.**

**Dryster** (drai'ster). [*f. DRY v.: see -STER.*] A workman or woman employed in drying something.

14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 692 *Nomina artificum mulierum... Hec siccatrix*, a dryster. 1838 *Cath. Angl.* 109 A Dryster, dissicator, trix. a. 1671 *LAMONT Diary* 280 (Jam.) Old Robert Baillie being dryster that day, and William Lundy, master of the mille. 1825 JAMESON, *Dryster*. 1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. 2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield. 1894 H. SPREIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 *note*. Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen.

**Dryte**: see *DRITE*.

**Dryth** (draiþ). Now only *south. dial.* Also 6–7 drythe, drith(e), drieth, dryeth. [*f. DRY a. + -th, after warnuth*, etc.] Dryness, dry condition.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Genl. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Lj v. By heate of the sonne and drythe of the powdre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. 20 By reason of the drieth of his bodye. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 15 Moisture and dryeth, heat and cold. 1671 *BLAGRAVE Astral. Physic* 10 Agreeing with beat and drith. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 3 Dryth and Moisture. 1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 175 Dry'th. 1889 *Temple Bar* Feb. 178 (*dial.*) 'What the old man do want is nourishing food and dryth.'

b. Dry weather, drought.

1571 *FORTESCUE Forest* 106 b. Bee you well assured of greate dryth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 53 But now for drieth the fields were all undone. 1875 *Sussex Glass* s.v. Drythe never yet bred dearth. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 294 The end of a week's dryth.

† c. Thirst. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 The dropsy dryeth, that Tantale in the flood Endureth aye. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 86 His dryth and thirst ne slakes.

d. *Drying.*

1881 *YOUNG Every man his own Mechanic* § 1588 To harden it and promote quick dryth.

**Drytt, drytte**: see *DRITE, DRIGHTIN*.

**Dryv-at**: see *DRIFAT*.

**Dryve, dryven, drywe, etc.**: see *DRIVE v.*

**Drywyer, drywyore, var. DUEYR, Obs.**

**Dschikketai, dshiggetai**: var. of *DZIGGETAI*.

**Dschin**: see *JIN*.

|| **Dso. Zool.** [*Tibetan.*] See *quot.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197 (*Ladaki*) Among domestic animals are the famous shawl goat... the yak, and the dso, a valuable hybrid between the yak and common cow.

**D-string** (d'string). *Mus.* [See D II. 2.] The string sounding the note D on instruments of the violin class; in the violin the third string.

1864 *Contents. Rev.* Aug. 262 It sounds higher on the G-string than on the D-string of a violin.

† Desounds: see *ZOUNDS*.

**Du, Sc. and dial. form of Do v.**

† **Durable, a. Obs. nonce-ud.** [*f. L. du-o* two: see -ABLE.] Divisible into two.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 58 Whatsoever is duable or triable, is fryable.

**Duad** (diū'əd). Also 8 duade. [*ad. Gr. duás, duad-, 'the number two'; prob. influenced by L. duo; the normal repr. of the Gr. is DYAD.*]

1. A group or combination of two; a couple, a pair.

1666 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 378/2 The Duad is indeterminate; Monad is taken according to equality and measure, Duad according to excess and defect. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* ii. i. (1786) 26 Δυάς ἐννοούμενη, a known Duad, as Apollonius expresses himself. 1793 *BEAUNOT Math. Evid.* 133 Lord Monbodo... reduces without hesitation, the Greek primitives to the five duads already quoted. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 517 What the Pythagoreans intended to signify by monad, duad, and triad. 1848 G. A. POOL *Ecc. & Chit.* c. ment. x. Three Duads of Ecclesiastical Builders. 1857 *De Quincey Judas* fac. VII. 32 *note*, [Aaron] is blind; [Moses] is dumb. But, moving as a co-operating Duad, they become the salvation of Israel.

2. *Math.* A combination of two things; a pair (considered without reference to the order of the two elements: e. g. *ab* and *ba* are the same duad). Hence *Duadica*, relating to or consisting of duads.

1879 *SYLVESTER in Amer. J. Nat. Hist.* II. 94 *Duadic dysyntheme*, any combination of duads... in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

**Dual** (diū'al), a. (*sh.*) Also 6 douale, 7 duall. [*ad. L. dualis* containing two, *f. du-o* two: cf. *F. duel*, and see -AL.] *a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to two. *Dual number* (*Gram.*), the inflected form expressing two or a pair.

1607 *Br. ANONWES Sermon* II. 217 In the holy tongue, the word which signifieth life is of the dual number. 1706 A. BEORORO *Temple Mus.* iv. 75 It ought to be read... in the

Dual or Plural Number. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* ii. Epil. 397 The great dual law which makes Adam and Eve one humanity, the dry land and the seas one globe.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts; two-fold, double.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 7 His Majesty... conducted her to Canterbury, where the marriage was finally completed... From Canterbury his now dual Majesty took coach for White-hall. 1862 *Weldon's Register* Aug. 3 That in the dual life of man the working faculty should be married to intellectual beauty. 1871 *TYNOLL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) II. vi. 79 Truth is often of a dual character. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3/1 'They... proclaimed it as their policy to get rid of this 'dual ownership' in the land. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/4 The skirt was dual, and rather short.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* The dual number.

1650 *REEVE Intrud. Grk. Tongue* 9 In the second and third dual, and in the second plural. 1832 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 7 July. It is very natural to have a dual quality being a conception quite distinct from plurality. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1886) III. i. 3 Gothic... (where we still find a dual in addition to the singular and plural).

† 2. *App.* a name for the two middle incisor-teeth in each jaw. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many teth ought every persone to hve? In some is founde .xxxiij. xvij. in euery Jawe. And in other is founde but [xviiij]. That is to wyt two duales two quadruples. viij. molares and two cassalles [orig. L. duo duales: duo quadrupli: et duo canini: et vii. molares et duo caysalles].

**Dual(e, obs. form of DWALE.**

**Dualin** (diū'alín). *Chem.* Also -ine. [*f. DUAL + -IN*: in reference to the twofold combination with nitre.] A powerful explosive consisting of 20 parts of nitre mixed with 30 of fine sawdust, and 50 of nitro-glycerin. Also *dualin-dynamite*.

a. 1874 *J. Appl. Chem.* (in *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 767) Dualine... contains 30 to 40 per cent of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassa. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 694 *Dualin*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 8/1 One of the cartridges found last week under the Parliament buildings here [Toronto], has... been found to be filled with dualin.

**Dualism** (diū'aliz'm). [*f. DUAL + -ISM*: cf. *F. dualisme* (1755 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The condition or state of being dual or consisting of two parts; twofold division; duality.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. ix. In Teufelsdröckh there is always the strangest Dualism. 1833 — *Diderot Misc. Ess.* 182 V. 63 Among the dualisms of man's wholly dualistic nature, this we might fancy was an observable one. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Compensation Wks.* (Bohn) I. 41 An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole. 1877 E. CARU *Philos. Kant* ii. 22 A dualism between knowing and being, between the 'me' and the 'not me'.

2. *Gram.* The fact of expressing two in number. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* vii. 276 We find many others [languages] in which the formal expression of plurality has never passed beyond that of dualism.

3. A theory or system of thought which recognizes two independent principles. *spec. a. Philos.* The doctrine that mind and matter exist as distinct entities; opposed to *idealism* and *materialism*. b. The doctrine that there are two independent principles, one good and the other evil. c. *Theol.* The doctrine, attributed by his opponents to Nestorius, that Christ consisted of two personalities.

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 65 Then he introduces... the two principles or dualism (a little more French jargon) the *monde animé* and the *monde machine*. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 293. I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in Consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1847 *BUCHER in Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 93 The Gnostic doctrine of two supreme beings (*dualism*). 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* (1865) 529 The characteristic error of the Zoroastrian religion, its Dualism, was its blot from the first.

1872 *LADDOON Elem. Relig.* iv. 148 Manichæism was the Dualism which had acquired a Christian flavour by coming into contact with Christianity. 1882 *FAHRAR Early Chr.* I. 263 The dualism—the existence of matter as the source of evil apart from God—finds a distinct expression in the *Wisdom of Solomon*. 1882-3 *SCHAEFER Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 666 According to dualism existence itself is based on a contrariety which appears in philosophy as spirit and matter.

4. *Chem.* The theory, originated by Berzelius, now abandoned, that every compound is constituted of two parts which have opposite electricities.

1884 *Muir Princ. Chem.* i. ii. 33 54 Dumas' discovery of the chloric acids which marks the beginning of the revolt against the compound radicals of dualism.

**Dualist** (diū'alist). [*f. DUAL + -IST*: cf. *F. dualiste*.]

1. One who holds a doctrine of dualism or duality. a. 1822 *SHRELLY Christianity* Pr. Wks. 1880 II. 340 The Stoic, the Platonist, the Polytheist, the Dualist, and the Trinitarian. 1845 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* i. vi. 305 For a certain portion of his life he was a dualist, a believer in the doctrine of the duality of persons in the Godhead. 1872 *LADDOON Elem. Relig.* iv. 149 We of this generation are not Dualists.

*attrib.* 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* i. (ed. 2) 49 When two kinds of matter shew an affinity one for the other, it is because they are actually penetrable. This, which has been called the Dualist system, presents... but an obscure and imperfect image to the mind.

† 2. A holder of two offices. *Obs. rare.* a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wills* iii. (1662) 154 He was a Dualist in that Convent (and if a Pluralist, no ingenious person would have envied him).

**Dualistic** (dī'ālī'stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic; cf. *F. dualistique.*]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism.

1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygg's Trav. Fr. Rep.* v. 106 He.. passed over Symmer's theory [of electricity], or the dualistic system entirely. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bio. Lit.* 57 The admission of the dualistic hypothesis. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* i. ii. 33 In the usual dualistic or teleological conception of the universe, organic nature is regarded as the purposely executed production of a Creator working according to a definite plan. 1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* i. ii. 48 Berzelius raised the structure of dualistic chemistry, which asserted that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts, of which one is positively, and the other negatively electrified. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. (1886) I. i. xi. § 8, 205 The dualistic assumption... of the mutual exclusion of extension and thought. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 178 From this source [Gnosticism] dualistic doctrines invaded the Christian Church in Gnosticism and Manichaeism.

2. Characterized by duality; dual.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 260 Consider them as the two disjointed Halves of this singular Dualistic Being of ours.

1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* i. ii. 48 All salts were to be regarded as dualistic structures.

Hence **Dualistically** *adv.*, in a dualistic manner; in accordance with duality.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscariot* Wks. VII. 31 note, The two co-agents move in couples—move dualistically. Each is essential to the other. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Each of them [compound atoms] was the smallest quantity of a compound, which... could be represented as built dualistically of its constituent atoms.

**Duality** (dī'ālī'ti), *Also duality*. [ad. *F. dualité* (14th c.), ad. late L. *duālitās*, f. *duālis* DUAL.]

1. The condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc.; twofold condition. c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 306 b/1 This duality, after Clerkes determination, is founden in every creature, be it neuer so single of onhed. 1575 LANRMAN *Let.* (1871) 54 Wheat and barley, peaz and bean, and drinke, bread and meat, beer and ale, apples and pearz. But least by such dualiteez I draw you too far: let vs heer stay, and cum neerer home. a 1619 FORTNERBY *Alchem.* II. x. § 2 (1622) 299 Duality is nothing but a composition of two vnities. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* (1887) 83 The solitude, or rather the duality of our condition, at Olney. 1887 *Whittaker's Almanac* 437 In the Austro-Hungarian empire duality extends to the annual budget. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 176 Zarathustra himself seems to have taught a certain duality in the one Divine Being.

2. The holding of two benefices together. *Obs.*

1659 BRENT tr. *Sapientia*. *Tract* (1676) 714 Plurality of Benefices is forbid, and duality granted when one is not sufficient. *Ibid.* 738. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Sefar.* (1849) 156 Dispensations given... for non-residents... dualities, pluralities. 1647 SIR J. BURKEHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 8 He is not against Pluralities, but Dualities.

**Dualize** (dī'ālī'z), *v.* [f. DUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or regard as two. Hence **Dualized** *pp. a.*; **Dualization**, the action of dualizing.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 550 The great unity of sensation, that is, the state which prevailed anterior to the dualization of subject and object. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1880) I. iii. 205 note, It was feared that to represent God as the God of Creation and of Providence would be to dualize him. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 33 Man had not learned to dualize his own being.

**Dually** (dī'ālī), *adv.* [f. DUAL + -LY.] In a dual or twofold capacity; in the dual number.

1650 REEVE *Introd. Grk. Tongue* 23 Dually and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 44 If, therefore, we do not resolve (i. if you and I dually do not resolve) to consult. 1881 19th Cent. Mar. 492 Hence it has followed that this great outside party... has come to be dually represented in the Lower Chamber.

**Duan** (dī'ān). [Gael. *duan* poem, canto, song.]

First used in Eng. in Macpherson's *Ossian*, 1765.] A poem or song; a canto of an epic or long poem.

1765 J. MACPHERSON *Ossian* II. 237 Cath-loda, Duan I. (Note. The bards distinguished those compositions in which the narration is often interrupted by episodes and apostrophes, by the name of *Duan*). 1785 BURNS *Vision*, Duan First. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 281 His Diarmid and his Guare may stalk on the stage, or declaim in duans. 1821 BYRON *Quian* IV. cxvii, Till what is call'd, in Ossian, the fifth Duan. 1893 H. WALKER *3 Cent. Scot. Lit.* II. 124 One epic poem of six duans or cantos, and another of eight.

**Duan**, *obs. var.* DEWAN, DIVAN: so **Duanee** = DEWANI; **Duanage**, dewanship.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4157 Carrying a Letter to the Duan. 1766 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 291 The Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 1. 18 Appointed duan (or controller of the revenues) of Bengal. *Ibid.* v. 213 The duanee, or collection, receipt and disbursement of the revenue.

**Duarchy** (dī'ā'ki). [f. L. *duo* (or irreg. f. Gr. *dyo*) two, after *monarchy*, etc.] A government by two co-ordinate rulers; a diarchy.

1862 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* t. 582 Properly called a Duarchie, which may continue so long as those two princes agree. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 3 A Duarchie in the Church... being inconsistent with a Monarchie in the state. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* II. iv. 144 That Sparta should be careful to preserve both her Kings, and not change the duarchy into a monarchy.

So **Duarch**, one who shares rule with another.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 76 There will be *duarchs* for four phalanx, *triarchs* for 12, *tetrarchs* for 48, and so on.

**Dub** (dɒb), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 double, dubbe, 6-7 dubb; see also **DIB** *sb.* 3 [Of uncertain origin.]

It has been compared with Da. *dub* adj. deep, sb. deep, abyss; but this being a relatively recent repr. of ON. *dub*, can hardly be connected.]

1. A muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rain water in a road; a puddle. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 119 Three dayis in dub among the dukis He did with dirt him hyde. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneid* vii. ProL 54 The... streitis.. Full of fuschis, dubbis, myre and clay. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 145 Ouir dukys and dubbis, sykes and seuches they sould spang and leip. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 81 Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiv. 243 'Here's a dub for ye to jump.'

2. A deep dark pool in a river or stream (*north. dial.*).

1835 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 264 Siclike the Scottis, on the tother syde, Arayit war thair battell for to byde... Ane mos also vpon the tother syde, With mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Words*, Dub, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. 1883 *Kendal Mercury* 12 Oct. 5/3 In the neighbourhood of Tebay salmon are in the various favourite dubs in immense numbers. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 47 During summer and when the water becomes low the fish congregate in deep 'dubs'.

3. Comb., as dub-skelper, one who runs through the 'dubs', 'a rambling fellow' (Jam.).

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxviii, I'll warrant it's some idle dub-skelper... coming after some o' yoursells. 1845 BROCKERT, *Dub-skelper*, bog-trotter; applied to the borderers.

† **Dub**, *sb.* 2 *Angling. Obs.* [f. DUB v. 1 5.] An artificial fly: also *dub-fly*.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 How ye schall make your hokes of steyl & of osmonde som for þe dub & som for þe floie. *Ibid.* 20 Yf ye se... þe trowyt or the graylyng lepe, angle to hym with a dub accordyng to the same moneth. 1681 CNETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly, or Artificial fly.

**Dub** (dɒb), *sb.* 3 Also 6 dubbe. [Mainly onomatopoeic (cf. *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*); but having connexions with DUB v. 2.]

1. A beat of a drum; the sound of a drum when beaten. Cf. DUB-A-DUB.

a 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre* Wks. (1587) 113 They... Who followe drummes before they knowe the dubbe. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 140 That drummes with deadly dub, may countervayle the blast. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 86 Before the Masters of the Dub..Advanc'd a Red-inc'd squabby Fellow. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 1. 321 The sullen dub of two drums beaten with crooked sticks.

2. A blow struck as in drumming. *rare.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 850 As skilful Coopers hoop their Tubs with Lydian and with Phrygian Dubs; Why may not Whipping have as good a Grace, perform'd in Time and Mood?

3. A short blunt dull-sounding thrust or blow.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* II. ix. 271 Jotting down each dull footstep with a melancholy dub of his staff. **Dub** (dɒb), *sb.* 4 *East Ind.* [Telugu *dabba*.] 'A small copper coin, value 20 cash' (Yule).

1781 in Ld. Lindsay *Lives Lindseys* (1849) III. (Y). The fanam changes for 11 dubs and 4 cash. 1791 J. ANDERSON *Corr.* 43 The Exchange 88 Dubs for one Rupee. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dub.* a division of the rupee in Mangalore, also called dubu, equal to about 24d.

**Dub** (dɒb), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 dubban, 2-5 dubben, 3-5 dubb(e), 4-6 dubbe, 4 dubbe, 5 doubbe, 5-6 doub(e), 5- dub. [Appears in Eng. before 1100. Generally supposed to be from OFr., which had in this sense *aduber* (Ch. de Rol. 11th c.), *aduber*, *aduber*, also (rarer, and app. only later) *duber*, *douber*. The OFr. word is Com. Rom. It. *addobbare*, OSp. and Pr. *adobar*, OFg. *adubar*; its ulterior derivation is unknown.

By Diez it was assumed to be of Teutonic origin: there is however no such Germanic verb as *dubban* to strike, and the Icel. and Sw. *dubba*, cited in support of such, are really late words for 'to dub a knight', from Eng. or Romanic. If Fris. *dubben* to strike, seems, like our *Dub* v. 2, to be a recent onomatopoeic formation. Even the relation of Eng. *dub* to the OF. word presents difficulties, since the latter would be expected to have been adopted as *adub*, which is not found till the 15th c. Branch II is presumably an extension of the same word, though some of the senses are very remote, and are perh. affected by other associations.]

I. To invest with a dignity or title.

1. *trans.* To confer the rank of knighthood by the ceremony of striking the shoulder with a sword. a. (with compl.) To dub (one) a knight (†to a knight).

1085-1123 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng... dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þær. c. 1206 LAY. 22497 þu... scalt... to enihte hine dubben. a 1300 K. Horn 447 Horn... þu schalt beo dubbed kniȝt. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Armon* i. 31 The kynge Charlemyene... dubbed hym to a knyghte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. of Suffolk v. Whan my Kyng had dubbed me a Knight. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. 1. Has his majesty dubbed me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* II. vii. 126 'Thou wast dubbed knight in this church.

† b. (with simple obj.) To dub (a knight, etc.).

13. K. ALIS. 818 Dubbed wore an hundrth knightis. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1168 Charlis... him self me dubbete rȝt. c. 1386 CNAUCER *Pars. T.* 693 The swerd that men yeven first to a knyght whan he is newe dubbed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* Contents xiii. i. How... a damoyseyl... desyred syr launcelot for to come and dubbe a knyght. 1577-87 HOLMESHEAD *Chron.* II. 371 He dubd on saint Michael the archangels daie thirte knightis. 1596 SPENSER *P.* Q. vi. 11. 35 So he him dubbed, and his knyght did call. 1671 in *Crit. & Times Gaz.* I (1849) 1. 467 Sir John Smith... was lately

knighthed.. Robin Hatton... was likewise dubbed. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 [They] were Dub'd by his Grace with the Sword of State.

2. To invest with a dignity or new title. (In later times often mockingly or humorously used.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 331 An abbot, of Scone, þat dabbid þe kyng. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 728 (Fairf.) He sal be dubbed *earlier texts* enoynted] king to be. c. 1400 *Melayne* 304 Dubbe hym Duke in my stede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 1. 82 Since that our Brother dub'd them Gentlewomen. 1737 *For. Hor. Epist.* i. vi. 81 A Man of wealth is dubb'd a Man of worth. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 76 The college... has dubbed all of us doctors. 1758 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 6 note, You are pleased to dub me with a title I have no pretensions to—that is, y<sup>r</sup>. Honble. 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Only a Clod* iv. 22 They'd hardly dub you Esquire. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The marvel is that he was not dubbed F.R.S.

3. To name, style, nickname; to speak of or set down as: now usually in pleasantry or ridicule.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 120 To dub thee with the name of Traitor. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 175 The reading of homilies, which they dub with the name of preaching. 1693 *Humours & Conv.* *Town* 62 A Condemning-Face... dubbis any one an uncontrollable Critick. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 40. 260 A Cobler blacks a Boot... and dubbe it *La Botte Royale*. 1773 GARRICK *ProL to Goldsmith's Sloops to Congo*, You... pronounce him regular, or dub him quack. 1894 G. R. SIMS in *My First Bk.* 88 Was I to be dubbed a scribbler?

II. To dress; to trim; to crop.

† 4. To dress, clothe, array, adorn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2614 Yee leudeis... studiis hu your hare to heu, hu tn dub and hu to paynt. c. 1325 *Meir. Hom.* (1862) 12 He... schop him bodi of hir fleyse And dubbed him wit our liknes. a 1450 *Alexander* 347 He gase... vp to þe gill trone, Dobbid in his diademe & dist as be-fore. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 181/38 To Dub the house, *exornare, putare*.

† b. To 'stick' (with ornaments). *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 24 Covered... of Plate of fyn gold, dubbed with precious stones. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6205 A cloth all of clene gold, Dubbit full of diamonds.

5. *Angling.* To dress or make up (an artificial fly), or to dress (a hook or line) with a fly.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 33 Thyse ben the xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to þe trowth & graylyng, and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Redig.* I. 63 He who... dubbis his Hook with a counterfeyt Fly, will chase to fish in troubled Waters. 1799 *Sporting Manup.* XIII. 31 Dubbed with bear's hair of a brownish colour. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 310 They could neither scour a worm... nor dub a fly.

6. a. To ent off the comb and wattles of (a cock).

1790 LEVINS *Manup.* 181/39 To Dubbe a cocke, *coronare*. 1688 R. HOAGS *Armoury* II. 293. 1828 *Crown Dict.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Manup.* III. (1881) 402 Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the combs and gills of their cocks; and the birds are then said to be dubbed.

b. To trim or crop (trees, hedges, etc.).

1634-5 BRERETON *Trans.* (Chebman) 73 The trees, which are now cut and dubbed. 1877 N. W. L. *Line. Gloss.*, *Dubbings*, evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dub*, to clip a hedge.

7. To dress (cloth) see quot. 1847. Formerly,

To 'renovate' old cloth or clothes: see DUBBER<sup>1</sup>. [a 1400 *Liber Albus* IV. f. 337 a. (Rolls) 718 Item, qe nul face dubber ne fuller tielz draps, et les vendent pur novels.] 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 456 For dressing or dubbing clothes, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dub*, to strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Gloss.*

8. 'To place good wares in the upper part of a basket and inferior beneath; a term still in use in Billingsgate Market.' RILEY, *Liber Albus* III. 311. [1890 in *Liber Albus* III. m. (Rolls) 378 Et qe nulle soit des pessoniers si hardi... fauementz a doubre lour panyers; cestasavoir, mettre al dessus panyer un demonstrance de convenable pesson, et dessous en les panyers mettre pesson desconvenable de poy de value.]

9. To smear with fat or grease. Now *spec.* to do this to leather. Cf. DUBBING *vbl. sb.* 4.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* i. 448 All, after pray'r, kill'd, flay'd the beeves, Cut out and dubb'd with fat their thighs, fair dress'd with doubled leaves. 1695 — *Odys.* m. 619 Apart flew either thigh, That with the fat they dubb'd. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manup. Metal* I. 162 Well dressed ox or cow leather... when in use, is occasionally dubbed over with neat's oil. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Grease was needed for dubbing leather.

10. To trim, or work level and smooth, with an adze. Also with *off, down, out*.

1711 W. SUTTERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 160 To Dub; to work with an Adzee. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. iv. I had... to cut down a Tree... how it flat on either Side with my ax, till I had brought it to be thin as a Plank, and then dubb it smooth with my Adze. 1789 G. KEATE *Plebeo Isl.* 315 Canoes made from the trunk of a tree dubbed out. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs* 234 A paling board... slabbed or feather-edged and dubbed on the sappy side.

11. To beat blunt or flat.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/5 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over in any rough way to pay it through... and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'.

**Dub**, *v.* 2 [Known only since 1500: evidently onomatopoeic, imitating the sound, or suggesting the feeling of a firm blow or thrust with something blunt. Cf. EFRIS. *dubben* to butt, beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To thrust; now implying a moderately firm blunt thrust or poke. † Formerly also, To stab as with a dagger; to bring down (a club) (*obs.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* II. xii. 109 Or that Proceper... dubbit hir held On the Syrcian helis flude of deid. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre* Wks. (1831) 210 With bodkins

dubd and doud to death. 1586 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* II. vii. (R.), He dubs his club about their pates. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Eng. Poems, etc.* (1677) 15 Women commence by Cupid's Dart, As a King hunting Dubs a Hart. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Kiefer* xxxiv, Figs. were . . . to be seen dubbing their snouts under the gunnel.

b. *intr.* To make a thrust or dab, to poke (at). 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv. The slightest mistake as to time . . . and at this moment the flatfish would have been dubbing at our ugly carcases. 1875 SIR G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II. 196 The flounders would now be dubbing at our limbs thirty fathoms deep.

2. Used *intr.* and *trans.* of the beating or sound of a drum. Also rednpl. DUB-A-DUB, *rub-a-dub*. Cf. DUB sb.3

1588 T. DELONEY 3 *Ball. Armada* II. iv. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 47 With trumpets sounding, and with dubbing drums. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 50 The warlike Armie then stood still, and drummers left their dubbing sound. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. 1, Now the drums dubbe.

+ **Dub**, v.3 *Obs. slang.* [? corruption of DUP v. = do up.] 1. *trans.* To open (a door). a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Case*, Tis all Bob, and then to dub the gigg. *Ibid.* s.v. *Gigger*, *Dub the Gigger*, open the Door with the Pick-lock. 1785 in GROSSE.

2. To shut up.

1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dub up*, to lock up or secure any thing or place; also to button one's pocket, coat, etc.

**Dub**, in *Comb.* Chiefly dial. [cf. DUBBED 4.] Having a blout point.

1706 F. WARD *Fud. Redic.* II. vii. 12 A swarthy 'dub-nosed Fellow, With Cheeks like rusty Bacon, yellow. 1882 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Dub-point*, *dubpointed*, sb. a blunt point; *adj.* blunt at the point. [1883 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dub*, a straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade.]

**Dub, dupe**, var. of DOOB, E. Indian grass.

**Dub-a-dub**. [Echoic; cf. DUB v.2] The sound made in beating a drum: used, a. *advb.*, or without construction, as a simple representation of the sound; b. *as sb.*, to name the sound, or the drummer who makes it; and c. *as adj.* to characterize it.

a 1552 UNALL *Royster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 74 Now saint George to borrow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1576 GASCONE *Steele* Gl. (Arb.) When drums are dumb, and sound not dub a dub. 1823 STANVHURST *Ennis* viii. (Arb.) 137 Lowd dub a dub tabering with frapping rip rap of Etna. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Ridge) 242 Hark, how their drums with dub-a-dub do come! 1608 *Day Hunt*, out of Br. v. ii. (1881) 77 These drumming dub adubs loues pleasure feares. 1708 MORTREUX *Kabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 The Dub-a-dub Rattling of the Drums. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 86 Each dub-a-dub goes direct to a man's heart.

¶ Applied, by confusion, to the accolade given in conferring knighthood.

1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XL. 23 The dub-a-dub of honour, piping both Doth lie upon my worship's shoulder-blade.

So **Dub-a-dub** v. = DUB v.2 2.

1598 FLORIO *Tambussare*, to dub a dub, to drum. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 573 Trumpets and drums, blown and dub-a-dubbed by fellows that . . . I would not trust [etc.].

**Dubartas**, -us, *obs.* var. JUBARTES, a kind of whale.

¶ **Dubash** (dubash). *East Indies.* Also 7 deubash, 9 debash, dubashoe. [ad. Hindi *dūbhāshīya*, *dūbhāshī*, man of two languages, f. *dō*, *dū* two + *bhāshā* language.] An (Indian) interpreter or commissionaire, employed in transacting business with the natives, and as a cicerone, courier, etc.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 30 The Moors . . . not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a Slave, but by a Deubash, who is the Interpreter. 1776 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 142 Two days before our arrival at Hyderabad, I sent my Dubash on before. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chm.* (1823) I. 198 The rapacious dubashes denied them full payment. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, By inquiry of the dubashsee. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 318 The dubashes, a superior sort of *valet de place* and cicerone.

¶ **Dubba, dubber**. *East Indies.* Also 7-9 dupper, 8 dupper. [Arab., Pers., and Urdu *dubba* vessel made of raw skins.] 'A leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80 lbs. weight' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 118 Their Butter . . . after it has passed the Fire, they keep it in Dupperes the year round. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 126 (Y.) Great Quantities of Butter, which they gently melt and put in Jars called Dupperas. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 26 A small quantity of wood-oil, contained in a dubber, or leather bottle. 1845 NAPIER *Gen. Order* in J. Mawson *Rec.* (1851) 35 (Y.) What became of these dubbas of ghee.

**Dubbed** (dubd), *ppl. a.* [f. DUB v.1 + -ED.]

1. Invested with knighthood, knighted. 1552 HUOET, Dubbed, *decuratus*. 1589 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* v. xxviii. (1612) 137 Lord of nine score dubbed knights. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fops's Frol.* (1732) II. 257 A dubb'd Plebeian, Fortune's Favourite Fool. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* II. A dubbed knight.

2. Angling. Dressed, as a hook.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The dubbyd hoke.

3. Cropped.

1634-5 BREKENTON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 Dubbed hedges.

4. Blunted; blunt, pointless. (Now *dial.*) 1771 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 8 The spurs of the pheasant cock, when young, are short and dubbed. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* II. 10 His spurs will be short and dubbed. 1825 *Wiltsh. Words*, *Dubbed*, blunt, pointless.

+ **Dubber**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doubteur* repairer, f. *doubter* to trim, dress, repair: cf. DUB v.1 7.]

A renovator of old clothes.

(But the meaning in quot. 1415 is uncertain: some have conjectured 'trimmers or binders of MSSs.')

1225-6 *Liber Albus* I. II. viii. (Rolls) 83 Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachatur pro morte illa. 1240-1 *Ibid.* I. II. xxxviii. (Rolls) 103 Et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeour, et Thomas de Marisco . . . committantur gaolae. 1415 *Liber Memorandum* A/J H. 129 b, in *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Que touz hysors que vendront chaucues . . . aueront la charge del paygne de Moyse et Pharaon . . . horspris les Dubbers et ceux que souni assignez a eux. 1415 *Ordo paginarum libri Corporis Christi* ff. 245 *Ibid.* 26 Escruiuers, Lunniers, Questors, Dubbers.

**Dubber**<sup>2</sup>: see DUBBA.

**Dubbil**, -ble, -bul, etc., *obs.* forms of DOUBLE. **Dubbling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DUB v.1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DUB<sup>1</sup>.

1. The conferring of knighthood; investment with a dignity or title.

a 1300 K. Horn 438 Help me to kniste Bi al pine miste, To my lord be king, pai he me zine dubbing. c 1315 SHONHAM 15 A prince longeith for to do The gode knyghtes dobbyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 7. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 152. The ordering of dubbings and creations of Knights or Esquires. 1611 in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* I. 101 All Bachelor Knights of more puny dubbing. 1676 MARVELL *Mrs. Smirke* 2 The Dubbing or Creeting of Witts.

2. Attire, dress, array. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28032 Quen pai see your dubbing ware [i.e. attiring gear]. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 76 Bope hij hadden a newe dubbing; Hure gray was her clojng.

3. Angling. The dressing of an artificial fly; *contr.* the materials used in the process.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 300 To teach you . . . of what dubbing you are to make the several flies. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 290 The dubbing of the fur of a black spaniel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 214 note. The dubbing . . . of which the fly is composed.

4. A preparation of grease for softening leather and rendering it waterproof. *Also dubbin.*

1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* 23 Take currier's dubbing, and anoint his sores. 1819 RERS *Cycl.* XX. The hide or skin is then conveyed to the shade or drying-place, where the oily substances are applied, termed stuffing or dubbing. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 96 The dubbing . . . is composed of tallow, brought to a soft plastic condition by being melted and mixed with cod-liver oil. 1896 *Price List*, Prout's Dubbin.

5. a. Working timber with an adze. b. *Dubbing-out* (Plastering): see quot. 1842-76.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 379 The expenses of dubbing-out. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dubbing-out* . . . the bringing of an uneven surface in a wall to a plane, by pieces of tile, slate, or the like, before it is plastered over. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 116 Dubbing, working with an adze. 6. *attrib.*

a 1300 [see 2]. a 1400 *Octoniah* 1274 Seuen dayes plynke hit yeste, The bredale and the dubbing feste. 1854 WEBSTER, *Dubbing-tool*, a tool for paring down to an even surface. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51, Lines, Fly Books, and Dubbing Books.

**Dubbler**, var. DOUBLER.

**Dubbletie**: see DOUBLETTEE.

**Duberous**, **Dubersome**, a. *dial.* or *vulg.* [Corruptions of DUBIOUS.] Dubious, doubtful.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 17 They became a little duberous. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. IV. x. The Squire . . . was duberous if his character would serve. 1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 139 As if he was duberousome whether he ought to speak out or not. 1876 HOLLAND *Ser. Oaks* xv. 277 'She was . . . a little duberousome about my coming to time.' 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 109 That's what I'm duberousome about.

**Dubiety** (diubiet'i). [ad. late L. *dubietas*; f. *dubius* doubtful: see -ITY.] The condition or quality of being dubious; doubtfulness, dubiousness.

b. A instance of this, a matter of doubt:

c 1750 RICHARDSON (T.) A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness. 1765 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho*, 32 So expressive . . . as to admit of no dubiety. 1821 LAMB *Eba Ser. i. Imperf. Sympathies*, The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him. 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* 286 On one point there should be no dubiety.

b. 1806-7 J. BEREFOED *Miscrits Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 279 Hume's account of his own dubieties. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 260 A terrible dubiety to itself and to us.

**Dubil**, *obs.* form of DOUBLE.

**Dubiosity** (diubiositi). [ad. L. type \**dubiositas*, f. *dubiosus* DUBIOUS: cf. It. *dubiosità*.] = DUBIOUSNESS; with *ppl.*, a doubtful matter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Men . . . swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 209 The puzzles and the dubiosities of meaning. 1850 G. MEREDITH *K. Fezzel* III. vi. 169 Distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity.

**Dubious** (diubias), a. [ad. L. *dubiosus* doubtful, f. *dubium* doubt, neuter of *dubius* doubtful.]

1. Objectively doubtful; fraught with doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undetermined; indistinct, ambiguous, vague.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 208 To abide the fortune of battayle, which is ever dubious and uncertayne. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 8 In what year of his reign, is very dubious. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 8 Dubious propositions . . . are distinguished into probable, or improbable. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. F.* III. viii. 100 He joins a dubious friend against a known benefactor. 1813 BUSBY *Tr. Lucr. Life*, The faint and dubious rays of crepuscular light. 1868 STANLEY *Estim. Abbey* iv. 330 A dubious honour.

b. Of uncertain issue or result.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The fight was no lesse dubious than dangerous. 1667 MURTOX, f. L. I. 104 His utmost power oppos'd In dubious Batel on the Plains of Heavn. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Self-Disc.* 16 A dubious deadly struggle which had terminated in his favour.

† c. *Old Chem.* *Dubious acids*: see quot. *Obs.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acid*, *Dubious* or *Latent Acids*, are those which do not possess enough of the Acid nature to give sensible marks thereof on the taste, but agree with the manifest Acids in some other properties.

d. Of questionable or suspected character.

1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25 A large bed, covered with clothes of the most dubious black-brown hue. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 158 She had been absent from England . . . oftentimes in very dubious company. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/4 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains.

2. Subjectively doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; hesitating; inclined to doubt.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Erotema* 189 Though I beleieve . . . yet am I somewhat dubious in beleaving. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 220 Uncertain Ballancings and Fluctuations of a dubious Will. 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Sir Jasper* I. ii. 40 [She] raised her eyebrows with a dubious expression. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. 198 I followed them, dubious as to whether I should ultimately interfere.

**Dubiously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a dubious manner; with doubt, doubtfully, hesitatingly; uncertainly, vaguely, ambiguously.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 115 Albertus magnus speaks dubiously, but Aldrovand affirmeth plainly. 1708 SWIFT *Prodict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 152 To wander in generals, and talk dubiously. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. How Goes on the conflict? A. Dubiously and fiercely. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* II. 39 'I don't know where you will find it,' said the doctor, shaking his head dubiously.

**Dubiousness**. [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dubious; doubtfulness; doubtful character; uncertainty, ambiguity.

1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 3 All which particulars . . . have difficulty and dubiousness in them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. note (R.), She speaks with the dubiousness of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. 1865 M. ARKOLLO *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 411 The dubiousness and involved manner of the Greek. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. The dubiousness of all medical treatment.

**Dubitable** (diub'itab'l), a. [ad. L. *dubitabilis*, f. *dubitare* to DOUBT: see -ABLE, and cf. OF. *dubitable*.] Capable of being doubted; liable to doubt or question.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 265 The dubitable hazards Of fortune. 1657 HAWKER *Killing is M.* 30 Aristotle makes it dubitable, and disputable, whether it is better to be Ruled by a good Law, or a good Man. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ix. 397 The consequence, which is the only dubitable one, is again proved by this enthymeme. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 30 Sept. 515/1 To put into dubitable French what he might have said, in indubitable English.

Hence **Dubitably** *adv.*, in a dubitable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Dubitancy**. *Obs.* [ad. L. \**dubitantia*, f. *dubitare* to DOUBT: see -ANCY and cf. OF. *dubitance*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty of opinion.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm. on Rom.* iv. 25 Wks. 1684 IV. 505 They are . . . without all dubitancy resolv'd, that all the joys of Heaven are forfeited by this choice. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 3 A certain knowledge, free from all dubitancy, of his Presence.

**Dubitant** (diub'itānt), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dubitantem*, pres. pple. of *dubitare* to DOUBT: see -ANT.] Doubting; having doubts. *absol.* One who doubts.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 39 Why art thou . . . to be less dubitant and circumlocutory? 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 87 Let the dubitant take a piece of the blackest paper. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* x. The male is a shy and dubitant creature. 1895 *19th Cent.* Oct. 680 The Church militant rather than the Church dubitant may hold sway.

**Dubitare** (diub'itē), v. *rare.* [f. L. *dubitare*, ppl. stem of *dubitare* to DOUBT.] *intr.* To doubt, hesitate, waver.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. If . . . he were to loiter dubitating, and not come. 1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* vii. 312 If it were some great thing concerning which they dubitated and wavered.

Hence **Dubitating**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dubitatingly** *adv.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 231 Dubitatingly. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. What dubitating, what circumambulating. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) III. 194 Answered dubitatingly.

**Dubitation** (diub'itāshn). [a. F. *dubitation* (13th c.), ad. L. *dubitationem*, n. of action f. *dubitare* to DOUBT.] The action or condition of doubting; doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. b. An instance of this; + a matter of doubt (*obs.*).

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 I. Alle that my progenitors bath . . . seyn, theythfully beleve withowtyn alle dubytacion. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaleon* Wks. (1802) 51 The Chamaleon . . . effir snub dubitation come to Struelling. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxi. It is as true a rule, that . . . dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge. a 1724 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 28 Lest the Author should think himself affronted by this Dubitation touching his Story. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xli. 'Beyond a shadow of dubitation. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. The assertion, made with no dubitation or reserve.

b. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.). The trewe inuocation of God thowre Cryst, that hawe turned it into a dowfull dubitation. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Postage's Mystic Dir.* 99 Altercations, disputations and dubitations of, in



and about Mystic Theologie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. vii. In the wreck of human dubitations, this remains indubitable, that Pleasure is pleasant.

**Dubitative** (diŭ-bit'iv), *a.* [ad. L. *dubitativus* (Terull.) doubtful, *f. dubitare*: cf. *F. dubitatif* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Inclined or given to doubt; expressing doubt or hesitancy.

1615 [implied in DUBITATIVELY]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Conjunctions dubitative, those which express some doubt, or suspension of opinion.—as, *if*. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. Turning his head on one side in a dubitative manner. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* 49 Your old Arcadian's style of talk is full of doubts; it is what may be called the dubitative or approximating style.

*b. absol.* A word or phrase expressing doubt. 1835 SOUTHEY *Deed* III. xcii. 176 Some one has said that the Devil's dubitative is a negative.

**Dubitatively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a dubitative or doubting manner; doubtingly.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 121 This is the exposition...so dubitatively propounded by the Interpreters themselves. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. ix. 11. 131 The Reichshofrath dubitatively shook its wig, for years. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Masks* I. vii. 107 'H'm—yes,' said I dubitatively.

**Duble, Dubler, Dublet**, obs. ff. DOUBLE, etc.

† **Dubment**. Obs. rare. [*f. DUB v. 1 + -MENT*: cf. *adument*.] Dubbing, adornment, array.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 121 The dubbement dere of doun and dalez.

**Duboisine** (diu-boi'sin). *Chem.* [sec -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporioides*, having qualities similar to those of atropine and hyoscyamine. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dubul, dubulle**, obs. forms of DOUBLE.

**Duc**, obs. form of DUKE.

**Ducal** (diŭ-kāl), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 duccal, 7 duckal. [*a. F. ducal* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = *It. ducale*, Sp. *ducal*, ad. late L. *ducal-is*, *f. duc-em* (*dux*) leader, DUKE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a duke or dukedom (also, of a duke).

In quot. 1626 = Of the party of the Duke (of Buckingham). 1493 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 374 The bezaunde imperiall is worth .i. ducates, and the ducall bezaunde is worth .xx. ducates. 1626 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 106 Some say my Lord of Suffolk having given his proxy to my Lord of Walden, his eldest son, and now, finding him ducal, hath revoked. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2099/4 The Crest is a Griffins-head between two Wings, coming out of a Ducal Coronet. 1731 SWIFT *On Pulteney* to Produce at last thy dormant ducal patent. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 106 Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney...are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 216 The Ducal Gallery of Florence. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. (1874) I. i. 17 The Ducal Palace of Venice...is the central building of the world.

*b. Of the rank or bearing the title of duke.* 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 138 The offices...are hereditary to the ducal families of Ancester and Norfolk.

*c. Ducal mantle*, (*a*) the official robe of a duke; (*b*) *Conch.* a species of mollusc, *Chlamys pallium*. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 292 The Ducal Mantle Escallop. 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† *B. sb.* See quot. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducals*, the letters patent granted by the senate of Venice are called *ducals*.

**Ducality** (diŭ-ka-lit'), *humorous*. [*f. prec. + -ITY*.] Ducal rank or character; *concr.*, a ducal personage; the ducal order.

1847 LD. HOUGHORON in *Life* (1880) I. 399 The German ducalities go to Granada. 1848 *Ibid.* 408 Disraeli made an excellent use...of the ducality of his friend. 1891 *Pictorial World* Mar. 30/2 The Ducality was in high good humour.

**Ducally**, *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In a ducal manner; as a duke.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill p.* xxii, A lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

**Ducape** (diŭ-kāp). [Origin unascertained.] 'A plain-wove stout silk fabric of softer texture than *Gros de Naples*.

Its manufacture was introduced by the French refugees of 1685.' Beck, *Draper's Dict.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ducape*, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 98/1 Womens Hoods...made of...Sarsenet, Ducape, Vinian Sarsenet, Persia...Silk. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 477, I have had it worked up...into a French grey ducape. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/1 Persian, sarsenet, gros-de-Naples, ducapees, satin, and levantines are...plain silks, which vary from one another only in texture, quality, or softness.

**Ducat** (diŭ-kāt). Forms: 4 duket, 5 dokett(e), dukat(e), 5-6 doket, dukett(e), 5-7 dukat, (6) ducade), 6-7 ducate, ducoat(e), dukat(e), 6-8 duket, 5- ducat. [*a. F. ducat* (1395 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *It. ducato* (12th c.), in late L. *ducātus* DUCHY, also name of a coin, *f. L. dux* DUKE.]

1. A gold coin of varying value, formerly in use in most European countries; that current in Holland, Russia, Austria, and Sweden being equivalent to about 9s. 4d. Also applied to a silver coin of Italy, value about 3s. 6d.

Used as the name of a silver coin issued in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia, bearing the inscription R. DX AP, i.e. *Rogerus Dux Apulie*; according to Falcone de Benevento 'monetam suam introduxit, unam vero, cui Ducatus nomen imposuit' (Du Cange, s.v.). In

1202, it appears (Pappadopol, *Monete di Venezia*, 1893, 81) as the name of a Venetian silver coin, usually known as the *grasso*. In 1284, the first gold ducat, also called *zechino d'oro*, was struck at Venice under the doge John Dandolo. This coin, worth about 9s., bears on one side figures of St. Mark and the Doge, and on the other a figure of Christ with the legend 'Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus'; this, though it did not originate, may have contributed to spread the name, which was subseq. applied to the gold coins of various European countries.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 258 As fyne as ducat [v.r. r. doket, dukett] in venyse. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 259 A duket pat is worpy half an Englishe noble. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 804 III. 204 In mony he brenghth with hym an hundred thousand dokets. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 148 A dukat is of sondry valyus, but y<sup>e</sup> leest in value is .iiii. s. iii. d. ob. & the best .iiii. s. vii. d. 1547 DOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In golde they [Castilians] haue ducates and doble ducates. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to be coyned, are disparted throughowte the hole worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* v. viii. 15 Two sealed bags of ducats, Of double ducats. a 1618 RALPHIGH *Rem.* (1644) 199 This Ducket currant for three ounces in Barbary, was then worth in England seven shillings and six pence. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chief gold ducats now current, are the single and double ducats of Venice, Florence, Genoa, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, Holland, and Zurich. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., The Dutch ducats, which are reckoned the purest gold, are about 9s. 6d. sterling. 1835 BURNS *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 363 A Persian ducat now bears the value of nine kurans, or rupees. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. xiv. 1. 189 The latest existing representative of the ancient Gold Gulden is the Ducat, worth generally about a Half-sovereign in English.

† *b.* A money of account in the Venetian republic. Obs.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 286 Now whereas the Venetian ducat is much spoken of, you must consider that this word ducat doth not signify any one certain coyne. But many several pieces do concur to make one ducat, namely six livers and two gazets. 1638 ROBERTS *Merch. Map of Commerce* in Halliwell. *Shaks. V.* 323 At Venice there were two sorts of ducats, the one current in payment, which may be valued ster. about 9s. 4d., and the other of banco, which may be valued about 4s., or 4s. 2d.

2. *loosely*. A piece of money; *pl.* Money; cash. 1775 SHERRIDAN *Diuina* ii. iv. I shall be entitled to the girl's fortune, without settling a ducat on her. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Diary Grand vi.* (Farmer) From spendthrift King John downwards, the Christian has ever pocketed the [Jew's] ducats, and abused the donor. 1895 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 174 Holmes was likewise out of ducats.

3. Ducat gold, fine gold; also applied to gilding of a brilliant colour.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 7 The garments were powdered with castels, and shewes of arrowes of fyne doket gold. *Ibid.* 20b. On their faces visers, and all the berdes were fyne wyer of Ducket gold. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 29 The spire of this edifice is .gilt with ducat gold.

**Ducatoon** (diŭ-kāt-ŭn). Also 7 ducatoon, ducatoon, -oun, 7-8 ducoat, ducatoon. [*a. F. ducaton* 'a small ducat, or halfe ducat' (Cotgr.), 7ad. *It. ducaton* (not in Florio) augm. of *ducat* (being a bigger coin than the gold ducat, *Della Crusca*) : see *prec.* and -oon.] A silver coin formerly current in Italian and some other European states, worth from 5 to 6 shillings sterling.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 285 The greatest [Venetian silver coin] is the ducatoon, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch...and in the other the figure of St. Justina. a 1650 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 40 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragons, Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons? 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* 385 Weighty plate pieces, together with ducatoons, making about three quarters of the money now current in Ireland. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *London Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Ducatoons of Flanders, Twenty Penny-weight and Twenty one Grains, Five Shillings and Six Pence. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducatoon*, a silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy; particularly at Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantua, and Parma; though there are also Dutch and Flemish ducatoons. There is also a gold ducatoon, struck and current chiefly in Holland. 1827 DE QUINCY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 19 He had possessed himself of a ducatoon.

*Duce*, obs. form of DUKE.

† *Ducenarius*, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [*f. L. ducē-narius*, *f. ducēnī* two hundred (each).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ducenarius*, pertaining to two hundred.

|| **Duces tecum** (diŭ-siz tē-kŭm). *Law.* [Latin phrase: more fully *sub pana duces tecum*, 'Under penalty thou shalt bring with thee'.] A writ commanding a person to produce in court specified documents or other things which are in his custody, and are required as evidence.

1617 MINSKUP *Ductor*, *Duces tecum*, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a day in the Chancery, and to bring with him some peece of evidence, or other thing that the Court would view. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1715 *Amer. State Papers* Misc. (1834) I. 682.

*Duch* (e, obs. forms of DUTCH.

**Duchepers, -peiris**, corrupt ff. DOUZEPEIRS.

† **Duchery**. Obs. Also 5 douch-, dowch-, [app. *f. duchē*, earlier form of DUCHY + -ERY, q.v.]

1. The domain or territory of a duke; = DUCHY.

2. *a 1400 Morle Arth.* 49 He doubbyd hys knyghtez, Dwy-syde dowcherys and delte in dyverse remmes. c 1475 *Rauf Coilegar* 936 Appellair air To twa Douchereis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 455 Charles de Bloyes made his clayme to that duchery by tittle of his wyfe. 1536 BELLENDEN

*Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 291 To have the empire of Ingland, with the duchery of Normandy.

2. A duke's rule or term of office.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), The fourteenth yere of his duchery. *Ibid.* (Rolls) VII. 119 A 3ere. of his ducherie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 220 The .vii. yere of his dowchery, he went to Iherusalem.

**Duchess** (dŭtʃes). Forms: 4-6 duchess, 4-7 duchesse, (5) ducesse, dochesse, duchez, dukess, 6 dŭtches, *Sc.* dŭchesses, 6-9 dutchess, 6- duchess. [*a. F. duchesse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. late or med. L. *ducissa*, *f. dux* (*duc-*): see DUKE. The spelling *duchess* was usual till c 1810.]

1. *a.* The wife or widow of a duke. *b.* A lady holding in her own right a position equal to that of duke.

*Grand* (*à Grand*) *Duchess*, the wife of a GRAND DUKE, q.v. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2465 Aibure half suster, he duchess doxter of Tyntagelle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2122 Ariadne, Myn dere herte, Of Athens duchesse [v.r. ducesse, duchess]. *Ibid.* 2127 Al softly systyr myn, quod she, Now be we duchessis bothe I and ze. 1447 BORENHAM *Scynrys* (Roxb.) 145 Aftyr the dochesse of York clepyd Isabel. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker 792/4 Hec ducissa*, a dukess. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 28 Any Chaplaine of any Duchesse, Marquesse, Countesse, Vicountesse, or Baronesse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 38 What thinke you of a Duchesse? Haue you limbs To beare that load of Title? 1701 *Act* 12 § 13 *Will. III.* c. 2 § 1 Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchesse Dowager of Hannover. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 2 The public audiences are given by the great dutchess. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 74 To display the Dutchesse of Marlborough under the name of Atossa. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 344 A court of demissions was held in the names of the duke and duchess.

2. *transf. + a.* Lady (as feminine of lord). Obs. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 33 Ich am hus dere douhetter, duchesse of heuene. c 1485 Digby *Myst.* iii. 515 A dere dewchess, my daysysys lee! 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 2183 A duchess of vertue as whylom was Delbora. *fig.* c 1430 LYDG. *Alfn. Poems* 173 (Mätz.) Prynce! remembre...Howe vertue is of vices a duchess.

*b. slang.* A woman of imposing demeanour or showy appearance. [*Cf. F. duchesse*.]

17100 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-duchess*, a jolly handsom Woman. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoicks to Cong.* ii. The Stammer in my address...can never permit me to soar above the reach of...one of the Duchesses of Drury-Lane. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 8 The dissemination of those articles of apparel amongst 'factory ladies' and the elderly 'duchesses' of Chevalierland!

3. A size of roofing slate, of 24 by 12 inches.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Countesses are in size the next gradation above ladies; and Duchesses still larger. 1851 *Offic. Catat. Gl. Exlib.* I. 141 From 'ladies' (16 inches by 8) to 'duchesses' (24 by 12), the slates are sold per thousand (of 1200 slates). 1883 [see COUNTESS 2].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *duchess-gentlewoman*, -regent; *duchess-like* adj.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1836) 52 Her beauty is duchess-like. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exan.* *For's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered was one and the same. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 178 An honourable embassy was sent to the Duchess-Regent in Normandy.

Hence **Duchessship**, the rank or personality of a duchess; **Duchessy** *a., colloq.*, like or of the nature of a duchess; *abounding* in duchesses.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test than did her Duchetship. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 415 His Princessship and her Princessship; his Dukeship and her Duchesship, may also find a place in his crabbed vocabulary; if he prefer it. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 486 'Lothair' has been called a 'duchessy' book. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 A handsome note that made her look duchessy.

**Ducht**, *pa. t.* of DOW v. 1

**Duchtie**, -y, *Sc.* forms of DOUGHTY.

**Duchy** (dŭtʃi). Forms: 4-5 duchie, -ee, 4-7 -ie, (5) dwche, -ie), 5-6 duchye, 6-8 dutchie, -y, 6- duchy. [*a. Of. dūchē*, later *dūchē*, fem. (12th c. *duchéte*, *duché* in Hatz.-Darm.), and later OF. *duchē* masc. The former represents a L. type *\*ducitāt-em* dukeship; the latter is = *Pr. ducat*, *It. ducato*, Sp. *ducado*:—late L. *ducātus* territory of a duke; *f. L. dux*, *duc-em* leader, DUKE.]

1. The territory ruled by a duke or duchess. 1382 WYCLIF *Noh.* v. 18 The 3eris frutis of my duchie [Vulg. *annonas ducatus mei*] I soyte not. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 245 A kyngdome oþer duchie May nat be sold soþly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 7 He holdeth...of the reme of Roussye a gret partie, where-of he hath made a Duchee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 291 The French king should clerely geve unto him all the Duchy of Guyan... And that king Edward...should freely holde and occupie the sayde Duchie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 105 The Pope hath the cittle of Rome, the Dutchie of Spolet. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 157 The duchy of Carniola. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 399 Otho...had erected his duchy into a kingdom.

*b.* In Great Britain, applied to the dukedoms of Cornwall and Lancaster (the two earliest in England) vested in the Royal Family, and having certain courts of their own, in which respect they differ from ordinary peerage dukedoms.

1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxv. 229 Kynz edward made of the erldome of cornewelle a duchye. 1553 *etc.* Duchy of Lancashire [see CHANCELLOR 4]. 1645 SIR R. GREYVILLE in Clarendon *Hist. Rel.* ix. c 104 The Revenue of his Dutchy of Cornwall. 1703 *Act 1 Anne* Stat. I. c. 7 § 5 Under the...

seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 127. Duchy of Lancaster. . . Duchy of Cornwall. [With a List of Officers of the two Duchies.]

c. A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster.

1266 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 154 St. Clement's parish, the Strand, the Duchy, with the Savoy, have caused a riot.

2. *attrib.* a. generally, as *duchy rights*; b. *spec.* Of or relating to the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; as *duchy land*, *manor*, *tenement* (one held of the crown in either of these duchies); *duchy-chamber*, the court-room at Westminster of the duchy-court of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the Duchy (see CHANCELLOR 4), or his deputy, having equitable jurisdiction over lands holden of the Crown in right of the duchy; *duchy-house*, the official London residence of the Chancellor of the Duchy.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary c. 20* § 5 The Fermes Rentcs Suytes and services . . . annuwynd and paide in the Court of the Duchye Chambrat Westminster. 1607 *Duchy court* [see CHANCELLOR sb. 4]. 1609 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 100 The two chancellors of the exchequer and duchy keep residence here in town: of which the last hath been . . . driven from the duchy house to Lambeth by the plague. 1653 *MAYLOVE Lead Mines* 193 The Dutchie Court (if just cause be) May yield relief against those verdicts tried. 1659 *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* I. 149 (Title of Act 21 Jas. I. c. 25) An Act for relief of Patentes, Tenants, and Farmers of Crown-Lands and Dutchie-Lands. 1672 *LEYCESTER Hist. Antig.* II. iv. The dutchy office at Gray's Inn in London. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4732/4 Exposed to Sale, a Dutchy Tenement . . . being parcel of the Dutchy Manour of Trematon, and part of the Ancient Dutchy of Cornwall. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 445 To shew his title to the Dutchy-peage of Bretagne. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vi. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is another special jurisdiction. 1814 *LYONS Cornwall* vii. The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventional or customary tenants.

† **Ducible**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *ducibilis*, f. *ducere* to lead,] a. That can be led; tractable.

b. Able to be drawn out; = DUCTILE 1.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter ii.* 2 Here is a ducible disposition. . . that will follow upon the least hint. 1659 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 427 Silver is easily ductile and luescible.

**Duck** (*dvk*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 1 *duce*, 4 *duk*, 5 *-duke* (5 *dukke*, 6 *ducke*). b. 4-5 *doke* (5 *doke*, 6- *Sc. duke*, *duk*, *duik* (*deuk*)). 7. 4-5 *doke*, 5-6 *dowk*. [*OE. duce* (? *dice*), from *u-* (or *ū-*) grade of *\*dilecan* to *DUCK*, dive; cf. *Da. duk* and *lit. dive-duck* (*and=duck*), *Sw. dyk-figel* lit. dive-fowl, diver; and the synonyms under DUCKEN 1.]

The phonological history presents some difficulties, esp. owing to uncertainty whether the OE. vowel was *u* or *ū*, and the development of the three ME. types: *dukke*, *duik*, corresp. to mod. *duck*; *dōke*, *dook*, corresp. to mod. *Sc. duik* (*dike*); *doke*, *dowke*. Cf. for the forms, *Brook n.* and *Dove*; and see *Luick, Untersuch. zur Engl. Lautgesch.* (1896) § 388, 553.]

I. Primary sense.

1. A swimming bird of the genus *Anas* and kindred genera of the family *Anatidae*, of which species are found all over the world.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common domestic duck, a domesticated form of the wild duck or MALLARD (*Anas boschas*). The other species (about 225 in number, distributed among some 40 genera) are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black*, *brown*, *crested*, *duky*, *fishing*, *grey*, *little*, *long-tailed*, *noisy*, *painted*, *pie*, *red-headed*, *ring-necked*, *ruddy*, *sleepy*, *swallow-tailed*, *tufted*, *velvet*, *whistling*, *white-faced* *duck*, etc.; habitat, as *channel*, *creek*, *mirre*, *moss*, *mountain*, *river*, *rock*, *sea*, *shoal*, *surf*, *tree*, *wood-duck*; native region, as *American*, *English*, *French*, *German*, *Lavrador*, *Norway* *duck*; or by more distinctive words as *CANVAS-BACK*, *CUTHBERT*, *EIDER*, *HARLEQUIN*, *HERALD*, *MAIDEN*, *MANDARIN*, *MUSCOVY* or *MUSK*, *MUSSEL*, *PENGUIN*, *SQUAM-duck*, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places. In its widest technical sense, the name includes the gadwall, garganey, golden-eye, pintail, pochards, scaups, scoters, sheldrakes, shovellers, spoonbills, teal, whistlings, widgeons, and other related groups; the geese and geosanders, though *Anatidae*, are not usually called 'ducks'.

a. 967 in Kemble *Con. Dipl.* No. 538. III. 18 Andlang Osriccs pætt hit cymb on ducan sceap; of ducan sceap þæt hit cymb on Richeald. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 62 A-syde he gan hyrn drawe Dredfully. . . as duk [v.r. 5 MSS. *doke*] doth from þe faucoun. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 55 Henneban sede duckys wyls kyller. 1483 *Cath. Angel.* 1107/2 A Duke, *anas*. 1530 *PALMER. 215/2* Duck a foule, *cane*. Duke of the ryver, *cannette*. 1554 *J. RASTELL Confit. Jewell's Sermon* 37 b. He is more neerer a duke then a duke. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 136 Though thou canst swim like a Duke, thou art made like a Goose. 1699 *DANIEL Voyer* II. 1. 69 Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck. . . In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 162 Brooding black-duck from her nest of turf In the tall sedge. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* 4 455 The Eiders are the largest of all the Ducks, being as weighty as the average of Geese.

collective pl. 1858 *Lb. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-Min.* (1884) II. 145 It would do for firing into a flock of duck. a. 967 in Kemble *Con. Dipl.* No. 538. III. 18 Andlang Osriccs pætt hit cymb on ducan sceap; of ducan sceap þæt hit cymb on Richeald. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 62 A-syde he gan hyrn drawe Dredfully. . . as duk [v.r. 5 MSS. *doke*] doth from þe faucoun. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 55 Henneban sede duckys wyls kyller. 1483 *Cath. Angel.* 1107/2 A Duke, *anas*. 1530 *PALMER. 215/2* Duck a foule, *cane*. Duke of the ryver, *cannette*. 1554 *J. RASTELL Confit. Jewell's Sermon* 37 b. He is more neerer a duke then a duke. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 136 Though thou canst swim like a Duke, thou art made like a Goose. 1699 *DANIEL Voyer* II. 1. 69 Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck. . . In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 162 Brooding black-duck from her nest of turf In the tall sedge. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* 4 455 The Eiders are the largest of all the Ducks, being as weighty as the average of Geese.

collective pl. 1858 *Lb. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-Min.* (1884) II. 145 It would do for firing into a flock of duck.

*BAR Feizet Friar* 119 Three days in dub among the dukis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 39 The dukis cryt quail. 1630-56 *SIR R. GORDON Hist. Earls Sutherland*, Duke, drag, widgeon, teal, . . . and all other kinds of wildfowl. [*Mod. Sc. duk.*] y. 1393 [see β.] 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 84 Swannes, gies, or dowkes.

b. *spec.* The female of this fowl: the male being the DRAKE.

In the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number, hence *duck* serves at once as the name of the female and of the race, *drake* being a specific term of sex.

c. 1286 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 390 Thanne shal I swymme as myrie . . . As dooth the white dake after hire drake. 12 1475 *Sgr. love Deere* 320 The tele, the ducche and the drake. 1523 *FITZHERN. Husb.* § 146 Take hede how thy hennes, duckes, and gees do ley. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* III. iv. § 1. 380 Between the Duck and the Drake there is this difference, that he hath growing on his hump certain erect feathers, . . . which she hath not. *Mod.* A flock of ducks swimming behind their drake.

d. The flesh of this fowl.

1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 111 Plutarch assures us, that Cato kept his whole family in health, by feeding them with duck whenever they threatened to be out of order.

d. *Antig.* (More fully *duck-weight*.) A stone or clay figure of a duck used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.

1849 *LAYARD Mon. Nineveh* Ser. I. 21 A duck, in baked clay, with a cuneiform inscription. The letters may denote a numeral.] 1853 — *Nineveh & B.* xxv. 601 note, The actual weight of the large ducks in the British Museum being 420 oz. Troy.

2. In phrases and proverbial sayings.

1611 *COTGR. s. v. Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks. a. 1656 *R. CAPEL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* ix. 18 Money, which lying long in the bank, comes home at last with a duck in its mouth. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 188 Then he . . . turned up his eyes like a duck in thunder. 1880 *J. PAVN Confid. Agent* III. 161 Look less like a duck in a thunderstorm. 1889 *L. B. WALFORD Stiffnecked Generation* (1891) 321 It had all passed off like water off a duck's back. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Y. of Life* I. 22, I always took to shooting like a duck to water. ('Duck's weather', 'fine day for ducks', referring to wet weather.)

II. Transferred uses.

3. A term of endearment.

1590 *SHAKS. Aids.* N. v. i. 282 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. of Love* I. iii. And now, sweet duck, know I have been for my cousin Gerardine's will. 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* I. iii. For see you not too women? dainty ducks! 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xi. How is he now, my duck of diamonds? 1886 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXVI. 46 Her child . . . was so much her 'duck' that he grew up to be a goose.

4. Short for *lame duck*: see 9.

5. *Anglo-Ind. slang.* A nickname for soldiers of the Bombay Presidency.

1803 *ELPHINSTONE in Sir E. Colebrooke Life* (1884) I. 53 (Y. Supp.) They have neither the comforts of a Bengal army, nor do they rough it, like the Ducks. 1879 *Low Afghan War* i. 97 The 'Ducks' (as the Bombay troops are called) enjoy it much.

6. A boy's game, also called *duckstone*, *duckie-stone*; also one of the stones used in this game, and sometimes a player.

1821 *BLACKB. Mag.* Aug. 32 (Jam.) The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Words*, *Duck*, a game. 1893 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Pastimes* 255 The players [at Duckstone] then, standing at home, 'pink for duck', that is, they throw their stones towards the block, and he whose stone remains farthest from the block is first duck.

7. *Cricketer slang.* (Short for *Duck's Egg*.) No score, nought; also, a player who fails to score.

1868 *St. Paul's Mag.* in *Daily News* 24 Aug. You see . . . that his fear of a 'duck'—as by a pardonable contraction from duck-egg a nought is called in cricket-play—outweighs all other earthly considerations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept. Life is very much like cricket: Some get scores and some 'a duck'. 1885 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 17 Aug. 3/5 The former batter proved a duck.

8. *dial.* and *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1873 *SLANG Dict.*, *Duck*, a bundle of bits of the 'stickings' of beef sold for food to the London poor. A faggot. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Duck*, a faggot.

9. *Lame duck*: a disabled person or thing; *spec.* (Stock Exchange slang): one who cannot meet his financial engagements; a defaulter. Also, short, *duck*.

1761 *H. WALFORD Lett. H. Mann* 28 Dec. (1843) I. 60 Do you know what a Bull, and a Bear, and a Lame Duck are? 1777 *GARRICK Prolog. to Foot's Mail* of B., Change-Alley bankrupts waddle our lame ducks! 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miscellanies Hum. Life* (1826) xii. xviii. Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day amidst the quack of Ducks, the howlings of Bulls, and the growls of Bears. 1832 *MACAULAY Mirabeau* Misc. 1860 II. 95 Frauds of which a lame duck on the Stock exchange would be ashamed. 1889 *C. D. WARNER Little Jour.* xvii. Do you think I have time to attend to every poor duck?

10. *Bombay duck* = BUMMALO.

1850 *MASON Burma* 273 (Y.) A fish nearly related to the salmon is dried and exported in large quantities from Bombay, and has acquired the name of *Bombay Ducks*. 1879 *F. S. BRIDGES Round World in 6 Months* 214 'Bombay Ducks' are always served with curry. These are small dried fish of a peculiar flavour, and are quite dry and crisp.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. *attrib.*, as *duck-dance*, *-gun*, *-house*, *-pond*, *-pool*, *-puddle*, *-tribe*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *duck-decoying*, *-fattener*, *-fattening*, *-hunter*,

*-hunting*, *-keeper*, *-rearer*, *-rearing*. c. similitive, as *duck-foot*, *-tail*, *-footed*, *-hearted*, *-like*, *-toed* adjs.

1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 143/2 Indulging in a most ungraceful 'duck-dance'. 1886 *Phenomena* 21 Aug. 230/3 Most readers of sporting books have some idea of 'duck-decoying'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 'Duck fatteners have to pay highly for sittings of eggs'. 1725 *Dr. For. Voy. Round World* (1840) 350 *HAWKER Diary* (1829) I. 85 I left my 'duck gun' and went to Whitchurch. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunner* 185 Never make duck-guns above seven-eighths in the bore. 1699 *DANIEL Voyer* (1729) II. 1. 45 Like so many 'Duck-houses' all wet and dirt. 1730 *Index of Addison's Wks.* (Jod.) 'Duckhunting, what Mr. Bayle compares to it. 1827 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. iii. They had never been duck-hunting there since. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/4 Mr. Webb, the 'Duck-keeper in St. James's Park. 1821 *T. L. PRACOCK Crochet Castle* 293 To live on a gravelly hill without so much as a 'duck-pond within ten miles of him. 1601 *Memorials of St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 29 For casting of the 'dooke poole and for dammyng the water at giles bridge—xxd. 1893 *SINCLAIR & HENRY Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 337 Harrow . . . Its swimming-pond, named the 'duck-puttle', is one of the finest open-air baths in England.

12. Special comb.: *duck-chicken*, one hatched by a hen; *duck-gravel* (see *quot.*); *duck-ladder*, a kind of short ladder; *duck-legged* a., having unusually short legs: so *duck-legs*; *duck's-off*, the game duck or duckstone; *duck-oil*, water, moisture (Halliwell); *duck-shot*, shot of a size suitable for shooting wild ducks; *duck-weight* = 1 d; *duck-wife*, a woman who has charge of ducks. Also *DUCK AND DRAKE*, *DUCK-BILL*, *DUCK'S BILL*, *EGG*.

1678 *T. JONES Heart & Right Son* 201 Neither understood the other no more than 'duck-chickens their head-dam, recalling them from conatural element. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 'Duck-gravel, a deposit like pumice-stone, into which the ducks push their bills. Every duck's place has a lump of this duck-gravel, a coralline stuff, like little oyster shells. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/5 He took a shorter ladder (called a 'duck ladder') and placed this duck ladder against the roof. 1650 *PULWER Anthropol.* 263 Or, why so long, doe they make men 'Duck-legged'? 1714 *tr. Adv. Rivella* 45 Conscious of his duck Legs and long Coat. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1861) 187 A little duck-legged fellow, was equipped in a pair of the general's cast-off breeches. 1888-9 *Longm. Mag.* XLII. 516 Another [game] named 'ducks-off' consisted in setting on a large flat stone a round stone, . . . because from a certain distance one strove to knock off. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* x. She counted them like a good 'duck-wife'.

B. *Esp.* in names of animals and plants: *duck-ant*, the white ant or termite; *duck-eagle*, a South African species of eagle; *duck-mole*, the Duck-billed Platypus; *duck-mud*, Crow-silk; *duck's foot*, a local name of Lady's Mantle; also the American May-apple, *Podophyllum feltatum*; *duck-snipe* (Bahamas), the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; *duck-wheat* = *DUCK-BILL* wheat; Also *DUCK-HAWK*, *-WERB*, etc.

1852 *GOSSIE Nat. in Jamaica* 283 A fragment of the earthy nest of the 'Duck-ants' (*Vermites*). 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 136 There is another sort of eagle in the Cape countries which the naturalists call *Aquila anataria*, or the 'Duck-Eagle. 1875 *tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 237 The Ornithorhynchus, or 'duck-mole of Tasmania. 1884 *MILLER Plant-u.*, 'Duck-mud, *conferia rutilaris* and other delicate green-spored Algae. 1755 *JOHNSON, 'Ducks-foot*, black snakeroot, or Mayapple. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Bled ruger*, ordinarie red wheat; called by Kentishmen, 'Duck-wheat.

**Duck**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 *douke*. [*f.* *DUCK* 2.] An act of ducking.

1. A quick plunge, a dip.

1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 156 note, Two singular basins . . . not large enough for any monarch bigger than Oberon to take a duck in. 1876 *World V.* No. 113. 28 The elder women content themselves with a few ducks as the waves break over them.

2. An instantaneous lowering of head or body; a rapid jerky bow or obeisance.

1554 *T. SAMYSON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 46 The fond nods, crosses, becks, and ducks. 1634 *MILTON Conus* 960 Without duck or nod. a. 1652 *BROME New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 19 Be ready with your napskin, and a lower douke, maid. 1802 *LAMM Woodvil* II. Wks. 612 The ducks; and nods [which] weak minds pay to rank. 1879 *S. ST. JOHN Life Sir J. Brooke* 268 The ball rushing over our heads, caused a most undignified duck.

**Duck**, sb.<sup>3</sup> [Known only from 17th c.; app. a. 17th c. *Du. dock* 'linen or linnen cloth' (Hexham 1678); = *Ger. tuch*, *teel. dicker*, *Sr. duk*.] 1. A strong untwilled linen (or later, cotton) fabric, lighter and finer than canvas; used for small sails and men's (esp. sailors') outer clothing.

In the earlier half of the 19th c. much worn for trousers. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 169 *Duck* hindersails, middle good headlock. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. Drilling & pack duck ye 100 elk cont. 6 score. 1780 *T. J. PERSON Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 329 What is to be done for tents, I know not. I am assured that very little duck can be got in this country. 1835 *MANNING Jac. Faithful* II. A shirt of coarse duck. 1883 *J. HARRIS in Longm. Mag.* July 258 The genuine white smock-frock of Russia duck and the whitish-brown one of drabnet, are rarely seen now asfield.

2. *pl.* Trousers of this material.

1825 *Universal Singer* 305 'Tother day I saw a goose in white ducks. 1829 *MRS SUMMERS in Lett. etc. Dk. Soncraft* (1893). The boys were in white ducks, with lightish green jackets. 1849 *TRICKER & Foulness* xxv. They must be young Pendenmis's white ducks.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 485 Coopers, duck-weavers, hemp-dressers. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* 1. 403 There is a duck manufactory at Boston. 1849 *THACKERAY Penderis* xxxvii. In a blue frock-coat and spottish white duck trousers.

**Duck** (dʌk), *v.* Forms: a. 3-5 (Sc. 6) duke, 4-6 douke, 5-6 (Sc. and north. dial. -g) douk, dowk (e, 6 (Sc. 7-9) dook; B. 6 douke, (dook), 6- duck. [The ME. forms (= dik), correspond to an OE. type \**dukan* = MDu., MLG. and LG. *duken* (Da. *duiken*), OHG. *tiuhan*, MHG. *tichen*, G. *tauchen*, a WGer. strong vb. of 2nd ablant series (with *ti* instead of *eu*, *iu* in pres. stem). This form is still preserved in Sc. *douk*, *dook* (dɪk); but about the middle of the 16th c., it was shortened in Eng. to *duck*, prob. by assimilation to *DUCK sb.* Cf. however MHG. and Ger. *ducken* (MHG. also *tucken*, *tiicken*) to duck, dive, etc.:—\**dukan*; also Sw. *duka* to duck, dive.]

**I. intr.** 1. To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again; to dip the head rapidly under water.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23203 (Trin.) He bat doukeþ ones þer doun. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4090 It was..bred full..Of dragons..& doukad neddids. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 60 They comne wel also duke in the water after lapwynches and dokys. 1552 *HULOET, Duche* vnder the water, *vide* in dyue. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 182 The outward sacrament of dipping or ducking in the water. 1654-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* iv (1682) 1 Though (to avoid their Darts) he sometimes ducked, yet beld he still his left hand above the water. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Glass*, To Duck, to bathe or plunge under water, to duck. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 167½ It is a terrible will be able 'to duck' under the defensive nettings carried by men-of-war. *Mod. Sc.* To duck for apples at Hallowe'en.

b. To make a sudden descent or dive, not under water.

1533 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiii. 126 Qubill all the wallis doukis to the ground, Wndir the braing quhells and asiltre. a. 1852 *MOIR Poems, Snow* ii. Behold the trees Their fiery boughs stretch out..As they duck and drive about. 1870 *DICKENS E. Droad* iii. Receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions.

2. To bend or stoop quickly so as to lower the body or head; to bob; to make a jerking bow; hence, *fig.* to cringe, yield; so, to *duck under*.

1530 *FALSGR. 526/4*, I douke, I stowpe lowe as a frere doth. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xix. 24 A wicked man can behaue himself humbly, and can douke with his heade. 1539 *Sturgeson of Humberstaries* in *Rymet Faderis* (1730) XLV. 611 Dokynge, Noddynge and Beckynge. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Douking on all four unto him. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wind* (1638) 73 To duck and stoop to all sorts of people. 1713 *Poet. Guardian* No. 92 p. 5 He never once ducked at the whiz of a cannon-ball. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 1407 Law ducks to Gospel here. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* (1878) i. iii. 352 Eat cold mutton, have to..duck under in any sort of way. 1887 *BESANT The World went v.* 42 [I] was comforted to see the men at the guns, none of them killed, and none of them ducking.

**II. trans.** 3. To plunge (a person or thing) momentarily in, into, or under water or other liquid.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23203 He that es duked as dun. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 27 In the water either twyse or thrise Hee dowed him. 1553 *Note* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 266 Ducked at yarde arme, and so discharged. 1582-3 *Hist. James V.* (1804) 105 They were duked in a deepe loche, over the head thir several tymes. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xi. (1603) 95 Ouerthrowne, and well dowed. 1631 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 78 Howbeit, ye may be ducked, but ye cannot drown. 1752 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* i. 1045 A man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring. 1785 *BURNS Jolly Begg.*, 4th Recit., And had in monie a well been dowed. 1790 *A. Wilson To E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 100 While I can duck in ink a quill. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* ii. I say, duck her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not.

4. To lower (the head, etc.) suddenly and momentarily; to jerk down.

1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 57 But bring them to the charge, then..Though but a false fire, they theyr plumes will duck. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. 81 If..he haue taken a custome to duck downe his head, when he standeth still. 1727 *SWIFT To Delany* 3 When..first he hears The bullets whistling round his ears, Will duck his head. 1824 *GILMOUR Mongols* 240 We..ducked our heads, and hurried into the tent.

5. *Duck up* (*Naut.*): To raise with a jerk, haul up (a sail that obstructs the steersman's view).

1706 *PHILLIPS S.V.*, 'Duck up the Clew-lines of those Sails'. **Duck**, obs. form of **DUKE**, **TUCK**.

**Duck and Drake**. [from the motion of the stone over the watery surface.]

1. A pastime consisting in throwing a flat stone or the like over the surface of water so as to cause it to rebound or skip as many times as possible before sinking. Chiefly in phr., to *make a duck and drake*, to *play (at) duck and drake*. (Often in pl.)

1583 *J. Higgins tr. Junius's Nomenclator* (N.), A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, etc. It is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfe-penie cake. c. 1626 *Dick of Devon*. i. ii. In *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 14 The poorest ship-boy Might on the Thames make duckes and drakes with pieces Of eight fetched out of Spayne. 1730 *SWIFT Vind. Cartet* Wks. 1755 v. ii. 188 Scipio and Lelius..often played at duck and drake with smooth stones on a river. 1829 *Nat. Philoz.* *Hydrostatics* i. 2 (U. K. S.) The common play of making ducks and drakes, that is, throwing a flat stone in a

direction nearly horizontal against a surface of water, and thus making it rebound, proves the water to be elastic. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 15 A shot made a duck-and-drake in the water.

b. *attrib.*, as *duck-and-drake fashion*, *sort*. 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sport. S. Africa* 304 Sometimes with a duck and drake sort of progression they [fish] skipped along over the top of the pool. 1893 *Boy's Own Paper* Jan. 183/2 A cannon ball..came skipping at a long range over the water 'duck and drake' fashion.

2. *fig.* In phrases: To *make ducks and drakes of* or *with*, to *play (at) duck and drake with*: to throw away idly or carelessly; to play idly with; to handle or use recklessly; to squander.

c. 1600 *Timon v. v.* I will make duckes and drakes with this my golde..Before your fingers touch a piece thereof. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 164 A miser has it in his power to make ducks and drakes of his guineas. 1820 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VII. 32 His Majesty's Government never intended to give over the British army to the Governors of this Kingdom to make ducks and drakes with. 1872 *TENNISON Last Tournament* 344 Ye..grew So witty that ye play'd at ducks and drakes With Arthur's vows. 1883 *STEVENSSON Treas.* I. i. vi. Finding the money to play duck and drake with ever after.

d. Idle play, reckless squandering.

1614 *J. Cooke Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Doodley* XI. 272 This royal Caesar doth regard no cash; Has thrown away as much in ducks and drakes As would have bought some 50,000 capons. a. 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Char. Holland*, Nature..Would throw their land away at duck and drake. Hence **Duck-and-drake** *v. trans.*, to make 'ducks and drakes' of; to throw away idly.

1700-32 *Gentl. Instructed* 18 (D.) I would neither fawn on money for money's sake, nor duck and drake it away for a frolic. *Ibid.* 116 Is it then no harm..like children, [to] duck and drake away a treasure able to buy Paradise?

**Duckat**, **duckatoon**, obs. ff. **DUCAT**, etc.

**Duck-bill**, *sb.* [f. **DUCK sb.** + **BILL sb.**]

a. Red wheat; more fully **duck-bill wheat**.

1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 202/1 *Ador.* is also an other kinde of wheate..whiche we doo nowe call duck-bill. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xl. § 5, 6o Red Wheate is called in Kent Duckbill Wheate. c. 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 *Wheat*—Square gray with ailes, otherwise called *Dumex*, Duck-bill Wheat, and Duke wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 32 The cultivation of..Duck-bill, or Conical-Wheat—*Triticum turgidum*—has been attempted in England.

b. The broad-toed shoe worn in the 15th c.

1534 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 202 When men became tired of these pointed shoes..they adopted others in their stead denominated duck-bills.

c. = **Duck-billed platypus**: see below.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 281 *Ornithorhynchus*, Blumenbach's name for that extraordinary quadrupedal form, The Duckbill or Duckbilled Platypus. 1850 *J. B. CLUTTERBUCK Port Philp* iii. 42 *Platypus*, water-mole or duckbill.

d. **Duck-bill speculum**, a speculum flattened like a duck's bill.

1879 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (1880) 55 The duck-bill speculum is the best. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 1778 Another form of speculum much used of late years..is the 'duck-bill' speculum.

Hence **Duck-billed a.**, having a bill like a duck.

**Duck-billed platypus**, the *Ornithorhynchus* of Australia, a monotrematous mammal having a horny beak resembling the bill of a duck; **duck-billed cat**, the paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*); **duck-billed speculum**: see **DUCK-BILL d.**

1822-34 *Goose Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 13 The platypus or ornithorhynchus as he [Blumenbach] calls it, that most extraordinary duck-billed quadruped which has lately been discovered in Australasia. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 317 The Ornithorhynchus or Duck-billed Platypus, the Water Mole of the Colonist. 1859 *CONWAY'S New World* i. 35 Know ye the land contrary swans? Where black swans..With water-rats, duck-billed, come forth to the day?

**Duckcoy**, obs. form of **DECAU**.

1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 There be convenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoys.

**Ducker**¹ (*dʌkər*). Forms: 5 dokare, 5-6 dower, 6 douker, Sc. dower, 7- dower, 9 Sr. dooker, 7- ducker. [f. **DUCK v.** + **-ER**]. In sense 2 it corresponds to MDu. and MLG. *duker*, Du. *duiker*, Ger. *taucher* diver (bird).] One who or that which ducks or dives.

1. A person who ducks or dives under water; a diver. In mod. Sc., *douker*, *dooker*, a bather.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1021 A Dower, emergator. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying* in *Dunk* 37 Thou sailt to get a dower, for to drag it. 1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xii. 431 Fished for by duckers, that dive into the water. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 29 Dec. 7 Glasgow Morning Dookers Holiday Races.

2. A diving bird: applied to the *Colymbidae* or Divers generally; also *spec.* the little grebe or dabchick.

b. A local name of the Water Ouzel.

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 762 *Hic mergulus*, a dokare. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Collumbris*..the birde called a Dooker, or Didapper. 1691 *RAY Creation* 147 Some sorts of Colymbi or Dookers. 1694 *Acc. Sea. Late Voy.* Intro. (1711) 21 Divers Duckers, and other Sea Birds. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 [Amongst] the sea-fowls are..searls or black duckers. 1837 *MAGILLVARY Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 50 *Cinclus Europæus*..Dipper, Ducker. 1859 *A. SMITH in Macm. Mag.* I. 122 Gulls of all kinds are there, dookers and divers of every description.

†3. A fighting-cock that ducks its head. *Obs.*

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury v.* 252/1 A Ducker, or Doucker, is such a kind of Cock as in his Fighting will run about the Clod almost at every blow he gives.

4. 'A eringer' (J.).

†1 Meaning uncertain: Todd inserts it under 4; others would explain as = *duck-hunter*.

1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. iv. (1620) 60 My dainty duckers, vp with your three-pill'd spirits.

**Ducker**². [f. **DUCK sb.**¹ + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who breeds or rears ducks.

1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 Often the eggs are sold to a 'ducker'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 Ducks are..dirty creatures, and if 'cleanliness be next to godliness' the Aylesbury duckers are a long way removed.

2. A ducking-gun.

1896 *Month Mar.* 390 He warned us in the most terrible manner not to get near his heavy ducker in the bows.

**Duckery**. [f. **DUCK sb.**¹ + **-ERY**.] A place where ducks are reared.

1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* viii. xv. In the middle of this duckery a lake is digged. 1792 *S. ROGERS Diary* in *Enry Life* (1887), Saw the dauphin's garden and duckery.

**Ducket**, obs. form of **DUCAT**.

**Duck-hawk**. [f. **DUCK sb.**¹ + **HAWK**.]

1. A common English name of the marsh harrier or moor-buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*).

1812 *Note* in *Pennant's Zool.* 1. 237 In some places it (the Moor Buzzard) is called duck hawk. 1876 *T. HARVEY Ethelberta* (1890) 7 Another large bird, which a countryman would have pronounced to be one of the biggest duck-hawks that he had ever beheld.

2. *U.S.* Applied to the American variety of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* var. *anatum*).

1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* iv. Our duck or great-footed hawk is almost identical with the..peregrine falcon of Europe..It measures about forty-five inches in the stretch of its wings, and its prevailing color is of a dark blue.

**Duckhood**: see **-HOOD**.

**Duckie**, **Duckey**: see **DUCKY**.

**Duckling** (*dʌkɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.*¹ [f. **DUCK v.** + **-ING** 1.] a. Immersion in water.

1581 [see **DUCK v.** 1]. 1626 *CART. Smith Acid. Ing. Semina* 4 Ducking at Vards arme, hawling under the kecle. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I punished by ducking and other ways a dozen..men. 1727-32 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Ducking*: There is also a kind of dry ducking, wherein the patient is only suspended by a rope, a few yards above the surface of the water. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 His ducking sobered him a little. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 378 He ran no risk but of a sound ducking, being..a strong swimmer.

b. Prompt bowing or bending of the head or body.

1539 *T. CHAPMAN in Chron. Gr. Frins* (Camden) p. xv. Dome ceremonies..dokynge, nodynge, aud bekynge. 1642 *SANDESON Sermon*. II. 6 What are all our crossings and kneeling, and duckings? 1880 *MISS BRADDOCK Just as I am* xxi. There was much..ducking of heads in the doorway.

**Ducking**, *vb.* *sb.*² [f. **DUCK sb.**¹] The catching or shooting of wild ducks. Also *attrib.*, as *ducking-pint*; *ducking-gun*, a fowling-piece carrying a heavy charge a long way, so as to kill a large number of ducks in a flock at one shot.

1577 *E. HOGAN in Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 159 His pastime in ducking with water spaniels. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. Keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a ducking to Islington ponds! a. 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 77 Their wives drew them..into the fields a ducking with their water spaniels in somer. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneer* xxi. The French ducking gun. 1880 *N. H. BISHOP 4 Months in Sneak box* 7 He constructed a new ducking-punt with a low paddle-wheel at its stern.

**Ducking**³. = **DUCK sb.**³

1822 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* II. 238 Add pillow-case sheeting, and ducking.

**Ducking**, *phl. a.* [f. **DUCK v.** + **-ING** 2.] That ducks, dives into water or bows the head.

a. 1400-50 [see **DUCK v.** 1]. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prel.* K. iv. A duckynge hypocrite. 1770 *ARMISTONG Intimations* 88 The Cyclades appear'd Like ducking cormorants.

**Ducking-pond**. [f. **DUCKING** *vb.* *sb.*¹ and 2.]

a. A pond on which ducks may be hunted or shot. b. A pond for the ducking of offenders. (The senses cannot always be discriminated.)

1607 *MINOLETON Fann. of Love* iv. i. You may take your spaniel and spend some hours at the ducking-pond. 1625 *Sess. Bk. Middlesex* in *Frml. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 224 The inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Clerkewell, shall erect and place a Coqueane-Stoole on the side of the ducking ponde. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* (1895) 53 No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lusty Dogges. 1664 *Perry's Diary* 27 Mar. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 54/1 The ducking-pond in Whitechapel. 1870 *OBSERVER* 29 Nov. 'Ball' Pond, Islington, takes its name from the Ducking Pond which belonged to a person named Ball, who kept a tavern there in the reign of Charles II.

**Ducking-stool**. A sort of chair at the end of an ossellating plank, in which disorderly women, scolds, or dishonest tradesmen, were tied and ducked or plunged in water, as a punishment. See **CUCKING-STOOL**. So **Ducking tumbrel**, a ducking-stool provided with wheels.

1597 *15wch Chamberlain's Bk.* in *Clarke Ironich* (1870) 299 To porters for taking down the 'Ducking Stole'. 1625 *Records of Gravesend* in *Frml. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 225 For two wheeles and yokes for the Ducking-Stool. a. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. viii. 351 A Cuck-stool, or a Ducking Tumbrel. 1712 *ARBUNOTH John Bull* i. xii. Once for all, Mrs. Mynx..remember, I say, that there are pillories and ducking-stools. 1777 *HOWARD Prisons* Eng.



(1780) 84 The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. 1780 B. WEST *Misc. Poems* in Andrews *Old Time Puns* (1890) 13 There stands, my friend, in yonder pool, An engine called the ducking-stool. 1831 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 43/1 In an apartment of the Custom-house at Ipswich, is an original ducking-stool. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* § 455 The punishment of the ducking stool cannot be inflicted in Pennsylvania.

**Duckling.** [*f.* DUCK *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A young duck.

*Ugly duckling*, the cynnet, in one of Hans Andersen's tales, hatched with a brood of ducklings, and despised for its clumsiness until it grew into a swan. Hence the unpromising child in a family who turns out the most brilliant of all. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dookelynge (P. birde), *anatinus*. c1532 DEWETS *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 912 The ducklings, *les anetons*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 299 It is sport alone to see the manner of an hen that hath sitten vpon ducks eggs..how at the first she will wonder to haue a teem of ducklings about her. c1709 *Prior Widow & Cat* 14 Nor chick, nor duckling, 'scapes, when Grim Invites the fox to dinner. 1869 DUCKEN *tr. Andersen's Little Match Girl* 45, *Ugly Duckling*, I never dreamed of so much happiness when I was still the ugly Duckling! 1883 J. H. INGHAM in *Harper's Mag.* July 226/2 The mother's fears about her 'ugly duckling'..took another turn.

**D.** A term of endearment. *Obs.* 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. Thy dear, thy dainty duckling, bold Mathias. 1716 ANISON *Drummer* (T.), But hark you, duckling; be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret.

Hence **Ducklingship**, the state of a duckling. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* l. 740 Ducks, whether..full grown, or in the tender state of ducklingship.

**Ducky**, obs. form of DECOY.

**Duck's bill.** The bill of a duck. Applied a. to certain instruments of this shape, chiefly in surgery. Also *attrib.*

1601 MANNINGHAM *Diary* Feb. (Camden) 23 They grope for the stone [in the bladder] with an other toole which they call a duckes bill. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 314, I took hold of it with a Forceps Duck's bills. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* l. 4 *Cleats*..the thin end is shaped with a duck's bill. *Ibid.* 28 The lower ends are..thinned with a duck's-bill shape.

**b. Printing.** A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on at the bottom of the tympan sheet.

**c. Comb.** as duck's-bill bit, a form of bit for use in a brace in wood-boring; duck's-bill limpet, a limpet of the genus *Parmophorus*.

**Duck's egg.** Also duck egg. The egg of a duck; hence, *b.* in *Cricketer*, the zero or '0' placed against a batsman's name in the scoring sheet when he fails to score; no runs; hence, generally in school-boy slang, 'nought'.

1395 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxxiv. (1495) 914 Ducks eggs ben more thanne hennes eggs. 1601 *see* DUCKLING. 1863 REAOE *Very Hard Cash* vii. Now you and I, at Lord's the other day..achieved..the British duck's egg. 1889 *see* DUCK *sb.* 7. 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Their captain was out for the dreaded 'duck's egg'.

**c.** The colour of the egg of a duck; used *attrib.* 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 A general flat tint of duck's-egg green. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* II. 190 The walls, painted 'duck egg', are hung with old pictures.

**Duck's meat, duckmeat.** = DUCKWEED.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Duckes meat. *Leus Palustris*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 There is a kind of nariish or moory Lentils (called Ducks meat) growing of it selfe in standing waters. 1766 J. BARTON *Trin.* 7 Jan. 27 Having most of its surface covered with duck-meat. 1842 S. LOVER *Hanby Andy* iii. There was Andy..floundering in rank weeds and duck's meat.

**b. fig.** As an epithet of contempt. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's your first weapon, duck's meat!

**Duckweed.** The common name for plants of the genus *Lemna*, which float on still water, so as to cover the surface like a green carpet.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dookewede, *padella* (P. *paradilla*). 1591 PERCIVALL *Sf. Dict.*, *Lenteja de agua*, duck weed. *Leus palustris*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 567 The Water also doth send forth Plants, that have no Roots fixed in the Bottom..Such is that we call Duck-Weed. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 418 Go to a ditch where there is a quantity of duckweed. 1840 HOON *Up the Rhine* 35 Stagnant ditches and ponds covered with duckweed.

**Comb.** 1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 20 He had rendered up his duckweed-bedabbled person into the bands of an aunt.

Hence **Duckweedy** *a.*, full of duckweed.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 330/2 The little green duckweedy moat.

**Ducky** (dŭ'ki). [*f.* DUCK *sb.* + -Y, dim. suffix.]

†1. A woman's breast. *Obs.*

a1536 HEN. VIII *Lett. to A. Boleyn in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1703) 147 Those pritty ducky I trust shortly to kysse. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ducky* (North.).

2. A term of endearment.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 The extravagance of 'My heart's core..my dearest love..lovey, doney, or odious ducky'.

**Duequoy**, obs. form of DECOY.

**Duct** (dŭkt). [*ad.* L. *ductus* leading, conduct, commanding, in mod.L. aqueduct, *n.* of action *f. dūcere* to lead, conduct, draw; in mod.L. in scense 6. 'The L. form was formerly in Eng. use.].

†1. The action of leading; lead, guidance. *Obs.* a1664 HANNOX (J.). To obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confit.* vi. 216 The Physician..is bound to follow Nature's duct.

†2. Course, direction, trend. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 The other the ductus or course of the hair turns away. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* 146 (T.) According to the duct of this hypothesis. 1712 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 435 Observing..the Duct of its Fibres. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* l. ix. § 8 Remarks upon each Duct, or Course, of these Nerves.

†3. A passage, etc. leading in any direction. *Obs.* 1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1191 The ductus or veins of Metals, do..sometimes run North and South. a1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431, I then met labyrinthical Ducts, Turnings and Windings, dark Retreats.

†4. A stroke drawn or traced, or the manner of tracing it (cf. L. *ductus litterarum*). *Obs.*

1699 N. MARSH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 297 Using..a magnifying glass for discovering the more diminutive lines, ductuses, and appendages to the Letters. 1760 SWINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 857 The ducts of the letters are drawn with so much accuracy, that they may be indirectly depended upon. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 278 The ducts of the letters will sufficiently justify this reading.

5. A conduit, channel, or tube, for the conveyance of water or other liquid.

1713 *Port. Guardian* No. 173 77 The two fountains..were brought by conduits or ducts. 1776 *Act* 16 *Geo.* III. c. 56 (T.) For making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or duct, through any of the grounds. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 69 The [sugar-maple] trees were..tapped, and spouts or ducts introduced into the wound. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 31. 10 For letterpress it has two ink ducts.

6. *a. Phys.* A tube or canal in the animal body, by which the bodily fluids are conveyed. Formerly used in a wide sense, so as to include the blood-vessels and alimentary canal, but now applied more strictly to the vessels conveying the chyle, lymph, and secretions.

These have names expressing their position or character, or in some cases the name of their discoverer, as *biliary*, *choledoch*, *cystic*, *effluent*, *genito-urinary*, *hepatic*, *lactiferous*, *lymphatic*, *nasal*, *pancreatic*, *parotid*, *thoracic duct*. (See these words.) Also ducts of Bellini, the excretory tubes of the kidneys; *duct of Bartholin*, *ducts of Rivinus*, certain ducts of the sublingual gland; *Steno's duct*, that of the parotid gland, which conveys saliva into the mouth; *Wharton's duct*, that of the submaxillary gland, also conveying saliva; *duct of Wirsung*, the principal pancreatic duct; *Wolfian duct*, the excretory duct of the Wolfian body or primitive kidney.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 There being peculiar ductus's, by which the blood passeth into the Aorta. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 109 All the various ducts and ventricles of the body. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 234 *Steno's Duct* may be traced some Way on the Side of these Passages next the Nose. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man l. ii. 151 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the Anus. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 327 *marg.* The treatment of wounds of the salivary ducts. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 219 Eustachius had observed the thoracic duct in a horse. 1845-6 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 210 The capillary system surrounding the biliary ducts. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 131 The neck by which a gland communicates with the free surface is called its duct.

**b. Bot.** One of the vessels of the vascular tissue of plants, formed by a row of cells of which the partitions have been obliterated, and containing air, water, or some secretion; *spec.* the narrow tubular continuous cells surrounding the broad cells or utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 40 The midrib and veins..consist of three kinds of structure;—ducts or canals, which are supposed to transmit fluid. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* I. 433/1 *Ducts*, tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots.

†**Ductarius**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* L. *ductarius* of or for drawing, *f. duct* = see *prec.* and -ARIOUS.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ductarius*, that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

†**Ductate**. *Obs.* [*cf.* DUCTION and -ATE 1.]

The product of two quantities multiplied together. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 From the medietie of the sides united, subduct each side severally; eradicate the ductat of the said medietie and remainders.

**Ductile**, *a.* Now rare. [*a. obs.* *f. ductibile*, *ad.* L. type \**ductibilis*, *f. duct*-ppl. stem of *dūcere* to lead, draw; see -BLE.] = DUCTILE.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 77 The liede oweth rightwisly to be of gold, shewing himself tough and ductible. 1623 CROKERAM, *Ductible*, easie to be perswaded, or drawne. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonisuch Prof.* 12 The purest gold is the most ductible. a1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 l. 12 If any should prove more intractable or less ductible than others. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1807) II. 449 We must..know from experience that gold is ductible before we can predicate ductility of gold.

Hence **Ductibility**, ductility, pliability.

1789 COOPER *Lett.* 16 June, Ductability of temper.

**Ductile** (dŭkt'il, -ail), *a.* Also 7 -il. [*a. f. ductile* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* L. *ductilis* that may be led or drawn, *f. dūcere* to lead.]

1. Of metal: *a.* That may be hammered out thin; malleable; flexible, pliable, not brittle. Still frequent in literary use: for technical use, see *b.*

a1340 HANROLD *Psalter* xcvi. 6 Synys til oure God..in trumpys ductis [Vulg. *in tubis ductibus*]. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 10 It [gold] is more ductile and easie to be brought to what point you will then any of the other. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 505 The other sori of copper..yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some there be who call it Ductile, i. battable. 1676 HOBBS *IIad* (1677) 290 Pieces for his legs of ductile tin. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Notes*. Sc. t. i. 4 Calcium is a bright

ductile metal of a bronze colour. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xviii. 229 Greaves of ductile tin.

**b.** Capable of being drawn out into wire or thread, tough. (The current technical use.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 845 All Bodies Ductile (as Metals that will be drawne into Wire). 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 430 The best English copper is accounted less tough and ductile than Swedish copper. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 479 All the metals, that have been described as malleable, (with the exception, perhaps, of nickel) are also ductile, or may be formed into wire. 1875 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Parnassus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 359 A firm ductile thread of gold.

2. Of matter generally: Flexible, pliant; capable of being moulded or shaped; plastic.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 The moist and ductile matter in the Womb. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. li. 303 The Waters were..a more ductile, and possibly a more fertile Body than the Earth. 1725 *Port. Odys.* xii. 208 The ductile wax with busy hands I mold. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iv. 162 Potters form Their soft and ductile Clay to various Shapes. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesna* viii. 209 The level interior is full of ductile sulphur.

**b. fig.** Of things immaterial.

1841 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* l. 187 The first principles of life must be tender and ductile, that they may yield to all the motions and gentle touches of nature. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 77 To show of what ductile materials syllogisms are made. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 64 There never was a man under whose hands language was more plastic and ductile. 1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* l. v. 239 The Roman law..has proved extremely ductile and accommodating.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Susceptible of being led or drawn; yielding readily to persuasion or instruction; tractable, pliable, pliant.

1622 DOWNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 21 A good, and tractable, and ductile disposition. 1650 DUNVE *Just Re-prop.* 16 Men of ductile spirits unto evil. 1765 JOHNSON *Obs. Shaks. Plays, Rom. & Jul.*, Whose genius was not very..ductile to humour, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive, and sublime. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. ii. The ductile temper of Adeline yielded easily. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 310 The man..was in truth childishly soft and ductile.

4. Of water: Conducted or capable of being made to flow through channels.

[a1637 E. JONSON's *Fall of Mithras* Wks. (Ritdg.) 503/2, I felt it ductile [1640 ductile: see DUCTILE] through my blood.] 1728 *Port. Dunc.* l. 62 Ductile dulness new menanders takes. 1737 SAVAGE *Of Public Spirit* 16 Lo! ductile rivlets visit distant towns! 1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXV. 177 The ductile streams, after performing their fertilizing office, bound over the rocks.

Hence **Ductilely** *adv.*; **Ductileness** (*rare*).

a1612 DONNE *Biadvantage* (1644) 155 Gold..by reason of a faithful tenacity and ductileness, will be brought to cover 1000 times as much of any other Metall. 1618 *Serm.* III. 524 Which shewes the Ductileness, the Applicableness of Gods Mercy. 1669 *Iliad*. cxxvii. 439, I come into the hands of my God as pliable, as ductilely, as that first clod of Earth of which he made me in Adam.

**Ductilimeter.** [*f.* L. *ductilis* DUCTILE + -METER: cf. mod. *F. ductilimètre* (Litttré).] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.* cited in WORCESTER 1846.

**Ductility** (dŭkt'il-iti). [*f.* DUCTILE + -ITY, after L. type \**ductilitas*: cf. *F. ductilité* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being ductile.

1. Capability of being extended by beating, drawn out into wire, worked upon, or bent; malleability, pliability, flexibility.

1624 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 44 This Ductility of Spirit commendeth Men, as well as that other duth Metals. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I stepp'd into a goldbeaters work-house, where he shew'd me the wonderful ductility of that spreading and oilye metal. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieut Nat.* 435 Argillaceous earth is distinguishable from..a certain viscosity and ductility, which proceed from its power of retaining water. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 364 The ductility of platina is such, that it has been drawn into wire of less than the two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 Supposing that glacier ice enjoys a kind of ductility.

**b. transf. and fig.**

1654 [see *prec.*] 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* III. ix. i. 164 Never was there ductility of genius equal to his. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 202 Greater ductility and energy of language.

2. Capability of being easily led or influenced; tractableness, docility.

1624 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Calling Obstinacy, Solidity; and humble Ductility after further Reason, and Discovery, Seepick Inconstancy. 1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 46 (*Renise Door*) As I led her on, I felt a pleasurable ductility about her. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 247 A spirit of servile ductility.

†**Duction**. *Obs.* Also 5 duccion. [*ad.* L. *ductio*-em, *n.* of action *f. dūcere* to lead.] The action of leading or bringing. *Lit.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1430 = multiplication.)

a1430 *Art of Nonbrings* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Oft of duccion of figures in cifres nought is the resultant, as here, wherof it is evident and open, yf that the first figure of the nonbre to be multiplied be a cifre, vndir it shalle be none sette. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 299 By the but meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted Nature, it would have been no very powerful Oratory. a1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 36 Euclid only means a Mental Duction, or Position of that strait line between any two points.

**Ductless**, *a.* [-LESS] Having no duct. *Ductless glands*, term applied to several bodies which

present the general character of glands, but possess no excretory ducts. They are the thymus and thyroid bodies, the spleen, adrenals, and the vascular, carotic, coccygeal, and pituitary bodies. *Syd. Soc. Lett.*  
 1849 52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1121: The ductless glands.  
 1880 *Libr. Univ. King's* IX. 80 The liver, in one of its functions, is a ductless gland. 1881 MIVART Cat 237 The Thyroid Body or gland is another ductless structure of unknown function.

**Ductor** (dʊk'tɔr, -pɪ). [*a. L. ductor* leader, agent-n. from *ducere* to lead.] A leader.

†1. The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court' (Halliiv.) *Obs.*

25. *Househ. Ord. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* 9 Mynstrelles, ductors or centeners, every man by the daye . . . o. o. 12.

†2. A line which 'leads' in some direction. *Obs.*  
 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* ii. 115 The . . . Lozenge figure . . . being most ready to turn every way . . . having its ductors . . . at each Angle.

3. *Printing*. A roller which conveys the ink from the ink-fountain to the distributing-rollers. Cf. *DOCTOR* sb. 7 a. Also *ductor-roller*.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* i. 283 [A] trough formed of an iron roller, called the ductor, against which . . . an iron plate rests, and, by its pressure, regulates the quantity of ink. The ink is conveyed by the ductor-roller to the table.

†**Ductory**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. duct-*: see above and -ory.] A conducting instrument or appliance.  
 1678 WANLEY *Wound. Lit. World* iii. xlv. § 15, 226 I did therefore put words into this ductory of the voice.

**Ductule** (dʊk'tiul). *rare*. [*f. L. type \*ductul-*, dim. of *duct-us*] A minute duct.

1883 FOSTER & BALFOUR *Embryol.* i. vi. 18 (Cent.) As the ductules grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

†**Ducture**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. type \*ductura*, *f. ducere* to lead: see -URE.]

1. Leading, guidance, direction.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Imag. Triumph* (1645) 84 Willingly and by the ducture of their own inclinations. 1677 MANTON *Wks.* 1871 II. 325 Observe the ducture and leading of Providence. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IX. v. (R.) To steer our practice according to the ducture of the universal church.

2. Extension or movement in some direction.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxii. 328 A melodious song, a delicious harmony . . . by ductures scarce perceivable in the throat. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. v. Lines are Artificially made by the ducture of some point.

3. A duct or channel.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 82 Aliene matter . . . sent forth by the next convenient ducture, or emunctory.

**Ducypers**, var. **DOUZEPERS**, *Obs.*

**Dud** (dʊd). Chiefly pl. **duds** (dʊdz). *collog. and dial.* Also 5-7 **dudde**. [Origin unknown.]

1. †An article of clothing, a coarse cloak (*obs.*). Usually (now always) pl. = Clothes. (*slang or collog.* depreciatory or humorous).

14. *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 568 *Birrus* vel *Birrum*, i. *grossum vestimentum*, a dudge. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 134/2 Dudge, clothe, amphilibus. 1667 HARMAN *Caval* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes. 1665 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 345 When thy duddes are hedritten. 1675 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* iii. i. Wks. 1875 431 By these good stamper, upper and nether duds, I'll nip from Ruffians of the Harnianbeck. 1790 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 83t Recit. They toom'd their pocks, an' paw'd their duds. 1837 SCOTT *Trul.* 5 Mar., I promised to shake my duds and give them a cast of my calling. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. ii. 126 He's mair need o' something to get duds to his back. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 26 Girls knit away small fortunes . . . on little duds that do nobody any good. 1881 TROLOPE *Marian Fay* iii. (Farmer), To see her children washed and put in and out of their duds.

*attrib.* a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 46 In dud frese ye was schryned With hettef frese lynyd.

b. *slang and dial.* Effects in general, 'things'.  
 1662 HEAD & KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* (Farmer) All your duds are hinged avast. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Dudds, Cloaths or Goods. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Poetical* ix. 2 No duds in my pocket, no sea-coal to burn. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Duds, workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value.

2. pl. Rags, ragged clothes, tatters. (*Rarely sing.*)  
 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 384 Cryingd caritas at durris. Bairfut, brekeles, and all in duddis vpost. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 40 (Jam.) A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a wi' duds. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v. A ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. 1823 GALT *R. Gilchrist* i. 81 (Jam. s.v. *Cuff*) He fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xix. She was clothed in nothing but old rags and duds. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* II. 21.

3. Applied contemptuously to a person. *rare*.

(In quot. 1870, *perh.* = *scarce*; see next.)  
 1825 JAMESON s.v. Applied to a thoughtless fellow. 'He's a soft dud.' *Razb.* 1840 CARLYLE *Let. in Froude Life in Lond.* i. vii. 186 A wretched Dud called —, member for — called one day. 1870 *Puntnam's Mag.* Feb. (Farmer), 'Think of her? I think she is dressed like a dud; can't say how she would look in the costume of the present century.

Hence **Dudman**, a scarecrow, *dial.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Dudman*, a Maulkin or Effigies set up to fright Birds from Corn or Grain sowed. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dudman*, a scarecrow, also a ragged fellow. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v.* He was just like a dudman.

[**Duddels**, given in some *Dicts.* = **Duds**; but probably a misprint for **puddles**.]

1562 PILKINGTON *Exp. Abdiham*, Pref. Aa viij. As he that ripens in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell thereof, so good men, now searchinge the festered cankers and riping the stinking duddels of Popery, for a time smell evil.]

**Dudder** (dʊdər), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*var. of DIDDER*.] *intr.* To shudder, shiver.

a 1668 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* ii. 3, I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf. a 1846 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forty's Voc. E. Anglia*, Dudder, to shiver with cold, or with fear; to shudder; but a more expressive word.

**Duddery**. *dial.* [*f. DUD + -ERY*.] A place where woollen cloth is sold or manufactured.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 444 (Stourbridge) Sacellum & inditria rudrum domus veteris eo loco ubi nunc pars fori lanani, Angl. the Duddery. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Stourbridge*, Great store of serges, duroys, druggets, &c. from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, and some too from London: so that the Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, in which the clothers unload, resembles Blackwell-Hall. 1806 in HONE *Every-day Blk.* i. 1306 In this duddery [at Stourbridge fair] . . . 100,000l. worth of woollen manufacture has been sold in less than a week. [A correspondent says that a large woollen factory at Haverhill in Suffolk goes by the name of the Duddery.]

†**Duddle**, sb. *Obs. rare*. A teat, nipple.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 242 To his lips Madge held the Bottle, On which he sucked, as Child at Duddle.

†**Duddle**, v. *Obs.* [*cf. DIDDLE* v. and *DIDDLE* v.3.] *trans.* To confuse, muddle.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. *Garnier* III. 129 Howbeit because the riders were no habies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their children] neither duddle the one nor affray the other. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 47 So duddled with such varietie of delights . . . [they] could not . . . tend their work a whyt.

†**Duddroun**. *Sc. Obs.* [*f. DUD*.] An opprobrious epithet: ? One clad in duds.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 71 Monie slute, daw, and slepy duddroun. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answe. Kingis Flying* 59 To indyte, how that duddroun was drest, Drowkit with dreggis, quimberam with monie quhyrnye.

**Duddy** (dʊdi), a. *Sc.* [*f. DUD + -y* 1.] Ragged.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. Song v, Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxx, There isna a wheen duddy bairns to be crying after ane. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* i. 305 That two-year-old duddy child.

Hence **Duddiness** (Jam. 1825).

**Dude** (diud). *U.S.* [A factitious slang term which came into vogue in New York about the beginning of 1883, in connexion with the 'aesthetic' craze of that day. Actual origin not recorded.]

A name given in ridicule to a man affecting an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, speech, and deportment, and very particular about what is aesthetically 'good form'; hence, extended to an exquisite, a dandy, 'a swell'.

1883 *Graphic* 31 Mar. 3197, The 'Dude' sounds like the name of a bird. It is, on the contrary, American slang for a new kind of American young man. The one object for which the dude exists is to tone down the eccentricities of fashion. The silent, subdued, subdued 'dude' hands down the traditions of good form. 1883 *North Adams* (Mass.) *Transcript* 24 June, The new coined word 'dude' . . . has travelled over the country with a great deal of rapidity since but two months ago it grew into general use in New York. 1883 *American* VII. 151 The social 'dude' who affects English dress and the English drawl. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 632 The elderly club dude. 1884 in BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* (1888) II. App. 642 Dudes and roughs, civil service reformers and office-holding bosses, join in midnight conferences. 1886 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 553 Our novels establish a false ideal in the American imagination, and the result is that mysterious being 'The Dude'.

Hence **Dudedom**, **Dudeness**, **Dudery**, **Dudism** (*nounce-vds.*), the state, style, character or manners of a dude; **Dudine** (-ēn), a female dude; **Dudish** a., characteristic of a dude; foppish.

1883 *Philad. Times* No. 2892, 2 Not . . . to encourage the development of the dude or the dudine in his dominion. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trul.* 15 June 2/3 The intense dudeness of Lord Beaconsfield in his early days is illustrated by a letter written in 1830. 1889 *Bookworm* 237 Any dudish Anglo-manic or Fifth Avenue 'dud'. 1889 *Poize* (N. Y.) 2 May; The Pharisaical duder which presumes to deny her (woman) a place in the world . . . equal with man. 1900 *Teacher* (N. Y.) Sept. 101 Are we traveling the way of the Greeks? . . . Is dudism becoming more contagious among us than philanthropy? 1891 A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 69 Joe then went east, and . . . married a young dudine out there. 1894 *Dickson Life Edison* 230 A dudish applicant, with an overweening sense of his own self-importance. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 345 [It] would relegate its champion to the realms of dudedom.

**Dude**, *obs. pa. t.* of *Do v.*

**Dudeen** (dʊdēn). Also **dodeen**, **doodheen**, **doudeen**, **dudheen**. Irish name for a short clay tobacco-pipe; now generally known in Great Britain, and esp. in the British Colonies and U. S.

1841 LYNCH C. O'Malley *cvii*, A short duden graced his lip. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Wks. 1869 XXXI. 215, I found the Irish doodheen and tobacco the pleasantest smoking possible. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trut in Antipodes* 100 [He] knocks the ashes out of his dudheen.

†**Dudgen**, sb. and a. *Obs.* [*perh.* the same as DUDGEON sb.1: a dagger with a handle of this material being cheap and often regarded as an inferior, unreliable weapon; cf. quots. 1581 and 1590 in DUDGEON sb.1 3.]

A. sb. 'Poor stuff', trash.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 139 The staled dudgen or absurd baldurum that they . . . can invent.

B. *adj.* 1. Mean, poor, contemptible.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 5 a, We talkt even now

of a dudgen destinction from which my Bedlam brother . . . with the rest of those patches, strive to derieve their discipline disobedience. 1593 DRAVTON *Idea* 427 Think'st thou, my Wit shall keepe the pack-Horse Way, That every Dudgen loo Invention goes?

2. ? Ordinary, homely.

1613 BRUM & FL. *Captain u.* i, Though I am plain and dudgeon, I would not be an ass. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* ii. iv, Tell him I . . . would request to see him presently: Ye see I use old dudgen phrase to draw him.

**Dudgeon** (dʊdʒən), sb.1 *Forms*: 5-6 **dogeon**, 5 **dogean**, **dojoun**, **dugion**, 6 **dogen**, **-ion**, **dugyon**, 6 **doodgeon**, 6-7 **dudgen**, **-in**, **-ion**, 6- **dudgeon**. [Occurs as *digeon* in A.F.: the form of the word suggests a French origin; but no corresp. word has been found in continental French.]

†1. A kind of wood used by turners, esp. for handles of knives, daggers, etc. *Obs.*

(According to Gerarde 1597 = hoxwood. The same sense has been attributed to *dudgen* in the following quot. from Holland's Pliny, where however the Latin is obscure, and the English a very rude rendering of it.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xvi, Now for the Box tree, the wood thereof is in as great request as the very best: seldom hath it any grain crisped damask-wise, and neuer but about the root, the which is dudgin and ful of work. For otherwise the grain runneth streight and euen without any waving. [PLINY: In primis vero materies honorata buxo est raro crispanti nec nisi radice, de cetero lenis quies est materiae silentio quodam et duritie ac pallore commendabilis, in ipsa vero arbore topiario opere.]

1820 *Ordinance for Cutlers, Lond.*, in *Let. Bk. H. H.* cxviii, Que nullus manches darbre forse digeon soient colorez. [tr. in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 439 No handle of wood, except dogeon.] 1439 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 66 De j dagger, cum manubrio de dogeon. 1443 *Ibid.* II. 88 Unum par cultellorum cum manubrio de dugion. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 436/2 *Romyyn*, as dojoum, or masere, or other lyke. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1812) 245 All my stuf heying in my [Cutler's] shoppe, that is to saye, suyer, dogeon, horn, mapyll, digeon in Maddison *Line. Wills* (1888) I. A pare of beades of dogeon. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097) Dogen, the c peeces containing . . . 1601 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 71 b, The wilde ashe . . . can scarcely be known from dudgeon and I thinke that the moste parte of dogion is the root of the wilde ashe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1635) 1225 (L.) Turners and cutlers. . . doe call this wode [box wode] dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon-hefted daggers. 1650 *Act 12 Clas. II. c. 4* Sched., Dudgeon the hundred peeces cont. five score, j. li.

†2. The hilt of a dagger, made of this wood: cf. *dudgeon-haft* in 4. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 46, I see . . . on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood.

3. Hence **dudgeon-dagger**, and in later use **dudgeon**: A dagger with a hilt made of 'dudgeon'; also, a butcher's steel. *arch.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 10 b, Upon the whiche when you rushe with your doodgeon dagger cloquence. 1590 GREENE *Wks.* (1882) VIII. 199 Loose in the haft like a dudgin dagger. a 1687 CORTON *Poet.* *Wks.* (1765) 83 With Dudgeon Dagger at his Back. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Bld me give him three inches of my dudgeon-dagger.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* v. v. Wks. 1873 III. 328 Take your dudgeon, Sir, I ha done you simple service. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. 1. 375 It was a serviceable Dudgeon, Either for fighting or for drugging. *Ibid.* ii. 769 That Wight With gauntlet blue and Bases white And round blunt Dudgeon [some later edd. truncate]. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* II. iii. v. And still the dudgeon sticks from his left lapelle. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *F. Inglesant* (ed. 2) II. xix. 372.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as **dudgeon-knife**; †**dudgeon-dagger**: see 3; **dudgeon-haft**, the hilt of a dagger, made of 'dudgeon'; hence **dudgeon-hafted** a. (*arch.*); †**dudgeon-tree** = 1.

1599 *Will of J. Gryffyn* (Somerset Ho.), My dagger wt the 'dudgen hafte gille. 1612 CORN, *Dague a roilles*, a Scottish dagger; or Dudgeon haft dagger. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* iv. 12 A gilded blade hath pit a dudgen haft. 1634-5 BRECKENOT *Trav.* (1844) 108 [I] fought in Edinburgh . . . a dudgeon-hafted dagger, and knives, gilt. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, I'll dash your teeth out with my dudgeon-haft! 1841 BORROW *Zinkist* (1872) 213 I'd straight un-sheath my 'dudgeon knife And cut his weasand through. 1861 THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1865) III. 20 Cutting out the heavy lead window frame with a short heavy dudgeon-knife. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* v. 21 (Jam.) Certane 'dudgeon tre croft be him. 1602 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873 I. 195, I am too well rancht. . . to bee snab'd With his 'dudgeon wit.

**Dudgeon** (dʊdʒən), sb.2 and a. *Forms*: 6 **dudgion**, **duggin**, 6-7 **dudgen**, (7) **dodgeon**, **dudgin**, **-ing**, 7- **dudgeon**. [Origin unknown; identical in form with *prec.*; but provisionally separated as having, so far as is known, no connexion of sense. Cf. **ENDUGINE**.]

A conjectural derivation from Welsh *dugen* malice, resentment, appears to be historically and phonetically baseless.]

A feeling of anger, resentment, or offence; ill humour. Almost always in *phr. in dudgeon*, and esp. with qualifying *adj.*, as *high*, *great*, *deep*.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Who seem'd to take it in marvelous great duggin. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 6 Taking it in dudgeon, that they should be put down by a Pesant. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. i. 1 When civil dudgeon first grew high. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* ii. i, I hope you are not going out in dudgeon, cousin? 1783 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* May, I returned without . . . any remaining appearance of dudgeon in my phiz. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* v, They often parted in deep dudgeon. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* xxvii. (1872) 195 You must not be in a dudgeon with me. 1865 LUTEGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 127 He went off in a high dudgeon. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/3 [He] resigned his position as reporter of the Committee in high dudgeon.

of due, a good wit and sufficiency should rather incline  
a man to vertue and godlinesse. x605 *DACON Adv. Learn.*  
i. iv. § 12. (1873) 37 Let great authors have their due, as  
time . . . the author of authors, be not deprived of his due,  
which is, further to discover truth. x667 *MILTON P. L.*  
ii. 850 The key of this infernal Pit by due . . . I keep. x669  
*W. SIMMONS Hydrol. Chym.* 122 That which should of due  
have been separated.



† 7. Due quality or character, propriety. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarter's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If the same grow hot or cold beyond due. 1600 *Triat Sir C. Blunt* in Cobbett *State Trials* (1809) I. 1222 For the honour of the indictment and manifesting the due of their proceedings.

8. *Naut.* What is duly or thoroughly done: in phrase for a full due = thoroughly, for good and all; so that it will not need to be done again.

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xiii. Desire the carpenter to nail up the hatchway-screen. 'We'll keep them' up for a full due. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*, 32. How will you turn in the lower rigging when it is marked off for a full due? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Full due, for full; for ever; complete; belay. 1884 LUCE *Seamanship* 116 (Cent.) The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full due.

† **Due**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [variant of DOW *v.* 2: cf. ENDUE = *endow*.] *trans.* To endow, invest, endue.

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 176 Frances founded him nonit to faren on bat wite. Ne Demynik dued him neuer swiche drynkens to worpe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 34 This is the latest Glorie of thy praise, That I thy enemy, dew thee withall.

† **Due**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. DUE *a.*] *impers.* To be due, to fall due; to be proper or fit.

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* vi. 16 Which when it him deweth, His Fethers he meweth.

**Due**, *obs.* form of DEW.

**Dueful** (*diū-fūl*), *a. arch.* [f. DUE *a.* + FUL: an anomalous Spenserian formation, prob. on some such analogy as *right, rightful*.] Due, duly belonging, appropriate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 44 To doe their dueful service, as to them befell. *Ibid.* vi. vi. 35 Of my desert, or of my dewful Right. [Also iv. i. 6; vi. x. 32.] 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 84 Ere to the furrows you consign their dueful seeds. *Ibid.* 316 For the altars he The dueful sacrifices slew.

**Dueil**, *obs.* f. DOLÉ *sb.* 2, after later French.

**Duel** (*diū-ēl*), *sb.* Also 7 **duell**. [a. *F. duell*, ad. *It. duello* or med. *L. duellum*, an ancient form of *L. bellum*, retained in archaic lang. and by the poets, and app. appropriated in late or med. *L.* to the light of two combatants. The *L. duellum* was also in earlier Eng. use.

Isidore c. 600 says 'Bellum antea duellum vocatum, eo quod sunt due dimicantium partes, vel quod alterum faciat victorem et alterum victum.'

1. A regular fight between two persons; a single combat. *spec.* † *a.* A judicial single combat; trial by wager of battle. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1284 *Act 12 Edw.* (1 Stat. Wallac) c. 8, Placita de terris in partibus istis non habent terminari per duellum, neque per magnam assisam. 1299 see FINE sb. 6. 1397 W. WYCHE, *Ann. in Wars Eng. in Fr.* (Rolls) II. ii. 752. Duellum inter Henricum ducem Lancastrie, appellatorem, et comitem Norfolk, defendentem. 1600 ABOT *Abot Exp.* 509 How many lawes did Moses make, but none for the duellum or combat betweene two? 1611 SEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. 23 Were it not for his function, he would enter the Duell or Combat with them in the field, to acquit himselfe both of Treason and Perjury. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 x When a Man is sued, be it for his Life or his Land, the Person that joins the Issue, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, may put the Trial upon the Duell. 1875 J. FOWLER in *Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.* III. 270 A certain man.. was vanquished in a duel.

b. In current use: A private fight between two persons, pre-arranged and fought with deadly weapons, usually in the presence of at least two witnesses called seconds, having for its object to decide a personal quarrel or to settle a point of honour.

[1606 BRYSKITT *Civ. Life* 65 This kind of chalinging and fighting man to man, vnder the name of Duellum, which is used now a dayes among souldiers and men of honour, and by long custome authorized, to discharge a man of an injury received.] 1611 CORVAT *Cruelties* 506 They fought a Duell, that is, a single combat in a field hard by Spira. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Fr. Lawyer* i. i. Private Duells which had their first original from the French. a 1683 SNEYDE *Disc. Govt.* iii. xxviii. (1704) 353 When Duels were in fashion (as all know they were lately). 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 186 A duel was fought.. between two colonels. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi, He and Mr. Haredale are going to fight a duel.

c. A sustained fight between two animals.

1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 287, I never.. witnessed a duel between this dog and a leopard. *Ibid.* 303 During this duel [of two bucks] the herd of females stood entranced.

2. Duelling, as a practice having its code of laws. 1615 TONKIS *Albumazar* iv. vii. Understand'st thou well nice points of duell?.. by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd To fight on disadvantage. 1822 SHELLEY *Tr. Calderon's Magic Prod.* i. 247, I know little of the laws of duel.

3. Any contest between two persons or parties.

1591 SYLVESTER *De Burtas* i. iii. 802 If he [Aconite] finde our bodies fore-possesst With other Payson.. with his Rivall enters secret Duell. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contemplet.* N. T. ii. iii (Christ tempted), This duell was for us. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 173 Victory and triumph to the Son of God Now entering his great duell. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 84 Preserve me from.. A duel in the form of a debate. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xlii. § 27. 110 It was a duel between France and England, and France had succumbed. 1888 PALL *Mag.* 1 Aug. 1/4 The duel between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain hardly came up to general expectation.

4. *Comb., as duel-cut, trial.*

1631 in Cobbett *St. Trials*, *Ld. Uchiltrie* III. 474, If his majesty is pleased to admit torture before a duel-trial, the

panel is ready... to bear out the torture. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mfr. C.'s Lett.* I. 33 Big German refugee.. scarred with duel-cut.

**Duel** (*diū-ēl*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*: cf. med. *L. duellare*.]

1. *intr.* To fight a duel; to engage in single combat. Also to *duel* it.

c. 1645 *Vox Turturis* 8 *Divinare*, to duell or fight. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 179 The thirty English, who for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duel with as many Britons. a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guesman* i. Nay, if you will duel it, you shall do it without Seconds. 1795 S. ROGERS *Poems, Written for Mrs. Siddons* 99 The Sires.. Kneelt for a look, and duelled for a smile. 1836 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 61 'We duel a great deal, and must be ready, on the slightest provocation, to defend our honour.'

† 2. *trans.* To encounter in a duel or combat.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1679) 152 This is an Heresie where you stand alone, and.. with your single Valour duel an Army. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 31 Dr. Whitby and Mr. Norris, who have duell'd one another about the Love of the Creature. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 38 The Stage on which St. George duell'd and kill'd the Dragon.

† b. To overcome or kill in a duel. *Obs.*

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 60 How many have bin murdered, more duelled, upon phay-quarrels! a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly.. have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

Hence **Duelling** *fpl. a.*

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 58, I was talking over the correspondence with a duelling gentleman.

**Duel**, *obs.* f. DOLÉ *sb.* 2, grief; *obs.* f. DWELL.

**Dueliche**, *duelie*, *obs.* forms of DULY.

† **Duellary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. duellum* (see DUEL) + -ARY.] Relating to duels or duelling.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 38 No more then would the Lumbards forsake their duellary Lawes in Italy.

† **Duellation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med. *L. duellare* to DUEL.] Combat of two antagonists.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 250 Torneys duellacion or the fight of two men.

**Dueller**, **dueler** (*diū-ēl*), [f. DUEL *v.*]

1. One who duels; a duellist.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Septic in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 His conscience interposes itself betwixt Duellers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 297, I have been accused, as a Dueller, and now as a Profligate. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 87 Gamsters, duellers, adulterers, scoffers, the foes of God and the pests of men.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. These perpetual takers, disputants, and duellers of the tongue!

2. A duelling pistol or revolver.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reifer* xxviii, His long-barrelled Manton duellers.

**Duelling**, **dueling** (*diū-ēl*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The fighting of duels.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. xi. § 3 (R.) I have character'd this spirit of duelling as ugly and deform'd as I could. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 The House of Commons have brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling and make it Felony. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiltz.* I. ix. 584 Duelling has from the beginning been more popular in France than in England.

*attrib.* 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 143 Religion will not endure the duelling principle. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Engaged in cleaning the duelling pistols.

† **Duellion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. *L. duellion-em* = *duellum, duellum*.] A duel.

1728 RAWLINSON *Hist. Sir J. Perrot* 228 The recital of privat Quarrells, Duellions, or contentions.

† **Duellism**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DUEL + -ISM; prob. after *duellist*.] A duel, contest between two.

c. 1600 DRYDEN *Lett. to Sir H. G. Wks.* (Alford) VI. 313 Those single Duellisms between Rome and England.

**Duellist**, **duelist** (*diū-ēl*), *sb.* Also 7 **dualist**. [f. DUEL *sb.* + -IST; prob. after *F. duelliste* (16-17th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. *It. duellista*.]

One who fights duels, or practises duelling.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jnl.* II. iv. 33 He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minn, one, two, and the third in your bosom: the very butcher of a silk button, a Duellist, a Duellist, 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. xlviii, He hath no honour lost, our Duellists say. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. 2. Many worthy men have been in the sad case of the surviving duellist. 1895 SCOTT *Gry M.* xvi, What I have written will not avail, the professed duellist.

fig. 1676 BOYLE *Alcali & Acidum* vii. Wks. 1772 IV. 291 The Duellists (or the two jarring principles of alkali and acidum). *Ibid.* *passim*. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 499 The blind wrestling of controversial duellists.

Hence **Duellistic** *a.*, pertaining to a duellist.

1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 147 He escaped all duellistic dangers. 1881 *World* 12 Jan. 6 Mr. Irving's duellistic performance as Fabian del Franchi.

† **Duellize**, *v. Obs.* [f. DUEL + -IZE.] *intr.*

To engage in a duel or combat.

1612 VICARS *Envid* v. (N.). The furious duellizing chariots swift Burst from their bounds. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* *Courtier* (1860) 22 That makes him so duellize and quarrell for the one. a 1693 URBANART *Rabetais* II. xlii. 350 The Lists of a Duellizing Engagement.

† **Duello** (*diū-ēl*). [It. (*due-ll*) = DUEL.]

1. Duelling, as a custom having its laws and rules; the established code of duellists.

1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 185 The Passado hee respects not, the Duello he regards not. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 243 But observes not the lawes of the Duello. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, The most accomplished regulator of the duello. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot*, Under the infernal, devil-vented system of the duello.

† 2. A duel (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 44 Setting this duello of wit aside. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, And spurn out the duelloes out o' th' kingdom. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, None shall fight duelloes here.

**Duely**, **duely**, **duelye**, *obs.* forms of DULY.

**Duelsome** (*diū-ēlsūm*), *a.* [f. DUEL *sb.*, after *quarrelsosome*.] Given or inclined to duelling.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.* book II. (1872) 21 Being incorrigibly duelsome on his own account.

**Duerness** (*diū-nēs*). [f. DUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being due: in various senses of the adj.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 153 There is.. a Parochiall or particular duennesse of Tythes. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Susp.* *Tryers* 9 The duennesse of their election.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 175 The promise determineth of the duennesse of the reward. The threatening determineth of the duennesse of the Penalty. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp.* i. *Ephl.* Wks. I. ii. 199 When God had dissolved that duennes, that debt, (as I may call it), that obligation. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 98 The..duennesse of wages. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* viii. (1870) 142 The rational recognition of duty or duennes.

**Duenna** (*diū-nā*). Also 7 **duegnna**, 8 **duegna**, **duenna**. [Sp. *dueña* (*diwen'ñä*), formerly spelt *duenna*, married lady, mistress (fem. of *dueño* master); — *L. domina* lady, mistress.]

1. *a.* The chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain. b. An elderly woman, occupying a position between governess and companion, and having charge over the girls of a Spanish family.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via. Quer.* (1708) 64 I am call'd (says she) Duegnna, or Madam the Gouvernante. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* i. ii, Enter Elvira's Duenna, and whispers to her. 1715 CRESS *D'Anois Wks.* 141 One of my Lady Constable's Duegna's desir'd to speak with her. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Sept. (1857) III. 435 Kitty Duellow..living in the palace as Duenna to the queen. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 293 The Princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated.

2. Any elderly woman whose duty it is to watch over a young one; a chaperon.

1708 Mrs. CENTIVERT *Bucic Body* II. ii, You are her duenna. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1850) 111 There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette. 1827 SCOTT *Jnl.* 18 Jan. He us'd.. to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* vi. i, Her home is guarded by a dragon-like duenna.

3. *Comb.*, as *duenna-like* *adj.*

1802 H. MARTIN *Helou of Glenros* I. 183, I never had Duenna-like talents.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Duennadom**, the realm of duennas; **Duennaship**, the position or office of a duenna; **Duenna-ish**, **Duennesque** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a duenna.

1821 *Examiner* 2051 Her voice and eye were.. not at all Duenna-ish. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 125 The ancient dames of duennadom may purse their withered lips. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxxviii. 320 When the duennesque squadron had finished coming in. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Daw.* xi. (1885) 154 Camilla's aunt.. regulated Mr. Arden's household affairs, and exercised a shadowy duennaship over his daughter.

**Duer**, var. DOWER *sb.* 1. *Obs.*, burrow.

**Duerch**, **Duergh**, **Duerwe**, **Duery**, *obs.* forms of DWARF.

**Duere**, rare *obs.* form of DEAR *a.* 1

**Duesse**: see DEWESS, goddess.

**Duet**, **duett** (*diū-ēt*), *sb.* [ad. *It. duetto*: see below.] A musical composition for two voices or two performers.

1740 DRYCE & PARDON, *Duet*, 1757 (*title*) Apollo's Cabinet.. an accurate Collection of English and Italian Songs, Cantatas, and Duets. 1797 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 10 They.. opened the serenade with a duet. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 47 You can.. take me to her house to sing duets, as part of her lesson.

*transf.* 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, When Miggs had finished her solo, her mistress struck in again, and the two together performed a duet. 1876 Miss BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 92 The two young women performed a sobbing duet. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/4 Two sisters.. wore recently an original duet of gowns in these colours.

*attrib.* and *Comb.* 1819 *Metropolis* I. 156 Your duet singer. 1836 SVD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 383, I have fallen into the duet life, and it seems to do very well.

**Duet**, **ett**, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To perform a duet.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 July, You can spare time from duetting. 1879 G. MRREOUTH *Egoist* II. ii. 29 As accordingly composed.. as a drum duetting with a bass-viol.

**Duete** (*e*, *-ie*, *y*), *e*, *obs.* forms of DUTY.

**Duettist** (*diū-ēt*ist), [f. DUEL *sb.* + -IST; cf. *soloist*.] One who takes part in a duet.

1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 100 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. will be the duettists. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 3/7 Well known in music-hall circles as a duettist and dancer.

† **Duettino** (*diū-ēt*ino). [It.: dim. of *duetto* DUEL.] 'A duet of short extent and concise form' (Grove *Dict. Music* 1879).

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* v. iv, Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other. 1842 *Musical World* XVII. 83/3 (*title*) Three Duettinos for the Cornet & Pistons.

† **Duetto** (*diū-ēt*to). [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* a duet: see DUO.] = DUTY; also *transf.*

1724 *Short Explic. For Words in Music Bks.* (Stanf.) *Duetli*, or *duetto*, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts.

1731 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 275 They agreed to sing a duetto out of 'y' Beggars' Opera. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 55 note. The literary pretensions of this once metrical and corresponding duetto. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii. They then . . . set off in a sort of duetto, enumerating the advantages of the situation.

**Duff** (dʌf), *sb.* [orig. a northern pronunc. of DOUGH: cf. *enough*.] a. Dough, paste. (*dialect*) b. A flour pudding-boiled in a bag; a dumpling.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 To enhance the value of the Sabbath to the crew, they are allowed on that day a pudding, or, as it is called, a 'duff'. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Duff*, dough, paste. North. 1870 J. P. ROSSON *Wor Mally Torted Bloomer* (Northumb. Gloss.), Aw wesh'd the currans, wey'd the duff. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* vii. 139 Crowning the repast with a duff, accurately gubular. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* I. 8 'Two helps of minced veal and two of currant duff. Comb. 1883 *Chamb. Fril.* 142 The sailors' duffbags.

**Duff** (dʌf), *sb.* 2. *local*. [Possibly the same as prec.; but more prob. onomatopœic, or associated with the sound made in striking a soft spongy substance.]

1. *Sc.* a. 'The soft or spongy part of a loaf, a turnip, a new cheese, etc.' b. 'A soft spongy peat' (*Jam.*).

2. *Sc.* and *U.S.* The decaying vegetable matter (fallen leaves, etc.) which covers forest ground.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 150 Duff, mixed with duff-mould. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* xiii. 289 (Cent.) This duff (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to a sponge. 1886 *Rep. Forest Comm. State N.Y.* 102 (Cent.) I have seen the smoke from fires in the duff even after the snow has fallen.

3. Coal dust or smaller coals, after separation of the nnts; slack, dross. Also *duff-coal*.

1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (1866) 363 We could hardly prohibit the burning of duff and slack coal on the colliery heaps. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 248 The extended use . . . of slack and the smaller varieties of screened coal (pease and duff). 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 61 One ton of common duff coal . . . has generated as much steam as two tons of good bituminous coal. 1892 *See Dross* sb. 2 b.]

**Duff** (dʌf), *v.* *slang* or *collog.* [A word of thieves' slang. Evidently closely related to DUFFER sb. 1 from which (appearing so much later) it may be a back-formation.]

1. *trans.* To dress or manipulate (a thing) fraudulently, so as to make it look like new or to give it the appearance of something which it is not; to 'fake up'.

c 1838 J. VALL in *Mem.* (1839) 26 My pillow was a duffed great coat. 1870 W. B. SANDERS in *31st Rep. Dep. Keeper Public Rec.* p. vi. Some of these . . . MSS. were so 'very bad' that it would have been impossible to duff them. 1892 *Edin. Evening News* 3 Mar. 2 A good deal of the old plate was 'duffed'.

2. (*Australia*). To alter the brands on (stolen cattle); to steal (cattle), altering the brands.

1869 E. C. BOOTH *Another Eng.* 138 The man who owned the 'duffing paddock' was said to have a knack of altering cattle brands. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 306 In such districts 'duffing' cattle is thought rather a smart thing to do. 1890 BOLDEWOO *Squalter's Dream* xiv. 162 He'd think more of duffing a red heifer than all the money in the country.

3. To cheat, do out of fraudulently.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 305 Allowing him to duff me out of a few score pieces at the game of Lamsquenet. Hence *Duffing* *vbl. sb.*; also *altrb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 380 'Duffing' and all that is going down fast. 1858 FENBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 279 Duffing . . . is the art of giving such a gloss and air of novelty to old clothes as to pass them off for new. 1869 [see 2]. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 329 'Cattle-duffing' and freebootery. 1889 BOLDEWOO *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 27 It was a duffing yard, sure enough.

**Duffadar**, *s.* *Indies*. [Pers. and Urdu *دافدار* *dafadār* a subaltern of cavalry.] 'A petty officer of native police; and in regiments of Irregular Cavalry, a non-commissioned officer corresponding in rank to a corporal' (Yule).

1800 WELLINGTON *Disp.* (1844) I. 109 (Stanf.) 24 pagodas for a mistry or duffadar. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 5/3 Two native officers, two Koté Duffadars, and three others.

**Duffel**, *duffle* (dʌfəl). Also 7-8 duffield, 7-9 duffil. [Named from Duffel, a town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Mechlin.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frize.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 279 These Duffields, so called from a Town in Brabant, where the trade of them first began . . . otherwise called shags, and by the Merchants, trucking cloth. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thick, Duffels, Kerseys. 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. N.York* (1843) c. Indian goods, as duffels, shirts. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 283 Winney. They likewise make here the Duffield Stuffs, a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are carried to New-England and Virginia, and much worn even here in Winter. 1802 WORRUS *Alice Fell* 53 Let it be of duffel grey. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 If you weren't satisfied with the duffel. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl. et. iv.* (1865) IV. 66 Duffled-up in a dressing-gown of coarse blue duffel.

2. *U.S.* Change of flannels; personal effects taken by a sportsman or camper-out.

1884 G. W. STEARS *Woodcraft* 4 (Cent.) Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much

duffle. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His dainty craft has room for little beyond her crew and a limited amount of duffle.

3. *altrb.* Made or consisting of duffel.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Trav. Ital.* 70 He gave each of them a Duffel Blanket. 1759 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 138 Light duffel Cloak with silver frogs. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 246 Duffel great coats. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 260 A long grey great-coat like a duffel dressing-gown.

**Duffer** (dʌfər), *sb.* 1. *slang*. [Connected with DUFF v. From the date of the words and senses, it may be inferred that *duffer* in senses 1 and 2 (the relative priority of which is uncertain) is the starting-point in Eng.; that DUFF v. is a back-formation from this, to express the action of the *duffer* (in a somewhat later application), and that sense 3 of the *sb.* is, in turn, an agent-noun from the *vb.* Cf. also DUFFING *ppl. a.*, and DUFFER *sb.* 2]

1. One who sells trashy goods as valuable, upon false pretences, e.g. pretending that they are smuggled or stolen, and offered as bargains.

1756 W. TOLERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 61 These two fellows . . . are after being duffers, or some such thieves. 1756 FIELDING in *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 565 Another set of gamblers . . . call'd duffers . . . invite you to go down some alley, and buy some cheap India handkerchiefs. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 65 One of the people called Duffers, who pretend to sell smuggled goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, and stockings. 1832 *Examiner* 268/1 On being searched, a complete stock-in-trade of a duffer was found upon him. His hat was crammed with rings, brooches, seals, &c. . . and a couple of watches, apparently of immense value. . . but got up in reality for the purposes of fraud. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 324 Duffers, who vend pretended smuggled goods, also, the sellers of sham sovereigns and sham gold rings for wagers.

2. A pedlar or hawkster: see *quots.*

[1763 Sir S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 19 These Duffers supply the Hawkers, who carry it about the Town, and sell it to the Consumers.] 1795 *Fortn. Rambler* 22 You have been dealing with a duffer . . . they carry none but the worst of wares, and charge three times the value of them. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Duffer*, a pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. South. 1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* III. 1. i. iii. 38 A class of persons termed 'duffers', 'packmen', or 'Scotchmen', and sometimes 'tallymen', traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered. These duffers were numerous in Cornwall.

II. 3. [*f.* DUFF v. 1, 2.] a. One who 'fakes up' sham articles. b. (*Australia*) One who 'duffs' cattle.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 70 The 'Duffer' in English birds disguises them so that they shall look like foreigners. 1889 BOLDEWOO *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 32 No cattle-duffer in the colonies could have had a better pair of mates. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xxv. 352 What's a little money . . . if your children grow up duffers and planters?

**Duffer**, *sb.* 2. *collog.* and *slang*.

[The evident association of the word with DUFFING *ppl. a.*, 'a duffer' being 'a duffing fellow', 'a duffing coin or article', appears to connect the word with DUFF v. It is possible, though our quots. do not show it, that the application to things, e.g. to a counterfeit or base coin, is the earlier, and that the term was thence transferred to a man who is similarly 'no good'. Less probable, though not out of the question, are the suggestions that a duffer is a man of duff or dough, or 'spongy substance' (see DUFF sb. 1, 2), or that the word is the same as *Sc. duffar, duffart* 'a blunt stupid person', *dofart, dofart, dofart*, 'a dull heavy-headed inactive fellow' (Jamieson).]

1. *collog.* A person who proves to be without practical ability or capacity; one who is incapable, inefficient, or useless in his business or occupation; the reverse of an adept or competent person. Also more generally, a stupid or foolish person.

1842 LD. HOUGHTON *Lett.* in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) I. 284, I do not think him the mere duffer that most people make him out. 1845 HOOO (O.), 'Duffers' (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. (D.), 'Do you get £800 for a small picture?' 'Well, no.' 'but then I am a duffer'. 1889 MISS BRAOON *Like & Unlike* xvii. I was always a duffer at dancing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 171 'Is it all right?' 'Lovely . . . You are duffers not to come in.' 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sketches* 8 Next to being an expert, it is well to be a contented duffer. 2. *slang.* A counterfeit coin or article; any article that is 'no good'. Cf. DUFF v. 1.

1875 JEVONS *Money* xxi. 289 The cheques, bills [etc.] are regarded by thieves as 'duffer', with which they dare not meddle. 1876 *World V.* No. 115. 19 He had purchased a veritable 'duffer' and could get no redress. 1881 *Standard* 2 Sept. 5/3 [The picture] gallery of a wealthy but uncritical collector came to the hammer, when . . . nine-tenths of it were adjudged to consist of 'duffers'. 1889 *Aurora* 29 June 66/1 (Farmer) If the note is a genuine one the water-mark will then stand out plainly. If a duffer it will almost disappear.

3. *Australian Mining.* A claim or mine which proves unproductive.

1861 T. MCCOMBIE *Austral. Sk.* 193 It was a terrible duffer anyhow, every ounce of gold got from it cost £20 I'll swear. 1864 ROGERS *New Ash* II. 33 Reposing here, the son of quartz and clay forgets the duffer he has sunk to day. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/6 We struck the reef at Christmas, but it was a duffer.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dufferdom**, **Dufferism**, the style, character, or condition of a duffer.

1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 There is no wilful misconduct, but only hopeless dufferism. 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 96 Aspirations to escape from dufferdom.

**Duffer**, *sb.* 3. variant of DOFFER. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/1 There are two classes of children employed, called cagers and duffers; little children, boys and girls, who assist the spinners. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Aug. 4 These included preparers, as they are called . . . stainers . . . duffers . . . reelers . . . and weavers.

**Duffer**, *v.* *Australian Mining.* [*f.* DUFFER sb. 2, 3.] *intr.* Of a mine: To prove a 'duffer', i.e. come unproductive or exhaustive, give out. Also *fig.* 1885 FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 279 The lode had 'duffered out', and . . . it was useless to continue working. 1890 BOLDEWOO *Miner's Right* vi. 58 'So you're duffered out again, Harry!' she said.

**Duffing** (dʌfɪŋ), *ppl. a.* *slang.* [*f.* DUFF v.]

1. That passes off a worthless article as valuable.

1862 *Lond. Herald* 27 Dec. (Farmer) Houses . . . run up by the 'duffing' builder, merely for sale.

2. Counterfeit, rubbishy and offered as valuable. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 19 Dealers in 'duffing fiddles'. These are German-made instruments, and are sold to the Street-folk at 2s. 6d. or 3s. each. 1873 *Times Jan.* (Farmer) We know now that so-called 'duffing' jewellery is scattered far and wide. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* July 355 'Duffing' canaries, or painted sparrows.

3. Incompetent, inept, stupid, duffer-like. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronian* I. iii. 39 A little brilliant singing, which Hew . . . secretly stigmatised as 'the most duffing waterwauling!'

**Duffie**: see DUFFEL.

**Duffous**, obs. form of DOVEHOUSE.

**Duffail**, **duffail**: see DOVETAIL.

**Dufoil** (diu'foil). *Hcr.* [*f.* L. *duo* two + *FOIL* leaf; cf. *trefoil*, *cinquefoil*.] A two-leaved flower; the plant 1-wayblade (*Lisiera ovala*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. § 2. 58 He beareth Argent, a Dufoile or Twyfoile, Vert, flowered, Purpure. The Flower is like that which we commonly call Dogstones, . . . but more spiring. 1889 *Elvin Heraldry Gloss.*, *Dufoil*, or *Twyfoil*, having only two leaves.

**Dufrenite** (diuf'ren'it). *Min.* [Named 1833 after M. Dufrenoy, a French mineralogist.] Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in dull-greenish nodules and fibrous masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 450 Dufrenite.

**Dufrenoyite** (diuf'renoi'z'it). *Min.* [Named 1845 after M. Dufrenoy: see prec.] An arsenical sulphuret of lead, occurring in highly modified prisms, of grey colour and metallic lustre. 1848 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* Ser. II. V. 268 Dufrenoyite is an arsenical sulphuret of lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* 92.

**Duffer** (dʌfər), *s.* *Indies*. Also 8 -ur. [Arab., Pers., Urdu *دافتر* *dafatar* record, register,

nd. Gr. *διφθέρα* skin.] a. A bundle of official papers; a register, record. b. A business office.

1776 *Trial of Joseph Fouke* 18/1 The said Kialanders entered false records in the Duffur. 1803 WELLINGTON *Disp.* (1844) I. 761 (Stanf.) I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the duffer. 1817 M. WILKS *Hist. S. S. Ind.* xxv. II. 33 The business of the treasury was conducted in two duffers or departments.

**Dug** (dʌg), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 duggo. [Not known before 16th c.: origin obscure. Perh. radically connected with Sw. *dugga*, Da. *dugge* to suckle (a child).] The pap or niddle of female mammalla; also the teat or nipple; usually in reference to suckling. As applied to a woman's breast, now contemptuous.

1530 PALSGR. 280/1 Tete, pappe, or dugge, a woman's breast. 1583 STANFORD *Ennis* I. (Arb.) 34 Her dug with platted gold rybband girded about her. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 875 Like a milch doe, whose swelling dugs do ache. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 519 'The number of young Pigs . . . I finde to be so many as the Sow hath dugs for.' 1628 PEXSTON *New Cost.* (1630) 47 The promises are full of comfort as a duggle is full of milke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xv. 256 With Duggs and Nipples placed in the most convenient part of the Body of each Animal. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 75 The enormous dugs which hung down from the bosoms of the women.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 131 Lye hidden a while, at the dug of the booke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 253 Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with . . . five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Mondain*, 'The savage dugs of fable.

c. **Dug-treo**, an old name of the Papaw-tree (*Carica Papaya*), apparently from the milky juice exuded by all parts of the tree when wounded.

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* xvii. cxxix. 1649 *Manoera mas & femina*. The male and female Dugge tree.

d. **Dug**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. Angling.* A kind of red worm used as a bait. More fully called dug-worm.

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 811 Some are red, (which we Englishmen call Dugs). 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 Others [breed] amongst or of plants, as the dug worm. 1674 N. COX *Gen. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 60 Baits for the Angler; the Earth-worm, the Dug-worm, the Maggot or Gentle.

**Dug** (dʌg), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of Dig v.] Obtained by digging, excavated, thrust into something, etc.: see *verb.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 All dug Stones are better . . . than gathered ones. 1885 TOWNSEND *Balin & Balan* Wks. (1894) 374/2 Now with slack rein. . . Now with dug spur . . . he rode. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbiana* (Ohio) I. 29 Several excavations or 'dugholes', from which material . . . seems to have been taken.

Dugarde: see DIEU-GARDE.

Dugeperes, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS, Obs.

† Duggishly, adv. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. \*duggish adj. f. DUG sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ish] + -LY<sup>2</sup>.

1611 Cotgr., *Mammellement*, duggishly, breast-fashion, pap-like. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. vii. (1694) 24 This point hath been found duggishly scandalous.

† Duggy, a. Obs. rare. [f. DUG sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y.] 1611 Cotgr., *Tetassier*, 'duggie, hauing great...dugs. Dughtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.

Dugion, obs. form of DUDGEON sb.<sup>1</sup>

† Dugon. Sc. Obs. Also 6 dogone. [perh., as Jamieson suggests, a. F. *doguin* 'a filthy great old cur' Cotgr., dim. of *dogue* dog.] A worthless fellow: a term of contempt.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 458 Thir damysellis.. That dogonis haddis in dainte, and delis with thaim so lang. 1800 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. l. 292 (Jam.) When ane comes to close quarters w<sup>th</sup> him, he's but a dugon.

Dugong (dū'gŋŋ). [a. Malay name *dūyong*. Barchewitz, 1751, gives *dugung* as the name in the Philippine isle of Leyte; this was adopted 1765 by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.* XIII. 374) as *dugon*, and by Gmelin, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, 1788, as *dugong*.]

A large aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicornia dugong*, order *Sirenia*) inhabiting the Indian seas. 1800 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* l. 239 Tricheus Dugong (Gmel.). Dugon (Buffon). Indian Walrus (Pennant *Quadr.*). This species, in the Philippine Islands, is said to be called by the name of *Dugung*. 1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Phil. Trans.* CX. 174 (116) Some account of the Dugong. *Ibid.* 180 The Malays... distinguish two varieties, the dugong *bambau*, and the dugong *banial*; the latter much thicker and shorter in proportion. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 496 The Dugong... is the only animal yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea. 1849 Sk. Nat. Hist., *Mammalia* III. 126 We have... alluded to the dugong or dugong, and the lamantin... belonging to the pachydermatous order. 1889 H. H. ROSS *Ly. Verandah* in *N. Guinea* 189 On the surface of the water there were several dugong asleep.

Dug-out, ppl. a. and sb. [See DUG ppl. a., and dig out, Dig v. 13 b.]

A. ppl. a. Hollowed out by digging, excavated. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 556/3 In some cases the station was completely insulated, and reached only by means of dug-out canoes. 1887 *Archaeologia* L. 370 Dug-out boats of more or less rude construction. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 838 Ordinary dug-out canals like that of Suez.

B. sb. (chiefly U. S.) 1. A canoe made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree.

1819 J. A. QUITMAN in *Clairborne Life* (1860) I. 42 At Wheeling... we purchased a small canoe, called here a 'dug-out', or 'man-drowner'. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 57 We had no boat with us, not even a dug-out. 1887 *Archaeologia* L. 370 Ship-building... of a very superior kind to these rude dug-outs.

2. A rough kind of dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground (usually in a slope or bank), roofed with turf, canvas, etc.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Instead of 'dug-outs' on the prairies, he found the farmers living in large, handsome frame houses. 1883 *Leisure Hours* 281/2 The Kansas 'dug-outs' consist... of a square hole dug in the ground, roofed either by a canvas wagon-cloth or... with soda.

Duhti, obs. form of DOUGHTY.

|| Duiker, duyker (dai'kər). [Du. *duiker* (dai'kər) = MDu. *duiker* = *fer. taucher* duiker or diver: see DUCKER I.] In full, *duikerbok*: A small South African antelope, *Cephalopus mergens*; so called from its habit of plunging through the bushes when pursued.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The duyker or diving antelope... is not yet sufficiently known. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 224 As for the duyker-bok, or diving goat, I have only had a single glimpse of it. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 23 And the duiker at my tread sudden lifts his startled head. 1895 *Longin. Mag.* July 263 Dainty steinboks and timid duykers... began to feed.

Duil, duill, obs. or Sc. forms of DOLE sb.<sup>2</sup>, grief.

Duillie, Sc. form of DOLY sb., doleful.

Duir, -e, obs. Sc. forms of DOOR, DURE a., hard.

† Duistre. Obs. rare. [a. AF. *duistre*, var. of OF. *duistre* (obj. case *duilior*): = L. *duictor*, *duictōrem*, leader.] A leader, conductor.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 76 (Fairf. MS.) That þei be Duistres of þe weie.

† Duity. Obs. rare. [f. L. *duo* two; after *unity*.] Twofold nature or condition; duality. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evilis* 16 Plutarch... writeth, that he the said Pythagoras called... the unity, God; and the... duality daemon. (Cf. 1542 H. MORE *Life of Soul* xxvi. 7 But he [Daemon] is the fount of foul duality.)

Duk, duke, obs. Sc. forms of DUCK.

Duke (di'k), sb. Sc. forms: 2-6 duk, (3 duk), 3-4 duk, 4-duce. (Also 3-5 duyks, 3-6 duck, -e, 4 duk, -e, 4 douc, deuk, 5 dukke, dwk, -e, doke, doyk, duche, 5-6 dewke, duque, duce, Sc. duik.) [ME. *duc*, *duk*, a. F. *duc*, in OF. nom. *dux*, *ducs*, *duis* (11-12th c. in Littre), early ad. L. *dux*, *duc-em*, leader, commander, general. (If the Latin word had come down in OF., its form would have been *dois*, *doix*: cf. *croix*, *noix*, OF. *crois*, *nois* = L. *crucem*, *nucem*.)]

† I. A leader; a leader of an army, a captain or general; a chief, ruler. Obs. c 1205 LAV. 264 Þe 3et leouede Asscani, þe on þan londe

was duc. *Ibid.* 268 Þa sende Asscani, þe was laured and dux. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17979 Sathan... duke of deef & prynce of helle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* I. 340 A duk þat shal reule my folk of Israel. *Ibid.* III. 137 Jesus Crist duke of our batel. 1382 — Pa. lxxxv. 30 [LXX. 91 Duke of the weie thou were in his sijn. 1398 TREVIS *Burth.* De P. R. xviii. iii. (1495) 749 The raimte that is duke and defender of othe shepe. 1430-40 LYON. *Beches* vi. ix. (1554) 173 a, Duke Moses, þy god was made the gyde. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iv. vii. 460 Dukis and reulers of the chyrche. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 227 The Comones risen agayn the kyng and the lordes... Her duke was Wat Tyler, a proude knave and malapert. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liv. iv.* (1822) 339 Na man may be callit duke, bot he alanerlie be quahis awise the army is led. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. 1. 345 The great Duke, that (in dreadful aw) Upon Mount Horeb leard' th' eternal Law. [1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan. Now-a-days *Dukes* do not lead. *Dux a non ducendo* is the true political etymology of the title.]

b. Rendering L. *dux*, a provincial military commander, under the later emperors.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the Midland parts and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 44 Under their orders thirty-five military commanders were stationed in the provinces... All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. 1836 PENNY *Cycl. v.* 445/2 Three other principal officers are mentioned—the Comes *Illustrius Saxonicus* *Britannicus*... the Comes *Britanniarum* (Count of Britain), and the *Dux Britanniarum* (Duke of Britain). We have translated the words *Comes* and *Dux*, by *Count* and *Duke*, after Horsley.

c. In O.T. rendering *dux* of the Vulgate, ἡγεμὼν of LXX, in sense 'chief or leader of a tribe'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvi. 40 Thes thanne the names of the dukis [1388 duykis] of Esau... the duke [v.r. duyk] Thanna, the duke Alua, the duke Jerezh [etc.]. Thes the dukys [v.r. duykis] of Edom, the dwellers in the loond of his empire. [So 1611 and R. V. 1885; COVERO. has 'prynces, prynces'.]

2. In some European countries: A sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called a duchy.

Five dukes (with six *grand-dukes*) rule states included in the new German Empire. Two Italian dukes (and one grand-duke) remained as rulers of independent states down to 1860.

(In this sense, the name is partly derived from the late Roman use of *dux* (f. b), partly the English rendering through med. L. *dux*, F. *duc*, It. *duca*) of Ger. *herzog*, OHG. *herizog*, OE. *heretog*, lit. 'leader of warlike host'. Throughout the Frankish empire, the Merovingian kings appointed *duces* to superintend several frontier *comitatūs* (the *dux* being superior to the *comes*). These *duces* of Aquitaine, Allemagna, etc. were purely official. But in the half of Germainy not under the Franks there still existed 'dukes' of another kind. The Teutonic *herizog* was originally the temporary war-chief of a tribe, as opposed to the civil chief or king. He occasionally made himself permanent head of the *volksstaat*, while still retaining his title (e.g. in Bavaria). In Germany, this class of 'duke' came to an end when Charlemagne destroyed the last independent German states. Under the Carolingians, the *dux* was, east and west of the Rhine alike, an *official* ruling a province. But, in the decay of this dynasty, the dukes everywhere became hereditary and practically independent. Hence came, in the West, the dukes of Aquitaine, Burgundy, Normandy, etc.; in the East, those of Franconia, Saxony, Suabia, etc. In France, however, the monarchy gradually reabsorbed the duchies, which by 1500 were all amalgamated with the crown, the title of 'duke' having become merely that of the highest rank of nobility, with no sovereign rights. (See sense 2.) In Germany, on the other hand, the Duke of Bavaria or of Saxony was practically independent, the emperor having little or no power over him. The early Italian *duca* came direct from the Old Teutonic *herizog*, the dukes of Benevento and Spoleto having been chiefs of Lombard war-bands who carved new states out of Roman Italy. In England, before the Norman Conquest, *dux* was an ordinary translation of *ealdorman* in L. charters; but did not become vernacular. From the Conquest till Edward III, *ealdorman* or *eort* was rendered by *comes*, and *dux*, *duk*, was known only as a foreign title; even William and Robert are known to the Old English Chronicle only as 'earls' of Normandy.) [1066 O. E. *Chron.*, Wyllelm eorl of Normandize. 1124 *Des eorles sunu* Rotbert of Normandi.] 1129 O. E. *Chron.*, Mid him helden ða of Rome, and se duc of Sicilie. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 7498 Þys noble duk William hym let crouny kyng At Londone amidewinter day. 13... *Guy IV.* (A.) 2372 Þe duk was bifallen is, For mich of his folk be les. c 1469 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xlii. 477 Wenynge that reynard had not durst hange the duke richard. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 1 William the Conquerour, Duke of Normandie... began his dominion over this Realm. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. 35 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and a Prince of power. 1755-7 tr. *Kyzer's Trav.* (1760) IV. 217 The emperor Leopold I. and John III. king of Poland, met... attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 295/1 The government of Modena is the most absolute in Italy... the present duke, Francis IV. of Este, is... the last descendant of the houses both of Este and Cibo. *Mod.* H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

† b. Used to render the Venetian DOGE. Obs.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 183 The Duke of Venys is chosen for terme of his lyfe. 1603 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 230 The Duke, and the Senators of Venice greet you. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 45 What better is His Majesty then a Duke of Venice? 1830 BYRON *Marr. Pal.* I. II, 'Tis not well in Venice' Duke to say so.

c. Loosely used as the translation of the Russian князь, knyaz, prince: see F. *duc*. See also GRAND DUKE.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 208 Remember what is in the first

booke of the Duke of Muscouie, for a Duke uncrowned, yet supreme Prince. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* Dram. Pers., Great Duke of Moscovia. *Ibid.* *passim*.

3. In Great Britain and some other countries: A hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of prince.

*Royal duke*; a duke who is a member of the royal family, taking precedence of the other dukes.

(After the great feudatory dukes of France, or most of them, had come to be merely the greatest nobles of the country, the title was imitated in England and other countries. In England it was introduced by Edward III, who in 1337 created the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and in 1351 the king's cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, which title at his death in 1361 was conferred on his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the king's third surviving son, the title of Duke of Clarence being at the same time conferred upon the second son Lionel. Under Richard II and in subsequent reigns, the dignity was gradually extended outside the Royal Family, this being especially the case after the death of Queen Elizabeth, under whom the rank had been for some time extinguished.)

[1337 *Rot. Cart.* 11 *Edw. III.* No. 60 in *Lords's Journals* (1829) LXI. 743 Pro Edwardo duc Cornubi. *Ibid.*, Eidem filio nostro nomen & honorem ducis Cornubi de communi assensu & consilio... dedimus. 1352 *Patent Roll* 25 *Edw. III.* 1, m. 18 *Ibid.* 748 Pro Henrico duc Lancastrie. *Ibid.*, Prefato Henrico nomen ducis Lancastrie inponimus et ipsum de nomine ducis dicti loci... investimus. 1351-2 *Act 25 Edw. III.* stat. v. Preamb., Nostre Seigneur le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Comtes, Barons, & de tout le comunale de son Roialme d'Engleterre [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Dukes, Erles, Barouns, and Bachelors of ye londe. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 The Lordes... ajuggen... that the Dukes of Aumarle Surrey and Excestre... lese and forgo for hem and her heirs thes names that they have now as Dukes. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 715 III. 75 To the right hyghe and myghty Prince... my Lord the Dweke of Norfolk. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lij, The Quene and manney Duques, earles, and grete lordes besought him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere sir Edmonde Langle and sir Thomas Wodstoke were made dukces. *Ibid.* 52 The dewke of Norfolk and the yerle of Sorre his sonne were comyttyd unto the tower of London. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* l. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may he be suffocate, That dimis the Honor of this Warlike Isle. 1766 *Biograph. Comm.* I. xii. 357 1850 FOMBLANQUE in *Life & Letters* i. (1874) 126 The Duke of Wellington, the 'Iron Duke', the 'hero of a hundred fights'. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington*, Bury the Great Duke With an empire's lamentation.

b. slang. A man of slow demeanour or appearance.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-duce*, a jolly hand-som Man. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I... soon acquired the appellations of a rum duke, a queer dog, and a choice spirit. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

c. Phr. *Duke of Exeter's daughter*: see DAUGHTER

6 c. To dine with Duke Humphrey: see DINE v. 1 b.

† 4. The castle or rook at chess. Obs.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* Induct. 34 Dukes? they're called Rooks by some. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 7 The Rooks, Rookers, or Dukes walk forward, backward, and side-ways.

† 5. The great eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*). Obs.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 137. 41 The hoading Owl, the Horn-Owl, or Duke, the mournful Howlet, the sad Screech-Owl.

6. Name of a kind of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1666) 64 June. Cherries... Duke, Flanders Heart (Black, Red, White). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cherry*, The Duke and archduke on a good wall are most years ripe before the end of the month. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal.* 117 The common dwarf cherry... is the ancestor of morellos, dukes, and the Kentish kind.

7. slang. The hand or fist.

1879 *Macm.* *Mag.* XL. 501 (Farmer), I said I would not go at all if he put his dukes (hands) on me. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *P. my Life* l. 142 There were many officers in the Guards well known to be fairly clever with their 'dukes'.

Hence *Duke v.* (*notice-wd.*) *trans.*, to make a duke or leader of: *intr.* (also to *duke it*), to play the part of a duke, act as a duke; to court dukes.

c 1500 *Colagros & Gav.* 1072 Thow salbe... dukit in our duchery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 100 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 1 Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaan's Conquest. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Ay, sister, as young maids go a-maying we'll go a-squirring, a-knighting, a-lording, a-duking. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* l. 293 During his [Monmouth's] previous visit to the West, during what was locally known as 'The Dukeing Days'.

Dukedom (di'k-dəm). [f. DUKE sb.; see -DOM.]

1. The state or territory ruled by a duke; a duchy. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1723 Of alle thys dukdom fey that yke lady ys eyr. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 30 The dukedom of Normandy. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 39 Ye people... vnto whom I wyll geue the dukedom of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 9 What then remains... But that we enter, as into our Dukedom? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warren* 399 In the Dutchy of Burgundy... the Guisian Faction... to whom there was nothing left Fortified in that Dukedom, but Chalons sur la Saone. 1756-7 tr. *Kyzer's Trav.* (1760) III. 218 This whole tract of land belongs to the dukedom of Urbino. 1862 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 89 When chaos gave way to order, and the dukedoms were swallowed up in kingdoms.

2. The office or dignity of a duke.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1266/2 With the honour of a Dukedom also to him and his heires for ever. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. 1. 93. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 30 All that is before spoken concerning the Duke and the Dukedom of Lancaster. 1710 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4781/1 The Marquisate of Moravia, and the Dukedom of Silesia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 502 Thomas... who became Duke of Nor-



folk... died without issue, whereby the dukedom descended to Henry. 1885 *March Exam.* 27 Feb. 4/6 It is considered probable that the Marquis... will have a dukedom conferred upon him.

Hence † **Dukedomship** (*Obs. rare*) = *prec.*

1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 164 Saxony is [a] dukedom-shyp. And holdeth of hym selfe. *Ibid.* xxiv. 183 [He] shall not clayme no inheritance of the dukedomshyp.

† **Dukehood**. *Obs. rare*. In 5 dukehoods. The office of a duke; † dñkedom, dukeshyp.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Refr.* iv. iii. 429 Holt Scripture approueth weel Princehode and Duchehode.. to be ouer and aboue the comoun peple.

**Dukelet**, *noun-verb*. [see -LET.] = next (sense 1). 1870 *Daily News* 16 Dec. Very serviceable in teaching some dukelets and their good ladies better manners.

**Dukeling** (*diŭ'klɪŋ*). [see -LING.]

1. A little or petty duke. (Contemptuous; in quot. 1634, One who claims to be a duke.)

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* ii. iii. This dukeling mushroom Hath doubtless charm'd the king. *Ibid.* v. ii. Urswick, command the dukeling and these fellows, To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 363 No proud dukeling in England could regard a pauper with more pronounced contempt.

2. A duke's child.

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrynae* 139 For Savoy's Dukelings, or the Florentine, Hec (Prince Henry) vado's his Saviour of a Regall line. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subjects* ii. v. The duke gone thither, do you say?.. And all the dukelings too. 1690 COWLEY *Eng. Friar* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Little squeelings, and knightlings, and lordlings, and dukelings.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Bindar) *Royal, for Oliver Wks.* II. 471 Duke, Dukeling, Princess, Prince, consign'd to jail!

**Dukely** (*diŭ'kli*), *a. noun-verb*. [f. DUKE + -LY.] Belonging to or befitting a duke.

1826 *Examiner* 139/2 Making somewhat free with his dukely character. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 48 The Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note.

**Dukery** (*diŭ'kɪ*). Also 6 *Sc.* dukerie. [f. DUKE + -RY.]

1. † a. The office or dignity of a duke, a dukedom (*obs.*). b. The territory ruled by a duke, a duchy. (Now only as *noun-verb*.)

c 1565 LINDSEY (Pittscoite) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To give him the dukery of Turine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 338 He hechtis the forsaide dukerie to the Gouernour. 1855 CARLYLE *Princenau Misc.* Ess. 1872 VII. 162 The Albertaine line.. made apapages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukies and dukeries of a similar kind.

2. The residence or estate of a duke; *spec.* (usually *pl.*, the *Dukeries*) a district in Nottinghamshire containing several ducal estates.

1837 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LIX. 291 A Rookery has been demolished, and a Dukery planted in its stead. 1879 *Standard* 8 Dec. (D). The Dukeries still exist, but they are little more than a geographical expression. Welbeck Abbey is the last of those palaces for which this part of England was formerly famous. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 166 Thoresby, the second of the three famous 'Dukeries' which comprise within their domains the scenes of Robin Hood's most popular exploits.

**Dukeship** (*diŭ'kʃɪp*). [f. DUKE + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a duke. Also (with possessive pronoun) as a humorous title for a duke.

1500 *Nine Ladies Worthie in Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) ii. (R.). Y<sup>e</sup> dukeshyp of Diamedes & dignitie. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* iv. ii. Will your dukeshyp Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? 1850 *Pail's Mag.* XVII. 619/2 'Tis for killing English game, your Dukeshyp.

**Duk-peris**, corrupt form of DOUZPERIS, *Obs.*

**Dul**, *obs.* var. of DOLE sb.2; *obs.* f. DULL.

**Dulace**, *obs.* form of DOWLAS.

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 22 A pece of Dulace.

**Dulbert** (*dŭ'l'bɜ:t*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* dowlbart, 7 dullbard, 9 dulbard. [The first element is app. DUL a.; the second is possibly *beard*: cf. *Ger. dummbart*.] A dull or stupid person; one slow of comprehension.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 66 3e. dagone, dowlbart, thairfor half thou no dowl! 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 510 Very floppakes, dullbards. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 45 in *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. To learn your exercise be quick, An dinn be a dulbard. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dullbirt*, *Dulbirt*, *Dulbart*, a stupid person, a block-head

† **Dulca'id**, *a. Obs.* rare = *o.* [ad. late L. *dulca'id-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulca'id*, that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

† **Dulcamara** (*dŭl'kæm-ə-rä*). *Herb.* and *Pharm.* [med.L. = bittersweet, f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amara* bitter (*sc. herba*).] The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*; the pharmaceutical preparation of this plant.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. liii. 397-8 The learned men of our age do cal this herbe.. in Latine *Dulcamara* or *Amara Dulcis*. Dulcamara is of complexion hoate and drie. 1828 STARK *Elen. Nat. Hist.* II. 479 The Belladonna, Stramonium, and Dulcamara, are active poisons. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 146 Washing the parts.. twice daily with the decoction of dulcamara. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 500 Dulcamara.. has been distinctly known only since the time of Tragus.

Hence **Dulcamarin**, *Chem.*, the glucoside C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, obtained from dulcamara; converted by dilute acids into **Dulcamaretin** (see quot.) and glucose.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 347 *Dulcamarin*. 1883

*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dulcamaretin*, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a brown, resinous, tasteless substance obtained from dulcamarin, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids.

† **Dulcarnon**. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dulcarnon*, corrupted from Arabic ذو القرنين 'Iqarnayn two-horned, *bicornis*, *cornutus*; lit. 'lord or possessor of the two horns'.]

1. A dilemma (= med.L. *cornutus*, CORNUTE sb. 5); a non-plus; [at *dulcarnon*, at one's wit's end.

According to Neckham (*De Nat. Rerum*, Rolls, 295) and others, *Dulcarnon* was also a medieval appellation of the Pythagorean theorem. Euclid i. 47 (it is supposed, from its somewhat two-horned figure). In Pandarus's reply to Cressida (quot. 1374), *Dulcarnon* appears to be the fons asinorum, Euclid i. 5, mediævally explained as *fuga miserorum*, 'fleming of wretches'. See N. & Q. (1887) 7th s. IV. 130, and references there given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iii. 82 (931) I [Crisseide] am til god me betire mynde sende, As [L. v. a.] dulcarnoun ryzt at myn wittis ende. Quod Pandarus: 3a nece, wele 3e here: Dulcarnoun clepid is fleming of wretchis. It semþ hard for wretchis nil it lete. 1525 Mrs. M. ROPER in *Mor's Wks.* 1441/2 In good fayth father qd. I. I can no further goe, but am, (as I trowe Cressede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnoun euen at my wittes ende.

2. A person in a dilemma; one 'halting between two opinions'.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 28/1 S. Patrike considering, that these sealle soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the ioies of heauen.

† **Dulce** (*dŭls*), *a. (adv.) Obs.* Also 6 *dulce*. [ad. L. *dulcis* sweet: or a refashioning of DOUCE after the L., through the intermediate *doulce*.]

1. Sweet to the taste or smell.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 47 This garth, most dulce and redolent Off herb and flour. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 To make it dulce and pleasant in the taste.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable, soothing.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlv. Thair musick tones war mair cleir And dulcer than.. Orpheus harp. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 Dulce and sugred eloquence. 1572 J. JONES *Batles Buckstone* 4 a. The dulce, or delectable Batbes, or Welles of Buckstone. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 57 With blinks dulce and debonaire. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 259 Of that sugred and dulce aspect.

1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xlv. 479 Which two means, if they should seem to him and his associates too dulce.

3. *Adv.* Sweetly.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 The musician amphon..sang sa dulce, quhill that the stanis nout. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Walsey* (1893) 87 My lords mynstrells, who played there so conynnyng and dulce.

**Dulce**, *sb.* [In 1 f. *prec.* adj.; in 2 = *Sp. dulce*.]

† 1. Sweetness, gentleness. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* B vj. The goodness, candor, and dulce of your nature. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 88 His lesser peices imitated the dulce of Lute-lessons.

2. A sweet substance; sweet wine, must.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* ii. xxxviii. (1876) 518 [Cacao] yielding, besides chocolate.. a wine, and a dulce.

† **Dulce**, *v. Obs.* [Refashioned from DOUCE, *doulce* v.: cf. *DULCE* a.] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, soothe, appease. Hence *Dulcing* *vbl. sb.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1679) 83 To dulce and soften the hardened hearts of the multitude. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 (R.) For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 68 This Albinus..dulceth and kindly intreatheth the men.

**Dulce**, *var. form of DULCE*.

† **Dulcean**, *a. Obs.* rare = *1*. [f. *DULCE* a. or L. *dulcis* + -AN.] Dulcet, sweet.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolanry's Prim.* (1880) 66 With dulcean straynes of heauenly melody.

† **Dulcelly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *DULCE* a. + -LY.] In a 'dulce' manner; sweetly; soothingly.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 339. I..dulcelly drank of eloquence the fontayne. a 1597 Sir I. SMITH *Commo.* Eng. iii. viii. (1612) 120 They can handle their husbands so well and dulcelly. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Sonnets*, Nothing so dulcelly sweet or kindly dear.

† **Dulceness**. [-NESS.] Sweetness.

c 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 436 By the dulcenes of loue, whiche the holy gost hath put in our hartes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 32 (1873) 238 By too much dulceness, goodness, and facility of nature.

† **Dulceous**, *a. Obs.* rare. [irreg. f. *DULCE* a. or L. *dulcis* sweet + -OUS.] Sweet.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* ii. 387/2 The Dulceous [is a] Luscious, or sweet taste.

† **Dulcerate**, -ation, *erron. ff. DULCORATE*, etc.]

† **Dulcescate**, *v. Obs.* rare = *1*. [irreg. f. L. *dulcescere* to become sweet + -ATE.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1659 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Diest.* 370 Art..dulcescates the acid.

**Dulcet** (*dŭl'sɛt*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: a. 5-7 doucet, 5 dowcet; b. 5 duleette, 6 duleet(e), (6-7) dulead, 7 dulead, 6- duleet. [A refashioning of *doucet* (from F.), after L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. *It. dolcetto*, dim. of *dolce*. See also DOUCET.]

† 1. Sweet to the taste or smell. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Seson it with Sugre, & luke þat it be paynant & doucet. c 1440 Proup. *Parc.* 128/2 Doucet mete, or swete bake mete. c 1475 *Partenay* 97/2. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Doucet Pippins.

b. 1398 TREVISAN *Earth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 136 The

other parties..arne the swetter and more dulcette. 1505 *Tower of Doctr.* 49 in *Percy's Reliq.* Thys dulcet wyne. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H ij. All doucet wyne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dulced*, sweet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 347 And from sweet kernels prest The tempers dulcet creams. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 312 Whose art did first these dulcet cakes display. 1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* vi. But Catawba wine Has a taste more divine, More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable; soothing, gentle. Now chiefly of sounds.

a. 14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 178 Wip doucet not and ryme. c 1475 *Partenay* 877 Doucet songes hurde of briddes enuiron. *Ibid.* 1008 Fair melusine, the suete doucet made [= maid].

b. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Atch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 53 With doucet [MS. in *margin* doucet] speech. 1531 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* v. (Arb.) 20 Her delycate and doucete complacence. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. to Maecenas* D ij. He will see the my dulcet frinde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ix. 128 It is a dulcet [ed. 1664 dulcid] humour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 712 Dulcet Symphonies and voices sweet.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Eligies* vii. 52 Still to her dulcet murmurs not a foe. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* ii. iii. Her dulcet tones seemed even sweeter than before.

3. *Comb.*, as *dulcet-chinking*, -eyed, -streaming.

a 1784 JOHNSON *Parody Transl. Medea* ii. With dulcet-streaming sound. a 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 81 Dulcet-eyed as Ceres' daughter. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 Five dulcet-chinking pennies.

B. sb. † 1. A dulcet note or tone. *Obs.*

1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 Mine Italian dulcets, my dutch houe, my doobl relicas.

† 2. ? = DOUCET 3. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 24 Thee stags vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or incheppyn.

3. † a. A wind instrument: see DOUCET 2. *Obs.*

b. An organ stop resembling the Dulciana, but an octave higher in pitch; = *Dulciana* Principal.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. Dulcet, a delicate stop of 4 feet, small scale metal pipes. 1880 E. J. HORKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 598 In the organ made..Green..included [in the Swell] not only a Dulciana..but also its octave, the Dulcet or Dulciana Principal.

Hence *Dulceti* *adv.*, *Dulcetestness*.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H b. The douce wyne (for theyr doucetes) are vehemently drawn. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* ff. 149 Jessu, the author of buxomes. Of dulcednes the well of grace. a 1555 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (Parker Soc.) 338 The..short time that we have to use them should assuage their dulcetestness. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 209 His brow with patient pain dulcely sour.

**Dulcian** (*dŭl'si-ən*). *Mus.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. next and OF. *doulcaine*, *doulcine*, *doucine*, an ancient musical instrument, 'a sort of flute' (Godefroy).]

An organ reed-stop; = *BASSOON* 2.

1852 SEIBEL *Organ* 95 Dulcian is the same as 'bassoon', the latter having originated in an old instrument called the dulcian. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. Dulcian..Is a free-reed [organ stop] of 16 feet.

† **Dulciana** (*dŭl'si-ən-ä*). *Mus.* [ad. med.L. *dulciana*, 'musici cantus dulcoris species', f. *dulcis* sweet: cf. *prec.*] An 8-foot organ stop of a soft string-like tone, introduced in 1754 by Snetzler.

*Dulciana* principal: = DOUCET sb. 3 b, q.v.

1776 Sir J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 149 The organ at Haerlem is said to have 60 stops, many of them little known to the English workmen, among which are the..Dulciana, [etc.]. 1870 NELSON in *Eng. Mech.* xi Feb. 534/1 The organ..by Johannes Snetzler..bears the date 1754. It was the first organ that ever had a dulciana stop, which was Snetzler's invention. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. Dulciana, an open stop..It is generally of metal.

† **Dulciary**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. late L. *dulciarius* making sweetmeats, f. *dulcis* sweet, *dulcia* sweets.]

1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Dulciaries*, sweeteners, such things as sweeten. 1666 in PHILLIPS.

† **Dulcid**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [A modification of *dulcet*, *dulced*, after words like *rapid*.]

a. *adj.* Dulcet, sweet. b. *sb.* A sweet substance.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 19 All dulcid things are agreeable to the Lungs. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 314 Some with honey and other dulcids have sweetly allured him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 182 Tartness..excellently qualified by a dulcid Sapour.

**Dulcific**, *a. rare*. [f. L. type \**dulcific-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *-ficus* making.] Sweetening.

1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Germond* i. 50 These narcotic, enolent and dulcific remedies avail not.

**Dulcification** (*dŭl'sifi-kä'sh-ən*). [n. of action f. L. *dulcificare* to DULCIFY.]

1. The action of dulcifying, sweetening, or correcting; *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see DOUCIFY 2.

1612 WOONALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Dulcification is the correction of mineral medicaments by abluitions, and the like. 1648 [see DULCIFYING]. 1683 PETTUS *Fletri Min.* i. (1688) 126. 1770 *New Dispens.* 457/2 The dulcification of the spirit of salt. 1825 ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 204 The dulcification of the amyaceous roots.

2. The softening (of a sound) to the ear.

1826 *Examiner* 612/1 A sort of Tuscan dulcification of the ch.

**Dulcified**, *pp. a.* [f. DULCIFY + -ED.]

1. Sweetened; *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see DOUCIFY 2.

1612 WOONALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 43 A little well dulcified Mercury. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 234 A Pint of dulcified Spirit of Wine. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 221 Boiled with dulcified spirit of nitre.

2. Softened in sound.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 176 In their dulcified pronunciation.

**Dulcifiuous** *a. rare.* [f. *L. dulcis* sweet + *flu-us* flowing + *-ous*.] Sweetly or softly flowing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Dulcifiuous*, flowing sweetly. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 272 His dulcifiuous anathemas against all existing laws. 1895 W. WATSON *On Landor's Hellenics* Poems 33 With hearkers rinsed of the dulcifiuous wave.

**Dulcify** (*du-ls-i-fai*), *v.* [ad. *L. dulcificare*, *f. dulcis* sweet: see -FY. Cf. *F. dulcifier* (17th c.).] 1. *trans.* To render sweet to the taste, sweeten. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 152/1 You may... dulcify it with Sugar. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona Gen.* Advt. (1729) 95 One Pound of broad Figs slit, is said to dulcify an Hogs-head of cider. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Birch Tree*, This Wine... may be dulcify'd with Raisins. 1822 LAMB *Etia Ser.* 1. *Roast Pig*, Interfering and dulcifying a substance... so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

† 2. To purify from acidity or other distempered condition. *Obs.* 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 99 Such medicines as dulcify the blood. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Quarterly No. 1. 12/1 Crab's Eyes... Dulcify the Blood.

† 2. *Old Chem.* To wash the soluble salts out of a substance; to neutralize the acidity of. 1620 B. JOHNSON *Alch. n. v.* Can you sublime, and dulcify? calcine? 1662 HOBBS *7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 48. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Mfn.* 1. (1686) 126 Pour the Aqua fortis off, and dulcify the Gold with warm water. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 The Astrolites... will not only stir in Vinegar, but also Dulcify it. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 32/2 The... oily part, which dulcifies the acid.

† 3. *intr.* for pass. 1635 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chym.* 1. x. The oilner it is sublimed, the more it does dulcify, and becomes proper to apply to flesh, where we would gently corrode. 3. *transf. and fig.* To sweeten in temper; to render gentle, soften, mollify; to appease. 1666 TRAPP in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. cxix. 122 There are that render the words thus, 'Dulcify, or delight thy servant in good'. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 301, I am mollified; I will go home, and be dulcified. 1770 J. Love *Cricketer* 1 This Title might have been dulcified; and... rendered extremely polite and unintelligible. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 271 Time had not dulcified the tempers of the three elder.

4. *intr.* To speak in dulcet or bland tones. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iii. 87, As she had dulcified sufficiently with the duchess. 1856 *Chamb. Triv.* V. 44 'Waiter', dulcifies an urbane gentleman.

Hence **Dulcifying** *abl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Dulcifier**. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dulcifying*, a term used in physic, for rendering a fluid less acid, and rough. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* 1, The pleasure of this discourse had such a dulcifying tendency. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 163 A kind of general dulcifier of all acerbities.

**Dulciloquent** (*du-ls-i-lok-went*), *a.* [f. *L. dulcis* sweet + *loquens*, pres. pp. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulciloquent* (*dulciloquens*), that speaks sweetly. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248 Most dulciloquent and incomparable Miss Camilla.

† **Dulciloquy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. \*dulciloquium* sweet speech; cf. *L. soliloquium* soliloquy.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

1623 COKERAM, *Dulciloquy*, sweet speaking. 1731 BAILEY, *Dulciloquy*. 1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Dulcimer** (*du-ls-i-mar*). Also 6 douci, dousse, dowermer, (7) dulcimer. [a. OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), *doulcemele*, *doulz de mer* (Godef.) = obs. Sp. *dulcemele*, It. *dolcemelle* (Florio); supposed to represent *L. dulce melos* sweet song, tune, or air. (The *L.* in this application is not known.)]

1. A musical instrument, in which strings of graduated lengths are stretched over a trapezoidal sounding board or box and struck with two hammers held in the hands.

Considered to be the earliest prototype of the pianoforte. 16475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 1025 With fyde, recorder, and dowercemer. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi. Cyphans, dowermers, with clavicimbals glorious. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 23 May, Here among the fiddlers I first saw a dulcimer played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 596 The solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop. 1879 *Stainer Music of Bible* 45 The dulcimer became a genuine string-instrument constructed without a neck.

b. It has sometimes been applied erroneously to wind-instruments. In Dan. iii. 5, etc. it is used to render *סופרנית*, Gr. *συμφωνία*, which was a kind of bagpipe; while the word rendered 'psaltery' in the same passage signifies 'dulcimer'. *Oxf. Helps to Study of Bible.*

1567 MAYLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Elder... Hereof are made a kind of Symphonie which the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more civil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iii. 10 The sound of the cornet, flute, barpe, sackbut, psalterie, and dulcimer [COVERED Symphonies, *R. V. niarg.* or bagpipe].

attrib. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 195 The little boy belonging to the dulcimer man. † 2. A kind of bonnet. *Obs.*

1790 WATSON *High-St. Trag.* (R.), With bonnet trimm'd and flounced withal, Which they a dulcimer do call.

|| **Dulcinea** (*du-ls-i-ni-ä*, *du-ls-i-nä*). [Sp. deriv. of *dulce* sweet.] The name given by Don Quixote to his mistress in Cervantes' romance; hence, a mistress, sweetheart, lady of one's devotion.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* (1832) I. 40 His dulcinea... persuaded him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 404 Our sailors... took it for granted that their dulcineas were all of one name. 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleromania* 134 note, The fables of knights errant and their persecuted dulcineas. 1829 LONGE in *Life* (1829) I. 171.

[Dulciness, in Webster 1828 and later Dicts., attributed to Bacon; an error for DULCENESS, q.v.] **Dulcinist** (*du-ls-i-nist*). Also *dolcinist*. [ad. med. *L. Dulciniste* (pl.), followers of *Dulcinus* or *Dulcino*: see -IST.] One of a religious sect, identical with the Apostolicals, who opposed the papacy and rejected oaths, marriage, and rites and ceremonies generally. So *Dulcinite*.

1721 BAILEY, *Dulcinists*, a sort of Hereticks. 1884 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XVIII. 351 Nor does the defence of the Dolcinists in the 13th century, afford a capable brief to the assailant of Christianity.

† **Dulcisonant**, *a. Obs. rare-0*. [f. *L. type \*dulcisonant-em*, *f. dulcis* sweet + *sonare* to sound.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulcisonant* (*dulcisonis*), that sounds sweetly.

**Dulcite** (*du-ls-i-ti*). *Chem.* [f. *L. dulcis* sweet + -ITE.] A saccharine substance (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) similar to and isomeric with mannite, obtained from various plants, and known in the crude state as Madagascarian. Also called *Dulcin*, *Dulcitol*, *Dulcose*.

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 349 Dulcite (from Madagascari) crystallises in colourless highly lustrous forms of the monoclinic system.

Hence **Dulcitamine**, the amine or compound ammonia of dulcite C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(OH)<sub>5</sub>.NH<sub>2</sub>. **Dulcitan**, the anhydride of dulcite, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, a very viscid neutral syrup. **Dulcitamide**, a compound of dulcitan with an acid, analogous to the mannites and glycerides, as *benzo-, butyro-dulcitamide*.

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Dulcitan*, the anhydride of dulcite (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), obtained by heating dulcite for some time to near 200°C. *Ibid.*, *Dulcitamides*... may be regarded as dulcitan, in which 2 or 4 at. H are replaced by acid radicals. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) 632 Dulcite... beated with organic acids forms ethers called dulcitamides... yielding by saponification, not dulcite, but dulcitan.

**Dulcitide** (*du-ls-i-tid*). [ad. *L. dulcitus* sweetness, *f. dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1623 COKERAM in *Sweetness*, Dulcitide. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lezia* 127 The charming dulcitide of a fair reputation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 55 The sweeter it, for preserving its dulcitudes as it did.

† **Dulcify**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. dulcitas* sweetness, *f. dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1623 COKERAM *Dulcify*, Sweetness. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tras.* 183 Which seems to have dulcify and acrimony mixt together. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 The austerity... expelled, dulcify succeeds.

† **Dulcoacid**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. dulcis* sweet + *Acid*.] = **Dulcacid**.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoacid*, sweet, and yet sharp, as syrup of lemons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165\* If dulcoacid, incide... and prepare viscous and crasse Phlegme.

† **Dulcoamare**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. dulcis* sweet + *amarius* bitter.] Bitter-sweet.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoamare*, bitterish sweet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165\* If dulcoamare, deterge, coct and expurgate.

† **Dulcor**, *-our. Obs.* [a. *L. dulcor* sweetness, *f. dulc* = sweet.] Sweetness, pleasantness.

16450 *Almour Saluacion* 153 A full swete vyne... full of all dulcoure. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 584 Witthouttyn doulour, Dulcoure and delyte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/2 Sugar mixt therewith... according as we desire the dulcor therof. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 176 (17) That by its colour and dulcor they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.

† **Dulcorate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. dulcoratus*, pa. pple. of *dulcorare*: see next.] Endowed with sweetness; sweet.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. v, The ladyis sang in voices dulcorait.

† **Dulcorate** (*du-lkor-ait*), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. dulcorare* to sweeten, *f. dulcor*: see prec.] *trans.* To sweeten, DULCIFY; to free from acidity.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 145 b, To dulcorate and make sweet the bitter gall of griefe. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 258 A few Aniseeds dulcorated with white Sugar Candie. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 47 Some dulcorate, and sweeten their wines... with raisins of the sun. 1675 E. BORLACE *Reduct. Irel.* 174 Conducting to dulcorate the humour apt to ferment with so much viscosity.

Hence **Dulcorating** *abl. sb.*; **Dulcoration**.

1626 BACON *Sylva* 358 In the Dulcoration of some Metals; as *Saccharum Saturni*. *Ibid.* 465 The Ancients for the Dulcorating of Fruit, doe commend Swines-dung, about all other Dung. 1642 FRASER *Distill.* 3 (1651) 10 Dulcoration, or dulcorification is either the washing off the salt from any matter that was calcined therewith... or it is sweetening of things with sugar or honey, or syrup.

† **Dulcorous**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *L. dulcor* sweetness + *-ous*.] Sweet.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some [Plants] are acid, other more dulcorous and sweet.

**Dulcous**, var. of **Dulcor**, *Obs.*

**Dule**, var. f. **Dole** sb. 2 grief; Sc. f. **Dool**, landmark; obs. and dial. f. **DEVIL**.

**Dulledge** (*du-lidz*). [cf. **DOWEL**.] A dowel or peg for connecting the fellows of the wheels of gun-carriages.

1721 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Dulledge*, in gunnery, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellows, which form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage; and the joint is strengthened on the outside of the wheel by a strong plate of iron, called the Duledge plate.

**Dulful** (*du-lful*), *obs. form* of **DOLEFUL**.

**Duli**, var. **DOOLIE**; *obs. form* of **DULY**.

|| **Dulia** (*du-lä*). Also *douleia*. [med. *L.*, a. Gr. *δουλεία* slavery, servitude, *f. δουλος* slave, bondsman.] Servitude, service; *spec.* the inferior kind of veneration paid by Roman Catholics to saints and angels; opposed to **LATRIA**.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 15 The Jesuites distinction of *douleia* and *latreia*. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 369 Austen patronizeth not your dulia to Saints. 1623 COKERAM, *Dulia*, service of a bondman, worship to Saints. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 10 The worship of *latreia* due to God, and that of *dulia*, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1855 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints coregnant with Christ.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dulian** *a.*, pertaining to dulia; **Dullically** *adv.*, by way of dulia.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 368 Austen neuer said that we may adore a creature... with a religious adoration, no not vnder latreia, or neuer so dully. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian.

**Dulipan**, early form of **TURBAN**.

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 On their heads they wear a black dulipan.

**Dull** (*du-l*), *a.* Forms: 3-6 *dul*, 4-6 *dulle*, (5) *dole*, 6 *Sc. doll*, 4- *dull*. See also **DILL** *a.* [ME. *dull*, *dull*, found once in 13th c., but not usual bef. 1350; beside which *dil*, *dill*, *dylle*, is found in same sense 1200-1440. The two appear to point to an OE. \**dyl*, \**dylle* = \**duljo*, a parallel form to OE. *dol* foolish (= \**dulo*) = OS. and Du. *dol*, OHG. *tol* (Ger. *tol*), from the Germanic *dul*, ablaut-form of *dwel* = to be foolish.]

1. Not quick in intelligence or mental perception; slow of understanding; not sharp of wit; obtuse, stupid, inapprehensive. In early use, sometimes: Wanting wit, fatuous, foolish.

[*Seafarer* 106 *Dol* hiþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondræþe. *Riddler* xii. 3 *le. dole* hwette. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 22 Seðe þanne cwaþe dysys æt dole [Vulg. *fatue*; *Agg.* G. þu stunta] he hiþ scyldig helle fyres. c. 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Wære þen eni wake i of deað & of dul [earlier MSS. *dult*] wit! c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 40 If thi herthe he dulle and myrke and felis norwit ne sauour ne deuocyon for to thynke. 1362 LANGT. *P. Pl. A.* I. 129 'poudest daffe' quap he 'Dulle are þi wittes'. 1398 *Revisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. l. (1495) 735 The eye is slowe and stable and the asse dull of wyte. 1413 *Pilgr. Seville* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the soo dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. 1494 *Fabian Chron.* 2 To my dull wyte it is nat atteynant. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 269 The blunt and dull capacities of them that give judgement. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 Fears of appearing duller in apprehension. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 44, I confess myself to have one of those dull souls, that doth not perceive it self always to contemplate Ideas. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1772) VI. ii. 32 The Israelites were a dull and a carnal people. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* i. 8 He was rather a dull child - usually called uncommonly stupid.

2. Wanting sensibility or keenness of perception in the bodily senses and feelings; insensible, obtuse, senseless, inanimate. In dialect use, *esp.* Hard of hearing, deaf.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 3564 (Trin.) His body waxeþ drye & dulle [Götl. *dall*; not in *Cott.* or *Fairf.*]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 9 And he that drowis ay as ane be Sowld half ane heiar dull as stane. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 15 Their eares were dull of herynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 She... opened his dull eyes, that light mote in them shine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 434 And when I am forgotten And sleepe in dull cold Marble. c. 1791 GROSE *Olo* (1796) 115 By dull I only mean hard of hearing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 35 You never would hear it. 1856 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 49 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

b. Of pain or other sensation: Not keen or intense; slightly or indistinctly felt.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 165 A kevy, dull Pain generally affects the Patient, either on the Right or Left Side. *Med.* A sharp pain, followed by a dull ache.

3. Slow in motion or action; not brisk; inert, sluggish, inactive; heavy, drowsy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 My limmes ben so dull, I may unethes gon the pas. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Dull at the spur as a horse is, *restif*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 5 Thenceforth her waters waxed dull and slow. 1625 J. GLANTVILL *Voy. Cadix* (1883) 56, I gotta dull and ill paced horse. 1699 DAMIER *Voy.* II. II. 20 Our Ketch, even when light was, but a dull Sailer. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 When we came to sea she proved the dullest of ninety-six sail. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. *Africa* II. 9 The long whips could not urge the dull, lean teams into a quicker pace. 1856 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 49 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

b. Of trade: Sluggish, stagnant; the opposite of *brisk*. Hence *transf.* of goods or merchandise: Not much in demand, not easily saleable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 73 Trade being extremely dull at that time. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 275 If raising wheat proves dull, more may proceed to the raising and manufacturing of hemp, silk, iron. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 182 Flour is dull at \$7.50. 1853 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 Dull trade is always prejudicial to them.

1891 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 205 This being the dull season, we arranged terms at about half-price. 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 47 In the Market. Consols opened dull at 104½.

4. Of persons, or their mood: Having the natural vivacity or cheerfulness blunted; having the spirits somewhat depressed; listless; in a state approaching gloom, melancholy, or sadness: the opposite of lively or cheerful.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 45 Scogan þat knelist at þe wellis hed Of grace of alle honour and workynesse In þe ende of wich strem I am dult as dede. c 1475 *Lerne or be Leude in Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 To Dulle, ne to Dredefulle, ne Drynke nat to offte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 79 Sweet recreation bar'd, what doth ensue But moodie and dull melancholly? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 You are dull to Night; pritheer be merry. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. When other people were merry, Mrs. Varden was dull. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 10 They say they are 'dull' if they have to be quiet for a while.

5. Causing depression or ennui; tedious, uninteresting, uneventful; the reverse of exhilarating or enlivening.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 91 Are my discourses dull? Batten my wit? 1633 *Hun. & Conu. Town* 63 Some admirable Passage in the last dull Prologue. 1716 LADY M. W. MOWRAC *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 26 Sept. I have already said too much on so dull a subject. 1798 DR. CLARKE v. 1 June in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* III. 10 note, I trust the Campaign... will be less dull than you imagine. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 23 Good curates generally are dull. 1892 *Bookeller* 18/2 There is no fear of Sunday being a dull day for the little ones.

6. Not sharp or keen; blunt (in *lit.* sense).

[c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kynge .þre darters noght dolt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulle of egges, obtusus. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 1v. 226 No doubt the murderous knife was dull and blunt, Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Time* i. Meeting with Time, Slack things, said I, Thy sithe is dull; what it for shame. 1719 DR. FOE *Cruise* i. v. I had three large axes... but with much chopping and cutting... they were all full of notches, and dull. 1835 WHITTIER *Mosses Alone* ii. iv. Time... Wielding the dull axe of Decay.

7. Of or in reference to physical qualities, as colour or luminosity, sound, taste: Not clear, bright, vivid, or intense; obscure, dim; indistinct, muffled; flat, insipid. b. Of the weather: Not clear or bright; cheerless, gloomy, overcast. (Here there is app. some mixture of sense 5.)

c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* 151 (Mätz) Al is dul shadwe, when Phebus is down goon. 1552 HULOET, Dulle or sadde colour, *rauis* (printed *raucous*) color. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 16 Is not their Clymate foggy, raw, and dull? 1612 — *Cymb.* ii. iv. 41 Sparkles this Stone as it was wont, or is't not Too dull for your good wearing? 1634 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1712) 4 On the 19th we had a dull Sun-shine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 66 Of a dull grey. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 826 The alloys of platina with silver give only a dull metal. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* i. (1878) 21 In character of sound, the viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1860 TYNOCALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 195 The dawn was dull, but the sky cleared as the day advanced.

8. Comb., as *dull-disposed*, -looking, -making, -smelling adjs.; parasynthetic, as *dull-brained*, -browed, -coloured, -conceited, -edged, -eyed, -featured, -hearted, -scented, -sighted, -spirited, -surfaced, -voiced adjs.; also † *dull-house* [*transl.* Du. *dolhuis*, in Kilian *dulhuys*], a mad-house. See also DULL-HEAD, -HEADED, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 332 \*Dull-brain'd Buckingham. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* *Sensual Man* (T.). A pitch beyond the reach of \*dull-browed sorrow. c 1592 H. SMITH *Vks.* (1867) II. 369 They cannot be so softish or \*dull conceited. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. The most cholerick and \*dull-disposed creature upon earth. c 1631 DRAYTON *Vks.* III. 1176 (Jod.) \*Dull-edg'd tools. 1595 SHAKS. *Mereh. V.* iii. 114 He not be made a soft and \*dull ey'd fool. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ii. 121 \*dull-eyed fool through his dulled eyes. 1662 T. SCOTT *Eng. Phinny* vii. Their Bedlams and \*Dul-houses for distracted people. 1781 SOWER *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 If... you be borne so neere the \*dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot hear the Planet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1552 HULOET, \*Dulle sighted or poreblinde, *rauos oculos habens*. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 A light Gray Gelding... \*dull Sighted, especially in the right Eye. 1616-61 HOLVOY *Persius* (1673) 335 Whether he buy \*dull-smelling cinnamon. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 4 To play upon \*dull-spirited men.

**Dull** (dɒl), v. Also 4 *doulle*. [f. DULL a.]

I. *trans.* To make dull, in various senses.

1. To render sluggish or inert; to deprive of quickness, sharpness, or activity; to stupefy (a person, or the mind; understanding, wits, etc.).

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compt. Venus* 76 For celd he in my spiryt doullehe me. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in wyte, *hebetare*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 8 They wilfully dull themselves, that they may sleepe soundly in their owne vanitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Olth.* ii. iii. 394 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay. 1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 543 Usury... doth Dull and Dampne all Industries... wherein Money would be stirring, if it were not for this Sluggie. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Act. Quakers* v. § 21. 165 Man is dull'd by an evil habit. 1877 E. R. CONVER *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression.

2. To pass away in sloth or inactivity. Obs. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 33 Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity.

3. To render dull of mood; to make listless, or somewhat gloomy: the opposite of to enliven. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 540 Of his falshe de it dulleth me to ryme. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13134 Your dedis me dulleis, & dos out of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 64 My desire is not to dull you, if I can not delight you. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii. I would not dull you with my song. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iii. i. The nobles and the people are all dulted with this usurping king.

3. To render less sensitive; to take away the keenness of, blunt (the bodily senses or organs).

1552 HULOET, Dulle or darken with ouer muche lyght, *perstringo*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* iv. xxx. 488 If one eate to muche thereof, it dulleth the sight. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 292 Their ears shall be dulted and deafened. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 161 Each sense is dull'd! a 1822 SHELLEY *M. N. Post. Pr.* 16 For passion's voice had dull'd their listless ear.

b. To render (feeling) less keen or intense.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 4 That the Appetite, of present matters, be dull'd with the memory of things past. 1832 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 40 Weep, weeping dulls the inward pain.

4. To take off the sharpness of, to blunt (an edge or point, or something edged or pointed). Often fig. in phr. to dull the edge of = 3 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5131 Þen Vlives... The derfe wordis of Diamede dultit with speche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole, *obtundo*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. i. 128 My Reason's edge is dull'd in this Dispute. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f.* *Beasts* (1658) 359 Leopards... and Lions, do hide their claws within their skin when they go or run, that so they might not be dulted. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. ii. (R.). How quickly the edge of their valour was dulted. 1821 B. CORNWALL *Mirandola* ii. ii. Your sword is dulted with carnage, I am told.

5. To take away the brightness, clearness, vividness, or intensity of; to make dim or indistinct; to tarnish. Also fig.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 159 Þe goode werkes þat he dede... ben amortised and astoneyed and dultid by ofte synnyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. x. 24 Swa dull I dulle hale yhoure Delyte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 13 In which they [the sun's beams] steeped by All night in darkness, dult with yron rust. 1630 DAVENANT *Crest* Bk. iii. Dram. Wks. 1872 i. 137 Foreste is the man That dults your reputation with the Duke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 The swift footfalls Were dulted upon the marble floor Byslken webs from mist far shore. 1872 BLACK ADAM. *Phaeton* xvii. 257 A sort of mist, dulling the rich colours of the glen. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 220 The image of God in man if dulted has not been destroyed.

II. *intr.* To become dull, in various senses.

6. To become stupid, inert, blunt, dim, etc.; to lose force, intensity, keenness, or clearness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dreynt in ouerthrowyng depnesse dulleþ and foreleth his propre cleernesse. c 1450 *Com. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyþ, Myn heere fullyth Of slepp. 1599 FISHER *Hun. Serm.* C. *Stess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 Her herynge sholde haue dulted. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. vi. 230 A pregnant Wit; Which rusts and dults, except it subject finde Worthy it's worth, whereon itself to grinde. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 The winde dult something. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Pooleans* 35 The lava was visible at a white heat, gradually dulling to a faint red. 1871 BLACK DAN. *Heith* III. ii. 24 The day had dulted somewhat.

† b. To be inactive or sluggish; to drowse. Obs. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* *Troy* ii. xx. My counsaile is our ankers up to pulle In this matter no longer that we dulle. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 281 þai þou schalt nozt dullyn and slawthyn in þi labour of þi prayers.

† 7. To become dull, listless, or somewhat gloomy; to grow weary, tire (of something). Obs.

[c 1220 *Bestiary* 383 in O. Eng. *Misc.* 12 Dus is ure lowderes lare, luelike to fillen, her-of haue we mikel ned, ðat we ðar-wid ne dullen.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1461 (1489) That ye shul dulle of þe rudenesse Of vs ysel Troians. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 68 (Harl. MS.) He dradde moche of the forseid word, and gretly dultid therwith.

† 8. To be tedious; to urge tediously. Obs.

1540 HVRDE *tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) P. vj. Many women... with their ungody crying and unreasonable calling, craving, and dulling upon them, driveth them to seeke unlawful meanes of living.

**Dullard** (dʊlˈɑːd), sb. and a. Also 5-6 *dullarde*, 6 *dullarte*, *dullerde*. [f. DULL a. + -ARD.]

a. sb. A dull or stupid person; a dolt, dunce.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribetinus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot. Ps. xcii. 7 A dullard doth not know this, neither doth a fool understand it. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 342 To steale cunningly wins great reputation, and they which cannot doe it, are holden dullards and blockes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. viii. But indeed man is, and was always, a blockhead and dullard. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 135 Cibber... might be a representative of folly, but was as little of a dullard as Pope himself.

b. adj. Stupid, inert, dull.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campho di Fior* 255 In a moment he is become the most dullard and ignorant. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* sat. ii. 142 These darke Enigmars... passe my dullard braines intelligence. a 1748 THOMSON *Hymn to May* (R.). The dullard earth May quick'neith with delight. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace* iii. xxi. 13 Thon prickest on the dullard sense Yet gently.

Hence Dullardism, Dullardness.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 666 Dullardness and stagnation of soul. a 1846 MAUMER (cited in WORCESTER). Dullardism.

Dulle, obs. f. DULE, DOLE sb., and DULL.

**Dulled** (dʊld), ppl. a. [f. DULL v. + -ED.]

Made dull (in various senses: see DULL v. 1-5).

c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 177 And not to wander liche a dulted asse. 1514 MARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) The thullyd reason can not perceyve the same. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 68 My dultit brane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.*

i. xi. 35 The deadly dint his dulted senses all dismayd. 1794 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Ass* 5 What thy dulted Spirits hath dismayd? 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 384 We look on the facts of Nature and of human life through the dulted eyes of Custom and Traditional Opinion.

† Dullen, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [irreg.] = prec. 1502 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 70 And beating off my dullen weary brane.

**Dullen** (dʊlən), v. rare. [f. DULL a. + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make dull, to dull.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 464 His glossy locks were now dultened and mixed with grey.

**Duller** (dʊlɪə), rare. [f. DULL v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dulls.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* ii. ii. Fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey... are all dullers of the vital spirits.

**Dullery** (dʊlɪəri), *nonce-wd.* [f. DULL a. + -ERY.]

Dullness; stupidity; unenlivened condition.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xi. Master Antitus... had passed his degrees in all dully and blockishness. 1841 LAOY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 190 And victim she to all a housewife's dullyery Visited eke the kitchen and the scullery.

† **Dull-head**, Obs. [cf. next.] A dull-headed or slow-witted person; a fool, a blockhead.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii. 3 Now for soles and dullehedges, we be made sobre and wise. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 76 Fooles and dull-headed to all goodnes. 1624 GATAKER *Transmut.* 146 Neither I, nor any such dull-heads as I am... can easily understand.

**Dull-headed** (dʊlˈhɛdɪd), a. [parasynthetic f. *dull head* + -ED 2.] Having the head dull or stupid; slow-witted; obtuse in intellect.

1552 HULOET, Dulle headed, *capitosus*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xiv. 2 Wee be monstrously dullheaded, if his majestie strike us not in feare. 1635 GRAM. *Warre* D vii. Some are observed so dull-headed and doltish. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liv. The very uttermost extent of dull-headed perplexity supplied the place of courage.

**Dullify** (dʊlɪfaɪ), v. *collog.* [see -FY.] *trans.*

To render dull, to dull. So Dullification *nonce-wd.* (in quot., something that makes one dull).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth... dullyfy the strength of every sapour. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* i. 104 Preternatural intensity of sensation... which I study to keep down with such dullyfying appliances as offer themselves. 1846 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VIII. 20 The long and dullyfying dose. 1855 DORAN *Harvard. Queens* II. vii. 275 The princess called her mother's court a 'Dullification'.

**Dulling** (dʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DULL v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DULL, q. v.

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* v. (1887) 33 The dulling of the childe, and discouraging of the minster. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* xvi. 24 The dulling of Affection in hearing still the same words. 1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 719/2 A general dulling of the field (of the telescope).

**Dull'ing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dulls: see the verb.

1592 BR. ANONWERS *Wks.* (1843) V. 486 So hath His temptation a dulling force to the devil. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* II. 42 Strong Drinks... send dark and dulting fumes into the Head. 1822 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* 20 Mar. I have a dulling cold. 1841 CLOUGH *Early Poems* vii. 144 The dulling cloud.

**Dullish** (dʊlɪʃ), a. [f. DULL a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dull, rather dull.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 127 And ffor her dignesse endautidit of dullisshe nollis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 98 The other through pride and breach of discipline waxe dullish. 1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* 12 (D.) They are somewhat heavy in motion and dullish. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xi. 115 A dullish glass. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxxvii. I haven't read it myself, for it looked dullish.

**Dullness, dullness** (dʊlˈnɛs). [f. DULL a. + -NESS.]

The former spelling is more in general analogy, as in *smallness, illness, stillness, drollness*, though the latter has hitherto been more prevalent.

The state or quality of being dull.

1. Slowness or obtuseness of intellect; stupidity. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 It is a token of dullnesse and of slowe wyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 A Dullnes, *ebtulo*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 25 Possessed with dullnesse, yea ouerwhelmed with grosse ignorance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 32 A slow Imagination, maketh that Defect... which is commonly called Dullnesse. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* i. 11 Dullness o'er all possess'd her ancient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1831 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 190 Dullness and modesty are a more useful combination than cleverness and licence.

2. Sluggishness, inactivity, inactivity; drowsiness. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b. They ende is drynesse of deuocyon, dullnesse of spiryte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 185 Thou art inclinde to sleepe: 'tis a good dullnesse, And giue it way. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scriptis Sci.* 73 Such a Dullness and inactivity of humor. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 309 From the general dullness of character pervading Spartan citizens.

3. Gloominess of mind or spirits; now esp. as arising from want of intellect.

c 1396 CHAUCER *Dethe Blancheche* 879 Dullnesse was of hir n-drad. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9854 Leite no dolnes you drepe, ne your dede let. 1500-20 DUNHAM *Poems* lxxviii. to My heid... Dullit in dullness, and distress. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv. Do not kill The spirit of love with a perpetual dullness. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 32 Mirth endeib in Dullnesse, if not Sadnesse.

4. Irksomeness; uninteresting character or quality.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 P. 5 A man of paris, who wanted nothing but the dullness of a scholar. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 609 Grave without dullness. 1871 L. STERNES *Playgr. Enr.* x. (1894) 231 The deadly dullness of the grounds that surround a first-class family mansion.



5. Want of sensibility or acuteness (of the senses); want of sharpness, clearness, brightness, distinctness, or intensity (of physical qualities); bluntness, dullness, etc.: see DULL. a. 2, 6, 7.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1351. Dullness of egge, *obtusitas*. 1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* 3 b. Through y<sup>e</sup> dullness of his owne colour. 1833 J. J. REMME *Alph. Angling* 50 Sport... depending... on the brightness or dullness of the water.

† **Dull-pate.** *Obs.* = DULL-HEAD. So **Dull-pated** a., dull-headed.

15... *Doctor double ale* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 304 They followe perlowes lechis, And doctors dulpatis, That falsely to them prais. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 39 b. For his dull capacity he might worthily bee teamed *Gros-sum caput*, a dulpate or a dunse. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* l. xxiv. 59 Blockheads and dull-pated Asses. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) III. 218 Dull-pates.

**Dull-witted** (dŭl-wit'ed), a. [parasynthetic f. *dull-wit* + ED 2.] Having a dull wit; stupid.

1387 *REVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 467 Dyvers manere of soules... beep witted in a cleer day, and dull witted in an hev. 1553 EOEY *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Dulle witted, of no strength, and Idolaters. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 476 Dull-witted Persons are... the fittest Instruments for Wicemen to employ. 1887 W. GLAUCOY *Paradise Probl.* 404 The average boy... is [not] duller-witted... now than I was then.

**Dully** (dŭl'i), *sb. colloq.* [f. DULL a. + -Y: cf. *sofly*.] A dull or stupid person.

1883 *My Triv. Life & Misfort.* xlv. I was lucky in my dully, since he could entertain himself. Most dullys can't! 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 12 Any... gentleman or useful dully.

**Dully** (dŭl'i), a. *poetic.* [In sense 1, a Sc. variant of *dolly*, *Dowie*, or of *Doly*; in sense 2, f. DULL a. + -Y (cf. *vasty*).]

† 1. Doleful, gloomy, dreary. *Sc. Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 37 Passit is 30ur dully nycht. *Ibid.* l. 15 Among that dully glennis. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 320 That dully den, that furneis infernal.

2. Faint, indistinct. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxxix. Far off she seem'd to hear the dully sound Of human footsteps fall.

**Dully** (dŭl'i), *adv.* [f. DULL a. + -LY 2.] In a dull manner. 1. Without quickness of understanding; stupidly. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1209 f. In fayth that is spoken very dully. 1682 SHADWELL *Medit. Ep.* a. He... has perform'd it so dully, that if you put him away... No body else will take him. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Jan. A dully stupid Creature. 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrowful of Satau* 7 So I thought, dully.

2. Without energy or activity; sluggishly, inertly, drowsily. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. 1. 7 Lying dully sluggardiz'd at home. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 419 They... in the lap of fortune dully dose. 1731 2nd *Add. on Bonumini's Sermon*. 6 Preaching the Word, not triflingly and dully, but with a warmth of affection. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi. He who cannot pray for his brothers... will pray but dully.

3. Gloomily, sadly (*obs.*); with ennui; irksomely, tediously; without interest or enlightenment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 30 I warrant thee Claudio, the time shall not goe dully by vs. 1699 GARTH *Diaphens* v. 6i. He's always dully gay, or vainly grave. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx. All honest jogtrot men, who go on smoothly and dully. 1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 1. 538 The park very fine indeed, the house dully magnificent. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 76, I trust you did not find the evening hang dully on your hands.

4. In reference to the bodily senses, or to physical qualities: Bluntly, indistinctly, obscurely, dimly; not keenly, clearly, or brightly. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xi. (1544) 23 a. He gan dully to heare their mocions. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dlij. And they be brokyn that wyll sowne full dully. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 The Aire, if it be Moist, doth in a Degree quench the Flame... maketh it burne more dully. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroist.* li. (1736) 18 Many urns are... dully sounding. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 385 A Crocodile sees clearly in the Water, but dully on Land. 1879 PROCTOR *Phas. Wags* Sc. i. 25 Dully glowing sodium vapour.

**Dully**, *obs.* form of DULY.

† **Dulman.** *Obs.* [f. DULL a. + MAN.] A dull or stupid person; humorously as a proper name. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 35 And then right harmeles Dulman doth inchant the Scene. 1635 *Gram. Warre* D vij. These bussards of Barbury, Ignoramus and Dulman his Clarke. a 1666 A. BROME *To Friend J. B.* on his Trag. (R.). I dare not do't, lest any dulman says We by consent do one another prais.

**Dulness.** see DULLNESS.

**Dulocracy** (dŭl'ok-rā'si). Also *doulo-*. [ad. Gr. *δουλοκρατία* (Josephus), f. *δούλος* slave + *-κρατία* rule: see -CRACY.] Government by slaves; the rule of slaves. Hence **Dulocratical** a. *rare* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulocracy*, *Dulocratical*. 1824 (*title*) *Dreams of Dulocracy*. 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 232 We should be the sport of chance and caprice, as has ever happened to a people when fallen under a dulocracy.

† **Dulsacordis.** *Obs.* [Ultimately f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *Accord* sb. 4 or L. *chorda* string.] Some kind of musical instrument.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Horat.* 762 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay.

**Dulse** (dŭls). *Forms:* 7- dulse; also 7 dulseag, 8 dulsch, *Ir.* delisk, *Sc.* dilse, 9 dellish, dulse, dul(l)esh, dylish, *Ir.* dillesk, -isk, -osk, *Sc.* dilce, diills. [ad. *Ir.* and *Gael.* *duilcasg*; in

W. *delysg*.] An edible species of seaweed, *Rhododymenia palmata*, having bright red, deeply divided fronds. In some parts applied to *Jridaea edulis*.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dylsc*, Tang. 1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connought* (1846) 99 Dulseag, or salt-leaf, is a weed growing on sea-rocks. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 58 They boil the Sea-Plants, Dulse and Slake. 1707 SLOANE *Yanuaia* l. 49 From this concretion... sticking to the leaves of the Delisk... it is that that plant is made delightful to the Irish palats. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) l. 91 Scrypt haddockes, wilks, dulse and tangle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Dilse, a Sea-Plant, antiscorbutick. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 351 Farmers collecting the dilce (as they name it). 1859 LONGE, in *Life* II. 387 The tide is low, and the purple dulse is lovely. 1875 *Ur's Dict.* *Arts* I. 67 *Rhodomenia palmata* passes under a variety of names, dulse, dylish, or delisk. 1889 *Barrie Wind, Thyrms* iv. Dulse is roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red-heat.

b. *Comb.*, as *dulse-dealer*, -green, -man. 1824 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 1814 Occupations of the People... Dulse-dealer. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 739 f. Various coloured tiles... dark leaden gray for mud... and dulse-green for sea-weed. 1889 *Barrie Wind, Thyrms* iv. The dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to the top of the brne.

**Dulseome** (dŭls-ŭm), a. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DULL a. + -SOME: cf. *darksome*, etc.] Of a dull character or quality; dreary, dismal.

1614 LOOGE *Seneca's Epist.* 486 Darksome night Begins to spread her sad and silent eye Upon the dulseome earth. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* (R.). What time Aquarius' urn impends To kill the dulseome day. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'It's strange dulseome weather for August'. 'He looks strange an' dulseome'.

† **Dult**, a. *Obs.* [related to DULL.] Blunt; fig. dull, stupid.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 202 Idoluen mit te dulte neiles... pe neiles weren so dult pe heo dulten his flesch. a 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 1268 Of ded and of dult [i.e. dull] wit! [*Hebetatis sensibus*] Nu is over stunde! a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Purh driven fet and honden wit dulte neiles.

**Dult** (dŭlt), *sb. Sc.* = DOLT; a dunce; the boy at the bottom of a class or form.

1825 in JAMESON. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 115 Agamemnon should have been sent to school for a dult. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iii. The stupidity of some laggard on what is called the dults' bench.

**Dulwilly.** [? = *dull Willy*.] A provincial name for the Ringed Plover, *Agallitis hiaticula*. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 141.

**Duly** (dŭl'i), *adv.* *Forms:* 4-5 *duelich* (e), *dulich* (e), 5-8 *duely*, 5- *duly* (5 *duli*, *dueli*, *dewli*, *dwly*, *deuly*, *diewly*, *deuille*, *dulye*, 5-6 *dewly*, 6 *deulle*, *dulic*, *duelye*, 7 *Sc.* *dewlio*). [f. DUE a. + -LY 2.] In due manner, order, form, or season.

1. In a manner agreeable to obligation or propriety; as due; rightly, properly, fitly.

1382 *Wyclif Num.* xxix. 27 And the sacrifices... *duelich* [1388] *rightful* 3e shulen halwe. 1399 *LANG.* *Rhodes* i. 106 But had 3e do dully, and as a duke ought. He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the forekis. a 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Blanche* l. cii. (1869) 76 Whan thou puttest thee oother weys than *dueliche*. a 1440 *York Myst.* l. 11 Xto my dygnyte dere sall diewly be dyghte A place. 1477 *Cerif.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 30 *Dieuile* sworn & exanymed. 1531 *Elvort Gen.* ii. x. Well and dully employed. 1609 *SKEENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. c. 45 § 5 Gif they doe dewlie their office. 1643 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. li. 150 That they may have their wages, dully paid em. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. vii. 28 Persons dully qualified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a. l. 349 A set oration dully ornamented with words and phrases. 1891 *Law Ref.* Weekly Notes 701 These persons had never been dully appointed directors.

2. To the extent or degree that is due; adequately, sufficiently, fully.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 245 Whan kinde is *dueliche* served. c 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.). Not to much, but dully mending Both praise and blame. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. 1. 27 I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe. Crush him together rather than vnfold His measure dully. c 1680 *Beverages Term.* (1722) I. 514 Whosoever dully considers it. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ii. 97 The Man is yet unborn, who dully weighs an Hour. 1816 *KRATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 108 Just dully sufficient to shade this.

3. At the due time; in due season, time, or order. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* 2 Manyfolde stories, in ordre dully sette. 1555 *HOLCOT*, *Duelye* or in due season, *tempestive*. 1566 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. vii. xxviii. (1895) 24 From their first beginning, continuall succession, dully descending, all ordourlie. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 'The brize comes from the sea dully euerie day about noone. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* n. i. What day did e'er peep forth In which I wept not dully than the Morning? 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 263 § 6, I will have my Rent dully paid. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* ii. 1. And dully got to the Surrey-side.

**Duly**, Anglicized form of DULIA.

1674 *BREVINT Saul* at *Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion... whether Duly or Hyperduly.

**Dum**, *obs.* form of DOOM, DUMB.

† **Dumal**, a. *Obs.* *rare* -o. [ad. L. *dūmāl-is*, f. *dūmus* bramble.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dumal*, pertaining to Bryers.

**Dumb** (dŭm), a. (*sb.*) *Forms:* 1- dumb; also 3-5 *doumbe*, 3-6 *doumbe*, 4 (*doum*, *doump*), 4-7 *domb* (e), *dumbe*, 5 *doom*, *dowmb* (e), *dowm* (e), *dume*, 5-6 *dome*, 5-7 *dum*, *dumm* (e). [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *dūmb* - OS. *dumb* (MDu. *domp*, *dom*, Da. *dom*, LG. *dum*), OHG. *tumb*, *tump* (MHG. *tump*, *tum*, early mod.G. *tumb*,

mod.G. *dumm*), ON. *dumb* (Sw. *dumb*), Goth. *dumbs*. In Gothic, Old Norse, and OE. only in sense 'mute, speechless'; in OHG. it shared this sense with those of 'stupid' and 'deaf'; in the other langs. and periods, generally in sense 'stupid', though early mod.Ger. had also that of 'deaf': see Grimm. These diverse applications suggest as the original sense some such notion as 'stupid', 'not understanding', which might pass naturally either into 'deaf' or 'dumb'.]

1. Destitute of the faculty of speech. *Deaf and dumb*: see DEAF a. 1 c.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 32 Hiȝ brohton hym dumbne man (*Rushu*, G. monnu dumb and deaf). c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* l. 202 Beo ðu dumb oðþæt þæt cild beo æcenned. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þu bicom þe holi man dumb. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Þe maistres sete stille y now, rȳst as heo dumble were. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 29 A deaf man and a dumble was helid of Crist. c 1450 *Merlin* 172 Thei were alle stille and mewet as though they hadde be dumble. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 82 Better a dum mouthe than a brainles scull. 1535 *COVERDALE Hab.* ii. 18 Therefore maketh he domme Idolls. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 103 Diuers may have understanding by their sight onely, though dumb and deafe. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 284 Worshippers of dum idols. 1785 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 16 Dec. It appears quite as strange to meet with people who have no ear for music... as to meet with people who are dumb. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 Every deaf and dumb child is educated, more or less, by living among those who speak.

*absol.* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* l. 544 Hi forseafon... dumble spræce. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 be blinde, ðe dumble, ðe deaue, ðe halte. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxxi. 8 Oþene ði mouthe to the dumble. 1611 *BIBLE Sam.* xxv. 6 The tongue of the dumble [shall] sing. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 14 The ideas of the deaf and dumb.

b. Applied to the lower animals (and, by extension, to inanimate nature) as naturally incapable of articulate speech.

a 1000 *Andreas* 67 (Gr.) Swa þa dumblea neat. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 134 Of dumble bestes & of dumble fowles leorned wisdom & lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1122 He... did þe dumb asse to speke. 1340 *HARPOLE Pr. Cons.* 49 þe creatours þat er dom, And na witt ne skille has. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 82 They slewe the one thother, as domme bestes. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 That the divine Creature... should no otherwise florish, but that it neede possession of dom [L. *inanimata*] ware? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* l. 644 Dumb Sheep and Oxen spoke. *Ibid.* iii. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1849 *LIVTON CAXTON* xviii. ii. To waste on a dumb animal what... many a good Christian would be... glad of.

c. Without the power of making their voice effectively heard; without any voice in the management of affairs.

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 215 The dumb masses have often been so lost in this shadow of egotism, that [etc.]. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* 191 He talks of the dumb millions in terms of fine and sincere humanity.

d. In proverbial phrases.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 13739 (Fairf.) Þai wex dumble as stane. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lvi. 10 Dumble dogges not mouende berken, seende veyne thingis, slepende, and lououende sweueneis. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 148 Dumble as any stoon Thou sittest at another booke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle and defele was he bathe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 65 Dumble as a dore gon he delfe. a 1607 J. RAYNOLES *Prob. Obad.* ii. (1633) 29 The ignorance of many, that are dumble dogges, and cannot bark. 1770 *FOOTE Lane's Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A whole family dumb as oysters. c 1792 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1799) l. 13 When Pitt, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb.

2. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech, from astonishment, grief, or some mental shock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24308 (Gött.) For murning al dumb war þai. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* xxxviii. 10 [xxxix. 9]. I was dumble, and openyde not my mouth; for thou hast maad. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. l. 1. 2nee half wood and dounm stude. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Danish* d. Virg. 29 Strucken dumble remain'd Ferred with this dishonest proposition. 1714 *MISS VANHOUGH in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 287 There is something in your looks so awful, that it strikes me dumb. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.*, *Chbrs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Men of a delicate sympathy, who are dumb in a mixed company. 1883 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 31, I was struck dumb with astonishment for the minute.

3. That does not or will not speak; that remains persistently silent; little addicted to speech; taciturn, reticent.

1406 *HOCLEVE La Male Regle* 433 The prouerbe is 'the dumble man no lond getich'. 1581 C. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 119 That they be neither to talkative, nor to dumble. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. 1. 171 This Spirit dumble to vs, will speake to him. 1625 *MILTON Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumb. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xiv. He was dumb all the rest of the way. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 717 Nature is dumb on this important point. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. v. The English are a dumb people.

† b. *Comb. front.* of *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 60 [þel] hen dumble fro þe gospel, and tellen here owen lawis. *Ibid.* 420 His herdis... be doup of lore of lif and lore of word to helpe þe sheepe.

c. To sing dumb; to be silent, hold one's peace. 1715 *Auld Stuar's back again in Jacobite Song* (1871) 27 We'll either gar them a sing dumb, Or Auld Stuar's back again. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. I'll tell them tales will gar them a sing dumb. 1752 *Scotland's Glory*, etc. 54 When this is answered I'll sing dumb.

4. Of things or actions: Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance. *Dumb cramho*: see CRAMBO 1 b. See also DUMB SHOW.

*Dumb cake*, a cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands (Halliwell).

1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 103 So long as the kyng ys lyuely reson..so long..he ys aboute hys lawys, wch be but, as you wyl say, rayson dome. 1580 SNEY *Aradia* i. iii. (1590) to b. His countenance could not but with dumm Eloquence desire it. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 359 All this dumm play had his acts made plain. 1610 = *Temp.* iii. iii. 39 Expressing..a kinde Of excellent dumm discourse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 Doing all by signs and dumm postures. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* i. 30 Her employ is making dumm cakes, and tying girdles round the bed-posts to dream of her sweet-heart. *Ibid.* III. 214. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii. Pleasant answered with a short dumm nod.

5. Not emitting sound, unaccompanied or unattended by sound of any kind; silent, mute; unheard, from the sound being drowned by a louder one. [c 1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* iii. (2.) 6 pa oðre nigon consonantes synd gecweden mute, þæt synd dumm.] 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* i. v. 50 What I wote have spoke, Was beastly dumm [unod. edd. dumm] by him. a 1680 T. BROOKS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxvii. 2 Written with N, a quiet dumm letter. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 149 This is the dumm and dreary hour When injur'd ghosts complain. 1805 WOROSW. *Waggoner* 39 All the while his whip is dumm. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* i. xiii. Its thunder made the cataracts dumm. 1822-34 GOOZ *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 385 The trachea is dumm in the time of dumm swan. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 52 The streets are dumm with snow. 1891 R. KIRLING *Eng. Flag* xvii. in *Nat. Observer* 4 Apr. 511 The dead dumm fog hath wrapped it.

b. *Dumb peal*: a muffled peal of bells. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 264 A dumb or mourning peal.. was rung. 1837 *Boston Advertiser* 10 Jan. 2/4 [He] was greeted on his return home with a dumb-peal.

c. Giving no sound on percussion, as a tumour. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1880) 3 The ear may find it dumb, or may find a souffle or a pulse. *Ibid.* xv. 112 The tumour is rounded, dull on percussion, dumb, slightly displaceable.

6. Applied to mechanical contrivances which take the place of a human agent. See DUMB-WAITER. *Dumb borsholder*: see Hasted (as cited), L. J. Jennings *Raibles among the Hills* (1880) 299. 1782 HASTED *Hist. Kent* II. 284/2 Electing a Deputy to the *Dumb Borsholder* of Chert, as it was called. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist. W. Indies* in *Burrows Cycl.* X. 286/1 The canes are turned round the middle roller by a piece of frame work of a circular form, which is called in Jamaica, the dumb-returner. 1853 (*title*) Specif. S. Blackwell's Patent for...constructing a certain article of saddlery denominated a dumb jockey.

7. Saying nothing to the understanding; inexpressive, meaningless; stupid, senseless. Now rare.

1531 TINDAL *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 53 They wyl breake in to thy conscience, as the byshop of Rome doeth with his domme tradicions. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*, lf. 18 b. A popish Masse..is to the people a domme, yea a deade ceremonye. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. 5 27 'Twas not dumb chance, that..contrived a miscarriage in the Letter.

8. Lacking some property, quality, or accompaniment, normally belonging to things of the name.

*Dumb ague*, one in which the paroxysms are obscure. *Dumb arch*: cf. BLIND a. 10. *Dumb chamber*, one having no outlet. *Dumbfish*: cf. DUNFISH. *Dumb uttle*, the DEAD-UTTLE: cf. BLIND-UTTLE. *Dumb nut* (*Sc. dial.*), a deaf nut. *Dumb piano*, a contrivance having a set of keys like a piano and used for exercising the fingers. Also DUMB BARGE, -BELL, CRAFT.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trazz* (ed. 2) 131 Musick, three kettle drummes, and six dumb Musquets. 1792 J. BELKNAP *New Hampshire* III. 214 Large thick fish, which after being properly salted and dried, is kept alternately above and under ground, till it becomes so mellow as to be denominated dumb fish. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) 435 Imperfect paroxysms, the 'dumb ague', as they are often called.. appear again. 1866 MICHAEL *Hist. Montrose* viii. 80 The dumb overbush spaces where the letters are put in. 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. xxxv. 763 This state is commonly known..as the *dumb ague*, or the dead ague; the patient is said not to shake out. 1888 GOWERS *Dis. Nervous Syst.* II. 674 Gymnastic exercises are often useful..for which with advantage a 'dumb piano' may be used. 1894 W. M. F. PETRIE *Hist. Egypt* i. 185 A long staircase, which ended in a dumb chamber.

†9. Lacking brightness; dull, dmm. *nonce-use*. 1720 Dr. For *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern.. was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour.

†10. *absol.* or as *sb.* Obs. 1. A dumb person. [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 33 Utdrifene þam deofle, se dummescpræc.] 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 122 A murtherer, a dum [unluis], or vngrate to bis parents.

2. A dumb state; a fit of dumbness. 1640 NABBES *Bride* ii. 11, Suddaine dumbs: Whence are they? c 1678 Roxb. *Bull.* (1882) IV. 358 Can you cure a Woman of the Dumb?

c. *Comb.* a. general, as *dumb-born*, -*cowed*, -*discursive*, -*doggish*, -*mad*, -*stricken*, -*struck*, etc. 1580 SNEY *Aradia* iii. 244 Thus would hee..bee dumb-stricken when her presence gave him fit occasion of speaking. 1594 DRAYTON *Misc.* xxxv. A dumb-born muse made to express the mind. a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Distinct of Times* Wks. (1856) 128 He is often dumb-mad, and goes fetter'd in his owne entrailes. 1823 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. ix. Poor young Esmond was so dumm-stricken that he did not even groan. 1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* vi. 104 For a few moments he remained dumb-struck. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 332 Affectionate in a dumb-doggish sort. 1890 R. KIRLING *Willie Winkie* 63 They were openly beaten, whipped, dumb-cowed, shaking and afraid.

b. Special combinations: *Dumb-chalder* or -*cleat*, a metal cleat, bolted to the back of the

stern-post for one of the rudder-pintles to rest on (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); *dumb-drift*, an air-way conveying foul air to the up-cast shaft of a mine, past and not through the ventilating furnace, called when so arranged a *dumb-furnace*; *dumb-pintle*, a peculiar kind of pintle or rudder-strap; *dumb-scraping*, 'scraping wet-docks with blunt scrapers' (*Smyth*); *dumb sheave*, a sheaveless block having a hole for a rope to be reeved through; *dumb singles*, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*); *dumb-sound* v., to deaden the sound or noise of; *dumb-tooling* (*Book-binding*) = *blind tooling*; *dumb well*, a well sunk into a porous stratum, to carry off surface water or drainage; also called *blind well*, *dead well*.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 'Dumb-drift, an air-way conveying air round, not through, a ventilating furnace to the up-cast. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Dumb furnace, c 1850 *Radiu. Navig.* (Weale) c 1831 Sometimes one or two are shorter than the rest, and work in a socket-brace, whereby the rudder turns easier; the latter are called 'dumb-pintles. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Pintles*. The rudder is hung on to a ship by pintles and braces.. a dumb pintle on the heel finally takes the strain off the hinging portions. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a 'dumb one for the hawser. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 32 It is rove over a dumb sheave in the flying jib-boom end. 1882 *Even. Standard* 3 Feb. To compel the Company to 'dumb-sound' and make water-tight a bridge which they propose building across Montpellier Road. 1895 J. ZAEHNIGER *Short Hist. Bkbid.* 11 Great aptitude for receiving impressions of 'dumb or blind tooling. 1878 J. T. BUNCE *Hist. Bham* I. 325 The contents of water-closets..pass..into 'dumb wells. 1888 *Lav. Ref.* Ch. Div. XXXIX. 272 A dumb well, viz. a well into which waste water flows through a pipe and thence percolates into the soil, is not a 'drain or watercourse' within the meaning of the Highway Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 50 § 67.

**Dumb**, v. [*f.* prec. adj. (OE. had, in sense 1, *adumbian*.)]

†1. *intr.* To become dumb, speechless, or silent. [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 A-dumba and ga of þisum men.] a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxviii[i]. 3 I dumbled (*v. r.* ic a-dumbade) and meked, and was ful stille. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii[i]. 13, I dumbled, and i oppynd not my mouth.

2. *trans.* To render dumb, silent, or unheard. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v. Pro.* 5 Deep clerks she dumbs. a 1628 SILVESTER *Soun. late Mirac.* *Pease* xxv. 3 Deafening the winds, dumbed the loudest thunders. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 219 It..dumbs the mouth to prayer. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nds.* (1887) III. 14 A splendour that dazed the mind and dumbed the tongue. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/4 Sounds at sea..becoming arrested, and, as it were, dumbed by new strata of air.

**Dumb barge**. [see DUMB a. 8.] A barge without mast or sails. On the Thames applied to the ordinary lighters which travel up and down river by means of the tide. (See also quot. 1886, and cf. DUMBY sb. 4 c.)

1869 *Daily News* 24 May, There are, we believe, some four thousand 'dumb' barges belonging to the port, and 2,385 sailing barges. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xix, Didn't you notice the dumb-barge right in the road of the tug? Those things are the curse of the river. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 28 (Editor) A dumb barge used to signify a barge used as a pier, and not for the conveyance of merchandise. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/8 The dumb barge Athens, laden with sugar, was proceeding up the Thames. 1896 *Letter fr. London Ship-owner*, The barges used for wrecks are large dumb barges, but the word would have to be qualified in some way to convey any other meaning here than an ordinary cargo lighter.

**Dumb-bell** (dʌmˈbɛl), sb.

1. Formerly, An apparatus, like that for swinging a church-bell, but without the bell itself, and thus making no noise, in the 'ringing' of which bodily exercise was taken. b. Also, applied to a similar apparatus, used in learning bell-ringing.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115. ¶ 7, I exercise myself an Hour every Morning upon a dumb Bell, that is placed in a corner of my room..My Landlady and her daughters..never come into my room to disturb me while I am ringing. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* xvii. 77. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 520 If you cannot ride or walk abroad, use, within, a dumb-bell, or a wooden horse. 1888 J. DIXON in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 282. 1895 R. S. FERGUSON in *Archæol. Jnrl.* LII. 45 A contrivance or machine at Knole, called the 'Dumb Bell', which stands in an attic called the 'Dumb Bell Gallery'. 1896 *Ibid.* LIII. 23 Two instances of actual dumb bells, that is of dumb bells used for the purpose of teaching beginners the art of change-ringing.

2. An instrument of wood or iron, consisting of a short bar or slender connecting-piece weighted at each end with a roundish knob; used in pairs, which are grasped in the hands and swung for exercise.

[1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115. ¶ 8 (Described under the name of *ενοκαχία*). 1785 F. TYLER *Leisure* No. 24 ¶ 3. It was Peter's province..to attend me at noon with the dumb-bells, and measure out my hour of exercise. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 208 Talking..is nearly as good to open the chest as the dumb-bells. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxmuam* 426 A stone like a dumb-bell, large at both ends and narrow in the middle.

3. An object of the shape of a dumb-bell or of two rounded masses with a narrowed connecting part. a. Applied to microscopic crystals of oxalate

of lime, etc. found in the urine. b. A name for a diaplocoecus.

a. [1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 127 In a very few cases the oxalate is met with in very remarkable crystals shaped like dumb-bells or rather like two kidneys with their concavities opposed. *Ibid.* 128 Large 'dumb-bell' crystals.] 1864 G. HARLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* II. 535 Lithates may be found as dumb-bells.

b. 1885 E. KLEIN *Micro-Organisms & Dis.* (1886) 58 Between the individuals of a dumb-bell there is always noticeable a short pale intervening bridge.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dumb-bell-shape*, -*shaped* adj. *Dumb-bell nebula*, a nebula of this shape in the constellation Vulpecula.

1826 R. H. FROUOE *Rem.* (1838) I. 83 This is the third day I have practised a dumb-bell exercise. [1833 Sir J. HESCHEL *Catal. Neb. in Phil. Trans.* cxxiii. 465 A nebula shaped like a dumb-bell.] 184. NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 81 The celebrated 'Dumb Bell' nebula of Sir John Herschel. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vi. iv. 536 A curious object near the 5th-magnitude star 14 Vulpeculae..usually known as the 'Dumb-bell' nebula. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 29 A very thick double convex lens excavated at the sides into a kind of dumb-bell shape. 1870 ROLLESTON *Annu. Life* 77 A dumb-bell-shaped mass.

Hence *Dumb-bell* v., a. *intr.* To practise with dumb-bells; b. *trans.* To exercise or drill with dumb-bells. So *Dumb-beller*.

1827 *Mirror* II. 274/2 Gymnasticating, dumb-belling, and dancing-mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 144 How I have been..governessed..and back-boarded..and dumb-belled. 1891 DU MAURAY *Peter Ibbetson* vi. in *Harper's Mag.* July 177/1 A..persevering dumb-beller and Indian-clubber.

**Dumb cane**. A West Indian araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*, so called from the effect of its acrid juice upon the tongue: see quot 1830.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dumb Cane..is not properly any Species of Reed or Cane, but of Arum or Wake-Robin. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. 168. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 252. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 The Dumb Cane..has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue and destroying the power of speech.

**Dumb craft**. [see DUMB a. 8, CRAFT 9.] a. In some places = DUMB BARGE. b. More particularly, A heavy boat, hulk, or 'hopper' without sail or propelling power, used for weighing up and raising sunken ships, or heavy matter from the sea-bottom or river-bed. (So in regular use on the Tyne.) c. 'An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.' (Ogilvie.) ? Sc.

1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dumb-craft*, lighters, lamps, or punts, not having sails. Also, a name for the screws used for lifting a ship on a slip.

**Dumbfound, dumbfound** (dʌmˈfaʊnd), v. [app. f. DUMB a. 4 -*found* in CONFOUND.] *trans.* To strike dumb; to confound, confuse; to nonplus. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vi. (1694) 22, I beseech you, never Dumb-found or Embarrass your Heads with these idle Conceits. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. He has but one eye, and we are on his blind side; I'll dumb-found him (strikes him on the shoulder). 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii. To cram and dumbfound his opponents. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 361, I cannot wriggle out of it; I am dumbfound.

Hence *Dumbfounder* ppl. a., *Dumbfounding* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1682 *Epil.* to Mrs. Behn's *False Count*, Among all the follies here abounding, None took like the new Ape-trick of Dumbfounding. 1690 DRYDEN *Prob. to Beaman & Fl's Prophets* 47 That witty recreation, call'd dumb-founding. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Mtn* II. 139 That kind of dumb-founding astonishment. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 70 The dumb-founded fascination that seizes people.

**Dumbfounder, dumbfounder**, v. [*f.* prec. assimilated to FOUNDER v.] = prec.

1710 FAULSTICH *Feast* 16 Both which Blockheads..I could dumb-found with a single syllogism. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 181 Poor Beck, poor Beck; Fore gad, she's quite dumb-founder'd. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 156 I..stood..dumbfoundered at..her miraculous self-possession. 1899 G. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vi. cxxix, Hippocides, who quite dumbfoundered the rest, called aloud to the flute-player, and bade him strike up a dance.

**Dumbfoundered** ppl. a.; **Dumbfounderment**. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 A state of body and mind made up one-half of benumbment, the other half of dumbfounderment. 1883 A. S. SWAN *Aldersyde* i. x. 160 In dumbfoundered amazement.

**Dumble**, in names of insects, app. the same as DUMMEL; but varying with *dumble*, *dumble*, *dumble*.

† **Dumble bee**. *Obs. rare*. [see prec.] A drone. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 71 To live, like the ydle dumble bee in the hyue, vpon..other mennes labours.

**Dumble-dore, dumble-dore** (dʌmˈblˈdɔːr), local. [*f.* DUMBLE + DOR sb. 1: see also DIUMBLE-dore.] A humble-bee or bumble-bee; also *dial.* a cockchafer.

1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gl.*, *Dumble-dore*, an humble, or bumble-bee. 1799 SOUTHEY in *Robbers Mem.* W. Taylor I. 264 Is it not the humble-bee, or what we call the 'dumble dore',—a word whose descriptive droning deserves a place in song? 1837 = *Doctor* IV. Interch. xvi. 383 Of Jee, however, let me be likened to a Dumble-dore, which Dr. Southey says is the most goodnatured of God's Insects. 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xxvi. (1879) 276 Burred

and hummed over by busy, blacktailed yellow-banded dumblers. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* iii. 57 In Hampshire these insects [humble bees] are Dumbledors, in other districts Bumble bees, and hummel bees. 1880 Cornwall Gloss. *Dumbledory*, cockchafer.

**Dumbly** (dʌmblɪ), *adv.* [f. DUMB *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a dumb manner; speechlessly, mutely.

1552 HULORT, *Dombely, mutely*. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1059 Dumbly she passions, frankly she dothet. 1593 — *Rich. II.* v. i. 95 One Kisse shall stop our mouths, and dumbly part. 1845 Hood *Bridge of Sighs* xvii, Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1177 Your wretched dress ..dumbly speaks Your story, that this man loves you no more.

**Dumbness** (dʌmˈnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dumb; inability to speak; speechlessness; silence, muteness.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 126 To dispense god by suffring of oppyn synne & dōmpness. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 156/1 Dūmpness, *mutitas, taciturnitas*. c1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plague of dōmpness his lippis lapped. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* 553 (R.) This therefore is no spiritual dumbness. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* v. ii. 14 There was speech in their dumbness, Language in their very gesture. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Irish Hist.* 253 The spell of this dumbness was broken, and the young man spoke.

**Dumb show.**

1. In the early drama, A part of a play represented by action without speech, chiefly in order to exhibit more of the story than could otherwise be included, but sometimes merely emblematical.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* (1847) 94 The Order of the domme shewe before the first Act, and the Signification thereof. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 14 Groundlings, who (for the most part) are capable of nothing, but inexplicable dumb shewes, and noise. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1654) 177 Both stood still a while, like a dumb shew in a tragedy. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Aend.* 20 You have heard ..nothing but the Prologue, and seen no more than a Dumb Shew. Our *Vetus Comedia* steps out now. 1887 SAINTAUSTIN *Hist. Elizabeth. Lit.* vii. (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show (which, however, Webster again permitted himself in *The Dunches*).

2. Significant gesture without speech.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. 1. 31 Or shall we bit our tongues, and in dumb shewes passe the remainder of our ..dayes? 1611 CORAN, *Empire silence*, a dumb shew, or speaking by signs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 Expressing in dumb Show those Sentiments of ..Gratitude that were too big for Utterance. 1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. v. 109 A great master in the art of conveying a story by dumb-show.

3. *Attrib.*, as *dumb-show-man*.

1812 J. NORT *Dekker's Gulls Hornet-bk.* 56 note, A sort of dumb-show-man stands forth between the acts, holding up a board on which is inscribed the business of the act about to commence.

**Dumb-waiter.** [see DUMB *a.* S.]

1. An article of dining-room furniture, intended to dispense with the services of a waiter at table.

In its typical form, an upright pole bearing one or more revolving trays or shelves. On these are placed dishes and other table requisites, which can thus readily be got at as required. Other simpler forms have also been used.

1555 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 49 As soon as Supper was over, Glasses and a Bottle of Burgundy with a Flask of Champaign, was laid on the Table, with a Supply of those Wines on a Dumb-Waiter. 1779 BOSWELL in *Fitzgerald Life* (1891) 265 We dined in all the elegance of two courses and a dessert, with dumb waiters. 1824 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr. in *Lockhart*. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xxvi, A capacious dumb waiter, with a variety of bottles and decanters on it. 1884 SHORTHOUSE *Schoolmaster Mark* II. vii, Dumb waiters ..were placed by the table's side, and the servants left the room.

2. (U. S.) 'A movable frame, by which dishes, etc. are passed from one room or story of a house to another.' (Webster, 1864.)

[<sup>1</sup> So called in my father's house.' F. Hall.]

**Dumby**, earlier form of DUMMY.

**Dume**, obs. f. DUMB; obs. sc. f. DOOM *v.*

**Dumetose** (diūmˈtəʊs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *dūmētum* thicket (of thorn-bushes), f. *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble; see -OSE.] Bush-like.

a1864 HENSTOW is cited by Webster.

**Dumfound**, -er: see DUMBFOUND, -ER.

**Dummel** (dʌmˈl), *a. (sb.) dial.* [app. a deriv. of DUMB, with the more general sense seen in Ger. *dumm*, Du. *dumm*.]

*A. adj.* Stupid, dull, slow. *B. sb.* A dumb person; a stupid, dull person.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 55 A Dummel, *stupidus* .. A Dummel, *mutus*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dummil*, a slow jade. *Salop.* 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 155 Sever weather, which makes all wild animals 'dummel'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dummel*, a dolt; a blockhead. 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.*, *Dumble*, stupid. *Dummell*, slow to comprehend. 1888 *Berksh. Wds.*, *Dummlle*, in animals, sluggish.

† **Dummerell**, *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [f. DUMB *a.*] A dumb person; a dummy.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 It is not impossible for Humanity to be a Spittle-man, Rhetorice a dummerell .. History a bankrower?

† **Dummerer**. *Old slang.* Also 6 dommerar, 7 -er. [f. DUMB *a.*] The cant name for a beggar who pretended to be dumb.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xii. (1869) 57 The Dommerars are lewd and most subvill people; the most part of these are lewd men. 1651 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 274 It is thought he will turn Dummerer, he practises already, and is ..many times taken speechless. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* II. i, Higgen your orator .. That whilom was your

Dommerer. 1725 in *New Cant Dict.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. The dummerar, whose tongue had been cut out by the Algerines.

**Dummify** (dʌmˈfai), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DUMMY + -FY.] *trans.* To make a dummy of.

1893 LADY FL. DIXIE in *Mod. Rev.* I. v. 461 Royalty, mummified by custom and dummified by law.

**Dumminess**, *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being a dummy.

1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. University* (ed. 2) 235 note, A little anecdote. ..which ..strikingly illustrates the dumminess of a certain class of the English population.

**Dummy, dumby** (dʌmɪ), *sb.* Also 6-7 *Sc.* *dummie, dumble, 8 dummee, 9 dumbee.* [f. DUMB *a.* + -Y. Cf. BLACKY, DARKY.]

1. A dumb person. *collog.*

1598 FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 10 (Jam.) Dummie canna lie. 1619 BOYD *Last Battell of Soule* (1629) 1049 (Jam.) All men are lyers, but Dummie cannot lye. 1681 COVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Like to dummies making signs. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 26 The wise men of Egypt were secret as dummies. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 117 Tongue-tied like a dummie. 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Dumny* II. Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy.

2. At *Whist*, An imaginary player represented by an exposed 'band', managed by and serving as partner to one of the players; a game so played.

*Double dummy*, a game in which two 'hands' are exposed, so that each of the two players manages two 'hands'. 1726 SWIRE *Proposal for Regul. Quadrille Wks.* 1824 VII. 374 She shall not handle a card that night, but *Dumny* shall be substituted in her room. 1825 LAMB *Let.* (1858) II. 140 We have a corner at double dumbee for you. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (L.) He proposed that we should play double dummy. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 181 He'll see her, silent as a dumby. At *whist*, with her two maids and dummy. 1856 *Whist-player* (1858) 70 *Dumny* cannot revoke. 1860 *Eolus's Hand-bk. Games* IV. 178 He who draws the lowest card takes *Dumby* as his partner.

3. A person who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs; a dolt, blockhead.

1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 61 Those who take you for a dummy will be out of their reckoning. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* bk. II, If the chief magistrate's a man and not a dummy. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 219 Hall the House of Commons is made up of harmless dummies.

4. One who is a mere tool of another; a 'man of straw'. In *Australia*, a man employed to take up crown-land as if for himself, but in reality for another person who is not entitled to do so.

1866 ROGERSON *Poems* 23 The good selectors got most of the land The dummies being afraid to stand. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 No doubt this will reduce the area upon which dummies are profitable, and the average profits of dummies. 1885 *Lanc. Times* *Rep.* LI. 687/2 The petitioner was from first to last a mere dummy in the bands of Mr. Tassie.

5. A counterfeit object made to resemble the real thing, as a sham or empty package, drawer, etc. in a shop, made as though containing goods; a substitute used to mark or occupy a space in an arrangement of articles, etc.; *spec.*,

a. A block, model, or lay figure on which clothes, hair, etc. are displayed. b. A figure representing a man in rifle or artillery practice. c. A floating landing-stage, or dumb barge. d. A hatter's pressing-iron. e. A set of sheets or leaves of paper made to resemble a book or document. See also quotes 1858, 1861, and cf.

a1845 Hood *Tale Trummet* vii, She was deaf as any tradesman's dummy. 1850 THACKERAY *Hobson's Choice* II. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 28 A dark green suit ..purchased at an establishment in Holborn, of the dummy at the door. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 53 Attempted to jump on to the 'dummy' before the vessel had got quite alongside. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms. Dumby*, a floating barge connected with a pier. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Talk* I. 341 Like the dummies on a young lawyer's shelf. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade. Dumny*, a name given by firemen to the jets from the mains or chief water pipes. 1864 WRATCHE, *Dumny*, 1. A dumb-waiter (*Collog.*) .. 5. A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 327 On Friday the small gun was again fired, at various ranges, from 1200 down to 400 yards, at targets and at dummies.

making the same targets and producing the like destructive effect among the dummies. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Apr. (Farmer) The Bill is not yet in the hands of members or public; the document placed on the table of the Lords being what is, in parliamentary slang, called a 'dummy'. 1893 *Lanc. Mercury* 19 May 5/2 Mr. Acland .. laid the new Evening School Code in dummy form on the table of the House of Commons.

6. *slang.* A pocket-book.

1785 in *Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer). 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. Then out with the dummy.

7. *attrib. or adj.* Counterfeit, sham: see 4. *Dumny whist*: see 2.

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Physic* III. iii. xi. 234, I found three gentlemen playing a rubber of dummy whist. 1846 *Punch* XI. 185 (Farmer) A Dummy list of Causes has long since been preferred. 1870 READ *Put yours*, etc. I. xi. 275 A very beautiful organ that had an oval mirror in the midst of its 622 dummy pipes. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. (1885) 13 The dummy clock-dial. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 15, I have ..enjoyed some capital sport there with a dummy gun.

**Dummy, v. Australia.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To select or take up (land) in one's own name, but really in the interest of another person who is not himself entitled to do so. Also *absol.*

1873 TROLLOPE *Austr. & N. Z.* vi. 101 The system is generally called dummey-putting up a non-existent free selector—and is illegal. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 A cry is raised ..that land is dummied for rich men. *Ibid.* 531 A man who has dummied 350 acres. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 15 The expediency of doing a little 'dummey'.

So **Dummysm**, the practice of dummeying land. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 80/2 'Larrikinism' was used as a synonym for 'blackguardism', and 'dummysm' for 'perjury'. 1877 M. CLARKE *Hist. Australia* 211 It contains powers to prevent dummysm, and gives concessions to Crown lessees. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* I. 532 In Victoria ..the system specially favours dummysm.

**Dummygrane**, var. of DEMIGRAINE, *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 76 With vis to renew it ..And gar it glasss lyk Dummygrane.

**Dumortierite** (diūmˈpɔːtɪərɪt). *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Dumortier.] A silicate of alumina, occurring in minute crystals in gneiss, and showing unusual dichroism.

1881 *Amer. Trans. Sc. Ser.* III. XXII. 157 Dumortierite .. has a bright blue color.

**Dumose** (diūmˈəʊs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dūmōsus* bushy, f. *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble.] a. Full of bushes. b. *Bot.* Having a compact bushy habit of growth.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dumousins*, full of bushes. 1721 BAILEY, *Dumose*, full of Brambles and Briers.

**Hence Dumosity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dumosity*, that halb many, or is full of Brambles or Briers. (Sic.)

**Dumous** (diūmˈəʊs), *a.* = DUMOSE, *a.*

1847 in CRAIG.

**Dump** (dʌmp), *sb.* Also 6 dompe, doompe, dumpe, 6-7 dumpe. [First found early in 16th c.; derivation obscure.

In form it corresponds to MDu. *dūmp* exhalation, haze, mist; and possibly the original notion might be a mental haze or mist, in which the mind is befogged; but connecting links are not known, and the sense-development in Eng. does not quite favour such a starting-point. Cf. also the Ger. adj. *dummpf*, LG. *dūmp*, dull, flat, hollow (in sound), dead, obtuse; mentally depressed, clouded, dazed, or dulled, having the sensations blunted (Grimm); gloomy (silence) (Flügel); but this is known only from middle of 18th c., and has no corresponding sb.]

† 1. A fit of abstraction or musing; a reverie; a dazed or puzzled state, a maze; perplexity, amazement; absence of mind. (Often in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 14 So deeply downyd I was in this dumpe, encrumpshyd so sore was my conceyte, That me to rest, I lent me to a stumpe of an oke. 1530 [see DUMP *v.* 1.]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Hollisshed II.* 17/1 [They] were in a great dumpe and perplexitie, and in a manner were at their wits end. 1612 CORGAN, *Dommer la nuse* d., to put into a dumpe, to make to stodie, or pause about a matter. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 973 To rouse him from lethargic dumpe, He twaek'd his nose, with gentle thump. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 45 The shame that such dumpe cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.

2. A fit of melancholy or depression; now only in *pl.* (*collog.*) and more or less humorous: Heaviness of mind, dejection, low spirits.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1240/2 What beapes of heauynesse, haite of late fallen among vs alreedy, with whiche some of our poore familie bee fallen into suche dūmpes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* II. viii. 179 Nor lacke throwe men into desperate doompes. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xi. (Arb.) 47 Into howe sorrowfull a dumpe, or sounden extasie he fell. c1600 *Chery Chase* 198 For Witherington needs must I wayle As one in doleful dūmpes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 85 His head, like one in doleful dumpe, Between his Knees. 1714 SWIFT's *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 513 He tells me that he left you [Swift] horridly in the dūmps. 1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* x.v., *Down in the dūmps*, low spirited, melancholy. 1850 THACKERAY *Let.* 23 Apr. If I am dismal don't I give you the benefit of the dūmps?

† 3. A mournful or plaintive melody or song; also, by extension, a tune in general; sometimes app. used for a kind of dance. *Obs.*

a1553 UDALL *Reyster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 32 Then twang with our sonets, and twang with our dūmps, And heyhough from our heart, as heauie as lead lūmps. a1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 128 Some good old dumpe, that Chaucers mistresse knew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 421 The funeral Song or Dumpe of a most ancient British Bard. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, What heart of stone Can hear her moan, And not in dūmps so doleful join? a1852 MOORE *Vision* II. 33 Like ..an Irish Dumpe ('the words by Moore') At an amateur concert screamed in score.

**Dump**, *sb.* 2 [Not known before the latter part of 18th c., some time later than DUMPY *a.*, from which it is prob. a back-formation.]

A term familiarly applied to various objects of 'dumpy' shape.

a. A roughly-cast leaden counter, used by boys in some games. (In quot. 1859 applied to the disk of metal or 'blank' before being coined.) b. A name of certain small coins; esp. a coin worth 12 *sd.* formerly current in Australia, made by punching a disk out of the middle of a Spanish dollar and milling the edge. Hence (*slang or collog.*) used allusively for a small coin or amount; and in *pl.* for money in general. c. A kind of bolt or nail used in ship-building (also *dūmp-bolt, dūmp-nail*); see quotes. d. A kind of quoit made of rope for playing on board ship. e. A local name for a short thick skittle; *pl.* the game



played with these. f. A globular sweetmeat, a 'bull's-eye'.  
g. Applied to short and stout person.

a. 1770-90 D. KILNER *Village School* ix. in Miss Yonge *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 369, I could buy... a top too, and some dumplings, and a new skipping-rope. 1785 *Große Diet. Küch. Tongue* s.v., Dumplings are also small pieces of bread, cast by schoolboys in the shape of money. 1825 *Hone Every-day* bk. 1. 253. The capons were leaden representations of cocks and hens pitched at by leaden dumplings. 1827 *Hoon Retrospect*, Rev. v. My dumplings are made of more than lead. a 1845—*Tale Trumpet* xxvii, Playing at dumplings, or pitch in the hole. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 The golden dumplings that are passed into the Weighing Room... are distributed amongst the balances.

b. 1821 *Bank of N. S. Wales Notice* 5 May, in Hyman *Coin Austral.* (1823) iii. 59 The following Description of illegal Coin is much in Circulation:—Dollars and Dumplings that are not Silver. 1842 *Barham Folio. Leg., Sir Rupert*, When a gentleman jumps in the river at midnight for want of 'the dumplings'. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & V.* xxv, It's all gone, every dump. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* 11. 141 Dumplings struck out from dollars. 1870 *HENFREY Guide Eng. Coins* (1891) 293 The pieces (halfpence and farthings) of 1717 and 1718 are much thicker and smaller than those of the following dates, and generally go by the name of dumplings. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Kes Juristic* iv. 116 One of those questions... that, does not matter a dump.

c. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 7. *Nails, Dumps*, are round, and have long flat points. 1857 *SMITH Sailor's Word-book*, *Dump-bolt*, a short bolt driven in to the plank and timber as a partial security previous to the thorough fastenings being put in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 60 'The fastenings... in the deck-planking... consist of nails or dumps (short bolts) driven into, not through the beams.'

d. 1895 *W. Sussex County Times* 4 May 8/5 A game known as 'dumps'.

f. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii. 5 Some of us... having sucked much parliament and dumps at my only charges. 1894—*Perlycross* 2 The big Tom Waldron supplied the little Phil Penniloe with dumps and penny-puddings.

g. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* xviii. (Stratm.), Her dump of a daughter. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 53 A puffy, thickset, vulgar little dump of an old man. 1887 C. HAZARD *Mem. Diman* v. 94 The little dump of a rector made an eloquent address on the importance of observing the laws.

**Dump**, sb. 3 local. [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool, also dial. Ger. *dumf*, *dumfjel*, *dumfjel*, a deep place in flowing or standing water, an abyss (Grümm); Du. *dompelen* to plunge, dive, dip.] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Forsh.* Gloss, *Dumpf*, a deep hole of water; feigned at least to be bottomless. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss*, *Dumpf*, a deep hole in the bed of a river, or in a pool of water. 1889 *RUSKIN Horius Inletus* 28 An Alpine stream... becomes a series of humps and dumps wherever it is shallow.

**Dump**, sb. 4 [f. DUMP v. 1, senses 2, 3.]

1. (Chiefly U. S.) A pile or heap of refuse or other matter 'dumped' or thrown down.

1871 *Rept. in Daily News* 21 Sept., The dump is being overhauled and the pay is ordered for the company's mill. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 57. 81 A canyon... was here walked across by a dump of rolling stones. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 49 note, A 'dump' is the mass of refuse matter which gathers at the mouth of a mine. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 8 It was pointed out as an ash-dump from a steamer. 1895 *S. J. James' Gaz.* 10 Sept. 16/1 Small chips of quartz which I took from the dump of this working.

2. (Chiefly U. S.) A place where refuse material,

esp. from a mine or quarry, is deposited. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 68 Natural advantages for the construction of dumps and undercurrents. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 327/1 To use [the canon] as a 'dump' or depository for the 'tailings' or debris of his sluices. 1891 *Beaton (Mass.)'s Out's Comp.* 9 July 13/1 Thrown by housekeepers into the domestic ash-barrel, and from there... taken to the town or city 'dump'.

3. A dull abrupt blow, a thud; a bump, as of a heavy body falling.

1825 *JAMIESON, Dump*, a stroke [with the feet]. a 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* ix. xxviii, As in a leathern butt of wine... Stuck that arrow with a dump. 1894 *Mrs. CROKER Mr. Ferris* I. 211 Mrs. Brande... was now let down with a dump.

4. Comb., as *dump-heap*, *dump-pile* = 1.

1834 J. G. BOUWER *Snake Dance of Moguis* xxvii. 286 On the outskirts of the town are great dump-piles.

**Dump**, a. rare. [In sense 1, app. f. DUMP sb. 1 In sense 2, perh. related to L.G. and E.Fris. *dump* damp, moist, heavy, close, hollow in sound, etc.]

†1. In a 'dump', amazed, perplexed; to strike *dump*, to strike with amazement. (But perhaps an error for to strike *dumb*.) Obs.

1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 31 How can hee chide but he be strucke dumpe? 1622 *MABUS tr. Aleman's Güznuan d. Alf.* 1. 53 He was strooken so dumpe, and so full of wonder, to see what I had showed him, that hee had not a word to say. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 73 Whilst they were thus stricken into their dumps and doubts.]

2. Of the consistence of dough or dumpling; without elasticity or spring.

1852 *Meanderings of Men.* An heiress doughy-like and dump. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 83 The more we knead, the denser will it grow, Adhesive like to pitch and dump as dough.

**Dump** (dʌmp), v. 1 Also a dump(o). [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa*, Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to fall suddenly or with a rush, to fall plump; also in same sense the Sw. str. vb. *dumpa*, *dumpa*, *dumplit*; which may show the primary ablaut series. But the sense of the word has evidently received onomatopoeic modification, from

its suggestiveness of a dull abruptly-checked blow or thud, and of the action producing this: cf. *thump*.]

†1. In M.E. use.

†1. *intr.* To fall with sudden force; to plunge. 1311 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 362 Vp-so-down schal 3e dumpe depe to be abyeme. 1333-52 *Minor Poems* (1887) 3. 24 Kene men sall be kepte, And do pe dye on a day, and dump in le depe. c 1400 *Deut. Tray* 10713 But I degh of bi dynt, and dump into helle. *Ibid.* 12589 The folke in the flete felly pai drowen:—pai dump in the depe and to deibe passe.

†2. *trans.* To cast or fling down forcibly, to plunge down. Obs. (exe. as in 2).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22643 And drue þam dun all vntil helle, And dump (Gott. bete) þe deuels pider in.

II. in modern use.

2. *trans.* (Chiefly U. S.) To throw down in a lump or mass, as in tilting anything out of a cart; to shoot or deposit (rubbish, etc.); to fling down or drop (anything) with a bump. Also fig. in reference to persons.

1828 *WEBSTER, Dump*, v. t., to throw or drop, as a load from a cart. 1856 *OLMSTEAD Slave States* 387 Loading them [carts] with dirt, and dumping them upon the road. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 13, I see... California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York. 1879 *MacCook Nat. Hist. Agric. Ant. Texas* 139 Presently the carcasses... were carried up and dumped into the water. 1880 *EARL DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent.* Oct. 593 The houses... are... dumped down anywhere. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 3/6 The tip system... by which manure... can be dumped... with no further labour than making a crank handle to give the... cart body the necessary inclination. 1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 128 A baggage porter 'dumps' trunks and portmanteaus down on the pavement as though he were delighted with the noise they made in falling.

fig. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 349 Hundreds of thousands of the poorest and least educated upon the American seaboard. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 189 To dump four hundred and fifty millions a year down on the Exchange counter.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To deposit oneself, drop down. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/3 Down we dump in the dead ruslies, buckle on our own skates, and are presently flying away with the rest of them.

3. *trans.* To thump, beat, strike. Sc.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Dumpf*, to strike with the feet. 1832-53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Bibbie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 74 He thumpit the blacksmith hame to his wife, He dumptit the butcher, who ran for his life.

b. *intr.* To strike with a dull abrupt thud. 1832 L. HUNT *Boileau Battle Bks.* 115 The book, like butter dumps against his head.

4. *trans.* To compress (wool-bales), as by hydraulic pressure. *Australia.*

1872 C. H. EOE *My Wife and I in Queensl.* 68. 1896 *MORRIS Austral English* s.v., Bales are often marked 'Not to be dumped'.

† **Dump**, v. 2 Obs. [f. DUMP sb. 1]

1. *intr.* a. To fall into, or be in, an abstracted or absent state of mind; to muse. b. To be in the dumps; to be sad or downcast in spirit.

1530 *PALSGR.* 531, I dumpe, I fall in a dumpe or musyng upon thynges, je me anuise... He dumpeht nowe a days more than he was wont to do. 1583 *STANVURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With Colerique fretting I dumpe and rancelled in anguish. 1590 *GREENE Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 He knows the Countie (like to Cassius) Sits sadly dumping, ayming Cesars death. 1590—*Never Too Late* G. I thought either Diana sat musyng on the principles of her modesty, or Venus malcontent, dumping on her amours.

2. *trans.* To cast into melancholy, sadden, grieve, cast down. (Sometimes blending with DUMP v. 1) c 1585 *CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne Answ. to Cartwright* 87 The greater number of them being dumped with dumbe ministerie. 1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuff* 45 The gods... were so dumpt with this miserable wracke [of Hero and Leander], that they beganne to abhorre all moisture. 1634 *FORNES Def. Lawfull Ministers* 66 (Jam.) Which... hath dumpted in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the lands.

**Dumpage**, U. S. [f. DUMP v. 1 + -AGE.] The work of dumping or emptying out refuse, ballast, etc.; the privilege of doing this on a particular piece of ground; the fee paid for this privilege.

1864 in *WEBSTER.*

**Dumper** (dʌmpər), U. S. [f. DUMP v. 1 + -ER.] a. One who 'dumps' or deposits rubbish, etc. b. A dumping-cart or truck.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Dumper*, a tilting-car used on dumps.

**Dumpily** (dʌmpɪli), adv. [f. DUMP v. 1 + -LY.] In a dumpy manner or form.

1880 *WATSON in Tril. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 Another specimen is more dumpily conical.

**Dumpiness** (dʌmpɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being dumpy.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1865) 128 A very little inclined to clumsy dumpiness. 1883 *MISS BRADON Gold. Calif.* x. 147 Girls with nineteen inch waists, before whom I felt myself a monster of dumpiness.

**Dumping** (dʌmpɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. DUMP v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DUMP; flinging down in a heavy mass; depositing of rubbish, etc.; concr. a heap of material flung down or deposited. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* xii. The Common, where for three months past the monumental dumpings of the icy streets had dismally accumulated. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to date* xvii. 210 Noises of the hammering of rivets, and the dumping down of huge sheets of metal.

b. attrib. Used for dumping or depositing loads, as *dumping-bucket*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-ground*, *-machine*, *-place*, *-reel*, *-sleat*, *-wagon*.

1857 *N. Y. Tribune* 18 May (Bartlett), There is much difficulty in getting dumping grounds for the dirt from the streets. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dumping-reel*, an arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 829/1 Dumping-place for city refuse. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 3/4 A 'dumping ground' for all the human garbage collected in the moral cesspools of the [French] Republic.

† **Dumping**, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. [f. DUMP v. 2 + -ING.] Mental stupefaction.

1542 *UOALL Erasim. Aaph.* 114 b, To note the brutish grossness and dumping of the minde.

† **Dumping**, sb. Obs. [f. DUMP v. 1 (sense 1) + -ING, or (in form *dumpling*) a nasalized form of *doppying*, f. DOP v. Cf. the synonym *dumps*, app. a nasalized form of *doppes*, DOPPE sb.] A dab-chick or didapper.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 169 In mareis and in mores in myres and in wateres Dompynge [var. *dumplings*, *doppynges*, *dumps*] dyueden.

**Dumppish** (dʌmpɪʃ), a. [f. DUMP sb. 1 + -ISH.]

†1. Dull, stupid, slow-witted; inactive, inert, spiritless; destitute of sensation; abstracted, insensible to outward things; dull, uninteresting. Obs.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 28 Base and dumpysshe wyttes can neuer be hurte with continual studie. 1558 *PHAER Æneid* vi. Qj b, Combrous Age of dumpy-hee yeeres. 1562 *BULLEYN Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 41 b, A dumpysshe priuation of sense. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 258 She was but in a deepe study, and dumpysshe retracting into herself. c 1682 *HICKERKILL Wks.* (1716) II. 3 Let such busie Censurers see their own Lumpish Dumpish grave way.

2. Sad, melancholy; dejected, 'in the dumps'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 I am dumpysshe to see thee play the drabbe. 1595 *SOUTHWELL Meloniz* 23 Dolefull tunes for dumpysshe cares. 1627 *BP. Hall Heaven upon Earth* § 23 It is a false slander raised on christianitie that it maketh men dumpysshe and melancholicke. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 17 She will... be dumpysshe or uneighbourly. 1779 *MAO, D'ARBLAY Diary* Jan., On Monday... I was woefully dumpysshe. 1847 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xix. (1856) 310 In prosperity they were moody and dumpysshe, but in adversity they were gaud.

b. Such as to put one 'in the dumps'.

c 1717 *Let. fr. Miot's Tril.* (1722) I. 89 The Day and Weather being as sad and dumpysshe as old Saturn himself.

**Dumpyshly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dumpysh manner; dejectedly, gloomily.

c 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 47 If thou liuest dumpyshly, and yet say thou liuest by Faith. 1648 *Br. Hall Select Th.* § 61 (R.) One so dumpyshly sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy.

**Dumpyshness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Sluggishness, inertness, insensibility. Obs. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* D 1356 A Dumpe, or dumpyshnesse, to saye a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Willow w. the Spirit* (1867) 144 That which is born of the flesh haile all the properties of the flesh, heaviness and dumpyshness. 1677 *HORNECK Gl. Larv. Consid.* v. (1704) 307 What means that... strange dumpyshness, when God courts and beeches my soul?

2. Dejection; tendency to be in the dumps.

1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 15) 237 b, What should signifie, that dumpyshness of mynde, and inward sighlyng. 1653 *BOGAN North Chr. Life* 194 Making pictures in his fancy... out of pensiveness and dumpyshness. 1864 *H. BRADSHAW in Life* (1888) 116 Never allow yourself more than five minutes... for the luxury of dumpyshness.

**Dumple** (dʌmpəl), v. rare. †a. [nonconformation from *dumpling*.] *trans.* To make or cook, as a dumpling. Obs. b. [f. DUMPER v.] To bend or compress into a dumple shape.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iii. ii. *Greedy*, Without order for the dumpling? *Over*, Let it be dumpled Which way thou wilt. 1847 *SCOTT Drury* 17 Jan. in *Lockhart*, He was a little man, dumpled up together, and so ill made as to seem almost deformed. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 65 Let law come dimple Cinocino's cheek, And latin dumple Cinarello's chin.

**Dumpling** (dʌmpɪŋ), Also 7-9 dumplin. [prob. f. same source as DUMP a. : see -LING.]

1. A kind of pudding consisting of a mass of paste or dough, more or less globular in form, either plain and boiled, or inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. (Originally attributed to Norfolk.)

c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bedwail* Gr. ii. ii. (1881) 35 When mine Hostis came up to call me, I was asaked as your Norfolk Dumplin. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 17 He lookt like a Norfolk dumpling, thicke and short. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 293/2 A Dumpling, or Pot-Hall is made either long or round, as the maker pleaseth. 1709 *STERLE Tatler* No. 19 § 2 An Esquire of Norfolk eats Two Pounds of Dumplin every Meal. 1791 *MAXWELL in Boswell Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 391 A clergyman of small income... brought up a family very respectably, which he chiefly fed with apple dumplings. 1832 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. 1 Now, to many a Royal Society, the Creation of a World is little more mysterious than the cooking of a Dumpling; concerning which last, indeed, there have been minds to whom the question, How the apples were got in, presented difficulties.

b. *trans.* A pasty mass like a dumpling. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 199 Mix them up into a Mass, out of which form Dumplings. *Ibid.* 240 Oyster-shell-powder, Pebble-stone-powder, one Quatern of French Brandy, and two Ounces of powder'd Ginger; Knead all together into four or five Dumplings. 2. A dumpty animal or person, short and of rounded outlines.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor s.v. Dwarf*, A dwarf, dumplin, a Nobodie. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 Short runtyish sheepe..of the shepherdes called dumplings, or grasse belly de lames. 1848 *Crauen Dial.* *Dumpling*, a little fat child or person, as broad as long. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, You ought to have a nice little dumpling of a wife.

3. *attrib. and comb.*

1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 21 Why should Dumpling-Eating be ridicul'd, or Dumpling-Eaters derided? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1895) 180 A young dumpling-shaped doctor. 1855 MISS BRADON *Sir Jasper* iv, 36 She had no idea that there could be any prettiness in a dumpling figure.

**Dumps**, dial. var. of DIMPS.

**Dumpty** (dumpti), a. (sb.) By-form of DUMPLY a.<sup>2</sup> (See also HUMPTY-DUMPTY.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dumpty*, a very short person. *West. 1857 KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xxv, Mary comes in; a little dumpty body with a yellow face and a red nose. 1859 F. W. ROBINSON *Convent Conc.* i. iii, The dumpty wooden lighthouse. 1891 *Dawn of Day* 158 The 'dumpty dolly'... is a piece of muslin twisted up with a lump of sugar inside it, which some mothers give their children to suck.

**Dumpty** (dumpti), a.<sup>1</sup> [i. *Dump* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y.] Melancholy, dejected, 'in the dumps'.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 643 For Dumpier none then the Tobaccoconer; None sadder then the gladdest of their Host. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dumpty*, sullen. a 1845 HOOD *John Tru* vi, And left her to her widowhood, Of course more dumpty still.

**Dumpty** (dumpti), a.<sup>2</sup> (sb.) [Appears in middle of 18th c.: not in JOHNSON 1755-87, nor in ASH 1775; in Todd 1818. Its form is that of a derivative from a sb. *dump* (cf. *lumpy*, *stumpy*); but the sb. *DUMP*, with which it goes, is known only later, and appears to be a back-formation from this adj. It is not obvious how these words can be connected with the other sbs. and vbs. of same form.]

Short and stout; deficient in length or stature.

1750 *Student II.* 225 Short, dumpty, gouty, crooked fingers. 1808 *Scott Let. to C. Ellis* 23 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The 5th canio of a certain dumpty quarto, entitled Marmion. 1829 BYRON *Yuan I.* xxi, Her stature tall—I hate a dumpty woman.

1856 MARVEL *Rhine* 44 Everlasting rows of dumpty willows.

b. *Dumpty level*: a spirit-level used in surveying, having a short telescope with a large aperture.

1838 P. BRUFF *Engineer. Field-work* 137 Gravatt's Improved Level, commonly called (from its appearance) the Dumpty Level. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 664 On levelling and the use of the dumpty level.

B. sb. a. A dumpty person or animal; *spec.* one of a breed of very short-legged fowls; in *pl.* a nickname for the Nineteenth Hussars. b. Short for *dumpty level*; see above.

1808-18 JAMESON, *Dumpty*, adj. Short and thick; also used as a sb. 1858 *Who breaks, pays* (Tausch) 39 (Hoppe) 'The dungher is a dumpty. 1898 *Dunbar's Raggeds* *Brit. Army* 38 [The Nineteenth Hussars] nicknamed 'the Dumps' when raised, from the diminutive size of the men. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 126/1a 'Dumplings' eggs, genuine Scotch breed.

**Dun** (dunn), a. Also 4-6 dunne, donne, 5 don, 5-7 dunne, 6 doon. β. Sc. 6 dyn, 9 din. [OE. *dun* (n), perh. from Celtic; cf. Irish and Gael. *donn* brown, Welsh *dwn* 'subfuscous' (Davies).]

1. Of a dull or dingy brown colour; now *esp.* dull greyish brown, like the hair of the ass and mouse.

953 *Charter of Eadred in Cod. Dipl.* V. 325 Danne to dan redan hole; and danne to dan dunnan hole. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in Wright 46 *Nomina comuna*. *Dosinus uel cinerius*, asse dun. *Natius*, dun. ? a 1366 CHAUVER *Rom.* *Rose* 1213 She was not broune ne dunne of hewe [what neistoi ne brune ne bise]. 1388 WCLIF *Env.* xxx. 32 Qui euer thing schal be dun and spottid. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 98 Mr Don Bullock. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Henry VIII, an. 5 (1550) 28 On the toppe of the pailiouns stode the kynges bestes holdyngre fanes, as the Lion, the Dragon, the Greyhound, the Antelope, the Donne kowe. 1562 J. HENWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 139 The dun Asse hath toun on both thy feete. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Doddley* III. 279 May the devil go with you and his dun danel 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 A Buffalo is of a Dun Colour. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 1 Guy Earl of Warwick, who is well known to have eaten up a Dun Cow. 1820 SCOTT *Vanhoose* xvi, Among the herds of dun deer that feed in the glades. 1830 — *Demonol.* iv. 132 Her colour .. is now of a dun leaden hue. 1852 MISS YONGE *Caucasus* (1877) IV. iii. 38 The dun cow was a cognizance of the Earldom of Richmond. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. 1. 22 Its dun or iron-grey colour.

β. The Sc. form *dyn*, *din*, has now *esp.* the sense of dingy-coloured as opposed to white or fair. 1553 *Douglas' Ancis* viii. ix. 26 Ane dyn [i.e. dyn] lyouin skyn with nalis of gold. 1814 *Saxon & Gael I.* 107 (Jam.) As din as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintur speldin. a 1876 *Bindie or an Bindie* x, in Child *Ballads* i. x. (1882) 132/2 Bui ye was fair and I was din.

2. More vaguely: Dark, dusky (from absence of light); murky, gloomy. Cf. BROWN. (Chiefly poetic.) a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2310 Pe sun þat es as bright. I sal becum .. dune [Göt. dim] and blas sunn all hair. c 1374 CHAUVER *Troilus* II. 859 (Göb) Whit thingis gan to wexen: donne For ink of light. a 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 30 Certain skyes done. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 127 This only day-light that makes sin, which these dun shades will ne'er report. c 1748 COLLINS *On Death* Thomson ix, Dun Night has veild the solemn view. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 22 Scarce you level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23rd Sund. Trinity, Chill and dun Falls on the moor the brief November day. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. At Sea 31 Athwart the vapours, dense and dun.

fig. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Left.* (1811) V. 11 Frowning like herself, in dun cogitation.

3. *Comb. a.* With adjs. of colour, as *dun-brown*, *olive*, *red*, *white*, *yellow*. b. Parasynthetic, as *dun-belted*, *coloured* adjs.

1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 All of one uniform \*dun-brown colour. 1822 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oas* i. 336 The hair is thick with dun-brown dust. 1874 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* i. (1877) 41 Of the Dun-Hound... there are few \*dun-coloured to be found bad. 1868 DARWIN *Anthr.* & *Pl.* I. ii. 55 The English race-horse... is said never to be dun-coloured. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture*, With \*dun-red bark The fir-trees... Soar up. 1822-34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 516 The \*dun yellow colour of the middle coat. 1854 MAYNE *Reid Scap Hunt*, xxiii, [The mare] of that \*dun-yellowish colour known as 'clay-bank'.

c. *Special Combs.*: *dun-bar*, collector's name for a dun-coloured moth (*Cosmia trapezina*), having two bars or transverse lines on the fore-wings; *dun courses* (see quot.); *dun cow*, local name for a fish, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica* (Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 578); *dun cur* [see CUR 3], local name of the pochard = DUN-BIRD; *dun cut*, *dun drake*, *dun hackle*, names of artificial flies used in angling; †*dun-kite*, †*dun pickle*, obsolete names for the moor-buzzard (*Circus veruginosus*); *dun land* (see quot.); †*dun-row*, name given to a dun-coloured stratum.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 433 *Noctua trapezina*. The \*Dunbar. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 381 The Dun-bar. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injurious Insects* (1890) 241 The carnivorous caterpillars of the Dunbar Moth... doing great good in clearing away this attack. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* vii. § 2. 276 Ribs of Magnesian Limestone are met with in the Carboniferous L. of Yorkshire where they are known as \*Dun Courses. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and \*Duncur. Names for the Pochard. a 1450 *Fysshenge* v. Angle (1863) 34 The \*donne cutte: the body of blacke wull and a yellow lyste after eyther syde. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 291 The Duncur. Dub with bearg-s-bub fur, and a little yellow and green crewe. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 302 The brownish or \*dun-drake. *Ibid.* 301 \*Dunhackle: body, dun coloured silk, with a dun cock's hackle. 1577 HANSON *England* iii. v. (1878) 11. 31 The bussard, the kite, the gnatwale, \*dun-kite. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv.* Devon p. iv, \*Dun land... is furnished... by the decomposition of the Schistus rock on which it lies. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 146 \*Dunpickle, a name for the Moor Buzzard. 1825 HOSE *Every-day Bk.* I. 535 The dun-pickles or moor buzzards alight. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A black Substance, called the \*Dun-Row-Bat. *Ibid.*, A hard grey Iron Ore, called the Dun-Row Iron-Stone.

**Dun** (don), sb.<sup>1</sup> [subst. use of DUN a.]

1. Dun colour: see DUN a. 1.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii, 17 Dun dippt in jello for many gud follo. 1686 *Poem. Staffordsh.* xii They will certainly change the colour of their coat to a whitish-dun. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* ii. xxi, Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in dun. 1854 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 171 Silvery grays and duns.

2. A dun horse. Formerly a quasi-proper name for any horse (see also 5).

c 1386 [see 5]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 18 Gif Don, thynne hors, a wisp of hay. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* I. ii. 27 In India... four-legged duns are as much disliked as those of the biped species. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads, East & West* 21 The Colonel's son has taken a horse, and a raw rough dun was he.

3. A name for various dusky-coloured flies used in angling, and for artificial flies imitating these.

1681 CHETAN *Angler's Vade-mec.* xxxiv. § 26 (1689) 200 Angle with the smallest gnats Browns and Duns you can find. 1760 HAWKINS in *Watson's Angler* x. xvii. note, Ash-coloured duns of several shapes and dimensions. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The little-dun. The dubbing of a bear's dun-hair, whirled upon yellow silk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 Various species of day flies known to anglers by the various names of duns, drakes, and may flies.

4. (See quot.) = DUN-IOW in DUN a. 3 c.

a 1843 *Southern Comm.-Pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 407 A thinstratum near the coal called duns.

5. Proverbial Phrases. *Dun* [the horse] is in the mire (see 2): (a) a phrase denoting that things are at a stand-still or dead-lock; (b) an old Christmas game called also *drawing Dun out of the mire*, in which a heavy log was lifted and carried off by the players. *Dun's the mouse*: a phrase 'alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word done' (Nares). *The Devil upon Dun*, i.e. (app.) on horseback: see DEVIL sb.<sup>2</sup> 22 n. quots. 1708. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUVER *Mauphe's Pro.* 5 Ther gan our hoosi for to tape and pleye, And seyde, sires, what Dun is in the Myre. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kathl.* ii. 1046 For as wyth me, dun is in the myre, She hadt me stoynd and brought me to a bay. She will not wedde, she will be styfle a may! c 1450 *Schole-h.* *Women* 46 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 122 One and other little ye care. Though dun and the pack lye in the mire. c 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 40, 41 The game was nere so faire, and I am done. Tut, duns the Mouse, the Constables owne word. If thou art dun, wele draw thee from the mire. 1620 *Two Merry Milkmaids* (N.). Why then 'tis done, and dun's the mouse, and undone also the courtiers. 1640 SHURLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* (N.). Then draw Dun out of the mire, And throw the clog into the fire. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 335. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 252 Merry games at barley-break and dun-in-the-mire.

**Dun**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 dunne. [Goes with DUN v. 3] The evidence does not decide whether the sb. or the vb. is the starting-point. If sense 1 below is (as appears in the quotation) earlier than sense 2, we should naturally expect it to be the source of the vb. as in *Burke*, to *burke*, and the like; sense 2, on the other hand, would as naturally be a noun of action from the vb. as in to *kick*, a *kick*. See the vb.; also the following:

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 60. 2/1 The word *Dun*... owes its birth to one *Joe Dun*, a famous Bailiff of the Town of Lincoln... It became a Proverb... when a man refused to pay his Debts, Why don't you *Dun* him? That is why don't you send Dun to arrest him? It is now as old as since the days of King Henry the Seventh.]

1. One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlv. (Arb.) 74 An Unversitie Dunne... Hee is an inferior Creditor of some ten shillings or downwards. Hee is a sore beleaguurer of Chambers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv, To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun. 1822 COMBE *Picturesque* xxiii, I've just enough the Duns to pay. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x, Here I live free of duns and debt.

2. An act of dunning or importuning, esp. for debt; a demand for payment.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unbucky Cit.* 210 [To] endure the frequent Duns of his Creditors. 1691 *Islington Wells, or Threepenny-Acad.* 7 Who... Kickt their Taylors, For giving Dun at Chamber Door. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvii, 312 The debtor... Finding himself waked with such a disagreeable dunne. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 149 The... crowd let us pass to our rooms, without our receiving a single dun for alms.

3. *Comb.*, as *dun-driven*, *haunted*, *racked* adjs.

1839 J. R. DARLEY *Unbuck. Beaum. & Pl.'s Wks.* I. 13 As fast as a dun-driven poet. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Dun-haunted students.

|| **Dun** (dvn), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also doon. [Irish and Gaelic *dun* (dvn), hill, hill-fort, fortress, W. *din* hill-fort.

A frequent element in Celtic proper names in Scotland and Ireland, as in Dunkeld, Gael. *Duncheallin* hill fort of the woods, *Dunbarton*, the dun of the Britons.]

An ancient hill-fortress or fortified eminence (in the Highlands of Scotland, or in Ireland). Sometimes also applied to a brough or Broch.

1605-74 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 7) 196 (Jam.) The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the parish of Dunnes. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* iii. 172, 293 These fortresses are called universally in the E. Duns. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 231 There are several duns in this parish, most of which were built by the Danes. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 87 This class of strongholds or Duns, as they are locally termed, pertain to a people whose aris were still in their infancy. 1873 O'CURRY *Mann. Anc. Irish* III. 3 The Dun was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. 1875 W. MCLWRAITH *Gleuch Wigtonshire* 138 Here are the remains of a doon, or of a circular tower of some sort. 1888 *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar. 70.

**Dun** (dvn), v.<sup>1</sup> [OE. *dunian*, f. *dun* (n), DUN a.]

1. *trans.* To make dun, dusky or dingy; to darken or dull the colour of.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Se mona mid his hlacan leothe þæt þa beorhtan steorran dunnip on þam heofone. a 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 252 Rht as þe sonne Passeþ þe sterres and dop þir siresme done. 1795 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 135/2 Smoke... disfigures the furniture... and duns the complexion. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 103 Afore the Lammars' tide Had dun'd the birken-tree.

b. In New England, To cure (codfish) in a particular way, by which they become of a dun colour, and are termed *dunfish*.

'They are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up", and then dried again.' (Century Dict.)

1828 in WEBSTER *s.v.* *Dunning*. 1873 CRIMA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 The process of dunning, which made the Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star silt 'duns' a very yearly.

† 2. *intr.* To become dun or dull-coloured.

c 1300 *Cursor* II. 23695 (Edin.) Flures... þat neuir mar sal dunne ne dwine. a 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 Wounne... þin hew dunnet; and þi sennewes starker.

† **Dun**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 4-5 don(n), 5 dunn-on. [app. a. ON. *duna* to thunder, give a hollow sound, f. Germanic root *dun*, whence also DYN sb. and v.]

*intr.* To sound, ring with sound, resound; = DIN v. 1. Hence *Dunning* vbl. sb.

13.. *Coerde L.* 4975 The erthe donyd hem undyr. c 1345 *Orpheo* 275 The kyng... Com to huntte all aboute, With dunning and with blowing. a 1400 *Sir Beus* (E. E. T. S.) p. 163 (MS. E.) Al þe castel donyd and rong Off here merþe and off here song. 14.. *Sir Raynboron* (MS. Cantab. Ff. 2. 38, ff. 224). Soche strolkys gaf the knyghtys stowle, That the hylle donyed all aboute. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunnyng in sownde, bundo. 1483 *Festivall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneþ here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

**Dun** (dvn), v.<sup>3</sup> [First found after 1600, when quoted by Bacon, from the old besom-maker at Buxton; to Blount 1636-56 it was a 'fancy' word recently taken up. Origin uncertain.

It is generally assumed to be identical with DUN v. 2, or to be a variant of DIN v., of which it may possibly have been a dialect form. But cf. the cognate DUN sb.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. *trans.* To make repeated and persistent demands upon, to importune; *esp.* for money due. a 1626 BACON *Apophth.* in *Daemiana* (1679), The advice of the plain old man at Buxton that sold besoms, 'Friend, hast thou no money? borrow of thy back, and I borrow of thy belly, they will never ask thee again: I

shall be dunning thee every day'. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, To *Dun*, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt. 1681 *Vriat S. Colledge* 73, I dun'd him for money and could not get it. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beau's Strat.* III. iii. 1, I remember the good days, when we could dun our Masters for our Wages. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 4/6 Ministers are again dunning the king for more Peers. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Channing's* vii. There's a certain tradesman's house down there that I'd rather not pass; he has a habit of coming out and dunning me.

2. *transf.* To pester, plague, assail constantly. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal*, s. I am so dun'd with the spleen, I should think on something else all the while I were a playing. 1713 *C. M. Let to Curat* 72 I'm so dun'd with your Author's demonstrations, that they can take no effect upon me. 1760 *Wadour Corr.* (1843) II. 486, I am dunned with letters upon all hands from London and Edinburgh, urging us to meet, and do somewhat.

3. Associated with *DUN*. 1753 *School of Man* 24 Ismena... concealed her desire, whilst Philemon was dunning everybody's ears with his. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 189 His teeth chattered and his head was dunned. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 116 You brute my ears thus will you dun!

*Dun*, obs. f. *DOWN* sb.

**Dun-bird.** [f. *DUN* a. + *BIRD*.] The pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*. Also, locally (Essex), the Scamp Duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1765 *Pennant Zool.* (1776) II. 603, These birds... are much sought for in the London markets where they are known by the name of dun birds. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and Duncur. Names for the Pochard. 1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 86 The geese, dunbirds and wigwags were in myriads. 1831 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Essex* I. 25 In a decoy at Goldhanger the fowls called dun birds are exceedingly numerous. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 769.

**Dunce** (dʌns), sb. Also 6-7 duns(e). [An application of the name of John Duns Scotus, the celebrated scholastic theologian, called 'Doctor Subtilis' the Subtle Doctor, who died in 1308.

His works on theology, philosophy, and logic, were textbooks in the Universities, in which (as at Oxford) his followers, called *Scotists*, were a predominating Scholastic sect, until the 16th c., when the system was attacked with ridicule, first by the humanists, and then by the reformers, as a farrago of needless entities, and useless distinctions. The *Dunsman* or *Dunses*, on their side, rallied against the 'new learning', and the name *Duns* or *Dunce*, already synonymous with 'cavilling sophist' or 'hair-splitter', soon passed into the sense of 'dull obstinate person impervious to the new learning', and of 'blockhead incapable of learning or scholarship'.

1530 *TINDALE Answ. to More Wks.* (1573) 278/1 Remember ye not how... the old barking curres, Dunces disciples & lyke drasse called Scotists, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greke Latin and Hebrew. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 101 a, Vse the quiddities of Dunce, to set forth Gods mysteries: & you shal se thignorant either fall a slepe, or els bid you farewell. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* I. Wks. 1840 VI. 214 Peter Lombard, who first brought in... the learning called School-divinity... was seconded by John Scot of Duns... whom any ingenious reader, not knowing what was the design, would judge to have been two of the most egregious blockheads in the world, so obscure and senseless are their writings. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 673 That the said Winter should study the Dunces Logic Questions, meaning I suppose the Logick Questions of John Duns.]

†1. The personal name *Duns* used attrib. *Duns man*, a disciple or follower of Duns Scotus, a Scotist, a schoolman; hence, a subtle, sophistical reasoner. So *Duns learning*, *Duns prelate*. *Obs.*

1527 *TINDALE Par. Wicked Mammon Wks.* (1573) 88 A Duns man would make xij. distinctions. a 1540 *BARNES True Will Wks.* (1573) 267 Now where will our Duns men bring in their Bonum conatum? 1546 *Conful. Shaxton* Fij (T.), The pure worde of God, void of all the dregges of Dunse learning and man's traditions. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 479 The Dunce-men and Sophisters... the inuentors and finders, yea, and the verie makers of Purgatorie. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 184 That selfe-conceited dunce criticke. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 It were a great folly to seeke for counsell... from a Dunce Prelat.

†2. A copy of the works of Duns Scotus; a textbook of scholastic theology or logic embodying his teaching; a comment or gloss by or after the manner of Scotus. *Obs.*

1530 *TINDALE Pentat.* To Rdr. 3 They which in tymes paste were wont to loke on no more Scripture then they founde in their duns or soch like develysh doctryne. 1536 *LEYTON to Cromwell in Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 71 We have sett Dunce in Boccador, and have utterly banished hym from Oxford; for ever, with his blinde glosses. *Ibid.*, The second time we came to New College... we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* II. i, My spaniel slept, whilst I laused leaves, Tosd ore the dunces, por'd on the old print Of titled worles. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* III. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 78 A villanous Duns upon the letter, knaush exposition. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* III. ii, Brought him in league with logicke, And red the Dunces to him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hik.* II. ix. (1810) 333 I will write as I have read in my dunces of Logicke.

3. A disciple or adherent of Duns Scotus, a Duns man, a Scotist; a hair-splitting reasoner; a cavilling sophist. *Obs.* etc. *Hist.*

1577 *STANFORD Descr. Iret.* I. in *Holinshead* (1567) 9/2 Duns, which tearme is so triual and common in all schools, that whoo surpasseth others either in canilling sophistrie, or subtil philosophy, is forthwith nicknamed a Duns. 1611 *FLORIO, Scotist*, a follower of Scotus, as we say a Dunce.

†4. One whose study of books has left him dull and stupid, or imparted no liberal education; a dull pedant. *Obs.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 47 If one be hard in conceiving, they pronounce him a dowl: if given to studie, they proclaime him a dunce. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* 25 You that purpose with great summes of study and candles to purchase the worshipfull names of Dunces and Dodipoles may closely sitt or sokingly ly at your bookes. 1614 T. AOMAS *Devils Banquet* 322 When a man courts to be a Doctor in all Arts, hee lightly proues a dunce in many. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 199 A dunce, void of learning but full of books. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* IV. 90 A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

5. One who shows no capacity for learning; a dull-witted, stupid person; a dullard, blockhead.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron. Scot.* 461/1 But now in our age it is growne to be a common proverbe in derision, to call such a person as is senseless or without learning a Duns, which is as much as a fool. 1611 *COTGR. Lear-dant*, a sot, dunce, dullard. *Vidua*, an old dunce, dolt, blockhead. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 I confess the greatest Dunces have commonly the best Employment, and many abler men before the Mast. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* IV. i, Blockhead! dunce! ass! coxcomb! were the best epithets he gave poor John. 1852 *BLACKIE Sind. Lang.* 31 Let the hopeless dunce of the Grammar School be tried with Natural History. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* II. 39 As some boys remain dunces though they are sent to the best schools.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dunce-corps*; † *dunce-table*, a table provided for duller or poorer students in some ins of court; *dunce's eap*, a cap of conical shape, sometimes marked with a capital D, and placed on the head of a dunce at school.

1624 *FORO Sins Darling* v. i, His father, me thinks, should be one of the Dunce-table, and one that never drunk strong beer in his life, but at festival-times. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxiv, And on a small shelf, the dunce's cap. 1847 *MARY HOWITT Ballads*, etc. 383 Or, learning's serf, puts day by day, Dunce-corps through classic exercises.

† *Dunce*, v. *Obs.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To puzzle, pose, prove to be a dunce; to make a dunce of.

1611 *COTGR., Metagraboulis*, puzzled in, dunced vpon. *Metagraboulis*, to dunce upon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the braines about. 1649 R. HOOGES *Plain. Direct.* 66 Boys may be easily taught the Latine. Why should children therefore be wearied and dunced out many yeares, and yet in the end fail? 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. vi. 71 'Tis time for the Scholar to throw off his gown... when every Schoolboy is able to dunce and pose him. 1662 *Ibid.* verse 27. xxiv. 202 Thy own reason... which is dunced and pored with so many secrets in Nature.

† *Duncecomb*. [f. *DUNCE*, after *coxcomb*.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) to T. *Coriut Wks.* III. 15/2 I am no Duncecomb, Coxcomb, Oxdomb Tomb.

**Duncedom** (dʌnsdɒm). [see -*DOM*.] The domain of dunces; dunces collectively; a dunce's condition or character.

1829 *CARLYLE Voltaire Misc. Ess.* 1872 II. 151 In the midst of that warfare with united Duncedom. 1829 — *Novalis* *ibid.* 197 Their far-famed campaign against Duncedom, or that which called itself the 'Old School' of Literature. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 120 One who displays the true characteristic of Duncedom.

**Duncehood** (dʌnshʊd). [f. as *prec.* + -*HOOD*.] The quality, condition, or character of a dunce or dunces; mental opacity.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 561 The seal of supreme duncehood. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 728 The caution or duncehood of modern booksellers. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 251 A habit of dunce-hood which has been acquired by the passive resistance of the mind to the reiteration of the same matters.

**Duncely** (dʌnsli), a. rare. [f. *DUNCE* + -*LY*.] Like or of the nature of a dunce.

1826 *Examiner* 409/1 Duncely scribes and clerks.

**Duncely**, adv. rare. In 6 dunsly. [f. as *prec.* + -*LY*.] As a dunce; † in the way of the scholastic philosophy.

c 1535 *LATIMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 374 He is wilfully witted, Dunsly learned... zealous more than enough.

**Dunce-man**, **Duns-man**: see *DUNCE* sb. 1.

† *Duncer*, *dunser*. *Obs.* [f. *DUNIS*, *DUNCE* + -*ER*.] An adherent of Duns Scotus, a Scotist; a follower or teacher of the scholastic divinity and logic; = *DUNCE* 3.

c 1550 *Bacon Jewel of Joy* 9 [Latimer's teaching] whyche thynge dyours drowsy dunsers wityh certayne fals flyngie flaterynge Friers coulde not abyde. *Ibid.* 10 Drowned in the dirty dregges of the drowsy dunsers.

**Duncery**, **dunsery** (dʌnsəri, dʌnsəri). [f. *DUNCE*: see -*ERY*.]

†1. The practice, style, or character of a Scotist or Schoolman. *Obs.*

1560-70 *SIR T. SMITH Orat.* IV. in *Life* (1698) App. 87 Here you come with your fine and logical Distinction... as tho' we were in a School of Dunsery. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 148 Prelaty, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish. 1683 *KENNETT Essay on Folly* (1709) 75 The more of duncery they have, the more of pride, and the greater is their ambition. 1687 *Reyl. Dryden's Hind & P.* 25 The Author of *Pax Vobis*... your Brother in Scholastic Duncery.

†2. The state, character, or practice of a dunce or dullard; intellectual dullness, stupidity.

1615 *SIR E. HOVE Curry-combe* I. 17 He shewed more foolery then Philosophy, more Dunsery then Divinity, 1715

*PRIDEAUX Art. Reform. in Universities* xxiv. in *Life* (1748) 216 To the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness. 1881 *SWINBURNE in Fortin. Rev. Feb.* 151 The detestable duncery of sham Pindarics.

**Dunch** (dʌnʃ), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *dunsh*. [Derivation unknown.]

Mätzner suggests connexion with *Icel. dunka* to resound, give a hollow sound, *Sw. dunka*, *Da. dunke* to beat, knock, thump, throb; but these are modern forms, having no historical connexion with English.]

*trans.* To strike or push with a short rapid blow; now esp. to jog with the elbow.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Pat tai be dunchen and brasten be forðward swide toward ti dom. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunchyn, or buncyn, *bundo*. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 49 (Jam.) The unco brute much dunching dried Frae two-year-alls and stirks. 1802 R. ANKERSON *Canterbury Ball.* 25 When Trummel cleek'd her on his knee, She dunch'd and punch'd, cried, 'foul, let be!' 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 198, I felt his skull had been dunched in. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Art Gf* 132 A bad ball, which can... be dunched along the ground a short distance with a brassy. *Mod. Sc.* Do not dunch me while I am writing.

**Dunch**, sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *prec. vb.*] A jog, a push with the elbow, a smart shock.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunchre, or lonche... *sonitus, stepitus, bombus*. c 1490 *Ibid.* (MS. K.) Dvneche (P. dunchinge), *tuncio, percussio*. 1811 *ATON Agric. Ayrsh.* Gloss. 691 *Dunch*, a smart push. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xiii. (1888) 118 She... struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat upon the deck.

**Dunch**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. *DUNNY* a. 2.] Dull or inert in the senses, or in composition.

1. Deaf. *Dunch down*: see *quot.* 1578.

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 75, I have spoken with Perianes... and as he was deaf and most duche, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do vste in preaching. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* iv. liii. 513 This herbe is called... in Latine *Typha*... in English... Dunch downe, bycause the downe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares. 1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf. W. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf.

2. Blind.

1716... *Claudian's Journey to London* (Somerset dial.) *MS. Ashmole* 26 li. 112 What with the smoke and what with the criez, I was amozt blind and dunch in my eyes. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dunch*, passage, a cul de sac; the term 'blind passage' is sometimes used in this sense.

3. Heavy or doughy, as bread.

1842 *AKERMAN Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Dunch-dumpling*, a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. 1879 *JEFFRIES Wild Life in S. C.* 129 Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never 'dunch' or heavy. [Hence prob., in midland dialects, *dunch* sb., dumpling.]

**Dunciad** (dʌnsiəd). [f. *DUNCE* sb.: see -*AD* c.] The epic of dunces: name of a well-known poem by Pope. Also, the world or commonwealth of dunces. Hence *Dunciadean*, a. *nonce-wd.*

1728 *Pope* (title) *The Dunciad*. 1742 — *Dunciad* v. 604 Tyrant supreme! shall three Estates command, And make one Mighty Dunciad of the Land! 1799 *Morr. Her. in Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1800) III. 169 Dunciadean critics.

**Duncical** (dʌnsikəl), a. Now rare. Also *dunsical*. [f. *DUNCE* sb. + -*ICAL*.]

†1. Of or pertaining to the Scotists or to the Scholastic system. *Obs.*

1546 *COVERDALE tr. Calvin on Sacrament* Pref. A ij, Romishe idolatrers and diligent students of duncical dregges. 1588 *FRANCE Lawiers Log.* I. i. 3 b, Miserable Sorbonists and dunsical Quidditaries. 1625 *Conskid's Sp. Inquis.* 140 All that Sophistical and Dunsical diuinitie.

2. Of or pertaining to a dunce; dull-witted, stupid, blockheaded.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 Botched vp... after a rude, and dunsical sort. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 26 This neck-question... the most dull and dunsical Commissioner was able to aske. 1768 *MORTIMER Ranelagh* IV. liii, Students sottish and dunsical. 1768 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 393, I have no patience with the fool-h duncical dog. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 Mathematics might be flogged into them... as readily as into our own dunsical natures.

B. as *adv.* for *duncially*.

1624 *RAND Epil. to Skelton's Et. Rummyng*, King Henry the Eighth Had a good conceit Of my merry vaine, Though duncial plaine.

Hence † *Dunciality*.

1588 *FRANCE Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ iij, If this be all the Dunsicalitie you talke of, you are farre more nyce then any Universitie man of nine acquaintance.

**Duncify**, v. rare. [f. *DUNCE* sb.: see -*IFY*.] *trans.* To make a dunce of. Hence *Duncified* *phl.* a., constituted as a dunce.

1597 *1st Pt. Returne fr. Pariaas*, IV. i. 1222 Let this duncified worlde esteeme of Spencer and Chaucer, I'll worshipping sweet Mr. Shakspeare. 1759 *WARBURTON Lett. to Hurd* (1809) 286 A fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster.

**Duncish** (dʌnsɪʃ), a. [f. *DUNCE* sb. + -*ISH*.] Of the nature of a dunce; dunce-like. Hence

**Duncishly** *adv.*; **Duncishness**.

1815 *FONBLANQUE in Westm. Rev.* IV. 377 A sentence of impenetrable duncishness. 1871 *Examiner* 162/1 Stupid by nature, and duncish by education. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* x, The 'duncish curate', as his lordship called him. 1834 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 161 Men, who read the broad signs of the times so duncishly.

**Duncure**: see *dun cur* s.v. *DUN* a. 3 c.



**Dunder** (dʌndəʃ). [Corrupted from Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the West Indies in the fermentation of rum; = **DANDER** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>

1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies v. ii.* II. 241 The use of dunder in the making of rum, answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flower. *Ibid.* Dunder... is the lees or feculencies of former distillations. *Ibid.* 240 To provide a dunder-cistern of at least 3000 gallons. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 5 The miserable ferment called Dunder, which is the only one used in the West Indies.

**Dunder**, var. of **DUNNER** *v.* **Sc.**

**Dunderbolt**, dial. f. **THUNDERBOLT**; a belemnite; a flint arrow-head.

**Dunderhead** (dʌndəhed). [The origin of dunder in this and the following words is obscure.

It may possibly be connected with **DUNNER** *v.* and *sb.*<sup>1</sup> (which also occur as *dunder*): cf also *Sc. dunder* to stun as with a blow or loud noise; see **DONNERED**. Some association between *dunder* and *blunder* appears to be indicated by the change of *Du. dunderbus* to *blunderbus*.]

A ponderously stupid person; a blockhead, a numskull.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro. ii.* iv. Oh, thou dunderhead! Wouldst thou be ever in thy wife's Syntax? 1629 MASINGER *Picture ii.* i. Recover, dunder-head! a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. *Crews*, *Dunder-head*, a dull heavy Creature. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy IX.* xxv. Shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, dunderheads... and other unsavoury appellations. 1894 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats i.* 6 There are so many dunderheads of all nationalities who can never realise the truth of that simple maxim.

Hence **Dunderheadism**, practical stupidity.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 115 Utter and inconceivable dunderheadism. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 491 Bureaucratic and police dunderheadism.

**Dunder-headed**, *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ED**.] Ponderously stupid, thick-headed.

1825 CONNERT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 37 The poor scolded broken-hearted boy... becomes dunder-headed and dull for all his life-time. 1836 WAKLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 15 Mar. Any illiterate and dunder-headed police officer. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xlv. He regarded it as a mixture of jealousy and dunderheaded prejudice.

Hence **Dunderheadedness**, gross stupidity. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Jan. 80/2 This dunderheadedness of crime which is brought home to our senses by reports like these.

**Dunderpate** (dʌndəpæt). = **DUNDERHEAD**. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1849) 140 A dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds. 1829 J. JEFFERY in *Corr.* 16 Mar. vii. (1894) 194 When the Republic, like Great Britain at this day, was overrun by dunderpates.

**Dunderwhelp**, *Obs.* [see above.] A dunderheaded 'whelp', a contemptible blockhead.

1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase ii.* i. What a purblind puppy was I... What a dunder-whelp, To let him domineer thus! a 1625 — *Women Pleased ii.* vi. You know what a dunder-whelp [Folio 3, dunderwhelp] my master is.

**Dun-diver**. [f. **DUN** *a.* + **DIVER** *v.*] *a.* The female and young male of the goosander (*Mergus merganser*). *b.* *U.S. local.* The ruddy duck.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Dun-Diver or Sparling-fowl, *Mergus merganser*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 556 The Dun-Diver or female is less than the male. 1829 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 175 I shot whilst in Shrewsbury a Dunderiver (female Goosander, as I suppose you know).

**Dune** (di:n). [a. mod.F. *dune* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a. ODN. *dūna*, MDu. *dīne* (Dn. *dūn*, mod.LG. *dīne*) = OE. *dūn*: see **DOWN** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>] A mound, ridge, or hill of drifted sand on the sea-coast (or, rarely, on the border of a lake or river); applied esp. to the great sand-hills on the coast of France and the Netherlands. In earlier English use, *doun* occurs: see **DOWN** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 3.

1790 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 Supposing the extremities of the base between Fort Revers and the Dunes to be accurately known. 1830-33 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xxi. (1847) 312 By the aid of embankments and the sand dunes of the coast. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 79 Indurated dunes occur in various parts of the world: they have been noticed by Peron in New Holland. 1855 LONGER *Hiaw.* xvi. 10 On the dunes of Nagow Wudjoo... Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa ii.* 23 The Sahara presents now a stretch of sand, then hills and ravines, Marshes and dunes. 1883 SYMONDS *Italian Byways* vii. 222 A handful of horned poppies from the dunes.

*b.* *Comb.*, as *dune-like* *adj.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 270 Rolling dune-like hills.

**Dune**, *obs. f.* **DIN**, **DOWN**, **DUN** *sb.*<sup>3</sup>

**Dunfish**, **dun-fish**. *U.S. local.* (New England). [f. **DUN** *a.*] Cod cured by dunning (see **DUN** *v.*<sup>1</sup> 1 b).

[Cf. 1792 *Dunfish* *s.v.* **DUNB** *a.* 8.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Dunfish*. 1873 CELIA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 A real dunfish is handsome, cut in transparent strips, the color of brown sherry wine. The process is a tedious one.

**Dun-fly**. [f. **DUN** *a.*] *a.* A kind of artificial fly used in angling. *b.* A kind of gadfly.

a 1450 *Fysshynge v. Angle* (1883) 33 The donne flye: the body of the donne woll. 1653 WALTON *Angler v.* 97 I will name... the dun fly, the stone fly, the red fly [etc.]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby i.* 171 *Oestrus Circuicanda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly.

**Dung** (dʌŋ). *sb.* Forms: 1-dung, (3 ding), 4-6 dunge, dong(e), 4-7 dounge(e), (6 dungeue,

doong, 6-7 dongue). [OE. *dung* = OFris. *dung*, OHG. *tunga* manuring, mod.G. *dung* and *dünger* manure. Cf. also Sw. *dynga* dung, muck, Da. *dyng* heap, hoard, mass, pile, mod. Icel. *dyngja* heap, dnnng. The original sense is uncertain: see Kluge *s.v.*]

1. Excrementitious and decayed matter employed to fertilize the soil; manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/9 *Fimms*, dung. c 1160 *Hattori Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Ic hine beweorpe mid dunge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 130 Pat lawe schal ben a laborer and leden a-feld dounge. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 276 The lond aboute a roote is to be moued Al vpsodoun, and flekis shal we make Of dunge and molde. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 127/5 Dunge, mucke, *fimms*, *letamen*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 What kind of dung is best to fatten the same [barren ground] againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Parne* 533 It will be good to spread Quicklime vpon the plowed ground... the harvest after it is more plentiful, than after anie other dung that a man can inuent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *s.v.* *Garden*, Dung made of Leaves that are well rotted. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 213 All the essential fertilising substances of a large mass of home-made dung.

2. (As constituting the usual manure) The excrement or faeces of animals (rarely of human beings): as *cow-dung*, *horse-dung*, *pig's-dung*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene he gadelyng kan wende. & in dunge bar Huddle hym here longe. a 1300 *Sarum* 6 in E. P. R. (1862) 2. A sakke updrif ful with dunge. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxh.) xiv. 648 Pai dight laire mete with dung of bestez dried at le soune. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 527 Dunge of fowlis is ful necessary To londtiling. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 3. 17 Horse-dunge is the worste dunge that is. And the dounge of douues is best, but it muste be layde vpon the grounde verry thynne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 27 That they maye eat their owne dunge and drynke their owne stale. 1611 BIRLE *Job* xx. 7 Yet he shall perish for euer, like his owne dunge. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. 262 Now this dung was entirely the produce of the fishes on which those fowls constantly fed. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 135 Having collected a sufficient quantity of dry buffalo's dung, we made a fire.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling; or to matter that is vile, contemptible, or loathsome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Heo mot... upholden ham, þet heo ne uallen ide dunge of sunne. c 1325 *Rel. Aut.* II. 191 Loved king, to hord ding what malith man so hold? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 They were fallen and leyed defyled in the dunge of synne. 1526-34 TINDALE *Phil.* III. 8 For whom I have counted all thynges losse, and do iudge them but dunge. 1577 NORTHMOORE *Diction* (1843) 76 This dung and filth of ydelnesse. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 For greedinesse of a little mucke or dung of the earth. For monie is no better. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I. 16 The dust of self, the dung of sensuality. 1858 CARLYLE *Frith. Ct.* I. i. (1865) 1. 12 The noteworthiness Dead is sure to be found lying under infinite dung, no end of calamities and stupidities accumulated upon him.

4. *Tailor's slang.* A term of obloquy, applied to journeymen who submit to the masters' terms, working by the piece instead of by the day, or working while others are on strike. Cf. **DUNGHILL** 2 d.

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 A Fox, refusing to comply with the masters' terms... call themselves *Filins*, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision called by the first Dungs. 1824 *Ibid.* 80 The whole body of journeymen tailors is divided into two classes, denominated Flints and Dungs: the former work by the day and receive all equal wages; the latter work generally by the piece. 1837 WHITTING. etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 430 (Tailor) Any man being declared a 'dung' for working too fast. 1867 *Morning Star* 6 Aug. 7/1 He said, 'I know by your walk you are a "dung"!' (A term applied to men who work for a shop where the hands are on strike.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* *attrib.*, as *dung-barge*, *-bed*, *-boat*, *-drag*, *-mere*, *-mixen* (i.e. dung-heap), *-pike*, *-pit*, *-yard*, etc.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 188 The rudder of a 'dung-barge'. 1845 *Flourist's Trn.* 47 The presence of a small (hot) house over a 'dung-bed'. c 1660 COWLEY *Ancr. Inuit. Cambridge Wks.* xvi. 111. 63 The Quondam 'Dung-boat' is made gay. 1795 *Unit Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Silrling him on the head with a 'dung drag'. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Dung-Mere', are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, etc. are mix'd and lie rot together for some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry. 1480 *Robt. Deryll* 38 So into a foule 'dunge nyxen he her caried. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 12 Road-side laystalls and dung-mixens removed out of sight. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 'Dunge pyke, fourche a flant. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. Ep. Ded., Oyl Beetles... rowl up and down a 'dung-pit. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 86 Their dung-hills or 'dung-pits. 1797-12 MORTIMER (J.). Any manner of vegetables cast into the 'dunyard.

*b.* *objective, instrumental, etc.* as *dung-eater*, *-finding*; *dung-bred*, *-feeding* *adjs.*

a 1631 DRAYTON *Poems* IV. 1271 (Jod.) I scorn all earthly 'dunbred scarabees. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1889) 490 Many kinds of 'dung-feeding beetles. 1610 HALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 691 Stercutius, who was deified for 'dung-finding.

*c.* *Special combs.*: *dung-bath* (*Dycing*), a mixture of dung, usually that of cows, with chalk in warm water, used to remove superfluous mordant from printed calico; *dung-beetle*, a name for the dor-beetle or dumble-dore; also a general name for the group of beetles which roll up balls of dung; *dung-bird*, (a) the hoopoe; (b) = *dung-hunter*; *dung-chaffer* = *dung-beetle*; *dung-cis-tern*, -copper, a vessel containing a dung-bath;

† *dung-farmer*, one who contracts to remove dung and refuse; *dung-fly*, a two-winged fly of the genus *Scatophaga*, feeding in ordure; *dung-gate*, -port, a gate through which dung and refuse are removed; in O. T., the name of a gate of Jerusalem; the anus; *dung-hunter*, -teaser, the Dirt-bird or Dirty Allan: (see *quots.*); † *dung-wet* *a.*, as wet as dung, wet through; *dung-worm*, a worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait. Also **DUNG-CART**, -FORK, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The chalk occasionally added to the 'dung-bath' serves to neutralize the acids as they are evolved from the mordants. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 353 The dung-bath is now almost wholly superseded by the solutions of certain salts, viz. the double phosphate of soda and lime, arsenite and arsenate of soda, and silicate of soda. 1634 *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 153 'Dung-beetle, Sharnbun. 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* I. 172 A bluish metallic-coloured dung-beetle. 1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 280 The common 'dung-chaffer'. flies with great rapidity and force. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 154/1 The goods must be... winched through a fresh 'dung-cistern' (commonly called a 'dung-copper'). 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 26 Hele cry, oh rare, at a 'Dongfarmers cart. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 11. 69 The dungfarmers seek in euery streete by exchange to buy this durtie ware. 1616 *Crt.* 4 *Times* *Par.* I. (1849) I. 414 They say a dung-farmer gave him his death's wound. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 947 Merdiora or 'Dung-flies are of diuers sorts. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xii. 31 On the righte hande of the wall toward the 'Donggate. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresce* II. 152 The Excrement... in that part which was near the Dung-gate. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies i.* (1662) 144 Searching into the pedigree of Paper, it cometh into the world at the dunggate, raked thence in Rags. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 423 This species [of Gull] is likewise called by some the 'Dung Hunter. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua... [called] from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are musing, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. 'Dung bird or Dung hunter. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ii. 13, I rode by nighte vnto the valley pottre... and to the 'Dongporte. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 256 Arctic skua, better known... by the name of the 'dung teaser. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 180 (D.) Fishermen cowering and quaking, 'dung-wet after a storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 723 The Duke of Alva (wonderfully wearied in the late skirmish, and dung wet). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, 'Dung-worms... found in great plenty among cow-dung in September and October.

**Dung** (dʌŋ), *v.* Forms: 1 *dyngian*, 4-6 *dong*(e), (5 *doong*, 6 *doung*), 4-7 *dunge*, 4- *dung*. [In OE. *dyngian* from *dung* *sb.*; cf. OFris. *donga*, *denga*, MHG. *tungen*, Ger. *dingen*. In ME. assimilated to, or formed anew from the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To manure (ground) with dung; to dress with manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/8 *Stercoratio*, *dingiung*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 *Dinge* aboute Byenrotis and dung him wel. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 127/1 Dungen, or mukkyng londe, *fimo*. 1502 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. (1500) 9/1 He taught men to dunge their feldeles. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman... tillet his lande and sometyme doungeh it. 1648 GARD *West Ind.* xviii. 135 The best way to husband or dung their ground. 1770-74 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1803) I. 313 They miss a crop by duning an improper soil.

*fig.* 1709 STEELE *Tailor No.* 35 *p.* 2 To improve and dung his Brains with this prolific Powder [snuff].

*b.* *Predicated of animals.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 b. If I deliver to a man nyve sheepe to dunge or marle his land. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hor.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 294 Doe Jack-dawes dung the top of Paules Steeple still? 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Hush.* 2. iv. (1762) 9 The land is well duned by them.

*c.* *Predicated of the manure.*

1552 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b. Medic fother muste be sown in April. It doungeh the ground well. 1589 *Pasquill's Rel.* 5 The carcases of the deade did dunge the grounde.

2. *intr.* Of animals: To drop or eject excrement.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxi. iv. In the whiche time] no horse maye dunge. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 3. 18 Let them [sheep] stande styll a good season, that they maye dunge. 1569 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 11. 105 He grasses on the Shore, and dungs like a Horse. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon's Hist.* 256 (R.) He dungs upon it at last from the dirty tal of Mahometanism. 1846 [see **DUNGING** *vbl. sb.* 2].

† *b.* *trans.* *Dung out*, to pass as excrement. *Obs.* 1641 *BEST Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 8 'I'll such time as the lambe beginne to dunge out the milke which it hath gotten of her [an ewe].

3. *Calico-printing.* To immerse in a dung-bath in order to remove superfluous mordant.

1836 [see **DUNGING**]. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* *Arts* I. 626 In duning calicoes. *Ibid.* 628 A solution of arsenate of soda, containing from 10 to 50 grains arsenic acid per gallon, according to the strength and nature of the mordants to be duned.

Hence **Dunged** *pp. a.*, covered or mixed with dung; manured; **Dunger**, an animal that dungs (Coigr. *s.v.* *Grinner*).

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 151 In dinged lond. 1597-8 Br. Hall *Sat. v.* i. 116 To see the dinged folds of dng-tayled sheepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 500 An Infusit of Medecine in Dinged Water. 1651 R. CUNEO in *Harthill's Legacy* (1653) 11 Dung'd land.

**Dung**, *p. t.* and *pple.* of **DINO** *v.* 1

|| **Dungaree** (dʌŋgəri). Also *dungeres*.

[Hindi *दुङ्गरी* *dungri*.] A kind of coarse inferior Indian calico.

[1613] CAPT. SARIS in *Purchas Pilgrimes* (1625-6) I. 363 (Y.) The sorts requested, and prices that they yielded. . . Dongerijns, the finest, twelve. 1666 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 14 Dungarees is another sort of Callico which is coarse, but something whiter than the former, yet not so fine, but is much stronger than the Derribands. 1759 *Land. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 A sail-cloth called Dungaree. 1858 MISS FRERE *Deccan Days* p. xxiv. (Y.) Such dungaree as you now pay half a rupee a yard for.

b. *pl.* Trousers of this material.

1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf.* Nl. 40 He's got his dungarees on.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. Africa II. 230 Blue dungaree trousers. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* III. xxxiii. 103 Clad in skirts and duck or dungaree breeches.

**Dung-cart.** A cart used to convey manure.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Man's Pr.* T. 216 He..fond a dong Carte as it went for to donge land. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 3 146 To helpe her husbande to fylle the mucke wayne or donge cart. 1606 *Choice, Chance.* etc. (1881) 48 What a spight it was to see a horse of service drawe in a dung-cart. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xlii. If I thought that no one would see me, I'd fill a dung-cart or two.

fig. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* i. 1, Whele about thou dung cart of diseases. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 764/2 Reducing all wit to the original dung-cart.

Hence **Dung-cartful**, as much as fills a dung-cart. 1598 *Mucedorus* in *Hazl. Dastley* VII. 235 I have kill'd a dungcartful at the least. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Chym. Magic* 18 Guts at least a Dung-cart full.

**Dungeon** (dʊŋˈɡeɪn), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 *dungeoun*, *-goun*, *-gon*, *-gen*, *-gyn*, *doun*, *dun-goun*, *Sc. dwungeoun*, *-geoun*, *downgeowne*, 4-6 *dongeon*, *dungion*, 5-6 *doungeoun*, *-gen*, 6 *dongion*, *-gion*, 4- *dunjon*. *B.* 4-9 *Donjon* (4 *dunjon*, 4-5 *dounjon* (e, g. *doujon*)). [a. F. *donjon* (12th c. in Littré), in OF. also *danzon*, *dangon* = Pr. *donjon*, *dompunior*:-late L. *dominion-em* in same sense, f. *dominus* (for *dominus*) lord; thus essentially a doublet of *DOMINION*.]

1. The great tower or keep of a castle, situated in the innermost court or bailey. (To this the archaic spelling *dunjon* is now usually appropriated.)

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 224 Bath the castell and the dungeoun. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 937 *Dict.* The noble tour of Vilon. That of the citee was the chief dungeoun. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iii. (1514) 6 a. A thousand arblastis, bent in his dungeoun. c. 1484 CAXTON *Sommes of Armes* i. 2 Lohier..mounted vp into the dungeoun of the castle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 288 Come on Sirs, ye shall enter into the Dungeoun, for then shall ye be sure to be Lordes of the Castell. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4164/2 The Governor..retired into the Dungeoun, which is a small Fort within the great one. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. The keep or dungeoun of the ancient fort.

b. a 1300 *Curtor* M. 596 *P.* third [color]. castles lem ouer al so bright, bat rechies to be dunjon light. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Steuen..dide rise in bat cote a stalworth donjon. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 12 The castle and donjone held still. 1678 *Tr. Gay's Art of War* ii. 116 Donjon, a place of Retreat in a Town or Place, to capitulate in with greater security in case of Extremity. 1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2727/2 After this we fixed our Miners to the Donjon or Tower within the Castle. 1813 SCOTT *Tretern.* II. x. Nor tower nor donjon could he spy. 1854 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts* S. France II. xvi. 38 A cylindrical donjon, with ancient buildings grouped about it.

b. More fully, *donjon* (*-dungeoun*) *keep*, *-tower*. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* i. 1, The battled towers, the Donjon keep. 1813 — *Rokeby* II. ii, By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xl. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Ref.* vi. iii. (1866) 828 It was in the donjon keep of the castle.

c. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Donjon* (Archit.), a small wooden pavilion raised above the roof of the house, where anyone may command a fine view.

2. A strong close cell; a dark subterranean place of confinement; a deep dark vault.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1186 So wel is me in bys doel doungeoun. 13.. *Coer de L.* 728 That thou dwelle in a fowle dongon. c. 1325 *Body & Soul* 471 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 345 The corthe closede hid self aseyen, And the dungeoun was for-dit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungeoun and a depe pytt under grounde. 1604 SHAKS. *Off.* iii. iii. 271, I had rather be a Toad, And live vpon the vapour of a Dungeoun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 317 The King of Heav'n hath doom'd this place our dungeoun. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39. 3 Beneath the castle I could discern vast dungeons. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1896) 7 When the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1340 HANFORD *Pr. Cons.* 2835 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in bat dungeoun. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min.* Poem 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waves with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat in there dreddful doungeoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* 2 In the deepe dungeoun of ignorance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 156 Thou art become.. The dungeoun of thyself. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 68 Pailsey.. confined within the dungeoun of his own breast, those feelings of bitterness. 1871 R. ELIUS *Catullus* lxxviii. 102 Strangely the land's last verge holds him, a dungeoun of earth.

4. A habitation, mansion: also *fig.* *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xxiv. (1554) 194 b, Up to the rich stery bright dungeoun..Called Arthurs constellation. — *Lyke thyn Audience* etc. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Dyogenes lay in a smalle dungeoun, In sondre wedys which lymyd as a balle. 1443 — *Prospect* *Peace* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Briht was the sterre over the doungeoun moost, Where the havenly queen lay poorly in jesyne.

c. Applied to a person of profound learning or wisdom: = 'deep mine or receptacle.' (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

1773 in Boswell *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 22 Oct., Lady Loch-bury said, 'he was a dungeoun of wit'. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (S. songs) Ser. II. 81 Although he's a dungeoun of Latin and Greek. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Dungeounable*, 'He's a dungeoun of wit', very shrewd. *Mod. Sc.* He is a perfect dungeoun of learning.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: Of or belonging to a dungeoun, as *dungeoun-bolt*, *-cell*, *-door*, *-floor*, *-fretress*, *-gate*, *-vault*, etc.; a dungeoun-keep, *-tower* (see 1 b). Also *dungeoun-like* adj.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxii. A fearful vision..Of dungeoun-bolts and fetters worn. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. iv. From lowest dungeoun cell To highest tower. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 107 (Jod.) Where dungeoun damps arise Diseases d'he pines. c. 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 720 The gayleris were sore afrayde of certeyn light in the dungeoun-doore. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 183/2 This is that grisly portrait, who..claps the dungeoun-gate upon them. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 98 Above were two dungeoun-like apartments. 1856 W. E. AVROUN *Bothwell* (1857) 2 They riot o'er my dungeoun-vault. 1810 MONTGOMERY *Poems*, *Old Man's Song* viii. To burst these dungeoun-walls of clay.

Hence **Dungeounable** a. (*north. dial.*), 'deep', shrewd, knowing (cf. 3 c). **Dungeonly**, **Dungeony** a., dungeoun-like.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 42 None but the God of heaven may..returne Conquerour from that dungeonly Kingdome. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 A Dungeounable Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a devilish Fellow. 1823 in *Life of Dean Hook* 1 360 Unaired dungeonly rooms of a bachelor's house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dungeounable*, deep, knowing.

**Dungeon** (dʊŋˈɡeɪn), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To put or keep in a dungeoun or cell; to imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a dungeoun.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devil* 76 If he once recovers him into his prison he will dungeoun him. 1645 BR. HALL *Kennedy Discontent* 124 Are we dungeoun'd up from the sight of the Sun? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. You said nothing Of how I might be dungeouned like a madman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii. 193 They..Kill'd half the crew, dungeoun'd the other half in Pevensey Castle.

Hence **Dungeoned** *pp. a.*, **Dungeoning** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Dungeoner**, one who or that which dungeons.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 The prisoner that is allowed to walk abroad, though with his keeper, is not so miserable as the dungeoned. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vit. Mail of Orleans* i. 30 A dungeoun'd wretch. 1820 *Examiner* No. 650. 600/1 The dungeonings and ironings of Reformers. c. 1821 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 33 That most hateful land, Dungeoner of my friends.

**Dung-fork.**

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used to lift or spread dung; a kind of pitchfork.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrle* (Roxb.) 13 To a chorle a dongforke in his honde. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Donge forke, *fouche a fann*. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 A Dung-fork is a Tool of 3 Times or Pikes, for the better casting of Dung. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 254 The manure..so far rotted as to be easily divisible by the dung-fork. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii. The reeking dungfork master of the mace!

*attrib.* 1674 FLATMAN *To Mr. Austin* 9 Our Noddles understand them can No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's College Library does stand.

2. *Entom.* The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry their excrement; a fecifork.

**Dung-heap.** A heap of dung, a dunghill.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Ne syndest thou non so fyl dung-beep. 1393 [see next l.] c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhood* II. liii. (1869) 96 Eche witte is strong on his owen dung hep, and tristeth to his cuntree; He is heere in his cuntree, on his dung hep. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v. 'Dungheaps' lying quiet at most doors.

**Dunghill** (dʊŋˈhɪl), *sb.*

1. A heap or hillock of dung or refuse.

c. 1320 *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 2417 To delue anon in the donghel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 109 For yprocysie in latyn is lykned to a donghel [1393 C. xvii. 265 dungehep]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I. f. As a Cok ones sought his pasture in the donghyll he fond a precious stone. 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 29 Raking of Dunghills is an Employment more fit for a Scavenger than a Gentleman. 1776 AOSAN SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 352 One half, perhaps, of these provisions is thrown to the dunghill. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xx, Mud hovels, with their dunghills..around them.

b. In proverbs and locutions.

1545 J. HEYWOOD *Protr.* (1867) 125 But he was at home there, he might speake his will, Eury Cock is proude on his owne dunghill. 1581 SIOENEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worldes dunghill. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xl, Mr. Chaffanbrass was the cock of this dunghill. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xv. 233 What he [Cicero] could not say in the Forum he thought he might venture on with impunity in the Senate, which might be called his own dunghill.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A heap or repository of filth or rubbish; often applied depreciatively to the earth, and to the human body. Also as the type of the lowest or most degraded situation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 147 b, Y<sup>e</sup> foule & fylthy dunghyll of this world. 1540 MORSEYNE *Vines Introd.* Wks. Cij, The fayrest body is nothing els but a dungehyl covered in white and purple. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Sabbath* ix, And buried in the dunghill of defame. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. i, More to be

loath'd than vilenes or sin's dunghill. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 For matter of Books there is no body publishes huger Dunghills than you. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 40 Considering the condition from which this son of a dunghill sprung. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue* s.v., Moving dunghill, a dirty filthy man or woman. 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 40 Those who have risen suddenly from the dunghill to a chariot.

b. Applied opprobriously to a person of evil life, or of base station.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 105 Shal y<sup>e</sup> vile dong-hills of the earth presume to alter and change the blessed and euerlasting Testament of y<sup>e</sup> only begotten sonne of God? 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 87. Out, dunghill! dar'st thou braue a Nobleman? 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 49 Paracelsus..was a walking Dunghill (so offensive and corrupt his life).

c. With reference to the *dunghill cock* (see 3 d), a man who is not 'game', a coward or spiritless fellow. To die dunghill, to die as a coward, not to die 'game'. d. = DUNG 4.

1756 W. TOLEROY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 52 Submit, be a wretch, and die dunghill. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 358 There would be no sport, as the combatants were both reckoned dunghills. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue*, *Dunghill*, a coward; a cockpit phrase, all but game cocks being stiled dunghills; to die dunghill, to repent or shew any signs of contrition at the gallows. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, To see..whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a dunghill, as *dunghill beetle*, *raker*, etc. b. Fit for or vile as a dunghill. c. Cowardly, or showing no fight, as the dunghill cock.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min.* *Poems* 192 (Mätz.) A downghille dake as deynte as a synghite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 7 A dongehyll knave and vyle borne villayne. 1563 SUBBASS *Anal. Abis.* II. (1882) 39 This dunghill trade of Brokerie. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxv, Many Dunghill Birde have maintained infinite labours, assisted onely with the fame of making their sonnes Gentlemen. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Trench* 423 Rich offerings..were made to that dunghill Deity. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ius. 1009 Some call the Pylularius the dunghill Beetle, because it breeds from dung and filth. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 54 God never loves to lift up the light of his countenance upon a dunghill-spirited man. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 55 The Dunghill-raker, Spider, Hen, The Chicken too to me Hath taught a Lesson. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wald Tylor* III. ii, My liege 'twas wisely ordered, to destroy The dunghill rabble. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study of Ben Jonson* 70 Some dunghill gazetteer of this very present day.

d. Special combs.: *dunghill-cock*, *-fowl*, *-hen*, common barndoor fowls, as distinguished from the game-cock, etc.; so *dunghill craven*.

1580 G. HARVEY *3 proper wittie Lett.* 29 [There are] Asses in Lions skins; 'dunghillcocks'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 163 The game-cock being by no means so fruitful as the ungenerous dunghill-cock. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 The difference..between the game-cock, and the 'dunghill-craven'. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 112 A few 'dunghill fowls' were also found on these islands. 1611 COTGR. *Vne poule de pailleur*, a 'dunghill henne, a henne that's fed at the barn door.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Dunghill** *v. trans.*, to make up into a dunghill; in quot. *fig.* † **Dunghilly**, vile condition or practice, **Dunghilly** a., like or characteristic of a dunghill; vile, ignoble.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillrie, and learning to doultrie. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Poor, degenerate, dunghilly blood and breeding. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 It hides part of a stinking or Dunghilly ferment under the soursness of the milk. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 438 Where all the lees of Stamboul were dunghilled up into one reeking mass of infamy.

**Dunging** (dʊŋˈɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f.* DUNG v. + -ING]. Cf. Ger. *düngung*.] The action of the verb DUNG.

1. The manuring of land; *concr.* manure, dung.

c. 1000 [see DUNG v. 1]. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 238 Lupyne and ficchis slayn, and on their roote vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 b, Dungeyng hurthe Date trees. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 11 The soil is so rich that it..will bear good Barley for almost 20 years without dunging.

2. Dropping of excrement.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 24 Which you shall know by his dunging. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant taking*, If you perceive by their dunging and scraping, that they frequent any Place. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 109 By eating, by treading, by dunging, by staling.

3. *Calico-printing.* The operation of passing the cloth through a dung-bath. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cyc.* VI. 153/2 The dunging is..one of the most important..processes in calico-printing. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 627 Dugging salts, or liquors, are now made by the manufacturing chemist.

† **Dungish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DUNG *sb.* + -ISH]. Of the nature of dung; vile.

1550 DALE *Apol.* 46 Dongysh and fylthie tradicions. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 126 No lesse dungish and brutish.

† **Dunglecock**, *Obs.* = DUNGHILL COCK.

† **Dungled**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* ? = *Dunghilled*, thrown on a dunghill.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. 332 As if a dungled Ass should die.

**Dung-pot.** Now *dial.* A tub for carrying manure, etc., of which a pair is borne by a pack-horse; also a low-wheeled cart for the same purpose. 1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 58, ij wylpottis, ij dung-pot. 1554 HULOT, *Dunge* cart or dunge pottle made of wickers, *scirpae*. 1575-6 *Dial* 2 *Ellis* c. 10. 6 i Every person

..shale charged to find .. one Cart .. Tumbrell, Dounge  
 Pott or Courte. .for. .repaying of the Highe ways. c 1710  
 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 171 A horse who draws a sort of  
 carriage, the wheels like a Dung-pott. 1881 *Isle of*  
*Wight Gloss.* 1888 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

**Dungy** (dʊŋi), a. [f. DUNG sb. + -y.]

1. Of the nature of dung; abounding in dung.  
 1666 *SHAES. Ant. & Cl. i. 1. 35* Our dungie earth alike  
 Feeds Snaks as Man. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 21 The  
 best dung compost.

2. Foul or filthy as dung; vile, defiling.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* in. xlvii. (1869) 160, I am  
 foule. .stinkinge and dungy. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villan.*  
*To Detraction* 165 My mind dissaines the dungy muddy  
 scum Of abiection thoughts. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxix. 17 Their  
 idols [ung. dungye gods], wood and stone. 1860 *PUSEY*  
*Min. Proph.* Hosea ix. 10 Scripture gives disgraceful names  
 to the idols (as abominations, nothings, dungy things).

**Dunite** (dʊniit), *Min.* (See quot. 1879.)

1868 *DANA Min.* 258 Dunyte. 1874 *DAWKINS Ess. v. 137*  
 The period rock of New Zealand known as dunite. 1879  
*RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Dunite (so named from Dun  
 Mountain in New Zealand, which consists in great part of  
 this rock and serpentine) is a crystalline-granular aggregate  
 of olivine and chromic-iron.

|| **Duniwassal** (dūni-wa'sal). Also duniwassell,  
 -waisle, dunni-, dunnie-wassal, dunniwassal.  
 [Gael. *dunne uasal* lit. gentleman, = *dunne man* +  
*usal* gentle, noble, well-born.] A (Highland)  
 gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank, below  
 the chief, a yeoman; a cadet of a family of rank.

c 1665 *LINDESAV (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 (Jam.)  
 The king, caused many of the great Duny vassals to shew  
 their holding. 1699 *DUNNIN, OF HAWTH. Consid. to Parlt.*  
*Wks.* (1712) 187 That, the overseers of ministers, deacons  
 and elders, be named duniwassels of the kirk. 1681 *COLVIT*  
*Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 60 Though some, Sir, of our duni-  
 wassels stood out, like Eglington and Cassilis. 1802 *SCOTT*  
*Bonny Dundee* viii. There are wild Duniwassels three  
 thousand times three, Will cry hold! for the bonnet o'  
 Bonny Dundee. 1814 — *WAT. xvi.* His bonnet had a short  
 feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunih-*  
*Wassell* or sort of gentleman. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The  
 feathers .. indicated gentility .. the 42nd being dunniewas-  
 sals, or small gentry.

**Dunkadōo** (dʊŋkādōo) [Echoic: from the  
 bird's cry.] Popular name in New England of the  
 American bittern (*Botaurus nebulosus*).

**Dunkard** (dʊŋkɑrd), *U.S.* = **DUNKER**.

1784 *J. BROWN Hist. Brit. Ch. i. xii.* 336 Dunkards, whose  
 men and women live in separate communities. 1896 *CHURCH*  
*World* 21 May 493/t The Dunkards are to be found in  
 twenty of the United States, the total membership being  
 about 75,000. *Ibid.*, A Dunkard minister made a speech.

**Dunker** (dʊŋkər), **Tunker** (tʊŋkər). [ad.  
 Ger. *tunker*, f. *tunken* (*dunken*) to dip.] A member  
 of a body of German-American Baptists, who  
 administer baptism only to adults, and by triple  
 immersion.

They settled in Pennsylvania early in the 18th c., whence  
 they spread into Ohio and other states.

1756 *G. WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 354 The Dunkers  
 (who are all Doctors) entertain the Indians who are wounded  
 here. 1785 *J. Q. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 533 The Quakers  
 and Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, or other worthy  
 people in Pennsylvania. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 281  
 The words Tunkers and Tumblers have been corruptly  
 written Dunkers and Dumpers. 1858-60 *GARDNER Faiths*  
*World* I. 770/t The Dunkers hold that celibacy is not  
 binding, .. but that it is to be commended as a virtue. 1886  
*BLUNT Dict. Sects* 602/t Settlements were formed by the  
 emigration of married Tunkers to other parts.

**Dunker** 2, corruption of **DUNKERK**: see next.

1631 *FITZ-GERFAY Curse of Corn-hordens* 54 Suffered to  
 be a prey to Dunkers abroad, and to as bad at home.

**Dunkirk** (dʊŋkɑrk). Name of a town on the  
 coast of French Flanders; hence, a privateer vessel  
 of that town. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 *DEKKER Satiricon. Wks.* 1873 I. 200 He march through  
 thy dunkirks guts for shooting jestes at me. 1607 *WALK-*  
*INGTON Opt. Glass* 89 Like to roving Dunkirks, or robbing  
 pyrates. c 1665 *FLEISCHER Elder Bro.* iv. ii. Quite shot  
 through 'tween Wind and Water by a she-Dunkirk. 1629  
*Churchw. Acc. Kirtoun-in-Lindsay in Antiquary* (1888)  
 Dec. 21 A trawler .. that was taken with Dunkerkes.  
 1888 *ATHLETIC* 17 Mar. 335/t Of persons robbed on the  
 sea by Dunkirks have several examples [in the Don-  
 caster records].

**Dunkirker**. [f. prec. + -ER.] A privateer  
 belonging to Dunkirk, or one of its crew.

1603 *Crt. & Times* 5. I (1849) I. 4 The Dunkirkers  
 have been very busy with us of late, and .. took three pinks  
 coming from Flushing. 1607 *Crt. & Times* 5. I (1848)  
 I. 50 There are brought into Plymouth three long boats full  
 of Dunkirkers. 1659 *FULLER Aph. Jux. Amac.* (1840) 373  
 A Dunkirker, who delights to prey on poor merchants' ships.

**Dunkle** (dʊŋkl), *v. Sc.* Also dunokle. [A  
 parallel form to DUNTLE, DIMPLE: cf. the parallel  
 forms *crimple, crumple, crinkle, crunkle, dingle,*  
*dumble.*] *trans.* To make a dint or pit in; to dint.

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* III. xxxiii. 284 We think his  
 hampan's surely dunklet. 1830 — *Lavrie T. n. i.* (1849) 42  
 Without very deeply dunkling the lath.

**Dunkle** (dʊŋkl), *sb. Sc.* [Goes with prec. vb.]

'The dint made or cavity produced by a blow, or  
 in consequence of a fall' (Jam.).

1821 *GALT in Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 [It] would have left both  
 cloaks and dunkles in her character.

**Dunlin** (dʊnlin). [dial. form of *dunling*, f.  
 DUN a. + -ING. Cf. *dunmock*.] The red-backed  
 sandpiper (*Tringa alpina* or *variabilis*), a Euro-

pean migratory bird, abundant at certain seasons  
 on the sea-coast. Also an American species or sub-  
 species (*T. pacifica*).

1531-2 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 185/t. 1678 *RAY*  
*Willughby's Ornith.* in. xii. 305 The North-country Dunlin  
 .. is about the bigness of the Jack-Snipe. 1766 *PENNINGTON*  
*Zool.* (1776) II. 471 *Dunlin*, this species is at once distin-  
 guished from the others by the singularity of its colours.  
 1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc.* i. xiii. A flock of ox-  
 birds, or dunlins, digging out the juicy slugs from the mud.

**Dunnage** (dʊnɪdʒ), *sb. Naut.* [In 17th c.  
*dynnage, dinnage*: origin unascertained.

Cf. *Du. dnn*, *L.G. dnn* thin, *dunne twige* brushwood.]  
 Light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like,  
 stowed among and beneath the cargo of a vessel to  
 keep it from injury by chafing or wet; any lighter  
 or less valuable articles of the cargo used for the  
 same purpose.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 75 Mats and dunnage  
 vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance*  
 II. 101 To take Care of the requisite Dunnage and Bivins  
 at the Bottom. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 We  
 covered the bottom of the hold .. with dried brush, for dun-  
 nage. 1865 *READE Hard Cash* I. 198 He had stowed his  
 dunnage, many hundred bundles of light flexible canes  
 from Sumatra and Malacca.

*attrib.* c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Dunnage bat-*  
*tens*, pieces of oak or fir, about two inches square, nailed  
 athwart the flat of the orlop, to prevent wet from damaging  
 the cables, and to admit air. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.*  
 VII. 173 Dunnage wood 26d. per 1000 pieces. 1867 *SMITH*  
*Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dunnage gratings*, express gratings  
 placed on a steamer's deck to place cargo upon, serving as  
 dunnage. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They store there  
 the dunnage mats used for the cargo. [When guano was  
 shipped in bulk at the Chincha Islands, the hold was lined  
 with guano in bags, called *dunnage-bags*, to protect the rest  
 and for better packing; so with various other commodities.]

|| Loosely used for miscellaneous baggage; *slang*,  
 a sailor's or tramp's clothes.

1851 *MANHEW Lond. Lab.* (1861) I. 262. 1873 *Slang*  
*Dict.*, *Dunnage*, baggage, clothes. 1885 *C. A. NEIDE*  
*Cruise of Aurora* 105 (Cent.) Some of the dunnage and  
 the tent would need to be dried before being packed.  
 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/t The other dunnage was a  
 curious mixture of odds and ends, such as a sextant, a little  
 mabogany sea chest, strings of candles, bread bags, rusty  
 scissors, knives, forks, and spoons.

**Dunnage, v. Naut. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To  
 stow or secure with dunnage. Also *intr.* for *refl.***

c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 63 Dunnage as high  
 as the kelson, to prevent water getting to the casks. 1865  
*J. LEES Laws Brit. Shipping* (ed. 9) 700 The vessel must  
 also be properly dunnaged in the bottom and at the sides of  
 the hold, in order to raise up the loading. 1867 *SMITH*  
*Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., A vessel dunnages below the dry  
 cargo to keep it from bilge-water. 1884 *American Vint.*  
 382 Vessels fraudulently 'dunnaged' for the purpose of  
 reducing their tonnage.

† **Dunned**, *pl. a. Obs.* [f. DUN v.1 + -ED.]

Made dun; of a dark or dusky colour: = **DUN** a. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/t Dunnyd of colour, *subniger*.  
 1530 *PATSON*, 31/t Dunde grey as a horse is. 1542 *Rich-*  
*mond. Wills* (Surrey) 37 One great doneyd cow. 1623  
*St. Jovial, Ester Wither* (R.) That the impe, which the  
 said Joyce Boones sent was a dun'd one like unto a mouse.

**Dunner** (dʊnər), *sb. Sc.* Also dunder. [Be-  
 longs to **DUNNER** v.] A resounding or reverber-  
 ating noise; a blow causing vibration.

1780 *J. MAYNE Siller Gun* ii. 127 But a' this time, w'  
 mony a dunner [=dunner], Auld guns were brattling af  
 like thunder [=thunner]. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 18 (Jam.)  
 His Maggy on his mind. Do sometimes gie a dunner. 1850  
*J. STRUTHERS Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 129 The dunner of  
 the engine .. has ceased.

**Dunner**, *sb. 2* [f. DUN v.3 + -ER.] One who  
 duns or importunes another, esp. for money due;  
 a dun.

c 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Dunner*, a Solicitor for  
 Debts. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 5 [They] serve the  
 Owners in getting them Customers, as the common Dunders  
 do in making them pay. 1827 *T. THOMAS To Occupiers of*  
*Land* 14 A fine fill'd wheaten Field That Owner will from  
 Debts and Dunner shield.

**Dunner**, *v. Sc.* [perh. in origin freq. of **DUN**  
 v.2; but with onomatopoeic associations.] *intr.* To  
 make a reverberating noise, to resound; to fall or  
 strike with vibration and reverberating noise.

1802 in *SIBBALD Chron. Sc. Poetry Gloss.* 1819 *W. TEN-*  
*NANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 180 As down he dunner'd on  
 the ground. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* June 533 (Jam.) It gird the  
 doivots stour aff the house riggins and every caber dunner.

**Dunness** (dʊnɪs), [f. DUN a. + -NESS.] The  
 quality of being dun; duskiness, dinginess.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* i. lvi. 140 When Baynesse  
 turnes to dunnesse, blackes to duskinness. 1616 *SURFL &*  
*MARKIL Country Farme* 205 Spots or dunnesse of the  
 skinn. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* v. vii. The dunness of the  
 clouds.

† **Dunning**, *vb. sb. 1*: see **DUN** v.2

**Dunning** (dʊniŋ), *vb. sb. 2*: see **DUN** v.3

The action of importuning for debt, etc.

1714 *MANOEUVILLE Fab. Bcs.* (1782) I. 246 Without taking  
 notice of their dunning. 1726 *ASHESBURY Terra Fil.* xxxiii.  
 176 The continual dunnings and insolent menaces of their  
 creditors. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 562/t The importunate  
 dunnings of a gamester.

**Dunning** (of codfish): see **DUN** v.1 i. b.

**Dunning**, *pl. a.* [f. DUN v.3 + -ING.] That  
 duns, or importunes for debt, etc.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 116 Surrounded by these

dunning devils. 1848 *THACKERAY Fan. Fair* xlviii, Madame  
 Bobinet is writing dunning letters for the money.

**Dunnish** (dʊniʃ), a. [f. DUN a. + -ISH.] Some-  
 what dun or dusky; inclining to a dun colour.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. G iiij. The sede is donnysh blak.  
 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1734/4 A dunish gray Mare. 1753  
*Stewart's Trial* App. 27 Dressed in a dunnish-coloured  
 great coat.

**Dunnock** (dʊnɒk). Also 5 donek, dunoke,  
 7 dunneck, 9 dinnick (sense 2). [app. f. DUN a.  
 + -OCK dim. suffix; from the dusky brown colour  
 of the plumage. Cf. *dunlin*.]

1. The hedge-sparrow or hedge-warbler (*Acceptor*  
*modularis*).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 761/38 *Hec loufa*, a  
 donek. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112/1 A Dunoke. *curuca*. 1611  
*COTGR.*, *Verdon*, a Dunneck, Dike-smowler, Hedge-spar-  
 row. 1824 *FORSTER Peregrin. Calend.* in *Hone Every-day*  
*Bk.* II. 119 The dingle dunnoek, and the swart colemouse.  
 1847 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* iv. (D.), Hareton has  
 been cast out like an unfledged dunnoek.

2. (form *dinnick*) Applied in Devonshire to the  
 Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

1863 *Q. Rev.* July 245 Either the cuckoo or the cuckoo's  
 servant, the dinnick, as it is called in Devonshire. 1885  
*SWAINSON Proc. Names Birds* 104 Wryneck .. Dinnick  
 (Devon). From its brown plumage.

**Dunny** (dʊni), a.1 [f. DUN a. + -Y.] Some-  
 what dun or dusky brown.

c 1529 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 400 I were skynnes of  
 conny. That causeth I loke so donny. 1610 *W. FOLKING-*  
*HAM Art of Survey* I. x. 28 Lime made of a dunny gray  
 stone. 1715 *LANCASTER* 16 Jan. in *Ballard MSS.* xxi. 59  
 Paper of the same Dunny Colour.

**Dunny**, a.2 (*sb. dial.*) [possibly f. DUN v. ;  
 and if so, meaning originally 'having a ringing or  
 resonance in the ears'; cf. also *dunck* adj.] Dull  
 of hearing, deaf; dull of apprehension, stupid.

1768 *KERSEV, Dunny*, somewhat deaf, deafish. 1775 *MRS.*  
*DELANEY Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. 11. 97 My eyesight grew dim-  
 mer, my ears more dunny. 1791 *GROSE Olio* (1796) 105  
 What the devil are you dunny? won't you give me no an-  
 swer? 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* iii. My old Dame Joan is some-  
 thing dunny. 1882-8 [In *Dialect Glossaries* of Berkshire,  
 Worcestersh., etc.].

† **B. sb.** A stupid fellow; a dunce. *Obs.*  
 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/a Should a School-boy do  
 so, he'd be whipp'd for a Dunny.

Hence **Dunnily**, **Dunniness**.

1731 *BAILEY, Dunnily*, deafishly. *Dunniness*, deafishness.  
**Dunpickle**: see **DUN** a. 3 c.

**Duns**, **dunso**, etc., obs. forms of **DUNCE**, etc.

† **Dunship**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DUN sb.1 +  
 -SHIP.] As a humorous title, referring to the say-  
 ing 'Dun is in the mire': see **DUN** sb.1 5.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 110 Ralph himself, your trusty  
 Squire, Wh' has drag'd your Dunship out o' th' Mire.

**Dunstable** (dʊnstəbəl), a. and sb. [The name  
 of a town in Bedfordshire.]

† 1. a. *attrib.* in phr. *Dunstable way*, app.  
 referring originally to the road from London  
 (Edgware Road) to Dunstable, a part of the  
 ancient Roman Road called Watling Street, notable  
 for its long stretches in direct line, and for its  
 general evenness; used proverbially as a type of  
 directness and plainness. *Obs.*

1549 *LATIMER and Seru. Ref. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 Some ..  
 that walked in the kynges bighe waye ordinarily, vprightlye,  
 playne Dunstable waye. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax*  
 (1814) 122 Indeed for the device, I grant it as plain as Dun-  
 stable highway. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Provi. Bedfordsh.* i.  
 (1662) 214 As plain as Dunstable Road. It is applied to things  
 plain and simple, without wett or guard to adorn them, as  
 also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any  
 difficulty or direction. 1719 *D'URFEE Fills* VI. 132 'Tis of  
 the making of Dunstable way, Plain without turning. 1744  
*WARBURTON Rem. Ser. Occas. Refl.* 128, I would advise  
 him to return again as fast as he can into the old Dunstable  
 Road of Moses and a future State for ever.

[Cf. also the following: 1611 *B. JONSON Introd. Verses*  
 to *Coryat's Crudities*, Here up the Alpes not so plaine as  
 to Dunstable) Hee's carried like a cripple. 1614 *W. B.*  
*Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A iij. Whilst pathes vntraced  
 former steps vntraced, Become as Dunstable, more worse,  
 more broad.]

† b. Hence as *adj.*: Direct, straightforward, plain,  
 downright. (Often preceded by *plain*, *downright*.)

1589 *NASHE Almond for Parat* 19 a. A good old dunstable  
 doctor here in London. 1598 *FLORIO, Carlinia*, plainly  
 dunstable way, homelie fashion. 1607 *R. C. ESTIENNE'S*  
*World of Wonders* 21 Men who used old and ancient  
 Dunstable, and were (as a man would say) plaine Dun-  
 stable. 1672 *EACHARD Holles's State Nat.* (1705) 11 The  
 old plain Dunstable stuff that commonly occurs in those  
 that have treated of Policy and Morality. 1754 *RICHARD-*  
*SON Grandison* (1812) VI. 177 (D.) Your uncle is an odd,  
 but a very honest, Dunstable soul. 1817 *SCOTT Lett.* 17  
 Mar. (1894) I. 422 Now Morritt (who is 'Downright Dun-  
 stable') would not have let this sentence slip him.

† c. as *sb.* in phr. *Plain* (or *downright*) *Dun-*  
*stable*: plain speaking or language. *Obs.*

1597 *BRETON Miracles of Marilla*, Plaine Dunstable is  
 the high wpy, and yet there are many holes in it. 1737  
*BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 Their Fore-fathers  
 .. lov'd plain downright Dunstable. 1748 *RICHARDSON*  
*Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 239 That's the plain dunstable of the  
 matter, Miss! 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xvii. If this is  
 not plain speaking, there is no such place as downright  
 Dunstable in being!



2. *attrib.* Applied to a kind of straw plait made at Dunstable, or to the method of plaiting it. Hence *cliff*, as *sb.* (Formerly also a straw bonnet.)

1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* (1851) 424 A milliner, who sold 'Dunstable and eleven-braid, open-work and coloured straws'. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 11. 377 Plait straw is the straw of the wheat... grown on dry chalky lands, such as those about Dunstable. 'Whole Dunstable', signifies that the plait is formed of seven entire straws, and 'patent Dunstable', that it consists of fourteen split straws. *Ibid.* 581 A coarser kind of material than the Dunstable.

† **Dunster** (dʊnstə). *Obs.* A woollen cloth, so called from a small town in West Somersetshire.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 10 Preamble, Dunster Cotton hereafter shall be by this present Act intended and taken to be of like weight, length, and breadth as Taunton and Bridgewater Cloth. 1607 *Act 4 Jas.* I. c. 2 Dunsters made in the Western parts of Somersetshire. 1837 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 95.

† **Dunstery**. *Obs.* [var. of *dunstry*, DUNCERY.] 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Alkar* (1627) 50 The dunstery of the Monkes made Erasmus studios.

† **Dunstantial**, *a. Obs.* [var. of DUNCIGAL.] 1563-87 FONE *A. & M.* (1596) 176 All those decretal letters, nothing sauntering of that age, but rather of the latter dunstantial times that followed. 1821 J. BELL *Handbook of Astro. Astr.* As Sophisters use to argue of moates in the Sunne in their trifling and Dunstantial Schooles. 1874 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 8 Those silly and ridiculous Fashions, which the Old dunstantial world wore, even out at Elbow.

Hence **Dunstantially** *adv.* 1614 A. STAFFORD *Noble* II. 195 (T., s.v. *Dunce*), Onespeaks fluently, but writes dunstantial.

**Dunstone** (dʊnstəʊn). *Mining and Geol.* [f. DUN *a.*; cf. also *dun-courses*, *dun-row*, s.v. DUN *a.* 3 c.] Stone of a dun or dull brown colour; applied locally to different sedimentary rocks, as magnesian limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and sometimes to igneous rocks, such as dolerite.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 20 A few... of the kind which the Derbyshire miners call dunstone. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Decon* (1813) 15 The soil generally consists of a hazel-coloured loam, or free dunstone. 1870 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 1 One wide, wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 577 Dolerites are exposed west of St. Austell... In places they are called 'Dunstones'.

**Dunt** (dʊnt), *sb.* 1. *Sc. and dial.* Also 5-6 dount. [app. a phonetic variant of DINT *sb.*, perh. modified to express the duller sound implied. Cf. also Sw. *dial.* *dunt* in same sense. (In early ME. *dunt* (*ii*) is merely a southern spelling of *dynt*, DINT.)]

1. A firm but dull-sounding blow or stroke. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 183 Wt ouyt any stroke, dount, or wound. 1533 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. xvii. 60 Full hastily doun swakkis, dunt for dunt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 572 All with ane dunt the dour sune vp tha dang. c. 1690 *Robt. Ball* (1888) VI. 616 And double dunts upon their rumps, the lads began to fat then. 1788 BURNS *Naebody* 12 I'll tak dunts frae nae-body.

b. A wound produced by such a blow. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vii. 56 My visitor... set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. 'Ay', said he, 'a sore dunt'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 279 Wt a three-cornered dunt on his brow.

c. A heat or palpitation of the heart. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 62 (Jam.) Dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat. 1789 DAVENPORT *Seasons* 53 (Jam.) I'll know the twa gave thwart the burn Cam o'er her heart a dunt.

2. *Dunt-about*, a person or thing knocked about, ill-used, or made a convenience of.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, s.v., 'Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-about.'

**Dunt**, *a. and sb.* 2. *dial.* [perh. f. root of DUN *v.* 2; cf. *dunch*, *dunny*.]

A. *adj.* Stupid, dizzy, or giddy, from an affection of the brain: said especially of sheep or calves.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dunt*, stupidified, numbed. *Norfol.* A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Surv. Canbr.* 33 Dying dunt (as the shepherds term it) that is dizzy. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, stupid; or dizzy. A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt. 1893 ZINCKE *Wharfedale* 276 Dunt (in East Anglia, means) chronically stupid from some affection or lesion of the brain.

B. *sb.* The gid or sturdy, in sheep, etc.

1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 436 Dunt, a distemper (in sheep) caused by a bladder of water gathering in the head: no cure. 1822-34 GOODE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 355 The staggering or vertiginous disease which is provincially known by the name of dunt.

**Dunt** (dʊnt), *v.* 1. *Sc. and dial.* [f. DUNT *sb.*], or variant of DINT *v.* (sense 1): cf. also Sw. *dial.* *dunta* to strike, shake.]

1. *trans.* To knock with a dull sound, as with the fist in the back or ribs. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 235 Duschyt in dros, duntit [MS. in gloss, dwyit] with spens dynt. c. 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The dunting of Mells and Hammiers. 1789 DAVENPORT *Seasons* 59 (Jam.) The plant foot... Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path. 1806 *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 304 (Jam.) He dunted o' the kist, the buirds did fell. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Massingham* 38 The sound of my mother's roller... 'dunt-dunting' on the dough. *Mod. Sc.* It's too good a hat to be dunted about every day.

b. *To dunt out*: to drive out by knocking; to thresh or beat out. Also *fig.*

1768 ROSS *Helene* 115 (Jam.) Ae thing I'd hae dunted out. 1813 GALT *R. Gilhaise* II. 220 (Jam.) Fearing the

wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains... of the young cavalier. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiii. (1873) 81 Johnny's principle of action, as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it out' as he went along.

2. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat violently.

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1824) II. 17 Neir dunt again within my breast. 1795 BURNS *To Mitchell* 11 While my heart w' life-blood dunted. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet.* IVks. (1844) 111 His proud heart it dunted.

**Dunt**, *v.* 2. *dial.* [Belongs to DUNT *a.*] *trans.* To drive stupid; to deafen or stun with noise.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., How you dunt me, saying of a mother to a crying child. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, to stupify.

**Dunt**, early ME. form of DINT.

**Dunter** (dʊntə). *local.* [In sense 1 prob., in 2 certainly, f. DUNT *v.* 1.]

1. A local name of the eider-duck (app. originally in Orkney and Shetland). Also *dunter-goose*, *-duck*.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 26 Plenty both of wild and tame fowls... Dunter-Goose, Claik-Goose. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 126 There are various sorts of the geese, as... the brant, the dunter... The gander of the dunter kind is... one of the most beautiful feathered birds that I have ever seen. 1866 CRIGHTON *Nat. Rambles* 97 We could distinguish one eider duck or dunter, as they are here termed.

2. A porpoise (*Northumbld. and south Scotl.*). 1825 in JAMIESON. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

† **Duntibour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also dount, dount-, duntibour. [Derivation uncertain.] ? A lady of the hed-chamber.

1538 LYNDSEY *Supplic. agst. Syde Tailis* 176 Quod Lindsey in contempt of the syde tailis, That duddrounis & duntibouris throu be dubbis traillis. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. (1644) 307 The old Duntibours, and others that had long served in the Court, and hoped to have no remission of sins, but by virtue of the Masse. *Ibid.* 363 Certain Duntibours, and others of the French Menje. *Ibid.*, Madame Baylie, Mistris to the Queens Dountibours (for maids that Court would not then well bear).

**Duntle** (dʊntl̩), *v. dial.* [perh. dim. and freq. of DUNT *v.*: but see also DUNKLE.] *trans.* To knock; to dent with a blow.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* Tour xxvii. 167 It was between these places that I got my head duntled into my hat. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* Intro, (1879) 6 His cap is duntled in: his back bears fresh stains of peat

|| **Duo** (dʊo). *Mus.* [It. *duo* dnet, a. L. *duo* two.] A duet.

1590 T. WHITHORNE (title) His Songs for a voyces, of the which some be plaine and easie... the rest of these Duos be made for those that be more perfect in Singing or Playing. 1665 PERVIS *Diary* 15 Oct., Tried to compose a duo of counter point. 1781 J. A. MOORE *View Soc.* II. (1795) 1. 189 A Duo performed by an old man and a young woman. 1880 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* I. 468 Some writers use the form 'Duet' for vocal, and 'Duo' for instrumental composition; this distinction, however, is by no means universally adopted. *trans.* and *fig.* 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelotti* 232 She usually had a female friend staying with her, to interrupt these tedious duos. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middelm.* x. The talking was done in duos and trios more or less inharmonious.

**Duo**, L. *duo* = Gr. *duo* (δυο), 'two', as an initial element, forms composite numbers. It is sometimes improperly used to form other modern compounds where *bi*- (or in Greek words *di*-) is the proper formative; e.g.

*Duocameral* = bicameral; *Duodenary* = bicentenary or ducentenary; *Duoglott* = diglott; *Duoliteral* = biliteral; *Duopedal* = bipedal.

1828 WEBSTER cites STUART for *Duoliteral*. 1850 (title) The Duoglott Bible comprising the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh and English Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxviii. 313 Forced to assume the duopedal attitude by the cudgel of his master. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 19 Mar. 7/3 It has helped to illustrate... the utility of the Duocameral system. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. 4/7 Many thousands of the 'duoglot' babies have been reduced by a stroke of his autocratic pen to 'monoglots'.

**Duodecad**, -ade. [ad. late L. *duodecas* the number twelve; cf. *DECADE*.] A group of twelve; a period of twelve years; = *DODECADE*.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 1. 258 Ogdoads, Duodecads, Triacontads... and all the Æones, blasphemous speculations [of the Gnostics]. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 57 The changes necessitated by a duodecade of eventful years.

**Duodecagon**, -hedron = *DODECAGON*, -*HEDRON*. **Duodecahedron** = *DODECAHEDRON*.

a. 1696 SCARBURGH *Enclid* (1705) 173 From the bisection of an Hexagonal Arch, may be inscribed. A Duodecagon. 1828 WEBSTER, *Duodecahedron*, *Dodecahedron*.

**Duodecane**: see *DUODECYL*.

**Duodecennial** (diʊˌdɛsɛnɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *duodecennium* period of twelve years, f. *duodecim* twelve + *annus* year: see -*AL*.] Of twelve years.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Apr. The next duodecennial period commences next July.

**Duodecim**, L. *duodecim* twelve, an initial element in some recent technical terms:

*Duodecimifid* *a.* [f. *fidus* cleft, divided into twelve parts or segments (Webster, 1828): *Duodecimilobate* *a.* (Gr. *δέσφα* lobe), divided into twelve lobes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Duodecimal** (diʊˌdɛsɪmɪəl), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *duodecim* = twelve, f. *duodecim* twelve: see -*AL*. Cf. F. *duodécimal* (1801 Haüy).]

A. *adj.* Relating to twelfth parts or to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1727 J. JORDAINE (title) *Duodecimal Arithmetick and Mensuration* improved. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 56 A duodecimal Progression. 1857 *Sal. Rev.* III. 448/1 A strictly duodecimal coinage.

B. *sb. pl.* **Duodecimals**, a method of multiplying together quantities denoting lengths given in feet, inches, twelfths of an inch, etc., without reducing them to one denomination; also called *cross-multiplication*.

The method is essentially that of long multiplication, but in the duodecimal scale instead of the decimal. The successive terms of the result denote square feet, twelfths of a square foot, square inches, etc.

1714 S. CUNN (title) A new and complete Treatise of the Doctrine of Fractions... with an Epitome of Duodecimals. 1802 P. BARLOW (title) On the Method of Transforming a Number from one Scale of Notation to another, and its Application to the rule of Duodecimals. 1859 HARRIS *Smith Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 167 This method is styled Cross Multiplication or Duodecimals, and it is generally employed by painters, bricklayers, &c., in measuring work.

Hence **Duodecimally** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Duodecimally*, by duodecimals.

**Duodecimary**, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve: see -*ARY*.] Having twelve parts or sections.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 27 In the course of one month, by the mere disposal of cards, divided into twelve compartments, as tickets for 50 many lessons, he pocketed about fifty pounds... [He] only desired that they would take his duodecimary cards, and pay for them.

|| **Duodecimo** (diʊˌdɛsɪmo). [L. (*in*) *duodecim* in a twelfth (sc. of a sheet), abl. of *duodecim* twelfth.]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-twelfth of a whole sheet: usually abbreviated 12mo.

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.* A book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet. 1688 *Catalogus Librorum... per Benj. Walford* 137 English Miscellanies in Octavo and Duodecimo. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 47 His miscellanies in duodecimo. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 451 The book is in duodecimo, and contains but eighty-five pages. 1838 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Some fifty leaves in duodecimo.

fig. 1832 E. LUD. *Sketch Bk.* I. 49 Mrs. Erskine was a beauty in duodecimo.

2. A book or volume of this size.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ The Author of a Duodecimo. 1807 *Director* II. 348 Some of the duodecimos of our circulating libraries. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 190 A tiny duodecimo without name attached. fig. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Those delicious things, which constitute Love's joys and woes in pretty duodecimos.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1781 W. NASON *Lett.* 29 Mar. in *Walpole's Lett.* (1858) VII. 18 note, A hundred duodecimo pages. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750. It was published in six duodecimo volumes. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. Pref. 3 The last Duodecimo edition of his Grammar. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 148 The duodecimo division of the sheet. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxx. 296 An abridgement in one volume duodecimo.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing of minute or diminutive size.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Lady Betty... was taking the dust in Hyde Park, in a sort of duodecimo phaeton. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 46 All the little monarchies and duodecimo princedoms. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 He bent, and bowed, and touched his heart with his hand, like a little duodecimo Lord Chesterfield.

**Duodecuple**, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve, after *DEUCEPLE*.] Twelvefold.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), To establish the duodecuple proportion.

**Duodecyl** (diʊˌdɛksɪl). *Chem.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve + *-YL*.] The twelfth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula  $C_{12}H_{2n+1}$ ; the monatomic alcohol radical  $C_{12}H_{25}$ . Used *attrib.* in *duodecyl chloride*, *compound*, *hydride*. So *Duodecane*, *Duodecylene*, the paraffin and olefine of this series. Also *Dodecyl*, *Dodecane*, etc.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI, *Duodecyl compounds*... *Duodecane* or *Duodecyl Hydride*  $C_{12}H_{26}$  is one of the constituents of American petroleum... *Duodecyl chloride*,  $C_{12}H_{25}Cl$ , is a faintly yellowish, nearly odorless liquid... *Duodecylene*,  $C_{12}H_{24}$ , is one of the hydrocarbons obtained by Warren and Storer by destructive distillation of the lime-soap of Menhaden oil; also from Rangoon tar.

**Duodenal** (diʊˌdɛnəl), *a.* 1. [ad. mod. L. *duodenalis*, f. *duodenum*: see below; cf. F. *duodénal*.] Pertaining or relating to the duodenum.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 149 The duodenal artery. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 15 In the concavity of the duodenal fold.

**Duodenal**, *a.* 2. *rare.* [f. L. *duodeni* twelve each + -*AL*.] Composed of twelve members.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. App. v. 275 The southern Duodenal Confederacy of the Turseni. *Ibid.* 266 Duodenal Federations.

**Duodenal**, *sb.* *Alms.* The symbol of the root of a DUODENY.

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 20 The duodenal will direct the player to the mod. of arranging the manual.

**Duodenary** (diʊˌdɛnəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *duodenarius* containing twelve.]

**A. adj. 1. Arith.** Pertaining to twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 448/1 The use of the duodenary division of the shilling. 1864 WEBSTER S.V., *Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve-fold proportion from right to left. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Jan. 15/1 The duo-denary system of calculation.

**2. Mus.** Relating to duodenos.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 21 The fingering, on manuals constructed on the duodenary theory.

**B. sb. + l.** A period of twelve years. *Obs.*  
1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 224 In the beginning of the Duodenary.

**2. Mus.** A keyboard constructed according to duodenos. See A 2.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* 28 The hand would on the duodenary . . dip between high digitals to strike octaves of low digitals.

**Duodenate, v. Mus. intr.** To modulate by duodenos. So *Duodenation*.

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 21 If . . a piece in 187 duodenated much to the left . . we could play it as A<sup>2</sup>. *Ibid.* 19 To consider modulation as taking place by duodenos, and hence consisting of duodenation.

**Duodene** (diu'odēn). *Mus.* [f. med.L. *duodēna* a dozen, a group of twelve, f. L. *duodēni* twelve each: cf. late L. *centēna*, etc.] Name given by A. J. Ellis to a group of twelve notes having certain fixed relations of pitch, in a proposed scheme for obtaining exact intonation on a keyboard instrument.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 16 A *duodene* . . consists of 12 tones, forming four *trines* of major thirds, arranged in three *quaternions* of fifths.

**|| Duodenum** (diu'odēnum). *Anat.* In 6 also duodene. [med.L. so called from its length, = *duodenum digitōrum* (space of twelve digits, inches, or finger's breadths), f. *duodēni* twelve each (see *prec.*.) Used in Fr. in 1514 (Hatz.-Darm.)]

The first portion of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, commencing at the pylorus, and terminating in the jejunum or second portion, at the second lumbar vertebra.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The first gutte of the three subtyll guttes hyghte duodenum, for in his lengthe by the mesure of every man he contenynt twelve ynches. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 168 Pe firste gutt is maad fast to be lower moub, and his gutt is clepid duodenum . . for he is of be lengthe of xij. ynchis. *Ibid.* 171 Wip a gutt bat is clepid duodeno. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 349 The first is called Duodene, because of the length of it, which is without any folding or turning. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 237 The greatest part of the Food, that is thus broken and concocted, is by the Contraction of the Fibres of the Stomack press'd into the Duodenum. 1767 *Goocn Treat. Wounds* I. 398 The small intestines . . consisting of the Duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum. 1878 T. BASTARD *Pract. Surg.* I. 603 The duodenum is rarely ruptured, its position protecting it.

Hence **Duodenitis**, inflammation of the duodenum; **Duodenostomy** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], **Duodenotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting]: see *quots.*  
1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Duodenitis. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 450 Duodenitis . . separately, or in connection with gastritis and enteritis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Duodenostomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal walls, and its attachment to them so as to make an artificial mouth or entrance for food, as in cancer of the pylorus. *Ibid.* *Duodenotomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal parietes, as in cancer of the pylorus, to introduce nutriment.

**Duodrama**. [ad. It. *duodramma* (= F. *duodrame*), f. L. or It. *duo* + *DRAMA*.] 'A dramatic piece for two performers only: cf. *DUOLOGUE*.

In recent Dicts.

**Duologue** (diu'olōg). [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *δύο* (*dyo*)-two, after *monologue*.] A conversation between two persons, a dialogue; *spec.* a dramatic piece spoken by two actors. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The dramatic monopolists . . are now taking steps to stop a 'duologue entertainment' at Weston's Music Hall. 1865 MISS BRACON *Sir Jasper* v. [He] was fain to let the conversation lapse almost into a duologue between his daughter and his guest. 1864 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 288/1 'Fashionable Intelligence', an original duologue . . is promised at the Court Theatre.

**Duomachy** (diu'omāki). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *δύο* two + *-μαχία* fighting.] A fight of two; single combat.

1885 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* Aug. 69/1 To run away . . rather than engage in a Waki' al-ismayn or duomachy.

**|| Duomo** (dwōmo). Also 6-8 domo. [It. *duomo*, domo cathedral: see *DOME* sb.]

**1.** A cathedral church (in Italy): cf. *DOM*.  
1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 188 b. The *Domo* of Mayllane. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Oct. The *Duomo*, or Cathedral . . is a superb structure. 1672 DROWNE *Chas. VIII.* v. *Dram.* Wks. (1873) I. 274 The *Ducness*, Sir! bleeding and faint is from the *Domo* led. 1865 *Thackeray's Daily* 46 In bright vignettes . . Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet. *attrib.* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 94 We chased the Archbishop from the *duomo* door. 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* viii. 44 The *duomo*-bell *Strissen* ten.

**† 2.** = *DOM* 5 a. *Obs.*  
1693 SALMON *Bate's Diaphen.* (1713) 94/1 Open the Cover to the *Duomo*, and increase the Fire more and more.

**† DUOPOLIZE, v. Obs. nonce-wd.** [f. L. *duo* or *VOLOPOLIZE*.

Grk. *δύο* two, after *monopolize*.] *trans.* To engross between two.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 440 Some rigid Presbyterians and popular Independents affect with great Magistracy to Duopolize all Church-power.

**Duorow, obs. form of DWARF.**

**Duosecant** (diu'sēk'ānt), *a. Cryst.* [non-etymol. f. L. *duo* two + *secāntem* cutting.] (See *quot.*)

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib. I.* 121 Any plane of any crystal whatever must belong to one or other of the three . . forms . . Trisecant. Cutting all three gubernatorial axes. Duosecant. Cutting only two axes, and therefore parallel to the third. Ultimate. Cutting only one.

**Dup** (dʌp), *v. dial. or arch.* [contr. from *do up* (see *Do* v. 52): cf. *doff*, *don*, *dout*, and see *DUB* v. 3.] *trans.* To open.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 Dup the dore, gos! 1564 EDWARDS *Dam. & Pithias* in *Hazl. Dostley* IV. 69 Will they not put the gate to-day? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 51 Then vp he rose, and don'd his clothes, and dup't the chamber dore. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 14 If we . . dup the Giger. 1785 in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 'Now dup the gate', quoth the king's men, 'So quickly as ye may'.

**Dup, -e, obs. forms of DEEP.**

**Dupable** (diu'pābl), *a.* Also *dupeable*. [f. DUPE v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being duped; gullible. Also as *sb.* Hence **Dupability**, gullibility.

1833 CARLYLE *Castro Misc. Ess.* 1872 v. 104 That same blubbery oiliness . . the very gift of a fluent public speaker to Dupeables. *Ibid.* 122 Some boiling muddle-heads of the dupeable sort. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvii. 111 119 Man is a dupeable animal. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 Napoleon . . believed too much in the Dupeability of men. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 99 Behold that grand Magnet for all the loose and dupable social particles in every class and country.

**† Duparted, a. Her. Obs.** [f. *du-* (= *Duo-*) + *parted*.] = *BIPARTED*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 270/2 Some blazon this . . Duparted and Biparted, if it end in two points.

**Dupe** (diu'p), *sb.* [a. F. *dupe*, *† dupe* (15th c.) deluded person: in 1426 said to belong to 'the manner of speaking that they call *jargon*']

A person who allows himself to be deceived or deluded; one who is misled by false representations or notions; a victim of deception. *Const.* *of*, rarely *to*.

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* II. Wks. 131 I. 344 They were other Mens Dupes, and did other Mens work. 1759 DULWORTH *Pope* 39 But Deonis was the dupe of his credulity. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Just. Relig.* (1782) II. 304 Dupes to the most fatal delusion and self deceit. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 356 The ready dupe of astrologers and soothsayers. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 But Gregory was not the dupe of this stratagem.

Hence **Dupedom, Dupism**.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) v. 171 That single instance of dupism. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. i. (1845) 322 Imbecile Dupedom.

**Dupe, v.** [a. F. *dupe-r* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); or f. DUPE sb.] *trans.* To make a dupe of; to deceive, delude, befool; to cheat.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 9 Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as dupe and play the wag with the senses. 1771 *Junius Lett.* II. 264, I will not concur to dupe and mislead a senseless multitude. 1825 LYTTON *Zicli* 26, I am not to be duped by these solemn phrases. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 480 William had too much sense to be duped. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 14, On his faith, I have been duped . . into imagining myself able to [etc.].

Hence **Duped** (diu'p), *adj. a.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. The duped populace. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. II. iv. 91 One of those duped dupers who still cling to the great promises of Alchemy.

**Dupeable**, var. spelling of *DUPABLE*.

**Duper** (diu'pəri). [f. DUPE v. + *-ER* 1.] One who dupes; a deceiver, deluder.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept. The duped and the dupers. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1361 The waggish parents who played dupes to Dupe the duper.

**Dupery** (diu'pəri). [f. DUPE v. + *-ERY*: cf. F. *duperie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] *a.* The action or practice of duping; deception, trickery. *b.* The condition of one who is duped.

1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* vi. i. (R.), [Machiavel] . . has much contempt for the dupery and weakness of the sufferers. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1859) II. 163 The whole displays a complete system of dupery. 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 28 Oct. While thus open to dupery . . he is so fearful of ridicule that [etc.]. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 418, I was . . continually exposed to the dupery of cunning.

**Dupion**. ? *Obs.* Also *doupiou*. [ad. F. *doupiou* = It. *doppione*, f. *doppio* double.] 'A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1828 in WEBSTER.

**† Duplar, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. late L. *duplār-is* containing double, f. *duplus* *DUPLE*.] Double, duple: see *quot.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 783 Duplar or Duple Armature they were called in those daies, who had Duple allowances of Cerne; Simplar, that had but single.

**† Duplat, a. Sc. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *duplāt-us*, pa. pple. of *duplāre* to double.] = *DUPLE* *a.*  
1507 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii. Proportionis . . Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall.

**Duplation** (diupl'ē-jon). [ad. L. *duplātiō*-em, n. of action f. *duplāre* to double.] The operation of doubling.

c. 1425 *Crafty Nombryngs* (E.E.T.S.) 12 This is the chapture of duplacion . . Duplacioun is a doubling of a nombre. *Ibid.* 13 Do away þe figure þat was dowblede, and sett here þe digit þat comes of þe duplacioun. 1544 RECORD *Gr. Ant.* (1575) 167 Duplation is nothing else but multiplying by 2. 1861 F. HALL in *Trn. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 6 The originals in all cases double consonants which have r over them. I have simplified this duplation.

**Duple** (diu'p'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *duplus* double, f. *duo* two + *-plus*, from root *ple-* to fill.]

**A. adj.** Double, twofold. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: in *Math.* applied to the proportion of two quantities one of which is double of the other; in *Music*, to 'time' or rhythm having two beats in the bar.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 47 If it . . be with a duple voucher, then sixe shillings and viii. d. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 19 For example sake 6 and 12 will make a duple reason [=ratio]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 By finding two mean proportionals between two right lines in a Duple proportion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 269 A branch of Oath is Duple And either way admits a Scruple. 1725-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Time*, Common or duple Time is of two species. The first, when every bar or measure is equal to a semi-breve. The second, where every bar is equal to a minim. 1763 BYRON *Robbery Camb. Coach* (R.), Made the red-rugg'd collector's income duple. 1881 W. S. PRATT in *Gladden Par. Probl.* 460 Duple and quadruple rhythms are the best.

**† B. sb. A double; = DOUBLE sb. 1. Obs.**

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 61 You shall find it a Duple. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 63 The proportion of a half part to a duple. 1726 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* II. 88/2 Four . . the Duple of two. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 535 Mathematical ratios of a duple and triple.

**† Duple, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *duplāre* to double, f. *duplus* *DUPLE*.] *trans.* To double; to make twice as much or many.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 63 Rehersyng, and duplyng prayers. 1654 VULVAIN *Ephl.* *Ess.* vi. lxxviii. That dupled force. 1694 HOLZER *Harmony* (1731) 116 Dupling the Terms of the Ration.

**† Duplet. Obs. rare.** [f. *DUPLE*, after *doublet*: see *-ET*.] = *DOUBLET* 3 a.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. To throw with three dice, till duplets, and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplet wins.

**Duplex** (diu'pleks), *a.* [a. L. *duplex* twofold, f. *duo* two + *-plus* to fold. Not in Webster 1828.]

**1.** Composed of two parts or elements; twofold. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 51 A poet and a critic—in which *duplex* capacity he had first deluged the world with torrents of execrable verses—and then written anonymous criticisms to prove them divine. 1841 MALL in *Newcom.* I. 29 A double definition is required; because we are endeavouring to express a duplex idea. 1877 TYNALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Social progress is for the most part typified by this duplex or polar action.

**b.** In various technical applications. *Duplex escapement*, one in which the escape-wheel has both spur and crown teeth; *duplex gas-burner*, one having two jets so arranged as to combine the two flames into one; *duplex lamp*, one with two wicks; *duplex lathe*, one having a cutting-tool at the back opposite to that in front, and in an inverted position.

1821 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* III. 1266 Gold hunting watch . . style of regulator with duplex escapement. 1883 MISS BRACON *Gold. Cal.* xxv. 281 In the mellow light of a duplex lamp. 1889 FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 114 A duplex steam hammer of 30 tons, and one of 10 tons.

**2. Electric Telegraphy.** *a.* Applied to any system by which two messages can be sent along the same wire at the same time: now called *DIODE*. *b.* Now restricted to systems in which two messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions: opp. to *DIPLEX*, q.v.

1873 *Telegraphic Jnl.* I. 59 The term duplex telegraphy has recently been applied to the system by which two messages may be sent along the same wire at the same time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii. In 1872 Stearns perfected a duplex system, whereby two communications could be simultaneously transmitted over one wire.

**Duplex, v. Electric Telegraphy.** [f. *prec.* 2.] *trans.* To render duplex; to arrange (a wire or cable) so that two messages can be sent along it at the same time.

1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Duplexing of Submarine Cables. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 330/2 Duplexing had been known and used on land lines for some time before it could be applied to long deep-sea cables. 1883 *Daily News* 30 May 7/3 Science had enabled them to duplex their cables. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 There are two systems of duplexing—the one called the 'differential', where you balance two currents against one another, and the 'bridge' system, where you balance two electric pressures or tendencies to drive a current.

**Duplexity** (diupl'eksiti). *rare.* [f. *DUPLEX* *a.* after *complexity*.] The quality of being double; doubleness. (Used occasionally instead of *DUPLEXITY* (sense 2), to avoid the suggestion of sense 1.) 1856 DOVE *Legis. Chr. Faith* vi. vi. 405 In the duplexity of method may be found the key. 1885 HUXLEY *Phys. Index*, Nervous apparatus, duplexity of.

**† Duplic.** *Obs.* In 6-icke, 7-ique. [a. F. *duplique* sb. (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' (Du Cange), f. F. *dupliquer*, L. *duplicare*, to double.] = *DUPLEX sb.*, *DUPPLICATION* 3.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 984/2 Then after, at the dates appointed, went forth with replication duplicke, with other answers ech to other in writing what they could. 1582 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1747/2 Making a Duplique to the last Reply of the French Ambassadors.

† **Duplicament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. duplicā-re* to double: see *-MENT*.] A duplicate, a copy.

1574 in H. Hall *Soc. in Eliz. Age* (1886) 161, I delivered him the Duplicamente of his Accompt. *Ibid.*, Web sayde Duplicamente is enrolled before Mr. Fanshawe.

**Duplicand, duplicando.** *Sc. Law.* [*L. duplicando* (in *fen charters* written in Latin) 'with or by doubling', used in Engl. context with sense 'doubling', and now usually anglicized as *duplicand*.] The doubling of *fen-duty* for one year, on the occasion of the admission of an heir or assignee, or at certain specified intervals, as e.g. at the 20th, 25th, or 30th year; a double *fen-duty* so paid.

1769 *Norris's Dict. of Decisions* 1509 'Necnon duplicando dictam feudifirmam primo anno introitus cujuslibet heredis aut assignati.' 1777 *Ibid.* 1503 'The superior is bound to enter an heir... for a mere duplicando of the *fen-duty*. 1804 *Ibid.* 1504 On payment of the *duplicando* or other composition. 1838 *Duff Feudal Convey.* ii. ii. § 56 ¶ 4 With respect to the *duplicando* or relief due by an heir, it ought to be expressed in the charter. *Ibid.* The *duplicando* or casualty of relief may be renounced. 1892 *Scottish Feu Charter*, 'As also paying to me and my forefathers a *duplicando* or additional sum of one pound ten shillings sterling at the expiration of every period of twenty years from Whitsunday... 1892.'

**Duplicate** (*diŭ'plikēt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. duplicat-us* doubled, *pa. pple.* of *duplicāre* to double: see next.]

*A. adj.* 1. Double, twofold, consisting of two corresponding parts; that is made or exists in two corresponding examples.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Galile is a region between the Iewery and Palestine, whiche is duplicate, the superior and inferior. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 12 No man... shall pay any more... than shalbe... limited in the said duplicate bokes of taxes. 1657 *Hobbes Absurd Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII. 382 Euclid has but one word for double and duplicate. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 152 Nitro-aluminous, or duplicate salt. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 248 Astronomy is a science of duplicate origin. 1882 *Penney Eng. Journ.* xx. 148 *The Standard* is a morning and an evening paper, and is the only London newspaper which now appears in this duplicate form.

*b. Duplicate aque:* see *DUPLICATED* 3. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The fifth species (i.e. complicated aque) is distinguished from the rest by its peculiar complexity, consisting of double tertians, triple tertians, unequal tertians, duplicate tertians.

2. Double, doubled; consisting of twice the number or quantity.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. (an. 6) (1550) 23 The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a nombre into so populous a company, ye though the nombre were duplicate. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Double, duplicate. Applied to flowers having a double row of petals.

3. That is the exact counterpart or 'double' of something already in existence: applied to any number of such copies or specimens of a thing.

1812 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs App.* (1821) 375 Sometimes... goods... are included with other goods, in a warrant passed in the Wood Farm Office; in which case the Landing Waiter is furnished with a duplicate warrant from thence, as his authority for the delivery. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* I. 341 The duplicate copy of Florida, which the British Museum purchased. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 194 For each ship of war there are duplicate boilers, either in store, in hand, or in contemplation. 1895 *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catal.* 593 A convenient means of keeping duplicate or superfluous stamps.

4. *Duplicate proportion, ratio:* the proportion or ratio of squares, in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1678 *HONNOR Decam.* v. 57 'Tis because all heavie Bodies Naturally descend with proportion of swiftness duplicate to that of the time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* 11. 386 All the particles of matter attracting one another in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their distances. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 330 If any number of quantities be continued proportionals; the ratio of the first to the third, will be duplicate or the square of the ratio of the first and second. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. xii. 309 He must have been acquainted with the duplicate proportion before his conversation with Hooke.

*B. sb.* [absol. use of the adj.; in *F. duplicata*, *a. med.L. duplicata* (*charta*, etc.).]

1. One of two things exactly alike, so that each is the 'double' of the other; especially, that which is made from or after the other. *a.* A second copy of a letter or official document, having the legal force of the original: whether made along with it, for separate custody or transmission, or prepared subsequently to take the place of the other in case of loss. *b.* The second copy of a bill drawn in two parts; *a.* 'second of exchange'.

*c.* A pawnbroker's ticket.

1532 Sir J. RUSSELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 303, I do send a post unto your Highness with the duplicate of these my said Letters who goyth by Allemagne. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 374 Two duplicates thereof to be signed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 130 Duplicate is a second letters Patents granted by the Lord Chancellor, in case where hee hath granted the same before, and therefore they are held void by M. Crompion. 1648 *CROMWELL Let.* 2 Oct. in *Carlyle*, Duplicates of all which

have sent to the Committee at Derby House, and therefore forbear to trouble you with the things themselves. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 20 That a transcript or Duplicate of all laws, be transmitted to the privy Councill. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 113 The original and duplicate being but one will, they must stand or fall together. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., A second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Pawnbroker's Shop* (D.), This elegantly attired individual is in the act of entering the duplicate he has just made out in a thick book. 1838 — *O. Twist* xxxviii, 'It was a pawnbroker's duplicate.' 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 147 The moment you have cashed your duplicate, which you are certain to receive by next mail... go to the office... and take your berth for Liverpool. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 379 The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor were duplicates.

2. Generally, a thing which is the exact counterpart or 'double' of another reckoned the original or primary specimen; one of two or more specimens of anything exactly or virtually alike: in this sense there may be any number of 'duplicates'.

1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. ii. 50 So that one man is but the duplicate or counterpart of another. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 3 Dec., We will part with duplicates (of coins). 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 23 He commonly made duplicates of his pictures, reserving one of each for himself. 1771 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 350 It is so similar to the former... that it may almost... pass for a duplicate of the same coin. 1820 *LAMIN Elia Ser.* 1. *Oxford in Vac.*, As if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate. 1890 *OGILVIE Postage Stamps* 11 Friends... will soon supply you with plenty of duplicates which you can utilize for exchanges.

*b.* A word which is in sense exactly the same as another; a synonym.

1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 147 These languages, more especially the Latin, have furnished us with duplicates of many words of common objects, which add much to the variety and harmony of expression.

3. In duplicate: in two exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

1627 Sir N. HYDE in *St. Trials* (1735) VII. 140/1 This was certified under the hands of all the Judges... in a duplicate, whereof the one was delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the other to the Lord Treasurer. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 21 July, I... went to get Mr. Spong to engross it (the agreement) in duplicates. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 61/1 Receipts for refunds are taken in duplicate.

**Duplicate** (*diŭ'plikēt*), *v.* [f. *L. duplicat-*, *ppl. stem* of *duplicāre*, f. *duplex*, *duplicem*, double.]

1. *trans.* To double; to multiply by two; to make double or twofold; to redouble.

1623 *COCKERAM, Duplicate*, to double. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 101 To duplicate the analogy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 100 Requiring them to duplicate the dimensions of Apollo's altar. 1656 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Tract.* 308 Their wallings and lamentations, which they duplicate when they come together. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 24 As 472 duplicated... is... 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company... have decided to duplicate the cables which are not duplicated over their lines.

2. To make or provide in duplicate; to make the double or exact copy of; to repeat.

1860 *EMERSON Comd. Life, Fates* (1891) 14 Copying or duplicating his own structure. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 To provide against the possibility of a breakdown... all the vital parts are duplicated. 1893 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. c. 330 It is a case which is being duplicated every day in our own country. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 900 Many of the official pieces were almost certain to be duplicated.

† 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. 1649 *JEAKE Arith.* v. § 6 The desires of man... if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition... duplicate and grow to a disturbance.

† *b.* To double or fold on itself. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 Pepper... in the growth supported by poles or canes, about which it entwines and duplicates with many embraces.

4. *Eccl. (absol.)* To celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day.

1865 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 2) 196 If the Priest has to duplicate, i.e. to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. x. 132 Rebuking priests who said mass frequently, sometimes duplicating out of avarice.

Hence *Duplicating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 316 Who... hath represented all my faults in a duplicating glass. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Mir.* (ed. 3) 79 Iceland or duplicating spar.

**Duplicated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.]

1. Doubled, made in duplicate, repeated.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* II. 30 Sundry duplicated deepe Asseverations. *a* 1661 *FULLER Worthies* II. (1662) 274 Single flowers are observed much sweeter than... such flowers which are duplicated. 1801 *HOOPER in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 40 This confused or duplicated pulse... does produce on the retina, the sensation of a yellow. 1896 T. MARTIN *Envid* iv. (470) When he sees... two suns And duplicated Thebes before him rise.

† 2. Donbled back. *Obs.*

1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the... Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1741 — *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 210 The duplicated Tendon of the *Musculus descendens abdominis*.

3. *Pathol.* 'Applied to intermittent fevers in which two paroxysms occur during the time in which one is usual; the two paroxysms being unlike to each other, but each like the corresponding one of the following period' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1883).

**Duplicately**, *adv. rare.* [f. *DUPLICATE a.* + *-LY*.] In a double or twofold manner or measure. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoro* II. 145 If there happens a twofold need... of Medicine... then administer also duplicately to the Paraltick.

**Duplication** (*diŭ'plikē'sən*). [*a. F. duplication* (13th c. in *Godf.*), ad. *L. duplicatiō-em*, *n.* of action from *L. duplicāre* to double.]

1. The action of doubling. † *a. Arith.* Multiplication by two. *Obs.*

† 1430 *Art. Nombryge* (E. E. T. S.) 7 Duplicatioun is agregacion of nombre *fat me* may se the nombre grown. In doublynge *ay* is but one ordre of figures necessarie. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 24 Duplication is nothing else but to double every figure of the Multiplicand.

*b.* The making anything twice as many or as much; the repetition of an action or thing; division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 168 There be duplication of notable members, as to have four armes, or two heades. 1649 *JEAKE Arith.* v. Ad. sect. vii. § 1 The duplication of their joys. 1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 86 A duplication of consonants, in writing, having been unknown to the most ancient Etruscans. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 154 It could only have been produced by a duplication of one of the figures produced by unequal refraction. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 149 The alleged duplication of the tribute. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 291 This duplication of the carbon element... by a combination of one of the four combining units of one atom with one of the four units of the other atom.

*c. Math.* Duplication of the cube: The problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube; the DELIAN problem, *q.v.*

*Duplication formula*, a formula for obtaining the sine or other trigonometrical function of the double of an angle from the corresponding function of the angle itself.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 435/2 Amongst his Geometrical Inventions also must be remembered the Duplication of a Cube. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 992 The Duplication of a Cube is a problem famous in antiquity. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 203.

*d. Music.* See *DOUBLE v. 1 c.*

2. A duplicate copy or version; a counterpart.

1872 *HARROWICK Trav. Lanc.* 219 Appears to be but a duplicate of the Tarquin legend. 1893 J. INGLIS *Oer Ain Folk* iv. (1894) 41 There were numberless duplications of Jeems Wright.

3. *Civil and Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication, corresponding to the rejoinder at common law.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 476 The courts of Equite beyond the seas, after bill and answer, replication and rejoinder, and sometimes duplication, and at last conclusion [etc.]. 1726 *AVILIFFE Parergon* 251 Duplications are those exceptions, which the Defendant made use of to repel the Plaintiffs Replication. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* iv. § 127 [If] a replication... operates inequitably against the defender; in that case an additional clause is added on his account, which gets the name of duplication.

*b. trans.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 11 To have written in controuersie, had bin to cut off an Hydra's head, his *litem general*, one begets another, so many duplications, triplications, and swarms of questions.

† 4. *Anat.* A folding, a doubling; *concr.* a fold.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* vii. 90 The Cause of this duplication (of the pleura). 1676 *WISEMAN Surgery* (J.), The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the duplications of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Dissempl. Horses* 170 A Ganglion is a Tuber or Tumour which is formed of the Duplication of a Nerve.

† *b.* = *DIPLOE v. Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 447 To the duplication of the skull, that is to the porie substance between the tables thereof.

5. *Eccl.* 'A second celebration by the same priest on the same day.'

1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354.

**Duplicative** (*diŭ'plikē'tiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *L. duplicat-*, *ppl. stem* of *duplicāre* to double + *-IVE*.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of doubling; producing two instead of one.

1870 *CARPENTER* (O.), The multiplication of cells by duplicative subdivision.

*B. sb.* A doubling addition.

1884 *ATHENÆUM* 23 Aug. 235/2 Clack, near Bradenstock, is the Celtic *clag*, a hill... Clay Hill... is simply *clag*, with a duplicative to make it intelligible.

**Duplicato-**, combining adverbial form of *L. duplicātus* doubled, prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'doubly'; esp. in *Botany*, as *duplicato-dentate*, *pinnate*, *serrate*, *ternate*, applied to toothed, pinnate, etc. leaves, of which the teeth, pinnae, etc. are themselves again dentate, pinnate, and so on.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Duplicato-ternate Leaf*, one consisting of leaves, which are themselves composed of three leaves each. 1845 *LINOLEY Sci. Bot.* i. (1858) 9 In like manner we have the terms bicerenate and bidentate, or rather duplicato-dentate.

**Duplicator** (*diŭ'plikē'tor*). [*agent-n.* in *L. form* f. *DUPLICATE v.*: see *-OR*.] A machine for producing copies. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 7/2 The matter being closely type-written on six foolscap pages and the copies produced by a duplicator apparatus.

† **Duplicatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ORY*.] Having the quality of doubling; in quot. used for 'Double, twofold'.



1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 562 A duplicatory reason of this desire; 1. For... 2. For...

**Duplicature** (diŭ'pliket'iuŭ). [a. F. *duplicature* (16th c.), f. L. *duplicat-*, ppl. stem of *duplicare* to DUPLICATE: see -URE.] A doubling; a fold. (Chiefly in *Anat.*)

1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. xx. 42 Seeing it is only a Duplication of the common coverings of the Body. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Duplication*, The Duplication of the cube. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 203 A duplication of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 279 The internal muscular ridges are produced by duplicatures of the shell-wall.

**Duplicidentate** (diŭ'plisidē'tēt), a. Zool. [f. L. *duplici-*, comb. form of *duplex* (see DUPLEX) + DENTATE: cf. F. *duplicidenté*.] Belonging to the *Duplicidentata*, a division of rodents characterized by two pairs of upper incisor teeth.

**Duplicipennate** (-pēnēt), a. Entom. [f. as prec. + L. *pennatus* winged.] 'Having the wings folded longitudinally when in repose' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

**Duplicity** (diŭ'plik'siti). Also 5-6 -te, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. *duplicité* (13th c.), ad. L. *duplicitatē*, n. of quality f. *duplex*, *duplic-em*: see DUPLEX.]

1. The quality of being 'double' in action or conduct (see DOUBLE a. 5); the character or practice of acting in two ways at different times, or openly and secretly; deceitfulness, double-dealing. (The earliest and still the most usual sense.)

c 1430 LYNG. *Mün. Poems* 165 (Mätz.). In synucloune is false duplicite. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 19 Wo worth the man full of duplicyte. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 Suche ys the choyce that these make of duplicite and hypocrisie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 143 Whether this duplicity of Tongue be in them *Lusus Naturæ*, or a meer Device of Art. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 267 I am astonished he does not see through your duplicity. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Char.* i. l. vi. 206 We have here complete evidence of the duplicity of the King's conduct.

2. *lit.* The state or quality of being numerically or physically double or twofold; doubleness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 205 Because of the darknes and duplicite of his sense. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat.* iv. 163 Nature has furnished men with double parts... where that duplicity may be highly useful. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 13. Wks. I. 165/2 We as invariably see two objects unite into one, and, in appearance, lose their duplicity. 1865 C. PRITCHARD in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1375 The duplicity of the two stars must have been apparent. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* viii. 769 The duplicity of Saturn's ring. 1892 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* i. 403 Due to non-appreciation of our duplicity in unity.

3. *Law.* The pleading of two (or more) matters in one plea; double pleading.

[1628 COKE *On Litt.* 304 The Plea that contains duplicity or multiplicity of distinct matter to one and the same thing... is not allowable in Law.] 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Duplicity*. See *Double Pleading*.

† **Duply**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *duplus* double: see -FY.] *Trans.* To make double, to double.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 122 Wherefore by reason I must be duplyfyed. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B 11b, Your slight regard and recompence of this, So duplies the bondages of our state. 1669 BULWER *Patriotism*, ii. 1. 73 Duplying the single motion.

Hence **Duplication**, the action of doubling.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xviii. 157 I was pleased to see the duplication of well-doing, as I think marrying is.

**Duplo-** (diŭ'plo). [L. *dupl-us* double.] Used in chemical nomenclature with the sense 'double' or 'twofold', as *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

1872 *Watts Dict. Chem.* vii. 442 *Duplophacetone*.

**Duply** (diŭ'plai), *vb.* *See* *Law*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Usually in pl. [f. med. L. *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigis' Dn Cange; cf. F. *duplicque*, and reply = F. *réplique*.] A second reply; a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply. (Now abolished.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Protes* 121 Quhen ane exception onely, or ane exception with ane duply, is admitted to probation of the defender. A 1663 UNQUART *Rabetais* iii. xxxix. 226 Duplies, Triplies, Answers to Rejoinders. 1760 in *Scotsman* (1888) 20 Aug. 5/3 Having considered the petition of the Magistrates, answers thereto, replies, duplies, and triplies with the writs produced. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* viii. 210 Counsel on both sides, with many replies, duplies, and triplies, discussed the question of its relevancy.

b. *transf.* In a controversy, the rejoinder that comes fourth in order after the original assertion.

1638 (*title*) Duplies of the Ministers and Professors of Aberdeen to the Second Answers of some Reverend Brethren. 1766 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 340 Replies were made by Monks and duplies by them. 1820 Scott *Abot* i. Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruples, followed thick upon each other. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* vi. lxxi. 235 To the Demands there were 'Answers', to these came 'Replies' by the Doctors, and then second Answers, and finally 'Duplies' by the Doctors.

Hence **Duply** v., to make a duply.

1631 in Cobbett *State Trials* III. 44 (Trial Lord Uchilltrie). It is duplyed for the Pannel by his Prolocutors, as to the particulars contained in my Lord Advocate's Answer.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. *Advocatus* for Lackland duplies that, the pursuer must put his case under the statute. **Duporthite** (diŭ'pō'pait). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Dnport in Cornwall: see -ITE.] A silicate of almina and other bases, occurring in greyish fibres in serpentine.

1877 *Alu. Mag.* i. 226 Duporthite, a new asbestiform mineral.

**Duppa**, **dupper**, var. **DUBBA**.

**Duppy** (dŭ'pi). [Understood to be of African origin.] Name among West Indian negroes for a ghost or spirit.

1774 LONG *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 They firmly believe in the apparition of spectres. Those of deceased friends are *duppies*; others... like our raw-head-and-bloody-bones, are called *bugaboos*. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Trin. West Ind.*, The negroes are... very much afraid of ghosts, whom they call the duppy. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trader* 215 After dark nothing would induce them to pass the mangrove-swamps or cockle-ponds, for fear of 'Duppies'. 1896 N. DARNFILL DAVIS (Br. Guiana) in *Letter*, Only last Saturday morning, my butler was told by a man that 'the Duppies had been troubling the telephone wire'.

**Dur**, *obs.* form of **DARE** v. 1, **DOOR**.

**Dura** (diŭ'rā). [L. *dura* adj. fem. 'hard'.] 1. Short for **DURA MATER**.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol.* 447 Notwithstanding its feminine form, *dura* is frequently employed without the substantive *mater*. 1885 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 The *dura* was universally adherent to both hemispheres. 1890 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 266 *Ligamentum dentatum*... Its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal *dura*.

2. = **DURAMEN**.

**Durability** (diŭ'rāb'il'iti). [a. *obs.* F. *durabilité*, ad. late L. *durabilitatē* (Palladius), f. *durābilis* DURABLE.] The quality of being durable.

1. Continuance; lastingness, permanence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.) By the whiche is sustenyd the longe durabylite of mortal thynges. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 67, But all delitable pyns of this world... bat pay ben alle for longe-lastinge of durabilite. 1596 *Shakespeare* *As You Like It* 1. 1. 164 The Prophets... assign the character of perpetual durability thereto. 1822 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 224 Pope hesitated at deciding on the durability of his poetry. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Nor has there ever been an explanation of this durability in the Jew... which in the least satisfies or convinces any reflecting mind.

2. Capability of withstanding decay or wear.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in... durability of being. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 370 Colours... greatly superior both in beauty and durability. 1866 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. xx. The great density and durability of the rock. 1899 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* iii. 184 Where doors are required to combine strength, beauty and durability.

**Durable** (diŭ'rā'b'l), a. [a. F. *durable* (11th c. in Littré)=It. *durabile*, Sp. *durable*, ad. rare L. *durābilis* lasting, durable, f. *dūrāre* to last, endure, hold out, f. *dūrus* hard, unyielding.]

1. Capable of lasting or continuing in existence; persistent, lasting; not transitory, permanent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 965 To han thynges espirituel and durable and somtyme temporele thynges. c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. xxxv. 103 Withoute me is noon avayling... ner durable remedy. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castellan's Cong. E. Ind.* xxvi. 65 b, They thought this kinde of weather was always durable there. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 581 Time... measures all things durable By present, past, and future. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. l. x. 204 The conjunction of Richard for his undutiful behaviour was durable. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xli. § 58. 63 Comparing his durable designs with the temporary expedients of the statesmen who... followed him.

2. Able to withstand change, decay, or wear.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. lxxxi. (Tollem. MS.) The tre berof [of liex] is durable and stronge, and nye nought able to rote. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. vi, The best wood and moost durable that men maye fynde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 To dye clothe with a more fayre and durable colour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 134 Sun-burnt bricks, hard and durable. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and are very durable. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 225 Inscriptions are more durable incised than in relief.

† 3. Able to endure toil, fatigue, etc. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 Stronge and durable to susteine peynes. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 63 Their horses ar verie litle... bot in labour meruellous durable. 1616 SUREL & MARSH *Country Farme* 708 French Goshawkes... are... neither so valiant, sound or durable, as those which are bred in Ireland.

† 4. Capable of being endured, endurable. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) i. 194 A small disease which is ynough durable at the begynnyng.

**Durableness** (diŭ'rā'b'lnēs). Now rare. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being durable.

1. = **DURABILITY** 1.

1807 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1671) 141 The measuring of durableness... they call Time. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxv. (1712) 1350 *arg.*, The Apostasy of the Church, how consistent with the durableness of God's Kingdom. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peace*, Peasce, everlasting, so call'd because of its durableness. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) II. 243 Speculating on the Durableness of Things without themselves.

2. = **DURABILITY** 2.

1570-80 NORTH *Plutarch To Rd.* i. (R.) There is neither picture, nor image of marble, nor arch of triumph... that can match the durableness of an eloquent history. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 90 No Timber natural to our English Soil exceeds the Oak, for its Plenty, Strength, and Durableness. 1775 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. iii. (1869) i. 221 The durableness of the English is the foundation of this steadiness of price. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Barrington*, A quarry of free-stone... noted for its durableness.

† 3. Power of endurance. Cf. DURABLE 3. *Obs.* 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 He... exceeds our English Horse as to Durableness in travelling.

**Durably** (diŭ'rāb'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a durable or lasting manner; lastingly. a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durable in men's memories. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. 374 Yet did not his Successors durably inherit that scruple. 1775 PRIESTLEY *On Air* i. 320 A durably elastic Vapour. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 7 The habits of his mind were durably formed. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xv. 294 The play and the publication of the book strongly and durably affected Queen Elizabeth..

† b. Continually; continuously. *Obs.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps. lxxv.* 134 The people so shall durably, To thee aye thankes pronounce. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat.* *Things* i. 59 That weariness, which... that durably constrained posture would be sure to give them. 1797 HOLCROFT *tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxvii. 48 The mountain ceased to repeat its quick successive claps of thunder, and continued to roll it durably.

2. So as to withstand wear or decay.

1890 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 125 Others being more durably constructed, were still habitable.

† **Duracine**, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* [a. F. *duracine* (16th c. in Littré, first as adj.) stone fruit with hard pulp, ad. L. *duracin-us* hard-berried, f. *dūrus* hard + *acinus* berry.]

A. *adj.* Applied to stone-fruit; Having a hard pulp. B. *sb.* A cherry with a hard pulp.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* v. xl. 710 That kinde [of peach] whiche will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 448 The *Duracine* Cherries be the soueraign, which in Campaine are called *Pliniana*. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 *Duracines*, or in French *Caurc*, or Heart-Cherries... are the firmest of all others.

† **Dural**, a. 1 *Mus. Obs.* [f. It. *duro* hard, harsh, in Music also 'sharp'.] = **DURE** a. 2.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Afterd.* 14 The Scale of Dural is a Progression of Musically Voyces, rising from A to B sharply, that is, by the Voyce *Mi*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Durale* or *Dura*, in the Italian music... This name is given to B natural, by reason its sound is sharp, when compared with B mol, or flat.]

**Dural** (diŭ'rāl), a. 2 [f. DURA 'dura mater' + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

1888 *Medical News* LII. 430 The dural vessels were well injected externally and internally. 1890 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.*, *Dural*, pertaining to the dura.

|| **Dura mater** (diŭ'rā māt'ē), *Anat.* [Med. L.]

= hard mother; literal translation of the Arabic *umm al-yafiyah* (Boethor) in the same sense, in accordance with the Arabic use of 'father', 'mother', 'son', etc. to indicate relations between things.] The dense, tough, outermost membranous envelope of the brain and spinal cord.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 112 An hard pannicle bat is to seie a cloob bat is vndir be brayn panne... be which pannicle... is clepid dura mater. 1525 *tr. Brunswyke's Surg.* A iv b/2 (Stanf.). Than within be ij. small feces named dura mater and pia mater, the substance of the braynes. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 157 How could I play the commentator On dura and on pia mater? 1767 GOCCE *Treat. Wounds* i. 270 The Dura Mater is an inelastic membrane, about the thickness of parchment. 1871 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 365 The solid structures which protect the cerebro-spinal axis are lined by a dense membrane—the dura mater.

|| **Duramen** (diŭ'rā'men). *Bot.* [rare L. *durāmen* hardness; a hardened or ligneous vine-banch (Columella), f. *dūrāre* to harden.] The central wood or heart-wood of an exogenous tree.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 205/1. 1839 CARPENTER *Princ. Gen. & Comp. Phys.* § 329 The deposition of the products of secretion which gives strength and firmness to the duramen, destroys or greatly diminishes its power of transmitting fluid. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 333 The inner layers of albumen are gradually transformed into duramen... the cell-walls assuming a darker colour, from saturation with resin, colouring-substances, etc. The distinction between albumen and duramen is very clear and well-marked in the oak, walnut, cherry, elm, brazil wood, etc.

**Durance** (diŭ'rāns). [a. OF. *durance* duration, f. *durer* to last, DURE: see -ANCE.]

† 1. Continuance, duration; lastingness. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. cv. Some writers account the terme of the durance of this kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert, and some to the last yere of Aluredus. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Let it see rest in a sellar the durance of 14 dayes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 271 Had not that Insigurator of Ills... forbid its Durance by maliciously sowing Tares.

† 2. Lasting quality, durability. *Obs.*

1599 T. MORTIMER *Silkwormes* 69 That compar'd with this is nought so fine... Nor of like durance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Precious Wood... both for Colour, Arromatick smell and Durance. 1703 ART *Vintners* 23 It acquires a better durance and taste. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Astraea* Wks. (Bohn) i. 444 The durance of a granite ledge.

† 3. A stout durable cloth. (Cf. DURANT sb.) *Obs.*

1583 in North. N. & Q. i. 77 A payr of blew paynd hose, drawin furth w Dewrance. 1588 Acc. bk. of W. W. *Wry* in *Antiquary* (1896) Feb. 54 I pece cermosynge Durancee... and one pece blacke durance. 1602 CORNWALLIS *Ess.*... and one pece blacke durance. 1632 xlii, I refuse to weare Buffe for the lastings, and shall I be content to apparell my braine in durance? 1709 MRS. CRACKENTHORPE *Fennell* *Jattler* in *Malcolm Anecd.* 18th C. (1808) 233 Shalloons, durances, and right Scotch plaids.

4. Endurance (of toil or fatigue). *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Epil.* 2 That .. time in durance shall outwære. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 5. 38 Their hardnesse .. partly naturall, and partly acquired by practise of their bodies to durance. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 31 Many a man .. had saved himself from .. madness by the hard durance of toil.

5. Forced confinement, imprisonment; constraint.

Now esp. in plur. in *durance vile*. Cf. DURESS 3.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 773 Those that have not letted to put them in durance without colour, will let as little to procure their destruction without cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 82 His mother, which as yet was in durance in Englande. 1597 SHAKS. *A Hen* IV. v. 36 Thy Dol .. is in base Durance, and contagious prison. 1637 SANERSON *Serm.* II. 62 St. Paul being at durance in Rome. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. iii. 995 Him they release from durance base. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Disc.* Wks. 1842 I. 130 This royal servitude and vile durance. 1791 MACINTOSH *Vind. Gallia* Wks. 1846 III. 9 To deliver the peerless and immaculate Antoinetta .. from the durance vile in which she .. has so long been immured in the Tuilleries. 1794 BURNS *Epith.* to Maria 57 A workhouse ! .. In durance vile here must I wake and weep. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 246 The writer, who .. was in durance for stealing a pair of mules.

† **Durancy**, *Obs. rare*. [see -ANCY] = prec. t. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sion* II. i. ii. xlvii. A never fading durance Belongs to all hid principles of life. 1653 — *Conject. Cabal.* (1666) 119 The permanency and stable durancy of the world.

**Durand**, -ly, obs. north. forms of DURING, -LY.

**Durangite** (diur'angit). *Min.* [Named 1869, from Durango in Mexico.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium and sodium, in orange-red crystals.

1869 *Amer. Min. Soc. Ser.* II. XLVIII. 182. I propose for it the name Durangite.

**Durant** (diur'ant), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *durant*, pres. pple. of *durer* to last, continue, DURE.]

† **A. adj.** Lasting, continuous; current, present.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 237 l. 325 [To hear of his] durant prosperite and welfare. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of names of tymes, and of the durant year. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* 1. 2 Christ's so frequent, so durant prayers. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 97 Can he .. suppose the greasiness of his Master were constant and durant.

**B. sb.** A woollen stuff called by some 'ever-lasting' (Webster, 1828); a variety of tammey.

1666 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting* ho. 428 Superfine black durants. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 98 Fabrics composed entirely of Wool, Durants and Buntings. 1883 BECK *Drapers' Dict.* s. v. Both Tamies and Durants were hot-pressed and glazed, but the former were kept at the full width of the cloth, while the latter were creased.

† **Durante** (diur'ant), *pres. pple.* and *prep.* The Latin pres. pple. *durans* enduring, in ablative singular, used in absolute constructions.

**A. in Latin phrases** *durante beneplacito*, during pleasure; *durante vita*, life enduring, during life.

1621 *Debates Ho. of Lords* (Camden) 63 Whether to be degraded *durante vita*. 1627 MIDDLETON *Anyth.* for *Quiet Life* IV. l. E. iii. I cannot longer merit their *durante beneplacito*. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii. To have the privileges of a Husband, without the dominion: that is *Durante beneplacito*.

† **B. Hence, in English context**, = DURING. Obs.

1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) l. viij. To take plesour durante thy lyfe. 1614 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 101 Durante the minority of Iouis surviving. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xvi. (1860) 147 It was a grant durante the existence of the mill-pond.

**Duration** (diur'ash-n), [a. obs. F. *duration*, ad. late L. *duratio*-em, n. of action f. *durare* to harden, endure: see DURE v. Used by Chaucer, and then after 1600; not in Shaks.]

1. Lasting, continuance in time; the continuance or length of time; the time during which a thing, action, or state continues.

† 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1024 And yaf hem eke duracioun. 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2138 That same prince .. Hath stablished in this wretched world about Certeyne dayes and duracioun [*Corp.*, *Petw.*, *Lansd.*, *dominacioun*] To al that is engendrid in this place. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xxx. § 5. 283 The actual visibillite of colours wholly depends upon the light, as well for existence as duration. 1677 CALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 287 What is Duration, but the persevering of a thing in its existence? 1685 BOYLE *Sabb.* Air 80 Their duration was unequal, some lasting ten or fifteen days, and others longer. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 5 That Space of Duration which we call a Minute. 1737 COWPER *Let.* 24 Feb. The peace will probably be of short duration. 1862 Sir B. BROOKE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 118 The average duration of human life in the agricultural districts is beyond that of the great cities.

† **b. Lasting in use; endurance of wear; durableness, permanence.** Obs.

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Machiavelli's Romulus & Targ.* 139 That Magistracy in States is of duration, which is content to execute as a Minister, not to command as a Lord. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 280 Date .. A Tree which both for quality, duration and fruit is fete. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Bloud's Gardening* 212 A Bason, of Cement, is preferable to all for its Duration. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxiv. 157 The brick .. appears to be ill prepared for duration.

† **2. Hardening.** Obs.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1653) 270 Duration is either when things mollified at the fire are set in a cold place to harden: or by boiling, do waxe hard. 1657 TOULMIN *Remon's Disq.* 75 The doctrine of Mollition and Duration.

**Hence** *Durational a.*, pertaining to duration. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 549 The durational character of this former is very much more marked than that of this latter.

† **Durbar** (dūr'bar). *East Indies.* Also *darbār*. [Pers. and Urdu *دربار* darbār court.]

1. The court kept by an Indian ruler; a public audience or levee held by a native prince, or by a British governor or viceroy in India.

1609 HAWKINS in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. 432 (Y.) An inner court where the King keeps his Darbar. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 98 This Noble Prince shews himself in the Durbar and Jarneo in the people not so oft as was expected. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 298 To lay these communications before the Peishwa's Durbar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. vi. 475 The Maharanee held darburs daily. 1881 Sir W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 811 On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a darbār of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic 'ridge' overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Aug. 1/2 A grand Durbar was held .. by Mr. Crosthwaite the Commissioner at Mandalay.

*nttrib.* 1867 *Evening Star* 7 Dec. The beautiful darbār-tent of red and yellow silk.

2. The hall or place of audience.

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 125 In the inner court are the remains of the darbār, or hall of public audience. 1888 *Quiver* July 673/1 The Durbar, a large audience hall, which forms a part of every Eastern palace.

**Durdum**, var. of DIRDUM.

**Dure** (diūr'), *v. arch. and dial.* Also 4 *duyre*, *dyre*, 4-6 *dour*, 5 *deure*, *dewre*, *dowre*, 6 *duer*. [a. F. *dure*-r to last, continue, persist, † extend:—L. *dūrā*-re to harden, be hardened, endure, hold out, last, f. *dūr*-us hard.]

1. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. *arch.*

c 1275 LAV. 26708 Al pane day long durede pat silt strong. c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Hy ne moze naugt dure. c 1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* Pref. (1810) 189 pare bivels he pouht to honour With som þing þat ay myght dure. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 793 Monnes lyf nis bote schort: Sone wol hit go; Bote þe sely soule Dureþ euer-mo. c 1450 *Merlin* 32 As longe as the worlde dureth shall hit bote gladly ben herde. 1566-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 21 Yet hath he no rotts in him selfe, therefore dureth but a season. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 321 Thare empire durt noch lang. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 97 This bickering duret, foure hours and more at lest. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 The wood being preserved dry, will dure a very long time. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 You may change for the other, and so make your sport dure the longer. 1871 R. ELLIS *Capitulus* xvi. 6 In thy love dureth a plenary joy. 1882 in *W. Worc. Gloss.*

† 2. To persist, 'hold out' in action; to continue in a certain state, condition, or place. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 181 He þohte .. to wyenne 3ut al Europe, 3yf he mygte dure. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2937 The Sareynes myghten nought dure. And floweren into the heye toure. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b. [They] persecuted them with their arrowes as long as they dured. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 469 For so in dule he nicht no langur dure. a 1541 WYATT *Despair counsellith*, etc. Poet. Wks. 97 Against the stream thou mayest not dure. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 639 As the body can not dure. Except in season men procure Fude in dewtyme it to sustene.

† 3. To continue or extend onward in space. *Obs.*

c 1130 *Floriz & Bl.* 210 Babillone .. Dureþ aboute futen-nist sonde. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) vi. 67 There begynne the Valz of Ebron, that dureth nyghte to Jerusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* 4. xvii. 62 Lyke as a flye goth round aboute a round apple in like wyse myght a man go rounde aboute therthe as ferre as therthe dureth. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 281 Nygh therby was a foest that dured a myle.

† 4. *trans.* To sustain, undergo, bear (pain, opposition, etc.); to endure. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 335 3yf heo yf may dure. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2634 Might thare none his dintes dure. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 232 Duryngre grede sorow in yf horrible pryson. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. I may not dure this female drudgery. 1598 MARSTON *Pym.* Sat. 1. (1764) 138 He thal .. arm'd in prooffe, dare dure a strawes strong push.

5. To harden: see DURING *vbl.* sb. 2.

**Dure** (diūr'), *a. arch.* Also 4 *dur*, 5 *deure*, 6 *S. duire*. [a. F. *dur*, *dure*:—L. *dūrus* hard: cf. also *Doun*.]

1. *Hard. lit. and fig.*

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 621 Gyf þat þu sa dur wil be þat þu wil nocht consent to me. 1412-20 LYON. *Chron.* Troy l. vi. His byryll skales were so hard and dure. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 155 As the worme that workis vnder cuire At lenth the tre consumis that is dure. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 47 That place with dure and deadly dinte hath Cupid crased earst. 1664 *Flodden* F. viii. 80 Blows with bils most dure was delt. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. i. In reply to 100 dure a request. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nis.* I. 111 The last judgment will deal them durer pains and more enduring.

† 2. *Mus. Sharp.* (In quot. applied to the nnte now called B natural, as distinguished from B flat.) [cf. F. *dur*, formerly used in same sense.]

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 15 The Scale of ¶ dure, and where the Mutations are made. *Ibid.* 16 For ¶ dures are not changed into d mols, nor contrarily.

**Hence** *Durely adv.*; *Dureness*, stubbornness.

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* (minor) 337 Pe Iowis .. wald [not] mend þar wikt lifis .. bol in to durnes ay abad. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 He made his heed hurtle ayenst his croupe right sore and durely.

**Dure**, obs. form of DARE, DEEN, DOON.

† **Duree**, *dure*, sb. *Obs.* [a. F. *durée* (12th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.) duration, f. *durer* to endure.] a. Power of endurance. b. Duration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 þe kynges folk was littele, it had no dure. On the nyght he fled away, þat non soid him se. — *Chron. Wace* (Kolls) 14123 Þen myghte Moddred haue no dure, Ne no fot helden him meyne.

† **Dureful**, *a. Obs.* [f. DURE v. + -FUL.] Lasting, continuing, durable.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* vi. The durefull Oake, whose sap is not yett dride. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. x. 39 Neither pretious stone, nor durefull brasse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 56 A durefull continuance.

† **Dureless**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Not lasting, unenduring, transient.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 23 The false and dureless pleasures of this Stage-play World. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xlv. 664 As lasting as the other is dureless.

**Duresque** (diūr'esk), *a.* [see -ESQUE.] In the style or manner of Albert Dürer (1471-1528), the most distinguished Renaissance artist of Germany, famous both as painter and as engraver on copper and on wood.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 13. 213 Trace this fact .. through Greek, Venetian, and Duresque art. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 221/4 Nor does he rely upon Greek drapery or Duresque handling for success as book decorator. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/4 Duresque as it is in its treatment.

**Duresse, duresse** (diūr'es, diūr'ès), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 *duresse*, 4 *duresce*, (5 *dressce*, *dewressce*), 5-7 *dures*, 7- *dureess*. [a. obs. F. *duresse*, -esse, -ece, hardness, oppression, constraint:—L. *dūritia* (= *dūrities*), n. of quality f. *dūr*-us hard.]

† 1. Hardness; roughness, violence, severity; hardness of endurance, resistance, etc.; firmness.

c 1400 *Yest. Love* i. i. By duresse of sorowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 Duresse, or hardnesse, duresse. c 1460 Ross *La Belle Dame* 463 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 67 An herite of suche duresse, ye wyne all this diffame by crueltie. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. ii. 13 What he did was done by duresse of mind.

† 2. Harsh or severe treatment, infliction of hardship; oppression, cruelty; harm, injury; affliction. [1522 BRITTON v. iii. § 1c Sauntz duresce fere.] c 1320 *Scriyn Sng.* (W.) 2189 Ac yf thou do this sone duresce. c 1350 *Wyll.* *Palmer* 1074 þe duresse þat he wroust. c 1430 *Lyons. Min. Poems* 118 (Mätz.) The wolfe in fieldis the shepe doth grede duresse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 170 Thair sharp assaies mycht do no dures to me. 1673 in *Jackson's Wks.* (1844) LX. 271 Taught to hunt counter for pleasure, and seek delights in difficulties and duresse.

3. Forcible restraint or restriction; confinement, imprisonment; = DURANCE 5. b. Harshness or strictness of confinement (cf. senses 1 and 2).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb. 1884) 13 She wyl. put me in duresse as þou 1 were a faytoure. c 1470 HARGREY *Chron.* (Prose add. Harl. MS.) cxvii. 353 Kyng Richarde under dures of prison in the Toure of London. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 40/4 He was suddenly apprehended .. and kept in duresse, by resou that he was suspected to be of no sound religion. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. lix. 188 He kept the whole Synod in duresse to have their votes for the election of his Synod to be his successor. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 249 What, then, is the degree of duresse which is to constitute imprisonment? 1857 TOULMIN *Satir. Parish* 376 Persons in prisons, workhouses, asylums, hospitals, or under any form of duresse. 1880 M'CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. lvi. 222 Some of the missionaries had been four years in duresse.

4. Constraint, compulsion; *spec. in Law*, Constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act.

Such compulsion may be by actual imprisonment, by threat of imprisonment or of loss of life or limb, or by physical violence. A deed or contract made under duresse is voidable on a plea of *duresse* at a subsequent trial.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xii. 10 If he should through pride your doome undo, Do you by duresse him compell thereto, And in this prision put him here. 1602-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parvill.* 3 If an infant make .. a lease by duresse, if the lessee enter, the infant may have an assise. 1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power* Parl. ii. 78 A Marriage, Bond, or deed made by Duresse or Menace, are good in Law, and not merely void, but voidable only upon a Plea and Tryall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 1. 131 The constraint a man is under in these circumstances is called in law *duresse*, from the Latin *dūrities*, of which there are two sorts; duresse of imprisonment, where a man actually loses his liberty .. and duresse *per vias*, where the hardship is only threatened and impending. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) I. 550 The man was under duresse, and his act not voluntary, but imposed upon him by force. 1876 DICKEY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 369 Similar principles apply to conveyances by persons under *duresse*, that is, under pressure of illegal bodily restraint, or of danger to life or limb. 1896 W. T. STEAD *Pref. to Kells's Chr. Y.* 2. I made the omissions with reluctance, under duresse from the inexorable printer.

**b. *Slipsh.* for plea of duresse.**

1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 One imprisoned till he bee content to make an obligation .. being at large, yet he shall avoid it by duresse of imprisonment.

† **Duresse**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to duresse, constraint, or oppression. Hence

† **Duressor**, he who subjects another to duresse.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxii. (1636) 81 If the party duressed doe make any motion or offer. *Ibid.* If it had been moved from the duressor, who had said [etc.].

† **Duret**, *Obs.* [Etym. obscure. (cf. OF. *duret* dim. of *dur* hard.)] A kind of dance.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Masque at Gray's Inn* Stage Direct. The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, dures, corantos.

† **Duretto**, *Obs.* Also -otta, -etto, -etty. [a. It. *duretto*, dim. of *dure* hard:—L. *dūrn*-m]

hard.] A coarse or stout sort of stuff; app. so named from its durable quality. Also *attrib.*

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm*. xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours... the lying names of Perpetuano and Duretto. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 These Mohelians... are cut and pinck in several works, upon their durreto skins, face, armes, and thighs. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* 1. v. in Hazl. *Dorset* XIII. 222. I never durst be seen before my father out of durretta and serge. 1641 L. ROBERTS *Trav.* *Trav.* 41 Grogamre-yarne of which is made lames (James), Grogams, Durettes, silke-mohers. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4* Sched. Durance or Durety.

|| **Durgah** (durgā). *E. Indies*. Also durgaw.

[Pers. *دروگاه* dargāh royal court; gate, door, large bench.] In India, 'The shrine of a (Mohammedan) saint, a place of religious resort and prayer.' (Yule.)

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 87 On some of the highest of these hills I observed durgaws, or burial places, with little chapels annexed, belonging to the Mussulmans. 1845 STROCKE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 293 In a durgah, or mosque outside the town, lie the bones of Chanda Sahib.

**Durgan**, -en. *dial.* [This and *dial. durgy* dwarfish, are app. derived from some of the forms mentioned under DWARF.] An undersized person or animal; a dwarf.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Durgen*, a little thick and short Person; a Dwarf. 1730 FIELING *Tom Thumb* ii. v. And can my princess such a durgen wed [i.e. Tom Thumb]? 1890 *Glossary* *Gloss.*, *Durgan*, a name for an undersized horse in a large team.

|| **Durian** (duri'ān, dūri'ān). Also 6-*durion*, 6-7 *duroyen*, 7 *duroyen*, 8 *durean*, 9 *dorian*. [Malay *دوريان* *durian*, f. *دوري* *duri*, thorn, prickle: so called from its prickly coat (Marsden).] The oval or globular fruit of *Durio zibethinus*, N.O. *Sterculiaceae*, a tree of the Indian Archipelago; it has a hard prickly rind and luscious cream-coloured pulp, of a strong civet odour, but agreeable taste; also the tree itself.

1888 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 There is one, y<sup>e</sup> is called in the Malacca tongue Durion, and is so good that... it doth exceed in savour all others that euer they had seen, or tasted. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 The Duroyen... may be called an Epitome of all the best and rarest fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xi. 319 The Trees that bear the Durians, are as big as Apple Trees... the Fruit... as white as Milk, and as soft as Cream, and the taste very delicious. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 81 The Durian is another excellent Fruit, but offensive to some Peoples Noses, for it smells very like human Excrements, but when once tasted the Smell vanishes. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 Lofist in height as unrivalled in excellence of flavoured fruit, the royal durion. 1887 ANON *Forbes Insulinde* 111 The durian, of which Mr. Wallace says that it is worth a voyage to the East to taste it.

**During** (diū'ring), *obl. sb.* [f. DURE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb DURE; duration. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) Yif they were of lengere duryng. 1382 WYCLIF i. *Eddas* iv. 40 Mageste of alle duryngs aboute time [ædurum]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1537) 247 How shorte they [rychesse] be in duryng. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 38 Long the duryng thereof.

2. Hardening; induration. In quot. *attrib.* 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Bark-Mill, three Leather-bouses, two Duryng-shades.

**During**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dures; lasting, continuing.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* vii. x. (1495) 230 Fallynge eyulles ben moost duryng and harde to becle. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 51 Nor canst thou... stop the trumpe, that sounds bir during fame. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D.J., Marble... and during Adamant. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 226 Charity is a duryng and perpetual grace. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 15 Close-linked chains of duryng adamant.

**During** (diū'ring), *pres. phle. and prep. (conj.)*

Also 5 *dower*, 6 *during*.

1. The *pres. phle.* of DURE v. = enduring, lasting, continuing, was used in Fr. and Eng. in a construction derived from the Latin 'ablativus absolute': thus *L. vita durante*, OF *vie durant*, Eng. *life during*, while life endured or endures.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 271 Sche was comoun to alle þat wolde haue here lyf. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. lxxxviii. 77 She neuer was seyn among folk hir lyf during. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Prose*, I. xxxviii. 52 This sege duryng, there were many skymysches. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*, II. 12. I. will continually, my lyfe duryng, praye vnto the curlynyng God.

The participle also often stood before the sb., e.g. *L. durante bello*, *F. durant la guerre*, Eng. *during the war*; in which construction *during* came in the modern langs. to be treated as

2. *prep.* Throughout the whole continuance of; hence, in the course of, in the time of.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 283 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Stede-faste wedewys duryng alle here lyf. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1218 In damagyn of Darius durand [Dublin endurand] his lyfe. 1440-50 *Phyl.* in *Vindale's Vis.* 103 This contynued duryng mony yere. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 221 An annuete of an C. l. [100] duryng his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxii. 29 Al that which during our voyage was happened unto us. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 203 Duryng the terme of her naturall lyfe. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 77 Trees may live during the world. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 49 Judge North, who supplies the Lord Chancellors place

during his being sicke. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iv. 281 During the course of seven hundred years. 1860 TYN-DALE *Glac.* i. xxiii. 161 During the night the rain changed to snow. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 58 § 2 The hours during which the offices... shall be open.

† 3. *conj.* While; until. (Also *during that*.)

*Obs. rare.* [cf. *F. durant que, pendant que.*] 1595 T. BEONFELDT tr. *Macchiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 192 During that these matters... were handled in Toscana. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* i. 308 To remaine... during a necessary convenience might also be had for the repairing of her own ship. 1693 *Memo. Cnt. Teckely* iv. 32 During the Christians and the Turks were seeking one another for fighting.

† **Duringly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DURING *phl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Lastingly, continuously; for a long time.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 72 Yeuen hym only to kepen hym duryngly. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 Þe meke seruyth smertly, & lytly, & strongly, and duryngly. c1475 *Rauf Coitzear* 17 The deip durandile draif in mony dep dell.

**Duritike**, *obs. (erron.) form of DIURETIC.*

† **Durity** (diū'riti). *Obs.* [ad. L. *duritās*, n. of quality f. *durus* hard. Cf. *F. durale* (13th c.), earlier OF *durid*.] Hardness. *lit. and fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vico's Chirurg.* ii. iv. 19 Apostemes whyche encline to corruption thorough duritices and hardnesse. 1623 COCKERAM, *Duritie*, barshnesse, cruelitie, hardnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 55 [Chrystall]... commeth short of their [gemmes'] compactnesse and durity. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* i. 533 What motive could induce... to such durity severd. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* i. 154 Physical durity... engenders moral durity.

**Durk**, -e, *obs. forms of DURE, DARK.*

**Durling**, -yng, *obs. forms of DARLING.*

**Durmast** (dū'mast). [A recent word. The first element is doubtful (see Note below); the second is MAST, fruit of forest tree.] A sessile-flowered sub-species or variety of oak (*Quercus pubescens*, or *Q. sessiliflora*): see quot. 1866. (Usually *durmast-oak*.)

1791 T. NICHOLS *Obs. on Oak Trees* 24 There are two different sorts of oak growing in the [New] forest, one the true english... the other is called by the woodmen in the forest the dur mast oak, which I believe to be the second sort of oak, described by Mr. Miller... the wood of which is not so strong. 1792 MARTYN *Flora Rust.* I. A branch... received from Mr. Nichols out of the New Forest, where it is known by the name of the *Durmast Oak*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 212/2 What is called the *Durmast oak*... seems to us a slight variety of *Q. sessiliflora*, with the leaves pubescent on the under side. 1866 *Trav. Bot.* 949 The wood of *Q. sessiliflora*, or *Durmast* as it is called, is described as darker, heavier, and more elastic than that of *Q. pedunculata*, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend.

[Note. The original authority for 'durmast' appears to be Nichols, on whose information Martyn inserted it in his ed. of Miller's Dictionary, whence it has passed into general book use. According to W. Atkinson in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1833) I. 336, the name appears to have been mistaken; he says 'The woodmen in the Forest call certain oaks that have dark-coloured acorns *Durmasts*, but those dun-coloured acorns are found both of the *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*; I have raised trees from them, and consider them as only accidental varieties, and that the colour of the acorns may be occasioned by something peculiar in the soil'. (No ground has been found for connecting 'durmast' with *F. durulin* or Ger. *dürliche*, varieties of the oak. Welsh *derw* is, of course, out of the question.)

**Durn** (dūrn). Now *dial.* Forms: 4-7 *dorne*, 5 *durn*, *dyrn*, 6 *doorne*, 6-7 *durne*, 7 *dourne*, 9 *dern*, *durn*. [Widely used in dialects, Lincolnshire to Cornwall: app. from Norse. Cf. in same sense OSw. *dyrni*, Norw. *dyrn*, Sw. *dörne*: -\**durnja*- deriv. of \**durnōn*, *durn* (Goth. pl. *daurous*, Crim-Goth. *thurn*) door, f. *dur*- DOOR.]

A door-post, when made of solid wood; usually in pl. The framework of a doorway.

c1325 *Gloss W. de Bith.* in Wright *Vocab.* 170 E. entre la teste la suslyne [Gloss. over-shaft, M.S. *canbr*, hover-dorne]. 1498 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 53 Unum hostium cum dirnis de chetario... unum hostium et unum par de dyrnies. 1503 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 127 For hewing of y<sup>e</sup> dornenys of y<sup>e</sup> seyed door. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sf. Dict.*, *Battente de pierla*, the doornes of a doore, *antla*. c1600 NORRIS *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* 59 The fayre freewhed stone wyndowes, the Durnes and wrowght Dorepostes, are converted to private mens purposes. 1630 *Churchw. Acc. Tavistock* in *Worth T. Par. Acc.* (1887) 44 Paid Stephen Browne the mason for makinge of new durnes. 1789 *Goss. Provinc. Gloss.*, *Durn*, gate-post. [North.] 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. xiv. (1861) 237 So I just put my eye between the wall and the dern of the gate, and I saw him come up to the back door. 1880 E. Cornwall *Gloss.*, *Durns*, the wooden frame in which a door swings. 1886 COLE W. *Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Door-dern*. I am sure the doors were in, lestways the derns were. 1888 ELWORTH tr. *Somerset Words*, *Durns*, the frame of a door *in situ*... applied to a solid door-frame. *Ibid.*, *Durn-head*, the cross piece at the top of a door-frame.

b. *Mining*. *Durns* (as a *sing.*). A frame of timbering; also called DOOR-STEAD (b).

1778 *Prace Min. Cornw.* 166 If the ground is very loose on all sides, they make a Durns... which for a Shaft is square like the frame of a window, and for an Adit is the same as a door case. 1877 tr. *Colliens Lekt. Mining* I. 257 (Cent. s.v. *Self*). A gallery requires what are called frames (sets or durnes) for its proper support.

**Durn** = see DARE v.1

**Durned**, var. of DARNED, euphem. for DAMNED. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* viii. It was the dundest misbegotten location... that ever called itself a city.

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/t Palaces be durned! Excuse my French.

|| **Duro** (dū'ro). [Sp.: for *peso duro* hard or solid piastre.] The Spanish silver dollar, or piastre.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 39 (Stant.) A peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar). 1866 in *Mem. & Rem. J. D. Burns* v. 81 The talk of the Brazilians was of Spanish duros, bales of cotton, and yellow fever.

† **Durous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dūr-us* hard + -OUS.] Hard.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 186 They [glaudules] all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more durous.

† **Duroy** (dūroi'). *Obs.* Also 7 *deroy*. [Of uncertain origin: perh. Fr. *du roi* of the king. *Glossaire to Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1790) vol. II gives 'Duroi, étoffe de laine, rase et sèche, dans le genre de la tamisie, mais moins large et plus serrée'.]

A kind of coarse woollen fabric formerly manufactured in the west of England; akin to the stuffs called *tammies*. (Not the same as *corduroy*.)

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm*. xxvii. 269 The Colours of Ginnelline, Grideline, Deroi, Eldorado, Droppe du Berry. 1722 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6083/4 Wearing a grey Duroy Coat and Wastcoat. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 331 Fine silk dregget and duroys. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 93. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Somersetshire*, The manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggets, duroys, shallons, serges. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 387 Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at North and South Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths.

|| **Durra**, *dhurra* (dura). Also *dourra*, *doura*(h), *dura*, *doura*(h), *durrah*, *dhourra*. [Arabic *درة*, *ḍurrah*, *ḍurrah*.] A kind of corn, Indian Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. x. (1806) I. 214 A little flat cake of barley or durra. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Foot 117 Paniced Millet is the species most usually cultivated... In India it is called jowaree; in Egypt and Nubia dourra. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* 77 The durra... is the grain most commonly used throughout the Soudan. 1876 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 67 Riding through some fields of doorab and vetch. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 140 The strip of cultivated soil, green with maize or tawny with durra. *attrib.* 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 212/2 Dates, durra-bread, and fish. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 27 Coarse, reed-like dourra straw. 1885 *Times* 3 Jan. 12 The whole district is busy just now with the durrah harvest.

**Durre**, *obs. f. DARE v.1*, Door.

**Durst**, pa. t. (and *dial. pa. pple.*) of DARE v.1

**Durt**, *Durwe*, *obs. forms of DIRT, DWARF.*

**Durward**, -warth, *obs. forms of DOORWARD.*

† **Durze**, v. *dial. Obs.* Also *durse*. *intr.* Of corn: To shed the grains, as when over-ripe. *trans.* To shake or beat out (corn) from the car.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 If they [mowers] should not follow the corne, and goe with the winde, the oates woulde slippe and durze extremely with the cradles. *Ibid.* 52 [They] remove things out of the way, fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 *Durzd* or *Dorz'd* it; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind turning of it, etc. is beaten out of the Straw. *Ibid.* 57 Corn—so dry that it easily durses out.

**Dus**, *obs. form of does*, etc.: see DO v.

**Dusan**(e), *obs. form of DOZEN.*

**Duschet**, *obs. Sc. f. DOUCET* (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 88 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. Bot for to tell what text be take, Dysertis Duschet was the bulke. *Ibid.* 270 Upon his duschet vpe be played.

**Duseanne**, *obs. form of DOUCIN.*

**Duseliche**, *obs. form of DIZZILY.*

† **Duseling**, *Obs.* [app. f. Ger. *duseln* to be dizzy. Cf. DOZZLE.] Dizziness, giddiness.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 36 a. If it is a hote humor... he hath a duselyng.

**Duselle**, *obs. form of DOSSIL.*

**Duseperry**, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

**Dusey**, *duisie*, *obs. forms of DIZZY.*

**Dush** (dvš), v. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 4 *dusshe*, 4-6 *dusche*, 6-*dush*. [Found in 14th c.: perh. a modification of DASH, expressing the same kind of action with a suggestion of more muffled sound: cf. *crash*, *crush*.]

But there are similar continental words, as Ger. *däusen*, *däusen*, to beat, strike, knock, box (see Grimm, s.v. *Dusen*); E. Fris. *dössen* to beat, etc. Cf. *Douse*.)

† 1. *intr.* To move with violent impulse or collision; to rush or strike forcibly against something; to fall with a thud. *Obs.*

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6410 He duschet, of þe dynt, dede to be ground. c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 For dread of death he dushed ouer an Dyke And brack his neck. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 109 Owt throw the scheild. Duschet the dynt.

2. *trans.* To push or throw down violently.

1785 BURNS *Vision* i. 45. I glow'd as erie's I'd been dush't In some wild glen. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to push with violence. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to thrust, to strike. (*Obs.*)

Hence *Du'shing* *obl. sb.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 7351 Raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and duschyng.

† **Dush**, sb. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4-6 *dusche*(e), *dosche*. [f. prec. vb.] A violent blow, stroke, or impact; the sound of violent collision.



1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 147 [Thai] with axis sic duschis gall. 13400 *Melayne* 470 A fire pan fro he crosse gane frusche. And in the Saragene ejhne it gaffe a dosche. 13425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 407 Dusch for dusch, and dunt for dynt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iii. 82 With money lasche and dusche. The carteris smat their horsis fast in teyn. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 Heav'n rattles w't the dunnerin' dush.

† **Dusi**, *a. Obs.*, foolish; see DIZZY *a. i.*  
† **Dusilec**. *Obs.* [Early ME. *f. dusi*, DIZZY + *-lec*, *-leke*, *-leche*, suffix of action or function.] Foolishness, folly.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 425 Nis bute dusilec al þæt ha driuēð.  
† **Dusischip**. *Obs.* [as prec. + *-SHIP*.] = prec.  
1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1817 To longe we habbed driuen ure dusischipes. 1225 *Ansr.* R. 182 Nout þæt (sinesse) sum kecched þurh bire owne dusischipe.

**Dusk** (dɜːsk), *a. and sb.* Forms: 3 deoso, deosk, dosc, 3-6 dosk, 5-6 dusko, doske, 6-dusk. [Origin and phonetic history obscure.]

OE. had in the same, or an allied sense, *dox*, which, if = *dosc*, would repr. an OTeut. \**duisko-z* = Aryan \**duiskos*, to which Kluge refers also *L. Juscus*. The relation of mod. *dusk* to OE. *dox*, \**dosc*, presents some difficulties, both as to the vowel, and, still more, in regard to the final consonant-group. Few of our words in *-sk* are of OE. origin; OE. *-sc* normally gives *-sh* in later English, e.g. in *ash*, *dish*, *fish*, *bush*, *rush*; so that from OE. *dosc* we should expect *dosh*, or, at least, as in the case of *ask* and *tusk*, ME. and mod. forms in *-sh*, and *-x*, beside the *-sk* form.]

**A. adj.** (Now largely supplanted by *dusky*.)

1. Dark from absence of light; dim, gloomy, shadowy; dark-coloured, blackish; dnsky. (Now usually in reference to twilight: cf. B. 2.)

[a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss* (Anglia XIII. 28 No. 8) *Furva*, dohx. — OE. *Gloss* in Wt. Wölcker 239/35 *Flava specie*, of glæterendum vel scyllum hiwe vel doxum.] 1225 *Ansr.* R. 94 Þe siððe þæt is no deosc her. 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 250 Aþein þe brihtnesse ant to liht of his leor, þe sunne gleam is dose. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The body of doske wult. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fishing* 9 Yelowe: grene: browne: tanwey: russet: and duske colour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 107. 63 The grund stude barrand, widderit, dosk and gray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 741 Vapour and Exhalation, dusk and moist. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 72 As soon as it grew dusk. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 79 Every evening, as it became dusk. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 5 As rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

*fig.* 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* D 1375 Wisedome is made duske, or dimme by drinking of wine: it is obscured and darkened.

† 2. Obscure, veiled from sight or understanding.  
1225 *Ansr.* R. 148 Þis word is deosk. 1583 STANLEY *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 62 My mother, the goddess (who was accustomed always Eare this tyme present to be dusk).

**B. sb.**  
1. The quality of being dusk; that which is dusk; duskiness, shade; gloom (as of a forest).

1700 DRYDEN *Palanion* & A. ii. 77 Freckles. Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. 1705 STANNOPE *Paraphr.* i. 25 Frail Mortality will always have some Remains of Shadow and Dusk. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, ii. And in the dusk of thee [Old Yew], the clock Beats out the little lives of men.

2. The darker stage of twilight before it is quite dark at night, or when the darkness begins to give way in the morning.

1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf* II. 373 In the duske of the evening. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 218, I would not fail waiting on her the Sunday following, after Dusk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 Light colours in the dusk of morning or evening, and dark colours in bright weather. 1893 *Lav Times* XCV. 268/2 The gardens of Lincoln's Inn will be thrown open, from three until dusk.

*fig.* 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 233 To grope out our weary way, through the dusk of life, to our final home.

Hence **Dusky** *adj.*; **Duskness**.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 17 Duskness couereu my face. 1531 *Elvior Gen.* iii. xxii, Fearfull diseases and sicknesses, duskness of sight. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dramas of Elsie* lvi. 182 Shapes which have no certainty of shape Drift dusky in and out between the pines. 1864 NEALE *Scotoun. Poems* 68 Duskness and dreariness around. 1830 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* 58 An eagle with wide wings outspread Athwart the sunfire hovering dusky red.

**Dusk**, *v.* [f. *Dusk* *a.*; OE. *bad doxian*, from *dox*. See Kluge *Engl. Studien* XI. 511.]

1. *intr.* To become dusk or dim; to grow dark.

[a 1000 *Verelli MS.* ff. 21b, Þonne wannað he [dead body] and doxh; oðre hwile he bið blæc and schiwe.] 1230 *Ilali Mith.* 35 Þine ehen schulen doskin. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 1948 Dusked his eyen two and failed breath. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* t. v. (1544) 6 b, By process of yeres Their memory hath dusked. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 217 The even dusketh o'er that sword-renowned close. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* xi. (1890) 169 When it began to dusk, Hood descended and supper was prepared.

2. To exhibit a dusky appearance.

1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. Little breezes dusk and shiver. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. 1. 1. 2. A couple of aspens dusked and shivered near the brink.

3. *trans.* To make dusky or somewhat dark in colour; to darken, obscure; to dim.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) The whiche clothes a darkness of a foreyn and a despided Elde hadde dusked and derked. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* (Q iv b), They goe about to duske mens eies with smoke. 1577 STANLEY *Æneis* i. *tr.* in *Holinshead* (1807-3) VI. 51 You must not think that . . . you may so easilie duske (or dazle) our eies. 1601 HOLLAND *Italy* I. 9 That shadow which dusketh the light of the Moone. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* xiii. *Poet. Wks.* 1800 IV. 47 The painted windows . . . Dusk the sunshine when they seem to cheer.

b. *fig.* To obscure, darken, cloud, sully.

1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 533 Þe . . . poyntes of scheldes Wibdrawen his deuocion & dusken his herte. 1553 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Al. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, The onely vnderstanding, which is dusked in errors. 1686 *Compter* 333 [It] would . . . dusk the lustre of his Name. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* xii. iv, One appalling silence dusk'd the place As with a demon's wing.

Hence **Dus'ked** *ppl. a.*; **Dus'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 204 (Mätz.) Hire cote armure is duskyd reed. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* (1541) 72 b, Duskyng of the eyes, head acbes, hotte and thyn reumes. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. D iij, The worlde is belearde with duskyng shoes [=shows]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 375 Who travels from the dusking East.

**Dusken** (dɜːsk'n), *v. rare*. [f. *Dusk* *a.*; see *-EN* 5.] *a. trans.* To make dusk or obscure. *b. intr.* To grow dusk.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 163 The sayd Epigrame was not viterly defaced, but onely duskened or soresed, that it myght be redde, thoughte. . . with. . . difficultie. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* I. 10 Till twilight duskened into dark.

† **Dusketly**, *a. Obs. rare*. [erroneous form.]  
? Of somewhat dnsky colour.

1846 *Bk. St. Albans. Her.* A iij a, An Ametisee a dusketli stone, brusht hit is calde in aries.

**Duskiy** (dɜːskij), *adv.* [f. *DUSKY* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a dnsky, dim, or obscure manner; dimly.

1611 COTTER, *Obscurit*, obscurely, darkly. 1. duskiy. 1777 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Those arches that stand duskiy beyond the citadel. 1851 MOIR *Poems, Deserted Churchyard* iv, Or the crow that . . . Sail'd through the twilight duskiy. 1872 *Black Adm. Phaeton* xvi.

**Duskiness** (dɜːskijnes), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dusky; partial darkness or blackness; dimness, gloom.

1611 COTTER, *Obscurit*, obscuritie, darknesse, duskinesse. 1599 HAMMOND *On Pa.* xci. 5 Duskyness or twilight. 1775 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 18 Feb. in *Life*, One of them [manuscripts] . . . does appear to have the duskyness of antiquity. 1857 MOIR *Poems, Matin Carol* ii. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 141 A gloomy duskiness drapes the cape.

**Duskish** (dɜːskijʃ), *a.* [f. *DUSKY* *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dusk or dusky; blackish; partly obscure.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Duskyshe of colour, *sonbr brun*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 47 As duskish cloudes do darken dayes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 61 Let them have rather a Duskish Tincture, than an absolute black. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 91 To return as soon as it was duskish. 1840 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 200 It was getting duskish. 1842 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 36 Described as a duskish red.

† Used as *sb.* The time when it is near dusk.

1666 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Oct. (1878) I. 436 About duskish we know there is a house on fire. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* 105 At duskish the Dreadnought was about 7 miles astern.

**Duskishly** (dɜːskijʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a duskish manner; duskiy; obscurely.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 65 Purple hew . . . dooth somwhat duskishly shine in the leaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3 369 To burn duskishly. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 27 Dec., The Comet appeared againe to-night, but duskishly.

**Duskishness** (dɜːskijʃnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being duskish or slightly dark; slight obscurity or dimness.

1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, Fumositie ascende yng up into the head. . . causeth . . . duskishness of the sight. 1604 HENSON *Wks.* I. 497 Men in the duskishness of ignorance. 1769 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 356 There seemed to be a duskishness in the place of contact.

**Dusky**, **Duskness**: see after *DUSK* *sb.*

**Dusky** (dɜːski), *a.* [f. *DUSK* *a.* (or ? *sb.*) + *-Y*.] The normal source of an adj. in *-y* is *sb.*; but the substantial use of *dusk* is not known so early as the appearance of *dusky*, so that the latter would appear to be one of the rare instances of a secondary adj.: cf. the parallel *worlth*, *worlthy*, *murk* (*mirky*), *murky*; also *ready*.]

1. Somewhat black or dark in colour; dark-coloured; darkish.

Also used to specify animals or plants characterized by this colour, as *dusky ant*, *crane's-bill*, *duck*, *grebe*, *lark*, *jetrel*, etc.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. (R.), A showre about his head there stoode, all dusky blacke with blew. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 No duskie vapour did bright Phebus shroude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 554 It is not greene, but of a duskie browne colour. 1763 E. STONER in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 109 Of a light brown, tinged with a dusky yellow. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. v, Africa's dusky swarms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* t. iii. 30 The peaks in front deepened to a dusky neutral tint. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. II. 36 Dusky Crane's-bill, flowers, of a dingy, purplish black colour. 1865 WOOD *Homes without* H. vii. (1868) 125 The Dusky Ant. . . generally prefers banks with a southern aspect.

2. Somewhat dark or deficient in light; not bright or luminous; dim, obscure.

1580 SIDNEY *P.* xxxiii. ix, Who dwell in duskie place. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen.* VI. ii. v. 122 Here dyes the duskie Torch of Mortimer, Choakt with Ambition of the murther son. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. v. 667 Midnight brought on the duskie hour Friendliest to sleep and silence. 1775 ROMANS *Hunt. Florida* 95 As soon as it is dusky they make a fire of dry pitch pine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, One end of this long and dusky apartment. 1875 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 From 4 to 5 in the evening, it is quite dusky.

3. *fig.* Gloomy, melancholy.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Med. Induct.*, Wks. 1856 I. 3 Why looke you so duskie? *Id.* iii. lib. 41, I . . . fill a seat in the darke cave of dusky misery. 1602 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 24 That dusky scene of horror, that melancholy prospect. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 195 Here no dusky frown prevails.

4. *Comb.*, as *dusky-faced*, *-raftered*, *-lited*, etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1088 The dusky-mantled lawn. 1825 LONGER *Spirit Poetry* 9 The dusky-sandaled Eve. 1848 WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iii, Dusky-faced clouds.

Hence **Duskyish** *a.*, somewhat dusky.  
1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, Too far off to see him, if it was pretty duskyish.

† **Dusky**, *v. Obs.* [f. *DUSKY* *a.*] *trans.* To make or render dusky.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 It is not so soone dulled or duski'd as many other be.

**Dusodile**, erroneous form of *DYSONILE*.

**Duspers**, **dussiperes**, var. **DOUZEPERS**.

**Dussel**, obs. form of *DOSSIL*, plug.

14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wölcker 570/11 *Docillus*, a dussel.

**Dussen**, *-on*, obs. forms of *DOZEN*.

† **Dusserah** (dɜːsərah), *E. Indies*. Also *dsurah*, *desserah*, *dasserah*. [a. Hindi *dasahrā*, Marāṭhi *dasrā*, Skr. *daṣaharā*.] A Hindu annual festival extending over nine nights (or ten days) in the month Jaiṣṭha (Sept.-Oct.).

1799 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Trans. Bombay Lit. Soc.* (1820) III. 73 (title) On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusrah. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* IV. 97 (Y.) This being the desserah, a great Hindoo festival. . . we resolved to delay our departure and see some part of the ceremonies. 1849 BENARES *Mag.* II. 1 Our friends . . . are coming over to spend the Dusserah with us. 1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/6 The Mahomedans have built a mosque in a street through which the Hindoo procession passes on the occasion of the Dusserah festival.

**Dussie**, obs. Sc. var. *DOUCET* (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute: cf. *DUSCHET*.

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrie* 180 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He toned his dussie for a spring.

**Dussiner**, obs. form of *DOZENER*.

**Dust** (dɜːst), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-*dust*; also 3 (*Orm.*)

*dusst*; 3-5 *doust* (e, 4 *dost*, 4-6 *duste*. [OE. *dīst* (later prob. *dust*) = OFris. and Efris. *dīst*, OLG., MLG., LG. *dust*, MDn. *doust*, *dunst*, *dīst* fine flour, Kilian *dunst*, *dunst*, *dīst*, mod. Du. *dust* meal-dust, bran, ON. *dust* dust, Da. *dyst* mill-dust. All these go back to an earlier *dūst*, whence also Ger. *dunst* vapour; the primary notion being app. that which rises or is blown in a cloud, like vapour, smoke, or dust. See Kluge, and Franck.]  
1. Earth or other solid matter in a minute and fine state of subdivision, so that the particles are small and light enough to be easily raised and carried in a cloud by the wind; any substance comminuted or pulverized; powder. (Rarely in *pl.*)

Often extended to include ashes and other refuse from a house: cf. *DUST-BIN*, etc.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalt.* xviij. 43 Swe swe dust biforan onsieme vindes. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 250 Jedrigede & to swyðe smalon duste zæneucide. c. 1205 *LAY.* 270/6 Penne he þat dust [c. 1275 *doust*] here Aþiue from here corðe. 1340 *Aeneid*, 108 (Of notes and of dust wyth-oute tale. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De *P. R.* xvii. clix. (1495) 708 To clense houses of duste. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Bray hem al to dust in a mortar. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 367 Beste these upper hose that the dust may come out. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 367 Presentmentes. for castinge their dust and ashes into the high way. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 19 Aug., We had . . . showers, which . . . laid the dust. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 212 Clouds of cosmic dust intervene between us and the sun. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/3 Of the whole of the dusts tested, that from the Albion Colliery . . . excelled all others in violence and sensitiveness to explosion.

b. The fine or small particles separated in any process: cf. *sawdust*; *spec.* (see quot. 1828).

1552 HULOER, *Duste* of corne, metall, or anye other thinge that cometh of flyng fyllyng and clensing. 1598 *St. Acts* Fas. 17 (1814) 179 (Jam.) Paying also der for dust and scidis as gif the samyn wes guld meill. 1644 DIGBY *Vat. Badit* (1645) l. 22 It will . . . swimme upon the water like dust of wood. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Writ.* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Nar. *Corn* or *dust*, the chaff of the wheat and oats which is generally given to the horse. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Dust*, the small particles separated from the oats in the act of shelling.

c. Applied to the pollen of flowers.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* i. xxi, The fine dust or meal that is contained in the Tips, is thrown upon the Summit of the Poinat. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 27 The Pollen, or Dust, is contained in the Anther. 1864 H. DRUMMOND *Ant. of Man* 301 The butterfly and the bee. . . carry the fertilizing dust to the waiting stigma.

2. With *a* and *pl.* a. A grain of dust, a minute particle of dry matter; b. in *Cookery*, etc., a small 'pinch' of something in the form of powder.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 91 Why have these banish'd . . . Legges Dar'd one to touch a Dust of England's Ground? 1595 — *John* iv. i. 93 A graine, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Dust & Sch.* 105 'Tis impossible to put so much as one jot or dust into bulk, beyond a set or bounded number. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *True Memory* 52 Wealth and fame A bubble or a dust. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (1799) i. 54 With, or without, a dust of grated nutmeg. a 1854 C. B. SOUTHWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

c. (With *a*) A cloud of dust floating in the air, such as is raised by a vehicle driven or a crowd walking over dusty ground, or by sweeping, etc.  
1570-81 (see 4 and 5). 1569 D. PELL *Inscr.* Sea 182 Oh what a dust do I raise. 1806 ORACLE in *Spirit Ps.* 7rml. (1847) X. 53 To kick up the d— of a dust in Rotten-row. *Mod.* What a dust you are making!

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1.) a. That to which anything is reduced by disintegration or decay; *spec.* the 'ashes', or mouldered remains of a dead body. Also in phrases denoting the condition of being dead and buried (*laid in the dust*, etc.).

1 a 1000 *Martyr*. (E. T. S.) 74 *Piet* his miltion mid heora handum ræcan ond niman bæc halpan dustes. c 1350 *Willel. Palerme* 422 Many a day hade i be ded and to dust wrot. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. xxviii*. 16 Thou hast brought forth me in to the dust of death. 1602 *Shaks. Ham. v. i.* 225 Why may not imagination trace the Noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? 1676 *I. Mattheu Hist. K. Philip's War* (1862) 38 That Great Author, unto whose dust... I owe a sacred Reverence. 1750 *Gray Elegy* xi. Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust? 1803 *Med. Jynl.* IX. 263 One, without whose friendly aid the hand which writes this would long have been in the dust. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. xi. § 2. 40 Worthier dust lies east and west of him.

b. Applied to the mortal frame of man (usually in reference to Gen. ii. 7, iii. 19).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen. iii.* 19 For þan þe þu eart dust, and to dust wylst. *Ibid.* xviii. 27 Nu ic æne began to spreacne to minum Drihtne þonne ic eom dust and æxe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 þu eart dust, and þu awenst to duste. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. ciii*. 14 He biþowhte that we ben dust. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. ix. 76 Þou þu i be dust & ashen. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Burial*, Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 11. How covetous, how proude is dust and ashes of dust and earth. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par. iii.* 133 The soul, that dwells within your dust. 1815 *SIR R. GRANT Hymn, 'O worship the King'* v. Frail children of dust, And feeble as frail.

c. In phrases denoting a condition of humiliation. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 501 Raynsad þe nedey out to dust. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii*. 9 His enemies shall lick the dust. 1591 *Shaks. i Hen. VI. v. iii.* 29 Now France, thy glory droopeth to the dust. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 416 The Power, 'That rais'd us from the dust and plac'd us here. 1718 *WATTS Ps. li. iii.* vi. My soul lies humbled in the dust. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam*, Proli. iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust. 1894 *C. N. ROBINSON Brit. Fleet* 186 The Navy that... humbled to the dust the pride of France.

d. As the type of that which is worthless. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23786 For a littel lust, A drubi þat es bot a dust. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 282 Thus whiles they search for gold and silver, they search for dust and sand. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 168 A Long-bont he [the whale] values no more than Dust. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India II.* iv. ix. 296 The rights conferred by charter [were] treated as dust.

e. In other figurative uses. 1620 *T. GRANGER Syntax. Logic.* 382 Besprinkled with the powder, or dust of venial imperfections. 1682 *EARL of ANGLESEA Pref. to Whiteclough's Mem.*, The dust of action [had] never fallen on his gown. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* (1836) II. 29 The very dust of his writings is gold.

4. Phrases. To shake the dust off one's feet (in allusion to Matt. x. 14, etc.). To throw dust in the eyes of: to confuse, mislead, or dupe by making 'blind' to the actual facts of the case. To bite the dust: to fall to the ground; *esp.* to fall wounded or slain. (See also 3, 5.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. x. 14* Asceach þæt dust of eowrum fotum. 1282 *Wyclif Matt. x. 14* 30e goynge forth for that hous, or citey, smythi away the dust for ȝoure feet. 1583 *PETTIE Gualtero's Civ. Comm.* i. (1586) 27 b. They doe nothing else but raise a dust to doe out their owne eies. 1612 *Crit. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) i. 169 To countermine his underminers, and, as he termed it, to cast dust in their eyes. 1767 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) IV. 79 It required a long discourse to throw dust in the eyes of common sense. 1856 *C. J. ANDERSSON Lake Ngami* 94 In the course of half an hour, he had twice bitten the dust. *Ibid.* 363 He... had made numerous lions bite the dust. 1862 *COLONSO Pentateuch* 6, I was not able long to throw dust in the eyes of my own mind and do violence to the love of truth in this way.

5. *fig.* (from 2 c.) Confusion, disturbance, commotion, turmoil (as of a conflict in which much dust is raised); formerly chiefly in phr. to raise a dust, to make a disturbance; now only with conscious reference to the literal sense (*exc.* as in b.).

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science v. v.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 390 A doughty dust these four boys will do. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Cause.* (1650) 220 This particular concerning Tithes hath rais'd no little dust in the Church of God. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 118 That quarrel and raise a Dust about nothing. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 161 Great content follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants. 1845 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1880) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world.

b. Hence (*slang* or *collog.*) A disturbance, uproar, 'row', 'shindy'.

1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Jynl.* No. 50 Mr. Buck... will then adjourn to kick up a Dust. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 380 Several of the company, not satisfied... in the language of the Bucks, kicked up a dust. 1805 *F. D. RONNEY in Naval Chron.* XIV. 493 This dust has cut me up. 1859 *DE QUINCY Ceylon Wks.* XII. 16 Soon there would be a dust with the new master.

6. *slang*. Money, cash; *esp.* in phr. down with the (+ your) dust.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b. Neuer wery to labour for this earthly dust & rycheysse. 1607 *G. WILKINS Mysterie Enforced Marr.* iv. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 531 Come, down with your dust. 1691 *H. MAYDMAN in Naval Chron.* XV. 210 He... is not willing to dust with his dust. 1753 *SMOLLETT Cl. Fathom* (1813) I. 122, I have more dust in my sob than all these powdered sparks put together. a 1845 *Hood Dean & Chapter* ii. And make it come down with the dust.

7. = DUST-BRAND.

In recent Dicts.

8. *Comb. a. attrib.* Consisting of or relating to dust, as *dust-atomy*, *-bath*, *-cloud*, *-heap*, *-particle*, *-whirl*; used for the reception or conveyance of dust, as *dust-basket*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-wharf*, *-yard*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *dust-collector*, *-contractor*, *-licking adj.*, *-producing adj.*, *-shovelling*, *-sifter*, *-sifting*, *-throwing*. c. instrumental and locative, as *dust-begrimed*, *-born*, *-covered*, *-creeping*, *-laden*, *-polluted*, *-soiled* adjs. d. simulative, as *dust-dry*, *-grey* adjs.; also *dust-like* adj.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* vi. (1848) 59 Are not all equal as \*dust-atoms? 1626 *T. LOATE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 478 George's desk, and his sword, and a \*dust basket. 1891 *C. JAMES Rom. Rignarole* 33 Taking a \*dust-bath there in the centre of the roadway. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. xi. 339 Blood-stained and \*dust-begrimed. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Imposture* 483 Till... Death... Thy \*dust-born body turn to dust again. 1776 *ENTICK London* I. 287 A tumbrel or \*dust-cart. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 Every species of carriage from the chariot to the dust-cart. 1849 *WHITTIER Wife of Manoa* 16 The thick \*dust-cloud closed o'er all. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 188 (Hoppe) The \*dust-contractors are likewise the contractors for the cleansing of the streets. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Old Clock* i. Thy \*dust-covered face. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 97 Such a \*dust-creeping worme as I am. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 4 Ponds drained \*dust-dry. 1882 *QUIDA Maremma* I. 57 The misty scorching \*dust-grey shores. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps. xiii.* 8 Such \*dust-heaps are found in every corner. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Grandfather's Stick* xi. The \*dust-laden carpets. 1808 *R. A. D. To France in Poet. Rev.* 1806-7, 190 Blood-drinking tyrants, or \*dust-licking slaves! 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 227 \*Dust-like Dispaire may with me lue. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 57 Operatives engaged in \*dust-producing trades. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 37 The female \*dust-sifters had just completed their ablutions. 1890 *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 2/3 The Ottoman arm of \*dust-throwing in the eyes of Europe. 1887 *Courier* 16 June 2/2 To let or sell to the Board a \*dust-wharf. 1886 *Jynl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 247 (Cent.) The formation of a \*dust-whirl as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.

e. Special combs.: dust-ball, a concretion of the dust of corn sometimes formed in the intestine of the horse, and giving rise to disease; dust-brush, a brush for removing dust from furniture, etc.; dust-chamber (in an ore-roasting furnace), a closed chamber in which the heavier products of combustion are collected; dust-cloak, a cloak worn to keep off the dust (so *dust-coat*, *-gown*, *-wrap*); dust-cloth, (a) a cloth for wiping off dust (= DUSTER 1); (b) a cloth placed over something to keep off dust; dust-colour, the colour of the ordinary dust of the ground, a dull light brown; hence *dust-coloured* adj.; dust-cup (see quot.); dust-destructor: see DESTROYER 2; dust-devil; see DEVIL 1; + dust-gold, gold dust; dust-guard, a contrivance to keep off dust from the axle and bearings of a wheel, or on a bicycle from the dress of the rider; dust-hole, a hole or receptacle in which dust and refuse are collected, a dust-bin; dust-louse, an insect of the genus *Proctus*; dust-pan, a utensil for catching dust as it is swept from a floor, etc.; dust-plate (see quot.); dust-shoot, a place where dust and refuse are shot or deposited; dust-shot, the smallest size of shot; + dust-spawn, offspring or progeny of the dust; dust-storm, a tempest in which large clouds of dust are raised and carried along; + dust-tempered a., mingled or composed of dust; dust-thread, dust-way (*nonce-wds.*), applied to the stamens and pistils of flowers, as respectively producing and conveying the pollen (see 1 c); dust-woman, a woman employed in sifting dust and refuse; + dust-worm, a 'worm of the dust', a mean or grovelling person. See also DUST-BIN, etc.

1828 *WEBSTER, 'Dust-brush.* 1833 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 With our \*dust-cloaks and some yards each of brown gauze, we defied the great Dust Demon. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draught-horse*, They must with a \*Dust-cloth wipe off all the Dust that lies on the Horse. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* v. ii. A slut whose fairest linen seems Foul as her dust-cloth, if she used it. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 7/1 He arrives in a white \*dustcoat. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 3. Apes... both red, black, green, \*dust-colour, and white ones. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy* (1837) 14 The small \*dust-coloured beetle. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xliii. A man in a dust-coloured dress. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 99 [The] \*Dust Cup... a guard fitted round the fusee arbors of watches and chronometers to exclude dirt. 1892 *R. KIPING East & West* 31 in *Barrack-r. Ballads* 77 It's up and over the Tongue of Jagai, as blown \*dust-devils go. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 117 A... way of washing out very small \*Dust-gold. 1802 *Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Father* I. 23 Her homespun \*dust-gown. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 297 The \*dust-guard is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. 1811 *L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertr.* 'Dust hole. 1862 *DICKENS St. Bos. Streets* I. A rakish-looking cat... bounding first on the water-buff, then on the dusthole. 1861 — *G. Expect.* xii. She... got out the \*dustpan... and began cleaning up to a terrible extent. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glass.* \*Dust-plate, a vertical iron plate, supporting the slag-runner of an iron blast furnace. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 12/1 Each tenement has a separate... coal-plate, copper and \*dust-shoot. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 273 Used to kill small birds for their plumage, with \*dust shot. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon*

xi. (1864) 352 Mine was a double-barrel, with one charge of BB, and one of dust-shot. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 178 See... these \*dust-spawn, feeble dwarfs. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xi. 30 Poore \*dust-tempered man. 1879 *JAS. GRANT in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 He showed that the stamina, or \*dust-threads, were the male, and the pistilla, or \*dust-ways, the female parts of the plants. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 162 The calling of the dustman and \*dustwoman is not so much as noticed in the population returns. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mcl.* i. ii. xii. (1651) 116 Never satisfied, a slave, a \*dust-worme.

+ *Dust*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare.* [cf. *Dust* v. 2: also *Doust*.] A stroke, blow.

1611 *CORR.* *Excezt de main non garnie*... a cuffe, or dust with the fist.

*Dust*, v. 1 [cf. *Dust* sb. 1: cf. *ON. dusta* to dust.

The connexion of senses 7 and 12 is obscure, and it is not certain that they belong here. Cf. *Dust* v. 2.]

+ *1. intr.* To be dusty; to rise as dust. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 3if hit dusted swude, heo wlascoð water þeron, & swopoð hit ut aweil.

+ *2. a. trans.* To reduce to dust, or to small particles like dust. b. *intr.* To crumble to dust.

c 1440 *Promp. Para.* 135/2 Dustyn, pulverizo. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Pouldrer, to dust. 1636 *W. DENNY in Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 16 When thy name fades; Marble pillars shall dust into nothing. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* iii. it. 477 He can crumble a Show into a Drishe, or Dust it into a Fog.

3. *trans.* To sprinkle with dust or powder.

1592 *GREENE Art Conny Catch.* ii. 19 He being thus dusted with meale. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* xxix. vi. 288 Shime's behaviour... who... threw stones, and dusted him with dust. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALL Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 33 Dust them with flour. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. viii. v. 367 Dusting themselves with sand.

b. *refl.* Of birds; also *intr.* for *refl.*

1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* ii. ix. (1853) 185 Let me hear... whether skylarks do not dust. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* x. 144 The partridges that were dusting themselves in the road. 1884 *SEEDY Sport* xv. 267 [Partridges] prefer, as a rule, places where they can 'dust' and bask in the sun.

c. To dust the eyes of (fig.: see *Dust* sb. 1 4); also (*slang* or *collog.*) to dust, in same sense.

1814 *Stock Exchange Law Open* 11 This is termed 'Dusting the public'. 1867 *FROUDE Ess.* 401 Instead of dusting our eyes with sophistry.

4. To soil with dust; to make dusty.

1530 *FALSGR. 350/2* You have dusted your cappe, let one go brushe it. 1624 *R. SKYNNER in Ussher's Lett.* (1686), Dust thyself in the dust of their feet. 1848 *FROUDE Mémoris of Faith* (1849) 156 We go out... and dust our feet along its thoroughfares. 1885 *A. LANG Lett. Dead Authors* 194 Dusting your ruffles among the old volumes on the sunny stalls.

+ *b. intr.* To become dusty. *Obs.*

1625 *J. PHILLIPS Way to Heaven* 52 The Booke... lay dusting and out of vse.

5. To strew or sprinkle as dust.

1790 *WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 314 note, A little of it is applied, or even dusted only, on the bottom of a small cup made of clay. 1806 *Culina* 74 Dust in a little flour. 1884 *G. H. BOUGHTON in Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/1 We never dusted on enough [pepper] to please him.

6. To free from dust; to wipe or brush off the dust from.

1568 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1610) 708 2 The French riddles (with which they tried their corne). a 1577 *GAUCOINE Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 180 Yea when he curried was & dusted slike and trimme. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 60 p. 2 It became my province once week to dust them [books]. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 267 I went about sweeping and dusting. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 52 [She] was... dusting the big shells on the mantelpiece.

b. To dust a person's coat, jacket, etc.: to beat him soundly. *collog.* (cf. sense 7.)

1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 154 I'll dust your coat for you. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & a Bottle* v. ii. Tell me presently... sitrah, or I'll dust the secret out of your jacket. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. I. 3 June, With a good oak sapling he dusted his doublet. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS in Croker Papers* II. xiv. 49 The threat to dust the author's jacket, for the gratification of private malice.

+ *7. a. trans.* To beat, thrash. b. *intr.* To strike, hit.

[But the place of these is doubtful: cf. *Dust* v. 2.]

1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* (Farmer) If... she be good, to dust her often hath in it a singular... vertue to make her much better. c 1612 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 544 Another stony dart As good as Hector's be let fly, that duster in the neck Of Sthenelaus.

8. *trans.* To brush, shake, or rub off as dust.

1775 *S. J. PRATT Lib. Opinios* (1783) IV. 63 Boy, dust away the crumbs with your hat. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. xxxviii. A strenuous family dusted from its hands The sand of granite.

9. To pass (any one) on the road, so as to expose him to the dust of one's horse or wheels; to make one 'take the dust'; to outride. *U.S. and Colonial.*

1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 419 I could have dusted any of 'em with Ben.

10. *intr.* To ride or go quickly, hasten, hurry, make off; also, to dust it. (Now *U.S. slang* or *collog.*)

1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint.* i. *Rules & Lessons* (1658) 75 Stick thou To thy sure trot... Let folly dust it on, or lag behind. 1884 *A. A. PUTNAM 10 Years Police* *Dust* xvii. 166 He's throwing dust, but he dusted off with the horse all the same.

+ *11. trans.* To drink quickly, 'toss off' (liquor). 1673 *SHADWELL Epsom Wells* iii. Wks. 1720 II. 241 Clod-pate is to dust his stand of ale, and he must be bubbled. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 447 A Prodigal... dusts his Estate, as they do a Stand of Ale in the North. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Dust it away*, drink quick about.

† **Dust**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Pa. t. 3-4 *duste*, *deste*. [A ME. word, of which the earlier history does not appear.]

The pa. t. *deste* beside *duste*, and the rime in Ferumbras, show that the *u* was *i*, pointing to an OE. \**dystan* (= *dustjan*), of which, however, no examples have been found. The Norse words cited by Mätzner, Icel. *dust* a 'tilt'; Sw. *dust* a 'brush' with any one, Da. *dyst* 'tilting, fighting, shock', appear to be later words, and are app. not related. Of an OE. *dystan*, early ME. *dysten*, the normal mod. Eng. repr. would be *dust*; but *dust* (cf. *Blust*) would also be possible; in which case senses 7 and 11, under *Dust* v. 1, may possibly belong here, though the wide chronological gap is against this.]

1. *trans.* To cast forcibly or violently, fling, dash. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Ant duste bim adunribt to bere eorde. *Ibid.* 18 Pa ward pereue wod, ant bed. . . dusten hire into þe grunde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 984 Pu underfes þat ant, and dustes adun þet oder. *Ibid.* 1094 He is godd seolf, þe duste dead unðer him. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ant te preo children. . . beon idust in þe fur of þe ofne. c 1315 *SNORENAN* 52 *Thet.* . . non harm hyne don deste, in mode.

b. *intr.* To dash, throw oneself violently. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2393 Vrgan lepe vnfaun, Ouer þe bregge he deste.

2. To strike or hit with violence. See also *Dust* v. 1 7.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2025 þis was uneade iseld, þat an engel ne com. . . And duste hit (the wheel) a swuch dunt þat hit bigon to claterin. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 285 [He] heuid vp ys honde, & þar-wip an þe heued him duste [prime vuste 'fist'].

**Dust-bin**, *du'stbin*. A bin or receptacle for the dust, ashes, and other refuse of a house.

1848 *DICKENS* *Dombey* xvii, The Captain's nosegay was swept into the dust-bin next morning. 1895 *PARKES* *Health* 37 The old-fashioned brick dustbin.

**Dust-box**.

1. A box from which 'dust', i.e. fine sand or powder, is sprinkled on something (e.g. on writing, for the purpose now served by blotting-paper; also, on a prepared photographic plate).

1581 *MULCASTER* *Positions* iii. (1587) 34 Incke and paper, . . . a deske and a dustboxe. 1894 *Brit. J. Phil. Photog.* xli. 33 Place some pulverised asphaltum in a dust-box, agitate it, and allow the particles to settle down upon the plate.

2. A box or receptacle for the dust of a house.

**Dust-brand**, [*f.* *DUST* sb. 1 + *BRAND* sb. 7: cf. Ger. *staub-brand*.] A disease of corn, in which the ears become filled with a black powder; by the fungus which causes this. Also called *smut*.

1851 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Nat.* 268 By farmers it is familiarly called smut or dust-brand. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 435 *Dust brand, Ustilago*.

**Dusted** (*dʊ'stɪd*), *pph.* a. [*f.* *DUST* v. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Sprinkled with dust or powder; powdered.

1643 *5 Years of K. James in Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 292 Yellow hands, dusted hair, curled, crisped, frizzled, sleeked skins. 1866 J. GRAMER *Birds Scot.* 28 The spacious door White-dusted tells him plenty reigns around. 1870 *MORRIS* *E. Par.* iv. 283 The purple-dusted butterfly.

2. Cleansed or freed from dust. 1886 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* v. 59 A handful of clean dusted Hempseed.

**Duster** (*dʊ'stə*), [*f.* *DUST* v. 1 or sb. 1 + *-ER*.]

1. A cloth for removing dust from a surface; + *a* dust-brush.

1576 *TURBERY* *Venerie* 30 A litle brush or duster to rubbe and duste his houndes. 1611 *CORR.* *Vistumgenard*, a Duster made of a Fox-tail fastened vnto a staffe. a 1748 *WATTS* *Educ. Children & Youth* xi, We were . . . well in struets in the conduct of the broom and the duster. 1862 *LYTTON* *Sir. Story* i. 163 The housemaid was forbidden to enter it with broom or duster.

b. A machine for removing dust (by rubbing, etc.) in various mechanical processes.

2. A contrivance for removing dust by sifting; a sieve. b. An apparatus for sifting dry poisonous upon plants to kill insects.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 283 (T.) The lower sieve is called the dry duster, and retains the small corns. . . and lets fall the dust into the bin.

3. A person who dusts, or wipes off dust.

1850 *HASTINGS* *Life of J. Wilson* ii. 255 A colweb here and a little dust there which have escaped the vigilance of the duster. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 6/2 Employed as an assistant 'duster' for the stalls at the Italian Exhibition.

4. A light cloak or wrap worn to keep off dust; = *dust-cloak* (see *Dust* sb. 1 8 e). Chiefly U.S.

1864 *SALA* in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The citizen in the straw hat and the 'duster' or overcoat of yellow Spanish linen. 1870 *LOWELL* *Lett.* (1894) ii. xi. 77 Rose discovered your thin coat, which she called a 'duster'. 1883 *GRANT* *White* *W. Adams* 114 Whether it was an overcoat that he was wearing as a duster, or a duster doing service as an overcoat.

**Dustift**, *dustift*: see *DUSTYFOOT*.

**Dustily** (*dʊ'stɪli*), *adv.* [*f.* *DUSTY* + *-LY*.] In a dusty manner or condition.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 177 If they bee heavy, looke lobbomely, and dustilie. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 102 The regiments in homespun gray and butter-nut that trail dustily through the high streets.

**Dustiness** (*dʊ'stɪnəs*). [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] Dusty condition.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 65 The craft is perceived by the dustiness thereof. 1774 *GRAVES* *Spirit. Quixote* iii. 2 (T.) The heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads. 1858 *MORRIS* *Sir Peter Harpdon's End* Poems 105 I lie up in the dustiness of the apse.

**Dusting** (*dʊ'stɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *DUST* v. 1 + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *DUST*, *q.v.*, in various senses: usually, that of freeing from dust.

1623 *COCKERAM* ii, *Dusting, pulueration.* *Ibid.* i. *Pulueration*, a beating into powder. 1726 *AMHERST* *Terra Fil.* x. 47 *Dusting* of cushions. 1837 *DICKENS* *Pictur.* xii, Mrs. Bardell resumed her dusting.

2. A beating, thrashing; also used by sailors of rough or stormy weather. (*colloq.* or *slang*.)

1799 *Naval Chron.* ii. 542 They did not venture a dusting with the *Naiaid*. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* vii. 285 So his men fac'd about. . . and gave all the rogues a good dusting. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 When we got beyond the shelter of the islands we should have a rough time of it — what the skipper calls 'a dusting'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Used for dusting, as *dusting-brush*, *-cloth*, etc.; also *dusting-colours*, *colours* in the form of powder to be dusted over adhesive varnish; *dusting-powder*, a powder, usually antiseptic, for dusting over wounds, etc.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 (T.) The bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the dusting bin. 1688 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* v. 28 Your Curry-combs, Brushes, Dusting-cloaths, Oynments. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* i. 101 The Feathers. . . made into dusting-brooms.

**Dusting**, *pph.* a. That dusts: see *DUST* v. 1

1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept., Partridges are a good example of the dusting birds, and are most careful in the selection of their dust-baths.

† **Dustish**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Somewhat dusty.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 45 Sooner, yond dustish mulberry In her old white shall clothed be.

**Dustless** (*dʊ'stləs*), *a.* [*f.* *DUST* sb. 1 + *-LESS*.]

Free from dust.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER* *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dustlesse, and so dirtlesse faire. 1864 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 Blue morocco books in dustless regularity.

† **Dustling**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* as prec. + *-LING*.] A small grain or particle; cf. *Dust* sb. 1 2 a.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 60 Now Gods Almightiness is within the least punctum physicum, or dustling of body.

**Dustman** (*dʊ'stmən*). [*f.* as prec. + *MAN*.]

1. A man whose occupation it is to collect and cart away dust and refuse from dust-bins, etc.

1707 J. STREVEN *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 299 The Dustmen were not idle. 1714 *GAY* *Trivia* ii. 37 The Dustman's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING* *Poems* ii. 191 The dustman's call down the area-grate.

2. *colloq.* A personification of sleep or sleepiness; in allusion to the rubbing of the eyes as if there were dust in them.

1821 P. EOGAN *Tom & Jerry* 111 (Farmer) Till the dustman made his appearance and gave the hint to Tom and Jerry that it was time to visit their beds. 1891 *FARNER* *Slang* s.v., 'The dustman's coming' = you are getting sleepy.

3. *slang.* A preacher who uses violent action; a 'cushion-thumper'.

1877 *BLACKMORE* *Cripples* (1887) 368 Sitting under the most furious dustman that ever thumped a cushion.

**Dustoor** (*dʊ'stʊr*), *East Ind.* Also 8 *das-*toor, 9 *dustour*. [*Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستور* *dastūr*

custom, privilege, perquisite.] a. Custom, usage, fashion. b. Customary commission; = *DUSTOORY*.

1680 *FORT ST. Geo. Cons.* 2 Dec. in *Notes & Extracts* ii. 61 (Y. Supp.) [T]o be content with the Dustoor. . . of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them. 1785 in *Seton-Karr Sel. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* i. 130 (Y.) No Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them. 1887 *FIRE-COOKSON* *Tiger Shooting* 14 A handsome profit in commission which is called in Hindustani, 'dustoor', literally meaning 'that which is customary'. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 57 The claims of custom, the tyranny of dustoor.

**Dustoor** (*dʊ'stʊr*), *East Ind.* Also 9 *ree-*, *-ri*. [*a. Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستوری* *dastūrī* what is customary, *f. dastūr*: see prec.] A commission or perquisite by custom paid to or taken by an agent.

1681 *FORT ST. Geo. Cons.* 10 Jan. in *Notes & Extracts* ii. 45 (Y. Supp.) For the farme of Dustoor on cooley hire at Pagodas 20 per annum. a 1846 *HEBER* *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) i. 198. 1866 *TREVELYAN* *Dauk Bungalow* 217 (Y.) Of all taxes small and great the heaviest is dustoor.

† **Dust-point**, *Obs.* A boy's game in which 'points' were laid in a heap of dust, and thrown at with a stone.

1611 *CORR.* s. v. *Dardie*, Our boyes laying their points in a heape of dust, and throwing at them with a stone, call that play of theirs, *Dust-point*. a 1625 *FLETCHER* *Captain* iii. iii, He looks Like a great school-boy that had been blown up Last night at *Dust-Point*. 1630 *DRAYTON* *Nymphal* 6 (N.) Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall At *dust-point* or at quitoes. 1675 *COTTON* *Scoffer* *Scoff* 50 To play at *Dust-point*, Span-counter, Skittle-pins.

**Dustuck**, *dustuk* (*dʊ'stʊk*). *East Ind.* Also 8 *dustick*. [*a. Pers.* and *Urdū* *دستک* *dastak*

passport.] A passport; applied esp. to the passports granted by the covenanted servants of the East India Company.

1748 in J. LONG *Sel. fr. Rec. Govt.* (Fort William) (Y.), The Zenindar, stopped several boats with English Duticks. 1783 *BURKE* *Rep. Indian Affairs* Wks. xi. 173 Persons, who had not the protection of the Company's dustuck. 1862 *BEVERIDGE* *Hist. India* i. iii. xii. 673 The European officials, . . . availed themselves of the dustucks or passports of their employers, to smuggle goods.

**Dustward** (*dʊ'stwɔɪd*), *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *DUST* sb. 1 + *-WARD*.] Towards the dust; towards death or the grave.

18. . . *LOWELL* *Extreme Uction* ii, This fruitless husk which dustward dries Hath been a heart once, hath been young.

**Dusty** (*dʊ'stɪ*), *a.* [*f.* *DUST* sb. 1 + *-Y*.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or strewn with dust.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 And weorþ þat dusti cheft to hellene heate. 1499 *Primp. Parv.* 135/2 (Pynson) Dusty, *puluerulentus*. a 1586 *SIDNEY* *Fear of Death*, Our life is but a step in dustie way. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* v. v. 23. 1725 *Pope* *Odys.* xiii. 99 Urged by fierce drivers through the dusty space. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* i. 532 In the dusty recesses of a few old libraries. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Money*, *Dusty money*, a special allowance per quarter made when the corn to be unloaded at docks is dusty.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, dust; powdery.

1552 *HULOET*, *dict.* or of dust, *pulueris*. c 1586 *CRESS* *PEMBROKE* *Ps.* LXVI. iii, A field of dusty sand. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 106 When . . . mightie States character-*e* are grated To dustie nothing. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Dix.* i. 157 We had a Fall of small dusty Snow. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 473 A dusty material of a scaly form.

3. Of colour, etc.: Having the appearance of being strewn with dust. Also *adv.* qualifying adjs. of colour.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1148/4 A dusty brown Gelding. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1410/4 A dusty black Gelding. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 A black dusty-colour Mare. 1843 *CARLYLE* *Lett. to Emerson*, A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair.

4. In various fig. senses: † a. Soiled or stained as with dust, smirched (*obs.*). b. Mean, worthless, vile (cf. *Dust* sb. 1 3 d); now only in slang phr. *not so dusty* = 'not so bad'. c. Obscured as with a cloud of dust. d. 'Dry as dust', uninteresting.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 168 She knew her dayes to have beene . . . dustie and deceitfull. a 1649 *DRUMM* of *HAWTH.* *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 144 Yet should they not envy silly men a dusty honour. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B. I.* ix. 172 What, to his dusty apprehension, appeared the most confused . . . story in the world. 1860 *HAWTHORNE* *Marble Fann* (1879) i. v. 56 Hard and dusty facts. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inuent.* 148 B Company has come up very well, I said. . . They're none so dusty now, are they?

5. *Comb.*, as *dusty-footed* adj.; *dusty miller*, (a) a popular name of the auricula (*Primula Auricula*), from the fine powder on the leaves and flowers; also of *Senecio Cineraria* and *Cerastium tomentosum*; (b) a kind of artificial fly used in angling; † *dusty-poll*, a nickname for a miller.

c 1535 *Coke* *Lorell's B.* 3 A myller dusty-poll than dyde come. a 1600 J. T. *Collier of Croydon* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* viii. 446 Now, miller, miller dustipoll I'll clapper-claw your jobberhole. 1825 *JAMIESON*, *Dustie-miller*, the plant *Auricula*. 1835 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* i. 47 *Comoides*, the dusty-footed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 355 The *Dusty Miller*, . . . has become a capital general fly. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* i. 581 The auricula has . . . the popular name in Scotland of 'Dusty Miller'.

† **Dustyfoot**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 *dustift*, 7 *dustifut* (e. [A transl. of med.L. *pede puluerosus* 'dusty of foot' = *vagans* wandering, travelling, in AF. *piepoudreux*; see *PIEPOWDER*].

A wayfarer, traveller; *spec.* a travelling pedlar or merchant. (In quot. 1570 applied to Death personified.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1400 *Leg. Quat. Burg.* Scot. xxix. (*Stat. Scot.* i. 361) Vagans, qui vocatur piepowderus, hoc est Anglice Dustifute. [*Tr.* Beand vagabund in þe contre þe quiklik is callit piepowderus.] 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 56 At thy last funeral, Quhen Dustift to dance sall call the.

1609 *SKENE* *Reg. Maj.*, *Burrow* *Laves* 134 *Burgesses*, Merchands, and Dustiftes (*Cremars*) quhen they passe forth of the fourte Portes of their burghs. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., According to Lord Kames, courts of *Pie-Powder* are so called, because fairs are generally composed of pedlars or wayfaring persons, who in France bear the name of *Pied Pouderoux*; and in Scotland of *Dusty-Foot*. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 131 The *Negotiatores*, the chapmen and dustyfeet of our old laws.

**Dusy**, *obs.* form of *DIZZY*.

**Dusze pers. var. *DOUZEPPERS*, *Obs.***

**Dut**, *obs.* f. *doubt*, *doubted*: see *DOUBT* sb. and v.

**Dut**, var. of *DUTE*, *Obs.*

**Dutch** (*dʊtʃ*), *a.*, *sb.* (*adv.*) Also (4) *duchyssehc*, 5 *duyssehc*, 5-7 *duche* (e, 6 *dou(t)cho*, *dowoho*, *duitch*, *ducho*. [*a. MDu.* *dutch*, *duitsch*, *duits*, 'Hollandish, or, in a wider sense, Netherlandish, and even German' (Verdam), in early mod.Du. *duitsch*, *now duitsch*, 'German', = Ger. *deutsch*, MHG. *duitsch*, 'German', OHG. *diutisc*, popular, vulgar.

OHG. *diutisc*, OS. *thiudisc*, OE. *fōdisce*, Goth. \**Þiudisks* = *Teut.* \**Þeudisko-*, meant 'popular, national', f. *Teut.* \**Þeudis*, Goth. *Þiuda*, ON. *Þjóð*, OS. *thiuda*, *thiud*, OE. *þeod* (ME. *ÞIEDE*), OHG. *þioba*, *diot*, people, nation.

In Germany, the adj. was used (in the 9th c.) as a rendering of *Lat. vulgaris*, to distinguish the 'vulgar tongue' from the Latin of the church and the learned; hence it gradually came to be the current denomination of the vernacular, applicable alike to any particular dialect, and generically to German as a whole. From the language, it was naturally extended to those who spoke it (cf. *English*), and thus grew to be an ethnic or national adjective; whence also in the 12th or 13th c., arose the name of the country, *Diutichlant*, now *Deutschland*, = Germany. In the 15th and 16th c. 'Dutch' was used in England in the general sense in which



we now use 'German', and in this sense it included the language and people of the Netherlands as part of the 'Low Dutch', or Low German domain. After the United Provinces became an independent state, using the 'Nederduitsch' or Low German of Holland as the national language, the term 'Dutch' was gradually restricted in England to the Netherlands, as being the particular division of the 'Dutch', or Germans with whom the English came in contact in the 17th c.; while in Holland itself *duitsch*, and in Germany *deutsch*, are, in their ordinary use, restricted to the language and dialects of the German Empire and of adjacent regions, exclusive of the Netherlands and Friesland; though in a wider sense 'deutsch' includes these also, and may even be used as widely as 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic'. Thus the English use of *Dutch* has diverged from the German and Netherlandish use since 1600.]

#### A. adj.

†1. Of or pertaining to the people of Germany; German; Teutonic. *Obs.* exc. as a historical archaism, and in some parts of U.S.: see B 1 and DUTCHMAN.

*High Dutch*, of or pertaining to the South Germans who inhabit the more elevated parts of Germany, High German; *Low Dutch*, of or pertaining to the Germans of the sea coast, and flatter districts in the north and north-west, including the Netherlands and Flanders.

†460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Hie barnes bredeles. A horse and a dux as, his sele must be flekyt. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxvii. 266 Lordes and knyghtes of hir countre of beme and of other duche tonges. 1530 *Palsgr.* 31 In propre names comynng out of the Greke or douchte toun. 1563 *Shute Archit.* Aijij. a French and dowche writers. 1570 *Levins Manuf.* 195/35 *Dutche*, *Teutonicus*. 1599 *Minsheu, Geute Aelendun*, the high Dutch people, the high Germans. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 132 When the Dutch knights were Lordes of the countrey [Poland]. 1611 *Corvay Cruditites* 376 The Dutch word Zurich signifieth two kingdomes. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frits, & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 We baited our horses . . at the first house, a Dutch cabin [in Pennsylvania]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 785/2 The High-Dutch practice of ennobling every substantive with a capital.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the 'Low Dutch' people of Holland and the Netherlands.

*Dutch school*, a school of painters and style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, in which commonplace subjects, chosen from ordinary or low life, received consummate artistic treatment.

1568 (*title*) Propositions or Articles drawn out of Holy Scripture, showing the Cause of continuall Variance in the Dutch Church in London. 1666 *DEKKER Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 27 The short waste hangs over a Dutch Butchers stall in Vrich. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER, Raring Girl* II. ii. You'll have the great Dutch slop. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor's* s.v. *Duchman*, The Dutch nation about all other have had the glorie and fame . . for their valour in warre . . fortunate battels both by land and sea. 1742 *Pope Dunci.* iv. 198 Each fierce Logician . . dash'd thro' thin and thick On German Crouzaz, and Dutch Burgersdyck. 1822 *Scott Pirate* xxvi. Brenda . . ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk.* IV. *Germ.* 16 The collections of pictures of the Dutch school. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's* *Dau.* 188 A Dutch love for tulips.

3. Of or belonging to the Dutch; native to, or coming from, Holland; first used, introduced, invented, or made by the Dutch.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence*. [As hoary as Dutch butter]. 1667 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 131 A. W. did transcribe on Dutch paper. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 36 There was an Original drawn with a Pencil, upon Dutch Paper. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* IV. xxi. Dreams and Dutch almanacs are to be understood by contraries. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 33874, 5 Cane Chairs, 3 Dutch Chairs. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* x. Late as the Dutch clock showed it to be. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cannphor*, *Dutch*, Japan cannphor is so called because it was introduced into commerce by the Dutch.

b. Often distinguishing a particular sort of article, originally made in or imported from Holland: e.g. Dutch barn, brick, carpet, case, cheese, clinker, drops, pen, pump; see QUOTE. Dutch foil, gold, gilt, gilding, leaf, metal, a very malleable alloy of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, beaten into thin leaves, and used as a cheap imitation of gold-leaf. *Dutch liquid*, oil, Ethene dichloride, 2 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl), a thin oily liquid, having a sweetish smell and taste. *Dutch mill*, an oil mill for rape oil. *Dutch pins*, rubbers, a form of nine-pins or skittles.

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Ins.*, \**Dutch barn*, a protection for hay, straw, &c., having the supports and framework of a barn, without the side and end boarding. 1657 R. LACON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 \**Dutch Bricks*, which they call Klinkers. 1890 A. KUMMER *Sammer Raubles Manchester* 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond'. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \**Dutch-carpet*, a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor-coverings. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Dutch-case* (Mining), a shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries. 1700 S. L. T. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7, 5 \**Dutch Cheeses*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Dutch-cheese*, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim milk. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms*, \**Dutch clinkers*, a description of brick employed for paving stables and yards, being exceedingly hard. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxiv. A bottle of \**Dutch Drops*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Dutch-drops*, a balsam or popular nostrum, prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves. 1759 *SWINER in Phil. Trans.* L. 375 A piece of paper, covered on one side with 'Dutch gilding'. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Their . . ware has leaves of untarnished 'dutch-gilt' stuck on. *Ibid.* 170 The gingerbread stalls . . were . . fine, from the 'dutch gold' on their . . ware. 1848 *FOWLER, Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 404 Pure \**Dutch liquid* is a thin colourless liquid, of agreeably fragrant odour, and sweet taste. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* I. 191 Dutch liquid, chloride of olefant gas, a new anes-

thetic agent, said to be less irritating than chloroform. 1877 *WATTS, Feanes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 69 *Dutch liquid* having been discovered by four Dutch chemists in 1795. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1245 Instead of leaf gold, they were covered . . with \**Dutch metal*. 1865 *USE in Circ.* Sc. I. 99/2 These mortars and press boxes constitute what are called \**Dutch mills*. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Pen*, \**Dutch Pens*, are those made of quills which have been passed through hot ashes, to take off the grosser part and moisture thereof. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. vii. § 10 \**Dutch-pins* is a pastime much resembling skittles; but the pins are taller and slender, especially in the middle pin, which is higher than the rest, and called the king-pin. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 236 A match at Dutch-pins for 100 guineas. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Dutch pump*, a punishment so contrived that, if the prisoner would not pump hard, he was drowned. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. vii. § 4. 238 Some call this game [long-bowling] \**Dutch-rubbers*.

c. In names of trees and plants, of species or varieties introduced from Holland, or common in that country; or sometimes merely to distinguish them from the common English variety or species; e.g.

*Dutch Agrimony*, *Beech*, *Clower*, *Elm*, *Honeysuckle*, *Medlar*, *Mazzeoon*, *Myrtle*, *Violet*, *Willow*, etc.; see these words. *Dutch Mice*, *Carmele*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*. *Dutch Rushes*, a species of *Equisetum* or Horse-tail used for polishing; shave-grass.

1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* A vj b, *Albucum*. groweth in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil, or duche daffodil. *Ibid.* D v b. *Ibid.* E v. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* xi56 Sweet Dutch grasse with a tufted head. 1731-45 *MILLER Gard. Kalendar* 79 Imperial, Cos and Brown Dutch Lettices. *Ibid.*, The large-rooted Dutch Parsley. 1829 *LONDON ENCYCL. Plants* 208 note, *Ulmus suberosa*, often called the Dutch Elm. *Ibid.* 891 note, *Equisetum hyemale* is imported from Holland under the name of Dutch rushes. 1849 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 757 Minute particles of silex or flinty substance, whose presence renders one species, . . the 'Dutch Rush', valued for its use in polishing furniture and pewter utensils. 1860 *GARDENER'S Chron.* 774/2 *Lathyrus tuberosus*, . . is occasionally cultivated under the name of Dutch Mice. 1888 G. S. BOUTLER *Fam. Trees* Ser. II. 142 The Dutch Elm . . was introduced by William III. for clipped hedges, on account of its rapid growth.

4. Characteristic of or attributed to the Dutch; often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and Dutch in the 17th c.

Often with allusion to the drinking habits ascribed to the 'Dutch'; also to the broad heavy figures attributed to the Netherlands, or to their flat-bottomed vessels. Sometimes little more than = foreign, un-English.

*Dutch auction*, *bargain*, *concert*, *courage*, *gleek*, *nightingale*, *nucle*; see AUCTION, BARGAIN, etc. *Dutch comfort*, *consolation*, *defence*, *feast*, *palate*, *reckoning*, *widow*; see QUOTE. *Dutch wife*, an open frame of ratan or cane used in the Dutch Indies, etc. to rest the limbs upon in bed. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. (Farmer) The old 'Dutch auction', by which an article was put up at a high price, and, if nobody accepted the offer, then reduced to a lower, the sum first required being gradually decreased until a fair value was attained. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 28 The contract . . is not (like \**Dutch Bargains*) made in Drinke. 1766 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, \**Dutch Comfort*, thank God it is no worse. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 What is commonly called a \**Dutch concert*, when several tunes are played together. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Dutch consolation*. 'Whatever ill befalls you, there's somebody that's worse'; or 'It's very unfortunate, but thank God it's no worse'. 1888 *All Year Round* 9 June 542 (Farmer) The expression often heard, 'Thank Heaven, it is no worse', is sometimes called Dutch consolation. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ix. vi. I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of \**Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, \**Dutch feast*, where the entertainer gets drunk before his guests. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* Pref. (1699) 3 Fit only for a Tavern entertainment; and that too among Readers of a \**Dutch Palate*. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \**Dutch-Reckoning*, or *Atte-nall*, a verbal or Lump-account without particulars. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dutch reckoning*, a bad day's work, all in the wrong. 1668 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch Old One* iii. *Hoord*, What is that Florence? a widow? *Dra*, Yes, a Dutch widow. *Hoo*, How? *Dra*, That's an English drab sir.

5. Comb. (parasyntetic and adverbial), as *Dutch-bellied*, *-buttl*, *-buttocked* (see note to 4); *Dutch-cut* (like yews, etc. in Dutch gardening).

1672 R. WILD *Declat. Lib. Cons.* 7 Such a Dutch-bellied, blundering, boreal Month as this March. 1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 Whether (as is imputed) all the Ships taken are Dutch built? 1823 *MOORE Fables* ii. 8 Some wished them tall; some thought your dumpy, Dutch-built the true Legitimate. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 8 The farmers continued to select cattle with large hind-quarters, until they made a strain called 'Dutch-buttocked'. 1893 T. C. FINLAYSON *Ess.* etc. 97 Many allow themselves to be 'Dutch-cut'.

b. S. [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. The German language, in any of its forms. *Obs.* exc. in *High Dutch* = German [*Hoch Deutsch*]; *Low Dutch* = Low German [*Platt Deutsch*], that of the north and north-west (including Netherlandish: see next), which has not undergone the High German consonant-mutation, and thus is in form nearer to English and Scandinavian.

*Pennsylvania Dutch*, a degraded form of High German (orig. from the Rhine Palatinate and Switzerland) spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers in Pennsylvania.

†1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 100 Whether it be . . wryten in Latin in Englyssche or in Frensch or in Duchysche [i.e.

Duche]. 1485 *Caxton Pref. to Malory's Arthur*, Bookes . . as wel in duche ytalien spaynysshe and grekysshe as in frensche. 1547 *BOORDE Intrud. Knowl.* xv. (1870) 163 In Denmark . . theyr speche is Douche. 1548 *TURNER (title)* The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, Englishe, Duch and Frenche. 1578 *LYVE Dodens* v. xxxi. 50 Called . . in high Douche, Melanen: in base Almaigne, Meloenen: in Englishe, Melons. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonsus* II. Plays 1873 III. 219 Good Aunt, teach me so much Dutch to ask her pardon. *Empress*. Say so: *Gnudeges frawlin vergetet mits* [etc.]. 1682 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 11 Translated out of Low-Dutch. 1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 60. I spoke high Dutch. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 326 A chronicle of Nuremberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 17 The Saxons were a border people, and spoke a Low Dutch strongly impregnated with Scandinavian associations.

2. The language of Holland or the Netherlands. [1647 H. HEXHAM (title), A copious English and Netherduytch Dictionary.] a 1706 DORSET (Mason), Thy plays are such I'd swear they were translated out of Dutch. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 470 The pronoun of the second person singular is lost in Dutch. 1872 R. MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* § 9 To the Low German division belong the following languages:—(1) Gothic. (2) Frisian. (3) Dutch. (4) Flemish. (5) Old Saxon. (6) English.

b. *Double* (†high) *Dutch*: a language that one does not understand, gibberish.

1789 *DIBDIN Poor Jack* II. Why 'twas just all as one as High Dutch. 1876 C. H. WALL tr. *Altiere* I. 116 (Farmer) Though I have said them [prayers] daily now these fifty years, they are still double Dutch to me. 1879 *SPURGEON Trans.* XXV. 297 The preacher preaches double Dutch or Greek, or something of the sort.

3. *The Dutch* (pl.) + a. The Germans. *Obs.* b. The people of Holland and the Netherlands; formerly called also *Low Dutch*. (†Rare pl. *Dutches*.)

1577 *Remenbr. Life Gasceine* (Arb.) 19 Wel plaste at length, among the drunken Dutch (*uargin* He served in Holland). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 Of mercenary soldiers . . he had 4300 Polonians: of chircasses (that are under the Polonians) about 4000, Dutches and Scottes about 150. *Ibid.* 257 He is served by the Swizzers and the Dutch. 1631 T. FOWELL *Tom all Trades* (1876) 164 When our acquaintance took first life with those of the Low Countries, . . the Dutch . . askt him [our Ambassador] what handicraft our King was brought up unto. 1648 H. HEXHAM *Netherdutch & Eng. Dict.* Pref. Having of late compiled a large English and Netherdutch Dictionary . . for the accommodation of the Netherdutches who are desirous to attaine unto the knowledge . . of our English Tongue. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* clxvii. The toil of war we must endure, And from the injurious Dutch receive the sens. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 345 The success of Philip's arms . . excited in the Dutch and Flemings the most alarming apprehensions. c 1826 G. CANNING (in *Lyra Elegantiaria* 1867, 148) In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 180 The Dutch are distinguished by a great desire for cleanliness.

c. To beat the Dutch, to do something extraordinary or startling. *That beats the Dutch*, that beats everything. *colloq.*

1775 *Revolut. Song in New Eng. Hist. Rep.* Apr. (1857) 101 (Bartlett) Our cargoes of meat, drink, and cloaths beat the Dutch.

†C. *adv.* In Dutch (or German) fashion. *Obs.* a 1601 J. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 364 Drinke Dutch, like gallants, let's drinke vpsye freese.

Hence *Dutchlike* a.; *Dutchly adv.*, in a Dutch fashion, like the Dutch.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* P. v. On English foole: wanton Italianly: . . Dutchly drinke; breath Indianly. 1818 W. ALLSTON in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 397 Impenetrably, and most Dutchly grave. 1889 *HISSEY Tour in Phaeton* 203 Flat Dutchlike country.

*Dutch*, v. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To clarify and harden (quills) by plunging them in heated sand or rapidly passing them through a fire.

1763 *Lond. Chron.* 3-6 Sep. 231/1 Advt. The whole art of Dutching, Clarifying, and Making of Quills perfectly clear and hard. 1768 *Ivean of Honor* III. 215 Hardened like a quill, by being Dutched. 1837 *WHITLOCK, etc. Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 373 We imported vast quantities of quills from Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., and these were clarified or Dutched.

*Dutcher*<sup>1</sup>, *rare*. [f. DUTCH, after Ger. *deutscher*.] A Dutchman; in earlier use, a German.

1671 *CROWNE Juliana* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 45 There have I . . boarded the Frenchman, the high Dutcher, the Spaniard, the Grecian. 1838 *Blackie*, *Map*. III. 402 Reviled the Dutchers as Poltroons and Shirks.

*Dutcher*<sup>2</sup>. [f. DUTCH v.] (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 333 (*Feathers*) Quills are dressed by the London dealers . . the principal worker is called a Dutcher.

*Dutchess*, *obs.* form of DUCHESS.

*Dutchify* (dʌtʃɪfaɪ), v. [f. DUTCH a. + -FY.] *trans.* To make Dutch; to render Dutch-like.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 13 So much Dutchified, as to understand the Phrase Hogan-Mogan. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 11 Sept. Wks. II. 379 We . . heard . . a Dutchified English prayer and preaching. 1811 *COLERIDGE Lect. Slacks* ix. (1856) 125 In modern poems, where all is so dutchified, if I may use the word, by the most minute touches, the reader naturally asks why words, and not painting, are used. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 452 The admixture tends to Anglicize the Dutch rather than to Dutchify the English.

†*Dutchkin*, a. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [f. DUTCH +

-KIN: cf. *alkin*, etc.] Of 'Dutch', or German kind or sort.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. Epil.* 31 (Arb.) 83 What be they? women? masking in mens weedes? With dutchkin

doublets, and with Ierkins jagged? With Spanish spangs, and ruffles set out of France?

### Dutchland (dʌtʃlænd).

†1. [= Ger. *Deutschland*.] Germany. *Obs.*

Divided into *High Dutchland* and *Low Dutchland*, the latter including, and sometimes definitely meaning, the Netherlands.

1547 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (1849) 243 Both in England and Dutchland also. 1561 J. WYTHERS tr. *Catullus's Profr. Treat.* Title-p., In France, Dutchland, Spaine. 1563 SHUTE Archil. Bja, Trier in lowe Dutchland. 1599 MINSHU *Sf. Dict.*, *Almaña*, Germanie, high Dutchland. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 111. 206 Brave Duke of Saxon, Dutchland's greatest hope.

2. Holland, the Netherlands. *rare*.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Dutchland* or Low Countries. 1865 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recoll. N. Hawthorne* (1893) 104 Do we not like to see even a common object of still life truthfully represented by the great masters of Dutchland?

### Dutchman (dʌtʃmæn). [f. DUTCH a. + MAN.]

†1. A German; a man of Teutonic race. *Obs.* exc. locally in U.S.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 253 Pe woodnesse of Duchemen [*Juvoren Teutonicorum*]. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 Be it duysshe man or lumbard or any other nacioun. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90, 3 men and 1 woman, all Duchemen borne. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 21/2 Dutchman, *Teutonicus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 33 To bee a Dutchman to day, a Frenchman to morrow. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, A Dutchman* or German. V[ide] *German*. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnrls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 This is a good house, kept by a Dutchman [in Pennsylvania].

2. An inhabitant of Holland or the Netherlands. 1596 *Edward III.* iii. 1. 25 In Netherlands, Among those euer-bibbing Epicures, Those frothy Dutch men, puffed with double-beer. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, A Dutchman*, or one of the Low Countries. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 66 A Gill of Brandy (the best thing in the World to inspire Courage into a Dutch-man). 1873 F. C. BURNAND *My Time* i, Uncle Van Clyn was a Dutchman. *Mod.* Is he a German or a Dutchman?

b. *Phr. I'm a Dutchman*, i.e. some one that I am not at all: as the alternative clause to an assertion or questioned hypothesis. *colloq.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, If there's a better-dressed man in Europe. I'm a Dutchman. 1856 READ *Never too late* iii, If there is as much gold on the ground of New South Wales as will make me a wedding-ring, I am a Dutchman. *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman.

3. A Dutch ship.

*Flying Dutchman*: a. A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; also, the captain of this ship, said to have been condemned to sail the seas for ever. b. In recent years, applied to a particular express train on the Great Western Railway running between London and Bristol.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 There was a Dutch man that lay there but three days, and in that little stay lost two Anchors. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded., They give it no more Quarter, than a Dutch-Man would to an English Vessel in the Indies. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. xi. note, A fantastic vessel, called by sailors the *Flying Dutchman*. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, I fear no Flying Dutchman. 1870 BROADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 25 The Flying Dutchman from Paddington.

4. *Carpentry*. (See *Quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dutchman* (*Carpentry*), a playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault in a badly made joint.

5. *Comb.*, as *Dutchman's breeches*, (a) a name in U.S. of the plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*; (b) *Naut.* (see *Quot.* 1867); *Dutchman's laudanum*, a climbing shrub allied to the passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucujia* (*Murucujia ocellata*); also, a narcotic prepared from this; *Dutchman's pipe*, (a) 'an American name for *Aristolochia Sipho*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (b) the next of the South American wasp.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The Bull-hoof or Dutchman's Laudanum, a climber, whose fruit is . . . about the size of a large olive. 1857 DUNCANSON *Med. Lexicon* 315 Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia Sipho*. 1865 WOOD *Homes without II.* xliii. (1868) 421 The South American wasp, which makes the nest popularly called the 'Dutchman's pipe'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 400/1 *Dicentra Cucullaria*, is known in the United States as Dutchman's Breeches, from the shape of the spurred flower. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dutchman's breeches*, the patch of blue sky often seen when a gale is breaking, is said to be, however small, 'enough to make a pair of breeches for a Dutchman'.

6. *Dutchman-liko*, a.

1612 W. SCLATER *Christian Strength* 5 That same vmeasurable and Dutchmanlike drinking.

*Dutchpeoros*, corrupt f. *DOUTZEPENS*, *Obs.*

### Dutchwoman. [See DUTCHMAN.]

†a. A German woman. *Obs.* exc. locally in U.S. b. A woman of Holland or the Netherlands.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnrls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 400 His wife is the handsomest, smartest, and most delicate Dutchwoman we have seen on the road. . . she was born in Germany, and came over when a child. *Mod.* Mrs. L. is a Dutch woman, a native of Hanreim.

### Dutchy, a. [f. DUTCH + -Y.] Dutch-like.

1852 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 495, I was . . . copying out Grisebach's manuscripts for the printer (for the printer won't touch the Dutchy-looking thing). 1893 J. H. ROSS in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn.) 127 The faces [in Rembrandt's Scripture pictures] are not ideal but Dutchy.

*Dutchy*, *obs.* form of *DUTCH*.

### †Dute. *Obs.* Shortened form of *dedute*, *DE-DUIT*, enjoyment, pleasure.

a 1300 *Falt & Passion* 24 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 Of paradis þe grete dute. c 1305 *Laud Cokayng* 9 ibid. 156 þoþ þer þe iot and grete dute. c 1320 *Garn. & Gr. Knt.* 1020 Much dute wate þer dryen þat dute.

*Dute*, *obs.* form of *DOUBT*.

**Duteous** (diu'ti:əs), a. Also 6-7 *dutious*. [f. *DUTY* + -OUS; cf. the earlier *beauteous*.] Characterized by the performance of duty to a superior; dutiful, submissive, obedient, subservient. (Of persons and their actions, etc.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1360 And yet the duteous vassal scarce is gone. 1594 - *Rich. III.* ii. i. 63, I intreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious service. 1605 - *Lear* iv. vi. 258 Duteous to the vices of thy Mistress. 1535 MILTON *Tracth.* Wks. (1847) 190/2 But the law can compel the offending party to be more duteous. 1698 DRYDEN *On a Lady who died at Bath* 35 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 417 And only wish, As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. iii. Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall Waited, duteous, on them all.

Hence **Duteously** *adv.*; **Duteousness**.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. v. (R.), Whatever duteousness or observance comes afterwards. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* vii. 667 Once every day he duteously repaired To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Kneeling duteously down. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 311 (Carlyle) Without faith, affectionateness, duteousness, truth.

**Dutiable** (diu'ti:əbəl), a. [f. *DUTY* + -ABLE.] Liable to duty; on which a duty is levied.

1774 A. YOUNG *Pol. Arith.* (L., s. v. *Excise*), The number of dutiable articles. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnrls.* II. 201 He inquired whether I had any dutiable articles. 1884 CHAMBERLAIN *Jnrl.* 26 Jan. 58/2 Goods now comprised in the tariff as 'dutiable'.

**Dutied** (diu'tid), a. *U.S.* [f. *DUTY* + -ED.] Subjected to duty; on which duty is charged.

1771 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1802 I. 394 Everything but the dutied articles. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Econ. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 522 Goods into which dutied goods have entered.

**Dutiful** (diu'tiful), a. [f. *DUTY* + -FUL.]

1. Full of 'dnty', i.e. that which is due to a superior; rendering the services, attention, and regard that are due.

1552 HULOET, Dutiful or dewtiful, *officiosus*. 1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57 With all dutiful respect unto your Lordship. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra. Mulé* ii. 1. 401 How can I pay dutiful Allegiance To him? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xviii. 134 If words were to pass for duty, Clarissa Harlowe would be the dutifullest child breathing. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 512 Dutiful and loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain.

†2. Relating to duty or obligation. *Obs. rare*.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quilibet [cardinal] vertues ar also called official or dewtiful, for that of thame proceidals kind of offices and dewties.

**Dutifully** (diu'tifuli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a dutiful manner; with the regard and observance that is due.

1552 HULOET, Dutifully or dewtifully, *officioso*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarck* 195 (R.) Citizens, whose persons and purse did dutifully serve the commonwealth in their wars. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* v. 271 Having dutifully taken my Counge of many worthy friends. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem, Ye Nymphs, Whom I have dutifully served so long.

**Dutifulness** (diu'tifulnes), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dutiful; the habit of due performance of obligations to superiors.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 329 The ancient dutifulnesse, which I owe to your reverence. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 932 We doe it rather out of a sense of our dutifulnesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxv. 264 A dutifulness so exemplary. 1838 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 277 His dutifulness . . . to his Parents.

**Dutiless** (diu'ti:əs), a. [f. *DUTY* + -LESS.]

1. Wanting in the performance of duty; undutiful. *Obs. or arch.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 238 To be so dutiless unto the Queene. a 1603 T. CARSWORTH *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 155 Wee are not so dutiless to endeavour any such thing. 1839 SWINBURNE *Stud. in Prose & P.* (1894) 202 The heartless and dutiless young king.

2. On which duty has not been paid. (*nonce-use*.)

1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* 37 The lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland and the Isle of Man.

**Dutra**, -troa, -troay, -try, var. *DEUTRY*, *Obs.*

**Dutte**, *obs.* form of *DOUBT*, and of *DIT* v.

**Duttee**, *dutty*, *obs.* forms of *DHOUTI*.

**Duty** (diu'ti). Forms: 3 *deuyte*, 4 *dewete*, (*dwete*), 4-5 *dute*(*o*), *duyte*, 4-6 *dute*, *dewte*(*o*), 5 *dute*, (*dywte*), *dwte*, 5-6 *dute*, *dutyto*, 5-7 *dutio*, 6 *denty*, *dutite*, *S. deutite*, *dowito*, 6-7 *dow*(*otie*), -*y*(*o*), *dututie*, -*y*(*o*), 6- *duty*. [a. AF. *dutē*, *dutē*, *dewē*, f. *du*, *de* DUE: see -TY, and cf. *beauty*, *fealty*. Not recorded in continental French: cf. *Devoir*.]

1. The action and conduct due to a superior; homage, submission; due respect, reverence; an expression of submission, deference, or respect.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 316 þe kyng . . . grete dewte tolde of hem, vor her gentyre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Aunt's T.* 2202 That goode Arcite. . . Departed is with dewte and honour Out of this foule prisonne of this lyf. c 1485 *Digby Mstr.* (1832) iv. 994 To do hym reverence & dewte. 1551 T.

WILSON *Logike* (1580) 70 [To] dooe his dutie with his Cappe of to his better. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. iv. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgive thy duteie, adue. 1602 - *Ham.* i. ii. 252 Our duty to your Honour. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit. Ded.*, What Duty, what Submission shall they not pay to that Authority? 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) 111. v. ix. 383 Before noon came the lord mayor, with aldermen and other members of the Corporation, to offer their duty on behalf of the city of London. 1875 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 15 June (1884) 337 Many, many kisses from all children, and William's respectful duty.

b. *spec.* An action due to a feudal superior or lord of a manor. Cf. also 3 c.

1893 ELTON & MACLAY *Law of Copyholds* App. v. No. 17. 502 To have and to hold. . . according to the custom of the manor, by and under the rents, duties, and services therefor due and of right accustomed.

†2. That which is owing to any one; (one's) due; a debt; a charge, fee, etc. legally due; a due portion or allowance. *Of duty*: as a debt or thing due. *Obs.* a. with possessive of the person to whom it is due.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 54 His maister had not half his duteies. *Ibid.* 93 To reysen vp a rente That longeth to my lordes duteie. c 1440 *Generydes* 2016 He and his ayeris claymeth it of dewte. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 779 111. 166 Dyerse have lost money er they cowde gete ther dywtes owte off the Staple. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 4 [5] Preamble, To defraude the creditours of their duties. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 14 Take that which is thy duty. - *Luke* xii. 42 To geve them their duteie of meate at due season. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 231/1 To him that worketh is the rewarde not geuen of fauour, but of duteie. 1642 Tr. Perkins *Prof. Bk.* xi. § 755 A stranger by his act without my assent shall not take away my duty.

b. with possessive of the person by whom it is due.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 (Mätz.) How may this be that thou art froward To hooly chirche to pay thy dewte. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bb viij, To pay thy duty unto nature, as their creditor. 1573 *Safr. Poems Reform.* xlii. 168 Kirkis. . . dois also paye Thair dewtie allseill as thay. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 293 a, If A. be accountable to B. and B. releaseth him all his duties.

3. A payment due and enforced by law or custom. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 He sholde be free of all maner of dutes the space of x. yerres. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 559 Therewith were they quite of all duteies, both of rent, custome, tribute, and tolle.

*spec.* †a. Payment for the services of the church.

Chiefly pl. *Obs.* (superseded by *dues*).

1431 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 88 Y wille that my panishe chirches haue alle here duteies. 1544 *Test. Ebr.* (Surtees) V. 53, I will that the parrysh prest and the parrysh clerke have ther dewty as they by custome have hadde aforetime. 1546 *Suppl. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 86 These charitable men . . . would not take the payne to bury the dead corps, onlesse they had theyr dutey, as they call it. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, The man shal geue unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the boke with the accustomed duty to the priest and clerke [so also in 1662]. 1561 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 139 That they shuld resort to their owne parish church. . . and pay their duties accordingly.

b. A payment to the public revenue levied upon the import, export, manufacture, or sale of certain commodities, the transfer of or succession to property, licence to use certain things or practise certain trades or pursuits, or the legal recognition of deeds and documents, as contracts, receipts, certificates, protests, affidavits, etc. Applied to the payments included under the several heads of customs, excise, licences, stamp-duties, probate and succession duties (death duties), inhabited house duty.

In general, 'duties' differ from other taxes in that they are levied upon specific articles or transactions, and not upon persons whether by capitation or in proportion to their income or possessions. But the distinction is not strictly observed in language; a 'window-tax' and 'dog-tax' are duties, as much as the inhabited house duty, or the duty on men-servants.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 120 The costumes, tolles, scawage, peages and dutes of the cytees. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20, § 2 Yf eny conceitment be founde in the merchandize of the dewteye aforesaid [= poundage]. 1530 PALSGR. 216/1 Dutie or exaction, *exaction*. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., Here, having payd some small duty, we bought some trifles offered us by the soldiers, but without going on shore. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. of Rules r. 4, Any kind of Wines wh<sup>o</sup> formerly have paid all the duties of the Tonnage inwards. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* c. 9 The tolls customes and other dewties belonging to the said yeerlie fair and weeklie mercait. 1705 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4154/4, 86 Hogsheds of . . . White Wine. . . to be deliver'd free of all Duties, except the Orphans Duty. 1721 SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 2 Oct., Cards are very dear: there is a duty on them of sixpence a pack. 1721 *Act 10 Anne*, c. 19, § 1 The said Books, Prints, and Maps are to be payd the said Duties ad Valorem. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 P. 3, I am informed by my Bookseller he must raise the Price of every single Paper to Two-pence, or that he shall not be able to pay the Duty of it. 1766 FRANKLIN *Exkurs.* Wks. 1887 III. 447 fly taxes they [the American colonists] mean internal taxes; by duties they mean customs. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* iii. viii. 387 High duties were laid on foreign corn when imported. 1894 *Act 57 & 58 Vict.* c. 30, § 31 Duties of income tax granted by this act. 1894 HARCOURT *Sc. II.* *Comments* 16 Apr., The death duties have grown up piecemeal and bear traces of their fragmentary origin. . . There exist at present five duties, and there is a wide distinction between them that may be illustrated by the Probate and Legacy Duty.

c. *Sc. Law*. A payment made in recognition of feudal superiority; hence, the rent of a feu or lease-

hold tenement (perpetual or for a term of years).

**Mails and duties:** see **MAIL**.

1536 BELLENOE *Cron. Scot.* xi. viii. (Jam.). He discharge thame of all malis and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum. c1565 LINDESEY (Pittscottie) *Cron. Scot.* (1728) 169 Constrained to pay the yearly duty and mails of the said lands. 1606 *Sc. Acts* 34. vi. c. 13 (title). Act in favour of his Majesty's vassalls for payment of their blenshe duties. 1669 *Sc. Acts* 34. vi. c. 5 But preiudice to Superiors, to vse pointing against their Vassalls for their few duties. 1723 Blench-duty [see BLANCH sb. 3cl. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Few-duty*]. The few-duty is truly a rent in cattle, grain, money, or services, generally agricultural; varying in amount from an adequate to a merely elusory rent.

4. Action, or an act, that is due in the way of moral or legal obligation; that which one ought or is bound to do; an obligation. (The chief current sense.)

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 360 (MS. G. 4. 27) Hym owith a overy duttee. wel to heryn here excusacions. c1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Armon* xiv. 324 Yet have I lever to serve you, as mi dute is for to doo. 1526-27 TYNDALE *Luke* xvii. 10 We have done that which was oure dutye to do. 1530, etc. Bounden duty [see BOUNDEN s.]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecc.* xii. 13 Fears God and keps his commandments; for this is the whole dute of man. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 186 The entire Knowledge of Civill duty. 1748 BURLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 317 Economy is the duty of all persons, without exception. 1805 (21 Oct.) NELSON in J. K. LAUGHTON *Nelson* xi. (1895) 221 (Signal at Trafalgar) 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 283 The New Testament says comparatively little about duty to equals, and enlarges upon duties to inferiors.

b. Absolutely: Moral obligation; the binding force of what is morally right. (Sometimes personified.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 Where duteie can haue no shewe, honestie can beare no sway. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 172 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasion's forelock watchful wait. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (ed. 2) 132 Out of a pious tender sense of Duty. 1805 WOODROW *Ode to Duty* i. Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1869 LOWELL *Parting of Ways* 18 The figure of a woman veiled, that said, 'My name is Duty, turn and follow me.' 1894 WOODLEY *Memorandum* II. xci. 443 In England the noble, selfless word 'duty' has long been the motto of her most famous warrior sons.

5. The action which one's position or station directly requires; business, office, function.

1375-89 in *Eng. Gilds* 5 3if eny... haue dwelled in be bretheredhe vij. yer, and done perto alle be dutes with-in be tyme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Which is the propre dutee Belongend unto the presthode. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, § 2 If... Constables do not their dute as is aforesaid. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* x. 27 Their dewtey was to geue attendaunce to open euery mornynge. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 102 Other Fakiers (whose Duty it is daily to salute the Sun at his Height, Rising, and Setting, with their Musick). 1847 MARSHALL *Childr. N. Forest* iii. His father.. was.. too aged to do the duty [of forest ranger].

b. *Ecl.* Performance of the prescribed services or offices of the church; in *R. C. Ch.*, attendance at the public services, confession, communion, etc. *Ministerial or clerical duty*, or (with contextual indication) simply *duty*: the regular ministrations and service of a clergyman.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b. When ye synge or say your duty. 1602 *Cant. Grace Conditional* 71 Persons that have cast off Sabbaths, Duties, Ordinances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xiii. (1813) 55 Provided that some other clergyman is engaged to do the duty of the day. 1814—*Mansf. Park* xxxv. (D.) Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton, that is, he might read prayers and preach. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. (1878) 132 He [a priest] asked why Tim didn't come to his duties. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 197 A papist always going to her duties. *Mod.* He lived in my rectory and took duty for me last August. He does Sunday duty in a neighbouring parish.

c. *Mil.* Prescribed or appointed military service (now, other than actual engagement with an enemy: see *quot.* 1853).

1590 R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* (ed. 2) 30 Considering the number of hands that come to fight, and to doo duteie. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* i. vii. x. Keepe your Duties As I haue set them downe. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 7 A Regiment which did Duty in the West-Indies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 58 It had been wisely determined that the duty of the capital should be chiefly done by the British soldiers in the service of the States General. 1853 STROQUER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Duty*, the exercise of those functions which belong to a soldier, with this distinction, that duty is counted the mounting guard, etc., where no enemy is to be engaged; but when any body of men marches to meet the enemy, it is strictly called *going upon service*.

d. *School work.* The service other than teaching performed by an assistant master, consisting in taking charge of the pupils out of school hours, superintending preparation of lessons, keeping order in corridors and dormitories, and the like.

Sometimes this work is shared among the members of the staff, some of whom are thus on while others are off duty; sometimes it is done entirely, or nearly so, by a *duty-master*.

e. *phr.* On duty; engaged in the performance of one's appointed office, service, or task. *Off duty*: the opposite of this; not officially engaged.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 333 Men wont to watch On duty. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 134 Killing Two of the Watch on Duty. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fyke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298,

I was upon Duty in the Fort Galture. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. On duty with his regiment in Germany. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ii. When off duty... Captain Dick often came to console his friends.

f. Of things: To do duty, to discharge a function; to serve or stand for something else.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 289 Observe that *ought* once did duty for both these senses. 1873 TRISTRAM *Noah* ii. 28 A railway reading lamp did duty for footlights. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 With historians and other prose writers, stock epithets almost always do duty.

g. *Mech.* The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by the number of units of practically effective work done per unit amount or weight of fuel. (See also *quot.* 1890.)

1827 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Duty, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt, in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 102 Good Cornish engines... in water-works, whose 'duty' averages nearly, or quite, 100,000,000 foot-lbs., or in other words, which lift one hundred million pounds of water one foot high, by the consumption of each hundredweight of coal. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 151 The duty of an animal engine is much larger than the duty of any other engine, steam or electro-magnetic. 1890 J. W. POWELL in *Century Mag.* 7702 The amount of water which is needed to serve an acre of land. This is called the 'duty' of water, and in the United States it varies widely.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *duty call*, *dance*; *duty-doing*, *-monger*; (in sense 3 c) *duty-fowl*, *-ore*; also *duty-paid* a., on which customs or excise-duty has been paid; *duty-sergeant*, a sergeant who has the charge of seeing that military duty (5 c) is done; *duty-sounding*, the sounding of a trumpet for some special military duty.

1850 B'NESS TAUTHEUS *The Initials* (Bentley Ed.) 325 Released from what he probably considered a 'duty dance. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* viii. I am marked out for... dances for the rest of the evening. 1863 FOXE *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xvi. Detaining him from his 'duty-doing. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* i. (1832) 301 Notice that they must pay all the 'duty-fowl and duty-geese. 1862 *Cant. Grace Conditional* 71 Calling them, 'Duty-mongers, Men of an Old Testament Spirit. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Duty-ore (Cornwall), the landlord's share of the ore. 1893 *Times* 13 June 5/4 A large export of 'duty-paid Irish spirits. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/2 There should... be more sergeants to a battalion, so as to give four 'duty-sergeants to each company. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 281 Trumpet 'Duty Soundings. 1. Reveillé. 2. Stable Call—For stable duties. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 126 The Duty-Soundings of every Regiment are to be invariably performed on Trumpets in the Key of E flat.

**Duty-free**, a. and adv. [See *Duty* 3 b.] Free of duty; exempt from payment of duty.

1689 *Order in Council* 12 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2514/1 The Term allowed for the Importation of Provisions and Necessaries into Ireland Duty-free. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 43 Where a treaty does not give the principal right of selling, the additional one of selling duty free cannot be given. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 The Hanseatic traders... imported their goods duty-free.

**Duumvir** (*diuvmvīr*). Pl. -vīrs, or in L. form -vīri (-vīrī). [L. *duumvir* lit. 'man of the two', 'one of the two men'; in pl. originally *duoviri* 'the two men', later *duumviri* after the sing.] In *Rom. Hist.*: One of the *duumviri*, the general name given to pairs of co-equal magistrates and functionaries in Rome and in her colonies and municipia. Hence, in modern use, one of two colleagues in authority.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xxvi. 19 b. The king [Tullus Hostilius], assembled the people together and said: 'I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon Horatius... to judge him according to the law'. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The ancient Romans... had almost as many Duumvirs as they had officers joined two by two in commission. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Imp.* *speech. Hastings* (Bohn) II. 33 Here is a compact of iniquity between these two duumvirs [Wheeler and Hastings]. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. 312 note. The two supreme magistrates in the municipia... whose office was analogous to that of the consuls at Rome, were called duumvirs.

† **Duumviracy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as DUUMVIRATE: see -ACY.] = DUUMVIRATE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 438 A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their Duumviracy.

**Duumviral** (*diuvmvīrāl*), a. [ad. L. *duumvīrāl-is*, f. *duumvīr*.] Of or pertaining to duumvirs.

**Duumvirate** (*diuvmvīrāt*). [ad. L. *duumvīrāt-us*, f. *duumvīr*: see -ATE.]

1. The position or office of the Roman duumvirs; the joint office or authority of two.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Duumvirate*, the Office of the Duumvir in Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriffship of the City of London, or of any other place, where two are in joint Authority. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The duumvirate lasted till the year of Rome 388, when it was changed into a decemvirate. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 137 A Swift and Pope can even found an imperious Duumvirate. 1894 W. K. HILL *Life of W. H. Widgey*, title-pg. The government of children is a duumvirate of teacher and parent.

2. A coalition of two men; a pair of officials or of men associated in any office or position.

1772 *Magna Charta* in *Newell Inquest Jurymen* (1825) 104 The livery... had made a resolution to walk before this illustrious Duumvirate [two Magistrates released from con-

finement] to the Mansion-House. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frail.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 283 The duumvirate were three hours together. a1828 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 29 That highly gifted duumvirate, Beaumont and Fletcher.

So (in sense 1) † **Duumvirateship** (*obs.*).

1699 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 197 It is a sort of Duumvirateship in Power, by which the Civil Monarchy is broken.

**Duv** (ə, obs. forms of **DOVE**).

|| **Duvet** (*diuvē*). [F. *duvet* down, earlier *dumet*, dim. of OF. *duim* down.] A quilt stuffed with eider-down or swan's-down.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 4 There are now to be sold... some duvets for bed-coverings. 1880 M. V. G. HAVERGAL *Mem. F. R. Havergal* v. 299 Herpet kittens on her duvet.

**Dux** (dʌks). [a. L. *dux*; leader.]

1. A leader, chief; *spec.* the head pupil in a class or division in a school: chiefly in Scotland.

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart Life* i. Our class contained some very excellent scholars. The first Dux was James Buchan, who retained his honored place almost without a day's interval all the while we were at the high school. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxix, 'I'm second dux'... means in Scottish academical language second from the top of the class. 1896 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 213 note, A gold medal [is given] to the dux of the [Aberdeen grammar] school.

2. *Mus.* The subject of a fugue (the 'answer' being called *comes*).

1819 PANTOLLOA citing BUSBY, *Dux*, in music, the name formerly given to the leading voice or instrument in a fugue. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 2 s.v. *Fugue*. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Dux*, an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion.

Hence **Duxship**, the position of dux.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 In Scotch schools very generally... Places are taken, tickets are given, and notices of the duxship are recorded.

**Duxite** (*dʌksaɪt*). *Min.* [Named by Dölter 1874, from *Dux* in Bohemia, where it is found.] A dark brown resin found as a layer on lignite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 695.

**Duyel**, *duyl*, var. *DOLE* sb. 2, grief, mourning.

**Duyker**: see **DUIKER**.

**Duyn** (ə, *Duyr*, *Duyre*, obs. forms of **DWINE** v., **DOOR**, **DURE** v.).

**Duzan**, obs. form of **DOZEN**.

**Duzeper** (ə, *duzze peres*: see **DOUZEPERS**).

† **Dwale**, sb. 1 and a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *dweola*, *dwola*, *dwala*, 3 *dwole*, *dwale*, 3-4 *dwale*. [In sense 1, a variant of **DWEL** sb. 1 = OE. \**dweala*, *dweola*, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, heresy, madness; in sense 2 app. aphetic for OE. *gedwæla*, *-dwala*, etc. error, heresy, madness, also heretic, deceiver; f. ablat-series *dwel*, *dwāl*, *dwol*: see **DWELL** v. Cf. OE. *dwol*- in comb. 'erring, heretical', and Goth. *dwals* 'foolish'.]

1. Error, delusion; deceit, fraud.

[c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. xii. [xv.] (1890) 142 Seo mægd þreo gear in gedwolan was lifende. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 64 And bið ðin blæstmesto dwola wyse from ærra. c. 975 *Kuthw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 24 Ne mæzun ge gode ðeowige & dwale. a. 1250  *Owl & Night*. 823 3if the vox mist of al this dwale, At than ende he croph to hole. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and witte, & bodi, & dwale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12841 Þe godds lamb, þan clege sale þis wreched weold fra sinful dwale. *Ibid.* 14197 Qua walkes on night-tale O dreching oft he findes dwale.

2. Heretic, deceiver, transgressor.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 Pa forweard eac þes gedwola mid his gedwylde. c. 1000 *Blith. Hom.* 7 Þone caldan gedwolan (= Satan). c. 1200 *Ormin* 7454 Off all þiss labe læredd folc... Wass mægstredwale, an ðefless þeww, Pat Ariuss was nemmed. a. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 414 in O. E. *Ælfric*. 126 Ne mydd mannes cunnes tales; ne chid þu wiþ penne dwales. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1220 I'll god him bid is wites tale Listen, and don a-wei þat dwale. *Ibid.* 3404 Ietro listneð moyses tale, Of him and pharaon ðe dwale.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Heretical, perverse.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 20 Lucifer, ðat deul dwale.

4. *Comb.*, as *dwal-kenned* a., heretical.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 7441 Þatt þurh dwalkennede lare Tahhtenn & turndenn læwedd folc To leffenn wrang o Criste.

**Dwale** (*dwāl*), sb. 2 Also 6-7 *dwāl*, 7 *dwaille*.

[prob. from Scandinavian: cf. ON. *dvalr*, *dvalar*, delay, *duali* (Haldors.) delay, sleep, Sw. *dvala* trance, Da. *dvale* dead sleep, trance, torpor; *dvaler-drík* soporiferous draught, *dvalerdrök* narcotic berry; from same root as **DWALE** sb. 1.]

† 1. A stupefying or soporific drink. *Obs.* (Prob. in many instances, the juice or infusion of *Belladonna*: see 2.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26323 (Cott.) Lech þat suld .giue him for to drinc dwale. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 17905 (Trin.) Þei fel as þei had dronken dwale. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 241 I hem nedre dronken dwale. This Millere hath so wisely biibed Ale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 379 Þis frene with his fisk þis folke hah enchanted, And doþ men drinke dwale. c. 1480 *Crt. of Love* 998 Aryse anon, quod she, whate? have ye dronken dwale? 1585 LUYTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 73 Dwale .makes one to sleep while he is cut, or burned by cauterizing. 1666 BRETTON *Ourania* M. ij. As one receiving Opium or Dwall, Deprived of vital sense doth deadly fall.

2. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

In early use sometimes applied to a species of Winter Cherry *Physalis somnifera*, and perhaps to other plants of similar properties.

14. *Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 324 For to take alle maner of byrdis... take juise of dwale and menche the corne theryn;



and ley y'ther the byrdes hawnten, and wher they have eten therof, they shalle slepe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/1 Dwaale, herbe, *morella souphifera, vel mortifera*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*. Dwaale, *Solanum sp. nigrum*. 1552 HULOET, Dwaale, berbe bayunge a redde berrie within a bladder lyke a cherye, *alkengi*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. li. § 1. 269 Dwaale or sleeping nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champ.* ii. M. iv. As heavy a sleepe as if they had drunke the juyce of dwaile or the seede of poppie. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. IV. 71 Dwaale, or Deadly Nightshade.

† 3. In *Her.* sometimes used for *sable*. Obs.  
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 100 b. For Azure, perwinke: for Sable, dwaale. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Dwaale, or dwaal in heraldry... used by such as blazon with flowers and herbs, instead of colours and metals, for sable, or black.

**Dwalm, dwam** (dwām), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6-9 *dwawm*, 8 *dwam*, 9 *dwam*, *dwalm*, *dwawm*. [orig. *dwalm*, a deriv. of the verbal ablaut series mentioned under DWELL: cf. OE. *dwolma* confusion, chaos, abyss, OHG. *twalm*, MDu. *dwelm* stunning, stupefaction, giddiness, OS. *dwalm* delusion.] A swoon, a fainting fit.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 17 Sic deidie dwawmes so mischeifalste... hes my hairt ouirpust. 1566 *Let.* 23 Oct. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scotl.* ii. App. (1734) 133 Hir Majestie... hes had sum Dwawmes of swooning, quihik puttis Men in sum Feir. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 25 Though... ony inward dwawm should seise us. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix. 'Sae he fell out o' ae dwam into another.' 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 151 Last Sabbath, as I sang the Psalm, I fell into an unco dwawm. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dwalm*, a slight illness, a faint fit. (Also in Glossaries of E. Yorkshire.)

**Dwalm, dwam**, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. DWALM *sb.*] *intr.* To faint, swoon; to become unconscious; also, to sicken or fail in health.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 50 His hairt a littill dwam-ynge tuke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. v. 55 3it thus, at last said eftir hir dwalmynge. 1576 *Trist. Elin.* Dunlop in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 212 That causit hir to dwam. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. Ad dwalmed oft to sleep. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* 31 He begood to dwam in the end of the year.

**Dwang** (dweng), *Sc.* [cf. Du. *dwang* force, compulsion, constraint, f. *dwingen* to force.]

1842-76 GWILT *Enycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dwang*, a term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor.

**Dwarf** (dwɔrf), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. -fs; Forms: a. 1 *duerz*, *dweorh*, *dweorh*, 2 *dweruh*, 4 *dweruz*, 4-5 *dwergh* (e, 5 *dwergh*, *dwergh* (e, *duergh*, *dwerk*, 5-6 *S. duerch* (e, *dorche*, *DROICH*. B. 4 *dweruf*, 4-5 *dwerf* (e, *dwerf* (e, (*dwrfe*), 5-7 *dwarfe*, 6-7 *dwarff* (e, 7 *dwearf*, 5- *dwarf*. 7. 4 *duerwe*, *durwe*, *dwarw*, 5 *dwerwh* (e, *dwerwe*, *dwerowe*, *duowor*. 8 *dwcry*, *duery*, *dueri*. [Comm. Tent.: OE. *dweorc*, *dweorh* (-*dwergh*), = OFris. *dwirg*, OLG. *\*dwegr* (MDu. *dwerch*, Du. *dwerig*, MLG. *dwerch*, *dwarich*, LG. *dwarik*, *dwarf* (Brem. Wbch.), *dorf*), OHG. *twerig* (MHG. *tuer*, Ger. *zwerg*), ON. *dwergr* (Sw. *D. dwergr*), = OTent. *\*dwegro-2* = Aryan type *\*dhr̥wēgʰos*, represented phonetically in Gr. by *σέρφος* (-*\*σέρφος*) 'midge'. In English the word shows interesting phonetic processes: (1) the original guttural and vowel came down in Sc. *duerch*, *duergh* (whence *dorch*, and by metathesis *DROICH*). (2) In Eng. *dweorc* became regularly *dwarf* (ear - ar as in *bark*; g - f as in *enough*, *draft*). But (3) the pl. *dweorh* became *dwerwhes*, *dwerwes*, *dwerowes*, *dwarrows*; and (4) the inflected form *dweorge* gave *dwergh*, *dwergh*, *dwergh*, *dwergh*. From these, by 'levelling', arose corresponding forms of the nom. sing. Parallel forms appear in *bargh*, *barf*, *barrow*, *burrow*, *berry*, from OE. *beorg* (-*berg*) hill, and *burgh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *bury*, *Brough*, (*burf*, *bruf*), from OE. *burg* town.]

1. A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy.

a. 900 *Epinal Gloss.* 686 *Nannus vel humilis*, *duerz* [so *Erfurt* and *Cott.*]. a. 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1176 *Humilimanus*, *duerh*. c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülker 190/17 *Pygmanus*... *dweorc*. 11... *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 59/20 *Nannus*, *dwaruh*. 12... *Sir Beves* 256 (MS. A.) *Eueri* man me clepede *dweruz*. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 147 *Jai* er lyllike, lyllike *dwerghs*. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 *Slike* a dwinyng, a dwaje & a dwerge as *hwetle*, A grub, a grege out of grace. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Boislat* 650 That wretchit *dorche*. 1460 *Lybeaus Dis.* 481 (Mätz.) The dwerk *Tondeleyn* Tol: the stede be the rayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A *Dwarhe*, *tanlittus*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying-v*. *Dunbar* 395 *Duerch* [r. *derch*], I sall dinge the. B. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Billewe* in Wright *Voc.* 167 *Neym*, a *dwarw* (dweruf). 1389 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) i. 231 A *dwerf* of be kynrede of *Mesenis*. *Ibid.* IV. 301. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 98 *Jacheus* the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the *Sycmour* Tre. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülker 639/14 *Ilie tanlittus*, a *dwarf*. a. 1450 *Le Mort* *Arth.* 2058 A *dwerffe* shulde wende by *hyr syde*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 6 Behind *her farre away* a *Dwarf* did inge. 1668 *Woon Life* 21 July, *Edward Price*, *dwarf*, be-longing to *Mert. Coll.*, buried. 1711 *Anon. Spect.* No. 99 7 *The Daniel*, to avoid *Scandal*, must have a *Dwarf* for *her* Page. 1845-66 *Grove Corp. Phys. Forces* 15 If a *dwarf* on the shoulders of a *giant* can see farther than the *giant*, he is no less a *dwarf* in comparison with the *giant*. *fig.* 1797 *NORRIS Humility* v. 197 A *dwarf* in goodness.

7. 13... *K. Alis*. 6266 *Durwes* al so he bysette *Thiikke* and *schort* and *gud sette*. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2652 *Pe* *duerwe* yseie *her ginne* *pe* *he* *at* *pe* *tre*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/1 *Dwerowe* (K. *dwerwh*, H. *P. dwerwe*, H. *dwerfe*), *nannus*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülker 806/9 *Hic omunculus*, a *duowor*.

b. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxxiii. (ed. 1555), No *dweri* is but *lyke* a *giant* longe. 1430-40 *Bocher* 111. d. (MS. *Rozel* C 448 f. 63 a/1) It may fall like a *dweri* [ed. 1554, f. 70 b/2 *Drewry*] in his riht *Toutraie* a *geaunt* for al his *gret myht*. *Ibid.* vi. l. viii. (MS. *Boch.* 126 f. 298) Now as a *crepil* lowe *coorbed* down, Now a *duery* [MS. *Rozel* C 448 f. 123 a, *dueri*] and now a *Champion*.

1. One of a supposed race of diminutive beings, who figure in Teutonic and esp. Scandinavian mythology and folk-lore; often identified with the elves, and supposed to be endowed with special skill in working metals, etc.

1770 Br. PERCY tr. *Mallet's North. Antig.* v. (1847) 98 They made of his skull the vault of heaven, which is supported by four dwarfs, named North, South, East, and West. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 26 The history of Laurin, king of the dwarves. 1834 LYTTON *Pilgrims of Rhine* xxvi. The aged King of the Dwarfs that preside over the dull realms of lead. 1846 J. E. TAYLOR *Fairy Ring* Notes 363 The notion that the wicked elves or dwarfs had the power to steal children before their baptism is found also, in Iceland.

2. An animal or plant much below the ordinary height or size of its kind or species.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 The Crab-stock for Standards: For Dwarfs Stocks of the Paradise or Sweet Apple-Kernel. 1749 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 173 The Beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low Stem, an open Head. 1785 MARTIN *Rossac's Bot.* xiv. 158 You will be glad to entertain this pretty dwarf [the Persian Iris]. 1886 Miss BIRD *Japana* i. 170 The wistaria... As a dwarf, it covers the hills and roadsides, and as an aggressive liana it climbs the tallest trees.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dwarf-armour*, -king; *dwarf-worked* (wrought by the dwarfs) adj.

a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 240 The pygmie-warrior runs to fight in his dwarf-armour. 1853 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) i. 317 Happy if I could do her any dwarf service. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv. A gold ring... right royally dwarf-worked. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. xli. 361/2 A dwarf-king, elfking, bill-king.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; of unusually small stature or size; diminutive; pygmy.

1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-gl.* v. i. Their stature neither dwarf nor giantish. 1686 *Piot Staffordsh.* Those little dwarf Spirits, we call Elves and Fairies. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 342 *Salix herbacea*; very dwarf. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* vii. There were dwarf book-cases between the windows. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 126/3 The sweet perfumed double yellow Wallflower... is much dwarfer than the old well-known yellow.

b. transf. Small, puny, stunted.

1634 FRIZ-GREFFAY *Bless. Birthd.* 23 (T.) Great is this mystery of godliness Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

2. a. Used as the specific or trivial name of plants and animals of a height or size much below the average of their kind. See the *sbs*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. ii. (1633) 3 *Dwarfe* Grasse is one of the least of Grasses. 1598 FLORIO, *Garzetta*. Also a *dwarfe* Heaton, or myre dramble. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 39 *Ebulus* or *Dwarfe* Elder. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 149 *Dwarf-Box*... is made use of for planting the... Edgings of Borders. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 220 The dwarf kidney-bean... a native of India... erroneously called the French bean. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. V. 66 *Dwarf Birch*... a low shrub.

b. *Dwarf wainscoting*: see quot. 1823. *Dwarf-wall*, any low wall; *spec.* one which forms the basis of a palisade or railing, or which supports the joists under a floor.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 37 A Dwarf-wall with a Palisade on it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 *Dwarf-wainscoting*, that wainscoting which does not reach to the usual height. *Ibid.*, *Dwarf-walls*, those of less height than the story of a building. 1842-76 GWILT *Enycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dwarf Wainscoting*... usually three, four, five or six feet high. Sometimes called a *Dado*. *Dwarf Walls*... sometimes the joists of a ground floor rest upon dwarf walls. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 487/1 Protected by dwarf walls on each side of the cutting.

Hence *Dwarfism*, state of a dwarf. *Dwarfess*, (rare), a female dwarf. *Dwarfism*, a dwarfed condition (in animals or plants). *Dwarflike* a. *Dwarfish*, the personality of a dwarf.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist. i. Artophilo* to *Arcton* Wks. 1880 II. 331/4 To see his dwarfish count you to my face. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Impr.* *Reviv'd* 1 *Dwarf-like* trees. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 111 With its dwarfism exaggerated by the contrast. 1835 ANSTER tr. *2nd Pt. Faust* iii. (1887) 118 The dwarfess fair. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 111 *Crushed* among the rest A dwarf-like *Cato* cower'd. 1865 *Morn. Star* 18 July, Upon the origin of dwarfism in animals... The cause of dwarfism the writer supposes to be an accelerated development.

**Dwarf** (dwɔrf), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. trans. To render dwarf or dwarfish; to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt in growth.

a. 1625 BACON *New Atl.* (1886) 180 We make them greater or taller than their kind is; and contrariwise dwarf them and stay their growth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 7 The whole Sex is in a manner dwarfed and shrunk into a race of Beuties that seems almost another Species. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 251 Such a limitation of the supply, as would dwarf a Plant to any considerable extent, would be fatal to the life of an Animal. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. 255 The seedlings were miserably dwarfed.

2. trans. and fig. To render small, puny, or insignificant in extent, nature, character, mind, etc. 1638 W. GILBERT in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 494 He dwarfs his Understanding. 1690 CULIO *Disc. Trade* (1694) 219 Undoubtedly high Customs do as well dwarf Plantations as Trade. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) i. 125 Not being dwarfed by the restraint of authority. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same band-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility.

3. To cause to look or seem small, as by the near presence of a much higher or larger object, or by removal to a distance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 *Chambers' Papers for People* IV. 3 It overshadowed and dwarfed the sinking throne of the Merovingian kings of France. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii. There was an immense chandelier suspended in each of these rooms... dwarfing the apartments. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* 1. 40 A herd of these [goats] on the other side of the valley, seemed to be dwarfed to the size of rabbits.

4. intr. To become dwarf or dwarfed.

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 132 By him [Mark Antony] great Pompey dwarfs and suffers pain. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

Hence *Dwarfing* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 136 *Dwarfing* requireth a slow Putting forth, and lesse Vigour of Mounting. 1823 BYRON *Yvanv* lxvi. Tall, and strong... Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 713 The process of dwarfing is another illustration of the fact that leaf-buds can be coerced into flower-buds.

**Dwarfed** (dwɔft), *pp.* a. [f. DWARF *v.* + -ED.] Rendered dwarf-like; stunted in growth. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1866) 29 A dwarfed, stunted... religion. 1859 JEFFSON *Britannix* ix. 134 Dwarfed and gnarled oaks.

Hence *Dwarfedness*.

1886 W. F. WARREN in *Homilet. Rev.* Jan. 53 All our deformities, all our dwarfedness.

**Dwarfish**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. DWARF + -FY.] *trans.* To dwarf.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 187 The... dwarfifying tendency of [this] kind of learning.

**Dwarfish** (dwɔfʃ), *a.* [f. DWARF *sb.* + -ISH.] Approaching the size of a dwarf; dwarf-like; of a stature or size below the average; pygmy, puny.

1652-73 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Houmicio*... a little man: a dwarfish fellow. 1590 SHAKS. *Titus*. II. iii. li. 295. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 23 In Ferrara among other strange beasts, they nourish dwarfish Pygmies. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* *Dec.* A dwarfish thought, dressed up in gigantic words. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 219 A whole race of the dwarfish breed is often found to come down from the north. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Millon* (1854) i. 22 The days... of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices. 1858 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 183 It has a dwarfish habit, is a profuse bloomer.

Hence *Dwarfishly* *adv.*; *Dwarfishness*.

1565 *Artif. Handicraft*. 75 Shrunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dwarfishly*, like a dwarf. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. i. (1876) 38 To express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily. 1850 MISS MERRIFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xii. 217 Written by a Miss Brontë, a clergyman's daughter, diminutive almost to dwarfishness.

**Dwarfling** (dwɔf-lɪŋ), [f. DWARF *sb.* + -LING.] A small dwarf; a pygmy. Also *attrib.*

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* xxxiii. When the Dwarfling did perceive me, *Mr. Love's* most rebellious corner. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 Giant trees they are, and throw the dwarfling oaks into the shade.

**Dwarfness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being a dwarf; diminutiveness.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Neither the meanness of the Superficies, nor dwarfness of the Bulk. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 116 His Expression, little *Clark*... referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 147 Peach, apple, and walnut-trees, the dwarfness of which did not take away from the general greenness.

**Dwarfy** (dwɔf-i), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling a dwarf; dwarfish.

1607 NORRIS *Ser.* *Dial.* (1608) 233 A kind of small hungry dwarfy thistle. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 66 Where you see the timber of a dwarfy and shrubby growth. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 281 If it has but few and short roots, the flower will be poor and dwarfy.

**Dwaum, dwawm**, var. of DWALM.

**Dway-berry**. *Obs.* or *dial.* [cf. DWALE *sb.* 2, and *Da. dwale-ber.*] The berry of the Deadly Nightshade.

1565 PLAT *Delights for Ladies*, Recipe 70 *Dwayberries* that do somewhat resemble black cherries, called in Latine by the name of *Solanum lethale*. 1819 *Banquet* 91 On *dway-berries* and daffodils to gaze. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-u.*

**Dwble**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of DOUBLE.

† **Dwele**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *dweole*, 4 *dwele*. [= OE. *\*dwela*, *\*dweola* (*dweola*, *dweala*), or aphectic for *gedweala*, *-dweola*, *-dweola*, in same sense, f. root *dwele-*, as in next. Cf. DWALE *sb.*] A going astray; error, delusion, deceit.

[c. 900 tr. *Beula's Hist.* i. viii. (1890) 42 Se *gedweola* was on *dam Nycealand* sinope genidera. a. 1225 *Aur.* R. 62 *Louerd*... wend awei mien einen fer be wordes *dweole*. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 525 in O. E. *Misc.* 52 *Penne* wip be laste *dwele* wode to allege. c. 1275 *Orison of our Lady* 35 *ibid.* 160 *Huued* ich habbe *gomen* and *gleo*... Al hat be *dweole* wel i seo. a. 1300 *Sarmun* xxvii. in E. E. f. (1862) 4 *Veis* *feris* *prei* *of* *heuen* and *helle*... al hat him *penchit* bot *dwele*. a. 1350 *Life* *Tem* 149 (Mätz.) It nis bote *dwele*.

† **Dwele**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 dwelian, dwelian, 2-4 dwele. [OE. *dwelian* (*dwelian*, *dwelian*), *app.* :- \**dweljan*, *f. e-grade* of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwel-*, *dwel-*: see DWELL.]

1. *intr.* To wander, go astray; to err, be deluded. *c. 900* *Ir. Bada's Hist.* iii. 11. (1895) 270 *purh monize stowe dwoliende*. *Ibid.* xviii. 362 *To dæm dwoliendigum lacedomum deofolgylda*. *c. 1000* *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 384 *þæt he swa lange on dæm holte*, *dwelede*. *c. 1000* *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 29 *ge dweliap and ne cunnon halize ge-writu*. *c. 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 109 *þif he lardeu dweleð hwa bið siððan his larpeu*. *c. 1300* *E. E. Psalter* lvi. 4 *þai dweled fra magh*.

2. *intr.* To be torpid, to be stunned, to swoon. *c. 1500* *Seyn Seg* (iv.) 770 *The cradel turned up so down on ground, Up so down, in hire fehting, That the child lai dwele*.

**Dwell** (dwell), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *dwelt*, now rarely *dwelled* (*dweled*). Forms: 1 *dwellan*, 3 (*Orm.*) *dwelenn*, 3-6 *duell* (*e*, 4 *dewelle*, *dowelle*), 4-6 *duel*, *dwele*, 4-7 *dwel*, 4- *dwell*. Pa. t. a. 1 *dwealde*, 3 *dwalde*, *dualde*, *duelde*, 4-5 *dwalde*, *dwelede*, 4- *dweled* (4-6 *-id*, *-yd*). B. 4 *duellt*, *dwele*, 4-5 *dwellæt*, *-it*, 4- *dwell*. [OE. *dwellan*, pa. t. *\*dwalde*, *dwealde*, (later also *dwelian*, *-ede*, *-ode*) to lead astray, hinder, delay; also *intr.* (for *refl.*) to go astray, err; to be delayed, tarry, stay; corresp. to OHG. *twellan*, ON. *dwelja* to retard, delay, *intr.* to stop, MDu. *dwellen* to stun, make giddy, perplex :- OTent. *\*dwelian*, causal of strong vb. of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwel-*, *dwel-* (*dwl-*), repr. by OHG. *gitwelan* to be stunned, benumbed, torpid, also to cease, leave off, give up, OS. *fordwelan* to cease, leave off, OE. pa. pple. *gedwolen* gone astray, gone wrong, perverted; from an Aryan root *dwel*, *dwl*, appearing in Skr. *dhur*, *dhur* to mislead, deceive.]

† 1. *trans.* To lead into error, mislead, delude; to stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

*c. 888* K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxv. 5 *Me þincþ þæt þu me dweleþ* [MS. *Cott. dwele*]. *Ibid.* Du radest ar þæt ic þe dwealde. *Ac me þincþ se lufu ic þe nauht ne dwelede* [MS. *Cott. dwele*]. *c. 1000* *ÆLFRIC Hom.* ii. 492 *þa drymen*... *ferdon him ætforan mid heora scincraefte, þæt folc dwelede*. *c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 17708 *þæt fell als þai in dwele war dweled* [Göt. *deluded*]. *Ibid.* 28031 *Quen yse sa bede war war to sell, þe folc marchandis eht to dwele*.

† 2. To hinder, delay. (Only OE.)

*c. 1000* *Riddes xii.* (*Exeter Bk.* 11. 105 b) *þe dýsge dwele*.  
† 3. *intr.* To tarry, delay; to desist from action. *c. 1200* *Ormin* 9938 *He nolde noht þæt aniz sholde dwelenn* *Ne drægnenn noht fra daz3 to daz3*. *Ibid.* 13218 [He] *Ne dwealde noht to kippenn him*, *þæt god tath himm was awnneð*. *c. 1300* (see DWELLING) *i.* 1325 *Froze Psalter* xlii. 25 *Arise vp, Lord; whi dwelestou?* *c. 1385* *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* 2330 *Thilke tale is al to longe for to telle*, *And eek it is ny day, I may nat dwele*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. vii, *I drede we dwele ouer longe from the sege*.

4. To abide or continue for a time, in a place, state, or condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*c. 1200* *Ormin* 5576 *Himm reoweþ þæt he dweleþ her Swa swiþe lange onen eorþe*. *c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 17708 *þæt 393* *Sir dwele*... *with the yus, for it is nerhand night*. *c. 1380* *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 218 *Crist dwelled in preyere, al þe nygt*. *c. 1485* *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 66 *If any sergeant... dwele in atherges, he to be sent into the ward of Marchalcye*. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 27 *They be determined styll in their synne to dwell*. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. i. iii.* 157 *He rather dwell in my necessitie*. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 390 *A man... would dwell in this contemplation of heaven, and be loath to come out of it*. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. vi. 40 *Their lines dwell upon our memory*. 1895 *J. DAVIDSON Fleet Street Eclogues* 25 *Fainter Voices Echo about the air and dwell and die*.

† b. *To let dwell*: to let (things) remain as they are, let alone, let be. *Obs.*

*c. 1350* *Torr. Portugal* 2105 *Let we now this children dwelle*, *And speke we more of Desonelle*.

c. Of a horse: (a) To be slow in raising the feet from the ground in stepping. (b) To pause before taking a fence.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Infr.* (1757) II. 48 *They... are apt... to interfere or cut, and to dwell upon the Ground* (as the Jockeys term it). *Ibid.* 76 *The Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground*. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 *Horses that 'dwell' at their fences are in our opinion, most objectionable hunters*.

d. *Mech.* To pause. See DWELL sb. 2.

1836 (see DWELLING) 4. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manus.* 61 *The slay dwells longer at the heels than at the cloth*.

5. *To dwell on*, *upon* († *in*): to spend time upon or linger over (a thing) in action or thought; to remain with the attention fixed on; now, esp. to treat at length or with insistence, in speech or writing; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent current use in speech.)

*c. 1400* *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 60 *He dwellede on þe cure, and I wente my cure*. *c. 1470* *HENRY Wallace* ii. 246 *Thai chargyt the geyler nocht on him to dwell*, *Bot bryng him wp out of that wylly sel to iugment*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prol. 246 *Quhat suld I langan on his errours dwell?* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 285 *Not to dwell longer on this point*. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 100 *Enterchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundred Friends should dwell upon*. 1656 *J. WRIGHT tr. Camus Nature's Paradox* 222 *Not to dwell any longer in these lawless proceedings*. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 28 *þæt That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allies*.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 33 *The mind... can make the eye dwell on the more pleasing parts*. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* i. 274 *Now she dwells on a single note*. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 3 (1876) 42 *This proposition requires to be somewhat dwelt upon*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 [Plato] is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification.

† 6. To continue in existence, to last, persist; to remain after others are taken or removed. *Obs.*

131. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 294 *Yf I my sorowe hir doo not telle, Allas, wrecche, how shall y dwell?* 1332 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) i. 186, *I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer*. *c. 1400* *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 49 *For so þe schap of þe lyme (=limb) mai dwelle faire and strengere*. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 83, *I have chosen you alle, that 3e gon and beren fruyte, and 3our fruyte may dwellyn*.

7. To remain (in a house, country, etc.) as in a permanent residence; to have one's abode; to reside, 'live'. (Now mostly superseded by *live* in spoken use; but still common in literature.)

*c. 1200* *Gen. & Ex.* 1206 *Quile þat loth dweledeð þor*. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* Prol. 65 *Y dwelld yn þe pryorye Fyftene ȝere yn compaigne*. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvii, *His mayster Bleyse that dwellede in Northumberland*. 1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 156 *The tenemente, wherein George Taylor lately dwelled*. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 240 *The King that dwelleth in Heaven*. 1798 *WORDSW. We are Seven*, *Two of us at Conway dwell*, *And two are gone to sea*. 1874 *GREEN Skort Hist.* i. § 1. 3 *As they fought side by side on the field, so they dwelled side by side on the soil*.

*trans.* and *fig.* 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 294 *Bot na drede in þair hertes may dwelle*. *c. 1450* *tr. De Imitatione* ii. 1. 40 *Reste in þe passion of crist, & dwelle gladly in hys holy woundes*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 250 *Farewell happy Fields Where Joy for ever dwells*. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) IV. i. 114 *A faith which dwells in the heart*. 1847 *A. M. GILLIAM Trav. Mexico* 177, *I admire the love of country that dwells in the bosoms of Englishmen*.

† 8. *trans.* To occupy as a place of residence; to inhabit. *Obs.*

1520 *SIR R. ELVOT Will in Elvot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 315 *The tenement that she dwelleth in Sarum*. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 30 *We... Who dwell this wild, constrained by want*. 1799 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 *And now I dwell the cloister, sweep the aisles*.

† 9. To cause to abide in. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 487 *The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them*.

Hence *Dwelling ppl. a.*, remaining, lasting, abiding; † *Dwells ppl. a.*, inhabited.

1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 293 *Apostlis chosen preestis, and madden hem dwelling curatis*. 1610 *BROUGHTON Job* xxviii. 13 *Who settled all the dwelland*. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Lev.* xii. 17 *The neglect of this duty breeds dwelling suspicions*. 1872 *A. SHADWELL in J. E. Morgan University Oars* (1873) 316 *The blade long enough in the water to secure a dwelling stroke*.

**Dwell**, *sb.* Also 4 *duell*, *dwele*. [f. DWELL *v.* (Cf. ON. *dwl* stay, delay.)] The action or an act of dwelling.

† 1. Delay, stay, stoppage. *Without(e)n dwell*: without delay, straightaway. *Obs.*

*c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 2831 *Ne mak ȝee in þe plain na duell*. *Ibid.* 12092 *Fle anhanas, wit-wien duell*. *c. 1380* *Sir Ferunb.* 648 *þe intail knygt, spak with-out-duelle*. *Ibid.* 2646 *þat myn host may come withoute duell*.

2. *Mech.* A slight pause in the motion of a part of a machine to give time for the completion of the operation effected by the particular part. b. The brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression with a hand-press.

1841 *Speif. Darker's Patent* No. 9065, 7 *A dwell of sufficient length to insert the wire in a carpet loom*. 1885 *Speif. Z. Savin's Patent* No. 4960, 4 *I am enabled to give a similar rest or dwell to the carriages at each extremity of their motion*. 1890 *Iron* XXXV. 269/1 *This positive standstill lasts... during the whole portion of the stroke (of the press), which is technically called the dwell*.

**Dweller** (dwe'ler). [f. DWELL *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who dwells or resides (in a place); an inhabitant, resident.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xviii. 3 *Alle ȝee dwe'lleris of the world*. *c. 1460* *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 *Dwellers vpon owre costes*. 1532 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 *The owner or dweller of the house... then beyng theyrn*. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 186 *Enough to hold all the dwellers of it and their children*. 1791 *COWPER Itiad* i. 332 *The rude dwellers on the mountain-heights*. 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* i. v. *The dwellers in a sunny clime*.

2. *With on*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

*c. 1600* *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxv. *Dwellers on form and favour*.

3. A horse that 'dwells' at a fence.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 *Dwellers require very careful handling, for... if hurried at their fences they will run into them instead of jumping*.

Hence † *Dwe'lleress*, a female dweller. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxi. 13 *To thee, dwe'lleress [c. 1440 MS. *Bodl.* 277 *dwe'lleress*] of the saddle valey, and wilde feld*.

**Dwelling** (dwe'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. DWELL *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb DWELL.

† 1. Delaying, delay; tarrying. *Obs.*

*c. 1300* *Havelok* 1352 *Loke that thou dwellen nouth; Dwelling haueþ oft scathe wroth*. *c. 1330* *R. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wale* (Rolls) 4965 *Bot com, & make no dwellyinge*. *c. 1374* *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. metr. l. 1 (Camd. MS.) *Myu vnþeuous lyf draweth a long vnþeuous dwellyinge* (*ingratas moras*) in me. *c. 1475* *Rand. Gyltcar* 239 *For my dwelling to night, I dreid me for blame*.

b. *With on, upon*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

1832 *BRESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* i. ix. 380 *It will not bear dwelling upon*.

2. Continued, esp. habitual, residence; abode. Also *fig.*

1382 *Wyclif Dan.* v. 21 *With feld assis his dwellyinge was*. *c. 1400* *Rom. Rose* 6208 *Ne no wight may, by my clothing, Witte with what folk is my dwellying*. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretaries* ii. (1625) 51 *My dwelling with Master L.* continued... even to this present day. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xviii. 124 *The healthiest and pleasantest place of dwelling that ever I came into*.

† b. 'Residence', accommodation. *Obs.*

*c. 1460* *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 1751 *He hath be þe yere iij. li. xij.*, *þe sydes his dwellyinge in þe logge*. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* ii. 19 *There is good dwellyinge in this cite...* but the water is euil.

3. *concr.* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1368 *Na syker duellýng fynde we here*. 1382 *Wyclif John* xiv. 2 *In the hous of my fadir ben manye dwellyingis*. 1411 *Voc.* in *Wr.* *Wülcker* 594/41 *Mansio*, a dwelling. 1525 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* ix. 37 *The children of Israel were in their dwellyinges*. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 749 *They have no dwelling but their boats*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 183 *Good will To future men, and in their dwellings peace*. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 43, *I went back to my Dwelling*. 1803 *GEO. ELIOT Ramola* i. xx, *A street of high silent-looking dwellings*.

*fig.* 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 40/1 *Enclosed in the narrow dwelling of the Mind*. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 3 *þæt That bosom which ought to be the dwelling of sanctity and devotion*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dwelling cave*, *chamber*, *cottage*, *space*, † *stead*, *tent*, etc.; *dwelling action* (see DWELL *v.* 4 d). Also *DWELLING-HOUSE*, *-PLACE*.

*c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 14709 (Göt.) *His dwelling stede sal last in hell*. *c. 1340* *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 17 *Na duellýng stede haf i here*. 1607 *TOWSE Serpents* (1658) 793 *The Sea-tortoises of India are so big, that with one of them they covera dwelling Cottage*. 1748 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 593 *The dwelling-seat of the Prince of Caserta*. 1780 *COKE Riiss. Disc.* 132 *One of the dwelling-caves of the savages*. 1836 *Speif. Stansfeld's Patent* No. 7130, 2 *Producing a gradual pressure and dwelling action of the lay or slay*. 1891 *Month. LXXIII.* 25 *Freight-cars... turned into dwelling-caves for the ballast-men*.

Hence *Dwellingless a.*, without a dwelling; possessing or containing no dwelling.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 244 *A melancholy expanse—treeless, dwellingless, manless*. 1894 *Month* May 68 *Whether they be styled dwellers in waggon, or be dwellingless*.

**Dwelling-house**. A house occupied as a place of residence, as distinguished from a house of business, warehouse, office, etc.

1450-1500 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* *pr.* She mote make god mercifull to vs, that was made hys dwellinge howse. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 *Makinge his barnes into dwellyn houses*. 1616 *SURF. & MARKU. Country Farme* 6 *You must chuse the highest peece of ground to build your dwelling house vpon*. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 190 *Even in a village of the rudest Indians there are... dwelling-houses*. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 251 *A comfortable dwelling-house and several out-houses*.

**Dwelling-place**. A place of abode.

*c. 1380* *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 197 *þei, han not here a dwellinge-place for evere*. *c. 1400* *MAUNDEV. (Roxh.)* viii. 32 *Na kirk, ne na chapell, ne oþer dwellinge place*. 1551 *1. WILSON Logike* (1580) 78 b. *None can tell almoste now a daies, where the good menne doo dwell*. Or if they have dwelling places still, yet fewe can finde them at home. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 57 *For this dwelling place Accept this dark opprobrious Den of shame*. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. clxxvii, Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling place. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* iii. 120 *The monastery was the common dwelling-place; the convent was the society of persons inhabiting it*.

† **Dwel'ster**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DWELL *v.* + *-STER*.]

A female dweller.

*c. 1440* (see DWELLERESS).

† **Dwelth**. *Obs.* Also 3 *dweoleð*, *dweoluhðe*, *dweolde*. [OE. type *\*dwe'ludā*, *\*dweoludā*, from root *dwe-*: see DWELLE, DWELL.] Error, delusion.

*c. 1225* *Ancr. R.* 224 *Pet heo was igon a dweoleð* [*v. r.* o *dweole*]. *c. 1240* *Ureisin* 93 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 *Alle kunnes dweoluhðe*. *Ibid.* 148 *Pet... ne dweolde me ne derie*. *c. 1240* *Chron. Vitod.* 3149 *So seke he was þæt he speke o dweleth*.

† **Dweomercraft**. *Obs.* [f. OE. *\*dwiwer*, *\*dweomer*, in *gedwiwer*, *gedwomer* illusion, sorcery, necromancy, *gedwiwer* juggler, sorcerer + *craft*, *CRAFT*.] Jugglery, magic art.

*c. 1205* *LAV.* 30634 *And Peluz hit wiste anan þurh his dweomer-craften*.

**Dweomerlayk** = prec.: see DEMERLAYK.

**Dwer**, var. *DOWER sb.* 1 *Obs.*

† **Dwere**. *Obs.* Also *dwer*. [Etymology unknown. (Cf. *DISWERE*.)] Doubt, dread.

*c. 1440* *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1165 *Thou seyde to þem þei shulde not be in dwere* *What þei shulde speke*. *c. 1440* *HVLTON Scala Perfr.* (iv. de *W.* 1494) ii. xi. *Ther fore fallen some in dowe and dwere... whether they synned in tyme of temptacyon or noo*. *c. 1450* *LORENCI Grailliv.* 18 *Thus bothe the ladies dwere*. *c. 1450* *W. L.* *Profr.* (Shaks. Soc.) *with Owen dwere*. *c. 1450* *Cor. Myst.* Prol. (Shaks. Soc.) *Alle wouderer sone and have gret dwere*. *c. 1460* *Towne-ley Myst.* (Surtees) 302 *That maide us alle to be in dwere*.

**Dwerf**, *dwergh*, *dwerowe*, *obs.* ff. **DWARF**.

**Dwete**, *obs.* form of **DUTY**.

† **Dwidl**. *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *dwilde*, *dwilide*.

[OE. *dwylid* (*dwila*) :- \**d(w)ulbi* (: *-dhilbi*), from

*u-grade* of *\*dwelan* to err: see DWELL, DWALE.]

Error, heresy.

*O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 *Foole dwile wearen gesceogen and geheard*. *Ibid.* an. 1129 *Nu wærd swa mycel dwyld on*

Cristendom. c. 1200 ORMIN 11447 Purth bapenddom and dwilde. [Also in 10 other places.]

**Dwindle** (dwind'l), *v.* [A dimin. derivative of DWINE *v.*: cf. KINDLE *v.*<sup>2</sup> Prob. of dialect origin: in Shaks., but little used before 1650.]

1. *intr.* To become smaller and smaller; to shrink, waste away, decline.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 3 Baroloph, am I not false away vilely... doe I not bate? doe I not dwindle? 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 23 Wearie Sea' nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. 1649 BUTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 107 Come will fall flat and dwindle or rot. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (R.), It grindeth the grain beforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. 1771 BODLEY *Spect.* No 150 7 Little Insults and Contempts, which seem to dwindle into nothing when a Man offers to describe them. 1764 GOLDEN *Trav.* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here. 1831 EARL of ELGIN in *Croker Papers* 15 July, [The] Opposition... dwindling down to thirty or forty. 1852 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 185 The party which on the first day of the session had filled round Athol had dwindled away to nothing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples... dwindle in numbers.

In *pa. pple.* (constructed with *de*), denoting the resulting condition. (See also 2.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. viii.* § 145 The rest were dwindled away. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Honour and Arms. is now almost dwindled into an Airy nothing. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. (1878) 134 Whether the fall be dwindled to a single thread.

b. *fig.* To decline in quality, value, or estimation; to degenerate, 'sink'.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 644 For Saints in Peace degenerate And dwindle down to reprobate. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King Wks.* 1730 I. 59 Thou that hast look'd so fierce, and talk'd so big, In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 517 The ancient prætors dwindled into his legates. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 142 The writers dwindle into mere annalists whose view is bounded by the abbey precincts.

† c. To shrink (with fear). *Obs. rare.* (Prob. a misuse owing to two senses of *shrink*.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iv. *Fac.* Did you not hear the coyle, About the dore? *Sub.* Yes, and I dwindled with it.

2. *trans.* To reduce gradually in size, cause to shrink into small dimensions.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) 56 Divine Justice, insensibly dwindling their Estates. 1679 PROT. *Conformist* 4 These Monsters... have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox. 1710 PICT. *of Malice* 12 Dwindling the Prince below the Pigmy Size. 1867 G. GIFFILLAN *Night* i. 13 Like a star... When dwindled by the moon to small sharp point.

Hence **Dwinding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dwindler**, one who dwindles; **Dwindlement** (*nonce-wd.*), dwindling, shrinking.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. li. 38 The Monks were... not dwindlers, but of ample size. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 73 *Ulmatrix cordium*... would be but a dwindling Title. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xv. 200 A dwarfish and dwindling race. 1865 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 22 With a sensation of dreadful dwindlement. 1884 SPECTATOR 12 July 902/1 The dwindling of their majority.

**Dwindle**, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. *vb.*] The process of dwindling; gradual diminution or decline. b. *concr.* A dwindled or shrunken object.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton Wks.* II. 128 The hope of every day growing greater in the dwindle of posterity, 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* iii. xciii. 173 Three hairs, and four teeth, are the dwindle Fell Chronus allows thy command. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dwindle*, a poor sickly child. *Kent.*

**Dwindled** (dwind'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>] That has wasted away, or become gradually less; shrunken; reduced to insignificance.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 14 He hath a dwindled legge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 86 The degenerate and pusillanimous impatience of our dwindled race. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. A poor dwindled dwarf. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vii. 97 This dwindled Humanity of ours.

† **Dwinding** (dwind'ndj), *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINDLE + -ING<sup>3</sup>; cf. DWINING *sb.*] A thing that dwindles or has dwindled away.

a 1653 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 39 Your pompions will prove but dwindlings.

**Dwine** (dwain), *v.* Now *Sc. dial.*, and *arch.* Forms: 1 *dwina*, 3-8 *dwynce*, (4 *duin*(e), 5 *dwynne*, 6 *dwinne*, *Sc. dwyn*(e), 4- *dwino*. [OE. *dwunan*, *dwān*, *dwinen*, an original Teut. strong *vb.*, represented by ON. *dwina* (Sw. *dwina*, MDu. *dwinen*, early mod. Du. *dwijnen* (Kilian 1599), Du. *verdwijnen* to vanish, disappear), MLG. and LG. *dwinen*. The strong inflexions are not found after OE. period. Cf. also FOWDWIN<sup>2</sup>.]

1. *intr.* To waste or pine away; to decline in vigor, languish, fade, wither.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* i. 82 Donne dwineþ seo wamb sona. c 1500 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 506/35 *Talucantur*, dwinan. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 Wit seer colurs; þat neuemur sal dime ne duine. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 578 Sche dwined awaie boþe daies and nites. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 34 [It] comþ above þe erþe soone, but it dwynþeþ noon. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpore flour. Dwynis away, as it doith fair or de. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Scl. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 591 John's faith and Peter's zeal were languishing and dwining. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poet.* *Pem.* xxii. 4 My hevvy hairt, Quhilk daylie dwyns, hot neiv deis. a 1818 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1841) 93 See how he's dwining w' care. 1825 BROCKETT A. C. *Gloss.*, *Dwine*, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption.

1886 LADY VERNEY in *Gd. Words* 181 Put the plant into a splendid... vase, in which it dwined and dwindled. 1889 SPECTATOR 21 Dec., A race, which... must, to use a fine though half-forgotten word, begin to dwine away.

2. *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away. *rare.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 752 His deidly drouth; Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him to deid. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360, I will dwine your flesh on your bones.

Hence **Dwined** *ppl. a.*; **Dwining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dwine sb.**, decline, wane.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Roma. Rose* 360 Drye and dwyned al for elde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cor. Scol.* (1821) II. 60 Ambrose... fell in ane dwynand seiknes. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 61 His old dwynd carcass. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 403 Our dwining, sinking condition. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 280, I' the dwine o' the moon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 289 For long dwining and ill heal.

† **Dwining**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINE *v.* + -ING<sup>3</sup>.] One who pines away, a sickly creature.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaje, and a dwerge as þi-selfe.

**Dwle**, **Dwly**, *obs. forms of DOLE sb.<sup>2</sup>*, **DULY**.

**Dwme**, **Dwole**, *obs. forms of DOOM*, **DWALE**.

**Dwr**, **Dwresse**, *obs. forms of DOOR*, **DURESS**.

**Dwrfe**, *obs. form of DWARF*.

**Dwt.**, abbreviation for *penmyweight*: see **D**.

**Dwte**, **Dwwe**, *obs. forms of DUTY*, **DUE**.

**Dy**, *obs. form of DIE*.

**Dya**, **Dya-**, *var. DIA Obs. drug*; *obs. f. DIA-*.

**Dyad** (dai'əd), *Also 7 diad.* [ad. L. *dyas*, *dyad-*, a Gr. *dyas*, *dyad-*, the number two.]

1. The number two; a group of two; a couple. Cf. **DUAD** 1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Now a Monad and a Dyad, or One and Two, makes Three. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 372 The Writer... doth affirm Pythagoras to have asserted Two Substantial Principles Self-existent, a Monad and a Dyad. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 37 Pythagoras likewise incogulated the famous numerical system of the monad, dyad, and triad. 1835 F. HALL in *Ballantyne's Sinking Aphorisms* 224 The gross product of Nature, viz., the great elements and the dyad of bodies.

2. In specific uses: a. *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, i.e. of two atoms of hydrogen.

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/2 Each of these atoms combines usually with three monads, or with one dyad and one monad. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 1) 250 Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are usually regarded as dyads.

b. *Biol.* A secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads. Hence *dyademe*.

c. *Pros.* A group of two lines having different rhythms.

1885 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* p. liii, Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = **DYADIC**.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 266 Copper is a dyad element. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 He has also prepared the hydrate and oxalate of the dyad radical (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>G<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).

**Dyad**, **Dyaf**, **Dyap**, **ME.** (Kentish) forms of **DEAD**, **DEAF**, **DEATH**.

**Dyadeeme**, *obs. form of DIADEM*.

**Dyadic** (dai'ədik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. Gr. *dyadik-ōs* of the number two.] Of or pertaining to a dyad or group of two. *Dyadic arithmetic*: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2. *Dyadic disyntheme*: see **DUADIC**.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. S. v.* *Arithmetic*, Binary or Dyadic Arithmetic is that, wherein only two figures, unity, or 1, and 0, are used. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 43 The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0... Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2395 Up to 360, the whole development [of the doctrine of the Trinity] was markedly dyadic.

b. *Chem.* Of the atomic constitution of a dyad. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 395 Cadmium, like zinc, is dyadic.

B. *sb.* = **Dyadic arithmetic**.

[1845 J. M. MACRIE *Leibnitz* 187 Leibnitz invented the Dyadic or reckoning with zero and unity.]

**Dyakis-dodecahedron** (dai'akis,dōdēd/kā-hīdrŏn). *Cryst.* [f. Gr. *dyakis* twice, f. *duo* two + **DODECAHEDRON**.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes having two sides equal: = **DIPLOHEDRON**, **DIPLOID**.

1881 H. BAUERMANN *Textbk. Syst. Min.* 54 The same relation holds good with its hemihedral form, the dyakisdodecahedron which under similar conditions passes into a pentagonal dodecahedron. 1883 M. F. HEDDIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 355 The dyakisdodecahedron... has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

**Dyakne**, *obs. form of DEACON*.

**Dyal**, **Dyam**, **Dyap**: see **DIAL**, etc.

**Dyarchy** (dai'arki). [Another spelling of **DIARCHY**, of less etymological authority.] = **DIARCHY**; government by two rulers.

1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 231/2 The imperial government is a Dyarchy, says Dr. Mommsen. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 350 The 'dyarchy' of senate and emperor is taken for granted.

**Dyas** (dai'ās). *Geol.* [a. Gr. *dyas*: see **DYAD**. After *Trias*.] A name for the Permian system.

1876 PAGE *Ad. Textbk. Geol.* xv. 273 The lower red sandstones and magnesian limestones—the Dyas or double group of German geologists. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/2

In the place of Murchison's term 'Permian'... he follows continental geologists in using Marcou's rather awkward word 'Dyas'.

Hence **Dyassic** (dai'æsik), *a.*, Permian.

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 105 Rocks belonging unmistakably to the Rothliegendes or Dyassic age.

**Dyaster**, **Dyastole**: see **DIA-**.

**Dyat**(t), *obs. form of DIET*.

**Dyaue**, **ME.** (Kentish) form of **DEAF**.

**Dycare**, *obs. form of DIKER*.

**Dyce**, **dice** (dais), *adv. Naut.* [History obscure.] Assumed to mean 'thus'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 40 What is the meaning of 'very well thus'? 'dice and no higher'? Her head is in a very good direction, but no closer to the wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* s. v., 'Very Well Dyce' (See *Thus*). *Ibid.*, *Thus, Very Well Thus, or Dyce*, the order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present direction, when sailing close-hauled.

**Dyce**, **dycer**, *obs. forms of DICE*, **DICER**.

**Dych**(e, **Dycht**, **Dycke**, *obs. fl. DITCH*, **DIGHT**, **DIRE**, **Dyctee**, -ye, *obs. forms of DITTY sb.*

**Dydapper**, -dopper, *obs. fl. DIDAPPER*.

**Dyde**, *obs. form of DEAD*, **DEED**, **DID**, **DIED**.

**Dye** (dai), *sb.* Forms: 1 *déaz*, *déah*, 3-4 *dēhe*, 6-9 *dīe*, 7- *dye*. [OE. had *dæg*, *dah* fem., gen. *dēage* (= OTeut. \**daugā-*), for which a ME. *dēhe* (= *dēage*, *dēge*) is known in 13th c. This would give later *dēye*, *dēy*, also (as with *DIE* *v.* and *EYE*) *dye*, *dīe*. The word is not known thenceforth till the 16th c., when we find *dīe*: see the *vb.*

(The OTeut. \**daugā-* indicates an ablaut series *dēig-*, *daug-*, *dug-*, Aryan \**dheuk-*, etc., to which Kluge (*Engl. Stud.* XI. 511) refers also L. *fiucus*, and *fiucare* to dye.)

1. Colour or hue produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 152/18 *Tinctura*, deah. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 254 *Se wolcen-reada wæfles*, mid *ðære dease hwe*. a 1300 *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in O. E. *Misc.* 103 And mi tohne rode iward al into oðre dēhe [rimme, bische, che, leihe]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Girt with a crimson robe of brightest dye. 1637 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 243 His tawny Beard In... cut and dye so like a Tile. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 24 Till... we ploughed deeper Water, North East of a Cerulean dye. 1706 ADDISON *Rassamond* II. iii, Deck'd with flow'rs of various dyes. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. 358 Fragrant Spice, or Silks of costly dye. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 88 Wings and crests of rainbow dyes.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in such phrases as a *crime*, *fact*, etc. of *blackest* or *deepest dye*, and the like.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xvii, I never yet saw griefe of so deepe a dye. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* iii. iii, in Bullen O. P. III. 314 True vertues dye is such That malice cannot stayne nor envy tuch. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 A Treason of an ugly dye. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 5. § 1 A Fact... of as Glaring a Die as I have ever known. 1819 MACINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 370 Crimes... of the blackest dye. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 He is a criminal of the deepest dye.

2. A material or matter used for dyeing; esp. colouring matter in solution.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 152/19 *Coccus*, read deah. c 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* *ibid.* 244/30 *Fucus*, deah *net* tely. 1660 F. BROOKES *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Wood called Sorba, much like Brassil, but makes a very deep dye. 1805 SOUTHBY *Madoc in W. v.* Cheese of curd-like whiteness, with no foreign die adulterate. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes... which require no mordant, are called permanent or great dyes. 1865 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 269 The purple shellfish... supplied the Phœnician merchants with their celebrated dye.

b. As a constituent or property of the cloth.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 200 When the dye is very fast, the cloth may be passed repeatedly through the machines... without being affected.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dye-drug*, -*pot*, -*trial*, -*vat* (-*fat*); *dye-bath*, *dye-beck*, the wide shallow vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter therein contained; *dye-stone*, an iron limestone, used as a dye in U.S.; *dye-stuff*, *dye-ware*, a substance which yields a dye; *dye-works*, works in which dyeing is carried on. Also **DYE-HOUSE**, -**WOOD**.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 168 But in its state of freshness its volume becomes troublesome in the 'dye-bath'. *Ibid.* I. 611 The mordant... is apt to give up a portion from the cloth in the 'dyebeck'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 109/2 A solution of it is made in the dyebeck—a large vessel containing the dye in solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *H. vollen Mannf.* II. 267 The duties upon oil, 'dye-drugs', and every other impost. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1644) 602 A blew and purple summe that riseth on the 'Dyart' which is taken off and dried. 1675 BROOKES *Coll. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 5 Wool which never requires the least tincture in the dye-fat. 1827 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 225/1 'Dye-stuffs can penetrate the minute pores of vegetable and animal fibres only when presented to them in a state of solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *H. vollen Mannf.* II. 41 Low prices of oil and 'dye-ware'. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 226/2 Each of the great 'dye-works in Alsace.

**Dye** (dai), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *dyled*; pr. pple. *dyeing*. Forms: 1 *déazian*, *déazian*, 4-5 *doyen*, *dolen*, *dyen*, (5 *dysen*, *dyne*, 6 *dai*, 4-9 *dīe*, 4- *dyo*. [OE. *dagian* (= OTeut. \**daugjān*), f. *dæg* *DYE sb.* (The convenient distinction in spelling between *dīe* and *dye* is quite recent. Johnson's Dict. spells both *dīe*; Addison has both as *dye*.)]



1. *trans.* To diffuse a colour or tint through; to tinge with a colour or hue; to colour, stain.

a 1000 *Althelm Gl.* (Napier, O. E. Gl.) 1. 1208 *Fucare*, deaglan. *Ibid.* 5196 *Inficere*, deaglan. *Ibid.* 5330 *Colatari*, deaglan. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. XIX. viii. (1495) 866 Red cloth dieth the viter part of water yf it is layed there vnder. *Ibid.* Many thynges dyeth and colouryng thynges without and not within: as it fareth in peynure. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 229 The dyches water was as touned & dyed with theyre blood. 1607 *Milton P. L.* x. 1009 So much of Death her thoughts Had entertaind, as did her Cheeks with pale. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 258 My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd. 1826 *COOPER Mohicans* (1829) I. iii. 45 It fell, dying the waters with its blood. 1892 *GARDNER Student's Hist. Eng.* 9 They dyed their faces in order to terrify their enemies.

b. *spec.* To impregnate (any tissue or the like) with a colour, to fix a colour in the substance of, or to change the hue of by a colouring matter.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr. Epil.* 12 Him nedeth nat his colour to dyen With Brasil. c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 180 pow schalt die hise heeris if bei ben white, with tincture bat ben forseid. 1465 *Mann. & Hensh.* Exp. 178 Saffe he axithe allowanse for dyeyngne xvi. 3erdyss cloth xij. d. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 309 Nor useth art, in doing of hir heare. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 34 Black and purple horse-hair, which they die and dress most curiously. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 The most usual stuffs or materials which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen.

fig. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 418 As it were dye your wit in their unchangeable colours. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it dies.

c. *Phrase:* To dye in (the) wool, in grain, to subject to the action of a colouring matter while the material is in the raw or primitive state; the effect of which is more thorough and lasting than when done after it is 'made up'. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1386 [see sense 2 a]. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 65 If he had not through institution and education (as it were) died in wool the manner of children. 1699 *London Gaz.* No. 1449/4 A piece of half Ell green double Camblet dyed in the Wool. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* II. 351 Dyed in grain, means dyed into the substance of the material so that the dye can't be washed out.

2. Various constructions; a. with the colour as object.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Spr.'s T.* 503 So depe in greyn he dyed [*Lausd.* deided] his colouris. c 1386 — *Frankl. Prol.* 53 Colours ne knowe I none. But... swiche as men dye (so all 6 texts; *Wright* deyen) or peyntre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 515/2 This dyer dyeth none other colouris but only scarlates. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix. The purple pride. In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed. 1875 *Urre's Dict. Arts* II. 173 Green... is produced by dyeing a blue over a yellow or a yellow over a blue.

b. with complement: To dye (a thing) red, blue, etc., or of (+ into) to some colour.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Tray* i. v. Whose blew is lightly dyed into grene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Aij b. It had need to be died other green or blew. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. i. 39 A stream of gore... into a deepe sanguine dide the grassy ground. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar 1 Apr. They die their nails a rose colour. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snuff* s. v. *Dyeing*. He uses it daily to dye any thing woollen to a scarlet colour. 1875 *Urre's Dict. Arts* II. 164 Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 30 Oct. 8/4 The rain... in this red sandstone country soon dyes the stream of a dark red.

c. *absol.* or with *compl.* only.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 When they be personis ynogh... to dye, carde, or spynne. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 16 They call drinking deepe, dying Scarlet. 1864 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* 56 *Genista tinctoria*. Dyes yellow.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* To take a colour or hue (well or badly) in the process of dyeing.

*Mod.* This material dyes very well.

Hence *Dyed ppl.* a.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. 9 Alderman Cockeins project of transporting no White Cloths thit Died. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 354 A piece of dyed cotton. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 30 A henna-dyed follower of Islam.

*Dye*, obs. form of *DIE* v. and *sb.*

*Dyead*, *Dyeath*, *Dyeaue*, obs. ff. *DEAD*, *DEATH*, *DEAF*.

*Dyedral*, obs. var. *DIHEDRAL*.

*Dye-house*<sup>1</sup>. The building in which a dyer carries on his work.

1465 *Mann. & Hensh.* Exp. 179 Edward Bernard that dweld in hys dyhowse. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Where any personne shall demyse any dyehouse or Brew-house. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3261/4 Some of them Broke open a Dye-House at Bow. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 87 Trees, useful in the workshop and the dye-house.

*Dye-house*<sup>2</sup>, dial. var. of *DEY-HOUSE* (Grose).

*Dyeing* (doi'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 6-9 dying. [*f.* *DYE* v. + *-ING*]. The process of impregnating with colour; esp. the fixing of colours in solution in textile and other absorbent substances.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 464 Ne mihte se wuldorfulla Salomon, ne nan eorlic cyning swa wiligte deagunge his hreglum begytan swa swa rose hæcð. 1530 *PALSGR.* 213/2 Dieng with colour, *tincture*. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 26 Preamb., White Ashes... are very necessarie... for the... dyinge and scowinge of wollen clothe. 1731-59 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Casalpinia*. The Brasilletto wood which is much used in Dyeing. 1877 C. O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 570/2 The term dyeing... is usually confined to the colouring of textile fibrous materials by penetration.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dyeing-drug*, *-earth*, *-goods*, *-herb*, *-liquor*, *-material*, *-stuff*, *-wood*, etc.; also *dyeing-frame*, one on which articles are hung when dipped simultaneously into the dye.

1530 *PALSGR.* 213/2 Dieng fatte or leed, *coore*. 1670 R. COKE *Dic. Trade* 34 All sorts of Dying stuffs, Hides, etc. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 161 Dying-woods and dying-earths. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 509 Saffron, dying drugs, and the like produce. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 73 Dyeing materials are furnished by leaves, or the petals of flowers. 1875 *Urre's Dict. Arts* II. 792 When the dyeing-frame is raised up out of the copper, it should be tilted on one side.

*Dyep*, obs. (Kentish) form of *DEEP*.

*Dyeper*, obs. form of *DIAPER*.

*Dyer* (doi'ar). Also *dighere*, *dyhære*, 6-7 *dyar*, *dier*, *-ar*. [*f.* *DYE* v. + *OE* type \**deagere*].

1. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and other materials.

1369 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 337 Victor de Male, dighere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Pe inayster dyheres of peynours in be citee. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 47 b. With this Diers colour their Wolle withall. a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr. A great water-pot like a Diers fat. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. n. 94 A piece of black and white stuff just sent from the dyer. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 368 Indigo employed by the dyers or calico-printers.

b. A variety of grape.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July. Grapes are already in the market, and the especial one known as the 'dyer', from being used to colour various wines, is beginning to blush.

2. Combinations of *dyer's*: a. *dyer's bath* = *DYE-BATH*; *†dyer's grain*, the coccus insect, kermes; *dyer's spirit*, tin tetrachloride, employed as a mordant. b. In the names of plants used for dyeing: *dyer's alkanet*, bugloss, *Achusa tinctoria* (*Urre's Dict. Arts* 1875); *dyer's broom*, whin, *Genista tinctoria*, also called *dyer's green-weed*, *Dyer's weed*, and *woadwaxen*; *dyer's grape*, *Phytolacca decandra* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *dyer's-moss*, archil; *dyer's oak*, *Quercus infectoria*, the galls of which yield a dye; *dyer's rocket*, *Reseda luteola*, also called *dyer's yellow-weed*; *dyer's woad*, *Isatis tinctoria* (see *WOAD*).

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* The tree whereon diers grayne groweth, *Coccus infectorius*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. xviii. (1633) 1317 The Greenweeds... do grow to dye clothes with. It is called... in English Diers Greenweed. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 236 The... yellow-flowered *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's green-weed, or woad-waxen. 1860 *OLIVER Less. Bot.* (1886) 124 *Dyer's Woad* (*Isatis tinctoria*). 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* I. 157 *Reseda luteola*, *Dyer's Rocket*. *Ibid.* II. 81 *Genista tinctoria*, *Woad-waxen*, *Dyer's whin*, *Dyer's weed*, or *Greenweed*.

*Dyer*, obs. form of *DIER*, one who dies.

*Dyer's weed*. A name given to plants that yield a dye: esp. Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda luteola*; also *Dyer's greenweed* or *Woadwaxen*, *Genista tinctoria*, and *Dyer's woad*, *Isatis tinctoria*.

1598 *LYTE Dodoms* I. xviii. 68 Of Dyers weede... The leaves of this herbe are... not much unlike the leaves of Woad... It is used of Dyers to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yellow. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 224 In our English Velde or Dyars-weed. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Pl.* xx. 280 Dyers-weed or Weld grows common in barren pastures, dry banks, and on walls. 1861 *MISS PRATT Fl. Pl.* II. 81 [see prec.] 1866 *TEAS. Bot.* *Dyer's-weed*... also... *Isatis tinctoria*. *Ibid.* s. v. *Reseda*, *R. luteola*, the Weld, Yellow-weed, or *Dyer's Weed*.

*Dyery* (doi'ar). [*f.* *DYE* + (*-ERY*)] A place where dyeing is carried on; a dyeing establishment. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 609 In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nis.* VIII. 298 The door of the dyery.

*Dyery*, obs. form of *DAIRY*.

*Dyester* (doi'star). Now *Sc. arch.* Also 4 *diestere*, *-are*, 5 *deyster*. [*f.* *DYE* v. + *-STER*. Cf. *DEXTER sb.*] = *DYER*.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1158 (Mätz.) He cam to a diestare, And seide he coude of his mestere, His diestere with oute blame Of his hadde game. 1497 *Will of J. Thomlynton* (Somerset Ho.), I John Thomlynton of Coventry, Deyster, 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midd.* vii. That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide. 1859 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* II. iii. 120 In 1736 Robert Dick, a dyester, was summoned.

*Dyety*, *Dyeve*, obs. forms of *DEITY*, *DIVE* v.

*Dye-wood*. Wood yielding a dye.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* (R.). Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 92 Several woods... of foreign production, such as dyewoods... we pass over. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 354 This is a style of calico-printing in which one or more mordants are mixed with dye-wood decoctions or other coloured solutions.

*Dyl-* see *DIP*.

*Dygne*, *Dygnyte*, obs. ff. *DIGNE*, *DIGNITY*.

*Dyogram* (doi'gogram). [See quot. 1862.]

A diagram consisting of a curve showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve.

1862 A. SMITH *Deviat. Ship's Compass* App. ii. 151 Graphic representations of the amount and direction of the forces which act on the magnetic needle. These representations are designated by the general name of 'Dyogram', a contraction for 'Dynamo-gonio-gram' or 'Force

and angle diagram'. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 73 Such a curve, by means of which the direction and magnitude of the force on the compass is given in terms of the magnetic course of the ship, is called a Dyogram.

*Dygre*, obs. f. *DEGREE*.

*Dying* (doi'ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see *DIE* v. 1 [*f.* *DIE* v. 1 + *-ING*]. The action of the verb *DIE*.

1. Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Hunger & deining of men. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cvi. 20 He toke pain out of baire dyngis. 1526-34 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* iv. 70 And we all wayes beare in oure bodies the dyinge of the Lorde Iesus. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the Winter, of the Roots or Plants that are Annual. 1893 *HUXLEY Evolut. & Ethics* 9 Life seems not worth living except to escape the bore of dying.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* See *DIE* v. Also with *adv.* 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 413 At the dying of the Stream, it is often Two Feet higher than the Main Tide. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. i. § 16 The gradual dying away of a motion. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 7 The history of the dying-out of Cornish.

2. *attrib.* Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as *dying bed*, *command*, *dye*, *declaration*, *fit*, *groan*, *prayer*, *shriek*, *time*, *tree*, *wish*, *word*, etc. Cf. *DEATH* 18 a. (In some of these, the *vbl. sb.* has come to be identified with the *ppl. a.*)

1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 41 The glad tydings... half revived my wife almost in a dying bed. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1266 Dying fear through all her body spread. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 90 To have a sight of her sometime before their dying-days. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* (1636) 45 Like pinioned phisners at the dying tree. 1771 *ADDISON Spec. No.* 70. p. 2 The Scotch Earl falls; and with his Dying Words encourages his men to revenge his Death. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 328 The sobs and dying shrieks Of harmless Nature. 1872 *WHARTON Law-Lexicon* (ed. 3) 273/2 Death-bed or Dying Declarations are constantly admitted in evidence. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* Prol. 29 A dead man's dying wish should be of weight. *Mod.* I shall remember it to my dying day.

*Dying*, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING*]. That dies.

1. Departing from this life; at the point of death, moribund; mortal.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 59 Know for certain bat þou must lede a dieng lif. 1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 63 He had leuir the dethe of the deand sinnar, than that he suld retorne and leue. 1598 *SYLVESTER De Barlas* II. i. iv. *Handieraffs* 422 He... buries there his dying-living seeds. 1704 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 206, I look upon my self as a dying man. 1821 *SHELLEY Geinera* 81 The dying violet. 1866-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 71 Oh! how much might be spared to the dying!

2. *transf.* and *fig.* See *DIE* v.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Another did the dying brands repayre With yron tonges. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 338 As a dying coal revives with wind. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 382 Dying Murmurs of departing Tides. 1733 *POPE Prot. Cant.* 14 Such Tears as Patriots shed for dying Laws. 1820 *SHELLEY Liberty* XIX, As a brief insect dies with dying day.

Hence *Dyingly adv.*, in a dying manner, in dying; *Dy'ingness*, dying or languishing quality.

1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Deyngly I sal wax stronge. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 46 As both sides shall lye: euermore dyngly. a 1625 *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr.* IV. iii. I can dyngly and boldly say I know not your dishonour. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* III. v. Tender-ness becomes me best, a sort of dyngness. 1823 *Neto Monthly Mag.* VIII. 276 To sing faintly, sweetly, and as it were dyngly.

*Dyit*, *Sc.* var. of *DITE sb.*, *Obs.*

*Dyke*, etc., a frequent spelling of *DIKE*, etc.

*Dyker*, *Dylaye*, obs. forms of *DICKER*, *DELAY*.

*Dylde* (in *phr. God dyldye you*): see *YIELD* v.

*Dyle*, *Dyll*, obs. forms of *DILL*.

*Dyletable*, obs. var. *DELETABLE*.

*Dyluuye*, var. *DILUVY* *Obs.*, deluge, flood.

*Dymbe*, *dyme*, *dymme*, obs. forms of *DIM*.

*Dyme*, obs. form of *DEEN* v., *DIME*.

*Dymicent*, *dymyceynt*, *-sen(t)*, *-son*: see *DEMISENT*, *Obs.*

*Dymonde*, obs. form of *DIAMOND*.

*Dyna-*. In the derivatives of Gr. *dýna-sthai* to be able, *dýnaxis* power, the *y* (= Gr. *v*) is etymologically short, and is so treated in pronouncing dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. But popular usage (esp. since *dynamite* came into vogue) tends to give the *y* the diphthongal pronunciation (ai) in all these words, though (din-) is still preferred by some in *dynamic* and its family, and app. by most scholars in *dynasty* and its family.

*Dyna*, obs. form of *DINAR*.

*Dynactinometer*. ? *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *dýnaxis* power + *aktis* (aktiv-) ray + *metron* measure: see *-METER*, and cf. *ACTINOMETER*] An instrument designed to measure the intensity of the photogenic rays, and to compute the power of object-glasses.

1851 M. CLAUDET in *Philos. Mag.*

*Dynagraph* (doi'nágróf, din-). [*f.* Gr. *dýna-mis* power + *-yapōs* writer, *-GRAPH*.] The name given in the United States to a machine of the same character as the *dynamometer* car on some English Railways, used for mechanically reporting the condition of a railway line, the speed of a train, and the power used in traversing a given distance.

These elements are recorded on a paper ribbon moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car or van which carries the machine. 1899 in *Century Dict.*

†**Dynam.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dynamie* (also *dynamic*), 'a unit of power, the force necessary to raise in a given time 1000 kilogrammes to a height of 1 metre'; f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force.] 'A term proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.' Craig 1847. (See also DYNE.)

**Dynamagrite**, early name for DYNAMOGEN, q.v. **Dyname** (doin'm). *Physic.* [a. Ger. *dynamie*, f. Gr. *δύναμις*: see DYNAM.] A force or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body.

1866 J. PLÜCKER *Fundam. Views Mech. in Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 362 If any number of given forces... act upon or pass through given points, according to the fundamental laws of statics, the resulting effect is obtained by adding the six coordinates of the forces. In the general case I propose to call the cause producing the resulting effect *dynamie*. *Ibid.* 363 A dynamie, determined by its six linear coordinates... represents the effect produced by two forces not intersecting each other. *Ibid.* 369 A dynamie may be resolved into pairs of forces, the forces of all pairs constitute a linear complex.

**Dynameter** (dōi-, dīn'm'tar: see DYNA-). [mod. f. Gr. *δύναμις* power + *μέτρον* measure; or shortened from DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; = DYNAMOMETER 2.

a 1828 WEBSTER cites RAMSDEN. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 67 View the image... formed in the visual pencil of an eyepiece, with a dynameter of very delicate divisions. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 116 The image can be measured with tolerable accuracy by Mr. Berthon's dynameter.

Hence **Dynametric**, **Dynametrical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a dynameter.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynametrical*.

**Dynamic** (dōi-, dīn'm'ik: see DYNA-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *dynamic* (Leibnitz 1692, *Dict. Acad.* 1762), ad. Gr. *δύναμις* powerful, f. *δύναμις* power, strength.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of or pertaining to force producing motion: often opposed to *static*.

1827 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Mr. Watt... assumed one pound raised one foot high for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 1 A comparative view of the corpuscular and dynamic theories of heat. 1850 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 74 I have used... the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. Hydraul. Engineer.* 94 The horse's power is principally used by Engineers in this country as a Dynamic unit. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 128 We find light producing a dynamic effect... in those molecular re-arrangements which it works in certain crystals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 331 According to the dynamic view... heat is regarded as a motion. 1881 ARMSTRONG *Address Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 619. 449 Such is the richness of coal as a store of mechanical energy that a pound of coal, even as used in the steam-engine, produces a dynamic effect about five times greater than a pound of gunpowder burnt in a gun.

2. Of or pertaining to force in action or operation; active.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 6 What would man be without Nature? A mere capacity, if such a thing be conceivable alone; potential, but not dynamic. 1862 — *Heat* v. 137 While the act of falling, the energy of the weight is active. It may be called *actual* energy, in antithesis to *possible*, or *-dynamic* energy, in antithesis to *potential*. *Ibid.* 138 As potential energy disappears, dynamic energy comes into play.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Active, potent, energetic, effective, forceful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn.) II. 105 Their dynamic brains hurled off their words, as the revolving stone hurled off scraps of grit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. 1, What was the secret of form or expression which gave the dynamic quality to her language? 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 14 [The Greek intellect] has been the great dynamic agency in European civilisation.

b. Opposed to *static*.

1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 117 (To borrow a metaphor from mechanics) the adjective is a *static* attribute, the verb is a *dynamic* attribute.

4. Of, according to, or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS: as the *dynamic* theory of the tides. 1838-51 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 196 A sure dynamic theorem. 1891 E. PEACOCK *U. Brandon* II. 416 The dynamic laws which cause a pump to act.

5. *Med.* a. Functional, in contradistinction to *organic*; as in *dynamic disease*. b. With Hahnemann and his followers: Of the nature of some immaterial or 'spiritual' influence. + c. Attended with a morbid increase of vital action, sthenic (*obs.*).

**Dynamic school**: a name given to the Stahlans, or followers of Stahl, as attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power acting for the most part independently of external causes. (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*)

[1829 see ADYNAMIC.] 1834 GOETZ'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 272 Dr. Söcker... has divided dropsies into two kinds, dynamic and adynamic. 1855 J. R. KEYSER *Dis. Brain* ix. The simple fact of convulsions is proof of dynamic (functional) disease. 1881 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 128/1 (*Homoeopathy*). Underlying all his [Hahnemann's] system... was the idea that the causes of disease were impalpable, immaterial, spiritual, dynamic. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* I. 114 A dynamic narcosis of the ultimate fibres of sensation.

6. In the Kantian philosophy: Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.

**Dynamic relations**, the relations between objects as forming parts of one connected experience: viz. the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting upon each other. **Dynamic category**, a category that expresses one of the dynamic relations. **Dynamic synthesis**, a synthesis which is guided by the dynamic categories.

7. Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces; applied esp. to a theory that accounts for matter, or for mind, as being merely the action of forces: see DYNAMISM 1.

**Dynamic theory of Kant**, a theory according to which matter was conceived to be constituted by two antagonistic principles of attraction and repulsion.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 150 We had both equal obligations to the polar logic and dynamic philosophy of Giordano Bruno.

B. *sb.* 1. = DYNAMICS, q. v.

• 1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus of Lectures in Math. Papers* (1882) 516 The science which teaches under what circumstances particular motions take place... is called Dynamic... It is divided into two parts, *Static*... and *Kinetic*. 1878 — (*title*) *Elements of Dynamic: an Introduction to the Study of Motion and Rest in Solid and Fluid Bodies*.

2. = **Dynamic theory**: see A. 7.

1824 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 305 As Kant does in the course of his 'Proof' of this 'Precept No. 1' of his 'Dynamic'.

3. Energizing or motive force.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 270 The Struggle for Life, as life's dynamic, can never wholly cease. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 80/8 There is lack of dynamic. There is lack of direct soul-changing power.

**Dynamic** (dōi-, dīn'm'ikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS.

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1810) II. 271 An elementary exposition of the dynamical principles employed in these investigations. 1823 HERSHEL *Astron.* viii. 266 As an abstract dynamical proposition. 1859 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 186/3 Strict deductions from admitted dynamical principles.

2. Of or pertaining to force or mechanical power: = DYNAMIC a. 1, 2.

**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, and in electromotive appliances.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynamic*, pertaining to strength or power. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 15 Nor do we by any of our ordinary methods test heat in any other way than by its purely dynamic action. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 In this purely dynamic action consists the production of sound. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 108 The dynamical forces which are expressed by the Gulf Stream. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 14 On the mutual convertibility of heat and dynamical force. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 96 In a permanent condition of dynamical equilibrium. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 435 High potential... is the essential for good dynamical economy in the electric transmission of power.

b. *transf.* Cf. DYNAMIC a. 3 b.

1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. § 93. 12 The distinction between the statical and dynamical mode of perception gives the distinction between noun and verb. [See also s.v. DYNAMICALLY.]

3. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with divine power, in opposition to a 'mechanical' inspiration in which the medium is the mere tool or instrument of the Deity.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. xvi. 60 The method in which it [Divine Influence] has been exerted on man has been dynamical rather than merely mechanical. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 299 Andrewes... was disposed to look at the work of the Spirit rather as mechanical, than as dynamical or organic. 1856 J. MACNAUGHT *Doctrine Inspir.* vi. (1857) 6 If a living man... be 'moved by the Spirit', it can, assuredly, only be by a strengthening, or enlarging, or adding to the number of the faculties of that living man—that is, by 'dynamical' inspiration.

4. Of or pertaining to DYNAMISM (sense 1).

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* 579/1 That high form of dynamical philosophy which was contained in the poems of Empedocles of Agrigento. 1850 — *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 The natural philosophers of Greece are divided into the dynamical and mechanical—Thales being assigned to the former class.

5. *Med.* Functional: = DYNAMO 5 a.

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 19 Another element of disease in the dynamical condition of a part, appears to be an alteration in the relation between the tissues and the blood.

**Dynamically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dynamic or dynamical manner or way; in the way of a force in action or in motion; from the point of view of dynamics.

1833 HERSHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 A straight line, dynamically speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 411 Manifesting its power, at great distances, only dynamically, by shaking the crust of our planet in linear directions. 1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. § 93. 8 The distinction of noun and verb... seems to me to be the distinction between an object considered statically, and one, perhaps the same object, considered dynamically... A verb is a noun in motion, a noun is a verb at rest. 1881 MYBART *Cat* 9 The animal may be considered statically or dynamically.

**Dynamicity**, *Chem.* A synonym of *valency* or *atomicity*. In mod. Dicts.

**Dynamics** (dōi-, dīn'm'iks). [Plural of DYNAMIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.]

1. The branch of Physics which treats of the action of Force: in earlier use restricted to the

action of force in producing or varying motion, and thus opposed to *Statics* (which treats of rest or equilibrium under the action of forces); more recently (see quots. 1863-67), the name *Kinetics* has been introduced for the former, Dynamics being taken in a more comprehensive (and more etymological) sense, to include Statics and Kinetics. But the earlier usage, in which Statics and Dynamics are treated as co-ordinate, is still retained by some physicists, and has largely influenced the popular and transferred applications of the word and its derivatives. Also called DYNAMIC.

1783-89 HOWARD *Royal Encycl.*, Dynamics is the science of moving powers; more particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another. 1804 ROBISON *Mechan. Philos.* Pref. The general doctrines of Dynamics are the basis of Mechanical Philosophy. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1810) I. 57 This part of Dynamics would lead to the consideration of Central Forces. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* *Metaph.* I. i. (U. K. S.) In the second part, which is called dynamics, bodies are considered as submitted to the action of forces, which are not in equilibrium. 1863 THOMSON & TAIT *Sketch of Elem. Dynamics* 1 Dynamics is the science which investigates the action of Force... Dynamics is divided into two parts, Statics and Kinetics. 1867 — *Nat. Philos.* Pref. 2 Keeping in view the proprieties of language, and following the example of the most logical writers, we employ the term Dynamics in its true sense as the science which treats of the action of force, whether it maintains relative rest, or produces acceleration of relative motion. The two corresponding divisions of Dynamics are thus conveniently entitled *Statics* and *Kinetics*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 17 We deal with statics, not with dynamics.

b. That branch of any science in which force or forces are considered.

e.g. *Geological Dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and operation of the forces by which the earth's surface has been affected, as distinguished from that which treats of the existing condition of the surface, and the order and characteristics of the strata.

1843 MILL *Logic* vi. x. § 5 (1856) II. 505 [With Comte] Social Dynamics is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while Social Statics is the theory of the *consensus* already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metaph.* 768/1 He treats rather of the dynamics than of the statics of law—rather of those events or forces by which classes of rights begin, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given stationary legal relation. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 313 It is for those to decide who are conversant with dynamics of glacier motion.

2. *transf.* The moving physical or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by which they act.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 236 To unsettle the moral dynamics which nature hath established there. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 189 The great storehouse of our spiritual dynamics. 1849 BUCHANAN *10 Years' Conf.* (1852) II. 392 Conscience seemed to be a force as little known to the dynamics of politicians in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 25 No comprehensive theory of the dynamics of aesthetic evolution has yet been propounded.

†**Dynamide**. A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for *fluid*. (*Syn. Soc. Lex.* 1883.)

**Dynamimeter**, **Dynamio-meter**, forms more etymologically correct, proposed and by some used, instead of DYNAMOMETER.

**Dynamism** (dōi'n-, dī'n'm'iz'm). [f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force + -ISM. In mod. F. *dynamisme*.]

1. A philosophical system, theory, or doctrine, which seeks to explain the phenomena of the universe by some immanent force or energy.

Applied to an ancient doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, who explained the motion of bodies by such principles as love and hatred; to the doctrine of Leibnitz that all substance involves force; and to modern theories that mechanical energy is substance, or that the doctrine of energy is sufficient to explain the constitution of the universe.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 143 **Dynamism**, the philosophy of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 552 To distinguish the dynamism of Goethe from that of Diderot, to show how this dynamism is related to the free pantheistic doctrine which emerged in Goethe's mind from the dogmatic system of Spinoza. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* iv. iv. § 77 II. 316 Two great systems embrace all minor systems: Atomism and Dynamism... The Dynamist theory regards Matter as constituted by extended centres of force. 1896 MAXWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 1030 Mr. Kirkman, as a champion of Dynamism, has challenged single-handed all Atomists and Materialists. 1891 tr. *Diderot's Jeune Christ* 12 The dynamism of Thales and Pherecydes gave place to the atomism of Democritus.

2. In various *nonce-uses*: The mode of being of force or energy; operation of force; energizing or dynamic action.

1831 CARLILE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. vii. 144 These all build on mechanism; one spark of dynamism, of inspiration, were it in the poorest soul, is stronger than they all. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 121 That which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism. 1880 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/4 The seismograph on Mount Vesuvius indicates great subterranean dynamism. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphenia* 211 Apparent miracle by the dynamism of touch. 1887 — *Fash. Philos.* 10 The one contains a vital element in its dynamism which the other does not.

3. *Med.* 'The theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*)

Hence **Dynamist**, *a.* One who studies or deals with dynamics; *b.* One who holds the doctrine of dynamism. **Dynamistic**, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dynamism; according to the doctrine of dynamists.

1886 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 275 The dynamist... treating of levers which... have neither breadth nor thickness, and contain no material, is an absolute Idealist. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 719/1 It is usual... to speak of two kinds of monarchism—the dynamist and the modalist. By monarchism of the former class Christ was held to be... constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

|| **Dynamitard**. [*f.* DYNAMITE, after *Fr. communard*. (Not in recognized *Fr.* use, though it may have occurred in French newspapers.)] = DYNAMITER.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/2 'Red Spectre in France.' The public confession that the 'dynamitards' had paralyzed the administration of justice. 1883 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 876/1 A melodrama... dealing with the proceedings of English dynamitards.

**Dynamite** (dai'nāmit, dī'n-), *sb.* [*mod. f. Gr. δύνamis* force + *-ite*, by Alfred Nobel the inventor.] 1. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine mixed, for greater safety in carriage and use, with some inert absorbent substance.

1867 *Specif. Newton's Patent No.* 1345. 3 Causing it [nitro-glycerine] to be absorbed in porous unexplosive substances, such as charcoal, silica... whereby it is converted into a powder, which I call dynamite or Nobel's safety powder. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 15 July. Other experiments demonstrated the great velocity imparted to fragments of shells charged with dynamite. 1875 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A clockwork which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 641 Dynamite... consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed in an infusorial siliceous earth called 'Kieselguhr'.

2. *attrib.*, as *dynamite bomb*, *outrage*, etc.; *dynamite* cruiser, a cruiser armed with dynamite guns; *dynamite gun*, a pneumatic gun for throwing dynamite shells, or other high explosives.

1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. What was to be said of the dynamite affair at Bantry. 1883 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 2/7 The various dynamite outrages committed in Glasgow. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The dynamite conspiracy. 1886 *World* 12 May 8 The dynamite bomb exploded among the Chicago police. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 To have shown that the dynamite shells could be successfully fired from an ordinary gun. *Ibid.* The dynamite gun is a new instrument which has its own functions in time of war. *Ibid.* After the gun has been properly tested on board the dynamite cruiser.

**Dynamite**, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To shatter or wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine or charge with dynamite.

1881 H. CROSBY in *Independent* (N. Y.) No. 1684 Finally Utah should be dynamited. 1883 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 7/1 Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosined and dynamited. 1892 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Aug. 5/6 Threat to dynamite New York Bankers.

**Dynamiter** (dai'nāmitēr, dī'n-), [*f. DYNAMITE* *v.* + *-ER*.] One who employs dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking existing governments or political systems.

1883 U. S. *Newspaper* 16 May. There is a rumor that dynamiters intend to damage the Welland canal. 1884 *American VII.* 294 You do not find a good citizen... under the hat of a dynamiter and an assassin. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 116 Under this alias, you follow the profession of a dynamiter.

|| **Dynamiteur** (dī'nāmitōr). [*mod. F.*] = *prec.* 1883 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 472/2 The Dynamiteurs—we had better adopt the French word at once—may yet secure... fanatics as agents. 1886 J. D. CHAMPLIN *Chron. Conch.* i. 6 The tall column... which the dynamiteurs had threatened with their bombs only a few nights before.

**Dynamitic** (dai'nāmitik, dī'n-), *a.* [*f. DYNAMITE* *sb.* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to dynamite; having to do with dynamite, or dynamiters.

1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* June 887 If he did, a more dynamitic rival would immediately pluck him down. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 102/2 To receive subscriptions for carrying on dynamitic warfare. 1895 N. *Amer. Rev.* Apr. 463 The father of Nihilism and of dynamitic anarchy.

Hence **Dynamitical**, *a.*, in same sense; **Dynamitically**, *adv.*, by way of dynamite.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/1, I have had neither part nor lot in any secret Fenian or dynamitical operations. 1887 *Congressionalist* (U. S.) 17 Feb. The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 450/3 His dynamitical and tyrannical schemes.

**Dynamitism** (dai'nāmitiz'm, dī'n-), [*-ISM*.] The principles and practice of the dynamiter; the use of dynamite and similar explosives for the destruction of life and property, as a method of attacking a government, nation, or person.

1883 *American VI.* 36 Unqualified repudiation of assassination and dynamitism. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/3 He was indicted, not for dynamitism, but for Fenianism.

**Dynamitist**. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who practises or favours dynamitism; a dynamiter.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 45/1 Reports of the intentions of the

American-Irish dynamitists. 1885 HOLYOAKE *Lett. in Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/8 While Dynamitists and State Socialists appear as lurid figures on the horizon of society.

**Dynamize** (dai'n-, dī'nāmīz), *v. Med.* [*see -IZE*.] *trans.* To endow with power. In *Homœopathy*, To increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succussion. Hence **Dynamization**.

1885 *Household Wds.* XII. 69 Monstrous assertions of the curative power of the 'high dynamisation' of medicinal substances. 1887 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dynamisation**, used by the homœopaths to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

**Dynamo-**, an element, derived from *Gr. δύνamis* 'power, force', used to form combinations and derivative words, as **Dynamo-electric** *a.*, pertaining to current (formerly called dynamic) electricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of dynamical into electrical energy, as in **dynamo-electric machine**, **machinery**; see next. **Dynamo-metamorphism**, the transformation of energy from one mode of action to another.

1882 *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* (ed. 6) 795 Machines constructed on this principle (fbat of Siemens and Wheatstone) are called dynamo-electric. 1896 *Yale Univ. Grad. Course Instruct.* 58 Effects of dynamo-metamorphism.

**Dynamo** (dai'nāmo), *sb. Electr. Pl.* -os. [*Ah*-breviated from *dynamo-machine*, itself short for *dynamo-electric machine*.] A machine for converting energy in the form of mechanical power into energy in the form of electric currents, by the operation of setting conductors (usually in the form of coils of copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

The full name **dynamo-electric machine** was given by Siemens in 1867, to distinguish his invention from the **magneto-electric machines** previously used, in which the electric current was generated by means of a permanent magnet. But in the shortened form **dynamo** (recommended by Prof. S. P. THOMPSON early in 1882), the use of the word has been extended so as to include all forms of these machines: see *quot.* 1884.

1882 *Times* 2 Dec. 5 Professor Thompson said that the name 'dynamo-electric machine' was first applied by Dr. WEGNER Siemens in a communication made in January, 1867, to the Berlin Academy. He there described a machine for generating electric currents by the application of mechanical power, the currents being induced in the coils of a rotating armature by the action of electro-magnets which were themselves excited by the currents so generated. The machine was, in fact, a self-exciting dynamo.]

1875 *Specif. Clark's Patent No.* 4311. 2 Dynamo-electric machine. 1878 S. P. THOMPSON in *Engineering* 20 Dec. 300 Such machines were more powerful than those in which only steel magnets were used; and they have received the name **dynamo-electric machines**. *Ibid.* The cost of producing electric currents of any required power is now simply the cost of a dynamo-machine and a steam-engine, and of the coal and labour necessary to supply and attend to them. 1880 *Print. Trades Frl.* No. 32. 26 Instructions... for depositing Copper by the battery, or by the Dynamo-machine. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 179/2 The word 'dynamo' is now being used as a noun in the place of 'dynamo-electric machine', and from its convenience it will probably soon become the generic term. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Mach.* 3 A dynamo is a dynamo, in fact, whether its magnets be excited by the whole of its own current, or by a part of its own current, or by a current from an independent source. *Ibid.* 4 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines falls when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. *Ibid.* xi. 199 (Heading) The magneto-dynamo or magneto-electric machine. 1885 *Athenæum* No. 2983. 54 Efficiency and economic coefficient of dynamos, the series dynamo and the shunt dynamo being separately considered.

**Dynamogen** (dai'n-, dī'nāmōdžen), [*mod. f. DYNAMO* + *-GEN* taken in sense of 'producing', 'producer'.] Nitromagnite; a high explosive (for which the name 'dynamagnite' was first proposed), consisting of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prepared hydrocarbonate of magnesia. Known in U.S. as 'Hercules powder'.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 6/2 A new explosive has been invented by M. Petri, a Viennese engineer. The name given to it is dynamogen. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder.

**Dynamogeny** (dai'n-, dī'nāmōdžīni), [*mod. f. DYNAMO* + *Gr. γεννα* production: see *-GENY*.] Production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force.

1889 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 The views recently propounded by Professor Brown-Séquard upon what he calls nervous 'dynamogeny'. *Ibid.* Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied with dynamogeny in another. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 A feeling of pleasure is always connected with dynamogeny, or the production of force; every living thing, therefore, instinctively seeks for dynamogenous sense-impressions.

So **Dynamogenesis** = DYNAMOGENY; **Dynamogenic**, *a.*, of or pertaining to dynamogeny; **Dynamogenous**, *a.*, having the property of generating or producing force; **Dynamogenously**, *adv.*

1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 436 M. Brown-Séquard supposes that in each layer of the cerebro-spinal system there are both dynamogenic elements and inhibitory ele-

ments for the subjacent segments. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Recent researches by Dr. Féré have thrown additional light upon these 'dynamogenic' or 'force-producing' processes. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 Many sense-impressions operate enervatingly and inhibitingly on the movements; others, on the contrary, make these more powerful, rapid and active; they are 'dynamogenous', or 'force-producing'. *Ibid.* 29 Pictures operating dynamogenously, and producing feelings of pleasure.

**Dynamograph** (dai'n-, dī'nāmōgraf), [*mod. f. DYNAMO* + *Gr. γραφος* writer: see *-GRAPH*.] An instrument for recording the amount of force exerted.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* III. 1014 A dynamograph, for ascertaining the average strength of draught. Invented by Adam Chevalier de Burg. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv.* Syst. p. xix. The Dynamograph is of great value in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system. 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 26 The dynamograph... a combination of the dynamometer and the writing part of the sphygmograph, is advocated as a valuable aid in diagnosis.

Hence **Dynamographic**, *a.*, pertaining to a dynamograph.

1895 PRITCHARD tr. *Marey's Movement* ix. 52 The areas of the curves which are described by the dynamographic needle express the exact equivalent of the force employed.

**Dynamometer** (dai'n-, dī'nāmōmī'tēr), [*see DYNA-*.] [*ad. F. dynamomètre* (in Lunier, *Dict. des Sciences*, 1805), *f. DYNAMO* + *Gr. μέτρον* measure.]

1. A name of instruments of various kinds for measuring the amount of energy exerted by an animal, or expended by a motor or other engine in its work, or by the action of any mechanical force.

1870 Q. *Rev.* Aug. 59 Some experiments made... with a new instrument, invented by Regnier, which he calls a dynamometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative strength which individuals are capable of exerting. 1883 *Mech. Mag.* No. 14. 209 The Dynamometer of Regnier, which enables us to ascertain easily the comparative strength of men. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 176 The draught-power of the engine was noted by a spiral spring dynamometer, capable of registering up to 8 tons. 1879 THOMPSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. 488 The name 'dynamometer', besides, appears to be badly formed from the Greek; and for designating an instrument for measurement of force, I would suggest that the name may with advantage be changed to **dynamimeter**. 1895 PRITCHARD tr. *Marey's Movement* ix. 146 Dynamometers are constructed on the principle that an elastic body is distorted in proportion to the degree of force applied.

1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 Y. Ago Fr. Wks. 1890 1. 88 An accurate dynamometer of Willard's punch or Porter's slip. 1890 B. L. GILDERLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 245 He saluted his wife as a moral dynamometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope: also called **DYNAMETER**.

1832 *Nat. Philos. Optic Instr.* iv. § 18. 11 (U. K. S.) The magnifying power of telescopes may be ascertained... by means of a dynamometer. 1890 G. F. CHAMBERS *Handbk. Astron.* vii. 1. Shifting the Dynamometer until the two internal edges exactly touch the circumference of the image.

Hence **Dynamometric**, *-metrical* (also **dynamimetric**), *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of force; **Dynamometry**, the measurement of force.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dynamometric*, *-al*. 1868 DUNCAN *Ins. World* Introd. 23 In order to measure the muscular strength of man, or of animals... many different dynamometric apparatuses have been invented, composed of springs, or systems of unequal levers. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Nov. Thorough Test of Double Ploughs. To carry out the dynamometric experiments. 1879 THOMPSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 437 If we... apply the proper amount of force at each end of the dynamometric rope or chain. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 316/4 Further Contributions to Dynamometry.

**Dynapathy**. A synonym of *Homœopathy*, in reference to the 'dynamization' of drugs. (*S. S. Lex.*)

**Dynamoscope** (dī'nāmōskop), [*a. f. dynamo* (Collongues 1862), *f. DYNAMO* + *Gr. σκοπος*, -SCOPE.] An instrument devised for the prosecution of *dynamoscopia*.

**Dynamoscopy** [*Fr. -opie*, Collongues' name for a special form of auscultation for the observation of the sound called *bruit rotatoire*, a hollow rumbling heard in living muscular tissue, esp. in the tips of the fingers, and supposed to proceed from fibrillary contraction of the muscles.

**Dynast** (dī'n-, dī'nāst; see DYNA-). Also 7 dī-, [*ad. late L. dynastēs*, *a. Gr. δυναστής* lord, chief, ruler, *f. δύνωσθαι* to be able, powerful. Cf. *F. dynaste* (16th c.). Milton used the *Gr.* and *L.* accus. pl. *dynastas* in English context.] One in power; a ruler, lord, chief, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler; a member or founder of a dynasty.

1631 WEBSTER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 652 The ancient stemme of Des Ewes, Dynastors or Lords of the Dition of Kessel in the Dutchie of Gelderland. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. iii. 111. (ed. 4) 332 How many great Cæsars, mighty monarchs, tetrarches, dynastes, Princes, lived in his daies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Travel* (ed. 2) 113 Shaw-Mahomet an Arab. Dynast. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings Wks.* (1847) 237/1 Therefore did his Mother the Virgin Mary give such praise to God... that he had... cut down dynasts or proud monarchs from the throne. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 122 They might probably be Dynasts of that Country. 1874 MARAFFEY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 116 Militades the elder was a sort of prince or dynast in Attica.

**Dynastic** (dī'n-, dī'nāstīk), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. Gr. δυναστικός*, *f. δυναστής*: see *prec.*, and cf. *F. dynastique* (admitted 1878 into Acad. Dict.).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with a dynasty or dynasties.



1828 WEBSTER, *Dynastic*, relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* l. 74 An alien tyranny. With its dynastic reasons of larger bones. And stronger sinews. 1853 BAYCE *Harb. Rev. Emp. v.* (1875) 77 The first of the dynastic harlots of modern Europe.

† *B. sb.* = DYNAST. *Obs. rare* —.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dynastick*, one of great rule and power. *Ibid.* ii. A great Ruler, Potentate, *Dynastick*.

**Dynastical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1730 DALE (*title*) The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, dynastical, and political. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxiii. 232 Monarchical, not dynastical institutions.

Hence **Dynastically**, *adv.*

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* l. 243 Those [nations] which are designated dynastically from the head of a ruling family.

**Dynasticism**, [f. DYNASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] The dynastic principle; the system of ruling dynasties. 1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Forin. Rev.* Mar. 260 Look round Europe, and you will see that Legitimacy is dead, and that the sand of Dynasticism has nearly run. 1884 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 315 Its attempt to make election extinguish itself in favour of dynasticism.

**Dynastidan** (din-, dōine-'stidān). *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Dynastidae*, f. *Dynastes* as a generic name.] A member of the *Dynastidae*, a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes* or Hercules-beetle. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 The mighty Dynastidans appear to feed upon putrescent timber.

**Dynasty** (din-'nāsti, dāi-). [a. F. *dynastie* (15-16th c.), ad. late L. *dynastia*, ad. Gr. *δυναστεία* power, lordship, domination, f. *δυναστής* DYNAST.] 1. Lordship, sovereignty, power; régime. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 They tell... of divers Dynasties or governments in this country of Babylon. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 196 The King bestowed a far better Dynasty or Principality upon him in Asia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 439 The Dynasties or Politics of the Nations, the Secular Kingdoms and Powers. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 295 During the present dynasty of probation and trial.

2. A succession of rulers of the same line or family; a line of kings or princes.

1460 CAPRIGAY *Chron.* 23 Than entered that lond [Egypte] of Tebes, tyl xxxvi. dynasties had regned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. § 2 (R.) The account of the dynasties, agreeeth for the most part, if not altogether, with the histories of the Assyrians, Trojans, Italians, and others, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 146 He digested the successive Governments of the Egyptians into 32 Dynasties. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* 19 At some time or other... all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 53 Disaffected to the ruling dynasty of Nepal.

*b. transf. and fig.* 1800 J. REEVES *On Ps.* 18 (T.) The next dynasty of theologians, the schoolmen. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. 234 The annals of a dynasty of noble poets. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 365 Aristotle... was fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy.

**Dyndille**, *obs. form* of DINDLE *v.*

**Dyne** (dāin). *Physics*. [a. F. *dyne*, taken from Gr. *δύναμις* force, *δύνασθαι* to be powerful.]

The unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C. G. S.) system, i.e. a unit equivalent to that force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

In France the term had been proposed at an earlier date in a different sense: see *quot.* 1842.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 192 The Industrial Society of Mulhausen... observe, that the usual estimation of horsepower is not uniform, and propose that the unit for France should be the force required to raise one kilogramme to the height of a metre in a second. To this unit they propose that the name of *dyne*... should be applied. 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 223 As regards the name to be given the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δύναμις*. The form *dynamy* appears to be most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynamy* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form, *dyne*, will probably be generally preferred in this country. *Ibid.* 224 The weight of a gramme, at any part of the earth's surface, is about 980 dynes or rather less than a kilodyne. 1874 MAXWELL *Poem in Life* (1883) 633 This string, you said, is strained too far, 'Tis forty dynes at least too tight. 1889 A. W. POWELL *Magnet. & Electr.* 97 By a charge of one unit is meant that charge on a very small body, which, if placed at a distance of one centimetre from an equal and similar charge, repels it with a force of one dyne.

**Dyneer**, -or(e, dynner, -or, *obs. ff.* DINNER.

**Dyng**, *obs. forms* of DING *v.*

**Dyng(e)**, *Sc. var.* of DINGE *a.* *Obs.* worthy, etc.

**Dyngnote**, *obs. form* of DIGNITY.

**Dynle**, *Dynt*, *obs. ff.* DINDLE, DINT.

**Dyophysite** (dōi-'fiziit). *Theol.* [ad. late Gr. *δυσοψίται* (found in 5th c. beside *δυσοψίται*, *DIPIYSITE*, which was a more etymological form), f. *δύο* two + *ψόσις* nature.] A holder of the doctrine of the co-existence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ: opposed to the Monophysites. Hence **Dyophysitic**, **Dyophysitical** *a.*, of or pertaining to Dyophysites; **Dyophysitism**, the doctrine of the Dyophysites.

1850 FÜRSTLICH *tr. Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* l. § 2. 5 Felix II of Rome, leader of the Dyophysites. 1882 CAVE & BANKS *tr. Dorn's Ch. Doctrine* 216 This monothelistic formula of

union maintained by Heraclius and Zenon, retained no place between Dyophysites and Monophysites. *Ibid.* 219 In opposition to all theories of confusion the Church held to Dyophysitism and Dyothelitism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* l. 461 An attempt to reconstruct the Lutheran theory [of Christology] on a modern critical and ethical instead of a dyophysitic basis.

**Dyot**, *obs. ff.* DIET.

**Dyothelite**, -ite (dōi-'pilit, -oit), *a.* and *sb.* *Theol.* [f. Gr. *δυό* two + *θελητής*, agent-n. from *θέλω*-*ew* to will: lit. a 'two-willer'. Opposed to *μονοθελητής* a 'one-willer'. The ending in -ite is conformed to words of that termination. A more etymological form would be *dithelite*.] *a.* *adj.* Holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human. *b. sb.* A holder of this doctrine; an opponent of MONOTHELETISM.

Hence **Dyothelitan**, **Dyothelitic**, -itic, **Dyothelitical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Dyothelites; **Dyothelism**, **Dyothelism**, the doctrine that Christ had two wills.

1848 S. DAVIDSON *tr. Gieseler's Eccl. Hist.* II. 174 The doctrines of the Dyothelites and Monothelites. 1860 EDERSHEIM *tr. Auzer's Ch. Hist.* l. § 2. 8 After that [A. D. 680] Dyothelism was universally received as orthodox doctrine. 1882 CAVE & BANKS *tr. Dorn's Ch. Doctrine* 220 The decision of the Dyothelitic Council of the year 680: 'The human will remains in unity with the Divine, because it is always determined by the omnipotent drawing of the Logos'. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* l. 458 [Impersonality of human nature of Christ] seems inconsistent with the dyothelitic theory. *Ibid.* II. 1560 The dyothelitic views were defended by the Roman legates. *Ibid.* The doctrine of two wills in Christ, dyothelism, was formally defined and accepted by a synod of the Lateran (649). 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch.* i. 2 The monothelistic patriarchs and the dyothelistic popes mutually anathematized each other.

**Dyphone** (dōi-'fōn). *Mus.* [f. Gr. *δυό* two + *φωνή* sound, tone. But the etymological form is *diphone*, Gr. *διφωνος*.] The 'double lute', invented by Thomas Mace in 1672.

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* II. xli. 203 Concerning the Dyphone; or Double-Lute. The Lute of Fifty Strings. *Ibid.* 206 Since we are Thus Joined Both in One, Henceforth Our Name shall be The Lute Dyphone. 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 185 He [Mace] in 1672 invented a lute of 50 strings, which he termed the Dyphone, or Double Lute.

**Dypnosopkist**, *erron.* f. DEIPNO-

**Dyptic**, *obs. ff.* DIPTYCH.

**Dyr**: see DER-, DIR-.

**Dyre**, *obs. ff.* DIRE *a.*, DOOR, DURE *v.*

**Dyreg**, *obs. form* of DIRGE.

**Dyrk**(e, Dyrrse, *obs. forms* of DARK, DRESS *v.*

**Dyrpionne**, *obs. ff.* DIRUPION. c. 1450 *Mynor Saluacioun* 2963 Josephs cote in no parte felt payne of dyrpionne.

**Dys**, *obs. ff.* DICE; see DIE *sb.*

**Dys**: *obs. spelling* of DIS-, in many words.

**Dys-** (dis), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *δυσ*- (= Skr. *du-*, OTest. *\*tuz*-, OHG. *zür*- (Ger. *zer*-), ON. *tor*-, OE. *lō* in *to-break*, etc.] 'inseparable prefix, opp. to *eu* [see EU-], with notion of *hard*, *bad*, *unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell and Scott). In Eng. used in many words, chiefly scientific, derived or compounded from Greek; the more important of these are entered as Main words; others (mostly pathological) follow here.

**Dysangelical** *a.* (*noice-wd.*), used in opposition to *evangelical*. **Dysarthria** [Gr. *ἀρθρον* joint, articulation], defective or deranged articulation in speaking; whence **Dysarthric** *a.*, belonging to dysarthria. **Dysarthrosis** (disar-'θrōsis) [Gr. *ἀρθρωσις* articulation], (a) faulty articulation or congenital dislocation of a joint; (b) = *dysarthria*. **Dyscholic** (-k'lik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], arising from bilious disorder (*noice-wd.*). **Dyschromatopsia**, -chromatopsy [Gr. *χρῶμα*-colour + *-opsis* seeing, sight], deranged vision of colours, colour-blindness; hence **Dyschromatopic** *a.*, colour-blind. **Dyscinesia**: see *Dyskinesia*. **Dysepulotic**, -ical *adjs.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός* (Galen) promoting cicatrization], difficult to heal or cicatrize. **Dysgenesis** (-dʒen'sis) [Gr. *γένεσις* production], difficulty in breeding; *spec.* used by Broca for that degree of sexual affinity in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of producing (sterile) offspring with either of the parental races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); so **Dysgenesis** (-dʒin'sik), *a.* [F. *dysgénésique*]. **Dysgeogenous** (-dʒi-'dʒenos), *a.* [ad. F. *dysgène* (Thurmann 1849), f. Gr. *γῆ*, *gē*-earth + *-gène*, taken in sense 'producing'], not readily decomposing into good soil; the opposite of *eugeogenous*. **Dysgrammatical** *a.*, pertaining to faults of speech arising from disease. **Dysdro'sis** (also *dys'hri*) [Gr. *ἰδρᾶς* sweat], a disease of the sweat-glands, in which the sweat is retained and produces swellings. **Dyskinesia** (also *dysci*-) [Gr. *δυσκίνησις* (Hippoc.)], a class of diseases in which voluntary motion is impeded. **Dyslalia**

(dislā-'liā), **Dyslaly** (dislā'li) [Gr. *λαλία* speaking], derangement or impediment in speech, *spec.* that due to defects in the organs of speech or motor nerves. **Dyslexia** [Gr. *λέξις* 'speaking' (here taken in sense 'reading')], a difficulty in reading due to affection of the brain. **Dyslogia** (-lō-'dʒia) [Gr. *-λογία* speaking, speech]: see *quot.*; hence **Dyslogical** *a.* **Dysnomy** (dis-'nōmi) [Gr. *δυσνομία* lawlessness, f. *νόμος* law], a bad system of law (*rare*-o). **Dysopia**, **Dysopsia**, -opsy [Gr. *ὤψ* (ō-) eye, face, -*opsis* sight, vision], defect or derangement of vision (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Dysorexia**, -xy [Gr. *δυσορξία* (Galen)], defective or depraved appetite. **Dysphasia** (-fē-'ziā) [Gr. *δύσφατος* hard to utter, -*φασία* speaking], derangement in speech due to confusion or loss of ideas arising from affection of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dysphasic** (-fē-'zik), *a.* **Dysphonia** (-lō-'niā), **Dysphony** (dis-'fōni), [Gr. *δυσφωνία* 'harshness of sound'], difficulty of speaking arising from affection of the vocal organs; hence **Dysphonic** (-fō-'nik), *a.*, affected with dysphonia. **Dyspneumony** *noice-wd.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα* lung], disease or affection of the lungs. **Dyssematism** [Gr. *σπερματισμός* emission of semen (LXX.)], impeded emission of semen (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Dysthesia** (-hē-'siā), **Dysthesis** (dis-'hēsi) [Gr. *δυσθασία*], a bad condition or habit of body; hence **Dysthetic** (-hē-'tik), *a.* **Dysthymic** (-hē-'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δυσθυμ-* or desponding + -ic], affected with despondency or depression of spirits. **Dystocia** (-tō-'siā), **Dystokia**, incorrectly -*tochia* (-tō-'kiā) [Gr. *ἐνστοκία*], difficult or painful childbirth; hence **Dystocial** *a.* **Dystome** (dis-'tōm), **Dystomic** (dis-'tōm), **Dystomous** (dis-'tōm), *adjs.* **Min.** [Gr. *δυστομος* hard to cut], having imperfect fracture; cleaving with difficulty. **Dystrophia** (-trō-'fiā), **Dystrophy** (dis-'trōfi) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], defective nourishment (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dystrophic** *a.*

1834 SOUTHWELL *Corr. w. Caroline Bowles* (1838) 318 What I call the 'Dysangelical party'. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The latter [alopathia] thus includes 'dysarthrias (including dyslalas and dysphasias). *Ibid.* 612 'Dysarthric disturbances of speech. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 441 Views... formed under the predominating influence of eulochic and 'dyscholic expressions of thought prevalent at the time. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 117 'Dyschromatopsia has been found common. 1886 *Sci. Rev.* 10 Apr. 515 A 'dyschromatopic patient. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dyschulotica*, in medicine, great ulcers beyond cure. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dyschulotica*,... difficult to be healed. 'Dyschulotic. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 205 The ulcers is sometimes left 'dyschulotic. 1878 BARRLEY *tr. Tönnissen's Anthropol.* ii. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity... thus:—Abortion, Eugenesis, 'Dysgenesis, without offspring; Paragenesis, Eugenesis with offspring. 1883 J. W. BAKER *N. York*, 127 The 'dysgeogenous hills—a range of calcareous hills which are somewhat lower in altitude. 1888 F. A. LUS *Flora West Yorksh.* 65 Dysgeogenous Rocks, are homogeneous in nature, hard or moderately so, very permeable to water, etc. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 793 [Faults of speech] which arise from disease and which we designate by the term 'dysgrammatical derangements. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 236 'Dyslalia. Fox has described this disease. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Dyscinesia. 1879 G. HEWITT in Reynolds *Syst. Med.* V. 702 Uterine dyscinesia is one of the earliest symptoms of uterine flexion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Uterine Dyscinesia*. Graily Hewitt's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Dyslalia. 1856 *Househ. Words* Nov. 465 Learne'dly speaking, stammering is an idiopathic 'dyslaly. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 612 It is usual to designate those [lesions of articulation] which depend clearly upon gross mechanical defects in the external apparatuses of speech and their motor nerves as *dyslalia* in contradistinction to the true or central *dysarthrosis*. 1886-8 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (1892) I. 297 The cerebral symptom... 'dyslexia' a peculiar intermitting difficulty in reading. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Dyslogia, a defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but are put together as to express a disturbance of thought. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 790 An instance of 'dyslogical paraphasia. 1623 COCKERAM, 'Dysnomy, ill ordering of laws. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Dysopsie, dimness, ill sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysorexia, a decay or want of Appetite. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dysorexy*, a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Cave*, 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 Dysarthric and 'dysphasic disturbances taken together constituting what are properly considered as true disturbances of speech. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysphonia, a difficulty of speech, occasion'd by an ill-disposition of the Organ. 1866 A. FLUKE *Princ. Med.* (1880) 309 There is dysphonia, but not complete loss of voice. 1872 CONN *Dis. Throat* 164 At other times the patient wakes up in the morning aphonic or 'dysphonic. 1839 STERNING *Lect.* 50 June in Carlyle *Life* ii. 1. Rather I think from dyspnea than 'dyspneumony. 1822-31 GOOD *Strid. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 605 Followed by secondary symptoms or a syphilitic 'dyssthesy. *Ibid.* I. 282 Persons of weakly and inelastic fibres, and 'dyssthetic habits. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dysthymic, desponding; depressed in mind. 1847 WEBSTER, *Dysthymic*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dystocia, a difficulty of bringing forth. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dystochia*. 1848 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 308 In consequence of difficult, tedious and 'dystocial labors. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dystomic, in Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. 1864 WEBSTER,

*Dystome, Dystonic, Dystomous.* 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 386 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy. Muscular \*Dystrophy. 1893 S. D'ONIARNI *Med. Electr.* 54 The agents of demolition or elimination, called \*dystrophics or denutrients. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Nov. 998 The dystrophic view of sclerosis.

|| **Dysæsthesia** (disēs'pēsiā). *Path.* [L., a Gr. *δυσαισθησία* (Galen) insensibility, f. *δυσαισθητός* insensible, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *αἰσθε-* to feel: cf. *ÆSTHESIS, ANÆSTHESIA.*] Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or of any bodily senses; also applied to a class of diseases of which this is a symptom.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Dysæsthesia*, a difficulty or fault in sensation. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 210 The common technical name for the genus is *dysæsthesia*. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Hyperæsthesia or dysæsthesia of one or more nerves.

So **Dysæsthetic** (-pē'tik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysæsthesia.

**Dysamay**, obs. f. **DISMAY**.

**Dysanalete** (disēs'nālēt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *dys-analit*, Knop, 1877], ad. Gr. *δυσανάλειν*-or hard to analyse.] A columbo-titanate of lime, in black cubical crystals.

1877 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. XIV. 243.

**Dysar, Dysarde**, obs. ff. **DICER, DIZZARD.**

**Dysbink**, var. of *dish-bink*: see **DISH** sb. 10.

**Dyscece**, -cencion, -cend, -cept, -ceyte, -ceyue, obs. ff. **DECEASE, DESCENSION, DISSEN-**

**SION, DESCEND, DECEIT, DECEIVE.**

**Dysclaste** (dis'klāsēt). *Min.* [Named 1834, f. Gr. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *κλάσ-ε* breaking, fracture + *-ITE*; cf. from its toughness.] A synonym of **OKENITE**.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 175.

† **Dyscrasie**, *v.* obs. Also 4-7 *discrase*, 6 *discrasy*, 7 *discrase*. [f. *dyscrasie*, **DYSCRAST**, or prob. a. OF. \**discraser*, f. *discrasie*. In 15-16th c. evidently viewed as a deriv. of *crase*, **CRAZE** *v.*, and used accordingly.] *trans.* To affect with a dyscrasy; to distemper, disorder.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 215 Bi occasion of þes two errors many oþer men be dyscrist. c 1400 LYDGE *Secres* 1213 Helthe of body, dyscrasyng of syknesse. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. A bell... whether it be hole and of perfite sounde or dyscrased. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Ep. 4 Sufficient to cure the dyscrased. 1576 — *Lennie's Complex*. (1533) 45 Whyer health... if it happen to be dyscrased and impaired... may againe be restored. 1630 BARROW *Meth. Physic* (N.). So they... do first by this evil demeanour shake and dyscrase them [their bodies].

|| **Dyscrasia** (dis'krāsia). Also 7 *dis-*. [med.L., a. Gr. *δυσκράσια* bad temperament (of body, air, etc.), f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *κράσις* mixing, tempering.] = **DYSCRAST**.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 54 A Wounde þat hap enpostym or an yuel dyscrasiam—þat is to seie out of kynde distemperid, elþer to cold elþer to hoot. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 65 The souls of men have their general dyscrasias and disaffections, as our bodies have. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* V. 433/1 We find these alterations associated with a general dyscrasia.

Hence **Dyscrasial** *a.*, of the nature of, belonging to, or arising from dyscrasia.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 23 Acute dyscrasial disease—typhus, small-pox, etc.

**Dyscrasic** (dis'krāzik), *a.* [mod. f. **DYSCRASIA** + *-IC*.] Of the nature of, arising from, or affected with dyscrasia; dyscratic.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 227 This form is... of a dyscrasic character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 161 A dyscrasic state induced by the enormous amount of alkali.

**Dyscrasite** (dis'krāsīt). *Min.* Also *dis-*. [f. Gr. *δυσκράσια* bad mixture + *-ITE*.] Antimonial silver, a native alloy of silver and antimony in variable proportions (Ag<sub>2</sub>Sb, Ag<sub>3</sub>Sb, Ag<sub>5</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>), found in the Harz Mountains, etc.

1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 300 Arsenical silver... is harder than dyscrasite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 35 Dyscrasite.

**Dyscrasy** (dis'krāsī), *sp.* Also 5-8 *dis-* -*crasie*, -*cie*, -*cy*. [a. OF. *dyscrasie* (13-14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *dyscrasia*: see above.] A bad or disordered condition of the body (originally supposed to arise from disproportionate mixture of the 'humours': cf. **DISTEMPER**, -*ANCE*, -*ATURE*); morbid diathesis; distemper. (Now more usually in Latin form **DYSCRASIA**, *q.v.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Þe drie dyscrasie þou schalt knowe bi þe smalles of þe lyme. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* II. x. (1539) 27 b, Nutmegges, with their swete oodour comferte... also the brayn in colde dyscrasies. *Ibid.* iv. 75 b, I will somewhat wryte of two dyscrasies of the body. 1650 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 9 A dyscrasie, a putting of the body and spirit out of frame. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 22 Physicians observe in crasie bodies, that a sudden *eucrasie* is the forerunner of some *dyscrasie*. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 154 A dyscrasy of the juices. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 364 Dependent upon a dyscrasy or intertemperament of the blood.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Disorder.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The perpetual Meditation of my private Troubles, and the publicke Dyscrasy. 1647 CUNWORTH *Serm.* I Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 81 Sin is but a disease and Dyscrasy in the soul. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intel. Patrimony* 40 Giving... nutriment to social dyscrasy.

Hence † **Dyscrasy** *v.* obs. *rare*. = **DYSCRAST**.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 If þei ben dyscrasid [i.e. dis-crasied], remeue þilke dyscrasie wiþ þat, þat is contrarie. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* iii. 40 A dyscrasied body.

† **Dyscratic**, *a.* obs. [f. Gr. *δυσκράτος* of bad temperament, distempered + *-IC*.] Affected with dyscrasy; distempered.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 739 The Blood being habitually weak and withal dyscratic or intemperate.

**Dyscrease**, -*crease*, -*eres*, obs. var. ff. **DECREASE.**

**Dyse**, obs. f. **DICE** (DIE sb.); var. **DISE** (= **ADZE**).

**Dysease, dyseis**, obs. ff. **DISEASE.**

† **Dysenterial**, *a.* obs. [f. L. *dysenteria*

**DYSENTERY** + *-AL*.] = **DYSENTERIC**.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 76 Use it to stop the fluxe, whether it be sudden, or humoral, or dysenterial. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1633) 185. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Strawberry*, To stop the Whites and Dysenterial Fluxes.

**Dysenteric** (disen'terik), *a.* Also 8 *dissen-trick*. [ad. L. *dysentericus*, a. Gr. *δυσεντερικός* liable to be afflicted with dysentery, f. *δυσεντερία*: see **DYSENTERY**.]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of dysentery.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flux*, A Dysenterick Flux. 1764 GRANGER *Sagar Cane* 114. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 382 In dysenteric diarrhoea. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xix. 410 [It] produced a dysenteric effect.

b. Used for curing dysentery. *rare*.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 459 The Dissenterick Vomit, a leaning plant.

2. Affected with or suffering from dysentery.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 248 Twelve dysenteric patients. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adm. Younger Son* I. 288 Noisy and filthy as the draggetailed dysenteric cockatoo.

† **Dysenterical**, *a.* obs. = *prec.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 If the flux be from the stomach, or dysenterical. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 393 Calanus, an Indian philosopher, being dysenterical, obtained leave of Alexander to burn himself for more quick despatch. 1684 BOYLE *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 29 A Flux, for the most part dysenterical.

**Dysenteriform** (disen'terifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *dysenteria* + *-FORM*.] Having the appearance or symptoms of dysentery.

1804 *Med. Temp.* *Jrnl.* Oct. 5 Dysenteriform evacuations.

† **Dysenterious**, *a.* obs. [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.]

= **DYSENTERIC** 2.

a 1654 GATAKER 186 (L.) A dysenterious person, that can

relish nothing.

**Dysentery** (dis'en'terī). Also 4-7 *diss-*, (dysse-), 6-7 *dis-*, (7 *dis-*); 4-8 *-erie*. β. (in L. form) 4-7 *dissenteria*, (4 *-aria*), 6-7 *dis-*, *dysenteria*. [a. OF. *dissenterie* (13th c. *dissuiterie*), ad. L. *dysenteria* (Pliny, etc.), a. Gr. *δυσεντερία*, f. *δυσεντερ* afflicted in the bowels, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *εντερ* bowels.]

A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane and glands of the large intestine, accompanied with griping pains, and mucous and bloody evacuations.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 8 The fadir of Puplius... traueled with feures and dissenterie or flux. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 That dysenterie of comon usage The reed fluxe ys cleped in our language. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cvi. 40 The dysentery or exulceration of the guttes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. ix. (R.) For the dysenterie or bloudie flux. 1649 Thomasson *Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCCXII. vi. 51 Other necessities increased the dysentery in our leaguer. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. 1. 153 On the 20th cardinal Portocarrero will die of a dysentery. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 429 Many of our men had... fallen into dysenteries. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 6. F. II. xli. 544 The dysentery swept away one-third of their army. 1869 F. A. PARRES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 69 Dysentery also is decidedly produced by impure water.

*attrib.* 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 Rolander, who, like Linnaeus, ascribed dysentery to the dysentery-tick, or *acarus dysenteric*.

b. A disease of bees.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1838) I. iv. 90. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 97 The chief diseases of bees... are dysentery or looseness, torpor, falling in flight from vertigo or giddiness, and vermin.

**Dyser**, obs. form of **DICER, DISOUR.**

**Dyses**, -*esse*, **dysehe**, etc., obs. ff. **DISEASE.**

**Dysi**, **Dysioyn**, obs. ff. **DIZZY, DISJOIN.**

**Dyslogistic** (dis'logistik), *a.* Also *erron.* *dis-*. [f. **DYS** + stem of *eu-logistic* (without reference to Gr. *δυσλόγιστος* 'hard to calculate, ill-calculated, misguided').]

Expressing or connoting disapprobation or dispraise; having a bad connotation; opprobrious. (The opposite of *eulogistic*.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 146 Under the name of revenge, or malice, or some other such dyslogistic name. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 15 Packing;—a name which, from the application at that time but too frequently made of the practice... has acquired a dyslogistic tinge: serving at present to express, not merely the practice itself, but the sentiment of disapprobation excited by the idea of it. 1825 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 702 Mischievous fallacies also circulate from the convertible use of what Mr. B. is pleased to call dyslogistic and eulogistic terms. 1838 TAIL'S *Mag. V.* 67 A political adventurer (we use the word in its dyslogistic sense). 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 1887/2 The dyslogistic names, by which it pleases each side to denominate its opponents.

**Dyslogistically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] In a dyslogistic manner; in dispraise.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 166 The latter is applied to them dyslogistically. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 204 'Caution' is used dyslogistically; at least a man is said to be too cautious, or over-cautious, when he deliberates too much or too often.

**Dyslogy** (dis'lodgi), *nounce-wd.* [f. **DYS** + stem of *eu-logy*. (There was no corresp. Gr.)]

Dispraise, censure: the opposite of *eulogy*.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* 1872 V. 267 In the way of eulogy and dyslogy... there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.

**Dysluite** (dis'luit), *Min.* [Arbitrary f. **DYS** + Gr. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve + *-ITE*.] A variety of garnet or zinc spinel, containing manganese: from the difficulty of decomposing it for analysis.

1821 *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sc.* (Philad.) II. 287 Dysluite, a new mineral.

**Dyslysin** (dis'lisin). *Chem.* [Arbitrary f. **DYS** + Gr. *λύσις* solution + *-IN*.] (See *quots.*)

1857-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dyslysin*, term for a substance got from bilin digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with alcohol. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Dyslysin*, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Dyslysin is an amorphous substance... insoluble in water, acids, potash-ley, and alcohol (hence the name), but soluble in ether.

**Dysme**, obs. form of **DIME**.

|| **Dysmenorrhagia** (dis'menorrē'dziā). *Path.* [See **DYS**-] = *next*.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. xiv. (ed. 4) 678 In women who are subject to dysmenorrhagia.

|| **Dysmenorrhœa** (-rī'ā). *Path.* Also *-rhea*. [See **DYS**-.] Difficult or painful menstruation.

1810 R. THOMAS *Mod. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) 532. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* (1880) 23 Those grievous maladies which torture a woman's earthly existence, called leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa... and the like.

Hence **Dysmenorrhœic**, **Dysmenorrhœicadjs.**

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/1 These dysmenorrhœal membranes present all the characteristics of a true decidua structure. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 62 Pale, weak, neuralgic, dyspeptic, hysterical... dysmenorrhœic girls and women.

**Dysmerism** (dis'meriz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *μερσμός* division into parts (**MERISM**).]

The aggregation of unlike or irregularly arranged parts in the formation of an organism. So **Dysmeristic** *a.*, having the character of such an aggregation.

**Dysmerogenesis** (dis'merō'genesis) [Gr. *μερος* part, *γένεσις* production], the formation of an organism by successive production of parts which are unlike or irregularly arranged; hence **Dysmerogenetic** *a.*, marked by or resulting from dysmerogenesis. **Dysmeromorph** (-mōrf) [Gr. *μορφή* form], an organic form or organism resulting from dysmerogenesis; hence **Dysmeromorphic** *a.*, having the character of a dysmeromorph. (Opposed to **EUMERISM, EUMERISTIC**, etc.)

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 (*Hydrozoa*) According to this second hypothesis... the tendency to bud-formation has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is 'dysmerogenesis', and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called dysmeristic. *Ibid.* 555/2 Ordinary cell-division is an example of eumerogenesis; free-formation of nuclei, as in the fertilized ovum of Arthropoda, is dysmerogenesis. A synctium is usually a synthesized eumeromorph, but may be a dysmeromorph.

**Dysodont** (dis'odont), *a. Zool.* [f. **DYS** + Gr. *ὀδών*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth.] Belonging to the order *Dysodontia* of bivalve molluscs, having obsolete or irregular binge-teeth.

**Dysodyle**, -*ile* (dis'odēil). *Min.* [a. F. *dysodyle* (Corder 1808) f. Gr. *δυσώδης* ill-smelling, stinking + *ὄλη* matter: cf. **CACODYL**.] A very inflammable hydrocarbon occurring in masses of a yellowish or greenish colour, and foliated structure, which emits a fetid odour when burned.

1809 Nicholson's *Jrnl.* XXIV. 223 On the *Dysodile*, a new Species of Mineral. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 12 *Dysodile*. 1887 Dana's *Man. Min.* 349 *Dysodile*... containing several per cent of sulphur.

**Dysour**, -*owre*, obs. forms of **DICER, DISOUR.**

**Dysparch**, obs. form of **DISPARAGE.**

**Dyspathy** (dis'pāthī). *rare*. Also 9 (erron.) *dis-*. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *δυσπάθεια* insensibility, f. *δυσπαθής* impassive, f. *δυσ-* (DYS-) + *πάθος*, *πάθε-* feeling. In sense 2, = obs. F. *dyspathie* 'an Antipathic or natural disagreement' (Colgr.), obs. It.

*dyspathia* (Florio), taken as the opposite of Gr. *συμπάθεια*, L. *sympathia*, It. *simpatia* (Florio), *simpatia*, F. *sympathie*, **SYMPATHY**, and sometimes spelt *dyspathy*, as if the first element were L. *dis-* (DYS-), and the sense rather 'difference of feeling'] + *1. Med.* (See *quot.* 1883.) *Obs.*

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Terrap.* 2 E J, They do vse these names, *Dyspathies, Metacynries, Imbecyllities, fymyrtides*, and sondry other such names. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dyspathia*, old term... for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of, a disease. Also, a severe disease.

2. The opposite of *sympathy*; antipathy, aversion, dislike; disagreement of feeling or sentiment..

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 428 It may well be, I have received from them that natural dyspathie unto phisicke. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summary 73 A discourse touching the causes of Sympathie and Dyspathy. 1803 SOUTHEY in ROBERTS *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 439 With enough dyspathy always to keep conversation wakeful. 1829 — *Sir T. More* I. 18 Notwithstanding many discrepancies and some dyspathies between us. 1834 H. S. WILSON *Stud. Hist.* 326 Woman-like, she was a partisan; she felt sympathy or dyspathy; she loved favourites, and she loathed antagonists.

So **Dyspathetic** *a.*, marked by 'dyspathy' or aversion; the reverse of *sympathetic*.

1835 LOWELL *Let.* (1893) II. 315 What you say of Carlyle is sympathetic (as it should be) and not dyspathetic.

**Dyspayr(e, -peir(e, -pere, obs. ff. DESPAIR.**

|| **Dyspepsia** (dispepsia). [*a. L. dyspepsia* (Cato), *a. Gr. δυσπεψία* indigestion, *f. δύσπεπτος*: see **Dyspeptic**.] Difficulty or derangement of digestion; indigestion: applied to various forms of disorder of the digestive organs, esp. the stomach, usually involving weakness, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.

[1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Dyspepsia*, ill concoction.] 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dyspepsia*, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts. 1805 *Med. Funt.* XIV. 569 Report of Diseases in the .. Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary. Diarrhoea, 15; Dysentery, 2; Dyspepsia, 10. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 263 Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach; and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary for digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia? 1854 C. BRONTE *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 430 Headache and dyspepsia are my worst ailments. 1862 *Lancet* 13 Sept. 278 A French writer calls dyspepsia 'the remorse of a guilty stomach'.

fig. 1805 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 362 Every possible form of intellectual and physical dyspepsia brought forth his gospel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 3/2 The Christian life, in order to be healthy and strong, wanted exercise as well as feeding; too many were content to feed without serving, the consequence being spiritual dyspepsia.

Hence **Dyspepsia** *v. nonce-wat.*, to affect with dyspepsia.

1848 *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Hoppe). It gravels and dyspepsias him. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & P.* iii. (1851) 38 To lose sight of his luggage. .. dyspepsias him beyond description.

**Dyspepsy** (dispepsi). Also 7 -ie, 7 -9 dis-. [*a. F. dyspepsie* (17th c.) or *ad. L. dyspepsia*: see **prec.**] = **DYSPEPSIA** (which is now more usual).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dyspepsie*. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 The imbecility of the stomach, which is a vice of the concocting faculty. .. and it's called apespy, bradyspepsy, or dyspepsy and diaphthora. 1817 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVII. ii. 365 He was, at first, attacked with diarrhoea, afterwards with dyspepsy. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epistle in Anniversary* 18 By bile, opinions, and dyspepsy sour. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 106 Brought to death's door of a mental dyspepsy.

**Dyspeptic** (dispeptik), *a. (sb.)* [*f. Gr. δύσπεπτος* difficult of digestion, *f. δύσ- (DYS-) + πεπτός* cooked, digested: after *Gr. πεπτός* able to digest.] +1. Difficult of digestion; causing dyspepsia; indigestible. *Obs. rare.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.*, It is. .. more solid, course, and dyspeptic than that of wheat.

2. *Of or belonging to dyspepsia.*

1809 *Med. Funt.* XXI. 269 This dyspeptic state of the stomach. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 188 Decided dyspeptic symptoms.

*b. fig.* Showing depression of spirits like that of a person suffering from dyspepsia; morbidly despondent or gloomy.

1804 *Form.* (U. S.) Aug. 732 There is no throwing up of the hands in despair—no dyspeptic politics, to put it briefly.

3. Subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822-34 GOOGE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 443 Common to the hysteric, dyspeptic, and choleric. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 171 Dyspeptic individuals bolted their food in wedges. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1 Carlyle.. was a kind of dyspeptic Mount Sinai.

*B. sb.* A person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822-34 GOOGE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 157 The sedentary and studious dyspeptic. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 34 It is almost impossible for a confirmed dyspeptic to act like a good Christian; but a good Christian ought not to become a confirmed dyspeptic. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* II. 98 She had the usual surprising appetite of the sallow American dyspeptic.

**Dyspeptical**, *a. rare.* [*f. prec. + AL.*] = **prec.**

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. We are poor, unfriended, dyspeptical, bashful. 1831 — in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 169 She had been for three years violently dyspeptical.

**Dyspeptically**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a dyspeptic manner (*lit. and fig.*).

1859 DR. QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. iv. 102 A man .. dyspeptically incapable of command at forty-two. 1866 DICKENS in J. FORSTER *Life* VIII. vii. 354 Half strangled with my cold, and dyspeptically gloomy and dull.

|| **Dysphagia** (disfæ'dziä). *Path.* Rarely in anglicized form **dysphagy** (disfæ'dzi). [*mod. L. f. Dys- + Gr. φαγία* eating. So *mod. F. dysphagie* (1805 Lanier).] Difficulty of swallowing (as a symptom of some disease or affection).

1813 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 160 This case exhibits an instance of a species of dysphagia. 1822-34 GOOGE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 78 Dysphagy, strictly speaking, is not a disease itself. 1822 GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 293 Dysphagia may be added to the other paralytic symptoms.

Hence **Dysphagic** (disfæ'dzik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysphagia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Dyspite**, *obs. form of DESPITE.*

|| **Dyspnœa** (dispnæä). *Path.* [*L. dyspnœa*, *a. Gr. δύσπνοια* difficulty of breathing, *f. δύσπνοος*, *f. δύσ- (DYS-) + πνοή* breath, breathing.] Difficulty of breathing; laborious breathing.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Dyspnœa*, a pur-siness or shortness of breathing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 144 This happens in Dyspnœas, Pains, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Head. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwife* II. 27 She was seized with a dry cough, violent dyspnœa, etc. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxxviii. (L.) In dyspnœa the breathing is almost always difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. 1890 *Lancet* 27 Sept. 663/2 Obesity develops the systemic circulation to the full capacity of the lungs, so that the least exertion will produce dyspnœa.

Hence **Dyspnœal** *a.*, of or belonging to dyspnœa; **Dyspnœic** [*Gr. δύσπνοικος*] (also *erron. Dys-pnœtic, -etic*) *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, accompanied by, or affected with dyspnœa.

1822-34 GOOGE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 467 Gold-refiners become dyspnœic from inhaling the vapour of aquafortis. 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 245 Diseases terminating rapidly with dyspnœic symptoms. 1874 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 4) 31 Without experiencing any notable dyspnœal distress.

**Dysporomorph** (dis'pōrom'f). *Zool.* [*f. Dysporus* name of a genus of gannets + *Gr. -μορφος* -FORM.] A bird of the division **Dysporomorphæ** in Huxley's classification, including the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, etc. So **Dysporomorphæ** *a.*, belonging to the **Dysporomorphæ**.

**Dyspoyle, Dyspyghte**: see **DE-**.

**Dyssaue, -ayue, Dyssayt, -eyte**, *obs. forms of DECEIVE, DECEIT.*

**Dyssche, Dysse**, *obs. ff. DISH, DASH, DICE.*

**Dyssease, -ees, -ese, etc.**, *obs. ff. DECEASE,*

**DISEASE.**

**Dyssende, -ente, obs. forms of DESCEND.**

**Dyssour, var. DISOUR Obs.**

**Dysppers, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS Obs.**

**Dysteleology** (distel'olōdji). [*ad. Ger. dysteleologie* (Häckel), *f. DYS-, here taken in privative sense + teleologie TELEOLOGY.*] The doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of 'final causes', in nature (opp. to **TELEOLOGY**); the study of apparently functionless rudimentary organs in animals and plants, as held to sustain this doctrine.

1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Dysteleology is a term which Professor Hæckel, of Jena, has devised to denote the study of the 'purposelessness' of organs. 1875 *Ibid.* XXVI. 950. 1879 tr. *Hæckel's Evol. Man* I. 109 The science of Rudimentary organs, which we may call, in reference to their philosophical consequences, the Doctrine of Purposelessness, or Dysteleology.

Hence **Dysteleological** *a.*, relating to dysteleology; showing absence of purpose or design; **Dysteleologist**, a believer in dysteleology; one who denies final causes in nature.

1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Arguments analogous to some of the Dysteleological arguments of today. 1879 tr. *Hæckel's Evol. Man* I. v. 111 The favorite phrase 'the moral ordering of the world' is also shown in its true light by the dysteleological facts. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynam. Sociol.* I. 173 (Cent.) Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.

**Dyster, var. DYESTER.**

**Dysuric** (disiūr'ik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. δύσουρικός*, *f. δύσουρία* DISURRY: see -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with dysury (Webster, 1864).

**Dysury** (disiūr'i). *Path.* Forms: 6 dysurrye, 6-7 dissurie, -ry, 6-8 disury, 7 dysurie, 7-dysury. Also in Lat. form **dysuria** (disiūr'iä). [*a. OF. dissurie* (14th c.), *mod. F. dysurie*, *ad. L. dysūria* (Coelius), *a. Gr. δύσουρία* retention of urine, *f. \*δύσους* adj., *f. δύσ- (DYS-) + ούρος* urine.] Difficulty in passing urine; a disorder characterized by difficult or painful urination.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1493) 268 Somtyme the wayes ben alle stoppyd and pyssynge is all for-bode, and that euyl byghte Disuria. 1527 ANON *Bruns-*

*wyke's Distyll. Waters* K ij, Good agaynst strangury and dysurrye. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* civl. 40b, It is named the Disury. 1634 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* tit. 60 Old Men, who labour of a most cruel Dysury from a great Stone. 1748 tr. *Renatus Distemp. Horses* 266 If he stales with Difficulty, it is called a Dysury. 1800 *Med. Funt.* III. 26 She had dysuria during the night. 1837 BICKERSTETH *Life of Franke* vii. 208 The complaint so frequently attendant upon old age, the dysury.

**Dysyn, dysyng, obs. forms of DIZEN, DICING.**

**Dyt-: see also DIT-**.

**Dytiscid** (diti'sid), *a.* [*f. Dytiscus*, a genus of water-beetles, *mod. L.* corruption of *Dyticus*, *a. Gr. δύτικός* able to dive, *f. δύειν* to dive.] Pertaining to the *Dytiscidae*, a family of water-beetles.

**Dytone, Sc. form of DITTON Obs., a phrase.**

**Dyvisse, dyvyys(e, obs. ff. DEVISE, DEVISE.**

**Dyvour** (dai'vər). *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 dyvcr, 7-8 dyvor, -ar, 9 divor. [Origin uncertain.]

According to Skene, 'called *dyvour*, because he does his *devoir* to his creditors'. But this is not logical; and it leaves the vowel and stress of the first syllable unexplained. The phrase 'drowned in debt' in quotes. 1597 and 1636, with the later 'over head and ears in debt', suggests that it may be the same word as *diver*.

A bankrupt; hence *gen.* one in debt; a beggar.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Menit Women* 410 Deid is now that dyvour, & dollin in erd. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 278 Lyk ane dyver, thair he deit. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Dyvor, Dyvour*, vtherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same: For escheving of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of al his gudes and gear, in favours of his creditours: And dois his devoure and dewtie to them. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 194, I am as deeply drowned in His debt as any dyvour can be. 16.. *Court of Sess. Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 note, The Court of Session enacted that the dyvours habit be a coat or upper garment, whereof one half to be of a yellow and the other of a brown colour, with uppermost hose on his legs half brown and half yellow. 1693 *Sc. Presby.* *Elog.* (1738) 101 The Saints in Heaven are nothing but Christ's.. beggarly Dyvours, a Pack of redeem'd Sinners. 1769 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 The magistrates.. ordained him to put on and wear the dyvour's habit: he was thereafter dismissed wearing the said dyvour's habit. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, 'Well, you dyvour bankrupt, .. have you brought me my rent?' 18.. *GALT Yarn Drummer*, He was.. a divor bodie, with no manner of conduct. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV.* c. 56 § 18 It shall not be lawful to ordain the Debtor to wear the Dyvour's Habit.

† **Dy'voury. Sc. Obs.** [*f. prec. + y.*] Bankruptcy; heggry.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Dyvor, Dyvour*, Diverse shameful forms of dyvourie, as vased and observed. 1661 R. BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/2 Help your.. friends out of beggary and dyvoury if you can.

**Dwyte**, *rare obs. form of DUTY.*

**Dyysas, obs. form of DICE: see DICE sb.**

**Dyzar, var. of DISOUR, Obs.**

**Dyzerde, -ert, var. DIZZARD, Obs.**

|| **Dzeren** (dzæ'ren). Also -on, -in. [Native name in Mongolia, *dzéren* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 251), more properly *dzéren*, *f. dzér* reddish-yellow, rufous. (Prof. Pozdneyev of St. Petersburg.)] The Mongolian antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*.

1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 73/2 The dzerens inhabit the dry arid deserts of Central Asia.. particularly the desert of Gobi.

**Dzhu: see DIZZUE.**

|| **Dziggetai, dzh-** (dzi-gétai, dz-). Also *dschikketai, dshikketai, dshiggetai, dziggetai, dzigithai, dziggethai, gicquetai, djiggetai, jiggetai*. [Mongolian *dschiggetai* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 262), more properly *ichikhilei*, eared, long-eared, *f. ichikhi* ear (Pozdneyev).] A species of equine quadruped native to Central Asia, *Equus hemionus*. It approaches the mule in appearance.

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 4 *Dshikketai* or Wild Mule. *Ibid.* 7 The Mongolians call them *Dshikketai*, which signifies the eared. *Ibid.* 11 The manners of the *Koulan* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the *Dshikketai*. 1825 T. M. HARRIS *Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Ass* § 4 The *Giqueuet* of Professor Pallas, the wild mule of Mongolia. 1834 McJOURNE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 102 *Equus hemionus*. (The *Dziggetai*) A species which, as to its proportions, is intermediate between the horse and the ass, and lives in troops in the sandy deserts of Central Asia. 1834 *Phys. Geog.* 54/2 (U. K. S.) Thus the quagga [and] the zebra.. answer to the ass and the jiggetai of Asia. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 330/4 Wild animals are numerous, especially hares, antelopes, *dshikketai* or wild asses. 1849 T. TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 714 The second species admitted by Zoologists to form a distinct race is the *Dziggetai*. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 77 That direct link between the horse and ass, known to the moderns as the *dziggetai*, or *Equus hemionus*.



# E.

**E** (*ē*), the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the Semitic *Ḥ*, which originally expressed a sound resembling that of *h*, but was adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel, the pronounc. of which probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low front' (*ē*) vowels of Bell's system. In the Roman, as in the earliest Greek alphabet, the letter represented the long as well as the short quantity of the vowel. There are reasons for believing that in OE. the short *e* had two sounds, possibly (*e*) and (*e*); the OE. long *ē* seems to have been sounded approximately as (*ē*).

The sounds now expressed by **E** in standard English are the following:

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>ē</i> in <i>be</i> (bē)       | (4) <i>ē</i> in <i>acme</i> (æ'kme)   |
| (2) <i>ē</i> in <i>here</i> (hē'ri)  | (5) <i>e</i> in <i>bed</i> (bed)      |
| (3) <i>ē</i> in <i>there</i> (ðē'ri) | (6) <i>e</i> in <i>alert</i> (æl'ert) |

Exceptional sounds are (7) *ē* in *ch!* (3) *i* in *England, English*, and (9) *a* occurring before *r* in *clerk, sergeant*, and in various proper names, as *Berkeley, Hertford*.

In unaccented syllables it has the obscure sounds:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (10) <i>ē</i> in <i>remain</i> (rē'mē'n)                            | (12) <i>ē</i> in <i>added</i> (æ'ded)   |
| (11) <i>ē</i> in <i>moment</i> (mō'mēnt)                            | (13) <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> (fā'ter) |
| (14) the mere voice-glide ( <i>'</i> ) as in <i>sadden</i> (sæ'dn). |   |

In foreign words not fully naturalized certain other sounds occur: the Fr. *en* occas. retains in Eng. use its two sounds of (*an*) and (*en*), as in *ennui* (æn'ui), *bon-chretien* (bōn'kre'tyēn); the Fr. unaccented *e* preserves the sound of (*ē*) in words like *cau-de-vie* (dō vī); and the Fr. *é* that of (*e*) in a few words, as *café* (kafē).

**E** is also the first element in many vowel-digraphs, most of which have more than one pronunciation.

(1) *Ea* is usually sounded (*ē*), as in *bead* (bēd); exceptionally as (*ē*) in *break, great, steak*. It frequently represents (*e*) in cases where that sound descends from a long vowel or diphthong, either original, as in *thread* (brēd), *dead* (dēd), or acquired in ME. through position, as in *stead* (stēd). When followed by *r* it has the sounds of (*i*) as in *ear* (ē'r), of (*e*) as in *peer* (pē'r), and of (*ē*) as in *earth* (ē'θ), as in *heart* (hē't). In final unaccented syllables it sometimes becomes (*i*) as in *guinea* (gē'nē).

(2) *Eau*, found only in words of Fr. origin, is sounded (*ā*) in *beauty* and its derivatives, and (*i*) in a few proper names, as *Beauchamp* (bē'čāmp); in all other cases it is (*ē*) or (*ē*), as in *bureau* (bū'rō), *rouleau* (rū'lō).

(3) *Ee* has the sound of (*ē*) as in *feel* (fēl), and before *r* that of (*i*), as in *peer* (pē'r). In been many persons sound it as (*i*); it has also this sound in *breeches* (brē'čez), *coffee* (kō'fē). (4) *Ei* has the sound of (*ē*) chiefly in the combination *cei*, as in *receive*; also in *teal*, and in Sc. words, as *teind*. In other cases its usual sound is (*ē*), as in *vein*. In *either*, *neither*, it is variously sounded (*i*) and (*ai*). In a few words, on account of German or Greek etymology, it is pronounced (*ai*), as in *eider-down, ophicleide*. In unaccented final syllables it becomes (*ē*), as in *foreign* (fō'rēn), *sovereign*.

(5) *Eo* (as a digraph) is sounded (*ē*) in *people*, (*e*) in *leopard*, and (*ē*) in *yeoman*.

(6) *Eu* has the sound of (*i*), and when followed by *r* that of (*i*), as in *euphony, Europe*; in unaccented syllables these sounds become (*i*), as in *euphonia, neuralgia*. (After *i* or *r* the first element in these diphthongs is wholly or partially obscured: see L. R.). In a few Fr. words not fully naturalized *eu* retains its original sounds (*ē*), (*ē*), and (*ē*). (7) *Eu* has the sounds of (*i*), (*i*), as in *new* (niū), *Matthew* (mæ'tju).

(8) *Ey* is sounded (*i*) in *key*, and (*ē*) in *obey, they, prey*; it occurs most frequently in unaccented final syllables, with the sound (*i*), as in *donkey* (dō'ngē), *money*. In *eye* and its derivatives and compounds it is pronounced (*ai*).

The cases in which **E** is silent are very numerous.

The rule may be laid down that (except in foreign words not fully naturalized as to form) a final *e* is never sounded when there is another vowel in the word. The silent *e* is due primarily to the ME. obscure *e* (OE. *a*, *e*, *o*, *u* ora. Fr. *e*), which continued to be written long after it ceased to be sounded. In imitation of the cases in which the silent *e* had this historical justification, it was in 16th c. very frequently added to almost all words ending phonetically with a consonant; when the preceding vowel was short and accented,

the final cons. was doubled, as in *bludde, bedde* for *blood, bed*; a mute *e* after a single cons. implied that the preceding vowel was long. In our present spelling the use of silent *e* has been greatly narrowed, but it is retained in the following cases: (1) When it serves to indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long; e.g. in *wine* (wōin) compared with *win* (wīn), *paste* (pēst) compared with *past* (past). When the quantity of the vowel is already shown by the use of a digraph, the *e* is no longer added, e.g. in *soon, mean* (in 16th c. often *soone, meane*), unless the final cons. is *s*, *z*, or the voiced *th* (*ð*), as in *house, breeze, sheathe*. (2) When a word ends phonetically with certain consonants which custom does not permit to be written in a final position, as *v*, and *l*, *r* after consonants. (3) Where the silent *e* affects the pronounc. of a preceding *c* or *g*. (4) After *s* or *z* preceded by a cons., as in *purse, pulse, corpse, bronze, furze*. (5) In words like *infinite, rapine*, etc., where the vowel of the final syllable has become short since the establishment of the existing rules of spelling; and in words adopted from Fr. (6) In some anomalous cases of diverse origin, as *are, were, come, done, gone, some, one, none*. The silent *e* is omitted before flexional suffixes beginning with a vowel, as in *moving*; before *-able* it has been usually retained, as in *moveable, loveable, unmistakable*, though many writers now prefer to omit it, esp. when the vb. is a polysyllable. Before suffixes beginning with a cons. the mute *e* is nearly always written; in *abridgement, acknowledgment, fledgling, judgment, nursing*, it is commonly omitted, but usage is divided except in the last instance; in this Dictionary the *e* is retained after *de*, in accordance with general English analogies.

The following are illustrations of the literary use of the letter: **a**. simply.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (1880) 6 þa syx ongyrnanð of ðam stræc e. 1668 O. PRICE in *Ellis E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. (1867) 81 E sounds like, ce, in be, euen, euening, England, English, etc. 1865 MISS YONGE *Clever Women of Fam.* i. x. 249, I can very easily alter the L into an E.

**b**. as representing the sound of which it is the usual symbol.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 485 If þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e, e'. þe first letter. of Eve.

**II**. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (5th) in the alphabet, or (2nd) in the series of vowels; also on various other grounds.

1. **E, e, ē** is used to denote anything occupying the fifth place in a series (cf. A, B, C).

2. In *Music*. **E** is the name of the 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to *mi* in the Sol-fa notation. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Pianof.* 54 Every black key except B-flat and E-flat. 18. As it was Written 229 A leap of the bow and fingers back to A and E.

3. In *Logic*: A universal negative.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) 49.

4. *Naut.* **E**. The second class of rating on Lloyd's books for the comparative excellence of merchant ships. (Adm. Smyth.)

5. *Math.* The lower-case *e* or *ε* denotes: **a**. The quantity 2.71828... the base of Napier's system of logarithms. **b**. The ECCENTRICITY of a conic.

1860 SALMON *Conic Sect.* xi. (1879) 161 The quantity *ε* is called the eccentricity of the curve. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* i. 21 The system [of logarithms] whose base is *e*.

6. In *Dynamics*: *e* is the symbol of the coefficient of restitution or of elasticity.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynam. Particle* x. (1872) 344 Let *e* be the coefficient of restitution.

7. In *Electricity*, *e* stands for the electro-motive force of a single cell, **E** for the sum of such forces. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 345.

8. In *Chem.* **E** represents the element Erbium.

**III**. Abbreviations.

**a**. **E** = various proper names, as Edward, Ellen; = Engineer(s) in C.E. and R.E. **b**. = East, a point of the compass. **c**. E.E., **E**. & O.E. (*Comm.*)

= errors (and omissions) excepted. **d**. E.M. = Earl Marshal. **e**. e.g. = Lat. *exempli gratia* for the sake of example.

**E**, obs. form of **HE**; obs. Sc. form of **ERE**.

**E**, prefix<sup>1</sup>, ME. *ē*:-OE. *ē*-, accented form of *a*. See *A*-pref. 1 and *Æ*-pref.

**E**, prefix<sup>2</sup>, occas. variant of **Y**-. Obs.

**E**, prefix<sup>3</sup>, L. *ē*-, shortened form of *ex*-, out of, occurring in words ad. or f. L., as *emit, evacuate*; see **Ex**-.  
**Ea** (fā). *dial.* [repr. OE. *ēa*, ME. *Æ sh.1* river.]

A river, running water. Still in use in Lanc.; in the fen-country applied to the canals for drainage, in which sense it is usually spelt *cau* [as if a. F. *cau* water]. Also *attribution*. See also **AA**.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 14 Seo feorðe ea ys gehaten Eufates.] 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ea*, a river along the sands on the sea shore. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* i. 63 They.. surveyed the new *caus* and sluices.. after which they returned to Ely. 1865 KINGSLAY *Herev. xx*, They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an *ea*. 1875 WHITLY *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ea-course*, or *Eau-course*, the water-channel.

**Each** (fā), *a*. (quasi-*prom.*) Forms: **a**. 1 *ēlo*, *ēlo*, 2-3 *ēlc*, *ēlc*, 3 *alc*, *alc*, 1-2 *ēlc*, 2-3 *ēlc*, (2 *heloh*, 3 *eloh*), 2 *ach* (ē), 3 *ēche*, 3-6 *ech* (ē), 5-6 *eyche*, *ēache*, 6- each. **β**. 1 *ylc*, 3-4 *llo*, (3 *ll*), 3-5 *ilk* (ē), (3 *Orm. ille*, *ilk*), 6- *Sc.* (see **ILK**). **γ**. 2 *uloh*, 3-4 *iloh* (ē), 5 *ylche*, 2, 4-5 *uch* (ē), 4-6 *ich* (ē), 5-6 *yeh* (ē). **δ**. 1 *gehwlē*, *hwēlc*, *hwylc*, 2 *iwilch* (iwl, iwl), *iwulc* (h, uwilch, (uwilch, uwil), (3 *Orm. iwihllo*), 4 *uich*. **ε**. 1 *ēz* (ēz, ēz), *hwēlc*, *hwēlc*, *hwylc*, *wylc*, 2 *aihwilc*, *ewilch*, *ēlc*, 3 *ewc* (accus. *eulne*), 2-4 *euch*, 5 (*Norw.*) *eyuch*. [The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE.]

1. OE. *ēlc*, app. = OFris. *ēlik*, *ēk*, *ēk*, Du. *elk*, OHG. *eogilth* (MHG. *izgelth*, mod.G. *jeglich*): = WGer. phrase *\*aiwo(n galiko-z)*, corresp. to OE. *ā gelle* (see **A** *adv.*, **AY**, and **ALIKE**). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial *\*aiwo(n galikō* 'ever alike', = the frequent OHG. *eogilicho*. In OE. (as in OFris. and Du.) the second word seems to have lost the prefix *ge-*, and the *z* of *\*ā-lle*, *\*ālic*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable. (See, however, 3 below.) The OE. *ēlc* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *ēlc*, *ēlc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc* (h, *ache*, *elch*); the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME. *ulch* (ū), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (ū), *ich*, and in east midland and north. *ILK*, which still survives in north. *dial.* and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc*, *ilk* is occas. reduced to *il* before a cons.)

2. OE. *gehwlē* = OHG. *gihwēlth* (see **Y**- and **WHICH**). This is the source of early ME. *iwilch*, *iwilch*, probably also of *uwilch*, *uich*; it is possible also that the 14-15th c. *uch* (ē) may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (ū) from OE. *ylc*. (Layamon writes *iwidel*, *iwidel* for *iwile del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *uwil* before cons., and accus. *uwilne*.)

3. OE. *æg*. (*æg*, *ēg*)-*hwile* = OHG. *cogihwēlīh*, f. Wger. *aiwō(n)*, OE. *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, always + *gahwa-* *hko* = OE. *gēhwile* (see above). (The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *gi*, earlier form of the prefix *ge-*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *euwile* (*culture* for *euwile* accents occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *eile*, *ewc*, *cuch*; the forms *eich*, *eyche*, in 15-16th c. may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *a*, to which they are referred above.]

## A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. 35 And sloz oelc frumbeam. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 17 Elc god treow bið gode wastmas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wulle wrien wið elcne herm. *Ibid.* 75 Ec of heom wrot. *Is. uers.* c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Penche 3ie elc word of him swete. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine of helle is fremed on þe fold wise. *Ibid.* 31 Dus deuel egelc zech man on his herte. *Ibid.* 91 Elch cristene man maket þis dal. processio. *Ibid.* 99 Echtes mannes soule. *Ibid.* 145 We clensed heo seluen of echre synne. c. 1205 *Lav.* 1311 We deache oðer þat wið weoren heore broder. *Ibid.* 1485 Habbe alc god mon his rihte. *Ibid.* 2935 We þe wulle seiden sixti hundred punden to alches synes firsten. c. 1430 *Syr Genes.* xxiii. And eache a Prince bryng his semble. c. 1500 *M. Sloane* No. 1286 f. 30 in *Donc. Archib.* 111. 69 In halle make fyre at eyche a mele. c. 1500 *Miracle Plays* (1838) 17 Leete you not this eich one? 1590 B. Googe *Pop. Kings.* 52 Eche heart was then peruerly bent. c. 1580 *Ld. Vaux* in Farr's S. P. 303 Why doest thou put thy trust In things eiche made of clay. 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1613) 3 That which doth assigne wnto each thing the kinde.

b. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 51 And sloz ylcfrumbeam on eorðan. c. 1250 *Gen.* 1749 Ilc gres, ilc wurt, ilc biðhol tre. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1749 Ilc man to þer he cam fro. *Ibid.* 212 Of his mouth it com ilc. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 584 Pus foul with-in ilc man es. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1511 At ylc stroke the fyre oute braste.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Uelche. c. 1200 *Moral Oe.* 90 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Uches monnes bonc. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Ilch man of his wise noted his swinch. 1370 *Elegy* *Edw.* i. xi. In uch bataille thou hadest pris. c. 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 306 Ich of hem wel noble was. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 35 (Trin.) Vche frucht, þat men may fynde. c. 1380 *Wyclur Sel. Wks.* 111. 43 Ilche man þat is ordeyned of God to be dampned. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 406 Now wete yche wegh. c. 1450 *Mvrc* 1416 Vche dayes bred. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. ii. § 3 (1871) 29 Ychone in hym selfe. *Ibid.* 38 Loue euery man iche other.

d. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 2 Ða idan spreoecende is anra gēhwile to ðam nestan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Halden from uwlche swinke. *Ibid.* 13 Uwl mon. *Ibid.* 17 God. haueit ihaen uwlche. mon. *Ibid.* 121 Seh ut on uwlche half. *Ibid.* 133 Wið uwlche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwrten. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 10784 Iwhille man. c. 1205 *Lav.* 25664 Þat lond iwlde iwlde. *Ibid.* 25880 He þe awalt iwlde. c. 1275 *Lwle Ron* 135 in O. E. Misc. 97 Þarinne is iuch balawes bote. — *Pains of Hell* 151. *Ibid.* 153 And heore inward uych del. Eft heo werp al in al.

e. a. 1000 *Metr. Boeth.* xiv. 9 Eghwilec dæg æcra þusend. c. 1200 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 34 Eghwilec [c. 1160 *Hailton G. aghwilec*] dæg hælð genoh on hys ægenum swnþorzan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet þu beode eilcmon al swa þu waldest þet me dudu þe. *Ibid.* 93 Ewilcum of þan wurhtan. c. 1205 *Lav.* 506 þe king. . . heichte culme mon. c. 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 1231 On euch [Cotton MS. ewc] wile þe be world. c. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 On euche half abuten. 1480-7 *Prior of Bromholm in Paston Lett.* 856 III. 277 Euych on in length xj zers.

## B. Signification and uses.

## I. As adj. used attrib.

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound *EVERY* (= *ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing. subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all*. In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat. *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely). An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a sb. (In OE.

sometimes pl.; afterwards always sing.)

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 310 Elce wunde hyl zehæleþ. c. 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 Rotþ tælce zearse sceolde. . . þreo þusend marc habban. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 581 Ilc watesse springe here strengde unde. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1488 Uchwith þat it wist. c. 1380 *Wyclur Serm.* lxxviii. Sel. Wks. I. 301 Ebreus depen echni wate a see. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* I, Iche mon in thayre degre. 1482 *Marg. Paston's Will* in *Lett.* 861 III. 283. I wulle that ich houshold being my tenant there have vij. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Court.* (1878) 153 The bodies eache-sickness may be expelled by choyce of symples. 1664 *Evelyn Nat. Hist.* (1729) 187 Gardners had need each Star as well to know. . . as Seamen. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ii. 256 Eache night we die, Each morn are born anew. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 572 Before each lucid panel fuming stood A censor. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 153 Eache citizen of the latter is an incorporated member of the former.

þ. with a or an (one) before the sb. (= mod. *each*, *every*). Obs. (For Sc. examples see ILKA.)

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet heo sculden offrien of elchan hylwscipe gode an lomb. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5725 Ilcan unncelne lust. c. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 13 In ilka land. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 511 Vch a burn of 145 word worshipsel himone. 1393 *LANG. P. P. C.* xxiii. 19 He dronk of eche a dieche. 1432 *Test. Ror.* ii. (1855) 22. I wile to ilka prest. . . iiiij. c. 1456 *Town. Tottenham* 112 in *Percy Reliq.* In ycha stede thier thay me se.

c. with *one* used absol. (often distributing a pl. subject or object; cf. 4). In mod. use generally superseded by *every one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc. examples see ILKANE.

971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 127 At æghwylcum anum þara hongap leofstaf. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 503 Þatt ilc an sholde witten wel. c. 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 57 Euchan bi his eucne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1379 Him and ilc-on his kamel Wið watesse drinc ghe quemed wel. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 With þo ladies ilkone. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 96 Leue vchon oþer. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 52. I will þat ilkon of þe oþer three ordirs. . . haue x marc. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. vi. 55 The fader of goddis tichone. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* (1848) 113 She. kyssed them ycheon. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xlii. 14 Eufery man shal turne to his owne people, & fle echeone. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 153 Every eache one respectively.

d. Phrases. On (þin) *each side*, þ on *each a side*: (now usually = *on both sides*; formerly also = *on every side*). In same sense, þ On, in *each half*. *Each day*: þ used attrib. and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. þ *Each other* . . . = *every other* (i.e. every alternate). . . þ *Each a deal*, þ *each deal*: every whit. þ *Each kins*: of every kind, every kind of; the northern form appears in one word as ILKIN.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 367 The . . . lord of dowglass ay Had spysit out on ilka syde. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 724 Wepying and sorwying in yche a syde. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* Dvija. It groweth . . . of iche syde of the hygh way.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 14745 Bruttes. . . heom to holden in æchere halue. c. 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 29 On euch half (= on every side). 1422 *Will of Clanboure* (Som. Ho.) Myn echedaies gown. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 It ended in a compromise for a fee each other time.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1364 Had vnderstanden wele . . . ilk [F. ilka] dele. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 303 The traitour uchadel Sende hit to Denemarke. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vern.) 334 Redde hit sipen uchadel. c. 1440 *Generidys* 697 His thought was sett on hir yche deell. c. 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 384 in O. E. Misc. 126 Uyches cunnas madmes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 220 Ilc kinnes beste.

e. *Ever each*: original form of *EVERY*, q. v.

þ. 2. After without (buton): = *ANY*. Cf. ALA. 4. c. 897 K. *ELFRID Gregory's Past.* xl. 288 Butan ælcum ege. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Accenned þe fader on hefene buton elcer moder. c. 1300 *Beket* 480 Withoute eche delay.

## II. Absol. (quasi-pron.)

3. With reference to a sb. going before, or followed by *of*. Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1521 (Gr.) Ede hine selfa begriðeþ gastes duguðum. c. 1330 [see A. y]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monkes* 7. 163 He. . . maket ech of hem to be his thral. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 50 If God do usually bestow doctrine and exhortation vpon seuerall persons, wherein eche is found to excell. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. 8. 7. 354 Each made it their work to retire inwardly to the Measure of Grace in themselves. 1739 *CHURCHILL Lett.* I. xxv. 93 Each of these verses have five feet. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 213 All and each that pass'd that way Did join in the pursuit. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxii. 354 Each has his own place marked out for him. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to . . . purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

4. Distributing a plural subj. or obj. So *equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 9 Þa onfengon hyl ælc his pening. c. 1400 *Beryn* 83 Lo! howe the clowdis worchyn, eche to mete his mach. c. 1510 *MORE Piers Wks.* (1537) 91 Eche of them after their deservynge. 1572 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle*, *Horses* (1627) 151 Turnericke, long Pepper, graines of Bayberies, of eche a halfe peny worth. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 258 Studios of Honey, each in his Degree. 1790 *BURKE Per. Rev.* 19 His majesty's heirs and successors, each in his time and order. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 164 The component plates . . . being equal . . . each to each in magnitude. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 309 The lords of the bed-chamber (had) a thousand a year each.

þ. b. *Each* (uninflected) has been occas. used to distribute a pron. in genit. pl.

1615 *CHAUFMAN Odys.* xiii. 149 Two rocks . . . whose each strength binds The boistrous waves in from the high-frown winds. 1704 *ROWE Ulys.* ii. i. 944 The massie Globes. . . Whose each capacious Womb. . . Portended witless Mirth.

c. Often with reference to price; = *apiece*.

Mod. They cost sixpence each. I paid sixpence each for them.

5. *Each other*: used as a reciprocal pronoun in acc., dat., or genit. case; = *one another*.

Originally this was a phrase construed as in 4, *each* being the subject, and *other* (inflected in OE. *ðerne*, *ðores*, *ðorum*, etc.) being governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a verb, prep., or sb. This use still occurs arch. or poet. (*each to other*, etc.). The words have however long become a compound (cf. Du. *elkander*), so that we can say *to each other*, *of each other*, etc. To use the word as a nom. ('We know what each other are doing') is a vulgarism occasionally heard.

a. 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 234 Us is eallum þearf ðæt we æghwylc oðerne bysle. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Þat we sholden biwpen are elch oðres sinne. 1228 *Proclam. Hen. III* in *Stubbs Sel. Chart.* 388 Þatt eche oþer hær þæt for to done. 1298 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Foules that hye by blode ete not eche other. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxiii. 222 Thousanddes fell to the grounde eche vp other. 1485 *MAULY Arthur* ii. vi. We wile eche eche other. 1533 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxi. 133 [He] saluted them eche af other. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 2 Ych one to the profyt of other. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 338 Helping eche other so farre as wee may. 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* (1621) 1 How these two could be . . . members . . . participant each of other. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.*

t. (1702) I. 37 Justled each the other too much. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 682 Responsive each to others note. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 These Two Lovers seem'd . . . made for each other. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 11 That we may see each other's faces. 1821 *KEATS Isabel* xxi. Each unconfines His bitter thoughts to other. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* II. 24 To defy each other to mortal combat.

## C. Combinations.

Certain phrases beginning with *each* were formerly written as single words (cf. *everybody*): as *each a dele* (*ilkadel*, *uchadel*), *each day's* (*echedaies*, cf. Sc. *ikaday*), *each man* (*cilkmon*, *cachman*), *each one* (*echone*, *ichone*, ILKANE); see examples under A. B. See also ILKIN.

*Each*, var. f. *Eche* v. Obs.

þ *Each-where*. Obs. [f. *EACH* + *WHERE*.] *Everywhere*, in every part, on every side.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13981 (Trin.) Iesus preched vche where. c. 1541 *WYATT Past. Wks.* (1861) 50 Eche where where man doth live. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc. *Edw. VI* (1844) 507 His Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. c. 1649 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 From dark sepulchres each where.

*Eadmede*, -mod, var. ff. *EDMEDE*, Obs., humility, *EDMOD* a., humble.

þ *Eadi*, a. Obs. Forms: 1 *eadis*, 2-4 *ead*, 2-3 *edi*, *ædi*, *edi*, *eddi*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *eadig* = OSax. *edag*, OHG. *etag*, ON. *ædigr*, wealthy, happy, Goth. *andags* happy, f. OTent. *\*auðo-m*, *auðo-z* riches + *go*; see -y.]

1. Rich, wealthy, luxurious.

a. 1000 *Crist* 1497 (Bosw.) Earm ic wæs . . . ðæt ðu wurde eadig. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þet he mid wolve ne of sitte ne erme ne eadine. c. 1200 *Moral Oe* 227 in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Understondeð nu to me eadi [other MSS. eadi, edye, ædi] men and arme. c. 1205 *Lav.* 2361 An eorð-hus eadi & feier.

2. Happy, fortunate, well-omened. Also, Blessed, saintly; said of persons and their actions.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. (cxix.) 1 Eadge unwenne in wege. c. 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 147 Siððan biorg gestah Eadig oreita. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Eadie and blessed beon alle þeo þe ihæred godes weordes and heom athalðe. c. 1175 *Anr. R.* 142 Heo holden hire up mid hore lif holnesses, ant mid hore eadie bonen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2086 'Me wore leuere,' quod Ioseph, 'Of eadie dremes rechen swep.' c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 129 The eadi levedy [i.e. the Blessed Virgin].

Hence þ *Eadigle* (Orm.) [see -*leor*], happiness, prosperity. þ *Eadily* adv., in a blessed or fortunate manner. þ *Eadiness*, happiness, prosperity; blessedness.

a. 1000 *Beowulf* (Gr.) 100 Swa þa driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiglice. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Þe fulle eadness of paradis. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1706 Þe seate seolles eadig. 1232. c. 1225 *Anr. R.* 328 Eadmodnesse eadliche bigleð ure Louerd. c. 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þu hauest bin eadnesse, and ti mucchele beh-schipe.

*Eadish*, obs. form of *EDDISH*.

þ *Eadness*. Obs. Forms: 1 *eadnis*, 2 *edness*. [OE. *eadnis*, f. *ead* wealth = OHG. *et*, *ed*, ON. *ædr* = OTent. *\*auðo-m*, *auðo-z*; see -NESS. (The OE. *ead* adj. wealthy is of doubtful genuineness.) Cf. *EADI*, *EADINESS*.] Happiness, luxury.

a. 1000 *Runic Poems* (Gr.) 4 Os byð . . . eorla gehwam eadnis and tohyht. c. 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Eadness letteþ þe mannes shifte.

*Eager*, var. form of *EAGRE*, tidal wave.

*Eager* (fag), a. Forms: 3-7 *egre*, 4-5 *egor*, *eygr*, 4-6 *egir*, 5 *eegre*, 5-6 *aygre*, 6 *egre*, *eygre*, *eger*, *egur*, *ayegre*, 7 *egre*, 6 *eager*. [a. OF. *aigre* sharp, keen, sour; -l. *acre-m* acc. of *acer* sharp, pungent, swift, strenuous.

(Senses 1, 2, 4, 5 are taken from Fr.; 6 seems a specially Eng. development.)]

I. Of material things or physical conditions.

þ 1. Pungent, acrid, keen to the taste or other senses. Of medicines: Sharp or violent in operation. Of diseases: Acute, severe. Obs.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* (1868) i. v. 25 A more mystry and more egre medicine. 1544 *Phaet. Ragim. Lyle* (1546) 11. Those diseases are exceeding egre, sharp and almost importable of peyne. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 14 To mingle . . . sweete and toothsome with sower and egre. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxviii. To make our appetites more keene With eger compounds we our pallat vnde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. v. Of all this bulbous kind, the Sea-onion is reputed chiefe. . . there is not any more egre and biting than it.

b. Said of cold (after quot. 1602).

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* t. iv. 2 It is a nipping and an eger ayre. 1851 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 100 Impaired an eger chilliness to the atmosphere. 1884 *STEVENS New Arab. Nts.* 180 The eger air of the seaside.

þ c. *fig.* Of words: Biting, keen. Obs.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Medecus* p. 212 Thou shalt rather . . . flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterynge preachers than to the egre wordes of thy freend. . . 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 68 Vex him with eger wordes. . . 1834 *Rich. II.* i. i. 49 The bitter clamour of two eger tongues.

þ 2. *stcr.* Sour, acrid, tart. Obs. [So *Fr. aigre*.]

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 35 Eysyl of eysyl wyn. c. 1450-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Corrupt wyn, þat is, rotyne, but not eger. 1575 *Art of Planting* 39 The wyld and eger Chery tree. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 69 I doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke. c. 1717 *PARNELL Hermit* 39 Bread of the curvest sort, with eger wine. 1717 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* i. s. v. *Brewing*. It was hard to brew Drink which would be fine before it was eger.

3. †a. Of a cutting instrument: Sharp (*obs. rare*). b. *techn.* Of certain tools: 'Biting' keenly. c. 1621 CHAPMAN *Mind* x. 150 The eager razor's edge. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 139 [The tool represented in the figure] is what the artisan calls an eager tool, and is used for roughing the work; it has a . . . semicircular edge, so formed as to bite keenly.

†4. Of metals: Imperfectly tempered, brittle. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre*, opposed to *doux*.] 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 The Iron Coyne of Sparta. . . was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that, etc. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 35 Gold will be sometimes so eager. . . that it will not endure the Hammer as Glass is. 1763-6 W. LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 78 *note*, Iron or steel. . . render gold hard and eager.

## II. Of living beings or their attributes.

†5. Strenuous, ardent, impetuous; fierce, angry. Said of persons, their actions and attributes. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 80 His Britones were so egre. . . bat þo Romaynes and here kyng gonne fle aste laste. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 144 Roland answered wyþ egre mod. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 545 Ymasus, yrfull, egre of will. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse*, Cruell and egre werre. 1485 *Malory Arthur* I. xiv (1817) With an egre countenance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. xi. 28 Egry of thar wyllis. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 17 Echone contendeth with egre mode and bitter dispute. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 137 His most egre enemy. 1667 *Decay Chry.* x. § 1. 298 Glut the eagerest malice. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 201 When the Conflict. . . is very hot, brisk, and eager, we all agree to call it a Fever.

†b. Of beasts and birds of prey: Fierce, savage: Also *transf.* *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1143 Egre as is a Tygre. 1530 PALSGR. 311 f. Egir, fierce. . . as a wyld beest is. 1593 STANLEY *Hist. Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwyl mercies eager.

6. Of persons: Full of keen desire or appetite; impatiently longing to do or obtain something. *Const. inf.*; after, for, †of (the thing desired); about, in, †upon (a task, matter, or concern). Also of desires or appetites: Intense, impatient.

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3753 Menelay the mighty was. . . Auntris in armys, egre of wer. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* 1008 After bloud so egre were thy thirst. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Egir greedinesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. L. 40 He. . . found others to be less eager in the pursuit of his Friendship. 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ix. 432 Egre of fame, and of the promis'd Prize. 1702 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 329 The Captain was so eager. . . that he could hardly have Patience to let him come so near as to be sure of him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 189 He is eager upon it. 1752 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 153 f. 5 Eager of any intelligence that might increase it. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 133 She had become acquainted with the eager and impatient temper of the nation. 1769 — *Chas. V.* III. vii. 2 He was eager for war. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, I am not now so eager about your coming to town as I was. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 291 The enemy. . . being eager in plundering the baggage of the dead. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are. . . eager for foreign expeditions. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* v. § 10. 146 How much of imperfection. . . the eyes of those eager builders could endure. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Makers are not eager to book fresh orders.

b. Of actions, gestures, looks, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting alacrity or impatient desire.

Phrases like *eager conflict*, *pursuit*, originally belonged rather to 5, but modern feeling connects them with this sense. 1609 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 16 Wks. 1871 II. 84 Those gentlemen who are called men of pleasure, from their eager pursuit of it. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. (1876) 131 An epistle abounding with the most earnest and eager controversy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xiii. (1878) 253 The unconsciously eager way in which he looked at the eatables. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. 457 Eager in upholding rights of kings.

†7. *spec.* Hungry (orig. *techn.* in *Falconry*). Of the eyes: Hungry-looking. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvj. The hawk will be very egre and gletous of the seekenesse. 1575 TURNER. *Bk. Falconrie* 160 When your falcons be skoured and cleane so as beyng sharp set they may be called hungrie hawkes, or as falconers terme them egre hawkes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 516 Eager or sharp set, i.e. hungry. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 f. 2 Her eyes were wan and eager. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* v. 75 Your Frenchman so eager, With all his Soup Meagre.

III. *Comb.*, as *eager-eyed*, *-hearted*, *-looking* adjs.; also †eager-dulce, -sweet a., acid and sweet. [Cf. *AIGRE-DOUX*, *AGRODOLCE*.]

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv. The carved angels, ever eager-eyed. 1805 WOODS. *Incud. Favourite Dog* 21 Every dog is eager-hearted. 1825 BRO. *Jonathan* II. 77 His eager-looking red eyes. 1848 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 32, The eagredulce sauce of the paraphrase. *Ibid.* Pref. 5b, If with vinegre it be made eagredulce. *Ibid.* 3. Eagredulce. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 416 As concerning Ciders. . . the eager sweet are much better. . . than the harsh sweet.

†Eager, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 egren. [ad. OF. *agrier*, *agriver*; cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To excite, irritate, provoke; in quot. 1581 to irritate physically; also *refl.* to become exasperated.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) IV. vi. 141 Pe nature of som man is so. . . vncouenable þat. . . pouerte. . . myste raper egren hym to done felonies. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7329 He angur hym full euyl, & egred hym with. 1581 MULCASTER *Portions* xvi. (1887) 77 They that be gawled or byled within, may neither runne nor wrastle, for egering the inward.

**Eagerly** (*ĕgædli*), *adv.* [f. EAGER a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. Sharply, pungently, keenly; violently, harshly, severely. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 376 Panne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 The more the synne is abominable the egerlyer that be tempted by the deuille. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxi, I am more aigrely tempestad, than he was with the floodes of the see. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harke* Misch. (Malh.) I. 341 Within ii dayes after was I sick agayn, so egerly, etc. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 650 Raine, which frose so egerly. . . that it seemed the depth of Winter had. . . been come in.

†b. To bear eagerly [tr. *acide ferre*, Vnlg.; cf. also Lat. *agere ferre*, which may have been sometimes confused]: to take amiss, be grieved at. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 9 Egrelly or heuily bere thou not in this soule. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxv. (1495) 29 aft. Whyche thyng. . . Cypryan bare agyrelly. 1598 CHAPMAN *Thiad* I. 99 Agamemnon rose, eagerly bearing all.

†2. Angrily, fiercely, bitterly, malignantly. *Obs.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 64 Egrellich he loked on me. c. 1450 LOWELL *Graill* xxxvii. 698 A lyoun that loked full egerly. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. 81 Him she loves most, she will seeme to hate eagerest.

3. Impetuously, swiftly. (Now only in phrases like *eagerly pursuing*, which approach sense 4).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 39 To þe cite þei went egrelly; & did þo kynges fle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 427 Douglas. . . full egerly Assailit. c. 1450 *Mertin* x. 158 He. . . rode ag-ein hym full egerly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 120 How eagerly ye follow my disgraces. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 23 Who were eagerly pursuing the Parthians.

4. In an eager manner; with impatient desire, promptitude, or alacrity.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 7 Brutus. . . having some advantage on Octavius, Tooke it too eagerly. 1799 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 184 Eagerly hungry. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 114 The oath of fidelity was eagerly taken by every order of the state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 546 An unprincipled minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 156 Thanksgivings. . . in which the people eagerly took part.

**Eagerness** (*ĕgærness*), [f. EAGER a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being EAGER.

†1. a. Pungency of taste. b. Acidity, sourness. 1490 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auctours. . . of talle the sayd wyne, leage forth and egirnesse of the same only excepte. 1568 WARDE in *Alexis* Sec. (1568) 106 a. Sugre for to moderate the egirnesse of the Alome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. viii. Servie. . . stowed in some convenient liquor, in such sort, as a man shal not. . . complaine of any eagerness that it hath. 1773 LIND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* II. (1743) 104 By. . . Boiling, the Wort is. . . more able to resist Eagerness and Putrefaction.

†2. Acerbity, bitterness, irritability. *Obs.* 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Ire, egrenesse, and feersnesse is holden for a vertu in the lion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. xviii. I. 56 Saul had persecuted him with greater furie and egrenesse than all the rest. 1624 BEDELL *Let.* II. 47 This eagrenesse is not mutuall.

†3. Of metals: Defective temper, brittleness. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 It taketh away the eagrenesse of Brasse.

4. Keeness, swiftness. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 290 These stones [grindstones for cutlery] are of a peculiar grist, and cut with great eagerness.

†5. Impetuosity, fierceness. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Melayne* 915 Affir armours he askede tyttle, For egrenesse he loughe. 1488 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv (1847) They were so courageous that many knyghtes shoke. . . for egrenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius* Low-C. *Wars* 417 Nor the Sea it self, can put a stop to their [beards] eagerness. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Pap.* (1885) III. lxxx. 131 The King. . . became pael and he shouke with the eagerness.

6. Keeness of appetite or desire; impatient haste to do or obtain something. *Const. of, for, or inf.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij. Mony an hawk for egrenesse when he shulde nomme a fowle be seesth bot the federis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (1866) 239 Industrie is aliue and vnwinded search and occupation in honest things, egrenesse is an appetite in base and small matters. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Rep.* (1675) 69 We. . . find not. . . that Satisfaction. . . that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promisks us. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., An eagerness of Learning more. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. vi. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil linger behind the rest.

**Eagle** (*ĕg'əl*), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 egle, 5 egyptle, 6 aegle, 6-7 wgle, 6- eagle; also 4-5 a negle, neggle. [ME. *egle*, a. OF. *egle*, *aigle* = Pr. *aigla*, It. *aquila*, Sp., Pg. *aguila* = L. *aquila*.]

1. The name commonly given to any of the larger Diurnal Birds-of-prey which are not Vultures; though some birds are accounted Eagles by ornithologists which are smaller than certain Buzzards. Two species of Eagle are natives of Britain; the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*), almost confined in these islands to the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; and the Sea, or White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*) found on the coasts of the same countries. Much resembling the latter. . . is the Bald or White-headed Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*), the emblematic bird of the United States of America.

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the eagle are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the King of birds.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxx. Sel. Wks. II. 110 Lyke to a fleyenge egle. 1382 — *Jer.* iv. 13 Swifter than egles his hors. c. 1475 *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 701 *Eg aquila*, a negyle. *Ibid.* 761 A egyptle. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 4 Though thou wentest vp as hye as the Aegle. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 An Ægle snatcht a peece of bread out of his hand. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 224 These moyst Trees, That haue out-liu'd the Eagle. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 123 Eagles are remarkable for their longevity. 1862 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391/2 Ninety miles off as the eagle flies. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 25 Can I make my eye an eagle's?

2. With prefixed word defining the species.

1688 I. CLAVTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle. 1790 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* II. 24 Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 224 The fierce bald-eagle, tyrant of thy native woods. 1865 GOULD *Birds of Australia* I. 9 The natural disposition of the Wedge-tailed Eagle leads it to frequent the interior portion of the country.

c. *fig.* (often with allusion to 2 a, b.) 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 473 Our princely Eagle Th' Imperial Caesar. 1664 MARVELL *Compl. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 126 Those two Sonnes of the Russian Eagle. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 47 Russia's famish'd eagles Dare not prey beneath the crescent's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 64 Hope, a poising eagle.

2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose:

a. as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge in the French army under the empire.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 360 Hys egle to touche, þat borne es in his baner. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 273 Caius Marius. . . ordained, that the legions. . . should haue the Eggle for their standard. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 161 Cinna flatter'd Valerius. . . that Sylla's Soldiers. . . would soon desert to his Eagles. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 21, 24 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535 f. The Eagles and Colours taken from the enemy. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Papery* (1884) I. iii. 73 The broken eagles which the French soldiers wore on the fronts of their caps. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 348 Their eagles were retained as trophies.

b. as an armorial bearing; esp. of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the various modern empires, as the Austrian, French, German, and Russian. Also as the badge of an order of knighthood.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 393 The feeld of snow, with thegyl of blaþe, the-Inne. 1705 LENTON. *Can. No.* 1824. A new Order of Knighthood, called the Order of the White Eagle. 1797 *Ibid.* No. 4354 f. Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle. 1845 S. AUSTIN in *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 1. 149 The. . . cities. . . which bear the imperial eagle in their arms.

c. as the sign (or appellation) of an inn. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1829) 75 At the synne of the Eggylle.

3. Applied to certain objects made in the form of an eagle; such as a brass (or wooden) lectern in a church; the ampulla containing the anointing oil used at coronations; a clasp for a belt, etc.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 213 The reader's desk is an inclosure. . . in which is a. . . brass pillar supporting an eagle. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regal.* 61 A spoon into which the oil is poured from the beak of the eagle. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 287 A common form for brass lecterns. . . is that of an eagle. . . with wings expanded to receive the book. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 43 She. . . Unclasped the wedged eagles of her belt. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* II. vi. Mr. Tusher. . . read from the eagle.

4. The asterism *Aquila*, one of the northern constellations. †Eagle-star, Altair or a *Aquila*.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 264 Towarde the southe, is the Egly, includyng 9 starres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 From the Eagle-star. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 329 In the west appears Altair, in the Eagle.

5. A coin bearing the image of the bird; *spec.* a coin of base metal current in England at the accession of Edward I; a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars. *Double-eagle*: a U.S. coin worth twenty dollars.

[c. 1350 W. HEMMINGBURGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas. . . pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocadorum. . . aqualum, etc.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. He. . . decry'd the use of these Eagles, and other the like kinds of base coin. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & C.* I. (1874) 209 Quite a glut of eagle-pieces. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. There are also double-eagles of twenty dollars, as well as half and quarter-eagles.

6. *Sea Eagle*: †a. properly the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*), which older writers confounded with the Osprey or so-called Fishing Eagle. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* (1766) 140, refers to Sibbald as having applied this name to the Skua. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 63.

b. a species of Skate, *Myliobates marginata*. [So Fr. *aigle de mer*; see quot.]

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 584 The Myliobates receives its common name of Sea-eagle from having the pectoral fins of extreme breadth, so that it much resembles a bird of prey with its wings expanded.

†7. *Arch.* The gable of a house; the pediment of a temple. [transl. L. *aquila*, Gr. *ἀετός*, *ἀετράνα*.]

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 360 The Figures of the Front, which the Antients called the Eagle. *Ibid.* 388 On the highest point of the Eagle is a broad Stone laid. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

†8. *Cant.* 'The winning Gamester' (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725). *Obs.*



9. *Angling*. A kind of artificial fly.  
1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1830) 360 There are two Eagles, the grey and yellow.

10. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as *eagle-bark*, *-claw*, *-eye*, *-flight*, *-height*, *-plume*, *-plumage*, *-radiance*, *-speed*, *-spirit*, *-standard*; *b. objective*, as *eagle-baffling* adj., *-bearer*; *c. parasyntetic deriv.*, as *eagle-billed*, *-pinned*, *-sighted*, *-winged* adjs.; *eagle-like* adj. and adv. Also *eagle-cock*, a weather-cock; *eagle-fisher*, the Osprey; *† eagle-flower*, the Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*); *eagle-ray*, *-skate* (= sense 6 b); *† eagle-wit*, a person of penetrating intellect. Also *EAGLE-EYED*, *-HAWK*, *-OWL*, *-STONE*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. 1. 20 This wall of 'eagle-baffling mountain. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Aiskhulos bronze-throat 'eagle-bark at blood. 1858 ROWLAND MOUNTFELT *Theat.* *Ins.* 939 The mouth forked and 'Eagle-bill'd. 1883 FISHERIES *Exhib.* *Cat.* 295 'Eagle-claw trap. 1867 E. CHAMBERLAIN *St. G. Brit.* l. iii. x. (1743) 213 On it was a CROSS... on that an 'Eagle-cock of Copper gilt. 1863 CHITTLE, etc. *Patient Grisill* (1841) 12 Women have 'eagle's eyes To pry even to the heart. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 120 The eagle eyes of informers. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. 145 Hiawatha, hardly touched his 'eagle-feathers As he entered at the doorway. 1849 C. S. JOHN *Tour. Suth.* l. 24 A shepherd told us of a nest of the 'Eagle Fisher. 1854 GALLANGA tr. *Marriott's Italy* 337 'Eagle-flight of genius was out of the question with him. 1856 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Balmaline*. The other [species] is from China... most commonly called the immortal 'eagle-flower. 1741 *Compt. Flam.* *Piece* ii. iii. 386 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as Genistella, Eagle Flower. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 29 At such an eagle-height I stand. 1850 J. BRYAN *Pt. xxviii* in FARR'S *S. P.* 335 'Eagle-like his fame shall mount. 1826 R. HARRIS *Heavenly* *Rever.* (1630) 29 Good men will bless God for an eagle-like body. 1800 BURNS *Wks.* III. 301 Dangers, 'eagle-pinnioned, bold, Saro around each cliffy hold. 1813 SCOTT *Roderick* 28 Morena's 'eagle-plume adorned his crest. 1813 SCOTT *Trienn.* ii. ix. 'Eagle-plumage deck'd her hair. 1777 FENTON *Poems* 160 (Jod.) The nectar'd sweets supply 'Eagle-radiance to the faded eye. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* ii. 15 Myliobatis (Cuv.) 'Eagle Ray. Head projecting; pectorals extended like wings. 1838 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 226 What peremptory 'Eagle-sighted eye Dares look? 1837 HERWOOD *Key. Kings* i. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7. I was borne Eagle-sighted, and to gaze in the Sun's fore-head. 1841 J. JACKSON *True Events* l. ii. 113 S. John having written his Eagle-sighted Gospel. 1882 S. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 The formidable sting-ray, 'eagle-skate, or *thérén*. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 413 Abrupt, with 'eagle-speed she cut the sky. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* 2 'Eagle-spirit of a child of song. 1813 SCOTT *Roderick* 42 On 'eagle-standards and on arms he gazed. 1753 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 129 The 'eagle-winged pride Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. 1875 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.* *Appeal* l. 12 The Eagle-wing'd Evangelist. 1864 PUSEY *Lect.* *Daniel* iii. 121 The eagle-winged lion of Daniel. 1865 GLANVILLE *Seeps.* *Sci.* xx. 129 Aristotle would have fainted before he had flown half so far, as that 'Eagle-wit [Descartes].

*Eagle* (F'g'l), *v. nonce-vd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To fly as an eagle. Also, *To eagle it*.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* *To my fancy*, &c., *Eagling* 'bove transitory Spears. 1868 R. BUCHANAN *Wallace* i. ii. Thou'dst play the eagle in thy borrowed plumage; Whose are the feathers wherewith thou wouldst eagle it?

† *Eagled*, *ppl. a. Obs. or nonce-vd.* [f. *EAGLE sb.* + *-ED* 2.] *a. Furnished with the image of an eagle; having an eagle or eagles. b. Resembling an eagle in form or action; eagle-like.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 296 Hee carried upon his own shoulders the Eagled Ensigne into the Camp. 1660 WATTS *House Arms & Arm.* 115 Souldiers haue the start of Scholars in their Eagled strength.

*Eagle-eyed, a.* [see *EAGLE* 10 c.] Having an eye like an eagle; keen-sighted. *lit. and fig.*  
1601 B. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) E i v a, Faith, being Eagle eyed, can see the maiestic of God. 1625 HART *Anat.* *Ur.* ii. iii. 65 The most eagle-eyed Physitian. 1870 BURKITT *On N. T.* John viii. 12 It is a false zeal that is eagle-eyed abroad, and blind at home. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* v. (1877) 35 The eagle-eyed friendship of Mr. Waller quickly discovered him.

*Eagle-hawk.* Transl. of Fr. *aigle-autour*, Cuvier's name for a South American bird of prey of the genus *Morphnus*, called *Spizactis* by Vieillot.

The name is found in Griffith's transl. (1829) of Cuvier's *Réne Animal*, but never came into English use.

*Eagle-owl.* A nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest of the Owl tribe inhabiting Europe.

1658 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* 71 The great eagle owl has once been shot in Yorkshire. 1849 KNOX *Ornith.* *Rambles* 186 There has been for many years a magnificent living collection of Eagle owls at Arundel Castle.

*Eagleship.* *nonce-vd.* [f. *EAGLE sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position or dignity of an eagle.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 24, I always illustrated my eagleship, by aiming at the noblest quarry.

† *Eagless.* *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. OF. *aiglesse*.] A female eagle.

1613 COTGR. *Aiglesse*, an Eaglesse; a henne Eagle.

*Eagle-stone.* [See *AETITES*, and quot. 1601.] = *AETITES*.

1410 *Pene Flor.* 390 An eggill and a charbokull stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 500 The Eagle-stones called Aetites.

It is said that without them the Eagles cannot hatch. 1824 *Land Gaz.* No. 2126/4 An Eagle Stone, tied up in a piece of white Rilex lost near the infant. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Suppl.* s. v. *Aetites*. The finest and most valued of all the eagle-stones, are accidental states of one or other of four

common pebbles. 1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals... thunder stones, and eagle-stones. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Aetites*. The eagle-stone; a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the shell of clay-iron stone; the nucleus of variable composition.

*Eaglet* (F'g'let). Also 7 eglet. [a. Fr. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle* *EAGLE*; see -ET.] A young eagle.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armor.* II. 68 b, This bird Ossifraga... bryngeth vp the Eaglet so cast out. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1660 When Eglets are first taught to flye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc.* 377 Went like eaglets to the prey. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 208 The callow eaglet.

*b. as a charge in heraldry.*  
1611 GUILLEN *Heraldry* iii. xvii. 158 On a bend gules, three Eaglets displayed. 1854 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 158 The well-known Shield of Piers de Gaveston... vert, six eaglets or.

*Eagle-wood.* Also 8 agal-wood. [transl. F. *bois d'aigle*, *Pg. fago d'aguila*, a perversion of Malayalam *ayil*, or some other vernacular form of *Skr. aguru* (Yule). Cf. *AGALLOCH*.]

Another name for *AGALLOCH* or *CALAMBAC*, q. v.  
1562 BARROSA (Lisbon) 393 (Y.) Agulla, cada Farazola de 300 a 400 (fanams). 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 59 The Portuguese call it Eagle-wood. 1774 NIEBUHR *Des. de l'Arabie* xxvii. (Y.) Un bois nommé par les Anglois Eagle-wood, et par les Indiens de Bombay Agar. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrl.* (1855) II. 318 (Y.) The eagle-wood... is much sought for its fragrant wood. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67 Trees containing the eagle-wood, resins, and dye-woods. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 86 A second (palace) of nine stories, constructed entirely of eagle-wood.

† *Eagly, v. Obs.* [f. *EAGLE* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To make into an eagle or like an eagle.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii, Had the Sunne been up... (such pride bewitch'd my wit To Egel-ise my selfe) I had assayed to soar to it. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1595 The Kites that flye Above the clouds, themselves to Eaglify.

† *Eagly, a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *EAGLE* + *-Y* 1.] Eagle-like, aquiline.

1624 SANDESON *Seru.* I. 222 The sharpest and most eagle eye.

*Eagre* (A'gar, i'gar). Forms: *a.* (2, 8 *higra*), *7 higre*, *7- hygre*, *hyger*. *β.* (7, 6) *7 agar*, (9 *dial. ager*), *7-9 eagre*, *8 eger*, *egre*, (9 *agir*, *agre*, *pseudo-arch.* *eygre*), *7- eger*, *eagre*.

[Of unknown etymology. The conjecture which connects it with the OE. *ægor*, *ægor*, occurring in comb., app. with sense 'flood, ocean', is untenable, because the OE. *g* in such a position would have become *y* in mod.E. Nor can it be a. ON. *ægir* ocean, sea-god, as the inflexional -r would in that case have disappeared.]

The identity of *eagre* with *higre* (Latinized as *higra* by William of Malmesbury) seems clear from the sense, but is difficult to account for phonologically. The usual pronunc. in the neighbourhood of the Humber and Trent is (F'g'g'g); the 17th (F'16th) c. spelling *agar* seems to be a phonetic rendering of this or its antecedent. The Dicts. give (F'g'g'g). Identity with *ACKER* is not clearly indicated by the sense, and is very doubtful.]

A tidal wave of unusual height, caused by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary; = *Bore sb.* 3 Chiefly with reference to the Humber (and Trent) and the Severn.

*a.* [12125 WILL. OF MALMESB. *Gest. Pontific* (Rolls) 292 [The Bore on the Severn] Nautæ certe gnari, cum vident illam Higram (sic enim Anglici vocant) venire; navem obvertent, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus elidunt.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* vii. 101 With whose tumultuous waues Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raues.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. ii. 11/1 The Flood... hath lesse mercy then Beare, Wolfe or Tyger, And... it is called the Hyger. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover*, Such a Roll of the Tides as the Sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eager. 1837 STARK *Hist. Gainsburgh* (1843) 522 A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent called the Eager or Hyger.

*β.* [1592 LXXI *Gallathea* l. i. [The scene is beside the Humber] Neptune... sendeth a Monster called the *Agar*, against whose comming the waters rose, the fowles flic away; etc.] 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called Eager. 1846 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1850) 312 Those Agars and impetuous flows.

1685 DRYDEN *Threnodia Augusti*. iv. His manly heart... like an eagle rode in triumph o'er the tide. 1759 JOHNSON *Inter No.* 49 r 12 He forded rivers where the current roared like the Egre of the Severn. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm.* & *Eng.* I. 323 The Eager or Eau-guerre, so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn. 1862 DANA *Nan. Geol.* 653 In the course of the Amazon, the whole tide passes up the stream in five or six waves, each twice to fifteen feet high. 1863 JEAN INGELWOL *High Tide* *Lindis.* - at the eygre's breast Flung uppe her weltering walls. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff. Skirt.* II. 87 He would... get on a pink and go up wi' th'ager.

*Eahte*, obs. form of *AUGHT*, property.

*Eaise*, obs. form of *EASE*.

*Eal*, obs. form of *AWL*.

*Eald*, obs. form of *ELD*, *OLD*.

*Ealdor*, *Ealdor*, WS. ff. of *ALDOR*, *ALDOR*.

*Ealdren*, obs. and dial. form of *ELDER*.

*Eam*, variant of *EME*, *Obs.*, uncl.

*Eam*, obs. form of *am*: see *BE* v.

† *Ean*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *éanian*, 4 *oncn*, *enycn* (n, 5 *onyn*, 6 *eano*, *oncn*, 7- *ean*. (Pa. *ppl.* 4 *oindyd*.) [OE. *éanian* = *Da. dial. oonen* of same meaning; Prof. Sievers considers the

OTent. type to be *\*aunjan*, f. *\*aun-já* EWE.

The current identification with OE. *dacnian* to bring forth does not account for the specialized sense, and the supposed loss of the c lacks analogy.]

*trans.* Of ewes: To bring forth lambs, to yearn. Also *intr.* See *YEAN*.

*a* 1000 *Lamb.* Ps. lxxviii. 70 (Bosw.) He *éanian* hine of eowedd sceapa, fram eanigendum he *éanian* hine. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 451 An hoyfyer... enyed a lomb. 1398 - *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. iv. (1495) 757 Lambes whyche ben eindynd in spryngyng tymbe. 1440 *Promp. Pare.* 142 Enyn, *tye*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 329 A lambe newly eyned. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 58: An Ewe that had eaned a Lamb. c 1640 J. SNEYD *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 243 Eaned and nursed up such a couple of twins as the kindome... could not parralell. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 115 (E. D. S.) When the ewe has lately eaned. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence *Eaned ppl. a.*, born (of lambs); *Eaning ppl. sb.*, the action of bearing lambs; also *attrib.*, as in *eaning-mood*, *-time*; *Eanling*, a young lamb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 80 All the eanlings which were streak and pied. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* vi. 24 Your selfe-concealing phantasie, being euer in the eaning mood. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 88 Salt is to be given to them after eaning. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. iv. (1640) 134 And both [ewes and rams] do feed, as I have promised to increase your breed At eaning-time. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlvii. 47 When he the Eanling offer'd. a 1648 - *Eclog.* v. 57 Dire, as y' Smiting Haile to new-eand Lamb.

*Eani*, obs. f. *ANY*.

*Ear* (i'ar), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-2 *éare*, 3-6 *ere*, (3 *ire*, 4 *zhore*, *er*, *erre*, 5 *heer*, *here*, 6 *heare*) 4-6 *eore*, *yerre*, 5 *eire*, 6-7 *eare*, 6- *ear*. *Pl.* *ears*; also 1-2 *earan*, 1 *earo*, -u, 2-4 *earen*, 4 *eeren*, *eren*, (*heren*, *ern*). [Common Teut. OE. *éare* wk. neut. = OFris. *ére*, OS. *éar*, *éra* (MDu. *ére*, *oore*, Du. *oor*), OHG. *éra* (MHG. *ére*, mod.G. *ohr*), ON. *eyra* (Sw. *öra*, Da. *øre*), Goth. *ausō* - OTent. *\*aunjan*, *aunjan*, cogn. with L. *auris* (-*\*ausis*), Gr. *oús*, Lith. *ausis*, Oslav. *ucho*, OIr. *é*, of same meaning.]

I. The organ of hearing in men and animals. Anatomists distinguish (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna (the portion which projects outside the head) and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, a cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth, which is a complex cavity hollowed out of the bone. In popular language *ear* is often used for the external ear or the pinna alone.

1. The external ear.

*a* 1000 *Riddle* lxxviii. 3 (Gr.) Wiht... hæfde an eage and earan twa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1836 His hare... Bi his eres skailand sumdele. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 556 Reed as the bristles of a sowes ears. 1556 *Chiron.* *Gr. Friars* (1852) 79 Vij gentylmen of Kent sett on the pylery... and one of eche other crys cut of. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prolog. & Epigr.* (1567) 43 Hir eares might well glow, For all the towne talk of hir. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Intro.* The eares... are divided. In the hart, and pilous in the rat. 1746 W. THOMSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 34 They would not have let their Ears appear quite so long, had they suspected, etc. c 1750 J. NEWTON *Frnt.* (1836) 64 Some of them said that their ears burned on their heads to hear me speak to such a man. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dan.* xxii, I would be the jewel That trembles in her ear.

*b.* With certain defining words: a particular shape or appearance of the ear. *Button ear*: in dogs, an ear falling in front, and hiding the inside. *Rose ear*: one folding at the back and disclosing the inside. *Asylum ear*, *insane ear*: a disease of the ear common among the insane in asylums.

*c.* Phrases. *About one's ears*: said of n shower of blows or missiles, a conflagration, a falling house; also *fig.* *Over (head and) ears*, *up to the ears*: *fig.* deeply immersed in. *To prick (up) one's ears*: as a horse when full of animation; *fig.* of persons, to assume an attitude of expectant attention. *† To hang one's ears*: to be cowed, discouraged. *To have, hold, take by the ears*: to keep or obtain a secure hold upon (a person); so also, *to pull or drag by the ears*, i.e. violently, roughly; *to lead by the ears*: to keep in absolute dependence. *† To pull one by the ear* [after L. *vellere auriculam*]: *fig.* to compel one's attention. *† To shake one's ears*: (? as a dog when wet); also, ? to make the best of a bad bargain; also, to show contempt or displeasure. *To be willing to give one's ears*: to be ready to make any sacrifice.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was... flaming about the ears of the Inhabitants. 1813 BYRON *Juan* xiv. x, I have brought this world about my ears, and eke the other: that's to say, the clergy.

*a* 1553 UOALL *Register* D. i. i. (Arb.) 12 If any woman smyle, Vp is to the harde eares in loue. 1663 *Privy Diary* 2 Oct., My wife, who is over head and eares in getting her house up. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 60, I am over head and eares in writings. 1839 W. LIVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 213, I... was up to my ears in law.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 275 At which Vnbuck't colts they prick't their eares. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1883) III. lxxvii. 147 They began to longe their ears... A gentelman told me... he saw the E. Kincarden

& dyvers others... all out of humor. *Mod.* I pricked up my ears when I heard your name mentioned.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 206 Bertram was the first that pulled me by the ear and brought me from the common error of the Romish Church. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 For Poetrie must not be drawn by the ears, it must be gently led. 1590 PASQUILL'S *Apol.* 1. C. b. They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and ears. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. 592 They would home to their very houses and pluck them out by the ears. c 1645 HOWELL *Left.* (1655) II. xxviii. 39 Which Countries... the Spaniard holds as one would draw a Woolf by the ear, fearing they should run away. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Intro. 9 The chiefs... led the ignorant credulous masses by the ears after them.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 45 When Gods threatnings are vttered into vs a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. (D.) Shooke mine eares And lick't my lipps, as if I begg'd attention. c 1645 HOWELL *Left.* (1655) I. § 1. xxi. 32 They shut their Gates against him, and made him go shake his ears, and to shift for his lodging. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Left.* I. 166 (D.) How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence.

1883 W. MORRIS *No New Th.* I. vii. 176 Many a man would give his ears to be allowed to call two such charming young ladies by their Christian names.

d. To go, come, fall, together by the ears, be by the ears: said of animals fighting; hence of persons, to be at variance (obs.). So To set (persons) by the ears: to put them at variance.

1539 TAUBNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 22 Theapes... skambled and went together by y<sup>e</sup> eares for the nuttes. 1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 280/f When we be together by the eares like dogs and cates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 184 They fought together by eares about the matter, some taking part with the old General, and some with the new. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* 1. 1. When hard Words... Set Folks together by the ears. And made them fight. 1755 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 67 They would fall together by the ears about who should go with you. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 225 In one place, we fight for a sword; in another for a horse; in short, we are all by the ears together. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 282, I saw clearly that France and England would at length get by the ears. 1868 G. DUFF POE *Serms.* (1868) 40 Does it [Turkey] fancy that it will obtain security for itself by setting Greek and Bulgarian by the ears?

e. To sleep on the (right or left) ear: to sleep lying on one side. To be able to sleep on both ears [after L.: 'you may sleep at ease on which ear you like', Ter. *Heaut.* I. ii. 100]: to be free from anxiety.

a 1663 BRANSHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) III. 518 (D.), I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may sleep securely upon both ears. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1805) VII. 485 Young people... will need no more than one nap, if they turn upon the other ear to take a second, they should be taught to look on it as an intemperance.

f. In allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment. † (Not to dare) for one's ears; cf. for one's life, and mod. *collog.* 'It would be as much as his ears were worth'.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 640 The Drones do willingly contain themselves in their own cells... the younger not daring for their ears to break into their fathers Lands.

† g. Wine of one ear: good wine. [A French idiom of obscure origin.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. [The wine] is of one ear, well wrought, and of good wool.

2. The internal and middle ear, together or separately; also the three portions as a whole.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 The countenall lymme to berynge is a gystly-bone set in the eere. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 612 The Sounds... are carried through the contorted Meanders of the Eares to the Auditory Nerue. 1808 MED. FRUL. XIX. 387 The Muscles of the Middle Ear. 1881 HULME *Tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 30 In the lowest animals the ear is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid.

3. With reference to its function: The organ of hearing. To speak in the ear: to whisper, speak privately. Proverb, Walls have ears, i.e. there may be listeners anywhere.

1845 VESP. PSALTER ix. 38 LUSTAS heortan heara zeherde eare din. c 1000 AGS. GOSP. Matt. xiii. 15 Hig hefelice mid earam zehyrdon (c 1260 HATTON earen). c 1200 TRIN. COLL. HORN. 181 Eien lokeð and eare lusteð. a 1225 ANCR. R. 98 Sing ine min earen. c 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3140 A messenger, þat spak all still in his er. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxi. Wks. II. 28 Here he þes wórdes, wip ere and herte. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* 2068 The things that I herde there, What a loud and what in eere. 1432-50 TR. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 If thou putte thine eiere to hit thou schalle here a maruclous sounde. a 1450 KNT. de la Tour (1868) 27 He rounded in one of his felawes hears. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 53 They say Walls have Ears. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 27 To inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 801 A buzzing Sound of Bees his Ears alarms. 17... COWPER *Ep.* II. 4 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine*. 893 Till the ear Wearies to hear it.

b. with adjs. expressing the character or disposition of the person listening, as vulgar, polite, fastidious, willing, sympathetic, patient.

1593 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. i. xvi. Plausible to vulgar eares. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sav.* 32 This is abhorring to Christian. eares. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ix. 8 The obedient ear honours Christ more than the applauding tongue. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 Things unfit for ears polite.

c. transf. and fig. esp. as attributed to the mind, the heart, etc., or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wip þe eeris & een of his hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 No persone may receyue... the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue a spirituall eare. 1556 SHAKS. *Alorch.* V. II. v. 35 Stop my houses eares, I meane my casements. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 Those that are appointed to receive the Petitions... of the People... are as it were the publique Eare. 1728 ADDISON *Ps.* xix. In reason's ear they all rejoice. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 350 There was an ear in an Assyrian... people which could be opened to hear God's word. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. II. 103 The illustrious Eastern conqueror, whose name fills the ear of fame.

d. fig. Phrases, To open one's ears, incline one's ear(s), lend an ear (one's ears), † lay to one's ears: to listen (see give ear in 6). To bow down one's ear: to listen graciously. † To east aside one's ear: to listen casually. To be all ears: to be eagerly attentive. To close, stop one's ears, turn († give) a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † To hear of both ears: to hear both sides, be impartial. † Not to hear of that ear: to be wilfully obtuse on a certain subject, 'to be deaf on that side of the head'.

To go in at one ear and out at the other: said of discourse that produces no impression on the hearer's mind. To have itching ears (after 2 Tim. iv. 3): to be eager to hear novelties. To tickle the ear(s): to gratify with agreeable sounds; hence to flatter, coax; so also, † To stroke the ears. c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* B. 585 Bow down þin eren. c 1430 *Syr Trygvan.* 69 note, If ye wyll, laye to your eere, Of adventures ye shall here. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 Viola. Then lend me your eares. *Fant.* Mine eares are yours deare sister. 1611 BURL. *Prov.* iv. 20 My sonne... incline thine eare vnto my sayings. 1612... Pi. xxxi. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (D.) Hang your ears this way and hear his praises. 1670 G. H. H. *Cardinal* I. II. 74, I began to open my ears, the better to understand so efficacious a proof. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit.* Misc. 202 These are possibilities to which he will lend no ear. c 1430 *LYND. Bochas* II. xxv. 969 a, Of hap, as he kest his eare aside, He, of two porters, the counsaile did espie. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 88 He was all ear to her charming voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 174, I am all ears.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19452 (Gött.) Pa wreches... gun þair erin for to ditt. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich.* III. 24 (Halliwell) She began... to relent and to geve to them no defie ear. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xlvii. 850 Scipio Africanus for a long time gave the deafe eare... unto them. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. v. i. 201 [The king of] Bohemia stops his eares. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 272 She had turned a deaf ear to the persuasions by which they sought to prevail on her. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 239 Our unthankfulness, how foul it is... But we cannot abide to hear on this ear. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 50 A Man of Understanding... is not apt to pass sentence till he hear of both Ears, and have well pondered, Pro and Con.

c 1400 *Konn. Rose* 5154 For alle yede oute at on eare That in that other she side lere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxi. 125 [A sermon] goes in at the ooe eare and out at the other. 1725 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxiii. 172 Let it go in at one ear, and out at the other; never report it again. a 1668 DENHAM *Sp. agst. Peace at Clon Comm.* xi, Did I for this take pains... To stroke the people's ears?

4. transf. Used in sing. and pl. for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception (cf. similar use of eye, palate). In the ears (rarely ear) of: within the hearing of, so as to be heard by. (Orig. a Biblical Hebraism, and now somewhat arch.) To come to the ear(s) of: to come to (a person's) knowledge by hearing; said of facts, reports, etc. † At first ear: on the first hearing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 492 It com the kinge to ere. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 449 The thithands... Com to the clifflunds ere. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* iv. 21 This scripture is fulfilled in soure ceris. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Persu.* Ep. 2 v. 17 A third cause of common Errors is... believing at first eare what is delivered by others. 1740 CUESTERS *Let.* 9 Dec. (1870) 158 Most people have ears, but few have judgment.

5. (in sing. only) The faculty of discriminating sounds; esp. that of accurately recognizing musical intervals. More fully musical ear, ear for music. Similarly, an ear for verse, etc. To sing or play by ear: i.e. without the aid of written music.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody... have a good eare. 16... PERVIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139 Singing with my wife, who has lately begun to learn... though her eare is not good. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 220 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 313 79, I have no Ear for Musick. 1779 COWPER *Let.* Wks. (1876) 40, I am convinced... that he has no ear for poetical numbers. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 220 The ear distinguishes verse from prose. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 104 A fine ear for music. 1874 SANCE *Philol.* vi. 246 The musical ear is... the creation of a high civilisation.

6. Voluntary hearing, listening, attention. Chiefly in phrases like To give ear: to listen attentively. To have (win, gain) a person's ear: to have (obtain) his favourable attention.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 83 Guyngne god ere vnto the vterance. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 23 Your request deserveth little consideration and lesse eare. 1611 COTGR., Onye, eare, attention, hearing. 1655 MQR. WORCESTER *Cent. Inu.* in Dircks *Life* (1805) 384 Merq. refused me his ear to any reasonable motion. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 463 They... would... sell his Ear, pretending Interest where they had none. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 177 Mr. Kidney... has the Ear of the greatest Politicians. 1727 DE FOE *Syl. Magic.* I. iv. (1840) 103 On

condition that thou wilt now... give ear to my instructions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 Some messenger powerful enough to take their ear and be heard. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 14/3 To gain the ear of the House.

II. An object resembling the external ear in shape or relative position.

† 7. One of the auricles of the heart. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Thyse two pyeces ben callid the eeres of the herte. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gynodon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* The hert hath two eares... y<sup>e</sup> serve for to let the ayre in and out. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 196 The bullet had pierced through his heart, and had stayed in the left eare. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plant.* I. vii. § 4 The Fibers of the Ears of the Heart.

8. The handle of a pitcher or drinking vessel, and dial. of many other things.

[Cf. Ger. *öhr* (= OHG. *eri*, perh. = OE. *yre*, ? spike at the back of an axle), *öse* (= MHG. *ase*, f. base of O'Ent. *arson*, *arson* = EAR), Eng. employs the primary word in this sense instead of a derivative as in Ger.]

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Ere of a vessele, *ansa*. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canturb.* For a new bayle & an ere... of the bukett. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 211 Item an other basen of latten without crys weynge vyle. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* liv. A deep bottomed basen... with two eares of Iron to hange it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) I. 135 His empty can, with eares half worn away, Was hung on high. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 Each bottle had a curling ear.

b. The part of a bell by which it is hung; a similar part on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted; 'the lugs or ear-shaped rings fastened on the larger bombs or mortar shells for their convenient handling with shell-hooks' (Adm. Smyth).

1843 *Churches. Acc. Wigfist, Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide... for making... an ere to y<sup>e</sup> for bell. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* I. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as... the ear or cannon on its top... by which it is hung.

9. Mech. A projection on the side or edge of a piece of machinery or a tool; serving as a handle or attachment, as one of a pair of supports on opposite sides, or for other purposes.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 2 At the Ear of the upper Bellows board is fastened a Rope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Ear, one of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together. *Ibid.* Ear, in Printing, a projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes [of an organ]... are often furnished with ears, that is, pieces of metal or wood projecting from each side of the mouth.

† b. Used by Dryden in the description of a Roman plough [transl. L. *auris*].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 252 A fastned Beam prepare, On either side the Head produce an Ear.

10. Ears of a pump: 'the support of the bolt for the handle or break' (Adm. Smyth).

11. Naut. See quon.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Ears of boats, the knee-pieces at the fore-part on the outside, at the height of the gunwale.

12. Bot. and Conch. = AURICLE 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* II. 85/f The Ears, or fines, are such leaves as grow on the foot stalk, either naturally small, or through extravagancy above nature's use. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Ear, is the flat part that in some bivalves spreads from the Cardio, or joint, as in a scallop. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 258 Shell hyaline, posterior ears obsolete, anterior prominent. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower.* Pl. III. 183 Corolla with two ears at the base, which remain and crown the fruit.

13. The part of a cap coming over the ears.

c 1830 MRS. HERSCWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxvii. 8 The ears of her mob cap united for the benefit of the air.

14. Artificial ear: an ear-trumpet in the form of a natural ear.

III. Comb. and attrib.

15. General relations: a. attributive (portions or natural appendages of the ear), as ear-drum, -lobe, ridge, -root, -sac, -tip, -tuff; (ornaments worn in the ear), as ear-jewel, -pendant; (surgical instruments for operating on or examining the ear), as ear-douche, -lamp, -nozzle, -speculum, -syringe; b. objective, as ear-protector, -whisperer; † ear-bussing, -catching, -crucifying, -deafening, † deafening, -erecting, -kissing, -piercing, -pleasing, -splitting, -stunning adjs., ear-tickling adj. and vbl. sb.; c. locative and instrumental, as ear-labour, -cropped, -directed, -hard adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Leir* II. I. (Qo.), You have heard of the news... I meane the whisper'd ones, for they are yet but 'ear bussing' [folies here kissing] arguments. 1839 DARBY *Intro. Beamon.* & Fl. (1839) I. 25 Fletcher's 'ear-catching language. 1646 J. HALL *Poems.* To Mr. Hall, Thou need'st no nose-lesse monuments display Or 'Ear-cropp'd Images. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Snib.* for Paint. Wks. 1812 II. 110 Raising such 'ear-crucifying noise. 1811 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. III. i. 9 The 'eare-deaff'ning Voyce o' th' Oracle. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 8 The noise of some 'eare-deafening crowd. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins.* *Lady of Wreck* II. xxvi, 'Ear-directed by the sound. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* Faith (1845) 63 There is carosely on I. the 'ear-drum. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1821) I. 166 The much-enduring ear-drum of the nursery-maid. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* III. 9 He chirrups, brisk his 'ear-erecting steed. 1731-80 BAILEY, 'Ear-round W. (1840) 126 Made the other pull off his two 'ear-jewels also. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 235 But as we pray, so we hear; the one is a lip-labour and the other is an 'ear-labour. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr.*

in some sense, perhaps the name of the weed,  
'A disease of wheat and other graminaceous  
plants caused by the presence of vibriones in the  
seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).  
1876-9 *Trans. Cyl. Anat.* II. 112/2.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1695) 56 Her "ear-bobs of some considerable Jewels. 1869 *Pal Mall G.* 4. He purchased a pair of ear-bobs. 1658 *2d Narr. Late Parl. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 433 The "ear-bobbed slavish citizens. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behnmet's Theos. Phil.* 64 Are voluntary Ear-boarded Slaves. 1795 W. FELTON *Carriages II.* 148 The "Earbows are of stiff leather, and covered with lace, or tape. 1738 *1880s* of *Baltim.* *Ear Brisk*, when he (a horse) catches his ears forward. 1851 JUDN *Margaret II.* viii. (1871) 281 His ear-brush and high-necked critter. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Muck* "Ear-brush, a toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. 1836-9 *Tond Cycl.* vol. II. 562a The "ear-bull", consists of a hard external case. 1870 CRAIG, "Ear-cap, a cover for the ears against the cold. 1870 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 65f. They contribute . . . to the formation of the "ear-chamber. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 86 There are no "earconches, lips, teeth, epiglottis . . . nor scrotum. 1549 ALLEN in *Jude's Par. Rev.* 37 The articles of auricular "ear-confection, of purgatory. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 26 "Ear-cough was known to medical men a long time ago. 1848 STARK *Elevn. Nat. Hist. I.* 233 Heed, none of the neck. "Ear-covers pale yellow. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 176 Content with "ear-deep melodies. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 It had two spots of each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name of "Ear-Dove. a 1670 HACKETT *Afr. Williams II.* 8r (D), An "ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools. 1887 *Birmingham Instlt. Mag.* Sept. 23 The classes in Harmony "Ear Exercises, and Sight Singing. c 1000 *Ælfric Grammar* 23 258 *Auricularis*, "ear-finger. 1644 BLUNDER *Chirolo-*



**Ear-drop** (i-ardrɒp). [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + DROP sb.*]

1. An ornamental pendant worn in the ear.
2. *transf.* The popular name of the flower of the common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

**Eared** (i-ard), *pp. a.<sup>1</sup>* [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.*]

1. Furnished with ears (in various senses); in *Bot.* = *AURICULATE*. *Eared owl*: a species of owl which has tufts on the head resembling ears.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101. A littill panne of brasse y-ered. 1594 *Blundevill Exer.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat. 1577 *Pilot Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 103 This stone is eared on both sides. 1824 *Woodward Mollusca* (1826) 256 Shell sub-orbicular... beaks approximate, eared. 1867 *Athenaeum* No. 2094. 812/2 A white cap and eared head-dress. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 276 C, A group of Eared Seals.

- b. With defining word: Having (large, open, etc.) ears. Also *LOP-EARED*, *PRICK-EARED*, etc. † *Four-eared*: ? = four-armed (said of a market cross).

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec., for land at be fower yerryd cros. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6242/3 A Cart-like Gelding... a little Wide Ear. 1813 *Southey Roderick vi.* The whole people heard... open-eared, the sound. 1825 *Mrs. Sherwood Old Times* II. Her hair... was combed neatly under a round-eared cap.

- † 2. (Cf. *L. auriti canes* in *Apuleius*.) *Obs.* 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs... are called... fierce, subtil, sounding, bold, eared for attention, affable, swift.

**Eared** (i-ard), *pp. a.<sup>2</sup>* Also 4 *eeryd*. [*f. EAR sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.*] Of corn or similar plants: Having ears; in *Her.* having ears of a certain tincture. Also, That has come into ear.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xi. vi.* (1495) 393 Dewe gendrid in corrupt ayre... corrupthyn grene corn when it is eeryd. 1553 *HULL Garden* (1593) 105 The flour also is eared, much like to an ear of corne. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Pers.* (1590) 21 A crop of toward youth, so well eared, that they put vs in hope of a timely harvest. 1610 *GULLING Heraldrie* iii. ix. 111 Three Wheate stalkes, bladed and Eared all proper. 1623 *E. WYNN* in *Whitbourne New-foundland* 108 We have Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and coddled. 1870 *RUSKIN in Daily Tel.* 7 Oct. If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped.

- † *Barestay*. ? Mistake for *caresaye*, *obs. f. KERSEY*.

1611 in J. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 71 Unam peciam linei vocatam Earestayes.

**Earewe**, *obs. form of ARROW*.

**Barth**, var. of *ARVETH*, *Obs.*

|| **Earik**. [*Ir. eiric*.] Compensation, fine.

1836 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 236 When earle or composition is made among the late people for amite murder.

- † **Earing**, *vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs.* [*f. EAR v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.*] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also *attrib.*, as in *eaving-time*.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Eryngye of londe, *aravio*. 1580 *BARET Adv.* E. 15 The first earing, or tilth of land. 1611 *BIBLE EX.* xxxiv. 21 In earing time and in harvest thou shalt rest. 1626 *SURF. & MARKH. Countr. Farm* 537 Wheat or mesling especially doe desire to have three earings before they be sowne.

**Earing**, *vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup>* [*f. EAR v.<sup>2</sup>*] The process of coming into ear. Also *concr.* (see quot 1750). 1547 *T. Key Examin. Par. Mark* (1548) iv. 17 It widdered away before it came to earing. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 41 Many grans are lost which come not to sprouting or earing. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandry* III. i. 27 (E. D. S.) The shoot or earing of young wheat.

**Earing** (i-aring), *sb. Naut.* Also 7-9 *earring*. [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.*; possibly however = *EAR-RING*. (See quot. 1627.)] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (*Adm. Smyth*). Also *attrib.*

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Vng. Seamen* 15 The trusses, the lifts, the earring, the cat harpings. 1627 *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 The Earing is that part of the bunt rope which at all the four corners of the saile is left open as it were a ring. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 153 The weather-earings and the lee they past. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* iv. 9 Our new second mate used to... have the weather earing passed before there was a man upon the yard. c. 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 19 Head earring strops [are] used... For hauling out and securing the head earring. *Ibid.* 45 The head earring [are] handed up to the earring men on the yard. *Ibid.* 46 The first and second reef earring.

- † **Earish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH.*] Auricular (confection).

1554 *Bacon Comfort. Epist.* in *Prayers* (1844) 201 Their rising up consisteth in popish penance, in feigned contrition, in earish confession.

**Earl** (sail) *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *eorl*, 2 *erl*, 3 *ierl*, 3-6 *erl*, (4 *erld*, *erld*, *erel*, *errel*, 5 *erell*, *er-rille*), 4-6 *3erl*, 5-7 *erle*, 5 *urle*, *3orle*, 6-7 *yerle*, *earle*, 9 *Sc. yerl*, 7-earl. See also *JARL*, *YARL*. [*OE. eorl* = *OSax. erl* (= sense 1 b below), *ON. earl*, later *iarl*, nobleman, chieftain: = *OTeut. \*erlō-z*.

Some scholars refer the word to the Aryan root \*erz, comparing *Gr. ἐρως*, *Sp. eriz* male; cf. also *EARNEST* *a.* and *sb.* The *ON.* runic spelling *erilan* seems however unfavourable to this view. The notion that *eorl* is a corruption of *ealdor* is wholly untenable.

- † 1. A man of noble rank, as distinguished from a *ceort*, *CHURL*, or ordinary freeman. Only in *OE.*

1a 616 *Law of Ethelbert* 713 Gif on eorles tune man man onfslæzþ xii scillingas to gear. a 1000 *Byrhnolth* 132 Eode swa anraed eorl to þam ceorle.

- † b. In *OE.* poetry used for: A warrior, a brave man, a man generally.

*Beowulf* 337 þær Hroðgar sæt... mid his eorla gedriht. a 1000 *Riddles* xlvii. 6 (Gr.) Ealra wæron fife eorla and idessa. a 1000 *Crist* 546 (Gr.) Hwite cwoman eorla eadgiefan englas togeanes. (1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1844 þa com ellenor eorl sidian Abraham.

- † 2. In late *OE.*: A Danish under-king (see *JARL*); hence (under Cnut and his successors) the viceroys or governors of one of the great divisions of England, Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, etc. (In this sense practically synonymous with the native title of *ALDERMAN*.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 906 *Law of Edw. & Guthrum* 712 Gif man gehadodne... forrede... þonne sceal him cyng beon ofþon eorl þær on lande... for 324 and for mund boran. c 1042 *Charl. Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Leofric eorl and his gebedda habbað geunnen twa land for Godes lufan. a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an. 1048 Man sette þa Odda to eorle ofer Defenascire, & ofer Sumerseton, etc. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 72 Canute... created Thorkill earl or duke of East Anglia.

3. After the Norman Conquest regarded as equivalent to the Lat. *comes* *COUNT*.

† a. *generally*. Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count; also *Hist.* to the officers called *comites* under the later Roman empire. In *ME.* often used as the typical designation of a great noble. *Obs.* (In *Hist.* use *COUNT* is now always employed in this sense.)

c 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come, mid his dierewud zeferefe, mid ærlen and aldren. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 324 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 We mihten habben more... þan jierles and kinges. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13270 Noght o riche kinges kin ne of erel þan gret baron. c 1380 *Wyclif Wkr.* (1880) 386 Dukis & erlis, barons & knyghtis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 251 Rouland eorl of þe paleys. c 1400 *Destr.* (Troy) 4068 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke... And Helminus, a hede vrie, hadyn to gedur Threty shippes. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 269, Duke, Errelle, and eke Baroun. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Erle, lorde, comes. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour E vj.* The some of an erle of that land. 1577 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 72/2 Nectaridus one of the emperours house earle of the sea coast, bawing charge of the parties towards the sea, was slaine. 1655 *M. CARTER Hon. Redif.* (1660) 51 We used the word Earl for gentle or noble. 1799 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre* I. 354 Christianity... wrested in France enormous possessions out of the hands of the Earls and Barons.

b. *spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the title of a specific order of rank, corresponding to *Count* in the nobility of other European nations; in the modern peerage an earl ranks next below a marquiss, and next above a viscount.

Under the Norman kings the title of earl (count) implied the governorship or the feudal lordship of a County; subsequently the territorial designation (Earl of Derby, of Leicester) became, as in other degrees of the peerage, purely formal, and in some cases a surname is used instead (as Earl Brownlow, Earl Cowper). When a duke or a marquiss has an earldom as his second title, this is 'by courtesy' given to his eldest son: thus the heir of the Duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, of the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Wiltshire.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 þurh þone eorl Rodbert of Normandie þe mid unfidre hider to lande fundode. 1140 *Ibid.* On þis zæc wolde þe king Steþne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucester. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 523 He... beleuede the erl marshal & the erl of Chestre there. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 234 ðwa Erlis alsua with him war. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 1 Lord Stafford was made Erle of Devynshire. 1526 *WICLIFFE'S Chron.* (1873) I. 4. Meste of the Kings Councell, as erles, lordes and nobles of this realm. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 51 Sir John Dudley that was amrille of the see was made yerle of Warwyk. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 79 The Earle of Warwyk Shall one day make the Duke of Yorke a King. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. xii. 310 An earl is a title of nobility. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* 293 Levied an armed regiment under the Yerl of Angus.

- † 4. A director, superintendent.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 382/1 Thenne the erle of the sacrefyses gaue moche money.

5. *Comb.* † *earl-right*. (Only in *OE.* and *Hist.*) c 1030 *Law of Cnut* in *Thorpe Laws* 81 Gif þegen zefeah þæt he weard to eorle þonne was he syþþan eorl-rightes weorðe. 1875 *STRONG Const. Hist.* I. v. 80 The... man who has 'thriven to eorl-right', or who has his forty hides.

**Earl**, *v.<sup>1</sup> Sc.* [var. of *ARLE v.*] To 'fasten' by earnest-money, pledge, betroth.

c 1375 *BARBOUR St. Agnes* 26 In takine of wedinge He erlis þaime with his ryng. a 1810 *TARNAHILL My Mary*, The heavenly yow I got, That earled þer my own.

- † **Earl**, *v.<sup>2</sup>* † *nonce-ud.* [*f. EARL sb.<sup>1</sup>*] *trans.* To be the lord of.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4646 Alexander, that aire... þat erles all be werd.

- † **Ear-lage**, *rare-1.* (See quot.)

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 439 The ear-lages or ear-laps of a Mule.

**Earldom** (s-ildom). [*f. EARL sb. + -DOM.*] The domain or territory governed by an earl (*obs. exc. Hist.*); the rank or dignity of an earl.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1053 (Laud MS.) Feng Ælfgar eorl to ðam eorlðome þe Harold ær ahte. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 523 Sir Peris de Roches... The king zet... erldom of Gloucester. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Two and prutte schires... þat now beþ cleped erldomes. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* xxxvii. § 2 Londres and tenementes parcelles of the seid Erle dome of Marche. 1530 *FALSGR.* 49 *Conte*, an

erledom. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. ii. 93, I clayme the gift... Th' Earledome of Hertford, Which you haue promised. 1682 *DRYDEN Satyr* 124 Others with Titles and new Earldoms Caught. a 1745 *SWIFT Lett.* (1768) IV. 317 (Henry II) bequeathed that earldom [Anjou] to the second [son] in his last sickness. 1842 *W. SPALDING Italy & Il.* I. 151. II. 118 Robert Guiscard, about 1059, united in his own person all these earldoms. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquissate became extinct; but his son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom. 1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 The accession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth.

Fig. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C.* III. 88 The erldom of enuye and yre he hym graunteþ.

**Earled** *pp. a. nonce-ud.* Turned into an earl. 1606 *EARL NORTHAMPTON in True & Perf. Relat.* Pp 3 b. As the Prior of Duresme [wondered] of his Earled Bishop.

**Earless** (i-erles), *a.<sup>1</sup>* [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.*]

1. Having no ears: a. of human beings and animals; b. of drinking vessels, etc. (cf. *EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> 7*); c. *Couch*, of bivalve shells.

1611 *COTGR.* *Essoreille*... earelesse, without eares. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 105 Earless mammoth [misspelt for marmot]. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXXIII. 598 He was... earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 261 Aucella... left umbo prominent, earless. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Shirl.* II. 113 Dainty little earless china cups.

2. Destitute of the sense of hearing, or of musical ear. Also *poet.* of places: Where nothing can be heard.

1802 *WORDSW. Sonn. To Toussaint l'Ouvr.* In some deep dungeon's earless den. 1865 *ALEX. SMITH Summ. Skye* I. 180 Weary of singing his songs to the earless rocks and sea waves. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womanh.* vi. 44 Just as the earless are given up to music.

**Earless** (i-erles), *a.<sup>2</sup>* [*f. EAR sb.<sup>2</sup>*] Of stalks of corn: Destitute of ears.

1a 1400 *Chester Pl.* *Death Abel* i. (1843) 38 Cain. These earles comes... offer I will to daye.

**Earlet** (i-erlet). [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LET*; in sense 1 after *BRACELET*.]

- † 1. An ear-ring. *Obs.*

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Prov.* xxv. 12 A golden earlet. 2. Anything resembling a small ear. † a. An auricle of the heart. b. *Bot.* = *AURICLE* 2. c. ? An attachment to a church bell.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 107 The parts of the Heart... are either externally seen, as the Earlets. c 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 27 There belong also to the Heart, two Auricles or Earlets. 1865 *tr. Hugo's Hunchback* iv. iii. (Chapman and H.) 144 He seized the brazen monster by the earlets. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Earlet*, an ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose Hepaticæ.

- † **Earliness**, *Obs.* [*f. earlier*, compar. deg. of *EARLY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being more early, priority.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selv.* Cont., A Moreness of worlds, and Earliness of this world, stand upon the same untrusty bottom.

- † **Earlily**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. EARLY a.* + *-LY*.] At an early period or stage.

1669 *PEEPS Diary* 4 Mar. And so I parted, with great content that I had so early seen him there. 1678 *Br. WETENHALL Office of Preaching* 742 That [preaching] was early required of the Presbyters, we have already seen out of the pretended Apostolical constitutions. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 46, 302, I thus early let go my Fire against the Pretender's Friends.

**Earliness** (s-illines). [*f. EARLY a.* + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being early; formerly also, promptitude, zeal.

a 1626 *DONNE Sermon* 245 There is a youth in our age and an earliness acceptable to God in every action. 1640 *Bp. HALL Episc.* i. xii. 52 Our owne Authours are... alledged for the earliness of this Apostasie. 1682 *Addr. fr. Worcester in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/5 Our former Earliness and Stability in Duty, had given us the Character of the Loyal City of Worcester. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xx. That we may strive to-morrow, with the sun's earliness, to wake a stag from his lair. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. 328 No one objected to the earliness of his call.

- † **Earlings**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [*f. EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LING.*] Possibly a transl. of *Fr. oreillettes* 'wires about a woman's head' (*Miège Fr. Dict.* 1701); cf. *Ear-wires*.

1660 *Rates in Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II.* 16 Earlings, the Groce cont. 12 dozen, *jt.* 1721 *C. King Brit. Merch.* 1. 290 Catlings, Earlings, Outnall, Thred, Ticking, Copperas [in list of Imports from France].

**Earlishness** (s-illines). *nonce-ud.* [*f. EARL sb. + -ISH* + *-NESS*; *OE.* had *eorhsce* (= earlish) in the sense 'noble, like an earl'.] The distinctive quality of an earl.

1876 *M. COLLINS Blacksm. & Schol.* II. 120 The Earl had no particular earlishness about him.

**Earl Marshal**. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as judge of the *curia militaris* or court of chivalry. The title was originally 'marshal', but one of the holders of the dignity became in 1189 Earl of Pembroke, and it has never since been held by a person of lower rank than an earl. The office is now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk, its functions being now confined to the presidency of the Heralds' College and the right of appointing its officers, and to certain purely ceremonial duties.

The equivalent Scottish office of *marischal* became in 14th c. hereditary in the family of Keith; in 1458 the holder of the office was created an earl under the title of Earl Marischal; the last Earl Marischal was attained in 1716.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls ser.) 10733 William be earl marischal deide pulke peralas. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII. xxv.* Preamb., The office of Erie Marshall of this Realme. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (R.) Being earl-marshall...welcomes her ashore. 1766 EYRE *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants... are also created by the earl-marshall. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 249½ Earl Marshal of England...orders all great ceremonies.

**Earlship** (ɛərlʃɪp). In OE. *eorlscipe*. [f. *EARL* sb. + *-SHIP*. In sense 2 the word is of later and independent formation.]

†1. Manliness, bravery; nobility, lordship. Only in OE.

*Beowulf* 1727 (Gr.) Eard and eorlscipe... a 1000 *Widsith* 37 (Gr.) No hwæðre he ofer Ofan eorlscipe fremede.

2. The dignity or office of an earl (*Hist.*). Also, your earlship: used as a humorous or quasi-arch. form of address.

1792 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* V. 268 Allow me to repair my omission by presenting to your earlship her little highness Abenside led. 1770 *has your lordship*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 295, I thank you noble earlship. 1853 H. M. KENNEDY *tr. Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 115 The formation of the new great earlships.

**Early** (ɛəli), *a.* Forms: 3 *earlich*, 4-5 *erli*, *erly*, 6 *yerly*, 7 *early*, 6- *early*. See the *adv.* Not found in OE., and only rarely in ME.; probably evolved from the *adv.* Cf. the equivalent ON. *arlig*, which is also of rare occurrence.]

1. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time: opposed to *late*.

When used with a sb. denoting a division of time, it sometimes gives to the latter a partitive sense: thus the *early spring* = the early part of the spring; the *early morning* = the early part of the morning; similarly the *early nineteenth century*, etc.

1. With reference to the time of day.

*a.* Belonging to the first part of the morning; that exists, takes place, appears, or does something in the first part of the morning. Proverb, *The early bird gets the worm*; hence *early bird*, humorously = early riser.

In *early riser*, *early rising*, the first word may either be taken as an adj., or the phrase may be treated as a combination in which the first element is the *adv.* (cf. *well-doin*, *doing*). The former view seems most in accordance with the modern grammatical consciousness, and is supported by the analogy of the similar phrase in quot. 1225.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 His earlich arise from deað to liue. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxii. (1495) 360 Mane the erly dawnyng makyth ende of the nyght lytyll and lytyll. 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. *M.*) 1299 Beuys sayde: 'Yet is it but erly day!' 1504 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morn. 1621 BIBLE *Hosea* vi. 4 Your goodnesse is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xiv. He that hath once got the fame of an early riser, may sleep till noon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest birds. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 356 Whose watchful priest would meet, with matin blaze, His earlier God. 1833 R. HOGG *Lett.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 121 He asked me if I was an early riser. 1866 *Arab. Nrs.* 487 It was time to get up for early prayers before sunrise.

*b.* Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night). Of events or actions: Taking place at an hour relatively not far advanced, or before the usual hour. *Small-and-early*: applied in recent use to evening parties; colloq. also as quasi-sb.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* The meeting will begin at early candlelight. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xi. 63 Mrs. Podsnap added a small and early evening to the dinner.

*c.* To keep early hours: to rise and retire early. *Early habits*: habits of keeping early hours. Hence colloq. the adj. is applied to persons.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvii. 114 Early hours... and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1781 COWPER *Retirum.* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps. *Mod.* They are early people, and seldom go out in the evening.

†*d. absol.* = Early morning, early hour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xviii. 26 Fro erli vnto euen the tyme shal ben changed. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 7 To morrow with your earliest, Let me haue speech with you.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year. Of things or events: Appearing or occurring relatively soon in the year; esp. of plants with regard to their time of bearing flowers or fruit.

1526 TYNIALE *James* v. 7 Untill he receaue the yerly and the latter rayne. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 38 In an early Spring, We see the appearing buds, which to prove fruit, Hope giues not so much warrant. 1632 MILTON *L. Allegro* 89 If the earlier season lead. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Fruits and Flowers, are more early or tardy... according as the Soil and Situation are quality'd by Nature or Accident. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 67 Ev'n in this early Dawning of the Year. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 68 Serre, were was ev'ry earlier rose. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. V. 204 Early Purple Orchis.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

*a.* Pertaining to or connected with childhood or youth. *b.* Relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = premature, too early.)

1630 LORD *Banians* 62 They marry about the seventh year... that the parents might before death see their children disposed, which cometh in pass by these early conjunctions. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (Ded.). I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* v. 699 Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 256 The duke... was in life your earliest friend. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 354 Our most important are our earliest years. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 Henry Wharton... whose early death was soon after deplored by men of all parties. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet & Imag. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 158 Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The man who is to be good at anything must have early training.

†Used by Byron for: Youthful, young.

1811 BYRON *Lara* i. xx. Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle therein well-accorded bands. 1818 — *Iran* i. xliii, Lucretius' irreligion is too strong For early stomachs.

4. Belonging or relating to the initial stage of a historical epoch, of the history of a people, of the world, of a science, etc.; ancient. So *early history*, *early records*.

1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 558 There are no More, or earlier Laws than these. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 2 While yet in early Greece she sung. 1787 BONNECASTLE *Astron.* i. 3 Astronomy is a science of the earliest antiquity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 106 Anaxagoras seems to have been one of the earliest philosophers... who held this doctrine. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 373 The early engravers... never attempted to express more than the drawing and the actual light and shadows. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 After the fashion of an earlier generation. *Ibid.* II. 399 Early fathers of the Church. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. viii. 90 Wherever we find the level... square occurring... in early Northern work. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 1. In the early Church he exercised a real influence. 1875 FORTNUM *Matilda* 92 Two large and finely painted early dishes.

*b. Archit.* Early English: the name commonly applied to the period of English architecture succeeding the so-called 'Norman', and usually described as extending from A.D. 1175 to 1275; also the style characteristic of that period; also called *Early Pointed*, *First Pointed*.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. 106 The Early English capital is, therefore, a barbarism of triple grossness. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 123 The round moulded capital is characteristic of the English Early Pointed. *Ibid.* 138 The Early Pointed style was from 1175 to 1275.

5. *generally*. Connected with the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc.; also, anterior in comparison with something else; timely, done or taking place without delay, or before it is too late. In compar. and superl. = former, foremost (in time).

1767 GOOCH *Wounds* i. 191 This consideration should engage our earliest and closest attention to the rules. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 Madmen remiss in early precaution. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 303 Fear not for Burgundy! Our earliest scouts Shall tell his homeward march. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. iii, Bruce's earliest cares restore That speechless page to Arran's shore. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 123 The early part of this century.

*b.* Of future dates and events: Not remote, near at hand.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trans.* introd. 8 There being no prospect of an early peace. *Mod.* An early date has been fixed for the ceremony. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

II. 6. With reference to serial order: Occupying a position near the beginning.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 They will Advance Money upon early Tallies. *Mod.* The early chapters of the book. The early prime numbers.

**Early** (ɛəli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* *arlice*, *erlice*, 2-4 *erliche*, 3 *earliche*, 4 *erlike*, *erli*, *erely*, *eerly*, *arliche*, *orly*, *Sc.* *arliche*, 3-4 *arli*, 4-5 *erly*, 5 *yerliche*, *yerely*, *North.* 4-5 *areli*, -ly, 4-6 *Sc.* *ar*, -*ayr*, *airly*, 5 *Sc.* *yarly*, 6 *yerle*, 6-7 *early*, 6- *early*. [OE. *arlice* (= ON. *arliga*) f. \**ar* (= ON. *ar*) positive deg. of *ar* ERE + *lice* -ly. The ME. forms with *o* descend directly from this; the OE. var. *erliche* (with unmlat. or assimilation to *ar*) gave rise to *arli*, *erli* (whence the mod. form).]

I. Near the beginning of a period of time.

1. With reference to the time of day.

*a.* In the first part of the morning.

1090 *Lindisf. Gosf.* John viii. 2 And arlice [c. 975 *Rushw.* arlice] æftersona cuom in temple. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Erliche rise, and gemliche seche chireche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Sigged... prime þe winterliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2817 Bot arli [1340 *Fairf.* erly], ar men well mozt see, þe angle badd loth do him see. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (V.) 203 The child... rosarliche amowren. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 He suld fynd a palmere only at morn. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 554 For to ris arly eurlrik day. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1860) 460 He wakide early to his puple. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 78 In Asterde day yerliche in þe motmyng. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. i. 65 Rycht arly in til þe dawning. 1533 DOUGLAS *Envi* viii. viii. 23 At morn row full arly Eneas haitis vp, and mycht nocht ly. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Wurburge* (1848) 165 This Judith rose up yerly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxviii. 147 Early in y<sup>e</sup> mornyng do I crie vnto the. 1592 SHAKS. *Rem. & Jul.* v. iii. 188 What misadventure is so early vp? a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 113 Early up and never the nearer. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 p. 2 Young Fellows... who rise early for no other purpose but to

publish their Laziness. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen*, Call me early, mother dear. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 You must get up early to get the better of a man who has been a parson.

*b.* Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night); at an hour not far advanced.

1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* xvii. § 4 Laborers... late comyng unto their werke, erly departing therefro. 1822 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 458 We resumed our journey early. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xviii, Earlier the night came on. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cviii*, A bitter day that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank of vapour.

*c.* Early and late: at all hours, continuously, incessantly.

1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 302 Erliche & late to gladen þee. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* 392 What lyf þe lede, erly & late. 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 Be subgette to þi souereyne Arly and late. 1590 PASQUILL *Appl.* i. Cijij, His conversation among them... was... all manner of seasons, early, and late. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1719) 28 Prayr... finds admittance, whether earl' or late. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I was up early and late.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 421 An Early-Coming Fruit. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Early-set Anemones. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 All the early sown grain recovered itself. *Mod.* Some of the species flower very early.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

*a.* In childhood or youth. *b.* At a time relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = too early, prematurely.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire fader hefde iset hire earliche to lare. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Edinb. MS.) 23046 Pat... arlik to god þaim to. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Centiml. O. T.* xlii, Samuel began his acquaintance with God early. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 265 Early begin the stubborn Child to break. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 200 See lost her father early. 1815 *Scrimblemania* 252 Where the seeds of virtue are early planted. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* i. xiv. 105 The early-learned history of the family. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 107 Voltaire perceived very early in life that to be needy was to be dependent.

4. At or near the beginning of a historical epoch, of the history of the nation, the world, a science, etc.; far back in date, anciently.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9001 (Fairfax MS.), Allas arly [v. r. arli, erly] þis gile began. Pat adam þat was formast man... was begiled þerou a wife. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 7 The Romans themselves were early in no small numbers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 312 The Americans early found out its useful qualities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 As early as the reign of Elizabeth.

5. *generally*. In the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc. Also, at a time anterior with respect to something else; in good time, without delay, before it is too late.

1655 MILTON *Sonn.* 'Avenge, O Lord' 14 That from these men may grow A hundredfold, who... Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 545 Early they stall their Flocks and Herds. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 457 This Abuse was early redrest. 1731 J. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 71 He very early saw that the fidelity of the western country was not to be shaken. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 456 This great and salutary reaction began early in the present century. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* i. vi. 41 A Parliament... may... be convened earlier for dispatch of business. 1872 RAYMOND *Mines* 200 Early in December the weather becomes too cold and stormy.

II. 6. Referring to serial order. Near the beginning of the series.

*Mod.* His name appears very early in the list.

†**Earman**, *Obs. rare*. In 3 hearman. [f. stem of *EAR* v.<sup>1</sup> + *MAN*.] A cultivator.

c 1230 *Halt Med.* 41 All swuch as weren ear ha gulten his earste hearman.

**Ear-mark**, *sb.* [f. *EAR* sb.<sup>1</sup> + *MARK* sb.]

1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other animal, serving as a sign of ownership.

1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10253 Lost... a White Mare... no Ear-mark. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 65 Punishme for those y<sup>e</sup> shall presume to alter their Neighbours Eare or Brand Mark. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Markings*. Some mark them with Raddle and make Ear Marks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'stamp', mark of ownership, identifying mark.

1577-8 HARRISON in Hollinshed *Descr. Brit.* xx. 115 This proverb hath... been used as an ear mark of their dissimulation. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 We should see four, five, and more, which had, as it were, our ear-mark; one hurt upon the backe, another neere the tayle, another about the fynes. 1690 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) V. 99 God makes this the ear-mark of his people, that they are children that will not lie. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Tramp.* i. 151 Fanatic Money hath no Ear-mark. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 201 His [Thackeray's] most besetting sin in style... the little ear-mark by which he is most conspicuous.

3. The mark of teeth in the ear.

1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* They said it was a bitter bit, and they came... to see which critter would get the ear-mark.

**Ear-mark**, *v.* [partly f. prec. sb.; partly f. *EAR* sb.<sup>1</sup> + *MARK* v.]

1. *trans.* To mark (animals) in the ear as a sign of ownership or identity; *fig.* to mark (anything) as one's own, make its identity recognizable, by a special sign. Hence *Ear-marked* ppl. *a.*

1591 SPENCER *N. Humber* 188 Least we... for eare marked beasts abroad be limited. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.*

76, I will here let them pass as care-market slaves of Sathane. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 4 It is a good way to care-market lambs as they fall. 1882 *Standard* 2 Jan. 5 The troubles which an ear-marked cheque avoids. 1882 MONTAGUE WILLIAMS *Def. Dr. Lamson in Times* 14 Mar. Why did the prisoner go down to Wimbeldon and earmark his visit by, etc.

†2. (notice-use.) To mark a person by cutting his ears (in the pillory).

1660 S. FISHER *Rustick Alarm Wks.* (1679) 125 The Practice of...pillorying, gagging, Ear-marking, Noseslitting. †EARN, sb. Obs. rare. [OE. *earn* = (by metathesis) ON. *raun*, Goth. *razun*:-OTeut. \**razun* (u); cogn. with REST. The OE. word is chiefly found in compounds, as *bere-ern*, *hordern*; see quot. under BARN, SALTERN.] A place, dwelling, hut.

a 1000 *Laws of the 57* (Bosw.) Birep into his earne. 1664 *Fleddan F. iii.* 25 Who had been shroud in shepherds earne.

EARN (ĕrn), v. 1. Forms: a. 1 earnian, 2-4 earnien, 3-4 earne(n, 5 earne, 6-7 earne, 7- earn. 8. 1 3earnian, 2 3earnien, 1arnien, 1ernien, 6 3arn, 3erne, 3earne, 3arn, 9 dial. 3earn, 3arn). [OE. *earnian*, *ge-earnian*, repr. an OTeut. type \**azunjan*, f. *azun* (ON. *ǫnn*) labour, properly field-labour, connected with Goth. *asaus*, OHG. *aran* (whence MHG. *erne*, mod.G. *ern*) harvest, Goth. *asusis*, OHG. *esni* hired labourer, OE. *esne* serf, labourer, man. The primary sense is therefore 'to obtain as the reward of labour'. The OE. *earnian* corresponds in meaning with OHG. *arun*, but in form with OHG. *arun*, which derives its sense 'to reap' independently from the sb.

The ME. forms with initial 3 or y may in some cases descend from OE. *ge-earnian*; the mod. dial. forms with y prob. represent the simple vb.; cf. *gerth*, *yale* for *earth*, *ale* (OE. *alaz*).

1. trans. To render an equivalent in labour or service for (wages); hence, to obtain or deserve (money, praise, any advantage) as the reward of labour. In early use in wider sense: To deserve; to obtain as a recompense. (In OE. the simple vb. governs the genit. case, the compound *ge-earnian* the accusative.)

c 888 L. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* in Sweet *Ag. Reader* (ed. 5) ix. 47 Wuton agifan ðam esne (Orpheus) his wif, for ðam he hi hæfð 3earnand mid his hearpunga. a 1000 *Guthlac* 767 (Gr.) Soðfastra saula. earnand on eorðan ecan lifes. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 233 þat hi sceoldan mid eadmodnisse & mid her-samnisse 3earnie þa wununge on hefe rice. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Pet ðeo eadome isomnunge iearnade et gode, þet mu-chel er be engles. forluren. a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* i. 339 Yoke man...trewly his goodes to yerne. 1529 *LYNESAY Complaint* 50 Lang seruyce 3arnis ay reward. 1591 *NASHE Prognost.* 23 Many shall drinke more than they can yerne. a 1637 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 107 There was earned in four years...the summe of four Millions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 These praises...have been dearly earned. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg.* i. 1. 8 Do they all earn wages? 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 359, 'I must...earn my own living.' 1851 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. xv. § 11 The effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation. 1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 147 Go into any private work-shop where old men are earning as much as young men, and you will find that they are earning it.

b. Of qualities or actions: To procure as a direct consequence (a name, reputation, etc.) for a person.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 1. 40 The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor yerne. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 148 The stern justice of his rule earned the hatred of the disorderly baronage. *Mod.* His eccentricities had earned for him the nickname of 'The Madman'.

c. Of money invested; also of an implement, etc.: To be the means of producing (an income or money return).

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 1/4 The line...would earn at least four per cent.

†d. intr. To do work for (a reward or result).

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 148 Now Mars...Anchises and Adonis...May earne for babes, for Vulcan shall be parent at their birth.

†2. absol. To deserve well or ill. Obs. [cf. L. *bene mereri*.]

1661 *EACOFU Charter* in Sweet *Ag. Reader* (ed. 5) 55 Heo ne dorste...hem swa leanian swa he hire to 3earnand hæfde. 1622 *DEKKER, etc. Virgin Mart.* iv. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 59 A piece of Roman gold With Caesar's stamp, such as he sends his captains When in the wars they earn well.

3. [cf. OHG. *arnan* to reap.] To glean. dial. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

hence Earned ppl. a., purchased by an equivalent in labour; esp. in phrases well-earned, hardly-earned. EARNER, one who or that which earns.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Haris* 23 Make my hands the earners of my meate. 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 162 Nor make him so great an earner of our monies. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 75 The well earned promotion. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2 Unearned incomes should be taxed before earned incomes. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/5 The wives of wage earners.

†EARN, v. 2. Obs. exc. dial. [app. identical with ME. *erne* (repr. both OE. *ternan*, metathetic var. of *rinnan*, RUN, and the causative *arnian*=*rennan*): in OE. the prefix-vbs. *ge-rinnan*, *ge-rennan*, occur in the senses 'curdle, cause to curdle'; the ppl. *geurnen* 'curdled' is found in *Leechdoms*

II. 230, 272, III. 278.] intr. To curdle. Also trans. To curdle (milk), esp. for making into cheese.

1674 *RAY N. C. Wds.* 16 To Earn, to run as cheese doth. Var. Dial. 1724 *RANSAY Tea-T. Dist.* (1733) i. 86 The kims to kirm and milk to earn. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Housefr.* (1778) 250 When it [new milk] is ready to boil put in a quart of good cream, earn it. 1879 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Earn, to curdle with rennet.

†EARN, v. 3. Obs. Forms: (? 1 eornian), 6 erne, earne, 7 earn. [app. a var. of YEARN:-OE. *geornian*; cf. dial. *ear* for year. All the senses of the present word, exc. 3, also belong to the form YEARN. The OE. *geornian* to murmur (Bosw.-T. in pres. ppl. *eornigende*), *geornfulnes* solicitude, *geornlice* diligently (*Leechdoms* I. 190), seem to show that the two forms go back to an early period; see *Sievers Ags. Gram.* (ed. 2) §212.

Prof. Skeat (s.v. YEARN) considers that *earn*, *yearn* to grieve (sense 2 below) are of distinct origin from *earn*, *yearn* in the sense to desire. He regards the former as a corruption of ME. ERME. But the development of sense from 'desire' to 'sorrow' presents no serious difficulty; and there is no clear evidence of confusion between the two words.]

1. intr. To desire strongly, to long. Also, To earn it. (? refl.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 76 My courage earned it to awake. 1596 - F. Q. i. i. 3 His hart did earne To proue his puissiance.

2. To be affected with poignant grief or compassion; also impers. *it earns me*.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iii. 3 My manly heart dotherne...for Falstaff hee is dead, and we must ernie therefore. 1601 - *Jul. C.* ii. 11. 12 That every like is not the same...the heart of Brutus earns to think upon. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Alas poore wretch! how it earns my heart for him! 1651 P. STERRY *England's Deliverance* (1652) 26, I do...with bowels tenderly Earning, warn and intreat, etc.

3. ? To tremble. rare-o.

1611 *COTGR. Frisssioner*, to tremble, quake, shrug, shiver, didder, shudder, earne, through cold or fear.

4. Of hounds, deer, etc.: To utter a prolonged cry. See EARNING vbl. sb. 2.

†EARN, adv. Obs. rare. [app. ME. *corne*, OE. *georne* eagerly, anxiously; cf. EARN v. 3] Earnestly, longingly.

1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Cried him corne merci & forgiu-ness. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vii. 11 Who doubts but they prayed earn and earnestly, when they were in Bocardo.

EARN, var. form of ERNE, eagle.

Earn-beater, -bliter, dial. [Derivation unknown; this and OE. *heferblæte*, *hefenblæte*, name of some bird, 'bicoca, bugium', prov. Eng. *hammerbeal* snipe, may possibly be various corruptions of the same word.]

'A Scotch name for the snipe.' (Jamieson.)

1668 *ROSS Helmore* 58 (Jam.) The earn-beater or the mufrow's crow, Was like to melt her very heart awa.

EARNEST (ĕnĕst), sb. 1. Forms: 1 eornust, -ost, -est, 3 eornest, 3orneste, 3-5 erneste, 3-6 ernest, 5 ernest, 4-6 ernos, 6 earnes, 6-earnest. [OE. *eorust* fem. = OHG. *ernust* fem., neut. MHG. *ernest*, mod.G. *ernst* masc., MDu. *ernst*, *aernst* (of similar meaning):-OTeut. \**ernusti*, perh. f. root \**ers*, found also in ERBE (obs.) anger. A different ablaut form of the same root, with similar suffix, appears to exist in OE. *ornust* wagger of battle, ON. *orrostia*, late OE. *orrest* battle. The form *ernes* may possibly represent a distinct word:-OE. *geornes*, (*geornnes*) eagerness, strength of desire; cf. EARN v. 3; it was however in 15th c. completely identified with the present word.]

†1. Ardour in battle; in wider sense, intense passion or desire. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 16480 þer was fehte swiþe stor, eornest ful sturne. c 1250 *Ibid.* 16468 To fite mid folle 3orneste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 122 Vortimer with gret power and god ernest yow. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1285 The hote ernest (of h. harvest) is al overblowe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4840 And whanne they han her lust geten The hote ernest they al foryetten.

2. Seriousness, serious intention, as opposed to jest or play; esp. in phrase in (†for) earnest, in good (sober, sad) earnest. In OE. *on earnest* means 'earnestly', also 'in reality'. In mod. use to be in earnest, applied to persons, has sometimes an emphatic sense = to be earnest.

c 1000 *WULFSTAN Addr. to English* in Sweet *Ag. Reader* (ed. 5) 111 Gif we on eornest enigne scame cūðan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 411 Adam is to eue cūmen, More for erneste ban for gāmen. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 6 Til perfitte man it falles not to leghe nouþer in ernest ne in gāmen. 1430 *LYOG. Chron.* Troy i. v And this contok to ernes and in game Depart was betwixt love and shame. *Ibid.* i. vi, It is an ernest and no game. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Arneste or erneste, seruyoste. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* 328 Is it erneste that ye speke? c 1535 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 92 In earne, a certes, For earne, þour certes, Of earne, de certes. 1570 *MORRIS Wks.* 5. iv. 1 in Hazl. *Dorsety* II. 362 But in good earnest, madam, speak-off or on? 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* lxxv. (1862) i. 103, It were good to be beginning in sad earnest to find out God. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373, I deal not now with this child, never worth my earnest, and now not seasonable for my jest. 1729 *Br. BUTLER Serm., Self-Deceit* 475 It never in earnest comes into their thoughts. 1745 *WESLEY Annu. Ch.* 15, I am in great Earnest when I

declare once more, that I have a deep conviction. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* ii. vi. (1857) 102 It was no feint, but a surprise meditated in good earnest. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 207 Are you in jest or in real earnest?

†b. ME. phrase: *Erte(u) to earnest*: to conduct to a serious result; *erte(u) in earnest*: to bring seriously to pass. [Cf. OHG. *uuar giuinentit in guota ernust* 'factus est in agonia' Graff.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2942 Ertes ay to euyl end & ernyst by the last. *Ibid.* 11634 For erting his exile in ernest.

EARNEST (ĕnĕst), sb. 2. Forms: 3 dat. or acc. ernesse, 4 ernes, eernes, 5 ernys, 5-6 earnest, (5 arneste), 6-earnest. [Of obscure etymology: presumably connected with the synonymous *erles* (see ARLES), *ERRES* (a. OFr. *erres* pl.); possibly it was altered from these after the analogy of derivatives in -NESS.

The alleged OF. *ernes*, frequently given as the etymon, is spurious (Prof. Paul Meyer); the Welsh *ernes* is borrowed from Eng. At an early period app. confused with EARNEST sb. 1, the notion being that an 'earnest' was so called as showing that a bargain was made 'in earnest'.]

1. Money, or a sum of money, paid as an instalment, esp. for the purpose of securing a bargain or contract. Also fig. A foretaste, instalment, pledge, of anything afterwards to be received in greater abundance. †Phrase, *On (in, for) earnest*: by way of earnest, as an instalment or foretaste.

The lit. sense is now nearly confined to law-books, and the fig. use, which retains its currency chiefly on account of its occurrence in the Bible, has almost ceased to be consciously metaphorical.

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Nu þu schalt on alre aert as on ernesse swa bene ibeaten wið bittre besmen. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* i. 142 Crist tokte ernes here in his world. *Ibid.* III. 61 He hadde answer of Gode, þat was ernest herto. 1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 59, I have paid him a noble on ernest. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Arneste or hānselle for ernest H. F., ansal K. 1463 *Mauw. & Hensch. Exp.* 157 Item, my mastyr paid to hym in ernest that schuld make my lady's cloke, iij. liij. 1499 *Nottingham Borough Rec. MS.* 1376. 5 Reseyved of ernys iij. 1509 *BARCLAY Slop of Folsy* (1874) II. 115 Thy ernest is layde, the bagen must abyde. It may nat be broke. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 685 As ye see, .. after all bargaines, there is a signe thereof made, eyther clapping of hands..or giving some earnest. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. v. 65 It is an earnest of a farther good. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iv. 11 An earnest seals the bargain. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 432 p. 12 The Earnest given me of something further intended in my Favour. 1800 A. AOSION *Reports* 135 Plaintiff paid a garnish earnest. 1814 *WORSW. Excursion* i. The primrose flower Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring. a 1830 *MACKINTOSH More Wks.* 1846 i. 397 The enthusiastic admiration with which the superior few feel an earnest of their own higher powers. 1845 *STEPHEN Laws Eng.* II. 69 If such portion be accepted by way of earnest. 1850 *TENNISON In Memor.* xcvi, The days she never can forget Are earnest that he loves her yet.

b. Comb., earnest-money, giver, EARNEST-PENNY.

1557 in *Turner Records of Oxford* 266 The ernyst money of the towne treas. 1616 *SIR R. BOYLE in Litmore Papers* (1886) i. 136, I delivered to...Cap. Wm. Hull xx<sup>s</sup> store: as earnest money to buy casks for flumadons. 1698 *VANBRUGH Puer. Wks.* iii. 1, I'm none of your earnest-givers. 1868 *KENT Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 494 If, therefore, earnest money be given...the contract is binding.

†2. Cant. (See quot.) Obs.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Tip me my Earnest*, Give me my Share or Divident. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

†EARNEST, sb. 3. Obs. ? Mistake for OE. *ernest* single combat; the ground for the concluding statement in the quot. is unknown.

1591 *LANBARD Arch.* (1635) 44 If a French man doe appeale an English man of...murder, the French man may defend himself by Battaille, which was then termed in English, Ernest; a word that we keep yet, saying, when wee see a man fight, hee is an Ernest.

EARNEST (ĕnĕst), a. Forms: 1 eorneste, 3, 6 ernest, (3 ernexst), 5 ernyst (? 7 earst), 6-earnest. [OE. *eorneste*, f. EARNEST sb. 1; in ME. no unequivocal examples have been found; perh. the word died out in OE., and was afterwards developed afresh from the attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling; usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction, or action; sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: Intense, ardent. Of actions or words: Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling or conviction.

In mod. use the word tends to exclude the notion of un-governed or violent feeling, which in some earlier-examples is prominent; cf. quot. 1670 under EARNESTNESS.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) i. 386 Mid eornestum mode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26351 Clene and reuful...sted-fast, ernest, willi (? read ernest-willi). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2713 The ernyst speche...of Elinus the Byshop. 15... R. WEAVER *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dorsety* II. 99 Of an earnest professor of Christs Gospel Thou madest me an hypocrite. 1563 *MAN tr. Musculus* Common Pl. 372a, Anye earnest or curious search thereof. 1581 *SATILE Triclinus Agricola* (1602) 186 Being young hee had addicted himselfe to the study of philosophie in earnest sort. 1591 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 316 My tongue should stumbe in mine earnest words. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* ii. i. (1611) 54 An earnest longing desire to see things brought to a peaceable end. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 27, I...have been An earnest advocate to plead for him. 1611 *BINZ. Hebr.* ii. x We ought to giue the more earnest heede.



1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Flatterer, His chiding may seem but the earnest commendation. 1658 DEKKER, etc. *Witch* *Edmont.* iii. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 391 I'll not turn from it, if you be earnest Sir. 1716-B LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 147 The good lady... was very earnest in serving me of everything. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom.* 240 What though her Priests in earnest terror call On all their host of Gods to aid? 1830 D'ISRAËL *Charles I.* III. vi. 114 There was a good deal of earnest impetuosity in his temper. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 26 All history resolves itself, into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* No. 217. 183 To [Arnold] C. we owe the substitution of the word 'earnest' for its predecessor 'serious'. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. § 22. 160 To say 'one earnest word in connexion with this ascent.

b. *Const. for, or inf.* Somewhat rare.  
1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 302 The Presbyterian faction were earnest to have the army disbanded. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett.* in Wks. 1731 II. 420 The Swede is earnest for a Peace. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* 377 Saony, ... was earnest with the King to give the signal to the executioner. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. v. 61 Caraffa [was] earnest to introduce the inquisition.

c. *transf.*  
1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 166 For the Earth, I say, is an earnest place. 181. LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Life is real, life is earnest. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling*, The Bible, most earnest of books.

d. Comb. *earnest-hearted*, -mild adjs.  
1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 409 If a little maid, .. Should sigh within it, earnest-mild, This need will answer evermore. 1860 *Sal. Rev.* IX. 53/2 A thoroughly good and earnest-hearted man.

† 2. Of animals: Excited. *Obs. rare.*  
1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cij. If they [bees] be so earnest that you fear stinging your hands.

3 Of things: Demanding serious consideration; weighty, important.

1544 ASCHAM *Toph.* (Arb.) 26 We scholars have more earnest and weighty matters in hand. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) i. xxv. 180 Sir Charles had earnest business in town.

† *Earnest*, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. had *cornoste* *adv.*, perh. instrum. case of *cornost*, EARNEST *sb.*], or f. the adj.; the later word is merely an *advbl.* use of the adj.] = EARNESTLY.

1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 44 The lesse the bodilly members are occupied, the more earnest hee withdrawes himselfe to his cogitations. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 516 Had not profited with that Queen, so earnest was she bent against the Duke of Chastelleraul. 1791 COWPER *Mad* iv. 453 Earnest they sued for an auxilial band.

† *Earnest*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*], or a.] *trans.* a. To use in earnest. b. To render earnest.

1602 *Pastor Fido* Ej (N.) Let's prove among ourselves our arms in jest, That when we come to earnest them with men, We may them better use. 1603 FLOMO *Montaigne* iii. viii. (1632) 519 The study and plodding on bookes, is a languishing and weakke kinde of motion, and which heathen or earnestest nothing.

† *Earnest*, *v.* *2. Obs.* Also 5 *earnest*. [f. 'the adj.]. To secure by giving or taking earnest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scynthe* (1835) 120 A nothir lovare... Wyth the ryng of hys feyth hath earnestyd me. 1630 LORD *Banians* Intro. I was willing to earnest his love to mee by this injunction. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mile* 28 Election made sure, confirmed, sealed, witnessed, earnested by the peculiar Spirit of Adoption.

† *Earnestful*, *obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*], or a.]

1. Important; = EARNEST a. 3.

c. 1386 CHAUCE *Clerkes T.* 1175 Lat us stynte of earnestful matere. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* v. (1540) 60 If so be of serious and earnestful maters, let him vse grauytie.

2. = EARNEST a. 1. Also as quasi-*adv.*

1430 A. B. C. *Aristotle in Babes* Bk. (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to earnestful neiber. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* i. (1821) 73 Quen the king was behaldin this man maist earnestful. 1563 DAVIDSON *Anst.* Kennedy in *Misc. Wod.* Soc. (1844) 186 Your Lordship's earnestfull and godly desyre.

Hence † *Earnestfully* *adv.*  
1575 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 144 He answered earnestfully.

† *Earnestly* (5-mestli), *adv.* [f. EARNEST a. + -LY 2.] In an earnest manner; in a manner indicating earnestness. (In OE.: In truth, in reality; also in the Gospels *transl. ergo, itaque*, Vulg.)

c. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Eornestlice þa ðæ gecomon þa embe þa endlyften tide comon, þa onfengon hig ðe hys pening. a. 1000 *Latus* of Chut (Ecclesi.) x. Sunnan-dæges cyninge we forbeodad eac eornestlice. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26932 þi scrift aght to be made earnestly, noght als intent o wyl-glori. c. 1345 *E. A. M.* P. B. 130 He enters in ful earnestly, in yre of his hert. c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 6490 Carion full earnestly with Ector aundrit to fight. c. 1440 *Group.* *Part.* 142 Earnestly, serious. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* 13 Now seist thou how earnestly Raguel hath requyred me.

1544 *Bale Chrym.* Sir T. Orlatwell in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) i. 268 Than loked the Lord Cobham earnestly vpon the archbishopps. 1552 *ARR.* HAMILTON *Catech.* (1854) 3 He so earnestly maid supplication to thame. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* I. v. i. 121. 1609 BIRLE (Douay) *Zech.* xii. *comm.* The other Jewes most earnestly persecuted Christians. 1712 ANIMSON *Spect.* No. 89 r 3 Reflexions which I earnestly recommend to the Thoughts of my fair Readers. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* iv. § 33. 123 The most earnestly imitative treatment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. (1857) 8 He had .. endeavored earnestly to do his duty to the best of his abilities. 1863 FR. KIMBLE *Resid.* Georgia 55 A .. pair of chickens, which he offered most earnestly to S—.

1871 FRIEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xx. 155 We know enough of Hereward to make us earnestly long to know more.

**Earnestness** (5-mestnēs). [f. EARNEST a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being earnest.

1561 T. NORRIS *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. 162 They must watch with all care, earnestness, and diligence. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 158 Never expressing an earnestness... but an humble Gravity suitable to the Aged. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. cxxvii. 55 Keep your mind quiet, do not think with earnestness every one of your health. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 361 Sawing, even one with the might and earnestness of a Demiurgus. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1866) 32 Earnestness; that is, sincerity of purpose. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLAND *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 581 The discussion began with warmth on one side, and grave earnestness on the other.

† *Earnest-penny*, *Obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*], or a.] A small sum of money (prob. orig. a literal penny) paid as earnest to secure a bargain; cf. *bargain-penny*, *fastening-penny*.

1508 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS. 1383. 10 Receipt unum denarium argenti ut pro an earnest penny. 1552 HULOT, Bynde with an earnest penny, *obaro*. 1562 ESEN *Lett.* in *1st Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Pref. 43/2, Xxii thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penny to begynne the booke. 1629 W. COWPER *Heaven Open*, 119 It is customary to men to give an earnest penny in buying and selling. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 10 *Arrha*, an earnest-penny.

b. *fig.* (In 16th and 17th c. freq. in religious usc.) 1533 TINKALE *Supper of Lord* 19 That assured saving health and earnest-penny of everlasting life. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 59 Then for an earnest-penny take this blow. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 97/2 Ye spirit of God... is the earnest penny of our adoption. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 281, I offered them an earnest-penny, to take me along with me as a companion and witness. 1676 WCHENLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. ii. Presents from me... the earnest-pence for our love-bargain.

† *Earnesty*, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *yrnesty*. [f. EARNEST a. + -TY.] Earnestness.

1572 *ARR.* PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 429 With some earnesty to prefer his honour and true religion. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 361 This was done with such yrnesty that for the tyme it was a great obstacle in our proceedings.

† *Earnful*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. a var. of YEARNFUL; for the relations between the two forms cf. EARN v. 3] Anxious, full of longing desire; sorrowful. Hence *Earnfully* *adv.*

[a. 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 23 Eornfulness [v. r. geornfulness] biisse worlde.] c. 1500 *Noble Life* II. lxxxix, He cryeth biissefull ho, ho! 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming* *Christ* 47/1 Their woollful cries... their earnfull plaintes. 1582 STUBLEY *Seneca's Hercules* Ctl. 191 b, Philomele... earnestfully did mone Her tender liss death. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* iv. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 323 A deep and earnful sigh. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping piteously in so earnestful manner. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. viii. The earnful smart Which eats my breast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Erifful*, sad, lamentable.

**Earning** (5-ming), *vbl. sb.* [f. EARN v. 1 + -ING 1; in OE. *earnung*, *gearnung*.]

1. The action of giving labour as an equivalent for wages, of acquiring money by labour. Also *attrib.* 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The men who have earned them [laurels] and know what the earning cost. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/1 The real earning power of the property.

b. *concr.* in pl.: The amount of money which a person acquires or becomes entitled to by his labour; also, the income produced by invested capital.

1732 *Acc. of Workhouses* 29 To know their earnings, and to give an account to the trustees. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vi. 56 The whole is commonly considered as the earnings of his labour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The earnings of the peasant were very different in different parts of the kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/1 The gross earnings of railways have increased.

† 2. The fact of deserving, merit; *concr.* that which one deserves. *Obs.*

c. 1200 WULSTAN *Homily* in *Sweet Ags. Reader* xvi. 16 Mid midlan earmungan we gearcundon þa yrmða be on us sittad. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Crist us 3ef mon froo zeue... nawiht for ure erunge bute for his muchele mildheortnesse. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Danne wule he... demen elch man after his erunge.

† 3. *pl.* Gain, profit. *Obs.*

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 Jif we sceuden god so we doð ermines, more we hauden of heuene þanne eorðes oþer kinges. [But other texts read *earnings*.] 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 182 Now is the time to make earnings in the islands. 1875 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 15 If thou wouldst make any earnings of thy reading this treatise, then thou must—Read, and believe what thou readest.

† *Earning*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. EARN v. 3; = YEARNING.]

1. Longing desire; poignant grief or compassion.

1631 R. H. *Arraignment. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 131 The strong movings of his hart, and the earnings of his affections. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 r 2 The generous Earnings of Distress in a manly Temper.

2. The act of uttering the prolonged cry of hounds or deer.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 13 The earning of the hounds in continuans of their cry. 1631 R. H. *Arraignment. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 219 The young Fawne with earning.

**Earning** (5-ming), *vbl. sb.* *dial.* Also *yearning*. [f. EARN v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The curdling of milk for cheese.

1872 A. MONRO *Comfar. Anal.* (ed. 3) 40 It is this fourth stomach with the milk curdled in it, that is commonly taken for earning of milk. 1874 TWISLER *Dairying* 31 To allow the Milk to stand an Hour, in earning, or after the Runnet

is put in. *Ibid.* 45 A very material circumstance to be attended in Cheese-making, is the time .. when the Milk is at rest, called earning time.

2. The means of curdling milk; rennet. Also *attrib.*, as in *earning-bag*, *skin*. Also *earning-grass* = BUTTERWORT.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 When your Runnet or Earning is fit to be used. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cheese*, Go to the Pot where the Earning Bag hangs, and take so much of the Earning... as will serve for the Proportion of Milk. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) 1131 (Jam.) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, Earning-grass. 1778 *Fam. Acc. Bk.* in *E. Peacock N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) A calf-head and a piece of earning-skin. c. 1820 *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 202 (Jam.) Mrs. MacClary then took down a bottle of rennet, or yearning, as she called it. 1863 ATKINSON *Darby Provinc.* N. Riding *Yorksh.*

**Earock**, var. form of EIRACK.

**Ear-pick**, **pick**, **picker**. [f. EAR *sb.*], An instrument for clearing the ear of wax, etc.; also *fig.*

1883 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Ereyke, *aurefricium*. 1568 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 227 To James Gybson my godson... one silver ear pick. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras.* *Fr. Tong.* *Vne cure oreille*, an ear picker. 1592 *LYLY Midas* v. ii. 63, I protest by cissars, brush & comb; bason ball & apron; by razor, earpick & rubbing clothes. 1614 T. AOMAS in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav. Ps.* xxvi. 10 Alas! poor truth, that she must now be put to the charge of a golden earpick, or she cannot be heard. 1634 S. ROWLEY *Noble Sold.* II. i. Is the king at leisure... to heare a Souldier speake. I am no ear-pick: To sound his hearing that way. 1700 *Transactioner* 21 He Acts all the uncouth Faces, of a Transactioner pausing over a China Earpick. 1825 *Hose Every-day Bk.* I. 1255 Tweezers with an ear-pick.

† *Ear-rent*, *Obs.* [perh. orig. f. EAR *sb.*], or a.] RENT; but used (? punningly) with allusion to EAR *sb.*], ? Some kind of agricultural rent. In *quots.* used punningly for: a. The loss of a person's ears in the pillory. b. The 'tax' imposed on a listener's patience by a profitless or noisy talker.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. Raskalls would runne themselves from breath to see... you t' have but a Hole to thrust your heads in. For which you should pay Ear-rent. 1624 *MASINGER Renegado* III. ii. You speak not tempests, nor take ear-rent from A poor shopkeeper.

**Ear-ring**, **earring**. [f. EAR *sb.*], Also 1 *ear-bring*, 5 *aryng*, 6 *earinge* (e, eare ryng(e)).

1. A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament; often used for a pendant or 'drop'.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxxii. 2 Nymþ gyldene ear-hringas of eower wifa earon. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 45 *Inauris*, be Aryng in the ere. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* viii. 24 For in so much as ye men were Ismaelites, they had ear-ringes. — *Ezek.* xvi. 12, I putt... eare rynges vpon thine eares. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 454, I send your honour two ear-rings. a. 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) *The*... gave the precious earrings that they wore. 1701 LANY M. V. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 18 Her earrings... were two diamonds shaped exactly like pears. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xviii. A pair of gold ear-rings. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 174 The lifeless frame, dressed as became a war-chief, glittered with belts, and ear-rings.

2. *dial.* The common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

† *Earsh*, *Obs. exc. dial.* [A slurred pronounc. of EDDISH; see also ARRISH.]

a. A stubble field. b. = Eddish or aftermath.

1622 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* (L.) Fires oft are good on barren earshes made. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earsh*, a stubble field; as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh.

**Earshot** (5-erst). [f. EAR *sb.*], or a.] *SHOT*; after *bowshot*, etc.] The distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Hater* i. iii. Hark you Sir, there may perhaps be some within ear-shots. 1713 *Guardian* No. 71 (1756) I. 315 Within ear-shot of one of those little ambitious men. 1844 *ISRAËL Coningsby* II. vi. 75 Tadpole and Taper... withdrew to a distant soil, out of earshot, and indulged in confidential talk. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anst. Leigh* III. 1002 She was... not in earshot of the things Outspoken o'er the heads of common men.

**Earst**, *obs.* var. *EARST*; ? also of EARNEST a.

**Earth**, *obs.* form of *art*: see *BE v.*

**Earth** (5-aj), *sb.* *Forms:* a. 1-4 *eorðe*, 1-*Northumb.* *eorðu*, *eorðe*, 2 *horðe*, 3-6 *erðe*, 4-5 *irthe*, *urth(e)*, 4-6 *yerth(e)*, *heorthe*, 5 *3erþ*, *yerth*, 6 *earthe*, *yearth(e)*, *(erith)*, 8-9 *Sc. yerth*, 9 *Sc. and dial.* *yearth*, *orth*, 6-*earth*. *Þr.* 3-5 *erd(e)*, 6 *eard*, *eird*, 8 *yird*, 9 *Sc. and north. dial.* *yird*, *yeird*, *eard*. [Common Teut.: OE. *eorþ*, wk. fem., corresponds to OS. *ertha* wk. fem. (MDu. *aerde*, *erde*, Du. *aarde*), OHG. *erda* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *erde*), ON. *irþ* (Sw. *d. jord*), Goth. *airþa* str. fem.: = OTeut. \**erþ*, (? WGer.) *erþon*; without the dental suffix the word appears in OHG. *ero* earth, Gr. *ἐρα-τε* on the ground; no other non-Teutonic cognates are known to exist, the plausible connexion with Waryan root \**ar*, to plough, being open to serious objection.

With the northern and Sc. forms with -*d* cf. ME. *dede* for *death*; the change of -*h* into -*d* is rare at the end of a word, though in medial positions it is frequent in Sc. The northern forms of the present word were in the early ME. period graphically coincident with those of *Ern*, and in some phrases the two words seem to have been confused.] (Men's notions of the shape and position of the earth have so greatly changed since Old Teutonic times, while the language of the older notions has long outlived them, that it

is very difficult to arrange the senses and applications of the word in any historical order. The following arrangement does not pretend to follow the development of ideas.)

### I. The ground.

1. Considered as a mere surface. † *To win earth on: to gain ground upon; to lose earth: to lose ground.*

*Beowulf* 1533 Weap ða wunden mæl. þæt hit on eorðan læg stið and stælc. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* in Sweet *Agg. Reader* (ed. 5) 85 Iohannes...astrethe his lichoman to eorðan on langsumnum gebede. c. 1200 *Ormin* 8073. For he [Herod] warrp sece, and he bigann To retenn bufenn eorpe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13860 þey wip-drownen hem, and erpe þey lais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* iv. 284 The Kyng...Wes laid at erd. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6817 Sum [he] hurlit to be hard yerth. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 657 Twenty fote he garde hym gog. Thus erthe on hym he wane. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v. i.* 199 They kneele, they kisse the Earth. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Let your Gardiner endeavour to apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall-Fruits...to the Earth or Borders. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 486 Part roll'd on the earth and rose again.

### 2. Considered as a solid stratum.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. c. 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 16784 The day was darker then the night þe erthe quoke with alle. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 574. The people...are constrained to inhabit in Caves, under the yearth. 1569 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b. Of Gemmes, some are found in the earthes vaines, and are digged up with Metalles. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* liii. 139 Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths: [1865 *Frost & Fire* II. 182] Them is what we call marble stones; they grow in the yearth).

† 3. Considered as a place of burial; esp. in phrase *To bring (a person) to (the) earth. Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 4283 To gadere come, his corles & brohten hime to eorðe. c. 1305 *Edm. the Conf.* 594 in *E. P. P.* (1862) 86 Ded he com iwis & þer he was ibroht an vrpe. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Y be-quethe his li to bringe me on erthe. 1541 *Bury Wills* (1850) 261 [William Clowry, of Chelworth, charged his wife] to bringe me vnto the herthe honestly accordyng to my value. *Ibid.* 141, I commyt my body to be buried in the churchre erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. 1. Every earth is fit for burial.

4. The hole or hiding-place of a burrowing animal, as a badger, fox, etc. Also fig.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 187 If you...put the Terryer into an earth where foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leave that earth. 1611 COTGR. *Accl.*...the bottonne...of a foxes, or badgers earth. 1719 *De For Crusoë* (1840) i. xi. 183 Frighted have fled to cover, or fox to earth. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 332, I recommend to you, to turn them into large covers and strong earths. 1828 SCOTT *J. Perth* I. 311, I am ready to take you to any place of safety you can name...But you cannot persuade me that you do not know what earth to make for. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 113 They were generally near their earths, but the dogs killed one. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 253 And onward to the fortress rode the three...So, thought Geraint, 'I have track'd him to his earth'.

5. The soil as suited for cultivation; sometimes with a defining word denoting the nature or quality of the soil.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas forðon ða ilca to huon nuttedlice eorðo gi-onetad. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum ful on þe gode eorðe and þat com wel forð. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2268 (Fairf.) Tilmen...better þai awen erp tills. c. 1440 *Prosp. Paro.* 143 Erye, or erthe (erde *K.*), *terras, humus, tellus.* c. 1450 *Palld. on Husb.* 1. 81 The bitterest erthe & west that thou canst thinke. 1553 *Fitz. Herb. Hist.* § 13 To plowe his barley-erthe. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) § 143 On chose lyinge nerest unto James Bailles called the merled earthe. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 29 When you finde the chase to runne over any faire earth, as either over More, Meadow, Heath [etc.] all which my countrymen of the North call skelping earths. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Earth*. By means of sand it is, that the fatty earth is rendered fertile. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorl. Dial.* 71 They racken his earth is as gud as onny ith parish.

6. *Electr.* The ground considered as the medium by which a circuit is completed. Hence used for: A communication with the earth.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 250 An 'earth', however, is generally put at each station.

### II. The world on which we dwell.

7. The dry land, as opposed to the sea.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* i. 12 And God gecyðe, þa drignisse eorðan. c. 1160 *Hutton Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 15 7e beforð sæc and eorðan. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 De ðridda dai...was water and erde o sunder sad. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 187 þe watris all he calid þe se, þe drey he calid erd. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* i. 10 God clepid the drie erthe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 624 The seat of men, Earth, with her nether Ocean circumfud. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 119 Sooner let earth, air, sea to Chaos fall. 1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. I. 6 There's sæ strong'a spirit of life hotchin over yearth and sea.

8. The world as including land and sea; as distinguished from the (material) heaven.

*Beowulf* 92 (Gr.) Se almihtiga eorðan worhte. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunden dei was isean þæt forsteste hit buuen eorðe. c. 1205 LAY. 4154 He somenede ferd Swule nes neuere eær on erde. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 Of no3t Was heuene and erde samen wro3t. c. 1320 *Cast. Loue* 95 God atte begynnnynges Hedde i-maad heuene wip ginne...And þe eorpe þer-after þer-wip. 1698 KEILL *Exanh. Th. Earth* (1734) 127 What proportion all the Rivers in the Earth bear to the Po. 1747 J. SCOTT *Christ. Life* III. 489 Spreading...even to the utmost ends of the earth. a. 1813 A. WILSON *Kab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. (1846) 147 He ca'd the kirk the church, the yirth the globe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 99 Men for a long while regarded the earth as a boundless plain.

9. Considered as the present abode of man; frequently contrasted with heaven or hell. In poet. and rhet. use often without the article.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 18 Me is geseald ælc anweald on heofonan and on eorpan [550 *Lindisf. on eorðol.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo on eorðe geuod reste to alle eorðe þrelles wepmen and wifmen of heore þrel weorces. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2928 Crist has here in irthe leuyd þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *Ibid.* 71 [Scho] saues me first in herth fa syn, And heuen blys me helps to wyn. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 515 To conquer alle seculer lordship in his eorpe. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Wat þu byndist vpon serpe, it schal be boundoun al so in heuin. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 462 Shalle not long w 3ou in urthe a byde. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 13 And he...loueth hir chastite a monge alle þe virgyns in erthe. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 128 For in this erth no lady is so fare. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 74 To whom...In heaven & yerth be laud and praise. Amen. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37, I came not to send peace in to the yerthe but warr. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. II.* 45 Those that haue knowne the Earth so full of faults. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 90 O Earth! how like to Heav'n, if not preferred! More justly. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 813 Mighty Casar...On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 But Kilmeny on yirth was nevir mayre seine. 1858 TRENCU *Parables* ii. (1877) 15 Earth is not a shadow of Heaven, but heaven...a dream of earth.

b. *transf.* The inhabitants of the world.

1540 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Benedicite*. O let the Earth, speak good of the Lord. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xi. 1 The whole earth was of one language.

c. In the intensive expression *on earth.*

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1879) 228 What scheme on [hearth] are you driving at? *Mod.* What on earth is the matter here?

### 10. Considered as a sphere, orb, or planet.

c. 1400 *Renn. Rose* 3339 Erthe, that bitwixe is sett The sonne and hit [the moon]. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* Cont. (Arb.) 45 A demonstration of the roundness of the earth. 1658 *CULPEPER Astron. Judgem.* Dis. 18 The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and...hanged in the Air. 1746 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 403 The Place of the Aphelion or Perihelion of the Earth. 1796 H. HUYSTER *tr. P. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Introd. 32 The Earth is lengthened out at the Poles. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Introd. 2 The earth is a planet.

† b. *transf.* A world resembling the earth; a (supposed) habitable planet.

1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* 381 He affirmed...the Moon [to be] an earth, having Mountains and Valleys, Cities and Houses in it. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 168 We will consider...the rest of the earths, or of the planets within our heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 23, This is the 1st, or highest, of 7 earths.

III. † 11. [? After *L. terra*.] A country, land; portion of the earth's surface. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 22 Eftor ðas cum se hælend...in iudea eorðu [975 *Rushw. eorðu*]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5484 Joseph...first was berid in þat contre, Siben born til his erth was he. c. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxi. 2 Some of man...prophecy thou asens the erthe of Israel. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1325 They yave Ser Torent that he wan, Both the erth and the woman. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 270 And...3e be nocht feird But doute for to possess the erd. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 34 This hand that swayes the earth this Climate overlooks. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 The Athenians have the spirit not to be slaves to their earth.

IV. As a substance or material.

12. The material of which the surface of the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 355 (Gr.) þeah min ban and blod buth ge-weorðen eorðan to eacan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God...cweð þæt he wolde wecan man of eorðan. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1028 Vnto þat erth þou was of tan. a. 1300 *Harlell* 740 A lifel hus to maken of erthe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 427 Askes and powder, erthe and clay. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cv, To graue...in erthe, and other sculptures. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Cotter* (1845) 15 Mould, Sand, Gravel or Clay [all which] I call Earth. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 54 Alternate strata of earth and limestone. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 213 The envoys...undertook to give earth and water. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* III. 168 'Sober floories that smell of the yird like'.

† b. Clay as material for pottery. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 He wolde erde be serued in vessels of erth. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* iv. Sched. s. v. *Bottles, Bottles*...of Earth or Stone the dozen.

c. In *Sugar-making*. A layer of earth spread over the raw sugar in the process of refining.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sugar*. When the second earth is taken off, they cleanse the surface of the sugar with a brush.

13. As the type of dull, dead matter.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 78 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing then earth, Divine his downfall?

b. As a disparaging term for precious metal.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 34 My bagges are full...with the white and red earth of the world.

c. Used for: The body. Cf. *dust, clay.*

a. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii. Poore soules the center of my sinfull earth. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. (1699) 19 This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel a stark af-frighted motion in my blood. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 21 The indignant spirit cast its mortal garment Among the slain—dead earth upon the earth.

14. Earth as one of the four so-called 'elements'. Also, in pre-scientific chemistry, one of the supposed five (or six) elements; see quot. 1778.

a. 1300 *Fragm. Pop.* s. (Wright) 267 Of this four element ech quik thing y-maked is, Of urthe, of water, and of eyr, and of fur, i-wis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Four elements there ben diverse, The first of hem men erthe call. 1564

P. MOORE *Hope Health* i. iii. 5 The yearth is the lowest and humblest element. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 1. 294 You should not rest betwene the elements of ayre and earth. 1778 *Dict. of Art & Sciences*, s. v. *Element*. The elements...to which all bodies may be reduced are...Water...Air...Oil...Salt...Earth.

15. *Chem.* (See quot.) In mod. use restricted to certain metallic oxides, agreeing in having little taste or smell, and in being unflammable, e.g. magnesia, alumina, zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths' baryta, lime, strontia.

a. 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water. 1751 SIR J. HULL *Mat. Med.* (J.) The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Marls, 4. Ochres, 5. Tripelars. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 22 They unite with acids, alkalis...and some earths, principally alumine. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 12 Four Earths generally abound in soils, the aluminous, the siliceous, the calcareous, and the magnesian. 1863-70 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Earth*, this name is applied to the oxides of the metals, barium, strontium, etc.

b. *Earth* in comb.

1. General relations.

a. attributive. a. Pertaining to the earth as a world, or as a globe or planet; as in *earth-god, goddess, -history, -lord, -measure, -noise, -pole, -power, -surface*. b. Pertaining to the ground; dwelling or existing on, near, or below the surface of the ground, as in *earth-beetle, -bird, -damp, -fly, -hole*. c. Pertaining to the crust of the earth, as in *earth-throe, -tremor*. d. Pertaining to the earth in relation to electricity, as in *earth-resistance*. e. Characteristic of earth as a substance, as in *earth-colour, -tint*; 'composed of earth, as in *earth-bank, -bottom, -envelope, -mound, -wall*.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 236 He went along the 'earth-banks of his ancient home. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* II. 379 A kind of 'earth-beetles' called tauri, i. Bulls. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 132 þeos...beoþ 'eorð briddes, & nesteoð ber eorðe. 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 166/1 Over the original 'earth-bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xxvii. The light usually carried by a miner...certain to be extinguished should he encounter the more formidable hazard of 'earth-damps or pestiferous vapours. 1884 H. R. HAWES in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 191 The 'earth-envelope of mind is not the measure of mind. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 There is a sort of Flies at the Cape which the Europeans call 'Earth-flies. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 We have no acknowledged 'earth-goddess in the poems. 1880 A. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 83 The opposite belief, which is now rapidly gaining ground among the students of 'earth-history. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde...fro mennis wunienge to wilde deores, and ches þere crundel to halie and 'eorðhote to bure. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* 42 The 'Earth-Lords [Adam's] honour now layd in the dust. 1570 BRIDGESLEY *Euclid* xii. xviii. 389 It was needefull for Mechanicall 'earthmeasures, but it is not ignorant of the measure and contents of the circle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Attns. Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 280 The Pyramids...and cromlech, and 'earth-mounds much older. 1850 BROWNING *Poems* II. 435, I can hear it 'Twixt my spirit And the 'earth-noise, intervene. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 32 From the 'earth-poles to the line. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 666/6 The 'earth-powers which dwell in the billows, the rain, the frost, and the air. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 243 The 'earth resistance to the current...is next to nothing. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 An extent of 'earth-surface to be measured. *Ibid.* Tens of thousands of human beings have...been destroyed by 'earth-throes. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 3/1 The colour of these tiles is a deep 'earth-tint. 1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthquakes in Fortn.* Rev. Feb. 274 These troublesome changes are called 'earth tremors. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 217/3 Dr. Bruce also pointed out traces...of the vallum or 'earthwall.

2. objective. a. (sense 1), as *earth-tilling, -worker* vbl. sb., *earth-baking, -convulsing, -dewling, -incinerating, -piercing, -trading* ppl. adjs. b. (senses 7, 8), as *earth-measuring* vbl. sb., † *earth's-amazing, earth-crossing, -destroying, -devouring, -emblemizing, -overgazing, -refreshing, -wexing* ppl. adjs. c. (sense 9), as *earth-paring, -seeking* ppl. adjs. d. (sense 12), as *earth-grubber, -maker, -scraper; earth-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *earth-wheeling* vbl. sb.

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 221 Jehovah did at length unshroud His 'Earths-amazing language. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 'Earth-baking heat. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. (1878) II. 132 'Earth-convulsing behemoth. 1886 PROCTOR in 19th Cent. May 692 A special 'earth-crossing family of Comets. 1592 SHAKS. *Per. & Ad.* 687 Where 'earth-delving Conies keepe. a. 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1540 (Jod.) This all drowning 'earth-destroying shower. c. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* 39 (Jod.) The 'earth devouring anguish of despair. 1852 Th. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 499 These examples of 'earth-eating in the torrid zone appear very strange. 1859 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 108 The sacrificial ox, 'earth-emblemizing. c. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 32/2 The earth and 'earth-embracing sea did shake. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. ix. 274 They offered prayer To earth-embracing Neptune. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 The 'earth-fashioning power of vulcanian forces. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* *Univ.* (1860) 74 This miserable 'earth-grubber doth...acquire this trash with vexation. 1869 SUGGOTT *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xv. 2 True believers do not...bend double as earth-grubbers. 1861 HUXFORD *Book of Faith* 31 Finding nothing could be done with the 'earth-holders, I...determined to build my stories in the heaven. 1598 J. DICKENSON

Greene in *Conc.* (1878) 134 \*Earth-incinerating Aetnas would be big swine with flames. 1719 De Foë *Crispe* (1840) 11. xiv. 285 Potters and 'earth-makers'; that is to say, people that tempered the earth for the China ware. 1790 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xii. xviii. 336 Geometria, that is, 'Earth-measuring.' 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xci. The peak of 'earth-oregating mountains. 1839 BAILEY *Terius* xix. (1848) 206 The broad and upturned base of that 'earth-piercing altar pyramid.' 1846 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, and purged Soules Leave Time and Place, to dull 'earthporing fool.' 1851 DRAVTON *Wks.* II. 479 (Jod.) The 'earth-refreshing Sud., his golden head don't run far under us. 1852 T. ADAMS *Spiritual* 34 'Earth scrapers.. that would dig to the Center to exhale riches. 1846 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 13 A low brutt Affection.. which binds In Sensual Fetters, love \*Earth-seeking minds. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. i. (1878) 3 Wearing so many crowns, as 'Earth-subduer, Legislator. 1877 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 31 Py kyng [Azarias] louede wel 'erpe telynge. 1878 WELSH *1 Cor.* ii. 9 3e ben the erthe telyng of God. 1892 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. ii. 25 'Earthtreading starres, that make dark heaven light. 1651 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 4 This 'earth-vexing smart. 1477 in *York Myst.* Intro. 21 note, Garthyners, 'erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1885 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall* G. 17 Jan. 1/2 Stockport, where men had been set to toll work at 'earth-whodding. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* ii. 57 \*'Earth-worker,' as the original word for husbandman could be rendered.

3. Instrumental with passive pple., as *earth-blinded*, *dimmed*, *fed*, *rampired*, *stained*, *worn*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. viii. Thou the 'Earth-blinded summonest both Past and Future. 1834 W. G. HORDER in *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 3103. Our 'Earth-dimmed souls. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. vii. 'Earth-fed Minds That never tasted the true Heav'n of love. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cli. 'Earth-rampeir'd Ears, expect the Drum to Call. 1877 KEBLE *Chr. V.* 24th *Sund.* after *Trin.* The 'earth-stained spright Whose wakeful musings are of guilt and fear. 1866 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 177 The 'earth-worn face of the living.

4. adverbial with adjs. or vbl. shs. Chiefly locative and originative (in, on, near to the earth; from, of the earth), and similitative (as the earth); as in *earth-bedded*, *bound*, *bowed*, *bred*, *burrower*, *coloured*, *creeping*, *cjected*, *gaping*, *groveling*, *lent*, *low*, *made*, *nurtured*, *prond*, *rooted*, *sprung*, *turned*, *undone*, *wide*.

1813 *Scott Rokeby* ii. xv. Yon 'earth-bedded jetting-stone. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 96 Who can.. bid the Tree Vnfix his 'earth-bound Root? 1865 G. SMITH *Autumn* iv. in *Macb.* Mag. XIII. 54 'Earth-bow'd trees. 1594 ? GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 285 'Earth-bred brethren, which once Heapte hill on hill to scale the starrie skie. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 90 Earth-bred wormes, will stand vpon termes of gentilitie. 1622 MAY *Heir* in *Hasl.* *Dodley* II. 517 The earth-bred thoughts of his gross soul. 1883 WOOD in *Leung. Mag.* Dec. 162 The mole is an 'earth-burrower. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 57 We reached Bida at dark, 'earth-coloured, wet and out of spirits. 1881 SIDNEY *Apot. Poet.* (1622) 530 So 'earth-creeping a mind, that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the skies of Poetry. 1849 SHUHL *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. ii. The earth-creeping breeze. 1885 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 694 The orbit.. had been that of the 'earth-ejected comet. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 'Earth-gaping Chasmas, that mishap abodes. 1642 H. 'Earth-gaping of *Soul* t. iii. xxxviii. This Province.. is high \*'earth-groveling Aptery. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1840) 61 With every 'earthlark ray of every star Holy and special influences are. 1600 TOUNEIR *Transf. Met.* cclxxiii. With fleecy Wool, that hung on 'earth-low brakes. 1849 HARE *Par. Serin.* II. 416 Everything 'earth-made has a weight in it which drags it down to earth. 1831 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Woe and wail earth-born, 'earth-nurtured! 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 218 Weary 'earth-plodders. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 70 'Earth-prond, proud of the earth which is not theirs. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Songs of Days & Nts.* 51 The long grass.. an 'earth-rooted sea. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* in *Dodley* (1780) VI. 412 Tourn'd by the weak assaults Of 'earth-sprung griefs. 1849 J. C. MANGAH *Poems* (1850) 74 Earthsprung mothers, of an earthly name, Doomed to die. 1618 BRAITHWAITE *Descr. Death.* 'Earth-turned, mole-died, flesh-hole, that puls us hence. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 313 As one God-satisfied and 'earth-undone. 1864 R. S. HAWKER *Quest. Sangraal* 4 The 'Earthwide Judge, Pilate the Roman.

II. Special comb.: earth-almonds, 'the corms of *Cyperus esculentus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); earth-bags = *sand-bags* (Adm. Smyth); see *earth-sack*; earth-balls, truffles, *Tuber cibarium* (Britten and Holland); + earth-bath, a kind of medical treatment in which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in the ground; earth-battery (*Electr.*), a battery formed by burying two voltaic elements in the earth some distance apart; earth-bed, a bed upon the ground; the grave; + earth-blind, some creeping plant; earth-bob, a maggot, the larva of a beetle; + earth-coal, coal as distinguished from charcoal; earth-car (see quot.); earth-chestnut = *Earth-nut*; + earth-chine, a cleft in the earth; earth-closet, a substitute for a water-closet, in which earth is used as a deodorising agent; earth-current (*Electr.*), an irregular current due to the earth, which affects telegraph wires so as to render them temporarily useless for communication; + earth-dog, a terrier; earth-drake, mod. rendering of OE. *eorð-draca* earth-dragon; + earth-flax, some mineral, possibly asbestos; earth-flea, earth-fly, = *Chigo*; earth-foam, a variety of Aphrite; earth-fork, a digging

fork; earth-gall, the Lesser Centaury, *Erythraea Centaureum*; earth-hog = AARD-YARK; earth-house, an underground chamber or dwelling; fig. the grave; earth-hunger, a disease characterized by a morbid craving for eating earth; fig. desire to possess land, greed of territory; + earth-ivy = GROUND-IVY; + earth-lice, transl. L. *pedunculi terre* (see quot.); earth-marl, marl containing a large proportion of clay; earth-moss, the genus *Phascum* (Britten and Holland); earth-mouse, the plant *Lathyrus tuberosus* (Britten and Holland); + earth-moving *vbl. sh.* = EARTH-QUAKE; earth-oil, petroleum; earth-pillar (*Geol.*), a pillar-like mass of earth (see quot.); + earth-planet, *nonee-wd.*, a fugitive, wanderer; earth-plate (*Electr.*), a metal plate buried in the earth, connected with a telegraph battery in order that the circuit may be completed by the earth; + earth-puff, a puff-hall fungus (Nares); + earth-ric (Orm. *corperiche*), the earth-realm, earth as a region; earth-rind, rhetorically used for 'crust of the earth'; also fig.; earth-sack, a sack filled with earth, used as a fascine in fortifications; earth-sculpture, the physical processes by which the form of the earth's surface is altered; earth-shaker, also earth-shaking *ppl. a.*, chiefly used as epithets of Poseidon or Neptune; earth-shaking *vbl. sh.*, formerly = EARTHQUAKE; earth-shine (*Astron.*) = EARTH-LIGHT; earth-shock, a convulsion of the earth; + an earthquake; + earth-shrew, the Shrew-mouse; earth-side, *nonee-wd.*, earthward side or aspect; earth-smoke, the plant *Fumitory* (Britten and Holland); earth-spider, the Tarantula; earth-spring, in electrical machines a spring connected with the earth; earth-star, a fungus so called from its stellate shape when lying on the ground; also as *nonee-wd.*, applied to the earth considered as a 'star', and to luminous objects resembling stars; earth-stopper, one who is employed to stop up the 'earths' or holes of foxes; earth-table (*Arch.*), see quot.; earth-tongue (*Bot.*), Eng. rendering of the name of the genus *Geoglossum* (Treas. Bot.); earth-wave, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth; earth-wolf, transl. Du. AARDWOLF, q.v. Also EARTH-APPLE, -BOARD, -BORN, -DIN, -FAST, -LESS, -LIGHT, -MAD, -WISE, -WORK, -WORM.

1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 The 'Earth-bath.. may be used with safety only from the end.. of May to.. October. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6962 Joseph bans pai wit ham led, par pai pam grof in 'erth bedd. 1637 NABES *Microcosm.* in *Dodley* IX. 163 My earth-bed wet with nightly tears. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisias* 18 Of all earth-beds, to your mind Most the choice for quiet, yonder. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 205 Headache of rheume, put in the tucye of white 'Earthbodie into the nose. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. iii. 13 The 'Earth-Bob or White-Curg is a Worm with a red Head. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 57 The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob, it is the spawn of the beetle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Earth-care = dumping-car, a car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. 1220 *Beattary* 402 [A fox] goð o felde to a fuge, and felleð þarinne. In erd lond he in 'erð-chine. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 He had converted a privy into an 'earth-closet. 1871 NATHES *Proc. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 233 The dry earth-closet is especially valuable. 1807 *Society Espritella's Lett.* (1814) I. 12 They burn 'earth-coal everywhere. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 376 An unknown and ever varying electromotive force.. due to the earth (producing what is commonly called the 'earth-current'). 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Countr. Farm* 609 The hunting of the Foxe and Broke.. is to be performed with 'earth-dogs. 1300 *Beowulf* (Gr.) 2713 Sio wund.. þe him sce \*eorð-draca ær geworhte. 18.. OCELYE, s.v. *Earth-drake*, cites W. SPALDING. 1695 WOODWARD (J.) Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, 'earth flax, or salamander's hair. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 349 A soft friable variety of it [aphrite] called 'earth-foam. 1300 *Sar. Leechd.* II. 186 Centauryan sume hatað hyrde wyrte sume 'eorð geallan. 1611 COTGR. *Repeyret*, Feuerwort, Earthgall, Centorie the lesse. 1884 MILLER *Plant Names* 40 Earth-gall, Erythraea Centaureum and other plants of the Gentian tribe. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 118 The 'Earth-hogs.. are not unlike the European hogs, excepting that their colour approaches to a red. 1300 *Sar. Leechd.* II. 146 Romane him.. worhton 'eorþ hus for þere flyle wilme. 1205 LAV. 2381 Seouen 3er we Astrild i þissen eorð huse 1250 erþ hus. 1856 LONGF. *Grave* 28 Loathsome is that earth-house and grim within it dwell. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails* vii. *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 53 The 'earth-hunger, or preference for property in land, which is said to mark the Teutonic nation. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 345/2 The Boers.. whose earth hunger is notorious, will gradually eat up all the surrounding territories. 1300 *Yng.* in W. Wülcker *see Hederanigra*. \*eorðifig. 1265 *Yng. Plant-names* in W. Wülcker 558 *Hederanigra*, *georþui*. 1561 HOLLYNUS *Ilom. Apath* 37 a. Take the lesse Shaving griss.. and Earth yry, of eche two handfull. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* II. 379 Some tearme them, Pedunculos terre, 'earth-lice. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 226 note, A very considerable number of 'earth-larks are of a stony hardness. 1831 *Brit. Mus.* I. 311 The origin of earth-marl is a subject of curious inquiry. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 32. 126 The 'earth-mouse (Lathyrus tuberosus), which the French peasant will not cultivate because, he says, it walks underground. 1382 WELSH *Matt.* xxiv. 7 \*Erthemouyngis schulen be by placis. 1755 BAKER

in Dalrymple *Or. Ref.* I. 172 (Y.) About 200 Families.. employed in getting 'Earth-oil out of Pitts. 1870 LVELL *Student's Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 82 'Earth-pillars with stones on their tops are relics of the country worn away all around them. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruits* 141 Children, whores, and fugitives.. A man must not beleue these runagate 'earth-planets. 1885 J. HIGINS tr. *Quaius Nouenclator* (N.) Mushrooms, tadpoles, earthturtles, 'earthpuffs. 1300 ORMUS 12132 Nan eorþlþ kinedom Here uponn \*eorþeriche. 1850 CARLYLE *Latterd. Pamp.* i. 8 On what a bottomless volcano.. separated from us by a thin 'earth-rind, Society.. in the present epoch, rests! 1871 HARRING *Subterr.* IV. i. 5 The history of the earth-rind opens to us a vista into time. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4471/2 We began.. to fill the Fosse.. with Fascines and 'Earth-Sacks. 1883 MRS. PRESTWICH in *Gd. Words* 643/2 Glaciers and other agents of 'earth-sculpture. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* 184 Th' 'earth-shaker Neptune. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 55 The mighty Poseidon, the earth-shaker and the ruler of the sea. 1877 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 299 Mammertus.. ordeyned Rogacionis agens't 'erpe schakynge. *Ibid.* vii. xv. (1527) 280 b. In ytalie was an erth-sakynge that dured xl dayes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 869 By the 'earth-shaking Neptune's mace. 1875 LONGF. *Masq. Pandora* iii. sp. 8 The earth-shaking trident of Poseidon. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* (U. K. S.) III. *Astron.* iii. 77/2 That part of the moon which receives no light directly from the sun, may, by indirectly receiving it from the earth, become.. faintly visible. The appearance.. has received the name of 'earth-shine. 1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 87 The Earth-shine is more luminous before the New Moon than after it. 1315 SHOREHAM 124 Altha was an 'erthe-schoke. 1876 BYRON *Stige* C. xxxiii. All the living things that heard That deadly earth-shock disappear'd. 1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The Shrew-mouse or Erd, i. e. 'Earth-shrew. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. The 'earth-side of the grave. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* ii. 226 On this dark or earth-side of his [Christ's] nature. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Dec. 760/2 A common 'earth-spider, the tarantula. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Mag.* I. 299 When P moves away from the 'earth-spider it carries this charge with it. 1816 BYRON *Stige* C. v. Its 'earth-stars melted into heaven. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xlviii. (1848) 335 Is the earth-star struggling still with death? 1885 W. H. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* May 921/2 The fungus called the earth-star, *Geaster hygrometricus*, a plant of the puff-ball tribe. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/5 There are huntsmen, whips, and grooms, kennel attendants, smiths, and 'earth-stoppers to be employed. 1875 *Wilt. Archæol. Gloss.*, 'Earth Table.. the plinth of a wall.. or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the 'earth-wave. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 [In earthquakes] near the sea the water waves may be far more destructive than the earth waves.

+ **Earth**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Ols. or dial.* Forms: 1 *ierp*, *irp*, *yrp*, *earp*, *ærp*, 4-5 *erpe*, 6 *erthe*, 6 *earth*. [OE. *ærþ*, WS. *ærþ* str. fem. (OEnt. type \**arþi-s*) f. \**ar*-, root of OE. *erian*, EAR v. 1 to plough + suffix as in BIRTH.]

1. The action of ploughing; a ploughing. In OE. also 'ploughed land' and 'produce of arable land, a crop' (Bosw.-Toller).

c 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* iv. xxviii. (Bosw.) Ða georn ðær sona up zenilsumlic yrp and wæstm. a 1000 *Recl. Sing.* *Pers.* in Thorpe *Lawes* (1849) 189 Feola syndan folgerhiuþ.. ben-feorm for ripe, 5yt-feorm for yrd. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvii. xviii (MS.) Þe more gadyrnye was of twenty days erpe oererynge [1495 erthe ar cryenge]. 1554 HULOER, Earth or earynge of Lande in some place taken for tyllage of lande, as the first erth.. first ploywinge styrynge. 1573 JUSSEY *Husd* xxxv. (1878) 84 Such lande as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, two earthes at the least er ye sow it bestowe. a 1813 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 103 One or two deep clean ploughings is all that can.. be required.. and one or both of these earths, under certain circumstances, had better be dispensed with.

2. The soil turned up by the plough on the edge of the furrow.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 275 If the earths of the furrows are set on their edge, the harrows turn them back.

**Earth** (*sb.*), *v.* Forms: *a. Sc. and north. dial.* 4-6 *ordo*, 6 *aird*, 9 *eard*, *yird*. *β.* 6- *oarth*. [*f.* EARTH *sb.* 1; until 16th c. app. only *Sc.*]

+ *1. trans.* To commit (a corpse) to the earth; to bury. (In *Sc.* formerly the usual word for this sense; in Eng. writers only *poet.* or *rhet.*, with a reference to the etymology.) Now only *dial.*

1375 BARBDR *Bruce* xiii. 666 And the laiff.. In-to gret pities erdit war. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cursor* ix. xii. 7 Robert oure second Kyng.. Wes erdyde in Skone, quhare he lyeþ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* v. ii. 12 The reliques and bonis in feir Of my dyvine fadir we edit heir. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (1543) 142 Though earthed be his corps, ye floriss all his fame. 1591 GREENE *Alain's Dr.* Wks. (1881-3) XIV. 316 His liuesse bodie.. Let that be earthed.. in gorgeous wise. 1616 DR. BUCKING. *SA. Ho. Lords* in Rushm. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 377 If my Posterity should not inherit the same fidelity, I should.. be glad to see them earthed before me. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 169 Why thy ado in earthing up a carcass! 1808 *Poet. Register* 73 We'll earth her tomorrow, 'Tis the only wise method to bury one's sorrow. 1831-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. ii. 100 But Lauchie did dee, and was welcome yirdet. 1875 *Whitly Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eardeed*, consigned to the earth; buried.

2. To plunge or hide in the earth; to cover with earth. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) Only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also *fig.*

1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* 125 Let a man strictly examine his own affections, he shall find them so deeply earthed. 1654 DENLOWES *Theoph.* xi. xliiii. Seeds thrive When earth's t. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ix. 948 The miser earths his treasure. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 16 Coulter I, like Heaven's bolt, earthing quench my self, This moment would I, etc.



3. **Gardening.** To heap the earth over (roots and stems of plants). Usually with *ref.*

1693 Sir R. BULKLEY, *Maize*, in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 939 It must be earth'd up with the Howe twice or thrice in growing. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 299 In dry Soils, you must Earth up a little our Artichocks. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 231 Earth up the plants frequently... a little at a time, in order to blanch them. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 The plant centres being 'earthed' or covered over with a few shovels of earth.

4. **trans.** To conceal in a hole or burrow.

1619 J. KING *Serm.* 40 Beasts... earthed in their thickets and bogges. 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 127 The cunning men, like moles, Dwell not in houses, but were earth't in holes.

b. *refl.* (In 17th c. often *transf.* and *fig.*)

1609 Br. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335 This wily Creature, fearing lest he should be taken by the... sent, hath earth'd himselfe backe againe into the 92 page. 1656 *Artif. Handsome* 137 He then retreats to this [stronghold] of Scandal, and earths himself in this burrough. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 56 He Earths himself in Cellars deep.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* of the fox, etc.: To run to his earth; to hide in the earth.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* ii. i. They will not die here, They will not Earth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* i. i. Ws. 1874 IV. 172 Perhaps some Foxe had earth'd here. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 (1756) II. 163 Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhor'd the day. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1825) 188 Once again he earths, slipping away to house with them beneath. 1882 *Echo* 20 Feb. 4/2 The vulp earthed at last, and had to be left for another day.

5. **trans.** To drive (a fox, etc.) to his earth: Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 239 We earth and digge a Badger. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 270 The vixen's just now Earth'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 96 The circling hunt, of noisy men. Pursuing, and pursu'd, each other's prey... Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 272 The consciousness of having now fairly... earthed the objects of this arduous search.

b. *intr.* (See *quot.*) *dial.*

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earth*, to turn up the ground as a mole does.

7. In **Sugar-making.** Hence **Earthed** *phl. a.*

See *quot.*, and cf. **CLAYED**.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Sugar*, Earthed Sugar is that which is whitened by means of earth laid on the top of the forms it is put in to purge itself.

† **Earth-apple.** *Obs.* [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. In OE. ? A cucumber; also = glossarial L. *mandragora*.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt synd eorþæppl. c. 1000 — *Gloss.* in *W.* Wülker 136 *Mandragora*, eorþæppl.

2. = **SOW-BREAD** (? *Cyclamen europæum*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 300 Cankerous sores are cured with the root of Sowbread, which we call the earth-apple.

3. ? The potato [transl. Fr. *pomme de terre*]. In mod. Dicts.

**Earth-board.** [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> (or perh. *sb.*<sup>2</sup>)

+ **BOARD**.] The mould-board of a plough.

1649 BLINNE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1884 *Longin. Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm... for the earth-boards.

**Earth-born**, *phl. a. poet. or rhetorical.*

1. Born by emerging from the earth: applied e.g. to the Titans, to the offspring of the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, etc. Also = **AUTOCHTHONOUS**.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 231 They had like the earth-borne brethren, wrought one anothers destruction. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 403 Young turtles... are seen bursting from the sand, as if earth-born. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1859) II. 324 Lessing still towers in the distance like an Earth-born Atlas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 41 Cadmus and his earth-born men.

2. Born on the earth; of earthly or mortal race, as opposed to angelic or divine.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 360 Creatures of other mould, earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits. 1768 WESLEY *Psalm* xlviii. ii. vi. By all the Earth-born Race His Honours be express'd.

b. *transf.* Of humble, as opposed to royal birth.

1700 EOM. SMITH *Phadra & Hippol.* i. ii. (1793) 594 Earth-born Lyon can ascend the throne.

3. Of things: Produced by the earth; arising from the earth.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. Behold the vain Effects of Earth-born Pride. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xi. Nor were these earth-born Castles bare. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 The serene depth of heaven... undimmed... by the black earth-born clouds, which roll so far below.

† **Earth-din.** *Obs.* For forms see **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

DIN; in 4. *Sc.* erdine, erdinge. An earthquake.

a. 1079 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1060 On þisn gear weas micel eorð. dyne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1208 Ec siden loth wente ut of hine, brende it ðunder, sanc it eorð-dine. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20499 An erth-din þar com þat scook all thinges. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* i. 455 Scho walde horrible erdinge ger be, Ande hydwylt wþ raise the see. c. 1375 — *St. Margarete* 590 Sone *Com. Promp.* 141 Erthe quake, or erbedene of erdine. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Erthe quake, or erbedene [i.e. erdyn, or erde quave, P. erthdyn]. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erthe dyne, or an Erthe quake.

**Earthen** (ə'p'n), a. Forms: 3 eorðen, erthin, 4-5 erpen, 5 erpyn, (6 erdyn), 6- earthen. Also **EARTHERN**. [app. not recorded in OE.; the normal form would be \*erþen, WS. \*ierþen, yrþen = OHG. *irdin*, Goth. *airþeins*; — OTeut. \*irþino-z, f. *erþa* **EARTH**; see -EN.]

1. Made or composed of earth.

a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 388 A lefdi was þæt was mid hire uoan biset al abuten... widdinnen one corðene castle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27646 Pou man þat es in erth stad þat es noht bot an erthin gadd. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 141 Erþyn (written erpyn) or of the earth, *terrenus*. 1719 De Fox *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England... as hard as stone. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. 243 A high earthen rampart... running off, from a British fort. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet.

b. Made of baked clay.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xix. i Go and tac the erthene liti wyne vessel of the crockere. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 150 Item, for ij. erthen panys jyd. 1527 *M.S. Acc. R. Gibson Master of Rents*, Imy, dew for iij. dosyn erdyn dishes, 5<sup>d</sup> dosyn, iijyd. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 536 The God of Wine, Whose Earthen Images adorn the Pine. 1725 De Fox *Poy. round W.* (1840) 109 De Fox *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England... as hard as stone. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. 243 A high earthen rampart... running off, from a British fort. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet.

2. Said disparagingly of the human body, or of the world. Sometimes *transf.* and *fig.* of conditions, qualities, etc.: Characteristic of the earth, merely material. Also in comb., as *earthen-hearted*.

161. LEVER *Prayer* in Farr's S.P. 32 Let thy holy eyes reflect their influence upon my earthen state. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 174 Nor will he care who shuts up his earthen eyes, when death it selfe opens his soules eyes. a. 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 63 The best part of this Earthen World is man. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians Funeral*, To make the heavenly period Perfect the earthen. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 211 We know who is to be the guest of this earthen hospitality... how much beauty, love, and heartbreak, are to be covered in that pit of clay. 1876 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. 15 Far from a man... be so rash and earthen-hearted a humility.

**Earthen**, v. *rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -EN.]

*intr.* To turn into earth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 39 While one so beautiful lies earthening here.

**Earthenware** (ə'p'n, wē'w). [f. **EARTHEN** a. +

WARE; until 19th c. often written as two words.]

1. Vessels or other objects made of baked clay.

1673 *Ray Journ.* Low C. 29 The Town [Delft] is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-jugs, Pots, etc. 1727 De Fox *Eng. Tradesm.* xxvi. (1841) i. 257 Earthenware from Stafford, Nottingham, and Kent. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 270 When earthen ware is mentioned in this paper, the cream-coloured or queen's ware is meant. 1870 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 30 The manufacture of earthen-ware.

b. In *pl.* Kinds of earthenware.

1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain* i. 19 Efforts... for improving the quality of common earthenware made in Staffordshire.

2. The material of which such vessels are made.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* i. 295 Pour it into a jar of stone or earthenware. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 40 A trough of earthenware, divided in its length by numerous partitions of the same material. 1873 WATTS *Powerful Chem.* 388 Earthenware is made from a white secondary clay.

3. *attrib.* and in comb., as *earthenware vessel*,

*-dealer*, *-man*.

1812 J. & H. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* v. (1817) 41 England is a large earthenware pipkin. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 329/1 J. Downes, High Holborn, earthenwareman. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hall* 53 The light by which the minister was reading was a wax-candle in a white earthenware candlestick.

**Earthern** a., corrupt form of **EARTHEN**.

1765 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 501 Your earthern vessel, provided it is close stopped, I allow to be a good succedaneum. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 407 Beating also with a stick... on the top of an earthern pot covered with a wet and well-stretched deer-skin.

**Earthfast** (ə'p'nst), a. [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + **FAST**

a.] Fixed in the ground; cf. *quot.* 1869.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvii. (1831) i. 130 Sume men synd swa abende þæt hi bringað heora lac to eorðfastum stane. 1668 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* i. 109 No runic earthfast monument of any kind... has ever been found in any Saxon or German territory. 1869 K. B. PEACOCK *Gloss. Loosely Dial.*, *Earthfast*, said of a stone appearing on the surface but fast in the earth. 1883 tr. *Nordenflieth's Voy. Vega* i. ii. 97 A box... fixed to the ground with earthfast stakes and cross-bars.

† **Earth-grine**, -grith. *Obs. rare.* [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>; the correct form and the etymology of the second element are unknown.] An earthquake.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 414 Poru out al Engeland so gret erþgrybe [i.e. r. erþgrine, erþgrine, erpe dene, erpe den] þer com. *Ibid.* 530 Erthgrine strong inou aboute Leinte.

† **Earth-horn**. ? *nonce-ud.* A contrivance said by Langtoft and his translator Robert of Brunne to have been used by the English at the battle of the Standard, in order to discomfit the Scots by terrifying their cattle with a subterraneous noise. Langtoft's words are 'Homme dist, tymmers Englays suz terre auvent.' The original source seems to be the following: 'Idem archiepiscopus [Thurinus]... fieri jussit in viis subterraneis quaedam instrumenta sonos horribiles redditura, quae Anglice dicuntur Petronas' (*Life of Abp. Thurstan* in *Raine Historians of Church of York* II. 266). 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 118 Yn ilk strete & way þei ordeynde an erpe horn. *Ibid.* þis was at Kouton more, þat þe erpe homes blew þe þe Scottis misfore.

**Earthiness** (ə'p'nēs). [f. **EARTHY** a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the properties characteristic of earth as a substance or as an 'element'.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiv. (1495) 685 Tame peres grene... be soute; but in sethyuge... wyth hony... the

erthynesse... therof maye be somwhat tempryd. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Gcher* ii. 1. x. 166 We find Bodies of more Earthiness of more easie Calcination. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 18 There is no stone but will, by reason of its earthiness, sink in water. 1870 READE *Put yourself in his Pl.* III. 275 The water had a foul and appalling odour, a compound of earthiness and putrescence.

† b. *concr.* Earthy matter. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno Regim.* Bijb, The moystnes therof [of flem] is conyeiled and some what altered to erthyness. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 19 The Spirit... ariseth... without any earthiness mixed with it. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 124 Having a juice extremely sweet and sugred, leaving no Earthiness or Lees behind it.

2. *fig.* = **EARTHLINESS** 1.

1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 340 This dignity hath no such earthiness in it, but it may very well be joined with Heaven. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* v. § 24. 161 There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough... in human existence. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Serv. Star* 265 The eyes are living eyes, but with no touch of earthiness.

**Earthling** (ə'p'ln), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EARTH** v. +

-ING<sup>1</sup>.] *Occas. attrib.*

† 1. Burial. *northern* and *Sc.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1190 [Abel had] at his erthing [Goth. birthing, Trin. burying] all lede. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 2054 Nocht lange eftir his erdinge... Egistus tuk to wyf Cletemistra. 1535 STEWART *Crone Scot.* (1853) I. 86 Euerlik clan had... ane common erding place.

† b. The state of being buried. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18041 Pat stinkand lazarus fra vs Of his erding þe thidd dai He losed him.

2. The action of heaping (up) earth round a plant.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Several of which [vegetables], are most of them to be blanch'd by laying them under Litter, and earthing up. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Earthing* is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth. 1862 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 117 All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air.

† 3. Anchorage. *Obs. rare.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven, where there is good earthing.

4. a. The action of taking refuge in an 'earth'

or burrow; *concr.* the earth or burrow itself. b.

Driving an animal to its earth; perh. also used for UNEARTHING.

1597 and 24. *Return Parnass.* ii. v. 830 Do you meane at the vnkenneeling, vntapezing, or earthing of the Fox? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Earthing*, among Hunters, a Term us'd for a Badger's lodging. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 1. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stop'd... in order to prevent his Earthing. 1854 H. MILLER *St. & Schm.* (1858) 335 Our party... had its dog... and my companions were desirous of getting his earthing ability tested upon the badger of the establishment.

† **Earthish**, a. *nonce-ud.* [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> +

-ISH.] = **EARTHLY**.

1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. 1849 II. 87 But an if thou wilt not come within the covenant of God... thou art bound by these words so fast that none... can loose thee; no, though our earthish god whisper all his absolutions over thee.

**Earthite**, *nonce-ud.* [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -ITE.] An

inhabitant of earth.

1825 R. AYTON *Est. & St. Char.* 210 We loyal earthites may be pleased to think so; but what may the moonites... say to such a notion?

**Earthland**. [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> + **LAND**.] Arable

land.

826 *Chart. Eggerhtin Cod. Dipt. V.* 84 Donon wrest for ðona sealstub oð ðut yrðland. c. 1000 *Voc.* in *W.* Wülker 279 *Arna*, yrþland. 1885 *Archæol. Jnl.* XLII. 271 That slight deposit of mud from the river which is at present imperceptibly converting them from earthenland into marsh.

**Earthless**, a. *nonce-ud.* [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> +

-LESS.] Unenumbered by earth (by the body).

1817 BYRON *Manfred* iii. iv. 152 He's gone—his soul has ta'en his earthless flight.

**Earth-light**, *Astron.* The partial illumination of the dark portion of the moon's surface by light reflected from the earth; = *earth-shine*, q.v. in **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> B. II.

1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* vi. 223 It [the earth] then illuminates its [the moon's] dark half by strong earth-light.

1874 MOSLEY *Astron.* xvii. 150 In the conical shadow there is absolutely no light (except, perhaps, some little reflected from the earth called earthlight).

**Earthliness** (ə'p'linēs). [f. **EARTHLY** a. +

-NESS.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the distinctive properties of terrestrial things; worldliness as opposed to *heavenliness*.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xcvi. 1215 When we... worship him [God], we imagine not any earthliness in him. 1611 COTGR., *Terrestrial*... earthliness, worldliness. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 107 They in whom the first natural Earthliness and will, are predominant. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* i. (1853) 4 Each stain of earthliness Had passed away. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xiii. 211 For often there was an earthliness in his conceptions.

† 2. = **EARTHLINESS** 1. *Obs.*

c. 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 920 The one is pure, separate of earthynesse. 1504 *Mirr. Pol.* (1599) 178 If of an earthly substance we would make fire, we must first purge and purify it from the earthliness. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 144 It is... the earthliness that is so nauseous.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Vulturs are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corps.

† **Earthling**, *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 yrþling.

2 urþling, 8 earthing. [f. **EARTH** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

A ploughman, cultivator of the soil. Perh. only

in OE.; quots. 1200 and 1714 merely give the OE. word in later spelling.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collig.* in Wr. Wülker 99 Seyþling u ealle fett. a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 9 Uþrling. 1714 *FORTEUCE-ALAND Fortuec's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 79 [The Anglo-Saxon] Eorthing, is a Husbandman, or Earthing.

**Earthing** (ɛəˈθɪŋ), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 124 Wee (of all earthings) are Gods vtmost subjects. c 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Nature gar'd on with such a curious eye, That earthings off her deem'd a deity. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 176 Shall we... in absence be betray'd, Like puny earthings by a faithless maid? 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxiii. (1848) 297 Behold this earthing standing by my side.

2. One who is earthing in mind or disposition.

1615 *ROWLAND Melanch. Knt.* 35, I haue interiour excellence that shines Beyond your earthings gold and silver mines. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 148 It is not gold or silver that the earthings of this world seek after. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 59 The cold earthings who, form the various embellishments of selfishness.

**Earthy** (ɛəˈθi), a. For forms see EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LY.]

1. Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial. Chiefly and now almost exclusively with implied opposition to heavenly.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 43 Þem wiferweardan beop þæs mannes synna gecwemran þonne eal corþlic goldhord. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 29 Witodlice ic scege coþwæt ic ne drince heonunforð of þysum corþlican wine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu luuie pine drihten ofer... alle corþlice þing, a 1200 *Moral Ode* 155 in *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 224 Eðlate him wou ald wele and eorðlice blisse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1157 Hou suld an erdli fress Duellu weld þe in sickness. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3314 Erþliche man semþe he nougt... Boute a fend stolen out of helle. 1413 *LYNG. Pylgr. Soule* l. xxx. (1859) 33 Man, of heuene nature and erdely very partynier, knyght to geders bothe heuen and erthe. 1526 *Pier. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) a Pilgryn that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v.* iv. 115 Then is there mirth in heuene, When erthly things made euen attone together. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 23 Wks. 1871 II. 171 This earthy globe is but a point in respect of the whole system of God's creation. 1870 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxxv. The pageant pomp of earthly man. 1877 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* i. 1 [The Church] has taken her own way in claiming earthly sovereignty.

b. Of or belonging to the material or lower elements of human nature.

1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxiv, For she [knowledge] is earthy of the mind. 1858 *ROBERTSON Lect.* ii. 191 This influence of the religious element of the imagination on the earthly feeling.

c. As an emphatic expletive; = 'on earth'.

1753 *Stewart's Trial in Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 What earthly purpose could the pannel serve by such a... piece of villany? 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 If a man were alone on an island... the precious metals would be of no earthly use.

d. Like or resembling the earth. *rare.*

1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) I. 304 Thales... maintained the stars and sun to be earthly.

e. As quasi-sb. with pl. : A terrestrial being. *rare.* 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 177 Let all earthlies and celestials wait Upon thy royal state.

† 2. Existing or living in or on the ground. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 17 Richard cry'de... A Scepter, or an Earthly Sepulchre. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. An.* 1303 Some earthly Insects... are bred in the earth, some in living creatures.

† 3. Partaking of the nature of earth, resembling earth as a substance, consisting of earth as an element; = EARTHY. *arch. or Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. iv.* xi. 96 Yf unkind melan-coly hath maystry... soure saour and sharpe and erthly is felt in the moult. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* (1568) 107 b, Penny ryall... is made of a fyrie substance with some burnt erthly part. 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* iii. xiv. 335 The roote is... covered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthy colour without. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 15 The gristles are... more earthy, drie, and hard, then Ligaments. 1644 *PREYNNE & WALKER Ficus Trial App.* 11 He said the mount... was of an earthy substance for a certaine depth. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 The Creatures were first generated of Humidity, Calidity and Earthly Matter. 1770 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LX. 222 Metals and charcoal agree in consisting of phlogiston united to an earthy base. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 131 An earthy smell... exhaled by the sun from the loose and fermenting mould. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 423 No earthy covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven.

† b. Pale or lifeless as earth. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 229 A precious Ring... Doth shine upon the dead mans earthy cheekes.

† c. fig. Stolid, dull; cf. airy, fiery. ? *nonce-use.* 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 394 Nor so airy [English horses] as the Spanish gennets... nor so earthy as those in the Low Countries.

† 4. Made of earth or baked clay; = EARTHEN. *rare and doubtful.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 143 Erthly [P. or of erthe made], *terrena, terrestre*. 1533 *Furn. Anoth. Bk.* 461. *Rastell* 333 We haue this... treasure in frail, brittle, and earthy vessels.

5. *Comb. Earthly-minded a.*, having the affections fixed on the earth, worldly-minded; whence **Earthly-mindedness**. **Earthly-wise adv.** (*nonce-use*), in an earthly manner.

1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. (1611) 35 To be earthy minded men. a 1665 J. GOWWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1667) 7 An earthly fulness, which... the children of this world, or earthly-minded men, do affect and set their hearts upon,

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 93 A very earthy-minded man, and too much sighted into this lower world. 1668 *HIERON Wks.* I. 749 Suppress within me all earthly-mindednesse. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 258 That particular sort of Earthly-mindedness which we call Covetousness. 1874 *TENNISON Holy Gail* 627, I speak too earthlywise, Seeing I never strayed beyond the cell.

**Earthly**, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] = 'In any way on earth', at all.

1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Intro. 36, I do not know earthly where to go or what to do.

† **Earth-mad**. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *corpmata* 'vermis' in *Corpus Gloss.* for *corpmapa*, f. *corpe*, EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + *mapa* MATHE.] An earthworm.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 334 The earth-mads and all the sort of worms & grubs, are without eyes.

**Earth-nut**. Also 6 *ernut(e)*.

1. The roundish tuber of an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, including *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-chestnut* and *Pig-nut*.

875 *Charter in Cod. Dicit.* III. 399 (Bosw.) Of ðam cumbe in corpnuten apan. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. D iij b, Apios is called also Chamebalanos in greke... and the same semeth to me to be called in Englishe, an ernut, or an earthnut. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* ii. ccccxxi. (1633) 1064 Earth nut, Earth chest nut, or Kipper nut. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Salle*, Earth-Nuts, when the Rind is pared off, are eaten raw by Country People. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 90 Daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub... nor earth-nut... Repays their labour. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 331 The earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called.

2. Applied variously to other plants, as the truffle (*Tuber*), the ARACHIS, the *Ænanthe pimpinelloides*, and the Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*).

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Astragalus... may be called in english peaserthnut. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 83 A dish of Truffles, which is a certain earth-nut. 1773 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 62 Four leaved Earth-Nut. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Gesse*, a plant of which there are two sorts, one... cultivated... and the other the wild one in Latin Chamædalanus, called by some *Earth-Nut*. a 1854 *Phytologist* III. 260 (Britten) *Ænanthe pimpinelloides*, L. The children eat the tubercles under the name of earth-nuts.

**Earthquake** (ɛəˈkwɛɪk), [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + QUAKE sb.]

1. A shaking of the ground; usually *spec.* a convulsion of the earth's surface produced by volcanic or similar forces within the crust.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20499 (Trin.) An erþquake [v. r. erth-din] coom þat shoke alle þinge. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 252 The pestilens, and the eorthe-quake, Theose... thinges Beoth tokens. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 305 As thro an erthe qwake. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. iv. 131 By fors of thunder or erdqwyk wyth a clap. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 73 Thee doors, thee laurel, thee mount with terribil erde quake Doo totter shuiering. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ix. 136 After an Earth-quake many new springs... discovered themselves. 1719 *De Foe Cræoe* l. 91, I plainly saw it was a terrible Earthquake, for the Ground I stood on shook three times at about eight Minutes distance. 1821 *SHIELLEY Hellas* 5 All its banded anachors, like vultures flighted... before an earthquake's tread. 1854 *Q. Trul. Science* I. 57 An Earthquake... is the transit of a wave or waves of elastic compression in any direction... through the substance and surface of the Earth, from any centre of impulse.

b. *fig.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever... so earnestly labours to keep such an incumbering surcharge of earthly things, cannot but have an earth-quake still in his bones. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals. 1835 L. HUNT *Capl. Sword* ii. 148 See where comes the horse-tempest again, Visible earthquake. 1868 *BRIGHT in Star* 14 Mar. This social and political earthquake under which Ireland is heaving.

*attrib.* 1824 *BYRON On Napoleon* 30 The earthquake voice of Victory.

2. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as earthquake-fiend, -gown, -pendulum-microphone, -shock, -voice, -wave.

1821 *SHIELLEY Prometh. Unk.* i. 38 The 'Earthquake-fiends are charged To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir H. Mann* 2 Apr., Several women have made 'earthquake gowns, that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all to-night [an earthquake having been predicted]. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 220 For the study of... seismological movements of the earth's crust as revealed by the microphone. Dr A. V. G. MOCENIGO. Has devised an 'earthquake-pendulum-microphone. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 188 'Earthquake-shocks are happily of rare occurrence in this country. *ibid.* An 'earthquake-wave is a vibration of the solid crust of the earth.

b. *instrumental*, as earthquake-rifted, -ruined, -shaken, -swallowed adjs.

1819 *SHIELLEY Prometh. Unk.* i. New fire From 'earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow Shook its portentous hair. *ibid.* iv. The lurid smoke Of 'earthquake-ruined cities. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iv. 240 Silent villages, 'earthquake-shaken, gleam in white ruin. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* ix. (1848) 102 'Earthquake-swallowed cities.

**Earth-quake**, *dial.* [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + stem of QUAKE v.] 'A species of quaking-grass common in England' (*Trcas. Bot.*).

1854 *MILLER Plant-A.*, Earthquakes, *Briza media*.

**Earthquaking**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING<sup>1</sup>; in first quot. f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + QUAKING.]

† a. = EARTHQUAKE (*obs.*). b. The occurrence of earthquakes. c. *attrib.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEY. viii.* 84 When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quakeng, and caste it down. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 31/2 The constant earthquakeing has ceased.

**Earthquaking**, *phl. a.* [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + QUAKING; also f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] a. Causing the earth to shake. Also *fig.* † b. Subject to earthquakes.

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Jove shaking his earthquakeing haire. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Atl.* xlii, The earthquakeing cataracts which shiver their snow-like waters into golden air. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 570 But here amid earthquakeing shocks Whirlwinds rave around the rocks. 1881 *Altazum* 27 Aug., That... earthquakeing spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital (Lima). 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Mar. 306/3, I have travelled a good deal in earthquakeing lands.

† **Earthquake**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + QUAVE sb.] = Earthquake.

1382 *WYCLIF Esther* xi. 5 There semeden vois... and thundris, and erthe quaves, and disturbing up on the erthe. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* I. iii. (1558) 5 God... may confounde it with an erth quave. 1540-7 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 67 Where diuerse cities by earthe quaves had ben frused, and therewith deformed.

**Earth-ridge**. [f. EARTH sb.<sup>2</sup> or 1.] See quot. 1796 *MARSHALL Rural Econ. W. Eng.* 158 Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow. 1848 *HALLIWELL, Earth-ridge*, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges.

† **Earth-tiller**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + TILLER.] A cultivator of the soil. So in OE. and ME. *Erthe-tille, -tille* [see *TILLE*].

c 1200 *ÆLFRIC Gen. iv.* 2 Abel was sceaphyrde, and Cain corþatilla. c 1205 *LAV. 2207* He hæhte... þa corðetillen [2500 erþe-tilles] toon to heove craften. c 1325 *Croen. Eng.* 93 in *Ritson Metr. Nom.* II. 274 Bruyt had muche folk with him... That were erthe-tilles gode. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxv. 14 He sente his seruantis to the erthe tillers, that they tokehn fruytis of it. 1632 *DAVIES Wks. Ireland*, 8c. (1747) 190 Over that 4d. or 6d. daily to every one of them to be had and paid of the poore earth-tillers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Seler*, To Rd., Off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men and Earth-tillers.

† **Earth-tilth**. *Obs.* [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + TILTH.] Cultivation of the soil, agriculture. Hence † **Earth-tilther** = EARTH-TILLER.

c 1200 *ÆLFRIC Collig.* in Wr. Wülker 99 Eorþtilþ, *agricultura*. 1388 *WYCLIF Ezech.* vii. 16 Haate thou not trauelous werkis, and erthe-like maad of the higeste. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. clxxx. (1495) 720 Erthe tyllthers and keepers of vynes.

**Earthward** (ɛəˈθwɔɪd), *adv. and adj.*

A. *adv.* Towards the earth. Also *fig.* c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* c. 413 (Add. MS.) The Fadre lokod to the Erthward, and fownde a peny. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftness of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The... outpourings of smoke... sink earthward.

B. as *adj.*

1870 M. D. CONWAY (*title*), The Earthward Pilgrimage.

† **Earth-ware**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [OE. *corpware*, f. *corpe*, EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ware, as in *heofonware* heaven-dwellers, *burhware*, etc.] Earth-dwellers.

1893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. v. § 5 Crist... sibb is heofonwara and corðwara. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Sunne ded blisseð togederes houneware and horde ware. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 332 Al þe wide worlde... corðe ware and heouene ware.

**Earthwork** (ɛəˈθwɔɪk), [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + WORK sb.] A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification. Not in 18th c. Dicts. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hik.* xv. (1821) 35 The Enemy had ground sufficient... to cast up new Earth works. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 278 The remains of an ancient entrenchment... This earth-work was evidently one of considerable extent. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 340 The Russians had thrown up strong earthworks on the banks of the river.

**Earthworm** (ɛəˈθwɔɪm), [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + WORM.]

1. A worm that lives in the ground, *esp.* an individual of the genus *Lumbricus*.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Lumbrici*, an easse, an earth worme, *lumbricus*. 1594? *GREENE Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 220 We, like earth wormes lurking in the weeds, Do live inglorious in all mens eyes. 1728 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 148 Earth-Worms are often us'd in compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera. 1855 *OWEN Comp. Anat.* (ed. 2) xi. 228 The second order [of annelids] includes the earth-worms.

2. *fig. a.* As a disparaging designation for a human being, *esp.* a mean or grovelling person.

b. With allusion to the 'worm' in the grave.

1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. Ded. 2 This generation of earth-wormes, which place nature... in the room of the Creatour. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Tithes* 39 The Couetous Earth-worme would laugh in his sleepe to see his elbow underlaid with such a Cushion. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. Gold* (1834) II. 666 How should such an earth-worm... be afraid to speak irreverently of so great a king? 1869 *GOLDBURN Pers. Holmes* viii. 73 Apt to be smitten by the earthworm of death.

*attrib.* 1646 W. SCLATER *Expes. 2 Thess.* (1679) 22 God so ordering the state of his earth-worm Children.

**Earthy** (ɛəˈθi), a. [f. EARTH sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

1. Of material substances : That is of the nature of earth or soil; having the characteristic properties of earth; resembling earth in some specific property. Of minerals : Without lustre, friable, and rough to the touch; also, containing impuri-

ties of the nature of earth, as in *Earthy Cobalt*, *Hematite*, *Manganese*, etc.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* The Earthy powder, I obtain'd from already distilled Rain water. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J). All water . . . is . . . stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral earthy matter. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morph. Anat.* (1807) 284 The kidneys have been said to be converted into an earthy substance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Earthy Hematite is found at Bardshesigh. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 293 An excess of vegetable matter is to be remedied by the application of earthy materials. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 874 Earthy Cobalt is a wad in which oxide of cobalt sometimes occurs to the amount of 33 per cent. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 46 Crystalline rocks occasionally put on a loose friable form and are then said to be earthy.

b. Of qualities, etc.: Characteristic of earth.

So *earthy taste, smell, colour*. *Earthy fracture*: see quot. 1817.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. ix. (Arb.) 133 The sky is of earthy colour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 387 All sweet Smells have joined with them some Earthy or Crude Odors. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 235 When the fracture surface shews a great number of very small elevations and depressions, which make it appear rough, it is called earthy. 1839 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 508 An earthy fracture. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Min.* xxxv. 133 The crispness of the raw onion, with the earthy taste.

c. Consisting of earth (said of the ground; cf. *sandy*), or of material resembling earth. Said *fig.* of the human body, *esp.* of a dead body.

1586 SUNDY *Ps.* xcvi. Starry roofe, and earthy floore. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 147 His dead and earthy Image. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 380 The soul must be wholly dissolved from this earthy body in which it is so deeply immersed. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* I. ii. 46 'The . . . egg-like earthy chrysalis of the Sphinx Atropis.

¶ *humorously*.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* (1877) 69 A damp earthy child.

† 2. Having the properties of the 'element' earth, as distinguished from those of fire, air, or water; heavy, gross. So *earthy vapour*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 390 When they [flowers] are Crushed, the Grosser and more Earthy Spirit cometh out with the Finer and troubleth it. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* (J). Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat earthy vapours. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours.

b. *fig.* Grossly material, coarse, dull, unrefined. Sometimes with mixture of 1.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 65 The sense of touching . . . is most earthy of all the rest. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 273 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhor'd commands. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* iv. ii. (1675) 276 Men whom . . . he was wont to undervalue, as being far more Earthy than himself. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. *Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They [the English] delight in strong earthy expressions . . . coarsely true to the human body. 1868 NETTLESHIRE *Browning* II. 74 The dumb striving of a humanity prisoned in too earthy a chamber.

3. *Chem.* Pertaining to the class of substances technically called 'earths', or to one of those substances; in mod. use, pertaining to the class of metallic oxides so designated. † Also quasi-*sb.*

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 10 The Particles of Sal Alkali do consist of earth and acid united together. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 135 Bodies have been divided into six classes, saline, inflammable, metallic, earthy, watery, and aerial. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 40 Sulphat of Lime . . . is one of the commonest of all the earthy salts that are found in natural springs. 1809 MED. *Jrnl.* XLII. 475 Earthy carbonates. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 Baryta, strontia, and lime . . . are sometimes designated earthy alkalis. 1883 SYD. *Soc. Lex.* Eastbourne. There is an earthy spring here of local moment.

4. Pertaining to the ground, or to what is below the ground; dwelling inside the earth; resembling a place underground.

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* II. i. Wks. (1821) II. 313 Those earthy spirits black and envious are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 106 Beneath the earthy surface of the globe, we shall be able to trace its levelling and its dreadful energy. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* (C. D. ed.) 36 Little Paul might have asked with Hamlet 'into my grave?' so chill and earthy was the place.

† 5. Pertaining to the earth in its geographical or astronomical aspect. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. v. (1495) 443 Theyyer Gyon hyghte Nilus . . . and is called the joynynge of the erthe, other erthy. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 115 The gravity and magnitude of this Earthy Globe, do make it altogether unfit for so swift a Motion. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Earthy Triplicity* [in Astrology], the Signs Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

6. Dwelling or existing on the earth; characteristic of earthy as opposed to heavenly existence. Now only with a mixture of sense 1, 1 c, or 2 b, as in the Biblical phrase of the earth, *earthy*. Hence comb., *earthy-minded*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 147 What earthie name to Interrogatories, Can task the free breath of a sacred King? 1609 CHAPMAN *End of Learn.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 253 Let a scholar all earthy volumes carrie, He will be but a walking dictionarie. 1615 — *Odys.* vii. 290 The impious race Of earthy giants, that would heaveen outface. A 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 167 O that in this case we were Earthy-minded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 583 If Spirit of other sort . . . have overleapt these earthie bounds. 1682 NORRIS *Hieracle* 19 As apt to dwell and converse upon the Earth, and inform earthy bodies. 1829 H. NEELE *Litt. Rem.* 45 The

latter [Shakspeare] is of the earth, earthy. 1869 SAT. *Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 The . . . muse Urania is almost his only patroness; from her eight earthier sisters he gets hardly any assistance.

**Ear-trumpet.** An apparatus in the form of a straight or convoluted conoidal tube, used by persons somewhat deaf, to enable them to hear more distinctly.

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 184 Perhaps Asclepiades was the inventor of the acousticon, or ear-trumpet. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxvii. The ear-trumpet of my good old aunt.

**Eartu**, obs. f. *art thou*: see BE v., and THOU.

**Earun**, obs. form of *are*: see BE v.

**Ear-wax.** [f. EAR sb. 1.] A viscid secretion which collects in the external meatus of the ear.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. v. (1495) 666 Eere waxe is put thereto to make it [aloes wood] somdeale bytter and redde. 1593 HORMAN *Vulg.* 27 b. Earwaxe doth stop the entrynce from small bestis. 1573 Art of Limning 2 If there stand any belles upon the sise, put in eare waxe, for it ys a remedy therefore. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Far be from our souls . . . that the ear . . . should be stopped with the earwax of partiality. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 20 note. The ear-wax in animals seems to be in part designed to prevent insects from getting into their ears. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 631 The cerumen or ear-wax is secreted by these glands.

**Earwig** (i'wɪg). Forms: 1, 2 earwigge, (1 eorwigga), 5 erwyge, 6erwigge, erewygge, 6 erwygge, (hereerwigge), 6-7 earwigge, 7 earwig, earewig, 6- earwig. [OE. *larwigga*, f. *lar-c*, EAR sb. 1 + OE. *wiga* earwig; cf. WIGGLE v. to wriggle. See also ARWYGILL. Cf. *Fr. perce-oreille*, Ger. *ohr-wurm*.]

1. An insect, *Forficula auricularia*, so called from the notion that it penetrates into the head through the ear.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 122 *Blatta*, eorwigga. c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 44 Wip earwiggan, genim þæt micle gearde windel streaw twyccen. ceop on þæt eare he bið of sona. 1414 *Poc. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Promp. Para.* 143 note. *Arwigol*, a serwigge. c1450 MS. *Shoane* 4. 80 in *N. & Q.* vi. 41. 4 Y<sup>e</sup> blacke flye, y<sup>e</sup> erwygge, y<sup>e</sup> old waspys. 1547 *SALESBURY* *Wick. Dict.*, *Perw* klustioe, an erwygge. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 300 If an earwig . . . be gotten into the eare . . . spit into the same, and it will come forth anon. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (1651) (N.) I'm afraid 'Tis with one worm, one earwig overlaid. 1727 SWIFT *To Young Lady*. To fall into fits at the sight of a spider, an earwig, or a frog. 1845 *HOOP* *Tale of Trumpet* ix. No verbal message was worth a pin, Though you hired an earwig to carry it in!

¶ Perhaps with a pun on *heretic*.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 988b He was once at the burning of an Herewigge (for so hee termed it) at Uxbridge.

† 2. *fig.* An ear whisperer, flatterer, parasite.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i. That gawdy earwig, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. 1658 *POPE* *Ballads* (1860) II. 260 Court earwigs banish from your ears. 1758 *HOBBS* II. 46 The earwigs of royalty . . . will not hereafter be suffered to mislead majesty by whispering, etc.

3. Comb., as † earwig-brain, one who has a 'maggot' or craze in his brain.

1599 NASHE *Leit. Stoffe* 74 Eight score more galliard cross-ponts, and kickishwinshes, of giddy ear-wig braios.

**Earwig** (i'wɪg), v. [f. the sb.]

1. a. To pester with private importunities or admonitions. b. To influence, bias (a person) by secret communications; to insinuate oneself into the confidence of (a person).

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* (L.). He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 251/2 Suppose he was to do all this . . . not grabbed, trapped, tried, earwigged by the parson . . . but of his own fancy. 1839 *BLACK* *Mag.* XLV. 767 Each secretary of state is earwigged by a knot of stily beggars. 1867 SWIFT *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Earwigging*, feeding an officer's ear with scandal against an absent individual.

2. in *pl. ppl.* † Having a 'maggot' or craze in one's brain. *nonce-use*.

1880 BROWNING *Pietro* 340 The people clamour, Hold their peace, now fight, now fondle, earwigged through the brains.

**Earwiggy** (i'wɪgi), a. [f. EARWIG sb. + y.]

a. Infested by earwigs. b. Resembling an earwig. Hence *Earwiggy*.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 82 A seat. 'I don't fancy it . . . it looks earwiggy'. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 388 There was an inherent dogginess or earwiggy in the given kind of associative feelings.

**Earwise** (i'wɪzi), adv. *rare*. [See -WISE.]

1. After the manner of an ear of corn. [f. EAR sb. 1.] 1723 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Mint*, The Great Mint . . . has leaves like Sage . . . with a good Number of Stems at the End of which it produces Flowers growing Ear-wise.

2. By means of the ear; auricularly. [f. EAR sb. 2.] 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 123 Although I took the advice earwise, I did not act upon it.

**Ear-witness.** [f. EAR sb. 1.] A person who testifies, or is able to testify, to something on the evidence of his own hearing.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. 257 All which are present being made ear-witnesses. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* *Man.* lxix. 89 Let not . . . the vulgar be ear-witnesses of thy words, but eye-witnesses of thy works. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 1. § 181 Strabo himself was an ear-witness of this. 1806 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. VIII. 269 The last words of these drowning men reported by an ear-witness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 433 The testimony of eye- and ear-witnesses.

† **Eary**, a. *Obs.* In 6 earie. [f. EAR sb. 2 + -y.] Of the nature or appearance of an ear (of corn).

1578 LYTE *Doctores* II. xviii. 168 His spikie tuftes, or earie floures are greater, longer and fuller.

**Esaloun**, var. of *ESALON*, a small buzzard.

**Ease** (i:z), sb. Forms: 3 eaise, ays, esse, (4 hess, hayse), 3-4 eise, ais, 3-6 es(c, 4 ess, eyss, 4-5 eyse, ayse, 5 aiese, (hesse), 6 eas, (Sc.) eais, eis, 4- ease. [a. OF. *eise*, *aie* (mod. *aie*) fem., cogn. w. *Pr. ais*, It. *agio* (formerly also *asio*). Pg. *azo* masc.; late L. type *\*asia*, *\*asium*, of uncertain origin.]

The earliest senses of *Fr. aise* appear to be: 1. elbow-room ('espace libre aux côtés de quelqu'un', A. Darmesteter, from Heb.-Fr. gloss 11th c.); 2. opportunity. It has been suggested by Bugge that *\*asia*, *\*asium* may be f. *āsa*, a recorded vulgar form of L. *ansa* handle, used *fig.* in sense 'opportunity, occasion'. With reference to the sense 'elbow-room' it is remarked that *ansatus* 'furnished with handles' is used in Lat. for 'having the arms a-kimbo'. This is not very satisfactory, but it does not appear that any equally plausible alternative has yet been proposed. Connexion with *EAR* is impossible.]

† 1. Opportunity, means or ability to do something (cf. *EASY* a. 1).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fullullen þe dede. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 17 Man seilþ hat eise maked þeof. a 1500 *Life St. Katherine* (Halliwell 1848) 2 The riche come . . . and broghte with them ryches moche, And the pore come also And after there eise broght tho.

II. Comfort, absence of pain or trouble.

2. Comfort, convenience; formerly also, advantage, profit, and in stronger sense, pleasure, enjoyment. To take one's ease: to make oneself comfortable. † To do (a person) ease: to give pleasure or assistance to. † To be (a person's) ease: to be pleasing, convenient, advantageous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Gruched 3if þe naued nout oðer mete oðer drunch efter hire eaise. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 28 1-se swote eise widute swuch trubuil. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22773 Werldis worschipe . . . siluer and gold and esse [f. *ese*, C. es, *Edinb.* ais] of lif. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* II. 623 Bot mycht name eyss let hyr to think On the king, that sa sar was stad. 1393 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 35 The woundes of his malady They [i. e. the hounds] lickten for to done him ese. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 807 Them that lye delicately and in ease and reste. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 199 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 Quen þou art in gode ese . . . þou þink on misese. c 1400 *Rom.* *Rote* 750 W. wolden, if it were your ese. A short sermon unto you seyne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 326 (Add. MS.). I will ner selle it . . . for the aise that it dothe me. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* xxviii. Preamb., His Highness is not mynded for the eas of his subiectes . . . of longe tyme to calle . . . a newe parliament. 1523 *L.D. BENERS* *Froiss.* I. ccxcvii. 686 It was not his aise to come to Tourney as at that tyme. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* II. 653 He leuvis well that levis into eise. a 1555 *LATIMER* *Wks.* 1845 II. 479 *Latimer*: 'Good master Prolocutor, do not exact that of me which is not in me.' *Prolocutor* i. 'Take your ease.' *Latimer*: 'I thank you, sir, I am well.' 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 131 Any good thing . . . That may to thee do ease; and grace to me. 1661 *HOBBS* *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 The ease, and benefit the Subjects may enjoy. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) IV. 134 The General could not live in it to his ease. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 4 The portion which came . . . to Mrs. Jefferson . . . doubled the ease of our circumstances. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 The popular notion (of a gentleman) certainly adds a condition of ease and fortune. 1870 *HAWTHORNE* *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) II. 217 The occasional ease of rustic seats.

† b. *concr.* A convenience, gratification, luxury.

1393 *GOWER* *Conf.* II. 38 Idleness . . . secheth eses many folde. 1484-5 CAXTON *Curial* 3 b, Noman preyeth ynough the ayses that he hath in hys pryuate and propre hous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 She can cause her prelate to dispenche with her to haue such pleasures & eses. 1629 *PARKINSON* *Paradist in sole* (1656) 5 A Fountain in the midst . . . to serve as an ease to water the nearest parts therunto. a 1631 *DODGE* *Serm.* xxxix. 384 Urah. . . refused to take the Eases of his own house.

3. Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from annoyance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet seched reste iðe nihite, and eise iðe place? a 1300 *Havelok* 59 Panne was engelod at hayse. 1507 *MORLEY* *Introd.* *Mus.* 55, I wish you such contentment of minde, and ease of bodie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying Ins.* 276 There were more ease in a nest of Hornets, then under this one torture. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 80 p. 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence in which they were formerly happy. 1750 *JOHNSON* *Ramb.* No. 85 p. 4 Ease, a neutral state between pain & pleasure. 1792 *BURNS* *Corr.* (1841) IV. 1 The horrid scenes . . . hardly leaue one ease enough of heart or clearness of head to put down any thing . . . on paper to you. 1863 *Geo. Eliot* *Romola* II. ii. (1880) II. 16 He wanted a little ease . . . after the agitation and exertions of the day.

4. Absence of painful effort; freedom from the burden of toil; leisure; in bad sense, idleness, sloth. 1393 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 112 He loveth ese, he loveth rest, So he is nought the worstest. c 1440 *Promp. Para.* 143 *Ese*, or *reste*, *quies*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 138 *Ease* breedeth vice. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* I. 184 The Sire of Gods and Men . . . Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 15 *Ease* hath entomb'd princes of old renown and Cities of honour.

b. Facility as opposed to difficulty. Chiefly in phrase, *with ease*.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. i. 30. I should do it With much more ease. 1667 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 137 With ease distinguish'd is the Regal Race. 1737 *POPE* *Horace* *Epit.* II. i. 108 The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.



1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 27 Another...test of greatness is...the appearance of Ease with which the thing is done. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 174 Seelig with how great ease Nature can smile.

c. Indifference, unconcern; absence of hesitation or scruple.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 2 In your lordship it beholds its patron and introducer; the author, it is matter of ease to me not to know. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 Where the Governor-General spoke of pensions with so much ease, he well knew, that in the circumstances...a pension...little or nothing differed from a name.

5. Freedom from constraint; an unconstrained position or attitude; esp. in *lit.* phrase, *To stand at ease*: see quot.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Ease*...signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame from the erect and firm position which every well-dressed soldier should assume. *To stand at ease* is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it. 1830 MARRIAT *Art's Own Lib.* His usual 'stand at ease' position. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 43 Stand at Ease. *Ibid.* 61 Sit at Ease. 1853 STROUVER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Stand*, To stand at ease is to be allowed...a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms.

6. Freedom from embarrassment or awkwardness in social behaviour.

1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 157 ¶ 8 Enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility. 1764 LLOYD *Whim*, Wears his own mirth with native ease. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 65 Mrs. Wallace envied Mrs. Sydney the ease and kindness with which she conversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 469 A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 91 She...moved about among the dignitaries of the University, with combined authority and ease.

7. Phrases (senses 1-6). a. *At ease*, *at one's ease*, *at well at ease*: in comfort, without anxiety or annoyance, unconstrained, unembarrassed; formerly also, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do. b. *Ill (or evil) at ease*: uncomfortable, uneasy. c. *Little ease*: used as a name for a prison-cell too small to permit the person occupying it to assume a comfortable position.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13136 All was set and etc at esse. *Ibid.* 17651 He was gestind ful wele at ais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 228 He levis at ess that frely levis. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 397 Galashin was not all at his ese, for he was yet a-monge the horse feet. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* ii. 7, I will go turne agayne to my first husbunde, for at y<sup>e</sup> tyme was I better at ease, then now. 1668-9 MARVELL *Corr.* cix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 268 If...you have given us a rule to walke by, our discretion will be more at ease. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 210 Monied men...amongst whom his Majesty conceiving the Duke of Espernon to be one the most at his ease, etc. 1721 ANDERSON *Specul.* No. 106 ¶ 2, I am the more at Ease in Sir Rogers's Family, because it consists of soher and staid Persons. 1821 SVO. SMITH *Lett.* cc. An old Aunt has...left me an estate...this puts me a little at my ease. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. § 27. 202 We all felt more at ease when a safe footing was secured. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xxiv. 504 He felt much more at his ease in the saddle than afoot.

b. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 Mi wyf es sumquat fuell at ess [v. r. esse]. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 39 She...was of euell atte ease in this worlde. 1483 *Vulg.* abs *Terentio* 2 a, II. or III. days 3117 I was euylly att esse in my hede. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgment* i. 1. xx. 70 He feigned himselfe to be euill at ease. 1834 TENNYSON *Milner's Dnu.* xix. You were ill at ease. 1854 *Thurs.* that you should not please. c. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 156 A little ease (i.e. a prison). 1849 HEATON *Greer's Comp.* (1869) 92 note, Little Ease was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices; it was situated in the Guildhall.

III. Relief, alleviation. [Somewhat influenced by the verb.]

8. Relief or mitigation of pain or discomfort; release from an annoyance. Const. *from*, *of*.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* viii. § 1 Surgeons...mindinge onely their owne lucre, & nothing the profit or ease of the diseased patient. 1598 ALLEN *Admon.* 17 Sum little ease and release of the intolerable feares and miseries. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 103 The Patient breaks much Wind upwards and downwards, and finds Ease thereby. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 61 That positive enjoyment, which sudden ease from pain...affords. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Yrr.* 61 That a great man may get ease from importunity. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 112 Liberate him, said the King, and give us ease.

b. *To do one's ease*: to relieve the bowels. So *seat*, *house of ease*.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) i. § 1. xviii. 28 It happen'd the King was come from doing his Ease. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & C.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 157 Had you but through a cranny spied, On house of ease your future hide. c. 1850 *Andin. Navic.* (Weale) 143 Round-house at the Head. Conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

c. *Chapel of Ease*: see CHAPEL. So also (humorously) *court of ease*, *theatre of ease*: one provided to relieve the crowding in a larger building.

1779 SUMMOAN *Critic* i. 1, Make the stage a court of ease to the old Bailey. 1796 J. OWEN *Trar. Europe* II. 429 It seems a sort of theatre of ease to that called the National.

9. Relief from constraint or pressure; abrogation or alleviation of a burden or obligation; redress of grievances. *Writ of ease*: a certificate of discharge from employment; *transf.* a 'bill of divorcement'.

1576 LANCIARD *Permyth. Kent* (1825) 107 Hastings, Dover, Ithipe [etc.], were the first Ports of privilege...although...divers other places also (for the ease of their charge) be crept in. 1837 FLEMING *Contin. Holmsheld* III. 1245/6 Thus was justice ministered, and that execution to Gods glorie, & the

ease of the common wealths greefe dispatched. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 Salomith...sent a writ of ease to...her husband; which, as Josephus there attests, was lawfull only to men. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 18 Having...tried gentle measures, and...found no Ease. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, Mischief...might follow, if princes get not...ease from the apostolic see. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraeseol. Gen.* 519 He hath a writ of ease given him; *rude donatus est*.

†10. *coner.* (from 8, 9): An act or means of relieving pain or discomfort, of giving relaxation from burdens, an easement, relief. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or cowmfort, *levamen, consolamen.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 275 Eases of griefes he reposithe...in calling from the thought of offence. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* x. 56 Till then, Ile sweate, and seeke about for eases. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 172 This ease...of the industry, would chiefly and principally fall on the lands by two several ways. 1718 PENN *Life* in Wks. 1726 I. 129 Dissenters receiv'd a General Ease, and enjoy'd their Meetings peaceably. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* III. iii. That [discovery of springs] was an ease to them [the Israelites suffering thirst]. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* v. 141 Required by His Majesty from those Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expense.

IV. 1. *Comb.*, as *ease-bred*, *loving* adjs.; ease-and-comfort, a leg-rest, consisting of two boards fixed in the shape of a T; † ease-room, a comfortable lodging-room; cf. EASEMENT 1 d.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62 The ease-bred Abbots, and the bare-foot Friars...Are all in health. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lev.* v. (1862) 1. 47 In your house there are fair ease-rooms and pleasant lights. 1847 CRESS BLESSINGTON *M. Herbert* (Tauchn.). i. 126 A bergère in each of the rooms, with abundant pillows to prop up her weak frame, and an ease-and-comfort to each, to support her legs. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 Around Hanno gathered all that was ease-loving, all that was short-sighted.

EASE, obs. and dial. var. of EAVES.

Ease (ēz), v. Forms: 4 eysy, eyse, (heise), eys, (Se.) eiss, eese, eyse(n), 4-5 eysy(n), 4-6 eysen, 5-ease. [Prob. originally ad. OF. *aaisier* = It. *aggiare*, f. L. *ad*, to + at late L. *\*asiu-m* EASE sb.; but virtually f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To give ease (physically) to; to render more comfortable, relieve from pain, etc.

1340 *Aenb.* 82 po bet byeh zuo wyse to loky bet body and toeyssynde toledoty. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P.R. xviii. liii. (1495) 635 Iuy hath vertue of pyryngge, of clensynge and of easyngge. 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 5 This woman... That esced me this hasse. 1423 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxxii. (1483) 81 Offtimes these armes wyl bleden to esen and comfort the hede. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvi. 23 So was Saul refreshed, & eased. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 7 Though it grieue me to thinke upon it, yet it easeth my stonacke to tell it. 1809 *Med. Fm.* XXI. 56 He drank it because it 'broke the wind, and eased' him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love*, Even the fell Furies are appeased, The good applaud, the lost are eased.

†b. To refresh with repose or food; to entertain, accommodate hospitably. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Toward Wynchestre bam dight, his folk fote eyse. *Ibid.* 192 Seke were her heised, heled ham of wound. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 387 Thai esyt thame, and maid gud cheir. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* f. 1336 Thesusus...festeli hem, and doth so gret labour To esen hem. 1400 *Vuaine & Gan.* 232 That night had I...mi stede esed of the best. 1430 *Yr. Grener* (Roxb.) 2816 Anazare...into a fevre chambre him ladd, And eased him as a fre prison. 1450 LONELICH *Gm.* xlii. 543 [Se] that...they ben esed with the beste. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) His squier sojte an host, for swiche a worthiknyg to be eside yinne. 1650 ROWSON *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 513 To harbour more souldiers nor conveniiently they can lodge & ease. 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 457 Boldly fall on, before their Troops are eas'd.

c. *†To ease nature* (obs.), *ease oneself*: to relieve the bowels.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eysyn, *stercorio, merdo, egero.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 Passage to dismissee excrements which easeth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 13 If thou wilt ease thyself. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 145 Whosoever easeth Nature in Apollo's Temple shall be indicted. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease one's self*: to relieve the bowels.

2. To give ease of mind to; to comfort, disburden, relieve (the mind or heart). Also *refl.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13868 (Trin.) He esed him wif wordes hende. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1700 And with our speche lat us ese our herte. 1483 *Vulg.* abs *Terentio* 6 b, I shall ese my mynde or hertt, *animo meo morem gessero.* 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xi. 28 Come unto me, and I will ese you. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* v. viii. 335 Torment [may prove] an occasion of easing the mind. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 365 Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* i. 29 Give me to ease my tortured mind. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* i. 112 And all those acts which Deity supposes Doth ease its heart of love in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 294 The Chancellor...could not well ease himself by cursing and swearing at Ormond.

†3. To give relief to any one suffering from oppression, or hardened with expenses or laborious duties) in wider sense; to benefit, help, assist. Also (rarely) *absol.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prolog. 84, I made it not forto be prayzed, Bot [þat] he lewed menne were ayzed. 1389 in *Eng. Glite* (1870) 80 þat þe somme be nat so moche þe on may be esed as wel as an oþer. 1553 EDEN *Trat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 As though they would ease you with a steropie. 1687 FLEMING *Contin. Holmsheld* III. 1541/2 They were afterwards eased by purveyors appointed for those and other purposes. 1619 DONNE *Dialan.* (1644) 100 If that rule...be...a good guide in all perplexities, it will ease very much.

1647 *Protests Lords* I. 25 The kingdom eased...by the discharging of all unnecessary forces. 1653 URQUHART *Rahelais* i. xlv, He...gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 746 Towards the latter end of Summer...they constantly eased the Country, and retired of themselves. 1751-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lixiii. 713 The declared intention of easing the dissenters.

4. To relieve, lighten, set free (a person, etc.) *of* (*†from*) a burden, pain, anxiety, or trouble.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 Thou shalt be esed er thou go Of thilke unsely jollif wo. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Art. & Lim. Men.* (1714) 75 His Son, King Roboham, would not ease them thereof. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 13b, In maner easyngge them of their labour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. (lxxxix.) 6 He eased his shulder from the burthen. 1575-85 ARB. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 227 If this law were observed, the people should be eased of great expenses, judges and justices of great travail. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trar. Prague* Wks. III. 90, I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Ganderogues...catches me by the goll. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 9 Nor, indeed, can I ease you of that wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor...eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1725 POPE *Ody.* xxi. 342 Ease your bosoms of a fear so vain. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. vi. 63 To ease the expedition of all unnecessary expense. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* vi. 76 To ease my mind of all worldly concerns. 1862 BROWNE *Wales* I. 34 A powerful priest...eased me of my sins.

b. in *pass.* with prep. omitted. *poet. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 739 [Adam & Eve] eas'd the putting off these troublesome disguises which we wear, Strait side by side were laid.

c. *humorously.* To deprive, despoil *of*.

1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xiii. 952 Having eased them [Lentius] of a great part of their prey...he chased themselves to the sea unto their ships. 1639 MASSINGER *Umat. Combat* II. ii. (R.) He is sure to be eased of his office, though perhaps he bought it. *Mod.* The light-fingered gentry eased them of their purses.

5. To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience); to assuage, relieve (pain, distress).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 950 And ech of þow eseth other, sorwes smerte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giral.* *Irish* in *Holmsh.* II. 152/3 And for easing whereof he...in verified had also promised, and devised how and by what means these charges might be answered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mide.* N. v. i. 35 Is there no play To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 112 The haven is not very large nor safe, but that inconvenience is somewhat eased by an artificial key. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* vi, Ah my dear Father, ease my smart. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 109 'Tis resolved that it cannot be eased or remitted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 355 The horse and the ass...contribute to ease his fatigues. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* i. 3 Machinery, which easeh man's labour. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1841) II. 133 This conduct is found conducive to easing the rates.

b. *poet.* To rest from, relax (in labour). 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 543 Eased in sleep the labours of the day. 1872 K. ELLIS *Catullus* lixiii. 36 The rest which easeth long toil.

6. To render easy, facilitate. *rare.*

1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dove* II. i, My miracle is eased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 430 [Storks] with mutual wing Easing their flight. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Embassy China* in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 516 But with this aid in easing the passage, the beginning of the ascent has a very fearful appearance.

7. To relax slightly (anything that is too tight); to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little, make to fit.

*Mod.* Tell the carpenter to ease the door a little.

†8. *intr.* To cease, slacken. *Obs.*; cf. 10 b.

1583 *Exec. for Justice* (1675) 46 The remnant of the wicked flock...would ease from their...libellings. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease*, to cease operations, abate. Trains bound to ease a bit.

9. *Naut.* Often with *away, down, off*: to slacken (a rope, sail, etc.). *To ease up*: to come up handsomely with a tackle-fall. Also in forms of command, as *Ease away! Ease off!*; slacken out a rope or tackle. *Ease her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce the speed of the engine. *Ease the helm!*: put the helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm. Smyth.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 When the Shrouds are too stiffe, we say, ease them. 1692 *ibid.* xvi. 76 To make her go more large, they say, *Ease the Helm.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Larguer*, *†Ecoule*, to ease off the sheet. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Ease the ship with a spoke or two when she scuds. 1841 PUNCH I. 35 The dirty lad below, whose exclamation of 'Ease her—step her—one turn ahead'—may one day be destined to give the word of command on the quarter deck. 1859 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andri All.* II. xcv. 78 The present government might have stood its ground, if it had known how to ease off the rope handsomely. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 8 Luff and ease off the fore-sheet. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 7/8 She ratched like a phantom to windward of us, and...eased away her sheets fore and aft. 1884 NAKES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 The earings are eased down.

10. *Easo off.* a. *trans.* To get rid of with the view of giving or obtaining relief. b. *intr.* To become less burdensome.

1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* I. 177 It was an object with the king to ease off the business. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 11 Oct. 1/4 To-morrow...the rates are likely to again ease off. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1012/1 Every effort to ease off the immediate pressure of the agrarian difficulty.

Hence *Eased off*, a.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27, 124 The Arms to be carefully deposited in the Rack, with eased springs. 1877

M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave*, Poems II. 257 Cool drinks, and an eased Posture and opium.

**Easeful** (f'zul), a. Also 4 eisfull, 5 esful. [f. EASE sb. + -FUL.]

1. That gives ease, comfort, or relief; comfortable, soothing.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 70 Myne aurenture heir tak will I, Quethir it be eisfull or angry. 1445 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vi. xx. 46 Wyth obire thyng Dat esful ware to bare lykynge. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 377 Wishing easeful rest to Philoclea. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* i. 58/2 How pleasant and easeful the good lucke of those princes. 1607 C. LEVER in Farr's *S. P.* 268 To make his burthen Easeful as hee may. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inguis.* 123 A bed of flags which served them both to couch on, more painefull a great deale then easeful. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 67 It is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this life to do evil. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 52 For many a time I have been half in love with easeful Death. 1886 T. HARDY in *Magn. Mag.* 70 That easeful sense of accomplishment which follows work done that has been a hard struggle in the doing.

2. Unoccupied, at rest; addicted to ease or indolence, slothful, careless.

1611 CORCR. *Aliser*, to be lazie, easefull. 1618 RALEIGH *Stat. of Govt.* (1651) 66 Giving the best of their grain to the easefull and idle. 1628 WYLLIE *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 18 The faire smooth way, of easefull pleasure tends. 1686 J. CROOK *Ep. Yng. People prof. Truth* 4 Rest no longer in an easeful mind, but sink down in deep Humility. 1885 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 Winter is easeful for the husbandman.

Hence **Easefully** adv., in an easeful manner; comfortably; idly. **Easefulness**, the condition of being easeful.

1611 CORCR. *Estre en la paille jusques au ventre*, to be fully accommodated, easefully lodged. 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 235 The diligent man takes as much content in his moderate labour, as the sluggard in somnolency and easefulness. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The exceeding sense of comfort and easefulness. 1886 *Graphic* 27 Feb. 242/1 Standing with her hands on her hips, easefully looking at the preparations on her behalf.

**Easel** (f'zel, f'z'l). Also 7-8 easle, 8 ezel. [ad. Du. *ezel* = Ger. *esel* ass. Cf. the similar use of *horse*.] A wooden frame to support a picture while the painter is at work upon it; a similar frame used to support a blackboard, etc. (In quot. 1791 a blunder for *palette*.)

1634 J. [BATE] *Myst. Nat.* 119 Provide a frame or Easel called by Artists. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 193/1 St. Luke, the Patron of Painters, is drawn at his Easel working. 1733 BLENKIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The trunk of a Skeleton fits to a Painter's Easel. 1791 E. DAWKIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 7 Many of the unexpected changes in mixing colours on a painter's easel, may depend on these principles. 1859 GULLICK & THIBS *Paint.* 192 The Easel is a frame which supports the painting during its progress.

b. as the typical instrument of a painter.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 223 note. Some productions of his easel vie with those of Raphael. Hence **Easelism** (nounce-wid.), painting as a profession; the whole body of painters. **Easel-picture**, **easel-piece**, a picture painted at the easel, or small enough to stand upon it.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 308 He continued working on his easel-pieces. 1847 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. I.* 11. 306 His easel-pictures are perfect models of colouring. 1880 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 578 This grandee of easelism.

**Easeless** (f'zles), a. [f. EASE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Of persons: Having no ease or rest. *rare*. 1632 VICARS *Enaid* ii. 915 Thus as I ceaselesse, easelesse prid'd about, In every nook, furious to finde her out.

2. Of pain or distress: Having no abatement, admitting of no relief.

1593 H. SUYR *Wks.* (1867) II. 169 It will take from them all pleasure, and bring them to easeless, and yet endless pain. 1633 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Speeches K. Chas.* Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish. 1770 WHITEFIELD *Serm.* xxxii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Easeless and endless misery.

3. Destitute of ease in bearing or manner. *rare*. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 It is often accompanied with a puerile easeless behaviour.

**Easement** (f'zment). Also 4 eyse-, 4-5 esement, 5 esaint-, ment-, aysyament, (6 hese-ment), 6-8 eas-, 7-aisment. [a. OF. *aisement*, f. *ais-ier*, EASE v.: see -MENT; cf. Anglo-Lat. *aisiamentum*.]

1. The process or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief from pain, discomfort, or anything annoying or burdensome; relief, alleviation; + redress of grievances. Now somewhat *rare*.

1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 259 Some esement has lawe yshapen us. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7988 We exiled for evermore our esement to laite. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Deut.* xviii. 105 In sted of esement he findeth himself tormented dubble. 1640-9 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 24 They must be eased in their Goods, from the exactions... of Pursuivants [etc.]. And if the People have all these easements, yet if, etc. 1796 BURKE *Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 260, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement. 1840 W. HOWITT *Visits Remark.* Places 200 Seeking a little easement of their swollen purses. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. ix. 405 He promised its reduction to three shillings in the pound, an easement to the landed interest of five hundred thousand pounds.

†b. **Dogs of easement**: dogs employed to take up the chase in place of those that are spent. *Obs.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Constr. Farm* 602 Then also you must let slip some of your fresh dogs, or dogs of easement.

†c. *spec.* The relieving of the body by evacuation. Vol. III.

tion of excrement; *concr.*, a privy. Phrases, *House, stool of easement*; *to do one's easement*. *Obs.*

1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 43 Schol fey [children] not make me foule wyth her kyndely esement. 1513 Bk. *Kervynge in Fables Bk.* (1868) 283 And se the hous of heseiment be swete and clete. 1555 *Pardie Facions* i. v. 51 In the easement of vrine, the men rowked doune. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Aliser* *la selle*, to go to the stoole of easement. 1634 HARRINGTON *Salernus Regim.* 3 Doing his easement. 1712 DIGBY *Epicurus's Morals* 124 The soldiers... found him in a House of Easement.

†d. *spec.* Refreshment by food and repose; hence, comfortable accommodation, food and lodging; 'entertainment for man or beast'. *Obs.*

1400 *L'auine & Gau.* 3384 He had ful nobil rest, With alkins esment of the best. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clxx. 155 He wold not abyde in scotland in wynter season for esement of his people. 25. *Eger & Gr.* 235 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 361 Esment for me and my hackney. 1523 FRIZHERO. *Sura* i. (1539) 5 A place of esement to put in cattel. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. I. 93 Meit and delyk, fyre, clathis and esment. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. He might have had less to complain of in respect of easements.

2. Advantage, convenience, comfort; furtherance, assistance; formerly also, gratification, enjoyment. † **Common easement**: something done for the public benefit. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 3338 A place onestly ordaind for esment of hir. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vii. viii. 772 Wyth paretesses, syounys and bare Rentis Wyth wont predomyis and Aysyamentis. 1449 PECOCK *Refr.* i. xx. 120 Into esement of him self and also of his neyghbour, a man mai singe, pleie, and lauge vertuoseli. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 16 The reparation of such ways, brydges, and other common easements. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 212 Nature unwilling that humane life should want any easement, hath provided... the labour of cammels. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 To leave our... loose materials, stowed away in the store-room, was indeed a great easement to us. 1818 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* xxxvii. I had the cast of a horse from Ferrybridge—and divers other easements.

b. *concr.* Something that serves for an assistance or convenience; e.g. accommodation in or about a house, as rooms, sheds, or farm-buildings. 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 214 Schippes... made with Halles & Chambres and other esementis. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 138 Esamentis fixed vnto houses or to soile. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mir.* Act Robt. I. 26 That name of them [four subjects] sail... carie... anie kind of armour: or horse, or other aismentis, to the comon enemies of our Realme. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 Without the assistance of such easements. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 48 The bills in their houses [in Scotland] say they have different easements to let.

3. The right or privilege of using something not one's own; esp. in *Law*. (See quot.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22. I willle the said Jenete terme of hire lyff have esement of the keechene to make in hire mete, and esement of the welle in y<sup>e</sup> water. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 210 A Way or other thing of easement. 1607 COWELL, *Easement*, esamentum, is a service that one neyghbour hath of another by charter or prescription, without profite, as a way through his ground, or such like. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the purposes for which the land of another are used merely tend to the more convenient enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called an easement.

**Easer** (f'zai). [f. EASE v. + -ER.] One who or that which gives ease or relief. Hence **Easeress**.

1599 GREENE *Alphons.* (1861) 235 Farewell, Medea, easer of my heart. 1650 MARKHAM *Mastep.* i. xcii. 179 This is lenitive and a great easer of paine. 1631 *Celestina* xii. 136 Easeresse of my paine, and my heartis joy! 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. cxxxi. 82 The depository of her troubles, and easer of her bosom.

† **Easierly**, adv. *Obs.* *rare*. Used for *easylier*, comparative degree of **EASILY**.

1494 FARVAY *vi. clxxxvi.* 187 He myght the more easierly optayne the possession. 1666 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 126 The lesser are more moist, easierly concocted.

**Easily** (f'zili), adv. Formerly compared **easierly**, -est; also **EASIERLY**. Forms: 4 **aiseliche**, **eseliche**, **eesely**, **eesili**, 4-5 **esely**, **esili**, **esyly**, 5-6 **easely**, 6 **easily**, **easilie**, 6- **easily**. [f. **EASY** a. + -LY.]

1. Comfortably; without pain, discomfort, or anxiety, luxuriously, self-indulgently.

1300 St. *Brandan* 395 3e schulle wende, Ayseliche withoute any. *MS.* Land 108, 106 (Hattiv.) *has aiseliche*. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 20 To disceyue men in gostly goodis and worldly, and porischen hem esily in synne. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 471 Vp on an Amblere esily (v. r. esely) she sat. 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 298 Belyve 3e brought me of be beste And made my bedde full esily. 1524 Act 5 Eliz. xii. § 3 Persons seeking only to live easily, and to leave their honest Labour. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 1. 339 The one sleepes easily because he cannot study. *Mod.* The patient rested much more easily last night.

2. Without constraint or stiffness; smoothly, freely.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. Bis puppis [the hinder part of the brain] is harde pat be synewis of meynge meue be eselok [1535 easierly] and be soner. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xx. 8 A swerde... which wente easely out and in. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 159 Sir, your wit ambles well; it goes easily. *Mod.* The window-frame fits quite easily.

†3. Without hurry; deliberately, gradually. Also, calmly, quietly. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *Barth.* *Feat* 1625 That through the worlde her fame goe Esely and not to faste. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2208 When Priam made his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answerde esely and faire. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housel.*

*Ord.* (1790) 473 Let hit renne thorough esiliche. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 7 b. Bere esily thy harme & it shall greue the the lesse. 1611 *TOURNAY Ath. Trag.* ii. iv. I am acquainted with the way. Lets easily walke. 1695 Lp. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 9 She reach'd her Hand easily towards my Breast.

4. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1299 So great a noyse... Men myght lytt have herd esily to Rome. 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 160 The poyntes [of these contretes] will broken lightly, and men may esily polliche hem. 1449 PECOCK *Refr.* i. ix. 46 Withoute the clerkis... day persoones schulen not esili lytt and anon have the wyl vnderstanding of Holi Scripture. 1538 STARKY *England* n. ii. § 12 (1871) 190 By thys mean... the controuersys... schold easely be pacifyd. 1550 VERON *Gosly Striyns* (1846) 9 Whyche thing we may easily se in the histories of the olde auncyent Jewes. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. xiv. 66 Nothing is more easily broken than a mans word. 1718 MORTIMER *Quix.* (1733) II. 178 Who might easiliest get out of the City. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 It is a... better rule not to put off till tomorrow what we can do more easily to-day.

b. In phrases like *easily possible*, it may easily happen. Also *easily* (= beyond question) *first*, after *L. facile princeps*.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 145 They are more straung, nor easili like to happen. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 75. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 96 We name... things according to what they oftener or easiliest do seem to us to be. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders. 1883 W. BLAQUIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 1907/1 Harvard has... easily the finest gymnasium in the world.

5. With little resistance or reluctance.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 392 The House of Peers... gave... easily [their consent]. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 56 If it come from the Brain it [a Catarrh] afflicteth easily, long and continually. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 P. 4 Youth catches Distempers more easily [than Age]. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Imp.* 38 They easily bear with the smothering Heat of Stoves. 1725 De *For Voy. round W.* (1840) 24, I had too easily, and I may say, too weakly, put that to the vote. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Town.* 401 [He] had thought He loved her... wedded easily But left her all as easily.

†6. Preceded by *but*: In a listless or indifferent manner; hence, in a trifling degree; with poor success; indifferently, meanly, poorly. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 29 Some peple endowed with worldly goodnes... can not depart but easily withe finauce. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 776 III. 162 The Frenshe Kyng cherysseth hyr [Queen Margaret] butt easely. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 Some nonnyes kepe their virginite butt easely. 1611. 34 For lacke of the I Cham my mee... butt easily. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 16 Can they her goddis lawes, y<sup>e</sup> though they be butt easily preached, and not abhorre sedition...?

7. (Made) in such a manner as to be easy.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 75 The staires... are so easily made, that one may goe them vp and downe a hors-backe.

**Easiness** (f'zinis). [f. **EASY** a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being **EASY** (in any of its senses).

1. Freedom from discomfort or anxiety.

1621 RAY *Creation*, The rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep.

2. The quality of being easy in attitude, behaviour, style, etc.

1567 DRANT *Horace's De Arte Poet.* A. j. I followe flowinge easynes, my style is clearly marde. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 343 Her Easiness of Behaviour makes him secure of acceptance. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 378 Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength and easiness, constitute a good style. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen.* *Lit.* (1867) 551 Virgil... wanting much of that natural easiness of wit that Ovid had.

3. Indolence, carelessness, indifference.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poetic* (Arb.) 49 They are full of very idle easines. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 75. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 207 Ruin'd by his Easiness and Neglect. 1825 HONSTON *Tracts* i. xxx. 3 There was no reason for deferring it, but only just his easiness.

4. The quality of not being difficult or burdensome; facility.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 172 Many and dyverse boones ben in the body and that for... easynesse of meynge. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 727 No man... should with too much easynesse be promoted without witnesses. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 166 Refraigne to night And that shall lend a kinde of easinesse To the next abstinence. 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Constr. Farm* 320 The easinesse of the purchase makes the profit so much the greater. 1800 STUART in *Wellington's Disp.* (1877) 575 Besides easiness of conquest, they would find wealth.

5. The quality of not being harsh or exacting; gentleness, indulgence, kindness.

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 20 a. To holde chylde vnder wyth shame & gentillnes sofnos or esynes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trill.* v. i. Do you raise mirth out of my easyness? 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* iv. xlv. 347 The Easiness of our Saviour, in bearing with offences, etc. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 That easiness of temper, which... is expressed by the word good-humour. 1862 TRENCU *Miscr.* xxiii. 344 Behind a seeming severity lurks the real love, while under the mask of greater easiness selfishness lies hid.

†6. The quality of being easily influenced; in bad sense, credulity; want of firmness, fickleness.

1619 DANIEL *Col. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 35 The King... working upon the easiness of his youth, and ambition. 1674 Ch. & Court of Rome 12 Persons... who practised upon their easiness. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 496 The Envy and Spight of the Chief Priests and Pharisees. The Easiness and Fury of the Common People. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II.* (1841) III. vii. 174 All made advantage of English easiness and dissipation.

**Easing** (f'zing), vbl. sb.1 [f. **EASE** v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

The action of the verb EASE. Mostly gerundial. Also †*easing-chair*, a nightstool.

1520 HOLLYNARD *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Allegiance, an easing or succouring. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 179 For easing me of the carriage. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Staying and Easing of the Tooth-ach. 1672 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* xi. 54 The easing of her Masts and Shrouds, for some ships will sail much better when they are slack. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Ketticwell* ii. 40. 1749 The Easing and Pleasing many of his Poor Subjects. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct. The doctor, found Bromore enthroned on an easing-chair. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 195 The taking away of an angle... of the rail... is called by workmen the easings of the rail. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* vi. viii. li. § 1. 649 Easing and starting are of course the exact opposites of each other.

**Easing** (f'zin), *vbl. sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *esyng*, 9 *dial. yeazin*, 6- *easing*. [contracted form of EAVESING 2. Also in *comb.*, as *easing-drops*, -*sparrow*.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1522 Euals be esynges 3ode ouer be pe costez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Esyngne, *donitium*, *lectum*. 1580 North *Plutarch* 597 He... lay without doors, under the easing of the house. 1611 *Manchester Court Let Rec.* (1885) II. 269 Anoyed by the water wch cometh from the easing of the howse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Cases* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Easinges*, eaves. 1857 J. SCHOLLS *Janet* 31 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), See yo, Iim, hood sed to me, iv ther is nah o felley peoroch on the yeazin's w'o choilt in his arms. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Easinges*, eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick.

**Easing** (f'zin), *vbl. a.* [f. EASE *v.* + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That eases.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 39 He did it upon lightning and easing circumstances. **Easki**, early variant of ASK.

† **Easle**, *dial.* Also 1 *ysle*, 4 *his*, *huys*-*seles*, 5 *iselle*, *isyl*, *ysyle*, 6 *Sc. isill*, 8-9 *Sc. aizle*. [OE. *ysle* (app. wk. fem.), cogn. w. ON. *usli* wk. masc., embers, perh. f. Aryan root \**eus* to burn, whence L. *ūr-ēre*. The mod. forms *casle* (17th c. *ŕ'zli*), *aizle*, are phonetically anomalous.] Hot ashes or cinders; see *quot.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2553 (Gr.) Bearwas wurdon to ascan and to ysian: a 1000 *Ælfred's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 146 *Faullia*, *ysle*. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De felenetiches*, from *hiseles* (p. r. *huysseles*). c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 266 *Isyl* of fyre, *faullia*. c 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, *Aiselle*, *faullia*, or a sperke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Euclyx* i. 125 Had syten still, among the assys could And latyr isylls of thar kynd cuntre. 1591 RAY *N. & Q.* *Wds.* Pref. 4 (E. D. S.) We in Essex use Easles for the hot embers (or as it were burning coals) of straw only. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiii. She fufft her pipe wi' sic a lunt. An aizle brunt Her brow new worst apron. 1874 *N. & Q.* 10 Oct. 290 So as to receive and enclose the falling aizle, as well as the wax or tallof of the candle.

Hence † *casle-o-cake*, a cake baked in the ashes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 261 *Isylkake*, or *chesekake*, or *eykake* baknye vndyr askys.

† **Easse**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 *enso*. An earthworm.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Lombrix*, an easse, an earth worme. 1598 FLORIO, *Lumbric*, little easse or earthwormes. *Mod. Devonsh. Dial.*, *Easst*, worms.

**Eassel**, *adv. Sc.* Also *easel*, *cissel*. [f. EASR; the mode of formation is obscure.] Eastward, easterly. Hence *onassell-gate*, -ward.

1810 HOGG *Brownie of Bodda* i. 12 (Jam.) The wind being eisel. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* i. 1, O, if ye get to easel and wessel again, I am undone. 1816 - *Antig.* i. vii. 162 'Weize yourself a wee easel-ward.' 1829 - *Guy R.* note v. Dandie Easill-gate, Dandie Wassall-gate... had their names from living eastward and westward in the street of the village.

**Eassin**, *v. Sc.* Also *enstien*, *eien*, -*sen*. [repr. OE. \**axnian*, \**ahsnian*, f. *oxan* - \**ahsan*, Ox: cf. ON. *kýr yxna* 'a cow in heat' (Vigf.).] a. Of a cow: To desire the male. b. *fig.* To desire strongly. Hence *Eisning vbl. sb.*

1661 *Act Chas. II.* vii. 183 (Jam.) Fiftee sen calves, which within three years... would have eiened. 1755 PENCUNIK *Tweeddale* 15 (Jam.) The country people call this plant... Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling. a 1774 FRERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 42 (Jam.) Ye'll weat mony a drouthy mou'. That's lang a eisning gane for you. Withouten fill, O' dribbles frae the gude brown cow.

**East** (ist), *adv.*, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *nud a.* Forms: a. 1 *eastan* (*Northumb. éstan*), 3-4 *eston*. β. 1-2 *éast*, 2-5 *est*, 3 *æst*, (4 *yeast*), 4-5 *oste*, 4-6 *ensto*, *eest*, 6 *Sc. eist*, 3- *enst*. [repr. two distinct forms in OE., both of which occur only as *adv.* or in composition. (1) OE. *eastan* = OS. *éstan*, a (Du. *oost*), OIIG. *éstan*, (MHG. *osten*, *e*, mod. G. *osten*), ON. *austan* = OTeut. \**aust-lo-nô* 'from the east', f. base \**aust*-dawn (found in L. *aurore*) = \**aúsa*, Lith. *austris*, Skr. *usthis* dawn, Gr. *áurion* = \**aúropion* (morning) + double suffix, as in OE. *hin-dan*-n from behind. (2) OE. *east*, in compounds repr. OTeut. \**aust-lo* (see above), but as *adv.* perh. shortened from \**aster* 'toward the east' = OS. OIIG. *éstar* (Du. *ooster* in compounds), ON. *aust* *advbs.* = OTeut. \**aust-tr*, f. \**aust* + suffix, as in OE. *hinder* backwards; cf. ON. *aust* *sb.* masc. (gen. *austs*), Goth. \**Austragulis* Ostrogoths. A trace of the lost OE. \**aster* appears in the *adj.* (compar. *asterius* more easterly; also in certain place-names,

as *Eastorege*, *Eastry*; cf. 'Aldulfus rex Estrang-lorum' Beda *H. E.* iv. xvii.

As a nautical term the Eng. word has been adopted into Romanic langs.: Fr., It. *est*, Sp., Pg. *este*, Pg. also *teste*.] *A. adv.*

† I. 1. [repr. OE. *eastan*.] From the east. Also in OE. *bi eastan*, ME. *bi esten* eastward; sometimes as prep. with dat. = eastward of. Comb. *eastan-wind*: see EAST-WIND.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Prose* l. i. § 12 Be eastan Rine sindon East-francan. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 806 (Gr.) 3if wind cymþ westan oððe eastan. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 232 'Bihold,' cweð [he] bi esten. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1725) 5 Grete talence laid he þeron bi Esten.

II. [repr. OE. *east*.]

2. With reference to motion or position: In the direction of the part of the horizon where the sun rises. More definitely: In the direction of that point of the horizon which is 90° to the right of the north point; also due (†*full*) east.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* i. iii. (Bosw.) Ðæt calond on Wiht is þritiges mila lang east and west. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 (Gr.) Si sunne... norð est and east Eldum oðewæð. c 1200 ORMIN 7270 We sæghenn æst in ure lond þiss newe kingess sterne. 1250 *Lav.* 23223 Ferden heo æst ferden heo west. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (1839) 22 It [a comet] arose ester and ester, till it arose full est. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b. Where it weneth to go east, it gothe west. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 41 Alwaie the longe east the shorter west. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xiii. 11 Lot journeyed East. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 144 If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* lxiv. Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

b. *About east*: in U. S. slang 'regularly', in proper style, as it should be.

a 1860 H. BIGELOW *Lett. in Family Comp.* (Bartlett), I did walk into the beef and taters and things about east. 1864 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Wks. (1879) 231 To find out what was about east and to shape his course accordingly.

3. quasi-*sb.* Preceded by prep. *from*, *on*, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss e O fowwe dæless dæledd Onn est, O West, o Sub, o Norþ, a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 265 As swifte as þe sunne gleam þe shoot from est into west. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2212 Fra est he broght a felascap vnto þe feld of sennar.

B. *sb.*

1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of the horizon or of the sky near the place of the sun's rising. More definitely, that one of the cardinal points near which the sun rises.

c 1180 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 118 Versus le Est. c 1300 *St. Brendan* 31 Towards than Est so fur we wende. 1349 *Ayene*. 124 Slepþe: hit wereþ wyþ þet yeast be porueyng aye be perils. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 142 *Est*, *orient*. 1535 COVERABLE *Ezek.* viii. 16 Fyue and twenty men... turned... their faces towards the east. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day... Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* l. 65 Herbs sleep unto the East. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 64 The Wind just shifted from the East. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv. And East and West... Mixt their dim lights... To broaden into boundless day.

b. *To the east (of)*: (situated) in an eastward direction (from).

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 If the countries... had been situate to the east of those whose longitude mariners had ascertained. *Mod. Barking* is 7 miles to the east of London.

2. The eastern part of the world, the orient; the eastern part of a country, district, or town.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3381 Þai held... þe landes þat wer tilward be est. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 339 Þe kingis camen awei out of þe east. 1482 *CANTON Chron.* Eng. xxi. 21 The real way from the east in to the west was called wailing strete. 1535 COVERABLE *Ezek.* xxv. 4, I will deliver y<sup>e</sup> to the people of the east. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 3 Where the gorgeous East... Shows on her Kings Barbaric Pearl. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 29 There was a general expectation in the east of a Messiah. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 38 In the same East, men take off their sandals in devotion.

3. = EAST-WIND.

a 1763 SIENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 12 Where the sharp east for ever... blows. 1785 COWTER *Tax* iv. 363 The unhealthful East, That... searches every bone Of the infirm. 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* iv. The blustering East shall blow.

C. as *adj.* That is situated in or adjacent to the eastern part of anything; that is towards the east; oriental, easterly. Formerly often used where *eastern* would now generally be preferred.

The adjectival use of the word arises from the analysis of compounds like OE. *fast-dæl* (see D. 1), the first element of which, having a virtually adjectival force, came to be regarded as a separable word.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 [Christ] rad in et þan est zete þere burh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 2 Temese by the Est syde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk... Wonnand be þe est ocean. c 1400 MAUVOIR. xiv. 156 Ethiopie is departed... in the Est partie, and in the Meridionale partie. 1413 *Wycl. Pylgr. Soule* v. xiv. 81 The sonne... hastyd hym upward toward the east oryoun. 1593 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* iv. xi. The East and West Churches. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. vii. 167 An East window welcomes the infant beams of the Sun. 1693 FRYLIX *Compl. Gard.* I. 30 There are four sorts of Expositions, the East, the West, the South and the North.

D. In Combination.

1. Combined with *sb.*, as in † *east-deal*, eastern part; † *east-half* [cf. ON. *aust*-half], eastern or

easterly side; † *East-man* (see *quot.*); east-sea, a sea on the east side of a country, or in an eastern region of the world; formerly also as the proper name of the Baltic [= Ger. *Ostsee*]. See also EAST-COUNTRY, -END, -LAND, -WIND, ESTRICHE. (The combs. of this class still in use are now commonly written without hyphen, and *east* regarded as an *adj.*)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 2 We ge-sawon hys steorran on \**east-dæle*. c 1200 ORMIN 16400 *Estdale* off all þiss werelid iss Anatole zehatenn. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 12 How mikle estdel stand westdel fra. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Ðæm monnum þe on \**east* heafle þære e-wodenn. c 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorwe upp o þe lifst... Onn æst half off þiss middellærd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10581 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue In the entre of the est halfe. 1620 HOLLAND *Cadmon's Brit.* ii. 68 The Oustmans; as one would say Esterlings or \**Eastmen*, came out of... Germanie into Ireland. c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* i. xii. Fram \**east* se o þ west sæ. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 18 in *E. E. P.* I. (1866) 48 Temese [sop] in þe est see. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 46693 A Danish Frigate arrived from the East-Sea.

b. Prefixed to names of countries or districts, usually with sense 'eastern portion of...', as in *East Germany*, *East London*; often forming the recognized name of a political or administrative division, as *East Prussia*, *East Derbyshire*. Also prefixed to *adjs.* of territorial signification, as *East-middland*, *East-central*; and to names of peoples, as *East-Goths* (= *Ostrogoths*), *East-Franks*.

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Northymbre and Eastengle hafdon aþas geseald. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1831) 40 Vpon the xxvi day of September, the Homes was est-Nisbet. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 The Eastgothes & Lumbardes, obtained Italy. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 49 The East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of... personal abuse. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* 55 The East-Goths had a strongly monarchical constitution.

2. With *ppl. adj.*, as † *east-surprised*; east-bound, eastward bound (chiefly in America of railway traffic).

1599 NASHE *Leut. Stuffe* (1871) 29 By the proportion of the east-surprised Gades... diuers have tried... to configure a twin-like image of it. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The east-bound express was held at North Platte. 1882 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/3 East bound freight rates.

3. *East-south-east*, *East-north-east*: the points of the compass distant 22½° from due East; *East-by-South*, *East-by-North*: the points distant 11¼° from due East. Used as *sb.*, *adj.*, *num. adv.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. i. vi. (Arb.) By An Eastsouth-east wynde arose. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 14 East and by north raisest a degree in sailing 12 leagues and a mile. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5121/3 A Sand lies almost East and by South, half Southerly from the Spurn Light. 1725 DE FOR V. *round W.* (1808) 84 We... then stood away east, and east-by-north. *Ibid.* 302 [W.] stood away... east-north-east. *Ibid.* 335 A much larger river... which... ran east-by-south towards the sea. 1742 WOODROOFE *in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 98 A light breeze springing up at east south east, we weighed. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 489 The course of a fissure is east-by-north.

**East** (ist), *v.* [f. *prec.*] a. *intr.* To move, turn, or veer towards the east. Cf. *EASTING vbl. sb.* b. *refl.* To orientate, find out one's true position.

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 202 He must make many a turning... before he can east himself.

**East-country**. An eastern country: in 18th c. applied spec. to the region of the Baltic; cf. *EASTLAND*, *ESTRICHE*. Also *attrib.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1752) 41 Since by them they will be capable of receiving corn in the east-country. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4604/4 Will be exposed to public sale... about 730 Quarters of East-Country Wheat. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the Works, or Royal Exchange East-Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1719 W. WOOD *Surrey Trade* 120 Our Trade to the East Indies and East Country is as free to us as ever.

† **Easte-man**.

1681 E. WHITAKER *Ignoramus Just.* 18 To turn Informer, Promoter, or Easte-man, unless in case of a Riot, or such like, the Constable can do no such thing but at his own Peril.

† **Easten**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *æsten*, 6 *Sc. ostin*. [f. EAST + -EN; cf. *NORTHERN*. In *quot.* 1205 the reading *æsterne* (EASTERN) has been suggested; in *quot.* 1549 the word may possibly represent OE. *eastan*: see EAST.] a. Belonging to Eastern countries; b. Coming from the east; easterly.

c 1205 *LAV.* 27393 Forles and dukes eke of estene weorlde. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. (1872) 61 The... cardinal vnd callit subulanois... quihik the vulgaris callis estin vnyd.

**East-end**. The easterly extremity of anything. In *mod.* use often *spec.* The eastern part of London. Hence *East-ender*, an inhabitant of the East End.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 893 Se muba is... æt þes miclan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatan. c 1205 *LAV.* 28305 Þæt wind him gon wende, & stod of þan æst ende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1251 Toward þe est end of þis dale. 1883 *Black Shandon* *Fields* xxix. What we are doing in the East-end. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11/1 The stereotyped East-ender of London. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 1/1 The East-enders have several advantages... over the West-enders.

**Easter** (i'stɔɪ), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 (as pl.) *éastron*, -*un*, -*nn*, -*u*, -*o*, *Northumb.* *éastro*, *éastro*, *éastro*; *gostru*; (as sing.) *éastro*, *Northumb.* *éastro*; *gostru*; genit. (ns pl.) *éastrino*, -*ann*, *enstra*; (ns sing.)



ēastran, *Northumb.* ēastres, ēostres; 2 eastran, eastran, 3, 5 eastre, 3-6 este, 4-6 ester, (4 hestern), 5 aster(e, oestrēn(e, eesterne, estryn, 6 estur, 6-aster. [OE. *ēastre* wk. fem. = OHG. *āstar*; more freq. in plural *ēastron*, corresponding to OHG. *āstoron* (MHG., mod.G. *ostern* pl.); the strong forms occas. appearing seem to have been derived from the combining form *ēaster-*. Breda *Temp. Rat.* xv. derives the word from *Eostre* (Northumb. spelling of *Ēastre*), the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; her name (-Oteut. \**austrōn*- cogn. v. Skr. *usrā* dawn; see EAST) shows that she was originally the dawn-goddess.]

1. One of the great festivals of the Christian Church, commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish passover, the name of which it bears in most of the European laugs. (Gr. *pascha*, ad. Heb. *pēsah*, L. *pascha*, Fr. *Pâques*, It. *Pasqua*, Sp. *Pascua*, Du. *pasch*). According to the modern rule it is observed on the first Sunday after the calendar full moon—i.e. 'not the actual full moon, but the 14th day of the calendar moon' (Bp. Butler)—which happens on or next after 21 March. In ordinary language *Easter* is often applied to the entire week commencing with Easter Sunday.

c.890 K. *ÆLFRED* Bada v. xxi. Ic ðas tide Eastre na ecclie healdan wille. c.1050 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 471 *Phase*, eastran, a. 1213 O. E. Chron. an. 1201 Heold se cyng Heanric his hired . . . to Eastran on Winchestre. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 *pe pre dage biforen estre* [ben] cleped swidages. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 *Ðor-of in este*ne be wunen Seuene siðes to funt cumen. c.1300 St. *Brandan* 148 *Ther 3e shulle this Ester beo*. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 *pe soneday fourtyntye after este*ne. c.1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 *Pis miracle was þus . . . y do, In þe Astore nexste after hurre body dyenge*. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 *Esterne, Pascha*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Lady 278 *From passyon Sonday tyt Esterne*. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. cccxxiii. 254 *The clergie . . . wold not graunte vnto Este*re next comyng. 1593 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. *Keep*ing the feast of Easter on the same day the Jews kept theirs. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. 55 *The Springtime, wherein the Feast of Easter . . . was celebrated*. 1784 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* ii. viii. 129 *The first . . . festival . . . that was observed . . . was Easter*. 1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* v. iv. (1862) 432 *Easter was the great festival of the Church*.

† 2. The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 *Hælend cwom syx dazum ær Iudea eastrum*. c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 1 *Æfter twam dazum wæron eastran*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 366 *Ester is callyd in Ebrewe Phase*, that is passyge oþer passage. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xiv. 23 *Vpon þe xliij. daye of the first moneth ye shal kepe Easter*. 1563 *Houillies i. Whit Sunday* v. (1859) 453 *Easter, a great, and solemne feast among the Jewes*. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xii. 4 *Intending after Easter to bring him forth*.

3. Comb. and attrib.

a. Obvious combinations: in sense 1, as *easter-festival*, *-gambols*, *-holidays*, *-lamb* (see also b), *-morning*, *† -morrow*, *† -pence*, *-Sunday* (*-Monday*, *-Tuesday*, etc.), *-tide*, *-time*, *-week*.

c.1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*, Sel. Wks. li. 133 On Easter mone-day. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 *He ros on estryn morwe*. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 266 (Add. MS.) Our Lord Jhesu Crist, the whiche many desire for to norishe, and namly in Esterne tyme. 14. *Prose St. Brandan* (Percy) 34 *a place lyke Paradise wherein they shold kepe theyr Esterlyde*. 1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 36 *Ther we a bode . . . Ester evyn, Ester Day, And also Ester munday . . . Ester Tewysday . . . we Departyd*. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke Wks.* 1875 IV. 11 [Some] would . . . have venturd their offer-farthing, yea their Easter-pence by advance. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052 *The Easter-Holidays having passed*. 1815 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. xxviii. *How there the Easter gambols pass*. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* II. 193 *The house-lamb and the early Easter-lamb*. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 *The weather this Easteride is bright*.

b. Special combs., as *easter-book*, an account-book for recording easter-dues; *easter-dues*, money payable at Easter to the parson of a parish by the parishioners; *easter-eggs*, eggs painted in bright colours, which it was (and, by a partial revival, still is) customary to present to friends at Easter (= *PACE-EGGS*); *easter-ewe*, *† -even*, the evening, and hence the day, before Easter-Sunday; *† -easter-lamb*, the paschal lamb; *easter-offering* = *easter-dues*; formerly also used for the paschal sacrifice; *† -easter-supper*, the passover; *easter-taper* [L. *cereus paschalis*], a taper used in church ceremonies at Easter. Also *EASTER-DAY*.

1546 *Item. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 10 *Item the Easter Booke communican Annis, levis. vij. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 229 *Necessity will . . . make him study his Easter-book more then all other Writers*. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* i. 46 *Easter Eggs*. *pass* about at Easter week under the name of *pasch, pasle*, or *pace eggs*. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 On *esteren* gen abuten þe faston. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 391 *That one Sabbath or Saturday which fallth out to bee the Easter-ewe*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 66 *Vpon Easter even we were called vnto the tent*. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdr.* vii. 10 *They that came out of captivety, killed the easter lamb*. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxx. 481 *Jesu the true Easterlamb*. 1587 *TREVISIA Hist. (Rolls)* II. 339 *Iosue offred þe easteroffryng*. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 422 *Ever it only by Easter-offerings*. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmi. Par.* Mark xiv. 15 *There prepare you for vs our easter souper*.

1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 361 *The bone . . . he had filled with the wax of an Easter-taper, and with incense*. 1818 *CRUICK DIGEST* II. 477 *The fine levied . . . in Easter term 1697*.

**Easter**, sb.<sup>2</sup> dial. Forms: 6 *astire*, 9 *ester*, 7-*easter*. See also *ASTRE*. [a. OF. *aistre*, *astre* (mod.F. *âtre*) hearth.] (See quot.)

1541 *Schole-house of Women* in Hazlitt E. P. P. IV. 129 *Bad her take the pot . . . set it aboue upon the astire*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Wds.*, *Easter*, the back of the chimney or chimney stock. 1848 A. B. *Leicestershire Wds.*, *Ester*, back of the fire-place. 'My hay . . . is as black as the Ester.'

† **Easter**, a. Obs. Also 4 *ester*, 6 *Se. eister*. [perh. comparative of EAST a. (OE. had *easterra*); possibly suggested by Du. *ooster* in compounds.] Nearest the east; eastern (part of a country, a building, etc.). Also in comb., as *easter-board*.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (1865) I. 257 *Boemia* is þe firste prouince of þat ester Germania. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 29 *James Colvillis sone* [was restorid] to his landis of cister Weymes. 1591 *HARINGTON tr. Ariosto's Orf. Fur.* xlii. vi. *The dawning brake*, and all the Easter parts were full of light. 1622 R. *HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 *This bay is all sande and cleane ground on the easter part*. *Ibid.* 135 *One evening, being calme, and a goodly cleare in the easter-board, I willed our anchor to be weyed*. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44304 *The Town of Anstruther-Easter*. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) I. x. 448 *Covering it from north to south, that is, from the Easter to the Wester Scheld, with water*. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* x. He's keeping guard o'er Milnwood in the easter round of the tower.

**Easter-day**. For forms see *EASTER*. [OE. *eastor-dæg*, f. *eastor* combining form of *eastron*, *EASTER*; some of the ME. and early mod. forms are f. the genit. or nom.] Easter Sunday.

c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 *Uwile sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei*. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 *Forþe þene þuresdai biforen estre*ne dai. *Ibid.* 99 *þis dai is cleped estre dai*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 *Eester daye is tyme of gladnesse*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scynnyr* (1835) 180 *On este*rne day next folwyng. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 29 *He helde unlawfully yesterday*. 1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 35 *He sawe . . . Criste rysen vpon Ester*ne Day. a. 1647 *SUCKLING Ballad Wedding Poems* (1648) 38 *No sun upon an Easter day* Is half so fine a sight.

**Eastering**, ppl. a. rare. [? f. *EASTER* a. + -ING; cf. *westerning*.] Shifting eastward.

1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* iii. 202 *As the eastering wind shall lead*.

† **Easterling**, Obs. exc. Hist. [app. f. *EASTER* a. + -LING, prob. after Du. *oosterling*.]

The word seems not to have been found as Eng. before 16th c. In Anglo-French and Anglo-Lat. *sterlingus*, *esterlingus* appear in the 12th c., but only in the sense of 'sterling penny' or 'pennyweight' (cf. *libra sterlingum*, *sterleis moneta* in *Ordericus Vitalis*, a. 1142); in Matt. Paris *moneta esterlingorum* seems to mean 'the coinage of sterling pennies', not 'the coin of the esterlings'; nor do AF. phrases like 'vint souz esterlings', 'cinkaunte mars esterlings' show that *esterlings* was understood to be the name of a people. The antiquaries of the 16th and 17th c., however, assumed that the 'esterling' was so called as having been coined by the Esterlings or Hanse merchants; hence they use *esterling money* as a transl. of *moneta esterlingorum*, etc. See *STERLING*.

A native of the east.

L. *spee*. A native of eastern Germany or the Baltic coasts; chiefly applied to the citizens of the Hanse towns.

1534 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 24 *Allis Gray, and Wolfe, an Esterlinge*. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* VI. 57 *Many Esterlinges were buried there*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 6 *Witland is appertaining to the Esterlinges*. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 878. 1668 *CMLD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 *The Danes, Swedes, Holsteiners, and all Esterlings, who . . . import . . . Eastern Commodities*. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* i. xxiii. 67 *The High-Dutch of the Hanse Towns* (known by the name of Esterlings). 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* i. 251 *The city of Wexford, and the two adjoining districts . . . were then in possession of the Esterlings*.

b. attrib. *Easterling money*: see *etymology*. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1657) 184 *Money coined in the East parts of Germany . . . was called Easterling money*. 1642 *Ternes de la Ley* 176 *Guilhalda Teutonorum* is used for the fraternity of Esterling Merchants in London called the Stillyard. 1677 *YARANTON Eng. Inq.* 145 *A Tax being laid upon these Esterling Clothes*. 1871 J. C. *AOAMS* in C. *Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. 112 *The Rochelle and esterling pound was therefore the same*.

c. A ship of Germany or the Baltic countries. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* xxi. 3 *At hand whole fleet of esterlinges*. 1633 T. *STAFFORD Inc. Hist.* xi. (1821) 593 *The ships that were deservyd by a Fleet of Esterlinges*.

d. [transl. Anglo-L. *esterlingus*.] The weight of the esterling or sterling penny; a penny-weight,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 185 *In a pound there ought to be eleven ounces, two Esterlinges and one fering, and the other alloy*.

2. *gen*. An inhabitant of an eastern country or district; also, a member of the Eastern Church. *arch.*

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Aboc.* (1573) 279 b. In. 1215 *he* [Pope Innocent III] *helde a general counsell in Late*rance, wherein warre was declared agaynst the Esterlinges. 1565 *CALFILL Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1840) 156 *John*, the legate of the Esterlinges, brought forth another reason. 1577 *EODEN & WILLES Hist. Trav.* 230 b. *The farre South asterlinges* doe know this parte of Europe by no other name then *Portugall*. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xxxi. xvi. 431 *The . . . regiment of Esterlinges* [Orientalis turmae]. *Saracenicorum* got the upper hand. 2849 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. xv. 84 *It was a custome of the Esterlinges, and of the Roman Empire generally*. 1688 *Dr. PARKER Reasons*, *Abrog. Test* 107 *Mahomet gives them that name of Zabit*.

because they lay Eastward from Arabia, for so the Word signifies Esterlinges. 1816 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1866) III. 19 *Of all the Esterlinges, the Persians are the worst*. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho.* (1861) 4 *One west country man can fight two esterlinges*. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 124 *With Esterlinges and his own country-folk they dealt*.

3. See *quot*.

1802 G. *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 161 *Easterling*, a name for the Smew.

† **Easterly**, a.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [f. *EASTER* sb. + -LY.] Pertaining to Easter or to the passover.

c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 42 *Hy foron to hierusalem to þam easterlican freole*. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 *Das fifti dages from þan esterliche deie beoð alle ihalþode to ane herunge*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Lady 135 *Pryncypally amongst these esturly solemptynes*.

**Easterly** (*† -stali*), a.<sup>2</sup> and adv. [? f. *EASTER* a. + -LY; cf. *DN. oosterlyk* in same sense.] A. *adj.*

1. Situated towards the east.

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram. Orientale*, easterlie. 1609 *DOU-LAN Ornith. Miterol* 87, *I would have the Easterly Franci to follow the best manner*. 1655 *MOUET & BENNETT Health's Inq.* (1746) 85 *Easterly Towns . . . are more wholesome than the westerly*. 1751 *Percival in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 218 *Condate being placed in the road to Mediolanum shews it to be easterly of Chester*. 1869 *DUNNIN Midn. Sky* 43 *The most easterly part of this constellation*.

2. Coming from the east: chiefly of the wind, rarely of merchandise.

1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 399 *Then kepe by itself an unce of easterly saffron well beaten*. 1626 *BACON Syke* § 662 *Cold and Easterly Winds*. 1772 *DR. RICHMOND in Burke's Corr.* (1844) 1. 399 *Going to Uppark in this easterly wind, has made me quite ill*. 1816 J. *SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 43 *The wind in the Atlantic . . . is almost always easterly*.

B. *adv.* In an eastern position or direction. Of the wind: From the east, or a point nearly east.

1635 *BREWERON Trav.* (1844) 77 *During this time the wind stood most easterly*. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* 2640/3 *It blew hard Easterly*. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1701) 105 *To them that live more easterly*. 1820 *SCOTT Mount.* iii. *To get into the little valley of Glendearg he had to proceed easterly*.

**Easter-magiant, mangiant**, ppl. dial. In Cumberland, the green tops of Bistort (L. *Polygonum bistorta*) which are eaten (Britten and H.).

† **Eastermost**, a. Obs. [f. *EASTER* a. + -MOST, in place of the earlier *EASTMOST*; cf. *bettermost*, *uppermost*, etc. Now superseded by *EASTERNMOST*.] Most easterly; situated farthest to the east.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 *The eastermost tree is the highest*. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. 287 *The . . . Easter-most Hills of Tyre*. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 51/2 *The bigger Island . . . is the Eastermost*. 1832 J. C. *HARE in Philological Museum* i. 175 *The eastermost Pelagian country on the Propontis*.

**Easterne** (*† -stom*), a. and sb. Forms: 1 *éas-terne*, 3 *estrin*, 4 *estren*, *estern* (e, 6-7 *esterne*, 7-*eastern*). [OE. *ēasterne* = OS. *āstreni*, OHG. *āstribni* (wind), ON. *austrann* i. -Oteut. \**austrōn*], f. \**austr-* EAST; for the suffix *-ōn* (? = L. *-ānus*) cf. *northern*, *southern*, *western*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the east side of the world, to countries in the East, or to the empire of the East; dwelling in the East; Oriental. *Eastern Church*: the great communion otherwise called the Greek Church. *Eastern question*: a general term for the political problems relating to Eastern Europe.

a. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 228 *Eol magi*, *easterne tuncelwitegan*. a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 11389 *A prophet of estrinland, helde balama, craft and bald*. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. *His desire was that of the two the Easterne Church should rather yield*. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 311 *Oh Easterne Starre*. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* ii. 27 *As Eastern priests in giddy circles run*. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 82 *The simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier*.

2. Lying towards the east; having a position relatively east; facing eastward.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. 12. 42 *He* [the sun] *fires the proud tops of the Eastern Pines*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 541 *The eastern Gate of Paradise*. a. 1719 *ADONIS* (J.), *The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices*. 1841 W. *SPALDING Italy & It.* I. 11. 18 *The greatest names of the church continued to be found in the eastern quarter of the empire*. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* 2 § 11. 74 *A pale light now overspread the eastern sky*.

b. Having an eastward direction. *rare*.

a. 1719 *ADONIS* (J.), *A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages*.

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the east. *poet.*

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 315 (Gr.) *Donne cymd on uhtan easterne wind*. 1590 *SHAKS. Midn. N.* iii. ii. 142 *Fan'd with the Easterne winde*. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* I. (R.) *When eastern breezes yet enervate rise*. 1842 *TENNYSON Audley Cr.* 52 *The* was sharper than an eastern wind.

B. *sb.* a. An inhabitant of the East; an oriental. b. A member of the Eastern Church.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Job* (Thwaite) 167 (Bosw.) *Se wer was swiðe mare betwux callum easternum*. 1862 J. *GOSBY* in *Spurgeon Trans.* *Dav.* Ps. cxix. 156 *Most of the easterns shed tears more copiously than the people of Europe*. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng.* Ct. 66 *S. Meletius remained in the communion of the Easterns*. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 360/2 *These degenerate Easterns, who . . . rush at and devour French novels of the lowest type*.

Hence *Easterner* (U.S.), an inhabitant of one of the eastern or New England states.

1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Wks.* (1879) 246 One hears such not seldom among us Easterners.

**Easternly** (f'stānli), *a. & adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]  
 † *A. adj.* Situated to the eastward, or on the east side; of the wind, blowing from the east; = **EASTERLY**. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 790 You shall easily draw the Easternly Meridians. 1614 KALEHIN *Hist. World* i. 39 These hottest regions of the world, are refreshed with a daily gale of Easternly wind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2325/1 Volhinia, the most Easternly Province of Lithuania.

*B. adv.* † *a.* In an eastern position (*obs.*). *b.* In an eastern manner; after the fashion of the Easterns (*rare*).

1765 MICHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 76 Somewhere about the place D, a little less easterly than the point of the sand. 1883 *Athenaeum* 9 June 724/1 Men who know nothing of the East... and cannot think easterly.

**Eastermost** (f'stāmmōst, -mōst), *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST; cf. **EASTERMOST**, **EASTMOST**.] Situated farthest to the east; also (*nonce-use*), of a character most essentially oriental.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xli. 418 The species are most numerous in the Eastermost islands. 1859 SMILES *Stephenon* 51 The railway... crosses this road close by the eastermost end of the cottage. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 5 Eastermost of all the Eastern Churches, eastermost in thought and custom always, and eastermost in situation also. 1884 *Law Rep.* XIII. *Queen's B.* 675 The defendants' colliery is the eastermost in the group.

† **East India**. *Obs.* exc. *attrib.* Formerly used = (*The*) **EAST INDIES**. *East India Company*: a company formed for carrying on an East Indian trade, especially the English company incorporated in 1600, and described in its charter as 'The Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies', which from 1773 exercised political power in the East, and had the chief part in the administration of the affairs of Hindostan, till 1858, when the government was assumed by the Crown. *East India fly*, an East Indian species of *Cantharis* or blister-fly; *East Indianian*, a ship of large tonnage engaged in the East India trade.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187, 1 account so farre of East India, as is from eighteen degrees north... to Cape Comorin. 1655 E. TERRY (*title*) A Voyage to East India. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 192 (R.) Our own eight East India ships... are all safe in our harbours. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/4 Lost a New East-India Company's Bond... for 150l. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 49 The East-India Company was incorporated about... 1800. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 395 The crew of a West Indian or an East Indianian.

*b.* In Anglo-Indian use sometimes *attrib.* = **EURASIAN**.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 Some elaborate speeches... were delivered by members of the East-India company.

**East Indian, a. and sb.** [f. as prec. + -AN.]  
*A. as adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the East Indies. 1553 EÖEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The Ilandes of Molucca situate in the mayne East Indian Sea. 1601 HOLAND *Phly* 1, 105 From the coast of the East Indian sea.

2. In Anglo-Indian use; = **EURASIAN**.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 The Calcutta East-Indian petition. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The present situation and prospects of the East-Indian body.

*B. as sb.* A Eurasian.

1831 *Asiatic Jnl.* New Ser. VI. ii. 106 A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The East-Indians obtained the privilege of sitting on the Juries.

**East Indies**. A geographical term, including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond. Opposed to the *West Indies* or Central American islands.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both. a 1667 COWLEY *Mist.* (1710) I. 82 Mine her fair East-Indies were above. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 252 The East Indies include also the islands of the Indian Ocean.

**Easting** (f'sting), *vbl. sb.* [f. **EAST** + -ING 1.]  
 1. *Naut.* 'The course made good, or gained to the eastward' (Adm. Smyth).

1628 DIBBY *Poy. Medit.* (1863) 91 For easting and westing, great diligence is required, not to fall in error. 1684 *Incauties Amer.* ii. (1698) 166 My whole easting I reckoned to be now 67 Leagues and 3 of a league. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. iv. (ed. 4) 233 Without halting in for the main to secure our easting. 1781 BLANCHIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 339 We... made some easting to keep clear of the dangerous shoals. 1802 PLANTAIN *Illustr. Hutton* The 230 To compute from the observed bearings the amount of all the... easting or westing. 1850 L. BLYTON in *Merr. Mar. Mag.* VII. 259, I ran down my easting in 35° S.

2. An approach to an easterly direction; a sloping or veering eastwards. Of a wind or ocean current: A shifting eastward of the point of origin; easterly direction.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 344 That diurnal rotation does impart easting to these winds there is no doubt. 1852 DANA *Mar. Geol.* 519 In Maline the courses [of the rock-grooving] have an unusual amount of easting. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 21/1 This very *grégole*... has there [at Malta] decided easting in it, and may well have blown St. Paul from Crete thither.

3. Of a heavenly body: The reaching the eastern point of its apparent daily path.

1883 PROCTOR *Gl. Pyramid* iii. 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies.

**Eastland** (f'stānd), [f. **EAST** + **LAND**.]  
 1. *a. gen.* An eastern country or district. Now only *poet.* † *b. spec.* (in 14th-17th c.): The lands bordering on the Baltic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 1 Witodlice þa he [Jacob] com to þam eastlande. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 534 Wittist ha weren of alle þe meistres þat weren in eastlande. c 1325 *St. Kenelm* 43 Of westsex & of humberland; & of eastland. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 1 Jacob thanne forth goon, cam into the est loond. 15- LUNDESAU (Pittscottic) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 Mr. Normand Galloway... was in the eastland. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 And emeralds from far east lands brought.]

2. *attrib.*

1379 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in iij Eastlandborde [i. e. planks from Norway] emp. ad ponend. subtile Table... 1225 *1880 Invent.* (1815) 301 [Jam.] Item, in the chalmere deisane stand bed of eastland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same. a 1618 RALEIGH *Inu. Shipping* 10 South part of the Baltic, or Eastland Sea. 1668 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Eastland and Norway Merchants, who affirm... their Trade is much declined since the passing the Act of Navigation. 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Would... send a great deal of Money for Eastland Fir. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/4 Two of the Convoys to our homeward-bound Eastland Fleet. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 The Eastland Company, enjoying by their charter... the Trade of... Norway, Swedenland, Poland. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 184 Phronimus, a considerable east-land merchant. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 408 How goes it then, With him—thy kinsman, mid the Eastland men?

Hence † **Eastlandish** *a., obs.*  
 1605 VERSTEGAN *Gen. Intell.* Ep. Ded., High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonicke.

**Eastling, a., -lings, adv. Sc.** In 8 eastling, -lings. [f. **EAST** + -LING, with adverbial genitive -s. Cf. **BACKLINGS**.]

*A. adj.* Of the wind: Easterly. *B. adv.* In an easterly direction.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. This [elm] shields the other frae the eastlin blast. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 58 (Jam.) Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa'. 1789 BURNS *Let. 7. Tennant* 7 This blae eastlin wind.

**Eastmost** (f'stmōst, -mōst), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* eistmost. [OE. had *eastmost* adj., superl. f. **EAST** *adv.* + -m-, -st, suffixes (see -MOST); but continuity is not proved, and the word was prob. formed afresh at a later period.] That is most easterly in position. Now *poet.*; see **EASTERMOST**.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 The eistmost part of Britane to the se. 1587 WYLLS & INY. N. C. (1860) II. 306 The eastmoste bed, next to the windowe, in the fyve chamber. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. viii. 75 Bassora is the eastmost City... in the Turkish Dominions. 1825 LO. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 2 My father purchased the eastmost house on the south side of the Meadows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iii. 12 Up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown he turned.

**Estre, var. EASTER sb. 1 & 2, also of ESTRE, Obs.**

**Eastward** (f'stward), *adv. and a.* [f. **EAST** + -WARD; OE. had *eastward(e)* *adv.*, *eastanward* *adj.*, but the mod. adj. is probably merely a use of the *adv.*] *A. adv.*

1. Towards the east; in an eastern direction; *a.* of motion.

959 *Charl. Edgar in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 8 Donon to holan dic eastward. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 41 Pits Picardes benne wende forþ Estward euer faster. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 133 Alle þat han wel y-wroght wenden þey shulle Estward to heuene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 18 Whedir is he walked, Estward or weste? 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Saying Estward by the coastes of Aphrica. 1611 BIOLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 3 Get thee hence, and turne thee Eastward. 1722 DE FOR PLAGUE (1840) 16 The plague... began now to come eastward. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 155 Ten of the stars have motions eastward, peculiar to themselves.

*b.* of position, bearing, or aspect. Also in *comb.*, as *eastward-looking*.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xvi. 18 (Gr.) Ponan Oð Indean eastward. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. I. 14 Estward ich byhulde after þe sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 10 The chambers of the dore eastward, were thre on eueryside. 1611 BUNKE *Gen.* xiii. 14 Look... Northward, and Southward, and Eastward, and Westward. 1898 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 11 The eastward-looking branches of the great elms.

2. *quasi-sb.*  
 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3099/3 The 17th arrived the *Swirna* Factor... from the Eastward. 1725 DE FOR *Poy. round W.* (1840) 318 It might... empty itself to the Eastward. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 230 If a ship has been sailing to the eastward.

*B. adj.* That moves or looks eastward.  
 824 *Charl. Eggerherd in Cod. Dipl.* V. 71 Donan on rihscere eastwardene. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Estward, orientalis. 1823 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* II. 903 The... eastward posture in prayer. 1885 *Ypool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The Russians on their side are quietly prosecuting an eastward concentration.

**Eastwardly, adv. and a.** [f. prec. + -LY 1, 2.]

*A. adv.* *a.* In an eastern direction. *b.* Of wind: From an eastern quarter.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 421 Another people, not far from these, Eastwardly, of a Dwarfish stature. 1747 DORES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 474 Behring sailed... to the Isles of Japan, and from thence Eastwardly 30 German miles. 1771 SMITHSON *Edystone* L. § 100 There

is a breeze eastwardly. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Descr.* (1813) 46 Coasting eastwardly along the coast.

*B. adj.* *a.* That has an eastern direction. *b.* Of the wind: That blows from the east.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 The wind was eastwardly. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 258 The eastwardly winds appearing to have set in. 1870 PROCTOR *Other World* iv. 108 note, Higher latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less. 1883 — in *Knowledge* 20 July 41/2 The body at P is carried eastward by the eastwardly motion of G.

**Eastwards** (f'stwardz), *adv.* [f. **EASTWARD** + -s; cf. *backwards, upwards*.] = **EASTWARD** *adv.*

1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 The londe... marcheth Eastwards to the kyngdom of Araby. 1877 R. J. MOST *Under Balkans*, The corpse... was... laid feet eastwards.

**East wind, east-wind.** [OE. *eastan-wind*: see **EAST** A. 1.] The wind blowing from the east. In England and in New England proverbially bleak, unpleasant, and injurious to health; hence often *fig.* In quots. from or allusions to the Bible the *fig.* sense refers to the scorching and destructive east wind of Palestine. Hence

**East-winded adj.**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker *P. 13 Subsolanus*, eastwind. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (1495) 386 The Este wynde that hight Subsolanus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 þe Estwynde, *eurus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvii. 10 Withered... as soon as y<sup>e</sup> east wynde bloweth. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 4 An East-winde may spoil a nest of yong birds. 1722 DE FOR *Plague* 262 It was to no more purpose to talk to them than to an East-wind. 1860 PUSEY *Alin. Proph.* 75 The east wind in Palestine... is parching, scorching, destructive to vegetation, oppressive to man. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 53 [A nature] so steeped... in sunshine that the east winds (physical or intellectual) of Boston... assailed it in vain.

1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* ii. 9 One bitter east-winded morning.

**East-wise, adv. (nonce-wd.).** [f. **EAST** + -WISE.] = **EASTWARD**.

1883 E. C. BABER in *Roy. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Pap.* L. 115 The elegant northward meander with the graceful turn eastwise provided for it by cartographers.

**Easy** (f'zi), *a. and adv.* Forms: 3-4 *aisie*, -y, ?eise, 3-5 *eeise*, -i, -y, 4-6 *esee*, -ie, -y(e), (4 *eise*, 5 *eyse*, 3eisy, 4eisy), 6-8 *esie*, -ye, (9 *dial.* *yezzy*, *yeasy*) 4- *easy*. [a. OF. *aisie* (mod. *aist*), pa. pple. of OF. *aider*, *aissier* to put at ease, whence *EASE* v. The development of the Eng. senses has been affected by *EASE* sb.; the mod. Fr. uses of *aist* may also have had some influence.]

1. At ease; characterized by ease or freedom from pain or constraint.

† 1. At liberty, having opportunity or means (to do something). Cf. **EASE** sb. 1.

[Possibly *eise* to quot. 1225 may be a distinct word, a Fr. *aie* at ease.]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Offredde loc for him. also he aise was; gif he was riche wimman. a lomb. gif he was poure two duce briddes. a 1225 *Amer. R.* 20 Et te one psalme 3e schulen stonden, 3if 3e coude eise, [v. r.] *eise* & et to oðer sitten.

2. Of conditions or state: Characterized by ease or rest; comfortable, luxurious, quiet.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 Worldly hooour & aisy lif. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 *Eysy*; *ediusus*, *secundus*. 1664 EVERTS *Kath. Hort.* (1729) 185 You live happiness in a thousand easy and sweet Diversions. c 1680 BEVENHAM *Sermon* (1729) 1. 123 In the full enjoyment of all things that can make their life easy, pleasant and happy. 1729 DE FOR *Cruise* i. 114 My Condition began now to be... much easier to my mind. 18-. Mrs. BROWNING *Lit. Mattie* v, Twas a green and easy world As she took it.

3. Of persons: Free from physical pain or discomfort, or from outward annoyance or burden.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 *Eisy*, *Quietus*. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 741 The sick grow easie, and the feeble strong. a 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XII. 131 Mr. W.'s radical cure I shall hardly try, I am very easy, and that is enough. 1807 *Ned. Jnl.* C. 256 Head easy, thirst and general indisposition continued. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 467 After an opiate he became easier.

4. Free from constraint or stiffness; chiefly of or with reference to bodily posture or movements. Also *transf.* of manners or behaviour: Free from embarrassment or awkwardness. Also in phrase, *Free and easy* (see **FREE**).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 *Eysy* of gate; *gracilis*. 1666 H. MORE *Antid. Aith.* (1712) C. Gen. Pref. 17 That I might the more undisturbedly write the easie Emanations of mine own Mind. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 7 His conversation was easie and obliging. 1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* i. 1. 77 *Le* easie, affable, familiar, friendly. 1750 EARL SHAFESBURY in *Parv. Lett.* 1st Ld. Malmesbury 1. 77 Handel... is quite easy in his behaviour. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xvi, Leicester, bowing to his rival with the easiest and most graceful courtesy. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 142 He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy. 1890 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monst.* Ord. (1865) 729 To an easy graceful carriage... he added... great skill in argument.

*b.* of written compositions: Showing no trace of effort; smooth, flowing. Also *transf.* Of a writer or thinker.

1721 STOKES *Spect.* No. 109 7 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing and looking as if it were another way, like an easy writer. 1733 *Guardian* No. 15 (1756) 1. 65 As *there* is an easy nien, and easy dress... so there is an *easy sort* of poetry. 1832 *Tr. Simonds's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 The light, elegant, and easy prose of his novels. 1880 L. STRICKLAND

Pope iv. 90 He could seldom lay aside his self-consciousness sufficiently to write an easy letter. 1884 CHURCH Bacon ix. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was... the result of uninterrupted trouble and varied modes of working.

5. Not hard pressed: not hurried, gentle; said of motion, a breeze, a fire, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *easy sail*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 284, I saugh comyng of ladyes nientene In... a ful esy paas. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.). To make þe sytze perfit þis þingis beþ nedful; þe cause efficient... and takynge hede, and esy meuyng [L. *motus medicorū*]. *Ibid.* xix. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is sodde on easy fyre and softe vnto it be thycke. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 143 Ezy, or softe, yn sterynge, *lentos*. 1607 *Torsell Serpents* 795 They have a very slow and easie pace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 120 So to the Coast of Jordan he directs His easie steps. 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1659 Fair and serene weather... with easie Gales at S. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/2 We made an easie sail for the Maese. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* i. 2 We coasted within four leagues of the land, under easy sail, with light breezes. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* i. 8 The donkeys are like large dogs, and of easy motion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Easy draught*. The same as light draught of water. *Easy roll*. A vessel is said to roll deep but easy, when she moves slowly, and not with quick jerks.

b. *Be easy!* do not hurry, don't be so eager. Now considered an 'Irishism'.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 26 That Gentleman... advised the said *William Thompson* to be easy for a little Time. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 41 'Be aisy, be aisy!... and don't be after killin' him quite.'

6. Free from mental anxiety, care, or apprehension. Phrase, *To make (a person) easy*.

1692 E. WALKER *Ephictetus Mor.* xx. Manage the rest of your affairs of Life with easy Conversation, void of Strife. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 363, I was perfectly easy as to the security of my effects. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 208, I made her easy on that point. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 187 Meer Causim was not easy upon the prospect of a connexion between the Emperor and the English. 1885 SIR J. HANSEN in *Law Rep.* to P. D. 88 A sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject.

7. Fond of ease, averse to taking pains or thought; not strenuous, indolent; careless, thoughtless, unconcerned; = *EASY-GOING*.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. § 10. 2 The easie softnesses of religious affections. 1650 — *Holy Living* II. (1727) § 79 For no ease, healthful and idle person was ever chaste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 604 Easy Sloath. 1724 WATTS *Logic* iv. i. (1802) 371 In this easy view of things. 1798 WORSW. *Old Cumb. Beggars* 208 The easy man Who sits at his own door, and... Feeds in the sunshine. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1871) i. xiii. 251 They mark out for their prey the easy colonists. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* xvi. He'd meet them flushed with easy youth.

8. (With mixed notion of 2, 3, 6.) In comfortable circumstances, well off. Also of 'circumstances', fortune.

1702 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 41 To make them and their Posterity easie in all times to come. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. 2 86 Such a rent as, in the modern form of speech, would make them easy. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin* *Gl. Brit. Wks.* III. 206 Men easy in their fortunes, and unprovoked by hardships of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 108 One in easie Circumstances. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 59 These plots and rebellions... are the offspring of an easy condition, and hoarded riches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Easy farmers display a variety of plate. 1857 *Edin. Rev.* July, The 'easy' classes will contrive to furnish the governing classes of the country. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 160 He was in easy circumstances.

II. 9. Conducive to ease or comfort: chiefly of appliances for repose. See also *EASY-CHAIR*.

138 — *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat.* Wyolf 129 Þei slepyñ ful soft in ful esei beddis. 1400 *Kon. Rose* 5609 Though he have lytel worldis goode, Mete & drynke, & esy foode. 1525 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 Theyr lodgyngne... was not so easye nor large as thoughte they had ben at Parys. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 (1864) 104 Driven along at a moderate speed, in an easy carriage. 1879 WOLFORD *Londonia* II. 105 An office much sought after as one of those 'easy cushions' reserved for the repose of men of merit or favourites of the great.

† b. Advantagous, affording convenience, satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 126 [A horse is] esy and prophetaßyll. 1673 *Temple Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Having all one common End of publick Good, they come after full Debates to easie Resolutions.

III. Causing little discomfort or obstruction.

10. Of the means, method, or object of an action: Presenting few difficulties; offering little resistance. Const. *inf.* (act., less freq. pass.) or of followed by sb. denoting the action; also with the nature of the action contextually implied: of books, language; = easy to read, understand; of the soil; = easy to cultivate, etc.

c 1340 *Gior* II. 16557 (Trin.) Þei... cut his tre in two; þei fond hit good and esy to dele wyf. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 202 Þis pater ooster þat is best & most hely of alle. 15 — *Frere & Boye* 16 in Ritson *Ann. Pop.* P. 38 The olde man was easly to please. 1578 *Lyric Dedicat.* iii. xlviii. 385 Vitalba... hath long branches ful of ioyntes, easly to ploy. 1581 CHAUCER in *Confess.* W. (1584) Cc iii. The place is easie Greeke. 1600 HOLLAND *Ling.* xxiii. xlii. 481 Nothing... is more ease and easie [adjective] to be knowne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 From want of understanding this easie truth. 1674 *Brevint Saut* at *Endor* 240 Two ready and easie waies of procuring Attonement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 183 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 7 6 This part

of a critick is very easie to succeed in. 1762-77 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 163 *note*. Those, which being in great collections are most easy of access. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* i. 1. 11 Men are much more likely to discover easier... methods of attaining any object. 1823 LAMIN *Elia Ser.* II. xli. (1865) 314 The writings of Temple are, in general, after this easy copy. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 31 The colors and scents are useful in making the flowers more easy to find.

b. Of a road: That may be travelled without discomfort or difficulty. Of a slope: Gradual, not steep.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1402 Þe way of dede semes large and esey. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiv. 328 And all the other of the Companions... had more easy passage thanne those that passed the day before. 1553 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 536 An easie and short ladder, whereby we may climbe. 1556 SPENSER *State Ire.* 3 Subdued the people unto him, & made easie way to the settling of his will. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rhodes he [Wolsey] came to Leicester. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 7 V. You mount by six easy steps. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xx, Children of Earth... Whom I have guided here By easier passage.

II. Of actions: Not difficult; to be accomplished with little effort. Frequently as complement when the subject is a vb. in the inf.; = *EARTH* I.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 245 For drede of lettyng of better occupation þat is more list or esey. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (1495) 208 In olde men abstinence of mete is softe and esay. 1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 69 Much easysar to spy ijf fantys then ameed one. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 81 As esee a broken Syve Should holde the dropping rayne. 1626 BACON *Sytia* § 57 After taking of somewhat of easie Digestion. 1650 HUMBERT *Pill Formally* 144 You must live after the spirit... and that no easie thing to do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is as esay to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body. 1822 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 144 The easier digestibility of animal food in man. 1876 MORLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 196 It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace.

12. Of persons and their dispositions: Moved without difficulty to action or belief; soon yielding, compliant; credulous. *Lady of easy virtue*: euphemistically for an unchaste woman.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 47 Not a whit, Your lady being so easy. 1623 DENHAM *Poems* 169 An easy ear deceives, and is deceiver. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. i. An easie King deserves no better Fate. 1697 — *Virg. Æneid* II. 261 With such Deceits he gain'd his easie hearts. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i. To which his easy nature, soon appears. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicknack* v. i. (1849) 263 The great city... seemed, like some fair lady of easy virtue, to lie open to attack, and ready to yield to the first invader. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Juries were no longer so easy of belief.

† b. Not unwilling, ready. Const. *inf.* Now only with passive, as *easy to be entreated*; cf. 10. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 83 When men ignorantly... do wrong, the wronged are to be easie to grant pardon. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Alon. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 55 Hutchinson was neither easy to believe it, nor fought at the example. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1833) I. 529 He was too easy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxvi. 5 How easy to forgive!

13. That is obtained with ease, with little effort or sacrifice.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 641 The Swain... Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. *Ibid.* iv. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1728 COWPER *Yvone*, 766 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure. 1856 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) II. xiv. 463 He obtained an easy pardon.

14. Of burdens or penalties: Not oppressive or painful. Of prices or conditions: Moderate, not burdensome.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is swete, or softe, and my charge lit, or esey. 1413 LVNG. *Pygrr. Sowle* III. vi. (1483) 54 That hath... granted the to be purged with more esy paynes. 1426 AUOELAN *Poems* 47 Curators Engynege se not to esey paynes, ne to strayt algat. 1488-9 *Act & Hen. VII.* ix. They will sell theym at none esier price. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xi. 22 It shalbe easier for Tyre and Sidon at the day of iudgement, then for you. 1663 GERBIER *Compt. Cij* b, Where Marble is to be had at easy rate, but where Copper is very dear. 1696 PERRY *Diary* VI. 187 Secure it for me on the easiest terms you can. 1766 ENICK *Lond.* IV. 31 An easy fee of one shilling. 1771 SMOLLETT *Love* *Elegy* 18 And bid the turf lie easy on my breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 He remained there in easy confinement. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* iv. 34 Peace was granted to him on the easy conditions of a nominal fine.

† b. Of persons: Not oppressive or severe; not exacting; lenient, gentle; cf. 12. In 18th c. also: Not difficult to 'get on' with [cf. *Fr. aisé à vivre*]. c 1325 *Body & Soul* (Laud MS.) in *Wright Mappes* *Poems* 336 For I [the body] the [the soul] so ease fond the [the] core I never blinne. 1385 CHAUCER *Pro.* 223 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1838) 70 Sche mad his son more esy, and seased mech his persecution. 1483 *Vulg.* *als Terentio* 30 b, Faders shuld be esy ande tendyr anemste theire chylde. 1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* 30 Pristratus... a Generous and easie Governour. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 221 Supposing... that the elector should refuse to be... easy with the queen herself. 1727 — *To very yng.* *Lady Wks.* II. ii. 42 A shrew from Ballinggate wuld be a more easy and eligib companion.

† 15. Of small 'weight' or importance, insignificant, slight; not very good, indifferent. So *easy*

*birth, easy capacity*; cf. dial. '*Easy, idiotic*' (East Cornw. Gloss.). *Obs.*

1468 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* (1874) II. 321 Thow... I... have goryn yow bot esay cause to remembry me... yet, let me not be forgotyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 78 Holden vertuous... though he were descendid bot of esie birthe. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle's Old Age* Hj. Of so grete age that he... shuld be of esay power of bodily strength to make were anyest Carthage. 1491 *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), I shall leue but Esy good. 1570 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 b, Esay agrement foloweth... where women be married not for loue but for good. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apopht.* (1877) 348 Wine that was but Esay and so-so. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experiences* II. vii. 171 Shall one of us dirty creatures, frowne aod be troubled... moved by every small and easie occasion. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I.* 191 Though an easie capacity might foresee that they could do nothing by such an enterprize.

16. Not pressing hardly; loosely fitting; opposed to *tight*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 50 Is my beaver easier? 1601 — *Alte. Well* v. iii. 278 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, She goes off and on at pleasure. *Mod.* The coat is an easy fit. An easy pair of slippers. The nut of the screw is a little too easy.

17. *Comm.* (opposed to *tight*). Of a commodity: Not much in demand; hardly maintaining its price. Of the state of the market: Not characterized by eager demand; showing little firmness in prices.

1888 *Standard* 7 Apr. 2/3 (Trade report) Bacon is easier. *Mod.* The money-market is easy.

18. In *Whist*. *Honours easy*: said when the 'honours' are evenly divided. (Merely *collog.*: the technical phrase is 'honours divided'.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 103 If we have the worst of that, honours are easy.

B. *adv.* In an easy manner.

1. Without difficulty. Chiefly in compar. or snperl.; now *collog.* or *vulgar*.

1400 in *Pol. Kel.* & L. *Poems* (1866) 239 For esye he comun al esye ho psul wende. 1564 *Brief Exam.* \*\*\*b, This thyng is easyer... saide of you, then proued. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 4 Three miles it might be easie hard. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, As easie might I from my selfe depart, As, etc. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* iiii. § 12 The voice of a multitude is easier heard. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 279 The good man can easiest persuade himself that God is good. 1823 BYRON *Juan* iuv. lxxxv, A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 All the easier led away by bad example.

† 2. In a very moderate degree. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 Many of the officers have be but esy valuable to the defense of youre countrie.

3. Not tightly, with freedom of movement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 7 2 Fit as easie as any Piece of Work. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The bolts full easy slide.

4. *collog.* At a leisurely pace, comfortably, without much trouble; in a comfortable position (also *transf.* of a ship). In phr. *To take it easy*, to make oneself comfortable, to do no more than one must; also, *To let one off easy*, i.e. with a light penalty.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 Which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* civ. in Moore *Life* 1833 III. 139 'The two dozen' were with the cat-o'-nine tails;—the 'let you off easy' was rather his own opinion than that of the patient. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 203 Everything was going on quite easy and comfortable. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Taking it easy. Neglecting the duty. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 Take my advice, and go easy for a bit.

b. As word of command. *Easy!* (move) gently! *Easy ahead!*: (steam) at a moderate speed! In Boating, *Easy all!*: stop (rowing)! Hence as *sb.* A short rest.

1865 'A Don' *Sketches fr. Cambr.* 119 Hallo! I easy all! Hard word there, Smith! what does it mean? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Easy*, lower gently. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. in Malay Pen.* v. in *Lecture Hour* 193/2 'Easy ahead', shouts the... captain. 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/7 They reached Illey lock without an easy.

c. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *easy-hearted*, *easy-mournd*, *priced*, *spirited*, *temperd*; b. adverbial, as *easy-borrowed*, *easy-flowing*, *easy-handled*, *easy-riding*, *easy-spoken*, *easy-yielding*. Also *EASY-GOING*.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 187 A Slaue whose \*easie borrowed pride Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. 1839 J. DARLEY *Introduct. Beann. & Fl.* Wks. 1839 I. 25 Fletcher's liveliness, bustle, his \*easy-flowing language... are sure to titillate a mixed audience. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 142 One of those \*easy-handed personages. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I... woid me into the \*easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 139 Her \*easie held imprisonment. 1720 SHIFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 177 Tully, the most \*easy-humoured and facetious man in the world. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 147 The easiest-humoured amateur of luxury. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. l. 271 Hare wrought the \*easie-ming Kiole, like Wax. 1625 K. LONG in *Barley's Argentin* 11. 98 There were small hilllocks upon an \*easie-riding plain. 1633 FORO *Lov's Sacrific* II. iv, I was a good, cold, A world, where most of us are plain \*easy-spoken people. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceh Hall* iv. 38 Her ladyship is one of those \*easy-temperd beings. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) XIV. 63 For what does vast Wealth bring, but Cheat... An \*easy-troubled Life, and short? 1597 DANIEL *Crit. Wares* i. clxi, And \*easie-yielding zeale was quickly caught.

D. as *sb.*; see B. 4 b.

† *Easy*, v. *Obs.* [i. *prec. adj.*] a. To make easy; to facilitate. b. To relieve, assist.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 Their [cranes'] flight is like a'



Triangle, sharpe at the ende, and broade above, and eased therewithall by one another his helping. 1551 RECORDS *Cast. Anouel*, (1556) 51 If I might see their forme I shoulde be muche eased in framynge it.

**Easy chair, easy-chair.** A chair adapted for sitting or half reclining in an easy posture, often furnished with arms and padded back.

1707 PARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iv. i. Get my easie chair down stairs, put the gentleman in it. 1773 *Guardian* No. 131 (1756) II. 188 Immersed in the luxury of an easy-chair. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 371 His host was confined by gout to an easy chair. 1881 Mrs. A. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 65 He sunk... into an easy-chair, pipe-and-bottle life.

**Easy-going, ppl. a. a.** Of a horse: Having an easy gait or step. **b. fig.** That takes things easily; comfort-loving; inactive, indolent.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 Let us suppose an easy-going, good-natur'd man. 1837 THACKERAY *Reverend* iii, That easy-going cream-coloured 'oss. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 1. 3 Antiquarianism, which used to be an easy-going slipshod sort of pursuit. 1879 BERNHARD *Patagonia* iii. 36 He is a careless, easy-going vagabond, always cheerful.

**Hence Easy-goingness.**

1879 Mrs. HOUSTON *Wild West* 34 The temptation to cheat... owing to the easy-goingness of his master. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 164 The good-natured easy-goingness of the then leader of the House of Commons.

**Eat** (ĕt), *v.* **Pa. t.** ate, eat (ĕt, et, ĩt). **Pa. pple.** eaten (ĕt'n). **Forms:** *Inf.* 1-2 et-, eat-, eat-, eotan-, 2-4 eate-, eoten, ete(n), 2-3 aeten, 4 ethen, 3-4 hete, heyt-, 4-6 ete, ette, (4 ette, eht, 4-5 eyt(e), 3-7 eate, 6 Sc. eat, eit, 6-eat. **Pa. t.** 1-3 et(e), 2 eate, 2-4 et(t), 4-6 ete, 3-4 at, (4 hete), 4-5 eat(e), 6-7 eate, 7-9 eat, 6-eat. **Pa. pple.** 1-5 eten, 4-5 ete, ete(n), 4-6 etin(e, -un, -yn, ettyn, 6 Sc. eatin, eittin, 7-9 eat, 8-9 ate, 7- eaten. [Common Tent. and OE. *etan* str. vb. (3rd sing. pr. *ytt*, *ietep*, pa. t. 1st, 3rd sing. *ĕt*, *et*, pl. *ĕton*, pa. pple. *eten*) = OFris. *ita*, *eta*, OS. *etan* (MDu., Du. *eten*), OHG. *ezan*, *ezzen* (MHG. *ezzen*, mod. G. *essen*), ON. *eta* (Sw. *äta*, Da. *æde*), Goth. *itan* = OTent. *etan* = L. *ed-ĕre*, Gr. *ēd-eiv*, Ir., Gael. *ith*, Lith. *ed-*, Skr. *ad-*. The accentuation of OE. MSS. shows that this verb differed, as in Goth. and ON., from other verbs of the same conjugation in having a long vowel in the pa. t. sing. *ĕt*, whence the mod. *eat* (ĕt); but a form *et*, with short vowel, must also have existed, as is proved by the ME. form *at*, mod. *ate*. The pronunc. (et) is commonly associated with the written form *ate*, but perh. belongs rather to *eat*, with shortened vowel after analogy of wk. vbs. *read*, *lead*, etc.; cf. dial. (bet) pa. t. of *beat*.]

**I. To consume for nutriment.**

1. **trans.** To take into the mouth piecemeal, and masticate and swallow as food; to consume as food. Usually of solids only.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vi. 54 Se hæfð ece lif þe ytt [æte] *Hattou* et min flesc. c 1200 *Pr. Coll.* *Hom.* 181 For þat þu ete þat ic he forþoden hadde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 337 Sum 3he ðer at, and sum 3he nam. And bar it to her fere adene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Colt.) 922 Þou sal wit... suine Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. 1311 *H. nede* na bred ne dranc na win. 1382 *Wyclif* *Isa.* xxxvii. 30 Et is 3er that freeli ben sprunge, and in the secunde 3er et appelis. c 1400 *Mauson* iv. (1839) 11 That Tree that Adam ete the apple of. c 1420 *Liber Cornu* 29 Tho heroun is rosted... And eton with 3ynger. c 1449 *Peacock Refr.* 498 The Tacianys... halden that flesclic schulde not be ete. 1498 *FISHER Wks.* i. (1876) 56 Ete vnholome metes, and anone cometh sekene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 A synner is not worthy the breed that he eateth. 1557 *NORTH GUENAR'S Diall* Pr. (1619) 700/1 In that golden age... they... eate rootes for breade and fruites for flesh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 124 Whoso eats thereof forthwith attains Wisdom. 1763 *Pr. Lett.* *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait... are only to be eat at Greenwich. 1860 *TYNDAL Glac.* l. § 22. 155 Up to this point I had eaten nothing.

**b. Of liquid or semifluid food.** Now chiefly with reference to soup, or other similar food for which a spoon is used.

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1837) I. 75 We eat excellent cream. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 405, I observed it afterwards not only to eat Milk. 1789 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Ep. fall-ing Minis*. Wks. 1812 II. 127 He might have eat his soup. 1883 *SINNETT Aarna* II. 36 He began to eat the soup.

**c. In phrases. To have something, enough, little, etc. to eat;** formerly also **To have to eat, to give (a person) to eat.** Cf. F. *donner à manger*.

In some dialects 'something to eat' is the common expression for food: 'The something to eat at the hotel was very good' (Sheffield).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oral* ix. li. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hung-regum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 247 Mou. lused his flesc, hwenne he him sefð lute to etene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 All þai had in-ogh at etene. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 6191 Ych wald noght gyfe me at ete. c 1380 *Wyclif Scrm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Þei hadden not to ete. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxxi. 10 Wee have had enogh to ete. 1887 *Pall Mall* G. 13 Oct. 2/2 We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners.

**d. fig.** To submit to, 'swallow' (an insult, an injury). Also, To treasure up, 'feed upon' (thoughts, words, etc.); orig. a Biblical idiom.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xv. 16 Pound ben thi wryds, and Y eet hem [1611 I did eate them]. 1607 *DEKINER Sir T. Wynth*

Wks. 1873 III. 119 He eate no wrongs, let all die, and He dyde. 1613 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 185 Hee vtereths as he had eaten ballads, and all mens eares grew to his Tunes.

**e. absol. with of in partitive sense.** In early ME. sometimes with *genitive*.

c 1000 *ALFREDIC Gen.* iii. 17 For ðan... ðu zete of ðam treowe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* ii. Moyses... þes dages... nefre ne ete mennessis metes. c 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 241 Se þe of þese brad ete, ne sterfed he nefre. c 1205 *LAY.* 1888 Of his broosten scullen eten aþer seopes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 O sinnu etes [2. r. etis] neber juu. c 1380 *Sir Ferum* 525 Hymself dronke whit wyñ & eten of hure vytalle. 1582 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 108 Finding him eating of an Albrow. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxxiv. 15 Lest... thou ete of his sacrifice. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilmen* I. ii. 19 But the rest eat very voraciously of a loaf of coarse bread.

**2. Phrases, chiefly trans. and fig.**

**a. To eat one's terms:** a colloquial phrase for 'to be studying for the Bar'; students being required to have dined in the Hall of an Inn of Court three or more times during each of twelve terms before they can be 'called'.

1834 *MACAULAY Pitt Misc.* (1860) II. 312 He had already begun to eat his terms. 1861 *LEYER One of Them* 159 He had eaten his terms in Gray's Inn.

**b. To eat the air:** to be 'fed upon promises', tantalized. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 28 Who lind'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply.

**c. To eat one's words:** to retract in a humiliating manner. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1571 *GOLDING Calatin* on Ps. lxi. 12 God eateth not his word when he hath once spoken. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 73 Nay we'e make you confesse that you were deceived in your projects, and eat your own words. 1679 *Hist. Jetter* 35 He... began to boggle, and would faine have eaten his words. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, Ye lied ald roudes,—and, in faith, had best Eat in your words. 1806-7 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vii. xli, Unguarded words, which, as soon as you have uttered them, you would die to eat. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 7 Quoting one's own books is next worst to eating one's own words.

**d. † To eat iron, a sword:** to be stabbed (*obs.*). **To eat stick:** a mod. orientalism for 'to be beaten'.

15... *Hickscorn* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 168 The whoreson shall eat him [i.e. the dagger], as far as he shall wade. 1594 *Contention betw. Lancaster & York* i. (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron as an Astridge. 1862 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk.* 319, I frequently hear them say of one who has been bastinadoed on the soles of his feet, that he has eaten fifty or five hundred sticks. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 122 The uncivilized freedom in which they could do as they liked, 'eating stick' included.

**e. In certain Biblical Hebraisms; To eat the fruit of one's own doings:** to receive the reward of one's actions; **To eat the good of the land, etc.**

1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xlii. 2 A man shall eat good by the fruit of his mouth. — *Isa.* iii. 10 They shall eat the fruit of their doings.

**f. To eat earth:** a colonial expression for 'to possess oneself of land'; cf. *earth-hunger*.

1882 *Times* 8 Apr. 9/5 A man [in Australia] can eat as much earth as he likes for 5s. to 10s. a square mile.

**3. intr.** To consume food, take a meal.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliii. 26 Eatað ðearfan and bið ge-furðen. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 19 Swiðe ætan and sade wylldan. c 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 223 [Hio] æt and 3inf hire were, and he æt. c 1205 *LAY.* 1345 For alie heo scolden æten [1275 heotel] þe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1779 Dor-on he ete biþe and glæd. c 1325 *Cor. de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde æten, the cloþ was folde. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 27 Þe pore sal ete & þat sal be fild. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Weher bet 3e or drynk... do all þingis in þe name of our Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 *To Ete, epulari.* 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xi. Thou wast eaten in unto me uncrumised and atest with them. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 Now we cannot eat, unless we gnaw with our Teeth. a 1678 *MARVELL Wks.* III. 457 He had not eat since the day before at noon. 1687 *SHADWELL Juvenal* 23 He does forget... his Friends Face, with whom last Night he Eat. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 46 They eat and sleep at proper intervals like all other quadrupeds. 1865 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 There should be temperance... in eating.

**b. To eat well:** to have a good appetite; also, to keep a good table, be an epicure. So also **† To eat ill:** to be badly fed.

1677 *EARL ORRERY Art of War* 16 The Peasant... eats and lodges worse than the Citizen. 1709 *ADDISON Tatter* No. 148 79 Who is a great Admirer of the French Cookery, and (as the Phrase is) eats well.

**c. Const. † on, upon** (a kind of food). Cf. **to dine on, feed on;** also **1 c.** Also const. **from, off, † in** (gold, china, etc.).

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 84 Have we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 361 [He] did eat upon Cakes made with meal and hony. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* II. 1474 Hee always antes in priuate among his women vpon great varietie of excellent dishes. 1642 *CRESS SUXSEX in 7th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1879) 1. an loth... to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 82 Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat.

**4. quasi-trans. uses of 3.**

**a. with obj. followed by adj. or prep.:** To affect in a certain way by eating; e.g. **To eat oneself sick, into a sickness;** to eat (a person) out of house and home (i.e. to ruin him by eating up his resources); of animals: **To eat the ground bare.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4574 In þat medu sa laog þai war þat

etten þai had it erthe bare. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 80 All I haue, he hath eaten me out of house and home. 1712 *ANBURNOT John Bull* (1755) 53 Joho's family was like to be eat out of house and home. 1807 *ANNA PORTER Hungar. Bro. v.* You would not deny me my dinner, because I might eat myself into an apoplexy. 1832 *MR. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* iv. 54 They would soon eat us out of house and home.

**b. To eat its head off:** said of an animal that costs more for food than it will sell for.

1736 *BYRONST Grul. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 35 The eating his head off means that he would eat as much hay and corn as he was worth. 1866 *TROTTLOU Framley* P. xiv. 277 A gentleman... does not like to leave him [a good horse] eating his head off. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Glouc.* (E. D. S.), Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to eat their heads off.

**c. To eat one's fill:** to eat until satisfied.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe tadde... neure ne mei itimien to eten hire fülle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12947 Bidd þir stanes be bred to will, And siþen mai þou ete þi fill. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxv. 19 Ye shall eat of it, and dwell therein in safete. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 323 You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drunk, your fill.

**5. intr. with pass. force** (chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.*): To have a certain consistence or flavour when eaten.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. i. 175 Like one of our French wither'd peares... it eates drily. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 36 Being dressed they eat like Barbles. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* 6 A Chine of this Beef. Eat with a savour like Marrow. 1766 *GOLDEN Vicar W.* xvi. (1857) 96 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp.

**6. To cause to be eaten.**

**† a. (See quot.)**

1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 71 Cheese... that will spend well, or according to the common Phrase, will eat Bread well.

**b. To have (a crop, etc.) eaten;** to give up (to animals) to be eaten. *Const. with.*

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Their dead with dogs Hircanians do eate. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 218 A custom of eating his hay, sometimes, with sheep, close to the ground. 1868 *Pertshire Grul.* 18 June, The pasture... he intended to eat with sheep.

**† 7. U. S. slang.** To provide with food.

a 1860 *Pickings fr. Payaine* 47 (Bartlett), I was told you'd give us two dollars a day and eat us. *Mod.* I can eat you and drink you, but I can't sleep you.

**II. To destroy by devouring.**

**8. trans.** To devour, consume (as a beast of prey); to prey upon; to feed destructively upon (crops, vegetation); *transf.* to ravage, devastate. *lit. and fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Deaf ne cymes buta þæt te gestele & eteð [V. mactet] & losað. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Mätzl.), Þei ete [V. comedunt] Jacob, ilka him. And unroned þe stede of him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22862 Men... Will hundred eten þe mast part. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Saf me þat þe deuul ete me noght. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. ii. 65 Or Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* x. 12 That they may... eate the very herbe of the land. 1730 *POPE Ep. Balhistrat* 191 The gaunt mastiff... Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat. 1853 *KINGSLEY Waterlaid* 8 Monsters who were in the habit of eating children. *Mod.* He went to Africa, and got eaten by a lion.

**† b. To absorb (time) wastefully. Obs.**

1598 *MANSTON Pigmal.* lii. 147 His ruffe did ente more time in nearest setting Then Woodstocks worke in painfull perfecting.

**c. To eat one's (own) heart:** to suffer from silent grief or vexation. Also in Biblical phrase, **To eat one's own flesh:** said of an indolent person.

1566 *STEWART F. Q.* ii. 6 He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* iv. 7 The fool foldeth his hands together, and eateth his owne flesh. 1825 *TEYSSON In Mem. evils* 3. I will not eat my heart alone. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 333 Eating away their own hearts in the consciousness of an ineffectual protest.

**9. trans.** Of small animals: To gnaw; pierce, wear away by gnawing.

1611 *BIBLE Acts* xlii. 23 Hee was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 61 note, It is not uncommon for the timber of ships to be eat by the worm under the copper sheathing. c 1822 *BEDDOES Alfarati* Poems 137 Many a wrinkled sun Ate to the core by worms.

**10. transf.** Of slow and gradual action, as of frost, rust, cancerous or similar disease, chemical corrosives, the waves, etc. *Const. into* (the result).

1555 *EDEM Decades W. Ind.* iii. ix. (Arb.) 177 It is eaten & indented with two goulfes. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Rose though a lyltle it be eaten with the canker. 1691 T. H(A)LE *Acc. New Invent.* 12 The Deaught's Rudder-Irons being... so eaten, as not to be fit for her being adventured to Sea again with them. 1796 *COLERIDGE Destiny of Nat.* Wks. I. 199 His limbs The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs chalky and stratified, like those of Marsden, eaten into caves.

**b. absol.**

1610 *MARNHAM Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick... bindeith, eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosive. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Pharmacop. Gen.* 520 To eat as rust doth, *redder*. To eat as a canker doth, *corroder*. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Str. ii. vii. (1862) 280 His disease was a scrofula, which appeared to have eaten all over him.

**† c. fig.** Of passions, grief, etc.: To 'devour', torment. Cf. *eat up* 18. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ii. 17 Pines huses anda me et [c 1160 *Hattou* etc.]. a 1225 *St. Marier.* 17 For onde that.

et ever ant aa ure heorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23280 Enst and hete, þat iþenli þair hertes etc.

11. To make (a hole, a passage) by fretting or corrosion. With cognate obj. *To eat one's (its) way. lit. and fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. V. 138 Something like a figure eaten into the barril. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi. 344 The long canal which the running waters have eaten into the otherwise unchanged ice. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Little water-courses may be eaten out of solid rock by a running stream.

12. *Intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit. and fig.* Const. *into, through.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 136 How one man eats into another's pride. a 1656 BP. *Hall Rem. Wks.* (1666) 189 The canker... eats through the cheek. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 674 Searching Frosts have eaten thro' the Skin. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 8 Strange doctrine this! that... eats into his (the warrior's) bloody sword like rust. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) iii. xxii. 365 Has not the desire of wealth so eaten into our hearts? 1861 BRIGHT *India, Sp.* 19 Mar. (1876) 61 Anticipation... more likely to eat into the heart of any man.

13. *Naut. trans. and intr.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sourde au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eating* the wind out of a vessel, applies to very keen seamanship, by which the vessel... steals to windward of her opponent.

III. Combined with adverbs. (All *trans.*)

14. *Eat away.* To remove, destroy by gradual erosion or corrosion. *lit. and fig.*

1538 STANLEY *England* li. 46 They be as hyt were etyn away. 1815 ELPHINSTON *Acc. Canbil* (1842) i. 147 The river... frequently eats away its banks. 1853 PULLIS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Carbonic acid eats away the limestone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* ii. 126 The sun still eats away the shadow inch by inch.

15. *Eat in.* *† a.* To take into the mouth and eat; *fig.* to consider, 'inwardly digest'. Also, to consume, waste away (*obs.*). *b.* To 'bite in' with acid, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 2057 Þe apple of a tre that adam toke & ete it inne. 1637 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 133 That their very skin, and quicke flesh is eaten in and consumed to the bones. c 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 What I have said, I'll neither lesse nor more, Nowe eat it in.

16. *Eat off.* To take off or remove by eating.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have eat off their irons... with mercury water.

17. *Eat out.* *a.* = *to bite out*.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* i. 267, I suppose I ought to eat my tongue out, before I should say such a thing.

*b.* To exhaust estates or pasture in (a place). 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* vi. xi. 71 But, in the mean while, he is eating... out these Bohemian vicinages. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/4 Wyoming is a natural grazing country... and to suppose that it can be 'eaten out' in ten years or a generation is to suppose an impossibility.

*c.* To destroy as a parasite or a corrosive. Also *fig.*

1616 [see 18 b]. a 1656 BP. *Hall Breath. Devout Soul* (1852) 165 Yet, when we have all done, time eats us out at the last. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat.* i. 103. 33 Yvie clambering over trees, eateth them out. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 74 A little of the said oyl... presently eats the Colour. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 146 The cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of England.

*d.* To encroach upon (space, formerly also time) belonging to something else.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) V. 67 No... Business of State ate out his times of Attendance in the Church. 1865 DICKENS *Mist. Fr.* ii. iv. 1. 197 A certain handsome room out the ground floor, eating out a back-yard.

*e.* *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld.* & *Durh.* 25 *Eat out*, this expression is applied when a level coal drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or 'eat out') a rise hitch.

18. *Eat up.* *a.* To consume completely, eat without leaving any; to devour greedily. Also *fig.* 1535 COVERDALE *Bel 22* Ate vp soch thinges as were vpon y<sup>e</sup> altare. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abnt.* ii. 27 By this meanes rich men ate vp poore men, as beasts ate vp grasse. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. The wedding-cake was all ate up. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N-Cap C.* 1472 Monsieur Leonci Miranda ate her up with eye-devouring.

*b.* To devastate, consume all the food in (a country); to consume all (a person's) provisions or resources; to ruin (a person) for one's own benefit. Also (in mod. use) of nations: To absorb, annex rapaciously (neighbouring territories).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* i. 589 Goe not from the church, to eat out & to eat vp one another in the market, by fraud & cruelty. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) i. 413 He set as many soldiers upon him, as should eat him up in a night. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 158 The Scots were sent home, after having eaten up two counties. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Others... would not fail to make themselves greater or stronger by eating up their neighbours. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* v. 42 On their sweet eating up the country. 1884 GRAPHIC 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers... will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories, as they are now 'eating-up' Zululand.

*c.* *fig.* To absorb wastefully; to have a destructive effect upon; to consume (time, money, etc.).

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 54 Hath eaten up the comfort of love in a great measure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 674 The Affection of being Gay and in Fashion, has

very near eaten up our good Sense and our Religion. 1776 AOAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) ii. v. ii. 416 Whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxv. The sun had so much power... that it eat up the wind. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xviii. (1879) 179 I got a bit of Sophocles that was so horribly hard, it ate up all my time.

*d.* To absorb, assimilate the ideas of (a writer). 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 138 We say in Dutch, He hath eaten Galen or Priscian quyte vp, that is to say, he hath learned them by hart. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume, and redigested him.

*e.* Of passions: To 'consume', absorb (a person). Of diseases, troubles, etc.: To wear out the life of (a person). Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with* (pride, selfishness, etc.; a disease, debts, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 307, I see, you are eaten vp with Passion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 'Tis the saint was generally eaten up with spleen and melancholy. 1751 JOHNSON *Sermon* (1771) l. vii. 109 Nehemiah found the people... eaten up with debts. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1843) iii. 316 The garrison is... eat up with the scurvy. 1873 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 15 He is eat up with pride.

*† f.* To elide or slur over (syllables) in pronunciation. *Obs. rare.* [So. Fr. *manger*.]

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 Sa is the himnest lang syllabe the himnest fute, suppose there be vther short syllabis behind it, quhiliks are eatin vp in the pronouncing, and na wayis complit as fete.

IV. The verb-stem in comb. with obj.: eat-all, a glutton; *† eat-flesh*, transl. l. *sarcophagus*, Gr. *σαρκοφάγος* the name of a kind of stone which had the property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it (see *SARCOPHAGUS*).

1598 FLORIO *Pamphago*, the name of adodge, as one would saie a rauener, an eate-all. 1884 C. Power in *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 121 Idle people in the community - do nothings and eat-all. 1632 SHERWOOD, An eate-flesh, *sarcophago*.

*† Eat, sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *et*, 2-4 *ete*, (2 *hete*), 3 *at*, 4 *etho*, 7 *eat*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *æt* = OFris. *et*, OS. *ät*, OHG. *ät*, ON. *ät*, OTent. *\*ætōm*, *f.* ablant-stem of *\*etan* to EAT. In later use perh. the vb-stem used subst.]

1. That which is eaten, food.

a 1000 Guthlac 708 (Gr.) Oft he him æte heold. c 1000 ÆLFRED *On O. T.* in Sweet *Ag. Reader* 60 Moyses... ætes ne gimde on callum ðam fyrste. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 109 On monie wisen mon mel wurchen elmesan, on ete and on wete. c 1200 ORMIN 12640 Adam... Biswikkenn was þurh æte. 1340 Ayenb. 248 Vor be to moche drinke and ete sterp moche volk. 1609 BEAUM. & FL. *Serf. Lady* ii. 70 Thou art cold of constitution, thy eat unhealthful.

2. The action of eating; a meal.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* viii. 15 (Gr.) Hi to æteut gewitað. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 in *Cott. Hom.* 175 Þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 63 þe lichames festing is wiðdring of estmetes... and untimliche etes. *Mod. Scotch, Guide to the eat* = good to the taste.

*Eat, Sc. variant of OAT.*

*Eatable* (*†tāb'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* EAT v. + *-ABLE*.]

*A. adj.* That may be eaten, suitable for food; edible, esculent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Eteabylle, *comessibills*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) M v b, The eatable cucumbe pepoon that is to saie ype, is of a fyne substance. 1599 FULKER *Heskins' Park* 206 The grosse maketh our Lordies fleshe layde vpon it eatable of men. 1600 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 To lay a Home-Excise vpon things eatable and drinkable. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 14 B read mixed with sea-water... in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 13 The common eatable oyster.

*B. sb.* That which may be eaten; an article of food. Chiefly in *pl.*

1672 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 362 More eatables were exported anno 1664, than 1641. 1719 DE FOE *Crispe* (1840) ii. ii. 46 Bread or other eatables. 1726 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 137 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables. 18... LANDON *Wks.* (1863) ii. 82 We had brought no eatable with us but fruit and thin *sarcophagus*. 1875 BECKFORD *Patagonia* xvi. 242 Till... all the drinkables and eatables in Pedro's shop had disappeared.

Hence *Etatbleness*; also *Eatability*, *nonce-rod*. 1795 SOUTHEY *Letters fr. Spain* (1799) 113 P's theory of the eatability of cats. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 1842 Chron. 518 Water-cresses, of the eatbleness of which the Persians appeared totally ignorant.

*Eatage* (*†tēdg*), *north. dial.* [*f.* EAT v. + *-AGE*; cf. *EDDISH*, which may have been confused.]

1. Grass available only for grazing; *esp.* the aftermath, or growth after the hay is cut. Also with some defining word, as *after-spring*, *winter*.

1641 *Best Farm.* Bks. (1856) 129 Three lades in the Carre at 16. 8d. a lade without the eatage. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6209/4 The Winter Eatage... arising from... West Ings. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 317 in *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay (as clover and rye-grass) and that after an early spring eatage. 1797 BURNS *Ecl. Lull* iii. 469 The after-moath or after-eatage. 1814 *477 Cattle*... put and kept upon the same land... for the spring eatage. 1865 Mrs. TOOCOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The eatage of the Lanes of the Township will be let by ticket. 1877 JUSTICE *Lush in Law Rep. Queen's B.* ii. 449 The winter eatage of the tement.

2. The right of using for pasture.

1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* (1856) 184 An increased charge being made for eatage of the foggie. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5 It is the eatage of the straw rather than the straw itself which belongs to the off-going tenant. 1885 *Eat. Cumbrld.* *New* 18 July, To be sold, eatage of fog.

*† Eat-bee.* *Obs.* An English name for the *Merops apiaster*, (sometimes wrongly identified with the Wood-pecker.) Cf. *BEE-EATER*.

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Apiaster* Aulica est, Seruius. Eadem quæ merops, aulic Germanice ignota. Longe enim errant, quæ picum viridem interpretantur.] 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 646 Divers living creatures are nourished by... honey; as the bear... the woodpecker or eat-bee. 1611 COTGR., *Guespiere*, a Woodwall, Wood-pecker, Eat-bee (a little bird). 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 520 An eat-bee, a bird; *apiaster, merops*.

*† Eat-bill.* *†* Blundered form of *prcc.* *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO *Grallo*, a woodpecker, or eate-bill, or wit-wall.

*Eatche.* Also 7 *eitch.* *Sc.* form of *ADZE*.

1611 Rates (Jam.) Eitches for coppers, the dozen iii. xiii. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamu.* xxv, 'Let me have a whamplie at him wif mine eatche—that's a'!

*Eatlich*, var. of *ATELICH a.*, *Obs.* frightful.

*Eaten* (*†tʰn*), *pl.* *a.* [*pa.* ppl. of EAT v.]

1. Consumed as food; devoured.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 80 Eaten bread is forgotten. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat.* i. 786: 271 Half-eaten morsels, and other scraps. 1864 SWINBURNE *Alalanta* Thou whose mouth Looks red from the eaten fruits of thine own womb.

2. Gnawed, corroded, ulcerated. Cf. *MOTH-, WORM-EATEN*.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Old Mouse-eaten records. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 The aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

*Eater* (*†tʰz*). Also 1-5 *eter* (s, 5 *etar*). [*f.* EAT v. + *-ER*.] One who eats; also with *up*, a consumer, devourer, and with object sb. prefixed, as *bread-, flesh-eater*.

a 1000 *Prov.* 18 (Bosw.) Eteras, *commissales*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ase byþe þe mochele drinkeres and eteres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/2 Thou etar of porrete were thou to take me out of myn hows? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Eter, *comestor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezech.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art an eater vp of men, and a waister of thy people. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iii. ii. 20 I do look like a spider-catcher, or toad-eater? 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 2, 2, [I] always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June *Life* (1862) ii. viii. 253 We slept like pudding-eaters. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) vi. vii. 95 It severs the fruit from the eater.

*fig.* 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Vill. Patriarch* Notes 179 Unless the bread-eaters can be induced to conuene.

*b.* with *adj.* prefixed, as *great, moderate, etc.*

1796 *Moore Amer. Geog.* ii. 37 They are great eaters. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 62 He [Sir John Moore] was a very plain and moderate eater. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* iii. viii. v. 43 He is no great eater.

*c. trans.* Of chemical corrosives.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* li. cxxx. 432 Litterie, or lime, in lye... are likewise very violent and strong eaters.

Hence *Eatress* [see *-ESS*], a woman who eats.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* ii. 244, I never beheld eaters or eatresses lay about them with greater impetidity. 1840 *New Month. Mag.* li. x. 312 In a salon filled with the insatiable eaters and eatresses of macaroni.

*Eath*, *eith* (*†tʰ*), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

Forms: 1-3 *eath* (e, *eth*), 1-4 *ep* (e, 3-6 *eth*), 3 *ep*, *eith*, *ith*, *iepe*, *ype*, 4-5 *eyth*, (4 *ep*, *eath*, *eyathe*), 6 *eath*, 6- *eath*, *Sc. eith*. [*OE.* *æpe* adv. = OS. *ēdo* easily, perhaps, OHG. *ēdo* perhaps (also in *un-ēdo* 'with difficulty'):- OTent. *\*aithp*, the combining form *ēap* = ON. *aith*, as in *aith-gpr* easy to do. Of the *adj.* the normal OE. form is *tepe*, *ype* (also used as *adv.*) = OS. *ēdi* easy, OHG. *ēdi* easy, possible:-WGer. *\*aithjo*-2; perh. the word was orig. an *-u* stem, which would account for the existence of the form *ēap* without unlaute. The OE. compar. degree of the *adv.* was *teþ*, *ep*, but there is no distinct evidence of its survival into ME.

It has been disputed whether the present word is related to OHG. *ēdi*, MHG. *ēde*, *ēde*, mod.G. *ēde*, ON. *aith*, Goth. *aups* (for *aupis*, *aups*), desert, uninhabited, empty. The sense offers no valid objection to the connexion of the words, as the notion of 'empty' might give rise both to that of 'desert' and to that of 'free from difficulties'.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of an action: Easy, not difficult.

c 1200 ORMIN 16672 And Crist was ȝe to witten þatt For Crist wat þai mette wit tuin, þat þai wat ald was eth [w. r. i]th] to se. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 676 To fynde hys fere vpon folde, in fayth is not eþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 454 It was nocht eyth till ta the toun. 1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xxi. In olde men abstinence of mete is eth and easy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamation 28 Far eithar is... Ane other sayaris falsis to spy and note, than bot offence or falt thame self to wryte. c 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 200 To the Porte of Leith: To come right in, we thought it very eith. 1647 H. MORE *Chrift's Coust.* xiii. And eath it was, since they're so near a kip. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* l. lxxiv, To stir him from his trauance it was not eath. 1821 Mrs. WHEELER *Alp. Cumbrld. Dial.* 10 'E'en yet it's eith to trace a guilty conscience in my blushing face. 1862 HISLOR *Proc. Scotl.* 55 Eith working when will's at home.

*b.* Of a passage, etc.: That may be travelled with ease, not rough.

Beowulf 228 (Gr.) Wedera leode... ȝode þancodan þes þe him ylrade eaðe wurdon. 1579 BERNER *Sheph. Cal.* July 90 Hereto, the hills bene nigher heauen, and thence the passage eþe. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* i. ix, Hils yrcn gates to every guilty soule yeelds entrance eath.

2. Of the object, means, or method of an action: Making slight resistance; presenting few difficulties; = EASY. Const. *inf.*, usually active in form but passive in sense.

*a1225 Juliana* 57 Venest tu hat we beon se eð to biwihelín *a1240 Wokinge in Cott. Hom.* 279 Pouerte wið menske is ead for to polien. *1297 R. Glouc.* (1810) 327 He was symple & myldrede, & eþ to ouercome. *c1374 Chaucer Troylus* v. 849 He was ethe ynough to maken dwelle. *c1400 Rom. Rose* 3955 A foole is eþ to bigyle. *c1450 Henryson Mor. Fab.* 58 The Baime is eith to buske that is ynborne. *1532 More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 382/1, I woulde euery other thinge wer as ethe to mend as thys is. *a1535* *Wks.* 83 For as saint Poule saith, y fleschly synnes be ethe to perceiue. *1632 Sanderson Sermon* 323 A great mountaine is eath to be seene. *1691 Ray N. C. Words Coll.* 23 It is eath to do. i. e. Easie. *1847-8 H. Miller First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 235 One of our Scotch proverbs [says] God's bairns are eath to lear, i. e. easily instructed.

† b. Of a person: easily to be entreated, gentle; in ME. with genit, *eði modes* gentle of mood. Also, Ready, susceptible; const. *inf.* Obs.

*c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2249 God hunne him eði-modes ben. *1596 Spenser F. Q.* iv. vi. 40 Her gentle hart. More eath was new impression to receive.

† c. Comfortable, at ease, free from pain. *c1205 Lav.* 2234 Eð him was on heorten. *Ibid.* 3178 Pa wes his herte eade. *Ibid.* 1250 Po was he þe eþere.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

*a1000 Beoth. Metr.* ix. 54 He wel meante þat unriht him eðe forbiðan. *a1009 Andreas* 425 (Gr.) God eade mæz heaðolëndum helpe gefremman. *c1175 Cott. Hom.* 219 He wolde and eade mihte bien his scoopende zelie. *a1200 Moral Ode* 284 In Cott. Hom. 177 Ieþe he muwen ben of-drad þe hine sculled hi-helde. *a1225 Ancr.* R. 62 A-blinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen, & ibrount some mid sunne to grunde. *a1300 K. Horn* 61 So fele mihten yþe Bringhe him pre to diþe. *a1300 Cursor M.* 11219 Mought he not þan. Be born vte of a maiden etþ At þe time o nine moneth? *c1345 Shorham* 7 Wel eþathe, God thowre miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* 193 One word mought thow speke ethe. *1538 Starkey England* i. ii. § 6 (1871) 32 We may the, ethe also avoyd thys ignorance. *1600 Fairfax Tasso* x. xlii. 187 Who thinks him most secure is eathest shamed. *a1774 Fergusson Rising of Sess.* Poems (1845) 28 Eith can the plough-stilts gar a chiel þe unco vogie Clean to lick aff his crowdie-meal. *1862 Hisslor Prov. Scotl.* 54 Eith learned, soon forgotten.

C. *Eath- in Comb.*

1. Forming adjs. (which did not survive beyond 14th c.), the final element being f. the stem of a verb: *eðbete* [see BEER v.], easy to amend; *eðfele* [see FEEL v.], easily felt; *eþgete* [see GET v.], easily obtained; *eðlete* [see LET v.], and cf. OE. *eafðolæte* emitted with difficulty], easily dismissed, lightly esteemed; *eðluke* [see LOUK v.], easily pulled; *eðsene* [see SENE a., SEE v.], easy to see; *eþwinne* [see WIN v.], easy to win.

*c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Pat we hauen agilt her biforen. *bud* eðbete gif hie us sore rieved. *c1225 Ancr.* R. 104 Uorð þet heo beoð eð fele. *a1000 Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 32 (Bosw.) Him was eþgete eale to ðam babe. *c1275 Simners Beware* 19 in O. E. *Misc.* 74 By vs is eþgete Helle þat is uniele. *a1200 North Ode* 28 in E. E. *Poems* (1862) 24 Eðlete [is] muchel gyue ðenne ðe heorte is eile. *a1225 Juliana* 70 Me ledde hire & hleac forð ant heo was eðluke. *a1000 Cynewulf Crist* 1235 Ðar biþ eþgetes þreo tacen. *a1200 Moral Ode* 338 in O. E. *Misc.* 70 Pat is wel eþ-sene. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 38 Sutel is eðe and eðene. þæt to were iset þing to leaf and to lare. *a1225 Ancr.* R. 116 Wiðuten writunge þe fulde is to eð-cene. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Nime we þe turtles bitocninge þat is eþwinne.

2. With final element f. a sb.: see EADON, -MEDE.

† **Eathe**, v. Obs. rare. In 3 pa. t. eððede. [f. EATH a.] *trans.* To lighten, alleviate, assuage.

*c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1439 Elizer him cam a-gon, Eððede his sorþe, brost him a wif Of faizer waspene.

**Eather**, dial. form of EDDER, osier.

† **Eathly**, a. and *adv.* Obs. Forms: see EATH. [f. EATH a. + -LY.] A. *adj.*

1. Easy, not difficult.

*c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 26 Ealle þing synt mid Gode eadliche [c1160 *Halton* eðeliche]. *c1160 Halton Gosp.* Matt. xix. 24 Eðelior beoð þam ofende to ganne þurh nædle eaze. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 135 Of ean eðeliche dede.

2. Inconsiderable, slight, trifling. Often in antithesis to *eche* (= eternal): Of short duration.

*c890 K. Ælfric Bede* ii. v. (Bosw.) Gif ðu ne wilt us gefaþian in swa eðellicum þingo. *c1176 Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid þare eðeliche hyrsumnesse þu þearnest heften rices merðe. *a1225 Ancr.* R. 282 On eðelich stiche, oðer on eðelich eche maked uorte undentunden how lutel wuð is prude.

3. a. Of a person: Low in station; mean in character. b. Of a thing: Of small value.

*c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ne was þe engel isend ne to kinge. *ac* to loze and eðeliche men alse heordes buð. *a1300 Florib. & Bl.* 274 Abute þe orchard is a wal; þe eþelike ste is cristal.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

*c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 25 Eaðelior mæz se ofend gan þurh are nædle eaze. *c1200 North 1232* Sop Godd. *..* mihtestendand eþeliz æn him. *1213-75 Dinri. Occurr.* (1833) 249 His lyk eithlic culd not heiftroft be fundin. *1737 Ramsay Scot. Prov.* Ded., You may eithly make your-sells master of the hale ware. *1813 Hogg Queen's Wake* 73 The rein der dun can eithly run, Quhan the houndis and the hornis pursue. *1872 Blackie Lays Light.* 71 This only lory my beggar wit could eathly undentand.

b. At an easy price, cheaply.

*c1225 Ancr.* R. 290 Ne sule þu neuer so eðeliche. his deorewurde spuse.

† **Eaths**, *adv.* Obs. [f. EATH a. with genitival -s; cf. UNEATHS.] Easily.

*1594 Cornelia in Hazl. Dodsley* V. 209 Which eaths appear in sad and strange disguises To pensive minds.

**Eating** (ē'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAT v. + -ING.]

1. The action or habit of taking food.

*c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þe licome luuad mucþele slauðe and mucþele etinge and drunke. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Some men ladeð here lif on elinge and on drinkeinge also swin. *c1380 Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 66 Hous of etyng. *Ibid.* III. 410 Þfor gostily eteyng of Cristis owne body. *a1450 Knt. de la Tour* 22 Ther was gret noyse betwene the man and hys wiff for etinge of the ele. *1528 Paynell Saleyn Regim. E.* They that haue a putrifid feuer, are forbyden eatyng of mylke. *1601 Shaks. Jul. C.* i. ii. 296. *1651 Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xli. 264 By eating at Christ's table, is meant the eating of the Tree of Life. *1755 Smollett Quix.* (1803) II. 123 The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. *1884 Ruskin in Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/1 You have .. kickshaws instead of beef for your eating.

b. An act of taking food; a meal. Also a way or manner of feeding. *arch.*

*1483 Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etyngge, *commestio, edilis.* *1535 COVERDALE Ezech.* xxxvii. 29 Be not greedy in euery eatyng. *1608 Hieron Wks.* I. 691 Taking heed to our selues in our eatyngs, in our apparel, in our company, in our recreations. *1847 L. Hunt Med. Wom. & B.* i. iv. 77 Marvelling at their eatyngs, their faces, and at the prodigious jumps they took. *1873 Lytton K. Chillingly* iii. v. (1878) 188 Epochs are signalled by their eatyngs.

c. Good, etc., eating: said of an article of food. *1763 Mrs. Harris in Prior. Lett.* 1st. *Ld. Malinesbury* I. 93 Whitebait, are really very good eating. *1781 Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 169 note, White Ants, are most delicious and delicate eating. *1871 Gd. Words* 720 A. fish, weighing from half-a-pound to two pounds, and excellent eating.

2. Corrosion; disintegration by a chemical agent. *1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as eating-apple, -parlour, etc. Also EATING-house, -room.

*c1440 Promp. Parv.* 143 Etyngge appulle tre, *esculus.* *1483 Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etyngge place, *pransorium.* *1509 FISHER Fern. Sermon.* Marg. *Cresse Richmond* (1708) 12 The hour of dyner. of the Etyngge day was ten of the Cloke, and upon the fastyng day, Eleven. *1535 COVERDALE Ruth* ii. 12 When it is eatyngge tyme, come hither, and eate of the bread. *1622 MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iii. i. I shall have but six weeks of Lent. & then comes eating-tide. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) G. Eater Kent* 12 Nothing comes amisse. Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome. *1719 De Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The said man-eating occasions. *1823 F. COOPER Pioneer* vii. (1869) 35/2 The remainder of the party withdrew to an eating parlour. *1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 172 The elevatory movement, and the eating-back power of the sea. *1853 Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 86 They went in procession to the eating-hall.

**Eating** (ē'tin), *pp. a.* [f. EAT + -ING-2.]

1. That eats; chiefly in comb. with prefixed obj. Formerly also, Greedy, voracious.

*1483 Cath. Angl.* 118 Etyngge, *edax, edaculus.* *1712 Addison Spect.* No. 446 v. An eating Parasite, or a vain-glorious Soldier. *Mod.* He has killed a man-eating tiger.

† b. quasi-sb. = EATER. Obs.

*c1340 Cursor M.* 7125 (Trin.) Of þe etyng þe mete out sprong. *1382 Wyclif Nahum* iii. 12 His vniþe figis. *..* shuln falle in to the mouth of the etyngge [1388 etc].

2. That consumes or eats away; gnawing, corroding, fretting: of sores, chemical corrosives, etc.

*1621 Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. iii. (1651) 383 Plaisters to raise blisters, eating medicines of pich, mustard-seed and the like. *1702 Rowe Tamerl.* iv. i. 1774 Drops of eating Water on the Marble. *1835 BROWNING Paracels.* 130 Festeriþg blotches, eating poisoning blains.

*Fig.* *c1602 FR. DAVIDSON Ps. lxxiii.* in Farr's S. P. (1845) 322 From sweating toyle, and eating care. *1632 MILTON T. Allegro* 135 And ever against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *1702 Rowe Amhit. Step-Moth.* i. 1. 278 That eating canker, Grief. *1876 BLACKIE Scots Kelig. & Life* 186 From eating care thy heart to free.

**Eating-house.** A house for eating, esp. one in which meals are supplied ready dressed; a cook's shop, restaurant.

*c1440 Promp. Parv.* 143 Etyngge howse, *pransorium.* *1573 DROVENS Marr. à la Mode* v. iv, An eating house. Bottles of wine on the table. *1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xiii. To dine at an eating-house. *1805 N. NICHOLS Let. in Corr. Gray* (1843) 49 He dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house, in Gernyn Street. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 237 A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Garden.

**Eating-room.** Obs. exc. *arch.* A room appropriated for eating; a dining-room.

*1613 in Northern N. & Q.* I. 74 Chalmers to be ordinaire eating rooms. *1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi. 27 He handed her down stairs into the eating-room. *1849 H. Mayo Pop. Superst.* vi. 87 He went to the hotel of M. Lafargue. *..* and entered the eating room.

† **Eatnell.** Obs. <sup>1</sup> [obscurely f. EAT v.]

*1611 Cotgrave, Croqueteur*, an eatnell, a greedie, and lick-or-ner feeder.

**Eaton**, obs. form of ETIN, giant.

|| **Eau** (ø), French for 'water', occurring in the names of several liquids, used as scents or in medicine, as Eau-de-Cologne, a perfume consisting of alcohol and various essential oils, originally (and still very largely) made at Cologne; also (*non-usage*) as a vb. Eau-de-Luce, a medicinal prepara-

tion of alcohol, ammonia, and oil of amber, used in India as an antidote to snake-bites, and in England sometimes as smelling salts. Eau-de-vie [lit. 'water of life'], the Fr. name for brandy. See also EWE ARDAUNT, EWROSE.

*1823 Byron To Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., Neither lemon-juice nor 'eau de Cologne, nor any other eau. *1845 Tail's Mag.* XII. 803 Her maid, comforted and eau-de-cologned her. *1854 Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxii, Mrs. Thornton bathed Margaret's temples with eau de Cologne. *1756 Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 33 This gives you the genuine 'Eau de luce. *1808 Med. Jnl.* XIX. 492 The wounds were deeply scarified, and filled with wax de luce. *1852 Th. Ross tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 447 In vain have ammonia and eau-de-luce been tried against the Curare.

**Eau**, erroneous form of EA, canal.

† **Eau-bruche**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 ew-bryce, 2-3 ew-, ewe, ewue, eaubruche. [OE. *æwbruce*, f. OE. *æw*, E. sb.<sup>2</sup> marriage & bryce, BRUCHE, a breaking.] Adultery.

*a1000 in Thorpe Laws* I. 374 (Bosw.) Wið æghwylene æwbruce. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe ligged him eweubruce. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Alle þu. *..* don eweubruce on here agene spuce. *Ibid.* 213 Ollende word and idelle lehtres. *..* beð bispeke eweubruce. *a1225 Ancr.* R. 204 Heo beoþ. *..* Hordom, Eaubruche, etc.

† **Eau-bruche**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 ew-bryca, 2 eubruche. [OE. *æwbruca*, f. pree.]

Also Eau'brekere. Obs. In 2 eawbrekere. [f. ME. *brekere* BREAKER.] An adulterer.

*a1000 in Thorpe Laws* II. 268 (Bosw.) Se ðe his æwe forlæt, and nimð oðer wif, he biþ æwbruca. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu ewubruce. Ne do þu peoðe. *Ibid.* 29 Rubberes. *..* and þa eawbrekeres. *..* habbað an þonc fulneþ.

|| **Eau forte** [lit. 'strong water'], French for 'nitric acid'; hence, for an etching.

Hence Eau fortiste, an etcher.

*1882 Society* 11 Nov. 22/1 The etching being by the well-known *eau-fortiste*, Mr. J. L. Steele.

**Eave**, (vz), [Back-formation from EAVES, treated as pl.] Used as the sing. of EAVES. Hence

**Eave** v., to provide with shelter under eaves; **Eaved** *pp. a.*, provided with eaves; **Eaving** *sb.* (usually pl.) = EAVES.

*1580 North Plintarch* 378 He hid the Money he had stolne under the house eavings. *1611 Cotgr. Acoutill*, the eavings of a house. *1710 T. Ward Eng. Ref.* i. (1716) 102 (D.) His hat. With narrow rim scarce wide enough to roave from rain the staring ruff. *a1722 Lisle Hist.* (1757) 445 On these walls, is a large eaving to his house. *1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 402 Eava.—The skirt or lower part of the slating hanging over the naked of the wall. *1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xiv. 151 The Eaved Cornice. *..* as represented in the simplest form by cottage eaves. *1871 TYNDALL Forms Water* § 37. 258 The water trickles to the eave and then drops down.

**Eaver** 1 (ē'vəi). Obs. exc. *dial.* Also ever. [Of unknown origin; some have suggested adoption of f. *ivraie* darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; the forms of the Eng. word, however, seem to forbid this.]

Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

*1732 De Foe Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 359 Clover, Eaver, and Trefoil Grass. *1796 W. MARSHALL West of Eng. Gloss.* Eaver, *Lolium perenne*, ray-grass. *1880 East Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Eaver, in some parts pronounced Hayver. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

**Eaver** 2 (ē'vəi). *dial.* Also 7 eever, 9 ether. A provincial term for the direction of the wind; a quarter of the heavens. (Adm. Smyth.)

*1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Eaver (sometimes Ether). The wind is in a rainy eaver.

**Eaver**, obs. Se. var. of AVER.

*1609 Skene Reg. Maj.* 72 Great number of eavers or beasts.

**Eaver**, var. of EVER, Obs., wild boar.

**Eaves** (ē'vz). Forms: 1 efes, 3-5 ewesene (pl.), ouese, -ise, 4 eueze, ewese, 4-8 ewes (e, 4 hevese), (6 ease, 6 pl. esen), 7 eaves, (eeves, heaves), *dial.* eize, 7- eaves. [OE. *efes*, fem. = OFris. *ose*, Flem. (Kilian) *oose*, OHG. *obasa* (MHG. *obse*, mod. *dial. G. obsen*) eaves, porch (: WGer. \**obis(w)a*, \**obas(w)a*) = ON. *tips* (Sw. *dial. tips*), Goth. *ubizwa* porch; prob. f. same root as OVER. The final -s has been mistaken for the sign of the pl., and in mod. Eng. the word is commonly treated as pl., EAVE being occas. used as the sing. The forms ME. *owese*, WSomerset office (Elworthy), point to an OE. form \**ofes*:- WGer. \**obas(w)a*.]

1. The edge of the roof of a building, or of the thatch of a stack, which overhangs the side.

*a1000 Lamb. Psalter* ciiij. 7 (Bosw.) Geworden ic eom swa swa spearwa. *..* anwundene on efese. *c1205 Lav.* 29279, I þan eoussene he [þa sparwen] grupen. *c1220 Bestiary* 462 E spinnere. *..* fested æt hus rof hire fodredes o rof er on ouese. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or ewesenge of a house, *stiltidium.* *c1500 Partenay* 5504 Alas thys chambre wold depeynted was Firo foete of wallure the ouise vnto. *1570 LEVINS Manih.* 211 Y<sup>e</sup> ease or eues of a house. *1579 Lvlv Ephraim* (Arab.) 91 The Swallow which in the summer creepeth under the eues of euery house. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 17 His teares runs downe his beard. *1611 CORVAT* like winters drops from eaves of reeds. *1611 CORVAT* Cruelities 323 The penticies or eausises of their houses. *1629 Shertogenbosch* 48 It. *..* ruined some houses; of some the heaves and tops were dammified very much. *1872 MILTON* *It Penser.* 130 Ushered with a shower still. With minute-



drops from off the eaves. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 204 The Birds under the Eaves of his Window call him up in the morning. 1751 W. HALPENS *New Design Faru Ho.* 5 Thence to the Eaves of the Roofs one Brick and half. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 161 The best form of corn stacks is circular, with ... a conical top, diverging a little towards the eaves. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 367 Like twinkling rain-drops from the eaves. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 178 The eaves ... rest commonly on small arcades or corbels.

fig. 1675 CROWNE *City Polit.* n. i. I hang on the eaves of life, like a trembling drop, ready every minute to fall.

† b. Of a wood: The edge, margin. *Obs.*  
898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Pa foron hie ... bi swa hwaperre efes swa hit þonne fierdeas was. c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibl.* in Wright *Voc.* 139 *Desouz l'overay*, under the wode-side wode-hevese. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1278 þus laykez þis lorde by lynde wodez euez.

2. *transf.* Anything that projects or overhangs slightly, as † the brow of a hill, † the flaps of a saddle, the edge of a cloud or precipice, the brim of a hat; also *poet.* the eyelids.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 5 Anne forsothe sat beside the weye eche dai in the eues [1388 cop.; Vulg. *supercilio*] of the hill. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 412 He got up to the saddle eaves, From whence he vaulted into 't seat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxvi, Closing eaves of wearied eyes I sleep. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 511 The southern eaves of the cloud plane. 1860 TYNDALE *Gal.* i. ii. 21 Overhanging eaves of snow. 1862 BOWROW *Vales* i. 4 A leather hat ... with the side eaves turned up.

3. *Comb. eaves-board* (also *eave-board*; see EAVE), *eaves-catch*, -lath (see quot. 1875); † *eaves-knife*, a knife for cutting thatch at the eaves; *eaves-martin*, the House Martin (*Hirundo urbica*). Also EAVES-DROP *sb.* and *v.*, -DROPPER, -DROPPING.

1399 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtees) III. 132 Tabulas que vocantur \*Esborde. c1505 *Church-cop. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterbury*, For xlv fote of \*eysvys borde xvd. 1627 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterbury*, To the Sawyers for cutting of evesboard. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 88 The eave-boards project ... 16 inches. 1875 GULW *Archit.*, *Arriis* filelet. When ... used to raise the slates, at the eaves of a building, it is then called the eaves' board, eaves' lath, or 'eaves' catch. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks.* (1856) 139 A thatchers tools are ... an 'eize-knife for cutting the eize. 1422-3 *Archives Christ Ch. Canterb.* in *Archaeol. Cantiana* XIII. 561 Item payd for Caryng of the Schretheris 'Eysv-lathe, lathe, and tyle ... 1833 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 307 The 'eaves-martin very plentiful.

**Eavesdrip**, -drop, *sb.* [OE. *yfesdrype*, f. EAVES + DRIP, afterwards refashioned after DROP; cf. ON. *upsar* drop of same meaning; the Flem. *oosdrup*, according to Kilian, meant simply 'eaves'.] The dripping of water from the eaves of a house; the space of ground which is liable to receive the rain-water thrown off by the eaves of a building.

Chiefly used with reference to the ancient custom or law which prohibited a proprietor from building at a less distance than two feet from the boundary of his land, lest he should injure his neighbour's land by 'eavesdrop'.

868 *Kentish Charter in Brit. Museum Fac-Sim.* n. plate xxxviii, An folces folcyrht to leffenne rumas betwun twigen fyt to yfes dryppe. 1837 CARLILE *Pr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. ii. 15 The lean demigod ... had ... to wait under eavesdrops. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 590 Rights of light, prospect, gutter, and eaves-drop.

**Eavesdrop** (*vzdrɒp*), *v.* Also † *eave-drop*. [*f. prec.*; or perhaps back-formation from EAVES-DROPPER.] *intr.* To stand within the 'eavesdrop' of a house in order to listen to secrets; hence, to listen secretly to private conversation. Also *trans.* To listen secretly to (conversation); formerly also, to listen within the 'eavesdrop' of (a house); to listen to the secrets of (a person).

1666 *Sir G. Gooscappe* v. l. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 82 We will be bold to eavesdroppe. 1611 S. W. BARKER in Coryat *Cruellities* Panegy. Verses, That eavesdrops a word. 1611 Coryat, s.v. *Esoute*, *Esoute* are *esoute*, to eave drop, to pry into men's actions or courses. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxv. (1630) 189 Against such as by night shall eavesdrop mens houses. 1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* i. ii. It is not civil to eavesdrop him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxi, Art thou already eaves-dropping? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. *Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace-doors. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 176 What we eavesdropped so shamefully in the hotel parlor.

**Eavesdropper** (*vzdrɒpə*). For forms see EAVES. [*f. EAVESDROP* + *v.* (or perhaps *sb.*) + -ER.] a. In English Law: see quot. 1641. b. *gen.* One who listens secretly to conversation.

1487 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 10 Juratores ... dicunt ... quod Henricus Rowley ... est communis eysv-dropper et vagator in noctibus. c1515 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baron.* (Pynson) A v b, Euesdroppers under mennes walles or wyndowes ... to bere tales. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 15 Esen Droppers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. viii. 24 There must be some eves-droppers with pen and inke behind the wall. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 153 Evesdroppers are such as stand under wals or windowes ... to heare news. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlii. 72 Like a thief, or eves-dropper, he is forced to dodge about in hopes of a letter. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Ramb. by Railways* xv. (1852) 290 The expert eaves-droppers, who had listened at the door, brought away no information.

Hence **Eavesdropping** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*  
1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* iv. vi. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Your close eaves-dropping policies Have hindered him of greater benefits. 1641 MILTON *Animadu.* (1851) 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller

for eaves dropping. 1672-3 *Roxb. Ballads* vi. (1887) 440 Where they need fear No ... eaves-dropping ear. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. iii. 46 A beggarly, strolling, eavesdropping ensign. 1850 CLOW *Dipsychus* II. iii. 46 An eaves-dropping menial. 1853 WYATT *Pa. Digest* 473 Eavesdropping consists in privily listening.

† **Eavesing**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *oesung*, *efesung*, 5 *evsing*, 4-6 *evys*, *evys*, *evesyng*, -ing, 6 *eusing*, *eavesing*. See also EASING *sb.* [repr. OE. *efesung*, *vbl. sb. f. efes-ian*, *EVESE* *v.*; in sense 2 directly f. EAVES.]

† l. The action of trimming the edges of anything; clipping, polling, shearing. Also *concr.* What is cut off: the clippings of hair. *Obs.*

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 474 *Circinatio*, *oesung*. c1050 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wülcker 364 *Circinatio*, *efesung*. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 398 Absalomes schene white, þet ase oft ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge vor two hundred sicles.

2. The eaves of a house or stack; formerly also used for 'roof', and hence *transf.* for 'dwelling'.

a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 142 þe niht fuol iden euesunge biocneð recules, þet wunied ... under chirche euesunge. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xx. 193 As we may see a wynter, isyles in euesunges ... though hete be so none Melpe in a mynt-while ... to myst and to water. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 144 *Evese*, or euesunge of a house. 1547 *Salisbury Welch Dict.*, *Bargawnt* *tny*, house eusing. 1547 *Schole house Wom.* 912 in *Harl. E. P. P.* IV. 140 King Salomon. A woman dooth assimilate Unto a dropping eusing guise, Distilling downafter rainlate. 1752 *Boswell's Armory* II. 88 A righte little parte of water ... is called Gutta, when it ... hangeth on eavesinges.

**Eawiht**, *obs. form* of AUCHT.

**Eawl**, *Eax*, *obs. forms* of AWL, AXE.

**Eaxl**, *eaxle*: see AXLE.

† **Eban** *stone*, *Obs. rare*—

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iv. 1. iv. (1651) 370 The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to seeken their gold with.

**Eban(e, -y)**, *obs. forms* of EBON, EBONY.

† **Ebaptization**, *Obs. rare*—? Declaring a person not to have been validly baptized.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. Aedp.* \*\* 2 f, Ebaptizations, Corrections, Abstentions, Excommunications.

† **Ebate**, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ébat*.] Sport, diversion. c1515 *Cough. to late married* (1862) 14 For to blame women was all his ebate.

† **Ebauchoir**, [F. *ébauchoir*, f. *ébaucher* to sketch in outline.] a. A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-hew their work. b. A large hatchel or comb used by ropemakers.

**Ebb** (*eb*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ebba*, 4-6 *ebbe*, 7 *eb*, 7- *ebb*. [OE. *ebba* = OFris. *ebba*, Du. *ebbe*, *eb*: the mod.G. *ebbe*, Da. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, are not native in those langs., and Fr. *ébe* is, like other nautical terms, adopted from Eng. The ultimate etymology is uncertain: the OTeut. type might be \**ebjon*, f. the prep. *at* off; or \**ebjon*-, connected with Goth. *ibuks* backwards.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea. Often in phrase *ebb* and *flow*; also tide of *ebb*, half-quarter-*ebb*.

a. 1000 *Byrhtnoth's* (Gr.) *Parcom* *flouende* *flod* *after* *ebban*. a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1114 On his gear was swa mycel ebba. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langl.* (1810) 106 þe bodies ... wer costen vpon þe sond, After an ebbe of þe flode. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 135 Ebbe of the see, *refluxus*, *salarius*. 1561 EDEN *Art. Navig.* II. xviii. 50 Which the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbs ... or lowe fluddes. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Warres* i. xxxix, As Seuerne lately in her Ebbs that sanke. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 54 The Flood runs East ... and the Ebb West. 1762 BORLASE *ibid.* LII. 418 The sea advancing the first time to a quarter ebbs; but the second advance was but as far as the sea reaches at half ebbs. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 69 During the freshets the ebb and flow are little felt. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We ... made sail, stemming the last of the ebb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A flowing away backward or downward; decline, decay; a change from a better to a worse state.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 273/4 That sight ... might all my welling sorowes void, and of the flood make an ebbe. 1555 *Fardle Facious* Ded. 1 Not coueting to make of my floudde, another manes ebbe. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* Introd. 20 This ... was the Ebbe of his greatness. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v. 80 To shed the loss remains, His last poor ebb of blood, in your defence. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. iv, His faintness came ... from ... nature's ebb. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 279 Her ebbs and flows of passion.

b. A point or condition of decline or depression, esp. in phrases *To be at an ebb*, *at a low*, *lowest ebb*. Also *poet.* of the eyes. *At ebb*: dry.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 435 Mine eyes (neuer since at ebb) beheld ... my Father wrack't. 1631 T. POWELL *Time All Trades* 142 The low water ebbe of the evill day. 1654 WARREN *Undiscovered* 134 To make the Apostle reason at a very low ebbe. 1753 J. BROWN *Poetry & Misc.* vii. 154 Private and public Virtue were at the lowest Ebbs. 1778 in *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1801) 36 In 1780 money was at its lowest ebb. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. (1878) 698 The fortunes of France reached their lowest ebb.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ebb-tide*, etc. Also *ebb-sleeper*, a bird; = DUNLIN.

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ebb-water*, when there's but little Money in the Pocket. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 87 *Tringa Maritima*, Meyer. Ebb-sleeper, Dunlin. 1837 MARRIAT *Doc-Friend* xxix, They were ... swept out of the harbour by the strong ebb tide. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. ii. lxiii. 448 They began to feel as if the ebb-tide had reached its lowest point. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. &*

*Schm.* (1858) 65, I was introduced also, in our ebb excursions, to the cuttle-fish.

† 4. [*f. the adj.*] *phl.* Shallows.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 41/2 Brigantines with flat keeles to serve for the ebbses.

5. [*a distinct word.*] The Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, *dial.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Diet.* (1833) 161.

† **Ebb**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5-7 *eb*, 6-7 *ebbe*, 6- *ebb*. [app. evolved from the attrib. use of the *sb.*, as in *ebb-tide*.]

1. Of water, wells, etc.: Shallow, not deep. With of: Having a small supply, short. Also *fig.*

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. iii. 47 Swlway was at bare passing all Eb. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. 57 The ebb the water is, the swyfter it is. c1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* (1870) 4 Feb. 500/2 The water of Trent [was] dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xciv. 1. 243 O, how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 165 When the water is drawn ebb from Fishes. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 Peter v. 8 This Apostle ... drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning ... is always ebb.

b. *transf.* of a furrow; the sides of a vessel, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 A meane forowe, not to depe nor to ebbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 A Greyhound [is] Ebb, or Shallow chested ... [when he hath] his breast & body all of a thickness. *Ibid.* iii. 320/1 It is a cooling vessel ... with ebb sides. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scott.* 149 Plowed with an ebb Furrow. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Will this dish do to make the fitchcock pie in? No; it's too ebb.

2. Near the surface; a. of the sea, b. of the land; also as quasi-*adv.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 A multitude of fishes floted ebbs about it. *Ibid.* II. 29 Cumin ... hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medic. & Vowes* II. xiii. Whether I be drowned in the ebb shore or in the midst of the deepe sea. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 119 Sometimes it [marl] lies so ebb ... that they plow up the head of it. 1747 HOOSON *Mines* II. 4 iv b, If Ore be once discovered, and it lie Ebb and Soft. 1794 *Earliff's Diary in Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd.

**Ebb** (*eb*), *v.* Forms: 1 *ebbian*, 2-5 *ebben*, 5-6 *ebbe*, 7- *ebb*. [OE. *ebbian*, f. *EBB* *sb.*; cf. OE. *a-ebbian*, *be-ebbian* to strand a ship; also OHG. *fir-ebbita* 'deferbuerat', and MHG. (*rare*—) *eppen* to ebb.]

1. *intr.* To flow back or recede, as the water of the sea or a tidal river: frequent in phrase, *To ebb and flow*. Also with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 142 Lago ebbaðe sweart under swegle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 þe sæz floued and ebbed. 1340 HASTOUL *Pr. Cons.* 1216 The se, after the tydes certayn, Ebbses and flowes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 425 These wes ebbit sa. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 223 The see was ebbyd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. iii. 216 The sea will ebbe and flow. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 86 In some narrow seas the sea seaven times a day ebbs and flowes. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 121 Ships ... may lie afloat, and not have the Water eb'd away from them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Passage* v. 59 The water might ebb another fathom. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* ix. (1860) § 429 The tides ebbed and flowed in it.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To sink with the tide. Of water: To sink lower. Of blood: To flow away.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1145 Ebben gan the well Of hir teares. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 421 Quhill that scho [the ship] ebbit on the ground. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lvii, The water standing at a level, if a Globe be cast in ... it presently Ebbeeth. 1820 SCOT *Lady of L.* iii. viii, [He] eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide.

2. *fig.* To take a backward or downward course; to decay, decline; to fade or waste away. Also with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*.

a. 1420 OCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4828 When that richesess ebben and abate. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Med. Morall* To Rdr. 3 Helping hym to ebbe, and belyng hym to rise. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 12 After full sea, our hopes ebde too. 1681 DRYDEN *Als. & Achit.* 226 Kingly power, thus ebbing out. 1713 *Young Last Day* II. 325 My passions ebb and flow At Thy command. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 170 As my money declined, their respect would ebb with it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderful & S.* ix. 137 As his strength ebbed away. 1895 E. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 29 My spirit's flood tide ebbeeth more and more.

3. *trans.* a. To hem in (fish) with stakes and nets so that they cannot go back to sea with the ebb-tide; see *EBBING* *vbl. sb.* 2. b. To hem in (the tide) with sandbanks. c. (See quot. 1877.) 1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 12 Driving that sand along towards the sea shore, To ebb the tide fast in. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ebb*, to gather fish-bait. So termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.

**Ebbed** (*ebd*), *phl. a.* [*f. EBB* *v.* + -ED.] a. That has flowed back. b. That has been left dry by the falling tide.

1828 HOGG *Shelley* II. 204 A fresh flood of the ebbed waters of a wide sea of troubles. 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* I. 121, I can wander on the ebbed beach.

† **Ebbberman**, *Obs.* Also 6-8 *hebbberman*. [*f. ebb*, agent-noun f. *EBB* *v.* (sense 3) + MAN.] (See quot. 1715.)

1715 KERSEV, *Hebbberman*, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, etc. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1744) I. i. vii. 35/1 A number of fishermen belonging to the ... Thames some stiled ... hebbermen. *Ibid.* II. v. xxvii. 280/2 No ... Hebbberman shall ... fish for smelts, between Good Friday and, etc. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

**Ebbing** (e'bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EBB* v. + *-ING*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of flowing back or retreating: of the sea or of a tidal river; also, of springs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wt. Ailfric* 154 *Sims*, see *æbbung*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (1495) 929 *Elbyng* and flowing of the sea comyth and gooth. c. 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 52 The ebbing and flow of the sea. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 173 The ebbing and flowing... of certain Springs. 1870 *Bowen Logic* xii. 377 Sea-weed... left there by the ebbing of the tide.

**b. trans. and fig.**

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swich ebbing. 1647 *J. BERKEHEAD in Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* Pref. Verses, Brave Shakespeare flow'd, yet had his Ebbings too. 1660 *Boylr. New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 136 There may be strange Ebbings and Flowings... in the Atmosphere. 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 141 Popular heats, which have their ebbings and flowings. 1863 *J. Brown Horz Subs.* (ed. 3) 109 Slow ebbing of life.

2. Comb., as ebbing-lock, -weir, a lock or weir for detaining fish at the ebb-tide.

1472 *Act 12 Edu. IV.* vii. Assens. . tielx . milledammez estankez de molyns lokkez hebbingwerer, etc. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* v. § 2 Myldamnes lokkes hebbingweres heckes and fludages. 1539 *Will of Sanson, Eryth* (Somerset Ho.) My Tyde bote . . my Hebbing locke. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 211 Locks and Hebbingweres. 1715 *KERSLEY, Hebbingweres*, nets or devices laid for fish at ebbing water. 1721-90 in *BAILEY*.

**Ebbing**, *ppl. a.* [f. *EBB* v. + *-ING*<sup>2</sup>.] That ebbs.

1530 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 19 Layed him on the fume. . But . . it was ebbing water. 1820 *SHELLY Prometh. Unb.* iii. ii. 28 Borne down the rapid sunset's ebbing sea. 1837 *MARRATT Dog-Fiend* xii. They watch'd the ebbing tide. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 458 These ebbing wells.

**b. trans. and fig.**

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* vii. 10 For all this ebbing chance, remains The spring that feeds that hope. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 53 Since after wine the ebbing st. wit doth flow. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 226 Ebbing men . . do so neere the bottom rowe. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Albr. Stones* 90 Crispissimus is a stone. . of an ebbing and confused colour. 1786 *BURNS Ded. to G. Hamilton* xii. When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 205 My ebbing purse, no more the foe shall fill. 1840 *G. S. FABER Regen.* 263 Mr. Newton's ebbing and flowing religious impressions. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. (1878) 388 These tide-marks indicated ebbing strength.

† **E'bble**, *Obs. or dial.* Also 5 awbel, ebel (le. [app. a var. of *ABELE*, though the form is not easy to explain.] The Aspen (*Populus tremula*); perhaps also the White Poplar (*Populus alba*).

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 17½ Awbel or ebelle tre (K, P, ebeltre). 1830 *FORBES E.-Angl. Glossary*, *Ebble*, the asp tree . . *populus tremula*.

**Ebbless** (e'bless), *a.* [f. *EBB* sb. + *-LESS*.] Not liable to, or susceptible of, an ebb.

1827 *LITTON Falkland* 217 An ebbless and frozen substance. a. 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 405 One ebbless flood of many Waves.

**Ebbness**, *Obs. or dial.* [f. *EBB* a. + *-NESS*.] Shallowness.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* clxxv. I. 413 Their ebbness could never take up His depth.

† **E'bby**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *EBB* sb. + *-Y*.] Having an ebb or receding direction.

1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 371 The current . . can make a contrary ebbly water in the sam channell.

**Ebdomad**, -ary, *Obs.* f. *HEBDOMAD*, -ARY.

**Eben**, *Obs.* *obs. form* of *EBON*.

**Ebeneous**. [f. *L. ebene-us* + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of ebony.

**Ebenezer** (ebēnzər). [Heb. עֶבְרָתָא *eben hā-šzer* 'the stone of help': see *1 Sam.* vii. 12.]

1. The name of the memorial stone set up by Sammel after the victory of Mizpeh: see *1 Sam.* vii. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases, alluding to the sentiment 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', associated with the origin of the name.

1758 *R. ROBINSON Hymn*, 'Come Thou fount', Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come.

2. Occasionally (like Bethel, Zoar, Zion, etc.) adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers.

† **E'ber**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1-2 *ebēre*, *ébēre*, 3 *ebare*, *ebure*, 4 *ebber*. [OE. *ebēre*, (*ebēre*), of obscure origin; = *OFris. aber*, *anber*, used as a law term in same sense.]

1. Manifest, unconcealed. The phrase *ebere worp* (open murder) is retained in the Latin Laws of Henry I, and is quoted by the legal antiquaries of 17th c. as a technical term; see also *ABERE*. (Occasionally *absol.* ? = 'manifest fool' or 'villain'.)

a. 975 *Laws of Eadgar* i. vii. Se æbera þeof. a. 1035 *Laws of Cnut* (Secular) lxxv. Hushryce & barnet & open þyrd and æbere worp. i. i. botless. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7180 All þe æbere unþanþness. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2271 Saie me þu ebure [1275 *ebare*] sot. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 He wald lere vs

her vr lai, þat ebbur þat in sine was gotin. *Ibid.* 15921 'Ful eber thurt [read thu ert] nai' coth he. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 13041 (Trin.) She þat was an ebbur [G. obber] fol.

Hence † **E'berly** *adv.*, manifestly, flagrantly.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8680 þou lies . . Ful eberli.

† **E'bi-be**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. ebibere*, f. *ē* out + *bi-be* to drink.] *trans.* To drink to the dregs, swallow completely. In quot. fig.

1689 *Apol. Fall. Walker's Acc.* 13 Having long before ebid the Doctrine of Passive Obedience.

**Ebionite** (Fbionit), [ad. *L. ebionita*, f. *Heb.* עֲבִיּוֹן *ebyon* poor; see *-ITE*. The original signification is prob. 'one who is poor in spirit'.]

One of a body of Christians in the 1st c., who held that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Mosaic Law was binding upon Christians. In the 2nd c. they became a distinct sect. Also *attrib.*

1590 *GELL Serm.* 11 Ebionites, who denied the Deity of Christ. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 103 Ebionite hatred [was] still burning against St. Paul in the second century. 1882 - *Early Chr.* II. 343.

Hence **E'bionitic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ebionites, or their doctrines; **E'bionitism** = **EBIONISM**.

1833 *G. S. FABER Recapitulated Apostasy* 18 The early Gnostic and Ebionitic Heresies. 1882 *SCHAEFF Relig. Encycl.* 106 It . . shows traces of Ebionitic origin. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 44 The so-called Ebionitism of St. James.

**Ebionize** (Fbionize), *v.* [f. *EBION-ITE* + *-IZE*; see *-IZE*.] *intr.* To adopt or imitate the doctrines or practices of the Ebionites. Hence **E'bionizing** *ppl. a.* So also **E'bionism**, the tenets of the Ebionites; tendency towards the tenets or practices of the Ebionites.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 168 The liberal Gentiles far more than the Ebionizing Jews. *Ibid.* 173 The Ebionism of this section of the Church. 1880 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* s.v. *Ebionites*, Essenism modified Ebionism greatly.

**Ebland**, var. of *IBLAND*, *Obs.* among.

† **E'blandish**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -9. [as if f. *F. \*blandiss-*, lengthened form of *\*blandir* - *L. blandiri* to obtain by coaxing.] (See quot.)

1623 *COCKERAM* II. To get by Flattery. *E'blandish*.

† **Eblaze**, *ebblazon*, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *E. \*blaz-* (after words of Lat. etymology) + *BLAZE*, *BLAZON* v.] *intr.* To shine forth in bright colours.

1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri.* ii. Th'engaddad Spring . . Begau to eblazon from her leauie bed. - *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr. S. P.* (1848) 61 There pinks eblazed wide, And damaskt all the earth.

**Eboe** (Fbo). A name applied in the W. Indies to the negroes from Benin. Hence *attrib.* **Eboe-tree** (*Diptyeryx ebocensis*), a tree of Central America, yielding Eboe oil, a name also given to the oil of a different tree; see quot.

1834 *M. LEWIS Yrnl. W. Ind.* 126 Immediately after the christening the Eboe drums were produced. *Ibid.* 190 The mortification of the Eboes. 1866 *Treans. Bot.* 476 *Aleurites triloba* (candleberry-tree) yields eboe oil.

**Ebolition**, *Obs.* var. *EBULLITION*.

**Ebon** (e'ban), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (4) *ebonus*, 5-7 *eban(e)*, *heban*, 6-7 *eben(e)*, *heben(e)*, *ebone*, (9) *arch. heben*, 6- *ebon*. Some of the forms in *-e* may belong to **EBONY**. [ad. *L. hebenus*, *ebenus*, ad. Gr. *ἔβεος*, perh. of oriental origin: the Heb. עֵבֹן *ebolim* (Ezek. xxvii. 15) is supposed to be the same word. In med. L. (*hebanus*), whence some of the Eng. forms; cf. *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *ebano*.]

**A. sb.**

1. A hard black wood, the product of a tree belonging to the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, mentioned in very early times as an article of import from the East; = **EBONY**. Now only *poet.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lii. (1495) 633 Ebenus is a tree growyng in Ethiopia wyth blacke colour. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135 Eban, tre, *ebanus*. 1558 *WAROE tr. Alexis's Secr.* 96 a. It is very good. . also to make tables and coffers of . . Hebene. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* De l'Hebene, a wood called Heben. 1627 *MAY Lucan* x. 139 Pillars there Not covered with Egyptian Eben were. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil* (1806) I. 207 India black ebony and white ivory bears. 1846 *LITTON Lucretia* (1853) 301 Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing.

† 2. The tree itself, *Diospyros Ebenus*, a native of Ceylon, Madagascar, and the Mauritius. *Obs.*

1555 *EORIN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 Wodde of Heben. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 148 Great woods of Ebene. . alwaies greene. 1623 *COCKERAM* iii. *Ebone*, a blacke tree, bearing not leaues nor fruit, being burnt, it yelds a sweet smell.

**B. attrib. and adj.** (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*)

1. simple *attrib.*

a. 1599 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* Wks. (1678) 139 A curious Coffier made of Heben wood. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* I. vii. xi. 595 They found excellent Eben Trees. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* iii. xiii. A weighty curial-axe . . the tough shaft of heben wood.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting of, made of ebony; often *fig.* for 'black, dark'.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 948 Deaths ebon dart. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Pic. Eccl.* vii. xvii. Her eye-brow black, like to an ebon bow. 1737 *WEST Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Fate, whose ebon sceptre rules The Stygian deserts. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* i. 18 Night, sable goodness! from her ebon throne. 1772 *SIR W. JONES Arcadia* Poems (1777) 102 With ebon knots and studs of silver, wrought. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. xxx. But when in ebon Mirror, Night-

mare fell. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn*, 2nd *And.* Interl. iii. 19 From out its ebon case his violin the minstrel drew.

3. *adj.* Of the colour of ebony; black, dark, sombre.

1607 *Heywood Fair M. of Exchange* l. Wks. 1874 II. 15 As blind as Ebon night. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 5 There under ebon shades. . In dark Cimierian desert ever dwell. a. 1703 *POMFREY Poet. Wks.* (1833) 116 Night . . spreads her ebon curtains round. 1802 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* II. 195 Deep in the air and dark, substantial, black; An ebon mass. 1843 *FRESCOTT Mexico* vi. (1864) 168 The image of the mystic deity. . with ebon features.

4. *Erroneously* used for 'ivory'.

1593 *G. FLETCHER Lucia* Sonn. xxix. (1872) 109 Her Ebon thighs. *Ibid.* xxxix. (1872) 109 Those Ebon hands.

**C. Comb.** a. similitive, as *ebon-black*, -coloured; b. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *ebon-faced*, -masted, -sceptred, -tipped, etc.

1592 *GREENE Poems* 85 How bright-eyed his Phillis was . . When from th' arches 'ebon-black' flew looks as a lightning. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. i. 246 The 'ebon-coloured Inke. 1835-6 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* I. 621½ Melanosis may be found in the form of brown or ebon-coloured fluid. 1601 *Death Earl Huntingdon* ii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 256 Pitch-colour'd, 'ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 66 Royal vessels . . 'ebon masted. 1745 *T. WARTON Pleas. Melanch.* 113 Night . . Sister of 'ebon-sceptred Hecat, hail! 1828 *KEATS Endym.* i. 147 With 'ebon-tipped flutes.

Hence **E'bونية** *a.*, dark, sombre.

1881 *PALGRAVE Visions of Eng.* 292 Through that ebonie gate of doom The thrice five thousand are flown.

**Ebonist** (e'bōnist). [f. *EBON-Y* + *-IST*. Cf. *F. ébéniste*.] A worker or dealer in ebony or other ornamental woods.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Ebonist*, one that works or deals in Ebony. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1871 *Athenum* 24 June 783 A great hubbub of glaziers, carpenters, ebonists, iron and deworkers.

**Ebonite** (e'bōnit). [f. *EBON-Y* + *-ITE*.] A hard compound of india-rubber and sulphur, united by the action of heat. Another name for it is **VULCANITE**. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Chem. News* Oct. 222 The material known as hard india rubber, vulcanite, . . or in its most perfect condition as ebonite. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 288½ Hard or horny caoutchouc, such as will come under the designation of ebonite.

**Ebonize** (e'bōnize), *v.* [f. *EBON-Y* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony.

Hence **E'bōnized** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. Since black and gold is so fashionable in furniture, he might be agreeably ebonised and gilded. 1879 *MISS BRADDON Pizen* III. 313 Ebonised chairs.

**Ebony** (e'bōni). Forms: 4 *hebenyf*, 6 *hebeny*, *ebonie*, (7) *ebany*, *ebony*, (8) *ebony*. [Of somewhat obscure formation: *ME. hebenyf* is app. ad. Gr. *ἑβένινος* (? misread as *hebeninus*), ad. Gr. *ἑβένος* made of ebony, f. *hebenus* ebony. Cf. *EBON*.]

1. a. A hard black wood, obtained from various species of the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, especially that mentioned under *EBON* 2, and *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, a native of Coromandel. b. The wood of *Brya Ebenus* (quot. 1725), a native of Jamaica.

1382 *WELSH Ezech.* xxvii. 15 Teeth of . . hebenyf [Vulg. *dentibus hebenyf*], that is a tree that after that it is hit waxith hard as a stoon. 1573 *Art Limning* 2 The saide vernissh makeh tables . . of . . hebeny to glister. 1597 *GREENE Poems* (1866) 212 In a coach of ebony she went. 1608 *NORRIS Surr. Dial.* I saw pales made of an Oke . . blacke as Ibony. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* vi. 448 Here grows some Ebony. a. 1748 *THOMSON Sickness* i. (R.) Affliction, hail! . . open wide thy gates, Thy gates of ebony. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 84 Hard woods, such as box, lignum-vitæ, or ebony. 1837 *WHIRWELL Hist. Indust.* 5c. (1857) II. 50 A ball of ebony sinks in the water. 1898 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 434 Real downright negroes, half-naked, black as ebony.

2. One of the trees above-mentioned.

1810 *Charac. in Ann. Rev.* 614½ There are entire woods of cedars and ebones. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. ix. v. 494 Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling.

3. *attrib.*

1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 28 They carry into India, gold . . ebony wood. G. HERBERT *Temple, Even-song*, Thus in thy Ebony box Thou dost inclose us. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 86 Ebony pestels about four foot long. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 378 A large nasso, or ebony-tree, which much resembles the fir-tree. 1861 *Du CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* xvi. 277 Quenguez and I . . started up river for the ebony country.

4. As the type of intense blackness. *Son of ebony*: humorously = negro. Also *attrib.*, as in *ebony complexion*, *skin*, etc.

1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 308 The different tribes of mankind, from the ebony skin of the torrid zone to, etc. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 Black Sam . . about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 39 A race of savages . . the ebony negroes of the Soudan.

5. **Eboullement**. [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to crumble (said of earthworks).]

1. **Fortification**. The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.

2. **Geology**. A sudden rock-fall and earthslip in a mountainous region.

**Ebracteate**, -ated (fbræ'kti:t, -etéd). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *ebracteatus*, f. *ē* out of + *bractea* BRAC; see *-ATE*, *-ED*.] Destitute of bracts.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Apetalous dicotyledons, with . . . herbageous ebracteate calyxes. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 181 When bracts are absent altogether, such plants are said to be ebracteate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot. bot.* The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

**Ebracteolate**, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *ebracteolatus*; cf. prec. and BRACTEOLATE.] Not furnished with bracteoles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 201 Receptacle ebracteolate. **Ebraick**, *Ebrow*: see HEBRAIC, HEBREW.

1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Ebraich*.  
† **Ebrangle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *ébranler*, after BRANGLE.] *trans.* To shake violently.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii. (1708) 452 Their whole body is shaken and ebrangled.

**Ebriate** (*ī-bri-ēt*), *a. humorous*. [ad. L. *ēbriātus*, pa. pple. of *ēbriāre* to make drunk.] Intoxicated; *fig.* Hence **Ebriating** *ppl. a.*, intoxicating. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 704 Acme . . . Kissed her sweet youth's ebriate eyes. 1872 M. COLLINS *Phines for Pearl* II. vii. 120 He . . . solaced himself with something ebriating.

† **Ebrieta-ting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ēbriatē* vb. (f. *EBRIETĀRE* + *-ATE*; cf. *capacitate*, *habilitate*, etc.) + *-ING* 2.] Intoxicating. 1712 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 28. 24 Things . . . of an ebrieta-ting Quality.

**Ebriety** (*ī-brai-ēti*). [ad. F. *ēbriété*, f. L. *ēbrietātis*, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. The state or habit of being intoxicated, drunkenness. † Also *pl.* instances of intoxication.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal. v. 27* The works of the flesh . . . are, fornication . . . ebrieties, commensations, and such like. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Barg.* 42 The Satietie of Epicurisme, the gallanthe of Ebriety. 1690 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 73 Ebriety may properly be said to be a Disease or sickness. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 385 Some under the most extreme exigencies of poverty, will indulge in ebriety. 1785 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* II. 144 His father's unconquerable ebriety. 1859 JERMON *Britannia* xvi. 273 Our guide to the garrulity of age added that of partial ebriety.

2. *fig.* Excitement, an excited condition. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambd.* No. 167 p. 6, The ebriety of constant amusement.

† **Ebrillade**. [Fr.] *Manège*. A check of the bridle which the horseman gives to the horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1755 JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts. **Ebriose** (*ī-bri-ōs*), *a. humorous*. [ad. L. *ēbriosus*.] Drunk.

1871 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. A . . . cabman 'copiously ebriose'. a 1882 J. BROWN *John Leech in Horz Subr.* Ser. III. (1882) 27 Returning home . . . copiously ebriose from Epsom.

**Ebriosity** (*ī-bri-ōsiti*), *rare*. [ad. F. *ēbriosité*, L. *ēbriositas*-em, f. *ēbriosus* habitually drunk.]

a. Habitual intoxication. b. Exhilaration; physical excitement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety, in their known and intended perversions. 1859 THORNTON *Walden* xi. 237 Of all ebriosity, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes.

**Ebrious** (*ī-bri-ōs*), *a.* [f. L. *ēbriosus* + *-OUS*.]

a. Addicted to drink; tipsy. b. Characteristic of the intoxicated state. Hence **Ebriously** *adv.* 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 Not ebriously swilled but moderately tasted. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 268 The second was but a dissolute, ebrious, prophane, luxurious English-Dutchman. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ebrious*, drunken, or that causeth drunkenness. 1858 Cassell's *Art Treas.* *Exhib.* 412 Those young sots with the ebrious faces.

† **Ebriatian**, *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *Ebr-ew* HEBREW, to match Grecian.] A Hebraist.

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 97 He was a very good Grecian and Ebriatian.

† **Ebryson**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. corrupted form of late Gr. *ἐβρύσιον* (*ebryosion*) pure gold, Cf. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), *‘Ebryisus color*, a term used by some of the old writers to express a very fine yellow’.]

c 1485 *Dieby Myst.* (1882) 1. 24 Of Ierico the sote rose flour, Gold Ebryson calid in pictur.

† **Ebuccinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. E- + BUCCINATE.] *trans.* To trumpet forth. Hence **Ebuccinator**.

1541 BECON *News out of Heav.* Wks. (1843) 43 The ebucinator, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel. 1588 NEWTON in Farr's *S.P.* (1845) II. 553 The troupes seraphicall . . . Ebucinate Gods power. 1666 tr. *Horace 2 Odes* xix, He fill'd with Bacchus power assays To ebucinate his fame and praise.

† **Ebull**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ebullus*.] The Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ix. (1495) 636 Ebulus is a wede moost lyke to Elerne tree bothe in leuys and in stalkys. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eclog.* x. 23 Pan . . . we saw [coloured] red With bloudie berries of ebul tree.

† **Ebulate**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 8 *ebulate*. [f. late L. *ebullare*, var. of *ebullire*; see -ATE.] *intr.* To boil, be in a state of ebullition.

1623 CROKERAN in *To Boyle*, Elixate, Ebulate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ebulate*, to bubble or burst out. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relations* II. 195 Continually boiling and ebulating over a great Fire.

**Ebulliate**, *rare*. [badly f. L. *ebullire*; see next and -ATE 3.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil; to bubble out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 38/2 The vineger

wherin the pepper was ebulliated. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio.* M. i. vi. iii. (R.) Whence this 29. play-opugning argument will ebulliate. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. 77 The Blood . . . ebulliates. 1853 LARSEN *Wks.* (1868) II. 259 A heart too contracted . . . to let what it holds ebullate very freely.

**Ebullience** (*ī-bw-li-ēns*). [f. L. *ebullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ebullire*, f. *ē* out + *bullire* to BOIL. See -ENCE.] An issuing forth in agitation, like boiling water; overflow; enthusiasm, extravagance.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 170 The extravagance, or rather ebullience of his passion. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 79 The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the steadfast energy of manhood. 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 The danger of an overflow into gushing ebullience.

**Ebulliency** (*ī-bw-li-ēns*). [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. The quality of being ebullient: readiness to boil or bubble forth or overflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 228 Mistaking . . . the ebulliency of their Fancies . . . for a supernatural Inspiration. 1817 COTTEIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 68 The simple, whom . . . an original ebulliency of spirit, had urged to the investigation of the ground of all things. 1885 *Athenaeum* 19 Sept. 379½ Neville acts with his customary ebulliency and manliness.

2. *pl.* = EBULLITION 4.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 12 (1713) 24 In the . . . ferment and ebullencies of the Spirits of Men in this Age.

**Ebullient** (*ī-bw-li-ēnt*). [ad. L. *ebullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ebullire*; see prec.]

1. That boils; boiling; agitated; as if boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let this bottle remayne one hower in hot ebullient water. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 304 Every cirque Ebullient shot forth scintillating fires. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 14 Lava in a liquid and ebullient state.

2. a. Of the humours of the body: Agitated, hot, effervescent. b. Of drugs and diseases: Causing heat and agitation.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 The same is of an hot and ebullient nature. *Ibid.* (1650) 161 They engender ebullient humors. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 226 The body is affected . . . as if some part were put in boiling water, wherefore some have called this the Ebullient Ague. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Great counsels are often troubled with . . . ebullient . . . humors. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1320 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen.

3. *fig.* Of energy, feelings, influences: Gnashing forth like boiling water; bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic. *Constr. with.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 126 That fountain of life which ought to be ebullient in every Regenerate Christian. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 350 The general and ebullient feeling with which all Britain overflowed imposed silence upon the lying lips. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 532 His commentaries on the past are ebullient with subtlety. 1876 G. P. LATHROP in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 429 The ebullient undulating prose style of the poet.

Hence **Ebulliently** *adv.*

1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 120 Ebulliently sentimental novelist.

**Ebullioscope** (*ī-bw-li-ō-skōp*). [mod. f. in Fr.;

hybrid formation on L. *ebullire* + Gr. *-σκωπος* an observer.] (See quot.)

1880 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ebullioscope*, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure. 1882 *Nature* No. 636. 236 [M. Malligand's] ebullioscope . . . which the French Syndical Chambers adopted in 1878.

**Ebullition** (*ē-bw-li-jōn*). Forms: 6 ebullition, ebullicion, ebullion, -ition, 6-7 ebolition, 7 ebullition, 7- ebullition. [ad. L. *ebullition-em*, f. *ebullire* (see prec.), whence OF. *ebullicion*, Sp. *ebulicion*, It. *ebullizione*, *ebullizione*. The earlier Eng. forms are prob. from Fr.]

1. The process of boiling, or keeping a liquid at the boiling point by the application of heat; the state of bubbling agitation into which a liquid is thrown by being heated to the boiling point. In first quot. perh. (etymologically) the process of extracting by boiling.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 16 When you have gotten out by ebullition the full strength & vertue. a 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* (1681) Voc., Ebullition, a boiling up. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. l. v. 76 Galls are almost totally soluble in water by long ebullition. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 403 Ebullition is that state of a liquid in which steam is continually formed within itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 302 Fluids of easy ebullition. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (1862) 30 This body of lava is evidently at such times in igneous ebullition.

† b. *Pathol.* A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat; formerly supposed to be the cause of the action of the heart, and when morbid to give rise to febrile and inflammatory disorders. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 b, It maye come of . . . ebullicion of the liver. 1623 HART *Arraignm.* Or. ii. 7 The ebullition or concoction of blood. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xlv. 263 [Mars] being the cause of a Fever . . . shewes ebolition or a boiling of the humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 20 Scorbutick Ale . . . restraineth the Ebullition . . . of the Vaporous Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Ebullition of the Blood . . . in medicine a term used by some of the old writers.

2. *transf.* A state of agitation in a liquid resembling that produced by boiling heat; rapid formation of bubbles, effervescence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 197 Copper, which is dis-

solved with lesseebulation. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xxi. 602 The ebullition which happens between acid and alkali. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Euphorium*, Spirit of Nitre and that of Vitriol, generate the same, without Ebullition. 1822 IMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 109 Muriatic acid does not act upon copper except in a state of ebullition.

3. The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, and *transf.* of fire, lava, etc. (In quot. 1599 *humorously* of tobacco-smoke.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. iii. 44 The practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus, and Whiffie. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 166 The fiery ebullitions of *Etina*. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* II. s. v. *Boiling*, This ebolition or playing off a spring. 1685 *Ray Discourses* II. v. (1732) 269 The Ebullition and Volutation of the melted Materials. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 38 The ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 448 A great ebullition of gas took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 356 Ebullition is converted into explosion.

4. *fig.* A sudden outburst or boiling or bubbling over: a. of war or civil commotion.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurcl.* (1546) B viij, The ebullion and mounyng of cyuill warres. 1665 MAWLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* II The Law, which kept under the violent ebullitions of their power. 1878 W. F. NAPIER *Penns. War* I. 31 After the first ebullition at Manress, the insurrection of Catalonia lingered awhile.

b. of passion; also, of fancy, sentiment, etc.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 109 The ebullitions of those lusts that war in our members. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 9 The obvious ebullitions of that light humour which takes the pen in hand . . . to be seen in print. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 p. 5 Such faults may be said to be ebullitions of genius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 339 These ebullitions of jealousy. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* App. 293 A slight ebullition of French flattery. 1847 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 325 A revolutionary reform breaks out with an ebullition of popular feelings.

Hence **Ebullitionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ebullition.

1830 BLACK in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 287 The saline particles have been added to the ebullitionary agitation.

† **Ebulum**, *Obs.* [a. L. *ebulum* the dwarf elder-tree.] A name for elderberry wine.

1713 *Land. & Country Brev.* III. (1743) 195 Make a white Ebulum with pale Malt and white Elder-berries. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 245 To make Ebulum.

**Ebure**, *obs. form of* IVORY.

† **Eburgese**, *Obs. rare*—1. Some silken stuff. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C. I.* (1835) 182 One other teaster of yellowe and blew satten eburgese.

**Eburin** (*ī-bū-rin*). [f. L. *ebur* ivory + *-IN*.]

'A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature. It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Eburnation** (*ī-bw-nā-jōn*). *Pathol.* [f. L. *eburnus* made of ivory + *-ATION*.] 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Eburnated** *ppl. a.*

1840 LISTON *Surgery* 83 Eburnation of the surfaces of the Bones. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 616 This tendency to eburnation and thickening of the osseous tissue is not confined to the part first affected. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) XII. 712 A fractured rachitic 'eburnated' bone.

**Eburnean**, *-ian* (*ī-bw-nē-ān*). *a.* [f. L. *eburneus* made of ivory + *-(I)AN*.] Made of or resembling ivory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Eburnean*, of Ivory, or white like Ivory. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 97 Of Pelops and far-famed eburnian limb.

**Eburneoid** (*ī-bw-nē-ōid*). *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OID*.] Showing a resemblance to ivory.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 705½ Parts of bone acquire that degree of hardness, which has been termed eburnoid induration.

**Eburnification**, *rare*. = EBURNATION.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tognard's Anthropol.* iv. 135 Another (characteristic) drawn from the eburnification . . . of the teeth.

**Eburnine** (*ī-bw-nē-in*), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *eburnus* + *-INE*.] Ivory-like, ivory-coloured.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 669 Arms and bosom eburnine.

**Ecalcarate** (*ī-kāl-kā-rēt*), *a. Bot.* [f. E-3 + L. *calcar* spur + *-ATE*.] Without a spur.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecalcarate*, in botany, a corol, without any spur, or spur-shaped nectary. As in *Wolfenia*. 1866 in *Tras. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Ecardine** (*ī-kā-rd-in*). [f. E-3 + L. *cardin-em* hinge.] A mollusc whose shell has no hinge.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the *Ecardines* the two valves . . . have pretty much the same form.

† **Écarté** (*ē-karté*). [F. *écarté*, *écarter* to discard, to throw out cards.] A game of cards for two persons, in playing which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. One feature is that a player may ask leave to discard, or throw out certain cards from his hand, and replace them with fresh ones from the pack. Also *attrib.*

1824 (*title*) A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxy, She watched over him kindly at Écarté of a night. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten* I. I.



355 M. Cavaignac threw on an écarté-table in the Louvre a packet of cartridges. 1898 'CAVENDISH' [Hy. Jones] *Ecarté* is the game of écarté in some of its features, namely the discarded (from which its name is derived) and the score for the king, is of modern origin.

† **Ecartele**, *a.* [F. *écartelé*, *pp.* of *écarteler* to divide into quarters.] *Her.* Of a shield: Divided into quarters by an horizontal and a vertical line 'quarterly'. (Bailey.)

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.  
† **Ecarinate** (fæ'rinat), *a. Bot.* [f. E-3 + L. *carina* keel + -ATE.] That has no carina.

† **Ecartis**. *Obs. rare* -1.  
1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 385 A List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant... Buff called Ecartis.

† **Ecastery**, *adv. Obs.* -0 [f. L. *ecaster* 'by Castor' + -LY.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, By my Faith, *ecasterly*.  
† **Ecaudate** (zko'deit), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ēcaudāt-us*, f. ē (see E-3) + L. *cauda* tail: see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* That has no tail, or a very short one.  
1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 41 Animals... changing their time to caudate or ecaudate at pleasure. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 52 Astutice. Body not loricated, caudate or ecaudate, form mutable.

2. *Bot.* 'Spikeless, without a stem' (Paxton, *Bot. Dict.* 1840).

† **Ecbasis**. [Gr. *ἐκβάσις*, f. stem of *ἐκβαίνειν* to go out, digress.] See quot. (Craig's explanation, copied in later Dicts., appears to be merely a guess. In sense 'digression' the word appears in late Lat.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecbasis*, a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Ecbasis*, in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

† **Ecbatic** (ekbæ'tik), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκβατικός*, implied in the adv. *ἐκβατικῶς*, used by late grammarians; f. *ἐκβαίνειν* to result, issue; cf. *ἐκβάσις* a result, consequence.] Of a clause or a conjunction: Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from a purpose or intention.

1836 E. ROBINSON *Greek Lex.* N. T. (1869) 376 [The use of *iva* is sometimes] ecbatic. 1866 E. MASSON *Tr. Winer's Gram.* N. T. (ed. 6) 479 Others... are for admitting the ecbatic import of *iva*.

† **Echlastesis** (ekhlæ'stis), *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκλάστησις* 'shooting or hudding forth' (Liddell and Scott).] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Echlastesis*, the production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous development, or in inflorescences.

† **Echole** (ek'hōli), [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκβολή*, f. *ἐκβάλλειν* to throw out.]

1. *Rhet.* A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words. (Webster.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Echole* in rhetoric is used for a digression.

2. In ancient Music: see quot.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Echole*, a change in the enharmonic genus, by the accidental elevation of a chord, or string, five dièses above its ordinary pitch.

† **Echolic** (ekbō'lik), *a. & sb. Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκβολικός*, f. *ἐκβολή* expulsion.]

*A. adj.* That promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 756 The echolic properties of ergot are too well known.

*B. sb.* A drug that possesses this property.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Echolics*... a term used to express such medicines as were given to promote delivery in child-birth. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 549 Cases must be rare in which the latter [obstetric instruments] are not preferable to the echolic.

† **Eccaleobion**. [Gr. sentence *ἐκκαλέω βίον* (intended to mean 'I evoke life') written as one word.] The name given to an egg-hatching apparatus invented by W. Bucknell about 1839.

1839 BUCKNELL (*title*), *Eccaleobion*: a Treatise on Artificial Incubation. 1847 CRAIG, *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 787 Willis's *Home Journal* was at one time a very eccaleobion for young writers.

† **Eccathartic**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκκαθαρτικός*, f. *ἐκκαθάρειν* to cleanse out.] = CATHARTIC; erroneously taken by Willis in the contrary sense.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Eccathartic*, not purging.

† **Ecce** (e'ksi). Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in phrases like *Ecce signum!* behold a sign! Also *Ecce Homo*, 'behold the Man' (*John* xix. 5); hence used subst. for a picture representing Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hem.* IV. iv. 187 *Ecce signum*. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 46 The many *Ecce's* and *Selah's* they affix to their prophetic Speeches.

Hence † **Ecce'ity** [ad. med.L. *ecceitas*; see -ITY], the quality of being present.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc.* M. ja. Innumerable such finetoyes have they... of Instances... and eccities. 1581 J. BELL *Haadon's Ansv. Osor.* 56 In Distinctions, ecities and quiddities, they [the Schoolemen] could many time easily see that thing which was no where at all. 1711 tr. *Verefensius' Discor. Logomachys* 101 Ecceities, ecities, peireities, etc.

**Eccentric** (eksentrik), *a.* Forms: 6 *eccen* trike, 6-9 *excentric* (k(e), 7-8 *eccentrick*, 7 *ex*, *excentricque*, 7- *excentric*. [ad. late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. *ἐκκεντρος* *eccentric* as opposed to concentric (f. *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* centre); see -IC; the word is found in all the Romanic langs.: Fr. *excentrique* (14th c. in Littré), Pr. *excentric*, It. *eccentrico*, Sp. *excentrico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a circle: Not concentric with another circle (const. to). Of two or more circles: Not mutually concentric. Chiefly used of circles of which one is within the other. † *Eccentric orb*: in the Ptolemaic astronomy, an orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre (afterwards sometimes used in a Copernican sense: an orbit not having the sun precisely in its centre).

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 These two circles... are eccentrick, for that they have not one common centre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 1592 Which howsoever Ptolemy, &c., maintain to be real Orbs, excentrick, concentricke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 431 This annual orb [of the earth] is eccentric to the sun.

† *b. fig.* Not agreeing, having little in common. Const. from, to. *Obs.*

1607-12 *Bacon Wisdom, Ess.* (Arb.) 184 His owne endes, which must needs be often eccentric to the codes of his Master or State. 1666 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 463 My book of Accounts... is so eccentric to your studies as I thought it unworthy your acceptance. 1670 SANDERSON in *Ussher Power Princes* (1683) Pref., A task... altogether excentrick from their function and calling.

2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc., otherwise than centrally placed. Cf. B. 2.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 45 Else the world will be Eccentric, and then it will whirle. 1743 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 177 Large object-glasses for telescopes are not commonly well centred. I... return'd [two faulty ones] and had two sent me again, as eccentric well nigh as the former ones. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 148 This eccentric circle is loose upon the axle... a circular hoop... fits the circumference of the eccentric motion. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 92 That ingenious but simple contrivance the eccentric wheel.

3. Not centrally placed. Of an axis, etc.: Not passing through the centre.

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 If the axis be eccentric. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 203 The organic centre of the transverse section does not usually coincide with the geometrical centre, as is easily seen in the transverse sections of most petioles and horizontal branches with an 'eccentric' pith. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 365 The position of the bundle in the root is from the first slightly eccentric.

† *b. Of a locality: Remote from the centre; out of the way.* [So Fr. *quartier excentrique*.] *Obs.* 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 [The College] is... eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases abandoned by the public care.

*c. Phys.* (See quot.)

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 20 The sensation of sight can only take place... in the brain... and yet we transfer the object seen to the external world surrounding us. This fact is called the law of eccentric sensation.

† 4. Misused for: Having no centre. *Obs.*

1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Only that is eccentric, which was never made. 1656 BENLOWES *Theop.* II. xlii. 28 Deaths hell deaths Self out-deaths, Vindictive Place I. Excentrick Space! 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Eccentric*, without centre.

5. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre of revolution; not circular. Of a curve, an elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic orbit: Deviating (in greater or less degree) from a circular form.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 77 Let these Lights... be kept from irregular and eccentric motions. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 247 They could not acquire such Revolutions in Ellipses... very little Eccentric. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 32 Like other planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses. 1866 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *Comets* 104 A comet moves round the sun... in an immensely elongated, or as it is termed a very eccentric, ellipse.

*b. transf.* Of a heavenly body: Moving in an orbit deviating (more or less) from a circle.

1721 KEILL *Maupertuis's Diss.* (1734) 63 The Comets are no more... than very excentric Planets. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxix. 8 Wks. 1811 IX. 249 Those horrid, eccentric orbs. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 581 When very eccentric planets or comets go round any flat star, in orbits much inclined to its equator.

*c. Eccentric anomaly*: the true anomaly of a planet moving in an eccentric orbit (opposed to the mean anomaly). *Eccentric equation*: see EQUATION.

6. *fig.* Regulated by no central control.

*a.* Of actions, movements, and things in general: Irregular, anomalous, proceeding by no known method, capricious.

c. 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Finding all eccentric in our times. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. I. 586 The eccentric aberration of Charles the Second. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 This eccentric clemency has perplexed some writers.

*b.* Of persons and personal attributes: Deviating from usual methods, odd, whimsical.

1685 86 *Loyal Poems, Shaftesbury's Farew.* 6 The brightest, yet the most excentrick Soul. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Booth.* II. 68 The Extravagance of Excentrick and irregular

Desires. 1777 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiv. (1803) 61 His motives were rather eccentric. 1802 MART. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Pref. 7 [Forester is the picture of] an eccentric character. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1863) 19 That great, though unequal and eccentric genius.

7. *a.* quasi-*adv.* *b.* absol. quasi-*sb.*  
1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. v. i. He moves excentricque, like a wand'ring Star. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Wordsworth never quite saw the distinction between the eccentric and the original.

8. *sb.*  
† 1. [= *eccentric circle*, orb; see A. 1.] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 The fyrste meynge of a planete... is a cerle that byghte Eccentricus. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 *Eccentricke*, is a circle which hath his center distant... from the center of the worlde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 The Perigeum or lowest part of the eccentric. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 225 Eccentrics and Epicycles of Ptolemy. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Intro. 14 A number of circles called eccentrics and epicycles.

† 2. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 551 Reserviorg... somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for eccentrics.

2. *Mech.* A circular disc fixed on a revolving shaft, some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the *eccentric strap*), which is attached to a rod called an *eccentric rod*, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward-and-forward motion. Its most frequent use is for working the slide-valve of a steam-engine. (Earlier *eccentric circle*, *motion*; see A. 2).

1827 *Specif. Mandalay's Patent* No. 5531 It consists... in the application of an eccentric to work the slide [valve]. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The slides are worked by four fast eccentrics... instead of two loose ones. 1881 *Mechanic* § 657. 302 The set screw in the eccentric shall be downwards.

3. [Cf. A. 6 b.] A person whose conduct is irregular, odd, or whimsical.

1832 SCOTT *St. Roman's Intro.*, Men of every country playing the eccentric. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* vi. (1879) 65, I have given no description of the old eccentric's abode.

*C. Attrib. and Comb.* *a.* In various parts connected with the eccentric that works the slide-valve in a steam-engine, as *eccentric-catch*, *hook*, *rod*. Also *eccentric-hoop*, *ring*, or *strap*, the ring in which the eccentric revolves.

*b.* In various machines or parts of machines, whose distinctive feature is that they are worked by an eccentric wheel or depend upon an eccentric arrangement; as *eccentric-arbor*, *chuck*, *cutter* (in Turning), *engraving*, *fan*, *gear*, *pump*. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 59 Eccentric turning... includes all the various... work for which the powers of a lathe are... celebrated. 1861 87 Eccentric chuck. 1884 F. BARRER *Watch & Clockm.* 100 When the three screws are loosened the two parts of the eccentric arbor may be shifted.

† **Eccentrical**. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

† 1. *a.* = ECCENTRIC A. 1. Also *fig.* *b.* Pertaining to an eccentric orbit. *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 262 Supposing the Earth to move in an Eccentric Orb about the Sun. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* i. (1851) 98 With a kinde of eccentrical equation. 1646 W. DELF *Right Reformation* \* Whose... interest is excentricall from the... interest of the kingdoms. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyru* iv. 62 Why in the knots of Deal... the Circles are often eccentric. 1669 W. SIMSON *Hydrod. Cylind.* 208 For want of some pregnant Principles... they [Physicians]... are mostwath eccentrical to the truth.

2. Out of the regular track; exceptional, irregular. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* ix. ix. (1859) 445 An all-seeing eye governs the most eccentric motions of creatures. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 490 There were... many illegal and eccentric Proceedings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 3 There is allowed in those cases an extrajudicial or eccentric kind of remedy. 1827 POLLOR *Cause T. II.* Vanity to be Renowned for creed eccentric. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 29 Tops either pointed, or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentrical.

† **Eccentrically**, *adv.* [f. *picc.* + -LY.] In an eccentric direction or manner.

1. Not concentrically; not symmetrically with respect to the centre.

a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 93 A Wheel... excentrically hung neither moves so easily nor performs its work so truly. 1703 *Brit. Apollo, Supern. Paper* No. 1. 2/1 [The Moon] moves Eccentrically with Respect to Us. 1849-52 *Todd Cycl.* Anat. IV. 1206f The liver cells in Bolenia are... arranged in eccentrically radiated groups. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 8 The pith is excentrically placed.

2. Out of one's proper sphere; irregularly; in mod. use, oddly, whimsically, strangely.

1678 *Yng. Mon's Call.* 55 Prudence is herein very solicitous... That nothing be done excentrically. 1737 *Common Sense* 10 Sept., Women... are confined within the narrow Limits of Domestic Offices, and when they stray beyond them, they move excentrically, and consequently without Grace. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* II. 4 The skylight eccentrically patched like a broken head.

† **Eccentricate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. ECCENTRIC + -ATE.]

1. *trans.* Used homobastically for: To disclose. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* v. xx, My design is to... eccentricate to you my Cogitations.

2. *intr.* To go out of one's proper sphere.

1643 *Mercurius Britannicus* 3 Oct. No. 6. 42 We can discuss our differences in our own seats and no man go out nor eccentricate.

**Eccentricity** (eksentri'siti). [*f.* as prec. + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being **ECCENTRIC**, *q.v.*

1. The quality of being abnormally centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. † Orig. of planetary orbits: The fact of having the earth at a distance from the centre (*Obs. exc. Hist.*). In mod. astronomy of a circle or arc in the celestial sphere: The fact of not being concentric with the sphere.

1551 *Recorde Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 Sith the centre of the greater circle is by A, and the centre of the lesser circle is by B, the distance between A and B is the quantitie of their eccentricity. 1594 *DAVIS Seaman's Seer.* (1607) 5 All which differences are caused by the eccentricity of her Orbe wherein she moutheth. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 225 Yet by reason of his Eccentricity, his [the sun's] motion is unequal. 1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 107 *o r*, being the whole motion caused by the eccentricity, a portion of *o r* must be cut off by the eccentric pulley. 1849 *SIR J. HENSCHEL Outlines Astron.* iii. § 147 (1858) 83 The effect of eccentricity is, to increase the area representing the angle in question on one side of the circle.

† 2. The condition of not being centrally situated; distance from the centre. *Obs.*

1825 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 48 Its local eccentricity, lessened the general inclination towards it. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxii. (1870) II. 241 The agitation of one place of a sheet of water expands itself, in wider and wider circles... although, in proportion to its eccentricity, it is always becoming fainter.

3. Of a curve: Deviation from circular form.

1666 *WHISTON The Earth* i. (1722) 18 All degrees of Eccentricity make Ellipses of all species. 1868 *LOCKYER Heavens* (ed. 3) 72 The orbit of Mercury is very elongated, or, in astronomical language, its eccentricity is considerable.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The eccentricity of an ellipse was formerly defined as the distance between the centre and one of the foci; it is now represented as an abstract number, *e.g.* as the ratio of the focal distance of the centre to the semi-major-axis. The more modern expression, however, for the eccentricity of all conic sections is the ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix. In the case of the ellipse this is numerically identical with the ratio previously mentioned.

1756 *T. Gregory's Astron. I.* 72 The right Line *AP*, connecting the Apices... the Line of the Apices; the Part *CS* of it, the Eccentricity. 1792 *BONNYCASTLE Astron.* vi. 90 The distance between the centre of the ellipse *O*, and one of its foci *F*, is called its eccentricity. 1874 *MOSELEY Astron.* lxxiii. (ed. 4) 210 Ellipses whose foci... are near one another... are called ellipses of small eccentricity. 1881 *C. TAYLOR Conics* 164 Having given four points and the eccentricity of a hyperbola... shew how to construct a curve.

4. The quality or habit of deviating from what is usual or regular; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. V.* 287, An excursion, for the eccentricity of which I shall... be condemned. 1859 *MILL Liberty* iii. (1865) 39 Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 474 What in some persons is called eccentricity, in others would be called insanity.

b. *concr.* An instance of deviation from what is usual, an extravagance. Also *pl.*

1657 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 49 The like uncertainty he sees in change of Eccentricities. 1818 *MRS. SHELLEY Frankenstein* i. (1865) 10 To render their seeming eccentricities consistent for ever. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47, I know not where any personal eccentricity is so freely allowed. 1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 196 Miscellaneous eccentricities of sculpture.

**Eccentrize**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* **ECCENTR**-IO + *-ize*.] To play the eccentric (*q.v.* *q.v.* in *q.v.*).

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 461 It has been the fashion... to take up any scribbler who has libelled, fought, or eccentricized himself into notice.

**Ecceness**, variant of **ECCENES**, *Obs.*

**Eecho**, *obs.* var. **Echo**.

**Eechondrosis** (ekimdrō'sis). *Pathol.* [*a.* assumed Gr. *ἐκχόνδρωσις*, *f.* *ἐκ* out + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after words like *echymosis*.]

1874 *JONES & SIEV. Phys. Anat.* 141 Outgrowths of cartilage, known as eechondroses.

|| **Echymoma** (ekimō'mā). *Pathol.* [*mod.L.*, *a.* Gr. *ἐκχυσμα*; see next.] A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.

1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therap.* 2 H iij, Such rupcyons be with echymosis or echymonia [*sic*]. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Confit.* v. 139 When the Echymoma... was just turning to an Abscess, I opened it. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 299 Echymomata consist of extensive extravasations, which appear in the form of tumors.

**Echymosed** (ekimō'st, -ō'zd), *pp. a.* *Pathol.* [*ad.* Fr. *echymosé*, *f.* *echymose*, Fr. form of next.] Affected with echymosis.

1834 *J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest*, There was an echymosed spot... on the inner surface of the pericardium. 1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 49 The... lymphatic glands... are usually swollen, red, and echymosed on section.

|| **Echymosis** (ekimō'sis). *Pathol.* [*mod.L.*, *a.* Gr. *ἐκχυσμός*, *f.* *ἐκχυνέσθαι* to extravasate blood, *f.* *ἐκ* out + *χυμός* juice.]

'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therap.* 2 H iij b, All acchymosis or echymonia indicateth vacuancy for remedy of 3<sup>o</sup> cure. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1632) 385 Blood is forced into the Muscles confusedly, as by the Echymosis may appear. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 163, I... found a little Echymosis towards the Elbow. 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the hemorrhages are minute, they are called punctate or echymoses.

**Echymotic** (ekimō'tik), *a.* *Pathol.* [*f.* Gr. *ἐκχυνέσθαι*; see prec.] 'Of the nature or appearance of an echymosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 *BULLOCK Cazaux's Midwif.* 67 The surface is... covered... sometimes with echymotic spots.

**Eckle**, *v.* *dia.* Also *eckle*. [*app. var.* of **ETCLE**.] *intr.* To aim or intend.

1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Eckle*, to aim; to intend; to design. *North.*

**Eckle-grass**. (See *quot.*)

1806 *P. NEILL Tour Orkney* (Jam.) Pinguicula vulgaris, or common butter-wort—in Orkney is known by the name of Ecklegrass.

|| **Ecclesia** (eklī'ziā, -siā). *Hist.* [*med.L.*, *a.* Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, *f.* *ἐκκλητος* called out, *f.* *ἐκκαλέιν* to call out.] A Greek word for a regularly convoked assembly; chiefly applied to the general assembly of Athenian citizens. On the introduction of Christianity it became the regular word for Church, *q.v.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 79 Ecclesia, which word we use for the Church, is properly an assembly. 1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I. 227 The ecclesia consisted of all such as were freemen of Athens. 1849 *GROTE Hist. Greece* (1862) II. lxxiv. V. 533 That misguided vote, both of the Senate and of the Ecclesia.

† **Ecclesial**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *ecclesial*, *f.* *L. ecclesia*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to the church; = **ECCLESIASTICAL**. *Freq.* in Milton.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* iii. (1851) 443 It is not the part of a King... to meddle with Ecclesial Government.

**Ecclesiology**, bad form of **ECCLESIOLOGY**.

**Ecclesiarch** (eklī'ziārk). [*f.* Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *-archos* ruler.] A ruler of the church. Hence **Ecclesiarchy**.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lxxvi. 671 The great ecclesiarch poorly excuses his submission to the emperor. 1878 *E. JENNINS Haverholme* 92 He... was... a sort of lay ecclesiarch in the country. 1912 *ibid.* 92 Emancipation of Christianity from tradition and ecclesiarchy.

**Ecclesiast** (eklī'ziāst). [*? a.* Fr. *ecclesiaste*], *ad.* (through *L.*) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* one who takes part in an Ecclesia (= sense 3 below); used by the LXX. to render Heb. *קָהָלֶת* one who addresses a public assembly.]

1. 'The Preacher', i.e. Solomon considered as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes. In first quot. applied to the author of Ecclesiasticus, the reference being to xxxiii. 19.

c1386 *CHAUCER Wvys* *Prolog.* 651 Thanne wolde he, vp-on his Bible seke That ilke prebier, of Ecclesiaste Where he comaneth, and forbedeth faste Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule aboute. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 536 The happiness that allures me, says the Ecclesiast, is a mockery.

2. *a.* [suggested by 1.] One who performs public functions in church (*obs.*). b. [Suggested by **ECCLESIASTIO**.] A church administrator.

c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 708 He [the Pardoner] was in church a noble ecclesiaste. 1856 *F. W. NEWMAN Relig. Weakness* *Prolog.* 40 We see a great ecclesiast.

3. A member of the Athenian Ecclesia.

1849 *GROTE Greece* n. l. VI. 382 Present to the mind of every citizen in his character of dikast or Ekklesiast. 1872 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 39 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts were interested in Rhetoric.

**Ecclesiastes** (eklī'ziāstīz). [*a.* Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*; see prec.] The title of a book of the Old Testament, written in the person of Solomon, and traditionally ascribed to his authorship.

(Properly the Gr. title is the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book, and is occas. so used by Eng. writers, though in the text of the book the Eng. versions render the corresponding Heb. word as 'The Preacher'.)

c1300 *Cursor M.* 8464 [Of Salamon] he first boke Man it clepes ecclesiastes. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* *Prolog.* note, Here gynneth the prologe in the boe of Ecclesiastes. 1579 *W. FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 9 Salomon in his Ecclesiastes pleaseth not M. Heskins. 1641 *HINOE J. Bruen* *Ded.* 1 [Salomon] was both an Ecclesiastes, and a King.

**Ecclesiastick** (eklī'ziāstīk), *a.* and *s.* Forms: 5 *ecclesiastyke*, 6-7 *-iastike*, 7- *-tick* (*e*, -*tick*, 7- *-ecclesiastick*. [*ad.* (through *Fr.* and *L.*) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικόν*, ultimately *f.* *ἐκκλησία* church.])

*A. adj.* (Now rare; see **ECCLESIASTICAL**.)

1. Of or pertaining to the church; concerned with the affairs of the church; opposed to *civil* or *secular*.

1483 *CAXTON Cato G* j b, The benefices and the thynges ecclesiastyke. 1588 *A. KING Canisius' Catech.* 42 b, Jesus Christ... commandit thais thyngis quihik perteyns to obedience to be geuin to the Apostolicke and Ecclesiastick commandmentis. 1678 *CUNYORTH Intell. Syst.* i. § iv. xiii. 213 Some ecclesiastick writers... impute a Trinity of gods to Marcion. 1695 *KENNEDY Par. Antig.* vii. 30 The disposition of the Ecclesiastick state depending always on

the revolutions of the civil government. 1766 *COLE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 510 IV. 487 To unloose all ties both civil and ecclesiastick. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* x. *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Whatever is excellent... in civil, rural, or ecclesiastick architecture.

† b. Of language (*esp.* Gr. or *L.*), words, or senses of words: Characteristic of ecclesiastical writers; opposed to *classical* or *secular*. *Obs.*

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. vii. 31 This singularity of the Ecclesiastick use of the word [*ecclē*] hath raised many dissenters. a1638 *MEADE Wks.* II. iv. (1672) 360 [In] S. John's Writings... we find two Ecclesiastick terms of λόγος, and Κυριακή ημέρα.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; clerical (= older sense of *spiritual*) as opposed to *lay*. Also of attire, functions, etc.: Pertaining to the clergy.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 81 He caused the Priests in their ecclesiastick attire and ornaments, to march forth in the army. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Mart.* 26 Nor deale they only with temporal punishments upon Ecclesiastick persons. 1820 *COMBE (Dr. Syntax) Consol.* III. 182 A gay ecclesiastick Beau.

*B. sb.*

1. [See *A. 2.*] A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as distinguished from a 'layman'. *App.* not before 17th c., the earlier term being 'spiritual man'. Chiefly *techn.* and *Hist.*

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The subjection of Ecclesiasticks to the Common-wealth. 1707 *ADDISON State of War* 254 And at the same time such vast numbers of Ecclesiasticks, secular and religious. 1870 *F. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 93 A fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastick. 1880 *M. CATHY Own Times* IV. lxxiii. 427 He had in him much of the taste and the temper of the ecclesiastick.

† 2. *pl.* a. Matters ecclesiastical. b. The science of church government. (*rare*). *Obs.*

a1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 For Morall Philosophie... hath three parts: Ecclesiasticks, Oeconomicks, and Politicks. 1672 *CHAS. II.* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 311 He is much troubled, that that Declaration... should have... given an occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiasticks. 1738 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* IV. 455.

**Ecclesiastical** *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-al*.]

1. = **ECCLESIASTIC A. 1.**

1538 *COVERDALE N. T. Ded.*, Jurisdiction ecclesiastical. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. 47 Our whole question concerneth the qualitie of ecclesiastical lawes. 1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Det.* II. xiv. 235 Their Churches have no perfect platforme of Ecclesiastical government. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* (1739) i. Festivals... are of Ecclesiastical Institution. 1865 *MAFFET Brigand Life* II. 15 Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals.

b. **Ecclesiastical Commission, Commissioners**: a body of commissioners, acting in subordination to the Privy Council, for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Established Church of England. **Ecclesiastical Corporations**: corporations consisting solely of ecclesiastical persons. **Ecclesiastical Courts**: courts for administering ecclesiastical law and maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. **Ecclesiastical law**: the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, administered by such courts. **Ecclesiastical judge**: a judge of an ecclesiastical court.

1649 *B. HALL Cases Cons.* II. v. (1654) 113, I see not why the Ecclesiastical Judge may not convent the person accused. 1661 *HOBBS Gent. & Soc.* xiv. § 5, 275 The humane Lawes (which are also called Ecclesiastical) concerning things sacred. 1681 *NEVILL Plato Rediv.* 176 The Clergy... had and will have... inferior Courts in their own Power, called Ecclesiastical. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 63 No legal defence could be made for the Ecclesiastical commission of 1686. 1836 *H. ROGERS J. Howe* viii. (1863) 295 Dignitaries of the Church... put into motion all the... machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. 1846 *M. CULZICH Act. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 250 All bishops have chancellors to assist them in... matters of ecclesiastical law.

2. Of or pertaining to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; pertaining to or characteristic of an ecclesiastic or ecclesiastics.

1538 *STARKEY England* iv. 138 Are gyven to the Church and Ecclesiastical personys. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1856) 137 How hee might... without offence to the Ecclesiastical estate... contene that treasure within the Realme. 1841 *MILL Nonconf.* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1845 *S. AUSTEN Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 17 To maintain the ecclesiastical rights and privileges.

† b. spect. **Ecclesiastical State(s)**, the provinces formerly ruled by the Pope as Head of the Roman Church; = *States of the Church, Papal States*. *Obs.*

1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 543 The Pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons... that shall hinder the commerce... of the ecclesiastical state. 1815 *WELINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp.* XII. 238 This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States.

3. *quasi-sb.* a. = **ECCLESIASTIC B. 2, a. *pl.* Matters concerning the church.**

1641 *C. BURGESS Serm.* 26 To adhere to the Pope as supreme in all Spirituall and Ecclesiastical. 1649 *JFR. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. Add. ix. 143 Their... greater ministries in Ecclesiastical. 1710 *W. HUME Sacr. Success.* 249 What is said to vindicate pope Joan's negotiation in Ecclesiastical, may be apply'd to any sort of hypocrites.

b. = **ECCLESIASTIO B. 1. *rare*.**

1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. Enycl.* II. 911-2 Nor could any ecclesiastical receive his office from a layman.

**Ecclesiastically**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-ly*.]

In an ecclesiastical manner or fashion; in an ecclesiastical sense or relation.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 60 To gouverne the Church by the rules of his worde, and that ecclesiastically. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 The noble group of buildings which form ecclesiastically the centre of Florence.

† **Ecclesiasticalness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ecclesiastical character.

1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 334 Wills... are proved in the Court-Christian, which evidenceth something of ecclesiasticalness in them.

**Ecclesiasticism** (ekl'zīst'isiz'm). [f. ECCLESIASTIC + -ISM.] The spirit and temper, or the principles of action, which are distinctively ecclesiastical.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nug. Crit.* vii. 297 There are... certain anomalies of mediæval ecclesiasticism... which are utterly repugnant to his intellect. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss II. in Contemp. Rev.* June 130 The struggle between the ecclesiasticism and Humanism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. xxxvi. 506 A character extremely familiar in the annals of ecclesiasticism.

b. *concr.* An ecclesiastical system.

1868 FORTIN *Rev.* May 498 Those organisations... contrast... with the older ecclesiasticisms.

**Ecclesiasticize**, *v. nonce-vul.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ecclesiastical.

1865 LOND. *Rev.* 241/2 He would lose all caste if he did not appear ecclesiasticized from head to foot.

**Ecclesiastico-**, combining form of Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, as in **ecclesiastico-conservative** *a.*, advocating a conservative policy in church affairs; **ecclesiastico-military** *a.*, combining an ecclesiastical with a military organization.

1865 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 269 Hieratico-Political or Ecclesiastico-Secular Sovereignities. 1753 BR. WARBURTON *Let. late Prelate* (1809) To consider it... an ecclesiastico-political light. 1817 BENTHAM *Church of Englandism* 308 Ecclesiastico-statistical information. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 23 The German empire... extended the ecclesiastico-military State of which the Church was an integral part. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schum.* xxiv. (1857) 536 The ecclesiastico-conservative journal... patronized... by the Scottish Church.

**Ecclesiastri**, *v. nonce-vul.* [f. ECCLESIAST + -RY.] Ecclesiastical pomp or business.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*. Gl. VII. xviii. xii. 19 Olmütz... has much to do with artillery, much with ecclesiastri.

**Ecclesiography**. [f. *ecclesi-*, combining form of ECCLESIA + Gr. -γραφία writing, description.] A descriptive treatise on the church.

1881 J. G. MANLEY (*title*), Ecclesiography or the Biblical Church analytically delineated.

**Ecclesiolatry** (ekl'zīpl'at'ri). [f. as prec. + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. So **Ecclesio-later** [cf. *idolater*], one who is guilty of 'ecclesiolatry'.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vindication of Protestant Princ.* 26 The Anglican Ecclesiolatry of the Archbishop. *Ibid.* Pref. p. vii. With regard to the Ecclesiolaters. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess. Eccles. & Soc.* (1885) 161 If a champion of ecclesiolatry is qualified... to render good service to his partisans, etc. 1881 CRAWFORD *in Ch. Bells* 25 June 477/2 The uncompromising ecclesiolatry which many goodmen have... adopted as part of their religion.

**Ecclesiologic**, -ical (ekl'zīpl'od'gik, -ikāl). [f. ECCLESIOLOGY + -IC, -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; devoted to ecclesiology. Hence **Ecclesiologically** *adv.*, from an ecclesiological point of view.

1847 *Handbk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 1 Church Schemes published by the Cambridge Cambridge Camden Society. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 391 The ecclesiological movement in the Anglican Church. 1869 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpet. Curate* xlv. 387 Buller... is too ecclesiological for my taste. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 286 The church... pranked out with staring ecclesiologic trumpery, is... of rare antiquity. 1883 B. H. BECKER *in Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 18 The more correct ecclesiological taste developed by Pugin.

**Ecclesiologist** (ekl'zīpl'od'gizt). [f. next; see -IST.] A student of ecclesiology.

1841 (*title*) The Ecclesiologist, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. 1847 LAMIE G. FULLERTON *Gravelly Manor* II. ix. 7 My uncle... is not much of an ecclesiologist. 1884 G. ALLEN *in Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 309/2 The swift is the better ecclesiologist, lovin' to perch his nest under the tall pinnacles of some cathedral steeple.

**Ecclesiology** (ekl'zīpl'od'gi). Also *g* (incorrectly) ecclesiology. [f. *ecclesi-* (see ECCLESIOGRAPHY) + Gr. -λογία discoursing: see -LOGY.] a. The science relating to the church or to churches; now usually, The science of church building and decoration. b. A treatise on churches.

1837 *British Critic* xxi. 220 We mean then by Ecclesiology, a science which may treat of the proper construction and operations of the Church. 1847 (*title*) Handbook of English Ecclesiology. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 249 The... characteristics of Irish ecclesiology. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng. I.* 47 To say but a few words about each church... in Norfolk would be to compose an ecclesiology.

**Ecclesiophob'ia**, *nonce-vul.* [f. as prec., after *hydrophobia*.] A morbid dread of ecclesiasticism.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 That... form of ecclesiophobia which consists in seeing the finger of Jesuitry everywhere.

**Ecolyptic**, obs. form of **Ecliptic**.

**Ecoprotictic** (ekop'ritik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκπορτικός, f. ἐκπορεύω, f. ἐκ out + πόρος dung.]

**A. adj.** Producing evacuation of the bowels; mildly purgative. **B. sb.** A mild aperient.

1656 RINGLER *Pract. Physic* 231 It must be brought forth with diuretics... or with Ecoprotictics. 1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* xx. (1806) 106 Ecoprotictics used occasionally, so as just to prevent costiveness. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 107 He prescribes purgative medicines to act as ecoprotictics, to excite but not to stimulate the bowels.

**Eccrinology** (ekrin'lod'gi). *Phys.* [a. F. *ecrinologie*, f. Gr. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete + -λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] 'Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*):

† **Eccrisis** (e'krisis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκκρισις secretion, f. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete.] Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease; also the thing excreted. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eccrisis*, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Eccritic** (ekrit'ik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐκκριτικός having the power of secretion or excretion; cf. *ECATHARTIC*.] (See quot.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccritic*, not critical [app. a mere blunder]. 1883 WEBSTER, *Eccritic*, a remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

**Eccytry**, obs. var. **ECCETRY**.

**Ecderon** (ek'deron). [irregularly f. Gr. ἐκ out + δερ-ος, δερ-ια skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, including the epidermis, the epithelium, and all structures homologous with these. Opposed to **ENDERON**.

Hence **Ecdemonic** *a.*

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The whole external area of metamorphosis, I call the Ecderon. *Ibid.* The ecdemonic area of metamorphosis.

† **Ecdysis** (ek'disis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκδύω, f. ἐκδύω to put off.] The action of stripping or casting off, esp. of slough or dead skin in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument in Crustacea. Also *concr.* that which is cast off, slough.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. (1867) 581 The change consisting in what is termed 'ecdysis', a casting off, or moulting only. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 308 There has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis.

fig. 1863 HUXLEY *Mud's Place Nat.* II. 58 A skin of some dimension was cast (by 'the human larva') in the 16th century, a new ecdysis seems imminent. 1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Sch.* (1883) 193 There is to be an ecdysis.

**Ece**, OE. and early ME. f. ECHE, *a. Obs.* eternal.

**Echape** (e, -appe, obs. var. **ESCAPE** *v.*: see **ESCHAPE**).

† **Echarpe**. A Fr. word for a scarf or sash worn across the breast from shoulder to waist. *En echarpe* (Mil.): see quot.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* s.v., To batter an [read *en*] *echarpe* is to batter obliquely or side ways.

† **Eche**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [? var. of **EKE** addition; or f. ECHE *v.*] A piece added (e.g. to a bellrope). Cf. **EKE** *sb.*

1525 *Churchk. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.*, For ij ropes for ches for the belt ropys. For a che to the gret bell *id.* † **Eche**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. OF. *eschie*, aiche tinder.—L. *esca* bait.] A taper.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 52 [Women] that gawe aultre clothes and towels, waxe candels and eches, masse grottes and trentals. *Ibid.* 84 b. They toke of these sea crabbes, and tyed eches vnto them light.

† **Eche**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *éche*, 1-2 *éche*, 2 *ech*, *ache*, 2-3 *echo*. [OE. *éche*, *éce*, repr. OTent. \**aiwoko-*, f. \**aiwo(m)=L. æwum* age (see *A* *adv.*, *AY*); cf. Goth. *ajuk* (—\**aiwoko-*) in *ajukdups* eternity.] Everlasting, eternal. Also quasi-*sb.* in phrase *in eche*.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 76 In zemnyde æcere bið se rehtwisa. 847 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* (1883) 449 Ðæt mon agefe ðæt lond inn hizum to heora beoðe him to brucanne on ece ærfe. 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xli. 1 *Ece* is se scyppen. c. 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 239 Witeð into ece fer. c. 1200 *Moral Que* 54 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 231 God one sal ben ache lif, and blisse. and ache reste. 1225 *Juliana* 79 Theiet beo he him ane as he wes and is eauer in eche. 1250 *OT and Night*, 1777 Ah eaverenuh thing that eche nis A-gon schal and al this worldes blis.

† **Eche**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *iecan*, *iean*, *yea*, *écan* (also with prefix *æ-*), 2-3 *echen*, 4-7 *ech*, *eech* (e, 6 *etche*, *etach*, 7 *each*, *ich*. See also **EKE** *v.* [repr. OE. *écan*, in WS. *iecan* wk. vb. = OS. *ékan*—OTent. \**aukjan* (cf. OHG. *auhôn*—\**aukjan*), f. \**auk-an* str. vb. (ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*; elsewhere only in pa. ppl. OE. *écan*, OS. *ékan*) to increase, cogn. w. L. *augere*, Gr. *augávein* to increase.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, augment, increase.

a. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 136 (Gr.) Ðu sealt ecan ðine yrmþu. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 Gif him ece ne sie, ye þæt mid wine. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 102 He... his sunnen echeð. 1225 *Aucr.* R. 44 God ou eched furdre his deorewurd

grace. a. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1460 God might not oo poynt of my joyes eche. 1530 *Palsgr.* 531/1, I etche, I increase a thyng, *Je augmente*. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch.* V. III. II. 23 To peize the time, To ich [Qo. 2, 3, 4 ech and eech] and to draw it out in length. 1608—*Per.* III. ProL. 33 Time... with your fine fancies quaintly eche [*time-wd.* speech].

b. with out = **Eke** out.

1599 SHAKES. *Ham.* V. III. ProL. 33 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1655 *Francion* I. III. 63 He had such a full Character eech'd out with long Cloak-bag-string dashes, etc.

2. To add (something) to.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke XII. 25 Hwyle eower mæg ben-cende ican [c. 950 *Lindisf.* and c. 975 *Rushw.* ze-ecce; c. 1160 *Hutton echan*] ane elne to his anlicnesse? 1382 *Wyclif* *Lev.* ix. 17 He made brent sacrifice, echange into the sacrifice offrings of licours. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 1122 Harde pitche and wax, take even weight, And heridre with pix liquide herto eche An halven dele.

b. ? To increase (one's) stature. [But possibly a different word; cf. **ECHE**.]

1640 A. HARNET *God's Shum.* 413 Riches cannot... each us one haire breadth neerer heaven.

3. *intr.* To grow.

1665 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 249 Her bellie big The eatching [*L. crescent*] tree had overgrown.

b. Of a 'pace': To increase, be quickened.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, How each envious pace Vies to be first, and eches for the place.

† **Echelich**, *a. Obs.* [f. ECHE *a.* + -lich, -ly.] Everlasting, eternal.

Hence † **Echeliche** *adv.*, eternally.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 17 7 Bið upaherene geatu ecelice. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Deo eceliche riche þet he hæwð isarwed. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen come to libben eceliche, a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Heallunge on & lome of ecelich heale.

† **Echelle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr. *échelle* ladder.]

? An arrangement of ribbons in the form of a ladder; a lacing of ribbons in front of the stomacher.

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 Of ribbon, various echelles, Gloves trimm'd, and lac'd as fine as Nells.

**Echelon** (e'plon, e'falon). Also echellon. [a. F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder.]

1. 'A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment, each division having its front clear of that in advance' (Stocqueler). Also *attrib.* *In echelon* (also Fr. *en echelon*): drawn up in this manner. *Direct, oblique echelon*: see quot. 1832. *Echelon-lens*: see LENS.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 55 The Echelon (or diagonal) changes of position. 1802 WELLINGTON *Mem.* in *Curw. Disp.* II. 32 The 74th was not in an echelon. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The... rear-guard... was perceived drawn up in echelon. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Direct Echelon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession. Oblique Echelon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the front front, and parallel with each other. *Ibid.* 69 The... Troops... advance in echelon. 1834 *Mudie Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 167 If you do not stir, he [raven], will drop down... and begin to hop in an echelon fashion.

2. Used for: One of the divisions of an army marching in echelon.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 324 Disposed... all his ardent train, To charge, change front, each echelon sustain. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 400/2 Each echelon... deployed into line.

**Echelon** (e'falon, *v.* [f. prec., or ad. Fr. *échelonner*]) *trans.* To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon; to dispose in divisions at successive intervals. Mostly in *pa. ppl.*; also *absol.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 380/2, 150,000 troops echeloned over the country. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/7 To echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1860 WRAXALL *in R. Houdin* xv. 213 Miseries we had to undergo, like so many pinpricks echeloned on our passage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 Along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from earth to heaven... the whole human race is echeloned at irregular intervals.

Hence **Echeloned** *ppl. a.*

1857 C. ADAMS *Gl. Campaigns* 76 The echeloned formation of his divisions.

† **Echeneis**, *Obs. rare.* Also echineis. [Gr. *ἐχένη*, f. *ἐχ-ειν* to hold + *νῆα* (dat. *νῆι*) ship, from its supposed power of holding back a ship.] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat disk, or sucker, by means of which it can adhere to foreign bodies.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 209 The Echeneis swimmes against the streames. 1654 J. F[LEARN] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 29 The little fish Echeneis stops the Ships. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 300 The Echeneis, or Sucking-fish.

† **Echeness**, *Obs.* Also 1-3 *ecness*, -nyss, 2-3 *ech*, *eechness*. [f. ECHE *a.*; see -NESS.] Eternity; only in phrase *On or in echeness*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 87/1 Dryhten in ecnesse ðorhwunað. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Unisel bið þe zitere þe... þurh his alyhne ehte forwurd a on echness. 1225 *Aucr.* R. 430 From worlde to worlde, euer on echnesses!

**Echeveria** (ek'vēr-ia). [f. In honour of M. Echeverri, author of the splendid drawings of the *Flora Mexicana* (Paxton).] A handsome genus



1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 212 Their Services  
are, as it were, so many Echo's and Reflexions upon the  
Mystery of Pentecost. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 465 God..  
also causeth the Echo of that word to sound in our hearts.  
1701 SWIFT *Confests Nobles & Com. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 50 His  
folly, and his wisdom .. are all of his own growth, not the

echo or infusion of other men. 1749 *Power Numbers Poet. Comp.* 60 The Sound is still an Echo to the Sense. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 28 A feeble echo of splendours. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* ii. 60 Was it some last echo blown from ended struggles?

6. *transf.* A person who reflects or imitates the language, sentiments, or conduct of others; one who assents obsequiously to the opinions of another.

a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 168 Then write, that I may follow, and so be Thy debtor, thy echo, thy foyle, thy zancee. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 3 These Apes, these Echo's of Men, Shall be the present Subject of my Pen. 1732 *Swift Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 672 Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo.

7. *Music.* (See quot.)

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4797/3 The lesser Organ . . has in it 10 Stops and 4 Echo's. 1876 *Hiles Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 4 The Echo consisted of duplicates of some of the Treble stops of the other Manuals. 1878 E. J. HOKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 21 The resources for . . accompaniment were extended . . by the insertion of an additional short manual organ called the Echo.

8. *Whist.* (See quot. 1876.)

1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 The advantages of the echo are manifold. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Echo*, asking for trumps in response to your partner's ask, when but for his demand you would not have called.

9. *Comb.* as, *echo-echoing*, *echo-giving* ppl. adjs., *echo-wise* adv.; † *echo-sound*, a certain artifice in verse (see quot.).

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 210 Ye make one worde both beginne and end your verse, which therefore I call the slow retourne, otherwise the Echo sound. a 1626 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* xix. (1661) 385 If it come . . from Him to us first, and from us then to you (echo-wise). 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 259 Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall. a 1856 *Longf. Sunrise Hills* 25 The echo-giving hills.

Hence **ECHOIC**, *a.*, of the nature of an echo; **ECHOISM**, the formation of words imitative of natural sounds; **ECHOIST**, one who repeats like an echo; **ECHOIZE** *v.*, † to repeat as does an echo (*obs.*); to form words imitative of sounds.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met. Prol.* Wks. 1878 II. 187 The echoized sounds of horrior. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 Onomatopoeia. I prefer to call echoism. *Ibid.* note. Echoism suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives echoist, echoize, and echoic.

**ECHO** (e'kō), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* Of places: To resound with an echo. Also *fig.*

1556 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. li. 181 Kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke That . . all the Church did echo. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 105 And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Echo. 1747 *HERVEY Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 163 All eternity [will] echo to their triumphant acclamations. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Larks and nightingales make the sky echo with song.

b. Of a sound: To be repeated by echoes, give rise to echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc.

a 1559 *SACKVILLE in Mitr. Mag. Induct.* xiii. (1563) 116 b. With doleful shrieks, that echoed in the skye. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/4 This was followed by *Long Live King Joseph*, which quickly echoed all over the City. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round W.* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. xxxii. Now the deaden'd roar Echoed beneath.

2. *trans.* Of places or material objects: To repeat (a sound) by echo.

1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. 87 (1864) 215 A sound echoed from many sides is made voluminous.

† Used for: To reflect (light).

1822 *BEDDOES Rom. Lib.* *Poems* 145 Fair as . . The last dim star, with doubtful ray. . . Echoed to the eye on water.

3. *fig.* Of persons: To repeat (sounds, words) in the manner of an echo; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of (another person); to play the echo to, flatter with servile assent.

Of language, compositions, etc.: To imitate, resemble (an earlier model).

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 107 *Othel.* What do'st thou thinke? Iago Thinke, my Lord? *Othel.* Thinke, my Lord? Alas, thou echo'st me. 1649 *BURNE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1853) 111 All which I Echo with thee that possibly it may be so. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 254 This language was never echoed at home. 1839 *KIGHTLY Hist. Eng.* II. 32 Posterity have echoed these censures. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 333 In England Colet and More echoed, with greater reserve, the scorn and invective of their friends.

b. *absol.* To repeat words like an echo.

1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy. & Viola* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear, echoes Netta lightly.

c. *intr.* To play the echo to.

1637 *HEYWOOD Dialogues* ii. 29 Now echo vnto me, and sing, Thou myne. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* iv. i. 1705, I will Echo to thee, thou Audulther, Thou dost profane the name of King and Soldier. 1767 *HUGH KELIN Babler* II. 209 She constantly echoed to his groans.

4. *In Whist.*

1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 You should not echo a call unless you have at least four trumps.

**ECHOED** (e'kōd), *ppl. a.* [f. *ECHO* *v.* + -ED.]

1. Repeated by an echo.

1556 *SHAKS. F. Q.* i. xii. 4 Then ran triumphant trumpets sound on hie That sent to heaven the echoed report. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Ormond's Recor.* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The cliffs

and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 23. 168 The echoed voices mingled strangely with the gusts of the wind.

2. *fig.* Imitated, unoriginal.

1853 *LYNCH Self-Impr.* iii. 66 Books of vapid, echoed talk. **ECHOER** (e'kōar), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who echoes or repeats.

1823 *Monthly Review* CI. 353 We shall be but . . the echoes of a mock-bird's song. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 169 The borrower, the echoer, the copier, cannot do it.

**ECHOING** (e'kōing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* *ECHO*, *lit.* and *fig.* *Poet.* occas. in pl.

1638 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. True Wks.* (1711) 164 The alarms of trumpets and drums are not heard . . save by the echoing of the perplexed continent. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. Introd. Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay. 1850 *MRS. BROWN-ING Poems* II. 263 All echoes from out the hills.

**ECHOING** (e'kōing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Of places or material objects: That reverberates sounds; characterized by or resounding with echoes.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1107 A Pillard shade High over-arch'd and echoing walks between. 1683 *BOYLE Effects of Met.* v. 65 The better sort of our Echoing places. 1829 *SOUTHEY All for Love* iv. xxxiii. The echoing ground repeated the sound. 1842 *LONGF. Slave in Dism. Swamp* v. Wild birds filled the echoing air with songs.

2. Of sounds or sound-producing agencies: That causes echoes. *lit.* and *fig.*

1702 *ROWE Amib. Step-Moth.* iv. iii. 1958 This way the Echoing Accents seem to come. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xix. 603 My echoing griefs the starry vault invade. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 111 The echoing Bugle sounded through the streets of Brussels. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 108 His countrymen forsook . . Parnassus, on which they had once walked with echoing steps.

3. That gives or constitutes an expected response.

a 1764 *LOVE Actor Wks.* 1774 I. 13 Equipped he stands Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands. 1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 Here your partner cannot tell whether your card is an original or an echoing one.

Hence **ECHOINGLY** *adv.*

1854 *CHAM. Frnl.* I. 395 The first chords . . wandered echoingly round the church.

**ECHOLESS** (e'kōless), *a.* [f. *ECHO* + -LESS.]

That has no echo; chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* in the sense 'silent, noiseless'.

1728 *Monthly Review* XXVI. 503 An aerial telegraph . . by means of which the voyagers [in balloons] can talk with each other in the echoless space. 1816 *BYRON Prometh.* 14 The suffocating sense of woe, Which speaks but in its loudness . . nor will sigh Until its voice is echoless. 1825 *BLACKW. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place for things of echoless footstep. 1868 A. J. MENKEN *Infectia* 3 That far off, echoless promise.

b. *fig.* That gives no echo; unresponsive.

1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 553 Father and mother stunned, and echoless To the blow.

**ECHOMETER**. Also 8 echometre. [f. Gr. ἠχώ sound + μέτρον measure; in Fr. *éclimètre* (Littre).] (See quot. 1875.)

1736 *BAILEY Echometre.* 1875 *BRANDE Dict. Science* 749 In Music, a sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios. 1881 in *WORCESTER*.

† **ECHOMETRY**. ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἠχώ *ECHO*, or ἠχος sound + μετρία measuring. Littre has Fr. *éclimétrie* 'art de calculer, de combiner la réflexion des sons', = sense 1 below.]

1. 'The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.' 1818 in *TOOD*.

2. The art of measuring the duration of sound.

1847 in *CRAIG*.

**ECHOY** (e'kōy), *a. rare.* [f. *ECHO* *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of an echo.

1841 *BLACKW. Mag.* I. 587 The very beams and rafters . . throwing off their *échoy* in echoy sounds.

**ECKO**, *obs.* form of *ECHO*.

† **ECLAIRCISE**. *Obs.* rare. [Back-formation from next; as if ad. Fr. *éclaircir*, *éclaircir*.] *trans.* To clear up.

1754 *NEWTON Proph.* (1832) 668 Till time shall accomplish and eclaireise all the particulars.

† **ECLAIRCISSEMENT**. Forms: 7-8 *ec(c)lercissement*, -clarcis(ement). [F. *éclaircissement* (eclair'ssman) clearing up, f. *éclaircir*, *éclaircir* to clear up. Very common in 18th c.]

1. A clearing up or revelation of what is obscure or unknown; an explanation.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i. This *éclaircissement*, which is made this day of your quality. 1716 *POPE Let.* in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* xxxiii. I. 117 You could give me great *éclaircissements* upon many passages in Homer. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 294 Their mutual *éclaircissement* was unspeakable at the *éclaircissement*. 1792 *PITT in Academy* No. 616. 132/2 His readiness to give me any *éclaircissement*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xv. When the *éclaircissement* comes there will be a scene.

2. A mutual explanation of equivocal conduct; *esp.* in phrase, *To come to an éclaircissement*.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. III. 243 Till the first interview and *éclaircissements* were passed between the King & Queen. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iii. iii. To get me to meet Lovell here in order to an *éclaircissement*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. lxxiii. 419 As soon as you are prepared to speak all that is upon your mind . . then we may come to an *éclaircissement*. 1815 *SCOTT Grey M.* xx,

Such . . restraints as might prevent any engagement or *éclaircissement* taking place.

**ECLAMPASY** (ekle'mpsia, -si). *Pathol.* [a. and ad. mod. L. *eclampsia*, as if a. Gr. *ἐκλαμψία*, regularly f. *ἐκλαμπεῖν* to shine forth. Cf. Fr. *éclampsie*.] 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **ECLAMPTIC** *a.*, affected with, or characteristic of eclampsia; (the less correct form *eclampsic* has been also used).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 823 Epileptiform convulsions, or eclampsia . . are to be discriminated by means of the . . symptoms. 1857 *BULLOCK tr. Casanova's Midwife*, 235 *Eclampsic* patients. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idiocy*, *eclampsic* . . One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions.

† **ECLAT** (ekla'). [Fr. *éclat*, OF. *esclat*, related to *éclater*, OF. *esclater* to burst, burst out. The senses occurring in Eng. use are taken (with more or less accuracy) directly from Fr. In 18th c. and first half of the 19th c. the word was in much more frequent use than it has been subsequently. (Sometimes ignorantly written *éclit*.)

The OF. *esclater* = Fr. Cat. *esclatar* is usually believed to be ad. WGer. \**slaitan* causative of \**slitan*; see *Sarr.* The Teutonic *sl* became in Romanic *sc*, to which the usual euphonic *c* before initial *s* + cons. was afterwards prefixed. The Fr. *sb.* has also the sense of 'splinter', and its early form, or a synonymous fem. (*esclate*), is the source of Eng. *SLATE*.]

† 1. Brilliance, radiance, dazzling effect (in lit. sense or with conscious metaphor). *Obs.*

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iii. ii. (1684) 36 The *Eclat* of so much beauty . . ought to have charmd me sooner. 1749 *UNAL RHYS Tour Spain & Port.* (1765) 5 There was the greatest *Eclat* of Beauty and Finery imaginable. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 180 The sun is so concealed by clouds as to give no particular *éclat* to that part of the hemisphere. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 183 They [the polypes] strike the beholder by the *éclat* of petal-like animals with which their branches are covered.

† 2. Public display, ostentation; notoriety, publicity; *concr.* a public exposure, scandal, 'scene'. *To make an éclat*: to 'make a noise in the world', create a sensation.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. xii. 223 He was then a man of *éclat*, had many servants. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. ii. i. 68 A disposition inclined to the submissive, is not that which makes the greatest *éclat*. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114 Not to commit the honor . . of your college, by an useless act of *éclat*. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv. lx. With the kind view of saving an *éclat*.

3. 'Lustre' of reputation; social distinction; celebrity, renown. In 19th c. often in disparaging sense: 'false glitter', showy brilliancy.

1742 *MIDOLLETON Cicero* ii. vi. 70 *Cæsar* . . by the *éclat* of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 330/5 He . . gave chemistry an *éclat* which it did not before possess. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xvi. Montmorenci . . Turns a diplomatist of great *éclat*. 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. x. 44 The glitter and *éclat* of foreign levity.

b. Conspicuous success; universal applause, acclamation. Chiefly in phr. with (*great*) *éclat*.

1742 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 37 note. Professed with the greatest *éclat*. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 Thus . . you go off with *éclat*. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 250 Marshall was received here with the utmost *éclat*. 1820 *BYRON To H. Drury* 3 May, We get on with great *éclat*.

† **ECLAT**, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *a. intr.* To burst forth, become known. *b. trans.* To make notorious, bring into publicity.

1736 *HERVEY Mem.* I. 21 The superior enmity they bore to men in power hindered that which they felt to one another from *éclating*. 1835 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv. A love affair which his blundering management had *éclated*. *Ibid.* III. i. Your being *éclated* in the newspapers.

**ECLÉT** (ekle'kt), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to select.] Chosen, select.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 205 Exists This class *eclect* in all things. 1855 — *Mystic* 66 A band *eclect*.

**ECLECTIC** (ekle'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός* selective, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to select.] *A. adj.*

1. In ancient use, the distinguishing epithet of a class of philosophers who neither attached themselves to any recognized school, nor constructed independent systems, but 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott); Diogenes Laertius speaks of an 'eclectic sect' founded by Potamon of Alexandria in the second century after Christ. In mod. times this designation has been for similar reasons given to or assumed by various philosophers, notably V. Cousin; and it is also applied to those who combine elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art. So also *eclectic method, system*, etc.

1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 37 The Eclectic sect, which was begun by Potamon. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 11 Clemens . . followed that manner of Philosophising which was then call'd Eclectic. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 To endeavour at preparing . . some eclectic system of belief. 1828 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 465 Era of Latreille, or of the Eclectic System. 1859 *GULLICK & THIBS Paint.*

181 The Eclectic, or the Academic style was developed... by the Caracci school. 1876 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 101/1 There were three chief schools of thought, the Sensational, the Catholic, and the Eclectic.

2. More vaguely: That borrows or is borrowed from diverse sources. Also, of persons or personal attributes: Unfettered by narrow system in matters of opinion or practice; broad, not exclusive, in matters of taste.

1847 DISRAELI *Taurer* II. xiv. (1871) 141 With... an eclectic turn of mind, Mr. Vavasour saw something good in everybody. 1855 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I. 307 The higher virtue, which binds men... to endeavour to pursue an eclectic course. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 208 The strangely eclectic character of Scottish royal nomenclature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 8 The hymn-book in use is a tremendously eclectic one. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 45 When allowance is made for an eclectic... phraseology... the Shepherd's Calendar is... of great interest.

3. In etymological non-sense. a. Made up of 'selections'. b. That selects, does not receive indiscriminately.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 462 The... volumes are wholly eclectic; they contain no original matter. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 67 His mind was in the best sense eclectic, and he had a strong... repugnance to the debased.

B. sb. a. An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy. b. One who follows the eclectic method; one who finds points of agreement with diverse parties or schools.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 281 By certain... Eclectics, who... choose whatever is most plausible. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Myctes* (1860) I. 56 The Alexandrians were eclectics. 1857 W. SMITH *Thornidae* 400 He has added to his title of Utopian that of Eclectic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Eclectics, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America.

**Eclectical** (eklektikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = ECLECTIC a.

1864 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 82 The Eclectical system [in Art]—that of choosing the best points out of a multitude of fine forms.

Hence **Eclectically** *adv.*, in an eclectic manner. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 256 Others... voted arbitrarily or eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognised. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 27 Their reverence... a few... facts eclectically picked out of the past.

**Eclecticism** (eklektisiz'm), [f. ECLECTIC + -ISM.] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method applied to speculation or practice.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 124 Abstracted selfishness... in its modern guise of philosophic eclecticism. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 207 Eclecticism, conciliation, union were... the grand aim of the Alexandrian school. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 The French Eclecticism, which Cousin esteems so conclusive. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. Grk.* II. 246 The eclecticism of the Syrian revisers.

b. *conv.* The product of an eclectic method.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xii. (1876) 278 What is a man but a finer... landscape than the horizon figures,—nature's eclecticism?

**Eclecticism** (eklektisiz'm), v. [f. ECLECTIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat in an eclectic method; to make selections from.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) r35 Proclus, who was to eclecticism and harmonise all mythologies.

**Eclectism** (eklektiz'm), [ad. Fr. *eclectisme*.] = ECLECTICISM. So also **Eclectist**.

1857 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 379 After these come Domenichino and the Caracci, eclectism and polish. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* May 645 An eclectist like the Caracci in painting.

† **Eclegme**, *Med. Obs.* Also 7 eclegm, eclegmat. [a. (directly or through Fr. *eclegme*) med.L. *eclegma* (gen. *eclegmat-is*) for *eccligma*, a. Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, f. *ἐκλεγειν* to lick out.]

† Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. (1623) Eclegmats Embrochs, Lixives, Cataplasms. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. v. (1676) 233/2 Confections, Treacle, Mithridate, Eclegmes or Linctures. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 27 No Eclegme... can be sent directly... into the Lungs.

**Ecclipsable** (eklip'sab'l), a. [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being eclipsed.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 63 After the interrogative particle 'an', all verbs beginning with eclipsable consonants are eclipsed.

† **Eclipsareon**, *Obs.* [f. ECLIPSE.] (See quot.)

1794 G. ANANS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. 779 A globe to show the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses on all places of the terrestrial globe, called an eclipsareon. 1867-77 G. CHANNERS *Astron.* Voc. 915 *Eclipsareon*, an astronomical toy invented by Ferguson.

† **Eclipsation**, [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ATION; in med.L. *eclipsatio* (Du Cange).] The action of eclipsing or state of being eclipsed. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 18 Obscuratyon... called Eclipsation. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 93 That... owlendish word, Eclipsation of my absence. 1884 *Almanack*, She [the moon] wyl... continue in her total Eclipsation one hour and .xx. minutes.

**Eclipse** (eklip's), sb. Forms: 4 *eclepis*, (enclips), 4-7 *eclips*, 5-6 *eclipse*, (5 *eclips*, -ypce, 6 *eclip(s)is*, 7 *eclipse*), 4- *eclipse*. [a. OF. *eclipse*, *ecclipse*, ad. L. *eclipsis*, Gr. *ἐκλειψις*, Vol. III.]

noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to be eclipsed, literally to forsake its accustomed place, fail to appear.]

1. *Astron.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer; or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary. Also in phrase, *In eclipse*. For *annular, partial, total eclipse*, see those adjs. Cf. OCCULTATION.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 Oft siths haue we sene... eclepis [v. r. *clipes*, *clippes*, *clippis* of sun and mone. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 133 Whan þe moone is in the eclips. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 140 Þis eclips. þat ouer-cloþþ now þe sounne. 1494 FABYAN *vil. cxxvi.* 289 In y<sup>e</sup> yere of our Lord .xlii.cxxii. . . apereð a great eclips of the sone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 55 In the tyme of the eclipsis, the eird is betuix the mune and the sounne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. ii. 112 These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moone portend no good to vs. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 100 That fatal... bark Built in the eclips. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 190 Often had mankind seen the sun in eclipse. 1808 LOCKYER *Heavens* 258 An eclipse of Titan. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 33 The Sun cloak'd himself in wan eclipse.

b. *transf.* Absence, cessation, or deprivation of light, temporary or permanent; *techn.* the periodical obscuration of the light from a light-house.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (v. de W. 1521) 305 A universal derkenes & eclipse was ouer all the world. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckhm.* xciii. With fowle eclips had reft my syght away. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 80 Blind among enemies... Irreuerably dark, total eclipse. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 736 The eclips That metropolitan volcanoes make. 1795 TENNYSON *Burial of Love*, His eyes in eclipse. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 186 A Fixed Red Light, varied by flashes preceded and followed by short eclipses.

2. *fig.* Obscuration, obscurity; dimness; loss of brilliance or splendour.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 645 This... eclipse of Christian manners, doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 140 God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an eclipse. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obs.* (ed. 2) 18 How knowes he... that the... Power is... in an Eclipse? a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 114 Goodness has an inseparable splendour, which can never suffer a total eclipse. 1878 BROWNING *La Salaisie* 31 When I... declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

† 3. A fraudulent device in dice-playing; (see quot.). *Obs.*

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 39 Gamsters have the Top, the Peep, Eclipse *note*, securing with the little Finger, a Die on the outside of the Box, Thumbing, etc.

**Eclipse** (eklip's), v. Forms: see prec. 5 *pa. pple.* eclippid. [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *eclipsier*, late L. *eclipseare*.]

† 1. *intr.* To suffer eclipse; to be eclipsed. *Obs.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The sounne and mone eclipsen both. a 1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 206 Thou neuer doest eclips... thy glorie still doth waxe. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 666 The night-hag... comes... to dance With Lapland witches while the labouring noon Eclipses at their charms.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. 54, God... can... maken princes eclipsen in theyr glory. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1851) 296 Starry eyes, whereat my sight Did eclips with much delight.

2. *trans.* Of one of the heavenly bodies: To cause an obscuration of some other heavenly body, by passing between it and the spectator, or between it and the source from which it derives its light.

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iv. 356 The son had lost his sight; Eclipsid was hee. 1566 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 928 The blessed Sunne... Eclips'd to me, eternally appears. 1776 T. GREGORY's *Astron.* I. 34 The Duration of some Eclipses is... so long... as to let the Moon go the Length of three of its Diameters in the Shadow totally eclipsed. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd.* *Astron.* p. lii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon.

b. *transf.* To intercept (light); used *techn.* with reference to an intermittent light in a lighthouse.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 60 It is a White Revolving Light, eclipsed once a minute.

3. *fig.* To cast a shadow upon, throw into the shade; to obscure, deprive of lustre.

1581 R. GOADE *In Confer.* n. (1584) H iij b, The glorie of it was... eclipsed. 1650 B. DISCOWIT, 30 A toleration of errors eclipsing and accesting Gods Truths. 1664 DRAYDEN *Wild Gall.* Wks. 1725 I. 164, I confess I was a little eclips'd; but I'll cheer up. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 525 The ancient name was eclipsed by a later title. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 351 The splendour of the House of Argyle had been eclipsed.

† b. To hide, screen from. Also, to extinguish (life). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 53 Here I take my leaue of thee... Borne to eclipse thy Life this afternoon. 1642 G. ENGLISHMAN *Forerunner of Rev.* 3 How easily I may eclipse myself from his power to do me harm. 1653 *Clarke & Narcissus* I. 243 He was not to be eclipsed from the eyes of the multitude.

4. To render dim by comparison; to ontshine, surpass. Chiefly *fig.*

1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 18 Her carings eclipsed all the rest. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 The Earl of Surrey had totally eclipsed him in favour. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* xii. 61 A spark is thrown that shall

eclipse the sun. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 381 A discovery which is the glory of one age is eclipsed by the extension of it in another. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxi. 159 One must sing in a room or the nightingales would eclipse us.

5. † a. To elide or omit (sounds) in pronunciation (*obs.*). b. In Irish (Gaelic, etc.) Grammar: To change the sound of an initial consonant according to euphonic laws. (In writing, the letter expressing the new sound is prefixed to the original initial which becomes silent.) See ECLIPSTIS.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* II. xii. (Arb.) 127 If he [a word] goe before another word commencing with a vowel not letting him to be eclipsed, his vtterance is easie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56a, The English which they speake is good... but they disgrace it... eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) specially in pronouncing the names.

**Eclipsed** (eklip'st), *pple.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Suffering from eclipse, darkened.

1533 G. HERBERT *Temple, Parodie* iii. No stormie night Can so afflict... As thy eclipsed light. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 130 An eclipsed Moon. 1884 *Athenaeum* 11 Oct. 469/1 The absence of red colour in the eclipsed moon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Obscured, 'in the shade'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 177/1 The eclipsed state of England after his [king Edmund's] death. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xc. Mine shall sing of his eclipsed estate.

† b. Enfeebled; labouring under infirmity. (In quot. 1667 perhaps = *blind*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are effeminate or defective, and eclipsed in their minde or courage. 1667 *Carte Papers* (M.S.) CLIV. fol. r32 b (Bodl. Libr.), The humble petition of William Walsh eclipsed.

† 3. = ECLIPSTIC a. *Obs.*

1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (r659) I. 484 Who... would make a new Zodiack, and draw his eclipsed lines through the East and West Indies.

**Eclipser** (eklip'ser), [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ER.]

One who eclipses, darkens, obscures, or outshines. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxix. Oh foule Eclipser of that fayre sun-shine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xvi. 179 They confessed themselves eclipsed, without envying the eclipser.

**Eclipsing** (eklip'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ECLIPSE v. + -ING.] a. The action of causing an eclipse. b. The condition of being in an eclipse. Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv. The name of whom shall... ever yliche without eclipsing shine. a 1542 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 49 He... gives the moon her horns their eclipsing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Fertility* 61 An eclipsing... of the shinnings of grace.

**Eclipsing**, *pple.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. That is snuffing eclipse; that is being eclipsed. 1748 A. PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 114 His Voice had power To free the 'eclipsing Moon at Midnight Hour.

2. That causes eclipse; that darkens, or causes darkness or obscurity. In quot. *fig.* only.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vii. (1718) 153 O why Does thy eclipsing hand so long deny The sunshine of thy soul-enlivening eye? 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* liv. That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse Of birth can quench not. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xl. 183 Despondency... had floated in and hovered above him with eclipsing wings.

3. That outshines or surpasses others.

1660 BOYLE *Scraps. Love* § 2 Their greatest Accomplishments... are in that Eclipsing company, as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary persons.

**Eclipsis**, *Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκλειψις*, noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to leave out; in sense 1 perh. confused with *eclipsis*; in sense 2 app. suggested by *ECLIPSE* in *fig.* sense 'to obscure'.]

† 1. An omission of words needful fully to express the sense. *Obs.*

1536 COVERDALE *Prolog. N. T.*, The cause... is partly the figure called eclipsis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Eclipsis or the Figure of default.

† b. (See quot.). *Obs.*

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out... As, — 'Tis still the Miser's Lot. The young Fool spends all that the old Knaves got.

2. In Irish (Sc. Gaelic, Manx) Grammar: see quot.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* §8 *Eclipsis* in Irish Grammar may be defined the suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ.

**Eclipt**, *obs.* form of VELEPT.

**Ecliptic** (eklip'tik), a. and sb. Forms: 4-8 *ecliptic(e)*, -tik(e), -que, 4-7 *ecc-*, *eclyptic(k)*, 7 *eclypticke*, 8 *eclyptic*, 7- *eclyptic*. [ad. (directly or through Fr. *écliptique*) L. *éclipticus*, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* in same sense.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*: the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *Ecliptic conjunction*: a conjunction of sun and moon which results in a solar eclipse.

1609 HOLLAND *Anni. Marcell.* xx. iii. 145 When [the Sunne] himselfe and the rounde of the Moone... are come to those dimensions which they usually teame... eclipticke or defective [defectivas] conjunctions ascending and descending. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* II. vi. 153 These ecliptic Nights last but a little Time. 1771 MASKELINE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 544 The time of the ecliptic conjunction may be deduced. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* 93/2 (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) The solar ecliptic limits exceed the lunar.

† *fig.* 1678 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem. Clae.* I. 83 (T.) In this ecliptic condition was the king... sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and airaffords.

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† *b. Ecliptic circle, line; way* = ECLIPHTIC *sb.*  
 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog. 3 To knowe in owre oriente  
 .. the arising of any planete after his latitude from the Eclip-  
 tik lyne. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. xiv. (ed. 7) 205 You  
 must have respect only to the Ecliptic line. 1602 HOBBS  
*Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 10 Does not the earth move...  
 in the ecliptic circle once a year? 1712 BLACKMORE *Crea-  
 tion* ii. (1736) 52 The sun revolving thro' the ecliptic way.  
 fig. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* ii. xxx. (1739) 137 He would  
 therefore have his way like that of the Zodiack, broad  
 enough for Planetary motion of any one that could not  
 contain himself within the Ecliptic Line of the Law.

† Used by mistake for ELLIPTIC.  
 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 The Exercise of Pro-  
 phesying, or, in ecliptic expression, the Exercise of the  
 Ministers.  
*B. sb.*

1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which  
 is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called be-  
 cause eclipses can happen only when the moon is  
 on or very near this line. Sometimes put for the  
 plane of the ecliptic.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ix. 208 The distance of  
 the Pole circles from the Pole is just so much as the de-  
 clination of the Ecliptic from the Equator. 1646 SIR  
 T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 29 If we imagine the Sun to make  
 his course out of the Ecliptic, and upon a line without  
 any obliquity. 1698 KELL *Exam. The Earth* (1734) 225 It  
 [is] .. impossible to conceive how a Sphere can be inclin'd  
 to a Plane, passing thro' its Center as the Ecliptic does  
 thro' the Center of the Earth. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.*  
 (1862) i. iv. 13 Its equator was in the plane of the ecliptic.  
 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Argo's Astron.* 121 The in-  
 clination of the orbit of this comet to the ecliptic is 12° 34'.

2. The great circle on the terrestrial sphere  
 which at any given moment lies in the plane of  
 the celestial ecliptic.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecliptic*, in geography, an imaginary  
 great circle on the terrestrial globe .. falling upon the plane  
 of the celestial ecliptic.

**Ecliptical** (ekliptikāl), *a.* [f. ECLIPHTIC + -AL.]  
 Pertaining to the ecliptic; situated on the ecliptic.  
 1556 RECORDER *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 281 The Ecliptical  
 points, whiche be commonly called the Headde and the  
 Tayle of the Dragon. 1835 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 429  
 In carrying out the work of ecliptical charting .. M. M.  
 Henry .. resolved .. to have recourse to the Camera.

† Used in error for ELLIPTICAL.  
 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 402 When the sentence is  
 ecliptical or defective. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sci.* iv. xii.  
 299 He conceives this word, On mine Honour, wraps up  
 a great deal in it .. and no lesse then an ecliptical oath,  
 calling God to witness, who hath bestowed that Honour  
 upon him.

Hence **Ecliptically** *adv.*, in the direction of  
 the sun's (apparent) annal motion in the ecliptic.  
 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus*, The flower twists  
 Aequinoctially from the left hand to the right .. the stalk  
 twines ecliptically from the right to the left.

† **Eclipticity**, *Obs. rare*—  
 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 68 Discoveries, with regard to  
 the eclipticity of the Zodiac.

**Eclogite** (eklodjait), *Min.* Also *g* eclogyte,  
 eklogite. [f. Gr. *ἐκλογία* selection; see quot.  
 1822.] A metamorphic rock, consisting of granu-  
 lar garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smar-  
 agdite (Dana *Man. Geol.* (1880) 74).

[1822 HAYN *Mineralogie* IV. 548 Dialecte, Espèce unique :  
 Eclogite, d'éclogie chois, parce que les composants de cette  
 roche n'étant pas de ceux qui existent plusieurs ensemble  
 dans les roches primitives .. semblent s'être choisis pour  
 faire bande à part.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.*  
 III. xxix. 169 Feldspar with a basis of soda. .. forms .. with  
 garnet, eclogite. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.*  
 This rock, to which Hayn gave the name of eklogite, is  
 usually very firm and coherent.

**Eclogue** (eklog), *Forms*: 6-8 eglog(ue), (6,  
*g* eglogue, -ge), 6- eclogue. [ad. L. *ecloga*, *a.*  
 Gr. *ἐκλογία* selection, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to select.

The spelling *æglogue* (med. L. *ægloga*, Fr. *églogue*) was  
 associated with a fanciful derivation from *æg*, *æg*-66 goat  
 (as if 'discourse of goatherds'.)

1. A short poem of any kind, *esp.* a pastoral  
 dialogue, such as Virgil's *Bucolics*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysman* (headings), The fyste  
 Eglog of Alexandre Barclay of the Cytizen & Uplondysman.  
 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Arg. § 2 They be  
 not termed Eclogues. 1591 FLORIO 2nd *Fruites* Ep. Ded.  
 1. Some .. deusing how to .. blancher their passions with  
 æglogues, songs and sonnets. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 His  
 meaning might be perceived out of the last Eclogue of  
 Virgill. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* 55 It is not sufficient  
 that the sentences only be brief, the whole Eclogue  
 should be so too. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37  
 A little eclogue descriptive of the approach of spring.

† 2. Erroneously for: Conversation, discourse.  
 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eclogue*, a talking to-  
 gether. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 288 The Shep-  
 herds in the Eclogue which they had together about going  
 to Bethlehem to find Christ, use this Speech.

3. *Attrib.*, also *eclogue-wise* *adv.*, as in an eclogue.  
 1680 SIONEV *Aradica* (1613) 210 Which gave occasion to  
 Histor and Damon .. to present Basilus with some other of  
 their complaints Eclogue-wise. *Ibid.* 388 In eclogue wise.

Hence **Ecloguey** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to, or  
 of the nature of, an eclogue or pastoral poem.

18. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.*, They poems .. fill my  
 heart w/ .. The most ecloguey thoughts they do!

**Eclude**, *erron. form* of EXCLUDE *v.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 66 He is utterly ecluded from  
 his family.

**Ecness**, -nyss, var. of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

† **Ecod**, *inf. Obs.* [var. of EGAD, *egod*, AGAD,  
 q.v.] Used as a mild oath.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* i. viii. 'Ecod! it runs in my  
 head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iii. iv. It's well I have  
 a husband acoming, or ecod I'd marry the baker. 1865  
 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* xiv. 371 Ecod, when I say to him ..

† **Economacy**, *Obs. rare*. In *7* economacy.  
 [f. L. *economus* (ad. Gr. *οικονομος* steward) +  
 -ACY.] The position or office of being 'spiritual  
 economs' or controller of ecclesiastical affairs.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 45 That Objection of  
 Protestants against the economacy of the Bishop of Rome.

**Economic** (ikongmik), *a.* For forms cf.  
 ECONOMY. [ad. L. *economicus*, ad. Gr. *οικονομικός*,  
 f. *οικονομος*; see ECONOMY and -IC. The Fr.  
*économique* is of earlier date, and may have been  
 the first source of the Eng. word.]

1. + *a.* Pertaining to the management of a house-  
 hold, or to the ordering of private affairs (*obs.*)  
*b.* Relating to private income and expenditure.

1592 SIR JOHN DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. (1697) 52 Doth  
 employ her Oeconomic Art .. her Household to preserve.  
 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 In this Oeconomic or  
 household order. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 212 A man of  
 natural goodness .. whose courses .. serve me for Oeconomic  
 booke. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 193 Employing them  
 in oeconomic & natural morall duties. 1669 GALE  
*Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. 1. 7 Oeconomic Poetrie .. also .. Politic  
 Poetrie .. had their Original from Moses's Oeconomics, and  
 Politics. 1791 COWPER *Ode*, xix. 408 That I in wisdom  
 oeconomic aught Pass other women. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart.*  
*Res.* (1857) 77 Landlords' Bills, and other economic Docu-  
 ments. — *Sterling* i. ix. (1872) 55 His outlooks into the future,  
 whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused.

2. Relating to the science of economics; relating  
 to the development and regulation of the material  
 resources of a community or nation.

1835 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 70 The economic experi-  
 ment. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. 35 Principles which  
 will enable us to investigate economic problems. 1883  
*Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 M. Leroy-Beaulieu .. one of the  
 ablest writers on economic subjects.

*b.* Maintained for the sake of profit. Also,  
 Connected with the industrial arts. (The former  
 title of what is now the 'Museum of Practical  
 Geology' was 'Museum of Economic Geology'.)

1854 BARNHAM *Haliet.* 36 The advantages to be derived  
 from economic fish-ponds. *Mod.* The many economic ap-  
 plications of electricity.

† 3. Thrifty, careful, saving, sparing. *Obs.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. ii. 96 We should be eco-  
 nomic. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* vi. (1832) i. 112. I  
 never saw any one so economic of her smiles.

† 4. **Economic Rat**: a transl. of *Mus econo-  
 micus*, a name given by Linnæus to a burrowing  
 rodent found in Siberia and Kamtchatka (now  
 called *Arvicola economicus*). *Obs.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) i. 378 The migrations of  
 the Economic Rats, are not less extraordinary.

5. Pertaining to 'economy' in religious teaching,  
 or to 'economy of truth'. Cf. ECONOMY 6.

[1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance of some Letters* (1816) i.  
 11 That species of writing called by Voltaire, the economic  
 style, or an expedient falsification of facts.] 1851 ROBERTSON  
*Sermon* Ser. iv. vi. (1863) i. 34 His economic manage-  
 ment of Truth. I use this word though it may seem pedantic.

6. Pertaining to a dispensation, or method of  
 the Divine government. Cf. ECONOMY 5 *b.*

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) i. 31 Jacob  
 gives to this agent the .. economic title of The Angel.

*B. sb.*  
 1. The art or science of managing a house;  
 housekeeping. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 That othir point, which to practice  
 Belongith, is econouque. 1609 C. BURLER *Fenn. Mon.*  
 v. (1623) Kiv. As well in Musick as Oeconomic there must  
 sometime be Discords.

2. *pl.* (after L. *economica*, Gr. *οικονομικά*).

† *a.* The science or art of managing a house-  
 hold; a treatise on that subject. *Obs.*

1806 COGAN *Haven Health* (1836) 16 Aristotle .. in his  
 Economikes .. biddeth us to rise before day. 1619 FO-  
 THERBY *Athenæ* ii. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie ..  
 hath three parts: Ecclesiasticks, Oeconomicks, and Politics.  
 [1622 Bk. *Discip. Ch. Scol.* 43 Ethica, Oeconomica &  
 Politica.] 1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* xix. 123 The more practical  
 ones of Politics and Economicks. 1770 LANGHORNE  
*Plutarch* (1809) II. 586/2 Economics, so far as they regard  
 only inanimate things, serve only the low purposes of gain;  
 but where they regard human beings they rise higher.

*b.* The art of regulating income and expendi-  
 ture; also, pecuniary position.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 27 The family economics  
 getting yearly more propitious and flourishing. *Ibid.* i.  
 vi. 140 The Original Regulations .. a very solid lucid piece  
 of economics.

*c.* The science relating to the production and  
 distribution of material wealth; sometimes used  
 as equivalent to *political economy*, but more fre-  
 quently with reference to practical and specific  
 applications. Sometimes qualified by an adj. pre-  
 fixed, as in *Rural Economics*. Also, the condition  
 of a country with regard to material prosperity.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 176 He .. engaged to go with  
 me .. to Tour D'Aigues to wait on The baron .. whose essays  
 are among the most valuable on rural economics. 1839

CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 The oppression has gone  
 far farther than into the economics of Ireland. 1847-48  
 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. vii. (1876) 181 Chemistry, natural his-  
 tory, and economics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. iii. 100  
 Those moral attributes .. are independent of economics.  
 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* i. v. 138 The  
 improvement of Greece in economics. 1881 P. GEORGES in  
*Nature* XXIV. 526 Those sections .. were devoted to ..  
 physical economics.

† 3. One who understands the art of housekeep-  
 ing. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 10 God is the best economic;  
 his house is exactly ordered for matter of good husbandry.

† 4. **Ecl. Hist.** An administrator of the revenues

of a vacant benefice [f. med. L. *oconomus*]. *Obs.*  
 1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 611 There being  
 a suit for a benefice, an Oconomick may be created. *Ibid.*  
 735 The Episcopal See being void, the Chapter shall elect  
 one or two oconomicks.

**Economical** (ikongmikāl), *a.* Forms: see

ECONOMY. Also *o*conomical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a household or its management;  
 resembling what prevails in a household. *arch.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (1884) 61 The other oconomical  
 matter you wotte of. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad.  
 i. 493 Oconomical science, that is, the art of ruling a house  
 well. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Those private ver-  
 tues .. concerne his oconomical administration. 1680 SIR R.  
 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 2 Adam had only oconomical  
 power, but not political. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. v.  
 § 1. 425 Oconomical Convenience first determined the  
 Ratio's of Doors, Windows, etc.

*b.* Pertaining to pecuniary position.

1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller App.* (ed. 2) 270 My 'economic  
 circumstances render it impossible for me to travel much.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, the develop-  
 ment of material resources; relating to political  
 economy. Cf. ECONOMY 3.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 173 The economical  
 writers of antiquity .. recommend the former method. 1790  
 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 Commerce .. and manufacture, the  
 gods of our oconomical politicians, are themselves perhaps  
 but creatures. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 43 Why did not  
 France sink under her economical disorders?

*b.* = ECONOMY 2 *b.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 270 He had the direction  
 .. of the economical garden. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 28  
 Many very important applications of this principle have  
 been made by Count Rumford to economical purposes.  
 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 99 Bakewell created .. breeds  
 in which every thing is omitted but what is economical.

3. Characterized by, or tending to economy; of  
 persons; saving, thrifty; opposed to wasteful. Cf.  
 ECONOMY 4.

1780 BURKE *Sp. on Economical Reform* 17 An economical  
 constitution is a necessary basis for an economical ad-  
 ministration. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxiii. 228 The  
 more economical application of the public revenue. 1851  
 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 259 The use of animal flesh  
 .. as a principal article of diet .. is very far from being  
 economical. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 89 He will  
 not work in an economical way. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope*  
 iv. 92 Illustrative of his economical habits.

4. = ECONOMY 5.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 80 Careful ever to maintain  
 substantial truth in our use of the economical method.  
 1864 — *Apol.* 386 She observes no half-measures, no eco-  
 nomical reserve.

5. *a.* Pertaining to a dispensation; cf. ECONOMY 5 *b.*

*b.* Pertaining to an organization; cf. ECONOMY 8.  
 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 631 The Trinity, doth  
 defende the Oiconomical state, that is, the mystery of the  
 dispensation. 1646 BURD. *Isaachar in Phenix* (1708) II. 265  
 This Sanhedrim is Christ's Vicegerent in his oconomical  
 Kingdom. 1670 MANNING *Vita Sacra* iii. 40 The Oeco-  
 nomical harmony is disturbed. 1726 V. REVE *Sermon*.  
 (1729) 171 When the .. Son of God had served the prophetic  
 and priestly parts of his economical charge. 1817 G. S.  
 FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) i. 37 The economical  
 office of the Word .. is to declare the Father to his creatures.

**Economically** (ikongmikāl), *adv.* [f. prec.  
 + -LY.] In an economical manner.

1. With reference to, or from the point of view  
 of, economic science.

1805 OLIVIERO *Slave States* 172 The best examples of the  
 application of science, economically to agriculture, can be  
 found in Virginia. 1868 ROCKES *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49  
 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is con-  
 ditioned by some sort of saving.

2. In a thrifty or saving, as opposed to a waste-  
 ful, manner.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 Those resources the king-  
 dom should economically apply. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit.*  
*India* (1845-8) III. 549 The object might be attained ..  
 more economically, by the appointment of a Lieutenant  
 Governor. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Labour  
 can be more .. economically carried out.

3. *Theol.* According to the method or subject to  
 the conditions of the divine economy.

1666 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 71 The Sin of Man ..  
 disabled the Law of Works that it could not give that  
 Eternal Life which after the Fall it promised only econo-  
 mically. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) i. 36 God  
 the Father .. economically declares his high behests through  
 the medium of the Word. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 67  
 The system which is of less importance is economically or  
 sacramentally connected with the more momentous system.

**Economist** (ikongnōmist), [f. Gr. *οικονομίστης*  
 (see ECONOMY) + -IST. Cf. Fr. *économiste*.]

† 1. One who manages a household; a house-  
 keeper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 100 A prudent man... may first become a good economist, that is, a governor & father of a family. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 1. 99 Mr. Penny... will prove a good husband, and a great economist. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 219. I am got into lodgings of my own, and will endeavour to be as good an economist as my villainous nature will let me. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* 472 21 The perfect economist or mistress of a household.

2. A manager in general; one who attends to the sparing and effective use of anything, esp. of money. Const. of.

1730 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. § 1. (1737) II. 372 O wise Economist... whom all the Elements and Powers of Nature serve! 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 He is a good Economist in his extravagance. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Line*. Every good Economist will purchase as... cheap as he can. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 553 He appears to have been but an indifferent economist. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 47 (He) was such a rigid economist of time, that every hour was allotted to its separate work.

3. One who practises or advocates saving.

1758 *Herald* II. 109 No. 27 He is an economist in his expenses. 1771 H. MACKENZIE *Man. Feat.* xxxvi. (1803) 72 His aunt was an economist. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 420 An Italian... must be a rigid economist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 115 Economists who pressed for the reduction of the public expenditure.

4. A student of, or writer upon, economics or political economy.

1804 EARL LAUNER. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 354 To the economists commerce ought to have appeared a direct means of increasing wealth. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* (1836) 393 The great defect of... our own economists in general, is the want of definitions. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. Pref., Those facts which form the special study of the economist.

b. More fully, Political Economist.

1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 197 He [Mr. Monck] is a great Grecian and a great political economist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 David Hume... one of the most profound political economists of his time.

c. One of the school of 'Economists' (who flourished) in France in the 18th c.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. A... considerable sect, distinguished in the French republic of letters by the name of 'The Economists'. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vii. 328 Soon after 1755 the economists effected a schism between the nation and the government. 1898 MORLEY *Conduct* 33 As a thinker he is roughly classed as an Economist.

**Economization** (ikpōnōmizē'zōn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of economizing (force, material, etc.).

1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 3 The economization of the elements of electricity. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 4/5 A great economization of the commercial processes.

**Economize** (ikpōnōmizē), v. [f. Gr. oikōvō-mos (see ECONOMY) + -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To act as the governor of a household. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 41 The power... to... economize in the Land which God hath given them, as Masters of Families in their Houses.

† 2. *trans.* To arrange, constitute, organize. *Obs.* 1695 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd.* Christ 12 So shall the Divine Person... Economize... the Lustre of his Glory. *Ibid.* 18 The Throne of God... is so Economiz'd as to be distinct.

3. To use sparingly; to effect a saving in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 122 He is calculating how he shall economize time. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* vi. *Napoli*. Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 He never economized his ammunition but... rained a torrent of iron... to annihilate all defence.

b. To procure the funds for anything by economy or saving. Somewhat rare.

1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 82. 341 Her... charities... were economized from her own personal revenue.

4. *intr.* To practise economy; to spend money more sparingly than before.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 219 Economising on principles of justice and mercy. 1813 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* xl. (1883) I. 217 Light is one of the things I do not like to economize in. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 95 When wages fall... the poor... are obliged to economise.

5. *trans.* To turn to account, turn to the best account; to apply to industrial purposes.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 117 It must be for man's advantage to economize this power. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 6 How this labour may... be... economized, so as to produce the richest results. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (1868) 666 Who knows... what motive powers may... be economised other than those that result from the direct application of heat. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 366 [Machinery's] object is to economise force supplied from without.

Hence Economized *pp. a.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 106 These are already economized alterations of something still more primitive.

**Economizer** (ikpōnōmizē'zā). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which economizes.

1. One who makes money go a long way; one who effects saving in expenditure.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (1867) 281 Sarah is as good an economist as any going. 1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Jan. 4/6 He was a most rigid economizer who spent a halfpenny in tar, but when the ship foundered his economy was not much appreciated even by himself.

2. One who practises 'economy of truth'.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 86 The modern economist keeps back his opinions or dissembles the grounds of them.

3. *Mech.* An appliance of any kind intended to effect a saving, esp. of heat or fuel. Also attrib.

18... Chambers' *Encycl. s.v. Caloric Engine*, [Economy of

fuel] is effected by a 'regenerator,' or more properly, 'economizer'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 64/6 Fire Economiser for ordinary grates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 85/4 A boiler in the economiser house exploded.

**Economizing** (ikpōnōmizē'zōn), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action or process: a. of turning to account for industrial purposes; b. of using with reserve and to the best effect.

1879 CASTELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 244/2 The appliances for the economizing of water. 1881 *Athenum* 17 Sept. 364/6 Work, which a slight economizing of his boundless materials might... expedite.

**Economy** (ikpōnōmī). Forms: 6 *econ*, *yconomie*, 7 *economie*, (7, 8 *economy*), 7-9 *oconomy*, 7-*economy*. [ad. L. *economia*, ad. Gr. oikonomia, f. oikonomos one who manages a household (usu. spec. a steward), f. oikos a house + nomos, f. *nomos* to manage, control. The Gr. oikonomos was adopted in classical Lat. as *oconomus*, but seems to have been re-introduced into med. L. from contemporary Gr. (in an ecclesiastical sense) with the phonetic spelling *yconomus*, whence the early Fr. and Eng. *yconomie* as forms of this word.

In Christian Latin the accepted transl. of oikonomia was *dispensatio* (cf. L. *dispensator* = Gr. oikonomos steward); hence in certain Theol. senses *economy* and *dispensation* are used convertibly.]

1. Management of a house; management generally.

† 1. The art or science of managing a household, esp. with regard to household expenses. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Domestic economy*.

c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 The Doctrinal Principals and Proverbs *Economie*, or Howsolde keepyng. [1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 303 A part whereof is *Oeconomia*, commonly called House-rule.] 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 255 You have contrary to... good economy made a snow-house in your upper Rooms.

b. The manner in which a household, or a person's private expenditure, is ordered. *arch.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 3 His Equipage and *Oconomy* had something in them... sumptuous. a. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* IV. (D.) He ought to be very rich, whose *economy* is so profuse. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 229 Three great ministers, who could exactly compute... the accounts of a kingdom, but were wholly ignorant of their own *economy*. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. v. xlix.* 372 Impertinence... to watch over the *economy* of private people. 1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (ed. 2) 70 If you could find me any person that would undertake my small *economy*.

† c. *concr.* A society ordered after the manner of a family. *Obs.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 249 At Holbeck we... had an *economy* of young men.

† d. The rules which control a person's mode of living; regimen, diet. *Obs.* rare.

1735 BARBER in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 85 The *economy* you are under must necessarily preserve your life many years.

2. In a wider sense: The administration of the concerns and resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness; the art or science of such administration. Frequently specialized by the use of adjectives, as *Domestic*, *Naval*, *Rural*, etc. So † *Charitable Economy* [in Fr. *économie charitable*]: the management of charitable institutions.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 124 Special Administration at home, for the *Oconomy* of a Common-wealth. 1691 T. H[ALL], *Acc. New Invention*, 117 Of Naval *Oconomy* or Husbandry. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 344 'Twould have been bad *Oconomy* to make such an use of them [Cushions]. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scott.* (1774) 194 *Rural Economy* is but at a low ebb here. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 320 The functions in domestic *economy* are many, which fall to the share of women. 1801 MRS. TRIMMER (title), *Oconomy of Charity*, or an address to Ladies adapted to the present state of charitable institutions. 1863 P. BARRY (title), *Dockyard Economy and Naval Power*. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 Articles... employed in the... *economy* of agricultural operations.

b. *esp.* Management of money, or of the finances. 1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* II. 7 It was not the only erroneous Instance of his *Oconomy*. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble* Ld. Wks. VIII. 23 A system of *economy* which would make a random expense... not easily practicable.

3. Political Economy [transl. Fr. *économie politique*]: originally the art or practical science of managing the resources of a nation so as to increase its material prosperity; in more recent use, the theoretical science dealing with the laws that regulate the production and distribution of wealth.

1767 SIR J. STEWART (title), *An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy*. 1796 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. Intro. II. 3 Political *economy*... proposes two distinct objects... to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people... and... to supply the state... with a revenue sufficient for the public services. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. § 1. 1 Political *Economy* is the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of those articles or products which have exchangeable value, and are either necessary, useful, or agreeable to man. a. 1830 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 125 The French have long distinguished themselves by their knowledge of political *economy*. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* I. (ed. 3) 2 The subject of a treatise on political *economy* is, the services which men render to each other; but those services only on which a price can be put.

4. Careful management of resources, so as to make them go as far as possible.

a. with reference to money and material wealth: Frugality, thrift, saving. Sometimes euphemistically for: Parsimony, niggardliness.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* I. n. 62 Men have... been very liberal in their censure of the Duke's *Oconomy*. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 88 Nor was this *Oconomy* well liked even in France. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 162 The luxury of Britain did not teach him [Holbein] more *economy* than he had practised in his own country. 1770 JAS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. *Malmesbury* I. 196 There can be no Independence without *economy*. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The *economy* with which [Q.] Mary had commenced her reign had been sacrificed to superstition.

b. *concr.* An instance or a means of saving or thrift; a saving.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 The suppression of the packets is one of the *economies* in contemplation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 Improved breeds of horses, cattle... are really *economies*. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct. [The Railway Company] has only been saved from utter bankruptcy by *economies*.

c. with reference to immaterial things, as time, personal ability, labour, etc.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 275 The *economy* shown by nature in her resources is striking. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. vii. 107 To read a language that has been very imperfectly mastered is felt to be a bad *economy* of time.

II. 5. *Theol.* The method of the divine government of the world, or of a specific department or portion of that government.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 28 All this is the method and *Oconomy* of heaven. 1725 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 127 The whole *Oconomy* of our Salvation might be the better represented. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Rev.* I. 75 That particular scheme of the divine *economy* which is revealed to us in the New Testament. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 The true theological position of the Law... its true position, that is, in the Divine *economy* of salvation.

b. *esp.* A 'dispensation', a method or system of the divine government suited to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *Mosaic*, *Jewish*, *Christian economy*.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 516 Apol., Tending to the greater ornament and completeness of the Christian *Oconomy*. 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Div.* (1707) IV. 256 The *Oconomy* of Faith should go before that of Vision. 1770 PRIMAUX *Orig. Filles* II. 58 The *Mosaic Economy*. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 4. 13 This Egyptian influence in the *Mosaic Economy* has been largely over-rated. 1852 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 97 The *Economy* of Grace. 1871 MACDUFF *Memo. Patmos* VIII. 100 The twofold song descriptive of both *economies*.

III. 6. a. *Theol.* [after Gr. oikonomia in the late sense 'politic administration'] The judicious handling of doctrine, i.e. the presentation of it in such a manner as to suit the needs or to conciliate the prejudices of the persons addressed. b. This sense has been (by misapprehension or word-play) often treated as an application of 4. Hence the phrase *economy* (as if 'cautious or sparing use') of truth.

Newman's history of the Arians (1833) contained a section on the use of 'the *Economy*' by the Fathers. The word was eagerly caught up by popular writers and used contemptuously, as if it were a euphemistic name for dishonest evasion; in this sense it is still freq. met with. The sense of *economy* to which Newman referred occurs freq. in Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen; e.g. the former, commenting on the words 'vain deceit' (Col. ii. 8) says that some deceits are good, e.g. that practised by Jacob, which was οὐκ ἀνάγχα ἀλλ' οἰκονομία not a fraud but an 'economy'. The ecclesiastical use of the word occurs in Fr. writers of the 17th and 18th c., and was ridiculed by Voltaire; hence the appearance of b so early as 1796. See also *ECONOMY* c. 5. a. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 3 (1876) 65 The *Economy* is certainly sanctioned by St. Paul in his own conduct. To the Jews he became as a Jew, etc. 1841 — *Tracts for Times* xc. (ed. 4) 83 What was an *economy* in the reformers, is a protection to us. 1885 E. S. FROULKES *Prim. Conservation* iv. 93 Whether S. Cyril pushed his *economy*—or, as it would now be called, his diplomacy—too far.

b. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 208 Falsehood and delusion are allowed in no case whatever. But, there is an *economy* of truth... a sort of temperance, by which a man speaks truth with reason that he may continue to speak it the longer. *Mod.* 'I do not impute falsehood to the Government, but I think there has been considerable *economy* of truth'.

IV. Organization, like that of a household.

7. The structure, arrangement, or proportion of parts, of any product of human design.

† a. *spec.* of a poem, play, etc. [Immediately from Gr. and Lat.] *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* Intro. Such *economy* or disposition of the *fabula* as may stand best with... decorum. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 In this... *Economy* of a Poem, Virgil much excels Theocritus.

b. *gen.*

1734 WATTS *Reliq.* *Jura* (1789) 217 An odd sort of elegance in the *economy* of her table. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 31 The Crossings of Stairs... would found the *Oconomy* of the Building. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1770) II. xxxvii. 21 The *economy* of the table was recomposed. 1756 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 103 That the *economy* of the beaufait... may not be disarranged.

8. In wider sense: The organization, internal

constitution, apportionment of functions, of any complex unity.

† **a. of the Trinity.** *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius ou Rev.* iv. 2 According to the economic or dispensation thereof [of the divine essence]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Continu.* l. 3. 46 For now we are to consider how his natural body enters into this economy and dispensation. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 268 This Order and Economy, observable in the Persons of the Sacred Trinity.

b. of an individual body or mind. Sometimes *concr.* (like 'system') for the body as an organized whole.

1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 176 The whole Economy of the body. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poet.* Wks. 1730 l. 95 The whole economy of their brain is corrupted. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 192 With regard to the economy of the mind... all vice is indeed pernicious. 1880 J. W. LEECH *Bile* 193 An effort of the economy to eject the poison.

c. of the material creation or its subdivisions, as in phrases, *animal, vegetable economy, economy of nature.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 Within the course and economy of nature. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* it. 1. (1737) II. 1. 19 An Animal-Order or Economy, according to which the Animal Affairs are regulated and disposed. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. 2 They... had no idea... of the vegetable economy. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 209 Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 174 We will retire to its forests to collect and examine the economy of its most rare and beautiful birds.

d. of human society as a whole, or of any particular community.

1643 SIR I. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 16 Nor will [heads that are disposed unto schism] be ever confined unto the order or economy of one body. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 2. 75 In old time there was a manner of living, and as it were a certain economy... living by Rapine. 1712 SPECT. No. 404 r. 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Economy is formed in a chain as well as the natural. 1815 DR. YORK *Let. in Gurw. Disp. Wellington* X. 4 Your... attention must... be directed to... the interior economy of the different corps. 1899 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 672 This real value in the economy of society is not disregarded.

† **Econtrary**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *e. contra* in same sense.] Contrariwise, vice versa.

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. xix. § 11 That no person that ys rated for landes... be sette or taxed for his goode and catelles moveables nyether econtrary.

† **Econverse**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *e. converso* of same meaning.] Conversely.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cviii. 71 b. That reason may knowe the truth from the falshood and so converse.

† **Ecossaise**. [f. *Ecossaise* fem. adj.] 'Scotch'. Cf. SCHOTTISCHE. (See quot.)

1893 E. PAUER *Programme* 27 Apr. A lively dance tune in 2/4 time. In older music the Ecossaise was in 3/4 slow time, and was sometimes used for the Andante.

† **Ecostate** (ēkōstēt), *a.* [f. E-*pref.* + L. *costa* rib + *-ATE*.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* Ecostate, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa.

† **Ecoute** (ēkūt). *Mil.* [f. *écouter* (f. *écouter* to listen) an excavation, in which a miner can listen for the working of the enemy's miners.] (See quot.)

1815 HUTTON *Phil. & Math. Dict.* I. 282 *Catacombs*,... are excavations or small galleries... in front of the glancis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way.

† **Ecphasis**. [Gr. *ekphasis* declaration, f. stem either of *ekphairō* to show forth, or of *ekphraivō* to tell forth. Cf. ECPHRASIS. (See quot.)

1705 PHILLIPS, *Ecphasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts. 1815 HUTTON *Phil. & Math. Dict.* I. 282 *Catacombs*,... are excavations or small galleries... in front of the glancis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way.

† **Ecphonema** (ēkfonēmā). *Rhet.* [Gr. *ekphōnēma*, f. *ekphōnēin* to cry out.] (See quot.)

1736-1800 BAILEY, *Ecphonema*, a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ecphonesis**. Also 6. *ecphonisis*. *Rhet.* [Gr. *ekphōnēsis*, f. as prec.] Exclamation, an exclamatory phrase.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 221 Ecphonisis, the figure of exclamation... it vters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion. 1642 JOHN EATON *Honey-combe of free Justis* 318 The Ecphonesis or acclamation of Christosyme upon this plea. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Ecphonesis, Admiration or Wonder and Exclamation... is marked thus (h) 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ecphora** (ēkphōrā). *Archit.* [Gr. *ekphōrā*, f. *ekphōrēin*, f. *ek* out + *phōrēin* to bear.] (See quot.) 1715 KERSEY, *Ecphora*, a jutting or bearing out in a building. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1842-76 GUILLOT *Archit. Gloss.* *Ecphora*, a word used by Vitruvius to signify the projection of a member or moulding of a column.

† **Ecphractic**, *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. late Gr. *ekphraktikos*, f. *ekphrassin* to remove obstructions.] Adapted to clear away obstructions; aperient, deobstruent. Also as quasi-sb. Hence † **Ecphractical** *a.*, of same meaning.

1657 TONLISON *Renai's Disp.* 30 Must be dissolved by a... cutting Ecphracticke. *Ibid.* 124 Ecphractical, as it were purging fractures. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 16 It is of great concernment... to procure the blood and spirits a free course... by suitable purges and Ecphractic Medicines. 1775 ASH, *Ecphractic*, attenuating, dis-

solving tough humours. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecphractic*, aperient, also the same as deobstruent.

† **Ecpheasis** (ēkfrāsīs). [Gr. *ekphraō*, f. *ek* out + *phraō* (to speak).] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecpheasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 65 The same florid effeminacies of style... in... an Ecphasis of Libanius, are harmless.

† **Ecraseur** (ēkrāzōr). *Surg.* [f. *écraser* to crush, f. *écraser* to crush.] A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1859 *Dubl. Hosp. Gaz.* 15 Jan. On the use of the Ecraseur in the operation for Anal Fistula.

† **Ecrhythmus** (ēkriphmōs). [f. Gr. *ekrhythmos* out of tune, f. *ek* out + *rhythmos* rhythm; see -OUS.]

1715 KERSEY, *Ecrhythmus*, a Pulse that observes no Method. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecrhythmus*, old term applied by Galen to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmic.

† **Ecrolement**. [Fr.] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc. Used fig.; also spec. in *Geol.* 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of an Invalid* (1832) 288 Napoleon has so catamanned the foundations, that more than one Ecrolement has already taken place. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian System* l. xiii. 163 The great ecrolement of rocks round Daren. *Ibid.* l. xxvii. 435. I found the phenomena to be similar to many ecrolements of Alpine tracts. The name of a colour; the colour of unbleached linen. Also quasi-sb.

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 White écru or maire are the shades preferred. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9/1 The bridesmaids... wore dresses of pink satin and écru muslin.

† **Ecstasiate**, *v. rare*. [f. ECSTASY + *-ATE*. Cf. F. *extasier*.] *trans.* = ECSTACIZE.

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 278 The singer... may extasiate his audience.

† **Ecstasied** (ēkstāsīd), *pph. a.* [f. ECSTASY *v.* + *-ED*.] a. Exalted in contemplation. b. Enraptured.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exeup.* II. iv, Seraphims and the most ecstasied order of intelligence. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.* (1860) To Rdr. 9 Those... whose extasied souls ravished with joy of his condigne punishment, by excess of extasied spirits did themselves injuries. 1787 tr. Klopstock's *Messiah* II. 115 Thus ecstasied, sang the youthful spirits of Heaven.

† **Ecstasis** (ēkstāsīs). Also 7 extasis. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ekstasis*; see ECSTASY.] = ECSTASY sb. 2, 3.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Med.* II. v. v. (1651) 392 Another... like in effect to Opium, which puts them... into a kinde of Extasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 Ecstasis is either true, as when the mind is drawn away to contemplate heavenly things, or etc. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. § 3. 203 Vision, dream, trance, ecstasis, were common incidents in the history of the Hebrew prophets.

† **Ecstasize** (ēkstāsīz), *v.* [f. ECSTAS-Y + *-IZE*. Cf. ECSTASY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy or transport of rapturous feeling; to give pleasurable excitement to. Also refl.

1835 *New Month. Mag.* XLV. 469 The auditors were delighted, enraptured, ecstasized. 1853 MISS SHEPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* l. 54. I should have ecstasized myself ill. 1899 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xvi. 251 Read passages from Byron... ecstasizing the lawyer's lady.

2. *intr.* To 'go into ecstasies'.

1854 T. GWYNNE *Naunette* (1864) 18 The merry old woman was ecstasizing over the size and beauty of the... fish.

† **Ecstasy** (ēkstāsī). *Forms:* 4-5 extasie, -cye, 6-9 extasie, -y, ecstacy, extacy, -ie, 6-8 extasy, 6 extascie, 7 extase, ecs-, estasie, 8, 9 ecstas, ecstasie, 7-9 extacy, 6- ecstacy. See also ECSTASIS. [a. OF. *extasie*, (after words in -sie, ad. L. -sia) f. med. L. *extasis*, a. Gr. *ekstasis*, f. *ekstasis* of *ekstasis* to put out of place (in phrase *ekstasis phronōn* 'to drive a person out of his wits'), f. *ek* out + *istasis* to place. The mod. Eng. spelling shows direct recourse to Gr. The Fr. *extase* is ad. med. L. or Gr.]

The classical senses of *ekstasis* are 'insanity' and 'bewilderment'; but in late Gr. the etymological meaning received another application, viz., 'withdrawal of the soul from the body, mystic or prophetic trance'; hence in later medical writers the word is used for trance, etc., generally. Both the classical and post-classical senses came into the mod. langs., and in the present fig. uses they seem to be blended.]

1. The state of being 'beside oneself', thrown into a frenzy or a stupor, with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* III. 10 They weren fulfilled with wondring, and extasie, that is, leysing of mynde of resoun and lettynge of tunge. 1420 *Chastell. Pl.* II. (1847) 113 I knowe... That you be in grete extasie. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii. 217 Our words will but increase his ecstasie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 19 To lye in restlesse ecstasie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 201 With a great and sudden Ayr he entered... In which extasie the English Factours fled to Bantam. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. ii. The crouching beasts Cling to the earth in pallid ecstasie.

2. *Pathol.* † a. By early writers applied vaguely, or with conflicting attempts at precise definition, to all morbid states characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, cataplexy, etc.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 124 Beames... shooote from out the fairenes of her eye: At which he stands as in an extasie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xv. 179 The principall person of the embassage... fell downe flat before them in a swoone and extasie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 80, I... layd good scuses upon your extasie [Stage direction to line 40: Falls into a trance]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) l. 160 The Ministers of the State... like me in an Extasy... had no Speech or Motion.

b. In modern scientific use. (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 840 Ecstasy. In this condition, the mind, absorbed in a dominant idea, becomes insensible to surrounding objects. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, s. v. The term ecstasy has been applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is occupied exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions. These latter centres may be in a condition of inertia, or of insubordinate activity, presenting various disordered phenomena, for the most part motor.

3. a. Used by mystical writers as the technical name for the state of rapture in which the body was supposed to become incapable of sensation, while the soul was engaged in the contemplation of divine things. Now only *Hist.* or *allusive*.

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 107 In such sober kind of ecstasies did Plotinus find his own soul separated from his body. 1656 H. MORE *Autid.* Ath. III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the body by Ecstasy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 Whether that which we call Ecstasy, be not dreaming with the Eyes open, I leave to be examined. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 181/2 Things seen in an Ecstasy are more certain than those we behold in dreams. 1824 EMERSON *Transcend.* Wks. 1875 II. 282 He [the Transcendentalist] believes in inspiration and in ecstasy. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. II. 65 Ecstasy... is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness. 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos.* I. 29 The Chaldeans and the Semites let loose on the West these wanton rites, the intoxication of the senses, and by a natural transposition, mystic ecstasy.

b. The state of trance supposed to be a concomitant of prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture. Now with some notion of 4.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eug.* II. Wks. (1831) 59 Certaine women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* IV. 125 Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans... being in an Ecstasy, saw him in Hell. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* III. Hands... waked to ecstasy the living lyre. 1755 — *Progr. Poesy* (R.). He that rode sublime upon the seraph wings of ecstasy. 1823 SCOTT *Triumf.* III. xxv. He leant upon a harp, in mood Of minstrel ecstasy.

4. An exalted state of feeling which engrosses the mind to the exclusion of thought; rapture, transport. Now chiefly, Intense or rapturous delight: the expressions *ecstasy of woe, sorrow, despair*, etc., still occur, but are usually felt as transferred. Phrase, *To be in, dissolve* (trans. and intr.), *be thrown into ecstasies*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 After they come downe agayn to themselves from suche excessive cleynauce or extasy. 1585 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* (1877) Ep. Ded. 6 In extasie of despair. 1601 WEEVER *Divine Mart.* Div. b. In a sorrow-sighing extasie, Henry tooke leave. 1620 MELTON *Astralg.* 4 This extasie of my admiration was broken off by the occasion of a noyse. 1632 MILTON *Il Pensier.* 165 As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies. 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 l. 112 In ecstasies I would dissolving lie. 1733 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 26 Boyish tricks that I played in the ecstasy of my joy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* 7 The ecstasy of the monk's terror. 1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron.* Ess. (1854) I. 165 What somebody calls the 'ecstasy of woe'. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 627 The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that, etc. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 There had been no ecstasy, no gladness even. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Ess. 242 When he hears it he is in ecstasies.

b. An outburst, a 'tumultuous' utterance (of feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* c. 32 The Fury and Ecstasies of a giddy and passionate Multitude. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 1013 Shrill ecstasies of joy declare The favouring goddess present to the pray'r.

5. *Comb.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 169 A poet! know him by the ecstasy-dilated eye.

† **Ecstasy**, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. ECSTASIZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass.* *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. Wks. (1677) 159 They us'd to be so extasid... as... to tear their garments. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (1878) I. 12 My Blood was Corral, and my Breath was Ice, Ecstasied from all Sense, to think, etc. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII. elected Pope* 2 They were ecstasied with distractions.

2. *intr.* To behave as in an ecstasy. *Obs.*

1636 W. DENNY in *Aun. Dubrenia* (1877) 15 With seeming seeing, yet not seeing eyes... he ecstasies.

3. *trans.* To raise to a high state of feeling; to fill with transport; now esp. to delight intensely, enrapture. Chiefly in *pass.*; see ECSTASIED.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. l. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. Thou with these words hast extasied my soul. 1638 — *Fair Mel. of West* I. II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 281, I cannot but wonder why any fortune should make a man ecstasied. 1660 *Character Italy* 69 She would extasy a forerunner with the sight of her stately fabrics. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 251 Breathless with haste and ecstasied with joy. 1874 T. HARVEY *Nadding Crowd* II. xx. 232 The crowd was again ecstasied.

† **Ecstatic** (ēkstētik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ekstatis*, f. stem *ekstata*-. See ECSTASY sb. and -ic.]



## A. adj.

1. Of the nature of trance, catalepsy, mystical absorption, stupor, or frenzy (see ECSTASY sb. 1, 2, 3); accompanied by or producing these conditions. Of persons: Subject to experiences of this kind.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 42 There doth my soul... sit In pensive trance... and ecstatic fit. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 286 The Quakers... during these Extatick years... were not in a Solid Condition. 1718 POPE *Eloisa* 339 In trance extatic may thy pangs be drowned. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxx. Convulsions of extatic trance. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Column* xxvii. 27 The banded Priest's extatic art. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 62 In the extatic state, individuality, memory, time, space... all vanish.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy or exalted feeling; characterized by, or producing intense emotion (now chiefly pleasurable emotion). Of persons: Subject to rapturous emotion. (See ECSTASY sb. 4.)

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 Carried quite away in an Extatick fit of Love and Joy and transporting Admiration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xi. Mrs. Miller... burst forth into the most extatic thanksgivings to Heaven. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* I. 260 He quivers in extatic pain. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 42 Thy Newgate thefts impart extatic pleasure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 24 She had thrown herself in extatic idolatry at the feet of the hero of Caprera. 1876 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* I. 27. 45 Minds of a visionary and extatic nature.

## 3. absol. quasi-sb. rare.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 25 The man indeed at times is all upon the extatic.

B. sb. 1. One who is subject to fits of ecstasy (see ECSTASY sb. 2, 3).

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 201 (D.) Old Heretics and idle Ecstasicks. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 190 A swarm of... ecstasics... spread over the country. 18... PROCTOR in *Cycl. Sc. I.* 433 The childhood and youth of an ecstastic.

2. pl. Sarcastically used for: Utterances in a state of ecstasy or transport; transports.

1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xi. Dante's more abstruse ecstasies Meant to personify the mathematics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 Ecstasies again, might be spared.

## || Ecstatica. [mod.L., f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xix. 689 'Ecstatics,' i.e. females of strongly Emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound Reverie. 1883 SALMON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 521 Abbé Clocquet was able to consult an ecstastic of his acquaintance.

Ecstatical, a. arch. [f. ECSTATIC + -AL.] = ECSTATIC.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier... forbear to bragge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* III. xv. 320 At the solemne Feasts of Bellona those sacred servants wounded each other in an extaticall furie. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contemp.* N. T. IV. xii. (1796) III. 297 This was not Abraham's or Elihu's extaticall sleep. a 1656 BR. HALL in Spurgeon *Treat.* Dav. Ps. cxlv. 3 David's rapture, expressed in an ecstastic question of sudden wonder. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1881) 186 Graces... which some saints of God enjoy in extatic... raptures. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 229 Extaticall love... continually carries me out to God without myself. 1682 *News fr. France* 5 If he thinks what he says will be reported in the Kings hearing... he grows almost Ecstatical.

Hence Ecstatically adv., in an ecstastic manner; in a state of ecstasy. Also + Ecstaticalness, ecstastic condition.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 293 Spoken rapturously and ecstasically. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* II. § 14 (1713) 131 Madness is nothing else but an Ecstasicalness of the Soul. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1851) 63 The Dutch discoverers... made certain of the natives most ecstasically drunk. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6, I would... extatically shed the last drop of my blood for His Holiness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1047 Blackwood... rejoices ecstasically... over the downfall of the Gladstone Government.

+ Ecstatize, v. Obs. rare. [f. ECSTAT-IC + -IZE.] trans. To throw into an ecstasy, ecstasize.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. viii. 222 He stood extatiz'd at that Picture.

|| Ectasia (ektē'ziā). Pathol. [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἐκτασία*, f. as next, on the analogy of *ἀναστροφή*, etc.] A dilatation. A synonym of ANEURISM. (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

1876 TR. WAGNER'S *Gen. Pathol.* 599 Bronchial ectasias with intact or ulcerated mucous membrane.

|| Ectasis. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκτασις*, f. *ἐκτείνω*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τείνω* to stretch.] 1. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ectasis*, Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Pathol. Any morbid condition characterized by a state of dilatation. (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

Ectenic (ekten'ik), a. [f. Gr. *ἐκτενής* strained, f. *ἐκτείνω* to stretch out + -ic.] Epithet applied to the phenomena, otherwise called 'mesmeric' or hypnotic, considered as produced by a state of strained attention.

1882 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 104 Manifestations... psychic, biological, odylic, ectenic.

Ecteron, -onic, had forms of ECDERON, -ONIC.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 237 The common term Ecteron is applied to both structures. 1881 — *Cat* 27 The teeth... in part are ecteronic.

Ectethmoid (ekte'th'moid), a. [f. ECTO- + ETHMOID-]. A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1882 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 171 This is the prefrontal or ectethmoid (bone).

|| Ecthlipsis (ekhl'ipsis). Prosody. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκθλίψις*, f. *ἐκθλίβω*, f. *ἐκ* out + *θλίβω* to rub; squeeze.] (See quot. 1880.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 175 Ecthlipsis... a striking out. It is a figure of Prosodia, especially when (M) with his vowel is taken away, the next word beginning with a vowel. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1715 in KERSEY. 1880 ROBY *School Lat. Gr.* § 941 Ecthlipsis, crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in m before an ensuing vowel.

|| Ecthyma (ekhl'mā). Pathol. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκθύμα*, f. *ἐκθύω* 'to break out as heat or humours' (Liddell & Scott). 'By some it is looked upon as the same as Impetigo' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 497 In Ecthyma the pustules are seldom numerous.

Hence Ecthymatous a.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 359 The ecthymatous form is nothing more than a chancre.

Ecto- (ek'to), repr. Gr. *ἐκτο-*, stem of *ἐκτός* adv., outside; employed as comb. form in many compounds of mod. formation, as Ecto-blast [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], see quot. Ecto-calcanear a., see quot. and CALCANEAR. Ecto-condyloid [Gr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle + -oid], see quot. Ecto-coneiform a., see quot. and CUNEIFORM. Ectocyst [Gr. *κυστ-ίς* bag], see quot. and CYST. Ectoderm [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *epiblast*; also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the Coelenterata; hence Ectodermal a., Ectodermic a. Ecto-metatarsal [mod.L. *metatarsus* the bones between the tarsus and the toes], see quot. for Ecto-calcanear. Ecto-parasite, see quot. 1861; hence Ecto-parasitic a. Ectoplasm [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], see quot.; hence Ectoplasmic a. Ecto-proctous a. [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus, rump], belonging to the *Ectoprocta*, an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles. Ecto-pterygoid a. [see PTERYGOID], see quot. Ecto-sarc. Zool. [Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκ-ός* flesh], the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. Ecto-

stosis [on the analogy of Gr. *ἐξέστosis*, f. *ἐστέω* bone], an external growth of bone. Ecto-zoon (pl. -a) [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, 'Ecto-blast, the Membrane composing the walls of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/2 There are three calcanear processes... the third, called 'ectocalcanear', from behind the ectocondyloid cavity and the ectometatarsal. *Ibid.* 74/1 The 'ectocuneiform' surface. *Ibid.* 68/2 A smaller ossicle, is the 'ectocuneiform'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* v. 208 The ecto-coneiform form enormously preponderate over the other coneiforms as in the Horse. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Each individual of a colony of Polyzoa is encased in a cell known as the 'ectocyst'. 1881 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 11 The 'ectoderm' growing from within outwards. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The upper germ-layer, from which the outer skin and the flesh proceed, Huxley named Ecto-derm, or Outer layer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. I. 55 The 'ectodermal' cells constitute the epidermis (ectoderm). 1877 FOSTER *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 74 The junction of the 'ectodermic' muscular process [in *Hydra*] with the body of its cell. 1881 HUXLEY tr. *Moguin-Taydon* II. VI. 291 Those Parasites which derive their nourishment from the skin... have... been named... 'Ectoparasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. IV. 102 Palatari [is] an ectoparasite, upon oligochaetan Annelids. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 42 The Myxinioids... are... 'ecto-parasitic. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowl.* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm ('ectoplasm') and an inner soft (endoplasm) layer. 1882 VINES *Saccl. Bot.* 583 Two cells... separated... by an 'ectoplasmic' layer... of protoplasm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. VIII. 460 The characteristic polypide of the 'ectoproctous' Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 131 The bony palate may be enriched by the addition... of two extra bones, the 'ecto-pterygoid' and the entopterygoid. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. II. 94 Beneath this lies a thick cortical layer ('ectosarc') distinguished by its clearness and firmness from the semifluid central substance (endosarc). 1880 MAYNE *Exh. Lex.*, 'Ectozoon, a general term for those parasitic insects... that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the Entozoa.

|| Ectopia. Pathol. [mod.L. *ectopia*, f. Gr. *ἐκτοπ-ος*, adj. f. *ἐκ* out + *τόπ-ος* place.] 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

|| Ectropro-, -um. Pathol. [mod.L. *ectropro-*, Gr. *ἐκτροπ-ος*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τρέπω* to turn.]

'An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1865 COOKE *Marrow of Chirarg.* (ed. 4) II. § III. 154 Ectropro is when the lower eyelid is fallen down. 1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 697 Ectropro is common in the under, and very uncommon in the upper eyelid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ectropro signifies an everted condition of the lid.

Ectrotic (ektrō'tik), a. Med. [ad. Gr. *ἐκτροτικός* pertaining to abortion, *ἐκτροπώσκειν* to miscarry.] 'Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the foetus. Also applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1039 The local treatment [in small pox] embraces measures to render the eruption abortive on the face, or to prevent the disfigurement caused by pitting. The treatment for this end is called ectrotic.

Ectyolotic (ektilō'tik), a. and sb. Med. [ad. Gr. *ἐκτυλωτικός*, f. *ἐκτυλό-ειν*, recorded in sense of 'swell out into a callus', but here taken as meaning 'to remove warts', f. *ἐκ* out + *τύλος* wart.] (See quotes.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ectyolotics*, remedies proper to consume and eat off callus's, warts and other excrescences found on the flesh. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1847 CRAIG *Ectyolotic*, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ectypal (ek'tipāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of an ectype or copy; opposed to archetypal.

1642 R. C. *Union of Christ & Ch.* 3 Material things are but Ectypal Resemblances and Imitations of spiritual things. a 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 232 Ectypal Salem here is in their Eye. The Model of Archetypal on high. 1845 CORRIE *Theol. in Encycl. Metroph.* 857/1 A common division [of Theology], used to be... Archetypal Theology, ..2. Ectypal, derived from the former.

Ectype (ek'taip). [ad. Gr. *ἐκτύπος*, neut. of *ἐκτύπος* worked in relief, f. *ἐκ* out + *τύπος* figure.]

+1. An impression (in wax, clay, etc.) of a seal or medal. ? Obs. in lit. sense.

1661 PHILLIPS *Pref.*, *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy. 1677 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 296 Sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robt. Cotton. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

b. fig. A copy, reproduction; esp. as opposed to archetype or prototype.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 48 Thine own ectype Brownrigge. 1692 BEVERLEY *Diac. Dr. Crisp* 10 It is an Ectype or Exemplification of the Everlasting Covenant. 1699 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii. (1695) 212 The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too; but not perfect ones. 1722 WOLLASTON *Rel. Nat.* III. 13 The true ectypes of their originals. 1846 SIR W. HAMMOND in *Reid's Wks.* 771 To subordinate... the prototype to the ectype.

2. Archit. An object in relief or embossed.

1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*

Ectypography (ektipō'grāfi). [f. Gr. *ἐκτύπος* (see ECTYPE) + *-γραφία* a writing.] (See quot.)

1870 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v. A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in. *Ibid.* 179 [In etypography] the lights are etched-in and the lines of the design left standing in relief, similar to the letters of type-founders.

|| Ecu (ek'i). [Fr.: originally 'shield' = L. *scutum*; according to Littré so called because it bore on one face 3 fleurs-de-lis, like a heraldic shield.]

A French silver coin; commonly regarded as equivalent to the English 'crown'. Now used in France as a name for the five-franc piece.

The relation of the *écu* to the *livre*, and its actual value, varied greatly at different periods. There was also a gold *écu*, similarly variable in nominal and actual value.

1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1029/1 *Écu* of France, or Silver Lewis... Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1875 *Jevons Money* xii. 145 The coinage of *écus*... had been left unrestricted.

+ Eculee. Obs. rare-1. [OF. *eculee*, ad. L. *equuleus* rack, dim. of *equus* horse.] (See quot.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 An instrument named eculee of which two ends stonde on the ground and if upward lyke Saynt Andrews crosse.

Eccumenacy, -ic, -ical, -icity: see ECUMEN-.

Eczema (ek'zēmā). Pathol. [Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, f. *ἐκτέ-ειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τέ-ειν* to boil.] 'An acute, or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). There are many kinds of eczema; a form occurring in cattle (*E. epizooticum*), is known as 'the foot and mouth disease'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eczema*, a name given by the ancient physicians, to any very pustule on the skin. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Apr. 5 Animals... may communicate disease... though... not suffering from... eczema themselves.

Hence Ecze-matous a., Ecze-matously adv.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A family drank the milk [from a cow having the foot and mouth disease] undiluted, and are now suffering from an ecze-matous condition of the lips, tongue, and palate. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 165 The ecze-matously diseased tissues.

+ Ed, a. Obs. rare. Only in *superl.* edist or edidist. [Of uncertain origin; it has been identified with the OE. *ead* happy (cf. EADI, EADNESS), but the latter appears to be a spurious word evolved from corrupt readings. Perh. *ed-dist* may be a scribal error for *oddist*, which occurs elsewhere in the poem.] ? Distinguished in war.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5324 Ercules, had honorable, edisi of knights. *Ibid.* 5592 Ector... eddist of knights.

+ Ed-, prefix, OE. *ed-* = OHG. *it(a, id)* (MGH. *ite-, it*, mod.G. dial. *it-*), ON. *id-*, Goth. *id-*,

again, backwards (= L. *re*-). Frequent in OE.; a few examples survived into ME.; see EDBOTE, EDGROW, EDHALDE.

**-ed**, suffix<sup>1</sup>, the formative of the pa. pple. of wk. vbs., had in OE. the forms *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od* (*-ud*), where the vowel represents (though not with uniform consistency) the thematic suffix characteristic of the class to which the vb. belongs; the ppl. suffix proper being *-d*: -OTent. *-do-*: -OArjan *-id-*; cf. Gr. vbl. adjs. in *-rōs*, and L. pples. in *-tus*. In some OE. vbs. the suffix is added immediately to the root-syllable, and therefore appears without preceding vowel as *-d*, or after a voiceless cons. as *-t*; e.g. in *scald* SOLD, f. *sellan* to SELL, *boht* BOUGHT, f. *byegan* to BUY. In ME. the several vowelless forms of the suffix (where they were not contracted) were levelled to *-ed* (*-id*, *-yd*), and this *-ed* is in most cases still retained in writing, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (*d*), or after voiceless cons. (*t*), as in *robbed* (*rōbd*), *hoped* (*hōpt*). The full pronunc. (*ed*) regularly occurs in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ted*, *-ded*; but it is frequently required by the metre of verse, and is still often used in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few words, such as *blessed*, *cursed*, *beloved*, which are familiar chiefly in religious use, have escaped the general tendency to contraction when used as adjs.; and the adjectival use of *learned* is distinguished by its pronunc. (*lārnéd*) from its use as simple pple. (*lānd*). From 16th to 18th c. the suffix, when following a voiceless cons. (preceded by a cons. or a short vowel), was often written *-t*, in accordance with the pronunc., as in *jumpt*, *whipt*, *stept*. This is still practised by some writers, but is not now in general use. Where, however, a long vowel in the vb.-stem is shortened in the pple., as in *crept*, *slept*, the spelling with *-t* is universal. Some pples. have a twofold spelling, according as the vowel is shortened or not in pronunc.; e.g. *leapt* (*lept*), and *leaped* (*lipt*).

In several other classes of instances the *-ed* of early ME. has undergone subsequent contraction (in the inflected forms, however, this process had already begun in OE.): e.g. the endings *-ded*, *-ted* became *-dd*, *-td*, as in *bled*, *mod. bled*, for OE. *blēd* (see BLEED v.), *scit*, *mod. set*, for OE. *scēd* (see SET v.); after *l*, *n*, *r*, the ending *-ded* has often become *-l*, as in *gilt*, *sent*, *girt*; and in certain cases *l*, *n*, *r* at the end of a verb-stem cause the suffix *-ed* to become *-l*, as in *spilt*, *unkent*, *burnt*. These contractions occur only in the older words of the language, and many of the words in which they are found have parallel forms without contraction, in most cases with some difference of meaning or use. The Sc. form of *-ed* is *-it*, with which cf. such early ME. forms as *i-nemphit* named, *i-erunt* crowned, though these belong chiefly to extreme southern dialects.

2. The suffix was (chiefly in 15th, 16th, and 17th c.) added to adapted forms of L. pples., the intention being to assimilate these words in form to the native words which they resembled in function; e.g. *acquired*, *situated*, *versed* (*sine*). Similarly, the ppl. adjs. in *-ate*, ad. L. *-atus*, common in mod. scientific nomenclature, have usually parallel forms in *-ated*, without difference in meaning; e.g. *bipinnate*(d), *dentate*(d).

3. It is possible that some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs. may be examples of this suffix rather than of *-ED*<sup>2</sup>. The apparent instances of this which can be traced back to OE., however, are found to belong to the latter.

**-ed**, suffix<sup>2</sup>, OE. *-ede* = OS. *-ēdi* (not represented elsewhere in Teut., though ON. had adjs. similarly f. sbs., with ppl. form and *i*-umlaut, as *cygðr* eyed, *lyrnðr* horned): -OTent. type *-ēdjo-*, is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs. connoting the possession or the presence of the attribute or thing expressed by the sb. The function of the suffix is thus identical with that of the Lat. ppl. suffix *-tus* as used in *canadatus* tailed, *auritus* eared, etc.; and it is possible that the Teut. *-ēdjo-* may originally have been f. *-ēdjo-* (see *-ED*), the suffix of pa. pples. of vbs. in *-ōjan* formed upon sbs. In mod. Eng., and even in ME., the form affords no means of distinguishing between the genuine examples of this suffix and those ppl. adjs. in *-ED*<sup>1</sup> which are ultimately f. sbs. through unrecorded vbs. Examples that have come down from OE. are *ringed*: -OE. *hringed*, *hooked*: -OE. *hōccede*, etc. The suffix is now added without restriction to any sb. from which it is desired to form an adj. with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something); e.g. in *toothed*, *booted*, *wooded*, *moneyed*, *cultured*, *diseased*, *jaundiced*, etc., and in parasynthetic derivatives, as *dark-eyed*, *seven-hilled*, *leather-aproned*, etc. In *bipeded*, *crabbed*, *dogged*, the suffix has a vaguer meaning.

(Groundless objections have been made to the use of such words by writers ignorant of the history of the language: see quot.) In pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as *-ED*<sup>1</sup>.

1779 JONSON *Gray Wks.* IV. 302 There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives derived from substantives, the termination of participles: such as the 'cultured' plain... but I was sorry to see in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the 'honed' spring. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* (1836) 171, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented*... The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse.

**Edacious** (*ēdā's*), a. [f. L. *edaci-* (nom. *edax*), f. *edere* to eat + *-ous*.]

1. Of or relating to eating; devoted to eating, voracious. Now chiefly *humorous*.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 199 Our... high-toned irritability, edacious appetites, and pampered constitutions. 1805 CARLYLE *Fraser's* *Gl.* III. ix. viii. 135 Who shall judge him—transcendent King of edacious Flunkies. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 182 His edacious peculiarities—whether... most partial to lamb or turkey.

b. *fig.* Greedy, eager. 1856 CARLYLE *Fraser's* *Gl.* V. xiii. v. 62 These words Hyndford listened to with an edacious solid countenance. 1866 *Remin.* (1881) I. 259 A hardy little figure, of edacious energetic physiognomy.

2. Said of time. (After L. *tempus edax rerum*.) 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 372 Edacious Time has all his works consumed. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 31 Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4 Edacious Time too visibly devours her last charm.

**Edacity** (*ēdā'si*), [f. as prec. + *-ty*.]

1. The quality of being edacious; capacity for eating; good appetite. Now chiefly *humorous*.

1826 BACON *Sylva* § 972 The Wolf is a Beast of great Edacity and Disgestion. 1833 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxix. If those pipes windings... Should not refrain too much edacity. 1864 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 613 Edacity in the Small Pox is usually an ill Sign. 1863 *New Month.* Mag. VII. 335 He has vivacity, edacity, and bi-bacuity. 1864 BADIHAM *Heliot.* 516 Ulysses' edacity is competently attested in the Odyssey.

2. Corrosive quality, destructive power. Obs. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 146 Lest the noxious quality of the air or edacity of heat spoil their qualities.

† **Edad**, *int.* Obs. [Cf. ADAD, ADOD, EDOD, EGAD, ECOD.]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 28 1/2 *Add* and *edad* is only a minding of by *Ed*.

**Edaphodont** (*ēdāfōdnt*), a. *Palaeont.* [ad. mod. L. *edaphodus* (*-odont*), f. Gr. *ēdaphos* floor + *ōdōs*, *ōdōv*-os tooth; the name was given by Buckland on account of the shape of the teeth.]

A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus*, remains of which are found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the *edaphodont* fishes.

† **Edbote**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *Ed* + *BOOT sb.*]

Restitution, amends, satisfaction. c. 1325 SHOREHAM 31 Penance heth maneres thre, Thor3 sor3e, schryfte, and edbote. *Ibid.* 36 Wanne man hys repentant i-schryve, He schold on edbote.

|| **Edda** (*ēdā*). [ON.; usually identified with *Edda* the name of the great-grandmother in the ON. poem 'Rígsþuln' (see Vigf. and Powell *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 514); others consider it to be f. *ōdr* poetry.] The name given to two distinct Icelandic books:

a. By Icelandic poets of 15th c. applied to a miscellaneous handbook to Icel. poetry, containing prosodic and grammatical treatises, with quotations and prose paraphrases of myths from old poems. This work (partly written by the Icelandic historian Snorre Sturlasson c. 1230) has since 1642 been commonly called Snorre's Edda, or the Younger or Prose Edda.

b. A collection (made c. 1200) of ancient ON. poems on mythical and traditional subjects. The names 'Elder or Poetic Edda', 'Edda of Samund', were applied to this work by Biörn of Skarðs, who erroneously ascribed its compilation to the Icelandic historian Samund (d. 1133).

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 180 Neither does the Icelandic Edda... supply that defect. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 196 Edda, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress. 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar. 221/2 The Elder (or Poetic) Edda is a volume of very old mythological and heroic lays. 1875 WHITTIER *Life Lang.* x. 18 The Edda is the purest and most abundant source of knowledge for primitive Germanic conditions.

Hence **Eddaic**, **Eddic** a., of or pertaining to the Eddas; resembling the contents of the Eddas. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 41 No Eddic or other Manuscripts... are older than... the 13th century. 1884 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 267/1 African and Australian myths almost as Eddic... may be quoted. 1883 VIGF. & POWELL *Corp. Poet. Bor.* I. 101 There are not one but many mythologies in the Eddic poems.

**Eddas**, var. of EDDOES.

**Edder** (*ēdā*), sb. Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 8-9 eather. [Of doubtful etymology; some have identified it with OE. *edder*, *eder* enclosure = OHG. *edar*, ON. *jabarr* edge, border.] Osiers, hazel-ros, or other light flexible wood, used for interlacing the stakes of a hedge at the top. Also in *Stake and edder* (eather) fence. Hence **Edder** v.; also **ether**, *trans.* to interlace or bind (a hedge)

at the top with osiers, etc. **Eddering** *vbl.*, sb. a. the action of the verb; b. *concr.* the materials used in the operation.

[*Beowulf* 1038 *Measas*... on flet teon in under eoderas. a 1000 *Wanderer* (Gr. Wülker) 177 Stonda... hryðge ða eodras.] 1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* § 126 When thou haste made thy hedge and eddered it well, than take thy mall agayne and dryve downe thy edderinges. 1577 TUSSEY *Hush.* xxiii. (1878) 73 Save edder and stake, strong hedge to make. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Etareharica*, Angli. hoc ipsum the edlar and ethar appellantes. 1775 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Quitchet*, Edder is to bind the Top of the Stakes in with some small long Poles, or Sticks on each Side. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* VII. 25 The stake and eather fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1809) II. 646 Hurdles, fagots, stakes and edders. 1863 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ethering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge.

**Edder**, obs. and dial. var. of **ADDER sb.**, **EIDER**.

**Edders**, var. of EDDOES.

**Eddish** (*ēdij*). Forms: (? 1 *edisc*, *-ese*), 6-7 *edysohe*, *-yshe*, *-ish*, 6-8 *etche* (e), 7-8 *eadish* (7 *esh*), (9 *dial.* *edidge*, *hedditch*), 7-8 *eddish*. See also **EARSH**, **ARRISH**. [Of obscure etymology.

Usually identified with *Ed*, *edice* park or enclosed pasture (glossed *vivarium*), with which cf. OE. *yddice*, rendering L. *suppellex*, *suppellectile*, household stuff. It is difficult to see how the meaning of the OE. word could have given rise to the mod. sense of *eddish*, which, though widely diffused in dialects, has not been traced further back than the 15th c.; and the assumption that 'aftergrowth' is the unrecorded primary sense of OE. *edisc* 'park' appears too hazardous. The current derivation from OE. *ed* 'again' suits the modern sense, but (even if this sense were demonstrated for OE.) involves difficulties with regard to form.]

† 1. OE. *edisc*: A park or enclosed pasture for cattle.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 147 *Broel*, *edisc* [*Corpus* 324 *Broel*, *edisc*, *deortun*]. 778 *Ag. Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 427 *Agellum* *gūi dicitur* tatan *edisc*. 822 *Ibid.* 458 *Greton* *edescas* lond. a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xcix. [c.] 3 We his folc syndan and his fæle sceap, þa he on his *edisc* ealle afledde.

2. a. Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again, an aftergrowth of grass after mowing (in first quot. perhaps 'hrushwood'). b. Stubble; a stubblefield.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 136 *Fruter*, a styke, a yerde, and buske, vnderwoode, or eddysshe. 1513 FITZGERARD *Surv.* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Eddysshe and the aftermathe. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xviii. (1878) 43 *Soile* perfectly knowe, er edish ye sowe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iv. There is little edish or after-pasture. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *Eddish*, *Edish*, *Etch*, *Ersh* or *Egrass*, the latter *Pasture*, or *Grass* that comes after *Mowing* or *Reaping*. a 1728 Br. KENNETT *Lansdowne MS.* 1033 in *Prompt. Parv.* 135 *note*, *Eddish*, *roughings* or *aftermat* in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* v. i. 101 *Eddishes*, *stubblefields*. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Survey Essex* 50 The bean etche well cleaned in the autumn and sown again with wheat; a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares. 1830 *Boston (Linc.) Gazette* 19 Oct. Pastures have been abundant and the eddishes luxuriant. 1863 *Lanc. Fens* 23 *Wed* had gone... a-helpen... 't' heawse ther hedditch. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., The young beas han broke into the clover eddish.

b. = EATAGE.

1843 L. O. ABINGER *12 Meeson & Welsby's Rep.* LXII. The action is brought... for the eddish or eatage of a field.

3. *attrib.*, as in *eddish-grass*; *eddish-cheese*, cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the aftermat; *eddish-crop* (see quot. 1863); † *eddish-hen* [f. OE. *edisc*; see 1], a quail.

c 825 *Vesp. Psaller* civ. [cv.] 40 *Bedun* flesc & cwom him eddeschen. a 1300 E. *F. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 *pai* asked, and come þe eddischenne. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* t. xxxv. 68 *Eddish* grasse. 1615 *Eng. Housw.* II. vi. (1668) 152 Touching your *Eddish* cheese, or *Winter* cheese. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Brit. Harb.* 267 A ham... an *Eddish* cheese, and a few other trifles. 1863 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Eddish-crop* (Ess.) is a grain crop after grain.

**Eddit**, var. of **ADIT**, a watercourse. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 79 The eddits thar are taken up from the several streams.

**Eddoes** (*ēdōvz*). Also *edoes*, *eddas*, *edders*, *eddy* (in *eddy-root*). [An African word, from the language of the Gold Coast.] 'The tuberos stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta*... *Caladium bicolor*, etc.' (*Treas. Bot.*). *Eddy-root*: the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorrhiza*).

1685 BURTON *Engl. Empire America* x. 142 Carrots, Potatoes, and Eddoes, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 227 The different species of Eddas are distinguished into the blue Eddas, the scratching Eddas, and the roasting Eddas. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1799) VI. 202 Extensive plantations, consisting of the taro or eddy root, and sweet potatoes. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 64 *note*, Eddoes, arum sagittæ folium, have been introduced by the Nova Scotian settlers. 1841 ORDENSON *Creeb.* II. 10 Yams, potatoes, and eddoes.

† **Eddre**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ēdre*, *ēdre*, *ēd-dre*, 3 *ēdre*. [OE. *ēdre* = OFris. *ēddre*, *ēddre*, OHG. *ēdara*, *ēdra* (Dn., Gcr. *adder*), OSw. *ēdra* (Sw. *ädra*): -OTent. \**ēdōrōn*-; cogn. v. ON. *ēdr* (repr. OTent. type \**ēdōr*-), of same meaning; the Gr. *ētrop* heart, *ētrop* belly, may be ultimately connected.] A bloodvessel, vein.

*Beowulf* 2967 (Gr.) Swat ædrum sprong forð under fexe. c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii. 17 (Gr.) Wærun mine ædra ealle tolydsde. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Men. hudeð ham hwon heo beoð fleten blod on eom eadm. a. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 45 Ich have hem leten eddie blod.

**Eddy** (edī), *sb.* Also 5 *Se. ydy*, 6-7 *edie*, *eddee*, -ie. [Of unknown history; app. first recorded in 15th c.; if of Eng. origin, the sense seems to point to connexion with *ED*; cf. *ON. ðða* of same meaning.]

1. 'The water that by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current' (Adm. Smyth); a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool.

a. 1455 *Houlate* lxi. The barde...socht wattr to wesche him thar out in an ydy. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* 245 (R.) Suche as...escaped their enemies, were...drowned with...the eddies of the stream. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Locus C. Warre* 251 The strong eddy or Whirlpool of the River...brought it into the Trench. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* l. 133 Those great eddies...that suck into them...whatever comes within their reach. 1727 *THOMSON Spring* 816 The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round. 1870 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. vii. The wheeling eddies boil. 1882 *WHITE Naval Archit.* 449 It is blunt tails rather than blunt noses that cause eddies.

2. *transf.* Wind, fog, dust, etc. moving in a similar way; a circular movement of wind, etc.

1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) l. 173 Rain...brought...by the eddy in the winds. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. i. 269 Indicated through circling eddies of fog. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadescha* 22 A dustcloud rolls in eddies forth.

3. *fig.*  
1791 G. MORRIS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 413 There is in the current of their affairs a strong eddy or counter tide. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 147 An eddy of criticism. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xlviii. The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreath. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Ab.* iii. 139 These are but the eddies of the royal history. 1875 *FARRAR Seekers* ii. iv. 231 In the mighty eddies of an unseen, mysterious agency.

4. *Comb.*, as *eddy-breeze*, -*current*, -*stream*, -*tide*; *eddy-fock* (see *quot.*); *eddy-water* (also *eddy*, Adm. Smyth), the dead water under a ship's counter. Also *EDDY-WIND*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* l. 250 \*Eddy breezes from a hilly shore. 1600 *HAKLUIT Voy. III.* 291 (R.) From the Cape to Virginia...are none but \*eddy currents. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 Rock possessing this [Current-Bedding] structure is sometimes called 'Eddy-Rock' by quarrymen and well-sinkers. 1725 *De For Voy. round W.* (1840) 352 They would rather have an \*eddy stream against them. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 An \*eddy tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 87 Owing to the eddy tide these operations were not attended with success.

**Eddy** (edī), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]  
1. *intr.* To move in an eddy or eddies; said properly of water and objects borne on water; also of air, vapour, etc., and *transf.* of birds on the wing. Also *fig.*

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* l. xvii. Eddying in almost viewless waves. The weeping willow twig to lave. 1813 - *Trienn.* iii. vii. The unvented sound, Eddying in echoes round and round. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 158 The wind was high...sweeping in the rain in every direction as it eddied to and fro. 1844 *Memo. Babylonian Press* II. 97 Large hungry eagles...eddying far above into the regions of air. 1865 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 285 A flat cake of ice eddied round near the floe we were upon. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 4. 97 The vapour...eddying wildly in the air.

2. *trans.* To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in*: to collect as into an eddy (*rare*).

1730 *THOMSON Autumn* 322 The circling mountains eddy in from the bare wild the dissipated storm. 1858 *Sail. Rev. VI.* 123/4 How are we to tell that a comet...may not get eddy (so to speak) by some great planet? 1878 *SMILES Robt. Dick* iv. 28 The water is churned and eddied about.

**Eddying** (edīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec. + -ING*.] The action of the *vb.* *EDDY*: moving in circles, whirling. In *quots. transf.* and *fig.*

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 220 An eddying instead of progression of thought. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode to Mem.* ii. The eddying of her garments caught from thee the light of thy great presence. 1886 *Athenian* 10 July 39/1 The twistings and eddyings of the political current.

**Eddying**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec. + -ING*.] Moving in eddies; full of eddies.

1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 127 The eddying wind has kept them [the roofs] bare at the bleak corners. 1870 *BYRANT IIad.* I. v. 158 From Lydia where the eddying Xaotus runs. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. 16 The eddying vapours...had been mingling...in endless ways.

**Eddeless** (edīles), *a.* [f. *EDDY sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without eddies, tranquil; also *fig.*

1621 G. SANOVVS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 104 A silent stream I found, all eddeless, perspicuous to the ground. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 485 To mortify the body, and still the mind into eddeless meditation.

**Eddy-root**: see *s.v.* *EDDOES*.

**Eddy-wind**. A wind that moves in an eddy.  
1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A gust, a storme...an eddy-wind. 1647 *WILCOX Simp. Cobler* 22 Men...that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1697 *DAVENY Virg. Georg.* i. 505 Chaff with eddy winds is whirled round. 1715 *DESAGULIERS River Impr.* 152 Such Eddy-Winds blow from the South when we have them here at London. 1774-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1218 There is...an eddy wind at S.W.

1867 *SAYR'S Sailor's Word-Bk.* s.v. The eddy-wind of a sail escaping in a curve makes the sail abast shiver.

**Ede**, *ML. f.* of *edde*, *OE. pa. t.* of *Go*.

† **Ededication**, *Obs. rare* -1, [f. *L. ededicationem*, f. *ededicā-re*, f. *ē* out + *decimus* tenth.] The action or process of taking a tithe or tenth.

a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* ut. xlviii. 386 The Ededication and Tith-haling of their Goods.

|| **Edelweiss** (ē-dēlweis). [f. *Ger. edel* noble + *weiss* white.] An Alpine plant, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium* or *Leontopodium alpinum*, remarkable for its white flower, growing in rocky places, often scarcely accessible, on the Swiss mountains. Also *attrib.*, as in *edelweiss-lace*.

1862 *EMERSON Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 339 It is called by...the Swiss Edelweiss, which signifies Noble Purity. 1878 *BROWNING La Saitiaz* 21, I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside named Edelweiss. 1882 *Charles Lowder* 356 A...cross of edelweiss had been placed on the coffin. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 27/4 Perhaps the most successful rival of Nottingham goods is the German-Swiss Edelweiss lace.

**Edematose**, -ous, var. ff. *CEDEMATOSE*, -ous.

**Eden** (ē-d'n). [a. Heb. *עֵדֶן*; etymologically 'pleasure, delight'.]

1. The abode of Adam and Eve at their creation, Paradise; also more fully, *The garden of Eden*.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* iv. 16 Caym...dwelleth at the east place of Eden. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* ii. 8 The Lorde God also planted a garden of pleasure in Eden. *Ibid.* iii. 23 Then the Lorde God put him out of the garden of Eden. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 143 Discovering...all the East Of Paradise and Edens happy Plains. 1796-7 *COLERIDGE Poems* (1862) 14 Ah flowers! which joy from Eden stole While innocence stood smiling by. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fanny*, II. x. 108 What the flaming sword was to the first Eden, such is the malaria to these sweet gardens and groves.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A delightful abode or resting-place, a paradise; a state of supreme happiness.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 79 He [the translator] mote been a corn i goddes guldene edene. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 42 This scaped Isle This other Eden, demy paradise. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 320 He inherits...a gay and privileged Plot of his Eden. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 128 Who acts thus wisely mark the moral Muse A blooming Eden in his life reviews. 1830 *MRS. BRAY Fitts of F. i.* (1844) 9 Mount Edgcombe, that Eden of Devon. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Daw.* 287 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from the Eden where she dwelt.

Hence **Edenize** (ēdenik), *a.*, of or pertaining to Eden; **Edenize** *v. trans.*, to make like Eden; to admit into Eden or Paradise; **Edenized** *ppl. a.*, **Edenization**.

a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrim* N iv. (T.) For pure saints edeniz'd unfit. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 75 By the memory of Edenic joys Forfeit and lost. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 22 The moral contrast which the savage presents to our conceptions of Edenic life. 1877 *WRAKALL tr. V. Hugo's Miserables* iv. v. 4 The Edenization of the world.

**Edental** (ēdentāl), *a.* [f. *E* + *L. dent-em* tooth + *-AL*.] = *EDENT*.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 82 Another gigantic edental quadruped. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Edenta-ta**, *sb. pl.* [mod. *L.*, f. *ēdentātus*, f. *ēdentāre* to render toothless, knock a person's teeth out, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth.] An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth; represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc. 1834 *MCMURTRY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 The Edenta-ta, or quadrupeds without front teeth. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 99 The three lowest orders of mammals, namely, marsupials, edentata, and rodents.

**Edentate** (ēdentēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. ēdentātus*; see *prec.*]

**A. adj.** Characterized by the absence of incisor and canine teeth; belonging to the order *Edentata*; see *B.* Sometimes = 'toothless'.

1828 *STARR Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 406 Mouth not entirely furnished with teeth, and often edentate. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/2 The mouth...consists of two...edentate mandibles sheathed with horn. 1885 *PARKER Mammalian Desc.* iv. 96 He is not truly edentate, but has teeth.

**B. sb. I. in pl.** = *EDENTATA*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 208 Like most of the other Edentates, they [the Sloths] can roll themselves up and take a long and reckless sleep. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Edentates are among the lowest forms of placental Mammals.

2. *humorously*. One who has lost his teeth.

1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1874) 270 How could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

† **Edentate**, *v. Obs.* -° [f. as *prec.*] *trans.*

To strike out, or draw out (a person's) teeth.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

Hence † **Edentation**, the extraction of teeth.

1623 in *COCKERAM*.

**Edention**, erroneous form of *EDENTATION*.

1623 *COCKERAM* II. A Pulling out of teeth, *edention* [but *edention* in pt. I].

**Edentulous** (ēdentilūs), *a.* [f. *L. edentulus* toothless, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth + *-ULUS*.] Having no teeth, toothless.

1782 *MONRO Compar. Anat.* 110 The chin and nose of edentulous people are much narrower. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 281 Fishes...[are] apparently utter strangers to edentulous old age. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 357/1

The jaws [of echidna] are edentulous. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 39 Instances...in which the jaws have been entirely edentulous.

† **Eder**, *ederā*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. and a. *L. (h)edera*.] Ivy. (The *L.* word was prob. retained by Wyclif in the version of 1382 from ignorance of its meaning. In *Jonah* the A. V. has 'gourd'.)

1382 *WYCLIF Jonah* iv. 6 The Lord God made redy an eder [1388 an yuy], and it styede vp on the hed of Jonas. — 2 *Mace.* vi. 7 Crownyd with edera [1388 with yuy].

**Ederling**. ? Mistake for \**elderling* ancestor [f. *elder*, *ALDER sb.* + *-LING*.]

1300 *K. Alis.* 1711 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges, The godis...hath to ederlyng.

**Edge** (edʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ecg* (g, 3-7 *edge*, (3 *agge*, *hegge*, 5-6 *eg(e)*, 6-7 *edg*), 5- *edge*. [OE. *ecg* str. fem. = OS. *eggja* (MDn. *egghe*, Du. *egge*) *edge*, corner, point, OHG. *ekka* edge, point (MHG. *icke* edge, point, corner, mod. Ger. *ecke* fem., *eck* neut., corner), ON. *egg* edge: -OTent. \**agjā*, f. OArayan root \**ak*, whence many words of cognate sense, e.g. *L. acies*, Gr. *axis* point; cf. *Al. sb.*, *AWN*, *EAR sb.* (The sense 'corner', which has been learned in Ger. and Du., is wanting in Eng.)]

I. A cutting edge.

1. The thin sharpened side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon; opposed to the 'back' or blunt side; or to the 'flat' or broad surface of the blade. Often associated with *point* (OE. *ord*). The *edge of the sword*: used rhetorically for 'the sword' as the typical instrument of slaughter or of conquest.

*Beowulf* 1549 (Gr.) Breast not...wiðord and wið ecge ingang forstod. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 24 Hif feallad on swurdes ecge [c. 1160 *egge*]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite...mid egge and cleuen...oðer mid ord and piltan. c. 1374 *CNAUCER Troilus* iv. 899 Beth rather to hym come of flat than egge. c. 1450 *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wälcker 735 *Hec acumen, Hec acies*, a neg. 1504 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 1. 20 Some kindes of salt...doe gye such temper to the edges of weapons. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 150, I will...glue to th' edge o' th' Sword his Wife. 1612 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxiv. 26 They slew Hamor and Shechem...with the edge of the sword. — *Hebr.* xi. 34 [They] escaped the edge of the sword. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings Wks.* 1738 I. 317 And what restraint the Sword comes to at length, having both edge and point, if any Sceptic will needs doubt, let him feel. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. ii. 9 A tool with a fine edge may do mischief. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* II. 20 When it was steel coat to freeze matter, the thieves knew...whether swords had edges or no. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself...into a King according to the laws of England.

|| *humorously* misused.  
1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a feathered. 1599 - *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 50 And let not Bardolphs vital thrub bee cut With edge of Penny-Cord.

b. *poet.* A cutting weapon or tool; in *ME.* also a lance.

*Beowulf* 2876 (Gr.) þæt he hyne sylfne gewæc ana mid egge. c. 1205 *LAY.* 5605 He haude monie Alemins; mid agge [1275 *hegge*] to-heoven. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1272 He gripeth in hond a spere...Thoroughout the bruni creopeth the egge. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1304 Nauber to couthe to kerue, with knyfne wyth egge. c. 1374 *CNAUCER Forner Age* 19 No flessch ne wyste offence of egge or spere. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. v. 113 Men and lads stain all your edges on me. 1791 *COOPER IIad* xxi. 25 On all sides Down came his edge.

c. The sharpness given to a blade by whetting.  
c. 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 5147 His naked swerd in hond he bare, The egge was mich wethered away. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 21 Tooles made of Iron that never leese the edge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* I. Pref. 10 It is for lack of skill in the workman, not from want of edge in the tool. *Mod.* The knife has no edge. Put an edge on this knife.

2. *fig.* a. With direct reference to 1, i. c. Power to 'cut' or wound; keen effectiveness. Of language: *Trenchant force* (cf. *point*). Of appetite, passion, desires, enjoyment, etc.: *Keeness*. Phrases (used also lit. in 1, i. c), † To add an edge to; to put, set an edge upon; to dull, blunt the edge of, etc. *Not to put too fine an edge upon it*: to use 'blunt', outspoken language.

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 88 To add an edge unto our prayers. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, Gracious Lord. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 73 She moues me not, or not remoues, at least, Affections edge in me. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 503 Faults and contrary successes give it [love] edge and grace. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 29 To take away The edge of that days celebration. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* 195 The apostle there changes the edge of his argument. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. Ser.* iii. xi. 179 Take not too much at once, lest thy brain turn edge. 1661 *BRANHAM Just Wind.* iv. 87 The edge and validity of [ecclesiastical law] did proceed from authority royal. 1704 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 142 Pleads reasons 'y Edge of which...has wore off. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* 1st Prolog. No tricking here, to blunt the edge of law. 1830 T. HAMPTON C. Thornton (1845) 79 Exercise...had given more than its wonted edge to my appetite. 1846 *PRESGOTT Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 416 Several circumstances operated to sharpen the edge of intolerance. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 286 The marble majesty of Calantha [in Ford's 'Broken Heart']...gives force and edge to the lofty passion of the catastrophe. 1879 *LOWELL Poet. Wks.* 375 Yet knows to put an edge upon his speech. *Mod.* He is, not to put too fine an edge upon it, a thoroughpaced scoundrel





the border lands of China and Thibet, Burmah is surrounded by British territory.

-5. *intr.* To move edgewise; to advance (esp. obliquely) by repeated almost imperceptible movements. Also with advs. *aside, away, down, in*, etc. Chiefly *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 We descried a ship .. we edged towards her to see what she was. 1627 — *Seamans' Gram.* xiii. 60 By ease at the helms, edging in with him. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 60 Publicly edging nearer the holy mother Church. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* iii. 41 The James .. then edged vp in the winde. 1650 CROMWELL *Lt.* 4 Sept. Causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1717) 72 He observed Frog and old Lewis edging towards one another to whisper. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 They .. stood edging in for the shore. 1777 COOK and *Voy.* ii. vii. (R.) On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. 1790 BEATSON *Naut. & Mil. Mem.* i. 382 Rear-Admiral Knowles .. kept edging down on the enemy. 1824 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli. The .. admiral edged away with his squadron. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 The wind edged round a little more to the northward. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xv. 275 He edged past the table in the back-parlour to the window. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Edge away*, to decline gradually from the course which the ship formerly steered, by sailing larger or more off, or more away from before the wind than she had done before. *To edge down*, to approach any object in an oblique direction.

fig. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 51 A disposition, on the part of a youth, to edge into a different station from that in which he was born.

6. *trans.* To move by insensible degrees; to insinuate (something, oneself) *into* a place. With advs.: To force (something) by imperceptible degrees *away, in, off, out*. Also fig.

1677 EARL ORREERY *Art of War* 161 During the motion of your advanced Wing, to edge it, by degrees, and insensibly, towards, etc. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1714 III. 67 Edging by Degrees their Chairs forwards. 1704 DAVENANT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 397 IV. 245 If you believe him, obstinate .. advise me of it, for I can edge it [a wedge] off. 1708 Mrs. CANTLIVRE *Bustle Body* ii. 1. A Son of One and Twenty, who wants .. to edge himself into the Estate. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trau.* I. 14 Every one edging his chair a little nearer. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 5456 An opportunity .. of edging himself into the paper. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 143 Christianity .. is seen constantly at work edging away oppressions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/5 The products of the Continent are gradually edging those of England out of the [Turkish] market.

b. *To edge in* (a word, etc.): to push in, as if with the edge first.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 9. Without giving them so much time as to edge in a word. 1806-7 J. BERRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. Concl., Andromache .. contrived to edge in a smile.

**Edge** (edj), *v.* 2 Also 4 *hegge-n*. [OE. *eggan* (pa. t. *egide*) = MDu. *Du. eggen*, OHG. *eken* (pa. pple. *gi-egit*), MHG. *egen*, mod.G. (from LG.) *eggen* to harrow — OTeut. \**agjan*, whence OE. *egide*, *egde* = MLG. *egde*, MDu. *eghede* (*Du. eeg*), OHG. *egida* a harrow. Outside Teut. cf. L. *occa*, Welsh *oged* (= \**ocet*), Lith. *akizos* a harrow, *akiti* to harrow. The root may possibly be identical with that of *EDGE sb.*] To harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1430 *Occabai*, *egide*. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 19 Canstow .. Heggen oder harwen ober swyn oder gees dryue. 1669 WORLOGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *To Edge*, to harrow. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) *To Edge* .. a Country word for to harrow.

**Edge-bone**, corruption of *ATCHE-BONE*, *q. v.*

**Edged** (edjd), *ppl. a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* and *v. + -ED*.] 1. Furnished with a cutting edge; sharpened, trenchant. Also fig. Cf. *TWO-EDGED*. For *edged tool* see *EDGE-TOOL*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 52 O turne thy edged Sword another way. a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* iv. i. With the sharpness of my edged sting. a 1639 T. CAREW *Wks.* (1824) 102 Justice hath to the sword of your yedg'd eyes His equall balance joynd. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 213 Afterwards with edg'd Grooving Tools .. they cut down .. the Ex-tubercles. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 2 (Cabinet Cycl.) Nor are the edged stones .. so defectively formed .. as might be imagined.

2. Having an edge or lateral boundary: only with defining prefix, indicative of colour, number, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1796) I. 255 Anthers 3-edged. 1884 BLACK *Yud. Shaks.* vi. The red-edged leaves. *Mod.* Black-edged note-paper.

3. Having a border (of ornamental work). *Obs.* 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3204/4 A Gold Watch .. having an Edged Case. 1722 DE FOE *Cot. Jack* (1840) 80 An edged hat. 1797 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.* I. s. v. *Clear Starling*. To order the edged heads; when you find they are clapp'd sufficiently, pin it down to the board.

† **Edgeful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EDGE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Having abundance of edge; keen, cutting. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrdom St. George* A iii. Hcen .. Against the Empires enemies did set His warlike brow, and edgefull humor whet.

† **Edge-growth**, corruption of \**edgrowth* = *EDGROW*.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. x. 63 The second is of Mastage, Edge-growth, Winter-Herbage, etc.

**Edgeless** (e'djless), *a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* + *-LESS*.] That has no edge. *lit.* and fig.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. ix. 420 His sword, which he carried neither edges, nor in vaine. 1661 J. FOUNTAIN

*Rewards Virtue* 2 To save her sheers, Which else had sure been edgless long ago. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 143 The dumb and edgless shore of darkened sand. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/2 As lustreless and edgless as the old shilling.

† **Edgeling**, *-long*, *adv.* Also 4 *egge-eghylene(s)*. [f. *EDGE sb.* + *-ING*, as in *BACKLING* (cf. *OE. bedeling*); for the corrupt form *-long* cf. *sidelong, headlong*.]

a. With the edge. b. On the edge; edgeways. 1214 *Morte Arth.* 3675 Upcynes eghylenege pay ochene bare alyre. 1289 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. ix. 24 They scorned them that smote edgelyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Fraper d'estoc & de taille*, to strike both foyning and edgeling. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 330 It is hard, be it flat-long, side-long, or edge-long, but an ingenious .. wit shal .. meet with some aire that will fit his turn. 1611 CORG., s. v. *As*, A dye that stands edgeling, so as its doubtfull what chance it will yield.

**Edger** (edjzr), [f. *EDGE sb.* and *v. + -ER*.]

1. One who edges or puts an edge on anything. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bordador*, an imbroderer, an edger.

2. Of flowers and leaves: (see quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* II. 115/1 Edgers are the spring or first ripe Tulipa's. 1725 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.*, *Edger*, a plant whose leaves are edged with white or yellow.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Edger*, a circular saw .. by which the bark [etc.] are ripped from slab-boards.

**Edge-tool**, *edged tool*. In early use, Any implement with a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or sword; now (in lit. sense) restricted to industrial tools, and technically denoting chiefly chisels, gouges, planes, etc., also (with defining adj. *heavy*) axes, hatchets, etc. Also *attrib.* (The form *edged tools* is now used only in fig. sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3755 And gif any egge tof wol entre in-to his bodi I wol do him to be deth. c 1430 LYDG. *Becheas* II. v. (1554) 47 b/1 Leuer I haue, with some edge tole Too slea my selfe, than lue in slaundre and dole. 1548 *Act. 2 & 3 Edu.* VI. xxvii. The greatest part of edged Tools, Weapons, and other necessary thinges having Edges. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 167 An Edge-Tool .. will .. cut off all the parts. 1719 DE FOE *Conrad* (1840) II. v. 108 Nor had they any edged tool. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Robert Wilkins .. Edge Tool maker. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* App. 771 To make Edge-tools with Cast Steel and Iron. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/5 The saw and edge-tool houses are doing moderately well.

b. 2. *fig.* and in proverbial use. esp. in phrase *play or jest with edge tools*.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 57 Some say that it is not good jesting with edge toles. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. If you move the duke's patience, 'tis an edge-tool. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 May. They find it is playing with edged toles. 1798 HUTTON *Autobiogr.* 27 The man who plays with edge-toles, may, by chance, cut his fingers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* v. I begin to think .. I have been rather jesting with edge-toles. 1866 MILT. in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 337 He came to think that the Socratic cross-examination is a dangerous edge-tool.

**Edge-ways**, *-wise*, (rarely) *-way*.

1. Of position: With the edge (instead of the broad surface) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 73 Alter stones ij—one is broke .. thother yet standeth edgewaie in the ground. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 They layd them [fir deals] edgewaies. 1715 DESAGOLIERS *Fires Impr.* 160 The Partition Plates must be .. fix'd edgewaie to the great Plate. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6156/4 One of his fore Teeth .. standing edgewaie. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. I'll stand edge-ways. 1867 BROWN *Hotter* (1889) II. 301 Curved bricks set edgewaies in a thick slip of the material. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 358 At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen edgewaies. 1885 H. J. STONOR in *Law Times* LXXX. 119/5 The ladder .. standing edgewaies.

fig. 1664 H. MORE *Alst.* *Inq.* Apol. 538 This Objection is set edge-wise, and seems to stand .. in a very dangerous posture. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 409 Sometime a scripture will be set so cross or edgewaie to their good and comfort.

b. Edge to edge.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navi.* (Weale) 121 Each is composed of .. deals .. bolted together edgewaie.

2. Of motion: With the edge foremost.

1794 VINCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 44 When they (the planes) move edge-ways. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 156 The savage raised the axe .. and brought it down again edge-ways.

b. *fig.* In *to get a word*, etc. in *edgeways*, etc. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. All her words appear to slide out edgewaie. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1869) 156 As if it were possible for any of us to slide in a word edgewaie. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 206 At the last [he] pushed in his word Edgewaie, as 'twere.

3. On the edge (instead of the broad side).

1791 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 239 The sea acting edgewaie upon the joint would exert the same power to lift it up.

**Edginess** (e'djiness), [f. *EDGY + -NESS*.] The condition of having the outlines too clearly marked; angularity, hardness of outline. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 427 It would supply an excellent study for a painter; all edginess .. is gone. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 To be clear, acute, and definite, without that edginess and inelasticity.

**Edging** (e'djng), *vb. sb.* [f. *EDGE v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The setting on edge (of the teeth). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Anas* iv. 6 Y saue to 3ou eggyng of teeth.

2. The putting of an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib.*, as in *edging-lace*, *-stroke*, *-tile*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Canetille*, an edging lace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* 446 Very much used for the edging of the best garrets. 1664 EVELYN in *Fraser's Arch.* (R). The edging strokes, as they are called outlines, and contours only. c 1850 *Rudim. Navi.* (Weale) 116 *Edging of plank*, sawing or hewing it narrower.

b. The trimming of the edges (of a lawn or grassplot); also *attrib.*, as in *edging-iron*, *-shears*. 1868 GLENNY *Gard. Everyd.* Bk. 236/1 The edging-iron must be used instead of the shears.

3. *concr.* That which forms an edge to anything; a border, fringe, etc. sewn on the edge of a garment; a border (of box or other plants) surrounding a flower-bed; and the like.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Adorn the outward Verge with an Edging of Pink, Limon Thyme, etc. a 1700 DRYDEN (T.). The garland which I .. border'd with a rosy edging round. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1706) 66 The Clouds aloft with golden Edgings glow. 1741 *Compl. Farm. Piece* II. iii. 366 After Rain, clip your Edgings of Box. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well fill'd page. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 302 The old road .. marked by its bold edging of stones.

b. A trimming on a seam.

1664 PERRY *Diary* 10 Feb. A close-bodied .. coat, with a gold edging in each seam. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. (R.) To show The golden edging on the seam below.

4. Lacc made to be sewn on to the edge of some article of dress. Shorter form of *edging-lace*.

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 127 Vi years of edging xxd. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1750 Mrs. DULANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 555. I have got your harp shell, and will send it you, and the Elizabeth edging. 1851 MAYNEU *Labour* I. 387 'Edgings', or the several kinds of cheap lace used for the bordering of caps and other female requirements.

5. The action of moving by insensible degrees; *attrib.*, as in *edging movement*.

1879 A. FORBES *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A kind of side-long edging movement.

**Edging** (e'djng), *ppl. a.* [f. *EDGE v.* + *-ING*.] That moves by imperceptible degrees. Hence *Edgingly adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 220 The new-made bean awkwardly followed, but more edgingly.

**Edgrew**, *-grow*. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 *dial. etgro.* [f. *ED* + stem of *OE. grōwan*; cf. *OE. edgrōwan*, *Elfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 149.] The aftergrowth of grass; aftermath, eddish.

c 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 135 Edgrew, greese [K, etc. edgraw, *herb.* II. f. growe, greese, *bigrum*, *egrum*, 1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* iii. 75/5 Edgrew is the Grass left growing after Mowing, some term it the Latter grass, or latter growing. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) *Edgrew*, some term it Latter-grass or Latter-math. 1875 *Lang. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. So much for t'grass and soa much for t'etgra.

**Edgy** (e'dji), *a.* [f. *EDGE sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Having an edge or keenness; sharp, cutting. 1775 C. DAVY *Bourril's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 99 Constantly walking over broken rocks, either ragged, or cleft, or edgy. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) i. 118 Lastly, think of the razor itself .. how cold, how edgy, how hard! 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 11, 75 Binding the dusty remnants and edgy splinters into springing vaults.

2. Of a painting: Having the outlines too hard. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 438 There were two Holbeins, flat, shadowless, edgy compositions. 1868 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 362 Less edgy and more softly sweet in colour than previous works.

3. *fig.* Full of edge or keenness; eager. *dial.*

1858 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* *Edgy*, eager. 'He's very edgy to go there'; also 'pert' and 'forward'.

**Edhalde**, var. *ATHOLD*, *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 149 Edhalde þet brikte ikunde; þet god hæved in ow ibroht of saule and of likame.

**Eddi**, var. of *EADI a. Obs.*

**Edibiliary**, *a.* [badly f. *edibilis* EDIBLE, after adjs. in *-atory*; see *-ORY*.] Relating to edibles or eating.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. 216 Edibiliary Epicurism holds the key to all morality.

**Edibility** (edibi'liti), [f. next; see *-ITY*.] The quality of being edible, capability of being eaten.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 To convert, so far as edibility is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon.

**Edible** (edibi'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *edibilis*, f. *ed-ere* to eat.]

*A. adj.* Eatable, fit to be eaten.

1611 CORG., *One*, the paunch, and intralls of edible creatures. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., The head is edible. of the cow, calf, etc. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bg.* (1813) II. 395 The edible frog. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Edible* II. 219 The Edible Snail or *Helix pomatia*. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 104 Everything edible was bought up.

*B. sb.* An eatable substance, an article of food.

(chiefly in *pl.*)

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Birds, fishes, and other edibles. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 21. Impositions upon Edibles. 1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 357 The delightful hampers of edibles and drinkables. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. What will be the effect of the introduction of this new edible?

Hence **Edibleness** = **EDIBILITY**.

1772 in *Scott Bailey's Dict.* 1775 in *Ash*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Edict** (e'dikt). Also 3 *edit*, 5 *edycite*, 6 *Sc. edik*. [ad. L. *edictum* (the earliest form a. OFr.

edit), f. *édicte*, f. *ē* out + *dicere* to say. In 16th and 17th c. accented on the last syllable.]

1. That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; esp. the edicts of the Roman prætors, and subsequently of the emperors, and of the French monarchs. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1966 pe edit ywis, bat was þe ban of kenigwurþe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A. ii. He dyd doo make an edycte or decree. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 Withane consent [they] contempnit that edik. 1541 *Elvot Image Gov.* 114 The Creditours to be compelled by an Edict of your maiestee, to holde them content with repaiement of the summe . . . of the thing that they lende. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 The Edicts of Prætors, and of the Ediles. 1683 *Brit. Speculum* 60 Monarchat first governed. . . by immediate Edicts. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ By Our Royal Resolutions declared in this Edict as follow. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 7771 Constitutions of Justinian, improperly called edicts. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. (ed. 2) 34 Edicts were legislative ordinances issued by the emperor . . . and were analogous to the edicts of the prætors and ediles.

Fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 151 If then true Louers haue bene euer crost, It stands as an edict in destinie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. The general Edicts of nature. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisie* 68 Law, Now styled God's, now Nature's edict?

2. Sc. 'The name of a writ whereby all concerned were called by proclamation at the market cross or church-door, to appear for their interest in some cause. . . The term is used in ecclesiastical law for certain notices made to a congregation from the pulpit' (Barclay *Edict Latius Scat.* s.v.). 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. vi. 214 In 1636 the Council of Aberdeen ordain a public edict to be served at both the Kirk doors and at the College gate.

† **Edict**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *édicter*.] *trans.* To publish (a law); to decree.

1652 GAULLE *Magistrat.* 362 Some of them [Lycurgus' laws] were such that old wives and slaves might easily have both predicted and edicted.

**Edictal** (i'diktāl), a. [ad. late L. *edictālis*.] a. Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts. b. In Scotch Law: That is done by means of an 'edict' or public proclamation. *Edictal citation*: a citation (formerly) made by public announcement in cases where personal citation was impossible, e.g. when the person cited was resident outside the kingdom. The term is still retained, though the procedure which it strictly denotes is no longer used: see quot. 1880.

1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 215 All edictal citations are made at Sealloway. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 565 That reservoir of equity, the prætorian or edictal law of Rome. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 95 The Lord Ordinary shall also appoint edictal intimation thereof to be made by publication in the record of edictal citations. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 327 Patrona mother of two children had . . . the edictal rights of patronus. 1880 BARCLAY *Digest Law Scot.* (ed. 2) 334 Edictal Citations or Intimations. In the case of foreigners, these were formerly given at the market cross of Edinburgh, and pier and shore of Leith. This is now more judiciously done by leaving the copies at the Office of Edictal Citations.

Hence **Edictally** *adv.* in an edictal manner; by public proclamation.

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 95 Publication has been made edictally in Edinburgh. 1887 *Scotsman* 31 Jan. 10/2 On 19th November she charged him edictally to make payment.

† **Ediction**, *Obs.* Also 5 *edicion*. [ad. L. *edictionem*, f. as *EDICT*.] Edict, command.

1470 HARRING *Chron.* lxxxix. i. To Bedes dayes y<sup>e</sup> Scottes . . . obeyed his edicion. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 231 In the former edition of the Council.

† **Edifiable**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EDIFY + -ABLE, in trans. sense: see -ABLE.] Fitted to edify; edifying, profitable.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 And with these all opportunitie of good and edifiable speech perisheth.

† **Edificant**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *edificantem*, pp. of *edificare* to build.] Edifying.

1642 BR. or DURHAM *Presentim. Schismaticis* 11 The Apostle hath prescribed rules for regulating the Ceremonies of the Church, one whereof is Edification, and what is edificant, the same as also significant. 1655 T. DUGAR *Verses on Gak-taker* 73 Edificant It [this pen] also was, like those bless'd builders, who stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

† **Edificative**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *edificativus*, pp. of *edificare* to build.] Built up, constructed, instituted, arranged.

1470 HARRING *Chron.* xxxiii. iii. There were in his tyme over all, With other so afore edificat. xvij flamyes. 1530 LYONSAY *Test. Papynge* 110 The erth be Nature so edificat With holsum herbis. 1566 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* II. 582 That proper place sa weill edificat.

So **Edificative** v. *rare*—0. *trans.*

1623 COCKERAM II. To Build, Fabricate, Edificate.

**Edification** (edifikā'fōn). [ad. L. *edificatio*-em, f. *edificare* to build, EDIFY.]

1. Building. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Ital.* 108 About 700 yerres after the edificacion of Rome. 1599 HAKLVT *Poy.* II. 111

The castle. . . is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of edification. 1665 CALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 27 Cadmus . . . is said to have written 4 Books, touching the Edification of his own Cite. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 80 The Edification whereof would be best promoted by attributing to those Workmen neither more nor less than their Due. 1721-33 STAYRE *Ecl. Mem.* II. I. II. ii. 261 Officers to make all manner of provision for the edification of the said fortresses. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The exhibition of games, the edification of palaces. 1859 JOHNSON *Britany* xviii. 293 Church-edification is everywhere the order of the day.

† b. *concr.* A building. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 405 To make edificacions in cites. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. ii. 320 He throweth down also the enimes edificacions. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* and in mod. Dicts; not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, or ASH.

c. *fig.* Building up of character, etc.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii. The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 165 The religious idea, as opposed to Philistine demolition or to Philistine edification.

2. *fig.* In religious use, after Gr. *οἰκοδομή* in 1 Cor. xiv: The building up the church, of the soul, in faith and holiness; the imparting of moral and spiritual stability and strength by suitable instruction and exhortation.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 19 And kepe we tho thingis to gidere that ben of edificacioun, that is, to bylde soules to heuene. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Noble and profitable wordis, to edificacioun of þe peple. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* l. 67 Devilish ploughing, the which worketh to have thingis in Latin, and letteth the fruitful edification. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. x. 8. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxvii. 236 To the edification of God's people. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 202 To build up men in Faith and Holiness of Life, that which we properly mean by Edification. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* II. IV. xi. 427 In providing for the religious necessities of posterity, they were directly serving their own edification.

b. Mental or moral improvement, intellectual profit; instruction. (Now often *ironical*).

1666 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* Pref. 16 The design of this Peece is not the ostentation of the Author, but the edification of the Reader. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Inven.* p. lxxvii. For the Edification of the Citizens of our Metropolis in Loyalty. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 199 Promote . . . mutual edification by every proper means. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii. It certainly is edification to hear him talk. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Where was the edification of all this? 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggin* Wks. VI. 39 That he might distribute his edification in equal proportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 206 Kindly answer, for the edification of the company and myself.

† **Edificative**, a. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *edificat-* ppl. stem of *edificare* + -IVE.] Edifying; adapted to promote spiritual improvement.

1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxviii. 78 (Gibbs MS.) Gostly comfote of hem by hys edifycacyf (IV. de W. 1530 edification) and holy wordes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxvi. 24/1 His wordes was edifycacyf that they whom he endocytyned put in effete. . . all his doctrine. 1530 R. WHITFORD *Work for Household* (1533) A. So that . . . it sholde be . . . edificative and profitable. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirke* (1842) 328 Whilk exercises . . . proved verie edificative to those who were partakers of them.

Hence † **Edificatively** *adv.* in an edifying manner.

1530 (title) The Dialogues of Creatures moralised, ap-  
plyably and edifycacyf to every mery and founte Mater.

**Edificatory** (edifiketōri). [ad. L. *edificatōrius*; see prec. and -ORY.] Intended or suited for purposes of religious edification.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* x. (R.) An exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 31. 316 Some parts of it . . . are not so . . . edificatory to us. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1613 The edificatory character of Neander's history.

**Edifice** (edifis). Also 6-8 *edifice*, 7 *edifyce*. [a. F. *edifice*, ad. L. *edificium*, f. *edis* temple, house + *-ficium* making.]

1. A building, usually a large and stately building, as a church, palace, temple, or fortress; a fabric, structure.

1386 CHAUVER *Meli.* 367 Castelles and othere manere edifices. 1475 CAXTON *Jasen* (1477) 71 And with this they shal ordeyn solempne edifices and houses for the cite. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 72 The edifices of the Abbey have bene made by many men in continuance. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 225 I have lost my edifice, by mistaking the place, where I erected it. 1605 HARRINGTON *New State Inst.* (1880). Hee cold not prent to edifye the Church, yet hee will be famous to all posterity for edifies in the Church. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 270 The inner roomes of a fair-built and sumptuous edifice. 1711 *Dis-senting Teachers Addr. agst. Bill for 50 new Churches* 10 Shall this be done for a few unwidly steeped Edifices? 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 128 For you will see under water . . . the ruins of many edifices. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 14 A moist and a dry climate require different kinds of edifices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ I, I am not for adding to the beautiful Edifices of Nature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 485 The edifice of a new church must have been raised on a purely democratical basis. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 223 Upon the integrity and judgment of these Quinquaviri will depend really the whole edifice of the University. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 197 The corner-stone of Comte's edifice.

† 2. a. The action or process of building or construction. b. Style of building, architecture.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 394 The Arsenal and Armory . . . being of a strange and wonderful edifice. 1663 GERBIER *Council* 2 How . . . Princes and Magistrates have proceeded in their Edifices.

**Edificial** (edifi'siāl), a. *rare*. [ad. late L. *edificiālis*, f. *edificium*; see prec. and -AL.]

a. Of or pertaining to building, architectural.

b. That is of the nature of an edifice.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* 63 The edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits. 1794 *Hist. Rivers Gl. Brit.* I. 232 (R.) Mansions . . . without any striking edificial attraction. 1830 GALT *Laurie* I. vii. ii. (1849) 255 Long surpassed by many other edificial structures.

† **Edifier**, *rare*. [f. next + -ER 1.] a. A builder.

b. One who edifies in a religious sense.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 21 Certeyn strong men and rich . . . edifiers of cities. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* (R.) They scorn their edifiers to own who taught them all their sprinkling lessons.

**Edify** (edifoi), v. Also 4 *ede*, *edifien*, 4-7 *edifie*, 4-6 *ede*, *edy* (f) *fy*, *edifye*, 6 *edefie*, 6-7 *edify*. [a. F. *edifier* + *fy*, ad. L. *edificāre*, f. *ed*, *ed*is dwelling + *-ficāre* to make; see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To build; to construct (a dwelling, edifice) of the usual building materials. *rare* in mod. use.

1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* I. 19 Pat edified be þe waghys of ierusalem. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 42 To for don hit on a day, and in þe dayes after Edefen hit este newe. 1452 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461. II. 113 A plate late be the said Sir John edified at Caster. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. x. 46 He did . . . edefie a gate on the bancke of the river Thames. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 127 To take timber to edifie the house againe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 187 Babylon . . . was largely edified by the Assyrian Monarchs. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. 118 The names of all who had died in the convent since it was edified.

† b. *absol.*

1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Lo this man began to edifie, but for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it nat bring. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 304 The see gravel is latest for to drie, And latest may thou therwith edifie. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. viii. A man, whiche intendeth to edifie. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 124 To edifie at pleasure upon the Convent Garden.

† c. To furnish with buildings.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 199 Apulia is a coste of the see of Ytaly . . . bylde and edified firste by Grekes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 14 Through countries waste, and eke well edified.

† 2. To construct, set up, irrespective of the object, or kind of materials. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 21 The puple edified ymagis to her likenes. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *invent.* II. v. 70 Some beganne to edifie cotages of boughes of trees. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 661 And thereupon did raise full busily A little mound, of greene turfs edified. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 51 She was edified out of the Rib of Adam. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 155 The brazen sea That Solomon had edified.

† b. 'To work up or fashion (materials) into a building or structure. Cf. BUILD 5. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* II. 22 And the Lord God edified the nb, the whiche he toke of Adam, into a woman.

† c. *fig.* To build up, establish, organize (a system, institution, or law, a moral quality, etc.), to establish or strengthen (a person).

1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 71 [5] Pou sall distroy þaim & nocht edifye þaim. 1374 CHAUVER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 Pere þat vertues han edified þe bodie of þe holy man. 1415 Ord. *Whittington's Atus-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Inforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity . . . of his felawes. 1461-83 Ord. *R. Henrich* 61 The Clerks of Greneloch . . . to helpe kepe in course the Sta-tutes . . . edified before tyme. 1534 WHITTYNTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 34 Solon fyrste edified the schole called Areopagus in Athens. 1704 SWIFT *Tr. Tub* I. (1710) 28 To edify a name and reputation. 1781 GIBSON *Duch. & F.* III. xlix. 95 He secretly edified the throne of his successors.

† d. To frame a notion; 'make out', imagine.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 238, I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates.

† e. *intr.* To take form, grow; also *fig.* to prosper, achieve success. Cf. 4. *Obs.*

1400 *Cor. Myst.* 252 Mannys sowle in blys now xal edify. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 160 Perkins Proclamation did little edify with the people of England. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 It [the seed] then beginneth to edify in chiefe. 1662 HEVELIN *Land* I. 142 But all this did not edify with the House of Commons.

3. *trans.* In religious use: To build up (the church, the soul) in faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen, support. Also *absol.*

In early use sometimes with distinct allusion to sense 1; rarely in bad sense as in quot. 1440.

1340 *Ayeb.* 197 Pe uelagred of poure men, þet byþ poure uor God . . . hise moþe wel edefie be uorshines. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Petre and Poul . . . token power of Crist . . . but for to edifie þe Chirche. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.) All that is done agayn conscience edefieth to helle. 1521 MORE *Herseyes* I. Wks. (1557) 108/2 In whose deuout sermons the people were greatly edified. 1644 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 62 They were edified to walke in the amendment of lyfe. 1664 DRAYTON *Onle* 908 To edifie the conscience that is weak. 1719 SWIFT *To Ing. Clergy* Wks. 1755 II. II. 9 A plain convincing reason . . . will edify a thousand times more than the art of wetting the handkerchiefs of a whole congregation. 1776 GIBSON *Duch. & F.* xxi. The complaints and mutual accusations which assailed the throne of Constantine . . . were ill adapted to edify an imperfect proselyte. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 751 He was much edified by the king's prayers and almsdeeds.



b. To inform, instruct; to improve in a moral sense; sometimes *ironical*.

1534 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, His sayings thus ended, the Senate was greatly edified therewith. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v. i.* 298 Look then to be well edified when the Fool deliveth the Madman. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr. v. iii.* 112 My love with words ad errors still she feeds But edifies another with her deeds. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr. I.* 3, I shall endeavour to edify my Reader in the Virtues proper to these Purposes. 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iii. 84, I have been much edified by seeing how your father and sister take the privation.

† 4. *intr.* To profit in a spiritual sense. *Obs.*

1636 W. SAMPTON *Vow-Breaker* Iij, Is there any man here desirous to edifye? I am in the humour of converting. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 6 A Minister, whom they can cordially . . . affect, or by whom they can edifye. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 188 And few will captivate their understanding to edify by a sacrilegious reformer.

† b. To gain instruction generally. *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *Alch. iii. i.* I have not edified more truly, by mao . . . since the beautiful light first shone on me. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife v.* (1735) 104, I edify so much by example, I will never be one [a husband]. c 1765 VANBR. & CH. *Prov. Husb. i. i.* This is like to be a warm Debate: I shall edify. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) IV. 311 The great mass of our nation will edify and thank you.

† Edify, *sb. Obs.* Erroneous form of EDIFICE.

1555 EDEM *Decades W. Ind. m.* (Arb.) 153 The houses & other edifices of this prouince. 1555 — *Mosconia & Cathay* 270 The roofes of whose edifices are gylted & embowed.

Edifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. EDIFY v. + -ING.]

† 1. The action or process of building; also *concr.* a building. *Obs.*

1438-50 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 411 At Brehenoc is a water . . . where a man may see in clere tymes meruelous edificinges. 1513 *Test. Ebor. v.* (Surtees) 49 To the edifying of a porche to the church of Est Drayton xxv. 1517 TONKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 32 Ther [the Sarrazins] edifying wold not stonde in no wyse. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 13 The foundation, the edifying, and the endowment [of a church].

2. Spiritual instruction and improvement.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Marg. Cleis Richmond* (1708) 10 To the edifyinge of other, by the example of her. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* i. A1 Manner of persons, may reade . . . the bible . . . for their owne edifyinge. 1611 BINLE *Prof.* 5 For the . . . edifyinge of the vnclearned. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 542 My . . . End is Godly Edifyinge.

Edifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

† 1. That builds. *Obs.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 499 One demolishing hammer can undo more in a day than ten edifying axes can advance in a month.

2. Tending to produce moral and spiritual improvement; instructive. In mod. use often *ironical*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) x b, What so euer ye fynde therein, good and edifyenge, gyve laude and prayyng to god therfore. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 361 Their Conversation . . . might . . . be . . . Edifying to others. 1767 FORGEY *Serm. Yng. Wom. i.* v. 186 How edifying to the soul is this generous sensibility! 1813 SYP. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 224 The humiliating and disgusting, but at the same time most edifying spectacle. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 41 Voltaire's spirit may be little edifying to us.

Hence Edifyingly *adv.*, in an instructive or improving manner; in mod. use often *ironical*.

1662 SPARROW *tr. Bohne's Theophrast. Lett.* 3 He . . . might thereby . . . edifyingly . . . quicken himself in a Christian brotherly Union. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 305 Not so well or edifyingly instructed. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 966 The sermon was edifyingly platitudinarian.

Edile, variant of EDILE.

1820 MAIR *Tyrr's Dict.* (ed. 102) *Aedilis*, an edile or officer who took care of the repair of temples and other buildings.

Ediness, var. of EADINESS, *Obs.*, s.v. EADI.

Edingtonite (edintjŋmait). *Min.* [f. the surname Edington (see quot. 1825) + -ITE.] A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc.

1825 HAWKES in *Edin. Fril. Soc.* III. 317 It is in compliment to that gentleman [Mr. Edington, in whose collection Haidinger first saw the mineral] that the name of Edingtonite is here proposed. 1868 DANA *Min.* 417 Edingtonite occurs in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland, associated with hornstone, another baryta mineral.

† Edipol. *Obs. rare.* [Miswritten for L. edepol by Pollux. (Erroneously connected with *edis* temple.)] Any common asseveration.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 579 *Edepol*, by the house of edepol. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 14 Away with your pishery pashery, your pils and your edipolls.

Edit (edit), *v.* [(1) f. L. *edit-us*, pa. ppl. of *edere* to put forth, f. *ē* out + *dare* to put, give; (2) back-formation from EDITOR.]

† 1. To publish, give to the world (a literary work by an earlier author, previously existing in MS.). Chiefly in pa. ppl., after L. *editus*. *Obs.*

1792 ENRIETO *tr. Brucker's Hist. Philos.* II. 367 [Abelard] wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

2. a. To prepare an edition of (a literary work or works by an earlier author); so with the name of the author as obj., e.g. 'to edit Horace, Shakspeare', etc. b. To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material which is wholly or in part the work of others). Sometimes euphemistically for: 'To garble, "cook" (e.g. a war-correspondent's dispatch, etc.). c. To be or act as the Editor of (a newspaper or other periodical).

1793 V. KNOX *Lett. to Yng. Nobleman* (R.), Read . . . the few orations of Demosthenes, which Monteny has edited. 1835 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 3 To write and edit a new publication. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Keltig.* 72 The progress of science and art in editing from ancient manuscripts. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 617/2 It has not been guilty of the . . . folly of attempting to 'edit' the news.

Hence Edited *ppl. a.*

*Mod.* A carefully edited work.

Editing (editig). [f. EDIT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EDIT.

1885 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 198/1 The 'Letters.' have had the advantage of careful editing.

Edition (i'diŋŋŋ). [a. F. *édition*, ad. L. *editiōnem*, f. *edere* to put forth, publish; see EDIT.]

† 1. The action of putting forth, or making public; publication. *Obs.*

1551 *Records Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Desiring your grace not so much to behold the simplices of the worke . . . as to favour the edition thereof. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 111 Touching y<sup>e</sup> proclamation or first edition of the two Commandments. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 292 The said pretended marriage was made . . . without edition of bannes. 1659 A. LOVEJOY in *R. Lovejoy's Lett.* To Rdr., So tender was I of his honour in edition of his labours. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., God never saw it necessary . . . to correct and amend any thing in this great Volume of the Creation, since the first edition thereof.

† 2. The action of producing, or bringing into existence; hence, birth, creation (of orders of knighthood, etc.), extraction, origin. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 147 The great States of Italy . . . are loth to have their Pope of a Spanish edition. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 17 The Duke mistakes him (on my life) for some knight of the new edition. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 332 The Birth . . . we define to be an Edition or bringing into the world of an infant. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Paris* 211 Barons of late edition. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 151 Consequently the World . . . is of a far later Edition than Eternity.

† b. Kind, species; fashion, 'stamp'. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Val.* i. i. It kisses the forefinger still; which is the last edition. 1632 BROME *North Lasse* II. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 33 A large window, one of the last Edition. 1640 J. LEY *Patterne of Pietie* 155 The Saints of the old edition. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Communion with Angels* 93 His condition, his spirit and his worke were all of a love and humble edition.

3. *concr.* a. One of the differing forms in which a literary work (or a collection of works) is published, either by the author himself, or by subsequent editors. b. An impression, or issue in print, of a book, pamphlet, etc.; the whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at the same time.

In the case of printed works the meanings a and b are often coincident; but an 'edition' (sense a) of a classic or the like, with a corrected text and critical or illustrative matter, being in a sense an independent work, may go through several 'editions' (sense b). It is awkward to speak of, e.g. 'the second edition of Campbell's edition of Plato's *Theaetetus*'; but existing usage affords no satisfactory substitute for this inconvenient mode of expression. To say 'the second impression' would now imply an unaltered reprint. The word is sometimes used in a narrower sense than that of the definition of b: thus a 'large paper edition' may be printed from the same type as, and issued simultaneously with, an 'edition' on small paper; but it is also usual to say '100 copies of this edition are on large paper'.

[1555 ROBINSON *tr. Mor's Utop.* (ed. 2) A f i j b, I have now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1883 Although sufficient relation be made before in our former edition to be scene, pag. 1277. 1607 SIR W. VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (title page), The third Edition. 1624 GATSKER *Transubst.* 104 Their severall Editions . . . sochopped and changed. 1662 STALLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 He might make use of the Edition of Causinus. 1703 DE FOR. *True-born Eng. Expl.* Pref., I have mended some faults in this Edition. 1712 ADOOSON *Spect.* No. 470 P 1 Upon examining the new Edition of a Classicall Author. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I. Pref. 21 There are different editions of many of the authors. . . I have quoted. 1805 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* Pref. 22 In preparing this Third Edition for the press. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 63 Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 185 [King John's] charter was finally altered, in its last edition, by Henry the third. *Mod.* The latest edition of this evening's paper.

b. *fig.*

1828 STUART *Planter's G.* 51 Boutcher had another plan . . . for removing Trees . . . it is a better edition of Lord Fitzharding's system. 1865 in *Century Mag.* (1887) May 95/2 We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility.

† Edition, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To make an edition of; to issue, publish.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 The Jesuit Petavius's Chronological Tables were edition'd.

Hence † Editor. *Obs. rare* = EDITOR.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts, Posth.* (1650) 321 That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editor. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 18 You have there Bouffonier, which the dexterity of the Editor, or Interpreter hath turned into Bouffonian.

Editor (editia). [a. L. *editor*: see EDIT, EDITOR.] One who edits.

† 1. The publisher of a book (cf. Fr. *éditeur*). 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Cons.* I. v. (1650) 33 Otherwise some Interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor.

2. One who prepares the literary work of another

person, or number of persons for publication, by selecting, revising, and arranging the material; also, one who prepares an edition of any literary work.

1712 ADOOSON *Spect.* No. 470 P 1 When a different Reading gives us . . . a new Elegance in an Author, the Editor does very well in taking Notice of it. 1725 POPE *Notes on Shaks.* (J.). This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors. 1748 ANSON *Voy. Introd.*, The Editors of a new variation-chart . . . have . . . been misled by an erroneous analogy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* Introd., The Editor conceives that the plan laid down here is, etc. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 302 The editors of club books are not mere dreary drudges.

3. *esp.* One who conducts a newspaper or periodical publication.

1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 The Editor of the *True Briton*. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rider* 146 This blunder-headed editor of *Bell's Messenger*. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 248 The Editor of the daily newspaper.

4. *Antiq.* [L. *editor ludorum*.] The exhibitor (of Roman public games).

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur v. x.* (1884) 283, I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued.

Hence Editor *v. trans.*, to treat (a person or work) as an editor does. Edited *ppl. a.*, provided or furnished with an editor. Editore<sup>ss</sup> = EDITRESS. Editorless *a.*, without an editor.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 335 Some laggardly editorless, or ten editor'd periodical. 1836 *Ibid.* XL. 766 Lady Blessington is registered . . . editore of half-a-score of books. 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* II. 123 Two or three literary gentlemen by whom to have had myself edited.

Editorial (editōriāl), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -IAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; proper to, or characteristic of, an editor.

1714 AKENSIDE *Lett. in Poesis* (1845) 30 He has intirely dedicated himself to . . . editorial criticism. 1794 PARR in *Brit. Critic* Feb. (T.), Lambin . . . and Heyne also . . . seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty, etc. 1850 CHARLEY *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 117 In spite of editorial prophecy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 234/2 Bless our editorial heart.

B. sb. A newspaper article written by, or under the responsibility of, the editor; a 'leader'.

1864 *Spectator* 539 Mr. Bennett . . . thinks that 'an editorial' is the highest style of composition known. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foes* 14 To set up the editorial of a morning paper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 *The Daily Proteus* sent Jack twenty dollars . . . for two editorials. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 Finely worded editorials.

Hence Editorially *adv.*, in an editorial manner or capacity; as an editor does. † Editorialship = EDITORSHIP.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 142 You are editorially exonerated. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lecture* 34 During his Editorship he must have been a kind of Consul or Dictator in the Republic of Letters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/2 She wrote editorially for a London paper. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 8/6 The anticipations which . . . you ventured editorially to give expression to.

Editorship. [f. EDITOR + -SHIP.] a. The duties, functions, and office of an editor. b. The tenure of that office. c. Editorial superintendence.

1782 TYENS *Hist. Rhags.* on Page 14 (T.) The editorship of Shakspeare . . . Pope afterwards undertook. 1814 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 83/1 Captain Benjafield, who was formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged . . . with obtaining, during that editorship, an annuity. 1813-40 W. GIFFORD *Manning's Wks.* (1840) 447/1 If such portentous lines as these may be introduced without reason, and without authority, there is an end of all editorship. 1882 *Pesboov Eng. Journalist* xix. 144 *The Daily Telegraph*, under the editorship of Mr. Edwin Arnold.

Editress (editrēs). [f. EDITOR + -ESS.] A female editor.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 286 The editress . . . has inserted the French letter to Anquetil du Perron. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 244/1 The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 648/1 The editress of this volume . . . is herself an authoress.

† Edituate *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *edituāt*, ppl. stem of *edituāri*, f. *editu-us*, transl. *νεωκόπος* 'temple-keeper' in *Acts* xix. 35, where the 'town-clerk' of Ephesus speaks of that city as 'temple-keeper' (A.V. 'worshipper') of Diana.] (See quot.)

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* x. (1684) 49 The Devotion whereof could not but move the City [Ephesus] . . . to affect the Dignity and Title of the *νεωκόπος*, to edituate such a piece of Divine Office. 1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TOON; and in mod. Dicts.

† Edlen. *Obs.* [OE. *edlān*, f. *Ed* + OE. *lān* reward; cf. OHG. *ilōn* of same meaning.] Reward. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 *Pæt edlān þe ðu . . . gæte.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Forðon bið þe lesse his edlen pere dede.

† Edmede, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *édmedū*, 3 *ed-, aē-, æmede*. [OE. *ed-*, *edpmede*, abstr. f. *ed-*, *edpmed*, EDMOD. (OE. *edmedū* = OS. *edmedū*, OHG. *edmuoti*; OE. *edpmedū* = OS. *edmuoti*, OHG. *edpmeduot*.)] Gentleness, humility.

c 1000 *Age. Ps.* cxviii(xix). 92 *þæt ic on minum edmedum eall forwyrde.* c 1295 LAY. 12866 Georðen Airðes grið & his ædmeden. *Ibid.* 10013 *Purh his ædmeden.*

† Edmede, a. *Obs.* [OE. *edmede*, *edpmede*, f. *Edmod* a. (OE. *edmede* = OS. *edmedū*, OHG. *edmuoti*; OE. *edpmede* = OHG. *edpmeduot*.)] Humble.

c. 1200 *Agst. Ps. cxv.* [cxvi. 10] (Gr.) Ic com eadmede swipe.  
c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 *pe* edmeda riche . mei beon godes  
wrecche.

† **E'dmod**, *a.* *Obs.*; also eadmod, edmedod,  
ædmod, admod, ædmod. [OE. *ēadmōd*, phonetic  
variant of *ēadmōd*, *f. ēap*, EATH + *mōd* MOOD; the  
exact equivalent (type *\*aiup-mōdo-*) does not occur  
in continental Teutonic, but the derivatives in  
-*mōdo-* (= E'DMEDE *a.*) and in -*mōdin-* (= E'DMEDE  
*sb.*) are found with forms parallel to the OE. *ēap*,  
*ēad*; see E'DMEDE *sb.* and *a.*] Gentle, bumble, meek.

c. 1000 *Agst. Gost. Matt. xi.* 29 Ic com bilwite and eadmod  
on heortan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 *pes* we ahte to beon  
pe edmodde. *Ibid.* 113 Drihten . 3 *geuēd* pan edmedodan  
streine. c. 1200 ORMIN 10837 *Ædmod* allse cufille. c. 1200  
*Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ich am milde and admod on herte.  
c. 1205 *LAV.* 25571 *Purh* hine *admode* [c. 1275 *edmode*] will  
.. let þu mi sweuten to selþen iturnen. a. 1225 *Aucr. R.*  
276 3if þu wilt beon edmod, þenc euer hwat þe wonet of  
holinesse. c. 1275 *LAV.* 23255 *Woweyn* was edmod.

Hence **E'dmodi** *a.* [cf. OHG. *ēdmuagiz*; see -Y]  
= E'DMOD. **E'dmodien** *v. trans.*, to humble.  
**E'dmoded** *ppl. a.*, meek. **E'dmodesce** [see -LOCK],  
humility, gentleness. **E'dmodliche** *adv.* [see  
-LY<sup>2</sup>], bumbly, meekly. **E'dmodness** [see -NESS],  
gentleness, humility, meekness.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth. xii.* Crist eardað on þære dene  
eadmodnesse. a. 1175 *Colt. Hist.* 221 Mid ælra eadmod-  
nisse . 3 *earnian* mid eadmodnisse. *Ibid.* 237 His eadmoded  
deaf of com . and forðede ure sorþe and 3elice deað.  
c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Crist . eadmode hine seofne þet he  
wes iboren of ure lēdli. *Ibid.* 89 Cristes apostles weren  
wunniende eadmodliche on heore iþeoden on ane upfore.  
c. 1200 ORMIN 17649 *Fort* to berþhen eadmoddiz þe werelid  
þurh hiss are. *Ibid.* 12097 Full off baþe . off millice . off  
are . off eadmoddesce. a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 94 *þe* anui þet heo  
her uor his luue eadmodliche holiēd. *Ibid.* 130 Heo holded  
.. þet heuened lowe þurh milde eadmodnesse. *Ibid.* 246 *þe*  
eadmodies monnes bonen þurled þe weolcne. *Ibid.* 278  
Makiēd edmod [? *C.* eadmodiēd] our heorte.

† **E'dness**, variant form of EADNESS, *Obs.*  
† **E'do'ceate**, *v. Obs.*— [Incorrectly f. L. *ēdōcē-*  
*re* + *-ATE*<sup>3</sup>] *trans.* To teach.

1623 COCKERAM II. To teach. *E'docate*.  
† **E'docke**, *Obs.* [OE. *ēa-docca*, f. EA water,  
river + DOCK.] Some broad-leaved water-plant;  
? the Clote or Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* in Wr. Willker 136 *Nūphrea*, eadocca.  
a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Lilium aquaticum*,  
an eadocke; f. *os ejus* nenfar. a. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.)  
94 *Lappadium Aquaticum*, angl. waterdokka uel eadokke.  
[1824 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Edidick*, the bur  
or burdock (*Ardium Lappa*); also *Errick*.]

† **E'doctrinate**, *v. Obs.* rare— [f. E- + DOCT-  
TRINATE.] *trans.* To teach thoroughly, train.

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* iii. v. In what kind of comple-  
ment please you, venerable sir, to be edocrinated?

† **E'do'd**, *int. Obs.* rare— [Variant of ADOD.  
1694 EDWARD *Plantus* 92 *Eddod*, I thought the remem-  
brance of your last wife had frighted you from matrimony.  
E'does, variant of EDDOES.

† **E'domic**, *a. Obs.* rare— [In 7-ique. [f.  
*Edom*, another name for Esau + -IC.] (See quot.)  
1659 R. GELL *Anecd. Last Eng. Bible* 296 Even the  
Edomitic nature, the animalis homo who wrongs his brother  
the spiritual & heavenly man.

**E'domitish**, *a.* [f. *Edomite* inhabitant of  
Edom + -ISH.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic  
of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used allu-  
sively with reference to Ps. cxxvii. 7.

1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Tears* 6 A right Edomitish  
quality: for Edom rejoiced over the children of Judah, etc.  
1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1852) 240 This is a more  
Edomitish conceit than the former. 1645 — *Colast.* *Ibid.*  
340 [Job's] Edomitish Freins.

**E'driophthalmian** (e-di-ŋf-thrē-mi-ān), *a.* and  
*sb.* [f. *mod. L. edriophthalmia sb.* pl. (irregularly  
f. Gr. *ēdriōp* seat + *ophthalmos* eye) + -IAN.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to or resembling the *Edri-*  
*ophthalmia*, or 'sessile-eyed' Crustacea (including  
the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) *B. sb.* An individual  
of that order.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. An.* vi. 369 The organisation of  
the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian . than Podoph-  
thalmian. 1835 6 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* I. 7871 Several Edri-  
ophthalmians are also born before they have acquired the  
whole of their extremities.

So **E'driophthalmous**, *a.* [see -OUS.]  
1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. An.* vi. 285 The head . of an  
Insect, or Edriophthalmous Crustacean.

**E'dropic**, *Sc.* var. of HYDROPIC.

† **E'droppit**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Variant of HY-  
DROPPED, affected with dropsy.

1536 BILLENDEEN *Cron. Scot.* ix. xxi. (Jam.) His wambe  
throw immoderat voracitie, was swolin as he had bene  
edroppit (*instar hydropici inflatus*).

**Educability** (e-di-kā-bi-lit). [f. EDUCABLE *a.*;  
see -ITY.] The quality of being educable; capa-  
bility of being educated.

1842 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 16 Apr. 97 Education of Animals.  
a. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* x. (1870) 169 The  
moral educability of man. 1874 CARPENTER *Men. Phys.* i.  
ii. § 83 (1875) 89 Birds of the Parrot tribe are pre-eminent for  
their educability.

**Educable** (e-di-kā-b'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. *\*educā-*  
*bilis*, f. *educā-re* to educate.] Capable of being  
educated.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Of educable  
age. 1879 BAIN *Education as Sci.* iii. 24 In old age, when  
we cease to be educable in any fresh endowment. 1886  
*Sat. Rev.* 1 May 1890 *Tories* will prove educable.

† **E'ducate**, *obs.* and *Sc.* *pa. ppl.* of next.

1536 *Ad 27 Hen. VIII.* *xlii.* in *Oxf. & Camb. Euctm.*  
11 Where youth and good wyttes be educate and norysshed.  
1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 12) 18 The hospital where  
Eppie was educate.

**Educate** (e-di-kā't), *v.* [f. L. *educāt-* *ppl.*  
stem of *educare* to rear, bring up (children, young  
animals), related to *educere* to lead forth (see  
EDUCE), which is sometimes used nearly in the  
same sense.] *trans.* or *absol.*

† 1. To rear, bring up (children, animals) by  
supply of food and attention to physical wants. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 229 The Epirotan & Sicilian  
horses are not to be despised, if they were well bred &  
educated. 1651 WITTE tr. *Priurores Pop. Err.* 292 A boy  
of a good habit of body, with large veins, and well and freely  
educated. 1690 [see EDUCATED]. 1818 [see 2].

2. To bring up (young persons) from childhood,  
so as to form (their) habits, manners, intellectual  
and physical aptitudes.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. i. 3 Himselfe delighting in the  
Rivers and Mountains, among which he had beene edu-  
cated. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 336 A devise . . to the intent  
that with the profits he should educate his daughter. 1839  
tr. *Lamarine's Trav.* East 168/5 The principal amongst  
them [Greeks] have their children educated in Hungary.  
1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 40 The youth of a people  
should be educated in forms and strains of virtue.

b. To instruct, provide schooling for (young  
persons).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v. i.* 34 Do you not educate youth  
at the Chawr-house on the top of the Mountaine? 1863  
MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Brenner's Greece* i. i. 13 It has edu-  
cated, and it educates to this day, a great portion of the  
Athenian female youth of all classes. 1863 A. TYLOR *Educ.*  
& *Manuf.* 40 It costs *Ed.* per week to educate a child.

3. To train (any person) so as to develop the in-  
tellectual and moral powers generally.

1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 198 In my eyes the question  
is not what to teach, but how to Educate. 1875 JOWETT  
*Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 Elder men, if they want to educate  
others, should begin by educating themselves. 1886 *Pall*  
*Mail* G. 10 July 4/2 Our artists are not educated at all,  
they are only trained.

4. To train, discipline (a person, a class of per-  
sons), a particular mental or physical faculty or  
organ), so as to develop some special aptitude,  
taste, or disposition. *Const. to, also inf.*

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 11 And the habit  
of supplying his own needs educates the body to wonderful  
performances. 1847 — *Repr. Men. v. Shaks.* *ibid.* I. 359 Our  
ears are educated to music by his rhythm. 1867 DISRAELI  
in *Scotsman* 30 Oct., I had to prepare the mind of the  
country, and to educate, — if not too arrogant to use such a  
phrase, — our party. *Mod.* He is educating himself to eat  
tomatoes.

b. To train (animals).  
1850 LANG *Wand. India* 2 No horses, except those edu-  
cated in India, would crawl into these holes cut out of the  
earth and rock. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 389 The  
dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than  
any of their more southern brethren.

**Educated** (e-di-kā'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE *v.*  
+ ED.] That has received education, mental or phy-  
sical; instructed, trained, etc.; see the *vh.* Often  
with an adverb prefixed, as *half*, *over*, *well*.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 6 A Merchant better educated,  
and more conversant in Trade, may better understand it,  
than a Privy Counsellor, who is not so educated, and less  
conversant in it. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew. Tender-*  
*panel*, a very nicely Educated creature, apt to catch Cold  
upon the least blast of Wind. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863)  
67 He was over-educated for his intellect. 1855 MACAULAY  
*Hist. Eng.* III. 320 Lochiel . . might indeed have seemed  
ignorant to educated and travelled Englishmen. 1882 J.  
H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 411 But the Puritans were  
neither educated nor reverent. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Ber-*  
*nard's* 168 Every half-educated . . young man.

b. *transf.* Carefully tended, trained into shape.  
1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 131 Slight Sir Robert with his  
watery smile And educated whisker.

† **B. as *sb.* The person educated.**

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 213 It concerns . . Parents and  
Educators to see that the educated converse as much as  
may be with his . . superior. *Ibid.* 107 It will be the Teachers  
care and Educateds endeavour.

**Educatee**, *nonce-vd.* [f. EDUCATE *v.* + -EE.]  
One who is subjected to the process of education.

1815 T. PEACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 144 It is the only piece  
of academical learning that the finished educatee retains.  
1857 *Sat. Review* III. 53/2 It is not enough for the educator  
to pour fact after fact into the educatee.

**Educating**, *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE + -ING I.]  
That educates.

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 166 O month of June,  
1770! and is this the kind of educating circumstance you  
provide for Chatterton?

**Education** (e-di-kā'-jōn). [ad. L. *educātiō-em*,  
f. *educare*; see EDUCATE *v.* and -TION.]

† 1. The process of nourishing or rearing a child  
or young person, an animal. *Obs.*

1540 T. RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* Cijj, The education  
.. of infants at this time [1 year old]. 1542 BOORDE  
*Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Beece . . doth make an Englysshe  
man stronge, the education of hym with it consyderyd.  
1651 WITTE tr. *Priurores Pop. Err.* 185 The people doe  
erre much about the education of children . . I have seen

some frequently give to their children. strong Beere. 1661  
LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 72 They [harts] delight in  
woods, and places of their first education.

b. *spec.* [after Fr.] The rearing of silkworms;  
*concr.*, a number of silkworms reared at one time.  
1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 56 For large 'educations'  
a room is fitted with shelves.

2. The process of 'bringing up' (young persons);  
the manner in which a person has been 'brought  
up'; with reference to social station, kind of man-  
ners and habits acquired, calling or employment  
prepared for, etc. *Obs.* exc. with notion of 3.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. t. ii.* (1883) I. 24 In the fyrste [volume]  
shall be comprehended the beste forme of education or  
bringing up of noble children. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i.  
vi, Education and instruction are the meanes . . to make  
our natural faculty of reason . . better. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam.*  
*Shr.* Induct. ii. 201 Christopher Sleaz . . by education a  
Cardmaker. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 10 Their . .  
handy crafts, and educations, are much like them in that  
part of Virginia we now inhabit. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.*  
(1847) 99/2 A complete and generous education . . fits a man  
to perform . . all the offices . . of peace and war.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* vii. (1703) II. 266 He  
Begot many opinions, and motions, the Education whereof  
he committed to other Men.

3. The systematic instruction, schooling or train-  
ing given to the young in preparation for the work  
of life; by extension, similar instruction or train-  
ing obtained in adult age. Also, the whole course  
of scholastic instruction which a person has re-  
ceived. Often with limiting words denoting the  
nature or the predominant subject of the instruc-  
tion or kind of life for which it prepares, as *classical*,  
*legal*, *medical*, *technical*, *commercial*, *art* education.

1616 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 10 It much concerneth every parent  
to see their children to have the best education and instruc-  
tion. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 71 Education in Geometry  
and Numbers. 1748 GRAY *Comment Educ. & Govt.* Wks.  
1836 I. 152 The principal part of education should be to make  
men think in the northern climates, and act in the southern.  
1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 299 If you consent to put your  
clerical education, or any other part of your education,  
under their direction or control. 1801 STRUTT *Sports &  
Past.* i. i. 3 As early as the ninth century . . hunting con-  
stituted an essential part of the education of a young noble-  
man. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1889) I. 183/2 Education gives  
fecundity of thought . . quickness, vigour, fancy, words,  
images, and illustrations. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agt.*  
*Quebec* 123 Many of our sergeants were, with good educa-  
tions, substantial freeholders in our own country. 1862 SIR  
B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 73 Hours of relaxation truly  
[are] as necessary a part of education as hours of study.

b. The training of animals.

1538 STARKEY *England* 189 Theyr hawkys and theyr  
houndys, of whose educatyon they have grete care. 1618  
LATHAM *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 147 By which means with  
her natural education together, she will be as perfect in  
knowledge of the country, as the wilde Haggard her  
natural damme that bred her.

c. *fig.*

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 52 There is another  
kind of education always going forwards . . the education  
of circumstances. 1860 TEMPLE in *Essays & Reviews* 1 The  
education of the world.

4. [From sense 3, influenced by sense 2  
and sometimes by the quasi-etymological notion 'draw-  
ing out'] Culture or development of powers,  
formation of character, as contrasted with the im-  
parting of mere knowledge or skill. Often with  
limiting word, as *intellectual*, *moral*, *physical*.

1850 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/2 Among the foremost  
benefits of free government is that education of the intelli-  
gence and of the sentiments. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x.  
(ed. 2) 116 It confounds education with the knowledge of  
figures, training it really is the possession of the method. 1871  
*Figure Training* 37 The . . training and education of the  
figure. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 45 The Jesuits'  
devotion to intellectual education. 1875 H. E. MANNING  
*Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 377 Education is the formation of  
the whole man — intellect . . character, mind, and soul.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) Pref. 22 These prepos-  
ed discerners presently conclude everything that is . . of  
another stamp from their Education-receptions, false and  
unfidelous. 1794 MATHIAS *Phys. Lit.* (1798) 218 The un-  
fortunate Education Sermon, which Bishop Hurd happened  
to dislike. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* i. (1863) 151 The  
young ladies . . who . . had trodden the education-mill till  
they . . had lost sense in sound, and ideas in words. 1858  
*Holland Titcomb's Lett.* i. 17 The Education Society, and  
kindred organizations. 1872 RUSKIN *Forst* II. xvii. 5 Listen  
to this, you cheap education-mongers.

**Educational**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]  
Capable of receiving education.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Essays* 248 The educational classes of  
our Indian subjects.

**Educational** (e-di-kā'-jōnāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]  
† 1. Due to, or arising from, education. *Obs.*

1652 GAULLE *Magnatrom.* 30 The educational and pro-  
fessional are to be . . accounted for national sinnes. 1790  
GUTH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 212 Every love intrigue . . must  
naturally tend to debase the female mind, from its violence  
to educational impressions. 1815 ASHUEL GREEN *Report*  
287 Opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

2. Of or pertaining to education; concerned with  
education.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. xi, Is there not an everlasting  
demand for Intellect in the . . political, or religious, educa-  
tional, commercial departments. 1837 BULWER *Athena* II.  
413 Much of his [Pythagoras] educational discipline . .

bear[s] an evident affinity to the old Cretan . . institutions. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 192 The regeneration . . of our educational institutions is an object of more urgency. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* Pref. 5 The history of educational progress in any country, can hardly fail to be interesting to the historian.

Hence **Educationally adv.**, with reference to education; from an educational point of view.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 196 Educationally considered, the sister isle is not an ignorant country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 Educationally he has been of service to us, and merits our thanks. 1886 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 20 Feb. 3 The Durham course is educationally better than what a Theological College is able to offer.

**Educationalist**, [f. prec. + -IST.] One who makes a study of the science or methods of education; an advocate of education.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 498 The real philanthropist and educationalist of our day. 1859 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Prounce* i. iv. § 3. 314 note. T. W. Hill . . a well-known orthopaedic and educationalist.

**Educationaly, a.** [f. EDUCATION + -ARY.] Concerned with education.

1879 C. R. SMITH *Addr. Stroud Educut. Class* 5 Founders of educational Clubs . . have overlooked Literature.

**Educationalist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] = EDUCATIONALIST.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 130 The sensitive educationists of this thin-skinned age. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 209 Educationists have written for and against the system of giving school prizes.

**Educationalize, v. rare.** [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To subject to education. *absol.* in quot. Hence

**Educationalized ppl. a.**

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 405 Lord Brougham's attempts to educationalize, without teaching religion or morals. *Ibid.* 406 The . . religiously educationalized portions of the public.

**Educative** (e'duketiv), a. [f. L. *educat-* ppl. stem of *educare* (see EDUCATE) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to education.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The educative theory . . was simple but effective. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 47 During the educative process.

2. That has the power of educating; bearing upon or conducive to education.

1844 EMERSON *Ess. Experience*, The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. 1859 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 192 Theology affords the materials of a true and a truly educative knowledge. 1874 M. COLLINS *A Phloges for Pearl* I. ix. 189 Educative endowments . . designed for both sexes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Suggestions . . towards making our schools healthy . . and educative centres.

**Educator** (e'duketor), [a. L. *educator*, agent-noun f. *educare*; see EDUCATE v.]

†1. He who or that which nourishes or rears physically. *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas* I. 43 [The female breast] that most sacred fountain of the body, the educator of mankind.

2. One who or that which educates, trains, or instructs.

1673 [see EDUCATED B]. 1735 *BERKLEY Querist* § 203 Wks. 1871. III. 372 Modern educators of youth. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* i. 9 They were . . educators of the poor in their schools. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Language . . is the greatest educator of mankind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 54 Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the guide and educator of his party.

**Educatory** (e'duketori), a. [f. *educat-* ppl. stem of *educare* + -ORY.] That has an educating influence.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 That educatory regimen of which Scripture is the rule and end. 1878 MOZLEY *Rul. Ideas* II. 53 The ideas which His own educatory providence has since instilled.

**Educatrix** (e'duketris), [f. EDUCATOR + -ESS.] A female educator.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educator of Caligula. 1815 *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 50 Hospitality will become the educatrix of the human race.

**Educe** (edū's), [ad. L. *educere*, f. *ē* out + *ducere* to lead.]

†1. *pass.* To be led forth, branch out (said of a river, a blood-vessel). *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 69 The firste flood . . the inundation of whom is educed in to Ynde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 93 Where the vessels are inserted and educed.

†2. *Med.* To draw forth so as to remove. *Obs.*

1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Medicine will . . work on the sickness, and educe it. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* ix. 50 Warm Water . . doth, as an emetic vehicle, often educe superfluous and putrid humours.

3. To bring out, elicit, develop, from a condition of latent, rudimentary, or merely potential existence.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* vii. 187 The Heavens are efficient, which educe the forme out of the matter of the come. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* xix. vii. He educeeth warmth out of that corps. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 475 Hell is not so much induced, as educed out of men's filthy lusts and passions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 42 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which all things were educed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 155 (Hope) has the wondrous virtue to educe from emptiness itself a real use. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 328 Education—consists in educating the faculties and forming the habits. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 356 Given

a world of Knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 105 Anaximenes found the original Element in air, from which, by rarefaction and condensation he educed existences.

b. *Chem.* To disengage (a substance) from a compound in which it already existed—ready formed; contrasted with *produce*. Cf. *EDUCT* sh.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 312 note, Educured by the action of the nitric acid on the original principles of the dragon's blood.

c. To draw forth, elicit (a principle, the result of a calculation, etc.) from the data.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 353 Notions . . which we educe from experience, and build up through generalisation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 101 From the careful comparison of facts to educe laws. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* VI. viii. 181 A Statist will quickly educe what he calls the 'percentages'.

4. To evoke, give rise to (actions, manifestations, etc.).

1839 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. Intro. 8 The circumstances which educed his statements of doctrine.

Hence **Educement**, the action or process of drawing out or developing. **Educible a.**, that can or may be educed. **Educing vbl. sh.**, the action of the verb *EDUCE*; a bringing out or drawing forth.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xviii. By educating, the affirmers only mean a producing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 157 Faith is natural, i.e. educible out of the potency of corrupt nature. 1678 COWWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 31. 1737 All manner of life . . is . . educible out of nothing and reducible to nothing again. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xvi. 237 The educating of a new creation out of the old. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 672 The new impulses it ministered to the eduction of the individual consciousness.

**Educt** (e'dukt), [ad. L. *eductum*, neut. pa. ppl. of *educere* to Educe.] That which is educed.

1. *Chem.* 'A body separated by the decomposition of another in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to product, which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 197 To form an idea of the composition of this stone . . we must consider the educts of its analysis. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. *Ibid.* 312 note, Consequently the latter . . is considered as an original ingredient or educt. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 The black coloring-matter of such urine is in all probability an educt from carbofic acid.

2. A result of inference or of development.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 321 In the Scriptures, they are the living educts of the imagination. 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid* 784 All our knowledge is an Educt from Experience. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 863 Throw revelation overboard, and its educt, natural theology . . must bear it company.

†**Educt, v. Obs. rare**—1. [f. L. *educt-* ppl. stem of *educere*; see prec.] *trans.* = *EDUCE*.

1693 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 105 Educured, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

**Eduction** (e'dukʃən), [ad. L. *eductio*-em, noun of action f. *educere* to lead forth.]

†1. a. A leading forth or out. b. A putting forth (of the tongue). *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomopy* II. x. 233 This ironical eduction of the Tongue. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 13 Israel's eduction out of Egypt. 1659 T. WALL *Chap. Euenies of Ch.* 19 God ascribes their eduction from Egypt . . unto Moses.

†2. *Med.* Removal by drawing forth. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 139 We need not suspect any harm by the eduction of some of them. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 493 The eduction of the Matter is hindered. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 180 The true cure . . consists in the . . Eduction of Phlegm.

3. The action of drawing forth, eliciting, or developing from a state of latent, rudimentary, or potential existence; the action of educating (principles, results of calculation) from the data. Also *concr.* = *EDUCT*.

1655 D. CAPEZ *Tentation* 78 But the work [of sin] must begin at the inward eductions and motions of the will. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 295 This eduction . . of the Light should begin and be continued . . for the first three Days of the World. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistic Hypothesis was the Eduction of all things . . out of Matter. 1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 35 The Power of Matter, and Eduction therefrom, are meer Words. 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic App.* (1866) II. 257 The logicians have . . limited reasoning . . to a mediate eduction of one proposition out of the correlation of two others. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 70 [Sensible objects] are not the actual existences out of us, but only . . eductions by our physiology out of a 'something'.

4. The bringing on or occasioning (an event). Cf. *EDUCE* v. 4. *rare.*

1806 K. WHITE *Rail.* (1812) II. 280 We see . . men sedulously employed in the eduction of their own ruin.

5. *Steam-engine.* a. The exit of waste steam from the cylinder either to the condenser or into the atmosphere; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eduction-pipe*, *-side*, *-steam*, *-valve*; but now almost entirely superseded by EXHAUST. b. Short for *eduction-valve*.

1878 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1321 The steam rushes into the eduction-pipe. 1829 R. STUART *Anal. Steam Engines* II. 374 & 381 Exhausting or eduction valves. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* II. 14 Having led the steam from

the eduction pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 102 The steam will be cut off . . but the eduction will remain open. 1841 SCOTT RUSSELL *Steam Engue* 201 The eduction valves, ports, and passages by which the steam enters the condenser. 1859 W. RANKINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 486 An eduction valve . . to let the steam escape to the condenser.

**Eductive** (idvktiv), a. [f. L. *educt-* ppl. stem of *educere* to Educe + -IVE.]

†a. *Med.* Tending to draw out (*obs.*). b. Having the function of eliciting or developing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165 Every humour . . hath its proper educative Cathartic. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* The power of Matter in reference to Forms is partly Eductive.

**Eductor** (idvktor), [a. L. *eductor*, agent-noun f. *educere*.] He who, or that which, educes.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 84 A stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.

**Educorate** (idv'kōret), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *edulcorat-us*; see next.] Softened, sweetened.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 112 An excuse such as might have been expected to . . call forth sympathy and educulate feelings in the bosom even of the most obdurate Judge. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 459 Educorate juice from every clustering vine.

**Educorate** (idv'kōret), *v.* [f. L. *edulcorat-* ppl. stem of *edulcorare*, f. *ē* out + *duc-* or sweetness.]

†1. To sweeten, make sweet. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* 415 Giving to the infants . . water of suckery, endive, and violets educulated. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 21 Dug of Swine . . is said . . to educulate . . fruit so sensibly as to convert the bitterest Almond into sweet. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 60 Strain off, and educulate with Sugar to make it palatable.

2. To free from harsh and acrid properties; to purify, soften.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 75 Educorate it . . by boiling it in spirit of Vineger. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 208 This Vinegar impregnated and educulated with the Lead. 1762 *Gentil. Mag.* 225 Experiments for educulating vicious train-oil.

3. *Chem.* To free from soluble particles by agitation or trituration in water, or by washing on a filter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 14 By evaporating the corrosive Menstrum, then educulating [sic]. 1683 SALMON *Dom. Med.* ixi. 320 Which you may educulate by many washings. 1710 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 858 Let the salt be well washed off, and the mass well educulated. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 218 The silic which is precipitated by this means must then be educulated and dried. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 72 He might . . educulate the muriatic and fluoric radicals.

Hence **Educorated ppl. a.** Educorating

*vbl. sh.*, *ppl. a.*, softening, sweetening, purifying.

**Educoration**, the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water.

1660 *Character of Italy* 83 We will ally the bitterness of this potion with the educulating ingredients of their virtues. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxi. § 27 This the Chymists call Educorating, that is to say, making sweet or fresh. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 241 The educulation may be sufficiently perfected by such an ablation. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 609 A precipitation . . after educulation and exsiccation, weighed forty-two grains. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 332 The educulated powder was now perfectly white. 1805 GREGOR *ibid.* XCV. 356 The last portion of educulating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue. 1866 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handicraft* (Heading of Chapter), Filtration, Perculation, Educoration.

**Educorator** (idv'kōrator), [f. as prec. + -OR.] a. One who, or that which, educulates.

b. 'A term for a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 235 Swines Dung . . is supposed to be a great Educorator of Fruit.

†**Edule, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *edulis*, f. *ed-ere* to eat.] = *EDIBLE* A and B.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* i. Sallets . . are a Composition of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds. *Ibid.* (1729) 168 So many rare Edules unknown to the Ancients.

So also **Eduulous a.**, in same sense.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 13 Pease, beans, or such edulous pulses. *Ibid.* 63 And so, producing an edulous or esculent Fruit, is properly named Esculus.

**Edward** (edwərd), [f. the proper name.] A coin of one of the Edwards: a. The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III.

b. *Edward shovelboard*, a broad shilling of Edward VI, frequently used in the game of Shovel-board.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 158 Two Edward Shovel-boards, that cost me two shilling and two pence a peece. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 49 The golden Edward, with three holes in it, with which I presented my Mary.

**Edwardian** (edwərdiān), a. [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

1. *Archit.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the reigns of the first three Edwards.

1851 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 65 A style . . transcendent in the combination of grace and majesty—the style of Edwardian England. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/2 A . . splendid specimen of the concentric type of shell keeps typical of the Edwardian period.

2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In this sense also **Edwardine**.

1866 LITTLEDALE *Cath. Ritual Ch. Eng.* 11 This enactment of the Edwardine ornament was renewed in 1662.



1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 748 The Edwardian reformers compiled the First Book of Edward.

† **Edwite**. *Obs.* Also 3 *edwite*, *edwyte*. [OE. *edwite* = OS. *edwite*, Lips. Gloss. OHG. *itawiz* (MHG. *itawiz*), Goth. *idwitei* = OTeut. *\*edwito-m*, f. *\*edwite-an* to reproach; see EDWITE v.] Reproach, rebuke, taunt; taunting speech.

† **Edwite**. *Obs.* Also 1 *edwitan*, 3 *edwiten*. [OE. *edwitan* str. vb. = OTeut. *\*edo-*, *edwitan*, not represented exc. in Eng.; the OHG. *itawizian* (MHG. *itawizen*), Goth. *idwiteian* wk. vbs., are f. the derived sh. *\*edwito(m)* EDWITE, f. *edo-*, *edw-*, *Ed-* + *witan* (OE. *witan*) to impute, blame. Cf. ATWIT.]

1. *trans.* To taunt, blame, reproach. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 8 Forðon fore ðe ic aber edwite. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 9 Me eac eala þinra edwita on gefeollon. c. 1205 *LAV.* 327 Heorten we hauden sare and urecun. edwite aures mare. 1297 *R. Glouc.* 379 He made hym somdel wroth. Vor edwyt of hys grette wombe. c. 1430 *Hymns* lxxv. 124 (Mätz.) Hytt was full grett dyspyte So offte to make me edwyte.

2. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach to a person. Const. *dat.* or *to*. (Sometimes with obj. sentence instead of acc.) c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 We ne edwiten namt wibes hare weanen. c. 1240 *Saules Warle in Cott. Hom.* 253 Ha wið hokere edwited ant up breided ecan an his sunnen. 1377 *LAMCI.* P. Pl. B. v. 368 His [wife] can edwite hym þo How wikkedlic he lyued. 1278 *Wyclif* *Wid.* ii. 12 He vpbreideth [C. edwiteht] to vs the synnes of lare. c. 1430 *Stans Puer* 28 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 20 Be not to hasti upon breed to bite Lest men perof Do þee edwite.

Hence *Edwiting* *vbl. sb.*, the action of reproaching or rebuking; a rebuke, reproach.

1388 *Wyclif* *Wid.* v. 13 These... we hadden... into licnesse of vþreidyng [C. edwiteht]. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 *marg.* The resseyure... aschamed of edwitingis doom to him.

**Ee**, *north.* and *esp.* Sc. form of **EYE**, q. v. for the word and its compounds, *ee-bree*, *ee-list*, etc.

**Ee**. Colloq. contraction for **YE**.

1775 *SHERIDAN* *S. Patr.* Day i. 1, Hark'ee lads, I must have no grumbling.

**-ee**, suffix <sup>1</sup>, used in technical terms of Eng. law, was orig. an adaptation of the *-e* of certain AF. pn. ppls., which were used as sbs. The existence in legal AF. of pairs of correlative words like *apelour* APPELLOR, *apeld* APPELLEE, seems to have led in the first place to the invention of words in *-ee* parallel to those agent-nouns in *-or* which had been adapted in legal use from AF.; and subsequently the terminations *-or* and *-ee* were freely added to Eng. vb-stems to form sbs., those in *-or* denoting the agent, and those in *-ee* the passive party, in such transactions as are the object of legislative provision. The derivatives in *-ee*, however, unlike the AF. participial sbs. after which they were modelled, have not usually a grammatically passive sense, but denote the 'indirect object' of the vbs. from which they are derived. Thus *vendee* is the person to whom a sale is made, *indorsee* the person in whose favour a draft, etc. is indorsed, *lessee* the person to whom property is let. With still greater departnre from the original function of the suffix, *payee* denotes the person who is entitled to be paid, whether he be actually paid or not. In a few cases the suffix has been appended, not to a verb-stem in Eng. or AF., but to a Latin ppl. stem etymologically related to an Eng. sb., as in *legatee*, a person to whom a *legacy* has been bequeathed.

2. The use of this suffix in law terms has been freq. imitated in the formation of humorous (chiefly) nonce-words, as *testee*, *cultee*, *educatee*, *laughtee*, *sendee*, denoting the personal object of the verbs from which they are formed.

3. In a few words, as *bargee*, *devotee*, the suffix is employed app. arbitrarily.

4. *-ee* also appears in the English spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. F. ppl. sbs. in *-é*, as *debauchee*, *refugee*.

**-ee**, suffix <sup>2</sup>, of vague meaning and ohscure origin. In *bootee*, *coatee*, where it has a diminutive force, it may (though not very probably) be an altered form of *-y* (in Sc. *-ie*). In other words, as *goatee*, *settee*, the analogies that may have given rise to the suffix are uncertain.

† **Eefe**, *a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. EATH *a.*] Easy.

1578 *T. PROCTOR* *Gorg. Gallery* G. It is as eefe a broken syve Should holde the dropping rayne.

**Eegress** (Frgos). *dial.* Also 8 *eagrass*. [Of unknown etymology; cf. WSom. *cargrass* (ȝā-grās) 'the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land' (Elworthy).] = EDDISH, EDGROW.

1669 *WORLIDGE* *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish... or Eegress, the... Grass that comes after Mowing. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, otherwise called... Eagrass.

1844 *W. BARNES* *Poems Rural Life* 256 An' we've a-trod the sheenen blade Ov eegress in the zummer shade.

**Eel** (ēil). Forms: 1 *ēil*, *eol*, 1-6 *ele*, 5-7 *eele*, 6 *Sc. eell*, (5 *ele*, 6 *ye(e)le*, 7 *yeel*), 6-*eel*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēl* = MDu. *aal* (Du. *aal*), OHG. *āl* (Ger. *aal*), ON. *āl* (Da. *aal*, Sw. *āl*) = OTeut. *\*ēlō-s*. The ultimate etymology is unknown; the hypothesis that the word is cogn. with the synonyms *L. anguilla*, Gr. *ἔγχελος*, is untenable.]

1. *a.* The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, strongly resembling snakes in external appearance. The best known species are the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A. anguilla*) found both in Europe and in America, and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). The true eels are fresh-water fishes, but migrate to the sea to spawn. *b.* Used (both in popular and in scientific language) as the name of the entire family *Muraniidae*, comprising the true eels with several other genera, notably the CONGER.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Colloq.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 94 Hwilec fixas gefest þu? *Ælas* and hacodas, etc. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Hrefnes geallan... & *eles*, & *feld* beon hund meng to somne. 1052-67 *Chart. Edward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 242 Foure þousend eel in lenton to carite to ðe abbot. 1300 *Harleik* 807 *A carte lode*... Of grette lampreys, and of *eles*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 *Fyrst flyghe þyn elys*, in pese hom smyte. 1528 *Morley* *Herseyes* I. Wks. (1557) 165/2 *A blynde bagge* full of snakes and *eles* together. 1528 *PAYNELL* *Salerne Regim.* Oijij. *The yele* is an vnholome fyshe. 1586 *COGAN* *Hauen Health* clxxvi. (1612) 140 An old yeele is wholsomer than a yong. 1697 *SALMON* *Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxii. 707 *The fat*... of a mole, *eele*, or serpent. 1712 *ADDITION* *Spect.* No. 538 P. 3 *They passed* to eels, then to parsnips, and so from one aversion to another. 1802 *BINGLEY* *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 2 *The Common Eel*... forms a connecting link... between the serpents and the fishes. 1866 *GO.* *ELIOT* *F. Holt* (1868) 27 *It is a lucky eel* that escapes skinning. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 *The silver-bellied eel* or *bed-eel*... corresponds to the sharp-nosed eel.

c. In fig. phrases, as the type of something 'slippery'.

1524 *DR. NORFOLK* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 224 *Whosoever* have hym best, is no more sure of hym, than he that hath an eele by the tayle. c. 1500 *Distracted* *Emp.* v. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 11. 258 *They have* sweete eeles to hold by. 1791 *NEWTE* *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 374 *He may* possibly take an eel by the tail in marrying a wife.

d. *Salt eel*: a rope's end used for flogging.

*Obs.* [From the use of an eel-skin as a whip.] 1663 *PERVS* *Diary* 24 Apr. *With my salt eel* went down in the parlor and there got my boy and did beat him. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Salt-eel*, a Rope's end used to Drib the Boies and Sailors on board of Ship.

2. Applied popularly to various other fishes resembling eels in their snake-like form. *Electric eel* = GYMNOTUS, *Nine-eyed eel*: the River Lamprey. *Sand eel*: the Launce or Ammodyte.

a. 1705 *RAY* *Syn. Piscium* (1713) 154 *Sand-eel* [Given as a synonym for the launce]. 1820 *P. NEILL* *Fishes in Forth* 30 (Jam.) *Lesser Lamprey*... The popular name *Nine-eyed eel* arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes.

3. The popular name for the minute animals (resembling an eel in shape) found in vinegar (*Anguillula aceti*) and in sour paste (*A. glutinis*). They are *Entozoa* of the order *Nematodea*.

1746 *SHERWOOD* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 67 *The Eels* in sour Paste are the Animalcules in Question. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *The long bodied animalcules*, discovered by the microscope in vinegar, sour paste, etc. have been generally distinguished... by the name of eels. 1881 *CARPENTER* *Microscop.* (ed. 6) 695 *Anguillula* or 'Eels' of the microscopist.

4. *U. S.* A nickname for a New Englander.

1837-40 *HALLIBURTON* *Clockm.* (1862) 318 *The eels* of New England and the connerckers of Virginia.

5. General comb.: *a.* attributive, as *eel-boal*, *freak*, *fry*, *line*, *man*, *net*, *oil*, *pie*, *river*, *trap*, *weir*, and *eel-like* adj. and adv.; *b.* objective, as *eel-catching*, *fisher*, *netting*.

1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* vi. 43 *These "eel-boats"* are precisely like the Noah's ark of childhood. *Ibid.* xxxi. 237 *Naturalists* can only rely upon the observations of those whose occupation is connected with 'eel-catching'. *Ibid.* vi. 43 *Through the night* the 'eel-fisher sits in his cabin' waiting for the eels the stream will bring to his net. *Ibid.* xxxi. 235 *The "eel fisheries"* are nearly as valuable as the salmon fisheries. 1882 *BLACKW.* *Mag. Jan.* 101 *This singular "eel-freak"*. *Ibid.* *Thousands* and *thousands* of 'eel-fry' live alive in the bodies of eels. 1685 *BOYLE* *Effects of Mot.* iv. 41 *The "Eel-like particles"* of water. 1878 *DICKENS* *O. Twist* vii. *Eel-like positions*. 1871 *B. TAYLOR* *Faust* i. iii. 27 *"Eel-like gliding, skipping and hiding"*. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xix. 137 *Formerly "eel-lines"*, with a thousand hooks strung on at intervals... used to be set. *Ibid.* xxxii. 251 *The "eelmen"*, living so much on the water... become very observant. *Ibid.* xix. 145 *The "eel-net"* is set across the dyke to catch them [eels] in its long 'poke'. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL* *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 *An "Eel Frye"*. 1849 *SOUTHEY* *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 340 *Monstrel* mentions horseleads of eel-pies brought from Mantles to the market of Paris. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 249 *The Yare* is the best 'eel-river' of all. 1879 *LUBBOCK* *Sci. Lect.* I. 5 *The bladders* are on the principle of an 'eel-trap', having a closed entrance with a flap which per-

mits an easy entrance, but effectually prevents the unfortunate victim from getting out again. 1868 *PEARL* *Water-farm* xvii. 180 *At various points* in the course of the rivers 'eel-weirs' are placed.

6. Special comb.: *eel-babber*, *-bobber*, = *BOBBER* 2; *eel-basket*, a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance, allowing the eels to enter, but preventing their escape; *eel-backed a.* (see quot.); *eel-bob* (see *Bob sb.* 1 7); *eel-buck* (see *Buck sb.* 4); *eel-oake* (see quot.); *eel-crow* (see quot.); *eel-fork* = *EEL-SPEAR*; *eel-grass*, *U. S.*, a name for *GRASS-WRACK* (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like sea and river weeds; *eel-hut*, the hut occupied by an eel-fisher when engaged in fishing; *eel-leap*, *dial.* [*LEAP* basket] = *eel-basket*; *eel-pick* = *EEL-SPEAR*; *eel-picker*, one who fishes with an eel-pick; *eel-pot* = *eel-buck*; so *eel-picking* *vbl. sb.*; *eel-putochon*, *-set*, *-setter*, *-setting*, *-trunk* (see quot.); *eel-ware*, *Ranunculus fluitans* (Britten and Holland); *eel-weel* (misspelt *-wheel*) = *eel-buck*.

1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 *The bunch* of worms strung on worsted with which the 'eel-babber' works. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum*, *"Eel-Back'd Hories"*, such as have black lists along their Backs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 *Hand-lines*... snares and 'eel-bobs'; *Indian fishing lines*. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 *An eel-fisher*... threading lob-worms on to worsted for the purpose of making an 'eel-bob'. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 471/1 *The present alleged fishery rights* for netting and 'eel-bucks' are to be revised. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 *On the Thames*... the eels are intercepted in their descent by weirs or frameworks holding basket-work traps, called 'eel-bucks'. 1653 *WALTON* *Angler* x. 189 *Small Eeles*... The poorer sort... make a kind of 'Eele-cake' of them, and eat it like as bread. 1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 'Eel crow' [given as the popular name of *Columbus migratorius*]. 1864 *LOWELL* *Firesteel* *Trac.* 45 *The kelp* and 'eel-grass' left by higher floods. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 *In these lonely "eel-huts"*... the eel fishers sat watching their nets. 1877 *E. PEACOCK* *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 'Eel-leap', an eel-trap made of wickerwork. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 238 *They [eels]* work down into the soft mud, far beyond the reach of 'eel-picks and darts'. *Ibid.* xxxi. 203 *The "eel-picker"* in his little punt... is a common object on the flats. *Ibid.* xix. 143 'Eel-picking' is an art in which some men attain considerable skill. Sometimes an eel-picking match takes place on the Broad. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 8 'Eel Pot', for use in salt water. *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 125 'Eel Putochons'... are the ordinary eel baskets that are baited and placed in the river during the spring and summer months for eels. 157... H. MANSHUP *St. Yarmouth* in *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxvii. *Certain "ele sets"*... all such fish as usually are taken in the said seines. 1882 *BLACKW.* *Mag. Jan.* 97 *Eelsets*... are nets set athwart the stream for the purpose of catching a... species of eel. *Ibid.* 98 *The oldest Norfolk "eel-setters"*. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 *This [ebb and flow of the tide] militates against "eel-setting"*. 1877 *E. PEACOCK* *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 'Eel-trunk', a box with holes in the sides, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 'Eel Wheels or Traps'. *Lampren Spurts*.

**Eel-bud**. 1. *a.* A pond or preserve for eels.

*b. trans.* A bivouac on swampy ground.

1883 *Cath. Angl.* 113 *An Ele bud*, *anguillarum*. 1813 *SIR R. WILSON* *Diary* II. 430 *The pains* of an eel-bud.

2. *pl.* A plant (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

**Eeler** (Fīlā). [*f. EEL* + *-ER*]. An eel-catcher.

1851 *FRASER* *Mag.* XLIII. 254 *The artful eeler*... lets down a bank some cubits long of the intestines of a sheep.

**Eelery** (Fīlēt). [*f. EEL* + *-ERY*]. A place where eels are caught.

1854 *BADHAM* *Hallcut.* xvii. 371 *The moderns*, like the ancients, have their favourite eeleries. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 *We must not suppose* there are no valuable eeleries in the British Isles.

**Eel-fare** (Fīlēt). *a.* The passage of young eels up a river. *b.* A brood of young eels (see ELVER).

1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. vii. *Any frye*, spawme, or brode of yeles, called yele fares, or Eel vares. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, *Eel-fare*, *vares*, a Fry or Brood of Eels. 1836 *YARRELL* *Brit. Fishes* (1839) I. 54 *This passage* of young Eels is called Eel-fare on the banks of the Thames. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES* *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 *This "eel-fare"* lasts several days.

**Eelhood** (Fīlhud). *nonce-wd.* [*f. EEL* + *-HOOD*]. The rank or condition of a full-grown eel.

1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 185 *Of the myriads* that ascend our rivers few... ever arrive at eelhood.

**Eel-pout**. [OE. *ēle-pūta*, f. *EEL* + *POUT*.]

1. One of two different species of fishes. *a.* = *BUNBOT*. *b.* = *BLENNY*.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Colloq.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 94 Hwilec fixas gefest þu? *myras* and *teleputan*. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Anglia*, an eelpout. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 246 *A kind* of Lampreys or Elepouts like to sea Lampreys. 1740 *R. BROOKES* *Art of Angling* i. xli. 87 *The Eel-Pout* or *Lubbot*... has a smooth, soft, slippery body like an Eel. 1810 *P. NEILL* *Fishes in Forth* 8 (Jam.) *B. viviparus*. *Viviparous Blenny*; Green bone. Here this species sometimes comes the name of Eelpout and Guffer. 1860 *COUCH* *Brit. Fishes* III. 93 *The Lubbot* is... distinguished by exhibiting some of the manners of the eel, by which it has obtained in some places the name of Eelpout.

2. A yellow flower. ? = *eel-ware* (see *EEL* 6).

1736 *BAILEY* *Househ. Dict.* 141 *Butter*. As for that which is tinged with eel pouts, it not only deceives the sight, but is very often disagreeable to the taste.

**Eel-skin.** [f. EEL + SKIN.] The skin of an eel. † *Merchant of eel-skins* = ? rag and bone collector. Also *altrib.*, as in eelskin-dress, a tight-fitting dress; eelskin-queue, a pig-tail.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 A marchant of eel-skins. A marchant without either money or ware. 1595 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 141 My armes, such eel-skins stuff. 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Drunken Dutchman*. When he's drunke, you may thrust your hand into him like an eel-skin. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerbocker* (1849) 308 He directed that he should be carried to the grave with his eelskin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin. 1881 MISS BRADDOON *Asph.* II. 226 Jersey jackets and eel-skin dresses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 4/1 A smooth-faced, vicious-looking fellow, dressed in a close cap and eelskin neckcloth.

**Eel-spear.** [f. EEL + SPEAR.] A forked or pronged instrument for catching eels by transfixing them as they lie in the mud. (See quotes.)

1555 EDEN *Decades IV.* ind. (Arb.) 197 *Spears* . . lyke unto trout speares or yele spears. 1600 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 235 He beareth . . 3 Eel-spears argent. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Eel-spear*; this instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Eel-spear*, a sort of trident with ten points for catching eels, called in Lincolnshire an eel-stang.

Hence **Eel-spearer**, **Eel-spearing** *vbl. sb.* 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads v.* 40 Here and there was an eel-spearer in his punt. *Ibid.* xxxi. 244 Eel-spearing is quite an athletic occupation.

**Eely** (f. li), *a.* [f. EEL + -y.] Eel-like. † *a.* Resembling the flesh of an eel. *b.* Resembling an eel in movement; wriggling, writhing. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 124 A Conger . . is . . of a moist, soft, and Eely Substance. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 16. 1. See you sit with that composure On the eelish of hacks. 1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 336/1 We have the pleasure of seeing the snaky, eely monster whisking about in the water.

**Eem.** *dial.* [repr. OE. *efnan*, ON. *efna* to perform (Da. *evne* to have ability, Sw. *änna* to form, shape. Cf. ME. *en-cristen* for *even*-.] To spare time; to find an opportunity; to 'afford'; to succeed (in doing a thing), 'get' (to do). 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* Coll. 16 Chesh. . . I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time. 1745 BYRON *Misc. Poems* (1773) 1. 157 in *Laurel Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We worken hard . . An cannot eem to be so free. 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* (1819) 71 in *Laurel Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Aw've tried many a time but aw could never eem to do it.

**Een**, obs. and dial. pl. of **EYE**.  
**Een**, var. form of **EVER** *adv.*

**Eer**, obs. form of **ERE**, before.  
**-eer**, *suffix*, is an anglicized form of the Fr. suffix *-ier* (repr. normally L. *-iarius*, and in many words replacing *-air* = L. *-arius*; see **ARY** 1), used to form sbs. denoting persons, as in *canonier* **CANNONIER**, *muletier* **MULETEER**; the usual sense is 'one who is concerned with', or 'one who deals in'. (Where the sb. from which the F. word was formed never became familiar in Eng. use, the original spelling *-ier* is retained, as in *bombardier*, *grenadier*). In imitation of these words (perh. in some instances rather in imitation of Sp. sbs. in *-ero*, of similar origin) the suffix is added to Eng. sbs. to form designations of persons, as *auctioneer*, *charioteer*, *mountaineer* (earlier *-er*). In many of the words so formed there is a more or less contemptuous implication, as in *crotcheteer*, *garreteer*, *pamphleteer*, *pulpiteler*, *sonneteer*.

**E'er**, variant of **EVER**.

**Eerie**, **eery** (f. ri), *a.* Forms: 4 *eri*, *hery*, 4-6 *ery*, 6 *erie*, 9 *erie*, -y (Anglo-Irish airy), 8- *erry*, -ie. [ME. *eri*, ? var. of *erj*, *ARGH*; or ? f. that word + -y.]

The word occurs in the northern (not in the midland) version of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has recently been often used in general literature, but is still regarded as properly Scotch.]

1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17683 (Gott.) Ioseph be noghteri. c 1375 1 BARBOUR *S. Cosmas & D.* 321, & scho. . . wes for hyme hery. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon. Proh.* xii. With ery courage. 1513 — *Eneis* vii. iv. 91 He fled . . and to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt. 1572 *Scenpfill Ballates* (1872) 159 We pure sall cry with erie hartis. . . To the, O God. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Ecl. Poems* (1845) 50 They glower eery at a friend's disgrace. 1807-10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 98 The watch-dog's howling . . makes the nightly wanderer eerie. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 357 Do you feel eerie? 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xiv. 353 This eerie feeling . . might be causeless.

2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird. 1792 BURNS *Wks.* (1800) II. 403 He tho' a bogie by the eerie side of an auld thorn. 1795 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* in *Poems* (1801) 5 Night comes dark and eerie. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 126 Hae ye walked . . fra Bawhannan Lodge, in sic an eerie night. 1875 MISS BRADDOON *Sir World* II. i. 10 The . . sheep bell had an eerie sound.

Hence **Eerily** *adv.*, in an eerie manner; weirdly.

**Eeriness**, an undefined sense of fear; superstitious dread. **Eerisome** *a.*, weird, gloomy. c 1375 BARBOUR *Erue v.* 295 Sum man for erynes will trymbill. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision v.* Debar then . . All eeryness or feir. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre*, It spoke in pain and woe . . eerily. 1863 *Gd. Words* 522 A weird unhappy sound!

what could it be That through the wan night wailed so eerily. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* II. 13 Feeling the sensation of eeriness as twilight came on. 1865 *Fril. Horticulture* Christm. No. 16/2 From that night I have never known eeriness. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) The keye . . gied a dowfan eerisome crune. 1832-33 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 49 The objects sae dear. . Turn eerisome hame thoughts.

**E'ery**, contraction for **EVERY**.

† **Ees**, obs. [possibly repr. OE. *ēs* 'food, meat, carion' (Bosw.); possibly a corresponding MDn. *aes* food, bait (mod. Dn., Ger. *aas*).] (See quot.) c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 143 Ees, fisch mete on a hoke [P. bought for fishes], *escan*, *escarium*.

**Eesome** (i-sūm), [f. *ee*, Sc. form of **EYE** + **-some**.] Attractive or gratifying to the eye. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 159 (Jam.) Look at them now. . . Will any body deny that that's an esome couple?

**Eese**, easily, eesy, obs. fl. of **EASE**, etc.

**Eete(n)**, *eette*, obs. forms of pres. t., pa. t. and pa. pple. of **EAT**.

**Eep**, *eeth*, obs. forms of **EATH**.

**Eever**, var. of **EAYER** sb. 2 *dial.*

**Ef** (ef). Name of the letter F, q. v.

**Ef-pref.**, the form of the L. pref. *ex-* used before words beginning with *f*.

**Efacks**, **efackins**, **efags**, **efecks**, **efecelings**: see **I'FEGS**, **Obs.**

† **Efact**, *int.* Obs. [perh. var. of *efaks*, I'FEGS, influenced by *in fact*.] Used as a mild oath. 1680 *Revenge* iv. i. 34 We'll have tother dance, efact we will.

**Efen**, obs. form of **EVER**.

**Efendee**, var. of **EFFENDI**.

**Efere**, var. of **IFERE**, *adv.* Obs. together.

† **Efestide(s)**, Obs. [corruption of L. *hephestitis*, a. Gr. *\*Ἡφαίστιος*, f. *\*Ἡφαίστος* the name of the God of Fire.] A jewel described by Pliny. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 (Of Stones) Efestides is in colour . . shamefast and childish. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 404 Efestide . . held against the Sun is Fiery coloured.

**Eff**, var. of **EFT**, **EVER**.

**Effable** (ef'ab'l), *a.* [a. F. *effable* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *effabilis*, f. *ef-fāri* to utter, f. *ex* out + *fāri* to speak.] † *a.* Of sounds, letters, etc.: That can be pronounced (*obs.*). *b.* That can be, or may lawfully be, expressed or described in words. Now only *arch.* in antithesis to *ineffable*. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 3 Paules notions . . were such as could not be expressed . . mine were . . easily effable. 1668 WILKINS *Philos. Lang.* 414 How this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language. 1755 JOHNSON *Effable*. Expressive, utterable. *Dict.* 1872 LONGE *Div. Trag.* II. ii. These effable and ineffable impressions of the mysterious world.

† **Effabule**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [as if ad. L. *\*effabulāri*, f. *ex-* out + *fābulāri* to fable.] To fable. c 1600 NORRIS *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu.* (1728) 82 The graue will fit euery stature, as is effabuled.

**Efface** (ef'as), [ad. F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), f. L. *ex* out + *facies* face.]

1. To rub out, obliterate (writing, painted or sculptured figures, a mark or stain) from the surface of anything, so as to leave no distinct traces. 1611 COTGR., *Effacer*, to efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe away, to abolish. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 279 So coin grows smooth. . . Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The ignominious images, painted on the public buildings . . were effaced.

*b.* In wider sense: To cause to disappear entirely, do away with (a visible feature or object).

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 203 The close of a cycle, when the sun was to be effaced from the heavens, the human race from the earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 192 Pools of water, which would be effaced again, soon after they were formed. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 83 The entrance through the tower has been effaced.

*c.* **Crystallography**. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 214 A right square prism . . may result from . . an octahedron with a square base, by the concurrence . . of the modifications *a* and *e* . . when those modifications efface the primary planes.

2. To expunge, erase (words or sentences) from a written composition or document. Now only in fig. sentences.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakespeare scarce effac'd a line. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr. v.* Gray (1843) 40 The lines of Mason which were effaced and replaced by these. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 440 Perhaps the passions excited by the tyranny of James might make it impossible to efface the penal laws from the statute book.

3. fig. To obliterate, wipe out (a memory, a mental impression); to 'blot out', pardon, obtain oblivion for (an offence); to abolish, destroy (distinctive characteristics, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 That effacet . . the synnes of theym that ben repentant. a 1666 BACON in Webster, Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. 1703 POPE *Thraick* 82 'Tis thine t' efface With virtuous acts thy ancestor's disgrace. 1738 WESLEY *Prædica* II. i. In tender Mercy look on me, And all my Sins efface. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. (1873) 456 An impression had been made upon the popular mind which it was hardly possible to efface. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 194 If such a proposition is true, the world must efface its habit of admiration for the . . heroes of the past.

4. fig. To cast utterly into the shade, reduce to virtual nonentity. *b.* *refl.* [after Fr. *s'effacer*.] To reduce oneself to insignificance; to abandon or forfeit one's claim to consideration.

1716-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Her beauty effaced everything I have seen. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* II. ii. 30 Amy Gray was . . quite effaced. *Mod.* As a politician he has completely effaced himself by this act of imprudence.

**Effaceable** (ef'as'ab'l), [f. prec. + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being effaced.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* vi. Washed off all effaceable marks of the late accident. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Mucous membrane, wheo not stretched, is thrown into effaceable folds or rugæ.

**Effacement** (ef'as'mēnt), [f. as prec. + **-MENT**.] The process of effacing; the fact of being effaced.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 A state of simplicity . . subsequent to the effacement of the vices of barbarism. 1866 WEDGWOOD *Origin of Lang.* 7 Effacement of a sense from want of practice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* v. 99 The effacement of the national sentiment is an artificial and violent evasion of a fact of nature.

**Effacing** (ef'as'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. **EFFACE** *v.* + **-ING** 1.] That effaces or obliterates.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 73 Decay's effacing fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 4/1 The effacing fingers of death were . . shockingly apparent on the Cardinal's visage.

**Effactive** (ef'as'iv), *nonce-wd.* [f. **EFFACE** *v.* + **-IVE**.] Disposed or tending to efface. *Self-effactive*: modest, retiring.

1883 CAIRO *Edinbro' Lect.* Hume 23 Nov., In society he was the most self-effactive of men.

**Effald**, *ly*, obs. fl. **AFALD**, **AFALDLY**.

† **Effamish**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. OF. *effamer* (cf. AFAMISH, *f. affamer*), f. L. *ex-* out + *fam-es* hunger.] = **FAMISH**, *v.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Consul. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) Pref. 3 Being effamishd, [they] are content . . to eat it. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 137 Ministers shamefullie abused, they and their families effamished.

† **Effaré** (ef'arē), *a.* *Her.* [a. F. *effaré*, pa. pple. of *effarer* to agitate.] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Effaré*, in heraldry, a term applied to a beast when rearing on its hind legs, as if it were affrighted. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s. v. *Effaré* or *Effaré*, a French term for a beast in the attitude which English Herald calls 'salient' or 'springing'.

† **Effascinable**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [as if ad. L. *\*effascinabilis*, f. *effascinare* see next.] Susceptible to enchantment.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. xvii. 359 A strangely impure and effascinable passivity. *Phancie*.

† **Effascinate**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *effacinate*. [f. L. *effascinat*-ppl. stem of *effascinare*: see **-ATE** 3.] = **FASCINATE**.

Hence **Effascinating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* in Halliwell's *Shaks.* V. 330 Skillfull to depell the harmes Of an effascinating eye. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* viii. 399 Of force to effacinate the gods. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 143 He has . . effascinated the hearts of the Court. 1678 H. MORE in *Glanvil Sadduc. Triumph.* (ed. 1727) 62.

† **Effascination**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *effascinatio*-em, f. *effascinare* to bewitch.] = **FASCINATION**.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* viii. 402 There are others whom their effascinations can keep from electing their Vrine. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 59 The effascination by the optick emission of the eyes. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xiv. 235 Hood-winked and held down with an over-bearing effascination and witchcraft.

† **Effate**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *effatum*, f. *ef-fāri* to speak out.] A saying, dictum, maxim. Also || **Effatum** (pl. *effata*).

1650 ELOERFIELD *Tythes* 154 Their effata or most revered contents equalled by parliament to the oracles of the common law. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 177 The effates of Scripture seem to contradict themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 224 The Effatum, That Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 That common Theological Effate, Grace is Glory begun.

† **Effatuate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [as if ad. L. *\*effatūtus*, f. *ex-* out + *fatu-us* stupid, foolish: cf. **AFATUATED**.] Infatuated.

1600 *Doddyball* II. i. in Bulleo *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 112 Had I not bene effatuate even by Fate.

† **Effatuat**, *v.* Obs. [f. prec.] *trans.* To besot, render dull or stupid.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 16 Nothing effatuates the understanding of man more than excess in meat.

† **Effaut**, *Obs. Music.* Also (corruptly) *ef-faut*. The fuller name (F fa ul) of the note F, which was sung to the syllable *fa* or *ut* according as it occurred in one or other of the Hexachords (imperfect scales) to which it could belong.

a 1327 *Learn. Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Of effaut and elami ne could y nevere are. 1671 DR. BUCKINGHAM *Rehearsal* II. v. A certain note . . in Effaut flat.

**Effect** (ef'ekt), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* *effeck*. [a. OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), ad. L. *effectus*, n. of action f. *efficere* to work out, accomplish, f. *ex-* out + *fācere* to make.] 1. Something accomplished, caused, or produced; a result, consequence. Correlative with **CAUSE**.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The planetes . . causen us by hir influence . . effectes lik to the operaciouns of bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1668) 6 Thy enter-

pryse came to none effect. 1572 JONES *Bathes of Bathes* Ayde iii. 22 a. Cause of sickness is that unto which any thing followeth, which is named effect. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.*, The Effect, is that which is brought to passe by the Cause. 1715 DESCAUQUELS *Pires Inubr.* 4 Contrivances, that are the Effect of a great deal of Study. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 1. Wks. 1874 I. 16 We know not at all what death is in itself; but only some of its causes, and thence descends to effects. 1831 BLAKE *Free Will* 198 We give the name of cause to that event which precedes, and the name of effect to that event which follows in the order of time. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 487 The beneficial effects of their interposition had given shelter and security to private trade.

b. *collective and abstr.* Results in general; the quality of producing a result, efficacy. Phrases, *With effect*, of (no) effect.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. V.* 620 Thing that beryth more effect. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 30 This ordynance... was of lyttel effect. 1538 STARKEY *England* 15 This law [i.e. civil law] taketh effects of the opynion of man. 1555 EDOEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. ix. (Arb.) 99 Whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vii. 13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 865 This Tree is. of Divine effect To open Eyes. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iv. 341 A law was made... but it had little effect. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 115 You may... throw his foil at a sufficient distance... to enable you to deliver a thrust with effect. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. III. x. viii. 288 Respectful message to his Majesty was of no effect.

c. *Mechanics.* The amount of work done in a given time. *Useful effect*: the net result, after making deductions for loss from friction, etc.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 111 The effect of animal force, then, or the quantity of work done in a given time will be proportional. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 389 An agent for generating mechanical effect.

2. +a. A contemplated result, a purpose; chiefly in phrases, *To this or that effect*, to the effect that (obs.). b. In the same phrases: Porport; drift, tenor, essential significance.

1385 CHAUCER *Merch.* 153 And for hise freendes on a day he sente To tellen hem theeffect of his entente. 24.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 50 Theeffect of which was thus in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ii. 131 Ane othir goldin grane to the ilk effect Thow sall nocht miss. 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* i. ii. 283 Cask. He spoke Greeke. *Cassi.* To what effect? 1652 WANSWORTH *r. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 287 Hee incharged the same Don Pedro... to go and surprise the said Souldiers, giving him two hundred hors and five hundred Foot to that effect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 17 A subsequent proviso was added to that effect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 157 The famous reviewer's sentence... to the effect that, etc.

+3. An outward manifestation, sign, token, symptom; an appearance, phenomenon. Obs.

c 1450 *Why can't be Nun* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 In a gadyne I sportyd me... to see the swete effecte of aprelle floweres. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii. His wisdom hath stinted the effects of his power. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 112 What effects of passion shows she? 1656 COWLEY *Pind.* Odes (1669) 22 note, Natural effect gives such impressions of Divine force, as Thunder.

b. A (pleasing or remarkable) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. Cf. 6.

1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 222 The old water-colour men were wont to obtain their effects of atmosphere by, etc. *Mod.* The reflexion of the trees in the brook is a very pretty effect. Here's a painter with his sketch-book hunting for 'effects'.

+4. Something which is attained or acquired by an action. Obs.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 54, I am still posses Of those effects for which I did the Murther.

b. pl. 'Goods and chattels', movable property. *Personal effects*: personal luggage as distinguished from merchandise, etc. Also with wider meaning in phrase *No effects*: written by bankers on dishonoured cheques when the drawer has no funds in the bank; also, *To leave no effects*: to leave nothing for one's heirs.

1704 J. LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 290 The effects of their plantations will scarce buy them clothes. 1717-14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), The Emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their Effects. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v. (1887) 196 The bankers declined to cash the Captain's draft, simply writing the words 'No effects' on the paper. *Mod.* Sale of household effects. The contents of the trunks were insured as 'personal effects'. He died leaving no effects.

5. Operative influence; a mode or degree of operation on an object.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* I. 635 What Effects are thereby produced upon the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 149 It will act like a concave lens when the cooling effect has reached the axis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Speeches which will have an effect upon the courts. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 562/1 The effects which the demand for aboriginality... had upon the race of builders.

b. The state or fact of being operative. *To give effect to*: to render operative. *To take effect*: to become operative; to prove successful; (of a law, an agreement, etc.) to come into force (from a certain date).

1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* ii. 62 The stratagem took effect; the English... began to fly on all sides. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 529 The Administration was willing to give effect... to the arrangements. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 545 Edward's grant was not to take effect till after the death of Ælfwine.

6. The impression produced on a beholder, hearer, or reader, esp. by a work of art or literature; sometimes = *general effect*, the impression produced by a picture, building, etc., viewed as a whole. *For effect*: for the sake of creating a telling impression on the minds of spectators or hearers.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iii. 328 What they call the effect in architecture. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundi* i. (1870) 16 With a view... to poetical effect. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 His (Shelley's) aim is rather to render the effect of a thing than the thing itself. *Mod.* His whole behaviour and conversation are calculated for effect.

7. Accomplishment, fulfilment. Obs. exc. in phrases, *To bring to effect*, *carry into effect*: to accomplish, bring to a successful issue.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 380/1 Who someuer shal... calle me that he may have... theeffect of his requeste & prayer. 1538 STARKEY *England* 195, I thynke he schold be veray hard to bryng this to effect. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 50 Losing... the faire effects of future hopes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 177 What he took in hand, he... brought to good effect. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 403 Never bringing their designs to effect. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 208 The only means to bring all happily to effect. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 111 The proposals are... such as a pious active prince... might soon bring to effect.

+b. Practical reality, fact, as opposed to name or appearance: see 8. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* iii. 109 Meere words... Th' effect doth operate another way. a 1674 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb.* (1849) III. 545 He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it.

8. In effect: formerly = in fact, in reality, opposed to *in show*, *in words*. In mod. use, virtually, substantially, so far as the result is concerned (see senses 1, 2).

1688 R. PARKE *It. Mendoza's Hist. China* 243 With pretence to depart from thence vnto China, as in effect they did. a 1600 HOOKER (J.) In shew, a... senate... was to govern, but in effect one only man should... do all in all. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), No man, in effect, doth accompany, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. a 1668 DENHAM (J.) State and Wealth... is to him... No other in effect than what it seems. a 1719 ADDISON (J.) To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a man. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 37 The duties are paid... by the purchaser; but the charge in effect falls upon the importer. *Mod.* The two methods are in effect identical. He was, in effect, accused of falsehood. I cannot tell you what he said, but in effect it was that he, etc.

9. [After Fr. *effect*.] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Effect in the manage, is applied to the movements of the hand which direct the horse. They distinguish four effects... viz. in using the bridle to put a horse forwards, draw him backwards, and shifting it out of the right hand into the left, and vice versa.

Effect (efe'kt), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring about (an event, a result); to accomplish (an intention, a desire).

The existence of obstacles or difficulties is, in mod. use, ordinarily implied in this sense of the vb.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 154 And nothing else I did but to effect my sute. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 98 He crosse the Sea To effect this marriage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. vi. (1728) 25 Let wit, and all her studied plots effect The best they can. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 24 At first they only wish to be secure; that effected, they endeavour to grow Powerful. 1792 *Aneec. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 196 Peace... would never be effected. 1833 LARONER *Manuf. Metal* II. 227 (Cab. Cycl.) This reciprocating movement of the carriage is effected by a pinion fixed upon the end of a vertical spindle. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. i. (1871) 203 Just effected his escape as the servant announced a visitor. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* 5 Effecting thus, complete and whole, a purpose of the human soul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13 The cure... has to be effected by the use of certain charms. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 105 The most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition.

+b. To produce (a state or condition). Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 86 Sorrie am I that our good-will effects Biancas greefe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 135/1 The concurrence of Pleasures which effecteth Beatitude, is very difficult.

c. To make, construct. *rare. arch.*

1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 The Lighthouse happily effected by Mr. Rudyerd. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 317 An enormous window... had been effected in the wall.

d. Comm. To effect a sale, an insurance; hence, to effect a policy (of insurance).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xliii. 598 The earliest purchases are effected in immediate proximity to the mines. 1883 *Mauch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/4 Nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid.

+2. To give effect to (a resolution, a feeling); to fulfil (a promise). Obs.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* v. 95 Faustus I swear... To effect all promises between us made. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* x. 6 You heauens, effect your rage with speed. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 20 We shall be called upon shortly to effect our vote made the former sitting.

+3. *absol. and intr.* To have an effect, be effectual; to accomplish its purpose. Obs.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxiv. (1612) 164 But that Cadwalladers Fore-doomes in Tudors should effect Was vnexpected. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1330 The petard having effected as we have said. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/2 Elements, of which Air and Fire have a facility to move and effect.

+4. Confused with AFFECT (? and INJECT).

1494 FABIAN *vii.* 371 The Albanyensis... had ben effected w dyvers pointes of herysy. 1652 WADSWORTH *r. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The Abbat of Santa Pia... whom the card particularly esteemed and effected. 1720 T. COOKE *Tales*, *Prop. &c.* 125 His words effected much the Laureat's Mind. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1279 He effects to preserve an entire silence about Kerguelen.

+ Effected, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. EFFECT v. + -ED; prob. confused with AFFECTED.] With adv. (well, ill); prefixed; Affected, disposed.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) I. 503 Holy men... haue... bin the meanes of much comfort to well effected people. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 Their are sundrie persones... evil effected to the caus.

Effector (efe'ktɔr). Also 7 effectour, 7-8 effector. [f. EFFECT v. + -ER, or a. L. *effector*.]

1. He who, or that which, brings about an event or result, accomplishes a purpose, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Div.* 202 The howery effectours of many admirable actions. 1610 HEALEY *3. Ang. City of God* 447 Wee shall make his nature the effecter of his vicious will. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. xiii. (1668) 66 Baits and incitements... are effecters of our desires in this pastime. 1662 CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Orat.* 151 They blame the Air as the effecter of all corruptions whatsoever. 1713 DERNHAM *Physic. Theol.* ii. vi. 475 That infinite Being, who was the Effecter of it [Creation]. 1863 VANCE in *Sat. Rev.* 415 Had the translation of Saintr to be entered on afresh, it is not... certain that I had been the effecter of the same.

+2. A maker, creator. Obs.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ii. 67 One Monarch of the world the great Effectour. 1677 *Gall. Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 242 The omnipotent Effector and Productor of all things.

† = AFFECTER 1. Obs.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 179/1 He was indeed a great effecter of glory.

+ Effectfull, a. Obs. In 6 *Sc. effect.* [f. EFFECT + -FULL.] Effectual.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* xviii. Our souerane Lady in her palliament... maid actis... quhiliks as yit hes tane na dew and effectfull execution. 1669 SIMSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 The effectfull cause of direful diseases.

Effectible (efe'ktib'l), a. [f. EFFECT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being effected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 Not effectible upon the strictest experiment. 1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 14 His Decrees most effectible, when we think him the furthest off. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 318 Whatsoever... is effectible by the most congruous and efficacious application of Actives to Passives.

Effecting (efe'ktɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. EFFECT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EFFECT.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) Ep. Ded. 6 The effecting wherof pretendeth great honour to your Maisties person. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 17 Although the plot... by thee was laid, Th' effecting of it by me thou didst obtaine. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 15 In order to the sure effecting of this Design.

† Used gerundially with omission of *in*; virtually serving the function of a pr. ppl. passive.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 68 Four sentiments on the revolution effecting here. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 325 During the time in which this great revolution was effecting in the government of Bengal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. ix. 21 Ought you not to congratulate yourself that a great change is effecting?

Effecting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That effects.

Hence Effectingness = EFFICACIOUSNESS.

1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1832) II. 179 If we are instructed to believe the particular effectingness of a religious discourse proceeds from the workings of the Spirit, etc.

+ Effection. Obs. [ad. L. *effectiō-em*, f. *efficere*; see EFFECT sb.]

1. a. Fabrication, formation, production.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xvii. An ymage... All of brent golde by false effectiō. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 290 Attributing the Effectiō of the Soul unto the Great God. *Ibid.* iv. vii. 350 The primitive Effectiō of the Humane Nature.

b. Accomplishment, performance.

1652 GAULM. *Magastrom.* 53 To invent... their own way for the cognition, acquisition, or effectiō of any thing. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 151 The incarnation... belongs unto all the three Persons effectiō, in regard of effectiō.

+2. *Geom.* A construction; a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition. (Todd.) Obs.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1818 in Tooze; and in mod. Dicts.

† Confused with AFFECTATION and INFECTION.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiii. (1495) 131 A swete voyce... chaungith the effectiō of the heres. 1555 EDOEN *Decades W. Ind.* ii. iiii. (Arb.) 115 Of such force is education & natural effectiō. 1844 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1860) N ij. Beware of... fennes, for oftentymes the effectiō of the aire, ariseth of the corrupte vapours.

Effectism (efe'ktɪz'm), *nounce-wd.* [f. EFFECT + -ISM.] The habit of aiming at 'effect'.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 472 Any flimsy effectism of plot.

Effective (efe'ktɪv), a. and sb. [a. F. *effectif*, -ive, ad. L. *effectivus*; see EFFECT v. and -IVE.]

A. adj.

+1. That is concerned in the production of (an event or condition; rarely, a material product).

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 379 Powers...



are effective principles of all actions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 91 The signe of the Crose is . . . effective of grace. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 Politic Philosophie is defined . . . a Science effective of Justice in the Citie. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* v. 193 In the Tertian [Ague] the part effective of the blood is out of its natural temper.

† b. Having the power of acting upon objects. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 214 Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it, but from the action and passion of their Elements in it. a 1656 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* v. 139 The more unbodied any thing is, the more unbodied also is it in its effective power.

† 2. Concerned with, or having the function of, carrying into effect, executing, or accomplishing. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxvii. 256 Dis was be Proces causative, Dat effyr folowit effective. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musick is divided into two parts. The second may be called syntactical, Poetical, or effective. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 33 The former was significant only, his effective.

3. That is attended with result or has an effect. 1760 *GOLDSMITH Cit. W.* i. (1837) 200 There is an effective power superior to the people. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* i. x. 149 The masters alone had an effective voice in the legislation. 1863 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 90 The honour of the first effective shot.

b. In mechanical and economical science: Said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on a particular object.

1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iii. x. (1806) II. 250 The quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* [By This we call the virtual or effective head [of water]]. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 228 The Component of a force in any direction, (sometimes called the Effective Component in that direction).

c. Theol. Effective faith, love, etc.: that bears fruit in conduct [med. L. *effectivus*]. 1854 F. W. FABER *Growth in Holiness* v. (1872) 75 Effective love makes us the living images of Jesus.

d. Effective range: the range within which a missile, weapon, or fire-arm is effective.

1859 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 65 Two hundred and twenty yards . . . is to be taken as the effective range for fighting purposes of the old archery.

4. Powerful in effect; efficient, effectual. 1398 *REYNAULD Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxiv. (1495) 654 Olem . . . juniperum is most effectyf ayent the Quatayn. 1826 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xii. 400 He does not speak often; nor can he be considered an effective speaker. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* (1864) i. iv. 30 Contributed to make these pursuits effective, elegant, and attractive. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 17 Its best admiral could not have . . . anchored it [England] in a more effective position. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fam.* xliii. 338 An Italian comedy . . . effective over everybody's risibilities. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* iv. 39 Fewer men, better trained and disciplined, could be made more effective.

b. Of works of art, literary compositions, etc.: Producing a striking impression; picturesque.

1833 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bort.* I. 107 The high bank . . . is rendered effective by a perpendicular wall of naked sandstone. 1872 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* 22 It is not one suited to produce any very effective romantic narrative. 1882 *GARDEN* 18 Feb. 119½ Varieties of Amaranthus are . . . effective in the garden.

5. Fit for work or service: chiefly of soldiers or sailors. (Also absol.; see B. 2.)

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 105 Being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3733/4 The Imperial Army is said to consist of 44000 Effective Men. 1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 295 The copper-smiths . . . were not likely very soon to be effective. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VII.* xviii. 193 Army of 60000 on paper; of effective more than 50,000.

b. Effective charge: the expenditure upon effective forces, as distinguished, e.g., from that upon military pensions, retired pay, etc.

1848 *MAGNAN Hist. Eng.* i. 306 The whole effective charge of the army, navy, and ordnance, was about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

6. Actual, *de facto*; existing in fact; that is . . . so far as the effect is concerned; opposed to potential, nominal.

1786 *BURKE Art. W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 113 Afterwards displacing two effective governors . . . appointed by himself. 1790 — *Rev. Rev.* 9 The collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue. 17 — BENTHAM *Levellings Syst.* Wks. 1843 I. 361 Those . . . whose present fortunes are above the mark . . . would be but a small part of the real and effective losers. 1878 *GURNEY Crystalline* 39 Potential and not effective planes of symmetry.

b. Effective money; also quasi-sh. (see quot.). 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Effective*, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective.

B. sh. † 1. An efficient cause. Obs. See A 5. 1630 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* xli. xxv. (1620) 442 Had the eye, the apple . . . their rotundity, not from any external effective. 1686 *GODOLPHIN Celest. Bodies* i. i. 1 No less are they the due Effective of the former.

2. Mil. An effective soldier. (See A. 5.) Usually pl.

1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6060/1 The Garrisons . . . consist of 1000 Effectives. 1809 *WELLINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp.* IV. 478 An abstract . . . which shows the comparative numbers of effectives and total. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xxiv. 4 They counted nine thousand effectives.

b. collect. sing. The effective part of an army. 1885 *Standard* 29 Oct. 5/5 The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula now reaches 180,000 men.

VOL. III.

**Effectively** (efe'ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] † 1. As a means of causing or producing. Cf. quot. 1607 in EFFECTIVE A. 1.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 34 That [the sign of imposing hands] is effectively used, is out of the question.

† 2. A. By a direct exercise of power. B. With regard to the effects. (Chiefly Theol.) Obs.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This [deposing an emperor] is done by the Pope . . . not effectively but consecutively. 1652 *GAULE Magastron* 85 Whether the planets have (either actually and formally, in themselves, or virtually and effectively upon others) those prime elementary qualities. 1656 *JEANES Fuh. Christ* xxi. [God's love to Christ] is said to be in believers . . . not only effectively, in regard of its effects, grace, and glory; but also objectively.

3. = In effect (see EFFECT sh. 8): † a. Actually, in fact (obs.). b. Virtually, substantially.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1656) 43 A rectified Will . . . alone . . . effectively gives us the preeminence above Beasts. 1671 *DRYDEN Even. Love* iv. i. Don Melchor . . . is effectively at Madrid. 1844 *MACKINTOSH T. More Wks.* 1846 I. 442 It is not equitable to treat him as effectively . . . answerable for measures of state. 1884 *HARPER'S Mag. Oct.* 196½ Effectively England is a republic and not a monarchy.

4. So as to produce an effect. Often emphatically: With powerful effect; decisively, completely.

1825 *MCULLOCH Pol. Econ.* ii. ii. 104 Give to any people the power of accumulating, and . . . they will not be disinclined to use it effectively. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* v. 113 Mohammed . . . effectively cashed from his system every pure and spiritual conception of virtue. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 A parliament composed of other members than those who had sat so long and so effectively. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 163 If we can preach without reading, we are likely to preach more effectively.

5. In a manner to be fit for service. Cf. EFFECTIVE A. 5.

1665 *PENY'S Diary* 18 Sept., 10,000 men effectively always in arms. 1667 *COWLEY Anacrost.* (1710) I. 52 The fair Ionian Regiment. And next the Carian Company, Five hundred both effectively.

**Effectiveness**, [f. EFFECTIVE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being effective, in various senses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 34 We agree in many vses with them [the Papists], but one of their vses (to wit) their effectiveness we forbore. 1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 593 Infinite self-activity or effectiveness. 1830 *ARNOLD Fruit. in Life* (1858) II. 336 The comforts and effectiveness of society. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* x. 227 Effectiveness in debate. 1879 *ROGERS in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 53½ The labour is average in point of effectiveness.

**Effectless** (efe'ktlēs), a. [f. EFFECT sh. + -LESS.] Without effect, fruitless; also quasi-adv. 1688 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 76 He chop off my hands . . . they have serv'd me to effectlesse vse. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 8 Both Capacity and Instruction are effectless without practise and exercise. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Furioso* xiv. lxxiii. Nor was his fervent prayers effectless said. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Men.* II. 459 Silence alike improvable and effectless. 1851 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. v. § 5 The sun itself at noonday is effectless upon the feelings.

**Effector**; see EFFECTER.

† **Effectress** (efe'ktrēs), Obs. [f. EFFECTER + -ESS.] A female effector. (Cf. next.)

1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* iii. xxxviii. (1631) 152 It is so certain an effectress of things prosperity. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 The Virgin Marie . . . reputed an effectress of miracles. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 143 The effectress of a thingliness or essence.

† **Effetrix**. [L.; fcm. of effector EFFECTER: see -TRIX. (In mod. philosophical L. used in apposition with *causa*, vis.)] An efficient cause or power.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iii. i. (1639) 100 Weaknesse of the stomack is sometime caused through distemper of the effetrix or working quality.

† **Effectuable**, a. Obs. rare — 1. [f. Fr. *effectuable* + -ABLE.] That can be effectuated.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. It was a worke worthy of his labour . . . and not easily effectuable.

**Effectual** (efe'ktivāl), a. Also 4-5 effectuell. [a. OF. *effectual* = late L. *effectualis*, f. *effectus* EFFECT sh.: see -AL.]

1. That produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose. Of legal documents or covenants: Valid, binding.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* T. 162 Our orisouns ben more effectuell. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII. Annex. Ducat. Lanc.* Ruffhead IX. App. 106 Every such Lese . . . be as good effectual and available in the Law. c 1489 *CAXTON Somes of Aynon* vi. 151 To bring the matere to a conclusion effectuell. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 One single Pipe of competent bore, would be as effectual as three our four. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The Charge of the Government . . . would be more . . . effectual. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 205 We must endeavour to make our complaints rather effectual than loud. 1884 *EARL SELBORNE in Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar., Registration does not make effectual a document which was . . . inoperative and of no effect.

b. Theol. Effectual calling (see quot.). So also effectual grace: the special grace given to those elected to salvation.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Index, Grace sufficient is given to every one, effectual of Gods especial mercie to some. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby . . . he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ. 1662 *PERLUNG Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 7 If God withdrew not any effectual grace from man.

c. Effectual demand: in Political Economy.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* i. vii. 58 Such people may be called effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iii. x. (1806) II. 250 The sole cause which would determine the quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture would be the extent of the effectual demand for corn. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 21 And this demand must be effectual, that is, must be accompanied with the power of proffering some other object in exchange.

† 2. = EFFECTIVE in various senses. Obs.

1398 *REYNAULD Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 462 The more whyte . . . a perle, is the more effectuell and vertuous it is holde. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* x. 44, I take it . . . to be an effectuell & pregnant substance. 1662 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 79 My Lord of Bath, who is . . . as effectual an hand as can be chosen in the whole Court. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. 60 With his Harp he expressed such effectual melody and Harmony. 1689 *Br. G. WALKER Siege Derry* 37 We also got into our Garrison some Effectual Men out of their number.

3. Effectual cause: = efficient cause. Obs.

1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 83, I must . . . try out the effectual cause of these inclosures.

4. Of prayers, entreaties: earnest, urgent (see also 1).

Cf. Anglo-Lat. *effectuose supplicantes* 'earnestly entreating', A.D. 1229 in *Kymer* I. 308. Perhaps this use was originally due to confusion with *AFFECTUAL*; but the translators of the A.V. ingeniously availed themselves of it in *James* v. 16 to render *Gr. ἐντροπύμην* (R.V. 'in its working' [cf. 1386 in 1.] 1440 [see EFFECTUALLY 2.] 1547 *Bidding Prayer*, Ye shall also make your harty and effectual prayer to Almighty God for the peace of all Christian regions. 1612 *BIBLE James* v. 16 The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conne. Trent* (1676) 505 Letters came . . . with most effectual exhortations, in the Popes name, to accommodate the differences.

† 5. ? Actual, now existing. Obs. 1598 J. HEYWOOD (*Titell*), Workes, namelie a Dialogue, where . . . are pleasantly contrived the number of all the effectual Proverbs in our English tongue. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. 116 The Danes had London . . . and Alired only three effectual Shires.

† 6. 'To the point', pertinent, conclusive. Obs. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 41 Reprove my allegation . . . Or else conclude my words effectually. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. iv. 207 'Tis . . . my fashion . . . to be plain and effectual. 1625 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 315 III. 203 He would give a speedy and effectual answer. 1677 *MARVELL Corr.* ccviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 552 There will be no more given this sitting, but upon very visible and effectual terms.

**Effectuality**, [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being effectual. a 1641 *MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 The nature, condition, force, and effectuality of grace. 1758 *Herald* II. 46 No. 18 The simplicity, facility, and effectuality of my scheme is undeniably a proof, etc. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* xv. ix. § 2 Solidity, brilliant effectuality, shining through all he does.

**Effectually** (efe'ktivālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. a. So as adequately to answer the purpose. c 1375 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 385 3if a man schuld do effectually. 1466 *SIR J. FELBRIDGE in Paston Lett.* 538 II. 255 Yff yt please your gentylnesse to be effectually my friend. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 8, I know not how I may more fully and effectually commend it than to say, etc. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 159, I have already effectually confuted Pausanias's date of Anaxilas. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 4 An excessive Head-ache may be attacked the most effectually when the Fashion is against it. 1818 *Cause Digest* II. 359 Any conveyance by the covenantor . . . will effectually destroy all contingent uses. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Gog.* v. 205 The equatorial meridian chain has so effectually robbed the eastern Trade Winds of their vapour.

b. Theol. See EFFECTUAL 1 b.

1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 225 We have been partakers of the true word and sacraments, and many of us effectually called thereby.

† 2. Of entreaties, prayers, etc. (cf. AFFECTUALLY): Earnestly, ardently. Obs.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 352 (Add. MS.) We pray the effectually of one counsaile . . . and help. 1478 C. REYNFORTH in *Paston Lett.* 813 III. 221 Effectually desyring to here of your welfare. 1528 *MORE Heresies* 1. Wks. (1557) 167½ He mercuriously effectually beseecheth christen people to agree. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 457 Grace to pray effectually.

† 3. Pertinently, to the purpose, explicitly. Obs. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (ARB.) 76 Plainly and effectually set downe, albeit in fewe words. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Fac. Hib.* xiii. 146 Write to me effectually your Lordships mind.

† 4. As the effect of a cause. Obs.

1398 *REYNAULD Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. 921 Of him that is one god in substance comyth all creatures effectually.

† 5. In effect; in fact, in reality. Obs.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxiii. Mine eye . . . Seemes seeing, but effectually is out. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Phys. Arith.* VII (1667) 18 There arrived . . . a gentleman traveller . . . but effectually he was the Pope's nuncio. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 35 Something darken'd the passage . . . it was effectually Mons. Desseins.

**Effectualness** (efe'ktivālēs), Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectual; the power of producing effects; efficacy.

1545 *Pref. Her. VIII's Primer* in *Wilkins Concilia* 111. 873 The pith or effectualness [Lat. *vim*] of the talke. 1887 *GOLDING De Moray* xxx. (1617) 523 The effectualness of his doctrine in the curing of mens soules. 1622 *AINSWORTH*

50

*Annul. Pentat.* Ex. iv. 7 A thing done in the bosome signifieth secrete and effectualness. 1696 STILLINGF. *Scrm.* I. iv. (R.) From the effectualness of it in order to that end, it is the power of God to salvation. 1877 M. ARHOLD *Last Ess.* Ch. 91 Has the advantage of a far greater effectualness than Butler's way.

† **Effectuate**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [as if ad. L. \**effectuat*-us, pa. *ppl.* of \**effectuā-re*; see next and -ATE 2.] Used as pa. *ppl.* of next.

1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 291 A mans death may be effectuate by two means. 1646 Z. Boyo in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/3 That he see the premisses well effectuate.

**Effectuate** (efe'ktiu'et), *v.* Also 6-7 effectuat. [f. (on the analogy of ACTUATE) F. *effectuer*, f. L. *effectus*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -ATE 3.]

*trans.* To bring to pass (an event); to carry into effect, accomplish (an intention, desire).

1580 SIMEY *Arcadia* II. 127 He found him a most fit instrument to effectuate his desire. 1887 FLEMING *Contn. Hollushed* III. 157/2 A deed of great honour. And easy to effectuate. 1888 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 146 Gentlemen against whom the king can lytle effectuate. 1638 *Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 5 To the end they might effectuat this point the more easily. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 1 (1734) 138 The only Means that can effectuate a Palliative Cure. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 113 I should probably be put to death without effectuating my purpose. 1818 *Cant. Digest* VI. 167 Courts of justice have been always anxious to effectuate the intentions of testators. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 If the Premises precede, and, as it were, effectuate the conclusion.

**Effectuating** (efe'ktiu'et'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EFFECTUATE.

1619 in *Eng. & Ger.* (1865) 47 For the disguising and effectuating of their designs. 1630 LORD *Banians* 85 They make as few instruments serve for the effectuating of divers works as may be. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 65 In order to the effectuating this his Mediation. 1822 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 619/2 The effectuating such a plan.

**Effectuating**, *ppl. a.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING 2.] That effectuates; efficient, operative.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 87 The effectuating cause of sensation. 1851 W. HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* (1854) II. 158 The effectuating influence.

**Effectuation** (efe'ktiu'et'son). [noun of action f. EFFECTUATE: see -ATION.] A carrying out, or carrying into effect; accomplishment, fulfilment.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx, Charles King of France resolved to breaketh throw all respects, rather than fail in effectuation. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 135 In the effectuation of which, the exclusionary system is the main instrument employed. 1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* xiii. (1830) I. 232 To publish laws for, the effectuation of the common duties. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 375 The effectuation of his great scheme.

† **Effectuous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 effectuos, 5 -wis, -uis, -uous, 6 -us. [ad. OF. *effectueux*, ad. med. L. *effectuosus*, f. *effectus*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. = EFFECTUAL *a.* I.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Pe word of dede is more effectuos in working hen pe word of be moub. 1495 *Act. 2 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 7 The same graunt. I shall be aduillable, good and effectuos. 1548 G. WISHARTIN *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 12 This fayth is effectuos through charitie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 96b, The lesse lynde [of Poly] is. more effectuos or stronger in working. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use* Ch. I. (1859) 154 The effectuos presence of his heavenly Grace. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 4b, Ceranium. .is. effectuos to bring a man in sweete sleepe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. ix. (1639) 197 You must come to more effectuos remedies.

2. Of prayer, etc.: Urgent, earnest; = EFFECTUAL 4. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 226 An effectuos prayer, very needful in these last . . . days. 1536 BEOVIL in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxv. 269 Two brethren . . . have given their bills inclosed to me, very effectuos. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 203 By our most effectuos and earnest Letter.

† **Effectuously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] 1. Effectually, with powerful effect.

1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 380 Which in this cas Thou lykyst to chesyn effectuosly To occupe the lott of Judas blas. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. xxxviii. 260 To be Pope pai was for pi All be more effectuosly. 1562 *Pilgr. Per.* (1531) 61 To thyinke . . . not superlicially. . . but . . . effectuosly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iv. 154 Oyle of lynesed . . . swageth payne effectuosly. 1555 RIOLEY *Wks.* 274 Whosoever receiveth worthily that bread and wine, receiveth effectuosly Christs body. . . he is made effectually partaker of his passion.

2. Urgently, earnestly; cf. AFFECTUOUSLY.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* v. (1822) 441 They . . . desirith him effectuosly to lede thame. . . to the tents of inemytis. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 3 Praying effectuosly to graunt hir constancie.

† **Effectuousness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being effectuos; efficacy. 1635 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 The effectuousness of the Semisextile. . . must be referred. . . to that efficacy, which . . . is not yet extinct in the Oblique Line.

† **Effectible**, *v. Obs.* [variant of AFFEEBLE or ENFFEEBLE; the *prchx* being assimilated to *Er*.] *trans.* To enfeeble.

1571 GOUING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii. 8 The welfare of the Church. . . may. . . be more shaken, but yet not so effectible that it should fal. 1581 MARRECK *Bk. of Notes* 366 That foule [Eagle] is. not effectible by yeeres, nor subject to diseases.

† **Effect-blish**, *v. Obs.* [var. of AFFEEBLISH *v.*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To enfeeble. Hence **Effect-blishing** *vbl. sb.* **Effect-blishment** *sb.*, weakening.

1570-80 T. HACKET *Amadis of Gaule* 305 The brave Lyons . . . shall be brought under, and the strength of their claws effectiblish. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Blain* (1634) 123 To the great effectiblishing of the woman. *Ibid.* (1634) 49 For in some they linger upon five, six, seven, yea eight dayes at each Terme, to their great effectiblishment.

† **Effeir**, *sb. Obs. or arch.* Also 4-5. effeer(e), 6 effeer, -air. [Sc. var. of AFFAIR, q. v.]

1. = AFFAIR 1; a 'cause'.

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* v. 305 He sped him to the were, Till help his Eym and his effeer. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii. For greit effeer me thoctt na pane to die. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Offpos. Court to Cons.* 22 No further of their effairs.

2. = AFFAIR 6; appearance, bearing; show, 'pomp and circumstance'; ceremony.

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* v. 608 The king persauit be thair effeir, That all wes suth men till hym tald. *Ibid.* vii. 30 Iohn of lorn, with greet effeer. *Ibid.* 126 Thai persauit be his speking, And his effeer, he wes the kyng. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxii. 69 Dame Anabel Qwen of Scotland. . . Cunnand, curtis in her effeer. c. 1500 *Laurellet* 2357 Sche gart bryng. . . With greet effeer this knycht to hir presens. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 299 Thair forwardnes and eik thair fresche effeer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. This rising in effeer of war.

b. *pl.* Phenomena, properties.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 125 Discirnyng all thair [flours] fassions and effeirs.

**Effeir**, *effere* (in Sc. *efir*), *v. 1 north. dial.* Also 7 effeer. [Usual spelling of AFFEIR, AFFERE.]

1. *impers. intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. *Obs. exc.* in Sc. law phrase 'as effeirs'.

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 3020 And pai In Achaia hime erde With kyngis honour, as efferde. c. 1375 BARBOUR *St. Philipps* 90, & al be remayne to do pat effeer pare ordyt to. c. 1430 HEYRSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Tale of Dog* 23 The Raving, as to his effeer effeer, Indorsat hes the write. *Ibid.* (1832) 25, I drew a litle by, For it effeirs nether to heare nor spy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 326 Or to his stait effeer for to haif. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1757) 95 It effeirs That I be judged by my Peers. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 128 All competent diligence may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs.

† 2. As *personal vb.* To be becoming, pertain properly. *Const.* to or dat.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. viii, He cheist a Flane as did affeir him. a 1600 *Maitland Poems* 328 (Jam.) Honest weidits, To thair estait doand effeir [=selfrand]. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Playthg* 573 All his fousome forme thereto effeirs. 1820 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxiii, In all that effeirs to war.

† **Effeir**, *v. 2 St. Obs. rare.* [var. AFEEAR, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To frighten.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enels* xi. xii. 102 Na word nor wapny mycht hym anis effeir. 1553 (ed. 2) *Ibid.* viii. iv. 88 The first time that ony. . . persauit Cacus efferde [=v. afferd].

2. *trans.* To fear, be afraid of.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 2576 Effeir 3e nocht Diuioe punitione?

† **Effeirring**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 efferrand. See also AFFEERING. [pr. *ppl.* of EFFEIR *v. 1*] Properly appertaining, suitable, proportionate.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 God almychty. . . mititatis . . . baytht the gude. . . and eull operations of the planetis, efferrand for the vertu and vice that ringis among the pepil. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* I. (1821) Introd. 34 Liill Johnne . . . hes bene fourtene feot of heicht, with square membris effeirng thairto. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xli, With annual rent and expenses effeirng.

Hence **Effeirrandly** *adv.*, suitably.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 485 (Jam.) Ester thair qualite forisaid to be punischt effeirrandly.

**Effeminacy** (efe'min'asi). Also 6 effeminaty. [f. EFFEMINATE *a.*; see -ACY.]

1. Effeminate quality; Unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1602 WARKER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 Finding. . . the Britons alienated from themselves through ease and effeminacy. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 13 A spirit soothed with its owne Effeminaty. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 His Features, Complexion, and Habit had a remarkable Effeminaty. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 7. 153 Their coarse manners melted gradually into false Politeness and Effeminaty. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 172 A barbarous people, possessed of a beautiful country, may be relaxed in luxury and effeminaty.

† 2. (cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I. *Decdar. Soldiers at Southampton* 21 Oct. 6 Avoid. . . excessive drinking and effeminaty (by some esteemed the property of a soldier). 1671 MURTON *Samson* 410 But foul effeminaty held me yokt Her Bond-Slave.

**Effeminate** (efe'min'et), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *effeminal*-us, f. *effemina*-re, f. *ex* out + *femina* woman.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons: That has become like a woman: a. Womanish, unmanly, enervated, feeble; self-indulgent, voluptuous; unbecomingly delicate or over-refined. † b. (cf. quot. 1609 in B.)

(The two first quotes, may possibly belong to 3.) c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. v. (1554) 77 a, It is. . . the most perilous thyng A prince to be in of his condicion Effeminate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, An effeminate persone neuer hath spiritie to any hie or noble dedes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. (1873) 25 Effeminate men sal be thair dominatours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 The sclenderesse of theyr capacite and effeminate hartes. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xxii. 319 But a Soldier's death shall make amends for thy effeminate life. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiv. (ed. 4) 386 A Luxurious and effeminate race. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Ital.* I. 107 This step

enabled the Germanic soldiers to compare themselves with the effeminate troops of the south.

*absol.* quasi-sb. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xviii. 8 The soles of the effeminate shal be hungrie. 1622 DRYDEN *tr. St. Evremont's Est.* 162 A softness, wherein for the most part languish the Effeminate.

b. Of things: Characterized by, or proceeding from, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Effeminate gesture to raush the sence. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1685 CROWSE *Jur. C. Nice* v. 49, I scorn these effeminate revenges. If I hurt any man it shall be with my sword. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* I. 148 Rome was. . . humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 149 They would sooner employ. . . the most effeminate circumlocution than resort to a. . . homely term or phrase.

† c. Without implying reproach: Gentle, tender, compassionate. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 26 Their hands had no leisure to aske counsell of their effeminate eyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 221 We know your tenderness of heart, And gentle mind effeminate remorse.

† d. Of music, odours, etc.: Soft, voluptuous. *Obs.* 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was more light and effeminate Musick. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustrated* 77 The Myrtle. . . because of its Effeminate smell, etc.

† Used for: Feminine, characteristic of women.

1549 OLOR *Erasm. Par. 1 Timothy* ii. 9 Nowe let the women also praye after thexample of the men. Yf there be any effemynate affection [Lat. '*Si quid est in animo muliebrium affectuum*'] in their stomakes, let them caste it out.

† 2. Physically weak, 'delicate'. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91, I. . . advise those that have effeminate stomachs to take off the cold from the water before they drink it.

† 3. The notion 'self-indulgent, voluptuous' (see 1) seems sometimes to have received a special colouring from a pseudo-etymological rendering of the word as 'devoted to women'. Unequivocal instances are rare; cf. quot. 1430 in 1; also EFFEMINACY 2; EFFEMINATENESS 2. *Obs.*

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xvi. 55 Man effemynate [Virgil *uxoribus*] without honour rayushed in to dilectionate femynne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 146 The king was supposed to be. . . very amorous and effeminate.

† 4. Used as pa. *ppl.* of EFFEMINATE, *v.* *Sc. Obs.*

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.*, How strang. . . pepill grew in our region afore they were effeminit with lust. a 1560 ROLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 619 How mony men hes it effeminate.

B. sb. An effeminate person. *b. spec.* (see quot. 1609).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. 70 This wanton young effeminate [Richard II]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Effeminates [Vulg. *effeminati*, 1611 Sodomitates] were in the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 223 With a just disdain Frown at effeminates. 1866 W. WEBB in *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/2 Soft-handed effeminates.

**Effeminate** (efe'min'et), *v.* [ad. L. *effemina*-tus, pa. *ppl.* of *effeminare* (see EFFEMINATE *a.*) Cf. F. *effeminer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make into a woman; to represent as a woman. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 493 They effeminated the Air and attributed it to Juno. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1758) I. 90 Till the male Queen could be effeminated [i.e. till the actor playing that part could be shaved].

2. To make womanish or unmanly; to enervate.

1551-6 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 40 It is not to be feared lest they should be effeminated, if they were brought vp in good crafts. 1577 HANMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 155 He effeminated his soldiers with all kind of delicacy and lasciuiousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 19 Bring-ing sweet comforts into Theaters which rather effeminate the minde. 1676 SHAWWELL *Libertine* iv. ii, Luxurious living. . . Effeminate fools in body. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 61 note, A Stream which was said to effeminate those that washed in it. 1758 *Herald* II. 252 If the too free admission of wealth. . . could. . . effeminate their manners. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Luxury has not effeminated them.

3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 To seeri a man from his estate Through his soty effeminat And leve that a man shall do. 1612 BACON *Greatness Kindred*, *Ess.* 239 In a slothfull peace both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt.

**Effeminated** (efe'min'et'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] a. Rendered womanish or unmanly. b. Reduced to the employments of a woman. † c.

† Degraded by subjection to a woman.

1511 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iii. § 38 His chiefest Consorts were Effeminated persons, Ruffians and the like. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anal.* 24 See Omphale, her effeminated King basely captive, make him doe any thing. 1716 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* I. iv, The effeminated Male Apple eate [Adam].

**Effeminately** (efe'min'etli), *adv.* [f. EFFEMINATE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an effeminate or unmanly manner or style. 1528 TINOALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* in *Wks.* (1573) 143 That white rochete that the Byshops. . . wear so like a Nunne, and so effeminaty. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. i. (Arb.) 138 Effeminately decked. 1611 COTGR. *Lachement*. . . coldly, faintly, effeminately. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1631) 206 A youth too curiously and effeminately drest. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxi. 172 If any one. . . take hire for him [a Boy] to be effeminately embraced. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 359 The Roman Soldiers had lived too effeminately to fight well. 1836 MARRIAT *Olla*

*Podr. xxv.* They . . . are . . . very effeminately built race.  
1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* l. xix, He's not effeminately lovely.

† 2. ? Through degrading passion for a woman.  
1671 MILTON *Samson* 562 To let in the foe, Effeminately vanquished.

**Effeminateness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being effeminate or womanish; unmanly softness or weakness.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 An Art . . . not of effeminateness, but of stirring of courage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxvii. (1840) 84 They sent a distaff and a spindle . . . as upbraiding their effeminateness. 1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* (1698) Pref. 19 My young traveller should leave behind him . . . all effeminateness. 1812 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary 17 June* in EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 322 His sensibility . . . is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness.

† 2. (Cf. EFFEMINATE a. 3.) *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Verwijvinge*, effeminate-ness, or given to women.

**Effeminating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFEMINATE v. + -ING.] The action or process of rendering effeminate; unmanly softening or weakening.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 190 They make rather to the feminatyne of the myndes of men. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxviii. II. 110 We are permitted no books but such as tend to the . . . effeminating of the mind.

**Effeminating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] Making effeminate or unmanly; enervating.

1765 VACHERY *Pl. Dealer* iii. 1, Thou art as hard to shake off as that . . . effeminating mischief, love. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. 91 Effeminating luxury. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) 121, I . . . find the religions of men . . . unmanly and effeminating.

**Effemination** (efemīnā'shən). [ad. L. *effemīnatio*-em, f. *effemīnare* to EFFEMINATE.] The process of rendering or of becoming effeminate.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ied. 2) 120 [The hare] figured . . . degenerate effemination. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* i. 36, I know a place in the Belly . . . which, if burnt [with moxa], a certain Effemination follows, without hope of recovering a man's Virility.

† **Effeminator**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who, or that which, renders effeminate.  
1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentile*, (1641) 279 That Effeminator both of youth and age, Delicacy of apparel.

**Effeminize** (efemīnīz), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. EFFEMINATE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish in character or appearance.

1612 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1083 His brave Knights effeminiz'd by Sloath. 1616 R. C. TINES *Whit.* iii. 970 A loveleeked . . . Doth the lewd wearer quite effeminize. 1836 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 376 The tragic poets . . . effeminized them. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 269 [Poet] is considered . . . to have . . . effeminized Dryden's style.

Hence **Effeminized**, *ppl. a.* **Effeminizing**, *ppl. a.*  
1824 *Blackw. Mag.* xvi. 162 Enthusiasm . . . inspired . . . by the effeminizing sensuality of Moore. 1881 Lp. LYTON in *19th C. Nov.* 769 Our present somewhat effeminised civilisation. *Ibid.* 774 It tends to encourage . . . an effeminising influence in English poetry.

|| **Effendi** (efendi). Also 7 *apendis*, 9 *efende*. [Turkish *افندی* *efendi*, a corruption of Gr. *ἀδελφὴς* (pronounced *apendīs*) lord, master.] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 381 Their *apendis* written also by the later Greeks *ἀδελφὴς* is corrupted from *ἀδελφὴς*, i. Lord. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2313/2 Nachis Effendi (who is the chief of those that wear a Green Turban, as being descended from Mahomet). 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1825) 207 He assembled the chief *effendis* or heads of the law. 1732 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 340 It has the Imprimatur . . . of a Turkish Divine, and three *Effendis*. 1716 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 535 The *Effendis* or doctors frankly confessed that they were unable to answer the arguments of the missionaries.

† **Efferr**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 **Efferre**. [ad. L. *efferrē*, f. *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] *trans.* To bring forth; to give off.

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxv. 352 But Insolencie hath a time as well to fall as erre. To which no Opportunities but doe Effects efferre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 526 Honey must be cocted till it efferr no more spume.

† **Efferate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *efferrat*-us; see next.] Fierce, harsh, morose.

1684 H. MORE *Aurum* 112 Either heedlessness or an efferate religious Melancholy.

† **Efferate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *efferrat*-ppl. stem of *efferrē*, f. *ex* EFFERRE a.] *trans.* To render fierce, exasperate.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 243 The feodity of such an act might . . . efferate their minds more. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 6 Riches exalt the mind and efferate it.

Hence † **Efferation**, *Obs. rare*. Irritating action.  
1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 295 Spirits . . . by their efferation often hurt the Bowels.

† **Efferre**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *efferrē*-us, f. *ex* out + *ferre* fierce.] Excessively wild or fierce.  
1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Ircl.* in *Holinhed* II. 144/1 Let us returne to the historie of this efferre . . . nation.

† **Efferre**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*. Also *afferr*, *afferr*. [Used metr. gr. for FEAR sb.; the prefix vaguely after AFFEAR v., EFFRAY v. see EFFER v.] FEAR.

1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. v. [iv.] 21. (ed. 1) 342, We fled away all bludres for efferre [i. r. afferr]. *Ibid.* iii. 57 And for efferre [ed. 1874 afferr] my blude togiddir flusit.

**Efferre**, var. of EFFERRE, *v. Sc.*, to suit.

**Efferrēt** (efferrēt), *a. and sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *efferrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *efferre*; see EFFERRE.]

**A. adj.** Conveying outwards, discharging.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 487 A minute venous radicle, efferrēt vessel [may be] to emerge . . . in close proximity to the artery. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 34 The efferrēt arteries are . . . connected with afferent veins. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. 108 An impression made on an afferent nerve causes by discharge through an efferrēt nerve a contraction.

**B. sb.** That which carries outwards.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 541 Look upon . . . the ethereal waves as the afferents and efferrēts of Omniscient Thought. Hence **Efferrētial**.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 992/2 In Athalia . . . the efferrētial vessel is entirely absent.

† **Efferrōs**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *efferrōs* (see EFFERRE a. + -OUS.)] Fierce, violent.

1614 Bp. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 34 From the teeth of that efferrōs beast . . . preserve our route. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 167 To correct the efferrōs nature of the purgatives.

† **Efferrēcy**, *Obs.* [f. L. *efferrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *efferrē* to boil up or over; see -ENCY.] The condition of being overheated, of issuing forth in a heated state.

1670 E. R. NE PLUS *Ultra* 105 Efferrēcy of that [blood] in the heart. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* (1744) 33 When they [fulminating matters] are burst forth and floating in the air, they [cold winds] hinder their efferrēcy [in thunderstorms]. 1681 [see EFFERESCENCY].

**Effervescē** (effervē's), *v.* [ad. L. *effervescē-re*, f. *ex* out + *fervere* to begin to boil, inceptive vb. f. *fervere* to be hot.]

† 1. *intr.* To generate heat by intestine motion' (J.); to break into violent chemical action.

1702 MEAD *Mech. Acc. Poisons* (J.). The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will effervescē even to a flame. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. § 2. 364 If these Corpuscles effervescē together . . . repulsive Powers may arise.

2. To give off bubbles of gas, esp. as the result of chemical action; to bubble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 43 [Calcareous Grit] effervescēs with acids. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trans. France* 94 A vein of earth . . . which . . . did not effervescē with acids. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Wat.* 166 Which, when mixed up with soda . . . effervescē and fused into a perfect glass. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Treat.* (1818) 287 The residuum will . . . effervescē with dilute acids. 1846 G. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 98 Human gastric juice . . . effervescēs on the addition of alkalies.

**B. of the gas itself:** To issue forth in bubbles.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 As the carbonic acid effervescēs away, the particles of yeast . . . begin to sink. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. 13 The carbonic acid . . . froths up or 'effervescēs'. In small bubbles through the drop of liquid.

3. *fig.*  
1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 65 A number of . . . juveniles . . . were effervescē in all those modes of . . . gambol and mischief. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 337 No period could be found when mingling faith and culture effervescēd with more curious results.

4. *trans.* *rare*. To stir up, excite, exhilarate.  
1866 HARVARD *Mem. Biog.* G. W. Batchelder II. 6 The steady, regular tramp of the marching thousands effervescēd our spirits.

**Effervescē** (effervēs's), [f. L. *effervescēt-em*, pr. pple. of *effervescē-re*; see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *effervescence*.]

† 1. The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid. *Obs.*

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 164 Black blood . . . or lurid, green, &c. do not signify the corruption of it, but are symbolizations of only . . . its effervescē, or fermental turbulency. 1676 GREW *Lect. Luctation* i. § 4 Effervescē; then and only properly so called, when they [the bodies mixed] produce some degree of heat. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 160 The effervescē of the Fever must be permitted. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By proper Internals . . . allay the effervescē of the blood.

2. (Without necessarily implying heat.) The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the tumultuous rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; esp. as the result of chemical action.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 87 An effervescē . . . with some potent Acid. 1695 *New Light Chirurge.* put out 63 'Tis an Acid, because of its effervescē with Volatile Salts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 132 That effervescē observed in the mixture of acids and alkalies. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xvi. (1849) 151 A tall glass half full of champagne cannot be made to ring as long as the effervescē lasts. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 22 If brisk effervescē follows . . . the urea has been converted into carbonate of ammonia.

3. *fig.*  
1748 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 310 The effervescē of invention had subsided. 1791 *Herbic Ep.* to J. Priestley in *Poet. Regist.* (1808) 397 The weekly burden of their drowsy din [is]. Mere effervescē of an acid soul. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 400 An effervescē of the sublimer affections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 167 The first effervescē of boyish passions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. iii. 65 A fellow . . . who was in an effervescē of surprise.

**Effervescē** (effervēs's), [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Effervescēt state or condition; also loosely = prec.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Effervescē, effervescē, a being very hot or inflamed. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) Intro. 49 Effervescē is the Ebullition of a liquid without the separation of its parts. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. i. 5 Nor did she superinduce

the least heat . . . from the manual effervescēcies of devotional tracts.

**Effervescē** (effervēs's), *a.* [ad. L. *effervescēt-em*, f. *effervescē-re* to EFFERVESCE.]

† 1. That is in a state of bubbling heat. *Obs.*  
1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* v. 180 While the blood is too effervescē, evacuation is not very proper.

2. That has the property of rising in bubbles.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 459 Administer effervescēt powders. *Mod.* The mixture is slightly effervescēt. The abuse of effervescēt beverages.

3. *fig.*  
1831 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett.* H. Mann, *Essays* (1851) I. 285 It was nonsense effervescēt with animal spirits and impertinence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. 11. The old Gaulish and Gaelic Celthood, with its . . . effervescēt promptitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 67 He had been in that State during its effervescēt days.

**Effervescible** (effervēs'ib'l), *a.* [f. as next + -IBLE.] a. Capable of producing effervescēce.

b. Ready to effervescē; heated, excited.  
1812 KIRWAN (W.) A small quantity of effervescible matter. 1866 *Morning Star* 16 Mar. 5/4 The effervescible imagination of the extravagant fair.

**Effervescing** (effervēs'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFERVESCE + -ING.] That effervescēs; *lit.* and *fig.*

1793 T. BRIDGES *Consumpt.* 128 Effervescing mixture of chalk and vinegar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vi. He . . . was . . . conducted along the streets, amid effervescing multitudes. 1868 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 222 Life's first effervescing hopes.

**Effervescive** (effervēs'iv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by effervescēce.

1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 79 An effervescive force.

**Effete** (effēt), *a.* Also 7 *effote*. [ad. L. *effēt-us* that has brought forth young, hence worn out by bearing, exhausted, f. *ex* out + *ferre* breeding.]

† 1. Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Gadl.* ii. vi. 39 The Earth . . . grown effete and old Hardly bears small ones [i. e. men] now. 1691 RAY *Creatures* (1700) 122 The Animal becomes barren and effete. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 165 Hens . . . after three years become effete and barren.

2. *fig.* 1621 BURTON *Anim. Met.* ii. iv. t. § 5 (1651) 374 Nature is not effete . . . to bestow all her gifts upon an age. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 289 Even she [France], the mother of monsters . . . shews symptoms of being almost effete. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 410 Wonder-producers in youth generally become in manhood effete even of common births. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 337 Nature . . . was as if effete now; could not any longer produce Great Men.

2. *transf.* Of material substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out.  
1662 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 100 The [Chocolata] Paste alone grows effete, and insipid. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1702) 228 That impudēd and Effete Air, within the Green-house. 1756 C. LUCAS *Eng. Waters* II. 106 It . . . grows more effete or less smart to taste. 1828 STEUART *Painter's G.* 187 The Lime is rendered nearly effete and powerless. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 12 Animals and plants are ever throwing off effete particles from their organisms.

† Of strength, vital power: Spent, worn out.  
1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 359 Till all the vigour . . . of that monarch of the grove [the oak] be effete and near exhausted.

3. *fig.* Of men in an intellectual sense, of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour and energy; incapable of efficient action.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 228 They find the old governments effete, worn out. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Ing. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 [It gardening] is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, painting, have become effete. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. 226 Pray accept your effete English aristocrat. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xv. 143 But the monastic system . . . is now effete altogether.

**Effetness**, exhaustion, worn-out condition.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist.* 4 Art 274 The effetness of this Mantchoo dynasty. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* 6 June, The mummy-like effetness . . . of Ultramontanism.

† **Efficable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *efficā-re* + -ABLE.] Efficacious, effective.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 582 The fat of a wolf is no less efficable than the flesh.

† **Efficace**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficācia*, f. *efficax*; see next.] a. Efficacy. b. Effect. c. Active duty.

1425 *Anec. R.* 246 Ich habbe iseid of ham [tears] her uour muchel efficaces. 1493 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) i. Prol. Virtues, In the which was all efficacy of vertue. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 327 By the touch of their liue efficacy. 1678 BUTLER *Hum. iii. 11. 602* Saints: That fine, like Aldermen, for grace To be excused the efficacy. 1712 G. WHEELER *Lithurg.* 94 All-holy Spirit, his Life-giving Efficace.

† **Efficace**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficax*, (stem *efficāci-*), f. *efficāre* to accomplish.] = next.

15. T. HACKET *Trans. Amadis de Gaule* (Brynne) 259 To draw them . . . by efficacy promises and persuasions.

**Efficacious** (effikā'shəs), *a.* [f. L. *efficāci-* (see prec.) + -OUS; see -ACIOUS.] That produces, or is certain to produce, the intended or appropriate effect; effective. (Said of instruments, methods, or actions; not, in prose, of personal agents.)

1528 ROY *Stat.* (1845) Goddis word is so efficacious. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 35 Lesse efficacious, that is, in plain English ineffectual. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. 39



He saies it is the first efficacious cause of the Being of all things. *a1679* J. Goodwin *Wks.* (1863) VII. 510 God... vouchsafeth... efficacious grace to overcome temptation. *1744* BERKLEY *Stris* § 58 Soap, therefore, is justly esteemed a most efficacious medicine. *1830* LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xli. 421 Variation and Natural Selection will be efficacious in forming distinct races in separate islands. *1860* MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 512 To provide efficacious securities against this evil. *1873* BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-Cap* 497 Be efficacious at the Council there.

**Efficaciously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an efficacious manner; effectively.

*1647* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. II. 152 No man delivered himself more... efficaciously with the hearers. *1725* BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Watering*. They... act efficaciously, and yield what is expected from them. *1836* SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 84 Objects on which men are... efficaciously employed. *1879* CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 181.

**Efficaciousness**, [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness.

*1630* J. PRESTON *Sermons bef. his Majesty* 44 As that which hath sinew and efficaciousness in it [differs] from that which is... powerless. *1650* WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* ii. 42 The efficaciousness of the death of Christ. *1669* BUNYAN *Holy Cille* 265, I come to speak to this Tree touching... the efficaciousness of its leaves. *1756* BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 Which multiplied by the lever *n* gives *ma*... *18* for the efficacy of that force. *c1860* W. RAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* ii. 11 The Vermifuge Balsam, whose sovereign efficaciousness is indisputable.

**Efficacy** (efik'asiti). Also 5-6 *efficacite*, 6-7 *-itie*. [ad. L. *efficacitas*-em (cf. F. *efficacit*), but this may be of later origin], f. *efficax*: see EFFICACE *a.* = *prec.* and next.

*1430-50* tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 [The ocean] felethe by more efficacy the strengthe of y<sup>e</sup> moone then a sea coartate. *1528* ROY *Sat.* (1845) Yf their paynted efficacye is but as it semeth to be. *1543* TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 170 The oyle of... saint Johns wort is of singular efficacye, in all paynes of... the knee. *1624* F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 540, I could bring Testimonies... of the efficacye thereof to expiate sinne. *1678* GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 3 We may firmly assert... the efficacye of Divine Concourse. *1775* ASH, *Efficacy* (from *Efficacy*, but not much used) *Efficacy*. *1868* BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 150 Better estimate exorbitantly, than disparage *IX* of the efficacy of the act. *1874* LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 114 The efficacy of Intelligence depends on the organs which cooperate. *1886* *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 251/1 The National Liberal Federation... a monument of the efficacy... of programmes and delegacy.

**Efficacy** (efik'asi). Also 6 *efficacy*. [ad. L. *efficacia*, f. *efficax*; see EFFICACE *a.* and *-ACV*.]

1. Power or capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended. (Not used as an attribute of personal agents: cf. EFFICACIOUS.)

*1527* ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Prolog. Charnes of efficacye unnaturall by the devyll envented. *1532* MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. (1557) 740/2 Theeffect and efficacy of al these thynges, cometh of God. *1563* HYLLE *Art Garden*, (1593) 165 The seedes may well be kept for three yeares in good efficacy. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 An act, not... beyond the efficacy of the Sun. *1744* BERKLEY *Stris* § 4 A medicine of such efficacy in a distemper. *1750* JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 47 ¶ 11 The efficacy of nirth it is not always easy to try. *1792* in Chipman *Amer. Law Ref.* (1871) 55 The division was not taken to have any legal efficacy. *1844* H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 553 To maintain the village institutions of the country in entretence and efficacy. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 103 No measures would be of efficacy which spared the religious houses.

2. A process or mode of effecting a result. *Obs.* *1690* LOCKE *Hunn.* Und. ii. xxiii. (1695) 156 The Efficacy whereby the new Substance or Idea is produced, is called, in the subject exerting that Power, Action; but in the subject, wherein any simple Idea is changed or produced, it is called Passion. *Ibid.* iv. iii. § 24 We are ignorant of the several Powers, Efficacies, and Ways of Operation, whereby the Effects... are produc'd.

3. A. Effect. B. ? Actual event. *Obs.*

*1549* LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* v. Oijij. You by youre prayer can worke greate efficacye. *a1613* OVERBURY *Characters* (1638) *A Puritane*. His arguing is but the efficacy of his eating. *1633* BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 350 In the efficacy of his appearance, he shall be so glorious.

**Efficaciat**, *pp. a.* ? Mistake for EFFICIENT.

*1594* GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xlii. 76 The ponard that did end the fatal lues, Shall breake the cause causid of their woes. **Efficaciate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. Only in vbl. sb. effiaciating. [Incorrectly f. *efficax*; cf. EFFICIENT, and see *-ATE*.] *trans.* To effect, bring to pass.

*1612* WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 406 A few instruments or medicaments for the effiaciating thereof.

**Efficience** (efi'jens). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *efficentia*, noun of quality f. *efficiens*: see EFFICIENT and *-ENCE*.]

1. The exercise of efficient power; causative or productive activity.

*1669* GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iii. 37 The first piece of this Divine efficience is... referred to the Divine Ideas. *a1680* J. CORNER *Free Actions* i. § 1 God's Efficience is concern'd in the Event decreed. *1794* MRS. PIOZZI *Symon*, I. 319 The surprising efficience of two bodies... to produce a third unknown before.

2. Effectiveness, efficacy.

*1865* SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* xii. xxviii. Do thou for her with such efficience pray.

**Efficiency** (efi'jensi). [nd. L. *efficientia*; see *prec.* and *-ENCY*.]

1. The fact of being an operative agent or efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use.

*1593* HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. 3, The manner of this deivine efficiencie being farre above us. *1628* T. SPENCER *Logick* § 31 God is sayd to be the Efficient Cause of man: the office of this efficiency, is placed in ioyning the forme vnto the matter. *1676* HALE *Contempl.* i. 365 The Efficiency... of the Principal Cause is that which gives efficacy to the Means and makes it effectual. *1695* WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 561 [Gravity of bodies] does not proceed from the Efficiency of any such Contingent and unstable Agents. *1870* BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 Constancy of sequence is no certain indication of causal efficacy.

2. The action of an operative agent or efficient cause; production, causation, creation. *Obs.*

*1663* J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 221 These Prodigies are of Diabolical efficiency. *1677* HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 350 That Power and Wisdom... were equal to the formation and efficiency of the Sun. *1678* CUPWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 576 These ancient pagans... used it [creare] generally for all manner of production or efficiency.

2. Fitness or power to accomplish, or success in accomplishing, the purpose intended; adequate power, effectiveness, efficacy.

*1633* AMES *Agst. Cerem.* i. 49 The very frame of it... had an efficiency... to carry up the heart to God. *1818-60* WHATELY *Com. pl. Bk.* (1864) 76 The penalty annexed to any law is an instance, not of its efficiency, but... of its failure. *1858* BUCKLEY *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 556 The navy was... more than doubled in efficiency. *1859* MILL *Liberty* v. (1863) 67/2 The greatest dissemination of power consistent with efficiency. *1863* FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 193 That nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of fertile land.

b. *pl.* Efficient powers or capacities.

*1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 46 The production of effects beyond their created efficiencies.

† **Efficienciary**, *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *efficientia*: see *prec.* + *-ARY*.] Pertaining to executive action.

*1649* SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* i. xiv. (1739) 26 [They] exercised not only a Judiciary power... but challenged an Efficienciary power in the Marriage-making.

**Efficient** (efi'sent), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *efficient*; ad. L. *efficient-em*, pr. pple. of *efficere*, f. *ex* out + *facere* to make.] *A. adj.*

1. Making, causing to be; that makes (a thing) to be what it is; chiefly in connexion with *cause*.

*1398* TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. m. xvii. (1493) 61 The cause efficient. *1477* NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Metals find ye shall only to be the virtue Mineral. *a1560* ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 505 Of this slaughter he was cause efficient. *1577* tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 614 By members are shewed the efficient powers of God. *1635* SWAN *Spec. M.* v. ii. (1643) 149 The efficient cause [of dew] is the temperate cold of the night. *1666* STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. 1. 54 Præexistant... in the Intellect of the efficient God. *1756* BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 8 The common efficient cause of beauty. *1829* I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 55 The efficient will of the First Cause. *1866* ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 321 This change in mind is the efficient cause of a whole cycle of other changes.

2. Productive of effects; effective; adequately operative. Of persons: Adequately skilled.

*1287* J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 Without an efficient government our Independence will cease to be a blessing. *1801* SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxii, Soon his hand Shall strike the efficient blow. *1833* I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* v. 114 The belief of their efficient intercession in the court of heaven. *1850* MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 He was an expert and efficient workman.

B. *sb.*

1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J.). *Obs.*, but in 17th c. very common.

*1579* GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more... causes in nature than efficient. *1594* HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. (1632) 76 To take away the first efficient of our being, were to annihilate utterly our persons. *1611* SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. 68 The abuse of Sanctuaries had been an efficient of many troubles. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 345 Beside the solarly Iris... there is another Lunar, whose efficient is the Moone. *1649* ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 51 The Efficient or Author of it, is... God himselfe. *1722* VOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 6 An infinite succession of effects will require an infinite efficient, or a cause infinitely effective. *1754* EDWARDS *Freder. Will* iv. ix. 259 The Motion of the Sun... is not the proper cause, Efficient or Producer of them. *1774* MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.*, Ignorance concerning the efficient of the harmony of language. *1804* — *Ing. Principles Harm. Lang.*

2. *Mil.* An efficient soldier; esp. a volunteer adequately qualified for service.

*1864* MRQ. HARTINGTON *Sp. Ho. Commons* 4 May, The number of 'efficient' under the new system was 112,165. *1884* MANCHESTER *Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 The number of efficient... present at inspection... [was] higher than ever before.

**Efficiently** (efi'jenti), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. As by an efficient cause; in the relation of an efficient cause; by the operation of an agent.

*1628* T. SPENCER *Logic* 158 Created effects are Necessary... When the next cause is determined to one... Naturally, [or] Efficiently. *1651* BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 291 All men believed, that faith was confirmed by signs (that is efficiently). *1678* CUPWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 739 It is impossible... For a thing to be Efficiently Caused, by that which hath not... a Sufficient Productive Power.

2. In an efficient manner; so as to produce an effect; with adequate success; effectively.

*1828* FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1845) II. 139 Means to act efficiently as his advocates. *1851* SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 403 None so efficiently protect the weak. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 19 There is a fair evidence that the system worked efficiently and well.

† **Effiction**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-0</sup>. [ad. L. *effiction-em*, noun of action f. *effigere* to fashion.]

*1656* BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Effiction*, an expressing or representing. *1775* in *Asi.*

† **Efferce**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. EF- + FIERCE.] *trans.* To render fierce, madden.

*1596* SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 27 With fell woodness he effected was.

**Effigial** (efi'dziäl), *a.* rare. [f. L. *effigialis* -AL.] Of the nature of an effigy.

*1715* M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 6 The three first Volumes contain chiefly Effigial Cuts.

**Effigiate** (efi'dziät), *v.* Now rare. [f. late L. *effigiat*-pp. stem of *effigiare*, f. *effigies*: see EFFIGIES.] *trans.* To present a likeness of; to portray, represent by a picture or sculpture. Also *fig.*

*1608* BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Reasonable soules, effigiated to God's image. *1627* HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. iv. § 1 A Roman amphora... is exquisitely effigiated by Villalpandus. *1628* J. WALL *Serm.* Ded., It was the design of Seneca to effigiate the Emperor Nero. *1809* Monthly Mag. XXVII. 160 Two-headed eagles... were effigiated in many houses... in Peru.

2. To fashion into a likeness. *Obs.*

*1660* JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vi. § 17 A light or fire effigiated into such a resemblance. *1700* J. BROME *Tran. Eng. & Scot.* III. (1707) 297 Some [stones] we observed whose lower Parts seem to be effigiated into divers little Feet.

Hence **Effigiating** *pp. a.*

*1616* HOLYDAY *Persius* (1618) 310 Like the potters clay, now thou must feel Sharp discipline's effigiating wheel.

**Effigiation**, [f. as *prec.*: see *-ATION*.] The action of fashioning or of representing; chiefly *concr.* a likeness, representation.

*c1535* DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 1057 In the whiche all... effigiation doth shyne clerely. *1655* FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. 41 No such effigiation was therein discovered. *1741* tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* i. 66 Philosophers call every such Effigiation of the Mind vain Motion. *1876* MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xv. 163 The effigiation shocked me with its rude literalness.

|| **Effigies** (efi'dzi:z), *arch.* [L. *effigies*.] A likeness, image, portrait, whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind. (Now superseded by EFFIGY, exc. as humorously pedantic.)

*1600* SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 193. *1615* G. SAINORS *Tran.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the natural veines of the stone. *1676* LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1123/4 Which Sentences were... Executed upon them in Effigies, they being dead. *1702* W. J. BRYN'S *Voy. Levant* vi. 17 The Statue which we saw at this Castle is the Effigies of Queen Semiramis. *1820* SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii. 104/1 A gold coin of James V... the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet. *1831* CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 A Signpost, whereon... stood painted the Effigies of a Pair of Leather Breaches.

*1678* 1653 S. FAIRCLOUGH *Fam. Serm.* 11 To delineate... the effigies and beauty of his life and conversation.

† **Effigies**, *v.* *notice-wd.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To portray, picture.

*1652* SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 223 Sorrows inexpressible... fitter here to be effigiesed like sacrificed Iphigenia, with Agamemnon's veil of silence.

† **Effigium**, *Obs.* rare. [med. L. (see DU CANGE).] Corrupt var. of EFFIGIES *sb.*

*1562* BULLEIN *Dialogue* (1888) 81 It was the picture or Effigium of a noble man.

† **Effigure**, *v.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. EF- + FIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To put into shape.

*1486* Bk. St. Albans, *Heraldry* A ij b, The law of arms... the whiche was effigured... before any lawe of the worlde.

**Effigy** (efi'dgi). [a. F. *effigie*, ad. L. *effigies* in same sense, f. *effigere* to fashion. Our examples before 18th c. are either *pl.* or in the phrase in *effigie* (see 2), so that they may belong to L. EFFIGIES.]

1. A likeness, portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured representation, or to a habited image, as in 2; also to a portrait on a coin; in wider sense somewhat *arch.*

*1539* N. WORTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. cxlv. II. 122 Hantre Albein hath taken the effigies of my Ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye. *1611* CORVAT *Crudities* 211 Their pictures or effigies (for I doubt whether picture be a proper word... because it is not done with the pensill) are made of this worke [mosaic]. *1673* CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 282 The Effigies & Representations of Martyrs. *1711* STEELE *Englishmen* No. 55 ¶ 1 The burning the Effigy of the Pretender. *1727* A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxxi. 384 But his Effigy is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. *1847* EMERSON *Repr. Men* iv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I look at his effigy opposite the title-page. *1853* PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. *1870* F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 An ancient cross-legged effigy clad in mail.

2. Phrases. In *effigy*: under the form, or by means of, a portrait or image; also *fig.* To execute, hang, burn in effigy: to inflict upon an image the semblance of the punishment which the original is considered to have deserved; formerly done by way of carrying out a judicial sentence on a criminal who had escaped; now only as an expression of popular indignation or hatred.

In the early examples the phrase in *effigy* was prob. always intended as Latin; in poetry of the 17th c. the pronoun with 4 syllables is usually indicated.

*1617* DONNE *Serm.* (1661) III. 14 In those that are damned before, we are damned in Effigie. *a1652* BROME *Queen's*

*Exch.* ii. i. (1657) Cjb, Marvel not .. when this but in Effigy [sic, though metre requires *L. in effigie*] Was but plac'd by her. 1666 3rd *Advice Painter* 31 Gibson, farewell, till next we to sea, Faith thou hast drawn her in Effigy. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1528 Some, on the Signpost of an Alehouse Hang in Effigy on the Gallows. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4367/1 A Third, nam'd Piaget, was executed in Effigy, he had fled from Justice. 1711 *Annison Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 One of our old Kings .. is represented in Effigy. 1724 *Swift Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 157 The people .. appointed certain commissioners to hang him in effigy. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 32 Who proposed to burn them in effigy?

Hence *Effigy v. trans.*, to serve as a picture of, to 'body forth'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 52 Paris .. is .. rich in what is calculated .. to suggest reflection .. by effigying the events of a far distant date.

† *Effiner*, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. effine*, var. of *AFFINE v.* (cf. *AFFIRM v.*) + *-ER*.] A refiner (of silver or gold).

1591 SIR A. NAPIER *Lett. in Mem. J. Napier* (1834) 230 The said effyneris may make mar nor xlm [£40,000] of profit.

† *Effinge*, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. effingere*, *f. ex out + fingere* to fashion.] *trans.* To fashion, shape.

1657 TOMLINSON *Reinon's Disp.* 52 Each Medicament is .. effinged into a form proper for the disease.

† *Effirm*, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*var. of AFFIRM.*] *trans.* To assert (the existence of).

1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 51 Lactantius firmien .. scorns the mathematicians that effirmis antipodis.

† *Efflagitate*, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. efflagitare*, *ppl. stem of efflagitare*, *f. ex out + flagitare* to demand.] *trans.* To demand eagerly; to desire eagerly. Hence *Efflagitated ppl. a.*

1641 *RYNNE Antip. Ded.* 5 Which long efflagitated difficult worke .. the publishing of this Antipathy will much facilitate. 1676 SHADWELL *Virgilio* ii. 1. The noble enterprise .. devotedly to be efflagitated by all ingenious persons.

*Efflagration* (efflagrē'jan). *rare*. [*as if ad. L. efflagratiō-em*, *f. efflagrāre*, *f. ex out + flagrāre* to blaze.] Emission of flames.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril* II. 221 This mountain was formerly in a state of efflagration. *Ibid.* 304 The efflagration ceased.

† *Efflate*, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. efflat* - *ppl. stem of efflare*, *f. ex out + flare* to blow.] *trans.* To puff out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Efflated with pride and high opinions of his worth. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

*Efflation* (efflāt'jan). [*as if ad. L. efflatiō-em*, noun of action *f. efflat-re*: see *prec.*]

1. Blowing out, strong expulsion of breath.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 29 Efflation, which is the immediate matter of voice, is the action of the same Arterie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The cough .. is a vehement, frequent, and sounding efflation of much breath. 1772 in *SCOTT Bailey's Dict.* (ASH).

2. *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 65 The *Rig-veda* is the efflation of that great being.

*Effloresce* (efflores). [*ad. L. efflorescere*, *f. ex out + florescere* to blossom, *f. flōs, flōr* - is a flower.]

1. *† a.* To bloom, burst forth into flowers (*obs.*).  
b. To burst forth into something resembling a flower.  
c. To burst forth as a plant when flowering; *constr. into*.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 25 They will .. begin to effloresce and shoot out into flowers. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1812) 432 Fungi germinate, effloresce, disseminate, and die, during the evolutions of the seasons. 1826 GOON *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 18 Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, so denominated from their efflorescing like plants. 1870 KOLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Efflorescing into two or three coecal ampullae.

2. *Chem. a.* Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

1788 W. NICHOLSON *tr. Fourcroy's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* II. 395 Some salts .. readily effloresce, and continue to fall in pieces, till the whole becomes a fine white powder. 1791 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. 1. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1850 H. W. REVELEY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 323/2 Tufo, a volcanic production, never effloresces.

b. Of a salt: To come (in solution) to the surface (of the ground, etc.) and there crystallize. Also, To form a crust (by capillary attraction and evaporation) on the sides of a vessel containing a solution.

1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* vii. 61 The vitriolic particles .. are seen to effloresce in various places. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 636 Mirabilite .. effloresces with other salts on the limestone below the Genesee Falls.

c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.: To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation from a solution which has been drawn to the surface by capillary attraction.

18. DANA (W). The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime.

3. *fig. a.* (after 1) 'To blossom out', break out into brilliant display. b. (after 2 c) Of hidden

agencies, etc.: To come to the surface, become manifest.

1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* Knowledge .. has seemed at last beginning to effloresce through the surface of the ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. iii. 1. 101 The secret course of civic business .. efflorescing & efflorescing .. as a concrete Phenomenon. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* xi. Dec. 812/1 A disposition .. to effloresce into extremely tall talk. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 10 The man who effloresces in later life into the full-blown social science orator.

*Effloresced* (efflorescē), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] That has crystallized on the surface; also, that has crumbled to powder. (See the vb.)

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 230 Effloresced matter thrown down from the rocks. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frut.* I. i. 13 They were frequently white with effloresced salts. 1884 *Athenum* 15 Nov. 628/2 The heat of dissolution of effloresced sodium sulphate.

*Efflorescence* (efflorescēs), [*a. F. efflorescence*, as if *ad. L. efflorescentia*, *f. efflorescent-em*, *pr. ppl. of efflorescere* to EFFLORESCERE: see *-ENCE*.]

1. The process of producing flowers, or bursting into flower; the period of flowering.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The Spirit of the Plant is .. severed from the grosser Juice in the Efflorescence. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* II. 15 They are the blossom on the fruit-tree, an efflorescence which shows the tree's vitality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 117 The tendency to efflorescence in the trees of America .. has encouraged their diffusion through Europe.

2. *fig.* A development like that of blossom; an abundant or ostentatious growth; the 'flower' of age, etc.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* i. 40 His impertinent efflorescence of Rhetorick upon so mean Topics. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 The pared-off Turf is the very fat, and Efflorescence of the Earth. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 187 Lord, who in Efflorescence of thy Age Wouldest from the World thy Spirit disengage. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 121 ¶ 11 Mirth can never please, but as the efflorescence of a mind loved for its luxuriance. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 284 Of Fable Literature this was the summer-tide and highest efflorescence. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 265 That noble efflorescence of charity which marked the first ages of Christianity.

3. Color developed on the skin, either in the ordinary course of nature, or as the result of disease. *Obs.* in *gen. sense*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 330 A shadow or darke efflorescence in the outside. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxxviii. 69 The hectic efflorescence on the countenance of an invalid.

b. *Pathol.* 'A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* v. 152 There is a threefold difference of Efflorescences in the skin. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Communi.* I. 149 The efflorescence on her arms [is] entirely gone. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 135 In measles, infection reaches its greatest power during the eruptive stage and the stage of efflorescence.

4. *Chem.* The process of efflorescing, in various senses (see EFFLORESCERE 2 a, b, c); also *concr.* the powdery deposit which is the result of this process.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 326 To afford an efflorescence which .. appeared to be Vitriol. 1671 KIRBY in *Phil. Trans.* (1675) VII. 409 It ran inland and sea, near Danzick) becomes .. green in the middle with an hairy efflorescence. 1677 *Phil. Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 62 Pyrites are .. the efflorescence of Minerals. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 We found under it Efflorescences of pure Salt. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 189 The sulphate of iron is .. distinguished by an efflorescence of small white crystals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *De Sauty*, Whited round his feet the dust of efflorescence. 1886 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 [Nitrate of potassium] occurs as an efflorescence on the soil.

† *Efflorescency*, *Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec.*: see *-ENCY*.] Efflorescent condition; an abundant display. *fig.* Also = *prec.* (sense 4).

1649 J. H. MOTION *Part. 14* Such persons, as shall discover the greatest luxury and efflorescency of Vertue. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 4 Highest Efflorescency of glory. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 81 These Saline efflorescencies I found at some leagues distance from the Dead Sea.

*Efflorescent* (efflorescēt), *a.* [*ad. L. efflorescent-em*, *pr. ppl. of efflorescere*: see EFFLORESCERE.]

1. *Bot.* That is efflorescing or blooming.

2. a. Resembling an efflorescence. b. Forming an efflorescence; appearing on the surface in a powdery deposit; also *fig.*

1818 FARADAY *Res. vii.* (1848) 18 A slight efflorescent appearance was seen on the broken edge. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 69 In combination .. it is found efflorescent on the soil in some countries. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 81 Gold .. is found most efflorescent or disseminated in the mines of La Luz and S. Bernabé. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 17 Deadening his touch with the efflorescent crusts .. upon the dry bones of theology.

*Efflorescing*, *ppl. a.* [*f. EFFLORESCERE* + *-ING*.] That effloresces; that resembles an efflorescence.

1853 KANE *Griunell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 331 A tideless river, margined by new ice and crusted with efflorescing snow. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 343 Great efflorescing knobs.

† *Efflower*, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 *efflower*. [*f. EF + FLOWER v.*] *intr.* Of a plant: To go out of bloom.

12420 *Pallad. on Husb.* m. 82 This meene [kynde] ef-floueth [*L. deflorescit*] some.

*Efflower* (effluwā), *v.* 2 *rare*. [*ad. F. effleuror* in same sense (after FLOWER).] (See *quot.*)

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 87 Chamois, or Shamo leather. The skins are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned as above described. They are next efflowered, that is deprived of their epidermis, by a blunt knife.

*Effluction*, *obs. form of EFFLUXION*.

*Effluence* (effluēns). [*as if ad. L. effluentia*, *f. effluent-em* flowing out (see *EFFLUENT*); cf. earlier AFFLUENCE, *ad. L. affluentia*.]

1. A flowing out (*esp.* of light, electricity, magnetism, etc.); also *transf.* a (tumultuous) streaming forth (of men).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 54 Electricall bodies draw other bodies unto them by reason of a moist effluence of vapours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 64 Where the greater continents are joynd, the action and effluence [of magnetism] is also greater. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The cohesion cannot be owing to an effluence and affluence of one and the same electrical fluid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 6 That stormful effluence towards the Frontiers. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 233 Gladdened by that broad effluence of light.

b. *fig.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 196 Truth, not of constitution .. But, of emanation, effluence, and consecution. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* in *Daily Tel.* (1883) 10 July 5/4 The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 203 In this effluence of words .. the genuine art of dramatic writing consists.

2. *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 All water and moisture .. they call the effluence of Osiris. 1718 *Prior Poems* 311 Heav'n's fuller Effluence mocks our daz'd Sight. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 225 When the jar is seen, an effluence of the internal organ .. takes its form. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form.

b. *fig.*

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 30 We speake of goodness, of power, &c., as of the effluences .. thereof. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 371 And to support the Martyr, on his Head Consolatory Effluences shed. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 148 The effluence which came so naturally from the tranquil eyes of William the Silent. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxv. 70 They were persuaded that the empire itself .. was an effluence from the divine region of the world.

† *Effluenced*, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] That is borne out in an effluence or outflow; outpoured.

1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 56 The effluenced spoken Matter of the third.

† *Effluency*, *Obs. rare*. [See EFFLUENCE and *-ENCY*.] = EFFLUENCE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 52 These scintillations are .. the inflammable effluencies discharged from the bodies collid.

*Effluent* (effluēt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. effluent-em*, *pr. ppl. of effluere* to flow out, *f. ex out + fluere* to flow.]

A. *adj.* That flows forth or outwards.

1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1742) 21 Arterious or effluent. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Econ.* 90 The Motion of the effluent Water will be alike in both cases. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 590 The pure, hot, effluent gravy of your steak. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan., An effluent drain into the Thames.

*fig.* 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 151 The Acts of Peter form a .. narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. 1839 BAILY *Festus* (1848) 60/1 Born Of effluent or influent Deity.

B. *sb. a.* A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, or reservoir. b. The outflow from a sewage tank, or from land after irrigation or earth-filtration of sewage.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. Geographers will doubt that such a mass .. can maintain its level without an effluent. 1879 J. LUTHERS *Wild Life* in *S. C.* 344 This old hatch .. is situated .. on the effluent. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/1 The clear effluent has been drawn off from each tank.

Hence *Effluentness*, *rare* -9.

1772 in *SCOTT Bailey's Dict.* (ASH).

† *Effluous*, *a. Obs.* -9 [*f. late L. efflu-us*, of same meaning + *-OUS*.] That runs or flows out.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

*Effluve* (effluv), *Electr.* [*a. F. effluve* in same sense, *ad. L. effluv-ium*, *f. ex out + fluere* to flow.

The Fr word was first employed in this sense as a translation of EFFLUVIUM, used in English by Hauksbee 1707.]

The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 268 Combination of hydrogen with oxygen under the influence of electric effluves.

† *Effluvia*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. EFFLUVIUM* + *-ABLE*.] That can pass off in effluvia.

a 1691 BOYLE *Electricity* Wks. 1772 IV. 354 A great degree of heat .. [in a diamond being ground] may force it to spend its effluvia matter.

† *Effluviate*, *v. Obs.* [*f. EFFLUVIUM* + *-ATE* 3.] *a. trans.* To throw off (in a stream) small particles or corpuscles; also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of the corpuscles themselves: To pass off in a stream. Hence *Effluviating ppl. a.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 57 Camphire which spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. *Ibid.* ii. 103 The Stars and Planets with their Luminous and Vaporous Spheres continually effluviating from them. *Ibid.* m. 159 Bodies that effluviate intrinsically from themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 53 The various effluviating Bodies. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 186.

**Effluvent**, *a. nonce-wd.* Extremely fluent.  
1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 169 To say truth, they were not only intolerably effluvent but inveterately prosy.

**Effluvious** (efflū'vius), *a.* [f. EFFLUVIUM + -OUS.] Of the nature of an effluvium, passing off like an effluvium.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 125 The soul should covet a re-union with every effluvious particle of its former body. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 851 They supposing Humane Volitions... to be Mechanically Caused... from those Effluvious Images of Bodies.

**Effluvium** (efflū'vium), *Pl.* effluvia, 7-8 effluvia. [a. late L. *effluvium*, f. *effluere*, f. *ex* out + *fluere* to flow.]

†1. A flowing out, an issuing forth; a process or manner of issuing forth. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 156 The effluvium of blood. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Switke* Wks. 1875 IV. 8 [The bishops]... cannot transmit it [wit] by breathing, touching, or any other natural effluvium. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. Tub* (1768) I. 123 Owing to certain subterraneous effluvia of wind.

2. Chiefly applied to the (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by touch or sight; *concr.* a stream of such outflowing particles. [a. *gen.* (*obs.*).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 A continual steame of most subtle effluvia. 1677 PIOT *Oxford* 89 A spirituous, yet corporeal effluvium, flowing from it. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charact. Enthus.* (1749) I. 33 Epicurus... thinks to solve 'em by his Effluvia, and aerial looking-glasses. 1732 PORTER *Man* I. 191 Quick effluvia darting through the brain.

b. A stream of minute particles, formerly supposed to be emitted by a magnet, electrified body, or other attracting or repelling agent, and to be the means by which it produces its effects. Chiefly *pl.* (Now only *hist.*; but it probably survived the theory which it strictly implies.) Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 So will a Diamond or Sapphire emit an effluvium sufficient to move the needle or a straw without diminution of weight. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 121 The Load-stone doth... so freely send forth its effluvia. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Meth.* xvii. 120 The Effluvia of the Load-stone. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 23 He as the Sovereign Magnet... Attracts every Living Stone by the Effluvia, the Flowings out of Life into, and upon it. 1788 COWPER *Lt.* 9 Aug. Mr. Rose a valuable young man... attracted by the effluvia of my genius. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 152 A plane or circle held east and west... divides the north from the south magnetic effluvia. 1863 DAVENPORT *Intell. Devel. Europe* xix. (1865) 449 The doctrine... that magnetism is an effluvium issuing forth from the root of the tail of the Little Bear.

c. An 'exhalation' affecting the sense of smell, or producing effects by being received into the lungs. In mod. popular use chiefly a noxious or disgusting exhalation or odour.

1656 *Th. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 503 They that say, there goes something out of the odorous body, call it an effluvium. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Philos.* II. 244 Infectious Diseases... conveyed by insensible Effluvia. 1722 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 538 r 3 The miraculous Powers which the Effluvia of cheese have. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* II. 132 The effluvium proceeding from the colours... is extremely injurious to health. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* III. (1852) 49 At the distance of half a mile... I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvium. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 260 [They] know nothing of the effluvia of the orange.

†3. The *pl.* effluvia has often been ignorantly or carelessly treated as a 'sing.' (in senses 2 a, b, c), with a new *pl.* *effluvias* or *effluvia*.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 120 Subtle insensible spirits, or rather atones and effluvia. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 Tell me how these corporeal effluvia... enter the eye. 1756 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* II. (1813) 20 Pieces of a different flavour and effluvia in the bark, wood, leaves, etc. 1866 T. THOMAS *To W. Hanbury* 14 The fam'd Perfumes of Summer. Men to Rapture with Effluvia move. 1866 T. PAINTE *Yellow Fern*. Misc. Wks. II. 180 An impure effluvia arising from... the ground. 1822 LINDON *Sc. & Art* II. 64 The putrid effluvia in prisons. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 85 A strong effluvia of the stable.

**Efflux** (e'f'lux), *sb.* [ad. L. *efflux-us*, f. *effluere*; see EFFLUENT.]

1. A flowing outwards of water or other liquid; a stream, rivcr. Also, of air, gases, volatile particles, magnetic or electric currents, etc.; opposed to *afflux* or *influx*. Also *attrib.* Hence, a channel of outflow.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xiv. § 21 A pool was made from the frequent effluxes. 1656 *Th. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 504 The cause of smelling must consist in the simple motion of the parts of odorous bodies without any efflux or diminution of their whole substance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp.* II. (1682) 81 The Receiver did afford some efflux to the air. 1747 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 184 We had even discovered... its [electrical fire's] afflux to the electrical sphere, as well as its efflux. 1846 GNOTT *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 329 The narrow defile of Tempé, forming... the efflux of all the waters from the Thessalian basin. 1867 W. W. SWINT *Coal & Coal-mining* 187 The efflux point of the water. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 55 It seems unlikely that efflux of -E. should be immediately succeeded by an influx of +E.

b. *fig.*  
1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 186 His... providential acts... by reason of that their efflux and emanation are made better known to us. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. II. 17 I have described the effluxes of the Holy Spirit upon us in his great channels. 1847 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Pr. exiles* (1839) 183 The acts of God are nothing else but the efflux

of his goodness. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvii. 129 Prestige with a newspaper... is... an invisible efflux of personal power.

†2. *Pathol.* (*See quot.*) *Obs.*

1754-64 SUELLIE *Midwife* I. 124 A miscarriage that happens before the tenth day was formerly called an efflux.

3. The lapse, passing away (of time, or of a particular period); hence, expiry, end.

1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* v. 21 Austin... left it to successors to work out by degrees in efflux of time. 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. 100 All that efflux of time which was between Christ's ascension and his second coming, is called 'the latter days'. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 122 The workings of mechanical causes in the efflux of rolling years. 1884 SIR J. DAV *Law Reports* 13 *Queen's B.* 631 The efflux in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited.

4. *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation.

1647 H. MORE *Psychocia* Pref. All our souls are free effluxes from his essence. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. III. 310 The natural production of Insects out of the finest parts and effluxes of most Vegetable Natures. 1711 KEN *Christopher* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 Such Graces, O co-effluent Dove, are the Effluxes of thy love. 1880 GLAISTONE *in Scotsman* 33 Mar. The Established Church of Scotland... was the efflux of the mind of the people.

†**Efflux**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To subject to efflux; to cause to flow forth. b. *intr.* To flow forth; (of time) to clapse. Hence **Effluxing** *pl.* a., outflowing.

1660 BOYLE *Scraps* *Love* xi. (1700) 61 Some odd Centuries of years, (efflux'd since the Creation). 1669 - *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 222 As much mercury as will of itself flow out is effluxed. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 147 From his own effluxing goodness of Charity, he always took care of me.

**Efflusion** (efflū'shun). Also 7-9 efflusion. [f. prec. + -ION.]

1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow (of fluids or currents of any kind). Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 80 We might perhaps believe that, by this efflusion bodies tended to the earth. 1652 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 53 An abundant and continual Effluxion of blood causeth suddain death. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Would he but endeavour to suppress certain passionate effusions from his youth. 1874 *Wiltsh. Times* 3 Apr. 5/6 Death occurred from a sudden effluxion of the blood to the brain.

b. *concr.* An abortion. Cf. EFFLUX sb. 2.

1643 R. O. MAY *Mori.* v. 48 The Soule of that Efflusion... must needs continue its immortality. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The lapse or passing away (of time); the expiry or completion (of a certain period).

1621 MOLLE *Canceran. Liv. Libr.* v. xii. 362 Till friendship may be consolidated by effluxion of time. 1633 EARL MANCHE. *Al Mondo* (1639) 9 The glasse then runnes most faintly when it [the hour] draws nearest to effluxion. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 6 The effluxion of a century. 1868 *Times* 12 June 10 The partnership... having expired by effluxion of time.

3. *concr.* = EFFLUVIUM, EFFLUX 3.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 941 There are... some Light Effluxions from spirit to spirit. 1630 JACKSON *Crast* v. xiii. Some deny all effluxions from objects sensible. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* 69 Dr. Brown confounds the matterless species of the Peripatetics with the corporeal effluxions of Democritus and Epicurus.

†**Effluxive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. \**effluxivus*, f. *efflux*, ppl. stem of *effluere*; see prec. and -IVE.] Outflowing.

1657 R. LOVENAY *Lett.* (1663) 24 The kindred of our... souls is called friendship, when their effluxive beams... meet, embrace, and weave themselves into a constellation.

†**Effocate**, *rare* -o. [ad. L. *effocat*, ppl. stem of *effocare*, f. *ex* out + *fauca* throat. Cf. *SURFOCATE*.] To choke, strangle.

1656 in BLOUNT.

†**Effode**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effodere*, f. *ex* out + *fodere* to dig.] To dig out (of the ground), dig up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 41 Some may be effoded and gathered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.* *Effoded*, digged up. - †**Effodiate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *effodere*; see prec. and -ATE.] = prec.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 73 Trenches that it [this little Spade] hath effodiated.

†**Effodicate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *EF* + L. *fodicat*, ppl. stem of *fodicare* to dig.] = prec.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabethou's Bk. Physique* 341/2 Route of Buglosses... effodicated in the end & last quarter of the Moone.

**Effodient**, *a.* *rare* -o. [ad. L. *effodient-em*, pr. pple. of *effodere*; see EFFODE.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

1847 in CRAIG; 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effoliate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *EF* + FOLIATE *v.*] To open into leaf. Hence **Effoliated** *pl.* a., that has opened into leaf. Also (with different sense) **Effoliation**, removal of leaves (*Treat. Bot.*).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 44 That which here befalls the now effoliated Lobes.

†**Efforce**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *efforce*, -se, f. *efforcere*; see next.] A violent means.

1549 SIR T. CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz* Enc. Pja. Woulde they so manfully defende and kepe it, both with sword, with poyson, and with all other efforce.

**Efforce** (e'f'ors), *sb.* Also 6 *efforse*. [ad. F. *efforcere* (OF. *efforcere*) = Pr. *eforsar*, -zar, It.

*sforzare* = med. L. *exfortiare*, f. *ex* out + *fortis* strong.]

†1. *refl.* To force oneself, to make an effort (transl. F. *s'efforcere*). *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* III. 31 Everiche of the company efforced them to doo honour. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 105 b. Manye efforce themselves to make arguments to be contrarye.

2. *trans.* In Spenser's use: To force open, to gain by force, to compel; also, To efforce it.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.) Iron chests and coffers... Them to efforce by violence or wrong. *Ibid.* III. ix. 9 Affray with cruell threat, Ere that we to efforce it do begin. *Ibid.* XII. 43 Th' enchaunter... all that fraud did frame To have efforst the love of that faire lasse.

3. To force out, tear out by forc. *rare.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 91 Standing corn, From lowest roots aloft efforced.

Hence **Efforced** *pl.* a., uttered with effort.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 4 Again he heard a more efforced voyce.

**Effore**, *prep.* var. of AFORE. *Obs.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 336 (Jam.).

**Efform** (e'f'orm). Also 6 *efform*. [f. *EF* + FORM *v.*] *trans.* To make into a certain form; to shape, fashion.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 Nature (as I have sayd) efformed in such sorte this bone Hyoides. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 10 Of warlike instruments they plow-shares shall And pruning-hooks efform. 1805 J. BERSFORD *Song of Sam* 31 Stains on themselves they bring, the first efform'd Of purest mold, by God. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 211 And efforming the government to some model.

†**Efformation**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ATION.]

Formation, framing, shaping.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 61 We have noted the noble vse and efformation of this member. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 As the protypus was of wax for efformation. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 40 To give an account of the Production and Efformation of the Universe.

†**Efformative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Formative, tending to form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sout* Notes 163/4 Δύναμις πλαστική, is that efformative might in the seed that shapes the body in its growth. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. III. 43 A plastic and efformative virtue.

**Efformer**. [f. EFFORM *v.* + -ER.] One who, or that which, forms, moulds, or fashions.

1662 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 195 If the Mother's Soul could be the Efformer of the Poetus, etc.

**Effort** (e'f'ort), *sb.* [a. F. *effort*, noun of action, f. *efforcere*; see EFFORCE *v.*; in OF. and Pr. *esfort*, It. *sforzo*. In 17th and 18th c. accented *effort*; see QUOTS. in 2.]

†1. Power; also, *pl.* powers, properties. *Obs.*  
1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* I. 14 The yate... passed alle other in efforte and strengthe. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 15 The same Efforts, she does confer Upon the same Productions here.

2. A strenuous putting forth of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sources of Aynon* 527 Thadmyrall sawe the grete efforte of armes that Reynawde made agens his folke. c 1636 DENHAM *Pastion of Dido* 248 Life's last efforts yet striving with her wound. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 121 In Cromwells Court, Where first your Muse did make her great effort. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 113 The panting Courser... Makes many a faint Effort. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) II. iv. The rope-bands are sufficient to sustain the effort of the sail. 1809-10 CARRIAGE *Friend* (1865) 7 On whatever subject the mind feels a lively interest, attention, though always an effort, becomes a delightful effort. 1860 TYNOLD *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 It required a considerable effort to escape.

b. In the fine arts, oratory, etc.: A display of power, an achievement.

1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 728 There is... in some of his [Bossuet's] greatest efforts... much... majesty of genius.

†**Effort**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *EF* + L. *fortis* strong.] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He efforted his spirits with the remembrance... of what formerly he had been.

**Effortless** (e'f'ortless), *a.* and quasi-adv. [f. EFFORT sb. + -LESS.] Making no effort.

1. Abstaining from effort, passive, tame.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xix. Idly to remain Were yielding effortless. 1880 H. JAMES *Madonna* 37 You have lost time in effortless contemplation.

2. Acting without effort; unstrained, easy.

1831 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIX. 683 The effortless sublimity of Homer. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 37 He delighted in their [children's] easy, unconscious, effortless, condition.

Hence **Effortlessly** *adv.*, without exertion.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/2 Effecting all our object painlessly and effortlessly.

†**Effossion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effossion-em*, f. *effoss-us*, pa. pple. of *effodere*; see EFFODE.] The action of digging out (of the ground).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 271 Its roots... after their effossion are cut and dried. c 1714 ARBUUTHNOT, etc. *Mar. Scriblerus* I. i. in *Pope's Wks.* (1886) X. 279 He... set apart several annual sums for the effossion of coins. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effracted**, *pl.* a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *effract*, ppl. stem of *effringere*, f. *ex* out + *frangere* to break + -ED.] Broken off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 259 Manna, is collected from its effracted branches.



**Effraction** (efræk'sjən). [a. Fr. *effraction*, as if ad. L. *\*effraction-em*, f. as prec.] Breaking open (a house); burglary.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 277 The dwelling-place where the effraction was perpetrated. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 80 A riot, with effraction and murder. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 54 Such efficient instruments of effraction that no bolts or locks could resist them.

† **Effracture**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *effractura*, f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. vi. (1678) 232 An Effraction [of the Skull] is when the bone falls down, and is broken by a most violent blow.

**Effrajable**, *a*. Perhaps a misprint for EFFROY-ABLE, which Harvey elsewhere uses. The Dicts. have *effrajable* with this example.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effrajable and miscreant nature. 1755 JOHNSON, *Effrajable*. So 1775 in ASH. 1782-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Effranchise** (efranch'iz), *v*. [corresp. formally to OF. *effranchiss-*, *effranchir*, f. *es-* (= L. *ex-*) out + *franc* free; but perh. the Eng. word may be a recent formation from the same elements. Cf. AFFRANCHISE, ENFRANCHISE.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts. Hence **Effranchisement**, the action of enfranchising; the state of being enfranchised.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 436 The subsidies they [the Romans] demanded from them [the provinces] were on the condition of enfranchisement.

**Effray**, *obs. var.* AFFRAY *sb*. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 113 In sic effray thai baid that nycht. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour Bij.* For no gentil wyymen ought to make none effrays in them. 1553 (ed. 1) DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xvii. 67 Acca schawis to him and all his feris The huge effray [ed. *Small affray*].

† **Effray**, *v*. *Obs.* [a. F. *effraye-r*: see AFFRAY.] 1. *trans.* To frighten; to affect with fear; to alarm, startle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 620 Thai effrayit war suddainly. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. 201 Moche other folke were sore effrayed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *This & Rose* 68 And that no schouris nor blastis cawld Effray suld flouris nor fowles on the fold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 16 Their dami upstart out of her den effraide.

2. To keep off by frightening; to scare. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 58 Fra y<sup>u</sup> profane nouelle .. effrayis vs y<sup>u</sup> Apostolique .. doctrine. 2. To feel fear of; to fear.

1485 CANTON *Trevisan's Hiden* (1527) iii. xxx. 122, I lyue in grete drede and effray myne owne wardyens.

Hence **Effrayed ppl.**, frightened, shaking with fear. **Effrayedly** *adv.*, in an alarmed manner, as men do who are alarmed. **Effraying** *vbl. sb.*, the state of being afraid; fright. All *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 210 The men .. full effrayit gat thair ger. *Ibid.* ix. 599 The Inglis .. war stonayit for effraying. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 150 The senate effrayetie conuenit to this counsell, and wes mair effrayetie consultit. 1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. iii. (ed. 1) 170 Wyth pilkris breikand downe Zone fortiores, and now .. wyth me Assailleant this effrayit strenth.

† **Effrenable**, *a*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *effren-us* unbridled (f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle) + -ABLE.] Incapable of restraint, violently rebellious.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* 313 (an. 11 Elia.) The said traytor having by this effrenable meanes grown to great power.

† **Effrenate**, *a*. *Obs.* [ad. L. *effrenāt-us*, f. *effrenāre*, f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle. Cf. F. *effréné*.] a. Of passions: Unbridled, ungovernable. b. Of drugs: Violent in action.

1561 ABR. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 157 Men of effrenate intemperancy. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 143 Nothing doth so much dehort from .. any medicament as its effrenate, prepotent and malign quality.

Hence **Effrenated ppl.**, a., unbridled, unruly. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Ir.* in *Holinshed* II. 1441 Let vs returne to the historie of this effere and effrenated nation.

† **Effrenation**. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *effrenāt-ion-em*, f. *effrenāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Effrenation*, unruliness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossary*. 1818 in TOLDO; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effrenous**, *a*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *effren-us*; see EFFRENABLE and -OUS.] = EFFRENATE b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 Stibium also .. though it be immitte and effrenous.

† **Effringere**, *v*. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *effringere*, f. *ex* out + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To break or pound out; to make by pounding. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Medicaments from which .. Powders can be effringed.

† **Effront**, *v*. *Obs. rare*. [(1) back-formation from next; (2) ad. OF. *effronter* to break the forehead of; see next.]

1. *trans.* To free from bashfulness. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 40, I am naturally bashfull, nor hath .. age .. been able to effront .. me.

2. To put to confusion.

1649 G. DANIEL *Tiranech. Rich.* 11, celvi, Least Gloucester's Credit and Relations might Effront his storye.

† **Effronted**, *ppl. a*. *Obs.* [f. F. *effronté*, OF. *effronté* (= It. *sfrontato*) = late L. *\*ex- (ef-)sfrontātus*, f. (*\*ex-*) *effrons*, f. *ex* out, without + *frons*

forehead + -ED. (The L. *frons* occurs in the sense of 'ability to blush'; so that *effrons* prob. meant 'unblushing'; cf. *browless*, *frontless*. Some, however, suppose the lit. sense to be 'putting forth the forehead'.)]

Shameless, barefaced, unblushingly insolent.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skat.* (1878) 41 Yet their effronted thoughts adulterate, Think the blind world holds them legitimate. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. ii. 171/2 He .. with his effronted shameless face, Seemes to command the duell. 1654 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Doonesday* ii. (R.) Th' effronted whore prophetically shewne By holy John in his mysterious scrolls. 1642 *Relat. Anac. Earl* Stafford 97 Others .. imputed this to his effronted boldness.

Hence † **Effrontedly** *adv.*, in a barefaced manner; shamelessly.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 216 Lest my Vnckle .. should the more effrontedly execute vpon mee the remainder [of his treachery]. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 40 To shew .. how effrontedly this Antiepiscopean speaks.

**Effrontery** (effronter'ī). Also 8 *effronterie*, -ary. [ad. F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté*: see EFFRONTED.] Shameless audacity, unblushingly insolence. Also *concr.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 28 By Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own Effronteries to sell the better. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. v. 100, I express my Resentment .. by the superficial Effrontery .. of my Browns. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 65 The happy inheritance of impregnable effrontery. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 362 Both as modest in their youth as afterwards remarkable for their effrontery. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 58 With blasphemy and unscrupulous effrontery.

Hence † **Effronterist** [see -IST], *n*. *nonce-wd.*, one who displays effrontery.

1776 *Adv. Corkscrew* ii. 13 He was now become a perfect effronterist.

† **Effrontuous**, *a*. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. EFFRONTED, after words like *affectuous*, *fajuous*.] Characterized by effrontery.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. vii. 543 That a Government should appear so weak as to suffer such an effrontuous proceeding to run on to this height.

Hence **Effrontuously**, *adv.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 127 To hear his decrees most brutally and effrontuously arraigned. — *Exam.* i. i. 23.

† **Effroyable**, *a*. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *effroyable*, f. *effroi* fright.] Frightful.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* iv. 23 The first .. upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom .. might mistake it for an Apoplexy.

† **Effude**, *v*. *Obs.* [incorr. ad. L. *effundere* (see EFFUND *v*.), the perfect stem *effūd-* being taken instead of the pres. stem.] *trans.* To pour out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 This hideous cataract .. effudes it selfe altogether .. into the ocean. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 70 Whereby part of it will be effuded.

**Effulge** (efwldž), *v*. *poet.* (but now mainly in humorously pedantic use). [ad. L. *effulgere*, f. *ex* out + *fulgere* to shine.]

1. *intr.* To shine forth brilliantly.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 361 As on pure vertex's eve, Gradual the stars effulge. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 479 Like rays effulging from the parent sun. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Samun. Skye* i. 38 Each effulging like Phoebus.

*b*. *fig.* 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 He effulges with the sun in velvet jacket and breeches. 1852 D. MORR *Contadina* i. The eloquence of purest truth effulges in his smile.

2. *trans.* To flash forth. *lit.* and *fig.* 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 20 The topaz charms the sight, Like these, effulging yellow streams of light. 1729 THOMSON *Britannia*. His eyes effulging a peculiar fire.

**Effulgence** (efwldžəns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* nt. 388 On thee Impress the effulgence of his Glorie abides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 135 In the first half of its visible course, it emitted a prodigious effulgence. 1821 CRAIG *Leat. Drawing* ii. 103 The splendour of rich colour is to be found only in the effulgence of light.

**Effulgent** (efwldžənt), *a*. [ad. L. *effulgēt-em*, f. as prec.] Shining forth brilliantly; sending forth intense light; resplendent, radiant. Hence **Effulgently** *adv.*

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ii. 89 Whose spacious orb collects th' effulgent beams. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 178 He is upborne by an effulgent cloud. 1850 TYN-DALL *Glac.* 2 § 27. 218 The fiery light of the sinking sun .. mottled the mountains with effulgent spaces.

*fig.* 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 330 Venus .. stood Effulgent on the pearly car. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 38 Others .. resist the effulgent evidence which sustains the strougholds of our faith. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vi. 219 Its beauty might be more effulgent by reason of the .. dulness of the rest.

† **Effulmination**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EF + FULMINATION.] The launching of thunderbolts; *concr.* a thunderbolt launched. *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 32 The Popes .. attempting to send out effulminations against Christian kings in all countries.

† **Effumability**. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [f. L. *effumare* + -ility: see EFFUME and -ITY.] Capability of being converted into vapour.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* iv. 271 Paracelsus .. seems to define Mercury by Volatility, or (if I may coyne such a Word) Effumability.

† **Effumation**. *rare*. [a. OF. *effumation*, as if ad. L. *\*effumāt-ion-em*, f. *effumare*: see next.] The action of converting into 'fumes' or vapour; *concr.* a vapour emitted.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 Swelling ebullition, whence afterwards those hot effumations .. arise. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Confil.* xiv. 494 Instruments fit for Effumation and Vaporation.

† **Effume**, *v*. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *effumer*, f. L. *effumare*, f. *ex* out + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To puff out (smoke).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* iii. i, I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure.

**Effund** (efwnd), *v*. [ad. L. *effundere*, f. *ex* out + *fundere* to pour.]

*trans.* To pour out (*lit.* and *fig.*); to shed (blood); to pour out the contents of (a vessel).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 107 Oydregres salt effunde uppun the roote[of olives]. a 1500 *Cockwys Night*. Lenvoye, Suspires which I effunde in silence! 1550 *Bale Image Both Ch.* ii. 11 b (T.). After this went forth the seconde angel .. effunding his vial vpon the sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Arterie being from that deriued, which is effunded into the liuer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 51 If he his life effund To utmost death. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) III. 322 Much Blood they effund. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 60 Several [kinds of shells] .. effund this purple juice. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* ii. 146 Now doth the Idæan boy appear Effunding .. nectar rare.

† **Effuscation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. *\*effuscāt-ion-em*, f. *ex* out + *fuscare* to darken.]

The action of making obscure; a beclouding. 1624 *Donne Devotions* Wks. 1839 III. 497 These eclipses, sudden Effuscations and darkening of his Senses.

† **Effuse**, *sb*. *Obs. rare*. [f. the vb.] A pouring out, effusion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 28 Much effuse of blood doth make me faint. 1631 Heywood *Maid of W.* ii. ii. Wks. 1874 II. 369 Such a small effuse of blood.

**Effuse** (efi'z), *a*. [ad. L. *effus-us*, pa. ppl. of *effundere* to pour: see EFFUND.]

1. Poured out freely; chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* wide-spreading, overflowing, unrestrained, extravagant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 105 If lyke a chylde, it [laughing] is effuse and wanton. 1650 BULWER *Antipromet.* viii. (1653) 141 A Nation .. whose Eares are dilated to so effuse a magnitude, that they cover the rest of their bodies with them. 1655 BR. RICHARDSON *On O. Ter.* 32 (T.) Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is in effuse mirth. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1856 No wanton waste amidst effuse exence.

2. *a*. *Bot.* Of an inflorescence: Spreading loosely, especially on one side. *b*. *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove.

1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club.* II. 31 *Bulla Pectinata*, aperture ampullaceous, effuse above. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 388 *Imens glaucus*, cymes effuse.

**Effuse** (efi'z), *v*. [f. L. *effūs*- ppl. stem of *effundere*: see EFFUND.]

1. *trans.* To pour forth or out (a liquid); † to shed (blood); in *pass.* to be extravasated. Also *refl.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 That moost precyous blode effused & shedde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 52 Maiden-blood thus rigorously effus'd Will cry for Vengeance. 1682 *Disc. Addr. or Presentm. agst. Association* 7 The Cup out of which they were to effuse Wine, in Honour of the Gods, .. broke into pieces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 633 My pitying eye .. effus'd a pteuous stream. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 33 The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 174 A little blood was supposed to be effused upon the dura mater. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 2216 Lymph is effused from the wound in the vessel. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 287 The same gentle shower .. had been effusing itself all the morning.

2. *transf.* *a*. To pour out, shed, send forth (air, heat, light, odours, etc.).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (1495) 208 In some kynde heete drawyth oute .. and is effusyd .. and departed and is lesse in the body wythin. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 4 The sun, by shining too long, will effuse all its light. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* i. 291 The scented pulvilio, which the untwisted hairs reproachfully effused. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 From his disc .. is effused now a gentle crimson light.

*b*. *poet. nonce-uses* of pa. ppl. By Thomson, of the horse: Rushing unchecked (cf. L. *effusus habelis* and EFFUSED *ppl. a*). By Cowper, of a crow: Poured forth.

1727 THOMSON *Swinner* 509 The horse .. o'er the field effus'd Darts on the gloomy flood. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* viii. 632 From the horse effused the Greeks Left their capacious ambush.

3. *fig.* Also *absol.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1, God must infuse, before we effuse. 1652 BENLOWIS *Theoph.* i. xcv, Good words effus'd Thou dost me give. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* i. 22 'Twas his fond heart effus'd the melting theme. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 58 Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iii. vii. (1849) 110 A palpable tranquillity had been effused abroad. † 4. *Phys.* To throw off (a branch).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 95 After that these Arteries

have effused forth these branches to the palate.. they rise up into the Skull.

**Effused** (ēfūz'd), *pp. a.* [f. EFFUSE v. + -ED.]  
1. Poured out, shed; also (of blood, etc. within the system) extravasated.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1626) 59 Thy Mother, and her sisters shall imbrue Thy furious hands in thy effused blood. 1845 G. DAV. tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 375 Blood-corpuscles being found in the effused fluid.

2. Stretched at full length, with limbs relaxed. [cf. L. *effusus*.]

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 323 The goddess languid and effused like a broad-blown flower.

Hence **Effusedly** *adv.* *rare*—, in an overflowing manner, unrestrainedly.

1594 and Report *Faustus* in Thoms' *Prose Rom.* III. 331 Therewith laughing effusedly vanished away.

**Effusion** (ēfūz'zən). Also 4 *effusion*, 5-6 *effuccion*. [ad. (directly or through Fr. *effusion*, 14th c. in Littre) L. *effusio*-em, n. of action f. *effundere*: see EFFUND.]

1. A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); + shedding (of tears). *Effusion of blood*: bloodshed, slaughter; also in general sense, the pouring out of blood by a wound, etc. (and see 1 e).

c. 14. *Tindale's Vis. Circumcision* 8 Cryst in his manhood shed his blood by effusion. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 164 (Harl. MS.) In holy writte effusion of blood is not elles but trespas in synnyng. 1526 *TINDALE Hebr.* ix. 22 With out effusion of blood is no remission. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* v. 11. 49 This effusion of such manly drops. Startles mine eyes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1295 The effusions and funeral libaments. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Vorothy Commion.* i. § 4. 76 By breaking bread and effusion of wine. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. 19 For the danger of effusion of the holy wine, they in some places chose that expedient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 162 The effusion of blood.. may bring the patient's life into danger. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1866) i. 9 Every new conquest required a fresh effusion from her veins. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect.* Sc. 43 The effusion of lava.

*concr.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1. 30 Thine owne bowels.. the mere effusion of thy proper loines. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. iv. 149 Shed a constant effusion of wine.

† Used for AFFUSION.

1687 G. TOWERSON *Baptism* 54 To baptize by a bare Effusion, or sprinkling of water. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargers.* 103 Baptism.. may be performed.. by Effusion or Sprinkling.

† b. *Effusion of spirits* (see ANIMAL SPIRITS): supposed to be the cause of fainting. Obs.

1651 SIR H. WORTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 340 III. 255 note. On a sudden effusion of spirits, he sunk under the table. 1656 RUGLEY *Pract. Physic* 15 A wound of the brain, and from thence an effusion or troubling of the spirits.

† c. A copious emission of smoke, 'effluvia' (see EFFLUVIUM), etc. Also *concr.* Obs.

1747 NORTON *Orat. Alch.* in Ashm. vii. (1652) 104 Magnetia is Fier of Effusion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. § 58 Besides the Magnetical One of the Earth, several Effusions there may be from divers other Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 766 From about him fierce Effusion rowd of smok.

d. *Physic.* (See quot.)

1850 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* (ed. 2) i. 78 Effusion of gases.. by which I express their passage into a vacuum by a small aperture in a thin plate.

e. *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgment elsewhere; 'the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of the parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 364 The Effusions.. of any.. Blood upon the Ventricles of the Brain. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 122 The effect of inflammation termed effusion. 1856 KANE *Act. Expt.* i. xix. 232 The immovability of my limbs was due to dropsical effusion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. Of persons: Dispersion, rout. Also *poet.* of things: Confused downfall.

1710 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Co.) 92 Godes people were put to effusion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 99 In mix'd effusion rout, Th' untasted viands.

† b. 'Bounteous donation' (J.). Obs.

1514 PAGE in Fiddes *Walsey* II. 203 He doithe seke nothyng but favours, and procurithe the same bi effusion off mony. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. § 3 Antigonus sped so well by large effusion of his treasure. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 68 The great force that the gospel.. had.. upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had.

c. A 'pouring' forth of any influence or agency; often of the Holy Ghost.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 324 You shall not be forgotten in the effusion of thys plague. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 4. 27 The Promise of Infusion and Effusion [I will pour out my Spirit to you]. 1748 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* i. 28 The World, with an universal Effusion of its [Reason's] Spirit, is God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 66 The fulfilment of Christ's promise in the effusion of His Spirit.

3. *fig.* A pouring forth, unrestrained utterance (of words, sounds, etc.); frank and eager expression (of emotions).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Pref.* 4 It was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* i. ii. 108 The effusion of joy was general. c. 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* An involuntary confidence, an irrepressible effusion to a soothing friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 606 William talked to them [Dyckvelt and Witsen] with.. an effusion of heart, which seldom appeared in his conversations with Englishmen. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 266 The other's [song].. warmer in effusion of sound.

b. *abstr.* Effusiveness, enthusiastic demeanour. [So in Fr.]

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* ii. 61 Talking cheerily, I dine with effusion.

4. *concr.* Applied to a literary composition, to a speech (formerly also to any work of art), considered as an 'outpouring' of the author's feelings, genius, etc. Now often contemptuous.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 71 Queen Caroline had declared her intention to visit him [Pope]. This may have been only a careless effusion. c. 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art.* v. (1848) 462 The effusions of Lanfranco and Pietro da Cortona. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. Here ended this wild effusion. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 247 The extemporaneous effusions.. of a Phœmus and a Demodocus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible viii.* (1875) 346 That book.. was the effusion of one master mind.

Hence **Effusionist**, a writer of 'effusions'.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 440 All great novelists.. were men of genius and learning. The popular monthly effusionists nowadays are neither.

**Effusive** (ēfūz'iv), *a.* [f. L. *effusivus* (see EFFUSE a.) + -IVE as if ad. L. *effusivus*.]

† 1. That proceeds from a pouring out. Obs.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 490 The floor Wash'd with th' effusive wave. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. iii. 1781 With fine films.. Of oil effusive lull the waves to sleep.

2. Of emotions, affections, etc.: Overflowing, irrepressible; in mod. use, demonstratively expressed.

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, Scholia (1712) 52 The innocence of his private life, and his most effusive Charity and Humanity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 304 Tito could only be saved from alienation by.. a recovery of her effusive tenderness.

3. That expresses feeling demonstratively.

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salm. Ch.* xxi. 12 A very effusive hymn.. an utterance of unmitigated thanksgiving. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* i. 358 Peel.. was not effusive; he did not pour out his emotions.

4. That has the function of giving outlet to emotion. *rare*.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The purely effusive arts, such as music or the dance.

Hence **Effusively** *adv.*, in an effusive manner.

**Effusiveness**, the quality of being effusive.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 3 You came upon damsels.. who giggled and talked effusively by the wayside. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincy* i. iii. 46 The enthusiastic effusiveness of these lines. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* i. 40 Netta embraced her effusively. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 529 None of the tender effusiveness and earnest praise which we have been hearing.

**Effutation**, *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *effutere* to prate + -ATION.] Twaddle, balderdash.

1823 J. LACY (G. Darley) in *Lond. Mag.* VIII. 648 The plotlessness, still-life, pulling effutation. of modern plays.

† **Effuse**, *v.* Obs. *rare*—1. [Corruptly ad. Fr. *effruiquer* = OBFUSCATE.] *trans.* To obfuscate, dim.

1656 *Sheph. Kal. viii.* Wrath effuseth and leeseeth [Fr. *ofusque et perd*] the eye of reason.

|| **Efrete** (ē'frit). Another form of AFREET.

1847 LANE *Arab. Niz.* I. 8 Come down, and fear not this Efrete. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 133 The lady.. asserted that the father was an efrete or evil spirit.

**Eft** (ēft), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *efeta*, -e, 2-4 *eute*, 2-7 *eute*, 4 *eute*, 4-6 *ewt*(e), (5 *efete*, 6 *ewft*, evite), 6-8 *euet*, (8 *eft*, 9 *dial. efet*, *evvet*), 7-*eft*. See also NEWT. [OE. *efeta*, of unknown origin. The form NEWT (a *newt* corruptly for an *ewt*) is more frequent in literary use, and in some dialects has superseded the older form.]

A small lizard or lizard-like animal. Now (like NEWT) chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*) and to the Smooth Newt (*Lophinus punctatus*), of the order Salamandridæ.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wrt-Wulker 122 *Lacerta* uel *stilio*, *efete*. a. 1100 *Voc. ibid.* 122 *Lacerta*, *efeta*. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 in *Coll. Hom.* 177 *Peor* beð nadden and snaken, *euten* and frude. c. 1300 *R. All.* 6126 *Evetis*, and snakes, and paddocks brode. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 28 An *eute* enforstith with bondis, and dwelleth in the housis of kingis. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) Venimouse bestes and *auetes* [1535 *Isardes*]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe ne no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes. 1480 CAXTON *Deceit. Brit.* 48 *Eftes* that doon none harme. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 52 b. [The Camelion] beyng like to y<sup>e</sup> Ewte in the bodye. 1580 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 315 All things that breede in the muddle are not Ewtes. 1632 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. May never eute, nor the toade, Within thy banks make their abode. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 251 Animals somewhat like *Evetis* or *Newts*. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* iii. 11. 79 (E. D. S.) *Eft*, an *eft*. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Fam.* Poems I. 112 In quest of food, *Efts* strove in vain to crawl. 1800 HURDIS *Favorite Vill.* 153 Wriggles the viper and the basking *eft*. 1875 PARSII *Sussex Gloss.*, *Eftet*, a newt or *eft*. 1876 A. B. BUCKLEY *Scott. Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxiv. 201 Aquatic salamanders, which resemble our newts or *efts*. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arbour* i. xiv. 195 We used to hunt as boys for.. the little *evet*, the alligator of Great Britain.

† **Eft**, *sb.* 2. Obs. *rare*. [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *efest*, *efst*, malice, which freq. occurs in connexion with *nīð*.] ? Malice.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Jowes havis eft and niðe At me for the ferlikes that I kith. *Ibid.* 125 *Eft* and nythe and felony.

† **Eft**, *a.* Obs. *rare*—1. In 6 *superl.* *eftest*.

[? A blunder ascribed to Dogberry; but it is not clear what word is alluded to.] ? Ready, convenient.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 38 Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.

† **Eft** (ēft), *adv.* Obs. or arch. Also 3-5 *efte*, (3 *heft*, *Orm.* *eft*). [OE. *eft* = OS., OFris. *eft*, ON. *eftir*, *eftir*, *eft*; -OTent. \**afstir* *adv.* compar. deg., f. stem *ast*: see ART. Cf. OE. *leng*, compar. deg. of *lang*, LONG *adv.*]

1. A second time, again; back.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 20 Of neolnisse eorðan eft ðu alades mec. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 10 Noe.. asende ut eft culfran. c. 1200 ORMIN 1663 *Hu* mazz ad mann ben boren eft. c. 1205 LAY. 15981 Nu was Vortigeme aft [1275 *heft*] king. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 24403 He cried ans and eft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Onille Ingland eft he turned over þe se. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes* 7. 694 Eft he lrettes stolen everichon. c. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush.* xii. 267 Again the goode (chestnuts) under gravel he do, and tried eft and thries preve hem so. 1589 PUTT- HAM *Eng. Poessie* (Arb.) 160 Many a word yfaine shall eft arise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 145 Hee.. vanished eft away.

b. *Eft and eft*: again and again. *Eft*.. *eft*: first.. then.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 145 3if hym eft and eft eueret his neede. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 146 And as it dieth, eft and eft it dight. 1583 GOLDING *Cabrin* on *Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 *Eft* at one side and eft a tother.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 19 *Eft* [c. 950 *Lindisf.* *eft* sona] ic eow secege. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ne eft he ne mei on his welan.. *medegian*. 1340 *Ayeen*. 133 *Eft* þer is a stape huerinne is þe uolle of perfection of þise uirtue. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 327 Meny nytes in þe somer.. þe sonne goþ nouzt don.. and eft as many dayes in þe wynter.. the sonne ariseþ nouzt. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hem.* VIII. c. 13 § 12 It is eft declared by this presente acte, that, etc. 1651 GATAKER *Ridley* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 195 It pleasing God eft.. to imprint in the face.. a living portraiture of those endowments.

3. Afterwards.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 685 (Parker MS.) Þone [sc. Mulf] mon eft on Cent forborne. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sume men leden erest uile lifode, and turnen eft to god. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 332 He hit schal eft with tenex tynce. 1430 *Lvoo. Chron.* Troy i. vii. First with right make our self strong; And efte our force manly for to shewe. Of knyghtes chese taken out a fewe. 1528 MORE *Herseyes* iv. Wks. 269/2 David fell.. fyrst in aduociture & eft in manslaughter. a. 1559 CAVILL in *Mir. Mag.* (1563) B 2 b; Whom fortune brought to boote and eft to bale.

b. with *neuer*, *if ever*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 He ualleð in to helle þine þer neuer eft ne cuned of bote. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Þeo ha eanes fullliche forcoruen ne spruted þa neuer eft. c. 1314 *Guy Wyrw.* (A.) 2776 3if þou haue euer eft neede to me. c. 1325 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 302 Hys hert scholde to-breke. Ne schold he never eft more speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envi* ii. xii. (xii.) 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft.

4. *Comb.* *eft-sithe* v. (in a *eftsidian*) to return; *eft-sith*, *-sithes* *adv.*, another time, once more; also, from time to time, often (cf. OFESTITHES).

Also EFTSOON(s).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Þet ure saule moten eft-sithian to him. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 *Noe*.. sent þe dofe eftsith. a. 1547 *EARI. SURREY Envid* ii. 588 Which way eft-sithes.. Andromache alone Resorted to the parents of her make. 1875 *Wiltby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Eftsith*, often.

† **Eft**, obs. Sc. form of AFT (see AFT 4); only in eft castle, eft ship, the after part of a ship, the poop: cf. AFTER a., and FORECASTLE.

1513 DOUGLAS *Envi* iii. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. *Ibid.* v. iii. 58 The patrouns in eft castellis, fresche and gay, Stude.

*Eften*, *ap.* spurious f. *Eft* *adv.*, after OFTEN.

1623 COCKERAM *ii.* A. F. b. Again, *efen*.

*Efter*, *efter*, obs. Sc. var. AFTER, AFTER-.

† **Efter-char.** Obs. *rare*. [f. *efter*, var. of

AFTER + CHAR: -OE. *cerr*, *cyr* a turn.] Return.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21922 He sal find þan nan efter-char.

*Efters*, early misreading for ESTRES.

1552 *Rom. Rose* iv. 61 in Chaucer's *Wks.* (ed. Thynne). It was not left Till I had all the garden been in the efters [cf. *Belt-Shed* i. 1448 *estres*] that men might seene. 1715 KENNEDY, *Esters*, Walks, Galleries, Entries, Hedges. 1721-1806 BAILEY.

† **Eftersoons**, *adv.* Obs. Also 1 *efter sōna*, 3-4 *eftir*, -*tur*, -*son*(e), -*sons*. [f. OE. *efter*, var. of *after*, AFTER + SOON, with *advbl.* -s. Cf. EFTSOONS.] a. Again. b. Soon after, presently. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Gesomnadon efter sōna menig to him and eftersōna [he] larde him. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4241 Vn-til eftersōna þai haue him [Joseph] brocht, þar he was eftersōns sōald. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftersōns etitly on Achilles.

*Eftther*, *efther*, *dial.* f. AFTER, AFTER-.

† **Eftsoon**, -*soons*, *adv.* Obs. or arch.

Forms: 1 *oftsōna*, 3-5 *eft*, *efsona*, 4-7 *eft(e)*-*soone*, (1 *eft sonno*), 3-6 *eft(e)*-*sons*, -*nes*, -*nīs*, (4 *efsoins*, 5 *eftones*, *eftsoones*, 6 *eftsens*, (6 *eftsones*, 8 *eftsons*), 4-7 *eft(e)*-*soones*, (6 *eftsoones*), 6-*eftsoons*, 7-*eftson*. In several of the forms sometimes written as two words. [f. EFT *adv.* + SOON; in the later forms with -s after the analogy of *advbls.* from genitive cases.]

1. A second time, again.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Pa comon eft menizu to him and .. he hi larde eft sona. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 237 Gret travayl you is to come er 3e eftsona lond i-seo. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 51 The Sarazines countrefeten it [Bawme] he sotylete of Craft .. the Apotecaries countrefeten it eftsones. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 540 It is no neode forto write the same proof of resoun eftsones here. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 303 It therefore needeth not now eftsones to be rehearsed. 1637 R. ASKLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 166 Those others are seldom delivered out of their dangers but they returne eftsones to their misdoings.

b. quasi-adv. with vbl. sb.

1571 [see 3]. 1611 *COTGRE.* Iteration .. repetition .. eftsones-doing.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

990 [see *Err. adv.*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eft-sones goddes word is teleped sed. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Eft-sones ure helendes on tocome þincð deliche and grissliche all manne. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2417 So watz Adam in erde with one bygylded. & Samson eft sona. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2438 Then Elius, eftsones, he drest hym to say. 1601 *HOLLAND Elmy* 15 217 Vnlesse the party do eat some garlick before, and eftsones in the gathering [of the white Ellobore] sup off some wine. it wil.. offend the head.

3. Afterwards, soon afterwards. (The notion of 'soon', though app. implied in the etymology, is not distinctly evidenced in early examples, and down to 17th c. is sometimes absent; but in mod. archaistic use the sense is commonly 'forthwith, immediately'.)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1724) 397 Another gret mayster he slou, & eftson he byrdded. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Hacon .. praised him 3t eftsones To com tille Ingland. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Eft sona set hit one the fyre to hit boyle. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 If he do not accomplethe the order .. to be eftsones taken and whipped. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12 If any Person Ecclesiastical shall not reuoke his error, or after such reuocation eftsones affirms such untrue doctrine .. such eftsones affirming shall lust cause to deprive such person, etc. 1598 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1849) 680 Those disloyal defections in Ireland .. turned eftsones into violent commotions. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* 1. 256 Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails; eftsones I'll tell thee why. 1620 *HOLLAND tr. Camden's Brit.* 1. 558 Henry the fourth Earle, eft-sonce honorably employed. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Indol.* l. xxix. Not one eftsones in view was to be found. c 1764 *LLOYD Progr. Emv. Wks.* 1774 l. 136 She waz'd it roud: Eftsones there did appear Spirits and witches. c 1856 *LONG. Elected Knight* vii. Sir Oluf questioned the knight eftson. 1871 *Sunday Mag.* 118 They eftsones fell down, as men very high dead.

4. From time to time, occasionally, repeatedly. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxliii. (1493) 700 They [wylywes] mowe eftsones be shrit and payrd without a ladder. 1540 *RAYNALD Byrrth Man.* (1614) 153 Infirmitie, which eft-sones happen to Infants in their infancy. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 84 Maugre, a name eftsones used in the worshipfull family of Vavasors, Malgerius in old his tores. 1609 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxxiii. 238 He eftsones [identit] rehearsed and reiterated the law Æmylia. 1632 *SNEERWOOD, Eftsonce, ancient.* 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) l. i. vi. 31/2 Both these do happen eftsones.

5. Eftsones as.

c 1555 in *Ridley's Wks.* (1841) 256 Dr. Ridley .. eftsones as he had heard the cardinal named .. put on his cap. c 1555 *LATIMER Sermon* 9 *Rem.* (1845) 278 The other prisoner .. eftsones as he was placed, said to the lords.

† Eft-white, v. Obs. -1. [? f. Eft adv. + white, var. of quite, QUIT.] trans. (absol.) To repay.

c 1469 *Towneley Myst.* 106 A fatt shep I dar say A good fesse dar I lay, Eft whyte when I may, Bot this wille I borow.

† Efulcrate (f'v'lkret), a. Bot. [f. E- pref. + L. fulcrum + -ATE.] 'Said of buds from below which the customary leaf has fallen' (*Treas. Bot.*). Cf. FULCRATE.

† Egad (ig'əd), int. Also 7 igad, 8 egod. [prob. representing earlier *A God!* from a interjection: but in later times perhaps associated with asseverations, like *it's faith*, or possibly with *God*: cf. AGAD, ADAD, ADOD, ECOD, etc.] Used as a softened oath.

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Rel.* 4 Which is very civil I gad. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1770) III. lxxxv. 323 An exclamation of 'Humbugged egad!' 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsen.* xviii. (1809) 140 Egod, off we set, and never stoppt till I got to the bottom. 1823 *BYRON Island* ii. xxi. Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1868-9 Miss BRADDON *Charlotte's Inher.* iv. ii. 93 Yes, egad, and such a fortune as few girls drop into now-a-days.

† Egagropile. Obs. [a. Fr. *égagropile* f. Gr. *agragros* = wild goat + *gros* = felted hair.] See quot. 1811 W. WALTON *Peruvian Sheep* 97 The egagropiles, or hairballs, taken from the inside of horned cattle. *Ibid.* 99 In the llama they [concretions] rather become egagropiles.

† Egality. Obs. [ME. *egalite*, a. F. *égalité*: see EGALL a. and -ITY.] = EQUALITY (in 14th c. with sense 'equanimity').

(Re-formed as a nonce-wd. by Tennyson, to convey the modern associations connected with the Fr. word.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iv. 42 All fortune is blisful to a man by be agreeable to or by egalite of hym þat suffreth it. c 1386 - *Pers. Tr.* 875 She is as this martins in egalite. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 102. A rent may be granted for equality of partition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 265 That cursed France with her egalities!

So Egalitarian a. nonce-wd. [after F. *égalitaire*: see -ARY and -AN.], that asserts the equality of mankind.

1885 G. MURRAY *Under Lens* II. 103 Will not hear of the egalitarian doctrine.

† Egall, a. Obs. Also 5-6 egalle, 6 eguall, 6 egal. [a. OF. *egal* (*esgal*, *igal*, mod.F. *égal*): = L. *aequāle* EQUAL.] = EQUAL. Also quasi-sb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 88 To have right as you list comfort. Under your yerd egall to mine offence. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1041 Thy birth and hers they be every fortune. c 1553 T. WILSON *Rhetorique* 109 Egall members [of a sentence] are such, when, etc. 1555 *Instit. Gentleman* D. Making those their egalles whyche ought to be their inferiors. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 4 An Emperour.. Confronted thus, and for the extent Of egall [cf. 2. 3. 4 equal] justice, vs'd in such contempt? 1594 WEST *Synbol* ii. Chaucer's 28 Ministers of Justice.. frame their judgments after the square and rule of good and egall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 133 Companions Whose soules doe beare an egall [Q. equal] yoke of loue.

Hence † Egally adv., equally, evenly; with even judgement or temper; † Egalness, equality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iv. 43 Wip hem þat every fortune receyuen agreeably or egaly. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 365 Egally to discern Betweene the lady and thine ability. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 14 That ther be egalnes now at this tyme, that youre abundance sucke ther lacke. 1561 NORGON *Gorboduc* (1590) i. ii. And such an egalnes hath nature made Betweene the brethren of one fathers seede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 213 Your tendernes.. to your Kindred And egally indeede to all Estates. 1621 *Bolton Stat. Prel.* 157 (28 Hen. VIII.) The other part thereof egally to be devided among them.

† Egall, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler*.] trans. To equal, be equal to.

1591 LODGE *Catharos Eivb.* The surplusage should not egall the principal.

† Egar, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. *égarer* to mislead, and refl. to stray.] trans. To put aside, dispend with; intr. To stray, wander. Hence † Egarring vbl. sb.

1544 St. *Peters Hen.* VIII. l. 765 Item, to know the Kinges Majestes pleasur .. for egarring of certeyn fodder. 1584 *SOUTHERNE Pandora* 3 But if I will thus like Findar, In many discourses Egar.

† Egede, a. Obs. [Of unknown etymology, but app. related to *agade*, *agede* (? folly), which occurs in the Ormulum.] Foolish.

a 1225 *Auer. R.* 28a Hwu egede þing is horel. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Pah hit be egede sahe; hit ah meiden to eggi be swiðe þer framward.

† Egelidate, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. late L. *eglidat*, ppl. stem of *eglidare* to thaw, f. *ē* out + *gelidus* frozen.] trans. To render fluid (what is congealed).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 Then should my teares egelidate his gore.

† Egence, rare. [as if ad. L. *\*egēntia*, f. *egēnt-*, pr. pple. of *egere* to be in need.] Need, the existence of needs.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31 Egence is the life of the universe.

† Egency, v. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Neediness, poverty.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transp. Met.* xviii. So plac'd, hir ground might feed hir egency.

† Egeue, a. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *egēnus*, f. *egere* to see prec.] Needy, poor.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 210 The perverse will of man .. must needs it selfe alwayes be hungry and lacke, egeue and leane.

† Egepy, v. Obs. rare -1. [ad. (? through mod.L.) Gr. *αἰγυπῖος*.] A kind of vulture.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 42 Egepis and Eagles.

[Eger, app. a misreading of EDGER in R. Holme: see LIDGER 2.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Egers*, [country-word], the Spring or first blown tulips. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1854 in WESTER; and in mod. Dicts.]

Eger, obs. form of EAGER a., EAGRE.

† Egerminate (ig'zə-mināt), v. [ad. L. *ēgermināt* ppl. stem of *ēgermināre*, f. *ē* out + *germināre* to sprout.] intr. Of a plant: To shoot forth.

1623 COCKERAM, *Egerminate*, to spring or bud out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1845 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † Egermination. 1736 in BAILEY.

† Egerne, a. Obs. [of obscure etymology; cf. ON. *agjarn*.] Greedy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis oref is swiðe egerne, and feched his leswe hwile uppen trewes and hwil uppen clutes and hwile in be dales.

† Egest (ig'zət), v. [f. L. *ēgest*- ppl. stem of *ēgere*, f. *ē* out + *gere* carry.] trans. To pass off, expel; esp. from within the body, e.g. by evacuation of the bowels, perspiration, etc.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 65 When one is troubled with a desire of going often to the stool, and can egest nothing. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899 The Beare, the Hedgehog .. all wax Fat when they Sleepe, and egest not. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* To Rdr. 11 II I drest meat .. to be egested long before it come to be digested. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 What [is] rich apparel, which man takes up in pride, but that the worm hath egested in scorn? 1695 MANTON *Christ's Transfig.* iii. Wks. 1870 l. 362 The grave was like a woman ready to be delivered; it suffered throes till this blessed burden was egested. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 5 Alcohol, undergoes no .. change when taken into the stomach, but is egested from the lungs and skin.

† Egesta (ig'zəstā), sb. pl. [L. *egesta*, neut. pl. of *egestus*, pa. pple. of *ēgere*: see prec.] Waste matters passed off from the body; excreta.

1787 E. FORO in *Med. Commun.* II. 128 An exact attention to the ingesta and egesta would be conducive to recovery. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 It feeds .. if we may judge from its egesta, upon .. slime or moistened clay. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Med. Chem.* 448.

† Egestion (ig'zəstən), [ad. L. *ēgestiō*-em, noun of action f. *ēgere* to see prec.]

†1: gen. The action of discharging or emptying out. In quot. *concr.* Obs.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 449 Now thai condite her must egestion [L. *primo animum musti spumantis egesto*] That wol with gipse her wyne medicine.

†2: Phys. The passing off of excreta from within the body; opposed to ingestion.

1670 *RAY Proverbs* (1768) 8 Why the naming of some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them is condemned. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 32 These natural or involuntary exertions of Digestion, Egestion, Circulation. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 459/1 The functions of egestion are more necessary to the maintenance of life than those of ingestion. 1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 84 The form of which is very varied, and which at times contains the orifice of egestion also.

† b. spec. Evacuation of the bowels. Obs.

1547 *BOORDE Bruc. Health* xv. 12 They do defyle them selfe other by urny, or by egestion, or both at once. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 64 The Muscles .. are vnto egestion seruiceable. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 756 He which is stung by a scorpion .. is .. affected with .. a continual desire to egestion. 1711 *Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* i. 5. Sliced, a .. Term in Hawking to signifie Egestion.

† c. Occasionally used for 'vomiting'. Obs.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 The true history of Jonah, his swallowing and egestion by the whale. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 383 By luke-warme water .. the stomach is made apt to egestion.

d. *concr.* Excrement, † vomit.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 482 The excrements of his [the ox's] belly and egestion or dung, for the amending and enriching of plowed lands. 1609 *Br. BANLOW Aru.* *Names* 100 *Cath.* 100 The vsuaurie egestion of a filthy strong stomake. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* l. xvi. (1609) 25 For the most part their egestions be liquid. 1656 *HOUNES Six Lect. Wks.* 1845 VII. 320 To take wing .. like beetles from my egestions. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* ii. xlvii. 309 The Egestion, soft, equal, yellow, is well digested.

†3: The expulsion of a product of digestion, secretion, etc., from the organ producing it. Also *concr.* Obs.

1643 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 367 The arteries which fit test to receive these sudden egestions of blood. 1656 *PHILLIPS, Egestion*, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the Pylorus or gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† Egestive (ig'zəstiv), a. [f. L. *ēgest-* (see EGEST v.) + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the process of egestion.

1671 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 276 They have the digestive, egestive, and other parts of the Nutritive Faculty. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 66/1 Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50 In the Porifera, the terminal aperture of the gastraea becomes the egestive opening of the adult.

† Egestuose, a. Obs. -o [ad. late L. *egestuosus*, irreg. f. *egestas* poverty.] = EGESTUOUS.

1775 *ASH, Egestuose*, poor, needy.

† Egestuosity, v. Obs. rare. [as if ad. L. *\*egestuositas*, m. f. as prec.] Meagreness, poverty. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1709 *Br. Afollo* II. No. 64. 2/6 Clothing the Egestuosity of your Matter with pompous Epithets.

† Egestuous, a. Obs. -o [see EGESTUOSE.] Very poor and needy.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in *ASH*.

† Egg (eg), sb. Forms: a. 1 ēg, (ēis), 2 aīg, 3-5 ey(e), 4-6 ay(e), 5 3ey; pl. 1 ēg(e)ru, 4 eyer, 3-5 ay-, ei-, eyren(e), 5 eyron, -oun. β. 4-7 eg, egge, (5 eeg, egge, hegge), 6- egg. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēg*, pl. *āgru* (whence the a. forms) = OS. *ei* (MDn., Du. *ei*), OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigr* (MHG. *ei*, mod.G. *ei*, pl. *eier*), ON. *egg*, Goth. *\*addjis* (Crim.-Goth. 16th c. *ada*) = OTeut. *\*ajjos* neut. The β. forms are from the ON. *egg*. The connexion of the Teut. word with its WArYan synonyms, Gr. *ōōv*, L. *ovum*, OSI. *gafa*, Ir. *eg*, is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated.]

1. The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane. *Addle, Wind egg*: see those words.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 160 On æge bið gieleca on mid-dan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Wiþ þon þe hæf ne weaxe æmettan ægru genim. c 1225 *Auer. R.* 66 Kumed þe coue .. & reued hire hire eiren. c 1300 *K. Alis* 568 A faukon .. An ay he laide .. That feol the kyng Philip nygh. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xi. 343 Many other briddes ludden .. her eggis .. In mareys. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* lix. 5 The eiren of edderes the to-breeken. c 1440 *Gaite Rom.* xxviii. 106 (Harl. MS.) Anophere birde .. laborithe .. to infecte hir nest or hir eyren. 1485 *Br. St. Albans* Aija. 2 To speke of hawkis for an egg to thei be habull to be taken. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxix. 13 The Estrich .. when he hath layed his eggis vpon the grounde, he bredeth them in the dust. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 32 Thinke him as a Serpents egge. 1657 S. PUCIAS *Phil. Flying* 48 Im-properly that is an egg out of the whole whereof a living creature is bred, as the eggs of Spiders, Ants, Flies. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 32 A Queen .. in a Box .. will in a few Days deposit some Eggs, unless she had laid before you



took her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 339 The numerous brood of [turtles] eggs are buried in the warm sands of the shore. 1825 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 95 The eggs of the Slug, when dried up by the sun or by artificial heat... are found not to have lost their fertility.

**b. spec.** An egg of a domestic fowl as an article of food.

805-33 *Chart. Oswulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 3if hit donne festendæg sic, selle mon unegc cæsu and fises and butran and ægera. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 103 Smire mid æges geolcan. c.1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Luke xi. 12 3if he bit æg [c.1600 *Hutton aig*] seget þu ræd he him scorpionem. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8334. Vor anye tucle ssillinges wel wævc þu hii bohte. c.1300 *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom throwe drit and donge, With foule æyren. c.1400 MAUNDEV. v. 49 Thidre byrgen Wommen... here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees & of Dokes. c.1400 *Kowland & A.* 222 The lawes of Cristyante ne are noghte worthe aye oye. c.1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 582 Wol thou... eyron grete that legge? 1490 CANTON *Encyclop. Prol.* What sholde a mai in these dayes now wryte, egges or eyren, certainly it is harde to playe every man. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 9 So is it not worthe a rotten aye. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. 64 They are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter. 1614 W. B. *Philosophers Banquet* (ed. 21) 32 Goose-egges are loathing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11. 148 Constrain'd to... keep Lent with Bisket and hard Eggs only. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rides of Diet* 255 Eggs are perhaps the... most nourishing... of all animal Food. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 137 Give them to this fellow; he'll put them down as if they were eggs, now. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 46 Was it... worth... discussion... whether an egg laid on a festival might or might not be eaten?

**2. fig.** That which contains the germ of anything; generally in a bad sense. Also in phrase, *To crush in the egg.*

1645 TOMBS *Anthropol.* 8 This was the egg out of which their contentions were hatched. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccxlviii. See Power of Warre From the first Egg of Libertie, out-Creeps A fatal Serpent. 1689 *Apol. Fair.* *Walker's Acc.* 91 The Rebellion... had not been either prevented or crush'd in the Egg.

**b. Applied contemptuously to a young person.**

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. ii. 83 What you Egg? Yong fry of Treachery. 1835 E. ELLIOTT *Taurasides* iv. iv. Wks. III. 272 Who would suspect a boy? Who hild thee? Egg! 3. Applied to anything that resembles an egg in shape or appearance. So *† To turn up the eggs* (i.e. the whites) of one's eyes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 105 The eggs or figure uall. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 89 The eggs of their eies are at their highest elevation. a 1637 B. JONSON (R.) A puritan poacht, That used to turn up the great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg.

**4. Phrases: A bad egg** (colloq.): a person or a scheme that disappoints expectation. *† Egg and bird:* in youth and maturity, from beginning to end, first and last. *To break the egg in anybody's pocket:* to spoil his plan. *† To take eggs for money:* to be put off with something worthless. *To have eggs on the spit:* to have business in hand. *To tread upon eggs:* to walk warily, as on delicate ground; *† (To be) with eggs:* (to be) ready to lay; also fig. *† To come in with five eggs:* to break in fassily with an idle story; more fully, *Five eggs a penny, and four of them addle.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 Persones coming in with their five eggs, how that Sylla had geuen over his office of Dictature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* (Arb.) 56 An other cometh in with his five eggs. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii. I have eggs on the spit; I cannot go yet, sir. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. I.* ii. 161 Mine honest Friend Will you take Eggs for Money? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 30 Contented to take Eggs (as it were) for their money. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell A* iii, I have been such a profligate Liar, Egg, and Bird. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto (little-page)*, Apollo's... Grotto makes them [Wits] all with egg. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 324 This very circumstance... broke the egg... in the Pockets of the Whigs. a 1734 — *La Guilford* (1808) I. 245 (D.) This gave him occasion... to find if any slip had been made (for he all along trod upon eggs). 1747 GOUT *Eng. Ants.* 57 Very like that of a Female Bee, Wasp, or Queen Ant, when not with Egg. 1864 *Athenæum* 559x. 'A bad egg'... a fellow who had not proved to be as good as his promise. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xiii. in *Harper's Mag.* May 954/2. I have other eggs on the spit.

**b. In many proverbial phrases of obvious meaning; also, As sure as eggs is eggs; hence, As safe as eggs** (in same sense). *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs:* said to those who presume to offer advice to others who are more experienced. *To have all your eggs in one basket:* to risk all one's property on a single venture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 26 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egg is full of meat. 1605 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life's Critiques* that spend their eyes to find a haire vpon an egg. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii. The Hen lays as well upon one Egg as many. a 1610 BARNINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 51 To be wonne with the egg and lost with the shell, is a great inconstancy. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. 130 We are Almost as like as Eggs. 1658 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. 160. 171 They are as like your own, as an egg to an egg. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* (1640) 201 He that steals an egg, will steal an ox. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creat.* As sure as Eggs be Eggs. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 You would have me teach my Grandame to suck Eggs. 1777 SHERIDAN *Triumph. Scarb.* III. iv. As full of good-nature as an egg's full of meat. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* II. vi. I shall come out bottom of the form as sure as eggs is eggs. 1871 M.

COLLINS *Arg. & Merch.* III. iv. 114 We've got the Derby and Leger this next year as safe as eggs.

## II. Comb.

**5. In Plant-names: Eggs and Bacon, Eggs and Butter, Eggs and Collops;** popular names for several plants, esp. *Linaria vulgaris*, the Field Snap-dragon or Toad-flax.

1878 BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-u.*, *Eggs and Bacon*. From the two shades of yellow in the flower. 1 *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Lotus corniculatus*. Eggs and Butter, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Eggs and Collops, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Ranunculus acris*, L.

**6. General comb.: a. attributive, as egg-ball, -basket, -cup, -pie, -sauce, -spoon, -stall, -state, -tongs, -yolk or -yolk.**

1865 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 201 \*Egg-balls for Soups and Made Dishes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 108 The font... is of an \*egg-cup form. 1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 858 Silver or plated \*egg-dishes are now very much used. a 1592 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* (1861) 174 When \*egg-pies grow on apple-trees, then will they grey mare prove a bag-piper. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 12 It is welcome, whether it be sawsedge or custard or egg-pye. c.1685 in *Dk. Buckhins's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She... neatly dish'd it up with \*Egg-sauce. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1865) I. 80/2 Judgments only to be averted by salt-fish and egg-sauce. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 273 Those who kept \*egg-stalls and fish-stalls cursed him and removed them. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 38 The Continuance of Ants in the \*Egg State is somewhat precarious. 1868 Q. *Rev.* 354 These 'colifichets' are made principally of the \*egg-yolk.

**b. objective, as egg-eating vbl. sh. and ppl. adj.; -hunter, -laying vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., -monger, also, egg-beater, -boiler, -detector, -poacher, -tester, -timer, appliances and implements used for or in beating, boiling, etc., eggs.**

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Patent \*Egg Beaters. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney I.* iii. 85 \*Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1882 A. HERBURN in *Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The egg-eating birds kept the wood pigeon within very moderate bounds. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xvi. 265 Our \*egg-hunters found it difficult to keep their feet. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 186 Like a goose in the agonies of \*egg-laying. 1676 SHAWWELL *Virtuoso* III. All oviparous or egg-laying creatures. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 \*Egg Poachers. *Ibid.* 251 Microscopes, \*Egg Testers, Lamps, etc. *Ibid.* 112/2 An assortment of \*Egg... Timers, etc.

**c. simulative, as egg-bald, -like, -oblong, -shaped, adj.; egg-fashion adv.**

1877 TERNYSON *Harold v. i.* But if thou (the monk) blurt thy curse among our folk... I may give that \*egg-bald head The tap that silences. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 Three Diamonds... two of them pretty large cut \*Egg-fashion. 1599 T. MOUTET *Silkwormes* 18 \*Egg-like [marginal gloss or oval]. 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anal.* I. 142/2 The bones of the cranium... concur in the production of an egg-like cavity. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Objects Sea Shore* 50 Some of them have anything but an egg-like aspect. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 16 A small oval face... with an egg-like line of cheek and chin. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 355 Seed single, \*egg-oblong. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 186 The seeds \*egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 370 Ceylon is egg-shaped.

**7. Special comb.: egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue** (mouldings), varieties of the ECHINUS, produced by the alternation of vertical with egg-shaped ornaments: see ECHINUS 3 and quots. there given; egg-apple, the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*); egg-bag, (a) the ovary; (b) = egg-case; egg-berry (see quot.); egg-bird, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosa*) common in the West Indies, where its eggs are collected for use as food; egg-binding, the condition or disease of a fowl that is egg-bound; egg-born a., produced from an egg; egg-bound ppl. a., said of fowls suffering from weakness or disease, so that they are unable to expel their eggs; egg-breaker (see quot.); egg-case (see quot.); egg-cell, the cell or germ from which an egg or a living animal is subsequently developed; egg-cheese (see quot.); egg-chinned ppl. a., ? double-chinned, or having an egg-shaped chin; egg-cluster = egg-case; egg-coal, coal broken into pieces the size of an egg; egg-covering, the external membrane of an insect's egg; egg-dance, a dance blindfold among eggs; fig. an intricate and difficult task; egg-flip = Egg-nog; egg-form, an ellipse; ? egg-fraise, a pancake; ? egg-fry, zoosperms, semen of the male; cf. Fry; egg-full a., as full as an egg is of meat; egg-glass, (a) a glass for holding an egg; (b) a sand-glass in which the running of the sand indicates the time during which an egg should be boiled; egg-hole (see quot.); ? egg-hot, 'a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg' (Berks. Gloss. E. D. S.); egg-life (see quot.); egg(s)-man, a collector of (wild fowls') eggs; ? egg-nest = egg-case; ? egg-pea, an old variety of garden pea; egg-pog, the sloe; egg-plum, an egg-shaped plum, generally of a light yellow colour; egg-pop (U.S.), ?; egg-posset = egg-flip; egg-pouch,

egg-sac = egg-case; egg-Saturday, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Nares); egg-slice, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; egg-spoon, (a) a spoon used in eating eggs; (b) (see quot.); ? egg-starch a.; egg-stone = OOLITE; egg-sucker (see quot.); egg-Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday; egg-trot = egg-wife's trot; egg-urchin, the popular name of one or more species of ECHINUS; egg-whisk, an utensil for heating eggs to a froth; ? egg-wife, a woman who offers eggs for sale; hence egg-wife's trot, the pace at which an egg-wife would ride to market.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The profile or contour of the echinus, is enriched with \*eggs and anchors, alternately placed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xxxii. 257 A house glorified within by \*egg-and-dart mouldings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 From this ovary, or \*egg-bag, as it is vulgarly called, the fish's eggs drop one by one into the womb. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 127 Thus also spiders carry out about their nest or egg-bag. 1878 BARTON & HOLL. *Plant-u.*, \*Egg-berry, *Prunus Padus* L. Cf. Heckberry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Small Grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's; and they are therefore by Privaters called \*Egg-birds. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1362 Upon the shore were... some egg birds. 1882 BAZAAR 15 Feb. 175 My queries as to \*egg-binding... my hen budgerigar died \*egg-bound. a 1631 DRAYTON *Elegiacs*, *Lady Aston's Departure*, Leda's brood, Jove's \*egg-bomb issue smile upon the flood! 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 422 A sort of Gull, called \*Egg-breakers, by the natives. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 755 The females [Spiders] lay their eggs in these tubes; inclosing them in a silken cocoon, or \*egg-case, which they carry about with them when they go to hunt. 1880 LANKESTER *Dezen.* 20 A structureless particle... thrown off from its parent... known as the \*egg-cell. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 121 The human egg-cell is... not essentially different from those of other Mammals. 1874-1875 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXVIII. 304 (E. D. S.) Farmers... make \*egg-cheeses... by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd. 1645 B. JONSON *Slap of N.* iv. i. My \*egg-chin'd laureate here 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc.* iv. (1732) 49 Ovary or \*Egg-cluster. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Objects Sea Shore* 52 The egg-cluster from which the sketch was taken. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* \*Egg-Coal, Pennsylvania. 1835-6 Toon *Cycl. Anal.* I. 270/1 The young... swim about... the instant that they are liberated from the \*egg-coverings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. v. 172 The \*egg-dance... was common enough about thirty years back. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 29/2 The slip is very excusable, for it is an egg-dance. 1871 NAPHY'S *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 487 Some concentrated liquid nourishment, as a few spoonfuls of \*egg-slip or beef-tea. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. It is lyke a circle that were brused... whiche forme Geometricians dooe call an \*egg forme. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 323 An \*egg-fraise. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 124 An egg... that sprang from the impetus of the tread, the Harvey-antag, or contagion and \*egg-fry of Kerckring and de Graaf. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvii. (1848) 324, I am \*egg-full of life. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Culture Wks.* (Bohn) III. 227 No more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an \*egg-glass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, \*Egg-hole (Derby), a notch cut in the wall of a lode to hold the end of a stempel. 1796 LAMB in *Lett.* (1849) 25, I have been drinking \*egg-hot and smoking Oronoko. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 \*Egg-life or embryonic life within the egg-membranes. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hamington* viii. (1887) 107 The enthusiastic \*eggsmen... scrambled up again with the contents of three nests in his pockets. 1704 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1620, I saw exceeding small ones still remaining in the Ovarium or \*Egg-nest. 1744 *Notes & Observ.* Tusser's *Husb.* 19 Runcival Pease... in their room are got the \*Egg-pea, the Sugar-pea, etc. 1878 BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-u.*, \*Egg-pea Bushes, *Prunus spinosa* L. 1859 *Al. V. Round* No. 1. 17 The persimian is like a large \*egg-plum. 1860 O. W. HOLMES. *Prof. Brank.* I. 12 (Paterson) 6 Water to make \*egg-pop with. 1874 *Hoxe Year-bk.* 9 Jan. 61 \*Egg-posset, alias Egg-slip, otherwise... 'rum booze'. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. 72 The only insects... known to spin an \*egg-pouch like the spiders are the hydrophilii, a kind of water beetle. 1871 WOOD *Comm. Objects Sea Shore* 50 All the \*egg-sacs would have been found empty. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 They [the Gregarinae] have been described under a variety of titles, such as worm-moulds, egg-sacs, etc. 1607 *Chr. Prince in Misc. Aut. Angl.* (1816) 68 On the six of february, being \*Egg saturday, it pleased some gentlemen scholars in the towne to make a dauncing night of it. 1670 Sir N. BAKER *Theatr. Tri.* 37 One trick which he... seems to have learned... from Egg-Saturday... the diversity of meats with diversity of dressing. 1796 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* xiv. 238 Fry them brown in fresh butter; then take them out with an \*egg-slice. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hamington* viii. (1887) 107 The egg hunter aims himself with an instrument called an \*egg-spoon, like a tiny landing-net, at the end of a long light rod. 1630 TAYLOR *Workes* (N.) Whose calves \*egg-scurch may in some sort be taken As if they had been hang'd to smoke like bacon. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 63 This rock is called oolite, or \*egg-stone. c.1865 LO. BROUHAUS in *Circ. Soc. I. Introduct. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, or \*Egg-sucker, which chiefly feeds on the eggs found in... nests. 1843 EMULETON in *Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 E. Spharra—Common \*Egg Urchin. E. miliaris.—Purple-lipped Egg Urchin. 1659 H. H. BURNET *Philos. Cijb.* A Bawd, a scolding \*Eggwife.

**Egg** (cg), v.1 [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*) = Edge v.1]

1. *trans.* To incite, encourage, urge on; to provoke, tempt. Cf. EDGE v.1 Const. (*†tit*), to, unto (an action, enterprise, etc.). *Obs.* cxc. as in 2.

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Also he deuel him to eggede.  
*c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3, & egged he to brudlac. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 278 Pe clerig of Scotland egged her kyng Jon. *c* 1250 *Will. Palerne* 1230 He sent enuiously to pempour and egged him swiþe bi a certayne day bataille to a bide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7894 þei þat eggen or consenten to be sinne bien partners of þe sinne.  
*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yvele [P. eggen, or styre to gode or yll], *incito, pro-voco*. 1508 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* 141 b. He shall have frendes and felawys at honde. To egge him forwarde vnto vnhappines. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. viii. 17 Thai foyne at vthir, and eggis to bargaine. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 290/1 Especiallie being egged... by his brethren taking it to stomach. *c* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 379 A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would egg him to fight. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. i. xi. (1622) 21 The like occasion egged him to the like cruelty against Semp. Gracchus. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius* *Low-C. Warrs* 93 Their suspicions egged them to cruelty.  
 2. with on. Const. to, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace* *Sat. v. D.* b. He egge them on to speake some thing, whiche spoken may repent them. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* *Wits* iv. (1596) 45 Sibils and Bacchantes... men think are egged on by some diuine inspiration. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxii. That foregoing light That egges us on 'cording to what we have liuen. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard [was] a main incendiary in the Rebellion, violently egged on by his wife. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 257 Thus they egged Men on to old Age... till they learn too late. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 21 Everything conspired to... egg them on to the undertaking. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* II. x. (1876) 207 Schemers and flatterers would egg him on.

**Egg** (eg), *v.* 2. [f. the sb.] *trans. a.* In comb. To egg and crumb: to cover with yolk of egg and crumbs. *b.* To pelt with (rotten) eggs. *c. intr.* To collect (wild fowls) eggs.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* i. "They be all hegged and crumbed." 1857 *Baltimore Sun* 1 Aug. (Bartlett) The abolition editor of the Newport News, was egged out of Alexandria... on Monday. 1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806/1 An Iowa poet has been egged by the populace. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hamington* viii. 106 They... fished, egged... and explored to their heart's content.

**Egge**, obs. var. of **EDGE** *sb.* and *v.* 1

**Egged** (egd), *ppl. a.* [f. **EGG** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Mixed with egg.

1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 Directions about egged wine.

**† Egger**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 eggar. [f. **EGG** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.] One who urges on or incites; an instigator. Also *eggor*.

1598 BARRET *Thor. Warrs* iv. i. 120, I wish the ill yeare to his Eggars and setters on. 1605 *ANON. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 37 The eggars and instruments of all those slaughters. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 524 An egger on, *impulsor*.

**Egger** (egga), *sb.* 2. [f. **EGG** *v.* 2 + **-ER**.] One who collects (wild fowls) eggs.

1875 BR. HANNINGTON in *Dawson Life* (1887) viii. 109 And to the eggars of this Isle The emu's egg she shows.

**† Egger** (egga), *sb.* 3. Also eggar. [app. f. **EGG** *sb.* + **-ER**; see quot. 1720.] A collector's name for various species of moths, esp. the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombix quercus*).

17905 B. WILKES *Bowles New Collection Engl. Moths* Plate I. The Great Egger Moth. 1790 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects*, Descr. Pl. xviii. It spans itself... a little brown Case 6, in form of Eggs, the Caterpillar a in the next plate; for which reason they are called by some the great and small Egger. 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepid.* pt. 1. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 89 The caterpillar of that fine large insect, the Oak Egger-moth, is said to feed on the leaves of the Heath. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Moths* 41 The Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichura crataegi*); the Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*); the Oak Eggar (*Bombix quercus*); the Grass Eggar (*Bombix trifolii*). 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/2 An oak-egger has been seen in Hyde Park.

**Egging** (eg'in), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. **EGG** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 1.] An urging forward, incitement, instigation. Also *egging forward* or *on*.

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þat heued þat Iob heled wið þe deules egging was his rihte bileue. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1206 His [Samson's] wiif wald nocht fin Thoru egging of his wipewin. *c* 1400 *Octonion* 688 Sella hem nocht For no eggenges. 1521 *Old City Act. Bk. Archael.* XLIII. A fyne lost by John Stone for eggging of other mannes apprentices from his maistre xxd. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrophus* vii. 63 Antonius began a greite ciuill warr through the... egging forward of his wife Cleopatra. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence's Heyra* ii. i. They have married by your egging on. *c* 1650 CLEVELAND *Wits*. (1687) 370 How curst an egging on... do these univly Dances bring. 1875 A. R. HORE *School-boy Fr.* 90 He needed very little egging on, to talk nonsense.

**Egging**, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. **EGG** *v.* 2 + **-ING** 1.] The action of collecting (wild fowls) eggs; also *attrib.* 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* ii. 15 The univly trade of egging and bird-despoiling. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hamington* viii. (1887) 107 They had arrived in the height of the egging season.

**Egglar** (eg'lar), *dial.* [f. **EGG** *sb.*, ? after *pedlar* or *higgler*.] An egg-dealer and poulterer. 1791 *Census (Merton)* in *Stat. Acc. Sc.* (1795) XIV. 589 Weavers 4. Clothier 1. Egglers 2. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Jan. But his chief profession is that of an 'egglar', that is, he used to buy eggs and forward them in large quantities to England. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/6 They do not even eat the eggs, but sell them to an 'egglar'. 1881 *Supp. Oxford Gloss.*, *Egglar*, a poulterer.

**Egklet** (eg'let), *nonce-wd.* [f. **EGG** *sb.* + **-LET**.] A small egg.

1883 *Cornh. Mag.* On being 'Pilled'. The sight of those added egglets [pills] lying in their cardboard nest.

**Egging**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc.* [f. **EGG** *sb.* after **EGG-LE**.] The business of an eggler.

1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* ix. 90 Try the egging or cadgering.

**† Eggment**, *Obs.* [f. **EGG** *v.* + **-MENT**; an early example of the addition of **-MENT** to an Eng. vb.] Incitement, instigation.

*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25733 (Fairf.) We synne þorou egment of þer þre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes* T. 744 Thurgh wommannes eggement Mankynde was lorn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggment, or sterynge, *incitamentum*.

**Egg-nog** (eg-nog), *Also (rarely) egg-noggy*. [f. **EGG** + **NOG** strong ale.] A drink in which the white and yolk of eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256 The egg-nog... had gone about rather freely. 1844 Mrs. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 179 Followed by the production of a tumbler of egg-noggy. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 428 And made an egg-nog of cider eggs. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 91, I would rely chiefly on egg-nog, beef essence, and quinine.

**Egg-plant**. A popular name for the *Solanum esculentum*, originally given to the white-fruited variety, but afterwards extended to that which bears the purple fruit or Aubergine.

1767 J. ANEKCROMBIE *Ex. Man ovi Gard.* (1803) 102 The choicest kinds [of tender annuals] are the double balsams... ice-plant, egg-plant, etc. 1794 MARTIN *Roussau's Bot.* xvi. 202 When this [its fruit] is white it has the name of Egg-Plant. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life* xv. 273 Soup made of a glutinous vegetable, and the egg-plant roasted before the fire. 1861 DELAMAR *Kitch. Gard.* 125 There is the purple-fruited egg-plant, and the white-fruited egg-plant.

**Eggritte**, obs. form of **EGHER**.

**Egg-shell**. [f. **EGG** *sb.* + **SHELL**.] The shell or external calcareous covering of an egg; often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility.

*c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 577 He fondith to creope... Aegyn into the ay-schelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* viii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Fro Eggshells calcaynd. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36, I gat not so muche... As... a poore eggshell. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diet's Dry Din.* To Rd., I haue put into a by-dish (like Egg-shelles in a Saucer) what worthily may breed offence. *c* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 57 Without the Kings acceptance, both the publicke and priuate aduices be as but enptie Egg-shells. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 328 The carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate... in the egg shells of birds. 1859 *Donn Cycl. Anat.* v. 63/1 The pores of the egg-shell may be easily stopp'd by any... oily matter. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 129 He... babbled... How Enid never... cared a broken egg-shell for her lord.

*b. attrib.*, chiefly *similitive*. *Egg-shell china*: a porcelain ware of extreme thinness and delicacy. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlv. 52 We... stepping into an egg-shell caïque, crossed the Golden Horn. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 424 We come out of our egg-shell existence. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 31 Fragile and sweetly pretty little egg-shell porcelain cups. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/2 The egg-shell sides of the Mercury.

Hence **Eggshell-ful**, as a measure of quantity.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 29 An eye-schelle full of good brennyng water. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 73 Drink an eggshellfull of the iuice of Betony. 1745 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 14 An egg-shell full of tar. 1758 J. S. LE DRAIN *Obserr. Surg.* (1771) 247, I found about an Egg-Shell full of purulent Serosity.

**Eggy** (eg'i), *a.* [f. **EGG** + **-Y**.] *a.* Full of eggs, abounding in eggs. *b.* Marked with stains of egg. 1709 *Rambl. Fiddle-Caps* 7 So Eggy withal, that a man would have Sworn, He had just in the Pill'ry been taking a Turn.

**Eghe**, obs. form of **EYE**.

**Egir**, obs. form of **EAGER**, *a.*

**Egismant**, var. of **AGISMANT**.

1681 J. W. Syst. Agric. 325, Egismants, cattle taken in to graze or be fed by the week or month.

**Eglandular** (eg'landil'lar), *a. Bot.* [f. **E**-pref. 3 + **GLANDULAR**.] That has no glands.

1870 J. D. HOOKER *Student's Flora* 21 Matthiola incana... pod eglandular.

**Eglandulose** (eg'landil'los), *a. Bot.* [f. **E**-pref. 3 + **GLANDULOSE**.] = *prec.*

1878 HOLME *Wild Flowers* I. Summary 15 Leaves pin-nate, eglandulose, slightly hairy.

**Eglantine** 1 (eg'lant'ain, -tin). Forms: 4-6 *Eglantine*, (6) *egletyne*, 7- *eglantine*. [*a.* F. *églantine* (= Pr. *aglantina*), f. OF. *aglant* of same meaning, prob. repr. Lat. type *aculentus* prickly, f. *acu-s* needle + *-lentus* suffix, as in *virtu-lentus*, *lucul-lentus*; cf. *aculeus* sting, prickle.]

1. The Sweet-briar: also *attrib.*

*c* 1400 MAUNDEY. ii. 14 There he was crowned with Eglantier [v. r. Eglantine]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* v. N vj a. The eglantine is much like the common briar but the leues are swete and pleasant to smel to. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. V.* ii. 1. 152 Quite ouer-cannop'd with... Eglantine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 62/2 The Eglantine Rose is the Sweet brier Rose. *c* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 122 Nor spare the sweet-leaft Eglantine. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv. Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1883 MISS BRADTON *Mount-Royal* II. iv. 82 Hedges filled with honey-suckle and eglantine.

† 2. By Milton possibly taken for: The honey-suckle.

1631 MILTON *L'Allegro* 48 Through the sweetbriar or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.

**Eglantine** 2. (See quot.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 31 Eglantine, a stone of the hardness and grain of marble.

**Eglatere** (eg'lät'ere). *Obs. exc. poet.* Forms: 5 *eglantere*, 4-5 *eglantier*, -ier. [*a.* OF. *églantier*, *aglantier* (mod. F. *églantier*), f. *aglant* (see **EG-LANTINE** 1) + *-ier*, as in *ros-ier* rose-tree, etc.] = **EG-LANTINE** 1.

*a* 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Bedegar est nodus rosae albae silvestris, vulgari nomine, eglanter. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 226 Ij gilt pees with iij coverkils with treiles of eglenters. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* viii. The hegge... With sicamour was set and eglatere. *Ibid.* xii. I... Thought suddenly I felt so swete an Air Of the Eglantier. 1830 TENNYSON *Dryce* 23 The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dew than traitor's tear.

**Egle**, obs. form of **EAGLE**.

**† Egle-cher**, *a. Obs.* [app. repr. or f. OE. *aglæca*, *aglæcca*, sb., cruel person, fierce warrior, f. *aglæc* misery, sharp conflict; of uncertain origin.] ? Valiant.

*a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in O. E. Misc. 102 Knyhtes egleche. *a* 1300 *Malcolena* in *Saints Lives* (1887) 462 Sleize men and egleche... Lustniez noube 10 mi speche. *c* 1300 in R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) Append. XX. 125 Pe leidi [the empress Matilda] was egleche.

**Eglerter**, obs. form of **EGLATERE**.

**Elogue**, obs. form of **ELOGUE**.

**† Eglomerate** (eg'glom'érät), *v. Obs.* -o [as if f. L. *\*eglomerat-* ppl. stem of *\*eglomerā-re*, f. *eg-* + *glom-* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus*, -*er* is clew, or ball.] *trans.* and *intr.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eglomerace* [sic], to unwind. 1775 ASH, *Eglomerate*, to unwind itself. In mod. Dicts.

**Eglotte**, obs. var. of **AGLET**.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 176 An Eglotte, *bractecolum*.

**Egma**. A 'stage rustic's' blunder for ENIGMA. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iii. i. 73 No egma, no riddle, no lenuoy.

**|| Ego** (ego, 'i-go). *Metaph.* [*L. ego* I.]

That which is symbolized by the pronoun I; the conscious thinking subject, as opposed to the non-ego or object. Also *humorously*, for 'self'. The pronunciation ('i-go) is now seldom heard in England, though no other is recognized in the 1885 edition of Ogilvie, and in the 1886 edition of Webster. In the derivatives *egotism*, *egotism*, etc. the sound ('i) given in the name dictionaries without alternative, is in Eng. use still more rare than in the case of the primary word.

1780 *Doves Letter* 6 June. To thee both Ego and all that Ego covers is interesting. 1824 GALT *Kothelan* II. 207 He plainly regarded Ego as one of the most captivating of the human race. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 200 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 514 The Ego is essentially an Activity; consequently free. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 142 The harmonious laws of his mind are everywhere visibly at work—but the ego—the mere personality—is nowhere to be traced. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. iv. 51 While the Non-ego shifts, the Ego remains the same.

*b.* Comb. *ego-altruistic* [the first element really stands for *egotistic*]: see quot.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. vii. 595 The ego-altruistic sentiments... sentiments which while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others.

Hence **Ego-hood**, *nonce-wd.* [f. **EGO** *ego* I + **-HOOD**.] Individuality, personality.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 79 We must face... the reality of our own ego-hood.

**Egoical** (eg'o'ikäl), *a.* [f. **EGO** + **-ICAL**.] Of or pertaining to egotism.

**Egoism** (eg'o, 'i-go'iz'm). [*ad.* F. *égoïsme*, *ad.* mod. L. *egoismus*, f. L. *ego* I: see **-ISM**. Cf. **EGOMISM**.]

1. *Metaph.* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind; chiefly applied to philosophical systems supposed by their adversaries logically to imply this conclusion.

[1722 C. M. PFAFF (title), *De Egoismo*, nova philosophica hæresis.] 1785 REID *Int. Powers* ii. x. 235, I am left alone in that forlorn state of egoism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 270 The egoism of Berkeley and Hume is largely incorporated in his system.

2. *Ethics.* The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense: Regard to one's own interest, as the supreme guiding principle of action; systematic selfishness. (In recent use opposed to *altruism*.)

1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 234/1 Affection... was lost in selfishness or according to their new word Egoism. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 A contrast of his egoism (for he had benefited on them) with the generous abandonment of rights by the other members of the Assembly. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 463 Egoism... is sure to prevail whenever the pressure of high Christian motives is removed. 1850 CARLILE *Later-day Pamph.* i. 9 The mature man, hardened into sceptical egoism, knows no emotion but that of his own frigid cautions. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 192/1 Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Strat. Sociol.* viii. 198 The promptings of egoism are duly restrained by regard for others.

*b.* (See quot.)

1882 HAECKEL in *Nature* XXVI. 540 The natural instinct of self-preservation, Egoism.

c. *pl.* Selfish aims or purposes; instances of selfishness.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* Wks. 1859 IV. 115 It must be so extensive as that local egoisms may never reach its greater part. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 90 Hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms. 1870 J. STIRLING *Mill on Trades Un.* in *Recess Stud.* viii. 309 The internecine strife of syndical egoisms.

3. In matters of opinion: a. The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. b. Excessive exaltation of one's own opinion; self-opinionatedness.

1840 GLASTONE *Ch. Princ.* 134 He is deprived of every shadow of a plea to impute fanaticism or any form of egoism. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 169 That egoism of man... can... read in the planets only prophecies of himself. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 177 Every narrow provincialism whether of egoism or tradition.

#### 4. = EGOTISM 1.

1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 69 Pardon me these egoisms. 1850 GLASTONE *Prim. Hom.* (1878) 148 Never once... does Odysseus indulge in the slightest egoism. 1870 SPURGEON *Treats. Dav.* Ps. xxiv. 4 Note the egoism of this verse and of those preceding it.

5. *Hindu Philosophy.* Used as transl. of Skr. *abhimāna*, by some rendered 'self-consciousness'.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 Theorgan of egoism. 1878 COWELL *Aphorisms of Saundilya* 110 The *Sān-khya* considers 'intellect' 'egoism', and 'mind' as quite distinct from each other.

**Egoist** (eg-, *ġōg*ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

#### 1. (See quot.)

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 640 A sect... called Egoists, who maintained that we have no evidence of the existence of anything but ourselves. 1860 MANST. *Proleg. Logica* App. 313 It would not add one title to the evidence of the fact... in the eyes of anyone but an Egoist.

2. One who makes regard to his own interest the guiding principle of his conduct.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. He is... thoroughly selfish, an 'egoist', as Mr. Meredith, adopting current slang, writes the word which used to be 'egotist'.

3. One who talks much about himself; = EGOTIST. Also quasi-adj.

1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 217 My next letter shall be less egoist. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xix. (1877) 102, I will turn egoist, and tell you my adventures.

**Egoistic** (eg-, *ġōg*istik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphysical or ethical egoism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Faith in Lit. Rem.* IV. (1839) 434 The thirst and pride of power, despotism, egoistic ambition. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 194 Of Absolute Idealism only two principal species are possible... the Theistic and the Egoistic. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 18 The egoistic conceit that the soul energizes, enjoys, and suffers, is the foundation of desire, aversion, virtue, etc. 1874 SPENCER *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism.

2. Of feelings, desires, actions: Self-regarding, prompted by self-interest; in bad sense, selfish.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 255 His very pity will be cowardly, egoistic... sentimentality, or little better.

#### 3. Given to talk about oneself; = EGOTISTIC.

1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 170 Among... the egoistic class of first-rate poets, severe justice compels me... to place Lord Byron.

**Egoistical** (eg-, *ġōg*istikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Egoistically** *adv.*, from an egoistical point of view.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 871/1 If the Idea be regarded as a mode of the human mind itself, we have a scheme of Egoistical Idealism. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxi. 235 There is a dignity in the desire to be right... which will not fail to supersede what is egoistical and frivolous in a man's personal feelings in society. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 57 He had learned to despise the splendours of rank and fortune, without being misanthropical or egoistical. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xii. 207 Each profits egoistically from the growth of an altruism.

**Egoistry**, *nonce-wd.* [f. EGOIST + -RY.] = EGOTISM.

1841 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life ix.* (1887) 184 His love of expediency, his perpetual egoistry.

**Egoity** (egō'iti). [f. EGO + -ITY.] a. Selfhood; that which forms the essence of personal identity. b. (See quot. 1867.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 720 Our individual singularity and egoity. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xvii. (1713) 139 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are Ipsity, Egoity, or Selfishness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 198 If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 267 We are to understand... not the particular individual, but the universal ego, universal reason... Egoity and individuality, the pure and the empirical ego, are entirely different ideas.

**Egoizer** (egō'izai), *rare*. [f. \*egoize v. (f. L. *ego* + -IZ-ER.)] Used as trans. of Skr. *ahankāra* (lit. 'ego-maker') a term in Hindu philosophy. See quot. and cf. EGOTISM 5.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 57 That internal organ which has egoism for its characteristic affection is the egoizer.

**Egomania** (egomā'niā), *humorous*. [f. Gr. *ἔγω* I + *mania* madness; after *monomania*, *bibliomania*, etc.] Morbid egotism.

1825 W. S. WALKER *Poet. Wks.* (1859) Introd. 68 Would I could get rid of this egomania!

|| **Egomen**, *rare*-. [ad. Gr. *ἡγούμενος*, pr. pple. of *ἡγεῖσθαι* to lead.] A monastic functionary in the Greek Church.

1502 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall... archiemanders and egomens of the... religious houses of his kingdom.

† **Egomism**, *Obs. rare*. [a. Fr. *égomisme*; see Ego and -ISM. The inserted *m* Littré conjectures to be derived from the pronoun *me*. More probably the word was a parody of some older term, such as *atomisme*.] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence.

[1727 RAMSAY *Disc. sur la Mythol.* 90 Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme nommé l'Egomisme, ou chacun se croit le seul être existant.] 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* (1745) XI. 21 That kind of Scepticism called Egomism. 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* 1. 80 note, It [egomism] is not more barbarous than its homonym 'egotism', and much less so than 'egomism', which occurs in 'Baxter On the Soul', where it is attributed to certain Cartesians.

**Egophony**, var. of EGOPHONY.

**Egotheism** (egō'iz'm), *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἔγω* + *θεός* God + -ISM.] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the Deity.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. vii. 1. 7 The arrogant egotheism of some passages they took in another sense. 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* viii. 267 He approaches the Egotheism of the Sufis.

**Egotism** (eg-, *ġōg*iz'm). [f. EGO + -ISM, with intrusive *t* as in AGIOTAGE.]

If the statement of Addison (quot. 1714) can be trusted, the word seems to have been invented by some of the Port-Royalists to range with the terms of rhetoric denoting 'figures of speech' and the like. (In accordance with this, Lord Chesterfield speaks of 'the egotism' as one might say 'the apostrophe', 'the chiasmus'.) It seems probable that 'egotism' was formed on the pattern of some older word in -ism; cf. for example Fr. *idiotisme*.]

1. The obtrusive or too frequent use of the pronoun of the first person singular: hence the practice of talking about oneself or one's doings.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ The Gentlemen of Port-Royal... branded this Form of Writing (in the First Person) with the Name of the egotism. 1747 CHESTER *Lett.* I. cxxix. 344 Banish the egotism out of your conversation. 17... *ibid.* II. 238 Though I do not recommend the egotism to you with regard to any body else, I desire that you will use it with me. 1753 HAWKAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Introd. 16 The nature of journals renders egotisms unavoidable. 1775 MASON *Memo. Gray Poems* (1775) 173 The Reader... will excuse this short piece of egotism. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxxvii. 7 The egotism of personal narrative.

2. The vice of thinking too much of oneself; self-conceit, boastfulness; also, selfishness.

1800 *Med. Trn.* IV. 503 My readers will pardon any appearance of egotism... since it is not easy to talk of oneself without giving offence. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 116 The intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 381 His absorbing egotism was deadly to all other men. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vii. 101 Sin is the withdrawing into self and egotism out of the vivifying life of God. 1858 GREENER *Gannery* 232 Without egotism, I can safely offer to make a gun or guns against any maker in the world. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 257 An intense class and national egotism then dominated all politics.

**Egotist** (eg-, *ġōg*istik), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes too frequent use of the pronoun I; one who thinks or talks too much of himself; a selfish person. Also attrib.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ The most eminent egotist... was Montaigne, the author of the... Essays. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 4 A man, that acknowledges favours may be allowed to be an egotist. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 As much an egotist as Montaigne; but not so agreeably so. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blaud's *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 452 Such is, in the egotist and vulgar meaning of the phrase, the genius of the ambitious. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 240 The egotist is ever speaking and thinking of that which belongs to himself alone. 1866 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. The sailors were preparing to desert the sinking ship in the little boat... then there was a rush of egotists; and thirty souls crowded into it.

**Egotistic** (eg-, *ġōg*istik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 36, I began to lose the egotistic indifference which a lengthened illness usually produces. 1865 READER 8 July 30 His diction is entirely his own, avowedly egotistic. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 70 The Christian hope of immortality cannot be an egotistic hope.

**Egotistical**, a. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, *Ess.* (1851) I. 14 The character of a writer from the passages directly egotistical. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 321 Patriotism has often covered the most egotistic motives. 1859 THACKERAY *Vignen.* lxxvii. (1878) 697, I have a right to be garrulous and egotistical. 1890 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlix. 268, I am talking in an... egotistical manner.

Hence **Egotistically** *adv.*, in an egotistical manner, as a result of egotism.

1809-12 MAR. EGGWORTH *Vivian* iii. (1832) 195 Egotistically secured from the pains of sympathy. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* (C. D. ed.) 66 An old black cat... lay... upon the centre fold of the fender purring egotistically. 1880 H. JAMES *Bervolio* i. 344 A man... who assumes, a trifle egotistically, that the rest of the world was equally at leisure.

**Egotize** (eg-, *ġōg*izai), v. [f. EGOTISM: see IEZ.] *intr.* To talk or write in an egotistic way.

Hence **Egotizing** *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 6 June, I egotize in my letters to thee.

1791 2nd Ep. J. Priestley in *Poet. Register* (1808) 406 E'en the first egotizing sentence flags. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cleric & Gertr.* 75, I am involving myself in the sins of preaching and egotising. 1865 R. PAUL *Lett.* in *Mem.* xix. (1872) 322, I am not going to egotise.

**Egranulose** (ġgreni'ulō's), a. *Bot.* [f. E. *pref.* 3 + GRANULOSE.] Without granules.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Egre**, obs. form of EAGER.

† **Egre-dient**, a. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *egredient-*, pr. pple. of *egredi* to go out, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.] That goes out or issues forth.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* n. 74 The one is as ingredient, the other as egredient.

**Egregious** (ġgrē'dzias, -dzias), a. Also 6 m., egregious. [f. L. *egregius*, f. *ē* out + *grēx*, *grēx* is flock + -ous; hence *lit.*, towering above the flock.]

† 1. Prominent, projecting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mau* vii. 92 All the poynt, and egregious portion of the right side of this inuolucure.

2. Remarkable in a good sense:

a. Of persons and personal qualities: Distinguished, eminent, excellent, renowned. *Obs.* (exc. in humorously pedantic use).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 172 Peda, the sonne of Penda, an egregius yonge gentillmanne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* 1. 1, Egregious viceroys of these eastern parts. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxxviii. 23 Oolab... was himself also an egregius artificer in wood. 1656 HOBBS *Sir Lex.* Wks. 1845 VII. 283, I am not so egregius a mathematician as you are. 1738 BIRCH *Milton in Milton's Wks.* (1738) 1. App. 84 Egregious was their Loyalty and Veneration of Majesty. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 53 There is a school book by the egregious John Amos Comenius. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. 122 When he wanted to draw... some one splendid and egregious, it was Clive he took for a model.

b. Of things: Remarkably good or great. Of events and utterances: Striking, significant. ? *Obs.*

1547-64 BAUDWIN *Mor. Philos.* ii. (Palfr.) ProL, Certain reserved sentences of egregius lively and excellent. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 11 Except... thou doe give to me egregius Ransome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 This is egregious doctrine, and for which one day chancy will much thanke them. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 147 It [emulsion] is especially of egregious use in Fevers.

3. Remarkable in a bad sense; gross, flagrant, outrageous. [This sense does not belong to L. *egregius* or to It. *egregio*; prob. it arose from an ironical use of 2, though our earliest quotations afford no evidence of this.]

a. of persons and personal attributes.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 33 That them selvs can not dissemble it without egregius impudency. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Egregius is neuer used in english but in the extreme ill part. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* v. v. 211 Italian Fiend... Egregious murderer. 1648 MILTON *Obsequ.* *Art. Peace* (1851) 576 Egregious Liars and Impostors. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* v. i. He would be an egregious us who would venture to lay out his money in them [jewels]. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* i. 50 The egregious superstition of the higher orders. 1854 *Morning Star* 13 Sept. Every tradesman... with egregious bonhomie tries to cheat you.

b. of things, actions, etc.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1642) 88 He toucheth severity towards servants, as a hainous and egregious offence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ii. 48 An egregious exercise of tyranny. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* ii. (1828) I. 21 An egregious waste of time. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 426 No blunder could have been more egregious.

4. *nonce-use*. Wandering from the flock.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1203 An egregious sheep... Unearthed the image in good Malleville's time.

Hence **Egre'giousness**, the quality of being egregious; the possession of uncommon qualities. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Egre'giousness, excellence.* 1877 *Times* Feb. 19. 12/1 Professor Guthrie pointed out that water... is unusual, and shows egre'giousness in its properties.

**Egre'giously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an egregious manner, remarkably; in 17th c. occasionally in a good sense, remarkably well, excellently; now exclusively in bad or ironical sense, grossly, monstrously, shamefully.

1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. M.* (1684) III. 368 Here have I blotted your Paper vainly, and played the fool egregiously. 1635 N. R. tr. *Caenden's Hist. Elic.* i. an. 2. 25 The French egregiously dissimble a desire of peace. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xix. 156 Whom he had seen to act his part most egregiously upon the stage. 1868 TROLLOPE *Beltin* Est. II. xiv. 267 Well aware... that he was trespassing egregiously.

**Egre'moine**, -moyn, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

1537 Simon. *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 *Agrimonia*, egremoyne. 1540 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 *Agrimonia* vel *agrimonia*... gall. et angl. egremoine.

**Egress** (ġgres), sb. [ad. L. *egressus*, n. of action f. *egredi*, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.]

1. A going out, or issuing forth, from an enclosed or confined place; the right or liberty of going out, esp. in phrase originally legal, *Ingress, egress, and regress*. Also attrib.

1538 tr. *Lyttellon's Tenures* viii. fol. 15b. Free egress, egress, and regress. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 To haue free ingress egress and regress into all such places. 1601 DUNCON & WALKER *Anat.* *Deart.* 84, I have... observed... in sundrie Demoniakes, a vomiting immediately before the egress of the Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 437 Gates of



burning Adamant . . prohibit all egress. 1724 T. RICHES *Hist. Royal Canal, Spain* 400 The French Fleet . . entered the Bay of Cadiz, to prevent all Egress and Regress of that Harbour. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rally Skirt*, l. 13 The other door which afforded egress into the small court. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/2 Another improvement is the egress chamber.

b. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from an eclipse or occultation; also, the passing of a planet off the sun's disc in a transit; the end of an eclipse or transit. Also *attrib.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May (1885) l. 239 They plainly perceived the Ingress and Egress. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Voc.* 915 *Egress*, the passage of a satellite from the disc of its primary, at the end of the phenomenon known as a 'transit'. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/4 The Transit of Venus . . the egress observations in the West Indies.

2. *Anat.* Of nerves and vessels: An issuing forth, or branching out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 110 After the egress or going out thereof [of the nerve] it cleaveth into two branches. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Tr. Barthol. Anat.* l. xvii. 46 That the Ingress and Egress of the Vessels might be discerned. 1830 R. KNOX *De laudat Anat.* 359 The nervous fasciculi . . are collected together at their egress from the ganglion.

3. A channel of exit, an outlet.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* n. 229 God . . as a wise Artist . . stops all other egresses but that which fits his design. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 142 A lane . . an egress from which was shut up. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 163 The door . . was a private egress opening on the wide terrace.

4. *fig.*  
1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 8. 4. 264 Ingress into this world . . Progress of Life . . Egress or death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 11 This present Work . . the Author entreats . . may receive a charitable Construction upon the egress thereof. 1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 74 Love then consists in a kind of expansion or egress of the heart and spirits to the object loved. 1784 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 What should prevent the ingress . . of noxious trades, or facilitate their egress.

**Egress** (eg're's), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To issue, to go forth. (Perfect tenses sometimes conjugated with *be*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 111 b, Two other payre of sinewes . . which after they are egressed or gone forth, beget also, by together knitting, one notable nerve. 1765 W. LAW, *Tr. Behmen's Myst. Magnum* i. (1772) 11 That which is egressed is called the Lubet of the Deity. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* II. 203 Forth from the camp egress'd their bands.

**Egression** (eg're's-jon). [ad. L. *egressiō-em*, f. *egress-* ppl. stem of *egredi*: see EGRESS sb.]

1. The action of issuing forth or going out from any enclosed place or specified limits.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Image Hyoc.* III. 272 To send a man . . to his egression. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* 753 Scorpions, which at their first egression do kill their Dam that hatched them. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 117 The Cold hinders the egression of Vapors. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dicit.* IV. 1, Mævius . . in the instant of its [the arrow's] egression . . repents of the intended evil. 1707 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 461 The accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 The Indian peninsula is a huge cul-de-sac, into which race after race . . has poured . . without the possibility of any egression.

b. *spec.* The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. Obs. (freq. in 18th c.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 352 The times from the egression to the building of Solomon's Temple. 1738-42 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 256 The Egression of the Israelites.

c. *transf.* The issuing as a branch, etc. Obs.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 59 Sinewy and sharpe is the egression of this muscle at the first.

d. 2. Emergence from, out of (obscurity, etc.); a deviation from accustomed rules; an outburst of feeling, poetic fervour, etc. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* Arg. A. J. Leuynghe the egressions poetiques and fabulous obscurities. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* l. iv. 50 Extraordinary egressions and translations beyond the ordinary course of an even Piety. *Ibid.* (1678) 85 The Gospel . . requiring the heart of man did stop every egression of disorders. 1654 TRAP COMM. Ps. lxiii. 1 Egressions of affection unto God. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 31 All Countries on their first Egression out of Barbarity. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 80 Such egressions from her laws are degeneracies from the conate standard of human perfection.

**Egre'ssive**, *a.* [as if ad. L. *\*egressiv-us*; cf. prec. and -IVE.] Tending to issue forth.

1691 ED. TAYLOR *Tr. Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 356 The desire is egressive, and the Egress is the Spirit of the Will.

**Egret** (eg'ret, i'grët). Forms: 5 egrette, -ette, 6-7 egret, 7 (egript), 8 egretite, 9 egrette, 5-egret. See also AIGRETTE. [var. of AIGRETTE: a. Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of *\*aigr-*, a. OHG. *heigr*: see HERON.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: cf. AIGRETTE I. Also *attrib.*, as in egret-heron.

1411 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 129/2 Egrets 4 @ 1/2. 1535 DEWEES *Intrad. Fr. in Palagr.* 911 Thegret, laigret. 1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* III. 520 An egret . . is all white as the swanne, with legs like to an hearshaw. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 Egrets, a species of Heron now scarce known in this island. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. viii. 178 As quiet poultry might look on an egret. 1899 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 455 Snowy egrets . . station themselves lower down to watch the fish.

2. The feathery pappus of the seeds of the dandelion, thistle, and other plants; = AIGRETTE 3.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 70 Seeds in which the down or egret . . is sessile. 1800 J. HURNIS *Favourite Vill.* 110 Egret from the head of thistle ravished. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* vi. (1871) 29 The egret of a thistle.

3. *attrib.*, as †egret-monkey [Fr. *aigrette*; so called by Buffon from the tuft on the top of its head], an assumed species of ape called by Linnaeus *Simia Aygula*; it is now supposed that the female of some species of *Macacus* was meant.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 81 The egret monkey. 1829 *Tower Menagerie*, Contents.

**Egrimony**, *-y*, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

† **Egrimony**, *rare* -o. [ad. L. *egrimonia*, f. *eger* sick.] Deep sorrow.

1626 in COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1818 in TODD. 1847 in WESTER and mod. Dicts.

**Egriot**, var. of AGRIOU, Obs., a sort of cherry.

**Egritude**, var. of AGRITUDE, Obs.

**Egromancy**, egromantic, corrupt ff. NECROMANCY, -MANTIC.

[Cf. *egromancy* and Walloon *egrimancien* = Fr. *néromancien* (Littre). Sir R. Burton believes that he found the words in some Eng. writer of 17th c., and many scholars inform us that they have certainly met with them in earlier literature, but we have failed to obtain references.]

1895 R. BURTON *Arab. Nights* I. 76 By virtue of my egromancy become thou half stone and half man. *Ibid.* I. 133 An hundred and seventy chapters of egromantic formulas.

† **Egrote**, *v.* Obs. -o. [ad. L. *egrotare*, f. *egrotus* sick.] *intr.* To be sick; to feign oneself sick.

1721-61 in BAILEY.

Hence **Egrotting** *vbl. sb.*, a feigned sickness.

1732 in COLE. 1775 in ASH.

**Egrymon**, obs. variant of AGRIMONY.

**Egte**, obs. form of EIGHT.

**Egual**, var. of EQUAL, *a.* Obs. equal.

**Egurgitate** (ig'dzigitat), *v.* rare. [ad. L. *egurgilat* ppl. stem of *egurgilare*, f. *ē* out + *gurgil-* whirlpool, gulf.] *trans.* To vomit forth; humorsily, to utter (phrases).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Horatian Phrases . . which . . with . . Facility you Egurgitate. 1862 Q. Rev. July 192 The most purposeless crystalline-chalybeate bubbles which earth has yet egurgitated.

**Egyll** (le, obs. ff. EAGLE.

† **Egyptiac**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *Egyptiacus*] = EGYPTIAN.

1635 FACIT *Christianog.* i. ii. (1636) 48 Groning under their Egyptiac bondage.

† **Egyptiacal**, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = EGYPTIAN.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxx. 14 Egypciacall bondage. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 134/1 Suffering no gibes . . nor the Egyptian rolls vpon womens heads.

**Egyptian** (idgi'p-jon), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 egi-, egyptian, -ien, -yan, 6 egyptian, egyptey-, (sy-)an, 7 eg-, 7- egyptian. [f. EGYPT + -IAN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging or relating to Egypt.

1646 CRASHAW *Delights of the Muse* 129 Th' Egyptian Pyramids themselves must live. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 245 The Egyptian, Julian, and Gregorian [year]. 1885 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Bab.* 223 No trace has been found of camels in the Egyptian monuments. *Mod.* The recent Egyptian campaign. He speculated in Egyptian bonds.

b. *fig.* In Biblical allusions, as *Egyptian bondage*: bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt; *Egyptian darkness*: intense darkness (see *Exod.* x. 22); also, † *Egyptian days*: the two days in each month which were believed to be unlucky.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 For there ben xliiii Egyptian dayes it folowth that god sente mo wrecches upon the Egepyens thao teo. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 A waythil not beis Egepician daies, (bat we call dysmal). 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* n. iv. 76 A Glympe that might Enlighten them in the midst of Egyptian darknesse. 1659 MILTON *Rapt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 A part of the Nation were desperately conspir'd to call back again their Egyptian Bondage. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. viii. 133 It was a night of Egyptian darkness.

2. *Bot.* Egyptian Bean: perh. the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*; Egyptian Lotus = *Nymphaea Lotus*; Egyptian Rose: a. *Scabiosa arvensis* L. b. *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.; Egyptian Thorn: *Crataegus Pyracantha*.

3. *Min.* Egyptian Jasper, † Egyptian pebble: a brown mottled jasper from Egypt.

1771 HILL *Fossils* 226 Egyptian Pebble. 1804 JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. 230 Egyptian Jasper. 1884 DANA *Mineralogy* 195 Egyptian Jasper.

4. = GIPSY, *humorous*.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii. IV. 295 Mr. Jones . . took leave of his Egyptian majesty.

5. In Printing, *Egyptian type* (letters, figures): a particular kind of type distinguished by the thickness of the stems; also as quasi-sb.

1855 J. GORDON *Interest Tables* Pref. 7 The introduction of Egyptian figures at the tens . . will . . give increased facility to the eye in running over the columns. 1859 H. BEADNELL *Guide Typography* II. 35 Types are . . distinguished according to the information . . of the letter . . [as] . . Roman, Italic . . Egyptian.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* with allusion to the aspect in which the Egyptians appear in the Bible. To spoil the Egyptians: cf. *Exod.* xii. 36.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 21 Egipcians schulen knowe the Lord. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (1495) 347 Amonge the Egepyens the yere was tokenyd by a dragon paynted bytynge his owne tayle. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Decretis, as to bat part of wysdam bat bei haue of be wordis wysdam, are Egepiciens. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampl. Wks.* (1687) 422 All without the Fold of the Godly were Egepyians. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 323 The . . abhorrence of the Egepyians for these barbarous Iconoclasts. *Mod.* The manners of the ancient Egyptians.

2. = GIPSY.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 98 b, It is ordayned agaynst people callynge themselves Egepycians, that do such persons be suffred to come within this realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 179 For the better triall of . . maisterfull beggers, fengeit foolis, counterfit Egyptians. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 310 If any Transports into England or Wales, any lewd People, calling themselves Egyptians, they forfeit 40*l.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies.

3. *pl.* In recent use = *Egyptian stocks*: securities issued by the Egyptian government.

Hence **Egyptianize** *v.* a. *intr.*, to act like an Egyptian; to adopt Egyptian practices; b. *trans.*, to make like an Egyptian or the Egyptians.

**Egyptianized** *ppl. a.* **Egyptianism**, Egyptian characteristics, inclination to Egyptian customs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 17 It was . . wickedness . . to Egyptianize in the adoration of the God of Israel. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 268 God's condescension to the Egyptianism of the Israelites. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xx. III. 442 This dynasty [Psammetichus's] had too little of pure Egyptianism in them to find favour with the priests. 1851 H. TORRENS in *Frank. Asiatic Soc.* Bengal 9 The existence of an Egyptianised race.

**Egyptize**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. EGYPT + -IZE.] *intr.* To refer things to Egyptian sources.

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 408 Little given as we are to Egyptising.

**Egyptologie**, *rare*. [a. Fr. *Égyptologie*; cf. next.] = EGYPTOLOGIST.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 419/1 The famous Egyptologue, the Vicomte de Rougé. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 401/2 Many writers on Greek mythology, to say nothing of professed Egyptologues.

**Egyptology** (idgi'p-lôdgi), [f. as if ad. Gr. *\*αἰγυπτολογία*, f. *Αἰγυπτός* Egypt + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY).] The study of Egyptian antiquities, of the ancient Egyptian language and history. Hence **Egyptologer** = EGYPTOLOGIST.

**Egyptological**, *a.*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to Egyptology. **Egyptologist**, one versed in the study of Egyptian antiquities.

1859 GREGORY *Egypt* I. 37 The name Sesortosen . . recent Egyptologists are . . unanimous in maintaining. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 Egyptology, he [Sir George Lewis] says, has an historical method of its own. 1864 PIAZZI *Savut Our Inher. Cl. Pyramid* v. xxii. (1874) 418 By the sadly Hieroglyphics are to the Egyptologist—the silent . . records of an age long passed away. 1876 GLAUSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 210 The key afforded by the researches of Egyptology. 1876 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 22 The historical discoveries of the earlier Egyptologists were for a time arrayed against Revelation. 1882 *Academy* No. 513. 155 Mr. O. modestly disclaims all Egyptological pretensions.

**Egyr**, obs. form of EAGER.

**Egrymonye**, obs. var. of AGRIMONY.

**Ezathe**, obs. form of EATH.

**Eje**, obs. f. of AWE, EYE.

**Eh** (z, z'), *int.* [repr. an exclamation of instinctive origin; ME. had *Et*; the mod. spelling may be after Fr. *eh*, though it might have suggested itself independently.]

1. An ejaculation of sorrow. Cf. AH I.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 281 Eh, they have used me with too much villainy.

2. An interrogative particle; often inviting assent to the sentiment expressed.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. i. Wasn't it lucky, eh? 1846 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vi. 132 What have I brought you here for—eh? 1859 CARRER *Bull. & Songs* 68 You're joking, Jesse, eh? 1867 E. WAUGH *Ould Blanket* III. 61 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailsie, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! 1870 B. BIERLEY *Bundie o' Fents* i. 31 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Eh, whatever is ther' t' do?' hoo shriek awt.

Hence **Eh** *v. intr.*, to say 'Eh!'

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* vii. The former ha'd, eh'd.

**Ehe**, *ehelid*, *ehsiho*, *enthuri*, obs. forms of EYE, EYE.

**Ehite** (eh'ait). *Min.* [f. *Ehl*, local name (see quot.) + -ITE.] A variety of Pseudomalachite.

1868 DANA *Min.* s.v. *Pseudomalachite*, Ehite of Breithaupt. Occurs in veins at Ehl near Lenz on the Rhine.

**Ehrenbergite** (eh'ren'bergit). *Min.* [f. the surname Ehrenberg + -ITE.] A species of CINO-LITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* s.v. *Cimolite*, Ehrenbergite occurs in clefs in trachyte at the quarries of Steinchen.

**Ehte**, obs. form of AUGHT, property.

**Ehyt**, obs. form of EAT *v.*

**Ei**, ME. contracted form of AYT.

† **Eicastic**, *a. obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. εἰκαστικός, f. εἰκάειν to liken, portray.] Imitative.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. l. 295 Eicastic Art or Skill in Imitation: whence also Eicastick Poésie received its origination... because its main use lies in framing Images, and pleasing representations of persons or Things.

**Eich(e)**, *obs. var. of EACH*.

**Eiconic**, *var. of ICONIC*.

**Eicosihedron**, *obs. form of ICOSAHEDRON*.

**Eident** (ə'idənt), *a. Sc.* Also 6 ydant, 8 eydent. [Variant of IDENT, Sc. form of IRAND, which is an altered form of northern ME. *iden*, *ipin* (a. ON. *idinn* assiduous, diligent) assimilated to pr. pples. in -and.] Diligent, industrious, busy; attentive to. Cf. YTHAND.

1593 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. Oij. The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mar ynd in this exercise [of praise] then when they wer alive. 1774 FENCUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 26 Wad they [gentler gabs] to labouring lend an eident hand. 1807-10 TANNIAHL *Poems* (1846) 12 The lad... Was eident ay, and deftly he'll the plough. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. 'Be eident and civil to them baith.'

**Eider** (ə'idə), *sb.* Also 8-9 edder. [Ultimately a. Icel. *æðar* (pron. aiðar), genit. of *æð-r* eider-duck, in the comb. *æðar-dün* eider-down. The continental forms, Sw. *†eider*, now *cider* (-gås), Da. *eder* (-fugl), Ger. *eider* (-ente), are similarly adopted from Icel. The present Eng. spelling is probably from the Sw. used by Von Troil.]

1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, abundant in the Arctic regions, that lines its nest with EIDER-DOWN; also, *King-eider* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly attrib., as in *eider-bird*, -duck, EIDER-DOWN.

1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Amongst the Sea-birds are the Edder, Ducks of Three Kinds. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 143 The eider-bird is yet more useful to the natives. 1852 D. MOTT *Fowler* viii. The eider ducks, with their wild eyes, and necks of changeful blue. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab*, 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1863 *Spring Lake* 384 The king eider and Barrow's Iceland duck are only occasionally seen in the autumn.

2. The down itself.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 243 The down known by the name of Eider or Edder which these birds furnish.

3. attrib. or adj. Resembling eider-down.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 18 Sleep protects him with his eider wings. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tract* iii. ii. 259 Beneath her eider robe the... earth Watches... for the sun.

**Eider-down**, [ultimately a. Icel. *æðar-dün*: see EIDER and DOWN sb.;] the Icel. word has been adopted as Sw. *eider-dun*, Da. *eder-duun*, Ger. *eiderdun*, Fr. *édredun*.

1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider duck. Also attrib.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 125 In this number we may reckon the Eider-down. 1804 C. RUNFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 85 Having its two ends well covered up with eider-down. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 All who could work, even at picking over eider-down. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 You top up with a sweet little eider-down quilt, as light as roses.

2. = eider-down quilt.

**Eidograph** (ə'idəgrəf). [f. Gr. εἶδος form + γράφειν to sketch.] (See quot.)

1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 81 Professor Wallace's eidograph may be advantageously employed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 1867/1 The eidograph is a correct instrument for enlarging or reducing drawings.

|| **Eidolon** (ə'idəlon). Pl. sometimes -a. [a. Gr. εἰδωλον (see IDOL, IDOLUM) image, spectre, phantom.]

1. An unsubstantial image, spectre, phantom. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 Flying through the air, and living... with mere Eidolons. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 36 Calling up his eidolon in the hall of his former greatness. 1849 POE *Dreamland*, An Eidolon named Night On a black throne reigns upright. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 155 How Ulysses left the sunlight For the pale eidola race. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxi. 193 It is a magic shape, a lifeless eidolon. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. (1873) 174 No real giant, but a pure eidolon of the mind.

b. Optics.

1831 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If [the objects are] transparent... strange eidola are generated difficult of interpretation and dispersion.

Hence **Eidolic** *a.*, of the nature of an eidolon. **Eidololast** [f. Gr. εἰδολοσ breakers; cf. *Iconoclast*], one who demolishes idols.

1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 The earlier... plates... team with eidolic varieties of form. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Gothic Wks.* 1863 XII. 191 Let the object of the false worship... be made his own eidololast.

† **Eidouranion**. [f. Gr. εἰδ-ος form + οὐρανός heaven.] The name given to a mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. ONNEIK.

1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank (Sequel)* (ed. 2) II. 243 He saw in large letters... Orrery and Eidouranion. 1829 PEA-COCK *Misfort. Elphin* 82 Astronomy... elevating the mind, as the eidouranion lecturers have it, to sublime contemplations.

**Eidyll**, -ic, *var. of IDYLL*, -ic.

**Eie**, *obs. form of AYE, AVE, EVE*.

**Eiffulo**, (*obs.*) *form of AWFUL*.

**Eigh** (ē), *int. dial.* [cf. EN, EX.] An exclamation expressing wonder or asseveration.

1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1819) 54 *Mary*. Is Serots o' Rutchots so homsome? *Tim*. Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eigh*, an expression of sudden delight. 1775 in ASH. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. v. i. Eigh! I would kiss them. 1867 J. P. MORRIS *Sally Beck Dobby* 5 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eigh, there's many a million on 'em.

**Eighe**, *obs. form of AWE*.

**Eight** (ait), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 1 ahta, eahta, ehte, 2 ehte, (Orm.) ehhte, 3 ehte, eahte, 3-5 eyt(e), eiy-, eih-, eyhte, (3 eyte, eyth), 4-6 eyght(e, 4 eheit, heyte, eyt, 5it, 5t, 5 eyght, ey3the), 6- eight. B. 3-5 acht, aght, a3t(e, aht(e, Sc. auht(e, 5 Sc. awcht, 4- Sc. auht, 6-Sc. aught. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *ahta*, *cahta*, *white*, Northumb. *whito*, = OFris. *achta*, *achte*, *acht*, OS. *ahto* (Du. *acht*), OHG. *ahto* (MHG. *achte*, mod.G. *acht*), ON. (*\*ahita*) *átta* (Sw. *átta*, Da. *otte*), Goth. *ahtau*; cf. L. *octo*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, OIr. *ocht*, Lith. *aszthm*, Skr. *ashtau*.]

The cardinal numeral next after seven, represented by the symbols 8 or viii.

A. as adj.

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 2075 (Th.) Heht ða...eahta mearas...on flet teon. a 1000 Menologium 95 (Gr.) Pas emb ahta and nigon Dogera rimes. 1070 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) Turold abbot and ahte siþe twenti Francisc men mid him. c 1200 ONANIN 4327 Rihht ehhte siþe an hundredd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todeat in eahte lesse Boke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 385 As in þe 3er of grace a þousend 3er yt was And four score & eyt(e, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 188 He heled on al vnþere þat seke was thritte and aht yeir. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 523 Aucht hundreth armyt, I trow, thai weir. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. viii. 104 Aucht hundyt wynter and seventy. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 210, I shall make them to be accompanied of eyghte erles. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 In the year of God jii. vr. twantie aucht yeiris. 1541 ELYOT *Image* Gor. (1549) 80 In eight the first yeeres of his empire. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Melness. Winchester* 7 Summers three times eight save one She had told. a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 83 Two times aught bannacks in a heap. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 182 The Bard... strains from hard-bound brains, eight times a year. 1885 BALL *Story of the Heavens* 146 An interval of eight years.

b. (An) eight days = a week.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 26 Ester ehte [c 1000 eahta] dægen hys leorning-cnihtes waren inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Nait uor aue monþe ne to e3te dayes: ac ine one zelum day. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 28 About an eight dayes after these sayings. 1664 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* (1729) 194 Eight Days after, prick them forth at distances.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 LAV. 26502 Per achte þer nize. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Al þene world, bute ehte i þen arche. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 331 Þis meyny of a3te i schal saue of monnez paule. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 84 Þe date was a þousand & fourscore & ahte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1297 300 3it haue i forborn... My broþer benesoun i sou 3yue. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 521 For awcht or ten In comowne prys sawld we þen. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 13 We, aht, acht, and neyn, and ten is this. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius's Catech.* 161 b. Our Lords beatitudes... ar kinged aught in number as follois. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 638 Eight that were left to make a purer world.

b. esp. With omission of hours; as *eight o' clock*, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 220 Let him be sent for to-morrow, eight a clocke to haue amends. 1601 = *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 His eyes were set at eight i'th' morning. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 263 ¶ I, I went to see him... about Eight a Clock in the Evening. *Mod.* We breakfast at eight.

c. Prosody. In *eight and six* (four, etc.): in lines alternately consisting of those numbers of syllables. See B. 2 d.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 25 It shall be written in eight and six.

† d. *Piece of eight* (reals): the Spanish 'dollar' or 'piastre' (Sp. *pieza de ocho*). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1609 TEMPLE *Ess. Constit. & Int. Emphre* Wks. 1731 I. 111 Crying up the Pieces of Eight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* (1744) II. 129 At Rambang I bought a cow... for two Pieces of Eight. 1790 BEATSON *Navy & Mil. Mem.* I. 163 The Salisbury... took a Spanish ship, with one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight on board. 1883 R. L. STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* 225 Pieces of eight.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 485 The eight and fortieth Chapter abideth in the exposition of the same text. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 Every year, upon the eight and twenty day of August, they observe a solemn feast. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Foster* xxii. D—n your eight-and-twenties!

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number eight.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxi. (1495) 922 One doo to seven makyth the nombre of eyght. 1808 WILFORD in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 Seven is a fortunate number among the Hindus: eight among the Baudhists.

2. A set of eight persons or things.

a. Card-playing. A card marked with eight pips.

1598 FLORIO, *Otto*, the number of eight, an eight vpon the cards. 1680 COTTON *Compt. Gameter* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 341 Then he plays his eight of hearts.

b. The crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen. *The Eights*: boat-races at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge between the

boats of the different colleges, which take place in the Summer Term. Hence *Eights Week*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 1847/1 I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 6 He... could not be persuaded to be one of the University eight.

c. Bibliography. In *eights*: an expression indicating the number of leaves in a sheet of an early printed book.

1838 LOWNDES *Bibliogr.* s.v. *Caxton*, It [the Cronicles] terminates on the recto of V 6 in eights. 1883 GRECOR in *Rolland's Crit. Verne* Intro. 31 It is a quarto, and consists of A to I in eights. c 1884 *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sermon Primer* (1838) Register: sigs. A-T, in eights, except T which has four leaves.

d. Metre. In *eights*: in lines of eight syllables. So in *eights and sixes* (fours, etc.): in alternate lines of those lengths. Chiefly said of hymns.

3. The figure (8) representing this number; hence anything in the form of an 8; esp. a figure made on the ice in skating. Also *figure (of) eight*; sometimes attrib.

1607 DEKKER *Knits. Conjur.* (1842) 15 All our courses are but figures of eight. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 10 Cutting eights that day upon the pond. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 626 The thrice-repeated eight, the eight hundred and eighty and eight. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 1 What is a figure of eight knot used for? 1876 A. ARNOLD *Persia in Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see a European cutting figures of eight upon frozen pools. 1887 *Cornish Mag.* Mar. 255 They danced a figure 8 chain.

C. Comb., as *eight-angled*, -celled, -sided, threaded adjs.; combined with sbs. forming adjs. of dimension, etc., as *eight-inch*, -line, -feuny; *eight-day* adj., -fold adj. and adv.; *eight-day* clock, a clock that goes for eight days without winding up; *eight-oar* a. (of a boat), manned by eight rowers; also as sb.; *eight-shaft*, a kind of corded fabric; *eightsman*, one of the crew of an eight-oar. (*Eight pence* is almost always written as one word, *usa.* without hyphen.)

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* 155 A Dye, four-square though six-sided, and \*eight angled. 1882 VINES *Sacht Bot.* 521 The neck appears to form an \*eight-celled rosette. 1836 DICKENS *Sc. Box* ii. He took to pieces the \*eight-day clock. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 Little eight-day-old Venetians. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 293 An eight-day watch had watched she. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B.ij. Octupla. \*Eightfold. 1848 MACALUAY *Hitt. Eng.* I. 344 The customs had multiplied eightfold within sixteen years. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* Intro. 42 The paths of the saints, or the eightfold path of purity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 660 His patent locomotive engine, with two \*eight-inch cylinders, weighs five tons. 1860 ALL Y. *Round No.* 73. 548 The cost of an eight inch cast-iron gun... is about a hundred pounds. 1864 HAZLITT *Early Poet. Poetry* IV. 19 In four \*eight-line stanzas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Eight-line Pica. A type whose size has eight times the length of pica. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xii. (1874) 105 An \*eight-oar lay under the bank. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 300 If Mr. Urquhart could persuade the Universities to substitute Turkish baths for eight-oars. 1596 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 191 A Trifle, some \*eight-penny matter. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of Eight-penny taffaty Ribon. c 1850 *Knit. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nalls of sorts. 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nalls. 1840 *L'pool Trul.* 4 July 1/5 A great Stock of Funnals, in Beavertees... \*Eightshat, Constitution, and other excellent Cords. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intro. Crystalliz.* 133 A series of double \*eight-sided pyramids might result from class A, I, and K. 1888 *Standard* 16 Mar. 2, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An \*Eightsman. 1866 Dr. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 556 Some will have it that [Maschzar]... signifies \*eightthreaded Linen.

**Eight**, *obs. form of ATT*.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Some do also plant Oziers in their Eights like Quick-sets, thick, and neer the water.

**Eighte**, *eighte*, *obs. f. AUGHT*, property.

**Eighteen** (ē'tēn, ē'tēn), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 ehta-tēne, 2 ehte-tynn, 3 eh-, ah-, ehte-, ey3tō-tene, 4-5 oy3-, eyghtene, Sc. auh-, aughtene, 6 eughtene, 6- eighteen. [OE. *(a)htatēne*, *tēne*, corresponds to OFris. *achtatēne*, OS. *ahhtōtan*, *ahhtēchan* (Du. *achtien*), OHG. *ahhtōzhan* (MHG. *ahhtēchan*, mod.G. *achtzehn*), ON. *atján* (*atján*, Sw. *adertan*, Da. *atten*), Goth. *\*ahhtan-taihuu*; f. OTeut. *\*ahhtan*, *ahht*, EIGHT + \*tehuu TEN; for the divergent Eng. form of the second element, see -TEEN.]

1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; represented by the symbols 18 or xviii.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 4 Swa þa ehta-tyne [1860 *Hat-ton* ehte-tynn] aof þa feoll se stypel on siloa. 1205 LAV. 18014 Otoure cnihten ahtene [c 1275 ehtetene] þusen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 407 In þe 3er of grace a þousend & four score & eyt(e)tene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe date of Criste a þousend & mo bi ahteune. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (1495) 928 Syxe and twelue makyth eyghtene. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* (Nitz), Hundyt byschaps and ahteune. c 1440 *Prumph. Parv.* 137 Eyghte [P. eyghtene], ocweteune. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *dk. Snuffok* xi. 3 For eughtene monethes we dyd conclude a truce. a 1647 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 35 For your eighteen pence you sit The Lord and Judge of all fresh wit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 356 He appointed Sandovot to command... eight hundred and eightieth foot soldiers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi. About eightyeen years since... it chanced, etc.

2. quasi-*sb.* = eighteen-pounder (see 3).

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xvii. We took a seat upon the long eighteen.

3. Comb. *Eighteen-headed, -tailed* adjs.; *eighteen-knot*, *a.* (a vessel) capable of going eighteen knots in an hour; *eighteen-penny* *a.*, that is worth or costs eighteen-pence; also quasi-*sb.*; *eighteen-pounder*, a gun throwing a shot that weighs eighteen pounds. (*Eighteen pence* is often written as one word, with or without hyphen.)

1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 84 This has been used many years in St. Bartholomew's hospital, instead of the old \*eighteen-headed bandage. 1817 COBBET *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 168 Having an \*eighteen-penny-piece put into his hand. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 14 Simpson's \*eighteen-penny fish ordinary. 1893 H. R. HAWES in *Genl. Mag.* July 47, I proceeded to elicit from the red eighteenpenny (fiddle) all it had to give. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. N.* v. 443 The vessel of war suffered severely from two \*eighteen-pounders on the Jersey shore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4½ Exposed to any hostile Power with all \*18-knot cruiser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rans.* xviii. (1804) 191 We dressed the wound, and applied the \*eighteen-tailed bandage.

**Eightener** (eɪtˈɪnər). [*f.* EIGHTEEN + *-ER*.] A cask holding 18 gallons.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl II*. 217 He finds . . our Steven wi' two eighteners.

**Eighteenmo.** [English reading of the symbol 18mo for OCTODECIMO; cf. *twelvemo, sixteenmo.*] Used colloq. in the book trades for OCTODECIMO. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

**Eighteenth** (eɪtˈiːnθ). [*f.* EIGHTEEN + *-TH*.] Forms (see EIGHT) + *-tuba*, *-teba*, *-teōba* (*fem. neut. -ē*), 3 *-tepe*, *-tenthe*, 4 *-teope*, 6 *-tenth*, 6 *-teenth*; from 6- the *t* of *eight* has been dropped, though some dialects still retain it in pronunciation. [*OE. eahateoba, f. eahita, EIGHT + teōba tenth*; cf. *ON. ditiundi*; in the other OldTeut. langs. this numeral is not recorded. The mod. form is *f.* EIGHTEEN + *-TH* (after *FOURTH*) which has become the ordinal suffix for all numerals above 3.]

Next in order after the seventeenth. Hence *Eighteenthly* *adv.*, in the eighteenth place.

1893 K. ALFRED *Ores.* vi. ii. § 3 On þæm eahateofan gear his [Tiberius] riceas . . wearð micel beornestres ofer ealne middangeard. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (ed. Ellis 1868) Witeunes vs seluen at Lunden þane eysteþene day on the Monþe of Octobr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 436 þo deyde Mold þys god quene, enlene hondred ser And eysteþe after þat God anereþe alyste her. c. 1305 *S. Southen* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 þe eysteþeþe king. c. 1330 *Palsgr.* 372 *Dirkultisme*, eysteþen. 1579 *Fulke Hekins Parl.* 194 The eighteenth Chapter beneath the exposition. 1611 *Bible* 1 *Kings* xv. 1 In the eighteenth yeere of king Ieroboam. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltaire may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 322½ Eighteenthly, That One of the Three Officers do . . reside at Chatham. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 303 Eighteenthly, why . . should the name . . be said to be written?

**Eighth** (eɪtθ). *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *eahteōba*, *eah*, *eheteōba* (late WS. also *eahteōba*), 1-3 *eah*, *ehtuōba*, *-ē*, 3 *eahteōbe*, *-tuōbe*, *eg*, *eheteōbe*, 3-4 *eisteþe*, *-ipe*, *apþe*, 5 *eghtid*, *eytde*, 7- *eyghth*; from 3- the forms are often identical with those of the cardinal, 3 *eist*, 4 *este*, *heyt*, *aght*, 5 *eght*, 5-6 *eyght*, 6 *awght*, *ayghte*, 5-9 *eight*, *Sc. aucht*. [*OE. eahthōba* = OHG. *ahthōd* (MHG. *ahthōde*, *ahthōde*, *ahthōde*, mod.G. *achte*) repr. OTent. type *ahthōn*-, *f. \*ahtau*, *\*ahthō* EIGHT (The OS. *ahthōd*, Goth. *ahthōd* represent a type *\*ahthōn*-, the result of accent-shifting or of analogy; for the OFris. and ON. forms see EIGHTH.]

**A. adj.**

1. That comes next in order to the seventh. a 1000 *Menologium* 3 (Gr.) Crist was . . on þæ eahteōðan dæg Halend gehaten. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 298 Eahthope is þæs stanes mægen, þæt, etc. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 81 Þæt me sculde in þe ehtuþe dæl þæt knaue child embsniþen. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 144 Þe ehtuþe þinc is hu muchel is þe mede þe blisse of heouene. a 1300 *Signis before Judg.* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 þe eht dæl so is dotus and þæt ful wel þou sate. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2930 Þe aht case fallas all þa in þæt any witchcraft gers bygn. 1318 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 267 Þe ehtuþe condicioun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6222 The Eghtid Batell in the burgh [was] Vnder Serces. the souerain of Perce. 1477 *Norton Ord.* *Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* viii. 66 And on the eight day he let the people go. 1552 *Abi. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 11 The rycht keepyng of the aucht command. 1605 *Hervood* *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 If it be treason To be the daughter to th' eight Henry, I am a traitor. 1609 *Br. HALL Dissuas.* *Pope* (1627) 635 Let him here Origen, what he answers, in the elcty volume of his Explanations of Essay. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 194 The sixth, eighth or tenth day. 1788 *GIBSON Decl.* & *f.* iii. (1838) V. 266 But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of discord and darkness. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 667 The eighth or auditory nerve.

b. With clippis of *sb.*, to be supplied from context. Also in dates, with clippis of *day* (of the month).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1010 (Gr.) Min feorh heonan On þisse eahthēan [nihte] dede gesceod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 473 The eitheþe was, that . . citation non nere Thoru bulle of

the pope. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1010 þe ahtþe þe beryl cler & quyt. c 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 83 The eyted is contemp of veyn glory in us. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 þe heyt. Crist biddiþ in þe gospel to His vicar, turn þe sword in to þe scheþ. 1565 *Tinnale Rer.* xxi. 20 The aught berall. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 183 The aught is meiknes quhill assuages and mitigates all angric motions of ire. 1642 CHAS. I. *Annu. Petit. Pres.* at York 18 Apr. 1 Our Message of the eighth of April. 1647 *Lally Ch. Astral.* xlv. 257 When the Lord of the Ascendant is . . in the Antiscion of the Lord of the eighth. 1667 *Multon P. L.* ix. 67 The space of seven contin'd Nights he [Satan] rode With darkness. . . On the eighth return'd. 1861 *RANSAY Remin.* Ser. ii. 181 She answered them. 'The tongue no man can tame. . . James Third and Aucht', and drank off her glass.

2. *Eighth part*: one of eight equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxvii. 154 He had nat the eyght part in nombre of men as the frenche kynge had. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iii. ix. R.ij. An eight part of the great Pyramid HIKKE. 1660 *BLOOME Archit.* A. c. One eight part of the thickness.

**B. sb. 1. = eighth part.** See A. 2.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Bijb. An eight more. 1747 *J. LAND Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 23 The commander in chief is to have one-half of the eight. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 391 The Muskhoyses form seven eighths of what is termed the Creek Confederacy.

b. *Mil. Eighth-wheel*, when a body of troops revolves upon its centre or one of its ends to the extent of one-eighth part of a circle.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 110 The eighth wheel is toward the flank which is to be the head of the column. . . Advantage will arise if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body. *Ibid.* 130 According to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel.

† 2. *Musie.* = OCTAVE. *Obs.* A. An interval of seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1557 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an eighth. 1652 *News fr. Love-Countr.* 8 He . . Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1594 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 73 He next Observes, that all Progressions by Concord, except by Eighths, produce Discord. 1706 A. BENFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 54 They sang the . . Part an Eighth, or Seven Notes higher than the Men.

b. The note separated from any given one above or below by an interval of an eighth.

1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microf.* 15 In b a f m i, and his eight, you may not sing mi for fa. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 1. 3 Which will be the same, and only eights to those above. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* vii. 88, I made him raise his Voice to an Eighth.

**Eighthly** (eɪtθli). *adv.* Also 6-7 *eightly*. [*f.* EIGHTH + *-LY*.] In the eighth place.

1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastel* 770 Eighthly, that images were not set up to be worshipped. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 21 Eighthly, a woman dissembling her pregnancy. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Eighthly, We maintain that the King is King by an inherent birth-right. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 298 Eighthly, If any demand why it is said to be.

**Eightheth** (eɪtθeθ). *a. (sb.)* Also 4 *eiztheth*, 6 *eyghtheth*. [*f.* EIGHTY + *eth*.] The ordinal numeral answering to the cardinal eighty.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* i. 10 In the hundred seer and eiste and eiztheth. 1530 *Palsgr.* 372 *Octantisme*, eyghtheth. 1867 *DENISON Astron. without Math.* 176 Our moon is nearly one eightheth of the earth.

**Eightsome**, *a.* or *adv.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4 *ast-sum*. [*f.* on the analogy of *OE.* phrases like *tyxa sum* one of six, where the numeral is in genit. pl. See EIGHT and SOME, and cf. *Sc. twasome, threesome.*]

Eight together. *Eightsome-reel* (after *foursome*), a kind of dance in which eight persons take part.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 411 Hym ast-sum in þat ark as apel god lyked. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 615 The eightsome-reel of the heptarchy became the pas-seul of the kingdom of England.

**Eight-square**. *Obs. exc. Naut.* [*f.* EIGHT + *SQUARE*, after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square*.] Having eight equal sides; in the form of a regular octagon, octagonal.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 53 The work is 8-square. 1598 *HARVY Voy.* II. 104 It was eight square and very thicke. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 149994 A small eight-square Watch. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4748½ Two Silver polished Candlesticks eight square. c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 All yards are made eight-square in the centre.

quasi-*adv.* 1679 *Pier Staffordsh.* (1686) 369 The tower of the Church of Dithorn . . is somewhat remarkable, it being built eight square. 1682 *WHEELER Journ.* *Greece* v. 395 He built a Tower eight square of Marble. c 1890 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 A short beam. trimmed eight-square.

Hence *Eight-square sb.*, an octagonal figure; *Eight-square v.*, to fashion into octagonal shape.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 21 A straight line is then struck . . and the eight-square line-drawn from it. *Ibid.* 20. The side is then canted up and eight-squared.

† **Eightin**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 *eyten*(e)de, *ehende*, (*Orm.*) *ehentennde*, 4 *eyh*-. *eytand*, *-end*, *aghtend*, *aght*-, *aghtand*(e), *-end*, *aghten*, *achtande*, *aughtene*, 5 *heghten*, *auchtand*, 6 *egh*-, *eyz*-, *eyhtyn*(e), *eightyn*, *auchtane*, *-in*. [*The northern form of EIGHTH*; perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. *ON. (\*ahtundi) ditiundi*; the intrusive *n*, due to the analogy of *seventh* (cf. *ONorthumb. seofunda*), occurs also in *OFris. ach-tunda*.] = EIGHTH.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 On þe ehtende dai after þe childes burde, þe frend shopen þe child name. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2543 De ehtende king amonaphis, Agenes dis folc hatel is. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6169 þe eyhtand sibile bigan to rise. *Ibid.* 10573 Of dembre þe aghten dai Was sco geten. c 1340 *Laurel. Frise* 7. (1866) 11 The aughtene commandment es that 'thou schalt noghte bere false wytnes agaynes th' neghteboure'. c 1440 *Melayne* 888 All solde come. . . By the heghten day at none. 1522 *Teat. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 150, I will that my excuriur . . make an eghtyn day honestly for me. 1558 *LYNDSEY Dreme* 531 The sewint [is callit] Thronus, the auchtin, Cherubin.

b. Comb. † *eightin-dele*, *-dole* [*lit.* eighth part]: an obsolete measure of capacity.

(Weir in *Prompt. Parv.* says '4 of a coom' = 16 quarts; the *haughendo*, *aghendole* of Lancashire may be the same word, though identified with *HALFNEAL* by the editors of *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), who quote conflicting explanations of it as '7 quarts', '8 pounds'.)

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Eyytyndele, mesure. 1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices V.* 323 At Gawthorpe. . . Shuttleworth pays 6d. for an eightendole.

**Eighty** (eɪtɪ). *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 (hund)eah-tatis, *-ehtatis*, *-ehatis*, *-eahtiz*, 3-4 *eizteti*, 5 *eyty*, 6 *eyghty*, *eightie*, 6- *eighty*. [*OE. huideahatig*, *f. hund-* (prefix to the denary numerals: see HUNDRED) + *eahita* EIGHT + *-tiz* = OTent. \**tigwiz* plur. of \**tegu-* decade (see -TY).]

1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens, represented by 80 or lxxx. Also with omission of *sb.* and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *eighty-one*, *eighty-first*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 10 In mechtum huideahatiges gese. — *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Gaius Iulius Romana Kasero mid hund ehtatigum seipum gesehte Brytene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 478 Endeude hundred 3er of grace, & eizteti & thre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 349 Auchty thousand he wes and ma. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxvii. 36 The aungil of the Lord smot in the tentus of Assiries an hundrid and fyue and eizteti thousand. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Eyyty, octoginta. 1530 *Palsgr.* 367 *Octante*, eyghty, lxxx. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 1. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of sorrow haue I scene. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 187 Mr. Fox fore-told the ruine and destruction of the Invincible (so called) Armado in the eighty eighth. 1771 *RAFER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 523 When the Romans began to coin gold, it did not exceed the eighty-fourth part of their Pound. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 217 In the year one thousand four hundred and eighty-five. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 41 Aspasia, now over eighty.

2. quasi-*sb.* A. The age of eighty years. b. *The eighties*: the years between eighty and ninety in a particular century.

1835 E. ELLIOT *Poems* 221 He stoop'd no more, like toothless eighty. 1883 *SEELEY Expansion of Eng.* 260 Adam Smith, writing in the eighties.

3. Comb., as in *eighty-gun ship*.

1747 *J. LAND Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 30, I have known some gentlemen captains of eighty gun ships, who . . were not old enough to be lieutenants. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh ij b, The 80-gun ships . . begin to grow out of repair.

**Eigne** (eɪn), *a. Law.* [corrupt spelling of *AYNE*, ad. *Fr. aïne*.] First-born, eldest; see *AYNE*.

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Centrie* 286 Hee hath issue a sonne naturall by a concubine and after marryeth the same concubine, him the lawyers of Englande, call a Bastarde eigne. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 253 Where there be many of one name, diuersitie of the names must be put by addition of eigne, puisne, etc. 1677 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* tv. i, Thou art not so much as Bastard eigne. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.*, *Eigne*, eldest or first-born; as bastard eigne.

b. *Eigne title*: a prior, superior title. *Eigne estate*: one that is entitled.

1619 *DALTON Countess Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 By reason of the eigne title of the disseise, c 1640 J. SWINT *Hundred of Berkeley* (1858) 264 Hee was remitted to his eigne estate taile, to him and to the heires male of his body.

**Eigarette**, *obs. var. of AIGRETTE* 2.

1765 *FOOTE Commissary* 1. i, Take care of the eigarette, leave the watch upon the table.

**Eik** (ɪk). *Sc.*

1. 'The liniment used for greasing sheep' (Jam.).

2. 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather (Roxb.); often called *sheep-eik*' (Jam.).

1641 *Parl. Proc.* 8 Sept. in *Scotch Acts* (1870) v. 598 Bi-caus the eik and filthines of the samene [wooll] is a great prejudice to the workis therof.

*Eik*, *Sc.* form of *EKE sb.* and *v.*

*Eikon*, *var. of ICON*.

*Eil*, *obs. form of AIL a. and v.*

**Eild** (ɪld), *a. Sc.* [*var. of YELD a.*] Of a cow: Not giving milk, from being in calf, or from age.

1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 252 The gimmers giving milk will consume more grass than when eild. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1839) VI. 21 No man could guess at how large a price Constable had estimated his eild kye.

*Eild*, *var. ELD*, *Obs.*, old-age, *ELD v.* to grow old.

*Eild*, *var. of YIELD v.*, to require.

*Eildin*(g), *var. ff. ELDING*, fuel.

*Eildritch*, *var. of ELDRICH*.

† **Eileber**, *Obs.* [App. a corrupt form of *OE. dælifer* (? *f. va* river + *LIVER*), a plant used as a remedy for liver disease and lumbago; ? *Water Liverwort* (*Raunculus aquatilis*).] Some plant; in Gerard's 'List of names gathered out of ancient



written and printed copies identified with *Alliaria* (i.e. *Sauce-alone*, *A. officinalis*).  
[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 64. *Califer* harte wyrt.] 1597  
GERARD *Herbal* App. to Table. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1878  
in *BRITTON & HOLL*.

**Eillet**, obs. form of **EYELET**.

**Eilich**, *a. Obs.*, dreadful, terrible: see **AWLY**.

† **Eilland**, *a. Obs.*, rare. Also **eillond**. [OE. *elland*, f. *el* (-Oteut. \**aljo*- other) + *LAND*; cf. OS. *ellendi* adj. foreign, OHG. *ali*-, *ellanti* foreign, of another country, hence wretched (mod. G. *elena*). (The spelling is perh. due to confusion with *eiland* [ISLAND].) A foreign land.  
*Beowulf* 3020 (Gr.) Eorl...seall...el land tredan. a 1300  
*Cursor M.* 2189 Til eillandes þr þam drou.

**Eilond**, obs. form of **ISLAND**.

**Eine**, obs. pl. of **EYE**.

**Einsent**, obs. form of **ENCEINTE a.**

**Einsigt**, obs. var. of **EYESIGHT**.

**Eirack** (ɛˈrək, ɪˈrək). *Sc.* Also **earack**, **ea**, **ee**, **erock**. [a. Gael. *cirac* = Ir. *cirac*.] A hen of the first year.  
1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disput.* Wks. (1846) 123 Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs. 1795 *Statist. Acc.* XX. 8 (Jam.)  
*Eirack*, a chicken. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A simultaneous charge of cocks, hens, and eerocks!

**Eird**, obs. form of **EARTH**; var. **ERD**, *Obs.*, dwelling.  
**Birdy**, *Sc.* form of **EARTHLy**.

**Eir** (e, obs. form of **AIR**, **EYRE**, **HEIR**.

**Eirde**, var. **EREDE a.**, *Obs.*, lacking counsel.

**Eirenarch** (ɪrɪˈnɑːk). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηναρχία*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace + *ἀρχαίω* to rule. (In English Latin *eirenarchia* is used for 'justice of the peace'.)] An officer charged with preserving the public peace. Hence **Eirenarchial a.**, having the function of an eirenarch. **Eirenarchy** (see quot.).  
1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 173 The Messias...is also Eirenarchial, and atones. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eirenarchy*, the office or Government of a Constable, or a Justice of the Peace. 1721-1801 BAILEY, *Eirenarch*, a Justice of the Peace. 1775 in *ASH*. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 48 Under these, probably, were eirenarchs, or village bailiffs.

**Eirenic**, **irenic** (ɪrɪˈnɪk), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace.] Tending to or productive of peace.

1878 N. AMER. REV. 335 President Porter, in his admirable and irenic opening of this discussion, makes it very difficult, for one who follows him. 1885 CH. Q. REV. Jan. 283 The 'eirenic' efforts or aspirations of such divines.

† **Eirenicon** (ɪrɪˈnɪkən). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, neut. of *εἰρηνικός*: see prec.] A proposal tending to make peace, an attempt to reconcile differences.

1656 (*title*) *Eirenicon*, a Poeme, wherein is perswaded the composing of the differences of all the faithful! 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng.* Ch. (title-page). The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity: An Eirenicon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 18 We wait with interest to see Mr. Chamberlain's response to the new Eirenicon.

† **Eirant**, var. of **ERRANT**, *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshind* III. 1370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads eirant.

† **Eires**, *Obs.* *rare*! Some kind of hawk.  
(? Mistake for *eyas*.)

1655 WATSON *Angler* (ed. 2) 19 The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lentners.

**Eirmonger**. *Obs.* [f. *cir-en*, ME. pl. of *Egg* + *MONGER*.] A dealer in eggs.

cx305 St. *Swithun* 69 in E. E. P. (1862) 45 Miste eirmongers nou fare so, þe baldelike he miste Huppe ouer diche.

**Eirn**, obs. form of **YEARN**.

**Eiry**, var. of **AERY**, **ERIE**, *a.*

**Eise**, ? obs. var. of **EASY**.

† **Eisell**. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *aissille*; 2-4 *eisl*, 3-5 *aysell* (1, -ill, -ylle, (4 *aycel*, -zell); 4-6 *aisel*, -ill, -ylle, (4 *aissil*, 5 *aisill*, ass-, asell(e), 4-7 *eisel* (1, -ill, *eysell* (e, -seel, -sil, -syl, -zell, 5 *esylle*, -zyl, (4 *heysyl*, 6 *esile*). [a. OF. *aissil*, *aissil*:-late L. \**acētillum*, dim. of *acētum* vinegar.] Vinegar.

12160 *Hatton Gosh.* Mark xv. 36 Fylde ane spunge mid eislle. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Da stod an full eislle. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 þis eisl...þurh fulleð mine pine. a 1240 *Worcester in Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu beden ha mi leof, aissille. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. 21 (lxix. 21) In mi thriste with aysile dranke þai me. 138. *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyelf* 133 Crist tasted eysel; and þei nolde non but goode wynes. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* viii. 134 In this moone is made Aisel squillene. 1450 *Myrc* 1884 Loke thy wyn be not eysel. 1557 *Primer*, *N Oos F iv*, I beseeche thee for the bitterness of the Aisel and Galle. 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham. v.* 1. 299 Wood drinkte vp Eisle, eate a Crocodile? 1620 *VENER* *I in Recta vi.* 94 Eislle...is also a good sauce. 1634 *HARINGTON Salerni Regim.* 67 Summer-sauce should be verjuice, eysel or vinegar.

† **Eisful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *ezesfull*, 3 *wezesful*, 2-3 *oisful*. [OE. *egesfull*, f. *eges-a* (= OS. *egis*, OHG. *ekiso*:-Oteut. \**agis*:-, f. \**agis*:- see *AWE*) + *-FUL*.] Fearful, terrible.  
a 1000 *Judith* 21 Dæc se rica ne wende, Egesfull eorla dryhten. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 De lauerd seall beon lide

þan godan aod eisful þan dusian. c 1205 *LAV.* 17972 Þæt is an ægesful sune! Þæt of þine licame scal cume. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Aþein þis eisful whitt...help me mi lauerd.

† **Eisie**, *v. Obs.* In 2 *eisian*. [OE. *eg(e)sian* = OS. *egisōn*, OHG. *ekisōn*:-Oteut. \**agisōn*, f. \**agis*:- terror: see *AWE sb.*] *trans.* To frighten.  
*Beowulf* 6 (Gr.) Ott Scyld...egsode corfas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa mihles...þæt he his men eisiao ne der.

† **Eislich**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *ezeslic*, 2 *eisllic*, 3 *eisellic*, 4 *eisliche*. [OE. *egeslic*, f. *eges-a* terror (see *EISFUL*) + *-lic*, -ly; cf. OS. *egslic*, *eisllic*, OHG. *ekislich*.] Fearful, terrible.

888 K. *Ælfreo Beeth.* xxv. § 6 Ða wæs ðær eac swiðe egislic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron. c 1000 *Wulfstan Addr. Engl.* in *Sweet Reader* 108 Eall ðæt sindon micle and egislice dæda. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Eisllic swei and blawende beman. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 To beregen us...wið þe eiselliche shame.

Hence **Eisliche adv.** a. Fearfully; b. Timidly.  
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heze treow eislliche beorninde et foren helle 3æte. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 341 Pere y aunte dre me in ællesliche y seide.

**Eissell**, *Sc.* form of **EASSELL**.

**Eist**, var. of **ESTE a.** *Obs.* dainty.

† **Eisteddfod** (ɛstɛdˈvɒd). [Welsh; lit. 'session', f. *eistedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards.  
1822 *Ann. Reg.* 1. Chron. 428 Ad Eisteddfodd, or Congress of Bards, was held...last week. 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 858 Since the time of Queen Elizabeth no royal commission has been issued for holding an eisteddfod.

Hence **Eisteddfodism**.

1868 *Long. Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 That eisteddfodism by which Mr. M. Arnold seems to have been bitten.

**Eister**, obs. *Sc.* var. of **EASTER a.**

**Eisy**, obs. var. of **EASY**.

† **Eistri'cion**. *Obs.* *rare*! ? Erroneous form of **EXTRACTION** (OF. *extracōn*).

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 'Growthie be eistri'cion, that worði and wis is, Conquayed in wedlocke.

**Eitch**, obs. var. of **EATCHE**, *Sc.*, adze.

**Eith**, *Sc.* form of **EATH**.

**Either** (f. ɔː, ɪ ɔː), *a.* (*pron.*) and *adv.* (*conj.*). Forms: 1 *æð*, 2 *æð*, 3 *æðwæðer*, 1-2 *æðder*, 2 *æðder* (3 *Orm.* *æðder*), 3 *æðder*, *æðder*, 2-4 *æðder*, *æðder*, 3-5 *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, 5 *æðder*, 3-6 *æðder*, (2-4 *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*), 4 *æðder*, *æðder*, 3-7 *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, *æðder*, 6 *æðder*, 4- *æðder*. See also *ER*.

[OE. *æðwæðer* (contracted *æðder*) = OHG. *coghwæder* (MHG. *zēgewæder*), f. WGER. \**aiwo* (in OE. *æð*, *æð*) *AY*, always + \**gihwæpar*:- (in OE. *zēgewæder*: see *Y*- and *WETHER*) each of two.

In OE. and early ME. the word appears only in its original sense 'each of two', or as *adv.* = 'both'; but about the beginning of 14th c. it assumed the disjunctive sense 'one or the other of two' (and the corresponding adverbial use), which properly belonged to OE. *ðuðer*, *ðuðer*, ME. *ouper*, *ouper* (see *OUTHER*). This disjunctive sense has so far prevailed that in mod. Eng. such expressions as *on either side*:- on both sides are felt to be somewhat arch, and must often be avoided on account of their ambiguity. The word *OUTHER* became obs. in literary use in 16th c.; its mod. dial. forms (pronounced *ðuð*, *ðuð*, etc.) are popularly regarded as belonging to *either*. (It is not quite clear whether the forms *apre* *athir* in *Sc.* from 14th to 16th c. should not be referred to *OUTHER*; cf. OE. *ðuðer*.)

The pronunciation (ɪ ɔː), though not in accordance with the analogies of standard Eng., is in London somewhat more prevalent in educated speech than (f. ɔː). The orthoepists of 17th c. seem to give (f. ɔː), (f. ɔː); Jones 1701 has (f. ɔː) and (f. ɔː), Buchanan (1766) has (f. ɔː) without alternative (see Ellis, *Early Eng. Pron.* ix, x.). Walker (1791) says that (f. ɔː) and (f. ɔː) are both very common, but gives the preference to the former on the ground of analogy and the authority of Garrick. Smart (1849) says that there is little in point of good usage to choose between the two pronunciations, though in the body of his dictionary he, like earlier orthoepists, gives (f. ɔː) without alternative.

**A. Each** (*pron.*)  
1. *Each* of the two.  
1. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

c 893 K. *Ælfreo Oros.* i. xl. § 1 Hwa is þæt æt ariman mæge hwæt þær moncynnes forward on æððere hand. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1439 Muche folk in eiper half to gronde me slou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1281 þe holi streit of flum iordane On æiper side stude still as stane. 1340 *HAMPOLE P. R. Conc.* 1274 Bot with þe world comes dam fortune, Pat æither hand miþ chaung soce. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 346 On æither syð thus war that yar. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix. Aithere freke apounne folde has fastned his spere. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xl. 48 For the wallies also were pilers, on either syde one. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The standard being on either side lift up, they joint battle. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* Proem 40 The fierce extremes of either place. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iii. There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall. 1842 *TENNYSON E. Morris* 37 Either twilight and the day between.

† **b. With plural sb.** = 'both'. Also (rarely), *either both*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1561 T. NOTTON *Calwin's Inst.* i. Pref. They all endenore...to kepe still eyther bothe kingdomes safe. 1586 *Let. Earle Leicester* 20 The Lords and Commons in either houses assembled. 1668 *TORSELL Serpents* 694 Upon either feet they [skinks] have five distinct fingers or claws.  
† **c. With possessive pron.** interposed before the sb. *Obs.* *rare*.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 355 in E. E. P. (1862) 57 Out berste æipere hire (the queen's) ege & fulle adoun vpe hire sautere. † **d. Either other**: each of the two. (In quot. with pl. vb. as if = 'both'.) *Obs.*

1526 *TINOCLE Lev.* Prol., For which cause either other of them were ordained.

† **2. absol.** as *pron.*; used both of persons and things. Often followed by *of* with pl. sb. or *pron.* (In ME. with genit. pl. in same sense; in the case of pronouns this survived until 17th c., e.g. *Your either* = 'either of you'). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1300 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. ix. 17 Hiz doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and ægðer byð zehælden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyper senegeð bi-foran drihten. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hur eider alund þe se. c 1200 *ORMIN* 119 Fort e3þer here zede swa Rihkt aftem Goddess lare. c 1205 *LAV.* 15982 Eider [c 1275 *alper*] wende to his hole. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8360 And ðid þair ether dun for to sitt. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 808 So shall her eithers werke be overlowe With colde or hoot. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1859) 54. I beqwehte to eyther of myn executors xli. 1535 *COVERDALE Ruth* i. 9 Ye male fynde reste ether of you in hir hus-bandes house. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 551 So parted they, as eithers way they led. 1645 *CHAPMAN Odys.* iv. 79 The portraiture of Iove-sustain'd and sceptre-bearing kings Your either person in his presence brings. 1676 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 The Sergeant and Bayville shall bring either a cloak. 1759 *GOLDSM. Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 219 Fontenelle and Voltaire were men of unequal merit; yet how different has been the fate of either.

† **b. With plural concord.** *Obs.*

1542 *UOALL Erasim. Apeph.* 53 b. Either of them as naked as ever they wer born. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Polix.* ii. 90 Either of them have treated me as the scandal...of my sex.

c. Sometimes = each (of more than two things).

1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 76 The other thirteene provinces that do make have eyther of them a vizroy or governor. 1867 *HOWELLS Th. Journ.* 228 Just above the feet, at either of the three corners, is an exquisite...female bust.

† **d. Either other** = 'each other': cf. **EACH**. *Obs.* exc. in form *either...the other*.

Usually the two words were in different grammatical relations, one of them (in most cases the former) being the subj., and the other governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a vb., sb., or prep. Sometimes, however, *either* other became a compound (cf. *each other*), and might be governed by a prep. a 1000 *ANDREAS* 1053 (Gr.) *Ægðer para eorla oðrum trymede Heofonfines hyht.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þesse wise biswikeð her aider oðer. c 1205 *LAV.* 3932 Eifer hateden oþer. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 509 Eifer oþer sone ikeu. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 799 Quen ayder biheld oþer naked, For scham þay stode bath and quakid. c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 1991 Forth askede of oþeres stal. 1393 *LANGLAND P. Pl.* C. xxi. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer of þis grete wonder. 1398 *TEWISS Barth.* De P. r. v. l. (1495) 99 Membres helpen eyther other. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 124 Aithir aithir oþir in the taile. 1471 *Hist. Arrivall Edu.* IV (1838) 19 There was a grete myste and letted the syght of eithir other. 15... *Kyng to Hermyt* 513 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. 1. 33 Aithir betauit oþer gode dey. 1552 *LUNDENAY Monarchie* 4023 Aithir deand in vtheris armis. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 66 Beauties red and Vertues white, Of eithers colour like the other Queene. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 209 There seems to be a more conuatural Transmutation of eithir into other. 1874 *MONLEY Compromise* (1886) 103 The rights of either to disturb the other.

**II. One or other of the two.**

3. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

c 1300 *Boket* 2247 He miste...wende up aithir side. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* (1886) 356 Chee onaiþer hand. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 424 Spirits when they please Can either Sex assume, or both. 1740 *CHESTERF. Lett.* I. lx. 170 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 190 The artificial thunder, in the hands of either nation, must have turned the fortune of the day.

† **Incorrectly with plural vb.**

1874 *RUSKIN Val d'Arno* 129, I don't mean that either of the writers I name are absolutely thus narrow in their own views.

† **b. Either other**: one or the other of two. *Obs.*  
1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* (1557) 707/2 Wythoute anye change of belief on eyther other syde. 1567 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 100 Let him take whether he liketh best, if either other of these words shall serue his turne.

4. *absol.* as *pron.* (Formerly sometimes inflected in genit.)

1548 *COVERDALE Erasim. Par.* i. Cor. iii. 15 If eythers worke be with fyre destroyed, the workman shall lose his labour. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 25 If wee bee both or eyther of these. 1602 *Med. Tract.* VIII. 188 It is by no means necessary to determine a preference between the two...since either of them may be resorted to. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Whatever was ridiculous or odious in either increased the scorn and aversion which the multitude felt for both. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* viii. 167 Either causes a loss to the community.

† **Incorrectly with plural vb.**

1833 *Br. THIRLWALL Philolog. Museum* II. 656 Religious rites by which either Thebes or Eleusis were afterwards distinguished.

† **b. Either of both** = 'either of the two'. *Obs.*  
a 1575 *ABP. PARKER Cor.* 306, I never heard of either of them both till your honour had sent me your last letters. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Penit.* (1639) 86 Wives were taken in Israel by bills of Dowry, and solemn e-pousals; but concubines without either of both.

c. Sometimes = any one (of more than two).  
1616 *HIERON Wks.* (1624) II. 12 That doctrine which tends to the furtherance of all or either of these three. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 566 Rubens, Jordans, and Spyners, used to co-operate in each others's pictures...and thus they

became more valuable than if finished by either of them singly. 1845 STEPHEN *Laus Eng.* II. 31 If either of them [several methods] be found to fail.

B. as *adv.* (conj.)

1. Adverbial uses of A. I.

†1. In OE. and early ME. = BOTH. In the oldest use followed by *ge...ge*, or *ge...and*; afterwards *ge* was omitted, and being retained in the second place. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 8 Ælþer 3e of Scipþum 3e of Crecum. c 1067 *Charl. Eastward in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 227 Ælþer 3e binnan burh and butan. c 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 223 [3e] imugon 3ecnonen eilþer god and euyt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 But þu heo alle for-lete eilþer 3e þa and 3e þa oðer. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 3e in *E. E. P.* (1862) 24 Ayþer to luteþ & to muchel. c 1205 *LAV.* 30887 Ailþer [c 1175 þoþe] bi worden and by writen.

†2. Used to connect more than two terms. *Obs.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Eilþer 3e on herþunge 3e on hungre 3e on cwalmþe 3e on uniwiderþe 3e on wilde deoran.

II. Adverbial uses of A. II.

3. Introducing the mention of alternatives.

a. *Either...or*, † *either...o(u)ther*. (Formerly *either* might be preceded by an adj.; see quot. 1594.)

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 297 Eþer to kyng...oþer to deukis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 5 Non. that eythir hath in heuyn or in hell i-be. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 25 Eyther springing there Or elles thider brought from elles where. 1540 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168. I never thought tresson to your Highness...ayther in woorde or dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* IV. (1859) 498 They either quite ear them up...or else, etc. 1593 *Hooker Ecl.* Pol. I. ii. How should either men or Angels be able perfectly to behold? 1594 *Br. J. KING Jonas*, 4e. (1618) 623 The mutable and transitory either pleasures or profits of this life. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 291 Either, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad memory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

†b. *Either...either*: = either...or. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathway Knowl.* Pref. Knowledge...that maye appertaine either to good gouernance in time of peace, eyther wittyte policies in time of warre. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Ep.* (1584) 20 In those golden times either philosophers did gouerne, either those gouernours did use philosophie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Gviij b, Ather on y<sup>e</sup> day self of y<sup>e</sup> aquinoxe, ather ellis on y<sup>e</sup> day nixt yairefter.

†4. = Or. Also, *either else* = or else. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Antec.* in *Todd's Treat. Wyclif* 118 Who ever cleipþ himself unyversal prest eithir desirþ to be cleipd. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 8 The crueltie of all thes eithir throbberis. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* K viij b, She was brente eyther stoned with stones. 1546 *COVERDALE Lord's Supper Wks.* 1844 I. 462 Perhaps men might have forgotten themselves, either else the mercy of God should not have been so much known as it ought to be. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. 10 Either else they would neuer be so desirous of reuenge. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vi. 42 Either [1818 *Revised*, Or] how canst thou say to thy brother.

5. a. As an alternative, 'which way you please'.

b. In negative or interrogative sentences: Any more than the other.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1479 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. v. 206 To. Wilt thou set thy foote o' my necke? *Ant. Or* o' mine either? 1828 *SCOTT R. M. Part* xxiii, Thy sex cannot help that either. *Scott*. If you do not go I will not go either. If John had said so, or William either, I could believe it.

Eitinn, obs. Sc. pa. pple of EAT.

**Ejaculate** (ɪdʒəkʊlət), v. [f. L. *ejaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ejaculāre*, f. *ē* out + *jaculāre* to dart, f. *jaculum* javelin.]

†1. *trans.* To dart or shoot forth; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, eject. *Obs.* in general sense.

1663 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejaculate*, cast out. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 102 They [Porcupines] have... prickles... which they ejaculate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 The stones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals.

b. *spec.* To eject fluids, etc. from the body.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VI. 88 To ejaculate seede into the matrice. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 35 So doth the heart ejaculate the influent spirit. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxi, The cavernous nerve, whose office is to ejaculate the moisture. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The spider...ejaculates...several threads. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 68 To ejaculate its venom into the wound. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 422/1 A...tube through which the seminal liquor is...ejaculated. 1878 tr. *Ziemsens's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 905 A man who could never ejaculate.

†c. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* v. xxv, The sun...can...ejaculate his beams upon any body capable of heat and illumination. 1679 *Br. OF HEREFORD Let. Popish Idol.* 22 [They] groan and sigh, as if they would breath forth and ejaculate their very Hearts unto it. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 280 There are three general ways of ejaculating the Soul. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* 13 The mighty magnet...Its active rays ejaculated thence irradiate all the wide circumference. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli (1856) 374 A hissing sound, ejaculated by sudden impulse.

2. To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now in wider sense, any brief expression of emotion). Also *absol.*

1666 *PERVY Diary* 23 July (1879) IV. 22, I could not but with hearty thanks to Almighty God ejaculate my thanks to him. 1791 *Mrs. INCHBALD Simp. Story* I. iv. 38 Miss Woodley ejaculated a short prayer to herself. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. II.* VII. vi. 314 But where can the Prince be? *Vol. III.*

he kept ejaculating. 1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* vi. 184 We may of course ejaculate to such a thing if we like.

Hence **Ejaculated** ppl. a.

1711 *KEN Christophil Pict. Wks.* 1721 I. 524 Each Moment by ejaculated Prayer We keep Possession of our Mansion there. 1865 *FARRAR Chapters on Lang.* 100 We may condense into a single ejaculated monosyllable, all, and more than all, of a whole sentence.

**Ejaculation** (ɪdʒəkʊləˈʃən), [as if a. L. \**ejaculātiō-em*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of hurling (missiles); the spouting out (of water); the throwing up (stones, etc. by subterranean forces). *Obs.*

1650 *GULLIVIN Heraldry* v. xiv. (1660) 332 Man...furnished himself to the full...with Instruments of ejaculation. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii. 123 Ashes...carried many miles...with their own violent ejaculation. 1632 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* 238 A sling...should be altogether for ejaculations. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 When the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid. 1818 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 495 [He] spouted out of his mouth...several turns of water...This ejaculation was received with the highest applause.

2. The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc.) from the animal or vegetable system.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The ejaculation or casting forth of natural seed. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 113 The vessels of ejaculations. 1677 *GREW Anat. Fruits* v. § 19 That violent and surprising Ejaculation of the Seeds. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bees*, The Bees...are generated...by the Ejaculation of a little Crystalline Water into the Bottom of the small Cells in the Combs. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The ejaculation or darting of the [spider's] threads is doubted. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 576/3 Ejaculation of aqueous fluid from leaves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The emission of rays (by a luminary), of occult or magical influence, etc.

b. The putting up of short earnest prayers in moments of emergency; the hasty utterance of words expressing emotion.

1625 *BACON Entry, Ess.* (Arb.) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Enuy an Ejaculation...of the Eye. a 1635 *NAUGHTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 In the ejaculation of her prayers on her people. a 1657 *SIR J. BALFOUR Ann. Scott.* (1824-5) II. 73 The suns ejaculations of his beames wpon the earthie, more then 6,000,000 myles. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 101 An Ejaculation of love is not likely to offend Him.

4. *concr.* Also *fig.* a. *gen.*

1708 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 77 Lightnings, fiery Vapours, and other aerial Ejaculations. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 168 The religions of the world are the ejaculations of a few imaginative men.

b. *spec.* A short prayer 'darted up to God' (Fuller) in an emergency. In wider sense: A short hasty emotional utterance.

1624 T. GOKINS *Hallowed be Thy Name* in *Farr's S. P.* (1847) 325 Thouakest recreation In...one ejaculation. 1656 *FINNETT For. Ambass.* 237, I found by his ejaculations that they repented of their punctilios. 1684-5 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 The other Bishops giving their assistance...with very good ejaculations. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 24 He makes the lords and commons fall to a pious, legislative ejaculation. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 133 The usual chorus of...ejaculations of welcome.

**Ejaculative** (ɪdʒəkʊləˈtɪv), a. [f. as *EJACULATE* + -IVE.] a. Of the nature of an ejaculation.

†b. Pertaining to the emission of occult influence (*obs.*).

1662 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Felt.* 58 [It] can be no warrant for such premeditated, ejaculative expressions, to be prescribed in set and publick prayer. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The Tortoises and the Estriges hatch their eggs with their looks only, a signe that they have some ejaculative vertue. 1841 *DISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 35 An Anglo-Saxon poem has the appearance of a collection of short hints...curt and ejaculative.

|| **Ejaculatory**. *Phys.* [mod. L. f. *ejaculā-ri* to EJACULATE.] (See quot.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Ejaculatory* in anatomy, a name applied to two muscles of the genitals, from their office in the ejaculation of the seed.

**Ejaculatory** (ɪdʒəkʊləˈtɔːri), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

1. †a. Adapted for ejecting (a missile, or the like). b. *Phys.* That is concerned in the ejection of semen, etc.

1655 *EVELYN Mem.* (1837) I. 322 The bulle's falling on the ejaculatory spring. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 117 Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Ejaculatory*...ducts, or canals, arising from the vesiculae seminales. 1860 *SIR H. THOMPSON Dis. Prostate* (1868) 7 Two slight lines of depression...indicate the tracks of the ejaculatory ducts. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 47 The excretory canal of the gland, called Ejaculatory Duct.

†2. Inclined to ejaculate; given to abrupt, impulsive expression. *Obs.*

1644 *CHARLES Barabas & B. To Rdr.*, This small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul).

3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation or sudden utterance. (Originally of prayers; see EJACULATION 4 b; now in wider sense.)

1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr. Cijb.* In hymns and Psalms ejaculatory passages...are warranted. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 65 Not only in ejaculation, but in our set prayers. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* lxx. (1804) 472 Strap...venting ejaculatory petitions to Heaven for our safety. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. Convent of Hirschau*, To breathe an ejaculatory prayer.

4. quasi-*sb.* = EJACULATION 4 b. *rare.*

1883 *HARPER's Mag. Mar.* 575/1 'Indeed, I have reason to know it,' was the severe ejaculatory.

**Eject** (ɪdʒekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *eject-um*, neut. of *ejectus* thrown out; see next. The term was coined by Prof. Clifford on analogy of *subject*, *object*.]

Something (*vis.* a sensation or mental state other than our own) which is neither an actual nor a conceivable object of our consciousness, but which is inferred to be a real existence analogous in kind to our own sensations or mental states.

1878 *CLIFFORD Things-in-thems.*, *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 275, I propose...to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from *objects*, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. 1883 *ROMANES Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 22 'The evidence derived from ejects is practically regarded as good in the case of mental organizations inferred to be closely analogous to our own. 1884 - in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380. The eject of my contemplation is the mind of a dog. 1885 C. L. MORGAN *Springs of Cond.* III. ii. 267 My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions are ejects to me; they can never be objects.

†**Eject**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *eject-us*, f. *ejicere*, f. *ē* out + *jacere* to throw.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 123 The inhabitants of whom somme tyme ejecte and put in captiuite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, Now is the prynce of y<sup>e</sup> worlde ejecte & casten out.

**Eject** (ɪdʒekt), v. [ad. L. *eject-āre*, freq. of *ejicere* to throw out, f. *ē* out + *jacere* to throw; or directly f. *eject-* ppl. stem of *ejicere*. As in many other Eng. vbs. identical in form with L. ppl. stems, the precise formation is somewhat doubtful; the senses are derived partly from *ejicere*, partly from *ejectāre*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out from within.

1607 *TORSELL Four. f. Beasts* 197 Seethe the same till all the scum or earthy substance thereof be ejected. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 62 In the Queen's Garden is a Diana ejecting a fountain. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. xxii. 105 To reduce that indigestible substance [gold] into such a forme as may not be ejected by seidge. 1807 *Med. Jur.* XVII. 221 He died...while endeavouring to eject saliva. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxxiii. 217 If stones are thrown into the Crater they are instantly ejected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. To dart forth, emit (flames, light, etc.).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Every look or glance mine eyes ejects [1601 mine eye objects]. 1630 *DRAYTON Jusses Elys.* Nym. 78 The Carbuncle, a flaming light And radiency eiecieth. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* (1638) 35 His home-bred stomach's cur'd or quite ejected. 1738 *BROOKE Jerusalem Deliv.* III. 10 His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame. Tancred came. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 258 How groaning hospitals eject their dead!

2. To expel, drive out (by force or with indignity) from any place or position.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* II. vi. (Arb.) 162 Al the barbarous Kynges & Idolaters were ejected. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. i. 287 To dispatch This Vaporous Traitor; to eject him hence Were but one danger. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 414 Ejected, emptied, gazed, unipityed, shun'd, A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1726 *SWIFT Bee's Birthday Wks.* 1819 XIV. 542 If the gout should seize the head, Doctors pronounce the patient dead; But if they can...eject it to th' extreme parts, etc. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. viii. 270 Those inferior minds, who had ejected the master-spirit from their councils. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 57 They (two free black preachers) have lately been ejected from the place.

†b. In pass. with omission of *from*. *Obs.* (Cf. *to be banished the country*.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 64 And for that they would be justified by the works of the law, were ejected the house of God. 1660 T. WATSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 21 Austin saith 'Lord...if I might see thy face one day; but alas! it were only a day, then to be ejected heaven.'

3. To expel from a dignity or office. Also, To turn out, evict (a person) from property or possessions; esp. in *Law*.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The Abbat...ejected the Kings Clarke. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 127 That I might be reuenged vpon them, that had ejected vs out of our patrimony. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 127 If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernont* 217 When the executive officers came to eject the inhabitants from their houses and lands. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1863) 18 [The elder Howe] was not the man for Loughborough, and he was consequently ejected. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* III. 20 He had ejected disreputable senators from the Curia.

|| **Ejectamenta** (ɪdʒektəˈmɛntə), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *ejectamentum*, f. *ejicere*: see prec.] Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 192 Yet the cone, an incoherent heap of scoræ and spongy ejectamenta, stands unmolested. 1879 *RUTLEY Shute. Rocks* IV. 32 These fragmentary ejectamenta are often thrown high into the air.

†**Ejection**, *Obs.* -o [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1736 *BAILEY, Ejection*, a casting or throwing out. 1775 *ASH, Ejection* (not much used, from *eject*), the act of casting out.

**Ejected** (ɪdʒektɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *EJECT* v. + -ED.]

1. Thrown out from the interior of anything.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 165 If the water be...upon the fire...these ejected bubbles will be more apparent. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 269 The low heat of the ejected lava. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 That singular ejected rock, the Devil's Thumb. 1856 - *Art. Expl.*

l. xxiv. 320 The young gulls were feeding on the ejected morsel.

2. Expelled from a country, or from an office; evicted, turned out from a possession, tenancy, etc. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 408 True policy will teach them to find a safer interest in the common friendship of England, than in the ruins of one ejected Family. 1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872 II. 183 Non-conformist ejected Ministers. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 116 But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one.

**Ejecting** (dʒɛk'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EJECT *v.* + -ING.] Casting out, expulsion. 1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 100 Our law punisheth... the immature ejection of any of these out of the wombe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 26 The miracles of our Lord... were... for the real benefit and advantage of men, by... ejecting of devils.

**Ejection** (dʒɛk'tʃən), [ad. L. *ejection-em*, n. of action f. *ejicere*: see EJECT *v.*]

1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly applied *spec.* in *Physiology* (see quot. 1751). 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejection*, a casting forth. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man*, Cebes 135 Her own receipt... which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 There is no ejection of their excrements by stool for two or three days. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ejection*, the act of throwing out or discharging anything at some of the emunctories; as by stool, vomiting or the like. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* i. (R.) The vast ejection of ashes... must have left a large void in its [Vesuvius'] centre. 1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 260, I pricked deeply the column... without causing the ejection of this pollinium. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 The ejection of gas from the body of the sun.

b. *concr.* Something ejected; *spec.* by a volcano. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 158 The Apothecary sware he smelt him [the mouse] coming by the scent of the ejection. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* 11, 197 One unclassified volcanic ejection... the *roche rouge* in Velay, in France. 1833 LYNELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The ejections in this place entirely conceal from view the stratified rocks of the country.

† c. *fig.* An outgiving of emotion. *Obs.* 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scienc.* l. 36 What thin Ejections, Cold affections.

2. A casting out or expulsion from a particular place or position; also from office or possessions. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 349 He... did entreat of the ejection of the byaris and the sellaris furth of the Tempill of Jerusalem. 1627 HAKESWILL *Alph.* i. l. 5 [Adam and Eve's] Creation and Ejection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* xiv. 356 Exorcisme (that is to say, of ejection of Devils by Conjuratiō). 1794 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 47 To the Syracusians he gave Laws upon the ejection of their King. 1765 JOHNSON *Prof. Shaks.* (R.) Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant. 1853 MARSHALL *Early Purit.* 48 The ejection of many good men immediately followed.

† b. The state of being banished, exile. *rare.* 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 491 The People with whom he [the son of Perandier] lived in his ejection.

c. In Scotch Law. *Action of ejection*: = EJECTMENT 2. *Letters of ejection*: see quot.

1764 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 427 Actions of spulzie, ejection and intrusion are penal. *Ibid.* 464 If one be condemned... to quit the possession of lands, and refuses... letters of ejection are granted... ordaining the Sheriff to eject him.

† 3. = ECBOLE 2. *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Polymnestus... first made the drawing out of the note longer, and the... ejection thereof much greater than before.

† **Ejectitious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ejecticius*, f. ppl. stem of *ejicere*: see prec. + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.) 1736 BAILEY, *Ejectitious*, cast out. 1775 in *ASN.*

**Ejective** (dʒɛk'tɪv), *a.* [as if ad. L. *ejectivus*: see EJECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. That has the function or the power of ejecting. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 The one a vomiting or ejective medicament. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* ii. l. (1734) 57 The Ancients thought there was some ejective Property in all purging Medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gummary* 301 Each stool carries with it its own share of ejective force. 1886 CORRIE *Mag.* Oct. 428 The giant planets must have possessed corresponding ejective energies.

2. Pertaining to an eject. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 16 This necessarily ejective method of enquiry. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 Our ejective inferences can only be founded on the observable activities of organisms.

Hence **Ejectively** *adv.* a. By means of ejection. b. With reference to ejects. **Ejectivity**, the fact of being an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 17 Ejectively some such criterion is required. 1886 — in *Contemp. Rev.* July 48 Both subjectivity and ejectivity are only known under the condition of being isolated from objectivity.

**Ejectment** (dʒɛk'tmēt), [f. EJECT *v.* + -MENT; app. first used in legal Anglo-French.]

1. a. *Law.* The act or process of ejecting a person from his holding. b. In wider sense, = EJECTION 2 (but chiefly with allusion to a.).

1567 RASTELL *Termes of Law* 68 b. A writ of ejection of warde lieth wher, etc. [Fr. *brief de ejectment de gard* *gust*, etc.] 1601 WARNER *Arch. Epit.* (1612) 359 This Ejectment of the Britons. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 60 Continued after their [the Danes'] ejection, by our English Kings. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. 433 Forcible ejectments of the negroes from their habitations. 1865 SPURGEON *Treat. Danc.* Ps. xxiv. 1 [Man] is but a tenant at will, liable to instantaneous ejectment. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug., The Irish land

question divides itself naturally into three great points—improvements, tenant right, and ejectment.

2. (More fully, *action, writ of ejectment*): 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or removed from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); the writ (otherwise *de ejectione firmæ*) by which this action is commenced.

An action of this kind, under which damages were claimed for a fictitious ejectment by an imaginary person, was formerly the recognized mode of trying the title to landed property.

1597 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 188 An ejectment hath been left at St. H. Hobarts house for 8000l. 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* 2 *Geo. I.* in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 He may bring an Ejectment upon his own Demise. 1755 *Young Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 But will not be at the trouble of bringing a writ of ejectment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 199 A writ then of *ejectione firmæ*, or action of trespass in ejectment. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 45 He might bring his ejectment. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1884 STEPHEN *Comm.* (ed. 10) III. 415.

† 3. *pl.* [after L. *ejectamenta*]. Things cast up or out. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyren* II. 514 Ejectments of the Sea.

**Ejector** (dʒɛk'tɔr), [f. as prec. + -OR, upon the analogy of L. agent-nouns in -OR.]

1. *gen.* One who ejects. *lit.* and *fig.* See EJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* i. § 17. 70 The ejectors should show better proofe than the ancient possessours. 1645 J. BONO *Oceanus Occid.* 25, I find that sin branded as an Ejector, as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried To Rdr.* 2 Two Apocryphall Orders of Commissioned Officers... known by the names of Triers, and Ejectors. 1831 SYO. SMITH *Speeches* Wks. 1859 II. 218 The merciless ejector... will be restrained within the limits of decency and humanity. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 494 The venomous slaver... must be carried back to the face of the foul-breathed ejector.

b. *Law.* The person who ejects another from his holding. *Casual ejector*: see CASUAL.

1651 W. G. T. Cowell's *Inst.* 191 If a third person eject him against Right, he shall recover damages against the Ejector. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 200 The lessee had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 680 The parties, viz. the plaintiff, and the defendant, the ejector, usually termed the casual ejector, are fictitious persons. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 154 The result of violent, clandestine, or precarious taking from the ejector himself.

2. Applied to various portions of machinery, etc. serving the purpose of ejecting; e.g. an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a breech-loader; a contrivance for ejecting the ashes from the stove-hole of a marine engine; an apparatus for discharging the contents of sewers by means of compressed air, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *ejector-condenser*, *sewer*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ejector-condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 128 The ejector is acted upon through its rear claw, that nearest its pivot. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Egg-shaped Isaac Shone's House Ejector Sewers. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/2 Of these ejectors there are eight, placed in pairs in different parts of the town.

† **Ejulation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *ejulation-em*, noun of action f. *ejulare* to wail.] Wailing, lamentation.

1610 FOTHERBY *Atholm.* i. xv. § 2 (1652) 156 It should be lamented, with this pitifull ejulation. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* § 7 Pref. 3 What ejulations can be bitter or loud enough. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* v. 85 With dismal groans and Ejulations in the pangs of death. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Ejurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ejurare*-ppl. stem of *ejurare* to abjure.] *trans.* To abjure, renounce. Hence *Ejuration* (see quot.).

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 209 The Faith of Christ... was defiled with Arrianism; not ejurated till the year 588. 1626 COCKERAM, *Ejurate*, to forswear, or resigne ones place. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ejuration*, a renouncing or resignation. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Ejure**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ejurare*: see prec.] = prec.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 855 To be a close client of his for ever, ejuring all former false and idolatrous service.

† **Eke** (ɛk), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 éaca, 3, 6, 9 eke, *Sc.* (6 eik, 7 eoke). See also ECHE *sb.* [OE. *daca* = ON. *auke*: -OTent. \*aukon-, f. same root as ECHE *v.*]

1. An addition, increase; a piece added on; a supplement. In OE., a reinforcement (of troops). 894 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) Him com micel eaca to a 1000 *Sal.* & *Sat.* 460 (Gr.) Forþon is witen a gehwam wopes eaca. 1786 GEDDES *Prosop. New Trans. Bible* 95 The words in Italics... are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes. *Mod. Sc.* It would be too short without an eke.

2. *spec.* a. A tag to a bell-rope; also *attrib.*, as in *bell-ek*. Also ECHE. b. A short straw or wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity.

1549 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid to Robt. Machon for a neke to our gret Bell. 1566 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2, 6 ekes for bell ropes 1/4. 1594 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid unto Robert

Okes for 10 payre of bell ekes 10s. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* 184 Underlay. Now called ekes; additional bands of straw placed beneath the hive.

3. *Sc.* (16th and 17th c.) A supplement, postscript, appendix to a formal document.

1568 *Declar. Murray*, 4c. in H. Campbell *Lore-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 11 The eik or addition to our answer. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 451 The other partie had givin in an eke or addition to their former answer.

4. In *advb.* phrase, to *eken* (OE. *to eacan*) in addition, besides, contracted in ME. into TEKE(n), *q. v.* Also, in same sense, on *eke*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i. Part was to eacan oþrum un- arimeðum yflum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 To eken oþer þo gremeden hem sore. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Þe nome of Hester ne seið nout one 'abscondita'... auh deð þe teken 'eleuata in populus'. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 34 Hire chyn ys chosen, ant eyther eche Whit ynouth ant rode on eke.

**Eke**, *sb.* 2. *dial.* A male salmon.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England amongst fishermen as an 'eke'.

**Eke** (ɛk), *v.* Forms: 1 (see ECHE *v.*), 2-3 eken, 4-6 ek, (4 aýke, 5eke(n), 5-8 eek(e, 6-7 eak(e, 7 eok, eyk), 4-ek(e, 5-Sc. eik. [partly f. EKE *sb.*]; partly *dial.* (northern) form of ECHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To increase, add to, lengthen. Also *absol.* † Neither to eke nor to pair (*Sc.*): neither to add to nor take from. Proverb, *Every little ekes*. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man fasted forto... eken his holiness. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. [civ.] 24 He ayked his folk with mikel on an. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Nowe... þe pricis are ekid. *Ibid.* 26 Þey... þe kun þe synnis. c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (1840) 133 They bounte for to eke. 1530 PALSER *531/2*, I eke... my gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyl eke it. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 130 This miserie... which the malice of man cane neyther eak nor paire. 1599 HARNETT *Act. Darrell* 193 As they say, Every thing Ekeþ. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 96 Quhen the partie hes named ane certaine number of witness, he may not thereafter eike, nor pair the number of the witness. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paranall.* 10 A lile ekes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 372 It not being princely to... eek the same [the veil of the tabernacle] another was contrived. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 32 Some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quir.* (1803) II. 258 Without eking or curtailing God's precious truth. 1829 CLARE *Ode Autumn.* Anniversary 76 The moaning brook, that ekes its weary speed.

† b. *intr.* To increase, grow. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 162 His power ekith so and grew.

† 2. To add. *Const.* † *tit.* to. Also *absol.* *Obs.* c 1200 ORMIN 1632 Jif þu takesst twiþes an And ekest itt till fowwe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2134 Partil hai eked mar and mare. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. xxvi. 120 Sal I ek til Goddis wegnance? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 132 Ther can na thing be eikkyt to ny persecutiōne bot cruel dede. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) IV. 7 We... conforme... to the notes and additions thereto eiked. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 14 His Majesty... eiked others that I had omitted.

3. To eke out: a. to supplement, supply the deficiencies of anything (*const. with*); esp. to make (resources, materials, articles of consumption, etc.) last the required time by additions, by partial use of a substitute, or by economy.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 133 Not to beeo... giuen to spending... but eke it out to the vtmost. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 209 *Res.* The little strength that I have, I would it were with you. *Cel.* And mine to eke out here. 1613 Lisle *Lyric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 6 Best is he that inuentis, the next he that follows forth and ekes out a good inuention. 1719 De *For Cyriac* (1858) 140 My ink... had been gone... all but a very little, which I eked out with water. 1788 BURNS *Extensior 2 Lawyers*, But what his common sense came short, He eked out wi' law, man. 1873 BAKER *Ely Tribun.* xx. 353, I determined to mark... to eke out our scanty supply of water. 1874 *Savoy Commr. Philat.* i. 25 The meaning of their [savagely 'rares'] words has to be eked out by gesture. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alps. Ascents* ii. 57 After a glass apiece we eke out the remainder with snow.

b. To prolong (a speech or composition, an action) by expedients devised for that purpose; to contrive to fill up (a certain amount of space in writing, etc.).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 245 Your reverence to eek out your sermons shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthen's. a 1666 *Ussher Ann.* vi. (1658) 551 As for his eeking out... the Siege, we went upon good grounds. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 186 To eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions, by some low artifice. 1847 BARRIAM *Inglol. Leg.* (1877) 289 Enough to have eked out a decent-sized volume. 1885 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 236 He... eked out the measure with a peculiar musical sound.

c. To contrive to make (a livelihood), or to support (existence) by various makeshifts.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 To eke out for the existence of the people, every person... was called on for a weekly subscription. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* ii. (1870) 19 Some runaway slaves... contrived to eke out a subsistence. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. l. 12 To eke out a scanty livelihood.

† 4. To eke up: to supply, repair (a loss). *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacr.* ii. 53 What means are so like to eke up... spiritual losses, as the Supper of the Lord? **Eke** (ɛk), *adv.* *arch.* Forms: 1-2 éac, (1 ée, 6c), 3-4 ec, ok, 3 mao, ok, 4-6 eek(o, 4 heke, yko), 6-7 eake, *Sc.* 6 oik(o, 8 eek, 3-ek. [Com. Teut.: -OE. *dac* = OFris. *dk*, OS. *dk* (Du. *ook*), OHG. *ouh* (MHG. *ouch*, mod.G. *auch*),



ON. *auk* 'also' (Da. *og*, Sw. *och* 'and'), Goth. *auk* for, hut. The ultimate origin is uncertain; some connect the word with the root of *EKE v.*, while others consider it f. Aryan \**au* again + \**ge* particle of emphasis; cf. Gr. *au* *ye*. The form *ok* in 13th c. is app. a. ON. Also, too, moreover; in addition. *Beowulf* 3131 (Gr.) Dracan ec scufun Wyrn ofer weall clif. a 700 *Epinal Gloss*. 846 *Quinetiam*, æc þan. æc don. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 9. Ic eow scece, eac maran þonne witegan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1118 Eac on þison gear was ungemetlice mycel wind. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3. Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. c1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa mihte æc þe oðre. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 56 Vor þæt ec þæt he dode hire was iðe frumðe sore hire unðonkes. a 1300 *Havelok* 200 Þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok. c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 210 Her here heke al hyr vmbe-god. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 88 And eke i-liknet to vor lord. c1386 *CNAUCER Prol.* 757 Eke therto he was right a mery man. a 1420 *OCCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 565 The ende is dethe of male and eke femelle. 1500-20 *DUNBAR How Dunbar and Freir* 38 In it half I in pulpet gon and preicht In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterbury. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. 219 These forrests eke, made wretched by our music. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1658 But eke doth comprehend That base vnnanly sinne of drunkenness. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* ii. 39 Supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble. a 1856 *LONGF. Childr. Lord's Supper* 122 Answered the young men Yes! and Yes! with lips softly breathing answered the maidens eke.

**Ekebergite.** *Min.* [f. name of the Swedish traveller *Ekeberg* + *ITE*.] An important member of the scapolite family occurring in square prisms of a white, greyish, greenish, or reddish colour.

1822 *CLEVELAND Min.* 359 [Ekebergite of Thomson] is probably a variety of scapolite. 1834 *DANA Min.* 305 It is probable that the mineral is an altered ekebergite.

† **Ekelement.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *EKE v.* + *-MENT*.] An increase, extension, enlargement.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. (1618) 586 There is no ekelement or enlargement in matter.

† **Eke-name.** *Obs.* [f. *EKE sb.* + *NAME*; cf. ON. *aukanafn*.] An additional name, a nickname. Now superseded by the corrupt form *Nickname*: a *uke-name* (*Promp. Parv.*) for an *ekename*.

1303 *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1530 As moche þan he ys to blame þat geueþ a man a vyle ekename. 1833 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekename, *agnomen*. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 109 Nicknames (i.e. ekename or the added name).

† **Eker** *1. Obs.* -0 [f. *EKE v.* + *-ER*.] One who increases.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An eker, *auktor*, *augmentator*.

† **Eker** *2. Obs. rare.* Also *iker*. [Origin and meaning unknown; possibly a corruption of *niker*, *NICKER*, water-sprite. Cf. also *EAGRE*.]

c1300 *K. Alis.* 6175 They woneth in water, y-wis, With eker (v. r. *Iker*) and fisch. *Ibid.* 6202 He say the ekeris wonyng And the fischis loyng.

**Eking** (*ē'kin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EKE v.* + *-ING* *1*.]

1. The action of adding or making an addition; the action of putting an 'eke' to (a bell-rope).

c1425 *WYRTWORTH Cron.* viii. viii. 53 In ekyngs of Goddis serwyce Scho foundyt. a twa chapellanyis. 1576 In Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 For ekyng of a bell-rope. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 31 But such ekyng hath made my hart sore.

2. An augmentation, increase.

1392 *GOWER Conf.* II. 22 And make an ekyng of my peyne. 1873 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekyng, *augmentum*. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Accrue*, a growth, ekyng, augmentation.

3. (See *quot.*)

1867 *SIDNEY Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ekyng*, a piece of wood fitted, by scraping or butting, to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. The ekyng is also the carved work under the lower part of the quarter-pieces at the aft part of the gallery.

**Eking** (*ē'kin*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* *2*.] That serves to eke out.

1553 *BARNABAS (OLEY) Account of Wks.* in *Jackson's Wks.* His stile... is more short than other Authors in Relations, in Ekyng and helping particles. 1814 *D'ISRAELI Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 34 Suppressed inventives and ekyng rhymes could but ill appease so fierce a mastiff.

**Ekmannite** (*ekmännit*). *Min.* [so called by Igelström 1865, after G. Ekmann, the proprietor of the mine where found; see *-ITE*.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, resembling chlorite in appearance.

1868 *DANA Min.* 490 Ekmannite... on heating yields water. *El.*, obs. form of *AWL*.

**El**, suffix *1*, repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, *-ele* (O'Leut. \**-ilo*-, *-ilon*-, *-ilōn*-), in mod. Eng. usually become *-le*, q. v., though the older form is retained after *v*, *th*, *ch*, *n*, as in *hovel*, *brothel*, *hatchel*, *kernel*.

OE. *-el* is added to *vbl.* stems to form agent-nouns, instrumentals *sbs.*, and *adjs.*, and to *sbs.* to form diminutives; *-ela*, *-ele*, are chiefly used to form diminutives from *sbs.* and object-nouns from *vbl.* stems. See further under *-le*.

**-el**, suffix *2*, a. OF. *-el* (mod. F. *-eau*), *-elle*, repr. L. *-ello*-, *-ella*-. This suffix is in classical Latin used to form diminutives from *sbs.* or *adjs.* in *-er* and *-ra*, as *libellus*, *libella*, from *liber* book, *libra* balance; it is also substituted for *-ulo*-, *-ula*-, to form diminutives of nouns of that termination, where the latter had lost its original diminutive force, as in *porcellus* little pig, dim. of *porculus*, f. *porcus* pig. In Romanic it was much more widely used in the formation of diminutives. Ex-

amples in Eng. (with the spelling *-el*) are (from the masc. *-el*), *tunnel*, *bowel*, *carnel*; (from the fem. *-elle*) *chapel*, *nozel*, *pimpernel*, etc.

2. It should be noted that the ending *-el* in Eng. words adapted from Fr. frequently represents other L. suffixes than *-ello*-, *-ella*-, e.g. in *jewel*, *vowel*, it stands for Fr. *-el* - L. *-ali* (see *-AL*); in *apparel* for Fr. *-cil* - L. *-iculo* (see *-CLE*); in *kennel* for Fr. *-il* - L. *-ile*, as in *ovile* sheepfold.

† **Elā** (*ē'lā*). *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *ēla*. [f. *E* + *LA*; denoting the particular note *E* which occurred only in the seventh Hexachord, in which it was sung to the syllable *la*. Cf. *ELAMI*.]

The highest note in the Gamut, or the highest note of the 7th Hexachord of Guido, answering to the upper *E* in the treble. Often fig. as a type of something 'high-flown'. Also *altrih*.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (1609) A ij. The Musitions, who being intreated, will scarce sing Sol Fa, but not desired, straine about Elā. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 64 y. You must straine your wits an Elā about theyrs. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 168 Vntill our wit can reach an Elā straine. 1649 *BULWER Pathomyl.* II. ii. 111 Although it [laughter] be at the highest pitch and scrued up to the very Elā of mirth, it vanisheth away. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 50 An Age elevated above the Elā of common Humanity. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* II. iv. 121 'Why God-a-mercy... this is a note above E Lā.'

**Elāat**, obs. form of *ELATE a.*

**Elāate** (*ē'lāāt*). *Chem.* [f. *ELA* + *-ATE*.] A salt of elaic acid.

1845 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 82 An elāte of glycine.

**Elābe**, *v. rare* -1. [ad. L. *ēlabi*, f. *ē* out + *labi* to glide.] *intr.* To slip away.

1837 S. B. HARPER *Bertrand* i. ii. 15 She... to a convent hied Whence she will ne'er emerge till he's no more... With him elābes the anchor of her vow.

**Elaborate** (*ē'lābōrēt*), *ppl.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ēlabōrāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

† *A.* as *ppl.* = ELABORATED: see ELABORATE *v.* 1851 *NOWELL & DAVIN Confer.* i. (1584) C b. It was elaborate before, by the... studie of all the best learned Iesuites. *B.* as *adj.*

1. Produced or accomplished by labour. Also, that has been subjected to processes of art; = ELABORATED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 19 a. Some elaborate polished Poems. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 27 The Gray... leaveth her elaborate house to the Fox. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 360 The vast unnumber'd store Of steel elaborate, and refulgent ore. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P. Cowley*, Wks. II. 65 He has no elegances either lucky or elaborate. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. 152 Eying the elaborate steel.

2. Worked out in much detail; highly finished. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 14 (1676) 176/1 Those elaborate Maps of Ortelius. 1687 *Penal Laws* 25 A. veneration for his Learned and Elaborate Works. 1704 *DAVENANT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 244, I had prepared a very elaborate letter to Her Royal Highness. 1862 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* II. 71 In the same flower we apparently have elaborate contrivances for directly opposed objects. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. v. 393 In scientific pursuits the preparations are usually elaborate. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 He then proceeds to give another and more elaborate explanation of the whole passage.

b. Of an investigation, a study, an operation, etc.: Conducted with great minuteness. Hence *transf.* applied to personal agents or their attributes: Minutely careful, painstaking.

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* iv. (1851) 362 The King was emphatic and elaborate on this Theam against Tumults. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. 11. 28 Amongst the Ancients, none have spent more elaborate studies herein than Eusebius. 1728 *MORLEY Moreau* I. iii. 37 He was a most curious and elaborate Collector of valuable Histories. 1784 *V. Knox Ess.* (1819) III. cxxviii. 80 From the annals of the elaborate Maittaire. a 1836 *V. GODWIN Essays* (1873) 193 The world is busy and elaborate to tear him from my recollection. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1889) 86 He read Shakespeare, and made an elaborate study of his method.

**Elaborate** (*ē'lābōrēt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt* - *ppl.* stem of *ēlabōrāre* to work out, produce by labour, f. *ē* out + *labōrāre* to LABOUR.

Sense 2 may probably be the earliest in Eng. from the use of the L. word by writers on alchemy or medicine. Cf. Fr. *elaborer*, 16th c. (*Littre*) = sense 2.]

1. To produce or develop by the application of labour; to fashion (a product of art or industry) from the raw material; to work out in detail, give finish or completeness to (an invention, a theory, literary or artistic work, etc.).

1611 *COTGR. Elaborer*, to elaborate. 1626 *COCKERAM, Elaborate*, to do a thing with great pains. 1726 *YOUNG Love Fame Wks.* (1866) II. 96 Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair Conduct a finger, Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1849) I. ii. 1. 71. 82 The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested according to their place and claim. 1859 *GLADSTONE Clean. V. ex.* 298 The constitutional system which was in course of being gradually elaborated and matured. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) II. v. 199 He elaborates his theory from his own reason. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 Little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

2. *transf.* Of nature or natural agencies: To produce (a chemical substance) from (its) elements or sources; to fashion or develop (an

animal or vegetable tissue, etc.); also, to transmute (crude materials) into a developed product.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass*. 54 Nothing elaborates our concoction more then sleaze. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 65 Honey... is elaborated by the Bee. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 81 If the waters be salish, pure and clear, then a pure Metal is generated; but in defect of purity an Impure Metal, in elaborating of which, Nature spreadeth... a thousand years. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 87 The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood. 1828 *STEVART Planter's* G. 211 As well might it be imagined, that the roots elaborate it [the sap] in the leaves. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 161 The Sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man and another poison. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* x. 194 Year after year... the leaf is elaborating from air and rain and sunshine... those solid structures which are destined to outlive it.

**Elaborated** (*ē'lābōrēt*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED* *1*.] That has been worked up, has undergone preparation or development; worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc. (see the *vh.*).

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxx. (1612) 295 One elaborated Pen compendiously doth floe. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTN. Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 162 He doth it so finely as if he found such purposes in his way, and went not astray with a search too curiously elaborated. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 740 It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 23 An instrument of a more elaborate character.

**Elaborately** (*ē'lābōrētli*), *adv.* [f. *ELABORATE a.* + *-LY* *1*.] In an elaborate manner.

1633 *EARLE Microscop.* (Arb.) 104 He is so elaborately excessive, that none will believe him. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 48 It is... elaborately shewn, that former patents have passed in the same manner. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xlviii. I see you are elaborately dressed.

**Elaborateness** (*ē'lābōrēttnēs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being elaborate.

1694 *EDWARD Plautus Pref.*, His [Terence's] extrem Close-ness and great Elaborateness. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 167 The 'Old Bachelor'... is... composed with great elaborateness of dialogue. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 3 (1879) 99 For they are further remarkable for the elaborateness of their internal structure.

**Elaboration** (*ē'lābōrētshn*). [ad. late L. *ēlabōrātōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēlabōrāre*: see ELABORATE *v.*]

1. The process of producing or developing from crude materials; † *spec.* in Chemistry (see *quot.* 1612). Also, the process of working out in detail, developing, perfecting (an invention, a theory, a literary work, etc.).

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate (Chemistry)* (1617) 304 Where distillations doe prevaile Distraction takes the head, Then by Elaboration Wise men may be misled. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* III. 531 The first thought of Virgil was his Emperor... the second the elaboration of his verse.

2. The state of being elaborated; elaborateness.

1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 770 Intermediate editions of... less elaboration. 1861 *W. COLLINS Dead Secr.* 149 The housekeeper cleared her throat with extraordinary loudness and elaboration, and read on thus. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xiii. 319 Various copies exist in various stages of elaboration.

2. The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources; *spec.* (in Physiology) the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the changes undergone by alimentary substances from their reception into the body to their complete assimilation.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 81 b. Arteries... by their heat helping to the exact elaboration of his blood. 1677 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* i. xx. (1686) 442 Milk is a chyle which... has received but a light Elaboration. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Vegetables*. There happen different Fermentations and other Elaborations amongst the sensible parts. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 220 In this process of Elaboration... the most important change is the concentration of the fluid.

3. *concr.* in various senses.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 235/1 This 'spirit is a last elaboration. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 1. 177 Science is an elaboration. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 200/1 Fig. 138 is a further elaboration of the same design, the lines being doubled.

**Elaborative** (*ē'lābōrētiv*), *a.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt* - *ppl.* stem of *ēlabōrāre* + *-IVE*.] That has the property of elaborating.

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1859) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. 1845 *Florist Trm.* 45 The elaborative organs of the plants. 1856 *A. M. FAIRBANK in Contemp. Rev.* June 125 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

**Elaborator.** [as if L. \**ēlabōrātōr*: see ELABORATE *v.* and *-OR*.] One who or that which elaborates. In mod. Dicts.

**Elaboratory** (*ē'lābōrātōri*). [as if ad. L. \**ēlabōrātōrium*, f. *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. A place where chemical operations are performed, or where medicines are compounded; = LABORATORY. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1652 *EVELYN St. France Misc.* (1805) 81 Every great person... pretends to his elaboratory and library. 1676 *COLES, Elaboratory*... a (chymist's) workhouse or shop. 1759 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Two Laboratories; one for Chymical, and the other for Galenical Preparations. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 200 Dr. Pearson's Lectures... will recommence in the Elaboratory. 1873 *M. COLLINS Sp. Stichester's* I. v. 71 Parlour, bedroom, elaboratory, kitchen.

2. A natural apparatus for elaborating any product of vital action. (Formerly *transf.* from 1.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 578 The Sanguification is performed in any one part of the Animal, as the peculiar Shop or Laboratory of it. 1684 *Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 325 Obstruction of the passages, by which the Aliment passes to its laboratories. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 2/4 The Laboratory of the Nervous Juice. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 11 The functions of leaves are to act as laboratories.

† **Elabour**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *F. elabourer* (Cotgr.) or *L. elaborare* to ELABORATE.]

1. *trans.* = ELABORATE *v.* 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* *Strawge Wds.* More perfectly digested and elaborated. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* x. (Jam. Suppl.) A sepulchral Pyramid elaborated by the painful task of God's people. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ProL. The marrow is a nourishment most perfectly elaborated by nature.

2. *intr.* To struggle to make one's way.

1605 WARNER *Arch. Eng.* cli. 403 Flesh so prouddie stout That but as in a Labyrinth elaboureth about.

† **Elacrymate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. \*elacrimāre* ppl. stem of *\*elacrimāre*, f. *ē* out + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep: cf. *LACRYMAL*, etc.] *trans.* To shed in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 403 The trunk...elacrymates a certain Gummeous Succé.

† **Elactē**, *v. Obs. rare*. [as if ad. *L. \*elactāre*, f. *ē* out + *lactāre* to suckle.] *trans.* To suckle.

1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) x16 She found in her bed three fayre children The which she elacted and gave to souke of her owne milke.

**Elæo**, comb. form of Gr. *ἐλαίου* oil (properly olive-oil), used in technical, chiefly chemical, words, as **Elæocate** (ἐλαϊοκαίτης) [cf. *CERATE*], same as *CERATE*. **Elæomargaric (acid)** (ἐλαϊομαργαρίκη), a [cf. *MARGARIO*], an acid found in the oil extracted from the seeds of some species of *Elæococca*. **Elæometer** (ἐλαϊόμετρον); also *elæio-* [see *METER*], 'an instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Elæopten** (ἐλαϊόπτειν); also *elæ-* [Gr. *πτερυγός* winged, volatile: cf. Fr. *élaéptène*], the liquid part of a volatile oil, as distinguished from the crystallizable portion called 'stearoptene' or 'camphor'. **Elæostearic (acid)** (ἐλαϊοστεαρίκη), a [cf. *STEARIC*], a solid acid separated by the action of alcohol upon the solid fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca*.

**Elæodic** (ἐλαϊώδικ), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐλαϊώδης* oily (f. *ἐλαίου* oil) + *-ic*.] A synonym for *RICINOLEIC (acid)*.

1823 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

**Elæolate** (ἐλαϊώλης). *Med.* [obscurely f. Gr. *ἐλαίου* oil.] 'A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Elæolite** (ἐλαϊώλιθ). *Min.* Also *elæo-* [f. Gr. *ἐλαίου* oil, olive oil + *-lite*.] A variety of nephelite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 43 It is named Elæolite...on account of its resinous lustre. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 305/4 Elæolite...occurs in amorphous masses. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 30 Before the blow-pipe, nephelin melts with difficulty to a vesicular glass; elæolite easily. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Elæolite is a greenish, brownish, sometimes reddish variety of nepheline.

**Elæic** (ἐλαϊκή), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἐλαίου* oil + *-ic*: cf. *ELAIN*.] = *OLEIC (acid)*.

1845 TOON & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 The acids are, the stearic, margaric, and elæic.

**Elaidic** (ἐλαϊδικ), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-idic*: cf. *cafféidic*, *glycidic*, etc.] The designation of an acid  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ , a solid isomeric modification of elaic (oleic) acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid. Also **Elaidic ethers**: a name for two oily liquids, **Elaidate of Ethyl** ( $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$ ) and **Elaidate of Methyl** ( $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 \cdot CH_3$ ), prepared from elaidic acid and alcohol. So **Elaidate** [see *-ATE*], a salt of elaidic acid. **Elaidin** [see *-IN*], a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid on olein.

c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/1 The conversion of the liquid oleic acid into solid elaidic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 345 Elaidic ether. *Ibid.* 436 Elaidates of potash...Elaidate of magnesia is not sensibly soluble in water. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Oleic acid when acted upon by nitrous acid forms...elaidic acid. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 102/1 The oleine of the oil being converted into a semi-transparent jelly-like-mass, named *elaidine*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Elaidin*.

**Elain** (ἐλαϊν). [irreg. f. Gr. *ἐλαίου* oil + *-IN*: cf. *F. Hainc*.] A synonym of *OLEIN*.

(As a trade term commonly pronounced *Elān*.) 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 409 An oil which is...called by Chevreul elain from *ἐλαίου*, oil. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 310 Elain...is the name given to the other substance contained in fat. 1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 59/1 Fat consists essentially of two proximate principles, stearine and elaine. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 The elaine or oleine of palm oil. 1875 *Urr Dict. Arts* III. 431 The particles consist of a strong membranous skin, enclosing stearine and elaine, or solid and liquid fat.

**Elaiodic**, -ometer: see *ELÆO*.

**Elam**, var. of *HELM*, *dial.*, handful of thatch.

† **Elambication**, *Obs.*—° [ad. med. *L. elambicationem*: see *ALEMBICATION*.] 'Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel' (Mayne).

† **Elami**, *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 *ellamy*. The note E, sung to the syllable *la* or *mi* according as it occurred in one or the other of the Hexachords to which it belonged.

c 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 187 Then sang the...mavys The trebble in ellamy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 78 E la mi. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gall.* 1, One laughs in Gamut, another sneers in Elami Alt.

† **Elamp**, *v. Obs. rare*. [? f. *E. pref.* + *LAMP v.*; perh. suggested by Gr. *ἐλάμπειν* to shine forth.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* I. 42 The cheerful sunne, elamping wide Glads all the world with his uprising ray.

† **Elan**. [Fr.; believed to be f. *élancer* (see next).] a. An impetuous rush (e.g. of troops). b. In Eng. use chiefly *abstr.*: Ardour, impetuosity, vivacity.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 With the first charge—the elan as they like to call it, the French seemed to carry all before them. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 The unquenchable elan of boyhood.

**Elance** (ἐλάνς), *v. Obs. or arch.* [ad. *F. élancer* = *It. slanciare*, Pr. *eslansar*, f. *L. ex* out + late *L. lanceare*, f. *lancea* LANCE.]

1. *trans.* To launch; to cast or throw (a lance or dart). Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim.* to *Apollo*, Thy unerring Hand elanc'd...another Dart. — *Poems* 436 The Word obscene, Or harsh, which once elanc'd must ever fly Irrevocable. 1742 VOUNG *Ni. Th.* ix. 628 Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 444 The Holy One...elanced The rolling world along its airy way. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 9/2 A thousand worlds...were elanced Each minute into life.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To shoot, dart, glance.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 85 We behold...Cross ether swift elance, the vivid fires!

**Eland** (i-land). [a. Du. *eland* elk.]

The Du. word is a Ger. *elend* (eleuter), believed to be ad. Lith. *eluis* elk. See *ELLAN*, *ELLEND*, which are earlier adoptions of the word from sources other than Du.]

The largest member (*Boselaphus Oreas*) of the Antelope tribe, belonging to S. Africa, standing five feet high at the shoulders, of a heavy build, for the most part very fat, and much prized for its flesh. Also *attrib.*

1766 *Tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 204 Eland...is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 59/1 Elands...are now rarely met with except in the most distant and retired parts of the colony (Cape Colony). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 143 The eland...would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1866 — *Jrnl.* ix. (1873) I. 227 A piece of eland meat.

**Eland**, *obs. var.* of *ISLAND*.

**Elanet** (elānēt). [app. f. mod. *L. elānus* (by some writers conjectured to be ad. Fr. *elan* darting motion) + *-ET*.] A species of kite, the *Elanus melanopterus* or Black-winged Swallow-hawk.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 538 Kite...a genus of falconidae, or a sub-family including elanets, etc.

**Elalite**, etc.: see *ELALITE*, etc.

**Elaopten** (e), var. of *ELÆOPTEN*: see *ELÆO*.

**Elaphine** (elāfōin), *a.* [f. *L. elaphus*, a. Gr. *ἐλαφός* stag, deer + *-INE*.] Belonging to or resembling the stag.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 292 The elaphine group. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 209 The elaphine group...is principally represented in India by the...Axis or Ganges Stag.

† **Elapidate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. *L. elapidat-* ppl. stem of *\*elapidare* to clear from stones, f. *ē* out, away + *lapid-em* stonc.] *trans.* To rid or clear (a place) of stones.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Elapida-ted**, *ppl. a.* † **Elapida-tion**. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elaps** (i-laps). [mod. *L. a. Gr. ἐλαψ* corrupt var. of *ἐλαφός*: see *ELLOPS*.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, chiefly found in the tropical countries both of the Old and New World.

**Elapse** (i-læps), *v.* [f. *L. elaps-* ppl. stem of *ēlāpi* to slip or glide away: see *LAPSE*.]

1. *intr.* Of time, a period of time: To slip by, pass away, expire. (Perfect tenses occas. with *bc.*) 1644 [see *ELAPSED ppl. a.* 1]. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1838) II. 114 The Act was to commence at the 1st of February last, which time was elapsed. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 p. 9 The time elapsed without a revolution. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 390 Fourteen months were now elapsed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 229 Twenty-seven years had elapsed since the Restoration. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 568 Three years...were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another.

† 2. *trans.* To suffer (time) to pass by. *Obs.* 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. You have wholly elapsed your time. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* 4205/1 Fulke Estes Gent. and others, who had Elapsed their times...for paying their

Money. 1709 *Tatler* No. 109 p. 6 Dead Persons, who have elapsed the proper time of their Interment.

† 3. *intr.* a. To lapse, sink insensibly into (a condition). b. To slip away (from memory).

1742 JOHNSON *Wks.* IV. 484 Others...have elapsed into idleness and security. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 544 Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past.

4. *nonce-use*. To flow gently from.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 66/1 One there was From whose sweet lips elapsed as from a well, Continuous truths which made my soul...fertile with rich thoughts.

Hence **Elapsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1720 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 514 To take the oaths before the lapsing of the day. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 59 The world is a channel into which God lets a partial and lapsing stream of the great deep of eternity.

† **Elapse**, *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. *LAPSE sb.*] 1. A flowing out or away; fig. an emanation, effluence (of divine grace, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 426 The sweet elapses of spiritual consolation in devotion. a 1703 POMFREY *Rem.* (1724) 9 Some nobler Bard, O Sacred Power...th' Elapses to receive. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 370 The under current continues to flow; so that upon its complete elapse, the space remains void.

2. Expiration, lapse, passing away (of time).

1793 ANNA SEWARD in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 464 The distinctions of Whig and Tory...have lost their force during the elapse of many years. 1800 *Essay on Ramsay in Ramsay's Wks.* (1848) I. 70 The elapse of a few months justified the poet's foresight. c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 275 The past is...an elapse Which hath no mensuration. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 517 They considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse. 1883 F. W. PORTER *French Celeb.* II. 109 After an elapse of two decades.

**Elapsed** (i-læpst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.]

1. Lapsed, past, gone by.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* 1, Such may have pardons for elapsed crimes. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 223 The first campaign being elapsed. 1790 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 573 The Hindoos compute from the elapsed year. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. 1. 6 The elapsed periods of life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* xvi. (1859) 366 The elapsed half of the present century.

† 2. Suffered to slip by, neglected. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. viii. 86 Such great acts...comprise the elapsed duty of many months.

† 3. Of angels: Fallen. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 The Prince of the Spirits elapsed began to Usurp a part of God's Kingdom.

† **Elapsion**, *Obs. rare*. [as if ad. *L. \*elapsion-em*, f. *ēlāpi*: see *ELAPSE v.* and *-ION*.] The action of lapsing or slipping away, the state of having elapsed; (in quot.) subsidence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1782 in BAILEY. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 37 The dissolution, elapsion, or different compression of some of these strata.

† **Elapsive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. elaps-* (see *ELAPSE v.*) + *-IVE*.] Apt to let slip.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 191 Our memories are so elapsive.

**Elaqueate**, *v. rare*—° [f. *L. elaqueat-* ppl. stem of *elaquāre*, f. *ē* out + *laque-us* noose, snare.] *trans.* To set free from a noose: to disentangle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1722-62 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Elaqueation**.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elargement**, *Obs. rare*. [? mistake for *enlargement*; but cf. Fr. *élargir* to widen, enlarge.] = *ENLARGEMENT*.

1880 H. MORE *Apocal. Apol.* 152 That enlargement which God intends for the Kingdom of his Son Christ.

† **Elargition**, *Obs.*—° [f. *L. elargi-ri* to distribute, bestow: cf. *L. largitio* LARGITION.] Free or liberal impartation or bestowal.

1730-6 in BAILEY.

**Elasmobranch** (i-læzmōbræŋk). *Zool.* [Shortened f. mod. *L. elasmobranchii*, f. Gr. *ἐλασμός* metal beaten out, metal-plate + *βράγχια* gills.] An individual of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon; Ray, etc. Also *attrib. or adj.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 38 The neural arches may be made up of two separate pieces on each side, as in *Elasmobranch* fishes. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* Introd. 11 Two pairs of fins such as we find in the *Elasmobranchs*. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 61 Mr. F. M. Balfour's work on the development of the elasmobranch fishes. 1887 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class, the elasmobranchs, sharks and rays, another class.

**Elasmobranchiate**, *a. and sb.* [f. as prec.

+ *-ATE*.] = *prec.*

**Elasmose** (i-læzmōsē). [f. Gr. *ἐλασμός* plate of metal + *-OSE*.]

1. 'An obsolete synonym of *Altaite*' (Dana).

2. Same as *ELASMOSENE*.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 520 Black tellurium...Elasmose.

**Elasmosine** (i-læzmōsīn). [f. prec. + *-INE*.] A telluride of lead and gold with an easy cleavage into thin metallic flexible laminae; nagygaglic.

**Elastic** (i-læstik), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. *L. elasticus*, a. Gr. *ελαστικός* that drives, propulsive, impulsive, f. *ēla-* stem of *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.

The L. word, together with the related ELATER, occurs, app. as a novelty, in Pequet's *Dissertatio Anatomica* (1651), where *elastica virtus* denotes the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere, which the Torricellian experiment (1643) had shown to be the cause of the phenomena previously ascribed to 'Nature's horror of a vacuum']

#### A. adf.

†1. Pertaining to or causing the 'spontaneous' expansion of air or gases; in phrase *elastic force* (*virtue, faculty, power*, etc.). Now merged in 3.

1653 tr. *Pequet's Anatomical Exper.* 122 The Spontaneous dilatation [of the air] enerveth the power of the Elastic (impulsive) faculty [Orig. 1651 *virtutis Elasticæ*]. But the other, which is extraneous to the Air, viz., from the accession of heat, will make it firm. 1656 MORE Antid. Ath. ii. 11. (1712) 45 There is an Elastic power in the Air. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 129 The air of the convex part must of necessity have a strong pressure or elastic force to return into the concave thereof.

†2. Of air or gas: Possessing the property of spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 3.

The ultimate particles of air were by some supposed to act like a coiled spring; hence the word came to express the characteristic property of a spring, as in the early instances of sense 3.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Elastick*, that goeth off with a force like gunpowder, or spreads forcibly forth with a jerk. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 Wind is elastic and rarify'd [air] pent up in some vessel of the body.

3. Of material substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous: That spontaneously resumes (after a longer or shorter interval) its normal bulk or shape after having been contracted, dilated, or distorted by external force. (In this sense ELASTICAL appears to be somewhat older.) Also of motions, forces, etc.: Characteristic of an elastic body. *Elastic limit*: (see quot. 1864.) *Elastic fluids*: still often used specifically for gases (cf. 2), though liquids are now known to be perfectly elastic according to the mod. definition.

'Elasticity of shape' belongs to solids only; 'elasticity of bulk' to bodies of all kinds. In the case of gases the 'normal bulk' to which they tend is indefinitely great. The strict modern use as applied to solids dates from James Bernoulli's memoir of 1694; respecting the earlier instances see note to sense 2.

1674 PERRY *Dubl. Proposition* 3 An Appendix, to what is said of Springs and other Elastic bodies. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The Air is now certainly known to consist of elastic or springy Particles. 1774 GOLDST. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 162 Every body that strikes against another produces a sound, simple, and but one in bodies which are not elastic. 1791 COWPER *Lines* v. 117 At once he bent Against Tydides his elastic bow. 1794 SCHNEISSER *Min.* I. 290 Elastic Bitumen, is of a brown color, has no lustre, and is very elastic. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* (1806) Def. 1 An elastic fluid is one, whose dimensions are diminished by increasing the pressure. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 340 We want some coat woven of elastic steel. 1864 Q. *Jrnl.* Sc. I. 63 The elastic limit, that is the extent to which their particles may be relatively displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. i. 12 The atoms recoil, in virtue of the elastic force. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 197 The elastic boughs sprang back with dangerous force. 1884 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 138 The name of elastic fluids is often given to gases.

b. *transf.* Of motion: Resembling that of an elastic body; springy.

1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iii. 116 Her light, elastic, continually lively motions.

c. *fig.* Of feelings, temperaments, etc., hence, also, of persons: Not permanently or easily depressed; buoyant.

1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* 19. 13 Th' elastic spirits nimble bound. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 3 An elastic spirit, anxious to overleap distance. 1822 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) I. 145 This elastic little urchin. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Those elastic spirits... had borne up against defeat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail-Spirit*. III. 116 The elastic temperament of Mr. Skirlaugh.

4. In popular language, esp.: That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. †*Elastic gum* [= Fr. *gomme élastique*]: india-rubber. *Elastic web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch; *Elastic boots*: boots with elastic web at the sides.

1781 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 519 Common vitriolic ether... could not affect elastic gum. 1793 SCHNEISSER *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 165, I have... fixed the tube into the stopper by means of a thin piece of elastic gum. 1802 HENRY *Ibid.* XCIII. 31 A transfer bottle of elastic gum. 1856 R. GAROINER *Handbk. Bot.* 48 The introduction of elastic web for the sides of boots, is a very important improvement. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* i. 5 A pair of moderately strong French elastic boots.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things: That can be 'stretched' or expanded to suit circumstances; flexible, accommodating.

1859 BRIGNT S. *India* i. Aug. The revenue of India is not elastic. 1864 L. O. POLLOCK in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., A lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute. 1866 *Corn Bank* viii. 164 Currency laws... will never make capital so elastic... any more than, etc. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 150 A certain elastic relativity of dogma. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 212 The new ideas... would want a much more elastic instrument than Latin. *Mod.* He seems to have a very elastic conscience.

c. Anat. *Elastic tissue*: one of the varieties of areolar or connective tissue.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 41 Elastic Tissue is composed of homogeneous fibres. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 67 Yellow or Elastic Tissue.

†5. In etymological sense: Propulsive. *Obs.* (*nonce use*).

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, By what elastic engines did she rear The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?

B. sb. Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* 140 Adèle had been enquiring for a piece of elastic for her hat. 1886 W. HOOPER *St. Academic Life* 13 The thorough-going prim man will always place a circle of elastic round his hair previous to putting on his college cap.

†*Elastic*, a. *Obs.* = ELASTIC.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 22 There is a Spring or Elastic power in the Air in which we live. *Ibid.* 26 Elastic bodies (if I may so call them). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 141 The Elastic pressure of the external Air upon the surface of the Quicksilver in the vessel. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 99 By the Elastic force of the bent Bow the string is brought into a violent state of Tension. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 219 Suffers no Elastic Air to lye concealed in any Liquors. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 19 An inherent Elastic Power... like the Steel Springs of Watches. *Fig.* 1662 STULLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 364 There is an elastic power in conscience. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Noble and Elastic Soul of Des-Cartes.

*Elastically* (flæstikālī). [*f.* prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an elastic manner.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The cells... bursting elastically with 2 valves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 804 The cell-walls which were previously in a state of tension evidently contract elastically.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1846 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* 272 The visitor... feels his existence sit as... elastically as if he were just born in the full possession of the powers of manhood. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 224 Their bodies are elastically supple.

*Elastician* (flæstīshān). [*f.* ELASTIC + -IAN.]

One who is conversant with the science of elasticity. 1885 KARL PEARSON in *Nature* XXXI. 457 It would be extremely valuable to have the opinion of some of our leading elasticians.

*Elasticin* (flæstīshin). [*f.* ELASTIC + -IN.] 'The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 KINCZET *Anim. Chem.* 385 Elasticin is the special principle of yellow elastic tissue.

*Elasticity* (flæstīshī). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY: cf. Fr. *élasticité*.] The quality of being elastic.

1. In literal sense. Cf. ELASTIC 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 175 The External and Internal Air were come to the same... Elasticity. 1674 PETTY *Dis. Royal Soc.* 119 Elasticity is the power of recovering the Figure, upon removal of such Force. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* 112 The Elasticity that Iron, Silver and Brass acquire by hammering. 1721 in BAILEY. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* III. § 3 (1819) 32 By its own elasticity returning... to its former position. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 262 The elasticity or tension of steam... varies inversely as its volume. 1845 DARWIN *Poy. Nat.* II. (1879) 31 Sufficient stress does not appear to have been laid on the elasticity of the spine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16 312 The substance, after stretching, being... devoid of that elasticity which would restore it to its original form.

2. *fig.* a. Energy, vigour, buoyancy of mind or character; capacity for resisting or overcoming depression. Cf. ELASTIC A 2 b.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 This spring of my soul (my Appetitive Faculty)... presses and endeavours with its whole Elasticity. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 182 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity and fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxi. Nature had given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher from the rebound. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 To break the elasticity of the inventive faculty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 Our old men have lost the elasticity of youth.

b. Capacity for being 'stretched'; expansiveness, flexibility, accommodatingness. Cf. ELASTIC A 3 b.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* III. 21 There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact. 1865 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* III. 23 Good, evil, life, and death are striking specimens of this elasticity of signification. 1865 PALL *Malt G.* 17 Oct. 1 'Elasticity', that is to say, a discretionary issue of bank-notes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1885) 3 There are some common rules... but their application is a matter of... the widest elasticity.

*Elastin* (flæstīn) = ELASTICIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 GANGEY tr. *Hermann's Hum. Physiol.* 35 Elastin... is insoluble in all agents which do not decompose it.

†*Elatcha*. *Obs.* Also *alleja* (r. alajah, allajar (Yule), alliza, allacha. [a. Turki *alehah*, *alāchah*, any kind of corded stuff.] A silk fabric from Turkestan: 'a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on one side' (Baden-Powell, in Yule s.v. *Alleja*). Also *attrib.*

1613 DOWNTON in *Purchas* I. 504 (Y.) The Nabob bestowed on him... 30 allizars. 1666 J. P. *Mercantile Wareh.* 14 *Elatchis*... an Indian Silk stuff d'with variety of colour... is usually for Gowns. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 50573 Damasks, Elatches, Guiney Stuffs. 1722 *Advt. in Spect.* (Y.) An Alleja petticoat. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 145, 400 pieces *Elatchas*. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* II. 221 (Y.) *Allachas* (pieces to the ton) 2200.

*Elate* (flæt), a. Also 4 *elaat*, *elat*, *elaty*. [*ad.* L. *ēlat-us*, pa. pple. of *efferre* to bring or carry out; to elevate, raise. Cf. OF. *elat* proud.]

†1. Lifted, raised. *Obs. rare.*

1730 FENTON *Let. Knight Sable Shield* in *Anderson Poets* VII. 663 With upper lip elate, he grins.

2. *fig.* Of condition, and of persons with regard to their condition: Exalted, lofty. Of feelings, etc.: Lofty, proud.

c 1386 CAUCEUR *Monk's T.* 177 This kyng of kynges proud was and elat [w. r. elat(e), elayt]. 1430 LVNG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. Whom than he fonde... With sceptre in hande ful pompous and elate. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 113 O pompe elate with thy cheres bold. 1610 *Histriom.* IV. 117 Thy high fate Shall not discern a fortune more Elate. 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 58 This Courage... is powerfully elate. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 148 Two Kings we have at once in view, both of them of an elate spirit. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLIII. lxi. 11. 339 Shall this little burgh grow up to make A city ample, pompous and elate? 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 117 There is an elate independence of soul.

b. Of persons: Inspired (as with joy or hope), in high spirits, exultant; flushed (as with success or victory).

1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. I. 116 An Army elate with victory. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 176 A brutal crowd, With insolence, and wine elate, and lowd. 1839 KENNELLY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 The Romish party in England were elate. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. 244 The ladies returned with elate and animated faces.

*Elate*, v. [*f.* L. *ēlat-* ppl. stem of *efferre*: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To lift on high, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The superiour part [of the bone] is... in the midst most elated, and vpwared heaved. c 1611 CNAPIAN *Hiad* xxii. 416 Placus doth elate His shady forehead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The eighteenth of October, we were found by observation, the North pole elated seventeen degrees. *Ibid.* 168 Sometimes they elate a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 235 Two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction.

b. *fig.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The House... was suddenly elated into the best families of England and Ireland. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sc. on Relig.* ix. 33 This Bishop... elates himself up into usurped titles.

2. To raise the spirits of (a person), inspirit, encourage; to stimulate, excite; also, to puff up, make proud. Also *absol.* and (rarely) *refl.*

a 1619 DORNE *Biathan.* (1644) 186 But Sapphirus elated with the glory of Martyrdom, refused him. 1636 R. BRAITWAT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 354 This Emperor... elated himself with self-conceit and pride. 1725 FORD *Odyss.* xvii. 33 Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate. 1752 JOHNSON *Kamh.* No. 91 r. 5 Ready... to elate each other with reciprocal applause. 1851 LONER. *Cold. Leg. Village School.* The wire... elateth me. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 108, I was elated with my own part of this performance.

*Elated* (flætéd), ppl. a. [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

Uplifted, raised; proud, exalted. Cf. senses of vb.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 The Talisman with elated voyces do congregate the people. 1658 OSBORNE *Characters, &c.* (1673) 617 The Rabbie, for want of a more elated Prudence, imagining their Governours to proceed... from some Diviner Extraction than their Own. 1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 674 Elated man, forgetful of his charge.

† With a word-play on the musical term *ELA*.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll. Cerem.* 10 Accents elated to the Sharpe Clangor of Warre.

*Elatedly* (flætédli), adv. [*f.* prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] With elation; haughtily, pompously.

1661 FLETCHER *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) Where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he [Nero]?

*Elatedness*. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Elated state or condition; elation.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1793 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* xviii. (1795) 578 In proportion to their elatedness of heart from dominion... they experience internal grief after Death. 1805 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* i. 222 We may be in danger of presumptuous elatedness. 1850 D. KING *Geol. & Relig.* 152 A poor ground for elatedness.

†*Elatement*. *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -MENT.] Elation, elatedness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 272 We reflect upon some inconsiderable... superiority over others, and a sudden elation swells our minds. 1799 CORN. WINTER *Let. in W. Jay Mem.* (1843) 67 Such an elatement of mind as imaginary prospects often occasion.

*Elater* (elätär), [a. (through mod. L.) Gr. *elatriō* one who or that which drives.

The adoption of the Gr. word into mod. Lat. (in sense 1) seems to be due to Pequet (1651), whose English translator, however, usually rendered it by ELATERY.]

†1. The expansive or 'elastic' property inherent in air or gases; hence, more widely, = 'spring'; 'elasticity'. Also *fig.*

1653 tr. *Pequet's Anatomical Exper.* 90 By its [the Atmosphere's] Spontaneous dilatation (which I call Elater) [orig. *quæm Elaterem nuncupat*]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 162 The swelling... and the springing up... were not the effects of any internal Elater of the Water. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Persons... having the elater and spring of their own natures to facilitate their inquiries. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 30 Gives 'em a better Tone, or Elater. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 349 The Elater of the Guts.

2. Zool. Linnaeus' name for a genus of beetles (now the family *Elateridae*) possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position for the purpose of falling upon their feet; also, a member of this family, a skip-jack.



1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 142 The Elater or Skipper Tribe. The Elaters fly with great facility. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 At Bahia, an elater or beetle. . . seemed the most common luminous insect. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock New.* xxx. (1883) 168 She didn't know an elater from a tipula.

3. *Bot.* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, attached to the sporangium or spore-case in certain Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), to the spore of Horse-tails (*Equisetaceæ*), etc., and serving to discharge and disperse the spores when ripe.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 324 Spiral fibres, called Elaters, within which the spores are intermixed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* ii. 641 $\frac{1}{2}$  The elaters which accompany the spores are distinct spiral vessels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Floræ* 472 Equisetoid spores of one kind, attached to 4 clubbed elastic threads (elaters).

**Elater<sup>2</sup>, elator** (ἐλάτωρ). [*ELATE* v. + *-ER*, *-OR*.] He who or that which elates.

1818 RICHARDSON, *Elater* [with examples for ELATER<sup>1</sup>]. 1847 CRAIG, *Elater*. In mod. Dicts.

† **Elaterical**, *a. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*ELATER* + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the theory of elasticity.

1874 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 82 What his Reasons and Evidences are to evince the mistake. . . of this Elaterical supposition. . .

**Elaterin** (ἐλάτεριν). *Chem.* Also elatine. [*ELATER* + *-IUM* + *-IN*: cf. *F. élatérine*.] The active principle of elaterium ( $C_{26}H_{38}O_8$ ).

1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 An extremely active poisonous principle, called elaterin, has. . . been found in the placenta of this plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* i. 437 $\frac{1}{2}$  The active principle of elaterium is a crystalline substance called elaterin. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 99 Elaterin is the most powerful hydragogue we possess.

† **Elaterist**. *Obs.* [*ELATER* + *-IST*.] One who explains certain phenomena as due to the 'elater' or elasticity of the air.

1661 BOYLE *Styring of Air* i. ii. (1682) 3 His Adversaries (whom for brevity's sake we will venture to call Elaterists). 1674 [M. HALE] *Difficiles Nuges* 237 The Gravitation and Elasticity of the Air, invented by the modern Elaterists. 1708 in KERSEV. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Elaterite** (ἐλάτεριτ). *Min.* [*ELATER* + *-ITE*.] A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber; elastic bitumen. 1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Elaterite, see Bitumen, elastic. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 244 Masses of elaterite, and sluggy mineral pitch.

|| **Elaterium** (ἐλάτεριον). [*a. L. elatérium*, ad. Gr. ἐλάττειν an opening medicine, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive. Senses 3 and 4 are due to ELATER<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. A purgative medicine. *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. A sediment or precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Echallium agreste*, *Momordica Elaterium*), having a bitter acrid taste, and acting as a drastic purgative and emetic. Also called *English Elaterium*, to distinguish it from *French Elaterium*, a much less active preparation, produced by evaporation of the juice.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* iii. xl. 373 Elaterium. driueth forth by siege gross flemc. 1657 *Phys. Dict.* Elaterium. . . is good against the dropsie. 1684 tr. *Willis' Pharmacopœia Nat.* 41 Other purging Medicines, as Jalap, Colycynth, Elaterium. . . consist of sharp particles. 1790 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 55 If two grains of white vitriol, of the same quantity of elaterium, be dissolved in half an ounce of marjoram-water, etc. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Med. Med.* 22 The elaterium. . . contains a principle *sui generis*, and a bitter substance almost inert by itself. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* i. 437 $\frac{1}{2}$  So powerful is pure elaterium, that one eighth part of a grain is sufficient to produce strong cathartic effects.

† 3. Elasticity, springiness (*spec. of the air*): = ELATER<sup>1</sup>, ELATERY. *Obs.*

1708 in KERSEV. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

4. Used by Richard for the fruit of the *Euphorbia*, which opens elastically when ripe.

**Elaterometer** (ἐλατερόμετρο). [*ad. F. élatéromètre*: cf. ELATER<sup>1</sup> and METER.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*

† **Elaterry**. *Obs.* [*ELATER* + *-Y*; cf. ELATERIUM 3.] The elastic force, elasticity of the air; = ELATER<sup>1</sup>.

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anat. Exper.* 91 The superficies of the Earth-Watrish Orb is pressed of the same (the Atmosphere) not by its weight alone, but also by virtue of his Elatery [orig. *non solo pondere, sed et Elateris. v. virtute*]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 103 The ayr hath. . . a strong elatery of its own. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* X. 534 Corrosions of bodies may further bend the springy particles of the Air, giving it a greater Elatery. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

*Elatine*, *obs.* var. of ELATERIN.

**Elation** (ἐλάσιον). Also 4-5 elacion, 5 elacyoun, 5-6 elacyoun, 6 elatioun. [*IN ME* ad. OF. *elacion*, ad. L. *elatiō-em*, n. of action f. ppl. stem of *effere*: see ELATA a.]

† 1. (after Lat.) a. Lifting, elevation. b. Carrying out (e.g. of a dead body). *Obs.* rare.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 The best bones. . . yield to the elation and depression of the ribbes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. (1713) 189 Its (the body's) Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

2. Elevation of mind arising from success or

self-approbation, pride of prosperity; pride, vain-glory.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 326 Elacion is whan he ne may neither suffice to haue maister ne felawe. c 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxv. 56 (Gibbs MSS.). We haue no mater of elacyoun or veyn ioye of our selfe. c 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 179 He is in such elacyon OF his exaltation. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* vii. 231 A noysome elation of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 464 F 3 Riches exposes a Man to. . . a foolish Elation of Heart.

† b. *concr.* A proud or vain-glorious action.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. n. i. Wks. 1844 III. 202 Their next elation. . . was to elect him for their King.

3. Elevation of spirits (in neutral or good sense); buoyancy, joyousness, pleasurable self-satisfaction. (The usual current sense.)

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 F 5 Their time is past between elation and despondency. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 278 These praises give me but very little Elation. 1841 D'ISRAËL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 In the elation of youth, he astounded the. . . fellows of his college. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ii. xxvii. (1880) 332 She saw her father. . . sink from elation into new disappointment.

b. *concr.* An 'outburst' of high spirits. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 243 These are the natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own motion.

† 4. *concr.* Growth. *Obs.* rare.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 859 Thai be apte unto putacion OF bowes drie or foule elacion [*L. arida aut male nata*].

**Elative**, *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. \**elātivus*: see ELATE v. and -IVE.] † a. That raises, elevates. (*obs.*) b. That elates, causes elation.

1595 LOOGE *Fig for Monus* i. By their attracted moyst humiditie, Drawne from a certain vertue elative. . . Seeke more than their accustom'd nutriment Whence raine his generation doth derive. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 125 Thither shall gratitude's feelings elative wend.

† **Elatrate**, *v. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup>. [*f. L. elātrāt* - ppl. stem of *elātrāre*, f. *ē* out + *lātrāre* to bark: see -ATE 3.] 'To bark out or speak aloud' (Bailey).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1820 in JODRELL. Hence † **Elatration**.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1820 in JOORELL.

† **Elavate**, *v. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f. L. elāvāt* - ppl. stem of *elāvāre* to wash out, wash away: cf. OF. *eslaver*, *elaver*.] *trans.* To wash clean.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 142 $\frac{1}{2}$  First elavate them with water wherein hath decocted chickweede.

† **Elaxate**, *v. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup>. [*f. E- pref. + L. laxāt* - ppl. stem of *laxāre* to unloose, relax: see LAX.] To loosen; to widen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence † **Elaxation**.

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elay**, *v. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*? var. of ALLAY v. 1* or 2; cf. Fr. *délayer* to dilute.] *trans.* ? To mix, dilute.

1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpymnt may be elayed with Chalke, and dimmed. . . with Oker de Luke.

† **Elayl** (e-lail). *Chem. Obs.* [*f. Gr. ἐλα- is an olive-tree (cf. ἐλαιον olive-oil) + ἔλαι substance, material.*] Same as ETHYLENE. In quot. in *comb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Saltz* 507 We see. . . why the base. . . should differ so greatly in its behaviour from. . . Elayl-Stannethyl.

*Elayt*, *obs.* var. of ELATE a.

*Elboic*, var. of ELBOWIC.

**Elbow** (e'lbow). Forms: 1 elnboga, eleboga, elboga, 2-6 elbowe, 3 elbow, 7 elbowe, 7-*elbow*; also (Sc.) 6 elbok, 8 elbuck. [*A Com. Teut. compound: OE. *elnboga* = Du. *elleboog*, OHG. *elimbogo* (MHG. *ellenboge*, mod. G. *ellen-, ellbogen*), ON. *elnboge* (Icel. *elnbogi*, *elbogi*, Da. *albue*): -O Teut. \**alino-bogon* - f. \**alind* arm (see ELL) + \**bogon* - bending = Bow sb. 1.]*

1. The upper part of the joint between the fore and the outer arm.

c 1000 *ELFING Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 158 *Cubitus*, fedm betwix elboga and handwyrste. c 1350 *Voc.* ibid. 536 *Ulna*, elbowe. c 1300 *Cursor* Mf. 8086 Pair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbous in pair side. c 1300 *Fragm.* 322 in *Popular Treat.* on Sc. 139 Thelbowes to the share. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 A much berd. . . Watz euesed al vmbetorne, abof his elbowes. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 137 *Elbowe*, *cubitus*. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantini's Catech.* 138 Wac be vnto thame. . . quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. c 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 101 Turnes . . . from one Elbow to another. 1676 *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* i. 1. (1684) 11 He was yesterday at the Play, with a pair of Gloves up to his Elbowes. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxxv. 140 In. . . a great crowd. . . people. . . knock others with their elbowes. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* vii. To see our elbuckes wheep And a' like lamb-tails flyin. 1797 *CROKERIDGE Christabel* i. She. . . on her elbow did recline To look at the lady Geraldine. 1879 STRAINER *Muse of Bible* 122 Irish bagpipes are inflated by the elbow, Scotch by the mouth.

† b. The point resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* 317 The Curb. . . is a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* (E.D.S.), *Elbows*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

2. *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow.

a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahocinarse el rio*. . . to run with turnings or elbows. 1618 BR. HALL *Serm.* V. 117 The current. . . speeds forward from one elbow of earth unto another. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 297 The elbows of serpentine rivers. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 The road. . . presents from an elbow the finest view of a town I have ever seen. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiii. 311 The ravine. . . turns with a sudden elbow round the end of mount Silpius.

b. A forward or outward projection; a corner.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 472 Fruit-trees or Vines, set upon a Wall against the Sun, between Elbows and Buttresses of Stone, ripen more than upon a plain Wall. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii. Some Elbows of Wharres. . . being taken away. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 206 Ancona. The name of this city is said to be owing to its situation, because of the elbow (*γκών*). . . which the shore makes in that place. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 120 You cross a wall and the elbow of a large tree that covers it. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 504 Departing day Behind the mountain's elbow disappeared. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripts* II. xiv. 217 The elbow of a hedge jutted forth upon the common.

c. *Mechanics.* An angle in a tube, etc.; a short piece of pipe bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 As the elbow made a right angle, the tube itself was of course horizontal. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Dict. Mech.*, *Elbow*, 1. The junction of two parts having a bent joint. A knee or toggle joint. 2. A bend, as of a stove-pipe. 1880 MACCORMACK *Antisept. Surg.* 147 The tube should. . . have no elbows.

d. *Arch.* (see quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 584 *Elbows of a Window*, the two flanks of panelled work, one under each shutter. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Elbows*, the projections on the side of stalls. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Elbow*, the upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable tourné*. . . a foul hawse; a cross or elbow in hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Elbow in the hawse*. When a ship, being moored in a tideway, swings twice the wrong way, thereby causing the cables to take half a round turn on each other.

f. *diad.* (see quot., and cf. *elbow-health* in 5).

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Line*, *Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Elbow*, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle.

† 3. *transf.* An arm of a chair, made to support the elbow. *Obs.* exc. in *comb.* ELBOW-CHAIR.

1611 COYGR. s.v. *Accoudoir*, *Vne chaire à accoudoir*, a chaire with elbows. 1679 *Marrage of Charles II.* 3 A great Chair with elbows. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 Elbows (as the sides of chairs are now called). 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd.

4. Phrases: a. *At the one's elbow*: close by; very near; in close attendance; also fig.; so *From the one's elbow*: away from one's side. b. *Up to the elbows*: lit.; also fig. engrossed in work, excessively busy. c. *To be out at elbows*: to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in bad condition; hence, in same sense, *Out-at-elbowed* adj. (*nonce-wd.*). So, in contrary sense, *In at elbows* (rare). d. † *To scratch, rub the elbow*: to show oneself pleased, to chuckle. e. *To shake the elbow*: to play at dice (*arch.*). † *Knight of the elbow*: a gambler. f. † *To suck at (one's) elbow*: ? to play the parasite, sponge upon (one).

b. 1548 LEO. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 243 Ye haue youre enemies. . . at your elbowe. 1581 MULCASTER *Parlours* vi. (1887) 47 In the elder years, reason at the elbow must serve the student. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 43 You are now able to spare him from your elbow. 1698 AMBRIDGE *Æsop* ii. l. (1730) 250 *Talk of the Devil* and I found at my elbow a pretty little girl.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 407 Let vs bathe our hands in Caesars blood vp to the Elbowes. 1883 A. ROBINSON *Dead Letter* ii. v. Up to our Elbows making Damsion Jam.

c. 1623 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 61 He cannot [speak] Sir; he's out at Elbow. 1771 SMOLLET *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 55 Sir Ulic Mackilligitt. . . is said to be much out at elbows. 1841 THACKERAY *Sp. Fun. Nap.* i. Seedy out-at-elbowed coats. a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* i. vi. 244 He was himself just now so terribly out at elbows, that he could not command a hundred pounds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* III. viii. iv. 17 Several things known to be out-at-elbows in that Country. 1872 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxxviii. (D.) Pay that hardly keeps him in at elbows. 1885 *Times* 28 May. There is an out-at-elbows look about some quarters of Dublin.

d. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 109 One rub'd his elbow thus, and fter'd, and swore, A better speech was never heard before. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He'll. . . scratch the elbow too To see two butchers curs fight.

e. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Nov. (1885-6) I. 100 Money which. . . he squander'd away in shaking his elbow. 1760 T. BROWN *Wks.* II. 46 (D.) Knight of the elbow. 1846 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 127 Many good and great men have shook the elbow.

f. 1548 HALL *Chrou.* (1809) 312 He had many. . . that daily sucked at his Elbowe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *elbow-cushion*, *guard-point*; also *elbow-bombard* [transl. *It. bombardeo cubito*], a kind of cannon in which the breech was at right angles with the bore; *elbow-cloak*, ? a cloak reaching down to the elbows only; *elbow-deep* a. (see quot.); cf. 2 f. and *elbow-health*; *elbow-health*, fig., a bumper; *elbow-piece*, (a.) in plate armour, a covering for the juncture of the plates meeting at the elbow; (b.)

a piece of tubing forming an elbow; elbow-polish = ELBOW-GREASE; elbow-shaker (see quot.); elbow-shaking *vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*, playing at dice; elbow-wind, a wind blowing sideways. Also ELBOW-CHAIR, GREASE, JOINT, ROOM.

1881 GREENER *Gull* 20 It was called the "elbow bombard."  
1612 ROWLANDS *Spy Knave*, An "elbow cloake, because wide hose and garters may be apparent in the lower quarters. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 A pulpit Divine... a lollard... over his "elbow-cushion. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgement*, ii. vii. 102 No man was able to contend with him in his... "elbow-deep Healths. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 190 "Elbow-guards, or *conduits*... were rarely adopted till after the year 1300. 1622 MIDDLETON, &c. *Old Law* v. 1. The nimble fencer... that... gave me those "elbow-healths. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 This tube was connected to the receiver of the air-pump by means of an "elbow-piece of brass. 1859 G. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. vi. (D.) Genuine "elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 44 Bored with "elbow-points through both his sides. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* "Elbow-shaker, a Gamester or Sharper. 1700 *Cont. to Farquhar's Convent*, Cougle (D.), Your "elbow-shaking folk that lives by's wits. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1875) 594 "It's been cut into by your master, with his elbow-shakin' and his bill discountin'. 1722 LITTLE *Hush*, (1752) 113 A face or back-wind signifies little, nor the "elbow-wind neither to peas and vetches.

**Elbow** (el'bow), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To thrust with the elbow; to jostle; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. iii. 44 (Globe ed.) A sovereign shame so elbows him. 1672 DRYDEN *Coup. Granada* i. 1, Grown more strong, it... elbows all the Kingdoms round about. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 They have scarce room to pass in without elbowing... one another. 1710 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 253 r 8 Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken? 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The trader elbowing the noble and the artisan the trader.

2. To thrust aside with the elbow; also, *To elbow off, out of (anything)*. Chiefly *fig.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 r 5 It is ever want of breeding... to be... elbow'd out of his honest ambition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 74 He used to... elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 48 They would elbow our own Aldermen off the Royal Exchange. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Nov. 5/2 The small farming class have been gradually elbow'd out of their holdings.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To push right and left with the elbows; also *fig.* So also, *To elbow it*.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 v. 68 That Pick-de-vant that elbows next the Queene. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. Truth* 50 (T.) He... grows hot and turbid... elbows in all his philosophick disputes. 1767 *Babler* II. 195 To be elbowing it among people of fashion. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. xii. 291 Beaux elbowed for a place.

4. *a. quasi-refl.* To force one's way by elbowing; const. *into, through*. *b. quasi-trans.* To make (one's way) by elbowing.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* i. vii. 132 A carrier had left the market early to elbow his way into the bank. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 162 She... elbows herself in wherever she sees business going on.

5. *intr.* To make an 'elbow' in one's path, go out of the direct way.

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 503, I would elbow out of my way to Norwich. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Walter's R.* (1855) 149 Elbowing along, zig-zag.

6. (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Elbow* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* 1775 in *ASH*. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. *Dicts.*

**Elbow-chair.** A chair with elbows: see ELBOW *sb.* 3.

1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drink*. Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard seated in an elbow chair. 1822 W. IRVING *Dracoh.* Hall ii. 9 Very eloquent in praise of an ancient elbow chair.

**Elbowed** (el'bowd), *ppl. a.* [*f. ELBOW sb. + -ED*].

a. Having elbows or bends. *Elbowit Grass*, *Sc.* (see quot.). b. Of a seat: Provided with elbow-rests. c. Formed into the shape of an elbow, bent, curved.

1825 HOME *Every-day Bk.* I. 784 An elbowed seat had been introduced. 1825-80 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Elbowit Grass*, Flote Fox-tail Grass. *Alopecurus Geniculatus*.

**Elbow-grease.** *humorous.* Vigorous rubbing, proverbially referred to as the best unguent for polishing furniture. Hence *allusively*, energetic labour of any kind.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 5 Two or three brawny fellows in a corner with meek Ink and Elbow-grease, do more harm than an Hundred systematical Divines with their sweaty Preaching. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elbow-grease*, a desirous Term for Sweat. 1735 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, It had no elbow-grease bestowed on't. *Nec demorans sapit unguis*. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 122 Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist, or poet, or dramatist, requires.

† **Elbowie**, *a. humorous.* *Obs.* In *Dicts.* el-bowick. [*f. ELBOW + -ic*]. (See quot.)

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* i. iii. Verses, which being above Hexameters, full sometimes, and sometimes over-makes, that rather sounding verse, we call Elbowick. 1727 BAILEY II, *Elbowick*, a sentence or verse of a rude or ruffling quality, as they were hunching or pushing with the elbow. 1734 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Elbowick* verse, *carmen hypermetricum* or *redundans*. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Elbowing** (el'bowin), *vbl. sh.* [*f. ELBOW v. +*

*ING* 1.] The action of thrusting with the elbow; *concr.* a thrust with the elbow.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* I. 17 What crowding then and elbowing among them! 1846 W. S. LANDOR *Juag. Conv.* I. 17, I received on the stairs many shoves and elbowings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. xiv. (1880) 188 He pushed his way... with a sort of pleasure in the elbowing.

**Elbowing** (el'bowin), *ppl. a.* [*f. ELBOW v. + -ING* 2.] That thrusts with the elbow; also *fig.*

1767 GRANGER *Solitude* (T.), Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1886) 23 The elbowing self-conceit of youth.

**Elbow-joint.** [*f. ELBOW sb. + JOINT*.]

a. *Anat.* The hinge-joint formed by the connexion of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Mech.* := ELBOW 2 c. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 310 This muscle is deeply seated at the lower and fore part of the arm, before the elbow-joint. 1881 *Mechanic* v. 1101 In fig. 556 an illustration is given of an elbow-joint.

**Elbow-room.** [*f. ELBOW sb. + ROOM*]. Room to move one's elbows; hence, freedom from constraint; space sufficient to move or work in at one's ease. Also *fig.*

1540 BORDRE *The Boke for to Lerne* A ij b, He... whiche wyll dwell at pleasure... must dwell at elbowe rome. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 331 Give faith scope, give it elbow-room to work. 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Letts.* No. 348 (1792) IV. 155 Which would give him more elbow-room to act against France. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy* Org. § 5, 315 The improvement... in its [teaching] quality by the... elbow-room which the teacher would obtain.

**Elbuck.** *Sc. var.* of ELBOW.

**Elcampane.** *obs. var.* ELECCAMPANE.

**Elch**, *obs. form* of EACH.

|| **Elchee** (el'tŝi). Also *elchi*, *elchi*. [*Turk.*

ايلچی *ilchi*, 'from il a (nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the il' (Y.).] An ambassador.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIII. 64 So well described by an English Elchee. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. viii 113 The great Elchi (Sir Stratford Canning).

† **Elchur**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *elcor*, -ur, 2 *elchur*. [*OE. elkor* = *OS. elkor*, -kur, *OFris. elker*, *OHG. elchôr*; app. the comparative deg. of an adv. related to *OE. \*aljo* - other.]

Elsewhere, otherwise, besides.

890 K. ALFRED *Bada* iv. xxviii. (Bosw.) Gif hit hwæt elcor biþ. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þet þe mon beo iþuldil... and lete elchur his iwiit weldre þene his wredðe.

† **Elcrook.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. cl.* name of the letter L + CROOK; but cf. ELLRAKE.] ? An L-shaped hook.

1606 BURNE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophees with elcrookes to minche... the offerings of God.

† **Eld**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [*app. repr. OE. eled* (genit. *elides*) fire; cf. synonymous *OS. eld*, *ON. eldr* (Sw. *eld*, *Da. ild*)] Fire.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water.

**Eld** (*eld*), *sb.* 2. *arch.* and *north.* Forms: 1 *æld* (*u*), *eldo*, *eld*, (*WS.* *ieldu*, *ild* (*u*), *yld* (*u*), 2-6 *elde*, 2-3 *ulde* (*ŷ*), 3 *ælde*, *enide*, 4 *north. heild*, *held*, *elide*), 4-5 *eelde*, (*helde*), 5 *Sc. eyld*, 3 (6-9 *Sc.*) *elid*, (*elth*), 4- *eld*. See also *ALD*, *OLD*, *sb.* *OE. eldo* (abstr. *sb.* *f. alð*, in *WS. eald*, *OLD a.*), corresp. to *OS. eld*, *OHG. alth*, *elth*, *ON. elli* (*Da. elde*).

Synonymous derivatives from the same root are *ON. pld* (= *ald*) and *Goth. alps* (= *alþi*).

1. The age, period of life, at which a person has arrived. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 80 Se halza wer In þa ærestan ældu ælufade Frencnessa fele. 1100 *Ælfric Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 90 Eadig is heora [the innocents'] yld. 1100 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on midre ilde. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 318 Ich was of swuche elde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22814 Old and ying. At þat fortel vþing sal be of eld, als þai suld here. Hau deide of eld of thriti zere. 1300 *Beket* 159 This child was bot in elde of tuo and twenti zere. 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Cons.* 742 Bot swa grete elde may name now bere. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 403 William & zhe were of on held. 1400 *Garnelyn* 643 Garnelyn, that yong was of elde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ix. 41 In sic strenthis and eyld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Edward IV. vii. 2 Ye wote well all I was of no great elde. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.* (1878) 200 Erinnis purveyer, yong elth I meane. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v. *Eald*, He is tall of his Eald. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 His eld and my eld can never agree. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 177, 'I am just æc eld wi' the auld king' (George III).

2. Conventional or legal age; full age; majority; *Of old* = of age; *within eld* = under age; also (quot. 1400) of military age. *Obs.*

1300 *Havelok* 128 Sho were comen intil helde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 (*Cott. Galba*), Childer within elde, of cursed man may have þaire helde. 1357 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. II. 118 Like man and woman that of eld is. 1400 *Rowland & C.* 682 And alle that are with-in elde lode that thay to batayle helde. 1450 *MYRC* 236 Alle that ben of warde and elde. 1529 *LYNDESAY Complaint* 115, I prayit, daylie... My young maister that I mycht see Off eld.

3. Old age, advanced period of life; usually with regard to its effects upon man. Also *personified. arch. & poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Se white eft gewiteþ & to yide gecyreh. 1200 *Moral Ode* 373 in *Cott. Hom.* 181 Þer is 30000 bute ulde. 1205 *LAV.* 11546 Vnhaile & elde hæweð þene king vnbaled. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1197 Sarra... wurd wið child, on elde was. 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Cons.* 801 Alle thir... That clerkes propertes of eld calles. 1388 *Wyclif Par.* xvi. 31 A coron of dignyte is elde. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. v. 303 A staffe forto go by in his elde for sijknes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* i. 20 Tha begun to decrease ande declinis til elde ande to the dede. 1599 *MARSTON Sea Villanie* i. iv. (1764) 187 Cold, writhed Eld, his lues-wet almost spent. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvii. xi. (1726) 297 His eies (not yet made dim with eld) Sparkled his former worth and vigor braue. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii. Who scorns at eld, peels off his own young hairs. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Ludol.* ii. xxxi. The whitening snows Of venerable eld. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Pilgr. Glencoe* 478 Hale and unburden'd by the woes of eld. 1858 KINGSLEY *Walder Lady* 17 His beard was white with eld.

4. People of advanced age; old men; senate or aristocracy. (In quot. 1592 perhaps the adj. used *absol.*) *Obs.*

1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 506 (Bosw.), Seo yld hi zehæd and seo iugup wrat. 1075 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1004 Dær wærd East Engla folces seo yld ofslagen. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 147 That pleasant sweet content That diuers eld haue found within a wall.

c. *poet.* An old man. (But perh. an *absol.* use of the adj.) Rarely in pl. *elds*.

1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations*, To the tottering eld Still as a daughter would she run. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 364 That eld august Came out from Israel. *Ibid.* iii. 265 To the expectant host In solemn order did these elds descend.

4. Antiquity, duration of existence; time considered as a destroying or wearing agency. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 12 That eld which that all can fretre and bite. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 64 Eld eateth at things. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Suppl. (1678) 148 An old sore... by its eld almost habituate. 1740 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 137 In elbow-chair... By the sharp tooth of cankering Eld defaced.

5. Antiquity, the olden time. *Men, times*, etc. *of eld* = men, etc. of old. *poet. and arch.*

1400 *Destr. Tray* 11881 Hif is said ofsythes with sere men of elde, The last loy of ioly men loynys with sorow. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* t. ii In times of eld men pleased the powers of heaven. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xciii, Lands that contain the monuments of Eld. 1834 Ld. HOUGHTON *The Eld*, Blessed be the Eld, its echoes and its shades. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. Prel.* 3 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks... Stand like Druids of eld.

b. People of the olden time, antiquity (personified). *poet. and arch.*

Chiefly in Shakspeare's phrase 'superstitious eld'. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 36 The superstitious... Eld Recou'd... This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., Superstitious eld... has tenanted the deserted groves with aerial beings. 1823 - *Peveril* II. i. 5 Tradition and superstitious eld... had filled up the long blank of accurate information.

6. An age of the world, a secular period. *Obs.*

1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 809 In þam leotthan ham þurh ælda tid ende zehelan. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 60 Seo bridd yld was þa wunneleð 88 David. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 705 Dis order werlde elde is so A þusent þer seuenti and tuo. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9230 Blissed be soo þat us has speðd þat we þe elds four has reid. *Ibid.* 21847 Sex elides ha we broght in place. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. ix. 77 Wyth-in þe ferd Eyldre Yrland was to be Scottis obeyssande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 99 Ceculus... all elidis... schawis ws Engenrit was by the God Vulcanus.

7. *Comb.*, as *eld-time*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 110 In the eld-time.

† **Eld**, *sb.* 3. ME. *anc eld* = a *neld*, a NEEDLE.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1370 So nere, vnethes at ane eld mygt narowly betene.

**Eld** (*eld*), *a. poet. and arch.* [*repr. ME. eld(e)*, *OE. (WS.) eald* (see *OLD*); the mod. word may however be newly *f. ELB sb.*] Occas. used in poetry for *OLD* (q.v. for earlier instances).

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Elde, or olde, for-weryde [1499 *eld*, or worn], *vetustus*, *destritus*, *inuetatus*. 1619 H. HUTTON *Polities Ant.* (1842) 42 Steward. To sere their commons as eld servants use. 1854 DONELL *Bulder* xxv. 185 Ye eld And sager Gods.

b. *quasi-sb.*

1592 [See *ELD sb.* 3 b]. 1796-1830 [See *ELD sb.* 3 c].

† **Eld**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *WSax. eald-ian*, 2 *eald-en*, 3 *eld-en*, 3-5 *eld-en*, *eld-e* (4 *Kent yeald-y*), 4-5 *eeld-en*, *eelde*, 6 *eld*, *Sc. elid*. See also *OLD* *v.* [In southern dialects repr. *OE. (WS.) ealdian* (i-type *\*aldjan*), not represented in any other language], *f. eald*, *OLD*; the equivalent Mercian from *\*aldian* survived in ME. as *OLD* (*e*) *eld*. The midland and northern instances of *eld(en)*, *eeld(en)*, *elid*, probably belong formally to *ELD v.* 2 (type *\*aldjan*).

1. *intr.* To grow old.

1000 *Ag. Gosþ.* John xxi. 18 Þonne þu ealdast [1160 *Hutton* ealdast]. 1200 ORMIN 18830, All iss it wilwend-like þing þat eldeþþ and forwurrþþþ. 1205 *LAV.* 2937 Þa eldeðe [1275 *holdede*] þe king. 1300 *E. Psalter* c. 27 (M.) As kleþinge elde sal alle þat. 1340 *Ayren.* 97 Hi ne may naht yealdy, ase dede þe yealde laze. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* xlii. 1 Thou hast ealded, and art loong age. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 137 Eelden, 259. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. & W.) I. viii. 39 They be paymed lyke yong men... in token that they... elden not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 200 This Valeriane... elidit in miserabil seruitude.

31. 388. *Wyclif Dent.* xix. 12 The elders [*MIS. C. elders*;  
 1388. *Wyclif Dent.* xix. 12 The elders shulen seiden. 2335 *Cover-*  
 DALE *Susanna* 50 The elders (that is the principall) heede-  
 sayde. 2335. 31. The letter which we dyd wyte  
 vnto our elder Lasticus. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i. 1.* 230 Se-  
 our best Elders. 1611 *BINLE Ruth* iv. 9 Boaz said vnto  
 the Elders, and vnto all the people. 1715-20 *Port* 167-  
 xviii. 586 The reverend elders nodded o'er the case. 1815  
 ELPHINSTON. *Asc. Canab* (1842) i. 221 To which the chid  
 and elders always lend their weight. 1870 GLADSTON  
*Prim. Homer* (1878) 116 They bear the general appellation  
 of gerontes, elders, as well as kings.



4. In ecclesiastical use. A literal rendering of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, the title given to a certain order or class of office-bearers in the early Christian Church. The Gr. word was adopted in ecclesiastical Latin as *presbyter*, and its historical representative in Eng. is PRIEST. In certain Protestant churches, chiefly those called Presbyterian, the Eng. word *elder* (with *presbyter* as an occasional synonym) is used as the designation of a class of officers intended to correspond in function to the 'elders' of the apostolic church.

In the Presbyterian churches the term *elders* includes the clergy (for distinction called 'teaching elders'), but in ordinary language it is restricted to the *lay* or *ruling elders*, who are chosen in each parish or congregation to act with the minister in the management of church affairs.

[1382] Wyclif *Acts* xv. 6 And apostolis and eldre men camen to gidere. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* i. 5 That thou .. shuldest ordeyne elders [Wyclif, preestis] in every cite. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 237/2 Seing y<sup>e</sup> Church is compared to a flocke, the word shepherde signifieth an Elder, not by age, but by office. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 289 Timothy was an Elder. 1709 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 288 When their Bishops are pulled down, Our Elders shall be sainted. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. (1765) 426 Most of the churches .. had one or more ruling elder. 1794 BURNS, *Robin shure in kattrat*, Robin .. Play'd me sic a trick, And me the elder's dochter. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 285 The Kirk Session is .. composed of the minister of the parish and of lay-elders. New elders are chosen by the Session. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 The excellent Elder of Plymouth.

5. Comb., as *elder-like* adv.

1640 *Will's Recreat.* In Southey *Comme-Pl.* Bk. Ser. ii. 314 Now most Elder-like he can Behave himself. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* iii. 542 Fathers of the church .. what I elder-like Would ye this fairer than Susannah eye?

**Elder**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. *prec.*] To *elder* it: to play the elder (brother or sister).

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 243 She elders it with such tender protection over the little sister.

**Elder**, dial. form of **HELDER**, rather.

1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Sh.* 26 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) One could elder manage we't at th' for-end o' their days. 1874 *Manch. Critic* 21 Feb. *ibid.* I'd elder see 'em worthin for th' next to nought nor see 'em doin nought.

**Elder-berry**, [f. *ELDER sb.* + *BERRY*.] The fruit of the elder. Also *attrib.* in *elderberry-wine*. Hence *Elderberriness* (*nonce-ud.*), used as a mock title, after *highness*, etc.

1589 *Paphe v. Hatelot* (1844) 27 His Elderberines .. is .. like an elderberry. 1625 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson's Washington* Introd. 62 Surport of elderberries. 1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 (Jod.) The ova become .. almost as large as ripe elder berries. 1840-1 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* 84/1 Cowslip, currant, ginger, or elderberry wine.

**Elderhood** (e'ldahud). [f. *ELDER sb.* + *-HOOD*.] a. The position or estate of an elder, seniority. b. The estate of the elders or rulers; the body of elders.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vii. lxxvi. No elderhood, Rufus and Henrie stayes The imperial Crowne .. c'undertake. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* vii. 346 The Nazarene was .. a blasphemer in the face of the elderhood of Israel.

**Elderling**, *rare*. [f. *ELDER sb.* + *-LING*.]

1. Contemptuously for *ELDER sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1606 Bp. W. BARLOW *Sermon* (1607) A 3 b. Every .. Ceremony which, in the Cockpit of Elderlings, is concluded to be Poperie, is not so.

2. An elderly person.

1863 MARK LEMON *Wall for End* xix. (1866) 237 The two elderlings began to lament their situation.

**Elderly** (e'ldali), *a.* [f. *ELDER a.* + *-LY*.]

1. Of persons or of things quasi-personified: Something old, verging towards old age. Also in comb., *elderly-looking* adj.

1611 COTTER, *Vieillot*, elderlie, somewhat old. 1660 R. CORE *Power & Subj.* 107 Let .. twelve elderly men of free condition, together with the Sheriff be sworn. 1712 BUNCELL *Spect.* No. 301 71 Elderly Fops, and superannuated Coquets. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1872) II. 353 The more elderly .. members presided. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 The elderly inhabitants [of Leeds] could still remember the time when the first brick house .. was built. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 529 An elderly man at the time of his marriage. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. I. vi. 198 The 'Urgent' is an elderly ship. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 30 You had need hire men to .. chip it all over artistically, to give it an elderly-looking surface.

2. Of or pertaining to one in later life.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 In our own elderly doings .. we are set on work after higher scantlings of wisdom. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 8 The Frate carried his doctrine rather too far for elderly ears. 1866 — *F. Holt* (1868) 19 No elderly face can be handsome, looked at in that way.

3. *Quasi-sb.*

1865 N. & Q. Ser. ii. VIII. 82 Fifty years ago a common exclamation among the elderlies was 'my eye Kitty Fisher'.

Hence *Elderliness*. [See -NESS.]

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxxv. 322 The trials of elderliness have either been unfelt or safely weathered. 1883 W. M. BAKER *Roll of Waves in Chicago Advance* 27 Sept. A certain reserve and elderliness of manner.

**Elderman**, see *ELDER a.* 3.

**Eldern** (e'ldam), *a.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *eldern*, *eldrin*, 7-8 *Sc.* *eldren*, 8 *elderin*. [f. *ELDER a.* + *-EN*.] In quot. 1839 prob. a new formation.]

1. Elderly. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1213 Jiff þu, hafest 3et .. tohh þu be 3ung, Eldernemanness late. *Ibid.* 1235. 1611 HUNSON *Judith* 49 (Jam.) The tree bends his eldern brunch That way where first the stroke hath made him launch. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 73 (Jam.) The eldern mensat down their lane, To wet their throats within. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 68 (Jam.) Collin and Lindy .. The ane an elderin man, the niest a lad. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken*, Anceath some spreading eldern thorn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, His Excellency is a thought eldern.

2. Old, belonging to earlier times. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött. MS.) 1806 Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Hauri i [Satan] den ize againes him. a 1400 [Implied in *ELDERNLY* *adv.*]. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletcher* 17/ks. I. 26 Our eldern dramlet was a decided poet, which our modern was not.

Hence † **Eldernly**, *adv.* [see -LY<sup>2</sup>.], of old time. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds.* (1870) 352 þat þe chalouns þat eldernlyche hadde y-set, so halde here a-ysse.

**Eldern** (e'ldam), *a.* [f. *ELDER sb.* + *-EN*.]

For apparent examples in 17th c. (probably to be referred to the attrib. use of *eldern*=*ELDER sb.* 1) see *ELDER sb.* 3. Made of eldern.

1842 AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 1847 in *HALLIW.* 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* s. v., An eldern stake and blackthorn either will make a hedge to last for ever.

**Eldership** (e'ldəʃɪp). [f. *ELDER a.* and *sb.* 3 + *-SHIP*.]

1. The position of being elder or senior; seniority, precedence of birth, primogeniture.

1549 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* i. vi. 128 Primogenitura or eldership of birth .. was greatly respected by God. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* i. ii, My claim to her by Eldership I prove. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 19 Her sister addressed her always by the word Child, with an air of eldership. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 274 [By Roman law] all children .. inherited their father's estate in equal portions, without distinction of sex or eldership.

2. *nonce-ust.* As a mock title of honour (after *lordship*): The personality of an elderly person.

1728 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 90 So irresistible to their elderships to be flattered.

3. The office or position of elder in a church.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 100 The office of eldership is equally distributed between the bishop and the minister. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. 52 He was deposed from his Eldership.

4. The collective body of (ecclesiastical) elders; a body or court of elders, a presbytery.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 That gyft .. which was geuen thee by prophetic with the laying on of the hands, by the Eldership. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 66 They that tyrannize not over, but be subject to their particular elderships. 1721 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 568 Do you not lay in one scale the minister against the whole eldership in the other? 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 152 As office-bearers in the church we are an unholty and an unworthy eldership. 1835 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Scotl. 189 All the courts of the Church might be called either Presbyteries or Elderships.

**Eldest** (e'ldest), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 *eldest* (a), *eldest* (a), (WS.) *ieldest* (a), *yldest* (a), *yltst*, 2 *ylste*, 2-3 *ealdeste*, *eldeste*, 3 *eldest*, -ost, -ust, (heldest, 5 *ealdist*), 3- *eldest*, *north. ieldest*. [OE. *eldest* (a), *superl.* of OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*) OLD; cf. OFris. *eldest* (a), OHG. *alisto* (mod.G. *älteste*) (Goth. *alists* (a)—OTeut. \**aldisto* (-on)). See *ELDER a.*]

The original form of the superlative of OLD; now superseded by OLDEST *exc.* in special uses.

1. Of persons or things: Most aged, farthest advanced in age. Also *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*). *Obs.* in general sense: replaced by OLDEST.

It is, however, still not unusual to speak of 'the (two or three) eldest members of a family,' 'the eldest of the company,' etc.; but this is due either to some slight notion of precedence or superior rank conferred by seniority, or to the wish to avoid the implication that the persons are, absolutely, old.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 11 Seðe cower ylste [c 1160 *Hatton G.* yldest] syt beo se cower þen. c 1205 LAY. 2721 Gloign hehte þaadre elduste [1250 *heldeste*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5847 Wit the eldest folk of israel. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Prois.* I. lii. [iii.] 190 The eldest man that luyng neuer saw nor herde of the lyke. 1559 MORVING *Levyng.* 323 A sexta or xx nces of the eldest wine. 1607-12 BACON *Parents & Childr.* *Ess.* (Arb.) 274/1 A man shall see where there is a housefull of Children, one or two of the eldest respected. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They .. went out .. beginning at the eldest, euen vnto the last [so 1881 in R. V.].

2. The first-born, or the oldest surviving member of a family, son, daughter, etc.). Also *quasi-sb.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlv. 12 He sohte fram þam yldestan of þone ginstean. c 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 227 Se asprang of Noes ylste sun. c 1205 LAY. 2936 þa ealdeste dohter harte Gorniole [1275 *eldeste*]. c 1230 *Alati Meid.* 41 Heo of alle unweas is his ealdeste dohter. 1297 R. GIOUT. (1724) 381 Normandy's hys erytage he 3ef hys eldoste sone Robert þe Courtesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eldest o þe elueen .. ruben. 1398 TREVISIA *Barkh.* De P. R. vi. xiv. 199 Lawe woll that the eldest sone haue the more parte of thethyrtage. 1536 WRIOTHESELY *Chron.* (1875) I. 50 The Erie of Rutlandes eldytste daughter. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. 50 Good old sir Roberts wiues eldest sonne. 1715 DE FOE *Fant. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) 1. 86 Why not .. with you as well as with your eldest sister. 1888 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 365 A testator .. desired that the first annuity .. might devolve upon the eldest child. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 320 The eldest son had but an estate for life. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* 12 Carlyle was the eldest of nine children.

3. Earliest, first produced; first, most ancient. *arch.* Also *quasi-sb.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 313 Ðæt we ge-myndgað ðære scyðle we ure ieldesta mæg us on forworhte 1340 *Aenb.* 104 He [God] is þe eldeste and þe meste yknaue. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. xix. 406 In the eldest tyme. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. iv. vii. Neither is the cos ample of the eldest Churches a whit more available. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 37 My offence .. hath the primall eldest curse vpon't. 1649 SELDEN *Larus Eng.* l. xxxix. (1739) 59 Of Imprisonment there was little use in the eldest times. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab.* & *Achit.* 458 And Self-defence is Nature's Eldest Law. 1773 MONROD *Language* (1774) I. l. vii. 87 Matter must be the eldest of things. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xii, Thou the eldest, thou the wisest, Guide me. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 101 Plead with the swift frost That it should spare the eldest flower of spring.

4. *Mil.* Senior in rank or standing. *Obs.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/1 The eldest Battallion of Foot-Guards.

5. In Card-playing, *Eldest hand*, the first player; the right of playing first.

1599 MINSHEV *Dialogues Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 26/2, I did lift an ace. I a fower. I a sixe, whereby I am the eldest hand. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 If there be three kings, &c. turned up, the eldest hand wins it. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 99 The 'tothers eldest Hand Gave Hopes to make a Jest on 't. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Eldest hand*, the player on the dealer's left hand.

6. *Law.* *Eldest part*: (see *quot.*) *Obs.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 The eldest part. 'Entia pars is that part that upon partition amongst coparceners falls unto the eldest sister or auuncient coparcener.

7. Comb., as *eldest-born*, -hearted.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. i. 55 Gonerill Our eldest borne speak first. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 7 Man .. the eldest borne of a certain genealogy. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* i. 7 They had elected Pambo for their abbot .. eldest-hearted of them.

† **Eldfather**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ealdfader*, 3 *aldevader*, 4 *aldfader*, *eldefader*, *eld(e)*, *eeldfadir*, 5 *eldfader*, *fadyre*, *elfdadyr*, 6 *elfdader*, *eldefather*. [OE. (WS.) *ealdfader*, f. *eald*, *ELD a.*, OLD, + *FATHER*; cf. OS. OFris. *aldfader*, OHG. *alifater*, mod.G. *altvater* patriarch, ancestor. The occurrence in northern dialects of the forms with *eld* (as if from WS. *eald*) has not been accounted for. Cf. *ELDMOTHER*.]

Sense 2 does not occur in the other Teut. langs.; the form *elfdadyr* has given rise to a suggestion that it is a distinct word, f. OE. *el* other; but this is against the evidence of the older forms.]

1. A grandfather; a forefather in general.

Beowulf 373 (Gr.) Was his ealdfader Ecgbeo than. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xv. 15 þu soðlice forfærst .. to þinum ealdfæderum. c 1205 LAY. 2009 He was Marwales fader! Mildburge aldevader. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 12 Hir alfdader cal I Adam. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iv. 40 Per shineþ þe lyknesse of þe witte of hir fadir and of hir eldefadir. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 694 Eftir his gude eld-fadir (he) was Calit robert. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 230 Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy .. Wes eld-fadyre til oure kyng Willame. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 24 Sarugh, which was eld-fader to Abraham.

2. A father-in-law.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe huse-bonde. ne þe aldefader of his oðem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5730 Moyses .. was sett to kepe all his eldliader scepe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 *Elfdadyr*, socer. 1530 *Will of Baker* (Somerset Ho.) To be bestowed at the mind of myn elfdader. 1634 *Will in Acts Durham High Commis.* Crt. (1857) 17 note, In the parish Church of St. Nicholas as neare my eld-father, Charles Slingsbye .. as possible may be.

**Eldin**, *dial.* Also *elgins*, *eldin-docken*.

[Of unknown etymology; identified with next by Jamieson, who alleges that the plant was used for fuel.] The Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); by Jamieson erroneously said to be *Rumex aquaticus*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 83 a, Petasites .. is called in Northumbreland an Eldin, in Cambridgeshire a Butterbur. 1808 JAMIESON *Eldin-docken*, Roxb.—*Elgins*, Loth.

**Elding** (e'ldin)<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *eilding*, *eyldynge*, *eldin*, *eldem* (e), *eldinge*. [a. ON. *elding*, f. *eldr* fire. Cf. *Da. ilding*.] Fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 Ysac þe elding broght. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 *Eyldynge*, or fowayle, *foale*. 1530 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. ii. 11. 387 Item for Eldene xliij. 1548 *Ibid.* in *Peacock N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) To blind Sutton way for elding. 1705 *Inv.* *ibid.* Eldin .. and stocks and blocks ros. 1790 A. WILSON *Elgry on Unfort. Tailor*, He'd scit, And ilka wee the eldin hit, And gab fu' trimly. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi. 'Wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi't, to be eilding and claise?' 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 140 Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound.

**Elding**<sup>2</sup>. *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. *ELD v.* + *-ING*<sup>2</sup>.]

Old age.

a 1600 *Maitland Poems* 193 (Jam.) Elding is end of erthlie glie.

† **Eldmother**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 (WS.) *ealmdōdor*, 3-6 *eldmoder*, 5-9 *elmother*, 6- *eldmother*. [OE. (WS.) *ealmdōdor*, f. *eald*, *ELD a.*, OLD + *MOTHER*. Cf. OFris. *almdōder*, *alldēmoder*; and see *ELDFATHER*.]

1. A grandmother.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 173 *Ania*, ealde modor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1189 Abel .. had his eldmother maiden-heie. c 1425 *Loc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 672 *Hec ania*, eldmoder.

2. a. A mother-in-law. b. A stepmother.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eld modyr [K' elmoder], soc-  
rus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ix. (viii.) 112 Eldmoder to  
ane hundredth their saw I Hecuba. 1519 *Will of R. Payne*  
(Somerset Ho.) To Margaret Shelle myne Elmother, a  
melche neeste. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) i. 352, I gye  
vnto my eldmother his wyffe my neestes froke. 1674 RAY  
N.C. *Drums*. 16 An Elmother. Cumb. A Step Mother.  
1864 *Whitby Gloss.*, An Elmother, step-mother.

† **Eldness.** Obs. [repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdnys*,  
f. *eald*, ELD, OLD a. + -NESS: see OLDNESS.]

a. Oldness, old age. b. A former state of  
things, antiquity.

c 1100 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 194 (Bosw.) We awurpon ða deri-  
gendican ealdnysse. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 7  
Storie is... messenger of eldenesse. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xxiii. 18  
Thei be... clothid to eldenesse. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 This sister  
Sodom and her doctris shulen turne ægen to her eldenesse.

† **Eldnyng.** Obs. rare. [possibly repr. OE.  
*elning*, f. *elnian* to envy, be jealous: see EYN-  
DILL.] ? Jealousy, suspicion.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wem.* & *Wedo* 119 That  
carll mangit, That full of eldnyng is, et anger, et all euill  
thewis. *Ibid.* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the  
cow fills For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill  
thinkis.

|| **El Dorado** (el-dorá-do). [Sp. *el* the, *dorado*  
gilded, pa. pple. of *dorar* to gild.] The name of  
a fictitious country (according to others a city)  
abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards and  
by Sir W. Raleigh to exist upon the Amazon  
within the jurisdiction of the governor of Guiana.

1566 RALEIGH (*title*) Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation  
of the Great and Golden Cite of Manoa (which the Spaniards  
call El Dorado). 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 142  
Letting pass these dreams of an El Dorado, let us descend.  
etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 411 Unspoil'd Guiana, whose  
great Cite Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado.

b. *fig.*  
1827 F. COOPER *Prairie I.* i. 15 A band of emigrants seek-  
ing for the Eldorado of their desires. 1866 WYKALL  
tr. *R. Houdin* i. 2 How often, in my infantile dreams, did  
a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious  
El Dorado.

**Eldress** (e-ldrés). [f. ELDER *sh.* + -ESS.] A  
female elder, a woman ordained to rule or teach  
in a church.

1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* iii. iv. 237, I suppose no man will  
think S. Paul meant to ordain Eldresses in the Church.  
1753 WHITEFIELD *Lett. to Zinzendorf* Wks. 1771 IV. 255  
Over the head of the general Eldress, was placed her own  
picture. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* xii. 172 The office  
sisters consulted with the eldress.

† **Eldring.** Obs. [f. ELDER a. + -ING.]  
In *pl.*, Elders, parents, ancestors.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1498 Her eldrynges both elde. c 1325  
Skeatun 97, 2yf thou rewardest thyne eldrynges naugt  
A lyve and eke a-dethe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 P6. . yespes þet  
he brogte mid him uor to yeue... to his eldrynges.

† **Eldring.** Obs. rare. Also 4 eldringe, 7  
eldring, 8 eldrine. [app. = OHG. *elring*,  
‘cscaurus’, prob. cognate and synonymous with  
mod.Gr. *elritze* minnow, which Kluge connects  
with *eller* (OHG. *elira*, *erila*), ALDER, as if ‘fish  
that lives under the shade of alders’.]

A fish; or, perh. properly the minnow (*Leuciscus  
phoxinus*), though this does not suit quot. 1618.

c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 136 Wit pouer men fares the king  
Riht als the quale fars wit the eldringe. 1618 in *Maxworthy  
Housch. Bks.* 83, 3 eldrings vt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*  
*Suppl.* *Eldrine*, a name by which some call the minnow.

**Eldritch** (e-ltrich, e-lrit), a. Sc. Forms: 6  
elrich(e), elritch(e), -risch(e), -rish, elraige,  
-rage, alriche, 8-9 eldrich, (9 eltrich), 8- el-  
drich. See also ELPRISH. [Of obscure origin;  
connexion with ELF, conjectured by Jamieson,  
would be suitable for the sense, and is supported  
by the form ELPRISH, app. the same word.]

Weird, ghostly, unnatural, frightful, hideous.

1508 DUNBAR *Alch. Targe* 125 There was Pluto the elrich  
incubus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 108 Vsum to heir was  
hir wyld elriche screik. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. ii. 636  
Their cleithing quilkis was elriche hew. 1536 BELLEN-  
DEN *Cron.* Scot. i. 121 Mony haly and religious men... fled  
in desertis and elraige plaicis. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Forst* (Arb.)  
63 The king of Fary... With many elraige incubus rydant.  
1598 J. MELVILL *Diary* 25 Feb. 320 The amafull, ugly  
alriche darkness. 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose*, Ye'll find  
him snug in some elonch part. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr.* 56. ii.  
144 Loud bursts of wild and eldrich laughter. 1850 HAW-  
THORNE *Scarlet Let.* vii. (1879) 122 Pearl... gave an eldrich  
scream. 1866 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* i. iii. 87 Truth is  
appalling and eltrich, as seen by this world's artificial  
lamplights. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 40 Joy that had  
something eldrich and unearthly in it.

† **Eldship.** Obs. rare-1. [f. ELD a. + -SHIP.]  
Old age.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Saul* i. ii. xxxi. Like winter-morn  
bedight with snow... so did his goodly Eldship shine.

† **Ele, sh.** Obs. Forms: 1 eele, 1-4 ele, 3 eli,  
ely, ooli. [OE. *ele* = OHG. *eli* (mod.G. *eli*) =  
WGer. *eli*, ad. late L. *oli-um* (L. *oleum*). After-  
wards replaced by the Fr. form of the same word,  
now represented by OIL, q.v. for the forms *oli*,  
*toile*.] = OIL.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 4 Hlogfeste uutetlice  
onfongen æle in feitelum hiora mid lehtfatum. c 1000  
*Sax. Leech.* ii. 230 Wip wæme colpe, seod rudan on ele.  
c 1200 ORMIN 13252 For þatt te33... Onnon þurh hallghedd

ele att Crist Hiss Hallghe Gastess frofre. a 1225 *Anct. R.*  
428 Me schal heden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden.

† **Ele, v.1** Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To anoint.

c 1205 LAV. 31941 He was incrued and ieled [c 1275 iheled].  
c 1325 SHOREHAM 41 He schel elye hym wyth ele. *Ibid.*  
42 This children elth me nauht.

Hence *El'ing* *vbl. sb.* Last *eling*: extreme unction.

c 1325 SHOREHAM 42 For the sygne of thys sacrament the  
elynyngs bouite. c 1450 MYRC 533 And the laste elyng  
wyth-owte fayle.

† **Ele, v.2** Obs. [f. OF. *ele*, *eele* (mod.F. *aile*)  
wing.] To carve (certain birds).

c 1500 *For serve Lord in Babes Bk.* (1868) 375 To tyre or  
to ele a partrich or a quayle, y-whyngeed: rere uppe  
whyngs and legges, as of an henne; cowche them aboute  
the carcas; y sawse save salte, or mustard and sugar.

**Ele**, obs. form of AISLE, AWL, EEL.

**Eleatic** (el-i-ā'tik), a. and sb. [f. L. *Eleaticus*,  
from *Elea*, name of an ancient Greek city in S.W.  
Italy: cf. -ATIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants;  
*spec.* used of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Parmenides,  
and Zeno, who lived or were born there.

B. *sb.* An Eleatic philosopher.

1665 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 5 Brought up in Eleaticque &  
Academicque Studies. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.*  
(1857) i. 342 Parmenides must be regarded as an Eleatic  
(dialogue). 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. lxvii. 44 The  
dialectical movement emanated... from the Eleatic school.  
1900 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 312 The famous argument, called the  
Achilles, proposed by Zeno the Eleatic.

Hence **Eleaticism**, the doctrine or system of  
the Eleatics.

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8)  
15 Eleaticism is consequently monism, so far as it endeavours  
to reduce the manifold of existence to a single ultimate  
principle.

**Elebore, -bory, -bre, -bur**, obs. forms of  
HELLEBORE.

**Elecampane** (e-l'kampē'n). Forms: 6 ely-,  
(alecampane, alacampane, hell-, hilicampane),  
6-7 elicampane, 7 elecampane, elecampane,  
elecampany, elicumpany, helicampane, el-  
campane, 8 elecampain, (9 elicampene, aly-  
compaine, alicompayne, allicampane), 6- ele-  
campane. Also 7 enulacampane. [corruptly  
ad. med.L. *enula campāna*. The sb. *enula* is a  
late form of the classical *inula*. The pseudo-  
Apuleius (4th c.) and later writers identify the  
plant with the *helenium* described by Pliny; hence  
Linnaeus adopted *helenium* as the specific name.  
In OE. *inula* was (corruptly) adopted as *elone*  
(= earlier \**iluhā*). The *adj.* *campāna* may mean  
'Campanian', or it may have the late sense 'of the  
fields'; the latter interpretation was current in  
14th c., as Glanvill distinguishes two species,  
*hortulana* and *campāna*.]

1. A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal  
(*Inula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate  
flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root; for-  
merly used as a tonic and stimulant.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lviii. (1495) 636  
*Enula* is an herbe and is oft calld *Enula campāna*. 1540  
*Treas. of Poore Men* 62 *Enula campāna*. 1533 *Elvot  
Cast. Heth* (1541) 91 Drinkte therof... with the water of  
white carettes, or elycampane. 1562 *Bullfinch Bk. Simples*  
15 (Britten & Holl.) *Enula campāna*, which we common  
plain people call Alacampane. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 21  
*Inula* is called... in Englishe Elecampane or Alecampane.  
1599 *Lift Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II.  
47 The fume of hilicampane is very pleasing. 1601 *HOLLAND  
Pliny* II. 91 Elecampane... sprang first (as men say) from  
the teares of Ladie Helena. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Countr.  
Farm* 198 The Wine wherein the root of Elecampane hath  
steeped... is singular good against the colicke. 1657 *RUNYSE  
Org. Salutis* v. (1659) 29 Afterwards eat of the said Cordial  
made of Enulacampane, etc. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.*  
141 Elecampain grows in many Places of England. 1794  
W. F. MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The true Elecamp-  
pane is distinguished by its large, wrinkled leaves, downy  
underneath. 1876 *HARLEY Med. Med.* 532 Elecampane has  
been prescribed since the time of Hippocrates.

2. A species of sweetmeat flavoured with a pre-  
paration from the root of this plant.

1666-7 J. BENESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post.  
Groans xxix. Some long-forgotten bombon of your boyhood  
(treacle, elecampane, stick liquorice). 1855 THACKERAY  
*Novels* i. 244, I don't know how he spent it except in  
hard-bake and alycompaine. 1875 F. I. SCUDMORE *Day  
Dreams* 128, I have admired Napoleon in marble, I have  
eaten him in elecampane.

b. *altrib.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lii. 298 Powders of brimstone  
and elecampany roots. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s.v. *White*,  
Elecampane Wine, *vinum enulatum*, is an infusion of the  
root of that plant, with sugar and currans, in white port.  
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Its [Helenium] taste  
and smell are similar to those of elecampane root.

**Eleccion, -ioun, -youn**, obs. ff. ELECTION.

† **Elect, sh.1** Obs. [f. the vb.; or ? ad. L.

*elect-us*, f. *eligere*; see next.] = ELECTION.

1398 *Trevisa Barth De P. R.* xi. xix. (1495) 44 By electes  
and choys [L. *electiones*] of his owne fre aduysment he...  
wolde be rebell agaynst god. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* ix.  
xxvii. 241 Schire Henry... Wald his Elect had bene un-  
done Sua þat his Son mycht be Promovit to þat Dignite.

**Elect** (i-lect), a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4-5 electe,  
electke, 5-6 elects. [ad. L. *elect-us*, pa. pple. of  
*eligere* to pick out, choose.]

A. *adj.*  
1. Picked out, chosen; also, chosen for excellence  
or by preference; select, choice. Also *absol.* a  
person or persons chosen.

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* i. (1843) 212 Man... which is his owne  
electke. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Intro. 3  
A Booke of secrets given by God; To men Elect, a Beaten-  
Trod. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* t. (1520) 8/1 Saul... was a  
good man and elect of God. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alessio's  
Secrets* i. ii. 48 b Take Iris electe, what quantitie you  
will. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. § 19 To be prestys... such  
only schold be admittyd as haue electe wyttys. 1609 *HOL-  
LAND Livy* xxiv. xl. 537 Hee... shipped a thousand elect and  
choise souldiours... in gallies. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iv.  
60 You haue heere Lady... the elect o' th' Land, who are  
assembled To please your Cause. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 214  
The Race elect... advance Through the wilde Desert. 1863  
FR. KEMBLE *Relic. Georgia* 10 This country... the land elect  
of liberty. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. u. (1873) 370  
He saw... that small procession of the elder poets to which  
only elect centuries can add another laurelled head. 1876  
G. BRADFORD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXIII. 4 The executive,  
the elect of the whole state, has... no... medium of communi-  
cation with his constituents.

2. *spec.* in *Theol.* Chosen by God, esp. for salva-  
tion or eternal life. Opposed to *reprobate*. Often  
*absol.* with plural sense, *The elect*.

1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, His owne electe  
and chosen chyldren. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* 41 The  
electe shal be there with their bodyes. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.)  
Rom. viii. 33 Who shal accuse against the elect of God? 1593  
*HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. i. iv. The elect Angels are without possi-  
bilitie of falling. 1630 *PYRNNE Anti-Armin.* 122 It makes, the  
Elect and Reprobate, all alike. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 136 In  
the blessed Spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.  
1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) V. 105, I mean the Sect of those  
Elect, That loath to live by Merit. a 1763 *BYRON Pre-  
destination*, etc. (R.), While others... Are merces's vessels,  
precious and elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/2 All the  
elect are effectually called at some point of time in life.

b. *alatively.* (Cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 24.)

1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 29 The street  
was a miracle in lath and plaster, which might almost de-  
ceive the very elect.

3. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually,  
Chosen, elected, but not installed in office (in this  
sense almost always following the sb.). Simi-  
larly, in mod. use, *bride*, *bridegroom elect*, said of  
 betrothed persons.

1643 *PYRNNE Open. Gt. Seal* 21 And that the Warden  
of Yarmouth so elect and sworn, shall, etc. 1726 *AT-  
LIFFE Parerg.* 128 The Bishop elect takes the Oaths of  
Supremacy. 1748 *MILLOTTON Citero* i. v. 393 Sextius was  
one of the Tribunes elect. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* i. s.v., A  
lord mayor is elect, before his predecessor's mayoralty  
expired. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 221 The elect bishop  
of Cambridge was taken prisoner. 1829 *MARSHALL F. Mil-  
may* viii, My captain elect.

B. 1. One 'chosen' by God, esp. one chosen  
for eternal salvation; one of 'the elect' (cf. A. 2).

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 Yet are there also  
in thys churche of electes, manye that neuer came to the  
fayth. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 42 b, A fore-  
warnyng to hys electes. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.*  
vii. ix. 113 Saule... was an elect. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm.*  
*Angels* 20 It is probable that every elect hath his proper  
and peculiar Angel.

2. One that has been chosen for an office or  
function; often *spec.* = *bishop elect* (see A. 3). Obs.

c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* ix. xxvii. 121 Confermynt he was  
Elect of Legis Dat Bischopiche in þe Impire is. 1490-1  
*Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* i. 197 Item for a composition maid  
with Master Johne Guthrie, elect of Ross, for the anna of  
the temporalite. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149  
Afterward he [the Pope] refuseth both the elects, and pre-  
ferred Stephan Langton. 1709 *STARVE Ann. Ref.* i. vi. 68  
Farker and the other four Elects... did offer to give unto her  
yearly 2 thousand marks.

3. = ELECTO, Obs.

1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1793) i. ii. 139 Having chosen  
an elect or leader.

4. In the Royal College of Physicians: One of  
the eight officers (abolished in 1860) who had  
formerly the function of granting licences, and the  
right of electing the President of the College from  
their own number.

1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 3 That the sixe persons  
before said... chusing to them two moe... be called and  
cleaped Elects. 1607 *View Penal Laws* 8 Apothecaries  
faultry Wares, to be destroyed by the President and Elects  
of the College of Physicians in London. 1840 *Penny  
Cycl.* XVIII. 133/2 The constituted officers then of this  
corporation are the eight elects.

**Elect** (i-lect), v. Also 6 electe. Sc. olook.  
*Pa. t.* and *pple.* elected, 6 elect(e). [f. *elect*-*ppl.*:  
stem of *eligere* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To pick out, choose (usually, for a  
particular purpose or function). Also *absol.* Obs.  
in genml. sensc.

1513 BRADSHAW *S. Werburgs* (1848) 164 A noble gentil-  
man... Elected a spouses at his owne deuice. 1557 *PAYNLE  
Barcklay's Jugurth.* 28 b, He had elect and assembled  
such compani as him thought competent for an army.  
1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxxiv. l. Hauing elected a loffe  
seate. 1591 *SHAKS. i. Hen. VI.* iv. 4. 1603 - *Meas. for  
M.* i. 19 We haue with special soule Elected him our  
abedance to supply. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lanth.* 28 A  
heedfull care wee ought to haue, When we doe frends

elect. 1682 CHETNAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1688) 7 Elect your Hair not from lean, poor, or diseased jades. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 399 The magnetic needle elects its position.

2. To make deliberate choice of (a course of action, an opinion, etc.) in preference to an alternative. In legal use often *absol.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. i. Comyn wytte doothe full well electe What it shoulde take, and what it shall abjecte. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 99 It can suspend its own acting, either of electing or rejecting. 1818 CROUSE *Digest* VI. 26 He must therefore elect. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 334/1 They are seldom called to adjudicate upon it, except where the party has already elected. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 He elected goodness as the clue to which the soul must cling in all this labyrinth of nature. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 25 The Motives which we determinately elect as our guiding principles of action.

b. with infinitive as obj. (Now common, but formerly chiefly in legal use.)

a 1666 BACON *Max. Com. Law* ix. 8 If there bee an overplus of goods then ought he. to determine what goods hee doth elect to have in value. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 152, I would not have Christians... elect to read God's word, (rather) in any book than his own. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 65 The daughter... was a lunatic, and therefore incompetent to elect to take the estate as land or money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 905 The assured may elect to abandon to the underwriter all right to such part of the property as may be saved. 1868 HELLS *Realms* xvi. (1876) 447 She was secretly delighted that the jester had elected to live with her.

3. To choose (a person) by vote for appointment to an office or position of any kind. Used in three different constructions: To elect (a person) to (an office, etc.); to elect (an officer, etc.); and with complement, as 'they elected him their chief'. Also *absol.*

1494 FABYAN *vi. cclii.* 212 Gerbres... was electe pope of Rome. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 79 Sexburge was electe To be abbess. 1588 SNAKS. *Tit. A.* i. l. 228 If you will elect by my advise, Crowne him, and say: Long live our Emperour. 1743 TINDAL *tr. Raptist's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 94 They resolved to elect an Inter-Rex. 1785 BURNS *Two Herds* iv. Ye wha were... by the brutes themselves electit, To be their guide. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 They elected for their king Don Ferdinand de Valor. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 32 Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people.

4. *Theol.* Of God: To choose (certain of His creatures) in preference to others, as the recipients of temporal or spiritual blessings; *esp.* to choose as the objects of eternal salvation. Also *absol.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 Antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1626 W. SELATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 68 To induce the Lord to elect or predestinate. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 333/1 Particular persons, without any regard whatever to their merits or demerits, are elected, or rejected for ever.

**Electable** (flek'täh'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be elected, qualified for election.

1879 *Echo* 6 Mar. 2/4 The electorate has been widened, but the electable class has been narrowed.

† **Electancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next; see -ANONY.] The power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER (Todd, s.v. *Electant*).

† **Electant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *electant-em*, pr. pple. of *electare*, freq. of *eligere* to choose: cf. *ELECT a.*, and -ANT.] One who has power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Man is a free agent, and a free volent... but you cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Electar.** var. form of *ELECTRE*, *Obs.*

**Electary.** variant of *ELECTUARY*.

**Elected** (flek'téd), *pp. a.* [f. *ELECT v.* + -ED.] 1. Chosen; chosen for office, etc.; see the vb.

1559 *Forin Consecr. Bishops in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz.* (1847) 293 The elected Bishop shall be presented... unto the Archbishop of that Province. 1611 SNAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 12 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast tane thy good, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1693 PENN *Chr. Quaker* vi. 538 Some Parents... do frequently bestow their Favours upon an Elected Darling. 1851 LOSGR. *Gold. Leg.* *Farm in Odenus*, Thou art my elected bride.

† b. *absol.* with plural sense. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *tr. Erasmus. Paraphr.* Acts, 23a Iesus... the defendour of his owne elected. 1550 CRANNER *Defence Pref.* \*2a To... gene pardon... to al his elected.

2. Chosen by vote as distinguished from other modes of selection.

*Mod.* The elected members of the council command more confidence than the nominated members.

**Electee** (flek'tē). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One chosen or elected.

1593 BILSON *Gout. Christ's Ch.* 357 They could witness the behaviour of the electees to be sincere.

† **Electetic**, bad form of *ELECTIC*, after *ELECT v.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavie Myst.* xxxii. 448, I will rather be an Electetic than a Crittice.

**Electing** (flek'ting), *vbl. sh.* [f. *ELECT v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb *ELECT*.

1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 160 The electing of a Towne Clarke. 1887 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 88 The Electing of the Bishop of Oxford.

**Electing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Choosing, etc.: cf. senses of vb.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quingwart.* (ed. 2) 181 They say; that Electing love makes men willing; and that Holiness is an effect of Election.

**Election** (flek'sjon). Forms: 4 *eleccion*, -ciown, -cyoune, 4-6 -cion, 5-6 -cyon, (5 *alexioion*), 5 *electyown*, 6 -tyon, -tioune, -tyon, 6- election. [a. OF. *election*, ad. L. *election-em*, n. of action f. *eligere*: see *ELECT v.*]

The action of choosing: in various specific applications.

1. The formal choosing of a person for an office, dignity, or position of any kind; usually by the votes of a constituent body.

c 1270 *St. Edmund in Saints' Lives* (1887) 443 Be Eleccion was i-maud in be chapite at Caunterbury. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 To mak election. To chese be suld cheue amon of gode renoun. 1419 BP. CLIFFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 29 I.g. 1. conferred the election of dame Jhone North abbess. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1202 Be alexion of the lordys free The erle toke they tho. They made hym ther emperoure. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 23 When they had ordeyned them Elders by eleccion thorow all the congregacions. 1583 STUBBS *Annals* Abus. ii. 99 The churches have no further power in the election of their pastor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 365 Abimelech practised with the inhabitants of Sechem, to make election of himselfe. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* vii. I. 172 In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 39 The empire... had waived the right... to interfere in the election of the pope. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June (1876) 146 They found that the presidential election was adverse to the cause of slavery.

b. *spec.* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative body (in the United Kingdom, chiefly of members of the House of Commons); the whole proceedings accompanying such a choice. *General election*: an election of representatives throughout an entire country, to fill vacancies simultaneously created; opposed to *by-election*.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 2, I was... sorry to heave with that partiality... Elections were carried in many places. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 612 A writt ordered for a new election at Castle Rising. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 533 It is not infamous to be incapable of voting at a county election. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xxii. 375 The election... suddenly grew into vivid interest. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 20 At elections the national candidate has not often a chance against the local candidate.

† c. *A. Act.* 55. *Obs. rare.*

1542-4 *Act vs Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 3 The burgesses... shal... come and giue their elections.

† d. *concr.* An electoral body. *Obs. rare.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastymie*, *Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 But parte of the eleccyon did chose one Victor.

2. The exercise of deliberate choice or preference; choice between alternatives, *esp.* in matters of conduct. † *At or in (one's) election*: at (one's) option or discretion.

1399 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Which stant in disposicion Of mannes fre election. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 321/4 Where he now resteth by his election and by the purueuance of god. c 1570 MORE *Picus Wks.* 81/1 Which he wolde chose, if he should of necessity be driuen to that one, and at his election. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. Vsed to chose by eleccyon & full deliberacyon y<sup>e</sup> thyng that is of lesse goodnes. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* 26 Where the tenant is outlawed of felony, it is in the Lords election to haue a Writ of Escheat. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 191 True virtue presupposeth an election. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* i. As for beggars by trade and election I giue them nothing. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iv. (1761) 26 A man has a Thing in his Power, if he has it in his Choice, or at his Election. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 71 The enquiry, who are personally competent to make, and what amounts to such an election. 1818 CROUSE *Digest* III. 312 Dissensions of incorporeal hereditaments are only at the election and choice of the party injured. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 59/1 So ordering matters that persons shall make their election... on their own prompting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 120 On such a lady if election light... If henceforth 'all the world' she constitute For any lover.

† b. Judicious selection; the faculty of choosing with taste or nice discrimination. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gouv.* (1580) 76 Election is of an excellent power and authority... is part and as it were a member of Prudence. 1597 BACON *Courtiers Good & Evil* Pref., The discovering... of these coulers... cleareth mans iudgement and election. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 63, I know not whether Ouid his inuention, or Sir Philippes election be more to be commended.

3. *Theol.* The exercise of God's sovereign will in choosing some of His creatures in preference to others for blessings temporal or spiritual, *esp.* for eternal salvation. *Doctrine of election*: the doctrine that God actually exercises this prerogative with regard to mankind; in popular language often identified with the (Calvinistic) doctrine of 'unconditional election', i.e. election not conditioned by the conduct or disposition of the individual.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. ix.* 11 That the purpos of God schulde dwelle vp the eleccion [1526 TINDALE, election], not of works, but of God clepinge. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The redemption and ryghte to ovr first electyoun. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi § 7 The... election of God went to the shepherd, and not to the tiller of the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Rom. xi.* 5. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 136 Frove thine Election by thy Sanctification for that is the right method. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 91 Election... is the everlasting predestination, or foreappointing of certain Angels and Men unto

everlasting life. 1702 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 354 As to Election... Pelagius believed Two sorts of it; the one to Grace and the other to Glory. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 11. 41 This process was founded upon the election and peculiar training of a single people. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. II.* vii. ix. 338 The doctrine of Election... that a man's good or ill conduct is foredoomed upon him by decree of God. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with... forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny.

† b. *concr.* The body of the elect. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom. xi.* 7 The election hath obtained it.

† 4. *Astro.* The choice on astrological grounds of the time for undertaking any particular business; *concr.* a time so selected. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes* T. 214 Of viage is ther noon eleccion. 14... *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 103) Sowght and chosen owt by election. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. vii. What is Astrology but vain elections, predictions? 1721 BAILLY, *Elections* (among Astrologers) are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular business. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii. In spite of... your ephemeris and your election of happy moments.

† 5. The choosing of things for special purposes; *spec.* in Pharmacy (see quot.). Chiefly in 17th c.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 270 Election is of simples according to time and season wherein they are gathered. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 137 Doe not in the election of your Egges chuse those which are monstrous great. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetic* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 72 An election of apt words, and a right disposition of them. 1667 PRIMATE *City & C. Builder* 51 Let the builder make election of bricks that are, etc. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 49 In the Election of it (the herb *Elatium*) the oldest is accounted the best. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Election*... teaches how to chuse the medicinal simples, drugs, etc.

† 6. *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 BAILLY, *Election* (in Numbers) is the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their places. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

7. *Law.* In Afr. phr. *Election de Clerk* (rarely in Eng. form election of clerk).

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Election de Clerke*. 1721 BAILLY, *Election de Clerke*, is a writ that lyeth for the choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. 1835 TOLMANS *Law Dict.* (ed. 4) *Election of Clerke*.

8. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *election-address*, -ale, -cry, -day, -monger, -vote; *election-mad* adj.; also *election-committee*, a committee formed to promote the election of a particular candidate; also (before the Election Petitions Act of 1868) a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the validity of controverted elections; *election-dust*, the commotion of an election.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 124 Proper for the hustings, or expedient in an 'election address. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 571 By his elder brother's death he comes into possession of the fox hounds and the tubs of \*election ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/6 An \*election committee must sit from day to day until they complete the inquiry. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, I doubt if the words 'Pip' and 'Property' had more in them than an \*election cry. 1651 *Narrative late Parli. in Select. fr. Harl. Mss.* (1793) 400 Meetings... to agree and make choice beforehand... and then promote their choice against the \*election-day. 1658 OLDHAM *Poems* 161 (Jod.) That vile wretch... Whose works must serve the next election day For making squibs. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii, 'There's been nae \*election-dusts lately.' 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad, or \*election-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/5 This disadvantage \*election-mongers would seek to remedy by running bogus candidates. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 174 (Jod.) I have no power \*election votes to gain.

**Electional** (flek'sjonl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

Relating to (astrological) election.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 239 If you would know on what... electional hour to enter your suit.

**Electionary** (flek'sjonari), *a. rare.* [f. *ELECTION* + -ARY.] Pertaining to election, electoral.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 291 The more publicly electionary suffrages are given, the less chance there is of bribery.

**Electioneer** (flek'sjon-i), *v.* [f. *ELECTION* + -EEB, prob. after *auctioneer-ing*.] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 All the world here is occupied in electioneering, in choosing or being chosen. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* iii. Those underlings delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

**Electioneerer** (flek'sjon-i-er), [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who manages elections, who uses arts or influence to secure the return of a candidate; one skilled in such arts.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii. Loud-tongued electioneerers. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxx, Lord Henry was a great electioneerer, Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 185/2 The proverbially sanguine temperament of electioneerers.

**Electioneering** (flek'sjon-i-er-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The art or practice of managing elections; canvassing on behalf of candidates for membership in representative assemblies. Also *attrib.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 315 Officers... as to manage their troops by electioneering arts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 472 That base business of electioneering. a 1850 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1861) 17 He busied himself in electioneering, especially at Westminster. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 129 Deeply interested in this electioneering plot.



**Electioneering**, *fpl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That takes an active part in elections.

a 1845 *Hooe Tale Trumpet* xlv. As yellow and blue, As any electioneering crew Wearing the colours of Whigs and Tories.

\***Electificus**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. L. \**electificus*, regularly f. *elect-*: see **ELECT** v.] Arbitrarily chosen.

1631 J. BURGESS *Ansuo*, Rejoined 167 Will-worship, even that electus worship, which we fansie, out of our owne seeming and pleasure of our selves.

**Elective** (*lek-tiv*), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 *electif*. [a. Fr. *electif* (cf. It. *electivo*, Sp. *electivo*), on L. type \**electivus*: see **ELECT** v. and -IVE.]

In English, as app. in Romanic, the active sense (normally belonging to words similarly formed) is of later origin than the passive sense.]

**A. adj.**

I. Connected with election to office or dignity.

1. In passive sense. Of the holder of an office, dignity, etc.: Appointed by election. Of an office, etc.: Filled up by election. Of authority: Derived from election.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Every . . baylye electif and elected. 1563 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 3/2 Abbacies, priories conventual, and other benefices elective. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11. 325 It may be that those Kings were elective, as the Edumæans anciently were. 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 A Temporary, and elective sway. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 167 The Gothic Kings were at first elective, and always limited. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 78 A regent being necessary, that office, though elective, generally falls upon the father. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 81 The hereditary prince may be exchanged for an elective chief magistrate.

† b. Subject to election (at specified intervals).

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lavigne* t. iv. (1700) 394 Annually elective of the People, as in the . . Archons of Athens. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 86 He is elective every three years.

2. In active sense: Having the power of electing officers or representatives by vote.

1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (1886) 135 At the reading of the said letters he had the greater number of elective voices. 1844 *L. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iv. (1862) 61 Elective body, a body whose functions are confined to the choice of representatives. 1862 *ANSTRO Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. 527 The business of the Elective States [in Guernsey] is limited to the election of the Jurats and the Sheriff.

3. Pertaining to the election of officers or representatives; (of a system of government, etc.) based upon the principle of election.

1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Const.* Cured iv. 27 When the government is elective and pactional, are not the Princes the Ministers? 1791 *MACINTOSH Wind. Gallic* Wks. 1846 II. 66 The elective constitution of the new clergy of France. 1821 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 He appears to make little even of the Elective Franchise. 1862 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 A preference of the elective to the hereditary principle in every department of government.

II. Pertaining to choice in general.

† 4. Pertaining to the action of choosing. Of actions: Proceeding from free choice, optional, voluntary. *Obs.*

1643 *MILTON Divorce Wks.* 1738 I. 208 God delights not to make a drudge of Virtue, whose Actions must be all elective and unconstrained. 1665 *HOBBS Liberty, Necess.* § Ch. (1841) 409 All elective actions are free from absolute necessity. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 To apply at last his intellectual and elective powers. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 14 A duty temporary, occasional, and elective.

† 5. Preferentially selected according to circumstances. *Obs. rare.*

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 117 There are to be peculiar elective plaisters to heale these wounds, because these wounds are often differing.

† 6. Proper according to astrological election. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* ix. § 21 (1689) 96 Elective Times most propitious to Anglers.

† 7. = **ELECTIC**. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H. MORR *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 20 Like a Philosopher of the Elective Sect, adding myself to no persons.

8. Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others. *Elective affinity* (Chem.): the tendency of a substance to combine with certain particular substances in preference to others; formerly *elective attraction*, which is still used, but chiefly in a wider sense.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LV1. 100 There seems . . to have been a double elective attraction in the fourteenth Experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 50 The elective affections of this irradiated influence. 1806 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 18 Tables of elective affinity have been formed. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xix. (1810) 330 It is owing to this original elective power in the air that we can effect the separation which we wish. 1869 *TYNALL Light* § 257 Light . . which has been sifted . . by elective absorption. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*, 32 Dühring has given this phenomenon the name of elective fermentation.

**b. fig.**

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 285 Sympathetic attraction discovers . . our elective affections. 1853 *Dr QUINCY Autobiog.* St. Wks. I. 207 The effect of the music is to place the mind in a state of elective attraction for everything in harmony with its own prevailing key. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* T. v. 151 A chance for the elective affinities.

† **B. sb.** An elected representative. *Obs. rare.* 1701 *Ansuo* to *Black-List* i. The Just and Prudent Proceedings of their Electives.

**Electively** (*lek-tivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an elective manner; by choice or preference.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 105 Humours in the body . . he can electively work upon. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 137 Electively to espouse evil is the worst of evils. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 489 Medicines that purge electively. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 272 In the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

**Electiveness**, *nonce-word*. [f. **ELECTIVE** a. + -NESS.] The fact of (a government's) being elective. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xi. (1860) 209 French mutability, and American electiveness.

**Electivity** (*lek-tiv-iti*). [f. **ELECTIVE** + -ITY.] The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others; as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance. The act or property of selection. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

† **Electo**. *Obs.* [Sp.; pa. pple. of *eligere* to **ELECT**.] A leader or commander chosen by mutineers. (Also adapted as **ELECT**.)

1609 *BIBLE (Douay) Numb.* xiv. *comm.* Verie mutiners themselves do ever choose such a one, & cal him, the Electo. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. § 3. 175 The Israelites . . consulted to choose them a captain for as they call it now-days an Electo. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Law-C. Warres* viii. 5 The old souldiers, after the manner of seditions, created a Generall, whom they called the Electo.

**Elector** (*lek-tor*). Also 5-6 *electour*. [a. L. *elector* chooser, f. *eligere* to **ELECT**.]

1. a. *gen.* One who has the right to vote in election to any office or dignity. b. *spec.* In Great Britain and Ireland, one legally qualified to vote in the election of members of parliament; in U. S., a member of the Electoral College chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 409 Ye electors to go to a new election. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* ti. B. Biiij. For often tymes the electours and chosers can not ne wylle nor accorde. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 The Electors are the Instruments by which the Elected King or Monarch receives his power. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 25 The nine who draw these golden balls chuse forty other electors, all of different families. 1780 *Constit. U. S.* ii. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* i. A score or two of quiet electors, who settle the business over a table. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* I. 298 The representation of this capital city [Edinburgh] . . was returned by thirty-three electors. 1874 *BANCROFT Footpr. Time* xliii. 374 An Elector . . is one who has been appointed to choose or elect the President of the United States.

† 2. *Knights Electors*: the four gentlemen appointed by the sheriff to serve as members of the jury, and to elect the remaining members, in the process of trial by 'Grand Assize'.

1628 *COKE On Litt.* 224 a. The four Knights Electors of the grand Assize are not to be challenged.

3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor.

1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* Eiv. b. [The Emperor] dyd associate with hym Maximilian his son by the consent of the electours. 1591 L. LLOYD *Triptolite* Eiii. b. The seven Electors hattes of Germany. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Conradus, Archbishop of Mogunsi, another of the Electors. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. t.* (1702) I. 14 The Prince Elector, who had . . incurred the Ban of the Empire. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 216 The elector of Saxony. 1792 *FREEMAN Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 4 (1874) 333 A new electorate of Hessen-Cassel was made, whose Elector, as it turned out, never had any one to elect.

**Electoral** (*lek-tor-ál*), *a. and sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

**A. adj.** 1. Relating to or composed of electors: see **ELECTOR** 1.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 327, I only consider this constitution as electoral. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 148 Control of the electoral over the representative body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 413 Austria had . . friends in the electoral college. 1853 *GALLERIA tr. Mariotti's Italy* 197 Bozzelli followed up his scheme by an electoral law. 1854 *GLASTONE Glean.* IV. lxxviii. 120 Extension of the electoral franchise.

2. Holding rank as, or belonging to, a German Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 078/3 His Electoral Highness has convoked the States. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 George the first, while electoral prince, had married his cousin. 1834 *MACAULAY Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 301 Frederick . . had set his heart on the Electoral dominions of his uncle.

† 3. = **ELECTIVE** 1. *rare.*

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) I. 88 He found the Papacy electivity by the Roman people and clergy. 1866 C. W. HOSKYNSS *Essays* 223 Harold was the favourite of the people, and their electoral king.

† **B. sb.** = **ELECTOR** (cf. A. 2). *Obs.*

1602 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 286/3 The Electoral of Saxony. 1693 *Ibid.* 2893/2 The Electoral gave Orders to march immediately. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4358/3 His . . Majesty having written to the Electoral of Hanover.

† **Electoral-ity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **ELECTOR** + -ALITY.] = **ELECTORATE**.

1620 tr. *Accord of Ulm in Relig. Wotton.* (1683) 534 The Electoralities, Principalities, and Estates within the Empire.

**Electorially** (*lek-tor-ál*). [f. **ELECTORAL** + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] With reference to electors or elections.

1881 *Daily News* 19 May 4 France would be in some danger of being electorially absorbed into Paris. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 1/1 Nothing is electorially more certain.

**Electorate** (*lek-tor-át*). [f. **ELECTOR** + -ATE.]

1. a. The state or dignity of a German Elector.

b. The dominions of an Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 983/3 Imperialists have now quite cleared the Electorate of Cologne. 1721 *SWIFT Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 654 It was a Whiggish action to honour duke Schomberg, who was . . in the service of that electorate. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 241 The abdication of the electorate. 1834 *MACAULAY Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 308 The whole electorate was in the hands of the French.

2. The whole body of electors.

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 534 The entire urban electorate of England. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 4/1 The arguments . . are such as will tell upon the new electorate.

**Electoress**, *obs. form of ELECTRESS.*

**Electorial** (*lek-tor-ál*). [f. **ELECTOR** + -IAL.] = **ELECTORAL** in its various senses.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 Erect themselves into an electoral college. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 271 Disentangling themselves at once from their electoral perplexities. 1829 K. DIGNY *Broadst. Hon.* i. 232 The first class of the nobility of Venice is of the electoralial families.

**Electorship** (*lek-tor-ship*). [f. **ELECTOR** + -SHIP.]

1. The state or dignity, or the dominions, of a German Elector.

1624 *Aphor. State in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 501 Enote the electorship from the Duke of Bavaria. 1676 *WAXLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 102 The King- . . of Bohemia, is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. 1762 tr. *Buching & Syst. Geog.* V. 632 Neumark remained still to the electorship.

2. The state or condition a. of a voter; b. of a member of the (U. S.) Electoral College.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb. If appearances are any test of electorship, there were not a score of voters amongst them. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. t. xii. 393 Candidate for the electorship of the President.

† **Electory**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. L. \**electōrius*, f. *elector*: see **ELECTOR**.] Capable of being filled by election, elective; = **ELECTIVE** 1.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The free election of all Archbishops . . and all other dignities and benefices electory.

† **Electral**, *a. Obs.* [as if a. L. \**electrālī*, f. *electrum* amber.] = **ELECTRICAL**, in various senses.

1673 *GREW Anat. Roots* II. § 36 From the Electral nature of divers other Bodies. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 72 Amber directed me to that of a Diamond, from its being Electral.

**b. fig.**

a 1765 *SHENSTONE Wks.* (1764) I. 290 And what electral fire Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

† **Electre**, *Obs.* Also **electar**. [ad. L. *electrum* (cf. Pr. *electre*, OF. *electre*), ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber, also = sense 1: cf. **ELECTRON**, **ELECTRUM**. (In OE. the L. word was adapted as *electre*.)]

1. An alloy of gold and silver, bright and precious; also *attrib.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* i. 4 Electre . . a metal of gold and silver, clearer than gold. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 25 Pale Electre light. *Ibid.* 76 *Electre*, a metal, fower parts gold and fift part silver. a 1626 *BACON Physiol. Rem.* (1679) 98 Change Silver Plate or Vessel into the Compound Stuff, being a kind of Silver Electre. 1666 H. MORR *Antic. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 168 The Bell made of Paracelsus' Electre.

2. Amber; also elixir, healing gum (cf. **AMBER** 7).

Also *attrib.*

1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in *Farr's S. P. Etiz.* I. 41 O blessed sweet wounds! fountains of electre! 1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lov.* II. Sweet gums that from Electar trees Distill.

**Electress** (*lek-trés*). Also: 7-8 *electoress*. See also **ELECTRICE**, **ELECTRIX**. [f. **ELECTOR** + -ESS.]

1. The wife of a German Elector of the Empire.

1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* D iv, The Electoress, and Countesse Palatine. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3896/2 The Electress of Bavaria . . is removed . . to Ingolstadt. 1798 *EDGEMORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 375 The electoress came in with one of her daughters. 1870 *CURRIE Hist. Eng.* 412 George I was the son of the electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

2. A female elector; a woman having a vote.

1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1295 The electresses evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that, etc.

**Electric** (*lek-trik*), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *electric-us*, f. L. *electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber: see **ELECTRUM** and -IC. The mod. L. word seems to have been first used by W. Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600.] **A. adj.**

1. a. Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity when excited by friction or by other means.

Originally the word had reference only to the property of attracting light bodies, even the phenomenon of magnetic repulsion being a later discovery (Gilbert indeed mentions the non-existence of such a phenomenon as an evidence of a distinction between magnetism and electricity).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 Ily Electric bodies, I conceive . . such as conveniently placed into their objects attract all bodies palpable.

b. Charged with electricity, excited to electrical action. *Positively or negatively electric*: charged with positive or negative electricity.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, electricity.

Except in the phrases in b, **ELECTRIC** is now more usual in this sense. In some cases the choice between the two adjs. is somewhat arbitrarily restricted by usage: thus we usually say 'an electrical machine', but 'an electric battery'.

1675 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 377 The electric virtue of the glass. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 296 From electric fire... spirits may be kindled. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 286 The electric power has efficacy sufficient to cure diseases. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* Intro. 28 The effects of chemical affinity and electric action being connected. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 464 A lady... who was for many months in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, etc.

b. Forming phrasological comb. with sbs., as in electric arc, the luminous electrified space between the points of two electrodes through which a powerful electric current is passing; electric atmosphere, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; electric charge, the accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or the like; electric circuit, the passage of electricity from a body in one electric state to one in another through a conductor, also the conductor; electric conflict (see quot.); electric current, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential; electric density or thickness, the quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface; electric discharge, the escape of electricity from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus; electric eel = *Gymnotus*; † electric fire, used by Franklin as = *electric fluid*; electric fishes, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; electric fluid, Franklin's term for a (supposed) subtle, imponderable, all-pervading fluid, the cause of electrical phenomena; electric force, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; electric ray = *Torpedo*; electric residue, a second charge that tends to arise in a discharged Leyden jar; electric resistance, the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current through it (the reverse of conductivity); electric shock, the effect on the animal body of a sudden discharge from a Leyden jar, etc.; electric spark, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; electric tension, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body.

Also in many names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc. in which electricity serves as the motive or controlling power, as in electric alarm, annunciator, clock, escapement, furnace, fuse, governor, heater, lamp, pendulum, piano, railway, regulator, steam-gauge, telegraph, telegrapher (see these sbs.); electric balance, an instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive force of electrified bodies; electric battery (see BATTERY 10); electric bridge, an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit; electric candle, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris: electric chimes, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; electric column, a form of the voltaic pile; electric egg, an ellipsoidal glass egg, with metallic caps at either end, which, when exhausted of air, may by the action of an electrical machine be filled with faint violet light; electric harpoon, one in which a bursting charge is exploded by electricity; electric helix, a screw-shaped coil of copper wire, used in forming an electro-magnet; electric indicator, indicating electro-magnetic currents; electric kite, that devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air; electric log, a ship's log registering by electricity; electric machine, usu. *spec.* a machine for developing frictional electricity; electric regulator, for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; electric signal, a signal conveyed by electric influence; electric switch, a device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring it or part of it to another circuit, a commutator; electric timeball, a large hollow globe dropped at a particular time by an electric circuit; electric

torch, a gas-lighter worked by electric action; electric wand, a baton-shaped electrophorus; electric wires, those of the electric telegraph.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 104 A wire hearing an electric current seems to be for the time surrounded by an 'electric atmosphere. *Ibid.* 5 The telephone is a device for transmitting... over an 'electric circuit... various kinds of sound. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 100 \*Electric clocks may be divided into three classes. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A zinc plate... was immersed in the liquid, and a wire united the extremities of the pile: the effect produced hereby, was termed the 'electric conflict. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 307 The influence of 'electric currents. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* 19 The existence and direction of an electric current are shown by its action upon a freely suspended magnetic needle. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. The 'electric fluid with which the conductor is overloaded, repels the electric fluid from those parts of the threads, &c. which are next to it. 1854 LARDNER *Mus. Sc. & Art* III. 119 The electric fluid is deposited in a latent state in unlimited quantity in the earth, the waters, the atmosphere. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 128 \*Electric organs of Fishes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1817) 166 Power of giving the 'electric shock. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 230 Electricity... will discharge itself through its arms, producing an electric shock. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 When two in volume of this gas, and one in volume of oxygen, are acted upon by an 'electric spark, over mercury, they inflame. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. (C. D. ed.) 115 The 'electric wires... ruled a colossal strip of music-paper out of the evening sky.

3. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to the swiftness of electricity, or to the thrilling effect of the electric shock; also in obvious metaphorical uses of the phrases in 2 b.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Poesy* v. The electric flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question or the soft reply. 1809 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 6 We... feel the electric virtue of his [Shakspeare's] hand. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. ii. (1857) 29 The effect on all on board might well be conceived to have been electric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 133 A thrill of electric pain Smote through each English breast.

4. *Electric blue*: a trade name for a steel-blue colour used for textile fabrics.

5. *Comb.*, as † electric-magnetic = **ELECTRO-MAGNETIC**.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 71 Ascribing to the influence of electric magnetic causes the accuracy with which he succeeds in all his experiments.

**B. sb.**

1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction. See A. 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Our other discourse of Electricks concerneth a general opinion touching Jet and Amber. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 133 The effluvijs of an Electrict upon its retreat, pluck up Straws. 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electric* iii. § 56. 14 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The essential parts of... an electrical machine... are the electric, the rubber, etc. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 51 The term electric is applied to those substances which, when held in the hands and rubbed, become electric.

2. *Positive (negative) electric*: = electro-positive (-negative) substances.

1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 130 *Negative Electrics*—Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen... *Positive Electrics*—Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, etc.

**Electrical** (ĕlek'trikəl). [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = **ELECTRIC** A. 1 a. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* t. iii. 54 Electrical bodies draw and attract not without rubbing and stirring up of the matter first. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Bodies electrical, whose emission is lesse subtle. 1744 BRIDGEMAN *Stris* § 243 The phenomena of electrical bodies, the laws and variations of magnetism.

b. = **ELECTRIC** A. 1 b.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 39 When a piece of sealing wax, gains the power of attracting light bodies... it is said to be electrical. 1813 BAKERVELL *Introd. Geol.* (1813) 37 The smoke and vapour of volcanoes are highly electrical. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 129 It is so electrical that it will scarcely leave my hand unless to go to the other.

2. (The usual modern sense.) Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. Sometimes used in the combinations mentioned under **ELECTRIC** A. 2 b, in most of which, however, *electric* is more usual; exceptions are *electrical machine*, *electrical tel.*

1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 73. I went... to see... the Electrical experiments. 1749 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 182 Draw off the electrical fire. 1748 *Ibid.* 210 A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 14 No damage, except to a part of the Electrical Strap. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bldg.* (1813) III. 7 The electrical gymnotus or eel. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 195 The electrical pile. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 104 Wires for passing the electrical spark. *Ibid.* 129 The electrical balance of Coulomb. *Ibid.* 169 The electrical column, formed of zinc, Dutch leaf, and paper. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I. (1865) 42 He constructed a small electrical machine. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 463 When many of these... jars are connected together, it is called an electrical battery. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 196 Electrical eels... abound in the... confuents of the Orinoco. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1896) 62 Is it not possible that the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water may disturb the electrical equilibrium? 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 462 In... Electrical fishes, the electric organs are supplied with nerves of very great size. *Mod.* Are there any electrical books in the library?

3. *fig.* Cf. **ELECTRIC** 3.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. 1. The atmosphere becomes electrical. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. iv. 59 The electrical shock caused by the discovery. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 The leaves... seem to throw off fingers with... the flutter of his electrical nerves.

† 4. Skilled in the science of electricity. *Obs. rare.*

1759 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 240 The author, having no electrical friend whose sagacity he could confide in.

**Electrically** (ĕlek'trikəlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an electrical manner.

1. In the manner of, by means of, or in relation to electricity.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 307 Points of platina are electrically ignited. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 212 Glass and flannel have been electrically excited. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Electrically, india-rubber possesses high advantages. 1873 B. STEWART *Conser. Force* iii. 67 Metallic coatings... not electrically connected. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The electrically-lighted marquee in Carlton-road.

2. *fig.* With suddenness, rapidity, or force as of electricity.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 The orchestra—electrically sensitive to the impression of the audience. 1865 CARLYLE *Frankl.* Gt. V. xv. iii. 284 This electrically sudden operation on Prag. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hittorio* xviii. 250 Why? she demanded electrically, like a thunder-clap.

† **Electricalness**. *Obs.*—[f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being electrical.

1736 BAILEY, *Electricalness*, attracting quality. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Electricity**. *Obs.* [a. F. *Electric*, fem. of *Electeur* **ELECTOR**.] = **ELECTRESS** 1.

1605 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3103/3 The Electrice of Bavaria... has Miscarried. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4742/2 He brought with him a Letter from the Electrice.

**Electrician** (ĕlek-, elek'tri-jān). [f. **ELECTRIC** + -IAN.] One who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity; one who works with electrical instruments.

1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xlv. 291, I have not heard that any of your European electricians have been able to do it. 1829 E. JESSE *Phil. Nat.* 368, I am no electrician. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4 The electrician had gone to Brest to repair a fault in the French cable.

**Electricity** (ĕlek-, elek'tri-siti). [f. **ELECTRIC** + -ITY.]

1. In early use, the distinctive property of 'electric bodies', like amber, glass, etc., *i.e.*, their power when excited by friction to attract light bodies placed near them; also, the state of excitation produced in such bodies by friction. Subsequently the name was given to the cause of this phenomenon and of many others which were discovered to be of common origin with it, *e.g.* the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current, etc. Franklin considered electric phenomena to be due to a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, the excess of which above its normal quantity constituted 'positive electricity', and its deficiency below the normal quantity 'negative electricity'; but he also used 'electricity' as a name for the fluid itself. Others believed 'positive' and 'negative' electricity to be two distinct fluids, which when combined neutralized each other. The now prevailing view is that electricity is 'a peculiar condition either of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but the term 'electric fluid' survives in popular language, and the names 'positive' and 'negative' electricity (also an inheritance from Franklin's theory) are still retained in scientific use.

Electricity may be developed by any means that produces disturbance of the molecular condition of bodies: by friction (*frictional electricity*), by chemical action (*galvanic electricity*), by heat (*thermal electricity*), by magnetism (*magnetic electricity*). Occasionally electricity and its related adjs. are used in a narrower sense with reference to the electricity produced by friction, as distinguished from galvanism or from magnetic or thermal electricity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. *Ibid.* 70 Saltes... if gently warmed... will better discover their Electricities. 1661 *Phil. Trans.* III. 850 Observations about the Electricity of Bodies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. ii. Such powers in nature as magnetism and electricity. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 105 Restoring the equilibrium in the bottle does not at all affect the electricity in the man. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 209 The difference of the two electricities. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, § 32 Electricity... is distinctly different from both light and heat. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 569, I began to use electricity, by small shocks. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 370 Electricity may be called into activity by mechanical power, by chemical action, by heat, and by magnetic influence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 273 Feebler electricities will... produce the sheets of summer lightning. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 9 Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a charge, or flow through their substance as a current.

b. Preceded by adjs. denoting (a.) the source or mode of production, as *frictional, galvanic, induced, magnetic, thermal, vital, voltaic*; (b.) the

place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (c.) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive*. *Vitreous, resinous electricity*: older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* 14 Mar. Wks. 1882 v. 341 Their negative electricity [is] increased. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* 310 (T.) Two electric fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one... vitreous, the other resinous, electricity. 1832 *Nat. Phil. II. Galvan.* iv. § 30. 12 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The circulation of voltaic electricity produces an elevation of temperature. *Ibid.* *Electr.* ii. § 49. 13 The body is said to be negatively electrified, or to have negative electricity. *Ibid.* Positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1850 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 189 Transitions of atmospheric electricity to an opposite condition.

2. *fig.*  
1791 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 110 They [ambassadors] will become true conductors of contagion to every country which has had the misfortune to send them to the source of that electricity. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your whole vital Electricity... is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Tracts* II. 24 The electricity of human brotherhood. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 73 The natural electricity of youth.

3. The branch of physical science which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action.

1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos.* 450 Gray has found out several new Phenomena in Electricity. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 107 That new... wonderful art of electricity, which screens their hotels from the thunder. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) *Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism*.

4. *Comb.* as *electricity-laden adj.*

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 922 The electricity-laden raindrops.

**Electricize** (flektrīz'z). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To charge with electricity, make electric. = ELECTRIFY v. 1.

1872 Fox *Ozone* 16 Ozone has been considered... to be produced only when Oxygen is positively electrified.

**Electric light**. a. *gen.* Light produced by electrical action. b. *spec.* The same as applied to purposes of illumination. It is ordinarily produced either by the incandescence of a filament of metal or carbon, or by the electric arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points. Also *attrib.*, as in *electric-light apparatus*.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Electric light—Substitute for Gas (*heading of paragraph*). 1849 WALKER in *Civ. Sc.* (c. 1865) 1. 138/2 We... saw the electric light outshining all the other... lights. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 430 The electric light was afterwards established at Cape Grisez.

*fig.* 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 3 The electric light of Comparative Philology.

Hence *electric-lighted ppl. a.*, lighted by electricity; *electric lighting vbl. sb.*, illumination by the electric light; also *attrib.*

1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 Beautiful electric-lighted clock. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 141 advt., Electric-lighting engineers.

**Electricology**. *rare*. [See -LOGY. (See quot.)] 1746 R. TURNER (*title*) *Electricology*, or a Discourse upon Electricity.

**Electrico-meteorological**, a. Relating to electrical meteorology, or to electricity and meteorology.

1787 BENNET in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 289 An electrico-meteorological diary.

† **Electriferous**, a. *Obs.* [see ELECTRUM and -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing amber.

1665 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Electrification** (flektrīfīk'āshn). [f. ELECTRIFY v. after L. nouns of action in -ficatio.]

1. The action or process of electrifying; subjection to the electric current.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 104 An Electrification of five or six Hours. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 385 The Prelate was not cured; and since the Electrification... had been as he was before. 1881 A. MACFARLANE in *Nature* XXIV. 465 After a few electrifications... particles collect to form a chain.

2. The state or condition of a body charged with electricity.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 29 The electrification of fogs and rain. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 114 The electrifications of the glass and the resin are of opposite kinds. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 It is the... practice... to call the vitreous electrification positive, and the resinous electrification negative.

**Electrified** (flektrīfīd), *ppl. a.* [f. ELECTRIFY v. + -ED.] Charged with electricity by the passage of an electric current.

1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 203 Stream of electrified effluvia. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxviii. (1849) 314 Attraction between electrified and un-electrified substances. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 No force, either of attraction or of repulsion, can be observed between an electrified body and a body not electrified.

**Electrifier** (flektrīfīōr). [f. next + -ER.] He who or that which electrifies or (*fig.*) startles or shocks violently.

1850 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 210 There is nothing to rouse one like the sound of a cannonade: it's a tremendous electrifier.

**Electrify** (flektrīfī). [f. ELECTR-IC + -(I)FY.] 1. *trans.* To charge a body with electricity, or pass the electric current through it; to subject (a person) to an electric shock or current.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 v. 188 We electrify... a book that has a double line of gold round upon the covers. 1765 WESLEY *Tract.* 26 Dec. (1827) III. 233 Being electrified morning and evening, my lameness mended. c. 1796 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 42 The body is said to be electrified, and is capable of exhibiting appearances which are ascribed to the power of electricity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1852) 150 Quicksilver electrified under a conducting fluid. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 The inside will be resinously electrified.

2. *fig.* To startle, rouse, excite, as though with the shock of electricity.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 308 You will not be so agreeably electrified... as you were at Mannheim. c. 1794 BURKE *Addr. Bristol to Const.* (R.), Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 37 An audience is electrified.

**Electrifying** (flektrīfīj), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIFY + -ING.] The action or process of charging with electricity, or of passing the electric current through a body. Also *attrib.*

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 373 The electrifying machine. 1764 WESLEY *Tract.* 13 July, I advised electrifying.

**Electrifying**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That electrifies.

1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Vivid, searching, electrifying language. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 393 A manner so electrifying as to make the poor shopman start back.

† **Electrinos**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *electrinus*, or Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*: see ELECTRUM and -INE.]

1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric.

a. 1687 H. MORE in *Div. Dial.* (1713) 560 They supposed it to contain an Electrine Principle in it.

2. Made of the metal ELECTRUM.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 312 It was no matter in a Legacy of Electrine vessels, how much Silver or Electrum was in them.

† **Electrix**, *Obs.* [a. L. *electrix*, fem. of *elector*.] = ELECTRESS I.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/5 The Emperor and his Mother... are going into Mourning for... the Electrix of Bavaria.

† **Electrizable**, a. *Obs.* [f. ELECTRIZE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being electrized.

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 205 Electrizable bodies... were sometimes electrised under thick clouds, but without... lightning, or even without rain.

**Electrization** (flektrīz'āshn). [f. ELECTRIZE v. + -ATION; so Fr. *electrisation*.]

1. The process of subjecting (a person or thing) to the action of electricity; the state or condition of being subjected to electrical action.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 403 The washing of the boy's feet... immediately preceded his electrification. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 Alumina cannot be decomposed by the electrification of mercury. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 677 Persistent electrization has been known to cure obstinate cases. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* III. 49 Electrization of persons in the vicinity of a point struck by lightning.

b. Decomposition by electro-chemical action.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 38 The process of the electrization of ammonia.

2. *fig.* The stirring of the soul mightily, as by electric shock. [after Fr.]

1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., *The levée en masse*, that electrization of all souls.

**Electrize** (flektrīz). Also 8 *electrize*. [f. ELECTR-IO + -IZE; cf. Fr. *electriser*.]

*trans.* To charge with electricity; to subject to the action of electricity; = ELECTRIFY.

1746 BROWNING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 373, I was desirous to electrise a Tree. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 v. 187 We electrize a person twenty or more times running, with a touch of the finger on the wire. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 All animal bodies... being constantly electrized... by the earth. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 141 The prime conductor is electrized with the negative. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 90 A spiral wire electrized by the great battery... at the London Institution.

Hence *Electrized ppl. a.*

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 207 An electrised phial of water. 1757 E. DARWIN *Ibid.* L. 252 Electrised down of the juncus bomyocinns. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 13 Decanting the water out of an electrized into another bottle.

**Electrizing** (flektrīzj), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIZE v. + -ING.] The action or process of charging with electricity. Also *attrib.*

1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 25 The electrising has been discontinued. 1809 HENRY *Ibid.* XCIX. 433 *note*, Transferring the... gas... into the electrizing tube.

**Electro** (flektrō), *sb.* and *v.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for: a. ELECTRO-PLATE v., ELECTRO-PLATING *vbl. sb.*; b. ELECTROTYPAGE *sb.* and *v.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Intrinsically base metal might have passed current till the electro were off. *Mod.* They allowed him to take electros of all their woodcuts. It would save expense to electro the illustrations. The spoons ought to be electro'd afresh.

**Electro-** (flektrō), formally repr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρο-* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, which, after the analogy of its derivative ELECTRIC, is treated as if meaning 'electricity'; first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like ELECTROMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by electrical means, or the application of electricity to particular departments of art or industry, as in *electro-blasting, -cautery, -dentistry, -engraving, -etching, -horticulture, -lithology, -otiatrics*. Also in the following:

**Electroballistic** a., relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles.

**Electro-bio-scapy** [+ -bioscopy, f. Bio- + -scopy, after *microscopy*, etc.], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life. **Electrocapillary** a., having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions. **Electro-chemic, -chemical** *adj.*, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly. **Electro-chemistry**, the science of the application of electricity to chemistry. **Electro-chronograph**, an instrument for electrically recording exact instants of time. **Electro-coating** *vbl. sb.*, the process of coating a body over with metal by the galvanic battery. **Electro-copper**, iron coated with copper by means of the galvanic battery.

**Electro-deposit** v., to deposit (a coating of metal, etc.) by means of electricity; hence **Electro-deposit, -deposition**, the process of depositing by electricity; **Electro-depositor**, one who conducts this process. **Electro-diagnosis**, the application of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis. **Electro-ergometer**, an instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine. **Electro-fusion**, the fusion of metals by means of the electric current. **Electro-galvanic** a., pertaining to the galvanic form of electricity; also, pertaining to electricity as including galvanism.

**Electro-genesis** [see GENESIS], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn: so **Electrogenic** a. [see -GENIC], pertaining to electrogenesis. **Electro-gild** v., to gild by means of an electric current; hence **electro-gilding** *vbl. sb.*, **electro-gilt**, *ppl. adj.*

**Electro-kinetic** a. [see KINETIC], having reference to electricity in motion. **Electro-massage**, kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Electro-medical** a., pertaining to the application of galvanism to medical purposes. **Electrometallurgy**, the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings from metallic solutions: hence *electro-metallurgic, -metallurgical* *adjs.*

**Electro-muscular** a., having reference to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction. **Electro-negative** a., pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity. **Electro-nervous** a., relating to the affinity between electric and nervous action. **Electro-optics**, the science of the relations between electricity and optics. **Electro-pathology**, the science of morbid conditions as they are revealed by electrical means. **Electro-physiology**, the science of the electrical conditions of the physiological processes; the testing by electricity of the bodily functions: hence *electro-physiological* *adj.*

**Electro-photo-meter**, an instrument for comparing the intensity of lights by referring them to the standard of the electric spark. **Electro-pole** [f. Gr. *-πολύς*, neut. of *-ποῖός* that makes], a name for Bunsen's carbon battery. **Electropolar** a., an epithet applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Electro-positive** a., pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Electro-process** = *electrotyping process*. **Electropuncture** = GALVANOPUNCTURE. **Electro-pyrometer** = electric PYROMETER. **Electro-silver** v. = ELECTROPLATE.

**Electrosynthetic** a., causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current: hence *Electrosynthetically* *adv.* **Electrotechnology**, the science of the application of electricity to the arts. **Electro-telegraph** a., pertaining to **Electro-telegraphy** = electric telegraphy. **Electrotherapeutics**, the treatment of disease by electricity. **Electrotherapy** [+ -therapy, ad. Gr. *θεραπεία* healing] = *electrotherapeutics*. **Electro-the-rmancy** [cf. DIATHER-



MANCY], and **Electrothermy** [as if ad. Gr. *-θερμία*, f. *θερμός* hot], the science of the electricity developed by heat. **Electrotint** [cf. AQUATINT], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. **Electro-vital a.**, having reference to the connexion of electricity and the vital actions: hence **Electro-vitalism**.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 287 Lipmann's \*electro-capillary electrometer. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 2 Application of the powers of \*electro-chemical analysis. c1865 J. WVLÖE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 193/2 Laws of \*electro-chemical decomposition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 330 The quantities of these ions being \*electrochemically equivalent. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr.* i. § 2. 1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) \*Electro-Chemistry... one of the connecting branches between remote divisions of the Philosophy of Nature. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. ii. 157 The \*electro-chromograph on which his laps are recorded. c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 \*Electro-coating with zinc. 1852 JOUBERT in *Frñl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov. One \*electro-copper plate has yielded more than 12,000 impressions. 1884 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/3 For \*electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required. 1884 *Nature* XXV. 360 An \*electro-deposited coating. c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 Coating metals... by \*electro-deposition. *Ibid.* 212 Some \*electro-depositions use water... of wrought iron. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 353 \*Electro-fusion of iron or platinum. 1888 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 14 Men of letters... will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that \*electro-gilded celebrity. 1871 *Tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 28. 98 Delicate steel parts... have been \*electro-gilt. c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 227/2 Liquid... for... \*electro-gilding. 188a in *Nature* XXI. 457 The expense of \*electro-horticulture depends mainly upon the cost of mechanical energy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 207 The \*Electrokinetic Energy of the system. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orri's Sc. Chem.* 117 Covering it with a thin layer of gold by the \*electrometallurgical process. c1865 J. WVLÖE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 302/1 \*Electro-metallurgical processes require certain temperatures. 1840 SNEE (*title*) Elements of \*Electro-metallurgy. 1846 JOYCE *Sc. Dialog.* III. *Electr.* 412 The whole art of electro-metallurgy... consists in making a good selection of solutions. 1879 Du MONCEL *Telephone* 11 The \*electro-musical telephones. 1870 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. A peculiar pain, which is called \*electro-muscular sensibility. 1870 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 202 Bodies... attracted by positively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negative ones... may be termed... \*electro-negative bodies. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 343 The Anion, or the electronegative component. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 429 The \*electro-nervous theory received a great accession of probability. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV. 118 The... prospects of \*electro-physiology. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* i. (1872) 17 This modification of the Grove battery is sometimes called the \*Electroplano battery. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VII. (ed. 2) 205 Chlorine, an electro-negative body, takes the place of hydrogen, an \*electro-positive one. 1883 *Chambl. Frñl.* Dec. 195/1 Tin is... electro-positive to iron. c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/2 Taking copies... by the \*electro-process. 1871 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 528 \*Electro-puncture is nothing more than the application of a galvanic current to the tissues included between two acupuncture needles. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 273 \*Electro-synthetic absorption of nitrogen... Capable of \*electro-synthetically combining. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11/2 The recent developments of practical electricity and \*electro-technology. 1843 *Chambl. Frñl.* XII. 128 Communications may be transmitted with \*electro-telegraphic speed. c1865 J. WVLÖE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 238/2 The voltaic battery in \*electro-telegraphy. 1887 J. BUTLER (*title*) Text-book of \*Electro-Therapeutics, etc. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 351 A new and effective method of treating disease... \*electrotherapy. 1842 J. SAMPTON (*title*) \*Electro-tint, or the Art of making paintings in such a manner that copper Plates and 'Blocks' can be taken from them by Voltaic Electricity. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 432 \*Electro-vital or neuro-electric currents.

**Electro-biology** (flektrōbī'jōlōdʒi). [f. prec. + BIOLOGY.]

1. The branch of electricity which deals with the electrical phenomena of living beings; = *electro-physiology* (see ELECTRO-).

1849 SNEE (*title*) Elements of Electro-biology. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 39 (The first number of *L'Electricien* contains) an interesting article on electrobiology.

2. The name given about 1845 to a form of 'animal magnetism' or hypnotism, in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small bright object.

Originally the object used was a disc of zinc and copper, the galvanic action of which was supposed to be concerned in producing the result; hence perhaps the name, which however was employed by some writers as a synonym for 'animal magnetism' in general, with reference to its imagined relation to vital electricity.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 74 All the phenomena of the conscious state in... electro-biology... can be produced... by the older mesmeric or magnetic methods. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 550 Who styled themselves 'professors' of a new art which they termed Electro-Biology.

Hence **Electrobiological a.** [see -ICAL], relating to electrobiology. **Electrobiologist** [see -IST], a practitioner of electrobiology.

1849 MACAULAY *Frñl.* 13 May, I fought a mesmeric and electro-biological battle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 109 The real combat was one of spirit against spirit... what would now be called electro-biological. 1860 JEFFERSON *Bk. about Doctors* II. 38 Electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 220 This sage anticipated our modern electro-biologists.

**Electrode** (flektrōd). [f. as prec. + -ode (as in ANODE), ad. Gr. *ὅδος* way.] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See ANODE and CATHODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 662 In place of the term pole I propose... *Electrode*, and I mean thereby that surface... which bounds the extent of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VII. (ed. 2) 207 The same wire, if made the positive electrode of the galvanic battery, is not acted upon by the acid. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 100 This plate forms one of the electrodes or entences by which the electricity reaches the liquid (otherwise called the poles).

**Electrodynamics** (flektrōdīnāmik), a. [f. ELECTRO- + DYNAMIC; cf. *hydrodynamic*.] Pertaining to the force excited by one magnetic current upon another. Hence **Electrodynamical a.**, in same sense. **Electrodynamics**, the dynamics of electricity; the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. **Electrodynamism** [see DYNAMISM] = *electrodynamics*. **Electrodynamometer** [see DYNAMOMETER], an instrument for measuring electrodynamical force.

1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electro-Magnet* xii. § 291. 90 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) An electro-dynamic ring. 1881 SIR W. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 Electrodynamic machine. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 321 Theory... developed by M. Ampere, under the name of Electrodynamics. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 171 Electrodynamics treats of the mutual attractions and repulsions of currents on currents, and currents on magnets. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. KENS. 200 Electro-dynamometer, for measuring electric currents which are constantly being reversed in direction.

**Electrograph** (flektrōgraf). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-γράφος* that writes.]

†1. (See quot.) Obs.

1849 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs'.

2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions; the automatic record of an electrometer.

1881 G. M. WHIFFLE in *Nature* XXIII. 349 This want of accordance between the electrograph and magnetographs was, etc.

Hence **Electrographic a.**

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 291 From his study he has electrographic communication with all parts of the United States.

**Electrography** (flektrōgrāfi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] The process of copying an engraving on an electro-copper plate.

1849 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The whole art of applying electricity to the production of such works of art should be termed 'electrography'.

**Electroliser** (flektrōlīz). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-λίζω* I dissolve.] An instrument for dissolving, with ending arbitrarily adopted from *chandelier*; cf. *gasolier*.] A cluster of electric lamps.

1884 *Standard* 27 Mar. 5 Gigantic gilt-brass electroliser. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lxiii/1 One large Metal Electroliser.

**Electrology** (flektrōlōdʒi). [f. ELECTRO- + -LOGY.] The science of electricity. Hence **Electrologic**, -ical, adjs.

**Electrolysis** (flektrōlīsis). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-λίζω* unbinding; after ANALYSIS.]

1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action.

1839-47 *Tooo Cycl. Anal.* III. 720/1 The organ generates electricity... and can effect electrolysis. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 224 The great contributions of Faraday... magneto-electricity, the quantitative law of electrolysis.

b. as the name of a branch of science.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 Electrolysis is generally understood to treat of the changes effected in a substance subjected to, but not giving rise to, the current.

2. *Surgery*. The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by electric agency.

1867 ALTHAUS in *Brit. Med. Journ.* 11 May, Tumours... treated by electrolysis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 644 Dr. Hilton Fagge... [has] treated light cases of hydatid disease of the Liver by electrolysis.

**Electrolyte** (flektrōlīt). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λύω* I loose, f. *λύω* to loose.] 'A body which can be, or is being decomposed by ELECTROLYSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 Many bodies are decomposed directly by the electric current... these I propose to call electrolytes. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 143 All liquids capable of being decomposed by the voltaic electrical force, thence called Electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 231 The same constituent which in one electrolyte becomes an anion, may in another electrolyte become a cation.

Hence **Electrolytic a.** [see -IC], pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis. **Electrolytical a.** = prec. **Electrolytically adv.**, by means of electrolysis.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 The term electrolytical will be understood at once. Muriatic acid is electrolytical, boric acid is not. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 153 Electrolytical power of water. 1861 MILLER in *Circ. Sc.* I. 167/2 Decomposition... by electrolytic action. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 208 The improvement began with the institution of the electrolytic treatment. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 279 Completion of the circuit and the electrolytical action are synchronous. 187. *Chambl. Encycl.* s.v. *Galvanism*, Gold... can be deposited electrolytically.

**Electrolyze** (flektrōlīz), v. [f. prec., after analogy of *analyze*, etc.] *trans. a.* To decompose by electrical means. b. To break up (a tumour, calculus) by means of galvanism.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665 Chloride of lead... when electrolyzed evolves the two ions, chlorine and lead. 1881 S. P. THOMSON in *Proc. Soc. Arts* 24 Dec. 454 Electrolysing water with small platinum points.

Hence **Electrolyzable a.** [see -ABLE], capable of being electrolyzed. **Electrolyzation** [see -ATION], the process of electrolyzing. **Electrolyzed ppl. a.**, decomposed by galvanic action.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 664 For electro-chemically decomposed I shall often use the term electrolyzed. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 95 Electrolyzation is of value in the treatment of... tumours. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/1 The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid.

**Electro-magnet** (flektrōmāgnēt). [f. ELECTRO- + MAGNET.] A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic.

1831 *Amer. Frñl. Sci. XX.* 201 Account of a large Electro-magnet. 1832 W. STURGEON in *Phil. Mag.* XI. 194 On Electro-magnets. c1865 J. WYLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/2 A horse-shoe electro-magnet. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester].

Hence **Electro-magnetic**, -magnetic adjs., pertaining to electro-magnetism. **Electro-magnetically adv.**, by means of electro-magnetism.

**Electro-magnetics**, the science of electro-magnetism. **Electro-magnetism**, the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current; also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

1823 J. BADOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 The electro-magnetic influence always increased with the number of the plates. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 An electro-magnetic telegraph. 1823 J. BADOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 Electro-magnetical effects. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 435 To transmit electro-magnetically the work of waterfalls. 1828 F. WATKINS (*title*) Popular Sketches of Electro-Magnetism. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 Ørsted's great discovery of electro-magnetism. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 Reproducing tones by electro-magnetism.

**Electrometer** (flektrōmētr). [f. ELECTRO- + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 352 A true and exact electrometer. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 451 An instrument which I have contrived for this purpose may not improperly be called an electrometer. 1879 A. YOUNG in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* (1883) 7 July 2/1 An electrometer—a small, fine pith ball. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 128 The electrometer... consists of two gold leaves attached to a metal-plate. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300.

Hence **Electrometric**, -ical, adjs., pertaining to electrometry. **Electrometry**, the measurement of electricity by the electrometer.

**Electromotion** (flektrōmōshən). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTION.] The motion of a galvanic current. Also, in recent use, mechanical motion produced by electrical means.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 195 The ingenious hypothesis of Volta concerning electro-motion. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 There is no exhibition... of electromotion.

**Electromotive** (flektrōmōshv), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + MOTIVE a.]

A. adj. Pertaining to electromotion. **Electromotive force**: originally, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery; in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 Permanent electromotive power. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 187 Zinc and copper plates... by their electromotive power. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (1865) 624 The electrical excitement, called also the electromotive force, produced in voltaic arrangements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* i. ii. § 2. 49 The electromotive force of the sciatic nerve of a frog. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 220 The sum of the sudden changes of potential,  $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2$ , is called the Electromotive Force between A and B.

B. sb. [after locomotive.] A locomotive engine of which the motive power is electricity.

1887 *Engineer* 29 July 95 The electro-motive consists of an angle iron frame supporting three platforms.

**Electromotor** (flektrōmōshv), sb. (adj.). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTOR.]

A. sb. Originally, a metal serving as a voltaic element. In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power. B. attrib. or adj. = ELECTROMOTIVE, as in *electromotor force*.

1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 570 Plate or sheet zinc is a powerful electromotor. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 260 During this year (1835)... Henry M. Paine was then trying to construct a successful electromotor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 452 No current will flow through the electromotor.

¶ **Electron** (flektrōn). [a. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*: see ELECTNUM.] = ELECTNUM 2.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. XII. 659 Precious metals (gold, silver, and electron). 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 459 Medieval ring . . . formed of electron, or gold much alloyed with silver.

**Electronome** (ēlektrōnōm). [f. ELECTRO-; cf. *metronome*.] = ELECTROMETER.

**Electropathy** (ē-, elektrōpāpī). [f. ELECTRO-, in imitation of *homoeopathy*; cf. *hydroopathy*.] The treatment of disease by electrical remedies. Hence

**Electropathic a.**, pertaining to electropathy.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 24/1 Electropathic socks.

**Electrophore**. Anglicized form of next, which is more freq. used.

1778 INGENHOUZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1045, I will now explain the nature of an electrophore. 1860 *All P. Round* No. 69. 451 The ball is repulsed . . . according to the size of the electrophore or the lightness of the ball.

**Electrophorus** (ēlek-, elektrōfōrōs). [mod. Lat. f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-phorus* that bears or produces. Cf. It. *elettroforo*, Fr. *electrophore*, and prec.] A simple instrument, invented by Volta, for generating static electricity by induction.

1778 INGENHOUZ *On Electrophorus* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1027 To explain how far the *electrophorus perfectus* may be accounted for on the . . . theory of Dr. Franklin. 1782 tr. Volta *ibid.* LXII. App. vii. My electrophorus . . . is a machine well known to electricians. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 751 A cat's skin . . . is an admirable rubber for an electrophorus.

**Electro-plate** (ēlektrōplēt), v. [f. ELECTRO- + PLATE.] *trans.* To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence, **Electro-plater**, one who electroplates. **Electro-plating vbl. sb.**

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 590/1, I electro-plated many articles. 1885 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/1 The kind chiefly in use by electro-platers, is the German or Liège Zinc. 1885 *Reader* 23 Sept. 351/1 Elkington founded the first establishment in this country, for carrying out the processes of electro-plating. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* I. 93 The electro-plating process began at Birmingham.

**Electro-plate** (ēlektrōplēt), sb. [f. prec. vb.] The ware produced by electro-plating.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 30 Our breakfast-table displays our electro-plate. 1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* xxviii. 149 This is an age of stucco and electroplate.

**Electro-psychology**. [f. ELECTRO- + PSYCHOLOGY.] A proposed name for 'animal magnetism' or 'electro-biology'.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 73 Electro-psychology and other similar names in which . . . the theory that electricity is identical with the vital force is kept in view.

**Electroscope** (ēlektrōskōp). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-skōpos* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity, and its quality if present. Hence **Electroscopic a.** [sec -ic], measured by the electroscope.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 66. 150 The aerial electroscope is an instrument for determining the electric state of the atmosphere. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300 Instruments by means of which the existence of electric charges . . . may be indicated, but which are not capable of affording numerical measures, are called *Electroscopes*. 1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 85 Several simple electroscopic methods. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 285 The electroscopic delicacy of the telephone.

**Electrostatic** (ēlektrōstātik), a. [f. ELECTRO- + STATIC; cf. *hydrostatic*.] Pertaining to static electricity. Hence **Electrostatically a.**, of same meaning. **Electrostatically adv.** **Electrostatics**, the science dealing with static electricity.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Athenæum* No. 2084. 428 Self-acting electro-static accumulator. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 212/1 The action of the air felt in front of an electrostatic machine in action. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 An electrostatic distribution. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 453 The . . . electrostatic force of an electromotor may be measured . . . electrostatically by means of the electrometer. 1885 WATSON & BURNBY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 The . . . two-fluid theory of electricity in its application to Electrostatics.

**Electrotonus** (ēlek-, elektrōtōnūs). [mod. Lat. f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-tonus* tension; see TONE.] The modified condition of a motor nerve under the influence of a constant galvanic current. Also in anglicized form **Electrotone**.

1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yr. Bk.* 52, Title, Contributions to the Physiology of Electrotone. 1881 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 2, 59 The nerve, both between and beyond the electrodes, is . . . in a peculiar condition known as 'electrotonus'.

So **Electrotonic a.** [sec -ic], relating to or characterized by electrotonus; also (in Faraday's use), the epithet of the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary circuit in the electro-magnetic field. **Electrotonicity** [sec -ity], the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electrotonize v.** [sec -ize], to produce electrotonus. **Electrotonizing vbl. sb.**

1831 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 60. I . . . have ventured to designate it as the Electro-tonic state. 1873 A. FLINT *Vertr. Syst.* iii. 116 The electrotonic condition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 174 The Electrotonic State.

**Electrotype** (ēlektrōtīp). [f. ELECTRO- + TYPE.]

1. A model or copy of a thing formed by the

deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action: also *attrib.*

1840 *Athenæum* 11 Apr., 324 We have received from Mr. Barclay what he calls an electrotype seal. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 537 The Electrotype Process is now one of the great powers which manufacturing art employs. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 13 Stock of electrotype cuts.

2. The process of electrotyping. 1840 *Mech. Mag.* 15 Aug. XXXIII. 224 (*heading of paragraph*) The Electrotype in America. 1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 198 Treatise on the Electrotype. 1859 SIR W. HARRIS *Electr.* 190 The useful arts . . . namely, electro-metallurgy, electrotype, etc.

**Electrotype, v.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To copy in electrotype. Also *fig.*

1847 LADY C. FULLERTON *Grantley M.* I. viii. 273 We are only electrotyped. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 105 Electrotyped . . . in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

Hence **Electrotypist** [see -ER]. **Electrotypist** [see -IST]. **Electrotyping vbl. sb.**

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4 Engravers and electrotypers. 1884 *Ibid.* 7 May 8/2 The firm are type-founders, stereotypers, and electrotypers. 1845 H. DIRKS in *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 42 Copying for the electrotypist. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 234/1 Advantages of electrotyping over stereotyping.

**Electrum** (ēlektrōm). [a. L. *electrum*, ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, in same senses. See also ELECTRE.]

† 1. Amber. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (1495) 683 Of the pyre appylt tre cometh droppung and woosynge whyche is made harde . . . and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 17 Eridanus his pearl'd Electrum gaud. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 58 These fishes . . . are unable to attract, or to repel the lightest substances, which even the electrum can affect.

† 2. *fig.* of tears. Obs.

1592 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* v. 4 It was her masters death That drew electrum from her weeping eyes.

2. a. An alloy of silver and gold (of pale yellow colour) in use among the ancients; = ELECTRE 1.

Also *attrib.* b. *Min.* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 percent of silver.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvii. (1495) 565 Electrum is a metall. . . it shyneth more clere than gold or syluer. 1555 EDEN *Decades V.* Ind. i. iv. (Arb.) 83 *marg. note*, Electrum is a metall naturally mixt of one portion of golde & an other of syluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798 The Ancient Electrum had in it a fifth of Silver to the Gold. 1674 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Metals* (1740) 72 Electrum . . . which is a natural mixture of Gold and Silver. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 5 A mass of electrum . . . consisting of large crystals, containing 25 p.c. of silver. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi. 186 The coins of Lydia were frequently of electrum.

3. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

1875 *Eng. Dict. Arts* v. 252 A base metal in modern use has received the name of electrum. It is an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, with sometimes nickel.

† **Electuarius, a.** Obs. rare. In 6 electuarius. [f. ELECTUARY + -OUS.] Of the nature of an electuary; wholesome, beneficial.

1664 BULLEYN *Bk. Compounds* 17 b, This oile is electuarius to the teeth.

**Electuary** (ēlektrīārī). Forms: 6 electuarye, -ie, (Sc. electuar), 8 electuary, 4- electuary. See also ELECTUARY. [ad. late L. *electuārium*, *ēlectārīum* (5th c.), perh. a corrupt derivative of the synonymous Gr. *ἐλεκτήριον*, f. *ἐκλεῖν* to lick out.]

1. A medicinal conserve or paste, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup of some kind.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxv. (1495) 250 The Etyk is holpe . . . by an electuary that hight Electuarium patris. 1527 ANDREW tr. *Brinswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, With waters dysstyllyd, all manner of . . . electuaryes be myxed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 145 Spicis . . . for to mak exquisit electuaries. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xii. 148 Many simples goe to the making of a sovereigne Electuary. 1758 BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 134 The antiscorbutic Electuary . . . is very efficacious in this Disease. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 372 Make them an electuary with honey and treacle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Raw potato and saur-kraut, pounded with molasses into a damnable electuary.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Electuaryes to preserve them from spirituall diseases. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 139 Some eye-brightning electuary of knowledge, and foresight. 1878 ENERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 385 Innocence is a wonderful electuary for purging the eyes.

† 2. ? Confused with *electar*, ELECTRE 1 and 2.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Intro. 52 Ane manner of electuar . . . hewk like gold, and sa attractive of nature, that it drawis stra. 1638 KENNETTUN *Artich. D.* This weight serveth to weigh . . . Gold, Silver, Pearles, and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber.

† **Eledone** (elidōnī), [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐλεδώνη* a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda*.

1835-6 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* I. 528/2 In the . . . Eledone the suckers are soft and unarmed. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 35 The *Eledone* makes twenty respirations per minute, when resting quietly in a basin of water. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 327 The modified end of the arm in *Eledone* and *Octopus*.

† **Eleemosynar.** *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *elymosinar*. [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarius*; see

next. Cf. OF. *elemosinaire*, which may be the immediate source.] = ALMONER.

a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* i. (1677) 22 Alcuin, commonly held to be Charles the Great his Master, was made his Eleemosynar. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 16 The Bishop of Murray was made Lord Elymosinar. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. ii. 53 Other officials were the carver, the cupbearer, the eleemosynar.

**Eleemosynary** (elēīmōsīnārī), a. and sb. Also 7-8 *elemo-*, *eleemo-*, *-sin-*, *-sn-*, *-sunary*. [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarius*; f. *eleemosyna*; see ALMS.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving; charitable. **Eleemosynary House, Corporation**, one established for the distribution of alms, etc.

c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosynary acts . . . are almost vanished. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 659 The Eleemosynary House or Hospital for the maintenance of two Capellanes. 1702 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 3812/1 Divers Persons to whom Eleemosynary Protections were granted. 1827 HALLAN *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 80 The blind eleemosynary spirit inculcated by the Romish church is notoriously the cause . . . of beggary. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Gr. Schools Eng.* *Dukwich* 502 Three [portions] are assigned to the Educational and one to the Eleemosynary branch.

2. Dependent on or supported by alms.

1654 G. GOODARD in *Burton Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 65 If we be a mere eleemosynary Parliament we are bound to do his drudgery. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxvii. (1713) 264 Is not the whole World the Alms-house of God Almighty . . . [in] which he had a right . . . to place us his eleemosynary Creatures? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quercus's Com. Wks.* (1709) 253 There is a sort of Spunging, eleemosynary Travellers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb.* (1879) I. vi. 62 Threw forth . . . food, for the flock of eleemosynary doves.

3. Of the nature of alms; given or done as an act of charity; gratuitous.

a. 1620 JER. DYKE *Scrl. Sermon* (1640) 348 God will not have the Ministry of the Word eleemosynary, to be matter of meere almes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) 46 An eleemosynary supply of shoes. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. v. 121 Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working classes. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 246 We have nothing . . . to do . . . with eleemosynary . . . education.

b. *Law.* Given in 'free alms'. See ALMOIGNE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 440 Baronies . . . given in Frank Almoigne and as Eleemosynary.

† 3. *sb.* Obs.

1. One who lives upon alms; a beggar. Also *fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 141 Those professed Eleemosynaries . . . direct . . . their petitions on a few and selected persons. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sects.* Scrl. xviii. 112 That the cause should be an Eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effect. 1673 H. STUBBS *Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 3 The Parliamentarians were their Eleemosynaries.

2. = ALMONER, rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or one that gives alms. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1809 BAWNEW *Domesday Bk.* 458 Robert the Priest had one carucate of land of the King's Eleemosynary.

3. = ALMONRY [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarium*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 431 [In] the Almonry, or Eleemosynary . . . [are] 4 Yeomen. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eleemosynarily adv.**, in an eleemosynary manner; charitably, by way of charity.

† **Eleemosynate, v.** Obs. -o. [f. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη* + -ATE.] *intr.* To give alms. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Eleemosynous, a.** Obs. rare-1. In 6 *elemosinus*. [i. as prec. + -OUS.] Compassionate, merciful.

c. 1550 BUREL *2nd Pass. Pilgrimer Poems* (1596) P. I j a, And epyll . . . na ways Elemosinus.

† **Eleeson** (elēzōn), *nonce-wd.* [A use of Gr. *ἐλεῶν* 'have mercy!'] = KYRIE ELEISON.

1822 W. L. BOWLES in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 72, I hear far off faint eleesons swell.

**Elegal**, bad form of ILLEGAL.

1647 16 *Quæres to Prelates* Ded. 2 These Quæres will prove fatal to your . . . elegall Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions.

**Elegance** (elēgāns). [a. Fr. *élégance*, ad. L. *ēlegāntia*, f. *ēlegant-em*; see ELEGANT.] The quality or state of being elegant.

1. Refined grace of form and movement, tastefulness of adornment, refined luxury, etc. See ELEGANT 1, 2, 3.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Intro. 7 The . . . elegance discoverable in their outward appearance. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 140 With untutored elegance she dressed. 1851 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 224 Elegance, I take to signify that intricate combination and contrast of lines in the form of a figure which constitute an essential part of beauty. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 1 Nowhere else in the world could you see such a display of luxury and elegance.

2. Of spoken or written compositions, literary style, etc.: Tasteful correctness, harmonious simplicity, in the choice and arrangement of words. See ELEGANT 4.

c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G. vj. In elegance of meter and speech. 1859 NASHIE *Pref. Greene's Menaph.* (Arb.) to Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did sever it selfe from all equales. 1616 PASQUILL & KATH. iv. 270, 1. . . Deject thy purest elegance of speech. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 F 17 Nothing to say of elegance . . . equal to my wishes. 1854 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxvii. Wks. 1846 I. 165 Elegance, by which I always mean precision and correctness. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* ii. 402 The elegance of her translations.

3. a. Of scientific processes, demonstrations, inventions, etc.: 'Neatness', ingenious simplicity, convenience, and effectiveness; so of a prescription, etc. See **ELEGANT** 5. b. Roman Law: transl. L. *elegantia juris*: see quot. 1864.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 285, I doubt not but they might be used, with as much elegance, in emulsions. 1812 *Woodhouse Astron.* xi. 84 This formula, undoubtedly of great elegance, probably was not derived by a direct mathematical process. 1864 *MAINE Anc. Law* iv. (1866) 79 To this sense of simplicity and harmony, significantly termed 'elegance' the Roman jurists consigned... surrendered themselves.

4. +a. Correctness of taste: cf. **ELEGANT** 6. Obs. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/1 *Ælian* argued the Elegance of the Person, in choosing such things as were fair.

b. Of manners, etc.: Refined propriety. 1816 *MISS AUSTEN Emma* i. xvi. 114 With all the gentleness of her address, true elegance was sometimes wanting.

5. *concr.* Something which is elegant; a particular instance or kind of elegance. 1676 *EVERLYN Diary* (1827) II. 417 A nice contriver of all elegances. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Pope* Wks. IV. 126 He has left in his Homer a treasure of poetical elegances to posterity. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) 88 What your father and grandfather used as an elegance in conversation is now abandoned to the populace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*, (ed. 3) I. xxvi. 396 The measure of this world's elegances. 1863 *EMERSON Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 337 He had many elegances of his own.

**ELEGANCY** (e'lgānsi). [ad. L. *ēlegantia*: see **-ANCY**.] = **ELEGANCE** in its various senses.

1. = **ELEGANCE** 1. rare in mod. use.

1552 *HULOET, Elegancia, elegantia*. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 107 Most of them venerable for their antiquitie and elegancy. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. § 15 31 Two general advantages to the Leaves, Elegancy and Security. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 218 An elegancy ran through... persons as well as furniture. 1768 *A. CALCOTT Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliques... yield in elegancy... to the medallic insignatures. 1838 *EMERSON Milton Wks.* (Bohn) III. 301 He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle.

b. *humorously*, in a form of address or title. 1824 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 435 Your Elegancy will be looking for some news.

+2. Of language and style: = **ELEGANCE** 2. Obs. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* (1824) 38 The elegancy of poets. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* i. 2, Tullie cheefe of all latyne elegancy. 1665 *EVERLYN Mem.* (1857) III. 162 Some judgment might be made concerning the elegancy of the style. 1745 *CHESTERF. Lett.* i. cv. 288 The purity, and the elegancy of his language.

3. *concr.* Something which is elegant; an instance or a kind of elegance; = **ELEGANCE** 5.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxiv. 547 They count Greek phrases for an elegancy. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. 305 Instruct your wife's woman in these elegancies. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 157 Art never attempts to equal their incomparable elegancies. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. xxii. (1865) 190 Palates not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies. 1874 *PUSEY Lett. Sermon* 41 We must... have this or that elegancy... according to our condition of life.

**Elegant** (e'lgānt), a. Forms: 5 elegant, 6 elegant, -aunt, elegant, 6- elegant. [a. F. *élegant*, ad. L. *ēlegant-em*, usually regarded as fr. ppl. of \**ēlegāre* (i: \**ēleg-ns* adj.), related to *ēligere* to select.

The etymological sense is thus 'choosing carefully or skillfully'. In early Lat. *elegans* was a term of reproach, 'daintily, fastidious, foppish', but in classical times it expressed the notions of refined luxury, graceful propriety, which are reproduced in the mod. Eng. use.]

1. Tastefully ornate in attire; sometimes in unfavourable sense: Dainty, foppish.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 505, I will, or even, be shavyn, for to seme 3yng... that makyt me llygant and lusty in lykynge. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 113 It is... not for man to be so elegant, To such toyces wanton women may encline. 1552 *HULOET*, elegant person, *philocalus*. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. vii. A woman if she see her neighbour more neat or elegant... is enraged. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Good Fr. Gov.* (1832) 124 She is the elegantist dresser about town. 1882 tr. *Challant Hist. Fashion in France* i. An elegant town lady would... adorn herself with a mantle that half covered her.

2. Characterized by refined grace of form (usually as the result of art or culture); tastefully ornamental. Of physical movements: Graceful, free from awkwardness.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antou.* 117 The Sixth Legion... left behind them here a remembrance... yet to be seen, in large and elegant Characters. 1684 *RAY COR.* (1848) 138 The *Polygodium flumosum* is an elegant plant. 1760 *GOLDEN. Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 53 Nothing is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 272 A most splendid and elegant manuscript on vellum. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 137 The passing of the sword to the left side... has... a more... elegant appearance.

+b. Of stature: in 16th c. with sense 'tall'. 1519 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xiv. 10 Turnus. Enarmist walkis... Wyth corps of stature elegant [graciat]. 1450-1530 *Mirr. Our Lady* 7 That the sayd blyssyd vyrgyne Kathryn be because she was of an Eligant stature should gather them of the sayd grapes.

3. Of modes of life, dwellings and their appointments, etc.: Characterized by refined luxury.

a. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* ii. (1693) 38 Beautifying the Country... by elegant Dyet, Apparel, Furniture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* 121 Dumfriesshire contains many elegant seats. 1822 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 137 What he considered a Vol. III.

really elegant dinner. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS N.-West Pass.* v. 66 An elegant repast of venison. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 2 He felt languid pulses in elegant bedrooms.

4. Of composition, literary style, etc.; also of words or phrases: Characterized by grace and refinement; 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J.).

Formerly used somewhat vaguely as a term of praise for literary style; from 18th c. it has tended more and more to exclude any notion of intensity or grandeur, and, when applied to compositions in which these qualities might be looked for, has a depreciatory sense.

1528 *MORE Heretics* 1. Wks. (1557) 174/2 The books neither lesse elegant nor lesse true. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 In a longe oracyon... with elygant wordes. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 51 A most elegant and perswasive parable. 1672-5 *COMPTON Comp. Temple* (1702) 23 Arnobius, an African, writ his elegant books against the Gentiles. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 302 Addison has inserted... an elegant character of this poetess. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 207, I thank you, too, for the elegant poem. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 Pope's *Odyssey*... is... correct and elegant. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 545 The love of hard words, of words which are thought to sound learned or elegant, that is... which are not thoroughly understood.

b. Of a speaker or author: Characterized by refinement and polish of style. (Formerly in wider use: see above.)

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 189 They did no more then the elegant Authors among the Greeks. 1672-5 *COMPTON Comp. Temple* (1702) 44 The learned volumes of this Elegant Father (Chrysostom). 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 Rogers belongs to the elegant order of poets.

5. Of scientific processes, contrivances, etc.: 'Neat', pleasing by ingenious simplicity and effectiveness.

1668 *CULPEPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* iv. ix. 166 An elegant Workmanship of Nature. 1803 *MED. Jrm.* X. 336 Profound discoveries and elegant improvements in every branch of medical science. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 198 An elegant cement may also be made from rice-flour. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urn. Deposits* 146 An elegant mode of showing the composition of the deposit. *Mod.* An elegant chess problem. An elegant method of solving equations.

b. Of medicinal preparations: see quot. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 127 [It the Electuary] is an elegant Composition for a troublesome... Cough. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. vi. 67 The physicians call a medicine which contains efficient ingredients in a small volume, and of a pleasant or tolerable taste, an elegant medicine. 1868 *ROYLE & HEADLAND Mat. Medica* (ed. 5) 172 This elegant chalybeate has been long in use.

6. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste. Now only in the phrase *elegant scholar*, which is influenced in meaning by 7.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1018 Thou art exact of taste, And elegant. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 19 A very... elegant enquirer into the genius... of the northern nations. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. ii. 118 An elegant spectator of the vegetable world. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Travels* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Mr. Hallam, a learned and elegant scholar.

b. Refined in manners and habits (formerly also, in feeling).

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 An utter Stranger to the... Delicacies that attend the Passion... in elegant Minds. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. (1824) 533 Her features... expressed the tranquillity of an elegant mind. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 209 A sainted soul is always elegant. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 26 Such a stock of ideas may be made to tell in elegant society.

7. Of pursuits, studies (formerly also, of sentiments): Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of refinement and cultivated taste. *Elegant arts*: those pertaining to the adornment of life; nearly = 'fine arts'.

1705 *PORE To Yng. Lady* 4 Trifles themselves are elegant in lium. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 7 Every thing in Nature that can pretend to give elegant Delight. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 7 The ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Shenstone Wks.* IV. 215 Eminent for English poetry, and elegant literature. 1821 *CRAIG Lett. Drawing* i. 1 A high state of the elegant arts... is indicative of great advancement in civilization.

+8. Vulgarly used for 'excellent, first-rate'; in humorous literature sometimes as an 'Irishism' with spelling *illegant*.

1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Elegant* for excellent applied to articles of food and drink, is very common: as elegant water, elegant beef, elegant butter. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Sep. 277 An' it looked an illegant country an' all in a glimmerin' green.

+9. *Comb.*

1809 *HANNAH MORE Coelebs* I. 38 (Jod.) Sir John is a valuable elegant-minded man.

Hence *Elegantize* v. trans. [see -IZE], to make elegant. *Elegantish* a. [see -ISH], rather elegant.

1798 *LAMB Lett. to Southey* iv. 35 You might... elegantise this supersedeas. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 568 What criticisms... have been put forth... in that elegantish... periodical! +*Elegant* 1. Obs. [cf. *elegant*, var. of *ALICANTE*.] Some kind of dried fruit; ? Alicante raisins.

1579 in *ROGERS Agric. & Pr.* III. 543 *Elegantes* 3 c 14/3. +*Elegant* 2 (e'lgānt). [Fr. *élegante*, fem. of *élegant*, *ELEGANT* a.] A fashionable lady.

1805 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Linnaria* (1832) 32 Would you know the fashionable dress of a Parisian *elegante*? 1814 *SCOTT Wat.* i. The elegantes of Queen Anne Street East.

**Elegantly** (e'lgāntli), adv. [f. **ELEGANT** + -LY 2.] In an elegant manner; see senses of the adj. Also in comb. with adjs.

1552 *HULOET, Elegantlye, elegant, rotunde*. 1571 *GOLDING Calain on Ps.* lix. 17. 228 Hee elegantly putteth the doubtful speeche in a diverse mening. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* vi. (1737) 146 She's elegantly pained from morn till night. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. 1. x. 54 Many hold-landers... live elegantly. 1783 *LD. HAILES Antig. Chr.* Ch. vi. 178 note, The latter part of the passage in *Lampridius* is elegantly paraphrased. 1858 W. ELLIS *Viz. Madagascar* viii. 212 A number of elegantly-bound volumes lay on the table. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* II. 14 Elegantly brutal onslaughts.

**Elegiac** (e'ldzai-ak), a. and sb. Also 6 *eli-giac*. [ad. L. *elegiac-us*, ad. Gr. *ἐλεγιακός*, f. *ἐλεγεῖν* **ELEGY**.]

A. adj.

1. *Prosody*. Appropriate to elegies. *spec.* Usually applied to the metre so called in Greek and Latin, which consists of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter, forming the *elegiac distich*. Sometimes the term *elegiac verse* has been applied to the pentameter of the couplet separately.

1586 *WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are four, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses. 1741 *WARTS Improv. Mind* (1801) 62 He has turned the same psalms... into elegiack verse. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Hammond Wks.* III. 240 Why Hammond or other writers have thought the quatrain of ten syllables elegiac, it is difficult to tell. 1846 *GROTE Greece* (1862) I. xx. 293 The iambic and elegiac metres... do not reach up to the year 700 B.C. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* i. 15 The pathetic melody of the Elegiac metre.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, melancholy, plaintive; also (rarely) of a person, melancholy, pensive.

1644 *BULWER Chiron*. 20 An ingenious friend... in his Elegiack knell. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 18 He... Might sweetly mourn in Elegiack verse. 1752 *GRAY Wks.* (1825) II. 169 Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle elegiac person. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 383 Its elegiac delicacy and querulous plaintiveness. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* ut. Introd., Hast thou no elegiac verse For Brunswick's venerable hearer? 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Ann. Leigh* i. 994 Elegiac griefs, and songs of love.

3. *Elegiac poet*: one who writes a, in elegiac metre; b. in a mournful or pensive strain.

1581 *SIDNEY Def. Poetrie* (Arb) 28 The most notable [denominations of poets] be the Heroicke, Tragick, Iambic, Elegiacke. Some of these being termed... by the sortes of verses they liked best to write in. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 40. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 319 It is the theme of the elegiac poet, to show the virtues of sorrow. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 1875/2 Matthew Arnold... the greatest elegiac poet of our generation.

B. sb. +a. An elegiac poet (*obs.*). b. *pl.* Elegiac verses (sense A. 1.).

1581 *SIDNEY Def. Poetrie* (1622) 515 The lamenting Elegiacke... who bewayleth... the weakness of mankind. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 98 His Latin elegiacs are pure. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 30, I soon acquired ease... in rattling over my elegiacs. Hence as combining form *Elegiac-*.

1832 *CARLYLE in Fraser's Mag.* V. 255 We named Rousseau's Confessions an elegiac-didactic Poem.

**Elegiacal**, a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

+1. Of metre: = **ELEGIA** 1. Obs.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* i. viii. 17 a, Of Meters there be... that hath their name... of the number of the feet, as Hexameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1583 *STANHOPE Poems* (Arb.) 102 The heroic and the elegiacal overlapped one with the other.

2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies. *arch.* Cf. **ELEGIA** 2.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 769 An Elegiacall or sorrowful Epitaph. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 92 An elegiacal letter upon the death of the king of Sweden. 1846 *LANDOR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 294 Study this higher elegiacal strain.

**Elegiacmbic** (e'ldzai-embik), a. [f. L. *elegia* + **IAMBIC**.] Of a metre: Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter, followed by an iambic dimeter.

1721-1800 *BAILEY Elegiacmbick Verse*.

**Elegiast**, rare -1. [f. *ELEGY*, after the analogy of *ecclesiast*, etc.] A writer of elegies.

1766 *GOLDSMITH Vic. W.* xvii. 47 These Elegiasts... are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

+**Elegic**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. **ELEGY** + -IC.] = **ELEGIA**.

In some modern Dicts.

**Elegiographer**, rare -o. [f. **ELEGY**, on the analogy of *biographer*.] A writer of elegies.

1623 *COCKERAM*. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-61 in *BAILEY*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

+**Elegious**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. **ELEGY** + -IOUS.] Resembling an elegy; hence, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful.

1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* iv. x, Thaffrighted heav'ns sent down elegious Thunder. 1635 — *Embl.* v. i. (1818) 259 If your elegious breath should hap to rouse A happy tear.

**Elegist** (e'ldzist). [f. **ELEGY** + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

1774 *WARTON Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 95 Our elegist, and the chroniclers, impute the crime... to the advice of the king of France.



**Elegit** (el'gdzit). *Law*. [f. L. *eligit* 'he has chosen', 3rd pers. sing. perfect tense of *eligere* to choose; see quot. 1809.] A writ of execution, by which a creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 § 1 To sue execution . . by writ or writtes of Elegit. 1532 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 He took forth an Elegit for the rest of the Judgment. 1795 J. ANSTEE *Pleaders* 6. (1809) 70 Quare clausum fregit May breed a monster called Elegit. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.*, Elegit from the words in the writ, *eligit sibi liberari*, because the plaintiff hath chosen this writ of execution. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* v. 5 § 247 The writ . . has ever since the Statute of Westminster II been called the writ of elegit.

b. The right secured by this writ.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athl. Brit.* l. 309 As for Tenancy of Elegit, Statute-merchant and Staple, etc. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* s.v. The creditor . . during that term . . is tenant by elegit.

**Elegize** (el'gdzait), *v.* [f. ELEGY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* a. To write an elegy; also *constr.* upon; b. To write in a mournful strain.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* 111. i. iii. (1852) 313 His death gave the same gentleman occasion thus to elegize upon him. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* l. 329 (D.), I . . should have elegized on for a page or two farther. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 Propertius and Tibullus elegized.

2. *trans.* To write an elegy upon.

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 266 The bard who soars to elegize an ass. a 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II. 66 Whose late, last voice must elegize the whole. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd.* Gl. II. x. ii. 590 He elegizes poor Adrienne Lecouvreur, the Actress.

**Elegug**, *var.* of ELIGUG.

**Elegy** (el'gdzi). [ad. Fr. *élégie*, ad. L. *elegia*, ad. Gr. ἔλεγεια, f. ἔλεος a mournful poem.]

1. A song of lamentation, *esp.* a funeral song or lament for the dead.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyskum*. Introd. 69, I tell mine elegy. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 749 My Lives companion in doleful Elegies. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* l. ix. 140 The Church's song is most of it Elegy. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xvi. Their name, their years . . The place of fame and elegy supply. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 180 The public papers were filled with elegies. . . (title) Elegy of a Mad Dog. 1812 SCOTT *Kebley* v. xvii. Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill, My Harp alone. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 12 Death's dark elegy.

2. Vaguely used in wider sense, *app.* originally including all the species of poetry for which Gr. and Lat. poets adopted the elegiac metre. See also QUOTS. 1755 and 1833.

1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* III. ii. 379 There is a man . . hangs . . Elegies on brambles . . defying the name of Rosalinde. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* l. xxiv. 120 A subject affording many poetical turns . . in an heroic elegy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Elegy*, a short poem without points or turns. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) l. 27 They gave the name of elegy to their pleasantries as well as lamentations. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* 23 Oct. Elegy . . may treat of any subject, but . . of no subject for itself . . always and exclusively with reference to the poet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Burns Misc.* l. 379 The poet descends from the . . dramatic domain of song, into the subjective and reflective one of elegy.

3. a. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiac metre.

† b. [after Gr. ἔλεγειον] An elegiac distich (*obs.*). 1689 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64 Long lamentation in Elegie. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Greece* II. 369 An elegy on one of these bases . . signifies that the statue . . was that of Philopomen. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 126 The elegy, which [Mimnermus] adopted as the organ of his voluptuous melancholy . . had been invented by another Ionian poet, Callinus. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 124 Ovid was the successor in elegy of Propertius and Tibullus.

**Elekte**, *obs.* variant of ELECT.

† **Elelendish**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *elelendisc*, 2-15 *helendish*, (*helendis*). [OE. *elelendisc*, f. *ele-land* (see EILLAND) + -ish, -ISH.] Of another land, foreign.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxviii [ix]. 13 (Bosw.) Elelendisc ic eom mid de. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu kumed þes helendisse Mon . . elelendis he is teleped for he is of unknepe þode.

**Eleme** (el'mi). *Comm.* Also 9 *elemi*. [a. Turk. *اليم* (transliterated *elime* by Redhons) something sifted or selected.] *attrib.* in *Eleme figs*, a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 154 The best kind, known as *elemi*, are shipped at Smyrna. 1888 *Grocer's Price List*, Fine Eleme Figs.

**Element** (el'mént), *sb.* Forms: 3-4, 7 *elemens* (*pl.*), 4 *ela*, *elemento*, 5 *elymento*, 6 *elyment*, *elemente*, 4- *element*. [a. OF. *element*, ad. L. *elementum*, a word of which the etymology and primary meaning are uncertain, but which was employed as transl. of Gr. στοιχεῖον in the various senses:—a component unit of a series; a constituent part of a complex whole (hence the 'four elements'); a member of the planetary system; a letter of the alphabet; a fundamental principle of a science.]

1. A component part of a complex whole.

\* *of material things.*

1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded.

† a. In ancient and mediæval philosophy these

were believed to be: Earth, water, air, and fire. See examples in 9. *Obs.* cxc. *Hist.*

† b. In pre-scientific chemistry the supposed 'elements' were variously enumerated, the usual number being about five or six. (See QUOTS.)

1724 WATTS *Logic* l. ii. § 2 (1822) 17 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements. 1765 *Dict. Art & Sc.* II. sv. *Element* [enumerates Water, Air, Oil, Salt, Earth].

c. In modern chemistry applied to those substances (of which more than seventy are now known) which have hitherto resisted analysis, and which are provisionally supposed to be simple bodies.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 8 Bodies . . not capable of being decompounded are considered . . as elements. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dam. Econ.* l. 112 Sugar is composed of three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. 1841 EMERSON *Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) l. 17 Fifty or sixty chemical elements. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Civ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 61 The proximate elements are formed by the union of several ultimate elements. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 The foundation of . . chemistry was laid by the discovery of chemical elements.

2. In wider sense: One of the relatively simple substances of which a complex substance is composed; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of which a thing is made.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 206 Make ye yow nwe bodies alway of elementz. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. If those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they have. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 61 The Elements Of whom your words are temper'd may as well Wound the loud winds. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 319 The two elements [Fibrine and the Red Corpuscles] separating from each other laterally.

3. The bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl.*

[The word *elementa* is used in late L. In the sense of 'articles of food and drink, the solid and liquid portions of a meal' (see DU CANGE); but in the ecclesiastical use there is probably a reference to the philosophical sense of mere 'matter' as apart from 'form'; the 'form', by virtue of which the 'elements' became Christ's body and blood, being believed to be imparted by the act of consecration.]

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* IV. i. (1611) 128 Vnto the element let the word be added, and they two make a Sacrament. a 1600 tr. *Calvin's Comm. Prayer-bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 245 As if these Elements were turn'd and chang'd into the Substance of his Flesh and Blood. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 256 Such slender & vnikely elements of water, bread & wine. 1633 D. ROGERS *Sacraments* 132 They . . bring an whole unbroken Element, made of a fine white delicate water. 1745 WESLEY *Aisur.* Ch. 35 He deliver'd the Elements with his own Hands. 1866 *Direct. Augl.* (ed. 3) 354 Elements, the materials used in the Sacraments.

4. a. *Physiol.* A definite small portion of an animal or vegetable structure.

1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 654 Two elements [of a vertebra] which embrace the spinal marrow. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phauer. & Ferns* 182 Small vascular bundles composed of narrow elements. *Ibid.* 459 On the side of the wood, new elements . . are constantly added.

b. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus; used *esp.* of simple instruments united to form a complex instrument of the same kind.

*Voltaic element*: usually = CELL 10, but sometimes = *electrode*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 We can even reproduce them . . with the simplest elements of our optical apparatus. 1871 tr. *Scheller's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 67 An electric battery of 50 Bunsen's or Grove's large elements.

\* *of non-material things.*

5. A constituent portion of an immaterial whole, as of a concept, character, state of things, community, etc.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 357 There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. 1678 CONWORTHY *Intell. Syst.* 7 These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion . . are all clearly intelligible as different Modes of extended Substance. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 21, I strip my mind bare—whose first elements I shall unveil. 1841 EMERSON *Eng. Traits. Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 This [English] race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world. 1845 GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* 783/1 Mixed with bigotry and superstition, [the canon law] will be found to contain many pure elements. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 93 In our old constitution we find the elements of feudalism. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirtl.* III. 187 Size is certainly one main element of beauty. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 386 The woollen manufacture had become an important element in the national wealth. *Mod.* The Celtic and Teutonic elements in the population.

b. Often followed by *of* = 'consisting of'.

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* l. 11 These practices have elements of charity and prudence as well as fear and meanness in them. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 129 It had its usual element of cant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 The greatest strength is observed to have an element of limitation. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

6. One of the facts or conditions which 'enter into' or determine the result of a process, calculation, deliberation, or inquiry. Also with *of* (cf. 5 b).

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The length of a sidereal year (an element of little or no importance in Astronomy). 1823 CHAMBERS *Serm.* l. 129 His will was reduced to an element of utter insignificance. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 32 If the element of quantity be included, this ob-

jection will not apply. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 72 The periodical publication of accounts by the joint-stock banks furnishes a very important element in coming to a decision. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Everything depends upon one element in the case, which element they cannot get at.

7. *spec. (pl.)* a. *Astron.* The data necessary to determine the orbit of a heavenly body. b. *Crytallography*. Those needed to determine the form of a crystal.

1788-9 HOWARD *Encycl.*, *Elements*, in astronomy, are . . those fundamental numbers, which are employed in the construction of tables of the planetary motions. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 The elements of their [comets'] orbits . . agreed nearly with those of the Comet of 1682. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ii. (1849) 12 This depends upon seven quantities called the elements of the orbit. 1878 GURNEY *Crytalllogr.* 41 The three angles between the axes and two of the ratios between the parameters, are called the elements of the crystal.

8. *Math.* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Element* of an area, called also its differential, is the rectangle . . of the semi-ordinate, into the differential of the absciss. 1882 MICHIE *Unipl. Axiomatic* 112 P any point in the lamina at the element of mass is *dm*. 1885 WARSON & BURGESS *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* l. 250 The molecular distributions within the element of volume *dx dy dz*.

II. The 'four elements'.

9. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire; originally in sense 1, to which many of the earlier instances have explicit reference; now merely as a matter of traditional custom.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 177 in *E. P.* (1862) 12 *pe aill dai be fure elemens sul cri . . merci ihu fuz mari.* 1390 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 120 Bynethe we beothe hevene . . Beoth the four elementz, of wham we beoth i-wrogt. a 1340 HANFORD *Psalter* ix. 34 *pe erth is be end of thynges & be last element.* 1393 *Gower Conf. III.* 97 *It [air] is ele the thriddle element.* 1843 CAXTON *Cat.* 4 The four elementes menace alle men that thanke not god. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 18 The elementes turned in to them selues, like as when one tune is chaunged vpon an instrument of musick. 1645 *Digby Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 There are but four simple bodies: these are the rightly named Elements. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 15 Regions of looser particles of the third Element. 1721 *Pore Temp.* Fane 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1723 *Briton* No. iii. Rich wines and high-season'd Ragouts supply the place of Vegetables and meer Element. 1789 G. WHITE *Scot. i. 3* Fine limpid water . . much commended by those who drink the pure element. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 11, lxxiv. When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be. 1886 T. K. OLIPHANT *New Eng.* II. 219 If the great authors named were set up as models . . we should never hear of fire as 'the devouring element'.

b. *fig.*

1813 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 12 A British minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loch* l. (1876) 2 Italy . . where natural beauty would have become the very element which I breathed.

† 10. The sky; ? also; the atmosphere. *Obs.*

[This sense is *app.* due to med. L. *elementum ignis* 'as a name of the starry sphere'; but there may be a mixture of the sense 'air'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 371 A meruelous lyst fro thele ment dyd glyde. 1509 HAWES *Pat. Phas.* 151 I . . sawe a craggy rocke . . neare to the element. 1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks. 1307/2 The moone & the sterres appere in the element. 1600 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1599) 453 Moming had taken full possession of the elements. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 299, I took them for a faery vision Of some gay creatures of the element. 1675 HOBBS *Leviathan* xxi. 331 A thick Snow, which Boreas bloweth through the Element. 1724 GAY *Shepherd's Week* vi. 3 note, Welkin . . is frequently taken for the Element or Sky.

† b. ? One of the 'heavens' or celestial spheres of ancient astronomy (see SPHERE); also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves. *Obs.*

[Cf. med. L. *elementa* 'planets' and 'signs of the zodiac'; but neither of these senses is clearly evidenced in our QUOTS.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 *Pe sterres gret and smale Pat we may se.* . . In be ouermost element of alle. c 1384 CHAUCER *IV.* Fane 975 Wyth fetters of Philosophy To passen everyche element. 1534 LN. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Arch.* (1546) Bb. These were the fyrste that wold serche the trouthe of the elementes of the heuen. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ix. The Sunne, the Moone, any one of the heavens or elements. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 464 Witnessue you euer-burning Lights aboute, You elements, that clip vs round about.

11. *pl.* Atmospheric agencies or powers.

1555 EKEN *Decades IV.* Ind. l. iv. (Arb.) 81 Owre nation hadde troubled the elementes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* II. ii. 26, I take not you, you Elements with vnkindnesse. 1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 239 Diminution of rocks . . by the incessant operation of the elements. 1855 PEARSCOTT *Philipp II.* l. iv. (1857) 61 Too gallant a cavalier to be daunted by the elements. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & I.* 102 The war of elements above.

12. That one of the 'four elements' which is the natural abode of any particular class of living beings; said, chiefly of air and water. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* (a person's) ordinary range of activity, the surroundings in which one feels at home; the appropriate sphere of operation of any agency. Phrases, *in, out of (one's) element*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. ii. 186 She works by Charnes . . beyond our element. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 66 You are in for all day . . it is your element. 1661 MILTON *P. L.* II. 275 Our torments also may in length of time become our Elements. 1673 TWYLER *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731

I. 69 It seems to be with Trade, as with the Sea (its Element). 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 73 When they came to make boards... they were quite out of their element. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 629 The town is my element; there are my friends, there are my books. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 104 My proper element of prose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Ferguson was in his element. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship* Bks. III. 69 Englishmen were to be taught that... the sea was to be their element. *Mod.* Some fishes can live a long time after removal from their element.

III. 13. Primordial principle, source of origin. *rare*.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 61/1 Infinity is... the principle and Element of things. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem. Concl.*, That God, which ever lives and loves, One God, one law, one element.

IV. 14. *pl.* † The letters of the alphabet (*obs.*). Hence, the rudiments of learning, the 'A, B, C'; also, the first principles of an art or science.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 9 Hou ben 3e turned... to syke, or free, and nedy elements. 1552 HULST *Elementes* or principles of grammar - *Elements* letters whereof be made syllables. 1672 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1677) 7 Beginning at the very first Elements, even at the A, B, C. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 At the same time... might be taught... the Elements of Geometry. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exerc.* II. viii. 60 Man knows first by elements & after long study learns a syllable, & in good time gets a word. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* &c. Wks. 1846 I. 342 Public lectures... have been used... to teach the elements of almost every part of learning. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* iv. xxiv. 161 Books containing elements of the faith. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 425 Calculation and geometry and all the other elements of instruction.

b. *Euclid's Elements*: the title of a treatise on the rudiments of Geometry.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/2 Those [propositions] which Euclid had reduced into his Elements. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 47 As if the elements of Euclid were not already tedious enough. 1828 LARNER *Euclid* Pref., Euclid's Elements were first used in the school of Alexandria.

† **Element**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *element*. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To compound of elements.

1400 [see ELEMENTED *pl. a.*] 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 86 The third thing elemented of them all. c. 1535 [see ELEMENTED *pl. a.*] 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* xi. xvi. 165 Four elements... of the which all things elemented... are made. c. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 194 As of this all, though many parts decay. The pure which elemented them shall stay. 1647 FARINGTON *Serm.* (1672) I. 135 Man thus created, thus elemented and composed.

2. *fig.* 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 487 Elemented and composed of Heresies. 1640 WALTON *Donne* 38 His very soul was elemented of nothing but sadness. 1670 - *Lives* I. 33 Absence... doth remove Those things that Elemented it [sublimity love]. 1684 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 32 A world elemented with Sinne and Miserie.

3. To instruct in the rudiments of learning; cf. ELEMENT *sb.* 14.

1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 489, I thought he had been better elemented at Eton. 1664 [see ELEMENTED *pl. a.* 2].

**Elemental** (el'men'tāl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL*].

1. Of or pertaining to the 'four elements', earth, air, fire, and water, or to any one of them.

1519 *Interl.* Four Elements in Harl. *Dodley* I. 12 The lower region, called the elemental. 1561 EDEN *Art Naug.* i. iv. The world is divided into two regions: Celestial, and Elemental. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 465 The... purifying both of the Elements and Heavens in their Elemental qualities. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 169 All subsists by elemental strife. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 73 Mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music. 1831 CARLWILE *Sartor Res.* II. vi. 98 With no prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquor. 1851 - *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 174 Elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the elements; material as opposed to spiritual; inorganic as opposed to vital; 'material' as opposed to 'formal'; also, in the condition of raw material. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ausu.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 255 An external thing and elemental, but not indifferent. 1577 DUE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 391 All Elemental Creatures. 1602 FOLNECKE *1st Pt. Parvill.* 80 The Law considereth not bare and elementall bodies, but bodies apparelled. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 Without the which [the spirit] the elemental and material character... profiteth not. 1670 *Histories* vi. 131 This elemental bodie (thus compact) is but a scattered Chaos of revenge. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A kind of massacre whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elemental life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. 121 Nor is only an animal heat required hereto [for hatching eggs], but an elemental and artificial warmth till upwards.

† b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*) The bread and wine of the Eucharist considered apart from their consecration. *Obs.*

c. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 298 The elementals of bread and wine.

† 3. Applied to fire, in two different senses (cf. ELEMENTARY 3). a. Material, physical, literal, as opposed to 'spiritual' or figurative; also, such as exists in this lower world. b. In its (hypothetical) pure condition, as opposed to the impure form in which it is actually known. *Obs.*

1533 *Hylton's Scala Perf.*, God is not fyre elementall [1494 elementare]. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edu.* II. (1680) 6 Majestic thoughts, like Elemental fire, should tend still upwards.

1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 99 74 Vanish like elemental fire. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 129 A fire elemental is diffused through all nature.

4. Pertaining to the powers or agencies of physical nature. *Elemental spirits, gods*, etc.: those which are personifications of natural phenomena, or are associated with particular departments of nature. *So elemental worship, religion.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* W. i. Elemental Genii... From Heaven's star-fretted domes. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Elemental worship of the grossest kind. 1856 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 42 To rise to intercourse with these elemental spirits of nature was the highest aim of the philosopher. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 554 He continued to serve his elemental fetich, and introduced the rude black stone which represented the Sun. 1876 GLANSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 109 Amphitrite appears in the Odyssey only as an elemental power.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1850 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 (1822) I. 336 A bold elemental imagination. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. All great force is elemental and elemental. There is no manufacturing a strong will. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 287 With an elemental movement like the shifting of mighty winds. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 The freedom and elemental grandeur of Byron.

† 5. Pertaining to the sky; also, governed by celestial influences. (Cf. ELEMENT *sb.* 10.) *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Distyl.* Waters AJ, Dystylacyon is an elemental thyng. 1823 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They observed... the elemental signes and tokens in the firmament. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlvii. An elemental and ascensive soul.

6. Of the nature of an ultimate constituent, whether of material or non-material things; esp. of physical substances, simple, uncompounded.

1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. (Arb.) 362 Elementall substances. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 113 Without the elemental, true... entity. 1773 MASON *Langage* (1774) I. ut. v. 482 The division of elemental sounds into Vowels and Consonants. 1821 SHELLEY *Ephig.* 47 As clear as elemental diamond. 1851 BRINSLEY *Esa.* 115 Elemental passions and affections. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 364 Minerals and the elemental substances. 1863 E. NEALE *Anat. Th. & Nat.* 207 The primitive elemental operations of thought.

7. That is an essential or integrant part of any unity; constituent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiii. (1840) 21 The four elemental nations whereof this army was compounded. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 254 Mere seasonings in the cauldron of public opinion, not its elemental ingredients. 1874 MORLEY *Barnard* I. vii. 311 The few simple but elemental fibers which make up the tissue of most human destinies.

8. Relating to the beginnings or first principles of learning; rudimentary; = ELEMENTARY 6. *rare* in mod. use.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 30 Them [Epistles] that have need of an elemental introduction. 1585 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 68 Everie elemental worde of arte. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 5 Some... Method... shortest and most Elemental. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* Wks. V. 353 Elemental training to those higher and more large regards. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. x. 328 An elemental work upon astronomy. 1855 H. REED *Leet. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 334 Elemental truths, which have been assailed by some of the heresies of the day.

Hence † **Elementalish** *a.* (*Alchemy*.) Pure, uncompounded, lying at the base of other substances. *Obs. rare* -1. **Elementalism**, *n.* *nonce-wd.*, worship of the elementary powers of nature.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* viii. 120 The Elementalish Gold... lies hid in many Earths. 1863 DUFF in *Chr. Work* July 273 Elementalism, if I may coin a word, the worship chiefly of the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Sun.

† **Elementality**, *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ITY*]. The fact of being an element.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 456 [Essay, 'The Fifth Element, or, Of Detraction.'] By this I hope the Elementality (that is the universality) of Detraction... is out of Dispute.

† **Elementally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*]. In an elemental manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words... elementally understood, are against nature.

**Elementaloid** (el'men'taloid), *a.* [*f. ELEMENTAL + -OID*]. Chem. Like an element; having the appearance of, or behaving like, an element.

1885 in *Ogilvie Supp.*

**Elementarian** (el'men'tē-ri-ān), *rare* -1. [*f. ELEMENTARY + -IAN*]. One who has not advanced beyond the rudiments of his studies.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Elementarians who are not sufficiently qualified to be advanced.

**Elementarily** (el'men'tē-ri-ā), *adv.* [*f. ELEMENTARY + -LY*]. In a simple or rudimentary manner; also, † by purely physical causes (*obs.*).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 21 The Rational Facultie in Man... may as well be produced elementarily by Man. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* II. (1855) 52 Explaining elementarily.

**Elementariness** (el'men'tē-ri-nēs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being elementary.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 250 The material elementariness of concreta. 1852 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life* 64 Things almost pure in their elementariness. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* 386 The elementariness of 'the things of the mind'.

† **Elementarist**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. ELEMENTARY + -IST*]. One who treats of the 'four elements'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 139 Putrefaction, according to that great Elementarist, Aristotle, 15, etc.

† **Elementarity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. ELEMENTARY + -ITY*]. = ELEMENTARINESS.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 42 Creatures... farre above the condition of elementarity.

**Elementary** (el'men'tā-ri). Forms: 5-6 *elementar* (e-, air-, arie (7-8 *elementarie*, -y). [*ad. L. elementārius*, *f. elementum*; see ELEMENT and -AR-, -ARY. Cf. *F. élémentaire*].

1. Of or pertaining to the four elements or any one of them; = ELEMENTAL 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The fyrst part [of the world] is the regionne elementarie. 1805 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 The elementary qualities passue. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 19 A species of living Creatures in the Orb of the Moon, which may bear some analoie with those of this Elementary world. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. iii. 46 If our Light be a Substance, its either Heavenly, or Elementarie. c. 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 90 This elementary world. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 763 This year of peace has been distinguished by 'elementary' war - by deluges and earthquakes.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements; material, physical; opposed to *spiritual*, *celestial*, etc.; = ELEMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

c. 1440 [see 3]. 1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 A Mineral is an elementarie body that is of it self firm and fixed. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The uncreated Light (viz. God) commanded this elementary light to be. c. 1656 BP. HALL *Oceas. Med.* (1851) 9 A false and elementary apparition. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 88 The Devil... set his human and elementary instruments at work. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 48 Others... say, there is only an elementary virtue in stones.

† b. That is in the condition of raw material.

1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. on Eng.* 145 There is more gross and elementary matter in the English diet.

† 3. Applied to air, fire, water, earth (cf. ELEMENTAL 3): a. Physical, material, literal, as opposed to *figurative* or 'spiritual'; also, such as they exist in this lower world. b. In their state of pure elements, as opposed to the impure state in which they are cognizable by the senses.

c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiii. God is not fyre elementare. 1670 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Some... held the Christalline heavens composed of waters... of a farre other nature then the Elementary. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Sja* II. 7 The whole Elementary air being of its owne nature most subtile. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 438 Corporal elementary Fire is light... the Fire of Hell is not corporal Fire. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 230 Fixed air... when stripped of phlogiston, and impregnated with... elementary fire, becomes again dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *Viv Nat.* I. 56 Glass appears to be the true elementary earth, and all mixed bodies are only glass in disguise.

4. Pertaining to the great forces of nature. *Elementary gods*: the gods of the elements. Cf. ELEMENTAL 4, which is now in more frequent use. 1739 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 23 The elementary god of fire. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 173 The worship of the old elementary gods.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 185 Byron... the greatest elementary power... in our literature since Shakespeare.

† 5. Like one's 'native element'; congenial. *Obs.* 1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) v. 5 He found their manners congenial and elementary to his own natural turn and disposition.

6. Of the nature of an (absolutely or relatively) ultimate constituent. Of chemical substances: Simple, not decomposable.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xv. 161 As if light were a quality resulting of an elementary composition, it being created before all mixed bodies. 1736 BURLER *Anal.* I. 18 The solid elementary Particles of Water. 1758 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 210 To about twenty plain elementary sounds... we owe that variety of articulate voices. 1873 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1875) 33 The elementary substances of which (rocks) are composed are very few. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiii. 339 What one may call the elementary expressions of the face.

b. *Math.* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part (see ELEMENT 8).

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Aethnat.* 83 Elementary polar area of the curve C. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 98 An elementary area of that surface.

7. Of the nature of elements or rudiments; rudimentary, introductory. *Elementary book, writer*, one that deals with first principles. *Elementary school*, one in which primary instruction is given.

1542 RECORDER *Gr. Artes* (1575) 429. I would not wishe you to cleaue still to these elementary aydes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musike is divided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 17 The same thing must... be... true of every other elementary author. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 24 Elementary books on the science. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 341 In 1835, the elementary schools were 4422. 1860 MILL *Rep. Govt.* (1865) 242 Elementary maxims of prudence. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 5 These innovations have been treated of in my... Manual of Elementary Geology.

† b. That has not advanced beyond the rudiments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) Your courtier elementary is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.

† **Elementate**, *pl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad. mod. L. elementātus*, *pass. pple. of elementāre*; see next.] = ELEMENTATED.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. 177 Erth ys Gold, so ys the Sowle also, Noi Comyn but Owers thus Elementate. 1561 EDEM *Art. Navis.* i. iv, Elementate, is euerie body compounded of the four elemetes.

† **Elementate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. mod. L. *elementātē* ppl. stem. of *elementāre*, f. *elementum* ELEMENT.]

The vb. *elementare* occurs in the Latin versions of Paracelsus; the original German has *elementieren*.  
† *trans. a.* To impregnate with an element; to compound out of elements. b. To be (one or more of) the elements of (a substance).

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 113 Fermented Ferment, equally elementated with every Element. is Gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* i. ii. 15 The substance . . is not from that element which . . elementateh the substance.

† **Elementated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Compounded of the four elements; = ELEMENTED; hence, material, physical; impregnated with an element. *Elementated degrees:* the 'degrees' (of 'hot' or 'cold' quality) in medicinal substances, resulting from the proportions of their 'elements'. Hence **Elementatedness**.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 67 Bodies elementated, as wel of minerals as of vegetables. 1650 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 657 Physicians should . . segregate the Medicinal virtues of things from the Body, and the Elementated Impurities thereof. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* ii. 101 The Sun or Number which respects the Elementated Degrees. is. 40 to be noted. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Pan Helmont's Oriat.* 43 A Body above an Elementated one, and heavenly. 1675 EVELYN *Ferra* (1729) 26 Salt. . . the first and last of Elementated Bodies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* ii. 109 The External Elementatedness . . corrupts ad breaks the former Nature.

† **Elementative**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ELEMENTATE *ppl. a.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of mere passive matter, inorganic.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* i. in Ashm. 20 Mettalls be only Elementative, Having no seede, nether feeling of life.

† **Elemented**, *ppl. a.* [f. ELEMENT *v.* + -ED.] 1. Composed of or produced by (any or all of) the four elements.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 288 b/2 Of hem all governments in this elemented world proceden. c. 1535 DEWES *Introd.* in Palgr. (1852) 1053 All thynges ben elemented [Fr. *elementés*] only, as . . metals or be elemented and vegetables, as herbes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. 112 Three distinct substances in euery natural elementated body. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* Mercury in all Elementated substances is one and the same. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 350 That all Elementated bodies be compounded of the same number of Elements. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 77 Now rushing catarracts descend To calm the elemented fray.

b. Impregnated with various elements; *fig.* 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 24 Collecting into Books this Elemented Water falling from Heaven.

2. Instructed, well-grounded in one's art. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* i. 23 The Fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

† **Elementing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Calling into existence, origination. 1658 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 20 The first elementing and foundation of love.

† **Elementish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. ELEMENT + -ISH.] Of the nature of (any of) the four elements; material, physical.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. Wks. 264 Elementish and ethereal parts. 1585-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 177 Scornfully turning the . . water at baptism, elementish water. 1646 FUSHER *Mod. Divinity* 222 God at first gave man an elementish body.

† **Elemently**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ELEMENT *sb.* + -LY.] Pertaining to the four elements.

1308 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* x. ii. (1495) 372 Elemently and heavenly fourme.

**Elemi** (el'mi). Forms: 6 (gumme) elimi, (gummi) elemnii, 8 (gum) elimy, (elemni), 7- elimi. [In Fr. *élemi*, It. *Sp. elemi*, Pg. *gummi-lemi*; of unknown (perhaps oriental) etymology; the Arab. name *لَمِي* *lāmi*, cited by some writers,

appears, according to Devie, to be known only as a very modern word. The name (*gummi elemi*) occurs in Vigo's Latin *Practica* (Rome 1517).]

A stimulant resin obtained from various trees, as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Iceia Icicaria* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used in plaisters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnish. More fully GUM ELEM. Also attrib. in *elemi oil* (= ELEMEN), *elemi resin*, *elemi tree*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. xiv. 104 b/1 Of mastike . . vi. of gumme elimi, armoniacke dissolved w wyne . . i. & . . 1669 *Descr. Isthmus of Darien* 4 The Tree likewise that affords Gummi Elemi grows here in great Abundance. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon . . consisting of . . Jollop, Gum Elemi, . . etc. 1714 *Fr. Bl. Rates* 93 Gum Elemi per 100 weight 05 1/2. 1750 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Elemi* is usually called gum elemi, though very improperly, inasmuch as it takes fire readily enough. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 287 The principal resins are common rosin, copal, lac, . . and elemi. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 427 Elemi is also produced in Mexico, where it is known as Copal. 1856 HAR-LEV *Nat. Med.* 664 Elemi tree is imported from Manilla.

**Elemi** (el'min). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] 1858 ROYLE & HFAO *Nat. Med.* (ed. 5) 391 The Elemi analysed . . yielded . . a peculiar crystalline body, Elemine.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Oil of Elemi.—Elemi. Elemi resin distilled with water yields a transparent colourless oil, having the composition of a camphene.

† **Elench** (el'enk). *Obs.* Also 6 elenke, -cke, 6-7 elenche. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *elenche*) L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. *ἐλεγχος* ELENCHUS.]

1. *Logic.* A syllogism in refutation of a proposition that has been syllogistically defended (see quot. 1860 in ELENCHUS 1); hence, in wider sense, a logical refutation. *Ignorance of the elenche:* = IGNORATIO ELENCHI (*rare*).

a. 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 820 Nor knoweth his elenkes Nor his predicaments. 1597 Bacon *Courtiers Good & Evil* 139 Their severall fallaxes and the elenches of them. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 47 A fallacy called the ignorance of the Elenche. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* ii. Pref. The second . . contains . . an elench of those vulgar fallacies. 1631 MAS-SINGER *Emp. of East* ii. 1. She will have her elenches To cut off any fallacy I can hope To put upon her.

b. *Aristotle's Elenchs:* his treatise *περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων* 'concerning sophistical elenches' or sophisms. (The title does not mean, as is implied in quot. 1837, 'concerning the refutation of sophisms'.) Hence *elench* was often used for: A sophistical argument, a fallacy.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Your Elenches, your Fallacies, your sillie Syllogismes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholium* (Arb.) 132 Aristotle. in his. Elenches, should be. fruitful. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. vi. 36 A double Elench looketh in this place, one of composition, an other of division. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 54 This part concerning Elenches is excellently handled by Aristotle. 1667 DEACON *Chr. Piety* ix. § 20. 308 Our common adversary, that old sophister . . puts the most abusive elenches on us. 1680 SELDEN *Table T.* 59 All your Elenches in Logicke come within the compass of Juggling. [1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 55 A similar doubt might be suggested with respect to the elenches, or refutations, of rhetorical sophisms.]

2. An index, analytical table of contents. [So Gr. *ἐλεγχος*; cf. It. *Sp. elenco* in same sense.]

1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 195/4 Certaine notes or elenches upon this epistle. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Elenchic** (el'enkik), *a.* [f. L. *elench-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] = ELENCHIC.

1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. viii. 534 History presents to us only one man who ever devoted his life to prosecute this duty of an elenchic or cross-examining missionary.

**Elenchical** (el'enkikāl), *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 53 Elenchicall, or Confutative against Error. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1832 in WESTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Elenchically**, *adv.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an elenchical manner, by means of an elenchus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

† **Elenchize**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ELENCH + -IZE.] *intr.* To make use of the elenchus; to argue. 1631 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* ii. vi. Hear him problematize. . . Or syllogize, elenchize.

† **Elenchus** (el'enkūs). *pl.* elenchi. [L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. *ἐλεγχος* cross-examination. (Sense 3 appears to be only Lat.; perh. another word.)]

1. *a. Logic.* = ELENCH 1. b. *Socratic elenchus:* the method pursued by Socrates of eliciting truth by means of short question and answer.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 1258, I shall bring you, with your pack Of fallacies, 't Elenchic back. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 116 My (Socrates') elenchus is nothing better in itself than the logic. . . of any other professor. 1860 ABR. THOMSON *Laws* 77. § 127. 271 Admitting the apparent correctness of the opposing argument, we may prove the contradictory of its conclusion by an unsalable argument of our own, which is then called an Elenchus (*ἐλεγχος*). 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 340 Such people, . . cared little about even the Socratic elenchus. 1878 GRO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 713 No dull elenchus makes a yoke for her.

2. = ELENCH 2. *Obs.*

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **3. Antiq.** (See quot.)

1727-53 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Elenchus* in antiquity, a kind of ear-ring set with pearls. In mod. Dicts.

**Elenctic** (el'enkik), *a.* Also (incorrectly) *elenchic*. [ad. Gr. *ἐλεγκτικ-ος*, f. *ἐλεγχ-ειν* to refute; cf. prec.] Of or pertaining to refutation; concerned with refutation; that occupies himself with cross-examination.

1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIII. 627 His duty is elenchitic. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. viii. 534 An elenchic or cross-examining god. 1856 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXXIII. 335 The dogmatic Plato seems a different person from the elenchic Plato.

† **Elenctical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 (incorrectly) *elenchical*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to elenchus, concerned with logical refutation.

1615 CURRY *C. for Case-C.* i. 70 His next Chapter is wholly Elenctical. 1646 WILKINS *Ecclesiastes* § 2 (T.) Elenctical . . which is usually called an use of confutation. 1699 BURNET *30 Art.* vi. (1700) 67 In these Writings some parts are . . Elenctical or Argumentative. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elende**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. Ger. *elend*, Du. *eland*; cf. ELAND.] An elk.

1697 PHIL. *Trans.* XIX. 502 That sort of Animal call'd the Alche, Elche, or Elende.

**Elenge**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1-3 *elenge*, 3 *elinge*, (4 *eling*, *elynge* (e, *helynge*, *eleynge*, 7-8, 9 *dial.* *ellinge*), 2-6, 9 *dial.* *elenge*. Also ALANGE, q. v. [OE. *elēnge*, f. *Æ pref.* + *\*lēuge* -O TEAL. *\*langjo* -f. *\*langjo* -LOX a. The two etymological senses of 'very long, tedious' and 'remote, lonely', seem to blend in the later uses. Chaucer abnormally accents *elenge* (riming with *chaleunge*.)

† 1. Very long, tedious. *Obs.*

c. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 40 Þæt hie biðð on ælen-gum dīgum . . 1267 id. c. 1430 A B C Aristotle in *Baker's Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to earnestful. 2. Remote, lonely; dreary, miserable. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1205 LAV. 15100 Þe stude wes Æleng (1275 *Elinge*): ne hatte hit Stanheng (1275 *Stonheng*). a. 1300 *Chr. M.* 3075 An elenge lif þar þai ledd. c. 1300 *St. Brendan* 637 Eling ich seode her alone. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 91 Elyng is þe halle. . . Þer þe lorde ne þe lady liketh nouȝte to sytte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *WV. IV. Bathes T.* 343 Pover is this, althougþ it seme elenge. [v. r. *alange*, *alenge*, *alimge*.] 1387 TREVIS *Alfiden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Lanfrank leet neuere a man goo from hym helynge and sory. c. 1400 *Beryn* 67 Why do yee thus? this is an elyng fare. a. 1420 *Occleve De Re. Princ.* 1008 His labour to hym is the elengere. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 65 We goo not into another foreste, where we sholde be strange, and elenge. 1474 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 65 Ellenge. 1858 Murray's *Hand-bk. Et.* Intro. 32 The fairies. . . may still be . . heard of in the more 'elenge' (lonely) places of the Downs. 1875 PARSON *Suaxr Gloss.* s.v. *Ellyng*, 'Tis a terrible ellyng, lonesome old house.'

† 3. Explained in Dicts. as 'strange, foreign'.

1628-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elengely**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* In 4 *elenge*, *eling-*, *elyngelich* (e, 8 *elengelick*. [f. ELENGE + -LY 1 and 2.]

*A. adj.* Solitary, cheerless, miserable. *B. adv.* Drearly, miserably.

c. 1305 LANGL. *Cokayne* 15 Ellinglich . . may bi go, What þer wonþ nien no mo. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 45 Allisaundre, that al wan Ellengeliche ended. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 58 Filosofes, . . wonede wel elyngeliche and wolden nat be riche. 1721-61 BAILEY, *Elengelich*, strangely or miserably. *Old.*

† **Elengenesse**, *Obs.* Also 4 *elanges*, 6 *ellingness*. [f. ELENGE + -NESS.] Loneliness, dreariness, misery:

c. 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1735 His seriaunts . . of alanges him underme. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. liv. (Tollem. MS.) Jacinctus hab virtutem confortis, non dōp away elengenesse. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7408 She had a . . scrippe of faint distresse, That full was of elengenesse. a. 1536 HEN. VIII. *Let. in Select. fr. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 141 The great ellengness that I find here since your departing.

**Eleolite**, *lith.* var. forms of ELEOLITE.

**Eleot**, ? *Obs.* A kind of apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 208 Eleots are apples much in request in those Cider-countries for their excellent liquor. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elephancy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *elephantia*, f. *elephas*, *elephant* -is, ELEPHANT.] = ELEPHANTIASIS.

[1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxxv. (1495) 279 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia. 1494 FADYAN vii. 651 Peynfull syknesse, which of myne auctoure is callid in Latyne Morbus Elephancie.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 In Englyshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Elephant sickness. 1601 HOLLAND *Phisy* II. 318 For the leprosie, elephancie, and all gouts or diseases of the ioynts. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clvi, Cancer, Elephancy and foul diseases of the Skin.

**Elephant** (el'fānt). Forms: a. 4-6 *oli-*, *olyfaunte*, (4 *pl.* *olifauns*, -faunte), 4 *olyfont*, -funt, 5-6 *olifant* (e, 4 *olephantum*, 5-6 *olyphaunt*, 4-7 *oli-*, *olyphant* (e. B. 4 *elifans*, 4-5 *ele-*, *olyphaunt* (e, 5 *elefaunte*, 6 *eliphant*, 5-6 *elephante*, 6- *elephant*. [ME. *olifant*, a. OF. *olifant*, repr. a popular L. *\*olifantu-m* (whence Pr. *olifan*; cf. MDn. *olfant*, Bret. *olifant*, Welsh *oliffant*, Corn. *oliphans*, which may be all from ME. or OFr.), corrupt form of L. *elephantum*, *elephantem* (nom. *elephantus*, -phas, -phans), ad. and a. Gr. *ἐλέphas* (gen. *ἐλεφάντος*). The refashioning of the word after Lat. seems to have taken place earlier in Eng. than in Fr., the Fr. forms with *el-* being cited only from 15th c.

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known. As the Gr. word is found (though only in sense 'ivory') in Homer and Hesiod, it seems unlikely that it can be, as some have supposed, of Indian origin. The resemblance in sound to Heb. *לָפֶת* *leph* 'ox' has given rise to a suggestion of derivation from some Phœnician or Punic compound of that word; others have conjectured that the word may be African. See YULE *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., s.v. For the possible relation to this word of the Teut. and Slavonic name for 'camel', see OLIFEN. The origin of the corrupt Romanic forms with *ol-* is unknown, but they may be compared with L. *oleum*, *oliva*, ad. Gr. *ἐλαιον*, *elaion*.]

1. A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks, and a prehensile trunk or proboscis. Of several species once distributed over the world, including Britain, only two now exist, the Indian and African; the former (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden, and in war.



c 1300 *K. Alis*. 854 Olifauns, and camelis, Weoren y-  
charged with vitales. 1340 *Ayemb*. 84 Virtue makep man...  
strang ase olyfont. *Ibid.* 224 Pe elifans nele nait wonye  
mid his wyue, herhyule yet hi is mid childe. c 1374 CHAU-  
CER *Boeth.* iii. viii. 80 Mayst boy sourmounten pise olifuntz  
in gretresse. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xviii.  
(1495) 138 The olifant hath a longe nose lyke a trompe.  
c 1400 MAUNOEVE. xxii. 238 Olifant, tame and othere. 1430  
LYNG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. Olifhautes and large Unicornes  
.. Forged of brasse. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. vi. 75 An  
olifhaunt bereth wel a tour of woode vpon his backe. 15...  
*Proph. on State of Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 316  
for the Sklaundryng of the Olifyaunt with the long nose.  
1555 *EORNE Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 383 The elephant (which  
sum caule an olifant) is the biggest of all four footed  
beastes. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 24 b. Of Flyes  
they able are to make great Elephants in sight. 1606 SHAKS.  
*Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 113 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none  
for curtesie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 345 Th' unwieldy Ele-  
phant To make them Mirth... wreatht His Lirthe Proboscis.  
1727 THOMSON *Summer* 721 The huge Elephant, wisest of  
brutes. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii. 563 Full-grown male  
elephants .. ranged in height at the withers from 9 feet  
9 inches to 9 feet 10 inches.

b. *fig.* of a man of huge stature.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 2 Shall the Elephant Aiax  
carry it thus?

c. *Elephant's teeth* (i.e. tusks): ivory.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xiv. xxxiii. (1495) 480  
Salomons seruantes broughte .. elephants teeth. 1483  
CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 The nauye of the kynges. .. brouht ..  
teeth of Olifhautes and grette riches. 1562 *Lanc.*  
*Wills* i. (1857) 183 A sett of chest men of olifhants teeth.  
1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 A Frigot .. her Lading  
Gold and Elephants teeth.

2. *White elephant*, a. (see quot.). b. *fig.* A  
burdensome or costly possession (from the story that  
the kings of Siam were accustomed to make  
a present of one of these animals to courtiers who  
had rendered themselves obnoxious, in order to  
ruin the recipient by the cost of its maintenance).

1663 H. CLOAGAN tr. *Pinto's Travels* xlviii. 274 The white  
elephant whereon he [the King of Siam] was mounted.  
1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 451/2 White elephants .. are kept  
in the stables of the king [of Siam], and treated with a kind  
of veneration. 1883 CROFT in *Eyot's Governor* I. Life 60  
Elyot regarded this new dignity much as the gift of a white  
elephant.

3. As the sign of an inn; the modern 'Elephant  
and Castle'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. 39 In the South Suburbs,  
at the Elephant, is best to lodge. 1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.*  
(C. D. ed.) xxvii. 235 The far-famed Elephant who has lost  
his castle.

4. a. *Ivory* [after *L. elephantus*]. b. *A horn*  
or trumpet of ivory [after *OFr. olifant*]. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis*. 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. 1615  
CHAPMAN *Odys.* xix. 77 A chair .. The substance silver and  
rich elephant. 1668 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 595 Heavy  
Gold, and polished Elephant. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 20  
The handle .. With steel and polish'd elephant adorn'd.

5. A Danish Order of Knighthood.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/4 The King of Denmark con-  
ferred the Order of the Elephant upon the Duke of Meck-  
lenbourg. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Its badge .. is an elephant,  
with a castle on its back, set with diamonds, and hung on  
a watered sky-coloured ribband, like the George in England.  
.. In 1189 .. a gentleman among the Danish croises  
killed an elephant; in memory of which .. the order was  
erected. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of  
knighthood [in Denmark] are the order of the Elephant, etc.

6. *Sea elephant*: a species of Seal (*Macro-  
rhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the  
snout somewhat prolonged.

1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) i. 234 The sea elephant .. has  
been rather scarce. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 165 *Macro-  
rhinus proboscideus* .. Sea-Elphant and Elephant-Sea of  
the English.

7. A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny. *Obs.*  
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 451 Black Elephants .. which  
be the black kind of the lizard. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents*  
708 There be .. serpents called 'Elephants' .. because whom-  
soever they bite they infect with a kinde of leprosie.

8. [after *Pg. elephant*: see ELEPHANTA.] 'A  
name given originally by the Portuguese to violent  
storms occurring at the termination, though some  
travellers describe it as at the setting in, of the  
Monsoon' (Yule). *Obs.*

1554 *Stati' Ali* 75 (Y.) The kind of storm is known under  
the name of the Elephant; it blows from the west.] 1616  
Sir T. ROR in *Purchas Pilgr.* I. 549 (Y.) The 20th day  
(August), the night past fell a storme of raine called the  
Oliphant, vsuall at going out of the raines. 1703 *Art's  
Improv.* Intro. 26 Eightieth, Of Winds, and storms at Sea;  
as Trades-Winds, Hurricanes: Elephants, Monsoons.

9. *Bot.* A species of Seahorse.

1847 in HALLIW. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*  
10. (more fully elephant-paper): A size of  
drawing and cartridge paper measuring 28 x 23  
inches. *Double elephant*: a similar paper mea-  
suring 40 x 26½ inches.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 On two large sheets of Ele-  
phant paper. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5493/4 The fine Imperial will  
not be sold under 7 .. and the Elephant 3l. c 1790 LIXSON  
*Sch. Art.* i. 238 A sheet of the largest elephant paper. 1807  
OPIC *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 323 Writing .. upon .. double ele-  
phant .. paper. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iv. 35 Elephant  
in a stationer's .. shop means a large kind of paper. 1880  
*Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., 'Elephant folio' .. that is to say, of the  
fullest portfolio size.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as elephant-horn, -keeper,  
-killer, -shed; elephant-headed, -like adjs. Also

elephant-bed (see quot.); elephant-beetle, some  
South American beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*;  
the name has also been applied to the African  
species *Goliathus giganteus* and *G. cacticus*; ele-  
phant's breath, a shade of colour, light steel grey;  
elephant-fish (see quot.); elephant-gravel, gravel  
containing remains of elephants; elephant hawk-  
moth (see quot.); elephant-leg = ELEPHANTIASIS;  
elephant-paper (see 10); elephant-seal = Sea-  
elephant (see 6); elephant-shrew (see quot.);  
elephant-trumpet (see 4); elephant's-tusks,  
a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to  
the family *Dentalidae* or tooth-shells.

1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 519 The 'Elephant  
Bed' [at Brighton] first described by Dr. Mantell is pro-  
vincially termed Combe rock .. it contains remains of  
*Elephas primigenius*, etc. 1774 CASSIDY *Nat. Hist.*  
(1776) VII. 139 The 'Elephant-beetle' .. is found in ..  
Guiana and Surinam. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII.  
123 Thigh of the elephant beetle. 1834 CASSIDY's *Fam. Mag.*  
Mar. 246/2 Dressed in grey, the shade known as 'elephant's  
breath'. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1283 Fish .. known to  
savour by the name of Elephant fish. 1867 SAVIN *Sailor's  
Word-bk.* Elephant-fish, the *Chimera calohynchus*  
named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. 1822  
E. FORBES *Lect. in Life Forbes* xiv. 505 The newer 'elephant-  
gravel' of these parts. 1879 LUNNOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 *Chiro-  
campa elenor*, the elephant hawk-moth. 1854 F. HALL  
*Religio-niti* Notes 1 \* Elephant-headed .. Ganesa, fulfil my  
desires. 1884 10th Cent. Feb. 252 A dozen elephant-horns  
heralded forth that the royal party were in motion. 1799  
CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 20 Besides these, the  
'elephant-keepers notice other varieties, which are less dis-  
tinct. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* 703 Neither have they any  
other name for those Dragons but \*Elephant-killers. A 1603  
T. CARTWRIGHT *Const. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 50 Your knees  
.. are ioyntlesse and \*Elephant-like in your obedience unto  
his precepts. 1859 J. LANG *Wand.* Intro. 261 Her tomb ..  
had been taken away bodily, to pave the 'elephant shed'.  
1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 15 The 'Elephant Shrew'  
of Southern Africa (*Macroscelides typicus*) a thick-furred,  
long-souted, short-eared burrower.

b. Also in the names of various plants, as  
elephant-apple (see quot.); elephant-creeper,  
(*Argyrea speciosa*); elephant's ear, the Begonia;  
elephant's foot, a species of Yam (*Tesudinaria  
elephantipes*); elephant's-grass, a kind of reed-  
plant (*Typha elephantum*); elephant's-trunk-  
plant, elephant's-vine (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Feronia*. The Wood-apple or Elephant-  
apple tree of India, *F. elephantum*, is the only species  
belonging to this genus of Aurantiaceae. 1824 MILLER  
*Plant-n.* Elephant's-ear. The genus begonia. 1872 OLIVER  
*Elem. Bot.* ii. 271 *Tesudinaria elephantipes*. From the  
appearance of the rhizome it is called 'Elephant's foot' at  
the Cape of Good Hope. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Elephant's-  
trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*. *Ibid.* Elephant's Vine,  
*Cissus latifolia*.

**Elephanta**. Also (corruptly) elephanter.  
[a. *Pg. elephant*: see quot. 1698.] = ELEPHANT 8.  
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 48 (Yule) We are now  
winding about the South-West part of Ceilon; where we  
have the Tail of the Elephant full in our mouth; a conste-  
lation by the Portugals called Rabo del Elephanto, known  
for the breaking up of the Munsoons, which is the last  
Flory this season makes.] 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death*  
(1735) 24 Till .. Enters th' elephantia with thundering noise.  
1772 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 33 (Y.) The setting in of the  
rains is commonly ushered in by a violent thunderstorm,  
generally called the Elephanta. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 194  
A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the  
Elephanta .. The heavy thunderclouds .. apparently form  
directly over the Island of Elephanta. 1867 SAVIN *Sailor's  
Word-bk.* Elephanter, a heavy periodical rain of Bombay.

**Elephantiac** (elĕfānti'ak). [ad. L. *elephan-  
tiacus*, f. *elephantia*: see ELEPHANTY.] One who  
is affected with elephantiasis.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 103 Thou elephantiac .. wilt  
thou not stop shouting blasphemies?

|| **Elephantiasis** (elĕfānti'āsis). [L. *elephan-  
tiasis*, a. Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις*, f. *ἔλεphas*, ELEPHANT.]  
The name given to various kinds of cutaneous  
disease, which produce in the part affected a re-  
semblance to an elephant's hide. The best known  
are: a. *E. Græcorum*, a tubercular disease, often  
identified with Eastern leprosy; b. *E. Arabum*,  
called also Elephant Leg, and in the W. Indies  
Barbadoes Leg, which produces an induration and  
darkening of the skin, chiefly on the leg.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 Egyptian lepro,  
called Elephantiasis. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 111  
Elephantiasis of the Arabians, is a swelling of the Foot,  
wan, and looks like an Elephants Foot. 1807 SOUTHEY  
*Esprit's Lett.* (1844) III. 275 Those [Doctors] which should  
be thin look as if they had the elephantiasis. 1866 W. M.  
ROBERTS *Mem. Shelley* Intro. 45 Shelley had a fancy ..  
that he was about to be visited with elephantiasis.

**Elephantic** (elĕfāntik), a. and sb. [ad. L.  
*elephanticus*, f. *elephas* ELEPHANT.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an elephant;  
huge, ponderous; = ELEPHANTINE. Now rare.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 31 And speaking painters ex-  
cuse Tician, For his loaves loves; and Elephantlike vaine.  
1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 194 Give those a sting,  
or elephantic snout. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 85  
The fervent lightness of Lewis, the elephantic ponderosity  
of Cooke.

† B. sb. = ELEPHANTIASIS. *Obs.* rare.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) iv. 332 b/1 A man ..  
was seke of a maladye called phantyeke.

**Elephanticide**, *nonce-wd.* [see -cide.] The  
killing of an elephant.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Elephanticide  
seems the order of the day.

**Elephantide**, rare. [irreg. f. ELEPHANT.] A  
person affected with elephantiasis.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Lawsuits .. from  
.. elephants having been buried with other dead.

**Elephantine** (elĕfāntin, -tin), a. [ad. L.  
*elephantinus*, a. Gr. *ἐλεφαντινός*, f. *ἔλεphas* ELE-  
PHANT.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant, or elephants.  
*Elephantine epoch* (Geol.): the period marked by  
the abundance of large pachydermata.

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 239 Find a word of truth you  
never will in Ken that come through th' elephantine  
tooth. 1711 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Their  
Garment was an Elephantine Hide. 1767 HUNTER *Fossil  
Bones in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 It was true elephantine  
ivory. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 180 Chaste ele-  
phantine bone By mynals ting'd. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect.  
Wrig. Men* 145 An Elephantine mammal. 1875 *Wonders  
Phys. World* II. iv. 300 Fossil elephantine remains.

2. Elephant-like, resembling an elephant in  
action or manner; clumsy, unwieldy.

1845 HOOP *Remonst. Ode* ii. While poor elephantine I  
pick up a sixpence. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ix. 146  
Cattle .. frisked in ungraceful, elephantine play. 1881 *Macm.*  
*Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 The good-humour and somewhat ele-  
phantine spirits of the others were quite inexhaustible.

3. Resembling an elephant in size or strength;  
(of a task) requiring the strength of an elephant.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1642) 279 Wearing great  
sleeves, mishapen elephantine bodies, trains sweeping the  
earth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 188 This elephan-  
tine birth [a book of seven volumes]. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.*  
(1875) VII. 24 Let there be .. no elephantine hats or bonnets.  
1849 STOWE *Cousin's Nestor*, Intro. 87 Elephantine as its  
strength appeared .. its back was broken. 1880 *Sat. Rev.*  
20 Mar. 387 The task of reviewing a dictionary must needs  
be elephantine.

4. **Elephantine Leprosy**: = ELEPHANTIASIS. *rare.*  
1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Sad is leprosy in  
all its forms, but most so when elephantine.

5. *Kom. Antiq.* (see quot. 1751). Also *allusive.*  
1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* in. 99 My Eye into each page  
shall look Of the Elephantine Book [note, the Book of Na-  
ture]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Elephantine*, applied to cer-  
tain books of the ancient Romans, wherein were recorded  
the transactions of the emperors, and the proceedings, acts,  
etc. of the senate. They were called elephantine, because  
composed of ivory leaves, or tablets.

**Elephantoid** (elĕfāntoid), a. [f. Gr. *ἐλεφας*,  
*ἐλεφαντος* ELEPHANT + *-οιδής* like (cf. Gr. *ἐλε-  
φαντώδης*): see -OID.] a. Elephant-like. b. Of  
or belonging to elephant-like animals. So Ele-  
phantoidai, a.

1841 REIMNER *Pract. Geol.* 407 No elephantoid remains.  
1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. (1870) 371 True ele-  
phantoid genera, as the .. mammoth. 1857 H. MILLER  
*Test. Rocks* ii. 89 The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal.

**Elephantry** (elĕfāntri). [f. ELEPHANT + -RY,  
after *cavalry*.] Troops mounted on elephants.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 258 Before we  
took the Field, we demolished our Elephantry. 1858 F.  
HALL in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1861) VII. 40 That is  
to say, elephantry, cavalry, and infantry.

**Elephantship**, *humorous*. [f. ELEPHANT +  
-SHIP.] The personality of an elephant.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/5 Her elephantship [Alice]  
was not found in hysterics.

† **Elesaw**. *Obs.* [f. OE. *ele* oil + *sawu*, SEW sb.,  
juice.] Oil.

c 1200 *Orm's* 924 Bræd .. smeredd wel wipþ elesaw. *Ibid.*  
8667 Drihtin 5633/1 .. tatt te shall þin elesaw Lassteon.

† **Elesophoe**. *Obs.* [Corruptly ad. Gr. *ἐλεσφοκί-  
πιος*, -ος.] Some medicinal plant, ? Sun Spurge  
(*Euphorbia Helioscopia*).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iv. iii. (1676) 237/2 Rubarbe,  
Agaricke, Elesophoe, &c. are not so proper to this humour.

**Elest**, var. of *ee-list*, EYE-LIST: see EYE.

† **Elet**. *Obs.* *ex. dial.* [app. identical with OE.  
*ēled*, also *alet* (Grein) fire: see ELD sb.] Fuel.  
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre milhtes  
on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht, þridde to wel-  
dennde elet to none þioge. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3264 Wip othe  
þe toun hit pieste a stake þar þe fur was i-make. . . þi fette  
wode and elet. 1847-78 HALLIW. *Elet*, fuel; oilit. *Wills.*

**Eleusian** (elĕusi'ān). [f. L. *eleusinus* (Gr.  
*ἐλευσίνιος*) belonging to Eleusis + -AN.] Belong-  
ing to Eleusis in Attica. *Eleusian mys-  
teries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated;  
also *fig.* Hence Eleusianism (nonce-wd.).

1643 MILTON *Divorce Wks.* 1738 l. 190 Eleusian Mys-  
teries, that no man can utter what they mean. 1844-4  
EMERSON *Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) i. 250 The Eleusian mys-  
teries .. show that there always were seeing and knowing  
men in the planet. 1857 *Chambr. Jnl.* VII. 226 The eleu-  
sianism of bonnetdom.

**Eleutherarch**, *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐλευθερος* free  
+ *-αρχης* ruler.] The chief of an (imaginary)  
secret society called 'the Eleutheri'.

1813 T. J. HOGG *Alexy Hainault* 178, The Eleutherarch  
.. asked if they had any objection to my being initiated in  
the mysteries of the Eleutheri. 1813 SHELLEY *Lect.* 26 Nov.  
in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) 357 The Swans and the Eleutherarchs

are proofs that you were a little sleepy. 1817 T. PEACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 97 He slept . . and dreamed of venerable eleutharians.

**Eleutherian**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐλευθέριος of same meaning (f. ἐλευθερία free) + -AN.] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

1633 COCKERAM, *Eleutherian*, a deliverer. 1808 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* l. xii, Where the family of Greece Hymn'd Eleutherian Jove.

**Eleutherism** (ἐλευθερίσμος). [f. Gr. ἐλευθερία free + -ISM.] Zeal for freedom.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Memo.* I. 435 A Miltonic swell of diction and eleutherism of sentiment. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 360 Ever since the American war, eleutherism had been the fashion of Europe.

**Eleuthero-** (ἐλευθερο-), combining form of Gr. ἐλευθερία free: **Eleuthero-**mania [see MANIA], mad zeal for freedom. **Eleuthero-**maniac *a.* [see MANIAC], one possessed by a mad zeal for freedom. Also in botanical compounds, as **Eleuthero-**petalous [Gr. πέταλον leaf], **Eleuthero-**phyllous [Gr. φύλλον leaf], **Eleuthero-**sepalous [see SEPAL] *adjs.*, having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, *i. e.* distinct, not cohering.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iv. Nothing but insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads: *Ibid.* I. ii. v. Eleutheromania philosophed grows ever more clamorous. 1880 GRAY *Strut.* Bot. vi. § 5. 245 Eleuthero-petalous . . has . . been used for polypetalous.

† **Elevable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. Fr. *élevable*, f. *élever*, (see next).] That can be elevated.

1696 H. MORE *Remarks upon two Ingen.* Disc. 164 The Embolus . . being elevable near to the top of the Laton Syringe or pump. 1691 EN. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* xxiii. 256 Not accessible nor elevable.

**Elevate** (e'lévāt), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 *elevat* (e, 5 *eluviate*), 6 *elevat*. [ad. L. *elevāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *elevā-re* to elevate.] Used as *pa. ppl.* of **ELEVATE**; also = **ELEVATED** *ppl. a.*; in various senses. From 18th c. only *poet.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 23 This is to seyn, as many degrees as thy pool is elevat, so michel is the latitude of the Regionn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 If that ston be on say . . by what arte hit was elevate. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 134 He in rychesse shall be so elevate. 1573 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 125 The graue was, opened, elevat was the chest. 1598 SROW *Serv.* xxix. (1603) 259 A Tombe elevate and arched. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 559 In thoughts more elevate. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transf. Rel.* 22 This is elevate, it is the new way of writing. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 228 St. Helena . . where the south pole is considerably elevate. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ii. 350 Souls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vi. Elevate Amid the thousands . . above their heads upraised. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl.* *Night-C.* 1038 There had been shaggy eyebrows elevate.

**Elevate** (e'lévāt), *v.* Also 6 *elevate*, *elevate*. [f. L. *elevāt-* *ppl. stem* of *elevā-re*, f. *ē* out + *levā-re* (related to *levis* light) to render light, lighten, hence, to lift, raise.]

† I. 1. *trans.* To lighten, lessen the weight of; to depreciate, extenuate. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helth* (1541) 35 24 Custome from chyld-hode doth elevate the power of meates and drynkes. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Love*. (1841) 5 Cato . . dooth their credit elevate. As thing whereof but small regard he took. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xlv. 1199 b. [The Consul] forgot not to elevates much as he could, the fame of the foresaid unhappy field. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* 94 To avoid or elevate the censure of the church . . [they] procured letters deprecatory. 1780 W. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 105 Instead of exalting our idea of the Deity they elevate or lower it.

II. To raise, lift up.

2. To raise above the usual position, or above the level of surrounding objects. Also *fig.*

1497 J. ALKOK *Mons Perfectionis* Cj2ofa Obedyence . . openeth heuens it elevateth a man from the erth dwellery with angels. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 350 This first picture of the ichneumon was taken by Bellonius, except the back be too much elevated. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 65 Unless the head . . be more or less elevated from the horizontal posture. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 4 The character . . of the Oak is rather to extend its arms, than elevate its head. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 209 The rope by which the bucket is elevated. 1868 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 186 The land in the Bay of Concepcion had been elevated to the extent of four or five feet.

b. To hold up to view. Now only with reference to the Mass: To lift up (the Host) for the adoration of the people.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 32 When the hoste is elevated in the celebration of the Masse. 1649 J. KENT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 295 III. 342 A rogue of a minister, after his head was severed from his sacred body, elevated it publicly to the people. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 243 Sile [the Queen] had forbidden the Archbishop . . to elevate the Host for adoration.

† c. To rear or raise (by building). *Obs.*

1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Historians* 243 On the northern side of the choir, was elevated one of those lofty, conical towers.

† d. Of the action of heat: To raise in the form of vapour; to evaporate or sublime. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1665-9 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1675) 240 The Sun has by its . . Beams elevated this water in the form of Vapours. 1667 — *Orig. Furnes & Qual.* These volatile particles of Gold, with the Salts wherewith they were elevated. 1715 [see ELEVATED 1 b].

3. *transf.* To raise (the voice).

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 30 But they the more do elevate their voice. 1816 [see ELEVATED *ppl. a.*] *Mod.* It is unnecessary to elevate your voice.

4. To raise in direction, direct upwards.

a. To raise (one's eyes), direct (glances) upwards; *fig.* to 'lift up' (one's hopes, thoughts) to a higher object.

c. 1613 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v. ii.* 82 One Eye declin'd for the losse of her Husband, another elevated, that the Oracle was fulfill'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 143 The English now elevated their hopes to the recovery of the province.

b. *Gunnery.* To raise the axis of (a gun, etc.) to an angle with the horizon.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxi. 134 Put in your Bullet with a Wad after it, if the Piece be not elevated. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b. The mortar must be more elevated. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* (1862) 122 No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home, elevates.

5. To raise, exalt in rank or status.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xix. For riche mennes goodes I muste ofte translate, Unto the poore, them for to elevate. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 353 Nathak, who, elevated, altered from virtuous to most vaine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 2 Footmen, Fiddlers, and Lacqueys, are elevated into Companions in this present Age. 1713 — *Englishman No.* 2. 10 We like nothing but what will . . elevate us above our Neighbours. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1. See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian.

† b. To extol or magnify (in praise). *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 48 With reverence hymn elevate.

6. To raise in a moral or intellectual sense.

1624 GATAKER *Transmut.* 89 To elevate our minde by faith. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 Choose Books which elevate the Mind above the World. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 229 You might as well set Mount Aetna on their flat, and tell them to stand up under it, as tell me to elevate my servants with all the superincumbent mass of society upon them. a. 1867 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 63 There is hardly any virtue which so elevates our character, as moral courage. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. iii. (1884) 98 The attempt to elevate the race has been mysteriously thwarted.

7. To elevate, exaltate. Somewhat rare in mod. use. 1634 Malory's *Arthur* (1861) I. 173, I was so elevated. in my heart. 1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 483 Being elevated by the terror he had struck into the enemy . . [he] resolved to advance and fight them. 1725 DE FOE *Foe's Voy. round W.* (1840) 34 He seemed extremely pleased at this, and even elevated. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 77 The French, elevated by this advantage, reinforced their victorious party.

b. *spec.* of the effects of liquor. Now *humorous* or *slang*.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We were all elevated above the use of our legs as well as our reason. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, 1. being elevated with liquor. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 230 But with the jumping powder heated, He got completely — elevated. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix. (C. D. ed.) 94 His depth of feeling is misunderstood. He is supposed to be a little elevated; and nobody heads him.

**Elevated** (e'lévāt), *ppl. a.* [f. **ELEVATE** v.]

1. Raised up; (of buildings, etc.) reared aloft; (of the hands) uplifted; (*Geog.*) situated at a high level. *Elevated pole* (see quot.). *Elevated railway*: a railway supported on pillars above the street-level.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 The south pole is there elevated fortie & syxe degrees. 1615 BROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The intelligible faculty of the Soule, as the Queene and Princesses of the rest should sit in an elevated Tribunal. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xlii. 290 To elect . . by plurality of elevated hands. 1674 CH. & COURT of Rome 7 The idolatrous Worship of the elevated Wafer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 200 Rivers have their source either in mountains, or elevated lakes. 1866 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 11 Um Shamer, the most elevated summit of the whole range. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Worldbk.* *Elevated Pole*, that . . pole which is above the horizon.

† b. Of vapours: Raised by heat. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* II. viii. 322 Distillation . . whereby elevated Fumes . . are resolv'd into Waters, Oils.

c. *fig.* Exalted in rank.

1665-9 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* So elevated a station is apt to make men giddy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 The most elevated position among English subjects.

2. *transf.* Of the voice, of temperature.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. With an elevated voice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 If the liquid metal be kept . . at an elevated temperature.

3. *Math.* Of an equation: Involving high powers of the unknown quantity.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* iii. 138 Whenever . . the proposed equation is of an elevated order. 1854 BOOLE *Laws Thought* i. 17 When that equation is of an elevated degree.

4. a. *Astrol.* b. *Her.* (see quots.).

1711-1800 BAILEY, *Elevated*, a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other. 1731 *Ibid.* vii. II. *Elevated* in Heraldry . . signifies the points of them [wings] turned upwards, which is the true flying posture.

5. Exalted in character, style, and tone; lofty, sublime; dignified.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Past.* iv. i. 117 Among . . elevated spirits it will often chance that there will arise in conversation, a certain diversity of opinion. 1773 BRACKLEY *Ess. Wks.* III. 283 The most elevated notions of theology and morality. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Comet. Phys. Sc.* (1849) *Introd.* 1 Science . . must ever afford . . subject of elevated medita-

tion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 One of the most elevated passages in Plato.

6. a. Elated, exhilarated. b. Slightly intoxicated (*humorous* or *slang*).

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. of Love* ii. i. A little elevated With the assurance of my future fortune. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Winter* 384 Sunshine, Health, and Joy . . cheer the elevated Boy. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* v. 64 Some of the men were a little elevated. 1863 MRS. OULSTHAY *Salom. Ch.* xi. 189 This elevated frame of mind.

Hence **Elevatedly** *adv.*, in an elevated manner; with exaltation. **Elevatedness**, the quality or condition of being elevated.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1673) 27 So penetrating and elevatedly have I praised for you. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Elevatedness*, exaltedness, a being lift up, etc. 1799 W. GORDON *St. Leon* (L.). The elevatedness and generosity of my station.

**Elevating** (e'lévātīng), *vb. sb.* [f. **ELEVATE** v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **ELEVATE**.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ix. (1648) 58 It is likewise used for the elevating or lifting up of weights. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxiv. 129 A Ganner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to some degree of Mounture. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* i. 138 Elevatings of the eyebrows.

*attrib.* 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 122 The elevating screw must . . be clamped. 1881 *Times* 23 Jan. 3/6 The elevating gear of this gun.

**Elevating** (e'lévātīng), *ppl. a.* [f. **ELEVATE** v. + -ING 2.] That elevates; chiefly *fig.*

1737 COLERIDGE *To a Lady*, The elevating thought of suffered pains. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xviii. (1876) 223 The elevating power of faith. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iv. 24 Elevating influences of literature.

**Elevation** (e'lévātīon), *n.* [ad. L. *elevātiō-em*, n. of action f. *elevā-re*: see **ELEVATE** v.]

I. Process or result of elevating.

1. The action or process of lifting up or raising aloft; also, the giving of an upward direction to anything. *Valley of elevation* (see quot. 1887).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 b. The elevacyons or waves of the see ben merquyalous. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 8 A Bull . . can toss into the air very great . . beasts, which he receiveth again as they fall down, doubling their elevation with renewed strength and rage. 1663 W. CHARLETON *Char. Gigant.* 32 At first elevation of their eyes. 1676 GREY *Lect.* ii. 1. § 6 Elevation; when, like Paste in baking, they [the bodies mixed] swell and puff up. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others. 1863 A. RAY-SAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 Volcanic regions subject to earthquakes are often areas of elevation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions. 1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Engl. & Wales* (ed. 2) 586 We sometimes find the higher tracts to be formed by what was . . a depression, while tracts originally elevated have been converted into . . Valleys of Elevation.

† b. *spec.* = *erection*. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. xi. 10b, The yarde . . is full of ventosité . . by which the elevation of the same cometh.

c. *spec.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1624) III. 666 Before the Elevation, he turned him to the People in a great Rage. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ii. 28 The elevation of the bread materialiter, is not idolatrous. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 342 The Elevation of the Sacrament began to be practised in the Sixteenth Century. 1824 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* l. 9 And only takes it off when he sings the Gloria Patri, or at the Elevation.

† d. *fig.* The lifting up of the soul (in adoration); a devout exaltation of feeling. *Obs.*

a. 1600 HOOKER (J.) All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3. I could never hear the Ave Maria bell without an elevation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 185 The Elevation of Faith to apprehend Divine Power. 1687 BURNET *Death prim. Persecutor.* Let us then Celebrate Gods Triumph over his Enemies with all the Elevations of Joy. 1712 NORRIS (J.) We are . . to love him with all possible . . elevation of spirit.

2. *concr.* A rising or swelling (on the skin or surface of the ground); a rising ground, an eminence.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. x. 23a, Pruna hath not so great elevation as ignis persicus. 1599 A. M. GALE *houer's Ek. Physicke* 288/2 If . . the Patient hath no external disease, nor anye elevations. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 Secondary strata present . . elevations, from an original elevation in the fundamental stone. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton.* *Ess.* (1854) I. 141/1 Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The remaining part of the elevation seemed like a small hill placed upon a terrace.

† e. Sublimation; vaporization by heat. *Obs.*

1605 TIMNE *Quersit.* ii. i. 103 The elevations and sublimations of the spirits of the said salt. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Elevation is sublimation, when spiritual parts from the corporal . . by the force of fire are elevated. 1641 FLEMING *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 Elevation, is the rising of any matter in manner of fume, or vapour by vertue of heat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* *Man.* iv. li. 301 An elevation or rectification of some parts of that Matter.

4. *transf.* a. A raising or increase (of temperature). b. A quickening (of the pulse); a raising of the animal spirits. Hence (*dial.* or *vulgar*) that which raises the spirits, a 'pick-me-up'.

1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 88 Elevation or Depression of the Pulse. 1828 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii. What's elevation? Opium, hot salt, opium. 1828 VINYS *Salt's Bot.* 825 The slight elevation of temperature in the forenoon.

5. a. The raising (of the voice) in loudness (also in pitch). † b. *concr.* The stressed syllable of a metrical foot; = *ARSIS* (*rare*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 60 The consideration of the Accidents of Words, which are Measure, Sound, and Elevation, or Accent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 45 Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable, Accent. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) i. vi. 64 They [feet] were divided into two parts... the first of which was called elevation.

† 6. *Musie.* One of the 'graces' in old English music. *Obs.*

1659 CHR. SIMPSON *Division Viol.* 9 Sometimes a Note is graced by sliding it from the Third below, called an Elevation, oow something obsolete.

† 7. The raising or rearing (of plants). *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 38 The elevation and raising of trees.

8. The action of raising in rank or dignity; the state or fact of being elevated in rank.

16. LOCKE (J.) *Angels*, in their several degrees of elevation above us. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 4 The duke of Berwick was gone... to compliment the pope upon his elevation. 1827 HARE *Guesses Ser.* ii. (1873) 541 A sudden elevation in life... smells us out, and often preciously. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 270 The oian men of talent who owed their elevation to Wolsey.

II. The height to which anything is elevated.

9. Of angular magnitude: a. *Astron.* The altitude or angular height of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon. † Of a place: The elevation of the pole at that place; the latitude (*obs.*). Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (which is equal to the latitude of the place).

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astron.* ii. § 23 Tak ther the elevacioun of the pool. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 Cosmagraphie... sal declair the elevation... of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1593 FALKE *Dialling* 10 Before Sunne rising and after Sunne setting in our Elevation. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 The distance between places may be known by the elevation of the pole. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 471 Under the Elevation of our Pole. 1686 TR. *Chardid's Trav.* 247 The Elevation of Erivan is in 40 Deg. 15 Min. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Elevation of the Pole* (in *Dialling*) is the Angle which the Style... makes with the Substylar Line. 1726 TR. *Gregory's Astron.* I. ii. 373 The Elevation of the Pole in that place therefore is also given. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* Def. 915 Elevation of the Pole.

b. The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 93 If his Piece be mounted to any Elevation, he need not put a Wad after the shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hb b. The shell being fired at an elevation of 45°. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 155, I observed their shot... and knowing that... they would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly.

10. A particular height or altitude above a given level; as the height of a locality above the level of the sea; of a building, etc., above the level of the ground.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir.* iii. § 9 The particular distance, position, elevation, or dimension of the fabric. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 4 In sheltered groups they will reach an elevation of eighty or a hundred feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 129 Jerusalem is of nearly the same elevation as the highest ground in England. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* t. § 2. 19 What was snow at the higher elevations changed to rain lower down.

b. *fig.* 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 391 He will perceive to what an elevation the excellence of the art can raise him.

11. *concr.* A drawing of a building or other object made in projection on a vertical plane, as distinguished from a ground plan.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elevation* (in Architect.) a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright*. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) IV. 244 The plan and elevations of the late earl of Leicester's house. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 281 An elevation of the automaton, as seen from behind. 1847 S. BROOKS (title) *City, Town and Country Architecture*, designs for Street Elevations, Shop Fronts, etc. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *SK. Club* 28 That's the front of your block which faces you,—the 'elevation' they call it.

12. As an abstract quality: Height, loftiness. a. *lit.* Of a building, etc. b. *fig.* Of literary style: Grandeur, dignity; formerly also in *pl.*, instances of elevation. c. *fig.* Of character and sentiments: Nobleness, loftiness of tone.

a. *Mod.* A building of imposing elevation.

b. a 1639 WOTTON (J.) His style... wanted a little elevation. 1726-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 126 The elevation of an expression in an ancient author. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 1 ¶ 6 Some [epic poets] that imagined themselves entitled... to elevations not allowed in common life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 134 A return to... the classic form, its dignity, elevation, and severity.

c. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* iii. (R.) They... pitied the poor and carnal world... all that were not of their concealed pitch and elevation. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 87 ¶ 7 When nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies of others. 1858 LEXLEY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 72 Elevation of character constituted the Roman ideal of perfection. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvii. 407 His character was somewhat wanting in the dignity of moral elevation.

**Elevator** (e'lēvātor). [a. L. *elevātor*, f. *elevāre* to ELEVATE.] One who or that which elevates.

I. *Anat.* a. A muscle which raises or moves a limb or an organ.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 Being destitute of any motion, they confer no relief unto the Agents or Elevators. 1746 PARSONS *Human Phys.* i. 17 The Elevator arises tendinous and fleshy from the Edge of the Foramen lacerum. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. § 1. 148 The Elevators of the lower Jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 13 The main elevator of the humerus and the wing.

b. In insects, one of the two flat joints of the maxillary or labial feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 448 Thus in the hive bee and the humble bee the labials including the two flat joints or elevators have four joints.

2. *Surg.* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey. b. *U. S.* A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. c. A machine used for raising hay or straw to the top of the stacks. Also, an appendage to a thrashing machine. d. A lift, hoist, ascending chamber. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 100 These elevators consist of a chain of buckets, or concave vessels... fixed at proper distances upon a leathern band, which goes round two wheels. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 248 An elevator is as ugly a monster as has been yet produced. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 A larger set of elevators is usually employed to carry up the roughs to the feeding board (in a thrashing machine). 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 114 The new-fangled elevator carries up the hay by machinery from the waggon to the top. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 He did not trust the elevator, but almost flew down the stairs. 1884 HOWELLS *Ibid.* Dec. 118/1 The Elevator boy, pulling at the rope [says] 'We're not there yet'. 1884 LISBON (Dakota) *Star* 20 Oct. A. H. Laughlin... has bought the store building... near the elevator. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Extensive elevator Companies.

**Elevator** (e'lēvātor), a. and sb. [f. ELEVATOR : see -ORY.]

A. *adv.* Of or pertaining to elevation, that tends to elevate.

1. *Geol.* Concerned in raising or tending to raise the crust of the earth.

1833 LYNELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 117 The disturbing and dislocating force of the elevator movements. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1861) 10 Should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies motionless and chill shall sleep within their profound depths. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Elevatory forces must have been at work.

2. In a non-material sense.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. xiv. § 5 The moral feelings are thus elevatory of the mental faculties.

B. sb. = ELEVATOR 2 [as if ad. L. *ēlevātorium*; so *Fr.* *ēlevatoire*, It. *elevario*].

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 If a depression of the Cranium be, strive with the elevator to raise it. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1773) D diij, *Ventricis*, an Elevatory used to raise depress'd Bones. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Elevē**. *Obs.* as Eng. [a. *Fr.* *ēleve*, f. *ēlever* to bring up.] A pupil.

The *Fr.* word is occas. used when *Fr.* subjects are spoken of: e.g. 'He was an *élève* of the *École Normale*'.

1736 BAILEY, *An Elevē*, a pupil or scholar educated under any one. 1769 HORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 241 note, Mr. James Robertson is an *élève* mine. 1807 J. BAILL *Trav.* *Scot.* I. 146 Dr. Hunter... the *élève* of Lord Monboddo. 1853 *Centl. Mag.* XCIII. ii. 527 Their *Élèves* should have... an excellent classical education.

**Elevēn** (e'lēv'n), a. and sb. Forms: 1 endleofan, -lufon, -lyfon, -an, ellefne (*Northumb.*), ellefne, 3-4 endlevene, -leve, -lufe, 3-5 enleve(n), -levyn, (3 enlovene, 4 onlevene), elleve(n), -evin, -yven, (3 ellevene, eolleve), 5-7 elevyn, (5 eleivan), eleven, -even, -euyv, 5- eleven, (6 Sc. allevin, alewin, 9 dial. elleben, eleeben, lebn). [Common Teutonic: OE. *endeleofon* corresponds to OFris. *andlōva*, *elleva*, OS. *elleban* (MDu. *elieven*, Du. *elf*), OHG. *einlif* (MHG. *zif*, Ger. *elf*), ON. *ellif* (Sw. *ellifva*, *elfva*, Da. *elleve*), Goth. *ainlif*—OTent. *\*ainlif*. f. *\*ain-* (shortened from *\*aino-*) ONE + *-lif* of uncertain origin. Outside Teutonic the only analogous form is the Lith. *višni-lika*, where *-lika* (answering in function to Eng. *-teen*) is the terminal element of all the numerals from 11 to 19. The OE., OFris., OS., and ON. forms represent a type *\*ainlifjan*, app. assimilated to *\*tekm* TEN. The theory that the ending is a variant of OTent. *\*dekmi* TEN, is now abandoned; some would derive it from the Aryan root *\*leig* or from *\*leip* (both meaning to leave, to remain) so that *eleven* would mean 'one left' (after counting ten). The cardinal number next after ten, represented by the symbols 11 and xi.

A. *adv.* 1. In concord with a sb. expressed. c. 890 K. ALFRED *Beda* v. xviii. (Bosw.) Osred ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra. a 1000 ANDRÆAS (Gr.) 604 Næs þær folces mæ... Nemne ellefne oðretmargas. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 22 [Jacob] nam his wif mid hæm endlufon sunum. c. 1345 COEDELLE II. 2725 Olevēne thousand of our meyr. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 26 Mathi... was noumbrid to gidere with en-

levēne apostlis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals eleven tyches. c. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 216, I have had ther-to leymes eleven, and they gave me medysins also. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 342 More then enleve mele. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cil. 82 And this mysaventure dured enleven yere and moo. 1552 LYONSAY *Morharche* 4509 The zeir of oure Saluatioun Alewin hundred aod sax, and fytyc. 1552 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 186 Eleven of his... servants. 1554 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 6 Eleuen houres I have spent to write it over. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1726) 220 Nor the Height above ten or eleven [Feet] at most. 1765 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 111. 301 Eleven days they had the full use of Bantry Bay. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Humanity... had reduced itself to see no more than eleven eyes in a peacock's tail.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context. *The Eleven*: sc. disciples; also, a body of executive officers at Athens. c. 1205 LAY. 14531 Bi tene & bi elleuene (c. 1275 enlouene). c. 1275 O. E. *Mss.* 55 He seyde to his apostles... hi weren elleuene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 In be housend 3er of grace, and endleuene perto. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was cillest o be elleuen. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 343 Sex score and enleuene. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 130 When they passe a leven or twelve they are not to be accounted an aray. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 33 And found the eleven gathered together. 1814 BYRON *Juan* i. xlix. At six a charming child, and at eleven with all the promise of as fine a face. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* V. ii. lxiii. 427 They were banded over to the magistrates called the Eleven.

b. *esp. sc. hours*: as *eleven o'clock*, etc. 1548 UDALL, *etc.*, *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 6 About a leuen of the clocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 252 Vpon the Platforme twixt eleven and twelue Ie visit you. 1759 COMPT. *Lett.* *Writer* (ed. 6) 227 The Ball continued its Briskness and vivacity... till about Eleven. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 67 When the clock strack eleven.

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number eleven.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 Thryes enleuen makyth thre and thyrty. 1547 BOOROE *Introd.* *Knowl.* 123 Nyne, ten, aleuyn, twelue.

2. A set of eleven persons; *esp.* a set of eleven players forming 'a side' at cricket or football.

c. 1800 in *Etienneana* v. 95 The eleven of football and the eleven of cnetket. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 8/6 1/2 Such a county should... produce a few bowlers to maintain the credit of its eleven.

† 3. In phrase, *By the elevens!* (of uncertain origin). *Obs.*

1773 GOLOSOM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. i. By the Elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head.

C. *Comb.*, as *elevenfold* adj. and adv.; *eleven-pointer*, a stag whose horns show eleven points. Also *eleven-o'-clock* (see A. 2 h) used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *eleven-o'clock lady*, *eleven-o'clock wind* (see *quots.*).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij. Vnde cupla 11 to 1: 22 to 2: 32 to 3: elevenfold. 1803 E. L. PENT in *Langm. Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer... standing out alone. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* Eleven o'clock lady, *Fr. dame d'once heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day; the star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 8/4 A. stiff breeze... called 'eleven o'clock wind'... that is to say, supposing the target to be marked like the dial of a clock, the wind would blow... in the direction of the figure 11.

Hence **Elevenner**, **Elevens** (*dial.*), an eleven-o'clock meal, a luncheon.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 197, I commonly bas a drop [of ale] for my elevens; but I cno manage a pint o' afternoons besides'. 1895 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* *Elevenner*, a luncheon.

† **Eleventeen**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **ELEVEN** + **TEEN**.] Twenty-one.

16. WITHER *Weakness*, many gilets I have married seen Ere they forsooth could reach eleven-ten.

**Eleventh** (e'lēv'n), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 endlyfta, *Northumb.* allefta, 3-4 enlefte, *north.* elleft. β. 1 endleofefta, 4 ellevefte, 4-5 enlevenp, -the, ellevend, -ent, -enpe, -ynd, -ynt, 4 allevenpe, elned, 5 elefant, 6 elleventh, (ellewint, elevynth, eleventh, eleven, leventh, Sc. levinth, 7 eleventh, 9 *dial.* elevent), 7-eleventh. [OE. *endlyfta*, *ellefta*, correspond to OFris. *andlofta*, *ellefta*, OS. *ellisto*, OHG. *einlifto* (MHG. *einlifte*, *elifte*, mod.G. *elfte*), ON. *ellifte* (not recorded in Goth.)—OTent. *\*ainlifon*—f. *\*ainlif*. **ELEVEN** + ordinal suffix f. OAvyan *-to*. As in the case of other numerals, the original word has been superseded (since 14th c.) by a new formation on the cardinal numeral + *-th* (after **FOURTH**), which is now the universal ordinal suffix. Certain forms in ME. and mod. Eng., following other analogies, have *-t* or *-d* instead of *-th*.]

A. *adv.*

1. That comes next in order to the tenth. *Eleventh hour*: the latest possible time, in allusion to the parable of the labourers (*Matth.* xx.).

971 *Blickl. Ham.* 93 Eall corpe bið mid þeostrum forþeþaht æt þa endlyftan tid þæs dæges. c. 1000 *Agst. Gost. Matt.* xx. 6 Ða embe þa endlyftan tide he uteode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Þe enlefte day of herust. a 1300 *Cursor M.* c. 2627 Þe signe o þe dai elefte. It es me skil þat it be left. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conq.* 4798 Þe elevend day men sal com out of caves. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xix. (1495) 357 The eleventh month is Novembre. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 78 Alefant day of month of March. 1513-75 *Durn.* *Occurr.* (1833) to Wpoun the ellewint day of July, &c.



1551 RECORDE *Paliku*. Knowl. i. xvii. According vnto the eleuen conclusion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. In th' eleventh yere of y' last Kings reign. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 60 Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* i. xiv. Though at the eleventh hour Thou hast come to serve our Prince of Power.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

c. 1355 E. E. *Alit. P. B.* 3013 þe lacynghe þe enleueþe gent. 1340 *Ayemb.* 14 þe enlefe is to leue þe lesnesse of zenne. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1845 Basyne was þe elueþe þat 32 han slawe there. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 78 þe elueþint. 1552 ABB. HAMILTON *Catch.* (1884) 51 The leuint, quha presumis of thame self any thing. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catch.* 183 The elueint is continence quhairby he abstain nocht only from meats, but also from all wickednes. 1632 SANDERSON *12 Serms.* 101 At the eleventh.

2. *Eleventh part*: one of eleven equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VII. 402 An increase... from an eleventh to a twentieth part of the whole duty.

3. quasi-adv. in the eleventh place, ELEVENTHLY. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 292 b, Elleuente, they be mortified from all feares, scrupules, and euill dedes.

4. *Music*. The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 From Gam vt to D la sol re is a twelfe, although it seeme in common sence but an aleuenth.

B. *sb.* = *eleventh part*; see A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, Sesquindecima. 12 to 11 : 24 to 22. [177] a leuenth more.

**Eleventhly** (Elevnþli), adv. [f. ELEVENTH a. + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In the eleventh place. Also quasi-sb.

1609 R. BARNERO *Faithful Sheph.* 55 Eleventhly & lastly. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 39 Eleventhly, we maintaine, etc. 1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 85 We are now come to Eleventhly, these Eleventhly's and Twelfthly's, these false Stories.

**Eleuation**, bad form of ALLEVATION.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To the eleuation of parte of his great and inestimable charges.

**Elf** (elf), sb. Forms: 1 *elf*, *ylf* (app. recorded only in pl. *ylfes*), 3 *alve*, 5 *alfe*, 5-7 *elfe*, 4-*elf*. Plural *elves*: 1 *ylfes*, 3 *alven*, 6-7 *elfes*, *Se. elvis*, 8 *elvs*, 6-*elves*. See also ELVEN, AUF, OAF. [OE. *elf* str. masc. = OHG. *alp* (MHG., mod.G. *alp* nightmare, ON. *álfr* (Da. *alf*) elf - OTeut. *\*alþaz* -; a parallel type *\*alþiz* (cf. Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*) appears in late WSax. *\*ylf* (found in pl. *ylfes* - *\*yelfes*) = Mercian, Kent. *\*elf*, Northumb. *\*elf*, one or other of which is represented in the mod. word. (The mod.G. *elf* is believed to be adopted from Eng.; MHG. had *elbe* a female elf.)

Some have compared the Teut. word with the Skr. *ṛbhu*, the name given to the three genii of the seasons in Hindu mythology.]

1. *Mythol.* The name of a class of supernatural beings, in early Teutonic belief supposed to possess formidable magical powers, exercised variously for the benefit or the injury of mankind. They were believed to be of dwarfish form, to produce diseases of various kinds, to act as *incubi* and *succubi*, to cause nightmares, and to steal children, substituting changelings in their place. The Teutonic belief in elves is probably the main source of the mediæval superstition respecting fairies, which, however, includes elements not of Teutonic origin; in general the Romanic word denotes a being of less terrible and more playful character than the 'elf' as originally conceived. In mod. literature, *elf* is a mere synonym of FAIRY, which has to a great extent superseded it even in dialects. Originally *elf* was masculine, ELVEN feminine; but in 13th and 14th c. the two seem to have been used indifferently of both sexes. In mod. use *elf* chiefly, though not always, denotes a male fairy.

*Beowulf* 112 (Gr.) *Fram* þanon unþyras ealle onwocan eotenas and ylfes. c. 1300 *Span. Lecclia.* II. 296 Wið elfe and wið uncþum fidsan gnið myrran on win. c. 1505 LAY. 1956 Some swa þe com an cordel aluen hine iuengen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawe* T. 656 The mooder was an elf by aventure. 1426 ADELUNG *Poems* 77 (Mätz.) Alfe Rofyn be-gon to rug. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Mätz.) He was takyn with an elfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 6 With Nympheis and Fawnis apoun euery syde, Quhillk fairfolkis, or than elvis, clepyng we. 1599 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 *Gloss.* For Gueles and Gublines, we say Elfes & Goblins. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 33 Ye Elfes of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves. 1635 HERRICK *Heper* (1869) II. App. 477 Come follow, follow me You fairie elves that be. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife Bath's T.* 3 The King of elfs. Gambold'd on beaths. 1712-4 *Port Rape Lock* i. 33 Airy elves by moonlight shadow seen. 1866 KINGSLAY *Herce.* xv. 193 You are an elf and a goddess. 1875 D. TAYLOR *Faust* i. 1, Then the craft of elves propitious Ilastes to help where help it can.

2. Sometimes distinguished from a 'fairy': (a) as an inferior or subject species; (b) as a more malignant being, an 'imp', 'demon'; also fig. Obs.

1587 M. GRAYE *Pelots & Hips*. (1878) 75 To exercise your selfe In feates of armes, thereby to shun of loytering loue the elfe. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 483 Frenzies, furies (wayward elves): What need ye call for whip or scourge? 1623 J. ANNOTT *Force Contrition* in FARR'S S. P. Jas. I. (1848) 353 The raine which this detested elfe must drowne Must from about... come downe. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mur-tapha*, 3rd *Chorus*, What means... This finite Elf of mans vaine acts and errors? 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* (1839) 699 When the fairies are displeased with any body, they are said to send their elves, to pinch them. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) That we may angels seem, we paint them elves.

2. *transf.* a. (See quot.)

1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* (1839) 699 The fairies... are said to take young children... and to change them into natural fools, which common people do therefore call elves, and are apt to mischief.

b. A tricky, mischievous, sometimes a spiteful and malicious creature. To play the elf: to act elfishly, maliciously.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. iii. (1869) 46 Women be all such madde pleuise elues. 1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 25 For neuer it was Ape but plaide the Elf. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. (1749) 174 This other Elf, in ev'ry Art Of smiling Fraud, in ev'ry treach'rous Leer, The very Hobbinol! 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 243 Happy the man that foils an envious elf, Using the darts of spleen to serve himself. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Stray elf of a page.

3. *transf.* A diminutive being. a. A dwarf, mannikin; hence as *adj.* (quots. 1710, 1725).

1530 PALSER, 262 *Elf* or dwarf, *nain*. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Nar*, an elf. 1710 *Street Robberies Consid.* *Elf*, little. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Elf*, little. a 1763 SHENSTONE (J.), He... Wishteth, poor staving elf, his paper-kite may fly. 17... *Seven Wise Men* in R. Bell *Hist. Eng.* (1840) X. vii. 143 *nole*, The prince... Laughed at the merry elf; Rejoiced to see within his court One shorter than himself. 1840-5 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 102 As a muscular Giant would handle an elf.

b. Applied to a child (chiefly with some notion of a b), to a small animal or insect.

1573 TUSSEY *Hist.* (1878) 59 Looko to thy cattle, Serue young poore elues alone by themselves. 1660 J. M[ILTON] in H. Morley *King and Commons* (1868) So the little wanton elf [a bee] Most gloriously enshrined itself [in amber]. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* Ye tiny elves that guileless sport. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 15 His own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year-old elves. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kate's Shrine* xii. 128 Herons... intent on the quick pursuit of the elusive elves in the stream below.

4. By Spenser applied to the knights of his allegorical 'faerie land'.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 17 Which when the valiant Elf perceiue'd. *Ibid.* i. v. 11 Goe, caytiue Elf.

5. In a vague depreciatory sense, 'a (poor) creature', 'a (poor, pious) soul', 'a (poor) devil'. 1573 TUSSEY *Hist.* (1878) 208 Like worldly elfe, to moile and toile. 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Mann.* Misc. 69 Magistrates, like Pious Elves, Let none be Drunk a Sundays but themselves. a 1849 HOR. SMITH *Add. Munsey* viii. Still silent, uncommunicative elf.

6. Comb. a. appositive, as *elf-child*, -*girl*, -*knicht*, -*lady*, -*woman*; b. attributive, as *elf-castle*, -*dance*, -*flame*, -*horn*, -*house*, -*land*, -*rod*; *elf-like* *adj.* Also *elf-arrow*, -*bolt*, a flint arrow-head (see ELF-SHOT); also, a belemnite; *elf-bore*, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped or been driven; *elf-cake*, an enlargement of the spleen attributed to the agency of elves (cf. AGUE-CAKE); *elf-cup*, a small stone perforated by friction at a waterfall; *elf-dart* = ELF-SHOT 1; *elf-dock*, a name of the Elecampane; *elf-fire*, *ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp; *elf-god*, Cupid; *elf-knot* = ELF-LOCK; *elf-queen*, queen of the fairies; *elf-skin*, a man of shrivelled and shrunken form; *elf-stone* = ELF-SHOT 2; *elf-stricken*, -*struck* *pp.* a., bewitched; also *elf-striking* *vb.* sb.; *elf-taken* *pp.* a. (in quot. *elf y-take*), bewitched by elves; *elf-twisted* *pp.* a., twisted or gnarled by elves; *elf-wort* = *elf-dock*. Also ELF-LOCK, -SHOT.

1590 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 198 Thow directit George Cuik to twa women... for an elf-arrow-head. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 396 These... they there [at Aberdeen] call Elf-Arrows. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The stones which the country people call elf-arrow-heads. 1855 SNEEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The triangular flints, Belemnites, so numerous in Scotland... are popularly termed Elf arrows. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl. Wks.* 1806 IX. 208 The stone heads of arrows. The people call them 'elf-bolts'. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard.* xxxix. 223 The neolithic arrows came to be regarded as elf-bolts. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 404 (Jam.) If you were to look through an 'elf-bore' in wood. 1579 LANGMAN *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 To heale the 'elfe cake and hardnesse of the side. 1586 LUTTON *100 Notable Th.* (1675) 157 The hardness of the side called the Elf cake. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 37. 321/2 After some description of the life at the 'elf-castle'. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) II. 74 When the 'Elf-children scatter gold-dust on the ground. 1810 CRONIN *Rem. Nithdale Song* 290 (Jam.) 'Elf-cups were placed under stable doors... as a safeguard against witchcraft. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 42. 375/1 Why are you so pale, as if you had been in an 'elf-dance'? 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 'Elf-Dock, the elecampane, from its broad leaves called a dock. 1855 SNEEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The 'ignis fatuus' has been named 'Elf fire'. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 42. 375/2 Olaf... has made his way through the 'elf-flame'. 1871 ROBERTS *Poems* 9 Poets' fancies all are there: There the 'Elf-girls flood with wings' Vallies full of plaintive air. 1899 TENNYSON *Vivien* 98 I saw the little 'elf-god' eyelless once In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 41. 460/1 Lady Isabel... hears an 'elf-horn'. *Ibid.* 42. 375/1 He rides to the hills and comes to an 'elf-house'. *Ibid.* 1. 8. 4. 23/1 An 'elf-knight', by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing. 1824 HENR. FR[ANK] II. xxii. 416 Ghostly Yegis, with their hair in 'elf knots. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 37. 320/1 The 'elf-lady's costume and equipment. 1483 *Calh. Antiq.* 113 'Elf' lande. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 357 O sweet and far from cliff and scar, The horns of elfland faintly blowing. 1583 STANFURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 80 Shee sown, and after long pausing thus she said 'elflyke. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* i. vi. 1. 65 His... hair hung elf-like and matted down his cheeks. c. 1386

CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 860 The 'elf-queen, with his joly compaignye. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 41. 362/2 He strikes her with an 'elf-rod. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 270 Away... you 'Elf-skin. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irish* 231 I have seen one of those 'elf-stones. 1825 SCOTT *Belshazzar* (1860) 290 He looks as if he were 'elf-stricken. 1699 E. LUTWID in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 99 Some on May Day put them into a Tub of Water, and besprinkle all their Cattle with that Water, to prevent being 'Elf-struck, bewitch'd, &c. *Ibid.*, As to this 'Elf-stricking, their Opinion is, that the Fairies... do sometimes carry away Men in the Air. a 1500 *MSS.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 138 *nole*, A chylde that ys 'elfe y-take... may nat broke hys mete. 1885 CHAM[BERLAIN]. *Frml.* 371 Lo--instead of the Hunter in Green, there was only a brown withered twig, so 'elf-twisted and dry. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. 29. 259/1 Three 'elf-women had been not less than fifteen years in weaving it. 1878 BUTTER & HOLL., 'Elfwort, *Isula Helutium*.

7. *Elf*, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. ELF sb.] *trans.* To tangle or twist (hair) as an elf might do.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iii. iii. 10 Ile... elfe all my haire in knots. 1721-1800 BAILEY, To Elf the Hair, to tie it up in Knots or Ringlets.

8. *Elfayde*, Obs. Some kind of animal.

121400 *Morte Art.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and oly-faunte noble.

**Elfhood** (elfhud), [f. ELF + -HOOD.] The state of being an elf.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. ii. 39 Little elf, or imp... with its withered air of... completed elf-hood.

**Elfic**, rare. [f. ELF + -ic.] Pertaining to an elf. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 231 They find it impossible to leave their husbands and resume their elfic nature. 1885 C. ROGERS *So. Life in Scotl.* III. 263 Fire had a potent influence against all elfic arts.

**Elfin** (e'lfín), a. and sb. Also 6-7 *elphyne*, -*in*, 78 *Sc. elfan*. [Obscurely f. ELF sb.; app. first used by Spenser, and perh. suggested to him by the phrase *elvene land* 'land of elves' (see ELVEN); the proper name Elphin in the Arthurian romances may possibly have influenced the form.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature or origin. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 42 Him little answered th' angry Elfin knight. *Ibid.* i. x. 65 A Faery... her base Elfin brood there for thee left; Such men do Changelings call. 1673 *Elphin Knight* i. in CHILD *Ballads* i. 15/1 The elfin knight sits on yon hill. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 4 His loveliest Elfin queen has blest. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 117 Heroes... Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard-wall. 1803 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. xxiv. The Elfin knight fell. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix. Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from Faery land. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 Elfin bells, when the Queen of Faery rides by moonlight.

2. *transf.* a. Diminutive, dwarfish. b. Fairy-like, full of strange charm.

1766-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 28 The elfin tribe... Released from school. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xvii. 11. 191 From childhood she had been a bright and elfin creature.

B. sb. 1. = ELF; also attrib.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 60 And thou, faire yimp, accompted Elfinus sonne. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 128 A wicked elfin, roved this land around. 1840 HOOD *Upland Elf* 69 Elfin... swam in their romantic mythology. 1864 SKRAT *Upland's Poems* 307 Darling, join the elfin-dance 'Neath the stars and moonlight's glance.

2. *Sc.* 2 *Elf-land*.

1569-83 *Sinclair Ballades* 210 Ane carling of the Queene of Phareis The ewill win geir to elphyne caris. a 1800 Q. of *Elfin's Nourice* iii. in CHILD *Ballads* ii. 359/1 Waken, Queen of Elfin, An hear your nourice moan. a 1802 *Young Tamlane* vi. *Ibid.* 508/1 The Queen o' Elfin will gie a cry.

3. *transf.* A child.

1741 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* (1794). In those elfins' ears [she] would oft deplore The times. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Then would he teach the elfins how to plait The rusky cap.

Hence *Elf-land*, *nonce-wd.*, the estate of the elves.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 838 The traditional type of elfland.

**Elfsh** (e'lfsh), a. [f. ELF + -ish.] Pertaining to elves; weird, spectral; of the nature of an elf, resembling an elf; tricky, mischievous; formerly also of inanimate things, unmanageable, intractable. See ELVISH.

The older form ELVISH is still the more usual; but in some connexions *elfish* might be preferred on account of its more obvious relation to the primitive sb.

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Aepth.* 295 b, The Cypress tree... is elfshie and frowarde to spryng vp. 1583 STANFURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 68 The goast of verye Creusa... mad her elfsh appearance. a 1791 *Yng. Tom Line* xv. in CHILD *Ballads* ii. 343/2 If my lord were an earthly knight, As he's an elfsh grey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* iv. xii. The elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes. a 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xxiii. in CHILD *Ballads* ii. 354/2 Then would I never tie... In Elfsh land to dwell. 1856 KANE *Aret. Expl.* i. xxxiii. 372 Three men, Ootunak, our elfish rogue Myouk, and a stranger. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 770 The elfish names are mainly English.

**Elf-lock** (e'lflok), in 6, 9 *pl.* olves-locks. [f. ELF + LOCK (of hair).] A tangled mass of hair, superstitiously attributed to the agency of elves, esp. Queen Mab; 'which it was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 90 Elf-locks [1623 *elk-locks*]. 1596 LONGE *Wits Allevie* (Halliwell), Cur'd and full of elves-locks. 1637 HERRWOOD *Dialogues* xvii. Wk. 1874 VI. 241 What though my thin and unkemb'd scattered

haire Fell in long Elfe-locks from my scalpe, now bare? 1810 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 214 Their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks. 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Tragic*. II. iv. 84 The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled.

Hence **Elf-locked** ppl. *a.*, having elf-locks or tangled hair.

1847 R. STANLEYTON *Jurinal* VII. 83 The elf-lockt fury all her snakes had shed.

**Elfship** (elf'ship). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELF + -SHIP; cf. *his lordship*.] The personality of an elf.

1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* VI. xxxix. The gown in which her elf-ship was arrayed.

**Elf-shoot**, *v.* north. *dial.* [f. ELF + SHOOT (after ELF-SHOT *sb.*)] *trans.* 'To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow.' (Jam.)

1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 66 Nine brow nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. 128. When these animals are seized with a certain disorder... they say they are elf-shot. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* 120 (Jam.) You'll a warlock turn... Elfshoot our Ky. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 138 It turns their cattle... from being elfshot by fairies, etc.

**Elf-shot**. [f. ELF *sb.* + SHOT.]

1. 'Disease, supposed to be produced by the immedie agency of evil spirits' (Jam.).

[c. 1000 *Ag. Leechd.* III. 54 Ylfa zescot.] 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1726) 398 The sickness of William Black was an Elf-shot. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. 1. viii. 148 Shepherds and cowherds are most exposed to the effects of the elf-shot.

2. *Sc.* A flint arrow-head; see quot.

1759 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* (1774) 101 Elf-shots... are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle.

† **Elger**. *Obs.* [f. *OE. el*, *el* eel + *gar* spear. Cf. *Flem. aalgeer*, *elger*, an eel-spear, of which the Eng. word may possibly be an adoption.] An eel-spear: see ALGERE.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 138 Elyer, or elger, fyschairs instrument; angullaris, juscina, fragidica, dentata. *Ibid.* 186 Garfangy, or elger: angullaria, angullare.

Elly, var. of ELE oil. *Obs.*

**Eliaid**, *obs.* var. of OEILADE, glance.

**Eliasite** (Eli'asait). *Min.* [f. *Elias*, name of a mine at Joachimsthal.] Hydrous oxide of uranium, of a brown colour and resin-like appearance.

1854 SHEPARD *Min.* 266 Eliasite occurs in flattened pieces half an inch thick. 1880 DANA *Min.* § 209 Eliasite. In amorphous masses more or less resinlike in aspect, or like gum.

† **Eliba-tion**. *Obs.*—° [as if ad. L. \**libationem* f. *ē* out + *libare* to pour out a libation.] A tasting or offering sacrifices.

1656 in BLOUNT. 1721–1731 in BAILEY.

† **Elliciate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare—<sup>1</sup>. [irreg. f. L. *ellicere* to ELICIT + -ATE; cf. next.] *trans.* To draw out.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 To ellicate all the purulent matter at once out of an Apostome, is not good.

† **Ellicient**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *ellicient-em*, pr. pple. of *ellicere* to ELICIT.] That performs an 'elicit act'. Cf. ELICIT *a.*

1657 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ix. 359 It springs from the virtue of religion in the mind of him that yields it, as the original of his act, & yet imperant only, not ellicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men love to speak.

† **Elicit** (Eli'sit), *a.* *Philos.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *elicitus*, pa. pple. of *ellicere* to draw forth.]

Of an act: Evolved immediately from an active power or quality; opposed to *imperate*.

The 'elicit acts' of the will are its internal acts (i.e. the volitions themselves); its 'imperate acts' are the external acts 'commanded' by it. In *Ethics*, the 'elicit acts' of a particular virtue are those essentially implied in its definition; its 'imperate acts' are those which it may under peculiar circumstances require.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 544 Satisfaction sometimes importeth all the actions elicit or imperate, which a sinner must performe. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignment* Err. 314 Not... the... ellicite acts of conscience, but the imperate, commanded and external acts. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iii. § 6 I. 411 The imperate acts... of the Virtue of one Commandment must not contradict the ellicite acts of another. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 26 Experience... attests that our Wills determine... our corporeal motions... What else means the distinction of the Schools of actions imperate and elicit? 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis' View* i. 9 Can the Elicit Act of the Will be forced, and yet the Essence of the Will be preserved? 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *VIII.*

**Elicit** (Eli'sit), *v.* Also 7–8 elicite. [f. L. *elicit*-ppl. stem of *ellicere*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw forth (what is latent or potential) into sensible existence. Also fig.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 178 The former method, of shewing how to elicit... the five-fold profit of Doctrine, Redargution, Correction, Instruction, and Consolation. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 138 And when he hath that life elicited. 1677 HALS *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 76 Which seminal Principle is... derived and elicited from the Plant or Animal. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xii. 503 Elicited a tinkling sound. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office* Ch. 157 They elicit... the innate sense of right and wrong. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. x. 127 A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us. 1860 ADLER *Parables of Prov.* Poetry xii. 251 Having elicited sparks from two flints he lighted a large fire. 1897 L. MORRIS *Epic Nades* ii. 92 Only suffering... can elicit The perfumes of the soul.

2. To bring out, educe (principles, truths, etc.) from the data in which they are implied. Also, to extract, draw out (information) from a person

by interrogation; sometimes with object clause introduced by *that*.

1677 HALS *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 25 Although... the very same truths may be elicited. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 382 Legislative acts... require the exactest detail... in order... to elicit principles. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Devel.* 402 The pressure of the controversy elicited... a truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 28 The matter in dispute should be clearly elicited from the contending parties. *Mod.* It was at length elicited that a bribe had been offered.

3. To draw forth, evoke (a response, manifestation, etc.) from a person.

1822 Q. REV. XXVII. 92 He could not elicit a syllable from him on the subject. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. vi. (1871) 33 The exploits... elicited frequent bursts of laughter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 25. 188 The edge of one [fissure] which elicited other sentiments than those of admiration.

**Elicit**, *obs.* pa. pple. of prec.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 193 A... scant act of justice, elicit by a visible State-convenience.

† **Ellicitate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ellicite* (see ELICIT *v.*) + -ATE] = ELICIT.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 239 Thus may a skilful man hid truth ellicate.

**Elicitation** (Eli'sit'-shn). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of eliciting or drawing forth. (See QUOTE and cf. ELICIT *a.*)

1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 283 By elicitation, he understands a persuading or enticing with flattering words... That elicitation which the Schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act. 1874 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 573 That the elicitation of the act is not necessary... to salvation.

† **Ellicitive** (Eli'sitiv), *a.* *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *ellicivus*, f. *ellicere*: see ELICIT and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, 'elicit acts'; cf. ELICIT *a.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 323 None of these actions are the formal or ellicitive actions of Religion. 1660 STALLINGF. *Iron.* i. ii. (1662) 41 The internal, formal, ellicitive power of Order, concerning things in the Church.

**Elicitor** (Eli'sitor). [f. ELICIT *v.* + -OR.] One who elicits or draws forth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 137 The death dispeller, life elicitor. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* xix. 320 The most skilful elicitor of statistics and traditions I ever met with.

**Elicumpany**, *obs.* form of ELEGAMPANE.

**Elide** (Eli'd), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* elid. [ad. L. *elidere* to crush out, f. *ē* out + *laedere* to dash.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate (the force of evidence). *Obs.*

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. iv. The force and strength of their arguments is elided. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. vii. 117 Which doth elude and elide all that which they allege. 1688 *Ess. Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* i. 9 They transfer a necessity of eliding them by clearer evidences.

b. *Law*, esp. *Sc.* To annul, do away with, quash, rebut. [So *elidere* in Roman Law.]

1597 *Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) 126 They wald have elidit and stayit the samyn to have bene put to only probatoun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 215 He may... take away, elid, and exclude his [the petitioner's] action, clame, and petition. 1754 ERSHINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 109 The concurring testimony of the husband and wife... is sufficient to elide this legal presumption. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1880 MURHEAD *Gainsv.* § 124 He may... elide the exception.

2. To strike out, suppress, pass over in silence.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. IV. 153 Many of them made the still greater historical mistake of eliding these last four years altogether. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 750 Gibbon and Sismondi have elided these monarchs. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* (ed. 2) 133 The predesignations of quantity... belonging to the Predicate are usually elided in expression.

3. *Gram.* To omit (a vowel, or syllable) in pronunciation. Hence **Elided** ppl. *a.*

1796 *Brit. Crit.* (T.). The consonant belonging to the elided syllable. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 47 Some sounds elided, others exaggerated. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iv. 342 It must remain an undecided question whether Chaucer would or would not have elided the vowel.

† **Eligent**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *eligent-em*, pr. pple. of *eligare* to choose.] One who chooses; also, one who elects (to an office); = ELECTOR.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 In Polonia... the eligents who make the King by their vote, are tyed fast by their oaths. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 196 That which determines the Choice of the Eligent.

† **Elight**, *v.* *Obs.* var. (?) misprint of ALIGHT.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 200 a He had brought the horse backe again and had elighted down.

**Eligibility** (eli'dzibiliti). [f. next; see -ITY.]

1. Fitness to be chosen or preferred.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* vi. iii. (T.) Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. v. 57 Evil... must in order to eligibility be considered under the formality of good.

2. The condition of being eligible to an office.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 53875 The Imperial Ambassador solicited the Pope for a Brief of Eligibility to the Church of Munster. 1777 BURKE *Sp. Midd. Election* Wks. X. 69 The eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament. 1815 *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* I. 130 The eligibility to which [fellowships] is not subject to any... limitations. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vii. (1862) 95 Without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy.

3. *concr.* in pl. Eligible courses of action; also, qualities that render (a man) eligible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. i. § 11. 440 [God] hath set before us eligibilities in order to several ends which

must either be wholly to no purpose, or... to evil purpose, or else... to a very good purpose. 1805 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. II. vii. i. 237 These are his eligibilities, recommending him at Berlin.

**Eligible** (eli'dzib'l), *a.* Also 6 *elygyble*, 8 *eligable*. [a. Fr. *éligible*, as if ad. L. \**eligibilis* f. *eligare* to choose.]

1. Fit or proper to be chosen (for an office or position). *Const.* *for*, † *of*, (to an office), *into* (a corporation).

1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 283 The Mayre should be elygyble. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 2 These fourteene were such as had served five yeares in the warres, whereby they became eligible of that dignity.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 116 Four Essentials are requisite in the Persons Eligible into this Order. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 44 All others are Eligible.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* ii. § 1 No person except a natural born citizen... shall be eligible to the office of president. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 135 They ordained that a general list of all the eligible citizens... should be formed. 1853 BRACHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The natives of India were declared to be eligible to any office. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 124 A member of Parliament cannot, without vacation of his seat, be eligible for any other place.

2. † *a.* Subject to appointment by election. (*obs.*) b. (*nonce-use*). That can be elected (in a certain manner).

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 King Henry the First being requested by the Bishop of Rome to make them [the Bishops] eligible. 1739 *Selden's Laws Eng.* ii. iv. 24 note, Both the Chancellor and other Great Officers of State were originally eligible by the Parliament. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 267 Elected and eligible by bribery.

3. Fit or deserving to be chosen or adopted.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 106 What greater contrariety can there be, as touching things eligible or refusable, than to say that, etc. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 192/3 That he conceiveth the Virtues to be eligible in themselves, is manifest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. ix. (ed. 4) 120 The most eligible manner of doubling Cape Horn. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. xi. It was fixed upon as the eligible course. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 In this equality of mountains, all were alike eligible.

b. That is a matter of choice or preference.

1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 181, I never looked upon this method of petition to the Crown as a thing eligible, but as a matter of urgent and disagreeable necessity. 1856 FRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 71 Our selection of a new question, as our starting point, is not simply convenient, it is constraining; it is not eligible, but inevitable.

4. (A weakening of sense §.) That one would choose or like: Desirable, acceptable, suitable.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75 The condition of the commons was nowise eligible. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Mor.* 7. (1816) I. x. 82 He resolved... to seek some other more eligible situation. 1854 THACKERAY *Newsman* 22 Not a very eligible admirer for darling Rosey. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. x. 282 It provides them with the most eligible investment for their savings. 1871 NAPIEWS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 164 Eligible property.

5. quasi-*ad.* in pl. Eligible persons or things.

1844 *Calcutta Rev.* I. 10 There is no scarcity of brides; and merchants' clerks and Ensigns are eligibles. 1850 MUS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 257 She had, of course, all the eligibles and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet. 1881 *Athenaeum* 23 July 107/3 A choice or preference of eligibles.

Hence **Eligibly** *adv.*, in an eligible manner.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. ii. 138 Eligibly and happily settled.

**Eligug**. *dial.* Also 7 *elegug*, *helegug*, 9 *eligooog*. [Derivation unknown: Prof. Rhys and the Rev. Silvan Evans do not know it as Welsh.] A local name (in South Pembrokeshire) applied to certain sea-birds, the Common Guillemot, the Puffin, and the Razor-bill.

1662 RAY *Thurs. Itin.* iii. 176 This name, elegug, some attribute to the puffin, and some to the guillem. 1676 WILKINSON *Ornithologia* 244 *Anas Arctica* (i.e. the Puffin) Wallis meridionalibus circa Tenby oppidum Guldenhead, Bottle-nose & helegug. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eligugs*, called also razor-bills. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/3 *Eligs*, razor-bills, and puffins—the birds called locally [in Pembrokeshire] 'eligooogs'.

† **Ellike**, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4–6 *elik*, -yk, -yche. A variant form of ALIKE *q. v.*

*A. adj.* Alike, equal.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk [v. r. elik] armes pargate. 1555 *Scotch Acts*, *Mary* (1814) 507 That the elike lecture of naturalitie be grantit... to all... the said King of Frances subiects... in the realm of Scotland.

b. Comb. *elike-dele* *adv.*, similarly; *clikwis* *adv.* = ALIKEWISE.

a 1500 Alexander 457 he entreng of be equinox it euire elike-dele kyndis. 1488 *Act. Audit* 113 (Jam.) The said Laurence is elik wiss bundin. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sent. I. 268 Item to the portaris, elikwis... x. li.

*B. adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9984 (Gutt.) Pat laster euer elike [v. r. ilik, liche, elyke] new. *Ibid.* 25106 bi will in erd be wrought elik. a 1400 *Ibid.* 18446 (Laud) There lyf is lastyng eyur elyche.

† **Elimate**, *v.* *Obs.*—° [f. L. *elimat*-ppl. stem of *elimare*, f. *ē* out + *lima* a file.] *trans.* To file up; to polish.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elimation**. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *elimation-em*, f. *elimare*: see prec.] Filing up or polishing.

1678 in PHILLIPS. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1860 in BAILEY.

**Eliminable** (līmīnā'bl), *a.* [see ELIMINATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being eliminated.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 Its being eliminable by right apprehension, on the ground of its falseness, is thus established.

**Eliminant** (līmīnānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *elimināns*, pr. pple. of *elimināre*: see next.]

**A. adj.** Expulsive; having power to throw off by the excretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 266 The curative power is... due to its eliminant action on the mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

**B. sb.** The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. 140 The quantity *R* is... called their Resultant or Eliminant. 1885 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 477/5 Eliminants and Associated Roots.

**Eliminate** (līmīnēt), *v.* [f. L. *elimināt*-ppl. stem of *elimināre* to thrust out of doors, expel, f. ē out of + *linen*, *linin*-is, threshold.]

1. *trans.* To thrust out of doors, expel. Now somewhat humorous.

1568 APP. PARKER *Lett.* (1852) 314 To help eliminate out of his [God's] house this offensive. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The second sorte therefore, that Christian Poets out of their citie gates. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. From which [room], with the most engaging politeness, she eliminated poor Ferkin.

†b. To carry out of doors, divnlge (secrets). *Obs.* [Cf. *Hor. Ep.* i. v. 5.]

1608 TUVIL *Essays* 115. 16169 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. x. § 4 (1622) 200 He did eliminate, and divulge the mysteries of their gods. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 11. 64 Whatsoever... we do, is... presently eliminated and carried to them.

†c. To release, set at liberty. *Obs. rare*—

1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* ix. 588 Eliminate my spirit, give it range Through provinces of thought yet unexplored.

†2. To pass the threshold of, come out of. *rare*—

1668 LOVELACE *Snail in Poems* (1864) 209 Th'art bood all ore, And ne'e eliminat'st thy dore.

3. *a. Phys.* To expel from the body; *esp.* to get rid of (waste matter, foreign substances, etc.) from the tissues by excretion. *b. Chem.* To disengage, expel (a constituent) from a compound.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) i. 496 A week or two are required to eliminate the mercury from the constitution. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 667/8 The infant just eliminated from the uterus. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1879) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice... for the sake of eliminating something injurious from the sap. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 An acid is formed, which is... again eliminated and carried away by the blood.

4. *gen.* To expel, exclude, remove, get rid of. Used both with reference to material and non-material objects.

1714 LOWTH *Comm. Isa.* Prel. Diss. 62 To be able to discharge and eliminate the errors. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1. 533 The... tendency of Herodotus to eliminate from the myths the idea of special aid from the gods. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 19 Eliminating middle men and intermediate profits. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* 11. 306 Miss Brontë finds it needful to eliminate the supernatural. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* i. 1. 30 Which enables the potash to be eliminated from the apparatus. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 32 All mythological expressions have probably been eliminated.

b. *fig.* To ignore, treat as non-existent, set aside as irrelevant (certain elements of a question or concept).

1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* ii. (1879) 30, I forgot the Corsair's sinful trade... I honestly eliminated the bad element. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* vi. (1878) 47 Eliminating him from that argument. 1870 LUNNOK *Civil. Civ.* i. (1875) 3 We must eliminate these customs from our conception of that condition.

5. *Algebra.* To get rid of (one or more quantities) from an equation or set of equations; *esp.* to get rid of (one or more of the unknown quantities) in simultaneous equations by combining two or more of the equations; also, to get rid of (one or more of the variables) from an analytical equation.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. i. s.v., If by means of one of these we eliminate *x* from the rest, the process... would allow of our eliminating both *x* and *y* by one equation only. 1875 TOOTH *Algebra* 89 By this process we are said to eliminate the unknown quantity which does not appear in the single equation. 1882 MENCIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 237 Eliminate *x* between the given relations.

fig. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* v. ii. 82 The Church... might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

†6. Incorrectly used for: To disengage, isolate, extract (particular elements) from a compound; to disentangle (a fact, a principle) from a mass of confused details; hence, to elicit, deduce.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* 11. 337 It being... impossible that such infinite ideas as God, eternity, etc., could ever be eliminated by either the will, the reason, or the finite evidence of the finite senses. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* iv. i. § 2. 455 We have sought to eliminate the truth by exhibiting nature in its full and living action. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 3 (1864) 523 He would... eliminate the main fact from all the confusing circumstantialities. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 97 The roots, indeed, eliminate nourishment from the soil. 1877 E. COSPDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 183 The corrupt use of 'eliminate' for 'educate'.

**Elimination** (līmīnē'fōn), [*n.* of action f. L. *elimināre*: see ELIMINATE and -ATION.]

†1. *a.* The action of turning persons out of

doors, or expelling them from their country; the fact of being thus expelled.

b. Divulagation of secrets (cf. ELIMINATE *v.* 1 b.). c. (See quot. 1809.)

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 175 Fabulous eliminations of hel's secrets. 1624-47 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 201 The Jews... after all their disgraceful eliminations. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. Apr. 20 The process of excluding this proportion [of the French Legislative Assembly] is entitled elimination.

2. *gen.* Expulsion, casting out, getting rid of anything, whether material or immaterial.

1627 DONNE *Serms.* 221 This difference gives no occasion to an Elimination to an extermination of those books which we call Apocryphall. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 205 An elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, etc. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. i. § 1 (1875) 4 The elimination of individual errors of thought. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* 171 The gradual elimination of the oxygen and the concentration of the carbon still go forward. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. i. (1884) 28 The elimination of mystery from the universe is the elimination of Religion.

3. *Phys.* The process of throwing off (effete and waste matter) from the tissues.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. i. § 11 (1864) 94 The elimination of waste matter from the skin is promoted by exercise. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 In the death-stiffening this elimination cannot occur.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 405 This elimination of sterility apparently follows from the same cause. 1871 — *Desc. Man* i. v. 172 Some elimination of the worst dispositions is always in progress. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Society* xiv. 346 That natural process of elimination by which society continually purifies itself.

4. *Algebra.* (See ELIMINATE *v.* 5.)

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. i. s.v., As to equations which are not purely algebraical... we cannot... say that there is any organized method of elimination existing, except that of solution. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. (1866) 140 We now proceed to show how the elimination may be performed so as to obtain the quantity *R*.

†5. *catachr.* The process of selecting and abstracting some special element; also, the process of disentangling an essential fact or principle from a mass of confused details. Cf. ELIMINATE 6.

1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/2 The elimination from the surrounding waters of the elements entering into the composition of body-substance. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) i. 159 He [Plato] was not able to apply his dialectic to the elimination of this idea from the names or facts in which it was imbedded. 1854 FARADAY in *Lect. on Educ.* 68 [Hypotheses] of the utmost value in the elimination of truth.

**Eliminative** (līmīnātiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *elimināt*-ppl. stem of *elimināre* (see ELIMINATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That eliminates or tends to eliminate; concerned or employed in eliminating.

Const. *of.* (See senses of the vb.)

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bee* 278 There can be no congestion of the internal eliminative organs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 511 Baxter's habit of mind might be called essentially eliminative. 1883 T. M. POST *Serms.*, *Annie. Excer. Jacksonville*, III. 51 [Protestant principles] are naturally... curative or eliminative of the poison of despotism or intolerance. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 123/2 Diarrhoea presents itself under two chief forms—irritative and eliminative.

**Eliminator** (līmīnētōr), [as if *a. L.* \**eliminātor*, agent-noun f. *elimināre* to ELIMINATE.] He who or that which eliminates.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The sarcastic... get rid of it [malice] by its proper eliminator—the tongue.

**Eliminatory** (līmīnātōrī), *a. rare.* [f. L. *elimināt*-ppl. stem of *elimināre* (see ELIMINATE *v.*) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to elimination; *esp.* in *Phys.*

1847-9 *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 105/6 Deposits... tend to produce eliminatory action. 1883 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exer.* 380 Fails... sensibly to promote the eliminatory processes.

**Eling(e, var. EYLING, Obs., 'wing' of a building. Elinge, var. form of ELENCE. Obs.**

† **Elinguate, v.** *Obs. rare*— [f. L. *elinguāt*-ppl. stem of *elinguāre*, f. ē out + *lingua* tongue.] *trans.* To deprive of the tongue.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Route* D 4b, The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome.

Hence **Elinguation, Obs.**— The cutting out of the tongue.

1731 and 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elingued, a.** *Obs. rare*— [as if *f. a. vb.* \**elingue*, ad. L. *elinguāre* (see prec.) + -ED.] Deprived of the tongue; hence *fig.* tongue-tied, speechless, dumb.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* 11. § 37 Wks. (1672) 234 Fear... often leaves him... quite elingued. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* [1775 ASH has *Elinguid*, citing COLDS, who has only *Elingued*. So 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.]

† **Eligament, Obs.** [as if ad. L. \**eligamentum*, f. *elinguāre* to clarify, strain.] 'A fat juice squeezed out of flesh' (Phillips 1678).

1623 COCKERAM, *Eligament*, fitness of fish, or flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and mod. Dicts.

**Eliguate** (elīkwēt), *v.* Also 7 eliguat. [f. L. *elinguāt*-ppl. stem of *elinguāre*, f. ē out + *linguāre* to melt.]

†1. *trans.* a. To melt (by heat), fuse. b. To liquify. c. To cause to flow freely. *Obs.*

1621 VENER *Tobacco* (1650) 416 It eliquateth the pinguine substance of the kidneys. 1638 A. REAU *Chirurg.* iv. 28

Immoderat heat doth eliquat or melt the humours. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 742 Such [Diuretics] as... only plentifully eliquate the Urine. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm.* Extens. 244 It eliquates the Blood, dilutes the Juices.

2. To separate by fusion; to smelt (an ore).

1799 G. GLADSTONE *Antimony*, The ore to be eliquated. **Eliguation** (elīkwē'fōn), [ad. L. *eliquātion*-em, *n.* of action f. as prec.]

1. The action or process of converting into a liquid; liquefaction. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 72 A meer putrefactive eliquation of the blood. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 160 The Eliguation... of... obstructing Phlegm. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 136 Its eliquation indeed could not be so remarkable as in pure alum.

2. (See quot.) Cf. ELIQUATE 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eliguation* in metallurgy is a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. 1820 LUSKON & Co. *Art* II. 224 To separate... a small quantity of silver from much copper... the process called eliquation is resorted to. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Eliguation*, separating an alloy by heating it so as to melt the more fusible of its ingredients, but not the less fusible.

† **Eliguate, v.** *Obs. rare*— [f. E- *pref.* + LIQUIDATE.] *trans.* To make clear, explain.

1556 HARRINGTON (*title*) *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, Wherein... is plainly, openly, & demonstratively declared, explained, & eliguated... how vsnaerie places may be made sweet.

**Elision** (lī'zōn), [ad. L. *elision*-em, f. *elidere*: see ELIDE.]

1. The action of dropping out or suppressing a. a letter or syllable in pronunciation; b. a passage in a book or connecting links in discourse. Also an instance of either of these.

1581 SIBNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 70 The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must ever be cumbered with *Elisions*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* 11. xii[i]. (Arh.) 129 If there were no cause of elision. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230. 76 The... *Elisions*, by which Consonants of most obdurate Sound are joined together. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* 1. 2 Standard words... are arbitrarily cut off by elision. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The science claims, therefore, to fill up the gaps and elisions of ordinary discourse.

†2. *Elision of the air*: formerly assigned as the cause of sound (see quot.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 124 The Cause given of Sound, that it should be an Elision of the Air (whereby, if they mean anything, they mean Cutting or Dividing, or else an Attenuating of the Air) is but a Terme of Ignorance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air.

3. A breaking (so as to make a gap) by mechanical force. (Specially a recognised Eng. use.)

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa, Voyage to S. Amer.* (1772) 11. 93 The sea formed these large cavities... by its continual elisions. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar., It [Casamicciola] is now half in ruins, and even those houses which have stood are crippled by elisions.

**Elisional** (lī'zōnāl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to elision.

1866 *Reader* 2 June 336 *Prado* may be pronounced *Pro*... but it need not be spelt with the elisional apostrophe.

**Elisor** (elīzōr), *sb.* Also 5 elysor, 6 ely, elizour, -zar, -zor, 6-8 elisor, 6 elior. [a. OF. *elisor*, f. *elis*-stem of *elire* to choose.] One who elects.

†1. = ELECTOR 1-3. *Obs.*

14. = CANTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 524 [see *Eure* sb. 1] 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 33 Made emperor... by the elyzours of Almayne. — *Fr. Hist.* 71 The Markes Brandonburgh one of the elizours of the emperor.

2. *Law.* One of two persons appointed in certain cases to select a jury.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 a, The court shall appoint certain elisors or elisors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 355. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* 11. iii. 352 Where the sheriff is not an indifferent person... the present may be directed... to two elisors or electors, who shall indifferently name the jury.

**Elist, var. of EYE-LIST, Obs., a defect.**

† **Elite, sb.** 1 *Obs.* In 4 elite, 5 elyto. [a. OF. *elit* (in same use), pa. pple. of *elire*: see ELITE *v.*]

A person chosen; *spec.* a bishop elect; = ELECT B. 2.

1587 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 pe pope see of Rome was fer for pe elites [Harl. MS. 2261 men electe; Harl. MS. 900 elites; CANTON elysers; Lat. *ab ipis electis*]. 1542 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. vii. 300 Rycharde llyschape in his dede Chosyn he was concorditer And elyte twa yherd bat edfy.

† **Elite, sb.** 2 *Obs. rare*— [a. OFr. *elite* = next.] Election.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 pe pape wild not consent, he quassed per elite.

† **Elite** (*elit*), sb. 3 [F. *élite* (in OFr. *cselite*, *élite*; see prec.) selection, choice; in mod. use *concr.* that which is chosen;—med. L. *electa* choice, f. L. *eligere*: see ELECT *v.*] The choice part or flower (of society, or of any body or class of persons).

1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. lxxx. With other Countesses of Blank—but rank; At once the 'lie' and the 'élite' of crowds. 1843 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten* 1. 1. 437 The élite of the Russian nobility. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 263 If we take into consideration... the élite of a comparatively civilized generation.

† **Elite, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 olyto; *fa. t.* elit. [f. OF. (*cselit*) *elit*, obs. pa. pple. of the verb *elire* to ELECT.] *trans.* To choose; to elect to office.



c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1497 Of his Degtter . . One Creusa was cald . . pat Enecas afterward elit to wed. 1461 T. DENYES in *Paston Letters*, No. 397 (1874) 11. 22 He may not of reson do so largely . . be cause he is elytad, as the Comons myght.

† **Elitrope**. *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of **HELIOTROPE**.]

Some kind of precious stone. Cf. **ELUTROPIA**.  
1609 *Will of Sir R. Lee* (Som. Hs.) Cheyne of elitrope.  
[1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirror of Stones* 97 Elitropia, or Elitropus, is a green gem. sprinkled with bloody spots.]

**Elizate** (ɛlɪˈkæt, ɛlɪˈkæt), *v.* [f. *L. elixāt*—*ppl.* stem of *elixare* to boil, stew.]

1. *trans.* To boil, seethe; to extract by boiling.  
1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies* 62 Elizate your antimonie. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 162 Its enough to elixate a few simples in water on a slow fire. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To steep (in water); to macerate.

1659 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 310 The Caput mortuum being elixated by warm water will give an Alkali. 1805 *GREGOR in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 345 The brownish-gray mass was elixated with distilled water, which dissolved nearly the whole of it.

Hence **Elizated** *ppl. a.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 The elixated ashes of divers vegetables.

**Elization** (ɛlɪˈkæt, ɛlɪˈkæt), *v.* [as if ad. *L. elixationem*, f. *elixare*: see **ELIXATE** *v.* and **ATION**.]

1. The action of boiling or stewing.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* iii. 190 Elization . . is a concoction made by a moist heat of a thing indefinitely existing in a humour. 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 113 Finally they serve to moisten the guts, that their concoction may be celebrated by elization or boiling. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 122 After elixation the water became of a turbid yellow colour with ochre.

2. Concoction in the stomach; digestion.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. 11 v. Elization, is the boiling of meat in the stomach, by the said natural heat. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 67 The rest of the powder, as it is not overcome by elixation, so it continues in a permanency of indigestion in the stomach.

† **Elixed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. elix-us* (cf. **ELIXATE**) + **ED**.]

a. Boiled; hence, refined by boiling, distilled; also *fig.* b. Macerated or steeped in water.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio & Mel.* i. Prol. The purst elixed juyce of rich conceipt. 1665 *6 Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixed or dramed Ashes.

**Elizir** (ɛlɪˈzɪr), *sb.* Forms: 4 **elixir**, 5-7 **elixar**, -er, (6) **elixer**. [a. med. *L. elixir* (cf. *Fr. elixir*, *It. elissire*, *Sp. elixir*, *Pg. elixir*), ad. Arab. *الأكسير*, *al-iksīr* (=sense 1), prob. ad. late Gr. *ἐξίριον* 'desiccative powder for wounds'.]

1. *Alchemy*. A preparation by the use of which it was sought to change metals into gold. Sometimes identified with 'the philosopher's stone'; but perh. of wider meaning, including powders, liquids, or vapours used for the same purpose. Also **elixir-stone**.  
c. 1286 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 310 The philosopher stoon, Elizir clept, we sechen fast echeon. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in *Asm.* 188 Thow must devyde thy Elizir whyte into parties two. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. ii. 205 The philosophers stone, called Alizir. 1614 *ROWLANDS Fables* Bolt 9 Fryer-Bacon . . could teach Kelley the Elizir stone. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 297 A Good Man is like the Elizir, it turns Iron into Gold. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 159 Roger Bacon sought . . a transmuting Elizir with unlimited powers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. iv. (1718) 202 True fear's the Elizir, which in days of old Turn'd leaden crosses into crowns of gold. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 She taught him Loves Elizir, by which Art, His Godhead into Gold he did convert. 1878 *BROWNING La Saetias* 51, I shall bless the kindly wretch that . . left all grace Ashes in death's stern alembic, loosed elixir in its place.  
2. A supposed drug or essence with the property of indefinitely prolonging life; imagined by the alchemists to be either identical with, or closely related to, the 'elixir' of sense 1. More fully, **elixir of life** (tr. med. *L. elixir vite*).  
[1266 *ROGER BACON Opus Minus* (Rolls Ser.) 374 Medicinam . . quam philosophi vocant Elizir . . Si lixa medicina proficiat super mille plumbi fiet . . aurum . . Et hoc est quod corpora infirma reduct ad sanitatem . . et vitam . . ultra centenarios annorum prolongabit.] 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xiii. [Mercury, sulphur, and salt]. brought into one bodie (which the Arabians call elixir) . . will be . . a medicine, etc. 1799 *GODWIN St. Leon* iv. 324 The . . secrets of alchemy and the elixir vite. 1815 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 136, I know too where the Genii hid The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid With Life's elixir sparkling high. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 318 Honey . . was, in her mind . . the true elixir vite. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 299 Though the elixir of life has never been distilled. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. ii. 1. 75 Carillo had been glad to toy with magic, and pursue the elixir of life.

b. A sovereign remedy for disease. Hence adopted as a name for quack medicines, as *Daffy's Elizir*, etc.

1631 *MASSINGER Emp. of East* iv. iv. A little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* xii. li. The best Elizir for souls drooping pain. 1681 *ASHMOLE Diary* 11 Apr., I took early in the morning a

good dose of elixir. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1679/4 Anthony Daffy, Author of the Famous Elixir Salutis. 1733 *Guardian* No. 11 (R.). The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) 1. 79 Take your glass to clear your een, 'Tis the elixir heals the spleen. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, An universal medicine . . called by way of excellence, the grand elixir. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) 11. 234 A sip of Daffy's elixir . . has proved a powerful means of grace. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* v. 144 Before he established the reputation of his . . elixir, or pill.

† 3. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. exc. Hist.*  
1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* ii. iv. 43 And bring quintessence of elixir pale Out of sublimed spirits mineral. 1673 *GREW Anat. Roots* ii. § 60 The remainder, is . . an Oleous Elixir, or extract, in the form of a Milk. 1677 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 630 The name Elixir has been given to many Infusions or Tinctures of spirituous bodies prepared in spirituous Menstruums. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot xxvii*, That elixir being in truth a curious distillation of rectified acutum.

b. *fig.* The quintessence or soul of a thing; its kernel or secret principle.

1638 *CHULLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 1 The Spirit and Elixir of all that can be said in defence of your Church and Doctrine. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 181 A distill'd quintessence, a pure elixir of mischief, pestilent alike to all. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xiv. 366 The chief elixir of its [love's] nature is founded in the excellency of a spirit that suffers for another's sake. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 311 Sometimes the rank unmitigated elixir, the family vice, is drawn off in a separate individual.

4. *Pharmacy*. (see quot.) **Elixir of vitriol**: aromatic sulphuric acid. **Paregoric elixir**: see **PARAGORIC**.

1736 *BAILEY S.V.*, An Elixir is a compound magistery, i. e. a composition of various bodies chang'd after the same manner as a single body. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 330 He ordered her . . a gargle of decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 203 Elixir of calisaya bark. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Elixir**, a preparation similar to a compound tincture. Also applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit.

5. *Bot.* **Elixir of Love**: an orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), a native of Java. Also a decoction made from the seeds of this plant.

6. *Comb.*, as **elixir-like** adj.

1631 *DRAYTON Poems* I. (1733) 201 O tears! Elixir-like turn all to tears you touch. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 165 Soft dispositions which ductile be, Elixir-like, shee makes not cleane, but new.

† **Elixir**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To distil as an elixir; to work upon as by an elixir. Also *absol.* Hence **Elizixed** *ppl. a.*, concentrated, refined. 'Also *fig.*'

1658 *LOVELACE To J. Hall Wks.* (1864) 232 Thou hast so spirited, elixir'd, we conceive there is a noble alchymy. 1661 *Toad & Spider* 200 Then in his self the lymbeck turns, And his elixir'd poyson turns. 1660 *OGNELL Elzix in Love-lace's Wks.* (1864) 289 This elixir'd medicine, For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne. 1689 *Elegy on Cleveland* in *Wks.* 277 Rich in Elizir'd Measures, and in all That could breath Sense in Airs Emphatical.

† **Elizirate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **ELIXIR** + **ATE**.]

a. *trans.* To distil; to refine by distillation. Also *absol.* b. To cleanse in general, to purify.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* Pref. 7 Every meane Apothecarie . . should well understand how to elizirate. 1654 *WESTACOTT Script. Herb.* 27 Every chymical and rational brain can elizirate such domestic vices. *Ibid.* 216 The volatile paris . . ascend to the brain and heart . . elizirating the animal spirits. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 64 By the Means of these Salts . . the Faces Alvine are the better elizirated.

Hence **Elizirated** *ppl. a.*

1657 *STARKEY Helmont's Vind.* 32r Imagining your self to be Master of these elizirated Oyls, and essencified Salts. 1670 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Ess.* 125 Graduated to so high an elizirated liquor.

† **Elizivate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs. rare*. [f. *E-pref.* + **LIXIVATE** to clear of lye.] *trans.* To clear from lixivium or lye; to refine thoroughly. Hence **Elizivate**, **Elizivate** *ppl. a.*, that has lost its lye, that has lost its essential properties. **Elizivation**, steeping in water for the sake of extracting the lye.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 70 Several Minerals . . are to the taste altogether insipid and elixivated. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 42 By the Air, the most effete and elixivated Mould comes to be repaired. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 852 Salt of Vitriol is prescribed to be made . . of an elixivate Colcothar. 1684-5 *BOYLE Min. Waters* 23 Examining these substances by . . elixivation. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 542 The Art of converting . . Wood-ashes into Pot-ash, without the . . Process of Elizivation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 6 The Artificial, are those that are extracted . . by . . elixivation.

† **Elizabeth**. *Obs.* A coin of Queen Elizabeth. 1730 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 An Elizabeth and Four Jacobus's.

**Elizabethan** (fɪˈzəbɪˈθæn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Elizabethian**. [f. **ELIZABETH** + **-AN**.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the period of Queen Elizabeth.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 Daniel, one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethan age. 1840 *CARLYLE Herods* (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era. 1889 J. W. HALLES 3 *Elizabethan Comedies in Macm. Acad.* May 61/2 He is . . meter to flog him (the pupil) when he cannot say his lesson . . a peculiar hardship to an Elizabethan teacher.

2. Of dress, furniture, architecture: In the style in vogue during the period of Queen Elizabeth. Also of language, literary form, etc.

1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 307 A large Elizabethan ruff. 1869

*Daily News* 15 Mar., In the drama 'Lady Grace,' the contrast between modern manners and Elizabethan language is rather incongruous. 1874 *PARKER Goth. Archit.* i. ii. 20 The Elizabethan style . . is a mixture of the old English and the ruder Italian of the Renaissance.

B. *sb.* A person (*esp.* a poet or dramatist) of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Chiefly *pl.*

1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov. 623/3 The murders and adulteries that . . had pleased the Elizabethans. 1882 *GROSART Spencer's Wks.* III. Intro. 62 Our Elizabethans, Lodge and Greene especially. 1884 *Athenaeum* 22 Mar. 386/2 The savage sublimity of the Elizabethans.

**Elizabethanize** (fɪˈzəbɪˈθənaɪz), [f. prec. + **-ISE**.] *trans.* To give an Elizabethan character to. Hence **Elizabethanized** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 335 A man who built himself a residence Elizabethanized upon a moderate scale.

**Elk** (ɛlk) 1. Forms: 5-7 **elke**, (6) **alke**, 6 **eloke**, 7- **elk**. See also **ALCE**. [Of obscure history: the existing word is not the normal phonetic representative of OE. *elch*, *elh* (*eolh*), and is probably ad. MHG. *elch* (:-OHG. *elaho*). The relation of the ON. *elgr* (Sw. *elg*):-type \**algi-* to the OE. and German words (:-types \**elho-*, \**elhon-*) is uncertain. The Eng. form *elke* was influenced by *L. alces*, Gr. *ἄλκη* (cf. **ALCE**), which appear only as the name of an animal living in northern Europe (app. the elk), and are probably adopted from Tent. or some other northern lang.]

1. The largest existing animal of the deer kind (*Alces alces*), inhabiting large portions of Northern Europe and of North America. The American variety is also called the Moose. (In quot. 1541 the name seems to be applied to some English species of deer.)

[a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 233 *Cervus*, *elch*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 443 *Cervus*, *elh*. *Ibid.* 2054 *Tragelaphus*, *elch*. a 900 *Leiden Gloss.*, *Danma*, *elha*.] 1486 *Sk. St. Alban* D ij b, The symplest of theis iij will see an Hynde calfe, a Fawn, a Ro, an Elke. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 It shall be lawful . . to have, exercise, and vse ther bandi-gounnes . . so that it be at no manner of deere . . or wild elche. 1555 *EVEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 905 Bisons which in theiir toonge [Swedish] they caule Elg (that is the wild ass.) 1577 *HARRISON Descrip. Eng.* i. v. (1877) ii. 29 Plowing with vres . . and alkes a thing common used in the east countries. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 169 The Elk on the contrary is most impatient of all heat. 1629 *CARR. Swinn Trav.* & Adv. xv. 28 These Tartars possesse many . . plaunes, wherein feed Elkes, Bisons, Horses . . and divers others. 1682 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 482 Those Messengers . . made report of . . people ridiing on Elks. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 82 It is known in Europe by the name of the *elk*, and in America by that of the *Moose-deer*. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* (1849) 166 They saw . . frequent gangs of stately elks. 1853 *KINGSLY Hyppia* xxii. 282 Followed by . . elks from beyond the Danube.

2. Applied to certain species of deer: e.g. to the 'Irish Elk', an extinct animal (*Cervus megaloceros*), which inhabited Ireland in prehistoric times; and to the Canadian Deer or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

1884 *MISS HICKSON Irel. in 17th C.* I. Intro. 11 Celts and Saxons being as extinct in Ireland as the ancient elk.

3. A species of antelope: the **ELAND** or **Cape-elk**.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolbert's Cape G. Hope* II. 120 The haunts of the African Elks are generally on high mountains, on good pasture grounds, and near good springs. 1786 tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 264 The Cape elk, or more properly the elk-antelope, is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel.

4. *Comb.* as **elk-skin**; also **elk-bark**, *Magnolia glauca*; **elk's-horn**, a kind of fern, *Platycerium alcicornis*; **elk-horse**, a horse employed in hunting the elk; **elk-nut**, *Hamiltonia elcifer*; **elk-tree**, *Andromeda arborea*; **elk-wood**, *Andromeda arborea* and *Magnolia macrophylla*; **elk-yard**, a kind of habitation made by the elk.

1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 330 note, The 'Elk-horn fern. 1882 J. HAROY in *Proc. Brew. Nat. Club* IX. 434 The Elk's-born fern. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 151/2 The 'elk' horses received three-quarters forage at night and a quarter forage in the morning. 1759 *HARTE Hist. Adolphus* II. 227 He wore . . an elk-skin buff-waistcoat. 1868 *Woon Homes without H.* xxxi. 612 That curious temporary habitation . . popularly termed an 'Elk-yard'.

† **Elk** 2. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 **elke** (see quots.).

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell . . any bowe of ewe of the taxse called elk, aboute the price of . . lii. s. iii. d. 1607 *COWEL Interpret.*, *Elk*, a kind of ewe to make bowes of.

† **Elk** (elk) 3. Forms: 6-7 **elke**, 7 **pl. elkys**, 7- **elk**. The Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*).

1552 *HULOET s.v. Swanne*, Some take thys to be the elk, or wild swanne. 1521 *MARKHAM Fowling* (1655) 6 Such as liue of the water and on the water, are wild Swannes or Elkes. 1674 *RAY Water Fowl* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan. 1691 . . *Local Wds.* 129 *Elkys*, Wild Geese. 1709 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Cygnus ferus*, the Elk, or Hooper, or Wild Swan. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 189 Both of these were of the common or elk species.

† **Elken**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1 [? var. of **OLHNE** to flatter.] ? To flatter, propitiate.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 163 Pái . . Honourd him with off-ryngs & elkend him fayre.

**Ell** <sup>1</sup> (el). Forms: 1-7 *eln*, 2-7 *elne*, 3-6 *ellen* (3 a nellen for an *ellen*), (4 *ellyn*, 6 *eline*), 6 *el*, 5-7 *elle*, 6- *ell*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *eln*, str. fem. = MDu. *elne*, *elle* (Du. *el*), OHG. *elina* (MHG. *elne*, mod.G. *elle*), *On. eln*, *alin* (Sw. *aln*, Da. *alen*), Goth. *aleina* (? scribal error for \**alīna*) cubit: -O<sup>TEU</sup>. \**alīnd*, whence med.L. *aleina*, It. *Osp.*, O<sup>PG</sup>. *alna*, F. *aune*. The O<sup>TEU</sup> word (a compound of which is *ELBOW*) meant originally arm or fore-arm, and is cogn. with Gr. *ἄλυν*, L. *ulina*, of same meaning.

The diversity of meanings (see below) is common to all words denoting linear measures derived from the length of the arm; cf. *Cubit* and L. *ulina*. The word *ell* seems to have been variously taken to represent the distance from the elbow or from the shoulder to the wrist or to the finger-tips, while in some cases a 'double ell' has superseded the original measure, and has taken its name.]

1. A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell = 45 in.; the Scotch = 37.2; the Flemish = 27 in. Now only *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries, the Eng. measure being obsolete.

In early use often in sing. when preceded by numerals. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 *Hwylc eower mæg . . . gepencan þæt he ge-eacigne ane elne* [950 *Lindisf.* *elne an zel enne*; 1260 *Hattun enne elne*] to hys alnesnesse. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulder 158 *Ulna*, *eln*. c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 586 So wonderlike it wex and get Dat fiftene *el* it ouer-fell. 1297 R. Glove. (1724) 429 False elnen & mesures he broyte al elne adoun. 1730 *Cursor M.* 1675 A schippe . . . Seven score ellen lang and ten. 1748 1788 *pe* flood ouer raght seven eln and mare. 1877 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 7 All merchandises . . . used to be measured with Eln or Yard. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 204 Item a Fl ell cointeyneth iii q'ts of an Eng. yarde, and y. q'ts of y<sup>e</sup> Fl ell makith an Eng. ell. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 A ellen of yowel veltch. 1542 *RECORDE GR. Artes* (1575) 207, 3 Foote and 9 Ynches make an Elle. 1597 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. iv. 88 O, here's a wit of Cheuerel, that stretches from an ynch narrow to an ell broad! 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 57 King Davids common elne contains threite seven measured inches. 1625-8 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. an. 17 (1635) 180 A monstrous Whale, whose length was . . . twenty of our Elnes. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 138 Ere long two ells of earth shall serve, whom scarce a world could satisfy. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 408, 120 Ells dantzig make 50 ells english. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 275 The ell by which their acres have been measured (called the barony ell) contains 42 inches, whereas the common ell made use of in the country is only 38 inches. 1837 *CARLYLE Pr. Rev.* II. i. ix. 58 Tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in concert.

b. *fig.* Contrasted with *inch*, *span*, etc.; *esp.* in proverbial phrase, *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: meaning that undae advantage will be taken of a slight concession.

1562 J. HURWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 78 Ye liked . . . better an Ynche of your Wyll, Than an ell of your thrieff. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilflowers* (1875) 57 Whereas shee tookt an ell of liberty before, tooke an ell afterwards. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.* *poet* ad fin. Lifes poore span Make not an ell by trifling in thy wo. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That gave but a Yard, they took an Ell. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life* 305 Have a care of taking an ell, when you have but an inch allowed you. 1793 *CANNING Ballynahinch v.* in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July. Tho' they still took an ell when we gave them an inch.

c. As a fluid measure. [Several correspondents inform us that they remember seeing the announcement 'Beer sold by the yard', on the signboards of country taverns, the reference being to the long narrow glasses about a yard high.]

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 99 For Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary Thanks freest, freshest, Faire Ellinda.

2. A measuring rod; = *ELL-WAND*. Phrase. *To measure with the long ell, with the short ell*: to measure unfairly as buyer or seller respectively.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 119 In hys right hand an elle for to measure wyth. 1580 *STURGE Arcadia* (1622) 62 The night measured by the short ell of sleepe. 1637 R. MONRO *E. p. d.* ii. 46 Sometimes the Souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the Marchants with the long ell. c1656 Bp. HALL *Soliloquies* 78 Thus spake a true Idols Priest that knew no ell, whereby to measure religion, but profit. 1763 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 85 The mercer . . . upon seeing the ladies gown . . . cut off her quantity by guess, without . . . taking his ell to measure it.

b. *Sc. King's ell*: 'Orion's belt' = *ELL-WAND* 3. *Obs.*

a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying Wks.* (1821) 118 Be the hornes, the hand-staff and the King's ell.

3. *Long ell*: a particular kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Baize, long ells, druggets, broadcloth. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 520 Fine cloths in Somersetshire, long ells at Exeter.

4. As a rendering of L. *ulina*: The larger bone of the fore-arm. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 903 The other externall branch at the middle of the Ell shooteth out a propagation from his outside. 1634 I. JOHNSON tr. *Purey's Chirurg.* vi. xxvi. 147 The Ell, or bone of the cubit . . . hath . . . two appendices.

5. *Comb.*, as *ell-broad*, *long*, *wide* adjs.; + *ell*-glass (see 1 c.); + *ell*-ridge, an old land-measure; + *ell*-yard, an ell-measure. Also *ELL-WAND*.

1476 *Plumpton Carr.* 37 The bredth of it is 'elme broode. 1606 J. F. *Mercant's Warcho.* 20 This being the last sort of Ellboard Gentish that I shall treat of at present. 1682 *Way to make Run in Harl. Misc.* I. 541 The Germans commonly drink whole tankards, and \*ell-glasses, a draught. 1832 *Tour German Prince* III. ii. 36, 1 ate a good dinner,

and then added to this \*ell-long letter. 1756 *Extract fr. MS. Let.*, Peter Guffin (aged 82 in 1756) was unacquainted with such an old measure of land as an \*Ell Ridge, but had heard it contained 60 Luggs. 1652 *COLLINGS Caveat for Prof.* iv. (1653) 25 Your 'ell-wide opinion. 1826 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 425 A pretty quaker . . . did persuade me that all-wild muslin would go as far as a yard and a half. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 210 *pe* hede of an \*elnerde *pe* large lenke *pe* hade. c1450 *Mvrc* 713 False ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond.

**Ell** <sup>2</sup> (el), *dial.* [? var. of *el*, AISLE: see *EYLING*.] A shed placed against a building; = *EYLING* 2.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 6/2, I had occasion to rebuild the ell of a dwelling-house. On removing the old ell . . . a rat's nest was found when it was joined to the main structure.

**Ellagate** (el'gät). [f. *ELLAGIC*: see -ATE 4.] A salt of ellagic acid.

1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 276 Ellagate of potassa forms brilliant pearly scales like talc. 1882 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Ellagic*. The ellagates are little known; many of them appear to be basic salts.

**Ellagic** (el'ægik). [ad. Fr. *ellagique*, f. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut: see -IC. The name *GALLIC* had been pre-occupied by another acid obtained from galls.]

*Ellagic acid*: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.); originally obtained from oak-galls; found also in beazon, whence the synonym *bezartie acid*. 1810 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 243 Ellagic acid. is a tasteless white powder, with a shade of buff. 1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 277 Ellagic acid dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid. 1882 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s. v.

**Ellamy**, var. of *E-LA-MI*, *Obs.*

+ **Ellan**, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *elan*, a. Ger. *elend*; the Ger. word has been adopted through Dn. in different sense as *ELAND*.] The Elk (*Alces malchis*). 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* I. viii. iv. 630 (Newfoundland and Nova Francia) The Ellan, Deare, Stagge, and Beare, are their game. c1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 99 Deer called Ellans as big as Oxen.

**Ellar**, *dial.* form of *ELDER* *sh.* 1, *ALDER* 1.

**Ellarn** (e, obs. form of *ELDER* *sh.* 1

**Elle**, obs. rare var. of *ILL*; ? also of *ELSE*.

**Ellebore**, -bory, obs. forms of *HELLEBORE*.

**Elleck** (el'ek). A kind of fish: the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1862 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* II. 19 The Elleck is caught on the west coast of England and Ireland at all seasons. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elleck*, the trivial name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

**Ellen**, obs. and *dial.* form of *ELDER* *sh.* 1

+ **Ellend**, *Obs.* [a. Ger. *elend*: cf. *ELAND*, *ELLAN*.] An elk.

1626 *SURFLET Country Farm* 150 The Ellend hath eares like unto an Ass.

**Elle-maid**, -maiden. A half-adoption, half-transl. of Da. *elle-pige* elf-girl.

1850 *KEIGHTLEY Fairy Mythol.* 234 The . . . Wild-women of Germany bear a very strong resemblance to the Elle-maids of Scandinavia. c1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire Seem.* xxv. Like trunk of dread Elle-maiden, haunting Germany.

+ **Ellenmas**, *Obs.* [f. *Ellen* = *Helena* + *MASS*; cf. *Christmas*, *Martinmas*, etc.] St. Helena's day; but the date intended is uncertain.

Two saints of the name were commemorated in England: 'St. Helen the virgin', perhaps the one whose day is May 22; and Helena the mother of Constantine. The latter is probably intended here; her festival is Aug. 18, but the Sarum Martyrology assigns 'Saynt Elene' to May 18, the date of her translation.

1597 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 41 About St. Ellenmas Mr. Deane keepinge Court here att Pittington. 1621 in *Navorth House*, *Bks.* (Surtees) 141 [A payment made June 8] due at the last St. Ellenmas Court, 1621.

**Eller**, obs. or *dial.* form of *ELDER* *sh.* 1, *ALDER* 1.

**Ellinge**, var. of *ELLENGE* a, *Obs.*

**Ellipse** (elips). [ad. Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, n. of action f. *ἐλλείπειν* to come short. (In the case of the ellipse regarded as a conic section the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of', as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone.)] Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson (1836); for early examples of the pl. *ellipses* see *ELLIPSIS*.

1. A plane closed curve (in popular language a regular oval), which may be defined in various ways: a. Considered as a conic section; the figure produced when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane making a smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes with the base. b. A curve in which the sum of the distances of any point from the two foci is a constant quantity. c. A curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio smaller than unity.

The planetary orbits being (approximately) elliptical, *ellipse* is sometimes used for 'orbit' (of a planet).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Ellipsis*, [The form *ellipse* is used throughout; the Gr. *elipse* has only *elipsid*.] 1835 *HUTTON Math. Dict.*, *Ellipse* or *Ellipsis*. 1842 *TENNISON Gold. Vears* 44 The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse. 1882 *LOCKYER Heavens* (ed. 2) 120 A circle seen obliquely or perspective shows the form of an ellipse. 1880 C. & L. DARWIN *Movin. Pl.* 1 Other irregular ellipses . . . are successively described.

2. *transf.* An object or figure bounded by an ellipse. Also *fig.*

1857 *BULLOCK tr. Cazaux's Midwif.* 29 The abdominal strait has been . . . compared to an ellipse. 1869 *DUNN Midw. Sky* 163 An ellipse of small stars.

3. *Gram.* = *ELLIPSIS* 2. Somewhat rare.

1843-83 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s. v. *ἔλλειψις*. 1886 *ROBY Lat. Gram.* II (ed. 5) 511 (Index).

+ **Ellipsed**, *pp.* a. *nonce-vd.* [f. *ELLIPSIS*-IS + -ED.] Characterized by ellipsis.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 148 M. H. cannot show us one place in all the Bible so ellipsed or eclipsed as to need, etc.

+ **Ellipsical**, *Obs.* rare. In 6 ellipsical. [f. *ELLIPSE* + -IC + -AL.] = *ELLIPTICAL*.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. Pref., Ellipseycal circumscribed & inscribed bodies.

**Ellipsing** (elipsin), *pp.* a. rare. [as if f. vb. \**ellips*; cf. *circling*.] Revolving in ellipses. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Moult* 173 The whole well-balanced ellipsing solar system.

|| **Ellipsis** (elipsis). Pl. ellipses (-siz). Also 7 ellipsis, 8 elleipsis, pl. ellipsises. [a. L. *ellipsis*, ad. Gr. *ἐλλειψις* see *ELLIPSE*.] 1. = *ELLIPSE*. Now rare.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* XII. xv. 376 This section is a Conical section, which is called Ellipsis. 1666 *HOBBS Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 316 If the section be an ellipsis . . . you may use the same method. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 272 The Ellipsis or Oval ABCD. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 229 The planets . . . could not possibly acquire such revolutions . . . in ellipses very little eccentric. 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* i. (1722) 14 Comets' Ellipses comen to Parabola's. 1705-30 S. GALIL in *Bibl. Topogr.* Brit. III. 47 A fine bowling-green cut into an ellipsis. 1824 *TOMLINSON tr. Arago's Astron.* 119 It had traversed . . . an ellipsis.

+ b. *attrib.* *Obs.*

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 273 These Ellipsis, or Semi-Oval Arches . . . are sometimes made over Gate-ways.

2. *Gram.* The omission of one or more words in a sentence, which would be needed to complete the grammatical construction or fully to express the sense; *concr.* an instance of such omission.

1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Paris* (1669) 67 The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called Ellipsis. a1667 *COWLEY Davidis* i. Notes (1701) 1. 368 It is an Ellipsis, or leaving something to be understood by the Reader. 1727 *Pope, Ec. Art. Sinking* 115 The ellipsis, or speech by half-words (is the peculiar talent) of ministers and politicians. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. ii. 25 Violent ellipses and inversions of language. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legit.* xviii. § 27 note. The ancient lawyers in the construction of their appellatives have indulged themselves in much harsher ellipses without scruple. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The ellipsis was now filled up with words of high import. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 212 Grammatical roughnesses or ellipses.

3. Formerly used as the name of the dash (—) employed in writing or printing to indicate the omission of letters in a word. *Obs.*

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 An Ellipsis . . . is used, when some letters in a word, or some words in a verse, are omitted; as 'The k—g' for 'the king'.

+ **Ellipsisist** (elipsist), *nonce-vd.* [f. *ELLIPSIS*-IS + -IST.] One addicted to the use of the figure Ellipsis in argument or discourse.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 42 These . . . would hold in contempt the tenuity of the ellipsists.

**Ellipsograph** (elipsograf). Cf. *ELLIPTOGRAPH*. [f. *ELLIPSE* + -GRAPH, f. Gr. *ὑπόγραφω* to write.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

**Ellipsoid** (elipsoid). [f. *ELLIPSE* + -OID.]

A. *sh.*

1. A solid of which all the plane sections through one of the axes are ellipses, and all other sections ellipses or circles. Formerly in narrower sense: A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes; now called *ellipsoid of revolution*.

a1721 *KILL tr. Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 7 The Earth must be an Ellipsoid whose Equatorial Diameter is to its Axis as  $\sqrt{289}$  to  $\sqrt{288}$ . 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 205 Ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 55 A meniscus whose convex surface is part of an ellipsoid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 281 The isothermal surfaces are ellipsoids. 1879 C. NIVEN (*title*) On the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution.

2. ? A figure approximately elliptical.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induc. Sc.* (1857) II. 59 An eccentric ellipsoid; that is a figure resembling an ellipse.

B. *adj.* = next.

1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 313 The eggs . . . are ellipsoid or oval. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 142 Styles erect or spreading, pollen ellipsoid.

**Ellipsoidal** (elipsoidäl), a. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Having the nature or shape of an ellipsoid.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xii. § 201. 344 A concave ellipsoid-al reflector. 1845 *TOWN & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 213 Some vesicles are . . . ovaloid, or ellipsoidal. 1849 *MUMFORD'S Silicaria* iii. (1867) 58 The Llandillo formation . . . rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass. 1884 *Lawn Times* 9 Feb. 267/4 The proper shape for a ceiling of a room used for public speaking (is) ellipsoidal or coved.

**Ellipsone** (elipsōn), *nonce-vd.* [f. *ELLIPSE*, on the analogy of *CYCLONE*.] A revolving storm following an elliptical instead of a circular path. 1860 *ADM. Fitz Roy in Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 354 The smaller cyclonic motions (*ellipses*).

**Elliptic** (el'ptik). [ad. Gr. ἑλλειπτικός elliptik, defective, f. ἑλλείπειν to come short : cf. ELLIPSE.] 1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 380 If the whole Area. of the Elliptic orbit be imagined to be divided into 360 equal Parts. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. xii. 262 A building of an elliptic figure. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iii. 36 All others [fences] which I had hitherto observed being elliptick. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 21 These are the steps by which we have risen to a knowledge of the elliptic motions of the planets. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calculus* vii. 190 The area of any elliptic sector. 1888 W. W. ROUSE BALL *Hist. Math.* 292 The rectification of an elliptic arc.

¶ That has an elliptic (as opposed to a circular orbit) : in quot. = 'eccentric'.

1806 MOORE *Epist.* II. i. 42 Every wild, elliptic star.

b. **Elliptic chuck**: a chuck for oval or elliptic turning; **elliptic compass(es)**, an instrument for drawing ellipses; **elliptic spring** (for carriages), a spring formed by two sets of curved plates, forming two elliptic arcs united at the ends.

c. **Comb.** In definitions of form: (Bot.) **elliptic-lanceolate**, **-oblong**, **-obovate**, **-ovate**, **-ovoid** adjs.; having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 88 Radical [leaves] \*elliptic-lanceolate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 54 Lower leaves petioled \*elliptic-oblong. 1871 417 Rhombic or \*elliptic-obovate. 1872 234 Leaves \*elliptic-ovate. 1874 40 Perygynia \*elliptic-ovoid.

2. **Elliptic integrals**: a class of integrals discovered by Legendre in 1786, so named because their discovery was the result of the investigation of elliptic arcs. **Elliptic functions**: certain specific functions of these integrals. (Formerly the term **elliptic functions** was applied to what are now called **elliptic integrals**.)

1845 Penny *Cycl.* 1st Supp. s.v. A large class of integrals closely related to and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse have received the name of Elliptic functions. 1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 8  $sn$  is a sort of sine function, and  $cn$ ,  $dn$  are sorts of cosine functions of  $u$ ; these are called Elliptic Functions. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 63 The epithet 'elliptic' applied to these integrals is purely conventional, arising from the connexion of one of them with the arc of an ellipse.

3. **Gram.** Of sentences, phrases, or style: Characterized by ellipsis; = **ELLIPTICAL** 2.

4. **quasi-sb.** (*nonce-use*.) 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 79 They were talking of parabolas and ellipses, and describing diagrams on the table with a wet finger.

Hence as combining form **Elliptico-**.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 389 Leaves. \*elliptico-lanceolate. 1883 St. James's *Gaz.* 3 Feb. 6 His style... is of the elliptico-interjectional sort.

**Elliptical** (el'ptikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1666 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 305 The cone described by the subtenue of the elliptical line. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. v. 23 They all move in Orbits, which are more or less oval, or (as the Astronomers call it) Elliptical. 1818-6 J. PRATT *Nat. Phil.* II. 285 The orbit of the fourth satellite is sensibly elliptical. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 225, I have been enabled to refer all the phenomena of the action of metals to a new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 354 In the great elliptical path of the earth the sun occupies one of these foci.

b. **Elliptical compasses**: = elliptic compasses.

† **Elliptical dial**, a small pocket-dial (Kersey). Also in Bailey 1721-1790, Chambers 1751.

c. **Comb.**

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Leaves \*elliptical-lanceolate.

2. **Gram.** Of sentences and phrases: Defective, lacking a word or words which must be supplied to complete the sense. Of style, etc.: Characterized by ellipsis.

1778 Br. LOTHW *Isaiah* (ed. 12) 313 note, It was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. 1888 WHATELY *Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop.* 284 Aristotle's Style... is frequently so elliptical as to be dry and obscure. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 (1876) 29 Production and productive are... elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced. 1884 TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441 Carlyle's violently elliptical manner.

3. Omitted by ellipsis; *nonce-use*.

1829 W. DUNCAN *Greek Test. Pref.* He has given at the foot of the page... many of the principal elliptical words.

**Elliptically** (el'ptikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an elliptical manner.

1. **Gram.** With use of ellipsis.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym. Intro.* 22 Almost every word is put elliptically. 1856 DOWE *Litig. Chr. Faith* i. 1. § 2. 39 [Certain sciences] use... elliptically, the Syllogism. 1872 In the form or after the manner of an ellipse.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 229 Light polarised + 45° is elliptically polarised.

**Ellipticalness**, *rare*. [f. ELLIPTICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being elliptical.

1681 H. MORE *Fax. Dan.* App. iii. 300 According to the Ellipticalness of the Apocalyptic style.

**Ellipticity** (el'pti-siti). [f. ELLIPTIC + -ITY.] Elliptic form; degree of deviation (of an orbit, etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from sphericity.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 84 [In] the case of beds supposed of the same ellipticity... I have taken greater care. 1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 109 Its deviation from the circular form, arising from so very slight an ellipticity. 1864 *Athenium* No. 1926. 4042 The ellipticity of Mars. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Log.* xxxiii. (1880) 291 An orbit of slight ellipticity.

b. As a measurable quantity.

The ellipticity of a spheroid (e.g. of the figure of a planet) is expressed by some mathematicians as the ratio of the difference of the axes to the major axis, and by others as the ratio of this difference to the minor axis. (With reference to orbits this mode of expressing ellipticity is not used; see ECCENTRICITY 3.)

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 77 The diminution of the gravity having been found greater than  $\frac{1}{233}$ , the ellipticity or difference of diameters ought to be less than that fraction. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 361 The ellipticity of the earth... has been found to be  $\frac{1}{233}$ . 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Its ellipticity... means the proportion between the difference of the two axes... of an ellipse, and the greater of them.

**Elliptograph** = **ELLIPSOGRAPH**.

1855 *Ency. Brit.* (ed. 8) s.v. [A description of the instrument.] † **Elliptoides**. *Obs.* Also 8 **elliptoides**.

[Badly f. **ellipt** (cf. ELLIPTIC) + mod. L. **-oides**: see -OID.] An infinite ellipse.

1731 BAILEY, **Elliptoides**. 1796 HUTTON *Nat. Dict.*, **Elliptoides**, an infinite or indefinite Ellipsis, defined by the indefinite equation  $ay^2 + bx^2 = a^2x^2$  when  $m$  or  $n$  are greater than  $r$ .

¶ **Ellops** (el'ops). *Obs.* in actual use. [a. Gr. ἑλλοψ or ἑλλοψ, the name of a fish and of a serpent. (The variants ELAPS and ELORS are used in mod. zoological Latin in different senses.)]

1. A kind of serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 526 Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

2. A kind of fish mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 266 The Lamprey in Sicilie: the Ellops at Rhodes, and so forth of other sorts of fishes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. 299 The Ellops or Scorpion. 1775 ASM. *Ellops*, a fish affording delicious food which some think to be the surgeon of the moderns. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 110 Spends all his substance on stewed ellops-fish.

**Ellore**, *obs.* f. **ELDER** *sb.* (the tree).

**Ell-rake**, *dial.* Also **elld-rake**, **eller-rake**. [Derivation uncertain; cf. **ELCROOK**; the writers of the Chesh. and Shropsh. glossaries suggest **heel-rake**. Halliwell gives also 'Ellock-rake', a small rake for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*] A large rake with curved iron teeth, drawn behind the raker.

1879 *Shropsh. Wort-bk.* (E. D. S.) Ellrake, eldrake. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Ell-rake, eller-rake.

**Ell-wand** (el'wond). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **elwand**, **eliewande**, **elwonde**, *Sc.* **elnewande**, 7-9 **elwand**. [f. **ELL** + **WAND**.]

1. A measuring rod, an ell-measure: sometimes used for 'yard-measure'.

[1403 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* II. 34 Ipse Johannes cepit quendam elwand, et ipsam percussit super capud, 7 a 1500 tr. *Leges Burgorun Scocie* xviii. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may hafe in his hous... an elwand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfit age, quhen he... can... measure claith (with ane elwand). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i. An elwand fills his hand, his bait mean. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 304 Beating time with his elwand on the point of his shoe.]

† 2. The larger of the bones of the fore-arm; = **ULNA**. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Para.* 139 Elle wande [P. elwonde.] *ubia*.

3. *Sc.* The group of stars called Orion's Belt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* viii. Prolog. 153 The son, the seven stiers, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and the thridis hufe. 1872 *Howe Tales & St.* IV. 29 King's Elwand (now foolishly termed the Belt of Orion).

**Elm** (elm), *sb.* Forms: 1 elm, 5-7 **elms**, 9 **dial. elem**, **ellum**, et **ipsum** percutit super capud, 7 a 1500 tr. *Leges Burgorun Scocie* xviii. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may hafe in his hous... an elwand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfit age, quhen he... can... measure claith (with ane elwand). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i. An elwand fills his hand, his bait mean. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 304 Beating time with his elwand on the point of his shoe.]

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1. The name of well-known trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, esp., in England, the Common or Small-leaved Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), a tree having rough, doubly serrated leaves, flowers nearly sessile, the fruit oblong, deeply cloven and glabrous; in Scotland, the Witch or Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) or the Cork-barked Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*); in U.S. the White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

1800 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 52 Eft genim elmes rinde, gebærn to ahsan. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xli. 19, I shal sette in desert fyrr tree and vlm and box together. 1440 *Promp. Para.* 138 Elm, tre, ulmus. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 Two other bowes, of ashe, elme, wyche, hasyll or other wood mete for the same. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. vii. D vj, Our citizen is now a Corridon. He trimmes his ulmes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv. § 6 The Elm delights in a sound, sweet and fertile Land. 1750 *Gray Elegy* iv, Beneath those

rugged elms, that yew tree's shade. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 224 Few persons know that the Elm has any flower. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 The inner bark of the Elm is slightly bitter and astringent. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv. 58 Rock'd the full foliaged elms. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Logs from the 'Settler's ellum'. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Elem*, the elm. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ellum*, an elm.

2. With distinguishing epithets, denoting the above-named and other species of the genus *Ulmus*: Broad-leaved Elm, *Ulmus latifolia* or *montana*; Chichester Elm, also called American Elm, *Ulmus americana*; Witch or Wych Elm, *Ulmus montana*. Also Yoke Elm, the HORNB-DEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 423 The Broad-Leaved Elm... 60-80 feet high, with rugged bark. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Chichester Elm... is variously known as the Huntingdon, Scampston, or unfortunately as the American Elm.

3. *fig.* with reference to the practice of training vines on elms.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 179 Thou art an Elme my husband, I a Vine. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 2 Subverting the Protestant Religion, together with the Subjects Liberty, (the Elme of that Vine).

4. The wood of these trees.

1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 261 Elm is another tough and strong species of wood.

5. **Comb.**, chiefly *attrib.*, as **elm-dresser**, **-plank**, **-shadow**, **-tree**, **-wood**; **elm-embosomed**, **-encircled** adjs.; **elm-balm**, the fluid contained in elm-galls; **elm-gall**, the gall produced on the different species of elm by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*; **elm-pipe**, the trunk of an elm hollowed for use as a drain or water-pipe.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 42 Galls are also produced on the leaves by the puncture of a cynipis, and each gall contains some drops of liquid, which has been called 'elm balm'. 1596 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 578 'Elm dresser' 20. 1839 CLOUGH *Poems* II. 11 Field and wood And \*elm-embosomed spire. 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* Ode vii, Or orange, or \*elm-encircled farm. 1733 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* II. App. Where \*elm-pipes lay underground. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 173 An Oak plank, or \*Elm plank. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Haunted House*, Where the deep \*elm shadows fall. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 169 b, The leaves, the boughes, and the bark of the \*elm tree, have a binding vertue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 52/1 The Elm Tree is of some called All-Heart. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Engl.* II. 387 Her body was... thrown into a common chest of elm tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 57 Enormous elm-tree-boles did stoop and lean Upon the dusky brushwood underneath their broad curved branches.

**Elm**, var. of **HELM** *sb.* and *v.* *dial.*

† **Elmawes**. *Obs. rare* = 1.

1500 *Voc.* In Wv. Wölcker 591 *Lameres*, anglise elmawes.

**Elmen** (el'men), *a.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **elmyn**, (6-7 **elming**), 5-9 **elmin**, 5- **elmen**.

[f. **ELM** + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elm-tree.

1494 FABYAN *Vil.* 585 They were hanged vpon an elmyn tree. 1599 T. MIOUET *Silkwormes* 56 Tender Elming bud May... be given in steede of foode. 1607 TORSSELL *Foote-f. Beasts* 301 Let him feed upon... Elming boughs. 1676 *Boissell* *Plant.* 402 Planted about it many Elmen-trees. 1807 CRABBE *Dial Justice*, We slept beneath the elmyn tree. 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* II. xxvii, Leaning against the elmyn tree. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visious Eng.* 21 The elmen leaf Thin'd into gold, and fell.

2. Made of the wood of the elm-tree.

1466 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* 323 Item, for lx. fete of elmen bower, xx.d. 1648 *Bury Will* (1850) 209 A great chest of elming bower.

3. Composed of elm-trees.

1876 *World No.* 106. 19 The elmen bowers are in their prime of foliage.

**Elmes**, **elmsie**, **elmys**, *obs.* ff. **ALMS**, q.v.

**Elmy** (el'mi). [f. **ELM** *sb.* + -y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or abounding in elms.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 206 The sandy soil Of elmy Ross. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 5 The summer breeze Moves o'er the elmy vale. 1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1839) XLV. 225 We have elmy hedges. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* I. 4 The old palace that stands blinking its sleepy windows across elmy vistas.

† **Elne**, **e'len**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *ellen* (gen. *elnes*) corresponds to OS. *ellen*, *ellien*, OHG. *ellan*, *ellen*, *ellin*, Goth. *aljan* str. neut.; ON. *eljan*, *eljun* str. fem. (Icel. *elja* wk. fem.)] = OTeut. types \**aljan*, *aljan*.

Strength, courage (also, in OE., zeal); in *Theol.* strength vouchsafed, comfort, grace.

*Beowulf* 602 Ac ic him geata seal Eafod and ellen un-geara nu gube gebodan. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 (Bosw.) Fewer creaturas, para is an warscipe, ofer meungun, briddes is ellen. 1200 *Guthlac* 264 Wes Guplac on elne strong. 1225 *Ancre R.* 106 Vor se schuldere weneo bet God, our ouwer holi lue, sende cu his grace and his elne. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Ah monnes elne is miche wurd. 1240 *Urekin* in *Coll. Hom.* 185 We... bugghe worldes foure, wip mont sort teone, and elne of monnes speche. 1874 *Hwa se euer haueð longe wone of gastliche elne.*

Hence **E'lenas** *a.* [see -LESS], powerless.

1200 *Ysida* 393 (Gr.) Ic geomor sical secan oðerne ellenesran campian. 1200 *Orniun* 1098 I'll mecenece is ellenes Wipburenn hersummenne.

† **E'lene**, *v.* *Obs.* *eliane* = OHG. *ellinôn*, ON. *elna*, Goth. *aljanôn* = OTeut. \**aljanôjan*, f.



\**aljano-m*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To strengthen, hearten, comfort.

*a 1225 Amer. R.* to Gon & iseon swuch & elnen ham & helpen mid fode of holi lore. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1374 As men droh ham to hare dead, þa. elneþe be oðre. *a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 215 Ich wot þet þu wult senden me þene holi gost to elnen me.

*Elne*, obs. var. of *ELL*.

† **Elning**. *Obs.* [OE. *elhung*, f. *elnian*, *ELNE* v.: see -ING.] Comfort, grace.

*a 1240 Ureusun in Cott. Hom.* 185 Min ihesu lues louerd þu beoðest us þin elning [printed elming]. *Ibid.* 201 þu beoðest þin elning.

† **Elocation**. *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. \**elocā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *elocāre*, lit. to place out, f. *ē out* + *locāre* to place.]

1. Removal from a person's control.  
*1649 Bp. Hall Cases Consc.* (1650) 294 When the child by former election shall be out of the Parents disposing.  
2. fig. Alienation (of mind), ecstasy.

*a 1619 FOTHERBY Aethom.* i. v. § 1 (1622) 30 In all Poesie there must be .an elocation, and emotion of the minde.

**Elocular** (elɒkʊlə), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *ē out* + *locul-us* small cell + -AR.] Without partitions or loculi.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Elocution** (elɒkjuːʃən). *Forms*: 6 elocucion, -sion, -syon, eloquution, 6- elocution. [ad. L. *elocution-em*, n. of action f. *eloqui* to speak out: cf. *ELOQUENCE*.]

Sense 1 is identical with the meaning of *elocutio* as used by Roman rhetoricians. Sense 4, which has been evolved from the etymology without regard to Latin usage, corresponds to what the Romans expressed by *præsentatio*.

† 1. Oratorical or literary expression of thought; literary 'style' as distinguished from 'matter'; the power or art of appropriate and effective expression. *Obs.*

*1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.* xi. i. Elocucion with the powre of Mercury. The matir enorneth right well facundously. *1553 T. Wilson Rhet.* 4 Elocucion is an applying of apte wordes ad sentences to the matter founde out to confirme the cause. *1586 WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Why should we think so basely of this? rather then of her sister, I meane Rhetoricall Elocucion. *1634 HAOINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 11 How unhappie soever I may be in the elocution, I am sure the Theme is worthy enough. *1681 NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 267 A Person of good Learning and Elocution. *1731 BAILEY vol. II. Elocution*, with Rhetoricians) consists in apt expression, and a beautiful order of placing of words. *1844 LINGARD Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Your...acquaintance with those forms of elocution in which it is expressed.

† *b. concr.* A mode of expression. *Obs.*

*a 1679 HOBBS Rhet.* (1840) 492 Elocutions are made decent: 1. By speaking feelingly... 2. By speaking as becomes the person of the speaker, etc.

† 2. Eloquence, oratory; *concr.* in *pl.* harangues.

*1593 NASHE Christ's T.* 394, How shall I arme myne elocution. *1631 MASSINGER Emp. East* i. 1, She'll tire me with Her tedious elocutions. *1635 NAUNTON Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 45 She began to be taken with his elocution. *1649 MILTON Eikon.* 247 To sit in the constancie of any wise man is above the genius of his cleric elocution. *1715-20 FORD Hist. 283* When he speaks, what elocution flows! *1793 COWPER Iliad* ix. 549 Both elocution and address in arms.

3. Oral utterance; way or manner of speaking. Now only with some notion of 4.

*1623 Cockerham, Elocution*, vterence. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 747 Whose taste... Gave elocution to the mute. *1754 RICHIARSON Grandison* (1782) II. xxix. 274 He had a lively and easy elocution. *1794 GOWIN Cal. Williams* 18 For this Mr. Tyrrel was indebted to a boisterous and overbearing elocution. *1795 BURKE Let. Wks.* VII. 371 You have a natural, fluent, and unforced elocution. *1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. ii. § 7 The clear and vigorous elocution of useless and senseless words.

4. The art of public speaking so far as it regards delivery, pronunciation, tones, and gestures; manner or style of oral delivery. Also *attrib.*

*1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Elocution*, good vterence of speech. *1678 PHILLIPS, Elocution*, proper Speech, handsome utterance. *1739 CHAMBER AGEL* (1756) I. 87 True theatrical elocution. *1815 SCOTT Guy R.* xxxvii. I... served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocution. *1864 SUT. Rev.* 13 Dec. 879/1 The worst of the other system, that of boarding-schools and 'elocution-masters', is that, etc.

**Elocutionary** (elɒkjuːʃənəri), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

*1846 POE Wks.* (1864) III. 40 The elocutionary... value of her programmes. *1882 Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Newdegate, with great... elocutionary effect, read the letter. *1884 Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/4 Dr. Parker's elocutionary gifts added to the strong impression which it made.

**Elocutionist** (elɒkjuːʃənɪst), *[f. ELOCUTION + -IST.]* One who practises the art of elocution; a proficient in the art of elocution.

*1847 CRAIG.* *1860 Daily News* 17 Dec., Mr. Bengough is a good elocutionist. *1875 WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 283 The... variations of tone which the skilled elocutionist uses.

**Elocutionize** (elɒkjuːʃənɪz), *v.* [f. *ELOCUTION + -IZE.*] *intr.* a. To make use of florid or eloquent language. b. To speak or read in public.

*a 1849 POE Wks.* (1864) III. 252 The author proceeds... to elocutionize. *1883 Homiletic Monthly* Aug. 661 The two tasks (of a preacher)... writing and elocutionizing.

**Elocutive** (elɒkjuːtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [as if ad. L. \**elocutiv-us*, f. *eloqui*: see *ELOCUTION*.]

*A. adj.* That is concerned with utterance or eloquence. *B. sb.* An utterance.

*1627 FELTHAM Resolves* II. xlviii. (1677) 254 Though

Preaching in it's elocutive part he but the conception of Man. *1821 New Monthly Mag.* II. 41 Mr. Manager... went through the appealing elocutions of dumb show.

**Elocutory**, *a. rare* -1. [ad. L. *elocutōri-us* pertaining to oratorical expression.] That pertains to elocution; elocutionary.

*1817 Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 448 Dr. Carey has... in forwardness, an elocutory edition of Thomson's Seasons.

† **Eloge**. [a. Fr. *loge*, ad. L. *elogium* (see *ELOGIUM*).] Now treated as Fr.: pronounced (elɒʒ).]

† 1. An expression of praise or commendation; an encomium. *Obs.*

*c 1566 NUCE tr. Seneca's Octavia* i. iii. That woman might shal have alwaye This eloge yet. *1693 J. BEAUMONT On Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 55 The Author here gives us an Elog on Mountains. *1764 WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 128 The eloge which the noblest of poets gives me. *a 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus.* III. iv. 287 Pere Mersenne... has given us an... eloge of him. *1802 Edin. Rev.* i. 23 The latter member of this eloge would not be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse.

2. A funeral oration; a discourse in honour of a deceased person, e.g. that pronounced by a newly-elected member of the French Academy upon his predecessor.

*c 1725 ATTERBURY Epist. Corr.* I. (1783) 179, I return you, Sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, The secretary of the royal academy of sciences in Paris composes the eloges of such members as die. *1861 G. WILSON & GEORGE E. Forbes* xv. 553 Pronouncing the Elog of his old master into whose place he now ascends!

† **Elogist**. *Obs.* [f. *ELOGE* + -IST.] 'One who pronounces a panegyric' (Todd).

*a 1639 WORTON Rem.* (1685) 366 She did not want a passionate Elogist, as well as an excellent Preacher [for her funeral sermon].

† **Elogium**. *Obs.* [L. *elogium* a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone; this word and its mod. forms seem to have been confused with *EULOGIUM*, *EULOGY*.]

1. An explanatory inscription.

*a 1669 STURLINGF. Sermon* I. viii. (R.) The elogium of his cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

2. = *ELOGY* 2-4.

*1590-6 LAMORDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 253 Where he bestoweth this honourable Elogium upon him. *1683 D. A. Art Converse* 54 Let your Elogium be always within the circumference of common sense. *a 1764 DOOLEY Art Preach.* 99 In elogiums, 'tis the art, With plain simplicity to win the heart. *a 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 166 Positively... will... meet with their names and elogiums.

† **Elogy**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *elogie*. [Anglicized form of *prec.*]

1. An explanatory inscription, esp. on a monument or a portrait. Cf. *ELOGIUM* 1.

*1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. 13 Many personages... deserve better than dispersed report, or barren Elogies. *1645 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 209 The effigies of the several Dukes, with their Elogies. *1658 J. BURBURY Hist. Christina Q. Sweden* 42 In several pastboards hung their elogies. *1663 COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 47 His Statue or Picture, with an Elogy under it, shall be placed in the Gallery.

2. A brief summary of a person's character; a characterization; usually in favourable sense, a eulogy, expression of praise.

*1612 DRAVTON Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 70 But for Arthur you shall best know him in this elogie. This is that Arthur, etc. *1639 EARLE Microcosm.* liii. (Arb.) 87 No man... comes off more with the elogie of a kind Gentleman. *1638 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 12 One Stokes... did... set forth a pretty book, which was published, with many witty elogies before it. *1681 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Elogie, a report in praise or dispraise of a thing. *1704 EARL CROMARTY Sp. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 An Elogie or Panegyric on Her Majesty. *1740 JOHNSON Blake Wks.* IV. 369 We must then admit, amidst our elogies and applauses.

3. A biographical notice (usually of a deceased person).

*1644 MILTON Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 291 Jacobus Verheiden... in his Elogies of famous Divines. *1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 217 As Paulus Jovius hath delivered in his Elogie of learned men. *1654 C. STAYLTON Herodian* 74 Of such before as writ his Acts or Elogie, Some Records doe unto this day remain.

4. A funeral oration.

*1677 Govt. Venice* 197 His Funerals are kept in the Church of St. Mark; and his Elogy pronounced in presence of the Senat. *1689 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 296 She... had her obsequies celebrated... by a solemn procession, and elogy of all the witness of that renowned city.

† **Elohim** (elɒˈhɪm, -hɪm). Also 7 *elohym*. [Heb. *אֱלֹהִים* *elohim*, pl. of *אֱלֹה* god, but often construed as sing. with sense 'God' or 'a god'.] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods.

*1605 TIMME Quersit.* i. ii. 7 That Elohim... Who moved upon the waters. *1715 KERSEY, Elohim*, one of the names of God in the bible. *1862 STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1871) I. i. 19 Abraham saw that all the Elohim were meant for God.

† *b. trans.* in allusion to the supposed use of the word in certain passages of the Bible to denote earthly potentates. (This interpretation is now abandoned, exc. in the ironical passage *Ps.* lxxxi. 6.)

*1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor.* 19. He who... sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of... elohims of the earth.

**Elohmic** (elɒhˈmɪk), *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Of passages in the Hebrew scriptures: Character-

ized by the use of the word *Elohim* instead of the word *Yahveh*. See next.

*1871 F. BOLTON Delitzsch on Ps.* III. 172 Two Elohimic fragments brought together. *1882-3 SCHAEFF Relig. Enzycl.* III. 1954 The Elohimic psalms.

**Elohist** (elɒˈhɪst). [f. *ELOHIM* + -IST.] The name given by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Elohim* as the name of God instead of *Yahveh* (popularly written *Jehovah*). See *JEHOVIST*, *YAHVIST*.

*1862 H. J. ROSE Bunsen* 77 Ilgen imagined two Elohist, and one Jehovist. *1882-3 SCHAEFF Relig. Enzycl.* II. 1043/4 Amended by a younger Elohist and a Jehovistic editor.

**Elohistic** (elɒhɪˈstɪk), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the *ELOHIST*; characterized by the use of *ELOHIM* instead of *Yahveh*: see *prec.*

*1841 RYLAND Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) 331 In some passages of the Elohist part... Elohim must stand under all circumstances. *1863 JOHANNES LAICUS Anti-Celtus* i. The Jehovistic passages taken by themselves require the Elohist part to connect them. *1881 W. R. SMITH Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 197 The Elohist collection (of psalms)... was formed after the time of Ezra.

**Eloin, eloign** (flɒɪn), *v.* *Forms*: 6 eloine, eloygn, 6-7 esloygn (e, eloygn, 7 esloign, elloigne, 7-9 eloine, 6- eloin, 8- eloign. [a. AF., OF. *esloigner* (Fr. *éloigner*) to remove to a distance: cf. *L. exlongare, elongare* to remove to a distance (see *ELONG* v.).] In English law-Latin *elongare* is used in the various senses defined below.]

I. *gen.* (Sometimes *transf.* from the legal use.)

† 1. To remove to a distance, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

*1535 Goodly Primer*, O bone Jesu wipe clean away that eloineth me from thee. *1575 Brieff Disc. Troub. France* 158 They shall be eloygned from us that would gladly succor the poore. *1624 FISHER in F. White Repl. Fisher* 448 Their spirit being eloygned... from the contagion of the bodie. *1636 ABF. J. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 205 If the Table be so far eloygned from the people. *1693 COGAN tr. Pius's Voy.* xxix. (1693) 115 Leastwise labour to eloinighy minde from the vanities of the Earth. *1692 Christ Exalted* § 127. 98 Thou hast eloygned, or cast me far away.

*b. refl.* To take oneself off, abscond; to retire to a distance, seclude oneself (*from*). *Now rare.*

*1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 If any person... eloine... himselfe within any parte of this realm. *1575 TURBET, Ek. Veneris* 135 The harte... eloynging him self from the houndes. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 20 For now worldly cares himselfe he did eloyne. *1665 FULLER Worthies Linc.* ii. 162 If... you should eloinye your self by residence there from those employments. *1818 COLERIDGE Rem.* (1836) I. 223 The artist must... eloin himself from nature. *1858 HOGG Shelley* II. 402 He eloined himself, and evaded pursuit.

II. *spec. in Law.*

2. *trans.* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction of the court or of the sheriff.

*1558 Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21. § 25 If... his goods or chattels be so eloynd. *1682 LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 His lordship had eloined the body of... Henrietta. *1768 BACKSTROM Comm.* III. 129 The sheriff may return that he is eloined. *1796 J. ANSTREY Pleader's Guide* (1803) 48 Content his person to eloin. *1809 TOMLINS Law Dict.* s. v., If such as are within age be eloined.

3. To remove, carry off, send away (property).

*1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 If such best should be eloynd. *1714 Sir W. SCROGG Courts Let* (ed. 3) 78 If one eloiny my Goods that are not distrainable by Law. *1823 New Monthly Mag.* VII. 518 Many a tale of plundered flocks... and eloined cattle.

4. To divert (money) from its proper use.

*1640 Prerog. Parl. in Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 239 The rents, profits, and reveues of this realm... are so much... eloined.

† **Eloinate, eloignate**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *éloigner* (see *prec.*) + -ATE.] *trans.* = *prec.*

*1642 HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 56 Nor is some vulgar Greek so farre adulterated, and eloinated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin. *1847 CRAIG, Eloinate*, to remove.

**Eloiner** (flɒɪnɪə), *Latv.* [f. *ELOIN* + -ER; after AF. *esloineour*.] One who cloins.

*1865 NICHOLS Britton* I. 67 Our Justices can convict the eloiners of malice.

† **Eloinment, eloignment**. *Obs.* Also 7 *esloiment*, 8 *eloignment*. [a. AF. *esloignement*, Fr. *éloignement*: see *ELOIN* and -MENT.]

1. Removal to a distance.

*1678-96 PHILLIPS, Eloinment*, a removing a great way off. *1847 in CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

2. a. The space or distance between one object and another. b. Distance, in the sense of the distant part or background of a scene or of a picture.

*a 1670 HACKER Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 92 The sun... appears to us no bigger than a platter... because of that eloignment... between our eyes and the object. *1715-20 PORE Iliad* I. 291 In the eloignment we behold Jupiter in golden armour.

3. *fig.* Remoteness in feeling or taste (*from*).

*a 1763 SHENSTONE Est.* 146 He discovers an eloignment from vulgar phrases.

† **Eloime**. *Obs. rare* -o. (See *quot.*)

*1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eloime*, a name given by some authors to orpiment.

† **Elong**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 5 *elongo*, 5-7 *olongo*, 6-7 *elong*. [ad. late L. *elongare* to remove to a distance, f. *ē out* + *longē* far away.

Sense 1 of this word, and the ordinary modern sense of *ELONGATE*, show that the L. word was sometimes taken as

f.  $\frac{2}{3}$  + long-us long. The form *elonge* is due to the influence of the equivalent Romanic form: see *ELON*.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, lengthen.

c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* u. 79 Elonge eke as the liketh best this lande.

b. To retard, delay; to retard the growth of.

c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 632 Premature of yf that the list elonge [muturam scium vix serotinum succer]. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* I. 57 Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat, Elonging joyfull day with her sad note.

2. To remove, separate, cause to wander away from. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *fig.* To set free (from trouble or grief).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 b, I have found and felte my self elonged . . of all my sorowes. 1541 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 55 By seas, and hills elonged from thy sight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 539 Doth not too much elonge . . us from our . . principles. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 Ane beast that is elonged, and wavered away from his maister.

3. *intr.* To go far away. *rare*—o.

1598 FLORIO, *Allontanare*, to elonge, to go farre off.

**Elongate** (*ĕlɔŋgət*, *ĕlɔŋgət*), *v.* [f. late L. *elongat*-pp. stem of *elongare*: see *prec.*]

†1. *trans.* To remove, set at a distance (*from*). c1540 BOORNE *The boke for to Lerne Bja.*, Let the common howse of esement be . . elongatyd from the howse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to remove afar off. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Elongate*, to remove or carry a great way off.

2. *intr.* †a. *gen.* To depart, move away or recede from (*obs.*). b. *spec.* in *Astronomy*: To recede apparently from the sun or a fixed point in the celestial sphere; said, e.g., of a star or a planet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 63 But elongating from the coast of Brasilia toward the shore of Africa it [the south point] varyeth Eastward. 1775 ASH, *Elongate*, to go off to a distance.

3. *trans.* To lengthen, draw out, prolong.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* VIII. 107 It [spinal marrow] is . . a portion of the brayne elongated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to prolong. 1793 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 9 Time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motion of the heart. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 217 The mode of elongating a goat's back by means of a spit. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii, Having thus elongated and emphasized the word.

4. *Bot. (intr.)* To grow or increase in length; to be lengthy; to have a slender or tapering form.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 340 The wood between the bunch and the next leaf below, has ceased to elongate. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 128 The minutest Fibres both expand and elongate with facility. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 *Linnaria repens* . . Racemes elongating. Hence *Elongating ppl. a.*, that elongates.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 422 The patent elongating socket.

**Elongate** (*ĕlɔŋgət*), *a.* [formed as *prec.*] Lengthened, prolonged, extended; esp. in *Bot.* and *Zool.* that is long in proportion to its breadth; that has a lengthened, slender, or tapering form.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 196 Lip elongate . . narrowing towards the point. 1847 HARRY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5, 235 The remaining five forming an elongate club. 1860 GOSSE *Rept. Nat. Hist.* 336 Immense unrecognised creatures of elongate form roam the ocean. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 103 Peduncles elongate.

Hence as combining form *Elongato-*, in various zoological terms, as *elongato-conical*, -ovate, -triangular *adjs.*, that has the form or outline of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 276 Ridges small, acute, sometimes elongato-conical. 1852 — *Crust.* II. 932 Hand, elongato-ovate. *Ibid.* I. 483 Beak lamellar, elongato-triangular.

**Elongated** (*ĕlɔŋgətəd*, *ĕlɔŋgətəd*), *pp. a.* [pa. pple. of *ELONGATE v.*]

1. Made longer; drawn out or extended to an unusual or unnatural length.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleria* III. 83 O'er all her Limbs were seen Th' elongated papillae of the skin. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. vi. 217 An elongated maxim of Rochefoucault's. 1861 READE *Clouster & H.* I. 251 He stood transfixed . . sudden horror in his elongated countenance. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson *T. Vishnu-furāna* V. 68 [Bhishma] is the elongated form of Bhishma. 1884 *Times* weekly ed. 26 Sept. 6/3 The lover of elongated faces.

2. That is excessively long in proportion to its breadth, as if drawn out or extended.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 Two of these edges . . present anteriorly an elongated surface. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 305 One . . has an elongated snout. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* III. 13 The stem . . consists more or less of elongated cells. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 The heart, an elongated tube.

**Elongative** (*ĕlɔŋgətīv*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *ELONGATE* + *-IVE*.] That tends to elongate or lengthen out: see *quot.*

1856 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII. 591 A hope, that the expedient . . adopted by the elongative class of commentators, ancient and modern . . may never more be resorted to.

**Elongation** (*ĕlɔŋgətɪən*). Also 4 *elongation*. [ad. late L. *elongationem*, n. of action f. *elongare*: see *ELONGATE*.]

1. *Astr.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from some relatively fixed point; in mod. usage, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Take the heiest altitude . . of any sterre fix . . & tak his nethere elongacion. 1540 *Dyfferece of Astron.* Aiiib, Of sygnes, and of theyr elonga-

tions. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 31 8 is in his greatest elongation or distance from the ☉. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 237 The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out near her greatest Elongation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mar. Sc.* iii. (1856) 35 We saw her [Venus] to the form of a crescent, resembling exactly the moon at the same elongation. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 76 In the morning . . its maximum western elongation attains the same value.

†b. The difference in motion between the swifter and the slower of two planets, or the quantity of space whereby the one has overgone the other.

1747-51 in CHAMBERS.

†c. The difference between the true place and the geocentric place of a planet. *Obs.*

1796 in HUTTON.

†2. Removal to a distance, departure, recession; hence, remoteness; also *fig. Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Elongation*, putting far off. 1639 J. SYMONDS in Spurgeon *Treas. Div. Ps.* xxxviii. 9 Ofttimes there is a frustration of our desires, or an elongation of the things. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politic.* Those who designed his elongation & further removal from Court. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 5 That vulgar error, that it's [the Sun's] elongation [is] the reason of extremity of cold. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 The Dis-appearance of those Stars may be ascribed to their Elongation from . . our Eyes. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Essay on Reason* 140 In its utmost Elongation or Removal from him.

†b. *Astron.* The removal of a planet to its furthest distance from the sun; aphelion.

1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1789 SNEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 The same disappointment . . with respect to the approaching elongation in September.

3. The action or process of elongating, lengthening out, or extending.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 42 This Motion of Elongation of the Fibres. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 142 What overturns this whole system of analogical elongation . . is a discovery . . that Lennep contributed a hint. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 277 This decided tendency to elongation of the boughs on the lee-side. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 80 The figure will undergo most curious elongations and contractions. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 There is also an elongation of the anterior portion of the jaws.

†4. *Surgery.* a. 'An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 480 Those Elongations which are the effect of an Humour soaking upon a Ligament . . making it liable to be stretch. 1715 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in CRAIG.

5. The state of being elongated or lengthened. *concr.* That which is elongated; an extended space, a continuation, a part produced.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleria* III. 83 note, His skio was . . grown over with an horny excrescence called by the Naturalists the Elongation of the papillae. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 29 To prove the truth of my theory respecting that [the poles'] elongation. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 299 If these elongations were to be situated at a distance from the neck of the bladder. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 61 But when on this boarded elongation it falls to my lot to say a good thing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 282 The elongation of the image. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 His morality . . is a mere elongation of law.

**Elonge**, var. of *ALLONGE v.* and *sb.* 1

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, *Elonge*, to stretch forward the right Arm and Leg, and to keep a close Left-foot. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1796) 95 Other Masters . . maintain . . that he will Elonge or Stretch, as far this Way, as when his Foot is couched to one side. *Ibid.*, Which certainly shortens his Elonge.

†**Elonging**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ELONG v.* + *-ING* 1.] (See *quot.*)

1611 FLORIO, *Allontananza*, an elonging or farre distance.

**Elope** (*ĕlɔp*). Also 6 *ellope*. [In AF. (14th c.) *aloper*, perh. f. ME. *\*alopein*, pa. pple. of *\*alapein* (f. A-*pref.* 4 + LEAP) = MDn. *ontloppen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away; cf. OE. *utthlapan*, the technical word for the 'escaping' of a thief. The assumed ME. *\*alope* however might stand for *ilope*, pa. pple. of *leapen* in same sense; cf. f. *je wikke giv* [was] a wei i-lope' (*Childh. Jes.* 972).

The current hypothesis of derivation from MDn. *ontloppen* seems improbable on account of the early appearance of the word in AF.

1. a. *Law.* Of a wife: To run away from her husband in the company of a paramour. b. In popular language also (and more frequently) said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married.

1338 in *Year-bks* 21-12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 58 En bref de dower plede fut qil alopede son baroun. 1538 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 214 Ipsam Katherinam ad elopandum de viro suo . . tentavit. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 a. If the wife elope from her husband she shall lose her dower. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 323 He sets forth divers accusations against his lady, who is elop'd from him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv, We . . must elope methodically, madam. 1818 CAUVES *Digest* I. 204 A man by deed granted his wife to another, with whom she eloped and lived in adultery. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 230 He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him. 1884 *Law Reports Chanc. Div.* XXV. 483 On the following day Captain Sampson and Miss Wall eloped.

2. *gen.* To run away, escape, abscond.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. iv. 9 She left me quight, And to my

brother did elope straightway. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 260 In close catasta shut, past hope Of wit or valour to elope. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlviii. 188 When the Term of Payment came, they eloped. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, The . . valet . . eloped with all the cash and moveables he could lay his hands on.

3. *trans.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *nonce-uses*.)

1760 SWIFT *To a Lady*, But with railleury to nettles. . . Never lets your mind elope. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 876 Since thy strength must with thy years elope. 1817 KEATS *Ep. C. C. Clarke*, Spenserian vowels that elope with ease.

**Elopiement** (*ĕlɔpɪmənt*). [In AF. (14th c.) *elopement*: see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] The action of eloping, in various senses. See the *vh.*

1338 in *Year-bks.* 11-12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 587 L'alopement fut alegee en autre counte qe le dower ne fut demande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 Elopiement is when a married woman departeth from her husband with an adulterer. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 346 She had 3 children since her elopement. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 5 Without any purpose of making an Elopiement that time a 1763 SUMNER *Ess.* 2 The accidental elopements . . of a composition. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* I. cccii, Myself, and several now in Seville, Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 115 The indolence and disorderly conduct of slaves, together with their frequent elopements. 1853 DE QUINCY *Wks.* XIV. 460 My elopement from school.

**Eloper** (*ĕlɔpər*). [f. *ELOPE*.] One who elopes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 222 To be . . an eloper from my friends to him. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* II. (D.) By making you an eloper with a duellist. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xviii, Seizing what was left, and cursing the elopers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 The report . . makes the lady a willing eloper. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 198 He is taken into a room where . . he recognises the eloper.

**Elopine** (*ĕlɔpɪn*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *elops* + *-INE*.] Resembling the genus *Elops* of fishes.

1887 *Althensum* 9 July 58/3 He considered it [the genus *Rhaolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

**Eloping** (*ĕlɔpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ELOPE* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *ELOPE*.

1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii (ed. 9), If a woman voluntarily leaves (which the law calls eloping from) her husband.

**Eloping** (*ĕlɔpɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. *ELOPE* + *-ING* 2.] That elopes, in various senses.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 24 The eloping flood did from its channel stray. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penitent* Epil, There's dreadful dealing with Eloping Wives.

|| **Elops** (*ĕlɔps*). *Zool.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἔλπος*: see *ELLOPS*.] A genus of fishes of the Herring family; 'spread over all tropical and sub-tropical seas' (Günther).

**Elops**, var. of *ELLOPS*.

**Eloquence** (*ĕlɔkwəns*). Forms: 5 *eloquens*, *elloquence*, 4 *eloquenco*. [a. Fr. *eloquence*, ad. L. *eloquentia*, f. *eloquent-em* *ELOQUENT*.]

1. The action, practice, or art of expressing thought with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings. Also *concr.* eloquent language.

Primarily of oral utterance, and hence applied to writing that has the characteristics of good oratory. In mod. use the notion of *impassioned* utterance is more prominent than in the early examples.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor. Prol.*, Summe [were overturned] of wordly eloquence of philosophie. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) Wise men . . by deceyvable eloquence and taking of money deceyved. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 83 And ought esteemes my aged eloquence. 1665-g. BOVIE *Ocas. Ref.* Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies . . by their . . Eloquence . . taught their Children to way those Rulers of the World. 1799 *Tatler* No. 70 p. 2 Eloquence, set off with the proper Ornaments of Voice and Gesture. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1846) II. v. 224 To give a brief definition of . . this truest style of eloquence, it was 'practical reasoning,' animated by strong emotion. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) IV. II. xlv. 108 His eloquence was irresistibly impressive.

b. *fig.*

1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii, Our safest eloquence concerning him [God] is our silence. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 129 The dreadful eloquence of pain, Our only song. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xiv. 252 Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jaquiel*, 56 Her tears her only eloquence. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 37 That undisturbed silence of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence.

c. in *pl. arch.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij, People came to Rome to see the eloquences of the bokes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* XIX. v. 195 Suasive eloquences and advices. †2. Speech or verbal expression in general. *Obs.* c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7541 Your wikked thought. That mooveth your foule eloquence. 1658-g. N. ST. NICHOLAS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 119, I wish we do not draw God's judgment by such light eloquence.

3. The quality of being eloquent, as an attribute of speakers or writers, their utterances or style.

c1430 LYND. *Min. Psems* (1840) 5 Alle to declare I have noone eloquence. 1450 *Cr. Love* 2 Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My insufficiency and ignorance . . lacks both lernynge and eloquence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 15 This particular argument . . is managed with a great deal of eloquence. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II. 129 This I have produced as a Scantling of Jacks great eloquence. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 6 Her father's eloquence had descended to her. *Mod.* A passage of unsurpassed eloquence.

4. = *RHETORIC*.

1623 CROKERAM, *Eloquence*, the Art of Rhetorick. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 525 Professor of . . eloquence. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 6 Abraham Remi . . Professor Royal of Eloquence.

† 5. An alleged technical term denoting a company of lawyers. *Obs. rare*—1.

† **Eloquency**. *Obs. rare*. [as prec.; see -ENCY.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1545 TH. RAYNALD *Woman's booke* B 8 Witty Mercury with his doulce & sugred eloquency. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Iuuent.* i. ix. 19 a. The latin tong is not so fyt to recieve the ornamentes of Eloquency as the Greke tong is. 1603 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 27 The wisdom, clearness, and eloquency of his discourses.

**Eloquent** (e'ložkənt), *a.* [a. Fr. *éloquent*, ad. L. *eloquent-em*, pr. pplc., f. *eloqui* to speak out.]

1. Of persons: Possessing or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 288 In his speche Of wordes he was eloquent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxviii. 261 A wyse knyght and a trewe and an eloquent man. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 249 The eloquentest orator in the world. 1601 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xi. 49 Eloquent speakers are enclined to Ambition. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 172 The eloquentest man of that time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 48 The school of which M. Renan is the most eloquent representative.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 37 Turne the Sands into eloquent tongues. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* f. III. lxx. 774 His pen was not less eloquent than his tongue. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jaquelin.* I. 81 Her dark eyes—how eloquent! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm*. xxxix. There is a silence which may be more eloquent than the sounds which it follows.

2. Of utterances or style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facoude Above all other is eloquent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxi. Your payne and wordes eloquent. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 79 To the godly it seemeth the wisest, and eloquentest, and sweetest, and easiest booke of all others. 1627 DONNE *Sermon*. 49 As powerfull as the Eloquentest Sermon. 1806 MED. *Jrnl.* XV. 81 The author of this eloquent little pamphlet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Well-shaped, and of eloquent speech.

† 3. *humorously*. That inspires eloquence.  
1599 PORTER *Augry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 22 You have the most eloquent ale in all the world.

**Eloquential** (e'ložkwəntiəl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *eloquentia*—a ELOQUENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Orators, who with Eloquential Might, Black'ned bright Day, to guile infernal Night. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 73/2, I Was waiting for an eloquential page in this... odd story. 1867 L. STANFORD *Sol. Writings* II. 54 Eloquential gush.

**Eloquently** (e'ložkwəntli), *adv.* [f. ELOQUENT + -LY.] In an eloquent manner. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. In Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently... they clape. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholien.* (Arb.) 140 Carolus Sigonius hath written of late, both learmedly and eloquently. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 20 Written by them eloquently in Greek. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* I. 20 Pictures, rural and domestic... appeal so eloquently to the fancy.

† b. *humorously*.  
1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 276 Eloquently drunk.

**Eloqueness** (e'ložkwəntnəs), *rare*—0. [f. ELOQUENT + -NESS.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1727-31 in BAILEY II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Eloquious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *eloqui-um* eloquence + -OUS.] Eloquent.

1599 NASHE *Leut. Stuffe* Harl. Misc. VI. 162 Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Heer's a most eloquious aire for the memory.

† **Elozable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [as if a. OF. \**eslosable*, f. *eloser* to praise.] Amenable to flattery.  
1537 MACHIAVELLI *Vind.* in Harl. Misc. I. 6r The execution of the laws would reach them... who in the time of Tarquin it seems foud the prince more elozable.

† **Elp.** *Obs.* Also 1 ylp, 3 alp. [shortened form of OE. *elfend*, ad. L. *elephant-em*.] = ELEPHANT. Hence *Alpes* bon, ivory.

c 1000 AGS. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 320 *Elefans*, ylp. c 1220 *Bethury* 604 Elpes are in Inde ricle, on bodi borlic berges ilike. 1614 646 Danne cuned 3is elp unride. c 1325 St. Katherine (Auchinl. MS.) 282 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* II. 248 Hir body white as alpes bon.

**Elpasolite** (elpe'səloit). *Min.* [f. *El Paso* Cocolo, where first found.] A fluorite of potassium, aluminium, and sodium, occurring in pachuolite, in small colorless nodules.

1885 U. S. *Geol. Surv.* III. 275 We wish to propose the name elpasolite for it.

**Elpi**, var. of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* sole, single.  
c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 258 Ihesu crist, þin elpi sune, a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oder pries.

† **Elpi'stic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. ἐλπιστικός, f. *ἐλπίς* (to hope).] The distinctive epithet of a sect of Greek philosophers (see quot.).

1825 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 256 The Elpi'sticke Philosophers affirmed, that nothing better maintained and preserved the life of man, than Hope.

**Elrago**, -aige, -ich, -ischo, -itch, var. ff. EL-DURCH.

**Elron**, *elron*, obs. ff. ELDER sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Elroquite** (elrə'kɔit). *Min.* [f. *El Roque*, name of an island in the Caribbeann Sea: see -ITE.] A

silicate of aluminium and iron, coloured green by chromium.

1882 DANA *Min. App.* iii. 41 Elroquite... an apple green to grey, massive substance.

-els, *suffix*, in OE. -els, repr. OTeut. -iso-z, -isol(m), -islo(m), forming instrumental sbs. or verbal abstracts, chiefly from vbs. in (OTeut.) -jan. The suffix was very common in OE., as in *gyrdels* (in Epinal Glossary *gyrdish*, -ils) girdle, *byrgels* (BURIELS) tomb, *græfels* quarry, *ricels* (REKELS) incense, *reðdels* RIDDLE. The few words of this type that have survived into mod. English have lost their final s, owing to the original forms having been mistaken for plurals: see -LE.

**Else** (els), *adv.* Forms: 1-6 elles, (2 heilles, *Orm.* elles, 3-4 ?el(la, 4 eles, 4 ellez, 4-5 ellus, 4-6 ellis, -ys, (4 hellis), 4-7 ells, els, 6- else. [OE. *elles* = OHG. *elles*, *alles*, OSw. *äljes* (Sw. *älsjst*), adverbial use of the genit. case neuter (=Goth. *aljis*—OTeut. \**aljeso*) of OTeut. \**aljo*-other (whence OE. *el-* in compounds: see ELE-LENDISH) = L. *alius*.

Senses 1 and 2 appear to arise from phrases in which the word retained its original force as an adj. used absol.; senses 3-5 are prob. strictly adverbial genitives.]

1. A synonym of *other*, used in connexion with indef., rel., or interrog. pronouns, or with words or phrases equivalent to any of these, such as *anything*, *nothing*, *everything*, *anybody*, *some one*; also with all (absol.), *much*, *little*, *a great deal*. (In mod. language *else* follows the pronominal word or phrase.) In this use *else*, like its synonym *other*, admits contextually of two different interpretations: e.g. *something else* may mean 'something in addition' to what is mentioned, or 'something as an alternative or a substitute'. In the former case *else* may be replaced by *besides*, *further*, *more*; in the latter case it may sometimes be rendered by *different*, *instead*, *with that exception*, etc. Often (like *other*) followed by *but* (see BUT 5 b.) or *than*.

In OE. *elles*, as thus used, admits of being construed, in accordance with its etymology, as a neut. adj. in gen. case; e.g. *ðær elles* (taught) is lit. 'taught of other', cf. *drunht gudes* (Metr. Boeth. xxv. 59) lit. 'anything of good'; also *Lat. quid novi, amari aliquid*, Fr. *quelque chose de bon*. The extension of this construction seen in phrases like *anyone else*, *who else*, etc., and in the examples under 1 b, may be compared with Fr. *il n'y a personne de blesé; voilà trois hommes de mort*, etc. It is however probable that even in OE. the consciousness of the genitival character of *else* was already obscured; and from the standpoint of mod. usage, it is hard to say whether the word should be regarded as an adj. in concord with the words that from the point of view of historical grammar would be said to 'govern' it, or whether it should be classed as an adverb.

a 1200 *Saferar* (Gr.) 46 Ne þip him to hearpan hyge... ne ymbe ne oht mare þann þatt taw iss set. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 406f. Alle elles he driuen in deades weph. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 1341f. (Cott.) þis he said... To fand him and naþing elles. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1250 For to haf wonnen hym to wote, what-so scho þoht elles. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conseq.* 1072 þe world... es noght elles, Bot þe maners of men þat þar-in dwelles. 1532 HERVERT tr. *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 55 Shall he nede any thynghe elles. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 15, I am, and there is els none. 1662 STILLINGFEE *Orig. Sac.* Ded. 6 Were there nothing else to commend Religion to the minds of men. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. Wks. 1716 II. 38 What do they else, but scrape and scramble... for these things? 1705 AODISON *Italy* Pref., Antiquities that no Body else has spoken of. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court*, Emilia, fairer than all else but thou, For thou art fairer than all else that is. 1879 STAINER *Myths of Bible* 2 Singing is little else than a highly beautiful speaking.

b. In the same sense, referring to a sb., chiefly preceded by an adj. correlative with one of the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1. Formerly common; now only *poet.* or *arch.*

Modern usage permits us to say 'Have you seen anybody else?' 'have you read anything else?' because *body* and *thing* have lost their substantial force; but not 'Have you seen any soldier else?' 'have you read any book else?'

977 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Hwylc beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice? 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1017 þu bostful dedens. Schal þu procre to pryde & to no profit elles. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley (1780) I. 25 The adders det stynged other wycked persones els In wonderfull nombre. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ek. Gal.* 92 Sharpe chidings and bitter wordes are as necessary... as any other vertue els. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 19 Hee is Lord of all nor hath any else possession of any thing, but at the will of the King. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 186 By force She kept his person from all else recourse. 1803 WORSWORTHY *Airey-Fore Valley* Wks. VI. 33 Where all things else are still and motionless. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* This silence... Was now forgot, and every silence else.

† c. *elliptically*. Something, anything else; 'otherwise'. *Obs.*

1535 *Tale of the Basye* 2 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 44 Summe byn trew and sum byn ellis. 1571 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 339 No freman of the Cytye, beyng baker or els. 1595 SHAKS. *Joh. ii.* i. 276 Bastards, and els.

d. Forming a quasi-compound sb. with inflected genitive: *Somebody* (anybody, everybody, some one, any one, every one) *else's*. Very common *colloq.*

1668 PERRY *Diary* 9 Dec., My... pleasure was just the same as yesterday, and no more, nor anybody else's about us. 1866 SAT. *Rev.* IX. 124 A clergyman who is inclined to

misconduct himself will prefer to do so in somebody else's parish. *Mod.* If it be not my business, it is nobody else's.

2. Subjoined to one of the advbs. or adverbial expressions correlative with the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1: = 'in (some, any, what, etc.) other manner, place, or time'.

c 1200 ORMIN 847f Seldenn owlwhar ellies. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. vii. 32 Groundid sumwhere ellis. 1512 Act 4 *Hm. VIII.* c. 10. 18 i. xii. 18 Where he then shall be most conversant... & no wher ellies. 1548 UOALL *Exam.* Pr. Pref. 2 Are than and neuer els. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. iii.* Sinks—where could he else?—to endless woe. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 199 Here more than anywhere else.

† 3. a. In a different manner, by other means. *Obs.* *Beowulf* 2520 (Gr.) Gif ic wiste hu wið ðam aglaccean ellis ic meahthe 3ylpe wið gripan. c 1000 *ELFRIC* *Gram.* 38 *Aliter*, ellies. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 107 He ne ma33 noht ellies On English writtten riht to word. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* n. 174 Pe same mesur þat 3e metep amys oder ellis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 148 For Bodies ellis may not be aliter naturally.

† b. In another direction; = *elsewhither*. *Obs.* c 1200 *Sir Tristr.* 2139 Of lond ichil ellies fare. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 125 Since the substance of your perfect self is else deuoted, I am but a shadow.

† c. At another time, or at other times. Hence, *Already*, formerly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* i. 89 In lente, and ellies. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 125 On the Saturday, hyt renneht faste; and alle the Wooke ellies, hyt stondeth styll. 1537 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. vi. 136 Contrar his kene darts ellis stand haue we. 1591 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1491 Did he not els, quod he, consent the cherrie for to pow? 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 24, I have done that else, i.e. already. *Med. Sc.* Have you come back else?

4. In another case, under other circumstances; otherwise, on any other supposition; if not.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* vi. 1 Elles ombre ge mede mid cowrum Fæder þe on heofenum ys. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlinge ne fest ne lousum. c 1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 3072 Beter ist laten hem vt-phæren, Al sal egypte elles for-færen. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 451 El [v. r.] 37 were amys. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 And elle he ryt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. 1596 STREMER *Fr. Q. l.* i. 19 Strange her, elsshe sure will strangle thee. 1642 ROGERS *Neamun* 89 The land certainly had... vomited them out else. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 It comes to warn your highness; why should it appear to me else? 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 3) i. v. 115 Els how should any one be saved? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cat. Night-C.* 115 Boughs above, Darken, deform the path, else sun would streak.

b. preceded by *or*.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 9715 Or ellis ag dom be cald a-gain. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 723 Bot he com byder 1531 as a chylde, Oper ellex neuer more com þe-nerre. c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 480 Oper elles Satan him-self sente hem to hell. c 1440 *Geuerydes* 2732 The helm was sure, or ellis he had hym slayn. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Echl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 Make your hearts pure or els your prayers are sin. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 208 Speak fair Annot, or els be mute. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlviii. 13 Else thou wilt be thy bier. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The tunnel should be owned by the mines... or else it should be constructed upon some agreement.

c. *idiomatically*. = 'If it is not believed'. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fmr.* (1599) 28, I am Orgallo, Aske all these people else. 1595 SHAKS. *Joh. iv.* i. 108 The fire is dead with griefe, See else your selfe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 Shew her else, Madam. 1809 PARRINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic.* Enl. 245 St. Peter being the greater Apostle, ask the Pope else.

d. qualifying an adj. *rhetorical*.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Ode Burns* iii. Love... The choicest sweet of Paradise, In life's else bitter cup distill'd. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 222 Carrying the reader fluently along the else monotonous recurrences. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Fellou* (1879) 191 To wander with her through places else so desolate.

† 5. quasi-conj. If only, provided that, so long as. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *anders* in same sense.)

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 466 Pe rauen... reches ful lytel How alle fodez þer fare, ellez he fynde mete. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 215 Ellez þou wyl dijt me þe dom to dele hym an oper. c 1375 St. Leg. *Saints*, St. Paulus 93 Ellis þat till our sawoure Pe wyl of þe mane knawyne be.

† **Elsehow**, *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. ELSE + How.]

In this and the following compounds of *else* (exc. ELSE-WISE) the stress is variable.]

In some, or any, other way.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 4) 64 Immoderate sweatings in hot houses, or elsehow, do cause the same distemper. 1614 (1752) 146 The sap stirs, though it be not elsehow perceived. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., I can do it elsehow.

† **Elsewhat**, *pron. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHAT.] Something or anything else.

c 890 K. ALFRED *Badr.* iv. iii. (Smith) 569 Gif he æt leornunge sæt, oþþe elles hwæt dyde. a 1240 *Lofting* *Coll. Hom.* 215 Of þet ase of helles hwæt þu here oðþer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4556 Queþir þat here oðþer quat it hurtis ay þe snule. 1586 SINCEY *Sonn.* (1622) 459 For who should I, whom free choice slane doth make, Else what in face, then in my fancy beare? 1602 WARNER *Alch. Eng.* lxiii. 300 With Jewels... and else what of great worth.

† **Elsewhen**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHEN.] At another time, at other times.

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1832) 43 Or ellis when quan hem leit to remeue þens. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1641) III. 795 Her husband willed her to go to the church, which she both then



and elsewhere refused to do. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 85 More els when, if occasion so require.

† **Elsewhence**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ELSE + WHENCE.] From some other place or quarter.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. xxxv. (1632) 112 All things being exactly furnished else whence.

**Elsewhere** (elshwēr), *adv.* [f. ELSE + WHERE, q. v. for forms.]

1. At some other point; in some other place.

Beowulf 138 Elles wear. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 331 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 Hwu lile hwile we biē h̄r . h̄wu longe elles h̄ware. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12485 (Fairf.) Lerehim quare poui wil ellis-quare. 1393 *Langl. P.* Pl. C. xxii. 189 To bynde and unbynde both here and elleswhere. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 37 Preamb., In the Countie of Lancaster or elliswhere in England. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* vii. ix. 93 The dyne was hard eik ellis quhair full far. 1587 *Golding De Morny* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshippid elliswhere thao among the people of Israel. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. 11. The parties, which shall be more opportunely spoken of els-where. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 267 r 8, As I have elsewhere observed. 1790 *Paley Hora Paul.* Rom. i. 9 I inquire whether we can find these circumstances elsewhere. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxxii. I can speak with you here as well as elsewhere. 1872 *Freeman Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 In England and elsewhere many men had been burned as heretics.

2. To some other point; = ELSEWHITHER.

1513 *Douglas Eneis* vii. 68 Bot gif so be that thair lyst ellisquhair To othir costis or pepill for to wend. 1766 *Goloss. Vic. W.* xxvi. If used ill in our dealings with one man we . . . go elsewhere. 1863 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. (1878) 436 Many of them went elsewhere to church.

**Elsewhither**, *adv.* Somewhat arch. [f. ELSE + WHITHER.] To some other place, in some other direction. Formerly also = 'whithersoever'.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* 38. Elliswhereud, aliorum. 1297 R. Glove. (1724) 103 To Yrlond heo flowe a3eyn, & elles wyder heo myste. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. liv. 38 He. said he must gone elles whider. 1571 *Golding Calian on Ps.* xxxi. 23 That they were not haried elliswhither. 1616 *Surrel. & MARSH. Countess.* Farm 50 Send to the towne or elliswhither to buy bread. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. 1. 12 The dusty fugitives must shrink elliswhither.

† **Elsewho**, *pron.* *Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHO.] Any-one else.

c 1542 UDALL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 4. I cannot perswad myself that your maistership batheth in me or elshom any thing excepte vices.

**Elsewise** (els'wōiz), *adv.* [f. ELSE + -WISE.] In some other manner; in other circumstances, otherwise.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. iii. 3 This matter . . . would eliswise have caused much spyte. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* i. 29 Welche wer eliswise ful of al naughtynesse. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* I. 97 Elsewise the world got up at eight. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 214 The leaders eliswise . . . have declared themselves . . . as his enthusiastic supporters.

† **Elsibeth players**. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. the name *Elizabeth*.] A kind of strolling actors.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 318 A set of Elsibeth Players, that in the Country having wout out . . . all the Playes they brought with them from London, etc.

**Elsin** (elsin). *Obs. exc. north dial.* Forms: 5 elsyn (g, 6-g elsen, 5- elson, 8- elshin, 9- elsin. [app. a. MDu. *elssene* (later *elzen* (e, mod. Du. *els*) = \**alsina* = O-Tent. \**alanin* (whence by transposition OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*); f. the same root as AWL + suffix as in O-Tent. \**segasind* (-*isind*), Ger. *sense* scythe. (The Tent. word was adopted into Rumanic; cf. Sp. *alsina*, *lesna*, It. *alsina*, Fr. *alène*, Pr. *alena*.)] An awl.

c 1440 *Front. Par.* 138 Elsyn (v. r. elsyn), *sinula*. 1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elson for cordwayners, *alsine*. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 107 There lyves his elsoo and his lingle. a 1774 *Ferguson Election*, Syne w' a muckle elsin lang He brogit Maggie's huries. 1830 *Galt Laurie T.* iii. ix. (1840) 114; I never bored a hole with an elsin in my life. 1854 ATKINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Elsin*, an awl. 'As sharp as a cobbler's elsin', acute.

2. *Comb.*: elsin-blade, the blade of an awl, or the awl itself; elsin-box, a box for holding awls; elsin-haft, the haft or handle of an awl; also, 'the old designation for a jargonelle pear from its resemblance to the haft of an awl' (Jam.). 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 261 Vj doss' elsen heftes . . . elsonblades vijis. vijid. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 57 (Jam.) Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box, That drools like corn-pipes Fu' queer that day.

**Elt** (elt), *sb. dial.* Also hilt. [? var. of YELT.] (See quotes.)

1842 AKERMAN *Wiltz. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Hilt*, a young sow kept for breeding. 1854 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Elt*, a young sow or pig.

† **Elt** (elt), *v. Obs. or dial.* [ad. ON. *elita* to knead, work.] To knead.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2892 And ðo3 holden ðe tizeles tale, And eteo and elden, giete and smol. 1691 in *Ray N. C. Wds.* 24. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. Hoos eltin 'a doff an canno' come. 1894 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

? Hence *Eltting*, *vbl. sb.*; used attrib. or as adj. in *eltting-moulds*, 'the soft ridges of fresh-ploughed land' (Clare).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74. I took my rounds O'er elting moulds of fallow grounds. *Ibid.* I. 91 He scampers over the elting soil. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

**Eltchi**, var. of ELCHEE (*Turk.*) ambassador.

**Eltich**, var. of ELDITCH.

**Eltrot** (eltrot). *Dial.* [Etymology doubtful: ? f. ELT *sb.* + Root.] a. A name for the stalk of several plants; esp. Wild Parsley (*Chorophyllum sylvestre*).

b. The plant itself. Also attrib. 1898 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.*, Eltrot 1. *Heracleum sphondylium*. 2. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. 3. Stalk of wild barley. 1880 *God. Wds.* 150 I used to make trumpets of . . . elder sticks, eltrot stems, and even stinging nettle stalks.

† **Eltucid**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. E- *pref.* + LUCID.] That gives out light.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvii. 309 Surfaces, which . . . confusedly represent . . . Images of the elucid Body.

† **Eltucidary**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *elucidarium* an introductory treatise explanatory of a book or subject: cf. next.] An explanatory treatise or commentary; an explanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1253 Anticles and Hister in their Commentaries, and *Elucidaries*, of these things doe quote and alledge as much. 1692 COLES, *Elucidaries*, expositions of obscure things. 1775 in ASH.

† **Eltucidate**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *elucidat-* + pa. ppl. of *elucidare*: see next.] Clear, plain, intelligible.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 137 There was not a greater master of perspicuity and elucidate distinctions.

**Elucidate** (elū'sidēt), *v.* [f. late L. *elucidat-* ppl. stem of *elucidare*, f. *ē* out + *lucidus* bright.]

*trans.* To render lucid; now only fig. to throw light upon, clear up, explain. Also absol.

c 1568 COVERDALE *Lett. Wks.* II. 402 Such annotations . . . elucidate and clear [the text]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. v. 88 Your own conceptions . . . tend to elucidate. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Elucidate*, to make bright or shining. 1685 EVELYN *Mém.* (1897) II. 236 This . . . was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame, or heat, in animal bodies. 1748 J. MASON *Elochi*. 33 The great End of Pronunciation is to elucidate and heighten the Sense. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 85 Sir William Hamilton . . . has elucidated a country of such inestimable value to the naturalist. 1864 WELLINGTON *Lett. in Curw. Disp.* III. 127. I mention these circumstances only because they tend to elucidate the foreign policy of this Prince. 1882 MACAULAY *Millon. Est.* (1831) i. 1 His notes have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1872) I. 408 This language . . . serves not to elucidate. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions Inord.* 5 Elucidating the physiology of the muscles of the hand.

**Elucidation** (elū'sidē'shən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of elucidating, throwing light upon, making plain or intelligible.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid v.* iii. 138 Somewhat will I now say for the elucidation of the first kind. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 62 The person alluded to stands too manifest to need any further elucidation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 688 Zeal for the elucidation of Indian delinquency. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* (1858) 101 Shall disclose itself, to mutual elucidation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. Pref. 8 Documents . . . and the notes . . . added for their elucidation. 2. That which serves to elucidate or clear up; an explanation, demonstration, or illustration. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 568 There being no further Elucidation of the said Theoreme since publisht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 293 We may expect further elucidations from a skillful antiquary. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 344, I trust I shall be able to offer you satisfactory elucidations on the subject. 1840 *Carlyle Heroes* (1858) 265 The latest generations of men will find new meanings in Shakespeare, new elucidations of their own human being.

**Elucidative** (elū'sidē'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *elucidat-* (see ELUCIDATE) + -IVE.] That tends to elucidate, throw light upon, make plain or intelligible.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 207, I send you a few Notes, elucidative of the letter. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 54 Bold caricature sketches . . . with elucidative comments.

**Elucidator** (elū'sidēt-er), [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who elucidates.

? a 1633 ABOR (J.) Obscurity is brought over them . . . by their pedantic elucidators. 1787-91 'G. GAMEADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 41 As my ingenious elucidator shews you. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. viii. (1864) 180 The works of his own elucidators were flung upon him.

**Elucidatory** (elū'sidēt-er), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] That elucidates, or tends to elucidate. *Const.*

1774 W. HUTCHINSON (title) *Freemasonry*.—The Spirit of Masonry in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 74 These various letters are anything but elucidatory. 1861 *Craik Hist. Eng. Lit.* i. 388 His works . . . are . . . not simply demonstrative or elucidatory of mere matters of fact.

† **Eluctate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *eluctat-*, ppl. stem of *eluctari* to struggle out.] *intr.* To struggle forth.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 36 They did eluctate under their injuries with credit to themselves.

† **Eluctation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *eluctation-em* a struggling, n. of action f. *eluctari*: see prec.]

1. The action of hursting or struggling forth. fig. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. and Peter* ii. 3 (1865) 263 The breath being gathered into those straits, with a forcible eluctation opens the artery. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 61 There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble eluctation of truth.

2. fig. Escape through struggle; release. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* civ. 257, I shall be with him in his Eluctations, in his Victory. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 263 At last we . . . find our selves freed by a comfortable and joyfull eluctation.

† **Elucubrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *elucubrāt-* ppl. stem of *elucubrā-re* to compose by lamplight.] *trans.* To produce (a literary work) by the expenditure of 'midnight oil'.

1623 CROKERAM, *Elucubrate*, to do a thing by candle-light. 1651 *Erasm.* in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 89 Many of his noblest works he elucubrated at Basil. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elucubrate*, to watch and write by candle-light.

**Elucubration** (elū'kubrē'shən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

† 1. The action of studying or composing by candle-light; expenditure of 'midnight oil'. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 6 After so many monethes elucubrations. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Macerating Studies and Elucubrations. 1775 in ASH.

2. *concr.* The product or result of studying or composing by candle-light: hence *gen.* any literary composition. Cf. LUCUBRATION.

1664 H. MORE *Synop. Proph.* To Rdr. 18 These worthily-magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 S. Cyrillus . . . whose most Erudite Elucubrations were printed at Paris. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Front.* 168 Such is the perfume that breathes from thy chest of posthumous elucubrations.

Hence **Elucubrationary** *a.*

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 383 These corrupt Elucubrationary mixtures of Orthodoxy and inoculated Heterodoxy.

† **Elucubrate**. *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who elucubrates; an historian or investigator.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pless.* I. 3 Histories, chronicles and monuments, by the first authors and elucubrators.

**Elude** (elūd), *v.* [ad. L. *eludē-re*, f. *ē* out + *ludere* to play.]

† 1. a. To befool, delude. (Partly confused with ILLUDE.) b. To haffle, disappoint. *Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 75 The people had bene eluded and caused to doe great idolatrie. 1594 WEST. *Symbol.* ii. § 173 A witch or hagg is she which being eluded by a league made with the devil . . . thinketh, etc. 1666 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 126 If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated . . . where at length to find a resting-place they know not.

† c. To wile away (tedium). *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Justit. Vind.* 12 Men . . . seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time.

2. To escape by dexterity or stratagem (a blow, attack, danger, or difficulty).

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Murderers, adulterers, &c., labours to elude discipline by fleeing from place to place. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* II. xxxiii. (R.) The stroke of humane law may . . . often be . . . eluded by slight, by gift, by favour. 1715-60 *Pope II* 144 The wary Trojan bending from the blow Eludes the death. 1790 BAKER *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 304 Difficulties which they rather had eluded than escaped, meet them again in their course. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 161 A thousand devices . . . prepared him to elude the wound. 1838 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 250 It was . . . agreed, that, to elude the bad omen, the new King should assume the name of Robert.

b. To evade the force of (an argument).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6. (1612) 102 Others seeking to elude this text say, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* (1675) 342 Men . . . elude what they cannot despise. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Enrth* (1722) 27 The Holy Books ought not to be tormented or eluded. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 All which the Paris letters of the 1st seem to elude. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 415 He thus adroitly eludes an argument which, etc.

3. To evade compliance with or fulfilment of (a law, order, demand, request, obligation, etc.).

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 13. 260 He would . . . elude that obedience which he has contracted to yield. 1658 SINNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 27 (1704) 344 He that does by art obliquely elude, confesses he has not a right absolutely to refuse. 1790 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6. 13 The Pope uses all imaginable shifts to elude the Treaty. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 192 He wished . . . to have eluded the obligation of his oath. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 351 A cavil was now devised to elude this title. 1878 BROWNING *Zs Snistias* 69 How comes law to bear eluding?

4. To slip away from, escape adroitly from (a person's grasp or pursuit, *lit.* and *fig.*); to evade (curiosity, vigilance, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 158 Of these . . . the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist . . . glide obscure. 1768 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 210 Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity. 1829 JERISON *Brittany* iv. 42 The glittering gem of the Arabian tale ever eludes the grasp. 1879 HARLAN *Eyefright* iii. 35 The something . . . that evolves thought and reason—like an ignis fatuus, eludes the grasp of science.

b. Hence, To elude a person: to escape his embrace, grasp, pursuit.

1791 COWPER *Ind. x.* 41 Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy. 1813 M. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 156 The Jilt (twice in spite) Eludes the man of letters. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* (1858) 207 He eludes thee like a Spirit. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xvii. 266 Ambiorix . . . had as yet eluded him.

5. Of things: To elude enquiry, notice, observation, etc.: to remain undiscovered or unexplained.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1856) II. 358 note, This celebrated Epitaph . . . has eluded a very diligent enquiry. 1860 TYNALL *Glauc.* ii. § 3. 243 The total absorption being so small as to elude even Melloni's delicate tests. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen World* vi. § 177. 181 So infinitesimally small as to elude our observation.

Hence **Eluded** *ppl. a*, **Eluding** *vbl. sb.*

1703 POPE *Thebais* 303 Th' eluded rage of Jove. 1725 — *Odys.* xvi. 493 Th' eluded suitors stem the wat'ry way. 1737 JOHNSON in Boswell 18161 I. 87 A feeble government, eluded laws. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. 121 A triumphant eluding of his purpose.

**Eludent**, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *eludent-em*, f. *elūd-ere*: see *prec.*] That eludes (the gaze). 1848 CLOUGH *Bottle* iii. 21 Unseen by turns, now here, now in their eludent.

**Eluder**, [f. ELUDE + -ER.] One who eludes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 509 Eluders and shifters with Gods Commands.

**Eludible** (*elū-dib'l*), *a.* [f. ELUDE + (-i)BLE.] That may be eluded, evaded, or set at nought.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 132 If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure. . . we shall have little reason to boast.

**Elumbated** (*elūm-bat'ed*), *ppl. a.* Now only humorous. [f. L. *elumb-is* (f. *ē* out + *lumb-us* loin) + -ATE + ED.] Weakened in the loins.

1731-1800 BAILEY vol. II, *Elumbated*, made lame in his loins. 1882 *Confess. of Medwin* xiii. 133 Our elumbated tailor came forward.

**Eluminate**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [as iff. L. *\*elū-minūi*, ppl. stem of *elūmināre*; see next.] = ILLUMINATE.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilflowers* (1875) 77 Remember not my sinnes forpast, Eluminate my wayes.

**Elumine**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. med. L. *elūmināre* (implied in *elūminatio* enlightenment), f. *ē* out + *lūmen*, *lūmin-is* light.] = ILLUMINATE.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 635/4 Thus lyghtsome elect of Tindall. . . is elumined by Luther.

**Elusate**, *v. Obs.-0*. [f. L. *eluscāt-* ppl. stem of *eluscā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lusc-us* blind of one eye.] To make blind of one eye. Hence *Elusca-tion*, *pnrlblindness*. 1623 in COCKERAM.

**Elusion** (*elū-zən*). [as if ad. L. *\*elūsion-em*, n. of action f. *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. The action of eluding or befooling a person; *concr.* an illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. ELUDE v. 1.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 22 b, Than is the sensible sacrament nothing else but an elusion of our senses. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Mel.* ii. 204 Strengthens the Brain, takes away Elusions and Phantasms of the Mind. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 239 The Impostures and Elusions of those who have pretended to it [i.e. transmutation of metals].

2. The action of escaping dexterously from (danger, pursuit, etc.), of evading (an argument, a command, law, or obligation): cf. ELUDE 2, 3. *rare* in mod. use. Const. of.

1624-47 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 272 The place is so choakingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 3 Yet shall there be no elusion of God's will. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 94 Interposals of humane invention are. . . wickd elusions of the power. . . of the Gospel. 1726 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* App. 278 The trouble of writing. . . a book upon the. . . elusion of one particular statute. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvi. 197 The planting of flowers on Fanny's grave had been. . . but a species of elusion of the primary grief.

3. *absol.* An evasion, subterfuge; *abstr.* evasiveness. *Obs.*

1617 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 498 I heare your answer. . . An elusion fit for children. 1628 *Old Reliq.* (1686) 163 Cardinal Bellarmine's elusion is not a little prejudicial to his own cause. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. xxiii. 296 Laws are not to be cogged and abused by. . . phantastick elusions. 1683 *Vox Cleri Pro R.* 7 He hath writ with all the. . . Elusion, to which the Capacity of his Wit could extend.

**Elusive** (*elū-siv*), *a.* [f. L. *elūs-* ppl. stem of *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. That eludes or seeks to elude. Const. of. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 99 Elusive of the bridal day she gives Fond hopes to all. 1735 GRAY *Transl. Statius* Then grasped its [the ball's] weight elusive of his hold. 1737 SAVAGE *Publ. Spirit* 56 The grot, elusive of the noontide ray.

2. Of an argument: Evasive, of the nature of a subterfuge. *Obs.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 121 An elusive, equivocating Answer to the Objection.

3. *a.* That eludes the grasp or pursuit; chiefly *fig.* b. That eludes distinct perception or precise definition; evanescent.

1751 *Student* II. 364 Pleasures. . . insubstantial, elusive, and transitory. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 731 They. . . groaning, cling upon the elusive weed. 1820 CONNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 142 It presents us with images so vivid and yet elusive. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1870) 158 A faint, elusive smell. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 111 Guérin's elusive, undulating, impalpable nature. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 1776 Striving. . . after the elusive spirit of the general landscape.

**Elusively** (*elū-sivli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In an elusive manner.

1885 CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. S. Mount.* vi. A tawny streak elusively appearing upon a hilltop or skirting a rocky spur.

**Elusiveness** (*elū-sivnēs*). [f. ELUSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ELUSIVE.

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Havth.* vi. 104 Shakespeare's elusiveness of publicity. 1881 — *De Quincey* x. 124 His [De Quincey's] elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May, 5/1 Von Hartmann is. . . Protean in his elusiveness. 1884 *Ros. Nat. Ser. Story* vii. Her. . . reserve and elusiveness.

**Elusory** (*elū-sōri*), *a.* [ad. late L. *elūsōrius*, f. *elūs-* ppl. stem of *elūd-ere* to ELUDE.]

1. Tending to elude (a danger, argument, law, etc.); of the nature of an evasion or subterfuge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 They are. . . elusory tergiversations. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett. Wks.* 1731 II. 401 They had delayed the Exchange. . . and at length offered it with Conditions that I esteemed wholly elusory. 1758 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* 37 People. . . took directly an elusory duty, as a rose, a pair of spurs, etc. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 63. 199 Security. . . which proved in the end almost elusory.

2. *nonce-use.* Characterized by eluding.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. The Christian knight, desirous to terminate this elusory warfare. . . seized the mace.

3. Of an object of thought: That eludes the mental grasp; that one cannot 'get hold of'.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Intro. 63 This. . . is a most elusory. . . problem.

Hence **Elusoriness**, *rare-0*.

1731 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Elute**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *elūt-* ppl. stem of *elūē-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To wash out, cleanse.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 116 The more oily any Spirit is, the more pernicious, because it is harder to be eluted by the Blood. 1782-80 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Elution** (*elū-zən*). *Chem.* [f. L. *elūt-ion-em* n. of action f. *elūē-re*: see *prec.*] Washing from impurity; in early Chemistry (see *quot.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elution is the preparation of common Bole, Talcum, Crocus Martis, Terra Lemnia, etc., by pulverization, calcination, lotion, etc. 1870 H. E. GODFREY in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/2 All these starches are prepared by elution.

**Elutriate** (*elū-tri-āt*), *v.* [f. L. *elutriāt-* ppl. stem of *elutriā-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To decant; to strain out; to purify by straining; in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a pulverulent mixture by washing.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elutriated*, poured out of one vessel into another. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* The alteration. . . must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs. 1775 in ASH. 1855 GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 6176 Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated.

**Elutration** (*elū-tri-ā-t'ion*). [f. L. *elutriat-*: see *prec.* and -ATION.] The action of elutriating.

1661 *Origin's Opin.* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 44 Matter—which after all its. . . Elutration. . . in the Body, is not purged from the coarse Tincture it had from its Earthly Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 107, I repeated this elutration or washing. . . till I found the water was no longer affected. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Twenty grains. . . gave, by elutration, five grains of sand. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 17 The simple process of elutration.

**Elutropia**, *Obs.* [bad form of med. L. *eliotropia*, f. Gr. *ἐλιότροπον*: see HELIOTROPE.]

a. A gem supposed to possess optical virtues and properties. b. A herb supposed to have been used in witchcraft.

1567 MARPLE *Gr. Forest* 7 Elutropia is a Gemme, in colour green, or grassie, in part coloured and bespotted with Purple speckes & blood coloured vaines. Also a certaine Hearbe which Enchanters & Witches have oftentimes used, and doe vse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 40/1 The Elutropia. . . will cause things a farre off to be presented to your Eyes.

**Eluvial** (*elū-vi-āl*), *a. Geol.* [f. ELUVIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eluvium.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 172 There is another not unfrequent cause of such 'eluvial' debacles. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 225 The superficial weathering of rocks, and the formation of 'eluvial' accumulations.

**Eluvies** (*elū-vi-āz*). [L. *eluvies* a washing away of impurities, f. *elūē-re* to wash off.]

a. 'Old term for the humour discharged in leucorrhoea; an inordinate discharge of any kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 316 This Medicament. . . extirpates. . . the. . . Eluvies of depraved Humours out of the whole Body.

**Eluvium** (*elū-vi-ūm*). *Geol.* [mod. Lat., f. *ē* out + *luē-re* to wash, on the analogy of ALLUVIUM.]

A term proposed for accumulations of debris either produced *in situ* by atmospheric agencies, or carried by wind-drift.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. ii. i. § 1. 322 For atmospheric accumulations of this nature Trauschoeld has proposed the name *eluvium*.

**Eluxate** (*elū-kat*), *v.* [f. E. *pref.* 3 + *luxā-* ppl. stem of *luxā-re* to put out of joint.] *trans.*

'To dislocate or put out of joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Eluxated*, wrenched, strained, sprained, put out of joint. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eluxation**.

1747 CRAIG, *Eluxation*: see *Luxation*. In mod. Dicts.

**Elvan** (*el-vān*). Also *elvin*. [In the West Cornwall Gloss. (E. D. S.) referred to Corn. *elven* spark, 'the rock being so hard as to strike fire']

1. The name given in Cornwall to intrusive rocks of igneous origin, so hard as to resist the pick, as quartz-porphry, whinstone, etc. Also *altrih*.

1791 DEBODER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltic proceeds southward by such interruptions till it join the Elvin or Whinstone. 1844 LYLE in *Reader* 17 Sept. 318 One wall consisting of elvan or porphyritic granite. 1865 J. T. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 22 Elvan (or slate whose cleavage

was destroyed by internal heat) of unknown thickness. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 33 The quartz-porphry or elvan.

2. A broad vein or dike of this rock.

1840 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 417 Limestone pierced by elvans, or granite dykes.

Hence **Elvanite**, *Min.* = ELVAN. **Elvanitic**, *a.*, containing or characterized by elvanite.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 136 Elvan or elvanite. . . is a Cornish term for a crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 1/6 Granite is an elvanitic or fine-grained granite.

**Elvat**. Also *elefat*, *elefat*. [OE. *elefat*, f. ELE, oil + *fat* vessel: see VAT.] An oil-vessel, an ampulla: see AMPULLA 2.

c 1000 *Elfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 123 *Emicadium*, *elefat* c 1050 *Ibid.* 437 *Legitimum*, ampellan, *odde elefat*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 593 *Lechitus*, an *elefat*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 592 *Lenticula*, *crismatory* or an *Elvat*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 621 *Aristometer*, the *Eluat*.

Elve, *obs. var.* of ELR.

**Elven**, *Obs.* Forms: '1 *elven*, *elfen*, 3 *pl.* *alfene*, *alvene*, *elvene*. [OE. *elfen*, *elfen*, repr. a WGer. type *\*albinja* fem., f. *\*albi-*: *ELF*. Although the OE. word glosses plural sbs. in the Latin, it is grammatically necessary to regard it as a fem. sing.]

Originally, a female elf, but in later use applied to both sexes.

a 1200 *Ass.* *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 189 *Oreades*, *muntallen*. *Dryades*, *wudefellen*. *Moides*, *felfellen*. *Hamadryades*, *wylde elfen*. *Naiades*, *sæellen*. *Castalides*, *dunellen*. c 1205 LAY 21998 *Alfene* [1275 *alene*] *hine duffen*. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 130 *Per bep in be eir an he. wygtes. . . pat men cleup elven*. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3862 A broad pat was y-made in Elvene lond.

**Elver** (*el-vər*). [var. of EELFARE.] A young eel, *esp.* a young conger or sea-eel. Also *altrih*, as in *elver-cake*, a cake made of elvers.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred Berkeley* (1885) 319 *Elvers*, supposed by some to be the young eel. 1679 LOCKE in *Lord King Life* (1858) 134 At Bristol. . . taste. . . elvers. 1748 Dr. Foe, *etc. Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 306 [Little eels] they make. . . into small Cakes. . . These Elver-cakes they dispose of at Bath and Bristol. 1726 *Dict. Rust.*, *Elvers*, a sort of Griggs, or small Eels. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler's* 394 The Eellets, or Elvers, are at first very small and transparent. Hence **Elverhood**, *nonce-wd.*

1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 414 Eels of the size caught. . . at the New Mills. . . must have passed all their lives since elverhood above the mills.

**Elves**, *pl.* of ELF.

**Elvet** (*el-vēt*). [f. ELF + -ET.] A tiny elf. 1895 T. P. BATTERSBY *Elf Land* 73 'He is an elf', Psyche answered, 'but he is one of those we call elvets'.

**Elvish** (*el-vish*), *a.* Also *alvish*, *elvisch*, *-yssh*, *6 -yshe*. See also ELFISH. [f. ELF + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves; having the nature of an elf; supernatural, weird.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 682 Wyth an alvisch mon. c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Vint. Prolog.* f. 218 'Wen we been there as we shul exercise Oure Eluyssche craft. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance Envie* 49 Scour the rusted sword's wench knights. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxi, Wild sparkles, the vessel's side With elvish lustre lave. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 77 These oracular little elvish beings. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxx, Elvish spells.

2. Like an elf in behaviour: *a.* Spiteful, cross-grained, peevish; also *transf.* of diseases, irritating, troublesome (*obs.*). *b.* Now in a milder sense: Tricky, mischievous (cf. ELFISH).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prolog. 13 He semeth eluyssch by his countenance. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1182/2 Eye, what eyleth this gyle? that elvish vicia wench I wer a diuell I throw. 1549 CURE *Hurt. Sedt.* (1641) 14 Where. . . prating is judged wisdom, and the elvishest is most meet to rule. 1566 STURLEY *Seneca's Agam.* (1561) 24, Thou malapert and willesse wench, thine elvish prating stay. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 389 Hee regardeth not our infirmities, though we be often times waiward and elvish. 1601 HOLLAND *Phyio* II. 258 Sow-bread sodden in water, cureth the elvish & angry kidneys. . . upon the heels. 1607 TOWSELL *Four's*, *Beasts* 321 The crown-scat [in horses]. . . is an elvish and painful disease. 1623 COCKERAM, II, *Forward*, *Elvish*. 1678-86 PHILLIPS, *Elvish*, *Forward*. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. *Comb.*, as *elvish-marked*.

1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* i. iii. 228 Thou elvish mark'd, abortive rooting Hogge.

**Ely**, *v. S.*

1. *intr.* To disappear gradually from sight.

1813 HOOD *Queen's Wake* 174 Quhan the sun and the world's half ely away. 1818 — *Brownie of Bodab.* II. 36 I elyed away o'er the brow, an I saw nae mair o't.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly. (*Jam.*)

**Elychnious**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. Gr. *ἐλϋχνιον* lamp-wick, f. *ēly* in + *λϋχνος* lamp.] Of the nature of a wick. (Erroneously explained by Blount.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Men practise to make long Snatts or Elychnious parts for lampes, out of Alumen plumosum. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Elychnious*, that hath no match or light, without a wick. 1719 in ASH.

**Elydoric** (*el-yd'rik*), *a.* [ad. F. *elydorique*, badly f. Gr. *ἐλαϊον* oil + *δωρον* wnter.] The distinctive epithet of a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpetit, in which both oil and water were used.

1865 *Elms Dict. Fine Arts*, *Elydoric Painting* [The process is fully described]. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elyne**, *adv. Obs.*, var. of **ALINE** *adv.*, q. v.  
c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, VII. *Sleperis* 417 *Pai* enterly al  
pat mycht elyne.

† **Elynel**, *Her. Obs. rare*—  
1486 *Ill. St. Albans*, Her. Bibb, Elynellis be calde in  
armys illi quadrantis truncholis.

**Elynge**, var. of **ELENCE**, *Obs.*

**Elyot**, obs. form of **HELOT**.

**Elysian** (ἐλυσίαν, *zian*), *a.* Forms: 6-7 *elis-*,  
*elizian*, 6-*elysian*. [*f.* **ELYSIUM** + *-AN*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Elysium.

1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Virgin Mart.* iv. iii, The remem-  
brance Of the Elysian joys thou might'st have tasted. 1667  
MILTON *P. L.* iii. 358 The river of Bliss.. Rowls o're Elisian  
Flours her amber stream. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858)  
42 Is that a real Elysian brightness? 1882 *Ouida Maremma*  
1. 149 Vast grasslands.. covered in spring with the elysian  
asphodel.

**b.** *Elysian fields* = **ELYSIUM** 1 and 2; also *fig.*  
1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 179. I see these blessed  
souls, I see, Walk in Elisian fields so free. 1641 MAISTER-  
TON *Servu.* 23 Orchards of delight, surpassing the Elysian  
fields. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xl. i. 162 This  
place.. perfectly answers the description of the Elysian  
fields. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The Elysian-  
Fields of Memory.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of, or resembling, what is  
in Elysium; beatific, glorious.

1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 36 *Wc.* suffer ourselves.. to  
be transported to elysian regions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Atydos*  
i. vi, Too transcendent vision, When heart meets heart again  
in dreams Elysian. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.*  
(1863) 277 Nothing can be imagined more.. bright and ely-  
sian than these figures.

**B.** as *sb.* = **ELYSIUM**, *Obs. rare*.

1656 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, To get a passage to  
Elisian. *Ibid.* Hell and Elisian swarmed with Ghosts of men.

Hence **Elysianize** *v. intr.*, to speak in terms of  
rapturous or extravagant approbation.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 413 They.. fall into  
a strain of elysianizing.

**Elysium** (ἐλυσίον, *-zium*). Forms: 7-8 *elize-*,  
*-ium*, *elysium*, 8 *elisi-um*, 6-*elysium*. [*a. L.*  
*elysium*, *ad. Gr.* ἑλυσίον (ἐλίων) the abode of the  
blessed.]

1. The supposed state or abode of the blessed  
after death in Greek mythology.

1599 BROUGHTON *Lett.* xlii. 44 Two passages one leading  
into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ*  
*Vac.* 29 There is more in that Elysium of the Poets than a  
meere flowrish. 1702 ROWE *Amth. Step-Moth.* iv. ii. 1845  
That Lethe and Elisium Which Priests and Poets tell. 1768-  
74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 321 The enjoyments of Ely-  
sium and punishments of Tartarus.

2. *transf.* Any similarly-conceived abode or state  
of the departed.

1603 H. PEROWE in FARR'S *S. P. Yst.* i. 105 Shee's hence,  
For sweet Eliza in Elisium lives. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii.  
472 Thee who to enjoy Elysium, leapt into the Sea. 1796  
MORSE *Amor. Geog.* i. 511 The departed spirit is ten  
days in its passage to their happy elysium. 1847 LYTTON  
*Lucrætia* (1853) 220 The son of the East [placed].. his ely-  
sium by cooling streams.

3. *fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect hap-  
piness.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 291 The wretched Slaue all  
Night sleeps in Elisium. 1640 I. CAREW *Poems Wks.* (1824)  
60 Elysium with me to love's Elisium. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv.  
i. 1831 Injur'd Lovers find Elisium there. 1836 HOR. SMITH  
*The Triumph* (1876) 179 Holidays, the Elysium of our boy-  
hood, perhaps the only one of our life.

† 4. *uttrib.* *Obs.*

1616 PASQUILL & KATH. iii. 278 Why do'st thou forsake  
Elisium pleasures. c1605 *Rosch. Dall.* (1886) VI. 223 To  
the Elisium Shades 1. post. c1740 MRS. PENDERVSE *Auto-  
biog.* i. 12. I.. thought the poet's description of the Ely-  
sium fields nothing to the delights of those entertainments.

**Elyte**, var. of **ELITE**, *Obs.*

**Elytral** (ἐλυσίαν, *a.* *Entom.* [*f.* **ELYTRON** +  
*-AL*]. Of or pertaining to the elytra of a beetle.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 819/3 Mr. Pascoe exhibited a  
large series of *Arescus histrio* from Peru, to show the ex-  
treme variability of the elytral markings in this species.

**Elytriform** (ἐλυσίαν, *a.* [*f.* as next +  
*-FORM*]. That has the form of elytra.

1836 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Strepsip-  
tera have.. two elytriform subspirial organs.

**Elytrigerous** (ἐλυσίαν, *a.* [*f.* *elytri-*,  
comb. f. **ELYTRUM** + *L.* *-ger-* bearing + *-OUS*].  
That has or bears elytra.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 The order of arrange-  
ment of the elytrigerous.. somites is very curious.

**Elytrin** (ἐλυσίαν, [*f.* **ELYTRON** + *-IN*]. 'The  
form of chitin which composes the elytra of in-  
sects' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

**Elytroid** (ἐλυσίαν, [*ad. Gr.* ἐλυσίαν, *f.*  
ἐλυσίαν sheath + *eidōs* form]. Resembling an ely-  
tron or sheath, sheath-like.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

**Elytron** (ἐλυσίαν). *Pl.* elytra; also 8 *elitra*.  
[*a. Gr.* ἐλυσίαν a sheath.] A sheath or covering.  
+ *L.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Elytron*.. Hippocrates has  
appropriated the word to signify the membranes, which in-  
volve the spinal marrow. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous  
insect, *pl. elytra*. Also *Comb.*, as *elytra-like* *adj.*

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 548 The  
elytron, or case for the wings [of the beetle]. 1777 HENLY  
in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Elytra of the stag-beetle. 1802  
BINGLEY *Anim. Blog.* (1813) III. 151 The larvae of the Ear-  
wigs.. have neither wings nor elytra. 1852 *DANA Crust.* ii.  
1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell. 1871  
DARWIN *Desc. Man* i. x. 243 The females of some water  
beetles have their elytra deeply grooved.

3. 'A term applied to the shield-like plates or  
notopodial appendages on the back of some poly-  
chaetous annelids' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 274 In *Aphrodite*  
*aculeata* the tale of the real uses of the elytra or scales is  
plainly told. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134  
The elytra are special appendages of the parapodia.

4. 'A term for the vagina' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

Hence in various surgical terms, as † **Elytro-**  
**ce'le**, vaginal hernia. † **Elytropla'sty**, the opera-  
tion of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening  
by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates:  
hence **Elytropla'stic a.** † **Elytro'r'r'haphy**, the  
operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by  
suture in order to support the uterus when pro-  
lapsed; the suturing of a ruptured vagina.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 195 Elytroplasty is still em-  
ployed sometimes where great destruction of tissue has  
taken place at the base of the bladder. *Ibid.* 169 The opera-  
tion of elytrorrhaphy.

**Elytrous** (ἐλυσίαν, *a.* [*f.* **ELYTRON** + *-OUS*]  
That resembles or has the nature of elytra.

1848 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club.* ii. vi. 302 The  
back.. partially covered with an elytrous.. ovate skin.

**Elytron** [*mod. L. ad. Gr.* ἐλυσίαν] = **ELYTRON**.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1820) II. xliii. 347 In Blatta  
the elytrum laps over the right.

**Elzevir** (ἐλζιβίαν). Also 8 *elzevir*, 9 *elziver*.

1. The name (properly *Elzevier*, latinized *Elze-  
virius*) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, The  
Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht (1592-1680), famous  
chiefly for their editions of the classics, many of  
which are still valued by collectors. Used *attrib.*  
or as *adj.*, e. g. in *Elzevir edition*, an edition pub-  
lished by one of the Elzeviers; formerly applied  
also to editions printed in the small neat form  
and with the kind of type adopted by them. Also  
*absol.* a book printed by one of the Elzeviers.

1711 PORE *Lt. Wks.* VI. 19, I gave the boy a small bag,  
containing three shirts and an elzevir Virgil. 1713 STEELE  
*Englism.* No. 52. 335 The Poem I speak of.. is just now  
published in a little Elzevir Edition. 1842 MRS. GORE  
*Fascin.* 126 Placing his spectacles in one of his pockets, and  
.. one of his precious Elzevirs in the other. 1860 J. KEN-  
NEDY *Suallow B.* vi. 66 Some famous Elzevirs were picked up.

2. **Elzevir letter**, *type*. *a.* The style of type  
used by the Elzeviers in their small editions of the  
classics.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/3 A neat Edition on an Elzevir  
Letter.

**b.** Now used as the name of a special form of  
printing types.—**ELZEVR** TYPE.

**Elzevirian** (ἐλζιβίαν, *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-IAN*].

1. Of or pertaining to the Elzeviers; (of books)  
published by or in the style of the Elzeviers.

1802 DIBDIN *Introduct. Classics* 11 The Elzevirian Press.

2. *quasi-sb.* One who collects or fancies the  
editions of the Elzeviers.

1862 BURTON *Elk. Hunter* 18 He was not a black-letter  
man.. or an Elzevirian.

**Em** (em). The name of the letter M. In  
*Printing*, the square, formerly of the type m, used  
in typography as the unit for measuring and esti-  
mating the amount of printed matter in a line,  
page, etc. The em of pica is the standard.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. [The printers' union] advanced its  
demands from forty-five cents to sixty cents per thousand  
'ems'. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Typography*. The width of  
.. pages.. is expressed according to the number of 'ems',  
that is of a pica 'm'—the square of the depth of pica.. A  
page of 24 ems wide is equal to one of 4 inches.

**Em** (em), *pron.* Originally the unstressed  
form of **HEM**, *dat.* and *accus.* 3rd pers. *pl.* The  
emphatic form of the pronoun was early super-  
seded by **THEM**, but the unstressed form continued  
to be used, being regarded as an abbreviation of  
*them*. In literature it is now *obs.* or *arch.*, but  
is still common in familiar speech.

In north midland dialects *em* may have arisen from *them*:  
cf. South Yorkshire *at for that*. In strictly northern dia-  
lects it is never used.

1380 *Sir Perceval*, 3098 *Per* na ascapeadon non. 1599  
SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 124 These joints.. As I will leave  
'em them. 1672 R. WOOD *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men  
there be that carry all before 'em. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.*  
2 New-cast your poems, purge 'em of their dross. 1750 W.  
PHELIPAN *Lt.* in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Adm. Gambier*  
(1861) i. iii. 36 You know my thoughts, I will trouble you  
therefore no more about 'em. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old*  
*Year*. He gave me a friend, and a true true love. And the  
New-Year will take 'em away. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref.*  
to *Sir Text-Can.* *Tales 41 note*. We can't blame 'em, as  
we all used to do the same.

**Em**, *obs. form* of **AM**: see **BE** *v.*

**Em**, var. of **EMT**, *Obs.*, *uncle*.

**Em**, *prefix*, the form assumed by the prefix  
**EX-** (q. v.) before *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m*. For

the reasons stated under **EN-**, nearly all the Eng.  
words with this prefix, whether of Romanic or  
Eng. formation, have (or formerly had) alternative  
forms with **IM-**. In this Dictionary the *em-* and the  
*im-* form, except where usage has introduced a  
distinction of sense between the two, will be  
treated as belonging to one and the same word,  
the article being placed under **E** or **I** in accordance  
with the principles explained under **EN-**.

The various functions of the prefix, and its use  
as an Eng. formative, are explained under **EN-**.  
Of the many compounds formed by prefixing *em-*  
to English words, those which have any special  
importance or require special remark, are inserted  
in their alphabetical place; the following are  
examples of those which are nonce-words or of  
rare occurrence.

1. Transitive vbs. (often found only in *vbl. sb.*,  
*pa. pple.*, or *ppl. adj.*).

*a.* *f. em- + sb.*, 'to put (something) into or upon  
what is denoted by the sb.'; also 'to put what is  
denoted by the sb. into' ('something').

**Embag**, to put into a bag; † **embalance**, to put  
in the balance (with); † **embarbare**, to make bare;  
† **embarrel**, to pack in barrels; † **embill**, to put  
food into (a bird's) bill; † **embirch** (cf. *embark*),  
to put on board a birch-bark canoe (in quot. *intr.*  
for *refl.*); † **embottle**, to put into a bottle; † **em-  
braid**, to put (a sail) into a braid, to braid; † **em-  
breach**, to put (a gun) upon a breach or stock;  
† **embronze**, to represent in bronze; † **embusk**, to  
put on a busk, raise by means of a busk; † **em-  
buskin**, to encase (the leg) in a buskin; † **empall**,  
to cover with a pall or cloak; † **empanoply**, to array  
in complete armour; † **empaper**, to put down on  
paper; † **emparchment**, to put or write on parch-  
ment; † **empill** [after *empoison*], to dose as with  
a pill.

1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* i, Mad 'embag their limbs.  
1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 4 The least dram of which,  
the whole world 'embalanced with, would be found too light.

1615 A. NICHOLES *Marriage & Wiv.* vii. in *Harl. Misc.*  
(1744) II. 152 'Embarbed Breasts. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe*  
in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 179 Our 'embarled white-berrings..  
last in long voyages. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, to 'em-  
brell or feede birds. *Imbeccata*, an embelling, a billing or feed-  
ing.. for our moose-chase. 1693 UROUHAU *Rabelais* III.  
lii. 422 I had 'embottled them. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cypher* II.  
352 Firrest Fruit, Embottled long. 1762 *Falconer's Shipwr.*  
ii. 303 He who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first  
'embrace the lee yardarm. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbricare*, to 'em-  
breach, or put any artillery upon a stock. 1743 FRANCIS  
*Horace's Satires* II. iii. That you.. in the Capitol 'embron't  
may stand. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 Their breasts  
they 'embuske vpon hie. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake*  
(1851) 26 Stalle shanks 'embusking by the Muses. 1599  
NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 22 The red herring, 'empals our sage  
Senators.. in princely scarlet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's*  
*Answ. Osor.* 360 The empalled and Myrted Byshoppes.

1784 W. SPENCER in *Poems* (1811) 60 'Empanoply'd in arms.  
1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed  
We entered in. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 233 I will  
'empaper it before your eyes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858)  
284, I take your Bull, as an 'emparchment Lie, and burn it.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 428 In the sugar (even) of  
sacred wit Hemy 'empill us with som benefull bit.

*b.* *f. em- + sb.* or *adj.*, with general sense 'to  
bring into a certain condition or state'; also (cf.  
3) 'to furnish with something'.

**Embeggar**; † **embloody**; † **embrawn**, to  
make brawny, harden; † **embulk**, to make bulky,  
to extend; † **embullion** (cf. *BULLION sb.* 3) to be-  
stud; † **empeevisish**, to make peevish; † **empre-  
late**, to make a prelate of.

1806 SOUTHEY in C. SOUTHEY *Life* III. 54 They have so..  
vulgarised, impoverished and 'embegged the language.

16. T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861-2 II. 146 Oh the unmatchable  
cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath  
'embloodied them to 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 It will  
'embrace and iron crust his flesh. 1775 HARRIS *Philos.*  
*Arrangement*. (1841) 273 note This (that is, the first matter)  
being 'embulked with three extensions. 1523 SKELTON  
*Garl. Laurel Wks.* 487 'Embullyoned with sapphires. 1687  
H. MORE in *Ward Life* (1710) 207 Pain.. doth ordinarily  
'empeevisish the Spirit of the Afflicted. 1603 FLORIO *Mont-  
aigne* III. x. (1632) 571 Who 'emprelate themselves even to  
the heart and entrailes.

2. Verbs *f. em- + verb*, with additional sense of  
*in*, or simply with more or less intensive force.

† **Embias**; † **embribe**; † **embruisse**; † **em-  
bubble**; † **emlight**; † **empromise**.

1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* II. i, A.. mind 'embyass'd  
in affairs of blood. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. 27  
Five thousand Markes, with which the Queene Dowager of  
France had (as he said) 'embribed him. 1590 *Treas.*

*Amadis de Gaule* (Byneman) 279 My 'embrused brest  
1665 BENLOWES *Theophilus* v. xc. Like diamonds thaw'd to  
Air, 'embubble forth in streams. c1860 S. BANFORD in  
*Harland Lane. Lyrics* 14 She 'emphigheth her vow. c1540  
tr. *Polyd. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 140 The daughter  
of Offa.. was 'emprovised him to espouse.

3. Participial *adjs.* *f. em- + sb. + -ed*, with the  
sense 'furnished with':

**Embastioned**, **embeaded**, **empimped**.



UNREPEATEDLY. — See T. Barnard, *Canalboat* ii. 11. In case of

Son was dead or emancipated. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 217 The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated.

2. *gen. a.* To set free from control; to release from legal, social, or political restraint.

In mod. lang. the word suggests primarily the liberation of slaves, the other uses being often felt as *transf.* from this.

1625 *DONNE Sermon*. 27 To emancipate them from the Tyrant. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 123 As an apprentice is emancipated by running away. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* 1843 II. 502 Individuals who have been emancipated, or have emancipated themselves from governments. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Irel.* 117 The law has emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 That the convicts should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxviii. 44 Suppose the Colonial Churches emancipated. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 84 Workmen emancipating themselves from their employer.

b. *absol.*  
1775 DR. RICHMOND *Let.* in *Burke's Corr.* (1841) II. 29 If our [colonies] emancipate, it will... be some good to humanity.

c. *transf. and fig.* To set free from intellectual or moral restraint. *Also refl.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 25 We become emancipated from testimonial engagements. 1699 EVELYN *Actaria* 152 From many troublesome and slavish Impermanencies... he bad Emancipated and freed himself. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 14 To emancipate our thoughts from particular objects. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 558 Those evil passions... were on a sudden emancipated from control: 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41, I was emancipated from modern Puritanism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Plato has emancipated himself from the limitations of ancient politics.

†3. To deliver into servitude or subjection; to enslave; (because emancipation in Roman Law was effected by fictitious sale). *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth.* 71 Emancipate... is, to captivate ones selfe to another, as well as to free. 1629 GUYOT *Letter* 70 A wifes Emancipating herself to another husband. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* i. 195 To dalliance vile and sloth Emancipated.

**Emancipated**, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED.*]

1. Set free, released:

a. from the *patria potestas*. (Roman Law.)  
1726 AVILFEE *Parerg.* 33 Emancipated children. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* iv. (1875) 152 An emancipated son ceased to be one of the family.

b. from a state of slavery or imprisonment.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* iii. 402 A parcel of emancipated slaves. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 38 The writer was an emancipated convict. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* xli. Erect, Triumphant, an emancipated slave.

2. *fig.* Freed from prejudices, moral or customary restraints, conventional rules, etc.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/2 These emancipated compositions... fall to sound as they did beneath Liszt's own magic touch.

**Emancipating** (*īmænsipet'ing*), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] Setting free, liberating. *fig.*

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 Strong in their hold of great emancipating principles.

**Emancipation** (*īmænsipet'ion*). [a. F. *émancipation*, f. L. *emancipāre* + *-em*, n. of action f. *emancipāre* to EMANCIPATE.]

1. *Roman Law*. The action or process of setting children free from the *patria potestas*.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 29 Paternal Jurisdiction is dissolved also by Emancipation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Emancipation* hath the same reference to Children, as manumission to Servants. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains Dig.* 486.

2. a. The action or process of setting free or delivering from slavery; and hence, generally, from restraints imposed by superior physical force or legal obligation; liberation. Often used with reference to the freeing of Roman Catholics from the civil disabilities imposed on them by English law. *Catholic Emancipation Act*: the popular designation of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (1829), by which those disabilities were removed.

1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. (1812) IX. 454 The Opposition... connects the emancipation of the Catholics with these schemes of reformation. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 312 Emancipation of Helots was not unfrequent. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 6 A harvest of civil and religious emancipation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 254 The royal monopoly... was for the age an emancipation rather than a restriction of labour.

b. *transf. and fig.* Setting free, delivering from intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters.  
a 1631 *DONNE Sermon*. 27 Redeeming Emancipation, a delivering from the chains of Satan. 1774 T. WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 403 A certain freedom and activity of mind... followed the national emancipation from superstition. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 166 The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 607 The day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The great spiritual emancipation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**Emancipationist** (*īmænsipet'ionist*). [f. *prec.* + *-IST*.] An advocate for the setting free of slaves; and the abolition of slavery. Also, an advocate of the emancipation of any class from legal disabilities or the like. (First applied to the advocates of 'Catholic Emancipation': see EMANCIPATION 2a.)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 132 The Emancipationists... and the Dissenters will not be pleased. 1828 Q. *Rev.* XXXVIII. 557 To this point the emancipationists have... brought their vessel. 1859 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvi. 87 Now is the time for the emancipationists... to be up and doing. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. iv. The... son of the great emancipationist (Wilberforce).

**Emancipatist** (*īmænsipet'ist*). [f. EMANCIPATE + *-IST*.] = EMANCIPIST.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 135 The convict obtained his ticket of leave... became an emancipatist... and found transportation no punishment.

**Emancipative** (*īmænsipet'iv*), *a.* [f. L. *emancipāt-* (see EMANCIPATE v.) + *-IVE*.] That has the property of emancipating.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 195 In order to gaining emancipative knowledge, the practice of devotion likewise is prescribed.

**Emancipator** (*īmænsipet'or*). Also 8 emancipator. [a. L. *emancipator*, f. *emancipāre* to EMANCIPATE.] One who emancipates. *lit. and fig.*  
1782 SIR W. JONES tr. *Mahomedan Law Success.* Wks. 1799 III. 492 Those who inherit among males are... The son, and the son's son... and the husband, and the emancipator nearly connected. 1828 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XXIV. 5 Such is our classification... of the heads of the Catholic Emancipators. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 38 The emancipators of Reason. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ii. 45 They waited for Him as their Emancipator from the Roman yoke.

**Emancipatory** (*īmænsipet'ori*), *a.* Also 7 -orie. [f. EMANCIPATE v. + *-ORY*.] That has the function or the effect of emancipating.

1652 URGUARTH *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 232 He [Crichton] did... undergo that emancipatory task... to give a demonstration. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 182 The emancipatory bill of twenty-nine. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 4/2 Describing the Crimes Bill as an emancipatory measure.

**Emancipatress** (*īmænsipet'ris*). *nonce-wd.* [f. EMANCIPATOR + *-ESS*.] A female emancipator; one who advocates the 'emancipation' of her sex.  
1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The masculine... coiffure... of a London emancipatress.

**Emancipist** (*īmænsipet'ist*). *Australian.* [f. EMANCIPATE + *-IST*.] An ex-convict, who has served his term of punishment. *Also attrib.*

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 405 Emancipists, as the felons who have suffered out their terms of imprisonment are named. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 141 Croxley, the emancipist attorney. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. iii. xlii. 129 Ticket-of-leave men and 'emancipists'.

**Emandibulate** (*īmændi'būlēt*), *pp. a.* *Entom.* [f. E-*pref.* + L. *mandibul-* + *-ATE*.] cf. MANDIBULATE.] Destitute of mandibles.

1845 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. Mouth emandibulate.

† **Emane**, *v. obs.* [ad. F. *émaner*, (or) ad. L. *ēmanāre* to flow out: see EMANATE v.] = EMANATE in its various senses.

1. *intr.* To flow out, issue from a source or fountain head; *lit. and fig.*; *esp.* of the Second Person of the Trinity.

1656 tr. *White's Peripateticall Institutions* 296 Nature actually emanates and flows out from Him. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 282 Out of which scarification emanates a crass juice. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Sermon.* Pref. 20 Wherein the Son is affirmed to have emanated, or been emitted by Necessity of Nature. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. 1. 50 The Deity... caused to emanate from himself 'an immeasurable torrent of water'. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. Engl.* (1818) 129 The several authorities from which... acts... are spoken of as having emanated.

2. *trans.* To give forth as an emanation. *rare.*  
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. Pythagoras, from whom the venerable Antiquity of my Progenitors... was eman'd. 1800 MOORE *Ode Anacreon* xvii. Her eyes... Emaning fire... e'en in anger sweet!

Hence **Emaning**, *pp. a.*  
1658 J. ROBINSON *Cabin Vent* i. 118 All mens Souls are alwaies alike; though their emaning beams be either brighter or duller.

**Emanue**, *obs. variant of AMONG, EMONG.*

**Emanuensis**, *erron. form of AMANUENSIS.*

1693 COLES, *Emanuensis* (for *Amia*), one that writes for another, a secretary. 1709 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. Moria Enc.* (ed. 8) 129 (D.) Clerks, emanuenses, notaries. 1736 in BAILEY.

**Emarcid** (*īmārsid*), *a.* [as if ad. L. *\*ēmarcidus*, f. *ē-* intensive + *marcidus* withered.]

†1. Drooping, limp. *Obs. rare* -1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Mtn.* Intro. d. The eares... in horses... shew their spirits, being emarcid in those that are weary.

2. *Bot.* Withered, flaccid, wilted.

In mod. Dicts.

**Emarginate** (*īmārdzinēt*), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmarginātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmargināre*: see next.]

1. Notched at the margin: said of portions of animal or vegetable organisms. In *Bot.* chiefly of leaves or petals: Having a notch at the apex.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The end... is emarginate or slightly notched. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 58 Stigma emarginate. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 244 The valves of the shells... are emarginate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 530 The leaves are flat and broader... with a deeply emarginate apex.

2. *Crystallography.* Having the edges of the primitive form cut off.

**Emarginate** (*īmārdzinēt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēmargināt-* ppl. stem of *ēmargināre* to remove the edge.]

†1. *trans.* To remove the morbid matter from the edges of wounds, etc. *Obs.* -9

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emarginate*, to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or soars.

2. *Crystallography.* (See quot. 1817 under EMARGINATED.)

3. *Optics.* Of the effects of unequal refraction: To emphasize or double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e.g., in a jelly).

1881 LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 127 These groups... are strongly emarginated by the difference of refractive index between their substance and that of the material in which they are deposited.

**Emarginated** (*īmārdzinētēd*), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED.*] = EMARGINATE a.

1731 BAILEY, *Emarginated* (with Botanists), cut in and indented. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 529 Anthere... oblong, and emarginated. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 198 A crystal is named emarginated, when every edge of the primitive form is intercepted by a plane. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 19 The neural arches... are emarginated.

**Emargination** (*īmārdzinēt'ion*), *n.* [as if ad. L. *\*ēmarginātion-em*, n. of action f. *ēmargināre* to EMARGINATE.]

1. The process of cleansing wounds or sores by removing the morbid matter on the edges.

1676 in BULLOCK. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY. 1825 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Notching or indentation of the margin.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 253 They all have a widely opened... shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The sternum has a wide lateral emargination.

**Emasculate** (*īmæskulēt*), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmasculātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmasculāre*: see next.] = EMASCULATED. a. Castrated, deprived of virility.

In *lit.* sense chiefly quasi-*sh.*  
1886 *Homilet. Rev.* Nov. 403 The kadeshim or emasculate.

b. *fig.* Unmanly, deprived of vigour; weak; effeminate.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 259 Of Spirits emasculate and sick. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* With love Emasculate, and wine. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. vi. 90 Too emasculate to trudge through cold and rain. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 169 German architecture is at once eclectic, scholarly, and emasculate.

**Emasculate** (*īmæskulēt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēmasculāt-*, ppl. stem of *ēmasculāre* to castrate, f. *ē* + *mascul-*, dim. of *mas* male.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of virility, to castrate (a male person or animal).

1623 COCKERAM, *Emasculate*, to geld. 1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 48 If you emasculate fewer lambs. 1744 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 304 Another invention... was that of emasculating men. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 221 Young cocks should be emasculated at three months old.

2. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of strength and vigour; to weaken, make effeminate and cowardly; to enfeeble, impoverish (language).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 Drones... lacking their sting, and by that defect being as they were emasculated. 1652 Br. PATRICK *Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not... enervate your souls... do not emasculate them. 1675 EVELYN *Terri* (1729) 26 'Tis the want of Salt, which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 The French have emasculated their tongue. 1848 DE QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 125 Is the lightning dimmed or emasculated? 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 296 A religion without thought is emasculated.

b. *sp.* To take the force out of (literary compositions) by removing what is supposed to be indecorous or offensive.

1756-82 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 274 Pieces that are not emasculated with this epidemic effeminacy. 1815 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) II. 395 How Gifford mutilates and emasculates my reviews. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xviii. (1879) 200, I... consented to emasculate my poems.

†3. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare* -1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 147 Mutation of sexes... [is] observable in man... though very few... have emasculated or turned women.

**Emasculated**, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED.*]

1. Deprived of virility; castrated.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 309 The flesh of the emasculated animal is universally preferred. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 289 The emasculated bull reverts to the colour of the female.

2. *fig.* Unmanly, effeminate.

1701 COLLIER *Al. Auton.* (1726) 97 The Legions... Vegetilian found perfectly emasculated. 1850 MAURICE *Nov. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 215 The impression of a wretched emasculated age. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 19 That emasculated caste, who shew their quality... by flying.

**Emasculating**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.]

*fig.* That deprives of vigour or manliness; weakening, enfeebling.

1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* ii. 26 Opera... with its emasculating sounds. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib.*, *England! the time is come*, Wean Thy heart from its emasculating food. 1860 SHILES *Self-Help* xl. 284 The habit of intellectual dissipation... cannot fail... to produce a thoroughly emasculating effect.

**Emasculation** (*īmæskulēt'ion*). [as if ad.

**L. emasculation-em**, noun of action f. *emascula-re* to EMASCULATE.]

1. The action or process of depriving of virility; the state of impotence.

1623 COCKERAM II. A Gelding of a man, *emasculation*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emasculation*, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. 1849 GROVE *Greece* (1856) V. II. lxii. 257 Tying down the patient while the process of emasculation was being consummated.

2. fig. The depriving of force, vigour, or manliness; making weak or effeminate; prudish expurgation of a literary work.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 22 The emasculations were some Scotch mans. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 393 As for his emasculations, they must be submitted to. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 Centuries of emasculation and oppression under foreign and domestic tyranny. 1886 J. EESWORTH in *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 198 This emasculation looks like the notorious Lady Wardlaw's handiwork.

**Emasculative** (imæ'skylätiv), *a.* [f. EMASCULATE v. + -IVE.] That tends to emascinate.

1876 *World No.* 112. 12 The emasculative tendency of the Papacy.

**Emasculator** (imæ'skylätör), *a.* [L. *emasculator*, agent-n. f. *emasculare* to EMASCULATE.] He who or that which emasculates.

In mod. Dicts.

**Emasculatory** (imæ'skylätör), *a.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] That tends to or has the effect of emasculating.

1885 E. P. GOODWIN *Serm. in Pulpit Treas.* Dec. 469 Teachings emasculatory of the Gospel.

**Ematist**, *obs. rare*—1. [? corruption of HEMATITE, bloodstone.] Some precious stone.

c. 14. *Trundle's Vis.* 2109 Ematist and charbokull. **Emathites**, *ematite*; *obs. ff.* HEMATITE.

**Ematte**, *obs. form* of EMMET.

**Emauñché**, *a. obs. rare*—1. *Her.* [a. Fr. *emmanché*.] Of a shield: Divided into portions, having the form of a long narrow triangle.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 199 He beareth Emaunche, of arg. and Gwles.

**Emaug**, *obs. form* of AMONG.

**Emayle**, var. of ESMAYLE *Obs.*, enamel.

**Embaubunized**, *ppl. a. nonce-vd.* [f. F. *embaubunier* + -IZE + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Infatuated (with).

1503 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxix. (1632) 126 Doting youth, embaubunized [Fr. *embaubunizé*] with this farie.

**Embase**, -ing, var. ff. EMBASE, -ING. *Obs.*

**Embadometry**, *obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐμβαδομετρία* by land + -μετρία: see -METRY. Cf. Gr. *ἐμβαδομετρία*.] Land-measurement.

1570 DRE *Math. Pref.* 16 To be certified of the content of any plaine superficies.. which measuring, is named Embadometrie.

**Embail**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIL sb.<sup>2</sup> (? or sb.<sup>3</sup>).] *trans.* To enclose in a ring. Hence *Embailing vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 276 A blacke inckie bood embayling her [the Moores] bright head. 1599 — *Leut. Stuffe* (1871) 22 The procrous stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. A Compassing about, *circum-*, *embayling*.

**Embain**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *embainier* (Godsch.), f. *em* in + *baigner* to bathe. (See BAIN v.)] *trans.* To bathe, steep.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b. I washed and Embaind thy filth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Embaind*, soaked.

**Embait**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIT v.]

a. ? To attract by a bait; also fig. b. To feed, glut (one's malice).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xlii. Eiliij, Such geare, As will embait our Cesars eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Adescantato*, an embaiting. *Adescere*, i. embait. a 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 531 The Crocodile can sorow to y<sup>e</sup> sight, And vnder sighes embait his venom'd spight.

**Embalance**: see EN- prefix.

**Embale** (embāl), *v.* [f. EN- + BALE sb.<sup>3</sup>. Cf. F. *emballer* to pack up.] *trans.* To do up (goods) into bales or packages; also fig.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxlii. 17 Gunnies.. in use in Persia for Embalng Goods. 1739 in *Hamway's Trav.* (1762) I. t. viii. 39 There are conveniences for.. the embalng a thousand cloths. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 0 Embaled in some fantastic wrappage.

**Emball**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *emballer*—r to pack up.] *trans.* To pack up, do up into packages.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 227 The marchandize.. they embail it well with Oe hides.

**Emball** (embāl), *v.* [f. EN- + BALL sb.]

1. *trans.* To encompass with a sphere.

1580 SIDNEY & Lady Pembroke in Farr's S. P. *Elliz.* (1845) I. 84 Thou sphere, within whose bosom play The rest that earth emball. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 129 As lark emballed by its own crystal song.

2. (See EMBALLING vbl. sb.)

**Emballage**, *obs. rare*. Also 8 embalago.

[a. F. *emballage*.] a. That in which anything is packed. b. The action or process of packing up.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 6 Wrappers, or other Emballage. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 522 At the time of the general emballage.

**Emballing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALL v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

(Proh. used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as 'investing with the ball as the emblem of royalty')

1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 47 For little England You'll venture an emballing.

**Embalim**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. next.] Spice for embalming.

1642 G. HUGHES *Art of Embalming Dead Saints* 8 The proposition of the confection of Embalme it selfe, together with its force or vertue.

**Embalm** (embālm), *v.* Forms: 4 enbaume, -baume, 5 -bame, 6 en-, embalme, -baum, -balm, 6 -embalm. Also 6 inbaul (1) me, 7 im-balm(e). [ME. *enbaume*, a. F. *embaumer*, f. *en* (see EN-) + *baume* BALM sb.]

1. 1. To impregnate (a dead body) with spices; to preserve it from decay.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16873 They.. with oymentes the body enbaumyd. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 676 Let the corse enbaume. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3319 Pan was his body enbaum'd & as he bede, graven. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/5 The body enbaum'd wythin the tombe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 They had before his buriall embalmed his body. 1611 BIBLE *Gen. I.* 26 They imbalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 170, I was a chaste Wife to my Grave: Embalm me, Then lay me forth. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) VI. iii. ii. The Heart, which may be embalm'd with the body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 15 In Egypt they embalmed dead bodies with it [tar]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 457 The body when shrunk and embalmed, as is the custom in Egypt.

2. *trans.* To preserve (a corpse) from decay by other means, as by cold, etc. *rare*.

1856 KANT *Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The frost has embalmed their remains.

3. *fig. a.* To preserve from oblivion; chiefly in good sense, to keep in sweet and honoured remembrance.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Eth.* xxi. 343 Being embalmed as it were by eternity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 Some second Homer, in whose sheets his [Alexander's] name might be embalmed for ages to come. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 1 That.. elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 23 The lines ought to embalm his memory. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl.* iv. To embalm In dying songs a dead regret. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. iii. 166 That universal dread of poison which had embalmed itself in one of the commonest ceremonies of the feudal household.

b. *nonce-use*.

18.. (H. or J. H. SMITH *Address to a Nunny in Belmont's Exhibition* (last verse), Oh! let us keep the soul, embalmed and pure in living virtue.

II. 4. 1. a. To salve or anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc. (*obs.*) b. To endue with balmy fragrance.

1593 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 107 Pe bishop had blessed howd and embaumede youre fyngers. *Ibid.* xx. 86 With the blod of that barn embaymed and baptised. 1647 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 39 For with heuyenly deu she enbalm'd was. 1541 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* 26 With fragrant savour inbaumeth all the house. 1563 *Hemlocke in Excess Affair* (1859) 315 In painting our faces, in embalming our bodies 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 842 The buxom air, imbalmd With odours. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 They reserve their richest exhalations to embalm his morning and evening walks. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* vi. Among the opening buds thy breathings pass, And come embalmed away.

† 5. To steep (e.g. in poison). *Obs. rare*—1.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. v. 90 Let file their darts and arrows embalmed in venomous hearts.

**Embalmed** (embāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] In senses of the verb; also, perfumed, fragrant.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1574 Her mouthe embawmed, delectable & mery. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 286 Various small Instruments and Utensils denoting the Trade or Occupation of the embalmed person, when he was alive.

**Embalment**, *Obs.* [f. EMBALL v. + -MENT.] A package; an envelope, wrappage.

1697 Evelyn *Nunism.* v. 186 Cipher.. our Merchants use to mark their.. Embalments.

**Embalmer** (embālmr), *Also 6-7 im-.* [f. EMBALM v. + -ER.] He who or that which embalms.

1. One whose occupation it is to embalm dead bodies.

1687 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Imbalmers.. of deade bodies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Romans.. were not so good Embalms as the Egyptians. 1700 BIEKERST. *detected in Swift's Wks.* (1725) II. 1. 165 Undertakers, imbalmers, etc. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 289 The Embalms having done their part, the body was delivered to the relations. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 14 As embalmers serve mummies. 1861 *All v. Round* V. 14 The embalmer's work from all decay Had kept his royal person. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 690 A straggling suburb inhabited by the embalms.

2. *fig.* That which sweetly preserves from decay.

1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment is a mountain air. It is the embalmer of the world.

**Embalming** (embālmīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALM + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb EMBALM. Also attrib.

1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 60 Their embalming and their unshamefacedness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Embalming, no doubt was of the best. 1647 H. MORE *Focus Deu.* The embalming of his name to Immortality. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) vi. iii. ii. For Embalming having all things in readiness, etc. 1744 *Travels late Chas. Thompson* III. 287 It seems natural before I leave this subject to say something of the Egyptian manner of embalming human bodies. 1867 T. KOLLOE *Chron. Barset* I. xliii. 351 The embalming of her dear

remains. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/2 Oh, that embalming smell!

**Embalment** (embā'mment), *Also 7-9 em-, imbalment, (7 embaulment).* [f. EMBALM v. + -MENT.]

1. Impregnation of a corpse with aromatic spices, to prevent putrefaction.

1661 MORGAN *Spl. Gentry* III. viii. 81 The Egyptians were doctors in imbalment. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 376 The Abazas.. have a strange way of procuring a natural embalmment for their beys. 1864 CARLYLE *Frank. Gl.* IV. 239 An odour of embalmment.

2. A preparation used for embalming.

1620 *Jrnl. of Pilgrims* (1848) 38 The red powder was a kind of Embalmment. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 The Egyptians.. by precious Embalmments.. contrived the notablest wayes of integrall conservation. 1832 BLACKIE *Mag.* XXXII. 966 The people.. have.. torn away the embalmments of the Idol Mummy.

fig. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 40 The art of clear and strong language.. has, like an embalmment, preserved the memory of Denham.

**Embamma** (embæ'mä), *Med. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἐμβαμμα*, f. *ἐμβαπτειν* to dip in.] An appetizing sauce in which articles of food were dipped (before administration to an invalid).

1623 COCKERAM, *Embamma*, any sort of medicament or sauce good to create appetite. 1715 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Emband**, var. IMBAND *obs.*, to form into a band.

**Embandown** *v. Obs. rare. Sc.* [f. OF. phrase *en bandon* synon. with a *bandon* (see BANDON sb., A. BANDON v.).] = A. BANDON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* I. 244 All that he has embandownyt [v. r. embandownyt] is Till hys lord.

**Embane**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 enbane. [f. EN- + BANE.] *trans.* To poison.

1587 *Mirr. Magist.* 20b, Beauty is the bait enbaneth many a bower, A meate two swete in taste, that sauced is two sower.

**Embank** (embæ'ŋk), *v.* Also 7 imbank, v. [f. EN- + BANK sb.<sup>1</sup>; cf. Fr. *embanquer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut in, confine, or protect by banks; *esp.* to confine the course of (a river) by a mound, dyke, or raised structure of stone or other material.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 No River.. shall be imbanked. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 490 Embank the north side of the Thames. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 526 A.. lofty.. mound.. embanked one side of the river. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 517 York leads his wave, imbank'd in flowery pride. 1853 KANE *Griuellet Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular.. symmetrically embanked.

b. *To embank out*: to exclude (the sea) by embankments.

1822 in PICTON *L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 353 To embank out the sea at that place.

† 2. *intr.* Of a ship: To run aground. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *embanquer* in this sense.]

1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 64 The English ships.. embanked, and stuck moor'd upon the shelves.

3. To cover with embankments; to cut into embankments.

1874 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 The operation of embanking hill-sides, so as to stay the rain-flow, is a work of enormous cost and difficulty.

**Embanked** (embæ'ŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBANK v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Shut in or confined by banks.

1810 J. T. in Risdon's *Surv.* *Devon* Introd. 37 An embanked navigation.

**Embanking** (embæ'ŋkip), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] The action or process of enclosing or protecting by banks.

1662 DUGDALE (*title*), History of Imbanking and Draying of divers Fenns. 1856 OLIMSTON *Slave States* 437 This embanking has been going on. 1864 H. SPENCER (*Inst. Univ. Progr.* 54 Cuttings, embankings, tunnelling).

**Embankment** 1 (embæ'ŋkment), [f. EMBANK v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embanking.

1874 HELPS *Social Pressure* iii. 50 For instance the embankment of the Thames.

2. A mound, bank, or other structure for confining a river, etc. within fixed limits.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 159 To make.. new and additional embankments in aid of the old one. a 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxix. (1810) II. 404 To him Babylon owed.. the embankments which confined the river. 1832 G. DOWDES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 490 The islets are defended from the water by earthen embankments. *Med.* Cleopatra's Needle is on the Thames Embankment. fig. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* s. ix. 384 Some solid embankment of unshakable rule and resolution.

3. A long earthen bank or mound, *esp.* one raised for the purpose of carrying a road or a railway across a valley.

1810 J. T. in Risdon's *Surv.* *Devon* Introd. 33 A vast embankment, over which the canal is carried. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 194 Early crops may.. be protected by.. embankments of earth.. at the north side. 1862 *Rep. Eng. Ind. Railw. Com.* 19 The embankments, nevertheless, have not suffered more than was expected. 1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 Spend annually one-tenth of the sum you now give to build embankments against imaginary enemies in building embankments for the help of people whom you may easily make your real friends.



† **Embankment** <sup>2</sup>, rare. [f. EM- + BANK sb.3 + -MENT.] A banking speculation; a bank account. Also attrib.

1813 *SHELLEY* in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 198 The embankment affairs in which I thoughtlessly engaged. 18.. *JERREY Let.* in *Cockburn Vol.* II. 265, I am sorry your embankment is no larger. *Ibid.* 429 And how does the embankment proceed?

**Embannered** (embæ'næd), ppl. a. Also 9 **imbannered**. [f. \**embanner* (f. EN- + BANNER) + -ED; cf. It. *imbandierare*.] Arrayed under banners.

1827 *POLLOK Course T. v.* (1860) 141 Armies of the Saints, embannered. 1847 *CRAIG, Imbannered*, furnished with banners.

|| **Embaphium** (embæ'fium). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐμβάσιον*, f. *ἐμβάσσειν* to dip in.] A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

1715 in *KERSEY*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
**Embar** (embār), v. Also (6 imber) 6-7 **imbar** (re. [ad. F. *embarer*, f. en- (see EN-) + *barre* bar; cf. Fr. and Sp. *embarrar*, It. *imbarrare*].

1. *trans.* To enclose within bars; to enclose, imprison. Also fig. arch.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 27 If there bee anie sparke of Adams Paradiized perfection yett imberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. vii. 44 Fast embard in mighty brazen wall. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* III. lv. Three sides are sure imbard. *Ibid.* xii. l. Now in dark night was all the world embard. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 There is great reason why the spirit of man should be so strictly embarded. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 42 The ground began..the ocean to embard.

2. To oppose a barrier to; to arrest, stop; to interrupt. Also, to impede (commerce) by an embargo. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 251 Not imbard from his posting pace, by reason the towne was not perclosed. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Venus embarring his tale.. sweetly replied. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 290 He..lay ready to embarr the Turks passage..out of Asia. 1622 *BACON Hev. VII* Wks. (1860) 398 The King..embarded also all farther trade for the future. 1662 *HEYLIN Laud* l. 160 Embarded their trade.

† **Law.** To put a stop or end to; to forbid by legislative enactment; to bar (a claim, a title) = **BAR** v. 5. b. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act 31 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 (*titlle*) An act to embarrs feined recoveries of landes, wherein the kinges maiestie is in reuercion. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* l. ii. 94 To imbarre their crooked Titles vsurp from you.

† **3.** To exclude, prohibit, debar (a person) from an action. Rare const. to with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* 201 Ye be aboutward against all right to imbarre & exclud my Chapleyn. 1562 *Apol. Priv.* 1556 (1850) 9 Embarring none to communicate with him. 1635 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1641) 12 To imbare the people from reading and understanding of the Scriptures. 1682 *N. P. (Rhem.) Pref.* The Church doth it..not to embarr the them from the true knowledge of Christ. 1683 *STANVHURST Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 What reason embars theym, soon forreyn cuntrye to ferret? 1693 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 So embarring them from all government in the common wealth.

† **b.** To refuse, deny (something) to a person. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 837 The French made choise of the Burgundian to protect them, which could not be embarrd to them.

† **4.** To lay (persons or property) under embargo. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* i. i. 9 The English, whose goods were thereupon imbard, and confiscate. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* 79 The imbaring of all our Merchants in that kingdom.

† **5.** To break inwards the bars of (a helmet). *Obs.* 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* XII. x. But Achylles brake hys targe & his helme he embarrd.

† **Embarcadere.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *embarcadere*, ad. Sp.: see next.] See quot.

1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Embarcadere*, a term used in America, signifying a place which serves as a port to some considerable place farther within land.

|| **Embarcadero**, rare. [Sp. f. *embarcar* to EMBARK.] A wharf, quay.

1850 *B. TAYLOR Eldorado* xxi. 219 The forest of masts along the embarcadero.

**Embarcation**, var. of EMBARKATION.

**Embare**: see EM- prefix.

† **Embarge**, sb. *Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge**, **em-**, **imbarque**; corruptly -barque, -bark. [ad. Sp. *embargo*: see EMBARGO.] = EMBARGO.

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Ep.* 53, I cannot tel what imbarge or slay..you had. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist.* IV. II. v. iii. 762 In the great Imbarge he took all our Ships and goods in his Ports. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 104 After an Embark [ed. 1672 *embarque*, 1685 *imbarque*] of our ships in the river of Bourdeaux. 1656 *BRANHAM Repl.* III. 133 All Nations have their Imbargues, and prohibited goods.

† **Embarge**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge**, **embarque**, -barque. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay an embargo upon (ships or goods); to sequester, confiscate; to arrest (persons). Hence **Embarg-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 555 (R.) Our merchants with their goods were embargoed or arrested. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. II. l. 120 The twelve ships..were..embargoed (or arrested) to serve the King. 1628-29 *Duke's Acc. of Fleet* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 187 Spain being the Enemy, our Mer-

chant goods would be embargoed. 1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Calli* 35 The Duke..embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea for Ninveh* 165 To embargo our own Nation, to build Blockhouses against our selves.

Hence **Embarging**, *vbl. sb.*  
1618 *RALEIGH Invention of Shipping* 37 The imbarging ..of their Ships in Spaine.

**Embarge**, var. of IMBARGE, *obs.* to go on board a barge.

† **Embargement**. Also 6 **imbargement**, 7 **embarquement**. *Obs.* [f. EMBARGE v.1 + -MENT.] A placing under embargo.

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (1857) 236 Had made a great imbargement and stay of the English merchants. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. Index ad fin., The King of Spaines Commission for the general imbarment or arrest of the English, etc. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. I.* x. 22 Embarquements all of fury.

**Embargo** (embār'go), sb. Also 7 **imbargo**. See also EMBARGE. [a. Sp. *embargo*, n. of action f. *embargar* to arrest, impede, repr. a late L. type \**imbarricare*, f. in- (see IN-) + *barra* BAR. (Florio has *imbargo* as Italian.)]

1. A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or native ships to proceed thither, generally issued in anticipation of war. An embargo may also be laid on particular branches of commerce, for fiscal purposes.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 19 b Had not the Imbargo with Spaine..foreclosed this trade. 1753 *J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst.* 22 An embargo..is daily expected. 1808 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 121 The embargo appears to be approved. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 71 The embargo was intended to injure the obedient Provinces and their Sovereign.

2. A suspension of commerce, either general or of some particular branch, imposed by municipal law. Also in phrases: To be under, to lay (on), to take off an embargo.

1663-9 in *BURTON Diary* (1828) IV. 235 And lay an embargo of all..ships in the river of Thames. 1722 *De For Plague* (Rildg. 1884) 276 Trade was..under a general Embargo. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* I. 398 In order that they may take off the embargo. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 522 An embargo on the export of provisions. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 25 Unless it place an embargo on the exportation of capital.

3. *trans.* and *fig.* A stoppage, prohibition, impediment.

1692 *E. WALKER tr. Epictetus Mor.* (1737) xiii. Thou on thy Feet may'st Embargo lay. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 8 As if Religion had a kind of Imbargo laid upon it. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Intell.* xxxvii. 6. complied with this embargo. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* xiii. 143 An embargo on his prosperity.

**Embargo** (embār'go), v. Also 7-8 **imbargo**. See also EMBARGE. [f. EMBARGO sb.]

1. To forbid (a vessel) to leave or enter a port; to lay (vessels, trade) under an embargo.

1755 *MAGENS Insurance* II. 31 They may be arrested or embargoed. 1821 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. x. (1872) 64 Ship seized and embargoed in the King's name. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 697/2 To have your ships embargoed.

b. *fig.* To prohibit.

1824 *BYRON Juan* xv. 310 When Rapp the Harmonists embargoed marriage.

2. To seize, 'requisition' (ships or other means of transport, goods) for the service of the state.

1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 68 If a Ship be embargo'd for the Service of the Potentate in whose Port she is. 1820 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 529 They must embargo means of transport. 1879 *DOWEN Southey* III. 48 Every carriage..being embargoed for the royal service.

3. To seize, impound, confiscate.

1650 *R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren* vi. 34 Merchants..were clapt up prisoners, and their Goods..imbargoed. 1798 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 50, I embargoed the likeness for you.

† **Embarck**, sb. *Obs.* rare. In 7 **embarque**. [f. next vb.: cf. Sp. *embarco*.] = EMBARKATION.

1654 *L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* 136 Being after his imbarque, twice driven back by tempest.

**Embarck** (embār'k), v. Forms: 6-8 **embarque**, (6 **embarque**), 6-7 **imbarque**, 7-8 **imbarck**, -que, 6-**embarck**. [ad. F. *embarquer*, a com. Romanic word = It. *imbarcare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *embarcar* = late L. *imbarcare*, f. in- (see IN-) + *barca* BARK sb.2.]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To put on board ship, make to go on board. b. Of the ship: To receive on board.

† c. *refl.* = 3 a.

1550 *NICOLIS Thued.* 20 The Corinthians who..had their people imbarqued. *Ibid.* 52 b. One part of them imbarqued themselves. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. Prol. 5 You have seene The well-appointed King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royallie. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 And therupon imbarking themselves with all things necessary. 1621 If any master doe permit..any person..to imbarque..any parcell. 1705 *ORWAY Orphan* v. vii. 2103 The Vessel..Where all the Treasure of my Soule imbarqu'd. 1778 *GIBSON Orel.* & F. II. xxxvii. 220 They always imbarqued a sufficient number of horses. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 235 Then imbarking..his troops, Cortes crossed the river. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 477 The Osborne will..embarck the Prince.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* esp. To invest (money) in a commercial undertaking; to involve (a person) in an enterprise. † Also *refl.* = 3 b, 4.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher* x. vi. 147 Such would be

imbarcked in the Ship of foolles. 1612 *ROGERS Naaman* 31 The soule..imbarckes her selfe in this error, by the conceit of her wealth, health, youth. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 206 He..embarck'd himself in Publick employments. 1674 - *Life* (1751) III. 956 Such an Alliance..as might imbarck them against France. 1742 *MIDDLETON Cicero* III. ix. 2 Age..rendered him wholly unfit..to imbarck himself in an affair so desperate. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Hill & Vall.* II. 20 A few thousand pounds, which he imbarcked..in an ironwork.

II. *intr.* for *refl.*

3. To go on board ship; to take ship.

a. *lit.* Const. for (the destination).

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. 448 Forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. ix. 227 Our Gallants did imbarke each-where. 1693 *TEMPLE item* Wks. 1731 I. 456 Prince and Princess embarqu'd for Holland. 1735 *POPE Donne's Sat.* vii. 27 The Ark where all the Race of Reptiles might imbarck. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 173 Caesar..accordingly imbarcked with the infantry. 1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 304 A restless impulse urged him to imbarck. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 We..joyously imbarked again upon a free land.

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* Introd. (1718) 3 Blest soul, that here imbarck'st: thou sail'st apace. a 1609 *COWLEY Bk. at Oxford* Wks. 1710 II. 548 The sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does imbarck. 1745 *De For's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 55 The same Creditors will imbarck with you again.

4. To engage in a business or undertaking, as in war, commerce, or the like.

1649 *SELOEN Lawes Eng.* l. xliii. (1739) 128 [He] imbarqued together with the Laity against the growing power of the Clergy. 1787 *PITT in G. Rose Diaries* (1860) l. 67 Prussia being completely imbarcked. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xviii. 249 Friedrich Wilhelm..had been forced..to imbarck in that big game. 1869 *ROGERS Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Pref. 23 Had he not suffered himself..to imbarck in the..most disastrous of..wars.

**Embarck**, var. IMBARCK, *Obs.*, to enclose in bark.

† **Embarckage**. *Obs.* rare-1. Also 6 **imbarckage**. [f. EMBARK v.1 + -AGE.] = EMBARKATION.

1577 *HELLOWES Guevara's Chron.* 54 Tralane was constrained..to hasten his imbarckage.

**Embarcation** (embār'kē'fōn). Also 6-9 **-cation**, 8 **imbarcation**, -cation. [a. F. *embarcation*, f. *embarquer* EMBARK v.1.]

1. The action or process of embarking. *lit.* & *fig.*

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1651) I. III. xviii. 26, I can find no commodity of imbarcation at Saint Malos. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. 23 Very solicitous for the Embarcation of the Army. 1790 *BEARSON Mem. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 To hasten the imbarcation of the troops. 1820 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 6, I shall delay the imbarcation. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 222 The point of imbarcation was close by the..abode of Godwine.

*attrib.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 8/2 The imbarcation list..will include twenty-three officers.

† **2. concr.** A body of troops embarked, gone or put on board ship. *Obs.*

1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5877/1 The Transports..were taking on Board the third..imbarcation. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 252 Another and much greater imbarcation followed.

† **3.** A vessel, boat. *Obs.* [cf. F. *embarcation*, Sp. *embarcacion*.]

1590 *London Gaz.* No. 2525/1 They have..taken divers..small Embarcations. 1705 *Ibid.* 4115/4 Sloops, and other Imbarcations. 1781 *RENELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 106 Embarcations..traverse the inundation. 1804 *H. T. COLEBROOKE Husb. of Bengal* (1806) 10 The peasants repairing to the market..on imbarcations. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esopriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 179 A..rotten and crazy imbarcation.

**Embarcked** (embār'kt, poet. embār'kd), ppl. a. Also 7 **imbarcked**, **imbarcked**, **imbarqued**. [f. EMBARK v.1 + -ED.] That has gone or been put on board ship.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 127 Marking th' imbarcked traders on the flood. 1592 - *Ven. & Ad.* 812 Gazing upon a late-embarcked friend.

**Embarking** (embār'king), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **imbarking**. [f. EMBARK v.1 + -ING.] The action of the verb EMBARK. Also attrib.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Embarcadura*, imbarking. 1633 *STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* (1821) viii. 324 The want of wind hinders them in the imbarking Ports. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 154 The statute 8 Eliz. c. 3. makes the transportation of live sheep, or imbarking them on board any ship, for the first offence forfeiture of goods.

**Embarking** (embār'king), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING-2.] That imbarks.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of imbarking emigrants.

**Embarment**. Now rare. Also 6 **embarment**, 6-7 **imbarment**, 7 **embarquement**. [f. EMBARK v.1 + -MENT.] = EMBARKATION 1.

1596 *Life of Scanderbeg* 407 His imbarment and departure. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warren* I. ii. 12 Skillfull..at imbarments. 1614 *SELOEN Villis Hon.* 200 Speaking of Paris..in his imbarment for Helen. 1672 *DAVENANT Play-house to be Let* (1673) 82 We may find this place For our imbarment free. 1750 *BEAUVES Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 6 Embarments were made of the Holy Wars. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* I. 159 The imbarment and removal of British property. 1886 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/3.

† **Embarment**. *Obs.* In 7 **imb-**. [f. EMBARK v.1 + -MENT.] The action of the verb EMBARK; an embargo, prohibition, hindrance.

1606 *WARNER Albion's Eng.* xv. xxvii. 387 But many years twixt them and vs hath been Imbarment. 1620 *Ir. Boccaccio's Dream* 33 No imbarment remained but remem-

branch of the Marquess. 1623 WHITBURN *Disc. Newfoundland*.  
41 We little feare... the Imbarments of any Prince.  
Embar, var. of IMBAR, *obs.*, to garner.  
Embarque, *obs.* var. EMBAR, *obs.*  
Embarque, -ment, var. ff. EMBARGE, -MENT, *obs.*

**Embaras, sb.** Also 7-8 imbarass, imbarass. [a. F. *embaras* obstacle, imbarassment; cf. It. *imbarazzo*, Sp. *embarazo*, Pg. *embaraço*, related to F. *embarrer*, f. en- (see EN-) + *barre* BAR.]

1. = EMBARRASSMENT, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (anbara); now chiefly in phrase *embaras de richesse* 'embarassment of riches', the state of having more wealth than one knows what to do with; usually fig.

1664 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) III. 13 The greatest imbaras that I have... how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 434 How great an Embaras Count Kinski is like to bring upon you there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 25 Clear the First Principles of Knowledge from the imbaras and delusion of words. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Aid me to escape this imbaras. 1778 ARTHUR *Preval* Chr. 220, I think it impossible to clear up Cicero's imbaras. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 157 He received us... with some imbaras. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1873) I. Introd. 8 He has an imbaras de richesses.

2. U. S. ? Pronounced (embārās). See quot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Embaras, an American term for places where the navigation of rivers... is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood.

**Embarass** (embārās), *v.* Also 7-8 imbarass, 8 imbarass. [ad. F. *embarrasser*, lit. 'to block, obstruct', f. *embarras*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons moving or acting).

1683 TEMPLE *Ment. Wks.* 1721 I. 376 The Character of Ambassador, which would delay or imbarass me with Preparations of Equipage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1829) II. ii. § 2 Hannibal... ran to the assistance of his troops, who were thus imbarassed. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurr. Disp.* II. 53 note, The state of the rivers... will imbarass the enemy in a considerable degree. 1856 FROUFE *Hist. Eng.* 1828, II. ix. 402 A general council would... imbarass their movements.

b. *pass.* Of persons; To be 'in difficulties' from want of money; to be encumbered with debts. Cf. EMBARRASSED *pp. a.*, EMBARRASSED.

2. To perplex, throw into doubt or difficulty.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 41 The People being imbarass'd by their equal ties to both. 1673 DRYDEN *Mar. d. la Hode* v. 1, Pray do not Embarass me... Embarass me! what a delicious French word do you make me lose upon you too! 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 121 The King imbarass'd with these difficulties... calls a great council. 1773 MONROO *Language* (1774) I. i. ix. 123 Could not conceive and argue... without imbarass'd his thoughts. 1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* text 335 Such a circumstance may imbarass an operator. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 418 Frederick... imbarass'd them with the choice among five prelates.

3. To render; difficult or intricate; to complicate (a question, etc.).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 One irregularity after another imbarasses things to such a degree, that, etc. 1771 GOLOSIN *Hist. Eng. Pref.* ii, They have effectually imbarass'd that road which they laboured to shorten. 1778 Br. Lowry *Isaiah Notes* (ed. 12) 206 The word... seems to imbarass the sentence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 25, I do not apprehend that this case will be imbarass'd by that decision. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 154 This designation by their ordinary names... must imbarass every theory which involves a substantial change.

**Embarassed** (embārāst), *pp. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of a road, a channel, etc.: Made difficult by obstructions; full of obstructions. Now only fig. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 295 Its [a river's] Passage inward is... imbarass'd with Rocks. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 If the ground is at all imbarass'd, the line cannot incline. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 26. 193 A less imbarass'd field of operations.

2. Of persons, their movements or actions: Hampered by difficulties, impeded.

b. Involved in money difficulties.

1833 *Spectator* 30 June 877½ Sums of that kind are not spot by an imbarass'd State without the gravest reason, etc. 3. a. Perplexed (in thought). b. Confused, constrained (in manner or behaviour).

1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 107 Their utterance is imbarass'd and uneasy. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosind* (R.) Awkward, imbarass'd, stiff, without the skill of moving gracefully. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 198 As much imbarass'd as... the lady could be herself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xliii, 'Tush, father Glover,' answered the imbarass'd victor. 1875 HAMILTON *Intell. Life* vii. ix. 270, I was the imbarass'd and unwilling witness.

4. Of expressions, narratives, etc.: Involved, confused.

1750 JORTIN *Erasmi* II. 623 That the periods are rather too long, and imbarass'd 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* 517 Embarass'd, obscure, and feeble sentences. 1868 J. H. HUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 391 Subjects have been set aside... to prevent the narrative from becoming imbarass'd.

**Embarassingly** (embārāstlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an imbarass'd manner.

1823 DUFF HART *Lough. Mag.* July 320 She coughed embarassingly.

**Embarassing** (embārāsīn), *pp. a.* [f. EMBARRASS + -ING.] That imbarasses.

1807 *Med. Trut.* XVII. 537 The general question of amputation... is found in practice difficult and imbarassing. 1849 PRESCOTT *Pern* (1850) II. 463 This was an imbarassing situation for the Spaniards. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. XI. 357 An attack... amidst imbarassing woods and rocks.

**Embarassingly** (embārāsīnli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an imbarassing manner or degree.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/5 Randolph Churchill... was embarassingly cheered. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii, It was embarassingly conspicuous and oppressive.

**Embarassment** (embārāsmēt), [f. EMBARRASS + -MENT; cf. obs. Fr. *embarrasement*.]

1. The process of imbarassing (rare); imbarassed state or condition:

a. of (or with reference to) affairs, circumstances, etc.; often in pecuniary sense.

1676 COLES, *Embarassment*, a perplexing, intangling, hindering. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 62 Difficulty and imbarassment in... the agricultural districts. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 354 The imbarassment of Nouredin's affairs. 1853 BRIGIT *Sp. Indis.* 3 June, A state of imbarassment and threatened bankruptcy. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.* 56 Political imbarassment and domestic want provoked attacks upon the dealers in corn. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune and die in imbarassment.

b. Perplexity, sense of difficulty or hesitation with regard to judgement or action; 'constrained feeling or manner arising from bashfulness or timidity.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors of Bristol*, If my real, unaffected imbarassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, vii. (1813) 99 Bad weather occasions hurry and imbarassment. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, There was imbarassment on the maiden's part. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* v. 26 Noticing a certain imbarassment in her husband's manner. 1855 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. viii. 124 Ready speech that prevents a blush from looking like imbarassment. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 84 Any imbarassment in dealing with it... is a weakness that hinders social progress.

c. Confusion of thought or expression.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 p. 13 He seldom suspects his thoughts of imbarassment.

2. Something which imbarasses; an impediment, obstruction, cumberance. In *pl.* often = 'pecuniary difficulties'.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 33 Embarassments... hindering us from going the nearest way to our own good. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 159 p. 6 Diffidence... compensates its imbarassments by more important advantages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 In the hope of extricating himself from his imbarassments. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. 103 She was evidently distressed at the imbarassments of that humble household. 1896 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 To be felt by them as an imbarassment to the cause of Jesus.

**Embarrel**: see EM-*prefix*.

**Embarren, v. Obs. or arch.** [f. EN- + BARREN.] *trans.* To make or render barren, unfertile, unproductive. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix, The Ashes from... Vesuvius... imbarren all the fields about it. *Ibid.* i. xviii, Like salt marshes that lie low... [the poor] are... imbarren'd with a fretting care. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 546 The most generous and vigorous land will in time be imbarren'd. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 Like to Java's drear waste they embarren the heart.

**Embarricado, v. Obs.** [f. Sp. *embarricado* a barricade.] = BARRICADE.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 In haste... to imbarricado... any lodgement or quarter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 243/2 Coaches... served as a wall to imbarricado and fortify their campe.

**Embarring, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. EMBAR v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EMBAR: a. the action of prohibiting, or withholding (from a person); b. the action of laying an embargo upon (a person).

1563 MANTU *Musculus Common-pl.* 28 b, Some doe define lawe to be... the imbarring of that which is wrong. 1566 T. SPARLETON *Ret. Undr. Jewell* II. 6 The imbarring of this holy sacrament from excommunicated persons. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* Wks. 1728 I. 389 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that Kingdom.

**Embase** (embās), *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms:

6-7 embace (7-bass), imbase, -baso, 7- embaso.

[f. EN- + Fr. *bas*, BASE a. (OF. had *embaissier* - late L. type \**imbassiare*, of equivalent formation.)]

1. a. To lower (physically). b. To give a lower direction to.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* t. iii. I. 92 When God... Embast the Valleys and embost the Hills. 1595 STERN *Sent. Journ.* xii, And to the ground her eie-lids low embaseth. 1644 NVE *Gunnery* (1670) 29 The Gunner... must... imbase the mouth [of his gun].

c. *fig.*

1554 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig. proved* (1844) 433 At the Lord's table let us not embase ourselves to look upon the bread and cup that be there set forth. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 288 Embas'd the very standard of good and evil.

2. To lower in rank, dignity, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base*. Also *refl.*

1571 GOUIN *Cabin* on Ps. xxiii. 1 Didsyneth not to embase himself... for our sake. 1581 Dr. Moray *xiv.* 75 To violate or imbase the thing that was held to be so holy. 1612 DRAVON *Poly-eth.* ix. 137 With the tearme of lawle, the English now embase The nobler Britans name.

1642 Life Dk. Buckhm. in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1753) 278 No... ignoble end... which may... embase the freedom of my poor judgment. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 131 Continual servitude of body had imbas'd their Spirits. 1825 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 96 It is pure self-revolving selfishness that 'embases and embrutes'. 1844 [see EMBASING *pp. a.*]

3. To lower (coin or commodities) in price or value. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the value of, depreciate, discredit, undervalue.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The teston coined for twelve pence, and in the reign of King Edward embas'd by proclamation to six pence. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Sacerd.* I. v. 120 That no man may think we meane to imbase that which we esteeme in so high degree. 1657 REVE *Conf. Plea* 41 This is to villipend greatness, or to embase noblesse. 1668 CUND *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 242 As the high rate of Usury doth imbase lands. 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* II. (1843) II. 134 A temper of mind which will certainly embase and discommod all our services.

4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy; *lit.* and *fig.* Said also of the alloy.

1551 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb.*] 1594 WEST *Symbol* II. § 216 Embase, shave, file, clippe, wast or empaire the currant coin. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. Wks. (1677) 32 It will imbase even the purest metal in man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1685) I. 16 To raise money, not by embasing the coin, but by embasing the Christian religion. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Ref.* 314 He embas'd the current coin. 1752 [see EMBASING *vt. a.*]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the excellence of; to corrupt, impair, vitiate.

1625 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 449 Wanton love Corrupteth, and Imbaseth it. a. 1626 -- *Sylva* § 575 The Vertue of the Seed... in a Tree... is embas'd by the Ground, to which it is removed. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 556 Sever'd from that soil and dross which embaseth it. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 37 A Pleasure embas'd with no appendant Sting. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 225 Those Vanities... Embase my Nature.

**Embas'd, pp. a. Obs.** [f. prec. + -ED.] = ABASED, DEBASED, in various senses.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 54 The debtor may pay the det in the coin embas'd. 1627 SPEED *England* Abr. vi. § 4 An earthen pot hoarded with store of Roman Coines... stamped vpon imbas'd siluer. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Dis.* xxii. 63 This was a trick of imbas'd times. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* vi. (Bohn) 367 An imbas'd flexibleness to the... contrary dictates of any factions.

**Embasement, Obs.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. A lowering in place, dignity, power, etc.; degradation; = ABASEMENT. *lit.* and *fig.*

1575 FENTON *Golden Epistles* 95 This wonderful embasement of estate whiche the sonne of God took vpon him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii, To they esteemed it a great imbasement for such to be in Gods debt. 1635 BARRIEFF *Milit. Discip.* (1643) iii, 347 Suffering too much imbasement, as being often undervalue'd. 1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly modestness... is a great depreasure and embasement thereof. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. iv. (R.) The pleasures of sin... receive a further embasement... from the super-addition of a curse.

2. A debasement of precious metal by mixture of base metal; = ADEASEMENT 3. Also *fig.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 65 The very Soul of Man... receives a Tincture and an imbasement by them. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraph.* IV. 65 Most of Us have... Vices, for an Alloy and Embasement to our... Vertues.

**Embasiate, var. of EMBASSIATE, obs.**

**Embasing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. prec. + -ING.]

The action of the verb EMBASE, in various senses.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 magr, Enhauncynge and imbasynge of coyns. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 46 Peruse you yr Psalms... you finde in them... humilitie, knowledge, and embasynge of a mans selfe. 1653 MILTON *Mirelure* (Wks. 1851) 381 The frequent imbasynge of his [some Gentleman's] Sons with illiterate and narrow Principles. 1752 CARYE *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 As to the embasing of the coin.

**Embas'ing** (embās'īn), *pp. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] In senses of the verb.

1652 BEMLOWTS *Theoph.* II. xxi. 26 Your glorious Nature's by embasing sin brought low. a. 1665 J. GOONWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 423 It is a matter of... imbasynge nature to the creature man. 1844 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sener* 230 And would my spirit from earth's embasing rule Were in this moment riven.

**Embassade** (embāsād), *Obs. or arch.* Also

5 embas'd, embassade, 7 Sc. embassaid. [See AMBASSADE, of which this is a less frequent var.]

1. The mission or function of an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 32 When you disgrac'd me in my Embassade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 491 P. Iunius, and T. Coruncanac... were put to death, notwithstanding they came in embassade to her.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite; = AMBASSADE 2.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 325 Also this same yere cam a grete embassade in to england. 1494 FAYAN *iv. lvi.* 45 He sente to hym nn embas'd. *Ibid.* iv. lxxv. 53 An Embassade shuld be made vnto the Kyng of Ithell Blytayne. 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. t. ix. 300 Upon coming of great embassades or foreign princes.

3. The message sent or delivered by an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 3.

1508 FISHER *Seven Ps.* Ps. cxliii. II. (1529) R II They fered to shewe thier embassade. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 57 In this counsell... they con-ult of embas- said.

4. quasi-adv. On an embassy. *rare*.  
1525 LD. BERNERS *Fróis*. II. cxxix. [ccxv.] 677 Howe the frenche kyng. .had sente a knyght of honour embassade to hym. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Beautie* 252 But when her words embassade forth she sends.

**Embassador** (embäsädör). Variant form of **AMBASSADOR**; now *obs.* in England, though in frequent use during the early part of the present century. In the U.S. this form, which is recommended by the analogy of **EMBASSY**, is still preferred. For examples see **AMBASSADOR** β.

**Embassadorial**, var. of **AMBASSADORIAL**.  
1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 557 He thought it becoming his embassadorial position.

**Embassadress**, *obs.* var. of **AMBASSADRESS**.  
**Embassadry**, var. of **AMBASSADRY**, *Obs.*

**Embassage** (embäsäz). *arch.* Also *imb-*. [A variant (in mod. archaistic use more frequent) of **AMBASSAGE**, q. v. In ordinary language superseded by **EMBASSY**.]

1. The sending or despatch of ambassadors, or of an ambassador.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 272 That liberal Ambassage by which God reconciled the world to himself. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* v. (1847) 48 The embassage to Rome may be accounted for. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 569 Thy torrent coursers flee With thunderous embassage to the great Sea.

2. The business confided to, or message conveyed by, an ambassador.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 These wordes were . . . gyuen to hym as the embassage of god. 1580 STONEY *Aradia* (1622) 440 Let it embassage beare your grieues to show. 1621 QUARLES *Ethier* (1717) 34 Nor did they question whether . . . false the Prophet were, that brought th' Embassage. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii. I had settled to send thee thither upon a secret embassage.

3. The position of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 (1873) 11 Carneades the philosopher came in embassage to Rome. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 279 To . . . lessen any thing of the Honours of his Embassage. 1863 P. S. WOVSELEY *Poems & Transl.* 6 So shall my vast renown of embassage Flash wide conviction.

4. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador, his retinue, and surroundings.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* vii. 139 The Attick ship. . . Which Cephalus, and his embassage, bore. 1663 MARVELL *Chron.* xlv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 92 *note*. To make me goe along with him Secretary to those Embassages. 1829 SCOTT *Annie of G.* viii. The members of the embassage.

† **Embassatorial**, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *embassator* **AMBASSADOR** + *-IAL*.] = **AMBASSADORIAL**.  
1734 NORTH *Learn.* III. vii. 40 Embassatorial Letters.

† **Embassatrix**, var. of **AMBASSATRIX**, *Obs.*

A female ambassador, an ambassador's wife.  
1734 NORTH *Exam.* 479 Here was . . . an Embassatrix resident.

**Embassed**, -et, var. ff. **EMBADE**, -tate.

† **Embassiate**, *Obs.* Also 5 *inbasset*, 6 *embasset*, *embassiate*. [var. of **AMBASSIATE**, q. v.] = **EMBASSY**.

a. 1400 *Co. Myst.* 112 In thyn hey inbasset, Lord, I xal go. 1411 *Lyoc. Thebes* (E. T. S.) 1848 With hool thempr of the embassaty. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 124 An inbasset to bryng an uncouth queyne. 1513 MORRIS *Rich.* III. Wks. 582 He sent ouer in embassiate, the Erie of warwike. *Ibid.* 60 Embassiate. 1530 PALSCR., *Embasset*, *embassade*.

**Embassy** (embäsi). Also 6 *pl.* *imbases*. [A variant (now almost the only current form) of **AMBASSY**, q. v.]

1. The function or office of an ambassador; also, the sending of ambassadors.

1579 J. JONIS *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43 To toyle in imbases. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 35 Here comes in Embassie The French Kings daughter. 1669 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 196 Lord Falconbridge, who is going on an Embassy. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 16 Various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultan. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 564 They thought it . . . liberal in them to reserve for their former chief some embassy or other.

† 2. The message committed to or delivered by an ambassador. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 6 Silence (good mother) heare the Embassy. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentices* I. I. (1874) II. 218 Didst thou deliver our strict Embassy.

3. The body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador and his retinue, with their surroundings; also, the official residence of the ambassador.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 67 Embassies from regions far remote. 1764 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 59 A half promise of being declared secretary to the embassy. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1851) I. 269 The embassy, consisting of two Aztec nobles, was accompanied by the governor. 1837 LYTTON *E. Malabar* (1851) 49 It was a brilliant ball at the Palazzo of the Austrian embassy at Naples. Mod. The Englishman inquired at the Embassy. They were married at the English Embassy.

**Embassardize**, modernized spelling of **IMBASTARDIZE**, *Obs.*

**Embastiller**, *v. nonce-wid.* [ad. F. *embastiller*,

f. *en- in + bastille fort.*] *trans.* To surround (a city) with forts, or as with forts.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 537 The embastilling Paris with camps, government by the sword.

**Embastioned**: see **EM- prefix**.

† **Embasure**, *Obs. rare*. Also *imbasure*. [f. **EMBASE** v. + *-URE*.] = **EMBASEMENT**.

1656 JEANES *Fuhn. Christ* 145 This composition will be a great imbasure unto the world. *Ibid.* 165 We may be deformed from embasure of our natures by sin.

|| **Embat.** [Turk. (a. Pers.) *انباد* *embād*.] A northerly wind, that blows in Egypt.

1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 77 The plague at Cairo begins to cease . . . when the . . . Embats or Etesian winds begin to blow.

† **Emba-ter**, *Obs. rare* -o. (See *quot.*)

1736 BAILEY, *Emba-ter*, the hole or look-through to aim a cross-bow. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Embathe, imbathe** (em-, imbät'ē), *v. poet.* Also 6 *inbathe*, 6-7 *imbath*. [f. **EN-**, **IN-** + **BATH**: cf. OF. *embaigner*, It. *imbagnare*.] *trans.* To bathe, immerse, dip; to bedew, drench, suffice.

1593 *Tell-Throthe's N. Y. Gift* 42 Whosoever imbathe themselves therein. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1882) 22 Imbathe your lofty quill In . . . arm-dropping Castalie. 1606 CHAPMAN *Cont. Marlowe's Hero & L.* iii. [Her love] that with immortal wine Should be embat'h'd, and swim in more hearts case Than there was water in the Sestian seas. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 835 Nereus . . . gave ber to his daughters to embathe In nectared lavand. 1641 - *Reform.* 2 The sweet odour of the returning gospel (must) imbathe his soul with the fragraney of heaven. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoen's Lusid* 454 Embathe with gore Carpella's Cape. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, His limbs imbathe'd Amid immortal nymphs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 425 The perfumes with which Mary of Bethany embathed his feet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*  
1817 COLERIDGE, She dare . . . embathe in heavenly light. Hence *Embat'hed*, *ppl. a.*, in *quot.* elliptical for *embathed in perfume*, hence *fragrant*.

1590 SPENSER *Muioptomos* 194 Embathed Balme.

**Embatte** (em-, imbät'), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 *em-*, *embaite*, 6 *embattail* (e-, ayl, (9 *arch.* *embattail*), 6 *embatteil*, 5-6 *enbatel* (l, -yl, 6-8 *embattell* (l, (6 *enbatte*, 7 *embatte*), 6-*embatte*. β. 5-6 *imbattail*, -ttail, 6-7 *imbatte*, 7-8 *imbattell*. [ME. *embattaille*, a. OF. *enbattailier* to prepare for battle, f. *en-* (see **EN-**) + *bataille* **BATTLE** sb.<sup>1</sup> (cf. **ENBATAILL**, *adv.*)]

1. *trans.* To set (an army) in battle array. Also (Spenser), to arm, prepare for battle (an individual).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 He fonde His enemy full embattail. 1450 *Merlins* 152 Tellet how they were inbatel a-gein the xj kynges. 1494 FADYAN *V. l.* ccxvii. 236 Than the Normans imbatel'd y' fomenen. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1641) 429 When the Earle of Richmond knew . . . the King was neere embattail. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 329 Hereupon Malcolme imbatteiling his people. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. One in bright armes embattell'd full strong. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xl. 155 As a General . . . mustereith and embattailith his troops. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 457 It was three . . . before the King's army was embattell'd. c. 1840 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 240 But once embattell'd, what should hinder them from detecting a flaw in their commission?

fig. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 133 Embattelling ourselves against sin, we must use the weapons & arts of al Nations. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 702 With ability to render the one lov'd, the other hated, by his proper embattelling them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 Yet let us not embattle our feelings against our reason.

2. *refl.* To form in order of battle; to take up a position in the field.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 458 Enualch enbatteill'd him in the field. 1503-4 *Act. 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 *Preach.* Dyvers . . . iobattell'd themself . . . contrarie to the Dutie of their allegiance. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 212 He commanded the first Bands . . . should embattel themselves. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 531 Another had now slowly reared and embattell'd itself against the . . . Crescent.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*  
1597 DANIEL *Cro. Wares* vii. lix, And near Northampton both Embattelling, Made now the very Heart of England bleed. 1662 (M) DR. ORMONDE *Larus & Ord. Army in Ire.*, Every . . . Souldier . . . shall keep silence when the Armie is . . . marching or imbatteiling. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ix. 14 An ample space Where myriads might imbatte.

3. To fortify (a building, town, etc.). Cf. **EM-BATTLE** v.<sup>2</sup>; in many passages it is impossible to say which verb is intended. Also *fig.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1684 Oppon ech pere har tent a tour! enbatill'd wib queyente engynne. 1598 YONG *Diana* 152 The wals loffe and strongly embattell'd. 1622 HEYIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 183 Embattell'd according to the modern Art of Fortifications. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 126 Fear builds castles and embattles cities. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* to J. M. K., To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof.

**Embatte** (embät'), *v.* Forms: 5 *enbatel*, 6 *enbatell*, *embattel*, 7 *embatte*, 7-*embattell*. [f. **EN-** + **BATTLE** v.<sup>2</sup>; app. not in OF.] *trans.* To furnish (a building, wall, etc.) with battlements. Also *fig.*

c. 1400 [see **EMBATTELL** *ppl. a.*]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37, I wil . . . that the Rysbygate . . . be . . . embattell'd substantially to endure. 1530 PALSCR. 532, I enbatell a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 34 Treury . . . embatteling at the Waulles of the House in a manner made it

a Castelle. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 To fortifie and Kernel his mansion house, that is, to embattle it. 1627 SPEED *England Abr.* xxvii. § 5 To build about a castle a wall. 1823 RUTTER *Poethill* 71 Another parapet, pierced and embattell'd. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. *Introd.* 23 Licenses to embattle manor-houses.

† **Embatte**, *sb. Obs. rare* -l. In 6 *embattel*. [f. **EMBATTE** v.<sup>2</sup>] = **BATTLEMENT**.

a. 1547 SURREY *Amid* u. 575 Gripped for hold the embattel of the wall.

**Embattled** (embät'ld), *ppl. a.*<sup>1</sup> [f. **EMBATTE** v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ED*.]

1. Drawn up in battle array, marshalled for fight.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 32 He comanded the oost embattall'd not forto breke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 213 On their embattall'd ranks the waves return. 1677 HOBBS *Hoier's Liad* 137 See your men i'th' morn imbatell'd. 1790 COWPER *Itin* II. 536 The chiefs . . . may range Together, the imbatell'd multitude. 1816 WORDSW. *Sonn.* to *Liberty* xlii, Bondage threaten'd by the embattell'd East. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. viii. 108 The din of embattell'd squadrons.

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

1745 T. WARTON *Plas. Melanch.* 294 At her presence mild the embattell'd clouds Disperse in air. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* L. I. iv. § 53. 297 The embattell'd legions of ignorance.

2. Filled or covered with troops in battle array. Also *fig.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Element every night was embattall'd with Armed men. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 369 Castor glorious on th' embattall'd plain. 1842 ORDERSON *Creech* xviii. 217 He was . . . anxious to beat at the first brunt of the embattall'd field.

3. Fortified, made strong or secure against attack. Cf. **EMBATTELL** *ppl. a.*<sup>2</sup>

1755 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 263 That no subject can build a castle, or house of strength imbatell'd . . . without the licence of the king. 1834 BOWRING *Minor Morals, Persuance* 146 Every feudal chief was obliged to shut himself up in high and embattell'd towers. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iii. 28 Each manor was embattell'd for defence.

**Embatte** (embät'ld), *ppl. a.*<sup>2</sup> [f. **EM-BATTLE** v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ED*.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with battlements, crenellated. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose*, I saugh a gardyn . . . walled welle, With high walles embattell'd. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Fróis*. II. *civil*. [chili.] 431 The whiche castell was embattell'd. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 40 An embattell'd Waulle now sore yn ruine. 1769 GRAY in *Poems & Lett.* (1775) 369 This seat . . . is an ancient hall-house, with a very larger tower embattell'd. 1869 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 195 The old embattell'd walls still standing.

2. Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement; crenellated; *spec.* in *heraldry*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr.* 40 His comb was . . . Enbatel'd [other texts And batayld] as it were a castel wall. 1555 FARDLE *Facions* II. vii. 160 A copintance, embattell'd aboute like a turrette. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Beareth Sables & Gules, embattell'd . . . three Fer-de-molyns d'Argente. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Embattell'd Lines, in heraldry. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Breasted*, . . . charge . . . embattell'd on both sides opposite to each other. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 222 Hats and caps . . . with embattell'd or scalloped edges. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 18 A Fesse dancette or embattell'd. 1884 HARPER & MAG. Mar. 529/2 The embattell'd cliffs and the . . . sea fill the view.

**Embattelement** (embät'lement). Also 6 *embatyl*. [f. **EMBATTE** v.<sup>2</sup> + *-MENT*.] = **BATTLEMENT**.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VIII. 107 The Embatylmentes of it wer full of Pinacles. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 77 b, A Crowne murall . . . was made like embatylmentes of a wall. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 48 The mighty towers and embatylmentes . . . yet rear themselves up proudly.

**Embatte** (embät'ling), *vb.* sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. **EM-BATTLE** v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.] The action of the verb **EM-BATTLE** v.<sup>1</sup>; a. arraying (troops) in order of battle; b. taking up a position for fighting.

1531 EYVOR *Gov.* I. viii. (1557) 21 The embattaylyng of his enemies. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 47 These sundry sort of imbatteiling of men. 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* xvii. 154 Th' imbatteiling of horse and foot. 1697 POTTER *Angl. Grace* II. vi. (1715) 58 The Macedonians were the most famous for this Way of imbatteiling. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502-5 To enumerate . . . the embattling of armies . . . would be to transgress the bounds of this paper.

pl. 1877 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 8 The Velites . . . both in Embattellings and Campings . . . were mixt with the other three [bodies].

**Embatte** (embät'ling), *vb.* sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. **EM-BATTLE** v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ING*.] *concr.* in *Her.*; see *quot.* and cf. **EMBATTELL** *ppl. a.*<sup>2</sup>

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The heralds express this embattell'd line by the term crenellé; and when it has the embattling on both sides . . . they then call it *breteessé*.

**Embatte**, *ppl. a.* [f. **EMBATTE** v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.] That forms in order of battle. *fig.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vi, Embattling interests on each other rush.

**Embay** (embäi), *v.* Also 6 *imbay*. [f. **EM-** + **BAY** sb.<sup>2</sup> and 3.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a vessel) within a bay. Also of the action of the wind or tide: To force (a vessel) into a bay; to detain within a bay.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 149 Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay. 1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* 21 When we were come with our shippes as near the shore . . . as we could, for feare of being embayed. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. (1852) 44 He found himself embayed within a mighty head of land. 1870 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 150 Many small whales . . . are yearly embayed and killed. 1870 *Illustr. Lond.*



*News* 29 Oct. 438 The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded.

**b. trans.** ? with a reference to BAY *sb.* 3

1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 192 Some of them might miss the real doors, and be driven into the intervals, and embayed there.

2. *pass.* Of a town : To be enclosed within a bay. 1845 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* v. ii. 313 The town Castries is quite embayed. 1842 *STERLING Let.* in *Carlyle Life* iii. iv. (1872) 199 The town . . . is not at all embayed, though there is some little shelter for shipping within the mole.

3. *refl.* Of the sea : To form a bay. *rare.* 1653 *Holcroft Procopius* iii. 97 But finding . . . the sea to embay it self on both sides the Land.

4. To enclose (as in a bay); to shut in; to envelop, surround; also *fig.*

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* ii. (1880) 50 Laocoon . . . Is to some embayed with wrapping girdle y eompass. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 16 We found our selues imbayed with a mightie headland. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1850 We were, in some degree, embayed by the ice. 1792 *Fortin Ramble* xi. 69 Bridder Water . . . looks as if embayed in mountains. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 176 The waters were embayed in eddies or pools. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 32 He found himself embayed in a labyrinth without end.

† **Embayed**, *v.* 2 *Obs. poet.* [*f. EN- pref. + BAY v.* 6]

1. *trans.* To plunge (in a liquid); to bathe; hence, to drench, wet; to imbrue, steep.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 27 Sad repentance used to embay His bodie in salt water. 1594 *GREENE Selimus Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 223 Our mouths in honie to embay. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xii. lxiii. Their Swords both points and edges sharpe embay in purple blood, where so they hit or light. 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost*, His horse, Whose sides, in their own blood embayed, E'en to the bone were open laid.

2. *fig. a.* To bathe (oneself) in sleep, sunshine.

*b.* Of sleep : To bedew, steep, suffuse, pervade.

1590 *SPENSER Muirpots* 200 In the warme sunne he doth himselfe embay. 1590 — *F. Q.* i. ix. 13 Whiles every sense the humour sweet embayd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr's S. P.* (1847) 63 And all about, embayed in soft sleep, A herd of charmed beasts aground were spread.

**Embayed** (embay'd), *pp.* a. [*f. EMBAY v.* 1]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a bay. Also, of a shore : Formed into bays, hollowed out by the sea.

1835 *MURIE Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 125 A shore, embayed and torn by the sea. 1839 *MURISON Silur.* *Syst.* i. xxvii. 516 The embayed flats . . . are good examples of the fertile soil. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 Embayed fragments of the Roman wreck. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 15 The embayed waters of Mexico. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 151 Great West Bay . . . bears . . . the ugly name of 'Dead Man's Bay' from an embayed vessel caught in a South-west gale seldom escaping shipwreck.

2. Forming a bay or recess. See BAY *sb.* 3

1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 241 The embayed window.

**Embayment** (embay'mēt). [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*]

1. *a.* The action of forming into a bay. *b. concr.* A portion of water or coast forming a bay.

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xl. The line of sea-coast, with all its varied curves, indentures, and embayments. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Occasionally lingering in some embayment, to collect their waters. 1879 *Le Conte Elem. Geol.* 525 The Mississippi probably commenced to run into the Tertiary Embayment. 1884 *St. Nicholas* II. 534 It is a larger embayment than that where the gip came to grief.

2. A bay-like recess (of a window).

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 102 The deep embayment of her favourite window.

† **Embe, prep.** *Obs.* Also *emb.* A variant of OE. *ymbre*, ME. *UMBE*, q.v., about, around, etc. a 1000 *Aethelstan* 5 (Gr.) Embe Brunanburh. a 1000 *Meno-log.* (Gr.) 210 Embeahtha niht. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 51 pebi-tacninge þe ic habbe embe ispeken. *Ibid.* 219 Ne me3 nan iscefte. . . understonen embe god. c 1205 *Lav.* 6563 Ewere he þohte embe uuel. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 141 Ine thylke songe That ich was embe ore fayve.

Hence in OE. and early ME. compounds : *emb-huza* [OE. *hoga* care], anxiety; *embsniðe v.* [OE. *snidan* to cut], to circumcise; *embeponk* [OE. *panc* thought], anxiety or thought about; *embe-utcn adv.* [OE. *utan* without], round about.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Æghwylc dræg hæð3 zenoh on hys ægenum ymbhætan (c 1160 *Haltou* embhutan). [*Mid.* Mark. xiv. 47 Sôlde an of þam þe ðar embe-utcn (c 1160 *Haltou* embe-uten) stodon his swurde abrað. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 210 þe elhta dages 7eðelide wæron þæt ðæt cild emsnyden (c 1160 *Haltou* embsnyden) wære. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 81 þet me sculde in þe chtepe ðæt he kenne child embsniþen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 þe bilefulle mannes heorte. . . ben waspen of þe embeponke of fleschliche lustes.

† **Embeam** (embē'm), *v.* *Obs.* [*f. EN- + BEAM sb.*] *trans.* To cast beams (of light) upon, irradiate; to radiate (light).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr's S. P.* (1848) 75 But now so lively colours did embeam His sparkling forehead. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* i. xcix. 13 Faith in Thee [may] embeam my Night. 1652 *JER. COLLIER* in *Denlowes Theoph.* B 4 h Loves self in her his Flame embeams.

† **Embeautify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *en-bowto*. [*f. EN- + BEAUTY.*] *trans.* To put beauty on (a person or thing); to beautify.

1513 *SKELTON Carl. Laure* 1668 Whom dame nature. Hath freshly embeuted.

**Emboazle**, *obs. f. ENFEZZLE.*

**Embed, imbed** (em-, imbed'). [*f. EN-, IN- + BED sb.* (*Embed* is now the more common form.)]

1. *trans.* To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of some solid material. Also *refl.*

*a.* 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. viii. 62 Calcareous substances are in general found where flints are embedded. 1851 *HULME Tr. Moquin-Tandon* i. iii. iv. 147 Leeches. . . embed themselves in the earth. 1879 *J. TIMES* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62 Iron girders embedded in brickwork and cement. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 61 The workman takes one diamond and embeds it in heated cement.

*β.* 1798 *WHITEHURST Inquiry Earth* xii. 90 Marine exuviae found imbedded near the tops of mountains. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morph. Anat.* (1807) 435 Masses of the same sort of substance, lying as it were embedded in the brain. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 130 Crystals are said to be imbedded, when they are completely inclosed in another mineral. 1856 *LIVINGSTONE Zool.* (1873) I. i. 29 Thus. . . insects are. . . imbedded in the gum-copai.

*b. fig.*  
*a.* 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. xii. The light . . . embedded, as it were, in vast masses of shade. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 12 The sensation is embedded in a movement. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 79 The winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory.

*β.* 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 13 The same optical impression . . . may. . . be imbedded in a great many different muscular impressions. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* i. 14 Parts of these. . . writings are imbedded in the text of the Book.

*c. trans.* Also in wider senses suggested by the etymology.

1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* iii. 302 Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi inurned in the hill? 1849 *GROVE Greece* (1862) V. u. lx. 30 A more considerable stream, flowing deeply imbedded between lofty banks. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Embed.* on *Etna* ii. Through whose [Typho's] heart Etna drives her roots of stone To imbed them in the sea.

2. Said of the surrounding mass of material : To enclose firmly. Also *fig.*

1853 *KANE Grimmell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 210 Fields of new ice . . . imbedded them in a single night. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 215 Those Seven Epistles. . . imbed our problem. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 955 A soft sweetish pulp. . . embeds the two beans.

Hence **Embedded** *pp.* a., **Embedding** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Others ascribed the imbedded fossil bodies to some plastic power which resided in the earth in the early ages of the world. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 8, I have spoken of the embedding of organic bodies and human remains in peat. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* i. ii. 113 The elegant forms of the imbedded shells. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii. 315 Smelting out the pure gold of revealed truth from the imbedding ore.

† **Embeddam, v. Obs. [*f. EN- + BEDLAM.*] *trans.* To put into Bedlam; hence to drive mad.**

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* ii. ii. (1633) 26 Furie! then spurte thyself, embeddam wit.

**Embedment** (embed'mēt). [*f. EMBED v. + -MENT.*] *a.* The action of embedding, the state of being embedded. *b. concr.* Something which embeds; a 'bed' of stonework, etc.

1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 304 The large oak pillars. . . rested in an embedment of strong masonwork.

**Embeleggar**: see *EM- pref.*

**Embel, embel, erron.** forms of next.

1692 *COLES, Embel.* 1775 *ASH, Embel, embel.*

† **Embelif, adv.** and *a.* *Astron. Obs.* [*a. OF. phrase en belif*: see *BELEF.*]

*a. adv.* In an oblique direction, obliquely.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. § 28 These same signes. . . ben eleeped tortuous signes or krokeid signes for they arisen embelif on ore Orisonte.

*b. adj.* Oblique.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. § 28 *heading.* To knowe the assensions of signes in the embelif cercle in euery region, I mene, in circulo obliquo. *Ibid.* The embelif orisonte . . . ouerkyeth the equinoxial in embelif angles. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70, I saw the spyeres tornen. . . euecne within other, by contrarious moyuing, and by embelif.

Hence † **Embelif v. Obs. intr.**, to be oblique. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 There was a Cercle embelyfyng somwhat.

**Embellish** (embel'lij) *v.* Forms : 4-5 *embelyssh*, (4 *enbelysse*, *embellis*), 5 *embellishsh*, -ysh, (embelese, -yse, -yce, *enbells*, -ishsh, *embelsh*), 6- *embellish*. Also 7-8 *imbolish*, *imbellish*. [*a. OF. embelliss*-lengthened stem of *embellir*, *f. en-* (see *EN-*) + *bel* beautiful.]

1. † *a.* To render beautiful (*obs.* in general sense).

*b.* To beautify with adventitious adornments; to ornament.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1033 & enbelyshe his burz with his bele chere. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* *Lucerne*, Teeres ful of hevyteye Embelysshed [i. e. enbelesed, enbelished] hire wylly chastyte. c 1440 *Parlour* 5981 Wyth beaute. . . nature Wold so embelyshe ony oo creature. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 9 The robes of purple. . . embellisheth the body. 1579 *SPER. Sheph. Cal. Feb.* It was embellish with blossomes fayre. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 185 The Elm [yields] a waterish humour, which is very proper to imbellish the skin. 1679-88 *Secr. Serr. Money Chas. & Jas.* 49 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing, partly in gold, a letre sent to the Emperor of Morocco. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. § 215 His hair embellished with artificial locks. 1801 *STRAUT Sports & Past.* i. iii. 36 Bridles. . . embellished with bits of yellow gold. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 248 The objects thus embellished were jewel-cases.

*c. fig.*; now often with sense to 'dress up', heighten (a narration) with fictitious additions.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* Introd. 3 Hys newe poetrye Embelshyd with colours of rethoryk. 1482 *CAXTON (Hille)* Higden's Polychronicon . . . emptyrnted and sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelshyd from tholdre making. 1649 *SELDEN Laws of Eng.* (1759) ii. xvii. 90 To imbellish mens minds with. . . Learning that may gain them prefeferment. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* vii. 154 Fake notions of glory: imbellish indeed by servile wits. 1775 *SWIFT To a Lady*, I shall. . . with books my mind embelish. 1772 *SIR W. JONES Ess.* ii. 205 A simple and agreeable melody, which will. . . embelish [the words]. 1801 *Howe in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 329 Events. . . probably. . . much exaggerated and embelished. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Mænat. Ord.* (1863) 53 A long life. . . embelished by elegant pursuits. *Abod.* The story is true in substance, but has been greatly embelished.

† 2. *fig.* To brighten (in feeling), cheer. *Obs.* 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 17 But they were embelishid moche of that they sawe the firmament thus tume and so nobly to holde his cours.

**Embellished** (embel'lish), *pp.* a. [*f. prec. + -ED*]. † Beautified, adorned, illustrated.

1598 *FLORIO Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your embellish grace. 1595 *J. PVE Patron. Brit. Art.* ii. 55 Embellished books.

**Embellisher** (embel'lishə). [*f. as prec. + -ER.*] He who or that which beautifies or adorns.

1479 *CAXTON Chaucer's Boeth.* Pref. The. . . first founder and embellisher of ornate eloquence in our English. . . Chaucer. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 521 74 And may be call'd Embellishers. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* xviii. 100, Sultan Giam-schid, the embellisher of Istakhar. 1871 *SMILES Charm.* i. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

**Embellishing** (embel'lishing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. EMBELLISH v. + -ING*]. The action or process of making beautiful; also *concr.* ornamentation.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Geot.* ii. (1851) 103 The devices and imbellishings of mans imagination. 1678 *COOKEWORTH Intell. Syst.* 33 For the Adorning and Embellishing of the Corporeal World to us.

**Embellishing** (embel'lishing), *pp.* a. [*f. EMBELLISH v. + -ING*]. That embellishes or beautifies.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Woman's Book* V § The embellishinge or beleftining medicines whereof I entende to speke here. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. ii. 19 Meekness is so. . . peculiarly embellishing to women.

**Embellishment**. [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*]

1. The action or process of embellishing or beautifying; decoration, ornamentation.

1623 *COCKERHAM Eng. Dict.* ii. *Beautifying*, Embellishment, Decoration. 1678 *Trans. Crit. Spain* 206 The thing that contributed most to the embellishment of that Festival, was the great abundance of Ladies. 1712 *ADAMSON Spect.* No. 1 8, I am sensible they might not tend to the Embellishment of my paper. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 340 A Turkish merchant devoted no less a sum than 100000. to the internal embellishment of St. Paul's.

2. That which embellishes or beautifies, *lit.* and *fig.*; an ornament, decoration, setting off; *esp.* a grace of diction or composition, a poetical image, episode, or hyperbole; also, in pejorative sense, an exaggeration (cf. *EMBEZZLE v.* 1 c).

1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* iv. lxxx. (1660) 165 But now, has not the least Imbellishment Of Heav'nly knowledge. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 256 Abatement is made for poetical embellishments. 1664 H. MORE *Myt. Inq.* 223 A book that has some pleasing embellishments on the back. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. xlv. 22 A relation, that has. . . received many embellishments from my hand. 1772 *PENNANT Tours Scot.* (1774) 343 Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I, III. ii. 18 Formed for peace, and the embellishments of life.

† **Embe'ned, pp. a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. EN- + BENCH sb. + -ED*]. Formed into 'benches'; cf. *BENCH sb.* 6, 7, and *v.* 2.**

1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus. . . was the first. . . that on those benched shelles stamp his footing.

**Ember** 1 (embə). Forms : 1 *emser*, 4 *aym*-, *em*, *emser*, 5 *eymbre*, -bery, (6 *pl.* *embries*, *emmers*, *Sc. amer*-, *ammer*-, *amyrria*), 6-7 *imber*, 9 *dial.* *yummer*. [OE. *emerge* wk. fem., corresponds to OHG. *cimuria* (MHG. *cimere*), ON. *cimyrja* (Da. *emmer*, Sw. *mörja*) = *em* + *emuzjōn*; for the suffix cf. Goth. *jukuzi* (stem *jukuzjā*-) yoke. The ME. forms with *ay-* point to adoption from ON. rather than to descent from OE. The disappearance of the vowel of the original second syllable occasioned the insertion of the euphonic *h*, normal between *m* and *r*.]

1. A small piece of live coal or wood in a half-extinguished fire. Chiefly in *pl.* : The smouldering ashes of a fire.

c 1000 *Ag. Leechdoms* III. 30 Nim ðu clatan moran . . . & herec by on hute aemergean. c 1230 *Form of Chry.* in *Warner Antiq. Chin.* 15 'Tuke chyches, and . . . lay hem in hoot aymers. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth.* De P. R. x. ix (Tollem. MS.). Also fyve emers [1535 emers; 1582 embers] is ruui-schid and meuid upwarde by raui-schynge of wynde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 136 Eymbre, hoite aschys [1499, cymery or synder, hoite ashes], fruina. 1573 *DOUGLAS Jern.* 11. iii. 137 The reliques and the drynmeris syne [Thai seldkin]. 1555 *Parille Facious* i. v. 72 They feede them [children] with . . . rootes, rosted in the embries. 1600 *HARTW. Voy.* (1810) III. 258 They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of light to counterfeite a gloom. 1719 *YOUNG Barri.* i. i. (1757) 12 Sleeping embers which will rise in flames. 1838-42 *Arnold's Great Fire* ii. xxviii. 475 Only the expiring embers of a fire. 1849 *Poor Raven*, Each separate dying ember Wrought its ghost upon the floor. 1874 *STEVENS Treat. Dar.* Ps. cii. 3 The last comforting ember is quenched.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas*, Noe 1 (R.), And then enbyllowed  
high doth in his pride disdaine With fume and roaring din  
all hugeness of the maine.

**Embind** (embind), *v.* Also 7 imbind. [*f. EN- + BIND.*] *trans.* To confine, hold fast.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alkanah* ii. 11. (1633) 44 This secret haste is sure: all is imbound. c 1858 WORSOW. *Egyptian Maid*, The Damsel, in that trance embound.

**Embitter** (embitə), *v.* Also 7-9 imbitter. [*f. EN- + BITTER a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bitter, impart a bitter taste to. Now rare in lit. sense.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 726 When I had eaten it, my bellie was imbittered. 1675 TARNER *Chr. Ethics* 369 It is like wormwood that imbitters the nipple. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 122 Warm water, highly imbittered with the button-snake-root. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 Brewers embitter their beer with hops.

2. *fig.* To infuse with bitterness, spoil the sweetness of (existence, pleasures, pursuits, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW in Spurgeon *Treas. David Ps.* cxix. 71 Impiety... doth embitter all the conveniences and comforts of life. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 187 i It would imbitter all the sweets of life. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* 1. 395 The last moments of Diocletian were embittered by some affronts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* 1, Two circumstances only had imbittered their union. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 38 His prosperity was embittered by one insupportable recollection. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 89 An act which embittered the remainder of his days.

3. *fig.* To make more bitter or painful.

1647 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxii. 142 He imbitters not a distasteful message to a foreign Prince by his indiscretion in delivering it. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1866) II. xli. 516 His actual misery was embittered by the recollection of past greatness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 85 To aggravate and imbitter that real inequality. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 801 His failure was embittered by heavier disasters elsewhere.

4. *fig.* To render (persons or feelings) virulent, intensely hostile or discontented; to exacerbate, intensify (a quarrel, etc.).

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 65 The like censurings and deprecations have imbittered the spirits. 1682 BURNET *Rights of Princes* ii. 31 Peoples minds were embittered one against another. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. iii. (ed. 4) 208 The Captain... had much embittered the people against him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* (1793) I. viii. 317 Putting them to death would only serve to embitter the resentment of the people. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* i. vi. 98 Personal ill-feeling of long standing... further embittered the old quarrels.

**Embittered** (embitəd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*] Made bitter, or more bitter. (Chiefly *fig.*; cf. senses of the vb.)

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 333 Their imbittered and most implacable Enemies. a 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) V. 88 The Remorseless Malice of Imbittered Rebels. 1797 GOODWIN *Enquirer* t. viii. 69 My temper becomes embittered. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 364 The embittered denunciations against the circulars and proclamations.

Hence **Embitteredness**. *Obs.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balm of G.* 35 If imbitteredness of spirit against God... can make it... Englands present disease... is grown pestilentially malignant.

**Embitterer** (embitərə), [*f. EMBITTER + -ER.*] One who or that which embitters.

1752 JOHNSON in John Taylor *Serm.* (1789) 224 The fear of death has always been considered as the... embitterer of the cup of joy. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Sitting to drink is... the embitterer of their enjoyments. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiv. 127 That old man is... an embitterer of the lives of others.

**Embitting** (embitɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING.*] The action of the verb EMBITTER.

1671 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 The using of evil speech hee [Saint James] liketh to the imbitting... of the Fontaine.

**Embitting** (embitɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING.*] That embitters or tends to embitter.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 This embittering circumstance would spoil their relish. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* III. iv. 356 The suspicion... was embittering. *Ibid.* IV. v. 121 The imbitting discovery that, etc.

**Embittement** (embitmənt), [*f. EMBITTER + -MENT.*] The action of embittering; the state of being embittered.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 37 Labour for a sanctified use of all embitterments or stoppages. 1809-10 COLUMER *Friend* (1818) III. 230 The usual embitterment of controversy. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 320 Two portions contending against each other with extremest embitterment.

**Embladder**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. EN- + BLADDER.*] *trans.* a. To cause vesicles to rise on the surface of (anything); to blister. b. To confine in a bladder. Hence **Embladder'd** *pp. a.*

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*. 170 It doth not embladder a dead carcass, even as it doth a living body. 1664 POMEY *Philos.* II. 117 The Elater of the external Ayr... forces the embladder'd Ayr into its former extension.

**Emblanch**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 enblaunch. [*a. OF. emblanch-ir, f. en- (see EN-) + blanc white; cf. BLANCH v.*] *trans.* To whiten. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 259 Prestes, preclours and prelates, but beþ enblaunchid with bele paroles. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3638 A tabernacle... grauen... of golden platyn, flamand all in flour & fewels en-blanchid. a 1662 HUYEN *Laud* (1671) 260 It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be enblaunchid.

**Emblature**. ?Mistake for EMBLAZURE.

1666 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Ixetiae* G g 2 a, For whose honor there were Temples erected... and infinite emblatures of his praises decreed.

**Emblaze** (embləz), *v.* Also imblaze. [*f. EN- + BLAZE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate, cause to glow.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 733 Th' unsought Diamonds... emblaze the forehead of the Deep. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 433 Polish'd arms emblaz'd the flaming fields. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 186 Topaz, emblaz'd with a golden gleam. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 181 Till... the sun Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 323 The golden pane the setting sun doth just Imblaze.

2. To set in a blaze, kindle. Also *fig.*

1728 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 235 Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* ii. Where nearer suns emblaze its veins. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 534 Fires, lightning kindled, the tall oaks imblaze.

**Emblaze** (embləz), *v.* Also imblaze. [*f. EN- + BLAZE v.*]

1. *a. trans.* To describe heraldically. b. To set forth by means of heraldic devices. Cf. BLAZE *v.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. x. 76 But thou shalt wear it as a Herald's coat, To emblaze the Honor that thy master got. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* vii. ii. (1631) 199 As Some of our Herald's have imblaz'd. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 1. 157b Marke how I will emblaze thee... Within a Quagmire-field, two Toades in Chief. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 386 The Herald touches the bright fesc, 'T emblaze the brimstone of the *mis-avis*. 1781-1800 in BAILEY.

2. To adorn with heraldic devices. Hence (and influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*), to adorn magnificently, make resplendent.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court*, With crowns of gold emblaz'd They make him so amased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 533 Th' Imperial Ensign... With Gems and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd Seraphic arms and Trophies. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 280 An enwoven tapestry of flame... emblaz'd Like hall of old barbaric Potentate.

3. To inscribe or portray conspicuously.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 5 Where stout Hercules Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 592 Or in their glittering Tissues bear imblaz'd Holy Memorials. 1742 YOUNG *W. H. Th.* ix. 1660 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume... In moon, and stars... Emblaz'd to seize the sight. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 246 Here herald glory first emblaz'd her name.

4. To inscribe (a person) on 'the roll of fame' (or of infamy); to celebrate, render famous or notorious.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 65 Drake hath no Homer to emblaze his glorie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Trois Britannica* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 330 These harsh ineeters... but to emblaze you, had yet been ynborne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 1. 141a A Scratch-owl's quill... shall emblaze thee basest slave of men.

**Emblazer** (embləzə), [*f. EMBLAZE *v.* 1. + -ER.*] He who or that which emblazes or illuminates.

1776 MICKLE *Canoens' Lustad* 446 Apollo here enthroned in light appears The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres.

**Emblazon** (embləzən), *v.* Also 7 emblazen, imblazon. [*f. EN- + BLAZON v.*]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or portray conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield; to adorn or inscribe with heraldic devices, words, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* Sometimes influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God... emblazon'd the aire with the tokens of his terror. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. x. 55 Oo which... Cupid with his killing bow And cruell shafts emblazon'd she beheld. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 385 Th' Imperial Standard waves Emblazon'd rich with Gold. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 A carriage emblazoned with arms. 1831 BLAKES *Free-will* (1848) 155 The orbs which emblazon the canopy of heaven. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) He emblazoned it on a banner.

2. To celebrate, extol, 'blaze abroad'; to render illustrious.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18b, It is better for a Nobleman... to haue his... deedes emblazon'd by a Poet, than a Citizen. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 31 Requisite it was our... King should have... his Prophets as Heraulds to emblazen his Progress. 1720 WELTON *Stuffer. Son of God* I. vii. 138 God emblazon'd... His Servants, by joyning their Name to His own. 1761 NEW COMP. *Festiv. & Fasti* xxiv. 213 Prejudice would have prompted to them to emblazon the least appearance of fraud. 1819-30 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 225 Their success... was emblazoned to catch the eye of the public. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Matur.*, Heroes emblazon'd high to fame.

**Emblazon**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. prec. vb.*] The delineation or heraldic description of armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90b, Erle Mortimers of March his cote... fully descrieth the same without any further emblazon. 1592 WYVRELY *Armorie* 27 Vsing the said French phrases in my emblazons. 1661 MORGAN *Spl. Gentry* 34 This sort of Emblazon is proper for Ecclesiastical Persons.

**Emblazoned** (embləzənd), *pp. a.* [*f. EMBLAZON *v.* + -ED.*] Decorated with armorial devices or bearings; gorgeously adorned.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 34 Emblazon'd Shields. a 1791 BLACKLOCK *Elegy, Constantia* The herse Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boades the pride Of painted heraldry. 1833 BYRON *Br. Aydos* ii. v. And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme By Persian scribes redeem'd from time.

**Emblazoner** (embləzənə), [*f. as prec. + -ER.*] One who emblazons.

1591 FLOREO *and Frutes Aij b.* Such a rare emblazoner of his magnanimity, as the Meonian Poete. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeolyn.* Wks. 1738 I. 106 But I step again to this Emblazoner of his Title-page.

**Emblazoning** (embləzənɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. as*

prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* armorial or heraldic decoration.

1775 in ASH. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv, Twilght saints and dim emblazonings.

**Emblazonment** (embləzənmənt), [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* an armorial ensign or heraldic device.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ode Duchess Devonsh.* Emblazonments and old ancestral crests. 1838 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1831) VI. 12, I have my quarters and emblazonments free of all stain. 1853 KANE *Quinnell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 203 A flag-staff, with armorial emblazonments at the top.

**Emblazony** (embləzənɪ), Also imblazonry. [*f. as prec. + -RY.*]

1. a. The art of depicting or describing heraldic devices. b. *concr.* Heraldic devices collectively; symbolic ornament.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 512 With bright imblazonnie, and horrent Arms. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 345 The poet is speaking of some emblazonry upon the curms of Agamemnon. 1815 WORSOW. *White Doe* ii. 91 The Banner in all its dread emblazonry. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 Burke... could dispense with pedigrees and heralds. His works form his best emblazonry. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 112 Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry.

2. a. Display of gorgeous colours; brilliant pictorial representation. b. Verbal amplification or embellishment.

1805 WORSOW. *Prelude* iii. (1850) 12 If these thoughts are a gratuitous emblazonry. 1827 POOLOCK *Course T.* i. In heritable emblazonry, were limned All shapes, of wretchedness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 56 The L.V. with his gold-purple emblazonry. 1843 BLACKB. *Mag. Lit.* 273 It would be injurious to spend words in emblazonry.

**Emblazure**. *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [*f. EMBLAZE *v.* 2 + -URE.*] = EMBLAZONING.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 127 Vse themblazure thereof by heauens, fittest for the cote of so noble a prince. 1666 [see EMBLAZURE].

**Emble**. *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [Derivation unknown: Markham's reference is to OF. *emblaiz* (of a field) sown with wheat.] (See quot.)

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* i. i. (1668) 9 A Worm, called an Emble, which in French signifieth Corn in the ground.

**Emblem** (embləm), *sb.* Also 5-7 embleme. [*ad. L. emblemā inlaid work, a raised ornament on a vessel, a Gr. ἐμβλημα an insertion, f. ἐμβαλ- perfect etc. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in.*]

1. An ornament of inlaid work. *Obs.*

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emblem*, any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chessboards and tables. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 703 The ground more colour'd then with stone Of costliest Emblem. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 ASH, *Emblem*, an inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance.

2. A drawing or picture expressing a moral fable or allegory; a fable or allegory such as might be expressed pictorially. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYON. *Charle & Byrde* (1818) 1 Emblemes of olde likenesses and figures Whiche prouyd hen fructuous of sentence. 1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 407 Jupiter... sent for Briareus, with his hundred Hands... An Embleme, no doubt, to shew, etc. 1635 QUARLES *Embl. Introd.* (1718) 2 An Embleme is but a silent parable. 1642 FULY *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 294, I like that Embleme of Charity, a naked child, giving honey to a Bee without wings. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 52 Like the Asse... in the Embleme. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Embleme*, a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture.

3. *abstr.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 58 Embleme [one of the two parts of the 'art of memory'] reduceth conceits intellectuall to Images sensible.

3. A picture of an object (or the object itself) serving as a symbolical representation of an abstract quality, an action, state of things, class of persons, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 44 One Capitaine Spurio with his scitricate an Embleme of warre here on his sinister cheek. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 89 The robd, and bird of peace, and all such Emblemes Laid nobly on her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* t. ii. 89 Such beasts... are emblemes... of Christian vertues. 1789 MRS. PIERCE *Journ. France* I. 159 The short cut coat is the emblem of a military profession. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. v. 76 The ox is thought to be the emblem of life or strength. 1872 YEATS *Yech. Hist. Conn.* 69 The spindle or the loom was the emblem of woman.

b. In wider sense: A symbol, typical representation. Sometimes applied to a person: The 'type', personification (of some virtue or quality).

a 1631 DOWNE *Hymne to Christ*, What sea soever swallow mee, that flood shall be to mee an embleme of thy blood. 1683 TEMPLE *Memo. Wks.* 1731 I. 480 For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblemes of the... Felicity of Ministers of State. 1719 Dr. For *Cruise* i. 14 And my Father, an Embleme of our blessed Saviour's Parable, had even kill'd the fatted Calf for me. 1758 JINNSON *Idler* No. 43 75 The evening is an embleme of autumn. 1860 MORLEY *Netherland* (1861) I. ii. 28 Mary Stuart... the emblem and exponent of all that was most Roman in Europe. 1875 HAMILTON *Intell. Life* iv. vi. (1876) 333 Ocean, stars, and mountains, emblemes and evidences of eternity.

4. A figured object used with symbolic meaning, as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc. Chiefly of heraldic devices, and of the symbolic objects accompanying the images of saints.



1616 J. LANE *Spr. Tale* ix. (1888) 479 So after his dead lord was pale and cold, takes off his ensigne, which his emblem bore. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 78 This tree in after-times became the Emblem of that Country. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii. The Blue Falcon, the emblem of the Clan Quhele. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 160 See the power of national emblems . . . a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, on an old rag of bunting. 1854 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 53 The weapon represents the emblem of St. Paul.

† 5. In pl. The evidences of sex. Obs. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv. ii. Where are his emblems? 6. attrib. as in emblem-writer.

**Emblem** (emblem), *v.* Also 7 emblem. [f. prec.] *trans.* To be the emblem of (something); to express, symbolize, or suggest by means of an emblem. Also, *To emblem forth*.

1584 G. WHETSTONE *Mirror for Magist.* *Epistle*, etc., ad. fin. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* iv. v. 344 Those by-form'd fires . . . emblem two royal babes. 1636 HENSHAW *Horz. Sub.* 28 Much knowledge, not much speech, emblem's a wiseman. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 314 To emblem forth his variety of operations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 313 This mystery of Providence was emblem'd in the prophetic vision of a wheel. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 257 All Christianity, as Dante and the Middle Ages had it, is emblem'd here. 1845 NEALE *Mirr.*, *Faith* 84 And Holy Church hath Her banners high To emblem her Saviour's Victory.

**Emblematic** (emblemætik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἐμβλημα (see EMBLEM sb.) + -IG.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or serving as, an emblem; symbolical, typical. Const. of.

1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 206 The emblematic tree at the other passage out of the church. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 54 Neither Christ nor his Apostles have proposed any doctrine after an Emblematic manner. 1763 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 120 A monument . . . enriched with . . . inscriptions, and emblematic sculptures. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* and *Prod.*; View her . . . primly portray'd on emblematic wood! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. viii. 10 And on his finger given to shine The emblematic ring. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 Clothes . . . are Emblematic . . . of a manifold cunning Victory over Want. 1856 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* vi. 130 A process in the mind of man . . . makes material sights and objects first beautiful and then emblematic.

**Emblematical**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1644 BULWER *Chival.* 77 A spice of their authority more strong than their emblematical Mace. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* i. ii. (1713) 45 An emblematical representation of God's unspeakable mercy. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 8 r 6 Gorgons, Chimæras, and Centaurs, with many other Emblematical Figures. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 31 Such reverses as are purely emblematical. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 107 Dances and games were instituted, emblematical of the regeneration of the world. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 485 These large emblematical wings.

Hence † **Emblematicness**, *Obs.*

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASHL. **Emblematically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an emblematical manner; after the manner of, for the purpose of, or by means of an emblem.

1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* 8 Baboons . . . some which abhor fishes . . . which kind the Egyptians Emblematically use to paint. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 118 The destruction of the city . . . is emblematically represented in bass relief. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 Whether this work of art was intended to be taken literally or emblematically.

**Emblematicize** (emblemætisiz), *v. rare*. [f. EMBLEMATIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart an emblematic or allegorical character to.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 131 His pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and Cupids.

**Emblematist** (emblemætist), [f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἐμβλημα (see EMBLEM) + -IST.] *a.* One who invents or makes use of pictorial emblems. *b.* One who composes allegories; an emblem-writer.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The pictures of Emblematis in the coats of several families. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 The Emblematisists usually express fecundity by that Animal [the Goat]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 Hearts, and darts, and butterflies, and crosses, and crowns have always formed the stock in trade of Emblematisists. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 138 Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblemist.

**Emblematize** (emblemætəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as an emblem of; to express or represent mystically, allusively, or allegorically.

1615 W. HULL *Mirror of Maieitie* 134 The vanity of these fading crowns was emblemized by that solemn ceremony. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. § 43 A worse error than can rightly be emblemized by Ixion's fabulous imaginations. 1823 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* (1840) xii. 119 The goose and little goslings should emblemize a Quaker poet that has no children. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* iii. 37 The tabernacle and temple worship was framed to emblemize the worship of heaven.

2. Of persons: To represent by means of an emblem; to figure.

1830 MOIR in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 408 The American poet, who emblemizes departing man, as folding his mantle round him, and lying down to pleasant dreams. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 509, I emblematised civilisation, in the Chinese lady in Japan-gilt frame.

Hence **Emblematizing** *pp. a.*

1751 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 173 The good man . . . to

an emblemizing genius would have afforded an ample subject.

**Emblematology** (emblemätöldziti), [f. as prec. + (-O)LOGY.] The science of the origin and meaning of emblems.

1881 *Oracle* 5 Nov. 294 The student of Christian emblematology.

**Emblement** (emblemēt), *Law*. Forms: 5 *in*blement, 6 *emblemante*, 7 *emblemment*, 8 *emblemment*. [a. OF. *emblaement*, f. *emblaer*, (mod.F. *emblaiver*) to sow with corn; -med. L. *imbladare* (It. *imbiadare*), f. *in* in + *bladum* (= F. *blé*) wheat.]

'The profits of sown land: but the word is sometimes used more largely for any products that arise naturally from the ground as grass, fruit, etc.' (Tomlins).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 61. § 3 All fermours. [shall] have such *in*blements and Corns as be sowyn therupon. 1590 H. SWANBURN *Treat. Test.* 218 *Emblementes*, or come growing upon the ground. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 b. *Emblements* are the profits of the land which have been sowed. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. ii. 167 The Lessee shall not have the *Emblements*. 1855 H. BROOK *Comm. Com. Law* 15 The general rule of law concerning *emblemments*.

**Embleming** (emblemīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBLEM v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMBLEM.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 237 How unconscious of any *embleming*!

† **Emblemish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *emblemisch*, 5 *emblemish*, -ysch, 6 *emblemishsh*, -bleamish, 7 *emblemish*. [f. EN- + BLEMISH; AFr. had *emblemir*.] *trans. a.* To damage, injure, maim; b. to deface, disfigure.

c 1384 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 362 And bi sich blyndenesse in cursing many curseris *emblemishen* hemself. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, *Lucrece* (Camb. MS.) And hire teris . . . *Emblemischid* [other texts *emblemished*] hire wifly chastite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 137 I fele my name and fame greatly *emblemished*. 1555 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 36, I . . . by my fond tempering afore hand *emblemish* the beauty. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 472 The said Richard Chedder was *emblemished* and maimed to the peril of death.

Hence **Emblemishing** *vbl. sb.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 406/1 The great *emblemishing* of Christian faith.

† **Emblemist**, *Obs.* [f. EMBLEM + -IST.] A delineator or writer of emblems.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* r 1 b, Other *Emblemists* have lim'd forth a right student, euer to haue one eye shut, and an other open. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 120/1 Answer a depraving *Emblemist*.

**Emblemize** (embleməiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To represent emblematically.

1646 J. VICARS (*title*) Sight of the Transactions of these Latter Yeares, *Emblemized* with Engraven Plates. 1639 BARCLAY *Lost Lady* i. 1, in *Hazl. Dods.* XII. 548 'Twould *emblemize*, but not express his grief. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 129 Nothing would better *emblemize* the happiness she had given me.

2. To make into a sign or badge.

1753 HANWAY *Trno.* (1762) I. Cijh. The arms of the russia company, *emblemised*.

**Emblie** (embliek). Forms: 6 *emblico*, 7 *emblick*. [ad. mod.L. *emblica*, -icus, ad. Ar. املج

*amlaj* a. Pers. امله *āmlēh*, cf. Skr. *āmalaka* of same meaning.] The fruit of *Emblia officinalis*, a tree of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, whose flowers are apert, leaves and bark a remedy against dysentery. Also *Emblie myrobalan*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 151 Mirobalanes . . . which the phisicians call Emblies and Chebulos. 1678 SAMSON *Laud. Disq.* 136/1 The five sorts of Myrobalans . . . the Emblie purge Flegm and Water. 1798 MORTEUX *Rabbits* ix. xiv. A Boxfull of conserves, of round Myrobalan plums, called Emblies. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, The *emblie Myrobalan* is of a dark blackish grey colour.

† **Emblind**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BLIND a.] *trans.*

= BLIND.

1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* 17 Man may . . . be . . . *emblind*ed through affection.

† **Embliss**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *enblisse*.

[f. EN- + BLISS.] *trans.* To make happy, bless.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 61 b, Nombre of childre r *enblisse* his lineage. c 1725 FIELDING *Pleas. of Town Wks.* 1775 I. 228 How I'll *enblisse* thee. 1797 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* (*Monthly Rev.* 463 *Emblissed* is a word peculiar to this author).

† **Embloom** (emblūm), *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BLOOM sb.] *trans.* To cover with bloom; to impart a fresh or ruddy appearance to.

a 1528 SKELTON *Ph. Sparavetio* 38 Her lypes soft and mery, *Emblomed* lyke the chery. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer*, v. *Emblomed* his aspect shines.

**Embossom**, *imbossom* (em-, imbo'səm), [f. [EN- + BLOSSOM sb.] *trans.* To load or cover with blossoms. Hence **Embossomed** *pp. a.*

1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Day* 33 The warbling throng, On the white *embossom'd* spray! 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 651 The wreaths that would our brows *embossom*. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 115 The whisperings of *imbossomed* trees.

† **Emblustricate**, *v. Obs.* [Whimsically formed to render the equally fantastic Fr. *embureluquer*.] *trans.* To bewilder.

a 1693 USQUHART *Rabclais* III. xxii. The Romish church,

when tottering and embustricated with the Gibble Gabble Gibberish of this odious Error.

† **Emboast**, *v. Obs.* [cf. EMBOSSE v., EMBOS-TURE] *trans.* ? To carve (on a building).

1575 FENTON tr. Guevara in *Golden Epistles* 72 Men beare more honor to the Sepulchres of the vertuous, then to the emboasted Palaces of the wicked. 1599 — tr. *Giuciar-dini's Hist. Ital.* 1070 Skootchions . . . *amixed* and *emboasted* to the publike pallices.

† **Emboat**, *v. Obs.* In 6 *enboat* [f. EN- + BOAT sb.] *trans.* To put on board a boat.

1542 *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* cap. 9 § 2 No person shall *enboat* or *lade* any Wheate . . . in any picard boat other vessell.

† **Embock**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. It. *imboccare*, f. *in* in + *bocca* mouth.] *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a cannon).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, v. ii. 130 The Cannoneras . . . may not bee *embocked* or stopped vp.

**Embodied**, *imbodyed* (embə'did), *pp. a.* [f. EMBODY v. + -ED.]

1. Of 'soul' or 'spirit': Having a body, invested with a body.

a. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. lxxxix. 120 O, could *embody'd* Soules Sinnes bane view well. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. iii. 58 Spirits *embodied* have converse with . . . spirits *unembodied*. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett.* II. 304 External locality has great effects, at least upon all *embodied* beings. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* II. (1848) 12 A spirit, or *embodied* blast of air. 1870 MAX MÜLLER, *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 365 As men, we only know of *embodied* spirits. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield*, 27 The *embodied* spirit of treason and slavery.

b. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 243 Words that become . . . understood by an *embodied* Understanding. 176 . . . WESLEY *Serm. Wks.* 1811 IX. 148 An *imbodyed* spirit cannot form one thought, but by the mediation of its bodily organs.

2. Of principles, ideas, etc.: a. Expressed or exhibited in material or concrete form; b. incorporated into a system.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 137 There is a great deal of *imbodyed* Art in Nature. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Sind. Law Nat. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 The *embodied* experience of mankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2 V. 37) The individual follows reason, and the city law, which is *embodied* reason.

3. Formed or combined into a militant body or company; arrayed, marshalled.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 573 Such *imbodyed* force, as, nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry. 1715 FORD *Hiad* II. 540 Not less their number than the *embodied* cranes. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 11 The number of *embodied* troops. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 179 The advocates of a simpler ritual had by no means assumed the shape of an *embodied* faction.

**Embodier** (embə'di:), [f. EMBODY v. + -ER.] One who or that which embodies.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Sig. a. Those *Embodiers* of Arts . . . into the limits of their proper method. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXV. 752 Claude . . . the *embodier* of foolish pastoralism'. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 165 His native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetrator of it.

**Embodiment**, *imbodyment* (em-, imbo'di-mēt), [f. EMBODY v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of embodying; the process or state of being embodied. *lit.* and *fig.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fm.* II. 19 As long as a beautiful thought shall require physical *embodiment*. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 Souls . . . condemned by reason of sin, to repeated *embodiment*. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 348/5 No less admirable is Herr Reichmann's *embodiment* of Wolfram.

2. *concr.* That in which (something) is embodied.

a. The corporeal 'vesture' or 'habitation' of (a soul). Also *fig.*

1850 WHURPE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 311 This fiery spiritual essence was enclosed in a frame sensitive enough to be its fit *embodiment*. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* 1. i. (1875) 13 The soul of truth contained in erroneous creeds is very unlike most . . . of its several *embodiments*.

b. That in which (a principle, an abstract idea, etc.) is embodied, actualized, or concretely expressed. Also applied (with some reference to sense a.) to persons: The embodied type, 'incarnation' (of a quality, sentiment, etc.).

1828 CARLYLE *Nisc.* (1857) I. 117 The most striking *embodiment* of a highly remarkable belief. 1835 MISS MIRROR in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iii. 30 Jack and Stephen . . . are . . . an *embodiment* of my notion of an English sailor, and of a . . . tradesman. 1855 H. REED *Lett. Eng. Hist.* iv. 133 He is the *imbodyment* of the most genuine national feeling. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. i. 22 To Raleigh, the Spanish empire and polity became the very types and *embodiments* of evil. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 141 Works of art . . . the visible *embodiment* of the divine.

**Embodiy**, *imbody* (em-, imbo'di), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + BONDY sb. The form *imbody* is in one only recognized in Bailey and Johnson (though the latter uses *embody* s.v. *Incorporate*), but is now less usual.]

1. *trans.* To put into a body; to invest or clothe (a spirit) with a body.

a. 1548 GERT *Pr. Massie* 86 No more than the sayd holy ghost is adjudged *embodied* or *enharded*. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* (1703) II. 134 My Saviour Impregnated the Consecrated Elements, and in a manner *Embodiy'd* himself there. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 26 Whether there are any spirits inhabiting the visible world, which have never yet been embodied. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 44 Would *Embodiy'd* 10 thy Arms return? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fm.* II. 10 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all. 1869 J. MARTINEAU

*Ess.* II. 291 In him the old scholastic spirit seems embodied again.

*B.* 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* (1874) I. 27 Such haughtie stomachs.. Imbodied in the breasts of Citizens. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 561 Devils being imbodied in ayre can.. move it.

2. To impart a material, corporeal, or sensual character to. *rare*. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The sole.. Imbodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine property of her first being. 1652 S. PATRICK *Finn. Sermon*, in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not imbode and enervate your souls by idleness and base neglect. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* 575 Spirituality of mind enables them to conceive those mysteries with a pure devotion, without the danger of embodying and imbruting them.

3. To give a concrete form to (what is abstract or ideal); to express (principles, thoughts, intentions) in an institution, work of art, action, definite form of words, etc.

*a.* 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 168 ¶ 5 Poetry, that force.. which embodies sentiment. 1815 WELLINGTON *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 455 I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 267 The custom having been embodied in law. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* I. The blue coat and stiff white cravat which..embodied her idea of a father. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet.

*b.* 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 111 What Words shall be found to embody Air? 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. v. 110 One century embodied it in marble. 1850 HOLLAND *Gold* F. v. 74 When this conception is embodied in an object of worship.

*b.* Of institutions, works of art, actions, forms of words, etc.: To be an embodiment or expression of (an idea, principle, etc.).

1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 64 This house.. was to embody her idea of home.

4. To cause to become part of a body; to unite into one body; to incorporate (a thing) in a mass of material, (particular elements) in a system or complex unity.

1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* v. iii. 173 For I by vow am so embodied yours. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 192 We shall meet with the same Metall or Mineral embody'd in Stone. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 190 The apostate Jews, among whom.. some of the Samaritans.. became embody'd. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 385 Yet so much of these treaties has been embodied into the general law of Europe.

† *b. intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Sallust* 8 Incredible it is to think how easily they (different tribes) embody'd.

*c. trans.* Of a complex unity: To include, comprise (such or such elements).

1847 MENWIN *Shelley* I. 29 Blue books..embodied stories of haunted castles, bandits, murderers. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Dec. The measure embodies of course the six points of the League's educational charter. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 198 Mahometanism certainly..embodies in it some ancient and momentous truths.

† *b. Chem. and Phys. a. trans.* To form into one body. *b. intr.* for *refl.* To coalesce, draw together, solidify. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 264 The Bubbles..imbodied themselves..into one. 1662 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* III. 26 These Corpuscles did never embody into greater quantities. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Course Chym.* i. xvi. (1688) 376 The spirit of wine being a sulphur does unite and embody with those that remain. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 54 It will naturally Embody in the Sun, and become a substance like Salt. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* 11. No. 12. 2/a An Alimentary Liquor..doth embody with the Blood. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 27 Heating the Oils a little..adding the oil of Vitriol..and stirring 'till all are embodied together.

*b. trans.* To form into a body or company for military or other purposes; to organize.

1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* xi. xi. (1739) 63 The Army is ever embodied within the Kingdom. a 1655 VINCS *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 265 Holy persons might..embody themselves into a Church. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 218 The troops were never before so healthy since they were embodied. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 201 Livius..embodied the population of the town. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 174 The forces..may now be considered as embodied against each other.

*b. intr.* for *refl.* To form or join a body or company for military or other purposes.

1648 CROWELL *Lct.* 20 Aug. (Carlyle), I have..ordered Colonel Scroop with five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons, with two regiments of foot, to embody with them. 1661 *Lond. Allarum* 3 They had secretly entered into a Combination..to meet and embody at their appointed Rendezvous. 1681 *Moore's Baffled* 16 [He] commanded the Horse to Embody within the Lines. 1770 BURKE *Priv. Discnt.* Wks. 1842 I. 133 Firmly to embody against this court party. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 The Tories..embodied in armed parties.

7. *trans.* To impart 'body' to (painting); to paint with a full body of colour.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art.* vi. (1848) 223 His (Vandyck's) lights are..well embodied with colour.

Hence *Embodying* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Antieog.* xi. (1848) 291 The embodying of Scotland into one commonwealth with England. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 182 To prevent all considerable Imbodyings to resist him. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art.* vi. (1848) 223 All that..embodiment of colour..may be given as you go on. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 179 Water is the embodying principle of all elastic fluid.

*Embog* (embyrg), *v.* Also 7 emboggo, imbog,

9 embogue. [*f. EN- + BOG sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into a bog; to hamper in a bog, *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 BEST in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 472 Imboggd he shall be, where nought he shall see But horror and feare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 64 He was..constrained..to Embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Usurers bookes. 1752 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 II. 256 Attempting to ride over the common..my mare was quickly imbogged. 1867 N. *Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Sept., The valley was so soft that the big guns would have become embogged. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/2 Embogged in a morass.

† *Embogge*, *v. obs.* [? corruptly ad. *Sp. embocar*, *f. em- + loca* mouth.] = DISEMBOGUE.

Hence † *Embogging* *vbl. sb.*, the place where a lake or river discharges itself. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 113 The embogging (*Fr. embogueure*) of the Meotis fens.

† *Emboi*, *l.* Also 6 emboyl. *Obs. rare*. [*f. EN- + BOIL*, *a. trans.* To cause to boil or to agitate with rage. *b. intr.* To be in a boil or agitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 28 Emboyled, grieved, brent. *Ibid.* II. v. 9 The Knight embolyng in his haughtie hart.

† *Emboitement* (anbwatmān). [*Fr.*; *f. embolter* to enclose in a box, *f. en- in + bolle* box.]

1. *Anat.* The fitting of a bone into another.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 32 This kind of 'emboitement' of the occipital in the parietal vertebra.

2. *Biol.* Used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

In *Mod. Dicts.*

† *Emboi'd*, *v. obs.* Also 5-6 enbold, 7 imbold. [*f. EN- + BOLD*.] *trans.* To make bold, embolden; to incite, encourage.

1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 273 b/i Mine heart began some deale to be embolden. 1536 in *Styrpe Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxv. Bee she..examined..who did embold..her therunto. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* ix. 180 The selfe sight of this force shall you so embold. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 891 Bind and imbold mee once more to present My humble briefs in form of Parliament.

*Embolden*, *imbolden* (em-, imbōw'dən), *v.* Also 6 embolden, -bowiden, 6-7 emboulden, -bowiden. [*f. EN- + BOLD + -EN*.] *trans.* To render bold or more bold; to hearten, encourage.

*a.* 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 2 Ep. Ded., I am emboulden to present them to your Lordships patronage. 1583 T. STROKER *Tragicall Hist.* I. 109 b, We..are emboldened to exhibit a certeine supplication. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 He emboldeneth the crringe..hart to suffer for error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 434 Thus I embold'nd spake. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 4 Their Aspects were so..emboldened with Resolution. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 403 The Bombay Presidency were more emboldened in their impurity. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 88 The affronts which his poverty emboldened..low-minded men to offer to him.

*b.* 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 218 Ambition..imboldeneth [the soul] to seek his destruction of whom he holdeth his life. 1626 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* x. 201 Their looks imboldened, modesty now gone. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 Whether..my Look, my Dress, my Appearance..imboln such an affrontive Insolence. 1854 J. ASBUT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 406 The..inconvenience of imboldening..the foes of the consular government.

Hence *Emboldener*, one who or that which emboldens. *Emboldening* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Emboldener*. 1882 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv, Argument is a great emboldener. 1503 Act. 39 *Hen. VII* c. 10 Small fines have been..set to the great emboldening of the said Offenders. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 564 Another imboldening of evil persons. 1628 WITHER, *Brit. Remem.* iii. 248 But, rather, lesse imboldning then before. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 297 There was nothing..but..emboldening of their foes.

† *Emboldish*, *v. obs. rare*. In 6 enboldish. [*f. EN- + BOLD*, after words like *impoverish*.] = EMBOLDEN.

1502 ARNOLBE *Chron.* (1812) 293 They that were disposed to do disobedience were..enboldishde [printed enboldishde]. Hence † *Emboldishment*, *Obs.*, in 6 inboldishment. [*see -MENT*.] = EMBOLDENING *vbl. sb.*

1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 2 To the great inboldishment of..mysserved persons disobeying your lawes..

† *Embole* (embōlē). *Mal.* [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr.* ἐμβολή a throwing or putting in, *f. ἐμβάλλειν* to throw in, *f. ἐν in + βάλλειν* to throw.]

† 1. The reducing of a dislocated limb. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Embole*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Embole*, a term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation.

2. 'A plug or wedge' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. = EMBOLUS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

*Embolie* (embōlik), *a. Pathol.* [*f. EMBOL- + -IC*.] Relating to or caused by an embolus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 33 The multiple abscesses in pyæmia are, for the most part, of embolic origin. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 270 Embolic softening is the lesion most frequently discovered.

† *Embolimnal*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. Gr.* ἐμβολιματός of same meaning (cf. *EMBOLISM*) + *-AL*.] Intercalary. So † *Embolimman* [*see -AN*], *Embolimmar* [*see -AR*].

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. iv. 11 Differences of years, some ordinary and common, others Embolimnal. 1786 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 244 To this purpose they us'd Intercalary or Embolimnal Months. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Embolimman* is chiefly used in speaking of the additional months inserted by chronologists to form the lunar cycle of 19 years. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 They may needs make Embolimmar Months or Days.

† *Embolimary*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. Gr.* ἐμβολιματός (see *prec.*) + *-ARY*.] = *prec.*

1696 WHISTON *The Earth* ii. (1722) 178 Each year had in it 12 Lunar Months..no Embolimary Month being taken in.

*Embolism* (embōlīz'm). [*ad. L. embolismus*, a. late *Gr.* ἐμβολισμός intercalation, *f. ἐμβολή*, ἐμβολος; cf. *EMBOLE*, *EMBOLUS*.]

1. *Chronol.* The periodical intercalation of a day or days in the calendar to correct the error arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year. *concr.* A period of time so intercalated.

1389 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 259 Not þe jere of þe sonne, noþer of embolisme. 1566 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. m. iv. 107 To make embolismes and intercalations. a 1638 MEDE Wks. III. iv. 589 marg., Count the Embolism of 5 days, or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year. 1699 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 An Embolism of 30 days or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 417 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months..no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Embolismus*. 1847 in CRAIG.

† *b. attrib.* (in quot. quasi-adj.). *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H. vij. Anemoneh..addit to y<sup>re</sup> jere..makis y<sup>e</sup> same..to be callit embolisme.

† 2. (*nonce-use*. See *quot.*)

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 435 All he has written is a mere embolism or insertion of foreign and absurd matter.

3. *Pathol.* [*cf. EMBOLUS*.] (See *quot.*)

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 73 Embolism..a plugging up of an artery with coagulated blood. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 431 Embolism is a somewhat common affection and consists in the occlusion of a vessel.

† *Embolismæan*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Incorrect form of *EMBOLIMÆAN*, after *EMBOLISM*.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 11 The Embolismæanor Intercalated Years.

† *Embolismal*, *a. Obs. Chronol.* [*f. EMBOLISM + -AL*.] That pertains to embolism or intercalation. *a.* Of a year: That is lengthened by intercalation. *b.* Of a month: That is intercalated.

1681 WHARTON *Disc. Years* etc. Wks. (1683) 72 This year is two-fold, viz. Commune, containing 12 Synodical Lunations; or Embolismal, which containeth 13. 1679 *Phil. Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 There must needs be 7 Embolismal months.

† *Embolismatical*, *a. Obs.*—2 [*f. Gr.* ἐμβολισματικός stem of ἐμβόλιμα + *-ICAL*.] = *prec.*

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

*Embolismic* (embōlīzmik), *a. Chronol.* [*f. EMBOLISM + -IC*.] = *EMBOLISMAL*.

1736 BAILEY, *Embolismic*, intercalary. 1775 ASH, *Embolismic*, belonging to an embolism, intercalary. 1871 J. FOWLER in *Archæol.* XLIV. 146 The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon embolismic year. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 51 All but one of the additional or embolismic lunations. 1879 Bp. S. BURCHER *Eccl. Cal.* 59.

Hence † *Embolismical*, *a. Obs.*—3 = *prec.*

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† *Embolismus* (embōlīzm's). [*L.*; see *EMBOLISM*.]

† 1. *Chronol.* *a.* The excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

*b.* Intercalation. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. ix. iv. (1495) 348 Embolismus is encreasinge and exerce by the whyche the yere of the sunne passyth the yere of the mone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Embolismus*, signifies intercalation.

2. In the Greek liturgy: A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 475 Said..after the embolismus at Easter-tide.

*Embolite* (embōlītē). *Min.* [*f. Gr.* ἐμβόλιον an intermediate + *-ITE*; 'because between the chlorid and bromid of silver' (Dana).] 'A chlorobromide of silver, Ag<sup>+</sup> Br<sup>-</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup>. It is perfectly malleable; has a resinous and somewhat adamantine lustre, and varies in colour from asparagus, green to pistachio, olive, and greyish-green' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). Also *attrib.*

1850 DANA *Min.* 545 Embolite..crystals are implanted in crystallized calc spar. 1868 *Ibid.* (1880) 116 Varieties of embolite based on the proportion of bromid to chlorid.

*Embolite*, error for *EMBIPIE*.

1560 ed. *Chaucer, Astrolabe* 251/1.

† *Embolization*. *Obs. rare*—1. *Chronol.* [*f. \*embolize* (deduced from *EMBOLISM*) + *-ATION*.] Intercalation.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 Which Embolization must have some Analogy with the Greek Mode.

† *Embolne*, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 embolne. [*f. EN- + BOLNE*.] *trans.* To cause to swell or rise; *fig.* to puff up. Hence *Embolning* *vbl. sb.*

1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* ix, With yrouth here embolned all with pride. c 1545 SKELTON *Repley*, Wks. 1864 II. 237 Yong scolars now a dayes embolned with the flyblowne blast of the moche vayne glorious pyppling wynde. 1598 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14 b, Embolning the bellowe cyrpe to the

ayre, with roling and howling [they] darted themselves on every Rocke. 1692 in COLLS. 1775 ASH, *Embolus*, swelled.

|| **Embolon** (embolōn). *Pathol.* [f. Gr. ἐμβολών a peg, stopper.] = EMBOLUS 2.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 138 A large embolon plugs up some such artery as the middle cerebral.

† **Embolster**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also imbolster. [f. EN- + BOLSTER.] *trans.* To bolster out, to pad (see BOLSTER 2 d). Hence Embo'lst'ring *vbl. sh.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 The women... adding more Baivnes vnto it [beauty] of lasciuious embolstrings. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlewoman* (1641) 30 That... embolsters her decayed breasts, to purchase a sweetheart. 1632 W. LITGOW *Total Discourse* 466 Whereupon my hunger-clungd bellie waxing great, grew Drum-like imbolstered.

|| **Embolus** (embolūs). [L. *embolus* piston of a pump, a. Gr. ἐμβολος peg, stopper.]

† 1. *Mech.* Something inserted or moving in another, such as the bar of a door, a wedge; esp. the piston of a syringe. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* 1. xxvii. (1682) 106 The Embolus or Sucker of a Syringe. 1708 KERSEY, *Embolus*, a bar of a Door, a wedge. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 182 Too great a Weight on the Embolus of a Syringe hinders its fair play. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Pathol.* 'The body which causes EMBOLISM' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 30 An embolus is a plug of some material which is transported by the blood-current from one situation to another. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 202 The embolus is usually arrested at a part where the vessels divide.

3. *Anat.* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the Ruminantia *cavicornia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Embo'ly** (embōlī). [as if ad. Gr. ἐμβολία, f. stem of ἐμβάλλω to throw in. Fr. has *embolie* (Littre) = EMBOLISM 3.] = INVAGINATION: a. *Surg.* The name of a particular operation for hernia. b. *Phys.* The process of formation of the double-layered *gastrula* by involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 682 Modification of the blastosphere by the process of invagination or emboly. *Ibid.* 683 The various processes by which the *gastrula* or its equivalent are produced, are reducible to epiboly and emboly.

† **Embondage**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 en-, imbondage. [f. EN- + BONDAGE.] *trans.* To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 HIERON *Vlks.* 1. 331 Let vs not so enthrall & embondage our selves vnder our own lusts. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. ii. 237 Christians embondaging themselves to be deemed others. 1691 HOWGILL in *Quakers Unmasked* 12 He and his Assistants sought to intord all, and imbondage all.

|| **Embonpoint** (anbōnpwā), a. and sb. Also enbonpoint. [F. *embonpoint*: f. phrase *en bon point* 'in good condition'.] Now chiefly with reference to women.

A. sb. Plumpness, well-nourished appearance of body: in complimentary or euphemistic sense.

1751 WARBURTON in *Pope Mor.* Ess. iv. 47 Wks. 1751 III. 272 To take care that the... colours are proportioned to her complexion; the stuff to the embonpoint of her person. 1807 T. PIKE *Sources Mists.* iii. App. 35 They are all inclining a little to enbonpoint. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 A form decidedly inclined to embonpoint. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 343 An increase in the body-weight and the embonpoint of those who take stimulants.

B. as precativ adj. Plump, well-nourished-looking. [In Fr. only as phrase *en bon point*.]

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 1. i. (1755) 18 Plump & (as the French has it) en bon point. 1806 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) 1. App. 372 Before marriage they are generally light in figure; after they are mothers they become more *embonpoint*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. Her form, though rather *embonpoint*, was nevertheless graceful.

† **Emborder**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 emborder, 7-8 imborder. [f. EN- + BORDER.] a. To furnish with an edge or border; to edge. *Const.* with b. To place or set as a border.

c 1330 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* Bryt. (1814) 139 The crampons [of the bed] were of fyne syluer embordered wythgolde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 436 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered [mod. edd. embordered] on each Bank. 1736 BAILEY, *Imbordered*, bordered, having borders. 1847 CRAIG, *Emborder*, *imborder*, to furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. In mod. Dicts. [in both forms].

**Embordured**, -ing, var. ff. IMBORDURED, -ING. || **Embosecata** (*pseudo-arch.*), incorrect spelling of (It.) IMBOSCATÀ, AMBUSCADE.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. Have you purpose to set upon me here as in an emboscata?

**Embosk**, var. of IMBOSK, to shelter in a wood. **Embosom**, **imbosom** (em-, imbuzōm), *v.* Also 7 embosome. [f. EN-, IN- + BOSOM.]

1. *trans.* To take or press to one's bosom; to cherish in one's bosom; to embrace. † Also, to implant, plunge (a sting, weapon, etc.) in (another's) bosom (*obs.*). Chiefly *fig.* *rare* in mod. use.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 25 The handmayd... glad 'em-bosome his affection vile. 1606 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Yae.* (1848) 67 Thus sought the dire enchainment, tressure in his mind. Her guilefull bait to have embosomed. c 1630 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36½ Titbton's wife embosomed 'd by him lies. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Anger rests Embosomed 'd in foolish breasts. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. 380 Why embosome me a viper's sting? a 1813 A. WILSON *Tears of Britain* Poet. Wks. 158 Shall

such a monster. By Britons be... embosomed? 1874 PUSEY *Leut. Seru.* 459 All the Father embosometh the Son. B. 1631 *Celestina* v. 7 Suffering them [Muleteers] to im-bosome them between their breasts. 1671 FLAVEL *Font. Life* ii. 4 They lay as it were imbosomed in one another. 1806 MOORE *Frau High Priest of Apollo* ii. 40 Might he but pass the hours of shade Imbosomed by his Delphic maid.

2. *trans. f.* a. To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the 'bosom'. Often *pass.* to be enclosed, enveloped in, closely surrounded with (woods, foliage, mountains, etc.); *poet.*, to be 'wrapped' in (slumber, happiness, beauty, etc.). † b. *refl.* Of a river: To pour itself into the bosom of a larger stream (*obs.*).

a. 1683 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* xiii. All sorts of people may safely embosome themselves in her. c 1750 SHERSTONE *Elgies* vii. 44 My distant home Which oaks embosome. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 282 Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1808) IV. 158 The villages are happily embosomed with trees. 1796 MOSE *Amer. Geog.* 1. 501 This state [New York] embosoms vast quantities of iron ore. 18... CAMPBELL *On Visiting Scene in Argyllsh.* i. The wind-shaken weeds that embosome the bower. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii. One of those spots in which Nature often embosoms her sweetest charms. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* 1. 279 Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 798 What sepulchre embosoms the remains... of so much human excellence and glory? 1879 CHYR. ROSETTI *Seek & F.* 24 The sky... over-arching and embosoming not earth and sea only, but clouds and meteors, planets and stars.

B. 1666 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-C. Warres* 837 The River Vecht... imbosomes it self into the same [the Issell]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 597 By whom in bliss imbosomed 'd sat the Son. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* ii. 16, 167 We walked... to a large old villa, imbosomed in trees. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 378 Thy heart imbosomed in all beatitudes.

Hence **Embosomed**, *ppl. a.*, **Embosoming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622-63 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 205 Since their embosoming and reconleant to the Church of Rome. 1626 SANOVS *David's Melan.* x. 205 She... Flushed with imbosomed flames. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 184 The long imbosomed braid. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* (1874) 19 The hill with its tall spire and embosoming trees. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll.* Night-c. 660 Bosses of shrubs, embosomings of flowers.

† **Emboss**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EMBOSS v.]

A boss-like projection; a knob.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 124 A round emboss of marble. **Emboss** (embōss), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 embos(s), 5 enboce. [prob. a. OF. \**embocce*-r (app. not recorded before 1530): see EN- and BOSS sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause to bulge or swell out, make convex or protuberant; to cover with protuberances. In modern use chiefly *transf.* from 2 or 3.

a. c 1460 Stans *Puer* 32 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 28 To enboce thy Iowis with the mete. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest.* *Chirug.* Some [bones] are embossed for to entre. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dit Burtas* 1. iiii. (1641) 25½ When God... Embas't the Valleys and emboseth the Hills. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 334 Embossed with fat. 17... GAY *Story of Arachne* 39 Her trembling hand, embosomed with livid veins. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine.* Poems I. 117 With boils embossed and overgrown with scurf. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 18 Its fretted rocks Embossed the bank. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iiii. 413 It is everywhere unequal, embossed with hill-tops.

B. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 13 Her Body is... embossed all over with black knobs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss.

† b. *fig.* To *emboss* (out): to inflate (style), render tumid; to give exaggerated prominence to. 1564 BRIEF *Exempl.* c. iiii b. Ye embosse out your glorious stiles. 1565 JEWEL *Ref. Harding* (1611) 36 It hath pleased M. Harding thus to colour and to embosse out this ancient Father. 1577, 1646 [see EMBOSSED *ppl. a.* 1 3].

c 1430 *intr.* To bulge, be convex. *Obs. rare.* c 1430 [see EMBOSSED *vbl. sb.*]. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 a. If the same be made hollowe imbossing towarde the myddle.

2. *spec.* To carve or mould in relief; to cause (figures, part of a wrought surface) to stand out, project, or protrude. Also *fig.* The earliest and the prevailing mod. sense. [So Fr. *imboscer* (Palsgr.).]

a. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Dido, Of gold the battis vp embosede [v. r. embossed]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* vi. (1859) 194 Images came into the Church, not now in painted cloths only, but embossed in stone. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 1. 76 Fleur-de-lis embossed out of the stone. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 322 Such claims... stood embossed, and... forced themselves on the view of common, short-sighted benevolence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.* *Trills* 11. 37 A gold sword-hilt... being actually embossed on the picture. 1885 *March. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Farmer's apparatus... for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth. B. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v. 75 Fish... in Antique worke most curiously imbo. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 807 The figure of a Star... imbo. upon the upper superficies of the Regulis.

b. To adorn with figures or other ornamentation in relief; to represent (a subject) in relief. (Sometimes with reference to embroidery.) Also of the figures, etc.: To stand out as an ornament upon.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xx. An epityphaphe... With letters ryche of gold aboute enbo. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 60 The ten plagis of Egypte were well embos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 Silver plate curiously enchased and imbossed. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 290 How come they [Samaritan letters] to adorn and emboss vessels and coins? 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 293 Regal robe with figured gold embos. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. ix. 523 The sides were embossed with a variety of picturesque...

scenes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 89 Calicoes... embossed all over with raised patterns. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 346 The rich bronze which embossed its gates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Men who... had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers.

3. To ornament with or as with bosses or studs. Hence, To adorn or decorate sumptuously.

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. A girdle of gel Embest with buggle. 1594 J. DICKINSON *Arctias* (1678) 38 His house... he found not gorgeously embost, yet gaily trimmed. c 1630 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29½ Bright portals of the sky Embos'd with sparkling stars. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. iii. (1715) 14 The Chariots being richly embos'd with Gold and other Metals. 1700 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 4672½ The Harness was embossed with Silver Plates. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 426 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rep. Addr.* xi. (1873) 104 Whose tresses the pearl-drops emboss. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 5 Did we not... Emboss our bosoms with the daffodils.

B. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery.* With buildings brave, imbo. of variant hue. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 121, I fed on... berries that imbo. the bramble.

**Emboss**, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. arch.* in sense 4. Also 4 embosse, enbose, 6-8 imboss. [ME. *embosse*, perh. f. EN- + OF. *bos*, *bois* wood; the equivalent OF. *embuiser* occurs with sense of AMBUSH. If so, the word is ultimately identical with IMBOSK v. The development of senses as suggested below is strange, but appears to be in accordance with the existing evidence.]

† 1. *intr.* Of a hunted animal: To take shelter in, plunge into, a wood or thicket. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 352 [The hunters re-bos'd] how the hert had vpon lengthe So moche emboset [v. r. embosed, embosid] I not now what. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 1. 8 Look quickly, lest the Sight of us Should cause the startled Beast 't imboss.

† b. The *pa. ppl.* is used by Milton for *imbosked*. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1697 Like that self-begotten bird, In the Arabian woods imbo.

† 2. To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity. *Obs.* (Thesense 'drive to a thicket', required by the etymology above suggested, is not clearly evidenced). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 21 Curres... having... The Saluage beast embosd in weay chace. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* ii. 379 Like a Deere, before the Hounds imbo. 1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* iii. vi. 107 We have almost imbo. him, you shall see his fall to night. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 210 As Mules and Horses, who are imbo. d, foame and chafe the more. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. ii. (1735) 68 Was ever lion thus by dogs embos'd? 1768 BUIVS *Dict. Terms Art.* To Emboss (in Hunting), to inclose in a Thicket.

† 3. In *pass.* of a hunted animal: To be ex-hausted by running; hence, to foam at the mouth (as a result of exhaustion in running). Also *transf.* of persons; (a.) To be exhausted, at the last extremity of fatigue; (b.) to foam at the mouth (from rage, etc.). *Obs.*

[The sense 'to foam at the mouth' is prob. influenced by EMBOSSE v. 1, as if an 'embossed stag' were one 'studded' with bubbles of foam. Cf. IMBOSS v., to foam at the mouth (Cockaine 1591), IMBOSS sb., foam (R. Bradley 1727).]

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 24 Where hartis belluynge, embosyd with distres Kar on the rounge. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is foamy at the mouth, we saye that he is embos. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimill* cxviii. With rage imbo. 1611... Countr. Content. i. iv. (1668) 25 A stag... imbo. that is, foaming, about the mouth. 1611 CORGE, *Malmes.* imbo. or almost spent, as a Deere by hard pursuit. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 191 As a stag embosset takes the soyle. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* ii. xlix. He [the stag] is imbo. d, and weary'd to a Bay.

*fig.* 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 175 My chased Heart imbo. and almost spent. 1624 QUARLES *Job Poems* (1717) 227 My spirit's faint... my soul's imbo.

4. *trans.* To cover with foam (the mouth, the body of an animal). *arch.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. vi. 120 By furie changed into an horrible figure, his mouthe foule and imbo. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. vii. Embossed with foam, and dark with soil, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magie Bridle.* *Amiv.* 148 He saw a wild steed... White foam his flanks embossing.

† **Emboss**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [app. first in Spenser; perh. f. EN- + BOSS sb. 3] The Sp. *embosarse* to envelop oneself in a cloak, has also been suggested. Some of the quotes. might belong to EMBOSSE v. 1 in sense 'decorate'.]

*trans.* To cover, encase (in armour); to plunge (a weapon) in an enemy's body. Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be 'wrapped' (in enase).

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 24 A knight her mett in mighty armes embos. *Ibid.* i. xi. 20 The knight his thrillant speare again assayd In his bras-plated body to embosse. *Ibid.* iii. i. 64 None of them rashly durst... In so glorious spoyle them-selves embosse. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 40 Young, that never he, would lig in enase embos. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1661) 133 A souldier embossed all in gold [transl. L. *præcingitur auro*].

† **Emboss** *v.* 4 *Obs.* -o [ad. Fr. *embosser* to attach a 'spring' to a cable, f. en- (see EN-) + *bosse* knot at the end of a rope.] (See quot. and etymology: evidence of Eng. use is wanting.)

1768 BUIVS *Dict. Terms Art.* To Emboss a Cable (see Term.) **Embossed** (embōst), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. EMBOSSE v. 1]

1. Carved or moulded in relief; ornamented with figures in relief; (of figures or ornament) raised,



standing out in relief. *Embossed printing*: printing with raised letters, as for the use of the blind, or for ornament.

1541 *Elvior Image Gov.* 671 Images wrought in embossed work. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Idolatriy* ii. (1859) 195 Embossed images began to creep into Churches. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Relieve*, embossed works, *Toreumata*. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 153 The wear which attends the friction of embossed surfaces. 1849 *WILMOTZ Jnl. Summer in Country* 15 July 141 The embossed alphabet for the blind. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 The bill of fare engraved on embossed paper. 1859 *GULICK & TIMBS Paris*. 205 With sufficient body to give an embossed effect to the touch.

2. Covered with ornamental bosses or studs; richly or sumptuously decorated.

1591 *LYLY Sappho* i. ii. 161 Endeavour to be a courtier to live in embossed robes. 1871 *WHITE-MEYVILLE Sarchodon* i. 21 His master drew the embossed bit carefully from his favourite's mouth.

† 3. In 15th c.: Humpbacked. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *tr. Deguillieville's Pilg. Lys. Manh.* (1869) 130 Boy-stows she was and wrong shapen and embosd [Fr. *bosse*].

† 4. Bulging, convex, swollen, tumid; fig. of style.

1577 *HOLMESHO Chron.* II. 163 Thinking by their embossed speech to tickle the eares and hearts of the young princes. 1578 *LUTE Dodons* 645 The embossed heads of the first and right Squilla. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xix. 258 In diverse kinds of glasses; as in the hollowe the plain, the embossed. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 177 Why thou horson, impudent, imbosd Rascall. 1605 — *Learn* iv. 227 My Daughter, thou art a Byle, a plague sore, or imbosd Carbuncle. 1646 *J. HALL Horz Vac.* 39 Embossed Language tickles the eares.

5. Bot. 'Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Embossed**, *ppl. a. 2 Obs.* [f. *EMBOSS v. 2* + *-ED* 1.] Of a hunted animal: Driven to extremity; foaming at the mouth from exhaustion. Also *transf.* of persons.

1641 *BR. HALL in Rem. Wks.* (1660) 91 The embossed heart panteth for the rivers. 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* ii. xvi. (1739) 117 Like an embossed Stag... he must run and out-run all. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems* (1677) 100 Once more to single out my embosd Committee-mao.

**Embossor** (*embossor*). Also 7 *imbosser*. [f. *EMBOSS v. 1* + *-OR*.] One who embosses.

1625 in *RIVER Fledera XVIII.* (1726) 74 Wee doe... appointe and ordaine to be the Maister Imbosser and Maker of the medales of us our heires and successors. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 385 Yeatherd, George, Dyer and Embosser of Woollen-cloth, Deal-street. 1883 *B. H. BECKER in Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 8/92 The stamp and die had superseded the embosser.

**Embossing** (*embossing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EMBOSS v. 1* + *-ING* 1.] a. The action of the verb *EMBOSS*; also *attrib.*, as in *embossing-iron*, *machine*, *press*. b. *concr.* Embossed ornamentation; formerly in wider sense, swelling, protuberance.

c. 1430 *LYCO. Bochas* i. xx. (1554) 36 If their brestes up to high them dresse, They can... embosning of doun represse. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guyard's Quest. Chirurg.* Of them [bones] that have embosnyng. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* La Basse... the embossing of a Jewell. 1626 *BACON Sypha* § 78 All Engravings and Embossings (as far off) appear plain. 1805 *J. WYLD in Ctr. Sc. I.* 2747 The embossings on the paper are made by the method of reverse currents.

**Embossment** (*embossment*), [f. *EMBOSS v. 1* + *-MENT*.]

† 1. The action or process of embossing. *Obs.*

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 *Chron.* 399 A method of ornamenting by... embossment... cloths or stuffs.

2. *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief; embossed ornament. Now *rare*. Also *attrib.*, as in *embossment-map*, a map of which the surface is moulded in elevations and depressions.

1620 *DEKKER Dreame* iij. § 2 There you see the golden embossments and curious enshasings. 1731 *CAPT. POWNALL in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 166 An urn... of clay... without any inscription or embossment. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 46 Beneath rose an embossment proud... A rose beneath a thistle bowed. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 149 All the necessary data for making an embossment-map.

3. *gen.* A bulging, protuberance.

1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* ii. vi. 63 With a swelling embossment. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Saillie*. The embossment of an enshaded precious stone. 1625 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 560 Perfect circles without any... Imbosments. 1817 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 89 These embossments are not formed by the crystallization of that portion of the salt which has been dissolved.

**Embochure**, *arch. rare*. Also 7 *imbosture*. [f. *EMBOSS v. 1*, after *sculpture*. (But cf. *EMBOAST v. 1*) = *EMBOSSMENT*.]

1616 *BAUL & FL. Faithful*. Fr. iv. iii. There nor wants Imbosture nor embosture. 1863 *SALA Capt. Dang.* i. ii. 33 This strange device raised in an embosture of gold.

**Embottole**: see *Em- prefix*.

**Embouchement** (*ambushment*, *embushment*), [Fr.; f. *emboucher*: see next.] a. The mouth (of a river). b. *Phys.* The point at which one vessel enters or leads into another.

1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sport & Adv. Scotl.* x. (1855) 99 A heavy sea is tumbling into the embouchment of the Dec. 1878 *FOSTER in Phys.* ii. § 4. 248 The embouchement of the thoracic duct into the venous system.

† **Embouchoire** (*ambushier*). Also 9 *embouchier*, 8 *ambusheer*. [Fr.; f. *emboucher* to put

in or to the month; also *refl.* of a river, to discharge itself by a month; f. *en-* in + *bouche* month.]

1. The month of a river or creek. Also *transf.* the opening out of a valley into a plain.

1792 *Fortin. Ramble* xvi. 214 We reached the embouchure of the fall. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 5802 Near to the embouchure of Bererina. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 238 The city Poah... so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, was on this embouchure. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal. ii.* § 71 Huge cones of white clay and sand... guarding the embouchure of the valleys. 1858 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 200 It lies... at the embouchure of several rivers.

2. *Musie.* 'The part of a musical instrument applied to the mouth' (Grove).

1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys.* S. xvii. (1849) 169 The embouchure of a flute. 1873 *W. LEES Acoustics* i. iii. 27 The air... is made to play upon the thin edge of the pipe at the embouchure C.

3. *Musie.* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone' (Grove).

1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xc. You see... I have got the ambusher already (on the German flute). 1879 *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 536 The second octave is produced by a stronger pressure of wind and an alteration of embouchure.

**Embound, imbound** (*em-, imbound*), *v.* *poet. arch.* [f. *EN-, IN- + BOUND sb.*] *trans.* To set bounds to; to confine, contain, hem in.

Hence *Emboundred ppl. a.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. iii. 137 That sweete breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Woman's Lightness*. But never bonds a woman might embound. 1812 *W. TENNANT Auster* F. i. xii. To... sleep imbound by his boisterous arms. 1855-9 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 16 The voice th' imboundd shores Valley along.

† **Embow**, *sb. Obs. rare-1*. [f. next.] The concave surface of an arch, vault, or dome.

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 723 The... Embowes were of very strange worke with leaves, balles and other garnishings.

**Embow** (*embow*), *v. 1 Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 *enbow*, 6-*imbow*. [f. *EN- + BOW sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend or curve into a bow (see *Bow sb.*).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3034 Browes... Bright as the breet gold enbowet hai were.

2. *Arch.* To arch, vault.

1481 [see *EMBOVED ppl. a.*] 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 309 The roofes... are gytted and embowed. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* viii. (1627) 101 The heauen, being imbowed about these lower parts, like a vault. 1641 *HEYLIN Help to Hist.* (1671) 294 The West end... embowed over head seemeth to be very antient. 1838 *WORKS. Scott.* Cave of Staffa, The pillared vestibule... the roof embowed.

3. To enclose as within a sphere; to englobe, encircle.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. ii. 1. 70 Turn'd Vapour, it have round embow'd Heav'n's highest stage. 1649 *G. DANIEL Triarch.* *Hen. V.* cxi. His Rayes Embow'd With a vapor here, and there a Cloud.

† **Embow**, *v. 2 Obs. rare-1*. In 5 *enbowe*. [f. *EN- + BOW v. 1*] *trans.* ? To bow down.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 204 The sonne of man hape not wex he may reclyne or enbowe his hede.

† **Embow'dle**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [Cf. *BOWDLED ppl. a.*] *trans.* To wrap round.

1625 *W. L'ISLE tr. Du Bartas* Noe 10 A claggy night of myst embow'dleth round [Fr. *envelopé*] his braignes.

**Embow'd** (*embow'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *EMBOW v. 1*]

1. Bent or curved into the form of a bow; convex, bow-like.

1578 *LUTE Dodons* 707 Long lyke a Pearce, with certayne bowd or swellinging joints. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. Worlds Vanitie* ii. With gilden hornes embow'd like the Moone. 1639 *HORN & ROBOTIAN Gate Lang. Uul.* xciv. (1643) § 759 A globe is round, being embow'd on the out-side, and hollow on the in-side. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iii. vi. (1715) 61 The Wings are doubled, by bestowing the light-arm'd Men under them in an embow'd Form. 1855-9 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 473 Th' imbow'd points together met.

b. *Her.* (See *quots.*)

1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* iii. xxii. (1660) 234 He beareth, Azure, a Dolphin Nasant, Imbow'd Argent. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms counter, embowed, and vested, gules. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald. Glossary*, *Embow'd* (Fr. *courbé*) bent, or bowed. *Embow'd contrary*, bowed in opposite directions. *Embow'd dejected*, bowed with the extremity turned downwards. 1864 *BOUILLON Heraldry Hist.* § Pop. x. 56 An Arm... when bent at the elbow is embowed.

2. *Arch.* a. Arched, vaulted. b. Curved or projecting outward, so as to form a recess (cf. *Bow sb.* 12, *Bow-window*).

1481 *CAXTON Orat. P. C. Scipion* D. viii. in *Tulle on Friendship*. The stone werkes embow'd called the Arches triumphall. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fair embow'd or vaulted roofs. 1617 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) I. 160 I agreed with... the carpenter to putt a new compasse imbow'd Roof on my Chappell. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 157 Love the high embow'd roof. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 50 In the embow'd recess are three windows. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* I. The ancient embow'd arches of the old chantry. 1864 *D. MITCHELL Serv. Stor.* 205 An embow'd window.

**Embowel** (*embowel*), *v.* Also 6-7 *em-, enbowell*, *imbowell* (l.). [In senses 1-2 ad. OF. *emboueler* (recorded in pa. ppl. *embouell* = OF. *emboull*, \**emboell*) an alteration (with substitution of the prefix *em-* for *es-*) of OFr. *emboueler*, f. *es-* repr. L. *ex-* out + *bouel* *BOWEL*. In senses 3-4 f. *EN- + BOWEL*.]

1. *I. trans.* To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either for the purpose of embalming, or as part of a judicial penalty; = *DISEMBOWEL*.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 141 Item I will that after my deth my body be embowell. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 109 Imbowell'd I will I see thee by and by. 1640 *SUNSHINE Diary* (1836) 64 W. made me... send for a chirurgeon from York to embowel him. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1737) III. vi. § 3. 124 Having prepared their bodies for the purpose by embowelling them. 1824 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 458 He is the diviner who must embowel the beasts of sacrifice. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 490 Others he put in prison, others he embowell'd.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 20, I have not halfe embowell my register. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 247 The Schooles embowell'd of their doctrine. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 587 Whose roar Embowell'd with outrageous noise the Air And all her entrails tore. 1678 *Lively Urac.* vii. § 26. 315 How curiously do men... embowel a text to find a pretence for cavil and objection. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 166 In England we have not yet been completely embowell'd of our natural entrails.

II. † 3. To put, convey into the bowels; in *quots. trans.* and *fig. Obs.*

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 44 On Ulysses Circe did bestow A blather, where the windes imbowell were. 1629 *DONNE Whitsunday Seria.* Wks. 1829 I. 538 All was embowell'd and enwombed in the waters. 1631 *W. STRUTHER True Happiness* 8 When God and man in here mutually in other, and are embowell'd by mutual love. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 26 His bodie was... imbowell'd in a spacious coffin, the Ocean. *Ibid.* 105 A stream... arising from Mount Taurus here embowels it selfe into that sea.

† b. To fill the bowels of (an animal). *Obs.*

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1699) 566 The young whelps of weasels being imbowell'd with salt.

† 4. *intr.* To convey food into the bowels. *Obs.*

1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 18 It will oftentimes very much molest her in her putting over and imbowelling.

**Embowelled** (*embawell'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. = *DISEMBOWELLED*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 *SHAKS. Richard III.* v. ii. 10 The Boare makes his trough In your embowell'd bosomes. 1605 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* i. 261 Exploded Thunder tears th' Embowell'd Sky.

1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Subj. Painters* 10 Sweeter than hist'ry of embowell'd saint.

2. *fig.* That lies hid in the bowels or heart of a thing; internal, intestine.

1609 *BR. BARLOW Anst. Nameless Catholike* 236 Having such Embowell'd enemies within his Realmes, 1750 *SHEPSTONE Elegy* xx. 62 For them we drain the mine's embowell'd gold. 1854 *S. DOBELL Balder* xxiv. 169 Like an embowell'd earthquake yet unbelted.

† 3. That has the bowels full. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij. ff. the bowell [be] any thyng stufid... ye shall say she is embowellid.

**Emboweller** (*embaweller*), [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One who performs the operation of disembowelling.

1705 *GREENHILL Art Embalm.* 283 We shall next proceed to speak of the... Emboweller.

**Embowelling** (*embawelling*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EMBOWEL v. 1* + *-ING* 1.] = *DISEMBOWELLING*.

1725 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 79 Sentence of death with... hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling.

1813 *SIR S. ROMILLY in Examiner* 22 Feb. 1712 The fiction of embowelling was at present left to the discretion of the executioner.

† b. *nonce-use*.

1654 *GAYTON Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 91 These exenterations, embowellings, and disgorgings made Sanch's appetite like a swine.

**Embowelment** (*embawelment*), [f. *EMBOWEL + -MENT*.] a. The action of disembowelling.

b. The inward parts or contents of a thing.

1823 *LAMB Elia* i. xviii. (1805) 135 A clock with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass.

**Embower, imbower** (*em-, imbowe*), *v.* Also 7 *imbowe* (l.). [f. *EN-, IN- + BOWER sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shelter, enclose, seclude as in a bower; also *absol.*

1580 *SIOBER in Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 78 Him... Whom Sion holds embow'd. c. 1630 *DEMMY of Haver. Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 Ah destitute, & you whom skies embow'd. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 304 Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbower. 1738 *WATLEY P.* cxlviii. Ye, whom highest Heaven imbows, Fraile the Lord.

1833 *TENNISON Lady Shalott* i. ii. And the silent ide imbowers The Lady of Shalott. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 333 Elms and... vines embower them with... rustling leaves.

† 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter, lodge as in a bower. ? *Obs.*

1591 *SPENSER Virg. Guat* 225 Small Birds in their wide boughs embowring. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* xxvii. Gaze but upon the house where man embowrs.

**Embowered** (*embawer'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] a. That is surrounded as with a bower, wreathed with foliage; b. lodged in a bower.

1757 *DYER Fleecy* i. 119 The little smiling cottage warrs in the embow'd. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 317 Seated in the embow'd porch of his small paragon. 1830 *TENNISON Recoll. Arab. Nights* iv. Imbow'd vaults of pillar'd palm.

1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 254 There are ranges of embow'd windows.

**Embowering** (*embawering*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] Enclosing, or sheltering in a bower. *concr.* A bower-like retreat; in *quots. fig.*

1882 *HALL CAINE Recoll. D. G. Rosetti* 110 What embow'ring I had in my mind.

**Embowering** (embaʊərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That forms a bower; that surrounds as with a bower.

1717 *PARNELL Poet. Wks.* (1833) 32 From Helicon's embowering height repair. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 240 Embowering shrubs with verdure veiled the sky. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. Above the embowering and richly shaded woods. 1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 129 A. landscape thick with embowering trees.

**Embowment** (embaʊəmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of embowering.

1848 DICKENS *Domby* (C. D. ed.) 63 Plants, of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowment of Mrs. Pipchin.

**Embowing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. EMBOW v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EMBOW<sup>1</sup>; vaulting; arching: in quot. *concr.* Also *attrib.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron.* 1701 II. xi. The freshe embowing w<sup>e</sup> verges right as lynes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 5 By the kervings or embowings he meeneth the verge fashion. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 261 To John Whyt ij playnes . . . ij chesells, and ij embowing playnes.

**Embowing**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Arching, convex, curved.

1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* i. v. 6 b. Conuex or embowying.

**Embow**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BOW<sup>1</sup> sb. 1.] a. *trans.* To form or mould into a globe. b. *intr.* To take or grow into the form of a globe.

1580 *LADY PEMBROKE Ps.* xc. (1823) 171 Long ere the earth embow'd by the bare forme it now doth beare. 1886 *Sir R. BURTON Arab. Vis.* (abr. ed.) 332 The citrons shone with fruits embowed.

**Embowment**, *arch.* *Obs. rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [f. EMBOW v. + -MENT.] Vaulting.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 249 The Rooft all open, not so much as any Embowment neere any of the walls left.

**Embox** (emboʊks), *v.* Also *v.* *imboxe*. [f. EN- + Box sb. 2.] *trans.* To set in or as in a box.

1611 *COTGR. Emboxer*, to imboxe. 1732 *FLETCHER Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. iii. In Goodman's fields the city dame Emboxed sits. 1828 *LAMB Lett.* in C. and M. C. Clarke (1878) 160 The Watchmen are emboxed in a niche of fame. 1835 *KIRBY Bridgewater Tr.* (1852) II. 211 More than thirty alternate layers of earth and web, emboxed, as it were, in each other.

**Embrace** (embrɛɪs), *sb.* [f. EMBRACE v. 2.]

1. The action of folding in the arms, of pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes euphemistically for sexual intercourse.)

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 113 Armes, take your last embrace. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Elisa* II. v. Arms, whose . . . sweet embraces Could quicken death. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule Ingending with me. 1750 *JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 91 p. 7 Pride, by whose embraces she had two daughters. 1830 *SOUTHEY Kehama* xvii. ix. She turn'd from him, to meet . . . The Glendoveer's embrace. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxiii. 273 The demonstrative affection of an embrace between the two women.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1628 *Sir J. BEAUMONT Mis. State Man*, The soule perswaded that no fading love Can equall her embraces. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* 75 Their streames thus Rivers joyne, And lose themselves in the embrace. 1665 *GLANVILL Sceps. Sc.*, Offering themselves to its [Truth's] embraces. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Intro. 42 Rocks . . . enclosing, in a still narrower and narrower embrace, a valley. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The most perfect combination of perceiving organs is the embrace of the two hands.

**Embrace**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 embrace, -ass, -brace, 6 embrace. [f. EN- + Fr. *bras* arm: see BRACE sb. 1.] *trans.* To put (a shield) on the arm.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 663 His shield embraceth Antioch. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 295 Embracit with that thair scheldis braid. c 1380 *Sir Kerub.* 5539 With scheldes embraced. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4111 Whene Bretones boldly embraces there scheldes. 1644 *255 With brode scheldes embrassede.* 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 50 Did baisshe his gleawe and well embrace his shield.

**Embrace** (embrɛɪs), *v.* 2 Forms: 4-5 embrace, 4-6 embrace, 4-6 embrace. Also 5-6 embrace, 6-8 embrace. [ad. OF. *embracer* (F. *embrasser*) = Pr. *embrassar*, It. *abbracciare* = late L. \**abbracciāre*, f. *in-* + *bracchium* (pl. *braccia* see BRACE sb. 2) arm.]

1. *trans.* To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of fondness or friendship.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sompt.* T. 95 The frere . . . her embracith in his armes narwe. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* App. 81 This lady . . . him embraced al in hire slepe. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 268 The lordis . . . Imbrastit thame that tyme full tenderly. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 16 About this tyme yf y<sup>e</sup> frute can lyue, thou shalt embrace a sonne. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 950 Lovers, when thair are fast In one another's Arms embraced. 1845 *FORD Spain* § 1. 46 Many a Sancho . . . is there fondling and embracing his ass.

*fig.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers.* T. p. 173 The riche folk that embraceth and onen al bire herte to tresor of this world shuld slepe in . . . deeth. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1865) 132 Worship their Messias, and embrace Him in their hearts. 1668 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 216 Let us . . . Hug and Imbrace them [earthly things] never so dearly.

b. Of sexual embraces.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 50 You will say, she did imbrace me as a husband. 1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 168 On other days they [certain penitents] may eat any meat but flesh, and imbrace their own wedlock.

c. As the typical mode of salutation between friends; to salute as a friend. *Obs.*

1707 *FREIND Peterboro's Court.* Sp. 174, I hope to embrace you in a few days. 1747 *HOWLEY Sup. Hud.* I. iii. (1756) 12 Any . . . Friend of my Frankly's I am proud of embracing.

d. *absol.* (Chiefly with reciprocal sense.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4820 Disordnat desyring For to kysen & embrace. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 407/3 Thenne eche kysed other and embraced stratelye. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. xvi. 76 When they had imbraced Then Archigallo . . . in Embrank Towne was plac'd. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 636 Easier then Air with Air, if Spirits embrace, Total they mix. 1759 *Young Retegn.* iv. 1 Two lovers in each other's arms, Embracing and embrac'd. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* iv. (1868) 252 They loved each other, and embraced.

2. In various figurative uses.

a. To compass, gain (an object of desire).

1475 *CANTON Jason* 20 b. A lady to some abandoned and given over embracel<sup>d</sup> not grete honour. 14. *Legendary Poem in Retros.* R. v. Nov. (1853) 102 With . . . penance smerte They wene ther blis for to imbrase [printed unbrase].

b. To worship (a deity). *Obs. rare.*

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* viii. 37 Temples and aultres in which she sholde be embraced and honowred as a goddesse.

c. To accept (a person) as a friend; to welcome the services of (a person).

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 10 He beares himselfe more proudlier . . . then I thought he would When first I did embrace him. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. P.* Wks. (1711) 83 He wrought himself, to be imbraced as his friend. 1807 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* B 4 Wert thou as secret as thou'rt subtil . . . I would embrace thee for a neere employment. 1835 [cf. r a. fig.]

d. To accept gladly or eagerly; also, in weaker sense, to accept; now chiefly, to avail oneself of (an offer, opportunity, etc.).

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 Y hope of king Hennes grace, That he it is which schal the pes embrace. 1531 *Elyot Gov.* I. ii. (1883) 11 The communes . . . embracing a licence, refuse to be brydded. 1582 *EARL ESSEX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 213 III. 80, I can not but embrace with duty your Lordships good counsell. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 13 Embrace we then this opportunitie. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pensid. Eph.* I. viii. 32 The worke is ever to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their Antidotes. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 119 The general sent the prince word that he would embrace a parley. 1755 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 189 The captain . . . embraced this offer. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 107 One alternative; that of embracing the neutrality. 1839 *W. CHAMBERS Tour Holland* 62/s, I will embrace the opportunity of making a few general remarks.

e. To accept, submit to (death, adverse fortune) with resignation or fortitude.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 126 Thurio give backe, or else embrace thy death. 1598 - *Merry W.* v. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* I. x. 111 They readily embrace death. 1721 *SNAPSHOTS. Charac.* (1737) II. 106 Even death itself voluntarily imbrac'd. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* vi. 137 Embracing with joy all its sufferings and privations.

f. To take to one's heart, cultivate (a virtue, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 143 He shulde of trouthe thilke grace [With all his hole herte embrace. 1576 in *Farr & P. Ellis* (1845) II. 291 Of Christes flock let loue be so embrace. 1623 *SIR J. STROUDING in Farr & P. J. Jas.* (1848) 232 What good peace (if we it embrace) will doe vs.

g. To adopt (a course of action, profession or calling, mode of life). Formerly also, to take (a road or course in travelling).

1639 *FULLER Holy War* xv. (1647) 22 They embraced severall courses through sundry countreys. 1655 - *Ch. Hist.* viii. 13 Captain Vaughan . . . embraced the right-hand way towards Westminster. 1768 *GOLDSON. Good-n. Man* I. i. Being compelled . . . to embrace a life you disliked. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xv. What fiend possessed you to . . . embrace the trade of a damsel adventurous. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 89 The . . . home of those . . . who embraced the monastic life.

h. To adopt (a doctrine, opinions, religion, etc.); often with the notion 'to accept joyfully'. Also, to attach oneself to (a party, cause, etc.).

1545 *BAYNKLOW Lament.* (1874) 120 Repent and beleue the Gospell in embrasyng the same. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 41 Four of the greatest handes embrased the Christian faith. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* vi This opinion was . . . generally embraced amongst them. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 269 By embracing Christ and his Doctrine, the believing Jews did not turn to a new Religion. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 334 Caesar gave him the choice either to embrace his Party, or to continue his March. 1743 J. MORRIS *Sermons* viii. 214 So may they . . . heartily embrace the truth. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 75 The two princes embraced . . . different parties. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 38 Palissy was not the only man of genius in France who embraced the Reformed faith.

i. To take (a matter) in hand; to undertake.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* Prolog. 90 So wol I now this werke embrace. 1552 *HULOET Embrace* another accion or title, *Liten program vel suam fuere.* 1597 *BACON Ess. Sutes* (Arb.) 40 Some embrace Sutes, which neuer meane to deale effectually in them. 1670-9 MARVELL *Corr.* 183 Wks. (1872-5) II. 374 The Duke . . . had embraced this matter. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vi. 559 When the wisdom of parliament embraced the subject of the government of India.

j. To intertwine, encircle, surround; to clasp, enclose. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1360 *Song of Mercy in E. E. P.* (1862) 122 Wormes blake wol vs embrace. 14. *Purif. Marie* (Tindale's *Vis.* 130) The passyng joy that can hyshart embrace. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (1835) 44 b. Here that is of grace the welte Of hyr wombe sche [the mother of the Virgin Mary] dede embrace. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* ii. 6 His right hande embraceth me. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. ii. 7 You'll see your Rome embrac'd with fire. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1731) 40 The whole Town redoubled Walls embrace. 1756 *WITHERING Ar-*

*rangem. Brit. Pl.* III. 56 Leaves arrow-shaped at the base, embracing the stem. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. The.* 298 It is on both sides firmly embraced by the whinstone. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The woods, embracing lawns and sloping corn fields.

† b. Of an event; ? To lay hold upon, touch (the heart). *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *LYDGATE Bochas' Falles of Princes* II. xxvi. (1554) 62 This aventure . . . The heart of Cyrus can somewhat embrace And caused him for to be piteous Ageine Cresus.

† c. *intr.* To wrap, circle about. *Obs.*

1578 *LYTE Dodona* 388 The blacke Ivie . . . growth upon trees and hedges, about the which it embraceth.

4. Of things: To include, contain, comprise. So of persons: To include or comprise in.

1607 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 60 Not that my Song . . . So large a Subject fully can embrace. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* 408 Thus the two classes embrace all legitimate merchants. 1846 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 181 The other productions of this indefatigable scholar embrace a large circle of topics. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 4. 33 The time occupied . . . embraced about five whole days. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 196 Some of these events . . . are substantive facts embraced in the message delivered. 1802 It is impossible to embrace all the cases in a single formula.

5. To take in with the eye or the mind; also with these as subject.

1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 356 The . . . distance . . . which his eye can embrace on the surface of the earth. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 308 Religious truth . . . is embraced by the understanding. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 69 The infinite . . . the intellect can seize though not embrace. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 You embrace the whole broad panorama of wood and water.

**Embrace** (embrɛɪs), *v.* 3 *Law.* [apparently a back-formation from the agent-noun EMBRACER<sup>2</sup>.] *trans.* To attempt to influence (a jurymen, etc.) corruptly and illegally. Also *absol.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Also there to embrace and rule among your pore. 1591 *LAMBARDE Arch.* (1635) 202 That if any person shall (for his owne gaine) embrace any Jurie or Inquest. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 140 The punishment for the person embracing is by fine and imprisonment. 1809 in *TOLMINS Law Dict.*

† **Embrace**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* Also 4 imbrace, 6 embrace, -se. [f. EN- + BRACE sb. 2.] *trans.* To fix with a brace or buckle; to fasten, fit close.

[Perh. suggested by a misapprehension of EMBRACE v. 1.]

1c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 227 in *Ritson Mel. Rom.* II. 134 You plates unto your body shall be embraste. 1509 *HAYES Fast. Pleas.* xxvii. lxxv. And to his legge he my stede embraced. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. i. 26 Who . . . His warlike armes about him can embrace.

**Embraceable** (embrɛɪsəbəl), *a.* [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being embraced; inviting an embrace.

1847 *HOR. SMITH Moneyed Man* II. ii. 40 Fortune! instant, tangible, embraceable, Fortune! 1879 W. COLLINS *My Lady's Money* iv. The men . . . finding it [her figure] essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more.

Hence *Embraceably adv.*, in a manner that invites an embrace.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 A little too much inclined to be embraceably plump.

**Embraced**, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. EMBRACE v. 2 + -ED.]

In various senses of the vb.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. viii. 52 And quicken his embraced heaviness. 1599 *THYNNE Animado.* Ded., Of that most excellent and yet embraced Customer. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 331 With her own body she protected the embraced bodies of her children.

**Embraced**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Her.* [f. EMBRACE v. 4 + -ED.] Braced together, tied or bound together.

† **Embracelet**. *Obs. rare*<sup>-1</sup>. In 6 embrace-lett. = BRACELET.

1533-9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Liste Papers* XIII. 96 Thanks for your token mine embracelett.

**Embracement** (embrɛɪsmənt). Also 6-7 im-, [f. EMBRACE v. + -MENT; or a. OF. *embracement*, F. *embracement*; see EMBRACE v. 2.] The action of embracing.

1. An enfolding in the arms = EMBRACE sb. 1.

1485 *CANTON St. Wenefr.* 2, I . . . desyred the to be ioyned to myn embracements. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ori. Fur.* xxiii. vii. She . . . went to him . . . With words, . . . and with embracements. 1598 *YONG Diana* 138 If thou knewest from whom this embracement came. 1650 *HOWELL Revolutions in Naples* 93 Masaniello, prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, etc. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Conuenna . . . after imbracements and teares, assails him with . . . a motherly power. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son. of God* I. viii. 176 Since I have shunn'd thy Dear Embracements, O Thou my Souls Bridgroom. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 533 Embracements that blended spirit with spirit! c 1850 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 52 Embrace me with the last embracement.

b. *fig.*

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 192 To the end that . . . they might . . . cast them selves . . . into the armes and embracements of Spaine for safeguard. 1658 R. FRANCES *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 Him that throug vertue into the embracements of vice. 1697 *GALIN Damsel.* (1867) 96 They . . . consider not that they have received into their embracement another [temptation].

c. *transf.* in certain occasional uses.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 70 [The bear] being ready to giue me a shewed embracement. 1842 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVI. 480 Take a wide embracement of the water towards you, one good armful will bring you round directly.

† 2. What one takes in hand, an undertaking.  
Cf. EMBRACE *v.* 2 h.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 [Sir Francis Walsingham] was one of the great allies of the Austrian embracements. 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* ii. 506 Some... complained, that his Embracements were too large and general.

3. A clasp, encircling, closely surrounding.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 8 The Parts in Mans body easily reparable, as Spirits, Blood, and Flesh, die in the Embrace-ment of the Parts hardly reparable, as Bones, Nerves and Membranes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 80 Ravenna, situate in the Embrace-ment of two Rivers. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 95 Quick, each hand with sure embracement hold the dagger by the hilt!

b. *fig.* An embracing or taking in with the eye or the mind.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 23 Nor can her wide Embrace-ments filled be. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 386 Their intellectual vision widened to the embracement of the universe.

4. *fig.* An approving acceptance (of a doctrine, religion, etc.); a cheerful acceptance (of something offered).

1535 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 157 Affection towards the favorable embracement of Gods word. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ix. (1632) 242 The Conversion of the Northumbrians to the embracement of Christian Religion. 1666 G. AINSWORTH *Maryland* (1860) 89 What Destiny has ordered I am resolved... to subscribe to, and with a contented embracement enjoy it. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* ii. 106 Their Wills in the Embrace-ment of the Chiefest Good.

Embrace-ment, var. f. EMBRACEMENT, *Obs.*

Embracer<sup>1</sup> (embrā'ser). Also 6 imb-. [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who embraces.

1. One who clasps (a person) in his arms.

1794 SIR W. JONES *Songs Yayadeva* (R.). Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embrace. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx. Performed by the embracer's laying his or her chin on the shoulder of the object of affection. 1835 NORMAN *Adrian Vidal* II. 302 Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen.

2. One who adopts (a doctrine, religion, etc.), or takes up (a line of conduct, etc.).

1547 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* iii. iii. Embracers of their own advice. 1598 YONG *Diana* 331 Embracers of all kinde of vice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xviii. 100 You persecute to the death all the Embracers of that Profession. 1674 CONSIDER *Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 13 The afflicted Netherlands, embracers of the same Religion She professed.

Embracer<sup>2</sup> (embrā'ser). *Law.* Forms: 5 ymbraour, 6 embracer, 6-9 embraceor, 6-embraiser. [a. AF., OF. *embraceor*, -aseor instigator, 'boutefeu, ou qui par male signification dunt autre a mal faire' (Gloss cited by Godef.), f. *embraser* lit. 'to set on fire', EMBRASE *v.*; for the development of meaning cf. ENTICE *v.* The word was used in the statute 38 Edw. III. st. II. cap. 12, which provides penalties for les *embraours demesner ou procurer tielx enquestes*, i.e. those who instigate to bring about such (fraudulent) inquests as have been previously referred to in the act. The contextual meaning of the word in this passage seems to have become its technical sense; hence, by back-formation, EMBRACE *v.* 3]

One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24 Preamb., Unlawfull mayntours, ymbraours and Jurours. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Embracer of questis or other common mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iii. i. (1588) 313 The same Justices shall also certifye the names of the maintainours and embracers. 1598 KIRKIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 411 Embracer is he which comes to the Bar with the party, and speaks in the matter, or is there to overlook the jury, or to put them in fear. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Decies tantum*, It lieth also against embracers that procure such an enquest (by suborning a jury). 1697 *View Penal Laws* 312 If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he shall suffer a years imprisonment. 1809 TOLMIS *Law Dict.* s. v. If the party himself instruct a juror, or promise any reward for his appearance, then the party is likewise an embracer.

† Embracer<sup>3</sup>, *Obs.* [f. EMBRACE *v.* 4] He who or that which braces or fastens; a brace, bond. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* an. 2 (R.) Affinitie is an embracer of amitie.

Embracery (embrā'seri). *Law.* Forms: 5 embraciary, ymbraery, 6-7 em-, imbracerio, -brasorio, 5-embraery. [f. AF. *embraecour* EMBRACEN<sup>2</sup>; see -RY.]

The offence of an embracer; the offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

1450 J. PASTON *Let.* I. 145 To enquire, here and determine all... embraceries. 1487 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 1 By endurment, promyses, othes, writing or otherwise, embraciaries of his subgettes. 1598 KIRKIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 409 One skilled in the Law, may give the evidence for his Fee to the Jury, and it is no imbracery. 1617 in *Kymer Fadera* (1710) XLVII. 3 Imbraserie, oppressions. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 423 Unless Imbracery, Subornation, or the like were joind. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 To the same Jury not so well, on account of the danger or suspicion of embracery, and so forth. 1837 *Times* 31 Mar. 3/5 The plaintiff... was charged... with the offence of embracery.

Embrangle (embrā'ngl), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of the *vbl.* EMBRACE in its various senses.

15385 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 870 To ben a clene widewe, and to achieve the embraynges of men. 14.. *Æthel.* (Tundale's *Vit.* 13) And all the embrayng of the goodly cleyne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. She shold site on the left side of

the kyng for the... embraynges of her husband. 1555 *Fayde Facions* n. i. 112 Thei absteyne from the embraynges neither of sister ne mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 His nobles... he did allure to the imbraying of good letters. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supplous Wks.* (1587) 11 Farewell... the kind imbrayngs. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 7 The embracing of the Protestant Religion. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) I. xiii. 223 Eager embrayngs of the object. 1837 POLLOCK *Course T.* v. The kind embrayngs of the heart.

Embracing (embrā'sing), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Law.* [f. EMBRACE *v.* 3] = EMBRACING.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 25 Pream., Mayntenance, embracing, champertie and corruption.

Embracing, *pp. a.* [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2 + -ING.] That encircles, surrounds, or encloses.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 A porch... Archt over head with an embracing vine. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 21 The Land-embracing Sea. 1853 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 98 The all-embracing Divine Being.

Hence Embracingly *adv.*, in so embracing manner: a. as ooc or as those who embrace; b. with wide comprehension, comprehensively. Embracingness, the quality of that which embraces or comprehends; comprehensiveness.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 451 'Tween whose soft breasts lie nestling fervent love And maiden modesty embracingly. 1850 LYNN *Theo. Trin.* v. 78, I knelt before her half embracingly. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 823 The absoluteness which means all-embracingness. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* 111. 151 The wide embracingness of his stern cruelty.

Embracive (embrā'siv), a. *nonce-wd.* [irregularly f. EMBRACE *v.* 4 + -IVE.] Given to or fond of embracing; embracing demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* (1866) II. xix. Not less kind... though less expensive and embraceive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.

† Embraid<sup>1</sup>, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 5 enbrayde, 6 en-, embraid, -brayde. Also 6 imbraid, -braied, -brayd. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.* 2; cf. ABRAD *v.* 2] *trans.* To upbraid, taunt, mock; const. *of*, with. Also, to reproach one with, 'cast in one's teeth'.

1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Fvii, in *Tully of Old Age* My lylt feedle of the which I am enbrayded by Corneli shal suffice for our dayly lyuelode. 1531 EYER *Gov.* (1580) 16 He was of his enemies enbrayded and called a scoole master. 1540 MORVINE *Tr. Viver* *Intrad. Wynd. Pref.* Never imbrayding benefites gyven and paste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 265. To imbrayd him with the pleasure that he had done for him. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 205 If ye be friends enbrayd me not. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 With... words, which I knowe to be foolish... I imbrayded thee.

† Embraid<sup>2</sup>, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 5 enbrayd, 6 enbraid, -brade, embread. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.* 1] *trans.* a. To fasten or sew on like braid. b. To plait or braid; to interlace, intertwine.

Hence Embraiding *vbl. sb.* 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) i. xlix. (1495) 95b, [He] lyued by enbraydyng and weynyng of cordes of Jonkes. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 789 The sampler to sow on, the laces to enbraid. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begynne to intermyngle, enbrade, and entrelace each other. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 18 Her golden lockes... in tresses bright Embreaded were.

† Embraid<sup>3</sup>, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*—1. In (?) 6 enbrayde. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.* 1; see ABRAD.] *trans.* = ABRAD, to arouse.

1430 LYDG. *Troy v.* xxxvii. (1555) Pelleus... gan... Pirhus to... enbrayde [1513] abrayde] out of his deadly thought.

Embrail: see *Em- prefix*.

† Embrake, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 enbrake. [f. EN- + BRAKE *v.* 1] *trans.* To lead into a brake or snare, entangle.

1541 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 286 Enbraked in the middes of those mortalle streights. 1599 NASHE *Leit. Stuffe* 65 Hee would... hamper and embrake her in those mortal straight for her disdain.

† Embranched, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRANCH *v.* + -ED; OF. had *embranché* in same sense.] Furnished with branches.

1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 9 Vnder an Arborei branched wide. This... swaine... did lie.

Embranchment (embrā'nsmēt). [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. Fr. *embranchement*.] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain-range; *concr.* a branch, ramification. Also *fig.* 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 194 The lateral embranchments of the main valley of the Rhone. 1856 DOVE *Legic Chr. Faith* vi. § 6. 405 Human life is divided into two embranchments. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 365 Several embranchments or strings of conoidal hills. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 157 The sympathetic set of nerves is a mere... embranchment of the cerebro-spinal system. 1877 CLERY *Alph. Tact.* xiv. 201 The point of embranchment [of the road] was screened by a ridge.

† Embrand, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 imbrand; *pa. pp. embrand.* [f. EN- + BRAND *v.* 1] *trans.* To brand, stigmatize; to impress (a stigma).

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Peem. Earl. Derwentshire* Our own fame... Will he imbrand with the mark of blame. 1625 W. JASLE *Du Barlas*, Noe 2 The Rogues passport embrand between his brows.

Embrangle, imbrangle (cm-, imbrā'ngl), *v.* [f. EN- + IN- + BRANOLE *v.* 1] *trans.* To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 19 In knotted Law, like Nets..

they are imbrangled. 1689 *Trial, Pritchard v. Poffitt* 6 Nov. 1684, 26 These things... imbrangled by our Factors and Divisions. 1720 BERKELEY *Princ. Human Knowl.* I. § 98, I am... imbrangled in inexplicable difficulties. 1811 COLERIDGE *Let.* in J. P. Collier's *7 Lectures* (1856) 57 The perplexities with which... I have been thorned and embrangled. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* II. (ed. 2) 62 Physical explanations... were imbrangled with... metaphysics.

Embrangement (embrā'ngmēt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of the *vbl.* EMBRANGLE, or the result of such action; entanglement, complication, confusion.

1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1856) *Part. Groans* No. 9. The entanglements and embrangements of the latter [her feet], in her endless train. 1839 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 434 All these embrangements conducted very much to the pleasure which the Duke anticipated. 1861 *Times* 22 Feb. 9 Under the control of Parliament there would be no such embrangement.

Embrant, *pa. pp.* of EMBRAND *v.* 2, *Obs.*

† Embrase, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 embrase, embrass, 6 embrase, 7 *Sc.* embrayis. [a. F. *embrase-r*, f. *en* io + \**brase*, *braise* hot charcoal.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i. Ethna, the hye montayne Embrased w<sup>th</sup> fyre of helle. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xiii. (1599) 607 The powder... being embrased of the fire.

2. *fig.* To inflame with passion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 Saynt Nicholas embraced with the loue of god sette hym hardly ayenst the righter. 1490 — *Ennydos* 50 Her grete desire embrayd with the swete flame of loue. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Barkis Helicon* 102 Hir birning beawtie dois embrayis My breist.

Hence † Embrasing *pp. a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) iv. xxi. (1506) 217 For fere of theutes or of the embrasyng fyre.

† Embrassement. *Obs.* [a. F. *embrassement*; see EMBRASE *v.* and -MENT.] A burning, conflagration; *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/4 He ouercam thembrassementes of the fyre of helle.

Embrassa-de. *rare*—1. [a. Fr. *embrassade*, f. *embrasser* to EMBRACE.] A process of embracing.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. 4 (1863) 266 Miss Laura made a speech in her usual style... at the conclusion of which Miss Barbara underwent an embrassade.

† Embrasure, *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2 + -URE.] = EMBRACE.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Preuents Our lock't embrasures.

Embrasure (embrā'zür), *sb.* 2 Also embrasure. [a. F. *embrasure* (16th c.), f. *embraser* 'to skue or chamfret off the jambes of a door or window' (Cotgr.), *synon.* with *braser* (Cotgr.) and the mod. F. *ébraser*.]

1. A slanting or bevelling in the sides of an opening to a wall for a window or door, so that the inside profile of the window is larger than that of the outside.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Embrasure*, in architecture, an enlargement of the gap, or aperture of a door, or window, within-side the wall. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1858 CARLIE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. vii. 329 They put me in a chair in the embrasure of a window. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 181 The spreading or embrasure of the jambs increases the openings inwards.

2. *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulement or parapet for the purpose of allowing a gun to be fired through it.

1702 *Milit. Dict.*, *Embrasures*, the Gaps or Loopholes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire through. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 47 Setting himself close to the wall under an embrasure. 1813 Scott *Reley* v. xxxiv. The eye could count each embrasure. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. 1. 224 Riding straight at one of the embrasures [he] leapt his grey Arab into the breastwork.

b. A port-hole for the same purpose in a ship. 1759 FALCONER *90-Gun Ship* 43 Guns... From dread embrasures formidably peep. 1881 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 514 An embrasure battery of four guns. 1881 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 3/4, 1.. jumped down on the embrasure port.

Embrasure (embrā'zür), *v. trans.* To furnish with embrasures. Hence Embrasured *pp. a.* 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 500 The Fort... being completely embrasured. 1853 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXIV. 73 *Let.* Mrs. H. King *Disciple Ugo Bassi* iv. (ed. 3) 160 The mud embankments, the embrasured walls.

Emrave (embrā'v), *v.* Also enravo. [f. EN- + BRAVE *adj.*] *trans.* To make brave.

† 1. To adorn splendidly; to embellish, beautify. Cf. BRAVE *2. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 109 The faded floweres her corse embrave. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III. ii. And with their verdure his white head embraves. 1775 W. THOMPSON *Nat.* xvi. 9 Each with circling gold embraved had his head.

2. To inspire with bravery, render courageous. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. Arg. (R.) *Psyche*, embrav'd by Charis's generous flame. 1874 PUNSON *W. I. berforce* 11 Natures... have been embraved into the very heroism of sacrifice when the trial came.

Emrav'd: see EMMOVED.

Embrayis, *Sc.* form of EMBRASE, *Obs.*

Embrazuro: see EMBRASURE.



† **Embreach**, *v.* *Mil.* *Obs.* Also 6 imbrech. [*f.* EN- + BREACH *sb.*] *a. intr.* To enter a breach. *b. trans.* To make a breach in.

1581 STYWARD *Marital Discl.* l. 38 Imbrech he with his ensigne advancing with the foremost. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* l. 379 New walls, which time doth force, and as it were embreach with his assault.

† **Embreach**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* In 6 enbreach. [*f.* EN- + BREACH.] *trans.* To convert into, or incorporate in, bread.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Why then shuld it [the godhede] be adjudged enbreached for hys presence in the breade.

**Embreach**, var. of **EMBROID**.

† **Embreastment** (embrestment). ? *nonce-wd.* [*f.* EN- + BREAST + -MENT.] A breast-like swelling of the ground.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 219 A green plain, which heaved up and down in hillocks and embreastments of earth.

**Embreathe** (embrið), *v.* Also 5-6 embreathe, -brethe. See also **IMBREATH**, **IMBREATH**. [*f.* EN- + BREATHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) into; to inspire (a person) with. Also, to give breath to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Deke Erle Northumberl.* 157 Enbreathed with the blast of influence deuyne. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 The holy ghost is accompted enbreathed for that he was presented in Christes breathe. 1599 T. MLOUFER *Silk-wormes* 1 What breth embreath'd these almost thingles things. a 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks.* III. 728 To embreath into your M<sup>r</sup>. the speech, .condemned.

2. To breathe in, inhale. In quot. *fig.*

181. M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, May'st thou the rapture of peace Deep have embreathed at its core.

Hence **Embreathing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Wrytten by the enbrethinge of the holy ghost.

**Embreathement**, *rare* -1. [*f.* prec. + -MENT.]

= **INSPIRATION**.

1854 W. LEE *Inspiration* i. 19 The immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.

**Embreach**: see **EN**-*prefix*.

† **Embreve**, *v.* *Obs.* In 3 en-, ambreve. [*ad.* OF. *embrevier*, corresp. to med.L. *imbreviare* *IMBREV* *v.*, *f.* *in-* + *breve*: see **BREVE**, **BRIEF** *sb.*]

*trans.* To make a formal entry of; to inscribe.

c 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Nis non so lute! þing of þeos þet þe deouel naueþ enbreued [i.e. embreued] on his rolle. c 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 His boc þat is on each sunne enbreu.

**Embrew**, *obs.* form of **IMBREW**.

† **Embridle**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 6 enbridle.

[*f.* EN- + BRIDLE *sb.*] *trans.* To restrain as with a bridle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* lxii. 1003 Threatnings whereby God woulde . . . holde vs enbridled.

**Embrigade** (embrigəd), *v.* *rare.* [*ad.* Fr. *embrigader*, *f.* *en-* + *brigade*.] To form into a brigade; *fig.*, to form into an organized body.

1884 *Times* 2 Feb. 9 The entire nobility are embrigaded into an official hierarchy.

† **Embright**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* EN- + BRIGHT *a.*] *trans.* To render bright. Hence **Embrighted**, *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1641) 37 So doth the glorious lustre Of radiant Titan, with his beams embright Thy gloomy Front. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Death late Maj.* xxx. Mercy . . . Through the embrighted air ascend flies.

**Embrighten**, *v.* Also 7 imbrighten. [*f.* EN- + BRIGHT *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* = **BRIGHTEN**.

Hence **Embrightening** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xvi. Whose garment imbrightened into heau'nly flame. 1622 E. BULLOWES *Theophila* 22 Embrightning our knowledge. *Ibid.* v. xvi. Like duskie atoms in the suns embrightning ray.

1855 R. C. SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 315 Even Messapus's embrightening helm.

† **Embring**, *Obs.* *rare.* In 4 pa. t. embrouste. Cf. **IMBRING**. [*f.* EN- + BRING *v.*] *trans.* To bring in.

c 1325 *Floriz & Bl.* (Hauskn.) 863 (Auchinl. MS.) And 3af him here malisoun þat so fele floures embrouste on honde.

† **Embrocado**, *Obs.* Also 7 embrocado. [corrupt form of **IMBROCCATA**, as if Spanish: see **ADO**.] A pass or thrust in fencing.

c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* iv. ii. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 233 Favoryts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and puntto-reversos. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 16 Hee . . . taught him [Cayn] that embrocado by which he kild his brother. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Strip'd & Whipt* i. v. They are for nothing but the Imbrocado.

† **Embrocado**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*f.* EN- + BROCADE = **BROCADE**, *q. v.*] *trans.* To adorn with brocade work. Hence **Embrocadoing** *vbl. sb.* (*fig.*).

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxviii. (ed. 10) 339 What are all . . . the embellishments, the embrocadoings of Fortune to us.

**Embrocate** (embrokət), *v.* *Med.* Also 7 embrochate, imbrocate. [*f.* med.L. *embrocāt* -*ppl.* stem of *embrocāre*, *f.* *embrocha*: see **EMBROCH**.] *trans.* To bathe or foment (a part of the body) with liquid, in order to remove or mitigate disease.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 In Wounds of Gun-shot . . . Embrocate often. 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivertus* v. i. 125 The Tongue may be embrocated with Oxytel. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 49 When you have imbrocated

all about with Oyl of Roses. 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I embrocated all the Abdomen . . . with warm Ol. Chamamel. 1815 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 June, He has been embrocated. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252.

**Embrocation** (embrokəʃən), *Med.* Also 7 embrocation. [*n.* of action *f.* med.L. *embrocāre*: see **prec.** and **-ATION**.]

1. The action of embrocating. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* (1586) 437 It is an embrocation when we drop down liquor from a hyer place upon some part of the bodie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chyrurg.* xxvi. xxx. (1678) 650 An Embrocation, or Embrocation, is a watering.

2. A liquid used for bathing or moistening any diseased part; now usually restricted to those applied by rubbing; a liniment.

1610 BARROGH *Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1639) 4 Embrocations (that is, decoctions made of certain things to powre upon any member). 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* xxviii. He bathed the doctor's face with an embrocation. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. 3 Drugs and soporific embrocations.

† **Embroche** (e, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 embrocha. [*ad.* med.L. *embrocha*, *ad.* Gr. *ἐμβροχῆ* lotion, related to *ἐμβρέχειν* to steep, foment, *f.* *ἐν* + *βρέχειν* to wet (as with rain).] = **EMBROCCATION** 2.

1585 LLOYD *Trans. Health* 5 Embrocha is when the membre is washed gentlyt with a sponge dypt in the decoction of diuerse herbes. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia*, Strange Speech Of . . . Embroches, Lixives, Cataplasmes.

1657 TOWNSHEND *Remedy* 121. 192 An Embroche or Irrigation is compounded of Simples.

† **Embroche**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* prec.; or *ad.* OF. *embrochie* or med.L. *embroc(h)are*.] *trans.* = **EMBROCCATE**.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 367 Washing and embroching the dogges throate . . . with vinegar.

† **Embroche**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare.* Also 7 embroch. [*f.* EN- + BROCHE *v.*] *trans.* To stitch on by way of ornament.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. vii. (1632) 228 Precious Gemmes, embroched in the Celebrating Vestures. 1697 *Observer*. Money & Coin 5 Besides precious Gems Embroch'd upon the Celebrating Vestments.

† **Embroche**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* In 5 embroche. [*ad.* F. *embroche-r*, *f.* *en-* (see **EN-**) + *broche* **BROACH** *sb.*]

*trans.* To put on a skewer or spit.

c 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 34 Kostyf of motene . . . Embrochyd shal be. *Ibid.* 35 Fyssthe thou schalle embroche.

**Embrogio**, *bad* form of **IMBROGLIO**.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx. Out of a cursed embroglio during the attack on Brentford. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan.

† **Embroid**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*f.* EN- + BROID *v.*] *trans.* To entwine, braid.

1573 TWYNE *Enaid* x. Ddij b, Gold embroyding bynds their docks.

† **Embroider**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* prec. (in sense of next: cf. **BROID** *v.* and OF. *embroder*) + -ER.] = **EMBROIDERER**.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcel.* 12 Close vnto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiders.

**Embroider** (embroidəi), *v.* Forms: 5 enbrowder, -brouder, (onbrouder), embrowdre, 5-7 embrother, 6 enbroder, enbrauder, embrouder, 7 embroder, embrowder, embroyder, 7-embroider. Also 5-6 imbrowder, 6 imbrowther, imbrouder, imbroyder, 6-7 imbroder, 7 imbrayder, 7-8 imbroider. [*f.* EN- + BROIDER; cf. OF. *embroder*.]

1. *trans.* To ornament with needlework; to work in needlework upon cloth, etc. Also *absol.*

14. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 114) Yor quene . . . Of no deuyse enbrodyrd hath hir gold. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 572 Pis palle enbrodyrd w<sup>t</sup> wode so rede. 1475 *Inv. Goods* in *Ref. Comm. Hist. MSS.* i. 555 A cloth of blac worstede . . . with a whyte crosse imbrowdyrd in v. plaxis. 1843 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331/2 A noble woman . . . was desyred tembraudre certayne garments. 1494 *Housell. Ord.* 125 Above the opening . . . to be embrothered the Kings and Queens armies.

1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 With S. George on horsbake upon the breast of the said abbat imbrowderid. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* *Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 51 Two coopes of white damaske embrowdered w<sup>t</sup> Lillypotts.

1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Buskynnes . . . Imbrothered with gold. c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compt.* (1878) 21 A faire hearse cuniously embrothered. 1651 W. G. C. *Cowley's Inst.* 63 If any one . . . imbroyder his Purple in my garment. 1680 ANNE MONTAGUE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 241 A cheery coulerd satten embrodyred with silver thick.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 111 The women . . . embroider . . . for the embellishment of their persons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The motto, embroidered in letters threefeet long.

† *b. trans.* To ornament or variegate as if with embroidery. Sometimes *ironically*, to besmear with dirt or blood. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 152 Pese gloues . . . Onbroudrd with blood. 1591 LVLV *Edm. L.* l. 113 Their braines must as it were imbrodyr my bolts. 1596 SPENSER *State Ret.* 49 Guided leather with which they use to imbrodyr their Irish jackets. 1624 CARR. *Surviv. Virginia* II. 30 Breasts and face . . . imbrowdered with flies.

c 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 381 Meadows Embroyding all the banks. c 1640 (SHURLEY) *Capt. Underwit* II. iii. in *Bullen's Old Pl.* II. l. 367 To Westminster In our torne gownes, embrowderd with Strand dirt. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emph. Amer.* i. 68 The Women imbroider their Legs, Hands and other parts with divers works. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 155 A whole gallery embrowdered in pannels by his hand.

2. In various figurative uses

† *a.* To make splendid, dignify. *Obs.*

1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poetie* II. vi. 39 So by his Humilitie he embrowdered the baseness of his birth. a 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity* Wks. (1710) II. 704 Nor let my homely Death embrowder'd be With Scutcheon, or with Elegy.

† *b.* To set forth in florid language. Cf. *paint*.

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 20 Embroidering and painting out his praise. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 3 Hee sang a song . . . in which . . . he passionately embroyder's what he had done for his well beloved.

*c.* To embellish with rhetorical ornament or with fictitious additions or exaggerations.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 367 The Grecian Historians and Poets imbroder and intermixe the tales of ancient times, with a world of fictions. 1638 FEATLEY *Transub.* 23 The Doctor made an eloquent speech, imbrodered with all variety of learning. a 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) III. iv. 97 He had embrodered his own story with some marvellous legends. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 326 The history of Vincent . . . has been extravagantly embrowdered. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 503/1 Whether the legend . . . was accurate or embrowdered, Lord Malmesbury best knows.

**Embroidered** (embroidəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Of textile fabrics, leather, etc.: Adorned or variegated with figures of needlework. Also of the needlework itself.

1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 9 That [girdle] of blew velvet, embrowdered. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 44 A rich imbroder'd Canopie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lett.* viii. comm. A girdle . . . of twisted silke and gold, embrowdered worke.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1675) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 29 His embrowder'd Sacerdotal Robe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphal* vii. 86 An embrowdered shoe.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* A, Through delicate embrowdered meadows. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., The pleasant Aspects of Nature . . . and . . . her severall imbrodered Beds. 1672 EVELYN *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 136 Melons . . . white, wrought or Embrowdered, Ribb'd, &c.

1888 HELPS *Realms* v. (1876) 394 In the embrowdered language of the Sheviri.

**Embroiderer** [*f.* **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who embroiders.

1493 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxvii. (1433) 84 More necessary to the land is . . . a deliter than a goldsmith or a embrowderer. 1663 KNOTTES *Hist. Turks* (1664) 134 A Flemish imbrotherer had . . . advertised him. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6171/9 Mary Bird . . . Imbroiderer. 1786 *tt. Beckford's Vathek* (1888) 39 She collected all the sempstresses and embrowderers of Samarah. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 244 The arts of the . . . embrowderer will have to be set in motion.

2. *fig.*; cf. **EMBROIDER** *v.* 2 *c.*

16. *NORTH LIT. Oronian* (R.), This embrowderer . . . has stuffed his writings with . . . lies.

**Embroideress** (embroidəres). Also **embroidress**. [*f.* as **prec.** + -ESS.] A female embroiderer; a woman who embroiders.

1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6171/1 Emma Paine . . . Embroidress. 1782 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 80 To apologize for his niece's being an embrowder by profession. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comm.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 440 The skillful needles of English embrowderesses.

**Embroidering** (embroidəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **EMBROIDER** *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] *a.* The action of the *v.* **EMBROIDER**. Also *attrib.*, as in *embroidering machine*.

*b. concr.* Embroidered ornamentation.

1536 STYVE *Ecel. Mem.* I. l. xxxv. 255 He can . . . use . . . embrothryng . . . carving, painting or graving. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 301 Part of them exercise . . . imbrothryng. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraphrase Matt.* 106 b. They go with brode & gorgeous imbroderinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvil. 3 Divers colours [i.e. *imbroderinges*]. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* II. xiv. (1622) 361 Hee teacheth the Arts, both of Weaving, and Imbrodyering. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 The embrowdering is principally done on the Continent.

**Embroidery** (embroidəri). Forms: 4 enbrouderie, 6-7 embroyderie, -brouderie, 7-embroidery. Also 6 imbroderie, 7 imbrodry, imbrauthery, imbrodry. [*ME.* *embrowderie*, *f.* OF. *embroder* **EMBROWD** *v.*: see **RY**; cf. **EMBROIDER** and **BROIDERY**.]

1. The art of ornamenting cloth and other fabrics with figures of needlework; also *attrib.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 Of weving or of embrowderie. 17. Addison in *Spect.*, Their more serious occupations are sewing and embrowderie. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 286 The ancient feminine occupation of embroidery. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 80 She sat down to her embroidery frame.

2. *concr.* Embroidered work or material.

c 1570 TWYNE *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 12 With silke, and golde, and with imbroderie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 75 Sapphire, pearle, and rich embrowderie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie*, To whom . . . solid work [shines not] as false embrowderies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 94 A waistcoat with Imbrauthery. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* plant, Flowers . . . Embrowderies, Carvings. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Window-curtains . . . almost covered with Embrowderie. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 7 They even sell their embrowderie, their lace, and their clothes.

3. *fig.* with notion of 'elaborate or showy ornament', 'adventitious adornment', etc.

1640 VORKE *Union Hon.* Pref. Verses, That but imbrody of Fame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 473 A liberal man . . . puis embrowderies on religion by the cheerfulness of his spirit. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 124 Their liturgy was . . . a species of mass, though with some less shew

and embroidery. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 234 All the embroidery of poetic dreams. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 277 An embroidery of playful humour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Tracts* II. 112 Rather more embroidery of courtesy than belongs to an Englishman.

b. *Mus.* Ornamentation either contrapuntal or through variation.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Brilliant passages..form an embroidery thereon.

4. *transf.* Applied to other kinds of ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework, esp. (in poetical or elevated language) to the natural adornment of the ground by flowers. † In 17th c. used *techn.* in landscape gardening.

1644 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 79 The parterres of excellent embroidery. 1672 — French Gardiner II. § 1 (1675) 150 Those Melons which are full of Embroidery and Characters. a 1667 COWLEY *Poverty* Wks. (1711) III. 58 Daisies .. their Embroidery bring. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3118/4 All sorts of Gardens.. in Embroidery work in Grass or Gravel. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii. And it was garnished with an embroidery of daisies and wild flowers.

† 5. *nonce-use.* A place of embroidering; an embroidery manufactory.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 275 From the embroideries of Babylon or from the loom of the Gobolins.

† **Embroil**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *imbroil* (e). [f. EMBROIL v.] Cf. Sp. *embrollo*, It. *imbroglío*: see IMBROGLIO.]

1. A state of entanglement or confusion; a disturbance, uproar.

1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 510 Before such imbroiles, few of the citizens of Venice could foresee the danger. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 550 Impossible for any Embroils.. for ever after to arise in the Lesser Asia. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 14 (1740) 37 Any Imbroil or Confusion of the Public. 1788 *Antiquities in Ann. Reg.* 120 During these embroils, the god.. stole off.

b. A quarrel.

1742 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxxiii. (1833) 142 As to your embroil with Richcourt I condemn you excessively.

2. Mental disturbance, 'worry'.

1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 107 Never let such a thought come into your head, which was never more to be clear from embroils than at this moment.

† **Embroil**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BROIL v.] *trans.* To set on fire, burn up. Hence Embroiling *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Decey Chr. Piety* (L.) That knowledge, for which we.. rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 247 Wisely regardless of the embroiling sky.

**Embroil** (embroil'), v. *2* Also 7 embroilo, embroyle, 6-7 imbroyle, 6-8 imbroil. [ad. F. *embrouiller* = Sp. *embrollar*, It. *imbrogliare*; cf. EN- and BROIL sb. and v.]

1. *trans.* To bring (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion or disorder; to confuse, render unintelligible (a story).

1603 DANIEL *Defence of Rhime* (1717) 12 These pretended Propositions of Words .. embroil our Understanding. 1609 — *Civ. Wars* v. st. 47 One mans Cause shall all the rest imbroyle. 1656 COWLEY *Pindarique Odes* (1669) 16 note 2 The mention of his Brother Iphiclus .. would but embroil the story. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love*, Dedic. Your Enemies had so embroy'd the management of your Office, that etc. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 176 The former.. are so embroil'd with Fable and Legend. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxviii. Having embroiled everything in which you are concerned.

2. To throw into uproar or tumult.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 67 The tyranny of the Decemvirs embroiled the City the second time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 666 Tumult and Confusion all imbroil'd. 1704 HEARNE *Diet. Hist.* (1714) I. 56 The many Wars wherewith his [David's] Reign was embroiled. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xii. 242 Tumultuous waves embroil'd the bellowing flood. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1019 More to embroil the deep.

3. To involve or entangle in dissension or hostility *with* (any one); to bring into a state of discord or dissension.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 17 Or had his body been embroy'd alone 1 fierce assault. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrow* iii. § 89. 2 They.. with delight embroile themselves therein [wars]. 1653 HUTCHESSON *Procopius* 7 The Emperour .. intending to imbroyle Theodatus and the Goths. 1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* 188 Wars have been wag'd, and Nations embroy'd in blood one against another. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 84 [They] embroiled him with the House of Commons. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 175 What, and imbroil myself with a Man of Mr. B's power and Fortune! 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Poet.* (1782) II. 312 To be embroiled in controversy. 1865 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 240 If the Americans don't embroil us in a war.

**Embroiled** (embroil'd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIL v. 2 + ED I.] Confused, disturbed, agitated.

1709 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vn.* vii. Fate Hangs on the Turns of this Embroyed State I. 1871 E. BURN *Ad. Fidem* xii. 239 Embroiled Nature sunk into complete lull. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Mademoiselle* xxx. Moving with kindred natures in the same embroiled medium.

**Embroiler** (embroil'er), *sb.* [f. EMBROIL v. 2 + ER.] One who or that which embroils.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vn. Quers* (1708) 8 The Embroilers of Affairs. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charic.* 70 [Ridicule] .. no less justly regarded.. as an embroiler.

**Embroiling**, *vb. sb.* [f. EMBROIL v. 2 + ING I.] The action of the vb. EMBROIL.

1644 *Jus Populi* 24 They propose.. the people's imbroiling.

**Embroilment** (embroil'mēt). Also 7 im- [f. EMBROIL v. 2 + MENT; cf. Fr. *embrouillement*.]

1. The action or process of embroiding.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 136 To the great embroilment of the State. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vii. Now .. does come discussion .. but only for new embroilment.

2. An uproar, tumult.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. 110 [The Muse].. weary with these embroilments, faine would stay Her farther course. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 3 The true causes of the imbroilments in that Kingdom. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 32 He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii. A cavalier of honour is free to take any part in this civil embroilment.

b. A state of variance or hostility; a quarrel.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 90 Drawing those advantages From the embroilment. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks. 1721 II. 37 Embroilments ne'er would cease, Shou'd Rivals share the Realm of Peace. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 314 The lively temperament of the Dandy would here probably have involved him in an inconvenient embroilment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 A bitter embroilment with England followed this mercileas act.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A perplexed or confused state or condition; confused mixture.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The whole embroilment of philosophy is due to the practice, etc. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 257 The careless embroilment of transparent and opaque tints. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 238 A tangle and embroilment of evil and good.

4. Complication, entanglement (in a story, etc.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 287 Such details and embroilments as the story contains form the only excuse for its length.

**Embronze**: see EM- prefix.

**Embrothelled**: modernized spelling of IMBROTHELLED, *Obs.*

**Embrother**, *obs.* form of EMBROTHER.

† **Embrowd**, *embrawd*, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 em-, embroude(n), -brode(n), -brawde(n). [f. EN- + BROWD v.; cf. OF. *embrodé* ppl.; the str. pa. ppl. embrawden, embroudin belongs formally to EMBRAID v. 2, but in sense to this word.] *trans.* To embroider.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 909 A lyztli vrysoun .. Embrawdén & bounden wyth þe best gemmez. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 553 A cote-armure .. embrouded with perlis schene. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 119 That was with floures swote embrowded (v. r. embroudit, embrawdud, embrowded, embrowdid, embrawdill). c 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Quair* clii. A lusty plane .. Embroudin all with fresche floures gay. c 1440 *Parlourge* 1297 A cote .. Embrowded wyth peerie. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. iv. 46 Pավաւոն .. embrawdud with silkes.

**Embrown** (embrown), v. Also 7 imbrown.

7-9 imbrown. [f. EN- + BROWN a.; cf. Fr. *embrunir*, It. *imbrunire*, which are used in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To darken, make dusky. Chiefly *poet.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 246 The unpierc'd shade Imbrown'd the noontide Bows. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* v. 74 Thy dark pencil, midnight .. embrowns the whole. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 23 Deep chasms .. are imbrownd with the thick foliage of lofty trees. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. ix. No deeper clouds the grove embrown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inferno* II. 2 The air, Imbrown'd with shadows.

fig. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 430 Greek Philosophy, imbrownd with the Fanaticism of Eastern Cant.

2. To make brown. Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.* 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* xiv. 93 The ready meal before Ulysses lay'd, With flour imbrownd. 1757 DRYDEN *Fleecce* I. 394 Departing Autumn all embrowns The frequent-bitten fields. 1796 DISRAELI *Lit. Recreation* 211 A painting, which is just embrownd and mellowed by the hand of time. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i. The suns of Italy had but little embrown'd his clear and healthful complexion. 1867 LONGP. *Dante's Purg.* IV. v. 21 What time the grape imbrowns.

fig. a 1824 DISRAELI *Civ. Lit.* (1858) III. 499 His own uncourtly style is embrownd with the tint of a century old.

**Embrown'd** (embrown'd), *ppl. a.* Also imbrown'd. [f. prec. + ED I.] That has been made brown, esp. by the sun.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1816 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd. 1739 GROBIANUS 121 With skin imbrownd, and fat, and full of juice. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The Smith's hardy and embrown'd countenance. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Convers. Railw.* C. 195 Looking over the imbrownd plain.

**Embrowning** (embrown'ing), *ppl. a.* In 9 imbrown'ing. [f. EMBROWN v. 2 + ING 2.] That embrowns. In quot. *fig.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. Under the same imbrown'ing and heating circumstances.

**Embrownment** (embrown'mēt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + MENT.] Brown colouring.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 122 Go, locks, which have The golden embrownment of a lion's eye.

† **Embroyn**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [cf. Picard' *embrugner* to cover (Littre s.v. *Embroncher*).] *trans.* To make dirty, besoul.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 34 And never are embroynd with any filth or dietie sliminess.

**Embrue**, variant of IMBUE.

**Embruse**: see EM- prefix.

**Embrutalize** (embrutäliz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BRUTALIZE v.] *trans.* To render brutal.

1876 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man* II. 190 Her temper may have been embrutalized by her husband's ruffianly treatment.

**Embrute**, variant of IMBUTE.

† **Embrutish**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRUTE + -ish, after *impoverish*, etc.; cf. Fr. *abrutir*, *abrutir*.] *trans.* = IMBUTE.

1639 W. SCOTTER (2nd) *Wor. Comm. Rew.* 6 A person that is embrutish'd, and sunk below his species in vile affections.

† **Embrýge**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 enbrýge, 5 enbrýke. [f. EN- + bryge, BRIGUE; cf. Fr. *embriguer*, It. *imbrigare*.] *trans.* To entrap, entangle. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 Þe kyng maket .. enbrýge [1485 CAXTON enbrýge] hem and snarle hem wip sotil sophisms. 1413 LYOG. *Pyg.* *Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1433) 8: They have for to sene that .. he have no nede to [be] enbrýked by dette to any of his subgetis.

**Embryo** (embri'o), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-7 embrio. [med.L. corruption of EMBRYON; the transliterated Gr. word was ignorantly regarded as of the third declension (genit. -*bris*), and the nom. case was assimilated to the normal Latin type. Cf. Ger. *embryo*, It. *embrione*.]

*A. sb.*

1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or its emergence from the egg):

a. of man. In mod. technical language restricted to 'the foetus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

lc 1350 GLANVILLE *De Profr. Rer.* vi. iii. Hec materia est pellicula embryonis. 1550 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 234 An unperfected creature, or confused embryo. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxix. The ripening of the Embryo in the womb. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 23, I found this liquor absorbed into the embryo. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 225 The embryo does not more strive to be a man, than .. a nebula tends to be a ring.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 293 Lay undeveloped within the embryo of a single monosyllable.

b. of animals.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101. 91 Some yet are Embryos, yet hatching, and in the shell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 18 The embryos have a triangular shell. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 105 The little embryo [of the snapping-turtle] .. bites fiercely.

*transf.* 1874 CARPENTIER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) The larva .. may be regarded as a mere active embryo.

2. Bot. 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 99 The promised fruit Lies yet a little Embryo .. within its crimson folds. 1842 GRAY *Strait. Bot.* II. (1880) 9 The Embryo is the initial plant, originated in the seed.

† 3. Chem. A metal or other chemical substance not disengaged from its native state of combination. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 Metals and Minerals .. in their .. Embryoes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Embryonatum Sulphur*, Sulphur united to metals .. in an embryostate.

4. *fig.* A thing in its rudimentary stage or first beginning; a germ; that which is still in idea as opposed to what has become actual in fact.

1601 SIR J. OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 146 The project itself was but an Embryo. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 20 He bequeathed no other legacy but the fire, to this unpollished Embryo. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 218 Embryo's of things, that were never like to have any effect. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* VI. iii. 37 There not being in all Great Britain any embryo of a Commissariat reform. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy.

b. In *embryo*: in an undeveloped stage; 'that is to be'. [Orig. Lat., from EMBRYON.]

1636-7 N. HOBART in *Verney Papers* (1853) 188 There is a great preparation in embryo. 1685 W. GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 215 Let every skillful Master .. have a care not to let his works be seen in embryo. 1742 STENSTON *Schoolmistr.* 24 There a chancellour in embryo. 1792 *Anal. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 144 The indecent attempt to stifle this measure in embryo. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 395 The honourable Frederic G. ... was a diplomatist in embryo. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 9 The Greek nation, as yet in embryo.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *embryo-chick*, -*child*, -*germ*, -*life*, -*plant*, -*stage*, -*state*; also *embryo-bud*, 'an adventitious bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *embryo-cell*, the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum; also in *Bot.* the germ in the embryo-sac of ferns, mosses, etc.; *embryo-sac*, *Bot.*, a cavity in the ovule or the archegonium of a plant, within which the embryo is produced.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 177 \*Embryo-buds, cert. tint nodules .. in the bark of the Beech. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat. V.* 471 The \*Embryo-cell. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xv. 308 An egg is eaten here though an \*embryo-child inside. 1882 Med. *Temp.* *Frail.* I. 184 The embryo is fed upon these intoxicants, before he is fairly in the world. 1899 TOWN *Cycl. Anat. V.* 1342 The primitive .. yolk-substance is employed in the formation of .. \*embryo-germ. 1899 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 \*Embryonic within the egg-membranes. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Subject to chemical analysis, the \*embryo-plant yields certain complex bodies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 24 This enlarged cell is called the \*embryo-sac.

b. *adj.* [From the attrib. use of the sb.] That is still in germ; immature, unformed, undeveloped.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 135 In that dark womb usually are the seeds and rudiments of an embryo-world. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* v. 99 Thou .. in whose great Embryo-creation .. dwelt. 1798 *Loves of Triangles* 96 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. (1825) 110 Fine embryo lavas, young volcanoes glow. 1841 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* III. 146 The embryo connoisseur. 1826 DISRAELI *Tr. Gery* I. iii. Scrib-

bling embryo prize-poems. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvii. The collegians he addressed... as embryo patriots. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lat. & Dogma* 31 Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas... were not once inchoate, embryo.

**Embryo** (embri'ō), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent in embryo.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 539 The fine reasonings they contain were... embryoed... in symbols.

**Embryotomy** (embri'ōtōmī), [as if ad. Gr. \*ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἐμβρυοτόμος that kills the foetus.] 'The destruction of the foetus in the womb' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Embryoforous** (embri'ōfōras), *a.* *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO *sb.* + -FEROUS.] That bears or contains an embryo.

1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 587/2 The embryoforous tumour. **Embryogenesis** (embri'ōdʒenēsīs), *Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γένεσις birth, production.] 'The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 333 The laws of... embryogenesis. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 103 Hæckel goes back to embryogenesis.

**Embryogenetic** (embri'ōdʒētik), *a.* *Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. \*γενετικός producing, f. root of γένεσις: see prec.] = next.

1880 *Huxley Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Their adult and embryogenetic characters.

**Embryogenic** (embri'ōdʒenik), *a.* *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γεν- (cf. EMBRYOGENESIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 45 Regarded in their embryogenic relations. 1876 *Benedict's Anim. Parasites* 46 He arrived... at the same result... by his embryogenic observations.

**Embryogeny** (embri'ōdʒēni), *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = EMBRYOGENESIS.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 229 The theory of vegetable embryogeny. 1864 *BALFOUR in Edin. Med. Frul.* June, This is specially true of the functions of fertilization and embryogeny.

**Embryogony** (embri'ōgōni), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γονία production.] The formation of an embryo. *In mod. Dicts.*

**Embryography** (embri'ōgrāfi), [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γράφω writing, description.] 'The description of the foetus or embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Embryoism** (embri'ōiz'm), [f. EMBRYO + -ISM.] The state of being an embryo.

1854 H. MILLER *Footst. Creat.* xii. (1874) 226 They may exist in their state of embryoism.

**Embryologic** (embri'ōlōj'ik), *a.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryology.

1882 *ROMANES in Henslet's Monthly Mar.* 366 Arguments from... embryologic progression.

**Embryological**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1859 *LEWES Sea-side Stud.* 312 The results of embryological research. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 1/2 Of embryological anatomy. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvi. 183 Embryological structures.

Hence **Embryologically** *adv.*, with reference to embryology.

1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 56 This form being of a lower grade embryologically. 1867 *KINGSLEY Life & Lett.* II. 246 With what other birds are they embryologically connected.

**Embryologist** (embri'ōlōj'ist), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IST.] One who is concerned with or versed in the science of EMBRYOLOGY.

1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 836/4 Embryologists... find another method. 1879 *Tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 31 Forms known to embryologists as the germinal layers.

**Embryology** (embri'ōlōj'ī), *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + -LOGY.] The science relating to the embryo and its development. Also *transf.*

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 Against the belief in such abrupt changes, embryology enters a strong protest. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 20 An undiscovered set of facts in embryology.

**Embryon** (embri'ōn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5-8 *embrion*. Pl. *embrya*, *embryons*. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμβρυον, in Homer merely 'young animal', but in later writers 'the fruit of the womb before birth'. Usually believed to be f. ἐν in + βρύ-ειν to swell, grow.] The original form of EMBRYO; now rare even in techn. use; in ordinary language obs.

1. = EMBRYO 1. † *a.* of man. *Obs.*

[1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 90 Passing the Substance of Embryon.] 1592 H. CHETTLE in Greene *Groat's W.* 171 Pref., Like an Embryon without shape. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 77 This was but an Embryon, and became an Abortive. 1721 *SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother* iii. Wks. I. 41 Rip this womb That form'd him yet an embryo. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Observ.* 11 The embryo... receives nourishment from the surrounding parts.

b. of animals.

1658 *ROWLAND Tr. Mowet's Theat.* Ins. 922 Certain imperfect things like Embryons or little worms. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4020 The Skeleton of an Embryon... in an Egg. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 19 which otherwise would incommode the Embryon [of bees]. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat. v.* 50 The animalcula and embryo. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 318 Cantor found in a female, nearly 11 feet long, 37 embryos.

2. *Bot.* = EMBRYO 2. *In quot. fig.*

1816 *COLERIDGE Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 Looking forward to the green fruits and embryos... of the days to come.

† 3. *fig.* = EMBRYO 4. *In (the) embryo:* = in embryo. *Obs.*

1596 *DRAYTON Leg. iv.* 167 To perfect that which in the Embryon was: 1607 *BARKSTEED Mirrha* (1876) 37 To bring vices Embryon to a forme. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclius*, xxiv. 27, I was, ere yet the world in Embryon lay. 1640 J. LEY *Patt. Pietie* 157 Shee had certain fits or traunces like the embryos of death. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The first Beings or Embryons of mineral salts are nothing but vapours. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 It is yet, indeed, a mere Embryon. 1812 *Shelley Let.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. 230, I perceive in you the embryo of a mighty intellect.

† 4. *attrib. or adj.* Immature, undeveloped, undeveloped; that is still in germ. *Obs.*

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. The Embryon Blossome of each spray. 1667 *MURTON P. L.* II. 900 Four Champions fierce... to Battell bring their embryon Atoms. 1728 *VANBRUGH & CIBBER Provoked Husband*, Prolog. 26 If... his Art can to those Embryon Scenes new life impart. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Nourishment... for the use of the Embryon plant. 1835 *GRESWELL Parables v.* ii. 411 All nature's embryo store.

**Embryonal** (embri'ōnāl), *a.* [f. med. L. *embryon-em* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an embryo.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* vi. 55 The embryonal conservation of the Nut. 1861 *HULME tr. Mloguin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 395 The Acephalocysts... are without head... even in the embryonal condition. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 529 The so-called 'embryonal tubes'.

**Embryonary** (embri'ōnārī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Relating to an embryo. Also *fig.*

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 404 The embryonary sac. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Languages in an ante-historical and embryonary state.

**Embryonate** (embri'ōnēt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

† 1. = EMBRYONATED. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 56 Matured into metals, by the embryonate sulphurs. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1776) 45 Salts embryonate or undigested and not specificate.

† 2. = EMBRYONAL. *Obs.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* i. 52 Fishes... in an embryonate imperfect state. 1731 in *BAILEY*, vol. II. 3. 'Having an embryo or germ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence in *Bot.* Embryonate plants, plants which possess seeds.

† **Embryonate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* a. To give embryonate existence to; in quot. fig. b. To load or fill as with an embryo or germ; to impregnate.

1671 *GLANVILLE Disc. M. Stubbe* 15 The Royal Society [was] as it were embryonated there. 1687 *ESSAY. Timbrelle Haters in Harl. Misc.* I. 587 Divers seminary principles with which they [chalybeate waters] are embryonated.

† **Embryonated**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found in combination with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* vi. 54 The embryonated Sulphur of Copper. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 67 Embryonated or imperfect shaped Sulphur. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Unripe... Embryonated Minerals. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 This embryonated salt in lime-stones is a stony juice.

† **Embryonately**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. EMBRYONATE *a.* + -LY.] In an embryonate manner; as an embryo.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 That those Pestilential fumes be first embryonately or preparatively formed in a close thick or standing air.

† **Embryonative**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. as EMBRYONATE *v.* + -IVE.] = EMBRYONATED.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 144 It had lost all its embryonative sulphur.

**Embryonic** (embri'ōnik), *a.* [f. med. L. *embryon-em* + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the character of, an embryo.

1849 *MURCHISON Siberia* xx. 483 The first or embryonic idea of the archetype. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 396 Community in embryonic structure reveals community of descent. 1863 *BERKELEY Brit. Mosses* iii. 21 The embryonic cell. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 220 Within the... pea, there is inclosed a perfect, though embryonic plant.

2. *fig.* Immature, undeveloped.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 49 Every Englishman is an embryonic chancellor. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* i. 46 The parts of speech lay undeveloped in a kind of embryonic common sound.

**Embryotik** (embri'ōtik), *a.* [f. EMBRYO, after *exotic, patriotic*, etc.: cf. *chaotic*.]

1. = EMBRYONIC 1.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 The term of their embryotic development. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1860) 31 The crab... is less embryotic... than the more ancient lobster.

2. *fig.* = EMBRYONIC 2.

1652 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xix. go The book of embryotic evils. 1785 *BURNS Vision* ii. xi, To mark the embryotic trace Of rustic Bards. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* 40 Intellect and virtue remain... embryotic.

**Embryotomy** (embri'ōtōmī), *Surg.* [ad. Gr. ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἐμβρυο- + EMBRYON + -τομία cutting.] 'The cutting up of the foetus in utero into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 57 A 6 months' foetus had to be removed by embryotomy.

† **Embryous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. EMBRYO *sb.*

+ -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an embryo; in germ; undeveloped. *In quot. fig.*

1677 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xiv. (ed. 10) 23 Without the last faction, the first [contemplation] is but abortive and embryous. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Embryous, pertaining to an embryo. 1692 in *COLES*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Embubble**: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embud**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *enbud*, 7 *imbud*. [f. EN- + BUD *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover as with buds.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1572 Embudded with beautye.

2. *intr.* To bud, sprout. *In quot. fig.*

1603 *DANIEL Panegyric* (1717) 327 The Op'ning of the Spring... make[s] our Spirits likewise... imbud. Hence *Embudde* *pp.* *a.*

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 883 The embudded blossoms of rose, rede of hewe.

**Embue**, *obs.* variant of *IMBUE*.

† **Embue'ment**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *embue*, var. of *IMBUE v.* + -MENT.] A tincture or infusion. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xiii, With an 'embue'ment from his divine source.

**Embulk**: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embull**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *enbull*, 6-7 *imbull*, 6- *embull*. [f. EN- + BULL *sb.* 2; in *Afr. embuller*.] *trans.* To insert or publish (a matter or a name) in a Papal bull; to issue a bull against; to affix an official (*esp.* the Papal) seal to (a document).

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng. vi.* (1520) 93/1 So he was by letter embulled. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 274/1 He also wrote his letters... embulled with gold. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v.* xxvi. (1612) 130 The Pope embulled... England.

**Emburse**, *obs.* variant of *IMBURSE*.

† **Embuscado**, *Obs.* [var. of *AMBUSCADO*, in *Sp. embuscado*: see -ADO 2.] An ambushade. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* 157 The king of Quiretta having laid considerable Embuscados.

**Embush**, *embushie*, etc., *obs.* ff. *AMBUSH*, etc.

**Embusk**, *v.* 1: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embusk**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. Fr. *embusquer*, mod. form (*orig. north. dial.*) of OF. *embuscher* *AMBUSH v.*] *trans.* To place in ambush. 1596 *Scanderberg* 368 Other bands... lay close embusked in the mountains.

**Embuskin**: see *EM- prefix*.

† **Embusy**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 5-6 *enbesy*, 6 *embesy*, *enbusy*, -ie, 6-7 *embusie*, -y. β. 6-7 *imbusy*. [f. EN- + BUSY *a.*] *trans.* To render busy, occupy assiduously; to give care or anxiety to. Chiefly *refl.*

1484 *CANTON Ryall Bk. B. v.* To occupye and enbesy hym in thre thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1532) 57 b, Embusy not thy selfe. 1551 *Nessey. Doct. Chr. Nan* Introd. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.*, The heads and senses of our people have been imbused with the understanding of Free Will. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 535 Nor hawking, nor gardens... can much embusie... me. 1612 *Spenn Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 28 The Earle of Pembroke... wholly embusied in the enterprise of Britaine. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xiii. 104 Not imbused with... Soul-disturbing Perturbations. **Emcristen**, variant of *EVEN-CHRISTIAN*, *Obs.*

† **Eme**, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1-3 *éam*, (2 *eom*), 2-5 *em*, (3 *ieem*, *æm*, *heam*, *he(ə)m*), 4-5 *eem*(e, 4-6 *eme*, *Sc. eym*(e, (5 *emme*, *yem*), 4-7 *eam*(e, 8 *dial. eem*, 9 *Sc. eam*, *north. dial. eam*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *ēam* = OFris. *ēm* (MDu. *oem*, Dn. *oem*), OHG. *ehēim* (MHG. *ehēim*, *ahēim*, *hein*, mod. Ger. *ehim*, *ohim*); if the word existed in OE *teut.* the type would be \**auhaimo-z*; presumed to be a compound or derivative of \**awo-z* = L. *avus* grandfather (of which the L. *avunculus*, uncle, is a diminutive). It is believed that the original sense of the WGer. word was 'mother's brother' (cf. L. *avunculus*); but in later use it is applied to a father's brother as well.]

An uncle; also *dial.* a friend, gossip.

.. *Beowulf* 88; He swulces hwæt secean wolde eam his nefan. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gen. xxviii.* 2 Nim be wif of Labanes dohtum pinis eames. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* ann. 1137 He sculde ben alsuic also be eom wes. c 1205 *LAV.* 8142 Androgeus wes his heam. - 8832 Nu is min eam wel biht. - 11174 Hire eam (c 1275 *heam*) Leonin wes in Rome. - 111464 His fader wes Alenen eam. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1758 Dus medelike spac 8is eam. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4583 Gif min eam be king Arthour. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3789 (Trin.) Laban pin eame. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 305 To help his eyme. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xviii. 7 His Eym pan Erie of Eyfe. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 73, I am thyme eme, thy faderes brother. c 1505 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 19 His eames, William, earl of Douglas and David his brother. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxii, Henry Hotspur and his eame The earl of Worcester. 1674 *RAY N. Country Wds.* 16 Mine Eame: My Uncle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere. 1724 *RANSAY Teat. Afric.* (1733) 11, 182 Rob my eam hecht me a stock. 1748 *Scott Hist. Midl. xii*, 'Didna his eame die... w' the name of the Bluidy Mackenzie? 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Eam or Ecam, 'mine eam', my uncle, friend, gossip.

**Eme**, variant of *YEME*, *Obs.*, *hecd.*

† **Emeade**, *v.* *Obs.* *Her.* [f. E- *pref.* + late L. *medi-are* to divide in the middle, f. L. *medius* middle.] *trans.* To halve, divide in half.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 62 b, The chiefs may not be emeade, or halved. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 207 Entier (not emeade) within the scutcheon.



Royal Hospital for emherited soldiers. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 294 The most emherited thieves. *Ibid.* 401 The abhorred 'Palmerstoni' whom papal gensd'arme imagine to be an emherited brigand.

|| **Emeritus** (ēmerītūs), *a.* and *sb.* [*L.* *emeritus* that has served his time (said of a soldier), *pa.* pple. of *emerēri* (see *EMERIT v.*) to earn (one's discharge) by service.]

**A. adj.** Honourably discharged from service; chiefly in mod. *L.* phrase *emeritus professor*, the title given to a university professor who has retired from the office.

1823 DE QUINCEV *Lett. on Educ.* v. (1860) 102 An emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1836) 86 He would not claim to be *emeritus*. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 When Reason may possibly have no more to discover for us in the region of morals... and so will have become emeritus.

**B. sb.** One who has retired or been discharged from active service or occupation.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Emerods**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *emer-audes*, -odes, (5) *emerawtys*, -owdys, *emoroyades*, 7 *emrods*, *emeroids*, *emerods*. [*ad. L. hemorroides*, *a. Gr. alpopoides*: see *HEMORRHOIDS*.] = *HEMORRHOIDS*. Still sometimes used in allusions to I *Sam. v. 6*, 7, in *A. V.*

α 1400 in *Rel. Aut.* I. 190 A man schal blede ther (in the arm) also, The emerauds to be undo. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emerawtys, or emorowdys. 1530 PALSGR. 182 A disease called the emeroles. 1630 BARBOUGH *Math. Physick* 1. xxviii. (1639) 47 If the disease [melancholy] be caused through the stopping of Emers. 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* ii. viii. 106 Such dust... is thought to signify fluxe of the Emersades. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrow* iii. 36 He died of the Emersoids. 1770 ANDREW MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. IV. 57 He was seized... with a fit of the gout and the emersoids at the same time. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 335 The mice and emersoids of gold... were essentially charms.

**Emerged** (īmōrēst), *ppl. a.* [*f. L. ēmers-us*, *pa.* pple. of *emergere* to *EMERGE* + *-ED*.] Standing out from a medium in which a thing has been plunged. *lit.* and *fig.*

1686 *Good Celest. Bodies* i. xvi. 106 A perfect Trine emers'd above the Horizon. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 105 My winding steps up a steep mountain strain! Emers'd a-top, I mark the hills subside. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 Leaves floating or emersed.

**Emerged**, bad spelling of *IMMERSED*.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* I. 91 Emersed under the waters of the ocean.

**Emersion** (īmōrēshən), [*as if ad. L. \*ēmersiōn-em*, *n.* of action *f. emergere* to *EMERGE*.]

1. The appearing (of what has been submerged) above the surface of the water. (Formerly sometimes in a narrower sense: see quot. 1731.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 The Immersion and Emersion of the Globe. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 207 (T.) Their immersion into the water, and their emersion out of the same. 1721 BAILY, vol. II. *Emersion*, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently immersed. 1790 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 26 The creation of fish was... subsequent to the emersion of the tracts just mentioned. 1875 WONDERS *Phys. World* America, the emersion of which is comparatively recent.

*fig.* 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1781) 58 Her emersion from the mercantile ruin. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 350 This emersion... of human nature from the floods of corruption.

2. The action of coming out or issuing (from concealment or confinement). Somewhat *rare*.

1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 42 My emersion from... solitude in which I had buried myself. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* I. i. 63 The animal's emersion from its hiding place.

*b. Astron.* The reappearance of the sun or moon from shadow after eclipse, or of a star or planet after occultation.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Poy.* R. b. The exact time of the Moones Emersion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xl. (1787) 116 We were... watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 An eclipse... in which only the immersion, or only the emersion is seen.

† 3. A coming into notice; an issuing into being. *Obs.*

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 This Hylozoick Atheism hath been very obscure ever since its first Emersion. 1680 II. MORE *Apocal. Apca.* 218 The emersion of the New Jerusalem into being.

**Emery** (ēmōrē), *sb.* Also 6 *emerye*, (ymroē), 7-8 *emoriol* (I), 7 *emorieck*. [*a. F. émeri, émeril*, OF. *emerial* = Sp. *emerial*, It. *emericilio* = late *L. smericulum*, *f. Gr. σμῆρις* (smḗris, smḗris) a powder used for polishing.]

1. A coarse variety of corundum, used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (1841) 379 My Lord toke to... the armour to by with emery xxd. 1485 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. \*123 Dichting of their steil vailles with ymrec. 1577 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) I. 415, 513 pounde emerye. 1670 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* II. 235 That most hard and sharpe stone Smyris (which we terme Emerrill). 1612 DRAUGHT *Polyb.* c. 2 Jerneye... whose... ground The hardened Emerrill bath. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Grund. Ep.* II. iii. 63 The Magnet attracteth... the Smyris or Emery in powder. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 Make it... smoothe with Emerrick. 1759 WILSON

in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 336, I then, with a little emery, made that edge... rough again. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 349 The sharp and hard Stone Smyris or Emerril. 1846 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 33 Emery is... employed as the cutting powder. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 217 Polish the barrels with... a little washed emery.

2. (See quot.)

1789 MILLS *Strata Irel.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 97 An irregular bed of iron ore, called emery by the inhabitants.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emery-stone*; also *emery-cloth*, -paper, cloth or paper covered with emery-powder, to be used for polishing or cleaning metals, etc.; *emery-file* (see quot.); *emery-grinder*, an emery-wheel mounted on a stand, to be used as a grind-stone; *emery-powder*, ground emery, hence a *vb.*, to rub with emery-powder; *emery-roller*, a roller coated with emery; *emery-stick* (see quot.); *emery-wheel*, a wheel made of lead, or of wood covered with leather, coated with emery, and used for polishing.

1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 101 \*Emery File... a solid stick of Emery used as a file. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 360 The stem... made very smooth with \*Emery paper. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 824/2 Blacking and emery-paper manufacturers. 18... *Oxford Bible Helps* 126 The corundum... which when ground is known to us as \*emery powder. 1885 MRS. RIGGALL *Milre Court* I. iv. 86 She had scrubbed, blackened... and \*emery-powdered for that gentleman. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 An \*emery roller is geared upon the... main cylinder. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 101 \*Emery stick... a stick of wood round which Emery paper is glued. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 \*Emerril-stones. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 321 Great blocks of emery-stone. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 187 The shmir, or emery-stone. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 58 Grind-stones, \*emery wheels, buffing wheels.

**Emery** (ēmōrē), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To rub or polish with emery; to coat with emery.

Hence *Emerried* *ppl. a.*

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 192 An emerried wheel. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 38. 123 An emerried glass-plate.

**Emerylite** (ēmōrēlīt). *Min.* [*f. EMERY sb.* + *-LITE*.] A silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in trimetric hemihedral crystals, with a monoclinic aspect; = *MARGARITE*.

1849 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. Jmrl. Sc.* II. VII. 283, I have decided to call it Emerylite.

|| **Emesis** (ēmīsīs). *Path.* [*Gr. ἐμεσις, f. ἐμειν to vomit*.] The action of vomiting.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emesis is the result of a very complicated series of actions.

† **Emethen**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 *omethend*. [*a. ON. d. median* (d = ON; *median* 'whilst', related to *Mid*).] In the mean time.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 5118 He... leues me beniamyn emepen. *Ibid.* 26928 It es stikand ever emepen.

**Emetia** (ēmētīā). *Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος vomit- ing* + *-IA*.] = *EMETINE*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 Emetia is found in Ipecacuanha. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 432 There is no proof that emetia ever causes vaso-motor spasm.

**Emetic** (ēmētik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *emetic*, (7) *hemetic*. [*ad. Gr. ἐμετικ-ός provoking vomiting, f. ἐμειν to vomit*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having power to produce vomiting. Also *fig.* sickening, mawkish.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 47 Why these should not be Emetick. 1770 R. BAKER *Remarks Eng. Lang.* (1779) 8 Richardson... in his emetic history of Pamela. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 460 The waters when drank, operate... as emetic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 74 It possesses emetic qualities.

2. In phraseological combinations: *emetic cup*, goblet (cf. *ANTIMONIAL a. 1*); *emetic root*, *Euphorbia corollata*; *emetic tartar*, (now usually) *tartar-emetic* [*mod. L. tartarus emeticus*], *potassio-antimonious tartrate*, *C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>4</sub>)(SbO)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> · ½ H<sub>2</sub>O*; *emetic weed*, *Lobelia inflata*; *emetic wine* = *antimonial wine*.

1679 *tr. Apol. Mdm. Manchini* 14 The Hemettick Wine... quickly brought her to her Grave. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 305 A quarter of a grain of emetic tartar. 1720 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 5584/2 Emetick Wine. 1823 J. BACOCK *Don. Anussem* 108 Emetick Tartar... ought to be employed pure. 1877 WATTS *Diect. Chem.* V. 685 A compound of tartar-emetic and cream of tartar.

**B. sb.** A medicine that excites vomiting. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 194 Vomitories... they likewise call by a Greek name, Emeticks. 1788 Ld. AUCKLAND *Diary in Corr.* (1861) II. 94 To take an emetic together. 1819 BYRON *Poem* II. xxi. The sea acted as a strong emetic. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emetics are... employed... for the purpose of producing... vomiting. *trans.* 1823 BYRON *Poem* viii. xii. Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic.

**Emetickal** (ēmētikāl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL*.] = *EMETIC a. lit.* and *fig.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1132 A greater proportion of Salt... would make it... Emetickal. 1825 Ld. CROCKFORD *Mem.* i. 39 The emetickal nature of the stuff that was swallowed. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 22 It is nauseous and emetickal to be told that our fellow-countrymen stare outside our gates.

**Emetically** (ēmētikālī), *adv. rare.* [*f. EMETICAL a. + -LY*.] In the manner of an emetic.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii. Sneaking Calais, prone behind its bar, invites emetically to despair.

**Emetine** (ēmētāin). *Chem.* Also (*obs.*) *emetin*, *emetina*. [*f. Gr. ἐμετ-ος vomit- ing* + *-INE*.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 292 Emetin is obtained from ipecacuanha. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 262 Emetina... was detected, in 1817... in ipecacuanha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 721 It resembles... emetine.

**Emeto-cathartic** (ēmētōkāfātīk), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετο-ς vomit- ing* + *καθαρτικός purgative*.]

**A. adj.** Having power to cause both purging and vomiting. **B. sb.** A substance having this power.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ailanthus*. These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as taniafuges.

**Emetology** (ēmētōlōdgi). *Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐμετο-ς vomit- ing* + *-LOGY*.] 'The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emeu**, *emu* (ēmū). Also 7 *emia*, *eme*, 8-9 *emew*. [*Alleged by early travellers* (see quot. 1613) to be the name used by the natives of Banda and the neighbouring islands; now, however, believed to be a *Pg. emu*, orig. denoting the crane, but afterwards applied to the ostrich and to various birds of ostrich-like appearance.

The form *emu* is perh. now more common in popular writing, and has latterly been adopted in the transactions of the Zoological Society. Prof. Newton, however, and some other eminent authorities prefer the older form *emia*.

† *L.* = *CASSOWARY* 1. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 430 The bird called Emeia or Eme is admirable. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1717) 74 The Cassowary or Emeu.

† 2. ? The American Ostrich, *Rhea americana*. [*Perh. an error; the Pg. emu is applied to this bird.*]

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 37 The Emu which many call the American Ostrich. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* I. x. 245 The largest bird in Guiana is there called tucay, and by others emu.

3. A genus (*Dromæus*) of birds, constituting the family *Dromæidæ* of the order *Megistales*, sub-class *Ratitæ*. It is peculiar to the Australian continent. The best known species (*D. nova-hollandiæ*), discovered soon after the colonization of New South Wales in 1788, was originally regarded as a species of Cassowary; the Emeu and Cassowary are closely allied, but the former is distinguished by the absence of the horny 'helmet' and of the caruncles on the neck, and by the presence of a singular opening in the front of the windpipe.

1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII. 145/2 The Emeu can produce a hollow drumming sort of note. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* (1883) II. 224 The female of one of the emus (*Dromæus inornatus*), is larger than the male. 1875 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Animals* II. 368 The Emeus are found only on the main-land of Australia.

4. *Comb.* *emeu-tree*, a low tree or shrub, a native of Tasmania; *emeu-wren*, an Australian bird, *Stipiturus* (or *Malurus*) *malacurus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*.

1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 339 The Emu Wren is... fond of low marshy districts. 1875 LASLET *Timber Trees* 206 Emu Tree.

|| **Emeute** (ēmūt). [*Fr. f. émeouvoir to agitate, set in motion*.] A popular rising or disturbance. 1862 H. W. BELLER *Mission Afghanistan* 430 These feuds and emeutes are of daily occurrence. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/4 That movement might be supported by an emeute in the town.

**Emphyteutic**: see *EMPHYTEUTIC*.

† **Emforth**, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 4 *evene forth*. [*f. em, EVEN adv.* + *FORTH*.]

*A. adv.* Equally.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 142 Louye... hine enemye... enemye forth with pi-selue. 1430 LVGD. *Chron.* Troy iv. xxxv. Who shall emforth and more be suer.

*B. prep.*

1. According to, in proportion to. c 1314 *City Warw.* (A.) 6093 Amis emforth his mist Confort him bop day and nigt. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*. To save a gentyl man emforth hire myght. 1391 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 222 Beatus, seith seynt bernard qui scripturas legit... emforth his power.

2. Equally with.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 33 pi trewe fiende emforth thyself bou mygh telle bi pouzth.

† **Emicant**, *a. Obs. rare* - 1. [*ad. L. emicant- em*, *p. pple.* of *emica-re*: see next.] That dats or flashes forth.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 354 Thou almighty vigour... Which emicant did this and that way far.

† **Emicate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. emicat- ppl.* stem of *emica-re* to spring forth, flash out.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear. Also *fig.*

1697 TONILSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 In whose summity little purpurous flowers emicate. 1708 MORTIMER *Ratcliff* v. xxii. The studious Cupidity, that so demonstratively emicates n't your external Organs.

† **Emication**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. emicatio-nem*, *n.* of action *f. as prec.*]

1. 'Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors' (J.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Preud. Ep.* IV. v. 90 Iron in Argi

fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. The action of shining forth. In quot. fig. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* i. 19 Christ hath ... divers names of light given him, according to the different degrees of his emication. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Emicationous** (emikē'fōs), *a. nonce-sud.* [*f.* EMICATION + -OUS.] That shines or glitters.

1829 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 473 Wood. Smooth, emicationous, free from knot or joint.

[† **Emich**, *emych*. A misspelling of EUNUCH (occurring several times in the work cited).

1491 CANTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) i. clviii. (1495) 161 a/2 Emiches. men that lacke their members of mankinde. *Ibid.* 163 a/4 Emiches.]

**Emiction** (fmi'kŏn). *Phys.* [*n.* of action *f.* *emict*- ppl. stem of late *L. emingere*, *f.* *ē* out + *min-* *gēre* to make water.]

1. The action of voiding the urine.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *concr.* Urine; that which is voided by the urinary passages.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Gravel and stone. effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emictory** (fmi'ktōri), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f.* as prec. + -ORY.] *A. adj.* That has diuretic properties. *B. sb.* A diuretic; a medicine that promotes the discharge of urine.

In mod. Dicts.

**Emid**, *obs.* var. of AMID. [The *e-* may perh. represent *n* rather than *on*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4252 (Coit). In all ... drightin was him emid. *Ibid.* 6612 *Pai* land bot wormes creuland emid.

**Emidward**, *var. form* of AMIDWARD, *prep. Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16404 *Vp* he ras and wess his hend emidward bat folk blue.

† **Emigrane**, *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. emigraneus*, *L. hēmigraneus* (*dolor*): see MIGRAINE.] = MIGRAINE.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 114 *pe* Emigrane, *emigraneus*.

**Emigrant** (emigrānt), *sb. and a.* [*ad. L. emigrānt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *emigrā-re*: see EMIGRATE.]

*A. sb.* One who removes from his own land to settle (permanently) in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigrant-ship*.

1754 (*title*) A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants settled in ... Pennsylvania. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Intro. 27 In these expeditions the northern emigrants were ... attended by their poets. 1818 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 302 I greatly doubt of its being ... of any benefit to the emigrants themselves. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. xii. 82 The emigrants were headed by chiefs who claimed descent from Agamemnon. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

*attrib.* 1855 *Times* 9 July 10/5 Wreck of the Emigrant ship Lochmaben Castle.

*b. spec.* One of the French Royalists who fled at the time of the Revolution; = EMIGRÉ.

1792 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 368 The deplorable state of the French emigrants. 1824 AYTON *Windham's Life* I. 39 An expedition, composed of Emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon. 1850 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 162 The Emperor had insisted that the Emigrants should make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity.

*B. adj.* That emigrates or leaves his own land for another. Also (*of birds*), migratory.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 195 Emigrant Catholic priests. 1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon* I. 233 The same birds are emigrant from some countries and not so from others.

† **Emigrate**, *a.* [*ad. L. emigrātus*, *pa. pple.* of *emigrā-re*: see next and -ATE.] That has migrated (from the body).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 226 Let our souls emigrate meet.

**Emigrate** (emigrēt), *v.* [*f. L. emigrāt-* ppl. stem of *emigrā-re*, *f. ē* out + *migrā-re* to MIGRATE.]

1. *intr.* To remove out of a country for the purpose of settling in another.

1778 *Conversation* in Boswell *Johnson* lxii. (1848) 574 They don't emigrate, till they could earn their livelihood ... at home. 1782 POWNALL *Stud. Antiq.* 60 (T) The surplus parts of this plethoric (*printed* plethoric) body must emigrate. 1833 WADE *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 342 It is only the ... redundant portion of the community that ought to emigrate. 1881 W. BENGE JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 137 In 1880, 96,000 persons emigrated from Ireland.

*b.* In wider sense: To remove from one place of abode to another. *rare.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* III. 352 The mountaineers ... emigrate during the summer to the Tuscan coast.

2. *trans.* To cause or assist to emigrate; to send out to settle in a foreign country.

1870 C. B. CLARKE in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 51/2 Pauper children ... I would emigrate. 1886 MISS RYE in *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2 It is now twenty-five years since I first began to emigrate women.

**Emigrated**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.] That has left his native land to settle in another.

1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 65 Their emigrated countrymen in the Spanish service. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 The emigrated proprietor is not ... without a chance of restitution. 1863 BLYTH *Hist. Rec. Fincham* 168 Our emigrated countrymen in the colonies.

**Emigrating** (emigrētīng), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That emigrates.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 710/2 Many emigrating inhabit-

ants. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June; What was best in your emigrating population.

† *b.* = MIGRATORY. *Obs. rare.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 The mountains ... are covered with good grass, that feeds a million of emigrating sheep.

**Emigration** (emigrē'shən). [*ad. L. emigrā-tion-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *emigrā-re* to EMIGRATE. (Of earlier occurrence than the vb.)]

1. *gen.* The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either *lit.* by death, or *fig.* with reference to ecstatic rapture.

1650 BB. HALL *Bain Gil.* (R.), A scorching trial (upon the emigration) in flames little inferior ... to those of hell. 1666 MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodies by Ecstasy. 1678 J. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon* 250 Frequent Aspirations and Emigrations of his Soul after God. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 175 There is an emigration of a great number from hence to sea. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 414 Successive emigrations (of air-bubbles) towards the upper parts of the tube. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. Intro. 57 A new confirmation of the vegetable harmonies of Nature founded on the emigration of plants.

† *b. transf. Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exempt.* Exhort. § 12 Jesus had some ... acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation.

2. *esp.* The departure of persons from one country, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigration-agent*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 240 (R.) Plethory hath many times occasioned emigrations. 1768-71 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 198 It highly behoves us to stop immediately all further emigrations. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 125 Those melancholy emigrations ... from the Islands ... of Scotland. 1833 WADE *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 106 The practicability of emigration as a means of relief. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1875) III. i. 9 An overflow which in civilised times is an emigration, is in barbarous times an invasion.

3. The whole body of persons who emigrate.

1823 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Of all the emigration from this country ... a mere trifle went south.

**Emigrational** (emigrē'shənl), *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to EMIGRATION.

1885 LD. ROSEBERY in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 6/2 Twenty-five emigrational agencies in London.

**Emigrationalist** (emigrē'shənist), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates emigration.

**Emigrator** (emigrētōr), *rare.* [*a. L. \*emigrātor*, *agent-n. f.* *emigrā-re*: see EMIGRATE *v.*] = EMIGRANT.

1837 LYTTON *Athena* I. 242 In the average equality of the emigrators were the seeds of a new constitution.

**Emigratory** (emigrētōrī), *a.* [*f. L. emigrāt-* ppl. stem of *emigrā-re* + -ORY: see EMIGRATE *v.* Cf. *Migratory*.]

1. *Of animals*: = MIGRATORY. *rare.*

1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 189 The great body of this emigratory species ... moved southwards.

2. Occupied in emigrating; pertaining to emigration.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 222 Records of an emigratory process. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 288 A large emigratory detachment.

† **Emigré**. [*Fr.*: *pa. pple.* of *émigrer* to EMIGRATE.] A Frenchman who has left his country for another; *esp.* one of those Royalists who fled at the French Revolution.

1792 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 363 The Geneva émigrés ... are hastening to their homes. 18 ... T. ARCHER *Sword & Shuttle* I. Our émigrés ... had settled in Spitalfields.

† **Emike**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. emicā-re*: see EMICATE *v.*] *intr.* To spring forth, appear.

1657 TOMLINSON *Keaton's Disp.* 349 Two lesser nerves emike in its leafes.

**Eminence** (emīnēns), [*ad. L. emīnēntia*, *f. emīnēt-em* EMINENT.]

1. In physical senses.

1. † *a.* Height, altitude, degree of elevation (*obs.*). *b.* A lofty or elevated position.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 278 Upon this water ... pour sweet butter melted, to the eminence of two fingers. c 1800 K. WURTE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 136 Draw the fixed stars from their eminence. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 222 If a lighted candle be set ... on an eminence.

† 2. *a.* A prominence, protuberance. Chiefly in *Anat.* *b. Bol.* (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 438 Wherein the eminence ... shooting from the upper part of the forehead is wanting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 The same Author hath discovered in it (the Tongue) many little Eminences. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/2 Eminence, or Woolly Eminence, is the outward skin or husk that covers round roots, as in Certain Tulipa's. 1743 J. R. Heister's *Surg.* 168 There is a certain Eminence in this Edge of the Acetabulum.

3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Externum* iii. xi. 567 He caus'd two good Farts to be trac'd out ... upon two Eminences. 1748 ARSON *Jour. iii. v. (ed. 4)* 452 There is a battery ... on an eminence. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 7 The other, perched on an eminence, watches the flight of the prey. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ix. 53 We ... speak ... of Age 45 of a final Eminence. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* I. § 19 (1838) 17 If we

ascend a high eminence on a plain. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 5 He was beheaded on a small eminence without the walls.

II. In non-material senses.

4. Distinguished superiority, elevated rank as compared with others. (Sometimes with *fig.* notion of 1.) *a.* in social or official position, wealth, or power.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 168 Whether the Tyranny be in his Eminence that fills it vp. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 29 A Woman's heart, which ever yet affected Eminence, Wealth, Sovereignty. 1652 BROOME *Queen's Exchange* i. i. (1657) 458 Your self A Queen of so great eminence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 6 Satan by merit rais'd to that bad eminence. 1767 *Lett. Junius* xliii. 105 The eminence of your station gave you a commanding prospect of your duty. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 165 No man could hope to rise to eminence and command but by their favour.

*b.* in reputation, intellectual or moral attainment, or the possession of any quality, good or (sometimes) bad.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 1. 36 His Son made a notable progress, by an early eminence in Practice and Learning. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 4 A young man that gave ... hopes of future eminence. 1800 *Med. Tril.* IV. 406 Several surgeons of eminence. 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Young American Wks.* (Bohn) II. 307 No man of letters, be his eminence what it may, is received into the best society. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 112 Eminence in science should be made the one statutory condition (for a headship). 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 27 The poorer classes ... excel ... in the bad eminence of filth.

† *c.* Mastery, the 'upper hand'. Phrase *To have the eminence of*: to have the advantage of. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 266 You should not have the eminence of him. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* iii. i. Wks. (1874) 131 Long did we tugge For eminence.

† *d.* *Spirit of eminence*: pride, ambition. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vi. xxxiii, Devotion ... abates the spirit of eminence.

5. As a title of honour, now borne only by Cardinals. (See quot. 1836.)

1653 CROMWELL to Cdl. Mazarin (Carlyle) V. App. No. 27 It's surprise to me that your Eminence should take notice of a person so inconsiderable as myself. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 His Eminence ... put on his cardinal's square cap. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 201/2 Urban VIII. in 1630, gave to the cardinals the title of Eminence, which was shared with them by the Grand master of the order of Malta, and the ecclesiastical electors of the German or Roman empire only. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 21 Oct. 451/2 One word, his Eminence said he would add, concerning the Rosary.

† 6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 31 Present him Eminence, both with Eye and Tongue.

† 7. An eminent quality, an excellence; a distinction, honour. *Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moore* (1849) 16 You assume it an eminence, to be rarely arrayed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. 128 His Eminences were Painting and Graving. *Ibid.* ix. 101 So several eminences met in this worthy man. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 31 There must be therefore some great eminence in the object worshipped.

† 8. Eminent degree or measure. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 41 Natural Power, is the eminence of the Faculties of Body, or Mind. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 2 Men of our Acquaintance, who had no one Quality in any Eminence.

*b. Gram.* (See quot.)

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* i. 91 [The superlative formed with *very*] is called ... the superlative of eminence, to distinguish it from the other superlative.

*c.* Phrase, *By (way of) eminence*: in an eminent or especial sense, *par excellence*. (In early examples sometimes in sense 7: by way of distinction.) *rare* in mod. use.

1621-31 LAUD *See. Sermon*. (1847) 66 Now Jerusalem is by way of singular eminence called here 'a city compacted together'. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 229 The principal council ... is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 253 This by eminence is the bright omen of the times. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 399 One kind of money ... may be called by eminence political money.

9. The highest development, the 'flower'.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* i. 14 The portion of literature ... which may be regarded as its eminence, -its Poetry

**Eminency**. Also 7 *emminency*. [*ad. L. emīnēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

I. In physical senses.

† 1. Height; prominence, elevation above surrounding objects. *Obs. rare.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 105 The ordinary Eminency of the height of the Earth about the Waters. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 137 Mighty hills and Mountains in eminency. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 48 One ... stone exceeding the rest in eminency.

† 2. *concr.* A projection or prominence; a protuberance. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. ix. 148 Towards the Temples there grows a certain eminency. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 You do off the Eminencies or Risings. 1718 J. CHAMBERLANNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 9 The Muscle ... runs about the Eminency, like a Rope in a Pulley.

† 3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also an elevated object. *Obs.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* to A Church or Steeple, or some other Eminency. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jernis.* (1721) 68 Mount Calvary . . is a small Eminency or Hill. 1737 WILSTON *Josephus Wars* vii. viii. § 5 A certain eminency of the rock. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. xii. (ed. 4) 354 On the tops of some small eminencies there are several look-out towers.

#### II. In non-material senses.

†4. Distinguished superiority, elevation above the common standard in social position, wealth, power, reputation, or attainment, or in the possession of any special quality; = EMINENCE 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 Men of parts and eminency. 1642 C. H. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 282 III. 302 We have lost . . few of Eminencies. 1698 SIONY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 28 (1704) 351 Commoners, who in antiquity and eminency are no way inferior to the chief of the titular Nobility. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. 48 This woman was a witch of some eminency.

†b. Of things, of places, towns, etc.: Important. *Obs.*

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Traae* 6 To finde out a fit remedy is of high eminency. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 217 There are but two places of any eminency, the Circumference and the Centre. 1651 tr. *Don Feuille* 296 We arrived at the doore of an house of eminency. 1673 *Vain Insolvency Rome* 6 The first greatness of Rome was founded in the eminency of the City.

†5. As a title of honour, borne esp. by cardinals; = EMINENCE 5. *Obs.*

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 331, I intreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 72 Their Eminencies were all astonished at the Election.

†6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage, deference; = EMINENCE 6. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 Equity is a due to People, as Eminency to Princes.

†7. That in which a person (or thing) excels or is remarkable; esp. in good sense, an excellence, special talent, honourable distinction. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandertes* 62 He hath beene accompted ignoble, who hath not . . noted for some eminency. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* 595 Therefore it followeth unavoidably, that the eminency of their [serpents'] temperament is cold in the highest degree. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 51 This Adoption is called by the name of a dignity or eminency. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 i. 298 Reason and discretion are the singular eminencies of men.

†8. Superiority in degree or measure; intensive magnitude. *By (way of) eminency:* see EMINENCE 8 c. *Obs.*

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 159 Some eminency of greatness, power, or goodness. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 51 Not only for distinctions sake, but in way of eminency. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 307 The Sabbath is called an everlasting Covenant by way of eminency. 1651 Abel *Rediv. Luther* (1867) 1. 38 The eminency of his good parts did more and more show themselves. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jernis.* (1721) 24 The People of the Country call it. the Plain. by way of Eminency.

9. Prominence, or relative importance, in mental view.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 147 This rhetoric, or power to fix the momentary eminency of an object. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 367 Christian Churches do recommend the . . secret of Jesus, though not . . in the right eminency.

†10. Confused with IMMINENCY. Cf. EMINENT 6.

1680 LIFE *Edw. II in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 37 The Spencers . . saw the eminency of their own dangers.

**Eminent** (eminent), a. [f. L. *eminētus*-em, pr. pple. of *eminere* to project.]

I. In physical (and obvious metaphorical) senses.

1. High, towering above surrounding objects. Also fig. Now poet. or arch.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 22 Nero . . devised an eminent pillar. 1612 BURKE *Ess.* xvii. 22 Upon an high mountain and eminent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 587 He above the rest in shape and stature proudly eminent Stood like a Tower. 1674 BREVINT *Saint at Endor* 263 Images . . seated on the Eminent Places of the Church. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1446 The eminent part . . is the S. E. point. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv. Upon a stately war-horse eminent.

fig. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death.* In the light of great eternity Life eminent creates the shade of death. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 87 The patriot's oath . . stands Among the oaths of perjurers, eminent.

b. In weaker sense: Projecting, prominent, protruding. Also fig.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A party of the orbital, or eminent pomall. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* (1673) 155 Females [elephants] carry . . their Calves upon their snouts and long eminent teeth. 1644 BUTLER *Chiron.* 67 The . . Fingers . . presented in an eminent posture. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 407 The fairer [parts], eminent in light, advance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 124 A very eminent nose.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. (1873) 289 Some eminent verse lifts its long ridge above its tamer peers.

II. In non-material senses. (Formerly often with some notion of i.)

2. Of persons: a. Exalted, dignified in rank or station.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. fr. M.* iv. iv. 25 A deflowered maid. And by an eminent body. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virgins* 141 We may not lawfully be angry . . with those in eminent place. 1761 MITCHELL *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary

power. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 A certain native person of distinction or eminent rajah.

b. Distinguished in character or attainments, or by success in any walk of life. (The use in bad sense is now ironical.)

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiii. 8 The honourable man [margin: eminent or accepted for countenance]. 1643 FRYNE *Soc. Power* Parl. iii. 66 These two eminentest Prophets . . resist the Captains, Soldiers, and unjust Executioners of their Princes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* i. 69 Eminent Musicians and Poets flourished in Greece. 1805 *Mad. Jynl.* XIV. 407 An eminent practitioner . . entertains a different opinion. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 5 Eminent cooks are paid 12000. a-year. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlvii. (1862) IV. 157 Thucydides . . was eminent as a speaker.

†3. Of things or places: Chief, principal, important; especially valuable. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Their chiefs and eminent inward parts are defiled. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 128 An eminent county in Idumea. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 176 Prayer . . is an eminent part of Gods worship. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 130 If your Shop stands in an eminent Street. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* iii. 644 It gives present ease, and is eminent against all . . pains. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 218 These Muscles . . drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions.

4. Of qualities: Remarkable in degree; † conspicuously displayed. Of actions, facts, phenomena: Signal, noteworthy (now chiefly in good sense).

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 90 The cok confesseth emynent c. 1454 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 38 I. 120 The emynent myscheve and fynall destructione of the said Counte. 1504 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. xi. (1611) 34 After an eminent sort. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philas.* (1701) 5/2 There is an eminent place in Eusebius to prove this. 1659 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 267 An eminent fright will take away . . Agues. 1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlv. Wks. (ed. 10) 72 His valor . . is . . eminent in his killing of the Bear and Lion. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 159 A peculiar sort of voice . . is . . eminent in Quails. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness.* Poems (1730) l. 31 The god of wine . . whose eminent perfection Drunkenness I intend to make the subject of . . discourse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P. 1 Mountebanks . . do their most eminent Operations in Sight of the People. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. l. 89 His success was eminent. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. 453 The reputation justly acquired by his eminent services. 1869 GLAUSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. 65 Their opponents . . were . . not Achaian in the same eminent sense.

b. *Crystallography.* (See quot.) 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The plane of most eminent cleavage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 1. 3 One cleavage is much more perfect, or more eminent as it is sometimes called, than the rest.

5. Law. *Right of eminent domain:* see quots.

1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* vi. 111 The King who had the eminent Dominion. 1853 WHARTON *Poa. Digest* 673 § 3 The right of eminent domain, or inherent sovereign power gives the Legislature the control of private property for public use. 1880 BROWN *Law Dict.* s.v., Eminent domain is the ownership or dominion (domain) of an independent sovereign over the territories of his sovereignty, by virtue of which no other sovereign can exercise any jurisdiction therein. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 The State exercising its right of eminent domain.

†6. Confused with IMMINENT (so freq. *eminent* in med. L. for *imminent*). *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 377 The eminent dangers which every hour we saw before our Eyes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male* Wks. (1653) 156 Let . . your Patient be . . informed of the eminent danger of death. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council of Trent* (1676) 269 The actual and eminent departure of many Fathers. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 94 The eminent Danger I had been in.

†Eminential, a. *Math. Obs. rare.* [f. EMINENT a. + -IAL.] (See quot. 1796.)

1736 in BAILEY 1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Eminential* equation, a term used by some algebraists, in the investigation of the areas of curvilinear figures, for a kind of assumed equation that contains another equation eminently, the latter being a particular case of the former. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence †Eminentially, *Obs. rare;* = EMINENTLY 4.

1656 tr. *The White's Peripatetic Institutions* 328 This action, therefore, actuates the Creature with a certain indivisibility that eminentially contains divisibility.

**Eminently** (eminentlly), adv. [f. EMINENT a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an eminent manner.

†1. On high; in a lofty or elevated position.

1630 VENNER *Vin Recta* Introd. 5 Those houses . . are somewhat eminently situated. 1675 OGDEN *Brit.* 10 A Bush . . eminently situated.

†2. Conspicuously, so as to attract the eye. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. xii. (1660) 157 Their commander being so eminently clad. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. viii. (1743) 102 In the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. i. iii. 89 The great Rocks in the Sea are . . eminently visible to this day. 1774 JONSSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 147 The moon shone eminently bright.

3. In an eminent or especial degree; signally, notably.

1641 Ht. J. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) ii. 59 That all Nations should agree upon an universal cessation of arms . . it must needs be the Lords doing so much more eminently. 1746 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Births* 3 Nothing . . more Eminently distinguishes Man from the brute Creation. 1817 W. BOSWELL in *Man. Deb.* 805 Gentlemen who had eminently served their country. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 105 Nowhere does virtue more eminently fail of its earthly recompense than in the church. 1851 CARLYLE

*Sterling* iv. iv. (1872) 116 A painter's eye . . he . . eminently had.

4. *Philos. and Theol.* See quot. 1751.

In scholastic theology God is said to possess the excellences of human character not *formally* (i. e. according to their definition, which implies creature limitation) but *eminently* (L. *eminenter*), i. e. in a higher sense. In wider use, the word is nearly equivalent to *virtually*.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 58 But, virtually and eminently . . all his bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 The apostle . . may be said *eminently*, though not formally, to have declared him [the Holy Ghost] to be God. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1712) III. 15 Fire is Eminently and Potentially, though not Formally hot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Eminently*. . in the schools, is used in contradiction to *formally*. . to denote that a thing possesses, or contains any other in a more perfect or higher manner than is required to a formal possession thereof. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 A . . university of sciences, containing all sciences either 'formally' or 'eminently'.

†b. *Math.* Once equation is said to contain another eminently, when the latter is a particular case of the former. *Obs.* 1798 [see EMINENTIAL].

††5. Of peril, danger: Imminently, urgently.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* Ep. Ded. 1b, This warfare . . to which my leisure more eminently exposed me. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. l. 114 Their ruine . . I see most eminently . . at hand.

†Eminentness. *Obs.*-o [f. EMINENT a. + -NESS.] The state of being eminent.

1731-1800 in BAILEY.

†Eminously, adv. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *eminus* at a distance + -OUS + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Remotely, distantly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Which [this] down) eminously represents a running hare.

**Emir** (emīr, īmar). Forms: 7 emer, amir, 7-9 emeer, 7-emir. [a. Arab. أمير, amīr, commander. See AMEER, ADMIRAL.]

1. A Saracen or Arab prince, or governor of a province; a military commander.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) pt. v. 135 An Emeer, or hereditary Prince. 1632 — *Total Discourse* 373 Having an Emeer of their own, being subject to none, but to his own passions. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21771 An Emir or Prince of the Arabs . . has taken the Field with some Troops. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 616 The humble title of emir was no longer suitable to the Ottoman greatness. 1851 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) l. xxiv. 185 Saladin . . sent an emir to the camp with presents. 1848 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 The Emeers and Wezeers.

2. A title of honour borne by the descendants of Mohammed.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* ii. 1295 Mahomet's . . kinsmen in greene Shashes, who are called Emeers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/3, 56 Emirs . . with green Shashes. 1708 KERSEY *Emir* (among the Turks) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false prophet Mahomet. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1813 BYRON *Claudian* xii. The foremost of the band is seen An Emir by his garb of green.

**Emirate** (emīrāt), [f. EMIR + -ATE.] The jurisdiction or government of an emir.

1803 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* iv. i. 406 The Emirate of Mossul which is in the hands of a man of energy. 1803 *American VI.* 374 Whose adherence gave Abd-ur-Rahman-Khan the emirate.

†Emiss, a. *Obs. rare*-1. In 7 emissio. [ad. L. *emissus*, pa. pple. of *emittere* to send forth, EMIT.] Emitted.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. iii. xxx, Rayes emissie From centrall Night.

**Emissary** (emissāri), sb. 1 and a. [ad. L. *emissari-us* adj., that is sent, also *absol.* an emissary, spy, f. *emissus* ppl. stem of *emittere* to send out (see EMIT) + -ARIUS, -ARY 1.]

A sb. A person sent on a mission to gain information, or to gain adherents to, or promote the interests of a cause. (Almost exclusively in bad sense, implying something odious in the object of the mission, or something underhand in its manner.) Also fig.

In B. Jonson's *Staple of News* (see quot. 1625) the word is used app. as a novelty, and recurs constantly through the play as the official title of the agents employed by the imaginary 'office for the collection of news'. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. (1631) 9 What are Emisaries? Misemploy'd outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity. 1630-5 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 465 The Bishops pursue, and others their emissaries. c. 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 126 Lucifer's . . faithful emissary, rose from hell To possess Peter's chair. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* iv. § 3 *The neatus*, or passages, through which those subtil emissaries [the 'Spirits'] are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 *Dickens's detected in Swift's Wks.* II. i. 168 Culprit aforesaid is a popish emissary. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. § 7 (1808) 124 Pain . . is an emissary of this kind of terrors. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VII. 2, I am endeavouring to get this information by emissaries. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 379 Burghley . . had . . emissaries to inform him of the ballads sung in the streets. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1883) 400 She viewed the Douay priests simply as political emissaries of the Papacy.

b. = SPY.

1626 in BULLOKAR. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

†c. *attrib.* quasi-adj. *Obs.*

1637 B. JONSON *Lyrick Pieces* 2 (R.) Nor forth your window peep. With your emissary eye.

B. *adj.* That is sent forth.

†1. a. Emitted as an emanation. b. Sent forth



on a mission (cf. A). c. In transl. L. *emissarius*

*caper*, Levit. xvi. 8. = *SOAPE-GOAT*. Obs. rare.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 121 Emissary atoms. 1688 — *Para. Proph.* 390 Emissary Agents from the Roman See. 1688 — *An Illustration* 311 The Rivers must be Emissary Powers of the said Kingdom. 1833 *Rock Hierurg.* (1851) 55 The High-Priest . . offered the emissary goat.

2. *Phys.* Of small vessels : Sent forth, branching out from a main trunk.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 741 The veins . . communicate . . by a multitude of emissary twigs.

**Emissary** (e'mis'ari), sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. L. *emissarium* an outlet, f. *emiss-* (see prec.) + *-arium* : see -ARY.] An outlet, channel, duct : chiefly of a lake or reservoir. Also fig. Obs. exc. in *Rom. Antiq.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 Without any emissaries, tunnels, or holes. 1727 SWIFT to a very young Lady Wks. 1755 II. 11. 4 To be the common emissary of scandal. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 368 The famous Emissary of the Emperor Claudius remains nearly entire. 1859 Ld. Broughton *Italy* II. xvii. 121 The great emissaries of the Alban lake.

† b. *Phys.* A canal by which any fluid passes out. Obs.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 \*The emissaries of the palate from the brain. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Obstruction of the Emissaries of the Saliva.

**Emissaryship**, rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. *EMISSARY* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -SHIP.] The position or office of an emissary.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i.* Give your worship joy, Of your new place, your emissaryship In the News-office!

**Emissile** (em'is'il), a. [f. L. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* to send forth : see -ILE, and cf. *missile*.] That is capable of being thrust out or protruded.

1732 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1848 J. WILKINSON *Swedishborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. 1. 28 The emissile and retractile cornua . . in snails. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 191 Tubule of mouth emissile.

**Emission** (em'is'on). [ad. L. *emission-em*, n. of action f. *emittere* to EMIT.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

† 1. The action of sending forth. Obs. in gen. sense. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* (1637) 181 Emission or sending away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (L.), Populosity . . requireth . . emission of colonies. 1657 HONNES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 398 The authority . . of the Apostles in the emission of preachers to the infidels. 1827 G. S. FABER *Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice* 197, note. Noah seems to have twice selected that holiday for the emission of the dove.

† 2. The issuing, publication (of a book, a notice). 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 169 ¶ 11 The tardy emission of Pope's compositions. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 40 The emission . . of the Proposals for the Iliad.

† 3. The issuing or setting in circulation (bills, notes, shares, etc.). Also *concr.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 295 All the emissions of their paper-currency . . are forged. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Proposing the emission of assignats. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 36 A subsequent emission of bills of credit.

† 4. The action of giving off or sending out (chiefly what is subtle or imponderable, light, heat, gases, odours, sounds, etc.). † Formerly also the sending forth (of the soul) in death ; the allowing 'the animal spirits' to escape ; and fig. the 'pouring out', 'breathing forth' (of affection, etc.).

a 1619 DONNE *Dialham.* (1644) 190 This actual emission of his soule, which is death. a 1626 BACON (L.), Tickling causeth laughter : the cause may be the emission of the spirits. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 161 The voice was . . effective . . in the direct emission. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), Affection flamed up in collateral emissions of charity to his neighbour. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 146 ¶ 9 Growing fainter . . at a greater distance from the first emission. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. 311 The tail of the comet . . occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body. 1853 — *Pop. Lect.* Sc. I. § 35. (1873) 26 Puffs of smoke, at every moment of their emission from the crater. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 77 The emission of fragrance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 71 The emission of sparks of light.

b. *Optics.* *Theory of emission, Emission theory* : the theory that light consists in the emission of streams of imponderable material particles from luminous bodies.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 94. 134 The Newtonian theory of light, or the theory of emission. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 62 An emission theory . . will not hold for the diffusion of light.

5. *concr.* That which is emitted ; an emanation, effluvia.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The Magnetical Emissions . . are . . Corporal Atoms. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 218 Warm and benign Emissions of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. (ed. 6) I. ii. 43 We obtain the value of the purely luminous emission.

6. *Phys.* = *L. emissio seminis*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 371 There is no generation without a joynt emission. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* The other Issues of . . Emissions. 1805 LAW Reports Appeal Cases X. 176.

† **Emissitious**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *emissiti-us* sent out, f. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* + -OUS : see EMIT.]

1. fig. Prying, inquisitive, narrowly examining. 1620 BP. HALL *Hen. Mar. Clergy* n. viii. Cast backe those emissitious eyes. 1847 in CRAIG ; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Cast out. 1731-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Emissive** (em'is'iv), a. [f. L. *emiss-* ppl. stem of *emittere* to send forth, EMIT + -IVE.]

1. Having power to emit ; radiating.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 236 A homogeneous gaseous mass . . having a radiating or emissive power. 1881 PROF. STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 596 The . . body of the sun . . is comparatively feebly emissive of light.

b. *Emissive theory* : = *Emission theory*.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 63 The emissive, and the undulatory theory of light. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 64 The emissive or corpuscular theory.

† 2. That is emitted ; that is sent or flows forth. Obs. rare.

16 . . R. LOVEDAY *Letters* (1663) 201 Thus their emissive venome . . will fatally recopy upon themselves. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 Freely . . she distributes the bounty of her emissive sweets. 1737 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. (R.), Soon a beam, emissive from above, Shed mental day.

**Emissory** (em'is'ori). [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = *EMISSARY* sb.<sup>2</sup>

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* (ed. 2) 59 The emissory thus forcibly created.

**Emitt** (em'it), v. [ad. L. *emittere* to send forth, f. *ē* out + *mittere* to send.]

*trans.* To send forth ; in certain special senses. (Not used with personal obj.)

1. To send forth as a stream or emanation.

a. To send forth, discharge (as a liquid or plastic substance) ; to exude (juices, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xlii. 137 [The liquid secreted by toads] is emitted averely or backward. 1712 *Pope Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 3 So pure a Fountain emits no . . troubled Waters. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 249 A tree which emits sap copiously from a wound. 1835-6 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* I. 2097 The threads by which the spiders suspend themselves . . are emitted from the extremity of the abdomen. 1879 SIR J. LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 71 The aphid emits a drop of sweet fluid.

b. To give off, throw out ('effluvia', light, heat, gases, flames, sparks, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 259 Both of them . . do not appear to emit any Corporal substance. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 By effluvia and spirits that are emitted. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* IV. 452 The water . . emits an ill smell. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 206 Those bodies may be heated so as to emit light. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The earth emits flames. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 89 An adult man . . emits . . carbonic acid gas by the skin.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 27 Emitting sentiment at every pore.

† *intr.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Summoned . . for . . permitting . . smells to emit from his stable.

c. *transf.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 67 That multitude of nations which she had successively emitted.

† 2. To throw out as an offshoot. Obs.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 More fresh sprouts . . are emitted. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 Before its wound be healed, and new fibres emitted. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 105 This plant . . emits a few stalks.

† 3. To give forth (sound).

1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 339 They emit a grating noise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 224 A bell struck in a vacuum emits no sound. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 107 It did not emit any cry, such as the hare does.

† 4. To utter, give expression to (a statement, opinions, etc.).

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 All these declarations were emitted by the . . persons . . mentioned. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. i. 5 Emit plenty of antipathy in a few syllables. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 Complaints were . . emitted of the scarcity of money. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 179 How could a man . . emit [thoughts] in a shape bordering so closely on the absurd?

† 5. To issue, publish (books, documents, notices). Obs.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 361 Papers and books emitted for clearing the wickedness of the Prelatt's apostasy. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 6 The public papers emitted that and next year. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 180 A Citation . . ought to be . . emitted by the Judges Authority. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 23 Pope having now emitted his proposals. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Letter* 37 But this declaration, now emitted, is contradicted by that very declaration, emitted in February.

† 6. To issue formally and by authority (edicts, proclamations ; also, and now chiefly, paper currency, bills, etc.).

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 103 A Declaration Emitted by the English Parliament. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 265 Lewis . . condemned that excommunication and the pope that emitted it. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 279 The edicts emitted . . still wanted much of the authority of laws. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 268 A dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted. 1863 DICKE *Federal St.* I. 124 No State shall . . emit bills of credit.

† 7. To send forth, let fly, discharge (a missile). 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Eke.* (1721) 263 Having emitted his Launce against so great a Leader. c 1720 *Prior and Hymn of Callinachus to Apollo* Poems 244 Let . . the far-shooting God emit His fatal arrows.

† **Emittichie**, **emyttrycke**. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. (*h*)*emitticus* (*morbis*), (*h*)*emitticia* (*febris*), corruptly ad. Gr. *emittiraios* semi-tertian (fever).] A kind of fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. viii. (1495) 92 Feuers that hist Emittichie. [*Ibid.* vii. vii. 227 Some sykenes whyche is callyd Emittichus.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlv. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emyttrycke fever.

**Emitted** (em'it'ed), ppl. a. [f. EMIT v. + -ED.] That is given off, thrown off.

a 1721 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 258 Gilding each Motion by emitted Rays. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (L.), An emitted fluid.

† **Emittent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *emittent-em*, pr. ppl. of *emittere* to send forth.] That emits.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 357 The blood of the Emittent Animal, may mix . . with that of the Recipient. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The emittent Body.

**Emitter** (em'it'er). [f. EMIT v. + -ER.] That which emits. Const. of.

1883 TYNDALL *Radiation in Contemp. Rev.*, Grasses were powerful emitters of heat.

**Emitting** (em'it'ing), vbl. sb. [f. EMIT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 298 An alternate and successive retracting and emitting of the Sting.

**Emitting**, ppl. a. [see -ING.] That emits.

1667 DR. E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 459, I did often strike with my finger the upper part of the emitting Vein.

**Emmantle**, var. of *IMMANTLE*.

**Emmarble** (em'a'bl'), v. Also *enmarble*. [f. EN + MARBLE sb.] *trans.* To convert into marble, fig. ; to sculpture in marble ; to adorn or inlay with marble. Hence *Emmarbled* ppl. a.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 140 Wks. (1862) 487 Thou doest emmarble the proud hart of her. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* Poems 11. 223 Pictured or emmarbled dreams. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 59 The richly emmarbled altar.

**Emmarvel** (em'a'v'el). Also *enmarvel*, *em-*, *enmarvable*. [f. EN + MARVEL sb. or v.] *trans.* To fill with wonder. Hence *Emmarvelled* ppl. a.

1740 GRAY *Lt.* in *Mason Memoirs* (1807) 1257 We are all enraptured and enmarvelled. 1829 A. H. HALLAM *Re-mains* 22 On that child's emmarvelled vision. 1834 Ld. HOUGHTON *Dream of Sappho*, They heard emmarvelled.

**Emme**, obs. form of *AME* : see BE v.

**Emme**, var. of *EME*, Obs., uncle.

† **Emmele**. *Mus.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. Gr. *ἐμμελῆς*, f. *ē* in + *μέλος* melody. (Boethius divides musical progressions into *ἐμμελῆς*, those which can form part of a melody, and *ἐκμελῆς* those which cannot.)] A term applied in the old Theory of Harmony to the imperfect concords.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 79 Emmeles are . . those which sound thirds, sixths, or other imperfect Concords.

**Emmenagogic** (em'f-nāg'o'g'ik), a. *Med.* Also 7 *emenagogic*. [f. *EMMENAGOGUE* + -IC.] Having the property of, or related to, an emmenagogue.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 45/2 Ground Pine . . is . . Diuretick, and Emmenagogick. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 79 Emmenagogic pills.

† b. *absol.* quasi-sb. = *EMMENAGOGUE* sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs.

1742-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence *Emmenagogical* a.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 Sage is . . emmenagogical.

**Emmenagology** (em'f-nāg'o'g'ik), a. *Med.* [f. *EMMENAGOGUE* + -OLOGY.] A treatise on emmenagogues' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Emmenagogue** (em'f-nāg'o-g), a. and sb. *Med.* Also 8 *emenagogue*. [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνα* the menses of women + *αγωγός* drawing forth.]

† a. *adj.* Having power to excite the menstrual discharge ; = *EMMENAGOGIC*. Obs.

1702 SIR J. FLOWER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1268 All . . are . . Emmenagogue. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 135 Common Rue, and another species, are . . emmenagogue. 1850 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

b. Sb. Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Emmenagogues are such things as produce a Plethora or Fullness of the vessels. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 Emmenagogues are medicines . . employed to promote the menstrual flux.

**Emmene** : see *EMONY*, *dial.*, *anemone*.

**Emmenological** (em'f-nōl'o-g'ikāl), a. *Med.* [f. *EMMENOGOGUE* + -IC + -AL.] 'Relating to menstruation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Emmenology** (em'f-nōl'o-g'ikāl), *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνο-* stem of *ἐμμηνα* the menses + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

1742 (title) Le Tellier's Critical Reflections upon the Emmenology of Dr. Friend. 1847 in CRAIG ; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emmesh**, variant of *ENMESH* v.

**Emmet** (em'et). Forms : 1 *ēmete*, -mette, -mytte, *ēmete*, 3-4 *emete*, (5 *ematte*), 4-6 *emet*, (6 *emot*), 4 *Sc.* a *emot*, *i.e.* an *emot*, 6 *emmette*, (6 *emmont*), 6-7 *emmot*(t), (9 *Sc.* *em-mock*), 6- *emmet*. (For forms with initial *a*, see ANT.) [repr. OE. *ēmēte* wk. fem. (see ANT). The OE. *ē* in stressed initial syllables frequently underwent shortening in ME, and was in that case variously represented according to dialects by *ā* or *ɛ*. Hence the two forms *ēmēte* and *emēte* ; the former of which became contracted into *amt*, ANT,

while the latter retained its middle vowel and survives as *emmet*.]

1. A synonym of *ANT*. Chiefly *dial.*, but often used *poet.* or *arch.* Horse-emmet, the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*).

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 85 *Formice*, cmetan. c 1300 *Beket* 2141 Faste il schove and crope ek as emeten. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints*, St. Jacobus 137 Nocht a nemot. c 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 625 *Formice*, ematte. 1509 *BACCLAYSHYF of Folsy* (1570) 132 Learne man of the simple Em-met. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goeto the emmote 6 slug-gard. 1659 *W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ.* 215 All creatures, from the emmet to the angel. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 153. 273 He is an emmet of quality. 1779 *Johnson Life Pope* Wks. IV. 99 Looking on mankind... as on emmets of a hillock. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 293 The horse-emmet, or great hill-ant. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 81 Emmet, apprehending helpless eld.

2. *attrib.*, as *emmet-swarm*. Also *emmet-batch*, -but, -cast (*dial.*) = *ANT-HILL*; *emmet-hunter* (*dial.*), the Wyreneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1847 88 *HALLIWELL* \*Emmet-batch, an ant-hill, *Somerset*. 1697 *DANIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 49 \*Emmet Butts. *Mod. Kent. Dial.* The field is so full of \*emmet-casts. 1837 *MACCULLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 Wyreneck, [Provincial name]. \*Emmet-hunter. 1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 235 The \*emmet-swarm of popular scribblers.

† **Emmetris**. *Obs. rare* -1. A green-coloured gem, prob. a kind of emerald.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. (1651) 371 Which properties... Cardao gives to that green coloured Emmetris.

**Emmetrope** (emétrōpē). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἐμμετρος + ὤψω: see next.] One whose sight is emmetropic.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Emmetropes complain of fatigue only in using the eye for near objects.

|| **Emmetropia** (emétrōpiā). *Phys.* [mod.L. (invented by F. C. Donders of Utrecht), f. Gr. ἐμμετρος in measure + ὤψω stem of ὤψω the eye + -ΙΑ.] 'The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye, in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 *MOORE tr. Donders' Accomod. & Refr. Eye* 81. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The former condition is known as emmetropia.

**Emmetropic** (emétrōpik), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by emmetropia.

1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. ii. 402 The normal eye, the so-called emmetropic eye. 1879 *PRIESTLEY SMITH Glaucoma* 13 The refraction in each eye was... emmetropic.

**Emmetropy** (emétrōpi). *Phys.* Anglicized form of *EMMETROPIA*.

1880 *Le CONTE Sight* 46 This normal condition is called emmetropy.

**Emmew**, var. of *IMMEW*, to put in a Mew, to enclose.

† **Emmoised**, *pple. Obs. rare*. In 5 enmoysed. [var. of *amused*, from *AMESE* v.] Comforted.

c 1400 *Tist. Love* 1. (1560) 275/2 Desirc... some speaking to leave, or els at the least to be emmoysed with sight. 1692 in *COLES*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Emmonite** (em'mōnit). *Min.* Also emmon-site. [f. name of Ebenezer Emmons (1799-1863) an American geologist.] A variety of stromatolite, so named by Thomson in 1836.

1837 *DANA Min.* 200 Another variety... he has named Emmonite.

**Emmove**, var. of *ENMOVE* v., *Obs.*

**Emmunity**, obs. var. of *IMMUNITY*.

**Emne**, obs. var. of *EVEN* a.

**Emni**, obs. var. of *EVEN* v.

**Emodin** (em'ōdin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, an obs. name for Turkey rhubarb (from Gr. ἑμώδης the Himalaya) + -IN.] A constituent of rhubarb root, obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol. Its formula is C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>13</sub> (*Watts Dict. Chem.*).

1858 *De La Rue & Müller in Q. J. Frml. Chem. Soc.* X. 305 This substance, for which... we propose the name of Emodin, is of a bright deep orange colour.

† **Emodulation**. *Mus. Obs.* -o [n. of action f. L. *emodulā-re* to sing, celebrate: see -ATION.] The action of singing in measure and proportion; 'phrasing'. 1731 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Emollescence** (im'p'lesēns). *Chem. and Min.* [f. L. *emollescere* to grow soft + -ENCE.] 'A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 43 The... lowest degree is emollescence. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emollate** (im'p'lietē). *v.* [f. L. *emollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollis* soft + -ATE.] *trans.* To soften, render effeminate.

1802-17 *PINKERTON Geog. (W.)*, Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emolliative**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] That tends to soften, assuage, relax.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 135 The meal... of the three-moth corn is more moist and emolliative.

† **Emollid**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *emollid-us*,

(? erroneous reading) *Livy* XXXIV. xlvii.] Soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1731 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. **Emollient** (im'p'liēt), *a. and sb. Med.* Also 7 emolient, 8-9 emolient. [f. L. *emollient-em*, pr. pple. of *emollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollis* soft.]

**A. adj.** That has the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures. Also *fig.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vii. 29, I use emolient Medicines. 1655 *CULPEPPER, COLE & ROWLAND Riverius* x. iii. 289 A Decoction of Emollient Herbs. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 135 All the emolient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh.* Ed. Poet. Wks. (1850) I. 161 Mixtures of emollient remedies. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 26 A large emollient poultice is applied to the vesicated surface.

**B. sb.** A softening application. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *fig.*

1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 13 Lay not on the scarified place emollients. 1667 *Decay Chir. Piety* xix. § 13 (1683) 368 This pacific purpose, as a lenitive and emollient. 1727 *Porte, etc. Art Sinking* 92 The emollients and opiats of poetry. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 True emollients are perfectly bland, fatty substances.

† **Emollientment**. *Obs.* -o [as if ad. L. \**emolli-ment-um*, f. *emollire*: see prec.] 'An assuaging' (*Cockeram* 1623).

**Emolliation**. ? *Obs.* Also 7 emolition. [as if ad. L. \**emolliation-em*, n. of action f. *emollī-re* to soften.] The action of softening. Also *fig.*

a 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 3 Which [land]... would have... not needed this emolliation by learning. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxation or Emolliation. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powerful menstrums are made for its emolliation. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. 1. 80 Let it lie on [the corn] till it have sufficiently done the designed Work of Emolliation. 1775 in *ASH*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emollitive**, *a. and sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *emollit-iv*, ppl. stem of *emollī-re* to soften + -IVE.]

**A. = EMOLLIENT a.** 1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 137 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 499 The herbaceous part is emollitive.

**B. = EMOLLIENT sb.**

1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 11 *Explan. of Wds. of Art*, Emollitives, medicines that do soften any hard swelling.

† **Emologe**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med.L. *emolog-are* corrupt var. of *homologare* to confirm; used techn. for 'to register a decree in the records of a (French) parliament'] *trans.* To enter or register as in a diary or calendar.

1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 186 These things... should be inrolled and emologed in their Parliaments.

**Emolument** (im'p'liūment). [ad. L. *emolūt-*, *emolumentum* profit, advantage; in most Lat. Dicts. said to be f. *emollī-re* to bring out by effort. On this view, however, the quantity ought to be *emolumentum*; the quantity evidenced in L. poetry points to derivation from *emollere* to grind out. Possibly two distinct L. words of the same spelling may have been confused.]

1. Profit or gain arising from station, office, or employment; dues; reward; remuneration, salary. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* II (1780) 127 Certeyn offerings... and emoluments upon the said benefice due. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 31 His former rents and emoluments. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 216 Believers... deny themselves all the... emoluments... they might have enjoyed here. 1803 F. JEFFREY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 423 The concern has now become to be of some emolument. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 60 Men who want to be scholars for the emoluments... scholarship will bring.

2. Advantage, benefit, comfort. *Obs.* 1623 *MASSINGER New Way*, etc. iv. ii. Thou never hadst in thy house... A piece of... cheese... For their [men's] emolument. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* (1768) 119 That wind still continues of great emolument in certain mysteries. 1756 *CHESTERFIELD Lett.* IV. cccxvi. 80, I brought it [an emetic] all up again to my great satisfaction and emolument.

† **Emolumental**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] = NEXT.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* Pref. Rdr., All that is laudable and truly emolumental. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Ep. Ded., All that is truly magnificent and emolumental in the culture of trees and fruits. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emolumetary** (im'p'liūmentārī), *a.* [f. *EMOLUMENT* + -ARY.] That tends to emolument; profitable, beneficial, advantageous.

1775 *WRAXALL in Tour A. Europe* 87 Marriage is not encouraged by [any] emolumetary mark of favour. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 6/5 My office is honorary rather than emolumetary.

† **Emong**, *prep. and adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 omang, 5 emungo, -onge, -ungo, 5-7 omong. [variant of *AMONG*, *IMONG*.] = *AMONG*.

**A. prep.** 1375-1591 (see *AMONG* § B). a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4817 And gods glorious gleme gien him emounge. c 1420 *Avon. Arthur* xlvii Emunge the grete and the smalle. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* Prol. (1817) 1 Moost to be remembered emong vs englysh-men. 1751 *DIGGES Pantom.* t. B ij b, Emong Right lined figures, such as have only three sides are Triangles.

**B. adv.** 1440-70 (see *AMONG*). 1548 *FORREST Plans. Percy* 432

That wheresoeure they shall come emonge, No faute there bee... fownde.

† **Emonges** (t, prep. Forms: 5 emangen, -ez, emongis, 6-es, -s, -est. [f. prec. with *adv.* genitive ending: see *AMONGST*.] = *AMONGST*.

1460-1569 (see *AMONGST* § 6). 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 That the said Robert emongis other shuld stand and be convicted... of High Treason. 1571 *ASCHAN Scholens* I. (1623) 37 Witte is a singular gift of God, and so most rare emong men.

**Emony** (em'ōni). Also 7 emone, emmena. [aphet. f. *ANEMONE* (? taken as an *emony*).]

1644 *Vind. Dr. Featly* Pref. 6 Robbing him of... Emenes or Tulips. 1657 *COLES Adam in Eden* (Bruten and Holl.), The common people call them Emones. 1664 R. TURNER in Prior, Gardeners call them Emoties. 1779 *BAILEY, Anemom*, the emony or wind-flower. 1831 in *Devonshire Plant-n.*, Emony.

**Emoptico**, obs. form of *HEMOPHOIC*.

**Emorodial**, obs. form of *HEMORRHOIDAL*.

**Emorogie**, obs. form of *HEMORRHOIE*.

**Emoroydes**, obs. f. *EMERODS*, *HEMORRHOIDS*.

**Emortise**, obs. form of *AMORTIZE*.

1598 *Stow Surv.* xviii. (1603) 168 The emortising and propogation of the Priorie.

**Emotion** (im'ō-jon). [ad. L. *emōtiō-em*, n. of action f. *ē-movē-re*, f. *ē* out + *movē-re* to move.]

1. A moving out, migration, transference from one place to another. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 The divers emotions of that people [the Turks]. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 45 Some accidental Emotion... of the Centre of Gravity.

2. A moving, stirring, agitation, perturbation (in physical sense). *Obs.*

1692 *LOCKE Educ.* 7 When exercise has left any Emotion in his Blood or Pulse. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 138 Thunder... caused so great an Emotion in the Air. 1755 *PORTER Ibid.* LXIX. 118 The horses rose from their litter with violent emotions. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 647 The water continuing in the caverns... caused the emotion or earthquake. 1772 *MONRO Ibid.* LXII. 18 A diluted spirit of vitriol... occasioned no... emotion. a 1822 *SHELLEY Lett's Philos.* 6 The winds of heaven mix forever With a sweet emotion.

3. *transf.* A political or social agitation; a tumult, popular disturbance. *Obs.*

1579 *FESTON Guicciard.* II. There were... great stirres and emotions in Lombardy. 1799 *ADDISON Vattel* No. 21 713 Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn. 1757 *BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 437 Even in England some emotions were excited in favour of the Duke [Robert of Normandy, in 1103].

4. *fig.* Any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duett. Dubit.* (R.), The emotions of humanity... the meltings of a worthy disposition. 1712 *Street Spect.* No. 432 P. 9 I hope to see the Pope... without violent Emotions. 1762 *KAMPE Elem. Crit.* II. § 2. (1839) 37 The joy of gratification is properly called an emotion. 1758 *REID Int. Powers* 725 The emotion raised by grand objects is awful. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth*, Desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

b. *Psychology*. A mental 'feeling' or 'affection' (e.g. of pleasure or pain, desire or aversion, surprise, hope or fear, etc.), as distinguished from cognitive or volitional states of consciousness. Also *abstr.* 'feeling' as distinguished from the other classes of mental phenomena.

1808 *Med. J. Frml.* XIX. 422 Sea-sickness... is greatly under the dominion of emotion. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Friend-ship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 81 In poetry... the emotions of benevolence and complacency... are likened to the material effects of fire. 1842 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1873) I. 61 The intellect is stilled, and the Emotions alone perform their... involuntary functions. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragu.* Sc. (ed. 6) II. 21: 231 He... almost denounces me... for referring Religion to the region of Emotion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 The... emotions of pity, wonder, sternness, stamped upon their countenances.

**Emotional** (im'ō-jonāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Connected with, based upon, or appealing to, the feelings or passions.

1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xvi. III. 125 Every musical mode had its own peculiar emotional influence. 1860 *FORSTER Hist. Eng.* VI. 186 Uncoloured... the emotional weaknesses of humanity. 1865 *SHIRLEY in Nugae Crit.* vi. 22 The use of emotional language. 1875 *OSWELLY Harpurg* Pref. 7 Others... treat Music as... only an emotional art.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected by emotion. Also in philosophical sense, characterized by the capacity for emotion. Also *abstr.* quasi-sb.

1857 *MRS. GASKELL C. Brontë* (1860) 9 The natives of the West Riding... are not emotional. 1879 *M. CAPTAIN Over Times* II. 384 She [Mrs. Barrett Browning] speaks especially to the emotional in woman. 1884 A. HENRI in *Afric. num.* 19 Apr. 497/1 Soul... ceases to operate qua emotional and appetitive soul.

**Emotionalism** (im'ō-jonālizm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Emotional character. Usually in disparaging sense: 'The habit of morbidly cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion.' 1865 *Fall Mall* G. 3 Nov. 112 Lively emotionalism is his special characteristic. 1869 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 417 Overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted... of sentimentalism... passing the verge of emotionalism. 1883 L. ARBOTT in *Home Mission* Oct. 231 The religion of emotionalism [is] represented by the Negro.

**Emotionalist** (émōw'fōnālíst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who bases his theories of conduct on the emotions. b. In contemptuous use: One who is unwisely emotional, or who appeals (unworthily) to the emotions instead of the reason.

1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iv. (1870) 62 Mill writes... as if he were a mere emotionalist. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 66 Would he now be called fanatic, emotionalist, enthusiast? 1888 COSMO MONKHOUSE in *Academy* 23 June 425/1 He is no professional emotionalist, making capital out of pain.

**Emotionality** (émōw'fōnāl'itē). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Emotional character or temperament.

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Mar. 208 A high state of joyous emotionality. 1885 JEAFFERSON *Real Shelley* I. 392 Allowance must be made for Shelley's vehement emotionality.

**Emotionalization**. *noun-ud.* [f. next + -ATION.] The process of cultivating the feelings, or heightening the sensibility.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 To bring the low savage to the level of the cultivated European... a process of emotionalization [would be needed].

**Emotionalize** (émōw'fōnāl'iz), *v. rare*. [f. EMOTIONAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render emotional; make a subject for emotional talk or display; to deal with emotionally.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 456 An oath with him was not a thing to be emotionalised away. 1882 — *Carlyle* I. 66 A pious family, where religion was not... emotionalised.

**Emotionally** (émōw'fōnāl'ī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii, Nodding emotionally. 1866 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb., The Rinderpest is emotionally described... as an affliction. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 IV. 263 It is good emotionally for it is pleasant to the heart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* IV. iii. 71 Passionate situations, which she never made emotionally her own.

**Emotionate**, *a. noun-ud.* [f. EMOTION + -ATE.] = EMOTIONAL 2.

1824 JAMES GILCHRIST *Etymological Interpreter* 38 We are essentially sentimental and emotionate.

**Emotioned** (émōw'fōnd) *pph. a. rare*. [f. EMOTION + -ED] Stirred by emotion.

1873 J. SCOTT (of Anwell) *Ess. Painting* Wks. (1822) 176 How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays.

**Emotionize** (émōw'fōniz), *v. rare*. [f. EMOTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To stir or affect with emotion. 1899 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 341 Wild races seek... something... to emotionize them. 1883 *Wilfred's Widow* II. vi. 255 Moved—touched—emotionized.

**Emotionless** (émōw'fōnlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without emotion, devoid of feeling or passion.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 Brahma is... tranquil... emotionless. (175 FLORE MARRAT *Open Sesame* I. x. 144 Her face... struck me as strangely emotionless.

**Emotive** (émōw'vīv), *a.* [f. L. *emōtē*-pph. stem of *emōv-ere* to move out + -IVE.]

1. **† a.** Causing movement (*obs.*). b. Tending to excite or capable of exciting emotion.

1735 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iv. 121 Eternal art, Emotive, pants within the alternate heart. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 38 The emotive passionate quality of epic diction.

2. Pertaining to the emotions, or to emotion.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 160 Distinction between the percipient and what, perhaps, we may venture to call the emotive or the pathemetic part of human nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 484 Actions... at once, conscious, rational, and emotive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* vtt. iii. 492 It prepared her emotive nature for a deeper effect.

b. Eminently capable of emotion, emotional.

1882 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 30 One must feel with the emotive, see with the spiritual.

Hence **Emotively** *adv.*, emotionally. **Emotive-ness**, the quality of being emotional. **Emotiv-ity**, the capacity for emotion.

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 438/1 Thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* xl. Sympathetic emotiveness... ran along with his speculative tendency. 1854 HICKOK *Ident. Philos.* 176 Emotivity [is a] term for the capacity of feeling.

**Emove** (émōw'v), *v. rare*. Also 5 *emovee*. [In 15th c. *emovee* (if this is not misread for *emovee*), *ad.* OF. *emoveir*; in 18th c. directly *ad.* L. *emovere*: see EMOTION.] *trans.* **† a.** To move, incite (to an action) (*obs.*). b. To affect with emotion.

a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 2 He hyddes... bat all bat has cure... emovee baire parishes, etc. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. x. Kindly raptures them emove. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 He for whose loss all gentle breasts are now moved.

**Empacket** (empæk'ēt), *v. rare*. [*ad.* Fr. *empaquetier*: cf. EN- and PACKET.] *trans.* To pack up.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xii. (1832) 106 No other woman... hath such skill in empacketing clothes.

**Empæstic** (empæ'stik), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἐμπαεστικός* (*ἐμπαεστικός*) the art of embossing, f. *ἐμπαεσ* to beat in, emboss.] In phrase *Empæstic art*: the art of embossing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 173. 152 Embossed silver plates with ornaments of gold riveted on them (therefore works of the empæstic art).

**Empair**, -ment, etc., *obs.* ff. IMPAIR *v.*, etc.

**† Empale**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + PALE *a.*; OF. *had empail* in same sense.] *trans.* To make pale.

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* in Arb. Garner VII. 400 The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Chloris's Pic.*, No bloudless malade empales their face. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 75 This Artificial Claret... you may empale as you please.

**Empale**, *empalement*: see IMPALE, -MENT.

**Empall**: see EM- *prefix*.

**Empalm**, *obs.* form of IMPALM.

**† Empanel**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *en-*, inpanel, impanel, enpannell, 7 empannell. [f. next.] The list of jurors summoned by the sheriff. Also a jury so summoned.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The Inpanel that... shall passe agaynst you for your maner of Kenalon. *Ibid.* 161, I have sent you part the names of the enpannell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 630 The Major... began to call the empanells. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 9. 228 May not Christ be permitted... to make his challenge and exceptions against this so incompetent inpanel? 1775 ASH, *Empannell*, the list of jurors summoned to appear in a Court of judicature.

**Empanel**, *impanel* (empæn'el), *v.* Forms: a. 5 empanelle, 6-8 enpanel, 6-9 empannell, 6- empanel. b. 6-8 impannell, 6-9 impanel, 6- impanel. [a. AF. *empanelle-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *panel* (see PANEL).]

*trans.* To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list; to enrol or constitute (a body of jurors). Hence *Empanelled* *pph. a.*

[1832 *Act 7 Rich. II c. 7* Le meschic qvient as diverses gentz du roialme queux sont empanellez & retournent devant les Justices.]

a. 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 The seid seriant empanelle no man to be in gret request. 1548 CRANNER *Catch.* 59 It is not now necessary to empanel a quest. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 71 The King... sent... certain Londoners... to be there empanelled for Quests of Inquire. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vernie of Tayle* Wks. ii. 128/1 A Jury here of Anagrams, you see... empannell. 17... BURKE *Libel Bill* (R.), Jurors duly empanelled and sworn. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 82 A jury empanelled in each hundred.

b. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, Persons impanelled by the... justices. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvii, To side this title is impanelled A quest of thoughts, all tenants to the heart. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosindad Poems* (1763) I. 8 Twelve sage impannell'd Matrons. 1788 BURNS *Let. P. Hill* 1 Oct., Were I impannell'd one of the author's jury. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 137 A jury was... impannell'd to ascertain boundaries.

**Empanelling** (empæn'el'ing), *vbh. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EM-PAN-EL.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 By crafte of empanellingye. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Iudge at the empanellinge of the queste, hadde his graue looks. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 8/1 They watched with great keenness the empanelling of the jury.

**Empanelment** (empæn'el'mēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 519 With every fresh empanelment the risk of this is renewed. 1887 *Library Mag.* (New York) Apr. 531/1 After a definite period of empanelment.

**† Empannel**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + PANEL, pack-saddle.] *trans.* To put a pack-saddle upon. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. ii. 127 Good betide him that freed us from the pains of empanelling the grey Ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 326 Saddle Roizante, and empannel thine ass.

**Empanopoly**, *empaper*: see EM- *prefix*.

**Emparadise**, var. of IMPARADISE *v.*

**Emparchment**: see EM- *prefix*.

**† Empare**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *emparer* in same sense.] *trans.* To furnish, adorn.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 My none mercure... take thy wynges empared with feeders.

**† Emparel**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 enparel [altered form of APPAREL; see EN-] = APPAREL. c. 1420 *Autors of Arthur* xxix, Hur enparel was a-praysut with princes of myrte.

**† Empareil**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *empareile* [altered form of APPAREL *v.*; see EN-] *trans.* To equip, array.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* 243 Shippes that were ful wel arrayed and emparelled and enarmed. 1557 T. PAYNELL *Barcklaye's Bat. of Jugurth* 21 He assembled & emparelled an army.

**Empark**, var. of IMPARK *v.*

**Emparl(e)**, *emparlance*: see IMPARL, -ANCE.

**† Emparley**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN- + PARLEY; cf. OF. *emparler*, IMPARL.] *intr.* To parley.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xxxv. 695 They met for to emparley and commune together.

**Empart**, *obs.* form of IMPART.

**Empash**, -ment, *obs.* Sc. forms of IMPEACH to hinder, IMPEACHMENT hindrance.

**† Empas'm**, *Med. Obs. rare*. [as if *ad.* Gr.

\*ἐμπασμος, regularly f. ἐμπασσειν to sprinkle on.]

1. 'A perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating or to destroy its smell' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 201 The less affinity falling in the denominations of Empasm and Diapasm. 1775 in ASH, 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empasus*, medicinal powders used to

allay inflammations, and to scarifie the extremity of the skin. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILLY.

**† Empas'ma**, *Med. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup>. [mod.L., f. as prec.] = EMPASM 1.

1708 in KERSEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Empassion**, -ate, -ment: see IMPASSION, etc.

**Empaste**: see IMPASTE.

**† Empatron**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 enpatrone. [f. EN- + PATRON.] *trans.* To stand in the relation of patron to; to patronize.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 224, For these of force must your obligations be, Since I their Aulter, you enpatrone me.

**Empawn**, *obs.* var. of IMPAWN *v.*

**Empeach**, *obs.* var. of IMPEACH *v.* to hinder,

accuse, and sb. hindrance, accusation.

**Empearl**, var. IMPEARL, to adorn as with pearls.

**† Empeiral**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ἐμπερι- (see EMPERIC) + -AL] = EMPIRICAL.

1587 HARNAR tr. *Beza's Sermons* 421 (T.) Empeirall practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcotical.

**Empenitent**, *obs.* form of IMPENITENT *a.*

**† Empeople**, *v. Obs.* Also *en-*, impeople.

[f. EN- + PEOPLE.]

1. *trans.* To fill with people, populate.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Lopes de Castanheda's Hist. Disc. E. Indies* 140 b, He was desirous to encrease and enpeople his Citie. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 31 Before the world was empeopled. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 24 But we now know 'tis very well empeopled. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 181 What does empeople Church-yards but it?

2. *noun-ud.* To establish as the population.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 56 And gan enquire... what unknown nation there empeopled were. 1775 in ASH, 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Empeopled** *pph. a.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 161 Libya's shepherds... And their empeopled kraals with scattered roofs.

**† Emperale**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Corrupt form of *emperial*, IMPERIAL: see Du Cange s.v. *imperialis*.] A coin of an emperor.

a. 1400 *Oceulian* 1911 For emperales that were not smale I thought hym.

**† Emperality**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 emperalyte. [var. of IMPERIALITY: cf. prec.] = EMPIRE.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lix. i, Able he was... To have ruled all the emperalyte.

**† Emperatrice**, *Obs. rare*—1. [A 16th c. form of \**imperatrice*, a. Fr. *imperatrice*, *ad.* L. *imperatoric-em*, fem. of *imperator*: see EMPEROR.] = EMPRESS.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 David Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

**Emperess(e)**, *obs.* var. of EMPRESS.

**Emperial** (ie), *obs.* form of IMPERIAL *a.*

**† Emperial**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 emperialle. [f. *emperial*, IMPERIAL *a.*] *trans.* To give a lordly or magnificent appearance to.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 133 Emperialle by Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

**Emperic**, -al, *obs.* ff. EMPIRIC, -AL.

**Emperice**, *obs.* form of EMPRESS.

**Emperil**, *obs.* form of IMPERIL.

**† Emperiment**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *empriment* deterioration, f. *emprir* to make worse; cf. EMPYRE *v.* and -MENT.] The action of getting worse, of 'breaking up' physically.

1674 *Collect. Poems. To Flatman*, The minds incurable disease, That (till the last Emperiment) expects no ease.

**Emperious**, *obs.* var. of IMPERIOUS *a.*

**† Emperish**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *emperyshe*, *emperyshe*. [app. f. F. *emprir*, on the erroneous analogy of words like *embellish*; afterwards perh. associated with PERISH.]

*trans.* To make worse, impair, enfeeble. Hence **Emperishing** *pph. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 531 It is not utterly marred, but it is sore emperysshed. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The weedes... wyll deforme and emperyshe the good grace of them. 1579 SPENSER *Sleph. Cal. Feb.*, I deeme thy braine emperished bee Through rustie elde. 1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, Rather... then inward emperishing famine should too vintimely inage thee.

**† Emperishment**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.]

Impairment, injury.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 6 Without any emperishment of theyr helth.

**† Emperize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EMPYRE + -IZE.]

a. *trans.* To rule as an emperor; to lord it over.

b. *intr.* Const. *over*. Hence **Emperizing** *pph. a.* 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 He thought it greater... ore Kings to emperize. 1609 HENWOOD *Brit. Troy* Proem, The Apocalip Marag shall... Emperise the world. 1601 CROFT *Love's Mart.* cci, True loue is Troths sweete emperizing Queene.

**† Emperly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EMPER-OR + -LY.] = IMPERIAL.

1500-25 *Virgilins* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 He saw his unkeell... in his emperly stole.

**Emperor** (em'pærōr). Forms: 3 *emperere*, 3-8 *emperour(e)*, (3 *amperur*, *aumperour*, 4 *emparour*, *ur*, *emperc*, *emperore*, *-ure*, *eemperour*, 5 *emperowre*), 5-6 *emproure*, *-ure*, (6



emperor, empowr, empoure, -pre-, -priore), (4) imparour, -ur, imperur, -owr, 4-imperour), 4-6-empower. [The ME. *emperere*, *emperour*, are respectively ad. OF. *empereur*s (nom. case) and *empereor* (oblique case):—L. *imperator*, *imperator*-rem, agent-noun f. *imperare* to command.]

The L. *imperator*, orig. denoting in general the holder of a chief military command, became in the period of the Roman republic a title of honour, bestowed on a victorious general by the acclamation of the army on the field of battle. This title was afterwards conferred by the senate on Julius Caesar and on Augustus, with reference to the military powers with which the chief of the state was invested; and in accordance with this precedent it was adopted by all the subsequent rulers of the empire except Tiberius and Claudius. In post-classical Latin it became the chief official designation of the sovereign, being interpreted in the sense of 'absolute ruler' (in Greek *αὐτοκράτωρ*). In this sense it continued to be applied to the rulers of the Western and Eastern Roman empires until they severally came to an end. In A.D. 800 when the Western empire was nominally revived, the Frankish king Charles the Great (Charlemagne) was crowned by the pope with the title of *imperator*, implying that he was invested with the same supremacy over European monarchs that the rulers of the earlier Roman empire had possessed. The title continued to be borne by his successors, the heads of the 'Holy Roman Empire' (popularly the 'Empire of Germany') down to its extinction in 1806. The Romanic (and hence the English) forms of the word were originally applied to the sovereigns of the Eastern empire, to those of the Romano-Germanic empire, and historically to those of the earlier Roman empire. For subsequent extensions of meaning (common to English with the Romanic langs.), see below in sense 3.]

1. The sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or of the Western or Eastern Empire.

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 244 Puruh Julianes heste be Amperur. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11277 (Cott.) In august time, be Imperour, Was vs born vñ sauueour. c. 1300 St. Margaret 23 Liber was be emperor Diocletian. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4089 He sal be last empourour bat here sal be. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 21 Jelde 3e to the empourour tho thingis that ben the emperouris. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. iv. (1520) 27 b/2 He was commaunded by the letter of thempourure to come to Rome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 25 Marcus antonius was venquest be the empiour agustus. 1603 *KNOXES Hist. Turks* (1638) 36 Baldwin had before married Emanuel the Grek Emperours neece. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 431 Rome, under her emperours, united the evils of both systems. 1833 *CRUICKSHANK* iv. x. 137 This emperor [Adrian] having finished his mortal career.

2. The head of the Holy Roman Empire, also styled of Almaine or Germany.

In German documents *Kaiser* (the Teutonic form of the imperial name *CASAR*) was used in this sense, and is therefore regarded as the German equivalent of 'emperor'. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 486 The amperour Frederic, & the king Philip of France Alle his wende to Jerusalem. c. 1450 *Guy Warr.* (C.) 4205 Therefore y sey yow, syr emperere. 1529 *RASTELL Pastynye* (1811) 81 Philippe Auguste... wanne a great battell agaynst Ottou the empourer. c. 1554 *Bale R. Johan* 2 My granfater was an empowr excellent. 1615 *Stow Annales* 661/1 His lordship... taking leaue of the Empourer, departed from Vienna. 1735 *OLDMUNOX Hist. Eng.* Geo. I. vi. 673 The Treaty of Vienna between the Empourer and King of Spain. 1804 [see 3]. 1873 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Empire* (ed. 4) xii. 186 No act of sovereignty is recorded to have been done by any of the Emperors in England.

3. In wider sense, as a title of sovereignty considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'.

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, the title was often applied to extra-European monarchs ruling over wide territories. We still speak of the Emperors of China, Japan, Morocco, and historically of the Mogul Emperors of India and the Emperor of the Aztecs. Since the early part of the 16th c. the title has been used as the equivalent of the Russian *Tsar* (see *CZAR*). The Sultans of Turkey (who assumed the style of *Kesir-ar-Rûm*, 'Cæsar of Rome', as successors of the Byzantine emperors) were occasionally spoken of as emperors. Until the present century 'the Emperor' always, unless otherwise interpreted by the context, denoted the 'emperor of Germany'. But in 1804 Napoleon I. assumed the title of 'Emperor of the French', and in the same year the emperor Francis II 'of Germany' added to his other titles that of 'Emperor of Austria', which he retained when in 1806 he put an end to the Holy Roman Empire by his abdication. Subsequently the style of emperor has been adopted in several other instances. At present (1889) the only sovereigns so called are (apart from Asiatic and African potentates) those of Russia, Austria, Germany (since 1870), and Brazil (since 1822); and in 1876 the title of Empress of India was assumed by Queen Victoria.

c. 1400 *MAUNOEY* v. 42 The grete Cham... is the gretteste Emperour... of alle the parties beyonde. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The laufful kinges and empourers of this realme. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* Prolog. 122 As I have red of Kingis and Emperouris. 1611 *SHAKS Winter's T.* iii. ii. 120 'The Emperor of Russia' was my Father. 1655 *M. CARTER Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 70 'Yet our Kings have been styled Emperours, and this Realm of England called an Empire. 1772 *Sir W. Jones Asiat.* i. (1777) 185 Being assisted by the emperours of India and China. 1804 *Pr. Proclam.* Francis II. 11 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* 695 Immediately after our title of elected emperor of the Romans shall be inserted that of hereditary emperor of Austria. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132 Napoleon... by the grace of God... emperor of the French. *Ibid.* VII. 77 The government of China... depends on the will... of the reigning emperor. a. 1859 *Dr. QUICKEY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. 1833 I. 162 note, An emperor is a prince uniting in his own person the thrones of several distinct kingdoms. 1873 *FREEMAN Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. (1874) 330 Since Buonaparte's time the title of Emperor, which once meant so much, has ceased to have any particular meaning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18179 Pou erit... 32 hei wit-all, Bath nls

king and empour. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xxii. 429 Ich wolde Pat... peers... [wende] Emperour of alle the worlde. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1217 Of all this worlde is empourer Gyle my fadir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. In heuen, every man... shall be as an empourer. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* iii. 0 Thou'rt an Emperor (Cesar, Keiser and Pheazar). 1602 *Ham.* iv. iii. 22 Your worm is your only Emperor for diet. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 510 Nor less Then Hells dread Emperour. 1679 *Potter Antig.* Greece ii. xx. (1715) 149 Neptune the Great Emperor of the Sea.

4. In the popular names of certain butterflies: Purple Emperor, † Emperor of the Woods, *Apatura Iris*; † Emperor of Morocco, a collector's name, perh. = Purple Emperor.

1773 *WILKES Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highlier, or Emperor of the Woods. 1785 *HARRIS Aurelian* pl. 3 Purple Emperor. 1788 P. PINDAR (J. Wolcott) Litt. Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco. 18... *LYTTON Kenelm Chil.* v. v. A rare butterfly... called the Emperor of Morocco.

† II. 5. a. In the etymological sense = 'commander'. b. *Rom. Ant.* As the rendering of L. *imperator* in its republican sense (now replaced by the Lat. word). *Obs.*

c. 1225 *K. Alis.* 1669 The messengers Buth y-come to heore emperis. 138... *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 290 Oure empourere Crist comaundip. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3670 Pai. ordant hym [Agamynon] Emperour by opyn assent. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* v. (1822) 439 [The] grete justice of thare empourere Camillus. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 23 The ships of an ancient custom, do use to choose an Emperor among themselves. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus Ann.* i. iii. (1622) 5 [Augustus] had bene honored with the name of Emperour one and twenty times. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 90 My Captaine, and my Emperour. 1721 *MILTON Cicerio* II. vii. (1742) 193 Upon this success, Cicerio was saluted Emperour.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emperor-king*, *-maker*; *emperor-less*, *-like* adjs. (and adv.); also † *emperor-clerk*, contemptuously for a lord-spiritual; *emperor-moth* (*Saturia pavonia minor*).

138... *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Alle degrees of \*emperor clerks. — *Wks.* (1880) 447 Of popis, ne of oþere empourer clerks. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 60 The \*emperor-king passed through Piedmont in triumph. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 879/2 The great-grand-nephew of the victor of Rossbach put an end... to the \*emperor-less period. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 309/2 It is an \*Emperour-like governance. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sc. Priests* (1675) 54 Thus these great Emperour-like Jesuits do speak to her Majesty. c. 1630 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 And emperourlike decore With diadem of pearl thy temples fair. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* t. xxx. (1591) 18 Provide that the raskallest sort he no \*Emperour-makers. 1668 *WOOD Homes without H.* xiv. 279 The cocoon of the common \*Emperor Moth.

† *Emperor, v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rule over as emperor or supreme head.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 109 Seeking... Their own names, to the tribes each emperor'd, To magnify.

† *Emperorship.* [f. *EMPEROR*.sb. + *-SHIP*.] The office or dignity of emperor; the reign of an emperor. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 23/1 Which ambitiously sought the Emperorship of all Italy. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XX. 147 Between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247 The last dozen years of his emperorship.

† *Emperson, v. nonce-wd.* In 6 emperson. [f. *EN* + *PERSON*.] *trans.* To unite with one's personality.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is not empersoned in us, notwithstanding it is embodied to us.

† *Empery* (emperi), sb. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Forms: 3-7 *empierie*, -ye, (6 *emberry*, *empory*), 7-9 *empiry*, -ie, (7 *empyrie*), 6-*empory*. Cf. *IMPERY*. [a. OF. *empérie* (Littre s.v. *empire*), ad. L. *imperium* EMPIRE.]

† 1. The status, dignity, or dominion of an emperor. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 85 He her forþ com. And wende toward Rome to wyneþe emperie. 1503-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 8/2 The excellencie of the Romane emperie did advance the popedom of the Romane bishop above other churches. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 201 Thou shalt obtaine and aske the Emperie.

b. In wider sense: Absolute dominion.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 21 Ryches, honoure and emperye. 1591 *DRAYTON in Farr. S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 132 The only God of emperie and of might. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 226 Ruling in large and ample Empire, etc. France. a. 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 11 All Victories and Emperies gained by War. 1655 *JR. TAYLOR Guide Dered.* (1719) 326 Sets us free From the ungodly Emperie Of Sin. 1812 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. xlv. Coin'd badge of empery it [the gold] bare. 1831 J. WILSON *Unitarian* vi. 291 Every Passion in its empery Doth laugh Remorse to scorn. 1882 G. MACDONALD in *Good Words* 154 A wider love of empery.

† c. In the sense of L. *imperium*: The authority with which an officer or magistrate has been lawfully invested; legitimate government. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCEUR Boeth.* ii. 511 Jilke dignitee þat men cleipþ be emperie of consulers. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. vi. (1632) 504 To introduce that free Emperye. 1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Mind.* Cured § 1. 20 If a Prince should... change the form of the Common-wealth from Emperye to Tyranny.

2. a. The territory ruled by an emperor. b. In wider sense: The territory of an absolute or powerful ruler; also *fig.*

1550 *Coke Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 50 Constantyne... conquered the whole emperye. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd.*

& *Commw.* 33 A larger Emperye hath not be fallen yet christian potentate. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gr. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 57/1 Alfred or before him Offa shared the government of their emperie into Principalties. 1820 *KEATS Laura* ii. 36 A want Of something more, more than her emperye Of joys. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 62 'Tis all thy own, 'tis all thy emperye.

† *Empery, v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To exercise supreme power; to lord it. *Const.* 2101.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 160 Alsoo emp'ryng vñ ful many cristen lordis.

† *Empesche, -sshe, obs. ff. IMPEACH* to hinder.

† *Empest, v. Obs.* Also *impest*. [ad. Fr. *empester*; cf. *EN* and *PEST*.] *trans.* To infect with pestilence.

1655 H. LESTRANGE *K. Charles* 7 London being... epested with a... furious contagion. 1748 *Crit. Fm. Epistles*, *Imit. Spenser* (1810), Ne bitter dole impest the passing gale.

† *Empester, v. Obs. rare.* Also *im-*. [ad. OF. *empester* (Fr. *empêtrer*), also *empaiture* to hobble a horse while feeding, f. on late L. type \**impastoriare*, f. *in* + *pastorium* (It. *pastore*); tether for a horse, f. *pasci* (pp. stem *past-*) to feed. (See the apbetic form *PESTER*.)] *trans.* To entangle.

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defence* 200 To extricate our inclosure within any maze of empestered errors. 1611 *Coron. Empester*, empestered, intangled.

† *Empetrous* (em'pētros), a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπετρος* growing on rocks + *-ous*.] 'A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† *Empyre, obs. f. IMPAIR* v.

† *Emphanist. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἐμφανιστής* informer.] An informer, professional spy. a. 1631 *DONNE Aristaeas* (1833) 105 You meane the Emphanists, where the Margin says... false reporters or Spies.

† *Emphase* (anház), sb. *rare.* The Fr. form of EMPHASIS. (Defined by Littre 'exaggeration in expression, tone, voice, or gesture'.)

1882 *SVENSON in Macm. Mag.* 323 We long... for less *emphase*. *Ibid.* 327 The habitual *emphase* of his style.

† *Emphase, v. Obs.* (f. *notice-wd.*) [f. *EMPHASIS*.] *trans.* ? To lay emphasis upon.

1631 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* ii. i. (1692) 728, I. bid you most welcome. *Lady F.* And I believe your most, my pretty Boy, Being so *emphasized* by you.

† *Emphasis* (em'fásis). *Pl. emphases*. [a. L. *emphasis*, a. Gr. *ἐμφασις* (in senses 1 and 7 below), f. *ἐμψάω* (v., *ἐμψάωω*, mid. voice *ἐμψάωμαι*, f. *ἐν* + *ψάω* = *ειν* to show, *ψάωμαι* to appear.)]

1. The rhetorical sense, and senses derived from it.

† 1. (The Gr. and Lat. sense.) The use of language in such a way as to imply more than is actually said; a meaning not inherent in the words used, but conveyed by implication. *Obs.*

[Quintilian illustrates the meaning of 'emphasis' by the manner in which Virgil indicates the vast size of the Cyclops by saying that he 'lay along the cavern'.]

1589 *PURCELLIAN Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 104 [*Sidenote*, Emphasis, or the Reinforcer] To enforce the sense of anything by a word of more than ordinary efficacie... [the meaning of which] is not apparent, but, as it were, secretly conveyed. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 215 The Lord of our Temple in the emphasis of an Hebrew article was Christ. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* iii. 8 There might be an emphasis in those words of Moses, which has not of late been at all understood.

b. Special or important significance in a word or phrase (cf. 4).

1612 *BRINSLEY Lnd. Lit.* 213 Let them also be taught... in what word the Emphasis lyeth.

2. Vigour or intensity of statement or expression. Now felt as *transf.* from 4.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-Bk.* (1884) 32 The veri causis... he knew fully as well as mi self with a good lye emphasis; I warrant you. a. 1619 *FORTHEBY Atheism* ii. xii. (1622) 335 To expresse, with a greater Emphasis, the incredible power of Musick. 1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* ii. 51 Tertullian doth add the greater Emphasis to his Argument. 1839 *Dr. QUICKEY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 9 She ceased to challenge notice by the emphasis of her solicitations. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 122 He is the most trenchant writer in the world, yet there is not a sentence of strained emphasis or overwrought antithesis.

† b. *concr.* An emphatic expression. *Obs. rare*—1. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 67 Be choak'd with such another Emphasis.

3. Intensity or force of feeling, action, etc.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 278 What is he, whose griefes Beares such an Emphasis? a. 1667 *COWLEY Oliver Cromwell* (1710) II. 655 It is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their Wickedness. 1670 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* 23 It's the emphasis of misery, to be too soon happy. 1784 *MORLEY Task* v. 7 Are they not... by an emphasis of interest his? 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* i. x. 181 His... figure... was all the worse for its apparent emphasis of intention.

4. Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate that it implies something more than, or different from, what it normally expresses, or simply to mark its importance. (Cf. quot. 1612 in 1 b.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Emphasis*, a forcible expressing. 1748 J. MAYOR *Elucut.* 26 When... distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called *Emphasis*.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Lect. Art Reading* i. § 3 Mark the pauses and emphases by the new signs. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii. Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that, etc. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The emphasis is wrongly placed.

b. Manner of placing the 'emphasis' in speaking or reading.

1725 Bp. DERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 450 IV. 338 Upon the Delivery of the enclosed speech from the Throne (which was done with as graceful an emphasis as I ever heard).

5. *transf.* 'Stress' laid upon, importance assigned to, a particular fact or idea.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 37 A Flower not to be pass'd over without an Emphasis. 1805 *Med. Jyrl.* XIV. 61 My laying emphasis on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation.

1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men.* *Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) i. 384 The emphasis of conversation, and of public opinion, commands the practical man. 1870 — *S. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 49 Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Rosola* (1880) i. xvi. 222 A slight matter, not worth dwelling on with any emphasis.

6. Prominence, sharpness of contour.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Intro. 22 You never saw a Ben rising bolt upright with a more distinct emphasis.

1897 — *Lang. & Lit. Scot. Highl.* The bones which mark the features. lose their emphasis. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 An oriel-window, the base of which is formed by a gradual emphasis of the brick wall.

† II. 7. An optical illusion, mere appearance.

*Obs. rare* — 1.

1653 WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 156 Some think Comets... a meer Emphasis or Apparency.

**Emphasize** (em'faisiz), v. Also -ise. [f. EMPHASIS + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart emphasis to (anything); to lay stress upon (a word or phrase in speaking); to add force to (speech, arguments, actions, etc.); to lay stress upon, bring into special prominence (a fact, idea, feature in a representation, etc.).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Heath* iii. (Househ. ed.) 206 This philanthropic wish Miss Slowboy emphasized with various new raps and kicks at the door.

1855 W. A. NICHOLLS *Nat. Draw. Master* 8 Accustoming the hand to emphasize strokes in every possible variety of manner. 186. THACKERAY *Fitz-Boddy's Prof. Misc.* Works IV. 18 My conversion made some noise... being emphasized as it were by this fact. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 44 Gesticulation goes along with speech to emphasize it.

1869 OUSELEY *Country*, xix. 156 when the change to the tonic, or dominant... is emphasized by a longer note than the rest. 1871 BOWEN *Dr. Hohenst.* 432 The Present with its indistinctness emphasized. 1882 HOWELLS in *Lang. Mag.* i. 45 The spruces and firs... emphasize the nakedness of all the other trees. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. iv. 215 The emphasis of phrases may remain, but the point emphasized has been blunted.

Hence **Emphasized** *adj.*

1855 W. A. NICHOLLS *Nat. Drawing Master* 8 The production of emphasized strokes. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 184 And talked with measured, emphasised reserve.

† **Emphasy**. Also 7 *emphasie* [as if, a. Gr. \*ἐμφασία, f. ἐμφα-; see EMPHASIS.] = EMPHASIS.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1666) 55 Or else for more emphasis, that is, for speaking more significantly. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES.

**Emphatic** (em'fetik), a. [ad. Gr. ἐμφατικὸς (var. of ἐμφαντικός), f. ἐμφα- (v-; see EMPHASIS.) Characterized by, or imparting, emphasis.

1. Of language, modes of statement or representation; also of tones, gesture, etc.: Forcibly expressive.

1708 KERSEY, *Emphatick*, utter'd with a grace, significant, forcible. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 4 The intercession of the Messiah is conceived in very emphatic sentiments and Expressions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) i. iii. 249 An emphatic emblem. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* viii. 128/2 227 The emphatic representation of Scripture. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 221 He declared in the most emphatic manner, that it was a... duty to oppose the... Turks. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxix. 405 An emphatic passage of... Æschylus.

b. Of a word or syllable: That bears the stress in pronunciation. † Also (rarely) as quasi-sb. in *pl.* = 'emphatic syllables'.

1815 J. GRANT in *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 118 The same care... the moderns devote to that of their emphatics and unemphatics. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) i. 29 The accented or... emphatic syllables.

c. Gram. **Emphatic particle**: one used to impart emphasis to the portion of the sentence in which it occurs. **Emphatic state**: an inflexion of the sb. in Aramaic, having a function somewhat resembling that of the definite article.

2. Of persons: That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language.

1760 R. LLOYD *Actor Wks.* (1774) i. 16 None emphatic can that actor call, who lays an equal emphasis on all. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, in contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 272/1 The business... was commenced by a little emphatic man. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Mr. Lingon was equally emphatic.

3. Of actions or their effects: Strongly marked, forcible, 'telling'.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. xi. 449 Still more emphatic honours were conferred on the Count de Cabra. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 One of the emphatic manifestations of some portion of the minds of men. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 199 They threatened to show their opinion in emphatic shape.

**Emphatical** (em'fætikāl), a. rare in mod. use. Also 7 *emphaticall*. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. That implies more than is directly expressed; allusive, suggestive. (Cf. EMPHASIS I.) *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Chrysostom hath many figurative speeches and emphatical locations. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 24 The expression of Scripture is more emphatical than is commonly apprehended. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 337 Great things must be delivered plainly, an emphatical tone would spoil all. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 56 It is an emphatical and emblematical term to express evil, by the negative of good.

2. Of speech or writing: Strongly expressive, forcible, pointed. Of a word: That has special importance in the sentence; hence, that receives the stress in pronunciation.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. i. 362 Hir owne image and emphatical superscription. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1642) 222 This... forced from that... Father this emphatical discourse. 1713 *Guardian* No. 79 The emphatical expression of praise and blame. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 And the emphatical Words... in a sentence are those which carry a Weight or Importance in themselves. 1818 Jas. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 288 Used so many and such emphatical terms to impress a belief, that, etc. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* i. 188 Other words... may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical.

† b. That is designated emphatically or 'par excellence'. *Obs.*

1644-54 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 348 The time of that emphatical revelation of the great mystery of God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* II. 500 The Emphatical decussation or fundamental figure. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 484 The day of Christ's appearance is... the emphatical day.

† c. Of or pertaining to emphasis. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. x. 357 They were mistaken in the Emphatical apprehension.

3. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Forcible, strongly marked.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst.* Osor. 426 We... apply... improper and borrowed speeches to make the matter seem more emphatical. 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxii. (1772) 168 Here we have a very excellent and emphatical example. a 1789 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 273 Musicians... who... ornament their persons in the most emphatical manner. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 108 Some... brand of emphatical reprobation.

4. Of a person: That uses emphasis in speech or action; that speaks or acts in a pointed and forcible manner.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe i. i, in *Bullen Old Pl.* III. 10 My Capitaine is the Emphatical man. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* v. i. 375 In setting downe this he is also very emphatical. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* 31 On this Theam the King was emphatical and elaborate. 1678 T. JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 32 Pleased with... the promptitude of the emphatical speaker. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 237 Dame Ute bids her not be too emphatical.

† II. 5. [cf. EMPHASIS 7.] Of colours: Merely apparent, illusory. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. ix. 322 That there is an emphatical or apparent redness in one. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), *Emphatical colours* are light itself modified by refractions. 1708 KERSEY, *Emphatical* or apparent colours, those which are often seen in clouds; before the Rising, or after the setting of the Sun, etc. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Emphatically**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In an emphatic or forcible manner or sense; with emphasis; decidedly, decisively.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1589) 69 Saying emphatically, he determined. 1628 EARLE *Mitocricon*, lvi. 132 And then they emphatically rail, and are emphatically beaten. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ec.* (1669) 128 The Rich poor Man's Emphatically Poor. 1711 *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2, I heard the Service read... so emphatically, and so fervently. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat.* Soc. Wks. 1842 i. 9 It is always so; but was here emphatically so. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Truiv.* i. 258 Striking his cane emphatically on the ground. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 184 The most emphatically evangelical piety. 1871 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 William the Tyrant, as the local historian emphatically calls him.

† 2. In a pregnant manner, allusively, suggestively. *Obs.* Cf. EMPHASIS 1.

1658-9 T. WALL *Char. Enemies* Ch. 18 Which Samuel does here emphatically insinuate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 410 He often useth those words also emphatically, for 'One only supreme God'.

† 3. In appearance, as opposed to 'in reality' or 'in fact'; cf. EMPHASIS 7. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 What is delivered of their incurvite, must... be taken Emphatically, that is, not really but in appearance. 1679 PLOT *Stafford.* (1686) 127 Not emphatically, like the colours in a glass Prism... but solidly and genuinely. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emphaticallness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. EMPHATICAL + -NESS.] The quality of being emphatical; = EMPHASIS 2.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 166 Now this could not be expressed in more emphaticallness of words. 1668 JER. COLLIER *Several Discourses* (1725) 246 But then 'tis imply'd in the Emphaticallness of the Expression.

**Emphatode**: see EMPHYODE.

**Empholite** (em'fōlitē), *Min.* [f. (by Igelström 1883) Gr. ἐμφολεύω to lurk in + -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of alumina, found in Sweden in minute radiated crystals.

1883 *Amer. Jyrl. Sc. Ser.* iii. XXVI. 156 Empholite occurs mixed with cyanite, and in cavities in schistose damorite.

**Emphractic** (em'fræktik), a. and sb. *Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐμπρακτικός, f. ἐμπραττειν to obstruct.]

A. *adj.* Having power to obstruct. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

1678 in PHILLIPS (*Emphractical* in 1706). 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emphractical**, a. *Med. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 All are not emphractical or such as fill the pores with their lentor.

**Emphyrensy**, *obs. var.* ENFREZENY.

|| **Emphysema** (em'fisimā), *Med.* Also ? 9 *emphysem.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμφύσημα inflation, f. ἐμφύω-ew to puff up.] 'The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 329 The emphysema or inflation thereof, which is a swelling, caused by external causes. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 242 The disorder... was made infinitely worse by the emphysema. 1828 WEBSTER, *Emphysema, emphysem.* 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 40/2 Asthma... accompanied by emphysema.

**Emphysematose** (em'fisimātōws), a. *Med.* [f. Gr. ἐμφύσημα- stem of prec. + -OSE.] = next.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 432 When I struck it with my finger, it returned an emphysematose sound.

**Emphysematous** (em'fisimātōs), a. *Med.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of or like emphysema; pertaining to emphysema.

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 242 The whole substance of the lungs was in a state truly emphysematous. 1870 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* viii. (1873) 235 Some observers have found the corresponding lung... emphysematous.

† **Emphysema**, a. *Med. Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. mod. L. *emphysema*, a. Gr. \*ἐμφύσησις characterized by blisters, f. ἐμφύω-ew to puff up.]

In *Emphidose fever*: transl. of *Emphidose febris* (see quot. 1731).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emphidose fever. [1731 BAILEY, *Emphidose febris* (with Physicians) a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth.] 1775 in ASH.

† **Emphyten'ciary**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. L. *emphyteutis* + -ARY.] = EMPHYTEUTARY.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 24 They have... right... to become... Emphyteuticaries, Vassals, or otherwise.

**Emphyteusis** (em'fisiti'sis), *Law.* Also 8 *emphiteusis*. [a. L. *emphyteusis*, a. Gr. ἐμφυτεύσις of same meaning; lit. 'implanting', f. ἐμφυτεύ-ew to implant.] 'A perpetual right in a piece of land that is the property of another' (Stubbs).

a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 71 Emphyteusis is... a contract, whereby any moveable thing is granted, to be enjoyed under a certain rent, reserved to the grantor. 1818 HALLAM *Mist. Ages* (1841) i. l. 132 The usufruct or emphyteusis of the Roman code. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 2) 123 The divided ownership of feudal law found its analogies in the Roman tenure of emphyteusis. 1878 G. MARRIOTT tr. *Lavelleye's Prim. Property* 51 An emphyteusis or hereditary lease.

|| **Emphyteuta** (em'fisiti'tā), *Law.* [a. L. *emphyteuta*, ad. Gr. ἐμφυτεύτης in same sense, f. ἐμφυτεύ-ew; see prec.] 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maigne).

1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1875 POSTE *Gainus* ii. (ed. 2) 167 The proprietor had a reversion on failure of the heirs of the emphyteuta.

**Emphyteutic** (em'fisiti'tik), a. *Law.* Also 7 *emphyteutike*, -tick, 8 *emfiteutic*. [ad. L. *emphyteuticus* in same sense, f. Gr. ἐμφυτεύ-ew; see EMPHYTEUSIS.] Of the nature of, or held by, EMPHYTEUSIS.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 148 Goods Ecclesiastic holden as Emphyteutic. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 232 A tenant... might be ejected from such emphyteutic lands. 1787 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 328 By the emfiteutic contract the great proprietor... has power to grant any given quantity [of land] for a term of years. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Institt. Gainus* 550 Emphyteutic grants of lands by a municipality.

† **Emphyteutical**, a. *Law. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 71 It shall be an emphyteutical contract.

† **Emphyteuticary**. *Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emphyteuticarius* = *emphyteuta*.] = EMPHYTEUTA.

a 1656 HALES *Serm.* at *Elton* (1672) 11 We... may be some emphyteuticaries, or farmers, or usufructuaries. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emphyteuticary*, be that maketh a thing better than it was when he received it, that raiseh his rents or improves. 1677 in COLES; and in mod. Dicts.

**Empicture** (em'piktiūr), *Also* 6 *en-*, 9 *im-* picture. [f. EN + PICTURE.] *trans.* To represent in a picture, portray.

1520-30 SKELTON *Gard. Laurel* 892 Zeukes, that enpictured fare Elene. 1814 CARV *Dante* (Chandos) 223 Our impictured lineaments. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* i. 123 Behold... The wild beasts of the woods by thine own hand Empictured.

† **Empiem**. *Med. Obs.* Anglicized f. EMPYEMA.

1558 SALVETER *Du Bartas* 209 The spawling Empiem... With foule impostumes fills his bollow chest.

**Empierce, impierce** (em-, impier-), *v.* Also **empierce, empierce, empierce, empierce**. [*f.* EN-, IN- + PIERCE *v.*] *trans.* To pierce through keenly; to transfix. *lit. and fig.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Pyramus & Th.*, Sweete pendant, now in wofull breast impierd. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 13 I am too sore empierced with his shaft. To soare with his light feathers. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 To arte-enamel your speech to empierce...soules. 1621 QUARLES *Essen* § 10 Like painted swords They near impierd Queen Esthers tender heart. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. v. The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, Empierd mine ears. 1751 GILB. WEST *Educ.* xxxvii, [His] tender Breast Empierced deep with sympathizing Teen. 1855 FRASER'S *Mag.* LI. 89 The horrible thorns empierced the bone.

#### b. intr.

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 147 Through the orbs of all, A thread of wire, impiercing, knits them up. Hence **Empierced, Empiercing** *phl. adjs.* 1604 DRAYTON *Mozes* (L.). He feels those secret and impiercing flames. 1621 *Poly-eth.* xxiii. (1748) 341 The brinish tears dropp'd down on mine impierced brow. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil.* xiii. xlv. O, let our fleshly barks still ride At anchor in calm streams of His empierced side.

† **Empight, v. Obs.** Also **4 empight**. The pa. t. and pa. pple. of \**empitch* [*f.* EN- + PITCH *v.*].

1. *trans.* Fixed in, implanted. c. 1400 *Test. Loc.* i. (1569) 273 b/2 In you is so mokel werking vertues empight. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 20 Exceeding griefe that wound in him empight. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xlv. Nothing is empight in it. 1746 W. THOMSON *Hymn to May* (an imitation of Spenser) xliii. Full suddenly the seeds of joy reare Elastic spring, and force within empight. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

#### 2. intr. for refl.

1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iv. 46 He...ere it empight in the meant make, aduavnt his shield atween.

**Empire** (em-pi-er-ē), *sb.* Forms: 3 **empire**, **empyre**, 4 **empir**, (impire, imparre), 4-5 **emper**(e), 4-6 **empyr**(e), 4- **empire**. [*a.* F. *empire* = L. *imperium* in same sense; related to *imperare* to command, whence *imperator* EMPEROR.]

Owing partly to historical circumstances, and partly to the sense of the etymological connexion between the two words, *empire* has always had the specific sense 'rule or territory of an EMPEROR' as well as the wider meaning which it derives from its etymology.]

#### I. Imperial rule or dignity.

1. Supreme and extensive political dominion; *esp.* that exercised by an 'emperor' (in the earlier senses: see EMPEROR 1, 2), or by a sovereign state over its dependencies.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1332 For alle his empire so hize in erpe is he grauen. a. 1400 *Kuon Thyself* in E. E. P. (1862) 132 *Paul* þou haue kyngdam and empyre. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 18 Octavianus...in þe seer of his Empire XLII. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 20 They became his seruantes...till the Persians had the empyre. 1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xxviii. (Arb.) 60 Your Maistie haue shewed your vertues...worthy of Empire. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* Pref. Many Treatises...alleged. That Empire was founded in Property. 1721 POPE *Temp. Parn.* 347 And swam to empyre thro' the purple flood. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. l. (1868) 350 Thirteen hundred years of Empire ending like a shepherd's tale. 1845 SROUGLER *Handbk.* Brit. India (1854) 7 From this time (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated.

2. *transf. and fig.* Paramount influence, absolute sway, supreme command or control.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 454 My lady...haldez þe empyre ouer vus ful hyze. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 628 What Empyre hath Master Sander in Grammer. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1. 72 Thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 114 To defile his power Who from the terror of this Arm so late Doubted his Empire. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) 1. 182 The empire of philosophy extends over a few. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 129 You know the strange empire you have obtained over me. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiv. 113 Silence had re-established its empire.

3. The dignity or position of an emperor; also, † the reign of an emperor (*obs.*); = EMPERORSHIP.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Iustine Kk* 3 b. He died...in the fiftene year of his empire. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) i. 1. 6 Elevation of Constantine to the Empire.

4. A government in which the sovereign has the title of emperor.

1834 [see EMPLOY]. 1850 MERIVALE (*title*) A History of the Romans under the Empire. 1866 CROWE *Hist. France* xliii. (*title*) The Consulate and the Empire. *Mod.* The history of France under the Second Empire.

#### II. That which is subject to imperial rule.

5. An extensive territory (*esp.* an aggregate of many separate states) under the sway of an emperor or supreme ruler; also, an aggregate of subject territories ruled over by a sovereign state.

1597 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 733 All thys were of hys empyre. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westex was kyng of þe Empire. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 282 God hath beaft him...his large empire. 1460 *Lyfzans Dic.* 843 A sercle...Of stones and of golde, The best yn that empyre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1. 34 Let the wide Arch of the raingd' Empire fall. 1735 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 111. 69 An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 348 The position of London, relatively to the other towns of the empire. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode on Death Wellington* i. 2 Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation. 1887 *Whittaker's*

*Almanack* 297 The approximate population of the British Empire is now 321,000,000.

b. *The Empire*: before 1804 (and subsequently in *Hist. use*) often *spec.* the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.

1698 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468 1/2 Rodolph the second...was forced to...content himself with...the Empire. 1774 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 The general diet of the empire.

6. *transf. and fig.* (*Cl. realm.*)

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 200 Farewell, nowe I passe to þe pereles empire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enherytors of the celestiall empyre. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. i. 53 These fishers...from their watery empire recollet All that may men approve or men detect 1 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 124 Love is an Empire only of two Persons. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154 ¶ 2 Æneas is represented as descending into the Empire of Death. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* t. i. (1823) 241 Liberal minds will delight in extending the empire of virtue. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* t. 15 Scorn and despair—these are mine empire.

7. A country of which the sovereign owes no allegiance to any foreign superior.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 This realme of England is an Empire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 242 The legislature...uses...empire...to assert that our king is...sovereign and independent within these his dominions.

III. 8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *empire-plan*, *-race*, etc.; (in matters of dress, of the first Napoleonic empire.) *Empire City, State*: in U.S. a name for the City and the State of New York.

1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXI. ii. 54 God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 66 The great empire-plan of Alexander. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 52 Its desire to be an empire-race. 1887 *Academy* 18 June 440 f. She wore, of course, an Empire dress. 1888 *Weldon's Illust. Dressmaker* Dec., The Empire and Directoire styles are steadily increasing in popularity.

† **Empire, v. Obs.** Also **impire, em-, empyre**. [*f.* prec. sb.] *intr.* To rule absolutely as an emperor. *Const. above, of, on.*

1556 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 217 Strangers again empire above us. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 75 At pleasure now on starrs empyreth he. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxi. Thy spirit...spurr's thee...above the planetis to empyre. 1599 JAS. I. *Basil.* Δωρον (1682) 71 Your wrath empyring over your owne passion. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* xiii. Wks. 1874 VI. 225, I empyr'd ore All Caria.

**Empire, var. of EMPIRE a., empyrean.**

† **Empiredom.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* EMPIRE sb. + -DOM.] = EMPIRE II.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 158 He...assumed to himself two severall crowns and empyrdoms.

**Empiric** (em-pi-rik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 6-7 **empiric**, **-like**, **-ique**, **-yko**, **empirike**, **-ique**, **-yke**, **empyrrick**, **-yke**, 7-8 **emperick**(e), **empirick**(e), **empiric**(k)(e), 6- **empiric**; also 6 **empericke**. [*ad.* L. *empiricus*, Gr. *ἐμπειρικ-ος*, *f.* *ἐμπειρία* experience, *f.* *ἐμπειρος* skilled, *f.* *ἐν* in + *πείρα* trial, experiment. In 17th c. usually ('empirick').]

A. *adj.* = EMPIRICAL in various senses. (The use as *sb.* occurs earlier in Eng., and the adjectival senses are chiefly derived from it.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* t. 3 It is accounted an error, to commit a natural bodie to Emperique Phisitions. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1712) 90 This empirick balm could the French apply to cure the wounds of the Scottish common-wealth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 440 By fire Of sooty coal the Empiric Alchymist Can turn...Metals of drossiest Ore to perfect Gold. a. 1700 DRVDEN (L.), Bold counsels...Like empirick remedies...last are try'd. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 43 They are only empiric, and not founded upon the theory and principles of gravitation. 1815 *Scribboniana* 76 *Empiric* pigmies may prate about straws. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* v. v. 286 The combination of sensitive states by an empiric law of association.

#### B. sb.

1. A member of the sect among ancient physicians called *Empirici* ('Εμπειρικοί), who (in opposition to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*) drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Gij. The wliche thynghe the Emperykes vnderstande by onely experience. 1601 HOLLAND *Phil.* II. 344 Another faction and sect of Physicians, who...called themselves Empiriques. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physicians there are Empiricks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* Pref. 30 The Doctrine of the Empiricks, which despises all Reasoning. 1805 *Med. Tril.* XIV. 446 The ancient empirics were peculiarly eminent for their talent of observation.

b. One who, either in medicine or in other branches of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment. *Also fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. vi. 665 Broomrape is counted of some empiriques (or practicioners)...for an excellent medicine. 1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Empirick*, he that hath all his skill in phisicke by practice. 1859 ROBERTSON *Lect.* t. 1. 11 A mere empiric in florentine legislation. 1873 HALL *In His Name* viii. 65 The Florentine would be called only an empiric by the science of to-day. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* v. 200 The animals are pure empirics.

2. An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery; a quack.

[1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Oj. Than came there an onfermed Emperyricus.] 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* C3 b. One called Edwardes, a doltish empiricke.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 125 We must net corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. iv. i. There be many mountebanks, quack-salvers, Empericks, in every street. a. 1744 LLOYD *Ep. C. Churchill* Poe. Wks. 1774 I. 85 Quack and Critic differ but in name. Empericks frontless both, they mean the same. 1806 *Med. Tril.* XV. 369 Bone setters are another set of empiricks. 1835 BROWNING *Parasels* 164 They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool.

b. *transf.* A pretender, impostor, charlatan.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. lxxxix, Hee that believes with an implicit Faith, is a meere Empericke in Religia. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 A disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav.* 32, 4 Port. cxii. The Bishop, supreme empiric, heals the minds and cures the consciences...by the same prescription. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 386 Such are the political empiricks, mischievous in proportion to their effrontery, and ignorant in proportion to their presumption.

3. Comb. *empiric-like adj.* and adv.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 9 He delivered this Empericke Oration. a. 1700 DRVDEN (L.), The illiterate writer, empirick like applies To each disease, chance remedies.

**Empirical** (em-pi-rik-āl), *a.* Forms: 6-7 **empirical**, 7-8 **empyrical**, 7- **empirical**. [*f.* prec. + -AL.]

1. *Med. a.* Of a physician: That bases his methods of practice on the results of observation and experiment, not on scientific theory. b. Of a remedy, a rule of treatment, etc.: That is adopted because found (or believed) to have been successful in practice, the reason of its efficacy being unknown. † Also as quasi-sb. in *pl.* = 'empirical remedies'.

1569 J. SA[NSFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 140 b, Empericall, that is to saie, that consisteth in practise, of experiences. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653), Medicine composed by a Chymicall, Methodicall, or Empirical Surgeon. 1653 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physick* 26 Empiricalls are: Earth-works provided divers wayes. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 210 He had a laboratory, and knew of many empirical medicines. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 155 Sextus, a physician of the empirical, i.e. anti-theoretical school. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) p. 1, Empirical rules, observations of what seemed good or bad for health.

2. That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; that is guilty of quackery. Also of medicines: That is of the nature of a quack nostrum. Cf. EMPIRIO B. 2.

a. 1680 BUTLER *Rev.* (1759) II. 304 A Pedlar of Medicines...and Tinker empirical to the body of Man. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* IV. 45 Empirical drugs for the cure of various diseases. 1840 II. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 68 When all the physicians of the royal household were dismissed, and the duke sent messengers for empirical aid.

3. In matters of art or practice: That is guided by mere experience, without scientific knowledge; also of methods, expedients, etc. Often in opprobrious sense *transf.* from 2: Ignorantly presumptuous, resembling, or characteristic of, a charlatan.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 13, I have avoided...that...empirical morality, which cues one vice by means of another. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physique*, xxix. 136 We are all more or less empirical physiognomists. 1835 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* i. 42 Their arguments...had somewhat of an empirical aspect. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 84 The application of hasty and empirical measures. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist.* Comm. 317 The great majority of accidents are...the results of empirical management.

4. Pertaining to, or derived from, experience.

**Empirical law**: see quot. 1846. **Empirical formula**: in *Mathematics*, a formula arrived at inductively, and not verified by deductive proof; in *Chemistry*, a formula which merely enumerates the ultimate constituents of a compound in any convenient order, without implying any theory of the mode in which they are grouped.

1649 JEN. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 46 The propositions of this philosophy being Empirical and best found out by observation. 1798 *Month. Rev.* XXX. 585 His empirical acquaintance with the works of taste is not comprehensive. 1829 NAT. *Philos.* I. *Mechanics* iii. v. 18 (Usef. Know. Ser.) By an empirical formula is meant one that is conceived or invented without any analysis or demonstration. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 7 If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empirical. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. viii. (1849) 70 An empirical law observed by Baron Hode, in the mean distances of the planets. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1857) II. xxi. 25 Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience. 1846 MILL *Logic* vi. xvi. § 1. An empirical law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 297 SO<sub>2</sub> + KO them. 1850 The rational formula of the salt called sulphate of potash: S, O<sub>2</sub>, K the empirical. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 385 The empirical corroboration of his doctrine by direct experiment.

**Empirically, adv.** [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In an empirical manner.

1. After the manner of an empiric or quack-doctor.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, He ha's some small scruple of physician...and can most empirically discourse of the state of your body. 1643 SIR F. BACON *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 His scholars; who...do empirically practise with his advice. 1872 F. THOMAS *Phil. Newera* (ed. 3) 64 The advice is too often given empirically.



## 2. By means of observation and experiment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 For wee shall empirically and sensibly discourse hereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 192 Philosophy . . . will Empirically and Sensibly canvass the Phenomena of Nature. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 A schoolmaster is under the necessity of teaching a certain rule in simple arithmetic empirically. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel Telephone* 52, I sought . . . to discover empirically the exact effect of each element.

† **Empiricalness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being empirical.

1654 W. DE RAND *Short Meth. of Surg.*, Not being offended at the appearance of Empiricalness in the discourse.

**Empiricism** (em-piriz'm). [f. EMPIRIC + -ISM.] The method or practice of an empiric.

1. *Med.* Practice founded upon experiment and observation; ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery. Also *transf.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 245 The Chymistry of the Galenical Tribe is a ridiculous . . . dangerous Empiricism. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The art became debased with empiricism. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall. Wks.* 1846 III. 148 'The practical claim of impeachment' . . . is the most sorry juggle of political empiricism. 1880 SIR J. FAYRE in *Nature* XXI. 231 The empiricism of to-day is more scientific than it was in former days.

2. a. The use of empirical methods in any art or science. b. *Philos.* The doctrine which regards experience as the only source of knowledge.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Made acquainted with the division of empiricism and rationalism. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. ix. 399 Mere observation and empiricism, not even the commencement of science. 1872 MITCHELL *Eng. Lit.* ii. viii. 547 The empiricism popularly associated with the name of Locke. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 343 All true science begins with empiricism.

3. *concr.* A conclusion arrived at on empirical grounds.

1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xiii. § 5 The instances of new theories agreeing with . . . old empiricisms, are innumerable.

**Empiricist** (em-piriz'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. An upholder of philosophical empiricism. b. One who follows empirical methods.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intell. Locke* i. 17 Kant . . . regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists. 1875 N. AMER. REV. CXX. 469 Berkeley . . . a consistent empiricist. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 Medical men have been designated as Empiricists and Rationalists in matters of pathology.

**Empiricistic**, *a. nonce-wd.* In 7 empiricistic. [f. EMPIRIC: on analogy of *pharmaceutic*.] Empirical.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 128 The most souveraigne Prescription in Galen, is but Empiricist quicke; and to this Preservative, of no better report then a Horse-drench.

† **Empiric**, *Obs.* In 7 empiric. [ad. Gr. *ἐμπιρία*. Cf. EMPIRIC.] = EMPIRICISM I.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Prinripes Pop. Err.* i. vi. 23 Even Physicians do not disdain Empiric.

**Empirism** (em-piriz'm). [f. Gr. *ἐμπειρία* (see EMPIRIC) + -ISM.] = EMPIRICISM 2 b.

1716 M. DAVIES *Dissect. Physick* 37 in *Ath. Brit.* III. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* 104 Empirism, Philosophy of Experience or of Observation. 1854 MORRILL tr. *Fennemans's Hist. Phil.* 67 Empirism . . . would derive all our knowledge ultimately from experience.

**Empiristic** (em-piriz'tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to empirism.

1881 LE CONTE *Light* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory.

**Empiry**, var. *EMPIRE*, *obs.* empyrean.

**Emplace** (em-plas'), *v. rare*. [f. EN + PLACE *sb.*; (really back-formation from EMPLACEMENT.)] *trans.* To put into a place or position.

1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 385 The shrine . . . was emplaced upon the topmost, or silver stage.

**Emplacement** (em-plas'ment). [a. Fr. *emplacement*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of placing in a certain position; the condition of being so placed.

1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 64 The emplacement of each pyramid so as exactly to face the cardinal points.

2. a. Of a building, etc.: Situation, position. b. *Site*. *rare*.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 415 Buildings admired for their architecture, and well displayed by their emplacement. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 362 The French might have found . . . a more appropriate emplacement for the obelisk. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 95 The exact emplacement of the second [story] on the first is also doubtful. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 The large amphitheatre, the emplacement of which can still be traced on the hill side.

3. *Mil.* A platform for guns, with epaulements for the defence of those serving them.

1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 258 They ought to make an emplacement for their field pieces. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. iii. (ed. 2) 42 Two . . . square emplacements, covering rocks, have been constructed. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/4 A model emplacement, constructed of concrete.

**Emplastrer**, var. of *EMPLASTER*, *Obs.*

**Emplant**, *obs.* form of *IMPLANT*.

† **Emplaster**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 enplaster, -tre, 5-7 emplaster, -aister, -ayster, -aystre, (6 *error*. enplaster); also 6-7 implaster, -aister. [a. OF. *emplastre* (F. *emplâtre*), L. *emplastrum*, ad. Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον* plaster or salve, f. *ἐμπλάσσειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *πλάσσειν* to mould.]

VOL. III.

1. *Med.* or *Surg.* = PLASTER.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 Thei shulden taken an hep of fyges, and . . . make an emplastre vpon the wounde. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy I. vii. Lectuare, emplastre, or pocyon. a 1500 *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Tak everferne . . . and tak mynt, and make ane emplaster. 1564 BECON *Gov. Virtue* (1566) 50 b, Neither hearbe nor emplature hath healed them. 1578 LYTE *Doddens* I. xcix. 141 Oynments, oyles, or emplasters. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. ix. If the said emplaster be made with bean-meale. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xvi. (1734) 302 The whole is brought to the consistence of an Emplaster. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Emplaster, popularly called Plaster. 1809 PARKINS *Cul. Pepper's Eng. Physic*, Enlarged 361 The Greek emplasters consisted of these ingredients.

fig. 138 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 166 Emplaster of cursing for heele of monnis soule. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 256/2 Minister some spirital implaster. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Lay on the soveraign emplasters of the . . . mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.

2. Used to render L. *emplastrum*: see EMPLASTRATION I.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The manner of grafting by way of emplastre or scutcheon.

Hence † **Emplasterwise**, *adv.*, in the form of a plaster, as a plaster is applied.

1551 TURNER *Herbat.* Cij b, It [amomum] helpeth them that are bitten of scorpions led to emplasterwise with basill. 1562 *Ibid.* ii. 13 b, The sede [of sonne flower] layd to emplasterwise, dryeth away hanging wartes.

† **Emplaster**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 emplaster, 6-7 emplaster, -aistre, -ayster; also 7 implaistre. [a. OF. *emplastre-r*, ad. L. *emplastrare*, f. *emplastrum*: see prec.]

1. a. To cover with a plaster; to plaster over; also fig. b. To spread on as a plaster.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1053 Als fair as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a leechour and an ydolastre. 1541 R. COMLAND *Guydon's Formul.* V. yij, To emplaster the place with diaculum. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* D ij, Galbanum emplastered to the hed is of great efficacy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. ix, Colewort is soveraigne good to be emplastered upon those tumors. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let the body be Emplastered with Mastick.

2. A rendering of L. *emplastrare* to bud trees (misinterpreted in quot. 1656); see EMPLASTRATION I.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 86 The pechys in this moone Emplastro are. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unt.* § 324, p. 11 . . . besmeares them, being implanted (which is to emplaster). Hence **Emplastering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 350 Oon in the stok, on grafeth under rynde; Emplastering an other dothe in kynde. *Ibid.* vii. 92 Emplastyng accordeth with the tree That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Emplastyng or inoculation. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let this Bath with the Emplasting . . . be renewed every fifth day.

**Emplastration**, var. *EMPLASTRATION*, *Obs.*

1692 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emplastric**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, f. *ἐμπλάσσειν*: see EMPLASTER *sb.*]

*a. adj.* Fit to be used as a plaster; hence, adhesive, glutinous, viscid. Also [after late Gr. use], that stops up the pores.

1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1639) 140 It is also of an emplasticke or clammy quality. 1634 Lt. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vii. xxvii. (1638) 189 Medicines, acrid, oily, and emplastic. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iv. 133 Wax . . . through its . . . emplastic faculty . . . fastning it self like Glew. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 53 Unctuous and emplastic bodies. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

*b. sb.* An adhesive or glutinous substance.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 125 An Emplastick should be of a terrene substance. 1724-1800 BAILEY *Emplasticks*, Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass. 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 269 Burgundy-pitch, or any other powerful emplastic.

† **Emplastical**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 Their quality sounds not emplastrical but emplastrical, or emphractical. *Ibid.* 125 An emplastrical medicament should want all mordacity.

† **Emplasticate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. EN-PLASTIC + -ATE.] *trans.* To make into a plaster.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 335 Emplasticated with honey, it takes away dimness . . . from the eyes.

† **Emplastration**, *Obs.* Also 5 *emplastracioun*, 6 *emplastration*, 6 *implastration*. [ad. L. *emplastrationem*, noun of action f. *emplastrare*: see EMPLASTER *v.*]

1. A mode of budding trees mentioned by Latin writers; so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, which was attached like a 'plaster' (L. *emplastrum*) to the tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 91 In Juyl and nowe solempne inssolation Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Gloss., Emplastration in the Hortyard, is grafting by inoculation with a scutcheon. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. xi, Emplastration, or . . . Inoculation.

2. The application of a plaster.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 75 Ministred . . . by fumes, or odours, or emplastration, etc. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 394 To returne againe to the former emplastration. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 Closure up of the body by Emplastration.

† **Emplastrum**. The Latin form of *EMPLASTER*.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake (1881) 19 Soules sweet Emplastrum, unguent of the eyes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 171 If the carbuncle is small . . . cover it with emplastrum plumbi spread on leather.

**Emplead**, *obs.* form of *IMPLEAD*.

**Emplection**, bad form of *EMPLECTION*.

**Empleticite** (em-plek'toit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπλεκτικός* inwoven (f. *ἐμπλέκειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *πλέκειν* to weave) + -ITE; the name being given from its appearance.] A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals; found in Saxony and Chili.

1857 SHEPARD *Min.* 424. 1884 DANA *Min.* 86.

† **Emplecton**, *Arch.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ἐμπλεκτον*: see prec.] 'A kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubbish' (Liddell and Scott).

1708-15 KERSEY, *Emplecton opus*, Masons' work well knit and couched together. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

**Empledge**, var. of *IMPLEDGE*.

† **Empleissance**, *Sc. Obs.* *rare* -1. [as if OF. \**empleissance* f. \**emplaisir*: see EMPLISS. Cf. PLEASANCE.] Pleasure.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1814) 94 It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak be desisioun of any actionne that cummis before him at his empleissance.

† **Empleuseur**, *Sc. Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. OF. \**emplaisir*: see next. Cf. PLEASURE] = prec.

1560 Letter in McCrie *Knox* I. 437 And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleuseurs.

† **Empless**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. \**emplaisir*, orig. form of *emplayre* to please; cf. EN- and PLEASE.] *trans.* To please.

1478 Act. *Audit.* (1839) 61 Ye said Schir William to folow vpon personis for ye said some as it empless him.

**Emplie**, *obs.* var. of *IMPLY*.

**Empliore**, *obs.* form of *IMPLORE*.

**Employ** (em-ploi'), *sb.* Also 7-8 *employ*. [ad. F. *emploi*, n. of action f. *employer* to EMPLOY; = Sp. *empleo*, It. *impiego*.]

† 1. The action of employing a person or making use of a thing; = EMPLOYMENT I. *Obs.*

1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1807) III. 184 Employ of chirurgeons. a 1604 A. LITTLETON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 The drone without a sting . . . wanting a tool for employ. 1829 SOUTHEY Sir T. More ii. 76 The application of gunpowder . . . was not brought into full employ, even after, etc.

2. The state or fact of being employed; esp. that of serving an employer for wages. In phrases, *In, out of, employ*; *in the employ of* (the person employing).

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xliii. 473 The first mention . . . of Thomas Sampson in publick employ. 1713 *Guardian* No. 158 We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant employ. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 114 New corners of their craft, or in their employ. 1841 MIALLE *Nonconform.* L. 39 Operatives out of employ. 1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 56 Preamble, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

3. Something on which a person or thing is employed; an employment, occupation. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1680 SIR E. KING in *Academy* 15 May 502/2 A better employ to exercise his courage. 1704 SWIFT *T. T.* iv. 64 Peter put these bulls on several employs. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. Tree, Drunken Fellows . . . incapable of so judicious employ. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 89 An assiduity worthy of a better employ. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 89 The wind-borne, mirroring soul . . . leaves its last employ.

† b. A regular business or occupation; a trade or profession. *Obs.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 114 To have but a poor employ in the world. 1697 FOTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 169 That Ferry-man shall be prohibited the exercise of his employ, who overturns his boat. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* 382 V. 297 Neglect of the worldly employ wherein . . . God has placed us. 1795 J. AUKIN *Manchester* 238 From this variety of employ, population has more than doubled since 1772.

† c. An official position in the public service.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1859) II. 210 Being putt out of employ . . . at the custom house at Newcastle. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 42 Great Commands & Employs in the Dutch Colonies. 171724 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 76 Another employ fell to his Lordship's share. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 113 The wariest of republics has lavished all its chief employs upon him.

**Employ** (em-ploi'), *v.* Forms: 5 *em*, 5-*employ*; also 6-8 *employ*. [a. F. *employer* (var. of OF. *emplier*: see IMPLY, and cf. PLOY, FLY), a Com. Romanic word = Pr. *impleiar*, Cat. *impliegat*, Sp. *empliar*, Pg. *empregar*, It. *impiegare* = L. *implificare*, f. in + *plificare* to fold. Cf. IMPLY.]

The senses of this word (exc. 5, 6) are derived from the late L. sense of *implificare* 'to bend or direct upon something'; the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by IMPLY.]

1. *trans.* To apply (a thing) to some definite purpose; to use as a means or instrument, or as material. *Const. for, in, on, to*.

a 1160 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 54 The Kyngs own Money . . . he may . . . employ to other Uses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433/4 Whan his mode save the . . . jynen cloth thus employed she was moche wroth. 1553 BREXON *Q. Curtilis* 209 (R.) When he beheld the boorde . . . employed

to so base a use. 1624 LD. KENSINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 301. III. 173 To employ her credit with the king her son. 1671 tr. *Prejuz Voy. Mauritanie* 5 To employ eight hundred Piastrs for his expense. 1704 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 68 Employ the Prerogative only for the [the people's] Good. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Somerset* 53 The soil of this Country is .. employed in Grain and Pasture. 1839 LANOOR *Andrea Wks* 1846 II. 206 All have more knowledge than they will employ. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iv. § 11 Art was employed for the display of religious facts.

B. 153. STARKEY *Lett.* 73 Imploing such giftys God hath given me. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonwealth* (1603) 85 The hills .. and river sides being only employed to vinees. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 763 Heere Love his golden shafts imploies. 1689-92 LOCKE *Tolerance* II. Wks. 1727 II. 291 The best Design any man can employ his Pen in. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 244 This Curse. Juno .. employed for Ios Punishment. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The rest of the inclosure employed in tillage.

b. To apply, devote (effort, thought, etc.) to an object. (In later use merged in 4.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 37 To employ their studies unto physike and the lawes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P. II.* viii. 43 And employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship. 1683 BURNET tr. *Mores Utopia* 128 All other Animals employ their bodily Force one against another. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art. III.* (1848) 151 Any man .. who would generously employ his whole undivided attention to it.

c. To make use of (time, opportunities). Const. *in*, *to*. In mod. use also (influenced by 4), 'to fill with business' (J.).

a. 1481 CAXTON *Myst. v.* 20 He .. employed his tyme to studye. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Fróis.* I. cclxii. 387 What was best for them to do to employ forth their season. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 How usefully you employ this glorious Recess. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 319 Those intervals were employed to .. hunt for food. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 195 Having ten days at my disposal .. I was anxious to employ them.

B. 1621 G. SANOVY *Quint. Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Some in life-practiced Arts employ their times. 1732 LEOIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 277 He employ'd the whole time in raising enormous machines.

+2. To bestow (something) on a person. *Obs.* [So *employer* in OF.]

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 104 Melchisedech .. employing upon Abraham bred and wyne. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* (1861) 190 What reward .. May I employ on you for this your zeal?

3. To use the services of (a person) in a professional capacity, or in the transaction of some special business; to have or maintain (persons) in one's service.

a. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 98 Employed in affaires of the Commonwealth. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. 304 Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 206 Scott & Co., employing nine men six months. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 162 Lessing .. was employed by Voltaire .. in the Hirschel case.

B. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 124. I must employ you in some business Against our nuptiall. 1621 *Prailty of Life* in FARR S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 201 To thinke, not one of those whom he employ'd should be alius within one hundred yeares. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 2 Moses .. writ as a person employed by God. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* II. 224 Cinyras .. employed workmen in making armour.

†b. To send (a person) with a commission to, towards (a person), to, into (a place); also, To employ out. *Obs.*

a. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 68 We shall have neede T employ you towards this Romane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. 100 Publius Servilius was employed out against them. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 289 The Lacedemonians, being unwilling to employ their forces into so remote a war. 1687 *Good Advice* 22 Bishop Usher was Employ'd to O. Cromwell by some of the Clergy.

B. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* II. 70 To Caesar I will speake, what you shall please. If you'll employ me to him. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 John Wrothesley .. was employed into Scotland, and with him Northumberland Herald. 1650 J. HOWELL *Hist. Revol. Naples* 56 He employd besides into the Castle three Gentlemen of special parts.

4. To find work or occupation for (a person, his bodily or mental powers); in *pass.* often merely to be occupied, to be at work. Const. *about*, *in*, *on*.

a. 1671 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 15 Were employed about this matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 19 He was principally employed farre off at Constantinople. 1773 STEELE *Englism.* No. 11. 73 Whoever is well employed is then at Prayers. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 1. 66 By showing how much I am employed upon you. 1850 McCOSH *Dig. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 215 How can the whole soul be so nobly .. employed? *Mod.* I cannot fully employ you. I found him employed in writing letters. Glad to see you so well employed.

B. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Men, that are otherwise employed. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 191 All .. employed in the Contemplation of our Excellencies. 1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* (1711) 266 He was employ'd in drinking. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 27 Employing our Thoughts upon the Occasions chosen by Our Lord.

b. *refl.* To apply (*obs.*), busy, or occupy oneself. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Employ thyselfe to martiall feates. 1764 B. 1810 *Inquiry* i. § 2. (1785) 12 Castle-builders employ themselves .. in romance. 1862 VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) I. 4 More of genius than common was required to teach a man how to employ himself.

c. Said of the object to which attention is given. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 25 Occasional Reflections .. need not employ our hands. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg.*

*Georg.* iv. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1704 POPE *Summer* 47 Then might my voice thy list'ing ears employ. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 17. Wks. 1871 II. 317 Speculations to employ our curiosity. 1774 GOLD-SMITH *Græcian Hist.* II. 170 Histradates, who so long employed the Roman armies. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 13 A Pan's pipe employed his mouth. 1854 TENNYSON *Poem. To Rev. F. D. Maurice* i. Come, when no graver cares employ. *Mod.* He needs something to employ his mind.

†5. = IMPLY in various senses: a. To entwine, enclose, encircle. b. To involve, include, contain. c. To imply, signify. *Obs.*

1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 143 The causes .. employed so manifest justness. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trith.* I. Wks. (1557) 1146 We must expresse or imply a condition therein. 1579 POPE *Knight's Palace* B b. Crabbed Care, employed with steeke of red. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *ancient Osor.* 31 Which wordes do employ nothing els, but that, etc. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fables* Plays 1873 I. 134 Fortunio welcome, And in that welcome I employ your virtues. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 129 Passed a decree, that the day on which hee beganne his Empire should be called Palilia, implying thereby .. a second founding of the Cittie. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 Which interest of marriage went still employed .. in every tenure called knight's service.

†6. To supply. *Obs. rare.* 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Iodigo, Calicoes.

**Employable** (em-ploi-á'bl), a. [*f.* prec. + -ABLE.] That can be employed.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.). The objections made .. seem employable against this hypothesis. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 97 The materia medica of morality, that is, the conceptions .. employable therein. 1808 BENTHAM *Soc. Reform* 69 Evidence alternately employable. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* I. 289 Means employable for important social ends.

|| **Employé** (an-plwaye). [*a. F. employé*, pa. pple. of *employer* to employ.] One who is employed. (In Fr. use chiefly applied to clerks; in Eng. use *gen.* to the persons employed for wages or salary by a house of business, or by government.)

Hence also **Employée**, a female employé.

1834 O. P. Q. in *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 An old bankrupt employ'd of the Empire. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2. (1876) 87 Connecting .. the interest of the employés with the .. success of the concern. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cit. 4 No representations against a Government employé shall be entertained. 1862 MACM. *Mag.* July 257 All these employées should be women of character. 1879 HARBAN *Eyesight v.* 64 In Italy, all railroad employés are subjected to rigorous examination.

**Employed** (em-ploi'd), *pp. a.* [*f.* EMPLOY *v.* + -ED.] That is in (another's) employ. Also *absol.* with pl. sense, the wage-earning class.

1625 BACON *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 The Secretaries, and Employ'd Men of Ambassadors. 1690 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 55 You must do it as the employed English please. 1818 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 664 A employed informer, and consequently a spy. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 76 Attachment to the class of the employed, rather than of the employers.

Hence **Employ'edness**, the condition of being seriously busy. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 48 (R.) Rhetoric and care of language [are not] consistent with .. employedness.

**Employee** (em-ploi-ē), *rare exc. U.S.* [*f.* EMPLOY + -EE.]

a. = EMPLOYÉ. b. (*nonce-use*.) Something that is employed.

1824 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 They take me for an employee. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* xxxv. 241 Their commands are .. obeyed by the .. employees. 1886 A. MORGAN in *Lit. World* (Boston, U.S.) 15 May 172/2 The supines of Shakespeare outnumber the employees of most authors.

**Employer** (em-ploi-er). [*f.* EMPLOY *v.* + -ER.]

a. One who employs. Const. *of*. b. *spec.* One who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 31 Troilus the first imploier of pandars. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (T.). Owner or employer of much shipping. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 103 To present her Employer with Bills for 500l. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 286 Making it the interest of the contractor to exert .. skill for .. his employers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. 1. 21 Agricultural labourers lived .. in the houses of their employers. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 Employers are regarded as tyrants.

**Employing** (em-ploi-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* EMPLOY *v.* + -ING.] a. The action of the verb EMPLOY.

†b. Employment, occupation (*obs.*).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 245 For the lawfull employing himselfe in the same. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 261 Such an employing of the Spirit as that we have described. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) Dog 222 Whose whole Employing is like the Frogs, drinking and prating.

**Employing**, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That employs. *rare.*

1887 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 The main qualifications which the employing incumbents of England demand.

**Employment** (em-ploi-ment). Also 7 em-, **emploiement**, **-ploiment**. [*f.* EMPLOY *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of employing; the state of being employed. Also in phrase, † (*Man*, etc.) *of much, little*, etc. *employment*.

1598 FLORES *Dict. Ep.* Ded. 2 Your able employment of such servitors. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. v.* i. 77 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1605 G. HAVERS P. *della Valle's Trav. E. India* 82 Bartolomeo Pontobuoni,

a good Painter, and also a man of much Employment. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1675) 299 So meritorious an im-ploiment of her Greatness shew'd her to be worthy of it. 1689 HOWE *Ho. Com. Deb.* 29 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 463 By the Employment of Mr. Shales. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 It is good to compound employments of both [young and old]. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 28 The superior limit of its accurate employment.

†b. The service (of a person). Phrase, *at your employment*. (*Obs.*)

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 198 At your employment; at your service sir. 1603 BRETTON *Poste w. Packet, Love L. & Answ.* I have devoted myself to your Imploiment.

2. That on which (one) is employed; business; occupation; a special errand or commission.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 85 Is there not wars? is there not imploiment? 1598 *Merry W.* v. v. 135 How wit may be made a Jacke-a-Lent when 'tis upon ill imploiment. 1607 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 246 III. 87 His employments, he saith, have been five times to Venice, once into Persia. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The excuse of not finding employment. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (R.) Had Jesus .. made use of the great and learned for his employment. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 245 Your Sunday Employments charm us all. 1760 GOLDSM. *Ch. W.* cit. I .. went from town to town, working when I could get employment. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Fiar* (1844) Ded. 2 The character acquired for me by my employments.

†b. The use or purpose to which a thing is devoted. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 90 Lendings he hath detain'd for fewd employments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii § 11. (1687) 71 Making it less fit for any employment.

c. A person's regular occupation or business; a trade or profession.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 102 In their employments they are .. Grasiars. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 72 They subdivide their Employments. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. ii. § 66. 185 They .. proposed .. to let every man exercise any profession .. or carry on any employment.

†3. An official position in the public service; a 'place'. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. vi. 93 Restored to their Offices, and Employments. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* II. 1. 128 The gentlemen of employments here make a very considerable number in the house of commons. 1754 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 59 He was made praetor which seems to have been a very considerable employment.

†4. = IMPLEMENT. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes* 71 Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting doghouse nooks for these employments [a crowbar and a balter].

**Emplume** (em-plū'm), *v.* Also 7 implume. [*a. Fr. emplumer, f. en- (see EN-) + plume* PLUME, feather; cf. Sp. *emplumar*, It. *impiummare*.]

†1. *trans.* ? To 'ar and feather' (or the like). [*So Sp. emplumar.*] *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* v. 33 That gadding to and fro Bawd, who for her villanies .. hath been several times implumed.

2. To furnish with a plume, adorn as with plumes. Also in *pp. a.* **Emplum'd**.

1623 MABBE tr. *Guzman d'Ayara* ch. 11. 21 They might very well have put the implum'd Hat upon my head. 18. Mrs. BROWNING *Song Ragged Sch.* Angelhoods, emplum'd In such ringlets of pure glory.

**Emplunge**, var. of IMPLUNGE, *Obs.*

**Emply**, *obs.* var. of IMPLY *v.*

**Empocket** (em-pok-ēt), *v. arch.* Also im- [*f.* EN- + POCKET *sb.*] *trans.* To put into one's pocket.

1728 [? De Foe] *Carleton's Memoirs* 5 Stood .. with their Hands impocketed. 1884 *Princh* 1 Nov. 210/2 I did em-pocket thy gratulation [cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 27-].

**Empoison** (em-poi-zon, 2'n), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 enpoysen, -on, -oun; 5-6 enpoisen, -on, -oun; 4-8 empoysen, (7 empoysen), 6- empoison.

B. 6-7 impoysen, 6- impoison. [*a. F. empoisonne-r, f. en- (see EN-) + poison* POISON.]

†1. *trans.* To administer poison to (a person); *esp.* to kill by poison. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

a. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4650 pei him bi-hist .. bat pei priuelli wold enpoysoun be king. 1336 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 582 Empoysouned of thyn owene folk thou were. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lviii. 42 King vortimer was enpoysened and dyed at london. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Fróis.* I. ccviii. 486 In mynde to haue enpoysened the frenche kynge. 1604 *Supplie. Masse Priests* II. To murder and empoysoun our late Queene. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 206/2 The Grand Visier late was by .. practises on his person empoysoned.

B. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Planch.* (1721) I. 464 The Cardinal of Grandville impoison'd the last Maximilian. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 44 Some .. tyrant to obtain a crown Shakes, hangs, impoisons. 1649 *Akorat* 406 He permitted one of his dearest friends to .. die impoysoned. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 227 How many thousand children and servants are there impoisoned!

†b. *trans.* and *fig.* To kill as if by poison; to affect as poison does. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 11 A man by his owne Almes impoysond. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 546 The Surfeit of Sir T. [mushrooms] may suffocate and empoysen. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 This way a Basilisk may empoysen.

2. a. To put poison into (food or drink); to taint, render poisonous; to vitiate as with poison (the blood, animal tissues, etc.); to envenom. Also, to dip (an arrow) in poison. Now somewhat rhetorical.

a. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1675) 274

Neither... could it [gunpowder] empoison the bodies of such as are wounded. 1683 *SALMON DORON Med.* i. 155 When the Blood is empoisoned. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* ii. 6 Bowmen with their arrows most villainously empoison'd. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxviii. The simoon empoisons the atmosphere.

B. 1602 *WARNER Arab. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246. 1686 *GOAO Celest. Bodies* iii. lii. 472 Our Two Superiors are more to be suspected in empoisoning the Fountains, and corrupting our Mass of Blood. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* i. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 All which must necessarily... empoison... their natural Juices.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xviii. (1634) 215 Yet much lyeth in our power to keepe that fount from empoisoning.

3. *fig.* a. To taint with sin or error; to corrupt, vitiate, spoil.

a. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 242 Pat en-poysened alle peplez bat partied fro hem bope. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 73 Prechen what you list, and with your privy pestilence empoison the people. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sviii. Riches, youthe, solitarie, and libertee ben iii. pestilences, that empoison the prynces. 1599 *SANDVS Europe Spec.* (1632) 18 Proceed on to empoison your country. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 144 Thou art... empoisoned with the most deadly venome of wickednesse. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 292 The Deists... empoison everything they touch. 1882 *T. A. POPE tr. Capucelatro's Philip Neri* i. 48 An undisciplined will might... destroy or empoison all vigour of thought.

β. 1557 *NORTH Gueuara's Diall Pr.* A. Ded. Any newe thinge that mighte... empoison with erroneous doctrine the consciences. 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry* ii. 454 She hath empoison'd Your good opinion of me. 1656 *TRAFF COMM. Eph.* v. 3 Citizens' wives... were... empoisoned at stage-plays.

b. To render virulent, envenom (feelings); to 'poison', embitter (a person's mind) *against*. Also, to embitter, destroy all pleasure in (a means of enjoyment).

a. 1646 *J. HALL Horæ Vac.* 136 Jestis empoisoned with bitterness. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 774 Our social tables, which they conspire to empoison. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 225 This distraction... will empoison all your joys. 1879 *J. HAWTHORNE Laugh. M.* 75 His soul had been empoisoned against them and all the world.

β. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. 1. 86 One does not know How much an ill word may empoison liking.

**Empoisoned** (empoiz'nd, -z'nd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

† 1. Killed by poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDVS Trav.* iv. 307 The death of her empoisoned husband. 1616 *Owenbury's Voy. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 347 The pains of my empoison'd ghost.

2. Steeped in, impregnated or tainted with, poison; poisonous, envenomed. *lit. and fig.*

1598 *CHAUFMAN Iliad* viii. 365 Impoison'd strokes His wounding thunder shall imprint. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 144 The Arabians... shooting their empoisoned arrows, practise pyracie. 1678 *WANLEY Woud. Lit. World* v. i. § 71. 405/2 A pair of empoisoned Gloves... procured his death. 1711 *KEN Hymnology Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 318 On Earth uncurs'd no Plants empoison'd grew. 1799 *CORRY Sat. London* (1803) 162 Assassins, ready to lift their empoisoned stilletos against your heads. 1883 *J. PARKER Tyne Ch.* 145 The serpent... shows its empoisoned fang.

**Empoisoner** (empoiz'zner), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who empoisons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. T.* 566 Thus ended... the false empoysnere. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Comma. Eng.* (1600) 96 Impoysoners... shall be boyled to the death. 1600 *O. E. Repl. Libel* i. v. 99 The father of all... murderers, empoisoners, and enemies to this state. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 2 The Impoisoner of his wife. 1650 *WELDON Cr. Jas.* (1651) 65 They preferred Emposoners to be servants to Sir George Elwayes. 1829 *LANOOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 234 We live among... empoisoners.

β. 1599 *TOMSON Celest. Sermon.* Tim. 810/2 A... wicked man that goeth about to sowe peruerse doctrine... what is hee els, but an impoisoner? 1653 *GAUEN Hierasp.* 412 The diuels Empericks and empoisoners.

† **Empoisoness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *EMPOISON-ER*; cf. *nurderess*.] A female empoisoner.

1628 *tr. Matthiæ's Powerfull Favorite*, Martina, that famous sorceresse and empoysnессe.

**Empoisoning**, *vb. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* *EMPOISON*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. iii. 206 Pe empoysenyng of Socrates. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 322 He dyed at Swynshede... by the empoysonyng of a mункe of the same house. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's Distyll. Waters* A iij b, Columbyne water... is good for empoysnyng. a 1569 *KINGESMYLL Conf. Satan* (1578) 7 The deedes of the flesh are... empoisonings. 1678 *WANLEY Woud. Lit. World* v. ii. § 80. 472/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysonyng of his brother Zemes. 1681 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 655 From secret Impoysonyngs... Libera nos, Domine.

**Empoisoning**, *vb. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That empoisons, kills by poison, or renders poisonous.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg.* Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 682 The sacred oil... is a sovereign Antidote... against... empoisoning confectiōns. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* (1650) III. xxviii. 151 Nor are all Snakes of such empoisoning qualities. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xv. The smell... is so pestiferous and empoisoning. 1706 *Watts Horæ Lyr.* III. 258 The empoisoning taint O'spreads the building.

**Empoisonment** (empoiz'ment), *obs.* Also 7-8 empoisonment. [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.]

1. The administration of poison to a person; the fact of being poisoned. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1569 *R. ANDROSE tr. Alexis Secr.* iv. iii. 13 A more excellent remedie against empoysmentis [printed empoysments]. 1600 *O. E. Repl. Libel* i. v. 104 The apostles...

neuer taught... empoisonment of princes. 1653 *A. WILSON Jas.* I, 84, I have found in the Book of God, examples of all other offences, but not any one of an Emposonment. 1727 *SWIFT Further Acc. E. Curll* III. l. 154 The manner of Mr. Curll's empoisonment. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Sudden death, so like an empoisonment. 1824 *LANOOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1824 I. xii. 49 You... rarely find an empoisonment... committed in England for policy.

2. The action of tainting or impregnating with poison. *Also fig.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 915 And these Emposonments of air are the more dangerous in meetings of people. 1886 *FARRAR Westm. Sermon.* in *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) 16 Oct. 595 His bad example is a spiritual empoisonment.

**Emporetic** (emporet'ik), *a. Antig.* [ad. L. *emporeticus* (*emporetica charta* Pliny H. N. XIII. xii), a. Gr. *ἐμπορητικός*, f. *ἐμπορος* to trade, f. *ἐμπορος* merchant.] Pertaining to trade. **Emporetic paper**: a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels. (Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 1719 wrongly explains this as 'paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with'.)

[1662 *FULLER Worthies* i. 144 Imperial, Royal, Cardinal, and so downward to that course Paper called Emporetica.] 1851 *Antient Fishing in Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 264 The Emporetic, or shop-paper... serving for wrapping up groceries, fruit, etc.

Hence † **Emporetical** *a. Obs.* -o.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Emporetical*, pertaining to Merchants or Markets. 1678-1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emporetic**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπορητικός*, f. *ἐμπορεύσθαι* to trade, f. *ἐμπορος* trader; see *EMPORIUM*.]

*a. adj.* Of or pertaining to trade.

*B. sb. a. sing.* (See *quot.*) *b. pl.* Articles manufactured for sale.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 37 Emporeticks which they [Joyners, Smiths, etc.] ordinarily make, as Presses... Bellows, Tongs. *Ibid.* 50 The Emporetick... treateth of the worke of the art... wares for use and sale.

Hence † **Emporetical** *a. Obs.*; = *prec. adj.*

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 50 The first [part] is called Organic, and the other Emporetical or Polecalk.

† **Emporial**, *a. Obs.* [f. *EMPORIUM* + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to an emporium; having the character or function of an emporium.

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions Pref.* Great cities (specially emporial) afford... all sorts of politike prudence. 1802 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 12 Knives may have been brought... by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall.

**Emporie**, *var. form of EMPORY, Obs.*

**Emporium** (empō'riūm). *Pl.* 7-9 emporiums, 9 emporia. (See also *EMPORY*.) [a. L. *emporium*, a. Gr. *ἐμπορίον*, f. *ἐμπορος* merchant, f. *ἐν* in + *vb. stem* *πορ-, nep-* to journey.]

1. A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in. Often as applied to towns or countries: A principal centre of commerce, 'a mart'.

1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinsh.* II. 12/2 A Scotch Town is the cheefest emporium in a manner of all that land. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 326 Paris, London, small Cottages in Caesars time, now most noble Emporiums. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* v. v. (1732) 253 The best Emporium and Mart of this Part of the world. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* iv. ii. (1869) II. 27 The emporium, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 44 Perhaps they [the Italian cities] would have remained much longer the emporia of the world. 1869 *BUCKLE Civilis.* III. v. 340 Emporiums of commerce. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 8 Egypt... designed to open an emporium at Naucratis for the ships and commerce of the Greeks.

† b. In the East Indies: A 'factory' of European merchants. *Obs.*

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 20 Half a League further up... the Dutch Emporium stands.

c. Pompously applied to: A shop, warehouse.

1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Emporiums of splendid dresses. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1867) 163 But I find the shop now expanded into a magnificent emporium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* l. xxxv. 475 The rich emporium of the Scotch coal measures. 1852 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1890) III. xlii. 241 Her house in London was a perfect emporium of escaped state criminals. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxxvi. 235 She [Alexandria] was an emporium for the interchange of ideas and speculations.

† 3. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1721-1800 *BAILEY*, *Emporium*, the common sensory of the brain. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

**Empor(e)**, *obs. ff. IMPORT v.*

† **Emportment**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *emporment* fit of passion, f. *emporier* to carry away, *s'emporier* to be carried away by anger.] A fit or 'transport' of passion, state of vehement anger.

a 1734 *NORTH EXAMEN* (1740) 653 (D.) Lay aside emportments so justly provoked. — *Lives* II. 423 At which the Ambassador and his friend were in a furious emportment.

† **Emporture**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In other editions *im*-. (Meaning obscure; perh. misprint for *importuned*.)

c 1525 *SKELTON Ph. Sparrow* (Dyce) 1154 She is playnly enportured, Egeria the goddess, And like to her image Emportured with courage A loursers pylgrimage.

† **Empory**. *Obs.* Anglicized f. of *EMPORIUM*. 1607 *BR. J. KING Sermon* (Nov.) 2 The renowned Emporie and Mart of the whole Kingdom. 1680 *MORREN Geog. Rect.* Scot. (1685) 33 Dunfreis is a rich and well traded Emporie upon the River Nith. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* iv. (1728) 69 This is the great Empory of lewdness. 1774 *T. WEST Antiqu. Furness* Intro. 15 Ulverston, the emporie of Furness.

† **Emposse'ss**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 en- [f. *EN* + *POSSESS v.*] *trans.* To invest with possession, endow with.

c 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 99 He... charged them to edifye... a Priorye of eyght monkes, them to reueste and empossesse with landes. *Ibid.* 100 And enpossessed them wel for their sustenance.

**Empostem**, -ume, *obs. ff. IMPOSTHUME*.

**Empound**, *obs. form of IMPOUND*.

† **Empover**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 empouere, 6 empover. [a. OF. *empover-ir* to IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. iii. Filij, How empouere they the comynite. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Frois.* I. ccviii. 462 The garysons... had greatly empouered... the countre of Normandy. 1528 *ROV Sat.*, The charges to recover Lest they shulde theym selves empover.

**Empoverish**, *obs. form of IMPOVERISH*.

† **Empowder**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *EN* + *POWDER sb.*] *trans.* To insert sparsely or in small patches like grains of powder.

1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Joku Pref.*, Clothe of golde empowdered among patches of cannesse, or perles and diamondes among pebblestones.

**Empower** (empan'ri), *v.* Also 7-9 empower, (6-7 empower). [f. *EN* + *POWER*.]

1. *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power or authority; to authorize, license.

a. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 75 Letters from the Pope... empowering them to erect this College. 1786 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 567 A clause is inserted... empowering the King to discontinue it at any time. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1846) II. x. 266 The Petition and Advice had... empowered him to appoint a successor. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 They were empowered... to levy troops by land and sea.

β. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 8 These visitors, not as yet empowered by law. 1704 *SWIFT T. Trub* vii. 94, I do here empower him to remove it. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* ii. i. 57 The commissioners were... empowered to survey the lands adjoining to the city of London.

2. To impart or bestow power to an end or for a purpose; to enable, permit.

a. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 619 Much less can he empower others to do Miracles. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 91 Some have doubted whether the Devil is empowered to take up any human shape. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 260 Air and... exercise... empower the man for any intellectual or moral work.

β. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 369 Thou us impow'r'd to forth-tell thus farr. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* vi. 295 Impow'r'd the wrath of gods and men to tame.

† b. To hestow power upon, make powerful.

1690 *PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 27 Who empowered them as their work wisseth.

† 3. *refl.* To gain or assume power over. *Obs.*

1657 *S. W. Schism Dispatch* 167 When this strange Vsurpation empower'd itself over the whole Church. *Ibid.* 179 That William the Conquerour should have empower'd himself over England.

Hence **Empowering** *pp. a.*

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 141 Some instance of Gods empowering ghost.

**Empowerment** (empau'iment). [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of empowering; the state of being empowered.

1849 *Life Rev. F. Fisher* ii. 29 They followed up this remarkable empowerment... by removing the sentences, etc. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1369 An all-conquering conviction of divine vocation and empowerment.

† **Emprent**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Used as *transl.* of *L. impetrare* to obtain by request.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* (1868) 159 Men byseeken it and emprenten it.

**Emprint**, *obs. form of IMPRINT*.

**Empress** (empr'is), *sb. 1* Forms: 2-4 emperice, 3-8 emperress(e), 4 (emperresse), emperis(e), -isse, emperresse, 5 emprice, -ise, 5-7 emperresse, 7- emperress. Also 4-5 imperres, -ice. [ME. *emperesse*, a. OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere* EMPEROR (late L. type *\*imperatorissa*). OF. had also *empereriz*, -iz, = Pr. *emperairitz*, Sp. *emperatriz* = L. *imperatoricem*, and various mixed forms, as *emperice*, *amperice*, some of which occur in ME.]

1. The consort of an emperor. Also, a female sovereign having the rank equivalent to that of an emperor.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Pe hæfde ben Emperice. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1725) 440 He louede hyr, vor heo was eyr & hey emperresse. *Ibid.* 474 The nexte 3er ther after the Amperesse Mold wende out of this liue. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5343 And Melion... was crowned emperice. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. vii. (1520) 79 b/f Wylliam... helde warre agaynst Maude the emperresse. 1559 *BR. SCOT in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. vii. 417 The emperresse Theodora that then was. 1704 *ADONSON Italy* (1733) 235 dora that then was. 1704 *ADONSON Italy* (1733) 235 Among the Emperresses. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1768) IV. 301 The Earl of Chester... commanded there for the emperress. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132/2 Napoleon... crowned his wife as emperress. 1888 *Times* No. 32,573: 7/4 The Queen and the



Empress Frederick were compelled to delay their departure from the Royal borough. *Mold*. In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

2. A female potentate exercising supreme or absolute power. Chiefly *transf. and fig.*  
*a 1300 Cursor M.* 2080f Of beuen and erth. Echo es quene, Bath imperice and heind leuedi. *c 1374 Chaucer Boeth.* (1868) 109 For felonie is emperice and lowteful of rycch-esse. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* 171. *Th. A. II.* 40 Harkie Tamora, the Emperice of my Soule. *1634* HARBINGTON *Castara* 30 The pale-faced Emperice of the night Let in her chaste increase her borrowed light. *1682 Dryden Mac Fl.* 87 Now Emperice Fame had publisht the renown of Shad-wells coronation. *1797 Mrs. RAOLIFFE Italian xii.* Who seemed the emperice of the scene. *1832 Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 353/1 The British capital has been called .. the emperice of all cities. *1844 KINGLAKE Edithen v.* (1878) 73 Yonder emperice throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage.

3. *Comb. a. appositive.*  
*a 1661 HOLYOAK Juvenal* 93 Before his bed she chose a mat that stunk, and wore a night-hood too, an emperice-punk! *1705 in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/1 The Earl of Sunderland .. had Audience .. of the Emperice-Dowager. *1712 Ibid.* 4873/2 His Excellency deliver'd her Majesty's Credentials to the Emperice-Regent.

b. *Emperice-cloth*: a woollen fabric differing from merino chiefly in not being twilled. (*App. not known as a trade term in England.*)

*1841 in Knight Amer. Mech. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.  
**† Empress**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *empress*, 7 *empresso*, *empressa*. See also *IMPRESS sb.* 2, *IMPRESA*. [*A var. of IMPRESS sb.* 2, *ad. It. impresa* of same meaning. The form with *em-* may be *ad. the equivalent Sp. empressa*, and is therefore treated separately.]

A motto or significant device; see *IMPRESS sb.* 2. Also *attrib.*

*1593 NASHE Christ's T.* 19b, Let .. this for an Emperice be engraven. *1603 DRAYTON Barot's Wars* vi. 43 Emblems, Empresses, Hicroglyphiques. *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 1. 287 A blew garter, carrying this Emperice .. *Hony soit qui Mal y pense.* *1688 R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 146/2 Emblem or Emperice work is drawing Faces from the Life.

**† Empress**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *emprece*, *emprece*, 4-5 *empresso*. See also *IMPRESS v.* [*a. OK. emprece-r, empreceier, f. en- (see EN-) + presser to PRESS.*] *trans. and absol.* To subject to pressure, press, oppress. Also *intr.* to crowd, press eagerly into.

*c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C.* 43 And here as pouert enpresses, þaj mon pyne þynk. *Ibid.* 528 Pouerte me enpreceþ & payneþ innoþe. *c 1386 CHAUCER Chan. Yenn. Proh. & P.* 518 Such feendly thoughts in his hert enprece. *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 3692 No man .. ne may .. of the reissins have the wyne 'Til grapes .. Be sore enpreced. *1475 Bk. Noblesse* 4 Every man in hym self let the passions of dolours be .. enpressid into vyfnes.

|| **Empressionement** (*ahpre'smañ*). [*Fr.*; *f. empresser to urge, s'empresser to be eager.*] Animated display of cordiality.

*1749 CUESTER. Lett. No.* 202 (1792) II. 262 You must do it .. with alacrity and *empressionement*. *1823 BYRON Juan* xi. xlii, Juan was received with much 'empressionement' [*rimed with chessman*]. *1856 HOWELLS Venet. Life* v. 73 She acknowledges the compliment with life-like *empressionement*.

**† Empride**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 5 *enpride*, *enpryde*. [*f. EN- + PRIDE.*] *refl.* To pride oneself.

*a 1440 Kelig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 23 Three thynges ere whare-of a man enprides hym. *c 1440 Gesta Rom.* (1879) 174 He Enpridid him not for the honours. *1502 Ork. Crysten Men* iii. lii. (1506) 158 By this meane fell & hym enpryded the pharyse.

**† Empryme**, *v. Obs.* In 6 *empryme*. *trans.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

*1575 TURBEVILLE Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or *emprymed*. *1656 in Blount.* *1775 in Ash.*

**Emprint**, *obs.* form of *IMPRINT sb.* and *v.*

**Emprise**, *emprize* (*emprai'z*), *sb. arch.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *empryse*, (4) *emperise*, 5 *emprys*, *emprise*, *ymprise*, *enpriss*, 7 *empries*, 4-*emprise*, -ize. *B.* 4 *empress*, *em-*, *imprese*, 4-6 *imprease*. [*a. OF. emprise, emprise, com. Romanic* = *Pr. empreza*, *Sp. empresa*, *It. impresa*: -late *L. \*imprensa*, *f. ppl. stem of \*impreendere* (in *OF. emprendre*) to take in hand, *f. in-* in + *prehendere* to take.

The 17th c. forms *em-*, *imprese* appear to be influenced by *Sp.* or *It.*: cf. *EMPRESS sb.*, *IMPRESS sb.*; which are ultimately the same word; the earlier *empress* is difficult to explain. See also *ARRISE*.]

1. An undertaking, enterprise; *esp.* one of an adventurous or chivalrous nature.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 9802 Man to dei, godd for to rise, Moght nan tel elles þis emprise. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 276 To bring all that enpres to gud ending. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knight's T.* 1682 The lord considered that it were destrucion to gentil blood to fighten in this emprise. *1423 JAS. I. Kingis Quair* ii. l, Nature first begyneth her emprise. *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso* ii. lxxvii, If you atchieue renowne by this emprise. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxiii. xviii. 486 Annibal for very shame was faine to give over his *emprise*. *1725-6 Pope Odyssey* iv. 602 Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*. *1783 Scott Romance* (1874) 85 The .. most extravagant *emprises* of the heroes of romance. *1871 Browning Pr. Hohenz.* 773 Dare first The great *emprise*.

† *b.* A purpose, intent. *Obs.*

*c 1340 Cursor M.* 6528 Þei dæd aþeynes goddes emprise. *1393 GOWER Conf. III.* 281 And eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *abstr.* Chivalric enterprise, martial prowess.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 8183 (Cott.) Knight he was o gret emprise. *a 1400 Octavian* 3650 Ley on strokes with good emprise. *c 1500 Launcelot* 3455 The worship of knyghted and emprise. *1667 Milton P. L.* x. 642 Giants of mighty Bone, and bould emprise. *1782 HAN. MORE David* 2. 27 Let not thy youth be dazzled .. With deeds of bould emprise. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxxviii, He .. whose .. Loss Sprung from the deeds of chivalrous emprise. *1863 LONG. Wayside Inn* i. Interl. 37 The deeds of high emprise, I sing!

† *b.* Difficulty, greatness of undertaking. *Obs.*  
*c 1386 CHAUCER Pers. T.* 7 617 Him thinkith it is so gret emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnes. *1393 GOWER Conf. III.* 252 It is .. of none emprise To speke a word.

c. Pre-occupation, absorption of thought. *Obs.*  
*c 1500 Launcelot* 389 The vanyetes of slep .. causith of sum manner influens, Empriss of thought, ore superfluytee.

† *b.* Renown, glory, distinction. *Obs.*

*c 1430 Sir Genec.* (Roxb.) 1937 This goode ladie of high emprise Did him kisse in herti wise. *c 1500 Launcelot* 269 He hath the worship and emprise.

† *b.* Value, estimation. *Obs.* [*? Influenced by PRICE.*]

*1375 BARBOUR Bruce* x. 507 The Erll .. hie Enpriss Set ay apou Soueraine bounte. *1393 GOWER Conf. III.* 147 But Manachaz saith other wise, That wine is of the more emprise.

† *b.* ? Spoil, prey. *Obs.*  
*a 1400 Octavian* 769 Florent .. tok of fowels greet emprise.

† **Emprise**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *en-*, *empryse*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To undertake, take on oneself.  
*c 1386 CHAUCER Pers. T.* 7 329 Presumpcion is when a man undertakith and emprisith that him oughte not to do. *1485 CAXTON Chan. Gt. Pref.* 3, I have enprised .. to reduce this sayd book in to our englysshe. *1490 - Eneydos* 3, I knowleche my selfe ignorant of ennyngne to emprise on me so hie and noble a werke. *1590 Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 376 Each in honour of his mistress, Hath here empris'd the challenge of his right. *a 1608 SACKVILLE Dk. Buckingham* lviii. (D.), Thereto trusting I empris'd the same.

Hence *Emprising ppl. a.*, enterprising, adventurous.

*a 1844 CAMPBELL Lines Departure Emigrants*, Go forth and prosper then, *emprising* band.

**Emprison**, *obs.* form of *IMPRISON*.

**Emproper**, *var. IMPROPER v.* *Obs.* to appropriate.

**Empropriate**, *var. of IMPROPRIATE*.

**Emprosthotonic** (*empro'sto'tonik*), *a. Path.* *rare*. [*ad. Gr. ἐμπροσθοτονικός* suffering from tetanic procuration.] Of or characterized by *EMPROSTHOTOSIS*.

*1883 LAUDER BRUNTON in Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The convulsions change their character and become *emprosthotonic*.

|| **Emprosthotonos** (*empro'sto'tonōs*), *Path.* [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr. ἐμπροσθότῳν* drawn forward and stiffened, *f. ἐμπροσθεν* before + *τόνος* a stretching.] 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

*1657 Phys. Dict., Emprostotonos*, a kind of cramp. *1685 T. COOKE Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) 498 When the Body, Head, and Neck is drawn forwards, called *Emprosthotonos*. *1775 MACKENZIE, in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 7 A person in the *emprosthotonos*. *1871 Sir T. WATSON Lect. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 559 The only example of *emprosthotonos* which I ever saw.

**Emprove**, *ment*, *obs.* *f. IMPROVE*, *-MENT*.

† **Empse**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. ? Desert, uninhabited.

*1642 H. MORE Song of Soul, Psychosia*, xxxvi, The satyres .. That in *empse* lands make their abode.

**Empt** (*empt*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *ēmetian*, *ēmtian*, *ēmtian*, 2 *ēmtien*, 4 *emte*, (n) *empte*, *9 dial. emp*, *ent*, 6- *empt*. [*OE. ēmtian* (*ge-ēmtian*), *f. ēmt-a*, *ēmetta* leisure; cf. *EMPTY a.* and *v.*]

† *1. intr. and refl.* To be at leisure. Only in *OE.*  
*c 825 Evng. Psalter* xlviij. 10 *ēmetziā* ant *geziā* forðon ic am dryhten. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxiii. 205 (Z.) *ēmti-zað* eow to radinge.

† *2. intr.* To become empty. *Obs.*  
*c 1205 Lay.* 30408 Feollen æm kempes; æmtenen sadesles. *3. trans.* To make empty; to drain, exhaust.

*lit. and fig.* Const. of. Also *refl.* = *EMPTY v.* 2, 3.  
*1340 Ayenb.* 58 Ase þu bet *emteþ* be herte of hire guode. *c 1386 CHAUCER Chan. Yenn. Proh. & T.* 188 Ther-by shal he nat wyne But empte his purs. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxv. (1495) 450 Abyssus .. maye neuer be stoppyd .. ne emptyd. *1568 T. HOWELL Arb. Amille* (1879) 92 There I empte my laden hart. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water.)* i. 173s. 271/1 Though a man in study take great paines, And empte his veins. *1640 BROOME Antiquities* vii. vii, Unless I empte My breast of mercy to appease her for you. *1678 HONNES Nat. Philos.* iii. 27 That the Cylinder may empte itself. *1825 BRITTON Branties Wills.* Gloss., *Empt*, to pour out, to empty. *1881 I. of Wight Gloss.* (E. D.S.), *Empt*, to make empty.

4. To pour forth, discharge, clear out (the contents of a vessel, etc.).

*1605 WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr., Muse, that .. Emptedst poore wit poore winde to wing. *1623 COCKERAM, Etercorate*, to empte, or carry out dung.

† **Emptening**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* = *EMPTYING* *vbl. sb.*  
*1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 20 b, Great voyding and emptening of the body is, etc.

**Emptied**, *ppl. a.* [*f. EMPTY v. + -ED.*] That has been exhausted of its contents.

*1632 W. LITHGOW Total Discourse* 226 Water to .. fill emptied bottles. *1667 BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 43; The .. emptied Receiver.

**Emptier** (*emptiəri*). [*f. EMPTY v. + -ER.*] *He who or that which empties.*

*1605 TIMME Quersit* ii. vi. 129 In the nature of halazit salt thou hast .. a purger, and an universal emptier. *the Bible Nahum* ii. 2 The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine branches. *1812 H. MACNEILL Publ. Wks.* II. 77 Dear sober emptiers of the glass. *1871 BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 269 The .. cesspool-emptiers at town officials.

**Emptily** (*emptili*), *adv.* [*f. EMPTY a. + -LY.*] In an empty manner.

*1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Vazientem*, emptily. *1611-14 LEIGHTON in Spurgeon Treas. Div. Ps.* xxxix. 4 What we know emptily and barely, we may know spiritually and fruitfully. *1653 MANTON Exp. James* i. 19 We do not vainly and emptily talk of the things of God. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiv. 142 A light wind emptily fleeting.

**Emptiness** (*emptinēs*). Also *emptyness* (*a.* [*f. EMPTY a. + -NESS.*]) The condition of being empty.

1. *gen.* The condition of being void of contents, of not being filled, furnished, or inhabited.

*1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe* ii. (1541) 45 The moderation of slepe must be measured .. by emptynesse or fullnesse of the body. *1535 COVERDALE 2 Esdras* vii. 25 Vnto the full plenty; and to the emptie, emptynesse. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 75 His Coffers sound with hollow Pouerty, and Emptynesse. *1625 BACON Sylva* § 300 Appetite consisteth in the Emptiness of the Mouth of the Stomack. *1680-1 PENN Wks.*, *Isaac Pennington* I. A iij b, In that emptiness they waited to be filled of him that filleth all things. *1719 WATTS Hymns* i. cii, Blest are the humble souls that see their emptiness and poverty. *1728 Port. Dunc.* i. 33 Kenne how winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of music call'd by emptiness. *1747 WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* 178 (1831) II. 203 No idea of the emptiness of London. *1845-6 TRENCH Hylt.* ii. vii. 261 This was the emptiness of which Christ's coming should be the answering fullness. *1883 Mauch. Exam.* 3 Apr. 3/1 Emptiness of subject and monotony of treatment.

*b. concr.* Void space; a vacuum.

*1570 DEE Math. Pref.* 33 Water .. by descending to leane Emptiness at his backe. *1625 DONNE Sermon*, iii. 22 a, A supplying of all Emptiness in our Soules. *1691-8 NOBIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 327 An Emptiness which they can never fill. *1713 WARDER True Amazons* 35 The vacancy of this vast Emptiness in the Hive. *1877 BRYANT Lit. People* 326 Where once they made their haunt, was emptiness.

2. The state of being void of certain specified contents, or of a specified quality. Const. of.

*1593 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. i, Emptiness of Christian love and charity. *1624 FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iii. 137 Such boasting sounds proceed from emptiness of desert. *1707 FLOWER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 362 The Pulsus profundus .. indicates .. emptiness of Humours. *1875 MASKELL Jervies* v. 45 To absence of composition .. were added neglect and emptiness of form.

3. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness.

*a 1605 DRYDEN Dufresnoy Pref.* xii, 'Tis this which causes the Graces .. to subsist in the emptiness of Light and Shadows. *1710 STEELE Tatler* No. 271. ¶ 4 To lay before my Readers the Emptiness of Ambition. *1781 COWPER Hope* 15 Hope .. has the wondrous virtue to educate from emptiness itself a real use. *1860 W. COLLINS Wom. White* 125 Objections that rose to my lips .. died away in their own emptiness. *1871 MISS BRAODON Fenton's Quest* I. ii. 28 There was no more dullness or emptiness for Gilbert Fenton in his life at Lidford.

*b. pl.* Trifles, trivialities, 'vanities'.  
*1843 JAMES Forest Days* (1847) 14 The little emptinesses which occupy free hearts in the early morning. *1884 A. MACLAREN in Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions.

4. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; inanity. Also, of an author or a composition: Lack of vigorous thought or expression; meagreness or poverty of matter.

*1658 J. ROWLAND Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 1013, I wonder at Pennius's brevity and emptiness in this argument. *1699 GARTH Dispens.* iv. (1730) 12 Burleigh's defenses all the listening Press With Pens of most Seraphick Emptiness. *1723 Pope Dunc.* i. 185 Me emptiness and dullness could inspire, And were my elasticity, and fire. *1844 STANLEY Arnold* (1859) I. iv. 168 The falsehood and emptiness of the Latin historians.

† **Empting**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. EMPT v. + -ING.*] = *EMPTYING*; in U.S. the *pl.* in the sense 'yearly' is pronounced (*emptins*) but often written *emptyings*: see *EMPTYING* 2 b.

*c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 139 Emtyng or a voydyng. *1884 LOWELL Poet. Wks.* (1871) 219 'Twill take more emptins .. than this new party's gub. To give such heavy cakes as them a start.

**Emption** (*emptions*). [*ad. L. emption-em* buy-ing, *n.* of action *f. emere* to buy.]

1. The action of buying; chiefly in phrases, *Right of (sole) emption*, etc., and with allusion to 2. *1461-83 Ord. R. Housch.* 73 The chief Butler .. taketh his receipts of money .. of the Treasurer, for all the proclamations of his office. *1736 CARRE Ormonde* I. 140 The proclamation for the sole emption .. was offered to be revoked. *1793*

BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 XI. 143 By a limitation of the right of emption of foreign opium.

2. *Roman Law*. Purchase, in the contract of sale (L. *emptio*), as correlated with *venditio*.

c. 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be consensated upon the price. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coin* (T.). There is a dispute among the lawyers, Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brassen one of Tydides was emption or commutation.

**Emptional** (emp[ə]nəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] That may be purchased.

† **Emptionis**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *emptions* f. *empt*-ppl. stem of *emere* to buy + -OUS: cf. *adventitious*.] Venal, capable of being bought. 1650 A. B. *Mutal. Polemo* 11 Emptionis as he was... they knew well enough how to over value him.

|| **Emptor** (emptor, -ar). *Rom. Law*. [a. L. *emptor*, agent-n. f. *emere* to buy.] A purchaser. 1875 *Poste Gains* 1. (ed. 2) 108 He had to utter the formula... i.e. to invite the emptor to strike the scale with the ingot.

† **Emptory**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *emptorium* place of buying: see prec.] A mart, market-place.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 474 The common Mart or Emptory. 1665-76 *RAY Flora* 146 The flower-market, the common Emptory of trash and refuse.

**Empty** (empti), a. and sb. Forms: 1 *ēmetis*, *ēmtiz*, *ēmtis*, 3, 5 *amti*, -tie, 3-4 *emti*, *empti*, 4-7 *emty*, *emptie*, -ye, 4- *empty*. [OE. *ēmetiz*, f. *emetta* leisure + -iz, -y.

The vowel of the middle syllable was dropped already in OE. The initial *ē*, being shortened, yielded as usual in ME. dialects the parallel forms *a* and *e*; hence the forms *amti* and *emti*; the former died out in 15th century; the latter (with the euphonic *p* normal between *m* and *t*) is represented by the mod. form.]

A. adj.  
† 1. Of persons: At leisure, not occupied or engaged. Also, unmarried. Only in OE.

807 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* li. 402 Þæt hie ne wenen ðæt hie... gemengan megen wið ða ætengan wifmen. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sat æmtig.

2. Of a material receptacle: Containing nothing; opposed to *full*. Also fig. of anything that may be said to be 'filled'.

971 *BLICK Hom.* 5 Heo (the Virgin Mary) was 'ful' cweðen nas 'æmetugu'. c. 1300 *Becket* 2178 The sculle al amti was; and no brayn therinne bilevede. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 40 Almost al empty is þe tonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Upholysthyn.* (1847) 62 With empty belly and simple poore aray. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 73 The empty vessel makes the greatest sound. a. 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 62 Nothing is said to be empty, but when you look for a fullness in it. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 103 They bring forth yellow and empty eares, before the harvest. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 320 Which of these is worse, Want with a full or with an empty purse? 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 They might be taken in an empty Stomach. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 374 The gall-bladder and ducts are found empty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 11. 80, I now filled our empty wine-bottle with snow.

b. Void of certain specified contents; fig. devoid of certain specified qualities, etc. Const. † *from*, † *in*, *of*.

1483 CAXTON *Cast Gij*, Empty of alle goodes and fylled of alle euyl. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 878 And I shal find you emptye of that fault. 1596 - *Merch.* V. iv. i. 5 Empty From any dram of mercie. 1600 - *A. Y.* L. ii. vii. 93 In ciuility thou seem'st so emptye. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 97 We... are of ourselves emptye of all good. a. 1727 NEWTON (J.). The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 444 The Gentiles were empty of all fruits of righteousness. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 87 Metaphysical doctrines which... are empty of the smallest substance.

3. *transf.* † a. Having one's purse, etc. empty; destitute of money. (Only contextual.) *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 15 The Apostles... should wander through the whole world emptye of all worldly furniture. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 173 Those that had Money... were able to subsist themselves; but those who were empty suffered... great Hardships. 1724 - *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king [was] quite empty of money.

b. Having an empty stomach; hungry. Now only *colloq.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 248 Wer't not all one, an emptye Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kite. 1620 SHELTON *Dost Quix.* III. xxx. 209 And where there is plenty the Guests are not empty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 182 I found myself empty.

c. Of the body: Wanting fullness, shrunken, emaciated. Also of the pulse: Weak, 'slender'.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. i. 4 þe slekkest skyn trembleth ypon myn empty body. 1486 *Sk. St. Alban's Cja.* Sum put hawkys in mew... when they be Empty and lene. 1533 ELIOT *Castell Holthe* ii. (1541) 45 b. Where the body is long empty by longe syknesse or abstinence, slepe comfeth nature. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 412 An empty Pulse shews small Strength.

4. Of space, a person's place, etc.: Vacant, unoccupied. Of a house, etc.: Devoid of furniture or inmates. Also fig.

971 *BLICK Hom.* 31 Þæt on us ne sy gemeted nænigun stow æmetig gastlicra mæzena. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* l. 2 The empty house. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Seo corbe... was ydel ant æmtig. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 He... cūmed þerto and fīnt hit æmti and mid besene clene swopen. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 156 Non empti stude ide

heorte to underuongen flesliche leithren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Amty place he made a bouthe, & folc fleu hym faste. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, 888 Tysbe... saw hire wympyl & hise empty schede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Upholysthyn.* (1847) 6 One may clerely the empty nestes se. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 4 And dead mens cries do fill the empty aire. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 25 Dauid's place was empty. 1617 MAY *Lycan* xi. 503 With empty Standards rest of Companies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 316 Two rising Heaps of liquid Crystal stand, And leave a Space betwixt, of empty Sand. 1709 STEELE *Jester* No. 182 p. 1 The Town grows so very empty. 1854 SKEAT *Uthland's Poems* 273 Every room seemed empty now.

b. quasi-sb. A void (space). 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi. 7 He stretcheth out y<sup>e</sup> north over the emptye.

5. Without anything to carry.

a. Of a carriage, ship, etc. (=sense 2). Hence *transf.* of a beast of burden: Without a load (*rare* in mod. use).

c. 1330 *King of Tars* 201 And sadeles mony emptye. 1502 ARNOLEW *Chron.* (1811) 197 Item an empty horse only i. d. 1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii. Return our mules and empty camels back. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 244 When you have used him [the horse] to leap empty, likewise accustom him loaded. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 271 Persuade 'em first to lead an empty wheel. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 412 Vessels... empty, or loaded with Masts, Planks, and other Timber. 1798 *Log* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. lxxv, A Ship and a Brig from Finale... proving... empty. 1884 SIR W. MCURDO in *Fall Mall G.* 18 June 24 Fitzgerald... started with the empty camels in a bee-line across the desert.

b. Of the hand: Not bringing or carrying any thing away. Hence of persons: = EMPTY-HANDED; chiefly as predicative complement, e.g. To go, come away empty.

c. 1500 *New Nether. May. in Anc. Post. Tracts* 45 The poure may stande, With empty hande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 17 Thou shalt not come emptye vnto thy mother in lawe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 40, I return'd you an empty Messenger. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Act. d. Ind.* l. xi. 119 The Custom, not to appear before great Men with an empty Hand.

fig. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. 198 The prayers of the Penitent return not empty. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii. iii, A hollow form with empty hands.

c. As a Biblical Hebraism, of a sword, To return empty.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* i. 22. 1677 HUBBARO *Narrative* 98 Whom [sixty of the enemy] they slew and took, so as their Sword returned not empty.

6. a. Of persons, their projects, etc.: Lacking knowledge and sense; frivolous, foolish.

1612 BIBLE Pref. 8 This was judged to be but a very poore and emptye shift. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Our best Philosophers will but prove emptye Conjecturalists. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiii. 307 A very empty and unprepared design. 1695 TATE & BRADY Ps. cxlv. 4 His Thoughts but empty are and vain. 1707-8 *Let. in Heame's Coll.* II. 91 A silly, empty pretender to Greek. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 p. 6 The empty Coxcomb has no regard to anything. Sacred. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 98 The meaneest, emptiest, and most inconsistent project.

b. Of things: Wanting solidity and substance; unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless.

1340 *Ayerb.* 143 Zuo emti to be zizbe of þo greate blisse. 1630 SHAKS. *Mean. for M.* ii. iv. 2 Heauen hath my empty words. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 454 Find Fit retribution, emptye as their deeds. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 230 It is but an empty Phantome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 770 All his Hopes exhald in empty Smoke. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 p. 9 All these Acts are but empty Shows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. 34 It is not an empty Title... but a Right. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 54 Welghs... solid pudding against empty praise. a. 1764 LLOYD *Whim Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 166 Wrangling wits... quarrel for an empty name. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mad.* iv. Words... Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1827 TUNSTALL *Green* IV. xxiii. 229 Nor were there empty professions. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 766/1 Frightened by the emptiest of bugbears.

B. sb. *Comm.* An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, cask, etc. which has contained goods.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb. I was ordered... to send the empties off first. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 George Whitehead, a dealer in empties at Mile-end New-town. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 874/2 They are... made into a long train in exchange for 'empties'.

C. *Comb.* (parasyntetic adjs.), as empty-basketed, -belled, -fisted, -headed, -hearted, -pannelled (in Falconry), -pated, -skulled, -stomached, -vaunted; also EMPTY-HANDED.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 707/2 Fisher people... coming back empty-basketed. 1896-48 B. D. VALSU *Aristoph.* *Knights* 2. iii. You've cut 'Empty-bellied to the Town hall. 1864 H. MORE *Myst. Ling.* xv. 52 Fear of the Saints displeasure, if they approach 'empty-fisted. 1650 B. D. COLLIN. 17 \*Empty-headed, Fiddle-brain'd Men. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 86 Trample on the empty-headed rabble. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. i. 155 Nor are those 'empty-headed, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 109 Empty-hearted followers of this vain-glorious world. 1875 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 313 Let hir stande 'emptiepannelled upon the same untill night. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii. There are 'empty-pated coxcombs at each corner. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 250 Quackery may, and does succeed for a season... with the 'empty-skulled. 1827 ANDREW *Brunswick's* *Distyll. Waters* A. ii. That that be 'empty-stomaked thrughe overmuch hete of the stomake. 1885 Du CHATELAIN *Equat. Afr.* vi. 38 The only empty-stomached individual of the company. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 They float... through the 'empty-vaunted night.

**Empty** (empti), v. Forms: [1 *ē-ēmtizian*], 6-7 *emptie*, 6- *empty*. [f. EMPT a.; the form with prefix *ge-* appears in OE.; subsequently the word does not appear in our quotes. before 16th c. Cf. EMPT.]

1. *trans.* To make empty; to pour out, draw off, or remove the contents of (anything); to clear (a house, etc.) of furniture or of inmates.

[c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 [Arius] was swa gemetogod on his innode swa swa he was ær on his geleafan. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. i. (Arb.) xii They had emptied theyr quyuers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 b. An ill... saved Harvest soon emptieth their old store. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 292 III. 157 Bleeding, [I will] empty my waynes. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 633 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 493 Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 31 The Kettle is in Part emptied in the Morning. 1791 COWPER *Thad* xviii. 356 All our houses... Stand emptied of their hidden treasures. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 40 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 202 Empty all thy quiver on the foe.

b. To transfer the whole contents of (a vessel, etc.) to another receptacle. Const. † *in*, *into*, *upon*. Also fig.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 15 Empty it in the muddie ditch. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 90 Markets into which we can empty our warehouses. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* I. 122 Bob carried... one of those iron models of sugar-loaf hats... into which he emptied the jug.

c. To drain away, pour off, clear out (the contents of anything). Also fig.

1598 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 31 That with two pumpe they might not empty the water. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. ii. xxiii. (1865) 396 To perceive all goodness emptied out of him.

2. To unburden, discharge, clear off (with obs.) certain specified contents. Chiefly *transf.* and fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Pryde... fylleth a man or woman full of... vayinglory... but mekenes emptyeth them. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Whether the sandes of the ryuers... bee so emptied with golde. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. x. (1611) 147 Emptying the Church of every such rite and ceremony. a. 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 397 The spirit of bondage... empties a man of all righteousness. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 731 The neighbouring Moon With borrow'd light her countenance trimforn Hence fills and empties. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii. ii, And all The chambers emptied of delight. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 Formularies, which he has first to empty of all definite... significance.

3. *refl.* Of persons: Chiefly said of Christ, after Gr. *ἐκένωσε ἑαυτὸν* (A. V. 'made himself of no reputation') *Phil.* ii. 7. Formerly also, to exhaust all one's resources.

1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 114 He emptied himselfe... taking the shape of a seruant. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lii. 170 But emptied themselves to the utmost for his delivery. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11. 142 Christ emptied himself of all glory and greatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 355 Jesus the mediator emptied himself for our sakes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chris.* I. 380 He... emptied Himself of His glory... as we... co-equal Son.

4. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself into another river, the sea, etc.; said also of a blood-vessel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 A branche of Nilus which emptieth it selfe in owre sea. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 173 The Veins... empty themselves into the Heart. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1740) 306 A large river empties itself into this bay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 34 The river... empties itself into the lake.

b. *intr.* *for refl.* Now chiefly in U. S.

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 The Rivers Arnon, Cedron, Zaeth, which empty into this valley. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 50 All these together empty'd into Rome as into the common sewer of all disorder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 385 Sheepscot river... empties into the ocean. 1864 G. P. MARSH *Man & Nature* 402 Until the year 1714, the Kander... emptied into the river Aar.

5. *intr.* *for refl.* To become empty.

1633 B. JONSON *Epithalamion* Wks. (1838) 718 The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone Now, Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Festiveous Notes* 100 As his purse failed, or pockets emptied. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 109 Now that the town is emptying. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The benches had almost emptied for the dinner hour.

**Empty-handed**, a. [see EMPT a.] Having nothing in the hand: chiefly in phrases, To go, come, etc. empty-handed.

a. Bringing nothing, esp. no gift. Also fig.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 40 None... may come before the King with any Petition empty-handed. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ii. ii, I guessed you weren't come empty-handed. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 31 His daughter... entered her husband's family empty-handed. 1871 ROSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.* 22, I passed a village-fair. And thought, being empty-handed, I would take Some little present.

fig. 1855 SMOLEV *Oceanic* Sc. 258 Proving... that the present spirit comes empty-handed.

b. Carrying nothing away.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 137 Departing as he [Christ] did empty-handed from the world. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 119 He [the hunter] returned empty-handed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 102 At all events Swegen went away empty-handed.

**Emptying**, vbl. sb. [f. EMPT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of making empty.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 68 Intemperance... hath bene Th' vntimely emptying of the happy Throne. 1651 WITTIE

tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 297 Bloud-letting, .is. called the emptying of the vessels.

2. *concr.* a. What is emptied out of any vessel; also *fig.* b. *pl.* Yeast (*obs.* exc. U. S. as an artificial spelling for *emptins*; see *EMPTING*).

1650 B. *Discollin.* 23 A few Brewers emptyings. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 36 Gallon slaves, the emptying of the jails, and banditti. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 333 If we will make bread, we must have . . . yeast, emptyings.

**Empurple** (emp'p'ul), *v.* Also 7 *empurple*, 6 *impurple*, 7-8 *impurple*. [*f.* EN-+PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to reddens.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 17 Wildings . . . whose sides empurpled were with smyling red. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 119 The violets . . . impurple not the winter. 1630 — *Poems Wks.* (1711) 50 sacred blush, empurple cheeks pure skies With crimson wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 364 The bright Pavement impurpled with Celestial Roses smelt'd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Empurple*. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Lauræ* 62 The rising flowers impurpled every dale. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 489 That setting sun is now empurpling Scotland's mountain tops. 18. Mrs. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* v. The blood ran away And empurpled the thigh. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & Dan.* i. (1885) 2 A dye-work . . . daily empurpled the stream.

b. To robe or clothe in purple. *rare.* 1598 FLORIO, *Porporare*, to impurple or inrobe with scarlet. 1868 BEECHER *Sermon, Crowned Sufferings*, The ribald soldiery . . . empurple him [Christ].

**Empurpled** (emp'p'uld), *pp.* a. [*f.* prec. + -ED.] That is made or turned purple; reddened. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Down rain th' impurpled balls, ambrosial fruit. 1790-1813 A. WILSON *Sheph. Dream* Poet. Wks. 11 Bleaters, nibbling o'er th' empurpled plain. 18. MACAULAY *Jury*, We thought of Seine's empurpled flood.

b. Clad in or covered with purple. *Also fig.* 1860 T. MARTIN *Horne* 55 Barbaric monarchs' mothers, and empurpled tyrants fear. 1878 *Masque Poets* 30 The empurpled ease Of her Greek couch.

**Empurpling** (emp'p'ulpl), *pp.* a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] a. That makes purple, reddens. b. That grows purple.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pizies* ix, The impurpling vale. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxx. (1824) 696 An empurpling and reposing hue.

**Empusa** (emp'iu-zä). Also 7-9 *empuse*. [*a.* Gr. *ἐμψυσα*.]

1. In classical sense: A hobgoblin or spectre supposed to be sent by Hecate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 598 Little children, whom they use to scare with the fantastical illusion *Empusa*. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. i. § 10 This was traced of old against an Empuse that met Apollonius Tyaneus: 1855 SNEOLLEY *Occult Sc.* 72 A near kinsman of the classical Empusa.

2. A hobgoblin, spectre, phantom. *Obs.* 1621 MOLLER *Camerar. Lib. Lib.* iv. 264 This faire bride is an Empuse or Hag. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. 62 An Empusa, Phantom, or Spectre. 1708 IN KERSEY 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Comb.*, as in *empusa-land*. *Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Memo.* 1. 305 When I return from empusaland to reality.

4. A genus of the family *Entomophthoræ*.

1. **Empuzzle**, *v.* *Obs.* In 7 *empuzzle*. [*f.* EN-+PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To puzzle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 1 I bath empuzzled the enquiries of others . . . to make out how, etc.

**Empyema** (emp'i-f'mä). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, a. Gr. *ἐμπύημα* a gathering, suppuration, *f.* *ἐμπύειν* to suppurate.]

1. 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy. The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion in the chest' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 367 You shall open a mans side diseased of the Empyema. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magni. Chr.* vii. (1852) App. 606 All his . . . skill in anatomy could not prevent its producing an empyema. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 569 Suppuration in the antrum, or Empyema.

2. In wider sense: Suppuration. *rare.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 149 The term empyema only expresses the existence of pus, without indicating its situation. 1880 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 545 This so-called Empyema of the Gall bladder.

3. 'An operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the Breast' (Kersey). *Obs.*— 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

4. **Empyematous**, *a. Med. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* Gr. *ἐμπύημα*—stem of *ἐμπύειν* a. + -OUS.] Belonging to or suffering from EMPYEMA. So *Empyematia* [*see* -ia].

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 45 Eaten by those that have the peripneumony, or are empyematous . . . and those that spit forth empyematous matter. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* [Nettle] is good for . . . empyematick persons.

5. **Empyic**, *a. Med. Obs. rare*. [*ad. Gr.* *ἐμπύειν*—suppurating.] That suffers from EMPYEMA.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empyic*, are such as have an imposthume or bladder broken in the side of the lungs. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* v. 141 This Sinus is especially considerable in tapping *Empyic* persons.

6. **Empyical**, *a. Path. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* prec. + -AL.] = *prec.*

1758 J. S. Le *Druid's Observ. Surg.* 111 The weight of the Fluid in an empyeal [sic] Person.

7. **Empyre**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. F.* *empirer*, variant of OF. *empierir*: see IMPAIR.] *trans.* To impair, make worse.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. F v b, Let furious fortune frowne. . . She cannot much empyre our cates.

8. **Empyre**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *empiry*, 6 *empire*. [*ad. med. L.* (*caelum*) *empyrium*, *empyrium*: see EMPYREAL.] = EMPYREAL, EMPYREAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7761 þis heven is cald heven empyr. 1520 MYRR. *our Ladye* 302 Heven empyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The haupyn empire. 1594 DICKENSON *Ariscas* (1878) 30 His heroique spirit . . . hath ascended to the Empyre heaven.

**Empyrean** (emp'i-r'äl, emp'i-r'äl), *a.* Forms: 5 *impervyal*, 7 *empyreall*, *empierial*, *empierial* (1), 7-8 *empyrial* (1), 6- *empyreall*. [*f.* Med. L. *empyreus*, *empyreus*, *f.* Gr. *ἐμπύρ-ος* fiery] + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the EMPYREAN or highest heaven. *Also fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxxii. 184 And that is called the heven Impervyal. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*, vi. 63 The seven planets, the firmament, and the empyreal heaven. 1652 CARYL *Job* xiv. 12. 604 The imperial heaven, which is called the Seat of the blessed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 14 Into the Heav'n of Heav'n's I have presum'd . . . and drawn Empyrean aire. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 23 Go soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 39 Seated securely in the empyreal heavens.

b. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven; celestial.

1744 ARENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* 1. 202 Amaz'd she views The empyreal waste. 1824 WHINFIELD *tr. Omar Khayyam* 64 Yon palace whose roofs touch the empyreal blue.

c. *quasi-sb.* 1727 KEBLE *Chr. I.*, *Quinquages. Sund.*, Happy souls . . . Plunge in th' empyreal vast.

2. *fig.* Sublime, elevated, superior, rare.

1641 MILTON *C. Gov.* II. (1851) 143 A mortal thing among many readers of no EMPYREAL conceit. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* 1. 194 EMPYREAL natures with empyreal names. a. 1797 W. MASON *Ode to Truth* iv. 39 Shall a form . . . of moulding clay, Vie with these charms empyreal?

3. In etymological sense: Fiery; composed of or resembling the pure element of fire. *Also fig.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 93 They . . . consist of empyrial or ferie bodies. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 6 A chariot. . . Of brightest empyreal Substance built. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* 1. i. (1849) 32 Certain empyreal, luminous or phosphoric clouds.

4. *Chem.* Capable of supporting combustion. *Empyrial air*: Scheele's name for oxygen. *Obs.*

1780 tr. *Scheele's Experiments* 35 Since this air is absolutely necessary for the generation of fire . . . I shall henceforth . . . call it empyrial air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 226 Only two uncombined empyrial substances have been as yet discovered.

b. (*See quot.*) *Obs.* 1801 HERSCHNEL *Sun in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 303 An elastic gas, which may be called empyreal, is constantly formed [in the sun].

**Empyrean** (emp'i-r'än, emp'i-r'än), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *empyrian*, 7-8 *empyræan*. [*f.* as prec. + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven. *Also fig.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 1. 3 It pleased God first of all to create the Empyrean Heaven. 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 93 The pearl we seek for is not to be found in the Indian, but in the empyrean ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere . . . finally the empyrean heaven, or heaven of heavens. 1805 WORSWORTHY *Prelude* iv. (1850) 98 Drenched in empyrean light. a. 1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 306 From the Courts of the Empyrean dome Came forth what seemed a fiery car.

b. *sb.*

1. The highest heaven. In ancient cosmology the sphere of the pure element of fire: in Christian use, the abode of God and the angels. *Also fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 73 Divine Interpreter sent Down from the Empyrean. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Intro. 32 The empyrean, the first work of creation and the residence and throne of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* xv. 408 The empyrean, or kingdom of fire.

2. *transf.* a. The visible heavens or firmament. b. The whole extent of cosmic space.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalmis the empyrean. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 262 The vast empyrean of the sky. 1880 M. PATTERSON *Milton* xiii. 179 The physical universe itself [becomes] a drop suspended in the infinite empyrean.

3. **Empyreum**, *Obs.* Also *empyreum*. [*a.* L. *empyreum* (*caelum*) the fiery heaven or sphere of fire.] = EMPYREAN B. 1.

1647 CRASNAW *Music's Duel* 9 In th' empyreum of pure harmony. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 Prove, if they are other Sins. . . Or Windows in the Empyreum. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheot. Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 200 Through Empyreum . . . Thousands of thousands their bright Beams display. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 67 When the Christian . . . has ranged the regions of empyreum for some thousands of years.

4. **Empyreum** (e. *Obs. rare*). Anglicized form of next.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 23 They impress an Emphyreum upon the intrails for want of subtil dissipative parts. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, There may be Danger of an Emphyreum from another Fire.

**Empyreuma** (emp'i-r'ümä). Also 7 *empyruma*; *pl.* *empyreumata*. [*a.* Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes, *f.* *ἐμπύρειν* to set on fire.]

1. (*Sec quots.*) *Obs.*

1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chymurg.* vi. 20 That outward heat doth draw into it Emphyreuma, that is, heat left by the fire in the burned part. 1656 RIDGLEY *Chym. Physick* 66 The Emphyreuma, or Atoms of the fire must first be called forth. 2. The 'burnt' smell imparted by fire to organic substances.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 13 A certain Emphyreuma, or smatch of the fire. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 183 If the cassia be drawn low it is very subject to an emphyreuma. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) 1. 195 Our virtuels . . . are adulterated with salt, spiz, oil, and emphyreuma. 1838 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 423 A disgusting taste . . . gravely pronounced to be only an emphyreuma.

3. In *pl.* 'Little feverish remains, after a crisis. Also that thick viscous matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Water' (Phillips). *Obs.*— 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Empyreumatic** (emp'i-r'ümä-tik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*—stem of *ἐμπύρευμα* + -ic.] Pertaining to, or having the quality of, EMPYREUMA; tasting or smelling of burnt organic matter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 163 That fetid empyreumatic oil which we see. 1746 R. JAMES *Intro. Med. Health's Improv.* 42 The Mass. . . is . . . of a disagreeable Smell, empyreumatic, bitter. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dying* I. i. v. 78 A dark coloured and empyreumatic phlegm. 1862 CORNH. *Mag.* VI. 607 One pipe . . . represents a dose of nicotine and empyreumatic oil.

**Empyreumatical** (emp'i-r'ümä-tikäl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Forces & Qual.*, Other Emphyreumaticall oyles. 1669 — *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 196 The Flesh had contracted a taste and a smell very empyreumatical. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, To avoid the Emphyreumatical Impression it would otherwise take. 1871 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* II. 35 The Arabs . . . prepare their tanned skins with an empyreumatic oil.

4. **Empyreumatism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] Infection with an EMPYREUMA.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 191 Accusing its medical preparations of empyreumatism.

**Empyreumatize** (emp'i-r'ümä-tize), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect or taint with an EMPYREUMA. Hence *Empyreumatized* *pp.* a.

1846 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIX. 113 The smell of empyreumatized grease . . . wafted to the nostrils.

**Empyric**, etc., *obs.* (erron.) *f.* of EMPYRIC, etc. **Empyrical** (emp'i-rikäl), *a. rare*—0. [*f.* Gr. *ἐμπύρ-ος* burnt + -ical + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to burning or combustion. b. 'Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847).

5. **Empyro-sis**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*a.* Gr. *ἐμπύρεωσις* n. of action *f.* *ἐμπύρειν* = *ἐμπύρειν* to set on fire.] A general fire, conflagration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 217 The former Opinion that held these Cataclysms and Empyroses universal. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

6. **Emrod** (e. *obs.* var. of EMERALD, EMEROD.

7. **Emrose**, *Obs.*—0 'Probably a garden Anemone (*A. coronaria* L.)' (Britten and Holland).

1708 in KERSEY, *Emrose*, a flower. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

8. **Emse'lves**, *pron. Obs.* [*See* 'EM'] = THEMSELVES.

1699 T. C. tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 31 They'd hardly ever trouble 'emselves so far.

9. **Emte**, *obs.* variant of EMET.

10. **Emtory**, variant of EMPTORY; *Obs.*

11. **Emty**, *obs.* variant of EMPTY.

12. **Emu**, variant of EMUEU.

13. **Emu cid**, *a. Obs.*—0 [*f.* E- *pref.* 3 + L. *mucidus* moulidy.] Mouldy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

14. **Emulable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *emulā-ri* to EMULATE + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation.

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1st *Pct.* iii. 13 (R.) None are so complete but they may espy some . . . emulable good . . . in meaner Christians. [*In mod. Dicts.*]

15. **Emulate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L.* *emulā-ri* ns pple of *emulā-ri* to rival.] Ambitious, emulous.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 82 Prick'd on by a most emulate Pride.

16. **Emulate** (em'ülä't), *v.* Also 7 *emulate*. [*f.* L. *emulā-ri*—pp. stem of *emulā-ri* to rival.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To strive to equal or rival (a person, his achievements or qualities); to copy or imitate with the object of equalling or excelling.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose* Addit. (1632) 317 So much doe I emulate, not envie thy glorie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 330 The disparity of Circumstances betwixt their own Condition, and that of those they emulate. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 80 Contemn the bad, and Emulate the best. 1723 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The whole world emulates Athens and Rome. 1831 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* I. 12 When will you emulate Sir Archibald in the art of saying pretty things?

2. Implying some degree of success: To vie with, rival, attain or approach to equality with. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. iii. 341 He emulated



the Scottish kings in splendour. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, My royal nephew will soon emulate his father's wisdom. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 52 Many of the Greek states emulated Tyre in commerce and opulence.

b. Of things: To vie with, rival, equal or closely approach in any quality.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. 35, I see how thine eye would emulate the Diamond. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxviii. 307 They were wont... to emulate... the apparition of Light. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 21 The Corpuses... tend to... emulate a spring. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sycamore*, The Liquor emulates that of the Birch. 1833 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. i. 2 Lady Madalida Palmer is working one [a carpet] which emulates the paintings of Van Huysum.

†3. *intr.* To make it one's ambition, strive in a spirit of rivalry (to do or obtain something). Const. *inf. Obs.*

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 40 Emulate to be nerer there good beginnings. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Aual.* 49 Vulcan... did not strive, Or emulate to be superlative. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* Hen. V. ccxvi, He... Emulated more to Dye.

†4. *trans.* To desire to rival (a person, his fortune, achievements, etc.); hence, to be jealous of, envy, feel a grudge against. *Obs.*

1621 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, I begin to emulate thy death. 1624 HEYWOOD *Guaik.* 207 An opposite faction which emulated his goodness. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 3, I emulated, and stomached their prosperity.

5. In occasional uses: †a. ? To woo, contend emulously for (*obs.*). †b. To excite the emulation of. *rare-1.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bat. Wars* i. xlvii, We see the early rising Sunne, With his bright Beames to emulate our sight. 1804 MONSON in Owen *Wellesley Disp.* 529 Each emulated the other to deeds of glory.

**Emulating** (em'ulāting), *ppl. a.* [f. EMULATE v. + -ING.] That emulates. Also *fig.*  
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xiv. iii. (1650) 474 Who is more envious, contentious, emulating and wrathful against them then he? a 1777 FAWKES *tr. Smart's Wks.* (1791) II. 159 If e'er a lyre at unison there be, It swells with emulating harmony.

**Emulation** (em'ulāshn). Also 7 *em-*. [ad. L. *emulatio*-em, n. of action f. *emulā-rē*.]

1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in any achievement or quality; also, the desire or ambition to equal or excel.

In early use the word is perh. more freq. applied to the mental emotion; in mod. use the notion of active effort is always in some degree present.

1552 HULOT, *Emulation, alus.* 1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 To prouoke & encourage other forward natures to the emulation of their vertues. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 48 Provoking emulation of the Schollers. 1622 B. JONSON *Prof. Verses* in *Mahe tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alfe*, This Faire emulation, & no envy is. 1674 BOYLE *Theol. comp. v. Nat. Philos.* 197 Imitation or Emulation oftentimes makes many others addit themselves to it [a branch of study]. c 1790 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 85 The spirit of emulation has also been extremely increased. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xi. 274 Their emulation... terminated in personal antipathy. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* i. 36 He was always generous in his emulations.

†2. Ambitious rivalry for power or honours; contention or ill-will between rivals. *Obs.*

1588 in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 97 The dissension and emulation that I have seen, between private captains for vain glory. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 25 Emulation, who shall now be nearest, Will touch vs all too neere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 105 What heart-greife was it to Jacob to see such daily emulation between Leah and Rachel? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. 13 Julius Caesar, was... a great Captaine, although his Emulation cost an infinite quantitie of... humane blood. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1685) 608 A great emulation fallen between the Queens Agents, and the Polish Orator there.

†3. Grudge against the superiority of others; dislike, or tendency to disparagement, of those who are superior. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navi.* Pref., This enuy of emulation proceeded of some singular vertue of them that are so maliced. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 323 For Emulation ever did attend Upon the Great. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6 Constantine the Great, in Emulation was wont to call him Parietaria, Wall Flower. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 134 Pale and bloodless Emulation. 1606 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 492 Zilpah's Sons... were thought to have less emulation to him, than the Sons of Leah. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 127, I am afraid we sometimes palliate this vice (envy), under the specious name of emulation.

†4. As rendering of *emulatio* (Vulg.), 'jealousy' (ascribed to God). *rare-1.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxvii. 58 In their gravens they provoked him to emulation.

**Emulative** (em'ulātiv), *a.* [f. L. *emulā-tiv*, stem of *emulā-rē* (see EMULATE v.) + -IVE.] 1. That results from or is characterized by emulation.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 23 Memphis slew his manly brother... to be out of his emulative danger. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, On Fly* 21 She, in an emulative Chafe, begg'd thy Shrine her Epitaph? 1763 HOOLE *Jer. Del.* v. (R.), All, with emulative zeal, demand To fill the number of th' elected band. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. iv. 65 The people were invited to ruin their families in emulative costliness.

2. That tends to emulation; disposed to rival, copy, or compete with. Const. *of.* Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 283 Noble minds, emulative of perfection. 1791 HUDSON *Salmag.*

138 Dick's breast with emulative ardour glows. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. II.*, The sound was re-echoed... from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders. 1871 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* xi. 11 The peasant's wife... emulative of Queens Penelope, Bertha, and Maud.

**Emulatively**, *adv. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an emulative manner.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV. vii. 56 Both hands were so emulatively passive.

**Emulator** (em'ulātor). Also 7 *emulator*, *emulatur.* [a. L. *emulātor* zealous imitator.]

1. One who emulates, in good or bad sense.

†a. A rival, competitor; also, one who enviously disparages. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 81 You are friendly emulators in honest fancy. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 150 An envious emulator of every man's good parts. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. (1688) 198 George Buchanan, his Emulator... set him forth... as one more notable than the Chameleon. 1750 JONSSON *Rambler* No. 54 The emotions which the death of an emulator or competitor produces.

b. A zealous imitator; one who strives to equal the qualities or achievements of another. Const. *of.* 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lxii, Hyperides is a great Emulator of Demosthenes. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 30 A happy emulator of the eloquence of Cicero. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. ciii. § 128 A diligent emulator of Grocyne... was... Linacre. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 158 Emulators and disciples of the culture of the Lacedaemonians.

†2. (In the Douay-Rheims Bible.) Used to render L. *emulator*: a. One who is zealous for a cause, etc.; const. *of.* b. Applied to God: A 'jealous' being, one who brooks no competitor.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 14, i. being more abundantly an emulator of the traditions of my fathers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxxiv. 14 God is an emulator. — 2 *Macc.* iv. 2 Tbe... emulator of the law of God.

†**Emulatory**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. *prec.*; see -ORY.] Of the nature of emulation.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 160 Too fond emulatory imitation of, etc. 1627 Bp. HALL *Farwe. Sermon*, *Fam. Pr.* Henry Wks. 463 [At Court] you see... emulatory officiousness.

†**Emulatrix**. *Obs. rare.* [f. EMULATOR + -ESS.] A female emulator. Also *fig.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* I. ii. i. 65 History, the Emulatrix of Time. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 436, I was not willing my girl should give way to the noble emulatrix. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emulatrix**. *Obs. rare-1.* [a. L. *emulā-trix*, fem. of *emulātor* EMULATOR.] = EMULATRESS. 1652 HOWELL *Venice* 198 Genoa, her Sister Republic and old Emulatrix.

†**Emule**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *emulo*. [ad. L. *emulā-rē* to EMULATE.] = EMULATE v.

1826 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iii. 20 The young Nassau, Emulating that day his ancestors' renown.

**Emulge** (em'ulj), *v. Phys.* [ad. L. *emulge-re* to milk out.] *trans.* To drain (secretory organs) of their contents. Hence *Emulging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Emulging vessels or arteries, or veins. 1784 CULLEN *First Lines* clxvii. Wks. 1827 I. 625 Vomiting... emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 325 The pill No. 104... does not assist so much in emulging the biliary ducts, and giving tone to the bowels.

**Emulgence** (em'uljdžens). *rare.* [f. as if ad. L. \**emulgentia*, f. *emulgent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] The action of milking out.

1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 48 [Indulgences] for the purpose of drawing money from the people... have not improperly been called Emulgences. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* i. 254 As though it [a woman's worship] could be banded to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

**Emulgent** (em'uljdžnt), *a. and sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *emulgent-em*, pr. pple. of *emulge-re* to milk out: see EMULGE.]

A. *adj.* That 'milks out'; esp. 'applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 The Emulgent veynes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. 12 The branches of the Cava... inward seminal or emulgent. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* v. 2081 Passages, by which the Chyle may come into the Emulgent... Vessels. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1756) 23 The Fibres... are as it were the Emulgent veins. 1783 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The right emulgent vein was... large. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/2 The case of the emulgent arteries.

B. *sb.* = Emulgent vessels.

1612 S. H. ENCH. *Med.* II. 128 An immoderate heate drawing ouermuch blood by the emulgents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 The Azygos... in its descent doth furnish the left Emulgent with one veine. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The right spermatic vein was found to open into the right emulgent.

†**Emulosity**. *Obs. rare* [f. EMULOUS (as if L. \**emulos-us*) + -ITY.] Rivalry, dispute.

1726 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* ii. 147 Our Pamphlet decides the Emulosity with a short piece of Latin Prose and Verse. — *Ibid.* 175 Historicalogical Emulosity.

**Emulous** (em'ulōs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc. ymulis*, 7-8 *emulous*. [f. L. *emul-us* of same meaning + -OUS.]

1. a. Desirous of rivalling, imitating, obtaining.

Const. *of.* †b. Of things: Closely resembling, imitative (*obs. rare*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them, that have the Lepra that hyghte Elephanca the colour and hewe is emulous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 822 By strength They measure all, of other excellence not emulous. a 1721 PRIOR *Ep. Mr. Howard* 59 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VII. 121 Emulous of the glory of the youthful hero. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* x. (1876) 110 Emulous of Messrs. Aaron Levi & Co. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 Kingdoms emulous of free institutions.

2. Filled with emulation; actuated by the spirit of rivalry. †Formerly also in weaker sense: = RIVALA.

1617 Bp. J. HALL *Contempl.* I. 147 The fire issuing from God upon their [Moses'] and Aaron's] emulous opposites. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argentin* iii. v. 164 The two emulous suiters. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Const.* iv. ii. (1654) 300 The emulous Schools of Sammai and Hillel. 1725-6 Pope *Odys.* v. 105 Emulous the royal robes they lave. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg. School Salerno*, Where every emulous scholar hears... The rustling of another's laurels! 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xlv. 421 The stream of emulous admirers.

†3. a. Greedy of praise or power. b. Envious. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 243 He is not emulous, as Achilles is. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hart. Regis* 206, I am censured by some emulous accusers. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1 What a Son thou hast, now may All my emulous Neighbours say.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Proceeding from, or of the nature of, emulation or rivalry. †Also, zealous, earnest (*obs.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 431 Turne all your mad murning In ymulis prayer and [in] grit louing. 1693 SMALLBRIDGE *Jul. Cesar* in *Dryden Philarch* IV. 466 This passion was a kind of emulous struggle with himself. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvi. 288 The profusion of emulous extravagance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Poets sang with emulous fervour the approach of the golden age. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Sonn.* iv. *Kiss*, Till love's emulous ardours ran, Fire within fire, desire in desire.

**Emulously** (em'ulōsli), *adv.* [f. EMULOUS a. + -LY.] In an emulous manner. Also *fig.*

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 2 Emulously getting possession of. 1677 *Life in Cleveland's Gen. Poems*, Many intermediate Stages... contended as emulously for his abroad, as the seven Cities for Homer's Birth. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 108 Men emulously strove, who should show the greatest gratitude towards the gods. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 566 Women... emulously drive the spinning-wheel from sunrise until dark.

**Emulousness** (em'ulōsnēs), *rare-0*. [f. EMULOUS a. + -NESS.] The state of being emulous.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASN; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emulsic** (em'ulōsik), *a. Chem.* [f. EMULS-IN + -IC.] Related to EMULSIN.

WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 486 *Emulsic acid*

**Emulsification** (em'ulōsifikāshn), [f. EMULSIFY v. See -IFICATION.]

a. The action of the vb. EMULSIFY. b. *spec.* in Pathology: 'The last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 30 The process of emulsification. **Emulsify** (em'ulōsifi), *v.* [f. L. *emuls-* ppl. stem of *emulge-re* to milk out + -IFY.] *trans.* To convert into an emulsion. Also *absol.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 106/1 The fat had... been minutely subdivided and emulsified. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Dr. Maddox obtained sensitive photographic plates by emulsifying bromide of silver in liquid gelatine.

Hence *Emulsifying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 442 No emulsifying substance was contained in the intestine. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 231 Bile... has by itself a slight... emulsifying power. 1883 TAYLOR *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* 338 He prefers emulsifying with a very small quantity of it.

**Emulsin** (em'ulōsin), *Chem.* [f. EMULS-IN + -IN.] A neutral substance contained in almonds; = SYNAPTASE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 682 The investigation of emulsin was taken up by Mr. Richardson. 1872 THURGOOD *Chem. Phys.* 4 Emulsine or synaptase of almonds. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 627 The maceration allows of the solution and reaction of the... emulsin.

**Emulsion** (em'ulōshn). Also 7 *emulsion*. [ad. mod. L. *emulsion-em*, n. of action f. L. *emulge-re* to milk out. In Fr. *émulsion*.]

†1. The action of 'milking out'. *fig.* Cf. EMULOE v.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 4 My wished end is, by gentle concussion, the emulsion of truth.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Emulsions, the steeping or dissolution by steeping of any seeds or kernels in liquor till it come to the thickness of a jelly.

3. a. A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water. b. *Pharmac.* 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some aluminous or gummy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1612 ENCH. *Med.* II. 138 Also an emulsion prepared of Almonds. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Emulsions of the cooler seeds bruised. 1772 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 22 Gourd Melons... are chiefly us'd for Emulsions. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 127 Leaves immersed in an emul-

sion of starch. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436 A special arrangement upon a gelatine emulsion plate.

**Emulsionize** (émul'sjōnīz), *v.* [f. EMULSION + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an EMULSION.

Hence Emulsionized *ppl. a.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 154 Fats are emulsionized by the bile. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Kommiss* 46 An emulsionised fluid, in which casein is suspended.

**Emulsive** (émul'siv), *a.* [f. L. *emuls-* *ppl. stem* of *emulgere* (see *prec.*) + -IVE.] That has the nature of an EMULSION.

1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 189 Milk is an emulsive fluid.

† **Emunct**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *emunctus*, *pa. ppl.* of *emungere* to wipe the nose. The L. phrase, *emunctus varis homo* a man of 'keen scent' (*fig.*) gave rise to the use of the *ppl.* in sense 'acute'.] Of the judgement: Keen, acute.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 5 Your Highness, being of so deep and emunct a judgment. 1697 EVELYN *Nunism* ix. 297 The Nose... as the Emunct Judicious.

† **Emunction**, *obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emunctionem* a wiping of the nose, *n.* of action f. *emungere* to wipe the nose.]

1. The action of wiping the nose; hence *transf.* of clearing any of the passages of the body.

1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 538 We have often seen that Medicines applied to the eyes have through these holes past into the nose, and so have been cast out either by emunction or by the mouth. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1846) 272 After the use of unctions and emunctions.

† 2. Excretion. Obs. Cf. EMUNCTORY.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 The curious emunctions of the pores.

**Emunctory** (émunk'tōrī), *a.* and *sb.* *Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *emunctōri-us* excretory, *emunctōri-um* a means of cleansing by excretion (in classical L. used for 'a pair of snuffers'), f. *emungere*: see *prec.*]

*A. adj. a.* Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. *b.* That has the function of conveying waste matters from the body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 83 The nosethryles be the emunctory places of the brayne. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nose*. It apparently filtrates thro' the emunctory Glands. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 160 He found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers. 1864 EASTWICK *Resid. Persia* i. 12 There was nothing but coughing, stertoration and emunctory movements for the next half hour.

*B. sb.* 'A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Gloss. *Emunctoria* ben the cleansing places, as the flancles, the armeholes, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss. *Emunctories* be those kernelly places in the body, by which the principall and noble parts doe void their superfluites. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 172 R 234 God hath ordained sufficient Emunctories for any filth whatsoever. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ix. xx. Blow your noses—cleanse your emunctories—sneeze, my good people. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* i. 440 The nose is the emunctory of the brain. 1854 BUSHMAN *in Circ.* Sc. II. 21/2 A third great emunctory has to be added; namely, the kidney.

† **Emunctuary**, *Obs.* bad form of *prec.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 158. By the proper emunctuaries, as out of the head, by the nose, mouth, eares, eyes, palate, etc. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* ii. 11. 106 The extreme part of the Face... is the emunctuary of the senses.

† **Emuncture**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *emunct-* *ppl. stem* of *emungere* to wipe out + -URE.]

*a.* The action of wiping, *fig.* *b.* = EMUNCTORY. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The sayd parietall... are the holes of the eares, and the instruments mannylars of y<sup>e</sup> emunctures. 1674 TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* § 7. 31 This neat Emuncture or wipe.

† **Emundation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *emundationem*, *n.* of action f. *emundare* to cleanse, f. *ē* out + *mund-* to clean.] The action of ceremonial cleansing or purification.

1606 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxviii. 45 Thou hast destroyed him from emundation. 1652 GAULI *Alagastrom.* 39 This they apply to the ceremonial emundations or purifications. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emunge**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *emungere* to wipe or blow the nose.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse; also *fig.* (as in Lat.), to cheat.

Hence Emunging *vb. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Inq.* 127 The emunging of the people of their money. 1846 LONDON *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 11. 265, I did indeed spit it forth, and emunge my lips, as who should not?

**Emure**, a var. of *IMMURE* *v.* and *sb.*, in the *Shaks.* folio 1623.

1828 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 12 Thou wert emured, restrained. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 9 (1623) To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The rauish'd Helen... sleeps.

† **Emuscation**, *Obs.* [as if ad. \*L. *emuscationem*, *n.* of action f. *emuscare* to cleanse from moss, f. *ē* out + *muscus* moss.] The action of cleansing (the trunk of a tree) from moss. Also *fig.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) Advit. Let them read for emuscation, cleansing it of the moss. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 385 They cure it... by emuscation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CHAID; and in mod. Dicts.

**Emydin** (émī'diān). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμυδ* stem of *ἐμυδ* the fresh-water tortoise + -IAN.] A tortoise of the genus *EMYS*.

1854 OWEN *in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 66/1 Side-walls... are added in the fresh-water species (*Emydians*).

**Emydin** (emī'din). *Chem.* [f. as *prec.* + -IN.] 'A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 487 Emydin forms white, hard, transparent grains, very soluble in dilute potash.

**Emydosaurian** (emī'dōsō'riān). *Zool.* [f. *emys*, combining form of *EMYS*, + *SAURIAN*.] A crocodile.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 They [Crocodilidae] form the Loricata of Merrem and Fitzinger, and the Emydosaurians of De Blainville.

**Emyr**, *obs. form* of ADMIRE.

|| **Emys** (e-mis). In *pl.* emydes. *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐμυδ* the fresh-water tortoise.] The ordinary fresh-water tortoise.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 57/2 Certain Emydes... tend to the Sea-tortoises or Turtles... and yet exhibit characters peculiar to themselves. 1873 GEMMEL *Gl. Ice Age* 492 App. Remains of the elephant... the beaver, the emys... and goats.

**Emyspery**, *obs. form* of HEMISPHERE.

**En**, early ME. variant of IN.

**En-**, *prefix*, the form assumed in Fr. (as also in Pr., Sp., Pg.) by the L. prepositional prefix *in-* (see IN-). The Eng. words in which it appears are partly adaptations of Fr. (occasionally Sp.) words, either of L. descent or formed in Romanic, and partly original formations upon Eng. words.

*A. Forms.*

1. In modern orthography and pronunciation *en-* becomes *em-* before *b* and *p*, and occasionally before *m*. This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c.; in ME., as in OF. and OSP., *enb-*, *emb-* are more frequent than *em-*, *emp-*, though the latter may perhaps represent what was the actual pronunciation.

2. In ME. (as in OF.) *en-*, *em-*, freq. became *an-*, *am-* (a form which survives in AMBUSH). This *an-*, *am-*, like the native prefix *AN-*, was often reduced to *a-*: see APPAIR, APRISE. Conversely, the prefix *a-* of various origin was often changed into *en-*, as in *embrace*.

3. From 14th c. onwards the prefix IN- (IM-) has been frequently substituted for *en-* (*em-*); and, conversely, *en-* (*em-*) has been substituted for the prefix IN- (IM-) of words of L. or It. origin, and for the native Eng. IN-. Nearly every word, of long standing in the language, which is formed with *en-* has at some period been written also with *in-*. Hence it is often impossible to determine whether in a particular word of Eng. formation the prefix *en-* or *in-* is due to the analogy of words of Fr., Lat., or purely Eng. origin; in many instances it must have been applied merely as a recognized Eng. formative, without reference to the analogy of any individual word. In 17th c. the form *in-* (*im-*) was generally preferred; the now prevailing tendency is to use *en-* (*em-*) in Eng. formations, and where the prefix represents Fr. *en-*; and in mod. reprints of 17th c. books, and in Dicts., the *in-* (*im-*) of the original texts is often replaced by *en-* (*em-*). In some words, however, as *em-, imbed, en-, inclose*, the form with *in-* still occurs, but in most cases less frequently than the *en-* forms; in a few instances *in-* has entirely superseded *en-*, even where the latter is etymologically more correct, as in *imbrue, impair, inquest*. In a few words (e.g. ENSURE, INSURE) the alternative forms have (in very modern times) been appropriated to express different senses. As a general rule the *en-* and *in-* forms are in this Dict. treated as belonging to one and the same word. A word still surviving in use is treated in the alphabetical place of its now more frequent form. In the case of obs. words, where there is no decided preponderance in usage, the choice of the typical form has been determined by etymological considerations: thus the adapted words from Fr. or Sp. with *en-*, and new formations app. on the analogy of these, are by preference placed under E; while words app. formed on Latin analogies, or prob. originating as compounds of the Eng. prep. IN, will appear under I.

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the Romanic *en-* having been regarded as a corrupt and improper form of the L. *in-*, while the Eng. formations in *en-* were either referred to L. analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition. The phenomenon seems, however, to be partly of phonetic origin. The sound of (e) initial and unstressed has in careless speech a tendency to pass into (i) or (i): cf. the colloq. pronunciation of *effect, ellipse, essential*. Hence such forms as *embed, imbed, enclose, inclose* are in familiar pronunciation really homophones; many persons use the *en-* forms in writing, and (unconsciously) the *in-* forms in speech. From the occurrence of spellings like *imbraced* for *embased* in

the fourteenth century, it may be surmised that the tendency to 'raise' the initial (e) has existed from an early period.

*B. Signification and uses.*

The applications of the prefix in Fr. (Pr., Sp., Pg.), and hence in Eng., are substantially identical with those of the L. *in-*, which was used to form vbs. (1) from sbs., with sense 'to put (something) into or on what is denoted by the sb.', or 'to put' what is denoted by the sb. 'into or on (something)'; (2) from sbs. or adjs., with sense 'to bring or to come into a certain condition or state, to invest with a certain quality'; (3) from other vbs., with added notion of 'within', 'into', 'upon', or 'against', or with merely intensive force. Many L. or late L. words of this formation came down into Romanic, and have thence been adapted in Eng. In Romanic the prefix was extensively applied in the formation of new words, in strict accordance with L. analogies, exc. that in formations upon vbs. the notion of 'against' rarely or never occurs. In Eng. the analogy of the many words with *en-* adapted from Romanic gave rise to the extensive application of the prefix in the formation of Eng. words, its functions being the same as in Fr.

The compounds of EN- which have been in general use, or which require special comment, are given in their alphabetical place. The following are examples of those which are merely nonce-words, or of very rare occurrence. (See also EN-).

1. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb.

*a.* With general sense 'to put (something) into or on what the latter member indicates':

† **Enambush**, to place in ambush; † **ensangle**, to put into an angle or corner; † **encell**, to place in the centre of something; † **enchair**; † **enchariot**; † **encist**, to shut up in or as in a cist or chest; † **encoach**, to seat in a coach; † **eneoil**, to wrap in or as in a coil; † **encouch**, to lay upon a couch, *fig.*; † **encraal**, *intr.* for *refl.*, to lodge in a kraal; † **encrochet**, to enclose in brackets; † **encup**, to place in or as in a cup; † **encushion**, to seat on a cushion; † **enfeature**, to exhibit on the features; † **engammon**, to put or (*intr.* for *refl.*) get into the haunch (of a pig); † **engaol** (in quot. *fig.*); † **engarb**, to put into a garb, clothe; † **engarment**, to case as in a garment; † **englamour**, to surround with illusion; † **engown**, to dress in a gown; † **engyve**, to put in gyves or fetters; † **enhusk**; † **enjourney**, (*refl.*) to start on a journey; † **enkennel**; † **enkerchief**; † **onkernel**; † **enlabyrinth**, to entangle as in a labyrinth; † **enlead**; † **enmagazine**, *fig.*; † **onnet**, to entangle; † **enniche**, to set up in a niche, as a statue, *fig.*; † **enrib**, to put within the ribs; † **enseat**, to install; † **enshadow**; † **enshawl**, to wrap in or cover with a shawl; † **enshell**; † **enshelter**; † **enslumber**, to lull to sleep, *lit.* and *fig.*; † **ensop** (see quot.); † **enstage**, to put upon the stage (of a theatre); † **enstock**, to set in the stocks; † **entower**, to imprison in the Tower; † **envapour**, to shroud in vapour; † **enwall**, to enclose within walls; † **enzoned**, to engirdle.

† 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xviii. 475 Within a vale... they... enambush'd them. *Ibid.* x. 155 Enambush'd enemies. 17... CANTHORN *Elcy* Capt. Hughes 28 Th enambush'd phalanx. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 378a His emnye... en angylles aboute our excellente knyghtes. 1652 SPARK *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 623 App. (Nov. 5). 1865 R. VAUGHAN was 'encelled against that day [What a day!]. 1865 R. VAUGHAN *Mystr.* (1860) II. xiii. lit. 272 Here dwells chaste coolness, safe encell'd. 1843 J. JONES *Sens. & E.* 113 If when the day was fine. \*Encell'd in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze. 1859 TENNYSON *Last. Tourn.* 104 Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place 'Enchaid'. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Postill for Author, Speculations high. \*Enchariot The Elijah-like to th' Skie! *Ibid.* x. lxxv. 188 Elijah-like... To be encharioted in fire. 1888 RYHS *Hibbert Lect.* 173 The dragons continued... \*encisted in the subterranean lake. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes' Pilgr.* Wks. (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine... \*encoach in burnish'd gold. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 371 This world, within whose heartstrings I feel myself encell'd. 1596 *Edward III.* ii. 14 \*Encouch the word... The lane sweet laments. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 720/1 The lane where gipsy gang had \*encraal'd. 1806 SOURVY *Lett.* (1856) 1. 397 He will... \*encrochet [ ] thus what Hyems has to copy. 1881 Mrs. H. HUNT *Chilid.* *Ten.* 144 The convent... lay... \*encupped in hills. 1819 H. BUSK *Theatrical* iv. 725 Or in gilt equipage \*encushion'd sit. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & E.* 43 The joy... in his face and eye... \*enfeatured. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp.* *Rel.* 23 Ratts \*engammon'd in the fat Hanches of the Arcadian Sow. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 166 Within my mouth you have \*engaol'd my tongue. 1844 L. H. Houghton *Mem.* *Many* *Se.* *Valencia* 200 Engaol'd in this unhealthy time. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 139 The conting philanthropist, \*en- garbed as a quaker. 1859 Miss MURDOCK *Romant.* T. 101 The form which \*engamented that pure... soul. 1864 *Diary in Daily Tel.* 15 July. The memory of a great past still \*englamours them (the Danes). 1613 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* in *Farr S. P. Jus.* I. (1848) 335 Here saw he lawyers soberly \*engoun'd. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. viii. (1632) 224 We... are \*engiv'd and shackled

in them [arms]. 1788 BURNS *Ep. H. Parker* 12 A fiery kernel \*Enshucked by a fog infernal. 1796 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 82 The next day, They would \*enlourney them. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 220 That alwaies in a Tub \*enkenell'd lies. c1800 KIRKE *White Poems* (1837) 47 Sleep, baby mine, \*enkerchief on my bosom. 18.. M. ARNOLD *Switzerland* i. ii. 3 in Sel. Poems (1882) 123, I know that soft enkerchief'd hair. a1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescript* vi. (D.) A happy metamorphosis To be \*enkenell'd thus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil.* i. liii. My soul, \*enlabyrinth'd in grief. 1598 FLORIO, *Improbare*, to \*enlead or fasten or cover with lead. 1887 HARPER'S *Mag.* July 268 The incendiary material \*enmagazined in their pages. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to ensnare or take in a net or ginne, to entramell, to \*ennet. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. xxxviii. He.. deserveth to be \*en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 20 The strong \*enribbed heart. 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 65 Whether base artificers are to be \*enseated.. in places of worth. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 13 Pendant leaves his head \*enshadow'd round. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 143 The soft mantle of enshadowing hills. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 69 With what an air of tenderness he \*en-shawls each ivory shoulder. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None In mortal frame \*enshelled. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. 1. 18 If that the Turkish Fleete Be not \*enshelter'd.. they are drown'd. c1611 CHAPMAN *Dial* xxiv. 399 The guards he \*enslumber'd. a 1619 DONNE *Baltham* (1644) 155 Content to ensumber themselves in an opinion. 1630 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Vol. I* (1838) When the senses half enslumber'd lie. 1598 FLORIO, *Insipidum*, to \*ensopre, to sopre clothes, to lay in suds. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Busy D'Annois* Plays 1873 II. 114 The splenetic Philosopher.. were worthy the \*enslaving. 16.. SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), I intend to tie th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet \*enstock. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Aurora Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The \*entworing of Henry the VI. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation* 555 (D.) A black fume, that all \*envapoureth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* lvi. His Court with glittering pearls was all \*enwall'd. 1864 BLACKFRIARS I. 32 The extent of ground thus enwall'd. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 859 The groves that \*enzone Greenbank. 1838 TAIT'S *Mag.* V. 218 Queens in luxury \*enized.

b. With general sense 'to put what the latter member indicates into or upon' (a person or thing). Enamber, to scent or flavour with ambergris (see AMBER 1); encap, to put a cap on; encolumn, to ornament (a wall) with columns; encoronall; encoronet; \*encowl, to put on (a person) the cowl of a monk; endladem, to crown, in quot. *fig.*; enfigure, to adorn with figures; \*enfrieze, to ornament as with a frieze; \*enfringe, to sew fringes upon; \*engall; \*engold; \*engrape, to cover with grapes; \*enhoney, *fig.*; \*enlaurel, to crown with laurels; enleaf, to adorn with leaves, to wrap in leaves; \*enmitre; \*enmoss; \*enrut; \*ensaffron, to tinge with yellow; \*ensand; \*ensandal, *fig.*; \*enscreen; \*ensilver; \*enscarf; \*enspangle; \*ensparkle; \*enspell, to cast a spell upon; \*enspice; \*enstomach, to encourage; \*ensulphur; \*entakle, to furnish (a ship) with tackle; \*entask; \*entinture; \*entinsel, to cause to glitter; \*enturf; \*enver-dure; \*enwood, to cover with trees.

1681 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 105 Buying, Amber and other requites, and \*Enambering therewith. Sugar. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 2561 His brow \*encapt With the gloomy crown of Care. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) i. iv. 27 The regal pride of \*encolumned walls. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 170 With golden pillars \*encoronall'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 47 If an alien King \*Encoronet thy brow? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xxiv. King Alfred.. Left his Northumbrian crown, and soon became \*encowl'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Misery* 439 Lady whose imperial brow Is \*endiadem'd with woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 322 Endiadem'd with.. fleecy-silver'd cloud. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Rev.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of \*enfigur'd gold. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 233 The Roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake; \*enfrees'd throughout With eyes of peacocks trains. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxix. 2 White Robes, \*enfning'd with Crimion Red. 1611 FLORIO, *Affellere*, to \*engall or enbitter. 1382 Wyctar *Bar.* vi. 7 Trees.. \*engoldid and ensiluer'd. — *Rev.* xvii. 4 And the woman was.. \*engoldid with gold, and with precious stoon. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 656 Vinis \*engrapid. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 289 To \*enhonny and allure us to these opinions. 1620 DAVIES *Past.* to *W. Browne*, Foe-men to fair skills \*enlawled Queens. 1789 P. SMYTH *Tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 99 The bell of the capital.. is \*enleaved. 1837 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* iii. 39 Fruit.. \*enleaf'd on the bough. 1598 FLORIO, *Inmetriare*, to \*enmitre, to crown with a mitre. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 231 Meadows that outskirt the side Of thine \*enmossed realms. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. III. ii. xix. 153 Over which distance these \*enrutted tracks made their uneasy way. c1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, \*Ensaffroning sea and air. 1879 T. HAROV *Return Native* ii. ii. A stratum of ensaffroned light. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 654 With alys \*ensandid about in compas. 1853 B. TAYLOR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 744 Belted with beech and \*ensandal'd with palm. 1641 M. FARRIS *Serm.* ii. (1672) 530 Heaven might now \*enskarf itself in a scarlet cloud. 1662 R. B. COMENT, a *Tales* 42 Let night's sable Curtain \*ensken these dark actions. 1382 Wyctar *Bar.* vi. 7 The trees of hem.. also engoldid, and \*ensiluer'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Mistress M. Willand*, Sent T' \*enspangle this expansive firmament. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Why \*ensparkle they their eyes with spiritual'd distillations? 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 Nights VII. 285 Her glances \*enspell'd all who looked on her. 1598 FLORIO, *Insipicare*, to \*enspice. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans*

*book* 59 The midwife.. \*enstomakyng her to pacience. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his \*ensulphur'd hand. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* IV. 565 From the surge of hell's ensulphered sea. a 1529 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 545 Your storme driven shyppe I repared none So well \*entakeled. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1641) 321 The Heav'n's have.. \*entaskt my layes. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 6 Windows so Story-bedight: \*Entinctur'd, Devotion to aid. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil.* xii. li. Spangles.. \*Entinseling like Stars the dew. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 655 The banks \*enturf'd with singular solas. 1810 666 \*Enverdued with laurel leaves continually grene. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 123 Enverdued the green Of every heavenly palm. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 81 The shade Of some \*enwooded field.

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'.

+ Enanger, to make angry; enapt, to make fit, qualify; enarbour, to convert into an harbour; + enasure, to render azure; + encalm = BECALM; + enoanker; encannibal; encharnel (see CHAR-NEL sb. 1); to bury; + encinder, to burn to ashes; + encluster; encommon; + endoubt (*refl.*), to feel doubt, apprehend; + endrudge (*refl.*), to enslave oneself; + endry; + enearnest; enfamous; + enfavour, to take into favour, to get (oneself) into favour, ingratiate; + enfeare; + enferfite; + enfierce; + enfort, to convert into a fort, fortify; enfree; enfoul; enfreedom; enfroward; + engallant; + engarboil, to throw into commotion; englad; engloom, to render gloomy, change into gloom; engod; engolden, to make golden, also *intr.* to become golden; + engrand; engreen; + enlength; enlife; + enlusty, to delight; enmass; + enpripe; + enrubby; enrui; + ensad; + ensafe, whence ensafer; ensaint; enscroll; enseraph; enserf; + ensobar; + ensound, to make sound; + enstable; ensucket (cf. SUCKET, sweetmeat), to sweeten; entempest; + enthrust; entrough, to hollow out like a trough; envineyard; enwaiter, to turn into a waiter; + enwaste; + enwine, to convert into wine; + enwoman; + enworthy, to make worthy; + enwrack, to bring to wrack, ruin.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* i. xxxviii. (1495) 534/1 The lorde.. strongly \*enanged came to the sayd pytte. 1651 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xvii. in Wks. X. 346 A diligent servant to a.. cruel master.. is thereby well \*enapt'd.. to be diligent. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Nov. 946/1 Stairs \*enarbour'd by vines. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlewoman*, 301 That [woman] \*enazures her seered veines. 1621 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 34 b. Seinge the ship \*encaulmed. 1489 SKELTON *Elgy Earl Northumb.* (Dyce) 142 With my rude pen \*enkanker'd all with rust. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXV. 131 If Mr. Parkyns had not \*encannibaled himself. 1875 MYERS *Poems, Renew. Youth*, The rulers came, \*Encharnelled in their fatness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b. Many goodly streets.. they \*enclindred. c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 What Bands (\*enclustred) neare to these abide. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. Good becomes more Good, the more it is \*en-common'd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxxii. 366 Their Mysteries might not.. be.. encommon'd. c1600 *Rom. Rose* 1664 If I ne hadde \*endoutet me To have ben hatid. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Such is every one that \*endrudgeth himself to any known sin. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 418 My perkes ar stroyed And reveres \*endrye. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1631) 50 Vicissitude doth.. \*en-earnest my minde. 1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. (1772) II. 39 Padus silver stream.. \*Enfamousd by rekeles Phaeton. a 1650 Sir S. D'EWE'S *Autobiog.* (1843) I. 377 Some wit, to enfamous the rare confidence of Mr. Felton [made an anagram on his name]. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 175 How to \*enfavour yourself with those you discourse with. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. l. 62 For to \*enfavour themselves with the Emperor. *Ibid.* v. ii. 144 If any shall enfavor me so far. 1834 HUDSON *Du Bartas* *Judith*, A woman's look his hart \*enfearses. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* ii. 46 The rivers Dee.. and Done.. \*enferfite the fields. 1660 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Africa* (1685) 445 Entferfites all the Countries through which it passes. 1596 STEINER *P. Q.* iv. iv. 8 More \*enferced through his curish play. 1880 SUNDY etc. *Psalm* cxcv. With her hilly bullwarks Roundly \*enforted. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. ii. 201 So is the stream of every human passion \*enfouled or filtered by the heart it flows through. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free Cities.. have.. \*enfreesd themselves from the Pope. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 38 To render him, Forthe enfreesd Anthoner, the faire Cressid. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 181 Enfreed by God. 1884 SHAKS. *L. L.* iii. i. 125 \*Enfreedoming thy person. 1894 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 248 God's.. enfreesd, ennobling grace. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 195 The only prickles that.. \*enfroward mens affections. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally \*engallanted. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 67 To \*engarboyle the Church upon high termes of Heresie. *Ibid.* 242 To engarboyle disputes with needless assertion. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 530 The larks.. Of the somershe \*engladid with the lyght. 1604 SUPPLIE. *Masses* 181 (These things) doe.. exceedingly possesse and englad our hearts. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* ii. Th' engladid Spring. 1795-9 SOUTHEY & R. LOVELL *Poems* 89 Night's \*englooming sway Steals on the fiercer glories of the day. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 108 We might have been as God, yea.. \*engoddid. 1825 L. HUNT *Red's Backus* in *Tusany* *Poet.* Wks. (1860) 386 That Vaiano Which \*engoldens and empurples in the grounds there of my Redi. 1849 TAIT'S *Mag.* XVI. 348 Von wreath'd bower Engoldened with the westerling sun. 1860 PUSEY *Mit.*

*Proph.* 521 The whole world was \*engoldened with evangelical preachings. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 This duke.. by all means endeavoured to \*engrand his posterity. 15.. F. DAVISON in *Farr S. P.* *Elys.* II. 337 \*Engreening.. those pleasant mountagnets. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 74 Engreen the hills. c1530 MORE *Aurur.* *Frith* Wks. 1037/1 He hath somewhat \*enlengthed it of late. 1603 DANIEL *Panegy. King* xvii. A new season.. Begins to enlength the days. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., A.. little flame.. to \*enlife for aye the same. 18.. LOVELL *Poet. Wks.* (1819) 403 With wise lips enlife it. 1473 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A J. This swete songe \*enlustyed me. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cent.* I. xv. 392 The heroes of the great raid are \*enmassed in view. 1593 SHEPHE. *Kalendar* ii. For I \*enripe.. Fruits of the earth. a 1520 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 2 The sonne.. enrypped hath our come. 1611 FLORIO, *Arrobicare*, to \*enrubby, to make ruddy. 1876 J. ELLIS *Casari in Egypt* 244 That dread shock.. Left here \*enruin'd.. A city. 1634 Sir S. D'EWE'S *Jrnl.* (1783) 55A particular newes which much \*ensaddid my heart. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 564 To rescue and \*ensafe us. *Ibid.* 111 \*Ensafers of God's onely begotten Son. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 58 Saint Giloarde.. The Pope so \*ensainted. 1864 SPECTATOR 538 Like Charlemagne a high ensainted king. 1880 ARGOSY XXIX. 469 The aspect of some ensainted phantom. 1842 *Cent. Mag.* May XVII. 479 note, Three ostrich feathers \*enscrolled. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 144 The Seraphs.. Amidst their songs \*enscarph'd me. 1882 W. B. WEEDE *Soc. Law Labor* 86 The \*enscuffed freeholders bought their freedom. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* i. xlii. 170 God sent him sharpnesses.. to \*ensober his spirits. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 23 a. This decoction.. doeth \*ensoude.. the member. 1534 WHITTON *Tulley's Offices* ii. (1540) 89 Whan.. justyce.. \*enstablisheth and encreaseeth the ryches of theues. 1594 ZEPHYRUS xliii. So did that sug'r touch my lips \*ensucket. 1800 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* II. 155 Zeal unreisted \*en-tempests your breast. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Repr.) 14/1 Wine; whereby he is inflamed and \*enthirsted the more. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla* II. II. 129 The breadth of the \*enthroughted bed varies. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iii. 293 Farewell.. ye \*envineyarded ruins. 1865 *Athenian* VI. clxxvi. 172 But duringe this siege, the Danys eft.. \*enwasted y' lande of France. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes.. bloud [is] \*enwyned. 1595 DANIEL *Serm.* 42 That grace.. doth more than \*enwoman thee. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN'S *Holy Cr.* 64 You desire.. to \*enworthy, and distinguish your nobility. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xix. 64 You must study to enworthy your self. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas*, *Noc* 4 O world \*enwrackt and over flown.

b. Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs. or sbs. with the prefix *en-* and the suffix *-en*, as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN. Most of these verbs were formed by prefixing *en-* to an already existing verb in *-en*; but a considerable number seem to be directly f. the adj. or sb. on the analogy of those of the former class. For examples see 3.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply intensive (in poetry often merely to give an additional syllable); also vbs. f. *en-* + adj. or sb. + *en-* (see 2 b).

+ Enaid, to aid, assist; + encarve; + encheek, to represent in mingled hues; + onchequer, to arrange in a chequered pattern; + enclain; + encleanse; + enclog; + oncolden; + encur; + encurse; + endammify, to damnify, cause loss to; + endart; + endazzle, to dampify, to dapple, variegate; + enditch; + endizen, to set forth; + endrench; + endye; + enfeich (see ECHO v.); to improve; + enfasten; + enfester; + enfoil; + enforge, to invent; + cnfreeze; + enfuddle; + engarble, to mutilate; + engaze, to comprehend in one's gaze; + engermine; + engladden; + englaze, to represent on glass; + enguard; + enhammer; + enhang; + enhedge; + enjangle, *intr.*; + enjudge; + enlanguish, to render languid; + enlap, to wrap in (something); + enlengthen; + enlessen; + enmilden; + enminle; + enmix; + enorder; + enquicken; + enrive; + tenseale, to climb; + tenseore, to count; + enseem, *intr.* = SEEM; + tensoak; + enstuff; + ensweep; + entame; + enthunder, *intr.*; + entoast, *intr.* to drink a health; + entwist, also *fig.*; + enwallow, *intr.*; + enweaken; + enwed; + enwid; + enwise, to make wise; + enwrite; + enwrong, to deprive wrongfully of; + enyoke.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. vi. (1506) 178 Yf we have poorenes of entencyon hym it shal \*enayde. 1596 FITZGEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 \*Encarving characters of memorie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. *Soliman* (1641) 228/1 Th' artful shuttle doth \*encheyde the cangant colour of a mallard's neckle. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Overo's Pal.* 56 Squirrels and children's teeth lashed are neatly here \*encheyquered. 1537-2 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 The ordinaries \*enclainme such offenders by the liberties of the church. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 88 She was \*enclosed with the clesynge of the holy ghost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 70 Traitors ensteep'd, to \*enclogge [Og. clog] the guiltlesse keels. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlvii. (1631) 174 The hands and feet.. are by degrees \*encoldned to a fashionable clay. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 The golden graueled springs, then \*encurbed with Marble. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12, Ydurst never telle it.. for drede of \*encursing. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 276 Those who bired the fishing.. were \*endamified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 98 More



deepe will I \*endart mine eye. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* An eagle...kindling her \*endazzled eyes. 1607 *Tragedie Cl. Tibertus* G. 2 (N). The troubled bosome of the maine \*Endiaped with cole-black porpesses. 1598 FLORIO *Afossare*, to ditch, about, to \*endich. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. What so else Occurrants...may interrupt...Our Penne shall oot \*endenzien. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule...will...\*endrench mee in...dolour. c. 1500 *Elleg Hen. V* in Percy *Reliq.* 117 Grounde...Whiche vert \*endryed with rede blood. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 21. A thing...used to \*eneich their health. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* v. 66 To \*enfasten the roots of my floating Existence In the rich earth. 1686 CHABIN *Travels* 370 Rivulets, that... \*enfertilized the neighbouring parts on every side. 1609 J. DANVERS *Holy Rood* (1876) 16 (D) Whiche His \*enfestered sores exulcerates. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 347 Resolved In this next cope to foil or be \*enfoiled. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2512 Such vntrouth wolde not he \*enforced...haue. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xli. Thou hast \*enfrosen her disdainfull brest. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 113 PUNCH our powers insidiously \*enfuddles. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 73 The \*engabarded Anatomie of a damned wretch. 1777 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 212 If a man could...soaring sun-ward... \*Engaze the radiant round. 1874 PUSEY *Leit. Serm.* 305 Unless...grace \*engermine in what is spoken. *Ibid.* 246 Thee...Who didst... \*engladened...me. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FAIR S. P. 74. 1 (1848) 75 In those windows doth his arms \*englaze. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 349 He may \*enguard his dotage with their powres. And hold our lives in mercy. 1855-g SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 163 Throughout many a year with awe \*enguarded. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vs. England* 279 The sword-hilt in the wound \*enhamper'd caught. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T.* 677 Thou schalt \*enhangid ben, fader, certayn. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* (N), Matrons... In heaps \*enhangid. i. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 And touch the Harp without \*enjangling jar. c. 1380 *Sir Fermyng* 1959 Whairfor to sow y make my mone. \*enjangle 3c my floss. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 613 It is pity a man should be so... \*enlanguished by griefe. 1603 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvii. vii. 617 By reason of the clay wherein they [rubies] be \*enlapped. 1646 SM T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 80 A smaller third and more \*enlengthened filament. 1548 GRESTE *Pr. Masse* 127 To \*enlessen their paynes in [purgatory]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 599 That \*enmildens mee. 1781 BURGOWNE *Lord of Manors* i. i. (D). Sweets bloom \*ennigling around. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2540 Fallyble flattery \*ennymyzed by bytternesse. 1669 EVELYN *Three late Impostors* 70 It seemeth right to these your jests to \*enorder you to make satisfaction. 1647 H. MORE *Songs of Soul* Notes 145/2 He hath not yet \*enquicken'd Men...with this Deiform life. *Ibid.* 162/2 The lower man is our enquicken'd body. 1596 SPENSER *Dolef. Lay Clorinda* i. That my \*enriven heart may find relief. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. Then with soft steps \*enscaled the meekn'd vallies. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 640 Other iiii \*enscore her place into. 1818 LAMB *Vis. Reptent.* Poems 596 \*Ensemd it now, he stood on holy ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 23 \*Ensoykt with sylt of the myrry rose. c. 1545 EARL SURRY *Aeneid* ii. 27 Did \*enstuf... The hollow womb with armed soldiers. 1770 THOMSON *Autumn* 1109 \*EnswEEPing first The lower skies. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 157 The seas EnswEEPing in its flight. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. v. 48 'Tis not...your cheekie of creame That can \*entame my spirits. 1855-g SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 524 Aeneas...terribly \*enthunders in his arms. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) II. 138 Shall I not to her health \*entost. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle Gently \*entwist. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 320 He will...entwist himself with the Envoys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 14 One senselesse lumps. \*Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloody gore. 1672 W. OF BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 23 They are sufficiently \*enweakened. 1490 CANTON *Enneydos* xvi. 62 Parys \*enwedded the fayr heleyne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 18, I have... \*enwiden'd Hell mouth to swallow thee. 1623 COKERAM, *Expatiate*, to enwiden, to enlarge. 1646 S. BOYER *Arraignm. Err.* 355 We had...need rather...seek to lessen than to enwiden our differences. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 \*Enwisenng, rejoicing, enlightening the soul. a 1849 Poe *To Helen* Poems (1859) 64 Heart-histories seemed to lie \*enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres. c. 1485 *Plumptre Corr.* 65 Ye \*enwrong her of certayne lands. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 154 Be not again \*enwoked with the yoke of slavery.

**En-, prefix** 2. The form taken by the Gr. *en*, etymologically cogn. with the prec. Chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek, as *enallage*, *endemic*, *energy*, *enthusiasm*; occas. in mod. formations as *enderon*. (Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it takes the form *em-*; and before *l*, *r* it becomes *el*, *er* respectively.)

**-en, suffix** 1:—OTeut. *-ino(m)*, formally the nent. of *-ino*, *-en* 4, is used to form diminutives from sbs. (esp. names of animals), as in CHICKEN, KITTEN, MAIDEN, ME. *ticken* kid; also in ME. *stucken* small piece.

**-en, suffix** 2:—WGer. *-inija*, repr. OTeut. *-ini*, occurs in several OE. fem. sbs., a few of which have survived into mod. Eng.

1. It is used to form feminines from sbs. denoting male persons or animals, as in OE. *gyden* goddess (f. *god*), *myneccen* nun (f. *munne* monk), *wylfen* she-wolf (f. *wulf* wolf). The only surviving instance of this use is VIXEN female fox. 2. It is added in a few instances to the stem of a vb. or to that of a verbal-abstract sb., as in BORDEN, BOHMAN, OE. *raden* condition.

**-en, suffix** 3, the form assumed in ME. by the OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom., accus., and dat. plural of sbs. of the weak declension, as in

*oxa* masc., *ox*, pl. *oxan*; *tunge* fem., tongue, pl. *tuungan*; *earc* neut., ear, pl. *earan*. In origin the suffix belonged to the stem; but as in OE. the nom. sing. of these sbs. ended in *-a*, *-e* (levelled in ME. to *-e*), while the OE. *-an* of the oblique cases sing. became *-e* in ME., the termination *-en* came to be regarded as a formative of the plural, and its use was extended in southern ME. to many other words of OE. and Fr. origin. It was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as *brether*, *childer* (OE. *cildru*), *ky* (OE. *cý*), whence the modern *brethren*, *children*, *kine*. Apart from these the sole surviving representative (in standard Eng.) of this inflexion is *ox-en*; but *hos-en* (OE. *hosan*) continued in use until 17th c. In southern and south midland dialects the plurals in *-en* are still of frequent occurrence.

**-en, suffix** 4 (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables), corresponds to OS. *-in*, OHG. *-in* (Ger. *-en*), ON. *-in*, Gotb. *-eina-*—OTeut. *-ino-*, = Gr. *-ivo-*, L. *-ino-* (see *-INE*), added to noun-stems to form adjs. with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of'. In Teut. the adjs. so formed chiefly indicate the material of which a thing is composed. Of the many words of this formation which existed in OE. scarcely any survive in mod. use; but the suffix was extensively applied in ME. to form new derivatives. Some of these took the place of OE. words, from which they formally differ only by the absence of unlaunt; compare OE. *gylden* with mod. Eng. *golden*, OE. *stēnen* (early ME. *stēnen*) with ME. and dial. *stōnen*, made of stone. From 16th c. onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch'; hence many of them have become wholly obs., and others (as *golden*, *silvern*) are seldom used except metaphorically, or with rhetorical emphasis. It is only in a few cases (e.g. *wooden*, *woollen*, *earthen*, *wheaten*) that these words are still familiarly used in their lit. sense. In s.w. dialects, however, the suffix is of common occurrence, being added without restriction to all sbs. denoting the material of which anything is composed, as in *glassen*, *steelten*, *tinnen*, *paperen*, etc.

**-en, suffix** 5, forming verbs.

1. from adjs., as *darken*, *deepen*, *harden*, *madden*, *moisten*, *widen*. Most of the words of this type seem to have been formed in late ME. or early mod. Eng., on the analogy of a few verbs which came down from OE. or were adopted from ON.; e.g. *fasten*:—OE. *fæstnian*; ? *brighten*:—ON. *berhtnia*; *berhtnia*; *harden*:—ON. *hārðna*. In Teut. there are two classes of vbs. formed upon the 'weak' or lengthened stems of adjs. (suffix *-on-*): (a) the intransitive (or in sense pass.) vbs. which in Goth. make the inf. in *-nan*, and the pa. t. in *-ōda*; e.g. *fullnan* to be filled, f. *fullan*—full; *gabignan* to be rich, f. *gabigan*—rich; *managnan* to abound, f. *managan*—many; (b) the originally trans. vbs. in OTeut. (*in* *nūjan*, e.g. OHG. *festinbu* to fasten, f. *feston* (=*-fastjon*)—fast. In Eng. these two classes of vbs. can scarcely be discriminated with precision, but in most cases the intr. sense (as in *deepen* = 'become deeper') appears to be derived from the trans. sense (as in *deepen* = 'make deeper').

2. from sbs. In OTeut. sbs. both of the weak and the strong declension gave rise to intr. verbs in (*in* *nūjan*), and this formation is represented by a few examples in OE., such as *hysinian* to LISTEN. In 14th c. some additional vbs. occur, formed app. on the analogy of these, as *happen*, *threaten*. The majority of Eng. words f. sb. + *-en*, however, such as *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *harden*, *barken*, appear first in mod. Eng., and seem to be due to the analogy of the verbs f. adj.

3. In one or two cases (e.g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents OTeut. *-na-*, the formative of the present stem in certain strong verbs.

**Enabit**, obs. var. INAHABIT.

**Enable** (en<sup>2</sup> b'l), v. Forms: 5-6 enable, 6-bel, 6 enable, inabable, -bilo, 6-8 inable, 5-enable. [f. EN-1 + ABLE a.: cf. ABLE v.]

†1. To invest with legal status; to habilitate.

1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 20 Preamb. It was ordained... that... Lord Roos and his heirs should be restored, enabled and have all such name, dignity, estate, preeminence. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. v. 7 Your highness shall be from henceforth enabled in blood. 1570-87 HOLINSHEU *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 190 Constantine... was... inabled as heire apparent to the crowne. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 12 The passions which... moved King Henrie... to disinclinate Queene Mary, and enable Queene Elizabeth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 193 Neither do the goods of the

Church inable the Parson. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. i. xvi. 120 She was restored and enabled in blood.

2. To authorize, sanction, empower; to give legal power or license to. Const. to with inf.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 217 If the purveyor shall enable the Beer or Ale to be sent to the Court. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 20. § 6 Be shall be...inhabled to pursue hawe and de-maunde her dower. 1642 MILTON *Argv. Militia* 11 The Law will inable the two Houses of Parliament to put the Kingdom into a posture of warre. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Proc.* V. 32 Ao 'act to enable Jeremiah Langhorne...to build a Court House in the County of Bucks'. 1824 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 303 Congress cannot enable a state to legislate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 An act was...passed enabling benefited clergymen...to hold preferment in England.

†3. To give power to (a person); to strengthen, make adequate or proficient. Obs. or arch.

1530 PALSGR. 532/1, I enable, I make good. 1534 LA. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj. Now ycan enable his fleshe in good customes. 1581 MURCASTER *Positivus* xli. (1887) 232 Exercise to enable the body. 1596 SPENSER *Irel. Wks.* (1862) 523 The English Lords...greatly encouraged and inabled the Irish. 1626 T. H. CAUSSE *Holy Cr.* 496 Her Father...enabled her in Philosophy, Rhetorique, Poesy, and the other Artes. 1638 O. SENDWICK *Serm.* 97 By diligent practise so inable your selves, that, etc. 1654 GAULF *Magastrom*, 208 The devils...have a faculty and sagacity (both much enabled by long experience in things) above us men. 1888 *Pall. Mall.* G. 20 Dec. 6 Insh stew, which is said to be very enabling as well as extremely 'filling'.

b. To impart to (a person or agent) power necessary or adequate for a given object; to make competent or capable. Const. for, to, unto. rare in mod. use.

c. 1460 *Stans Puer in Babeis Bk.* (1868) 26 First thiself enable with all thin herte to virtuous discipline. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 19 Eury thing...being inahbled therunto through a quickening vertue infused into it. 1613 *Life Will.* I in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 10 The people...were enabled both with courage and skill, for all military achievements. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell's* 154 It was all that Alexander had to inable him to the conquest of the world. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 2 The great things, our Blessed Saviour hath done...are not intended to excuse his Followers from Action, but to enable them for it. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. ii. § 26. 50 How much of it will enable us best for our work.

c. To supply with the requisite means or opportunities to an end or for an object. Const. to with inf.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. iii. Vertue and lernynge do inahble a man...to be thought worthy. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paula* C. 33 God hath inahbled them to doe that great and weightie worke. 1611 BALE *Pref.* 1 We are enabled to informe worke. 1650 BAXTER *Saints R.* i. vii. (1662) 74 They freely send the Spirit to inable us to perform these conditions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 218 A NEW RECRUIT of Spirit...inahbled me to resume my Pen. 1770 WESLEY *Serm.* lvi. 181 IX. 2 God enabled him to awaken several young persons. 1839 THURLOW *Greene V.* 281 A victory which he obtained over the Thebans enabled him to reduce Coronea. 1872 MORLEY *Pollitice* (1886) 51 A solitude...which enabled him to work better there.

†4. To regard as qualified or competent; to ascribe qualifications to. Obs. (cf. *disable* in Shaks. A. Y. L. v. iv. 80.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 Eury one enableth his owne goodes to deserve lile dignitie with the beste. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I vj. That you may...be resolv'd what those good parts are you enable the Doctor for.

†5. To make possible or easy; also to give effectiveness to (an action). Obs.

1620 O. SENDWICK *Christ's Counsell* 198 Things which will much avail to helpe and inable the remembrance of truths heard and received. 1647 CLARINBOSCH *Hist. Reh.* (1703) II. vii. 322 Needful habitments of War to enable our Defence. 1755 SIR M. HALE *Contempt.* i. (1689) 110 What are these divine truths which really and soundly belivered doth inable the victory over the world.

†6. *intr.* for *refl.* To become able, gain strength or power. Obs. rare-1.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 834 With stamped squille embawme...And that wol soone enable in that joine.

**Enabled** (en<sup>2</sup> b'ld), ppl. a. [f. ENABLE v. + -ED 1.] a. Endowed with power, strong, mighty.

b. Legally sanctioned or authorized.

1592 A. DAY *Engl. Secret* (1625) ii. 114 The...matter wherein his inabled discretion may with greatest singularity be performed. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* Chr. F ijij. This enabled and famous Knight at armes... 1779 SAVAGE *Wanderer* ii. 260 To justice soon'th enabled her appeals.

†Enablement (en<sup>2</sup> b'lmēt), Obs. [f. ENABLE v. + -MENT.] The action or means of enabling.

1. Habilitation, removal of legal disabilities. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 40. § 4 This acte of enablement and restitution of Thomas Erle of Surrey. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 28 § 1 The restitutions and enablementes of the seid persones.

2. The process of rendering able, competent, or powerful; the state of being so; *concr.* something by which one is enabled, a qualification.

1617 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 36 Learning...hath...efficacie in inablenment towards...military virtue. 1646 S. BOYER *Arraignm. Err.* 219 Some truths may be said to be...for strength and enablement. 1647 SWINCKE *Anglia Rediv.* v. 35 Watson, whose continued diligence...reduced not a little to the enablement of the army. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* 351 We have spiritual enablement from Christ. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xvii. 2 Those whom God

singles out for the greatest trials, he will fit beforehand with the best enablements.

**b. Snupport, sustenance, maintenance.** *rare.*  
1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Cr.* 368 Others distributed their reueuen in equal portions to Churches, needy persons, and their owne enablement. *Ibid.* 300 So much of my Fathers goods, which was meane inough, yet for my enablement sufficient.

**3. An equipment, implement.** Cf. **ENABLE** *v.* 3.  
1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64 Armour's Defensives, as.. Crosbowes and other enablements of Werres.

**Enabler** (enə'blər). [*f.* **ENABLE** *v.* + *ER.*] One who enables.

1615 *Hieron Wks.* I. 606 It was wholly by a certaine secret enabler. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Theat.* (1630) 108 God, the only enabler to so great performances. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 210 The word Habilitator might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler.

**Enabling** (enə'blɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* **ENABLE** *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* **ENABLE**.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This..enabling of judgment. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 348 To depend vpon God's inabling. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 14 By doing those things, for the enabling of us whereunto it was given us. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 413 The prophets..esp'ing, by God's enabling, things beyond human ken. 1888 *MYERS Chr. Living* vii. 103 All God's commands are enablings.

**Enabling** (enə'blɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* **ENABLE** *v.* + *ING* 2.] That enables: chiefly of legislative enactments. **Enabling statute:** sometimes applied *spec.* to the act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28, by which tenants-in-fee and certain other persons were 'enabled' to make leases.

1677 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. viii. 11 (ed. 10) It..wounds him, to the loss of inabling blood. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 221 Enabling powers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 1234 Mr. Crump urged that the statute was 'enabling'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 171 The enabling bill..is only a draft measure.

**†Enact, sb.** *Obs.* [*f.* next *vb.*] That which is enacted, an enactment; also *fig.* a purpose, resolution.

1469 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 By the enacte of this present yelde. *Ibid.* 404 This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 118 The close enactes and counsels of the hart.

**Enact** (enə'kt), *v.* Also 5-7 *inact*. [*f.* **EN** 1 + *ACT* *sb.* and *v.* Cf. Anglo-Latin *inactitare* (1432) = *sense* 1 (Du Cange).]

**I.** (from **ACT** *sb.*)  
†1. *trans.* To enter among the *acta* or public records (see **ACT** *sb.* 6); also, to enter in a record or chronicle. *Obs.*

1469 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde.. shullen be enacted and engrossed on a quayer of parchemyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is..enacted in diuers cronicles..that..William the duke of Guieu died beouth heire masle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 647 When these agreements were done and enacted, the King dissolved his Parliament. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 69 We have enacted this letter and will requyer and expect ane exact accompt thairof.

**2.** Of a legislative authority: To make into an act (see **ACT** *sb.* 5); hence, to ordain, decree. Also with *obj.*-clause introduced by *that*. (In early examples scarcely separable from 1.)

1464 *Env.* IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 He shall..haue the said fundacon inacted and autorised in the parlement next holden. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 21 The tribunes were verie instant that at length lawes might be enacted. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 348 It is enacted in the Lawes of Venice. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* lii, Wouldst thou His lawes of fasting disannul? Enact good cheer? 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xlix. 529 It was now declared and inacted, that the said act and statute..should stand. 1710 *FRANKAUS Orig. Titus* i. 22 The Law of the Sabbath was enacted from the beginning. 1776 *ANAS. SMITH W. A.* I. x. 190 In 1463 it was enacted that no wheat should be imported if, etc. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 537 To..amend the laws..enacted by the Local Legislature. *absol.* 1850 *LADY PENROBE P.* xcix. (1833) God did desire to talk with men; He enacting, they observing, From his will there was no swerving. 1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Cons.* Cured § 5. 38 There is an excellent temper of the three Estates in Parliament, there being..no power of enacting in one or two of them, without the third.

**b.** Said of the legislative measure. (See **ENACTING** *pp.* *a.*; cf. *ordain*, *provide*, etc.)

1765-74 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 82 Magna carta..enacts that, etc. *Mod.* The statute enacted no new provisions.

†**c.** *nonce-use.* To secure (rights) to a person by enactment.

1628 Bp. J. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 21 God's book is the true Magna Charta that enacts both king and people their own.

†3. To declare officially or with authority; to appoint. *To enact into:* to constitute. *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 94 Enacting them enemies to their natural Country. c 1677 *Act Securing Prot. Relig.* in *Marvell Growth Popery* 31 The person so consecrated, shall be, and is hereby Enacted to be complete Bishop of the said vacant See. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 362 By slow degrees Transubstantiation was enacted into an Article of Faith.

**II.** (from **ACT** *v.*)

†4. To work in or upon; to actuate, influence. Also, to implant, inspire (a feeling, etc.) *into* a person. *Obs.* Cf. **ACT** *v.* 1.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 43 Nature itselfe..seemeth to haue..inacted this desire into every one. 1645 *RUTHERFORD*

*Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 304 The wind of the Spirit doth not always enact the Soul to believe. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. n. xlv. To enact his corps and impart might Unto his languide tongue. *Ibid.* ii. iii. ii. 1, Her phantasie Strongly inacted guides her easie pen.

**5.** To represent (a dramatic work, a 'scene') on or as on the stage; to personate (a character) dramatically, play (a part); also *fig.* with reference to real life; = **ACT** *v.* 4-7.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.* For they enacted and gilt with theyr sayes Theyr high renowne. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 108 I did enact Julius Caesar. 1828 *CARLYLE Hist.* (1857) I. 199 Through life he enacted a tragedy, and one of the deepest. 1825 *DE QUINCEY Cæsars Wks.* 1859 X. 155 Marcus Antoninus is a scholar; he enacts the philosopher. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. 9 Its main scenes were long enacted there.

**b.** To perform (a ceremony).  
1846 *KENTLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 114 She sees him..Dimly enact some awful rite.

†6. To bring into act, accomplish, perform. *Obs.*  
1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 2. The king enacts times more wonders then a man. 1616 R. CROWLEY *Times Whis.* iii. 155 If there be handes that dare enact a murder.

†7. *intr.* To act. Cf. **ACT** *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 68, I may be the better able to enact with my hands. 1884 *CARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 559 They punctually enact according to their commission.

†**Enact, pp.** = *enacted*, *pa.* *pp.* of **ENACT** *v.*

**a.** Enacted, decreed. **b.** Actuated, influenced.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* Parl. ii. 62 That if anything should be enacted done by Counsell. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 189 Deception sometimes is by virtue enact.

**Enactable** (enə'ktəbəl), *a.* [*f.* **ENACT** *v.* + *ABLE*.] That may be enacted.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago), In the State of Illinois, constitutional prohibition is neither enactable nor enforceable.

**Enacted** (enə'ktəd), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ED* 1.]

**1.** Ordained by legislative authority.

1599 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 68 It cannot be an enacted truth, without the consent of the higher house. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 253 Enacted statutes on which this detestable system is built. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 We judge by the datum of enacted law.

**2.** Performed (as on the stage); also, carried out in action, performed, perpetrated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 71, I can seem no better to them then a piece of highly inacted folly. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* t. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime.

**Enacting, vb. *sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ING* 1.] The action of the *verb* **ENACT** in various senses.**

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 83 The murmuring of his Subjects, vpon the enacting of this Statute. 1782 *BURKE Penal L. agst. Irish Catholics* Wks. VI. 279 In the enacting of which laws they do not directly or indirectly vote.

**Enacting, pp. *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ING* 2.] That enacts. **Enacting clauses** (of a statute): those in which new provisions are enacted, as distinguished from those which merely contain statements of fact or declarations of the existing law.**

1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 They have an enacting Authority. 1690-1 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 376 A long debate for bringing in an inacting clause. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lixii. 323 It stands in no need of a bill either enacting or declaratory. 1867 *Times* 27 Nov. 1276 The enacting part warranted a dismissal.

**Enaction** (enə'kʃən). [*f.* as *prec.*: cf. **ACTION**.]

**a.** The action of enacting (a law); = **ENACTMENT** 1.

**b. contr.** = **ENACTMENT** 2.  
1630 J. CRAVEN *Sermon* (1631) 14 Laudable enactings; but the misery is..lamentable executions. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innocency Triumph.* 78 Without penall enactings against those that cannot obey. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 316 *note.* His endeavours to prevent the enaction of the stamp act. 1845 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* iv. ii. 328 Many a vexatious enactment might be put in force. 1888 A. GUSTAFSON in *Vote* (N. Y.) 15 Mar. For the enaction of good laws we must have good law-makers.

**Enactive** (enə'ktiv), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *IVE*.] Relating to or concerned with the enactment of law; = **ENACTING** *pp.* *a.*

1658 *BRAMHALL Schism Guarded* 271 (L.) An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be. 1881 *Daily News* 28 May 371 They had disposed of the enactive part of the Bill.

†**Enactize, v.** *Obs.* -1 Used for **ENACT** *v.*

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (1621) 1207 Lawes of vertue to enactize trining with practice (*sb.*).

**Enactment** (enə'ktmənt). [*f.* **ENACT** *v.* + *MENT*.]

**1.** The action of enacting (a law).

1817 *EARL LIVERPOOL Sp.* in *Evans Parl. Deb.* I. 586 The enactment of the present bill. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 604 The enactment of them only confirmed men in their opinion. 1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autogr.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 113 The laws of the State, as well of British as of Colonial enactment. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* viii. 169 The enactment of the Six Articles.

**b.** The state or fact of being enacted.

1885 *Law Times* 1371 The draft Criminal Code..appears to be no..nearer to enactment than it was three years ago.

**2.** That which is enacted; an ordinance of a legislative authority, a statute.

1821 *SVD. SMITH Edin. Rev. Wks.* 1859 I. 334/2 A prison is a place where men..should be made unhappy by public lawful enactments. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1 34 Many general enactments of this reign bear the same character of servility. 1862 *FRASER & MAG.* Nov. 635 Glass manu-

factories were crippled by harassing enactments. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 225 A crowd of enactments for the regulation of trade.

**b. pl.** The particular provisions of a law.

1839 *TINRLWALL Greece* III. 83 We know neither the occasion which gave rise to it, nor the precise nature and extent of its enactments. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* ii. x. (1852) 353 The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort.

**3.** The acting of a part or character in a play. *rare* -o. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Enactor** (enə'ktər). Also 7 *enactor*, *ennactor*. [*f.* as *prec.* + *OR*; cf. **ACTOR**.]

**1.** One who enacts (a law, etc.).

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 The lawes of the Highest Enactor of all decrees. 1695 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The enactor of their laws. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* i. 13 The enactors of this law.

**2.** One who enacts (a part, scene, ceremony, incident, or transaction).

1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 45 The enactors and applauders..of the first and greatest crime. 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 Skillful enactor of rites.

**Enactory** (enə'ktərɪ), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ORY*.] Concerned with or relating to the enactment of law.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 226 Whether Lord Aberdeen's bill were enactory..or declaratory. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 83 'Laws and Resolves', enactory and re-enactory.

†**Enacture, sb.** [*f.* as *prec.* + *URE*.] ? Carrying into act, fulfilment.

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 207 (*Q.*) The violence of either grief or joy Their own enactures [*f.* enactours], with themselves destroy.

†**Enage, v.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 *inage*. [*f.* **EN** 1 + *AGE*; cf. *OF. enagier* to declare (one) to be of full age.] *trans.* To make old; to give the appearance of age to.

Hence **Enaged pp. *a.*, grown old, inveterate.  
1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 68 Famine should..in age thee. 1594 *Zepharia* xvi, Disdain should thus enage thy brow! 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. i. (1605-7) I. 276 Neuer frost, nor snow, nor slippie ice The Fields enag'd. 1631 *Celestina* i. 20 O inaged vertue!**

**Enaid:** see **EN** -*pref.* 3.

†**Enair, v.** *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* **EN** 1 + *AIR* *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To 'air'.

1602 *DAVIES Witles Pilgr.* Nij, Who, when she lists (with Balme-breath's Ambrosie) Shee it [ber tongue] enaires in Prose or Poesy.

**Enaliosaur** (enə'li:osjər). [*f.* Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A 'marine lizard': a designation applied to the gigantic fossil reptiles (allied to the crocodiles) forming the orders *Sauropsid* and *Ichthyopterygia*.

1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* xx. 403 Remains of an enaliosaur in the coal of Nova Scotia.

**Enaliosaurian** (enə'li:osjər-iən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *IAN*.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to or resembling the Enaliosaurus.

1860 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 361 The possibility of the present existence of the Enaliosaurian type. 1860 *Athenium* 2 Dec. 875 The Enaliosaurian hypothesis. 1871 *HARTWIG Subterr. W.* ii. 20 Enaliosaurian reptiles.

**B. sb.** = **ENALIOSAUR**.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* *Enaliosaurians*, fossil marine animals.

1881 *GRANT ALLEN Vignettes fr. Nat.* viii. 72 The sea swarmed with gigantic enaliosaurians.

**Enallage** (enə'lədzj). Also 7-8 *enallagy*, *enallagy*. [*a.* L. *enallagē*, *a.* Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* change, related to *ἐναλλάσσειν* to change.]

**1.** *Gram.* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, *e.g.* of sing. for pl., of present for past tense, etc.

1583 *FULKE Defence* 126 In the participle..is a manifest enallage or change of the gender. 1714 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 115 Their Grammarians make it [Elolm] an Enallage of Number..to express excellencie. 1656 *OWEN Wks.* 185r VII. 403 There may be an enallage of number, the nation for the nations. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* (ed. 2) 373 Enallage of tenses, which is frequent in Scripture. 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

†**2. Rhet.** (See *quot.*) *Obs.* -o

1736 *BAILEY, Enallage*, a figure whereby we change or invert the order of the terms in a discourse.

†**Enaluron**. *Her. Obs.* Also 8 *enalyron*. [*perh.* a. AFr. phrase \**en aileron* (*en* in, by way of; *aileron* pinion, also hording, braiding of a doublet). If the traditional explanation be correct, cf. *ALEBION*.] A bordure charged with birds. (According to Sir G. Mackenzie and Pory the word is an adv., = 'orlé', or in manner of a bordure', the use by English heralds from Leigh onwards being erroneous.)

1662 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 111 The fifth [Bordure] is called Enaluron, when it is occupied with any fowle or bird. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 29 A bordure, Azure charged with Enaluron of Martlets. 1766 *PORY Heraldry* (1737), English armorisists call a Bordure Enaluron if charged with eight birds. [And in *mod. Dicts.*]

|| **Enam** (ɛnəm). *India.* Also *enaum*, *inām*, *inaām*. [*Pers.* (Arab.) *إنعام* *in-āam*, lit. 'favour',

*f.* *ناعم* *na-āma* to be happy, in 4th conj. *إنعم*

*an-ama* to favour, bless.] A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State as supreme landlord; also, the land so held.

1803 DR. WELLINGTON in *Gurwood Desp.* V. 361 The Rajah gave him a village in enaum. 1850 W. H. MORLEY *Anal. Digest* I. 302/1 An Ināmdār is not competent to alienate any part of his Inādm. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 240 Short-sighted sovereigns .. granted away an enormous quantity of land in enaum.

**Enamber:** see *EN-* prefix 1 b.

**Enambush:** see *EN-* prefix 1.

|| **Enāmdār.** *India.* [a. Pers. انعامدار *in-ām-dār*, f. *in-ām* ENAM + *dār*, stem of داشتن *dāsh-tan* to hold.] One who holds an ENAM; an assignee of land free of land-tax.

1850 [see ENAM]. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 52 The dispossessed enāmdār .. nurse[s] a sullen .. vengeance against us. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 14 What can his views be upon .. ryotwarree, Enāmdars, Indian taxation?

**Enamel** (enæ'mél), *sb.* Forms: 5 innamyl, 6 inamell(1), enamell, 7 enammel, 7- enamel. [f. ENAMEL *v.*, the etymological senses are 'means of enamelling', 'process or result of enamelling'; the former includes the sense of AMEL *sb.*, which became obs. in 18th c.]

1. A semi-transparent or opaque composition of the nature of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in various colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also (in 19th c.) used as a lining for culinary vessels, etc.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 A ruby with iiii labellys of white innamyl. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 208 All works of gold, silver, and inammel. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 44 Silver, to fill with a certain encaustic or black enamel. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 Being finely ground, it is used by the Goldsmiths for Enamel. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. ii. (1871) 5 Wild hyacinths .. spread like patches of blue enamel. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 277 The enamel of these saucepans is quite free from lead.

b. *fig.*; formerly with notion of an additional or perfecting adornment; now chiefly with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel.

a 1680 S. CHARNOCK in *Spurgeon Treas. Davi.* Ps. cxxxv. 13 Unchangeableness is the thread that runs through the whole web; it is the enamel of all the rest. 1678 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Ded. Those Truths .. are the enamel and beauty of our Churches. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 None of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fm.* II. 35 A genuine love of painting and sculpture .. formed a fine and hard enamel over their character.

c. A glassy 'bead' formed by the blowpipe.

d. In recent use applied to any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface (e.g. on pottery, wood, leather, paper, etc.). Cf. ENAMEL *v.* 2.

2. *Phys.* [after *Fr. email*.] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of teeth; the similar substance forming the coating of the hony scales of ganoid fishes.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The Teeth are surrounded with a hard Substance .. the Enamel. 1782 A. MONRO *Anatomy* 114 Each tooth is composed of its cortex, or enamel, and an internal bony substance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 586 Fishes of this order (Ganoidians) are covered by angular scales, composed internally of bone, and coated with enamel. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Jan. 35/2 To nations good manners are what modesty is to chastity, or enamel to the teeth. 1873 MIVART *Evoln. Anat.* vii. 250 The enamel is the hardest structure in the human body and almost entirely a mineral, containing but two per cent. of animal substance.

3. An artistic work executed in enamel; an enamel-painting.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The leather drinking-cup, helmet, and enamels, bespeak a thegn of high rank. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm.* Ab. 61 The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite. 1865 *Reader Mar.* 278/2 Henry Bone .. for a single enamel .. is said to have received 2,200 guineas.

4. *transf. (poet. and rhetorical)* Applied to any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring (sometimes with added notion of varied colours); esp. to verdure or flowers on the ground.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* (J.), Down from her eyes welled the pearls round Upon the bright enamel of her face. 1665 HOYLE *Ocean. Relfec.* iv. i. (1675) 169 The various and Enamel of the Meadows. 1874 CARY *Dante's Inf.* iv. 113 On the green enamel of the plain Were shown me the great spirits. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Each & All Wks* (Dolm.) I. 399 The bubbles of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave. 1854 SKEAT *Upland's Poems* 51 Leaf's enamel, blossom's beauty.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *enamel-colour*, *living*, *manufactory*, *painting*, *plate*, *powder*, *work*; also *enamel-kiln*, a kiln for firing porcelain that has been printed on the glaze; *enamel-painting*, the production of a picture by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface; *enamel-paper*, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating. Also (in dental anatomy), *onamel-coil*, one of the cells of the *enamel-organ*, sometimes called col-

lectively 'enamel-membrane'; enamel-outicle, that which covers the outer surface of the enamel; enamel-germ, a portion of thickened epithelium, which afterwards develops into the enamel-organ.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 114 To prepare the flux for \*enamel-colours. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 30 Its true character is revealed after it has passed through the \*enamel kiln. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 6/3 The \*enamel linings of cooking utensils used in the Royal Navy. 1754 Br. Pococke *Travels* (1889) II. 69 The china and \*enamel manufactory at Battersea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 Enamel developed from the \*enamel organ. 1847 L.O. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Intro. 209 Miniature and \*enamel painting. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 272 All enamel paintings are in fact, done on either copper or gold. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 267 The \*enamel plates in the elephant's grinder. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 273 The \*enamel powder is spread with a spatula. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 6 An \*enamel-work of the ancient arms of Florence. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of enamel-work you have splendid relics in the monument of William de Valence.

**Enamel** (enæ'mél), *v.* Forms: 4 enaumyl, (4-5 enamal, -el, -yl, 5 annamal), 4-6 enamyl, (5 enammel), 6-8 enammell, 7 en-, inammel(1), (enamol, inamol, 8 enamle), 4- enamel. [ad. AFR. *enamayller*, *enamelor* (1313 in Godcf.), f. *en-* (see *EN-*) + *amayl*, AMEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To inlay or encrust (metal) with a vitreous composition (see ENAMEL *sb.*) applied to the surface by fusion. Also *absol.*

In early use chiefly denoting the inlaying or partial covering of a metallic surface in order to ornament it by the contrast between the colour of the enamel and that of the metal; afterwards applied to the process of entirely covering metals with enamel, to form a ground for painting in vitrifiable colours, or for any ornamental or economic purpose.

c 1325 E. E. ALIHT. P. B. 1457 Brende golde .. enaumylde with azer. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. xix. 219 Fowles, alle of gold, & richly wrought & enameled. 1420 in E. E. Wills 41 & p. enap of p. couerle ys an-amylde with blewve. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 634 Anamelede with azure. 1458 Test. Ebor. (1855) II. 226 Silver that is enameled. 171475 *Sgr. Iove Degre* 746 Your chaynes enameled many a folde. 1503 *Priny Furze Eliz.* of York (1830) 96 A payre of smalle knyves inamylde for the Quenes owne use. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Jewels of gold inammelld and set with stones of worth. a 1651 BOYLE (J.), It were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes. 1716-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. xxxii. 112 A large bouquet of Jewels made like natural flowers .. well set and enameled. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 122 It will become fit to enamel with on gold or other metals. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 40 A piece of dial plate enameled black. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 211 Kitchen utensils of tin and iron are enameled.

b. To inlay or cover metal surfaces with (figures or ornaments of enamel); to portray with enamel.

1494 FAYAN vii. 538 And therein imagery grauen & enameled moste curiously. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 88 A ring of gold with letters one y<sup>e</sup> outside enameled. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 260 A golden triangle .. on which is enameled the image of the virgin Mary.

c. *transf.* To variegate like enamelled work; to adorn or beautify (any surface) with rich and varied colours.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 143 The country thereof was enamelled with pleasant rivers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 The Lord .. enamels the Firmament with stars. 1750 SIENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi. 4 Spring ne'er enameled fairer meads than this. 1834 PRINGLE *Fr. St.* ix. 298 Millions of flowers of the most brilliant hues enamel the earth. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 387 In Corsica the roadsides in the valleys .. is enamelled with the purple Cyclamen.

† d. *fig.* To adorn magnificently; to impart an additional splendour to what is already beautiful; to embellish superficially.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* 63 You [preachers] count it prophane to arte-enamel your speech. 1597 INGHETERPE *Serm.* a *Toku* Ep. Ded. You have enameld, as it were, and embroider that ground benefite with infinite other kindnesses. 1599 NASHE *Leit. Stoffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch over this device more artificially. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 97 And being enamelled with that beautiful Doctrine of good Works too. 1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1057 How do such Persons enamel their Characters, and adorn their Titles with lasting and permanent honors!

2. In various extended uses (see ENAMELLED).

a. To apply a vitreous glaze by fusion to (surfaces of any kind, e.g. pottery).

b. To cover (any material, e.g. wood, paper, cardboard, leather) with a smooth polished coating resembling enamel.

† c. Used by Holland as transl. of *L. inuere*: To 'bmn in' the colours (applied with wax crayons) in encaustic painting. *Obs.*

1604 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire. *Ibid.*, And to inamel by the means of fire.

d. As a cosmetic process: To apply certain preparations to (the face), in order to impart an appearance of smoothness to the skin.

1668 N. & O. 68 Enamelling the face. This practice .. is partly described in a fragment of Ovid

**Enamellar, enamelar** (enæ'mélā), *a.* [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + *-AR*.] Consisting of enamel, resembling enamel: smooth, glossy.

1828 in WEINSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enamelled, enameled** (enæ'mèld), *pp. a.* [f. ENAMEL *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Ornamented or covered with enamel, or with a glossy coating resembling enamel. *Enamelled board*: cardboard with a glazed surface. *Enamelled leather*: a glazed leather used for boots, for parts of carriages, etc. *Enamelled photograph*: a photograph on metal or pottery, covered with a thin layer of enamel; also (in recent use) a photograph on paper, overlaid with a film of gelatine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. (1651) 474 Inamelled jewels on their necks. 1740 SWIFT *Will Wks.* 1745 VIII. 384 The enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by. 1864 S. BRETON *Dict. Univ. Inform.* 712 Enamelled culinary utensils are now both cheap and common. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 39 Walls entirely cased with enamelled tiles of deep blue.

b. *Phys.* Of teeth, etc.: Having a coating of enamel. See ENAMEL *sb.* 3.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 68 The enamelled scales of Ganoidi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 123 There are always two sets of enamelled teeth.

2. Having naturally a hard polished surface, resembling enamel.

1590 SNAKS. *Mid. N.* ii. i. 255 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinnie. 1591 — *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 25 He makes sweet musick with th' enameld stones. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 101 Those [shells] acquire a glazed or enamelled surface, like the couries.

3. Beautified with various colours.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. l.v. 20 Delighting themselves in the enamelled walks. 1633 MILTON *Arades* 8, O'er the smooth enamelled green .. Follow me. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1786) 29 Blows not a flower in th' enameld vale. 1860 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Holmby House* 337 The enamelled meadows .. of that fairland.

† b. *fig.* Ornate. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. i. 112 Inameld speakers .. condemned others as barbarous and ignorant. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* Ep. Ded., I have not affected enammel'd phrases.

**Enameller, enameler** (enæ'mélā), *f.* [f. ENAMEL *v.* + *-ER*.] One who enamels, or executes enamelled work.

1623 COCKERAM, An Enammeller, *Encasticke*. 1761 (title) The Life of Theodore Gardelle, Limner and Enameller. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 64 You may employ funnels formed at an enameller's lamp. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vii. 251 Enamellers of tiles are rising in general estimation.

**Enamelling, enameling** (enæ'mélīng), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* *enamelyne*. [f. ENAMEL *v.* + *-ING*.]

1. a. The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel. b. *concr.* A covering or ornamentation of enamel. Also *attrib.*

*Enamelling-furnace*, a furnace for fusing the coating of enamel on earthenware, glass, etc. *Enamelling-lamp*, a lamp with blowpipe attached for ornamenting glass with enamel.

c 1449 PROCTOR *Refr.* 127 Thei schulden leie rather blew enameling than reed or whijt. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Mel-dram* 123 Wks. 1879 I. 163 Of gold [was] an garland of her heid Decorit with enamelyne. 1652 EVELYN *Memo.* (1837) I. 286, I went to one Mark Antonio, an incomparable artist in enamelling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* vii. 382/1 An enamelling point .. is for the ordering and setting Anammel .. in its place. 1729 SIR J. CLERK in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 258 A sort of enamelling on the gold socket. c 1760 1800s in *Times* (1884) 18 Apr. 4/3 Many curiosities of bronzes, enamellings, miniatures, etc. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 56 The latter taught his brother .. enamelling and painting. 1868 *Times* 22 Sep. 9/4 Cosmetics, bath preparations and enamelling.

2. *fig.*

15.. LD. BURLEIGH *Advice to Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 A faire enamelling of a terrible danger. *attrib.* 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road Ext.* vii. 49 The small, enamelling touch Of smooth Carlino.

**Enamellist** (enæ'mélīst), *f.* [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + *-IST*.] An artist in enamel.

1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 479/2 The pale fawn-colour employed by the great enamellists of the age.

† **Enamélure.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ENAMEL *v.* + *-URE*.] An enamelling, covering of enamel.

c 1430 *Pile. Lyf Manhode* i. xcv. (1869) 51 Eche of them was enameled, and in each enameler ther was propre scripture.

|| **Enamora'do.** *Obs.* [Sp., f. *enamorar* to ENAMOUR] = INAMORATO.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 (T.) An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

† **Enamorate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. It. *innamorare* ppl. stem of *innamora* 'to enamour, to fall in love' (Florio).] *trans.* To inspire with love.

Hence **Enam'rating** *pp. a.* Also **Enam'ra-tion**, ecstasy of love.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enamorar*, to enamorate. 1624 HEYWOOD *Guaik.* vi. 297 The place and object which made him first grow enamored. a 1712 KEN *Hymn* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Still upon my Spirit stream, In sweet enamouring Beam. *Ibid.* *Danorel* Wks. 1721 IV. 529, I felt enamourations sweet.

† **Enamorate, a. and sb. Obs.** Also 7 *enamorot*, -ourito. [ad. It. *innamorato*: see *prec.*]

*A. adj.* Enamoured. *B. sb.* A lover.

Hence **Enam'orately**, *adv.*



1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* i. Wks. 1674 I. 21, I am a poor enamorate. 1614 COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 289 A kind enamorate I did strive to prove. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. m. Is this no small servitude for an enamorate to be every hour combing his head? 1599 NASH *Leit. Stuffs* (1871) 38 A third writes passing enamoretely, of the nature of white-meats.

**Enamorate, enamorata**, obs. forms of **INAMORATO, INAMORATA**.

1756 *Connoisseur* ccxv. 21, I have lately taken a survey of the numerous tribe of Enamorates. c1763 *Babler* (1767) I. 164 No. 39 Various were the tricks related of this unhappy enamorate. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1317 Thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamorates. 1812 R. H. in *Exam.* 25 May 327/2 The kissing of a girl by two enamorates. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. iv. 198 One of his little fair enamorates, or 'catch crumbs' such as live in the halo of all great men.

**Enamour** (enæ'moi), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **anamo(u)r**, -er, 4-9 **enamor** (6 **ennamor**), 5 **enamor**, 7 **enamore**, **inamor**, -our, 4- **enamour**. [a. OF. *enamourer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *amour* love (see AMOUR); equivalent formations are Fr., Sp., It. *innamorare*.]

1. *trans.* To inspire or inflame with love. Chiefly pass. To be enamoured; to be in love. Const. of, +on, +upon, with. Also fig.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 870 A grete mayster and a wyte Was enamoured so on hyre. c1385 CHAUER *L. G. W.* 1606 She wex enamoured upon this man. 1494 FAVIAN vi. clxxvii. 174 Of this Lowys, it is testified . . . that he shulde enamoure hymselfe upon a menchon [i.e. nun]. 1530 PALSER. 532/1 She hath as many craftes to enamoure a foole upon her as any queene in this towne. 1549 COVERDALE *Exam. Par.* 2 Cor. iii. 8 So our soules euerie daye more and more secretlye enamoured. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 82 Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Sermons Experimental* (1638) 210 Methinks, therefore, that I might enamore you of love towards this mercy of God in Christ Jesus. 1629 DONNE *Whitsund. Sermon*, Gen. i. 2 Wks. 1839 I. 58 Lord, thou hast enamoured me, made me in love. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 217 Should she . . . Descend with all her winning charms begit To enamour. c1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 5 With her mien she enamours the brave. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 336 It appears that he was much enamoured of one of the Koorg Rajah's sisters. 1858 LONGF. *Ephimeth*, x, Him whom thou dost once enamour. 1878 BROWNING *La Saletas* 32 Where that lady lives of whom enamoured was my soul.

2. In weaker sense: To charm, delight, fascinate. Chiefly pass. Const. of, +on, +with.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 141 Nine care is much enamored of thy note. 1647 SALTmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 107 Those only graces that the world can . . . be enamoured on in God's people. 1692 SOUTH *Sermon* (1697) I. 11 Whether . . . Anger . . . Revenge . . . Vantouness . . . could have at all affected or enamored the mind of the same Socrates. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 55 Lord Davers himself is become enamored of your Letters. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83 They are so much enamoured of your fair and equal representation. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 262, I am not so much enamoured of the first and third subjects.

3. To desire passionately, fall in love with.

1854 BAILEY *Pestus* (ed. 5) 445 The pining spirit Which doth enamour immortality.

**Enamoured** (enæ'moid), *pp.* a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Full of the passion of love; in love. Also, in weaker sense, charmed, fascinated.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 38 Th' enamour'd fish will stay. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps.* Sci. xiv. 83 The enamour'd Intellect. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxvi. 268 This Glass was . . . set in our Lord himself, with such an enamoured communication of himself. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 p. 6 Love . . . had that Effect on this enamour'd Man. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* l. 85 Where the enamoured sunny light Brightens her that was so bright. 1855 MILMAN *Litt. Chr.* (1864) V. vii. 23 The enamoured princess could not endure life without him. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The enamoured Venus.

Hence **ENAMOUR'DNESS**, *rare*.

a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Sensual loves, or enamour'dness of any earthly person or thing. 18. MRS. C. CLARKE *On Coriolanus* II. i. 164 Among the most intense utterances of spousal enamour'dness.

**Enamouring** (enæ'morjng), *pp.* a. [f. ENAMOUR v. + -ING.] That enamours; lovely.

1667 *Decay Chir.* Piety viii. § 3. 265 The . . . enamouring invitations he makes to us. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Sermon* (1729) II. 460 They enjoy . . . infinite and enamouring perfections. a 1726 SOUTH *Sermon* (1717) III. 392 He . . . grasped at the most enamouring Proposals of Sin.

**Enamourite**: see ENAMORATE sb.

**Enamourment** (enæ'morjment), [f. ENAMOUR v. + -MENT; cf. OF. *enamourment*.] The state of being enamoured.

a 1712 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25 Pure like the Saints Enamourments above. 1896 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerone* II. 23 The countess, beginning with her first enamourment.

[Enanation: given in some mod. Dicts. with a reference to R. Brown *Botany* (1874) where it is a misprint for ENATION.]

**Enanger, Enangle**: see EN-*pref.* 1, 2, 1.

**Enantiopathic** (enænti'pæthik), *a. Med.* [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ENANTIOPATHY; that acts by causing effects contrary to those of the disease.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The . . . enantiopathic . . . opposes contrary to contrary. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Enantiopathy** (enænti'pæthi), *Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐναντιοπάθεια*, f. *ἐναντιοπαθής* of contrary properties, f. *ἐνάντιος* opposite + *πάθος* feeling.] An occasional synonym of ALLOPATHY; the treatment of disease by contraries.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discussions* App. iii. C. 68 Enantiopathy, and not homoeopathy, is the true medicine of minds. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Enantiosis** (enænti'ōsis), *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐναντιόσις*, f. *ἐναντίος*-*εἶσθαι* to oppose, f. *ἐνάντιος* contrary.] A figure of speech in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 118 Enantiosis, a figure when we speak . . . by a contrary. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Enantiosis*, contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure. In mod. Dicts.

**Enantyr**: see ENAUNTER.

**Enapt, enarbour**: see EN-*prefix* 1, 2.

**Enarch** (en'arçh), *v. Obs.* Cf. INARCH. [f. EN-1 + ARCH sb.; cf. OF. *enarchier*.] *a. trans.* To build or set in the form of an arch. b. To arch in or over, draw an arch over. *c. Her.* In pass. of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner arch. Hence *ENARCHED* *pp.* a.

c1430 *LYDG. Story. Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1253 A porche bilt of square stonys ful myghtly enarched. 1562 LEIGH *Ar-morie* (1597) 105 b, The felde Argent, a Cheuon enarched Sable. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 705 Enarching the ayre with a spaciuous Rainebow. 1610 GUILTM *Heraldry* ii. vi. (1611) 57 Sometimes enarched sometimes reversed. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Fun. Mon.* 842 This enarched Monument.

**Enarching** *vbl. sb.*, variant of INARCHING.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by . . . Enarching. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 217 Grafting by enarching.

**Enargite** (en'arçit), [f. Gr. *ἐνάργη* clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ITE.] A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 330 Enargite . . . massive, granular or columnar.

**Enarm, v. Obs. [a. OF. *enarme-r* to arm, f. *en-* in + *armer* to arm; cf. ANARMED.] = ARM v.**

1. *trans.* To put into arms; to fit or equip with armour or weapons. Also *refl.*

c1320 *Cast. Love* 1351 He was en-armed ful stronge. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vii. The nauye . . . Well enarmed and rychely vitayled. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* vi. Anarmit vnder [Maitland MS. enarmit baith with] helme and scheild. c1565 LINESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 We exhort your Majesty to enarm yourself. 1584 HUPSON tr. *De Bartas* *Judith* i. 371 (1613) (D.) While shepherds they enarme vnu's to danger. 1830 J. MAYNE *Siller Ginn* 128 Dumfries, in mony a chosen band, Enarm'd b. fig.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 623 Thei wol . . . his courage enarme. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 46 And the better enarm himself with courageous valiance to fight against the crafty and subtil assaults of his enemy [the Devil]. 1581 ANDRESON *Sermon. Pantes Crosse* 61 Our wicked nature . . . enarmeth haucie contempt against them.

2. *transf.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 910 The vesaire, be aventaile, enarmede so faire. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 502 And hete eke wol this hous enarme. 1496 Bk. St. Alban's, *Fishing* 27 The carpe . . . strange enarmyd in the mouth.

3. *Cookery.* To lard, garnish with bacon.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 The crane is enarmed ful wele . . . With larde of porke. 1494 FAVIAN vii. 599 Bore hedes in castells of golde and enarmed.

4. *Her.* To depict in various colours the arms (beak, hoofs, tusks, etc.) of a bird or beast. Also *transf.* (nonce-use), to describe as if heraldically the 'arms' of (a hawk).

14. . . *Praise of Vere* 74 in Todd *Illust. Gower & Chauc.* 306 [His ancestry] Beryth hym [the boar] azure enarmyd with gold. 1486 Bk. St. Alban's A vj b, To begynne at hir feet and goo vpwarde as knyghtys then harnesside and armed, & so we shall enarme her [the hawk]. 1818 in Todd.

Hence **ENARMED** *pp.* a., furnished with armour, equipped for battle.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* xxx. 1226 In company with knyghtes enarmit. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 222 With the hole bandis of French men enarmed. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 93 Requiring support of enarmit men for defence of the King's caus.

**Enarm, var.** of INARM, to embrace.

**Enarme** (en'arm), [a. OF. *enarme* buckler-strap.] The strap by which a shield or buckler was held on the arm.

1885 H. DILLON ed. *Partholot's Costume* Gloss. s.v.

**Enarme(e)**, *Obs.* [f. OF. *enarmer* to arm (see ENARM v.); Godef. cites *masse enarmee* armed body.] = ARMY.

c1430 *LYDGATE Bochas* (1558) l. viii. 112 She bad Barach . . . that he shoulde a great enarme take. But he for drede thys iourney gan forsake. *Ibid.* III. x. 36 Thename of Xerxes to sustene. This woman faught lyke a fell woluesse. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 3 With him he had a full great enarmee, Chose out of Carriage in stele armed bryght.

**Enarmoure**, *Sc. Obs. rare*-. [f. INARM v., after *armour*.] Armour; a suit of armour.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ix. 57 Of als mony enarmouris spuileit clene.

**Enarrable**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 **enarrabile**. [ad. L. *enarrabilis*, f. *enarrare*: see next.] That may be related or told.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may bee Declared, Narrable, Enarrable.

¶ Used by mistake for *innarrable* [ad. L. *innarrabilis*], that cannot be described.

1484 *Blouk of Evesham* (Arb.) 17 This gold smyth . . . with an enarrable gester . . . joyde to my leder. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) t. xlii. 762/2 This day have I seen thyngs enarrable.

† **Enarrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *enarrat*-*pp.* stem of *enarrare*, f. *ē-* out + *narrare* to relate.] *trans.* To tell out clearly.

1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 41 The causes . . . it would be useless here to enarrate.

† **Enarration**, *Obs.* Also 6 **ennarration**. [ad. L. *enarration-em*, n. of action f. *ē-narrā-re*: see prec.]

1. An exposition, a commentary.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 482 Heraclitus . . . first began to write . . . enarrations upon the new testament. 1570 BURLINGEY *Euclid* i. xxvii. 37 As witnesseth Eudemus in his booke of Geometrical enarrations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps. cl. comm.*, S. Augustin in the conclusion of his Enarrations or Sermons upon the Psalmes, explicateth a mysterie. 1647 TORSHILL *A Designe* 8 The Ancients framed their Commentaries, Enarrations, Scholies, etc.

2. A description, detailed story or narrative.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 7 There is [in the Apocalypse] . . . an enarration of the beast. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 68 An Anatomical Enarration of the . . . compounding parts of these limbs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 802 In that enarration which is written, concerning the Rich man and Lazarus. 1717 DAVID WILKINS in *Monk Life of Bentley* (1833) II. 21 The whole discourse contained . . . nothing but an enarration of his performances. 1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties of Romanism* (1853) 301 Augustine's Enarrations on the Psalmes.

† **Enarrative**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *enarrat*-*pp.* stem of *enarrare*: see ENARRATE and -IVE; cf. *narrative*.] a. A story, tale. b. An argument, reasoning.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 256 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene. *Ibid.* 757 Thay all hard Venus enarrative.

† **Enarrator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *enarrator*, agent-n. f. *enarrare*: see ENARRATE.] He who proclaims or tells forth clearly.

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. xxiv. (1660) 241 Not . . . only a Spectator, but also a . . . Zealous Enarrator of his Wisdom.

**Enarthrodial** (enæ'rthrō'diāl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod. L. *enarthrodia* (f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ἀρθρῶδια* ARTHRODIA) = ENARTHRISIS + -AL.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint.

1836-9 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* II. 884/1 A true enarthrodial or cotyloid articulation is developed. 1845 TOOO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 An enarthrodial or ball-and-socket joint.

**Enarthrosis** (enæ'rthrō'sis), *Anat.* [a. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις* jointing in, f. *ἐνάρθρῳ* jointed. Cf. *arthrosis*.] The jointing of the ball-like head of a bone into a socket; the ball-and-socket joint.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 166 Enarthrosis, when the head of a bone is wholly received in the cavity of another. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 249 The superior round Head of this Bone of the Arm is articulated by Enarthrosis, with the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 412 M. Latreille calls the articulation of the head in this genus Apoderus Enarthrosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Antin. Life* 33 The . . . needs of these limbless animals [Ophiidia] are met by the 'ball and socket' articulation or enarthrosis of the pro-collan bodies of the vertebrae.

**Enascent** (inæ'sent), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *enāscens*, pr. pple. of *enāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That is just coming into being. Also fig.

1745 WARBURTON *Occas. Ref.* ii. Wks. (1811) 385 An enascent equivocation. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bol. Gard.* l. 61 The new annals of enascent time. *Ibid.* i. iv. 489 Enascent leaves expand.

† **Enatant**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *enātans*, pr. pple. of *enātā-re* to float up, f. *ē-* out + *nātare* to swim.] Floating up, coming to the surface.

1657 TONLINSO *Renou's Disp.* 552 Then should . . . the enatant bran [be] received into a sieve.

† **Enatation**, *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *enātation-em*, n. of action f. *enātare* to swim out.] A swimming out, an escape by swimming.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enate** (ē'net), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *enātus*, pa. pple. of *enāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That has grown out: said of the apophysis of a bone.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 176 The Enate paris . . . or the Apophyses of the bones. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Enation** (inæ'tjōn), *Bot.* [ad. L. *enātiō-em*, outgrowth, f. *enāsci*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 179 Outgrowths, mostly from the anterior or sometimes posterior face of organs = Enation.

† **Enaunter, conj.** *Obs. rare*. Also 4 **enanytr**. [A variant of *an*, *in*, *on* *aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*: see ADVENTURE sb. 1 c.] In case that; lest by chance.

c1307 *Coer de Lion* 484 Enanytr hym tydde swylyk a chance. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 200 Anger would let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage might cooled bee.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 For men of literature l'endite so fast, them doth not sitte, Enaunter in them, as in thee, their pen outrun their witt.

† **Enavigate**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *enavigat*-  
ppl. stem of *enavigā-re* to sail over, f. *ē* out +  
*navigāre* to sail.] *trans.* To sail out or over.  
1623 in COCKERHAM. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.  
Hence **Enavigation**.

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.  
**Enazure**: see **EN-pref.** 1.

**Enb**, obs. spelling of **EMB**.  
† **Enbaising**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* In 4 enbais-  
syng, enbasshinge. [corrupt var. of *abaising*,  
ABASHING.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. i. 109 A grete meruayle and an  
enbaisynge [v.r. enbassynge] wipouten ende [L. *infinit*  
*stuporis*].

† **Enbanned**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [Etymology and  
meaning obscure: Mätzner compares Pr. *emba-*  
*namen* a kind of defensive work, f. *en-* (see **EN-**)  
+ *banu* horn.] ? Fortified.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1458 Couered cowpes. .as casteles  
arayed, Enbanned vnder batelment. c 1340 *Gen. & Gr. Knt.*  
790 Enbanned vnder þe abatayment.

† **Enbasted**, *ppl.* *Obs. rare*—1. Of uncertain  
formation and meaning; the Parker Soc. editor  
explains 'basted' or steeped.

c 1555 PHILIPOT tr. *Curio's Def.* in *Wks.* (1842) 375 The  
Holy Ghost, which may not... permit the same [Scriptures]  
notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to  
be enbasted [L. *imbut*] with vain opinions.

† **Enbene**, *v.* *Cookery. Obs.* Also enbane.  
[? var. of **EMBAIN** to bathe, steep.] *trans.* ? To  
baste; to steep.

c 1420 *Lib. Cure Coc.* 26 Enbene hit [a capon on the spit]  
wele with þe ryzt bonde. *Ibid.* 27 With 30kles of eyren  
enbene hit [þo ox tonge] ay whilet þat hit rostes. c 1450  
*Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 107 Take whit bred and lay it  
in a disshe, and enbane it with wine. *Ibid.* 118 Enbane it  
with yolks of eggs.

**Enbewte**: see **EMBEAUTY**.

**Enbibe**, *enbimbing*, obs. ff. **IMBIBE**, -ING.

† **Enblow**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 pa. *ppl.* en-  
blowid, enblawen. [var. of **INBLOW** v.]

a. To inflate, puff up. b. To inspire.  
1382 *Wyclif Pref. Ep.* *Jerome ix.* But perauenture Tul-  
lyus is to be wenyd enblowid with the spirit of retorik.  
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Bischopis, enblawen wip enuy of þe  
fendis temptacoun.

† **Enbord**, *v.* *Her. Obs.* [? f. Fr. phrase *en*  
*bord*.] = **BORDURE** v.

Hence **Enbording** *vbl. sb.* = **BORDURE** sb.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Bjb. A differens calde en-  
bordynge. 1586 *Frank Blaz. Gentrie* 154 The thirde brother  
had his coate Enbordid. *Ibid.* 155 The fifth brother had his  
enbordinge chequie of two tracts.

**Enbrade**, -braid(e), *var. ff.* **EMBRAID**, *Obs.*

[**Enbream**, a misprint for *extream*, **EXTREME**;  
in some Dicts with definition 'sharp, powerful'.  
1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 4 To... indure the opera-  
tion of enbream purges.]

† **Enbreston**, *Obs. rare*—1.  
c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 87 Sethe it till it be on  
enbreston.

**Enbusche**, -busshe, obs. ff. of **AMBUSH**.

† **Encadré**, *Crystallog.* [a. F. *encadré*, pa.  
*ppl.* of *encadrer* to frame, f. *en-* in + *cadre* a  
frame.] (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 212 A crystal is named  
encadré, when it has facets which form kinds of squares  
around the planes of a more simple form already existing in  
the same species.

**Encenia** (ens'niā). Also 4 encenia, en-  
cennia, 5 encenye. [a. L. *encenia*, a. Gr. (rā)  
*ἐγκαινία* dedication festival, f. *ἐν* in + *καίνος* new.]  
† 1. A renewal; a dedicatory festival.

† 1. *Wyclif Sermon*. Scl. Wks. II. 105 Encenia is as myche  
as newinge in our speche. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls)  
IV. 119 þat halowynge [of the temple] is i-clepede Encenia.

2. The anniversary festival of the dedication of  
a temple or church: esp. (among the Jews) of  
the Temple at Jerusalem.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* ix. xxxiv. (1495) 370 En-  
cennia is the dedication and halowynge of a newe temple.  
1483 *Canton Gold. Leg.* 285f The fest of Encenye... was  
the dedycation of the Temple. 1673 *Cave Primit.* Chr. i.  
vi. 124 The Encenia of the ancient Church are annual  
festivals in memory of the dedication of their particular  
Churches. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, *Encenia*, among Christians  
signifies the Consecration or Wake-days of Churches.

3. The annual Commemoration of founders and  
benefactors at Oxford University, held in June.

1691 *Woon Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 Jeremias Wells... spoke in  
verse in the first Encenia at the dedication of Sheldon's  
Theater. 1870 W. COLLINS *Man & Wife* (1871) 466 App. The  
Vice-Chancellor announced that if the proceedings were in-  
terrupted any more the Encenia would be abruptly closed.

**Encage**, *incage* (en-, ink-?dʒ), *v.* [f. **EN-**,  
**IN** + **CAGE** sb.; cf. Fr. *encager*.] *trans.* To con-  
fine in, or as in, a cage. Hence **Encaged**, *ppl.* a.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 12 Such a pleasure as  
incaged Birds Conceale, When, etc. 1595 *SPENSER Sonn.*  
lxiii. Doe you him... in your bosome bright... encage.  
a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1635) 152 Bajazet encag'd, the  
shepherds scotte. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* li. xlii.  
A cave the winds encaging. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al*  
*Mondo* (1636) 191 Like as a Bird that hath bene long  
encaged. 1791 *BLETHAM Poem.* 37 Noise, the only offence  
by which a man thus encaged could render himself trouble-

some. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. lxxxii, The generous soul...  
Which the stern dotard deemed he could encage. 1843  
*Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 675 The Æolus [is there] to recall and  
encage the tempestuous elements of strife. 1854 *THACKERAY*  
*Newcomes* I. 114 The two little canary birds encaged in  
her window.

† **Encagement**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 in-. [f.  
**prec.** + **MENT**.] The state of being encaged.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iv. xxi. 540 Your incagement, and as  
you imagine, enchantment, in that coop.

**Encalendar**: modernized spelling of **INCALEN-**  
**DAR** v., *Obs.*

† **Encalf**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. phrase in *calf*:  
see **EN-pref.** 1.] Of a cow: That is in calf.

1556 *Richmond, Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes  
of Evan Haddocke my sonne in lawe one encalf wyve.

**Encalm**: see **EN-pref.** 2.

**Encamp** (enkæmp), *v.* Also 6-8 incamp.  
[f. **EN-** + **CAMP** sb.]

1. *trans.* In military sense: To form into a  
camp; to settle or lodge in a camp.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 618 He encamped his armye  
very strongly, both with trenches and artillery. 1588  
*SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. ii. 126 Bid him encampe his Souldiers  
where they are. 1640 E. D'ACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince*  
*etc.* 83 It is almost impossible that an army can lye incamp  
before a towne for the space of a whole yeere. 1727 *Pope*,  
*etc. Art Sinking* 110 The almighty encamping his regiments.  
1748 *ANSON Voy.* ii. xiii. (ed. 4) 369 There were  
large parties of them incamped in the woods. 1863 *Geo.*  
*Eliot Romola* (1880) I. ii. xxvi. 325 The terrible soldiery  
were encamped in the Prato.

† b. *refl.* *Obs.*  
1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sadit.* (1641) 15 Yee have... encamped  
your selfe in field. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 27  
Two such opposed Kings encampe them still.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 111 The French men went  
to incampe in the wood of Inconatono. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen.*  
*IV.* iv. 82 What, is the King encamp'd? 1603 *KNOLES*  
*Hist. Turks* (1638) 171 The young Emperor... incamped in  
the same place where he before lay. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist.*  
*Scot.* I. vii. 500 The nobles encamped at St. Ninian's. 1858  
*KNIGHT Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 394 The Earl of Feversham...  
encamped on this morass [Sedgemoor].

2. *transf. (intr. and pass.)* To lodge in the open  
in tents or other portable or improvised habitations.

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We followed  
up the stream... encamping each night. 1794 *SULLIVAN*  
*View Nat. II.* 191 *de la Condamine*... was encamped months  
on the volcanos of Peru. 1815 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 170  
The place where they encamped... was the first delightful  
spot they had come to. 1855 *EMERSON Africa, Tantalus*  
*Wks.* (Bohn) III. 321 We are encamped in nature, not  
domesticated.

† **Encamper**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **ENCAMP** v. +  
**-ER**.] One who encamps (soldiers); a tactician.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 152 The best Italian  
and Spanish encampers.

**Encamping** (enkæmpin), *vbl. sb.* Also in-  
camping. [f. **ENCAMP** v. + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the vb. **ENOAMP**; an encamp-  
ment. Also *attrib.*

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. cont. Weapons* 48 Many encamp-  
ings of armies... dislodgings, marchings. 1604 *EDMONDS*  
*Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 85 The Romaines reckened their  
journeys by their army by their incampings. 1622 *BACON*  
*Hen. VII.* 99 (R.) The French knew well enough how to  
make warre with the English by strong encampings. 1706  
*HEARNES Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 214 A... Camp, or  
place of Encamping. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 310 Our  
incamping ground.

† 2. *Transl.* of Gr. *σταθμός*: The distance be-  
tween one encampment and another. *Obs. rare.*

1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 7 The Ruer Euphrates... was  
about 12 encampings from thence. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist.*  
*Philos.* (1701) 116f The distance of the place... being one  
hundred twenty two Encampings.

**Encampment** (enkæmpmēt), *Also 8 in-*  
*campment.* [f. **ENCAMP** v. + **-MENT**.]

1. The action of encamping; the state of being  
encamped.

1686 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 381 The encampment  
of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath. 1709 *STEELE*  
*Tatler* No. 60 ¶ 9 The whole Art of Encampment. 1750  
*Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iii. 5 During our incampment in  
Dutch Brabant. 1774 *GOLDSMITH Grecian Hist.* I. 222  
They were once more obliged to forsake culture for en-  
campment. 1775 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I. (R.)* A square  
of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the en-  
campment of twenty thousand Romans. 1836 W. IRVING  
*Astoria* II. 245 Two or three days after the encampment  
in the valley.

2. The place where a body of troops is lodged  
in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with  
or without intrenchments; = **CAMP** sb. 2. 1. Also  
*attrib.* and *fig.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. ii. 150 Strong encamp-  
ments, if commodities be cut off, not much available. 1713  
*Pope in Guardian* (No. 173) ¶ 8 A green encampment yonder  
meets the eye. And loaded chariots bearing shields and speares.  
1732 *LEMBARD Selken II.* vii. 18 An incampment which was  
forming in haste. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* l. 5. The immense  
and murmuring encampment of the Spanish foe.

b. *transf.* The temporary quarters, formed by  
tents, vehicles, etc., occupied by a body of nomads  
or men on the march, travellers, etc.; = **CAMP**  
sb. 2. 4. Also *fig.*

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 64 The creek...  
where they had formed their encampment. 1825 *Ero.*

*Jonathan* III. 418 Signs of a small Indian encampment.  
1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 127 A lobster... So old that  
barnacles had spread their white encampments o'er its head.  
1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/1 Encampments are common  
... along the Thames.

† 3. A Masonic meeting. *Obs.*

1787 in *Burns's Wks.* (1856) II. 83 note, At a general en-  
campment held this day, the following brethren were made:  
Royal Arch Masons, viz.—Robert Burns, etc. 1878 *WOOD-*  
*FORD Kenning's Masonic Cyclop.* Encampment, the name  
formerly given to the assemblies of Masonic Knights  
Templar.

**Encanker**, **Encannibal**: see **EN-pref.** 1 2.

**Encanthis** (enkænthis). *Med.* Also 7 en-  
chanthis, encanthis. [a. Gr. *ἐγκανθίς* tumour in  
the inner corner of the eye, f. *ἐν* in + *κανθός* the  
corner of the eye.] 'A small red excrescence in  
the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the  
caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the  
conjunctiva' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1586 *WALTER BAILEY Preserv.* *Eye-sight* (1633) 16 Encan-  
this is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the  
greater Cantho. 1659 *Phys. Dict.* Encanthis. 1685 *COOKE*  
*Marrow Chirurgery* (ed. 4) iv. § 2. 193 Encanthis is an in-  
crease of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye. 1708  
in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1840 *LISTON Surgery*  
(ed. 2) ii. 312 Encanthis is a tumour situated in the corner  
of the eye. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Encap**: see **EN-pref.** 1 2 b.

**Encapsulate**, **encapsulation**, var. forms of  
**INCAPSULATE**, -ATION.

**Encapsule** (enkæpsizl), *v.* *Phys.* [f. **EN-** +  
**CAPSULE**.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule; cf.  
**CAPSULE** 2. Hence **Encapsuled** *ppl.* a.

1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) l. 64 It may be-  
come encapsuled by some dense tissue. 1885 W. K. PARKER  
*Man. Descent* (Hunt. Lect.) ii. 52 note, The bones and car-  
tilages that encapsule it.

**Encaptivate**: see **INCAPTIVATE**, *Obs.*

† **Encaptive** (enkæptiv) *Obs.* Also 6-7 in-  
captive. [f. **EN-** + **CAPTIVE** a.] To make into  
a captive; to captivate, enthrall.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Bjb. These two Earth wormes  
[Greediness and Niggardize] encaptived this beautiful  
substance [gold]. 1599 — *Leuten Stuff* 59 To... encap-  
tive him to her trenchour. 1605 *DANIEL Trag. Philotas* l. 5.  
More than my incaptiv'd Fortune doth allow.

† **Encardion**: *Bot. Obs.*—o [a. Gr. *ἐγκάρδιον*  
the heart or core of wood.] 'Old name for the  
pith of vegetables' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Encarn**, var. of **INCARN**, *Obs.*

**Encarnadine**, var. of **INCARNADINE**.

**Encarnalize** (enkā'näliz) *v.* Also 9 in-  
carnalize. [f. **EN** + **CARNALIZE**.] *trans.* To clothe  
in flesh and blood; fig. to make (an idea) palpable,  
to embody. Also to make carnal, fleshly, gross,  
or sensual. Hence **Encarnalized**, *ppl.* a.

1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 298 Those monstrous males...  
Encarnalize their spirits. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II.  
157 So incarnalise The strong idea. 1860 *ELLICOTT Life*  
*Our Lord* ii. 42 The pagan of the East may have fabled of  
his encarnalized divinities. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Sermon*.  
225 The poor, vain... intellect... is encarnalized and depraved.

† **Encarnate**, obs. form of **INCARNATE**.

† **Encarpa**, *sb. pl.* *Arch. Obs. rare*—1. [L.  
*encarpa*, a. Gr. *ἐγκάρπια*, nent. pl. of *ἐγκάρπος*;  
cf. **ENCARPUS**.] Festoons of fruit (as an archi-  
tectural ornament).

1662 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 387 The Berry adorning the  
Intercolumnations with scarlet festoons and Encarpa.  
1709 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Encarpous**, *a.* *Phys. Obs.*—o [f. Gr. *ἐγκάρπ-*  
of (see next) + **OUS**.] 'Pregnant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Encarpus** (enkā'rpʊs). *Arch.* [ad. Gr. *ἐν-*  
*καρπος* containing fruit, taken as = *ἐγκάρπια*; see  
**ENCARPA**.] 'The festoons on a frieze; consisting  
of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.' (*Gwilt*).

**Encarve**: see **EN-pref.** 1 3.

**Encase**, *incase* (en-, inkæʃ), *v.* [f. **EN-**,  
**IN** + **CASE** sb. 2. Cf. Fr. *encaisser*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose within a case or  
receptacle. Also *fig.*

1727 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* v. (1840) 45 Souls which have  
been encased in flesh. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 243  
Are not individuals to... incase the dead bodies, in whatever  
manner they please? 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* lviii. The crea-  
ture was incased (in a violoncello) and mounted on a man's  
shoulders! 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The body  
was encased in a decent pine coffin. 1875 *JOWETT Plato*  
(ed. 2) III. 671 A little soul is encased in a large body.

2. To overlay, surround, hem in as with a case.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxxiv. The glassie wall  
(that round encasing The moat of glasse is named from that  
enlacing). 1792 *COWPER Iliad* x. 348 Whose horns I will  
encase with gold. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Poet. Wks.* II. 149  
Green moss shines there with ice incased. 1827 *M'AL-*  
*TRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 170 The sternum... is divided  
by a moveable articulation into two lids, which... completely  
encase the animal in its shell. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.*  
(1877) 321 The sanctuary was... encased with buildings.

b. To clothe, cover, invest. Chiefly *humorous*.

1725 *Pope Odes*, l. 333 In radiant Panoply his limbs in-  
cas'd. 1833 *MARRIAT V. Simple* xxxi. His legs were  
encased in silk stockings. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* l. 13  
Well encased in warm sheepskin jackets and felt shoes.

**Encasement** (enkā'smənt). Also **incase-**  
ment. [f. ENCASE v. + MENT.] That which en-  
cases; receptacle, covering, sheath.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 152, I have... described the  
incasement of the teeth. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664  
Gorgons and dragons... look grim from out of their stony  
encasement. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. vi. 56 His... horn,  
from the tip to its bony encasement, four feet. 1863 SALA  
*Capt. Dang.* 111. v. 176 Wedge after wedge [was] driven  
in between his legs... and the iron incasement.

b. *Biol.* = EMBOIMENT. (See quot.)  
1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man.* i. ii. 36 Encasement... the  
false idea that the germs of innumerable generations pre-  
viously formed and encased one in another, existed in every  
organism.

**Encash** (enkā'sh), v. [f. EN- + CASH sb. 1: cf.  
Fr. *encaisser*.]

1. *trans.* To convert (drafts, bills, notes, etc.)  
into cash; to CASH.

1851 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 103 The seller of such a bill...  
would send his bill to be encashed. 1880 *Daily News* 17  
Dec. 7/4 Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. are prepared to  
encash the Coupon, falling due 1st January next.

2. To receive or obtain in the form of cash pay-  
ments; to realize.

1851 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 77 The silver thus encashed is  
to be actually shipped to England. 1879 R. H. LANG in  
*Macm. Mag.* Sept., The communication of the revenue en-  
cashed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 12/1 A sum which it will  
take many nights to encash.

**Encashment** (enkā'shmēt). [f. prec. vb. +  
-MENT.] The action of encasement; *concr.* the  
amount of cash receipts.

1851 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 26 Encashment of dividends or  
other sources of revenue. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/4 The  
*Moniteur*, publishes the encashment to the 31st of July.

**Encastellate**, var. of INCASELLATE, *Obs.*, to  
make into a fortress.

[**Encaustic**, *Obs.* -? Misprint for ENCAUSTIC.  
1623 COCKERAN, *Encausticke*, one that can enamell.]

† **Encauma**, *Obs.* -? [a. Gr. ἐγκαυμα result  
of burning in.]

1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A deep, foul ulceration of the cornea, fol-  
lowed by destruction of the eye.

1708 in KERSEY, 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.  
3. Formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or  
the vesicle produced by it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 in KERSEY, 1775 in ASH, 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Encause**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 incawse. [f.  
EN- + CAUSE v.] *trans.* To cause.

14... CAXTON *Chron.* 226 The which disguysynges... en-  
cawsed many myshappes. 1527 ANOREW tr. *Brutus* 152  
*Distyllacions* F. iv. Three or four drops of the same  
water put in defe eares. incawseth heryng agayne.

† **Encaustes** (enkō'stēz). [a. Gr. ἐγκαυστής  
in same sense, f. ἐγκαίω to paint in encaustic.]  
A painter in encaustic.

1775 in ASH, 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 354  
Nicias the great encaustes.

**Encaustic** (enkō'stik), a. and sb. Also 7-8  
in Gr. or L. form encaustice, 8 encaustica. [ad.  
Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, f. ἐγκαίω to burn in.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of  
'burning in': a. with reference to the ancient  
method of painting with wax colours, and fixing  
them by means of fire; also to modern processes  
of similar nature.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 654 The new encaustic painting,  
or painting in burnt wax. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's  
Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 2. The revival of encaustic painting.  
1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 193 The processes of the  
ancient art, now lost... particularly the Encaustic method.  
1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry v.* 184 The great fresco and  
encaustic pictures.

b. in wider sense, with reference to any process  
by which pigments are 'burnt in', e.g. enamelling,  
painting on pottery, etc. **Encaustic brick, tile**:  
one decorated with patterns formed with different  
coloured clays, inlaid in the brick or tile, and  
burnt with it.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Encaustick* (encausticus), enameled,  
wrought with fire, varnished. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* vi.  
174 The... artist, whose nice tools aspire to fame eternal by  
encaustic fire. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 45 The manufac-  
ture of encaustic tiles. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i.  
177 The splendid encaustic floor is still perfect.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess. Wks.* V. 232 Those encaustic  
records which in the mighty furnaces of London life had  
been burned into the undying memory. 1872 H. MACMILLAN  
*True Pilgr.* vi. 260 The encaustic lichen on the rock.

B. *sb.*

1. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστική τέχνη.] The art or pro-  
cess of encaustic painting. Chiefly applied to the  
ancient method of painting so called, or its mod-  
ern imitations (see A. 1 a); occasionally to enamel-  
ling, painting on pottery, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 The art of painting with fire  
(called Encaustice). 1708 KERSEY, *Encaustic* or *Encaus-  
tica*, the Art of Enamelling... with fire. 1838 F. HESS BUNSEN  
in *Hare Life* (1879) i. xl. 481 The method of painting in en-  
caustic, practised by the ancients. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby*  
III. iv. 106 The walls... entirely painted in encaustic by the  
first artists of Germany. 1848 WORMUN *Lect. Paint.* by

R. A's 221 note, Encaustic... practised by the later Greeks  
... appears to have been nothing more than burning-in with  
a heater (cauterium) the ordinary wax colours.

† 2. A pigment or glaze applied by 'burning in'.  
1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 277 A cer-  
tain encaustic or black enamel.

**Encaustically** (enkō'stikālī), *adv.* [f. EN-  
CAUSTIC + AL + -LY.] In encaustic.

1857 DE QUINCEY in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 139 Burnt  
in, encaustically painted.

† **Encave**, v. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. OF. *encave-r* f.  
en in + cave cellar.] To put into a cellar; to hide.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 82 Do but encave your selfe.

-ence, *suffix*. [a. Fr. -ence, ad. L. -entia, form-  
ing abstr. sbs., usually of quality, rarely of action,  
on ppl. stems in -ent, e.g. *sapient-em* knowing,  
*sapient-ia* knowledge, sapience; *audient-em*  
bearing, *audient-ia* the process of hearing, audi-  
ence. As the ppl. stem had -ent-, -ant-, the deri-  
vative sbs. had -entia (*prudentia*), -antia (*in-  
fantia*); but all these were levelled in OFr. to  
-ance, in words that survived in popular use, or  
were formed analogically on the pr. pples in  
-ant; as *aidance*, *assistance*, *compliance*, *conten-  
ance*, *nuisance*, *parlance*, *science*. These were sbs.  
of action or process, the value with which the  
suffix was retained in Fr. as a living formative.  
But subsequently other L. words in -ntia, which  
had not survived in the living language, were re-  
adopted on the analogy of these, but with -ence  
or -ance according to the L. vowel, e.g. *absence*,  
*elmente*, *diligence*, *elégance*, *présence*, *providence*,  
*prudence*, *temperance*, *violence*. These were sbs.  
of quality or state; all Fr. words in -ence are of  
this class. Both classes were adopted in ME. in  
their actual Fr. forms and senses, which they  
generally still retain; but since 1500, some of those  
in -ance have been altered back to -ence after L.  
All words since adopted from or formed on L.,  
follow L. precedent as to -ence or -ance. The  
result is that the modern spelling of individual  
words, and still more of groups of cogn. words, is  
uncertain and discordant; cf. *assistance*, *consist-  
ence*, *existence*, *resistance*, *subsistence*; *attend-  
ance*, *superintendence*; *ascendant*, -ent-, -ancy,  
-ency, *condescendence*; *dependant*, -ent-, -ance,  
-ence, *independence*; *appearance*, *apparent*; *pertin-  
ence*, *appurtenance*. In sense, words in -nce are  
partly nouns of action, as in OFr., partly of state  
or quality, as in L. The latter idea is more dis-  
tinctly expressed by the variant -ncy (see -Y = -ie  
:-ia) which has been formed in Eng. as a direct  
adaptation of L. -ntia; see -ENCY, -ANTY.]

† **Enceinte** (ānsēnt), sb. [Fr.; f. on late L.  
type \**incincta*, f. ppl. stem of *incingere* to gird,  
surround closely.] An enclosure; chiefly in *Forti-  
fication* (see quot.).

1708 KERSEY, *Enceinte*, Compass, Inclosure. 1753 CHAM-  
BERS *Cycl. Syst.*, *Enceinte*, in fortification, the wall, or  
rampart, which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of  
bastions and curtains, either faced or lined with brick,  
stone, or only made of earth. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. i.  
It did not seemingly form part of the enceinte of the  
mediaeval castle of the Wake. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.*  
IV. 156/2 The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main  
enclosure of the fortress.

† **Enceinte** (ānsēnt), a. Forms: 6 [insented]  
6-8 enseint, 7 eisaint, inseint, 8- enceinte.

[Fr.; = Fr. *enceinte*, Sp. (written as two words) *en-  
cinta*, It. *incinta* -late L. *in-cincta*, explained by  
Isidore (6th c.) as 'ungirt', f. *in-* negative prefix  
+ *cincta*, pa. pple. of *cingere* to gird.

Others explain the word as the pa. pple. of *incingere* to  
put a girdle on, gird (the It. and Fr. forms of this verb  
being used for 'to render pregnant' or, as phrase (late L.  
\**in-cincta* = *in-cincta*) in a girdle. See Diez and Scheler.]

Of women: Pregnant. † **Priveiment enseint**  
(legal AF.): see quot. 1613.

[1599 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be  
pryvyment insented w<sup>th</sup> a manchilde. 1602 in J. P. Rylands  
*Chesh. & Lanc. Fam. Certif.* (Record Soc. 1882), Agnes  
was pryvyment enseint w<sup>th</sup> a sonne. 1613 Sir H. FINCH  
*Lett.* (1630) 117 His wife pryvyment insent (that is, so with  
childe as it is not discerned). 1723 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.)  
*Wks.* (1753) II. 114 During a possibility of being left en-  
ceinte. 1756 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xl. 61 Leaving his  
wife enseint or big with child. 1850 TANNER *Pregnancy* i.  
26 Those Parisian ladies who were fortunately enceinte.

† **Enceintship** (ānsēntshīp). *nonce-ud*. [f. EN-  
CEINTE a. + SHIP.] The state of being ENCEINTE.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 14 Another anecdote of her in  
her enceintship, if such a word may be allowed.

† **Enceladite** (ense'lādīt). *Min.* [f. L. *En-  
celad-us*, the name of one of the giants + -ITE.]  
'A borotitanate of magnesia and iron, with 15 to  
20 p. c. of boric acid' (Dana); = WARWICKITE.

1846 HUNT in *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* n. II. 39, I... would  
propose for it the name Enceladite.

† **Encell**: see EN-*pref*. 1.

† **Encendiary**, obs. form of INCENDIARY.

† **Encennia**: see ENCENIA.

**Encens**(e), obs. forms of INCENSE.

**Encense**, variant of ENSENE v. *Obs.*

† **Encenser**. *Obs.* Also 4 encenser, 5 en-  
censor. [a. OF. *encensier* -late L. type \**incen-  
sarium*, f. *incensum* INCENSE. Hence apocally  
CENSER.] A censur.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvii. 16 And encensers of most clene  
gold. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xlii. Encas... gaf to  
the Kyng of his jewels... a moche ryche encensor.

† **Encent**, v. *Obs.* -? [Back-formation from  
INCENTIVE.] ? *trans.* ? To excite. Only in En-  
centing vbl. sb. (*rare*-1).

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. iii. 125 Deuoute sterynge  
boroug gostely encentyng of herte.

† **Encent**(i, var. ENSENT, *Obs.*, to consent.

† **Encentive**, obs. var. of INCENTIVE.

† **Encentre**: see EN-*pref*. 1.

† **Encephala** (ensefālā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod. L.,  
f. Gr. ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] A division of Mol-  
lusca, including those which have a distinct bead.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 In the Encephala, the  
tongue is armed with spines.

† **Encephali**, sb. pl. *Obs.* -? [mod. L., f. as  
prec.] Worms generated in the head.

1736 in BAILEY, 1775 in ASH.

† **Encephalic** (ensefālīk), a. [f. Gr. ἐγκεφαλ-  
os the brain + -ic.] Pertaining to the brain or EN-  
CEPHALON.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 447 Every encephalic nerve  
is enveloped by an external membrane. 1865 GROTE *Plato*  
II. xlii. 159 The... (encephalic) soul, located in the head.  
1870 *Daily News* 1 Nov., Typhoid fever of the encephalic  
type.

† **Encephalitic** (ensefālītīk), a. *Path.* [f.  
next; see -ic.] Pertaining to encephalitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 This encephalitic  
softening is generally red in color.

† **Encephalitis** (ensefālītīs), *Path.* [f. Gr.  
ἐγκεφαλ-os the brain + -itis.] Inflammation of the  
brain and its membranes. Now chiefly in sense:  
'Inflammation of the substance of the brain as  
distinct from its membranes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 348 The dis-  
order I am about to consider has been called encephalitis.  
1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 The terms encephali-  
tis and cerebritis denote inflammation of the substance of  
the brain. 1880 H. M. JONES in *Med. Temp. Jnl.* July  
185 One was complicated with encephalitis.

† **Encephalocele** (ensefālōsēl), *Med.* [f. Gr.  
ἐγκεφαλ-os the brain + κῆλη tumour.] 'Protru-  
sion of a portion of the brain through a preter-  
natural opening in the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* i. 744/1 That malformation  
termed encephalocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 239  
In the true encephalocele, the brain itself is pressed out of  
the skull into the external tumour.

† **Encephaloid** (ensefālōid), a. *Path.* [a. Fr.  
*encephaloide* (Laennec) f. Gr. ἐγκεφαλ-os the brain  
+ -oid.] That resembles the brain or brain-struc-  
ture; the distinctive epithet of soft cancer (sar-  
coma).

1846 W. H. WALSH *Cancer* B. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar.*  
*Tumours* 20 The encephaloid variety is more common than the  
scirrhous.

† **Encephalon** (ensefālōn), *Anat.* [a. Gr. (τὸ)  
ἐγκεφαλον what is within the bead.] What is  
within the skull; the brain.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the  
*Encephalon*. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 98 The meninges of  
the encephalon, as well as the brain itself, were in a state  
of high inflammation. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 259 The... En-  
cephalon, is that enlarged part of the nervous centres which  
is contained within the cranium.

† **Encephalopathy** (ensefālōpāthī), *Path.* [f. Gr.  
ἐγκεφαλ-os brain + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering.]  
Disease of the brain in general. Hence **Ence-  
phalopathy** a., pertaining to encephalopathy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Saturnine Encephal-  
opathy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 585 Polyuria had  
occurred in consequence of violent encephalopathies. 1866  
A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Other manifestations of  
lead-poisoning... may... precede the encephalopathic attack.

† **Encephalos** (ensefālōs), *rare*. [a. Gr. ἐγ-  
κέφαλος the brain.] = ENCEPHALON.

1708 KERSEY, *Encephalos*, whatever is contained within  
the Skull. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* i. App. 411  
The female encephalos is considerably smaller than that of  
the male.

† **Encephalous** (ensefālōs), a. *Zool.* [f. ENCE-  
PHAL -A + -ous.] Of molluscs: Possessing a dis-  
tinct head; belonging to the ENCEPHALA.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 229 The encephalous orders  
possess organs of sense. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Encephalous  
molluscs, with locomotive and prehensile organs.

† **Encerche**, var. of ENSEARCH, v. *Obs.*

† **Encertain**, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. EN- + CER-  
TAIN a.] *trans.* To certify, inform.

c 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 515 At laste she was  
encertainyd, that, etc.

† **Encertain**, *Sc.* var. of INCERTAIN a. (*adv.*) *Obs.*  
uncertain, without purpose.

† **Encœur**. *Obs.* [a. obs. Fr. *encœur*, *encœur*  
(? f. phrase *en cœur* in the heart).] A disease of  
the chest affecting horses and oxen.





2. *fig.* A charming or bewitching woman.  
 1773 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 194 There shalt thou meet Of soft Enchantresses th' Enchantments sweet.  
 1866-8 Miss BRADON *Lady's Mile* i. 3 The girl he loved was the most capricious little enchantress.  
 † **Encharge**, *sb.* Obs. [a. OF. *encharger*, f. *en-charger*; see next.] An injunction.  
 1595 COPLEY *Wits* (Nares). His trumpeter... refus'd this encharge and push'd the nobleman himself forward.  
 † **Encharge** (en-tʃɑrʒ), *v.* Also in- [a. OF. *encharge*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *charge* CHARGE *sb.*]  
 † 1. *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty; to command, enjoin (an action); to give (a thing) in charge. Const. *to*, or *dat.* of the person. Obs.  
 c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 178 Grete necessite of prowesse and vertue is encharged and coniaundid to jow yif þe nil nat dissimulen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* n. i. 17 So shall he accomplish what is encharged and commanded him. *Ibid.* 20 The Ensigne... the Captaine... deliuereth... vnto his Ensigne-bearer, encharging him the custodie and defence thereof. 1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 54 It was beforehand encharged to me to put them from that hope. 1828 LAMB *Lett.* in C. & Mrs. C. Clarke *Recoll. Writers* (1898) 166 Mrs. Hazlitt to whom I encharged it.  
 † 2. To enjoin or commission (a person) to do something. Obs.  
 c. 1535 DEWES *Intro. Fr.* in *Palegr.* 897 The whiche hath me commanded and encharged to reduce and to put by writting the manner. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* *Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 26 He encharged the Germanes to breake in. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* ii. 1. 130, I have encharged Monsieur Burelmont... to wait upon you. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 199 It had [been] better he had encharged us not to suffer, etc.  
 3. To burden, entrust, commission *with*.  
 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* m. i. 220 Encharging them with the flocks over which Christ hath made them Bishops. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 161 It is a... necessary thing, that the more... gifted, be peculiarly encharged with the inspection of the Clergie. 1750 BEAVES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 The magick clergy it encharged with their execution. 1858 R. QUICK *Ess. Educ.* *Ref.* iv. 62 A man... who found himself encharged with the bringing up of a young nobleman.  
 † **Enchariot**: see EN-*pref.* 1.  
 † **Encharm**, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *incharm*. [a. OF. *encharme-r*, f. *en* in + *charme* CHARM *sb.*]  
*trans.* To throw a charm or spell over; to enchant.  
 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. i. She... enchanted them [the herbes] with sorowful and hevye charmes. 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B. ij. This wyldest beste must be encharmed w<sup>th</sup> scripture of gode. 1611 SPREO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. 40 Rowena... saluted the King with a cup of gold full of sweet Wine, encharming it with these words.  
 † **Encharnel**: see EN-*pref.* 2.  
 † **Encharter**, *v.* Obs. *rare* -1. [ad. OF. *enchartrier*, f. *en* in + *chartre*:-L. *carcer-em* prison.]  
*trans.* To incarcerate.  
 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. ij. b. Whiche comforted and vnysted the poure enchartered and emprisoned.  
 † **Enchase**, *sb.* Obs. *rare* -1. In 5 *enchace*. [f. ENCHASE *v.* 1] Chase; hunting.  
 1486 Bk. St. Albans e. j. I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchase.  
 † **Enchase**, *v.* 1 Obs. Also 4-5 *enchace*, 5 *enchasse*. [a. OF. *encharier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *chacier* (see CHASE, CATCH); cf. It. *incacciare* to drive.]  
*trans.* To drive away, banish; to hunt, pursue.  
 c. 1380 *Sir Feramb.* 2906 To the Galwis-ward... pay enchaciede þan baroun. 14... *Tundad's Vis.* Purific. *Marie* 128 And then all fyll from hur to enchase. 1430 LYOG. *Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. Aurora... Is wonte t' enchase the blacke skyes doun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. v. (1500) 43/2 The folke of Saxon... you have driven and enchased. 1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 The distres so take to lead drive enchace and bere away, etc. 1583 STANWORTH *Ann.* i. (Arb.) 30, Swans twelue in company flushing... enchast with a murthous eagle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. viii. 263 He may lawfully enchase and drive them out.  
 † **Enchase** (en-tʃeɪs), *v.* 2 Forms: 6-8 *enchace*, 6-9 *inchace*, 7 *inchace*, 5- *enchase*. [In senses 1-3, 6 clearly a. F. *enchâsser* to enshrine (sacred relics), enclose, set (gems), encase; f. *en* in + *châsse* shrine, casket, case, setting:-L. *capsa* CASE *sb.* 2] Whether senses 4-5 belong to the same word appears doubtful; they may naturally have been developed from 3, but in our quotations 4 appears as the earliest recorded sense, both of this word and of CHASE *v.* 2 which is supposed to be an aphetic form of it.]  
 I. With the idea of ornamentation.  
 1. To 'set' as a jewel in (gold or other setting); also, of the enchasing material (quots. *fig.* only), to serve as a setting for.  
 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) Q. A man being a diamond enchased among men, yet... quick and merry among women. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Hority Commun.* i. v. 98 Because the Sacrament is not without the word, the same Minos, which he had enchased in gold. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 246 A gold ring with a ruby enchased. *fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 23 My ragged rimmes are all too rude and bare Heav'nly lineaments for to enchase. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 9 Thou hast... Glosse enough T'enchase in all shew, thy long smothered spirit. 1761 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 268 Gray Vol. III.

has translated two noble incantations. They are to be en-  
 chased in a history of English bards. 1765 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1773) 314 Four small lakes... whose deep blue waters... contrasted with the black desert in which they were en-  
 chased. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Forin. Rev.* Oct. 420 In-  
 cludes... known... to many ignorant of their original setting,  
 in which they are now again enchased.  
 2. To set (gold, etc.) with gems.  
 1615 G. SANOYS *Rel. Journ.* i. 75 The ornament of her head... of beaten gold, and inched with gems. 1690 *Sonnet Costume* (1849) 196 In box of beaten gold... Inchas'd with diamonds. a 1882 LONGF. *Morit. Salutamus* 199 Golden cups enchased with rubies.  
 b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Like to the purest molde, Enchac'de with daintie dayies soft and white. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* l. 38 Those floore with Stars is gloriously inched. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) Pref. 71 Plato... with his [Homer's] verses, as with precious gems, every-  
 where enchaceth his writings.  
 c. Said of the gems.  
 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 725 To drink in Bowls which glitt'ring Gems enchase.  
 3. To inlay or variegate (metal, etc.) with gold or silver.  
 1640 G. SANOYS *Christ's Passion* 18 See those Roofs... the Beams with burnisht gold inchas'd, and blazing Gems. 1716-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. x. 36 There was... a set of fine china for the tea-table enchased in gold. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 129 This silver bowl, whose costly marger shine Enchas'd with gold. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. xliii. 603 His armour was enchased with gold.  
 4. To adorn with figures in relief, esp. of repoussé-work. Hence in wider sense; to engrave, ornament with engraved figures or patterns.  
 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 I will she have... my flat piece enchanted to make with a salt-saler of silver [in this document *freq.* chased in same sense]. 1682 WHILDER *Journ. Greece* ii. 181 Figures of Inched Work. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 515 The house... being enchased with beautiful relieves of antiquity. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 259 They are not enchased and relieved with the same skill.  
 b. To engrave (figures) on, in a surface; to portray by engraved figures.  
 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 27 Wherein is enchased many a fayre sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 566 Within the hollow part and concavities he inched the conflict between the gods and the giants. 1786 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/2 He [a type-founder] has found means to enchase the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. 1858 SILL *Poe's Apol.* i. v. Truth enchased upon a Jewel rare, A man would keep.  
 5. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn or variegate with figures resembling engraving.  
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 24 A wandring vine, Enchased with a wanton yvie twine. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 47 A thousand colours did the bow enchase. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* viii. 117 His manly breast inchaste With sundry shapes of Beasts. 1816 COLLIERGE *Lay Serm.* 346 The vegetable creation... in-chases the... volume of the earth with the hieroglyphics of her history.  
 II. With the idea of inclusion.  
 6. To enshrine (as a relic) in. [The original sense in Fr.]  
 1643 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 Enchased in a crystal covered with gold. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 24 [He] might... have his Bones enchased in Gold. 1832 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 68 The highly ornamented Church with which superstition has surrounded and enchased it [the famous hut of Loretto].  
 b. *fig.* (often passing into 7.)  
 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 415 And if, like him, there be in thee enchac'd Virtue to give works. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 37 God seemeth to have enchased all Christian perfection, in Charity. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. vii. 31 Thy holy Humanity inched in the adorable Divinity. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 100 Thy bright Idea in my Heart Enchase.  
 † 7. To close in, shut in, enclose. Obs.  
 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 626 The Lyon... Enchaste with chaine and circulet of golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 626 They [magicians] give direction... to in-chase or in-cluse it [Chlorites] with a piece of yroo. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 56 They charge him close, and stand (as in a tow'r) they had inchas'd him pouring on of darts an iron show'r. *Ibid.* xix. 346 Herself the skies again enchased. 1715 T. PANCIROLLO *Hist. Man.* Th. I. iv. xvi. 219 Samothrace... where was first invented the Art of encircling, or enchasing Iron with Gold [cf. 3].  
 8. To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig.*  
 1611 COTGR. *Tabler*, to make the Croes of a Caske: viz. a furrow or hollow... whereinto the head-peeces may be en-chased. 1616 J. B. *Sermon* 18 The Soule and the Body are olde friends, so enchased, one into another, that, etc. a 1774 GOLDSMITH tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* (1775) i. 81 His whole head was enchased into his hat.  
 † **Enchased** (en-tʃeɪst; poet. en-tʃeɪst-ed), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.  
 1616 LANE *Squire's T.* vi. 53 Bold Camballo... came armed in bright enchased steels. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* Vain as swords Against the enchased crocodile.  
 † **Enchacement**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. OF. *enchacement* of same meaning.] That in which anything is enchased; a setting, frame.  
 1651 tr. *Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 27 He... prepared the jewel of his soule for a more pretious enchacement. 1686 tr. *Chardit's Trav.* 100 The Mingrelians have a greater Esteem for the Enchacements, then for the Reliques themselves. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* II. 222 The enchacement of the doors and windows.

**Enchaser** (en-tʃeɪsər). [f. ENCHASE *v.* 2 + -ER.]  
 One who enchases or engraves metal.  
 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 49 The piety and liberality... of our early... enchasers. 1873 *Echo* 18 Aug. 414 A very skillful enchaser. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Mr. Stevenson is not a patient enchaser of far-fetched, costly jewel-words.  
 † **Enchasing** (en-tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCHASE *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of the verb ENCHASE; the putting of a jewel into its setting; in quot. *fig.*  
 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 49 Without such a setting and enchasing in the conditions of time and place.  
 † **Enchassure**. *rare* -1. [Fr.; f. *enchâsser*: see ENCHASE *v.* 2] The casing of a relic.  
 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. 14 The rich images of the saints, and the enchassures of the relics.  
 † **Enchasten** (en-tʃeɪsən), *v. rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + CHASTEN.] *trans.* To make chaste, purify.  
 c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 357 Castaly enchasten'd with its dew.  
 † **Enchauf**, *e*, *-fe*, *-fye*, obs. ff. ENCHAPE.  
 † **Enchaunt**; obs. form of ENCHANT.  
 † **Enche**, obs. form of INCH.  
 † **Encheason**. Obs. Forms: 3-5 *enchesun*, *-oun* (e-owne), 4-7 *encheson* (e), (4 *encheison*, *-oun*, 5 *enchesen*, 7 *encheison*, *enchesoun*, 6 *enchesoun*), 6-7 *encheason*. Also ANCHESOUN. [a. OF. *encheson*, *encheison*, f. *encheoir*, lit. to fall in, hence to be in fault (whence *encheiment* 'instigation, cause', Godef.). The OF. word was influenced in meaning, if indeed its formation was not actually suggested, by the earlier *acheson* (see ACHESOUN).:-L. *occāsion-em* occasion; the two words seem to have been entirely synonymous, *acheson* being more usual in continental OF., and *encheson* in AF. and in Eng.]  
 1. Occasion, cause, reason, motive.  
 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 111 He ascode him... for wat encheson heo come. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 120 More encheson hadde our levedy... bylyte for to be. c 1340 *Cursors* M. 2237 (Fair.) Quen we se enchesoun... we may clymbe vp and doun. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. vii. 40 Couetseye contreuene how ich myghte Be holde for holy... by pat encheison. c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 For what encheson this Dogs skin haue ye borne? a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 56 He made inchesoun for to abyde. c 1450 LON-  
 LON *Grail* xxxix. 466 Thanne knew he wel be his owne enchesoun that he was a synnere full grette. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 147 Thou... blamest hem much, for small encheison. 1597 *Guistard & Simmond* B. ij. Ease, rest, and delicates, what great encheison. They give to starre a man to corage. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglog.* (1772) 120 Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b. *Encheson*... signifies... the occasion, cause, or reason for which any thing is done. 1642 *Biro Magazine of Honour* 86 Upon divers encheasons and occasions.  
 2. *By*, for *encheson* of: by reason of, because of.  
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* v. 527 The ydel man excuseth him... in somer by enchesoun of the grete heat. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess* *Thyld.* 86 They trowen that by encheson of suche manere temptacyon they ben forgotten of her god. 1494 FABIAN *vi.* cxxxvi. 187 For encheson that y<sup>e</sup> sayd William ayded a noble man of Pycardy. 1609 SPENSER *Reg. Maj.* 112 The King be encheson [margin, Be reason, or because], that the overlord is within his waird, afterward gretes that land to any man as escheit.  
 † **Encheat**, *sb.* Obs. [a. OF. *encheoite*, f. *encheoir* to fall in; cf. ESCHEAT.] Revenue derived from escheats or confiscations.  
 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 He ȝaf hym eche day a litle what of enchetes [f. *encheoir* de fisco] to lyve by. *Ibid.* 323 Odo wasted and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes [fisco regis]. 1494 FABIAN *vii.* 306 By theyr meany, y<sup>e</sup> Kyng loste many forlaytes and encheatis.  
 † **Encheat**, *v.* Obs. *rare* -1. In 5 *enchete*. [f. prec.; cf. ESCHEAT *v.*] *trans.* To confiscate for the royal treasury.  
 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 288 Ye have stered the Kyng to enchete alle the temporales that longyng to the French munks. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 To Enchete, *fiscare*.  
 † **Encheater**. Obs. In 4 *encheatour*, 5 *encheater*. [f. prec. + -ER.] = ESCHEATOR.  
 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 43 Encheatour [fisco advocatus]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Encheater, *fiscator*.  
 † **Encheek**: see EN-*pref.* 3.  
 † **Encheer** (en-tʃeɪr), *v.* Also 7 *encheer*, *incheer*. [f. EN-1 + CHEER *v.*] *trans.* To cheer, render cheerful. Hence *Encheering* *pp.* a.  
 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 311 Ded, That in better place And better comfort they may be incheard Who shall deserve, etc. c 1630 DRAUM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 The flower of princes... Encheering all our dales... Is come. 1652 BENLOWES *Thieft.* v. lxxv. I th' Orient Sols encheering rays. c 1800 K. WHITE *Christiad* ix. No sweet remain of life encheers the sigh.  
 † **Encheir**, obs. form of ENCHAIN.  
 † **Encheirria**. Obs. *rare*. [Gr. *ἐγχειρία*.] Method of manipulation.  
 1672 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 346 The want of a good encheirria.  
 † **Enchequer**: see EN-*pref.* 3.  
 † **Encheirish**, *v.* [a. OF. *encheiriss*, lengthened stem of *encheir*: see EN-1 and CHERISH.] *trans.* = CHERISH. Implied in † *Encheirish*, *vbl. sb.*, in quot. app. used in sense 'benefit, advantage'.  
 c 1480 in *Fol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Yt were... expedient for our Kyngs And a gret encheirishyng to all the Comynalte.

† **Enchest**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + CHEST *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up, in, or as, in, a chest.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N.). Can thy breast enclose such anger still? 1632 SHERWOOD, To inchest, *encheister*.

† **Encheisted**, *phl. a. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + CHEST *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with coffers or sunken panels.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roof is encheisted and waved.

† **Encheve**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc. encheif*. [altered form of *acheve*, *ACHIEVE*.] *trans.* To win, gain possession of. Also *intr.* To succeed. Hence *Encheving vbl. sb.*

1475 [see ENCHAIF]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. iii, He is not here... that shall encheue the sword. *Ibid.* ii. iv, The encheuyng of the sword.

† **Enchiridion** (enkīrīd'ion). [a. Gr. ἐγκύριον *idion*, f. ἐν in + χείρ hand + dim. suff. -ιδιον.] A handbook or manual; a concise treatise serving as a guide or for reference.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith Wks.* 1844 I. 49 He [Moses] made... an enchiridion and sum of all the acts of his time. 1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Medit. Lord's Supper* Ded., I have been emboldened to present this small enchiridion... unto the hands and patronage of so... judicious a person. a 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 122 The Enchiridion of Hubald... appears first in the volume. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enchiridion* (1850) 224 The Bible... is the heavenly enchiridion of those who are beset with the cares, etc. of the world. 1885 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 1875/1 This enchiridion or little handbook was published in 1575.

† **Enchisel**: see EN-*pref.* 2.

† **Enchondroma** (enkōndrō'ma). *Path. Pl.* Enchondromata. Also (formerly) in adapted form enchondrom. [mod.L., as if a. Gr. ἐγκύδω-δρωμα, f. ἐν in + χῶδω cartilage.] A tumour having a structure resembling cartilage.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius's Surgery* II. 674 John Müller has described it most minutely as Enchondrom... such conglomeration is peculiar to the Enchondrom. 1847-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 Enchondroma exhibits itself as a tumour of moderate size. 1898 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 112 Enchondromata... are most commonly met with in connection with bone.

† **Enchondromatous** (enkōndrō'matēs), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *enchondromat-* stem of *prec.* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to ENCHONDROMA.

1847 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/2 Growth of all kinds... enchondromatous, eccleite, etc. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 140 A case of large enchondromatous tumor on the under surface of the hard palate.

† **Enchorial** (enkōr'ial), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐγκύριος in or of the country (f. ἐν in + χώρα country) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country: *a.* Used (after Gr. ἐγκύρια γράμματα, occurring on the Rosetta stone) as the distinctive epithet of the popular (as distinguished from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) form of the ancient Egyptian written character; in technical use now commonly superseded by *DEMOTIC*. *b.* In general sense (somewhat rare).

1822 O. Rev. XXVIII. 189 A close comparison of the enchorial or demotic character with the corresponding Greek on the Rosetta stone. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 98 The name... transmitted by the enchorial tradition... is clearly Teutonic. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/4 That indescribable enchorial something which is British and not Netherlandish.

† **Enchronicle**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *enchronicle*, *enchronicle*. [f. EN-1 + CHRONICLE.] *trans.* To enter in a chronicle; to register, put on record.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 137 Enchronicled foliovet. A brief compilation of Kyng Edward senior. 1857 R. LONG (MS. Brit. Mus.), Yt hath hene th' order of all antient orators... to, inchronicle all such worthy persons. 1893 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 115 Let it be enchronicled for one of the... miracles of this age, that, etc.

† **Enchurch**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 *inchurch*. [f. EN-1 + CHURCH.] *trans.* To form into, or organize as, a church. Hence *Enchurched phl. a.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 64 If Two or three agree, and are... enchurch'd in my Name, I will be in the midst of them. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magi. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 283 Its communication to the inchurched Gentiles... is clearly held forth.

† **Enciclopedia**, bad form of ENCYCLOPEDIA.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* i. 7 Let us... state any one of the Arts and Sciences in the whole Enciclopedia.

† **Enoincture** (ensīn'ktūr), *v.* [f. EN-1 + CINC-TURE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a belt or girdle; to girdle.

1822 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii, [The lake] Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XX. 44 Clusters of fire-flies... encinctured the green foliage.

† **Encincture**, *sb. rare.* [f. EN-1 + CINC-TURE.] The process of surrounding as with a girdle; the fact of being so surrounded; *concr.* an encincture.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. (1850) 143 The chancel only showed... marks of earthly state... with the Encincture's special sanctity But ill according. 1881 H. G. HEWLETT in *19th Cent.* Aug. 296 The encincture of Kent on two or even three sides with water.

† **Encinder**: see EN-*pref.* 2.

† **Encipher** (ensī'fai), *v.* Also 6 *incipher*. [f. EN-1 + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans.* *a.* To write (a letter) in cipher; to record in cipher. *b.* To combine in a cipher or monogram *with*.

1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 1229 2, I saw two letters, the

one inciphered and the other deciphered. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 141 That under the Quadragesimal, there were three persons enciphered. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 22 [Napoleon] Permitting his name to be enciphered with the name of Jehovah.

† **Encircle** (ensī'klr), *v.* Also 4 ? *enserole*, 7-8 *incircle*, (7 *incircle*). [f. EN- + CIRCLE.] 1. *trans.* To enclose in a circle.

*a.* Of things, bodies of people, etc.: To form a circle round, surround. *b.* To surround, gird, encompass *with*.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3943 The... kyng... Ses theme alle in a soppe in sowte by theme one, With þe Sarazenes unsownde enserched [corrected conjecturally in *Gloss.* to encircled] abowte. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 Your Flocke... Encircled you, to hear with reverence Your exposition. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xxiv. 116 Incircling their heads with this word, *xeritatis imperi*. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 46 Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea... need not feare any one Earthly power. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 106, I found myself incircled in the Arms of my... Father. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* I. 106 The people... were encircling the trunks with tar. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 Encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing. 1844 MENN *Babylonian Pess* II. 20 Some of the nuns encircle their naked waists with a girdle of thorns. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 295 The close which encircles the venerable cathedral.

*c. trans. and fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Revel* 83 Satire and censure encircled his throne. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* i. 46 God of the silver bow, who with thy power Encirclest Chrysa. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 24 Sense supplies a love Encircling me. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* i. 171 The divinity which... encircled the hideous form of Attila.

2. To make a circling movement about (a person or thing).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 57 Then let them all encircle him about. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 48 Till they had twice incircled the fire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1644) 137 Jupiter hath four [Moons] that Incircle him with their Motion. a 1717 PARNELL *Hasiod. Rise of Woman* (R.), Hermes... Her brows encircled with his serpent-rod.

† **Encircled**, *phl. a. rare.* Also 7 *incircled*. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Total Discourse* 416 On the incircled plane there groweth nothing but Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beans. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 566 Incircled Wrestlers now their Manhood try. 1789 J. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388, I... attempted to separate the encircled piece.

† **Encirceler** (ensī'klr), *rare.* Also 7 *incirceler*. [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] He who or that which encircles, girds, or surrounds.

1631 *Celestina* vi. 75 O girdle, incirceler of so incomparable a creature. 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Revel* I. 58 The supporters and encirclers of the throne of God.

† **Encircling** (ensī'klr), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCIRCLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCIRCLE.

1632 LITHGOW *Total Discourse* 265 About it [this chapel], I mean without the viter, sides of it, and the inward incirclings of the compassing Quire, there are always burning about fifty Lamps. 1836 ARNOLD *Zett.* (1844) II. viii. 48 An image... of the encircling of the everlasting arms.

† **Encircling** (ensī'klr), *phl. a.* Also *incircling*. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That encircles.

1632 LITHGOW *Total Disc.* 265 Within incircling bandes of pure Gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. (R.), The third... is like a globe Which all entwines with his encircling side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 526 A realm defended with incircling seas. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Hyems. Legend, kindly Lett.* Amidst the encircling foam Lead thou me on. 1874 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 236 The minister looks down on the encircling stream of the Wear. 1874 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 138 The blinding white of the incircling hills.

† **Encircular** (ensī'klr), *a. rare*. [f. EN-1 + CIRCULAR.] Circular.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 20/2 The host of heaven... adored... nor changed their form Encircular.

† **Encirculize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To surround as with a circle; to hem in.

1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Celi* Ded. 4 To make his territories and Dominions encirculize great Brittain and France.

† **Enclat**, *Obs.* [obscur. prob. some error.] The throat or gullet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Chirurg.* Fija, Wherof serueth the encla & the amygdalles, and faules... they serue to prepare the breth. *Ibid.* Fij b, The throte called gulle or encla.

† **Enclad** (enkler), *phl. rare.* [f. EN-1 + CLAD.] Equivalent to *enclathed*, *pa. pple.* of ENCLATH.

1853 *Sat. Rev.* 386 Enclad in the spoils of wolf and of wild cat.

† **Enclain**: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enclaret**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN-1 + CLARET.] *trans.* To tinge with claret; to overlay with a claret-like hue.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 192 Cheeks like creame enclaret.

† **Enclasp** (enkla'sp), *v.* Also 7 *inclasp* (in-clasp). [f. EN-1 + CLASP *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace; to clasp tightly; also *fig.* Hence *Enclasp'ing phl. a.*

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 106 You are inclaspeth in... inextricable nets. a 1818 J. DAVIES *Bien Venu Wks.* (1876) 5 (D.) O Union, that enclaspeth in thyne arms All that in Heav'n and Earth is great or good. 1847 CUWORTH *Serm.* 1 John ii. 3-4 (1876) 65 He... inclaspeth the whole

world within his outstretched arms. 1783 LEMON *Egg Lang.* Pref. 1 (Jod.) Why do the ivy and egline enclasp so eagerly their oak? 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* i. xlii. 5 Thy fond hand still I enclasp. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 Grey lichen rocks, enclasp'd by spires of ivy. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 17 The islands felt the enclasp'ing flow.

† **Enclave** (enkli-v, ankla-v), *sb.* [Fr. *enclave*, f. *enclaver* to enclose, shut in, ad. late L. *inclavare*, f. *in* + *clavus* is key (Scheler), or *clavus* nail (Littré).]

A portion of territory entirely surrounded by foreign dominions. Also *fig.*

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 38 Russia looks upon them [the Roumans] as destined to be a mere enclave in a Slavonic empire. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 89 Enclaves in the territory of the greatest-happiness idea. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 159 Purely human enclaves in an inspired hook. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 9/1 Portugal... possesses an enclave extending from Massabe to Red Point.

† **Enclave**, *a. Her.* Also *inclave*. [a. Fr. *enclave*, *pa. pple.* of *enclaver* to dovetail; see *prec.*] Of the border of an ordinary: Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint. So *Enclaved phl. a.*

1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. i. 8 This chief issuing into the sable field of darkness may properly call Incave, breaking forth into a label of one point. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. Enclave, 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraltica*, Incave, the same as *pattée*, or dovetailed.

† **Enclavure**, *rare*. [Fr.] = ENCLAVE *sb.*

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 637 In such enclavures as we have named Vermandois did not possess direct authority.

† **Enclawed**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*. Of uncertain origin and meaning: Robson suggests the sense 'riveted', in which case the word might be for *enclouet*, f. OF. *enclouet* nailed.

1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, His mayles were mylke quyte, enclawet full clene.

† **Enclawse**: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enclrear**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *inclrear*, *inclrear*. [f. EN-1 + CLEAR *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bright or clear; to give clearness to (sight).

1526 SKELTON *Magist.* 2548 A myrrour incleryd is this interlude. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix, Enclrear me sight: and me requite.

2. To light up, illumine. *lit. and fig.*

1590 BARCLAY *Slyp of Fobys* (1874) I. 290 Blynde man inclere thy wyllful ignorance. c 1510 - *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D ij, Christ hath inclered his minde with inward light. 1880 SIDNEY *Ps.* lxxvii, Light of lightnings flash Did pichy cloudes enclrear.

† **En clere**, *adv. Obs.* [OF. phrase *en cler* cf. CLEAR *a.*] Brightly.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1061 The sonne schonne en clere.

† **Enclin**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *enclin* - late L. *inclinis* of same meaning, related to *inclinare* to INCLINE.] Bowed down.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Man.* ii. xxiv. (1869) 85 If it were, alle rude wylles woldin ben enclin and humble hem.

† **Enclinaut**, *a. Obs.* In 4 *enclinaut*, *enclinaut*. [a. OF. *enclinaut*, pr. *pple.* of *encliner* to INCLINE.] *a.* Doing homage, submissive.

*b.* Inclined, prone (to).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5320 Of bryttry reomes every kyngre Were enclinaut til his coronyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxii. 22 This people... is enclinaut to yuel. - *Prov.* xxii. 9 Enclinaut [v. *v.* redit] to merci.

† **Enclipse**, *incorrect form* of ECLIPSE *v.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Jostine* 110 b, The Moone was Enclipsed.

† **Enclitic** (enkli'tik), *a. and sb. Gram.* Also 8 *enclitick*. [ad. L. *encliticus*, a. Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, f. ἐν in + κλίνω to lean.]

*a. Adj.* That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Liddell and Scott): in Greek grammar the distinctive epithet of those words which have no accent, and which (when phonetic laws permit) cause a secondary accent to be laid on the last syllable of the word which they follow. Hence applied to the analogous Latin particles *-que*, *-et*, *-ne*, etc., and in mod. use (with extension of sense) to those unemphatic words in other langs. that are treated in pronunciation as if forming part of the preceding word.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Enclitick*, that inclines or gives back. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (1786) 85 note, The Diversity between the Contradistinctive Pronouns, and the Enclitic, is not unknown even to the English Tongue. 1855 BROWNING *Grammatical* i. *Enclitic*, the use in this case is a perfect enclitic De. 1867 PARSONS *Anal. Mon.* IV. iv. 27 The pronouns had in certain cases an enclitic form.

*b. sb.* An enclitic word.

1663 in BULLOCK. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 1 They are busy in making Emendations upon some Enclitics in a Greek Author. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (T.), When we say, Give me content, the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitic. 1878 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 175 If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding.

† **Enclitical** (enkli'tikāl), *a. Obs.* Also 7 (erron.) *enclitocal*. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = ENCLITIC *a.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 110 The Enclitical Coniunction

*que*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Enclitical* conjunctions... cast back the accent to the syllable going before.



2. *nonce-use*. That leans against something.

1773 *Graves Spīr. Quix. u. vii.* (D.), A little shed or enclitichal penthouse.

Hence **Enclitically** *adv.*, in an enclitic manner, as an enclitic.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 84/1 The Latin *que*, used only enclitically indeed in modern Latin. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 598 (1880). The second and third words lean enclitically upon the first.

**Encliticism** (enklitiz'm). [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 254 Accental leaning on some other word... is Encliticism (printed Enclit-).

**Enclig**: see *EN*-pref. 1. 2.

† **Encloister**, *v.* Also 7 *enclouster*, -*ter*, *incloyster*, *incloister*. [*f.* *EN*-1 + *CLOISTER*: cf. *F. enclotr*, and *OF. enclotr* sb., *cloister*.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a cloister or monastery. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. Maids and widow'd queens Incloister'd that became. 1670 HACKER *Cent. Sermon.* (1675) 221 Is... to be incloistered in an unmarried estate for ever.

2. *transf. and fig.* To shut in; to immerse or imprison; to confine.

1596 R. L. *Diella*, 1596 When day incloistered is In dustie pryson of infernal night. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 208 Poems... In priuate chambers that incloistered are. 1638 MEDC. *Ch. for Chr. Worship* Wks. II. 336 This notion of encloistering a Deity by an Idol. 1654 SIM R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett. to Card. Richelieu* God hath not conferred such extraordinary endowments upon you, to be for ever encloistered within your self. 1670 PENNY *Truth Rescued* 49 They were not there encloister'd for not agreeing in their Verdict. 1720 BRIT. *Apolo* III No. 91. 2/1 Such Damps could be... Encloistered and Pent in.

3. To furnish with cloisters. See *ENCLOISTERED* 2.

† **Enclouistered**, *pp. a.* Obs. Also 6 *incloistered*. [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

1. Shut up in cloisters or monasteries.

1550 LEVER *Sern.* (Arb.) 73 Settyng abrode incloystred papistes.

2. Surrounded by or furnished with cloisters.

1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmog.* (1682) 232 Several Quadrangles, every one encloystered. 1632 LITTON *Total Disc.* 268 Having incloystered lodgings loyned to the walls thereof. 1644 The eleven incloystered petty Courts.

† **Enclose**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [*f.* next; in Caxton perh. a. *OF. enclos* *nr. enclosure*] = *ENCLOSURE*.

1. The space enclosed by a boundary; the precincts.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* (1888) 16 Wythin thenclose of thy pryue hous.

2. A letter or document enclosed within another. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 32 Since my last, I received... an enclose from Mr. Warcup.

**Enclose**, *inclose* (en-, inkloz-), *v.* Forms: *a.* (2, 4 enless), 6 *enclouise*, 4- *enclose*. *β.* 5- *inclose*. [*f.* *EN*-1 + *CLOSE* *v.*, after *OF. enclore* (pa. pple. *enclos*) of same meaning. (Cf. *INCLUSE*.) The majority of recent Dicts. give *enclose* as the typical form; but the preponderance of usage (in England at least), as well as etymological propriety, is in favour of *enclose*.]

1. *trans.* To surround (with walls, fences, or other barriers) so as to prevent free ingress or egress.

*a.* 1. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 236 Here es a knyghte in theis klevis, encleside [*read* 'enclosed'] with hilles. c. 1430 *Lydg. Compt. Bl. Knt.* vi. A park, enclosed with a wal. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. iii. 67 The pamydes terrestre... is enclosed with fyre brennyng.

*β.* 1. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 818 In an yle... This clene fesse was inclosed all with clere water. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 And the felde be inclosed about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 There is a gulfe of 56 miles, inclosed within the promontory or cape of the mountain Barce. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Malac.* i. 34 Then the king inclosing the place, made it holy. 1715 8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 137 The gardens... are inclosed with very high walls. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Ancid* vii. 185 And incloses it with a Parapet.

*b.* To fence in (waste or common land) with the intention of taking it into cultivation, or of appropriating it to individual owners. Also *fig.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 § 2 Landes... which... be enclosyd of newe with a Pale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them and kepe them in tyllage or pasture. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 24 Against the Duke of Suffolke, for enclosing the Commons of Melforde. 1725 DE FOE *Foe. round W.* (1840) 305 It was not... enclosed after the English manner. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvi. The late bishop improved this spot of ground... by planting and inclosing it. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 12 An Act of Parliament is to be obtained for enclosing Brook common.

*fig.* 1562 *Apol. Private Masse* (1850) 8 To enclose that to some one sort of private profit, that ought to remain in common. 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 43 Charles the fifth... purposed to enclose ther [the Netherlands'] privileges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 420 This round World, whose first convex divides The luminous interior Orbs, enclos'd From Chaos. 1668 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* (1863) 126 It is an enclosed pleasure; a joy which the stranger cannot intermeddle with.

2. To shut up in a room or building; to seclude, imprison. Obs. exc. with reference to monastic seclusion.

*a.* c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 334 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 219 The quethis, men said, encloist he had Ane spirit. 1393 GOWER

*Conf. III.* 200 Many a day... he lay... Withinne walles fast enclosed. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 147 Infinite multitudes were everywhere enclosed. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (and version) 120 In the strongest tower Enclose him fast. 1872 O. SUMLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 169 The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed.

*β.* 1825 AM. SANDVS *Sern.* (1841) 71 Manasses was never reclaimed until he was inclosed in prison. 1632 LITTON *Total Disc.* 451 He caused inclose mee in a little Cabinet within the Parlour.

† *b.* To put (a jury) in the 'box'. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 271 The jury was enclosed, of which the earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 610/2 Eleven o'clock... at which time the jury was inclosed.

3. To insert in a frame or setting, or in a surrounding mass of material; to shut up in a case, envelope, or receptacle. Also *fig.*

*a.* c. 1285 CHAUCE *Pers. T.* p. 96 In the orison of the Patenoster hath our Lord Jhesu Crist enclosed most thinges. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 506 And letres hym bedes Of credence enclosyd. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 6 They wrought Onix stones enclosed in ouches of gold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 435 That lyves enclosed in this Trunke, which you Shall beare along impawnd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 318 The Apple, Enclosed in Wax was... Green and Fresh. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 About the middle of this Month quite enclose your tender Plants.

*β.* 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* viii. 9 If she bee a dore, we will inclose her with boards of Cedar. 1713 *Guardian* No. 171 A robe or mantle inclosed in a circle of foliage. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr.* *Stones* 147 Whatever extraneous matter it finds is inclosed in the gum.

*b.* In mod. use *esp.*: To place (a letter or document) for transmission within the cover of another. Also said of the containing letter.

1768 BR. WARRINGTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422, I looked over my papers to see if I could explain the matter in another sheet, which I would have inclosed. *Mod. Comm.* I heg to enclose my price list. I have received his letter enclosing a cheque.

4. In various occasional uses:

† *a.* To blindfold (the eyes). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, [Jason] made them to cre foure mesures of lond, enclosing their eyen.

† *b.* To harness, put in the shafts. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 658 They went to coach, and did their horse inclose [Gr. *ἐκπύρωτο*].

† *d.* To fasten (a door). *Obs. rare.*

1563 BECON *Articles Chr. Relig.* xix. We celebrate the mysteries, the doreis beyng shut and enclosed.

5. Of things: To surround, bound on all sides; to envelop, contain.

1340 HAMPOLE *P. Consc.* 6610 Be sese... encloses alle be erthe aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 6 Depresse encloside me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 294 A province enclosed between Cilicia and Cappadocia. 1834 M. MURTHY *Chief's Anim.* *Kingd.* 409 The semi-nymph only differs from the larva in the presence of the cases which enclose the wings. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* & *Ferns* 585 A normal cambium... encloses a large pith. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. 1 A house with lawns enclosing it.

*b.* *Math.* Of lines or surfaces: To bound on all sides (a portion of space); also (loosely) to intercept (an angle).

1762 SIMSON *Euclid's Elem.* Axiom. Two straight lines cannot enclose a space. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* t. § 2. 15 The number of degrees in the angle enclosed by two mirrors. 1885 WATSON & BURNARD *Math. The Electr. & Magn.* 1.63 The space within any closed surface *S'* enclosing *S*.

6. Of an army, a number of persons, etc.: To surround, hem in on all sides.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 27 Titinius is enclosed round about With Horsemen. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xx. 43 They inclosed the Beniamites round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 617 They... half enclose him round With all his Peers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. (1899) I. 125/1 The rest of the forces... enclosed the enemy's rear. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 92 Endeavor to enclose the British army and navy in the Delaware bay.

† **Enclose**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* In 5 *inclose*. [*a.* *Fr. enclos*, pa. pple. of *enclore*; see prec. Cf. *ENCLOSE*.] Used as pa. pple. of *ENCLOSE* *v.*

1c 1475 *Sgr. loue Degre* 986 It was my steward, Syr Maradose, That ye so longe have kept inclose.

**Enclosed**, *inclosed* (en-, inkloz'd), *pp. a.*

[*f.* *ENCLOSE* *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1607 TOPSELL *Faur-f. Beasts* (1673) 361 To shew the food of tame and enclosed Lions. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1653) 122 Which I shall observe with inclosed Parentheses as I goe along. 1707 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 355 They prefer woody and heathy wastes to inclosed ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 A region... which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields.

† *b.* quasi-*sb.* ? A sealed letter. *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 Yours of the third of August came to safe hand in an inclos'd from my brother.

† **Enclo'sement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* *ENCLOSE* *v.* + -MENT.] = *ENCLOSURE*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Toute clouture*, an enclo'sement. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 Regular and just inclo'sements of our forests.

**Encloser** (enklōz'z), [*f.* *ENCLOSE* *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who encloses; *esp.* one who appropriates common land (see *ENCLOSE* *v.* 1 *b*). Also *fig.*

1597 J. KNEWSTON *Confutation* 596 The number of his perfect ones are become inclosers, and have taken in this heauen. 1626 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* n. iii. Thanks to my dear incloser, Master Morecraft. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iv. If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way*, § c. iv. 1. They call me... grand encloser Of what was com-

mon. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 468 The encloser would appropriate a permanent personal advantage. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/2 The rescue of Epping Forest from the enclosers.

† 2. *transl. L. clusor* (Vulg.), a literal rendering of Heb. *מַסְגֵּר* *masger* 'one who closes', a smith. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiv. 16 He ladde in to cayeifte fro Jerusalem... craftise men, and enclosers, a thousand.

**Enclosing**, *vb. sb.* [*f.* *ENCLOSE* *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the vb. *ENCLOSE* in various senses.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The recoueringe, inclosinge and innenge of... Wappinge marshes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173, I began my enclosing of this piece of ground. 1832 in PICTON *L'pool. Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 355 The necessity of the gradual inclosing of the strand.

† *b.* The state of being enclosed. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) t. xvi. Pou sholest... be mispaid with thy enclosing.

† 2. *concr.* The setting of a gem. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 20 They shalbe set in gold in their inclosing.

**Enclosing** (enklōz'z), *pp. a.* [*f.* *ENCLOSE* *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That encloses.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 Within these two enclosing walls. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xvi. 311 Within the enclosing colonnade we could find no traces of building.

**Enclosure** (enklōz'z), *sb.* Also *in*. [*a.* *OF. enclosure* in same sense; see *ENCLOSE* *v.* and *UIE*.]

1. The action of enclosing. *a. spec.* The action of surrounding or marking off (land) with a fence or boundary; the action of thus converting pieces of common land into private property. Also *attrib.* in *Enclosure Act*, *Commissioner*. Also *fig.*

An Enclosure Act is a private Act of Parliament authorizing the 'enclosure' of common land in some particular locality. In many cases, however, the land dealt with by these Acts was not 'common' land in an absolute sense, but was private property encumbered with the right of commoning during a few weeks in autumn; and the usual procedure was to give each of the commoners a piece of land in absolute ownership as compensation for his surrender of this right.

1538 STARKER *England* 98 To have so grete inclosures of pastures. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* xvi. A Three causes of dissolition of rente service... resous, replevine, and enclosure. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* n. (1586) 50 The first needfull thing for a Garden is water. The nexte to that is enclosure. 1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 There is, then, no enclosure of this blessing of righteousness to any nation, person, sexe, or condition of men. 1631-2 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 180 Suffer noe inclosures tending to depopulation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* n. ix. 86 The gifts and graces of Christians lay in common, till base a province made the first enclosure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. I. x. i. 160 The advantage of enclosure is greater for pasture than for corn. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 50 [Stow] attributes the decay of archery among the Londoners to the enclosures made near the metropolis. 1865 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* u. viii. (1876) 238 In the case of almost all these enclosures the interests of the poor have been systematically neglected. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Label Heron* vi. 89 The enclosure commissioner... had set out a wide road. 1883 SEZEMON *Eng. Village Communities* 13 Nearly 4000 Enclosure Acts were passed between 1760 and 1844.

*b. gen.* The action of closing in, surrounding, etc. Somewhat rare.

1605 TIMME *Quenitanus* iii. Cc. Another most excellent lute for the like incloser is made of glasse and vermilion. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 35 The Egyptians... by... handsome Inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest wayes of integral conservation. 1878 FOSBER *Phys.* iii. vii. § 1. 531 The complete enclosure of the glottis... is... a part of the act of coughing.

2. The state of being enclosed (in a monastery).

1816 MARY SCHUMMELPENNINGCK *Biogr. Jansenius* II. 52 She resolved, therefore, to re-establish that enclosure which the rule of St. Bennet so strictly enjoins. 1872 O. SUMLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 179 The nuns keep strict enclosure, and lead the contemplative life.

3. That wherewith something enclosed: *a.* An encompassing fence or barrier; buildings round a court. Also *fig.*

1565 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 There was a boke made and send up to the commyns of Cornwall and Devynshere... be cause of their rrysyng and pullyng downe of inclosures. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. *Chem. Concl.* 23 Pales and other enclosures. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 145 Th' allotted space of ground, Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 93, I see the circling hunt, of ooisy men, Burst law's inclosure. 1754 POOCCOE *Trav.* (1869) II. 72 A court of large buildings... the enclosure of the court seems... very old. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii. The second enclosure rising higher than the first.

*b.* An outer covering or case; an envelope.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. *Chem. Concl.* 2 All the outwarde couers and enclosures whatsoever. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* cxlii. O why should such... enue dwell, In the inclosures of eternall mould? 1601 CORNWALLYSE *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 39 He that aspieth to this flight to the starrs, must... make apt his grosse inclosure of earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* i. v. The raw blossom of my youth was yet in my first child-hood's green enclosure bound.

4. That which is enclosed: *a.* A space included within or marked off by boundaries.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* s.v. *Pourprendre*, The roote of that tree did occupy in compasse a great inclosure. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* Man. 106 In the greatest enclosure of all, there was a gate. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The whole inclosure was... converted into a chace. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bee* (1850) 131/1 We were seated in the enclosure of St. James's Park. 1864 SKELTON *Uthland's Poems*

361. I. . Sell fortress, town, and hill, With servants, rents, inclosures, woods.

b. A document or letter enclosed within the cover of another.

*Mod.* I have received your letter with its enclosures.  
**Enclothe** (enklōw'ō), *v.* [f. EN- + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To clothe, cover, invest.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 It enclothes the banks with a show of light and glory. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Præmethe. Bound Poems* 1830 I. 176 Enclothed with wings. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iii. 60 The three membranes that enclothe the embryo.

**Encloud** (enklau'd), *v.* Also 6-7 encloud, 7 incloude, -owd. [f. EN- + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or envelop in a cloud; to overshadow, darken. Also *fig.* Hence Enclouded *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 571 The heavens on euerie side enclouded be. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 25 Darknesse oft that light incloude. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 212 In this thick breathes shall we be enclouded. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* i. xxi. (1620) 31 Mortall men . . . are most commonly incloude in a mist of ignorance and error. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 127 Stars are enclouded oftentimes. *Ibid.* 126 Now for the secret and enclouded sense. 1844 A. WELLY *Poems* (1867) 11 When death's shadows my bosom encloud. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. iii. 141 Mark the advantage of this enclouded state.

**Enclow**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. (see ENCLAWED). [ad. OF. *enclow*-er, f. *en* in + *clou* nail.] *trans.* To nail up.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* i. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nails with which was nayled the some of the smith . . . the mailles weren enclowd.

**Enclow**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *enclow*-er, *enclow*er (mod. *enclouer*), to drive in a nail. Cf. *prec.* and ACCLOY.] *trans.* To lame or maim by driving in a nail. Also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 And halted, as he were enclowd. c 1430 LYNC *Bochas* (1558) viii. xxi. 18 False ambition and froward duplicitie Hath many a realm & many a land enclowd.

**Enclude**, *obs.* form of INCLUDE.

**Encluse**, *ppl. a.* Also *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *in-*clude. [a. OF. *encluis*, ad. L. *inclusus*, pa. *ppl.* of *includere*; see INCLUDE.] Enclosed; chiefly said of monks or nuns.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 42 3a and þou sall be safe as ane ankir incluse. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hist.* iv. 261 The caules that of seede encluse uppe wynde Wylloger be. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lx. As done princypally aneres encluse and true religious.

**Encluster**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

**Encoach**: see EN-*pref.* 1 1 a.

**Encoffin**, *v.* Now rare. Also 7 encoffen. [f. EN- + COFFIN.] *trans.* To put into a coffin; hence, to shut up, hide away. Also *fig.*

Hence Encoffining *vbl. sb.*  
1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 54, I had rather be encoffin'd in this chest. 1631 WEBSTER *Am. Fun. Mon.* 868 His bones were . . . solemnly encoffined in the Chancell. 1670 PENN *Case Liberty Conc.* 15 They condemn the Papists for encoffening the Scriptures . . . in an unknown tongue. 1856 *Chamb. Jurl.* V. 214 The encoffining . . . of the dead was regarded as of greater consequence.

**Encoffment** (enkōf'mēt). [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of encoffining.

1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xvi. 294 The encoffment takes place on the third day after death.

**Encoil**, **Encoilden**: see EN-*pref.* 1 1, 3. **En-collar**, **Encolumn**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

**Encolour** (enkōl'ur), *v.* [f. EN- + COLOUR *sb.* Cf. OF. *enclow*-er.] *trans.* To put colour upon, tinge. Hence Encolouring *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* a tinge or colouring overlaid.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 121 Wings, With thousand rare encolourings. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Oval cheeks, encoloured faintly.

**Encolure** (enkōl'ur), *nonce-wd.* [a. Fr. *en-colure* the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for: The mane (of a horse).

1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust in Men & Women* i. 157 Hair . . . Crisped like a warsteed's encolure.

**Encomber**, *ment*, *obs.* ff. ENCUMBER, etc.

**Encomiac** (enkō'mi'æk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαῖος* (ēnos) ENCUMBIUM + -AC.] Of or pertaining to eulogy; panegyric.

1859 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 230 The study of the Greek of Theocritus, especially in his encomiac and more heroic idylls.

**Encomiasm**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if. ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιασμός*, f. *ἐγκωμιάειν*: see next.] A laudatory disconcert, panegyric.

1634 JACKSON *Cred* vii. xxvii. This author's encomiasm of wisdom.

**Encomiast** (enkō'mi'äst), [ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, f. *ἐγκωμιάειν* to praise; *laud*, f. *ἐγκωμιαῖος* ENCUMBIUM.] One who composes or pronounces an encomium; a praiser, eulogizer, flatterer.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix. Of faire Electa . . . the . . . smooth Encomiast. a 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz. Mor. & Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) 492 The only proper encomiast of this lady is time. 1772 *Lett. in Pettigrew Lettsom* (1817) III. 304 Having undertaken the office of the biographer, not that of the encomiast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132

We hear the encomiasts of Homer affirming that he is the educator of Hellas.

**Encomiaster**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if. ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής* = *ἐγκωμιαστής*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1676 GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 21 You may see by this how far you may trust this eloquent Encomiaster.

**Encomiastic** (enkō'mi'æstik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*, f. *ἐγκωμιάειν*: see ENCOMIAST.]

**A. adj.** That conveys or confers an encomium; laudatory, commendatory, eulogistic.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. 75 To frame some encomiastic speech upon this our Metropolis. 1630 BRAYNE *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 306 Doting on nothing more than these encomiastic bladders of their desertless praises. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Brit. Poets* 448 An Ode, which, though less elevated, has some fine encomiastic strains. 1841 HOB. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 154, I made a slight encomiastic allusion to Fanny Hartopp.

**† B. sb.** A eulogistic discourse or composition; a formal encomium. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. i. I thank you, master Compass, for your short Encomiastic. 1644 JOHN CARTER *Nail hit on the head* (1647) 39 A sumptuous and magnificent Sepulchre . . . and upon it written Encomiastiques, the high praises of his vertue. 1707 HEARNE *Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 25 Sends an 'Encomiastic' to be prefixed to Hudson's edition of Dionysius. 18. . . MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 584 Wise Encomiastics Upon the Doctors and Scholastics.

**Encomiastical** (enkō'mi'æstikāl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = ENCOMIASTIC *a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pieret's Super.* 59 This deserveth a more famous encomiastical oration. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 112 A white marble table, and thereon an Epitaph . . . with encomiastical Verses. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 25 Plauditis encomiastical, That stride on stilts, bombastical.

**Encomiastically**, *adv. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an encomiastical manner.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically. 1871 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 339 A short notice . . . written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically.

**† Encomiate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENCOMI-UM + -ATE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to extol, commend.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 146 They encomiate Phlebotomy chiefly for that end.

**† Encomion**, *Obs.* The Gr. form of ENCUMBIUM; occas. used in 16th and 17th c.

1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* ii. 69 You have a simple servant here, that crowns your beauty with such encomions. a 1640 JACKSON *Cred* xl. xlvii. Mellifluous encomions of divine love. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poem* Wks. 1878 I. 88 How deekt In her Encomions follie doth appeare.

**† Encomionize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to eulogize.

1599 NASHE *Leit. Stuffe* 23 Tart and galingale . . . Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth aboute all . . . confectionaries. 1647 R. BARON *Cyrian Acad.* 70 Hark . . . how I anatomize My Julietta, and her encomionize.

**Encomium** (enkō'mi'um). *Pl.* encomiums; also (now rarely) encomia. Also ENCUMION.

[a. L. *encomium*, ad. Gr. *ἐγκώμιον* (ēnos) eulogy.] A formal or high-flown expression of praise; a eulogy, panegyric.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 The immortal gods were praised by hymnes, the great Princes and herolike personages by ballades of praise called Encomia. 1613 BACON & FL. *Honour Man's Fort.* iii. i. You should sing encomions on't [marriage]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139-93 If we consider this wonderful Person, it is Perplexity to know where to begin his Encomium. 1846 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxx. He brought in the bread, cheese and beer, with many high encomiums upon their excellence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 Many tales, and praises, and encomia of ancient famous men.

**† b. abstr.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1784 COVER *Task* vi. 715 Encomium in old times was poets work.

**Encomion**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

**† Encomend**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Sp. *encomendar* in same sense, f. *en*- (see EN-) + *comendar* to COMMEND.] *trans.* To entrust (a military function).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 121 Encomended and bestowed vpon personages of great grauitie.

**† Encompany**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *encom-paignier*, f. *en*- (see EN-) + *compaignie* COMPANY.]

1. *trans.* To accompany.

1494 FARBAN *vii.* 515 The sayd proost beyng accompanied with viii. score or cc. men. 1533 MORE *Autu. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 Their glose was of faytyle not alone, but accompanied with two good felowes perdye.

2. To bring into company, associate. *Const.* to.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 Encompanied by maryage to any persone . . . ayensi her herte.

**Encompass** (enkō'mpās), *v.* Also 6-8 incompass. [f. EN- + COMPASS *sb.*; cf. *obs.* Sp. *encompassar* of equivalent formation.]

1. To encircle as a ring or girdle; to surround, bound on all sides.

a. 1555 ENEN *Decades W.* Ind. ii. vi. (Arb.) 161 The northe landes which the frozen sea encompasseth vnder the northe pole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 688 Boleful Styx encompasses around . . . the unhappy Ground. 1725 Dr FOR *Voy. round W.* (1840) 130 A kind of a city, encompassed all

round, the river making a kind of double horse-shoe. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangen.* (1796) II. 423 Some encompassed with a membranaceous border, deeper than half the breadth of the seed. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 251 Behind are the mountains encompassing Borrowdale.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (1862) 527/4 You have very well declared the original of their mounts and great stones encompassed. 1653 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 79 This Dominion . . . encompassed their Empire round like a girdle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ix. 304 Part of Syria which is encompassed with Tigris and Euphrates. 1723 SNEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 221 My iron pallisade that encompasses a square court.

2. Of persons: To surround, form a circle about, whether for protection, in attendance, or with hostile intent. Also *fig.* Also *absol.*

α. 1555 ENEN *Decades W.* Ind. ii. i. (Arb.) 107 Encompassing the village where they laye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 149 Th' innumerable sound of Hymns . . . wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tab* Wks. 1760 I. 36 Encompassed with a ring of disciples. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. II. xxx. 258 His throne was encompassed with domestic enemies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii. ii. 1. . . sleep Encompass'd by his faithful guard.

β. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Turkes power did incompass Prester Iohns sonne. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 53 Hag of all despight, Incompass'd with thy lustfull Paramours. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 72, I was now Incompassed with misfortunes.

† b. Of right lines: To contain, include (an angle). *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xlvii. Probl. 3 The sides A B, A C, encompassing the right angle.

† 3. To make a circuit about, go all round (anything). *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 216 The Planets . . . do by their Motion encompass the body of the Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. 192 Drake encompass'd the world with a ship. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. i. 179, I encompassed it almost round before I could find a convenient place to land in. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1275 Mr. Gore encompassed the hill, and joined them.

4. To surround entirely, overlay as with an envelope or shell; to contain.

1553 EDEM *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne . . . encompassing the shell of the nutte. 1571 DUGES *Pantom.* iv. xxv. This figure . . . may be encompassed of a sphere. 1626 BACON *Synne* § 587 A Stalk of Wheat . . . encompassed with a case of Wood. 1650 BAXTER *Saints* i. vii. (1662) 102 Had onely Faith to live upon, and were encompassed with flesh. 1678 HOBBS *Nat. Phil.* ix. 125, I thought nothing had encompassed the Earth, but Air. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* i. 56 They are kept together by the air that encompasses them in the receiver. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 Walk in the light with which He encompasses you.

† 5. *nonce-use.* To outwit, take advantage of, 'get round' (a person). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 158 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompassed you?

**Encompasser**, *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encompasses.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 241 Vessels . . . which bring home the noble Travellour, the encompassour of the little World.

**Encompassing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCOMPASS.

1628 EARLE *Microcom.* lxi. 166 They meet in some foreign region, where the encompassing of strangers unites them closer.

**Encompassing** (enkō'mpāsing), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING.] That encompasses.

1571 DUGES *Pantom.* iv. xxviii. His encompassing Icosedrons side is an Apotome. 1724 WATTS *Legic* (1736) 121 The encompassing Parts are the Walls and Gates. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 The Emperor of Morocco has fought his way out of his encompassing enemies.

**Encompassment** (enkō'mpāsmēt), *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encompassing; + 'talking round' a subject (*obs. rare*—1).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 10 Finding By this encompassment and drift of question, That they doe know my sonne.

2. The state of being encompassed.

1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945 A sense of absolute encompassment by perfect good.

† **Encompassure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -URE.] That which encompasses; environment.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lxxvii. 536 Fogs, damp, trees, stones, their sole encompassure.

† **Encomy**, *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of ENCUMBIUM.

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 114 II. 38 Diverse other encomyes spoken of chyldren. 1547 BECOS *David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 265 He will . . . lift it up with perpetual encomies, lauds, and praises. 1544 BALE in *Sci. Wks.* (1840) 7 Many popish parasites . . . have written large commendations and encomies of those.

**Encorbellment** (enkō'rbēlmēt). [f. EN- + CORBEL + -MENT; after Fr. *encorbellement*.]

1886 BALDWIN *Brown Schola to Cathedral* iv. 136 note, A pseudo arch or vault formed by encorbellment (i.e. the continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it).

**Encore** (ānkōr, often ɛŋkōr), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 encora. [a. Fr. *encore* still, yet (in some contexts translated by 'again'); cf. the synonymous Fr. *encara*, *enquerra*, OSp. *encara*, *It. ancora*. (Usually these words have been regarded as:—L.

(in) *hanc horam* until this hour; but the phonology is not wholly clear, and other explanations have been proposed, e.g. by Havet in *Romania*, VIII. 94.) The use of *It. ANCORA* occurs in Eng. equally early; the form *encora* in 18th c. is due to confusion between the Fr. and the It. word.

There appears to be no evidence that either the Fr. or the It. word was ever similarly used in its native country. The corresponding word both in Fr. and It. is *bis*; in It. *da capo* was formerly used.]

**A. int.** Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or other performance, that has pleased them.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ¶ 9 Whenever any Gentlemen are particularly pleased with a Song, at their crying out Encore... the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* (1767) 114 Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. II.* (1795) I. 189 A Duo... drew an universal encore from the spectators. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1464 Loud shouts of 'encore' roused him.

**B. sb.** A call for the repetition of a song, etc.; the repetition itself. Also attrib.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 206 If the Audience were warmed by the Subject of an Opera... the Encore, instead of being desirable, would generally disgust. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 310 His anguish doubling by his own 'encore'. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxii. That'll be a double encore if you take care, boys. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 697/3 There is nothing in the twenty pages... to warrant an encore. 1884 G. Moore *Stammer's Wife* (1887) 292, I know all the words except the encore verse. Mod. No encores allowed.

**Encore, v.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To call applaudingly for the repetition of (a song, etc.); to demand a repetition from (a performer).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 341 They encored it. 1754 — *Gratulation* (1781) VI. xxxi. 204 The wretches... encored him (Sir Charles) without mercy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 268, I got a part of the audience... to encore my swoon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 98 The idea of a man pluming himself on the possibility of being encored in a roar. 1879 FROUNE *Cæsar* xiii. 182 Lines... reflecting on Pompey... were encored a thousand times.

**b. trans.** To go over again (*nonce-use*).

1806 BERSFORD *Miseries* (ed. 3) I. 24 Till you are... necessitated to turn back, and encore all your sufferings.

**Encoronall, Encoronet:** see *EN-PREF.* 1 **b.**

**Encorowment, var. of ENCROWMENT, Obs.**

**Encorporate, obs. form of INCORPORATE.**

**† Encorpore, v. Obs.** Also 5 encorpore.

[**a. OF. encorpore-r, ad. L. incorporāre to INCORPORATE.**]

**1. intr. in Alchemy:** To form one's body with; to amalgamate.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem., Prolog. & T.* 262 Oure matres enbynging And eek of oure matres encorporyng. c. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte þe element of watir... vpon jib of mater and putte by vij daies to encorpere wel.

**2. trans.** To insert in a body of documents; to enrol or enter in the records of a court.

1523 LN. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We woll... that the sayd letters before encorpored, be of none effecte.

**† Encorsive, a. Obs. rare.** [f. OF. *encorsor* to make flesh, grow fat, f. *en* in + OF. *cors* (F. *corps* body + *-if, -ive*).] Fat, fleshy.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant., Psalter* 516 Encorsyfe is þe lufyd & he best vp.

[**Encortif, erroneous f. of encorsif, ENCORSIVE.** *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* (1869) III. 36 (from Hampole: see ENCORSIVE).]

**Encortin, obs. f. ENCURTAIN.**

**Encouch:** see *EN-PREF.* 1 **a.**

**Encounter (enkauntar), sb.** Forms: 3 encounter, 5 encounter, 6- encounter. Also 6-8 incounter. [**a. OF. encontre masc. and fem. (cf. Pr. *encontre*, Sp. *encuentro*, It. *incontro*), f. late L. *incontrāre*: see next.] A meeting face to face.**

**1. A meeting face to face; a meeting (of adversaries or opposing forces) in conflict; hence, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc.**

1207 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 805t He vond hard encontre in northumberland. c. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxh.) 5083 But than can encounter strong folk of higher inde among. 1575 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1857) 542 How unseemly an encounter is this, wherein the flesh being matched against the spirit, striveth with him for victory. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 104 An incounter of their armies, wherein Cæsar, being at that time the weaker, had the worst. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 115 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 718 Winds the signal blow To joyn their dark Encounter in mid air. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 229, I. have no heart to this incounter. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. In these vales... the Saxons... and the Gael... had many a desperate and bloody encounter. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 221 We must shrink from the encounter with death.

**† b. attrib. Obs. rare.**

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxix. (1603) 386 [A champion in the lists says] Though my horse fayle me I will not fayle an incounter companion.

**2. The fact of meeting with (a person or thing), esp. undesignedly or casually. Const. of, with.**

1656 FLETCHER *For. Ambass.* 22 In case he should be put to it upon any incounter of negotiation or otherwise. 1665

EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) III. 161 We are infinitely defective as to... excuses... upon sudden and unpremeditated encounters. a. 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 9, I most here relate a little odd Incounter. 1794 GOWDIN *Cal. Williams* 230 The state of calamity to which my... persecutor had reduced me, had made the encounter even of a den of robbers, a fortunate adventure. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 93 There was constant risk of an encounter which might have produced several duels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 The encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse.

**† b. An amatory interview. Obs. rare.**

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 161 The Prince... saw a far off in the Orchard this amiable incounter. *Ibid.* IV. i. 94 Who hath indeed most like a liberal villain, Confest the vile encounters they have had A thousand times in secret.

**† c. An accosting, address. Obs. Cf. ENCOUNTER v. 7.**

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 41 For I would preuent The loose encounters of lascivious men.

**† 3. Manner of meeting another; style of address, behaviour. Obs.**

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 54 That with your strange encounter much amazed me. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 197 The tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter. 1611 — *Wint.* T. II. ii. 50 With what encounter so uncurent I have strained to appear thus.

**† 4. An idea that suddenly presents itself, as it were by accident; a happy thought. Obs. rare.**

1651 HONNES *Laniath.* I. viii. 34 Many times with encounters of extraordinary Fancy. 1698 — *Nat. Philoa.* I. 11 Wonder... I never thought upon't before, for it is a very happy encounter.

**5. The fact of being met with; occurrence. rare.**

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Things of daily encounter.

**† 6. Proposed as a name for the rhetorical figure ANTITHESIS. Obs. rare-1.**

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure very pleasant and fit for amplification, which to answer the Greeke terme, we may call the encounter.

**Encounter (enkauntar), v.** Also 4 encounter, 6-8 incounter. [**a. OF. *encontre-r*, a Com. Romanic word, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *encontrar*, It. *incontrare*: late L. *incontrāre*, f. in + *contra* against.]**

**1. trans.** To meet as an adversary; to confront in battle, assail. Sometimes *absol.* with reciprocal sense. Also fig.

c. 1300 *S. Brundan* 411 And encouentrede this lithere fisch and smot to him faste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 They that encouentreid hercules. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 326t And ywons king... Encouentreit hymne in myddis of the gren. 1577 VAU-TRUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 But let us suffer the law and the promise to encounter together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 Astonied at the sight of a monstrous bull let loose and ready to incounter him. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virg. ginta* I. 2 He was provided with a Navy able to incounter a Kings power. 1626 MEAD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 336 III. 250 The Duke was hotly encountered by the Sailors about this day sennight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxiiv. 394 The two kings encountered each other in single combat. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 90 Enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter. 1851 CREASY *Decis. Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle.

**† b. intr. Const. against, usually with. Obs.**

1530 VOLSEY in *Cavendish Life* (1825) I. 324 Against whom the King was constrained to encounter in his royal person. 1555 EMMEN *Decades W.* Ind. II. I. (Arb.) 107 Encounteryng with them, he was reputed with shame and damage. 1684 *Contempt. State of Man* I. (1699) 109 That dreadful day wherein the Army of Vengeance... are to encounter with the Army of Sin. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archil.* 18 The single Enemies I have to encounter with.

**† 2. trans.** To go counter to, oppose, thwart; to contest, dispute. Also *absol.* Obs.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 17 But some one will againe encounter and saye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* VI. 32 When they withstand God and incounter his Word. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnplesant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection. 1638 PENN. *Conf. vi.* (1657) 99 Saint Augustine incountering that opinion... re-acteth thus. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* 79 From the intrinsic nature of the things that encounter the possibility of an eternal successive duration in them. 1786 BURKE *Art. agat. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 144 The evidence of this man, not having been encountered at the time.

**† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.**

1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* No. 340 Wks. 1872-5 II. 604 Lest I should happen to incounter with our proceedings.

**† 3. trans.** To be placed opposite, or in opposite directions, to (each other). Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 405 She beareth... three Swords barwayes proper, the middlemost encountering the other two.

**† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.**

1650 LEAK *Water-wks.* 34 There are Pins AE, incountering with Pins which are in PH.

**4. To meet, fall in with (a person or thing), esp. casually. Sometimes *absol.* Also fig.**

1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. 261/5 Pompei and he encountered toggyder. 1528 FOXE *Lett. to Gardiner* 12 May in N. Pococke *Reform.* (1870) I. 141 Encountering Mr. Silvester Darius in the same place, who then was sent from the king's highness... into Spayne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 Two men should incounter him by Rahel's Sepulchre. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 56 Some rare things in stamp to be encountered amongst the collections of the curious. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) III. § 49

The most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 322 We never met before, and never... may again encounter. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 57, I encountered a considerable stream rushing across it [the glacier]. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. 97 He knew the dictionary meaning of every word he encountered.

**† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.**

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 190 A Christian Amaronite, who accidentally encountered with vs. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 142 It would be difficult to quote twenty lines in Mr. Bayes but we should encounter with the Roman Empire. 1767 BAKER *I. 67* xv. Some how or other my eye encountered with Miss Maria's at the end of this speech.

**5. To meet with, experience (difficulties, opposition, etc.). Also with notion of 1: To face resolutely.**

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 336 The Royal Society... encountered fierce hostilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 68 Disease was not, however, the only enemy which the British had to encounter. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 5 (1882) 141 From the Church he [Henry III] encountered as resolute an opposition.

**† b. intr. Const. with. Obs.**

1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 450 If... I had not incounter'd with the Hatred of the Spanish Nation. 1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 14 They had not any Difficulties of Water to encounter with.

**† 6. To go to meet. Also fig. Obs.**

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 84, I will encounter darkness as a bride And hugge it in mine armes. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iii. 32 At the sixt boure of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight, I encounter me with Orisons.

**† 7. Bombastically used for: To go to, approach (nonce-use).**

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 82 Will you incounter the house.

**† 7. To accost, address. Obs.**

1579 LYNX *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 With... smiling face... encountered him on this manner. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 25 Isabel... incountred him thus. Gentle sir, etc.

**† Encounter, adv. Obs. rare-1.** [**ad. OF. *encontrer* against.] Opposite, contrary; = *CONTRARY* adv.**

1660 *Hist. Indep.* 82 The rogue of all the Kingdom ran directly encounter to their designs.

**† Encounterable, a. Obs. rare-1.** [**f. ENCOUNTER sb. + *-ABLE*: cf. *profitable*.**] ? Ready for encounters.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 346 Whiche time, I woulde I had spent... in the extolling of your... encounterable valianthesse.

**† Encounterer. Obs.** Also 6 encounterer.

[**f. ENCOUNTER v. + *-ER*.**] One who or that which encounters; an adversary, opponent.

1523 LN. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. clix. 206 They... rode close toggyder in good aray... but they founde no encounterers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 320 In another respect arte is as it were an encounterer and contrary to nature. 1616 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xxi. 125 The earth did groan With feck of proud encounterers. 1656 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. x. (1712) 70 The Lion... will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his Encounterer with it.

**b. One who meets (another) half-way; a 'forward' person, coquette. rare-1.**

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 58 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue.

**Encountering, vbl. sb.** [**f. ENCOUNTER v. + *-ING*.**] The action of the vb. ENCOUNTER.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. vi. 124 In the encounteryng & fightyng Brutus... and Aruns... slowgh eyther other. 1523 LN. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. xlviii. 69 And dyuers encounterynges was bytwene them. 1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Race of [a man's] life be... prosperous without... any wicked encountering. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 50 By reason of the opposition and encountering of some other current. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 126 So many shadows cast out and caused by the encountering of these superior celestial bodies. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's *Apol.*, The accidental encountering of a single thought.

**Encountering (enkauntar), ppl. a.** [**f. ENCOUNTER v. + *-ING*.**] That encounters.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. 19 Let us put on our meet encountering minds. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 219 Keepe the bankes that lead Along th' encountering Current to his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 220 Millions of fierce encountering Angels fought. 1738 GLOVER *Leontidas* v. 350 Betwixt th' encountering chiefs. 1856 BRYANT *Peems, Winter Piece* 119 The encountering winds shall oft Muster their wrath again.

**† Encounterer. Obs. rare-1.** In 6 incounterie. [**ad. OF. *encontre* a meeting, f. *encontrer* ENCOUNTER v.] The shock of attack or encounter.**

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., To him whose frequent vse of mighty incounterie and terrible shooke of shield and lance, is famillier in court.

**† Encounterance. Obs. rare-1.** In 6 incounterance. [**f. ENCOUNTER v. + *-ANCE*.**] = ENCOUNTERING vbl. sb.

1592 WYVLEY *Armorie* 94 Great semblance And shew of loue made in encounterance.

**† Encourage, sb. Obs. rare-1.** [**f. next.**] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 2 To the great animacion and encourage of thoffenders.

**Encourage (enkūrédg), v.** Forms: **a.** 5 encourage, 6- encourage. **β.** 7 inourage (inourage), 7-8 inourage. [**ad. OF. *encouragier*, Fr. *encourager*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *courage*: see COURAGE.]**



1. *trans.* To inspire with courage, animate, inspire.  
 a. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* (1886) 31 They were... greatly encouraged with good hope. a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 404 God would have Joshua encouraged with all the encouragement that may be. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 By encouraging those, who for... their own interest pretend religion. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 That which encourag'd them, was that the City was healthy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 376 Whatever appeals to the imagination... wonderfully encourages and liberates us.

β. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 16 This verely is y<sup>e</sup> chiefe cause, y<sup>e</sup> hath encouraged me. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Colbr* 1 Prayers... that the God of power and goodness, would encourage your hearts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 23 ¶ 2 Jack was encouraged at this success.

2. Const. to with sb. as obj. or with *inf.*  
 a. To inspire with courage sufficient for any undertaking; to embolden, make confident.

α. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Y<sup>e</sup>at they might... bee encouraged to do the like. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Presumeth on his force... which encourages him to commit the same again. 1785 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Nov. John Gilpin... first encouraged you to write. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxv. I feel encouraged to the liberty I am going to take, by the kindness you showed me. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 31 Encourage yourself to say these things now you are in Paris.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 153 The wych thyng undowtly wold encourage basse stomaks to endeavour themselves dyligently. 1641 PRYNE *Antip.* 3 Ded., To the which I have bene the more encouraged by a Divine Providence. 1743 TINDAL *Capit's Hist.* Eng. II. xvii. 53 Encouraged the Protestants to stand upon their defence.

b. To incite, induce, instigate; in weaker sense, to recommend, advise.

1483 CAXTON *Calo G. j. b.* They encourage somme persone to do euyl. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 uote, To encourage his Highnes to undertake a matter of that consequence. 1697 DRVDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 202 Water him, and... Encourage him to thirst again, with Bran. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 We are not encouraging individuals to make right or wrong for themselves.

† c. *clipl.* To encourage to come, to invite. *Obs. rare.*

1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 86 Ennius... [was] encouraged to Rome by Cato the Quæstor.

3. To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval; to countenance, patronize; also, in bad sense, to abet.

1668 HALE *Prof. Rolle's Abridgment* 9 A Book published... not to abate their [Students'] Industry, but to encourage it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xi. 38 No woman dares... encourage two lovers at a time. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Paying them [tradesmen] is only encouraging them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 629 Why should we call upon government to encourage those who write our books? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxvi. 642 The bailiffs were allowed to encourage venturesome hoys in bringing young birds for purposes of training. 1876 GREEN *Short. Hist.* VI. 3 (1882) 293 Among the group who encouraged the press of Caxton [was]... Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

b. To allow or promote the continuance or development of (a natural growth, an industry, a sentiment, etc.); to cherish, foster.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 63 If the Iron Manufacture be not encouraged. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. Hum I have encouraged a pimple here too. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 31 Books of controversy... are less encouraged. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xviii. 184 Sunshine... encouraged a perceptible growth of flowering plants. 1863 GEO. EUROT *Romola* II. xviii. [He] grasped at a thought more actively cruel than any he had ever encouraged before.

4. *nonce-use.* a. Humorously: To put spirit into (liquor). b. To make up for, compensate for.  
 1658 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 71 Encouraging their want of knowledge with store of men. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 48, 87 Erasmus... sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture.

**Encouragement** (enk'v-rédz'mēt). Also 6-8 encouragement. [a. F. *encouragement*; see prec. and -MENT.] The action or process of encouraging, the fact of being encouraged (see senses of the vb.); *concr.* a fact or circumstance which serves to encourage.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 257 King Edward purposing a lyke encouragement of noble and worthy knights. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 143 For his more encouragement viewing in his mistris countenance, no cloudes of discontent. 1638 LD. GORING in *Hamilton Papers* (1830) 65 What encouragement whatever those ill affected with you may gather. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 62 To the encouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn. 1711 SIATTESS *Charac.* (1737) II. 124 Inward deformity growing greater, by the encouragement of unnatural affection. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* (ed. 4) Introduct., Such employments could not long be wanting, if due encouragement were given to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious... after the degree of encouragement which, in his opinion, she had afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 185 [Plato] gives no encouragement to individual enthusiasm. 1883 LAW *Rep. Queen* v. B. XI. 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

**Encourager** (enk'v-rédz'jā). [f. ENCOURAGE v. + -ER.] He who or that which encourages.

1562 BR. HOOPER *telle.* An Apologye against the Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of suche as cursed the Quenes Highnes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 72/2

To which notable thing and great force of faith, Mauritius himselfe was a great encourager. 1607 IRSELL *Serpents* (1658) 592 My worshippful good friend, and dayly encourager unto all good labours. 1738 *Daily Post* 17 Aug. *Mary-le-Bonne Gardens*, Mr. Gough begs leave... to return the encouragers of his Musical Entertainment thanks. 1777 WATSON *Philist.* II. (1839) 125 They were considered as fomenters of the tumults, and encouragers of heresy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 209 He was an encourager of letters and the arts.

**Encouraging**, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOURAGE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENCOURAGE.

1578 Chr. *Prayers in Prim. Prayers* (1851) 539 That I may have a longing to [the true good things] through thine encouraging. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 11 in Milton *Areop.*, For the... encouraging of Printers in their honest... endeavours. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 22 (1687) 4 To the encouraging of us in sins.

**Encouraging** (enk'v-rédz'jā), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOURAGE v. + -ING.] That encourages or tends to encourage.

1663 EARL LAUDERD. in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 176 The Bishop... hath written a brave encouraging Epistle to our Chancellor. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 29 The choice of Mr. John Stables... was by no means... an encouraging example to either Service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 661 He sat down... to write a kind and encouraging letter to the unfortunate general.

Hence **Encouragingly** *adv.*, in an encouraging manner.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* IV. 332 Those about him speak encouragingly to him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 170 How encouragingly kind was all this! 1856 KANE *Expl.* I. xiv. 164 We talked encouragingly of spring hopes.

**Encover, incover** (en-, ink'v-rē), *v. rare.* [f. EN- + COVER v.] *trans.* To cover completely; to enclose and cover. Hence **Encovered**, **Encovering** *ppl. adjs.*

1520-30 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 1164 Slimy snails Encovered over with gold of tisew fine. 1596 R. L. Diella, The gold encovered booke. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann. Scott.* (1863) I. 117 The incovering mound is about... forty-four feet in diameter.

**Encowl, Enceaal**: see EN- *pref.*

**Enecradle** (enk'rē'd'l), *v.* Also 7 *incradle*. [f. EN- + CRADLE.] *trans.* To lay in a cradle.

1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 225 Where he en-craddled was In simple cradle, wrapt in a wad of hay. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I. iv. 213 Three Child-Constantines en-craddled. 1662—Worthies, *Linc.* II. 165 Though there incradled.

† **Enecrain.** *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup>

1731-36 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Enecrain* [with Horsemen], a horse that is wither wrung or one that is spoilt in the withers.

† **Encrampish, -ise, v. obs. rare. [f. EN- + CRAMP a. + -ish, after words like *impoverish*.] *trans.* To cramp, hamper. Hence **Encrampished** *ppl. a.*, cramped, distorted.**

c 1400 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. (1869) 108 I hatte Peresce, he goutous, he en-crampishede, he boistous, be maymed. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 15 Encrampyshed so sore was my conceyte.

† **Encrass, v. obs. rare**—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. F. *encrasse*—r, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *crasse* thick, CRASS; or cf. late L. *incrassare*.] *intr.* To thicken; to become thick.

1575 TURBURN *Falconrie* 242 The... moisture of the head distilling from above, upon those breathing partes, and there encrassed... breedeth difficultie of breathing.

**Enecratism** (enk'rātizm). [f. Gr. *ἐγκρατῆς* + -ISM.] The doctrinal system and practice of the Enecratites.

1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introduct.* N. T. xi. 240 Several of the Gnostic sects had in common this feature of Enecratism... the rejection... of marriage, of flesh meat, and of wine.

**Enecratite** (enk'rātītē). Chiefly in *pl.* [ad. late L. *enecratita*, late Gr. *ἐγκρατίτης* (Hippolytus), f. *ἐγκρατῆς* continent + -ίτης: see -ITE.] One of those early Christian heretics (chiefly Gnostic) that abstained from flesh, from wine, and from marriage. Also *attrib.*

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 295 The Enecratites... use no wine at all. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian... formed a new sect called by the name of Enecratites, or Continentes. 1883 Ch. Q. Rev. XV. 394 By Enecratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced with as much fervour as by Dr. Kerr. 1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introduct.* N. T. 24 The principal apocryphal Acts of the Apostles proceeded from men of Enecratite views.

† **Enere, v. obs. rare**—<sup>1</sup>. [app. a corrupt form of *enere*, INCREASE.] ? To grow, thrive.

c 1420 *Palad.* on *Hush.* xii. 66 Wel wot this tree Enere in lile moiste and places hie.

**Enecrese, -crece, -crees(e), -cresce, -cres(e), -cress(e), obs. forms of INCREASE.**

† **Enecredit, v. obs. rare**—<sup>1</sup>. [f. EN- + CREDIT.] To gain credit for (a person). In quot. *refl.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Thinking to encredit and ingratiate themselves into their affections.

**Enecrely**, var. of ENKEELY a., *Obs. Sr.*

**Enecrimson** (enk'rīmzən), *v.* Also 9 *in-*. [f. EN- + CRIMSON.] *trans.* To make or dye crimson.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 528 Lips enecrimson'd o'er With vestal modesty! 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 215 Steps encrimsoned by the uncleaned pools of gore.

**Enecrimsoned** (enk'rīmzənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.

+ ED.] Dyed crimson; red like crimson. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xxix, In bloodlesse white, and the encrimson'd mood. 1824 *Month. Mag.* LVIII. 144 Grasping this incrimsoned steel. 1839 POE *House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 294 Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellised panes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 10 Bands of gladiators... hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand.

**Encrinal** (enk'rīnāl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -AL.] = ENCRINITAL.

1845 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xii. 159 The blue encrinal limestone so abundant at Holy Island. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 205 The rock with its included encrinal stems and shells.

**Encrinic** (enk'rīnik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -IC.] = ENCRINITAL.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Encrinital** (enk'rīnītāl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Encrinites.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 177 Living chiefly on the crabs, lobsters, and shell-fish, or on the encrinital animals. 1875 COLL. *Climate & T.* xviii. 298 Encrinital fragments in the greatest abundance.

2. Containing Encrinites.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 The frequent synonym of 'encrinal' or 'encrinital limestone'.

**Encrinite** (enk'rīnītē), *Zool. and Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; formerly sometimes extended to crinoids generally.

1808 PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* II. 153 (in Rees). 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Encrinities*, a kind of columnar extraneous or organized fossil. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. To a tribe of plant-like animals... which, from a supposed resemblance... to the blossom of a lilaceous plant have been denominated Encrinities. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 30 The prevailing characteristic fossils being encrinities and madrepores. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 21. 191 A piece of limestone is... made up of the crowded joints of the encrinite or stone-lily—a marine animal.

*attrib.* 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 21 Masses of the encrinite limestone. 1847 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 413, I went to seek out the localities for the encrinite heads.

**Encrinitic** (enk'rīnītik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -IC.] Containing fossil Encrinities.

1863 *Cambrian Foss.* Sept. 154 The carbonate shell marble of South Wales, and the encrinitic of North Wales. 1864 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 482 The metamorphosis of encrinitic limestone.

**Encrinoid** (enk'rīnōid), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -OID.] Resembling an Encrinite.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 179 An Encrinoid Echinoderm in its perfect condition.

† **Encrinus** (enk'rīnūs), *Zool.* Also 8 *encrinus*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *κρίνον* lily. The word was invented by Harenberg (1729) as a name for a fossil which two years before he had proposed to call a 'stone lily'.]

1. A name formerly applied generally to fossil crinoids; = ENCRINITE (*obs.*). b. Now the name of a particular (extinct) genus of erinoids, the type of the family *Encrinidae*.

1762 [see 2]. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 181 To convert an Encrinus into an animal capable of locomotion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 In encrinus, it is composed of different-sized circular plates.

† 2. Applied to certain extant animals which were supposed to resemble the fossil encrinus: a. The *Pennatulæ Encrinus* of Linnaeus = the mod. genus *Umbellula* (class *Anthozoa*, sub-kingdom *Calenterata*). b. A crinoid described by Ellis as found on the coast of Barbadoes. *Obs.*

1764 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 358 As it comes nearest to the fossils called encrinus... I shall keep to that name, and call it encrinus. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (Rees), *Encrinus*. 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Encrinus*.

† **Encrisp, v. obs. rare. [f. EN- + CRISP; cf. late L. *incrispare*.] *trans.* To curl (hair or wool) tightly or crisply. Hence **Encrisped** *ppl. a.***

c 1420 *Palad.* on *Hush.* iii. 139 That shall have softe encrisped wolle. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 289 With heris encrisped, yallowe as the golde.

† **Encroach, sb. obs. rare.** Also 7 *ineroch*. [f. ENCROACH v.] Encroachment; gradual approach.

1613 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* xi. xxi. (1632) 1000 The further ineroch of the French. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 99 The insensible encroach of age is no where so soon discovered. a. 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) IV. 393 Grew into it by insensible Encroachings.

**Encroach** (enk'rō'č), *v.* Forms: a. 4-7 *oncroch(e)*, (6) *engroch(e)*, 6- *enroch(e)*. β. 5-7 *ineroch(e)*, 6 *ineroatoh*, (ingroche), 6-8 *ineroch*. [a. OF. *enroacher* to seize, also *refl.* and *intr.* to perch, fasten upon, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *croc* hook.]

† 1. *trans.* To seize, require wrongfully (property or privilege). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

a. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 236 The renkerz... Encrochede alle Cristydomme be crafes of armys. 1494 FAIRYAN, vii. cxxxix. 262 He wolde haue eneroched thynges appartenyng to y<sup>e</sup> Crowne of Fraunce. 1523 FITZGER. *Surr. Pro.* I make this boke... to thentent that the lordes... shuld nat... haue their

landes lost nor imbeddled nor encroched by one from another. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 364 Base-born bonours which they have encroched on men. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 115 The Scottish men... did lastly encroach upon themselves a Kingdom. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *tr. Hist. Justine* H h 6 a The tribute which Iustinian had couctously encroched.

*B.* *a* 1528 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV.* 51 And more euer to incroche redy was I bent. *c* 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 65 Incroching bootie echewhere plentifullie. 1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Brennus* iv. Hee warned me I should not seeke t'incroatch That was not mine.

*†b.* *Law.* (See *quot. Obs.*)  
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b. A Rent is said to be encroched, when the Lord by distresse or otherwise compells the tenant to pay more rent than he ought.  
*†c.* In good or neutral sense: To obtain, gain. *Obs. rare.*

*c* 1335 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1116 Delyt þat his come encroched. *Ibid.* C. 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kythes ful morny.

*2. intr.* To trench or intrude usurpingly (*esp.* by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights, or accustomed sphere of action of others. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To make gradual inroads on, extend (its) boundaries at the expense of, something else. *Const. on, upon* (the territory, rights, etc. invaded, or the person whose rights are infringed); also *simply*.

*a.* 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 137 Bie littell and littell engroched on the sowthe partes of the Ile. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 423 See you that you suffer him not to encroch vpon you. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 29. 185. I shall not encroach upon your Time. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 357 The sea encroached upon these cliffs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 260 Restraining both churches... from encroaching on the functions of the civil magistrate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 116 He who encroaches shall pay twofold the price of the injury.

*β.* 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 155 b. He woulde not suffer his libertines to incroche vpon his possessions. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 Laws made by the Kings of this realm did never incroach upon the ghostly power which our Saviour by divine positive institution left only to his Church. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 201 The nucleus of a spot... often changes its figure, by umbra incroaching irregularly upon it.

*†b. trans.* To impose (an unfair burden or condition) upon. *Obs. rare-1.* (Doubtful: *perh. what* is used adverbially.)

1548 B.D. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 What wil they not encroche vpon you?

*3. intr.* To advance, intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. *†b. refl.* in same sense (*obs. rare*).

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 323 When the couctous manne wil encroche beyonde his boundes. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 48 Lest heate by stealth encroch it selfe too soone. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. v. 181 Lucius Sulla... shewed the Enemye backe... from encroaching any farther. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 214 Those that falsly venture to encroache, Where Nature has deny'd them all Approach. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 3 A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep. [See also ENCROACHING *pl. a.*]

*c. trans.* To encroach upon.  
1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 660 This [Bramble] taketh roote easily... incroching grounde with the toppes of his branches. *Ibid.* 648 It incrocheth and winneth more ground.

*†4. intr.* To get oneself connected with. *Obs. rare.*  
1570 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 3. Penelopes suters... were glad to encroche with some of her maides.

**Encroacher** (enkrō'wə), [*f.* ENCROACH *v.* + *-ER*]. One who encroaches (*on*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 491 Why is Haddon accused... as an encrocher upon other mens possessions? 1689 R. WRIGHT *Benefice* 16, I am a bold Incroacher on the Gods, And steal their Freehold. 1720 SWIFT *Run upon Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 11, I would not for the World be thought an Incroacher. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, Those irregular encroachers who border and trespass on the domain of history.

*† Encroaching, vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f.* ENCROACH *v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the vb. ENCROACH.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wised.* i. 402, By thy incroching of other mens realms. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxix. (1640) 144 Murder is a sinne... wronging God extremely in presumptuous incroching upon his prerogative. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 36 The encroaching of the said royall power to them.

**Encroaching** (enkrō'wə), *pl. a.* [*f.* ENCROACH *v.* + *-ING*]. That encroaches.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 96 The House of Yorke thrust from the Crowne, By lofty proud incroaching tyranny. 1649 MILTON *Epikon.* xi. (1851) 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Liverty from the unjust wardship of their encroaching Prerogative. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 50 Ladies in your way, are often like incroaching Subjects. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 250 Our nobly-strengthened little craft rose up upon the encroaching fies bodily. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 26 The cold encroaching policy of Sparta.

**Encroachingly** (enkrō'wə), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*]. In an encroaching manner.  
1832 *Month. Mag.* LIV. 592 Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly.

**Encroachment** (enkrō'wə), *Also 7-8 in-.* [*f.* ENCROACH *v.* + *-MENT*]. In AF. (1437) *encroachment*.] The action of encroaching, in various senses; *spec. in Law* (see *quot.* 1613).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* 15 But and there shall made any new incrochmentes or intackis inclosed or taken in out of the commons. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spyder & F.* xxi. 49 Ye thus Usurpe on vs by meane of encroachment. 1613 R. C. TALLE *Alph.* (ed. 3). *Encroachment*, when the Lord hath gotten and seized of more rent or services of his tenant then of right is due. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 The people... being ready with open armes to receive the encroachmentes of Error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 72 But this Usurper his encroachment proud Stayes not on Man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 111 Encroachment of jurisdiction, or calling one *coram non judice*, to answer in a court that has no legal cognizance of the cause. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 201 By these incroachments the nucleus of a spot is divided into two or more nuclei. 1830 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1850) II. iv. 199 We... find the Latin element making undue encroachment. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 433 The intervening strip of land, narrower now than then owing to the encroachment of the waves.

**Encrochet**: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.  
**Encrown** (enkraun'), *v.* Also 6 encrown. [*f.* EN-1 + CROWN *sb.*]

*1. trans.* To put a crown on (any one); to crown.  
1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. Aja*, Angelus encrowned full hye with precious stones. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 49 Whist Flowers encrown thy Fairy head. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 530 Encrowned with peaks of quivering fire. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 63 Our fathers were wont to encrown themselves with a tasselled triangle.

*†2. ?* To mark or stamp with the figure of a crown. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 110 And one Quene Elenor was buried... under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encround.

*† Encrowment, f. Obs. rare-1.* In 4 encrowment. [*f.* ENCROWN *v.* + *-MENT*]. The action or ceremony of encrowning; coronation.

121000 *Morte Arth.* 4198 Encrowmentes of kynges enoynted.

*† Encruelize, v. Obs. rare-1.* [*f.* EN-1 + CRUEL + *-IZE*]. *trans.* To make cruel or savage.

1654 COKE *Diawen* iv. 344 Those minds, which, encruelized, had not distinction to know their madnesse.

**Encrust, incrust** (en-, ink'rəst), *v.* [*Prob.* of twofold formation: (1) ad. Fr. *incruster* or It. *incrustare* (used in sense 1), ad. L. *incrūstāre*, f. in upon + *crusta* CRUST. (2) f. EN-1, IN- + CRUST, or ad. Fr. *encroûter* (in 16th c. *encrouster*) of equivalent formation. The *en-* and *in-* forms are both in common use, without any differentiation of sense; the Dictionaries mostly favour *incruster*, but *encrust* appears to be the more frequent in actual use.]

*1. trans.* To ornament (a surface) by overlaying it with a crust of precious material. Also *To encrust into*.

*a.* 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xii. 262 The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble. 1825 BRO. *Jonathan* I. 142 As if the whole tree were encrusted with molten jewellery. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 196 A staircase encrusted with Jasper. 1875 FORTNUM *Natolice* xi. 201 The painted and incised basins, which are encrusted into her church towers.

*β.* 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 35 The church of the Jesuits is... a glorious fabric without and within, wholly incrustrated with marble. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* liii. 295 The walls were incrustrated with marbles of various colours. 1885 STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 44 Vases incrustrated with diamonds and lapis lazuli.

*2. To cover with a crust or thin coating (e.g. of rust, sedimentary deposits, etc.). Also of scales, shellfish, etc.: To form a crust or hard coating on (a surface).*

*a.* 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 313 In those dreary countries, the instruments... that are kept in the pocket... are quickly encrusted. 1806 MEL. *Jrnl.* XV. 535 He now was encrusted with one scab over every part of his face and body. 1828 STARK *Elen.* *Nat. Hist.* I. 482 Scales encrusting the soft part of the dorsal and anal fins. 1854 F. BAKWELL *Geol.* 87 Sulphur is found... encrusting the sides in considerable quantities. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 433 The blocks of masonry... are now encrusted by shell fish and sea weeds. *β.* 1723 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. 1. 73 Let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 23 Such... waters... incrust vessels in which they are contained. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 23 Their bare feet being literally incrustrated with dirt.

*b. fig.*  
*a.* 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 359 Some rejected Christ as unfit nucleus to centre by their fables. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 42 The simple fact is... encrusted over with collateral associations.

*β.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 157 How was my heart incrustrated by the world! 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*, III. xvii. 265 Satan... may incrust it with his own evil creations. 1858 HOLLAND *Tilcomb's Lett.* viii. 80 You get habits of thought and life that incrust you. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 326 Many languages... were still so incrustrated with barbarism.

*3. To form into a crust, deposit as a crust.*

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 756 The winter snow Incrusted hard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 151 It was sufficiently incrustrated to bear a pedestrian.

*4. a. intr. for refl.* To form itself into a crust.

*b. intr.* To form or deposit a crust upon.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 381 The Pustules... did not incrust yellow. 1754 *Ibid.* XLIX. 26 This channel of fire... is covered by the lava, which cools and incrusts on its surface. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 30 A mass of unauthorized traditional glosses... had encrusted over the Thirty-nine Articles.

*5. To shut up, imprison as within a crust. rare.*  
*a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 528 Tho' I should... In Alps of Ice encrusted, freeze. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope.

**Encrusted, incrusted** (en-, ink'rəstəd), *pl. a.* [*f.* ENCROUTE *v.* + *-ED*]. In senses of the vb.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 59 The olive branch in one hand, and the encrusted pike in the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 351 Trailing his hind quarters over the incrustrated snow. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 121 The first kind, or 'incrustrated enamel' is subdivided into two classes. 1866 TATE *Brit. Molluscs* iv. 292 Solid concretions... of an organized skeleton and incrustrated salts.

**Encrusting, incrusting** (en-, ink'rəstɪŋ), *pl. a.* [*f.* ENCROUTE *v.* + *-ING*]. That encrusts.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 3 The excellence and number of our springs, whether medicinal or incrusting. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 79 Polypary incrusting, formed of stolons. 1861 DICKENS in *All Y. Round* IV. 461, I was content to take a foggy view of the Inn through the window's encrusting dirt. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* v. 81 A kiss cannot reach her through the incrusting alabaster.

**Encrustment** (enkrə'stmənt), [*f.* ENCROUTE *v.* + *-MENT*]. *concr.* That which is deposited by the action of encrusting; an outer encrusted layer or shell. Also *fig.*

1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 561 That rich... spirit of drollery... penetrating through all enfoldings and rigorous encrustments into the kernel of the ludicrous. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 The trees... glistened rather with soft moisture than with stiff encrustment.

**Encrystal**: see INCRYSTAL.

*† Enculse, f. Obs. rare-1.* [*f.* ACCOIL, which in Sc. form would be \**aculig*]. Coaxing.

1757 St. Leg. *Saints, St. Tecla* 34 Quene he saw he spent mathinge For his enculse or entysing.

*† Encumber, sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 encumbrer, encumbir, 6 encumbrer, 7 encumber, encumber. Also 6 incombir, incombir. [*a.* OF. *encumbrer* = Pr. *encumbrer*, It. *ingombro* = late L. *incumbrum*, f. *incumbrāre*: see ENCUMBER *v.*] The state of being encumbered; *concr.* an encumbrance, embarrassment, trouble, annoyance.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 357 With many grete encumbrer in hard stoure. 1546 GARINER *Decl. Artie.* Joye 43 Saynt Austen... auyding thencombre of these subtyll heretiques. 1557 NORTH *tr. Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1582) 422 b Why they should suffer so many incombres, broiles, and troubles as they do. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To P. Henry in Rem.* (1661) 252 The greater [ship] is slow; unmaniable, and ever full of encumber. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* to Sleep... follow'd with a troope of golden Slumbers Thrust from my quiet Braine all base encumbrers. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 28 Too great a number of such Friends, is an encumber and may betray him.

**Encumber** (enkrə'mbər), *v.* Forms: 4 a-7 encumber, -bre, (5 encumbrer, omcombre), 5-8 encumbrer, 6- encumber. *β.* 6-8 incombir, incombir, 7 incombir, incombir. See also ACCUMBER. [*a.* OF. *encumbrer* = to block up, obstruct, a Com. Rom. word (Fr. *encumbrar*, It. *ingombrare*) = late L. *incumbrāre*, f. in in, upon + *combrus* barricade, obstacle, prob. repr. L. *cumulus* heap. (In Eng. the fig. uses appear much earlier than the literal.)]

*1. trans.* To hamper, embarrass (persons, their movements, actions, etc.) with a clog or burden. Also of things: To act as a clog or restraint upon. Also *fig.*

*a.* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 613 Of accidie cometh first, that a man is annoyed and encumberd for to do any goodnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xxiii. 1169 They marched heavily armed and encumbered. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* ii. (1680) 31 He travers'd... near three hundred (miles)... encumbered with a portmanteau. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* lii. 261 The royal camp was encumbered by the luxury of the palace. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 44 There were various branches of our trade which it had been thought necessary to encumber with high duties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 408 He could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a cuirass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 The study of philosophy... may encumber him.

*β.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Schoolemasters who are incumbered with this inconvenience. 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) xiii. 17 Lamenesse incombres the legges, but not the resolution. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* I. 306 Statutes... seem to incumber what Papists think his Majesty's Prerogative. 1726 AINSWORTH *Dial. Medals* ii. She draws back her garment... that it may not incumber her in her march. 1738 (G. SMITH) *Cur. Relat.* II. 314 They sold their Commodities... in order to be less incumbered when they should go about to conquer.

*†2. To engage, involve, entangle in. Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 Procuratours of fe tend to encumbrer [mennus soulis] in synne. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 508 And lette his sheep encumbered in the myre. *a* 1661 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 128 To deliver him out of that War in which they had incumbered... him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.) Encumbered in the silken string.

*†3. To cause suffering or inconvenience to. Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 3it sille Edward be encumberd porgh dame Blanche cheit. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xii. 37 In mannes body when any maladye or sekens encumbrereth hit. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysheim* (1847) 51 Sometime these Courtiers them more to incumber Slepe all in one chamber. 1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 191 1/2 Greefes wherwith your mind is dailie incombred. 1605

BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 His mind... being no ways charged or incumbered, either with fears, remorse, or scruples.

† b. Of enemies, etc.: To press hardly upon, harass, give trouble to. *Obs.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* l. i. (1872) 2 To what purpoos had god formed me for to beo encumbered with so mochte mescheyf. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. xxxi. 104 The fleshe, the world, and the Devil... encumberithe a man. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 120 Ye shal be here encumbered and assailed. 1633 P. FLETCHER in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 197 Much were the knights encumbered with these foes.

† c. To overcome, master; said *esp.* of temptations, passions, etc. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xix. 223 That ydelnesse encombre hym nou3t. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 267 The King... Incumberd of his lustes blinde The lawe tornith out of kinde. c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* II. v. (1554) 45 b, The auoutour... These encumberd of very force.

4. To burden with duties, obligations, or responsibilities.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 355 Martha is sore encumbered with much serving. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 336 It is a burthen to them to bee so employed; they cannot abide to be so encumbered. 1781 *BURKE Sp. Repeal. Marriage Act* X. 137 A man that breeds a family without competent means of maintenance, encumbers other men with his children. 1879 *Froude Cesar* xi. 119 Aurelia had objected to be encumbered with a stepson.

5. To burden (a person or an estate) with debts; *esp.* to charge (an estate) with a mortgage. [Cf. *OF. encombrer* to mortgage.]

a. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* I. ii. Such lands... As are not encumbered. 1729 *BERKELEY Sermon* Wks. 1871 IV. 639 If you were... encumbered with debt. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 46 His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage. 1853 *Lo. St. LEONAROS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* iv. 95 If he make a mortgage after having otherwise encumbered the estate.

b. 1677 *YARRANTON Engl. Improv.* 8 There being so many ways to incumber the Land privately. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 313 The new occasions and necessities... required means to be devised of charging and incumbering estates.

6. To load or fill (places, things) with what is obstructive or useless; to block up; *fig.* to complicate, render difficult.

c. 1490 *Rom. Rose* 3007 Through the breres anon wente I, wherof encumbered was the hay. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 310 All iorneyes incumbered with continual waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Cavaliers Inst.* l. 38 Seruette and other like... have encomberd al things with new decties. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 34, I have not... encumbered my doctrine with... difficulties. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 129 Copper Mine River... is encumbered with shoals and falls. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* II. The ground about the pillar was strewed, or rather encumbered, with many large fragments of stone. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 472 Newton's monument... adorns or incumbers the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 276 The Statutes of Apparel... begin at this time to encumber the Statute-Book.

† 7. In pa. pple.: Constipated. *Obs. rare*—1.

1486 *BL. St. Albans C* iii b, When yowre hawke is encombered in the bowillis.

† 8. ? To fold (the arms). *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shak.

**Encumbered** (enkʊmbrəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *ENCUMBER* v. + -ED.] In the senses of the verb: Hampered, burdened, etc. Of an estate: Charged with a mortgage.

1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 498 Society grown weary of the load, Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out. 1847 *BACON Sp. Irrel.* 13 Dec. The encumbered condition of landed property in Ireland. 1859 *JEPSON Brittany* II. 9 Those who travelled in more dignified and encumbered style. 1884 *MACKENSON & SMITH ed. Code's Law of Mortg.* 473 The Incumbered Estates Court (West Indies).

**Encumberer**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who encumbers.

**Encumbering** (enkʊmbrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *ENCUMBER* v. + -ING.] That encumbers.

1641 *MILTON Animadr.* (1851) 188 Whosoever... labours to keep such an incumbering surcharge of earthly things. 1795 *SOUTHEY Jean of Arc* l. 404 From his belt he took The encumbering sword. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 339 note, The feeble encumbering pronoun 'which'. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 300 These barren, encumbering branches.

Hence **Encumberingly** *adv.*

**Encumberment** (enkʊmbrəmənt). Now *rare*. Also *incumberment*. [a. *OF. encombrément*: see *ENCUMBER* v. and -MENT.]

1. The action of encumbering; the state or fact of being encumbered.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 God... Sauted ham alle þo tymes for þer encumberment. a 1619 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1620) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many incumberments. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 151 Subjecting him [the Deity] to Sollicitous Encumberment. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 Escaping from the rich encumberment of the metropolitan port. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6 Doves of cattle... add to the incumberment of the way.

† b. Contextually used for: Satanic temptation. *Obs.* Cf. *ENCUMBER* v. 3 c.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 706 It was... The deuils foule encumberment. 15... *Merlin* 645 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 442 Thorow the ffeendes incumberment.

† c. Molestation, disturbance. *Obs.*

1509 *Ilawes Past. Plas.* 14 Without Satimus blacke

encumberment. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. viii. 38 To let her Sleepe out her fill without ecomberment.

† d. Misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 129, I have thorowe Encumberment slayne a man, and he is here with me.

† 2. *concr.* Something that encumbers; = *ENCUMBRANCE*. *Obs.*

1600 *ABR. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 634 Let us shake off all incumberments. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 Devested of those many Encumberments of humane inventions both false and useless. 1664 — *Myst. Inig.* III. 8 A troublesome and useless incumberment upon Christianity.

**Encumbrance** (enkʊmbrəns). Forms: a.

4-5 encumbrance, (-beraunce), 4-6 encumbrance, 4-7 encumbrance, 7- encumbrance; β. 6 incomb(e)raunce, 6-7 incombance, (7 incombance), 7-9 incombance. [a. *OF. encombrance*, f. *encumber* to *ENCUMBER*; see -ANCE.]

† 1. Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation, perplexity, *Obs.*

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5509 The douke Otous... His gret encumbrance him telde. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 265 (Wright's text) Care & encumbrance is comen to vs alle. c. 1430 *Syr Goner.* (Roxb.) 267 So I me drede... To have som grette encumbrance. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon. Cress Richm.* (1708) 28 A lyfe voyde of all sorrow and encumbrance. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Fear of Death* III. (1859) 103 The gret encumbrance which our spirit hath by this sinful flesh.

† b. Satanic temptation: = *ENCUMBERMENT* 1 b.

c. 1450 *Merlin*, Wyte ye well that this is the encumbrance of the deuell.

2. *concr.* That which encumbers; a burden, impediment, 'dead weight'; a useless addition; in stronger sense, an annoyance, trouble.

1535 *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Which... shall be a great incumbrance to all such the Kinges subiectes. 1583 *GOLDING Calisto on Deut.* II. 8 The incumbrances are... so great as it would be vnpossible for vs to overcome them if God assisted vs not. 1653 *MILTON Hiredings* (1659) 95 To hire incumberers or rather incumbrances for life-time. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* I. i. (ed. 4) 16 This incumbrance of a convoy gave us some uneasiness. 1764 *BURN POOR Laws* 172 Housekeepers will be freed from the intolerable incumbrance of beggars at their doors. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanati.* II. 35 Malign dispositions and vindictive habits are... miserable encumbrances of the mind. 1851 *MARIOTTI Italy* in 1848 IV. 234 The great mass of volunteers, especially Lombards, were looked upon as a mere encumbrance. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 27, 166 Divesting my limbs of every encumbrance.

3. A person dependent on another for support; *esp.* in phrase *Without encumbrance* = 'having no children'.

1742 *FIELING Jos. Andrews* IV. ii. I will have no more incumbrances brought on us. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 165 § 4. 148 Left the younger sons encumbrances on the eldest. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 102 The widow... may address herself as 'without incumbrance', to undertake any situation. 1865 *PAUL Malt G.* 28 Nov. 10 Coachmen... rarely have children, or, as they say... incumbrances.

4. *Law.* A burden on property: 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property; as a mortgage, a registered judgment, etc.' (Wharton).

a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 These acts are collateral encumbrances. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iv. § 269. 120 He hath this Land without encumbrance of Action. 1668 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 200 That my ancient and lineally descended estate, might without incumbrance fall upon you my elder son. 1770 *JANINUS Lett.* xl. 204 You accepted the succession with all its encumbrances. 1836 *KENT Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 483 If a vendor, knowing, of an encumbrance upon an estate, etc.

**Encumbrancer** (enkʊmbrənsə). *Law.* Also in-. [f. *ENCUMBRANCE* + -ER.] One who has an encumbrance or legal claim on an estate.

1858 *LD. ST. LEONAROS Handy Bk. Prof. Law* VIII. 50 A preferable title to any former purchaser or encumbrancer. 1863 *GLASTONE Financ. Statem.* 22 A large body of mortgageors, incumbrancers, and life-renters.

† **Encumbrancy**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 in- [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = *ENCUMBRANCE* 4.

1554 in *Archaeol.* XXXIX. 188 The Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrance.

† **Encumbrous**, a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 en-

cumbrous, 4-5 encomb(e)rous(e), 6- enoum-

brous. Also β. 4 incombrous. [a. *OF. encom-*

bros, f. *encumbr*: see *ENCUMBER* sb. and -OUS.]

Cumbersome, distressing, troublesome.

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 862 Harde langage... ys encom-

brouse for to here. c. 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 42 But ful en-

cumbrous [v.r. encumbrus] is be vsing. 1413 *Lydg.*

*Pilgr. Soule* II. xlii. (1859) 50 The mooste encombrous

melodye that euer I herde before. 1694 *STRYVE Cranner*

II. iii. note (D.), To avoid many encumbrous arguments.

† **Incumbry**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 incombrye.

[f. *ENCUMBER* v. + -Y.] = *ENCUMBRANCE*.

1546 *GARDNER Decl. Artic.* *Joye* 82 b, To make the

husband amendes for that encumbrye, ye teach men... that

they may have as lawfully two wyues at ones, as ooe.

**Encup**: see *EN- pref.* 1 a.

**Encur**, obs. form of *Incure*.

**Encurb**, *Encurse*: see *EN- pref.* 1 3.

**Encurl** (enkʊrl), *v.* Also *incurl*. [f. *EN- 1* +

*CURL*] *trans.* To twist, twine, enthrall.

1647-8 *HERRICK Poems* (1869) *App. Epithal.* VIII. Like

streames which flow Encurl'd together. 1707 *Hayes Wks.*

(1816) II. 253 Be she bald or do's she wear Locks incurl'd of

other hair.

**Encursion**, obs. var. *Incursion*.

**Encurtain** (enkʊrtən, -tʰn), *v.* Forms: 4 encortin, 6 encurtine, incorteyn, incurtain, -teyn, 7 en-, incurtaine, 7- encurtain. [a. *OF. encortiner-e, incurtaine-r*, f. *en-* in + *cortine, cortine* CURTAIN.]

1. *trans.* To surround, or envelop with curtains.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde of large space They hadde made and encortined. c. 1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 6 To lye in the bed incortined with sylke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XIX. 1. They began at Rome to encurtaine their Theatre with such yalles dyed in colours.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To surround as with a curtain; to shroud, veil.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 Since first these clouds his [the sunne's] face incurtained. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 71 Encurtain'd in the main. 1869 *SPENCER Treas. Dav. Ps.* xviii. 11 Blessed is the darkness which encurtains my God.

† 3. *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1. [So *encortiner* in *OF.*; cf. *CURTAIN* sb.]

1598 *FLORIO, Cortinare*, to encurtine, to flank or fortify about with a wall.

Hence **Encurtained** *ppl. a.*

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville* INXXVIII. Bright day is darkned by incurtaind light. 1606 *CHAPMAN M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 l. 190 Through the encurtaind windowes... I see light Tapers. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whinnies, Ganneter* 40 At the end of every act, the encurtain'd musique sounds.

**Encushion**: see *EN- pref.* 1 a.

**-ency**, ad. L. -entia, the termination of abstract

sbs. formed upon pr. pples. (ppl. adjs. or sbs.) in

-ent- by means of the suffix -ia (whence Eng. -y

in *modesty, fallacy*, etc.: see -y, -cr).

The sbs. in -entia (like those in -ia generally) denoted

primarily qualities or states; but some of them

came by development of sense to be nouns of

action or process, and in late L. and in Romaine

the formation of nouns of action became the normal

function of the suffix. Consequently the Eng. sbs.

in -ENCE (which are adaptations of L. types in

-entia either through Fr. or according to Fr. ana-

logies) have very frequently the sense of action or

process, either in addition to, or to the exclusion

of, that of quality or state. The sbs. in -ency, on

the other hand, being purely English adaptations

of the Latin types, have properly only the sense

of quality or state, and concrete senses thence

developed. As exemplifying this difference of use

between the two suffixes, cf. *recurrence* and *cur-*

*rency*, *confluence* and *fluency*, *residence* and *pre-*

*sidency*. When the same word exists in both the

-ence and the -ency forms, the tendency is (where

the sense of the verbal etymon permits) to restrict

the former to action or process (i.e. to connect its

meaning rather with that of the vb. than with that

of the adj.), while the latter is used to express

quality; cf. *coherence* and *coherency*, *persistence*

and *persistency*. In a few instances both forms of

a word have equally the sense of quality or con-

dition; in most of these cases the one or the other

of the forms has become obsolete or archaic;

where they are both in current use, the distinction

usually is that -ency has a more distinct reference

to the sense of the related adj. or sb. in -ent, con-

sidered as the predicate of some particular subject;

cf. for example, 'sentence is an attribute of

animals' with 'some maintain the sentency of

plants'. See -ANCY.

**Encyclic** (ensai'klik), a. and sb. [ad. late L.

*encyclicus*, an altered form (with substitution of

suffix) of *encyclius*, a. Gr. ἐγκύκλιος of same mean-

ing, f. ἐν in + κύκλ-ος circle.]

*A. adj.*

1. = *ENCYCLOAL* A. 1, 2.

1824 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/2 His recovery was

followed by the promulgation of an encyclic letter. 1866

*FELTON Ana. & Med. Gr.* I. ix. 438 The encyclic, or liberal

education at this period, embraced seven departments.

2. *notice-use.* Encircling.

1850 *MRS. BROWNING Vis. Poets* I. 202 Dropping from

Heaven's encyclic rim.

*B. sb.* = *ENCYCLOAL* B.

1851 *MARIOTTI Italy* in 1848 IV. 251 The Papal encyclic of

the 19th April, entered into no man's views. 1864 *Q. Rev.*

July 127 The terms of the Encyclic imply a separation be-

tween liberty and Roman Catholicism.

† **Encyclica**, *rare*. [mod. Lat. fem. of *ency-*

*cliticus*: see *prec.*] = *ENCYCLOAL* B.

1888 *Catholic Hist.* 18 Aug. 5/3 To the Encyclica of

September 1883, the Catholics fully responded... To the

Pontifical Encyclicas follow, etc.

**Encyclical** (ensai'klikāl), a. and sb. [f. late

L. *encyclius* (see *ENCYCLO*) + -AL.]

*A. adj.*

1. *Antiq.* Used as transl. of Gr. ἐγκύκλιος (παίδεια),

i.e. general (education); cf. *ENCYCLOPEDIA* 1.

1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 301 The learning, which they

call encyclical.

2. Of an ecclesiastical epistle: Circular, intended



for extensive circulation. Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. 11. § 2 Wks. (1822) XI. 85 Their [the Greeks'] prime and most learned prelate... did publish an encyclical epistle against the definition of the council. 1805 BR. HORSLEY *S. Petri. Rom. Cath. Speeches* (1813) II. 242. The apostolical vicars put forth an encyclical letter forbidding the people... to take the oath. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 35 The encyclical letter from the Church of Jerusalem, of which St. James was the main author.

B. *sb.* An encyclical letter; see A. 2.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN in *British Critic* XXII. 282 When a new Encyclical issues from Rome, etc. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 791 No one can read the Pope's new Encyclical without feeling, etc. 1871 MACDUFF *Ment. Parnassus* v. 56 This most deeply spiritual encyclical. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 376 Plus IX. in the Encyclical... condemned... the separation of Philosophy and Science from revelation.

**Encyclopædia, encyclopædia** (ensai-klop-æ-dī-ā). Also 7 in adapted forms encyclopædie-y, -pedie, -pedy, -ped(a) [a. late L. *encyclopædia*, a pseudo-Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια, an erroneous form (said to be a false reading) occurring in MSS. of Quintilian, Pliny, and Galen, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία 'encyclical education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks as essential to a liberal education (cf. ENCYCLOLICAL A. 1). The spelling with *x* has been preserved from becoming obs. by the fact that many of the works so called have Latin titles, as *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Londinensis*, etc.]

1. The circle of learning; a general course of instruction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiii. The circle of doctrine... is in one word of greke Encyclopædia. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* a 3<sup>rd</sup>. To Rdr., In this Encyclopædia and round of knowledge. 1654 Warrace *Zootomia* 187 Borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopædia, or general Learning. 1652 PHILLIPS *Dict. Adv.* A Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopædy of knowledge. 1681 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 54 They make... the whole Encyclopædy of Arts and Sciences but a brisker Circulation of the blood. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* iii. lii: 459 The Student... who shall think fit to take so useful a Theory in his Encyclopædy. 1708 MONTUPEL *Rabelais* v. xx. In you are lodg'd a Cornucopia, an Encyclopædy, an unmeasurable Profundity of Knowledge. 1838 M. PARRISON *Academ. Org.* 277 An education which aimed at a little encyclopædia of elementary knowledge.

2. A literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

The word in this sense appears first as the title of certain works published in the 17th cent. *esp.* that of Alstedius (see quot. 1819).

1644 T. DICONSON in Bulwer *Chirologia* a 2 Thy Encybrition... became th' Encyclopædy. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 123 A kind of encyclopædia of all... and memorable things. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 342 Mr. Record had scarce any Precedents or Patterns in his *Encyclopædy of Learning* to copy after. 1768 (title) *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Encyclopædia*. The first work we have seen under the title of Encyclopædia, is J. H. Alstedii Encyclopædia, which was published in 1632, in two vols. folio. 1842 MYERS *Calb. Th.* ii. 4 The Bible is by no means indeed an Encyclopædia. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 24 An ancient Chinese encyclopædia. *humorously*. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiv. Mr. Pickwick... looked encyclopædias at Mr. Peter Magnus... 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Dec. 648 Maida [a girl] was an encyclopædia of knowledge.

b. Sometimes applied *spec.* to the French work 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751-1765), by Diderot, D'Alembert, and other eminent scholars and men of science.

1773 (title) *Select Essays from the Encyclopædy*. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 207 The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædy. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 161 Diderot was busy (1750) with the first volume of the Encyclopædia.

3. An elaborate and exhaustive repository of information on all the branches of some particular art or department of knowledge; *esp.* one arranged in alphabetical order.

1801 (title) The Encyclopædia of Wit. 1807 (title) The Vocal Encyclopædia: comprising a variety of popular songs, etc. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* 61 Introduced in the historical part of his [London's] laborious Encyclopædia of Gardening... The result of which appeared in his Encyclopædia. 1881 (title), Hamersley's Naval Encyclopædia.

Hence **Encyclopædiac** a. [see -AC], = ENCYCLOPÆDIC; **Encyclopædiacal** a. [see -ACAL], = prec.; **Encyclopædial** a. [see -AL], of or pertaining to an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 298/3 His encyclopædiac knowledge renders it probable he will make an excellent librarian. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 589 It is the object of many... to render instruction encyclopædiacal. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 216 The tendency of the Alexandrian school was encyclopædiac throughout. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 658 Our Encyclopædiacal lion is fangless and toothless.

**Encyclopædian** (ensai-klop-æ-dī-ān), a. and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* a. Embracing the whole circle of learning; comprising a wide range of subjects. b. Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia: 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 439 A work of this order... is in its nature encyclopædian.

B. *so.*

†1. = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b. *Obs. rare* -1.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 249 Voltaireists and encyclopædians have poisoned all sound doctrine.

†2. app. = ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1. [? Meant for a Gr. accusative.]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. xv. (1651) 132 Let them have that Encyclopædian, all the learning in the world.

**Encyclopædiast**, *rare* -1. [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA, on the analogy of *Ecclesiast*.] = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 26 Had he been less munificent in his patronage of French encyclopædiasts.

**Encyclopædic, encyclopædic** (ensai-klop-æ-dīk), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); that aims at embracing all branches of learning; universal in knowledge, very full of information, comprehensive.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 26 Attempts at bringing knowledge into encyclopædic forms. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. 335 So comprehensive a notion of zoology displays a mind accustomed to encyclopædic systems. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 470 Another feature of Lucan's Pharsalia is its affectation of encyclopædic knowledge. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* i. ii. 92 That encyclopædic statistician [Macaulay's father]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 4 (1882) 37 The encyclopædic character of his researches left him in heart a simple Englishman.

**Encyclopædical, encyclopædical** (ensai-klop-æ-dīkāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1651 FULLER *Abel. Rediv.* 104 Encyclopædical wisdom... he esteemed rather a learned sort of madness, then etc. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 192 An encyclopædical view of human knowledge. 1858 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* (1865) X. xxi. 156 The King's encyclopædical conversation enchanted me completely.

**Encyclopædism, encyclopædism** (ensai-klop-æ-dīz-m), [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA + -ISM.]

1. Encyclopædic learning; the possession of the whole range of knowledge.

1833 CARLYLE, *Diderot*, Misc. V. 45 This exaggerated laudation of Encyclopædism. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. i. 6 Not that he [Gower] sets up for Encyclopædism; on the contrary, he laments... the scantiness of his knowledge.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (see ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopædism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1840 MILL *Disc. & Diss.* (1850) II. French philosophy, with us, is still synonymous with Encyclopædism.

**Encyclopædist, encyclopædist** (ensai-klop-æ-dīst), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A compiler of or writer in an encyclopædia.

1651 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) I. 278 Curtius... had been scholar to Alstedius, the Encyclopædist. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 31 note, St. Isidore... was the Pliny, the Bede, the Encyclopædist of his age.

b. *esp.* one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2 b); often with a disparaging allusion to the tenets they promulgated.

1796 HUTTON *Math. & Philos. Dict.* Pref. 5 To have recourse to... the still more stupendous performance of the French Encyclopædists. 1800 *Month. Mag.* VII. 507 The encyclopædists undertook to new model... the old-fashioned religious... opinions of that country [France]. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 53 What Steam-engine... did these Encyclopædists invent for mankind?

2. One who attempts to deal with every branch of knowledge, or whose studies have a very extensive range.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 132 Aristotle... like a true encyclopædist, was content to register the goods whom he had not the heart to worship.

**Encyclopædize, encyclopædize** (ensai-klop-æ-dīz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To arrange as an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); to exhibit [knowledge] in a systematic form. b. To describe in an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxviii. Dictionaries Which encyclopædise both flesh and fish. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 32 The attempt to exhibit all Science in one body, the attempt to exhibit all Science to one mind, which are the two forms of the attempt to encyclopædize knowledge.

† **Encyloglotte**. *Obs.* [Fr. *encycloglotte* (Rabelais), app. a corruption of Gr. ἐγκυκλογλωσσον (\*-γλωττον), the condition of being tongue-tied; cf. mod. Fr. *encycloglosse*.] The stringing of the tongue. 1663 URSQUART *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. The Encyloglotte, which she had under her tongue being cut, she spoke.

**Encyse**, *obs.* form of INCISE v.

**Encyst** (ensist), v. [f. EN-1 + CYST.] *trans.* To enclose in a cyst, capsule, or bag; only in *pa. pple.* and *refl.*

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 272 Gall-stones in the substance of the liver... are often encysted. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. The cercaria... soon came to rest, showing a tendency to encyst itself on surrounding objects.

fig. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 418 Even in Pindar, moral mysticism is, as it were, encysted, like an alien deposit, in the more vital substance of aesthetic conceptions.

**Encystation** (ensist-ē-jōn). *Biol.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The process (observed in some Protozoa)

of becoming surrounded with a cyst, bag, or capsule; = ENCYSTMENT.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 61 Reproduction in Vorticella... by a process of encystation and endogenous division. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imp. An.* ii. 660 The Heliozoa propagate by simple division with or without previous encystation.

**Encysted** (ensist-ēd), *pple.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] That is contained in a cyst or sac. *Encysted tumour*: a tumour consisting of a fluid or other substance enclosed in a cyst. Also *fig.*

1705 T. GREENNILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I... found it to be of that sort of Wens or encysted Tumors called Atheroma. 1782 S. F. SIMMONS in *Med. Commun.* I. 102 The dropsy was supposed to be of the encysted kind. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 256 The encysted venom, or poison-hag, beneath the adder's fang. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 222 Encysted griefs, if we may borrow the surgeon's term.

**Encysting** (ensist-ēng), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCYST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENCYST.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 501 An eye may be destroyed while the encysting is going on.

**Encystment** (ensist-ēnt), [f. as prec. + -MENT 1.] a. 'The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Biol.* The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 354. 1016/2 The encystment of the parasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imp. An.* ii. 96 These Flagellata... present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission, preceded or not by encystment.

**Encyte**, *obs.* form of INCITE.

**End** (end), *sb.* Forms: 1-7 ende, (2 aend, -e, 4 eende, hende, 4, 6 eande, 4 aend, eond, 5 heynd, 7 dial. eend), 3- end. Also 3-5 yende, 4 yend, 5 yende, 6 yende. [Common. Teut.: OE. *ende* str. masc., corresponds to OS. *endi* (Du. *einde*), OHG. *enti* masc. (also neut.; MHG. *ende* masc., neut., mod. G. *ende* neut.), ON. *ender* (also *ende* wk. masc.; Sw. *ände* masc., *ända* fem., Da. *ende*), Goth. *andei*: -O Teut. \**andjo* -z: -pre-Teutonic \**andjo* -s, cogn. with Skr. *anda* masc., neut., end, boundary, with AN *prep.*, and with OHG. *andi*, *endi*, ON. *enne* neut. (-O Teut. \**andjo* (m) forehead. In some dialects of ME. the *e* became long. The forms *zende*, *yende*, *yende* may be merely phonetic developments of *end*, or they may possibly be due to the influence of the vb. *Y-END* (OE. *zendan*).]

I. With reference to space.

1. The extremity or outermost part (in any direction) of a portion of space, or of anything extended in space; utmost limit. *Obs.* in general sense; retained in phrase, *the end(s) of the earth*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. xviii. [xix.] 14 In alle eorðan uto de swoeg heara and in endas ymbhwyrftes eorðan word heara. c 1000 *AS.* c. Ps. xviii. [xix.] 4 Ofere ealle eorðan endas [heara] heora word. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 150 in E. E. P. (1862) 51 Forto playen him bi he wodes ende. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 7 W. oute be cite townes ende. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1793 All be erth of Egypt fra end unto othere Thees equirid 1599 J. GREENE *George a Greene* (1861) 265 But darrest thou walk to the towne end with me? 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 66 Christ shall... reign from the River to the end of the land. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 399 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. *Mod.* I would go with him to the world's end.

b. A limit of magnitude or multitude. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. xlvii. [xlvii.] 3 Mice drythen and hercendige swiðe and micelnesse his end. 1600 SHAKS. *A. M. L.* iii. iii. 53 Many a man knowes no end of his goods. 1865 MITT in *Evening Star* 10 July, There was no end to the advantages.

† c. A boundary. In *pl.* territorial boundaries [? after L. *finis*]. *Obs.* 1388 WYCLIF. *Ista.* x. 13 Y have take aweil the endis of pepilis. 1403 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 The Ryuer of the endes of the phylistes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 26 And the endes of their in habitation. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* i. def. 5. a 2 A line is the end ad terme of a superficies.

† 2. A 'quarter', division, region (of the world, of a country or town). *Obs.* (but cf. EAST-*END*, WEST-*END*, where this sense blends with 3). c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. Pas feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum pysses middangeares. a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 16 Ant al þe ende þæt tu ant heo habbeð in ierbet. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 377 Al þat 371 was in Engeland he let somony in ech ende To Salesbury. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 Alle þe north ende was in his keepyng. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 540 3oure fadir sendeth into every ende aftryr his knyghtes.

3. One of the two extremities of a line, or of the 'length' or greatest dimension of any object; that part of anything that includes the extremity of its length. *From end to end*: from one extremity to the other; throughout the length. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 430 He þe well blowed went þe nerwe end of þe borne to his owne mude. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23201 (Edinb.) Þe pitte of helle pin, it is sað þæt end ne bes þar neur ap. c 1394 J. MALVEUSE *Contin. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 3 Perrexitit ad locum qui Anglice vocatur 'Mile end'. c 1400 *Devir. Troy* 895 Euer folowand the felle þe þe fyngur endys. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxv. 75 Oberon sette at the tables ende. 1551 RECORDE *Palike* *knowl.* i. xiv. In the cande of the other line. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. (Arb.) 32 Your Hobby will meete you at the lanes end. 1632 LATROU *Totalt Discourse* 22, I have trod foure severall times from end to end of it [Italy]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) The Air Ground-pipe, laid the

whole length of the Green-house. . . and reaching from end to end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 79/1 The Billberry, or Windberry, is round at the end. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 25 Mutton-chops off the worst end. 1760 *Wesley's Jnl.* 30 June (1827) III. 6, I was quickly wet to my toes's end. 1873 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 39 The end of his own nose. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 On the floor of the cage or at the ends of a rod passing through its upper bar.

† b. The point of a spear. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9432 He bare hym burgh the brest with a bright end.

c. (see LAND'S END.)

d. ? *transf.* In the game of Bowls: The portion of a game which is played from one 'end' of the green to the other (see quot. 1876). Formerly also a definite portion of a game in Billiards and some other sports.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 263/1 Five Ends make a Game by Day light, and three by Candle light. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 37 Playing an End or two at that innocent. Game, called Push Pin. 1876 H. F. WILKINSON *Bowls in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 181 The bowling generally takes place alternately from the two 'ends' of the green. A 'void end' is when neither side can score a cast.

4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its two extremities; the 'head' of a cask.

1246 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b. The hopes kepeth fast the borders of the vessell. . . and holdeth in y<sup>e</sup> end that they start not. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 224 Draw lines across each end of the stone. *Mod.* The ends of the cask were stove in. The ends of the box are of hard wood.

5. A piece broken, cut off, or left; a fragment, remnant. Cf. CANDLE-END. Of cloth: A half-length, or half-piece. Also in *Odds and ends* (see ODDS).

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 141 My lord sent to Stoke be the carter ij.c. xxliij. li. yren, conteyning xj. ends. 1283 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. 39 Scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 66 A brokers shop that hath ends of everything. 1647 WARE *Simp. Cobler* 13 Give him leave to sell all his rags, and oddends. 1704 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 3086/1 Lost. . . 5 yards and a half of superfine, black, 12 yards and a half of refine black. . . being both Last Ends. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 22 An End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of F. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 140 On his table were some ends of verse and of candles. 1887 RIGER *Haggard's Fest* xxiii. The bit of candle. . . was. . . burnt out, so. . . he produced a box full of 'ends'.

b. *fig.* *Obs. exc. in Odds and ends* (q. v.).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prolog. Nor hales he in a gull, old ends reciting, To stop gaps in his loose writing. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merch. Royall* 26 Euerie Ladie. . . if her husband have bribed out but an end of an office, yet she reuels and plays Rex. 1634 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 204 To improve these short ends of time, which are stolen from his more important avocations. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 They call. . . language of a finer Dresse, Ends of Plays.

c. A part, proportion; only with adjs. of quantity, as in *† miced end* (OE.) a great part; *† most end*, also *most an end* [? corruption of *\*mosten ende*, OE. *mæstan ende*], used adverbially = 'for the most part', 'almost entirely', 'especially'; *† none end*, no portion; a good (great) end (*dial.*), a large proportion (of).

O. E. Chron. an. 1052. Harold. . . ofsofho mycelne ende bes folces. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14478 [The Jews] souyten him to slone And moost ende for þat resoun þat he vp reised lazarus. 1c 1400-40 *How a Merchante*, etc. 106 in E. P. P. (Hazl.) I. 201 To speke with none ende of my kynne. 1623 LISLE *Reflexion on O. & N. T.* Jeremias. . . was oft in bands and cast into prison. . . and bore most an end the peoples sinnes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* l. 58 The credit of the Refolator, which most an end depends upon another's credit. 1739 *Grabinus* 122 Tipplers most an end are roaring Boys. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v. It cost me a girl end of a pound. *Ibid.* *Most an End* . . . used adverbially; continually, unremittingly. *Mod. Derbysh.* It cost me a good end of ten pounds. I have been waiting a good end of an hour.

6. In various technical uses. a. *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a gallery or working. *End of coal* (see quot. 1881).

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. The men are of course usually at work in the 'ends'. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 This direction is sometimes called the end of the coal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *End of coal*, the direction or section at right-angles to the face; sometimes called the butt.

b. *Naut. Cable's end*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's end*: a short length of rope bound at the ends with thread, used as an instrument of punishment. *Bitter end* (see BITTER).

1663 *Perry's Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1801 SIR H. PARKER *Let.* 6 Apr. in Duncan Nelson (1806) 140 They [ships] were riding with two cables end. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Rope's end*, the termination of a fall, and should be pointed or whipped. Formerly much used for illegal punishment. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 145 Have plenty of end in the bows ready to make fast.

c. *A shoemaker's end*: a length of thread armed or pointed with a bristle; = WAX-END. *To pack up one's ends and awls* (Sc.): i. e. all one's effects.

1598 FLOMO, *Lesha*, a shoe-makers end or awl. 1566 MORE *Anth. Ath.* xi. xi. (1712) 74 Two strings like two shoe-makers ends come from the hinder parts of the male.

1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 82 Ariadne kindly lends her braided hair to make thee ends. a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 98 Laden with tackle of his stall, Lads, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales For Wks.* 1812 IV. 389 Crispin too forgets his End and Awl. 1823 GALT R. *Gilgaise* I. 271 They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent. . . to pack up her ends and awls.

d. Spinning and Weaving. (a.) *Card-end*: a sliver or carding. (b.) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1875 *Use Dict. Arts I.* 978 For spinning coarse numbers. . . six card-ends are usually converted into one riband.

II. With reference to time or serial order.

7. The limit of duration, or close, of a period of time; the termination, conclusion, of an action, process, continuous state, or course of events; the terminal point of a series; the conclusion of a discourse, book, chapter, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. x. 22 Soðlice se burhwunað oð ende, se bið hal. c 1200 ORMIN 4356 For seffne daghes bringende 433 þe wuke till hiss ende. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Blisse þat cumeð. . . withuten ani ende. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4236 Es noht his murning mai amend I wen bi for his lues ende. *Ibid.* 26955 If þou his bok will se till ende. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 262 Þis boc is ycome to be ende. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 880 Philip. . . lofes hire [Olympias] lely to his lyes ende. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Cor. v. 24 Then the ende, when he shal deluyver þu the kyngdome vnto God the father. 1568 GRAFTON *Chrom.* II. 12 Robert had heard this message unto the ende. 1700 AOSION *Tatler.* No. 24 ¶ 3 This Felicity attending him to his Lys's End. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* *Caleb Crosby*, Frae weck end to weck en. 1864 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. x. 198 The passage of the Jordan was not the end, but the beginning of a long conflict. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* l. i. 13 He worked unceasingly. . . from year's end to year's end.

b. The latter or concluding part (of a period, action, etc.).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. xx. (1495) 47 In the ende of the worlde the deuyll shall be. . . moche the more feruent to woodnesse. c 1200 *Moral Ode* in E. E. P. 26 Ac 31 þe ende is eucl, al it is uuel. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 82 The Ewes In ende of Autumne turned to the Rammes. c 1744 BROOME *Epic Poetry* (J.), The. . . designs of an action are the beginning; . . the difficulties that are met with. . . are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Serbia* 170 Kara George. . . towards the end of the summer of 1806, approached the eastern frontier.

8. Termination of existence; destruction, abolition. (The early examples of *end of the world* should perhaps be referred to 7, as *world* may have been taken in its older temporal sense; cf. however Fr. *fin du monde*.)

832 *Charter in Sweet O. E. T.* 447 6et he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22390 (Edinb.) His dome þate him sale dreytill ende. 1662 STALLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* tit. i. § 8 The world may have an end before he proves his Atoms could give it a beginning. c 1704 LOCKE (J.), There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution.

b. The death (of a person); a mode or manner of death.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 590 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 þe more is bodi ipined was; þe ner he was þen ende. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Trin.) *Rachel* bare. . . beniamyn þat was þe cause of hir ende. c 1345 E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour & byng me on ende. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Fele folke forloren with a fiele ende. c 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 756 The dragon hath tan his synde. c 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 620 This ende had the valiant Lorde, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Yorke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. ii. 44 Then if he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 358 Great talk of the good that my Lord Treasurer made. 1734 POPE *Epit. Gay*, Unblam'd through life; lamented in thy end. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 38 Call then a priest and fit him for his end. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 52 To be murdered was the usual end of exceptionally distinguished Romans.

† c. In phrase to be the end of (cf. to be the death of).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. i. 15 Letst. . . the. . . King of Kings award Either of you to be the others end. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 130 This Apoplexie will (certaine) be his end.

9. Ultimate state or condition. Chiefly in Bible phrases, in which, however, *end* is often misinterpreted in sense 8 b.

c 825 *Psalm.* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 5 Cuð me doa dryhten ende minne. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.

10. *Latter († last) end*: variously used in senses 7 b, 8 b, 9. Also *Sc. hinder end*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 33 Wel shal be in the laste ends. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 The latter ende of this month of July. . . the Legate. . . took his leave of the king. 1601 SHAKS. *At's Well* ii. v. 30 A good Traueller is something at the latter end of a dinner. 1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 103 The middle or latter-end of this month. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* i. ii. 57 Towards the Dukes latter end, I read this History to him.

† 11. A termination of doubt or debate; a resolution, device, expedient; an agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 169 To London vorte wende, To nyne þer ys conseyl, wuch were best zende. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 168 Wel seist saugh ther nas non other end. c 1460 FORRESTER *At's Well* i. *At's Well* (1714) 66 Unto the time his id Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents, and Fautours, as he desired. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us, so

Mr. Mydleton to make the end. 1544-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 100 Parties, to whom any such offence shall hap to be committed, shall in nowise take any end or agreement with the offenders.

† 12. The completion of an action; the accomplishment of a purpose: chiefly in phrases, *To have, make, take, bring to, be at (an) end*. Also, the acme, utmost reach. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10127 Prophecies com al to end. *Ibid.* 25862 Pat þou mai noht do to end. *Ibid.* 27783 For drede þat he may noht mak end. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8580 Al þat his fader be-gynne must salamon till hende hit broȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 660 Feill anoyis thoill þis sall, Or that 3our purpos end haf tane. c 1440 *Boetius, Laud MS.* 559. 10 Withouten hym may hit noht To an eande our purpos be brought. c 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* i. ii. 142 To bring the will of our desires to end. 1632 MASSINGER, *Maid of Hon.* i. i. To eat and sleep supinely is the end of human blessings. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 3 To have been at the end of their designs.

13. Event, issue, result.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1774 *Lucrece*, What endeth that I make, it shal be so! c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Onli in name, & as to zend & effect is nowzt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111 An Ende, exiliu. 1559 *Myrr. Mag.* *Dk. Suffolk* xix. But note the ende. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iii. xix. (1591) 125 The end went on his side. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 73 The end still crownes the dedde. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 160 It is the end that crownes the worke. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. vi. 50 The end shall crown us: The Gods are just.

† b. *To have its end(s) upon*: to have influence upon. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 49. 71 The Authority of one holy man, which has apparently no ends upon me. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* viii. 396 Religion considered as a probation has had its end upon all persons, to whom, etc.

14. An intended result of an action; an aim, purpose. (Cf. *L. finis*.) *To accomplish, answer, fulfil, gain, † make, serve one's end(s)*: see those verbs.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in E. E. P. (1862) 72 Hit schal 3ut likie wel bi þan 3e wite þan end. 1581 STOWE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Sadlers next end is to make a good saddle. c 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 232 A right end never hath a crooked rule leading to it. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 184 They study. . . not to make their ends on any mans weakness. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) l. x. 174 This answered my end. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* 6 Wks. 1871 III. 304, I have no end to serve but truth. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. iii. 260 She had fully gained her end. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wales* vi. 88 I am rather afraid of our people mistaking the means for the end. 1857 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 102 [He] was delighted. . . that the ends of justice would be satisfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 323 They may fairly use a little violence in order to accomplish their end.

b. In phrases, *For or to this (that, what, which) end, to no end*: Also in conjunctive phrase, *To the end (that)*; formerly also, *† To the end to (with inf.)*.

Now somewhat archaic or rhetorical; the ordinary phrase is in order (that or to).

138. WYCLIF. *Sc. Wks.* III. 354 Han power of him to þise ende. c 1400 MAUNDE. v. 51 3ee schulle knowe and preve, to the ende that 3ee schulle not ben disceyved. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. (1860) K ij b, The faders had dyuerse wyues. . . to thende whan one was [with] childe, they myght take another. 1558 WAROE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 64 a, To thende they may al equally receive of the honnyce. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 9 (1873) 17 To the end to peruse the Greek authors. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 28 To which end, King Abbas, sends his Ambassadors to Constantinople. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 90, I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will back the Lions. 1692 Bp. ELY *Anglo. Touchstone* 187 It is to no end to look what St. Austins saith. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 12 To the end that they may be perfect also in this Practice. 1728 SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 Study. . . for what end ye were created. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas.* V. V. 114 For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 170 For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power.

c. *Sc. End's errand*: the special design.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. 158 Did they say nothing of the end's errand they had come upon?

15. A final cause; the object for which a thing exists; the purpose for which it is designed or instituted.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 4 Suche offices . . . pertaine to the endde of felicity. 1587 GOLINGE *De Moray* xvi. 261 And as man is the end of the World, so is God the end of Man. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever. 1722 WALTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 147 The end of Society is the common welfare and good of the people associated. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. I. xxiv. 702 I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government. 1860 RUSKIN *O. of Air* § 6 To the flower is the end or proper object of the seed. c 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. ii. 375 The highest end of Church union. . . is quiet and unanimity.

III. Idiomatic phrases.

16. With various prepositions forming advb. phrases.

a. *At the end* (ME. *at þen*, *atten ende*), *† at end*: at last. † b. *For (an) end*: in conclusion, finally, 'to cut the matter short'. c. *In the end*, *† in end*: ultimately, in the long run. † d. *To an end*: consecutively, through the whole period specified.

c 1300 *Beket* 81 Attan ende bi cas; The heo com aȝe thalke hious ther this Gilbert was. c 1300 *Cursor M.*

14879 (Gött.) *Pa* at end him did on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Ateneude pe zenezer. .is as be ilke het slepp amide be ze. c 1320 *Sty Tristr.* 407 Of byng pat is him dere Ich man preise at ende. *Ibid.* 327 *Pa* hadde woundes ille At pe nende. 1632 *Litugow Totall Disc.* 127 In end. .the slaves .runne the Galley a shoure. 1872 *Browning Hered Riel*, My friend, I must speak out at the end, Though I find the speaking hard.

b. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 For an end therefore I tel you, etc. 1576 *FLEMING Pamphile Ep.* 10 For ende, he counsellth Curio to take charge of the common wealth. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 260 For an end, we must etc.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 19 Nales in ende ofsergetulnis bi dearfene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 165 But in the end the losse fell to the Englishmen. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 25 His [Edward I.] power and influence would in the end induce the different parties to appeal to him. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Harrow.

d. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abuses* (1879) 50 Never content with one colour or fashion two days to an end. 1657 *SERJEANT Schilm Dispatch* 478 Would any government . . remain on foot three years to an end, if, etc. 1717 J. Fox *Wanderer* 160 Octavius . . told him he should not live another Hour to an End.

17. On end (see also AN-END): +a. at last; b. consecutively, without intermission; +c. on (one's) way, forward, along; (whence) *To come on end*, to come forward; (ME.) *To set spell or tale on end*, to begin a discourse; +d. in an upright position, resting on (its) end. .

a. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Al swa he doð swa be swica be bi-swiked hine scolle on end. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1064 Pat foreward on end we is h-olde. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 186, I drede on end quat schulde byfalle.

b. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 32 (1862) I. 111 And was brought, thrice on end, in remembrance of you in my prayer to God. 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 552 1/2 The ministerial prints raved for two months on end. 1882 *BESANT All Sorts* vii, Working sixteen hours on end at twopence an hour.

c. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 1295 Seeth set tale on end (Cott. spell o-nend) And tolde whi he was sende. 1621 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 188 These people would be soundly spurred up, and whipped on end. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 266 Others will not come on end cheerfully.

d. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25049 *pe* cros. .quen it es sett on end vp euen, It takes pen tuix erth and heuen. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Deccr. Germany* vi. (1622) 269 The Sueuian. . . have their hair standing on end. 1784 *COOPER Task* iv. 86 Katerfelto, with his hair on end At his own words. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair . . stands on end on the fore part of his head. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1853) 143 A great hotel in Paris is a street set on end.

18. Without end (ME. *buten ende*): endlessly, for ever; also in adjectival sense, endless. *World without end*: used as transl. late L. *in secula seculorum*, 'for ever and ever'; also attrib.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 44 *pat* micle leot. .is. . . Ece butan end. c 1200 *ORMIN* 409 Rihhiwete men. . . shullen habben end. . . A buten end blisse in. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 247 He 3af to blanchefoure Wales wip outen end Bide. 138 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 24 Helle wip-outen hende. 1450-7330 *Myrr.* our Ladye 326 The vyrgyn mary. . . rayneth with cryste without end. 1549 *Eh. Com. Prayer*, Gloria Patri, As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be: world without end. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 23 Pleasantun. . . are song to thy glory. . . without all end. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 799 A time ne thinks too short, To make a world-without-end bargain in. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 67 Torture without end Still urges.

19. +a. End for end: (*Naut.*, of a cable) paid out to the full length (*obs.*). b. *To shift, turn end for end*: to put each end of (a thing) where the other was; chiefly *Naut.*, to reverse (a rope), to upset (a boat). *To go end for end*: (of a boat) to be upset. Also in same sense, *End over end*. c. *End to end*: with the ends in contact, lengthwise.

a. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 End for end is when the Cable runneth cleere out of the Hawse, or any Rope out of his shiuer. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Filer le cable bout par bout*, to veer away the cable to the end, to veer out the cable end-for-end.

b. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. § 2 (1740) 316 We must turn our Style End for End. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 284 The axis of the telescope was turned end for end; that is, the telescope . . was turned upside down. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 224 A heavy sea striking the afterpart, it [the boat] went end for end. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 23 It would turn the Cutter end-over-end. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *To shift a rope end for end*, as in a tackle, the fall is made the standing part, and the standing part becomes the fall. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*, 201 He turns commonplaces end for end. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 239 The boat will be thrown . . end over end. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. § 1. 228, 39000 waves of red light placed end to end would make up an inch.

20. a. End on: placed so as to present the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object; opposed to *broadside on*. Also attrib. Chiefly *Naut.*

1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xlvii, She . . being then nearly end on. 1834 *MRS. SONNEVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxiv. (1849) 373 A single pole end-on is sufficient. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* xli, From the end-on view we had of her, we could not count her ports. 1866 *BALLANTYNE Shifting Winds* iv. (1881) 31 The lifeboat met the next breaker end-on. 1880 *MAC CORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 229 The accident was caused by a scaffold plank of wood . . falling end-on upon the man's head.

b. End up: with the end uppermost.

21. No end: (*collog.*) a vast quantity or number (*of*). Also (*mod. slang*) as adv., = 'immensely'; 'to any extent'; and (*with of*) qualifying a predicate. Cf. r b.

1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 143 You . . made no end of promises. 1856 *READE Never too late* x, Box at the opera costs no end. 1859 *FARRAR Eric* 55 You are no end cleverer and stronger. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxvii. 321 What comfort have I in a big house, and no end of gardens? 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 9 You will have no end of trouble. 18. *BESANT All in Garden Fair* viii, Keats was no end of a fellow. *Mod.* I consider him no end of a humbug.

22. With verbs. (See also 12-14.) a. *To be at an end*: (of resources, etc.) to be exhausted; (of periods of time) to be completed; (of an action or state) to terminate. In corresponding senses, *To bring, come to an end*. b. *To be at the end of* (one's resources, etc.): to have no more to spend; *To be at one's wit's end*: to be utterly at a loss, to be quite perplexed. c. *To put an end to, to set end of*: to terminate, put a stop to, abolish. d. *To have, take an end*: to be terminated, concluded. e. *To make an end*: to conclude, finish (*absol.*); also const. *of*, with.

a. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22263 (Edinb.) His rigning es brote til ende. 24. . . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Then schulde oure troubl be at a nende. c 1590 *MARLOWE Dido* v. i. 1409 Our travels are at end. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 430 Speake for your selues, my wit is at an end. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 A Gardener's work is never at an end. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 2 Their affairs will be at an end. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. 325 Will these years and years of misery come to an end?—shall we be free? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 This part of the festival was nearly at an end. 1877 *MORLEY Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 Imposture must come to an end.

b. 1555 *EDEN Decades* IV. end. III. i. (Arb.) 140 They were at their wyttres endes whither to turne them. 1655 *W. F. Metcalf* III. 68 It would make men . . to be at their Wits End if they were not accustomed to such Tumultuous Tempests. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 33 He is at an end of all his cash. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 280, I am . . at my wits' end.

c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23890 *Par* has bi schrif sett end o pyne. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 32 Put a quick end to this treaty. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Ch. Life* (1749) III. 471 The Day of Judgment, shall . . put an End to all their Mischiefs for ever. 1792 *Anced. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 130 If an end is not put to this war there is an end to this country.

d. c 1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. iv. 1137 My sorrows will have end. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This so great a work now ceased and tooke an end.

e. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Biddende *pat* hie . . has gewinnes sumne ende gedeyden. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 241 To make an end, heree was sometime a religious College. 1611 *BIBLE Ezra* x. 17 And they made an end, with all the men that had taken strange wiues. *Mod.* The government has resolved to make an end of the insurgents.

23. Elliptically. And there (so) an end: = 'this is, shall be, an end.' *Obs.* or arch.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* xv. 24 Afterward an ende, whanne, etc. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. iii. 65 What I will, I will, and there an end. 1608 S. COLLINS *Sermon*, 51 Which I will speak a word or twain unto, and so an end. 1615 Jm. DAY *Festivals* 340 As for his Carcasse, a Coffin shall cover it, and there an end of our great Purchases.

24. Proverbial phrases: *To begin at the wrong end*. + *Not to care which end goes forward*: to be negligent. + *To get by the end*: to get command of, so as to have ready for use. *To get the better end of*: to get the advantage of. *To have the better, or worse, end of the staff*, 'to get the best, or worst, of it'. *To have at one's fingers' or tongue's end*: to know by heart, be able to quote with readiness. + *At the hinder end of the bargain*: when accounts are settled, fig. *To be at an idle end*, to be unoccupied; (to live) at a loose end, with no fixed occupation. + *To live at stave's end*, ? to be unsociable, keep every one at a distance. *To make both, two ends, the two ends of the year, meet*: to live within one's income [cf. Fr. *joindre les deux bouts, les deux bouts de l'an*]. *To come to the end of one's tether*: to do all that one has ability, or liberty to do.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 29 Men of bat side schal have the worse end. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34 I lue here at staves end. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 3 That have the worse end of the staf shal be sure to be wrung to the worse. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. i. 81 Thou hast it . . at the fingers ends, as they say. 1608 *WITHERS Dict.* 86 Negligently, as caring not what end goes forward. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 97 We have rather cheated the devil, than he us; and have gotten the better end of him. 1664 *FULLER Worthies, Cumberl.* (D.), Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon*. (1729) I. 55 Getting a scripture-word by the end. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* xv. *Ends*. 'Tis good to make both ends meet. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain. 1736 *BAILEY*, To have the better end of the Staff. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 178 Your Lordship has got a Word by the End, that you seem mighty fond of. 1748 *SMOLLETT Roder. Rand.* x, He made shift to make the two ends of the year meet. 1865 *Palf. Mat.* G. 22 Apr. 171 And living complete at a loose end. 1876 *MISS BROUGHTON Joan* II. iv, By five-and-thirty

the best of us has pretty-well come to the end of her tether. *Ibid.*, Anthony struggling to make two ends meet! 1878 *HUXLEY Physics*, Pref. 6 Most of the elementary works I have seen begin at the wrong end. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Kemin. Oriel College* (ed. 2) 183 He might sometimes seem to be at an idle end. 1884 *Thurs. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 She . . had Shakespeare and Milton at her tongue's end. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198 1/2 Her mother has to contrive to make both ends meet.

IV. 25. Comb., chiefly attrib. with sense 'placed at the end' or 'last used'; as *end-brush*, *-bud*, *-handkerchief*, *-loop*, *-man*, *-parlour*, *-shool*, *-wall*, *-wheel*; also *end-board* (see quot.); *end-bulb* (see quot.); *end-game* (at chess), (see quot.); *end-fast* a, fixed on end, standing upright; *end-gatherer*, a collector of refuse wool; *end-grain* (attrib.) (of wood) placed with the end of the grain turned outwards; + *end-hand*, the hand nearest to the end of anything; *end-hooping*, the hoop that binds the end of a vessel; *end-iron*, a movable plate in a kitchen range which serves to enlarge or contract the grate; + *end-land*, a frontier region; *end-making*, conclusion, settlement; *end-organ* (see quot.); *end-piece* (see quot.); *end-plate*, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve; *end-rib* (see quot.); *end-shake*, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its end; + *end-sith* [OE. *sith* fate], death-fate; *end-speech*, a speech tacked on at the end, an epilogue; *end-stone*, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; *end-stopping*, (of blank verse) a division of the lines, such that they end with a pause or stop; so *end-stopped* *pp.* a.; *end-wood*, refuse wool.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the "end boards"? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings. 1710 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gardener* (1719) 152 The same course of pinching off "End-Buds" is very profitable in Summer also. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mind & Br. ill.* 12 This terminal expansion [of a nerve] is known as an "end-bulb, or touch organ. 1835 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 282 Neir by the bounds of Brigantia their stude Ane "end-fast" stane. 1884 *HORWITZ in Academy* 12 Apr. 256/1 The real "end game" consists of a position where the method can be analytically demonstrated by which the slightly superior force can win. 1764 *BURNES Poor Laws* 53 All "end-gatherers" offending against an act of the 13 Geo. c. 23 shall be deemed incorrigible rogues. 1882 *Worce. Exh.* Cat. iii. 41 The flooring is laid in "end-grain" sections of pine. 1884 *Health Exh.* Cat. 88 1/2 End-grain wood pavements, etc. 1877 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1793) 37 You must dip your Handle-hand, and mount your "end-hand" a little. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/2 The "end-handkerchiefs" would sell as well as the other ten. 1732 J. JAMES *Gardening* 90 Fixing the two "End Loops" upon the Stakes A and C. a 1796 *BURNS* (Jam.), She sprung an "end-hooping. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17916 Nohht ferr bar inn an "endeland *pat* was Ennon 3ehatenn. c 1490 *PLUMPTON Corr.* 82 Beveching your sayd mastership. . . to be at the "end-making. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the "end-men". 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 42 Sensory organs are the "end-organs of the sensitive nerves. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 228 There is one little "end-parlour, an after-thought of the original builder. 1881 *KAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Walt-plates*, the two-side pieces of a timber frame in a shaft. . . The other two pieces are the "end-pieces. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. I. 333 Between the lingual fibres and the "end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1884 *Spa. Soc. Lex.*, *End-plate*, *material*, the branched, expanded, termination of a nerve fibre or one of its branches on a muscular fibre. 1862 *SANDERSON Organ* 37 Between the upper and under-board there are six boards, viz. two . . called "end-ribs. 1881 *HASLUCK Lathe Work* 169 The face of the pulley forms the bearing to prevent the "endshake. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 89 1/2 Nearly all the "end-shoots may be safely taken away, for they take up the strength of the plant. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3777 Alle he [Korah, etc.] sunken de erde wiðin. Swilc "endeslō vñ bi-wen hauen. 1884 F. BRITTES *Watch & Clockm.* 201 In most English watches all the escapement pivots run on "end stones. 1881 *ATHENIUM* 23 Apr. 552/2 Mr. Rhoades's blank verse . . is distinguished . . by a frequent tendency to "end-stopping. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* iv. 39 At first . . the verse is "end-stop. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 The Flue, Shaft, Fire, and Ash-hole to be without, though joining close to the "End-wall. 1848 *App. to Report Dep. Keeper Public Records* ix. 111 The cleft wool to be kept by itself and the "endwool by itself.

+ *End*, *var.* of *AND* (E, *Obs.*, *breath*). 1597-1605 *POLWART Flying* 568 His sinking end corrupted as men knaves. a 1600 *Poems 16th Cent.* 29 (Jam.), The sillie saul is quyte forget, Quhill halsteltie gnis out his end. 1606 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Act K. William* 7 Gift blude bedrawn (in anie part of the bodie) vnder the end (or mouth) [*L. subtus anhelum*].

*End* (end), v. 1 Forms: 1 *endian*, 2-4 *endien*, *enden*, *endenn* (*Orm.*), 3-5 *e(ende)*, 4 *endy*, *hende*, *eondi*, *pa. ppl.* 4 *ent*, 4 *end*. See also Y-END. [OE. *endian*, corresp. to OFris. *endia*, OS. *endōn*, *endōn*, (Du. *enden*), OHG. *enlōn*, OS. *enlōn*, (MHG., mod.G. *enden*), ON. *enda* (Sw. *anda*, Da. *ende*); -OTent. \**andjōjan*, f. \**andjōjō* -END sb.]

I. Transitive and absolute senses. + 1. *trans.* To carry through to the end; to finish, complete. Also (in ME.), to perform (religious duties). *Obs.*

c 975 *Raskin Corp. John* iv. 34 *Pette* ic endigo were his. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Men be on bisse lue her hare scrift



enden nalden. *1225 Ancr. R.* 44 God biuoren ower wouede & ended der be graces. *1300 Cursor M.* 8310 Pis work ... mai nought thoru bi-self be don, pin sun sal end it, salamon. *1400 Destr. Troy* 4 Graunt me bi helpe ... his werke for to ende. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 114 to Ende, conficre. *1593 SHAKS. Lucr.* 1483 He ... kissd the fatal knife, to end his vow. *1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* When I had ended my shoake. I was requested to explaine some thing. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C. v. i.* 114 This same day Endit that worke, the Ides of March began. *1738 Pope Epit. Sat. ii.* 254 Pray end what you began.

b. To be the end or result of.  
*11300 Cursor M.* 9699 Pes endes al pat wel es wrought.  
2. To bring to an end, conclude, come to a termination of (an action, a speech, a period of time, one's life, etc.; formerly sometimes with inf. as obj.). Often with adv. of manner or advb. phrase; also const. with.

c. *1305 Pilate* 259 in E. E. P. (1862), pus pilatus endede his lyf. *1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 47 Eilred at London endid his life. *1340 Aschb.* 110 Huet may be zone here acsy to his uader: panne bread wyoute more uor pane day to endy? *1340 Cursor M.* (Trin.) 10187 Whanne she had endede hir preyre. She playned off on his manere. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 115 It is Endit, explicit. *1557 NORTH Diall of Princes* 259 b/2 We neuer cease to behold them, nor yet end to bewaile them. *1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Esdras vi.* 1 When I had ended to speake these wordes. *1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 560 Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends. *1713 BERKELEY Guardian* viii. Wks. III. 170 He has ended his discourse with a Prayer. *1717 — Tour Italy* Wks. IV. 530 We ended the day with music at St. Agnes. *1830 TENNISON Amphion* 50 Ere his song was ended. *1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. 5. I find that I have only now the power of ending this work, not of concluding it. *1862 GRANT Capt. of Guard* xxxix. He ended his life in misery.

b. *absol.*; esp. with reference to speech: To finish, conclude.

a. *1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xxviii. 15 End as pou has by-gone. *1340 Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5459 Whanne he endide of his sawe His sonnes he blessed on a rawe. *1585 ABP. SANDYS Sermon.* (1841) 329, I will therefore add somewhat concerning the disgrace which cometh unto marriage. ... so end. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. iv. 31, I know it wel, sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. *1607 MILTON P. L.* ii. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. *1704 T. BROWN Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 1. 57 Quite tired of the nauseous theme, I end. *1879 FURNIVALL Rep. E. Eng. T. S.* 24 To end, the Society wants more money. *Mod. I* shall end with a motion.

† 3. To rid (a person) of. *Obs.*  
*1598 GREENE Jas. IV* (1867) 211 What may I do to end me of these doubts?

4. To put an end to, cause to cease, abrogate, destroy; formerly also to dissolve (a parliament).  
*12000 AGS. Ps.* ix. 6 Da hi hit endian sceoldan. *1200 ORMIN* 12797 3e3 unnderstodenn wel, Patt. ... te33re lazhe all endedd ben purrh Cristess newelare. *1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 214 At his parlement ... was it ent, aliens to auance. *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* viii. 36 The swerde. ... ended in that hour hir lyf. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 647 The king dissolved his Parliament, which was the last parliament that ever he ended. *1598 SHAKS. Merry IV.* i. 1. 41 If I were yong againe, the sword should end it. *1737 Pope Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 53 End all dispute; and fix the year precise. *1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. xxvi. That merciful deed For ever ends this suffering. *1808 J. BARLOW Columb.* 1. 79 The desperate crew. ... Resolve at once to end the audacious strife. *1877 MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 200 To talk of France seeing good to end Protestantism in a night.

† b. To make an end of (a person); to kill. *Obs.*  
*1340 HAMPOLE Cant. Psalter* 497 Efra more lit eueyn pou sal end me. *1340 — Alex. & Diu.* 1064, Hit is riht pat bi rink be refully ended. *1400 — Alexander* 453 All his enmys in bat erd he endid in a stounde. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 9 This sword hath ended him. *1609 BP. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 300 The Pope mingled powder with Gemens Sugar, which should not End him presently, but Waste him by little and little. *1623 FLETCHER Bloody Brother* iv. iii. Power enough ... To end the murder.

## II. Intransitive senses.

5. Of a period of time, action, continuous state, series, book, chapter, etc.: To come to an end. Also colloq. To end up.

a. *1000 Guthlac* 21 (Gr.) Er pou endien ealle gesceafte. *1200 ORMIN* 6514 Her endep nu biss Goddspell buss. *1250 Gen. & Ex.* 166 Forð endede dat fite drit. *1300 Cursor M.* 7840 Pat eilid bigan at abraham. It endes her in godds nam. *1340 HAMPOLE Cant. Psalter* 497 When his lif sal here ende. He what never whider he sal wende. *1350 Will Patience* 440 His bitter bale botlesse wol hende. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. ii. (1495) 346 Whanne synnege fawlyth thenne tyme endeth. *1486 Sh. S. Al. v. D. iij. a.* Here endeth the proceis of hawkyng. *1546 Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Here endeth the prologue, and here after foloweth the fyrst booke. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well* v. i. 25 All's well that ends well, yet. *1605 DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* iv. iv. All extremities must mend or end. *1676 HOBBS* *Libd.* i. 289 Thus in disorder the Assembly ends. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 9 The base degenerate Iron off-spring ends. *1728 Pope Dunci.* ii. 245 But that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my bryars. *1812 J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iv. 654 To-day our woes can never end. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* l. i. 305 For thinking how all stories end with this. *1874 SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. Intro. It ends up right gloriously with calm confidence for the future. *1875 DRYCE Holy Rom.* *Emph.* viii. (ed. 5) 124 The line of Charles the Great ended in A.D. 911. *Mod.* The quarter ending June 24.

b. To issue or result in.

a. *1225 Ancr. R.* 102 be worles urakele urouren. schulen enden in sor & in seowure. *1400 Destr. Troy* 194 Couetous here come knightes full offe, And endit in auerys to ay

lastand sorowe. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* i. vii. 30 No Dis-course whatsoever, can End in absolute Knowledge of Fact. *1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1706) 24 Sobbing the Leaves of the Plant ... ends in scorching. *1709 STEELE Tatter* No. 10 p. 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. *1808 Med. Jyul.* XIX. 380 The controversy ... ended in both parties admitting, etc. *1870 H. MAEMILLAN Bible Teach.* x. 204 A life of godliness ends in a saintly death. *1885 Munch. Exam.* 6 July 47 The cricket match ... ended in a draw.

c. Of persons, Const. in, or by, with gerund: To come ultimately to (do something).

*1825 COLERIDGE Aids to Refl.* 101 He, who begins by loving Christianity better than Truth, will ... end in loving himself better than all.

6. To die. *rare* in mod. use. Also *To end up* (slang).

*1200 ORMIN* 8347 Affter batt tatt Herode king Wass ended inn his sinne. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 370 Steuene ... suppe was kyng of Engeland, & endede myd ssume. *1340 Cursor M.* 6724 Pe beest shal wv stonyng endy. *1435 Torr. Portugal* 1389, 1 yewe. ... To thy daughter allemy lond, Yf that I end there. *1590 SHAKS. Mid. N. v. i.* 353 Far-well friends, thus Thisbie ends. *1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VI. xv. c. 63 A cannon-ball smites the life out of him, and he ended here. *1886 RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* ii. 32 We should only end up like my poor friend Silvestre.

7. Of a portion of space, material object, treatise, etc.: To terminate, have its end or extremity.

*1611 COTGR.* *Aboutin en pointe*, to end sharpe, or pointed. *1882 GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* v. v. (1885) 890 It [the glacier] ended off upon the land. *1877 Encycl. Brit.* VI. 424 The promontory which ends in the Lizard. *Mod.* His property ends at the fifth milestone. An iron rod ending in a sharp point. The plateau ends abruptly in a precipice.

*End*, *v. 2* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. a dial. variant or corruption of INN v., influenced by END v. 1.]

It has been suggested that the word is a corruption of \*in-do, corresponding to Ger. *einthun* used in the same sense; but this seems impossible.

*trans.* To put (corn, hay, etc.) into (a barn, stack, etc.); to 'get in'. Also *fig.* Hence *Ended* *ppl. a.*

*1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. vi.* 37, I ... holpe to reape the Fame Which he did end all his. *1632 MILTON L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. *1858 Hereford Times* 23 Jan. in Dyce *Shaks. Cor. v. vi.* 37 Three well-ended hay-ricks, a rick of well-ended hay.

† *End*, *v.*, var. *ANDE v. Obs.*, to breathe, blow.  
*1300 Cursor M.* 21075 Als a slepand aends oft. *1556 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 Their mouths had blawne vpon or endet as we speik.

† *Endable*, *a. Obs.* [f. *END v. 1* + *-ABLE*.] That admits of being ended; terminable.

*1593 W. ROBERTSON Phrasel.* Gen. 530 Endable, terminabilis. *1775 in ASH.* 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicis.

*End-all* (end-əl). [f. *END v. 1* + *ALL*.] That which 'ends all' (see quot. 1876). Now only *dial. exc.* in Shaksperian phrase, *The be-all and the end-all*. (See *BE-ALL*.)

*1605 SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 5 That but this blow Might be the be-all, and the end-all. *1876 Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *End-all*, more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation in the sense of an act of completion. Also a finishing stroke. *1883 G. HOWELL in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 345 The latter aim was the be-all and end-all almost of those industrial combinations.

*Endamage* (endæmédʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 6-7 endamage, (-dʒe), 5-7 -damage, -domeage, (7 -dammage), 4-5 endamage(n), 4- endamage. *B.* 5-7 indamage, 6 -domeage, 6-7 -dammage. [In 14th c. f. *EN-1* + *DAMAGE sb.*, or a. OF. \**endammier* (cf. the parallel formation *adamagier* in 13th c.). In 15th c. refashioned as *endommage*, -domeage, after the contemporary Fr. *endommager* of equivalent formation; but this form died out early in 17th c.]

*trans.* To inflict damage or injury upon.

1. To affect (persons, a community, etc.) detrimentally with regard to property, health, reputation, or general well-being. Also *absol.*

a. *1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 15 It [*coemppoun*] schulde gretey tourmentyn and endamage al be prouince of compaigne. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dites.* 107 The kyng shal contynuely be endamaged, seke of body and of the soule. *1521 Helias in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 12 If I thought to have endamaged you of one seile [read sel] ferdynge. *1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. i. 2, To every man ... wer allotted two angels: wherof thow went about to damage vs. *1556 SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xii. 38 That never more he mote endamage wight with his vile tongue, which many had defamed. *1635 QUARLES Embl.* l. xi. (1718) 47 The Devil smileth that he may endamage. *1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiii. 101 Inclosure with depopulation endammageth the parties themselves. *1655 H. VAUGHAN Siler Scint.* i. (1858) Pref. 8 No loss is so doleful as that gain, that will endamage the soul. *1694 CHM.D. Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 217 The Dutche ... will in all probability never endamage this Kingdom by the growth of their Plantations. *1768 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* l. 346 That justice is better than iniquity, springs from the powers of men to benefit or endamage one another. *1818-40 TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 161 That ... neither the proprietor nor the cultivator [be] endamaged by the sudden desertion of the ground.

β. *1405 Act of Hen. III.* c. 22 Treas. Many ... subgetis ben ... leite and indamaged in their biling and husbondry. *1641 MILTON Ch. Gov.* ii. (1831) 37 The man could not ... much indamage the Roman Empire. *1667 Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16, I am indammag'd in my goods.

b. To damage, injure (reputation, health, welfare); to injure, prejudice, discredit (a cause, etc.).

a. *1579 FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 98 They might in many sorts endamage the common safete of Italy. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 187 b, That the majestie of Freewill may not by any meanes be endamaged. *1610 GUILIARD Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 46 A guilt of endamaging the lives of millions. *1620 VENNOR Via Recta* (1650) 33 The South winde ... endamageth our healths. *1674 BURNET Royal Martry* (1710) 43 Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury. *1691 LOCKE Money Wks.* 1727 II. 14 There is so much want of Money, and Trade is still endamadg'd by it. *1828 Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 624 These proceedings ... were endamaging their reputation. *1882 FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 177 Theologians ... seriously endamage a sacred cause.

β. *1698 Christ Exalted* § 10. 9 These Sermons could not indamage the good Correspondence between the Brethren.

† 2. To damage physically, inflict material injury upon (a person or thing); to spoil (a thing) so as to make it less fit for its purpose. *Obs.*

a. *1475 CAXTON Jason* 30 Tronchonyng their speris upon his shelde, withoute endomaging his shelde. *1576 BAKER Jewell of Health* 62 Those partes endomaged or grieved with the Goute. *1578 BANISTER Hist. Man* ii. 39 Their substance was light, and Cartilaginous, to be lesse endamaged by outward force. *1583 MASEALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 47 Take heede of those graffes, the which many wormes and Flyes doe endomage. *1667 H. STUBBS in Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Guns ... were not much endamaged by Rust. *1690 LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 28 A great storm ... had endamaged several of the ships. *1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 205 The Thames swells, over its banks, and Westminster is a little endamaged in its Cellars. *1816 SCOTT Antiq.* iii. [Calthrop] to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht.

β. *1583 MASEALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort, Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees. *1686 Voy. Emph. China to E. Tartary in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 100 The Bark ... was ... endamaged by the agitation of the Waves.

† 3. In military sense: To do harm to (the enemy, a hostile country). *Obs.*

*1555 Fardle Factions* ii. ix. 101 There neuer medled any power with them, that was able to conquer them; or much to endamage them. *1611 SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. vii. 404 Then coasting the shore, shewendly endammaged Kent. *1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hb.* xxvi. (1821) 471 To endamage the Enemy that hee may not hinder you. *1697 POTTER Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 151 The Cause of weakening or endamaging my Country.

† 4. Used for *ENDANGER v. 4*.

a. *1648 LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1783) 341 He will endamage the loss of one half of his Realm.

† *Endamageable*, *a. Obs.*— [f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of receiving damage, susceptible to injury; perishable.

*1864 in WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicis.

† *Endamageance*, *Obs.* *rare*— [f. *prec.* + *-ANCE*.] Harm, injury.

*1594 CAREW Huarle's Exau. Wits* v. (1596) 55 If the other two [ventricles] remained not sound, and without endamageance, a man should thereby become willes, and void of reason.

*Endamagement* (endæmédʒmənt). [f. *ENDAMAGE v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of endamaging; the state of being endamaged; injury, harm, loss.

*1593 NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 60 That vnadvised indamagement I have done you. *1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden* 167 The inhabitants of Middleborough ... eat thereof [flax-seed] to the great endamagement of their healths. *1674 CLARENDON Hist. Ref.* (1704) III. xvi. 583 To the least indamagement of them. *1675 COCKER MORALS* 60 Who in their Youth refused to be taught, To numerous Endamagements are brought. *1789 BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xviii. 35 The phrase may be termed wrongful endamagement. *1836 FRASER'S Mag.* XIII. 307 The endamagement of their credit.

*Endamaging*, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *ENDAMAGE*.

*1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest* 7 Eftesides, keepeth a man safe from all perill and endamaging. *1586 FERNE Blas. Gentrie, Lacy's Nobil.* 31 From the endomaging of his country. *1643 MILTON Dione* v. iii. (1851) 64 That which was the endamaging onely of their estates was narrowly forbid.

† *Endamask*, *v. Obs.* [f. *EN-1* + *DAMASK*.] *trans.* a. To tinge with an interspersed shade of paler colour. b. To paint in various colours. Cf. *DAMASK sb.* and *v.*

*1580 SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 298 A pretty feare came vp, to endamask her rosie cheekes. *1611 SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. 42 Carrying these mures on their pictured faces, as badges of their Nobleness, thus endamasked.

*Endamnify*: see *EN- prefix* 3.

*Endanger* (endæ'ndʒər), *v.* Forms: 6 en-, indaenger, 7-8 indanger, 6- endanger. [f. *EN-1* + *DANGER sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To subject (a person) to the absolute control of another; to render (an official) liable to dismissal or punishment at the will of a superior. *Const. fo.* *Obs.* *rare*.

*1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 60 Another giueth the kynge counsel to endaenger unto his grace the Iudges of the Realme. *1579 TOWSON Cuckin's Sermon.* *Tinn.* 489/1 A slave of Satan, one indangered to the wicked.

† 2. *pass.* To incur the liability to punishment by another person; to be liable to arrest or seizure of goods on the part of a creditor. *Const. fo.* (a judge, creditor, etc.). *Obs.*

*1477 J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 790 III. 179 He ... is

ere endangeryd to dyvers in thys contrey. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. 3 Nowe yf thou be lothe to be endangered to magistrates or lawes. 1579 TOMSON *Cato's Sermon*. Tim. 17/2 For while we are endangered to God, we can in no wise stand before him. 1596 SPENSER *State Irsl. Wks.* 1805 VIII. 367 Being close hooded . . . from knowledge of any to whom he is endangered.

† b. To be liable to (punishment, evil of any kind.) Also const. to with inf. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Jude* II. 23 That he should be endangered to diseases. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 98 We were fashioned of earth, but endangered to turne againe into yearth. 1577 tr. *Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 571 God accuseth vs and pleadeth vs guiltie of sinne, and endangered to punishment.

† 3. To put (a person) in peril . . . (of something untoward). Const. of, oftener to with inf. Obs.

1548 UDALL etc., *Erasm. Paraph.* John 15 The confessing what he was himself endangered him to lose his owne estimation. 1603 W. WATSON in *Dodd Ch. Hist. Eng.* (1841) IV. xlix. To live in this miserable estate . . . would endanger me of losing quite my senses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 977 It endangereth the Child to become Lunaticke. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13 Where-ever this sin hath possession, it endangers men to fall into any other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* iv. § 5 That they might not endanger one another to perish, by treading on one another.

† 4. To cause the danger of (something, untoward happening); to render imminent or probable. Sometimes with gerund or inf. (with to) as obj.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 117 Grammatical translations . . . can neuer endanger any waie to make truants. 1644 DULVER *Chirolo.* & *Chiron.* 102 To fling the Hand up and downe to endanger the offending of those that are nigh. 1663 PR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1668) 493 The very puff of a confident mans breath doth endanger to make me reel. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 227 Such ill Courses as will endanger his Ruin. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 They would have endangered the breaking the glass. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1808) I. 25 so as to endanger setting it on fire.

† 5. To incur the danger of; to chance, risk. Obs.

15. . . *Quest. Prof. & Pleas. Conc.* 30 a I alwaies . . . endanger your displeasure with my troublesome speeches. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Ilad* viii. 16 Endanger it the whiles and see. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 370 But would endanger to be quite destroyed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 34 Unless they turned back quickly they would endanger being benighted. 1771 MUSE in *Min.* 31 Who dares blaspheme my name, endangers death.

6. To expose to danger, cause danger to. (The only modern sense.)

a 1590 FISHER *Finn. Serm.* *C'less Richmond* (1708) 31 Wrapped and endangered with the myseries of this wretched Worlde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 123, I hold him but a foole that will endanger His body, for a Girl that loves him not. 1647 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 81 The City is . . . ridden by every party and wilbe so rather then endanger Trade. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1009 Wedlocke treachery endangering life. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 212 Not so great a wind as to endanger us. 1770 JIMMIS *Lett.* xxxvii. 182 It is not an act . . . that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 221 The convertibility of the note would be endangered.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Lest one day or other the river with his violent streame should indanger the city of Babylon. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 322 They would avoid a World that indangers their Innocency.

Hence **Endangered** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iv. xlix. (1609) 99, Had he not speedily succour lent to his indangered father. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 85 Ded., The drift (of these discourses) is to carry the most Endangered, and Endangering Truth, above the Safest, when sinfull, Interest. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. viii. 235 Protectors of the endangered mariner.

**Endangerer** (end'ənzəʒə), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who endangers.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Seand.* lib. 32 Rash . . . spirits . . . will be continual endangerers of your liberties. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 89 Scolds and endangerers of the public peace.

**Endangering** (end'ənzəʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. ENDANGER.

1585 *Act 27 Etl.* c. 2 § 1 (Ruffhead), The great Endangering of the Safety of her most Royal Person. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitts* (1860) 13 Also an endangering to Sir John his own life. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Shimachia* Wks. (1711) 203 Your petition is for the endangering of our peace and liberties. 1858 BRIGIT *Sp.* 27 Oct. *Reform.* The endangering of the Constitution.

**Endangering**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That endangers; dangerous.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* vii. xv. Peace with more indangering wounds offends Then Warre can doe. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Endangering . . . to the Publike. 1692 [see ENDANGERED *ppl. a.*]

**Endangerment** (end'ənzəʒmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of putting in danger; the condition of being in danger.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 The endangerment of our souls. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 An unmitigated war of insult, alarm, and endangerment. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside* Sc. 98 Serious endangerment to health.

† **Endark**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also a **endirke-n.** [f. EN-1 + DARK a.] *trans.* To render dark, cast into the shade; to dim (the sight). Hence **Endarkened** *ppl. a.*, made dark, obscure (*fig.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iii. 120 Ne no wickednesse shal endirken it. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, xvi. Of such an endarked chapter. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix., For sure the dark so dark: cannot endarke thy lovely sight. 1631 *Celestina* in *Hazl.* *Dodsley* I. 62 Her skin of whiteness endarketh the snow.

† **Endarken**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + DARKEN v.] *trans.* To obscure, make dark. *lit.* and *fig.* . . .

1595 DANIEL *Sann.* xxi. My lifes light wholly endarkened is. 1651 BR. HALL *Soliloquies* (ed. 2) xii. 38 Light endarkened causeth the greatest darkness. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Aristo's Oril. Fur.* xxxi. I, But soon as Sol from th' earth endarken'd went.

**Endart**: see EN-*pref* 1 3.

† **Endaunt**, *v. 1 Obs.* [f. EN-1 + DAUNT v. to tame.] *trans.* To tame.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 272 He endautede a doune.

† **Endaunt**, *v. 2 Obs.* [f. EN-1 + DAUNT v. to fondle.] *trans.* To caress; to make much of, hold in high esteem.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Rodeles* III. 127 Ffor her dignesse endautid of dullishe nollis. *Ibid.* 351 Pe while pe Degounys domes weren so endautid.

† **Endaunture**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + OF-*danture* taming; suggested by the phrase *en sa danture* in the original text.] ? Taming, breaking in. (But the passage is nonsense, the translator not having understood his original.)

1340 *Ayenh.* 20 Hun bet tekp colte endaunture, hyalde hit wyle perhuyte hit lest. [Fr. *quaprent poulain en sa danture, il le tendra tant comme il dure.*]

**End-away**, *adv. dial.* One after another, successively.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) He won six games end-away. **Endazze**: see EN-*pref* 3.

† **End-day**, *Obs.* See END sb. and DAY. Also 5 enday. [OE. *ende-dæg*, f. *ende* END sb. + *dæg* DAY. Cf. OHG. *endi-dago* (MHG. *ende-tac*.)] The last day; the day of one's death.

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 638 l. c. seal . . . oþðe ende-dæg . . . minne zebidan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 197 Pet he icberre from-han uuelnesse ear his ende del. c 1200 ORMIN 6974 He shall att his endedays þurh Drihhtin wurppenn frofredd. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 580 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 And þou trewliche at min ende-day; art i-come me to. c 1340 *Cusor M.* 2063 (Fairf.), Queen þat [John] seye his end-day comande neye . . . he did his grate to deluce. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 80 And led bys tyll liff hys enday.

† **Ende**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *enid*, *enit*, *enid*, *ened*, 3 *hende*, 4-5 *enede*, 5 *heynde*, *ende*. [OE. *ened* str. fem. = MDu. *anet*, *anet*, Du. *enid*, OHG. *anat*, -*et*, -*it*, -*ot* (Ger. *ente*), ON. *önd* (Sw., Da. and). Cf. Lat. *anat-em*.] A duck.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 17 *Aneta*, *enid* [a 809 *Erfurt Gloss.* *enit*, *Corpus Gloss.* *enid*]. c 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne was ther spared gos ne henne, Ne the hende, ne the drake. c 1325 *Genese W.* de *Bibles* in *Wv.* *Vulcker* 143 En marreis ane iarolle [enede keteb]. c 1340 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 For to make hawke high of astate . . . take the weng of an endede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 139 Ende, dooke byrde, *anias*. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wv.* *Vulcker* 760 *Hec anata*, a heynd.

**Ende**, *erron. var. HENDE a. Obs.* gracious.

**Endear** (end'ɪər), *v.* Also a. 7 *endeere*, *-deare*; β. 7 *indear*, *indeere*. [f. EN-1 + DEAR a.]

† 1. *trans.* To render costly or more costly; to enhance the price of. Obs.

a. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* 523 Enhancing the price of the place we raise the price and endeare the desire. 1618 K. *James's Procl. conc. Buildings* in *Rymer* (1717) XVII. 107 All Virtuals and other Provision endeared. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 390 Bread . . . would be cheapened by the competition, not endeared by the combination of bakers.

β. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 21 There are several Accidents which indear a Commodity to the Merchant.

† 2. To enhance the value of; to render precious or attractive. Obs.

a. 1580 SINDRY *Arcadia* II. 125 He would endeare his own service. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love . . . endeareth the meanest things, and doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 185 Her wit endeared by youth, her affection by birth, and her sadness by her beauty. a 1662 HAYLIN *Laud* I. 209 All those several motives which might not only serve to justify, but endeare the work.

β. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 103 Making a body of forces of themselves, the more to indear their merit. 1678 DRYDEN *Mary. a-la-Mode* I. iv. I. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 267 'Tis as Physicians show the desperate III 'T' indear their Art, by mitigating Pains They cannot wholly cure.

† 3. To represent as valuable or important, to lay stress upon; also, to exaggerate. Obs.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvii. 113, I must leave them here abruptly, since I want words to endear them. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 97 May without indearing be truly said to be a princely and royal seat. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. (1710) II. 443 Not that I'd clear Their Guilt, or mine own Innocence indear. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Ser. Treat.* 215 In all his declarations there was nothing that he endear'd and inculeated more often.

3. To render (a person) dear to another; to inspire or create affection for (a person or thing). (The modern sense.) Also const. *with*.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 121 His Majesty exceedingly desired to endear her to the People. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 218 She endeared herself to me ten times more by her soothing concern for me. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvii. 56 His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. xvi. That which destroys Most love, possession, unto them appear'd A thing which each endearment more endear'd. 1856 EUSSEKSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bobn) II. 98 It [the Church] endears itself thus to men of more taste than action. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xiv. 809 One endeared by long companionship.

β. 1621 BARREY *Ram Alley* in *Dodsley Old Pl.* (1780) V. 444 Stand thou propitious, indear me to my love. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 To indear himself with that Nation.

† 4. To hold dear; to love. Obs.

1622 WITHER *Lines* in *Farr's S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 221 But to my heart they sit this day as near as As when I most endeard them. 1639 SALTWATER *Policy* 20 Something he endears. a 1711 KEN *Sion Wks.* 1721 IV. 375 God . . . most amiable appear'd, Endearing most, and most to be endear'd.

† 5. To treat affectionately or fondly; to caress. Obs. Cf. ENDEARING *ppl. a.*

1683 LORRAIN *Mure's Riles Fun.* 161 Embraced, hug'd, caressed, endeared and applauded by all the spectators.

† 6. To win the affection of; to conciliate, attract. Also, to deepen (affection). Obs.

1580 SINDRY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 Leaving no office vnperformed, which might either witness, or endeare her sonnes affection. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Weak Man* (Arb.) 58 You cannot endear him more then by cozening him. a 1631 DONNE *Poems*, etc. (1633) 354 Not that God is endeared by that, or wearied by this. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 793, I sought by all means, therefore, How to endear . . . thee to me firmest. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 No law can bind them, and no love endear. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 390 This generous Act endeared the People . . . to him.

† 7. To bind by obligations of gratitude. Sometimes Const. to with inf. Obs.

a. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 35, I am so much endeared to that Lord; hee's euer sending. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Cansin's Holy Cr.* 81 He must . . . frugally endear Auditors . . . dissemble with his 'enemies'. 1629 J. VANSWORT tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 21 To endear the Elector of Brandenburg the more to vote in his behalf. *Ibid.* 260 They gave them ten daies paie more to endear them to go before Tordesillas. 1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Politiae* 107 Whereby the House of Lancaster . . . hath for ever indared and obliged the House of York.

β. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Indeere*, make bound to one. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 12 Early didst thou arise to plant this vine, Which might the more indear it to be thine.

**Endearance** (end'ɪərəns), *rare.* [f. ENDEAR v. + -ANCE.] The action of endearing, or the state of being endeared.

1766 ANSTEE *New Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 77, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of Endearance. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) Introd. 45 His language is so much governed by this feeling of Divine endearance.

**Endeared** (end'ɪəd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Of friendship, etc.: Affectionate, cordial. *arch.*

1640 ROBERTS *Charis Bibl.* 140 Jonathan's endeared love to David. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp.* 14 The Warmest and Indeardest Love. a 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 376 Unto you is the Salutation of my endeared Love. 1762 GEN. BROCK *Proclam.* 22 *July* in *Exan.* 5 Oct. 629/3 The endeared relations of its first settlers. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 With the son of the master . . . Edmund formed a most endeared friendship.

2. Regarded with affection, beloved.

1847 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1869) 698 All solicitations of the author to retrieve his endeared volume proved fruitless.

† **Endearedly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an endeared manner.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 119 Both endearedly affected their husbands. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 306 A Jonathan . . . will endearedly love that man . . . who is appointed to deprive him of a Kingdom.

† **Endearedness**, *Obs.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state of being endeared; feeling of affection, fondness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 98 The other . . . to shew his Indeearedness, prest often to know the Murderer of his friend. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 That virtue or rather grace of Moderation has given the most deep and indelible characters of endearedness upon me. a 1703 BURKITT *Op. N. T.* Matt. III. 17 The endearedness of his person: This is my beloved Son. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 278 Embrace each other with a cordial endearedness.

**Endearing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDEAR v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. ENDEAR; † *concr.* a caress, mode of showing affection.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The . . . losse that thereby will fall . . . vpon all men in the endearing of all things. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Endearings, minted current, according to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the Love they would procure. 1678 Yng. *Man's Call.* Introd. 3 Intended for the endearing of God.

**Endearing**, *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That endears: a. That wins or inspires affection.

b. Manifesting affection, caressing.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 357 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles I want. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 50 This is but a just reward of Thy endearing sufferings upon the Cross. 1711 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 266, I have a better and more indearing Husband than ever. 1878 Q. VICTORIA *Lett.* in *Long. Gaz.* 27 Dec. The noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

**Endearingly** (end'ɪərɪŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDEARING *ppl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an endearing manner.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 222 Each he endearingly salutes. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. R. R.* Introd. We patted them endearingly with our hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 286 Who called him endearingly his son.

**Endearingness**, *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ENDEARING, exhibition of affection.

1701 COLMER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 316 They make up to them with great endearingness.

**Endearment** (endī-ā'mēnt). Also 7-8 in-  
dearment. [f. ENDEAR v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of endearing or the fact of being  
endeared; *concr.* something that endears, that  
excites or increases affection.

1663 *Aron-binn.* 3 The Object of all this Care, this In-  
dearment and joy, is the Ark of God. 1673 *Lady's Call.*  
11. 82 One of the greatest endearments of Abraham to God.  
1688 H. WHARTON *Enthusiasm*. Ch. Rome 78 The belief of his  
endearment to God, made him often presume upon the  
Favour of Heaven. 1690 *Norris Beatitudes* (1694) I. 202  
The Heavens, to whom the Unity and Agreement of the  
First Christians was a great endearment. 1881 P. Brooks  
*Candle of Lord* 164 The enlargement of the faith brings  
the endearment of the faith.

† b. An obligation of gratitude, a bond of  
attachment. Cf. ENDEAR v. 6 b. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *World's wise man* (Arb.) 61 His  
deepest endearment is a communication of mischief. 1677  
HALE *Contempl.* 11. 72 That Lust, which the . . . Saviour,  
upon the endearment of his own blood, begs us to Crucify.

2. An action or utterance expressive of love or  
fondness; a caress. Also *abstr.*

1702 ROWE *Tamora*. l. i. 341 Are War and Slavery the  
soft Endearments With which they court the Beauties they  
admire? 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 141 His In-  
dearments and Tenderness to his Lady, . . . was alone worthy of  
all her Risque. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvii. (1876) 401  
M. Paul petted and patted her; the endearments she re-  
ceived were not to be wondered at. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.*  
*Conq.* I. iv. 180 A mere name of endearment.

† 3. Affection, fondness. *Obs.*

1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* l. xliii. 477 Between these two  
there was a long and great endearment. 1746-7 HERVEY  
*Medit.* (1818) 19 If you really love the offspring of your own  
bodies; if your bowels yearn over those amiable travels of  
conjugal endearment. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 60 Travel-  
lers returned from foreign ground Feel more endearments  
for their native earth.

4. The making (a commodity) dearer. *rare.*

1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1218 People bought in provisions  
against the endearments of Sella's new tariffs.

† 5. The action of enhancing the value of any-  
thing; also, praise, exaggeration. *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* l. iii. xlii. 249 It is rather a poetical  
Endearment, than an utt'rd Truth. 1647 CLARENDON  
*Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. ii. 113 If his condition . . . were so good  
that it needed no endearment.

**Endeavour** (endē-vāi), *sb.* Forms: see the  
verb. [app. f. next verb, which however appears  
later in our quots.]

1. The action of endeavouring; effort, or pains,  
directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt  
or enterprise.

a. 1477 Lb. FURNIVAL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. II. I. 56 The  
great labours, travels, and endeavours made by your said  
Liftenaunte. 1440 [See ENDEAVOUR v.]. 1549 CROWLEY  
*Last Trump*. 496 Se thou apply the to learninge Wyth  
all thy busy endeavour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* v. 30  
(1873) 42 The scope that men propound to themselves,  
whereunto they bend their endeavours. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE  
*Diary* (1886) I. 204, I gave Mr. Richard Archdeacon a young  
gelding for his endeavors about my purchase of dongarvan.  
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 We should em-  
ploy therein our utmost study and endeavour. 1745 in *Col.*  
*Rec. Penn.* V. 10 We will use our Endeavours to that End.  
1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 73 To walk with circum-  
specton . . . ought to be the constant endeavour of every  
reasonable being. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 20 On him  
and on his high endeavour The light of praise shall shine  
for ever. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 4 The  
life of Angelico was almost entirely spent in the endeavour  
to imagine the beings belonging to another world.

β. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A liij b. The firste frutes of my  
poor attempts and indevors. 1621 BIBLE *Prov.* 10 That  
hath bene our indeavour, that our marke. 1663 MARVELL  
*Corr.* xli. Wks. 1872-5 II. 89 You have that fruit of our  
former indevors. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Crownell* (1672)  
12 Both which he studied with the same indifference and  
inside and falicious indeavour. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii.  
45 Kind indeavours to promote their happiness.

b. To do one's endeavour(s): to exert oneself to  
the uttermost; to do all one can (in a cause or to  
an end). *arch.*

a. 1480 *Robt. Deyall* 42 The Emperoure charged every  
man to do his endeavor. 1552 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i.  
(Arb.) 56 Doynge my endeouore to plucke out of his mynde  
the . . . causes of vice. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 182 My  
best endeavors shall be done herein. 1688 EVELYN *Memo.*  
(1837) II. 281, I did my endeavour with the Lords of the  
Treasury to be favourable to him. 1716-8 LADY M. W.  
MONTAGUE *Lett.* l. xiv. 48, I have done my best endeavour  
to find out something worth writing to you. 1745 BUTLER  
*Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 287 We are to do our endeavours  
to promote virtue and religion amongst men. 1827 F. COOPER  
*Prairie* II. xvi. 255 Yes, lad, yes; you would do your en-  
deavours. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth*. Night-c. 271 Do your  
endeavour like a man.

β. 1530 II. KNOXES *Bk. Nurture* in *Letters Bk.* (1668)  
74 There doe your true indeavour. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud.*  
*Lik.* iii. (1671) 13 Every one is to doe his best indeavour to  
know how to make it most easie.

† 2. *Philos.* Used by Hobbes: (see quot.; in  
*Latin conatus*). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* l. vi. 23 These small beginnings of  
Motion, within the body of Man . . . are commonly called  
Endeavour. 1656 — *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 206, I define en-  
deavour to be motion made in less space and time than can  
be given. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 Local Mo-  
tion, or an Endeavour at it, is not included in the nature of  
Matter.

**Endeavour** (endē-vāi), *v.* Forms: a. 5 on-  
dovoyre, endover, (endower, -ro), 5-6 en-

devoir, endeavor, 5-7 endeavor(e, 6 endevyr,  
endevour, endevre, 6-7 endeavour(e, 6-  
endevour. B. 5-7 indevor, 6 indevur, 6-7 in-  
dever, indevour, 7-9 indeavour. [f. EN-1 +  
DEVOIR sb.; cf. the Fr. phrase *se mettre en devoir*  
*de faire quelque chose* to make it one's duty to do  
something; hence, to set about, to endeavour.  
Cf. also the following quot.:

1504 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 325 And bat every  
Mair for by tyme being put in devoir to calle . . . his said  
Chamberleyns, . . . to performe the same.]

† 1. *refl.* To exert oneself, use effort. *Const.* to  
with inf.; (rarely) *for*, to, with *sb.*; also *simply*.

a. c. 1400 *York Myst.* iv. 30 So that ye may endower To  
susteyn beast and man . . . Dwell here if that ye canne, This  
shall be your endower. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 He  
moche endevoyred hym to make hym to lerne the deuyne  
Scripture. 1485 *Procl. agst. Henry Tudor in Paston Lett.*  
No. 883. III. 319 Like gode and true Englyshmen to en-  
dever themselves . . . for the defence of them. 1497 *Act 7*  
*Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb., Endeavor youre self and put to  
your hand and spare no cost. 1521-2 *Compl. North* in  
*Furniv. Ballads* fr. MSS. l. 138 Wherefor I moste, & wyll  
do evyr, to pray for hys grace my selfe endevyr. 1540-1  
ELIOT *Image Gov.* (1549) Pref. 2, I endeavored my selfe  
whyles I had leysoure, to translate it into Englyshe. 1642  
J. JACKSON *Bk. of Conscience* 86, I endeavour my selfe  
constantly both to refuse the evill and choose the good.

β. 1495-6 *Plumpton Cor.* 115, I shall endeavour me for  
you as farre as I can. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* l. 412 If thou wilt  
indever thee vpon thy parte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie*  
i. viii. (Arb.) 36 They are as if we were enforced to indeavour  
them selves to armes. 1614 LONCE *Seneca* Ep. 166 Endeavour  
thyselfe as much as in thee lieth to the end, etc. 1655  
*Franklin* viii. 25 In the morning he did indeavour himself  
to make us friends.

† b. *trans.* To exert (one's power), thoughts,  
etc. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fann.* Ep. (1577) 397 Marcus  
Aurelius . . . endeavored his power to persecute the Chris-  
tians. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE [tr. *Hist. Justine* 124 b, Every  
man endeavored his thoughts how to make his duty, love,  
[etc.] increse to him. *Ibid.* Ll. 5, Maximilian endeavored  
all his power against the Turke. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil*  
*War* (1844) 18 Our high Sheriff . . . will readily . . . endeavour  
the power of the County against our proceedings.

† 2. *intr.* *refl.* To strive, try, exert oneself;  
to direct one's efforts. *Obs. exc.* as in 3.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) 142 A gourd hath long run-  
nyng branches, whiche naturally indeavour upwarde. 1588  
ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The pardon of his Holines, given to all  
that . . . indeavour in this quarrell. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE [tr.  
*Hist. Justine* 100 b, All the realm endeavored after his  
steps. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm. agst. Self-Polity* 24 Let us  
indeavour with words and workes.

3. *intr.* (The only mod. use.) To try, make an  
effort for a specified object; to attempt strenuously.  
a. *Const.* to with inf. Also (rarely) used imper-  
sonally in *passive*.

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv, Every man that means to  
live well, endeavours to trust to himself. 1607 TOPSELL  
*Serpents* (1658) 591 He endeavoureth to disperse and distrib-  
ute the knowledge of his Majesty. 1609 EARL MONMOUTH  
tr. *Seauvill's Use of Passions* (1671) 369 'Tis endeavored  
to part them from themselves. 1651 in *Nicholas Papers*  
(1886) 269, I will endeavour . . . to save something of my  
estate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 133 It was even  
endeavoured to revive the first institution of the college  
of justice. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. 44 He [the  
pope] sent the Archbishop of Rouen to England to en-  
deavour to compromise matters.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. xv. (1611) 207 The teares of  
their grievd eyes the Prophets indendoured. 10 wipe away.  
c. 1620 in *Hutton Cor.* (1878) 3 To know God's will and to  
indever to doe it. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 47 He in-  
deavours to preserve peace.

b. With clause introduced by *that*.  
16. FATHER WALSH in *Scotsman* (1883) 17 Sept. 2/6 It  
were more charitable to endeavour that the errors might be  
taken away.

c. *Const. after, † at, † for*.  
1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 194 All the Chymicall dis-  
coveries are . . . found out by . . . endeavouring after this.  
1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. viii. 113 A bloody king en-  
deavoured for his destruction. 1704 SWIFT T. 78 Author's  
Apol., Which the world never . . . gave them any thanks for  
endeavouring at. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 78, I could  
heartily wish that more of our Country-Clergy would . . . en-  
deavour after a handsome Elocution. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler*  
No. 9 79 Every man ought to endeavour at eminence.  
1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 386 He  
was endeavouring after that enjoyment of domestic life.  
1850 MILL *Repr. Govt.* ii. (1865) 20 If we are endeavouring  
after more riches.

† 4. *trans.* To use effort or pains for; to attempt.  
*Obs. exc. arch.*

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr. Osor.* 468 The Lutherans  
have never endeavored anything more carefully. 1620  
*Herz Substanz* 109 Hate Couetousnesse, but endeavour  
thrift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 288 We  
shall . . . endeavour the extirpation of Popery. 1656 MORRIS  
*Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. Gen., He is to endeavour the adorning  
of himself with such accomplishments. 1751 JOHNSON  
*Rambler* No. 87 76 He who endeavours their cure. 1818 JAS. MILL  
*Intellectual Maladies*, mistakes their cause. 1848 JAS. MILL  
*Ind. India* I. ii. 330 He was stimulated to endeavour the  
restoration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* viii. 177 Had it  
never been endeavored until now.

β. 1856 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1860) 405 To in-  
deavor the spoils of all that is therein. 1601 R. JUNISON  
*Kingd. & Commw.* (1602) Ab. I, could . . . indevor a draught  
of your most Honourable praises. 1672 MARVELL *Rich.*  
*Transp.* i. 146, I have here indeavoured the utmost in-  
geniuty toward Mr. Bayes.

† b. To try to fulfil (a law). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 116 Every act of true  
faith . . . as that whereby we endeavour the law.

† 5. To make a (hostile) attempt upon; to attack.

*Obs. rare.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 17a, It is nought but a  
learned ministry which their champion Martin endeovres.  
1606 R. TURNBULL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 11  
[teredo] hath such teuth as endeavoureth and consumeth  
the hard timber. [But perch. a nonce-wd. f. EN-1 + DEVOUR.]

**Endeavoured**, *pp. a. rare.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v.  
+ -ED.] That has been tried or attempted.

1595 H. OLNEY in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 16 Mine  
endeavored hardiment.

† **Endeavourer**. *Obs.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v. +  
-ER.] One who endeavours; an aspirant.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 15 Your wor-  
shyppe cannot chuse, but continue your wonted favourable  
benignitie towards all the indeavourers to learning. 1645  
J. LILBURNE in *Prynne Fresh Disc. Blazing Stars* 34 An  
endeavourer to set the Princes of the earth together by the  
ears. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 83 'Tis crowded  
with the most burdensome sort of Guests, the En-  
deavourers to be witty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 7 1  
Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endeav-  
ourer, the further off his Wishes.

**Endeavouring** (endē-vāi), *vbl. sb.* [f. as  
prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENDEAVOUR.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Digniitie* L. c. 2, Good intentions  
or endeavourings of reason. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.*  
vi. 35 An indeavouring to renounce the world and all his  
owne affections. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres*  
2 The unhappy endeavouring of Forraign Aid. 1840 CAR-  
LYLE *Heroes* (1858) 261 No dining at Freemason's Tavern  
and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavouring.  
1877 *Memo. Bp. of Argyll* iii. 32 In addition to his  
other endeavourings.

**Endeavouring** *pp. a.* [f. ENDEAVOUR v.  
+ -ING.] That endeavours. Also *transf.* and  
*fig.*

1628 MILTON *Poems, Vacat. Exerc.* 2 Hail, native lan-  
guage! that . . . Didst inove my first endeavouring tongue  
to speak. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 The parts,  
which are pressed by both the endeavouring bodies. 1850  
LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* ii. 20 His net of endeavouring thought.  
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xiii. 107 The hard, climb-  
ing path of an endeavouring artist.

† **Endeavourment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. EN-  
DEAVOUR v. + -MENT.] The action of endeavouring;  
= ENDEAVOUR sb.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 400 Your endeoument So  
have ye done. 1591 SPENSER *Sh. Huberd* 298 The good-  
man was meanelly well content, Triall to make of his en-  
deoument.

† **Endeavourous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-  
DEAVOUR sb. + -OUS.] Full of endeavour, zealous,  
forward. Hence † **Endeavourously**, *adv.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgements* 48 Whilst hee  
thus strongly and endeavourously employed himself about  
these affaires. a. 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 28 For  
no man was euer more endeavourous than he.

**Endebtt**, -ed: see IND-.

**Endeca**, an incorrect form of HENDECA; a.  
Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven; occurring in **Endecagon**, a  
plane figure of eleven sides; **Endecagynous** a.  
*Bot.*, having eleven pistils; **Endecaphyllous**  
a., having eleven leaflets; **Endecasyllabic** a.,  
having eleven syllables; **Endecasyllable**, a verse  
of eleven syllables; see HENDECA-*gon*, -*gynous*,  
-*phyllous*, -*syllabic*, -*syllable*.

**Ended** (endēd), *pp. a.* [f. END v. and sb. +  
-ED.]

1. That has come to an end.

1598 CHAPMAN *Ham.* II. 479 Every ended year . . . th' Athe-  
nian youths please him with offerings. 1599 SHAKS. *Aluch*  
*Ado* i. 1. 299 When you went onward in this ended action.  
1677 SEALEY *Aut. & Cl. v.* i. (1766) 191 Let not his blood  
now stain the ended war. 1882 ELLEN M. TAYLOR *Madecira*  
59 In bidding the ended day farewell.

2. [From the sb.] With prefixed adj. or numeral:  
Having its end (of a certain kind); having (a cer-  
tain number of) ends.

**Endeictic** (endē-iktik), a. [ad. Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*  
f. *ἐνδεικνύμαι*, f. *ἐν* in + *δεικνύμαι* to show.] Serving  
to show or exhibit; probative.

(A name of one of the classes into which the Platonic  
Dialogues were divided by ancient grammarians or com-  
mentators. Cf. *Diog. Laert.* III. 49.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agnostick  
[discourse] is Endeictick [for] Antipractical. 1791 FETTER  
*Hist. Philos.* I. 215 The Agnostick dialogues, supposed to  
resemble the combat, were either Endeictic, as exhibiting a  
specimen of skill, or Antipractical presenting the spectacle of  
a perfect defeat. 1855 BUTLER *Lect. Auc. Philos.* (1874) 323  
Another classification [of Platonic Dialogues] of great an-  
tiquity is based upon the style and purpose of the dialogue,  
—as maieutick, antipractical, endeictick, and so forth. 1876  
tr. Zeller's *Plato* 97 note.

† **Endeign**, *v. f.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 endeyne,  
endyne. [ad. OF. (*s'*) *endaigrier*—1. *indignari*:  
see INDIGNANT.] *intr.* To be indignant. *Const.*  
*in, upon*.

1282 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 4 Thanne Achab cam into his  
howe, endeynyng, and grutchyng upon the word that  
Naboth Jezreelite hadde spoken to hym. — *Wicl.* xii. 27  
In the which suffring they endeyncden. — *Ista.* lvii. 6  
Whether vp on these thingus I shal not endyne.



† **Endeign**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. EN- + DEIGN *v.*] *refl.* = DEIGN.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 [He] bat for dule endeynede hym to dye.

† **Endeignous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENDEIGN *v.* + -OUS.] Disdainful. Cf. DEIGNOUS.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 274/4 If any would [be] endeynous, or proude, or be envious.

† **Endement**, *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* (1889) 16 Entendynge to gyue comferte . . and counseyl, to thendementes [read thentendementes] and engynes of the werkmen.

† **Endemete**, *Obs.* Also 4 enedmete, 5 ed-mette, emotte. [f. ENDE + -mete MEAT.] Duck-wood, *Lemma minor*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Bartl.* 29 *Leutigo* super aquam crescit, an<sup>o</sup> endemete. c 1440 *Pronp. Paris* 140 Ende mete [v. r. endemete, endemette, emotte], *lenticula*.

**Endemial** (endēmīāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐνδημι-*os* of or belonging to a state or people + -AL.] = ENDEMICAL *a.*

1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. Friend* § 14. (1881) 137 Endemial and local infirmities proper unto certain regions. 1683 *W. HARRIS Pharmacologia* xiv. 253 The Dutch have a Natural, and Endemial aversion to all Emetics. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 245 We find them subject to no particular endemial disorder. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 8 Another vice endemial among lawyers. 1830 *GODWIN Cloudesley* III. xii. 237 Not one company of these endemial brigands was any longer to be heard of.

**Endemic** (endēmik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + δῆμος *people* + -ic.]

*A. adj.* Constantly or regularly found among a (specified) people, or in a (specified) country; *esp.* a. Of plants or animals: Having their ordinary habitat in a certain country; opposed to *exotic*. b. Of diseases: Habitually prevalent in a certain country, and due to permanent local causes.

1759 *GOLDSM. Bee No.* 1 A deformity which, as it was endemic, it had been the custom . . to look upon as the greatest beauty. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. L.* i. viii. 77 *note*, Famines are periodical or endemic in Hindostan. 1802 *Med. Jural* VIII. 450 The author . . proceeds . . to show in what sense the plague may be termed endemic. 1830-2 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xli. 413 The endemic, and other species of animals and plants in the Atlantic Islands. 1852 *BLACKIE Stud. Lang.* 7 An unreflecting habit of routine that seems endemic amongst officials in our country. 1876 *DARWIN Cross-Fertil.* iii. 415 Bees . . visit many exotic flowers as readily as the endemic kinds.

*B. sb.* An endemic disease. Also *fig.*

1662 *J. CHANOLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 191 It is not manifest, that Endemics or things proper to people in the Country where they live, are drawn by the Arteries. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* vii. viii. (1849) 417 That talking endemic, so prevalent in this country. 1859 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. 118 European diseases, some of which, such as small-pox, have passed from epidemics into endemics. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* viii. 267/2 Snobishness is an insidious endemic.

**Endemical** (endēmikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ENDEMICAL *a.*

1657 *G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind.* 92 Those endemical malignant vapours, which infect the air. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 208 With the Egyptians . . the Plague is commonly endemical. 1788 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 424 Bribery was the ancient, radical, endemic, and ruinous distemper of the Company's affairs. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 94, I mean the epidemic, now endemic, of View-hunting. 1870 *J. CAMERON Phases Thought* 149 The endemical disorder passing rapidly into epidemic.

**Endemically**, *adv.* [f. ENDEMICAL *a.* + -LY.] In an endemical manner; as an endemic.

1661 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* 100 There is no Country Disease . . endemically raging throughout the Isle. 1844-9 *LANOIR Imag. Contr.* (1846) I. 22 It . . prevents the expansion of principles endemically noxious through incalculable ages. 1855 *Housch. Wds.* XII. 71 Goitre prevails endemically.

**Endemicity** (endēmī-siti), [f. ENDEMICAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being endemic.

1886 *MYERS Phant. Living* 298 The sporadic endemicity of certain traditions of folk-lore. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 206 The limits of the area of endemicity.

† **Endemious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ἐνδημι-*os* (see ENDEMIAL) + -OUS.] = ENDEMICAL.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* i. 37 The Iaponois . . in their endemious Cod-rapture.

**Endemify**, *-ity*: see IND-.

† **Endemoniasm**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ἐνδημι-*os* + δαίμων *DEMON*, on analogy of *enthusiasm*.] Inspiration by a demon.

1751 *BYRON Enthous.* Poet. Wks. 1773 II. 24 The variety of delusion with which a different spirit may then possess its votaries will centre . . in endemoniasm.

*Enden*, var. *HENDEN*, *Obs.*, hence.

**Endenization**, *Obs. rare*. Also indenization. [f. ENDEINIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The process of making (a person) a denizen or citizen.

1579 *J. STUBBS Gaping Gulf* C, They . . are accounted members with us of thys body by indenization or enfranchisement. 1643 *FARNER Obs.* *Ch. Seale* 17 Secondly, of Indenization or Enfranchisement. 1683 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) II. 258 There were also another pardon, and two indenizations. 1709 *L. MILBOURNE Melius Ing.* 8 Our law-books give us an account of indenization.

† **Endenize**, *v.* *Obs.* Also indenize. [altered form of ENDEINIZE, assimilated to verbs in -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 *FLORIO, Patriare*, to endenize, or enfranchise into a country. 1603 *DAVID Def. Rhine* (1717) Every language hath her proper Number or Measure . . which Custom . . doth indenize and make natural. 1614 *BARONAGE* (1615) *Serm.* B ij b, David made hast to be indenized, and possessed of the Kingdom of Heauen. 1687 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Several French . . are lately got out of France . . and the King hath indenized several of them.

2. To remove into another order of being; to change into a superhuman or supersensuous form, and so to 'spirit away', to 'translate'. Hence, to metamorphose.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 498 Aeneas was not to be found; some said he was indenized. 1633 *J. FISHER True Trejans* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 172 The perverse and peevish Are next indeniz'd into wrinkled apes.

Hence **Endenized** *ppl. a.*, **Endenizing** *vbl. sb.*

1670 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 What choice, selected, and endenized Herbes, Plants, Fruits and Physical Simples be implanted and bestowed. 1643 *W. BURTON tr. Aristidus Beloved City* To Rdr. 2 The general welcome and long entertainment, which the other learned workes of this same Authour have had in our Schooles . . seemed to me not to deny this piece an endenizing, or freedom.

**Endenizen** (endēnīzon), *v.* Forms: 6 endenizen, 7 en-, indenizen, indenizen, 6- endenizen. [f. EN- + DENIZEN.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 *G. HARVEY New Letter* 6 Oh that the worthy Du Bartas were so endenized. a 1637 *B. JONSON Eng. Gram.* Words indenized, i. e. derived from the Greek, and commonly used as English: as azure, zeal, zephyre, etc. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 195 Liberty to endenizen new citizens in the commonwealth of languages. 1708 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 292, I shall get them either naturalized or endenized by the Queen. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Detached Th.* Bks. 420 The Books . . have not endenized themselves . . in the national heart. 1830 *GODWIN Cloudesley* III. ii. 33, I would have endenized myself in a country where I could make myself respected.

† 2. *intr.* To become a denizen or citizen. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Inurbare*, to endenizen, to become . . a citizen or a civil man.

**Endent**, *endenture*: see INDENT, INDENTURE.

† **Endently**, *a.* or *adv.* *Her. Obs. rare*. Also in 6 *centally*. [f. *F. endulēt* indented + -LY.] = INDENTED.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B ij b, The fiftie quadrat is calde endently of iij diuerse weis. 1586 *FERRIS Blaz. Gentric* 207 The last of the quadrates finall was called endently.

**Endentus**.

1567 *Trial Treasure* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 263 For of mans living here there is no point endentus. Therefore a little mirth is worth much sorrow, some say.

**Ende** (endə), *sb.* [f. END *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which ends.

a. He who or that which puts an end or termination to anything. Formerly also, He who brings a person to his end.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knight's T.* 1918 Myn hertes lady, ender of my lyf! 1587 *TURBERY Trag.* T. (1837) 193 The day thou sawst me last, Was ender of my life. 1612 *ROWLANDS More Knaues Yet* 27 When the ender of all mortals comes, Pale death. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. 131 The maker but not the ender of Controversies. 1879 *R. K. DOUGLAS Confucianism* iii. 76 Destiny is called the giver and ender of life.

b. He that brings anything to completion.

1382 *WOLCUT Hebr.* xii. 2 Biholding into the maker of feith and ender [Vulg. consummator], Ihesu. 1413 *LVGG. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 108 The hooly ghost that is the ender and the fulfiller.

† **Ende**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 endir, -ur, 5 endyr, 3-5 ender. Also 5 endurs, endris, enderes, endyrs, *St. andyrs*. [app. *a.* or *f.* ON. *endr* adv., 'formerly, else, again', corresp. to Goth. *andis*-(uh) 'either' (conj.), and perh. to dial. Ger. *ender*, *chnder* 'before, sooner', the OTeut. type \**andis* is an adv. in the compar. deg. related to AND. It seems probable that *ender-day*, *ender-night*, were originally compounds of the adv., though a trace of adjectival flexion occurs in the ON. compound *endra-nar* 'at some other time'. The forms with final *s* are of obscure origin.]

Only in phrase, *This ender day, night, year*, indicating a day, etc. recently past.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4561 Me thought in drem, bis ender night, Pat i com in a medu slight. *Ibid.* 5672 Wil þou sla me als þou has slain Bis endir dai þe egyptican? c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 917 So Y slepe this ender-night Bi me lay a selcouthe wight. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 381 This ender day as I gan fare. c 1400 *Thomas of Ercelesdoun* 25 (*Cambr. MS.* c 1450) As I me went bis Andyrs day [Thornton Endres days, *Lausd.* this tender day], fast on my way makynge my mone. c 1440 *Ipsonday* 830 I am . . the strange squire, That servyd my lady this endyrs yere. c 1450 *Chy Warw.* (C) 288 He slewe my lordys some þe emperoure This endurs day in a stowe. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1017 Thinke ye not on this endyrs day.

Hence **Andersith** adv. [OE. *sith* time, occasion], previously, beforetime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2110 Afrik . . That andersith [Fairf. sumidel] was cald Libi. *Ibid.* 24268 (Göt.) M̄ schepe er funden . . Pat tint war andersith [*Edin.* andersche].

† **Ende**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of ENTER; but cf. \**ender* implied in next.] *intr.* To enter.

c 1325 *Sir Tristr.* 323 Yset he hap þe long assie And endred þeþ ber inne.

† **Enderest**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [superlative of \**ender*, INDER, *inncr.*] Inmost.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 80 Prayse hym . . in the 'enderest of youre harte for the benefytes.

**Endermatic** (endərmātik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δέρμα-*stem* of δέρμα *skin* + -ic.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

**Endermic** (endər'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δέρμα-*skin* + -ic.] That acts on the skin, or by penetrating beneath the skin. *Endermic method* (see quot. 1831).

1831 *J. DAVIES Man. Mat. Med.* 263 He administers it by the endermic method; that is, applied in the form of a salve on a part deprived of the epidermis. 1875 *H. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 21 The endermic method is very rarely employed.

**Endermical** (endər'mikāl), *a.* [f. ENDERMIC *a.* + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Endermically** *adv.*, by the endermic method.

1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 Certain medicines . . applied endermically, may induce a similar condition. 1875 *H. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 164 Veratrin is exceedingly irritating . . producing when given hypodermically or endermically severe pain.

† **Endermost**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Irregularly f. END *sb.*, after the analogy of HINDERMOST, etc.] Nearest to the end; furthest.

1803 *S. PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 102 Our Cockney has analogy to warrant him in his compounds when he talks of the endermost house in a street.

**Enderon** (endər'ŋn), *Phys.* [Irregularly f. Gr. ἐν in + δερ-*os*, δέρμα *skin*.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the inner derm or true skin, or any homologous structure. Opposed to ECADERON. Hence **Enderonlo** *a.*

1859 *HUXLEY in Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The entire internal (deep) area of metamorphosis [I call] the Enderon. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 237 The name Enderon is applied to the deeper or dermal layer wherever situated.

**Endesith**: see END *sb.* 25.

**Endetted**, *obs.* form of INDEBTED.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prot.* & V. 1381 And yet I am endetted so therby Of gold. 1561 *tr. Calvin's Fourte Godly Serm.* ii. sig. Dv, If we be so endetted and bounde to god.

**Endeure**, *obs.* form of ENDURE.

† **Endew**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *endue*. [f. EN- + DEW *sb.*] *trans.* To moisten as with dew; to bedew.

c 1350 *BARCLAY Myrr. Good Mann.* (1570) A lij, Swete showres descending with droppes Christaline Endueth the dry ground.

**Endew**, *Endeyne*, *obs.* f. ENDUE, ENDEIGN.

† **Endfull**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. END *sb.* + FULL.] Full of ends or aims; ambitious, busy.

Hence ? **Endfully** *adv.* *rare*—1. (But perhaps should be read as two words, *end fully*.)

1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 58 Bend Thy endfull heart to make heav'n's glory th' end. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is þe mydyl, end, ordeynynge, & gouernynge, He is eodfully consuming & keepynge.

† **Endiablee**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *F. endiable*, *f. en* in + *diable* *devil*.] *trans.* To put a devil into, possess as with a devil.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 571 Such an one as might best endiablee the Rabbie, and set them a bawling against Popery.

† **Endia'blement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if a. *Fr.* \**endialement*, *f. endiable*: see prec.] Diabolical possession.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. viii. p. 35 (1740) 608 There was a terrible Rage of Faces made at him [Sir John Moor], as if an Endialement had possessed them all.

**Endiadem**, **Endiaper**: see EN- prefix 1.

**Endict**, **Endight**, etc., *obs.* ff. INDICT, INDITE.

**Ending** (endīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. END *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb END 1: termination, conclusion, completion; † death, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Soðlice þat rip is worlde endung. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 God . . 3efe us . . riht scrift et ure endunge. c 1330 *P. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 10 When þe Kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 34 Siva sal he [God] mak endyng Of alle thing. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 276 To byring All thair empress to gud endyng. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1 And þe ve me grace to bring to godde heyndyng. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 324, I pray god bryng hym to an ille endyng. 1562 *Act 5 Elic.* c. 15 § 2 (Ruffhead), The Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 33 For the ending of strifes touching matters of Christian beleefe. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 239 Time is our tedious song should here have ending. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 139 Her death . . did not finally obstruct the ending of St. John's College. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 72 Every lease must contain a sufficient degree of certainty, as to its beginning, continuance, and ending. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* i. The sports were now at the ending. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) II. iii. 400 A fair ending crowned a troublous day.

2. The concluding part of a piece of work, a book, etc.; formerly also, of a space of time.

c 1400 *Kent. Rose* 2063 The book is rood at the cendyng. 1635 *PAGITT Christianiz.* ii. (1636) 88 Although we live in the latter ending of the world. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 114 The Dialogue falls in unity, and has not a proper beginning, middle, and ending.

3. The last part or termination of an organic structure; an extremity.

1884 *BOWLER & SCOTT Dr. Bary's Phaner.* & *Ferns* 232

With blind endings only in the growing-points and at the ends of peripheral branches.

4. The concluding part of a word, of a metrical line, piece of music, etc.; also, an inflexional or formative suffix.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby... for scorn, horn... for school, fool... verie ominous endings. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 7 But volumes of endings, lugg'd in as you need 'em, Of hearts and imparts. 1857 HELMERE *Psalter* Noted Pref. vii, Each of the Tones... has a variety of endings. 1864 Reader, 24 Sept. 375 Replacing all the endings of its oblique cases by their prepositional value. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Intro. 23 The want of case endings.

5. attrib.; esp. † ending-day, the day of death; † ending-post, the winning-post; ending-stone, (U. S.), a particular kind of millstone (see quot.).

Chart. *Thurkytel* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 294 But he it de peppere bete er his ending day. c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1672 Her loue mist no man twin til her ending day. 1523 LN. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 520 At last came his ending day. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 29 As she or they come in by the ending-post each heat. 1791 'G. GAMBAO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 226 One was seen to arrive at the ending Post without his bridle. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 76/1 Now the ending-stones are encountered, which break the germinal point off each grain.

Ending (c'ndin), ppl. a. [f. END v. 1 + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That ends, finishes, or puts an end to; final. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2583 (Cott.) To ending fir sal pou be send. 1581 SNEYER *Appl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The ending end of all earthly learnings, being virtuous action. 1826 E. IRVING, *Babylon II.* vii. 228 This ending act of judgment and desolation may begin.

† 2. In intr. sense: Dying, near one's end. Obs. 1599 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 80 This bitter taste Yee'd his engrossments To the ending Father.

Hence † Endingly, adv. Obs. 1611 CORN., *Periodiquement*, endingly, concludingly, or towards the conclusion.

Endip, obs. var. INDIP.

Endirke(n), obs. form of ENDARK.

Enditch: see EN- pref.<sup>1</sup> 3.

Endite, etc., obs. f. of INDICT, INDITE, etc.

Endive (c'ndiv). Forms: 5-6 endyve, (5 endywe), 6-7 endue, 6- endive. [a. Fr. *endive* = Pr., Sp. and It. *endivia*:—late L. \**intybea* adj. fem. f. *intibius* (intubus, intybus, -ium). A late Gr. *ένυβιον* (oth c.) is prob. ad. L.]. The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, N.O. *Compositae*).

a. C. *Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England. b. In mod. use chiefly applied to C. *Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th c. Of this there are two varieties, the Batavian or broad-leaved, formerly called also Scariole, and that with a curled or frizzled leaf, which is commonly blanched for use as salad, etc.

Both species have pale blue flowers; the 'blue endive' of the poets is C. *Intybus*.

c 1440 *Prinip. Parv.* 140 Endyve, herbe, endivia. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1542) 28b, Endyve and Scariole be moche like in their operation to Cykorie. 1599 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxvii. § 4 Curled Endive hath leaves not unlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce. 1655 CULPEPER *Rivierius* I. 1. 21 But in Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs. as Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iv. 8 Daisies white and Endive blue. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 123 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw The daisy, butter-flower and endive blue. 1833 *Veg. Subst. Food.* 302 Endive... cultivated, if not found wild, in China and Japan. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 6/3 Endive, both curled and Batavian, must be got into cold frames and blanched as required for use.

Endizen: see EN- pref.<sup>1</sup> 3.

Endleofan, -leofesa, -lyfta, -leofte, -left, obs. forms of ELEVEN, ELEVENTH.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Endleofte unpeau is folc beo butan steore. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 57 Genner was the endleift [misprinted endlest] FEVEREL the twelthe.

Endless (c'ndless), a. and adv. [OE. *endleas*, f. *ende*, END sb.: see -LESS.] Having no end.

1. Having no end or limit of duration; unending, eternal.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 þa earmþa beoþ endelese þe ece biop. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Him scal king þon þet endelese kinerike. a 1215 *Anr.* R. 146 þi mede þet were endeleas 3i þi god dede were holten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 152 'Alas!' he seyde, 'þe deoful harm, þat ys endeles!' a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 4 Lightyn- þow wonderfully fra lilles endles (Vulg. a *montibus eternis*). 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 Whos name shall be endeles For the merelles which he wrought. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 321 And I byleue endelesse lyfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 222 My... time-bewasted light shall be extinct with age, and endlesse night. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 374 Eternity... an Endlesse Succession of Time. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 8 Death... is a short Night followed by an endless Day. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. V.* Heard the burning of the endless flames. c 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii. iii, And we shall sit at endless feast.

b. hyperbolically for: Intermittent; perpetual, incessant, constant.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 þat... is endeleas wonder. 1577 B. GOUGH *Heresbach's Hist.* ii. (1566) 52 b, To speake of all sortes of hearbes and flowers, were an endlesse labour. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 26 Strife

and troubles would be endlesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Psalm* 63 There we laid, asteping Our eyes in endless weeping. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 103/1 How long a night is this, how endless! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141. ¶ 10 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 325 All the multiplied, endless, nameless iniquities. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The lover's endless minutes slowly pass'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1857) I. 213 Hence the endless repetitions, divisions, and illustrations of positions almost self-evident. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Alfred Heron* I. i. 4 Pouring out endless platitudes.

2. Of things extended in space: Boundless, infinite; now chiefly with reference to length. Formerly also of depth: Bottomless. Often hyperbolical.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 72 The grete heuen... is nought endles, ne infynyte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rols) I. 331 In þe west side he hap þe endeles ocean. 1594 R. SUTHWELL in SHAKS. C. *Praisz* 14 How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* i. xxiv, Els had the endlesse pit too quickly caught me. 1647 COWLEY  *Mistress* iv. (1669) 42 By Thee the one does changing Nature through her endless Labyrinths pursue. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 199 Weary of the endless waste of ice to seaward. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 238 An old manor house, with endless passages. 1873 BLACK P. *Thule* viii. 129 The endless miles of poor.

3. Of immaterial things, quality, number, etc.: Unbounded, limitless, infinite.

138. WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 509 þe reule 3oven of Crist of his endles wisdom and his endeles charite to mankind. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 4 Of the blessed endeles Trinite. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* vi. 12 Thou, and endles night, Haued done me shame. a 1658 R. HARRIS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Mercy... is negatively endless... because unboundable for being. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 175 For the amusement of those desires which cannot be gratified, but which seem altogether endless. 1865 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 53 A phase in itself endless, as Kant calls it, since no limit can be put to the possible modifications of quality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 162 The individual man has an endless value in the sight of God.

† b. quasi-sb. (Arithmetical) infinity. Obs.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynneth fro one and is wyte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse.

4. Having no definite extremity or terminal point of length. † a. Endless gut: the colon (perhaps including the rectum). Obs. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wälcker 574 Colon, the endelez gutte. 1614 *603 Pedex*, the endeles gut.

b. Mech. Endless band, -cable, -chain, -strap: one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous action over wheels, etc. Endless knife, saw: a continuous band of steel with either a sharp, or a toothed edge for a similar purpose. Endless screw: a short length of screw revolving on an axis, by which continuous motion is imparted to a toothed wheel. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 A rapid motion is communicated... by means of an endless strap from a large fly wheel. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 58 Screws with sharp threads, and endless screws have more than either. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 144 (Cabinet Cycl.) Projecting points... acting in the links of an endless chain. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. (1867) 142 By a slight variation in their positions produced by an endless-screw motion. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 One Brazing Machine for endless knives. 1885 *Lancet* LXXX. 101/1 The cloth... being caught in an endless leather band running over a pulley on the shaft. 1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/5 The cars will be worked on the successful endless-cable principle.

† 5. Fruitless, profitless. Obs. rare-1.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Pilgr.* II. iii, All loves are endlesse.

† 6. Adv. a. Infinitely, in an infinite degree.

b. For an infinite period, for ever. Obs. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 737 Hit (the pearl) is endelez rounde & blype of mode. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22326 (Trin.) þei haue lost hit endeles. 1340 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 71 Endeles merciful & goode lord, helpe þi pore wrecchide preystre. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 294 Men saye that a geaunt is endlesse moche. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8502 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow.

Hence † Endlesshede [see -HEAD], the quality or condition of being endless; eternal existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 509 Fra þe wayes of his endlesshede.

Endlessly (c'ndlessly), adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In an endless manner; everlastingly; for ever; perpetually, unceasingly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 To be quicknd 3endlesly. c 1450 LOMELINE *Crail* xlix. 64 For they ben Goddis endlesly. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 4 Endlesly... I present in the syghte of þys Godly forknowynge. 1599 FISHER *Finn. Serin.* *Cates* *Richmond* (1768) 26 To whome be laude and honoure endlesly. 1616 LANE *Spr. Tale* xi. c28 Curious galleries... endlesse rounde. 1865 *Pure Truth* *Eng. Ch.* 41 Let they should endlesly lose Him. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. The multiform and endlesly shifting phenomena of nature.

Endlessness (c'ndlessnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being endless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8129 Ffor if endlesnes any end moght halde, Pan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Infrail*, endlesnesse. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 47 There would be a progresse in endlesnesse. a 1665 HALLS *Gold. Rem.* (1653)

382 This dispute for its endlessness was like the mathematical line. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect. II.* 182 Bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness.

2. *concr.* Something that has no end.

a. An infinite or everlasting existence. b. Something indefinitely extended or lengthened; an infinite space, an interminable length.

a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 258 God hath provided us an Endlesness in the world to come. 1830 L. HUNT *Indictor* No. 26 (1822) I. 205 Anything in the sturdy endlessness of existence. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 6 Fancy decorates him with an endlessness of airy pigtail.

Endlong (c'ndlɔŋ), prep., adv., and a. Forms: 3 andlong, 3-4 endlong, (4 endelyng), 4- endlong, 4- north, dial. endlang. [The early southern ME. *endelong*, f. *ende* END sb. + LONG, seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the preposition *andlang* (see ALONG prep.), the first element of this having ceased to be intelligible, while the new compound yielded an identical sense (cf. *on end*, *end on*, *ENDAWAY*). In purely southern English *endelong* did not long survive, its place being taken by ALONG, the reduced form of the earlier *andlang*. But from 14th c. onwards *endlang*, *endlong* appear (as prep. and adv.) in northern and midland dialects, where they may be f. ON. *endelangr*, *endlangr* adj. (f. *ende*-r END + *langr* LONG), synonymous with OE. *andlang* adj. 'the whole length of'. In our quots. the adjectival use of *endlong* first occurs in a passage of Caxton's ed. of Trevisa's Higden, where it is substituted for *evelong* (= AVELONGE, oblong), used by Trevisa himself. Subsequently (in 17th c.) the adv. assumed the sense 'on end', 'end foremost or downwards', in accordance with the analogy of words like *headlong*, *sidelong*, where -long is a perversion of the OE. suffix -lunga. This use still occasionally appears in standard Eng.; the other uses are now peculiar to Sc. and northern dialects, except as deliberate archaisms.

Prof. Sievers (*Festsagen für Böhttingk* 1888) considers that the second element in OE. *andlang* is not identical with LONG a., but is directly from the OE. vb. \**ling-an*, *lang*, *lung-ano* to reach, extend. The ON. *endlangr*, *endlangr*, he regards as altered from *andlangr*, OE. *andlang* by popular etymology.]

a. Prep. From end to end of; through or over the length of (as opposed to across), following the line of, onwards by the side of; along. Chiefly of place, rarely of time. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Ant healden on hire heauet þat hit ure endelong hire leofliche bodi. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Ant droh þa endelong hire ant þwertore prefter þe derewurde taken. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 414 Endlang the louchis syd. besyly that socht... c 1386 CHAUCER *Syr T.* 408 The rede blood Ran endelong [v. r. endelyng] the tree. c 1450 *Cookery Bk.* 97 Bynde the threde with the frute A-bought a rownde spete, endelong þe spete. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lixiv, Sir Helyus... drofe sir Palomydes overthwart and endlonge alle the feld. 1508-8 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* xv, Ladyes lo dance full sobirly assayit... Endlang the lusty rywir. a 1547 EARLE *SURREY Aeneid* iv. 328 Like to the foule, that endlong costes and strondes... flies sweeping by the sea. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 921 (R.) The singular discipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong many yeeres and ages alreide. a 1758 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 86 Lay them [their tangs] enlang his pow or shin.

b. Adv.

† 1. Extended at full length; at one's whole length; horizontally. Obs. exc. north. dial. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 233 And everything in his degre endelong upon a bourde he laide. c 1430 LYON. *Bochas* vii. ix. (1554) 175 a, Beaten he was... Whipped, scourged, endlong and vpright. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1 tummell'd end lang.

2. From end to end, lengthwise, longitudinally, as distinguished from crosswise or athwart. arch. exc. north. dial.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 Him to binden faste Vpon an asse... Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1133 Dore... I clenched overthward and endelong With iren tough. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvi. (1816) 153 Thurgoute alle this reame, endlonge and ouerthwart. 1574 HVL *Planting* 78 Of eyther [vine] pare away half endlong upon the pith. 1594 BLUNDEL *Exerc.* iii. ii. vi. (ed. 7) 312a Four barley kernels couched close together side by side, and not endlong, are said to make a finger breadth. 1825 SCOTT *Tallem.* vii, Galloping in full career... about and around, crossways and endlong. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 162 The street had been pulled down endlong.

† 3. Of motion in a longitudinal direction: Right along, straight on, straight through. Obs. exc. north. dial.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 548 Endlang furth held that that way. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxviii. These four knyghtes came into the feld endlonge and thurgh. 1577 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 An howge... Serpent... rane endlong vpon the ryght syde of the Churchle wall. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 692 Spurring at full speed, ran endlong on. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1857) 186 He was driven endlong against the wall of the kiln.

b. Of speech: Continuously.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi, He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang.

4. On end, perpendicularly, vertically.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxviii. 107 They set two of them [spears] pitched in the ground endlong, and the third overthwart. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 148 They stood not up endlong but lay one upon the other. 1725 PORE *Odyss.* x. 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snap'd the spinal joint.

C. adj.

†1. Extended lengthwise, oblong. Obs.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 Britayne is endlong [1387 TREVISA eve long] and larger in the myddel than in the ends. 1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Of what shape is the stomacke? It is rounde endlong.

2. (Adjectival use of B. 4; cf. *headlong* adj.) Set on end, perpendicular. rare.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 203 His Grace's Wife being in that end-long Posture [viz., head downwards in a chest] was in jeopardy to break her neck. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Giant rushes. grew Like demons' endlong tresses.

† **Endlonges**, -gs, adv. and prep. Obs. or dial. [f. ENDLONG with adverbial genitive endings, as in *always* (s, betime(s), etc.) = ENDLONG, q.v.]

A. adv.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It flammed Endlonges from the Est to the Weste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Many goodly streets end-long to the very earth they encindred.

B. prep.

c.1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 498 Endelongs is side bat blod him ran. 1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 262 To pass endlong the Cost.

† **Endly**, a. and adv. Obs. Also 5 eendli, endely(e, endlyche. [f. END sb. + -LY, 2.]

A. adj. a. Conclusive, final. b. Extreme, excessive.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 201 An endly processe of pease by auctorite. 1475 *Partenay* 4011 It goth vnto decline. Rather or later to an endly fere. 1494 FABIAN VII. 558 Toke therwith such an endlye fere, that he fell therwith distraught.

B. adv. a. At last, finally. b. Extremely, very.

c.1410 LOVE *Bouaunt. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Sch was endlyche borgh plente of charyte knynte to hire blessed soue. 1440 *Geherdes* 4844 The whiche was endly fayre. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* IV. vii. 462 And so fynali and eendli y mai conclude.

**Endmete**, var. of ENDEMETE. Obs.

**Endmost**, a. rare. [f. END sb. on analogy of *hindmost*; Bosw.-Toller cites OE. *endmæst* from Dicts.] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant. 1775 in ASH. 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov*. 196 And see, a rose-light dyes The endmost snow.

**Endo** (-endo; before two unstressed syllables endr), prefix (before a vowel sometimes reduced to ena-), employed as comb. form of Gr. *ἐνδον* within, in many compounds of mod. formation, as **Endarteritis**, **Endo-arteritis** [see ARTERITIS], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **Endochochion**, *Anat.* [see CHORION], the inner layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fetus. **Endochrome** (see quot.).

**Endocrane** [Gr. *ἐνδοκράνιον* skull; also in Lat. form *endocranium*], the inner surface of the skull.

**Endocyst** (see quot., also CYST and ECOCYST).

**Endognathal a.**, *Zool.* [Gr. *ἐνδο-ος* jaw + -AL], that is placed within the jaw; hence **endognathal palp**, a palpiiform appendage in certain Crustacea.

**Endolaryngeal a.** [cf. LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx; hence **endolaryngeally adv.**

**Endolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], one of a number of coloured designs on slabs of marble or ivory, sawn from a block on the surface of which chemically prepared colour has been laid, that permeates the material; hence **Endolithic a.**

**Endolymph**, *Anat.* [see LYMPH], the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Endometrial a.**, pertaining to **Endometritis**, *Pathol.* [Gr. *μήτρα* womb + -ITIS (= Gr. -itis)], inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.

**Endometry**, *Med.* [Gr. -μετρία; see -METRY], the measurement of an internal part. **Endomorph**, *Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form] (see quot.).

**Endoparasite**, *Zool.*, an animal that lives and finds nourishment in the internal organs of another; hence **Endoparasitic a.**

**Endoplebitis**, *Pathol.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός* vein + -ITIS (a. Gr. -itis)], inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. **Endophragm** [Gr. *φράγμα* partition], a. *Bot.* a transverse diaphragm or septum; b. *Zool.* the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea; hence **Endophragmal a.**

**Endophyllous a.**, *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -ous] (see quot.). **Endophyte**, *Bot.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], + a. (see quot. 1835); b. a plant growing inside another, an internal fungus. **Endoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed] (see quot.; cf. ECOTPLASM s.v. ECOT-).

**Endoplast** [Gr. *πλαστός* formed], a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria

(*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Endoplastic a.**; **Endoplasticule** [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the endoplast of Protozoa; supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endopleura**, *Bot.* [Gr. *πλευρά* side], the internal covering of a seed. Hence **Endopleurite**, *Zool.* [see prec.], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane connecting each pair of somites. **Endopodite** [Gr. *ποὶς* pod-ús foot + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endoptile a.**, *Bot.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather], 'said of an embryo, whose plumage is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens' (*Treas. Bot.*). **Endo(r)-rhiz**, *Bot.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root], 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorhizous plant, which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to short rootlets' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Endo(r)hizal**, -ous, *adjs.* **Endosarc**, *Zool.* [Gr. *σάρξ* sarx-ús flesh], the inner sarcoid-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amoeba. **Endoscope**, *Med.* [Gr. -σκοπος watching], 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Endoscopic a.** **Endoscopy**, the examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope. **Endoskeletal**, of or pertaining to the **Endoskeleton**, *Anat.* [see SKELETON], the internal framework of the *Vertebrata*, consisting of bone and cartilage, as distinguished from the bony and leathery integuments of some animals.

**Endosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], the nutritive element, also called albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds; hence **Endospermic a.**

**Endospore**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπορά* sowing], a. the inner coat of a spore in lichens; b. a spore formed in the interior of a theca; hence **Endosporous a.**, a term applied to fungi whose spores are contained in a case. **Endosteal a.**, *Anat.* [see -AL], pertaining to the endosteum (q.v. below); hence **Endosteally adv.**

**Endosternite**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στέρνον* breast + -ITE], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane. **Endostemum**, *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *στέρον* bone], the internal peristernum.

**Endostoma**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth] (see quot.). **Endostome**, *Bot.* [see prec.], the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule. **Endostosis** [Gr. *δυσίον* bone, on the analogy of *εξοστώσις*], an internal growth of bone. **Endostyle**, *Zool.* [Gr. *στυλός* column], 'a rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Endostylic a.** **Endotheca** [Gr. *θήκη* case], a. *Zool.*, the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa*; b. *Bot.*, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther. Hence **Endothecal a.**, (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Endothelial a.**, relating to endothelium. **Endotheloid a.**, resembling endothelium. **Endothelium**, *Phys.* [Gr. *θηλή* nipple], the layer of cells lining a bloodvessel or serous cavity, in structure similar to EPITHELIUM. Also pl. **Endothelia**, vessel-cells.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 \*Endarteritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 161 An habitual use of alcohol causes chronic endarteritis. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux Midwif.* 195 The internal or allantoic is essentially vascular; and has been denominated the 'endochochion'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 121 \*Endochrome, the granular contents of spores and sporidia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Endochrome*... specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour than green. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 294 How much more (importance) should we [attach] to its interior or \*endocrane?

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 403 In addition to these externally visible sclerites, there is a sort of internal skeleton (\*endocranium or tentorium). 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 191 The \*endocyst is invariably flexible and membranous. 1880 *Athenaeum* 23 Oct. 536/5 Within the cell [in *Polyzoa*] comes the body-wall known as the endocyst. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 345 The \*endognathal palp. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 191, I had twice done an 'endolaryngeal operation on this patient. *Ibid.* 230 By previously removing a portion \*endolaryngeally. 1884 *Globe* 29 Apr., Dr. Hand-Smith's \*Endoliths at Piccadilly Hall. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 8/2 Dr. Hand-Smith left a splendid endolith of Lord Beaconsfield and various \*endolithic marbles. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 537/8 The \*endolymph is in birds as limpid as in the Mammifera. 1878 *Forster Phys.* III. iii. 1. 449 Waves of sound can and do reach the endolymph of the labyrinth by direct conduction through the skull. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 702/2 \*Endometrial inflammations have been distinguished... as croupy... catarrhal, and the like. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 117 Senile \*endometritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592

Puerperal endometritis. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 244 We shall only mention two of them. \*Endometri and endoscopy. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 2. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed within another an \*Endomorph. 1884 P. GEODES in *Ency. Brit.* XVIII. 261 \*Endoparasites he [Leuckart] divides according to, etc. 1883 *Athenaeum* 24 Mar. 381/3 Simondsia is a genus of \*endoparasitic nematodes. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 \*Endoplebitis is hardly seen in an acute form. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 333 A complex mass of fibres, which is attached in part to the \*endophragms of the thorax in front. *Ibid.* 361 A strong apodeme... passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an \*endophragmal arch, which supports the oesophagus and stomach. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Dumortier adds to these names \*endophyllous... because the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved from within a sheath. *Ibid.* I. 21 A division... separates, in trees, the bark from the internal part, or \*endophyte as he [Count de Tristram] terms it. 1854 J. HOGG *Microscope* II. i. (1867) 1293 Endophytes... originate from germs which penetrate healthy plants and develop a mycelium. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/5 Its [Amoeba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (ectoplasm) and an inner soft (\*endoplasm) layer. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 475/1 On the outer side of the line lie the close-set \*endoplasts of the deepest layer of the epidermis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 47 The endoplast may take on more and more definite characters of a reproductive organ. *Ibid.* ii. 95 Magosphera is thus very nearly an \*endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. *Ibid.* 96 Nor do any of them exhibit a structure analogous to the \*endoplastule of the Ciliata. 1842 *Gray Struct. Bot.* viii. (1880) 306 The inner coat, called \*Endopleura... is always conformed to the nucleus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 331 The endopleura is generally of a soft and delicate nature. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 310 The \*endopleurite, likewise, divides into three apophyses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 Two multicellular filaments representing an \*exopodite and an \*endopodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 281 To this end the joints of the endopodite are greatly expanded, and converted into a hemispherical bowl. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zoology* 43 The \*endosarc contains the only organs possessed by the animal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 659 The line of separation between the endosarc and the ectosarc. 1861 BUNSTEEPE *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 87 In learning the use of the \*Endoscope... commence with the simplest instruments. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 93 If the cervix be dilated, the endoscope may be at once introduced. 1861 BUNSTEEPE *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 90 An \*endoscopic examination is attempted. *Ibid.* 87 Writers on \*endoscopy. 1883 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 214 Endoscopy is of very little value in stricture. 1883 *Athenaeum* 30 June 833/1 The muscular and \*endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio*. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 1846/2 The... skeleton and \*endoskeleton... become appendages one of the other. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 30 Some of the fishes... possess no \*endoskeleton. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 Old Echinoderms have a calcareous endoskeleton. 1850 *Nat. En cyc.* i. 388 It is also named \*endopoderm. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Ph.* xv. 302 The endosperm is not actually united with... the embryo. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 227 A special mass of tissue, the so-called Endosperm. 1875 COOKE *Fruct.* 23 The covering of the spore is double consisting of an exospore and an \*endospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 277 An external rough dark-brown exospore and an inner endospore. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 The \*endosteal membrane... lines the bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 39 This merely \*endosteally ossified bone. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 Each \*endosternite is distinguishable into three apophyses. 18... CARPENTER *Physiol.* (1881) 48 [The shaft of a bone] is lined by a... delicate layer of the same tissue, to which the term '\*endosteum' is applied. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 341 And the plate [in Astacus] which stretches backwards and supports the labrum, within its posterior forked boundary, is the \*endostoma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 In the language of Mirbel, exostome in the outer integument, and \*endostome in the inner integument. 1842 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (1880) 277 When the ovule has two coats, the foramen of the outer one is called Exostome, of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 Ossified both by osteosis and \*Endostosis. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 245 In Salpa... the dorsal sinus contains the long tubular filament called the \*endostyle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 597 On each side of the endostyle the posterior part of the hamal wall of the pharynx presents two oval apertures. *Ibid.* 612 The \*endostylic cone elongates. 1833 *Athenaeum* 10 Feb. 188/3 Edwards and Haime described... the absence of \*endothelial dissepiments. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 150 The lymphatic capillaries have an \*endothelial covering. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 225 The tubercles present the typical \*endotheloid and giant-celled structure. 1872 PEASELEY *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The \*endothelium of blood-vessels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 227 Their endothelia are more easily separated. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 186 The layer of epithelium thus lining a serous cavity is called endothelium.

**Endocardial** (endokārdial), a. *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἐνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *καρδία* heart + -AL.]

a. That is within the heart. b. Relating to the endocardium.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 139/1 Induration-matter... appears on the endocardial and valvular surfaces. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 329 Endocardial inflammation. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, named endocardial murmurs.

**Endocarditis** (endokarditis), *Med.* [f. ENDOCARDIUM + -ITIS]. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence **Endocarditic** (-ditik) a., of or pertaining to endocarditis.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 616/6 Chronic endocarditis affects the valves of the heart. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 235 Simultaneous involvement of the mitral valve in the endocarditic process. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 712 Trivial injuries to the mitral-valve curtains by endocarditis.



|| **Endocardium** (endokārdiŭm). *Phys.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἐνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + καρδι-α heart.] The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 There is an internal... lining called the endocardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med. (ed. 3)* II. 36 It rarely happens that the endocardium is seen in the early period of inflammation.

**Endocarp** (endokārp). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. καρπ-ος fruit.] The inner layer of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds. It is fleshy, as in the orange; membranous, as in the apple; or hard, as in the peach.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Fruit consisting of several capsules... the endocarp separating entirely from the sarcocarp. 1835 — *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the peach... the stone [is] the endocarp or putamen. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 The stone in the centre is... not the seed... but the 'endocarp' become stony by thickening and hardening of its cells.

**Endoce**, variant of ENDOSS *v.*, *Obs.*

**Endochorion**, -chome, -crane: see ENDO- + **Endoctrine**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. OF. *endoctrinere*: see EN-<sup>1</sup> and DOCTRINE *sb.*] *trans.* To train, instruct; = INDOCTRINATE.

1500 MELUSINE (1886) 258 This lady had... a sone... which was layre and wel endocrinied. *Ibid.* 186 To endocrinie them, & shew to them the way of good governance. 1633 DOWNE *Hist. Sept.* 2 (T.) Ptolemy Philadelphus was endocrinied, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.

**Endocyst**: see ENDO-.

**Endoderm** (endodām). [f. Gr. ἐνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + δερμ-α skin.]

1. *Bot.* a. A layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber. b. The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 193 The cellular face of the liber... A. Richard distinguishes by the name of sub-liberian layer, or Endoderm.

2. *Biol.* a. The inner layer of the blastoderm. b. The lining of the internal cavity of the *Calenterata*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 21 The endoderm, whose free surface forms the lining of the large internal cavity. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 417 The... blastoderm... divides into two layers... the ectoderm and the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two.* An. iii. 123 The endoderm... is composed of a layer of very distinct cells.

Hence **Endodermal**, **Endodermic**, *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endoderm; **Endodermis** [on the analogy of *epidermis*], *Bot.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two.* An. i. 57 The endodermal lining of the enterocoele. *Ibid.* iii. 114 The flagella of the endodermic cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 121 The endodermis is a sheath consisting in all cases of one single layer of cells.

**Endogamous** (endogāmās), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + γάμ-ος marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 Tribes which we shall call endogamous tribes. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 115 Tribes which have marriage by capture and yet are endogamous. 1880 *Academy* 10 July 26 The opinion of the ancient Arabs—that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean.

**Endogamy** (endogāmi). [f. as prec. on the analogy of *polygamy*.] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence **Endogamic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* 48 note, The words endogamy and exogamy are new. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 95 Some tribes branched off into endogamy, others into exogamy. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition... from the exogamic to the endogamic system.

**Endogen** (endogēn). *Bot.* [f. *endogene* (De Candolle 1813) f. Gr. ἐνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + -γενής born, produced. (A Gr. ἐνδογενής is found with sense 'born in the house'.)] A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark; opposed to EXOGEN. Also *fig.*

Hence **Endogeneity** [badly formed after *homogeneity*], the fact of being ENDOGENOUS.

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 70 Endogenous, or inside growing, and for such plants the name of Endogenous Plants, or Endogens. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 167 Man is still definable as a mere intellectual endogen. 1872 H. MACNILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 The peculiarity of the endogen is to be simple and unbranched in all its parts. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 234 What is called Endogeneity.

**Endogenous** (endogēnās), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] a. Growing from within. *b. Path.* (see quot. 1883). c. Of or pertaining to an ENDOGEN.

Hence **Endogenously** *adv.*, in an endogenous manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introduct.* 20 Palms, which are endogenous in the strictest sense of the word. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 No chemist has prospered in the attempt to crystallize a religion. It is endogenous, like the skin. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 48 Endogenous plants... are those in which the bud is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the cotyledon. 1876 tr. *Hager's Gen. Pathol.* 250 Oser

also holds to the endogenous formation of cells. *Ibid.* The endogenously formed pus-corgule is born in the conjunctiva of the rabbit like a young trout. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An endogenous contagion is one that passes direct from the sick body to the sound.

**Endognathal**, -lith: see ENDO-.

**Endolour** (endolūr), *v. rare.* [a. Fr. *endolorir*: see EN-<sup>1</sup> and DOLOUR.] *trans.* To plunge in grief.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 101 A heart endoloured.

**Endolymph**, **endometrial**, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endore**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *endorre*, 5-6 *endour*. [a. OF. *endore-r* to gild.] To cover with a yellow glaze of yolk of egg, saffron, etc.

Hence **Endored** *ppl. a.*, **Endoring** *abl. sb.*, *coner.* a glaze of yolk of egg, etc.

† *c. 1390 Form of Cury* (1780) 106 Put yt on a broche and rost yt and endorre yt with yolkes of eyryn. 14 *c. 1400 Morie Arth.* 199 Fiesante enflureschit in flammande silver With darriels endordide, and daynteez ynewe. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxvii. Ryche daintes endoret, in dysshes bi-dene. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Endore hit wit yolkes of eggys then. 1450 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 98 Endore the coffyn withoute with saffron & almond mylke. 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 66 When the endoringe is stiff let them rost no more. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 90 Here is to recorde the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, toroys. 1513 *Bk. Kerryngue in Babees Bk.* 278 Chekyns or endowred pygyns.

**Endored**, *obs. var.* of ADORED, *ppl. a.*

**Endor(h)iz**, -al, -ous: see ENDO-.

**Endorsable** (endōrsābl), *a.* Also 8-9 *indorsable*, *en*-, *indorsible*. [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may or can be endorsed.

1704 *Act 3 & 4 Anne c. 8* § 1 Every such note... shall be assignable or indorsible. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 467 These also... are made assignable and indorsible in like manner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 12 A Promissory Note... is indorsible from one person to another. *Ibid.* 20 The latter act... renders them indorsable.

**Endorsation**, *var.* INDORSEMENT, endorsement.

**Endorse**, (endōrs), *sb.* Also 6 *endorce*, 7 *endors*. [app. f. ENDORSE *v.*; but the reason for the name in sense I is obscure.]

1. *Her.* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (others say one fourth) of the breadth of a PALE. According to some of the early writers, so called only when a pale is between two of them; but others deny this.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 An Endorse... is the fourth part of the Pallet. 1661 MORGAN *Spy. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The Pale... is divided again into the pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the pallet. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Endorse*, the eighth Part of a Pale. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 A Pale between two Endorses is said to be endorsed.

† 2. ? The reverse of a coin. *Obs. rare*—t.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 321 A Dollar of Saxony [had] on the Endorse two Mens Heads.

**Endorse**, **indorse** (en-, indōrs), *v.* Forms: a. 6 *endorce*, 7-*endorse*. b. 7 *indorce*, 6-*indorse*. [Altered form of ME. *endorse* (see ENDOSS), assimilated to the equivalent med.L. *indorsare* f. in upon + *dorsum* back, which was used in law-books in sense 1; cf. the OF. gloss 'indorso, *endorseir*' cited by Godef.]

The form *endorse* is more frequent in commercial and general literary use, but *indorse* is more usual in law-books.]

1. To write on the back of something.

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) on (the back of) a document.

a. In general sense: e.g. to inscribe (a document) on the back with words indicating the nature of its contents, with its opinion of its value, some extension or limitation of its provisions, etc. b. *Comm.* To sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). c. To *endorse* (a sum of money) off: to write on the back of a bill, etc. a receipt for a portion of its amount.

A bill, cheque, etc. payable 'to order' must be 'endorsed' by the payee before it can be paid. If *endorsed* in blank (i.e. without the addition of words making it payable to a particular person), it becomes payable 'to bearer'. Such documents may also be 'endorsed' by a subsequent holder, who thereby becomes responsible for their being paid (hence the *fig.* sense 2). Similarly a bank note is often 'endorsed' to show that it has passed through the endorser's hands.

a. [1818-1819 See Endoss.] 1821 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. vii. (1883) 518 He... should endorse his name upon the backside of it. 1801-2 FULBECKE and PL. *Parall.* 60 An obligation endorsed with this condition. 1868 *Land. Gaz.* No. 21444 A Note... for 400l... with 250l. Endorsed off. 1796 *Ibid.* No. 42074 A Bill drawn by Mr. Henry Jones... endorsed by John Spurstow and Robert Sparke. 1788 H. WALFOLLE *Remin.* ix. 72 Sir Robert always carried them to George II, who endorsed and returned them. 1838 Murray's *Handbk. N. Germ.* *Introduct.* 17 The traveller will naturally... not endorse them till he receives the money. 1865 *Morning Star* 28 Jan. He would not now give the defendant the option of paying a fine, but would commit him for a month, and endorse that upon his licence. 1883 ROBERTS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 21 The bill may be subsequently endorsed by a firm of high character.

b. 1847 *Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 5* § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses... to be indorsed... on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1592 *West. Symbol.* A liff, With & upon condition thereupon indorsed for the true

performance of the covenants. 1885 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2051/4 Those Gentlemen... are desired to Indorse their Names and Places of abode, on the backside of their Tickets. 1709 *Tatler* No. 113 ¶ 18 A bundle of letters... indorsed. 'Letters from the Old Gentleman.' 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* III. ii. My friend Brush has indorsed it, and I thought... 'twas the same as cash. 1822 *Scott. Nigell* x. Pointing out... the royal warrant indorsed thereon.

d. To make (a bill, note, cheque) payable to another person by endorsement. Also, *To endorse over*: to make over one's rights in (a bill, etc.) to another person; also *fig.*

1866 *Crump Banking* 122 On endorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lix. 162 They would not have the king indorse over to his bishops or anybody else the reverence which they submitted to be due to himself.

2. *fig. a.* To confirm, sanction, countenance, or vouch for (statements, opinions, acts, etc.); occasionally, persons, as by an endorsement. Chiefly mod.; but perhaps implied in the punning quot. a 1637, and in quot. 1633 in ENDORSEMENT 2.

a. [a 1637 B. JOXSON *To Earl Newcastle*, Nay, so your seate his beauties did endorse As I began to wish myself a horse.] 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 344 This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed, by translating it into all tongues. 1861 STANHOPE *Pitt* II. xxii. 404 Such were the statements of Mr. Fox, but is there at the present day even one man willing to endorse them? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 67 Superstition does a little good by accidentally endorsing rational conclusions in one or two matters.

b. 1862 BRIGIT *Sp. America* 18 Dec. The majority were supposed to indorse the policy. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 599 This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorsed.

† b. To characterize, describe, entitle. (Cf. *ticket, label*). *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 161 He endorseth him the pulling Preacher of *Pax vobis* & humilitie. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i. (R.) This perchance may be your policy, to endorse me your brother.

II. To put something on the back. (Merely literary, and chiefly humorous or pedantic.)

3. a. To load the back of (an animal) with.

b. To take (something) upon one's back. c. To pile (something) upon.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 329 Elephants indorsed with towers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 304 The freemen... Endorse their knapsacks. 1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLII. 111 The heads of camels 'endorsed' with human beings. 1839 DR QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1866 II. 98 Nightcaps, surmounted by handkerchiefs indorsed upon handkerchiefs.

4. To sit or ride on the back of (a horse). *nonce*

*use* [with pun on 2].

a 1637 [see p. 1]. a 1845 HOOO *To Bad Rider* i. Why, Mr. Rider, why Your nag so ill indorsed, nian? — *Desert-Born*, I cannot ride... there's something in a horse That I can always honour, but I never could endorse.

† b. To mount upon. *Obs. rare*—1.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1882) 63 The Painim troupe this while seeks to endorse, Defeated, flying, chaced, the Cite wall.

III. 5. *Her.* In pa. *ppl. endorsed*.

a. = ADORSED; 'borne or set back to back'

(Porny). b. Of a pale: Placed between two endorses.

c. Of wings: Thrown backwards.

a. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 131 *Ibid.* 98 The ix regardand is; The x endorist. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Dors an Dors i.e. Backe to Backe or Endorsed. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gr. Brit.* v. li. 14 His armes to be Gules, charged with two Lyons rampant endorsed Ore. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Endorsed*, When two Lions are born rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Herald's say they are endorsed. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchester* 161 A griffin passant, wings endorsed. 1864 [see ENDOSS *sb.*]

b. 1611 CORAG, *Adorist*, indorced; or, set back to backe; a teame of Blason. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 581 Crest. On a wreath, a gryphon's head covered w. wings indorsed.

**Endorsee**, **indorsee** (en-, indōrsē), *[f. ENDOSS *v.* + -EE.]* One in whose favour a note or bill is endorsed, or to whom it is assigned by endorsement.

1767 [see ENDOSSER]. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 318 The point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by... the drawer and indorser, or... the indorsee. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 22 They become answerable to their indorsee.

**Endorsement**, **indorsement** (en-, indōrs-ment). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endorsing.

1. The action of endorsing (a document); *concr.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. See ENDORSE *v.* 1.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 5* § 5 The same Endorsement to be signed with the Hand of the said Warden. 1826 S. A. PAULY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 220 III. 7 By reason as did appear by an indorsement, that they had bene mistaken and were sent to Wyndor. 1882 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 34 By his indorsement he made it his own Bill. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 468 The payee... may by indorsement, or writing his name in *dorso* or on the back of it, assign over his whole property to the bearer. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Committee on India Wks.* XI. 289 When he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 46 Many bills... are at last presented for payment quite covered with indorsements. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 121 An indorsement is a conditional contract on the part of the indorser to pay the immediate or any succeeding indorsee, in case of the acceptor's or maker's default.

2. *fig.* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* i, Th' indorsement of supreme delight Writ by a friend. 1863 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* (1865) 552 It received a most emphatic endorsement from the organic world. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* i. i. (1881) 18 This doctrine... bears the indorsement of the very highest names.

**Endorser, indorser** (en-, indɔːrsɪr). [f. ENDORSE v. + -ER. (In law-books sometimes indorsor: see -OR-)] One who endorses. *lit.* and *fig.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 57 If an Endorser commit any Error in the endorsing... then the said Endorser is obliged to make good the Loss. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* ii. vii, The drawer was not to be found... and consequently the money was now demanded of the indorser. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 469 The indorsee... may call upon either the drawer or the indorser. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers. 1849 FREEST *Comm. Class-bk.* 35 An indorser of a bill is liable in all respects. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work, Comm. Acts* xi. 22 We remember him... first as Jesus, and next as the endorser of Saul to Peter and James.

**Endosarc, -scope, etc.**: see ENDO-.

† **Endose, Obs. rare**—1.

c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1491 When that he [a knight newly married] has grete endose, Than war tyme to win his lose.

**Endosmic** (endɔːsmɪk), a. [f. Gr. *ἐνδο- v* + *σμός*-s (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc.* i. 62½ Cases have an astonishing tendency to mix together, by what is called endosmic action.

**Endosmotic** (endɔːzmɔːtɪk), a. *rare*. [f. as prec., after *spasmodic*.] = ENDOSMIC.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 484½ The original appearance was speedily reinduced, owing to the endosmotic action of the sirop.

**Endosmometer** (endɔːzmɔːmɪtɪr). [f. Gr. *ἐνδο- v* + *σμός*-s (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -METER.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmosis.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98½ An apparatus to which I gave the name of endosmometer. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrot.* 77 Endosmometer.—Dutrochet contrived an instrument to which he gave this name.

**Endosmose** (endɔːzmɔːs), *Phys.* [a. Fr. *endosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *endōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. EXOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next. Hence **Endosmotic a.**, of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 159 Endosmose, or impulsion inward. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 139 Solubility in the saliva, without which its particles cannot be carried by endosmosis through the mucous membrane of the tongue. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 423 The vesicle... swells up strongly in water by endosmosis, as is shown in Fig. 293. 1835 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 41½ These filamentary organs... were endowed with an endosmotic power.

**Endosmosis** (endɔːzmɔːsɪs), *Physic* and *Phys.* [mod.L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. *ἐνδο- v* (see ENDO-) + *σμός*-s pushing, thrusting. = ENDOSMOSE. (The two forms appear to be equally frequent in use; *endosmosis* is more in accordance with Eng. analogies.)] The passage of a fluid 'inwards' through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 99 All alkalies and soluble salts produce endosmosis. 1844-57 G. BIRCH *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 428 The well-known phenomena described by Dutrochet, under the terms of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 55 The appearance of sugar in the bile is due to endosmosis from the liver itself.

**Endosmotic** (endɔːzmɔːtɪk). [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anatomosia*, *anatomotic*.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 108½ Two opposite endosmotic currents. 1876 W. VAGNER *Gen. Pathol.* 537 Albumen possesses endosmotic properties. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 673 The endosmotic force of grape-sugar.

**Endosperm, -spore, etc.**: see ENDO-.

† **Endosse, v. Obs.** Forms: 4-7 endosse (*pa. pple.* 4 endost, 5 endoost, indoost, indost), 5 endos, 6 endoce, 9 (*rare*) endoss. [ME. *endosse*, a. OF. *endosse-r* corresp. to med.L. *indorsāre* ENDORSE, f. in npon + *dorsum* (Fr. *dos*) back].

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) on (the back of) a document; = ENDORSE, *v.* 1.

1381 *Pol. Poems* (1850) I. 225 Charters were endost. 1460-70 *Lynd. Orig. Fools* 8 in *Q. Eliz. Academy* 79 Endostyd theyre patente that they shall neuer the. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 119 Wee award y<sup>e</sup> ether of them by his obligation be bounde to other x. li. stg. wyth condycion, endoced. 1613 R. C. TALE *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Endosse*, put on the back, or write on y<sup>e</sup> back.

2. In extended sense: To inscribe or portray (something) upon any surface. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Scynys* 145 Mynerve... Wyth al hir wyt ne coude provide. More goodly aray Thow she dede endos Wyth ynnre oo web al methamophysos. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 634 Her name in eury tree I will endosse. 1596 — *F. Q. V. xi.* 53 A shield in which he did endosse His deare Redeemers badge vpon the bosse.

3. a. To put (clothing) on one's back. b. ? To clothe with armour.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 Both ye and I Agains the fynde are welles endoost. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 He endosses the black robe.

4. To load the back; in quot. *transf.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 For his great boost With knoks he is indoost. *Ibid.* 254 With tormentes keyn bese he indoost For ever more.

**Endosteal, etc.**: see ENDO-.

† **Endote, v. Obs. rare**—1. [f. EN-1 + F. *doter*, ad. L. *dōtāre*, f. *dōt-em* dowry.] = ENDOW *v.* 2.

1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 249 Their own heirs do men disinherite, to endote them [the friars].

**Endothecal, -thelial, etc.**: see ENDO-.

**Endoubt**: see EN- *pref.* 2.

**Endow** (endaʊ), *v.* Also 7-8 *indow*. [f. EN- *pref.* 1 + F. *douer* = L. *dōtāre*, f. *dōt-em* dowry. In legal AF. (15th c.) *endower*.]

1. *trans.* † a. To give a dowry to (a woman) (*obs.*). b. To provide dowry for (a widow). Formerly Const. of.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 7 Suche woman shalbe endowed of as much of the residue of her husbandes tenementes. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The wife... shall be endowed of the thirde parte of such landes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 139 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equal Husband? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should be thought unable to endowe his Spouse. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 131 An alien also cannot be endowed, unless she be queen consort. 1818 CARUS *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 180 If the wife be past the age of nine years, at the time of her husband's death, she shall be endowed.

† c. To give as a dowry. *fig. Obs. rare*—1.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 [Death] the dowaite that nature hath endowed to me.

2. To enrich with property; to provide (by bequest or gift) a permanent income for (a person, society, or institution).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 69 How that the Crown may be best endowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 150b½ Which preest is sufficiently endowed for hym and a servant. 1569 *Bk. Com. Pryer, Matrimony*. With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 20 § 5 Ecclesiastical Persons... being endowed and possessed of ancient Palaces... and other Edifices. 1580 STOW *Annals* 559 He indowed them with rents and revenues taken from the priories... which hee suppressed. 1638 PENN. *Conf.* vii. (1657) 126 Let an Hospital be once erected, and endowed. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* 17 Feb. Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity. 1857 TOULMI. SMITH *Parish* 15 The piety of the wealthy led them to build and endow these churches.

3. *fig. a.* To invest with (privileges, etc.). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 All Achaea generally throughout, Domitius Nero endowed with freedom. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 126 Justinian did new-found the Patriarchate... and indow it with ample privileges.

b. To enrich or furnish with († *in*, † *of*) any 'gift', quality, or power of mind or body.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 143 Hym ought endowed be in sapience. 1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 21 Ye are... of worshpe and cunning worthy endowed. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, Thinking on the vertues wher in he was endowed they complayned him moche. 1526 *Pilgr. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, He hate endowed vs christians... with the spiryte of adopyon. 1561 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. Our Saviour endowed them with all the fullness of power that mortal men were capable of. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 34 They who were indowed with any extraordinary gifts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Tennyson is endowed precisely in points where Wordsworth wanted. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 212 Inorganic matter becomes first endowed with life and organisation during the growth of plants. 1873 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 142 Considered as statuesque figures endowed with speech, Brutus, Caesar, and the rest are noble and impressive.

c. To invest (imaginatively) with a quality. 1888 MISS YONGE *Hannah More* 62 The ladies not only believed in her wonderful genius, but endowed her with all imaginable virtues.

† d. Said of the qualities with which one is 'cndowed'. Cf. *Endow v.* 9 b. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. 1. 21 I do not thinke So faire an outward, and such stuffe within Endowes a man, but hee.

† 4. ? Confused with ENDUE. To put on (garments).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cij, The deuylle... dyde her endowe her gownes.

† **Endowage, Obs. rare**—1. In 6 *endowege*. [f. *Endow v.* + -AGE.] = ENDOWMENT.

1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 34 Y<sup>e</sup> people to swere for to maynteyne this endowge of y<sup>e</sup> clerkes and religious folke.

**Endowed** (endaʊd), *pph. a.* [f. ENDOW *v.*]

In senses of the vb. Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a secured income from property bequeathed or given.

1700 DR. WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 They are schools endowed; with exhibitions... for the education of youth. 1846 MC CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 315 The names, free school, endowed school, grammar school, etc., are often used with some degree of confusion. 1879 *Echo* 9 Nov., There are the endowed charities which derive a steady annual income from invested property.

† b. Used *transf.* of the secured income. *rare*. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 191 The endowed stipend would not yield the master the most meagre support.

**Endower** (endaʊər), *sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ER.] One who endows.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xviii. 75 Authors, Restorers, Endowers, and augmenters of the Missall Sacrifice. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 604 The right of visitation of the former results... to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 139 If the State regarded itself as the endower of the church.

† **Endower, v. Obs.** [ad. OF. *endouairer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *douaire* DOWER.] *trans.* To dower (a woman); also *fig.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* Ff 4 a, He married to a most honorable man the daughter of his enemy Vitellius, being most largely endowed. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 142 (f.) This once renowned church was gloriously deckt with the jewels of her espousals... and frankly endowed. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *Hist. Justine* 15 The wife being endowed with the blood of her husband, delivered herself to her adulterer.

**Endowing** (endaʊɪŋ) *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. ENDOW.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1714) 139 Howgrete Goode will growe of the forme endowing of the Crowne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 In building and endowing of an Hospital. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 189 The Building and endowing of Colleges. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 167 This endowing of the first adventurers.

**Endowment** (endaʊmənt). Also 6-8 *indow(e)ment*. [f. ENDOW *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endowing, in various senses.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 78 We have found undoubtedly what manner of Revenuz, is beste for the Endowment of the Crowne. 1494 FABYAN, iv. lix. 47 Of this firste Indowment of the Churche. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 Indowment... signifies properly the giving or assuring of dower to a woman. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 315, 139 Possession of the freehold by the endowment is vested in, etc. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. 259 You are anxious about the endowment of the Ursulines, and so am I.

2. *concr.* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc. is endowed.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lixix. (1611) 429 The goods of the Church are the sacred indowments of God. 1649 BR. REXFOLDS *History* i. 39 O therefore that every Parish had an endowment fit for a learned, laborious, and worthy Pastor. 1757 BURKE *Abridged Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 501 The estates of benefices... were applied to increasing the endowments of parish churches and schools. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., The sacrifice of the endowments of the Irish Church.

† 3. a. Commercial advantage, profit. b. Property, possessions. *Obs. rare*.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 12 The Lentiske tree, which is wel-nigh only proper to Sio doth glue it the greatest renowne and endowment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Basil Olfiant, who had agreed to take the field if he were ensured possession of these women's worldly endowments.

4. A 'gift', power, capacity, or other advantage with which a person is endowed by nature or fortune.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Menn.* (1735) 12 The King's rare natural Endowments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 296 A man of my extraordinary Indowments. 1710 FORTESCUE *Orig. Tithe* ii. 69 No Endowments of the Mind... were at all necessary. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 With this wisdom of life is the equal endowment of imagination and of lyric power. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 428 All corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection.

† **Endowry, Obs. rare**. [f. ENDOW *v.*, after DOWRY.] = DOWRY.

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvii. 139 Johane, eldest daughter to the duke of Brabant... went to the lande of Buiche, the which was her endowrie. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gye to Perron your wyf this nyght y<sup>e</sup> charter of her endowry.

† **Endraper, v. Obs. rare**—1. [app. irregularly a. OF. *endraper*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *drap* cloth.] *trans.* To weave into cloth.

Hence **Endrapering** *vbl. sb.* 1461-83 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 287 By the endrapering thereof [of wool] they haue theyre sustynance.

**Endrench**: see EN- *pref.* 3.

† **Endroit, Obs. rare**. Also *endrayghte*, -eyte. [a. OF. *endroit*, -ait, in same sense.] Quality, species.

c 1400 *Beryn* 404 The stat that were above had of the feyrest endreyte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xlii, A yonge Centaure, the moste fayre creatur of his endroit. c 1488 *Liber Niger in Housh.* *Orig.* (1790) 26 The clerk of kychn... shall go see the kings serveys and deyntes of fleshe and fish, that it be alwey chosen of the best endreyte.

**Endrudge, endry**: see EN- *pref.* 2.

† **Endship, Obs.** [f. END *sb.* + -SHIP. Cf. *township*.] A small snubur, a hamlet.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked youths straine out of an whole Endship. a 1688 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree*, They shake the whole family, the endship, the whole town. 1701 DE FOE *Freeh. Plea agst. Stock.* *Elect.* 18 They are not to be Nam'd among the List of the most despicable Endships, or Villages [to] the County.

**Enduce, obs.** variant of INDUCE.

**Endue, indue** (en-, indiʊ), *v.* Forms: a. 5-7 *endew*, 5-*endue*; b. 5-7, *indew*, (6) *yndue*, 5-*indue*. [ad. OF. *enduire* (also in semi-learned form *induire*), corresp. to Pr. *endurre*, Cat. *induir*, 57-2.

*It. inducere* (cf. the 'learned' forms Sp. *inducir*, Pg. *inducir*, It. *inducere*):—*L. inducere* (see *INDUCE*), f. *in* into, on + *ducere* to lead, draw. The etymological senses 'lead into', 'draw into', 'lead on', 'draw on', account for the Eng. senses 1-6, which approximately follow the senses of OF. *enduire*, *induire*. In senses 5-6, however, the word was associated with the nearly synonymous *L. induere* to put on (a garment), which it often renders in early translations from Latin. (Perhaps it would not be incorrect to say that the *L. induere* was adapted in a form coinciding with that of the verb ad. OF. *enduire*.) Senses 7-9 are of mixed origin: they are partly derived from the fig. use of sense 6 'to clothe' (cf. *invest*); but the forms *endew*, *indew* in 15th c. (sense 8) are etymologically equivalent to *ENDOW* (cf. OF. *deu* 1 pers. pres. indic. of *deor* to endow). Hence in 16th and 17th c. the verb *endue* had all the senses of *ENDOW* in addition to those which it derived from OF. *enduire* and *L. induere*. In sense 9 the meanings proceeding from the three sources have so completely coalesced that it is often impossible to say which of them is the most prominent in a particular use of the word.

The form *endue* is now the more common in all the living senses, though some writers employ it and *indue* indiscriminately, while others appropriate the latter to those uses (esp. senses 5, 6) which suggest an etymological connexion with *L. induere*. The obs. sense 2, when referred to by mod. writers, has commonly the spelling *endew*.

#### I. To bring in, introduce.

†1. To induct (a spiritual person) into a living, or (a secular person) into a lordship. In ME. const. *in* (=into). Obs.

c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 50 For bischoppis, abbots, or oþer persons, to be putt in ber segis, or prestis to be indyud, or inled in Kirks. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 256 Othir dukes he schal endewe in the lordshipis of Itaille.

#### II. [after Fr. *enduire*.]

†2. Of a hawk: In early use, app. = 'to put over', i.e. to pass (the food contained in the 'gorge') into the stomach; in later use, to digest. (In 15th c. only *absol.*; from 16th c. also, *To endue her gorge, her meat*.) Hence *transf.* of other animals or of persons: To digest. Obs.

a. c. 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* 1. 296 And yeshall say this hawke is ful y-gorged, and hath endewd, or i-put over. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij. A. An hawke enduth neuer as long as hir bowellis bene full at her fedying. a. 1528 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 216 Your gorge not endewed Without a capon stewed. 1530 *PALSGR.* 643/1, I mute, as a hawke dothe when she hath endued her gorge. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* 14. (1586) 161 b. Give them [fowls] no newe, till you perceive... that the olde be endewed. 1615-33 *LATHAM Falconry Gloss.* *Endue*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell. 1621 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii. A good stomach will endue it easilie. 1626 *DONNE Sermon* lxxviii. 684 Meat... such as they are able to digest and endue. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. ii. They eat and drank like men... endued or digested like men. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

B. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* 327 Shee will have indewed it out of hande. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 85 If the stomacke... do not digest and indue well. 1618 — *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 114 Small birds... are meetest for that purpose, and easiest to be indued.

†b. fig. To take in, 'inwardly digest'. Obs.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. x. g None but she it vewd, Who well perceived all, and all indewd.

#### †3. intr. To be digested. Obs. rare.

c. 1575 *Perfect Bk. for keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates w<sup>ch</sup> endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell.

†III. 4. To lead on; to bring up, educate, instruct. Obs. [See examples of *enduire* in Godef.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The purpose of God was so to endewe man that he shoulde neuer thyneke this worlde his fynnall habitacyon. 1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* iii. 4 He was indued and brought up in conditions like Catiline. 1580 *BARET Alu.* 1. 135 To indue, instruct, or teach, *indueo*. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 323 Paulc... endued you at the first with a farre other manner of doctrine.

†b. To bring to a certain state or condition. Obs. rare-1.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 146 For let our finger ake, and it endues Our other healthfull members, euen to a sense Of paine.

IV. To put on as a garment; to clothe or cover. [Influenced by *L. induere*.]

5. To assume, take upon oneself (a different form) [cf. *L. induere personam*, etc.]; in later use, to put on (garments, etc.). Also fig.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 A man and a woman be consyreyned to indue an other forme. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vi. 35 Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred... Some fit for reasonable sowles t' indue. 1626 *G. SANUUS Ovid's Met.* xi. 232 Next, Phantasus... indues a ilce, Earth, water, stone. 1814 *SCOTT Waver.* xii. The Baron... had indue a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 122 Could I... indue t' the spring Hues of fresh youth. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xii. vii. Who had not yet endued his heavy mail. 1859 *J. H. STIRLING Crit. Ess.* *Tennyson* (1868) 71 How perfectly Tennyson can endue what state of mind he pleases. 1880 *MISS JACOBSON Sec. Th.* iii. iv. 209 Regarding... the perfectly new Tweed suit which... he has endued.

#### 6. To clothe (a person) with.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 The victor was indueed with the coote of Iupiter. a. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1821 XII. 147 Endu'd with robes of various hue. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* viii. (1879) 123 A loose gown... such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. 1. 182 His feet are raised upon the fender... he is endued with slippers and gowd.

#### b. *transf.*

a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 136 The spring the woods with new [leaves] indews. 1857-8 *SEARS Athalia* iv. 27 Every particle of the poor dust that has ever indued us. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 7 John Fry's... hat was indueed with a plume of marsh-weed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 305 This species indueed in a thick shaggy fur.

†c. To overlay, cover. [The current sense of Fr. *enduire*.] Obs. rare.

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 128 The miraculous Sudarium indueed with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1794 *BLUMENBACH Mummies in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 187 The hard compact ones, wholly indueed with rosin.

V. To 'invest' or endow with dignities, possessions, qualities, etc.

#### †7. To invest with honours, dignity, etc. Obs.

1565 *T. RANOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 184. II. 201 All dignities that she came indue hym with, are all reddigiven and graunted. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 The quenis grace... maid thir personis following knyghtis, and indewit thame with the honour thairfor.

†8. To invest (a person or body of persons) with property; = *ENDOW* v. 2. const. Of. Obs.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Induyn, *doct.* c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 347 Founders and Endewers of eny persones or countmees, if thei endewiden so richli... weren not... to be blamed. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 370 He sette therein monkes of Cisteaux ordre, whyte monkes, and endewed them with ryche possessyons. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* 124 That it will please your sayd mastership to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx mark during hir lyfe. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Noo... Parsonage that hath a Vicar indueed, nor any Benefice perpetually appropriate. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 258 The same Jaques had promised the king... to endue his sonne the Prince of Wales therewith [Flaundry]. 1579 *FRETTON Guicciard.* (1618) 231 To indue his brother with Ecclesiastical revenues. 1590 *GREENE Never too Late* Cijj. What substance hath Francesco to endue thee with? 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxx. 20 And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* xviii. 102 A man modestly indueed with the Goods and Fortune of this world.

#### †b. To endow (an institution). Obs.

a. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 The king hath of late erected... a goodly sumptuous house... and the same endewed with parkes, orchardes, gairdein. 1565 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1487) 207 Constantinus... liberally dedenduethe church. 1601 *F. GOODWIN Bps. of Eng.* 232 [He] very largely endued... the Abbey of Eynsham. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 838 How to endue the same with lands and revenues sufficient.

B. 1465 *J. PASTON in Lett.* 461 II. 113 Sir John Fastolf... had his will in especiall that a college of vij monks shuld be stabillished, founded, and indewed. 1538 *LELANE Itin.* I. to St. Thomas Hospitale is... indueid with sum Landes, al by the Citizens of Northampton.

#### †c. To supply with anything. Obs.

1595 *SHAKS. John v.* ii. 43 More strong [reasons] I shall indue you with. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 147 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce.

†d. To bestow, grant. Const. *dat.* of pron.; cf. *ENDOW* v. 1 c. Obs. rare.

1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 55 Let Clío muse to paint the gifts, which Ioue doth her endue.

9. To invest with a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc. Often in pass. *To be endued with* = to be possessed of (a certain quality).

Nearly synonymous with *ENOW*; the two verbs may often be used interchangeably, but in mod. use *endue* suggests that the power or quality is of the nature of a permanent advantage.

a. 1447 *BOKENHAM Serenities* (1835) 13 With vertuhs full excellently In hyr soule inward endewyd was she. 1509 *FISHER Funt. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* (1708) 8 She being endued with so grete towardness of Nature. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 Learning endueth mens mindes with a true sense of the frailtie of their persons. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* II. 37 Was it with what religion is the woman endued, or with what portion is shee endued? 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 27 The Apples seemed... endued with a most pleasant Taste. 1709 *BERKELEY Ess. Vision* § 86 Our sight would be endued with a far greater sharpness. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 14 We know we are endued with capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1791 *COWPER Itin.* xviii. 898 Two males with strength for cold endued. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr.* *Mans.* xxi. 92 Contended with the hue which endues its wings with beauty.

B. 1535 *R. BEERLEWIN Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Most reuerent lord yn God, ynduied with all grace and goodnes. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 17 An oak in New Forest... is indueed with the same quality, putting forth leaves about the same time. 1692 *WASTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 63 Kings, tho indueed with the Supreme Power, are not... Lords over the People. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art Sinking* 118 The less a man is indueed with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iii. iii. 356 Let us suppose a Scale of a Balance... indueed with a self-moving Power. 1850 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* xvii. 305 A heart indueed and informed with love for God and man.

†b. Of a quality, etc.: To be inherent in. Obs.

1631 *MILTON Son.* ii. 8 And inward ripeness doth much less appear, That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 271/2 Those Souls deceit and vanity endue.

Hence †*Enduable* a., capable of being in-

vested with, or put in possession of. Const. of. †*Enduer*, one who invests a person or body of persons (with lands, etc.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 124 Of the whyc my sayd wyf schal kee endewebl accordyng to comone lawys. c. 1449 [See *ENDUE* v. 8].

†*Enduement*. Obs. Also 7 *indument*. [f. *ENDUE* v. + *-MENT*.] The action of enduing; *concr.* that with which one is endued.

a. That which is put on or worn; a covering (rare). b. fig. A qualification, accomplishment, adornment.

1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcel.* xv. viii. 45 They had... perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward induments of the mind. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 23 They prostitute every indument of grace, every holy thing to sale. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xxi. 229 Shoes or any other enduements of the Feet are besides Nature. c. 1674 *SCOTT Grievances under Lauderdale* 1 Our great persuasions of his singular enduements... were the only measures of our concessions.

†*Endugine*. Obs. rare-1. ? = *DUDGEON*.

1638 *Gratz Ludentes* 118 (N.) Which shee often perceiv. ing, and taking in great endugine, roundly told him, etc.

*Enduing* (endiū'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *ENDUE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ENDUE* (sense 2).

1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* 327 The heate [in the liver]... is the cause of all kindly digestion and indewing.

*Enduring*, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That endues.

1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 143 The endugine ensigne... by evidence ensures the privileges of investiture.

†*Endulce*, *v.* Obs. [ad. OF. *endoucir*, f. *en-* (see *EN*-1) + *doulex*, *doile*:—*L. dulcem* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten, perfume.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xlii. 352 Her body shee endued with the sweetest halmes.

*Endulge*, *obs. form* of *INDULGE* v.

†*Endull*, *v.* Obs. [f. *EN*-1 + *DULL* a.] *trans.* To render dull; to blunt, weaken; to deprive of sanity.

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 28 Endullynge the regalie and power of secular lordis. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvi. 96 She [Dido] is... endulled and fallen in dysperacyon. 1520 *BARCLAY Jugurth.* 51 b His mynde was a lytell endulled and priuate of reason and memorie.

*Endungeon* (endūndʒən), *v.* Also 9 *indungeon*. [f. *EN*-1 + *DUNGEON*.] *trans.* To put into or shut up in a dungeon. Hence, to enclose in any receptacle. Hence *Endungeoned ppl. a.*

a. 1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* 56 Endungeoned in his pocket a tweluemone. 1623 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Flowers Ston* (1630) 31 That Prince of Sin... shall endungeoned dwell. a. 1711 *KEN Hymnother Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 153 By Faith they mock'd, scour'd, chain'd, endungeoned lay. 1820 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 114 To endungeon through the magistrare the honest and peaceable Quaker. 1827 *MONTGOMERY Pelican Isl.* ix. 163 'Twas a spectacle for angels... To see a dark endungeon'd spirit roared.

B. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* t. 41 Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* iv. li. 156 Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind.

*Endurability* (endiū'rābīl'itī), *rare*. [f. *ENDURABLE* a. + *-ITY*.] The quality of being endurable.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vi. It begins questionlog Lettres-de-Cachet generally, their legality, endurability.

*Endurable* (endiū'rāb'l), *a.* Also 7 *indurable*. [f. *ENDURE* v. + *-ABLE*.]

1. That can be endured, suffered, put up with. 1800 *VOROSW. Michael* 454 There is a comfort in the strength of love; 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else, etc. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 208 His Iago was the only endurable one which I remember to have seen. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1885) II. xi. 458 Life had become at least endurable to her.

#### 2. Able or likely to endure, durable. rare.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 434 The mule... ought to be brought up in... hard places, that so the hoofs may grow hard and indurable. 1616 *Withalls Dict.* 549 Good manners are endurable, but beauty is lost by age. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 328 Rock-rooted castles, that seem endurable till the solid globe shall dissolve. 1885 *Manch. Wkly. Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 This sheepskin is not nearly so strong and endurable as the material it is made to simulate. 1886 *Northern N. & Q.* 1. 51 The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work.

Hence *Endurableness*, *rare*. The static or character of being endurable.

1795 *COLERIDGE Plot Discov.* 18 If its only excellence, if its whole endurableness consist in motion.

*Endurance* (endiū'rāns), *a.* Also 6-8 *indurance*. [f. *ENDURE* v. + *-ANCE*; in OF. *endurance*.]

1. The fact of enduring (pain, hardship, annoyance); the habit or the power of enduring; often *absol.* as denoting a quality, long-suffering, patience, etc. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 262 We can create, and work ease out of pain Through labour and endurance. 1839 *JAMES' Louis XIV.* IV. 449 He was forgiving, and of long endurance. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. xxi. 267 The disciplined endurance of the men. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* 59 Their aged wisdom was constantly in a state of endurance mitigated by sarcasm. 1879 *Froude Cairn* viii. 76 The endurance of the inequalities of life, by the poor is the marvel of human society. 1888 *Anon. Humourist* 5 May 3/2 Prolonging his visit beyond all endurance.



β. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 246 O she misusde me past the indurance of a block. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. 1. (1765) 137 Not a grain more of Magnanimity, of Candour and Calm Indurance.

† b. Durance, captivity, imprisonment. *Obs.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1256 Which... composition... made in the absence and indurance of their Generall, was by the Turkes faithfully kept.

2. Duration or continued existence in time. Also, power of lasting, capacity of continued existence.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxix. 112 Some account y<sup>e</sup> endurance thereof to the laste yere of Burdredus. 1692 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxviii. 112 The joys of eternal endurance. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 74 The leases now commonly granted are of endurance nineteen years. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cless & Geytr.* I. 27 Sermons of four hours' endurance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 23 (1864) 63 The undying endurance of an electric wire. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 7 This is why Byron's poetry had so little endurance in it, and Goethe's so much.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 2 Others more late and of lesse indurance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 381 The long indurance of the Siege [of Troy].

† b. ? Protraction of an existing condition. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 122, I should have tane some paines... to have heard you Without indurance further.

3. *concr.* That which is endured; a hardship.

α. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. 1. 13 If thine consider'd prove the thousandth part Of my endurance, thou art a man. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 158 Wee shall also unyoke our People from all heauie Burthens and Endurances. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The Endurances we underwent in conjunction. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* I. 286 Is my present endurance now?

β. a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 428 I never had of him which suffered indurance at my entrance to the see of London, one penny of his moveable goods. 1622 J. RAWLINS *Recor. Ship Bristol* in *Arb. Garner* IV. 591 Which he must procure, or incur sorer indurances.

**Endurant** (endiūrant), *a.* [f. ENDURE v. + -ANT; in *F. endurant*.] Ready to endure; that endures or is capable of enduring. *Const. of.*

1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 137 Doing good, and endurance of evil. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon* 314 We should be endurent of evil and subservient to all. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 240 Calm adamantin endurent chief.

**Endurate**, *obs. form of* ENDURE.

**Endure** (endiūr), *v.* Forms: a. 4 endeure, 5 enduer, 4- endure; β. (5) induryr, 5-8 induro. [a. OF. *endure-r* to make hard, to endure, = *Pr. endureur*, *It. indurare*; = *L. indūrāre*, *f. in* (see *IN*-) + *dūrāre* to harden, to endure, *f. dūr-us* hard.]

† I. 1. To endure, harden. Hence *fig.* to make callous or indifferent. Also, in good sense, to make sturdy or robust, to strengthen. *Obs.*

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 9 Summe weren endured, or maad hard. 1409 *Examin. W. Thorpe* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 58 O thine heart is full hard, endured as was the heart of Pharaoh. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/3 And she endured and enformed all the other in prayer. 15- *New Not-broune Mayd, Passion Cryste* 388 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 16 So endured With synne and vyce is he. 1595 SPENSER *F.* iv. viii. 27 And manly limbs endured with little care Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.

β. 1578-1600 *Sc. Poems* 1616 C. II. 183 Priests, curse no more. And not your heartes endure. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 146 That swithlie, quhilk makes the mynde of man stubborne indured agains gud admonition.

II. To last; to suffer continuously.

2. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. † Formerly also, to continue in a certain state or condition, remain in a certain place (with complement expressing the state or place).

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Law's T.* 65 In the castel noon so hardy was That any while dorste therin endure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 Who so stopped that watre from hem, thou myghte not endure there. c 1400 *Soudene Boh.* 1220 Thou maiste not longe endure. c 1430 *Lydg. Chorde* 4 Byrde (1818) 14 A wreche never lyke to thyrve But for tendure in poverte all my lyve. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 10 b. His lordship and power in this world may not longe endure. a 1555 LATIMER *Sermon* 33 So this great king endured a leper all the days of his life. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Snakes and Adders... will not endure neer those places where they bear their voice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer. 1712 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 558 A free and open trade with us whilst the Sun endures. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 65 Such corruptions endure only for a season. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II. 407 Such a relation was too wide a departure from the ordinary nature and course of human affairs to endure long. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsitas* 35 Take the hope therein away, All we have to do is surely not endure another day.

β. c 1450 *Merlin* li. 24 Thus it endured longe tyme. c 1460 *Towneley Hyst.*, *Processus* *Naz* 24 It shalle begyn fulle some to rayn uncessantle... and indure dayes fourty. 1544 BOOROE *Dyetary* xxviii. (1890) 291 As long as the Agew doth indure. 1596 BELL *Surv. Fishery* 1. i. 5 The flood indured 107 If you will them in salt brine, you shall make them white, and to indure long. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 524 The debate upon the Nine-pences... indured the whole day. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* ii. (ed. 2) 147 Neither Fermentation, nor Age, can ever disunite or separate such its ill Properties, while the Drink indures.

† b. To keep up with. *Obs. rare.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 Men... did trauaile with the same [burdens] with so great ease and swiftness, that the horse could not indure with them.

† c. To be continued through space; to extend from one point to another. *Obs. rare.*

1533 L.D. BERNERS *Fraser.* I. cccxxviii. (1812) 527 Higbe wodes and forestes, that endured to the crite of Constances. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 303 Thel [woundes] began at his shouldres and endured downe to his thyghes. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 229 These lands endured vntill they came vnto a little gulfe. *Ibid.* 328 Many townes of Indians of this nation, the which indured twelue dayes iourney.

† d. quasi-trans. with *out*: To last ont, persist during the continuance of (an event or action).

1636 E. DAKES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* Livy I. 133 They would sooner accept of the Kings, than endure out the warre.

3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or auoyance); *properly*, to undergo without succumbing or giving way. Also *absol.*

α. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 475 What more-hond moyste he a-cheue Pat hadde endured in worlde stronge. 1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Conc.* 6865 For-why na whitt of man may endure To se a devel in his propre figure. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 One sort founde him more than a Pope, the other felt him more than a King, and they both endured him an intolerable tyrant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 206 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 380 He can brave his cruelty, And triumph by enduring. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8 (1882) 103 Such anarchy as England had endured under Stephen. β. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 To indure the burning heate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 169 Your N. C. must indeed be very simple, that he could indure such imposing. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charm.* (1737) II. 383 See how you can indure the prospect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 238 These writers had... to indure... the punishment.

b. Of things: To support (a strain, pressure, wear and tear, etc.) without receiving injury; formerly also *absol.* Also in weaker sense, to undergo, suffer, be subjected to.

1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Soule* iv. xxx. Gold wyll well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* 119 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1673) 60 Old trees, whose rind being very tough, can endure the wedge without splitting. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. § 2. 247 The loss [of heat] endured... through radiation into space.

† c. To withstand as an adversary, support, sustain. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 429 His men... war sa few that thair na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. c 1450 *Merlin* ix. 134 That noon myght his strokes endure. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. 1, Yet shalle I ryght well endure you. 1724 *De For Mem.* *Cavalier* (1840) 64 We were obliged to endure the whole weight of the imperial army.

4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate; to contemplate with toleration.

α. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Notwithstanding he endured the malice of Zethophilus... a certayn space. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 29 Brutus, baite not me, Ile not indure it. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 533 He cannot endure a Costard-monger. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Common-wealths can endure no Diet. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 54 Men endure everything while they are in love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 24 The tendency of your opinions is so bad that no good man can endure them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 136 The French gentlemen have only so far improved their taste as to be able to endure good things.

β. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 86 Your horse... will not indure their companie. 1617 HERRON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 342 God... can indure none but cheerful Seruitors. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 135, I could never indure him.

† Used for: To entertain the possibility of.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvii. (ed. 20) 47 St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes; we are now of nothing more certain.

b. With object inf. (with *to*, subord. cl., or accens. and inf.

α. 15- *New Not-broune Mayd* (1842) 51 When your pleasure was to endure To lye my sydes betwene. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 815 The people of Europe in no place... can endure them to be set on their Tables. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* viii. 6 For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (1840) 44 He had openlie reproched the French soldiers, for enduring their master's enemies to lyve. a 1718 PENN *Maximus* *Wks.* 1726 I. 836 Those that have employments... should not be endured to leave them humourously. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 5 We... cannot endure that truth should suffer through complaisance. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Answer to Priestley* 14 But my friends... must, and will, endure me both to speak and write of them and their opinions, etc. 1798 — *Reply to the Bp. of Landaff's Address* 5 The public ear must endure to vibrate with an incessant application of wholesome doctrine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 124 The man endured to help, not save outright the multitude.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. vii. (1611) 195 The world will not indure to heare that we are, etc. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd.* & *Commw.* (1603) 205 They will not indure any of the common people to come neare them. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 3 Wee cannot indure to heare sweet words from a stinking breath. 1664 *Trial Regie.* 106 They ought not to indure to have their Jurisdiction so much as questioned.

† 5. Of things: To permit of, be compatible with. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 166 The wordes doe well endure it. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii. I have that to say to this youth which will not endure your presence.

† **Endured**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 indured. [f. ENDURE v. + -ED] Hardened, callous; = *INDURATED*.

1540 SURREY *Poems* 103 In blind indured hearts light of thy lively name Cannot appear. 1578-1600 *Sc. Poems* 1616 C. II. 171 Their false indured heart.

† **Endurement**, *Obs.* [f. ENDURE v. + -MENT.] The action of enduring; *concr.* that which is endured; hardship, suffering.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 626 Or too-much idle feare of sufferings and endurements. a 1716 SOUTH *Seru.* (1744) VII. ix. 254 These examples... should make us courageous in the endurement of all worldly misery.

**Endurer** (endiūr-r), *rare.* [f. ENDURE v. + -ER.] One who endures.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.). They are... great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* iv. i. I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time. 1832 tr. *Tour Gerou.* *Prince* II. ix. 155 What a man was this sublime endurer!

**Enduring**, *vb. sb.* Also 7 induring. [f. ENDURE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENDURE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Acordinge to hyr nature in conservacioun of hyr beyng and endureng. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 73 Seculum is taken for the endurengye of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 103 The induring of a long siege. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1659) 329 The descent into hell is not the enduring the torments of hell. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 114 His Faith, his Courage, his Enduring, and his Sincerity under all, has made his Name Famous.

**Enduring** (endiūr-riŋ), *pp. a.* Also 7 in- [f. ENDURE v. + -ING.] That endures, lasting.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Fewe of them... have any good or strong horse-harnes of leather, nor any endwering saddles. 1816-7 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 4 My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 125 The most enduring incidents of English history.

† **Enduring**, *prep. Obs.* Also 6-8 induring. [Orig. the pr. pple. of ENDURE v., in concord with the sb. (e.g. *enduring his life* = 'while his life endures'), afterwards taken as prep.] = DURING.

α. 1494 FABYAN *vi. clxxv.* 172 Enduryng whiche throwles, the Danys entred the lande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg.* I. 987, I wyl observe, Enduryng this lyfe mortall. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 12 a All my lyfe endureng... to employe, etc. a 1625 BRIENE *Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 16 Iohne Ila was Erl of Ross... enduring his lyfytyme.

β. 1524 *Diurn. Occurr. Scot.* (1833) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyoceses wer interdyctid induring their wairding. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech. Confess.* 9 Gif being paired for adulterie lauchfullie prouen, any marie induring the vyers [others] lyt quhilk is adulterie. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 179 And I promise, induring the conference, not to countenance any enemies to that religion.

**Enduringly** (endiūr-riŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDURING *pp. a.* + -LY.] In an enduring manner.

1831 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 How assiduouly and enduringly they toiled. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 378 The great empires which have enduringly impressed themselves upon the world's memory. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily, not massively and enduringly.

**Enduringness** (endiūr-rinnēs), [f. ENDURING *pp. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enduring.

a 1867 JAS. HAMILTON in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps.* xc. 16 In so far as it was to have any success or enduringness, it must be God's work. 1878 DOWDEN *Stua.* LII. 155 The enduringness of nerve needed for sane and continuous action.

**Endureye**, *obs. form of* ENDURE.

† **Endware**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? perh. some error; OE. *\*ende-waru* (collect. sing.) would mean 'the inhabitants of an end' (cf. *End sb.* and -WARE). Halliwell gives 'Endware, a hamlet, *Linc.*'; but it is not in the *Linc. glossaries.*] = *ENDSHIP*.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) 1. 261 The monks were authors of manie goodlie borowes and endwares neare unto their dwellings... But alas... they wrought oft great wickedness and made those endwares little better than brothelhouses.

**End-way(s)**, *s. wise* (endwēz, -wēlz, -woiz), *adv.* [f. *End sb.* + -WAY(s), -WISE.]

1. Of position: With the end (as distinguished from the side) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator. Also *Endways on*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 87 To dig small holes... and put in the Plants endwise. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 193 Set obliquely like a pack of Cards, endways or edgways. 1799 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 2 Distance being a line directed endwise to the eye. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 47 The book lay end-way. 1865 LORER. *Hiccup.* viii. 68 The birch canoe stood endwise. 1887 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronf.* (1860) 3 The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed end-ways. 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii. (ed. 12) 78 A stone was set up endwise. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word.* bk. s. v. The house standing endways-on to the street. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/1 A little town looking endways on to the river from a terraced slope.

2. In the direction of the ends; also, end to end. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 125 The Poulder... broad-ways lay due West, and end-ways North and South. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/1 Strips of vulcanised india-rubber cemented endways.

2. Of motion: † a. End on, in a direct line, continuously. (*Obs. exc. dial.*) b. End foremost. c. In the direction of the ends, lengthwise; also quasi-*adj.*

a. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endways as farre as farre as they have force. 1641 HOBBS *Lett. Wks.* 1845 VII. 456 As if a foot-man should run with double swiftness endways. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Endways*, forward.

a 1719 *Smalridge* (J.). Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers. 1725 *Pope Odys. xx.* 226 Blows have more energy than airy words.

3. Vigour or intensity of action, utterance, etc. Hence as a personal quality: The capacity and habit of strenuous exertion.

1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1805) 37 To lose the general and lasting consequences of rare and virtuous energy. 1839 *Thirlwall Greece v.* 110 The prudence and energy displayed at this critical juncture by Agesilaus. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess. Prudence Wks.* (Bohn) I. 93 The poet admires the man of energy and tactics. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 726 He took his measures with his usual energy and dexterity. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 121 When the hatches were opened, the flame burst out with energy. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. i. 7 Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was flinging himself into a quarrel.

4. Power actively and efficiently displayed or exerted. Sometimes in pl. in same sense.

1665 *Glauvill Sept. Sci.* xii. 66 If this motive Energie... must be called Heat... I contend not. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Soils... which act with the greatest chemical energy in preserving Manures. 1849 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sc.* Intro. 2 Impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them [the heavenly bodies] in their motions. *Ibid.* iii. 15 The disturbing energy of the planets. 1860 *Tynöall Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Struggle with the slow energy of a behemoth. 1865 *Dickens Aut. Fr.* II. 24 The united energies of two horses, two men, four wheels, and a plum-pudding carriage dog. 1870 *E. Peacock Ruff Skirt. II.* 1 Throwing all their energies into worldly concerns.

b. pl. Individual powers in exercise; activities. a 1745 *Bentley* (J.). How can concussion of atoms beget... powers and energies that we feel in our minds? 1763 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 160 Nature unquestionably abounds with numberless unthought-of energies, and modes of working. 1801 *Southey Thalaba* iii. xvi. There might his soul develop best its strengthening energies. 1849 *Ruskin Sew. Lamp.* vii. 184 A measure of license is necessary to exhibit the individual energies of things. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) I. 1. 6 The troublesome energies of Parliament.

5. Power not necessarily manifested in action; ability or capacity to produce an effect.

1677 *Half Prin. Orig. Man.* i. 26 We find in so small a particle of a created being this admirable energy. 1691 *T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiii. Some vain Authors have essayed in print to give reasons for such energy of that Fish. 1732 *Atterbury Sermon.* IV. ix. (T.). Discouraging of the energy and power of church music. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1866) III. v. 420 An occult principle, which he termed the Animal Power or Energy of the brain. 1889 *Lowell Democr.* 36 Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.

6. *Physic.* The power of 'doing work' possessed by any instant by a body or system of bodies. First used by Young (with reference to sense 4) to denote what is now called *actual, kinetic, or motive energy*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a moving body by virtue of its motion. (Young expressed the quantity of 'energy' in a particle as the product of the mass into the square of the velocity; it is now found more convenient to express it as the *half* of this product.) Now extended (first by Rankine) to include *potential, static, or latent energy, or energy of position*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. Also with adjs., *mechanical, molecular, chemical, electrical energy*, etc.

*Conservation of energy*: the doctrine that the quantity of energy in any system of bodies cannot be increased or diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, and that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity.

1807 *T. Young Nat. Philos.* viii. (1845) I. 59 The term energy may be applied, with great propriety, to the product of the mass or weight of a body into the square of the number expressing its velocity. 1852 *Thomson in Philos. Mag.* 304 (title) Dissipation of Mechanical Energy. 1853 *W. Rankine Transform. Energy in Scient. Papers* (1881) 203 [Defines 'actual or sensible energy', 'potential or latent energy', 'conservation of energy']. 1863 *Tynöall Heat* i. § 9 Asserting that mechanical energy may be converted into heat. 1876 *M. Foster Physiol.* ii. v. (1870) 420 The animal body is a machine for converting potential into actual energy. 1878 *Huxley Physic.* 199 But whether this is the sole source of volcanic energy or not is uncertain. 1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 27 In every case in which energy is lost by resistance, heat is generated.

† b. Suggested as a name for MOMENTUM. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 130 This modification of power [that of a moving body, 'proportional to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity'] might be called Energy.

c. *Veget. Phys.* *Energy of growth*: see *quat.* 1882 *Vines Sach. Bot.* 821 If the power of any particular zone to attain a definite length is called its Energy of Growth.

**Enorthand**, pr. pple. of **ENHERD**, *Obs.*

**Enervate** (en'vāt), a. Also 8 enervate. [ad. L. *enervāt-us*, pr. pple. of *enervāre*: see *next*.]

1. Wanting in strength of character; spiritless, nnmanly, effeminate.

1603 *Hollano Plutarch's Mor.* 11 They were careless, dissolute, and enervate. 1675 *Drayton Annals* ii. i. The Dregs and Droppings of enervate Love. 1749 *J. Warton Old West's Plinid* (T.). Away, enervate bards, away. 1774 *Goldsmith Grec. History* I. 176 We are to behold an enervate and factious populace. 1822 *Wordsw. Eccl. Son.* i. ix. Poet. Wks. IV. 201 The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land By Rome abandoned. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 515 The enervate candidates for place and patronage.

b. of artistic style, etc.

a 1704 *T. Brown Prolog. to 1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 51 Nor Virgil's great majestic lines Melted into coervate Rhimes. 1762 *J. Brown Poetry & Mus.* xii. (1763) 209 Certain Greeks... brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 432 Let it not be supposed that this art... was enervate, monotonous, or slow.

2. Wanting in bodily strength or physical power.

1703 *Rowe Ulys.* i. i. 335 My cold coervate hand. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 53 On each enervate string they taught the note. To pant. 1741 *Bettenrov in Oldys Eng. Stage* vi. 110 Such a languid and enervate Hoarseness. 1762 *Falconer Shipw.* i. 672 When eastern breezes, yet enervate, rise. 1849 *Lytton Caxtons* ii. lvi. The enervate slowness of his frail form.

3. *Bot.* Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

**Enervate** (en'vāt), v. [f. L. *enervāt-* ppl. stem of *enervāre* to extract the sinews of, weaken, f. *ē* out + *nervus* sinew (see *NERVE sb.*). The later use is influenced by the mod. sense of *nerve*. Cf. *ENERVE v.* (In 17-18th c. the accentuation was usually *enervate*.)]

† 1. *Trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, hough (a horse). Also (see *quat.* 1751-). *Obs.*

1638 *Featly Transubst. Exploded* 183 You cut your selfe in the hammes, and enervate your maine argument. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Enervate*... to cut off sinews. 1702 *Br. Patrick Comm. Josh.* xi. 9 They were wont thus to enervate all the horses they found in the king's stables after his death. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. Cutting two tendons on the side of a horse's head... they thus enervate horses, to make their heads small and lean.

† 2. To emasculate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 *J. H[ale] in Auguſtine's City of God* vii. xxiv. 285 If earth were held no goddess, men would... not [lay their hands] upon themselves, to enervate themselves for her. 3. To weaken physically (a person or animal); now only of agencies that impair nervous 'tone', as luxury, indolence, hot or malarious climates.

a 1668 *Dennham Of Old Age* ii. (R.). I feel no weakness, nor hath length Of winters quiet enervated my strength. 1757 *Dyer Fleec* i. (R.). No... myrtle bowers, The vigorous frame... of man Enervate. 1781 *Gibson Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 559 The conquerors were enervated by luxury. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 303. I, therefore, the King of Poland, enervated by age. 1805 *Nelson Let.* 1 Oct. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 243. I have had... one of my... spasms, which has almost enervated me. 1855-60 *Mauvry Phys. Geog.* Sea iii. § 184. Their crews enervated in tropical climates.

† b. To impair the strength of (inanimate things). *Obs.*

1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments... it... flaked and enervated.

4. To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of (a person, a community, etc.) for vigorous effort of intellect or will. Said *esp.* of the effects of luxury or sloth. Also, to destroy or impair the vigour of (sentiments, expressions, etc.).

1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* iii. 64 Luxury, wherewith most Empires that ever were, have been enervated. 1625 *Donne Sermon.* lvi. 665 God shall... enfeeble and enervate... that Constancy. 1652 *Br. Patrick Pnn. Sermon.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not... enervate your souls by idleness. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 290 No Lust enervates their Heroick Mind. 1753 *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xviii. 118 By imputing vice to nature... we enervate that detestation which arises... upon the mention of those things which we denominate unnatural. 1868 *M. Pattison Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The tendency of abstract thought... to enervate the will is one of the real dangers of the highest education.

† 5. To destroy the force of (arguments, testimony, etc.); to destroy the grounds of (a doctrine, an opinion); to render ineffectual (a law, an authority, an opponent's efforts, etc.). *Obs.* Sometimes expanded into *To enervate the force of*.

1610 *Donne Pseudo-Martyr* 271 Because the Glosse is now by some thought to be of equal Authority with the Text it is not an inconvenient way to enervate both. 1634 *Acts Durham High Com. Crt.* (1857) 99 To enervate the testimony of the witnesses. 1653 *Ashwell Fides Apost.* 271, I... have enervated most of those Arguments, which I have found brought against either. 1672 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 318 So acute an objector hath said nothing that can enervate any part of it [my discourse]. a 1674 *Clarendon Surv. Lenth.* (1676) 108 A. Prince, who hath not enervated those Machinations. 1702 *Eichard Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 338 He might... enervate the force and vigour of all divine injunctions. a 1728 *Penn. Wks.* (1726) I. 452 Something that can resolve its Doubts, answer its Objections, enervate its Propositions. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 417 In the next year... this wise provision was enervated, by only, etc. 1836 *J. Gilbert Chr. Ateneu.* iii. (1852) 82 Enervate the force of legislative sanctions.

† 6. To disparage the power or value of (something). *Obs.*

a 1619 *Donne Biabavates* (1644) 207 To enervate and maine... that repentence which is admitted for sufficient in the Romane Church. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 216/1 Not that... he [Zenod] did enervate Vertue.

**Enervated** (en'vātēd), ppl. a. [f. *ENERVATE v.* + *-ED*.] That is deprived of nerve and strength; lit. and fig.; effeminate, weakly.

1660 *Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. Wks. IX. 162 The gods which they worshipped, those poor enervated demons. a 1735 *Arbutnotor & Pope* (J.). Their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. 1841 *Emerson Addr.* *Man the Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 241 The enervated and sickly habits of the literary class.

**Enervating**, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ENERVATE*. *lit. and fig.*

a 1674 *Clarendon Surv. Lenth.* (1676) 277 The method that must be taken towards the enervating those high pretences. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.* *Enervating*, the act of destroying the force, use, or office, of the nerves.

**Enervating** (en'vāvētīng), ppl. a. [f. *ENERVATE v.* + *-ING*.] That enervates, in the various senses of the verb.

1821 *Byron Cain* ii. i. 57 A most enervating and filthy cheat. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 12 The enervating influence of a tropical climate. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 362 The enervating incense that women are only too ready to burn.

**Enervation** (en'vāvē'fōn). [ad. late L. *enervāt-ion-em*, f. *enervāre* (see *ENERVATE v.*)]

† 1. = L. *enervatio*, used as transl. of Gr. *ἀνωρεσις* in transl. Galen *De Loc. Aff.* i. 6 (see *quat.* 1751). *Obs.*

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* iv. 47 A broad Membraneous enervation. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. The fibres of the recti of the abdomen... are intersected by several nervous places, called by the antients, enervations; though they be real tendons.

2. The action of enervating; the state of being enervated: see *ENERVATE v.*

c 1555 *Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 The enervation and evasion of her adversaries intention. 1597 *Bacon Counters Good & Evil* i. (Arb.) 140 This couler of melliorite and preheminence is oft a signe of enervation and weakness. 1639 *Cade Sermon. Necess. for these Times* App. 36 An enervation or dissolution of good laws. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 207 To the final destruction and enervation of the Estates of the same Incumbents. a 1718 *Penn. Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 485 An Enervation of the Romanist's Faith. 1849 *Grote Greece* VI. ii. xlvii. 25 A love for knowledge without enervation of character. 1850 *Kingsley All. Locke* xiv. (1879) 177 The luscious softness of the Italian airs overcame me with a delicious enervation.

**Enervative**, a. *rare*—0. [f. *ENERVATE v.* + *-IVE*.] Tending to enervate.

1864 *io Webster*, and in mod. Dicts.

**Enervator** (en'vāvētōr). [as if a. L. *\*enervātor*, agent-n. f. *enervāre* to *ENERVATE*.] He who or that which enervates.

1840 *Thackeray Paris Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1879 XVI. 84 Calling our darling romances foolish... enervators of intellect.

† **Enerve**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *enervo*-is nerveless; but the sense is obscure.]

a 1521 *Prolog. to Helyas* in *Thoms E. Prose Romances* III. 116 Without high style and enerve industry, I have al onely followed mine auctour as nyghe as I coude.

† **Enerve**, v. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *enervier*, ad. L. *enervāre*: see *ENERVATE v.*] = *ENERVATE v.* in various senses. Hence *Enervied*, *Enervring* ppl. adjs.

1613 *Zouch Dove* 28 Like feeble Miloes armes enerv'd, and dead. 1644 *Hammond Loyal Convert* 19 [Their] effeminacies have enerv'd the strength of their declining Kingdoms. a 1648 *Digby Lett. cont. Retig.* ii. (1651) 18 A fore-laid designe to enerve their authority. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccvi, Unsteady doctrines, which attend Enerv'd minds. c 1680 *Earl Dorset Antiq. Cognel* (R.). Age has enerv'd her charms. 1727 *Arbutnotor Coins* Ded., Riot... Enerv'd those Arms, that snatch'd the Spoil before. 1795-9 *R. Lovell & Southey Poems* 109 Beware Luxury's enerv'ng snare. 1828 in *Webster*. 1847 in *Craig*, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enervity**. *Obs. rare*—0. [as if ad. L. *\*enervitas*, f. *enervis* nerveless, f. *ē* out + *nervus* nerve.] The condition of being nerveless.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Enervous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *enervo*-is (see *prec.*) + *-ous*.] Bereft of nerve and strength; powerless, futile, spiritless. (Used several times by R. North.)

1677 *I. L. & S. D. Ded. to Cleveland's Poems* A iij b, We have only an enervous effeminate froth offered. a 1734 *North Exam.* i. iii. § 93 (1740) 188 After the Plot became enervous, and all further Use of it was despaired of.

† **Enes**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *enes*, *enes*, *Orn. enes*, (3-5 *ens*, 3 *anes*), 4-5 *enis*, *-us*, *-ys*. [Early ME. *enes*, *enes*, var. of OE. *ānes* once, assimilated to *āne*, *ENE*.]

1. Once, on one occasion.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Dises geares com bet leolt to Sepulchrum Domini innan Jerusalem twiges, enes to Easton and oðre side to Assumptio sancte Marie. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Uvile com seal ben twigen awescen of his sunne, enes et þam fulhæddæ. oðre side, et soð scrifte. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 93 in *E. E. P.* 238 Enes drihte helle bnc. c 1200 *Orm* 1078 Þatt was æn enes o þe 3er. c 1260 *Avouel Poems* (1844) 43 At the lest enes a 3er. c 1260 *Towneley Myt.* 187, I pray the that thou wold kys me enes.

2. At any one time, either past, present, or future; *esp.* to mark the completion of an action; at some time or other, formerly; once upon a time.

c 1205 *Lay.* 29355 Ænes an ane tide an enlit þer com ride. c 1230 *Half Merid.* 11 Meidenlad is tresor þat leo lit enes forloren ne beð hit neaur ifunden. a 1200 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 1669 You þat es enes mad rightwis to brek agh namau þat es wis. c 1208 *Ph. Song* (Camden Soc.) 203 Þe soule enes a, a villir carang nith ner non. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 2631 For ware þe þar of enes fedde... his benysoun walde he him gife. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 873 I may see the come sounde to þis ale care. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Prolog. 2 The woman that enis he bathe truli loued.

1542 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxiii. 2, I was borne in Bion; as English I was.

3. *At enes*, at one and the same time; = AT ONCE 3.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, et enes, to ueole disciplines.

[Enest, misreading in *Cursor Mundi* for EVEST, malice, q.v.]

Enetide, obs. form of EVENTIDE.

Eneuch, enough, Sc. form of ENOUGH.

† **Enew**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *ennewe*, 7 *in-eaw*, 6-7 *enew*. [ad. OF. *enewer*, *eneauer*, f. *en* in (see EN-1) + *caw* water.]

*trans.* Of a hawk: To drive (a fowl) into the water. *refl.* Of a fowl: To plunge in the water. (In Shaks. spelt *emmew*, either by confusion with *emnew* ENMEW, or merely by a misprint.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dija, Yourre hawkke hath ennewed the fowle in the ryuer. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 150 If your falcon do stoupe them and ennewe them once or twice. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 91 This outward-sainted Deputie Whose . . . deliberate word . . . follies doth emnew, As Falcon doth the Fowle. 1611 MARKHAM *Constr. Contend.* 1. v. (1668) 32 Let her ennew the fowl so long till she bring it to the plunge. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyb.* xx, Themselves for very fear they instantly innew.

Enew, obs. and dial. form of ENOW.

Enew, var. of ENNEW *v.* 1 and 2, *Obs.*

Enewre, obs. var. of INURE.

Enexorable, obs. form of INEXORABLE.

Eneye, var. of INEYE *v. Obs.* to inoculate.

Enface (enfē's), *v.* [f. EN-1 + FACE *sb.*, on the analogy of ENDORSE.] *trans.* To write, print, or stamp a form of words upon the face of (a bill, etc.). Also, To *enface* (words) upon. Hence *enface'd ppl. a.* Also *enfacement*, what is written or printed upon the face of a bill or note.

1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4 With a memorandum enfaced, as the term was, upon them to the following effect 'Interest payable in London by draught on Calcutta'. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., 'Enfaced' rupee paper, 92s. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 342/5 Identified by a parcel area and reference number both enfaced on the map itself. 1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4, 6,000,000, [of these notes] bore the simple enfacement 'Interest payable in London by draught in Calcutta'.

† **Enfaimle**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [obscurerly f. EN-1 + OF. *faim* hunger, or some derivative of that word.] ? *intr.* To suffer from famine (or possibly *trans.*, to starve).

1475 *Partenay* 130 A myghty towne. . . Which, enfaimling [Fr. *affamee*], Almoste gan purchase The soudan bigly the town beseging.

Enfain: see EN-*pref.* 2.

† **Enfame**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *infame*, *enfame*, ad. L. *infamia* INFAMY.] = INFAMY.

1400 *Test. Love* 1, in Chaucer's *Wks.* (1561) 291 The people wyl ye & bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 292 Some men there been that their owne enfame can none otherwys voider, or els excuse, but be hindring of other mennes fame.

Enfame, obs. form of INFAME.

† **Enfamine**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] Famine, starvation.

1450 *Lonelich Grail* xlii. 352 [The castle] myhte neuere i-wonne be But only thorough enfamyne.

† **Enfamine**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 *enfamyne*. [f. EN-1 + FAMINE.]

1. *intr.* To suffer by famine.

1335 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1194 Faste fayled hem þe fode, enfamined monie.

2. *trans.* To cause to suffer famine; to starve. Also *fig.*

138 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 150 Þes ben euele fadris þat þus cruelly enfamyneþen here sugete soules. 1430 *Lyoc. Bochas* ii. xxiv. (1559) 60b, When men enfamined haue neþer grein ne bred. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* clxxi, Within the first yere he had enfamynd the lond.

† **Enfamish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *enfamysh*, -yssh. [Altered form of AFFAMISH: see EN-*pref.* 1] *trans.* To famish, starve.

1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2141 Thay shalle enfamyched be. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2153 (Dubl. MS.) Thare neþh was fey for defeaute enfamyshyd [Ashnole, enfamyschist] hys oste. 1491 *Caxton Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) iii. xxv. 327 b/1, They sawe that they were enfamyshed. 1766-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enfamishment**, *Obs. rare*. [f. ENFAMISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of starving to death.

1611 *Spes Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. § 19 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment.

Enfamous: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Enfantement**, *Obs. rare-1*. [a. Fr. *enfantement* child-bearing, f. *enfant* to bear a child.] Offspring.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 260/3 Where thou arte thenfante-me or fruyte of my wombe.

† **Enfarce**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *enfarse*, 6-7 *infarce*, -se. [a. f. *enfarce*-ir, ad. L. *infarcire*.] 1. To stuff a. (a sucking pig, etc.) with forcemeat; b. (the belly, oneself) with food.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Put alle in body of þo pygge, Rost hit on broche of irne bygge enfarsed. 1543 *Becon New Year's Gift Wks.* (1843) 322 How doth the glutton . . . enfarse it [his belly] with all kind of dainties!

1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 12 If the partie . . . have not longe afore enfarsed himselfe with plentie of meate.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. iii. (1883) 1. 27 Redyng this warke, infarsed throughly with suche histories and sentences. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 11. 55 A man . . . by furie chaunged in to an horrible figure, bis face infarsed with rancour. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* iii. i. (1541) 53 b, The body is infarsed eyther with choler, yelowe or blacke, or with feume. 1542 *Becon Polat. Lent Wks.* 1564 i. 35 b, Soules, replenished and enfarsed with celestiall meate. 1543 *Grafton Contr. Harding* 528 Letters enfarsed and replenyssed with all humanytee.

3. To stuff (something) into. Also *fig.* (contemptuously) to interpolate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* "iij b, Ye woulde not be so busie to infarse in your bookes the reproche of these men. 1566 *Drant Horace* a iv. b, Thauthors must be full of fostred arte, infarsit in ballade breste. 1578 *Banister Hist. Man* i. 13 This neither lawe . . . bath on eche side proper cauties with marey infarsed. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xxxv. xiv, The earth thus infarsed [between planks] continueth a world of yeres. 1623 *Lisle's Essay on O. & N. T. Pref.* 5 The Latin Copy-clark . . . hath enfarsed these notions, Quamvis ipse, etc. 1624 *F. White Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 He . . . infarseth here a rapsoide.

Hence *enfarcing vbl. sb.*

1623 *Lisle's Essay on O. & N. T. Pref.*, By the infarcing afterward of these Epistles . . . into their bookes of Canons.

Enfasten: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enfat**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *infat*. [f. EN-1, IN- + FAT *a.*] *trans.* To fatten; *fig.* to make gross.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xlii. 15 The herthe of this peple is enfattid. — *Acls* xxviii. 27 The herthe of this puple is infattid [Vulg. *inernassatus*].

Enfatuate, obs. form of INFATUATE *a.* and *v.*

† **Enfaunce**, *Obs. rare-1*. [a. OF. *enfance*, Fr. *enfance*.] Childhood.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 The which devel in hir enfauce Hadde lerned of Loves arte.

† **Enfaunt**, *sb. Obs. rare-1*. [a. OF. *enfant* (Fr. *enfant*). Cf. INFANT.] A child, a young person.

1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 644 in *Babes Bk.* 141 Yf that þou be a 3ong enfaut, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt.

† **Enfaunt**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. OF. *enfant-er* (Fr. *enfant-er*), in same sense. Cf. INFANT *v.*] *trans.* To bear (a child).

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in whych the vyrgyne marye enfauented and childed Jhesu cryst.

Enfavoure: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Enfear, Enfature: see EN-*pref.* 2 and 1 a.

Enfect, obs. form of INFECT *a.* and *v.*

Enfeble (enfē'b'l), *v.* Forms: a. 4 *enfebil*, 4-5 *enfeble*, 6 *enfeable*, -febel, 7- *enfeable*. b. 6-7 *enfeble*. [a. OF. *enfebl-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *feble* FEEBLE. Cf. AFFEEBLE.] *trans.* To make feeble, weaken.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 4 Þei þat angirs me vnslywlyssy are seked that is enfebled. 1485 *Caxton St. Wenefr.* 12 She was enfebled with ouermuche payne. 1533 *More Apology* xxvii. Wks. 892/1 They both enfeable and also dishonour the realme. 1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* (1810) 111. 203 He was enfeebled of abillite. 1764 *Goldsch. Trav.* 270 Praise . . . Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* 1 § 20. 142 The [magnetic] action was greatly enfeebled. 1872 *Yeats Growth Comm.* 293 England was enfeebled . . . by the Wars of the Roses.

b. 1576 *Fleming Panoplie Ep.* 79 Your owne health . . . is much enfeebled. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. 447 With intent to enfeble them for want of water. 1657 *Milton P. L.* ix. 488 So much hath . . . paine enfeebled me.

Enfeebled (enfē'b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ED.] Made feeble, weakened.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* clxxiv, Let his enfeebled Temples, for one Night Beat orderlie. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 150 To invigorate the enfeebled knees. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 287 Emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind.

Enfeeblement (enfē'b'lment), [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of enfeebling; the state of being enfeebled.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xxiii. (1713) 163 The great . . . Enfeeblements of Mind and Body. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XLIX. 327 The enfeeblement, or smothering of his argument. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* ii. 33 The enfeeblement of the feeling of veracity is one of the most hurtful things to which our conduct can be instrumental. 1869 *SEELYE Lect. & Ess.* ii. 54 The enfeeblement produced by the . . . introduction of civilization.

Enfeebler, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or something which enfeebles.

1609 *Mau in Moore* (1849) 12 He is his own strengths enfeebler. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 16 Last . . . the azure enfeebler of the braine. 1724 A. PHILIPS *Ode Sig-nora Cuzzino* 6 Sweet enfeebler of the heart!

Enfeebling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

The action of the vb. ENFEEBLE. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 4 *Preamb.*, The great hurte and enfeebelyng of this Realme. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 A great enfeeblyng of the Kinges saide subiectes. 1795 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* 111. 567 Those Parts . . . which Nature hath left liable . . . to great enfeeblyngs.

Enfeebled (enfē'b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ING.] That enfeebles.

1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villanie* ii. vii. 206 Infeebled ryot. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Twenel* 216 Passion . . . does in a trice by 'th' ear and eie admit infeebeling vice. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 85. 236 The enfeebeling expletives 'do' and 'did'. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1300 England survives all things, even . . . her own enfeebeling tolerances.

† **Enfee'blish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *enfeblesch*, -ish, 5 -yssh, 6-7 *enfeeblish*. [a. OF. *enfebliss*, lengthened stem of *enfeblir*: see ENFEEBLE.] a. *intr.* To become or grow feeble. b. *trans.* To make feeble, enfeeble.

1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxii. 14 Who of his neyghore any thing of thes askith to borwe, and they were enfebled or deed . . . he shal be compellid to zeeld. 14 *1400 Morle Arth.* 2484 The Fraunche-mene enfebles, ne farly me thynkys! 1491 *Caxton Vilas Patr.* (V. de W. 1495) iii. xliii. 329 b/1, He was thus enfebled in his membris. 1576 *NEWTON Lemmies Complex.* (1633) 131 Manly strength, by immediate heat, is resolved and enfeebled.

Hence † **Enfee'blishing vbl. sb.**

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 Vndergoing so many, so continual mutations, and . . . enfeeblishings.

† **Enfellowship**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + FELLOW-SHIP.] a. *trans.* To join in fellowship. b. *intr.* To enter into fellowship.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxvii. 315, I will see sir launcelot and enfellowshippe me with hym. *Ibid.* ix. xix. 367 And they enfellowshipped to gyder. 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices* 1. (1558) 25 When good men alike in conditions be enfellowship in familiaritie together.

† **Enfelon**, *v. Obs. or arch.* [ad. OF. *enfelonier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *felon* felon.] *trans.* To make furious, infuriate. Hence *Enfeloned ppl. a.* 1475 *Caxton Jason* 101 b, Anon as the monstre had appereved Jason he enfelonned him self. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. viii. 48 Like one enfelond or distraught. 1864 *SIR K. JAMES Tasso* c. lii, With a less wicked and enfeloned brow.

Enfence, obs. form of INFENCE.

Enfeoff (enfē'f), *v.* Forms: a. 5 *enfeoffe*, *enfeffe*, 6 *enfeoffe*, 5- *enfeoff*. Also 5 *enfeoffe*, 6-7 *enfeoff*, 6 *enfeffe*, 7 *enfeff*. Also 6 *enfeoffe*. See also ENFIEF. [a. OF. *enfeoffer*, *enfeffer* (AF. *enfeoffer*), f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *fief* FIEF. In Anglo-Lat. *enfeoffare*.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put (a person) in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *absol.* Const. *in, of, + on*, later *with*; also *simply*.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2793 [Alexander] enfeffid þaim belyue, In palais, in prouince, in principall regnes. 1421 *SIR T. LANGFORD in E. E. Wills* (1882) 18 Y pray alle 30w þat bene enfeffid in my lordes . . . þat 3e fullylle my forseyd wylle. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71 Pay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on vj marces of rente. 1467 *Manw. & Househ. Exp.* 172 Karowe and I with oðerwarren enfeffid in a howse and land. 1521 *Dial. Laus Eng.* n. xvi. (1658) 86 The grantor enfeoffeth the grantee of one of the said acres. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 14, I will enfeoff fair Margaret in all. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 614 The Scottish King claimed that Country from King John, who by his deed enfeoffed him thereof. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 13 We . . . shall take such tenements into our hand, and shall enfeoffe others therein. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 A criminal . . . is . . . enfeoffed with an estate. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* I. 43 If the lord enfeoffs another of the tenancy, this makes the land frank fee. a 1845 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg.* (1877) 337 The veteran was enfeoffed in the lands and Manor. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* i. xlii. 433 Charles II . . . enfeoffed his brother, the Duke of York, with the counties between Pemaquid and the St. Croix.

b. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12. § 5 Tenementes whereof they by this Act be enfeoffed. 1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 93 If a man seased of lande in fee doo enfeoffee a stranger. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 33 b, The sonne seeks the death of the father, that he may be infeoffed in his wealth. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 42 b, Vltroqueur is infeoffed by the Common Law to take, is disabled to infeoffe. 1660 *Canterburians Self-Conuiction* 99 They set up a rubricke, teaching and infelling the officiating Priest in the halfe of all the oblations. 1662 *FULLER Worthies Westw.* iii. 141 Richard Gilpin . . . was infeoffed . . . in the Lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendal. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* 111. 566 He should infeoffe her in a jointure of 40,000 crowns a year out of the dutchy of Berry.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a. 1407 *Will. Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner V.* 57 This office that ye would now enfeoff me with. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 For strengthe, ner force, may nat attayne certayne a wille þat stant enfeffid in Franchise. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 179 The Fathers of our earthly bodies . . . cannot . . . enfeoff vs in glory perpetuall. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 247 The commodity is yours, for whose good we are enfeoffed with this power. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 252 The fish in which they had enfeoffed themselves at the expense of Nannie Fizzle.

b. a 1626 B. ANDREWS *Sermon* (1886) 1. 43 To set before us this flesh & it, to infeoffe us in it. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 431 Infeoffing them in a land flowing with milk and honey.

2. To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. *fig.*

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. 69 The skipping King . . . Enfeoff'd himselfe to Popularity. 1630 *Histrom.* v. 251 Hee that is most infeoff to Tyranny. 1833 H. COLEINGROVE *Poems* I. 46 The choicest terms are now enfeoff'd to folly. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Auerley* I. ii. 12 The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity.

† **Enfeoffee**, *Obs.* In 5 *enfeoffe*. [a. p. pple. of AF. *enfeoffer*: see -EE.] One who is enfeoffed. 1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61, I wul þat my said enfeoffe make astate þerof to my said son Thomas.

Enfeoffment (enfē'fment), [f. ENFEOFF + -MENT.] a. The action of enfeoffing. b. The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. c. The fief or estate, in quot *fig.* d. The possession of a fief.



1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 For the in paradise I ordeyned A place: full of Ryches was thy'n enfeimment. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lxxxi. The King, as husband to the crown, don by The wives infeimment hold. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 190 By their Charters, Enfeimments, and Testaments recorded in old storie. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 166 Otho. invested the houses of Stolberg and Schwarzburg with the joint enfeimment of it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 54 The Spanish ambassador would not be present at the solemnity of his enfeimment. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 238 That an enfeimment to that effect might be executed.

**Enfer, Enferre**, obs. forms of **INFER**.

† **Enferme**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *f. enferme-r* to shut up.] *trans.* To shut up, enclose.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 104 That whiche is enfermed and closed in the erthe is helle.

† **Enfermer**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *enfermier* :—lat. *L. infirmarius*.] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary: see **INFIRMARER**.

c. 1325 *Met. Hom.* 29 A blak munk of an abbaye was enfermer of all.

**Enfermerere**, var. of **INFIRMARER**, *Obs.*

**Enfermi**: see **ENFIRM**.

**Enfertile**, **Enfertilize**: see **EX-pref**<sup>1</sup> 2, 3.

† **Enfested**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [for \**infested*, *f. INFEST* a. bitterly hostile + **ED**<sup>1</sup>; or error for *enfestered*.] Embittered.

1591 SPENSER *Amotopmos* 354 That olde Enfested grudge. **Enfester**: see **EX-pref**<sup>1</sup> 3.

**Enfetter** (*enfetər*), *v.* Also 7 *infetter*. [f. **EN**-1 + **PETTER sb.**] *trans.* To put into fetters, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to enslave to.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 351 His Soule is so enfetted'd to her Loue. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 581 Those seruitudes wherewith they were supposed to be enfetted. 1626 G. SANOVS *Ovid's Met.* IV. 75 Like a Serpent by an Eagle trust'd; Which to his head and feet, infetted, clings. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 4 They haue the keys.. of all the prisons.. to infetter any at their becke. 1860 C. LANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 186 Love should be enfetted, hand and foot, for the long æon of a human year.

**Enfeud**, obs. form of **INFEUD**.

**Enfever** (*enfivər*), *v.* [f. **EN**-1 + **FEVER sb.**] *trans.* To throw into a fever; *fig.* to exasperate, incense. Hence **Enfevering ppl. a.**

1799 SEWARD *Horace's Odes* I. i. 1. To blend the enfevering draught with its placid waves. 1647 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 6 To enfever the people against him [the King].

**Enfief** (*enfif*), *v. rare*. [f. **EN**-1 + **FIEF**.] = **ENFEOFF**.

1851 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 153 Enfiefed with spacious places of worship.. by Constantine. 1882 W. B. WECORN *Soc. Law L.* 169 The privileges were all enfiefed.

**Enfield** (*enfi:ld*). The name of a village in Middlesex, near which the Government has a manufactory of small arms. Used *attrib.* with various military terms, as in **Enfield rifle**, etc.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 377 The length of the Enfield bullet is 7 inch. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 633 One hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th. *Ibid.* Covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. *Ibid.* 634 The power of the Enfield rifle in British hands.

**Enfierce**, **Enfigure**: see **EN-pref**<sup>1</sup> 2 and 1 b.

**Enflade** (*enfi:ld*), *sb.* [a. Fr. *enflade*, *f. enfiler* to thread on a string, hence to pierce or traverse from end to end, *f. en-* (see **EN-pref**<sup>1</sup>) + *fil* thread.]

† 1. A suite of apartments, whose doorways are placed opposite to each other. Hence in phrase, **In enflade**. Also applied to a long 'vista', as between rows of trees, etc. *Obs.*

1705-30 S. GALL in *Nichols Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 41 Rooms which.. are placed in enflade. 1727 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*. Groves form'd of Rows of Fruit-trees and Forest-trees.. make.. very agreeable Enflades. 1762-71 H. WALFOLD *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 265 An enflade of correspondent gates. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trans. Spain* xxxviii. The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enflade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. 1805 REPTON *Lauds. Garden*, (ed. 2) 105 A magnificent enflade through a long line of principal apartments.

2. *Mil.* + a. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1705 PHILLIPS, *Enflade* [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

b. A 'fire' from artillery or musketry which sweeps a line of works or men from one end to the other. Also *attrib.* in **enflade fire**.

1795-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 175 Its [the echelon's] prolongation shall not be exposed to an enflade. 1803 WELINGTON in GURR. *Di.* 11. 286 You would have iron guns instead of brass for your enflade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 255 Threatening.. his batteries with an enflade fire. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. liv. 425 The space within the works.. was exposed to enflade.

**Enflade** (*enfi:ld*), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To set (trees) so as to form an enflade. *Obs. (nonce-use).*

1745 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Quincunx*. Take care that the trees be well squar'd or laid out by a line, and, as it were, enfladed one with another.

2. *Mil.* To subject to 'an enflade'; to 'rake' or to be in a position to 'rake' (a line of fortification, a line of troops, a road, etc.) from end to end with a fire in the direction of its length.

1705 PHILLIPS, *Enflade*, or *Enfile* the Courtin, Rampart, etc., is to scour or sweep the whole length of such a Work with the Shot. A 1755 *Expedition to Carthage* (J.), the avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfladed by the Spanish cannon. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*. A work is said to be enfladed when a gun can be fired into it, so that the shot may go all along the inside of the parapet. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 357 This success made it an operation of no difficulty to enfile the enemy's position on the left bank. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 237 The bridge.. was enfladed by the enemy's cannon. 1879 LOW *Gen. Abbott* iv. 333 Our course.. was completely enfladed by a stone breastwork.

b. *trans.*

a. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 413 The level beams of the rising or setting sun as they happened to enfile the gorge. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1872) 119 The bow-window of the Club.. enflades Pall Mall.

Hence **Enfladed ppl. a.**, **Enflading ppl. a.**

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581c Two enfladed batteries. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 33 The continued fire of the first or enflading batteries. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog. N. L. Abbott* II. 101 The Twentieth.. advanced.. under an enflading fire of artillery.

† **Enfile**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *infile*. [a. Fr. *enfiler* : see **ENFILEADE**.]

1. *trans.* To put on a string or thread. Also, *To enfile up*: to hang up on a string, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taugten him [Sardanapallus] to lace a braide.. and to enfile a perle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 To cut the root.. into thin roundels, and to keep them enfiled up. *Ibid.* II. 133 The swine mushrooms.. are hanged up to dry infiled upon a rush running through them. 1675 HONNES *Odyssey* (1677) 116 When they had slain my men, they them enfil'd.. like fishes hung in tanks.

2. *Her.* In pa. *ppl.* (See *quot.*)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald.* Gloss. s. v. When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with whatever is borne upon it.

† **Enfire**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *enfyre*. [f. **EN**-1 + **FIRE sb.**]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ProL 13 The son enfyrit hail, as to my sycht. 1602 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1605-7) I. 234 Th' Orbe of Flame.. doth not enfire the frame.

b. To inflame.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 79 By the which the bloud is enfyred and chawfed.

2. *fig.* a. To kindle (a passion, zeal, etc.). b. To fire, inflame (a person) with anger, passion.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xxv. So hard those heavenly beauties he enfyred. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 119 Great causes of sharpe desire Doe careful man distract, torment, enfire. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Man. Clergy* I. 12 (Wks. 1628) 752 The touch of whom hath so much enfi'd his ghostly zeale. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xiv. Fruition Love enfires. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 260 Cupid.. with the presents should the raging queen Enfire.

† **Enfirm**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 3 *enfermi*.

[ME. *enfermi*, a. OF. *enferme-r*, *f. en-* (see **EN**-1) + *ferme* = *L. firm-us* **FIRM**; the later *enfirm* prob. a new formation on **EN**-1 + **FIRM** a.]

*trans.* To strengthen, fortify.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 552 To Gloucester hii wende, to enfermi pentoun. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. liii. The Gascoynes thus enfirm'd, and noe great feare Of French Invasion.

**Enfix**, rare var. of **INFIX**.

**Enflame**, -*flambe*, obs. ff. **INFLAME**.

**Enflesh** (*enflesh*), *v.* Also 6-7 *inflesh*. [f. **EN**-1, **IN**- + **FLESH sb.**]

*trans.* a. To make into flesh. b. To cause a growth of flesh upon (the limbs). c. To plant or establish in the flesh, to ingrain. d. To give a fleshly form to. Hence **Enfleshing vbl. sb.**

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 No more than the daytie is recompted enflashed for that it is substantially in us. *Ibid.* The incarnation of enfleshing is Christs Godhead. 1598 FLORIO, *Incarnare*, to incarnate, to inflesh. *Ibid.*, *Incarnamentum*, an enfleshing, an incarnating, incarnation. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 173 Those vices, which are habituad, inbred, settled, and enfleshed in him. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. R(i). Who th' Deity inflesht, and man's flesh deified. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To his Mistress, Bring your magicks, spells, and charmes, To enflesh my thighs and armes. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 212 Our love must incarnate, enflesh, and embody itself.

† **Enflourish**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **EN**-1 + **ME. flureschen, flurisen, FLOURISH**.] *trans.* To display flourishingly; to trick out with ornaments.

† a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 128 Ffesautiez enfloreschit in flammande silver.

**Enflower** (*enflauər*), *v.* Also 6 *enfloure*. [f. **EN**-1 + **FLOWER sb.**] *trans.* To adorn or deck with flowers. Hence **Enflowered ppl. a.**

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1264 The margent Enflorid with flouwis. c. 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. I, Milan, these odorous and enflower'd fields Are none of thine. c. 1602 DAVISON in FARR S. P. *Ed.* (1845) II. 327 All engreening and enflowering Those pleasant mountaigns. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Blad. tun.* 2 The cheerful Lady of this enflower'd globe. 1888 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* x. 132 Thou wouldst know from what plants this garland is enflowered.

**Enfluenco**, obs. form of **INFLUENCE**.

**Enfoil**: see **EX-pref**<sup>1</sup> 3.

† **Enfold**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *next*.] A convolution (of the brain or intestines).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 The intrels.. are circunduced into diuers, and many enfolds, and turnynge. *Ibid.* viii. 100 The brayne.. seemeth to shew many infolds and turnynge.

**Enfold**, *infold* (*en-, infō:ld*), *v.* Also 7 *in-fould*. *Pa. ppl.* occas. 7 *infold*, 9 *enfolden*. [f. **EN**-1, **IN**- + **FOLD sb.** and *v.*] To put into a fold, or within folds.

1. *trans.* To wrap up, envelope *in* or *with* a garment, or a surrounding medium of any kind. Also with the garment, etc. as subject.

a. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1796) I. 192 Seed single.. enfolded in the cup. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 272 The oak is enfolded in the acorn. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. 34 The royal robes in which the body had been enfolded were borne away.

b. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxxvii. She in the body was infolded. Of this low life. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 52 Two Membranes.. infolding the whole bladder. 1713 POPE *Windsor Forest* 393 The pearly-shell [shall] its lucid globe infold. 1725 — *Odys.* III. 540 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumsusible gold. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* v. (1757) 137 Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. ii. 11. 101 Cast o'er The knight your magic mantle and infold him.

b. *fig.*

a. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The kindness.. is wont to be enfolded mainly within the rank or stock.. of the same. a. 1721 KEN *Hymn to the Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 319 All Plants.. A confidential Loveliness enfolds. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Witch of Ath.* ii. She lay enfolden In the warm shadow of her loveliness. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 233 His love enfolded her childish heart with more than mortal tenderness.

b. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 73 Unless the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like from me from the search of eyes. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* (1835) Pref. 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdom is infolded. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 58 Night infolds the day.

2. To encompass, encircle; to clasp, embrace. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (I). For all the crest a dragon did infold With greedy paws. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heiod.* II. 236 She never knew how to enfold The force of Venus swimming all in gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elihu* II. v. *Poet.* 1511c Her snow-white arms.. their now dead lord infold. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 555 His neck with fond embrace infolding fast. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 414 While the Muses hang enfolding Knee and foot with faint wild hands. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 132 (Vines) with lusty stems their elms infolding. *Ibid.* I. 277 Each snail, inclosing them, infolds. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xx. 302 Its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen.

† 3. = **INVOLVE**. a. To imply or necessarily include. b. To involve or plunge *in* (disaster). Also *refl.* c. To involve in obligation, to oblige.

1579 TOLSON *Cavein's Sermon*. *Tim.* 250a God should infolde vs in one selfe same destruction. 1836 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* I. (1858) 145 We infold our selves in that fault, which we reprove in others. *Ibid.* 430 All covetous men.. infold themselves in many griefs. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 24 That any thing be, infolds necessarily the will and power of God thereto. 1646 N. LOCKYER *Sermon* 11 There be many difficulties about the creature, but may be all infolded in one, to wit, sinne.

4. To put into the shape of a fold or succession of folds; formerly often *fig.* to render involved or intricate. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Fitter for a Declamation than agreeable to a Treatise infolded as this is. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* I. 4 A great cloude, and a fire infolding it selfe. 1512 DRAYTON's *Polyol.* Intro. A ij. The verse oft.. so infolds that suddaine concept cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* Pl. xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer.. becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards.

Hence **Enfolded ppl. a.**, **Enfoldedly adv.**

c. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 64 The celestial Sirens.. That sit upon the nine infolded spheres. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* I. 92 A semblance as of infolded flame. 1624 F. WILKE *Ref.* Fisher 280 [It] is neither expressly nor infoldedly taught in holy Scripture.

**Enfold** (*enfō:ld*), *v.* Also 7 *in-fould*. [f. **EN**-1, **IN**- + **FOLD sb.**] To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold.

1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 94 She left the Lovers to enfold her Sheep. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 13 Until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded.

**Enfolder**, **infolder** (*en-, infō:ldər*), [f. **ENFOLD** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who or something which enfolds; + in *quot. spec.* an enveloping membrane.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans booke* (1564) 45 Brynyng from thence the veine of the clyde, betweene his seconde and the innermost infolder. *Ibid.* I. (1624) 79 The third or the innermost infolder of the child.. is so thine that one may easily see through it. 18. Mrs. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* Poet. Wks. (1883) 30 That shadow, the enfolder of your quiet eyelids.

**Enfolding**, **infolding** (*en-, infō:ldɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **ENFOLD**. Also *concr.* in various applications: (a.) a wrappage, envelope, + in *pl.* garments; (b.) a fold, convolution.

1586 W. WATTS *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The turning of verses; the infolding of words. 1616 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 255 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings? 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1880 A. WILSON in *Geol. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 The infolding of this blastoderm. 1882 VINEY *Sachs' Bot.* 533 The cells which contain chlorophyll exhibit

the infoldings of the cell-wall. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* iii. 88 The embryo and its inner enfoldings.

**Enfolding, infolding** (en-, infold-), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That enfolds.

1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* 169 An infolding Mystery wrapped up, and inclosed. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* i. (R.). In balm imbosom'd every region lies, Of ambient ether and infolding skies. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, St. Michael ix, Waft us heaven-ward with enfolding wing. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 144 An infolding fire and a supernatural sound arrested their progress.

**Enfoldment** (enfoldment), *arch.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfolding; † *concr.* that which enfolds.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 45 That in mine amorous enfoldment, I might whyle here [Jerusalem] to Heaven with me. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 O most divine and holy Mysterie, symbolically discovering those enigmatical Enfoldments. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, His long slender dark fingers were... almost buried in the large enfoldment of King Richard's hand.

† **Enfollow**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 infolowe, en-, infolowe. [f. EN-*pref.*<sup>1</sup> + FOLLOW *v.*] *a. trans.* To follow after; *fig.* to imitate. *b. intr.* To follow on; to ensue, result.

Hence ENfollowing *vbl. sb.*  
1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxii. 23 In his infolowings he shal ben vndemone [Vulg. *insecutionibus arguitur*]. c1449 PECKOK *Repr.* iii. vi. 313 In-folowing Crist in the seid pouerte. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 4 Moche good shold therof enfolowe.

**Enforce** (enforſ), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *enforcer*, f. en- (see EN-) + *forcer* to sink.] *trans.* To sink in; to place in a low or retired position.

1834 R. MUOIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) 1. 147 The eyes of this one [the screech owl] not being so deeply enforced as those of most of the others.

**Enfondre**, var. of ENFOUNDER *v.*, *Obs.*  
† **Enforce**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next vb.; cf. AFFORCE.] Effort, exertion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 448 Thai that var With gret enforſ assaileth thar. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlii. 68 b/2, All her enforſe auyllid her not. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 13 b, We desyre . . . with all the enforſe and myght of our herbes to be with hym. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1220 A petty enforſe of small enforſe.

**Enforce** (enforſ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-7 enforſe, (4) enforſth, 6 enforſe, 4- enforſe. *β.* 4-7 enforſe, (6) enforſe, 5- enforſe. [ad. OF. *enforſier*, *enforſier* = late L. *infortiare*, *infortiare*, f. in- (see IN-) + *fortis* strong; see also EN-*prefix*<sup>1</sup> and FORCE *sb.*]

*I.* To put force or strength into.  
† *trans.* To strengthen (a fortress) by extra works, (an army, navy, town, etc.) by extra ships, troops, etc.; to occupy in force; to reinforce. *Obs.*

*a.* 1340-70 *Alisunder* 908 Enforced were be entres with egre men fele. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxviii. 177 Morys of Murrawe . . . Dat syne enforſyt it [bat Castelle] gretfully. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xlii. 63 The frenche kynge enforced his gret nauy that he had on the see. 1557 PAYNLE *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 He ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threhold subsidie, or socour. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 61 To enforce the Towns of Flanders by . . . our Troops. 1755 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. Intro. 209/2 The French were in constant expectation of being greatly enforced by a large body.

*β.* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 65 [Thai] inforſit the castell sua. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 376 Provided and inforced with men of war in divers foreign Parts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) IV. 153 The brave Messapus shall thy troops inforce With those of Tibur.

† *2.* To strengthen in a moral sense; to impart resolution or fortitude (a person); to encourage (Const. to with inf.); to strengthen (a resolve, a purpose). *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* p. 656 This vertu . . . enhaunsith and enforſeth the soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Yet was saynt barnabe a man enforced to suffre paynes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vj, By suche ex-mples. . . the good people shoulde enforce their selues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 314 To enforce the Spirits by some Mixture, that may excite and quicken them. 1685 R. BERKELEY in *Mem.* (1857) III. 275 Sir, if the entreaties of a friend can enforce the resolves of so great a philosopher.

† *3.* To add force to, intensify, strengthen (a feeling, desire, influence); to impart fresh vigour or energy to (an action, movement, attack, etc.). *Obs.*

*a.* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 355 Douglass. enforſit on thame the cry. c1400 *Rom. Repr.* 4499 Now mote my sorwe enforced be. c1450 *Merlin* ix. 136 And so began the turnement newe to enforce for the rescue of their felowes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The next day to enforce the assault. 1563 MAN *Musculius Comynopol.* 34 a, Enforcing up his noyse littel and littel. 1727 POPE, etc., *Art Sinking* 76 Hang on lead to . . . enforce our descent. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 287 He [Cicero] . . . used to enforce the severity of his abstinence. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 63 p. 12 The temptations to do ill are multiplied and enforced. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 102 Their [the consonants'] sound should be enforced.

*β.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* i. ii. 31 Inforſt this wyndis. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iv, He . . . inforſeth his appetite, to know more. 1591-8 NORRIS *Fract. Disc.* IV. 374 Conviction of the Worlds Vanity . . . as an inner spring acuates and inforces all our outward motions. c1716 SOUTH *Serm.* i. vi. (R.). The same authority, and evidence, that inforced the former.

† *b.* To give legal force to; to ratify. *Obs. rare* -1.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 5 His majesty . . . always inforces or makes void all the acts passed by them.

4. To press home (an argument, etc.); to urge (a demand, etc.); formerly, also, to lay stress upon, emphasize (a fact, circumstance).

*a.* c1449 [see ENFORCING *vbl. sb.*] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 90 Against Aumerle we will enforce his Tryall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. iv. 181 Much against my stomacke, O Quirites, enforce I this point. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Warrant for his execution [being] tendered, and somewhat enforced, she [the Queen] refused to sign it. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. (J.)*, Enforcing the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* II. 68 Where infinite rewards are thus inforced . . . natural motives to goodness are apt to be neglected. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 87 p. 14 The preacher . . . enforcing a precept of religion. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* II. 33 In order to enforce what he had said. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. ix. 74 Hoaple enforced his claim by an argument from a reciprocity of rights and duties. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 76 Failed ye to enforce the maxim.

*β.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 92 How much every degree is still enforced one above another. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. iv. To enforce . . . Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 308 The presence of that doth enforce the absence of the rest. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 24 p. 5 This motion might very properly be enforced. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 61 To enforce their musical speech.

† *b.* With obj. clause, or accus. and inf.: To assert, argue forcibly. *Obs.*

1579 J. KNEWSTON *Confut.* 5 Upon order taken for procuring things to be done, H. N. will necessarily enforce that the same are done. 1613 *Life Will. Cong.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 8 He enforced it to be a good title.

† *5.* To exert (one's strength). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enyeides* (1880) 18 By grete myghte and bodyli strengthe enforced his puyssaunce for to arache and plucke vp the same tree.

† *b. refl.* To exert oneself, strive. Const. to with inf. Also to with sb.: To strive after, rush into. *Obs.*

*a.* c1340 *Cursor M.* 18089 Enforſeþ þou wiþ myȝte & meyn Stalworþly to stonde aȝeyn. c1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p. 209 Suche as enforſen hem rather to prayse yowr persone by flaterie. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Eve. enforced her to excuse her of her misdeed and synne. 1526 TINDALE *Rom. xv.* 30 So have I enforced my selfe to preache the gospell. 1533 BELLENOUE *Livy* iii. (1822) 213 He enforced himself to battall. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 381 Such soules also as . . . enforce them selves to a great loue. 1557 NORTI *Gueard's Diall* Pr. Prok. A. A. We may enforce our selves to worke amendes. 1663 W. ROBERTSON *Pharazel* Gen. 535 To enforce, or strain himself earnestly, conari.

*β.* c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 60 [Man] inforſith hymself to be alway gretter and gretter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* v. vii. 177 Palks. . . Inforſe hym to greif hys fays that tyde. 1541 *Envy* *Envy* Gov. 43 He . . . inforſeth him selfe to brenne the houses. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 85 Inforce yourselves to use all diligent . . . indevours.

† *6. intr.* for *refl.* To strive, attempt, physically or mentally. Of a ship: To make way. *Obs.*

*a.* c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 2 It inforſith for to halde besyly in it the swetteste name of Ihesu. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. l. 30 She yseþ ful fatyring familiarite wiþ hem þat she enforſeþ to bygyle. 1382 WYCLIF *i Kntes* xix. 10 Saul enforſed to fische to gidre with a spere David in the wal. — *Acts* xxv. 15 The schipp was raushid, and myȝte not enforce into the wynd. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 4 The deuyll enforſeth to byrgne to him sorowe upon sorow. 1557 *M. T. (Genev.)* 3 Thes. ii. 17 We enforced the more to see your face. 1595 SPENCER *Col. Clent* 42 Thirſe happie Mayd, Whom thou doest so enforce to deife.

*β.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* v. 137 Nor we may not strife, nor enforce [ed. 1557 inforce] sa fa Agane the storme. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 377 False Prophets . . . inforce to quench the true understanding of the lawe.

*II.* To bring force to bear upon.

† *7. trans.* To drive by force: *a.* by physical force, as a stone from a sling, a person from a place. Also, to enforce open, and simply.

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 938 And enforced alle fawre forth at þe zate. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 94 There come into that coaste, infinite swarms of Gnattes, without any drifte of winde to enforce them. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam.* Ajax (1814) 109 The very nature of fire helpheth to enforce [air] upward. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 65 As swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. 1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* (1810) III. 189 If we be enforced by contrary winde. 1627 SPEED *England* xxi. § 8 Yet hath she [Lincoln] not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the Saxons; whence Arthur enforced their Host. 1644 CHARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1831) 194 Nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xii. (1739) 67 Those that would reduce him, he enforces into foreign Countries.

*b.* by mental or moral force: To drive a person to or from a belief, sentiment, or course of action.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 192 Bying novve enforced to the warre. 1591 DRAYTON *Noah* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 119 From remorse In his own nature you doe him inforce. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 101 To this observance [fasting] . . . Nature should inforce us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 1. I. . . hath enforced them into strange conceptions. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i. (1725) 209, I am inforced to trust you with my most near Concerns.

† *8.* To use force upon; to press hard upon. Also *fig.* to press hard upon, urge, with arguments, taunts, entreaties, etc. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 [Naaman] enforſid hym þat he schuld have take þo gifte. c1400 *Rom. Repr.* 604 Thou shalt not stryve me a dele, Ne enforce me. 1494 FARBAN *vill. cxlv.* 288 Eyther prynde enforced so straitly that other, that eyther of theym were vnforced. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.*

II. 176 If you thinke not this . . . truth, I will not enforce you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 112 The Flint . . . much inforced, shewes a hasty Spark. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 212 He besieged Orleans, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing . . . to yeelde themselves. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 36 It is not the part of a just Civil Prince . . . to enforce such a Countrey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 279 He enforced him no further.

*b. intr.* in same sense: To enforce upon. *Obs.*  
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. To Rdr., How much more the sicknesse enforced upon me, so much lesse I spared myself. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 98 The French men . . . so enforced upon them, that they . . . took the sayde Arthur prisoner. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 16/1 They still pressing & inforcing upon him.

† *9.* To overcome by violence; to take (a town) by storm; to force, ravish (a woman); also *fig.*

*a.* c1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* p. 900 If the woman maugre hir heed hath ben enforced or noon. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Evj b, He . . . enforced their wywes. 1579 FENTON *Gueard.* 165 They enforced it in two dayes, and likewise the Castle, making slaughter of all the footmen that were withdrawn thither. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 423 Howsoever thy labour to enforce (as it were) their conscience. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 172 The great authority of Rome would faigne enforce me by their mere suppliance.

*β.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 250 A. Inforce theyr wywes and their children. 1577 *Test.* 12 Patriarchs 52 Ye shall . . . inforce maidens in Jerusalem.

† *10.* To compel, constrain, oblige. Said of both persons and circumstances. Const. to with inf. *arch.*

*a.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 They were xi days in the shuppe, and enforced it to saile as moche as they myghte. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 13 [They] were at the length, enforced to departe. 1573 TISSER *Hush.* (1878) 5 My serving you . . . Enforced this to come to pass. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 107 Accompanied with two Goddesses; the one was (Eloquence) to persuade them, and the other was (Violence) to enforce them. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 15 The Parliament was sometimes enforced to adjourn it self for want of number sufficient. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Parit.* II. 387 [He] had been . . . enforced to enter into a bond of a thousand pounds. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxv, Only by strong and torturing spells enforced. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 17 You would have been enforced to compress your missive within . . . scanty bounds.

*β.* 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Pream., The Parties . . . were enforced and constrained to sue ther Liverye . . . oute of the Handes of the seild late Kyng. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* III. (1876) 82 The husbandman was necessarily enforced . . . to sel his Victuals dearer. 1621 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 33 The Bargain being made, the Law will enforce the Borrower to pay it.

*III.* To produce, impose, effect, by force.

† *11.* To produce by force, material or immaterial; to extort (tears, concessions, etc.) from a person; to force (a passage); to bring on (a quarrel, etc.) by force; to force on. *Obs.*

*a.* 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii, With shivering spears enforcing thunder-claps. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 My paper burthened with this long discourse . . . enforſeth an end. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1611) 131 Dare you enforce the furrows of revenge Within the brows of royal Radagon? 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iv. iii. (1616) 48 Why, how now brother, who enforſt this brawl? 1633 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hist.* xi. (1821) 124 The White Knight . . . condemned both his Sonne and people for their folly, to enforce a fight. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurences we underwent . . . enforced many a tear.

*β.* 1531-46 *Elvot Gouverneur* (1883) II. 215 Injurie appa- raut and with power inforced . . . may be with lyke powar resisted. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 1 The long intercessing of so great a benefite, inforced through the tyrannie of Antichrist. 1611 LANYER *Salve Deus* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 230 Your cries inforced mercie, grace, and loue, From Him whom greatest princes would not move. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. (1651) 212 By the striking of a flint fire is inforced. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Dio. Poems* Ex. xv. (1648) 2 Pharaohs Chariots . . . Twist walls of Seas their way inforce. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 54 To feign them, or at the least to inforce Notes.

† *12.* To force, obtrude (something) on a person. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 129, I will no more enforce mine office on you.

† *13.* To compel by physical or moral force (the performance of an action, conformity to a rule, etc.); to impose (a course of conduct) on a person.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. xiii. (1739) 23 This course was . . . inforced upon them by a Roman Constitution. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 3 A supreme power of making laws, and enforcing the observation of them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, To enforce upon his fiery temper compliance with the rules of civil life. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 143 He declared his determination to enforce obedience to the order. 1859 KINGSLEY *Alfred* (1860) II. 63 The bloated tyrant . . . enforced payment by scourge and thumb-screw. 1875 JOWITT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to enforce the education of their children upon unwilling parents.

† *14.* To compel the observance of (a law); to support by force (a claim, demand, obligation).

*a.* 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for Al.* iv. iv. 25 A deflowred maid, And by an emini body, that enforſed The Law against it! 1732 BERKELEY *Alphr.* III. 6.1.3 There was neither jail nor executioner in his kingdom to enforce the laws. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 131 It should be the business of the legislature . . . to enforce this Divine precept. 1839 THURLWALL *Greece* V. 265 Sparta . . . paid no regard to the sentence, which, after the battle of Mantinea, there was none to enforce. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 503 They sent a body of 1000 infantry and 200 horse to enforce their demand.

B. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 652 This law was enforced...with a rigour at once cruel and ludicrous.

b. *absol. rare.*

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragn.* ii. 39 If as an individual he is obliged to obey, as one of the public he is entitled to enforce upon other individuals.

**Enforceable** (enfō'säb'l), *a.* Also 6 in-  
forceable, 9 enforceible. [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ABLE.]  
Capable of being enforced. + Also = FORCIBLE.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Cij b. See...what may be brought to reproach the credit of such inforceible proofes. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon vi.* Wks. I. 71 (L.) Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforceible by good reason. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* ii. viii. 495 An obligation enforceable in equity. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* xv. 555 Either party...may get damages, enforceable by distress. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 3) 245 Feudal rights no longer enforceable.

**Enforced** (enfō'st), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. That is subjected to force or constraint. *rare.* 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 74 This concurs...of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down, etc. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* III. cxi. 134 They pleaded themselves enforced agents.

2. That is forced upon or exacted from a person; that is produced by force; forced, constrained.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 203 He hath constrained such to yeelde to enforced obedience and servitude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 9 Gastly Looks Are at my service, like enforced Smiles. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argues* v. x. 364 The slavery of an enforced marriage. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 128 A country where a degraded class is held to enforced labour. 1868 HELPS *Realms* v. 68 How Sir John could have endured the enforced silence.

**Enforcedly** (enfō'stli), *adv.* Also 6-7 in-  
forcedly. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an enforced manner.  
+ *a.* By force, forcibly (*obs.*). b. Under compulsion.  
+ *c.* With constrained utterance.

1579 TWYNE *Physick agst. Fortune* ii. lxvii. 244 a. I am enforcedly dryuen into banishment. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 18 She for whom he died [was] enforcedly left alive. 1635 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 They should do it of necessity, enforcedly, and compulsorily. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Lav* 15 Suppose that Perkin Warbeck...had enforcedly and so usurpingly gained the Government. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 180 Whose Geography we studied enforcedly at school. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faunt of B. III.* ii. x. 7 The oracle spoke—enforcedly—slowly—cruelly.

+ **Enforcedly**, *adv. Obs.* In 4 inforcedly, enforſally. [Irregularly f. ENFORCE *v.* + -LY.] In a forcible manner; violently, furiously.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 314 Saw thaim cum swa inforſely. *Ibid.* v. 324 Than suld thai, full enforſaly...assale The ynglis men.

**Enforcement** (enfō'smēt). Also 6-8 in-  
[*a.* OF. *enforcement*: see ENFORCE *v.* + -MENT.]  
The action or process of enforcing.

+ 1. The action or process of increasing the strength of anything (*esp.* an armed force, etc.); *coner.* a reinforcement. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* iv. 35 Such a force of Irish Rebels now ready to be shipped, for their assistance and enforcement. 1682 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1731 i. 406 The Prince of Conde was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement. 1762 *Acc. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 250/1 Something equivalent to those enforcements and lowering of sounds which gives such a pleasant variety.

+ 2. Energetic activity; an effort. *Obs. rare.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., Their busie enforcement hath kindled in others the like hatred and contempt. 1551 RECORDE *Palkin. Know.* To Rdr., To accomplishe so haile an enforcement.

3. The urging a demand, pressing home an argument, representation, or statement.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 33 Forcible reasons, enforcements, rebukes, and persuasions. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxiii. 537 What informations...to persuade men? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 165 These preach (as St. John, after, did:) using the same manner of Enforcement. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 2 To persuade the tenants...to entreat his enforcement of their representations. 1861 SHAKES. *Engineers* II. 160 It cost him many years of arguing, illustration, and enforcement. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 How large a space is occupied with the enforcement of this claim.

+ 4. The action of bringing force to bear upon, doing violence to, or overcoming by force (a person or thing). Also *fig.* a strained interpretation (of words). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1061/1 Where he did so much by batterie & other kinds of enforcement. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. Pref. § 10. 28, I marvel at your bold assertions, and abhor your impudent enforcements. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 8 And his enforcement of the Citty Wives. 1597 + 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 120 As the Thing, that's heavy in it self, Vpon enforcement, flies with greatest speede.

5. Constraint, compulsion; a constraining or compelling influence. *rare* in mod. use.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b. He dremed of his lady for thenforcement of loue. 1548 UNAL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Mark 41 The soule...through the thenforcement of disease had forsaken the bodye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rich.* 57 b. Often tymes the soldiour salet, his capitaines biddyn was his enforcement. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. (1851) 125 For any enforcement that Artur with all his Chivalry could make. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 2 O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement. 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 60 By thy own enforcement (I) come to force thee, Being passion-mad.

6. The forcible exaction of a payment, an action,

etc.; the enforcing or compelling the fulfilment of (a law, demand, obligation); + *coner.* a means of enforcing, a 'sanction'.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iv. Ixv. Though hee had then informations of expence both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 To see the ruin of our Protestation, and the enforcement of a Slavish life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 150 The Rewards and Punishments...which the Almighty has established as the Enforcements of his Law. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 78 Is it consistent with the divine wisdom to prescribe rules to us, and leave the enforcement of them to the folly of human institutions? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxy. The occasion seemed to require an enforcement of domestic discipline. 1876 GORDON *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 150 [The] weakness [of the Charter] in providing no means for the enforcement of its own stipulations.

**Enforcer** (enfō'ssɪ), [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ER.]

One who enforces.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Forceur*, a conqueror, an enforcer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. l. (1739) 6 The Contrivers, Advisers and Enforcers. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 234 A rigorous advocate and unrelenting enforcer of measures of public economy and retrenchment. 1855 GROTE *Greece* ii. xci. XII. 20 A paramount obligation of which he was the enforcer. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Besides its function as enforcer of morality...the State has another office.

**Enforceable**: see ENFORCEABLE.

**Enforcing** (enfō'sɪŋ), *vb. s.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* ENFORCE in its various senses. + *coner.* That which enforces.

138 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* I. 245 Of sich enforſinge mote nedis come mede. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. iv. (1495) 31 Augels dystroye the reesses and the enforſynges of fendes. 1440 Gesta *Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the lion had sight of hem, he Ran to him with a cruel enforſyng. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* iv. iv. 416 This hood argment with alle his enforſingis. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. l. v.* (1883) 1. 35 Without any violence or inforſing. c 1610-15 *Female Saints* (1866) 80 After long enforſing she must needs yelde nature her due. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Foundat. Relig.* 12 Love is the inforſing, or motive of the Will, to the thing loved.

**Enforcing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enforces or presses upon.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Hen. V.* clxiv, The thin-film'd Bladder breaks Prest with the burthen of enforſing Ayre. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 12 A drink invented by an enforſing necessity.

Hence **Enforcingly**, *adv.*, in a forcible manner; earnestly, impressively.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. § Onlesse it bee put enforſingly for assurance sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 9, I am wished to write more enforſingly to you.

+ **Enforſive**, *a. Obs.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. *a.* Tending to enforce. b. Urgent, forcible.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 83 b With these and such like inforſive arguments the hearts of his soldiours were greatly encouraged. c 1611 CHAPMAN *11ad* viii. 212 [An eagle] who seasse in her repaire A sucking hind calfe, which she trust in her enforſive seeres. *Ibid.* x. 128 Why stir ye thus so late? Sustain we such enforſive cause? 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 6 Those Attributes of God, that are most enforſive of a gracious Answer.

2. As quasi-*sb.* (nonce-use), after the analogy of *motive*: A means of compelling.

1686 A. HORNECK *Crucified Jesus* (1695) 373 If these Motives cannot prevail, God hath Enforſives which shall.

Hence + **Enforſively**, *adv.*, by compulsion.

1880 WEBSTER cites MARSTON.

+ **Enforſt** (enfō'st), *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-, in-

forſt. [f. EN- + FORST. Cf. AFFOREST.]

*trans.* To convert (arable or pasture land) into

forest or hunting-ground. Cf. AFFOREST.

a 1519 DANIEL *Col. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 128 All such as were found to have bene inforſted since the first Coronation of Henry the Second to bee disafforeſted. 1627 SPEED *England* vi. § 7 Thirtie miles of circuit inforſted for his game of Hunting. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* ii. 174 Henry the Eight enforſted the grounds hereabouts [Hampton Court].

**Enforſe**: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

**Enform**, etc.: see INFORM, etc.

+ **Enforſothe**, *v. Obs. rare*—1.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 153 Whanne y enforſohe me oþer whilis, and pinke y wolde lyue o trewe lijf.

**Enfort**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

**Enforth**, variant of EMFORTH, *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentilmanne enforthe [i.e. r. enforth] hit might.

**Enforth**, *obs.*, ? var. of ENFORCE *v.*

+ **Enfortune**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + FORTUNE.]

*trans.* To invest with a property or quality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mary* 105 But he that wrought hit

inforſt hit so, That every wight that had hit shulde

lave wo.

+ **Enfouable**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *enfouable*: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.]

buckle; cf. F. *affubler*, repr. med.L. *affubulare* of

same meaning.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil closely.

c 1340 GAW. & Gr. *Knt.* 959 Hir fronte folden in sylk,

enfouled ȝy quere.

**Enfoul**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

+ **Enfounder**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. EN- +

OF. *foundre* (mod.Fr. *fondre*) thunderbolt.] Im-

plied in *Enfoundred* *pp. a.*, ? charged with

thunder-bolts, black as a thunder-cloud.

1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. xi. 40 With fowle enfouled

smoake and flashing fire.

+ **Enfounder**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enfonder. [ad. F. *enfondrer*, f. *en-* in + *fondrer* in same senses.] *a. trans.* To drive in, batter in. b. *intr.* Of a horse: To stumble, drop down.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b. At the third stroke he enfondrid .his helme. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 His hors enfounded vnder hym.

**Enfourm**, *obs.* form of INFORM.

+ **Enfrain**, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. *pple.* enfraint.

[ad. OF. *enfraindre* (F. *enfreindre*): see L. *infringere*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *frangere* to break.] *trans.*

To violate (a promise, an obligation).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b. Ofte tymes they [promises] ben

enfrainte and broken. 1483 + G. de la Tour xviii. 129

She hadde...enfraynt her mariage, for the whiche she

shulde be bete with stones. *Ibid.* cxliii. 203 This com-

mandement I have enfraynt and broken.

**Enframe** (enfɹe'm), *v.* Also 9 inframe. [f.

EN- + FRAME *sb.*] *trans. a.* To set (a picture, etc.)

in or as in a frame. b. Of surrounding

objects: To serve as a frame to. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enframe** *med. ppl. a.*

1848 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVIII. 514 The boats and rafts:

the floating bodies...all enframed by the gaping ruin of the

fallen dwellings. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i. 1, But all the

powers of the house of Godwin are not enframed in thee.

1878 TINSLEY'S *Mag.* XXIII. 40 Masses of golden-brown

hair enframing the exquisite face. 1886 G. B. BROWN *Schola*

to Cathedral. iv. 171 Mosaics, and gold-enframed enamels.

+ **Enfranch**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 enfraunch, 7

infranch. [a. AF. *enfranchier*, f. *en-* in + *franc*

free.] = ENFRANCHISE.

Hence **Enfranchised** *ppl. a.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 103 By him we be enfranchised

from the captivite and thraldome of the Divell. 1606

SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. cxlii. 149 He has Hiparchus, my en-

franchised Bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip. 1621

QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 55 The sovereignty of thy

worth inforſes Thy captive beautie. 1633 P. FLETCHER

*Purple Is.* ix. xlii, Little eaps and shaved head, enfranchised

bondmens guise.

**Enfranchisable** (enfɹantʃɪzə'b'l, -tʃɪzə'b'l), *a.*

[f. next + -ABLE.] That admits of being enfranchised;

capable of being enfranchised.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Uplian* i. § 25 It being...competent to en-

franchise the twenty-five enfranchisable within the lower

numbers.

**Enfranchise** (enfɹantʃɪz, -tʃɪz), *v.* Forms:

6 enfranchises (e-, -ize, 7 -ise, enfranchiz, 6-

enfranchize; also 6-7 enfranchise, -ise, in-

franchise. [ad. OF. *enfranchise*, lengthened

stem of *enfranchir*, f. *en-* (see EN-*pref.* 1) + *franc*

free: see FRANK *a.* Cf. AFFRANCHISE.

By Johnson regarded as f. EN- + FRANCHISE, a view of the

derivation which has influenced the later use. The pro-

nunciation of *enfranchise*, *affranchise*, has from 18th c. fol-

lowed the same course as that of *franchise*: Buchanan

(1766), an orthoepist of no great authority, has (-tʃɪz) in all

three words: Perry (1793) has (-tʃɪz); Sheridan, Walker

(1790) and the majority of later orthoepists, have (-tʃɪz), but

(-tʃɪz) reappears in Knowles (1835) and in Ogilvie (1850), and

is given as an alternative in many recent Dicts.]

I. To admit to personal freedom.

1. To admit to freedom, set free (a slave or serf).

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. vii. (1883) II. 77 Thou in a priuate

judgement were overcomen of a poore man but late in-

franchised. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 123/1 He did not

onelle baptise them, but also enfranchised them of all bodille

servitude and bondage. 1536 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Dir.*

*Poems* + Sam. ii. 1, Those who served, enfranchised. 1776

ADAMS *Satan* W. A. ii. 100, 111, 112 293 A villain enfranchised.

could cultivate it only by means of what the landlord ad-

vanced to him. 1876 OUIDA *Noth* (1880) III. 119 The Tsar

has not enfranchised him.

fig. 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 127 He is both blessed and en-

franchised from all travail. 1596 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii.

37 [The] beginning of each Christians Regeneration...whereby he

infranchises himself from the world. a 1754 W. HAMILTON

*Youngest Grace* (R.), Psyche, enfranchised from all mortal pain.

1888 *British Weekly* 24 Aug. 273/1 The soul...should become mellow and enfranchised.

+ b. To set free from political subjection. *Obs.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spect. Brit.*, *Corru.* (1728) 7 Untill the

Britons enfranchised themselves by a general revolt. 1606

SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1. 23 Take in that Kingdom, and in-

franchise that. 1648 MILTON *Obsert. Art. Peace* (1851) 355

To be inforſchid with full liberty equal to thir Con-

querours.

2. To release from confinement; chiefly *transf.*

or *fig.* (Freq. in Shaks.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 93 If you finally refuse to deliuer

him, I thinke verily the counsaile will enfranchise hym.



II. To admit to municipal or political privileges.  
 †4. To make 'free' of a municipality or corporation. Const. *into*. Also *fig. Obs.*

1514 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The crafts and mysterye of Surgeons enfranchised in the Citty of London. 1602 *Fulbecke Pandects* 56 If they were enfranchised of a hundred cities. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 53 This was the first prize which did enfranchise this Master Spirit into the mysteries and affairs of State. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 170 He... must submit to the laws and rules of that Corporation he is free of, whether to be enfranchised or disfranchised.

5. To make (a city or town) 'free' by charter; to invest (it) with municipal rights. Now *chiefly*, to invest with the right of being represented in parliament.

1564 *HAWARD Eutrophius* vi. 53 When he cam into Siria he enfranchised Seleucia. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 2 Verulam-cetre was at this time enfranchised with many Immunities. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 212 She added no less than sixty-two burgh members, chiefly by enfranchising petty burghs.

6. To admit to membership in a body politic or state; to admit to political privileges; † to naturalize (an alien). Now *chiefly*, to admit to the electoral 'franchise' or right of voting for members of parliament.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 196 He hath by his Prerogative Power to enfranchise an Alien. 1711 STURVEY *Parker* an. 1595 (R.). He [Dr. Baro] being an alien, ought to have carried himself quietly and peaceably in a country where he was so humanely harboured and enfranchised. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 74 He is said to have enfranchised not only aliens... but slaves. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 2/1 We want... to enfranchise those great masses of the people.

b. *fig.* To naturalize (foreign words; rarely, foreign plants). ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Cherry-trees, Peach-trees, .. are held for aliens in Italy. Howbeit, some of them now are enfranchised and taken for free denizens among vs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. ii. § 2. 8 By enfranchising strange foreign words. 1720 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play. 1845 BARRHAM *Jugol. Leg.* (1877) 153 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead. 1884 *Gladstone in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 101. clear annual value.

**Enfranchised** (enfrant[izd, -tʃaizd], *pp. a.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 531 (R.) Fabius Rullus... put from the senate certain bondmen enfranchised. 1598 CHAPMAN *Illad* i. 94 Till her enfranchis'd feet Tread Chrysa under. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 The enfranchis'd life and soul of man. 1720 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play. 1845 BARRHAM *Jugol. Leg.* (1877) 153 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead. 1884 *Gladstone in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 101. clear annual value.

**Enfranchisement** (enfrantʃizmənt). Also 6-7 in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfranchising; the state or fact of being enfranchised.

1. Liberation from imprisonment, servitude, or political subjection. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 52 My selfe and them... heartily request Th' enfranchisement of Arthur. 1601 - *Jul. C.* iii. i. 81 Cry out Liberty, Freedom, and Enfranchisement. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 30 An instrument of manumission, which is an evidence of my enfranchisement. 1630 PRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 147 He hath procured an absolute enfranchisement from hell. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. iii. (R.). False enfranchisement with ease is found. 1848 *tr. Mariotti's Italy* II. i. 7 The enfranchisement of Italy formed the text of all their proclamations. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. He had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 4 The enfranchisement of the individual from bondage to a collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue.

2. a. Admission to the 'freedom' of a city, borough, or corporation, or to the citizenship of a state; admission to political rights, now *esp.* to the electoral franchise. b. The conferring of privileges (now chiefly the right of parliamentary representation) upon a town.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 137 b. Enfranchisement... the incorporating of a man to be free of a Company or Body Politique. 1630 WAGSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83 His... Maistie... would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. i. § 3 (R.). The amplitude and enfranchisement of humane reason cannot be said properly to be impaired by these limits. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Act. xvi. 37 Paul was a Roman by enfranchisement. 1753 MELNETH *Cicero* iii. xxiv. (R.). Certain cities... of which he is desirous to procure the enfranchisement. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 The same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements. 1866 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 13 It was not enfranchisement that they wanted, it was simply military protection.

3. The action of making lands freehold.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 396 Enfranchisement... consists in the conveyance of the freehold by the lord to his copyhold tenant.

**Enfranchiser**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enfranchises; in senses of the vb.

1632 SHERWOOD, Enfranchiser, *affranchiser*. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 80 Boasting himselfe to be the sole Infranchiser of Holland. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. 36 He will tell us that the disbeliever of God and another life, is the great enfranchiser of mankind. 1796 *Month. Mag.* II. 776 Timoleon, the enfranchiser of Sicily. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaith* ii. § 56 The estates of [deceased] latins belong to their enfranchisers.

**Enfranchising**, *vb. sb.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb ENFRANCHISE, in its various senses.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, The Lorde maye make manumission and enfranchisinge to his villaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* 870 (R.) The multitude, so augmented by the enfranchising of slaves. 1688 *Addr. fr. Tennes* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2347/1 Your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchising of Conscience. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 92 The enfranchising the port of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine.

**Enfringht** (enfrɪŋt), *a. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + FRAUGHT.] Laden, charged, filled. Const. *with*. 1866 J. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* n. 818 The regal youth, Enfringht with envy... Burnt with a lover's fires.

**Enfray**, *obs. form* of AFFRAY.

**Enfree**, -freedom, -freeze: see EN-*pref.*1

**Enfrenzy** (enfrenzi), *v.* Also 7 (after Gr. analogies) *emphrensy*. [f. EN-1 + FRENZY.] *trans.* To throw into a frenzy. In quot. *absol.*

Hence **Enfrenzied** *pp. a.*

1656 BR. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* (R.). His tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and enfrensiens. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 327 Blanch... enfrenziens shrieks. 1845 BARRHAM *Jugol. Leg.* *Jarvis's Wigs*. With an enfrenziens grasp.

**Enfrize**, *enfringe*, *enforward*, *enfuddle*: see EN-*pref.*1 b, 2, 3.

† **Enfume**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *infume*. [ad. F. *enfumer*—*L. infumare*, f. *in* + *fim-us* smoke.]

*trans.* To expose to the action of smoke. a. To give a smoky taste to (wine). b. To dry in smoke. c. To make dingy, obscure with smoke. d. To blind as with smoke. Hence **Enfumed** *pp. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 Other [grapes] they suffer to be dried in the smoke of smiths forges, whereby they get the very tast of infumed wine. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 38(D.) Perturbations... so infume them that they cannot see. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The brain of an Asse steeped in sweet water and infumed in leaves... easeth the falling evil. 1658 HEWITT *Serm.* 177 (T.). Let them no more produce their enfumed titles.

† **Enfundying**, *vb. sb. Sc. Obs.* In 4 *enfundeing*. [app. f. \**enfundy*, a. OF. *enfoudre* to be benumbed with cold + -ING.] Benumbed with cold.

1375 BARBOUR *Brute* xx. 75 (Edin. MS.) This malice of enfundeing [other texts are fundyng] Begouth, for throw hys call lying... Him fell that hard perplexity.

**Engage** (engɪdʒ), *sb.* [f. next vb.; cf. It. *ingaggio*.]

† 1. a. Engagement, bargain. b. The state of being engaged or entangled; embarrassment, peril (cf. ENGAGE *v.* 13). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 Nor thnt it came by purchase or engage. 1626 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* xiii. 76 Nestor... implord to his engage Vlusses helpe. 2. In Sword-exercise: (the vb. in the imperative used *subst.*: see ENGAGE *v.* 17).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 142 Come to the 'Engage'. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., Men... sat down cheerfully in their saddles, and brought their swords to the 'engage'.

**Engage** (engɪdʒ), *v.* Forms: a. (6 *engage*, 7 *engadge*), 6-engage. β. 6-8 *ingage*. [a. F. *engager*, f. *cu* (see EN-1) + *guge* pledge (see GAGE, WAGE): cf. the equivalents Pr. *cugalar*, *cugalar*, *engatjar*, *engatjar*, *it. ingaggiare*.]

The *trans.* and *refl.* senses (exc. 19) approximately follow the senses of Fr. *engager*; the *intr.* senses and the *trans.* sense 19 are of English development.

1. To deposit or make over as a pledge.

† 1. *trans.* To pledge or pawn (movable property); to mortgage (lands, houses, etc.). *Obs.*

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxlii. [cxix.] 322 His brother had before that engaged the three fozzard castels for florens. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28 Duke Robert... engaged a portion of his duchie of Normandie to his youngest brother Henrie for a great sum of gold. 1581 LANBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 280 The Cuiilians do adudge it them, if one (that laeth his goods to pledge) do embesell them from the partie to whom they were engaged. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 3 For an armour he would have ingaged vs a barge of pearle. 1669 PRYN *No Cross* xviii. § 9 Persons, who by their Excess... have deeply engaged their Estates.

2. *fig.* To pledge, offer as a guarantee (one's life, honour, etc.); also, to expose to risk, compromise. *rare* in mod. use.

1568 NORTH *tr. Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1619) 709, I... admonish the... Officers of Princes not to sell, change, nor engage their liberties as they doe, etc. 1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. The Queene perceiving in what case she stode, To lose her Minion, or ingage her State. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. 172 This to be true, I do engage my life. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* n. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 378 My honour, faith and country are ingag'd. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 477/1 All this we say without engaging our Opinion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 63 By a ridiculous Custom this Admiral... engages his Life there shall be no Tempest that day. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xviii. 493 Others had engaged their doubtful fidelity to the emperor. 1855 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 238 But my honour is engaged.

II. To bind or secure by a pledge.

† 3. To make (a person) security for a payment, the fulfilment of an undertaking, etc.; 'to render liable for a debt to a creditor' (J.). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. li. 264, I have ingag'd my selfe to a deere friend, Ingag'd my friend to his meere enemy

To feede my meanes. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. iii. Yet detain for us The debt... We have made you stand engaged for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 117 He that lendeth it... understandeth those only for his debtors, that are engaged.

4. To bind by a contract or formal promise.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 493 Hazarding rather to consume, then engage themselves to feminine embraces. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 332 These wives were the solemne promises, by which he... ingaged himselfe to God. 1702 ROWE *Amib. Stip-Moth.* iv. l. 1644 My Father's Fate dissolves that Truce to which I stood ingag'd. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 659 He declined engaging himself not to recall his foreign soldiery.

b. *spec.* To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* (See also 6 c.).

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 31 Since nothing else will do, I am engaged by all the strength of vows and honour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 648 He was engaged to a young lady of gentle blood. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxx. 257 What would you think of a girl who could engage herself to any man under such circumstances?

c. In mod. use often in *pass.* with weaker sense: To have promised one's presence, made an appointment, etc., for any purpose of business or pleasure.

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan*, &c. I. 79 He has asked Nan [to dance] before, but she was engaged. *Mod.* I am engaged to to-morrow, but could dine with you on Monday.

5. [With etymological sense of securing by payment of earnest-money: see GAGE, WAGE.]

a. To hire, secure the services of (a servant, workman, agent, etc.). Also *refl.* of a servant, etc.: To enter into an agreement for service.

1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. Intro. 13 A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 169 Balmat was engaged at this time as the guide of Mr. etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 100 We have engaged the services of Mr. Aram. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. (1882) 325 Thomas Cromwell... was certainly engaged to the commercial agent to one of the Venetian merchants. *Mod.* He has engaged himself to an engineer.

b. To bespeak or secure (something) for one's own or another's use or possession.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 10 The boxes [in the theatre] are engaged by the season. 1820 MOORCROFT *Trav.* (1841) I. 199, I laid in a considerable quantity of wheat flour at Tandj, and engaged carriers and ponies for its transport. *Mod.* I have engaged rooms at the hotel. This seat is engaged. Engage places for us in the coach.

6. *intr.* for *refl.* (in senses 4, 5). a. *gen.* To pledge oneself; to enter into a covenant or undertaking. Const. *to* with *inf.*, or subordinate clause; † rarely *into*, with *sb.* as obj. Also, to 'warrant', pledge one's credit, assert on one's own responsibility that.

1613 R. C. Table *Alth. ed.* 3, *Ingage*, lay to pledge, binde himselfe. 1647 FULLER *Good Tit. in Worsh.* I. (1841) 127 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not. 1649 BR. KEYNOLES *Hosen* iv. 57 A manifestation of that love in some promise or other, ingaging unto assistance. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 184 His Lordship... was to engadge it should be repaid in that time [3 years]. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 100 Renouncing the flesh, etc. And ingaging into the Christian belief. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. iv. (1673) 335 When Christ promises so much to them who engage with him. 1720 *Col. Rec. Penns.* III. 100 Our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 218 ¶ 9 The man... has no other care than to collect interest, to estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 303 The court of London engaged not to abandon Prussia. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 242 Harold further engaged to give his sister in marriage to an unnamed Norman noble. 1898 BROWN *Poets Croisic* xviii, Croisic, I'll engage, With Rome yields sort for sort, in age for age.

b. To engage for: to be answerable for, guarantee; later, to undertake to perform, to promise. Rarely in *indirect passive*.

1580 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 70 Some near Friend... engaged for his Honesty and good Behaviour. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* How cheerfully they engaged for the safety of the nation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 68 He could not engage for their [Fakires'] Safety among his Countrymen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348 Her wishes... were gently intimated, and as readily engaged for. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I. 2 It is more than I engage you, I assure you. 1866 CARLYLE *Swang*. *Addr.* 171 That is pretty much all I can engage for.

† c. To betroth oneself (see 4 b.). *Obs. rare.*

1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 9 She will know how it is as to that, before she engages.

d. To agree with a servant, workman, or employ for hired service. Occas. with *indirect pass.* (Mostly superseded by 5 a.).

1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 309 Till proper persons could be engaged with and sent off. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 217 Many ladies and gentlemen will not engage with any one who does not know town well.

e. Of a servant, etc.: To take service (with a master or employer). Cf. 5 a.

*Mod.* Before I engage with another master, I will, etc.

7. *trans.* In wider sense: To bind by moral or legal obligation. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

164. CHAS. I. *Arriv. Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 5 The municipal and fundamental Laws of that Nation ingage the Subject to... strictness of obedience. 1659 HAMMOX *On Ps.* xviii. 1 Paraphr. 94, I stand ingaged, most passionately

to love, and bless, and magnify thee. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 8 The present Design will engage us, to an accurate and multifarious Observation of Plants.

† b. To lay under obligations of gratitude; to oblige. Const. to (a person), or simply. Obs.

1666 D'EWEES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 322 III. 214 By which I assure myself furthering engaged, then by your most kind acknowledgment any way were engaged. 1631 HEVWOOD *Maid West* ii. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 376 Good gentlemen engage me so far to you. 1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 8 Mar. (Carlyle), I am engaged to you for all your civilities. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1791) 101/1 If thou protect him, thou wilt preserve our friend and infinitely engage us.

† c. In pass.: To be 'committed' to (certain opinions). Obs.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 339 They are destitute of any satisfactory Evidence, to any person that is not strangely and impotently engaged to them.

8. To urge, exhort, persuade, induce; said both of persons and of motives, etc. In 18th c. often approaching the sense of Fr. *engager* 'to invite'. Now rare.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 280 That all may be rather convinced and engaged by argument and truth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 663 O... example high! In-gaging me to emulate. 1736-8 LAOY M. V. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xxii. 66 Her highness... when I left her, engaged me to write to her. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. 166 He engaged the grand-master of the templars by large presents... to put him in possession of Gisors. 1791 SWEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 The high wages... did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 105 He engaged them to declare in his favour. 1862 KINGSTON *Fredr.* II. II. xiii. 171 Enzio had engaged the Castle... to surrender.

† b. with sb. of action as obj. Obs.

1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham*. The author which gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation.

8. To gain, win over, as an adherent or helper. Cf. 5 a. arch.

1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. vii. (1715) 65 Whom Paris had engaged to his Party by a large sum of Money. 1743 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xv. (1801) 14 Engage the God of truth on our side. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 § 19 Such is the hazard of... engaging reason against its own determinations. 1779 — *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 174 To engage poetry in the cause of virtue. 1838 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 For the sake of the bribes with which the Duan took care to engage him.

† b. To secure for oneself (help, sympathy, approval). Obs.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 345 Alcinoüs to persuade, To raise his wonder, and engage his aid. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. ii. 8 Those whose approbation we wish to engage.

10. To attach by pleasing qualities; to attract, charm, fascinate. Cf. 14. Also absol. Now rare; cf. ENGAGING *pl. a.*

1711 AOSOTON *Spect.* No. 106 § 3 This Humanity and Good-nature engages every Body to him. a 1721 PRIOR (J.). When beauty ceases to engage. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cxlv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1788) I. 126 She engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's arithmetick. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 147 If books that could engage their childhood, pleased them at a riper age. 1844 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 22 Their heart is engaged by the amiable morality [of the gospel]. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. iv. 257 Cicero engages our affections by the integrity of his public conduct.

III. To cause to be held fast; to involve, entangle.

[The physical sense 11 (adopted from Fr.) appears to be a development from the sense 'to put in pledge' = 1. Senses 12-16 are chiefly fig. applications of 11, but often influenced by the notion of branch II.]

II. In physical senses.

a. To entangle, e.g. in a snare or net, in a bog. Obs. or arch.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 69 Oh limed socket, that struggling to be free, Art more engag'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged. 1652 J. WOROSKOWSKI tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 362 The Foot stuck fast, engaged in the mire to the very knees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 625 Thou may'st, beamy Stags in Toils engage.

fig. 1631 HEVWOOD *London's Ins Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Upon them stand Two dangerous rocks, your safety to engage. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. i. Those ties of nature... How much they do engage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 347 That thou may'st know I seek not to engage Thy virtue.

b. Arch. To fasten, attach. In pass. of a pillar: To be let into (a wall), 'so as to be partly enclosed. See ENGAGED 2.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 94 Twelve columns engaged in the wall. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4, I did not engage them to the Brace Beams. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* iii. § 10. 73 The lowest with its pillars engaged. 1865 *Athenum* No. 1247. 230/3 The columns are 'engaged' to the square outer piers. 1877 A. B. EOWAROS *Nile* xviii. 495 Engaged in the brickwork on either side of the principal entrance to this hall are two stout door-jambs.

c. Mech. (intr. for refl.). of a portion of machinery, as a cog-wheel, etc.: To interlock with, fit into a corresponding part.

1884 *Pitt Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/2 Engages with the cylinder and locks it for firing.

12. † a. trans. To cause (esp. an armed force) to penetrate into the interior of a country, into a dehle, mountain pass, etc. (so as render with-

drawal difficult); also refl. (obs.). b. intr. † To enter into a country, etc. (obs.); to involve oneself in (an intricate path, etc.).

1645 CROMWELL *Lett.* 9 Apr. (Carlyle), Lest we should engage our Body of Horse too far into that enclosed country. 1686-7 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 166 We engage into that Range of Hills that carry the Name of Apennines. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckley* iv. 55 The hardness of the Season, hindered him from engaging himself further into Transylvania. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 127 Mr. Bayham made an abrupt tack larboard, engaging in a labyrinth of stables.

† 13. To entangle, involve, commit, mix up (in an undertaking, quarrel, etc.). Const. in, less often into, to, with. Obs.

a 1586 SIOXEY (J.). So far had we engaged ourselves... that we listed not to complain. 1625 BACON *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 They will engage him into their own Quarrels. 1635 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 8 When she perceived the peril whereto his excess had engaged her. 1662-3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hulton Corr.* (1878) 29 For I was deeply engaged with him upon a planting interest. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 277 These Follies had such Influence on the Rabbie, As to engage them in perpetual Squabble. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 440 Into this the King of Sweden, then a child, was engaged: so it was called the triple alliance. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*. To engage you, by his insinuations, in misunderstanding with your best friends. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 272 He had engaged his city in the Achaean league.

† b. intr. for refl. To entangle, involve, or mix oneself up. Const. in, less often among, into. Obs. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Disputant* 567 Yet hee will needs have mee engage into such questions. a 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity*. If we engage into a large Acquaintance... we set open our gates to the Invaders of most of our time. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36. § 3 Much earlier than we engage among the actions and passions of mankind. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 The nation again engaged in debt.

14. trans. To attract and hold fast (attention, interest); formerly also with personal obj., 'to hold by the attention' (J.). Cf. 10.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. x. 286 Their Auditors, generally as engaged as the Disputants, will succour their Champion with partial relations. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing... fit to stay or engage a Soul that is Capable of Enjoying God. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* i. (1737) III. 351 He admires, he contemplates; but is not yet engag'd or interested. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 § 2 Her form... engaged the eyes of the whole congregation in an instant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 2, I will hope that your attention may be engaged, by Truths of the highest importance. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life Wilds* Pref. 12 Will impress the memory and engage the interest.

15. trans. To provide occupation for, employ (a person, his powers, thoughts, efforts, etc.). Now nearly always passive. Formerly also, † to make use of (an instrument).

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xx. (1655) 157 Beginning now to repent me of what I was now engaged in. 1651 *Life Father Serpi* (1676) 89 It would be necessary to engage a volume of praises. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 219 The Iron Pin in the Hole of the Beam kept it to its due distance from the Center; so that neither hand was engaged to guide it. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. Author's Apol., Behold how he engageth all his Wits. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) x. 5 Both Armies... Are in a bloody Fight engag'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 31 It [is] a question which has engaged better heads and pens than mine. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANTIA 242 Mr. Dibdin is engaged in writing a list of the classical library of the Earl of Spencer. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxvii. 246, I contrived to seem engaged with my guitar. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 11 Many of them are engaged on one subject. 1872 RAYMONO *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Producing excellent milling ore at a handsome profit to the men engaged in it.

16. intr. for refl. 'To embark in any business' (J.); to enter upon or employ oneself in an action. Const. in, formerly on, upon, and simply. Cf. 13 b.

1646 CHAS. I *Church Govt.* (1849) 43, I will not engage upon new questions not necessary for my purpose. 1671 GUMBLE *Life Mouch.* In whatsoever condition he had engaged, he had found or made a great Fortune. 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 The restored Irish... will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. III. 241 Those who at this day engage in the propagation of the gospel. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxvii. 292 He engaged young and distinguished himself in business. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paragon* iv. vi. Not desiring to engage Upon the busy world's contentious stage. 1830 R. KNOX *Beland's Anat.* Introd. 18 He had... engaged deeply in the study of languages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 191 The government engaged in war with the United Provinces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 If I had engaged in politics, I should have perished long ago.

IV. With reference to combat. [Specialized uses of III.]

17. trans. Of combatants: To interlock (weapons). Cf. Fr. *engager le fer*, to cross swords. Also absol., as *To engage in tierce*, in quart.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 341 The stooping Warriors... Engage their clashing Horns. 1833 [See ENGAGING *sub. sb.*] 1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 101 A man thus armed engages in quart or tierce.

18. a. trans. To bring (troops) into conflict with the enemy. b. To engage a combat (rare); after Fr. *engager le combat*. c. intr. for refl.: To enter into combat (with); also fig.

n. 1868 L. EOWAROS *Ralegh* I. ii. 30 [They] could scarcely

have reached the camp before they found themselves engaged with the enemy. Mod. He had taken care not to engage the whole of his troops.

b. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. v. (1866) 748 The mortal combat between the Inquisition and the Reformation was already fully engaged. *Ibid.* vi. i. 770 The fierce combat had already been engaged in the darkness.

c. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. 48 The earl of Holland was sent with a body of three thousand horse... to meet it [a party of the Scots army] and engage with it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 509 East and West engage, And at their Frontiers meet. *Ibid.* iii. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 On the outside is Fairfax himself on his chestnut horse, men engaging at a distance. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 81 That hoary swain, whose age Can with no cares except its own engage. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 102 The mob... did not venture to engage against musketry and cannon with their knives. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 59 One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him... and stabbed him.

19. trans. (= 'to engage with': see 18.) To attack, enter into a combat with (an army, a ship); also (now rarely) fig.

1658-9 LUOWLOW *Menn.* I. 47 We lost... a favourable opportunity of engaging the enemy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 365 Tarquin... engaged the Romans, and was defeated. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 556 These monsters, Critics! with your darts engage. 1709 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He... was obliged to engage her to Leeward. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. xi. 252 We had not been inattentive to the means of engaging her to advantage. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 549, I have engaged the abuses of the tobacco trade on a more general scale. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 On the right bank of the river they were engaged by the Earls Edwin and Morcar.

|| Engageants, sb. pl. Obs. † Also 7 en, engageant(e)s. [Fr.] (See quot. 1694.)

1690 *Songs Costume* (1840) 188 About her sleeves are engageants. 1694 *Lady's Dict.*, Engageants are double ruffles that fall over the wrists. 1695 MONTREUX *St. Olou's Morocco* 40 Sleeves of these Vests... would be much like our Womens Engageants. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* iii. 257 They are sometimes open like long engageants, worn also in the days of King Henry V.

Engaged (engē'dzɪd), ppl. a. [f. ENGAGE v. + ED.]

1. In various senses of the verb. a. † Engaged. b. † Obligated, attached by gratitude. c. Locked in fight. d. That is under a promise to marry; betrothed.

1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 The sands... with a lingering cruelty swallowed the engaged. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* I. 99 Not as an engaged person, but indifferently. 1673 VAIN INSOL. *Rome* 12 Your engaged well wishing Friend and Servant. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerance* iii. iii. This... is like an engaged Enemy, to vent one's spleen upon a Party. 1719 DR Foe *Cruise* (1858) 219 Never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me... perfectly obliged and engaged. 18... DICKENS *Edwin Drood* iii. It is so absurd to be an engaged orphan. Mod. At a certain party last week, there were six engaged couples.

2. a. Arch. Engaged column, one partly let into a wall in the rear. Engaged tower (see quot.). b. Mech. Engaged wheels, wheels in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

1847 *Engl. Ecclesiology* 154 Of the quadrangular tower there are two varieties: the one where it is engaged, i. e. has the aisles flush with its western face. 1867 A. HARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 51 Engaged columns—colonnades walled up. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Architect.* iii. 83 A Doric peristyle with engaged columns. 1882 *Athenum* No. 2859, 212 The later pillars of the nave... are accompanied by eight engaged shafts. 1886 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 248/1 The church at Acton possesses what is called an engaged tower.

Hence † Engagedly adv. Obs., in an engaged or interested manner; with the feeling of a partisan.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 (T.) Engagedly biased to one side or the other.

† Engagedness. Obs. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being engaged, occupied, or interested; devotion to a purpose.

1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Hebrews* III. 36 Intenseness and engagedness of heart and soul. 1742 MRS. EOWAROS in *Jon. Edwards' Wks.* (1834) I. Introd. 105/2, I felt a great earnestness of soul and engagedness in seeking God for the town. 1763 WHEELLOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 5 The engagedness of their hearts for the good of others.

† Engagee (engē'dzɪ), sb. Obs. [ad. Fr. *engagé*: see ENGAGE v. and -EE.] One who is engaged or hired for service.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii. 123 A Canoe manned with three engagees of Mr. —. 1817 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 551 One of our engagees informed us that he had seen them.

Engagement (engē'dzɪmənt). Also 7-8 in. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

I. The action of engaging; the state, condition, or fact of being engaged.

† 1. The pledging or mortgaging (of property); a mortgage, 'encumbrance'. Obs.

1630 BATHURST *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 151 And preserved his patrimony from engagement. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 58 An House or Land... free from all engagements.

2. A formal promise, agreement, undertaking, covenant.

In 17th c. applied *spec.* to various political compacts, esp. to the secret treaty negotiated at Carlsbrooke in 1647

between Charles I and commissioners representing the Scottish government. See **ENGAGER** 2.

1624-47 **Br. Hall Rem. Wks.** (1660) 24 He had my engagement to preach the Sunday following. 1646 **E. Fisher's Mod. Divinity** 22 The parties that were bound, are freed and released from their engagements. 1651 **N. Riding Rec. V.** 96 The engagement was in these words:—"I doe declare," etc. 1664 **D. Dickson in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxvi.** This Psalm is a threefold engagement of the Psalmist unto thanksgiving unto God. 1742 **Richardson Pamela IV.** 209 Such is your Will, and such seem to be your Engagements. 1790 **Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V.** 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1856 **Kane Arct. Expl. II.** xvii. 178 An engagement was drawn up... and brought to me with the signatures of all the company.

b. An 'appointment' made with another person for any purpose of business, festivity, etc.

1806-7 **J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life** (1826) vi. iii. Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1831 **Isaiah's Yng. Duke II.** iii. (L.). We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our engagements... if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged. 1860 **Tyndall Glac. I.** § 24. 170, 1. I would have spent the night there were it not for my engagement with the Guide Chef. 1875 **Jowett Plato** (ed. 2) l. 122 If you have no engagement, suppose that you sit down and tell me what passed. 1886 **Sat. Rev.** 6 Mar. 328/1 On the following morning he [a racehorse] was found to be incapable of fulfilling an engagement.

c. Comm. in pl. Promises to pay; pecuniary liabilities. In phrase, To meet one's engagements.

1848 **Macaulay Hist. Eng. I.** 215 They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. *Mod.* We regret to inform you that Mr. A. B. is unable to meet his engagements.

d. The fact of being engaged to be married; betrothal. Also attrib.

1742 **Fielding Jos. Andrews** (L.). She knew her engagements to Horatio. 1859 **Dickens Lett.** (1880) II. 6 Much excited and pleased by your account of your daughter's engagement. 1861 **Geo. Eliot Silas M.** 10 She [Sarah] held her engagement to him at an end. 1884 **Q. Victoria More Leaves** 103 Our blessed Engagement Day! A dear and sacred day.

3. The fact of being engaged by an employer; an 'appointment', salaried post.

1884 **Mrs. Kendal in Daily News** 24 Sept. 6/1 He had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement. *Mod.* Immediately after his engagement as secretary. He has obtained a lucrative engagement.

4. Moral or legal obligation; a tie of duty or gratitude. *Obs.*

1627 **Massinger Gt. Dk. Florence** v. ii. Since my engagements are so great that all my best endeavours to appear your creature can but proclaim my wants. 1675 **Brooks Gold. Key Wks.** 1867 V. 416 There is no engagement from God upon any of his people, to run themselves into sufferings wilfully. 1726 **Col. Rec. Pennsylv.** III. 257 He is known to lie under deep Engagements to that Party. 1794 **Godwin Cal. Williams** 294 Engagement and inclination equally led me to pass a considerable part of every day in this agreeable society.

5. Attachment, prepossession, bias. Cf. **ENGAGE** v. 7 c. 10. *Obs. rare.*

1689 **Burnet Tracts I.** 77 The engagement that People have to their native Homes appears signally here. 1708 **Swift Sentiment Ch. Eng. Man.** Impartially and without engagement... to examine their actions.

6. The fact of being engaged in any occupation; involved or entangled condition. *Obs.*

1642 **Milton Apol. Smech.** (1851) 325 From which mortal engagement we shall never be free. 1648 **Gage West. Ind.** xx. (1655) 158 Who had been the cause of their engagement in that great danger. 1648 **Simmons Wind. Chas. I.** 335; I thought it to be a matter of so great engagement.

7. The fact of being engaged in any occupation; a piece of business requiring attention.

1665 **Glavinell Scops. Sci.** xiv. 80 By the most close meditation and engagement of your minds. A 1700 **Rogers (J.). Play.** either by our too constant or too long engagement in it becomes like an employment or profession. 1781 **Cowper Retirement** 513 From all his wearisome engagements freed.

8. Swordsmanship. The action of crossing swords. See **ENGAGE** 17.

1881 **Waite Sabre, Singlestick.** etc. 19 On crossing swords, which should be about nine inches apart, when it is called an equal engagement, press your blade, etc.

9. The state of being engaged in fight; a battle, conflict, encounter; also formerly, a single combat.

1665 **Boyle Ocean. Refl.** II. xv. (1675) 144 He will never despair of victory in an engagement, where he may justly hope to have God for his second. 1700 **Drayton Fables** Ded., Your supposed death in that engagement was so generally lamented through the nation. 1710 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 4685/2 We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltic. 1862 **Stanley Jew. Ch.** (1877) l. ix. 180 It was the first engagement in which they were confronted with the future enemies of their nation.

10. 9. *concr.* in active sense; That which engages or induces to a course of action; an inducement, motive. Cf. **ENGAGE** v. 8. *Obs.*

1642 **Milton Arg. conc. Militia** 12 What stronger engagement can there be... to encourage men in any desperate design? 1680 **Burnet Rochester** (1692) 95 The great expressions of his Love in Dying for us are mighty Engagements to Obey and imitate him. 1691-8 **Norris Pract. Disc. IV.** 173 The great Motives and Engagements to Obedience.

11. Engager (eng'z-dzai). [f. **ENGAGE** v. + -ER.]

1. a. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety, guarantor. b. One who

engages in an enterprise or occupation. c. One who engages the service of another; an employer. 1653 **Waterhouse Apol. Learn.** 125 (L.) Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers. 1691 **Wood Ath. Oxon.** II. 293 That [the Italian Opera] might be performed with all decency... several sufficient Citizens were engagers. 1865 **Reader No. 143.** 342/4 Such pastimes... the engager in them.

2. *spec.* One of those who signed or approved of the 'Engagement' of 1647: see **ENGAGEMENT** 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1650 **Donne Junr. in Donne's Lett.** (1651) Ded., What of them that were both Covenanters and Engagers too. 1650 **Ld. Cassilis in Nicholas Papers** (1886) 188 The confluence of Malignants and Engagers about him [Chas. II] in the Army. 1761-2 **Hume Hist. Eng.** (1806) IV. lx. 522 An army which admitted any engagers or malignants among them.

Engaging (eng'z-dzin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING-<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **ENGAGE**, in various senses. Also attrib., as in *engaging guard* (Mil.).

1647 **Clarendon Hist. Reb. I.** (1843) 10/1 The engaging the Parliament in the war. 1680 **Burnet Rochester** 111 The engaging into much Passion. 1803 **Capt. Bissell in Naval Chron.** XI. 241 This kind of engaging lasted more than an hour. 1833 **Regul. Instr. Cavalry** 1. 138 Forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required. *Ibid.* 1. 147 Engaging... the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack.

Engaging (eng'z-dzin), *ppl. a.* [f. **ENGAGE** v. + -ING-<sup>2</sup>.] That engages, in various senses.

1. 1. a. Obliging (obs.). 1. b. Absorbing, interesting (obs.). c. Winning, attractive.

1673 **Vain Insol. Rome** 11, I have not forgot your engaging Charity. 1692 **E. Walker Epictetus's Mor.** lxi, These engaging Virtues are the Tyes, That more oblige, than Arts, or Amorous Eyes. 1713 **Berkeley Ess. in Guardian** vi. Wks. III. 163 Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms. 1817 **J. Scott Paris Revist.** 104 The walk on the old ramparts presents several most engaging views. 1833 **B'ness Bunsen in Hare Life** (1879) I. ix. 405 She... has always the same engaging manner. 1848 **Macaulay Hist. Eng. I.** 250 His countenance was eminently handsome and engaging.

2. That makes an engagement or gives a pledge. 1833 **Glasgow Week. Her.** 8 Sept. 3/2 The father of the infant baptised used to be addressed [in the Scotch baptismal service] as 'the engaging parent'.

3. Mech. Engaging and disengaging machinery: that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require. (Nicholson.)

Engagingly (eng'z-dzingly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an engaging manner.

1. So as to involve a pledge; cf. prec. 2.

1651 **Baxter Inf. Bapt.** 124 Were it [baptism] performed more solemnly, particularly, and engagingly.

2. Attractively, charmingly, winningly.

1694 **Pindaric Ode to Saverio.** How his Rays Engagingly Surprise! 1742 **Richardson Pamela** III. 104 One more learned... could not write as you do... so very engagingly. 1805 **S. & H. Lee Canterb. T. V.** 345 Too engagingly peremptory, to admit of any denial from him. 1812 **L. Hunt in Exam.** 4 May 275/1 [He] is... engagingly tolerant.

3. Engagingness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being engaging or fascinating; attractiveness, seductiveness.

1768-74 **Tucker Lt. Nat.** (1852) II. 313 The engagingness of mischief.

Engaigne. *Obs.* [a. OF. *engaigne* deception (cf. It. *ingannare* to deceive), also indignation, resentment.] Resentment.

1375 **Barbour Bruce** xviii. 508 (Edinb. MS.) He had at hym rycht gret engaigne led. *Skeat* disideynel.

Engalared, *pple. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. Also ?engolerid. [perh. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + galari GALLERY.] ?Furnished with galleries.

1523 **Skelton Carl. Laurel** (Dyce) 460 A palace... Engolerid [ed. 1568 Engalarid] goodly with hallis and bowris.

Engall, gallant, gammon, gaol, garb, -garboil, -garboil: see EN-<sup>1</sup> pref. 1 a, 1 b, 3.

Engarland (eng'ar-länd), *v.* Also 7 engyrland, ingarland. [f. EN-<sup>1</sup> pref. 1 + GARLAND; cf. Fr. *enguirlander*.]

1. *trans.* To put a garland upon; to wreath with. Also with flowers, etc. as sub. Also fig.

1581 **Sioney Apol. Poetrie** (Arb.) 60 Laurels... to engarland our Poets heads. 1613-6 **W. Browne Brit. Past. II.** i. Powers... Whose milde aspect engyrland Poesie. A 1631 **Drayton Leg. Piers Gaveston** (1748) 205 With funeral wreaths ingarlanding his brows. 1830 **Tennison Arab. Nts.** xiv. [A cloth of gold] Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers. 1853 **F. W. Newman tr. Odes Horace** 110 To tempt the little gods, whom myrtle Frail and rosemary engarlands.

2. To surround, as with a garland.

1598 **E. Gilpin Skiz.** v. You rotten-throated slaves Engarlanded with coney-catching Knaves. 1814 **Cary Dante** (Chandos) 147 That part of the cornice, where no rim Engarlands its steep fall. 1879 **Chr. Rossetti Seek & F.** 91 Snowy heights form a water-shed for the low-lying fertility which engarlands their base.

Hence Engarlanded *ppl. a.*

1858 **W. Johnson Jonica** 8 A sister's engarlanded brows. Engarment: see EN-<sup>1</sup> pref. 1 a.

Engarrison, *v. Obs.* Also 7 ingarrison. [f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + GARRISON.] a. *trans.* To serve as a garrison in. b. To protect by a garrison. c.

To station as a garrison; *pass. only.* d. *refl.* To establish (oneself) in, as in a garrison or fortification; to entrench (oneself).

1612-15 **Br. Hall Contempl. N. T.** iv. xxxii. They that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens, where they were engaged. 1640 **Howell Dodona's Gr.** 9 Neptune... with a flying guard of brave winged Coursers doth engarrison her. 1644 **Havilland Help to Hist.** (1671) 270 There lay engarrison'd the Captain of the Crispinian Horsemen. 1668 **W. Charlton Ephes. & Cinnu. Matrons** 46 Think it below their Courage to engarrison that Fort. 1682 **Bunyan Holy War** 27 The giant had... engarrisoned himself in the town of Mansoul. 1683 **Cave Ecclesiastici** 397, I will not... engarrison myself within crowds of People. A 1716 **South Serm. IX.** v. (R.). He has engarrison'd himself in a strong hold. 1775 **Adair Amer. Indians** 314 In the various nations where they ingarrisoned themselves. 1853 **Stocquer Mil. Encycl.**, Engarrison, to protect any place by a garrison.

Engastration (engastr'z-jon). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *γαστήρ* stem of *γαστήρ* belly + -ATION.]

The action of stuffing one's fowl inside another.

1814 **Sch. Gd. Living** 87 Engastration of stuffed pies, one bird within another... The passion for engastration seems to have had its admirers in all ages.

Engastriloque. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. as next + L. *-loquus* speaking.] = next.

1720 **Hutchinson Witcher.** i. 11 Such People are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriiloques.

Engastrimyth. *Obs.* Also 6 engastro-mith, 7 (error in *Dicts.* -mich, -imuch). [ad. Fr. *engastrimythe*, ad. Gr. *ἐγγαστήριμυθος*, f. *ἐν* in + *γαστήρ*, dat. of *γαστήρ* belly + *μῦθος* speech.] One who appears to speak in the belly, a ventriiloquist.

1598 **Sylvester Du Bartas** i. ii. *Deceit* (1605-7) l. 309 All incant, the pale Engastrimith... Speaks in his wombe. 1623 **Cockeram, Engastrimith**, one possessed, which seems to speak in his belly. 1656 **Blount Glossogr.**, Engastrimithes (engastrimith), were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly. 1708 **Mortueux Kabeles** iv. lii. (1737) 238 The first, were call'd Engastrimithes.

Hence 1. Engastrimythian a., that practises ventriiloquism; Engastrimythic a., pertaining to, of the nature of ventriiloquism.

A 1693 **Urquhart Kabeles** iii. xxv. The Engastrimythian Prophetess. 1849 **S. R. Maitland Illustr. & Enquiries Relating to Mesmerism** I. 58, I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be something engastrimythic in this case. 1851 **G. S. Faber Many Mansions** (1862) 125 Upon this, she abandoned her engastrimythic whisperings, and uttered a loud cry of alarm and distress.

Engaze: see EN-<sup>1</sup> pref. 1 3.

Engo, *obs.* f. ING(E) meadow.

Engen<sup>1</sup>, *v. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. In 5 engeyle. [ad. OF. *engiel-er*, *engiel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-<sup>1</sup>) + *geler* to freeze: cf. **CONGEAL**.] *trans.* To freeze.

14... **MS. Cantab.** ff. i. 6, f. 11 (Halli.) Stones engeyled fallett doune arow, Whenne that hit layleth.

Engel, *obs.* form of ANGEL.

Engem (eng'em), *v. rare.* Also 9 ingem. [f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + GEM.] *trans.* To set with, or as with, gems; to bejewel.

c 1630 **Drum of Hawth. Poems Wks.** (1711) 6/2 When clouds engem'd shew azure, green, and red. 1803-49 **J. C. Mangan Poems** (1859) 98 A ring, ingemmed with a chrysolite. 1844 **Cary Dante** (Chandos) 262, I pray thee, living topaz! that ingemst this precious jewel, let me hear thy name.

Engender, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 ingender. [a. OF. *engendre*, n. of action f. *engenderer*: see next.]

The action of engendering or begetting; *concr.* that which is engendered; offspring, produce.

A 1528 **Skelton Vox Populi** 365 Withe comons and comon ingenders. 1556 **J. Heywood Spider & F.** xxix. 17 To know his grandam butterflee estate, With all vnclis and aunes, of their engender. 1647 **Crashaw Poems** 129 From th' rising son, obtaining by just suit, A spring's ingender, and an autumn's fruit.

Engender (engend'ar). Also 4-5 engendre, 5-7 ingender. [a. F. *engendrer*, corresp. to Fr. *engénérer*, It. *ingenerare*:—L. *ingenerare*, f. *in* + *generare* to beget, **GENERATE**, f. *genus*, *gener-is*, breed, race.]

1. *trans.* Of the male parent: To beget. *Const. on, of.* Now only rhetorical or fig.

c 1325 **E. E. Allit. P. B.** 272 Engendered on hem Icaunte with her Iapez ille. c 1386 **Chaucer Merch. T.** 28 Than schuld he take a yong wif and a fair, on which he might engendre him an heir. c 1400 **Maunowe** xxi. 223 Of his Sone Chuse, was engendered Nembroth the Geant. 1475 **Caxton Jason** 77 The one espoused the Geant. 1475 **The Fader.** His only Son engenderis evirmoir. 1568 **Grafton Chron.** II. 625 The sayde Richarde was espoused to Lady Alice... of which woman he engendered Richard, John and George. 1651 **Hobbes Leviath.** iii. xxxvii. 233 When a man... engenders his like... it is no Miracle. 1796 **Jeffrey in Ld. Cockburn Life** f. (1853) II. xiii. I have to seek out some angelic partner, and engender a dozen or two of children. 1836-7 **Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.** xxxix. (1870) II. 394 The offspring of experience engendered upon custom.

2. Of the female parent: To conceive, bear.

1340-70 **Alex. & Dind.** 587 3e were alle... bred of pat modur Pat... storms engendreb. 14400 **Morte Arth.** 612 Sixty geantes be fore engenderide with fende. 1509 **Hawes Past. Pleas.** iv. xx, Seven daughters... she had well engendred. 1601 **Shaks. Jul. C.** v. iii. 71 O Error soone concey'd, Thou... kil'st the Mother that engenderd thee. 1683



*Brit. Spec.* 57 The Father and Mother, and simply those that beget and ingender do...rule over all their Children.

3. Of both parents, also vaguely of ancestors, and *transf.* of countries, situations, conditions, etc.: To produce, give existence to (living beings). In *passive*, to be produced, begotten (Const. *between*, *of*); to be descended.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* c. xi. 215 A rybaud þei engendredre and a gome vnyrhtig. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Irell* (1520) 212 Men of reyligyon eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes because they ben not engendered with fleshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnaninie genologie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 125 b. Of the shee Asse and the Horse, is engendered the shee moile. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 232 For what hailm man deserved, why his parents should ingender bim such, or such? 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iii. 202 Elevated at some distance from the odious reptiles ingendered in the putrid waters. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* iii. 97 The human kind, the place, the time, and seed, That did engender them and give them birth. 1830 LUYLL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. ii. 16 [Anaximander has been alleged to have taught that the first imperfect and short-lived creatures had been engendered in slime.

†4. *absol.* To copulate, have sexual intercourse. Said of both sexes. Const. *with*. Also *fig. Obs.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 799 Luff ingendereth with ioye, as in a iust sawle. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 213 The ingendered with spirites, & brought furth I. Gaiantes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 127 Camel...engendered...backward, as the Elephantes. 1599 MASSINGER, *etc. Old Law* iii. ii. His goodness has come backward, and engendered With his old sins again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 794 And in embraces forcible and foule Ingendering with me. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 With the wild boar...they are never known to engender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxviii. 25 That Insecta engender only once in the course of their lives.

†1 *trans.* Misused for: To couple. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 80 By engendering the church with the state.

5. *trans.* †a. To produce by natural processes, develop, generate (plants, minerals, material substances) (*obs.*). b. To give rise to, produce (a state of things, a disease, force, quality, feeling, etc.). †c. To contract (a disorder). *Obs.*

a. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prol.* 4 Of which vertue engendered is the flour. 1430 LYNG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Ther is a stone, which callid is a Jougance Of olde engendrith within myn entraylle. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Golde...is engendered almos in all regions neare vnto the *Equinoctial* line. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* ii. 51 It doth ingender fleshe on the bones that are bare. 1570-6 LAMARDE *Peram. Kent* (1826) 261 Those brookes...doe ingendre the river Stowre. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 144 To...clease the Kidneys from Gravel or Stones ingendered in them. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xiii. 202 The ground and soil of this Mountain...neither ingenders, nor brings forth any fruit, grass, nor grain. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 237 Others resemble the onyx, being engendered of black and thick humors.

b. 1510 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 141 Lust and lykynge, that as fleshly engenderes the syn of lychery. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 64 Darknes with hardnes ingenderd shall be. 1526 PILGR. *Perf. W.* de W. 1531 47 To plucke out all the olde euyl customes that by synne be engendered in vs. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 124 These similitudes...ingender truth. 1646 RECORDE, *etc. Gr. Artes* 167 The quotient will shew you the number that engendrer the Progression. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Ennion's* 296 Immoderate Study engenders a grossness in the Mind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* vii. 118 Taxes...when carried too far, destroy industry, by engendering despair. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 211 This stupid and useless fashion...has most unfortunately been engendered on these ignorant people. 1863 TYNOLL *Heat* i. § 20 The heat engendered by the friction.

c. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 575 They answered howe the kyng of longe tyme had engendered the same malady. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* v. 192 When Italians...eate any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloody fluxe, or else ingender some other pestilentious fever.

†6. *intr.* a. Of living things: To breed, multiply. b. Of inorganic substances: To form, originate, be produced. c. Of maladies, etc.: To originate, develop. Also *fig. Obs.*

1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 421 He knew the cause of every maladye...And where they engendrid. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 308 For causes pesilent Engendering there, and wormes violent. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 710 Thus ther engendered hatred dayly bytwene France and Flaunders. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b. The Crustall...engendereth not so much of the waters coldnesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxx. 104 Fleas will not come nor ingender where it [Fleabane] is layed. 1618 RALPH *Instruct. Sonne* ix. (1651) 24 As the worm that engendereth in the Kernel of the Nut. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 An illfavoured black cloud began to engender against her in the Levant. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 62 To censure the stone not to ingender. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 a. Damp that may happen to engender or gather under ground. 1785 T. BECKFORD *Vathek* (1828) 53 Bats will engender in thy belly. 1865 DRAVER *Intel. Devel. Europe* xx. 471 In Italy...a dismal disbelief was silently engendering.

Engendered (endzenderd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Begotten or produced; (of a disease) arising within the body, non-contagious.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xiv. Nothing ingendered doth prevent his meat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nt.* I. 60 Diseases engendered are...leprosy, hectic, epilepsy, etc.

Engenderer (endzenderer). Also 6-7 engendor, ingorderer. [f. ENGENDER + -ER.] One who or that which engenders.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 152 The mothers are called *genitricæ*, that is engenderers. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 59 One is an engenderer and another is ingendered, among men, a father and a sonne. 1596 B. ANDREWS *Serm.* II. 94 These [the prophets] also he strove to forget, and as engenderers of melancholy to remove them far away. 1655 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. v. 45 Ease and idleness, the engenderers of all manner of crudities. 1656 DAVENANT *Witts* in *Dodley* (1780) VIII. 481 Thou dull ingenderer; Plie rather in the back than in the brain. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 53 Still more disgusting engenderers of filth.

Engendering, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENGENDER, in various senses. 1450 *Merlin* v. 81 The recorde of the engenderinge of the child. 1580 TYNNE (title) Shorte and pitie Discourse concerning the engendering...of all Earthquakes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 412 Not only the mere engendering of the young, but the...methods of providing for them, are all foreknown.

Engendering (endzendering), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That engenders.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 The excesse, or lack of engendering seed. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 175 Though ingendering force from whence they came be strong enough. 1646 J. BENBRIGE *Vsura Acc.* Intro. 3 Anatomizing the engendering wombe of his sinfulness against God. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii. A bunch of engendering adders.

Engenderment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of engendering; procreation.

1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 129/1 The engenderment of new individuals.

Engendure (endzendriur), *arch.* Also 5 engendure. [a. OF. *engendure* (= Pr. *engendura*), f. *engender*: see ENGENDER v.]

†1. The action of engendering. a. Generation, procreation. b. Copulation. *Obs.*

13132 SHOREHAM 139 Folye hyt hys to meche to thynche Of the engendure...Of Fader and Sone. 13286 CHAUCEUR *Perf.* 7. 301 When he useth his wyf withoute soverayn desir of engendure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (1835) 53 Be kyndly engendure To joyen in the lyknesse of thy nature. 1555 *Parde Facions* i. ii. 31 Those (beastes)...engreased by mutuall engendure, the varietie, and nombre.

2. Parentage, descent, origin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* a. vii. 219 Go to Genesis þe Ieaunt engendure [1377 engendure] of vs alle. 14175 Partenay 5750 Off Tristram-is line was hys engendure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 380/4 Fortune onely of engendure and happe doth al. 1884 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 147 It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendure.

Engendure (endzendriur), *arch.* Also 5 ingendure. [Bad form of prec.] = prec. *lit.* and *fig.*

14100 Morte Arth. 3744 Ofsiche a engendure fulle littlylle joye happyns. 1450 *Merlin* i. 18 My moder...nath knoweth of that thou puyest on hir in thy Ingendure. 1454 OCCLEVE *M.S. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 259 (Halliwell) Leafulle luste is necessary, Withouten that may be non engendure. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 235 Crown-office Row (place of my kindly engendure). 1864 LOWELL *Bleignu P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 247 Knowledge of the...engenders and affinities of our noble language.

Engeny, var. of INGENY, *Obs.*

Engermatinate: see EN-*pref.* 1.

Engle: see INGLE sb. and v.

Engild (engild), v. [f. EN-1 + GILD v.] *trans.* To gild; also *fig.* to brighten with golden light.

1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 85 Trees poist of forgars, & engilt, & silverid. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 11. 67 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 206 His [Eridanus] twin horns Engilt on bull-like face.

Engine (endzin), sb. Forms: a. 4-7 engin, 4-8 engyn(e), 4-6 engynne, (5 pl. engyns, 7 enging), 4- engine. b. 5-8 ingin(e), 6-7 ingyn(n)e, (5-6 yngyne, 6 injyne, ingen, 7 ingene). See also INGENY. [a. OF. *engin*, corresp. to Pr. *engin*, *engin*, *engien*, Sp. *ingenio*, Pg. *engenho*, It. *ingegno*:-L. *ingenium* (whence INGENIOUS), f. *in* in + *gen-* root of *gignere* to beget.]

The *b* forms, some of which are directly influenced by the Lat. *ingenium*, appear to occur after 16th c. only in senses 1-3.]

†1. Native talent, mother wit; genius. *Obs.*

From the middle of 17th c. app. only Sc. in *b* forms, retaining the older accentuation *ingine*, and prob. regarded as a distinct word from *engine*.

a. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Second Nun's T.* 339 A man hath sapiencie thre, Memorie, engin, and intellect also. 1391-2 *Astrol. Prolog.* 2, I ne usurpe nat to haue founde this werk of my labour or of myn engin. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 266/1 Saynt Augustyn concluded all the other by engyn and by science. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* II. vii. [ix.] (Arb.) 95 Such...made most of their workes by translation...few or none of their owne engine. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 379 High press thy [Lina's] Flames...But higher moves the scope of my Engine.

b. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem, in Ashm. (1652) 7 It is no small ingine To know all secreats pertaining to the Myne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 100 It will transcend the strenght of my ingyne. To tell how all their godlines diuine. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 64 Kennedy...one of excellent ingyne in Scottish poesy. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man* in *Hum.* v. iii. If thy master...be angrie with thee, I shall suppoise his ingwie, while I know him for't. 1599 JAMES I. *Basilius* *De Sap.* To Rdr., Which I wrote for exercise of my own ingine. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* *Cohet* (1869) I. 12 Great respect had wont to be had both to the ingine and ingenuity of the infants. 1785 BURNS 1st *Ed. Lafrank* v. A' that ken'd him round declar'd He had ingine. 18... SCOTT *Monastery* 531/2 A man of quick ingine and deep wisdom.

†b. Natural disposition, temper. Chiefly Sc. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 55 (Jam.), Wikikness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impiety of his own ingyne. 1572 Lament. *Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th c. II. 239 To quohom can I this through propyne Bot unto one of excellent ingyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiii. His fell ingine His grauer age did somewhat mitigate.

†2. Skill in contriving, ingenuity; also, in bad sense, artfulness, cunning, trickery. *Obs.*

1320 *Sir Beues* 2003 Ac now icham from him ifare Prouz godes grace & min engyn. 1320 *Scyns Sag.* (W.) viii. 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie an bi engin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 The women were of great engine. 1450 *Merlin* i. 20, I am the sonne of the enemy that begiled my moder with engyn. 15... tr. *Sir T. More's Edus.* V (1641) 2 By what crafty engin he first attempted his ungracious purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 4 Be ane diuine miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men. 1628 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth* F. 13 All Monuments of Praise, That Art, or Engine, or the Strength can raise.

†b. In OF. phrase *mal engin* evil machination; see MALENGIN. Also in similar sense, *false, malicious engin.* *Obs.*

1440 Partonope 1440 Thought his counsell was fals engyne. 1545 T. RAYMOND *Womans booke* B. 4 This knowledge also ministrith yet a farther ingyn and polycye to incoit infinitely the better how, etc. 1557 R. ARTHUR (Copland) iv. xii. Brought to the purpose by fals engyn and treason and by false enchantement. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 156 Their malicious ingyns in conspyring aganis Kirk, King, and country.

†3. An instance or a product of ingenuity; an artifice, contrivance, device, plot; and in bad sense, a snare, wile (cf. 5 c. and GIN sb.1); also, in weaker sense, an appliance, means.

The later instances are partly *fig.* from 4, 5 c, or 7.

a. 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 759 He het him telle his engin Hu he to blauncheff com in. 1400 *Rom. Rous* 4549 The deuelles engynnes wolde me take. 1430 LYNG. *MS. Cott.* Aug. iv. 28 b. By what engyne the fylthes for nor nere Were borne awaye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 20 To make trew...Gold is noe ingin, Except...the Philosophers medicine. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 724 To fynde way and engin howe to passe the bridge. 1583 STANY. *NURST* *Æneis* i. (Arb.) x8 Shæ [Juno] sought al possibill engins In surging billows too touze thee companie Troian. 1625 BACON *Ess. Superst.* (Arb.) 345 Astronomers...did faigne Electricks, and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. g (D.) The hidden engins, and the snares that lie So undiscovered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 750 Nor did he scape By all his engins. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 376 The Dutch and the Spaniards set on Foot all the Engines they could. 1719 *Cornial Low Spirits* I. 129 Falshood is the only Engine they have left to defend the Reputation of the Grape. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 252 The warrior could dexterously employ the dark engines of policy.

4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; in 15th c. also *collect.* apparatus, machinery. *arch.* in gen. scense. (For *fig.* uses see 10.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Geauntz...sette þem [the stones at Stonehenge] on an hil ful hey With engyns fulle qyuntely. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5929 Pis selere was be sorsry selcutely foundid, Made for a mervall to meewe with engine. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Engyne, or ingyne, *machina*. 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 He or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis or sic other ingine. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 309 Ropes and other yngynes. 1595 FACITT *Christening* 11. (1656) 48 The Image with all his engins was openly showed at Pauls church. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 58 Some thieves (with what engins unknown)...forced it [a chest] open. 1664 POWER *Eng. Philos.* Pref. 7 Our modern Engine the Microscope. 1712-4 *Port. Rape Lock* ii. 132 He...extends The little engine [a pair of scissors] on his fingers' ends. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. 87 With ropes and engines. I made a shift to turn it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Being drawn from his horse by an engine with an iron hook at the end. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* vii. At thy feet Scourges and engines of restraint and pain.

5. *spec.* a. A machine or instrument used in warfare. Formerly sometimes applied to all offensive weapons, but chiefly and now exclusively to those of large size and having mechanism, e.g. a battering-ram, catapult, piece of ordnance, etc.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9889 (Cott.). Na namer engine o were Mai cast par-til it to for dere. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespasianus destourbed þe wal wip þe stroke of an engyne [Higden *artitiz*]. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 859 And they wythowte, yngynes bende, And stones to the walles they sende. 1549 COVERALLO, *etc. Eras.* *Par. Hbr.* xi. 30 Sodaynly to fall without any violence of Engynes. 1598 *Key* I. 21 They haue expelled Lions, Beares, & such like wintamed beasts, with their bowes, and other engins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 518 Whereof to found their Engins and their Balls. 1668 D'URRY *Mad. Pickle* v. ii. And I shall make a private Room in your guts for this Engine here [a rapier]. 1719 Dr. For *Crusoe* (1858) 409 blows and arrows, great clubs, and such like engines of war. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 292 The stage and the press...became battering engines against religion. 1777 WATSON *Philip* II. (1830) 405 Farnese...got possession of more than thirty of the enemy's ships, with all the artillery and engines that were on board. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1861) I. 365 They had no weapons to cope with these terrible engines.

†b. An 'engine of torture': *cf.* the rack. *Obs.* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 Graunt þai his peynfull engyn be destroyed by þe strook of heuently thunder & leuen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 152, [116] was commanded to be put in engyne and tormented. 1579 FULLER *Heskins' Parl.* 386 The words...by no engin can be wrenched. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 290 Which like an Engine, wrencht

my frame of Nature From the first place. 1689 SHAWWELL *Bury F. i. i.* What an engine is this top.

† c. A contrivance for catching game; a snare, net, trap, decoy, or the like. Cf. *G.N. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. vi. 77 The hunters... by their engins that they have provide for the same take hym. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Divers weres & ingins for fishynge. 1686 N. COX *Genl. Recr.* iii. 141 Partridges are... most easily to be deceived or beguiled with any Train, Bait, Engine, or other Device. *Ibid.* iii. 145 Make an Engine in the form and fashion of a Horse, cut out of Canvas, and stuff it with Straw, or such light matter.

† d. App. confused with *henge*, HINGE, or with the synonymous HENGILL. *Obs.*—o

1552 HULOET, Engin of a dore, *vertebra*. 1580 in BARET *Alb. E. 237*.

† 6. Taken as the equivalent of *L. machina* (see MACHINE) in certain specific uses. a. *Engine of the world*, after *L. machina mundi* (Lucretius): the 'universal frame'. b. The mechanism by which in a Greek theatre gods, etc. were made to appear in the air: cf. *L. deus ex machina. Obs.*

a. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 220 The cloyster of mary beryth hym that gournyth the three engynes... heuen, erthe, and helle. 1529 MORE *Heresies* i. Wks. 125/5 There was a god, eyther maker or gournour or both, of all this bole engine of the world. 1539 BR. HILSEY *Primer in Myrr.* our *Ladye* 349 The governor of the triple engine, The Son of God of mightes most. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. (1634) 73 In governing of the so swift whirling about of the engine of heuen.

b. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 107 As if they had beene brought home in a dreame or engine. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps. lxxviii.* 20 He appeareth as out of an Engin, and pulleth us out of Death's jaws.

7. A machine, more or less complicated, consisting of several parts, working together to produce a given physical effect.

As in recent use the word has come to be applied esp. to the STEAM-ENGINE (q.v.) an analogous machines (see 8, 9), the widest sense expressed in the above definition has become almost obsolete, surviving chiefly in the compounds *beer-engine*, *calculating engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, *water-engine* (q.v. under their initial elements).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. i. 32 An artificial Clock, Mill, or such like great Engine. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., As in a watch, or some such small engine. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 A Glass-Receiver of the above mentioned Engine (an air-pump). 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 28 If the Pit be sunk more than thirty Fathom, then we use the Horse Engine. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 15 I'll rather wheel about the street an engine to grind knives and scissors. 1730 E. BURY *Let. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 106 An engine to chop straw withal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. viii. 243 The exportation of frames or engines for knitting gloves or stockings is prohibited. 1816 WORDSW. *Thanks.* Ode (1850) II. 215 The tubed engine feels the inspiring blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 *Castile Where* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl. IV.* I feelee within my breast a searching fire Which doth ascend the engine of my braine. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 Those curious and elaborate Engines, the bodies of living Creatures. 1697-8 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 180 Our Sovereign Creator formed our souls, and sent them to inhabit these two engines of flesh. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 347 No life is found... only to one engine bound.

c. *spec.* (a.) Short for *beer-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, etc. † (b.) = *engine-loom*: see II. † (c.) See quot. 1696.

In 18th c. and still later the word *engine*, when used *spec.* without defining word or contextual indication, usually meant 'fire-engine'.

1645 FAGIOT *Heresiogr.* (1647) Biiij, Your Engines to cast water upon the houses. 1670 TRICE in *Bedle's Popish Plot* (1699) 23 This Fire was most mischievously designed, as being in a place where no Engine could come. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 345 Some [Mills] go with Sails, and serve also to Dreyne the Pens, and are called Engines. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6364/3 By Trade a Silk-Weaver on the Engine. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 234 The engines will soon extinguish the fire. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 54 An engine to water the leaves of vines and all other wall trees. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. *Introd.* 156 A boat that was taking in a hawser... I filled with fire-buckets... and was putting the engine in another. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* viii. (1855) 87 'Him wot was drawin' at the engine, as you passed the bar.'

8. = STEAM-ENGINE. (This is now the prevailing sense, and often influences the later use of the word in other senses.) Often with defining word, as *locomotive*, *marine*, *pumping*, *railway engine*.

1816 *Encycl. Perthensis* XXI. 384 In consequence of the great superiority of Mr. Watt's engines... they have become of most extensive use. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The adhesion of the wheels of an engine upon the rails was sufficient to effect its progression. 1852 CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* i. 2 His iron might the potent engine plies. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Managers* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Little is left for the men but to mind the engines, and feed the furnaces. 1865 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Mar. 5/2 The goods engines were moderate in weight. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midi. Railw.* 654 A good engine-man takes a pride now in his engine.

9. Applied to various other machines analogous to the steam-engine; i.e. to machines including in themselves the means of generating power. Chiefly with prefixed word denoting the source of power, as *caloric*, *electro-magnetic*, *gas-engine*.

10. *fig.* (Chiefly after sense 4.) † a. Of a person: An agent, instrument, tool. *Obs.*

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1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 610 He was... the very organ, engine, and deviser of the destruction of Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 92 That Politick Engine who... was employed... as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists. 1773 STREEL *Englishmen* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham... was one of the great Engines of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 69 Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII.

b. Of a thing: An instrument, means, organ. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 56 Now farewell world, the engin of all woe. 1650 MAJOR-GEN. HARRISON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 297 III. 354, I think Faith and Praier must be the cheife engines. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Animal Spirits... are the chief Engine of Sight. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 147 The Exhibition of Plays and Shews was one of the very Engines of Corruption. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 28 The State has two great engines, punishment and reward. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. ix. 244 Never... had the press been turned into an engine of such political importance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 73 Logical analysis, the characteristic engine of Socrates.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *engine-box*, *funnel*, *furnace*, *house*, *pump*, *room*, *shaft*, *wheel*, *work*; b. *objective* with *vhl.* sb. or agent-uous, as *engine-artificer*, *construction*, *driver*, *maker*, *tender*, *tenter*, *wright*; *engine-less*, *like*, *adjs.*; also *engine-bearer* (see quot.); *engine-lathe*, a lathe worked by machinery; † *engine-loom*, one in which the shuttle was driven by a mechanical contrivance, instead of being thrown by hand; *engine-sized* (paper), sized by a machine, not by hand in separate sheets; *engine-turned*, ornamented with engine-turning; also *fig.*; *engine-turner*, one who performs engine-turning; *engine-turning*, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 21 \*Engine Artificer: Fee per diem ad. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Engine-bearers, sleepers, or pieces of timber placed between the keelson, in a steamer, and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 250 As if tired pedestrians should mount the \*engine-box of headlong trains. 1887 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 463/3 The gradual improvement in \*engine construction. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 66 \*Enginedrivers and guards in America sometimes strike when a train is halfway on its journey. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 43 The reeking \*engine-funnel of an up-train is seen darting out of the tunnel. 1825 *Howe Every-Day Bk.* I. 1217 An \*engine-house, belonging to the Hope Fire Assurance Company. 1834 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 A milled edge is given to earthenware in what is called an \*engine lathe. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 12/2 By me swept the trim, \*engine-lesse, and almost silent railway carriage, driven by an invisible electro motor. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* 135 A sort of mechanical or \*engine-like twitches. 1675 SHAWWELL *Virtuoso* v. i. He that invented the \*Engine-Loom. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Engineer*, an \*engine maker, *machinaris*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 150 The power of an engine... is estimated differently by different engine makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. The clanking of the \*engine-pumps. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* *Introd.* 8 We go into \*engine rooms. 1807 CARNE *Religion in Tin Mine* in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 293 The \*engine shaft... is situated 8 fathoms north of the widest part of the lode. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Valves, placed out of the reach of the operative engineer, or \*engine tender. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr. Intimation was given to the \*engine-tender that they wished to be lowered down. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. A gold hunting-watch. \*Engine-tender. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.*, *Self-made Men*, Your self-made man... deserves more credit... than the... engine-turned article. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* xxviii. 12 Pencil-cases elaborately engine-turned. 1864 E. BARRER *Watch & Clockw.* 121 \*Engine turning... the wavy circular curves cut into the outside of watch cases for decoration. 1875 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 266 The \*engine-wheels could not bite. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 127 (R.) They would not lend their helping hand to any man in \*engine-work. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 55 George Stephenson was, in 1812, appointed \*engine-wright of the colliery.

**Engine** (e'ndzin), *v.* [*orig.* a. OF. *engin-ier*, *engnyer*, corresp. to Pr. *engenharr*, OSP. *engenharr*, Pg. *enguharr*, It. *ingegnare*—med. L. *ingeniäre*, f. *ingenium*: see prec.; in later use f. ENGINE sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To contrive, plan, either in a material or an immaterial sense. Also *absol.* with inf. of purpose. To *engine together*: to frame or fit together by art. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 250 For gygas þe geaunt with a gynne engyned To breke & to bete doune þat ben ayeines ihesus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 With fair behests and yeftes grete Of gold, that they hem have engined To gider. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* i. li. (1839) 54 The synne that thou bast done was... not by very malice engyned of withynne. 1370 THYNE *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 10 With golden lace full craftely engined. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Catholic* 198 The most horrible designe... that euer was engined. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggettare*, to frame... to engine together.

† 2. To take by craft; to ensnare, deceive. *Obs.* 1325 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* 249 (M.) Ho may more trayson do, or is loved betere engine than he that al is trist is to. 1340 *Ayent.* 122 Alle þo... þat habbeþ... he herten engined in þe dyvels nette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde... Where she was afterward engined. 1340 *Beryn* 150r His tung he gan to whet Soitilly to engyne hym.

3. † a. To put on the rack; to torture. † b.

To assault with engines. c. *nonc.* To find engines or instruments for.

1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 240 The mynistres of that toun... the hostiller sore engyned. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 29 (D.) We fear not... professed enemies to engine and batter our walls. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 161 Tell me... How we can war, how engine our great wrath!

4. To fit up (a vessel) with steam engines.

1868 *Express* 20 May, The Victoria, iron-clad frigate... engaged by Messrs. John Penn and Son. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., Build the largest ironclad ships, engine them. 1882 *W. Heddley* 36 On December 3rd (1881) the first vessel built, engined, and masted above Newcastle, passed down the river.

**Engineer** (endzini'ar), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *engyn(e)our*, 6 *ynynoure*, *ingenour*. 8. 6-7 *en-, inginer, -are, engnyner, ingener*. 7. 7 *en-, ingenieer(e, -ir, ingoneer(e, on-, inginieer, ingineer, -engineer*. [*ME. engynour*, a. OF. *engyneer* (for which mod. F. has the semi-leamed form *ingénieur*, perh. influenced by It.), corresp. to Pr. *enginhador*—late L. *ingeniādōrem*, f. *ingeniäre*: see prec. In 16th c. the word assumed the form *en-, inginer*, as if f. ENGINE *v.* + *-ER* (a derivation which yields the same sense as the Romanic word). Early in 17th c. appear the forms in *-ier(e, -eer*. The precise origin of these is uncertain; they may be ad. Fr. *ingénieur*, or perh. ad. It. *ingegnere*, which is a distinct word = Sp. *ingeniero* (Minsbeu), Pg. *engenheiro*, OF. *engnieur* (Cotgr. *engnieur*):—L. type \**ingeniārius*, f. *ingenium* (see ENGINE sb.); on the other hand they may be f. ENGINE sb. + *-ier, -eer*, this suffix having in 16th c. already become familiar in military words of Romanic origin.]

† 1. One who contrives, designs, or invents; an author, designer (Const. of); also *absol.* an inventor, a plotter, a layer of snares. *Obs.* In the later quots. perh. a *fig.* use of 2.

a. c. 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halli.) 14 In hys court was a false traytoure, That was a grete Yngnoure. B. 1599 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 8 The dreadful enginer of phrases instead of thunderbolts. 1602 CAWEH *Cornwall* 99a, The Inginer of this practise... was a Portugall. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. 1, No, Silius, we are no good inginers. 1611 RICH. HONEST. *Age* (1844) 36 Yet you cannot deny them to be the devil's enginers.

γ. a. 1603 R. SIMES in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* ix. 15 That great engineer, Satan. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 300 Certainly these are the most prime Engineers of Oaths, that ever the World knew. 1702 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 478 The engineers of this bill [a bill before the House of Commons] thought they had obtained a great advantage against me.

2. † a. A constructor of military engines (*obs.*) [So L. *ingeniator* in *Pipe Rolls* 12th c.] b. One who designs and constructs military works for attack or defence; also *fig.* Also in *comb.*, as † *engineer-general*.

a. c. 1325 *Coe de L.* 1387 A tour ful strong, That queyntly engynours made. c. 1380 Sir *Ferrun.* 3223 þe Amyral made his engyneour; þe engyns to sette & bende. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingener.

B. 1579 DIGGES *Stratfol.* 144 Expert Engineers and menne of excellent knowledge in the art of Fortification. 1583 T. STOKER *Hist. Civile Warres Low Countries* I. 50 b. The buylder and Enginer whereof [of the Castle of Antwerp] was one Pachiotto. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxxiv. 532 But a more wonderful enginer for devising and framing of artillerie, ordnance, fabriques, and instruments of warre. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 206 (Globe). For 'tis the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petar. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 592 Sir William Heydon... a valiant Souldier, and an expert Enginer.

γ. 1551 EDW. VI. *Jnrl.* (1858) II. 369 Baron de la Garde had seen it [Fortsmouth castle] having an inginer with him, and, as it was thought, had the plate of it. 1627 DAVENANT *Aguecort* 8 The Engineer providing the Petar To breake the strong Pericullie. 1637 BLOWN *Voy into Levant* 31 The Gran Master and a chiefe Engenieer. 1638 SUCKLING *'Tis usu, since, etc.* (R.) My tongue was enginer; I thought to undermine the heart By whispering in the ear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procius* II. 49 By the advise of Theodoros, a famous Ingineer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 Major Martin Beckman, His Majesties chief Ingineer. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. ii. Rise thou prostrate Ingineer, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 Mr. Secretary Addison and the Engineer-General informed the Committee. 1759 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 Captain More one of His Majesty's Engineers. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 29, I hope that he will be able to send an engineer to undertake [the works]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 231 She began praising his skill as an engineer.

c. A soldier belonging to the division of the army called *Engineers*, composed of men trained to engineering work. Also *attrib.*, as in *engineer-officer*, *engineer-regiment*, *engineer-warrant*.

1787 *Lond. Gaz.* 24-28 Apr. No. 12850 p. 197 The Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers. 1794 BURKE *SA, agt. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 63 Colonels of artillery and engineers. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions... artillery, engineers, etc. complete. 1889 GEN. PORTER *Hist. Royal Engineers* 143 This day [26 May 1716] may therefore be taken as that on which the Engineer branch of the British army blossomed into a distinct Corps.

3. One whose profession is the designing and constructing of works of public utility, such as bridges,

roads, canals, railways, harbours, drainage works, gas and water works, etc. From 18th c. also *Civil Engineer*, for distinction from 2 b.

Not in Johnson 1755 or Todd 1818; the former has only the military sense, to which the latter adds 'a maker of engines', citing Bullock. In the early quots. the persons referred to were probably by profession military engineers, though the words mentioned were of a 'civil' character. Since 2 b has ceased to be a prominent sense of *engineer*, the term 'civil engineer' has lost its original antithetic force; but it continues to be the ordinary designation of the profession to which it was first applied, distinguishing it from that of 'mechanical engineer' (sense 4). Other phraseological combinations, as *electric, gas, mining, railway, telegraph engineer*, are used to designate those who devote themselves to special departments of engineering.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 249 An Engineer also... promised to bring into the Capitoll huge Columns with small charges. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1547/1 A New Port at Nizza... A famous French Ingenieur... has been consulted about it. 1792 *SMEATON Reports* (1797) I. Pref. The first meeting of this new institution, the Society of civil engineers, was held on the 15th of April 1793. 1793 — *Edystone L.* Intro. 8 My profession of a civil Engineer. *Ibid.* § 101 The engineer and his deputy. 1836 *Hull & Selby Railway Act* 102 A civil engineer of eminence. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 Sir Hugh Middleton, the enterprising goldsmith, has been called the first English engineer. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 28 Without much assistance from engineers, they will make a network of natural navigable channels.

4. A contriver or maker of 'engines'. The precise sense has varied from time to time in accordance with the development of meaning in *ENGINE sb.*; in present use the *engineer* in this sense (specifically *mechanical engineer*) is a maker of steam-engines or of heavy machinery generally.

In this sense (but not in 3) the term is applied to the working artisan as well as to the employer of labour.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 45 Painter, Karuerz, Players, Engineers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. viii. (Arb.) 34 There could be no politike Capitaine, nor any witty engineer or cunning artificer. 1598 FLORIO, *Macanov. poetice*, an inginer, an engine-maker.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 40 A skilful Engineer, an excellent Musician, or any other Artificer of extraordinary fame. 1654 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 72 According to the fancy and invention of the artist or Engineer. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. liv, This Engine was invented by... an excellent Engineer. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Nat. Philos.* I. 69 The skill of a good engineer may be advantageously applied in changing the form or altering the parts and motions of a machine. 1747 R. CAMPBELL *London Tradesman* 248 By engineer I... mean... the tradesman who is employed in making engines for raising of water, etc. 1813 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 62 This celebrated engineer [Robert Fulton] does great credit to the talents of America. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 The payment of 'tips' ranging from ten to twenty shillings to working engineers and others.

5. One who manages an 'engine' or engines.

†a. One who manages engines of war; an artilleryman. *Obs.*

1600 Heywood *Edw. IV.* ii. Wks. 1874 I. 101 It was not you, At whom the fallall enginr did ayme. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Forth* xli, Wit's an unruly engine, wildly striding Sometimes a friend, sometimes the engineer. 1659 CLEVELAND *Loud. Lady* 46 Like the Death-darting Cockatrice (that slye Close Engineer) that murders through the Eye. 1749 ADDISON (J.). An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalled himself by this ungenerous practice. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 287 In which are included sailors, marines, and the engineers.

b. *Mod.* One who has charge of a steam-engine; in England only with reference to marine engines; in U.S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive engine.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 174, I am not able to speak of the engineers in Her Majesty's ships. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Train. Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 75 Steam, from the first... was dreadful with its explosion... engineers and firemen... have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Engineer*, the engine-driver on our railroads is thus magniloquently designated.

**Engineer** (endzini'ər), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as an engineer.  
1681 [see *ENGINEERING ppl. a.*] 1769 J. WATT *Lett. Dr. Small*, Our present magistracy... have employed me in engineering for them. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like hobolds and enchanters.

2. *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer.

1843 VIGNOLES *Life C. B. Vignoles* (1889) 294 The... road magnificently engineered through the pass. 1848 *Tailor's Mag.* XV. 428 The drainage... had been engineered to admiration. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* ix. 546 The roads are admirably engineered and constructed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/1 Mr. Baker... with Sir John Fowler, engineers the undertaking [the Forth Bridge].

b. *fig.* To arrange, contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U.S.), to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

1873 W. S. MAVO *Never Again* vii. 99 With good looks, a good voice... and Mr. Boggs to engineer matters for her. 1882 *Jay Gould in Standard* 28 Dec. 6/5 The corner in grain engineered by parties in Chicago. 1883 *American* VII. 24 An exhibition engineered by a native prince.

3. *fig. nonce-use.* To assail laboriously (*humorous*).

1781 COWPER *Lett.* in Wks. (1839) XV. 64 Unless we en-

gineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him.

Hence **Engineered ppl. a.**; **Engineering ppl. a.**, that engineers, contriving, scheming.

1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept., From the safe ledge of a cleverly engineered road. 1881 N. N. Rome's *Follies* 26 Since I have begun to set my engineering brains to work.

**Engineering** (endzini'ərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. a. The action of the verb **ENGINEER**; the work done by, or the profession of, an engineer.  
b. The art and science of the engineer's profession.

Often used with defining words, as in *civil, mechanical, military engineering*; *agricultural, electric, gas, hydraulic, railway, sanitary, telegraph engineering*; see **ENGINEER sb.** 2-4.

1720 DE FOS *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 262 This [a contrivance in defensive warfare] is... the cunningest piece of Indian engineering. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Policy* 172 A Sunday School Teacher's labour is not much unlike civil engineering. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Journ.* 59 There is room for... a school of Engineering on sound principles.

1848 GREENER *Gunnery* 267 That portion of engineering which would define what power of engine would work a thousand cotton spindles. 1866 *Engineering* 5 Jan. 1 The title of this journal has been chosen... as typifying the business, art, and profession of the Engineer. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 290 An ancient roadway of which the engineering... could be easily traced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 29 Civil Engineering is the term applied to that science which treats of the construction of canals, railroads, roads, bridges... aqueducts and such like. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5 Shipbuilding and marine engineering have lately been doing better.

c. *fig.* Contriving, manoeuvring.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 321 With some cold moral think to quench the fire; Though all your engineering proves in vain. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/2 Party engineering and the trickery of elections.

2. *attrib.*

1739 LABELVE *Westm. Br. v.* Very great masters in the Building or Engineering Way. 1758 WARNBURN *Div. Legat.* Pref. (R.), The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work. 1792 BURKE *Consid. Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 93 One arm is extremely good, the engineering and artillery branch. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vii. xi, Excuse this engineering slang. 1884 *Athenaeum* 27 Sept. 397/3 The military and engineering policy of the rulers of the kingdom.

**Engineership** (endzini'ərɪʃpɪ), [f. **ENGINEER sb.** + -SHIP.] a. The business, or occupation, of an engineer. b. The office, or position, of an engineer.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., Their pretences of great abilities in Engineership. 1661 EARL ORRENEY *State Letters* (1743) I. 62, I... pretend something to engineership. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xvi. 288 The railway had been constructed under the engineership of Major Whistler. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 242/3 Mr. Hawkesley retired from the joint engineership.

†**Engineery**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **ENGINEER sb.** + -Y.] Used by Smeaton for 'the science of engineering'. Cf. **ENGINEERY**.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 39 Mr. Rudyerd's method... of keying and securing, must be considered as a material accession to the practical part of Engineering. *Ibid.* § 40 The great principle of Engineering, that weight is the most naturally and effectually resisted by weight.

†**Engineful**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **ENGINE sb.** + -FUL.] Full of ingenuity, ingenious.

1700 K. ALI. 4869 Hy ben... gode, and engineful to fighth.

**Engineman** (endzini'mæn), [f. **ENGINE sb.** + MAN.] a. One who works, or helps to work, a fire-engine. b. One who attends to a stationary steam-engine. c. The driver of a locomotive.

1835 PARSONS *Tourist's Comp.* 243 No gratuity is allowed to be taken by any guard, engine-man, porter, etc. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 171 A fire... brought out the engine-man. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 81 Stephenson taught himself arithmetic and mensuration while working as an engine-man. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* viii. 261 He saw... only the guards and engine-men.

**Enginey** (endzini'ərɪ), *Forms*: 7 *en-, inginarie*, 7-8 *engindy, -inginary*. [f. **ENGINE sb.** + (-ERY); cf. It. *ingegneria* (which may be the source), OF. *ingenicrie*.]

†1. The art of constructing 'engines' (cf. senses of **ENGINE sb.**); also, the art of the (military) engineer. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adm. Learn.* ii. viii. § 2 Astronomie, Cosmographie, Architecture, Inginary and diuers others. [The corresponding passage *De Augm.* iii. vi. has *machinaria*.] 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ix. 20 Some Engine-aid must be assistant to mount the water by Screws, Pulleys, Poizes. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears in Harl. Misc.* (Malh) v. 444 Nor can all thy elaborate circumsallations, and trenches, or any art of enginey, keep him [famine] out of thy line of communication. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 The Irish... had [no] Architecture, Eoginary, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture.

2. Engines collectively; apparatus, machinery. Frequent in *fig. use*.

1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* vi. 261 A feeble Aid I Dedalian Enginiry. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 20 Sept. in *Boswell* xlvii, Boulton... led us through his shops—I could not distinctly see his enginey. c. 1840 THIRLWALL *in Rem.* (1878) III. 1 The enginey of war is often brought out. 1851 TENNYSON *Ode Internal Exh.* iii. 6 Harvest-tool and husbandry, Loom and wheel and enginey. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 747 An animal is a self-propagating piece of enginey.

*Fig.* a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy Wks.* (1764) I. 320 The fraudulent enginey of Rome. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat.*, *Early Hist. Man.* A complete social enginey for the securing of life and property.

b. *esp.* Engines of war, artillery. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* ii. (1851) 54 The impregnable situation of our Liberty and Safety, that laugh such weak enginey to scorn. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 553 In hollow Cube Training his devilish Enginrie. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (1807) 57 The loud dislodged roar of brazen enginey. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* ii. 322 Not all the brazen enginey of man, At once exploded, the wild burst surpass. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 162 His enginey soon made a breach in the wall.

3. The work of an engine, the application of engine-power. Also *fig.*

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 The article... incurs a smaller charge for the wages of enginey.

*Fig.* 1838 STERLING in Carlyle *Life* ii. vii. (1872) 146 A few drawings—all with the stamp of his [Michael Angelo's] enginey upon them.

†**Enginist**, *Obs.* [f. **ENGINE** + -IST.] = **ENGINEER sb.**

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 35 The great fame of Archimedes and other notable enginists. *Ibid.* 185 The Pisans... had... certain enginists to dress their fortifications.

†**Enginuous**, a. *Obs.* Also 4 *engynuous*. [n. OF. *enginuous*, *enginuous*, *enginios*, corresp. to Pr. *enginios*, OSP. *enginioso*, It. *ingegnoso*—L. *ingeniosus*, f. *ingenium*: see **ENGINE sb.**]

1. Clever, crafty, cunning; deceitful.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 3945 Thomas, a knyghte engynous, Wente with hys host to Orlions. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 It [color] maketh a man ben enginous. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii, For that's the mark of all their enginous drifts, To wound my patience. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 452 open force, or projects enginous.

2. Of or belonging to an engine; partaking of the nature of an engine. *lit. and fig.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* iv. (Arb.) 30 For all the Enginuous Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. ii, Lady F. Sure, petards To blow us up. *Lord L.* Some enginuous strong words.

**Engird** (engɪrd), v. Also 7 *ingird*. Pa. pple. *engirt*. [f. EN-1 + GIRD v.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with a girdle; to encircle, as a girdle does. Also, To *engird in*.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Iocasta* ii, in Child *Four Old P.* (1848) 190 Let cruell discord beare thee companie, Engirt with snakes. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Rom.* i. l. 7 Round about engirt with a fringe of Gold. 1628 HOBBS *Thyrid.* (1822) 239 Paches arrived at Mitylene and ingirt it with a single wall. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* ii. (R.), She saw him smile along the tissued clouds, Engirt with cherub wings. 1785 GLOVER *Athenaeum* xxvii. (R.), A sash of tincture bright, Engirds his joints. 1813 WORDSW. *View fr. Top of Black Comh*, Main ocean... visibly engirding Mona's Isle. 1820 MOIR *in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 385 The hoary mountain tops... that engird the horizon in. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 22 He would manifestly be engirt by heavens having the general aspect of ours.

b. *fig.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Ugly Darkness... Engirt with tempests, wrapt in pitchy clouds. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. l. 200 My Body round engirt with miserie. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robbards' *Mem.* I. 219 Engirt their brows With glittering crowns of praise.

Hence **Engirding ppl. a.**

1852 D. MOIR *Defeat Winter* viii, Love, with an engirding belt, Hath beautified the solitude.

**Engirdle** (engɪrdl), v. Also 7 *ingirdle*. [f. EN-1 + GIRDLE.] *trans.* To surround with, or ns with, a girdle; to serve as a girdle or enclosure to; to encompass. Also *fig.*

1602 DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 325 As mountaintains great on euey side Engirdle faire Jerusalem. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 225 He was ingirdled with his enemies. 1785 GLOVER *On Sir Isaac Newton*, Comets... with hideous grasp the skies engirdle round. 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 665 A metropolitan city... ingirdled with groves. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. ix. 111 To die engirdled by the cord of St. Francis was the sure means of safety.

**Engirdling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of prec. vb.; *concr.* that which engirdles.

1598 FLORIO, *Cingolo*, a girdle or a garter, an engirdling.

**Engirdling** (engɪrdliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That engirdles, surrounds, encloses.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 Vapour rising up from the engirdling ocean. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* XII. 14 The people of the engirdling zone are called the Ginghalese. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 35/1 The protecting embrace of his [Satan's] engirdling rings.

†**Engirt**, v. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *ingirt*. [f. EN-1 + GIRT v.]

1. *trans.* To gird, encircle with. Also *simply*.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. III.* v. i, Engirt the temples of his hateful bead 1 1613 PERCIVAL *Pilgr.* vi. xiv. § 1 (R.) The insulating waters... engirting meane while all the townes with a strait siege. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The coat... ingirt with a towell of silke and gold.

2. To surround as a girdle does; to encircle. Also *fig.*

15... in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 423 So fervent grieft engirts the King of Glory. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* (1871) 33 This flintyng that ingirts it. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. (R.), She prepar'd to cut the wat'ry zone Ingirting Albion. 1741 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 28 And [God] pour'd the main engirting all.



b. To enclose partially or wholly; to hem in; to envelope.

1627 *May Lucan* iii. 591 They make their hornes t'engirt the adverse fleet. 1634 *J. Johnson tr. Parey's Chirurg.* iii. iv. (1678) 57 The skin is double, ingirting the whole body. Hence *Engirting vbl. sb.*, the action of the v. **ENGIRT**; *concr.* that which engirts, the rim.

1599 *NASHE's Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 In the ninth year of the ingirting his anointed brows with the refulgent Ophir circle. 1623 *FAVINE Theat. Hon.* vi. ix. 159 Another Circle, which made the engirting of the Seale.

**Engiscope**: see **ENGSCOPE**.  
† **Engislet**. *Her. Obs.* [Obscure: possibly a mistake in *Bk. St. Alban's*, which the rest follow.]

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her. B. iii. a.* Fesy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the coatar-mure. 1866 *FERNÉ Blaz. Gentrie* 178 A scutcheon of pretence or Engislet borne over the four coats. 1610 *GUILTIN Heraldry* ii. vi. (1611) 61.

† **Engist**, *v. Obs.* In 4 engyste. [f. **EN-1** + **GISTE** a resting-place.] *trans.* To appoint the resting-places or lodgings in (a journey).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 445, I salle thi journeye engyste, enjoyne theme my selvene.

**Englad**, -gladden, -glamour: see **EN-pref.1**

**England** (ˈɪŋɡlənd). *Forms*: 1 **Engla land**, 2 **Engle land**, 3 **Englene**, **Engle lond**, 3-4 **Engelond(e)**, 3 **Enkelonde**, 4 **Engelande**, **Ingland**, **Yng(e)lond**, 5 **En-Inglande**, 4-**England**. [**OE.** *Engla land*, lit. 'the land of the Angles': see **ENGLISH**, **ANGLE**.<sup>2</sup>]

This word and its cognates, *English*, etc. are the only instances in which in mod. standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i). The change of an earlier (ep) into (ip) is strictly normal, and in all other examples the spelling has followed the pronunciation. Cf. *wing*, *ME.* *wenge*; *string*, *OE.* *stringe*; *link*, *OE.* *hlink*.

† 1. The territory of the Angles, as distinguished from that of the Saxons. Only in *OE.* (*rare*).

c 890 *K. ALFRED Bæda* iv. xxvi. § Dæt mynster Æbber-curnig ðæt is geseated on Engla lande [*L. in regione Anglorum*].

2. The southern part of the island of Great Britain; usually, with the exception of Wales. Sometimes loosely used for: Great Britain. Often: The English (or British) nation or state.

In the writings of *Alfred* and the earlier parts of the *OE.* Chronicle, the name *Angel-cynn* race of the Angles (= *Bæda's gens Anglorum*) is used to denote collectively the Teutonic peoples in Britain, and also the territories which they occupied. This seems to have been the only general name for the country until the Danish conquest, when it was superseded by *Engla land*.

[c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* 5 Hu ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stodon maðma... *OE. Chron.* an. 1002 Se cyng het oflecan ealle ða Deniscan men þe on Angel cynne wæron.] *OE. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng utlah of Engla lande gæwædon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa hit næfre ær ne wæs on manne gemynd ofer eall Engla land. c 1205 *LAV.* 17 Womene heo comen þa Englene lande ærest ahten. *Ibid.* 6317 Engelandes deorling. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo ðoncked, ne rixled noht in Engeland. a 1250 *PROV. ELFRID* in *O. E. Misc.* 12 On Englene lande [a 1275 in *Enkelonde*] he was kyng. 1a 1300 *O. E. Misc.* xviii. 1 Engle land is eyhte hundred Myle long. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 8 Þe first conquerour of Ingland. *Ibid.* 24893 Quen þou coms in-till england. c 1340 *Ibid.* 24774 (Fairf.), þen bare William þe seigniorie of Ingelonde & of normandie. 1538 *STARKEY Englarie* i. ii. 67 Hyt be almost impossybul to... set such a comyn wele among vs here in England. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. 1. 31 Our bloody Cozens are bestow'd In England, and in Ireland. 1702 *Addr. fr. Lancaster in Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/5 A Princess born in Old England.

3. *transf.* A country or district peopled by men of English origin, or of a kindred race. *rare*.

1834 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc.* (1842) III. 40 (Belgium), an older England than our own. 1883 *W. SIKES in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The part of Pembrokeshire which for centuries has been dubbed 'Little England beyond Wales'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 1/2 A Conference of all the Englands over sea.

4. Short for *The King of England*, also for the inhabitants of England, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England', for which see **YOUNG**.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. 1. 482 Speake England first, that bath bin forward first To speake vnto this Cittie.

**Englander** (ˈɪŋɡləndər). *rare*. [f. **prec.** + **-ER** (in quotes. 1836, 1855, after *Ger. Engländer*.)] A native of England, an Englishman.

1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv. I marvel what blood thou art—neither Englander nor Scot. 1836 *CARLYLE Early Years* 67 Coleridge, being a noticeable Englander, and a poet withal. 1855 *THACKERAY in Lewes Life Goethe* vii. vii. The admission of these young Englishers.

† **Englanté**, *a. Her.* [Fr. *englanté*, f. *en-* (see **EN-1**) + *glant* = *L. gland-em* acorn.] Bearing acorns.

1731 in *BAILEY*, vol. II.

† **Englass**, *v. Obs.* [f. **EN-1** + **GLASS**.] *trans.* a. To fit (a window) with glass; to glaze. b. To figure in coloured glass.

1530 *PALSGR.* 535/1, I englasse a window with glasse. 1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* ii. 25 b. The cote Armors... to bee paynted... graued, englassed.

**Englaze**: see **EN-pref.1** 3.

**Engle**, *obs. f. ANGEL*; also of *INGLE*, *Obs.*  
**Englechery**, -schire, *obs. ff. ENGLISHRY*.

† **Engleim**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 *englayme*, (4 *glyn*), 5 *yngeym*. [f. **EN-1** + **GLEIM** slime.]

1. *trans.* To make slimy, clammy, or sticky; to set fast with slime. Also, to clog, choke, surfeit (the stomach).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 56 The man that moche hony eteth 'his mawe it englemeth. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 253 Wip aer infecte and englemed [*Lat. aere corrupto*]. 1398 — *Barth de P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 261 Ache and tourment that comyth of humours englemed in the guttes. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1131 þe guttez and the gorre... Pat alle englaymez þe gresse, one gronde þer he standez! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198 Gleydyn, or yngeymyn, *risco*, *inviso*.

2. *fig.* To set fast, as in slime, or as a bird with hirdlime; to entangle, ensnare. *Const. in, with.* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlii. 27 Clemyd [*S. englymede*] is in erthe our wambe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 676 Englaymed was in gloyteny & glad to be drounke. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Pese prestis and pese clerkis... ben moche englymed [wip covetise]. c 1440 *HVLTON Scate Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xliii. Yf thi herte be taken & englymed with a weyne luste. c 1470 *HARLING Chron.* liv. ii. The Barons were so with gold englaymed.

3. *intr.* To settle, to stick.  
c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush* i. 692 That noon offes white Englayme upon the rootes of her tounge.  
Hence **Engleimed**, *pp. a.* Of the tongue: Furred.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 16 b. His tounge englymed and his nose blacke, etc.

† **Engleimous**, *a. Obs.* In 4 *englaymous*. [f. **prec.** + **-OUS**.] Slimy, venomous.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3685 Som. gomes thourgh gyrd with gaddys of yryn Comys gayliche clede englaymous wape!

**Englifer** (ˈɪŋɡlɪfəɪz). *Sc.* [f. **next** + **-ER**.] One who renders (a work) into English; a translator.  
1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 565, I only wonder how either Foscolo or his Englifer had the wit to pick them out.

**Englify** (ˈɪŋɡlɪfaɪ), *v. Sc.* [f. **ENGLISH** + **(-I)FY**.] *trans.* To make English; to cause to resemble English persons or manners.

1829 *WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 394 Our magnates have been Englifyed in all their notions.

**English** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ), *a. and sb.* *Forms*: 1 **Eng-lisse**, **Englise**, 2-4 **Englisch(e)**, 3-6 **Englis(s)**, -ys, (3 **Ænglis**, **Engleis**, -is(s)e), 4-6 **Eng-liss(h)**, -issch, -yss(h(e), -yssche, **Englis(s)**, -ish(e), -isshe, (4 **Englizzsch**, -ijs, **Engelis**(sh), -yech, **Ingelis**, **Ynglisse**, 6 **Englisch**, **Ynglyche**), 4-**English**. [**OE.** *englisc*, *englisc*: -O *Teut. \*anglisko*, f. *\*Angli-* (*OE. Engle*) pl., the Angles, one of the Teutonic peoples who settled in Britain in 5th c.; see **ANGLE**.<sup>2</sup>]

**A. adj.**  
1. In early uses now only *Hist.* Often with ellipsis of pl. sb. as in 2 d.

When the adj. first occurs in *OE.*, it had already lost its etymological sense 'of or belonging to the Angles' (as distinguished from Saxons). The earliest recorded sense is: Of or belonging to the group of Teutonic peoples collectively known as the *Angelicyn* ('Angle-kin' = *Bæda's gens Anglorum*), comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, who settled in Britain during the 5th c. With the incorporation of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements of the population into the 'English' people, the adj. came in the 11th c. to be applied to all natives of 'England', whatever their ancestry. But for a generation or two after the Norman Conquest, the descendants of the invaders, though born in England, continued to be regarded as 'French', so that the word *English*, as applied to persons, was for a time restricted to those whose ancestors were settled in England before the Conquest. In formal state documents the distinction between the 'French' and 'English' inhabitants of England survived after it had ceased practically to exist; cf. *ENG. LIT.* 1537.  
c 880 *Alfred & Guthrum's Treaty* (Thorpe) ii. Gif man of slagen weorde, ealle we lated efen dyne, Engliscne & Deniscne, a 1000 *Ordinance respecting Dinwiddie* (Thorpe) vi. Nah naðer to farenne ne Wylican man on Engle land ne Engle on Wylic, butan, etc. a 1016 *Law of Æthelred* (Thorpe), Gif Englelic man Deniscne ofleca. a 1087 *Charter Will. I.* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 83 Will'm kyng gret... ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone Frenchisce and Englisc. c 1205 *LAV.* 29404 Pat folc hæst wæs Englis. *Ibid.* 29455 Of Englice leoden. *Ibid.* 31673 Pendaking is Englice. 1809 *Bawoven Domesday Bk.* 345 The English have four ploughs in the demesne. 1860 *Hook Lives Abps.* (1869) i. iv. 174 Since the English came into Britain. 1872 *E. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 215 The gradual extension of the English name in the course of the 10th century is very perceptible.

2. Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants.  
c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 73 Þe engliche barones. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 193 Schyreffis and bultheys maid he [Edward I.]... of Ingles nation. 15... *EARL SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt* Poems (Aldine ed.) 60 A worthy guide to bring Our English youth by travell into fame. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 143 Would I had neuer trod this English Earth. 1645 *FULLER Gd. Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 The English ambassador. 1796 *H. HUNT tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 707, I embarked on board an English ship which had sailed round the world. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minst.* iv. xvii. Now every English eye, intent, on Branksome's armed towers was bent. 1842 *Bischoff Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 125 English wools rose in price. 1852 *EARL GALT Col. Australia* 102 To give the English reader an idea of its present condition.

b. In the names of various trees and plants; as **English Elm**, *Ulmus campestris* (see **ELM**);

**E. Galingale**, *Cyperus longus*; **E. Maidenhair**, *Asplenium Trichomanes*; **E. Myrtle**, *Ligustrum vulgare*; **E. Treacle**, *Teucrium Scordium*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoneus* iii. xxiii. 346 The roote of Cyperus or \*English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 12 Order. *Cyperaceae*. Sweet or English Galingale. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 157 b. Trichomanes (that is our \*English Maydens heare) is supposed, etc. 1578 *LYTE Dodoneus* iii. lxiix (Heading). Of English or Common Maydenheare. 1879 in *Prior Plant-u.* 1846 *SOVERBY Brit. Bot.*, \*English Myrtle, the Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. liiij. Galmader, whyche is also called in Cambrige shyre \*Englyshe triacle, is called in Greke Chamedrys. 1670 *RAY Catal. Plant. Anglie* 67 (Britten & Holl.) In agro Cantabrigiensis English Treacle dicitur. 1886 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND*.

c. In the names of certain diseases: *English Cholera*, † *English Sweat*: see the sbs. † *English Disease* (*Malady*), *English Melancholy*: the 'spleen'.

1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* (1734) Pref. 1 By Foreigners... Nervous Distempers, Spleen, Vapours, and Lowness of Spirits, are, in Derision, call'd the English Malady. 1834 *M. GOOD Synops. of Med.* (ed. 4) III. 113 English Melancholy.

d. *clift* = 'English people, soldiers', etc.  
(A 17th c. Sc. writer has the pl. *Englishe*.)

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France. 1671 *True Noncon.* 221 The violences, wherewith the Englishes, during their Domination among us, can be charged. 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 181 Pray observe the inhabitants about Wexford; they are old English. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 146 Freedom might be... granted to all truly English. 1869 *KNIGHT Pop. Hist. Eng.* V. 165 That terrible battle-field, which the French call Neerwinden and the English call Landen.

3. *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman. Often in laudatory sense: Possessed of the virtues claimed as peculiarly 'English'.

1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Pabu Sund.* (1823) 71 Only take an englyshe hart vnto the. 1605 *ENG. AN. Const. Eng.* Pref. 6 He will find the designe to be truly English, that is, sincere and honest. 1883 *PHILIPS Eng. Style* 40 A mind compact with sturdy and solid English elements.

quasi-adv. 1784 *COWPER Tirac.* 671 His address... Not English stiff, but frank and formed to please.

4. As the designation of a language (see **B. 1**). Hence of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to the English language. Of literary compositions, speeches, etc.: Written or spoken in the English language.

c 1200 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 358 (Bosw.) Ic [Ælfric Abbot] geseit hæbbe wel feowerig larsella on Englisum gecorede... c 1000... in Sweet *Ag. Reader* 37 Du bæde me for oft Engliscra gewritu. c 1230 *Half. Milt.* 5 And seio syon ase muchel on engliche leodene ase heh shibe. c 1240 *Ureinum in Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich hæbe isungen þe ðesne engliche bi. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 14 Ut of latin þis song is drazen On Engleis speche. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 24 (Cott.) Sanges... Inglis, frankys, and latine. *Ibid.* 233 (Gött.) Þis ike boke es translate vnto englis tung to rede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Englysshe speche, *Anglicum*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. It was put into my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge. 1580 *BULLOKAR Orthogr.*, There be eight vowels of differing sounds in Inglish spech. 1611 *BIBLE Dedic.* There should be one more exact translation of the Holy Scripture into the English Tongue. 1840 *MACAULAY Rankie* (1854) II. 541/2 We now see this book take its place among the English Classics. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 Our English Bible is a wonderful specimen of the strength and music of the English language.

b. with limiting words as in **B. 1** h.  
1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastel* 763 Prayers remaine still in the Saxon or old English tongue. *Mod.* An Old-English grammar. Middle-English literature. It is not a modern English word.

**B. sb.**  
1. The English language. First in the adverbial phrase, † *on* (now *in*) *English*. Also in phrase, *the king's, the queen's English*, app. suggested by phrases like 'to deface the king's coin'. Also *attrib.* as *English scholar*.

In 9th c., and prob. much earlier, *Englisc* was the name applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain. The name *English* for the language is thus older than the name *England* for the country. In its most comprehensive use, it includes all the dialects descended from the language of the early Teutonic conquerors of Britain; but it is sometimes popularly restricted to the language since the close of the 'Anglo-Saxon' or fully inflected stage; sometimes to the language and dialects of England proper, as distinguished from those of Scotland, Ireland, U.S., etc.; and sometimes to the literary or standard form of the language as distinct from illiterate or ungrammatical speech, etc.

[The use as sb. seems to have originated, not in the ellipsis of any particular word (e.g. *gerend*) meaning 'language', but in a vague absol. use of the neuter adj. A similar use is found in the other Teut. langs. and in Romance; cf. *Ger. auf deutsch*, *Fr. en français*, *Sp. en castellano*.]

c 890 *K. ALFRED Bæda* iii. xix. On sumre ceastre þe is nenned on Englice Cneofers-burh. c 1000 *Ag. Gsps.* Matt. xxvii. 46 Heli, Heli, lema zabdani? hæst ys on Englice, Min God, min God, to hwi forete þu me? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On [sin] is icweden, *Gula*, þet is siðernesne on englice. c 1205 *LAV.* 6317 Wrat þa laren on Englis. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* p. 988 *Resurrection* 240 (Cott.) Raboni [þat is on englis maister]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 26545 (Fairf.) Pat now in Ingelis [v.r. Cott. englis] wil I rede. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1820) 429 Þa same sentence in englisches. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys Inpro.* 4 Wych I purpose now to declare On ynglish. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. The mater is spirytual, and requyeth moche declaration in englysshe. 1530 *L.O. BERNERS (title)* The hystory of the moost noble and

valyaunt knyght Arthur of lyell brytayne, translated out of frensche in to englishe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 6 Abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4046/4 Maurice Roberts... a Shropshire Man, speaking very bad English. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 267 Why has he then bad English on every page? 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Regent* xxv. They... put the king's English to death so charmingly. 1869 ALFORD (*title*), Plea for the Queen's English.

b. The 'English' of a special period or district, or that which appears in the writings of an individual author. *Old English*: in popular use applied vaguely to all obsolete forms of the language. According to the nomenclature now generally adopted in this country, the *Old English* period ends about 1100-1150, the *Middle English* period about 1500, when the period of *Modern English* begins. The name *Early English* is often used vaguely for Early Middle English, or for Middle and Early Modern English.

a 1225 *St. Mark's* 23, I be moneþ hat on ure ledene is old englishe efterþið inempt, inliuþ o latin. 1303 R. BRUNN *Handl. Synne* 767 In a prouerbe of olde englishe. 1340 *Ayenb.* Englis of Kent. 1621 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* I. 257 To these books of Euphues, tis said, that our Nation is indebted for a new English in them. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x, Hooker's English was the perfectest existing model.

† 2. The 'English' at an author's command; means of expression in English. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 66 *Proh.* Allas, that I ne had Englyssh, ryme, or prose, Sufficient this flour to preyse aught! 1386 — *Sqr's* T. 29 Myn Englyssh eek is insufficient. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fanc. Mon.* 553, I will set downe in such English as I haue in the said Legend, or Agon.

3. a. An English sentence to be rendered into a foreign language. † b. An English equivalent for a foreign word. c. (*School slang*) An English translation; a 'erith'.

c 1000 ALFRIK *Gram.* (Z.) 259 Ealle ðas habbað an Englisce, beah hi for fægernysse lita synd on Ledenspræce. 1552 HULOET, *Englyshe* or vulgare geuen by a maister to scholars to be made in latine. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) 49 The Englisches of our [Latin] Prepositions. *Ibid.* 53 When an English is given to be made Latine, what must you do first? 1679 W. WALKER *Dict. Eng. Particles* Pref., The first column contains some Englisches. 1864 H. C. ADAMS *First Stone* 66, I sometimes have half suspected him of learning his lessons with Englisches.

4. *ellipt.* for 'The sense expressed in plain English', the plain sense; also, *Plain, true English*; † *English* out; and in phrase, *In plain English*; to speak plainly.

1545 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij. The plain english of the question is this: whether the Christian Magistrate be keeper of both Tables. 1679 W. SIMP. *Cobler* 22 The true English of all... their is Latin is nothing but a general Toleration of all Opinions. 1690 SCOTT in *Burton Diary* (1828) IV. 377 That is English out. 1679 PENN *Adv. Proh.* vi. § 2, (1692) 184 This is the English of their Doctrine. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 276 The plain English of what he thanks God for is in effect but Thus much. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. v. (1840) 86 The English of all which is... that I am in the wrong. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vii. 121 When they unmask cant, they say, 'The English of this is', etc.

† 5. A Flemish coin (see quot.). *Obs.*  
161500 in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 761 Vrij mytis ys an englishe, that is the iij<sup>th</sup> parte of j<sup>th</sup>. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 A piece of Flemmishe mony called an Englyshe.

6. *Printing.* a. The name of a size of type smaller than Great Primer and larger than Pica.

## English Type.

1598 *Orl. Stationers' Co. in Hist. O. E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 The Stem of English Capitals is 6 parts. 1824 J. JOUSSON *Typogr.* II. 78 English is called Mittel by the Germans.

b. *Old English*: a form of 'Black Letter' resembling that used by early English printers; now occasionally employed for ornamental purposes.

c. *Comb.* a. Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *English-born*, *-bred*, *-built*, *-managed*, *-manned*, *-rigged*, *-speaking*. b. Forming parasyntetic derivatives, as *English-hearted*, *-minded*. c. Prefixed to other adjs., as † *English-Indian*, *-Irish*, *-Popish*; † *English-Saxon*, = *Anglo-Saxon*; also *English-French*, *-German*, *-Latin*, etc., said of dictionaries in which English words are followed by their renderings into other languages.

18. LITTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 6 But I am 'English-born. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 155 A large body of French words in our language... pronounced as English-born words. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to 'English-bred technicalism. 1677 *List Ships* in Marvell *Gravelly Poetry* 61 The John and Sarah, of 120 Tun, 'English Built. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i. Many of Godwin's noblest foes signed for the 'English-hearted Earl. 1613 PERCIVAL *Pier.* *Deer* *India* (1861) 107 Our 'English-Indian Society. 1700 TREVELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 833 All the 'English-Irish Knights... ran away. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii. Three English-Irish peers. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ.* 1<sup>st</sup> ed. 31 27 Such sort of 'English-Latin Dictionaries. 1833 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/5 This estate has always been had been called an 'English-managed estate. 1831 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Thoroughly 'English-minded men such as Gardiner. 1799 NELSON in

Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 97 An 'English-manned Frigate. 1641 SANDESON *Serm.* II. 8 This clamouring against 'English-Popish ceremonies. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxv. She is English built and 'English rigged. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. Pref., The most ancient British and 'English-Saxon tongues. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 33 As all his English-Saxon predecessors. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westmoreland* I. 309 Our English-Saxon word *evil* seems to spring from the same source. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 146 The 'English-speaking people. 1883 LOWELL in *Daily News* 5 July 6/2 We continually hear nowadays of the 'English-speaking race,' of the 'English-speaking population'. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 300/1 Of this happy gift... Mr. Lowell has among English-speaking men almost a monopoly.

Hence English-hood (*rare*).

1883 Mrs. LYNN LANTON *Jone* II. xxiii. 260 The English-hood of long walks in the lanes and fields.

**English** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ), v. Forms: 4 *Englysch*, 4-6 *-isshe*, *-ys(s)he*, 4- *English*. [*f.* prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To translate into English (a book, passage, etc.); to give the English equivalent for (a word or phrase).

1288 WEEVER *Bible* Prol. xv. To Englysshe it afir the word wolde be derk and doubtful. *Ibid.*, I Englysshe it thus. 14130 LYON. *Charle & Byrde* (1818) 18 Out of frensch how that hit englysshid be. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1886) 4 For hym, I knowe for suffeycyent to expowne and englysshe euery dyfficulte that is therein. 1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/4 Howe be it the preacher englyssheth it thus. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 106 Purchas'd for a Ransom, the Original Word English'd Redemption. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. Pref. 19 I fully excuse my not Englysshing them from the Greek my own self. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 510 All German verses can be Englysshed in fewer syllables. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiii. 1 If we Englysshed the word, by our word 'verily'.

b. To render in English orthography. *rare*.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 284 The common word... is *ruadh*, or as it is englysshed *roy*.

† 2. To render into plain English; to describe in plain terms. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 51 The hardest voice of her behaviour (to be englyssh'd rightly) is, I am Sir John Falstaffs. 1649 MILTON *Ekron.* v. 44 Those gracious Acts... may be englyssh'd more properly Acts of feare. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* viii. 22, I am ashamed that my pen should English what mine eyes have seen.

3. To make English, to anglicize. a. To adopt (a word) into the English language; to give it an English character or form. b. *nonce-use*. To subject to English influence.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 157 *Liqueur* is not yet Englished. 1879 WALFORD *Louisa* II. 99 The word 'Comfort' originally Norman and afterwards englysshed. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every Day Eng.* 21 When a foreign word has been translated into our speech and has taken firm root there, it should be thoroughly Englished. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* *Cliver* The man Clive—hefought Plassy... Conquered and annexed and Englished!

**Englisshable**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Englisshed** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃt), ppl. a. [*f.* ENGLISH v. + -ED 1.] That is translated into English.

1699 BAXTER *Ker Cath.* u. l. 389 Is not his Doctrine here given you in his Englished words? 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 20 Trevisa's english Higden's Polychronicon. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 277 Which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englished version.

**Engliser** (ˈɪŋɡlɪsə), [*f.* ENGLISH a. and v. + -ER.]

1. [*f.* the adj.] An English subject; a native or inhabitant of England. Chiefly Sc.

1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Diva Andree* ii. § 1. (1797) 10 Within twentie two years as some Englisers grant. 1814 SCOTT *War. xxix*, That... the young Engliser should pay dearly for the contempt with which he seemed to regard him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* xii, William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy Englisers so easy a conquest as, etc. 1861 RANSAY *Scott. Life & Char.* vi. (ed. 18) 187 Not in very good humour with the Englisers.

2. [*f.* the vb.] One who translates into English.

1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 319 The most fortunate engliser of Klopstock. 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 8 The engliser of the French Romance, probably a clergyman of... Exeter. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 187 Few Englisyman have been so successful in giving the flavour of French verse.

**Englising** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [*f.* ENGLISH v. + -ING 1.] a. The action of the vb. ENGLISH. b. *concr.* An English rendering or version.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 42 This holy man... in all his englysching 137 afir the latyn taketh cours. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The englyshing of Aeneidos of Virgill. 1607 TORSILL *Serpents* (1658) To Rdr., The second exception taken against the former Treatise, was the not Englyshing or translating of the Latine Verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sct.* 199 Which [word] they have stuck so closely to in their Englishings of Latine. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 65/1 Some of Mr. Sieveking's 'Englishings' seem to have stopped rather short of English.

**Englism** (ˈɪŋɡlɪzəm), *rare*. [*f.* ENGLISH + -ISM.] In various occasional senses: The characteristics peculiar to the English; English modes of procedure; a manifestation or product of English character; attachment to what is English.

1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 177 He... certificated his patriotism when only an excess of Englismism was imputed. 1865 J. W. KAYE *Seymour War* (heading of chapter) The Progress of Englismism (i.e. the remodelling of land tenure in India according to English notions). 1868 MAYNE REID

*Child Wife* xix. (1888) 101 In his own features, there was an unmistakable expression of 'Englismism'. 1879 *Indian Daily N.* 2 Oct., An Englismism, which foreigners note.

**Englisshly** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃli), adv. [*f.* as prec. + -ly 2.] In an English manner. † a. By means of an English word; in English (*obs.*). b. After the manner of the English people, like an Englishman or Englishmen. (*rare* in mod. use.)

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 221/1 If he wold call the prestes englisshly. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 113 Scarrificatio, uel cutis Sculptura, englisshly Scarification. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxii. (1612) 300 Arm'd be euery hand and heart hence, Englisshly, to beat Spaine. 1641 SIM B. RUOYARD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 375 It behoues us... to be Englisshly sensible of the Injustice. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (P. Hall). 1818 JAS. MILL *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Macvey Napier's Corr.* (1879) 19 Englisshly educated people are all hostile to him. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 Voices anything but (Englisshly) human.

**Englismman** (ˈɪŋɡlɪzmən), [*f.* ENGLISH + MAN.] A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization. The historical senses of course follow those of ENGLISH a.; in mod. use, unless otherwise determined by context (as in *Englismman by descent, naturalized Englismman*), the word means one born in England or of English parents.

c 950 *Laws of Æthelstan* i. prm. (Thorpe), Ic wille ðæt ce fedaþ ealle wæga an earm Englismcun. 12105 LAV. 1973 An Englismcun [1275 Englismen] hit habbed awend. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Göt.), Of ingland be nacione Er englis men in comune. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* 33 To calle the men of the londre englisshmen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 267 Thorough helpe and comfort of our englysshmen. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther was no Englysshman of armes, but that had it, or lii. prisoners. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. I.* i. iii. 303 Though banish'd, yet a true-borne Englismman. 1624 BROELL *Let.* iv. 80 Many Englismmen, conuertentur ad Dominum Deum. 1701 DE ROE *Trueborn Eng.* i. 310 Englismman's the common Name for all. 1791 MRS. RACOLIFFE *Nov. Forest* ii, That Englismman that used to come with his master to our house. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 A thoroughly vulgar Englismman is as offensive an animal as the human mind can well imagine.

b. *Englismman's Foot* (American): see quot.  
1689 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 Mr. Plantain... they call the Englismman's-foot. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 Plantain... has been named, by the natives in some of our settlements, 'the Englismman's Foot'.

**Englisshness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being English, or of displaying English characteristics.

1864 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 512 The Englisshness of several fairy-tales supposed to be French. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 The Englisshness of everything about man, woman, and child born in the island. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 93/3 The attraction of the face of the Hon. G. Seymour Conway... lies in its Englisshness.

**Englisshry** (ˈɪŋɡlɪʃrɪ), Forms: 5 *Englissherie*, 7 *engleehery*, *-esherie*, *Englichrih*, *-ishrih*, *-ishrye*, 8 *Englecherie*, *-eschir*, *-esoyre*, *-icherie*, 7- *Englisshry*. [*ad.* AFR. *englecherie*, *f. englesche*, *ad.* ME. *englisch*, ENGLISH; see -RY.]

1. The fact of being an Englishman. Chiefly in legal phrase *Presentment of Englisshry*: the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englishman, in order to escape the fine levied (under the Norman kings) upon the hundred or township for the murder of a 'Frenchman' or Norman.

Bracton, followed by the legal antiquaries of the 17th c., represents this as the continuation of a similar practice under the Danish kings; but no evidence to that effect seems to be known.

c 1290 BRITTON I. vii. (1865) 38 Et volums ge nul murdre soit augie par la ou acun parent al mort peuse estre trové, q'i peuse monstere qe il fust Engleys, et issi presenter de ly Englescherie. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sheriffs* 8 By a statute made 14 E. 3. c. 4 the presentment of Engleschry was wholly abrogated and annulled. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 62 This custom lasted long after the Normans time, the Dane being only changed into the Norman, and was called Englisshry. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. ix. 275 Before the Presentment of Engleschrie was taken. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 280 Unless proof of 'Englisshry' were made by the four nearest relatives of the deceased. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress* U. S. iv. 16 All accepted the statement of what I may call their Englisshry.

2. That part of the population, esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1470 HARROING *Chron.* ccxxxi. iv. Loue of all the land He [the duke of York] had amonge the Englissherie alwaye. 1600 DUNNOK *Ireland* (1842) 6 Such good lawes as tende to the preservation of the Englisshrye. 1793 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 552 The poetry lawes... as applied between Englisshry and Irishry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1832) 434 The... English law... made treasonable any marriage of the Englisshry with persons of Irish blood.

b. An English population; English people generally. In a town: An English quarter. *rare*. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 165 There was, beside numerous Englisshry in detached bodies, a troop of Germans. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* ed. 3) I. v. 310 There was an Englissh and a Welsh town, an Englissh and a Welshry.

**Englisshwoman**, [*f.* ENGLISH + WOMAN.] A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization: see ENGLISHMAN.

1530 PALSGW. 217/1 Englysshewoman, *englesche*. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 Never was any people under the

Sun so sick... of new fashions as English-women. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxix, Where an Englishwoman sometimes faints, Italian females don't do so outright. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 42 Above all things let her remember to be a good English-woman.

**Englishy**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Characteristic of what is English (as opposed to American, etc.).

1880 *Scrib. Mag.* Feb. 633 'A fogger going to fodder his cattle'... before the summer ricks are all carted'... how Englishy such sentences sound!

**Englobe** (englōb), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + GLOBE. Cf. Fr. englobier.] *trans. a.* To form into a globe, make globular; to round; in quot. *refl. and fig. b.* To enclose in, or as in, a globe; in quot. *fig.*

1612 FLOREO *Agglober*, to englobe or make round. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 l. 53 Prelaty... must be forced to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure... englobe or incube her self among the Presbyters. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) l. 184 If... it [youthful energy] could be englobed... within the bosom of the young adventurer. 1858 SEARS *Athian* ii. x. 235 The degree in which the heavens are englobed within us.

**Engloom**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

**Englose**, *v. Obs. trans.* To paint, polish.

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy l. v. In his chambre englosed bright and cleare That shone full shene with gold & with asure.

**Englue**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *englue*. [a. Fr. *engluer*-r, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *glu* birdlime.]

1. *trans.* To fasten down or close with, or as with, glue. *lit. and fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 He sighe and redy fonde This coffre made and well englued. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxviii. (1554) 65 a. And that they ieven by none vylous Be not englued. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 81 But when their mosels ben englued.

2. To attach, connect closely. *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. xii. (1554) 159 a. Every surfet engloed es to other And one misrule bringeth in an other.

2. To fix to the spot, as (a bird) with birdlime; hence, to ensnare, fascinate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 321 He hath my lady so englued She wold nought that he be remened. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxx. (1554) 66 b. Deceit, that... Folkes englueth.

**Englot** (englōt), *v. arch.* Forms: a. 5 *englot*, 6 *engloute*, 6- *englut*. β. 6 *inglutit*, 7, 9 *inglut*. [Really two words: (1) ad. OF. *inglotir* (Fr. *ingloutir*):—L. *inglutire*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *glutire* to gulp, swallow; (2) f. EN-1 + GLUT v.]

1. *trans.* To swallow, swallow up; to gulp down. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Pair.* (V. de W. 1495) l. li. 108 a/1, Bounden with the boundes of the deuyll, and englotted in his belly. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R viij, Wyll ye... entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b. Themselves engloutting Partiches, Peacocks, Woodcocks. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 175 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englotted. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 169 Invertebrate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside. 1832 L. HUNT *Transl. Wks.* 262 Night... hath got thee; To clutch and to englut thee.

2. To glut, satiate. *lit. and fig.* Also *refl.*

1571 ASCHAM *Scholem* i. (Arb.) 50 Being once inglutt with vanitie, he will straight way loth all learning. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1673) 157 Whosoever englutteth himselfe, is guilty of his owne death. 1612 HISTORIO-MASTIX v. 183 To englut their bestiall and more brutish appetites. 1619 NORTH'S *Gleaners* Diall Fr. 701c Hee hadde inglutt himselfe with the variety of meates hee had eat at the feast. 1800 DOWNMAN *Ragnar Lodbrock*, There the wild beast inglotted stood. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 53 Hungry war Englus his tiger-maw.

Hence **Engluttied**, *ppl. a.*

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 86 Wretched ventricle, That turns th' engluttied aliment to dross.

**\*Englute**, *v. Alch. Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. *\*inglutire*, corresp. to F. *engluer*: see ENGLUE. Cf. Fr. *englutir*.] *trans.* To close with slime or glue; to seal up (a vessel), make air-tight; implied in **Engluting**, *vbl. sb.* (See ENGLUTE.)

13186 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 213 What sholde I tellen... Of the pot and glasses englutynge [v. r. enlutynge] That of the Eyr myghte passe out no thyng. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher* xiv. i. 294 Mystical terms of art, as... their subliming, amalgaming, englutynge [marginal note, enlutynge]. 1692 COLES, *Engluting*, gluing or glued, stopp'd.

**Englyn**. Sometimes in Welsh pl. *englynion*. [Welsh.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolbion* iv. 59 In Englys some there were that on their subiect straine. *Ibid.* note p. 67 Engylins are couplets interchanged of 16 and 14 feet called Paladries and Pensels. 1866 CORNLIU *Mag. Mar.* 28 About 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas. 1875 *Anderida* l. xii. 236 Bards, your choicest engylins sing.

**Engobe** (engōb), [Fr.] (See quot.)

1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 An engobe or white coating of pipe-clay, with which the potter has covered the vase. 1875 FORTNUM *Motolica* i. 9 The translucent coat through which the white 'slip' or 'engobe' became apparent.

**Engod**, -gold, -golden: see EN-*pref.* 1 b. 2.

**Engore** (engōr), *v.* Also 6 *engoar*, *ingore*, 7 *ingoar*. [f. EN-1 + GORE sb.] *trans.* To steep in gore; to make grey, stain with blood.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 He sball... Oxen, Sheepe,

Cammels, idely engare. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* viii. ii. This new chosen Lord... with the sword... Ingord's his new-worne crowne. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xii. 212 A high-flown eagle... sustains a dragon all engord In her strong seras. *Ibid.* xxi. 22 (D.) The flood blusht to be so much engord With such base souls. 1635 W. HULL *Mirr. of Matiesie* 86 This blood, withrewit I am ingoreed. 1800 DOWNMAN *Ragnar Lodbrock* in EVANS *O. Ball.* III. iv. 113 With hunger keen the trenchant sword Wide the Scarfian rocks engord.

Hence **Engored**, *ppl. a. Obs.*

1602 RETURN *Fr. Pariss.* it. v. iv. (Arb.) 69 There shall engored venom be my ink.

**Engore**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. EN-1 + GORE v.] *trans.* To gore, wound deeply; *fig.* to 'goad', infuriate. Hence **Engored**, *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 42 As salvage Bull... When rancour doth with rage him once engore. *Ibid.* III. v. 28 By the great persue which she there perceav'd, Well hoped shee the beast engord had bene. 1596 *Ibid.* III. ix. 31 As when an eager mastiffe once doth prove The tast of blood of some engored beast.

**Engorge** (engōrj), *v.* Also 6 *ingurge*, 6-8 *ingorge*. [a. F. *engorge*-r, f. *en* in + *gorge* GORGE, throat.]

1. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to gorge, feed or fill to excess; chiefly *refl.* Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.* Prob. first used (in Eng.) with *ref.* to hawks; see GORGE.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) A viij A birde well ingorged kepes well her nest. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 Cor. viii. 4 Engorge and pamper vppel themselves with flesh offered to idoles. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 62 a, To ingurge themselves with wyne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's* *Mor.* 1213 You sit downe to meat... but touch not one dish, leaving them afterwards for your servants to engorge themselves therewith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 791 Greedily she ingord without restraint.

2. *trans.* To gorge, fill. 1559 DOLMAN in *Mirror for Magistr.* (1568) N 8 b, With pleasures cloyed, engorged with the fyll. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 16 A Cur engorged with asperity.

b. *transf. in passive*: To be filled to excess, crammed. Chiefly *Path.* of animal tissues or organs: To be congested with blood.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* i. 6 Virulent letters... ingorged with impudent lies. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* x. 499 The Rivers are ingorged with Salmond. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis.* *Chest* (ed. 4) 213 The surrounding pulmonary substance... was red and engorged. 1865 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood.

2. To put (food) into the gorge; to devour greedily. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to swallow up (as a vortex).

1541 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, Also ingorgeyng meate upon mente. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 237 Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied his hunger, engorge superfluous meate. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 366 Prepare not to ingorge The eternal pyramids. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hygiene* 48 Engord'd in former years, their prey Must Death and Hell restore today.

*absol.* 1739 GROLIANDUS 142 Ingore once more. *Ibid.* 179 Largely ingorge, and labour thro' the Treat.

Hence **Engorged** *ppl. a.*, **Engorger** *sb.*, **Engorging** *vbl. sb.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke men*, 4c. 65 a, This will not helpe to digest your ingorged full stomach. 1598 FLORIO, *Dinoratore*, a devourer, a glutton, an engorger. 1611 COTGR., *Ingurger*, A rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger. *Engorgement*, a glutting, rauening, deuouring, ingorging.

**Engorgement** (engōrjzment), [f. ENGORGE v. + -MENT.] a. The action of engorging. b. The state of being engorged, in various senses, esp. *Path.* the congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 844 The warre eales on sill in the body of France, but not with so sharpe teeth, nor so full engorgement as before. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 163 The period during which the affected lobe is in the state of active congestion or engorgement. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 225 The engorgement of the face, ears, and eyes with blood. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Boulic.* vii. 118 His aim was... never to press to engorgement the receptive faculties. 1878 NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Woman* ii. 233 Averting the violent rush of the milk... and the consequent engorgement of the breast. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Engorgement*, the clogging of a furnace.

**\*Engotish**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. EN-1 + GOT(h) + -ISH.] *trans.* To class or designate as 'Gothic'.

1664 EVELYN in *Frear's Archit.* Pref. 5 To Engotish... after their own capricious humour an infinite many which do all pass under this appellation.

**Engouement** (aŋgūmañ). Also 9 *engouement*. [Fr.: lit. obstruction in the throat.] Unreasoning fondness.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. (1866) 280 She repaid Miss Crawley's engouement by artless sweetness and friendship. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. Inroad. 44 Swayed by the engouement for classical literature.

**Engoulé** (engōl), *a. Her.* [ad. Fr. *engoulé*, fem. p. pple. of *engouler*, f. *en* in + OF. *goule* (F. *gueule*) mouth (of a beast). The mod. Dicts. give the Fr. form *engoulée*.]

An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.

1830 RONSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.*  
**\*Engouted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 *engowted*. [? f. EN-1 + GOUT drop.] ? Marked with spots like drops of blood.

1450 Bk. *Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 This hawkie is

engowted into braell ende. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* ii. (1706) 58 Her Brail feathers are engoutted betwixt red and black.

**Engown**: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

**\*Engowschede**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [Etyymology and meaning uncertain: cf. OF. *engoussé* stout, fleshy.]

14100 *Morte Arth.* 2053 A dragone engowschede.

**Engrace** (engrēz), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + GRACE sb.] *trans.* To introduce into favour (cf. *ingratiate*) *obs.* b. To put grace into.

Hence **Engraced**, *ppl. a.* **Engra'cer**, one who or that which engraces.

1612 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FARR *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 74 Ingract into so high a favour. 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 235 His intent was... to ingrace his service with King Herod. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon* 109 He... made it a violence to their engraced nature, not to choose Him. 1866 — *Mirac.* Prayer 5 God is its Engra'cer, its Indweller.

**\*Engraded**, *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare*—1. Also in-. [f. EN-1 + GRADE + -ED.] (See quot.)

1486 Bk. St. Alban's, *Her. Dijb* Off a cross engraylid or engradid. *Ibid.* Ther ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir con colour into another colour. *Ibid.* Dijb, Ther is also a partynge of armys of ij colouris ingradit.

**\*Engraff**, *ingraff*, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFF v.]

1. = ENGRAFT v. 1.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 33 He... nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iii, That Zoocum, that fruit of bitterness, That in the midst of fire is ingraff'd. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Before wee engraffe a Science, wee cut it, and set it for incision. 1667 COWLEY *Shortness Life Wks.* (1688) 138 Who does a slight and annual Plant engraft Upon a lasting stock.

2. *fig.* = ENGRAFT v. 2.

1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* 563 He is ouer greet to be ingraffid here. 1542 BECON *Christm. Bang.* Wks. (1843) 74 He is 'the vine', in whom we being ingraffed must needs bring forth much fruit. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 145 He did after a certain maner engraffe them into y<sup>e</sup> household of Abraham. 1605 ANSW. *Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 4c. 46 They be matriculated and ingraffed to the University. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 20 How many surreptitious works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 83 That there is a God... is, naturally ingraffed into the minds of all men. 1695 E. WELCHMAN *Husbandman. Manual* (1707) 43 There are too many, who, tho' engraffed into the Church, live no better... than many Heathens. 1739 GROLIANDUS 224 The better to ingraff in Mem'ry ev'ry useful Paragraph.

b. To begot, rare.

1864 SWINBURNE *Atlantia* 963 [Children] All holy born, engraffed of Tantalus.

c. *In passive*: To be closely attached to. *Obs.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 67 You haue bene so lewde, and so much ingraffed to Falstaffe.

Hence **Engraffed**, *ppl. a.* **Engraffer**, **Engraffing**, *vbl. sb.* **Engraffment** = ENGRAFTMENT.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 125 Before men be regenerate, they are... not engraffed, but wild olives. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 145 With one of an ingraft Infirmitie. 1619 DODDGE *Biographical* (1644) 81 This first ingraft and inborne desire. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Tract Chr. Growth* 8 He is the ingraffer, and implanter of all the branches into this Vine. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285 The one seals our engraffing and implanting into Christ. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 52 Engrafting... incorporates one sort of Plant with a Tree of another. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. xlii. 236 By their spiritual engraffment into him.

**Engraff**, *ingraff* (en-, ingraft), *v.* In 7 *pa. pple.* engraffen. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFF.]

1. *trans.* To graft in; to insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft into or upon (another). Also *absol.*

1677 BARROW *Serm.* III. xxiii. (R.), Upon the wildest stock diuine busbandry can engraft most excellent fruit. 1702 CUNNINGHAM in *Phil.* Trans. XXXII. 1266 When they ingraft, they do not slit the Stock as we do, but cut a small slice off the outside of the Stock. 1732 BERKELEY *Alcibi.* i. § 34 If upon a plum-tree peaches and apricots are engraffed. 1797 HOLCOTT in *Stollberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. ix. 367 Trees... which, by engraffing, bear two kinds of fruit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 640 Pear-trees are propagated by engraffing... upon free stocks.

b. *transf.* To set firmly in.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 83 The foundation stones of every course were engraffed into, or rather rooted to the rock. *Ibid.* § 245 A socket, whereby the courses would have been mutually engraffed.

2. *fig.* (Often with express reference to a metaphorical 'tree', 'stock', etc.) a. To implant (virtues, dispositions, sentiments) in the mind; to incorporate (a thing) into a previously existing system or unity, (an alien) into a race or community; and the like. b. *Const. on, upon*: To super-add (something adventitious) to something already existing which serves as a basis. c. *Comm.*: To add to the stock of a trading company (cf. ENGRAFTMENT 3.)

a. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 114 This word... would root out vice and ingraft virtue. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This ardent Love engraffing me into God by her uniting virtue. 1634 T. JOHNSON *T. Parry's Chirurg.* xxiv. ii. (1678) 538 Lest that their sad... and pensive cogitations, should be... engraffen in the issue. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2. (1643) 161 Finding that some false tenets were engraffed amongst the ignorant. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3 Yet God hath ingrafted your Honour into another stock. 1643 MILTON *Discourse* ii. iii. (1851) 70 This cannot be lesse then



to ingraft sin into the substance of the law. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xvii. xii. § 1 A certain young man... ingrafted himself into the kindred of Herod by the resemblance of his countenance. a 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks. 1775 IX. 247 Acquiring solid lasting habits of virtue, and ingrafting them into our character.

b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 35 All his works on mee Good or not good ingraft, my Merit those Shall perfit, and for these my Death shall pay. 1726 BERKELEY *Alph. Querist* ii. § 106 It may... be fatal to engrave trade on a national bank. 1790 BURKE *Rev. Wks.* v. 232 You can... ingraft any description of republicanism on a monarchy. 1800 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 563 The addition made to your European infantry... being engrained on old disciplined well seasoned regiments. 1827 J. POWELL *Deviants* (ed. 2) II. 245 An executory limitation [is] engrained on an alternate contingent remainder in fee on another. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. Intro. § 18 On the decayed stock of urban liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 524 A bill of pains and penalties... should be... engrained on the Bill of Indemnity. 1881 GRANT *Cameronian* I. i. 14 It had been added to, or engrained on, the tall, old, square baronial tower.

c. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 164 Whether they would admit tallies and their own notes to be engrained upon their stock.

3. To graft (a tree), to furnish with a graft. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 73 Fruit-trees are somewhat in the same case, by being ingrafted.

† b. To introduce small-pox virus into (a person's system); = INOCULATE. *Obs.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1837) I. 228 The boy was engrained last Tuesday... I cannot engrain the girl.

**Engraftation** (en-graft'fən). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of engraving.

1816 G. S. FABER *Origin Pag. Idol.* II. 432 Engraftation. 1817 — *Eight Dissert.* (1845) III. 372 Ingraftation. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxviii. 213 The result of that engraftation was, that the fruit... savoured partly of the new graft, and partly of the old stock.

**Engrafted** (en-graft'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAFT v. + -ED.] In the senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.*

† **Engrafted holding:** = EMPHYTEUSIS.

1650 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. 1 make my love engrafted to this tree. 1611 BIBLE *Jas. i.* 21 Receive with meekness the engrafted word. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. 21 The Tree is certainly good, an ingrafted Tree. 1721 LOND. *Gas.* No. 5934/a The Proprietors of the ingrafted stock are required to make the Payment of 3/4 per cent. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Illus.* xi. (1763) 186 On their first Entrance into Rome, these dramatic Shews were no longer in their natural, but in an ingrafted State. c 1766 BURKE *Tracts Pofery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 The Romans... therefore invented this species of engrafted holding. 1837 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 He found a layer of new wood under the engrafted bark.

† **Engrafter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engraves.

1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. à Kempis' Soliloq. Soul* xvi. 235 He is the Lover and the Ingrafter of Cleanness.

**Engrafting** (en-graft'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAFT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGRAFT in various senses.

1667 Phil. *Trans.* II. 553 The curious engraving of oranges. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxvii. 130 The small-pox... is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it.

**Engraftment** (en-graft'mēt). Also in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of engraving. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* the shoot engrafted, a graft.

1647 M. HUONSON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. x. 165 The engraftment and plantation of Christian principles in the heart of an Infidel. a 1743 SAVAGE *Ep. Dyer* 46 Those trees... Which from our own engraftment fruitful rise. 1745 tr. Columella's *Husb.* iv. xxix. I engaged to give directions about ingrafting of vines, and preserving the ingraftments. 1774 Br. HAFIZAN *Anal. Rom. Lav* (1795) Pref. 21 The laws of England have received great improvements by ingraftments from the Roman. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 370 The consequent ingraftment of Norman French upon the previous Saxonian dialects. 1858 *Stat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 166/f On that fatal day [Bosworth Field] the White Rose withered for ever, and he cannot stomach its engraftment on the rival stalk.

† 2. = INOCULATION. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT v. 3 b.

1722 NETTLETON *Inoculation in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 210 This Distemper is raised by an Ingraftment from the Small Pox.

† 3. The issuing of additional stock in a trading company. *Obs.* Cf. ENORAFT v. 2 c.

1721 LOND. *Gas.* No. 5934/f The 7/4 per cent. which was due... pursuant to the Terms of the Ingraftment. 1776 AOMX *SURIN* M. I. ii. 319 The Bank was allowed to enlarge its capital by an engraftment of £1,001,171. 10s.

† **Engrafture.** *Obs.* In 7 ingrafture. [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of engraving; the state of being engrafted.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 104 It is compared to an ingrafture of a branch in a tree. 1658 Br. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xi. We often read... of his more peculiar presence with and in his people, and of our spiritual ingrafture into him by faith.

**Engrail** (en-grail'), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 on-grolo, 5 ongroyl, -grale, 6-7 engraillo, -ayl, 6-ongrall. b. 5 ingrall, 6-7 ingrall, -alc, -oyl, (6 ingrelo). [ME. *engraile*, a. OF. *engraile-r* (mod. F. *engraier*), commonly believed to be f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *grail*, *grail* hail.

The original sense would thus be 'to pit or indent as by a shower of hail.' The writer of the Book of St. Albans (see quot. 1486 s. v. ENGRAILED) supposed that the word was

derived from *græ* (L. *gradus*) step, and hence he gives *in-graddus* as the Lat. equivalent of 'engrailed.' Cf. ENGRADED.]

1. a. *Her.* To indent the edge of (an ordinary) with a series of contiguous curvilinear notches. b. Hence *gen.* to ornament the edge of (anything) with an indented pattern of this kind.

Almost exclusively in pa. ppl.: see ENGRAILED *ppl. a.* c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* xl. With his griffons of gold en-greilet fulle gay. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 1030 He beres in chief of azour Engrayled with a satur [i.e. saltire]. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 136 in O. *Edic. Acad.* 99 The first, hole croce; the tother, engreilet be. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 27 The quarters in the division of the Escoccheon be engrayled. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 214 They bare for their Armes Argent a Bend ingreyled Gules. 1695 LOND. *Gas.* No. 3081/f A Lyon Rampant with Ermine in a border ingraile'd. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Engrailed*, This word signifies a thing the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, like the leaves of a tree notched by hail-stones. 1840 BARNHART *Leg. Pref.* 4 The Ingoldsby escutcheon, a saltire engrailed Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 186 They also engrail the bend itself. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 248 A curious ring was exhibited... It is engrailed.

2. *transf.* To give a serrated appearance to; formerly sometimes, to roughen, render prickly.

1576 NEWTON *tr. Lemius's Complex.* 286 Their bodies... engrayled with lathsome blisters. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 The eighth had all his armour throughout engrayled like a crabbed brierle hawtborne bush. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. (1748) 380, I [the river Wear] indent the earth, and then I it engraille With many a turn and trace. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Water* I. ii. 23 Ingraing the earth by the waved lines of water. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* xxix, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd.

† 3. To indent, sculpture in intaglio. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* 73 A fountayne of enbowed woorkes, gylte with fine gold, and bice, ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iii. Fijii b. The executours of Staberie engrayle on his grave, What were his ample legacies. 1567 *Ibid.* *Arte Poet.* Bv, Lawes to ingraile in during brasse. 1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 26 The famous conquest of so woorthie a potentate should be ingrailed in perpetual memorie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 63 Their countenances were resembled and engrailed in their Armorie.

† 4. To variegate, adorn with mixture of colours.

In the first two quot. possibly: To surround with an indented border.

1483 in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 Rede cloth engrayled with vij yerdes of white wollen cloth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 516 Cloth of gold set with redde roses ingreyled with gold of brouderye. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 761 Eacides then shows... a caldron new, engrail'd with twenty hues.

5. In mod. poetry sometimes used for: To ornament with (metal).

It is not clear whether any more definite sense is intended in the examples here quoted.

1814 SOUTHBY *Roderick* 1, White turbans, glittering armour, shields engrail'd With gold. 1823 BOWLES *Grave Last Sax.* iv. 552 The lion ramps upon his mailed breast, engrailed with gold. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 318 The car Engrailed with brass.

**Engrailed** (en-grail'd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIL v.]

1. (See ENGRAIL v. 1.) a. *Her.* Of an ordinary:

Having a series of curvilinear indentations in the edge. b. *gen.* Of the edge of any object, of a line, a circle, etc.: Ornamented with a series of curvilinear indentations. c. Of a coin: Having a margin formed by an engrailed circle, or with a ring of dots. d. *Entom.* Engrailed moth, *Tephrosia biundularia*; Small engrailed moth, *T. crepuscularis* (Newman *Brit. Moths* 66).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1483 He had shortly for-sakene þe sawtoure engrailed. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E ij b, Sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the coloure of hym is putte by gre into the felde of tharmys. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Cogn.* 128 Legend... within two concentric engrailed circles. 1848 RICHMAN *Goth. Archit.* xx, The nail-head, and engrailed ornaments. 1856 SMYTH *Rem. Fam. Coins* 97 A well struck engrailed coin of excellent workmanship. 1871 W. H. TURNER *Publ. Harl. Soc.* v. 86 A cross engrailed between four water bougis.

† 2. (See ENGRAIL v. 3.) Incised, carved in intaglio. *Obs.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 6 The intaglio or engrailed figures on our Gothic tombs.

† **Engrailing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGRAIL. Also *concr.* an engrailed edge.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* Cvj a. This engraylyng is no propur langage after the sight of thys croce, but rather an edentyng. 1611 COTGR. *Engresture*, an engrayling, or inuecking; a kind of small indenting... in a coat of Armes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 Those regular engrailings (as the heralds express it) which displeased the eye before. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 150 This ridiculous carved work and engrailing.

**Engrailment**. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] a. *Her.* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines. b. The engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 31 The laureated and ring-leated profile of Apollo within an engrailment.

**Engrain**, *ingrain* (en-, ingrain'), *v.* Also

a ongroyne, 6 ongrono. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAIN.

Palstr. 1530 gives in Fr. *engrainier* to dye. The word, whether first formed in Fr. or Eng., was suggested by the Fr. phrase *en grain* (adapted in Eng. as *in grain*) where *grain* means the cochineal dye. Hence to engrain and to

dye in grain meant originally to dye with cochineal, and subsequently to dye in any fast colour. But afterwards they came to be associated with the word *grain*, a Fr. *grain*, the 'fibre' or minute structure of a thing; so that in mod. use 'to dye in (the) grain' means to impregnate the very substance of the material with the dye, to dye the wool before it is woven; and the present senses of the vb. *engrain* have distinct reference to grain 'minute structure.' On the whole the form *engrain* is now preferred to *ingrain*; see however the note on ENGRAINED *ppl. a.* 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To dye scarlet or crimson with cochineal; hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

Already regarded as an archaism in Spenser's time, as the glossary to *Shep. Cal.* explains *engrained* by 'dyed in grain.' a. 1377 LANGLEY *P. Pl.* B. ii. 15 Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engrayned. 1455 Mann. & Housel. *Exp.* 162 Fyne crymsyne engrayned. 1502 ARNOLEW *Chron.* (1811) 264, I deluyered my clothes engrened to Mayster Foster. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13 Cloth of the colours of scarlet, crimosen, or violet engrayned. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Feb. 131 With Leaues engrained in lusty greene. 1591 — *Virgils Gnat* 666 The Rose engrained in pure scarlet die. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 35 His worth in honours purest dye engraine.

B. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b They shall not be clothed in soft or precious apparell, as velvet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrained but in sackcloth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* ii. cxvii, Our fields ingrayn'd with blood. 1609 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 695 A colour in-grained with the dung of a Crocodile. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 171 It being true blew Gotham or Hobbes ingrain'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 163 Mlesian wools... ingrained With Tyrian crimsons.

2. To cause (a dye) to sink into the texture of a fabric; to work (a foreign substance) into the 'fibre', the intimate structure of anything. Chiefly *fig.* to implant ineradicably (habits, convictions, prejudices, tastes) in a person.

a. a 1641 Br. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 129 When the spots are engrained, and will not off by scouring, etc. 1840 SCOTT *Zealandia* xxxv, The stain hath become engrained by time and consuetude. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 43 With such force had the circumstance just narrated engrained superstition in the Scotch character. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chiefs* (1880) I. ix. 184 The feeling... is so deeply engrained in human nature.

β. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 42 Evil habits... thoroughly ingrained in the disposition. 1878 M. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVII. 20 This republicanism the Talmudists have ingrained in him.

3. In *passive*: To be indelibly marked with.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 160 A post very old, and ingrained with filth.

4. † a. To give a certain kind of texture to (*obs. rare* -1). b. *nouce-use*. To form a granular surface on (the skin).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 147 She was wont in Asses milke to bathe her, to engraine her skin more gentle, plegant, delicate and supple. 1864 BURTON *Un-Hunter* 32 The countless little wrinkles which engrained his skin.

† **Engrain**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *engreiner*, f. *en-* (see EN-1 pref.) + *grain* lit. 'grain']

*intr.* Of a toothed wheel, etc.: To fit into a corresponding toothed piece of machinery.

a 1774 GOLOSMTN *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 By means of the toothed wheel F engraining in the toothed rack Dd.

**Engrained**, *ingrained* (en-, ingrain'd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIN v. 1 + -ED]. In the *ppl.* adj. used attrib., though not in the vb., the form with *in-* is more common than that with *en-*. In sense 2 the word is often heard with secondary (sometimes even with primary) stress on the prefix *in-*.

† 1. Dyed in grain: see ENGRAIN v. 1

1599 MARSTON *Sea. Villanie* i. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips. Are not so soone discoloured.

b. *fig.* with sbs. characterizing persons: Thoroughly permeated with the characteristic qualities; thoroughgoing, incorrigible. Cf. 'a rogue in grain'.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xii. (1862) 1. 62 The bloody tongues, crafty foxes, double ingrained hypocrites shall appear as they are. 1715 WATSON *Corr.* (1843) II. 53 Multitudes of engrained enemies of the succession, under the cloak of the Abjuration, served the interests of the Pretender. 1857 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for aims-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic.

2. Of a dye, or foreign matter of any sort: Wrought into the inmost texture of something. Chiefly *fig.* of habits, sentiments, prejudices: Deeply rooted, inveterate.

1843 GLAISTONE in *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 567 Deeply engrained mischiefs and corruptions. 1855 BLAIN *Sensers & Int.* II. i. § 22 (1864) 200 A receiver of posted letters acquires an engrained sensibility to half an ounce. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii (1880) 40 The engrained ab-solutism and egotism of Louis XIV. were at their acme from his earliest years. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 From others, underneath the wasteful gulf, their ingrained wickedness is washed away, and is burnt out by fire. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herein* vii. 129 It had its usual ingrained element of cant. 1859 ECHO 20 Mar., His sinewy hands have got an odd, grimy appearance, as of ingrained coal-dust.

Hence **Engrain'dly** *adv.*

1865 *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 495 She is a liar by instinct and by principle—designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly ingrainedly untrue creature.

† **Engrainer**, *ingrainer*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrains.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 Chemistry may hope one day to publish the scarlet dyer's vade-mecum, or every man his own engrainer.

† **Engralee**, *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *engrallé* (mod. *engrillé*): see ENGRAIL v.] = ENGRAILED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Wks. Armorie* II. 27 b. To heare the same (colours) plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie or dentellie.

† **Engrand**: see EN-*pref.* 1.

† **Engrandize**, *-ise*, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *ingrandize*. [a. Fr. *engrandiss*- extended stem of *ingrandir*-r, ad. It. *ingrandire*-late L. *ingrandire*, f. in- (see IN-) + *grandi*-s great (see GRAND). Cf. AGGRANDIZE.] *trans.* To make great, to increase in estimation, importance, power, rank, or wealth.

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 159 Curing the Kings Evil... a device to ingrandize the virtue of Kings when Miracles were in fashion. 1653 A. Wilson *Yas.* I. 55 To ingrandize all the King created him... Viscount Rochester. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 95 He engrandiz'd his own Nepheus amongst them. *Ibid.* II. I. 225 Alexander... endeavoured what he could to ingrandize the Title of Cardinal. 1883 *tr. Allocation Pope Leo XIII in Daily News* I. Sept. 2/2 Many... who are led away by the idea of constituting and engrandising the nation.

Hence **Engrandizing**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 He began... to bend his mind to the ingrandizing this Kingdom. 1673 A. Wilson *Yas.* I. 52 With this ingrandizing Title the King added a great Revenue. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 83 Elate... imagining, engrandising, preheminiencies.

† **Engrange**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *engrange*-r, f. *en* in + *grange* ham.] *trans.* To put (crops) into a barn; to store, fill (a treasure-house). 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* II. xii. Them... I shall enrych, and shall engrange their treasure with fruyt delytable.

† **Engrape**: see EN-*pref.* 1 h.

† **Engrappe**, variant of INGRAPPE *v. Obs.*

† **Engrasp** (engrasp), *v.* [f. EN-1 + GRASP.] *trans.* To take, or try to take, in one's grasp; to embrace, grasp, seize. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1633) 123 Who shall engraspe and bound the heavens body? 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 469 Without any design of engrasping great Mysteries. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 274 Ulysses, too... engrapped The holy image.

† **Engrate**, *v.* of INGRATE *v. Obs.* to regrade.

† **Engratiate**, *obs.* forms of INGRATIATE.

† **Engrave** (engrave), *v. Pa. ppl.* engraved, engraven. Also 6-8 *ingrave*; *pa. ppl.* 6-8 *ingraved*, 6-9 *ingraven*. [f. EN-1 + GRAVE v.; after the equivalent Fr. *engraver* (13-17th c.). (The strong *pa. ppl.* *engraven* is now somewhat archaic or formal.)]

† 1. *trans.* To sculpture; to portray or represent by sculpture. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 305 b. For his surname, Cicero, he engraved the figure and proportion of a cicero. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* III. (R.). For he shall make ye no image (saith the Lorde) nor engrave nor (nor set up non). 1583 LVLV *Ep. T. Watson in Poems* (Arb.) 30 Lysippus engraved Vulcan with a straight legge. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 904/2 The kings my predecessors and ancestors, whose pictures are engraven and set here in order within this hall. 1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* II. II. 15 Vpon the which Shall he engrav'd the Sacke of Orleans. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 312 His Sepulchre remained in S. Hierome's time, and over it the Sunne engraven.

† 2. a. To cut into (a hard material) (*obs. rare*). b. To mark by incisions; to inscribe with incised characters; to ornament with incised marks.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 37 That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene Had long while labour'd it to engrave. 1667 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mtn.* Intro. Others that yeeld to iron may be Ingraven. 1859 SALES *Self help* v. 104 To engraven spoons and forks with crests and ciphers. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 72 Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind ingrav'n ' For the most fair '.

† 3. a. To carve (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface; hence, to record by engraved or incised letters; also *fig.* † b. To make (wounds, cavities) by incision.

a. 1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 42 A golden apple with this poysee written or engraved about it. *Ibid.* We have perfect knowledge of no more than is engraven in our memorie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The first & extremest ribbes... haue likewise lesser cauities or gutters, to their substance engraved. 1594 GREENE *Selimus Wks.* 1881-3 XIV. 285 But we shall soone with our fine tempered swords, Engrave our prowess on their burganets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The deceivfull lawes, they set up openly to he seene, engraven in brass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* II. (1857) 6 As he had engraven upon his wife's tomb. 1802 MAR. EDGORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 94 His coat of arms engraven upon the seal. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 43 A cross engraven along its whole length.

† b. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* 41j. In all parties of the worlde, he... as it were ingraued the glorie of his might. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 251 The fatal Steele... he waues Deepe in his cuts, and wounds on wounds ingraues. 1663 GERBER *Council* 47 The old Carver... had ingraven his own Name and Portraiture... in the Shield of Pallas. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 If their Crimes had been ingraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass. 1738 WESLEY *Short Hymns* (1762) I. 355 Ingraven with an iron pen My name upon Thy hands is seene.

c. *fig.* To impress deeply; to fix indelibly. a. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xii. In my mynde... I

had engraved Her goodly countenance. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* III. O smooth my rugged heart, and there Engrave thy rev'rend law. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 56 Whose penetrating style has engraved... in our hearts the words and spirit of that immortal law. 1875 OUSELEY *Mss. Form* III. 30 To engrave them on his memory.

† b. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 240 By love or by brudge ingraued and imprinted in your heart. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* I. 2 And in your dreadful venge ingraud the prophecies. a 1619 FORTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 2 (1622) 52 It is naturally ingrauen into the mides of all men, to beleuee There is a God. a 1649 DRYDEN *of HAWTH. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 115 A prince's name is surer preserved, and more ingrauen in paper than in rusturing medals.

† 4. To represent (a figure, landscape, etc.) by lines incised upon metal plates (in mod. use, also by lines carved in relief on wood blocks) with the view of reproducing it by printing. Also *absol.*

1667 EVELYN *Memo.* (1837) III. 199 Cause the best of your statues... to be... engraven in copper. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1692) 59 He hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony... engraven in Copper. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 20 Dr. Sacheverell's Picture has been ingrav'd several Times. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* Advt., Prospects of the Church and Monuments curiously engraven. 1821 R. TURNER *Art's & C.* (ed. 1873) How do people engrave on wood? 1837-42 J. M. W. TURNER *(title)* Picturesque Views in England and Wales, engraven by the best artists.

† **Engrave**, var. INGRAVE *obs.*, to entomh.

† **Engraved**, *ppl. a.* [f. INGRAVE v. + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* I. 3 Which Sonne beyng the bryghtnes of the glorie, and the ingraued forme of his person. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 b. Should very vnpropelye yu fondly be called the engraved form of him. 1837 PETTY *Cycl.* IX. 439/1 One of the first books illustrated with designs on engraved plates was the production of Italian artists.

† **Engraving**, *Obs.* Also 7 *ingrave*-ment. [f. INGRAVE v. + -MENT.] The action of engraving; that which is engraved, an incised figure or inscription; also *fig.* an imprint, record, trace.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 99 The Patriarchs engraving in the twelve stones. 1617 Janna *Ling.* 118 Ingrauements in cleere plates endure long. 1637 J. RUTTER *tr. Cornelle's Cid* I. i. The furrowes in his forehead seem to be Th' ingravements of his noble actions. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 141 If such writing or engraving were made by Cham.

† **Engraven**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6-7 *in*. [str. *pa. ppl.* of INGRAVE v.] = ENGRAVED.

1583 HARNETT *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 130 God... had his Son, the Ingraven Image of his Father. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. 1. 2 That ingraven gift and facultie of wit and reason. 1593 Tell-trothes *N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 But engraven thoughts will not be rubbed forth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 Was not the Temple full of Lyons and Cherubims, and ingraven forms? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 I have procured... some... since my former engraven ones.

† **Engraven**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *in*. [perh. f. *prec.*; perh. an alteration of INGRAVE, due to analogy of *vbs.* with prefix EN-1 and suffix -EN<sup>5</sup>.] = INGRAVE. *III.* and *fig.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A name which was ingravened in the revesiarietie of the Temple. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Paritidis* 59 To engraven a similitude. 1704 *Gentleman Instructed* 250 (D.) Our Maker... has also engraven'd the knowledge of Himself in our souls. 1713 *London Gaz.* 5165/4 Lost. Two silver Trencher Plates of Her Majesty's Engraven'd A. R.

† **Engraving**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. INGRAVEN v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb INGRAVEN; the characters in which anything is engraved.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 12 The engraving of free grace. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 129 These places whose engraving is too curious to be long pored on by a weak eye.

† **Engraver** (engrave), *Also 6-8 ingrauer.* [f. INGRAVE v. + -ER.]

1. One who engraves; one whose business it is to cut devices, figures, or letters in wood, metal, stone, etc. Now often *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which prints are to be taken.

1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 47 From what patterns do Painters and Ingrauers take the fashion and forme of those Images and pictures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxviii. 23 Aholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver. 1666 PEYTS *Diary* 26 Mar. To see the famous engraver, to get him to grave a seal for the office. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue Wks.* 1731 I. 215 This Odin was... the first Engraver of the Runick Letters or Characters. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 48 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 30 Cole the Ingraver. a 1779 WARBURTON *Lett. Literary Property* (R.). Could we easily think that a printseller or engraver should be able to obtain that for his haubands? 1815 SCRIBBLE-omania 192 (note). His engraver... undertook to procure a similar stone. 1865 DICKENS *Eng. Fr.* I. vii. His eyes are like the over-tried eyes of a mud-fr.

2. An engraving tool, a graver. *rare.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 371 The implements for this species of art are five or six engravers of various lengths and thicknesses.

† **Engravery**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *ingravery*, -ie. [f. as *prec.*: see -ERY.] The art or work of the engraver; *concr.* the productions of the engraver's art; also (*rarely*) an individual work of the kind, a piece of engraving.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (18-) II. 533. 1611 COTGR., *Maneuqrage*, aotické lograuerie, or carving, in Waincoat, or Stone-work. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) IV.

44 He hath in charge to present you with my... small Ingravery. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 534 The Cabinets, copper Cuts and Engravery of Monsieur de Marolles. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 4 They wonder to find the art of engraving so ancient upon pretious stones and signets. *Ibid.* (1684) 210 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals.

† **Engraving** (engrave), *vbl. sb.* [f. INGRAVE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb INGRAVE; the art of the engraver.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 569 There is in marble of his portraying and ingrauing, an old woman drunken. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. (1697) 632 Interpreters take it [a Heb. word] here for an Instrument of Engraving. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 397 The elegance of his designs and engraving. 1837 PETTY *Cycl.* IX. 439/2 In Germany engraving made more rapid strides towards excellence.

2. *concr.* That which is engraved; an engraved figure or inscription. *rare.* † Also *fig.* a deep impression (e.g. on the mind).

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 11 The worke of an engraver in stone; like the engravings of a signet. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 The Fall of Man did [not] wholly raze out the Engraving of those common Notions. 1738-41 WARBURTON *D. Legat.* IV. v. (R.). It appears... from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate, that letters were in common use. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Beautiful specimens of Doulton's ware, salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts and a suitable engraving.

3. An impression from an engraved plate.

1803 *Med. Juml.* X. 187 Two painted Engravings of Cow-Pock and other Eruptions. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 224 It was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that engravings on copper were used as embellishments for books in England. 1860 SALA *Hogarth* 117 A handsome cabinet of paintings, drawings, and engravings.

† **Engrave**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. INGRAVE v. + -URE.] An engraving.

1716 MYLES *Davies Athen.* Brit. III. 90.

† **Engrease**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + GREASE, after Fr. *engraisser*.] *trans.* To fill with grease; to fatten.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) V. 615 They are fatted and engreased like swine.

† **Engreaten**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + GREAT a. + -EN<sup>6</sup>.] *trans.* To make great; to increase, aggrandize; also *fig.* to aggravate (an offence). Hence **Engreaten** *vbl. sb.*

c 1614 CORNWALLIES in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 156 The late working of these conjunctions between them, to the engraining of them, and perill of us. 1641 *Relation Austr.* *Earl. Strafford* 4 He had engrained and advanced the Kings Revenue. 1682 NEWELL *Plato Rediv.* 186 To engraten the King against the Interest and Liberty of their own Country. 1884 *Contempl. State Man.* II. x. (1699) 238 Sin is... much engrained by the circumstances which attend it.

† **Eng-ree**, *adv. Obs.* Also *en gre.* [F. *en gré*.] In good part.

14-. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Beseeching you, Dere heret, as Enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gifte. c 1475 *Partenay* 3819 Off aduersite eng-ree take the porte.

† **Engreen**: see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

† **Engrege**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *ongredge*, -gge. [ad. OF. *engregier*, f. late L. *\*ingraviäre* (cf. L. *ingraväre* ENGRIVE), f. *in* + *gravi*-s heavy. See AGGREGATE.] *trans.* a. To make heavy or dull; hence, to harden (the conscience, heart). b. To increase the importance of; to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* vii. 14 Engredid is the herte of Pharaon. *Ibid.* viii. 15 Pharaon forsothe seyng that there was 3ene rest, his herte engredid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 905 Alle thise thynges after pat they been grete or smale engreggen [w. *engreggen*] the conscience of man. — *Meliheus* 9 321 Everych of hem encreseeth and engretheth other. ? a 1600 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* 4 (Jam.) Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa lile.

† **Engreif**, f. Sc. var. of ENGRIVE *v. Obs.*

† **Engreile**, -greyl, var. of ENGRAIL *v. Obs.*

† **Engrene**, -greyn, *obs.* forms of ENGRAIN *v.*

† **Engrieve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: a. 4 *engrove*, (Sc. *engrief*), 4-5 *engreive* (Sc. *engrow*), 6 *engrene*, -cene, 6-7 *engrove*, 6-*engrieve*. B. 4 *ingreve*, 6 *ingrene*, -ieue. [ad. OF. *engreuer*: = L. *ingraväre*, f. *in*- (see IN-) + *gravi*-s heavy; cf. EN-1 and GRIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To cause grief or pain to; to annoy, hurt, vex. Also *absol.* To do harm, be troublesome.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* XL 504 Myschief... that suld swa engreife That na hys vorship suld thame relief. *Ibid.* xiii. 210 The scottis thairis... Ingrevand [w. *engrevand*] thame so gretumly. That that vayneist a liell we. *Ibid.* xx. 200 For it, he said, mycht noch relief. And mycht [thaim-self] gretly engreif. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3444 Yit no thyng engreveth mee. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 190 He bat mast engrewyt here... Suld have be grettest Prys, wyth bi Dat he engrewyt honestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiii. 19 Bot principally Mezentius all engrevit. 1626 BACON *Sylea* (1651) § 828 Aches, and Hurts, and Comes, do Engrieve, either towards Raine, or towards Frost.

2. To make grievous; to represent as grievous; to aggravate.

1535 CROWWELL *Lett. Gardiner* in *Burnet Collect.* 460 In which part ye shall somewhat engrieve the matter. a 1555 BR. GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 734 b. To engreue it to be an importable burden. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 40 Seeking also to engreue their faulies.

3. To make a grievance of; to take as a ground of accusation or reproach.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1111/2 Mine owne confession is ingrossed against me. *Ibid.* III. 1114/1, I am sorie to ingreue anie other mans doings.

Hence Engriev'd, *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Via. World's Van.* 159. I gan in my engriev'd brest To scorne all difference of great and small.

† Engri'n, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. EN* + GRIN snare.] *trans.* To ensnare.

1340 *Ayeb.* 154 Alle þo . . þet habbeþ zuo þe herten engri-ned in þe dyaleme nette.

Engroce, *obs. form* of ENGROSS.

Engroche, *obs. form* of ENCROACH.

Engroove, ingroove (*en*-, *ingrūv*), *v.* [*f. EN* + GROOVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans. a.* To work (something) into a groove. *b.* To form a groove in.

a 1842 TENNYSON *Love, thou thy land xii.* Let the change which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which flies. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Akeley* II. iii. 39 A narrow glen, engrooved with sliding water.

Engross (*engrōs*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 engross, 5-7 engrosse, 6-7 engrosse, 5 engroce, 5 engross. *β.* 5-8 ingrosse, 5-7 ingrose, (5 ingroos), 5-6 ingroce. [Three distinct formations, from elements ultimately identical. (1) In senses 1-2 *a.* *AF. engrosse-r* (med.L. *ingrossare*) to write in large letters, *f. grosse* = med.L. *grossa* large writing, a transcript in large letters (*fem. of grossus* large, thick: see *GROSS a.*). (2) In senses 3-7 *f. phrase in gross*, *Fr. en gros* = 'in the lump, by wholesale'. *AF. engrosser* and Anglo-Lat. *ingrossare* in sense 3 are found in the Statutes. (3) In senses 8-11 *a.* *Fr. engrosser* to make big, thick, or gross, corresp. to *Fr. engrossar*, *Sp. engrosar*, *It. ingrossare*—late L. *ingrossare*, *f. in*—(see *IN*) + *gross-us* stout, thick, *GROSS*.]

1. To write in large.

1. *trans.* To write in large letters; chiefly, and now almost exclusively, to write in a peculiar character appropriate to legal documents; hence, to write out or express in legal form. Also *absol.*

a. 1304 *Year-bks.* 32-33 *Edw. I.* 315 Quant une fin est engrossé en ne resortira James o bref ne a note chalanger.] 1430 *LYDG. Storye Thores* 208 Engrossed up. And enrolled only for witness. In your regestes. 1465 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 399 The acts of the yelde . . shullen be enacted and wrote faire into a booke. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 109 For engrossing his will, twice unto papir, after unto parchment. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 636 Her name. I will . . in the ground . . engrosse. And fill with stones. 1632 *Star Chambr. Cases* (1886) 164 Bampton and his wife brought their answer readie drawn to him and desired him to engrosse it. 1664-5 *Perrys Diary* II. 337 The story of the several Archbishops of Canterbury, engrossed in vellum. 1735 *Pope Prol. Sat.* 18 A cleric. Who pens a Stanza when he should engross. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* v. 79 The fine being engrossed and completed as a fine of Michaelmas term. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xiv. The Clerk of Court, proceeded to engross in the record the yet unknown verdict. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 213 That the Declaration should be duly engrossed, and again brought in . . the next day.

β. 1564 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Fever Pest* (1888) 21 Wee have drawn and engrossed his bookes. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. viii. (1877) l. 176 They will have the bille ingrossed, that is to saie, put in parchment. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* iv. 147 This was openly ingrossed in publicke Tables. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 350 The Charge ingrossed against Inigo Jones upon the Complaint of the Parishioners of St. Gregorys. 1660 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. vi. 25 The Bill, upon reading the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. 1793 *SIMMONS Elystone L.* § 314 Instructions . . fairly ingrossed.

† b. Hence, to put into regular shape; to arrange (a matter). *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* IV. xxiv. To call his lordes . . And his lyeges to assemble yfere fynally to engroce this matter. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2467 Yet, let us se this matter thorowly ingrossed.

† c. To name in a formal document, to write the name of; hence, to include in a list. *Obs.*

1589 *NASHE in Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) Introd. 6 Mongst this kinde of men . . I can but ingrosse some deepe read Grammarians. 1605 *ANON. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 2 Engrossing him in the Catalogue of censured, excommunicate and denounced Hereticks. 1621 *QUARLES Argallus & P.* (1678) 6 P. T'ingross their names within his Register. 1660 *SINAROCK Vegetables* 2 They stand aloof from the knowledge of most of the particulars therein to be ingrossed.

† 2. *transf.* To portray in large. *Obs. rare*—1.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* VI. 3 An High Tumble of Marble, but no Image engrossid on it.

II. To deal with 'in the gross'.

† 3. To buy up wholesale; *esp.* to buy up the whole stock, or as much as possible, of (a commodity) for the purpose of 'regrating' or retailing it at a monopoly price. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No regratour ne go out of town for to engros þe chaffare. 1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Comm.* (1875) 9 Their nobilitie . . use to engrosse it. 1622 *MISSELDEN Free Trade* 31 Some one or few . . doe joine together to engrosse and buy in a Commodity. a 1640 *DAY Parl. Hist.* (1881) 73 Fucus, you That engross our Hony dew, blought wax and honey up by th' great. 1647 *MAY*

*Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 17 Disarming the people by engrossing of Gunpowder . . and setting so high a rate upon it. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 35 One mad was fined and set in the pillory for engrossing corn. 1875 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 379 Editcs. against engrossing the market.

β. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 17 Forstallyng, regratyng . . ingrossing of marchandise. 1622 *MALVENS Anc. Law-Merch.* 123 Salt . . they by authoritie did ingrosse for the king. 1672 *MARVELL Rch. Transp.* I. 262 You have so ingrossed and bought up all the ammunition of Railing.

† b. with reference to land. *Obs.*

1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 172 The false . . notion . . induces them to Engross great Tracts of Land. 1728 *SWIFT Anson Memorial*, Grasers . . were ready to ingross great quantities of land. 1767 *A. YOUNG Farm. Lett. to People* 53 Complaints are every where made of engrossing farms.

4. *transf. and fig.* † a. To get together, collect from all quarters; also to engross *up* (*obs.*). *b.* To gain or keep exclusive possession of; to concentrate (property, trade, privileges, functions) in one's own possession (often with the notion of unfairness or injury to others); to 'monopolize'.

a. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. 148 Percy is but my Factor. To engrosse up his lordes Deedes on my behalfe. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. 16 An' you engrosse 'hem all for your owne use. 1628 *FORD Lover's Met.* II. i. You, Aretus, and I engross . . The affairs of government. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 5 (1656) With my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engrosse his sorowes. 1664 *DR. STARE in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He . . engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. a 1740 *TICKELL To Addison on Calo* (R.), Too long hath love engross'd Britannia's stage. 1781 *J. MOORE View Soc. It.* (1790) I. iii. 34 The men being allowed to engross (as many women as they can maintain. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 243 In most actual societies the sovereign powers are engrossed by a single member of the whole. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 212 Seeing a single person engross the conversation.

β. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 203, I have . . ingross'd opportunities to mee'te her. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37 Your Marinners are Militiers, Reapers, people ingross't by swift Impresse. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. xi. (1648) 75 Abundance of wealth . . was then ingrossed in the possession of some few particular persons. 1645 *MILTON Te-trach.* (1851) 153 Som . . would ingrosse to themselves the whole trade of interpreting. 1692-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 310 Alms-giving . . is so eminent a part of Charity that it has in a Manner ingross'd the Name of it. 1775 *DAIR Amer. Ind.* 457 Our rulers ought not to allow . . the Mushoghe to ingross this vast forest. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 309 Grasping at an opportunity to ingross this trade to themselves.

† c. *nonce-use.* To attribute exclusively to.

1641 *Vind. Smeptymuns* § 7. 95 A power of remitting sinnes, which we hope he will not ingrosse to Bishops excluding Presbyters.

5. Of things: To require the entire use of, take altogether to itself; to occupy entirely, absorb.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxxii. (1612) 304 Skarlet Hats, Stoles, and Coules too much ingross the sport. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 21 Norfolk Rebellion, as nearer London, engrossed all warlike provisions. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. (R.) Pondering on former days by guilt engross'd. 1804 *COLEBROOKE Hush. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 154 From this country [India] . . Europe was antiently supplied with it [indigo] until the produce of America engrossed the market. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 527 Potatoes engross the whole manure of the little farmers. 1874 *SURGEON Trans. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 8 The old trees, which long had engrossed the soil.

b. Of an object of thought or feeling: To draw entirely to itself, occupy exclusively, absorb (the affections, attention, mind, time, etc.).

a. 1665 *GLANVILL Septs. Sci.* VIII. 46 Philosophy would not have engrossed our pen. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 119 If man alone engross not Heaven's high grace. 1746-7 *COLLINS Poems* (1796) 112 They, whose sight such dreary dreams engross. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* XI. 44 A measure so singularly daring that it . . engrosses all our resentment. 1781 *COWPER Let.* 2 Apr. My morning is engrossed by the garden. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4 Letting the generation we live in engross nearly all our admiration. 1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. iii. 45 The captain obtained his audience, and engrossed the watchfulness of the retainers.

β. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* III. i. (1675) 147 Without leaving behind them anything that can . . entertain our Sight in the very place, where before they ingross'd it. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 148 This will so ingross the dear Lady's Pen. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) I. ix. II. 368 The attention of the French king was ingrossed.

6. To absorb or engage the whole attention or all the faculties of.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 50. † 1 Orlando believed himself not to be engross'd by any particular Affection. 1729 *BUTLER Serms.* Wks. (1874) II. 135 The degree in which self-love engrosses us. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Lady Susan* xc. (1879) 247 The folly of the young man and the confusion of Fredericka entirely engrossed him. 1866 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxii. 219 Marsumah and Meteh had been engrossed with their bird-catching. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* VIII. 218 He was entirely engrossed in attending to her wants.

† 7. In certain strained fig. uses, app. derived from 3: † a. To include altogether (*obs. rare*—1; suggested by the rime). † b. In 17th c.: To get hold of (an idea); to conceive (a sentiment) (*obs.*).

a 1640 *Towneley Myst.* 170 Almighty God in persons three, Alle in oone substance ay ingross. 1632 *HYW-woon Iron Age* II. v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Politics . . for which I have ingross't a mortall enuy here. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* II. iii. Thou hast then engross'd Some rarity of wit to grace the nuptials Of thy fair sister. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT To King on Return fr. Scotl.* (R.), Your prolong'd delay . . made our jealousy engross New feares.

III. To render gross, dense, or bulky.

† 8. To render (fluids) gross or dense; to condense (vapours). Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1561 *EDEM Art. Navig.* m. xix. 51 Rayne is made or engendered of moyste vapours which . . are ingroced. 1582 *HESTER Secr. Physic.* I. xl. 49 The liuer . . not being able to digest them [crude humours] . . they ingrosse and become maligne. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxli. (1636) 271 Vapours and fumes . . being ingrossed by coldness of the braine, distill to the lower parts. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 46 The waves thereof . . were Engrost with mud.

9. † a. To make (the body) gross or fat; to fatten (*obs.*). *b.* To make (the mind) gross or dull (*arch.*); formerly also *intr.* for *refl.*

1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) I. 142 They [the Scotch] . . so ingrosse their bodies. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. III. vii. 76. 1626 *T. H. CAUSID'S Holy Cr.* 120 It happeneth to soules, which are great lovers of sensuall pleasures, to engrosse, thicken themselves. a 1628 *F. GREVILLE Humane Learn.* III. Poems (1633) 33 Engrosse the minde. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* II. vi. 89 They were in the last stage of the heart's ossification, their faculties engrossed and imbruted.

† 10. *trans.* To make thick or bulky; to increase in size. *Obs.*

a 1611 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* XVIII. 640 Fire, invading city roofs, is suddenly engrost And made a wondrous mighty flame. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* (1672) 27 Though Pillars by channelling, be seemingly ingrossed to our Sight. 1663 *GERNER Counsel* 47 Materials of weight, as Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill.

† 11. *Mil.* [*f. It. ingrossare* in same senses.] To increase the numerical strength of (an army); to add, to draw up (a battalion) in a compact body.

1526 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* VI. 376 Our armye was ingrocyd by the newe comyng of thies lancenkighes. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discip.* I. 26 The companies being thus doubled & the battailes increased . . euerie ensigne maie seeke out his owne band. *Ibid.* I. 27 Then doubling y<sup>e</sup> ranks of these hargbuseers . . they must be ingrossed. 1650 *HOWELL Giraff's Rev. Naples* 53 They went on in ingrossing the militia. 1654 *EARL MONM. Tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 202 His Camp was not then very great, but he hoped to have it speedily ingrost by some Germans.

Engrossed (*engrōst*), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENGROSS v.* + *ED*.] In various senses of the vb.: *e.g.* a.

Written out large, written in a legal hand; expressed or incorporated in a legal document.

† b. Collected from various quarters, amassed in large quantity (*obs.*). † c. Thickened, swollen (*obs.*).

a. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 39 The Ingrossed Articles were again presently read in the House. 1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 14 Such a Monotony as Attorney's Clerks read in when they examine an engrossed Deed.

β. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villanie* III. 227 Nere his tongue shall lie Till his ingrossed iests are all drawne dry.

c. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 20 Where the body of the Vertebre should be, that is to say, the engrossed part. c 1611 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* XIII. 613 When the engrossed waves Boil into foam.

Hence Engrossedly *adv.*, in an engrossed manner; with absorbed attention.

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. v. Bella's eyes dropped more engrossedly over her book.

Engrosser (*engrōsə*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ENGROSS v.* + *ER*.] One who engrosses.

† 1. One who buys in large quantities, esp. with the view of being able to secure a monopoly. Also, one who buys up large quantities of land, or obtains possession of many tenements, to the detriment of his neighbors. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Mon. (1875) 135 The said brogers and engrossers of offices. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Sermon* *Ref. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 Ingrossers of tenementes and landes, throughre whose couctiousnes, villages decaye and fall downe. 1636 *HAILEY Life Epictetus*, That is, to the unlearned engrosser of books. 1652 *TRYON Good Housew.* xix. 171 The first Ingrossers and Buyers thereof [Canary] were Apothecaries. 1778 *R. H. LEE in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 216 An artificial scarcity, created in the midst of plenty, by an infamous set of engrossers. 1783 *BURKE Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 144 The engrossers of opium.

b. One who 'monopolizes' or obtains exclusive possession of (anything).

1630 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 My Lord of Essex . . was noted for too bold an ingrosser both of fame and favour. 1729 *GAY Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198, I am too no engrosser of power. 1782 *V. KOSK Ess.* 119 (R.) The engrossers of the part of the creation which God had nature have constituted free. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* v. You should, in compassion, cease to be such an engrosser.

2. One who copies (a document) in large fair character, or in legal style; † an engrossing clerk.

1607 *DEKKER Kuts. Conjur.* (1842) 20 Every market day you may take him in Cheap-side, poorly dityrde like an ingrosser.

Engrossing (*engrōsɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ENGROSS v.* + *ING*.] The action of the vb. ENGROSS.

1. The action of buying (any article) in large quantities with the view of obtaining a monopoly; the action of buying up (land).

1542 *BRINKLOW Compl.* II. 10 The latyng and engrossyng of . . leasys. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Ref.* (1702) I. IV. 250 The ingrossing Gunpowder, and suffering none to buy it without Licence. 1683 *BURNETT Tr. More's Utopia* 25 Re- strain those engrossings of the Rich, that ore us had almost as Monopolies. 1776 *ANON Smith W. A.* I. II. li. 366 This original engrossing of uncultivated lands.

b. *fig.* (See ENGROSS v. 4, c.).

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. lxxii. Grieved at such in-



grossing of Command. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Envy* (Arb.) 514 An unnecessary, and Ambitious Ingrossing of Business. 1694 Child *Disc. Trade* 39 The abatement of interest tends to the engrossing of trade into a few rich mens hands.

2. The action of writing out a document in a fair or legal character. Also *attrib.*

1833 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 7, § 1 After the engrossing of every Fine... the same Fine shall be openly and solemnly read. 1893 *Golding Cabin on Deut.* Pref. 5 The gathering of these sermons and the ingrossing of them faire again afterwards. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 183 It passes through the same forms as in the other house (except engrossing, which is already done). 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) 196 A sort of flourish... adopted in engrossing as a safeguard against the intrusion of a forged line. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xlviii. 262 The enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament. *attrib.* 1799 Steele *Tatler* No. 26. ¶ 4 All Ingrossing Work... is risen 3s. in the Pound for want of Hands. *Mod.* It was written in a sort of engrossing hand.

**Engrossing** (engrō'ssɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That engrosses.

1. † *a.* That claims a large share; presumptuous, pretentious (*obs. rare*).

1797 H. Walpole *Memo. Geo. III.* (1845) I. vi. 84 A term so engrossing gave offence and handle to ridicule.

b. That fully occupies or absorbs the attention, faculties, etc.

1820 Scott *Abbott* i. The engrossing nature of his occupation. 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 20, I had one deep, engrossing, yearning desire. 1875 Helms *Ess. Aids Contentment*. 12 An alternation of the engrossing pursuit.

† 2. That makes gross or brutish. *Obs. rare.* 1626 Bp. Andrews *Serm.* vi. *Repentance & Fast*. 147 The Devil's only way, to rid Hypocrisy, by engrossing Epicurism.

Hence **Engrossingly** *adv.*, in an engrossing manner. **Engrossingness**, the quality of being engrossing.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 6, I intend to surprise the world whenever politics... draw less engrossingly on its attention. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 672 India has of late... engrossingly occupied the English mind. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 682 They temper in his mind the engrossingness of present things.

**Engrossment** (engrō'ssmənt). [f. ENGROSS v. + -MENT.] The action of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

1. The action of buying up in large quantities, of collecting greedily from all quarters: *concr.* that which is so bought up or collected.

1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 80 This bitter taste yields his engrossments, To the ending Father. 1598 Florio, *Monophole*, an engrossment of any merchandise into one mans hands. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 31 Ingrossment of all Places and Offices of profit into Members hands. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 note, He kept the grain on board the ships, to make his profit out of its engrossment. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/7 The gradual engrossment of the ancient common lands.

2. The state or fact of being engrossed or absorbed in occupations, thoughts, etc.

1837 *Howitt Kur. Life* iv. ii. (1862) 332 Graceful and happy in the engrossment of her simple duties. 1851 *Carnes Memo. & Clark* 29 Amidst the engrossment of other studies. 1874 *Carpenter Ment. Phys.* ii. xv. (1879) 608 The entire engrossment of the mind with whatever may be for a time the object of its attention.

3. The action of writing out in a fair or legal character. Also *concr.* what is thus written; a record; *fig.* in quot.

1526 *Ord. R. House. Hen. VIII.* 140 The Clerkes of the Green cloath or one of them, be dayly attendant in the compting-house for the engrossment of daily bookes of the expences of the day before. 1638 *Jackson Creed* ix. xii. Wks. VIII. 259 The true belief or persuasion of our interest in this promise is but the ingrossment of our former apprehension in our hearts. 1674 *Clarendon Life* II. 495 (T.) Which clause being afterwards added to the engrossment it [the bill] was again thus reformed. 1710 H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 123 Was not this Ingrossment subsequent to that Paper? 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Fr.* i. (1844) 17 The shred or remnant... of the membrane previously used for the engrossment of some charter.

**Enguard**: see EN-PREF. 3.

**Engulf, engulf** (engʊlf), *v.* Also 6-9 *en-*, *ingulph*. [f. EN-1 + GULF; cf. Fr. *engouffrer*, earlier *engoulfer* (which may be the source).]

1. *trans.* To swallow up in a gulf, abyss, or whirlpool; to plunge into a gulf; to plunge deeply and inextricably into a surrounding medium. Also *refl.* and *intr.* *refl.*

a. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 261 They were engulfed by chance in the great sea. 1580 *Sidney Ps.* cxiii. (R.) In destruction's river Engulph and swallow those Whose hate, etc. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xv. xxiv. 271 Now deepe engulfed in the mightie flood They saw not Gades. 1796 *Monse Amer. Geog.* II. 425 A city... having formerly been engulfed by an earthquake. 1831 *Carlyle in Froude Life* i. (1882) II. 151 Not upon the quicksand, where resting will but engulf you deeper. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 235 In that dangerous passage the careless traveller might easily be engulfed.

b. c. 1630 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. 34/1 Her (Earth's) surface shakes... Towns then ingulf. Now nauget remaineth but a Waste of Sand. 1711 *Ken Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 29 They expire, ingulphing in infernal Fire. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iii. 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies found'ring, half ingulph'd. 1816 *Shelley Alastor* 365 A cavern there... Ingulphed the rushing sea. 1855 H. Reed *Let. Eng. Lit.* x. 323 Shelley was overtaken by a

Mediterranean thunder-storm, and ingulphed in the deep waters.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* Of a river: To discharge itself into, be lost in, the sea; also, to disappear underground.

1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 43 Made by the River Indus which the ingulphes herself into the Indian Seas. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 225 A River... through the shaggy hill Pass'd underneath ingulph. 1772 *Mason Eng. Garden* ii. (R.) That hollow'd spring; thence, in the porous earth Long while ingulph'd. 1821 *Bewdges Lett. Continuit* 12 [The Rhodope makes itself a passage among the rocks at the extremity of Mount Jura, ingulphs itself for some time, etc.]

2. *transf.* (chiefly *humorous*.) To swallow up like an abyss; to bury completely.

1829 *Gen. P. Thompson Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The autumnal glutton who engulphs their [oysters'] gentle substances within his own. 1863 *Fr. Kemble Resid. Georgia* 58 Shirt gills which absolutely ingulphed his black visage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 182/2 To procure these insignificant morsels, he engulphs a whole shoal of them at once in his capacious jaws.

3. *fig.*

a. 1603 *Hatward Answ. Doleman* viii. (T.) Upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulf ourselves. 1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* II. 264 That holy Soul went wholly immersed and engulfed in God. 1877 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* iii. 62 The power which mere sensual pleasure has of engulfing us in the vulgar sensation of life.

b. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus. Pref.*, To leaue that unbrought to an end, in the which I was so farre ingulphed. 1647 *Ward Simp. Collier* 57 Into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulphed. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 816 London ingulphs them all. The shark is there And the shark's prey. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 126 O Death, thou ever roaming shark, Ingulph me in eternal dark!

† II. 4. To cut into gulfs or bays. *Obs. rare.* 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 496 Because of the Sea ingulphing the Land, and cutting it in so many Angles.

**Engulfed** (engʊlfɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGULF v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. ii. 32 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gyfte, Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest. 1636 *Healey Cebes* 153 Her owne receipt... purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit. 1728 *Thomson Spring* 22 The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulphed To shake the sounding marsh. 1866 *Tyndall Glac.* ii. § 8. 267 We should find the engulfed rocks in the body of the glacier.

**Engulphing** (engʊlfɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. ENGULF v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENGULF.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 4 (1684) 87 It is... the ingulphing him... in that most tormenting passion of jealousy. 1711 *Ken Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Love... Strove her ingulphing to prolong. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* x. 195 The engulfing or burying of extant species.

**Engulphing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1777 *Fawkes Enlog. I. Newton* (R.) Waves... bare the dangers of th' engulfing sand. 1852 *D. Moir Thomson's Birth-pl.* iv. Wks. I. 233 The rapturous lark... less and less visible... mid heaven's engulfing blue. 1871 *Tyler Prim. Cult.* I. 304 The list of myths of engulfing monsters.

**Engulfment** (engʊlfmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of engulfing; the process of being engulfed. Also *fig.*

1822 *De Quincey Confess.* Wks. V. 69 And the most frightful abysses, up to the very last menace of engulfment. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxvi. 3 The cone [of Etna]... has more than once been destroyed either by explosion or engulfment. 1832 *Carlyle in Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 What shape soever, bloody or bloodless, the descent and engulfment assume. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* ii. § 26. 367 The successive engulfments and disgorgings of the blocks... have broken up the moraines.

**Engyre**: see INGYRE.

**Engyscope** (endʒɪskəp). Also 9 (incorrectly) *engiscope*. [f. Gr. *ἐγγύς* near at hand + *-σκοπος* looker: see -SCOPE.]

† *a.* In 17th and 18th c. = MICROSCOPE (*obs.*). b. Subsequently variously employed in narrower sense. Goring (1830) applied it to denote a compound microscope of any kind; but as the term was most frequently used by him in his description of the Amician and similar reflecting microscopes, it is now commonly understood as a distinctive name of that class of instruments.

1684-5 *Boyle Min. Waters* 73 With differing Engyscopes, and in differing Lights. 1692 *Colles Engyscope*, an Instrument to discern the proportion of the smallest things. 1697 *Evelyn Annotum* iv. 167 Engyscopes, Microscopes, and other Optick Glasses. 1721 *Bailey vol. II, Engyscope*, the same as a microscope. 1832 *Optic Instr.* (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) xiv. § 92. 48 The section of this Engyscope. 1837 *Goring & Pritchard Microgr.* 70 The ocular end of the engyscope.

**Engvyre**: see EN-PREF. 1 a.

**Enhabil**, -bile, -ble, etc., *obs. ff.* ENABLE, etc.

**Enhabill**, *obs. form* of INHABILE, unqualified.

† **Enha-bit**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + HABIT dress.] *trans.* To clothe; in quot. *refl.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 683, I wol en-abyte me with humelyte.

† **Enha-bit**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *pa. pples*.

**enhabyte**. [bad form of INHIBIT.] To forbid. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* ii. xv. 122 All rauayne & couetousness is enhabyte.

**Enhabit**, -ant, *obs. forms* of INHABIT, -ANT.

† **Enha-ch**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. Fr. *enhacher* to fit into, be attached.] *trans.* To fit, inlay, adorn.

1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 40, I saw a pavylyon.. Enhachyd with perle and stones preciously.

**Enhale**, *obs. form* of INHALE.

**Enhalo** (enhālō), *v.* [f. EN-1 + HALO.] *trans.* To snarround with, or as with, a halo; to throw a halo round. Also *fig.*

1842 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* L. Wks. (1879) 16/1 Enhaled by a mild, warm glow. 1866 *L.D. Lytton Lucile* ii. iv. § 10 That dim circle of light which enhales the moon. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 41 Such admiring interest as that with which we enhale some larger boy.

† **Enha-lse**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HALSE v. in same sense.] *trans.* To salute, greet.

1559 *Baldwin in Myrr. Mag.* (1563) M iij a, The other me enhalse With welcom coosyn.

**Enhancer**: see EN-PREF. 1 3.

**Enhance** (enhans), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-7 enhance, 4-8 enhance, enhance, (4 enhance, enhance, 5 enhance, 5 enhance), 5- enhance. *β.* 5-6 enhance, 6-8 enhance, enhance, enhance. [a. AF. *enhancer* = *it. innalzare* = late L. *\*inaltiare*, f. *in-* (sec IN-) + *alt-* + *us* -ing. Cf. ENHAULSE.

Formally, the AF. *enhancer* might correspond to Pr. *enhausar* to advance, enhance, repr. late L. type *\*inaltiare*, f. phrase in *ante* before (cf. ADVANCE v.); but this word is not known to have existed in OF.]

† 1. *trans.* To lift, raise, set up; also, to raise the level of (ground). *Obs.*

By lawyers of 17th c. used *spec.* in the sense 'to raise (a weir in a river) to an (excessive) height', after AF. *enhancer* in certain statutes. See ENHANCER, ENHANCING *vb. sb.*

1388 *Wyclif Ps. lxxiv.* 5 Nyle 3e enhance the horn. c. 1391 *Chaucer Astrol.* ii. § 26 Where as the pol is enhaised vp on the orizonte. c. 1400 *Maundev.* viii. (1839) 95 The [the Walles] han ben so filled agen, & the ground enhanced. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5068, I, Alexander þe athill... þine pilars en-hausid. c. 1420 *Long. Bochas* i. xv. 31 Cruelly he gan enhance his honde With his swerde to yeeve her a wounde. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 266 It was a stone, the whyche was enhanced vpyright. 1488 *Wals.* etc. *Erasm. Par.* John xvi. 100 b, The cause why... was to enhance you to heauen. 1583 *Stanyhurst Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 78 But father Anchises his palms from stroud pal inhaunching. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* l. i. 7 Who, nougt agast, his mightie hand enhaunst. 1601 *Act 1 Hen. IV.* xii, Them [Weares] that they finde too much enhanced or straited [orig. *trof enhance* on *estreties*] to correct, pull downe, and amend.

b. *Her.* To put (a bend, etc.) in a higher position in the field.

1864 *Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 359 Three bendlets enhanced arg.

† c. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a prayer).

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Thirdly [the church] is halowed by cause that the orysons be enhanced there. 1614 *141/2* The preest enhauncyng his voyz sayth, etc.

† d. † Misused for: To surpass in height.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* v. 191 Their circle-sped tops, do kisse or enhance the lower clouds.

† 2. In various *fig.* or immaterial senses, with personal obj.: *a.* To exalt in dignity, rank, estimation, or wealth. *b.* To elevate spiritually or morally. *c.* To lift up with pride; *refl.* to exalt oneself, assume superiority. *d.* To praise, extol.

a. c. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iv. iii, Oonly bounte and promesse may enhaunse euery man ouer oþer men. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* c. xii. 58 So is pruyde en-hansed In religion and al þe reame, among ryche and poure. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (1835) 112 To wurshyp I wyl enhaunse the. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 276 Fortune enhaunceþ men at her owne plaiſure. 1595 *Spenser Col. Clout.* 359 The Shepheard of the Ocean Unto that Goddesse grace me first enhanced. 1643 *Paynter. Son. Power Part.* 29 I have enhanced men of low birth to great honours. 1649 *Drum. of Hawth.* Wks. 40 To inhaunche with fauours this thy reign.

b. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 42 þis hap maad þou pore in þingis & enhanced 30u in vertues. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1889) 7 Priars to God makith man and woman to be enhanced. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 12 This gyfte... enhaunceþ or lyfeth vp the mynde of man to goodlynes and heuently medytacyons.

c. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 396 Freris falsly enhansen homself aboue Crist and his apostils. c. 1386 *Chaucer Pers. T.* 7540 Flaterie makith a man to enhaunsen his hert and his countenance. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xii. 63 That noon of 30u... enhance 30u self aboue alle oþere Cristen. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* l. v. 47 There also was king Crecus, that enhaunst His hart too high. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 170 So content to enlarge Grace, that therewith she will enhaunse her selfe.

d. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2498 þe mare I spek him dispite I þe hizerer I here him enhanced. 1485 *Caxton Paris & P.* 71 I bat the name of our lord Ihesu cryst were more sayntified and enhanced. 1450 *Myrr. our Lady* 289 Erie mote blesse the lord G. and enhance hym on wythouten end. 1627 *Drayton Nymphidia*, Those [poets] more ancient do inhaunce Alcides in his fury.

3. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify (qualities, states, powers, etc.).

1559 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Dr. Suffol.* v. 7 My lucky spede mine honor did enhance. 1583 *Golding Cabin on Deut.* xxxv. 209 Such a shameful thanklessness as inhaunceþ their rebelliousness which enhances this Injury, is that it is irreparable. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 201 These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships. 1853 *C. Bronzè i' l'élite* xxi. (1876) 223 This dusky wrapper... enhancing by contrast the fairness of her skin. 1872 *Yeats Hist. Comm.* 94 Strawberries, bilberries, and currants, enhance their flavour in this zone to an excellence unknown in England.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 245 They had what greatly enhanced their effective force—four brass field pieces.

b. To magnify subjectively, make to appear greater; to heighten, exaggerate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7248 And where is more wode folye than to enhance chivalrye. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* 315/1 Enhancing the merite and goodnes of Christs passion. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. Introd. 5 How much will their Divine Majestie . . be enhanced thereby? 1738 GLOVER *Leontides* II. 275 Beyond the reach of fiction to enhance. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 211 He did, in the libel aforesaid, enhance his services. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 438 The satirist wished to enhance the infirmity of Philip.

d. To raise (prices, value); to increase (charges, etc.).

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 To mitigate, and enhance the price of wyne . . as . . occasion shall require. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 135 Their friends are brought unto poudre by their rents enhanced. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whit.* I. 64 Enhance The faire newwenes of the English crowne. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. lvi. 25 Why could not hungry Esau strive t' enhance His price a little? a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 173 Taxes and customs daily enhanced. 1697 EVELYN *Namism.* i. 6 The Value of the Denarius was enhanced from . . ten Asses to that of Sixteen. 1712 HEARNE *Coll.* III. 430 The Price should be rather inhanced than lessened. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xx. 511 The price was considerably enhanced by the charge of conveyance.

† b. *intr.* Of prices: To rise. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 463 Corne the yere folowynge was scant, whereof the pryce this yere began to enhance. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Upon complaint of enhancing.

5. a. To raise or increase in price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. † b. Formerly used simply, = 'to increase in price or value'; esp. to raise the intrinsic value of (coin). Also (*rarely*) = 'to increase in attractiveness'; to beautify, improve.

1526 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (ed. 1875) I. 15 This yere, in November, the King enhanced his coyne. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* II. A vij. They neuer inhanced their landes, nor toke so cruell fynes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 57 The Angell was enhanced to vii. s. vi. d. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76, I honour them . . more, that study wisely and soberly to enhance their native language. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Base Mony, may easily be enhanced, or abased. 1699 WAFER *Voyage* (1729) 263 Thereby . . to enhance a part of the mines. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xli. 376 Our feasts enhanced with music's sprightly sound. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 250 The Poet enhances By beautiful fancies The strain. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 The book has been . . greatly enhanced in value by the profuse edging of manuscript notes.

**Enhanced** (enhānst), *pph.* a. [f. ENHANCE v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 10 Nothir the feir of deith, nor present calamite, micht draw thaim fra their inhant sinne. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 232 To save himselfe from his enhanced hand. 1795 BURKE *Wks.* VIII. 566 Giving the enhanced price to that war. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Buying up the stock of any commodity to sell it again at an enhanced price.

**Enhancement** (enhānsment), *[f. ENHANCE v. + -MENT.]* The action or process of enhancing; the fact of being enhanced. (See senses of the vb.)

1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 388 Wythout any further inhansment! or raising of rents. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 261 If Venus deserved her enhancement, why then is Minerva famous? 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 323 The said Lyon Dollar (albeit decreed after the former enhancement) is still valued at fortie shillings. 1674 GOET. *Tongue* (T.), Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. 1710 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4686/3 To . . enquire of the Reason of the Dearness and Inhancement of the Price of such Book. 1787 BENTHAM *Diff. Usury.* A few per cent. enhancement upon the price of goods is a matter that may easily enough pass unheeded. 1875 GLAISTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 128 Augmentation of ritual . . without any corresponding enhancement of devotion. *attrib.* 1883 19th Cent. Sept. 430 After having obtained an enhancement decree.

**Enhancer** (enhānsə), *[f. ENHANCE v. + -ER.]* 1. *gen.* One who, or that which, enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 15 And Moyses bildide an anter and clepide the name thereof The Lord myn enhansere. 1568 LIKE *Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 316 Thou art the enhancer of my renown. 1612 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 65 Pride is the enhancer of all our miseries. 1832 LYTTON *Engage* A. iv. 96 Errors of life as well as foibles of characters are often the real enhancers of celebrity.

2. *spec. a.* One who sets up or raises a weir to an excessive height. (Cf. quot. 1622 s.v. ENHANCING *vbl. sb.*)

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severn* (1647) 205 It gives the like penalty against him which shall relevy the annoyance, as against the enhancer.

b. One who raises or seeks to raise prices. † Formerly also *alsol.* (cf. *engresser, forestaller*).

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 111 Money makers, inhancers, and promoters of them selues. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hist.* (1568) 47 In no wise to be a raiser or enhancer of rents. 1631 *Star Chamber. Cases* (1686) 46 Yet he was adjudged an inhancer for but advising the same. a 1680 HURLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 151 The Jew Forestaller and Enhancer To him for all their Crimes did answer.

**Enhancing** (enhānsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENHANCE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENHANCE.

1490 CAXTON *Enyidos* xxviii. 100 Dydo hath desyfed vylainly the good name and the enhansynge of the cytee. 1495 *Will Spilman* (Somerset Ho.) The byldynge & the enhansynge of the Rooffe. 1534 MORE *On the Passiun*

Wks. 1292/2 Reseruyng the actual enhansynge into heaven vntill the great mistery of Christes passyn shoulde bee performed. 1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 For the inhancing of gold to eight & fortie shillings, & silver foure shillings the ounce. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severn* (1824) 304 For the enhancing of such wares, mills, stanks, stakes, and kiddels. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 71 Enhansynge of fees, trucking for expedition.

† **Enhancing**, *pph.* a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enhances.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 24 The proud man and the enhansende hymself [Vulg. arrogans] is cleped vntayt. 1590 GREENE *Ovl. Fur.* (1601) 90 Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 The engrossing merchant, the enhancing husbandman. 1725 M. DAVIES *Alt. Brit.* I. 10 A gradual and more enhancing Augmentation of the Expression.

**Enhanc**: see EN-*pref.* 3.

† **Enhappy**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + HAPPY.] *trans.*

To make (a person) happy; to make (an enterprise) prosperous.

1626 SIR S. D'EWE *Journal* (1783) 34 Do but enhappie him that sent it [a carcanet] in the ordinarie vse of it. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ha. Comm.* 73 What better then . . to see our Kingdom enhappied? 1645 CITY *Alarum* 12 The pretious Elixar, who must seeke out to enhappie this war. 1742 OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 83 That Tree, so enhappily flourishes all Winter.

† **Enharbour**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 inharbour. [f. EN- + HARBOUR sb. or v.] *trans.* a. To harbour within itself. b. To dwell in, as in a harbour.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Spenser, whose hart inharbours Homers soule. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Part.* I. iii. O true delight, enharbouring the breasts Of these sweet creatures with the plummy crests.

† **Enhard**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + HARD; in early use possibly ad. Fr. *enhardir*, f. *en- + hardi* bold, HARDY.] *trans.* a. To make bold or hardy; = ENHARDY. b. To make hard, harden.

Hence **Enharden** *pph.* a., hardened.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 That worde . . enhanced hym [the develle] to speke to ber. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 27 Accustomynge hem ayene to werre, were by experience lerned and enhardid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* iv. 333 b/2 I haue an herte so enhardid that, etc. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 305 Enhardid adymnt the cement of your wall.

**Enharden** (enhārd'n), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 inarden. [f. EN- + HARDEN v.] *trans.*

To make hard, harden. *fig.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. i. (1506) 355 The dampned may by length of eternyte be enhanced. 1583 GOLOSING *Calvin's Serm.* Deut. lxvii. 407 We may well inharden our selues in our wicked customes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40 Nor hath conversation, age or travell, been able to effront, or enharden me. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 26 She . . Whom very stripes enharden.

† Used in sense of ENHARDY.

1779 T. A. MANNIN *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 417 Your friendship to me enhardens me to try your advice on this head.

† **Enhardy**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + HARDY a.; cf. F. *enhardir*.] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 Alle the other bysshoppes that Eusebe had enhardyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. lii. (1506) 156 To comforte and to enhardy those to do well the which ben weake in speryte. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 630 That this kynge . . enhardyed hymselfe to the warre with these barones.

† **Enharmoniac**, a. *Obs.* = [f. as next + -AC.] = ENHARMONIC.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enharmoniack.*

† **Enharmorian**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. Gr. *ἐν-αρμόνιος* + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Olympus . . is reputed . . the inventor of the Musick called Enharmorian.

**Enharmonic** (enhārmnik), a. and sb. *Music.* Also 7 enarmonic, enharmornic, 8 -ick. [ad. L. *enharmonic-us*, Gr. *ἐν-αρμόνιος*, f. *ἐν- + αρμόνιος*: see HARMONY. Cf. Fr. *enharmonique*.]

a. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that genus, style, or scale of music current among the Greeks, in which an interval of two and a half tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., *Enharmornicium* is that which riseth by *diessis*, *diessis* . . and *ditonus*.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmornic Musick. 1726 SWIFT *London strewed with Karities* Wks. 1841 I. 827 He sings . . with equal facility in the chromatic, enharmornic, and diatonic style. 1774 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 The enharmornic genus requires intervals of the *diessis*, or quartertone. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 656 Greek music . . in its most approved form, the enharmornic, proceeded by quartertones.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone; esp. with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys), which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone: e.g. between G $\sharp$  and Ab. *Enharmornic change* or *modulation*: see *quots.* 1879.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus in Asia.* Res. III. (1799) 75 Those, it seems, were the first enharmornic melodies. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* No. 1975. 312/2 An enharmornic organ. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Change*, Changes are of three kinds. . . 2. The Diatonic. . . 3. The Chromatic. . . 3. The Enharmornic, where advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead different ways, and . . into unexpected keys.

*fig.* 1876 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 93 The modulation and enharmornic change with which writers of a totally different cast of genius . . surprise the ear.

3. *quasi-sb.*

1883 DAVENPORT *Elem. Music* (1887) 30 Each of the three sounds [C, F, B $\flat$ ] is called the Enharmornic of the one next above or below it alphabetically.

b. *sb. pl.* Enharmornic music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Thus you see what were the first rudiments and beginnings of Enharmorniques.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Others seem sanguine that congregations can be got to sing anything—close enharmornics, perhaps.

Hence **Enharmornical** a. = prec. **Enharmornically** *adv.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diesis*, Enharmornical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone. 1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 506 It roves through seven keys in fifteen bars, and such keys as G major, F minor, E flat, A flat minor, G flat major, F sharp major (enharmornically). † **Enharness**, *v. Obs.* rare. In 5 enharnash, -ysh. [ad. F. *enharnacher*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *harnaschier*, *harneschier* to harness: see HARN-ESS.] *trans.* To harness (a horse).

1490 CAXTON *Enyidos* xxviii. 128 A honderd fayre horses welle richely enharnished. c 1500 *Melusine* 9 Oon of her seruaunts . . led a palfroy richely enharnished.

† **Enharped**, *pph.* a. *Obs.* rare-1. [? f. EN-1 + med.L. *harpā*, Gr. *ἀρμή* sickle + -ED.] ? Shaped like a sickle or scimitar; hooked.

a 1599 SKELTON *Delite Erde Northumberland* 125 With thy sword, enharpit of mortall drede.

**Enhart**(e, variant of ENHEART v. *Obs.*

† **Enhaste**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enhaster*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *haster* (mod. *hâter*) to hasten.] *trans.*

To hasten, hurry; also *refl.*

1430 LVNG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii. Many worthy in knightthode . . Enhasted were unto their deth. c 1430 — *Stor. Theltes* III. (R.). They enhasted hem, making none abode.

† **Enhause**, *v. Obs.* rare-1. [ad. OF. *enhaiser*, *enhaiser*.] *trans.* = ENHANCE, q.v.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. lviii. 468 The horsemenes raunsome was somewhat enhaused . . above that summe.

**Enhounce**, -ch, -se, *obs.* ff. ENHANCE.

† **Enhau'nt**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 inhaunt. [ad. Fr. *enhanter*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *hanter* to haunt.]

1. *trans.* To practise, exercise.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xix. 6 3e [jugis] enhaunten [Vulg. *exercetis*] not dome of man, but of the Lord. — *Esther* ix. 12 Hou myche slayter wenest thou them to enhaunten in alle prounpys?

2. a. *trans.* To frequent, haunt. b. *refl.* To betake oneself to a hannt, accustom oneself. c. *intr.* To keep company with.

1530 PALSGR. 355/2, *I enhaunte*, I haunt ones compagne. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) xii. 185/2 Better it is to lye solitary. Than to enhaunt much compagne. 1549-62 STERNHOLO & H. Ps. xciv. 20 Wilt thou inhaunt thy selfe and draw, With wicked men to sit. 1562 TURNER *Batlis* 4 b, I neuer sawe in anye place . . more inhaunted then they [the baths near Baden] be. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 It argueth they do inhaunt with traitors.

Hence † **Enhaunting** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 3, I am madall sory in myn enhaunting [1388 *exercising*, Vulg. *exercitatio*].

† **Enhavoc**, *v. Obs.* rare-1. In 6 enhavac. [f. EN-1 + HAVOC v.] To make havoc, devastate.

Hence **Enhavocking** *vbl. sb.*, devastation.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* I. 87 Our concealings have ben close, our enhavacings ravenous, our transportations lavish.

**Enhawne**, -hawse, *obs.* ff. ENHANCE.

† **Enhazard**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + HAZARD sb.] *trans.* To expose to hazard, to risk.

Hence **Enhazarding**, *vbl. sb.*

1562 SUUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 8 They were willing to avoide the danger of anye more enhazarding their force.

1599 SANOVS *Eurofæ Spec.* (1632) 154 How often his State hath bene afflicted by him [the Turke], and sometimes enhazarded. *Ibid.* 201 With the utter enhazarding of both Christendome and Christianity. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ii. § 17 The Citizens, and soldiers, . . to secure their lives from the fire, did enhazard them on the fury of the sword.

**Enhearse**, *inhearse* (en-, inhō's), *v.* Also 7 inhearse. [f. EN-1 + HEARSE.] *trans.* To put into a hearse. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii. You . . did my ripe thoughts in my brayne inhearse. 1633 FRRO *Love's Sacrifice* v. iv. 444 The shrine Of fairest purity which hovers yet About these blessed bones inhearsed within. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad.* Pr. II. 20 Enhearse thy sable soule in lasting fere. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 6 We My godlike sire's remains and bones inhearse in earth.

† **Enhcart**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 onhart/o, 7 inhart. [f. EN-1 + HEART.] *trans.* a. *fig.* To put heart into, make hearty; to encourage, inspirit. b. To enclose within the substance of the heart.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 71 She must be . . strengthened with good comfortable meates & drinkes, which may enhcart her. 1548 GERT *Pr. Harts* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enhcarted, for y<sup>e</sup> he is wholly in us and in our hartes. 1603 H. CROST *Virtues Commend.* (1878) 113 Others may be inhcarted to rush carelesly forward into vnbridled libertie.

**Enhearten** (enhārt'n), *v.* Now rare. Also 7 inhearton. [f. EN-1 + HEARTEN v.] *trans.* To make hearty or courageous; to strengthen, cheer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 33 Their Commanders

inuincible constancy against yielding, which enheartened the better sort, dismayed the baser. 1656 EARL MONAT. *Adol. fr. Paruss.* 126 The Venetian poet encouraged and inheartened Juvenal. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 131. I seek to enhearten myself for a labour so arduous. 1882 PALGRAVE *Viz. Eng.* 241 O names that enhearten the soul, Bleat and Waterloo.  
*transf.* 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 25 Sommer-eating doth greatly enhearten weak Meadows.  
Hence **Enheartening** *ppl. a.*  
1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ix. (1852) 270 This enheartening visitant. 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 248 That modesty, that calm philosophic balance of the mind. enheartening especially to those who bear testimony for wisdom and goodness.

**Enheaven, inheaven** (en-, inhe-v'n), *v.* [f. EN-1 + HEAVEN.] *trans.* To place in or raise to heaven, *lit.* and *fig.*; to entrance.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* l. lxvii. Their perfume Enheav'n the sense. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* 605 He Himself Conceiving, bearing, suffering, ending all, Affiliating and inheavening. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* iii. (1871) 358 The one circumfused and inheavens us.

**Enhedge**: see EN-*pref.* 1.  
**[Enhendee, a. Her.]** A spurious word found in some heraldic and other Diets. in the phrase *cross enhendee* (given as synonym of *cross potence*) where the adj. appears to be a corruption of OF. *enheide* having a handle.]

† **Enherd**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 anherd, (*pr. ppl.* enherd), 4-5 anerd, (6 annerd), 5-6 enherde. [a. OF. *enherde* = late L. *inhære*, altered form of L. *inhære* (see INHERE), *f. in-* in, upon + *hære* to stick. The OF., and hence the Eng. word correspond in sense with L. *adhære* (late L. *hære*) to ADHERE, whence the synon. OF. *aherde*; prob., as in other instances, the OF. words with prefixes *en-* and *a-* have been confounded in use.]

*intr.* To adhere, assent. Const. *to*; also *simply*. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1090 Vthir womene . . anherdit to Petir and Paule. *Ibid.*, Andreas 207 Myne barne, þat his has me done, To þis aldmane enerthand is [L. *adhesit*]. c1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 1404 Kynges sere That to hys will anerande were. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxix. 164 Hys wil was til enherde To þe Scottis menyys Party. c1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* II. 8 (Jam.). There anerdis to our nobill to note . . Tuelf crount kingis in feir. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xl. 164 Plat he refusis, enherding to his entent. *Ibid.* xli. xlii. 158 Juno anerdit [v. r. annerdit], and gair consent thareto.

Hence **Enherdand** [*the pr. ppl.* use subst.], an adherent.

1478 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 71 (Jam.). That James of Law-thress . . sailbe harmless & scatheless of thaim, thair freindis, partij and anherdandis. 1480 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 54 (Jam.). That Johne M'Gille sail be harmeles of the said William and his anherdens bot as law will.

† **Enhere**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Of uncertain formation: perh. f. EN-1 + HEIR.] *trans.* ? To possess as an inheritance.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1132 Sir, anec . . That þe erth of egypt enhered some tyme.

**Enherit**, etc.: see INHERIT, etc.

† **Enhigh**, *v. Obs.* In 5 enhie. [f. EN-1 + HIGH.] *trans.* To make high, exalt.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 123 That I and al my kin myght be enhiht & honovrid.

**Enhoney**: see EN-*pref.* 1 b.

† **Enhonour**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 in-. [f. EN-1 + HONOUR.] *trans.* To put honour upon; to honour. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Tytles to enhonour God withall. 1583—*Calvin's Ps. Deut.* iv. 22 Euerie of them ought to considr . . howe greatly God hath inhouerid him. 1578 *Prie. Prayers* 547 Thou hast inhonoured me with the co-partnership of the everlasting inheritance.

**Enhorril**: see ENOURLE.

† **Enhort**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 enhurte, 4-5 enort. [a. OF. *enhort-er*, *enort-er* = L. *inhortari*, *f. in-* (see IN-) + *hortari* to exhort.] *trans.* To exhort, encourage, incite. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *simply*. Also with sb. as obj.: To recommend, suggest, insist upon.

1382 WELF 2 *Sam.* xi. 25 Counfort thi fisters agens the cytee . . and enhurte hem. 1388—*Ep. Jerome* iii. To Tymothee . . he [Paul] wryteth, and enortheth the studie of lessoun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G. ii. Every good woman ought to enhorte her husband to serue God.  
Hence **Enhorting**, *vbl. sb.*; **Enhortment**, the action of exhorting, an exhortation.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1502 Eue by thenhorting of the deuyl gaf her consente to doo the synne of Inobedience. 1475—*Jason* 124 Peleus sente you into colchos by his enhortement.

† **Enhouse**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 in-. [f. EN-1 + HOUSE.] *trans.* To settle or establish in a house. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 O Death inhouse in hells profundities. 1597 MIDDLETON in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* II. 535 These raigne enhouse with their mother night.

† **Enhuite**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *enhuitier*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) = *huile* oil: see ENOIL.] *trans.* To put oil upon, anoint with oil; to oil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 With a barbars brasen bason well enhuiled. 1603—*Plutarch's Mor.* 1238 He apprechod nere unto her house all enhuiled and anointed as he was.

**Enhunger** (enhunged), *v.* Also 5 enhongre,

inhunge. [f. EN-1 + HUNGER.] *trans.* To put into a state of hunger, make hungry. Only in *pa. ppl.*

1480 *Robt. Deryll* (1828) 34 He gate the bone alone, and laye and gnewe it; for he was sore enhongred. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 38 We, being inhungred and also overjoyed. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Relig. Eng.* 7 Those animal passions which vice had . . enhungred to feed on innocence and life. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb. What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungred.

**Enhusk**: see EN-*pref.* 1 a.

**Enhydrite** (enhaidrit). [f. as next + -ITE.] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities. Hence **Enhydritic** *a.* [+ -IC], of the nature of an enhydrite.

1812 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 60 Enhydritic agates found near Vicenza.

**Enhydrous** (enhaidros), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐνυδρ-ος* (*f. ἐν in + ὑδρ water*) + -OUS.] Having water within; containing water or some other fluid.

1812 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 90 Chalcedonies . . are sometimes enhydrous, or contain a drop of water.

**Enhypostatize**, *v. rare*—1. [f. EN-2 + HYPOTATIZE.] *trans.* To unite in one 'hypostasis' or 'person'.

1881-3 SCHAFF in *Horae's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 458 His humanity was enhypostatized through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.

**Enigma** (inigmā). Forms: 6-9 enigma, 7 æ-, enigm(e), (anigma, inigma), 6- enigma. Pl. enigmas; also 6-7 æ-, enigmata. [a. L. *ænigma*, Gr. *αἴνigma* (pl. *αἰνίγματα*), *f. αἰνίσσεται* to speak allusively or obscurely, *f. αἶνός* apologue, fable. The adapted forms æ-, enigm(e) in 17th c. may be due to the Fr. *énigme*.]

1. a. A short composition in prose or verse, in which something is described by intentionally obscure metaphors, in order to afford an exercise for the ingenuity of the reader or hearer in guessing what is meant; a riddle. † b. In wider sense: An obscure or allusive speech; a parable (*obs. exc. as transf. from 1 a.*)

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* 69 He pronounced also many Enigma or Symbols. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 128 Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1354 Hidden under darke ænigmes and covert speeches. 1644-52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 201 Those ænigmata of Joseph's sun, moon, stars, and sheaves. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 159 Delivering the matter without any Prophectic Enigm or Parable. 1684—*An Answer* 249 Symbols, Parables, or Enigmes. 1715 POPE *Let. Sir W. Trumbull* 16 Dec. It was one of the Enigma's of Pythagoras, 'When the winds rise, worship the Echo' . . when popular tumults begin, retire to solitudes. 1781 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 441 Nor ought a metaphor to be fetched, for then it becomes an enigma. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. 'You speak in enigmas, father. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) II. xix. 200 If the fleecy could be supposed to solve this enigma. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. 33 Separated from the thought of God, the conscience becomes an idle enigma.

**Enigmatic** (inigmæ'tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *ænigmaticus*, *f. ænigmat-* stem of *enigma* (see ENIGMA). Cf. Fr. *énigmatique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enigma, containing or resembling an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious; baffling conjecture as to character, sentiments, identity, or history.

1688-1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvii. (1677) 47 These fruitless and ænigmatic questions, are bones the Devil hath cast among us. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. 59 (R.) That ænigmatick foe, whose ammunition is nothing else but want of all provision. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. i. ii. 11 Plato's usual way [was] . . to wrap up those Jewish Traditions in . . ænigmatic Parables. 1848 CARLYLE *Misc.* l. (1857) 137 Being excessively reserved withal, he becomes not a little enigmatic. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiv. 297 He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew.

**Enigmatical**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie* Ep. 390 Sydonius is so enigmatical . . that a man can scarce tell where to finde out his meaning. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 44 The mud of Nile, that enigmatical vast river. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 218 They did use ænigmatical discourses. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The meaning of this enigmatical remark was not disclosed till eighteen months afterwards. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vi. (1853) 34 The enigmatical career of this extraordinary man.

**Enigmatically** (inigmæ'tikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an enigmatical manner; after the manner of, or by means of, an enigma; ambiguously, obscurely.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 106 For young men 'tis too soone, for olde men too late to marry; concluding so

enigmatically, it were not good to marry at all. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 15 Philosophers when they wrote any thing too excellent for the vulgar to know, expressed it enigmatically. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 365 He writes . . enigmatically and briefly in the following terms. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. (1871) 82 So ends abruptly as is usual and enigmatically this little incipient romance.

† **Enigmaticalness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enigmatical.

1684 H. MORE *An Answer* 257 Plainness, in opposition to ænigmaticalness.

† **Enigmatist**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ænigmatista*, ad. Gr. *αἰνιγιστής* = *f. αἰνίγμα*: ENIGMA.] a. A writer of enigmas. b. One who speaks enigmatically.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* *Num.* xxi. 17 In Greeke, Ænigmatists, they that speake riddles. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* i. § 3 I shall deal more ingenuously with my Readers than the above-mentioned Enigmatist has done.

**Enigmatize** (inigmätiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *αἰνιγματοῖς* (implied in *αἰνιγματιστής*, see *prec.*), *f. αἰνιγματοῦ*: ENIGMA.]

1. *trans.* † a. To symbolize. b. To render enigmatical or puzzling.

a1631 DONNE *Polydora* 71 Acteon pursued by his houndes . . may enigmatize a lover chased and Devoured by his Thoughts. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 437 Manuscripts . . so enigmatized with insertions and repetitions and alterations. a1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 213 A poetic tissue of visual symbols, by which the Apocalypse enigmatized the Neronian persecutions. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 151 It is precisely the disregard of details that enigmatizes humanity to Michelet.

2. *intr.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles. In mod. Dicts.

**Enigmato-**, combining form of ENIGMA, as in **Enigmatographer** [Gr. *γράφος* writer + -ER], a maker or explainer of enigmas. **Enigmatography** [Gr. *γραφία* writing], the making or collecting of enigmas. **Enigmatology** [see -LOGY], the study of enigmas.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

**Enimicitious**, etc., var. of INIMICIOUS, etc.

**Enimity**, obs. form of ENMITY.

**Enisle, insle** (en-, inoi-), *v.* [f. EN-1, IN- + ISLE.] a. To make into an isle. b. To place or settle on an isle. Also *fig.* To isolate, sever, cut off.

a. c1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Sextant*, Mine eyes en-isle themselves with floods. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1871) II. 17 In the sea of life enisled. 'We mortal millions live alone. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Purcell* x. My self-consciousness 'Twixt ignorance and ignorance enisled.

β. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 357 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she [a river] throws, And oft insles the shore. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Rom.* 91 This Chazaria or Caçaria . . almost inslaid by the Seas Delle Zabache and Magiore. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 Knots of cards inslaid by inter-jacent whey at irregular distances. 1878 SELLEY *Stein* II. 156 Let the wild sea insle thee.

Hence **Insle'd**, *ppl. a.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 38 The base of the inslaid Ararat. 1880 BRYANT-EDWARDS *Forested* I. i. ii. 19 Far away lay many an inslaid kingdom of fisherfolk.

† **Enixed**, *ppl.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *enixus* brought forth, born, pass. *ppl.* of *enitū* to bring forth (orig. to strive: see ENIXLY).] Brought forth, born.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 A Calf, is a young or late enixed Bull or Cow.

† **Enixability**, *nonce-wd.* (*bombastic*) [f. *enix-* *ppl.* stem of *enitū*: see *prec.*; after *visibility*, etc.] ? Possibility of being brought forth.

1652 UROUHAUT *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 210 With parturience for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixability.

† **Enixly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *enix* with strong effort (f. *enixus*, pass. *ppl.* of *enitū* to exert one's strength) + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Forcibly, stringently.

1671 *True Nonconformity*. 92 They are . . enixly commanded the lowest humility.

**Enjail, injail** (en-, indzə'jail), *v.* See also enjaol (EN-*pref.* 1). [f. EN-, IN- + JAIL. Cf. OFr. *enjaoler*.] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a jail; to imprison.

a1641 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 18 (R.) Her firm destiny . . en-jail'd her . . Into a small blew shell. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 245 One of the kine returned The sound . . And, [though] injail'd, the hope of Cacus balked.

† **Enjamb**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 iniaimb. [ad. Fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach, *f. en-* in (see EN-*pref.* 1) + *jambe* leg.] *intr.* To encroach. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* l. i. 33 In Juliers and Italy the Spaniard hath iniaimb'd upon others right.

**Enjambement** (endzə'mbment), *Pros.* Also onjambement. [ad. Fr. *enjambement*, *f. enjamber*: see *prec.*] The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. ii. § 54. 216 Du Bartas almost affects the enjambement or continuation of the sense beyond the couplet. 1880 E. GOSSE *Eng. Poets* II. 271 Waller was the first English poet to adopt the French fashion of writing in couplets, instead of enjambments. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 17 If [the couplet] was turned by enjambments into something very like rhythmic prose.

**Enjangle**: see EN-*pref.* 1 3.



† **Enjealous**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **injealous**. [*f. EN-1 + JEALOUS a.*] *trans.* To make jealous.

1619 SIR H. WOTTON in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 49 The King will thereby... be soe injealoused, as maie... keepe him from molesting these nearer seas. 1689 *Irreg. Actions Papists in 7th Collect. Papers Pres. Affairs* 13 Two or three gentlemen of Estate may... enjealous a whole County.

† **Enjealousy**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN-1 + JEALOUSY.*] *trans.* To plunge into or provoke to jealousy.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They... enjealoused them one against the other.

† **Enjeopard**, *v. Obs.* In 6 **enjabarde**, 7 **enjoepard**. [*f. EN-1 + JEOPARD v.*] *trans.* To put in jeopardy, jeopardize, endanger.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 1. 130 Ere His Grace wold enjabarde his people in thenclosure thereof. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eleg.* v. 317 May it not be his too much Affection to the Scott Enjoepards him?

**Enjewel** (endjüel), *v.* Also 7 **injewel**. [*f. EN-1 + JEWEL.*] *trans. a.* To set jewels upon, adorn with jewels. *b.* To rest upon or adorn as a jewel does. In quots. *transf.*

Hence **Enjewelled**, *pp. a.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Night. Song Clitipea Crew*, Faire injewel'd May Blowne out of April. a 1849 *Poe Al Aaraf Wks.* (1859) 158 The many star-isles That enjewel its breast.

**Enjoin** (endjoin), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3 **enjoin3e**, (**anjoyni**, ?**angeonni**), 3-4 **enjoyn**, 4-8 **enjoyn(e)**, 4 (**enjoin**), **enjoign**, (6 **enjun**), 7 **enjoigne**, 7-**enjoin**. *B.* 6-7 **enjoyn(e)**, **enjoyn(e)**, (7 **injoyn**), 6-9 **injoin**. (See also **ADJOIN**.) [*a. Fr. enjoigner*, stem of *enjoindre*, corresp. to *Pr. enjunher*, *It. ingiungere* :- *L. injungere* to join, on, to impose (a penalty or duty), *f. in- + jungere* to join.]

† *1. trans.* To join together. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xix. 6 Therefore a man departe nat that thing that God enyoynede, or knytte to gidre. 1393 *LANGLAND P. Pl. C. xi.* 130 With wynd and water wittilyche en-joynd. 1501 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. ii. (1506) 366 To enyoine hete and colde in onesselfe torment. 1559 *Homilies* i. *Adultery* ii. Through whoredome to be enyoined [1547 joined] and made all with a whore. 1560 *NORDEN Cornwall* in *Johns Week Lisard* (1848) 224 The forces of manie strong men enyoined can doe no more in moving it. 1684 *CHARNOCK Wks.* (1864) 1. xix A reflection upon what God hath done should be enyoined with our desires of what we wold have God to do for us.

† *b.* To take part in; also, to attach oneself to, join (a company). *Obs.*

1546 *GARDINER Decl. Articles* 595 His ministers... enyoyning his glory and his honour. 1591 *DIGGES Pantom.* Pref., Enyoyning the company of Euclide, Archimedes, etc. † *c. intr.* for *refl.* To join, make common cause with. *Obs. rare*—

1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. vii. 382 Theron enjoined [1739 (ed. 2) joined] with his father-in-law.

2. In early use: To impose (a penalty, task, duty, or obligation); said *esp.* of a spiritual director (to *enjoin penance*, etc.). Hence in mod. use: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis (an action, a course of conduct, state of feeling, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon* (a person); formerly *to*, or *dativ* (or *acc.*: see 2 *b.*); also *simply*.

† It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperative than *command* (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. E.* 346 Al bet vucel bet ur euer holost up be luec of Iesu Crist, wiðinnen þine anre woles,—al ich on iunne [better readings *enjun3e*, *angeonni*] þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 þe he habbe power... him penonce to anjoynþ be þe zenne. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 43 þo mynysters... schullen wiþ mercy enyoynþe hem penauence. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xlii.* 412 Penauence þat þe prest enioyneth. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semþ þat God enioynþ to doctors & deknis þe ministri of presthed & of deknhed. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS* *Iloum* lxv. 223 That was enyoynþ hym on payne of deth. 1577 *HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 503 And enyoyned him no other punishment. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* II. 31, I perwade not a neglect of reading; nay, I intend and enioyne these. 1669-70 *MARVELL CORP.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 302 The Lords... have enyoyned their clerks secrecy. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 30 [The Romish Church] enjoyns these Practices to all her Members. a 1778 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 Pythagoras enjoined his scholars an absolute silence for a long noviciate. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* ii. § 5. 17 A law enjoining all that ought to be done by man. 1863 *BRIGHT Sp. America* 26 Mar., In spite of all that morality may enjoin upon them.

*b.* The construction with *dat.* of person and *acc.* of thing is formally identical in mod. Eng. with the construction with double *acc.* Hence sometimes in *passive* with *acc.* of the thing.

1644 *MILTON Arcop.* 54 But to be enjoin'd the reading of that at all times.

† *c.* To *enjoin* (a person) *to*, a penalty, observance, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Anticrist* in *Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif* 149 þei enyoynen hem to brede & watur & to go barefoote. 1586 *Cogan Harve Health* (1656) 291 Not much greater punishment than the Nunne was enyoined to. 1678 *C. HARTON* in *Hartton Corr.* (1878) 163 He wisper it about as a great secret, injoyning all persons to privacy. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 372 He wold Enjoine the Senecas to peace and friendship with them.

† *d.* To impose rules on (oneself). *Obs. rare*—

1625 *BACON Syden* § 292 Monkes and Philosophers, and such as do continually enyoine themselves.

*e.* with personal obj. (orig. indirect, in dative or preceded by *on*, *to*; afterwards direct) and inf. or subord. clause.

1297 R. Glouc. 234 He hem enyoynede bocsomnesse do To be herchebyssop of Kanterbury. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 126 Atte last the pope... enyoined to the bishops of england that they sholde done general enterdyng thurgh oute al Englonde. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xv. 5 To inyoine them to keepe the lawe of Moses. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* n. iii. 173 We enyoine thee... that thou carry This female Bastard hence. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 8 There are several canons enyoyning bishops to visit. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 7 They injoyined me to bring them something from London. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 They were enyoined... to do nothing which should impede that object. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. t. iii. 42 The pope... advised and even enyoined him to return to his duties.

*f.* without personal obj. and with inf. or subord. clause. Hence impersonally in passive.

1547 *Homilies* 1. Pref. 5 A Sermon according as it is injoyined in the book of her Highness Injunctions. a 1694 *TILLOTSON (T.)*, Enjoyning that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. 1868 *STANLEY Westminster* Ab. ii. 74 In his will he enjoined that his image on his tomb, etc. *Mod. Christianity* enjoins that we love our enemies.

3. To prohibit, forbid (a thing); to prohibit (a person) from (a person or thing). Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or restrain by an INJUNCTION.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* (1869) 30 Sore agreed... for that he had enyoined them from their wives. 1814 *Ld. Eldon* in *Vesey & Beame Reports* II. 412 The Court... wold... injoin that action for ever. 1884 *SIR C. BOWEN* in *Law Rep. Chanc. Div.* XXVI. 709 We are now asked to... enjoin him for ever from infringing a right which does not exist.

Hence † **Enjoinance**, an injunction, command.

**Enjoined**, *pp. a.* **Enjoiner**, one who enjoins.

**Enjoining**, *vbl. sb.* **Enjoinment**, the action of enjoining, injunction.

1782 *ELPHINSTON Martial* iii. ii. 132 That is thy father's own enjoinance. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* ii. viii. (1611) 78 That which the bond of... enyoined duty tied him vnto. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. v. 97 Of inyoined penitents There's four or five, to great S. Iago's bound. 1877 *GOLDING De Morany* xxxiii. 332 The founder or Injoynor thereof by Lawe. 1662 *FULLER Worthies Sussex* iii. 201 He was a great punisher of Pluralists, and injoynor of Residence. a 1590 *BECON New Cath.* Wks. (1844) 217 The enjoining of this outward baptism doth not save. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* (J.), Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxix. Letters of more strict enjoinment and more hard compulsion. 1888 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. iv. 777 Her putative parents had impressed On their departure, their enjoinment.

† **Enjoin't.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. enjoigne, f. enjoindre*: see *prec.*] That which is enjoined; a charge, duty.

1413 *Lyoc. Pilgr. Soule* t. xxv. (1859) 30 He has done his enyoine withouten any peyn.

† **Enjourn**, corruption of **ADJOURN**: see *EN- pref. 1 A*; = **ADJOURN** 3.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 593 And y<sup>e</sup> foresayd parliament was enyoined vnto y<sup>e</sup> xx. day of Cristemas.

**Enjourny**: see *EN- pref. 1 A*.

† **Enjoy**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. nctv. vb.*] = **ENJOYMENT**.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* (1869) 249 As true loue is content with his enjoy.

**Enjoy** (endjoin), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-7 **enjoye**, (4 **enyoie**, 5-6 **enyoiv**), 5 **enjoye**, 7 **enjoie**, 6-**enjoy**. *B.* 5-8 **injoy**, 6-7 **injoye**, **injoie**. [*a.* either *OF. enyoier* (cf. *It. ingiungere*) to give joy to, *refl.* to enjoy, *f. en- + joie* joy; or *OF. enjoier* to enjoy, *refl.* to enjoy, *f. en- + joir* (Fr. *jouir*) :- *L. gaudere*; cf. *rejoice*.]

1. *intr.* To be in joy, or in a joyous state; to manifest joy, exult, rejoice.

c 1380 *Wyclif Tracts* Wks. (1880) 243 Enyoie 3e to him wiþ quakyng. 1382 — *Luke* i. 14 And manye schulen enjoy in his natyuite. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 122 (Harl. MS.) He enjoyed and was glad in al his herie. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 250/3 He seyching the kyngdome of heuen enioyeth as a vaynquer. 1549 *LANEHAM Lett.* Pref. 41 Yet he neuer enioied after, but in conclusyon pitifully wasted his painful lyfe.

† *b.* To enjoy of = sense 3 or 4 [*Fr. jouir de.*]

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* (1570) Civit. Likewise mayest thou inioy of our science. 1557 *NORTH Diall of Princes* 238 a/1 Of all that I have had, possessed, attained, and whereof I have enjoyed, I have onely two things, etc.

† 2. *trans.* To put into a joyous condition; to make happy, give pleasure to. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Ryall Bk. C. j.* For to gladd and enjoye the people. 1500 *Melusine* 150 Whos taryng enjoyed her moche. 1540 *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. xxvii. (1506) 324 That it hym may enioye & comforte in his spryte. 1610 *MARRHAM Masterp.* ii. li. 107 No meat will enjoy or do good vnto him.

*b. refl.* To experience pleasure, be happy; now chiefly, to find pleasure in an occasion of festivity or social intercourse, in a period of recreation, etc.

1666 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* (J.), Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. 1711 *SWATTS. Charac.* ii. § 2 (1731) 1. 310 When I employ my Affection in friendly and social Actions, I can sincerely enjoy myself. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 22 7 The agreeable Man makes his Friends enjoy themselves. *Mod.* Did you enjoy yourself at the party? He is enjoying himself at the seaside. They have nothing to do but enjoy themselves.

3. *trans.* To possess, use, or experience with delight. Also with reference to the feeling only: To take delight in, relish. Also *absol.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109 Iche off us all schuld injoy the wyllefall off odyr. 1538 *STARKE England* ii. 67 No one can long Enjoy pleasure. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 208 Such are the Rich, That have abundance, and enjoy it not. a 1639 *Reliq. Wotton*, 12 Both well enough injoying the present. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 829 Adam wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extint. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* (T.), I could enjoy the pangs of death And smile in agony. 1742 *RICHIARDSON Pamela* III. 137 How he... enjoys... the Relations of his own rakish Actions. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl* II. ii. 10 William enjoyed the novelty very much. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 85 It is appointed for all men to enjoy, but for few to achieve.

*b.* with inf. as obj. *colloq.* or *vulgar*. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 3 She would greatly enjoy to dance at a ball once more.

4. In weaker sense: To have the use or benefit of, have for one's lot (something which affords pleasure, or is of the nature of an advantage).

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Men.* (1714) 144 We schal now enjoye our own Goods (in peace under Edward IV). 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxiii. 28 Latteth him enjoye the light of y<sup>e</sup> lyuing. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 811/2 He had of so long continuance inioied the name of iust and vpright. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 67 Mony is thrown amongst many, to be enjoyed by them that catch it. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* i. 88 As long as I enjoy my life. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. iv. (1840) 3/2 It [Allworthy's house] stood... high enough to enjoy a most charming prospect. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* VI. 300 Anne... shall hold and enjoy the same as a place of inheritance. 1830 *DISRAELI Chas. I.* III. iv. 52 Wentworth had not enjoyed the royal favour. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* (1879) i. vii. 324 Animals enjoying a much lower degree of intelligence.

† Sometimes used *catachr.* with obj. denoting something not pleasurable or advantageous.

Chiefly in expressions like 'to enjoy poor health,' 'to enjoy an indifferent reputation,' where the sb. has properly a favourable sense, qualified adversely by the adj. (cf. the similar use of *joir de*, censured by Fr. grammarians). Uses like those in quots. 1577, a 1633, to which this explanation does not apply, could not now occur.

1577 *HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 469 What shall I speake of Pertinax and what of Iulian? Enjoyed not both they one kinde of death? a 1633 *MUNDAY Palmerin* (1639) i. liv. His Father, Mother and all his friends... were not a little sorrowfull to enjoy his absence. 1834 *VENN Life & Lett.* (1835) 407 At best she enjoys poor health. 1871 *MACDUFF Wks. Patmos* ii. 148 The reigns of Alexander Severus and Caracalla... enjoyed an unhappy distinction for their grinding taxation.

† *b.* To have one's will of (a woman). *Obs.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 265 You shall, if you will, enjoy Fords wife. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 103 Never did thy Beautie... so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

**Enjoyable** (endjoin'äbl), *a.* [*f. ENJOY v. + -ABLE.*]

1. Capable of being enjoyed.

1645 *MILTON Colast.* (R.), Unfitness and contrariety... leaves nothing between them enjoyable. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 269 A portion enjoyable only through such a fortuitous term. 1825 *LD. COCKBURN Altem.* 309 Enjoyable only by the young and active. 1839 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 24 The last gratification is enjoyable all our lives.

2. Affording pleasure, delightful.

a 1744 *POPE Lett.* (T.), The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 304 This passage in winter time cannot be said to be an enjoyable excursion. 1882 *BRADDON Mt. Royal* III. vi. 95 Plymouth seemed a very enjoyable place.

**Enjoyableness**, [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being enjoyable.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* to Would that things would keep their first fresh feeling and racy enjoyableness! 1885 *Advantage* (Chicago) 9 July 415 A cold rain detracted somewhat from the enjoyableness of the occasion.

**Enjoyably** (endjoin'äbl), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*: see *-ABLY*.] In an enjoyable manner.

1877 *BIGG-WATHER Pion. S. Brazil* i. iv. 288, I passed my first night... uneventfully, but yet supremely enjoyably. 1887 *Charity Org. Rev.* III. Aug. 324 The meeting, which was throughout enjoyably informal, dissolved.

† **Enjoyance**, *Obs.* [*f. ENJOY v. + -ANCE.*] = **ENJOYMENT**.

1627 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 267 They had but a very small enjoyment of the light of God's word.

**Enjoyer** (endjoin'ä), [*f. ENJOY v. + -ER.*] One who enjoys. Const. *of*.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonnets* lxxxv, A miser... proud as an injoyer. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 101 Many enioyers of Gods blessing. 17... *DE LA PUYE Diary* (1869) 315 Enjoyers of y<sup>e</sup> drained lands in their parishes. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* v. 79 We... use the names (Saxon and Norman)... one to represent the worker, and the other the enjoyer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 374/2 A nation cannot be a mere... placid enjoyer of the dividends on the savings and gains of its forefathers.

**Enjoying**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. ENJOY v. + -ING.*] The action of the verb *enjoy*; enjoyment.

1535 *ANNE BOLEYN Lett. Hen. VIII in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 149 Must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. 1651 *HOBBS, Leviath.* iii. xli. 264 The enjoying of Immortality, in the Kingdom of the Son of Man. 1661 *LANY M. Wroath Urania* 148 Those loose and wicked enjoyings which we coveted. *Ibid.* 229, 297, 371.

**Enjoying** (endjoin'ing), *pp. a.* [*f. ENJOY v. + -ING.*] That enjoys; cheerful, happy.

1665 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 5 An enjoying Lover. 1857 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VII. 97 In the same cheerful... enjoying frame of mind did Bentley sit by his happy fireside in Trinity Lodge. 1866 *GRO. ELIOT F. Holt* xxiv. It was... less bright and enjoying than usual.

**Enjoyingly** (endzoi'ngli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In an enjoying manner; with enjoyment.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 568 To recognise most enjoyingly 'original' reflections and 'novel' remarks. 1877 *FURNIVALL* *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 114 Shakspeare...took enjoyingly the pleasures...that the fates provided.

**Enjoyment** (endzoi'ment). Also 7-8 enjoyment. [f. ENJOY v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or state of deriving gratification from an object. Also, in weaker sense, the possession and use of something which affords pleasure or advantage. Const. *of*.

1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* 119 (R.) Why do you doubt for the enjoyment of those things to break out of this imprisonment? 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 378 Enjoyment of many Lands. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. lvi. 86 The honest English squire...believes...that...there is no perfect enjoyment of this life out of Old England. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 212 He would protect the Established Church in the enjoyment of her legal rights. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon* xxiii. 312 The depth of the peace which flows from the enjoyment of his love.

2. Gratification, pleasure; *concr.* something which gives pleasure.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1675) 305 He cuts them off, in the height of their Enjoyments. 1732 *BERKELEY Alacbr.* I. § 9 Food, drink, sleep, and the like animal enjoyments being what all men like and love. 1842 *MISS MITFORD* in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 154 Such a life might have had its enjoyments even in London. 1874 *LADY BARKER Stat. Life* in *N. Z.* iv. 25 We...were only fit for the lowest phase of human enjoyment—warmth, food, and sleep.

† **Enjoyse**, *v.* Obs. [ad. OF. *enjoisse*—extended stem of *enjoir*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *joir* (mod. F. *joir*) to enjoy.] *refl.* and *intr.* To make oneself joyful; to be delighted, rejoice. Const. *of*.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* xlv. Of, oull gotten good the third should not enioyse. 1813 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 430 Of whiche good lyf and chyldehode bis debonayr moder enioysing herself sayd ofte tymes, etc.

**Enjubard**, var. of **ENJEOPARD** *v.* Obs.

**Enjudge**; see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 3.

† **Enjury**, obs. form of **INJURE** *v.*

1491 *CANTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. lxvi. 115 a/2 He was euylly content wyth hym, estemyng to be eniured by the wordes aforesayd.

**Enk**, obs. form of **INK**.

† **Enkennel**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 inkennel. [f. EN-1 + **KENNEL**.] *trans.* To lodge as in a kennel.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1029/2 Comming to S. Leonard's hill...they [Ket's followers] inkennelled themselves there on the same hill. 1603 *DAVIES Microcosmos* 84 (D.) [Diogenes] that alwaies in a tub enkennell'd lies.

† **Enker**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [a. OF. *encre* lit. 'inked', in phrase *vert encre* dark green.] In ME. phrase *enker grene*, dark green.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 150 Ouer-al enker grene. *Ibid.* 2477 Be knyght in be enker grene.

**Enkerchief**; see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

† **Enkerly**, *adv.* Obs. In 4 enkerly, enkerly, enkerly, ynkerly, -urly, 5-6 inkerly. [Origin uncertain; possibly a. ON. \**einkarliga* (cf. mid.Da. *enkerlig* adj. especial) f. *einkar* prefix; specially, very (= *einkan*—whence *einkanliga* especially). But this is not quite satisfactory with regard to the sense. Cf. Sc. *inkirt* 'anxious' (Jam.).] Earnestly, heartily, fervently.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 301 For he thoct ay enkerly To do his deid awysly. *Ibid.* vi. 183 The kyng...slepit nocht full ynkerly. *Ibid.* x. 534 He has seyn The Erl 3a ynkerly hym set sum satelite or [wile] to get. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Andreas* 678 For þat I has lufft þe lange enkerly. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 507 Thene the emperour was egree, and enkerly fraynes þe answer of Arthure. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. 1. 8 The kyng...inkirly from his hart Maid this orisoue.

**Enkennel**; see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

**Enkindle** (enkind'l), *v.* Also 6 enkendle, 6-8 inkindle. [f. EN-1 + **KINDLE** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cause (a flame, etc.) to blaze up. Chiefly *fig.* to excite (passions, war, etc.).

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Whose sight thy passion angry Enkindleth. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 38 A short blazd straw-fire, to finde or inkindle Hell-fire. 1652 *BR. PATRICK Faint. Sermon*, in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 533 He who inflames our souls with love to God, will certainly enkindle a subordinate love within us to himself. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* VI. 531 (R.) The apprehension...ran...of its [the Fire of London] being inkindled with design by the French and Dutch. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 185 F.7 Fresh remembrance of vexation must still enkindle rage. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 307 All parties had cautiously avoided enkindling a civil war. 1850 *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. 1868 *KINGSLEY Andromeda* 329 In her heart new life was enkindled.

2. To set (a combustible) on fire. In lit. sense *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 *UDALL etc. Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. (R.) Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flaxe, but kindle it. 1638 *WILKINS New World* iii. (1709) 29 Such solid Orbs, that by their swift Motion might heat and enkindle the adjoining Air. 1747 *HALES* in the sulphureous Vapours. 1794 *T. TAYLOR Pantheist's Descr.* Greece I. 43 But then the pieces of wood...were enkindled without fire.

b. *fig.* To inflame with passion, desire, etc. † Former const. to (an action, object of pursuit).

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvi. (1634) 662 They shall hereby be the more inkindled to the endeavor of renewing. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 120 That trusted home, Might yet enkindle you unto the Crowne. a 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 25 The King...inkindled with this affront, spared not his Person, to avenge his wrath. 1628 *BR. HALL Old Relig.* 34 He is inwardly inkindled to an in-deavour of good. 1834 *DISRAELI Rev. Epick* iii. xiii. 10 That voice that like a trumpet their blood enkindled.

c. *trans.* To light up, illuminate.

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 124 That literary heaven...artificially enkindled from behind. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechth.* 1372 And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of death.

† 3. *intr.* To take fire; to burst forth in flame.

1553 *GRIMALD tr. Cicero's Duties* (c 1600) 87 a. Those things wherunto most men inkindled with greedinesse bee hailed. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* i. xxxvii. 84 Wet Hay laid together...soon inkindles. 1747 *HALES in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 584 Those who have been on high Hills have observed Lightening to inkindle among the Clouds.

**Enkindled** (enkind'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] In the senses of the verb.

1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* cvi. 29 And in his so inkindled wrath the plague upon them broke. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 165 Eyes as red as new enkindled fire. 1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* i. iii. 21 Lightening, and other enkindled Vapours. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. n. 257 The enkindled summits of the soul.

**Enkindler** (enkind'ldr), [f. ENKINDLE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which enkindles.

1853 *BOWRING in Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 350 A lamp...when enkindled, is Th' enkindler of a thousand. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 563 The Irish Government...has been...not the enkindler, not the leader, not the abettor of aggressive Protestantism in Ireland.

**Enkindling** (enkind'ling), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enkindles.

1646 *T. H. tr. Cassius's Holy Cr.* 93 The enkindling tinder of his lust. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bnk & Selv.* 121 Until this loses its enkindling leavening strength. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 297 For this is really a species of animal magnetism, in which the enkindling reciter...lends his own will and apprehensive faculty to his auditors.

**Enlabyrinth**; see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

**Enlace** (enlās'), *v.* Also 4-6 enlase, 6, 9 inlase. [a. F. *enlacier* = Pr. *enlassar*, Sp. *enlazar*, Pg. *enlaçar*, It. *inlacciare*—late L. \**inlaciare*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + \**laci*-us (OF. *las* LACE, snare = It. *laccio*, Sp. *lazo*)—L. *laqueus* noose. Cf. L. *illaquēdre*. In later use taken as f. EN-1 + LACE.]

1. *trans.* To lace about, encircle tightly with many folds or coils. Also *fig.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 13 þat man...enlaseþ hym in þe cheyne wip whiche he may be drawn. 1430 *LYDC. Chron.* Troy iv. xxx. To perce nerle and wayne And them enlase in his [Cupid's] fyry chayne. 1502 *ORD. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 17 To breke the bondes of the deuyll, of y<sup>e</sup> whiche he hym helde enlasyd. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 163 And felt himself enlase in love. 1850 *TENNENT Cycl.* II. ix. vi. 520 The flugs, and particularly the banyan...speedily seize upon the palmyra, enlacing it with their nimble shoots. 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/4 They will enlase him in the coils of their red tape.

b. *trans.* To surround closely, enclose, embrace.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* v. xi. The second all the city round enlase. — *Elisa* ii. 49 While he again her in his arms enlac'd. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. v. 78 The old Town...is enlaced...by a set of lakes and quagmires.

2. To interlace, entwine, entangle. Also *fig.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. i. 149 þe question of þe deuyne purueance is enlaced wip many oþer questions. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 211 The violet...in bosome by mealway I beare. The same oft time inlaced with my heare. 1868 *HANTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 65 The leafy boughs and twigs of the underbrush enlase themselves. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 200 His fingers lovingly enlaced by other fingers.

3. To cover as with a network.

1850 *KINGSLEY Al. Locke* xxxvi. (1879) 375 The vast plains of Hindostan, enlaced with myriad silver rivers and canals.

† 4. [See UNLACE, LACE *vb.*] To take off (the wings of a bird) in carving. *Obs.*

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* in *Baker Bk.* (1868) 142 Take capoun or hen so enlased, & deuide.

Hence **Enlaced** *ppl. a.*

1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi W.* 56 Doh he...Keep house...with inlaced Bare brawny arms about his favourite child.

**Enlacement** (enlā'sment), [f. ENLACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlacing; the condition of being enlaced.

1830 *SOUTHEY Yng. Dragon* i. 87 His tail about the imp he roll'd, In fond and close enlacement. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 174 Joyce detached herself suddenly from that close enlacement.

**Enlacing**, *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] = prec.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* 55 The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing.

**Enlaik**; see ENLAKE.

† **Enlarged**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. OF. *enlargour*, f. *en-* (see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup>) + *largour* (mod. F. *largueur*)—L. *larguor*—em languor.] Languid, pale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7401 Of such a colour enlanguored, Was Abstinence.

**Enlanguish**, **Enlasp**; see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 3.

† **Enlard**, *v.* Obs. Also 6-7 inlard. [f. EN-1 + LARD.] *trans.* a. To lard, fill with lard or fat; in quots. *fig.* b. = INTERLARD.

1556 *ABP. PARKER Psalter* cxix. 351 Inlarded is their hart

with pride. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 205 That were to enlard his fat already pride. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* iii. iv. i. 1 A fifth part of the world...so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions.

**Enlarge** (enlā'dz), *v.* Also 4 enlargen, 7 enlarge, 6-8 inlarge. [a. OF. *enlarge-r*, *enlargir*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *large* (see LARGE).] Some of the mod. Eng. uses are influenced by those of Fr. *élargir*, OF. *eslargir*, *alarger* (see ALARGE).]

1. To make larger.

1. *trans.* To render more spacious or extensive; to extend the limits of (a territory, enclosure, etc.); to widen (boundaries).

In later use this merges in the more generalized sense 2; the fig. applications in 3 however remain distinct.

c 1400 *MAUNOEUV. v.* 45 They may not enlargen it [Egypt] toward the desert, for default of watre. c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* i. 316 The fundement enlarge it half a foote Out with the wough. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxi. 38 The cite of y<sup>e</sup> Lords shall be enlarged from the towre of Hannaneel, ynto y<sup>e</sup> gate of the corner wall. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* 72 Any Prince willing to enlarge his territories, will give, etc. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man.* i. ii. § 1. 253 Grinding enlarges the sphere of their attractions. 1856 *KANT Art. Expl.* II. xv. 164 He will rear himself upon his hind-legs to enlarge his circle of vision.

2. To increase the size of (a material object); to add to, augment (a literary work, a person's wealth, the number or amount of anything). Formerly also (cf. uses of *large*) with reference to intensive magnitude: to increase (a person's renown, the force of anything, etc.). † Sometimes with *out* (*obs. rare*). Also, to increase in apparent size, magnify. Also *absol.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd's Treat. Wyclif* 120 þe deuyll shal enlarde his taile more wickidly in þe ende of þe worlde. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 117 That the dignitie of Plancius might be augmented, & his honour inlarged. 1594 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 745 'Enlarge his breath, (large breath in armes most needfull). 1594 *CAREW tr. Huarte Exam. Wits* (1616) 280 By means whereof it extendeth and enlargeth out the natural heat. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. iv. vii. § 1. 246 He...enlarged the Centurions of Horsemen. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 57 The Athenians much enlarged their own particular wealth. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* i. 155 It enlarges its Narcotic Force. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* x. 116 Selling of Lands to Foreigners for Gold and Silver, would enlarge the Stock of the Kingdom. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* i. 1. 202 Enthusiastick Passion...Enlarg'd her Voice. 1732 *PORR Ep. Cobham* i. 35 Fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies, Contracts. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* iv. 462 O how is man enlarg'd, Seen thro' this medium. 1774 *MONROD Language* (ed. 2) i. 1. Pref. 10 In this second edition, so much enlarged. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxvii. Slowly enlarged to giant size. 1845 *HUBB Dis. Liver* 126 The spleen is found enormously enlarged. 1856 *WALCOTT Cathedr. Reform. in Ch. & World* 15 At the very time when the numbers and learning of parish clergy were rapidly being enlarged. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 3/4 Their salaries will be enlarged out of the episcopal and caputular incomes.

† b. To magnify, exaggerate in statement. Also, to set forth at length. *Obs.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) A ij b, To...enlarge my paynes taken in publishing the other. 1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angels* 23, I shall not enlarge this now particularly. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 The Asiatic way of enlarging. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* i. iii. 52 Report generally enlarges matters.

† c. *intr.* To enlarge on; to make an addition to (a plan); to amplify (a hint). *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 It is so very easy to enlarge upon a good Hint. 1790 *PALEY Horz. Paul.* i. 8, I have so far enlarged upon this plan, as to take into it, etc. 1800 *Med. Jmnl.* IV. 233 Those gentlemen...will...enlarge on the plan I have hinted thus lightly.

3. Figurative applications of 1.

a. To extend the range or scope of. † Also, to spread, promote the diffusion of (a belief) (*obs.*).

1553 *EODEN Treat. Newe Ind.* Title (Arb.) 3 God is glorified and the Christian faith enlarged. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* i. iii. We somewhat more enlarging the sense thereof. 1656 *H. PHILLIPS Purch. Path.* (1676) 139 To enlarge this Table, that so it may shew not only...half inches, but the quarters, or tenth parts of Inches. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 3 The endeavours of the Authour for the improving and enlarging his Philosophical Commerce. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 102 Till I have catch'd her a little enlarging her innocent Freedoms, as she calls them. 1782 *PRIESTLEY's Corr. of Christianity* II. x. 244 Justinian greatly enlarged this kind of authority. 1834 *EARL SELBORNE in Law Times Rep.* New Ser. L. 3 He cannot...enlarge in his own favour the legal...operation of the instrument.

b. To widen, render more comprehensive (a person's thoughts, sympathies, affections); to expand, increase the capacity of (the mind).

1665 *GLANVILLE Scpts. Sci.* 74 Science indeed enlargeth: But there's a knowledge that only puffeth up. a 1704 *T. BROWN Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 51 His mind enlarg'd, and boundless as the sky. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. Persons' notions of what is natural, will be enlarged. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Genl.* ii. 1. (1874) 152 Geologists would enlarge our conceptions of Time. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 41 His own mind was enlarged and enriched by foreign travel.

c. To enlarge the heart: to 'expand', 'swell' the heart with gratitude or affection (in this sense sometimes with personal obj., after 2 *Cor.* vi. 13); now usually, to increase the capacity of the heart for affection, widen the range of the affections.

1621 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* vi. 11 O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged. *Ibid.* 13 Be ye also

enlarged. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* v. x. (1702) 151 Be thou enlarged to thy return of Thanks and Glory to Him. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 590 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 156 My heart is more enlarged with his Goodness and Condescension. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 All hearts were enlarged and softened. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 177 Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts as well as your pleasures.

d. To enlarge the hand: to open the hand wide, be liberal. *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *large-handed*.

1651 *Life Father Satyr* (1676) 63 It was thought necessary for him to enlarge his hand to those that managed Bread and wine.

† e. To extend (the time allowed for an action); to grant or obtain an extension of time for (a lease, bankruptcy, etc.). *Obs.*

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B vij b, Leases.. lately enlarged to 60 years. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 548 We shall perceive whether his Majesty thinks fit to.. enlarge the adjournment. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6435/3 The.. Time was.. enlarged for Joseph Lacy.. for surrendering himself. 1812 *Exam.* 24 Aug. 537/1 *Bankruptcy Enlarged*. J. Chatterton.. flour-merchant, from June 27 to September 9. 1803 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 56 An Act.. for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments.

f. Law. To enlarge an estate: said of the effect of a release which, e.g. converts a life-interest, or a tenancy for a term of years, into a fee-simple or fee-tail. (The sense may perh. belong to branch II.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97 b, Releases.. sometime have their effect by force to enlarge the estate [AF. *enlarger l'etat*] of them, to whom the release is made. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lix. To confer First, how he might have her estate enlarged. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 321 If Popham.. should not enlarge his estate to an estate tail.

4. *refl.* (in senses 1-3.) To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope.

1413 *LDVd. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 77 Gold wyll well enduren under the hamoure enlarging hymself withouten censure. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 134 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1865) Enlarging themselves, if I may say so, upon familiarity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Our ideas will have to enlarge themselves.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *Myr.* iii. i. 132 Yf therthe were gretter than the sone, thenne the shadowe of þe sone shold goo enlargyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* Chyrdge, Fro whiche cometh a corde that thre syngre brede fro the elbow enlargeth and compriseth all the elbow. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 406 The figure of Fame enlarging and growing every moment. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1796) IV. 265 The hollow very fine, but soon enlarging by the shrinking of the spongy flesh. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 352 His belly began to enlarge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 282 As our knowledge increases, our perception of the mind enlarges also. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 61. 62 A sort of core.. which enlarges in the parts of the Cord that give off the nerve-trunks.

† c. Of the wind, thunder: To increase in force. *Obs.*

1628 DIGNY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 If the wind had not suddenly enlarged. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 436 Loud, and more loud, the rolling peals enlarge.

† f. *refl.* To expand (oneself) in words, give free vent to one's thoughts in speech. Also, in similar sense, To enlarge one's heart. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 It will appear more commendable in wise men, to enlarge themselves, and to publish, etc. 1653 FULLER *Abel Rediviv.* Bradfort (1867) I. 221 He enlarged himself in a most sweet meditation, of the wedding garment. 1660 *Trial Recit.* 154 I found he began to enlarge his heart to me. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 39. 48 The Platonists frequently take occasion from hence to enlarge themselves much in the disparagement of Corporal things.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate. *Const.* on, upon; formerly also *simply*.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 3, I shall not here enlarge to insert. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 68. I shall enlarge upon the Point. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 283 [He] enlarges with rapture upon the importance of his services. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 500 He was somewhat disposed to enlarge in praise of himself. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 323 Respecting Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, we need not enlarge here. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Panderpuf & S.* vi. 99 He enlarged once more on the avarice and cowardice of the banks.

II. 6. To set at large; to release from confinement or bondage. Somewhat *arch.* Cf. *Fr. largir*.

1494 FABYAN *VI.* cxlix. 136 In this passe tyme, Gryffon, the younger brother, was enlarged from prison. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 453 b. The captive Cardinals at the length putting in surties are enlarged. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1602) 320 Like a Lionesse lately enlarged. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 22 Edward the third enlarged them first from that bondage. 1616 J. LANE *Spr.'s Tale* ix. 277 Algarsif's soldiers.. demandes their General enlarged. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 208 No man, after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence. 1878 SIMSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 39 He was enlarged upon surties.

b. *spec.* in hunting.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct. We are close to the spot where the stag is to be enlarged.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 B. BARNEV in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 43 Deare Davids Sonne (who should from hell).. poore sinners both enlarge and save. 1597 SIR W. SLINGSBY in *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 252 If we [wind-bound sailors] be not enlarged within these 20 dayes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. viii. (1840) 130 King Richard would not enlarge him from the strictness of what was concluded. 1775 *Port. Obis.* iv. 796 The friendly Gods

a springing gale enlarg'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 A round ball.. in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects.

† III. 7. To bestow liberally; to endow with bountifull gifts. [So OF. *enlargir*; cf. *L. largiri*.] 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlv. 73 b/1, He enlarged to the poore grete quantite of his goodes temporall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* I. 1669 Clothes of Dyaper, Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1607 H. ARTHURINGTON *Goodl. God* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 263 How much are we, Lord, bound to thee, For all thy favours every way, Enlarged so abundantly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. i. 2 The great Artifice of Nature hath enlarged the smaller creatures with wisdom, and invention.

IV. 8. To enlarge a horse (see quot.) [after OF. *elargir*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Enlarge, in the manege, is used for making a horse go large, that is, making him embrace more ground than he before covered.

Hence Enlarge sb., the action of setting free. Enlargeable a., capable of being enlarged. Enlargeableness, the quality of being enlargeable.

1608 T. MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* (1885) i. ii. 127 My absence may procure thy more enlarge. 1653 SHURLEY *Crt. Secret* II. iii. 1, I may entreat her grace's mediation To the King for his enlarge. 1681 PALGRAVE *Visions* Eng. Pref. 11 The more largeable enlargeable are their technical powers. 1878 LOCKVER *Stargazing* 457 If the negative is well defined—that is, if it possesses the quality of enlargeableness.

Enlarged (enlɑrdʒd), *pp. a.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ED.]

1. Increased, widened, dilated, extended; also *fig.* free from narrowness, liberal.

1599 TIVNNE *Animadv.* Ded. 3 The enlarged contynuanse of Your honorable favour. 1674 N. MATHER in *Owen Holy Spirit* (1693) Pref. 2 Abundant Cause of Enlarged Thankfulness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxi. 206 His enlarged heart can rejoice in the happiness of his friends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 95 More sober minds and more enlarged understandings. 1888 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 109 A sinner for whom the most enlarged charity could hardly plead.

2. Liberated, set free.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 155 Som delightful intermissions, wherein the enlarg'd soul may leave off a while her severe schooling. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii, The enlarged captive.

Hence † Enlargedly *adv.* in an enlarged manner; a. with extended meaning; b. with free utterance. † Enlargedness, the state or condition of being enlarged in heart, speech, etc.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar.* 172 Justification is taken.. enlargedly for that Act of God, etc. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 105/1 Thou hearest how enlargedly they pray. 1642 G. HUGHES *Serm.* To Rdr., If, of truth and enlargedness of heart to Christ, etc. 1646 LILBURNE & OVERTON *Out-cries Oppr. Commons* (ed. 2) 9 So say we in the enlargedness of our souls. a 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xviii, God's true Gospel Church should have its enlargedness of heart still upward.

Enlargement (enlɑrdʒmēt). Also 6-8 enlargement. [f. ENLARGE v. + -MENT.] The action of enlarging; the state of being enlarged.

1. Increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount; an instance of such increase.

1564 HAWARD *Eutrophus* vi. 53 He gave the Daphnenses a percell of lande for the enlargement of theyr groves or copyes. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* III. xi, The enlargement or abridgement of functions ministeriall. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1699) 4 The repetition of grafting, for the enlargement and melioration of fruit. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 18 The vast enlargement of their locomotive powers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 46 An enlargement of the chapel, absorbed all extra funds and left none for the enlargement of the minister's income. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 330 Malarial enlargements of the spleen.

b. *concr.* Something added so as to enlarge.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 587 (R.) Divers notes.. to be inserted here and there, as enlargements in the next edition.

† 2. Diffusion, propagation. *Obs.* Cf. ENLARGE 3a. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 247 We have not laboured the enlargement of Gods truth. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* (1738) 135 A great furtherance to the enlargement of a truth.

3. The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's thoughts, sympathies, or affections; the quality of being 'enlarged' in mind, thought, etc. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 His own enlargement of mind may raise him above.. Judaism. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 His judgments are those of a Swedish polemic, and his vast enlargements purchased by adamantine limitations. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 182 It prepared them for a certain enlargement of mind, which is the natural consequence of seeing affairs under various aspects.

4. Copious discourse or expatiation on a subject; also, verbal amplification. *arch.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instr. Art Oratory* 95 Doubled Sentences and enlargements by Synonymal Words.. are but necessary. 1669 HANVAN *Holy Cities* 3 You must not from me look for much enlargement. 1685 BUNYAN tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1634) 97 The old Men take occasion to entertain those about them, with some useful and pleasant Enlargements. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 162 The Subject little needs Enlargement. 1747 GUILDEN *Eng. Ants* Ded. I, I shall therefore forbear those usual Enlargements. a 1765 MALLEY *To Dr. Mark* (R.), I restrain my pen from all enlargement.

5. Release from confinement or bondage.

1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 9 After his enlargement and commyng out of prison. 1613 *Bible Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jewes from another place. 1799 STANFORD *Paraphr.* IV. 250 That Enlargement from the Slavery of Lusts and vicious Habits.

1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 157 The enclosed animal by repeated efforts, at last procures its enlargement. 1875 'STONEHEGE' *Brit. Sports* II. ii. § 1. 153 The enlargement of the deer. 1883 TREVELIAN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. 27 The enlargement from prison of Mr. Parnell.

† b. Freedom of action; *concr.* a right of free action, a privilege. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 125 Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement, by the consequence of th' Crown. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 3 The enlargements bestowed upon this person. 1648 MILTON *Obserr. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 Such freedoms and enlargements, as none of their Ancestors could ever merit.

c. In religious use: Conscious 'liberty', absence of constraint, in prayer, etc. *arch.*

1648 TH. HILL *The Strength of the Saints* 19 Ministers find they have preached such a Sermon in such a place with very much enlargement. a 1733 D. WILCOX in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 4 What entertainments I have had! what enlargements in prayer, and answers thereto! 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteousness* (1758) 61 Thy talk much of.. their enlargements in devotion. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* July, I preached with great enlargement of heart. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xviii. 147 Church members had wonderful enlargement and assistance in prayer.

Enlarger (enlɑrdʒə). Also † enlarger. [f. ENLARGE v. + -ER.] He who or that which enlarges.

1. In senses of ENLARGE 1-5.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* 191 a, See ye what manner ministers and enlargers of his dominion.. he chose out for the nons. 1612 BREKEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 185 Jacobus.. was in his time a mighty enlarger of Eutyches sect, and maintainer of his opinion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. 4 If religion be the.. enlarger of kingdoms. 1774 T. WEST *Autig. Furness*. (1805) 424 The right reverend and very learned enlarger of Camden's Britannia. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 269 The author of the Odyssey is not identical either with the author of the Achilleis or his enlargers.

† 2. One who sets (a person) at large. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 7 Whereby the maine drift of his enlargers was not much advanced.

Enlarging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of ENLARGE v. in its various senses.

1494 FABYAN *V.* cxv. 89 Hereleuyd greatly the poore people, by enlargyng of his liberrall almes. *Ibid.* vi. clxxxvii. 189 For the enlargynge of the Kyng. 1553 EDEN *Tract. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 37 They fight not for the enlarging of their dominion. 1666 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 41 The enlarging of our Understanding by so ample Experience. a 1717 PARNELL *To Ld. Bolingbroke Wks.* (1870) 413 Where nean acrostics.. control The great enlargings of the boundless soul. 1843 BROWNING *Blot 'Scutcheon* I. iii, Thorold's enlargings, Austin's brevities.

*attrib.* 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 729 The hammer used for beating the first packet [of gold-leaf] is called the flat, or the enlarging hammer.

2. *concr.* An expansion, swelling.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. xii b, The herbe.. healeth the enlargings of wind or puls veynes.

Enlarging (enlɑrdʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. ENLARGE v. + -ING.] That enlarges, in various senses.

Hence Enlargingly, *adv.*

1694 VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 196 A much more enlarging Microscope. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 177 Your deep, prolonged, enlarging, aggravated roar. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 65 While round before the enlarging wind it falls. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 So that this was an enlarging statute. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 With patriotic and still enlarging generosity. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 19 The power was to be used enlargingly.

† Enlargisse, v. *Obs.* Also 5 enlargise.

[ad. OF. *enlargisse*, lengthened stem of *enlargir*; see ENLARGE v.] *trans.* a. To make larger, enlarge. b. To bestow bountifully; to vouchsafe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. li. (1869) 31 He wolde.. ynye almesse and enlarge it to poore errant pilgrimes. 1440 J. SHURLEY *Debate* fr. *Jones* (1818) Adv., The Kyng of Scotches hadde leve enlarge [i.e. pardon], and had suth second of his maister the kyng of England, (for so the Kyng of Scotches clepid hym,) to return safe and sownde ayene ynto his regior of Scotland. c 1448 in *R. Glouc.* (1794) II. 483 His fader in his tymes enlargissed his marches.

Enlaurel: see EN- *pref.* 1 b.

Enlay: see ENLAY.

Enlead, Enleaff: see EN- *pref.* 1 a, b.

Enleague (enlɪg), v. Also † inleaguo. [f. EN-1 + LEAGUE sb. or v.] *trans.* To unite in or as in a league.

1602 WARNER *Abel Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 244 Not for Maries Title, or her any virtuous Giftes, Think that they her inleagued. 1628-1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. (1677) 54 To inleague ourselves with an undividable love. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* III. iv. I. Could.. with a willingness inleague our blood with his. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* I. (1760) 14 Greece enleagued a full assembly held. 1821 JOHNSA *Baillie Poems*, Now it doth appear That he, the enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler.

Enleageance, corruption of ALLEGEANCE<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.*

Enlength, -en: see EN- *pref.* 1, 2, 3.

Enlepi, variant of ONELEPI a. *Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ich leue on þe helende crist 'sfilum eius unicum' 'his enlepi sune.

Enlessen: see EN- *pref.* 1, 3.

† Enleve, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *enlever*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To raise (a figure) in relief; to represent in relief.



c1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 188 In the Plates ben Stories & Batayles of knyghtes enleved [orig. *enlevez*].

|| **Enlevé** (anl'vè), *a. Her.* [*Fr. enlevé*, pa. pple. of *enlever* (see prec.).] Raised or elevated, = *enhanced*: see **ENHANCE** 1 b.

In mod. Dicts.

**Enlevement** (enl'v'mnt, anl'vman). *Sc. Law.* [*Fr. enlevement*, *f. enlever* to carry off, *f. en-*: *L. inde* away + *lever* to lift.] A carrying off (of a woman or child); an abduction.

Sometimes employed by mod. Eng. writers merely as *Fr.*, without reference to its earlier adoption.

1769 LD. PRESIDENT in *Scots Mag.* Sept. 687/1 As to the enlevement of Mignon's child .. such enlevement happened in July 1748. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. The development, enlevement, the desperate wound etc. become a mere matter of course. 1854 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xvi. All the town being up about the enlevement.

**Enle(ven, -enth, obs. ff. ELEVEN, -TH.**

† **Enl'berty**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **enlyberte**. [*f. EN-1 + LIBERTY*] *trans.* To put within the 'liberty' or absolute control of; to give up entirely.

c1500 *Melusine* (1889) 99, I enlyberte & habaundonne it to them [the monks] for their vse.

**Enlife**: see **EN- pref.** 1 2.

† **Enlight** (enl'it), *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms: 1 **inl'htan**, **l'htan**, **l'htan**, 4 **ynl'iste-n**, 7 **inlight**, 6-**enlight**. [*OE. inl'htan*, *f. in- + l'htan* (see **LIGHT** v.) to shine. But the word in 17-18th c. is prob. independently *f. EN-1 + LIGHT* v. Cf. **ALIGHT** v.3]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig. and absol.*

c975 *Rukh. Gosp.* Luke xi. 36 Sva leht legedes in-l'hted dec. a 1000 Guthlac 70 (Gr.), Siððan hine inlyhte, se þe lifes wez gæstum gearwæð. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 God .. hath ynlyhtid in our hertis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1605-7) l. 143 Seeing the Lampe which doth enlight the Whole. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 137 The Cymmerians, whom no ray Doth ere enlight. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 84 Some who have been in a good measure enlightened. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 How dark's the Lesser Worlds sad Winters Night, When Reasons radiant Rays do not enlight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* ii. 403 That sun .. Enlightens the present, and shall warm the last.

2. *trans.* To **enlight up**: to light up, kindle, cause to shine.

1818 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Wks. 603 What rare witchery .. Enlighted up the semblance of a smile In those fine eyes.

**Enlighten** (enl'it'n), *v.* Forms: a. 6-**enlighten**. b. 4 **inl'isten**, 6-8 **inl'isten**, (7 **inl'isten**). [*f. EN-1 + LIGHT* *sb.* + **EN** 5: see **EN- pref.** 1 2 b.

(As in many vbs. with the same prefix and suffix, the precise mode of formation is doubtful. Possibly **inl'isten** (14th c.: see sense 4) was a secondary form of **inlight** (see prec.); formation on **IN**, **EN-1 + LIGHTEN** v. is also possible. Cf. **ALIGHTEN**.)

† 1. *trans.* To put into light, make luminous.

1587 *Golding De Mornay* i. 2 Which should take upon them to enlighten the Sunne w't a Candle. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 323 One Sunne inl'ighteneth every Light. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 350 Thro' rollst round the Heavens, enlightenest the Sun. a 1763 BYRON *Thyrsis* *Hymn* Wks. (1810) 254 And the Moon is enlighten'd to govern the night.

† b. To light, set light to (a lamp, a combustible). *Obs.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Now had .. all the lamps of heav'n inl'ighted bin. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1673 111. 322, I ere long enlightened by my anger Shall be my own pile and consume to ashes.

2. To shed light upon, illuminate (an object, scene, etc.); to give light to (persons). Also *absol.* Now chiefly *poet. or rhetorical*.

1611 BIRCH *P.* xcvii. 4 His lightning's inl'ighted the world. 1635 SWAN *Syst. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The element of fire, whose act and qualitie is to enlighten. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) 11. 372 Vital treasures which inl'ighten and invigorate the surrounding worlds. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 109 Ranelagh .. enlightened with a thousand golden lamps. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 348 Shadow and sunshine .. darkning and enlightning .. every spot. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. iv. 80 The sun .. enlightened some such clouds near him. 1842 LONCF. *Sp. Stud.* ii. x. Thou moon .. all night long enlighten my sweet lady-love! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 162 What fiery marvel the billows enlightens.

† b. *fig.* To throw light upon, elucidate (a subject). *Obs.*

1587 *Golding De Mornay* xxxi. 505 Which end of the Law .. is greatly inl'ighted unto vs by the coming of our Lord. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 464 The difference of Regions do very much enlighten the description or history of Sheep. 1664 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 150 This Discourse .. will seem a little Mysterious; and, therefore, to inl'ighten it, etc. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* 54 By whose bright Genius .. we see the Theory of Medicine enlightened and illustrated.

† 3. a. To light, give light to (a room or building) by lamps, etc., or by windows. b. To light (a district, town, etc.); to furnish with lighting apparatus. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 179 Enlightened with 44 apertures or windows, artificially disposed. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4992/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London .. by new invented Lights. 1737 in *Picton L'pool. Minic. Rec.* (1886) II. 142 An Act .. for en-

lightening round the Dock. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 73/1 The biller enlightening .. the parish of St. Mary le bone in the county of Middlesex. 1773 *Noorthouck Hist. Lond.* 599 The body is enlightened by a single series of large gothic windows. 1877 HUGHAM *Walks through London* 292 A plain brick building, well enlightened.

† 4. In Biblical phrase: To remove dimness or blindness (from the eyes, and *fig.* the heart). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* i. 18 The ysen of soure herte inl'ighten. c1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 439 He must besече our sauour Christ to enlighten his hartie by clere faith. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 See .. how mine eyes haue bene enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honie. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* x. 52 He stood still, he called him, and enlightened his eyes.

5. *fig.* To supply with intellectual light; to impart knowledge or wisdom to; to instruct. In mod. use often humorously in trivial sense: To inform, remove (one's) ignorance of something.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 115 Reveale To Adam what shall come .. As I shall thee enlighten. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Before the World was enlightened by Learning and Philosophy. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 To inl'ighten their minds, and to form their manners. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 28 As much as you please in enlightening those who are unaware of them. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 9 The moment they [slaves] are in any degree enlightened, they become unhappy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The letter which follows his own .. will enlighten him on this point.

b. In religious use: To supply with spiritual light.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 517 Blasphemie against the Sonne of man is committed of the ignorant, which are not yet inl'ighted. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* 5 (The Sequentie) were .. enlightened with propheticall grace. 1644 *Jus Pop.* 4 When Civillitie began to be inl'ighted by Christianitie. 1650 BAXTER *Saints* R. iv. iv. (1662) 677 That heavenly Light, wherewith your own souls were never inl'ighted. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vi. 141 Outward nature 'cannot of itself enlighten man's conscience.

† 6. Contextually: To revive, exhilarate. (Cf. **lighten**, **brighten**, in similar connexion.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 497 He [Satan] ended, and his words thir drooping chere Enl'ightn'd.

**Enlightened** (enl'it'nd), *pp. a.* [*f. ENLIGHTEN* v. + **ED**.]

† 1. That has been made luminous; blazing, light-giving. *Obs.*

1611 CORCRA, *Fouldroyer*, to blast with lightning, or (inl'ighted) thunderbolts. 1803 PICOTTIN *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 152 The enlightened stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection.

2. That receives light from a luminous object; illuminated.

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 39 The nearer any enlightened Body comes to the Light. 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturn in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 8 We must .. see the rounding part of the enlightened edge. 1841 CRAIG *Leet. Drawing* iv. 226 Part of the enlightened surface of the flesh.

3. Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from prejudices or superstition.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 498 Prolongers to enlightened stuff [1689 snuff]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 9 The select spirits of this enlightened age. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 448 Many enlightened bishops sided with the philosopher [Hobbes]. 1868 PEARD *Waterfarms* vii. 80 The most enlightened culture was bestowed on the bed of the Galway rivers.

Hence **Enl'ightenedness**.

1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI. 373 Where your enlightenedness (if there be such a word) consists .. it would puzzle the Devil to tell.

**Enlightener** (enl'it'nēr). Also 8 **inl'ightener**. [*f. ENLIGHTEN* v. + **ER**.] One who, or that which, enl'ightens; one who imparts intellectual light, informs or instructs. Rare in physical sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 225 O mine inl'ightener, it is thou that hast taught and instructed me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 271 O sent from Heav'n, Enl'ightner of my darkness. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace*, it is possible, then, to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by their divine inl'ightener? 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.* *Civiliz.* (1859) i. 187 Literature .. has almost entirely abandoned its mission as an enlightener and improver of them [the current sentiments]. 1851 G. S. FABER *My Mansions* (1862) The great Enl'ightener of Life and Immortality.

† b. In pl.: The party of enlightenment, the 'illuminatists'. *Obs.* (*?nonce-use*.)

1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The first practical victory won by the Enl'ighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.

**Enlightening** (enl'it'n'ing), *vb. sb.* [*f. ENLIGHTEN* v. + **ING**.] The action of the verb **ENLIGHTEN**, in various senses.

1561 T. NORRON *Cabot's Inst.* ii. 82 To whome the Holy Ghost by his enlightening shall make a new minde. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. Whose new inl'ighting will be quenched with tears. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 67 My Rush-candle may perhaps occasion the enlightning of many Torches hereafter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 16 To shine .. for the further enlightening the world.

**Enlightening**, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.* + **ING** 2.] That enl'ightens, in various senses of the verb.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 96 The supreme inl'ighting assistance. 1678 MORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 101 'Twas a Crime to taste th' inl'ighting Tree. 1707 COWPER *Odys.* x. 236 I have seen the All enl'ighting sun. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) i. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection.

**Enlightenment** (enl'it'n'mnt). [*f. as prec.* + **MENT**.]

1. The action of enl'ightening; the state of being enl'ightened. Only in *fig. sensc* (see **ENLIGHTEN** v. 5). The imparting or receiving mental or spiritual light.

1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas.* Dav. Ps. lxxxiv. 13 His lightnings, that is his divine enlightenments, are best seen. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 554 A truth .. the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Sermons* (1848) 5 The highest spiritual enlightenment. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) 1. 398, I should be ready to receive enlightenment from any source. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 3 He imagined .. that an age of enlightenment was at hand. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* i. il. 16, I needed no further enlightenment.

2. Sometimes used [after *Ger. Aufklärung, Aufklärerei*] to designate the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c., or of others whom it is intended to associate with them in the implied charge of shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for tradition and authority, etc.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* p. xxvii. Deism, Atheism, Pantheism, and all manner of *isms* due to Enl'ightenment. *Ibid.* p. xxviii. Shallow Enl'ightenment, supported on such semi-information, on such weak personal vanity, etc. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 69 The individualistic tendencies of the age of Enl'ightenment.

† **Enl'mn**, *v. Obs.* In 5-6 **en**, **inl'mn**. [*f. EN-1 + LMN*: see **ENLUMINE**] *trans.* a. To illuminate (a book); = **ENLUMINE** 4. b. To paint in bright colours.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 190, i par of tables enl'mned with Seyntes. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1, I enl'mnye, as one enl'mneth a boke, *le enluminé*. This boke is well written and richly enl'mned, *Ce livre est bien escrit et richement enluminé*. 1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 71 Origen called heaven a booke, in which God hath as it were inl'mned all that his pleasure is should come to passe in this world.

**Enlink** (enl'ink), *v.* Also 6 **enlincke**, **-lynck**, **inlin(e)k**. [*f. EN-1 + LINK*] *trans.* To fasten as with links; link together as in a chain; to join in company *with*; to connect closely; *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *in, to, with*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sicilian's Comm.* 193 a, Cities of the Empire inl'inked with the Protestantes. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* To Rdr. 'ijij, Maruaile that I wil now any longer enl'inke my selfe in things so small. 1596 SRENER *F. Q.* v. iv. 3 That lovely party, Enl'inked fast in wedlockes loyall bond. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 18 Fell feasts, Enl'yncked to wast and desolation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* iii. xxx, Maids enl'inked in sister-fold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 264 The one idea is enl'inked with the other. 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 415 Coleridge was enl'inked to modern life and thought.

Hence **Enl'inked** *pp. a.*; **Enl'inkment** (*rare*), a linking on.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* (1871) 50 The inl'inked consanguinity betwixt him and Lady Lucar. 1881 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 370/2 The enl'inkment of Condate with the camp at Kinderen near Middlewich.

**Enlist** (enl'ist), *v.* Also 8 **inlist**. [*f. EN-1 + LIST* *sb.* or *v.*]

If from the *sb.*, possibly suggested by Du. *inlijsten* to inscribe on a list or register. So far as our quotes show, the *v.* *list* (now usually written *list* as if aphetic) occurs considerably earlier than *enlist*, and may possibly be its source. The form *inlist*, now wholly disused, was in 18th c. much the more frequent.]

1. *trans.* To enrol on the 'list' of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

1698-9 E. LUDLOW *Mem.* 111. 99 That the like number was enlisted [ed. 1751 enlisted] under my command in the western parts of England. 1755 JOHNSON, *List*, to enlist [the word is not under *En-* or *In-*]. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 1 The Dutch .. were very busy inl'isting men. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* l. xii. 272 The bravest of their youth he enlisted among his land or sea forces. 1828 FOSBROUKE *How W's are Governed* 99 The number of soldiers to be employed, and the terms upon which they shall be enlisted.

2. *trans. and fig.* To engage (a person) for domestic service (*humorous*); to secure (a person or his services) as an aid in any enterprise; to range (persons) in a particular class, or (feelings, etc.) in support of a cause; to make (natural forces, science, etc.) available for a special purpose.

1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 90/1 He likewise inl'isted another footman and valet de chambre into his service. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 205 A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 He was .. inl'isted by Mr. Cave as a regular coadjutor in his magazine. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 117 It was clever to inlist on his side those venerable prejudices. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. ix. (1871) 250 So he resolved to enlist the aunt as his friend. 1842 W. MORGAN in *Abdy Water-cure* (1843) 218 The continued use of such liquors .. enlists the moderate man into the ranks of the drunkard. 1869 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 31 The Reformers early enlisted music in their service. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 June 5/2 To enlist public interest in the wretched lot of the Dorsetshire labourer.

3. *refl.* Chiefly in sense 1. Now *rare*: snpced by 4.

1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 19 ¶ 4 That class in which he should inlist himself. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* l. 72 The people .. refused to enlist themselves in military service. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 [He] persuaded many of his countrymen to enlist themselves under his banners.

4. *intr. for refl.* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service. Also *trans. and fig.*

1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* vii. 137 His victory was rewarded by a permission to enlist in the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* i. 274 Part of them enlisted with the Corsicans. 1793 BURKE *Decl. of Minority Wks.* VII. 265 The former class... would be ready to enlist in the faction of the enemy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. A carter in a smock-frock seemed wavering and disposed to enlist. 1885 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 100 Specie was also proposed as a bounty to induce men to enlist.

Hence **Enlist'd** ppl. a., enrolled for military service. **Enlist'er**, one who enlists men for military service; a recruiting officer. **Enlist'ing** vbl. sb., the action of the vb. **ENLIST**; also *attrib.*

1724 Briton 118 The enlisted Men were, for the most part, Irish Papists. 1884 HINSOAL *Garfield & Educ.* 431 The majority of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the army are native-born citizens. 1885 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. VIII.* xix. 272 The whole German Reich was deluged with secret Prussian Enlisters. 1897 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* iv. (1839) 50 The mere enlisting of men without assembling them is not leaving war. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 443 The enlisting money and other expenses.

**Enlistment** (enlist'ment). [f. **ENLIST** v. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging oneself for military service. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 139 Lest there should not be a voluntary enlistment. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* VI. 78 The enlistment of persons of this description in the corps of this army. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, By enlistment huts and rendezvous tents for the army and navy. 1871 MACOUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii. 108 Different subjects for the enlistment of their immortal energies. 1879 *Soldiering in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 139 The smooth-sounding title of 'lowering the standard of enlistment'.

2. 'The document by which a soldier is bound' (Webster). ? U. S. only.

† **Enlive**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *inlyve*, -live. See **ENLIVE** (EN-1). [f. **EN-1** + **LIFE**; cf. the pl. *lives*.]

1. *trans.* To impart natural or spiritual life to, animate (a body, an individual). Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 158 The duel, who... goes and enlieth such licentious shapes. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 45 Servants of the Lord, quickened and enlived with the spirit of grace and power of godliness. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 233 The body of the first man... was informed and enlived by a living and reasonable soule. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Can. II.* 71 The true church of God, all whose members were not... spiritually enlived. *transf.* 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* 110 There wanteth... the formal power that should activate and enlive the worke. 1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 606 The Spring by which a small Watch is Inlived.

2. To impart freshness and vivacity to; to make lively; to cheer. Also to revive (beauty).

1617 [see **ENLIVING**]. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Sermon* (1629) 71 His speech should be... quickened and enlived with action. 1677 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps. I.* 5 The sound of the Harp... quickened and enlived as it were by a spiritual song. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 13 Lofsa's pencils... With which she now enliveth more Beauties, then they destroy'd before.

Hence **Enliv'ing**, vbl. sb.

1602 HIERON *Answ. Pophis Rime* To Rdr., The well neere breathless body of poperie beginneth to entertaine some hope of a new enlivering. 1617 — II. 60 The singing of a psalme... is a notable meanes for the enlivering and stirring up of our dull spirits. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGUN *Whole Creature* xx. 334 Wanting that vivification, in-lightening and inlivering, which is from that Sonne of Righteousness.

**Enliven** (enlōiv'n), v. [f. **EN-1** + **LIFE** + **-EN-5**; see **ENLIVE**.]

† 1. *trans.* To give life to; to bring or restore to life; to animate (as the soul the body). *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 Death... is but a departed breath from dead earth, inlivened at first by breath cast upon it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man. 1681 CUTHBERT *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 12. (1689) 248 Leaving it [i.e. spaw] to be enlivened by the sun's heat. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 478 When God hath raised this body, he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before.

2. To give fuller life to; to animate, inspirit, invigorate physically or spiritually; to quicken (feelings), stimulate (trade, etc.).

1644-53 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1821) 333 The Divinity derives itself into the souls of men, enlivening and transforming them into its own likeness. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 29 Paraphr. 593 To inliven me to a pious virtuous life. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 127 There is no way... to inliven Trade... but this way. 1679 *Plot Stagnation* (1686) 384 For enlivening old trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 51 They came out of that slath... much enlivened and strengthened in their Joyns. 1745 SWIN (J.). A small quantity of fresh coals... very much enlivens it [the fire]. 1799 DUNNAN in J. OWEN *Wesley's Disp.* 640 The bullion which has been sent from this country... has tended to enliven your circulation. 1827 C. BUNYON *Exfor.* Ps. cxix. (1830) 15 What is the motive that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge?

3. To make 'lively' or cheerful, cheer, exhilarate; to impart liveliness to, relieve the monotony of, diversify agreeably (circumstances, conditions); to brighten, render cheerful in appearance.

1691 RAY *Creatum* (1714) 179 Their eminent Ends and Uses in illuminating and enlivening the Planets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 P. 1, I shall endeavour to enliven

Morality with Wit. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 27 A serene blue With golden light enlivened. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* i. Poet. Wks. (1786) 25 The Voice of Song [shall] enliven ev'ry Shade. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* (1784) II. i. 3 Our house has been enlivened to-day by the arrival of a London visitor. 1824 DIBDIS *Litt. Comp.* 516 He is a sage to consult, far to a companion to enliven. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 61 The Jews themselves employed jesters to enliven their own wedding feasts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 A picture, which is well drawn in outline, but is not yet enlivened by colour.

Hence **Enliven'd**, ppl. a.; **Enliven'er**, he who or that which enlivens.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Convey* 9 Enmity being nothing els but enlivened contrariety. 1665 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, *Destiny* i. Lo, of themselves th'enlivened chesmen move. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 793 This Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man. 1663 BOYLE *Consil. Exper. & Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 43 He calls Him the Preserver, or... the enliverer of them all. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr. Ser.* ii. 11. 34 The deer... are beautiful enliveners of every scene. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 332 He was the enliverer and inspiriter of conversation. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 38 Echo, the charming enliverer of the silent glen.

**Enlivening** (enlōiv'ning), vbl. sb. [f. *prec.* + **-ING-1**.] a. The action of the vb. **ENLIVEN**.

b. *concr.* Something that enlivens.

1628-1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxiv (R.), The good man is full of joyful enlivenings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Without insouling or inlivening of it [the body]. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 481 One of the greatest objects of his [Sully's] policy... was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true source of riches. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 21 Central Africa... appeared upon the maps a blank of white paper, with enlivenings of ostriches and elephants.

**Enlivening**, ppl. a. [f. **ENLIVEN** v. + **-ING-2**.] That enlivens; in the senses of the verb.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* iv. 9 The sincere doctrine and enlivening spirit of the Gospel of Christ. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 107 Does the grape refresh you with its enlivening juices? 1790 LUSON *Sch. Art.* i. 105 This enlivening quality in air is also destroyed by the air's passing through fire. 1861 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* i. 34 The enlivening talk has made a guest forget 'The lang Scots miles'.

Hence **Enliveningly**, *adv.*

1867 *Morning Star* 29 July, The people... became more numerous, and at times enliveningly demonstrative.

**Enlivenment** (enlōiv'nment). [f. **ENLIVEN** v. + **-MENT**.] The action of enlivening; the state or fact of being enlivened; *concr.* something that enlivens.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/4 Not to mention an occasional kerfessme and other enlivenments.

**Enlock** (enlōk), v. Also 7-9 inlock. [f. **EN-1** + **LOCK** v.] *trans.* To lock up, shut in, enclose, bold fast. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Pro. 4 My sovereigne Queene, In whose chaste breast all bountie naturall And treasures of true love enlocked bene. 1812 CRAUBE *Tales* xxi. Wks. 1834 V. 248 He observed... His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 123 Inlock both Editor and Hofrath, in the labyrinthine tortuosities and covered-ways of said citadel. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 75 Lamps enlock the tomb in golden glamour.

† b. (See *quot.*)

1632 SHERWOOD, To Inlocke (mortaise in), *enclaver*.

**Enlodge**, v. *rare.* In 7 inlodge. [f. **EN-1**, **IN-1** + **LODGE** v.] *trans.* To locate or lodge in a place or within a given space. Hence **Enlodged**

ppl. a.; **Enlodgement**, the action of locating in a place.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 69 Some more inlodg'd excellence. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 75 The history of a writ from the original lawyer's letter to enlodgement in Holloway.

† **Enlong**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. **EN-1** + **LONG** a.] Implied in **Enlonging** vbl. sb., app. meaning 'prolongation, extension'.

1599 HAWES *Past. Phas.* (1554) Ccjb, God graunt the mercy, but no tyme enlongyng. — *Cont. Sweeters* 27, I do graunt mercy but no tyme enlongyng.

† **Enlongate**, v. *Obs. rare-1*. ? Mistake for **ELONGATE** v. 2 b.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xvii. 113 The Quadrates of 9 are consider'd under another Name, viz. when she is enlongated from the Sun.

† **Enlumine**, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *enlumyne*, *enlomyne*. [a. OF. *enlumine-r*, ad. late L. *illuminiare* (in classical Lat. *illuminiare*), f. *in-* (see **IN-**) + *lumen*, *luminis* is light. Cf. **ILLUMINE**, **ILLUMINATE**, **ALUMINE**. In sense 4 the word assumed the nphetic forms **LUMINE**, **LIMN**, the latter of which survives with modified sense.]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate; also *transf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* viii. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thair scheldis Of licht illumynit (r. *enlumynit*) all the feldis. 1481 CAXTON *Jyrr.* iii. xix. 176 The Sonne... enlumyneth alle the other by his beaulte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 488 So were y<sup>e</sup> powers of her soule enlumyned with the orient beames of his divine inspiration. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. Pro. 7 That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enlumine all these lesser fyres.

b. To give sight to.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) iii. viii. 320 a. How fyre lytyll Lyons beyng blynde were enlumyned by an holy nian.

2. *fig.* To enlighten (ignorance, etc.); to throw light upon (a subject).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Theoricke principale... is enlumined Of wisdomed. 1400 *Test. Lovel.* (1561) 272 b/2 Worldes and cloud twene us twey woll not suffer my thoughts of

hem to be enlumined. c. 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe & Pass. St. Alkon* (1534) A. ij. In hope his influence shall shyne My trembling penne by grace to enlumyne. 1509 HARCLAY *Shryf of Felys* (1874) I. 121 Strengthenge the body, the herte enlumynnyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 This kinde of people enlumyned by the Prince of darknes... did rayse out of hell, this newfangled monster of Transubstantiation.

3. To light, kindle (a fire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Whiche enlumyned in him so terrible a fyre.

4. [Cf. med. L. *lumina* (lit. 'lights') the paintings in a MS.] To illuminate, adorn (MSS.) with coloured designs or miniatures. Also *fig.*

c. 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 73 Kalendeeres enlumyned ben bei. c. 1400 Rom. *Rose* 695 For so well was enlumyned. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ProL, For he enlumyneth by craft and cadence, This noble storye with many fresh colour Of Rethorik. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cc. (cxvii). 609, I had engrosed in a fayre boke well enlumyned.

5. *fig.* To shed lustre upon, render illustrious or brilliant.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerke's T.* ProL 33 Fraunces Petrark... Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. c. 1450 *Merlin* xx. 326, Xij sones, where-of the londe of Bretaigne was after enlumyned. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.*, Those rough and harsh tearmes enlumine... the brightnesse of brave and glorious wordes.

† **Enlure**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *inlure*. [f. **EN-1** + **LURE** sb.; cf. **ALLURE**.] *trans.* To entice (a hawk) by a lure; hence *fig.* to draw on, entice; also *absol.*

1485 Bk. *St. Albans* D iij b, And thysen ben not enlured ne reclaimed by cause y<sup>e</sup> ben so ponderous to the perche portatyf. 1521 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 297 b, The other... enlured Henry the 5... unto lyke outrage agaynst his own Father. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1879) 20 Whereby he might the better her inlure. 1609 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 13 Every pleasant fountaine... that may enlure to returne.

Hence **Enluring** vbl. sb.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861-2) I. 311 (D.) Provocations, heats, enlurings of lusts.

**Enlusty**: see **EN-1** pref. 1 2.

† **Enlute**, v. *Alch. Obs.* [f. **EN-1** + **L.** *lut-āre* to plaster with clay, f. *lutum* clay.] *trans.* To stop or cement with clay. (See **ENGLUTE**.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Fem. ProL* & T. 213 The pot nnd glas enluting, That of the aier mighte passe no thing. 1584 R. SCOT *Discor. Witchr.* xiv. i. 294 Enluting [marginal note to enluting].

**Enlance**, v.-form of **ALLIANCE**.

† **Enlyme**, v. *Obs.* [? f. **EN-1** + *lyme*, *LEME*; cf. *ME. alime*, *ALEM*. But perh. var. of **ENLIMN**.] *trans.* To illuminate, brighten.

c. 1440 *Partonope* 1920 Alle the feelde Was enlymed wyth the bryghtnesse.

**Enmagazine**: see **EN-1** pref. 1 a.

† **Enmanché, emmanché**, *Her. Obs.* Also 6 *emanche*. [a. Fr. *emmanché*, f. *en-* (see **EN-1**) + *manche*, *manche*, handle.]

In Fr. heraldry the word is used (2) of an nxe or other weapon, having the handle of a certain tincture different from that of the blade; (2) of the field, denoting what Eng. heralds call *barry-filly*. Neither of these senses is recognised in England, though the former appears in some recent Eng. Dicts. The Eng. senses given below are of doubtful authenticity; sense 2 is perh. founded on the erroneous derivation from *manche*, *fem.*, sleeve.]

1. Of the field: (Sir J. Ferns's engraving represents 'per fesse dancetté of two points').

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Centrie* I. 199 He beareth Emaunche [*printed* Emaunche] Arg. and Gwles.

2. Of a chief: (see *quot.*)

1736 BAILEY, *Emmanché* [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *manche*, *f.* a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it. 1847 in CRAIG and in mod. Dicts.

**Emantle**, var. of **IMANTLE**.

**Edmarble, Enmarvel**, -vail: see **ENM**.

**Enmass**: see **EN-1** pref. 1 2.

|| **En masse** (anmas). Also 9 *en mass*. [Fr.] In a mass or body; bodily, all at once.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*, The. 334 The transition from gneiss to granite *en masse*, is not uncommon. 1815 *Scribblemania* 53 The public *en masse*, Hath affirmed that these Lays other efforts surpass. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* v. The things were... lifted *en masse* to the drawer.

**Enmesh, emmesh, immesh** (enmc-f, emc-f, imc-f), v. Also 7 *enmesh*. [f. **EN-1** + **MESH**.]

1. *trans.* To surround with meshes; to catch or entangle in, or as in, a net. Also of the net, and *fig.* a. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 367 The Net that shall en-mash them all. a. 1669 Lr. BLANC in Spurgeon *Tras. Dar.* Ps. cxix. 61 A gladiator with net and sword... endeavouring to enmesh any one who comes near him. 1831 CAR. TULLAWAY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 202 They have here a ring-fence of possis, in which the King of Candy is enmeshed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. 111. 132 Declining to haul up the net when the fish were already enmeshed. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 199/1 Vines... enmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads. b. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 606 A past song... Enmeshed for ever in the memory's net.

y. 1774 GOLOSCH. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 235 Spider... careful to observe when the fly is completely immeshed. 1853 C. DWOSTE *Villetle* xvi. (1855) 160, I got immeshed in a network of turns unknown.

2. *fig.* To entrap, entangle; to make (thought) complicated.

**a.** 1822 *SHELLEY Let. Hunt*, Debts, responsibilities, and expenses, will enmesh you round about. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xviii. 460 Buckingham's career with Richard contains an impressive lesson on weakness enmeshed by unscrupulous strength.

**B.** 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 242 Such things enmeshed his dying troubled thought.

**Y.** 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Pr.* i. xv, The undesigning Boffin had become so far immeshed.

Hence **Enmeshment**, the state or condition of being enmeshed; entanglement.

1885 *C. E. CRANOCK* (Miss Murrell) in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 434 In that enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the night. 1885 *Punch* 30 May 258 As concerns Egyptian darkness, and the Muscovite enmeshment.

**Enmew**: see **IMMEW**.

**Enmie**, -y(é, obs. forms of **ENEMY**.

**Enmilden**, **enmingle**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 3.

† **Enmind**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* **EN**-1 + **MIND** sb.] *trans.* To put in mind, remind.

1644 *J. FARY Gods Severity on Mans Sterility* (1645) 1 Upon the hearing of this newes, our Saviour, en-mindes them of what hapned even in their owne City.

† **Enmine**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*App.* *f.* **EN**-1 + **MINE** sb. or *v.*] *trans.* To fix in a hole in the ground.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 768. Yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne.

**Enmious**: see **ENEMIOUS**.

**Enmitre**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 1 b.

**Enmity** (enmīti). Forms: 4-6 **enem**-, **enmyte**(e, **enmenite**-, **yte**, 4 **enmit**(y)e, 5 **enmyte**, 6 **enem**-, **enmitie**, **ennimite**, **enim**-, **inimity**, 6- **enmity**. [*ad.* **OF.** **enmistiē**, **enemistiē** (*Fr.* **inimistiē**), = *Pr. enemistat*, *Sy. enemistat*; -late *L.* **\*inimicitlāt-em**, *f.* **inimicus**: see **ENEMY**.]

1. The disposition or the feelings characteristic of an enemy; ill-will, hatred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4078 (Gött). Ne wald þai neuer apon him se, Fra þat day bot wid enmitte (*Trin.* enmitye). c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 301 For enemyte þat þei han to a man. 1483 *CAXTON Cal. I* vii b. For enemyte and hate are contrary to frendship and concord. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xi. 13 The hatred of Ephraim, and y<sup>e</sup> enmyte of Iuda shalbe clene rooted out. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 The . . . inimity borne toward their parents to instill in the hatred of their barnes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 431 Can . . . works of love or enmity fulfill. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* *Riddle* (1778) II. 115 A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 353 He hated me, and his enmity was shared by several who were present.

2. The hostility of being an enemy; a state of mutual hostility; *esp.* in phrase *at or in enmity*.

a 1200 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 31 And enmitye betwene you towe . . . I shall make. 1483 *CAXTON Goll. Leg.* 3793 By cause there shold noo debac ne enemyte falle betwene the brethren. 1579 *NORTH Plutarch* 541 So civil and temperate were mens enmities at that time. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 68, I will dispaire, and be at enmitie With couening hope. 1602 *SEAR Hou. Mil. & Civ.* i. iii. 4 When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouring to oppresse another . . . such enmitie was called Sedition. 1611 *BIBLE Jam.* iv. 4 Know yee not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? 1667 *Perrys Diary* (1879) IV. 479 It will prevent much trouble by having of him out of their enmity. a 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), In an age at enmity with all restraint. 1837 *H. T. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 188 The growing enmity of opinion to the punishment of death. 1845 *STEPHEN Laws Eng.* II. 407 Provided their parents were not at the time in enmity with our sovereign. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 581 The adventures, the attachments, the enmities of the lords and ladies who, etc.

**b. trans.**

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 300 That system of patronage . . . is at irreconcilable enmity with the very principle of good government.

† **c. To be of (a person's) enmity**: to be at enmity with (him). Obs.

1641 *W. HAKWILL Lib. of Subject* 123 All Merchants Denizens and Forreins (except those which be of our enmitie) may, etc.

† **3. Something that is prejudicial; a baneful influence.** Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 It is grete enemyte (*inimicissimum*) to worrisous forto norische 'sleupé and lecherie. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan . . . no wikkid planet haue no aspect of enemyte up-on the assendent. c 1470 *HARKING Chron.* liii. i, The water myght not the enemyte Kepe of [warre] from his trewe Britayn lande. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 212, I abjure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth' ayre.

**Enmix**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 3.

**Enmoised**: see **EMMOISED**, Obs.

† **Enmontery**, *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*ad.* *f.* **émontoir**, *f.* mod. *L.* **émuntoriū**: see **EMUNCTORY**.] = **EMUNCTORY** sb.; in quot. *spec.* the armpit.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. v. § 12 He was shot through the Emontory of the left Arm.

† **Enmortise**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 5 **enmortise**. [*ad.* **OFr.** **enmortiss**-lengthened stem of **enmortir**, var. of **amortir**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> A. 2 and **AMORTIZE**.] *trans.* To convey (property) to a corporation; = **AMORTIZE** 3.

1439 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119, I woll that myn executours enmortise vnto the howse of Tewkesbery C mark.

**Enmoss**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 1 b.

**Enmove**, var. of **INMOVE** *v.* Obs.

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† **Enmu'fle**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* **EN**-1 + **MUFFLE** *v.*] *trans.* To muffle up. Hence **Enmu'fling** *vbl. sb.* 1611 *FLORIN, Imbanagliamento*, an enmuffling.

† **Enmuse**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*var.* of **AMUSE**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> A. 2.] *trans.* To bewilder, confound; = **AMUSE** 2.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* iii. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 159 The deuyll dysceyueth, enmuseth, and entyseth the pore creature humayne.

**Enmyable**, var. of **ENEMIALE** *a.* Obs.

**Enmye**, -myze, obs. forms of **ENEMY**.

**Enmyly**, var. of **ENEMYLY** *a.* Obs.

**Ennated**, var. of **INNATED**, innate.

[**Ennation**, **enneation**, 'the ninth segment in insects', for which mod. Dicts. cite 'Maunder', is a blunder for **ennaton** (*a. énarvato* late spelling of *Gr. énarvō ninth*) which appears in Maunder's *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1848-54, but not in later editions. We have no evidence that the word was ever in Eng. use.]

† **Enneacontahedral**, *a.* rare. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννεάκοντα** (error. for **ἐννεήκοντα**; see *Dindorf in Stephani Thes.*) ninety + **έδρα** base + **-AL**.] Of a crystal: Having ninety faces.

1817 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 202.

**Ennead** (en'ead). [*ad.* *Gr.* **ἐννέας**, **ἐννεάδ**-95, *f.* **ἐννέα** nine.]

† 1. The number nine. Obs.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 384/1 The Ennead is the first square of an odd number.

2. A set of nine persons or things (disconrses, points, etc.); *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 186 In his fifth Ennead . . . he makes the Universe a necessary Emanation of God. 1678 *Cuworth Intell. Syst.* 213 Though Tertullian be yet more Liberal, and encrease the Number to an Ennead. 1854 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 58, I disposed them, he [Porphyry] says, into 6 Enneads, gladly availing myself of the perfect numbers (6 and 9). 1870 *PROF. CAYLEY in Nature* 29 Dec. 178/1 The name 'ennead' is given to any nine points in plano which are the intersections of 2 cubic curves; or to any nine lines through a point which are the intersections of two cubic curves. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 172 The exquisite language of the prophecy of Isaiah, especially in his last three enneads. 1884 *E. W. BUNCE Babylon. Life & Hist.* ix. 128 The most important ennead [of Gods] among the Babylonians was as follows.

Hence **Enneadic** *a.* pertaining to an ennead.

† **Enneateric** (en'at'et'rik), *a.* rare. [*f.* as if on *Gr.* **\*ἐννεατέρης** a cycle of nine years (*f.* **ἐννέα** nine + **έτος** year, after the analogy of **τριετής**, etc.) + **-IC**.] Consisting of nine years.

1846 *GROTE Greece* ii. ii. 353 *note*. The fact . . . does not establish a knowledge of the properties of the octaeteric or enneateric period.

† **Enneagon** (en'ijag'n). Also 7-one. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** nine + **γωνία** angle.] A plane figure with nine angles. Hence **Enneagonal**, *a.*, having nine angles.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* iv. xi. Then is *AB* the side of Enneagon. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1837 *H. T. COLERIDGE Algebra* 92 The regular pentagon, heptagon, and enneagon.

† **Enneagynous** (en'ef'gyn'us), *a.* Bot. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** nine + **γυνή** woman + **-OUS**.] Having nine pistils.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Enneahedral** (en'ah'i'drāl), *a.* Also 9 enneadral. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** nine + **έδρα** base + **-AL**.] Having nine faces.

1802 *BOURNON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 253 Which . . . render the pyramids enneadral.

† **Ennealogue**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** + **λόγος** word, after the analogy of **DECALOGUE**.]

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 42 When this [commandment] was wanting, the Decalogue was but an ennealogue.

† **Ennean**, *a.* Obs. -° [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** + **-AN**.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Ennean* number, the number of nine.

† **Enneandrian**, *a.* Bot. [*f.* mod. *L.* **enneandria** one of the Linnean classes (*f.* as next) + **-AN**.] = next.

† **Enneandrous** (en'and'rūs), *a.* Bot. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** nine + **άνδρ**-male + **-OUS**.] Having nine stamens. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 246 A flower having 9 stamens is Enneandrous.

† **Enneapetalous** (en'ap'etā'ūs), *a.* Bot. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** nine + **πέταλ**-ov leaf + **-OUS**.] Having nine petals. So **Enneaphyllous** *a.* [*Gr.* **φύλλον** leaf], having nine leaves or leaflets. **Enneasepalous** (**SEPAL**), having nine sepals. **Enneasperruous** [*Gr.* **σπέρμα** seed], having nine seeds. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enneatic** (en'et'ik), *a.* rare. [*f.* *Gr.* **ἐννέα** + **-ATIC**.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years, etc.; ninth.

† **Enneatical**, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.

† **Enneatical day**: every ninth day of a disease.

† **Enneatical year**: every ninth year of life.

1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ennet**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

† **Ennew**, *v.* 1 Obs. Also 7 **ennue**. [*f.* **EN**-1 + **NEW**.] *trans.* a. To maknew; to restore. b. To make anew; to repeat.

1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xxvi. 6 Ennewe thou signes, and change meruelles. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 389 Maister Chaucer . . . nobly enterprised How that Englyshe myght freshly be ennewed. 1623 *COCKERAM*, Made New, **Ennewed**.

† **Ennew**, *v.* 2 **Painting**. Obs. Also 5-6 **ennue**, **ennewe**. [*perh.* *f.* **EN**-1 + **F.** **nuer** to shade, tint (see quots. *s.v.* **nuer** in *Godefr.*)] *trans.* To tint, shade; to graduate (colours). Also *fig.*

1430 *LYND Chron. Troy* i. v. The medlyng in conclusion So was ennued by proportion That synally exccesse was there none. *Ibid.* ii. x, I must procede with sable and with blacke And in ennuyng where ye fynde a lacke. 1470-82 *MALORY Arthur* iii. ix. (1883) 110 The oneshylde was ennued with whyte and the other shelde was rehyde. 1507 in *Harl. E. P. P.* II. 123 Roses ennued moost swetely By dame nature. 1530 *PALSGR* 536/2, I ennuewe, I set the laste and freshest colour upon a thing, as paynters do when their worke shall remayne to declare their conynge. *Je renouelle*. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 This colour shalbe ennued (that is to say) darked or sadded with blacke ynke.

**Enniche**: see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

† **Ennoble** (en'ō'b'l), *v.* Also 7-8 **enoble**, 6-8 **innoble**, 7 **inoble**. [*ad.* *f.* **ennobilit**, *f.* **en**- (see **EN**-pref.<sup>1</sup>) + **noble**, **NOBLE** *a.*] *trans.*

1. To give the rank of nobleman (to a person).

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 81 To ennoble those That scarce some two dayes since were worth a Noble. a 1638 *MEDK On Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Wks. i. 179 Levi was ennoble . . . specially as being of kin to Moses the Prince of the Congregation. 1791 *Cent. Mag.* L. 11. 1105 His [Columbus] family was ennoble. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Horace in Lond.* 122 Virtue builds her self a throne, Ennobling whom she touches. 1845 *L. N. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 146 Most of the Executors ennoble themselves, or took a step in the Peerage.

2. To impart nobility (to a person or thing). Formerly also, to attribute nobility to.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. iv. (W. de W. 1506) 43 Enryched and ennoble with holy mysteres. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. 103 The more to innoble and set forth the excellencie of this honorable calling of a bishop. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 179 She . . . so ennoble. Is as 'twere borne so. 1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* 149 Cicero innoble the meanness of his birth. 1838 *EMERSON Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 He who does a good deed, is instantly ennoble. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 1. (1882) 451 The meanest peasant felt himself ennoble as a child of God.

3. To impart a higher character to (a person or thing); to dignify, elevate, refine.

1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Liuy II. 511 Mens hands and tongues two of their worst instruments to ennoble them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 992 Much won that he his Love Had so ennobl'd. 1713 *BERKELEY Ess.* ix. in *Guardian* No. 70 Wks. III. 174 The Christian Religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 603 The loss of all That can enable man. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 441 These palaces [are] now ennoble into a refuge. 1846 *TRENCH Mirra* i. (1862) 118 The Son of God . . . ennoble all that He touches.

† 4. To render famous or illustrious. Obs.

1565 *GOLDING Caesar* 266 b Surus, a Heduan, a man both for manhood and birth greatly ennoble. a 1626 *BACON* (J.), The Spaniards . . . ennoble some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. 1679 *PLOR Stafordsh.* (1686) 407 Tho' the place . . . were ennoble with the martyrdoms of a 1000 Christians. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxii. 313 Bear Thy death, ennobl'd by Ulysses spear. 1775 *ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 378 They have . . . ennoble themselves by war actions.

5. Of light: To render conspicuous. Obs. rare. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 310 The light that ennobles him, tempts Inquisitive men to keep him . . . from sleeping. 1667 - *Orig. Fornes & Qual.*, Stirze, that ennoble the darker Body.

**Ennobled** (en'ō'b'ld), *pph.* *a.* [*f.* prec. + **-ED**.]

1. Made noble in rank, nature, or character.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) Aij, Your L. may please of your owne ennobledd condition to wel-doing . . . to vouchsafe your liking to this latter. 1607 *ROWLANDS Hist. Guy Warw.* 3 Right worthily ennobledd and truly Honourable Lord. 1793 *SOUTHEY Tri. Wom.* 393 Raised supreme the ennobledd race among. 1858 *ROBERTSON Lect.* i. 25 The newly ennobledd looks down upon the newly rich.

† 2. Celebrated, famous, noted. Obs.

1571 *GOLDING Catvln on Ps.* xxii. 14 The hill of Basan was ennoble for battling and rank pastures. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 136 Other cities there are . . . in Mesopotamia . . . innoble for their learning.

† **Ennoblement** (en'ō'b'lm'nt). [*f.* as prec. + **-MENT**.] The action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobledd. † *concr.* Something that ennobles.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 15 He added to his former creations, the Innoblement or advancement in Nobility of a few others. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scip. Sci.* i. 2 Eternal Wisdom . . . enrich's us with all those ennoblements. 1840 *MARRIAT Olla Podrid.* xxx, They look to ennoblement in the Academy. 1852 *FORD'S Hist.* XLV. 415 They never heard of the man's name . . . before they heard of his ennoblement. 1871 *H. B. FORMAN Living Poets* 266 The . . . faculties . . . necessary for the flawless ennoblement of so serious a subject.

† **Ennobler** (en'ō'b'lz). [*f.* as prec. + **-ER**.] One who or that which ennobles.

1782 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 188 The prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 318 Ennobler of thy nature. 1875 *LOWELL in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 157 But the sweetener and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

† **Ennobling**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **ENNOBLE** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **ENNOBLE**.

1596 *HARRINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) For the ennobling of this rare invention. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon. Pref.*, Particular ennobling, by the Princes autoritie, came in use.



**Ennobling** (enôb'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] *Trans.* Ennobles; elevating, refining.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 255 He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxvii. Elements in—how ennobling still I feel myself exalted. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 167 The ennobling influence of the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence **Ennoblingly** *adv.*

1823 MOORE *Rhymes* *Road* v. 14 All that in man most ennoblingly towers.

† **Ennoblish**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 ennoblesh, 7 ennobish. [ad. *F. ennoblis*—lengthened stem of *ennobler*; see **ENNOBLE**.] *trans.* = **ENNOBLE** in various senses; also, to distinguish by favours or gifts.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 He ennoblesh seynt John to fore al other with the swetes of his familiarite. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 16 b. Because they... ennoblish their own Houses, whereof they descended. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 16 That I so vile a creature, am so ennoblished by thee to so honourable an husband. 1599 HAKLUNT *Voy.* II. ii. 75 These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it... seeme another Venice. 1600 DRYDEN *Ireland* (1843) 37 His other acts have ennoblished him for a most worthy soldier. 1610 GUILLIAM *Heraldry* i. ii. (1660) 14 To persons ennoblished by the Sovereign, by precious Stones. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* *Irel.* ii. 94 To augment his honour by more ennoblishing him with honourable Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 402 Ennoblished it [Sarus Patak] is besides with the greatest College belonging to the reformed religion in all these parts.

Hence † **Ennoblishment**, *Obs.* = **ENNOBLEMENT**. 1591 *(title)*, A Reuocation of all such Letters for Ennoblishment, as haue not been verified in the Chamber of accounts of Normandy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 He that hath obtained such letters of ennoblishment is enabled to be dubbed knight.

† **Ennoblize**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 ennoblize. [ad. *Fr. ennobliss*—lengthened stem of *ennobler*, assimilated to *vbs.* in -IZE. See **ENNOBLISH**.] *trans.* To confer nobility upon, make noble; and *fig.* 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 263 Let him endeavour to ennoblize himself by his own vertue. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 32 If the king purpose to make any man great by ennobling him. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* (1643) Ep. Ded. 2 Many Heroicall Ancestours... have ennoblized your potent Family. 1654 COKEINE *Dianea* ii. 111 He was the most celebrated King... that ennobled the Glories of his blood, by the wonders of his Vertue. [Ennobisies, misreading for ENVOISIES.]

† **Ennoy**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 ennoye. [Variant of *ANNOY sb.* (q. v.).] A troubled state of mind, grief, vexation; also *concr.* a cause of trouble.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 272 a/1 That other beynesse that corrupteth the soule... tholde faders called it ennoye or greuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* *Contents* Bk. 3 The second buik schawis the finale ennoy The great mischeif, and subuersion of Troye. *Ibid.* xi. iv. 54, I myght haue said this saule full of ennoy.

† **Ennoy**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 ennoye, ennuye. [Variant of *ANNOY v.* after OF. *ennuyer*.]

1. *trans.* in *pass.* To be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed; = *ANNOY* 3. *Const. of*; also *const.* to with *inf.* To find (a thing) irksome.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 36 Whereof he was sore ennoyed in himself. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. l. 63/2 He was ennoyed to continye his prayers. 15100 *Maline* 192 Many one were wery and ennuied (misprinted enmied) of their hameys.

2. *absol. a.* To do harm; = *ANNOY* 4 b. b. To be irksome, produce tedium.

c 1420 *Pallad.* *on Husb.* ii. 163 Yf Est or Southerny wyndes nought ennoye. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i. cliv. (1869) 76 With oute interuall alle thing ennoyth; both the faire weder, and thicke of reyn.

Hence **Ennoying**, *vbl. sb.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* ii. lxvii. (1869) 101, I am þilke þat shortliche maketh the time passe with oute ennoyinge.

**Ennoynt**, *obs.* variant of *ANOINT*.

† **Ennoyeux**, *a. Obs.* rare. Also 5 ennoyeux. [ad. OF. *ennoyeux*, *ennuiens* (mod. *F. ennuyeux*): see *ANNOYOUS*.] Annoying, troublesome; harmful. c 1420 *Pallad.* *on Husb.* iv. 612 Yf amies unto thaimye ennoyes be. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* ii. xxvii. 120 The tempestie... is greuous & ennoyous to many thynges.

† **Ennoysance**, *Obs.* rare-1. [Var. of *ANNOYANCE*.] A state of ennui; weariness.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. xxx. (W. de W. 1506) 350 By heynes in all thynges fallth in languour & in ennoysaunce of his lyfe.

|| **Ennu** (*ännü*), *sb.* [a. *Fr. ennui*, OF. *enui* :—L. *in odio* : see *ANNOY*, *ENNOY*, which are older adoptions of the same *Fr.* word.]

So far as frequency of use is concerned, the word might be regarded as fully naturalized; but the pronunciation has not been Anglicized, there being in fact no Eng. analogy which could serve as a guide.]

The feeling of mental weariness and dissatisfaction produced by want of occupation, or by lack of interest in present surroundings or employments.

1607 LYTTON *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do... fully express the French naïveté, ennui, bi-rare, etc. 1732 BERRILL *Alphr.* ii. § 17 They should prefer doing anything to the *ennui* of their own conversation. 1758 CRISTIAN *Lett.* IV. 117 In less than a month the man, used to business, found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui. 1789 MRS. PIERCE *Journ. France* II. 385

Muse? prepare some sprightly sallies To divert ennui at Calais. 1801 MAR. EDGORTH *Angelina* i. 10 Se felt insupportable ennui from the want of books and conversation suited to her taste. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* i. li. 42 Animals manifestly enjoy excitement and suffer from ennui.

b. Personified. c. *concr.* A cause of ennui. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 290 It would entirely subdue the demon Ennui. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Cui Bono* i. The fiend Ennui while consents to pine. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) i. vii. 208 We drove to a first-class hotel... a stylish, comfortable temple of ennui. 1849 C. BROSTÉ *Shirley* vii. 87 Every stitch she put in was an ennui.

**Ennu**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; only in *pa. ppl.*, which is *occs.* spelt with *y*, after *Fr. ennuyer*.] *trans.* To affect with ennui; to bore, weary.

1805 SIR. SMITH *Moral Philos.* xviii. (1850) 266 They [animals] rejoice, play, are ennuied as we are. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 360 If the common people are ennuied with the fine acting of Mrs. Siddons. 1865 *Coruh. Mag.* July 58 The Shoddy lady... ennuied with the superb house and uncongenial surroundings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/1 The Roman public, jaded and ennuied, found life not worth living without the stimulus of the sight of death.

Hence **Ennuying**, *ppl. a. (rare)*.

1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 388 Evenings... sacred to reading on his part, and mortally ennuying to myself.

† **Ennumber**, *v. Obs.* rare. [f. *EN*-1 + *NUMBER*; cf. *ANNUMBER*.] *trans.* To number.

1535 *Goody Primer* *Expos.* Ps. li. That I may be ennumbered among them.

|| **Ennuyé** (*ännüyé*), *a.* [Fr.: *pa. ppl.* of *ennuyer* to bore.] Affected with ennui.

1757 GRAY *Lett. Hurd*, 25 Aug. I am alone, and ennuyé to the last degree yet do nothing. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable busy-idler. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vii. (1871) 394 He must be terribly ennuyé here.

b. quasi-*sb.* (also *fem. ennuyé*), one who is troubled with ennui.

1826 MRS. JAMESON *(title)*, *Diary of an Ennuyé*.

**Ennuculate**, *obs.* f. *INOCULATE*.

† **Enodable**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *enodabilis*, f. *enodare* : see next.] Capable of being made clear, or of being freed from knots.

1623 COCKERAM ii. To be Loosed, *Enodable*.

† **Enodate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *enodāt*—*ppl.* stem of *enodā-re*, f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot.] *trans.* To free from knots; also *fig.* to unravel, clear of difficulties.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enodate*, to unknot, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie. 1681 *Relig. Cleric* 51 When they cannot enodate your argument, they serve you... the same trick that Alexander did with the Gordian knot.

Hence † **Enodation**, the action of loosing or unravelling.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Thus much for the enodation of this knot. 1623 COCKERAM, *Enodation*, a declaration. 1653 W. SCLATER *2d Fnn. Sermon*, (1654) 28 Scarcely any thing, that way, proved too hard for him, for his enodation or decision. 1735 in BAILEY.

**Enode** (*innōd*), *a. Bol.* [ad. L. *enōdis* free from knots (f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot).] Free from knots.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Enode**, *v. Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *enōdare* : see *ENODATE*.] *trans.* To loose, untie (a knot); also *fig.* to solve (a riddle).

1623 COCKERAM, *Enode*, to declare. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Enode the knot, and throw open the gates. 1684 WILLARD *Mercyvaugh*, 4 Riddles which require great study to enode them.

† **Enodous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *enōd-is* (see *ENODE* a.) + -OUS.] Free from knots.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 373 Others [orenges] are enodous and sterile.

† **Enoil**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 onoyle. [f. *EN*-1 + *OIL sb.* Cf. *ANOIL*, *ENHUILE*.]

1. *trans.* To put oil upon. a. To anoint, esp. a king, etc. b. To mix with oil. Cf. *ENHUILE*. c 1420 *Pallad.* *on Husb.* i. 687 Half a strike Of barly mele enoyled. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. iii. 100 b. Priestes and also Kynges... oughte to be enoyled. 1575 TURBERY *Falconrie* 279 She may... enoyle hir feathers with hir beake. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parl.* ii. 93 Other kings persons... who are not anointed, are as sacred... as those who are enoyled.

2. *transf. and fig.* 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1553) 115 Thou shalt enoyle & mylifie his herte that enuyeth the. 1647 SANDERSON *Sermon*, (1681) II. 216 To enoil a rotten post with a glistening varnish.

† **Enoil**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *ENOIL v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* *ENOIL*. a. The action of anointing, esp. a king. b. The sacrament of extreme unction. Also *concr.* The oil used for anointing.

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1553) 222 He ordeyned also the sacrament of extreme unction or enoyninge. 1555 *Farle Facions* ii. iii. 279 The godfathers, to the ende the enoyling (in confirmation) should not droppe awaie... clappe on a faire flete on the foreheade. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parl.* ii. 93 This enoyling... derives no personal Prerogatives or Immunities at all to kings.

† **Enoine**, *v. Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *enoign*—present stem of *enoindre*, *enoindre* :—L. *inuig(u)-ire*, f. *in* + *uig(u)-ire* to anoint. Displaced by the form *enoin*, *ANOINT*, from the *pa. ppl.*] *trans.* = *ANOINT*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 410 Fonde wip fals craft hure face to enoine.

**Enoint**, *obs.* form of *ANOINT*.

† **Enoisel**, *v. Obs.* -o [a. OF. *enoisel-er*, f. *en*—(see *EN*-1) + *oisel* 'to fly out at birds, like a giddie Hawke' (Cotgr.), f. *oisel* (mod. *oiseau*) bird.] *intr.* Of a hawk: To fly at a bird.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To enoisel as a hawke.

**Enology**: see **ENOLOGY**.

**Enomotarch** (*enmōtark*). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. *Gr. ἐνομοτάρχης*, f. *ἐνομο*-ia + *ἀρχα* to command.] The commander of an *ENOMOTY*.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels... appointed Captaines over them. Peniteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 109 The Spartan soldier thus received no immediate orders except from the enomotarch.

**Enomoty** (*enmōti*). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. *Gr. ἐνομοτία* a band of sworn soldiers, f. *ἐν* in + *νομία* to swear.] A division in the Spartan army.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 They filled the middlest... if very wide by Enomoties. 1838 THURLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 75 The *enomoty*, of thirty-six men, stood in three files.

**Enoptromancy** (*enoptromensi*). In Diets. *ertron. enopto-*. [ad. *F. enoptromancie*, f. *Gr. ἐν-ορτο-πο*-r mirror + *μαντρία* : see *MANEY*.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1855 SNEYDELL *Occult Sci.* 321 Enoptromancy, is a species of divination by the mirror.

**Enorder**: see *EN*-pref. 1 3.

**Enorganic** (*enpōganik*), *a. rare*. [f. *EN*-2 + *ORGANIC*.] Inherent in the organism.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid Wks.* 864 The mental effort to move... I would call the Enorganic volition.

**Enorm** (*innōm*). *Forms*: 5-7 *enorme*, 6-*enorm*. [a. *Fr. enorme* :—L. *enormis*, f. *ē* out + *norma* mason's square, pattern.]

† 1. Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; unusual, extraordinary, extravagant. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iiiij, A pure minde and simple... With none enorme maners, nor grievous spot of crime. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 53 Seand the se so furios and enorme. 1638 READ *Chirurg.* xxiv. 180 If any enorme wound fall out whereby there is a solution of unity in the jaw bones. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soud* ii. i. ii. xlii, Nought scorching, nought glowing, nothing enorm. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. p. 163 (1740) 420 The Author... should have... said not a Word of the Matter, much less given in the enorm Depositions in the very Words.

† 2. Of sins and crimes (rarely of persons): Abnormally wicked, monstrous, outrageous. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Myst.* ii. viii. 82 The grete and enorme synnes that they [Sodom and Gomorrah] commysed. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Heere cometh the enorme and horrible abuse of excommunication. 1570-87 HOLMES *Scott. Chron.* (1806) II. 447 The said desperate & enorme persons. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lxxi, The neast of treason false and guile enorme. c 1639 SPURTHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 318 The enorm crimes... whereof he was guilty.

3. Abnormally large, vast, monstrous; = *ENORMOUS* 3. *arch.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 But there is beside a huge and enorme tract of ground. 1609 HOLLAND *Annus. Marcell.* ii. 402 The Alani... wander... enorme and huge cantons [pagos immensos]. c 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1806) III. 286 Expecting to see an enorm spectre. 1879 COLEMAN *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 281 Condensed blackness and abyssmal storm. Arms the Grasp enorm. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 169 Mocking the enorm Strength on its forehead.

b. *Se. Law.* *Enorm* † *hurl*, *lesion* (in Roman Civil Law *lesio ultra dimidium vel enormis*). An injury (sustained by one of the parties to a contract) which amounts to more than one-half the value of the subject-matter.

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 179 (Jam.) All contrates,—made by minors in their less age, to their enorm hurt and skath, ar of nane avail. 1888 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) LIX. 2/2 Validity, subject to reduction on the ground of enorm lesion, of the contract in question.

4. quasi-*sb.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 It sould proceed... As neidfull war withoutin any enorm.

† **Enorm**, *v. Obs.* In 7 also *inorm*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To make monstrous. Frequent in Davies. 1602 J. DAVIES *Mistram in Mod.* C iii. Then lets hee Fiends the fantastic enorm With strong delusions and with passions dire. 1612 — *Misc's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 15 To help my hateful hands that sinne inorm-1.

† **Enormance**, *Obs.* rare-1. ? = *ENORMITY*. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 142 Tho he each Sabbath bangs his Desk, In laying the Enormance home, And preaching Torments are to come.

† **Enormand**, *Obs.* rare-1. ? = *ENORMITY*. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 200 When Lawn Sleeves, and Plays Were cry'd down, an equal enormand.

† **Enormantic**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *enormontiek*. [app. f. as if *Gr. ἐνοπματικ-ός* f. *ἐν* (see *EN*-pref. 2) + *οπμα* to set in violent motion.] That sets in motion; impulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Awakened by enormous power of an exotic motor. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Enorm's The Earth* 19 Typhoeus being that Enormontick Spirit... or that prodigious Impetus, still reigning in the Chaos.

† **Enorment**, *Obs.* rare. = *ENORMMENT*. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werge* ii. 549 The people... Gaus diuers enormentes vnto this place. *Ibid.* ii. 126 Endowed it with riches and enormentes many on.

**Enormification** (*ɛnɔːrmiˈfɪkən*). *rare*—1. [f. L. *enormi-s* ENORM + -IFICATION.] The action or process of making enormous.

1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* vii. 205, I mused wondering... upon that sad gradual enormification by which she passed from a tall blooming beauty into her present tremendous proportions.

† **Enormious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -iouse, -eous, **inormious**. [f. L. *enormi-s* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; irregular, extraordinary; = ENORMOUS 1 and 3.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Enormious*, out of square, vnderly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151. And I have... beheld much enormous proceedings... both in the Commissioners and in their Officers. 1656 *Artif. Handsom*, 68 (17). The enormous additions of their artificial heights.

2. Of persons or their actions; Extraordinarily wicked, outrageous, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 2.

1545 UDALL *tr. Erasmus, Par. Luke* 67a, Enormous... 1552 BALE *Apol.* 99 That detestable profession of a lyfe so enormous: 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 47 To give the King to understand the enormous abuse thereof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Jer. l. comm., God... is severe when he punisheth enormous sinners. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 420 To prevent some enormous act. 1656 EARL of MONMOUTH *Advert. from Paruassus* 24 Those inormious and hateful loathsomenesses. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 91 If the motions he had to keep him good were very strong and efficacious, he is still more enormous.

Hence † **Enormiously**, *adv.*

1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Those many errors and mistakings, whereinto they so often and enormously fell. *Ibid.* 68 Thousands of bad Christians, who have... profaned enormously that sacred name of Union.

† **Enormitan**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENORMIT-Y + -AN.] One who exceeds ordinary bounds; one who behaves extravagantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) A ij, What St. Augustine said of some enormities of his time.

**Enormity** (*ɛnɔːrmiːti*). *Forms*: *a.* 5-6 **enormyte** (e, -ie, -ye, 6-7 -itie, 6- **enormity**. *β.* 7 **inormitie**, -y, **inormity**. [ad. Fr. *enormité*, ad. L. *enormitatem*, f. *enormis* (see ENORM).]

† 1. Divergence from a normal standard or type; abnormality, irregularity. *Obs. or arch.*

1538 STARKE *England* i. iii. 84 The parties in proportion not agreeing... leue much enormity... in this polytyke body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. lxix, The strange absurd enormity of staggering motions in the azure skie. 1865 MOZLEY *Afric.* v. 95 Pure, boundless enormity, then is itself incredible.

† 2. *b. conc.* Something that is abnormal; an irregularity, extravagance, eccentricity. *Obs.*

1494 FABIAN *vi. cxlix*, 135 For his dulness and his other enormities in hym exereysyd. *Ibid.* vi. cccxix. 251 That tyne clerkes... rode with gylte spurres, with vsynge of dyverse other enormities. 1577 VAUROULLIER *Lutheyn* 26, *Gat.* 26 And yet we can not remedie this enormity. 1587 *Deaths Dye* ix. (1753) 41 note, The Irregularities and Enormities that appear in the Mundane System. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 1 Enormities in Dress and Behaviour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xxxix. 432 Keep the citizens from reflecting on... the enormities of the new form of government.

2. Deviation from moral or legal rectitude. In later use influenced by ENORMOUS 3: Extreme or monstrous wickedness.

1563 *Houillies II. Repentance* it. (1559) 537 Our natural uncleanness and the enormity of our sinful life. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 138 Stained an illustrious name by deeds of peculiar enormity and rigour. 1863 BRIGIT *Sb. Amer.* 30 June, The protest... against the enormity of the odious system. 1871 BLACK *Adv. Phaetou* xvi. 358 Lecture her two boys on the enormity of telling a fib.

*b. conc.* A breach of law or morality; a transgression, crime; in later use, a gross and monstrous offence.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 134 b, Certes Madame sayd yet Jason for these enormities know that I have left and repudied her. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasmus, Par. Hebr.* 16 Beware that we fal not agayne into our olde enormities. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 10 Provided there be but found a colour for these gross enormities. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 116 ¶ 1 There are many little enormities in the world which our preachers would fain see removed. 1766 FORDYCE *Seruu. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 267 A single look is construed into I know not what enormity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Durk's Wks.* (1842) I. 28 The enormities of Debi Sion, one of the worst agents of Indian tyranny. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of.

† 3. Excess in magnitude; hugeness, vastness. *Obs.*; recent examples might perh. be found, but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

1792 MUNCHINGHAM *tr. Trav.* xlii. 93 A worm of proportionable enormity had bored a hole in the shell. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 204 Notwithstanding the enormity of its bulk. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* I. 752 Of the properties of the Peak of Teneriffe accounts are extant which describe its enormity. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 183 The whitish gleam was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remoteness. [Mod.] "You have no idea of the enormity of my business transactions," said an eminent Stock Exchange speculator to a friend. He was perhaps nearer the truth than he intended to.

*b. conc.* Something enormous. (*humorous*.) 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 This waxen enormity [an enormous taper] was lighted.

† **Enormly** (*ɛnɔːrmiːli*), *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. ENORM + -LY.] Enormously, monstrously. Also in *Sc. Law*: (cf. *enorm lesion*.)

1538 *Prjmer Salish*, in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 273 How enormously thou hast synned. 1540 *Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 70 And therethrow we ar greatumlie and enormelie hurte.

**Enormous** (*ɛnɔːrˈməʊs*), *a.* Also 6 **innoormous**. [f. L. *enormi-s* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

† 1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal, unusual, extraordinary, unfettered by rules; hence, mostly in bad sense, strikingly irregular, monstrous, shocking. *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judg.* on *Tracy* (1829) Pref. 246 So shall this enormous fact be looked upon with worthy correction. 1590 BARROW & GREEKWOOD in *Confer.* 43 Innumerable enormous Canons & Constitutions of Antichrist. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 168 Whether the appetite be enormous, or too irregular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies, pouring forth more sweet, Wilde above rule or Art; enormous bliss. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 242 The enormous faith of many made for one. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. II. 370 Entered the choir in a military habit, and other enormous disguises. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 149 The absurd and enormous provisions of the spurious constitution.

*b.* Extending beyond definite limits; redundant. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 88 The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid Point ought to be less discernible in shorter Telescopes than in longer.

† 2. Of persons and their actions: Departing from the rule of right, disorderly. Of a state of things: Disordered, irregular. Hence, excessively wicked, flagitious, outrageous. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'enormous wickedness' are now felt as belonging to sense 3, perh. with some slight mixture of the older sense.

1593 BILSON *Gent. Christ's Ch.* 146 Avoyned the companie of such enormous persons. 1612 SHAKS. & H. *Two Noble K.* v. i, Oh great corrector of enormous times. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 363 The Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. 1677 BARROW *Seruu.* (1810) I. 168 Constantine... chose Christianity as the only religion, that promised impunity and pardon for his enormous practices. 1737 HERVEY *Mem. II.* 241 Speaking of the enormous behaviour of the City of Edinburgh in this transaction. 1744 JOHNSON *P. L., Savage Wks.* III. 321 The enormous wickedness of making war upon barbarous nations because they cannot resist. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vi, Some last, enormous, monstrous deed of guilt. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 65 The enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory. *Ibid.* II. 112 The enormous guilt of destroying the city and its inhabitants.

† 3. Excessive or extraordinary in size, magnitude, or intensity; huge, vast, immense.

This is the only current sense, and appears to have influenced the later use of senses 1 and 2.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I. iij, Paine of the stone is one of y<sup>e</sup> moste enormous paynes that the body of man is vexed with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 511 Titan Heav'n's first born With his enormous brood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 31 The urus... of the large enormous kind of Lithuanian. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* 1, Worn and wasted with enormous woe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 421 The line of enormous cracks and fissures. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 190 The fortress of Tangier... was repaired and kept up at an enormous charge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 11 These avalanches... consist of enormous blocks of ice.

† 4. Overgrown in power or importance. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Dispt.* I. (1851) 11 Doe wee suffer misshapen and enormous Prelatisme... thus to blanch and varnish her deformities. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 97 This great princess and her enormous subject.

4. quasi-adv.

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim.* K viij, My peoples crymes... were more innoormous vyle Then Sodom sinne.

**Enormously** (*ɛnɔːrˈməʊsli*), *adv.* [f. ENORMOUS + -LY.] In an enormous manner.

† 1. *a.* Abnormally, eccentrically, irregularly. *b.* Lawlessly, criminally, immorally. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 286 He, that preacheth most enormously, professeth the cleane contrarie. 1619 DODDGE *Diabavatos* (1644) 94 There Bull-baytings, to which they are so enormously addicted. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 260 From which the monster does enormously deviate. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 20 Popery... provides for their living as enormously as they please. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1786) I. 408 Had man's body been made... too enormously gigantic, it would, etc.

2. To a vast extent; vastly, hugely, prodigiously. 1728 WOODWARD (J.), A notion so enormously absurd and senseless. 1741-2 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 66 It will be enormously long, but I have prepared you for it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 381 The rise in the last year... is enormously out of all proportion. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 338 The alleged temperature was so enormously below the freezing point. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 306 The city has increased enormously.

**Enormousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Divergence from a right moral standard; also in stronger sense, gross wickedness, heinousness; = ENORMITY 2. *Obs.*

1631 DODDGE *Seruu.* xvi. 159 Such is the infiniteness and Enormousness of our rebellious Sin. 1667 DEAY *Chr. Piety* ii. § 2. 210 Those who have not opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works.

2. The quality of being excessive in size; vastness, hugeness.

1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* II. vii. 110 The enormousness of the ocean.

† **Enorn**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-6 **enn**, **enourne** (n, 4) **enhorne**, **en** (n) **urn**, **e**, **ennown**, **enorn** (e, 5) **enourne**, 6 -**ourne**. [Altered form of ANORN, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, deck, trim; to set out (a table); = ANORN; also *fig.*

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1026 þe wonez with-inne enourmed was Wyth alle kynnes perre þat most repayre. c. 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 207 His cote... Enourmed upon velvet vertuous slonz. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 15 Til enourme vchis & croun. 1382 WELSH *Ecclis.* xxix. 33 Go, gest, and enourme the bord. c. 1400 *Destry.* *Tray* 1675 An auter enourmet in nome of a god. 1430 *Pilgr.* 437. *Mauhode* ii. li. (1869) 162, I was gones arayed and enourmed with you riht queyntliche. 1513 BRADSHAW. *St. Werberge* i. 3431 This sacrat relique... Enourmed with riches sumptuous.

2. To adore, worship. (See ANORN 7.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 666 Al þai knychtis a-pone kne Enourmyt hym.

Hence † **Enourning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, the action of the vb. ENORN; in quot. *concr.* ornamentation.

† **Enourment**, *Obs.*, adornment, ornamentation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclis.* xxii. 23 As grauely enourmynghe [i.e. r. Enourmynghe] in a brist wal. — *Jer.* ii. 32 Wherfore forgette shal the maiden hir enourmynghe? c. 1400 MAUSDEV. (Roxb.) xxvii. 145 We halde swilk enourmynghe grete foly. c. 1483-4 *Will Taylor* (Somerset Ho.), Item, I bequeth to my Cosyn Robert Sturmyng. All the enourmynghe belonging vnto my Chapell. (1513) (see ENORMENT.)

**Enorthrope** (*ɛnɔːrˈθrəʊp*). [f. Gr. *en* in + *orthros* upright + *-tropos* turning.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. In mod. Dicts.

† **Enose**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 5 **enoyse**. [? *a.* OF. *enose-r*, *enuisse-r*, lit. to choke with a bone, f. *en* (see EN- pref.) + *os* bone.] *trans.* ? To choke. Only in *Lydgate*, in somewhat obscure fig. senses; ? to baffle, perplex, hamper.

1430 *Lyng. Chron.* *Tray* ProI, Flashed with trouthe that maket me enosed To which parte that they shal theym holde. c. 1430 — *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 With such false craft neuer to be enoyse. *Ibid.* iii. xxi. 93 b, His indigent hert so strechly is enosed To Erabus. 1460 — *M.S. Sec. Anth.* 134 f. 4 (Halliiv.), For aghylt me playnly his accuse Or my gylle with this gylt enose. 1520 *Palsen.* 596 f. I enose, I abuse (the monk of Berye Lydgate). *Le abue.*

**Enostosis** (*ɛnɔːstəʊˈsɪs*). [f. Gr. *en* in + *ostion* bone, on the analogy of *ἐκστροφή*.] (See quot.)

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Anat.* 145 If, as occasionally happens, a bony tumour grows inward into the medullary canal of a bone, it is termed an enostosis.

**Enough** (*ɛnəʊf*), *a., sb., and adv.* *Forms*:

1 **zenoh**, **zenoh**, 2-3 **zenoh**, (2) **onoh**, 2-5 **inoch**, 3 **anoh**, **inoch**, **inooh**, 3-5 **in**, **ynoh**, **onoh**, **oh** (g, -ou3 -ow3, -ug(h, 4) **enoh** (t, -oh, -oh, **onohw**, **ynohw**, 5 **inowhe**, 6 **in**, **ynowghe**, **enohut**, (4) **anough**, -ou3, **inoht**, **inogh**, 5 **enoghe**, **ynought**, 4-7 **an**, -in, **ynough** (e, 4) **ynowp**, 5 **inowge**, **ynoughf**, 6-8 **enoff**, **inoffe**, 6 **ynough**, 7 **eno**, -ouch, -out, 8 **enought**, 7-8 **enufe**, -uff, 6-**enough**. Also *north*. 4-6 **in**, **yneuch**, -ewch (t, 6) **aneuch** (e, -gh, **en** (n) **ewehc**, 7 **aneueche**, 8-9 **Sc. enuech**, -gh. See also ENOW1, [OE. *geuð*, later *geuð* adj. (used in acc. neut. as adv.), corresp. to OFris. *enūch*, OS. *ginōg* (Du. *geuog*), OHG. *ginnog* (MHG. *geuog*, *geuue*, mod.G. *geuig*), ON. *gindgr* (Sw. *nog*, Da. *nok*), Goth. *gaunþ-s*—OEtut. \**ganōgo*-2, related to the impers. vb. (pret.-pres.) OE. *geuath*, OHG. *giuath*, Goth. *ganah* 'it suffices', f. OEtut. \**ga-* (see Y-) + \**nah*, occurring also with different prefix in OE. *beneah* he enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful. The OEtut. root \**nah*-3—Aryan \**nak* appears also in L. *nautisci* (pa. pple. *nac-tus*) to obtain, Skr. *nap* to reach.

The earlier OE. form *zenoh*, and the forms with inflexional termination, have their normal phonetic representative in Enow. In later OE. the *z* when final after a long vowel became in most dialects *h* (= *x*), but when medial remained unchanged; thus in this adj. the nom. sing. and the acc. sing. masc. and neut. became *geuath*, whence the mod. *enough*, while the nom. and acc. pl. were *zenoghe*, yielding Enow as their regular mod. form. Hence in many dialects, though not in all, the word *enough* (or its local equivalent), is employed in the sing. and in the advb. uses, while Enow serves for the plural. In 18th c. this distinction was recognized (e.g. by Johnson) as standard English; now, however, *enow* is in literary use entirely superseded, exc. as an intentional archaism, by *enough*.

The frequent ME. forms with final *t* may possibly be due to influence of the ON. neut. *gnōgt*; cf. however forms like *boght* for *Bougen*, *borch* for *borch*, *Borouen*, etc., where the *t* is merely excremental.]

*A. adj.* Sufficient in quantity or number.

1. In concord with sb. expressed or implied: *a.* with sb. in sing., which it usually follows. Also with ellipsis of sb. in sing. Also, with intensive force, † *a. enough and enough*. (For advb. phrase † *time enough*, see TIME.)

1000 *Andreas* 1536 (Gr.) Þer was ælcum zenog fram dæges orde dync sona gearu! 1200 *Moral Ode* 235 Hi hem deð wa inoch. c. 1250 *Gen. & E.* 3365 Anoz aden he ðanne drinc. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4799 (Gütt.) Tresur enohut wid 3u se take. c. 1330 *Roland & I.* 162 Thow byrd to baue noutour aneuch. c. 1400 *Destry.* *Tray* 131 19 Past of his power to pouert ynugh. 1475 Sir J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 754 III. 130, I have pytte you to coot, charge, and lose-ynowe. 1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. I. 12 With payne and traualle ynough, we made toward the

4 Wks. (1846) 53 Enrapt with the prospect, the bard gazed around. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* x. (1850) 289 On the fulgent spectacle. J. gazed Enrapt.

¶ This sense is in some applications undistinguishable from the fig. sense of *enrapt* (see ENRAPTURE v., and cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 3). Hence a frequent confusion between the two words. In the following passage Johnson regards *enrapt* as erroneously written for *enrapt*:

c 1730 Pope, etc. *Mart. Scribner* (1742) 130 Nor hath he been so enrapt in these Studies as to neglect, etc.

**Enrapture** (enrə'ptʃər), *v.* Also 8 enrapture. [f. EN-1 + RAPTURE.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a rapture, inspire with overmastering poetic fervour. Only in *passive*.

1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Homer's Odes* iv. ii. (1807) New words he rolls enraptur'd down Impetuous through the dithyrambic strains. 1827 [see ENRAPTURED 1].

2. To delight intensely.

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 134 The brow we gain enraptur'd. 1821 MOORE *Irish Mel.* poet. Wks. (1850) 200 Such eyes, As before me... enraptured I see. 1866 Geo. EUOT fr. *Holt* (1868) 12 She had not been enraptured when her son had written... that, etc. *Mod.* He quite enraptured his audience.

**Enraptured** (enrə'ptʃəd), *pph. a.* [f. prec. v. + -ED.]

1. Full of poetic rapture.

1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 389 The enraptured strains of Philothes. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Circumcision* xii. 4 One high enraptured strain.

2. Rapturously delighted; entranced, ravished.

1757 HURD *Poet. Imitation* Wks. (1812) II. 146 Hardly considered by the enraptured thought as fiction. a 1763 SHEPSTONE *Poems* Chalm. XIII. 308 Of gazing on her shade, the enraptured fair Deceit the substance well described her care. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iv. (1832) 62 They broke forth in strains of enraptured admiration. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 26 Its glories... pour in melody upon the enraptured ear.

**Enrapturer** (enrə'ptʃər), [f. ENRAPTURE + -ER.] One who or that which enraptures.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. viii. 300 Evil... is... the crown of patience, the enrapturer of the embraces of joy.

**Enrapturing** (enrə'ptʃərɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. ENRAPTURE + -ING.] That enraptures, or transports with delight; entrancing, ravishing.

1801 MOORE *Catalogue* II. 13 This lesson of dear and enrapturing lore I have never forgot. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 299 An unutterable and enrapturing expectation.

† **Enrase**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [var. of ANASE: see EN-1 A. 2.] *trans.* To erase, obliterate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (V. de W. 1495) 159 b/1 For the love of Johan my seruante this synne is enrase oute.

† **Enrave**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 inrave. [f. EN-1 + RAVE, *Sc. rail.*] *trans.* To enclose within railings. Hence Enravell'd *pph. a.*

1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 410 A gaudy beede inraueled betwene fyne small fast taken irons. *Ibid.* x. 441 Two milk white Hennes, enraueled in an Iron Cage. *Ibid.* i. 32 The inraueled images with sparrets of iron.

**Enravis** (enrə'vɪʃ), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 6-7 inravis. [f. EN-1 + RAVIS.] *trans.* To transport with intense delight; to enrapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn* *Love* 119 What wonder then if with such rage extreme, Fraile men... so much enrauisht bee? 1596 FITZGERALD *Sir P. Drake* (1881) 25 Whose Muse is so inrauisht with the looks Which from your Mistressse Ivoire browes do fall. 1677 HALLYWELL *Saving Souls* 88 (T.) Which cannot but enravis every generous breast. a 1714 Abr. SHARP *Serm.* (1829) II. 458 We shall... spend the whole eternity... in loving God... in being enravisht with all his wise contrivances.

Hence Enravish'd *pph. a.*

1662 H. MORE *Enthus.* Tril. (1712) 45 The divine Love and Beauty descending into their enravisht Souls. [Not in ed. 1665.]

† **Enravishing**, *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] That enravishes; enrapturing, delightful.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* V. 20 The most sublime and enravishing objects. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 376 Such enravishing news. a 1714 Abr. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1829) I. 55 These [the pleasures of religion] are of so excellent a kind, so delicious, so enravishing that, etc.

Hence Enravishingly *adv.*

1687 H. MORE *Aph. Antil.* (1712) 221 The subtilty of the Matter [spiritual matter] will move... enravishingly move the Nerves, than any terrestrial Body can possibly.

**Enravishment** (enrə'vɪʃmənt), *v. rare*. [f. ENRAVISH v. + -MENT.]

1. The state of being enravished.

1666 H. MORE *Antil. Ath.* (1712) Ep. Ded. 2 Plato, if he were alive again... to the enravishment of his amazed Soul might behold Virtue become visible.

2. An emotion that forms part of such a state; an ecstatic or rapturous feeling.

1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xxiv. (R.) The enravishments of her [Nature's] transported admirers.

† **Enreason**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 enreason. [a. OF. *enreasoner*, *raisonneur* to address, talk to, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *raison* REASON.] *trans.* To address in words.

1597 R. GLOVE (1724) 34 [Canute] enreasoned his men, as his hyoure hym stode.

**Enregist** (enrə'dʒɪst), *v.* [ad. Fr. *enregistrer*, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *regiment* REGIMENT.] *trans.* To form into a regiment

or organized body; hence, to bring under rule and discipline.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 206 Enregistment and organisation [he knows] as cunningly as you will. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 562 The writers... enregistment in the service of diffusion. 1874 T. G. BOWLES *Plotsman & Tatum* 118 An atom in a mass of other men to be... enregistment.

**Enregister** (enrə'dʒɪstər), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 6 enregister, 6-7 inregister, 8 enregister. [ad. Fr. *enregistrer*, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *registre* REGISTER sb.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a register or official record.

1579 TONSON *Cabin's Serm.* Tim. 525/2 Our sinnes... he [God] hath not forgotten... they are all inregistered before him. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 350 Enregistered by the agent in writing. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtain-Dr.* (1876) 9 Fixed a copious Scudde ore his head, Where all his mischiefs are inregistered. 1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy* Fr. Rev. 240 Enregister their names. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xiii. (1853) 60 The Syrian Greeks came in... to have their names enregistered in the book of tributaries.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1523 L. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. i. 1 That the honorable and noble adventures of feates of armes... shulde notably be inregistered. 1556 SPENSER *Hymn* *Heav.* *Love* 130 As in a brasen booke. To enter enregistered in every nooke His goodnesse. a 1621 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 217 He hath himself written and inregistered his own proper faults. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 323 We now have the wild follies of those Alchemists enregistered as a warning.

2. To put on record as law; to ratify and put on record.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 88 The Court... do their utmost endeavour to enregister and authenticate the exclusion of Princes. 1702 *Angus in Herba* 31 He obliged himself to enregister the Renunciation in the Council of State. 1839 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 147 Executioners Of his decree enregistered in heaven. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. 364 Letters patent... which the Parliament of Paris enregistered with great reluctance.

Hence Enregistering *vbl. sb.*

1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA's *Hist. Indies* vi. vi. 222 The first discovery and inregistering of the Mines of Potosi. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 100 The Parliament... ordered the enregistering to be struck out.

**Enregisterate**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] Placed on permanent record.

1599 JAMES I. *Baron*, *Supp.* (1603) 117 Your writing which is nothing else but a forme of en-registerate speech.

† **Enregistry**, *Obs. rare*. [f. ENREGISTER v.; cf. *registry*.] The action of enregistering (a law).

1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 189 I. 7 The determined opposition of the Parliament to their [the taxes] enregistry.

† **Enrheum**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enrheum-er* (mod. *enrhumer*), f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *rheume*, ad. Gr. *ῥῆμα* a RHEUM.] *trans.* To affect with rheum or catarrh; to give a cold to.

1666 G. HARVEY *North Angl.* xiv. 170 The party... hath taken cold, and is enrheumed.

**Enrib**: see EN- pref. 1 a.

**Enrich** (enrɪʃ), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 enrych, 6 enriohe, (enrich, *Sc. enreache*), 5- enrich. b. 6 inrych, 6-8 inrich(e). [a. Fr. *enrich-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN- pref.) + *rich* rich.]

1. *trans.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 20 The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dowre. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abts. & Lim. Men.* (1714) 142 He hath than enryched his Corowne with such Riches and Possessions, as never Kyng schuld may take from yt. 1530 *Act 22 Hen. VII.* c. 8 § 1 Denizens, after they be so inryched... convey themselves with their said Goods, to their own Country. c 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 298 Nor yitt to enryche the Crowne... with your substance. 1627 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 61 Set all the poor in England at work, and much enrich the Country. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 2 Many men are enriched by all the forementioned ways of trade. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 Thieft never enrich; alms never impoverish. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Enriching them in return with needles and beads.

b. *refl. and (rarely) intr. for refl.*

1535 L. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xcii. (1882) 1273 Their desyre is euer to enryche and to have all themselves. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Scilt.* B. i. b. And we beyng wery of pouertye woulde seke to enryche ourselves we shold go, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 634 That they were able to enrich themselves by so odious a trade. 1880 B. PIERCE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 677 Enabling industry to expand and enrich.

2. *fig.* To make rich, endow, with mental or spiritual wealth.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 47 Sacerdotes the whiche is as moche for to saye as enryched and ennoblid with holy mysteries. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. Men specially enricht with the gifts of the Holy Ghost. 1604 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, For R. Family, Enrich them with thy heavenly grace. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1353 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonn.* to *Planet Venus*. Are we aught enriched in love and meekness?

3. To fill or store with wealth; to add to the valuable contents of.

1599 LYL *Euphens* (Arb.) 112 Enrich thy cofers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 141 Till twice fyne Summers haue enrich'd our fields. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 632 Italy... enriched with captaynes, souldiers, and slauces. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 505 All thesse wealthy That doth enrich these downs. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. ix. Was enriched by a collection of the best books. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 347 Who is travelling to enrich the Zoological Museum.

b. *fig.* To increase the wealth or copiousness of (a language); to add to, improve (a science, etc.).

1598 F. MARS in *Shaks. C. Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 Hee alone did illustrate and enrich it [sculpture] as much, if not more, than all his predecessors. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 Without enriching his discourse with any real Experiment or Observation. 1821 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 126 Chaucer has been accused of having enriched the language with the spoils of France. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 25 In that year [1691] our tongue was enriched with two words, Mob and Sham. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen has... enriched science with contributions of his own.

4. To make (the soil, etc.) rich in productive power; to fertilize.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. vi. I. 505 They have a great opinion of the same [Marle] that it mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentifull. 1622 WITHER *Sonn.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 216 The hony, milky plaine, That is enricht by Jordan's watering. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Substances, which in their use and decomposition must enrich the land.

5. To make 'rich' or splendid with decoration; often with added notion of costliness. Also *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 456 The Gaules... were wont to goe to the wyes brauely set out and enriched with gold. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii. 34 The hill and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* III. 3 While ev'ning dews enrich the glitt'ring glade. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 67 A lofty dome, the sides of which are enriched with agate.

6. To make 'richer' in quality, flavour, colour, etc.; to heighten, enhance (excellences).

1620 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Jonah*. When heaven's bright favours shone upon my face, And prosper'd my affairs, enrich'd my joyes. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* II The sugar cane... requires abundance of vegetable mould to enrich its sap. 1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 207 The green fern and purple heath have enriched the colouring since the spring. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Aldroban* 46 You take a wild-flower And plant it in a garden to enrich its life and beauty.

Hence Enrich'd *pph. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Temperately enrich'd Water, such as is impregnated with Neat and Sheeps-dung. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* Art I. 158 The Tudor flower... forms a most beautiful enriched battlement.

**Enricher** (enrɪʃər), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enriches.

c 1610 *Women Savits* 30 [Helena] the builder and enricher of churches through the world. 1616 SURL & MARKIN. *Country Farme* 493 Because Turneps, Nauets, and Fethers are enrichers, and (as it were) manurings of the ground. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, *Come Holy Spirit, send down those beams*. Come, 'Thou enricher of the Poor. 1776 T. BOWDWIN *Farm. Direc.* 20 Juicy plants, that much shade and cover the ground, are found to be enrichers of land.

† **Enrichesse**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + *richesse* RICHES.] *trans.* = ENRICH 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* I. (1869) 7 But I haue riht priuily hid it, for to enrichesse with the poore folk.

**Enriching** (enrɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENRICH v. + -ING.] The action of the verb ENRICH.

1494 FAIRYAN *vi. excl.* 194 Lothayr spoyled the kynges paleys and other places, to the great enrychynge of hym and his hoost. 1581 SINNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This enriching of memory... which... we call learning. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 144 Made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching. 1812 CONNETT in *Exam.* 19 Oct. 671/2 The enriching and pampering of those who render no public service. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The wise legislator... will shun the enriching of priests.

**Enriching** (enrɪʃɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enriches; in the senses of the vb.

1674 J. [BRIAN] *Horr.* *Hour* iv. 25 Rain down from heav'n enriching floods. 1674 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 587 Your advice and assistance will be obliging and enriching to the commonwealth of learning. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 263 Or lay enriching manure on the most barren ground. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 230 The enriching neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee to Naphthali.

Hence Enrichingly *adv.*

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 111 The operation is at first toilsome; but it is enrichingly profitable. 1865 R. PAUL *Lett. in Mem.* xix. (1872) 322 Let the word of Christ dwell in you enrichingly.

**Enrichment** (enrɪʃmənt), [f. as 'prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enriching, in various senses; the condition of being enriched.

a 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks. VII. (1859) 14 Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. 1631 MARKHAM *Little*, The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent. 1665 MARKHAM *Little*, *Low C. Warres* 247 To behave themselves valiantly... would not only be for their everlasting Honour, but Enrichment. 1724 WATTS *Logic* vi. § 1 A vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. 8 It was not principally intended for the enrichment of the Agents. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Material... furnishes notable enrichment to speech. 1876 GIBBS *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 342 The smaller gentry shared in the general enrichment of the landed proprietors.

b. *concr.* A means of enriching; an addition of wealth.

1649 BLITHE *Engl. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 45 He [the merchant] fetches it from farre, and it is a gallant Inrichment to this Nation.

2. *spec.* The imparting of 'richness' of effect by decorative additions. Also *concr.* in sing. and in pl., the ornament used for enriching a building, etc.



1664 EVELYN *It. Freart's Archit.* (R.). Neither did they often fill the pedestals with reliques... and rarely ever allow the corona any enrichment. 1708 *New View Lond.* I. 101/2 A large Column... having Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 231 Filigree working is a kind of enrichment on gold or silver. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 316 The Effigy of Edward II... still retains... its sculptured enrichments.

† **Enrighed**, *ppl. a. rare*—1. Thrown into ridges, ridged: see *quot.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 70. 1 & 2 He had a thousand Noses, Hornes wealk'd, and waued like the enrighed [i. *Fol.* enrighed] sea.

† **Enright**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *inright*. [f. *EN-1* + *RIGHT sb.*] *trans.* To put (a person) into (his) right; to invest with a right or title.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 58, I my selfe enright thee with the conquest of the field. 1654 J. SHUTTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 7 Our principle doth not lead us forth to entitle our selves to such Offices; it being the Word of God that inrights us thereunto. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 2 All the people must perish, to inright one unrighteous man.

**Enring** (*enring*), *v. pod.* Also 7 *inring*. [f. *EN-1* + *RING sb.*] *trans.* To put within a ring.

1. To form a ring round; to surround, encircle. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, to form into a ring.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxiii. (1612) 162 Inringed by his complices, their chearefull Leader said. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 For Tancred and Reynold brake through the traine, That thicke of men and armes enrigne tofore. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. She rais'd the youth, then with her armes inringing him. *Ibid.* ii. i. Sweet rest inringing The tyred body of the swarty clowne. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bt.* Poems 1650 l. 188 The deep glooms enringing Tartarus l 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xli. 267 Like the pure pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

2. To put a ring or rings on; to adorn with a ring. In *quots. trans.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 49 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 434. I will leave... the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand fingers,—to whoever likes.

**Enripe**: see *EN-1* *pref.* 2.

**Euripen** (*enri-pen*), *v. rare*. Also 7 *inripen*.

[f. *EN-1* + *RIPEN*.] *trans.* To make ripe; to mature. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence *Enripened ppl. a.* a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 92 The summer how it inripens the year. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 66 Vintager of your enripened bough.

**Enrive**: see *EN-1* *pref.* 3.

**Enrobe** (*enrōb*), *v.* Also 7 *inrobe*. [f. *EN-1* + *ROBE sb.* Cf. *OF. enrober*.] *trans.* To put a robe upon, dress in a robe. Also *trans.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The Sun... shall inrobe himselfe in scarlet. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1614 SIR W. LEICHHAM in *Fart. & P. Past.* l. (1848) 265 This leoprous corps of sinne with rags enrobe. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* civ. 2 With Light Thou dost Thyself enrobe. 1850 CHAMBL. *Yrnl.* XIV. 30 The Nepaleuse envoy, all sumptuously enrobed and glittering with jewels. 1864 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 138 Enrobd in earthly frame.

Hence *Enrober*, one who enrobes.

1598 FLORIO, *Instiutore*, an inuestor, an installer, an enrober, an endower, a presenter.

**Enrockment**. [f. *EN-1* + *ROCK* + *-MENT*.] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites FRANCIS. 1864 in WESTER.

† **Enroll sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next vb.] That in which anything is enrolled, a register.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke shall intitule in his bookes and enroll of recorde such other writings.

**Enrol, enroll** (*enrōl*), *v.* Forms: 4 *enrolly*, 6-7 *enroule*, (7 *enrowle*), 5- *enrol*(i); also 5-8 *enroll*(i), (7 *inrowle*). [ME. *enrolly*, ad. *OF. enrouler*, (mod. *F. enrôler*), f. *en* (see *EN-1*) + *OF. rolle, roolle* (mod. *rôle*) *ROLL*.]

1. To write upon a roll.

1. *trans.* To write (a name), inscribe the name of (a person) on a roll, list, or register; to make a list of. Also † *To enrol up*.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Glids* 359 Euerych souter... shall... be clerke a peny for to enroll his name.

1523 SKILTON *Carol. Laur.* 938, I, iwis, Endeouore ine Yowr name to se It be enrolle Writun with golde. 1572 T. CARTWRIGHT in Whitgift *Answ. Cartwright* 91 Their Names written and enrouled vp. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Our Sea-men and their numbers were carefully enroll'd. a 1703 SHENSTONE *Eleger* xlii. 10 Myrriads in time's perennial list enroll'd. 1777 WATSON *Philip III* (1830) 93 The soldiers... were emulous to have their names enrolled for that dangerous service. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1844) l. 505 Many also of the menial servants... are enrolled in the official returns in other classes.

2. To place upon a list; to incorporate as a registered or acknowledged member (in a society, corporate body, etc.). Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 119 This man... was enroll'd 'mongst wonders. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1830 l. 351 To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes. 1770 LANGUORNE *Philatich* (1879) l. 257 When more were enrolled in their body, (they were called) Conscript Fathers. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 233, I now determined... to enrol myself in the fraternity of authorship. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* li. (1877) 33 They were permitted to enrol themselves in any guild or art.

3. *esp.* To place on the list of an army; to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army; to levy (an army). Also *refl.* to enlist, take service.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 77 If he... had not... enrolled, and mustered an armie of tried soldiours. 1621 BUNTZ 1 *Macc.* x. 36 There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirtie thousand men of the Iewes. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxi. 112 He that inroweth himselfe a Souldier. 1736-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 109 In Asia any man that is rich is forced to enrol himselfe a janisary. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 173 Those who are... tempted to enrol themselves as soldiers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* l. i. ii. 77 They were enrolled as guards to the Caliph.

† 4. To write (an agreement, deed, obligation, etc.) upon a roll or parchment; to engross, give legal form to. *Obs.*

Most of the instances may possibly belong to sense 5. c 1430 LYDC. *Story Thebes* 1141 Thacord enroll'd in the tounne. 1458 Lease in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 32, My dede enroll'd and subscribed with myne owne hande. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 5 The saide person so to be assigned... to write make and enroll suche obligations. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 38 Which I hope well is not enroll'd there. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 309 b. Deed indented and enroll'd according to the Statute.

5. To enter among the rolls, i.e. upon the records of a court of justice.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 38 Pream., Indentures... enroll'd in your Court of the Chancery of recorde. 1594 in *Picary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 278 Euerie Maister shall enroll the Indentures of his aprentice in the common charters office. 1660 MRS. WORC. in *Dircks Life* xiv. (1865) 229 Having this Commission enroll'd or assented unto by his Council. 1818 *Cruise Digest* IV. 230 Where the deed was directed to be enroll'd in a particular court, it must be enroll'd in that court. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 263 By which time... the really important petitions... were enroll'd.

6. To record, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to record with honour, celebrate.

1530 PALSGR. 357/f, I enroll, I fixye a thyng in my mynde. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iii. xxi. Be it enroll'd how firm thy courage stood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vii. Small it is, in this poore sort To enroll thee. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 157 It had bin long agoe enroll'd to be nothing els but a pure tyrannical forgery. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 373 Dubb'd historians by express command To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* viii. 48 He... in heav'n's register enroll'd, The rise, and progress, of each option there. 1850 TENNYSON *in Mem.* xliii. So that still garden of the souls In many a figured leaf enroll's The total world.

7. To form into a roll.

II. a. To form into rolls or coils. b. To wrap up or enroll in or with; also *trans.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 357/f, I enroll, I rolle up a writting, or any other thing rounde. 1585 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iii. Bullets... Enroll'd in flames and fiery smouldering mists. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 257 [A snake] Now more and more having himselfe enroll'd. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. iii. 41 Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold For hast did over-rumme, in dust enroll'd. c 1650 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 5/2 Nor snow of cheeks with Tyrian grain enroll'd. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 2 Wherein their own welfares and concerns were enroll'd and bound up. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1726 l. 196 Now in a maze of rings he lies enroll'd. 1762 FALCONER *Shipbur.* ii. 158 The folding reefs in plaits enroll'd they lay. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husebeth* 17 Folds in which the small limbs of the Refutation itself have been... enroll'd.

Hence *Enroll'd ppl. a.* (sense 2).

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 234 Her acknowledged, and enroll'd, and accredited members. 1853 STROQUER *Mil. Enceyl.* *Enroll'd Pensioners*, the old-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who are formed into companies for garrison and colonial duty. *Mod.* The society has a thousand enroll'd members.

**Enroller**. [f. *ENROLL v.* + *-ER*.] One who enrolls or registers.

1631 MAY *Tr. Barclay's Mitr.* Minder ii. 30 Enrollers of the ancient vertue. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 in WESTER.

**Enrolling** (*enrōling*), *vb. sb.* [f. *ENROL v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *ENROL*.

1467 Mann. & Housel. *Exp.* (1841) 402 Item, for inrollunge of the forsed wrytt upon the patent of lyvelode, iij. liij. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for enrolling, exemplifications, bails, vouchers, returns, caveats, etc.

*attrib.* 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, How do our numbers stand since last enrolling-night?

**Enrolment** (*enrōlment*). [f. *ENROL v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of enrolling.

1. The action of enrolling soldiers, citizens, etc.; the process of being enrolled.

1552 HULOET, *Enrolemente* or engrossment, *conscription, Perscription*. 1582 SAVILE *Tactics Hist.* Annot. (1591) 51 The number of soldiours in a Legion... at the first enrollment. 1619 SLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 442 Enrolment in the number of the predestinate. 1640-4 *Parl. Orders* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) l. 744 Their first Inrolment of any such Horse and Horse-men. 1810 WILLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* V. 480 The enrolment, organization and equipment of this large force. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 83 Many may need that education who are not of that religious enrolment. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept. § 8 Premises... which would qualify him for enrolment as a Burgess.

2. The action of recording in official archives; esp. the registering a deed, judgement, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc. in a court of record.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Which register of enrollmentes, shall remaine and be safelie kepte in the said court. a 1625 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 This needeth no inrollment as a bargain and sale doth. 1641 *Terraces d. la*

*Ley* 190 Inrolment is the registering, recording, or entering of any act or deed in the Chancery or else-where. 1818 *Cruise Digest* IV. 231 All conveyances or incumbrances... prior to the enrolment, are... void. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 To view the enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

b. *concr.* The entry or official record of a deed, etc.; a record in general.

1603 Eng. *Mourn. Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 506 In no inrollment such a king is found. 1607-13 DAVIES *Hist. Tracts* Irel. (J.). The king... delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. 161. *Dryden's Patent in Prose Wks.* I. App. (R.). These presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be... a sufficient warrant.

3. Honourable celebration.

1602 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* (Collier) viii, [It] merits enrolment with Mæonian quill.

**Enrood**, var. of *INROAD v. Obs.*

**Enroot** (*enrūt*), *v.* Only in *pa. pple.* Also 5 *enrot*, 9 *inroot*. [f. *EN-1* + *ROOT*.] *trans.*

1. To fix by the root.

1590 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1839) 17 Smalle bushes or lytyll trees, by humydyte and hete, depely enrouted in the erthe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 22 And eke enrouted deepe must be that Tree, Whose big embodied branches shall not lin Till they to hevens hight forth stretched bee. 1836-9 TOOOL *Cycl. Anat.* II. 553/1 In old persons close to the entrance [of the ear] hairs... are enrouted.

b. *fig.* To implant deeply in the mind; to fix firmly in custom or habit.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav.* Love 24 The guilt of that infected crime Which was enrouted in all fleshy slyme. 1688 JAS. I. *Lett. Feversham* in *4th Coll. Papers Pres. Junction Affairs* 28 Your former Principles are so enrouted in you. 1805 ANN. *Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the antient parliaments, because it is less inrooted.

2. To entangle root with root.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 207 His foes are so en-rooted with his friends, That plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend.

**Enrough** (*enrūf*), *v.* Also 7 *inrough*. [f. *EN-1* + *ROUGH a.*] *trans.* or *refl.* To make (the sca) rough. Also *fig.*

1601 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 295 In vaine this sea shall... enrough It selfe. 1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Ser.* 39 Our life inroughed with some tempests. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 257 He snuffs The aroused hurrican, ere it enroughs The sea.

† **Enround**, *v. Obs.* [f. *EN-1* + *ROUND sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1300 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* l. 350 And other while an hen wol have the pippe, A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounke. 1580 STONEY etc. *Ps.* xlv. Kings with sieges her walls enround. 1590 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ProL 36 How dread an Army hath enrounded him. 1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Met.* lxii. And spies the multitude that him enround.

2. To 'compass', try to bring about. *Obs. rare*—1. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relation* Bbb j a, A crafty pate, enrounding violently the ruine of our Soueraigne.

II. **En route** (*ahrūt*). [Fr.] On the way, in the course of the journey: see *ROUTE*.

**Enruby, Enruin**: see *EN-1* *pref.* 2.

**Enrut**: see *EN-1* *pref.* 1 b.

II. **Ens** (*enz*), *sb. Pl. entia* (*en'siä*). [Late L. *ens*; a neuter pr. *ppl.* formed from *L. esse* to be, on the supposed analogy of the compds. *absens, potens*, etc.]

1. *Philos.* a. Something which has existence; a 'being', entity, as opposed to an attribute, quality, etc.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ciii. 19 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 71 An Ens is such naturally, that it should act or suffer something. 1677 HATS. *Prin. Orig. Markish* 373 Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia*. 1698 GALE *Crit. Gentles* II. 113 For it's necessary that every ens or being be derived from the first Being.

b. An entity regarded apart from any predicate but that of mere existence. Also, the predicable 'ens' regarded as an abstract notion.

1582 STONEY *Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 55 The quiddity of Ens. 1628 MILTON *Vocation Exter.* Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments.] 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 41 Ens without weight, and substance without shade. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90, I cannot see why ens is not thinkable.

† 2. = *ESSENCE. Obs.*

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 9 The dark fiery soule conceiveth the Ens and Essence of the Divine light in her selfe. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 It is the very Ens, or Being most pure of Flame.

† b. *Alch.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unit. Alch.* § 109, 178 Weigh its weight of fresh Ens well ground together. 1683 SALMON *Doron Mel.* i. 327 Reduce the Mercury of the Vulgar into its first liquid Ens. 1715 KERSEY, *Ens Primum*, the most efficacious Part of any natural Mixt Body. *Ens Veneris*, sublimation of equal Parts of the calcin'd Powder of Cyprus Vitriol, and of Sal Armoniac. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ens**, var. of *ENES adv. Obs. once*.

† **Ensa'cre**, *v. Obs.* [f. *EN-1* + *SACRE*.] *trans.* To consecrate to an ecclesiastical office.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. cliii. 153 a 2, I was promoted to the dignitee of Archebyschopp ensacred & receyved in the holy chyrche of Alexandrye.

**Ensad, Ensafé, -er, Ensaffron**: see *EN-1* *pref.* 1 2 and 1 b.

**Ensaigne**, *obs.* variant of *ENSIGN*.

**Ensaime**, var. of *ENSAIM v. 1 Obs.*



**Ensealing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

The action of the verb ENSEAL. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 688 At the tyme of enseaynge of the proces for execution. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 100 He himselfe geveeth them faith and his spirite, which is the enseayling of their myndes. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 386 At the Ensealing and Delivery hereof.

† **Ensealing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That ensals or confirms.

1563 MAN *Miscellany Commynwl.* 178 h. They [Sacraments] doe confirme us, not as the very ensealing spirite himselfe doth, but as ensealing signes.

† **Ensealment**, *Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of ensaling; that which ensals or confirms; a confirmation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 62 Our Baptisme is a certayne ensealment and Sacrament of our attoument with God.

† **Enseam**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 ensayme. [f. next vb.] That which is enseamed or cleansed away; superfluous fat; scourings.

1486 Bk. St. Albans B j a, Ensayme of an hawke is the grece.

† **Enseam**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms: 5 encyem, 5-7 ensayme, -seame, (7) ensaim, -sain, 6-enseam; also 7-8 inseame. [ad. OF. *\*ensaimier* (cf. *ensaimier* in Cotgr.), altered form of *essaimier* (mod. *essaimier*, *essimer*), f. *es*, L. *ex* + OF. (*\*sain*), *sain* grease (mod. *sain-doux* lard); -med. L. *sagimen* stuffing. Cf. SEAM *sb.* grease, lard.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse (a hawk, later also a horse) of superfluous fat.

c 1450 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Aut.* I. 308 Withdrawe his mete in the newe seynnyllhe and wasch it ech tyme, and sumtyme with vinegre, til he encyemyd. 1486 Bk. St. Albans B j a, It is tyme for to fede hir with wash mete and to hegynne to ensayme hire. a 1528 SKELTON *Ware Hawke* 78 She was not clene ensaymed. 1575 TURBERV. *Falcoire in Edin. Rev.* (1872) Oct. 356 How you shall enseame a hawke, or give her castings and scourings. 1598 FLORIO, *Alenare*, to enseame a horse. 1611 COTGR., *Ensaimier*, to incall; unfatten. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheaf Husb.* (1623) 55 Till you have ensaimed him [your hunting horse], hardened his flesh, taken away his inward grease. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horses*. 340 If you hee in the way of ensaying your horse. 1774 GOSWOLD *Nat. Hist.* III. 69 Twenty days before we enseam a falcon.

† b. (See quot.; perh. only a misapprehension.) 1611 COTGR., *Affener*, to feed or in-seame with hay; to stall-feed.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* of the hawk: To become clear of superfluous fat, etc.

1486 Bk. St. Albans B j i j a, As she ensaimeth hir fete will wax yelow and smothie. 1615 LATHAM *Falcoire* (1633) 62 Reasonable time... that she may in-seame inwardly, and outwardly together.

Hence **Enseaming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1575 Perfect *Bk. Sparhawk* (1886) 15 Ensaying is to take her gresyns and foulins awaye. 1615 LATHAM *Falcoire* (1633) 45 No one of the other sort of hawks is in a quarter of that danger in their in-seaming that she is in.

† **Enseam**, *v. 2 Obs.* [ad. Fr. *ensaimier* (now *ensimer*); OFr. *ensaimier*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + OF. *\*sain*, *sain*; see ENSEAM *v. 1*] *trans.* To load with grease. Hence **Enseamed** *ppl. a. fig.* The Fr. word is now used only in sense 'to grease (cloth)', whence perh. the fig. use in Shaks.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 57 Hee is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscels and senues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 92 In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed.

**Enseam** (ens'm), *v. 3* Also 7-8 in-seam. [f. EN-1 + SEAM *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To sew or stitch up in. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 35 A jewel... which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh. *Ibid.* (1637) 66 Jupiter halted when Bacchus was enseamed in his thigh.

2. To mark as with a seam. Cf. SEAM *v.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi, Take him dead-drunk now, without repentance, his lechery enseamd upon him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 54 Deep o'er his knee enseamd, remain'd the scar. 1856 J. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 79 Gray men enseamed with many a scar.

† **Enseam**, *v. 4 Obs. rare*. [Of obscure etymology: cf. ME. *in same*, *inseme* together; also ON. *semja* to put together.] *trans.* ? To bring together. a. To include or contain together. b. To introduce to company.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 35 And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe enseames Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 16 Beaupres, come Ple enseame thee: Ladies... I haue heere a friend that I would gladlie enter in your Graces.

† **Ensear**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + *sear*, SERE *a.*] *trans.* To dry up.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 187 Enseare thy Fertile and Conception womb.

† **Ensearch**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encerche*, f. *encerchier*: see next vb.] The action of the vb. ENSEARCH; search.

a 1599 Instr. *Hen. VII to Ambass. in Brit. Mag.* II. 403 The kings... servants, shall make inquisition, and ensearche. 1569 MORE *Herseyes* II. Wks. 1912 The church by diligent ensearche, fyndeth the life of a man holy. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 3 After enquery and ensearche made for them, dyvers came unto my handes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1623) 11 Such insearch and enquire as he most diligently made.

**Ensearch** (ens'ut), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-5 encerche, 4-6 enserch(e), -searche, (6)

ensertche), -6- ensearch. Also 6 inserch(e), -search(e): [ME. *encerche*(n), *enserche*(n); ad. OF. *encerchier*, *enserchier*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*) to SEARCH.]

1. *trans.* To look carefully through (a country, place, book or document); to examine, pry into, scrutinize, search. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Thou... hast enserchid alle my necessarys of hows. c 1400 MAUNDRE. xxxi. (1839) 314 For to enserche tho Contrees. c 1449 Peacock *Refr.* i. xlii. 71 It is no nede me forto... cherche the writings of Doctoris. 1531 Elvior *Gen.* ix. ix. (1883) II. 110 He folowing with his swerde redy drawn wolde therwith enserche the bedde, cofers, and all other places of his chambere. 1553-87 Fosse *A. & M.* (1566) 965/6 Studiously to ensearch and peruse the places of holy Scripture. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. Ep. Ded. If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure... at vacant houres to insearch it, you shall find therein etc. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 124 But to ensearch the cursed cold [soil] is hard.

*fig.* c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 117 Graunte hat we may oure self to enserche & se. 1537 Instr. *Chr. Man* II. vjb, But if he diligently enserche his own hearte. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moria* Enc. F iij b, An ungodly curiositee to ensearche the secrets of Nature. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vjb, Let us insearche and trye our selves, and turne to God againe. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolues* I. xvii. 29 If we glue repulses, we are presently... insearched for the cause.

2. To seek for (a person or thing); to inquire after. Also with *out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 6 Whiche southe... not the Lord nether enserchiden hym. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 Pease men shulde enserche with besinesse. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 3, I dyd my effectual deuote to enserche out suche bokes. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 39 We must now seke out and enserch the veray true commyn wele.

3. To search into (facts, errors, etc.); to inquire into, investigate. Also with *obj. sentence*: To inquire.

c 1400 Prymer in *Eng.* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 130 That thou enquire my wickidnesse and enserche my synne. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* iv. iii. Wks. III. 171 Then we will ensearch whether it may be a sacrament or no. 1541 ELVOR *Image Gou.* 61 Than wolde he diligently ensearche, of what percher their workes were. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. 35 Cambrensis insearcheth diuerse philosophical reasons in finding out the cause. 1587 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 30 Would ensearch the default, and then certifie the good man of the house thereof.

4. *intr.* To make search; to inquire.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 18 Whanne moost hilyly enserchynge thi fynden, etc. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 232 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 306 Enserche no fyr ben fallis to the. 1487 CANTON *Allyr.* III. x. 152 Tholomeus... was he... that most enserched of the sterres. 1494 FABYAN *VI.* clxxxv. 184 Enserchynge thorough his landes for suche a knyght. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 6 To enserch or make any inquerie thereof. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 15, I wil that ye ensearch forthwith, and it reuale to me.

† **Ensearcher**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 ensercher, 5-6 enserchour, 6 ensercher, insearcher. [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ER: in ME. a. OF. *encerchier*, -cor.] One who searches, pries, or inquires into.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xiv. 22 Who thenketh out the weles of hym in his herte... goende aftir it as ensercher. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.) The first of you is a stronge verriour; The second best counsellour; and the thirde the soletest enserchour. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 3 A desirous enserchour of the secretres of nature. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* I. 91 Cambrensis... was a curious insearcher therof.

† **Ensearching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb ENSEARCH; the action of looking for, or inquiring into.

c 1430 tr. *T. & Kempis' Imit.* i. iii, What auailith grete enserching of hidde & derke pinges? 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 8 § 1 The inserching, finding and washing of the saide time. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1623) 11 Tacitus a man curious in the insearching... for the originall of the Germans.

**Enseat**: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

† **Enseel** (ens'el), *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 5 ensile. [f. EN-1 + SEEL *v.*] *trans.* To stitch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

1486 Bk. St. Albans A i j b, He most take with hym needell and threde to ensile the hawkes that ben taken. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-80 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enseem**: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 3.

† **Enseer**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 inseer. [f. EN-1 + SEER.] One who sees or looks into (anything).

c 1400 Test. *Love* II. (1560) 293/4 This leude booke... hy a good inseer may be understande. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 20 God... is only the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

**Ensege**, -segge, var. of ENSIEGE.

**Enseigne**, -eyne, -eygne, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

**Enseignement**, var. of ENSIGNEMENT.

† **Enseise**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. OF. *enseisir*, *enseisir*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *saisir* to SEISE.] *trans.* To put (a person) in possession.

c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxii, That segge scballe enseise him atte a session.

**Ensemble** (ans'nh'l), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 in-sambl. [a. Fr. *ensemble*; -late L. *insimul*, f. *in* in + *simul* at the same time.]

† A. *adv.* Together, at the same time. *Obs.* c 1440 *Ans. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 457. And when hit is boylet ensemble in the setynges doune, put thereto a lytel vinegre. 1494 FABYAN *VI.* 482 The .ii. cardynalls ensemble sped their wynto Parys. *Ibid.* vii. 574 Vpon the .vii. daye in lyke wyse played in-samblen an Henauder,

and one Iohn Standyshe, esquier. a 1528 SKELTON *Sb. Parrot* 147 For frantikes and wyfulnes and braynles ensembyll, The nehhis of a lyon they make to trete and tremblyll.

† B. *sb.* (Only as Fr.)

1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect (of a person's appearance, a whole work of art, etc.). Also **Tout ensemble** (tut'ans'nh'l) [Fr. *tout all*] in same sense.

1703 TATE *Portrait-Kop. H. M. Picture* Notes 22 There must be, what Painters call, an agreement of the Tout Ensemble. 1750 CHESIER. *Lett.* (1792) III. 70 All these trifling things... collectively form that pleasing *je ne sais quoi*, that ensemble which they are utter strangers to. 1782 POWELL *Antiq.* 81 The ensemble of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. xl, The 'tout ensemble' of his movements wore a Grace. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Cr.* v. 108 One might almost call his ensemble slovenly to-day. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. ix. 126 The proportions of its body and limbs in their ensemble and details, are nearly the same. 1879 BEERDOHM *Patagonia* iii. 37 A shaggy beard and moustache completed the toutensemble of his really striking face.

2. *Mil.*

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, Ensemble, together; the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions.

† **Ensemble**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ensemble-r* in same sense. Cf. ASSEMBLE.] *trans.* To bring together, assemble; also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 Leg. *St. Gregory* 982 Pe cardinals al togider come, Ensembled pai were alle po. c 1380 Sir *Ferumb*, 5467 Pay ensembled panne to gadre anon. 1491 CANTON *Vilas Patr.* (1495) 11 By very charite were they [the hermits] ensembled, allied and unyed. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 Openly by day they seemed themselves together to the number of an hundred.

† **Ensembly**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 ensemble. [a. OF. *ensemblee*, f. *ensembler*: see prec.] = ASSEMBLY.

c 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 21 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 13 With ryall festis and feyr ensembly. With 3<sup>rd</sup> lordys of that contré: With hym ther gan they dwell.

† **Ensemplary**, *Obs.* Also 4 ensamplarie. [app. a doublet of ENSAMPLER; Gower's use suggests that he regarded it as f. ENSAMPLE + -ERY.] Examples collectively; example in the abstract.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 292 A tale... Which is of olde ensamplarie. *Ibid.* III. 48 [History] is of great ensamplary Again the vice of sorcery.

**Ensenne**, -ense, obs. forms of INCENSE.

**Ensenbe**, obs. form of INSENSE *v.*, to instruct.

† **Ensent**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. next.] Assent. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 317 Poru ensent of hyr tyeue sones.

† **Ensent**, *v. Obs.* In 3-4 encent, -senti. [var. of ASSENT.] *intr.* To assent or consent to.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 280 Pe poente makede him dauncheous: and nolde ensent her-to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 317 Pe kyng poru ys consenyl encented wel her to. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 81 in E. P. (1862) 73 He ne dude neuere lecherie: ne neuere ensentede berto.

**Ensenje**, -zhe, -ye, -yhe, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

† **Ensepulchre** (ens'ep'ulch), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SEPULCHRE.] *trans.* To put into a sepulchre; to entomb. Also *transf.*

1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 160 The vast common doom ensepulchres the world. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii, Cities... ensepulchred beneath the flood. 1841 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* I. 390 The oblivious gulf, whose many gloom Ensepulchres so many things. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin Poems* 146 Let the wolves' black maws ensepulchre their brother beast.

**Enseraph**: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 2.

**Enserch**, obs. form of ENSEARCH.

† **Enserchise**, *Obs.* [as if a. OF. *\*encerchise*, f. *encerchier* to ENSEARCH.] A search, inquiry.

1436 Pol. *Poems* (1859) II. 195 Thus was he wonte... One suche enserchise husily to abyde.

† **Ensered**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. EN-1 + SERE + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Furnished with 'seres' (defined in Bk. St. Albans as 'the skin on the legs').

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vij a, This hawke has... a faire enseryd legge.

**Enserf**: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 2.

**Ensewe** (e), obs. forms of ENSUE.

† **Enshade** (ens'ad), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SHADE *sb.*] *trans.* To envelop in shade.

18... HALL CAINE *After Sunset* in *Sharp Sonnets this Cent.* (1886) While we lie Enshaded, lulled, beneath heaven's breezeless sky.

**Enshadow**, *Enshawl*: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.

† **Ensheath** (ens'i'h), *v.* Also 7 insheath. [f. EN-1 + SHEATH *sb.*, SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a sheath.

1592 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 My throat... hath quite swallow'd vp and ensheath'd my tongue. 1737 OZELL *Ratelay* III. xxxiii. III. 39 The velvet scabbard that in-sheatheth it. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 By the triple partition of its tendon, it ensheaths the lumbar muscles. 1856 L.D. LYTTON *Lucile* II. vi. § 9 In the young heart... A love large as life, deep and changeless as death, Lay en-sheathed.

Hence **Ensheathing** *ppl. a.*

1877 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled.

**Enshell**, **Enshelter**: see EN-*pref*<sup>1</sup> 1 a.



† **Enshield**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Usually taken as *enshielded*, pa. pple. of next, which suits the apparent sense; but the accent is peculiar. Perh. f. EN-1 + SHIELD sb.] ? Shielded, concealed.

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* ii. iv. 80 These blacke Masques Proclaime an en-shield beauty.

**Enshield** (en-shīld), *v. rare*. [f. EN-1 + SHIELD v.] *trans.* To guard or screen as with a shield.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 293 This altar will Enshield us all. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant.* l. 301 The frail, trembling child stood still enshielded by Olof's arms.

**Enshore**, *obs. form* of **INSHORE**.

**Enshrine** (en-shrīn), *v.* Also 6-8 **inshrine**, (6 **enshrine**, 7 **inscrine**). [f. EN-1 + SHRINE.]

1. *trans.* To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a deity or saint) in a shrine; to place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle.

1286 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1612) 60 Philoctes... His ashes did convey To Italy, inshrined in his Temple there to stay. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* ii. i. Though but a ducat, We will enshrine it as a holy relic. 1665 MILTON *P. L.* l. 719 To inshrine Belus or Serapis their Gods. 1744 POPE *Wife of Bath* 249 [The tomb] where enshrined the great Darius lay. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* l. 267 The remains of those saints and monarchs which lie enshrined in the adjoining chapels. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. (1828) IV. 413 The snake-devouring ibis these inshrine.

fig. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 117 Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geentry* l. vii. 98 Next to his bosom in whom she [Evel] was inscribed. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 598 True image of the Father. enshrined in fleshly tabernacle. 1743 SAVAGE *Verses to Knight (R.)* In whose transcendent mind are wisdom, purity, and truth enshrined. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Ist.* li. 264 Papal orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escorial.

humorously. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 89 He was, ere the church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew.

† b. To conceal as within a shrine. *Obs.*

1583 STANVURST *Ensis* vi. (Arb.) 89 These stars imparted no light. And the moon enshrined with closest cloudwy remanend.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 188 What booteth that celestial ray, If it in darkness be enshrined ever.

2. To contain as a shrine does; to serve as a shrine for (something sacred or precious). Also *fig.* 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* vii. 123 The greatest God of all My breast inshrines. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iii. (1866) 41 A poetical shape. enshrining an inner and a deeper truth. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* l. xxi. 266 The first warm snows. enshrine the flowery growths.

Hence **Enshrined ppl. a.** **Enshrinement**, the action of enshrining, in quot. *fig.*; also *concr.* that which enshrines or envelopes; in *pl.* the surroundings. **Enshrining vbl. sb.**

1795 SOUTHEY *Tales of Arciv.* 135 The slant sunbeam Falls on the arms inshrined. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 713 This mystery, in all its enshrinements, has the gods of Egypt striven to express. 1874 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 8 The enshrinement of the Christian faith In sign and symbol. 1888 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 271 The enshrining of his glorious divinity in them.

**Enshroud** (en-shrūd), *v.* Also 7 **inshroud**. [f. EN-1 + SHROUD.] *trans.* To cover as with a shroud; to envelope completely; to hide from view. Also *fig.*

1593 STANVURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 31 Venus enshrouds theym with a thick fog. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. In gloomy valle of night, Inshroud the pale beams of thy borrowed light. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 4 They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 200 Trails of thick blue mist enshroud The green far-gleaming glades. 1879 DIXON *Windsor Id.* xxiii. 243 The crimes... were enshrouded in the deepest mystery.

Hence **Enshrouded ppl. a.**

1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* ii. Nothing but the small, cold worm Freeth thine enshrouded form.

† **Ensiege**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **ensoggio**. [f. next vb.] Siege; in phrase to lay *ensiege*.

1. a 1500 *M.S. Lincoln A.* l. 17 f. 4 (Halliiv.) He went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde ensiege abowte it.

† **Ensiege**, *v. Obs.* In 4 **ensoggio**, -*seggo*. [a. OF. *ensieger*, -*segger* (mod. F. *assiéger*). Cf. AS-SIEGE.] *trans.* To besiege. Also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. l. 25 Titus and Waspasian... ensiegeden Jerusalem. *Ibid.* II. 155 Pei ensiegen pe soulis of men. 1a 1400 *Morie Arct.* 1337 Ensiege alle ba cetese be the saite strander. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 When two reumes er at were and owper party ensiege citee, toune or castell.

**Ensient** (ensīent), *a. Latw.* Later spelling of *ensient* = **ENCINTE**.

1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 359 A natural child of which a particular woman is ensient. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 181 If... his said wife should be ensient with one or more children.

Hence **Ensionturo**, the state of being with child, pregnancy. 1775 in *Asu*.

**Ensiew**, *obs. form* of **ENSUE**.

† **Ensiferous**, *a. Obs.*— [f. L. *ensi-* sword + *-fer* bearing + *-ous*.] That bears a sword.

1656 in *Blount Glosser.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ensiform** (en-sīfōm), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *ensi-* sword; see -**FORM**.] Sword-shaped. (Often said of leaves.) **Ensiform cartilage**, n cartilage appended to the sternum or breast-bone.

1541 R. CORLIAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Belowe in the furecle is an addyceon cartylagynous called Ency forme. 1794 MARTIN *Reussian's Bot.* xiv. 155 Linnaeus calls them

Ensiform or sword-shaped. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 324 Ensiform antennæ. 1845 LINCOLN *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 Leaves ensiform, with parallel veins. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 300 The diaphragm is attached to the ensiform cartilage and several ribs.

**Ensign**, *obs. form* of **INSIGHT**.

**Ensign** (en-sīn). **Forms:** 4, 6 **an-**, **en-**, **sen-**, **-she**, **-ye**, **-yhe**, 4 **ensaigne**, 5-7 **ensigne**, 5 **ensygne**, 6 **ensaigne**, **essence**, (6 **insigne**, 8 **insign**), 6-**ensign**. See also **ANCIENT sb.** 2, **INSIGNE**. [a. OF. *enseigne*, *euseine*, *ensaigne*, *ansigne*, corresp. to Pr. *enseigna*, *ensegna*, *essenha*, Cat. *insigna*, It. *insigna*—L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, neut. of *insignis* adj., f. *in* + *signum* sign.]

The **INSIGNE** used in sense 4 by some writers late in 18th c. and in 19th is prob. intended as Lat., and is therefore treated as a distinct word.]

† 1. A signal; a rallying or battle-cry, watch-word. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 378 Hys assenche gan he cry. *Ibid.* v. 323 Hys ensenche mycht heim cry. c 1450 *Melvin* x. 161 The Duke. cride his ensigne. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3347 Thar ensenche lowd thai gon to cry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. ix. 86 The hydis ensenche loud w trumpis sche.

2. A sign, token, characteristic mark. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 85 Entyse them to lawghe and jape by ony dysordynat ensignes or tokens. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. i. 324 In expositioe to hym very ensignes of his vysage and clothyng. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iii. vi. We see no Ensignes of a Wedding here. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* i. i. Are these the ensignes of so coarse a fellow? 1644 *Jay Pop.* 48 The prime ensignes of Majesty, which consists in making Laws. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* xii. 132 The Beard is the ensigne of manhood. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 84 From these three strong marks and ensignes of superiority. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 206 A well-dressed man, with all the ensignes of respectability and good-fellowship about him.

† *humorously*. Cf. 5 and Fr. *enseigne* signboard.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* l. 90 There was never a card in her window, whilst those ensignes in her neighbours' houses would remain exposed. for months together.

3. A conventional sign; an emblem, badge.

1599 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 123 The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of peace. 1605 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. Indin 46 Whether this fillet... was a badge of Religion, or only an Ensign of piety. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 55 p. 4 My mother appeared again without the ensignes of sorrow. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 209 She left those ensignes of authority, the keys, in his possession. 1850 ASP. THOMPSON *Larus* Th. 22. 33 The Sculptor raises a tomb, and covers it with the ensignes of piety and death.

4. *esp.* A badge or symbol of dignity or office; chiefly *pl.* = L. *insignia*; also, heraldic arms or bearings.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. iv. 53 Sceptour and crown, And of justice whir ensenche seyt. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 3 Thoffice... of an archbishop... with all tokens, insignes and ceremonies thereunto lawfully belonging. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 15 Having in his hands the Ensigne meet... A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26532 Then the King put on the Blue Ribbon with the George, Garter King at Arms reading the usual Admonitions upon the putting on each of the said Ensignes. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 The ornaments and insigne of a family. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* ii. 125 There is nothing... but a black marble table, ornamented with ensignes armorial. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 772 A new order was instituted by her Danish Majesty. the ensigne of which is a cypher of her Majesty's name. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* f. I. xvi. 428 A white robe was the ensigne of their dignity. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 226 Two fine Saker falcons... his pets, the ensigne and crest of his tribe.

5. A military or naval standard; a banner, flag. In British nautical use applied *spec.* to a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner. Since 1864 the ensign of the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron has been white, that of the naval reserve, of ships in the service of public offices, and of certain yacht clubs, blue, and the 'merchant ensign' red. (See *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9 s.v. *Flag*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1200 And that was he that bare the ensaigne Of worship. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* lx. ix. 45 Charge thame thar ensenche for to rais on lycht. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 65 The valiant Alferus with his ensigne in one hand and his sword in another. 1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Médit.* 79 We are wont to fight cheerfully under this ensign abroad. 1707 *Royal Proclam.* 28 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 43561 We have... thought fit... to Order and Appoint the Ensign Described on the... Margent hereof, to be Worn on Board all Ships. 1838 *Hist. Record 3rd Regt. Foot* 27 And each Company had a colour which was designated an ensign. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 85, I still bear on The conquering Tartar ensigns through the world.

b. *transf.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Liad* vi. 175 Lycia, where Xanthus doth display The silver ensignes of his waves. 1678 MARVELL *Poems* 26 Then flowers their drowsy eyelids raise, Their silken ensignes each displays.

† 6. A body of men serving under one banner; a company, troop. Sometimes used to render the L. *cohors* or *ordo*. *Obs.*

The number of men in an 'ensign' seems to have varied from 100 to 500.

1552 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. x. 328 The Bishops of Colen and Trevet... did send unto the Emperor 1500 horse, and six ensignes of foot. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* (1591) Annot. 51 The Hastati were diuided againe into ten Ensignes, or companies. 1584 BALDWIN *Let.* in *Keith Hist. Ch. & State Scot.* (1732) App. 44 [Jam.] The payment of our future men extendis monthlie everie Ensigne which are now sent in number to 2000, steir. 1590 J. SWEET *Disc. Weapons* 8 b. Our English Militia of footmen monie yeares past, did consist

of bands but of 300 to an Ensigne. *Ibid.* g b, At which time their bands did consist of five hundred to everie Ensigne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xi. 51 Valerius... set forth from mount Caclius certaine ensignes [cohorts] of his best and choise souldiers. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vi. 17 She commanded Count Mansfeldt to goe before with 166 Ensignes, of her best Foote.

7. The soldier who carries the ensign; a standard-bearer. See **ANCIENT sb.** 2 Formerly commissioned officers of the lowest grade in the infantry bore this title, which has been replaced by that of sub-lieutenant.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 225 Alexander Bog ansenye to capitane Daniel Meluile with the said ensenye, and lxx suddartis. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiol.* 80 Let the Ensigne be a man of good accompte. 1677 W. HUBBARO *Narrative* 19 Ensign Savage, that young Martial Spake. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 51 His Ensign was Mr. Thunder. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 309 The sons of many of the noblest and wealthiest families are ensignes and lieutenants. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Arch. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 559 The mortality of captians from battle is double that of ensigns.

† 8 a. *transl.* Fr. *enseigne de vaisseau*, midshipman (*obs.*). b. In the U.S. navy, the designation of the lowest rank of commissioned officers.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44207 Mr. de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 819 Officers of the Navy... Ensign, ranking with Second Lieutenant in the Army.

9. *Comb.*, as *ensign-staff* (in sense 5).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 43802 His Boltsprit carried away our Ensign-Staff. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 269 Nailed the Flag to the ensign staff.

**Ensign** (en-sīn), *v. Obs. exc. Her.* **Forms:** 5-6 **ensigne**, -**sygne**, 5 **ensaigne**, -**seygne**, **enseyne**, (6 **ensine**, -**syne**, 7-**ensign**). Also 5 **inseygne**, 6 **insygne**, 6-8 **insigne**. [a. OF. *ensignier*, *enseigner*, corresp. to Pr. *enseignar*, Cat. *ensenyar*, Sp. *enseñar*, Pg. *ensinar*, It. *insegnare*—med. L. *insignare*, f. *in* (see *IN-*) + *signum* sign.]

† 1. *trans.* To indicate, point out, show. Also *absol.* to give indications. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b. As to the waye that he had holden he ensigned to the lady. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 288/3 Why callest thou them traitours whiche ben Doctours and ensenye the lyfysurdable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terapentyke* 2 Cij. But I can nat coniect what may shewe and ensygneth the tyme. 1548 UOALL, *etc. Ensm. Par.* John 67a, He did ensigne them in tyme to come a terrible judgemente. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 29 a. The matter ought afore to be put into the vessels, as this letter X insigheth to us.

† 2. To direct (a person) to an object; to instruct, inform. Also with double acc.: To teach (a person, a thing). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 He is taught, enseyned and nonished in his youth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 74 b. Wyll ye that I enseyne and teche you howe ye shal mowe escape from alle euyl. 1508 BACCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 236 A folysshe fatter full hardly shall ensyne His sone to good lyfe. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* ii. l. 16 [The Caporall] himselfe ensyning and teaching the B-sognios. *Ibid.* iii. l. 33 Ensingning them the vse of their weapon.

3. † a. To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; also, to serve as a badge of (*obs.*). b. *Her.* To distinguish (a charge) by a significant mark or ornament placed upon it, as a crown, coronet, or mitre.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 71 The Cocke about other birdes is ensygned with a peccare Creste. 1585 FERNE *Blaz. Geentry* 158 Princes... which do insigne their chapeau and helme with a crowne of flowers and crosses. 1670 GULIAN *History* l. i. (1660) 5 Oysrys bare a Scepter royall, insygned on the top with an Eye. 1670 JONSON *Prince Henry's Barriers*, Henry but joind the roses, that ensign'd Particular families. 1766 PORSY *Heraldry* (1781) 150 The sixteenth is Argent, a man's Heart Gules, ensygned with n Crown Or. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 272 A warrior ensign'd with a various crown. 1842 M. LOWEN *Eng. Sur-namer* (1875) II. App. 148 A cross ensygned by X.P. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 96 Archbishops and Bishops... ensign their Shields with their Mitres.

† **Ensign-bearer**, *Obs.* One who carried a company's ensign; = **ENSIGN** 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiol.* 89 The ensigne bearer ought, when the warre is ended, to deliver up to hys captayne agayne hys Ensigne. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 134 Alexander Bog ansenye bearer to Capitane Meluile. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 72 An Ensigne-bearer... was slaine. 1672 FERNE *Hist. Observations, Exercise Foot* 177.

**Ensigny** (en-sīn), [f. **ENSIGN** sb. + *-cy* (cf. *captaincy*).] The rank or position of *non* ensign in the army.

1767 HUGH KELLY, *etc. Daller* II. 166 A plitty little ensigny. 1771 SMOLLETT *Juniper* Cl. (1815) 227 I purchased an ensigny. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 239 Recommended for the first vacant ensigny in the 33rd regiment. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quadrilet* xvi. 227 Accepting an ensigny from the bands of Washington.

**Ensignhood** (en-sīnhūd), *noun-nd.* [f. **ENSIGN** sb. + *-hood*.] The state of being an ensign.

1842 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 569 The first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood.

† **Ensignment**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *enseignement*, f. *enseigner* to teach; cf. **ENSIGN** v. and **MENT**.]

1. a. The action or process of showing or teaching, instruction; b. *concr.* that which is taught, a lesson; also, n means of instruction.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 187 He that halt the brayne nesche, thynne and clere is swifte and good of enseynement and techynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*

Lij, I shalle telle yow what Salamon therof seyth in the book of the ensyngement. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 154 And when all y<sup>e</sup> people come soo togyther at this ensyngement. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vi. 177 A ryght profitable ensyngement of the practise that the confessor ought to holde. 1575 in *Lanchant's Let.* (1871) 93 He ensued not the ensyngement nor the doctrine of the dyvnye sapyence. 1600 *HOLLAND Lryv* v. li. 212 We are made an example and ensyngement [document] to the whole world.

2. A badge or symbol of office; = ENSIGN 4.  
1567 R. MULEASTER *Fortescue's De Land. Leg.* 121 A white quoife of silke: which is the principal and chief ensyngement of habite wherewith serjeantes at lawe in their creation are decked. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1631) 703 King Edward also deused... distinctive habites and ensyngements, wherof the principall was the azure Garter.

† **Ensignship** (ensn'sh'p), *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ENSIGN sb. + -SHIP.] = ENSIGNY.

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, etc.

**Ensilage** (ensil'edz), *sb.* [a. F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler*: see ENSILE v.]

1. The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it.

1881 *Salem (Mass.) Gaz.* 10 June 1/2 On ensilage of Green Forage Crops in Silos. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* No. 278. 114 Ensilage is the packing of green forage in air- and water-tight structures. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practised.

2. The material resulting from the process.

1881 *Echo* 11 June 1/6 *Ensilage*, is produced by cutting green fodder of different kinds when well matured, and pressing it down in water-tight pits, subsequently also made air-tight. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 About 3 in. of the ensilage was found to be mouldy.

3. *attrib.*  
1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 150 Five separate manufacturers advertised ensilage cutters. 1888 *Times* 24 July 13/1 Those who were prepared to make ensilage stacks.

**Ensilage** (ensil'edz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*  
To subject to the ensilage process; to convert into ensilage. Hence *Ensilaged* *pp.* a.

1883 *West Chester Pa. Republican* VI. No. 37. 4 An ensilaged crop. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 274 Pease, oats, maize, and vetches might be ensilaged together. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 149 Preserving green fodder by ensilaging it.

**Ensilate** (ensil'et), *v.* [f. Fr. *ensiler* + -ATE.] = ENSILAGE v.

1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 5 May, Green forage should be ensilaged without mixture of any dry substances.

**Ensile** (ensil'), *v.* [ad. F. *ensiler*, ad. Sp. *ensilar*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *silo* (see SITO) pit for preserving green fodder, repr. L. *silus* a. Gr. *σιλός*, underground granary.] *trans.* To put (forage) into a silo for preservation; to convert into ensilage. Hence *Ensiled* *pp.* a., *Ensiling* *pp.* sb.  
1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/3 Of the 24 tons of grass ensiled in June it was calculated that there was at least 21 tons available for winter use. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 249 Lucern, red clover, and spurry have all been successfully ensiled. 1885 *Palt Mall G.* 29 Apr. 5/1 Alcoholic silage is produced by the action of the cells of the ensiled plants. *Ibid.*, The ensiling of immature fodder.

† **Ensile**: see ENSEEL.

**Ensilest** [f. ENSILE + -IST.] One who preserves his crops by ensilage.

1883 *Hibernia* July 103/2 Concrete has been adopted by many ensilests.

**Ensiler**: see EN-*pref* 1 i b.

† **Ensindon**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + STINDON.] *trans.* To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth.

1609 *DAVIES Holy Rood* I. vi. Now doth this. Synavie.. Ensindon Him with choicest Draperie.

**Ensine**, *obs.* form of ENSIGN.

† **Ensise**, *Obs.*—0 [var. of ASSIZE.]

1721-1800 *BAILEY, Ensise*, quality, stem *Old word*.

**Ensisternal** (ensist'ə-nəl), *a.* [f. L. *ensis* sword + mod. L. *sterni-ni*, Gr. *στέρνω* to breast-bone + -AL.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Ensky** (enskoi'), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SKY.] *trans.*  
To place in the sky or in heaven; *pass.* only.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. iv. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Odes* Wks. 1765 I, 235 Thou seem'st chang'd; all sainted, all en-sky'd. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 226 Ofseraphim he who is most en-sky'd. 1858 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* 136 This truth 's a star, Too deep-en-sky'd for all to see.

Hence *Enskied* *pp.* a.

1852 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* (1857) 109 The most majestic of the enthroned and enskied Madonnas.

**Enslave** (enslāv'), *v.* Also 7-8 *inslave*. [f. EN-1 + SLAVE.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of. Also *absol.*

1606 *COWLEY Davideis* ii. (1710) l. 348 Enslav'd, and sold to Ashur by his Sins. 1793 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 12) 539 Much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Prevent them from... enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion. 1867 *PEARSON Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The ungrateful freedman might be enslaved again. 1878 *BOSW. Smith Carthage* 348 Scipio... had moved forward from his head quarters at Tunis, plundering and enslaving as he went.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To reduce to political 'slavery', deprive of political freedom.

a. 1643 *PAYNE Treachery & Disloy.* *Papists* ii. 43 (R.) Corrupt publicke officers and judges of late times... have endeavoured to enslave both us and our posterities. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 8 A nation may enslave it self by its too much wit. 1795 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 64 May with the same army enslave us. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 297 Such an army... was not very likely to enslave five millions of Englishmen. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* x. 241 She [Florence] was enslaved, she, once the freest of the free.

β. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 384 Joseph... Who by a dream inslav'd th' Egyptian land. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iv. 425 Confederating... to inslave the Dutch.

b. In moral or intellectual sense: To render (a person) a 'slave' to passion, habit, superstition, etc. a. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* iii. xxi, Who doth enslave himself too strictly to words. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 28 Those whose consciences are not wholly enslaved to their fancies. 1738 *WESLEY Hymn, From whence these dire Portents around vi.* Let Sin no more my Soul enslave! 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unbound* ii. iv. 100 All spirits are enslaved which serve thine evil. 1825 *LATTON Zetia* 24, I am enslaved by her beauty. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* § 5 (1882) 215 Luther declared man to be utterly enslaved by original sin. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin, without enslaving itself to Ciceronian types... is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. viii. (1675) 218 To which unbridl'd Passions hurry the criminally unhappy Persons they have inslav'd. 1795 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 301 Pleasure enslaves us by often indulging. 1746 *HURO Remarks Weston's Enquiry* (R.), Insilaved to the tenets of a conceived philosophy.

**Enslaved** (enslāv'd), *pp.* a. [f. ENSLAVE v. + -ED.] Reduced to slavery. Also *fig.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 797 The conquer'd also, and enslav'd by Warr. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 34 France and the enslaved countries. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 139 The enslaved minister of that captive king. 1817 *COLLIERGE Sibyl. Leaves*, Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile, O Albion! 1859 L. D. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. 224 The enslaved subjects of the Caesars.

Hence *Enslavedness*.

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enslavement** (enslāv'mēt), [f. ENSLAVE v. + -MENT.] The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1602 *SOUTH Serm.* (1607) I. 474 Returning to a fresh Enslavement to their Enemies. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 136 The unjust enslavement of Italy. 1839 J. BRENNAN (*title*), Old and New Logic, shewing how Lord Bacon delivered the Mind from its 2000 years' Enslavement under Aristotle. 1844 *LORR BROUGHTON Brit. Const.* (1862) Introd. 21 No alternations of enslavement and emancipation. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxvii. (1862) VI. 67 How lamentably they [Greek philosophers] were hampered by enslavement to the popular phraseology.

**Enslaver** (enslāv'vā), [f. ENSLAVE v. + -ER.] One who enslaves; *esp.* the woman by whose charms a man is 'enslaved'.

1727 *SWIFT To Stella*, Enslavers of mankind! Base kings, and ministers of state. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* lxx. (1804) 474 The delicate nerves of my fair Enslaver. 1816 *BYRON Cal. Har.* ii. lxxvii, The earth forgets... The enslavers and the enslaved. 1818 *FRASER Poems* (1865) II. 243 Hail, fair Enslaver! at thy changing glance Boldness recedes. 1849 *LYTTON Caesars* 15 A name, borne by the enslaver of Athens. 1856 *WATTS-MELVILLE Kate Cov.* iii, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers.

**Enslumber**: see EN-*pref* 1 a.

**Ensmall** (ensmō'l), *v.* *rare*. [f. EN-1 + SMALL.] *trans.* To make smaller. Hence *Ensmall'd* *pp.* a.

1857 *THOMSON Land & Book* iv. l. 612 To reconcile my previous anticipations with the vastly ensmall'd reality.

**Ensnare** (ensnē's), *v.* Also 6-9 *insnare*. [f. EN-1 + SNARE.] *trans.* To catch (animals, etc.) in a snare; to SNARE. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* to entangle (persons) in difficulties; to entrap, beguile, lure. Also *absol.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 243 That Bottled Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* ii. xxviii, Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prowl. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) I. liv. 288 Would rather shoot a pheasant or insnare a trout. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 133 These people... ensnare the waterfowl of the ponds and rivers.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 485 Thy beauty hath ensnared thee to this night. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. v. ix. (1611) 199 That which hath... insnared the judgements of sundry good... men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 717 She ensnared Mankind with her faire looks. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. D. Matt. xxii. 16 They sought to insnare Christ. 1730 *THOMSON Autumn* 1292 Let these Ensnared the wretched in the toils of law. 1797 *SMOLLETT Regicide* tv. iii, Curse on these faithless droids Which fall but to ensnare! 1866 *FRER Regency Anne Austria* II. 18 Ensnared by her beauty and so egregiously duped. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxxix. 466 A troop of horse, insnared by a false guide in an ambush among large trees.

Hence *Ensnared* *pp.* a.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* i. xiv. (1851) 56 Committing two ensnared souls... to kindle one another... with a hatred inconceivable. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* Ins. 1068 The ensnared little creatures... do lie still.

**Ensnarement** (ensnē'mēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ensnaring; the state or fact of being ensnared; *concr.* that which ensnares: an allurements, enticement, bait.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1619-20) II. 259 And to beware of insnarement with the desire and love of earthly things. 1649

*ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 367 The only Antidotes against worldly ensnarements. 1678 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* III. 97 God leaves men to the Blandishments, Allurements, and Ensnarements of an heart-bewitching world.

**Ensnarer** (ensnē'rā), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ensnares.

1631 T. MAV *Tr. Barclay's Mirrour Mindes* I. 63 They account all strangers... as enemies & ensnarers of their liberty. 1651 J. [ERRA] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 399 The Tempters and Ensnarers have the last place. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 155 F. 133 These ensnarers of the mind.

**Ensnaring** (ensnē'ring), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENSNARE.

1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 97 All the Acts made before... for the ensnaring of the Subjects.

**Ensnaring**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That ensnares, entrap.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kindred & Commw.* 174 Th' ensnaring Lawes let Crowes goe free, While simple Doves entangled bee. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. xiv. (1851) 98 The debtor... flattered with insufficient and insnaring discharges. a 1704 T. BROWNE *Satire Woman Wks.* 1730 I. 56 Gay laughter now, then sighs, with an ensnaring tear. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 328 The insnaring seductions of the tap-room at the King's Head.

Hence *Ensnaringly* *adv.*, in an ensnaring manner.

1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* vi. 151 Till wisdom free us, we are insnaringly and slavishly dependent.

† **Ensnarl**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *ensnarle*, 7 *insnarl*. [f. EN-1 + SNARL sb.] *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, a 'snarl' or ravelled knot. Also *fig.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 148 As an Angler ensnarleth his hooke amongst weedes. 1596 *STENSER F. Q.* v. ix. 9 They would closely him ensnarle, Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* 782 Untill they [Spiders] have thoroughly insnarled him within their clammy and viscous gins. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* ii. 657 The ensnaring our own thoughts, by thinking to fathom the bottomlesse depths of God's justice, with the short cordage of our reason. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 66 The Roman Empire is ensnarld in some or other War.

† **Ensnarl**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. EN-1 + SNARL v.] *intr.* 'To gnash the teeth' (Cockeram 1623).

**Ensoak**: see EN-*pref* 1 3.

**Ensoap**, **Ensober**: see EN-*pref* 1 a, 2.

† **Ensoigne**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ensoyne*, -soygne, -soygne, 5 *ensoigne*. [a. OF. *ensoigne*, var. of *essoigne*: see ESSOIN.]

1. Excuse, delay: only in phr. *without ensoigne*. c 1355 *Coer de L.* 1467 Forth they wente, withouten ensoyne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 945 So pat euerch with-out ensoyne hap a-slave his. *Ibid.* 1827 And Gy Answered wip-out ensoyne as he him stood aforn.

2. Embarrassment, inconvenience.

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 42 Certes the sekeness is of grete ensoigne and payne.

† **Ensoigne**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. In 4 *ensoyne*. [ad. OF. *ensoignier*, f. *ensoigne*: see ESSOIN.] *trans.* To excuse.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi sone from þe schulde beon ensoyned. c 1400 *Sir Degren.* 275 There myght no sege be ensoynd That faught in the field.

† **Ensoptic**, *a.* *Obs.* *Cabbala*. [f. late Heb. *עין סוף* *en' sôph* 'no end, infinity' + -ic.] (See quot.)

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The Ensoptic, or Infinite World, from which all the other do spring.

**Ensorccl** (ensō'scl), *v.* [a. OF. *ensorceler*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *sorccler*, f. *sorcier* SORCERER.] *trans.* To enchant; bewitch, fascinate.

a 1541 *WYATT in Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 232 Your Princely happes... ensorccl all the hearts Of Christen kings. 1855 G. MEROETH *Shaw, Shagbat* (1872) 93 A sorceress ensorcled. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nis.* (Abridged) I. 24 The dæmnel... whom this gazelle had ensorcled.

Hence *Ensorcled* *pp.* a.

1883 *PAYNE 1001 Nis.* III. 104 His eyes were more ensorcled than Haroot and Marout.

† **Ensorde**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1358 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 2585 Ensordyd with the wavys savage wode, Without our shypp be rare, it is lykely brast.

† **Ensordid**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1 = SORDID.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. iv. 5 Vice... in ber bared skin, or her own ensordid rags!

† **Ensorrow**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *insorwe-n*. [ME. *insorwen*, f. IN- + *sorwen* SORROW v; in 16th c. independently f. EN-1 + SORROW sb.] a.

*intr.* To be in pain or sorrow; to sorrow. b. *trans.* To render sorrowful; to annoy, distress.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 22 Ech creature insorwith, and childith, or worthich with angwis, til jii. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 78 To the ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. 1693 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 46 The body... is wasted, and ensorrowed.

† **Ensorte**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. EN-1 + Fr. *sort* spell:—L. *sort-em* lot.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 135 Ymagined lightly that Medea hadde ensorted or bewitched him [Jason].

**Ensoul**, **insoul** (en-, insō'l), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SOUL.]

1. *trans.* To put or take into the soul; to unite with the soul: † *refl.* to be absorbed into, become part of, the (Divine soul).

1633 *EARL MANCH. At Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured... to insoule themselves in God. 1652 *Br. PATRICK Fun.*

*Serm. in J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 544 He had incorporated, shall I say, or insouled all principles of justice and righteousness. 1799 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog.*, etc. Poet. Wks. 111. 175 Only in some few faithful memories I should. 1881 *PALGRAVE Visions Eng.* 333 Insoul us to the nobler part, The chivalrous loyalty of thy life and word!

2. To infuse a soul into; to fill with 'soul'. Also, to dwell in, animate, as a soul.

1652 W. DENNIE *Glance at Theoph.* in Penlowes *Theoph.*, The hallowed air seems all ensouled with sweet Perfume. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 11. 65. He ensouls all dead insensate things. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 78 The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled. 1879 C. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xii. 177 The one visible symbol informed and insouled of the eternal. 1888 C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 24 note, An organism ensouled by the indwelling word.

Hence **Ensouled** *ppl. a.*; **Ensoul** *ing ppl. a.* 18. *Nat. Encycl.* I. 901 Christ was *evangelos*, 'incarnate', but not *evangelos* 'insouled'. 1865 *DRAPER Intell. Discov. Europe* iv. 71 He [Thales] taught that the world is an insouled thing. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 490 Infinitely penetrating—ensoulings. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. Living Subj.* 459 The Word itself became the ensouling principle.

**Ensoul**, obs. variant of **EVENSONG**. **Ensoul**: see **EN- pref.** 1. **Ensourage**: variant of **INSURGE**. *Obs.* **Ensoune**, obs. form of **ENSIGN**. **Ensoune**, *ensoune*, variants of **ENSOIGNE**. **Ensangle**, **Ensangle**: see **EN- pref.** 1 b. **Ensoul**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* [Phrase in *special*, *Of. en especial*.]

*A. adv. Especially.* *B. adj. Especial.* 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 24 She that fro henthforth wyl be your enspecialy louter and frende. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Ayde of this lyfe is due to them enspecialy.

1. **Enspeer**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *enspere*. [**EN-1** + **SPEER**.] *intr.* To enquire. *Const. of.* c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxix: 317 (Harl. MS.) The Emperour enspered of the prioresse.

**Enspell**: see **EN- pref.** 1 b. **Ensphere** (*ensphair*), *v.* Also 7 *en*-, *insphere* (*e*, 7-9 *insphere*). [**EN-1** + **SPHERE**.]

1. *trans.* To place in a (celestial) 'sphere'. 1615 *Val. Wekhm.* (1663) B ij a, Eternal peace Inspire thy soul, and mount it to the stars. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 3 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aerial spirits live insphere.

2. To enclose in, or as in, a sphere; to encircle, enclose. *Also fig.*

1616 *CHARMAN Homer's Hymns, To Hermes* 394 His ample shoulders in a cloud enspherd Of fierce chrymsine. 1650 *DAUMAL* or *HAUTH. Pottus* Wks. 13 As that high circle, which the rest enspheres. 1634 *CHARMAN Sonn.* iii. None like Homer hath the world enspherd, Earth, seas and heaven fix'd in his verse. 1648 *HENRICK Hesper.* To King on Taking Leicester, Victory do's verse, Ensphere'd with palm on your triumphant crest. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 345 The clear strong stars... insphere Our habitation. 1876 T. HAROV *Hand Ethelberta* II. 98 Being completely ensphered by the fog.

*b.* To contain as a sphere does. 1612 *DONNE Elegy Mrs. Drury*, and *Annie*. 78 Wks. 1872 I. 133 Shee whose eyes enspherd Star light inough, t' have made the south controll... the star-full northern pole.

3. To make into a sphere, give spherical form to. *Also fig.*

1640 T. CAREW *Poems, Obsequy, Lady A. Hay*, Virgins... Shall draw thy picture... One shall ensphere thine eyes. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 24 His true emblem is the hedgehog ensphered in his prickles. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 1007 Who... turning grandly on his central self Ensphere'd himself in twenty perfect years.

Hence **Ensphere**, *ment*, **Ensphere** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 153 Man's belief... received by historic tradition and customary ensphering. 1868 *BUSHNELL Serm. Living Subj.* 13 A visible insphering in flesh. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* iv. xxi. Twining Embraces with s' ensphering arm of love. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* 3 *Devils* 73 The ensphering atmosphere and the storms that rage in it.

**Enspice**: see **EN- pref.** 1 b. **Enspire**, **Enspire**, obs. ff. **INSPIRE**, **INSPIRIT**. **Enspiritalize** (*enspiritaliz*), *v.* *rare*. [**EN-1** + **SPIRITUALIZE**.] *trans.* To give a spiritual character to.

1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iii. 85 [A building] Enspiritalised, it seemed to me, by the fleeting clouds that swept over the sky.

**Enspisso**: see **INSPISS**. **Enstale**: see **EN- pref.** 1. **Enstaff**, *v.* *Obs.*—[**EN-1** + **STAFF**.] *trans.* To put (a flag) on a staff; to hoist.

1611 *FLORIO, Albertine*, also to enstaffe as a... banner. **Enstango**: see **EN- pref.** 1 a. **Enstall**, **enstallment**: see **INSTAL**, **MENT**. **Enstamp** (*enstamp*), *v.* Also 7-8 *instamp*. [**EN-1** + **STAMP**.] To stamp, imprint (marks, figures, etc.) on anything. *Also fig.*

1611 *STEELE Hist. of Brit.* v. vi. 31 Cunobeline (for so upon his coins his name is instamped. *Ibid.* v. vi. (1633) 32 Many coynes instamped of him. 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. viii. Wks. 111. 135 There must be such a correspondence as between the character and the letter instamped. 1653 *GATSKER Wind. Annet* f. 106 A natural power enstamped on them by God their Creator. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 221 On the other side were enstamped the towers of Zion. 1753 *ESS. Cellar* 79 Nature is a system...

instamped with the goodness of the Deity. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. 11. 33 Our Gray had likewise enstamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 86 The ploughman... on his cattle hath enstamped the brand.

Hence **Enstamped** *ppl. a.* 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* vi. xxxvii, Make, that instamped Characters may send Abroad to Thousands, Thousand Men's Intent.

**Enstar**, **enstate**: see **INSTAR**, **INSTATE**. **Enstatite** (*enstatoit*). *Min.* [**EN-1** + *Gr.* *ἐνστάτης* adversary (from its refractory nature) + *-ITE*.] A variety of diallage, tinted variously from greyish or greenish-white to olive-green and brown.

1857 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 425 Enstatite... in prisms, resembling pyroxene or scapolite. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite also affords two other directions of less perfect cleavage.

Hence **Enstatitic** *a.* [**EN-1** + *-IC*]. 1885 *Geol. Mag.* Feb. (*Title of Article*), The Enstatitic Lavas of Eycoff Hill.

1. **Ensteep**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [**EN-1** + **STEEP**.] *trans.* To immerse; station under water. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 70 Coogregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltless Keele.

**Enstock**, **enstomach**: see **EN- pref.** 1 a. and b. **Enstore**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *enstore*, 4-7 *instore*. [Probably two formations: (1) var. of *ASTORE* *v.*, influenced by *L. instaurare* to fit up, repair, restore; (2) f. **EN-1** + **STORE** *sb.* or *v.*; but the two cannot be accurately distinguished in the examples.]

1. *trans.* To renew, repair (*transl.* *L. instaurare*). 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* xii. 5 And enstore thei the covering of the hows. — *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Rounsome thingis shal be instord, or maad again. — *Ephes.* I. 10 For to instore [1388 *enstore*] alle thingis in Crist. — *Rom.* xiii. 9 If there be any other maundment, it is instord or enclosid [*Vulg. instauratur*] in this word.

2. To fit up, provide, store with. *Also const. of.* 1450 *LOVELICH Gail* xxxv. 585 And for his Maner... Enstored ful wel it was. 1494 in *Blyth Hist. Notices & Rec.* Fincham (1863) 155 Enstored with all my cattail of shepe. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 215 He [the Koper] shal yelde to the eyer whan so he come to fit age all his lande instored of husbandry. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* 98 Thys castle was... instored with men, wepyng, vitayles, and with all other ordinaunce. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iii. xxxii, He that is with life and wyl instord, Hath for revenge inough. 1633 *MUNDAY View Sundry Examples* 79 Of many and riches sufficiently instored.

1. **Enstrait**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *enstreit*, 6 *enstreight*. [**EN-1** + **STRAIT**.] *trans.* = **STRAITEN**. a. To make narrow. b. To bring into straits or difficulties.

1475 *Tr. T. A. Kempis* Init. i. xxiv, Couetouse men shul be enstreitid wip most wrecchid nede. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 413 To enstreighte or make narrowe the way.

1. **Enstraiten**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [**EN-1** + **STRAITEN**.] *trans.* a. To make strait or narrow; to curtail (property). b. To bring into straits; to put under constraint.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 11 He hath already to plesure his cuntryne instraightened his demeanes. 1618 *HOLTON Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 142 But the Romans had enstraiten her before she was aware thereof.

1. **Enstrange**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *enstrange*. [**EN-1** + **STRANGE**.] *trans.* a. To remove far from. b. To make strange; or a stranger to.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 253/2 She was as fer enstraunged for the payne of the fleshe as she was for corrupcion of her body. 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* xix. 55, I smile, but from a soul enstrang'd to peace.

1. **Enstrangle**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of **ESTRANGLE**.] *trans.* To strangle. 14100 *MAUNOEVE* xviii. (1839) 194 Whao thei ben thus enstrangled, thei eten her Flesche.

1. **Enstrengthen**, *v.* *Obs.* [**EN-1** + **STRENGTH**.] *trans.* To endow with strength, strengthen. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thys vinctent was tormentid for to dwelle wyth God... he was beten to be enstrengthened.

1. **Enstrengthen**, *v.* *Obs.* [**EN-1** + **STRENGTHEN**.] *trans.* To strengthen, make stronger. 1538 *LELANO Min.* II. 75 A famous Toun or Castelle upon a very Torre or Hille, wonderfully enstrengthenid of nature. 1539 *Prochum. Hen. VIII* in *Encheiridion* Eng. III. 366 Unto such time as they enstrengthened, may be able to go in like pace with them. 1654 *COKEINE Duina* II. 162 Enstrengthening himselfe to receive that soule which by the right of Love he supposed belonged to him.

**Enstruct**, obs. form of **INSTRUCT**. **Enstuff**: see **EN- pref.** 1. **Enstyle**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *enstyle*. [**EN-1** + **STYLE** *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To style, denominate. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rea.* v. viii. 30 Our eye doth reade thee (now enstild) our Crites. 1623 *Far Gracili* in *Brand Poy. Antip.* (1870) I. 38 Vulgarly enstilled Shrove Tuesday. 1638 *SANDESON Serm.* (1631) II. 112 Why the Apostle should chuse to enstille Almighty God from these two [attributes] of Patience and of Consolation. 1648 *HENRICK Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pat.* 92 By some enstyl'd The tuckie omen of the child.

1. **Ensuable**, *v.* *Obs.* [**EN-1** + **ENSUE** *v.* + *-ABLE*; for the sense cf. *conformable, suitable*.] That logically ensues; likely to result.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 93 An issue... reasonable an[d] ensuable. It is nothiug ensuable, because the apostles sacrificed, they sacrificed Christes bodye and bloud. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Baniish'd Virg.* 183 Which they would not have done, if they had but considered or foreseene their ensuable inconveniences.

1. **Ensuaunce**, *Obs.* [**EN-1** + *as prec.* + *-ANCE*.] The fact of ensuing. 1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 114 Upon the insurance of peace, and due observation of all things on this side the line.

1. **Ensuaunt**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [**EN-1** + *ENSUE* *v.* + *-ANT*. Cf. *Of. ensuiuant*.] Appropriately following, sequent to.

1529 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* II. x. [xi.] (Arb.) 104 If... the maker do... make his dittie sensible and ensuaunt to the first verse in good reason.

**Ensuck**: see **EN- pref.** 1. **Ensue** (*ensuir*), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *ensue* (*e*, 5 *ensue*), *yew*, 5-6 *insue*, 6 *insue* (*e*, 6-7 *insue*), 5- *ensue*. [**EN-1** + *OF. ensui-*, stem of *ensuire*, *ensuire* (mod. *OF. ensuire*), corresp. to *Pr. en-*, *seguir*, *It. inseguire*:—late *L. inseguere*, *L. insequi* to pursue, follow close upon, f. in (see **IN-1**) + *sequi* to follow.]

1. *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps); to follow (a leader, etc.). *Obs.*

1500 *Flower Womanhood* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 43 Whos steps glade to ensue Ys eueri woman in their degre. 1509 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* xiii. 255 And xv. ladies her dyd ensue. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ix. 5 Whom straight the Prince ensuing in together far'd. 1626 *Br. ANOREWES Serm.* 147 All that have ensue the steps of their faith.

*b. absol. and intr.* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235, I must ensue Where fortune doth me lede. 1573 *DOUGLAS Eneis* II. xii. [xi.] 77 Neir at our bak Crewse, my spous ensewis. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Continu. Eng.* (1633) 56 Which pricketh forward to ensue in their fathers steps.

2. *fig.* To follow the guidance of (a person, etc.); to imitate (an example); to follow (inclination, passion, etc.); conform to (advice, orders).

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. x. I am so dull certayne that I can Guido ensue. 1483 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. xiv. 47 Thos philosophes ensueweth better Plato than Aristotle. 1500 *Diogen. Ga. Servantes* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 3 Servantes ought not to ensue Their own wyl. 1530 *Proper Dynalog* (1863) 23 In this they ensue'd Christes lawyng and his doctrine. 1541 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 13 All honourable women ensue'd the Emperesses example. 1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 99 While these receiv'd opinions I ensue.

1. *b.* Of things: To take after, correspond to. 1308 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R. I.* Prol. (1495) 3 The proprieties of thynges folow and ensuew their substances. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 19 An ordinance... insuewinge muche the olde ancient customes of this realme in that behalfe. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 13 a, The recompense shall ensue the loss.

2. To follow with the intention of overtaking; to pursue. *Obs.*

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 1079 This venerable pryncce ensuew this great harte appoched to his cell. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, To ensue them that flee.

*b. fig.* To follow or seek after, strive to obtain, aim at, arch. Also *intr.* with *after*.

1483 *CAXTON Calde* b, Eschewe alle vyces and ensuew vertue. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxiii. 14 Let him seke peace and ensue it. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 To affect and ensue the meanes of it owne safety. 1755 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* II. 119 For him I desire to ensue courage. 1874 *MOREY Compromise* (1886) 113 They have sought truth and ensue'd it.

3. To follow out (a plan, course of life, profession, etc.); to follow up (a train of thought), 'pursue' (a subject): Also *catachr.* to spend (a period of life). *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxi. xlv. But that in joye you may your youth ensue. 1532 *ELYOT Gov.* i. iv. (1853) I. 28 Semblable ordre will I ensue in the fournyng the gentill wittes of noble mennes children. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. iv. (1602) 236, I will ensue that also. 1599 *SPENSER Ep. Sir John Norris*, And Precedent of all that armen ensue. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 172 They are not paule'd with insuing idle cogitations.

4. *trans.* Of an event, state of things, portion of time, portion of a book or discourse: To follow, succeed, be subsequent to. Also of persons: To succeed (some one) in an office, or in the performance of an action. Chiefly implying immediate sequence: To come next to. *Obs.*

1492 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 5 By the space of fifty monethes next ensuyng any of the said festis. 1541 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 168 The feast... next insuyng the date herof. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 159 How long it was ere that the flood insued the creation of the world. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 54 And let the rest in order the ensue. 1609 *Br. BARLOW Annot. Nameless Catholic* 16 What are these Aggreuances... that... ensue'd that desperate Plot? 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxiv. (1748) 360 Him Erkenwald ensues th' East-English Offa's son. 1649 *SPINER Latet Eng.* (1739) Pref. 8 For three hundred years next ensuing the Normans.

*b. intr.* Of a portion of time, part of a book or discourse: To be subsequent. Of an event, a state of things: To occur or arise subsequently. Chiefly implying immediate succession. Cf. **ENSUING** *ppl. a.*



The phrase *next ensuing*, now somewhat pleonastic, is still in formal use with reference to dates.

1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 5 Three parties by chappretes ensuyng declared. 1494 FABIAN 5 The Cronycle shall ensue; In his dewe ordre. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 265 To be disposed in manner and forme that ensuyeth. 1559 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 139 Gouernors of the sayd hospitalles for the yere now next insuyng. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The yere insuyng. 1591 in *Picton Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 56 The copie of w<sup>ch</sup> said Letter ensueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 991 Now dreadful deeds Might have ensu'd. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 195 These and the words ensuyng. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 11 On Saturday the 15th of October next ensuyng. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 36 Bleak Winds and Storms ensue, (the Flowers) droop, they dy. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 204/2 Several skirmishes ensued in the difficult passes. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 216 Conversations ensued thereon between Baldwin and his courtiers.

† c. In *pr. ppl.*; In succession, 'running'. *Obs. rare.*

1593 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 107 b, Then they should giue two nights ensuing at midnight a signe with fire, etc.

6. † a. *trans.* To follow as a result or consequence; to result from. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysht.* (1847) p. xlii, Surfet ensuyng gluttony. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* ii. A viij, Such lyke blame That doth ensue outrageous spence. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 701 The accidents that follow, are like to those which ensue the bitings of Vipers. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (Wks. 1716) I. 1 By peace [may be meant] the content. ensuyng such a course of actions. a 1754 FIELDING *Conversations Wks.* 1784 IX. 364 Nor would any inconvenience ensue the admittance of such exceptions.

b. *intr.* To follow as a result; to result. *Const. by, from, of, on, upon.*

1483 CANTON *Cato B. liij.* The grete multitude of synnes whyche ensueth cometh throf. 1525 E. LEE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. II. 71, I need not advertise your Grace what infection & danger may ensue hereby. 1598 BARR-CLEVE *Felic. Man* (1631). The service of God, whereof ensueth the enjoying of his heavenly kingdom. a 1700 DRYDEN *Onid's Met.* xii. Wks. 1821 XII. 167 From the wound ensued no purple flood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 318 What devastation might not ensue were the elephant. as fierce as the tiger. 1837 G. BIRN *Nat. Philos.* 238 Decomposition of water will, of course, ensue, and hydrogen will be evolved. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii. That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness doubly sweet.

† To proceed, issue from.

1599 MARSTON *Scu. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Soules of men, from that great soule ensue.

7. *intr.* To follow as a logical conclusion. Usually *inpers.* with virtual subject-clause. *rare* in mod. use.

1581 LANBARDE *Eiren.* iv. 399 It doeth of necessitie ensue, that he, etc. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 31 Doth it therefore ensue that you should loue his Sonne deerele? †

Ensuer (ensū-ər). *rare*. [f. ENSURE v. + -ER.] One who ensues, a follower.

1550 PAYNEL *Notable Sayings Script.* Ded. Ep., Diligent ensuers of his will and steps. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* 736/2 The poor ensuer of the peace.

Ensuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. ENSURE, in various senses.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. i, In right ensuyng of your life. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 203 b, The ensuyng of whose stoudious industry we do not neglect. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 A iust insuing of the use of reason.

Ensuing (ensū-īn). *ppl. a.* etc. [f. ENSURE v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] *A. ppl. adj.*

1. In various applications of the sense of ENSURE v. 5. a. Coming afterwards, subsequent, posterior in time or order (? *obs.*). b. Immediately subsequent, coming next; also *next ensuing*. c. That is shortly to happen, approaching, imminent.

a. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*. 270 To a more royall and serious ensuing entertainment. 1610 BEAUN. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. 1, A great example of their justice To all ensuyng eyes. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxiv. 43 Men, rather than they will waot insuing memory, will be spoken by the branded Statue. 1680 *Life Edu.* II in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 A perfect mirror, wherein ensuyng kings may see, etc.

b. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 20 What concept I have I will partly make manifest by this insuing circumstance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 112 Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 27, I have had many Opportunities of trying the Virtues of the ensuing Remedies. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, For the three ensuyng days I was in a state of anxiety. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* xi In the two next ensuyng Lectures.

c. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 306 By the small number of their army divining their ensuyng overthrow. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* ii. 158 There is appearance of an ensuyng rupture. 1734 *Grub St. Jnl.* 2 May 4/3 The ensuyng Elections of Members to serve in parliament. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, To make some arrangements for the ensuyng combat.

2. In sense of ENSURE v. 6: Resulting.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 III. 75 To guard you safe from all ensuyng danger. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* (1881) 290 Their manifest crimes serve to bring forth an ensuyng good. 1665 EARL ROTHES in *Lauder. Papers* (1884) i. 216 To prevent furdier inshowing danger.

† B. *ppl.* (quasi-*prep.*). With respect to. *Obs.* 1645-62 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 201 Ensuing this voice, we see that St. Peter calls it, etc.

† Ensuringly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. ENSURING *ppl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an ensuring manner. a. Congruously, fittingly. b. In due order or sequence.

c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A ij, After mine estate Mystile and my writing ensuringly to sounde. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1321/1 Linked and chained ensueingly together. 1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & P.* xxxi. 112 What waile was had? ensueth ensuyngly.

† En suite (an swīt, Fr. an swīt), *adv.* So as to form a 'suite' or set: see SUITE.

Ensulphur: see EN-1 *pref.* 1 b.

† Insurance. *Obs.* exc. in form INSURANCE.

[a. OF. *enseurance*: see ENSURE v. and -ANCE.]

1. The action of ensuring or making certain;

*concr.* a means of ensuring.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 Were some men's Petitions to men, as non-sensical as their Prayers to God, they would need no other insurance of their denial. 1688 *Objection agst. Repeat Penal Laws & Tests*, 16, I will never seek or value an Insurance by Oaths and Tests.

2. Betrothal. Cf. ENSURE v. 4.

1469 MARC. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 601 II. 340, I have non very knowleche of your insurance.

3. *Comm.* The securing against loss in return for a fixed payment; = INSURANCE.

1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 6 To be well acquainted with the laws... of the Insurance office: a 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX (F.). There will be no insurance here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† Ensurer. *Obs.* Also 7-8 insurer.

[f. ENSURANCE + -ER.] He who or that which gives assurance or confidence.

1665 STILLINGFL. *Grounds Prot. Relig.* 162 Our Ensurer in the main Principle of Faith concerning the Scriptures being the Word of God, is Apostolical Tradition.

† Ensure, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. AF. *ensur*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *sur* SURE; but *perh.* to be taken as phrase *en sur* in a state of security.] Sure, confident.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 18 In his world is hard aventure: Who-so herof is moost ensue, Sunnest schal he be schamed and schent.

Ensure (enſū-ər), v. Forms: 5 ensuer, -sewer, 4-ensure. See also INSURE. [ad. AF. *ensurer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + OF. *seur* (mod. F. *sûr*) sure: the AF. vb. may be regarded as an alteration of OF. *assuer* to ASSURE.]

The word freq. occurs in individual MSS. of Chaucer, but the better attested reading in these passages is *assure*. The form INSURE is properly a mere variant of *ensure*, and still occasionally appears in all the surviving senses. In general usage, however, it is now limited to the financial sense (with reference to 'insurance' of life or property), in which the form *ensure* is wholly obsolete.

† 1. *trans.* To make (a person) mentally sure; to convince, render confident. Followed by *subord. clause*. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* 68 They were ensured that they would & sought but good. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. V.* II. 495 The French enemies... ensured themselves to gaine... whatsover before they had lost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 That the body do not lock up [soul] there for the sake of its hardness or closeness, we are ensured.

† 2. To give security to, pledge one's faith to (a person) for the execution of a promise. *Obs.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 63, I ensure you feythfully, I shall bringe you to a place where yeshalle sene hym. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) ii. xiii, Here I ensure you by the faithie of my body neuer to departe.

† 3. To pledge one's credit to (a person); to tell (a person) confidently that (something is true).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2115 Ariadne, I swere & yow ensure This sevece yet I have your searant be. c. 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 264 in *E. P.* (1862) 147 So God me spede, I yow ensuewe, By yowre habyte ys no trew token.

1483 CANTON *Cato C. liij.* I ensure youe that it is trouthe. 1524 LA. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anel.* (1546) 2 viij, I ensure the, the worme in the tymbre... doth not no damage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xv. 314 She advised him rather to marry, ensuring him that no Lady in the land... would refuse him.

† 4. To guarantee (a thing) to a person; to warrant (a fact). *Const. to or dat.* *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 62 Nay, that I you ensure. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Lox.* 404, Testeyfng and ensuring that the holy man face was ful of wickid & euyl arte. 1528 ROY *Sat.* I durst ensure the one thyng. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 574 All which he ensured upon his royal word.

† b. To guarantee (an expense). *Obs.*

1738 JOHNSON *Let. Cave in Boswell* (1887) I. 122 And since the expense will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it.

† 5. To engage (a person) by a pledge or contract.

c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 160 He es ensured to myn eme & mee. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delia R. Jones* (1838) 9 Yn the same wise bene ye sworne and ensured to kepe youre peple.

† b. *esp.* To engage by a promise of marriage, or (rarely) by marriage itself; to betroth, espouse. Cf. ASSURE 4. *Obs.*

c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 1019 So that ensured thanne bothe they were, And for the Mariages they ordeyned there. 1523 LA. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. *heating*. How the yonge erle of Flaunders ended the kynges daughter of Engelande. c. 1530 — *Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 237 Let vs... sende for the archbishop, to thentend to ensure you to gyther. c. 1550 CHENE *Matt.* I. 18 After his mother Mari was ensured to Joseph. 1558 B. WATSON *Sey. Sacram.* xxviii. 177 When the two parties... haue sayd these wordes, then bee they ensured and iustly married together.

1606 G. W. (OONOCROKE) tr. *Hist. Iustine* 79 b, No other maide should be contracted and ensured to any husband, etc. 6. To secure, make safe (against, from risks).

a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A mendicant contracted with a country fellow... to ensure his sheep for that year. 1776 SM J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 424 Sufficient to ensure us from all error and mistake. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 426 To ensure her friends against any sort of reaction. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The Swiss lake steamers are... too likely to ensure their passengers against reasonably probable risks.

† 7. *Comm.* TO INSURE (a person's life, property, etc.). *Obs.*

1603 E. HALLIV in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 The price of ensuring the Life of a Man of 20. 1747 *Scheme Equip. New of War* 40 'Tis natural for us to ensure our Effects.

8. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result); = ASSURE 5.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 633 All promise, some ensure, a second scene. 1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 380 Whether the authority... can ensure their execution. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 339 Having taken no precautions to ensure regular supplies. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 80/1 By this arrangement it is ensured that there shall be no leak.

9. To make (a thing) sure to or for a person; to secure.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 518/2 Ensuring them the victory. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 48 The only rule, which... can ensure for the officers... the conveniences which they have a right to expect. 1847 L. HUNT *War Hgney* x. (1848) 138 It ensures us an intercourse with a nation we esteem. 1861 *Mac Const. Hist.* (1869) I. i. 12 A constitutional government ensures to the King a wide authority.

Ensurer. *rare*. [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which ensures.

† a. One who vouches for, guarantees. † b. One who guarantees another against loss; an underwriter; = INSURER. c. One who or that which renders (anything) certain.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 35 Wouldst thou have a Policy on Heaven?... make the Poore thy Ensurers. a 1660 HAMMOND (1684) IV. 481, I will once set up the Ensurer's Office, that whoever goes out on that Voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 29, 9 merchants on the Exchange, great ensurers, are all withdrawn for considerable sums. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Publ. Lett.* *Ph. Burnet* 1. 5 The Pulpits were the Ensurers of the King's Word. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. 8 p. (1740) 490 Just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived.

Ensue, var. of INSURE v. *Obs.*

† Ensuring, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. ENSURE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb ENSURE; *attrib.* in *ensuring-office* = *insurance-office*.

1709 E. W. LIFE *Donna Rosina* 12 The Ensuring Office in the Spanish West Indies.

† Ensweep, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. EN-1 + SWAMP sb.] *trans.* To plunge into or entangle in a swamp. Implied in *Enswept* *ppl. a.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. (1852) App. 183 They were like to make no weapons reach their enswept adversaries.

Enswathe, inswathe (enswāt-ēd), v. [f. EN-1 + SWATHE sb. or v.] *trans.* To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage. Also *refl.*

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 49 Letters sadly pend in blood, Ensawatd, and sealed to curious secrecy. 1847 DE QUINCY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 116 Nesting and enswathing himself in the bedclothes. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 340 Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream... and enswathed thy limbs In a white robe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 AURN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 821 A lucid air enswathed her bead. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 74 Insuwathed sometimes in wandering mist. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 174 Dense vapours were enswathing the soul. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night* c. 235 Your smile enswathes me in beatitude.

Ensawatment (enswāt-ēment). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enswathing, or the condition of being enswathed; *concr.* that in which anything is enswathed or enfolded. Also *fig.*:

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 65 All vital power... in moist ensawatment grows. 1883 J. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. vii. (1884) 225 We... define the soul as an invisible ensawatment of the body. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Life Bp. Hannington* 27 The cramping ensawatments of the Roman system.

Ensweep: see EN-1 *pref.* 1 3.

† Ensweeten, v. *Obs.* Also 7 insweeten. [f. EN-1 + SWEETEN v.] *trans.* To infuse sweetness into; to sweeten. Also *fig.*:

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Which more insweeteneth the breath. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. viii. 11 The bitterness of Reprehension is insweetened. a 1640 JACKSON *Cread* xi. xxv. Wks. X. 477 The very name of peace would ensweeten our thoughts.

Ensynopticity (ensynpti-siti). *rare*-1. [f. EN-2 + SYNOPSIS + -ITY.] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject.

1855 WHATELY *Select. Writings* 38 There is, perhaps, no faculty so much the gift of nature as Totality (or ensynopticity).

Ent<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.*-o [a. Fr. *ente*:—late L. \**impota*: cf. IMP.] A scion or graft.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Eester*, an Ent, a Scion, a Sprig, or a Graft.

**Ent**<sup>2</sup> (ent). *a.* (quasi-sb.) *Metaph. rare.* [ad. late L. *ent*, *ent-is*: see *ENS*.] See quot. (rendering of Gr. *to dv*).

188. H. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 315 Starting from the formula 'the Ent (or existent) is, the Nonent is not', Parmenides attempted, etc. *Ibid.*, The Ent, i.e. the existent unity, which reason discovers beneath the variety and mutability of things.

**-ent**, suffix. *a.* Fr. *-ent*, ad. L. *-ent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vhs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation, as *vident-em*, *currentem*, *audientem*. (In the pples. of the 3rd and 4th conjugation this ending represents OArvan *-nt*, or perh. *-ent-*, of the ahlaut-series *-ent-*, *-ont-*, *-ut-*; cf. Skr. *-ant-*, *-at-*, Gr. *-ovr-*, Goth. *-and-*, OE. *-end-*; in those of the 2nd conjugation it represents this suffix combined with the thematic *-e-* of the vb.; similarly the *-ant-* of the 1st conjugation includes a thematic *-a-*.) In OFr. this suffix and the corresponding *-ant-em* of the 1st conjugation were levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the Fr. pr. pple., as *ariant*, *convariant*, *monvariant*, *levant* (:-L. *levantem*). At a later time many L. forms in *-ent-*, which had acquired an adj. sense, were adopted in Fr. as adjs. with the *-ent* unchanged, as *diligent*, *evident*; some of these were duplicates of living ppl. forms in *-ant*, as *convenient* = *convenant*, *provident* = *pourvoyant*, *confident* = *confiant*. The Fr. words in *-ant*, *-ent*, which were adopted into Eng., have generally retained the form of the suffix which they had in Fr.; but since 1500 there has been a tendency to refashion them after Lat., and hence several words in *-ant* have changed that ending for *-ent*, either entirely or in certain senses. In mod. Eng. also many Lat. words in *-entem* have been directly adopted, always in the form *-ent*. The conflict between Eng. and Fr. analogies occasions frequent inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of words with this suffix; cf. e.g. *assistant*, *persistent*; *attendant*, *superintendent*; *dependent*, *-ent*, *independent*.

2. In sense the words in *-ent*, *-ant* are primarily adjs., sometimes distinctly ppl., as *convergent*, *obsolescent*, *errant*, *peccant*; some, however, are, like many words of the same type in Lat. and Fr., used as sbs. (either in addition to the adj. use or exclusively), meaning (*a.*) a personal agent, as *agent*, *claimant*, *president*, *regent*; (*b.*) a material agent, as *coefficient*, *current*, *ingredient*, *secant*, *tangent*, *torrent*; esp. in Medicine, as *aperient*, *astringent*, *emollient*, *expectorant*.

**Entablature** (entab'latiir). Also 7-8 in. [ad. (through Fr.; see quot. 1611) It. *intavolatura*, f. *intavolare*, f. *in* in + *tavola* table.]

1. Arch. That part of an order which is above the column; including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

1611 Cotgr. *Entablature*, an intablatore. 1664 Evelyn in *Frederick's Archit.* xiv. 38 The Entablature [orig. Fr. *entablement*] (that is to say, Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice). 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13 b, Columns, Architraves, Intablaturs, and Coverings. 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 203 Large Corinthian columns of fine alabaster... bear up an entablature, and form a sort of canopy over it. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Isl.* II. 223 In the classical orders, the entablature overpowered the columns. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rom.* lxxviii. (1877) 665 He was allowed to engrave his own name upon the entablature of the temple.

2. Mech. *a.* In the marine steam-engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. *b.* The platform which supports the capstan.

1867 Times 23 Jan. 10 Among other repairs... has been that of the engine entablature, which was split across. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Samaritan Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan... Throw off, spindle, entablature.

**Entablatured** (entab'latiurd). *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with an entablature.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 22 An entablatured mask clogging an arched body. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 199 No entablatured colonnade, with nothing to support.

**Entable** (entab'li). *v.* *rare*-1. [f. EN-1 + TABLE.] *trans.* To set up or inscribe on a table. 1865 E. BOWMIT *Walk Land's End* 277 A letter of thanks which he requested should... be entabled and hung up.

**Entablement** (entab'li'ment). [*a.* F. *entablement*, f. *entabler*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *table* TABLE.] *a.* = ENTABLATURE. *b.* The horizontal platform or graduated series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base.

1664 Evelyn in *Frederick's Archit.* (R.) They differ nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 421-2 Columns and Entablement of the Corinthian Order. 1800 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 18 Dado... means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Dec. 664 The figure... standing upon a series of entablements.

**Entach**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*-1. In 4 onteccho. [f. next vb.] A symptom of an illness. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 158, I... told him all truly be enteches of myn evel.

**Entach**, *entech*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 entech, -teech, -tetch, 5 entatch, (entachch), 5-6 entach. [*a.* OF. *entachier*, *entechier*, to imbue with any quality, infect (cf. mod. F. *entacher* to infect), f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *tache*, *teche*, spot, mark, contagion, 'trait' of character, etc.; perh. ultimately identical with *tache*, *tac* TACK: see ATTACH.]

1. *trans.* To stain, defile; to infect. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iii. 120 Who so þat euer is enteched and defouled wip yuel. c 1450 *Loselich Graill* l. 259 Non Of hem Entatched was with non Maner Synne. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* iii. x. 156 Alle we abyde entatched and soylled thereby [by Adam's sin]. 1483 - *G. de la Tour* D iiij. And of this manere the moost parte of the world is entatched and overcome. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 137 With fervent love and fyry lemes entatched.

2. To imbue with any quality, good or evil. See ENTACHED *ppl. a.*

3. ? To link together. [? var. ATTACH.] *rare*-1. c 1450 *Melvin* xviii. 288 They were so thikke and so entatched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.

Hence, Entatched *ppl. a.*, imbued with certain qualities or dispositions; only with qualifying advbs. [So OFr. *bien*, *mal entechid*.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 832 On of the best enteched creature; That is or shal, while that the world may dure. c 1420 HOCLEVILLE *De Reg. Princ.* 150 A croked hors never the better is entechede, Although his bridle glister of golde and shyne.

**Entackle**: see EN-*pref* 1 h.

**Entail**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 entaille, 4-7 entaille, -yle, (4-5 eyntayill, 5 entaylle, -eyle). [*a.* OF. *entaille* fem., n. of action f. *entailer* ENTAIL *v.* 1; cf. Pr. *entallh*, OSp. *entalle*, Pg. *entallho*, It. *intaglio* masc., of similar meaning.]

I. Cutting, carving; pattern or shape.

1. Ornamental carving; sculpture. Also *concr.* c 1300 K. ALIS. 4671 A schryne, Of entaille riche and fyne. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 412 Ane helme of riche entaille. Of precyous stanes the appayrayle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Carpen in Cristall by craftie of Entaille. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* Trop. i. vi. A chire ymage of sylver... of meruaylous entaille. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 Foure condytes meruaylously wrought by subtilty entaille. *concr.* c 1430 *Lyoc. Bochas* ii. xv. (1554) 54 h, Nothing seyn of all the whole entaille.

2. *transf.* 'Cut', fashion of a garment; shape, pattern, outline; figure, stature. Also, guise, semblance.

c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2671 Honge we him in his entaille. c 1325 *Poems temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lvi. A new entaille have thei i-fend. The raye is turned overthwart. c 1400 *Rom.* Rose 1081 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entaille Was shete the riche chevesaille. c 1430 *Lyoc. Bochas* ii. xxvii. (1554) 63 a, Among which hilles... Been craggy roches most hideous of entaille. c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lovel.* Another was there, much of his entaille.

3. The phrase of good (*rich*) entail (sense 1, 2) was app. taken as 'of good quality'. Hence (Persons) of entaille: of 'quality' or rank.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace.* c 1380 *Str. Ferund.* 730 A smot him on þe helm an he3 þat was of god entaille. c 1430 *Syr Gencer.* (Roxb.) 3608 With 11 hundred knights of good entaille. c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (1840) 188 Cytryne of colour, lyke garnetis of entaille. c 1450 *L. de Morle* Arth. 273 And yiff we may wyth spechys spede Wyth trowthes of entaille.

II. The keeping accounts by tallies.

c 1428 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 70 He [Chief Pantre] receyveth the brede of the Sergeant of the bake-house by entaille. *Ibid.* 77 Ale or beer... pourveyde by entaille.

**Entail** (entab'li), *sb.* 2. *Law.* Forms: see ENTAIL *v.* 2. [f. ENTAIL *v.* 2] The action of entailing; the state of being entailed.

1. The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor; the rule of descent settled for any estate; the fixed or prescribed line of devolution. Also in phrases: To break, cut (off) the entail, Statute of entails, Entail male.

c 1380 [see transferred use 2 a.]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I wylle that myn executo's and myn feifels see the best mene that they can in restoring ageyn to the olde intaille of the seid place. *Ibid.* 50 Not contenynd in myne dede of entaille. 1580 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambrisa* 138 To his heires male by an especial Entaille aforesaid. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. 313 For a Cardecue he will... cut th' intaille from all remainders. 1660 *BUCKINGHAM* *Donor* (1661) 54 In passing of Fines and cutting of the Entails. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 49 His sister Peg's name being in the entail, he could not make a thorough settlement without her consent. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 405 My father too... might have cut off the Entail. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. 223 By introducing entail... to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting. 1796 *JAM. AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* (1833) 268 This son was to join in cutting off the entail. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 252 The statute of entails... is also to be referred to this reign. 1876 *BANKROFT Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 341 Entails were not perpetual; land was always in the market.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses: *a.* The securing (an office, dignity, privilege) to a predetermined line of successors; a predetermined order of succession. *b.* The transmission, as an inalienable inheritance, of qualities, conditions,

obligations, etc. *c.* Necessary sequence. *d. concr.* That which is entailed; a secured inheritance.

*a.* c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 391 Men supposen þis entale [of titles] was not expressly confirmed by cristie. 1555 *BROADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Though the Quene... disherit the right heyres apparent, or breake her fathers intayle. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII Wks.* (Bohn) 315 So as the entail might seem rather a personal favour to him and his children, than a total disinherison to the house of York. c 1699 *STILLINGF. Sermon* II. i. (R.). How comes the entail to be made to all his [St. Peter's] successors? 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 122 Harley... zealously supported the entail of the crown on the princess Sophia.

*b.* 1706 *DE FOE Jure Div.* viii. 188 They're Traytors else to the Entails of Sense. 1780 *BURKE Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 1.246 An entail of dependence is a bad reward of merit. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 218 The natural entail of disease and character. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* ii. 36 That entail of social ignorance.

*c.* 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. vi. § 10 If God by his immediate hand of providence did not cut off the entail of effects upon their natural causes. c 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* ii. (1853) 82 The entail of vice upon the circumstances of the present life.

*d.* 1822 *DYRON Werner* ii. ii. 305 Ignorance And dull suspicion are a part of his Entail will last him longer than his lands.

3. *pl.* (See quot.; app. humorous use of phrase belonging to 1.)

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) s.v., When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole finish together.

**Entail**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 entaille, entaylle, *Sc.* entaille, (6 entally), 4-7 entaille. Also 6 entaille, -yle. [*a.* OF. *entaille-r*, corresp. to Pr. *entallar*, *entalliar*, Sp. *entallar*, It. *intagliare*:-late L. *intaleare*, f. *in* into + *taleare* (Fr. *tailleur*) to cut.]

1. *trans.* To carve, sculpture; to make carvings upon, ornament with carvings; to portray or represent by carving.

c 1394 P. PL. *Credle* 167 A curious cros craftly entayled. c 1400 *Rom.* Rose 140 Wel entaylled With many riche portraictures. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* iii. x. 158 In thyse grege colompnes or pylers... were entaylled & grauen the vii scyences. 1483 - *Gold. Leg.* 355/3 They wold not entaylle ne kerue hit [an ydol]. 1555 *Pardie Facious* ii. i. 117 Plate... curiously wrought and entailed. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iii. 27 Golden benches, which were entayld With curious antickes. 1637 J. ANCHOR *Porta Linguarum* 183 A Carver or an image maker, graves, carves, and entailles a statue. *absol.* a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 12 Couth well entayle in imagery.

*b. transf.* with reference to embroidery.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 612 Tortors and trulofor entayled so byk.

*c.* In *passive* (cf. *mould*, *carve*, etc.) of a living body.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* i. xxxix, His bodie weill entailid euerie steid.

2. To engrave in intaglio. *rare* as distinct sense.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* VII. 57 [Cornedines] and other Stonys wel entayled for Seales. 1577-87 *HARRISON England in Holiness* xxiii. 128 Costlie stones already intailed for seales.

3. To cut into, make an incision in.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 259 Leafed after the manner of passe-floures... but that they be intailed or indented deeper.

*b. absol.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 29 The mortall steele despitously entayld Deepe in their flesh.

4. To cut notches in a 'tally'; to keep an account by tally.

c 1428 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 78 The yomen of the pycher house... intayle with both butlers of wyne & ale.

**Entail** (entab'li), *v.* 2. Forms: *a.* 4-6 entail, 5 entayle, 7-entail. *b.* 5-6 intaille, -yle, 7-8 entail. [f. EN-1 + AF. *tail* TAIL *a.* or *taille* sb., entail. In legal Anglo-Lat. (16th c.) *intalliere*. See further under TAIL *a.*]

1. *Law. trans.* To convert (an estate) into a 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc.) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor. *Const. on, to, upon.*

1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 390 Lande entaylid by manny's lawe. 1466 *Mam. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 341 The said Henry schalle bye and enyale v. markes worthe of lond to hym and his eyres. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 60 Prema. London and tenementis which were intailed to him and to his Ancestres. 1590 *GURNEY Never too late* (1600) 55 What Lands to sel, how they were either tied by Statute, or intaild? 1642 *FULLER Italy & Prof.* St. i. xiv. 45 The old man being only Tenant for life, and the lands entaild on one young Gentleman. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 241 An old craft of the Clergy to secure their Church Lands, by entailing them on some Saint. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Prema. [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands so to be purchas'd. 1824 *MILFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 87 The house and park... were entailed on a distant cousin. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *Arctur.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 66 They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bestow or confer as if by entail; to cause to descend to a designated series of possessors; to bestow as an inalienable possession. 1509 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* xii. 240 The other gady n is

celestiall . . And is entayled to vs in generall. 1513 MORE *Edw. V.* 3 The Crowne of the Realme [was] entayled to the Duke of Yorke and his Heires. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet B.* Neuer entaille thy wit to the eldest. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* t. 1. 194. I here entayle The Crowne to thee and to thine Heires for euer. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Imposter* 2 The benefites of the Gospell are intayled vpon them alone. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* t. xii. (1739) 22 Nor then had the Pope the whole power herein intayled to his Triple Crowne. 1682 BURNER *Rights Princes* li. 57 Bishops might have entailed their Sees to their Kinred or Friends. 1703 POPE *Thebias* tix Thou Fury, then, some lasting curse entail. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ii. iii. Can I bear to think of entailing beggary on the posterity of my Amelia? 1800 COLOUGHON *Comm. Thames*. Pref. 7. Intails distress and obloquy on an innocent offspring. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 214 Luther . . entailed upon us the responsibility of private judgment.

† b. In occasional uses: To make (a person) 'heir' to a possession, condition, etc.; to cause a person to become permanently (something). *Obs.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* t. xxvi. 61 Either of these intail a mans mind to misery. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, 5c. (1673) 639 For he did undo By writing them, what Wit entayld thee too. 1683 *Penn. Archives* i. 79 Amount to see vast a sume as will entail me yor Perpetuall Debtor. † 3. To attach as an inseparable appendage to, upon, an estate or inheritance; hence *gen.* to 'tack on', attach. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *A Lett. Confut.* 63 It hath pleased M. Printer . . to intaille a vaine title to my name. 1607 HEWWOOD *Woman Kille* Wks. 1874 II. 94 All his mad trickes were to his land intailed. And you are heyre to all. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 17 Upon the latter of which the Musulman empire is entayld. 1666 BUSYAN *Holy Citie* 89 His name was always so entailed to that Doctrine. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. 188 The allotment of Food is . . entailed to the very Constitution and Nature of Animals.

4. To impose (inconvenience, expense, labour) upon a person. Chiefly said of circumstances or actions; hence occas. of personal agents.

1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 281 Yet Custom has so Entail'd some ways of Expençe upon some Stations in the World. 1771 *Yantis Lett.* xlii. 233 What an enormous Expense is entailed . . upon this unhappy country. 1826 SCOTT *Province. Antiq.* (which shall, so long as the building stands, entail disgrace on all who have had to do with it. 1846 PRESCOTT *Peril. & Is.* i. 95 The long wars . . which a disputed succession entailed on the country. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxi. 421. I shall not entail upon your Lordship the charge of handing to and fro replications and rejoinders. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 16. 104 The great amount of labour which this [assistance] might entail upon him.

5. Simply. To bring on by way of necessary consequence. Of premises: To involve logically, necessitate (a particular conclusion).

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* i. 267 A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 134/4 The scheme . . was found to entail greater evils than those he was labouring to put down. 1864 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. 32 The weight of business which this present affliction entails. 1866 DOVE *Logic. Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 That failure would not entail the conclusion that, etc.

**Entailable** (ent'ail'əb'l), a. [f. ENTAIL v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being bequeathed or transmitted by entail.

1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 16 The Crown has . . been declared entailable. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 627 [In Virginia] Slaves as well as lands were entailable during the monarchy. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 176 The entailable amount might be proportioned to the rank of peerage.

**Entailed** (ent'ail'd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, an inheritance, etc.: Transmitted by entail. Also fig.

1531 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* i. xxix. (1638) 52 The . . recovery must be taken in this case . . as recoveries of other lands intailed be. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* IV. 38 To restore to his destitute family an entailed estate. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 To claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 21 If B. claimed a share of the entailed lands. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 125 Owners of entailed estates. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 14 Until the entailed curse be cut off by repentance.

† **Entailer** 1. *Obs.* [f. ENTAIL v. 1 + -ER.] A carver, engraver.

1570 DER *Math. Prof.* More then the common Sculptor, Entayler, Kerver. 1611 COTGR., *Burineur*, intayler.

**Entailer** 2 (ent'ail'əi). [f. ENTAIL v. 2 + -ER.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

1779 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* iv. (1816) 128 The will of the entailer. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* i. We must . . serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis, the entailer. a 1868 BROUGHAM, The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

**Entailing** (ent'ail'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENTAIL.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 113 For thus intayling . . makyth many richles heyriss. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. 707/2 The entailing upon Them and their Posterities, a lasting War. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 305 A custom of entailing.

**Entailment** 1. *rare* -1. [f. ENTAIL v. 1 + -MENT.] The action of 'cutting' or excising.

1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 127 He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments.

**Entailment** 2 (ent'ail'mənt). [f. ENTAIL v. 2 + -MENT.] The action of entailing (property).

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 19 By which new

way of entaylement . . God . . was . . made his by peculiar Appropriation. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xxv, Entailment of property . . upon the male heir. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 128 Laws of primogeniture, entailment of estates.

† **Entain**, v. *Obs.* In 4. enteyn. [alteration of ATTAIN, q. v.] *trans.* To overtake, affect = ATTAIN 5. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2590 Sche is so mat sche may no3t go! so bunger vor hauep enteinte.

† **Entalent**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *entaler*, f. *en* - (see EN -1) + *talent* (ad. L. *talentum* a weight, that which makes the balance incline, hence) inclination, desire.] *trans.* To inspire with desire or passion; to excite. Hence *Entalent* ppl. a.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. v. 168 Al be it so pat be qualites of bodies . . entalenten be instrumentes of be wittes. 1402 HOCCEVE *Lett. Cupide in Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 373 Feruent wyl, and entalented corage. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Entalented*.

**Entally**, *obs.* form of ENTAIL v. 1

† **Entally**, adv. *Obs.* [f. med. L. *ent-* stem of *ens* (see ENS) + -AL + -LY 2. [after *really*, etc.]]

1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 337 Yet are truly, and entally or really, but not essentially.

† **Entame**, v. 1. *Obs.* Also 4. entamy, 5. entame. [a. Fr. *entamer* = *atamer*: see ATTAME.]

1. *trans.* To make a cut into, wound. Also fig. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12387 He . . entamed bope his bryn. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3699 pe helm was so liard y-wro3t, pat he mist entame him no3t, Wyp no dynt of swerde. 1393 GOVER *Conf.* i. 66 If thou thy conscience Entamed hast in such a wise. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1160 They fande no flesche entamed. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xli. Loves of bred hole & entamed. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees soo cutte and entamed.

2. To make the first cut in. Hence fig. To open (a discussion, conversation, etc.). Cf. f. *entamer*.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* go She entamed and began to opene her mater in this wyse. 1821 — *Gold. Leg.* 1803 Whyche of them both shold entame or bygygne to take of the breed. c 1500 *Melusine* 299 He had not entamed nor shewed the matere to no man.

**Entame** (ent'aim), v. 2 [f. EN -1 + TAME.] a. *trans.* To tame; to subdue. † b. *intr.* To grow or become tame. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 48 'Tis not . . your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. 1768 J. ROSS *Ode on Loss of Friend*, MS. Wks. 223 My trembling frame With some felt impulse shrinks, and all my pow'r's entame. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 111 All are . . at much cost entamed.

**Entangle** (ent'æŋgl), v. Also 6. entangel, 6-8 intanglo. [f. EN -1 + TANGLE sb. and v.] (The primary reference may have been to boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or sea-weed (this being the original sense of the sb.), but the wider sense appears in our earliest quotes.)

I. To catch or impede with a tangle.

1. *trans.* To involve, impede, cause to stick fast in coils, network, or anything 'tangled' or interlaced. Hence in wider sense: To involve in surroundings that impede movement, or from which extrication is difficult.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. i. iii. (Arb.) 77 Attempting to goo through the grasse & herbes they were soo entangled & bewrapte therein. *Ibid.* (Arb.) 193 In them [the sandes] many shyppes are entangled. 1605 MANLEY *Gratius' Louc. C. Warres* 213 One of the greatest Shippes . . entangled with another Shippes Cables. 1720 J. CLARKE *Kohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) i. 115 All these Particles of Matter must be broken where ever they are . . intangled with those that join to them. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 Lest she should entangle her Feet in her Petticoat. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1759) i. iii. 205 Being entangled in the ropes in leading down. 1726 TROUSON *Winter* 926 Entangled in the gathering ice. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1839) 205 If any of them should . . be entangled in the mud. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 236 A vessell entangled in the whirlpools. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* i. 229/4 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulom on the spot.

b. *esp.* To catch or hold fast in a snare or net; to ensnare. Also fig. a. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* If. 741 The Devil is wont with such witchcrafts, to wrap and entangle the myndes of men. 1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. 23 He will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime twigs. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 1 The Snare in which France has entangled all her Neighbours. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief Prot. Dissenters* Wks. X. 33 Nets that entangle the poor fluttering silken wings of a tender conscience. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 592 Entangled in the meshes of political parties. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. ii. 40 Saturnian Jove hath in an evil net Entangled me most cruelly.

b. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 287 They intangle themselves in the same webbes of woe. 1611 BIBLE *Alatt.* xxii. 15. 1692 E. WALKER *tr. Epictetus' Mor.* xxv. Be not here intangled by The too great Lustre that beguiles your eye.

c. *trans.* To involve in intricate paths or among obstacles; also fig. with reference to a metaphorical 'maze' or 'labyrinth'.

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiv. 3 They are intangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. a 1649 DEUMM. of HAWTH. *Irre Wks.* 173 That labyrinth wherein they are like to intangle and lose themselves. 1725 DE FOE *Poy. round World* (1840) 90 Our Madagascar ship was . . entangled among rocks and currents. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 Entangled in the mazes of metaphisic sophistry. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. x. (1865) 83 You get entangled in another man's mind,

even as you lose yourself in another man's grounds. 1850 PRESCOTT *Pern* II. 245 The Spanish commander became entangled in the defiles of the mountains.

† d. *intr.* To become entangled. *Obs. rare.*

1628 COWLEY *Piramus & Thisbe* iv. A Bird . . Bystruggling more entangles in the Gin. a 1673 HORTON in Spurgeon *Treas.* Dav. Ps. xciv. 19 Boughs usually catch, and intangle one in another.

2. fig. To involve in difficulties; to engage (a person) in undertakings, quarrels, etc., from which it is difficult to withdraw; to embarrass, hamper; to involve in mental difficulties, perplex, bewilder. Formerly also *absol.* † to cause entanglements.

a. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 1 The usurped power of the Byschoppe of Rome hath always entangled and troubled to the mere iurisdiction and regall power of this realme. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. ii. ix. (Arb.) 132, I fynde my wyttre more entangled in the description hereof. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 48 Yea, very force entangles It selfe with strength. 1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1732 I. 170 The others were entangled still in some difficulty or other. 1798 NELSON 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 159 You will . . not entangle yourself by undertaking to embark the troops for France. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii. 87 Getting entangled in a complimentary speech. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 52 The Pope . . had endeavored to entangle his nephew in the conspiracy. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. i. xviii. 462 He was long entangled in Electrochemistry.

b. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 357 He might intangle himself, but should do his Brother no good. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* i. lxvi. Intestine strife, of force, The apt-divided State intangle would. 1695 BURNET *39 Art.* i. (1700) 20 This is rather a flight of Metaphisicks that intangles one, than a plain and full conviction. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 22 ¶ 5 Intangled in consequences which she could not foresee.

† b. To bind by embarrassing engagements to another person. *Obs.*

1620 HORR *Subsec.* 106 A Prodigall . . is so entangled to other men, that hee is neuer master of himselfe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 331 Not being intangled to wife and children, etc.

c. To involve (a person) in compromising relations with another. Cf. 3.

1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. 1, He became entangled with a lady whose looks were much better than her morals. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, She could never have become entangled with him.

† d. To encumber (land, an estate). *Obs.*

1601-2 FULBECKE *2d Pt. Parall.* 65 The partie morgaging, incumbering, entangling, or aliening the land. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 16 My Estate in England is entangled, partly by a suite in the Chaucery.

II. 3. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made.

1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. i. iii. (Arb.) 77 The sea was eury where entangled with Ilandes. *Ibid.* 196 The formes of their letters are much more crooked and entangled. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 199 They have not so soone clasped and intangled it (the trunk) with their taile, but they set their venomous teeth in the Elephants eare. 1671 MITTON *Sanson* 765 Entangld with a poisonous bosom snake. 1733 LIND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* i. (1742) 50 The spirituous Parts are more entangled, and kept from making their Escape. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 27. 212 The flakes were composed of these exquisite [snow] blossoms entangled together.

b. fig. To render (a subject, etc.) complicated or intricate; to complicate with.

1672 A. MARVELL *Ref. Transp.* i. 104 He had intangled the matter of Conscience with the Magistrates Power. 1677 GOUT *Venture* 569 Your Scholars . . rather intangle and perplex Councils than clear them. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 212 The Question . . was intangled with many others. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* *Mystery*, Two other circumstances which entangled this mystery. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxviii. 481 The story is entangled with legends.

**Entangled** (ent'æŋgl'd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In the senses of the vb.: a. Caught or held fast in anything tangled; ensnared. b. Involved in difficulties; embarrassed, perplexed. † c. Of an estate: Encumbered (*obs.*). d. Interlaced; complicated, intricate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 30 Such as in Scripture are to our capacite doubtful and entangled. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 134 Now wrought she on his intangled wits as on an anvil. 1663 MILTON *Hirings* Wks. (1851) 384 The obscure and intangld Wood of Antiquity. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. l. § 7 Nothing can be a greater evidence of an intangled mind. 1670 MARVELL *Let. blayor of Hull* Wks. i. 160 The discourses growing long and intangled, one of the members . . rose up. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 167 To recover an intangled Estate. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chuse* i. 160 Seek't thou for Hounds to . . brush th' Entangled Covert? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. (1819) 47 All the entangled cords in order placed. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 329 Heaps of entangled conveyances or wills of a various obscurity. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 121 A somewhat entangled and delicate question. 1892 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xx. (1875) 440 Estate deposit must be differently distributed by the entangled currents.

Hence † **Entangledly** adv., in an entangled manner. † **Entangledness**, the state of being entangled.

1611 COTGR., *Perplexement*, perplexedly, intricately, intangledly, troublesomely. 1689 H. MORE *Contn. Remark.* *Stor.* 428 It was usual with these Goblins . . to wind all this Yarn on these old pieces of Lumber, so perplexedly and intangledly. 1611 COTGR., *Perplexity*, intangledness. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 241 Much of that intangledness which we find now in astronomy, would be taken away.



**Entanglement** (entæ'nglmént). Also 7-8 in. [f. ENTANGLE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley.

1687 H. MORE *App. Antil.* (1712) 194 The intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the Conception. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 80 The different webs that offer to him for the entanglement of a baughty charmer. 1835-6 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 The entanglement of blood in the cellular coat of the vessel. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 Produced by the entanglement of the single threads. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. iv. 42 Serious risks of entanglement among the broken ice-fields. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 21 Great was the entanglement of fissures. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Pirat.* I. 109 In all that concerns Cromwell the entanglement is extreme. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 122 He kept himself out of all political entanglement. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 638 Without entanglement of machinery or waste of power.

b. An instance of entanglement.

a. 1690 E. HOPKINS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 All the involucra and entanglements of Providence shall be fully unfolded. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* viii. (1852) 239 Thus entanglements arise not easy to be unravelled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 278 The first entanglements between Normandy and Anjou.

2. A means of entangling; that by which a person or thing is entangled; an embarrassment, a snare; a circumstance which complicates or confuses a matter.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 475 These civil honours and employments are verie great entanglements to Christ's ministers. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Biter* Wks. 1738 I. 281 The Roman Antichrists have knit many a pernicious entanglement to distressed Consciences. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 17 A very great let and intanglement to him in his enquiry after Truth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fain. Dict.* s.v. *Corn.* Those salts, cut and remove the entanglements of the different buds which are contained in each seed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Ed. Nat.* (1852) II. 552 Pleasure is a sly enchantress... we have need of all our eyes to keep clear of her entanglements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 These are a few of the entanglements which impede the natural course of human thought. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 357 Here was a new entanglement, the plot of a quite new historical drama.

b. *Naut.* 'A cable stretched athwart the mouth of a river or harbour, with stout spars of wood lashed to it, to prevent the entrance of an enemy' (Adm. Smyth).

1888 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 The booms, or rather entanglements, which are to protect each of the entrances to our anchorage.

**Entangler** (entæ'nglɔr). [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] He who, or that which, entangles or ensnares.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Marasador*, an intangler. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 126 Upon the Exchange 'twixt Twelve and one, Meets many a neat-entangler. a. 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* Poems 256 Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses.

**Entangling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTANGLE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The notion of the verb ENTANGLE.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Entarago*, let, stop, entangling. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Ironc* Wks. 170 Anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*, This entangling with all its painful consequences.

**Entangling** (entæ'nglin), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That entangles.

a. 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems, Dial. betw. World, Pilgr., & Verbe*, My paces with intangling briars are bound. 1636 DEER. *Troy* 210 Then him. They seized, and with intangling folds imbrac'd his neck. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1746-7 HEAVY *Medit.* (1818) 47 Escaped from an entangling wilderness. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Entangling alliances with foreign nations are to be avoided.

Hence Entanglingly, *adv.*, in an entangling manner.

1878 *Scribu. Mag.* XVI. 38/1 The rest of the road presented deeper bogs, and more entanglingly strewn rocks.

† **Entapresse**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. OF. *entapiss-* lengthened stem of *entapir*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *tapir* to hide.] The action of seeking covert: said of a fox.

(If the reading of the original ed. be correct the word must app. have been confused with *ENTAFERRE* to break covert.)

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 269 The Fox has broke Covert, let none lag behind, We've had an [ed. 1872] no! Entapresse, she runs up the Wind.

† **Entapisse**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [n. OF. *entapiss-*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *tapiss-*, f. *tapis* carpet.] *trans.* To carpet.

1595 LONGE *Fig. for Monus* Sat. v. An humble cote entapissed with mosse.

† **Entasis** (entásis). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐντασις*, f. *ἐντα-*, *ἐντείνω* to strain.]

1. *Arch.* 'A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column' (Gwilt).

1847 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 605 The very idea of an entasis in the columns. 18. *Nat. Engr.* I. 202 They diminish, with an imperceptible entasis. 1866 FRATON *Ant. & Med. Gr.* II. viii. 144 The external lines of the columns are carved into, forming a hyperbolic entasis.

† 2. *Pathol.* 'Old term for tonic spasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*

Entask: see EN-1 pref<sup>1</sup> 1 b.

**Entassment** (entæ'ssmént). [ad. F. *entassement*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *tas* heap.] A heap, accumulation. 1854 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Entacheh**, *entatch*: see ENTACH.

† **Entatic** (entæ'tik), *a. Med. Obs.* Also *erron. entastic*. [a. Gr. *ἐντατικός*, f. *ἐντα-*, *ἐντείνω* to strain: see ENTASIS 2.] Of or pertaining to entasis. Of medicines: Aphrodisiac.

1822 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* I. 265 The spasms were sometimes clonic or agitated, instead of being entastic or rigid. 1847 CRAIG, *Entastic*. So 1854 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entatic*.

† **Enté**, *a. Her. Obs.* -o [a. Fr. *enté* pa-pple. of enter to graft.] Said of an embolization in which one coat of arms is engrafted or impaled in another. 1736 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Entech**, *-teech*, variants of ENTACH, *Obs.*

† **Entechment**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *entech-*, *ENTACH* v. + -MENT; in Douglas perh. f. EN-1 + TEACH + -MENT.] The action of teaching; a lesson.

1513 DOUGLAS *Jenis* xi. iv. 41 And rycht hard bene the first entechment [L. *rudimenta*] Of haisty battail to thame bene nocht acquent.

**Enteer** (e, obs. form of ENTIRE.

**Entelechy** (entelē'ki). *Philos.* Also 7. entelechie, entelech; 6 in Gr. form entelecheia; 7-9 in Lat. entelechia. [ad. Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, f. *ἐν* + *τέλει*, dat. of *τέλος* or perfection + *ἐχ-ειν* to have.]

1. In Aristotle's use: The realization or complete expression of some function; the condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* xii. (1632) 304 Aristotle... calleth [the soul] Entelechy, or perfection moving of itself. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 500 Wickedness is the form and entelech of all the wicked spirits. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 256/1 The Soul is the first Entelechy of a natural organismal body, having life potentially. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 43 The Entelechy, or Act, of a moveable body. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Keid's Wks.* I. 202/2 note, Aristotle defines the soul, the Form or Entelechy of an organized body. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 194 Motion is the entelechy (the perfecting power or principle) of the potential as potential.

2. In various applied senses (apparently due to misconceptions of Aristotle's meaning): a. That which gives perfection to anything; the informing spirit. b. The soul itself, as opposed to the body.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impo.* 5 When his Holiness the King of Spaine and Parsons they Entelechie were plotting beyond the seas. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 114 He seems to make it [the soul] nothing else... but an entelechy or informative thing. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 231 The purest parts of the separated entelechies [sic] of blessed saints. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honorat & Mamm.* I. i. 1, Soul... that bright entelechie which separates them from beasts.

3. The name given by Leibnitz to the monads of his system.

1877 E. CARP *Philos. Kant* v. 92 It is better to give the general name of monads or entelechies to those simple substances that have only perception.

† **Entellus** (entel'ls). [mod. L. app. from the proper name Entellus: see Virg. *Æn.* v. 437-472.

The name was first proposed by Dufresne, *Bulletin Soc. Philomath.* 1797; but he does not explain the reason for his choice of it. Cf. other (past or present) specific names of Indian monkeys, *Anchises*, *Priamus*, *Rhesus*, *Irus*.]

An East Indian species of monkey of the genus *Semnopithecus* (*S. entellus*).

1843 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XII. 169 It [the Semnopithecus] is more suspicious and wary than the Entellus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 151 The Entellus abounds over almost every part of India.

**Enteme**, var. of ENTAME 2 *Obs.*

† **Entemper**, *v. Obs.* Also 4. entempre, -i. [var. of ATTEMPER; in AF. *entemper* (Boson).]

1. *trans.* a. To temper, qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality. b. To modify the temperature of (e.g. water).

c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1837) 319 Euerich de bees fourre elez entemprer obur. *Ibid.* 316 Ake 31/1 how nims rist pur hot watour and dost cold har-to pov mist it maken eueue which and entemprer it so. c. 1340 *tr. Laurence's Chirurgie* 29 The neschenesse is entempered & ystrengthyde.

2. To moderate, to restrain; = ATTEMPER 4.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre pou beter, by tonge.

Entempest: see EN-1 pref<sup>1</sup> 2.

† **Entemple** (entc'mpl'), *v.* [f. EN-1 + TEMPLE.]

*trans.* To enclose as in a temple; to enshrine. Also *fig.* Hence Entempling *vbl. sb.*

1603 DEKKER *Griuil* (1841) 14 What virtues were entempled in her breast. 1685 H. MORE *Parr. Proph.* 246 There to be entempled in more illustrious Temples. *Ibid.* 247 Theodosius... allows the entempling of them with all Magnificence. 1830-W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 282 Natural effluence of spirit within Mystic entempled. 1858 DUNNELL *Serms. New Life* 33 In that manner to receive and entemple the Infinite Spirit.

**Entempro**, var. ATTEMPTER *a. Obs.*, temperate.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 429 Entempro he was of mete, and drynke, and of sleep also.

Entoncion, -sion, -tion, -tional: see INT.

Entond, -anco, -iblo, -ment: see INTEND.

† **Entendant**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5. entendant.

[a. Fr. *entendant*, pp. pp. of *entendre* to hear, attend to.] a. Attentive (to). b. In attendance. = ATTENDANT a. 1 and 2.

a. [1292] HASTON 2. ii. § 18 Et voloms qe nos viscountes

et nos baillifs soient entendauntz a eux et a leur maunde- mient. 1 c. 1340 *Cursor* 11. 2542 Bad allethilmentendaunt be. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 425 And but pou be entendaunt... to myn commandements... I schal sende men bat schal scourge be. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 93 And if y' deen be comaund for to be entendaunt hem for to helpen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 Jewes eke and Sarazines, To him I sigh all entendaunt. 1480 *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 156/1 The Kyng of Fraunce... comaundment that al men sholde be as entendant to Kyng Leyr... as it were unto bymyselfe.

† **Enterder**, *v. Obs.* Also 7-8. enterder. [f. EN-1 + TENDER a.] *trans.* To make tender; to melt (the heart); to enervate; to weaken.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fnn. Tears* 126 And my innocent blood [would] enterder his adamant heart. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* III. iii. 171 The daintiness of the ayre and soyle enterder their spirits. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 14 All which do much serve for intendering the heart. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* II. 325 Virtue alone enterders us for life: I wrong her much—enterders us for ever. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1813) I. 34 Her heart was too much intendered to hold out... against all the forms of assault. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* 13 A social heart enterder'd by the practice of virtue.

Intent, etc.: see INTENT, etc.

† **Enter**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.] The form *entre* may in some instances belong to this word; but the examples cannot be distinguished from those in which it belongs to ENTRY.]

1. The action of entering; the power or right of entering; a legal entry; *concr.* a means or way of entrance; a passage.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Gaue hym enter and possession. 1563 B. GARDNER in Foxe *A. & M.* 722 b, My brother of S. dauids, maie like a champion with his sword in his hand make enter for the rest. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 141 His enter and exit shall bee strangling a Snake.

2. [Confused with Fr. *enter* to graft.]

1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 105 Grafting and Enter, or Ingrafting, are Sinonymous Terms.

**Enter** (entær), *v.* Forms: 3-8. entre, (3. entri, 4. entere, entur), 4-5. entree, entry(e, 4- enter. [a. Fr. *entrer* = Fr. *entrar*, *intrar*, Sp. *Pg. entrar*, It. *entrare*, *intrare*; = L. *intrāre*, related to *inter* between, *intrō* inwards, *intrā* within. The L. vb. was used both as *trans.*, and as *intr.* with *in-* into; in Fr. the *intr.* use was alone adopted, and passed into Eng. The *trans.* senses 9-15 are derived from the similar senses of *enter into* (1-8), perh. with some influence from Lat.]

1. To go or come in.

\* *intr.* (Often conjugated with *be*.)

1. To go or come into a place, building, room, etc.; to pass within the boundaries of a country, region, portion of space, medium, etc. Also *fig.*

a. Const. *into*, *† in* (= 'into'), rarely *† into*. Now largely superseded by the *trans.* use 10, but retained where the notion of penetration into the interior of a place is sought to be emphasized.

c. 1300 K. *Alit.* 488 In a castel he entred thare. c. 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 38, I entred in bat erber grene. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 399 That like nyght, That we ben entred into schippes boord. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 300 Honorable Eilan was entrid in be temple. c. 1400 MAUNDREY v. (1839) 37 In his tyme, entred the gode Kyng Edward of Englon in Syrye. *Ibid.* 56 At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle into the See. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 Syr for Gods sake enter againe into your Ship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1735) 5 We entred into a Woody Mountain. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 339 Enter into it [harbour] then at this time... while day-light remains. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxv. 290 We... entered into a noble forest.

*fig.* c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 19 Now [O Apollo] entreth in my best anon. 1547 Homilist *i. Good Works* (1859) 58 What man... doth not see and lament to have entred into Christs religion such false doctrine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 When this Humour enters into the Head of a Female. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 450 A spirit of reverence enters into the young man's soul.

b. *simply*. To come into the place indicated by the context. Of an actor: To come upon the stage; in the stage-directions of plays used constantly in 3rd pers. imper. sing. and pl. Also *fig.*

As to the grammatical character of 'enter' as a stage direction, cf. the Lat. directions in *Calisto & Melibea* 1529, which has frequently *intret*, *exeat*, and those in Udall's *Roister Doister* 1533, where *exeat*, *exant*, *content*, etc. appear throughout; also Bales' *Kynges Johan* 1: 'Here the Kyng delevyrt the crowne to the Cardynall', 'Her go owte Swedion', 'Here the Pope go out', 'Here cum Dyssimulacyon synnyng of the letany', etc.

c. 1300 *Cursor* 11. 8341 (Cott.) For-hi hir entred bersabe. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Atrol.* II. § 12 The howr of Mercurie entryng vnder my west orisonate at eue. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. K. xvii. xx. (1495) The stocke of bore... hath noo poore where anye myghte entree. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9107 Pan vnarmyt he entrid, eueyn to be cite. c. 1445 WENTWORTH *Chron.* viii. xxxv. 75 Ramsay hit hym coym in by And gert hym entree. 1557 *tr. More's Edw.* VI. (1641) 16 When he is entred, he crepeth forth so farse. 1590 SHAKS. *Midw. N.* v. i. 1, I see She [Thisbe] is to enter, and I am to spy her through the wall. 1594 HOOKER *Eclat. Pol.* ix. ix. 4-3 A way made for Paganism or for extreme barbarity to enter. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 104 John... did... before Christ entred, play the Mediator. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air... entering by the Furnace-pipes. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 138 The minister... discovered near 22 entring. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 41 The king and his troops entered first through a postern.

c. with pleonastic *in* (adv.). Somewhat arch. or rhetorical.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 *Pei* entrede in at Temse moub. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 75 And there we may, without denit, Enter in now, verament. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* II. viii. 114 And entrede in wyth hys menyhe. c 1525 MORE *De quat. Novis.* Wks. 81/2 While he wer entreng in at y<sup>re</sup> gate. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in.

2. *Law.* To make entry (into lands) as a formal assertion of ownership; to take possession. Const. † *in*, *into*, and *simply*. (For *to enter upon* see 9 a.)

1523 FITZGERARD. *Surv.* 12 b. For and he do, the lord may entre as in landes forfayte to hym. a 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 If after the death of the father a stranger... entereth into his land by force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 32 Though his successor have right to the lands, yet he may not enter. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Entry*. This entry into lands is where a man enters into or takes possession of any lands, etc., in his proper person. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 375 Upon the death of the testator his sister entered and married.

3. To penetrate into the substance of anything; to be plunged deeply. Const. *into*; also *simply*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The ground was so soft and morrysh that they entered up to the raynes. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. cv. 18 The iron entered into his soul. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 326 The sword of Michael... deep entering, shar'd all right side.

† b. *fig.* (a.) To be absorbed (*in* thought). (b.) In phrase, to enter far within (a person), i.e. to have great influence over (him). Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 344 Euermore ymaginand & entronde in thoghtes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiv. Vindex so far entered within him, as he obtained whatsoever he would at his hands.

4. To become a member in a society, etc. Cf. 23 c. 1389 Eng. *Gilds* (1870) 3 Who p<sup>r</sup> entryth in be same fraterne. 1674 BREVINT *Saint* at Endor 266 By entering into a Confraternity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1730 He fairly told Taylor that he could not... suffer him to enter where he knew he could not have an able tutor. *Mod.* He entered at St. John's College.

† b. To come or be brought into any state or condition (sometimes with additional notion of place); to fall into a disorder, etc. Const. *into*, *occas.* *to*, *unto*. Obs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23568 (Fairf.) Pa lo is sere pat thes crist has dist lit his qua-sim mai entre in to pat blis. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 21 Entre thou into the ioye of this lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 238/1 Alle they that so consented entered in to frenesye and myght not be hool. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xviii. 9 To enter in vnto life. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 675 Determined to take part with King Edward, with whom... he in small space entered into great grace and high favour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 155 Those that be entered into a Pitsick. 1720 STEELE *Taller* No. 251 p 1 He that has entered into Guilt has bid Adieu to Rest.

6. To make a beginning, engage (in any action, course of conduct, discourse, etc.). a. Const. *in* (arch.), *into*, *occas.* † *to*.

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 8 To the extent that they might pray and entre in orisons. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1854) 28 Aför we enter to the special declaration of the x commandis. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.*. There be many who will enter into the reading of my booke for their instruction. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxliii. 2 Enter not into judgement with thy servant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 12/1 Though the War was entered in, all hope of obtaining money to carry it on was even desperate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 p 1 He entered into the following Relation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart.* Sc. vi. (1856) 89 The commissioners entered into an active correspondence with Galileo. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 264 We entered into conversation without having been introduced. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 13 The returning officer has not... any power of entering into a scrutiny of votes. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 24 Ireland would be entered in rebellion.

† b. *simply*. Also of a period of time or state of things: To begin. Obs.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 13 Began and entered with the matter that he came for. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Diija. To beginne with the Pedestal of Corinthia, ye shal enter thus. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 149 There entered a verie fervent affection and good will between them. 1669 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 41 Imporing His blessing for the year entering. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 107 The winter... is now entered with some severity.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* of branch II. (See 20 c, 23 c.)

8. To enter into († *in*): in various senses, in which the intrans. vb. does not occur simply.

† a. To look at a particular place in (a mathematical table). Obs. So *Fr. entrer dans*. Cf. 16. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 With so many entre into thy tabells in be first lyne.

b. To take on oneself (an engagement, a relation, the duties of an office, etc.). Sometimes in *indirect passive*. † To enter into religion: to embrace a monastic life. Cf. 14.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 35 We... biēp i-entred into to cristes seruise. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 125 For-to entri into Answer: pare he ne oute nout to do. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Who is beterid by entreng into bes ordis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* P. 312 Aynselh yow... How that ye entre in to marlage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 Such kind of baptism barred men afterwards from entering into holy orders. c 1621 DONNE *Paradozes* (1652) 28 The Allegorical death of entering into Religion. 1647 MAY *Vitt. Parl.* II. v. 92 That they all entered into Pay. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 p 3. I have a mind to put off entering into Matrimony till another Winter is over my Head. 1796 VOL. III.

PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 388 Our great man was entered in Religion, as they called it. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 140 Trade... does not care for the religious tenets of those who offer to enter into relations with it.

c. To become a party to; to bind oneself by (a league, treaty, etc.); to append one's name to (a bond). See also RECOGNIZANCE, SECURITY.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 3 And all the people entered in to [WYCLIF: assentide to] the couenaunt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 128 Master, I am here entered in bond for you. 1593 — *Rich.* II. v. ii. 65 'Tis nothing but some bond, that he is entered into. 1637 *Deceit Star Chamb.* § 16 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 16 The like Bond shall be entered into by all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 p 1 A Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Moscow. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 201 They entered anew into articles of submission. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 220 The agreement, into which he had entered. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 He refused to enter into a treaty with the Indian Government.

d. To engage in the consideration of (a subject). 1553 EOEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To entre into another matter. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 112 The second of these must by insinuation be entered into. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 9 If we should enter into their Theology, and the History of that. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 p 3. I... should be obliged to you if you would enter into the Matter more deeply. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* *Introd.* 34 To enter into these speculations would however be useless and unprofitable. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 Into its physiology we do not propose to enter.

† e. To take part in, intermeddle with. Obs. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 176 p 2 Our Affections must never enter into our Business. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 207 Other princes would not... enter into the laws and establishment settled among us.

f. To take an interest in; to take an intelligent interest in, understand, sympathize with.

1797 GOOWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 It is by comparison only that we can enter into the philosophy of language. 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 404 Entering into everything and enjoying everything like a child. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. 11. I should enter into his feelings rather than into those of the ordinary spectator. 1885 SIR J. HANNEB in *Law Rep. Prob. Div.* X. 89 She entered into all the arrangements... in a methodical and rational manner.

g. To form part of; to be a constituent element in. So also with adv., *To enter in*.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1793 SMELTON *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 567 These universal correspondencies... enter into all the plans of Nature. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 231 Where no secondary stone enters in its composition, I do not see why, etc. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 74 Those compound states of consciousness, which so largely enter into our ordinary trains of thought. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 1884/1 Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in.

h. In Bible phrase, *To enter into* (another's) labours (lit. from the Gr. and the Vulg.): to reap the benefits of what has been done by another.

1382 WYCLIF *Johu* iv. 38 Others men traueledin, and 3e entriden in to her traueils. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured... the vynyarde... & we have entered into their labours, takyng the fruyte of the same.

9. To enter on, upon:

a. *Law.* (Cf. 2.) To make an entry into (land) as an assertion of ownership; to assume possession of (property); † to dispossess (a holder of property).

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I will that myn feffeis and myn executo's entre vpon hym and put hym owth. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 It shall not be lawful for any Woman to enter upon the goods of the dead. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 p 6. I shall immediately enter upon your Estate for the Arrear due to me. 1809 BAWOWEN *Domesday Bk.* 599 Ausfrid, the Priest, entered forcibly upon this land of Ralph's. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 319 He will not distrain or enter on the premises conveyed for the recovery of his rent charge.

b. To make an entrance on; to take the first steps upon (a path, a tract travelled over).

c 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 59 And forward faste on hure way he yente, and entrede on be brigge. 1659 HANNONO *On Pa.* c. 8 The season wherein David, as a Judge, entering on the Tribunal, etc. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 96 He is saved from entering on a scene of infinite corruptions. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 My guide and myself entered upon this portion of the glacier.

c. *fig.* To take the first steps in; to do the first part of; to begin, take in hand, engage in (a process, enterprise). Cf. *Fr. † entrer sur* (Littré). Also, to begin (a period of time).

1618 BOLTON *Floris* I. 3 Which of them should first enter upon the government and Rule. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Ded., I after was entered on a Resolucioe to dedicate it to his Memory. 1672-5 COMBER, *Comp. Temple* (1702) 89 By his offering and entering on a treaty. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I was now entered on the seven-and-twentieth year of my captivity. 1844 STANLEY *Gildred* II. c. 288 He entered on his Professorial duties. 1853 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 To enter upon a contest with evil.

† d. To begin an attack upon. Obs. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xliii. (heading), How Nysus and Eryalus made theym redy to enter vpon the hoost of Turnus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 540 The Beare dareth not to enter upon the white Boar, except behind him.

e. To begin to deal with (a subject).

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 Then the Kinges Councell entered upon their proofes. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. i. vi. (1739) 14 Thus entered the Prelates upon affairs of Kings and Kingdoms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 p 5 The Day is not too far spent for him to enter upon such a Subject. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 295 This day the Committee... entered on the Church's grievances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 191 Her fear, if she once entered on the subject.

\* \* *trans.* (formerly sometimes conjugated with *be*).

10. To go or come into (a closed space, e.g. a house); to go within the bounds of (a country, etc.); to go within (a gate); to step upon (a path, a bridge); to go on board (a ship). Cf. 1 a.

1340 HANFOLE *Pr. Consc.* 402 Yhe sal nocht enter, be na way Hevenryke that sal last ay. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1380 No buerne was so bold be brigg for to enter. c 1400 MAUNFOE. xiii. (1839) 144 He most entre the See, at Gene. 1509 FISHER *Fin. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 302 He hath entered the heuen, to appere before the vyssage of his fader vs. 1576 FLEMING *Panoptie Ep.* 171 Who being discomfited with the storms and tempestes thereof, never enter shippe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 The which with great courage entered Wales. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. 1. 7 One... that when he enters the confines of a Tauerne, claps me his Sword vpon the Table. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 178 p 2 He... returns as if he were entering a Gaol. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Hist.* iv. iv. § 7 They soon came to know who they were... that were entered the city. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 165 The gate which thou enterest. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. 1. Some traveller, who shall enter Our tent, may read it. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Who was the young lady that I saw entering a carriage? 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. 18 The band of monks entered Canterbury bearing before them a silver cross.

*fig.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Church* (1840) p. xxv. Pis was be firste tribulacioun pat ontrede be Chirche of God. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 Entering the glorious waies of Truth. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 201 It never enters his head to lie under the walnut-tree here. 1852 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv. 121 The idea that Lady Mason was guilty had never entered her head.

† b. To take possession of (the throne the crown). Cf. 9 a. Obs.

1563 FOXE *Life in Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) *Introd.* 20 Till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Henry the Fourth entered the Throne by his Sword.

c. To take up one's abode in. Chiefly with mixed notion of 12, as to enter a monastery, the cloister (= to become a monk or nun), to enter a college, etc.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 182 This day my sister should the Cloyster enter.

d. To force an entrance into; to break into (a house, etc.); to board (a ship).

1585 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 49/1 His lodgings... was entered with fire. 1627 CAST. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 There is more men lost in entering, if the chase stand to her defence. 1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* vi. (1757) 202 And seeing their forecastle full of men, I concluded they had come to a resolution of entering us. 1817 W. SELWYN *Laws Nisi Prim.* II. 777 Judgment was arrested in trespass for breaking and entering a free fishery.

11. To make a way into or pass between the parts of anything; to pierce; to penetrate. Cf. 3. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 182 This respite... enter'd me; Yea, with a splitting power.

† b. Of the agent: To pierce, make a hole into. Also *fig.* to 'get an idea into' (a person). Obs.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 154 Entering the Post first with an Angure. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 526, I almost despair of entering some of our Adversaries.

† c. Of male animals: To copulate with. Obs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 18 A Mare which a Horse hath formerly entered. *Ibid.*, A female asse which hath been entered by a male asse.

12. To become a member of (a society or organized body). So to enter the army, the church, a university, etc. Cf. 4.

*Mod.* He entered the army at nineteen. A lad of seventeen is too young to enter a university.

† 13. To take the first steps in (an action or work); to begin. Often with *obj. inf.* Obs. Cf. 6.

c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (1843) 12 Some to bowse the tope sayle dyde entre. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 17 To begynne and enter his prechynge. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantinus... entered his journee, comming towards Italie. 1576 FLEMING *Panoptie Ep.* 49 The souldiers... having no stomache to enter conflict and skyrmmishe, betooke them to flight. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* G b. Which before I enter to describe, thus much I will informe ye. 1648 ROGERS *Annaman* 256 A worke well entered, is truly said to be halfe done. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 29 Made, or, at least, entered at the Forge... yet sometimes Smiths do it on cold Iron.

b. To begin (a period of time).

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 75 Kings... in entering their reigns. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 13 *note*, Her majesty bad just entered the seventy-seventh year of her age.

† 14. To come, or be brought, into a certain state; to take upon oneself (a condition, office, or relation of any kind); to embrace (a profession). Obs. exc. in phrase *To enter religion* (cf. 8 b.). 1563 *Homilies* II. *Resurr. Christ* (1859) 430 Then are they in very evil case... that be entered their sleepe in Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panoptie Ep.* 282 Over hastic bee they to enter wedlocke. *Ibid.* 342 If you doe enter acquaintance and familiaritie with him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 91 Would these princes... enter arms as did the Greeks

against Troy. 1596 *Edw. III.* l. ii. We with England will not enter parley. 1611 *Speero Theat. Gl. Brit.* xvii. (1614) 33/2 Siebert <sup>1</sup> entered the profession of a monk. *Ibid.* xviii. 55/1 P. O. Scapula entered his Lieutenantship in Britaine. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 23 Make Oath not to enter marriage again without the Kings consent. 1888 *Bernard World to Cleister* 9 If he enter religion.

†16. To enter bond: = 'to enter into a bond' (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 224 See that within a month after my death she enter bond to my trustees of my estate. *Ibid.*, If she shall refuse to enter such bonds.

16. To turn to a particular place in (a mathematical table). Still in nautical use. Cf. 8 a.

1593 *Fale Dialling* 11/2 With this quotient Sine I enter the Table. 1644 *Nye Gunner* (1670) 60, I enter the Table under the Title inches. 1840 *Raper Navigation* 80 Enter Table 5 with the first number of points at the top, and the second number of points at the side.

II. To cause to enter.

17. *trans.* To put or bring (a person) into something: *esp.* to take or put (men) on board a vessel. *arch.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxx. 143 They decked three shuyres, and entered into them a certayn. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 387 Whereby to enter the laws of the Gospel into the myghtie kingdom of China. 1607 *DEK-ker Northw.* *Hoe* iii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 26 But come enter him [*i.e.* 'show in' a visitor]. 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Unad.* iii. Comm. (1857) 8r And thus to the last twelve books... with those free feet that entered me, I haste. 1674 *London Gaz.* No. 870/4 Laying him on board on the *Bow*, [he] entered his Men, and made him surrender. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 The boat... was to enter her men in the waste. 1845 *HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 146 Each citizen has a legal right to enter his children [in the primary schools]. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 124 He would, he said, fairly enter me on the grounds, and introduce me.

†b. *fig.* To admit into a society, etc.; to introduce into a condition or state. *Const. info.*, rarely *in.* *Obs.*

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. i. (1611) 83 Entered wee are not into the visible Church, before our admittance by the doore of baptisme. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 213 This sword but shewne to Caesar with this tydings, shall enter me with him. 1617 *BAVNE On Eph.* (1658) 8 This blessing entrench them into assured possession. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 31 (1684) 23 Baptism... enters us into covenant with God. 1799 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) i. l. 4 He would... endeavour to enter me fairly into the station of life which, etc. 1723 *BLACKALL Wks.* i. 284 By which [Baptism] we are entered and initiated into the Christian Church.

†c. with complement. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 103 His Pupill age Man entered thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* i. 1 With this chanite I enter thee a begger.

†18. To introduce (to the knowledge of anything) by instruction; to give (a person) initiatory information or instruction *in*; to instruct initially; to initiate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vitus' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cij, The precepts of wise men, which she had been entered in. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Pref.* 13 b, Sounde meate for such as are wel entered. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. ii. 2 They of Rome are entered in our Counsailes. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. ii. 41 So that he be already entered upon the Theorie of Music. 1714 *ELWOOD Autobiog.* 202 He asked me... If I would enter his Children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* ii. § 4 Cleophon... entered him [his son] hetimes in the principles of his sect. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Afr.* i. iv. 229 You are entered in all the secrets of his workshop.

b. To exercise initially; to train; to fly (a hawk) for the first time; to break in (a horse). Also, to enter a dog at or to; to put him (while yet untrained) on the scent of.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 508 A kest of hawks, when he went to enter them to the tower. c. 1575 *PER-fect Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Hasting 1886) 17 Enter her in the order following. 1598 *FLORIO, Acarnaris*, to flesh, to enter a dog. 1668 *Perris Diary*, 21 Dec. Not daring yet to use the others [horses] too much, but only to enter them. a. 1670 *HACKET Alp. Williams* ii. 143 (D.) Like hounds ready to be entered. 1729 *BRAVOLE Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Entering of Hounds*, The Hare is esteemed the best Game to enter your Hounds at. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* 124 The young hounds should be entered to fox. 1881 *MICHELL Hunting in Macm.* Mag. XLV. 39 It remains only to break him to the lure, and to 'enter' him, each of which processes is soon completed.

19. To put (something) into (another thing); to put in, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *techn.* [So *Fr. entrer* (Littre)], though the use is not recognized by the Academy.]

1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* i. 623 This letter shall I enter heyr. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. ii. 11. i. He much perplexed is... Where to make choice to enter his rugged saw. 1651 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 *Gavelock*, an Iron bar to enter stakes into the ground. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 122 Enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 29 You must enter the hook at the tail of the worm. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) x. xcv, Entering your watch at the wring opening, when it instantly dives to your knee. 1830 *GR. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) i. 244 It is therefore politic to enter the wedge by this end. 1859 F. GRIFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 205, s. enters shot or shell, and rams home. c. 1850 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 11 The ball will be entered the largest end downward. 1865 *BUSINELL Picar. Sac.* i. (1865) 4 A special care is needed lest we enter something into the meaning from ourselves.

†b. To enter foot: to begin. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* i. 141 When first thou enter'st foot to plow thy land. 1742 *FELDING F. Andrews* i. x, He... entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty.

c. In backgammon. To place a man again on the board after it has been taken up, and unable to come in again because the point indicated by the throw is already full.

1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 143.

20. To put (a name) into a list in writing, (a fact or particular) into a description or record; to write down (on paper, a tablet, etc.). *Const. in, into, on, and simply.* To enter (money, goods, etc.) to, against: to put down to a person's account.

1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* xi. 253, I was markid, withoute mercy and myn name entrid In be legende of lif longe er I were. c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 44 Consider thy rote first. c. Enter hit in-to thy slate for the laste meredyde of December. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY. xxii.* (1839) 238 Thei [alle the Mynstrelle] hen... entered in his Bokes, as for his owne men. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 20 To entre their copies truly in the lordes court roll. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie* Ep. 196 Such discourses, as you have already with painefull pen entered into paper. 1668 *HALE in Rolfe's Abridgm.* Pref. 8 Let him enter the Abstract... into his Common-place Book. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. Cviij, The Publisher... has duly entered this Book in the Register of Stationers-hall, London. 1783 *BURKE Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 136 He did not... think it proper to enter his answer on the records. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) i. xix. 154 If you received the note from us... it must be entered in our books. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 624/1 They... determined to enter goods to people who never had any dealings. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ix, And not entered against him at the long and dire day of accounting. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) i. App. 361 Parish Churches are entered in the ancient record of Domesday.

b. To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving in or leaving a port.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* A ij b, Such as... like Merchants with their goods, enter them, before they ship them. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 The cargo having been entered in due form, we began trading. 1845 *McCOLLOCH Taxation* ii. x. (1852) 342 The teas entered for consumption. *Mod. Newspaper* (Heading of paragraphs), Vessels entered inwards. Vessels entered outwards.

c. To insert by name on the list of competitors (in a race, athletic contest, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 *London Gaz.* No. 1938/4 The first Horses to be shown and entered there a week before for this year. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3632/4 The Horses to be entered d. 14 days before. *Mod.* Please enter me for the Sack Race and Hurdles. Have you entered for the Quarter-mile?

21. To enter up: a. To enter in regular form (a series of items); to complete the series of entries (in a book) to a certain date.

*Mod. (Comm.)* Have you entered up your payments? The cash-book had not been properly entered up.

b. *Law.* To cause (a verdict, judgement, etc.) to be written down in the records of a court.

a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. ii. § 48 (1740) 54 Corruptions by the Way, use not to be entered up upon Record. 1875 *POYRE Galus* ii. (ed. 2) 424 A Judge's order authorizing the plaintiff to enter up judgment and issue execution.

22. a. *Law.* To enter an action, caveat, writ, etc.; to bring it before the court in due form, usually in writing. b. To enter a protest: primarily of the minority in a deliberative body, *esp.* the House of Lords, to record a protest on the journals or minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. So also, to enter a caution, protestation, etc.

a. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 129 Chrysostome may enter action against him of slander and defamation. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. Mr. Fang, have you entered the Action? 1884 *Law Rep. Prob. Div.* IX. 23 The defendant... entered a caveat.

b. 1679 *DROVEN Tr. & Cress.* Ep. Ded., Whatever Protestation you might enter to the contrary. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 139, I entered no caution about it to the Reader. 1728 in *Picton Epistol. Munia. Rec.* (1886) II. 86 A motion... made for entering a protest against the above order. 1821 *C. CAROLINE Remonstr. Geo. IV.* 17 July, The Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination. 1884 *PENNINGTON Welsh* ix. 290 He entered his decided protest against the system of the Schoolmen.

23. From sense 20, with mixed notion of 17 b; a. To admit as a pupil, or member of a society; to engage (a servant, workman, etc.). b. To procure admission for (a person) as such. c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* *Const. among, in, into, of.*

a. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Dapt.* 23 They that are entered under him as their Master. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 5 And if the King were chosen out of the Soldiers, he was presently entered among the Priests. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* III. 358 In the year 1655 making a return to the University, he was entered into Ch. Ch. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* iii. viii. 370 He had entered twenty-three men during his stay at Macao. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 159, I immediately entered another able seaman, while... made the number six. *Ibid.* § 120, I likewise entered three masons and nine tinners... to take the first turn of week.

b. 1650 *WALTON Lives* iv. 266 Having entered Edward into Queens College. 1675 *Art. Cententum.* ix. § 11. 272 He was never enter'd in those academies of luxury. 1717 *BURCELL Spect.* No. 307 r 12 He was entered in a College of Jesuits. 1722 *Dr. For. Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Some... officers... entered me into the army. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1730 Taylor was entered of that college.

c. 1689-92 *LOCKE Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. iii. 324 They are free from it who enter themselves of the Company. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3839/4 All others that enter to pay Five Guineas. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 77 The people who were willing to take service with us, and enter themselves on board. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* i. 6 He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor.

† *Enter, prep. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *Fr. entre*—*L. inter*]. Between.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* ut. 455 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southwarde of colde, And enter both of hilly lande thal wolde.

*Enter, obs. var. ENTIRE, and ENTER, to bury.*

*Enter-, entre-, prefix, a. Fr. entre*—*L. inter* (see *INTER*), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually'. Occurring first in words a. *Fr.*, as *ENTERFEAT*, *ENTERMISE*, *ENTERPRISE*, *ENTERTAIN*; also as an early variant of *inter-* in words a. *Lat.* In 14-17th c. it was often prefixed to Eng. words, many of the compounds so formed being imitations of synonymous compounds in *Fr.* Since the middle of 17th c. this prefix has ceased to be employed in the formation of new words; the compounds (of Eng. origin) in which it occurs are either obs. or have been refashioned with *inter-*. The more important compounds of *enter-* will be found in their alphabetical place; the following are nonce-words or of rare occurrence:

*Enter-advertise v.* (*Fr. s'entre-avertir*, *refl.*, to inform each other; *enterba'the v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entrebaigner*, *refl.*, to bathe each other; *enter-bea't v.* [*tr. Fr. s'entreporter*], ? to carry mutually; *enterbra'ce v.*, to embrace mutually; *enterbraid v.*, to intertwine; *enterbreak v.* [*cf. OF. entrerompre*], *trans.*, to break between, make a break in; *enterbreath*, breathing between; time for taking breath; *enterca'll v. trans.*, to call mutually; *enterca'poring vbl. sb.*, intermingled capering, intricate movement; *entercariage*, carriage to and fro between two places; *enterengender v. trans.*, to produce (each other) reciprocally; *enterglancing vbl. sb.*, interchange of glances; *entergrave v. trans.*, to engrave between; hence *entergraving vbl. sb.*; *enterhinder v. trans.*, to hinder mutually; *enterhold v. trans.*, to observe (a treaty) reciprocally; *enterkissing ppl. a.*, mutually kissing; *enterle'd v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entrepleter*], *trans.*, to lend to one another; *enterlo've v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entrainer*], *trans.*, to love mutually; *entermateh v. intr.*, to tread on each other's toes; *entermine sb.*, an intervening mine; *entermine v. intr.*, to drive mines between or in an interval; hence *entermining vbl. sb.*; *enterowe v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entredevoir*], *trans.*, to owe one another; *enterpillar* [*tr. L. intercolumnium*], the space between two pillars; *entersee'k v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entrechercher*], *trans.*, to seek mutually; *entershow v.* [*cf. OF. s'entremostre*], *trans.*, to show one to another; *entershine v.* [*cf. Fr. entreteindre*], *intr.*, to shine or show up between; to appear partially; to glance, glimmer; *entersoulder v. trans.*, to shoulder mutually, to jostle; hence *entersouldering vbl. sb.*; *entersplit v.* [*cf. Fr. entreseindre*], *refl.*, to split one another; *enterspo'il v.* [*tr. Fr. s'entrepiller*], *trans.*, to pillage mutually; *entersuck v. trans.*, to suck mutually; *enterta'ke v.* [*cf. Fr. entreprendre* and *ENTERPRISE v. 3*], *trans.*, to receive, entertain; *enterta'c v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entredéchirer*], *trans.*, to tear mutually; *enterwarn v.* [*cf. Fr. s'entravertir*], *trans.*, to warn mutually.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. viii. (1632) 528 We profitably \*enter-advertise our selves of our defects. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Handie-crafts* 21 [They] cast away their spears, And rapt with joy, them \*enterbathe with tears. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxvii. (1632) 90 Children killed their parents. to avoid the hindrance of \*enterbearing one another. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 120/5 Atte last he opened hys dore and sith \*enterbraced eche other. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Handie-crafts* 209 Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly, Then \*enterbraid. 1541 R. CONLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vyllyte that Galyen putteth is to \*enterbreake [1579 enterbrake], and intercyde the matter. 1631 *BUATWART Whimzies, Canister* 40 At the end of every act... the emcurtains the musike sound, to give \*enterbreath to the actors. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxx. (1632) 104 Those that are much about one age, doe generally \*entercall one another brethren. *Ibid.* i. xxii. 47 By the changes and \*entercappings of which, the revolutions... of the... planets are caused. 1598 *NORON Spec. Brit.*, *Mites* ii. 6 For the more entie \*entercarriage of things between London and it [Hartford]. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 619 Paine and pleasure \*enter-engender and succeed one another. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* (R), Their chiefe repa't was by \*enter-glancing of looks. 1609 *BLUNT* (Douay) *1 Kings* vii. 23 The verie worke it selfe of the fete, was \*entergraven; and \*entergravings between the joyntures. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. ii. (1632) 102 They are two occupations that \*enterhinder one another, in their vigor. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. liiij. 114/1 The whyche



paccony they made and \*entrehelden; For after ofte times they vssited eche other. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1050 Water, 'noyting with cold-moist the brims Of th' \*entersing turning Globes extrems Tempers the heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 463 They are things which \*entend and \*enterowe ooe another their essence. *Ibid.* i. xxvii. 94 They \*entelove one another, and love me as much. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 105 They [Medea and Jason] \*entemarched with their feet under the tables. c. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 949 Just in the mouth of th' \*entermine he [fr'd]. 1541 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 b, Crafte \*entermynynge. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Kings* vii. 31 The middle \*enterpillars [were] square not round. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxiv. (1632) 111 There are ever conditions that \*entersooke one another. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 265 It was... a singular pleasure to observe the love... each endeavored to \*entershow one another. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. B b iij b, Souldiours round ryng not so thicke, Where wal most \*entershines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 301 An overshadowed and darke picture, \*entershinnyng with an infinit varietie of false lights. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Gas. V* Wks. 113 At his very sight... a tumult, confused clamour, and \*entershouldering of male contentarouse. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. xii. *Vocation* 301 If that any [stones] fall their toes to hit In full, in flight themselves they \*enterspit. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. vii. (1632) 527 Superiority and inferiority... must perpetually \*enterspoile one another. *Ibid.* ii. xvi. 387 They... mutually \*entersuck' each one the others [thumbl]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 35 So did this mightie Ladie... with more myld aspect those two to \*entersake. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts]. \*entersaer one another. *Ibid.* i. xxviii. 111 This means of \*enterswarming one another would bring no small commoditie into common commerce and societie.

**Enterable** (en'terāh'l), a. [f. ENTER v. + -ABLE.] That may be entered, in various senses of the vb.; + *spec.* of an article of commerce, that is allowed to be imported.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 57 Merchandizes, which are Enterable in the former Account of Goods. 1787 NELSON 12 Aug. in Nicolas *Diap.* (1813) i. 252 Tamarinds and noyau I must get smuggled: The latter is not enterable. 1793 A. BELL in *Southeys Lg.* (1844) i. 451 Walked all round Pondicherry. Eaterable by the sea fish from the south. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnd.* i. 245 The hotel is... enterable through an arch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* i. ix. 123 On neither could he be required to live and act—as now in this waste of enterable and pervious extent.

**Enteradenography, -ology:** see ENTERO-  
**Enterance:** see ENTRANCE.

**Enterate** (en'terāt), a. Zool. [ad. mod. L. *enterāt-us*, f. Gr. *ἐντέρα* bowels: see -ATE.] Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 652 The possibility that anentorous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors.

**Enterbathe, -bear, -break, -breath, -call, -caper, -carriage:** see ENTER-*pref.*

**Entercept, Enterchaine, etc.:** see INTER-.

**Enterclose, interclose.** Obs. [a. OF. *entreclos*, f. *entre* between + *clos*: see CLOSE sb.] 1. A partition, 'septum'.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (1495) 653 In the fruite of Mirtus ben the celles and in eury celle thre greynes or fourre joyned without interclose [*sine pariete*]. *Ibid.* Some greyne is double withoute interclose [*Lat. abique pariete*] as in Celidoyne, and some is double wyth interclose as the greyne of Narstucium.

2. Arch. ? A screen, partition. Also attrib. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 590 Interclousum, an entreclos. 1479 *Vill Wulworth* (Somerset Hou.) Legro ad facturam le entreclose beate Marie ecclesie. 1485 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) 370 Lea entreclose walle tenementorum in Balio. 1601 F. GOWAN *Bk. of Eng.* 308 Over against which place, vpon the entreclose of the Quier I find written, etc. 1851-2 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. 216 [fr. *Liberate Roll* of 1248] An interclose with door and locks at the entrance of the queen's new chamber.

b. ? A space partitioned off. The architectural dict. give the definition 'a passage between two rooms', referring to the following example: 1478 WYCHESTER *Itin.* (1778) 288 Lc. entreclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam [in Wokeye cavern] est longitudinis dimidium furlong, et arcuata, etc.

**Entercommon, -commune, etc.:** see IN-  
**Enterdeal, obs. form of INTERDEAL.**  
**Enterdesse, variant of INTERDESSE, Obs.**  
|| **Enter-deux.** Obs. rare-1. [a. Fr. *entre-deux* 'between two'.] A 'go-between'; in quot. a proxy bridegroom.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 James King of Scots... was married to Anne... by a substitute or enter-deux.

**Enterdice, var. of INTERDICE, Obs.**

**Enterdict:** obs. form of INTERDICT.

**Enterdit(e):** var. of INTERDITE, Obs.

**Enterduce:** var. of INTERDICE, Obs.

**Entere, obs. form of ENTIRE.**

**Entered** (en'taid), ppl. a. [f. ENTER v. + -ED 1.] In various senses of the verb, e.g.: That has gone into or advanced within; that a person, etc. has gone into; that has been placed on a register.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, A lorde of noble bloude, and somewhat entred in age. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i. Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 The entered vassal... supposed by a legal fiction still to be the holder of the estate.

**Entengender:** see ENTER-*pref.*

**Enterer** (en'terā), [f. ENTER v. + -ER.]

1. One who goes or comes into. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 42 Those dreadful flames... That erst all enters went [fr. r. won] so cruelly to scorch. a. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) i. 11 The enters into this gate of life. 1760 J. SCOTT *Essay* iv. (1786) 45 The hope-flushed enter on the stage of life. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Mamma* v. 16 On went the vehicle, leaving the enterer to settle into a seat by its shaking.

2. One who is being initiated. Obs. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 147 Beginners, or Enterers of the Faith, called Catechumeni. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 18 If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall, and easiest for the first enterers.

3. One who 'enters' for a race, etc. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 A constant Enterer at New-market Races.

**Enteres, var. of ENTRESSE, entrance.**

**Enterfa(i)re, -feir, -fire, obs. ff. INTERFERE v. + Enterfeat.** Obs. Also 7 interfeat. [ad. Fr. *entrefaite*, f. *entrefaire* to do (something) between or mutually, f. *entre* (see ENTER-*pref.*) + *faire* to do.] pl. Deeds (of arms) on both sides.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 139 The varietie of which enter-feates was such that the Thebans themselves were drawn by the losse of the haven of Corinth to sue for peace. a. 1662 HEVLIN *Land* ii. 465 During which Interfeats of Arms, and Exchange of Pens.

**Enterflow, obs. form of INTERFLOW.**

**Enterlance, -grave, etc.:** see ENTER-*pref.*

**Enteric** (en'terik), a. Anat. and Path. [ad. Gr. *ἐντερικ-ός*, f. *ἐντέρον* an intestine.] Of or pertaining to the intestines. *Enteric fever:* typhoid fever.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 541 The fatal cases of 'continued fever' are from enteric (typhoid) fever. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 112 The enteric cavity. *Ibid.* 523 These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube.

**Entering** (en'tarin), vbl. sb. [f. ENTER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. ENTER in various senses. c. 1385 CHAUCEN *L. G. W.* 2139 *Ariadne*, His dwellynge Right faste bi the dore at his entryng. 1388 WYCLIF *Kings* xvi. 4 The eldere meo of the citee... camen to hym... and seiden, Whether thin entryng is pesible? 1526 PILGR. *W.* (de W. 1531) 274 In the entryng of the vij dayes journey of this pilgrimage of perfeccyon. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* II. 3 'Our Father'. These words pertain not to the petitions, they be but an entering. 1653 URGU. *Hart's Rabelais* i. 15, In the entering of the spring. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Horses to be kept in that Parish from the Entering to the Running. 1714 STRINGER (title), The Experienced Huntsman... with directions concerning the Breeding and Entering of Hounds. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) i. 3 The entering in of sin proves the presence of an Evil Being. 1880 McARTHUR *Oxon. Times* III. 334 From the eotering of Moscow to the arrival at St. Helena.

b. To give entering to: to admit. Obs.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyyuing to hym entroyge he sayd to hym.

2. The place where one enters; an entrance; a door, etc. Of a bodily organ: An opening. Obs. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 5 The ydol of envye in that entryng. c. 1540 BOOROE *The boke for to Lerne Bijah*, The gate howse in the myds of the froote entroyge into the place. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chynurg.*, It [testisfellis] bath two entrynges or neckes betwene whiche is a dystaunce.

3. Attrib., as entering-breach, -clerk, -door, -landmark, -room, -stone; also Naut. with reference to the means of entrance into a vessel, as *entering-hatchway, -ladder, -port, -rope*; and Mech. in the names of certain tools, as *entering-chisel, -file*.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix. B b iij b, Some seeke their \*entryng breach on skalyng ladders clambryng quicke. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Whereby \*Entying-clerks and others may be furnished with proper Words. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6191/6 Each Horse... paying... Half a Crown to the entring Clerk. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/4 Chained to the desk of an entering clerk. 1653 LYNCHON *Trav.* viii. (1682) 353 The chiefest Mosque in it... having thirty four \*entring Doors. 1656 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Scamun* 13 An \*entring ladder. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 272 This cape is the great \*entering landmark of the northern shores of Lancaster Sound. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The \*entring ports. 1830 MARKVAT *King's Own* vii. Out of the larboard entering-port. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/2 The huge press that stood in the \*entering room... went for a beggarly six shillings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The \*Entering rope is tied by the ships side, to hold by as you goe vye the Entering ladder, cleats, or walles. 1596 J. S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1763) 153 b, There is space... for a \*enteringe stone of each side.

**Entering**, ppl. a. [f. ENTER v. + -ING.] That enters; coming or going in; + beginning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/2 The next month of august the thirde day entryng. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 198 To her now entering and never-ending pleasures. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xlvj, Receives the ent'ring sounds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxix, Grim death... urges entering billows as they flow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 260 Nor heard the coming courser's sounding hoof, nor entering footstep. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 37 Streams of entering and departing couriers.

**Enteritis** (en'teritis), Path. [f. Gr. *ἐντερον* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the bowels; esp. of the small intestines; usually understood of the acute rather than the chronic form.

1808 *Med. Tral.* XIX. 276 Those patients... were very liable to them [febrile affections] in the form of Enteritis, 1878 HABERSHAW *Dis. Abdomen* 4 Pain... of a very intense form... in enteritis.

**Enterkiss:** see ENTER-*pref.*  
+ **Enterknow, interknow, v. Obs.** [f. ENTER-, INTER- + KNOW v.; after Fr. *s'entreconnaître*.] *trans.* To know (one another) mutually; to know and be known by (a person). Hence Enter-knowing vbl. sb.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xviii. (1632) 376 If that [our word] faile us... we enterknow one another no longer. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* Pref., I have desired... to enter-know my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints. *Ibid.* ii. iv, Why should we abridge our souls more than them of the comfort of our interknowing?

+ **Enterknowledge.** Obs. In mod. editions and Dicts. inter-. [f. ENTER- + KNOWLEDGE; cf. *prec.*] Mutual knowledge.

a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge one of another, either by Voyage into Forraigne Parts, or by Strangers that come to them.

**Enterlace, obs. form of INTERLACE.**

+ **Enterlade, v. Obs. rare-1.** [? misprint for *enterlace*, as in later editions; or var. of *enterlard*.]

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begin to intermynde, enbrade, and enterlade each other.

**Enterlard, -league:** see INTER-.

**Enterlend, -love:** see ENTER-*pref.*

+ **Enterlesse, v. Obs. rare-1.** [a. OF. *entrelasse-r*, -laisser to omit, f. *entre-* (see ENTER-*pref.*) + *laisser* to leave.] *trans.* To omit.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 184 Abstinance of War was concluded betwene the Kyng of Englande & the Duchesse of Burgoyne (Enterslessyng the Duke and his name).

**Enterline, obs. form of INTERLINE.**

**Enterlude, obs. form of INTERLUDE.**

**Enterly, var. of ENTIRELY.**

+ **Enterm, v. Obs. rare-1.** In 7 entearm. [f. EN-1 + TERM v.] To apply a term to; to name.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The receptacle of choler entearmed the gall.

**Entermariage, -meddle, etc.:** see IN-.

**Entermell, var. of INTERMELL, Obs.**

+ **Entermeeue, v. Obs. rare.** [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. ENTER- + MEAN sb. community, participation; but cf. OF. *entremeeuer* to lead between.] *intr.* ? To meddle, interfere.

c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 50 Sporiorie and Cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfereden with goldsmith craft.

**Entermes:** see ENTREMESSE, Obs.

+ **Entermete, v. Obs.** Forms: 3-5 enter-, entremete (n), 3 entermitti, 4-5 entremet, 5 entre-, entromyte. Also 5 intromet, 6 intermete; and see INTERMIT, INTROMIT. [a. OF. *entremetre* (mod. *entremettre*), repr. two distinct Lat. formations, *intermittère* (cf. Sp. *entremeter*, It. *intermettere*) to interrupt, discontinue, in late L. also to put (something) between, and *intrōmittère* (cf. Sp. *entrometer*, It. *intrōmettere*) to send or admit within, introduce; f. *inter* between, *intrō* within + *mittère* to send. In ME. the word was adopted as refl. and intr. with sense 'to introduce oneself, meddle'; in early mod. Eng. the sense 'interpose (something, or oneself)' was taken up from Fr., but rarely occurs. The verbs INTERMIT, INTROMIT, adapted from the original Lat. forms, were formerly often used in the senses of *entremete*, of which they may therefore to some extent be regarded as refashioned forms; now, however, they are used only in senses directly due to their Latin etymology.]

1. refl. To concern or occupy oneself, intermeddle, take part; to have dealings or intercourse. Const. *in, of, with*. Also, to set oneself, undertake to (do something).

a. 1225 *Aur. R.* 171 Heo entremetede hire of jinges wiðuten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1403 (Cott.) O bekyngeking ouerhauing He [David] entremett him in ne dede [Trin. MS. he entremetted of no ping in dede]. *Ibid.* 8759 He [Salomon] can him entermet þe temple mak. c. 1400 *Kent. Rose* 5949 She is neither so fool ne nyce, To entremete hir of sich vice. 1496 HOCCELE *Miscrile* 404 Right wole eek, that I me entremete. c. 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* iii. xxix. (1869) 151 The hand... entremeteth hire to taste and to visite so ofte the tunge. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) iii. ix, To... intermette the with worldly besynes. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xv, Yf ye entermete [1634 intermit] yow in this I shall slee yow. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 87 All tharthes and scyences magique wherof this lady and prestresse entromyteteth [read entromyteth] herself. c. 1500 *Melusine* 69 That none of us shall entremete hym to doo that ye spek of. 1577 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Ozf.* 17 All those that entremetede them of merchantyse should be taxed.

b. *intr.* for refl. a. 1200 *Floriz & Bl.* 204 Ne þer nis non so riche king þat dorse entremeten of eni such ping. c. 1300 *Beket* 1253 Late him iworthe so. 1390 *Princ.* 1089 Our Lorde God wolde entermete Of no riches. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. 145 To be forbode from entermeting with the Bible. 1467 to Eng. *Gilds* (1879) 404 That non seriant came nor entremet of the seid eleccion. c. 1475 *Partenay* 215 He... loue of al shal

have where he entermet. 1485 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxvi. The kyng . . badde hym entermete [1634 intermet] with hym self and with his wyf and of his knyghtes. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* 3. Yf only man will enter-mete in redyng of hit. 1491 — *Vitas Patris* (W. de W. 1495) 1. To entermetre to recyte . . such hystories. 1494 *FABIAN* vi. clxiv. 158 That nother y<sup>e</sup> nor the other shulde intermet with the fore-said londres. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 88 It longeth not to clerkes to intermete of them.

c. *trans.* To meddle with, be occupied upon. *rare*. 1393 *Gower Conf.* 1. 161 My thought will entermete him sone. 1522 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 38 Of him that entymeten the thyngs aboute sayd.

2. To mix, alternate.

c. 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 43 Entirmet this with woo and gladnes.

3. To put (oneself) between.

1541 *WYATT Poems in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 The hylles that doth them entermete Twene me, and those shene lightes.

Hence *Entermeting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1375 *Se. Lives Saints, Petrus* 31. Four concubynes he . . . refuse be entermetyng Forthir till have with Agrippine. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 406 Ac for thine entermetyng here artow forsake. 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 296 b/2 Thine entermeting maners into stedfastnesse shullen be chaunged. c. 1449 *PECOCK Refr.* ii. xii. 220 We muste haue manye other entermetings with him than the entermeting of remembreng onli. 1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Civ. warres* II. 15 By the entermettyng and intercession . . of the Lordes here vnder named, etc.

† *Entermeter. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *entremetteur*, f. *entremettre*: see *prec.*] A broker, mercantile intermediary.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 260a/1, He was a grete marchaunt and entermeter.

*Entermine*: see *ENTER- pref.*

*Entermingle*, obs. form of *INTERMINGLE*.

† *Entermise. Obs.* [a. Fr. *entremise*, f. *entremettre* to place in the midst, interfere, f. *entre* (see *ENTER-*) + *mettre* to put.] a. Occupation, business. b. Interposition, intervention, mediation.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* 55 Withstandynge the grete entermyse and besy occupation that they had in hande. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 Hee was offered a Treatie of Peace, by the entermise of the Elector. 1638 tr. *Balaak's Lett.* iii. (1654) 122 By the entermise of words.

*Entermix*, obs. form of *INTERMIX*.

*Entero-* (entéro); before two unstressed syllables entérp-, (before a vowel sometimes reduced to enter-), combining form of Gr. *ἐντερο-* intestine, in many compounds of mod. formation, occurring in Biology, Pathology, etc. The most important only are here given; as *Enteradenography*, *Anat.* [see *ADENOGRAPHY*], 'a description of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteradenology*, *Anat. and Phys.* [see *ADENOLOGY*], 'an account of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterocoele, Surg.* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine. Hence *Enterocoele* a. *Enterocoele*, *Surg.* [see *ENTEROCOELE*], a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. *Enterogastrocele, Surg.*, a term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine. *Enterography*, 'a description of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterohydrocele, Surg.* [see *HYDROCELE*], 'intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enterolite*, altered form of *Enterolith*, *Path.* [Gr. *λίθος* a stone], a stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal of animals, and occasionally of man. *Enterology*, *Anat.* [+ *-LOGY*], 'a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteropathy*, *Path.* [Gr. *πάθος*, f. *πάσθω* suffering], 'intestinal disorder or disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Enteroplasty, Surg.* [+ *Gr. πλαστός* fashioner + *-y*], the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. *Enterotomy, Surg.* [Gr. *τομία* cutting], the opening of the intestine to release its contents, as sometimes in hernia, or to remove a foreign body.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 62 Pounded with honey it [the ashes of a hare] helps the 'enterocoele'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 646. 1736 *BAILEY*, 'Enterocoele'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 646. When both intestine and omentum occupy the sac [they form an] enterocoele. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Enterolith'. 1731 *BAILEY*, 'Enterology'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 627 Of these [means] 'enterotomy' is most applicable.

*Enterodelous* (entérodelous), a. *Biol.* [f. mod. L. *enterodila* sb. pl., f. *ENTERO-* + Gr. *δῆλα* manifest + *-OUS*.] Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to those Polygastria that have a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by n month and anus. 1847-9 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* IV. 3/2 The Enterodelous Polygastria.

*Enteroid* (entéroïd), a. *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἐντερο-* + *-OID*.] Resembling a bowel. 1835-6 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* i. 171/1 An enteroid vessel.

*Enteropneustal* (entéroπνευστῆλ), a. [f. Gr. *ἐντερο-* intestine + *πνεύω*, f. *πνέω* to breathe + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*,

worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* An. xii. 674 note, Either Vertebrate, Enteropneustal or Tunicate branchia.

*Enterowe*: see *ENTER- pref.*

† *Enterparlance*. Also 7 *intr.* [ad. AF. *entreparlance*, f. *entreparler*: see next.] A conference. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 954 The first enterparlance of peace betwixt the Persians and the Turks. 1625 *Modell Will* 61 b. In which time of so serious enterparlance. 1643 *Three Letters* 41 They would apply themselves unto him for an enterparlance.

† *Enterparle, v. Obs.* Also 7 *interparle*. [ad. F. *entreparler*, f. *entre* between + *parler* to speak.] *intr.* To talk mutually, confer.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 343 Enterparling together by a mediator. 1567 *TURNER* in *Chalmers Eng. Poets* II. 64/4 And hope . . . To enterparle with thee my Friend.

Hence *Enterparle sb.*, the action of the verb; a conference, parley. *Enterparling vbl. sb.*, a. taking part in a conversation; b. intercession.

1507 *DANIEL Civ. Warren* xiii. From Lancaster. Arrived Northumberland, as to confer . . . And therefore doth an enterparle exhort. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1170/r With offer enterparling vpon your parte. 1656 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Tim.* ii. 1 Enterparlings with God, either for ourselves . . . or for others.

† *Enterparley. Obs.* Also 6 *inter-*. [f. *ENTER-* + *PARLEY*.] A mutual talk; a conference, conversation; also *Mil.* a parley.

1590 *LOCKE Enghnes Gold. Leg.* in *Halli. Shaks.* VI. 38 Leaving off these enterparleys, you shall hear my last sonnetto. 1594 — *Womans Civ. War* v. in *Hazl. Dodley* VII. 186 The younger Marius. Vouchsaf'd an inter-parley at the last. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* x. vi. (1632) 21 During their enter-parle and business about taking hostages. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxx. 237 With that they gave over their Enterparley.

† *Enterpart, v. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *enterpartyn*. [a. OF. *enterpartir*: see *ENTER-* and *PART v.*] *trans.* To share, participate in.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 592 To enterpartyn wo, as gladly as disport.

† *Enterparten, v. Obs.* [?Secondary form of *prec.*; perh. influenced by *partner*.] *trans.* To share or divide with a partner, or between partners.

Hence *Enterpartening vbl. sb.*

1501 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* i. 34 He . . . enterparteneth the government of the world with his Father. *Ibid.* ii. 163 By enterpartening of himself with vs. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicerio's Offices* (1556) 8 The enterpartening of mannes life.

† *Enterpen, v. Hawking. Obs.* [a. OF. *entrepenner*, f. *entre* between + *penne* wing feather.] (See *quots.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij. a. This hawke is enterpened, that is to say when the federis of the wyngis bene betwix the body and the thighis. 1736 *BAILEY* s.v., A Hawk enterpeneth, that is, she bath her feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

*Enterpendant*: see *INTERPENDANT*.

*Enterpillar*: see *ENTER- pref.*

*Enterpleader, -polish*: see *INTER-*.

*Enterpone*, var. of *INTERPONE, Obs.*

*Enterpose, -produce*: see *INTER-*.

† *Enterprenant, a. Obs.* In 6 *enterprenant*.

[a. OF. *enterprenant*, pr. pple. of *enterprendre* to take in hand ENTERPRISE.] Enterprising.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 122 The sawdan is hardy and enterprenant.

*Interpret*, form of *INTERPRET*.

*Enterprise* (entəprəiz), sb. Forms: 5-6 *enter*, *entrepys*(s), (5 *enterprins*), *entrepri*(s), 6 *enterprize*, -yze, 6-9 *entprize*, 5-*entprize*. Also 6-7 *entprize*, -yze, 8-*yiss*, 7-*yze*. [a. OFr. *entreprise*, -*prins*, f. *entreprendre* to take in hand, undertake, f. *entre* between + *prendre* to take.]

1. A design of which the execution is attempted; a piece of work taken in hand, an undertaking; chiefly, and now exclusively, a bold, arduous, or momentous undertaking.

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4310 Whan the Soudon wist of this that they lost such an enterpris. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 6 Enterprises and weris taken and founded vpon a just cause. 1530 *PALSGR.* 268 The great diffulty of myne enterprize. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Met in the middis with many enterprys. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* 95 b. He proceeded in his enterprize and purpose. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1308 They resolved . . . to make an enterprize upon some townes of Albania. 1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romant* vii. (1622) 298 We must not be ignorant of Satan's Enterprises. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1712) 261 He . . . had wander'd long in search of some Enterprize. 1748 *ANON's Voy.* *Introd.* A Voyage round the World is still considered as an enterprize of a very singular nature. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 215 We must restrain the enterprizes of fancy. 1875 *HALLS Est. Organist. Daily Life* 132 In those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings.

b. *abstr.* Engagement in such undertakings.

1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* iii. 17 You ought to have pointed out some instances of . . . well-considered enterprise. 1783 *WATSON Philip III*, II. vi. 151 Times of national enterprise. 1806 *BERKEFORD in Lond. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1812/2 Some of the existing Duties bear too hard on the Enterprise of Commerce. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 7 Theology offers no field to men fond of intellectual enterprise. 1844 II. II.

*Wilson Brit. India* III. 310 That portion of the trade . . . which the Company relinquished to private enterprise.

2. Disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger; daring spirit. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 Was never so worshipfulle an act of enterprise done in such a case. 1540-54 *CROKE Tr.* (1844) 22 Thine enterprise dyd neuer quayle. 1792 *BURKE Heads Consid. Pr. Aff.* Wks. VII. 95 In such [piratical] expeditions enterprise supplies the want of discipline. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 332 With an expression of contempt for his lack of enterprise.

† 3. The action of taking in hand; management, superintendence. *Obs.*

1534 *Ld. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b. Some abode there charged with the enterprise of the sonne. 1803 in *Nicolas Disq. Nelson* (1845) V. 370 The enterprise and conduct of the Fleet devolved on Lord Nelson.

*Enterprise* (entəprəiz), v. *arch.* Forms as in sb. [partly f. *prec.*; partly f. Fr. *entrepris*, pa. pple. of *entreprendre* (see *prec.*), from which vbl. the senses are chiefly taken.]

1. *trans.* To take in hand (a work), take upon oneself (a condition), attempt or undertake (a war, an expedition, etc.), run the risk of or venture upon (danger). *arch.*

1485 *MALORY Arthur* Contents vii. v. How Trystram enterprysed the Bataylle to fight for the tregewe of Cornwall. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 It boldeth hym to . . . enterprise without feare suche lecherdy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 13 Matrimonie . . . is not to be enterprised . . . unadvisedly. 1602 *PATERICKE tr. Gentillet agst. Machiavel* 314 Appius could not obtaine the tyrannic which hee had enterprised. 1691 *LOCKE Money* Wks. 1272 II. 89 This was enterprised by a Prince, who could stretch his Prerogative very far upon his People. 1728 *WOOLSTON Disc. Miracles* iv. 55 That the Bearers of the poor man should enterprise a trouble and a difficulty. 1788 *COWPER Corr.* (1824) II. 174 Impossible for Mrs. Unwin to enterprise a cake. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. 1. ii. 57 Roman ambition first enterprized the conquest of the common parent of the British nations. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* v. 12 What the *Times* calls 'Railway Enterprise'. You Enterprise a Railroad through the valley.

b. *with inf.* (rarely with *clause*) as obj. *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xxiv. 193 Them that haue late enterprysed agayn right and reason to make warre. 1593 *SKELTON Carl. Laurell* 388 Maister Chaucer . . . nobly enterprysed How that our Englysshe myght freshly be enured. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 109 Ananias, thou hast enterprised to lye vnto the Holie ghost. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. 132 To circle the Earth . . . was not done nor enterprised till these later times. 1617 *HALLS Gold. Rem.* (1688) 7 He therefore enterpris'd to handle this Argument.

† 2. With personal obj.: a. To take in hand, attack. b. In *pa. pple.* [after Fr. *entrepri*]: Embarrassed, non-plussed, rendered helpless.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xx. 315 Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so enterprised. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. xviii. I am so moche enterprised of dystresse and anger. c. 1520 *MORE Picus* Wks. 26 He lieth at hande, and shall vs enterprise. 1513 *BRANSHAW St. Werburg* ii. 235 Danes and Norwaies enterprised this lande.

† 3. *intr.* To make an attempt, undertake an operation, form a design. Of military commanders: To direct operations, make an attack (*upon*). Cf. Fr. *entreprendre sur. Obs.*

a. 1547 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 25 France . . . with its own forces alone, had been able to have enterprised upon Naples. 1583 J. UDALL *Didrophes* (Arb.) 22 He sure of the court, before you enterprise any other where. 1640 *YORKIE Union Hon.* 37 One Robert Huldern . . . with 15,000 strong enterprised for York. 1651 tr. *DE LAS CORTESAS Hist. Don Fénise* 207 He had a design to enterprise upon the honour of his owne Sister. 1701 *COLLIER M. Aurel.* (1726) 296 We should enterprise with a reserve for disappointment. 1731 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* i. 111 It behoved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprise farther. 1813 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 248 Buonaparte . . . might, perhaps, enterprise towards Prague.

Hence † *Enterprised ppl. a.*, that has been undertaken, ventured upon.

1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 193 b. The Duke and the Lantgrawe made answer . . . requyng the causes of this enterprised defence. 1573 R. H. tr. *Lanternis Ghostes* (1596) 23 He woulde persist in his enterprised purpose.

*Enterpriser* (entəprəizə), [f. *ENTERPRISE* v. + *-ER*.] One who attempts an undertaking.

Const. of *in*. † Also in bad sense, an adventurer. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cclxxiv. 424 A great enterpriser of dedes of armes. 1545 *RAYNOLD Womans Booke* D 2 The gud courages of all honest enterpreys [sic] in those matters & al other. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 802/4 The enterprisers of these lusts, was Thomas lord Howard, etc. 1594-5 in *Chambers Dem. Ann.* Scot. I. 239 He was a simple gentleman, and not an enterpriser. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 17 The Enterprisers of that new Babel. 1711 *SHAKESPEARE Chaucer* ii. § 2 (1737) 1. 233 The Boast of almost every Enterpriser in the Muses Art. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* i. xix. 138 The attempts of enterprisers and fortune-seekers. 1830 R. *CHAMBERS Life* Jan. i. 1. iii. 93 An enterpriser in the great and hazardous schemes. 1881 W. B. WYRHOPE *Social Law Labor* 32 These are not simply undertakers, inter-takers, or enterprisers.

*Enterprising, vbl. sb. rare.* [f. *ENTERPRISE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *ENTERPRISE*; the action of undertaking or attempting.

1571 H. MUNDEN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 190 III. 5 In the enterprising of which matter I doe write, etc. 1653 *GAYLE Magstrum* 24 Act to the enterprising or achieving of naturall, political, and religious actions, etc. 1675 *MAR- VILL Cor.* Wks. 127-5 II. 42 His late enterprising to subvert in all manners the liberties of this city, etc.

**Enterprising** (c'nt'p'raiz'ing), *pp. a.* Also 7 in- [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>] a. That undertakes. b. Forward and prompt to undertake. In early use chiefly in bad sense, foolhardy, also ambitious, scheming; now chiefly in favourable sense, full of the spirit of enterprise.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fol.* An enterprising foole needs little wit. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 130 Mr. Bayes is so enterprising you know. 1720 DR. WILCOCKS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 440 IV. 321 The King of Prussia. has a brisk enterprising look. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 364 Diocletian. justly dreaded the enterprising spirit of Carausius. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 605 The sagacious Caermarthen and the enterprising Monmouth agreed in blaming these cautious tactics. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. i. 36 Marco Polo was one of a company of enterprising Venetian merchants.

Hence **Enterprisingly** *adv.*

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 208 The claims which he had so enterprisingly advanced. 1887 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 Some couple of thousand of the roughest enterprisingly made their way to Trafalgar-square yesterday.

**Enterre, Interrupt**, obs. var. **INTER, INTERRUPT**.

**Enterseek, -shew, -shine**: see **ENTER- pref.**

**Enter shock**: see **INTERSHOCK**.

**Entersoulder, -split, -spoil, -suck**: see **ENTER- pref.**

**Entersole**: var. of **ENTRESOL**.

**Enterspace, -spere, obs.** var. of **INTERSPACE, -SPERSE**.

**Entertain, sb. Obs.** Also 6-7 *entertain*, 6 -ayne, 7 *intertain*. [f. next: cf. Fr. *entretenir*] = **ENTERTAINMENT**.

1. a. Pleasure; delight. b. An amusement, a merry-making.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E. iij b. On whose [a river's] p'wode banke such entertaine I had. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* II. 30 Rural entertainments Had noe ill-meanings. 1669 *Addr. Hopful Yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A viij. Our masquerades and longer festive entertainments. 1678 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Wks.* 1852 III. 448 Intending to live in Surrey House, and there to make his entertaines; so that he contentes what pictures to lend, etc.

2. Conversation; social behaviour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-browed entertain they all embrace it as most gracious. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* xlii. 12 To restraine A wife Immodest in her entertaine.

3. The reception of a guest; also, the treatment of a person as a guest.

1591 SPENSER *M. Humberd* 1085 Who . . . Receyved them with cheerefull entertainye. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me Wks.* 1874 I. 202 Those plausive shouts, which give you entertaine. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. 1. 119 Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems, My Mist. Commanding me to Return Lett.* 15 Tell your Sovereigne . . . I gave you courteous entertaine. 1651 IV. de LAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fense* 50, I thought to enjoy the deare entertaine of Hipolite.

b. A meal; esp. a formal or elegant meal; a feast, banquet. Cf. **ENTERTAINMENT** II c.

1634 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 302 All welcome to this peacefull entertaine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* xlii. 40 Abstaine To meet with Women at an Entertaine. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 203 The dishan Supper and strange Entertain of the Senators. 1686 OLIPHANT *Art Poetry* 30 Ill Music . . . is what the entertain might spare.

4. Reception into the mind; acceptance.

1616 R. NICCOLS *Overbury's Vis. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 357 My counsel might find entertain With those, whose souls, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. 237 Sathan appeared . . . with a Virgins head, that thereby . . . his temptation might finde the easie entertaine.

**Entertain** (ent'air'n), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *enterteyn(e)*, 5 *entretayne*, (*entertien*, *entretene*, *-iene*), 6-7 *entertaine*, *-ein(e)*, 6 -ayne, (*-ene*), 7 -ean, (*-eign*), 6-8 *intertain(e)*, 6-7 -ayn(e), (*-ein*, *-eyne*), 6 (*interteyn*, *intertynie*), 6- *entertain*. [late ME. *entertene*, ad. F. *entretener* = Pr. *entretener*, Sp. *entretener*, It. *intrattencere* = late L. *intertener*, f. L. *inter* among + *tener* to hold.]

† I. 1. *trans.* To hold mutually; to hold intertwined. Also *absol.* with reciprocal sense. Obs. 1481 CAXTON *Mirr.* II. x. 88 They [bananas] entretene and cleue to gydre wel an hundred in a clustre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* viii. 111 An other lesser [nerve] trunkle is intertaind among the fore partes of the legges.

II. To maintain, keep up.

† 2. *trans.* To keep (a person, country, etc.) in a certain state or condition; to keep (a person) in a certain frame of mind. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Encydoz.* xlii. 49 His swete wordes and drawyng ateyen and enterteine her in a contynualle thoughte toward hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent . . . was interteyned in long suite. 1581 SAVILE *Tactichs Agric.* (1622) 191 By a kind of courteous and mild regiment intertained the country in quiet. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 170 The Fidelity and prudence of their Ministers seems rather to entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it.

† 3. To keep up, maintain (a state of things, a process); to retain in use (a custom, law, etc.); to maintain, persist in (a course of action, 'attitude', state of feeling). Obs. in gen. sense;

retained (but somewhat *arch.*) in a few special uses, as to *entertain a correspondence, discourse*.

1490 CAXTON *Encydoz.* vii. 31 To enterteyn hir pudyeque chastyete in perpetuall wydowed. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holmsheld* III. 1375/1. I intertained intelligence with the Scottish queane. 1593 DRAVTON *Idea* Intro. Sonn. My Muse . . . cannot long one Fashion intertaine. c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Irene Wks.* 164 b. So careful hath he been to intertain peace amongst his subjects. a 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scott.* v. (1677) 253 Morton . . . entertained a long fight with them. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. ii. (1673) 21 To entertain the discipline of our Forefathers. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, § c. 182 This heat, in the burning body, is entertained by the extrication of light. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 18 The Empress Queen . . . did not disdain . . . to entertain Discourse with him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 137 Entertaining a friendly correspondence with the orthodox Queen Theodelinda. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 111 Philip . . . might direct all his energies towards entertaining civil war in France.

† 4. To maintain (something) in existence; to keep in repair or efficiency. Obs.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b. And for to entretiene his astate were ordeyned certayn nombre of peple. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 5 These varieties of humours are entertained by nourishments. 1670-98 LASSETTS *Voy. Italy* I. 42 It's [a bridge] entertain'd at the cost of the king of Spain.

† 5. To keep, retain (a person) in one's service; to be at the charges of (a person) in return for services rendered by him. Obs.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. *Gloucester* vii. With princely wagies dyd me enterteine. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 15, I was . . . entertained with a stipend raised by voluntary contribution. 1625 in *Vicary's Annot.* (1888) App. iii. 167 20 . . . Phisitons to bee interteyned and employed by this Citie. 1636 tr. *Florus Hist.* 130 They were entertained in pay by King Perseus. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 361 Notwithstanding so many labourers entertained in the work, seven years was this Temple in building. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 195 No wonder when so many Italians were entertained in the king's service.

† b. To take (a person) into one's service; to hire (a servant, etc.); to retain as an advocate.

1579 FENTON *Guiccard.* (1618) 147 They entertained into their pay Charles Vrsin and Bartlemew Aluiano with two hundred men at armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 120 Sweet Lady, entertaine him for your Servant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 392 Cave order . . . to entertaine halfe of them for the warres. 1676 MARSHALL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 III. 498, I have enterteind Mr. Hall likewise an able Exchequer attorney. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 71, I . . . directly entertain'd all the Hands I could get.

† 6. To maintain; to support; to provide sustenance for (a person). Obs.

1640 Bk. *War Committee Covenants* 67 Sex musqueteires and ane sergant to be enterteinit upon the publict. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/1 Hermogenes, falling into Poverty, Socrates perswaded Diogenes his Friend to entertaine. a 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scott.* (1824-5) II. 145 That also they take queere for intertaining the poore in ilk parochin. 1703 Bk. QUEENSBERRY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 396 IV. 240, I thought it necessary to entertain him with some money. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.*, *Lives Bp.* 169 Ten widows of Clergyemen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision.

III. To maintain relations with.

† 7. To deal with, have communication with (a person). Obs.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 He is a deepe dissimuler . . . entertayning all men for his owne profite. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 141/2 A Friend is not be entertained out of useful or necessary Ends, nor when such fail, is to be cast off.

† 8. To treat in a (specified) manner. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Agman* xxvi. 549 He enterteineth vs above all other honourabill for the love of you. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 72, I am sorry, that with reverence I did not entertaine thee as thou art. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 76 And entertained with all variety of persecution. 1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 28 He was very disgracefully entertained by Sir Amias Powlet, who clapt him in the stocks. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 44 Art thou rich? do not contumeliously entertain the [Lent] fast.

IV. To hold engaged, provide occupation for.

9. To engage, keep occupied the attention, thoughts, or time of (a person); also with *attention*, etc. as obj. Hence, to discourse to (a person) of something. Obs. exc. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. i. 68, I thinke the best way were, to entertaine him with hope. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in *Fart S. P. Jaz.* I (1848) 274 With what strange formes and shadowes ominous Did my last sleepe my grieved soul entertaine! 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. 84 The Phocians hoped so to entertaine the Thessalians at home, as, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 60 Noble enough, and worthy to entertaine the Eyes of God. 1684 *Contempt. State Man* II. viii. (1690) 218 Entertaining thy self in Pleasures, thou hast for Toys and Fooleries lost Heaven! 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* § 2. 5 Nor is the World any longer to be entertained with Dark Lanthorns. 1692 Bp. ELY *Ans. Touchstone* A v. I hope I shall neither tire the Reader, nor entertain him unprofitably. 1748 CHESTERT. *Lett.* II. clxxiii. 142, I have so often entertained you upon these important subjects. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 186 Of thee she entertains the blessed throngs.

† b. To occupy, fill up, while away (time). Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* II. xiv. (Arb.) 306 To entertaine time and ease at home. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1361 The weary time she cannot entertain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertaine The like some hours, till his great Chief return. 1673 *Jaz. Journ.* *Low* C. 287 We entertained our time pleasantly enough in searching out and describing of plants.

† c. To give occupation to (an enemy's forces); to engage. Obs.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 They presentlie sending certen troupes . . . to skirmish and entertaine the Mosquetiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 70 They [colonel Butler's regiment] entertained sir Charles Lucas. 1654 R. CRODRINGTON tr. *Justin's History* 192 Porus . . . had prepared an Army to entertain him [Alexander].

† 10. To engage agreeably the attention of (a person); to amuse. In recent use often also *ironical*: = 'to try to entertain' (with something stupid or uninteresting). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 953 All this to entertaine the Imagination that it waver less. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 We entertained our selves with discourse till the Prison was opened. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 10 Such relations, which though not true, might yet please and entertain his readers. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. xviii. 89, I am very much entertained with him. 1738 COMMON SENSE (1739) II. 127 Thus was poor Lucinda entertain'd out of her Innocence, and diverted into Infamy and Contempt. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, You never told me . . . how you were entertained by Boswell's Journal. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) v. xv, A lady whom you consider it as your duty to entertain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 399 My favourite occupations . . . now cease to entertain. 1863 Fr. KESMILE *Resid. Georgia* 55 He entertained me with an account of the Darien Society.

V. To find room for; to give reception to.

† 11. To admit and contain; to 'accommodate'. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 277 The most safe and capacious Haven . . . capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hort.* (1729) 200 Hot-beds to entertain . . . exotick Plants. 1703 MOXON *Arith. Exerc.* 42 Cut out so much Iron in the Fore and Backsides, as would entertain the main Spindle. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* Title-p., Rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin Commodious for Entertaining large Ships.

† 12. To give reception to; to receive (a person). Also *fig.* Sometimes const. *into*. Obs.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Divers other . . . came humbly and submitted themselves, whome he gently entertained & lovingly receyved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 120 Since mine owne doores refuse to entertaine me. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunsail* 1. 37 Ino . . . with her sonne Melicerta, were entertained into the number of the Sea-gods. 1650 BAXTER *Saints R. v.* (1654) 51 If the King of Israel riding on an Ass, be entertained into Jerusalem with Hosanna's. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 382 Hell shall unfould, To entertain you two, her widest Gates.

† 13. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to. Also *absol.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* xx. 74, I have them not onely receyved but entreteneid, furnyshed and susteyned, etc. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 102 Directly be our soueraine lady to intertyne the said ambassator vntill hircumyng. a 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 2 In recyding and intentyng of geastes and straungers. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 153 Thou never gavest me a key, to entertaine my friends. 1697 HALE *Conting.* II. 132 This World is little other than our Inn to entertain us in our Journey to another Life. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 16 Gregory was entertained in the house of a pious and charitable kinsman. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* xvi. 267 The Emperor was entertained at dinner. 1880 Mrs. E. EDWARDS *Pezani in Macan. Mag.* No. 253. 74 We were in such confusion . . . that we could not entertain.

† 14. To give reception (to something); to allow (something) to enter; to accept (pay, etc.); to receive (news, events, etc.) in a certain manner.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 219 And being also informed with what great extreamtie you have entertained the newes of his losse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 But were your will her sold to entertaine. 1595 MARRHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 77 Abrams faire bosome lies to entertaine it [thy soule]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 25 The Athenians with immoderate joy entertained this happy seeming proclamation. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 153 *P. Jaz.* I (1848) 138 Did thy cheekes entertaine a travoy's lips? 1698 SPANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 74 We are to entertain the most calamitous accidents without murmuring or discontent. c 1710 C. MATHER in *Blakie Ministr.* *Word* (1883) 295 To have the truths well entertained with the auditory.

b. To admit to consideration (an opinion, argument, request, proposal, etc.); to receive (an idea) into the mind.

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 45 But I will suspect a novell opinion, of untruth; and not entertaine it, unless, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1675) 130 Who thinks it not time to entertain thoughts of Death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 7, I . . . have . . . entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life. 1755 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 409 That is a question which he refuses to entertain. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 8 The case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard.

c. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; in weaker sense, to experience (a sentiment).

1576 FLEMING *Paraphie Ep.* 4 Nothing (blame and offence excepted) Can chaunce in the life of any man wherein horror is harboured, or feare entertained. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Despair* II, When thoughts of Love I entertain. 1711 ADISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 Leonilla . . . entertained . . . a secret Passion for Florio. 1730 BERKELEY *Let.* 7 May, I entertained some thoughts of applying to his Majesty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1890) I. 144/1 The King entertained a deep resentment against him. 1827 SCOTT *Hist. Waver.* v. [Shel] perhaps for the moment actually entertained the purpose which she expressed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 200 To learn from others, you must entertain a respect for them.



†15. To encounter, meet with. *Obs. rare.*  
 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 563 Th' Argolicke Power returning home againe... Did happie winde and weather entertaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 That he chose rather to be his owne Executoor, then to entertaine the cruell aspect of his Master.

†16. To take upon oneself (an obligation, a relation); to engage in, enter upon (a task). *Obs.*  
 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 15 Knowing themselves unmeet to entertain wedlock. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 277 That the King should... entertaine that honourable warre. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 221, I was imploied by many my friends of London to entertaine this plantation. 1607-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 232 We onely made one order, that the House would entertain no new business till it be called over. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv.* Trade 10 Trade was first entertain'd... by little States.

**Entertainable** (entertain'āb'l), *a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being entertained, of being received into the mind.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 113 Whatsoever favours the ambition... of men, is easily entertainable.

**Entertained** (entertain'd), *pp. a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

†1. Taken into service; enlisted. *Obs.*  
 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 Love that smiled at his newe interteined champion.

2. *a.* That is receiving hospitality; *b.* that is the object of efforts to amuse or gratify. Chiefly *absol.*

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xx. (1879) 206 It was perfect delight to entertainers and entertained. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast* 32 We are the entertainer and the entertained.

**Entertainer** (entertain'ər), *Also* 6-7 interteiner, (6 enterteriner, interteiner). [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who receives a guest; one who shows hospitality; a host. *Also fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 116 Democritus Sicyonius is my friendly interteiner. 1670 WALTON *Life Walton* 21 He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2220 Their entertainer was very complaisant. 1829 LYTON *Disowned* 11 Having thanked his entertainers for their hospitality. 1856 JMS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 728 A graceful diner-out And entertainer more than hospitable.

*fig.* a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* 89 (T.) We become the receptacles and entertainers of his [God's] good Spirit.

*b.* One who admits to consideration (requests or proposals); one who harbours or cherishes (sentiment, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 17 When every greife is entertained, That's offered comes to the entertainer. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxx. Good purposes, when they are not held... turn enemies to the entertainer of them.

2. One who or that which furnishes amusement; one who gives a public 'entertainment'.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1273/2 She was content to be talkative with a stranger, and was a proper entertainer. 1793 (*title*), Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, or new weekly entertainer. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i. Conjurers, lecturers, monologue entertainers.

†3. That which keeps up or promotes. *Obs.*  
 1625 PACITT *Christianogr.* (1646) 187 Equality in government is the entertainer of confusion.

†Entertainness. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. as prec.: see -NESS.] A female entertainer; a hostess.

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 41 She told her Entertainess that she was extremely troubled.

**Entertaining** (entertain'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENTERTAIN, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 What profite this gentle entertaining of his people brought him to... all men may easily conjecture. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 27 Both the message of Elisha and Naaman's entertaining thereof. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 By this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Country becomes more and more peopled. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 The club expect also to have the entertaining of... distinguished guests.

*attrib.* 1791 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The present Assembly room was to be appropriated for an entertaining room.

**Entertaining** (entertain'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That entertains.

†1. Affording sustenance, supporting life. *rare.*  
 1601-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 202 The Air Temperate and healthy, the Earth Fruitful and Entertaining.

2. Agreeable; interesting; now chiefly, amusing.  
 1697 COLLETER *Est. Mor. Subj.* i. (1702) 12 For the Presence of any desirable Object, we know is more Acceptable and Entertaining, than either the Notion or Prospect of it. 1713 BERKELEY *Ilylus & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 339 A part of knowledge both useful and entertaining. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 44 The secondary use of speech is to please and be entertaining to each other in conversation. 1795 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 6 Of all the employments in life, none is more... entertaining, than the cultivation of plants. 1860 RANSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (ed. 7) 105 Entertaining has in olden Scottish usage the sense not of amusing but of interesting.

†3. That exercises hospitality; hospitable. *rare.*  
 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 498 This is the heavenly fellowship represented unto entertaining Abraham.

Hence **Entertainingly** *adv.*, in an entertaining manner; †in the manner of one who receives guests (*obs.*); in an interesting or amusing way.

**Entertainingness**, the quality of being entertaining.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 455 He bark't not... but look'd soberly and contentedly, like a steward, on the strangers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* 36 (R.) He can talk entertainingly upon common subjects. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 3 The entertainingness of moral writings. 1882 DR. J. BROWN *John Leech, etc.* 320 The question is ably and entertainingly handled. 1884 HALE *Christm.* in *Narragansett* v. 117 No method known by which you can insipidate entertainings into a dull article.

**Entertainment** (entertain'ment). *Forms:* see ENTERTAIN *v.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. The action of upholding or maintaining. *Obs.*  
 1610 DEATH *Rail.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 114 Letters patent... for the entertainment of the edict made in Naotes.

†2. The action of maintaining persons in one's service, or of taking persons into service. Also, the state or fact of being maintained in or taken into service; service, employment. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 781 The Saxons... desirous of intertainment to serve in warres. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. 1. 17 He must thinke vs some band of strangers, i'th adversaries entertainment. 1604 — *Ob.* III. iii. 250 Note if your Lady straine his [Cassio's] Entertainment With any strong, or vehement importunity. 1647 SPRAGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 269 All officers and soldiers that shall desire to take entertainment from any foreign kingdom. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 239 To undertake some Stipendiary Lecture, wheresoever they could find entertainment.

†b. Provision for the support of persons in service (*esp.* soldiers); *concr.* pay, wages. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 The kirges clerks... haue for their enterntementes and their clerkes, no fees nor wages certain for those offices. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* 89 The which eighteen thousand pounds will defray the entertainment of 1500 Souldiers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 24 The Earl of Stafford's entertainment was, for himself six shillings and eight pence per diem. 1682 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 172 And other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. II. 16 Granting him 20s. a day... towards the entertainment of an hundred horsemen serving there under him.

†3. Maintenance; support; sustenance. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1391 Lands for the intertainment of them and their horses. 1602 RAY *Dissol. World* III. (1732) 36 Most convenient for the Entertainment of the various Sorts of Animals. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 468 Creatures... designed for the Service and Entertainment of Mankind. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 89 The expence laid out upon the minor's entertainment. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 James... erected a college at Chelsea for the entertainment of twenty persons.

†4. Manner of social behaviour. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. With his good manners and swete entertainements. 1572 J. JONES *Dathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 The manners that to Physicians belonged, are that they be of gentle entertainment. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 118 Gouverne them with convenient speeches, and good entertainment and curtesie.

†5. Treatment (of persons). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 He was of the Nobilitie received, and with all honorable entertainment conveyed to the Kirges presence. 1645 PACITT *Herestogr.* (1662) 45 This [viz. burning] was the entertainment that these sectaries had in times past. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 74 The savage entertainment He met with in it [the World].

†6. Discussion of a subject. *Obs.*

1675 R. BURTON *Causa Del* 329 To conclude this tedious Entertainment of the Gentile Divinity, I will add, etc.

7. Occupation; spending (of time). *Now rare.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. iiiij. What familiar occupying and enternteyment there is amonge y<sup>e</sup> people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 126 Sir Holofernes, as concerning some entertainment of time. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 91 A dalliying entertainment of the time.

8. The action of occupying (a person's) attention agreeably; interesting employment; amusement.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 282 An Oration by the highest, to give the visitors intertainment. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) III. 123 A person who is fond of seeing natural curiosities cannot but meet here with the highest entertainment. 1814 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1850) Introd. 47 He who seeks to find instruction in the following pages, will not fail to find entertainment likewise. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas.* Lit. xxi. 123 Biography... furnishes entertainments to the reader.

*b.* That which affords interest or amusement.

1659 *Gent. Call.* (1699) 83 Other Mens [Affairs]... are the usual entertainment of those that neglect their own. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 80 It [history] has always been the most delightful entertainment of my life. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 ¶ 1 Giordana shall be the name of the Heroine in to Day's Entertainment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. iv. These fine descriptive pieces... have been the entertainment of ages. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 3. 81 His appetite for this kind of entertainment.

*c. esp.* A public performance or exhibition intended to interest or amuse.

JOHNSON (1755) assigns to the word a specific application to 'the lower comedy'; in recent use it often denotes an assemblage of performances of varied character, as when music is intermixed with recitations, feats of skill, etc.

1757 J. TUCKERMAN (*title*), The Miser; or Wagner and Abernook. A Grotesque Entertainment. 1806-7 J. BURNES *America's Hum.* Life (1826) v. xiii. The entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1847 LARSON *Ref. Men. Shaks.* Wks. (Holln) I. 553 Important for dramatic entertainments. 1881 SAINTSWORTH *Dryden* 18 Daveant succeeded in procuring permission from the Protector... to give what would now be called entertainments.

9. The accommodation of anything in a receptacle. *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 Harbours were Places render'd... commodious for the Entertainment of Ships. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Beach* 122 Sufficient room for the Entertainment of Ships in this Harbour.

†10. Reception (of persons); manner of reception.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Hath your hot intertainment cooled your courage? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 240 Get thee backe to Cæsar, Tell him thy entertainment. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 67 According to the divers circumstances of Childrens first entertainment in the World. 1692 BR. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iv. In the very Prisons, where the Romish-Priests could meet with any entertainment.

11. The action of receiving a guest. Also, the action of treating as a guest, of providing for the wants of a guest.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 32 The courteous entertainment of foreigners and strangers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 421 Hezekiah's entertainment of them with gladness. 1698-9 LUVOLOV *Mem.* I. 19 (R.) Where [at Whitehall] a constant table was provided for their entertainment. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 110 The entertainment has been some charge, his retinue and company being great. 1725 DE FOE *voj. round World* (1840) 245 Not the custom of the Spaniards to let their wives appear in any public entertainment of friends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 The improvement of our houses of public entertainment. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The proprietor of [an inn]... undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers.

*b. concr.* Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; *esp.* provision for the table. Somewhat *arch.*

1540 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 146. II. 126 The most bountiful gifts, the chere and most gracious entertainemnt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 37 His office was to giue entertainment And lodging unto all that came. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 22 Aug. To my uncle Fenner's, where there was... great deal of company, but poor entertainment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 260 Provided of all requisite Entertainment for at least a Twelvemonth. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii. Take order that lodging and entertainment be prepared at York.

*c.* A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a banquet. Somewhat *rar.* in recent use.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 153 You have done our pleasures Much grace [faire Ladies] Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 285 A Bill... against giving of interteintments of meat or drink. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 The Entertainment is, green Leaves... which they eat raw, with Lime and Betel-nut. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic.* W. xxiii. A very genteel entertainment... dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. c 1775 BURKE *Sp. Durat.* Parl. Wks. X. 81 Entertainments, drinkings, open houses. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 When the man returned from an entertainment.

12. †a. The action of accepting (a present or proposal); the receiving in a certain manner (news, events, etc.); the 'reception' (*esp.* favourable reception, welcome), *e.g.* of a newly published book, of a new idea or doctrine, etc. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 124 ly patient sufferance, and entertainment of our hartes. 1674 ROWLANDS *Morse's Knowledge* V. 31 If a bribe doe entertainment finde. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pol. Parts* (1669) Introd. 4 By the welcome and kind entertainment of myns labours, etc. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* xxiv. Evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are forepreared for their entertainment. 1672 TILLOTSON in *Wilkins Nat. Relig.* Pref. The ensuing treatise... needs nothing else to make way for its entertainment. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 343 His Forgery in with good Entertainment. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* xxxvii. 196 The Scorzoneria has of late met with great entertainment at the tables of the curious.

*b.* The taking into consideration; entering upon the discussion (of a question).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 23. 253 Men will grow more and more averse to the entertainment of questions which, etc.

*c.* The cherishing (an idea) in the mind.

1841 MIAL *Noncon.* I. 17 The deliberate entertainment of this selfish desire.

**Entertake**, -tangle, -tear: see ENTER-*pref.* and INTER-.

**Entertise**, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

**Entertissue**: see INTER-.

**Interval**, -view, *obs.* forms of INTERVAL, INTERVIEW.

**Enterwarn**: see ENTER-*pref.*

**Enterwoven**, enterwrought: see INTER-.

†Enterst, *a. Obs. rare-1.* ? Variant of INTERTEXT, interwoven.

1607 TORSSELL *Serjents* 627 His shield an hundred Snakes, his Fathers crest, an Hydra in their compass is entest.

†Entheal, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1736 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†Enthean, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἐνθεος* (see ENTHEOS) + -AN.] Inspired by an indwelling god.

1635 HEYWOOD *Urania* I. 25 Some of their prophets in an Enthean fury, Predicted that a King should come from Iury; To Monarchie the World. 1652 BROWLERS *Theoph.* xii. ciii. Canzons, tin'd with Enthean fire.

†Entheasm. *Obs. rare-1.* [as if ad. Gr. *\*ἐνθεασμός*, f. *ἐνθά* (see next).] = ENTHUSIASM.

1751 BURNES *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. (1810) 251 Altho' in one absurdity they chime To make religious entheasm a crime.

†Entheastic, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθεστικός*, f. *ἐνθά* (see next), to be the subject of 'possession' by a god, f. *ἐνθεός* ENTHEOS.] (See quot.)

Hence **Entheastical** *a.*, **Entheastically** *adv.*  
 1794 T. TAYLOR *tr. Plotinus* Introd. 23 The entheastic or such as are agitated by a divine fury. — tr. *Pausanias*

Greece III. 266 Wisdom... delivered... enthusiastically, or according to a deific energy.

† **Entheate**, *a. Obs.* Also † **entheate**. [*ad. L. entheāt-us*, pa. pple. of *\*entheāre*, *f. entheus*: see next.] Possessed or inspired by a god.

c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 29/2 Stars... entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince laud, glorify, adore. 1640 W. HODGSON *Comment. Verses in B. Jonson's Works*, His Genius justly in an Entheate Rage, Or lash't the dull-sworn Factors for the Stage.

|| **Entheos**, *-us. Obs. rare.* [*a. L. entheos*, *-us*, Gr. *ἐνθεος* divinely inspired, *f. ἐν* in + *θεός* god.] The use by Eng. authors appears to be suggested by some such L. phrase as *enthus arduor*.

An indwelling divine power; inspiration.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 78 The diuine Entheos... should be afforded to other nations. c 1595 — *Sheph. Confl.* (1878) 23 Matchless perfections, wrought in them by virtue of a diuine Entheos. 1782 J. SCOTT *Painting* Wks. (Anderson) 770 Without the Entheus Nature's self bestows, The world no painter nor no poet knows.

Hence † **Entheous** *a.* [*+OUS.*] divinely inspired.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 33 Men of a more Ethereal and Entheus temper.

**Enthetic** (*enpetik*), *a. Med.* [*ad. Gr. ἐνθετικ-ός*, *f. ἐνθε* aor. stem of *ἐνθίζω*, *f. ἐν* in + *θίζω* to place.] Put in; introduced from without. Said of 'diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and especially syphilitic diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *Abyss. Exped.* in *Standard* 23 Nov., Most danger is to be apprehended from the outbreak of epidemics—of smallpox, cholera, and enthetic disease. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 226 The man... urged that the disease might be of an enthetic character.

**Enthirst**: see *EN- pref.* 2.

**Enthraldom** (*enp'rəldəm*). *rare.* [*f. ENTHRALL v.* + *-DOM*.] The state or condition of being enthralled. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 JER. BURROUGHS *Serm.* 10 Tending... to the enthraldom of the estates, liberties, consciences of their posterity. 1715 M. DAVIES *At. Brit.* 1. 223 Full of marks of their Popish Enthraldom. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 559 It is not yours to weep The land's enthraldom. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 289/2 The emancipation of multitudes of men and women from their enthraldom to a vitiated appetite.

**Enthral** (*enp'rəl*), *v.* Also *in-*. [*f. EN-1 + THRALL sb.*]

The sb. *thrall* may here be taken in either of its two senses, 'slave' and 'slavery.'

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to hold in thrall; to enslave, bring into bondage. Now *rare* in lit. sense.

a. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* iii, Ingrateful Cassa who could Rome enthral. 1659 PEARSON *Crucid* (1839) 512 A ransom is... that which is detained, or given for the releasing of that which is enthralled. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 321 The danger... of being again enthralled by the Spaniards. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv, I am free I no one shall enthral me.

β. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 1. 39 Those people, which he [the Turk] hath subjected and enthralled. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 495 It is as hard and dangerous... to inthrall a people, that would live free.

2. *fig.* To 'enslave' mentally or morally. Now *chiefly*, to captivate, hold spellbound, by pleasing qualities.

a. 1576 NEWTON *tr. Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 170 A man should not give over or enthrall his credit and honour to Harlots. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. 1. 242 So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Booth* iv. 177 Vice doth enthrall Men's strongest Powers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, He was inclined to believe that a stratagem had enthralled him. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 123 And M... in that simple dress, Enthralles us more by studying less. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholm* 156 He was enthralled by the wizard spell of the orator.

β. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Raine* (1717) 12 Seeking to please our Ear, we inthrall our Judgment. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* *Imper.* *Diligence* 53 This fellow persuades him not so much to inthrall himself to his Physicians directions. c 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (1866) 12 She soothes, but never can inthrall my mind. a 1803 BEATTIE *Hermist* (R.), Spring shall return, and a lover bestow And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthrall. 1859 KINGSLEY *Raleigh* Misc. I. 30 The sense of beauty inthralls him at every step. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* xviii. 516 To inthrall his mind by the influences of religion.

Hence **Enthralled** *pp. a.* **Enthraller**, one who enthralles. **Enthralling** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiv. 59 The enthralled debtors... were immediately by name enrolled. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 Through our... back-wardness to recover any enthralld peece of truth out of the gripe of custom. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 93 The subjecting and inthralling all Ministers under them. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 149 Her sweetest mouth... [is] All hearts enthralled. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 31 With an enthralled world to labour for them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties. 1871 MACPHER *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 195 To break loose from the enthralling chains of earth.

**Enthralment** (*enp'rəlmənt*). [*f. ENTHRALL v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; slavery; sometimes in *pl.* *Chiefly fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 21 The King of France might seeme to haue sustained a grieuous losse by the en-

thrallment of this Duke. 1636 *tr. Florus* 258 Cataline... was thrust into a treason for inthrallment of his native Country. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) 187 Ther can be neither peace, nor joy, nor love, but an enthralment. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Dk. of York* 33 To weep over the enthralment of our species. 1805 WIDROW *Prel.* (1850) 87 Life, In its late course of even days with all their smooth enthralment. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 708 There are... enthralments far more self-destroying. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 77 This tenderness in all probability was but the temporary enthralment of the eyes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* Index 545 [Religious freedom] rises from inthrallments of the hand of violence.

† **Enthrill**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EN-1 + THRILL v.*] *trans.* To pierce.

1559 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* *Induct.* Ri. liii, Pale Death Enthrylling it [her breast] to reue her of her breath. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The yron fist, that holds out nought but a knife to enthrill vs.

**Enthrone** (*enp'rəun*), *v.* Also 7-8 **inthrone**. [*f. EN-1 + THRONE: cf. F. enthroner* (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc.) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 5 Cleopatra and himselfe in Chaires of Gold Were publicly enthron'd. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* A King is... King... incompleatly till he be solemnly Crowned and Inthrone'd. 1765 AYLIFFE *Parrerg.* 63 This Pope... was no sooner elected and enthron'd in France... but that he, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 135 He was not crowned and anointed in Westminster Abbey, but was solemnly enthroned. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. 119 [The] Bishop of Norwich was elected by the monks of Canterbury at his bidding and enthroned as Primate.

*fig.* a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in *Farr S. P. Jar.* I (1848) 143 There pride, enthroned in misty errors, dwells. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 400 One [maid], chief, in gracious dignity inthrond Shines o'er the rest. a 1790 WATSON *Enthusiast* (R.), Where happiness and quiet sit enthron'd. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. 148 To enthroned the very mystery of falsehood and iniquity. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea* F. II. ix. 211 If she seem an angel to you, enthrone her in your heart of hearts.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity.

a. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxi. 1663 Enthroned with the Angels of Paradise. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 485 Here sits enthron'd The sparkling diamond. 1621 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 125 The sun enthroned in the midst of the planets. a 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Pestis.* *Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 259 An heavenly Miod can never miss, To sit like Jesus enthron'd in Bliss.

β. 1557 *Primer, Laudes* B. ij, O Glorious floure of woman-hood Above the sterres inthrone'd. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 378 Now inthrone'd he sits on high, In golden Palace of the stary Skie.

Hence **Enthroned** *pp. a.*, **Enthronizing** *vb. sb.*

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**Enthunder**: see *EN- pref.* 3.

**Enthuse** (*enpiuz*), *v. U. S. (collog. or humorous).* [*An ignorant back-formation from ENTHUSIASM.*] a. *trans.* To kindle with enthusiasm. b. *intr.* To grow enthusiastic; to go into ecstasies. 1869 *Ohio newspaper* in *N. & O. Ser.* IV. 512 The only democrat whose nomination could enthuse the democracy of Ohio. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* II. viii, The American... whispered... 'I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused'. 1880 GRANT *Confess. Frivolous* *Girl* iv. 180, I admit he began to enthuse a little. 1887 H. F. KIMBALL in *Pall Mall* G. 22 June 3/4, I don't get enthused at all, sir, over all this Greek business.

† **Enthrong**, *inthrōng*, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. EN-1, IN- + THRONG sb.* and *v.*] a. *intr.* To crowd in. b. *trans.* To encircle in a throng, beset. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xli, The seas betwixt those Isles inthrōng. *Ibid.* XIX. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrōng. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 627 Alcibiades... enthroned by his enemies.

**Enthroning** (*enp'rəniŋ*), *vb. sb.* [*f. ENTHRONE v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb ENTHRONE; the action of formally inducting a king or bishop to office; = ENTHRONEMENT. Also *fig.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 295 Coronation, inthrōning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring. 1697 *tr. Dufin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 32 These two letters were written a little while after the Enthroning of George. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 94 Of that Enthroning the Holy Ghost shed abroad... was a convincing Demonstration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 651 The enthroning of Henry the Fourth.

**Enthronization** (*enp'rəmaɪzəʃən*). *Forms:* 6 inthrōnyzation, -ization, 6-8 inthrōnyzation, 7-enthronisation, -ization. [*f. ENTHRONE v.* + *-ATION*.] = ENTHRONEMENT. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) A 1 Riche Cappe which every Duk ys Crowned with at hys first Inthrōnyzations. 1554 BAILE *Apol.* 96 The feast of Sathans inthrōnyzation. 1594 *Life* *John Abp. Canturb.* A viij, The installing off Archbishops his predecessors (which they commonly call inthrōnyzation). 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 147 The Great Sophi hath at his inauguration a kind of miter horn'd put on by his Chaliph, at his inthrōnyzation. 1665 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xiii. 9 Popes... change their names at their enthronization. 1663 *Arion-binn.* 3 All Israel shall be invited to wait upon the Solemnity of its [the sacred Ark's] Inthrōnyzation. 1750 HODGES *Eluku* (1755) *Prel.* Disc. 77 In this vision we have a representation of the inthrōnyzation of the Lamb. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 628 Unanimous enthronisation of his genius above snrounding and inferior men. 1860 FREER *Henry II.* II. III. 218 Opposite, was a chair, for the occupation of the king before his enthronization. 1879 W. BENJAMIN *Mem. Tait* 454 Immediately after the enthronisation the Archbishop and his family went to Lambeth.

*attrib.* 1751 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 116 note, The enthronization-feast of archbishop Neville.

† **Enthronize**, *v. Obs. exc. arch.* *Forms:* a. 4 entronize, 6-7 enthronise, (-oanize, -onise), 6-8 enthrōnyze. β. 4-6 intronise, -ze, 6-7 inthrōnyse, -yse. [*ad. OF. inthrōniser* (13th c. in Littre) *ad. late L. in(h)thrōnizāre*, *ad. Gr. ἐνθρονίζω*, *f. ἐν* in + *θρόνος* THRONE.]

In the poetical examples the accent is variously *enthronize*, *enthronise*; the former accords best with mod. analogies.]

1. *trans.* = ENTHRONE *v.* I. Also *fig.* and *refl.* a. 1333 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 What emperor was enthronized The first day of his coronie. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 He in his whole pomp mitred sat there enthronized. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 41 Chastitie sate enthronize as guardian of her looks. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Ansv.* *Nameless Catholic* 304 Kings are Enthronized by Diuine ordinance. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 78 With what grace Doth mercy sit enthroniz'd on thy face! 1651 GATAKER *Parker* in Fuller *Abel Redin.* (1867) II. 16 The first [archbishop] that... was enthronized in that seat.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised with great honour and intronised. 1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.* 252 And after him [Urban] was intronized Bonifacius the IX. 1599 FULKE *Heskins* *Parl.* 296 The reuerend M. Doctor Heskins... inthrōnyzed in his Doctours chayer. 1637 PROVERBIAL *Altare* *Chr.* 28 Ambition to step up into the highest roow and seats, and there to inclose and inthrōnyze themselves. 1685 *Acc. Coron.* in *Land. Gaz.* 2028/2 To Deum being Sung, He Ascended the Throne, and being Inthrōnyzed, the Arch-Bishops, etc. 1838 *Nubric* *Coron. O. Vict.* in Maskell *Mon. Ri.* III. 123 The Queen will ascend the Theatre, and be lifted up into her Throne... being Inthrōnyzed, or placed therein.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity.

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† **Enthusiac**, *a. Obs.* In 7-aque. [*f. Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός* (correctly inferred from its derivatives: see ENTHUSIASM) + *-AC*.] Causing prophetic ecstasy. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1321 These Enthusiague and diuining spirits.

† **Enthusian**, *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AN.*] = ENTHUSIAST I.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. iii. (1676) 406/7 Of Prophets, Enthusians and Importors, or Ecclesiastical stories afford many examples. 1692 in COLLES. 1797 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. viii, Those... confusions, Occasioned by such vile Enthusias [sic] Who had already robb'd the Throne.

**Enthusiasme** (*enpiuziæzm*). Also 7-enthusiasme, (entousiasm, 8 enthysiasm). [*ad. late L. enthusiasm-us*, Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, *f. ἐνθουσιάζω*, *f. ἐνθουσία* (Zonaras *Lex.*) the fact of being ἐνθεος possessed by a god. Cf. *Fr. enthousiasme*.]

The word ἐνθουσία has been explained by Leo Meyer as for \*ἐνθεοσία, abstr. sb. *f.* \*ἐνθεοσύνη stem of pr. pple. of \*ἐνθεός = *be theos*.]

† 1. Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic frenzy; an occasion or manifestation of these. *Obs.*

[1579 E. K. Gloss. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. *Argl.*, A certain ἐνθουσιάζω and celestial inspiration. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* 210, I feel the virtue of my spirit decayed, The Enthusiasms of my Muse all fled. 1602 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 The Demons use to make their prophecs and prophesies to be ravished with an Enthusiasme or diuine fury. 1603 J. PYRRE *tr. Hist. Astrea* I. v. 146 The Bacchanals runne thorow the streets raging and storming, full of the Enthusiasme of their god. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 Doth he think they knew it by Enthusiasme or Revelation from Heaven? 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 8 Nothing made the Anabaptists so infamous as their pretended enthusiasms or revelations. 1693 URQUHART *Rebels* III. *Prol.* I it is my sole Enthusiasme. 1807 ROBINSON *Archzol.* *Græca* III. xii. 253 The second sort of θεομανείας... were such as pretended to enthusiasme.]

† b. (cf. 3.) Poetical fervour, impassioned mood or tone. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. (J.), Poetry, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold, etc. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 70 He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

2. Fancied inspiration; 'a vain confidence of divine favour or communication' (J.). In 18th c. often in vaguer sense: ill-regulated or misdirected religious emotion, extravagance of religious speculation. *arch.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr., If ever Christianity be exterminated, it will be by Enthusiasm. 1721 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* § 7 (1737) I. 53 Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and Enthusiasm a false one. 1747 DODD-RIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* § 137. 163 There is really such a Thing as Enthusiasm, against which it becomes the true Friends of the Revelation to be diligently on their Guard. 1765 WALPOLE *Let.* 10 Oct., Towards the end he [Wesley] exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 121 Enthusiasm [makes us] imagine that we are the peculiar favorites of the divine being. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 20 The most formal and lifeless devotions... are mere enthusiasm unless, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 128 Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm.

3. The current sense: Rapturous intensity of feeling in favour of a person, principle, cause, etc.; passionate eagerness in any pursuit, proceeding from an intense conviction of the worthiness of the object.

1716 KENNETT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 429 IV. 306 The King of Sweden... must have much more enthusiasm in him to put it in execution. 1766-67 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 167 Different religions have introduced prejudices, Enthusiasms, and Scepticisms. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xviii. 282 A passion for glory which was nothing short of enthusiasm. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. Spain* 76 The armies you see are also without enthusiasm, or even common obstinacy. 1817 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* II. 1. 21 Enthusiasm is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 65 Enthusiasm for the ideals of his country and of humanity.

**Enthusiast** (enþi'zi:st). [ad. Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής, f. ἐνθουσιάζω (see prec.). Cf. Fr. *enthousiaste*.]

† 1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god; one who is under the influence of prophetic frenzy. Also fig. *Obs.*

a 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 162 So did those Enthusiasts amongst the Pagans deliver that... whereof they had no apprehension. 1660 STALLIUM *Iren.* I. v. (1662) 66 Their proper Enthusiasts as the Sybils, and the Pythian Prophetess. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 The Indians... will not as yet return any of our Captive Friends, till God speak to the foresaid Enthusiasts [two sagamores claiming divine inspiration].

fig. 1647 CRASHAW *Mistie's Duel Poems* 90 She is placed Above herself—Music's enthusiast! 1700 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 163 The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

2. † a. transl. Lat. *Enthusiasta*: In *Ecl. Hist.* the designation of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who pretended to special revelations. *Obs.* (the Lat. form is now used *Hist.*)

1637 HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 There were in the elder times certain heretics called Enthusiasts, which... contemned the written word. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy It.* x. 75 The heresies of the Messalini otherwise called Euchites and Enthusiasts.

b. *gen.* One who erroneously believes himself to be the recipient of special divine communications; in wider sense, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by ill-regulated fervour of religious emotion.

(Pagitt and other 17th c. writers give *enthusiasts* as the actual name of a contemporary sect of Anabaptists; but this is probably a misapprehension.)

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 27 If there be no freedom in our wills before we be called, then belike... we must look with the Enthusiasts for violent raptures. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 328 Scottish Enthusiasts condemn all learning, all premeditation. 1665 OLAWILL *Script. Sch.* xiii. 73 Hence we may derive the Vision, Voyces, Revelations of the Enthusiast. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 54 It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an Enthusiast. 1806 EARL WESTMORLAND in Cobbe *Part. Deb.* VII. 230 Atheists, enthusiasts, jacobins, and such descriptions of persons. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1856) II. 164 This very Church of Rome incarnated Molinos and Madame Guyon as dangerous enthusiasts.

3. One who is full of 'enthusiasm' (see ENTHUSIASM 3) for a cause or principle, or who enters with enthusiasm into a pursuit. *Const. for. in, of, † to.* Sometimes with unfavourable notion (*transf.* from 2 b.): A visionary, self-deluded person.

In present use the disparaging sense is more frequent than in the case of the related words ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIASTIC.

1764 COLINSWORTH *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 224 An enthusiast to the discipline of the field. 1766 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 128 Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 We shall believe those reformers to be then honest enthusiasts. 1791 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 At present the king... can send none but the enthusiasts of the system. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* viii. 52 Paracelsus... an astrological enthusiast.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 The energy and sincerity of enthusiasts is powerful in all ages. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 196 The arbitrary enthusiast for external order.

† Sometimes defined by the context in its etymological sense, in order to give a different complexion to its use in sense 2 or 3.

c 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check* Wks. 1795 III. 59 The true Enthusiasts, those who are really inspired by the grace and love of God. 1879 R. H. SMITH in *Sunday Mag.* 507 He was an enthusiast in the best and truest sense of the word, for he was filled with the fullness of God.

4. *attrib. or adj.* That is an enthusiast; pertaining to an enthusiast, enthusiastic.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 88 The enthusiast maid of Hatfield predicted the royal blood should be poisoned. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Pity* 29 Shall raise a wild enthusiast heat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's, he lived his enthusiast life.

**Enthusiastic** (enþi'zi:stik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός, f. ἐνθουσιάζω (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to enthusiasm, full of or characterized by enthusiasm.

† 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. Also fig. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument... to set it [divination] awoke, we allow a spirit or wind, and an exhalation enthusiastic. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 112 Enthusiastic flames, such as can give Marrow to my plump genius. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. 12 The Forme... wherein the first Divine Poésie was delivered, was Enthusiastic. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 295 We do not speak of any enthusiastic influence of the Spirit.

† 2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mystical delusions in religion. *Obs.*

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 220 Being built upon Foundations wholly Enthusiastic, and thereby very unaccountable to common Reason. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, During the usurpation... an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 194 The several Enthusiastic Sects that arise from time to time among Christians.

† b. *transf.* Irrational, 'quixotic'. *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebius's Ess.* 34 The Decii who sacrificed themselves for the good of a Society whom they went to forsake, seem to me truly enthusiastic. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 10 An absurd and enthusiastic contempt of interest.

3. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: That is of the nature of, that amounts to, ENTHUSIASM 3; intensely ardent, rapturous. Of persons, their temperaments, actions, language, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting ENTHUSIASM 3.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 401 Their military and enthusiastic spirit. 1791 — *Lett. Member Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 39 A style, glowing, animated, enthusiastic. 1793 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks' Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 276 'The English will be wound up to a pitch of enthusiastic horror against France. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. Spain* (1809) 294 In aid of an enthusiastic brave people. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 72 Enthusiastic admirers of literature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 361 A burst of enthusiastic joy hailed the accession of Elizabeth.

† B. *sb.* = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 56 There we saw Enthusiasticks, persons rapt with fury. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 326 (T.). The dervis and other santouns, or enthusiasts. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 547 Some troops were ordered to suppress and seize upon the ring-leaders of these enthusiasts. 1709 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1719) II. ix. Enthusiasticks flock'd in Shoales. To fight, not for their Lives, but Souls.

**Enthusiastical**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of the nature of possession by a deity; = ENTHUSIASTIC 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* vi. 183 This way of communicating truth to the souls of men is originally nothing else but prophetic or enthusiastic.

† 2. = ENTHUSIASTIC 2. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* Tri. (1712) 25 We are speaking now of Enthusiastical Sanguine. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 61 Squando... that Enthusiastical, or rather Diabolical Miscreant. 1679 PULLER *Mod. Chr. Eng.* (1843) 299 This one enthusiastic conceit of the 'Light within'. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 92 The... Enthusiastical Murders, Rapines, and Outrage of the Zealots. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 The subject is a real one: there is nothing in it enthusiastic or unreasonable. 1752 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* III. 82 The enthusiastic and seditious opinions of Munier and the Anabaptists. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 401 A set of enthusiastic Methodists.

† b. *transf.* Moved by irrational impulses; visionary; fanatically devoted to an idea or belief.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 331 Some will minister nothing, but what comes next into their heads and hands: these are Enthusiastical Phisitions. 1680 BURNET *Recheater* 82 They are neither hot nor enthusiastic but under the power of calm and clear Principles. 1721 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 64 There have been in reality Enthusiastical Atheists. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* Na. 63 ¶ 4 That all are equally happy... none is sufficiently enthusiastic to maintain.

3. = ENTHUSIASTIC 3. *arch.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxviii. 1 The enthusiastic admirer of a favourite author. 1802 MAR. EDGLOWORTH *Mor.* 7. (1816) I. x. 82 The old man, whose temper was not quite so enthusiastic. 1839 W. WARE *Zenobia* (1841) I. 4 A birth transcending human expectation could not create a more enthusiastic sensation.

**Enthusiastically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† a. In the manner of one under mystical reli-

gious delusion. *Obs.* b. In the manner of one full of enthusiasm; with a display of ardent or rapturous feeling.

a. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* (R.), He [John Oxenbridge] preached very enthusiastically in several places. 1666 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 90 If they should Enthusiastically Believe, or Hypocritically Pretend. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 26 Some were so Enthusiastically bold as to run about the Streets, with their Oral Predictions.

b. 1786 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 346 Plants, of which she is enthusiastically fond. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was enthusiastically applauded. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* Pref. § Mr. Innes... always entered enthusiastically into any proposal calculated to elucidate the past history of his native country.

**Enthusiastly**, *adv. rare.* [f. ENTHUSIAST + -LY 2.] In the manner of an enthusiast.

1884 W. J. LINTON *Poor Woman in Transl. Eng. Verse*, 155 The young... Of her great beauty raved enthusiastically.

**Entwhite**, var. of ENTWITE v., *Obs.*

**Enthymematic** (enþim'metik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐνθυμηματικός, f. ἐνθυμημα (see next).] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an enthymeme; containing an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes. Also **Enthymematical**, *a.* in same sense.

1688 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* II. ix. 68 b. An argument called Sorites by this enthymematical progression. 1681 HOBBS *Rhet.* II. xxii. 84 Enthymematical; that is, have in themselves the force of an Enthymeme. 1827-53 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 Here the Minor Premiss is what is called an Enthymematic sentence. 1860 ABR. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 110. 206

**Enthymeme** (enþim'm). Also 7-9 *enthymem*; in Lat. form *enthymema*. [ad. L. *enthymēma*, a. Gr. ἐνθυμημα, f. ἐνθυμίζω to think, consider, infer, f. ἐν in + θυμός mind.]

† 1. *Rhet.* After Aristotle's use: An argument based on merely probable grounds; a rhetorical argument as distinguished from a demonstrative one. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. xii. 481 These strange Enthymemes and conclusions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 256 To wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. il. 18 Orators back their Enthymemes (or rational Arguments) with Inductions (or singular Examples). 1841 DE QUINCY *Rhetoric* Wks. X. (1862) 27 [Explains Aristotle's use, as distinguished from that of later logicians.]

† 2. Cicero (*Top.* xiii.) uses *enthymema* for a striking antithesis closing a rhetorical period. Hence the following definitions:

1657 J. SMITH *Alth. Rhet.*, An Enthymem... is, as Cicero saith, when the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries. 1731 BAILEY, *Enthymem* (with Rhetoricians) is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries.

3. *Logic.* A syllogism in which one premiss is suppressed.

[This sense is due to a misapprehension (already in Boethius a 524), the description of the enthymeme (sense 2) as 'an imperfect syllogism' (ἀτελής συλλογισμός) having been interpreted as referring to its form instead of its matter.]

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* II. ix. 68 b. An Enthymeme is nothing but a contracted syllogisme. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 50 note, In Enthymemes... half is left out to be supplied by the Hearer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 95, I desire to know whether you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma, or Sorites. 1764 REID *Inquiry*, Perhaps Des Cartes meant not to assume his own existence in this enthymeme, but the existence of thought. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 15 The argument included in this opinion is an enthymema. 1827-36 WHATELY *Logic* 265 In an Enthymeme the suppressed premiss should be always the one of whose truth least doubt can exist. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The Common form of argumentation is Enthymeme, which consists of but two propositions.

**Entice** (entis), *v.* Forms: a. 3-6 *ontyce*, -tyse, 4-7 *entise*, (4 *enthyto*, 7 *entize*), 4- *ontice*. β. 4 *intisco*, 5-6 *intyce*, 6-7 *intise*, 5-8 *intice*. [a. OF. *enticier* (in ONF. *enticier*) = sense 1; the etymological sense was prob. 'to set on fire, add fuel to (a fire)'; app. repr. Lat. type \**intitiare*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + \**tili-us* (class. L. *tilio*) firebrand. Cf. ATTICE (of which this is a parallel form) and TICE; for the development of sense cf. ENBRACE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To stir up, incite, instigate (to a course of action); also to provoke (to anger). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 235 Edified. He enticed and oler kynge. † Pat lii wende to Walys. 1315 SURREINER 114 Glotonye entylthyr [read entylthyr, entysylthyr; rime norysseth] To lechery her. 1335 E. E. *Alth.* p. II. 1236 Pou dreytyn dysples with dedes ful sore, & entyes hym to tene more dysplytten euer. 1400 *Chaucer* II. (1843) 7207 When he incited hym through his read. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 307 To entyce the Emperour to take over the mountes. 1538 JALE *Three Lawes* 1998 Therein to do as ye shall me entice. 1568 *Chaucer* *Chaucer* II. 720 Your maister, is... entised and provoked by the Duke of Burgoyne. 1648 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 62 Not suffering the Athenians to give them the least way but enticing them to the war.

2. To allure, attract by the offer of pleasure or advantage; esp. to allure insidiously or seditiously. Often const. *from*, (to a course of conduct, a place). Also with *away*, *in*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1503 3yf þou... enticedest any to trellygoun, Gostly þou mayst hym slo. 1401 *1st Poem* (1859) II. 33 What charity is this... to entice him to be buried among you from his parish church. 1550 *1st 3 4*



*Edw. VI.* c. 16 § 13 If...the father...steale, or intise away any such child. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 187 [Bees]. entised with these new flowres...feed...greedilie. 1607 DEKKER *Westu. Hoe Wks.* 1873 II. 306 Intist from mine owne Paradise. To steale fruit in a barren wilderness. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 144 Those that keep the Bodegones...will commonly intise in the Indians, and make them drunk. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Beer mingled with Honey, to entice the Wasps. 1706 ADDISON *Rasamond* iii. iii. That no foul minister of vice Again my sinking soul intice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 348 We could not entice them on board. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purky* Introd. 6. I shall not be at all inticed by them to take upon my shoulders a burthen. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. (1810) 31 No curious shell, rare plant, Inticed our traveller, from his home, so far. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phadon* xxv. 243 My Lady strove to entice him into the general talk. 1880 T. SPALDING *Ediz. Denonol.* 22 The most successful method of enticing stragglers into its folds.

† c. *transf.* To attract physically. *non-use.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iii. 76 It would not intice it [the Needle] from A to B, but repel it from A to Z. † 3. [? A distinct word, a. OF. *enticeur*: see ENTECHER.] ? To catch (an infection or stain). *Obs.* 1730 GAY & GR. *Knt.* 3436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylbe.

Hence † *Enticeable* a., *Obs.*, in 7 intiseable, fitted to entice, seductive. † *Enticeful* a., *Obs.* rare, enticing, full of enticement.

1607 *Exam. Geo. Blakwel* 156 Intiseable perswasions of mens alluring reasons. 1556 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1561) L b. Women enticefull past shame.

**Enticement** (entoi'sment). Also 4-8 inticement. [a. OF. *enticement*: see *prec.* and -MENT.] † 1. Incitement, instigation. Also *concr.* something that incites. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2146 Al ys entycement of be deuyll. c 1380 WYCLIF *Apocalypse* xiii. in *Bible* Pref. 8 note, Fals prelates that don by the conseil and the enticement of hem that sechen erthelich thinges. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 199 Dis was be fyrst entycement Dat amoynd on his were. 1494 FABYAN v. cxv. 89 Chylperiche hadde by intycement of Fredegunde wrongfully turneynt tharchebishop of Roan. 1555 EDEY *Decades* IV. Ind. (Arb.) 337 They lacke breade, salte, and other intycements of gluttony. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinhed* III. 1367 1/2 By intycements of certene seditious and traitorous persons.

2. The action of alluring or attracting; attractive quality, fascination; *concr.* a means or method of enticing; something which entices, an allurements.

1549 L. COXE *Erasm. Par. Titus* ii. 14 A newe peculiar people, which...should contenne y<sup>e</sup> euyls of this world, & treade downe y<sup>e</sup> entycements & giftes of it vnder their fete. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman's Fate* i. iii. Banquets, Masques, Shews, all intycements That Wit and Lust together can devise. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 524 Here to every thirsty wanderer, [Comus] By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 31 What inticement is there in common phrasen Swearing? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-Feeder*, The Horse-Feeder...must win him [the Horse] by gentle Enticements. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. i. 75 No Enticements of any kind were wanting. Great sums of Money were proffer'd. 1844 EMERSON *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 322 There is in woods and waters a certain enticement and flattery.

**Enticer** (entoi'ser). [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who, or that which, entices; † an instigator (*obs.*); a seducer, tempter.

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Pers. T.* 943 If that another man be occasion or ellis enticer of his synne. c 1500 *Ilye Way to Synnal* H. 833 in *Hazl. E. P. P. IV.* 60 Applesquyers, tycers, and ravyshers. 1583 BARKINGTON *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1627) 58 The eye is a vehement inticer unto lust. 1640 BE. REYNOLDS *Pastions* xvi. 173 Rarity is a marvellous Lencinotum, and inticer of desire. 1703 BURNETT *On N. T. Matt.* xxvi. 75 Either the first enticers, or the accidental occasions were women. 1858 PLAIN *Sermon* Var. Subj. 227 How many a wretched being...might but for some lustful enticer, have followed the Lamb of God in eternal glory!

**Enticing** (entoi'sing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENTICE.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 13 Synnes bat comes of ill eggyngis [S. euel entysynge]. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 194 They felle through the entysynge of the wycked spyryte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Heare hie not, lest thou perissh thorow hir entysynge. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii. Pardon my enticing away from your service, the young woman.

**Enticing** (entoi'sing), *apl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That entices or instigates; insidiously attractive; alluring, beguiling, seductive.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 40 A brothell house where entising harlots lived. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* i. iii. 92 My selfe haue...plac'd a Quier of such enticing Birds. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* ii. 4 Lest any man should beguile you with enticing words. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 337 The soft Seducer, with enticing Looks, The bellowing Rivals to the Fight provokes. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 305 Ladies recommended...by sweet and enticing names. *Mod.* I do not find the prospect enticing.

**Enticingly** (entoi'singli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an enticing manner.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 71 An Enemy, so much the more formidable, as it, the more Enticingly, soothes our Natural Inclinations. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 9 The idea...more enticingly put than it was at first. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Snubbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 We found the table most enticingly laid out.

**Entior, Entiery, obs. ff. ENTIRE, etc.**

**Entifical** (enti'fikäl), *a. rare.* [f. assumed L. \**entificus* (f. *ent-* stem of *ENS* + *-ficus*: see -FIC) + -AL.] That bestows essential existence.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowledge Div. Things* iv. 367 Nothing being contingent but God foreknew it, and he...could not know it without an eternal entifical Idea of it.

**Entify** (enti'fi), *v. rare.* [ad. assumed L. \**entificare*, f. as *prec.*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make into an entity, attribute objective existence to.

Hence **Entification**. 1882 tr. T. VIGNOLI'S *Myth & Sc.* (Internat. Sci. Series) 154 The primitive and constant act of all animals...is that of entifying the object of sensation...Such entification is the result of spontaneous necessity.

† **Entitlement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EN* + TILT sb. + -MENT.] A temporary covering; an awning. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Staffe* 80 The best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies entitlements.

**Entinture, Entinsel:** see *EN* -pref. 1 b.

† **Entire, v. Obs.** [f. *EN* + TIME (Spenser), TIND to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, light up.

1612 LANE *Sqrs. Tale* E. E. T. S. 318 This answerer...taught Videria this new brand t'entire. *Ibid.* 326 Whose dauncing plumes...seemd at the sonns beames many sonns t'entire.

**Entir, var. of INTER.**

**Entirchawng, Entirdite:** see INTERCHANGE, INTERDICT.

**Entire** (entoi's), *a., adv. and sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 enter(e), 5-6 entier(e), -tyer(e), (4 entre, 4-7 enter(e)), 7 entire, 6-entire. b. 4 entier, 5-6 intere, 5-7 intyre, 6 Sc. inteir, 6-9 intire. [a. OF. *entier*, *entier*=Pr. *entier*, *entiercy*, *Cat. enter*, *Sp. entero*, It. *intero*, Pg. *intero*:-L. *integr-um*, f. in not + \*tag- root of *tangere* to touch.

The L. *integr* was used in the lit. senses 'whole, unbroken, sound', and in the fig. of 'untainted, upright'; these senses remained in early French and consequently in Middle English, but with very few exceptions only the lit. senses have survived to the present time.]

a. *adj.* 1. Whole; with no part excepted.

c 1400 *Symbols Passion* 229 in *Leg. Rood* 196 To sen it a twelf-month ich day enter. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1261 To tell þat forþer in tere it wald tarye me to lang. 1494 FABYAN v. Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyre. c 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1337. The very real thing that is conteyned vnder both these fourmes, is one entire bodye. 1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortesc. Papers* 56, I have yourself to be my noble witness for my intyre proceeding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 264 The Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still A day entire. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 111 The entire Creation was at Peace with Man. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 107 Destroys an intire colony, of which she would be the founder. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 7. 48 Sufficiently strong to bear the entire weight of the body.

2. Complete; constituting a whole; including all the essential parts. † In early use also, perfect, containing all that is desirable.

c 1430 LYOG. *Bochas* i. l. (1544) 1 b. Paradyse, a place most entire. 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* i. xxxv. l j b. You shall make one entire table of all, conteyning the number of myles, furlongs, etc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 322/2 The Drill, the Drill Bow, and the Drill Plate, go all together as one entire Instrument. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) l. 93, I do not design an intire Treatise in this Preface. 1824 *Ann. Rev.* II. 774 The occupier of what is called an entire farm. 1873 SWININGS *Gk. Poets* iii. 81 Phocylides says: In justice the whole of virtue exists entire.

† b. Applied about 1722 to a kind of malt liquor (similar to what is now called 'porter'). (See quot. 1802.) *Obs.*; but see C. 4.

1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 25 For intire small Beer, five or six Barrels off a Quarter. 1754 *Compteuse* xv. A publican...ventured an hoghead of entire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148 Calvert's entire butt beer. 1802 [J. FELTHAM] *Picture of London* 249 Porter obtained its name about the year 1730...[it had previously been] the practice to call for a pint of three threads, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny...A brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of [all three], calling it *entire* or *entire butt*. 1839 BAILY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 181 And porter and stout, entire and brown.

3. Of a quality, state of feeling, condition, fact, or action: Realized in its full extent, thorough, complete, total. (*Entire affection, friendship*, etc., may sometimes occur in this sense, but chiefly belong to the obs. sense 10.)

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 256 Than schalt þou sacrifice accepte Of rightwisnesse & treupe entire. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xx. (1483) 64, I had ioye entier and eke gladnesse. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 587 Gods cures are like himselfe, perfect, intire, and absolute. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/2 That he...might...present to his majesty the entire peace and restitution of his family. 1650 SOUTH *Sermon* (1697) l. 475 The Intire overthrow of this mighty...Host of the Midianites. 1722 W. ROGERS *Voy. p. v.* I wish you intire Health and Happiness. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 141 Hell is nothing but an intire absence from Him. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 186 If you did not give entire credit to my declarations. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attonem.* vi. (1852) 161 The statements of Scripture are in entire harmony with this representation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 220 Granting entire liberty of conscience. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 80 Entire sincerity is required of them who approach the altar.

b. With agent-noun or sb. descriptive of a person: That is thoroughly of the character described. † Also formerly as predicate: Thoroughly established in (an opinion, a resolve, knowledge,

etc.); cf. Fr. *entier* 'qui maintient entières ses idées, ses volontés' (Littré).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Al. Anrel.* (1546) G g. All these mortal men ar so entier in their owne wylles. 1647 HINDE *J. Bruen* lviii. 190 All such...as were most sound and entire in the knowledge of the Truth. 1655 FRANÇOIS xi. 22 They did not know her to be entire in her resolutions, and that she would not forsake them for any Remonstrances. 1657 EARL MONTGOMERY *tr. Parais's Pol. Disc.* 85 The Romans never laid down Arms but when they were intire Victors. *Mod.* He is an entire believer in Christianity.

† c. Of persons: Wholly devoted to another, perfectly beloved. In later use, of friends and friendly intercourse: Unreserved, familiar, intimate. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *ami entier*, and equivalent in It. and Sp.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 279 Hym nil I undertake That is thiere entire. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. v. Thy daughter deare That was to the so passingly entire. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 38 It is best to be courteous to all; entire with few. 1611 CORVAT *Criticities* Ep. Ded., My most sincere and entire friend M. Lionel Cranfield. 1641 BR. HALL *Ment. Wks.* ii. (1660) 89 It troubled him an hundred times more to be cast out from this (more entire) presence. 1643 HORN & ROBERTHAM *Gale Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 999 Weirwadsnesse strengthen the entirist friends. a 1788 *Penn. Life* Wks. 126 l. 232 An entire and constant Friend.

4. Whole, unbroken, intact; not mutilated or decayed; undiminished in quantity or extent.

a 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 86 [A miser's treasure profits no one] Yet it remains intire. 1656 MORE *Antid.* Ath. iii. viii. (1712) 113 His body was found entire. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. Nothing remaining intire but the inscription in the architrave. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxv. (1715) 132 Their Estates, which were all that time preserv'd entire to them. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. x. 102 The Portuguese capitulated to leave Ormuz, with all the Fortifications intire. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* iv. (1850) 101 In military garb, Thoug faded yet entire. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 19 The headless animal made the same movements as when intire.

b. *spec.* Of male animals: Not castrated. [So in all Romanic langs.]

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 339 What the Spaniards...call a Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers...appellate an entire horse. 1876 WUYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* vii. 78 The animal, though an entire horse...responded lovingly and gently to his caress.

c. Of immaterial things: Unimpaired, undiminished.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 136 But there continue still in their entire and as flourishing state as euer the city Hebat and Oruos. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 107 The first Principles of my Religion...I will preserve entire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 146 If he our Conquerour...Have left us this our spirit and strength intire. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. e. 25 Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all entire. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. xvi. 219 When Christian principles were left entire.

† d. Of a question: Intact; that has not been entered upon. Of an offence: In no degree atoned for or 'purged'. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. xvi. (1622) 71 Yet that the offence committed against his father, was entire. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* l. § 3 (1704) 8 So that the Question remains intire, as if he had never mention'd it.

e. Of persons: With unimpaired strength, not fatigued or worn, fresh. [So L. *integer*.] *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 44 Backe to fight againe Won breathed and entire. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 New to the war when you were entire but repenting it upon the damage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 291 Six hundred intire, beside two hundred sick and wounded. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. i. (1872) 8 He is entire, powerful because he has not spent his strength.

5. Wholly of one piece; continuous throughout; one and undivided. Now only in scientific use.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 33 But all of Diamond perfect pure and cleene It framed was, One massie entire mould. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 144 Of one entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. ix. (1692) 46 Being but one Entire Intire throughout the World. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 14 A turn on the East side of the River, which is here entire for a little before...we met the main stream where it parts into the 2 channels. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus., Euphrates, &c.* (1732) 4 Intire blocks of wood. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 42 a. All Stone should be entire...you may know whether it is entire or crack'd. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 28 The chasm closed, and the ground became, as entire as the rest of the plain. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nat. Prius* II. 860 If a man be imprisoned...on the 1st day of January, and kept in prison till the 1st day of February...the whole is one entire trespass. 1834 McMURTRY *Cuivier's Anim. Kingd.* 200 The first dorsal entire; while on the contrary the last rays of the second, as well as those of the anal which correspond to them, are detached. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 245 The calyx or corolla when gamophyllous...is said to be...entire, when the union is complete to the summit or border.

b. Of troops: Forming an unbroken body. Now only in techn. phrase *Rank entire*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 595 The Duke of Bedford...made likewise an entire battayle. 1691 *Proc. agst. French in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 476 They marched intire through the body of the country. 1833 RECHY *Instr. Cavalry* i. 126 The Squads should...be formed Rank entire. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 That the true tactic is to work in rank entire.

c. In scientific use: Having an unbroken outline, without notches or indentations. Said, e.g. of leaves, shells, certain parts of animal bodies.

1757 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 435 The leaves are intire, and come to a point at their base. 1817 COLERIDGE *Dig. Lit.*

(1847) II. 209 The gable ends . . . towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form and entire as the botanists say. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 280 Last segment of the abdomen entire or notched. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The entire blade of the Box tree. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The aperture is entire that is not notched or produced into a canal.

†6. Wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture. *Obs.*

1622-62 HEYWOOD *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 41/2 Aod yet those Maronites though intire without intermixture are beld, etc. 1640 QUARE *Enchirid.* iv. xviii. It is . . . a plaine suit of one entire cloth. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 14 Were both the Houses . . . so intire from Opinionists . . . as we could wish. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The old language of the Britains who have been . . . curious to preserve it entire without any mixture. 1683 SALMON *Dorm Med.* iii. 671 It preserves it safe and intire from filth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 157 It was brackish: for though the fresh water is born up by the Salt, and it might be intire without mixture, yet, etc.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Pure, unmixed.

CF. 3.  
1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 352 See now whether pure Feare, and entire Cowardise, doth not make thee wrong this virtuous Gentlewoman, to close with vs? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 265 Wrauth shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence Joy entire.

7. Wholly reserved; unshared. *Entire tenancy* (Law): see quot.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 Entire Tenancie is that which is contrary to severall Tenancie, and signifith a sole possession in one man. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 339 Mr. Foulkes keeping it intire to himself. *Mod.* He has the entire control of that department. I will take the entire responsibility of this step.

b. *Entire to itself*: seelnded, kept apart, private.  
1618 RALEIGH *Refr.* (1644) 10 That Aristocracy be not too magnificent nor intire to it self, but communicate with the people some commodities of State or Government. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. Those few mortifying hours that should have been entire to themselves.

II. In ethical sense.

†8. Of reputations or persons: Free from reproach, unblemished, blameless. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 193 Richard Grafton was a right reverend man while he lived and of entire name also being dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 252 Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve, For such thou art, from sin and blame entire. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 16. 304 The Bishops and Apostles . . . should be men of most entire manners and Life. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. § 5 He who has the vigour to disentangle himself from the snares of deep play . . . with his character entire may be esteemed a fortunate man.

†9. Of persons and their actions: Characterized by integrity; incorruptible, honest, upright. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. v. (1554) 77 b There was a prince, full notable and entire. Called Ictines. c. 1500 *Doctr. Ga. Sermons* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 3 Be of thy mynde peysable and entire. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 516 Some very honest and intire Men stayed still there. *Ibid.* II. v. 54 From whom he could expect no entire, and upright dealing. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 17 John Urry of St Church, an intire Man.

†10. Of feelings, the heart, etc.: Unfeigned, sincere, genuine, earnest. *Obs.*

The examples of this sense are often not easily to be distinguished from those of the still current sense 3, to which expressions like *entire affection*, etc., if used at all, would now belong.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 106 Treuly assoiled of god for his entire sorwe of synne. c. 1430 *Syr Genes.* (Roxb.) 7365 He hem met with hert entire. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Sermon.* *Richmond Wks.* 302 But we shall with most entire myndes besche hym. 1535 — *Wks.* 382 Draw nygh vnto hym with entire deuotion. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 328 With hert intier I wald besek your Maisties. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 23 Your entire affection to Bianca. 1650 HUMPHRY *Pill Formality* 193 That love, and intire affection that you bear to their poor souls. a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 112 The strictest Friendships, the most intire Love, and the firmest Peace.

†11. The notion 'intimate' developed in sense 3 b seems to have suggested an association of *entire* with *interior*. Hence perh. Spenser's *parts entire* = 'inward parts'.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* *Entyry*, intime. 15. COOPER *Lat. Dict.* *Intime*, entirely.] 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. viii. st. 48 Casting flakes of lustful fire . . . into their hearts and parts entire.

†B. *adv.* a. Wholly, completely. b. Heartily, sincerely, unfeignedly. *Obs.*

a. 7a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 193 Seith fourtie daies are gone intier. Cf. 1707 in A. 7.  
b. c. 1430 *Syr Genes.* (Roxb.) 7609 He that he loued most entire. c. 1430 LYDG. *Syngh & his Dame* 47 in Ital. E. P. P. III. 218 She . . . thanked God intere.

C. *sh.*

1. The whole; the assemblage of all the parts; the full extent (of anything). In recent use somewhat rare.

1597 BACON *Centers Good & Evil* v. (Arb.) 1455 It is not safe to deuide, but to extoll the entire still in general. 1609 TOWNSEY *Finn. Poem* 375 The parts: the entire; and every circumstance That was contingent. 1804 CASTLEBAGH in S. J. OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* 250 We have by two wars . . . bound up the entire of Mysore in our dominions. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 231 A range of seven graves, enclosed each by lofty railings—so that the entire resembles, etc. 1845 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. The death of her husband, who left her the entire of his property. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 193 In the entire of the Poems we never hear of a merchant ship of the Greeks.

2. Entirety; completeness.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 158 Maintaining the Liberties of Holy Chureh in their Entire. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* lxiii. (D.) Too long to print in entire.

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

1881 J. F. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* 160 He bought two young bay entires for one hundred dollars each. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/4 Four heavy-looking grey entires.

4. Short for *entire beer*: see A 2 b.

Not now in current use exc. on tavern sign-boards and the like, where 'A. B. C. & Co's entire' is still advertised.

1825 HONG *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 Hagger's entire [humorously for 'ginger-beer'] two-pence a bottle. 1854 WINTER *Christies Cuvils*. 239 On countless sign-boards of the metropolis [this] [porter]. is advertised by the title of entire.

† *Entire*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make a whole of; to unite.

1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gl.* (1709) 28 The West Saxon Kingdom and the Kingdom of Kent became again entired in one in his hand.

2. To attach exclusively; also in weaker sense, to attach closely or intimately.

1624 HEYWOOD *Guanik*. 305 Lamia was . . . entyred to Demetrius. *Ibid.* vii. 323 Shee had a bedfellow, unto whom above all others shee was entired. 1655 — *Fortune by Land & S.* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 432, I take my Sisters husband, unto me Therefore one most intird.

Hence *Entièred ppl.* a. = *ENTIRE* 3 c.

1653 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* i. 37 Theseus in Search of his deare and Entièred friend Perithous.

*Entièred* (ento'i-ri), *adj.* and *adv.* Forms: see *ENTIRE* and *-LY* 1 and 2. [f. *ENTIRE* a. + *-LY*.]

†A. *adj.* (ME. only). a. Full, complete. b. Sincere, having integrity. *Obs.*

14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 41 Beseeching you euer with myn coterly hert. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Gode's Cyld.* 10 Yeuing up thankynges with enterly deuocyon. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Biiij, Ye very enterly followers of Cryste Ihesu.

B. *adv.*

†1. In an entire state; without diminution or division, as a whole. *Obs.*

(As in the case of the synonyms *whole* etc., the *adj.* would now be used instead of the *adv.*)

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Pream. To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and enterly without any severaunce or decreasing tberof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 The hole summes . . . delyvered fully & enterly. 1659 ANNESLEY in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 464 The which was read first intirely, and afterwards, in parts.

2. Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. (1839) 139 Thei kepen enterly the Comaundement. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 241 3ef that the mayster a prentes have, Enterlyche theenne that he hym teche. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* iii. 135 Adam knewe all the seven scyences lyberall enterly without faylling of a worde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 549 And behold all was entirely good. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 171 He was intirely an Enemy to the Gross Errors of Popery. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 201 His resolution of breaking intirely with the court of Rome. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 121 He was the son of a man entirely respected by both parties. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 66 Another circle of dark rusty brown entirely surrounds the face. 1875 JOWETT *Philo* (ed. 2) I. 20, I entirely agree . . . and accept the definition.

†1 In humorous representations of the speech of Irishmen, often placed at the end of a sentence.

*Mod.* 'He's a fine gentleman entirely'.

3. Wholly and exclusively, solely.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 476 He [Villiers] entirely disposed of all the graces of the king. 1672 CAVE *Prin. Chr.* iii. iv. (1673) 321, I shall set down the story intirely out of the Author himself. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 400 If a Gouty Person can bring himself intirely to a Milk Diet. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Norih. Worthies* (1852) 16 Middleton composed his life of Cicero, Jortin his life of Erasmus, almost entirely from the epistles of their respective subjects. 1850 MISS MITTORN in *L'Estrange Life* III. xii. 223 He [Charles Kingsley] did win his own sweet wife entirely by this charm of character.

†4. a. Heartily, sincerely. b. Earnestly. *Obs.*

In the later instances these uses seem to approach or coincide with the still current sense 2.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Fulhard it is to be turnyd enterly til be bryghthed and be pees of godis lyght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* c. xviii. 142 Loue byn enemy enterly 'fodes heste to full-fille. 1467 MANN. *q. Housch. Exp.* (1841) 172 Rytte worschepful and my enterly welbelovyd frend. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 The griefe that by my selfe among many others, for his losse, is entirely conceived. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 228 They are intirely welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22, I intirely wish . . . more wisdom to that Plantation. 1711 ANSON *Speech*. No. 170 72 The Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the person whom he intirely loves. 1722 *Journ. through Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 131, I that love the Country entirely . . . have fixt my Residence here [Epsom].

b. 1400 *Isambard* 434 To Ihesu Criste than prayes he, And enterly hym bysoghne. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 183 Pat Jey wolden preyze for Alfyne soule enterly. *Ibid.* 311 He looked bo more enterliche towarde pat tombe. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 230 I. 319 Praying you ierlychly to bie with me at dyner on Seynt Ilenett day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 Entirely desyryng thy fatherly goodnes. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. xi. 32 Gan to highest God entirely pray. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Tran. Hist. Justice* 91 a, They intirely besought them . . . they would now be bound in the owerthrow.

*Entireness* (ento'i-nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality, state, or condition of being entire.

1. Wholeness, completeness; undiminished, unbroken, or undivided condition. *In its entirety*:

as a whole. Of qualities, states, actions, etc.: Thoroughness, fullness, perfectness.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1637) 132 To reprint them in their first entireness. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 2 A steme [of a tree] hath a dimension and quantite of entyrenes and continuance before it come to discontinue and break itself into Armes. 1614 Br. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 One is sick of his neighbour's field, whose misbapen aogles . . . hinder his Lordship of entireness. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 11 A Church in an Island . . . must not be denyed intireness of Jurisdiction within itself. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 75 The evenness and entireness of the Edge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 II. 325 They come to attack your king . . . together with the entireness of the empire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 159 That satisfying entireness, that complete adequateness of the manner to the matter which so charms us in Anacreon. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 49 That entireness of sympathy with all others. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 7 We can more easily grasp it in thought, and contemplate it at once in its entireness.

†2. Wholeness or oneness of feeling with another; close friendship, familiarity, intimacy.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 171 Their alliance or rather mere entireness with Spaine. 1612-5 Br. HALL *Coutempl. O. T.* vi. i, Whether shall we impute it, but to his more intyrenesse with God. 1620 HORR *Sub.* 43 Their entireness and inwardness with the men of the greatest name. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. § 2. 69 That entireness and affection which is the soul of marriage.

†3. Wholeness of feeling or thought; integrity, honesty, sincerity. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* ii. § 5 If I espye your entyrenes and godly condicions either to be in ieperdie or to be inconstanc & wauer. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 18 Whose faythe and entyrenesse in preachyng the gospell . . . is well tryed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* i. § 56. 98 An especiall point of sinceritie consisteth in the fore-said intirenesse.

*Entièred* (ento'i-ri). Forms: 6 *entièred*, 7, 9 *entièred*, 8 *entièred*, 9 *entièred*. Also 7 *entièred*. [ad. AF. *entièrte*, OF. *entièrte* = L. *integralis* -em, f. *integer*: see *ENTIRE*.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *entirety*, which continued in legal use into the present century.

1. The state or condition of being entire; completeness, fullness, integrity, perfection; esp. in phrase *In its entirety*: in its complete form, as a whole.

1548 GERT *Fr. Masse* 89 Deragatorye to the entiere and fulnes of Christes ones sacrifice. 1630 FRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 163 They have an intirety, a fulnesse in themselves. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.) This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1847) I. 259 Its entirety—its unity, which is so perfect. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ii. xv. 182 The Christian Church taken in its entirety. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 183 All chance of fulfilling it [his religious mission] in its entirety had passed away for ever.

b. *Law*: The entire or undivided possession of an estate; esp. in phrase *By entireties*, when two parties are jointly seized of a whole estate, and neither is exclusive possessor of a part. Cf. *MOETTY*.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 They shall not have the land by entireties, but by moieties ioyntly. a. 1616 BACON *Office of Aliens* (R.) Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an entirety, where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 615 Rayner claims the Entirety of the Church. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 356 A husband seized jointly with his wife, whether by moieties or entireties. 1858 L. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk.* *Property Law* ii. 7 A purchaser cannot be compelled, even in equity, to take an undivided part of an estate, if he contracted for the entirety.

2. The whole; the sum total.

1826 KANE *Act. Expl.* II. i. 21 You have the entirety of our outfit. 1870 ROLLESTON *Annu. Life* Introd. 24 Those other characters must relate . . . to the entirety of the organism as such. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 July 20/3 The entirety containing about 26 acres.

*Entitative* (ento'i-tiv), a. *Metaph.* [ad. med. L. *entitativus*, f. *entitativus* -a: see *ENTITY*.]

1. Pertaining to the mere existence of anything. *Entitative act*: transl. L. *actus entitativus*, a term used by the Scotists to denote 'material' as opposed to 'formal' or 'quidditative' actuality.

The word *act* in this phrase has its scholastic sense, 'that which differentiates an "actual" from a "potential" existence'. Duns Scotus, differing from Aquinas, recognized two kinds of 'act', i.e. two senses, or degrees in which, a thing might be said to have 'actual' existence: in one sense it is actual 'if it simply possesses the "matter" by virtue of which it has any existence other than merely potential; in the other sense, it is actual only when it possesses the "form" which gives it specific existence'. Hence in the language of his disciples the *entitative act* is the 'matter' of an actually existing thing, while the *formal act* is its 'form'; or, more accurately, they denote the possession of 'matter' and 'form' respectively.

[c. 1308 DUNS SCOTUS *Sent.* ii. xiii. § 11. *Uo modo actus est differentia entis opposita potentie. Alio modo actus dicitur habitudinem illam quam dicit forma ad informabile et ad totum ejus est. 1520 LYCIUS *Comm. on Duns Scotus Sent.* ii. xii. § 19 Sicut forma est actus formalis quia potest informare per receptionem ipsius, ita etiam materia est actus entitativus.] c. 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (1842) 66 Whether there be a man in the moon . . . which may have there really and intrinsically an entitative act and essence, besides a formal existence. 1628 Br. HALL *Old Reliq.* 49 The hold Schoolers dare say that the naturall and entitative value of the Workes of Christ was finite, though the morall value was infinite. c. 1630 JACKSON *Cred* vi. xi. Wks. VI. 116 There is more entitative goodness in being a man than in being a lion.*

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Th.* iv. 289 Whether... the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good?

2. Of the nature of an entity; having real existence.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 272 When a man mistakes a rope for a snake... the man's misconception, which is entitative, is the cause of his fear.

Hence **Entitatively** *adv.*, in an entitative manner; as a mere existence.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 55 The whole act considered entitatively and naturally. 1660 LORIMER *Goodwill's Disc.* vii. 125 There cannot be a Conditional Will in God, that is... subjectively, or entitatively Conditional. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter, as a thing, a substance, a man, etc. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, etc. 1818 in 1000; and in mod. Dicts.

**Entitle** (entit'el), *v.* Forms: 5-7 entytile, (entytel, -titele), 5- entitle. Also 5-7 intytile, (intytile), 5-9 intitle. See also INTITULE. [a. AF. *entituler*, OF. *entiteler*, *entituler*, mod. Fr. *intituler*, corresp. to Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular*, It. *intitolare*, late L. *intitolare*, f. in + *titulus* TITLE.]

1. From TITLE = 'superscription, designation'.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a literary work, a chapter, etc.) with a heading or superscription; in early use *gen.* (cf. TITLE *sb.*). Subsequently only in narrower sense: To give to (a book, etc.) a designation by which it is to be cited, or which indicates the nature of its contents. Chiefly with complementary obj.; also const. *† by*, *† with*.

a. c. 1281 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 3 This booke... Entitled was right thus... Tullius of the dreame of Scipion. 1388 WYCLIF *Jeremie's Pral. Rom.* The epistol... that to Ebraeus ys written... is not entitid with his [Paul's] name. 1483 CAXTON *Act Aijb* This booke... ought to be entytiled the reule and gouernement of the body and of the soule. 1582 MURCASTER *Positions Ep. Ded.* (1887) 5, I have entitiled the booke Positions. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 To dedicate them [books], to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1792 *London Rev.* Nov. 363 This section Mr. S. entitles, 'Of the Use and Abuse of general Principles in Politics'. 1888 H. MORLEY *Eng. Writers III.* 279 A book entitled 'De Nugis Curialium'.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 In his Policraticon, whom he intituled de Nugis Curialium. 1534 LN. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, I will intitile this boke the Golden boke. 1542-3 *Act 34* & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Bookes... intituled... the psalter, primers, priars, statutes and lawes of this realme. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 76 The Icon was at first intitiled by the King Suspiria Regalia. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Extracts from a Book intitiled the Storm.

† b. To inscribe, dedicate (a book) to a person. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 152 Doctor Gylis... entitiled it [the bok of Governours of Princes] to Phillip, dauphin of Frauns. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* Ded. before p. 429 I. Pp iij, I have thought good to commend some of my poore labours vnto you, by a more particular entitling them to your name.

† c. To ascribe (a literary work) to an author. With mixed notion of § c.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 50 b. In an other booke, entitiled to saint Augustine, is written thus, etc. 1575 FULKE *Constit. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 216 Ecclesiasticus and the booke of Wisdom, falsely intitiled to Salomon. 1671 STURBE *Reply* 17 My Adversaries will here allow no other Book to be Entitiled unto the R.S. but what is licensed by their President. 1699 BENTLEY *Phad.* Introd. 14 Dionysius made a Tragedy called Parthenopæus, and intitiled it to Sophocles. 1724 SWIFT *Let.* 28 Apr. The other [tract] is entitiled to a Weaver... but thought to be the work of a better hand.

† d. To prefix the name of (an alleged author) to. *Obs.* (Perb. belongs to.)

a. 1745 SWIFT (L). We have been entitiled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

2. To bestow on (a person) a certain title or designation expressing his rank, office, or character; to speak of (a person) by a certain title. Formerly also, to give a certain designation to (a thing). Const. as in 1.

a. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 3 Galfryd of Yngland in his newe werk Entytlyd thus as I can aspye Galfrydus Anglicus. 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne Sociaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traitors. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 21 The kings and Queenes of England entitling themselves kings and Queenes of Fraunce. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 171 Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to entitle me voutsaf'st. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 135 He entitles it *Coryza acris autumnalis*. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 147 Please entitle S. only Bart. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* Joel iii. 16 Here entitiled by the incommunicable name of God.

β. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 11. 33 That which in meane men we intitle patience, Is pale cold cowardice. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 61 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle me your loving Father. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 35 Mawd... who intitiled herselfe Emperesse. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 232 They intitiled him Sultan.

† 3. To write down under proper titles or headings. *Obs.*

a. 1430 LYDG. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Somme entytlen hem in smale bookes of Report. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 477 II. 138 And more thynges... which I entytiled in a scrowe. 1533 FARRIN *Answe.* *Mor's Lett.* Pref. Aijb, He desired me to entitle the somme of my wordes & wryte them for bym.

β. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke... shall intitle in his bookes and enroll of recorder such

other writings. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones*, After the good example of the learned fathers of our time, to intitle, reduce, & applie those other godlie meditations & prayers.

II. From TITLE = 'right to possession'.

4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' to an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim to a possession, privilege, designation, mode of treatment, etc. Const. to with *sb.* or *inf.*; also *simply*. Now said almost exclusively of circumstances, qualities, or actions; formerly often of personal agents.

a. 1468 W. WORCESTER in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, 1. entitiled no crettur to na place. 1530 PALSGR. 538 f. By what meanes is he entytiled unto these landes. 1649 SELOEN *Larus Eng.* i. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Emperor could entitle the Pope to no power here, because none he had. 1652 T. WENTFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 8 His dying for the elect is a sufficient ground to entitle him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 [God] will hereafter entitle many to the Reward of Actions which they had never the Opportunity of Performing. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 Such a quantity as might entitle that water to the name of the Golden Lake. 1798 FERRIER *Certain Varieties Man* 223 Every man thinks himself entitiled to observe and to publish. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 338 The first tenant in tail who is born becomes entitiled to any timber felled by the tenant for life. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 635 The remaining salts of alumina have no properties sufficiently important to entitle them to a separate description. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 15 Better entitiled than most of his brethren to complain of neglect. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 188 If each had been entitiled to his fraction of the sum which would have become due had he lived to the end of the year. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the co-reditors are entitiled.

β. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 4 I shalbe lafulful to every man intitiled to have the said penaltie to distreyn for it. 1577 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 70 Intytiled to thirty thousand markes yearly. 1605 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurgery* Put out p. iii, With how much Justice it's intitiled to such a Name. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 46 Who... thinks himself intitiled to call me Bold-face. 1769 ROBERTSON *Class. V.* III. ix. 133 A higher rank in the temple of fame than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold.

b. *spec.* To furnish with a TITLE to orders.

1780 BR. KENNETT *Monit. Clergy Peterbor.* i. 16, I must expect and insist upon it, that you Intitle no Curate, without, etc.

† c. To invest with an office, etc. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1589) 38 Seeing you must... intitle the Magistrate with the Pastors office. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) Bring the last who was entitiled... with that dignity.

† d. To qualify, render apt. Const. to. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 33 There is a nobleness in the mind of man, which of it self, intitiles it to the hatred of what is ill. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 402 The Temple... visibly intitiled itself to fortification.

† e. To assign the possession of (something) to; to settle (an estate) on a person. *Obs.*

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 25 The attribute 'your Prince', given to Michael, entitleth the name Michael to Christ only. 1674 R. GOFFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 145 He intitild his Inheritance on his Sister.

† f. Phrase. To entitle and engage.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. 4 To entitle and engage a glorious name to gross corruption. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 149 To intitle and engage the Queen to spouses as her owne quarrell whatever reflects upon Lord Jermyn.

† 5. To regard or treat (a person) as having a title to something. Hence, to represent (a person or thing) as the agent, cause, or subject of a particular action, effect, condition, or quality. Const. *in*, to, with *sb.*, rarely with *inf.* *Obs.*

a. 1646 JASPER MAINE *Serm. agst. False Proph.* 2 Never plot was hatcht to disturb the Commonwealth, but the writings of some Sybill or other were entitiled to that plot. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iii. § 7 Supposing Gods giving man this freedom of will, doth not entitle him to be the author of evil. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Letts.* *Postscript* vii. (1684) 134, I was not so curious to entitle the stars unto any concern of his death. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. § 154 How ready Zeal for Interest and Party is to entitle Christianity to their Designs.

β. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 352 Wherein a man is... most defective... that will the flatterer intitle him to perforce. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. 100 Nor intitle God in our impotent... fancies. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 359 An event to which I incline to intitle the especial agency of the Devil.

† b. *refl.* To lay claim to. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 4 Churches are generally ambitious to entitle themselves to Apostles, for their Founders. 1672 BR. LLOYD *Fun. Serm. Ep. Wilkins*, To entitle themselves to dying meo, even those, whose whole life was a testimony against them. a. 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 155 Such as intitle themselves to Christianity, whilst Strangers to the Terrors of the Lord for Sin.

† c. To impute (something) to. *Obs.* Cf. 1 c.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 267 What Testimonies their opposite Arminian Errors... can rake vp together, to intitle them vnto our Church. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref. If we can but once entitle our opinions... to Religion. a. 1662 [see ENTITLING *vbl. sb.*] 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 37 Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle.

Hence Entitled *ppl. a.*, that has a title or qualification; qualified. Entitling *vbl. sb.* Entitlement, a means of entitling; a designation, name. Entitler, one who entitles, or gives a title or name to.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec. The objections of entitled opposers. a. 1662 HEVLIN *Life Abp. Laud* (1668) 127 The

entitling of these Doctrines to the name of Arminius. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 670 Objections were raised... against so unlucky an entitlement. 1663 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 225 And this may be therefore judged the... most likely to be intended by the first entitlers.

**Entitule**, obs. var. INTITULE *v. arch.* = ENTITLE. **Entity** (entiti). Forms: 7 entitie, -ye, (entite), 7- entity. [ad. late L. *entitat-em*, f. *ens*, *enti-s*; see ENS. Cf. Fr. *entité*, It. *entità*, Sp. *entidad*.]

The orig. sense was *abstr.*, but, in accordance with the usual tendency of such words, it early acquired a *concr.* sense (= ENS), which predominates in mod. use.]

1. Being, existence, as opposed to non-existence; the existence, as distinguished from the qualities or relations, of anything.

1566 BELL *Surge. Poperij* iii. ix. 372 God... is the principall agent of the real and positive entities thereof. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Antipsychopannychia* iii. xxix. Both Night and Coldnesse... have reall entitie. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess. & C.* (1841) 135 Entity is better than nonentity. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1830 HERSCHELL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 108 In the 70<sup>th</sup> and the 70<sup>th</sup> or, that is to say, in entity and nonentity. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. ii. § 9. 305 Entity or real being.

2. That which constitutes the being of a thing; essence, essential nature.

1643 R. O. MAI'S *Mort.* v. 54 He, that is, his Entite, person, even all that went to make him man. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 11 Dear hope!... The entity of things that are not yet. a. 1688 CUOWORTH *Inmut. Morality* (1731) 16 It is impossible any Thing should Be... without a Nature or Entity. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 399 For the entity of all theoretical truth is nothing else but clear intelligibility.

3. *concr.* Something that has a real existence; an ENS, as distinguished from a mere function, attribute, relation, etc. † *Rational entity*: = L. *ens rationis*, a thing which has an existence only as an object of reason.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 209 The specifical difference is a rational entity and no more. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death... is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but a meer Privation. 1735-8 BOLLINGROKE *On Parties* 139 'Till it becomes an ideal Entity, like the Utopia. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. x. 626 No effort of imagination enables us to think of a shock, however minute, except as undergone by an entity. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vii. 228 Those... must look at species either as separate creations or... distinct entities.

† b. An actual quantity (however small). *Obs.*

1616 BACON *Sylva* § 123 Eruptions of Aire, though small and slight, give an Entity of Sound.

c. (See quot.)

1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 572 In some tubes, the exhaustion of which is very moderate... the blocks of light termed entities by Mr. De La Rue are formed.

d. *indefinitely*. What exists; 'being' generally. 1604 EOMONOS *Observ. Casan's Comm.* 39 Our knowledge were equal to vniuersall entitie. 1679 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 3 How the dim Speck of Entity began Textend its recent Form, and stretch to Man. 1819 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 31 He has become... infinitely less than an atom... an incalculable fraction of positive entity!

**Ento-** (ento), prefix (before a vowel commonly reduced to *ent-*), repr. Gr. *ἐντός* within, inside, in many compounds of mod. formation relating to anatomy and biology, as **Entoblast** [Gr. *Βλαστός* sprout], the nucleolus of a cell. **Entocalca-neal** a. (see quot. and CALCANEAL). **Entococ-naloid** a. [Gr. *κόκκαλ-ος* knuckle + *-οιδ*] (see quot.). **Entococ-neiform** a. (see quot. and CUNEIFORM). **Entocyst** (see quot. and CYST).

**Entoderm** [Gr. *ἐπίμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast*. **Entogastric** a. [see GASTRIC], pertaining to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity.

**Entoglossal** a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* the tongue + *-αλ*], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidcan arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue.

**Entometatarsus** [mod. L. *metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes; see quot. for **Entocalca-neal**. **Entoparasitic** (see quot. 1861); hence **Entoparasitic** a. **Entoperipheral** a. (see quot. and PERIPHERAL). **Entophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophytic** a. **Entoprocetons** a. [Gr. *πρόκτος* anus, rump], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles. **Entopterygoid** a. (see PREPTERYGOIN) (see quot.). **Entoptic** a. [see OPTIC], relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye; hence **Entoptics** *sb.* (see quot.). **Entosternal** a. [see STERNAL], pertaining to the *entosternum* or median piece of the sternum or breastbone, very largely developed in birds. **Entotic** a. [see OTIC], pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear. **Entotympanic** a. [see TYMPANIC], situated within the *tympanum* or drum of the ear.



1864 WEBSTER, \*Entolblast, the nucleolus of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/1 One (process), called the "entolblast," projects from below the entoloid cavity, and from the back part of the upper end of the "entolblast." 1861. The inner of the two cavities for the condyles, is the "entoloidoid" cavity. 1855. *Skel. & Teeth* 254. The brachial artery pierces the entoloidoid ridge. 1854—in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 81/2 The "entolblast" form bone. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 186 Of the three cuneiform bones, the innermost, the entolblastoid is the largest. 1854 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* \*Entolblast, the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The lower, which forms the organs of digestion and reproduction, Huxley called the "Entoderm, or Inner-layer." 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Int. An.* iii. 150 The details of this process of "entogastric" gemination have been traced by Haeckel in *Carnaria hastata*. 1878 BELL *Genbauer's Comp. Anat.* 472 The rudimentary first arch fuses to form the so-called "entoglossal bone." 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Paulin* II. vii. 324 Some writers have proposed to call them [Entozoa] Ento-parasites. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 653 All the animals should be examined for ecto- and ento-parasites. 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Animals of feeble vitality... are rarely, if ever, free from these "ento-parasitic plants." 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 250 Those [feelings] internally initiated, which we may conveniently call "entopieral." 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Upwards of ten species of "entopieral" have already been discovered parasitic upon man. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/3 This substance [White Thrush] is in part "entopieral." 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 227 Entopieral fungi spring from beneath the cuticle of living plants. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Int. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term... of the Malacostraca Series is an "entopieral" Polyzoan. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 79/1 The "entopieraloids." 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55 The entopieraloid, an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner border of the palatine and pterygoid. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 80 All such phenomena are called "entopieral," because they deal with the perceptions of the internal portions of the eye. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* 5. *Kew's* 551 Apparatus to determine the position of entopieral objects—in the humours of the eye. 1854 *Reader* 2 July 21 The light that enters the eye may, under certain conditions, cause one to see objects that exist within the eye-ball; and an investigation of these conditions is called "Entopieral." 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/4 A middle one [i. e. centre] which supports the keel, termed, the "entosternal." 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 69/2 The median piece of the plastron, called "entosternal," answers to the sternum of the crocodile. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. 457 Corresponding to entopieral phenomena there are various "entotic" phenomena. 1861 MIVART *Cat* 65 An internal, much wider part, the "entotympanic."

Entost: see EN-*pref*. 1 3.

**Entoil** (entoil'), *v. arch.* Also 6-7 entoyle, 7 intoyl. [*f. EN-1 + TOIL sh.*] *trans.* To bring into toils or snares; to entrap, ensnare. Chiefly fig.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 104 None more the chace affected, or 'intoyle the Bore. 1875 BROWNING *Inu. Album* 11 You entoil my legs, And welcome, for I like it. *fig.* 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) FFij b. Thus you are entoyled. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 46 The furer and more you strue against the truth, the furer and faster you entoyle your self. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 13 Entoyled both their Navy, and their Campe, with a greater Power than theirs, both by Sea and Land. 1652 BIRNLOWES *Theoph.* xi. lxxix, Nere in the net of Slothfulness entoyld. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 43 Mounting until its mesh Entoyled all heads in a fluster.

Hence **Entoilment**, *rare*. The action of entolling; the state of being entoil.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. Before, In torture and entoilment.

+**Entoire**, *a.* (quasi-*sh.* and quasi-*adv.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 6-8 entoyre. [*perh.* a misspelling of *Fr. entourer* pa. pplic. of *entourer* to surround. (See *ENTOUR* v.)] (See *quots.*)

1552 LEIGH *Amorie* (1597) iij. The third [sort of bordure] is called Entoyre, the which is, when dead things do occupy the same bordure, as collets, Roundels, and such like. 1661 MORGAN *Syl. Centur.* II. vi. 62 On a Bordure Sable charged with Entoyre of 8 Besants. 1721-2800 BAILEY *Entoyre*, is when a border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. [And in mod. Dicts.]

**Entomb** (entū'm), *v.* Also 6 entoumbo, 6-8 intomb(o), (6 intumb). [*a. OF. entoumbe-r, entumbe-r, Fr. entombe-r, f. en in (see EN-1) + tombe TOUMB.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a tomb; to bury, inter.

a. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyrcull Honey* 130 Entoumbe thou me in Canaan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Therein is richly entomb'd Fatima, daughter and heir of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 202 Heie is entomb'd the heart of an unconquered hero. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 189 The remains of the dead found entomb'd in various parts of Europe.

b. 1576 FLEMING *Panofle* Ep. 115 The exhibiting of deserved honor unto him after he was intumb'd. 1611 SPEND *Theat. Gl. Brit.* vi. (1614) 115/1 K. Henry VII. ... was intomb'd at Windsor. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Vul.* 187 [The dead husband] is intomb'd in the house under her bed.

2. *transf. and fig.* To enclose as in a tomb; to overwhelm; to bury. Also *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 679 Entombs her outcry in her lips sweet fold. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 5 b, Thou art... entomb'd in Ashes like Gomorra. 1599—Lenten *Stuffe* (1871) They intomb and balla with sudden destruction. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 118 Seas of wrath are... threatening to entomb you. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ix. 2429 When Time... In Nature's ample ruins lies intomb'd.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. m. xlv. 526 During the great Earthquake of 1693 in Sicily, several thousand people were at once entomb'd in the ruins of caverns in limestone. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entomb'd within the four corners of acts of parliament.

3. To serve as a tomb for; to receive as in a tomb. *lit. and fig.*

a. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* viii. Let not a common ruine thee intomb. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. Wks. (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Hamph. Farmer*, None of your Egyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee.

**Entomb'd** (entū'md), *pp. a.* [*f. ENTOMB v. + -ED 1.*] Laid in a tomb; buried. *lit. and fig.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. 305 Alemons sonne erects his cite walls: Which of th'intomb'd he Crotona calls. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 The vast heritage of sinne your Intomb'd father left upon your score. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 51, I bid adieu to this entomb'd warrior. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 From a living Now to an entomb'd and consecrated Past.

**Entombing** (entū'min), *vbl. sh.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1.*] The action of the vb. ENTOMB; the state of being entomb'd.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest.* (1888) 17 The worthy entombing of his bones. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 130 Lazarus was called after three dayes entombing out of his grave. 1668 WILKINS *Real. Char.* 287 Entombing, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

+**Entombless**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [*f. as prec. + -LESS.*] Exempt from entombing; undying.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij, Set forth Immortal verse for my entombless worth.

**Entombment** (entū'mment), [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*] The action of entombing; *lit. and fig.*

1666 ALSO *Maryland* (1869) 78 They give him no other intombment than, etc. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. 218 It [fidelity] is the very entombment of a man. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 420 The double entombment of Napoleon. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iii. 61 What an entombment of mind should we have!

**Entometarso**: see ENTO-*pref.*

**Entomic** (entō'mik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐντομ-α insects (see ENTOMO- + -IC).*] Of or pertaining to insects.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 28 Farewell to Egypt, its dust and its entomic activities. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 102 A society which should take accurate record of all ornithic, entomic, and botanic facts.

**Entomical** (entō'mikāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = *prec.* In mod. Dicts.

**Entomo-** (before two unaccented syllables entōm-; before one unacc. syll. entōm-; before an acc. syll. entōmo-), combining form of Gr. ἐντομος adj., 'cut up', in neut. pl. used in sense 'insects', with reference to the division of their bodies into segments: cf. *L. insecta*: see INSECT. Occurring with sense 'insect' in many scientific compounds of modern formation, as **Entomogonous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr. -γενής born, produced + -OUS*], having its growth in the body of insects. **Entomolite**, *Geol.* [*Gr. λίθος stone*], a fossil insect. **Entomometer** [*Gr. μέτρον measure*], an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. **Entomophagan**, *Zool.* [*Gr. φάγ-εῖν to eat + -AN*], one of the *Entomophaga* or insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the *Marsupialia*, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*. **Entomophagous** *a.* [*Gr. φάγ-εῖν to eat + -OUS*], insect-eating. **Entomophilous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr. φίλος friend + -OUS*], applied to plants in which fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. **Entomostrean** *a. Zool. and Geol.* [*Gr. στρέψ-ω shell + -AN*], of or belonging to the *Entomostreata*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea* (see *quot.*); also as *sb.* **Entomostreous** *a.* [*Gr. στρέψ-ω + -OUS*] = *prec.* **Entomotomist**, *Zool.* [*f. next + -IST*], one who dissects insects. **Entomotomy**, *Zool.* [*Gr. -τομή cutting*], the science of the dissection of insects to ascertain their structure, insect anatomy.

1865 *Reader No. 119*. 406/1 Curious \*entomogenous fungi. 1840-3 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, \*Entomolite, a fossil insect; a petrified insect. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 259/2 But in most of the \*Entomophagous genera... the caudines present a marked inferiority of development. 1880 GRAY *Strat. Bot.* vi. § 4. 217 Delphinio has classified flowers into Anemophilous and \*Entomophilous. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Plantago must be descended from an entomophilous ancestor. 1835 KIRBY *Nab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xlii. 7 To place the Cirripedes immediately before the Entomostrean Crustaceans. 1847 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. 139 He had added two Entomostreans. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43 Small animals, such as \*entomostreous crustacea.

**Entomoid** (entō'moid), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OID.*] Having the form or appearance of an insect; insect-like. Also quasi-*sb.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 115/1 These entomoid aquatic animals are generally carnivorous.

**Entomological** (entō'mōlō'jikal), *a.* [*f. EN-TO-MO-LOG- + -IC + -AL.*] Of, or pertaining to, entomology or insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 202 The utility of Entomological knowledge. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 81 All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up. 1846 M-CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 117 Three years of entomological research in Brazil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 222 Sandal-wood is much used for entomological cabinets.

**Entomologist** (entō'mōlō'jizt), [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] One who studies entomology.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 240 The entomologists have ranked the bivalve insects under the genus of the monocoel. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 30 The remark of an author who himself is no entomologist. 1875 HANERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. 39 We have heard... even of a blind entomologist.

**Entomologize** (entō'mōlō'jize), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *intr.* To study entomology; to collect specimens, or observe the habits, of insects.

1825 TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer... is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, etc. 1828 J. M. HERBERT in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 168 On these occasions Darwin entomologised most industriously. 1849 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 211 It is too... wet for entomologising.

**Entomology** (entō'mōlō'jiz), [*ad. Fr. entomologie (1764 in Littre)*, mod. *L. entomologia f. ENTOMO- + λογία (see -LOGY).*] That branch of natural history which deals with the physiology, distribution, and classification of insects.

1766 tr. *Boissel's Contemp. Nat.* IV. ix. I have given the name *entomology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology*... would undoubtedly have been more suitable... but its barbarous sound terrify'd me. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. 91 Nothing would recommend entomology more than, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 213 The branch of science named Entomology. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 1st Visit *Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 3 Landor despised entomology.

**Entone** (entō'n), *v.* [*a. Fr. entonner-: see INTONE.*] *trans.* = *INTONE*; occas. used *arch.* and *techn.* with reference to church music.

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iv. 1498 Now may thou entone a mery song. 1620 Entone sum emonye! 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Franch. Bd. Poet.* Wks. 1850 I. 138 All the mortal nations... Are a dirge entoning.

Hence **Entonement**, the action of intoning.

1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons.

**Entonic** (entō'nik), *a. Med.* [*f. Gr. ἐντονος strained (f. ἐν in + τόνος a straining) + -IC.*] 'Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In mod. Dicts.

**Entoparasite**, -parasitic, -peripheral, -phyte, -phytic, -proctous, -pterygoid, -optic(s): see ENTO-*pref.*

+**Entortill**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 entortile, intortle, -tell. [*ad. F. entortiller, f. en (see EN-1) + tortiller to twist, ad. late L. tortillare, f. tort-us, pa. pplic. of torquere to twist.*] *trans.* To entwine, coil.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Envy* T. II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christis blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet. 1652 SCLATER *and Cir. Auth.* Ep. Ded., All which, so intortelled as they are within each other, etc. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. (1663) 110 His tail might be some twenty fathoms long, and was entortilled about such another Monster.

Hence +**Entortilled**, *pp. a.*, +**Entortillation**, *Obs.*, the action of twisting or entwining.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 236 By which darke and intortled Speeches he meant they should rather gesse at what was done, than directly understand him. a 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristotle's Septuagint* (1633) 47 Borders, Raynsings, Flowries, Wrappings, Entortillations and such like.

**Entosternal**: see ENTO-*pref.*

**Entosthoblast** (entō'sthōblast), [*f. entosthoblasten as combining form of Gr. ἐντοσθό from within + -BLAST.*] (See *quot.*)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entosthoblast*, a term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

**Entotic**, **Entotympanic**: see ENTO-*pref.*

+**Entouch**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [*f. EN-1 + TOUCH v.*] *trans.* To touch upon, touch.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 After hem. The boke also entouchid with his hond, Was Herry sworne.

**Entoumbo**, *obs.* form of ENTOMB.

+**Entour**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 entowcr. [*ad. F. entourer: see prec.*]

1. To surround (with a halo or the like).

1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 235 Entoured with beames. 1653 A. ROSS *View all Relig.* (1658) 349 The Image of the Virgin Mary entowered with a Golden Sun.

2. *Her.* In *fa. pp. l.* (See *quot.*)

1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s.v., A shield decorated with branches, an ornament not strictly heraldic, is said by some to be *entoured* with them. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Entourage** (āntū'raiz). [*f. f. entourer to surround, f. entour that which surrounds, f. en in + tour circuit.*] Surroundings, environment; esp. the assemblage of persons who surround, or are in attendance on...

1832-4 *Wks. N. 231* The simplicity of affected the *entourage* of the *Pendennis* list. (1835) 578

1860 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 1 entourage

4711. 11 entour.

Entower: see *EN-pref.* 1 a.

Entoyze, variant of ENTOIRE.

**Entozoon** (entōzōon). *Zool.* [mod. f. ENTO- + ζῷον animal.] A parasitic animal that lives within another. Also attrib. In pl. entozōa, a class of animals taking their name from their mode of existence, though, as regards structure, they belong to various classes.

1836-9 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* II. 114 This singular Entozoon (i. e. Trichina) I discovered in a portion of the muscles of a male subject. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 25 The entozoon was about the size of a garden-pea. 1856 *Lancet* 12 Jan., Entozoon worms inhabiting the living body. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II. 105 The stagnant rain-pools almost invariably contain the eggs of entozoon animals.

Pl. 1834 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 475 The second order of the Entozoa comprises, etc. 1851-9 OWEN in *Ann. Mus. Sci. Eng.* 383 They should be examined for the presence of entozoa. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The fate of entozoa depends more upon chance than that of any other animals.

Also **Entozoal** a., a. of or pertaining to the Entozoa; b. of disease: Caused by the presence of Entozoa. **Entozoal** a. [+ -ic.] = prec. **Entozoologically** adv., with reference to entozoology; from the point of view of an entozoologist. **Entozoologist**, one who studies entozoology; one who makes the Entozoa an especial study. **Entozoology**, that branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/2 For preventing the ravages of this, as of all other forms of entozoal disease. 1866 *Ibid.* No. 159 363/2 The entozoal portions. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. 324 Crustaceans Entozoa. \*Entozoic Worms. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 Some entozoic influence may be at work. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 24 The lower vermiform Articulata are mostly entozoic, and those of course are quite blind. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 143/2 Still, entozoologically speaking, no harm follows.

**Entrable**, obs. var. of ENTERRABLE.

† **Entract**, v. Obs. [var. of ENTREAT, after *L. tractare*.] *trans.* To treat.

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 107 Some... had better deserved them so to have been entracted.

|| **Entracte** (āntrakt). [*Fr. entracte*, f. *entre* between + *acte* act.] a. The interval between two acts of a play in a theatrical performance. b. A performance of music, dancing, etc., taking place between the acts.

1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) I. cixxxvii. 563 *Play* is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements. 1865 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 That old man there, who droops his head, takes snuff during the entractes. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 310 It was more like an entracte in a farce of Molière's.

|| **Entrada**, **entra'do**. Obs. [*Sp. entrada* entry, revenue. For the form *entrado* cf. -ADO<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A ceremonial entry into a place.

1673 *Crowne Juliana* iv. 40 As souls make their Entrados in the skies.

2. Income, revenue.

1618-29 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 15 It will be a profitable course to increase your Entrada. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* i. i. And talked of nothing but your rents and your entrades. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 Upon this account was brought into the Exchequer, an entrada of at least One hundred thousand pounds.

† **Entrade**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Anglicized form of prec.: see -ADE.] = ENTRADA 1.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11. 150 All was pacify'd and set right... before the Entrade.

**Entrail** (entrail), sb.<sup>1</sup> Chiefly in pl. Forms: a. 4-7 entraille, 4-5 entraille, 5-7 entrayle, 5-traylle, (5 entrail(e), -treyll), 6-7 entrail(e); b. 6-8 intrail(e), 6-7 intrail(e), (6 intrayle, 7 intrail). [a. OF. *entraille* (now only in pl. *entrailles*) = Pr. *intrailia* = late *L. intrailia* inward parts, intestines, neut. pl. of *\*intrailis* adj. 'inward', f. *inter* between, among: see INTERIOR. Cf. *L. interailia* entrails, whence OF. *entraigne*, *Sp. entrañas*. As the word, like others with same termination, represents a Lat. neut. pl. taken as a fem. sing., it had primarily a collective sense, the sing. and pl. being in early use equivalent.]

I. In sing.

† I. collect. The intestines or internal parts generally; the 'inside'. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 26756 His entrail in fire hat brennes bitakenis pin vn-scriuen sinnes. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3628 He smot that duk, on the breast; Thorough livre, and his entraille. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 The bestis were brinet & brought to be auter, With the entrill euermore euyv vppo lofte. 1654 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* lii. 224 Yet have y mor poyse cloyd in mine entrayle.

† b. Cookery. A stuffed paunch. Obs.

c 1430 *Cookery* Bk. 38 An Entrayle—Take a chepis wombe; take Poletys y-rotyd... and do in the wombe.

2. [With sense inferred from the pl.: see 3 a.] An internal organ of the body; = *L. viscus*. Now rare.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 135 The heart, that material part and principal entrail of our Body, is the chief seat of the soul. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 444/s v. Plants, Linnaeus defines them (staminal) to be an entrail of the plant. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 41 To taste an occasional entrail of our last half dozen rabbits.

b. esp. A bowel, intestine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Entrille, vbi A tharme.

II. In pl.

3. a. gen. The organs and parts enclosed in the trunk of man or other animals. rare in mod. use.

a. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 26752 Alle your entrailles ilkon in well- and pottes sal be don. 1483 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xv. 100 The spyther... spyenneth and weutheth his coyrailes the thredes of whiche he maketh his nettes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* IV. Ind. III. 11. (Arb.) 42 Whether perles be the byrthe or spaupe of there entrails. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 526 The lungs, the softest of all the entrails but for the marrow. 1734 tr. *Rolfin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 56 The divine vapour... had diffused itself through the entrails of the priests. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 200 The priests used to... devour the entrails of goats. 1838-43 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. xxix. 143 The signs given by the entrails of the sacrifice.

β. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Princes* 43 b/1 The wormes shall eate hys intiayle sin the graue. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* I. ii. 144 Ad intrails feede the sacrificing fire. 1629 DAVENANT *Albion* (1673) 431 All m'entrails are shrunk up. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat. II. (1739) 31 Is it by the fat intrails of Beasts?

b. spec. The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels; the intestines.

a. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* i. 28 Alle his [Judas'] entrails ben sched abroad. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvb. For sekeneis that haukis haue i their entrillis. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greful to see... For all the entraylles appered out of his body. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., The lower story of this frame, where the guttes and entrails of the body... baue their abiding. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 783 Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 142 The flattering bait of pride to get her swallowed down into the entrails.

β. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blade putts be clensed... by night. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 123 Wilt thou, O God, flye from such gentle Lambs, And throw them in the intrailles of the Wolfe? 1617 *MARRHAM Casal.* III. 41 It also purgeth the stomacke and intrails of all molten grease. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 240 If the Materials be nothing but Dirt, spun out of your own In-trails (the Guts of Modern Brains). 1726 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 304 The intrails were the same as those of other pigeons.

4. The inward parts regarded as the seat of the emotions, thoughts, etc.; = 'heart', 'soul'; also in phrase † *Entrails of mercy*. Cf. BOWEL 3.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III. xii. 107 Be moste! ardaunt loue of hys wijf brende be entrails of his brest. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 255 Ofte holy writt cleip mercy be entrails of mercy. 1382 = *Eccl.* xix. 23 The entrailles of hym ben ful of trecherie. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. xiv. (1554) 1144, In her entrayles all malice was enclosed. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 264 That I shoulde bee of malicious entrails, either double in wordes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 87. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 Her Intrails were all in a mutiny. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 128 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

5. *transf.* The inner parts of anything; the interior, internal contents (of the earth, etc., often with personification). Now somewhat rare.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xix. 75 The rotes haue hidde hemself within the entraylles of therthe their moder. 1576 *FLESHING Panoplie Ep.* 282 Such a one searcheth the very heart and entrayles of the ground, for gold and silver. 1602 *FULBECK Pandectes Law Nations* 73 The other entrailles of the earth: as Pitch, Chalke, lyme. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake And peg thee in his knotty entrailles. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* vi. 245 The River doth pierce many dikes journey the entrailles of that Country. c 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 265 The entrails of such utensils [pillow, or bolster] amongst the Romans were made but of dust. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 92 Even the sun... May have dark and smoaky entrails. 1683 *PETTUS Flea Nib.* II. 12 The Monochord whose Entrails are curiously composed of Metals. 1777-82 *MASON Eng. Garden* II. (R.), Nor thou, fell tube! Whose inner entrails hide the sulphurous blast. 1856 *HARTWIG Harmonies Nat.* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xcv. 4 Filtering through the entrails of the earth... the thermal springs gush forth.

† b. of immaterial things. Obs.

1584 *FENNER Dict. Ministers* (1587) 74 He must rippe vp the verie entrayles of our wordes, ere hee can fetch out this meaning. 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 867 Sinne... hath seated it selfe deeply in the entrails of thy soule. a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 324 To look into the entrails of this Sacrament.

† **Entrail**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [f. next vb.; cf. *AF. entrail* 'reticulum'.] The action of the verb ENTRAIL; a coil.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 16 Folds... stretcht now forth at length without entrail.

† **Entrail**, v. Obs. Also 6 entrayl, intrail. [ad. OF. *entrellier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *treille* 'trellis-work'.] *trans.* To entwine; interlace.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 856/2 A wreath of gold curiously wrought and intrailed. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 30 And over them spread a goodly wildevine Entrailed with a wantoo yvy twine. 1595 = *Prothalamion* 25 A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, entwined curiously. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [imitation of Spenser], Myrtle-girland and Green, Entrail'd with flowres.

† **Entrailed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Entwined, interwoven.

1599 *MIDDLETON Micro-cynicon* Wks. V. 492 Her high-priced necklace of entrail'd pearls.

2. Her. *Entrailed cross*: one drawn in outline, with looped flourishes at the corners (see figures in Leigh *loc. cit.* and Elvin *Dict. Her.*). Sir J.

Ferne refers disapprovingly to a use of the word as = UMBRATED.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 36 He beareth argent a crosse entrailled... it is alwaies sable, and is no bigger then touched with a pensell, or tricked with a pen. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 175 You haue been taught to call this crosse entrailled.

**Entrain** (entrā'n), v.<sup>1</sup> [ad. *Fr. entraîn-er*, f. *en-* (*L. inde*) away + *traîner* to drag.] *trans.* To draw away with or after oneself; in early use fig. to bring on as a consequence; in mod. use lit. but rare.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitté* (1879) 40 Faith true obtaine... Friend deere entraine. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 471 Yeares entraine me if they please, but backward. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp. Ded.*, You entrain Humility and Integrity for your Retainers. 1698 *VANBRUGH Æsop* II. i. The Stomach... with its destiny entrain'd their fate. 1835 *LITTON Ricci* IV. ii. 198 Thou wert entrained to the slaughter. 1858 *MAYNE REID in Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 172 Entrained in the crowd. 1881 J. HILL in *Metal World* 8 Oct. 342 Independent of the water entrained.

**Entrain** (entrā'n), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. *EN-1* + *TRAIN sb.*] *trans.* To put into a railway-train.

Hence *Entraining vbl. sb.*

1881 *Standard* 11 July 6 The Volunteers were en-trained and despatched to their destinations without either undue hurry or delay. 1881 *Volunteer Rev. in Scotsman* 29 Nov., The entraining and detrainment of the men was carried on satisfactorily. 1882 *ALISON in Standard* 7 Aug. 57 The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the Junction.

† **Entrail**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 7 entrail. [f. *ENTER* v. + *-AIL* (OFR. had *entraille* in same sense).] Entrance; entry.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. vi. None would vouchsafe the entrail (*prime tricenital*) into this life.

**Entrammel** (entrā'mēl), v. Also 7 entramel. [f. *EN-1* + *TRAMMEL*.] *trans.* a. To put into trammels or nets. Only fig. To entangle, fetter, hamper. † b. ? To bind, plait (the hair) (*obs.*). Hence † *Entrammelled ppl. a.* † *Entram-melling vbl. sb.*

1598 *FLORIO Lucignoli*, entrammelings or curlings of haies wrought and entrelaced together with ribbands. 1603 = *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 492 They ensnared, glewed, entramel'd, haltr'd and shackled themselves. 1611 *CORCORAN, Passe-filons*, a frizled lockes, or entrammel'd tufts of haire. a 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 104 Entramel'd with fictions and ignorance. 1841 *FRISER's Blag.* XXIII. 278 To thee alone can I entrust the duty of entrammelling and fettering this bold spirit. 1880 F. HOFFER in *Blacm. Blag.* Nov. 45 Twanging his guitar with no... rule to entrammel his passionate effusion.

**Entrance** (entrāns), sb. Forms: 6-8 enterance, 6-7 enter, entrance, 6-entrance; also 6 intrance. [a. OF. *entrance*, f. *entrer* to ENTER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of coming or going in.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. i. 93, I will answer you with gate and entrance, but we are prevented. 1612 *ENCHIR. Med.* 154 The dose is... to be taken at the entrance into bed. 1628 *FRYNE Cens. Cereus* 38 He hath prescribed vs a short Eiaculation... at our entrance Into the Church. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 100 In the... first entrance of the waste, we were... discouraged. 1791 *Mrs. RACCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. La Motte was interrupted by the entrance of the ruffian. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* II. 286 To witness the entrance of the Royal party.

b. spec. The coming of an actor upon the stage. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. ii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1609 *DYNDEN Tr. & Cr. Pref.* Alijib, After an Entrance or two he lets 'em [Pandarus and Theristes] fall. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 193 Appearing and acting upon the Stage without either Entrance or Exit. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances, and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *Eccl.* [transl. *Gr. εἰσόδος*] Great and Little Entrance: in the Eastern Church, the bringing in respectively of the elements and of the gospels, in the eucharistic service.

1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Divine Service* I. 147. 1859 *NEALE Liturg. Intro.* xv. 1876 *Dict. Christ. Antiq.* s.v.

† d. Words spoken, or ceremonies observed, on entering. Obs.

1693 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 306, I wou'd leave him there after the first Entrances were past.

2. fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) r b. After my entraunce to religion, considering to what I had bounde myselfe. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisdom* vii. 6 All men then haue one in-trance vnto life, & one goynce out in like maner. 1614 *RALPHIGH Hist. World* II. 399 This gave occasion to young David... to make a famous entrance into publique notice of the people. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 172 Wishing that ceremonial modes of entrance (before the publick) had been anciently established. 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 562/2 A measure for facilitating the entrance of Life-Peers into the House of Lords.

b. esp. The entering into or upon (office, duties, etc.). † Formerly also absol. accession (of a sovereign, etc.).

1559 *HEAUX in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Paul the IVth of that name... ever since his first entrance into Peters chayre. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Ep. Salut 3 In the year of the great Plague at the first entrance of King James of blessed memorie. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 8/2 Before they made an entrance upon more solemn debates. 1649 *SELOEN Larus Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 Kings furthermore bound themselves (at their entrance

into the Throne) hereunto by an Oath. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xiii.* 175 Not long from the beginning of the Queen's entrance upon her government. *Mod.* The oath required to be taken by magistrates at entrance into office.

† c. 'Intellectual ingress' (J.). initiation. *Obs.* 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. viii.* 107 To attain to make a more easy entrance, to that purity of the Latine tongue. 1625 *BACON Ess. Trav. (Arh.)* 521 He that traueileth into a Country, before he hath come into the Language, goeth to Schoole, and not to Trauaile.

d. Short for entrance fee, money. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 539 An entrance into a school or entrance money. 1702 *Lond. Gaz. No. 38074* To pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they Run. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5131/4 Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance.

3. Power, right, or opportunity of entering; admission. *lit. and fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 3 It was my happie chance to have entrance into a goodly Gardene plote. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I. iv.* 6 A Porter ... Cald Maluena, who entrance none denide. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. 5 (1723) 132 The Fissures whereinto it can get Admission or Entrance. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 124 The Nail (unless it have good entrance) will start aside. *Ibid.* 224 To find how great a Dy should have Entrance at a small Hole. 1798 *SOUTHEY St. Patrick's Purgatory* 29 The gates of Paradise unclose, Free entrance there is given. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* ii. 17, I have your royal word, sire, for free entrance and safe egress. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* vii, He retired a step or two to give him entrance.

fig. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 281 Upon these premisses, I see entrance to this plaine conclusion. 1602 *DAVISON in Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1645) II. 323 That my cries may entrance gayne. 1649 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. xviii, Gods lovely life hath there no entrance. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers (1795)* I. 35 All these reasons found little entrance with priests, magistrates and others.

† 4. a. The beginning or commencement (of a course or period of time). b. The first part, the opening words (of a chapter or book). *Obs.*

a. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasmi Par. Philip.* i. 5 Euer synce the fyrst entrance of your profession, euen vnto this daye. 1621 *LAOY M. WROTH Urania* 345 This is scarce the entrance: what will be the success? 1639 *SALTMARSHER Policy* 70, I know no better Policy in the Preface or entrance upon a designe than, etc. 1698 *USSHER Ann.* i. 1 Upon the entrance of the night. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 32 At the entrance of the Spring. b. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* ii. 2 The entrance is this; Cum oratis, dicite, Paternoster, qui es in coelis. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Pro.* i. iv. § 43. 212 Adde to this place, the entrance to his History. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iii. xi. (1715) 100 As we learn from the very Entrance of the first Iliad, where he speaks of Achilles' Anger. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 219 This was observed in the entrance of the last chapter.

5. *concr.* That by which anything is entered, whether open or closed; a door, gate, avenue, passage; the mouth (of a river). Also, the point at which anything enters or is entered.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xl. 38 A chambere also, whose in-  
trance was at the dore pilers. 1551 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 26 At the entrance at the great desert. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 38 Achilles stands i' th' entrance of his Tent. 1621 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 33 The more Northerly entrance of Nilus ... served instead of Bounds to the South part of the Land of Israel. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* 69, I made up the Entrance, which till now I had left open. a 1849 *SIR R. WILSON Life* (1869) i. iii. 140 We were beating off the harbour's entrance. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 8. 60 The glacier is forced through the entrance of the trunk valley. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* iii. 38 This blind spot is at the entrance of the optic nerve.

fig. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* i. 5 The euerlasting commaundementes, are the in-  
trance of her [Wysdomme]. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew Malta* v. ii, And now, as entrance to our safety, To prison with the Governor. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 17 That these were the fower entrances into the church. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 270 The very entrance into eternal horror.

6. *Naut.* The part of a ship that comes first (in the water); 'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body under the load-water line' (*Adm. Smyth*).

1781 *NELSON* 24 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 43 She [the Albemarle] has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1869 *SIR E. REID Shipbuil.* v. 85 In ships which have a very fine entrance the breasthook plates are not run right forward to the stem.

† 7. The action of entering (something) in a record; *concr.* an entry. *Obs.* (cf. *ENTRY*).

1589 *MELIUS Brieve Instr.* Dliij, The entrance of these parcels. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 190 The hailife ... delivers to the Sherife a copie of the entrance of the court when the cause was removed thus.

8. *attrib.*, as entrance-fee, -hall, -lodge, -money, -road, -way.

1844 *Mem. Babylonian Peers* II. 4, I paid her \*entrance fee. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The children of those who could afford the small entrance fees were apprenticed to trades. 1841 *ORDERSON Creel* xi. 111 He found his master seated in the 'entrance-hall'. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 501 Thereon follows eternal life, to which death is the entrance-hall. 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Asph.* i. 209 No body ever saw a man at an 'entrance lodge'. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 539 \*Entrance money, which Schollars paid to the Master at their first coming to school. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simplex* v, And, as for entrance money, why I think I must not charge you more than a couple of guineas. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* iii. 45 Diving up the 'entrance-road to the house'. 1883 II. 11, KAMP in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 The 'entrance-way' looked dirty.

**Entrance** (entrans), *v.* Also 7 **entraunch**, **intranse**, 6-8 **intranse**. [*f. EN-1 + TRANCE*.]

1. *Trans.* To throw into a trance.

a. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. ii. 94 She hath not been entranced Above five hours. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 303 4 The Nine Days' Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranced ... is a noble circumstance.

b. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 301 He stood and call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans't. *Ibid.* xl. 420 Adam ... Sunk down, and all his Spirits became intrans't.

† b. *trans'v.* *Obs.* 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. 133 If you would restore any of these entranced [with drugged bait] Fowl to their former health.

2. To throw into a state of mind resembling a trance; to put 'out of oneself'; to overpower with strong feeling, as delight, fear, etc.

a. 1599 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* With delight I was entranced and carried so far from myself. 1621 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 16 So stand the Sea-men, 'Entraunch'd with what this man of God recited. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 1005 Celestial Cupid ... Holds his dear Psyche, sweet entranced. a 1765 *MALLET To Dr. Marlbrough (R.)*, Entranc'd in wonder at th' unfolding scene. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxviii, So entranced, Porphyro gazed upon her empty dress. 1868 *HELPS Realism* vii. (1876) 158 Throughout that night, Realmah sat entranced in thought.

b. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 154 Fond Bryant ... Intranse this selfe in thy sweet extasie. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Enaid* 25 Intranse in fear and wonder. 1771 *MACKENZIE Alan Fecl.* xxv. (1803) 66 He was too much intranced in thought, to observe her at all.

b. To carry away in or as in a trance (*from, to*). 1593 *NASHB Christ's T.* (1613) 118 When a man is so ... entranced from himselfe, with Wealth, Ambition, and Vaine-glory, that, etc. *Ibid.* 176 That reverend Pastor, (entranced to hell in his thoughts for the distresse of his people). 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 17 The Vita Nuova that entrances the young poet into its charmed circle.

Hence **Entranced** *ppl. a.* **Entrancedly** *adv.*, in the manner of one entranced.

1686 (see x b). 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. xxxiii, Sleep A vision brought to his entranced sight. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltravers* 25 Her entranced and silent lover. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Palmos* i. 12 The Evangelist ... awaking from his entranced dream. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 1610 So wrote entrancedly to confidant Monsieur L. M.

**Entrancement** (entransment). [*f. ENTRANCE* *v.* + -MENT.] The action of entrancing; the condition of being entranced.

1652 *COKAIN tr. Cassandra* 84 His spirits a little recovered from that entrancement. 1680 *OTWAY Poet's Compl. Muse* v, As we did in our Entrancements lie. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* i. xxii. (1823) 448 She received it with an intrancement of sorrow. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves, Keepsake*, The entrancement of that maiden kiss. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* vi. xviii, (1862) 610 The feelings of delicious entrancement with which I approached the outskirts of Dartmoor.

**Entrancing** (entransin), *ppl. a.* [*f. ENTRANCE* *v.* + -ING.] That entrances; transporting.

1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 26 The Siren's voice poured forth its entrancing music. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 5 In that entrancing dream. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2825-807 The entrancing tale of the Tegethoff.

Hence **Entrancingly** *adv.*, in an entrancing manner or degree.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 273 It steals entrance into the ear. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 6 Never sublime, never perfectly nor entrancingly beautiful.

**Entrant** (entrant), *sb. and a.* See also **INTRANT**.

[a. *Fr. entrant*, *pr. pp.* of *entrer* to **ENTER**.]

a. *sb.* One who or that which enters. Also *fig.* 1. One who comes or goes into (a room, etc.); a person entering; an incomer; a visitor.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* (1858) 252 Remarking that the entrant was 'only the green lady'. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* ii. 23 Mr. Sydenham was there ... to welcome the entrants, manage introductions. 1884 *Times* 15 Oct. 9/1 The abuse of public meeting involved in a selection of the entrants.

fig. 1857 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 15 As the privileged entrant counsels, the great arms and limbs of the body are set in motion. 1889 *County Govt. Rev.* 2 Jan. 417 The latest entrant to the controversy is our contemporary the Law Times.

b. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1625 *PACOTT Christianogr.* ii. (1636) 36 Because one entred upon the Priory of Barnwell by the Popes Bull, the said Entrant was committed to the Tower.

2. One who enters into or becomes a member of an institution or profession. *Const. init.*

1800 A. CARLYLE *Ant.* 249 The sudden call for young men to fill up vacancies ... obliged the Church to take their entrants from the lower ranks. 1839-57 *ALISON Hist. Europe* IX. xxii. 8 The influences of these new entrants appeared in the secrecy and ability with which the measures were taken. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 122 There would be a greater influx of entrants into professional businesses. 1875 *Modern Circular*, Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of Profits. 1880 *FRASER's Mag.* No. 701 The entrant to the Scotch National Church ... is only legally required to subscribe the Confession of Faith.

b. One who 'enters' as a competitor. Also *fig.* 1838 *FRASER's Mag.* XVIII. 725 We have in the victors ... the names and material of the successful entrants. 1893 II. DAVIDSON *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. xii. (1894) 411 Of the millions of possible entrants for advancement ... the number ultimately selected for preferment is small. *Mod.* The prizes will depend on the number of entrants.

**B. adj.** That enters, in senses of the verb.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 12 The entrant tenants at Whitsunday last ... shall be lyable for maintenance of the foote sagers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 The Father ... could not be satisfied how the humour of Gold could be made entrant.

**Entrap** (entræp), *v.* 1 Forms: 6-7 **entrappe**, 6-8 **intrap** (pe, 6-entræp. [*ad. OF. entraper, entrapper, f. en- (see EN-1) + trapper TRAP.*]

1. *trans.* To catch in or as in a trap. Also *trans.* and *fig.* to bring unawares into a position of difficulty or danger; to bring (a person) into one's power by artifice.

a. 1590-6 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* That guiltful net In which ... eyes entrapped are. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Nactes* i. ii. 9 Being first entrapped and foudred with the like vice of drunkenness. 1713 *WAROER True Amazons* 55 Many [Wasps in Pots] will be entrapp'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 272 The wild elephant, upon seeing himself entrapped in this manner, instantly attempts to use violence. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix, Spiders were divided ... according to the mode in which they entrap or seize their prey. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* x. v. 419 He had entrapped the confidence of another. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* ii. § 27. 376 The residue of the air originally entrapped in the interstices of the snow. 1888 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 137 The king was trying to entrap the Pope.

b. 1524 *BARNES Supplic. Hen. VIII* (R.), Neither to intrap them, nor betray them. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 7 The seconde [persecution] ... which intrapped also the Authour of this worke. a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Jas. V. Kays* 109 This interview was to intrap his person. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 59. 471/1 Manuel ... was ... intrapped in the straits of Cilicia, and his Army miserably cut off.

b. To beguile, bring by artifice to or into. 1851 *HUSSEY Papal Power* i. 38 Having been at first persuaded or entrapped, into an approval of Pelagius' doctrines. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 261 Entrapping men to destruction by the literal fulfilment of an oath. 1884 *MANCH. Exam.* 14 June 4/8 Entrapping the Legislature into conclusions which are not openly declared.

2. With reference to speech: To involve in contradiction, draw into an erroneous statement or compromising admission.

a 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* viii. 11 Rise not vp (in anger) at the presence of an iniurius person, least he lie in wait to entrap thee in thy words. a 1714 *SHARP Serm.* (1754) IV. viii. 139 The Pharisees and Herodians ... had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 291 Then the respondent is entrapped whether he answer in the Affirmative or the Negative.

† **Entrap**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [*f. EN-1 + TRAP v.*] *trans.* To furnish with trappings.

1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Festine* 534 He did ride ... in a Chariot drawn with two horses richly entrapped.

**Entrapment** (entræpmnt). [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*] The action of entrapping; the condition of being entrapped or caught by artifice.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. lxxx, Northumberland ... given to understand Of some entrayment by conspiracy. Gets into Wales. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 38 His first victory would rather have proved a snare to his intrapment. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 For whose entrainment are you thus affecting no intention of entrapping? 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Pr.* iv. xv, Appealing from the irregular entrainment of this mode of examination. 1895 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 408 The entrainment of various minute crustaceans.

**Entrapper** (entræpær). [*f. as prec. + -ER.*] One who entraps.

1593 *NASHB Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The Pyt-fal ... that sathan (our old entrapper) layes for vs. 1798 *EDGEMORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) i. 176 'Oh, ho!' exclaims the entrapper, 'I have you now!' 1863 *MAGUIRE Father Mathew* 219 The practised entrapper of unsuspecting youth.

**Entrapping**, *vb.* *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] The action of the *vb.* **ENTRAP**; † also the means of entrapping, a device, stratagem, wile.

1561 T. NORTON *Catvini's Inst.* Pref., When he nothing preailed, he turned to subtle entrappings. 1584 *POWEL Lloyd's Cambria* 19 They durst not persue the Welsh to the Mountaines for feare of Intraping. 1594 *CAREW Tusso* (1881) 45 Sweete things to heare, entrappings very sweet. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 316 *marg.*, A notable stratagem of Scanderbeg for the intrapping of his enemies.

**Entrapping**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That entraps. Of questions, etc.: Adapted to entrap. Hence **Entrappingly** *adv.*, so as to entrap.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* ii, I have an entrapping question or two more. To put unto them. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 103 The hurt that might be done among the weaker by the intrapping Authority of great Names titled to false opinions. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) II. 282 *note*, Wrong terms and entrapping questions. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 Innovating young recruits in the Church army might entrappingly open the Thirty-nine Articles under his very nose.

† **Entrata** (enträtä). *Obs. rare.* [*It.*] = **ENTRY**. 1566 *EARL MONM. Advit. fr. Parnass.* 378 Never was there seen a more signal pleasing spectacle in Parnassus ... then the entrata made by these Gentlemen.

† **Entrate**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. It. entrata, f. entrare to enter.*] That which comes in, a revenue.

a 1670 *HACKET Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 63 The Lord Treasurer Cranfield, a good husband for the Entrates of the Exchequer.

**Entrance**, -cho, *obs.* forms of **ENTRANCE**.

† **Entraverse**, *adv.* *Her. Obs. rare.* [*ad. OF. entravers, f. en- (see EN-1) + travers across.*] Athwart, crosswise.



c 1450 *Merlin* x. 163 Crownes of goolde and asure benides entreausre lysted as grene as a mede.

**Entrayle**, -ylle, obs. forms of **ENTRAIL**.

**Entre**, etc., obs. form of **ENTIRE**, etc.

**Entreague**: obs. form of **INTRIGUE**.

**Entreasure** (entre'ziur), *v.* [f. **EN**-1 + **TREASURE** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To store up in or as in a treasury.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 85 Which in their Seedes, And weake beginnings lye entreasured. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. iv. The memories of heav'n entreasur'd lie. 1613 ALEXANDER *Sidney's Arcadia* iii. Supp. (1629) 338 They would securely entreasure it in a more precious Place. 1828 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 772 She should entreasure up a secret in the peculiar closet of her breast.

† 2. To stock with treasure. *Obs.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *On B. Jonson's Sejanus*, He (the jeweller) entreasures princes' cabinets.

† **Entreat**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *entreate*, 6 *entreate*, 6-7 *entreate*. [f. next vb.; 'OF. had *entraile*, f. *entraitier* vb.] The action of the vb. **ENTREAT**. † a. Negotiation, intervention (*obs.*). b. Entreaty, supplication.

1485 MALORY *Arthur* i. ii. By the entreatie at the last the kynge & she met to gyder. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 68 By great entreatie and humble sute. a 1592 GREENE *Poems* 99 Use no entreaties, I will relentless rest. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 14, I... with all the intreaties that I could frame, perswaded him to entertaine that servant of mine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlv. 4 At his entreat The wonders ceas'd. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 142 Which... you will not do at my intreats.

**Entreat** (entré't), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 *entreate*, 5-6 *-eate*, 6-7 *-eate*, 6 *-ait(e)*, 4- *entreat*; β. 6-7 *intreate*, 6 *intreat*, -*ete*, (-*eit*), 6-9 *intreat*. [ad. OF. *entraitier*, *entraitier*, f. *en-* (see **EN**-1) + *traitier* to **TREAT**. In the archaic use the spelling *intreat* still sometimes occurs.]

† 1. To treat; to handle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1. *trans.* To treat, deal with, act towards (a person, etc.) in a (specified) manner. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 22 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fully. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxlviii. 317 The other Capytayns were... entreated as men of warre ben accustomed. 1551 WOTTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) V. 6 My nunt, her mother, was evil entreated by the king that dead is. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 139 The olde Ewes... be easier to be entreated. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxxi. (1840) 173 The pope ill entreated and imprisoned his (Frederick's) messengers. c 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Arb.* II. i. 62 Their authors... spitefully entreated as monomaniacs.

β. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon*, *Cless Richmond Wks.* 296 To... intrete every persone... accordinge to theyr degre and hauour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 153 Intreating whole troopes of Prince Maurices as friends. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 277 Shee [the ship] fell over upon that side suddenly, intreating many of them which were in her, very badly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Poll. Flying-Ius.* 147 How hee might best order, and intreat them [Dees] according to their kind. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 42 They ought to be well used and civilly intreated. 1800 ADDISON *Answer*, *Lazw Relat.* 277 To wound, beat, and evilly intreat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 135 They evil intreated one another.

† 2. To take (a thing) in hand; esp. to treat, handle (a subject or question). *Obs.*

a. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon*, *Cless Richmond Wks.* 290 As say the doctours entreatynge this gospell, & her lyfe. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke... entreateth what is the journey of religion. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markynge* (1564) 98 In this third booke shalhe entreated what is to be done to the Infant borne. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 555 That yeares actes... were sufficiently entreated of all three. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 540 To entreat or handle, *fractare*.

β. 1536 LATIMER *and Sermon*, *Conuoc.* i. 43 It should be too long to intreat, how the children of light are ingendered. 1538 STANLEY *England* i. iii. 86 Yf the iuge be hys frend whose cause ys intretyd, That 1562 HOMILIES *ii. Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 That house of God... wherein be intreated the Sacraments and mysteries of our redemption. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 Musick cannot be intreated or taught without the knowlege of all other sciences.

† b. To occupy oneself in. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. O.* ii. vii. 53 A thick Arber... In which she often used from open heat Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.

† c. To beguile, pass (time). *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. i. 40 My Lord you must intreat the time alone.

† 3. *intr.* Of a speaker or writer, a book, etc.: To treat of or upon a subject. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 371 Ricarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate. 1534 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B liij b, Marc Aurele the emperour, of whome this present boke entreateth. c 1540 *Late Fisher Wks.* ii. Intro. 38 This excellent man of whom we intreate, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. 1594 PLAT *Jewelike*, i. *Diuers New Excerpt*, 4 Whereupon Valerius entreateth in this manner. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxxxiii. 364 Of which wee shall speake... when we intreate of paining and shooing. 1611 CORAYL *Crudities*, *Panegyric Verses*, Of steeples, townes and towers entreats his goosse's quill. 1632 SANDERSON *12 Sermon*, 4 To intreat at this time of Saint Paul's advice. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 540 Atticus in one booke did entreat of... the Records of things done in 700 years.

b. in *indirect passive*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* vi. (1634) 19 This matter indeed is worthy... to be largely entreated of. 1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xv. (Arb.) 50 Except Eglogue whereof

shalbe entreated hereafter. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 74. 175 The subject here entreated of.

c. *simply* (with ellipsis of prep. and obj.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 302 A word or tuo, as other bookes entrete. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 5 As towching the situation thereof hereafter... I meane to entreate in places convenient. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. x. Riij, Although it would seeme I had entreated sufficiently.

† 4. *intr.* To enter into negotiations; to treat with a person; of (occasionally about, for) a thing; also *simply*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24795 (Fairf.) To entrete of be pais betwix him & pa danais. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 106 Herode... of this mater entredes pryvily. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 27 That will speke and entrete with ther enemies. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clxxxv. 219 Bytwene these parties entreated for a peace, the archbyschoppe of Senns... the lorde of Saynt Venant. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 44 b, In the assemble at Norinberge... the Princes entreated of peace. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. vi. (1622) 10 Being sent vnto you from the Germane campe, to entreat of the common profit and good.

β. 1534 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd liij, She was intreatynge to marry an other husband. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 And this marriage agreed upon (which semeth more likely to be intreated of then concluded). 1585 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 395 Attilius Regulus... being... sent to Rome upon his faith to intreat about a peace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 9 He send some holy Bishop to intreat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 119 To intreat with him of peace.

† 5. *trans.* To parley with (a person). *Obs.*

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxxxix. 307 So they entreated the sayd Companions, and offered them golde.

II. With additional sense of asking, asking of somebody or for something.

† 6. *intr.* To intercede, plead for (a person). *Obs.* a. c 1340 *Compl. Crist* 127 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 169 Lete merci for us entrete. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He will make other persones to... perswade & entreate for hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iii. iii. 4 They... charg'd me... neither to speake of him, entreat for him, or any way sustaine him. 1611 *Bible Ex.* viii. 9 When shall I entreat for thee?

β. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 73, I will neuer haue her, vlesse thou intreat for her.

† 7. *intr.* To sue, plead for (a concession or favour). *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. (R.), Then lets intreat for peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 645 The prisoners entreated for their release.

S. *trans.* To ask earnestly for (a thing); chiefly with *clause* as obj. *Occas. const.* of (a person).

a. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 118, I... doe entreat Thou pardon me my wrongs. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 200 He entreated that they would elect such, in particular, as had, etc. 1780 BURKE *Execution Rioters* *IX.* 266 For God's sake entreat of Lord North to take a view of the sum total. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian x.* I entreat you will speak explicitly. 1878 JOAQUIN *Müller Songs Italy* 94 To entreat of the gods what they will not give.

β. a 1600 *Creation in Evergreen* (1761) 1. 166 The serpent... persuadeth me... intreating, be eijng, That we suld be perfyte. 1602 MARSTON *At. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Our tyred limbs... intreat soft rest. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xlv. 12 The rich among the people shall intreat thy favour. 1653 WALTON *Angler Ep. Ded.*, To intreat that they (former favours) may be enlarged to the patronage... of this Book. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 496, I intreat therefore y<sup>e</sup> you would insert it in y<sup>e</sup> Post-Boy.

† 9. To make an earnest prayer or request to; to beseech, implore. Chiefly with *subord. clause* or *const.* to with *inf.* Formerly also *const.* of, or with *sb.* as second obj.

a. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 134 Wherefore he entredyd the sayde brydye-maysters of respyte in the mater. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (1845) 158 Dame Correcion... Did me entreat a while to abyde. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* iii. (1540) 132 To entreat the iudge... what thynges he may do sayng his conscience. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 They promised to intreat the King for him. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxv. 21 Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren. 1735 BERKELEY *Freethinking in Math.* § 48 Wks. 1871 III. 330, I entreat my reader to think. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi. Ask me no questions. I entreat you. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 960 Entreat her by my love... That she ride with me in her fided silk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 381 Let me entreat you once more to take my advice and escape.

β. 1611 *Bible Ex.* viii. 8 Intreat the Lord, that hee may take away the frogges from me. 1676 HOOVES *Iliad* i. (1686) 170 I'll not intreat you for my sake to stay. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 19 All whom I intreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1792 MUNCHHAUSEN'S *Trav.* xxiii. 97 Intreating me to assist in the war against Russia.

† 10. To prevail on by supplication or solicitation; to persuade by pleading. Also, of circumstances, considerations, etc.: To induce. *Obs.*

a. 1551 *Bible 2 Chron.* xxxiii. 13 And he was entreated of hym & herd his prayer. 1663 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* iii. (1859) 264 A dog that would be entreated and hired with part of the prey to suffer the wolves to weary the sheep. 1686 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. i. This should entreat your highness to rejoice. 1593 *Prigdal* Son i. 91 Ah my beloved son, be entreated, and go not hence.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 Howbeit she could in no wise be intreated with her good will to deliver him. 1576 FLESHING *Panoplie Ep.* 241 For he is a man full of affability... and easie to be intreated. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* i. (1657) 4 God was intreated and Moses prevailed.

† **Entreatable**, *intreatable*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

1. a. Of a thing: That admits of being taken

in hand, treated of, or discussed. b. Of a person: That admits of being dealt with, manageable.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* D viij, The next entreatable matter is y<sup>e</sup> sayd sacrifice is, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answer*, Osor. 499 That you should not have had a more entreatable answerer.

2. That can be prevailed on by entreaty; compliant, placable.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xc, Most pityfull: intreatable in hart. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 210 Quick, testy, not entreatable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. vii 70 A man of a softer, and more intreatable condition. a 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 900 Be Intreatable.

Hence **Entreatableness**, the quality of being 'easy to be entreated'.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 39 There is nothinge more laudable nor comly in a great and noble man, than... facillite and easynesse, and entreatableness.

† **Entreatance**, *intreatance*, *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ANCE**.]

1. Treatment; dealing with, or behaviour towards, a person.

1577 A. M. *Captiv.* J. For in Arb. Garner I. 205 Having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentile entreatance. 1516 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Famine* 21 Gentle and courteous intreatance of their Master towards them.

2. Intercession; entreaty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 There was no feare but that a little Intreatance should purchase favour enough for hym. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 21 The entreatance of certain godly shepheards, compelled me to publishe. 1578 *Chr. Fr. in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 488 Save them at our entreatance for them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xix, Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites. 1666 G. W. [Oodcock] tr. *Hist. Justine* 102 a, At length by much intreatance they granted him a truce for two months.

**Entreated**, *pp. a.* *rare.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ED**.] In senses of the verb. a. That is the object of entreaty; besought. b. (*nonce-use*) 'Begg'd' or assumed without proof.

1631 *Celestina* II. 33 There is a great distance betweene the entreater and the intreated. 1561 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies, lest your entreated patience turne into exoticte passion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 236 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maxims.

† **Entreater**, *Obs.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ER**.]

1. A negotiator; an agent; a mediator.

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxiv. 483 Then these Entreatours went and made report to their lordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 This mocion succeeded worse than the entreatours devised.

2. One who makes a petition; a suitor.

1588 J. UNALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 9 [They] have reiectied a request so holy... yea, and handled the intreaters... so cruelly. 1624 F. WHITE *Rept. Fisher* 364 It seemed... to be vnlawfull... that the Martyrs should be Intreatours. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 270 (F. Hall).

† **Entreatful**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 6 in- [f. **ENTREAT** + **-FUL**.] Full of entreaty; supplicating.

1596 SPENSER *F. O.* v. x. 6 To seeke for succour... With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.

**Entreating** (entré'tin), *vb. sb.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **ENTREAT** in various senses.

1. a. Treatment (of); dealing (with a person).

1526 MORE *Heresy* ii. Wks. 1502/3 Thanke me for y<sup>e</sup> good intreating of them both. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Subiections, bondage, and ill intreatings. 1614 J. DAY *Festivals* (1613), What St. Austin tels us... to put us in minde of the good intreating of our Servants.

b. Discussion (of); dealing (with a subject).

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 In the entreatynge of these matters. 1551 TURNER *Herbat* i. Kja, One of them is spoken of in the intreatynge of Camomyl. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Maintenance*, a handling, a vsing, an intreating.

c. Negotiation.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 89 A towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost.

2. Beseeching.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 Yet had he with great intreating so prevailed.

**Entreating** (entré'tin), *pp. a.* [f. **ENTREAT** *v.* + **-ING**.] That treats, in senses of the verb.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* i. 629 When for Redress intreating Armies call. 1863 G. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi, Her eyes... made a timid entreating appeal.

Hence **Entreatingly** *adv.*

1850 J. A. ST. JOHN in *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 25 Looking entreatingly into the face of the baker. 1866 G. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxvii. 179 'No', said Felix, entreatingly. Don't move yet'.

† **Entreatise**, *Obs.* In 5 *entreatyse*, -ze. [f. **ENTREAT** *v.*, after the analogy of *treatise*.] = **ENTREATY**. a. Treatment. b. Negotiation.

1494 FARVAN v. cxxvii. 108 They... by fayre entreatyse contentyd... the fader. *Ibid.* vi. clvi. 144 Alcinuss was not sent for any entreatyse of peace.

† **Entreative**, *a.* *Obs.* Also in- [f. **ENTREAT** + **-IVE**.] Of the nature of an entreaty; characterized by entreaty.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 341 And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 139 The Soldan would not free the Knight of the golden Image, and the Duke, by intreative means. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 100 All gentle, all in-treative, my accent.

**Entreatment** (entrî-tment). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of entreating; + a. Discussion, investigation. + b. Negotiation, settlement. c. Treatment (of persons).

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b. The night before that day, which was assigned to intreatment of the peace. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* 11. 89 Quibar all science has daylie Entreatment. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* 11. 215 Evil entreatment he repaid with evil. 1862 *Luck Ladysmede* 11. 161, I will only thank you for his gentle entreatment in the cloister of St. Mary.

+ 2. Conversation, interview. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* 1. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate than a command to parley.

+ **Entreature**. *Obs.* In 7 in-. [f. ENTREAT v. + -URE: cf. OF. *entraiture*.] ? = ENTREAT 4.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 64 [He] made us a feast, & with much treaure gave me his daughter Bethouë to wife.

**Entreaty** (entrî-ti) *sb.* Forms: a. 6-7 entreaty, 7- entreaty. ß. 6 intreatie, (-tye, -die, intreaty), 7-9 intreaty. [f. ENTREAT v. + -Y.]

+ 1. Treatment (of persons); handling. Also management (of cattle). *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 16 You have founde worse entreatie att my handes. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cvj. For if the Spaniard... did... beare away harde intreadie for hys unwonted pryde towards vs. 1607 TORSSELL *Femysf. Devils* (1673) 561. I have also recited before in another place of the intreaty of Oxen. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 224 He would give us our lives with good entreatie. a 1670 GACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 22 The Lord Privy Seal... gave civil entreaty when the Esquire Beadles... came to him.

+ b. Reception (of guests), entertainment. *Obs.* 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Prol. They shall find guests entreaty, and good room. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xv. 679 None that could bestow Your fit entreaty.

+ 2. Treatment, discussion, investigation (of a question, subject, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 1. 26 Before I entered into the entreatie of batailles. 1538 STARREY *Eng. lunt.* 1. 24 The intreaty of materys of the commyn wele. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iv. Intro. 110 The manner of entreatie in this booke is diuers from the entreaty of the former booke. a 1626 BR. ANONWES *Serm.* (1661) 172 Whereout ariseth naturally the entreaty of these four points.

+ 3. Negotiation (of a peace). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 305 Them it was ordained... to treat with the erle Mountfort... on y<sup>e</sup> state of peace... And at the first entreaty therle Mountfort answered, etc. 1607 TORSSELL *Serfents* (1653) 627 By truce and entreaties of Peace.

4. Earnest request, solicitation, supplication.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9. I will not do ani thing for intreati. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 23 The poore vseth intreates, but the rich answereth roughly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* t. (1843) 7/6 The Prince... by his humble and importunate entreaty... in the end prevailed. 1726 AOUSON *Dial. Metals* (1727) 40 To move his haughty soul they try Intreates, and perswasion soft apply. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. i. Alas! my life has been one long entreaty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. v.) 2. 339 The judges... shall be inaccessible to entreaties.

+ **Entreaty**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OFr. *entraitier*: see ENTREAT v.] *intr.* = ENTREAT 4.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 746 They of Gaunt had a saue conduct... to entreatie for a peace.

+ **Entrechate** (ântrî-ja). [Fr. *entrechate*, ad. It. (*capriola*) *intrecciata* a complicated caper, f. *intrecciare*, f. in in + *treccia* tress, plait.] A figure or feat in dancing, in which the performer, during a leap from the ground, strikes the heels together a number of times.

1775 JEANS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) 1. 309 He found that he was incapable of himself to rival his brother performer in his entrechats. 1821 ENOCHWORTH *Mem.* 11. 120 He could actually complete an entrechate of ten distinct beats. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 11. (1863) 28 Such pirouettes and entrechats as none but French heels could achieve. a 1845 BARRIAN *Engl. Leg.* *House Warming*. Gracious me what an entrechate! Oh what a bound!

**Entrecoume**, *obs. form of INTERCOMMUNE.*

+ **Entrecouunte**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 entrecouunte. [Bad form of next.] *intr.* To run one against another; to meet in opposition.

1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. 1. (1859) 70 The spyeres tornynge so sweetly... entrecouunte to feders in their circute about the erth. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* 11. xxix. 122 The wyndes... entrecouunte and mete in son place.

+ **Entrecounter**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *entrecouter*: cf. ENTER- *pref.* and COUNTER v.] *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, avail.

1553 T. BROSIS *Serm.* in *Fox's A. & M.* (1849) VIII. 782 Sir Cooke (saith he) it is your office to see to pottage making... and not to controule Goddes doctrine, neither to entrecounter against holy writte.

**Entrecourse**, *obs. form of INTERCOURSE.*

**Entrede**, *obs. form of ENTRÉAT.*

+ **Entrée** (ântré). Also 9 entré. [Fr.: for the earlier adoption of the word see ENTRY.]

1. a. The action or manner of entering. b. The privilege or right of entrance; admission.

a. 1378 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Jan. My public entrée therefore I do not far distant. 1803 MAR. ENGWORTH *Tales & Nov.* 11. (1831) 266 Nothing could be more awkward... than our entrée. 1838 W. K. CARLISLE *Life Coran* 11. 28 Women have the right of entrée everywhere.

b. 1765 LEONARD (1787) 11. 243, I was the only person to

whom she gave the constant entrée into her boudoir. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, My Mother's introductions had procured me the entrée of the best French houses.

2. **Cookery.** A 'made dish', served between the fish and the joint. (Littre explains *entrées* as 'mets qui se servent au commencement du repas'.)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, Two little entrées of sweetbread and chicken. 1880 SIR H. THOMSON *Food & Feeding* 4 A family dinner may... consist of soup, fish, entrée, roast and sweet.

3. **Music.** + a. 'A small piece of music in slow 4-4 time, with the rhythm of a march, and usually containing two bars, each repeated' (*Obs.*). b. 'The opening piece (after the overture) of an opera or ballet' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.).

+ **Entregent**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *entregent*, f. *entre* among + *gent* people.] Social intercourse.

1651 J. DORNE JR. in *Mathew's Eng. Lett.* To Rd., [Letter-writing] is the Entregent of absent Persons. 1750 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1774) 1. 549 Your chit-chat or *entregent* with them.

**Entremedle**, *obs. form of INTERMEDDLE.*

+ **Entremedly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OFr. *entremesle* intermixed: cf. *medille*.] Intermixed.

c 1430 LYNG. *MS. Soc. Ant.* 134. 14 (Halliiv.) So entremedly by succession Of bothe was the generacioun.

+ **Entremess**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *entremass*, -mees, -mes(se, entermews, entymres, 5 *entermes*, -mis, 7-8 *entremess*. [a. OFr. *entremès* (mod.F. *entremets*: see next), f. *entre* between + *mès* (mod.F. *mets*) course of viands—L. *missum* something sent or placed.] Something served between the courses at a banquet; also fig.

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 And huanne þe mes byþ y-come on efter þe oþer i þanne byþ þe burdes and þe trufles our entremes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xvi. 437 That had ane fellowe entremesse. c 1400 MAUNDRE. xxxi. (1839) 309 In stede of entremesse, or of a sukkrake. c 1430 LYNG. *Dochas* v. xxv. (1554) 138 a. Thus can this lady... Her entremis forth serue. c 1450 *J. Grosselust's Housch. Stat.* in *Babes Bk.* 329 Commaund þe þat youre dysche be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of entremes. c 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 156 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 For to jure his rufil semblance, god wote it was a piteous entemes [i. read entremes]. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 430 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets. 1730 MORTIMER *Hush.* (ed. 2) 1. 444 The true Chard used in pottages and Entremesses.

**Entremet**, var. of ENTREMETS, *Obs.*

+ **Entremets** (ântrî-mé). *pl.* Also 5 *entremets*. [mod.Fr.: see ENTREMESS.]

1. Side dishes.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Of the metes and entremets. I will make no mention. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 137 (1774) IV. 246 The duly adjusting the entremets. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* 1. 207 Soup piquant and entremets. 1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* xxxii, First and second course entremets.

+ b. Used as *sing.* *Obs. rare.*

1739 *Common Sense* 11. 13 It is... easy to distinguish... the puny Son of a compound Entremets from the luscious Offspring of Beef and Pudding.

2. **Antig.** A spectacular entertainment between the courses of a banquet.

1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* 1. 88 To these exhibitions—entremets as they were called.

**Entrench, intrench** (en-, intrénf). Also 7 *entrench*. [f. EN- + IN- + TRENCH *sb.* and v.] The form *intrench* is that favoured by mod. Dicts., but in recent use *entrench* seems to be more frequent.

1. *trans.* (*Mil.*) To place within a trench; to surround or fortify (a post, army, town, etc.) with trenches. Also *refl.*

a. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* 205 They should be as good as entrenched. 1629 *Sheringtonish* 47 The Gournour... propounding that the Vuchteren wall should be entrenched. 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 12 Sept. The Enemy hath entrenched himself over against Hull. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tackley* iv. 34 One side covered by a Hill, which was not entrenched. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Giving them instructions to entrench themselves at the village of Hervorden. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 177 A camp which they had strongly entrenched. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref.* 11. 353 They might entrench themselves opposite to the enemy. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* 1. i. 3 They lay entrenched along the Ebro.

ß. 1555 ESEN *Decades W. Ind.* t. 111. (Arb.) 78 Open gardens, not intrenched with dykes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 303 Mustapha intrenched his army upon the rising of a hill. 1757 BURKE *Abridg.* *Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1808 X. 409 Here he found the enemy strongly intrenched. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 39 It might be advantageous to intrench one or more positions. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept. They retire, and intrench themselves somewhere else.

d. *absol.*

1883 T. STOCKER *Cir. Warrens Lone Comtr.* 11. 59 This night, likewise, the Enemy began to entrench in I-scene waie. 1890 MARLOWE 2<sup>d</sup> Pt. *Tumbarl.* 11. 111. Raise mounds, batter, intrench, and undermine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 Hee is intrenching or raising a wall somewhere to blocke vp our way. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) 1. 461 Cesar... began to entrench also behind him.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. a 1591 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 1. i. Finding Æolus entrench'd with storms. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. 11. 242 The same [stronghold] entrench'd, as it were about with the course of the river. 1549 SELDEN *Laur. Eng.* 11. 1 (1739) 7 Against this danger he entrenches himself in an Act of Parliament. 1732 BRIDGLEY *Alphib.* 1v. § 3 Entrenched within tradition, custom, authority, and law. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Night.* xxxii. (1873) 553 Still keep-

ing himself entrenched in the affectation of a supercilious indifference.

ß. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1. ii. 78 Within which [bound] God hath intrenched all humane power. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 ¶ 7 He intrenches himself in general terms. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 11. 532 One of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself up to the chin in these ceremonies.

+ 3. To make (a wound) by cutting. *Obs. rare.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 11. xii. 20 A wide wound therein... Entrenched deep with knife accursed keene. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 11. i. 45 One Capitaine Spurio his scitricie, with an Embleme of warre... this very sword coterch'd it.

4. *intr.* = TRENCH. To *entrench upon*: to take, use, or occupy a portion of (something) reserved; to encroach or trespass upon; to infringe (rights, + laws); to come within the definition of. Now *rare*.

a. 1640 *Canterb. Self-comic.* Postscr. 4 Exceeding the Sphere of man, and entrenching upon Gods proper glorie. 1710 PRIORAEUS *Orig. Tithe* 11. 119 This would be to entrench upon his own Grant. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 18 Let not the gentlemanman entrench upon the Christian. 1831 *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Far... from entrenching upon the privileges of parliament. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Church* 15 Without seeming to entrench upon political principles.

ß. 1633 *Foro Broken H.* 11. i. Intrenching on just laws Whose sovereignty is best preserved by justice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 11. xiii. 183 Intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawful sports. 1849 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exempl.* 1. § 1 (R.) It intrenches very much upon impiety. 1772 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 1. 17, I might intrench upon truth by doing this. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* 1. vii. 180 Concessions which intrenched so deeply on the honour and dignity of the crown.

+ b. *simply.* To make encroachments. *Obs. rare.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tract.* 86 The kings prime House is within the Mydan, yet no way entrenching further than the other Houses. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (Arb.) 46 Where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest.

**Entrenched, intrenched** (en-, intrénf), *pl.* a. [f. ENTRENCH v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb. a. Surrounded with a trench; fortified. Also *fig.* b. Dug out like a trench, excavated.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 An entrenched ground with three ditches. 1590 MARLOWE *Pinsh.* 44 Environ'd deep with airy mountain-tops, With walls of flint, and round-entrenched lakes. a 1667 COWLEY *To His Majesty*, Wk. 11. 571 No deeply entrenched Islands. 1785 BURKE *Sir Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. X. 229 Their Stativa, or stations... were strong entrenched camps. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VII. 164 An entrenched camp should be marked out. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Attacking the entrenched position of the rebels.

**Entrenching, intrenching** (en-, intrénf), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENTRENCH, in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warrens* 1. ii. 13 The ground where the Campe shall then be, with the manner of the intrenching, etc. c 1630 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 24 An intrenching upon the King's Prerogative. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Search* x. They will such an intrenching is As passeth thought! 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 174 Intrenching tools and other baggage belonging to the 31st regiment. 1877 *Field Exer.* *Inf.* 312 Axes and intrenching tools, to enable it [rear guard] to block up bridges.

**Entrenchment, intrenchment** (en-, intrénfment). [f. ENTRENCH v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of enclosing within trenches.

In mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.* That which is formed by entrenching; a line of trenches, a post fortified by trenches; loosely, a fortification.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 11. xi. 6 Seven of the same against the Castle gate In strong entrenchments he did closely place. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. They got ground of the enemy, and by the Goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments. 1690 COTTON *Experian.* 1. iv. 166 A great Ditch, which the torrent of Land floods had worn, and hollow'd into the form of a regular entrenchment. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 74 A strong entrenchment on a steep and lofty clay cliff. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 177 The 52nd regiment... carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

ß. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Ok. War* v. iv. 175 Intrenchments, fortifications, places of approach. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) 11. vii. 357 He Besieged them in their own Intrenchment. 1732 LEONARD *Selches* 11. x. 371 To surprise him in the middle of his intrenchments. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 353 Had your miserable slanderers been there, to make an intrenchment of their worthless carcasses. 1810 MIDDLETON *Cicero* 11. 147 Had forced the entrenchments of the Nobility. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* 11. 27 This sally on a weak point of Mrs. Wilfer's entrenchments. 1876 F. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 385 The sacerdotalists have here an intrenchment from which they can never be dislodged.

+ 2. The action of trenching upon something; encroachment, intrusion. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laur. Eng.* 1. (1739) 202 Kings looking upon this as an intrenchment upon their Prerogative. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) 1. 760 All the speeches of men... are intrenchments upon God's wise disposal of affairs. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 182 An intrenchment upon Publick Decency. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 11. (1742) 111. 152 A high entrenchment upon the office of, etc.

**Entrepone**, var. of ENTREPONE v. *Obs.*

+ **Entrepôt** (ântrî-pô). Also 8 *entrop*, *entrop*. [Fr.:—Lat. type *interpositum*, neut. pa.

pple. of *interpōnēre*, f. *inter* between + *pōnēre* to place.]

1. Temporary deposit of goods, provisions, etc.; chiefly *concr.* a storehouse or assemblage of storehouses for temporary deposit. Also *fig.*

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. Pref. 25 A place of Entrepot for the Depository of their Goods. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 68 The people... settled... many entrepôts, and out-distant factories. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 363 It may have... served for an entrepot, as it were, where those debris were deposited. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* VIII. 410 Their [the troops'] surplus means of transport might be applied... to form an entrepot at a convenient distance. 1871 MAINE *Vill. Commun.* v. 197 The merchant... carries his goods from the place of production, stores them in local entrepôts.

2. A commercial centre; a place to which goods are brought for distribution to various parts of the world. Also *attrib.*, as in *entrepôt-trade*.

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 18 The place where you are now is the great entrepot of business. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 68 1/2 Moscow is the entrepot of Asia and Europe. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Price* L. xxiv. 607 The most important entrepot of the herring fishery was Yarmouth in Norfolk. 1833 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 21 A diversion from our entrepot trade.

3. A mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country.

† **Entrepreignant**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. F. *entrepreignant*, obs. form of pr. pple. of *entreprendre* to undertake.] Enterprising.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 2504 A full good knight... worthy, Entrepreignant, courageous, and bardy. *Ibid.* 5073, 5355.

|| **Entrepreneur** (äntr'prnör). [Fr.: see next.] a. The director or manager of a public municipal institution. b. One who 'gets up' entertainments, esp. musical performances.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 104 Concerts were started by... a well-known entrepreneur of the day. 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb. 108/1 Mr. ... begs to inform Projectors of Concerts, Secretaries of Institutions, and Entrepreneurs generally.

† **Entrepreneur**, *Obs.* In 5 *entreprenour*, *entreprennour*. [ad. F. *entrepreneur*, agent-n. f. *entreprendre* to undertake.] One who undertakes; a manager, controller; champion.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 64 That most noble centour Publius Decius, so hardie an entreprennour in the bataille, 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 166 Rychard went to fore as chyele entreprenour.

† **Entre-pressed**, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. (The original has *fraposta*, interposed, placed between.)

1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Engl.* iv. v. 134 Those of Rhooan, having made themselves masters of two towres [unprinted towns] by whose entre-pressed curtain they might give him entry.

† **Entreproche**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [as if a. F. \**entreproche*-r, f. *entre* between + *proche* near. Cf. Fr. *approcher* APPROACH.] *intr.* To approach one another.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 2225 When entreproched thys buge hostes to.

|| **Entresalle** (äntr'sal). [Fr. *entresalle*, f. *entre* between + *salle* room.] An anteroom.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 48/2 The above [furniture] arranged to show a salon and entresalle, completely furnished.

† **Entresalue**, *v.* Obs. Also 5 *entresalew* (e. [a. OF. *entresalue*-r, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *saluer* to salute.], *trans.* To greet or salute mutually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Olyfautes... bowe the heedes that one to that other lyke as they entresalewe eche other. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 269 1/2 After that they were entresalewed.

† **Entresign**, *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *entresygn* (e. [a. OF. *entresaign* sign, mark, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *seigne* (mod. F. *signe*) = L. *signum*.] A sign or token; esp. a badge on a knight's armour.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xxi. To gyue her [Alcyone] entresignes, by whyche she may see apertly the nawfrage and peryll of her busonde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be known by his armes and entresyignes.

|| **Entresol** (entrspl, Fr. änt'r'spl). Also 8 *entresole*, *entersole*, *9 intersole*. [Fr.: f. *entre* between + *sol* the ground.] A low story placed between the 'ground floor' and the 'first floor' of a building; sometimes so contrived as to appear externally part of the former; a mezzanine story. Also *attrib.*

1711 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Entresole*, sometimes call'd Mezzanine, is a kind of little story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first story, for the convenience of a Ward-robe, etc. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 140 The lesser rooms have entresoles with winding staircases leading to them. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 In this case, the upper story is termed a mezzanine or intersole. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvi. (1853) 305 They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the Hotel which they occupied. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. The inhabitants... on the borders of the Arno hastened to remove their valuables from the ground floors and even entresols. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 4/1 A small back room on the entresol floor of Palace-chambers.

† **Entress(e)**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 *entres*, 6 *entres*, *entres*. [app. irregularly f. ENTER *v.* + -ESS, after *duress*, *largess*.] = EN-

TRANCE, ENTRY, in certain senses. a. The opportunity, right, or permission to enter. b. A means or place of entering. c. Entrance, initiation into a subject.

c. 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 9 Of which the entresse was not he nor brade. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 16 Into the toure for to have an intres. *Ibid.* xxiv. 109 The eres are but an intres To comynn wythe. — *Joyful Medit.* 4 As in this arte having small intres, But for to lerne is all myn appetite. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Yf ye stande to thynke yf ye geue entresse to your enemies. 1560-78 *Bk. Disch. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 And to have some entres in the first rudiments of Grammar. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1798) 3 The Chancellor... gave her Entress to visit her young Son. c. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 Yet is it the entresse unto eternal lyfe. 1600 GOWRIE *Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 345 The double dore... did dyde them... halfe an houre... before they could get it broken and have entresse. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 187 Nobilitye and cavaliers struing to gett entresse to see the ceremonye.

Entresse, var. of INTEREST, *Obs.*, interest.

† **Entre-te**, *Obs. rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [a. OF. *entrait* ad-hesive plaster.] A plaster.

c. 1440 *MS. Lib. Med.* f. 302 (Halliux.) It sal... hele it withouthene any entrete, bot new it evene and morne.

† **Entrike**, *v.* Obs. Also 5-6 *entryke*, (6 *entriek*), 5 *intrike*. [a. OF. *entriquer*, *intriguer* = Fr. *entriquer*, *intriquer*, ad. It. *intricare*, var. of *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) = L. *intricare*, f. *in* + *tricare* quirks, tricks. Cf. INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.]

In Ital. *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) is the form of the inf. required by phonetic law; but in other parts of the vb. the forms *intrico*, *intrica*, etc. are normal, and the *c* was introduced into the inf. by analogy.]

1. *trans.* To entangle (a person), ensnare, beguile.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 421 To dispence and assoile men of synnes, þat ben entrikid wip sich ritis. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fentes* 403 But which of þow, that loue most entriketh. 1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy Prol.* His misty speche... entriketh readers that it see. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) II. 92/1 Moebe of my nacyon is entryked and blente with such fantasies. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2 He that his entryked with wordly busynesse is nat mete to be a student. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* xi. 34 In case the iye of thy bodye be corrupted... then shal all the whole bodye be entrieked.

2. To make (a sentence) entangled; to complicate, involve.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 That he the worde entriketh, That many a man of him compleineth. c. 1430 LYDC. *Stor. Thebes* 2892 His Cleer conceyte... Nat entrieked with no doublenesse. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 99a, Entrieked or wrapped in derke paraboles. 1549 COVERDALE *ibid.* Rom. Arg't. The same [sentences] are ofsetymes, as a man maye saye, entrieked or entangled.

† **Entrochal** (entrökäl), *a.* [f. ENTEROCH-US + -AL.] Pertaining to, or largely composed of, entrochi.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 126 Crinoidal limestone or entrochal marble.

† **Entrochite** (entrökait). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ENTEROCHUS. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Entrochus** (entröküs). *Palaeont.* Pl. entrochi. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ên* in + *τροχός* wheel.] A name sometimes given to the wheel-like plates of which certain crinoids are composed.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 Most of the oval Entrochi grow crooked and twisting. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) The vault and walls are decorated with entrochi and shells. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieo Nat.* I. 488 The entrochi and the relics of other fishes.

† **Entroop**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 7 *entroup*. [ad. Fr. *entrouper* (Cotgr.), f. *en* (see EN-) + *troupe* troop.] *trans.* To form into a troop, assemble.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marat.* xvi. xi. 73 The horsemen strongly entrouped themselves.

|| **Entropion** (entropion, entropion, -v'm). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *êntrōpion*, related to *êntrōpē* to turn inwards, f. *ên* in + *trōpē* to turn.] Inversion of the eyelids.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 685 Idiopathic entropion is met with in three states. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 344 Entropion signifies a rolling inwards of the whole lid, the whole row of lashes being completely turned towards the eyeball.

† **Entropy** (entropi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *τροπή* transformation (lit. 'turning'), after the analogy of ENERGY. First proposed by Clausius (1865) in Ger. form *entropie*.]

Clausius (*Pogg. Ann.* CXXXV. 390), assuming (unhistorically) the etymological sense of *energy* to be 'work-contents' (*werk-inhalt*), devised the term *entropy* as a corresponding designation for the 'transformation-contents' (*verwandlungsinhalt*) of a system.]

The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.

In Clausius's sense, the entropy of a system is the measure of the unavailability of its thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work. A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of

a system = the sum of the entropies of its parts, and is always increased by any transport of heat within the system; hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius). The term was first used in Eng. by Prof. Tait (see quot. 1868), who however proposed to use it in a sense exactly opposite to that of Clausius. In this he was followed (with an additional misunderstanding: see quot. 1875) by Maxwell and others; but subsequently Tait and Maxwell reverted to the original definition, which is now generally accepted.

1868 TAIT *Sketch Thermodynamics* 29 We shall... use the excellent term Entropy in the opposite sense to that in which Clausius has employed it—viz. so that the Entropy of the Universe tends to zero. 1875 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (ed. 4) 183 *note*. In former editions of this book the meaning of the term Entropy as introduced by Clausius was erroneously stated to be that part of the energy which cannot be converted into work. The book then proceeded to use the term as equivalent to the available energy... In this edition I have endeavoured to use Entropy according to its original definition by Clausius. 1885 WARSON & BERNARD *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 245 As in the working of a heat engine, the entropy of the system must be diminished by the process, that is, there must be equalisation of temperature.

† **Entror** (entrō, -p.i). *Law. rare*. [ad. AF. *entrouer*, f. *entrouer* to enter; see -OR.] One who makes legal entry.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 303 The voucher shall be from person to person... of the persons named... in order up to the first disseisor, or other entror.

† **Entrouble**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 5 *entrowble*. [a. OF. *entroubler*-r, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *trouble* trouble.] *trans.* To render troubled.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, Medea entrowbled at that time her mayntene.

Entrusion, obs. form of INTRUSION.

† **Entrust**, *intrust* (en-, intrwst), *v.* [f. EN- + TRUST sb.]

The form *intrust*, though preferred in many recent Dicts., is now rare in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a trust; to confide a task, an object of care to (a person, etc.); to commission or employ in a manner implying confidence.

a. Const. to with *inf.*, f. for (a purpose), *in* (a business); also *simply*. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law*.

a. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 b, They... were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The Griffin... doth... well make out the properties of a Guardian, or any person entrusted. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 31 The last Advertisements... argue that the King still entrusts him. 1666 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 108 The report we received from those entrusted in the fleet to inform us. 1691 in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. v. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury... was wholly entrusted by the King and Court for all Ecclesiastical affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 112 The clergy were entrusted because they alone were properly qualified for the trust. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 290 Earl Grey... entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task. 1885 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div.* XIV. 202 The Attorney General only... was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King.

b. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, Wks. 1738 I. 387 The Governor besought humbly to be excus'd, till he could send notice to the Parliament who had intrusted him. 1674 CLANDON *Hist. Ref.* (1704) III. xii. 254 St. Benjamin Wright; who was intrusted by them to solicit at Madrid for their Pass.

b. Const. with (the charge or duty confided).

a. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 105 Monarchs, or Assemblies, entrusted with power. 1689 SHAWWELL *Spr. Abatiss.* v. Wks. (1720) 103 Who are the ladies you have entrusted me with. Ned? 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. iii. 26 A carpenter, whom he entrusted with a large sum of money. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The other was entrusted with all the mysteries of Tory diplomacy. 1879 M. ARKOLD *Porro unum*, 5c. in *Mixed Ess.* 160 New... universities... ought not to be entrusted with power to confer degrees.

b. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. viii. (R.), They... are careful to improve the talents they are entrusted with. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 541 He... was so little disposed to intrust them with political power that he thought them unfit even to enjoy personal freedom.

2. To confide the care or disposal of (a thing or person), the execution of (a task) to, f. with a person. Also, to trust, commit the safety of (oneself, one's property, etc.) to a thing.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 106 Entrusting a part of their Army to Appius Consult. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 752 His Father dying, left him... fourscore Minz, which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement, they miscarried. 1715 *Addr. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 533/1 The Business of the Commission intrusted with us. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 An errand of too much consequence to be entrusted to a boy. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 281 The Defence of the island was entrusted to a constitutional and well-disciplined militia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx. How we did entrust Futurity to her! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 72 The temporalities of the see were entrusted to the Dean and Chapter. *Mod.* I should not like to entrust my safety to such a boat as that.

Hence Entrusted *ppl. a.* Entrusting *vbl. sh.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. Ordinance* Lond. 13 Apr. 3 Such entrusted persons as they shall appoint. 1666 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 Having... many Commonwealths under one united and entrusted Sov'ranty. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* Wks. 1821 XI. 397 Intrusted riches to relieve the poor. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 758 Then wherefore sully the entrusted Gem Of high ad noble life with thoughts so sick? 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 309 The seat of the Fallen Hierarch's Entrusted Dominion. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 1/2 After twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them [the clergy].



**Entrustment** (entr'ustmēt). [*f.* ENTRUST *v.* + MENT.] The action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted. Formerly also, a position of trust; a duty with which one is entrusted.

1643 HERLE *Ausw. Ferie* 29 'Tis but a power of ordinary entrustment. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Tricler* 18 God hath called or advanced them for their respective entrustments. 1657 PETRUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 3b, I wish I had leisure to peruse the whole Packet... but... I cannot spare so much time to my Intrustment. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 39 § 2 Where any person has been entrusted with... any revocation of his entrustment... shall not affect the title, etc.

**Entry** (en'try). Forms: 4-7 entry, 4-6 -ee, 6-7 entrey, -ie, -ye, 6 entory (-ie), 5- entry. [*ME.* *entree*, a. Fr. *entrée*, corresp. to Pr. *intrada*, Sp., Pg. *entrada*, It. *intrada* = late L. *intrāta*, f. *intrāre* (Fr. *entrer*) to ENTER.]

1. The action of coming or going in; the coming (of an actor) upon a stage; the entering into or invading (a country), etc. In phrases, *To make* († *have*) *entry*. Also *fig.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 Now has R. entre, and Acres taken es. c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 261 Als Sir Ywaine made entre. 1475 CANTON *Jason* 6 [He] thought... of what purpos he might make for his entre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 723 The king of Englandes entre and invasions. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* iii. 597 Their opinion touching the birth of soules, their entre into the bodie. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 No actor on a stage... can make a more regular entry, or a more punctual exit. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 258 The entry and egress of the planet's center (across the sun's disc). 1853 JAMES *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 99 Since our entry into the ice. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 226 The first entry of gold into the mint for coinage purposes. *fig.* 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holsheth* III. 1550/2 Then began such an entre of acquaintance, knowledge, love, bewitchment, etc. 1604 JAMES I *Counterb.* (Arb.) 99 The first entry thereof (of Tobacco taking) among us. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 i. 167 Very soon after the Entry of Learning upon the Scene of Christendom. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) i. iii. 155 Finds entry into the mind.

b. The ceremonial entrance (of a king, etc.). 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vj, Thus this emperor addressed his entre with his caplaynes. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 27 His entry and coronation were managed with such magnificence that the country suffered much for it. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 261 Their solemn entry into the imperial city.

c. The action of boarding (a ship). *Obs.* 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 To make any more assaults or entries.

d. The paying-*off* of formal visits, 'making calls'. *Obs. rare.*

1755 T. AMORY *Men.* (1769) I. 219 She can even pass the Sunday evenings away at cards and in visiting, and waste at play and entry the hours of the sacred day. *Ibid.* II. 81 They renounced custom and false notions, the propensities and entries, the noise and splendor of the world.

2. *Law.* a. The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 § 1 Theintre, season and possession of your seid Subgiēt... into all the premisses. 1540 — 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 No... person... shall... maintain any... writ (of) entry upon discession done to any of his ancestors. a 1646 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 23 Where a man findeth a piece of land that no other possesseth... and he that so findeth it dothi entre, this entry gaineth a property. 1742 FIELING *Jos. Andrews* i. xii. He'd warrant he soon suffered a recovery by writ of entry. 1817-8 COUNTESS *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 271 Mr. Birckbeck informs me he has made entry of a large tract of land. 1866 KINGSLY *Itew.* i. xvi. 298, I advise you as a friend not to make entry on those lands.

b. One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 227 As for the [burglaryous] entry, any the least degree of it, with any part of the body, or with an instrument held in the hand, is sufficient; as, to step over the threshold.

† 3. a. A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment; an interlude. Cf. Fr. *entrée* or *entrée de ballet* (Littre). b. *Musice.* = *ENTRÉE* 3.

1651 EVLYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 276 A masque at Court, where the French King in person danced five entries. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* i. Wks. 1700 II. 16 Then an Entry danced by four Sylphs. 1728 R. NORTH *Memoirs Musick* (1846) 102 The Entries of Baptist ever were and will be valued as most stately and compleat harmony.

† 4. *transf.* a. The entering upon an office; the accession of a sovereign. b. The becoming a member of an institution. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 310 For symonye don in here entre. 1389 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 107 To make y<sup>e</sup> paiement of his couenauns for his entre. c1500 *Blowbell's Test.* 45 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 94 Of so grete reverens were the universities, That men toke entrie kneeling on their knees. 1576 *Thanksgiv. in Liturg. Serr.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 548 The day of the Queens Majestys entry to her reign.

† 5. The right or opportunity of entering; admission. *ENTRANCE. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1309 þe king þam lete laf fre entre. c1315 *Cocir de L.* 188. The galyes... had high won entre. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now has þe Balioi a stounde lom issu & entre. 1377 *LANGL. P. Ph.* II. xi. 118 þanne may alle Crigene come, and cleyne þere entre. 1491 CANTON *Vins Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 105 b/2, The entre of the cyte of Athenes forsayd was granted unto hym. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 152, Yet shall hee have free entre, egress, and regress in the same house. 1615 CHAUCER

*Man Olyss.* I. 191 In this discourse, he first saw Pallas standing. Unbidden entry.

† 6. The coming in (of a period of time); the entrance upon (a journey, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1329 To Nazareth he went again... Tua dais in aueril entre. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2248 What profit any prowes with a prowde entre. To begyn, any gode, on a ground feill. c1450 *Mervin* xiii. 191 A-boute the entre of may. 1535 GARDINER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 212, I required your advice in mine entry and beginning thereof. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 When the Duke of Yorke had thus framed the entry into hys long extended journey. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 166 Some making their entrie [at supper] with eggs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 555/2 Not to stay longer in the entry.

† b. The preface or opening words (of a book, etc.). *Obs.*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 369 Alle þat byfor es wryten... Es bot als an entre of his buk. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet... for hys entry, calleth the... Muses to inspire into him a good invention. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 225 And thus even in the entry of the Article we meet with the incarnation.

7. *concr.* That by which any place open or closed is entered; a door; a gate; an approach or passage to a country, etc.; the mouth of a river. In a dwelling, an entrance-hall; lobby. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 158 Bute entre on þer nys, And þat ys vp on harde roches. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entre with egre men fele. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1059 Her [the hive's] entre tourne it faire upon the southe. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xii. 14 She opened not the entre for gladnes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 669 It was a passage and entre into the Countrey of Laconia. 1598-1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* At the entre of which ruer he stayed his course. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ii. 66, I heare a knocking at the South entry. a 1652 BRONIE *Eng. Moor* ii. ii, Her's a letter thrown into the entry. 1727 SWIFT *Desc. Morning*, Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. 1846 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 156 He tells truly who signed that paper in the entry or porch.

*fig.* c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1763 Pat es entre and way... Til lyf or ded. c1386 CHAUCER *Milbeus* F 73 Werre at his byghnyng hath so greet an entre and so large, that every wight may entre. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the first entre and wey of frenshipe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. Intro. 312 The first booke was a ground, and a necessary entre to all the rest following. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 191 Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entry of time.

† a. Sense 'innermost part, sanctuary' has been erroneously inferred from the following passage, in which Chaucer confuses L. *adytum* with *aditus*. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Sentences... drawn oute of myne entre, þat is to seyne oute of myn informacion.

b. *transf.* A passage between houses, whether or not leading to an open space beyond; an alley. Now only *dial.* † Also, an avenue, approach to a house (*obs.*).

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1600 All maister men þat on molde dwellis, Onestly enabit in entris aboute. 1632 HEYWOOD *and Ph. Iron Age* ii. Wks. 1874 III. 391 Through many a corner and blind entrie... a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prologues* i. xxi. (1640) 260 A dark entrie leading to the glorious palace of glory. 1694 PHILLIPS *Life Milton* xx, A pretty Garden House... at the end of an Entry. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Kien Long* Wks. 1812 III. 155 The souls of many Kings are vulgar Entries... A long, dark, dangerous, dreary Way, past finding. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. i. 129 A chimney-sweep... has been established for years in one of the murky entrie. *Mod.* The entrance to these houses [in Birmingham] is not in the front which faces the street, but in the 'entry' i.e. passage common to two adjoining houses.

c. *Hunting.* (See quotes.) 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 93/1 For what Necromanticke spells are, Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entries. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Let him draw into Covert as he passes observing the size of entrie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 325 When a deer has passed into a thicket, leaving marks whereby his bulk may be guessed, it is called an entry.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.) 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Entry, an adit. Applied to the main gangway in some coal mines.

† 8. A room or house into which one enters to lodge; a lodging, hostel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* I. 125 Upon the approach of the men to their entries. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 412 All scholars should be members of some College, Hall or Entry. 1864 BURTON *Sart. Abr.* I. v. 258 Officers of the collegiate institutions—colleges, halls, inns, and entries.

9. The action of entering or registering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr.* a statement, etc. entered upon a record; an 'item' in a list or an account-book.

1553 GRIFFIN *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 163 The entries and punishments of the censors declare as much. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 12 § 6 The said Clerk... shall register... a brief Declaration or Entry of the said Licence. a 1616 BACON *New Atty.* (J.). A notary made an entry of this act. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for... examinations, filings of writs, entries, etc. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The sailor... appealed... to the entry in the books. 1849 STOVET *Cannet's Necess.* Intro. 11 The following entries, copied from the Lord's Journal... determine the date. 1863 MARY HOWITT *tr. F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 Making an entry in my diary, of the daily occurrences.

b. *Double Entry*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item entered to the credit of one account in the ledger is entered to the debit of another, and *vice versa*. *Single Entry*: the

method in which each transaction (as a general rule) is entered only in one account.

1741 MAIR *Book-keeping Methodiz'd* (ed. 2) 14 Italian Book-keeping is said to be a Method of Keeping Accomps by double Entry because, etc. 1883 CARISS *Book-keeping* 3 Book-keeping by Double Entry... was devised centuries ago, and has since become... generally adopted.

c. The list of names of the competitors (for a race, etc.).

1885 *Smith* 28 May 854/1 The entry for the Royal Hunt Cup is smaller than usual.

d. The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo. *Bill of entry*: see quot. 1809. *Port of entry*: the port at which imported goods are entered.

1692 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 If y<sup>e</sup> entry be right. 1775 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5311/3 Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 385 The increase on the face of our entries is immense during the four years of war. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 130 Bill of entry, a note specifying goods entered at the custom house.

10. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *entry-book*, *clerk*, *door*, *end*, *mat*, *money*, *mouth*, *pegs*, *winning*. 1678 *Trial Ireland*, etc. 47 As appears by their 'Entry-Books'. 1880 *Quart. Rev.* No. 297. 12 *Lord Bolingbroke*, There is no trace of his residence to be found in the entry-books of the Dean. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xlii. 280 An 'entry-clerk' in the Court of Chancery. 1526 TINDALE *Pallad.* xii. 13 Peter knocked at the 'entry-dore'. a 1604 J. MATHER *Songs* (Sheffield 1862) 88 Who tell their fond tales at an 'entry end'. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The 'entry mat', the street door mat. 1884 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 210 Each member to pay the usual 'entry-money'. 1880 *Austrin & Down Gloss.*, 'Entry mouth, sb., the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street. 1865 *Gayword's* II. 169 The two women lifted thin gingham bonnets from the 'entry-pegs'. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw.* IV. (Camd. Soc.) 6 At the first 'Entry-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England.

*Entuite*, var. of ENTWINE (E).

† *Entune*, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* next verb.] Tune; song; melody, music.

c1360 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 309 So mery a sowne, so swete entunes.

† *Entune*, v. *Obs.* Also 5 en-, intowne. [*var.* of ENTONE, INTONE, a. OF. *entone-r*, *onne-r* = Pr. and Sp. *entonar* = late L. *intonāre*, f. in- (see IN-) + *ton-us* TONE: see TUNE.]

1. *trans.* To sing, chant, intone. Also *absol.* c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. Proem 4 And can to follis so her song entune. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 300 Cristen peple intowne prayenges to the vrgyn maye. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 Alle they that were conien with Jhesu Cryste entowned swetely. 1627 HAKLUYT *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 429 Hymnes and sonnets... entuned in a soleme and mournfull note.

2. To bring (a voice or instrument) into tune. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvi, The company answered all, With voices sweet entuned, & so small. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 276 Whose hevenly armony was so passing sure, So duly entundyn with every measure. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2, I entune, I set an instrument in tune or a companye of syngars... Have you prefened these organs?

*Enturf*: see EN- pref. 1 b.

*Enturret* (entr'et), v. *rare.* [*f.* EN-1 + TUR-RET.] *trans.* To surround with towers. 1866 J. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* IV. 246 Did she [the goddess] enturret first a Phrygian town?

*Entwine*, *intwine* (en-, intwain), v. [*f.* EN-1, IN- + TWINE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To twine or twist together; to plait, interlace, interweave. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Intwine... the flesh-like Columbine with Pinckes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 But further way found none, so thick entwined, As one continu'd brake. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 F 3 The Graces with their Arms intwined within one another. 1773 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Solima*, Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rose. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Patiently the Old Man entwines the strong palm-fibres. 1807 CHAMBE *Par. Reg.* II. 281 Entwine their withered arms 'gainst wind and weather.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii. (1668) 91 There they entwine in the dearest embraces. a 1771 STANZAN in *P. Fletcher's Pisc. Eccl.* (1771) iii. st. 15 *unde*, Fly and entwine amid those locks of gold. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illust. and Enquiries* I. 76 Two serpents, who rear up and entwine in the light of a candle stick. c. To form by twining; to weave. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The vest and wile divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flows intwine. a 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* Wks. 1777 II. 218 For him may Love the myrtle wreath entwine.

d. *fig.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i, This opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true. 1613 DONNE *Epith. St. Palatine & Lady Eliz.*, You two have one way left yourselves entwined Besides this bishop's knot. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 10 It [the belief of n God] is so entwined with reason. 1819 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. (1669) 257 The [Christian] doctrine is entwined with the [English] language. 1888 STANLEY *Hist. Abr.* Pref. 11 The murder of Becket... was inseparably entwined with the whole structure of the building.

2. To wreath or encircle (an object) with (another); to wreath (the one) about, round (the other). Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 625 They entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. 1809 W. IVINGS *Knight's*

(1861) 182 No more entwines with flowers his shining sword. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 Trees entwined with creepers. *Ibid.* xx. (1873) 454 The pepper-vine entwining round its trunk. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A vine-branch entwined about a rod or staff.

b. fig.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 132 Tangle and entwine mankind with error. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 31 In earthly joys entwined, I had forgot The things above. 1848 tr. *Martotti's Italy* iii. 75 Schiller entwined himself round the heart. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 317 Similarity of name or local celebrity may cause a myth to entwine itself about some personage or event of actual history.

3. To clasp as a twining plant; to enfold, embrace. Also fig.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xxxv. Divided flames, the iron sides entwining. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* ii. Thy glorious household-stuff did me entwine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Arms clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other. 1803 BEATTIE *Poems, Hares* 94 The flowering thorn. The hazel's stubborn stem entwined. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xxix. True wife, Round my true heart thine arms entwine. 1878 *Musque Poets* 36 Let my arm your waist entwine.

Hence **Entwinement**, the action of entwining; the state of being entwined; also *coner*. **Entwining** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb ENTWINE. **Entwining** *ppl. a.*, that entwines.

a. 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 81 That it might be like a mixture of roses and wood-binds in a sweet entwinement. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 307 No foot tore asunder the entwinement. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Butk & Selu.* 103 The unthinkable care and forecast in all its [the world's] evenness and entwining. 1738 GLOVER *Leontidas* iii. 222 Among the intertwining branches of the groves. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. 148. I feel Pains like one mingled in entwining love.

**Entwist, entwist** (en-, in-, twi-st), *v.* [f. EN-1 + TWIST *v.*] *trans.* a. To clasp with a twist. b. To form into a twist. c. To twist in with.

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. x. (1686) 20 They [the guts] are gathered up and entwisted in the folds of the Mesentery. 1705 PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 249 (Jug) Th' unwetting prey Entwisted roars. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 R. V. Very few have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Leit.* ii. 114 Though the single thread will not bear handling, yet twisted, and entwisted, it is hard to be broken. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 399 Some had a maze of horsehair... entwisted round their polls.

β. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 63 Intwisted or woven together like a curious silken web. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth twist. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xii. His untrimm'd hair, a long and loathsome mass, With cotton cords intwisted. 1864 NEALE *Seaton, Poems* 111 The endless lines Intwisted, and enlinked.

Hence **Entwisted** *ppl. a.*

a. 1800 COWPER & HAYLEY tr. *Andreini's Adam* iv. i. The fatal sound of these entwisted pipes. a. 1813 A. WILSON *Ep. C. Orr* Poet. Wks. (1846) 170 His noontide walks, his vine entwisted bowers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* ii. 38 A pliant collar of entwisted gold.

† **Entwit(e, v. Obs.** Also 6 *entwyte*, (*entuite*, *intwight*) 7 *enthwite*. [Altered form of *ATWITE*; cf. *TWIT*.] *trans.* a. To twist, rebuke, reproach (a person). *Const.* *with.* b. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasmus, Apoph.* 146 Thou dost naught to entwine me thus. a. 1553 — *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 No good turns entwine, Nor olde sores recite. 1560 *School House for Women* 828 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 137 In case they doo you but one benefit They will you ever with that one entwit. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiii. 29 note, Christ, entwytyeth them of their malice. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8, I may be perhaps entwinted of more haste then good speede. 1588 B. ANDREWS *Serm.* 10 April (1629) 8 By that word he meannes to entwithe them. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 68 He doth somewhat biting tax and entuite the Corinthians. 1608 (Hieron) *Defence* II. 42 He entwitteth the suspended and deprived ministers with want of learninge.

**Entyer, -e, obs. ff. of ENTIRE.**

**Entyr, obs. form of ENTER *v.***

**Entyr-: see INTER-.**

**Entyre, obs. form of ENTIRE.**

**Entyrement, obs. form of INTERMENT.**

**Entyrmes, obs. form of ENTREMESS.**

† **Enubilate, v. Obs.-o** [f. L. *enubilāt* *ppl.* stem of *enubilāre*, f. *ē* out + *nubil-us* cloudy, f. *nubes* a cloud.] *trans.* To make clear.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enubilous, a. Obs.-o** [f. L. *ē* + *nubil-us* +

*-ous*.] Fair, without clouds.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enucleate** (inū'kli-ēt), *v.* Also 6 *enucleat*.

[f. L. *enucleāt* *ppl.* stem of *enucleāre* to remove the kernel of, f. *ē* out + *nucleus* kernel. The fig. sense, till modern times the exclusive one in Eng., was fully developed in Lat.]

1. *fig.* To extract the 'kernel' from; to bring out from disguise; to lay open, clear, explain.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 407 Thinking that he would enucleate and open to her all these things. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 896 All obscure probleme... can... Enucleat. 1622 AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1636) 19 We sweat to enucleate the mystery. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 37 No in-

scription... that can serve to enucleate its original name. 1787 SCHWARTZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 359 To enucleate the family relation of this hitherto unknown vegetable. 1846 LANDOR *Exaur. Shaks.* Wks. II. 272 To enucleate and bring into light their abstruse wisdom. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 284½ Enucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction.

2. *Surg.* To extract (a tumour, etc.) from its shell or capsule. Also *absol.*

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 196 They are easily enucleated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 115 To remove them it is only necessary to divide their capsule and the soft parts covering them in and to enucleate. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 17 Dec. 1359½ Dr. Keith's success in enucleating uterine tumours.

Hence **Enucleating** *ppl. a.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 2a Runick inscriptions... offer peculiar temptations to enucleating sagacity.

**Enucleation** (inū'kli-ā-tion), [as if ad. L. \**enucleation-em*, f. *enucleāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *enucléation*.]

1. The action of entcleating, or getting out the 'kernel' of a matter; unfolding, explanation.

1650 S. CLARKE *Ect. Hist.* l. (1654) 326 To which they add a enucleation of hard texts. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 27. I say therefore, toward the Enucleation of the Question, etc. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymous*, viii. lxxxiii. (1809) 382 Another enucleation of this difficult ecclesiastical term. 1840 BLACKEN *Mag.* XLVIII. 127 The enucleation of separate parts of that which his ambitious intellect yearned towards the production of as a whole. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons of Dramaturgy* (1869) 9 Its writer rarely propounds for scholastic enucleation such an enigma as, etc.

2. *Surg.* 'The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 107 Sebaceous tumours should be removed by enucleation. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 53 They... are... capable of pretty easy enucleation from the tissues in which they are imbedded.

**Enuff, enughe, obs. ff. ENOUGH.**

**Enula campana:** see ELECAMPANE.

1542 BORDE *Videtur* xix. (1870) 278 The routes of Enula-campana, soden tender. 1534 H. R. SATERNE *Regim.* 141 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 52.

† **Enumber, v. Obs. rare.** Also 5 *enoumbre*. [a. OF. *enoumbre*, *enumber* = Pr. *enoumbrar*, lit. *in-oumbre* = L. *inumbare*, f. *in* in + *umbra* shadow. Cf. *INUMBRATE*.] *trans.* To put in the shade; to overshadow, shroud. Also *refl.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. He wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed & glorious Virgin Marie. *Ibid.* xii. 126 God sente his Wysdom in to Erthe and enumbered him in the Virgine Marie.

**Enumberable, Enumerate, erroneous forms** (freq. in 17th c.) of *INNUMBERABLE, INNUMERATE*.

† **Enumerate, pa. pple.** [ad. L. *enumerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *enumerāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *ENUMERATED*.

1646 G. GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 3 So many scandals as are enumerate in the Ordinance. 1671 *True Nonconformist* 226 All these vain Popish Inventions, and Superstitions, enumerate in this Covenant. 1711 C. M. Lett. to Curat 35, I proceed now Particularly to consider our Reformers enumerate by your author.

**Enumerate** (inū'mēr-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *enumerāt* *ppl.* stem of *enumerāre*, f. *ē* out + *numerāre* to count, f. *numerus* NUMBER.]

1. *trans.* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention (a number of things or persons) separately, as if for the purpose of counting; to specify as in a list or catalogue.

For the primary sense 'ascertain the number of', see esp. *ENUMERATED* *ppl. a.*, and cf. *ENUMERATION, ENUMERATOR*. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. l. 21 (R.) If the priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Mattalog.* vii. 113 Again, he enumerateth eight sorts of Cachimies that were known unto him. 1744 BRERLEY *Sir* 244 There would be no end of enumerating the like cases. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* ii. 34 Atalanta is enumerated, by Apollodorus, among the Argonauts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 361 The satellites of Jupiter... are enumerated and distinguished in a regular manner. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) iii. xvii. 261 St. Paul... enumerates many of the Ancient Saints. a. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. (1857) 469 Adolphe Brogniart had enumerated only seventy species of plants.

† b. with clause as obj. *Obs. rare.* 1653 CROSWELL *Lett. & Sp.* 4 July, Enumerating how businesses have been transacted from that time.

2. *Gram.* To 'qualify numerically, rare.

1876 A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate.

† 3. [? Cf. L. *enumerare* to pay in full.] ? To bestow abundantly. *Obs. rare.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 76 Prayers that he would enumerate his spiritual gifts to this holy Society.

Hence **Enumerated** *ppl. a.*, **Enumerating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. attrib.).

1721 *Roy. Proclam.* 5 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5928¼ Such enumerated Goods. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 4 Contraband and enumerated commodities. 1871 *Census Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Report* 6 The enumerated population of London... was 3,257,804. 1854 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 253 That enumerating function of the Roman officer.

**Enumeration** (inū'mēr-ēt-ion), [a. F. *enumeration*, ad. L. *enumerātiō-em*, n. of action f. *enumerāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of 'ascertaining the number of something; esp. the taking a census of population; a census.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 That holy man did rightly know the enumeration of the sacred Trinitie. 1810 in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* 394 According to the enumeration in 1801, the population amounted to 1600 persons. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He produced an enumeration of the inhabitants of the island. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 340 note. In 1740, the population of Nottingham was found, by enumeration, to be just 10,000.

2. The action of specifying seriatim, as in a list or catalogue.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 21 To multiply language by enumeracion of partes. 1581 LAN-BARNE *Eiren.* iv. xvi. (1588) 576, I shall not need to make long enumeration of the sortes of executions, which, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 The enumeration of Genealogies, and particular accounts of time. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 34 The definition of a complex term consists merely in the enumeration of the simple ideas, for which it stands. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xviii. 136 The enumeration of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment.

b. *coner.* A catalogue, list.

1724 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 2 Though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. 351 The enumeration includes the several acts cited in this paper. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 135 We should possess an enumeration... of her materials and combinations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 In this enumeration the greatest good of all is omitted.

3. *Rhet.* *transl.* L. *enumeratio*: A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

1862 in MAUNDEV *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Enumerative** (inū'mēr-ēt-iv), *a.* [f. *ENUMERATE* *v.* + *-IVE*.] That has the function of enumerating; concerned with enumeration. *Const. of.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 3 Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 He [Thomson] rather enumerates than describes. Now the prospect from the hill at Hagley furnished me with the true explanation of this enumerative style. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Gaius Instit.* Comm. iv. § 47 note, Whether his *ulcus* is to be taken as enumerative... or as merely indicative.

**Enumerator** (inū'mēr-ēt-us), [as if a. L. \**enumerātor*, agent-n. f. *enumerāre* to *ENUMERATE*.]

One who enumerates; *spec.* one of the subordinate officers employed in taking a census.

1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xcvi. XL. 492 note. The enumerators take account of the slave women and children. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6½ The enumerator has to leave from a hundred to two hundred schedules and after a few days to call for them again.

**Enunuciable** (inū'nū'si-ā-bl), *a.* [as if ad. L. \**enunūciabilis*, f. *enunūciare*; see next.] That admits of being enunuciated.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 198 All the words enunuciable are in it contained. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) i. 261 John... enunuciates the fact itself, to the full extent in which it is enunuciable for the human mind.

**Enunuciate** (inū'nū'si-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *enunūciāt* *ppl.* stem of *enunūciare* (incorrectly *enunuciare*), f. *ē* out + *nunūciare* to announce, f. *nunūti* messenger.]

1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, principle, theory, etc.); = *ENOUNCE* 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Enunuciate*, to declare. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 204 Which also may more briefly be enunuciated thus, velocity is the quantity of motion determined by time and line. a. 1692 T. BARLOW *Reyn.* 553 The truths that may be enunuciated concerning him [Plato]. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 2 The theory consequent upon new facts... is generally enunuciated by the discoverers themselves. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 220 The dogmas enunuciated in the Lambeth articles. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 The same principle may be enunuciated in another form.

b. *Of words:* To form, or serve as a statement of.

1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 20½ The words which enunuciate a truth.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1654 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 24 Moses enunuciated as simple, undemonstrated truth, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth'. 1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* i. 3 It can therefore never err in enunuciating or declaring the revealed knowledge which it possesses.

3. To utter, pronounce (articulate sounds). Also *absol.* = *ENOUNCE* 3.

1759 HART *Vision of Death* (R.), Each enunuciates with a human tone. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744 note, Not... marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only... distinctly enunuciated. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 223 How distinct enunuciating, how Plain dealing!

Hence **Enunuciated** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 534 That Incongruity betwixt enunuciated Falsity and the Munde and Things has no moral evil in it. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 266 Putting the enunuciated divisor sixteen. 1835 WHIEWELL in *Todhunter Act. of Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 213 A distinction or resemblance in enunuciated principle.

**Enunuciation** (inū'nū'si-ēt-ion), [ad. L. *enunūciātiō-em*, n. of action f. *enunūciare*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *enunuciation*.] The action of enunuciating.

1. The action of giving definite expression to (a law, principle, etc.).

1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 482 Enunuciation of the Principle, and Observations respecting it. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 95 The most extensive and general enunuciation of the laws of nature. 1873 J. COOKE *New Chem.* 13 This word... selected by Avogadro in the enunuciation of his law.

† **b. coner.** A proposition, statement. *Obs.*  
1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enunciation, as Aristotle calls it. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 Christ... used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body*. 1777 S. CLARK *Mt. Lebanon's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1795 WARBURTON *Dir. Legal.* (ed. 4) vi. § 4 V. 194 note And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

† **c. Math.** The form of words in which a proposition is stated.

1793 T. BEODORS. *Math. Evid.* 50 The enunciation of proposition the 29th. 1825 LEUENSDORF *Cremena's Prof. Geom.* 99 These are precisely the two directly exact pencils mentioned in the enunciation.

2. † **a.** Verbal expression (quot. 1551). **b.** The action of declaring or asserting (a fact, doctrine, etc.); formal declaration or assertion.

1551 GAROINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 41 a. The calling of bread by enunciation, for a name is not material. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clericus Dom.* (R.), By way of interpretation and enunciation, as an ambassador. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 183 VII. 81 The proposition in question... is not, properly speaking, the enunciation of a matter of fact. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xviii. He never missed an opportunity for the enunciation of such doctrines.

3. The uttering or pronouncing of articulate sounds; manner of utterance.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 July (1870) 179 Remember of what importance Demosthenes and one of the Gracchi, thought Enunciation. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His enunciation is perfectly articulate. 1879 FRODOV *Cæsar* xi. 129 He mocked at his bad enunciation and had grammar.

**Enunciative** (enun'si-ätiv). [ad. L. *enunciatio*-nis, f. *enunciare*: see ENUNCIATE.]

1. That serves to enunciate; predicative; declaratory. *Const. of.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. int.* xxv. Yet be their warkes compacte in fourme of narrations which by oratours be called enunciation. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1873) 219 These enunciative words do not prove them man and wife. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 160 An enunciative speech is either simple, or compounded of those that be simple. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 74 And if these words... be exegetical, and enunciative of the change that is made by prayers and other mystical words. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 306 In respect of the dispositive Words of an Instrument, and not in regard of the Enunciative Terms thereof. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 41 The simply enunciative parts of the propositions will serve by themselves. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The words are... more directly enunciative of the doctrine.

† **b. Gram.** (See quot.) *Obs.*  
c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 81 The conjunction enunciative copies the partes of a period... The ratiocinative copies the partes of a ratiocination.

† **c. Of a command:** Explicit, express. *Obs.*  
1664 H. MORA *Synopsis Proph.* 534 His absolute and enunciative command.

† **2.** Of the nature of outward expression. *Obs.*  
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1707) 460/1 As to Enunciative discourse... there are some Dogmatists who condemn it... whence they kept silence. 1656 JEANES *Mt. Schol. Dñ.* 63 Here by the word is understood, not the word enunciative [*L. prolatum*], the word written or preach't, But the Word substantiall! And the word was God.

3. Pertaining to vocal utterance or elocution.  
1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* 111. 485 Time had palsied your strength and weakened your enunciative powers. 1850 *Ibid.* xli. 449 He gave scope to the extraordinary enunciative powers of Bannister.

Hence **Enunciatively** *adv.*, in an enunciative manner; declaratively.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 It is not a thing indispensible, to omit the repetition of those words, *This is my body*, enunciatively and demonstratively.

**Enunciator** (enun'si-ätör). [a. L. *enunciator*, f. *enunciare*: see ENUNCIATE.] One who or that which enunciates.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xv. The news, of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* n. 85 As for the second [proposition], one can only admire the surpassing courage of its enunciator. 1870 PALMER *Chronologically Arranged* 113 The Prophets... were acknowledged as the enunciators of God's present purpose.

**b.** A self-acting telegraphic signal.  
1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 An electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers, etc.

† **Enunciatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *enunciatio*-nis (see ENUNCIATE) + *-ory*.] = ENUNCIATIVE.  
c 1663 URQUHART *Kabalah* iii. xxviii. 317 Predicable and enunciatory fool.

**Enunciation**, var. of **INUNCTION**, *Obs.*

**Enundation**, *obs. form of INUNDATION.*

† **Enunty**, *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inimty*-re, f. *in* + *imty*-re to unite, f. *imty* one.] *trans.* To unite.  
1542 B. CON *Christmas Banquet* Works 1560 l. xxvii. b. Repentance without faith availeth nothing, but enuntyed and joined with faith is a singular and high treasure. *Ibid.* Except by faith they be enuntyed and joined together.

**Enure** (enü-ü), *v.* [f. EN-1 + *ure*, *a. OF.* *currere* operation; cf. *enure*, *POUR.* *a. OF.* *fourre*.]  
An earlier form of *enure*, by which it is now superseded etc. in the legal sense 3 below.

† **1. trans.** To put into operation or exercise; to carry into net; to commit (a crime). *Obs.*

1550 SPENCER *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enunciation, as Aristotle calls it. 1557 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 Christ... used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body*. 1777 S. CLARK *Mt. Lebanon's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1795 WARBURTON *Dir. Legal.* (ed. 4) vi. § 4 V. 194 note And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

† **2. intr.** Chiefly *Law.* To come into operation; to take place, have effect; to be available; to be applied (to the use or benefit of a person). *Const. to or simply.*

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* *Enure* signifieth to take place or effect, to be available. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 69. 32 This grant shall not enure to such intent to determine the seigniorie but shall enure by way of covenant. 1677 YARRINGTON *Eng. Improv.* 183 That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell... shall be enure to the several Companies named in this Act. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 401 Else the dignity enures only to the grantee for life. 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. § 88 It enures exclusively to the bonitary proprietor. 1888 BAKER *Amer. Commw.* i. 84 The suspension enures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator.

**b. trans.** To make available; to hand over.  
1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 205 To enure to any person or persons... any estate sold or disposed of.

Hence † **Enurement**, *Obs.*, use; practice. † **Enurer**, *Obs.*, one who practises or puts into operation. *Enuring* *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. *Exercise*, exercise; enurement, use, practise; action, execution. 1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xviii. 243 As lawles enurers. Of veridites false or foolish. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Tushie* 55 a. So... did... the customary enuring to the discipline of warre giue him boundnes to put them to death.

**Enurn**, *obs. variant of INURN.*

**Enurny** (enü-ni), *a. Her.* Also *enurney*. [a. *AF.* *enurné*, *enurné*, altered form of *OF.* *acurné* charged: see *ANORN*, *ENORN*.] Of a bordure: Charged with beasts. By some writers improperly used as *sb.* for a charge of this kind upon a bordure.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fourth [bordure] is called Enurney, that is, when it is occupied with any beast. 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 29 This term Enurny is proper to all bordures charged with any beasts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Enurny*, the Herald's Term for a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts. 1847 GLASS *Brit. Her.* s. v. *Bordure of England* 63 Some would say enurney of lions, or charged with an enurney of lions.

**Enus**, *-ys*, var. forms of *ENES* *adv.* *Obs.* once.

**Envade**: see *INVADE*.

† **Envahisse**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *envaysshe*, *envahyshe*. [ad. *Fr.* *envahiss-* lengthened stem of *envahir*: see *ENVAYE* v.] *trans.* To attack. Also *absol.* Hence *Envahissing* *ppl. a.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i. ii.* 30 To envahisse leping vpon his enemyes. *Ibid.* ii. xxv. 148 Thus is the fortress envahysshed. c 1500 *Melusine* 147 We didd yssee yesterday, and envahysshed our enemyes.

**Envapour**: see *EN- pref.* I a.

† **Envassal**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *envassailo*, *-nll*, *invasnal*, *-ol*. [f. *EN-1* + *VASSAL*.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a vassal; to reduce to servitude or subjection; to make subservient *to*. Also *fig.*

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 165 That intolerable Misery, Whereto Affection now invassals me. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Anno. Nameless Cath.* 60 Aving our Princes, envasalling our Prelates. 1647 COWORTH *Serm.* i. John ii. 34 (1676) 57 Many of us... have our minds... envasalled to Riches, Gain, Profit. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 194 They would have seized on our persons too, and have envassalled us for ever unto them.

Hence *Envassalled* *ppl. a.*, *Envassalling* *vbl. sb.*

1609 BR. BARLOW *Anno. Nameless Cath.* 25 Yelled vnto by timorous Princes, ambitious and tumultuous Prelates, envassalled Parasites. 1614 *Vind. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mss.) V. 275 For the strength and safety, and not inflaming or invassalling of his subjects and people.

† **Envassalage**, *Obs. rare.* Also 8 *in-*. [f. *prec.* + *-AGE*.] *a.* The state of being reduced to vassalage. *b.* The action of reducing to vassalage.

1646 SIR J. TOWLER *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 6 They speak as if their oppressions might be paralleled with the Israelitish envassalage in the Land of Egypt. 1654 PAVTON *Catullus, Ilc. Stuaris* 90 Ily that derivation they... augmented the power of invassalage.

† **Enva'ult**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *envawte*. [f. *EN-1* + *VAULT* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To arch over, cover the arched roof of. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 477 Enuawtyd with rubies the wawte was of this place.

2. To entomb.

a 1745 SWIFT *A Conclusion*, I wonder, good man, that you are not envaulted; Prithce, go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

† **Envay(e)**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *envahye*. [a. *OF.* *envahie*, *envayre*, f. *envahir*: see next.] An attack.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 We shull... chastice hem at this envay. c 1500 *Melusine* 201 His people... made a fyers envahye vpon the poyteyns.

† **Envaye**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *envahye*, *envahye*. [ad. *Fr.* *envahir*-r = *Pr.* *envair*, *Sp.* *envadir*:—late L. *\*invadire*, *L.* *invadere*: see *INVADE*, *ENVARISSE*.] *trans.* To attack.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 28 For to go with gold for to envahye and fighte with their enemyes. 1483—Gold. *Leg.* 74/4 The chaldeys... have envahyed thy camels and taken them.

**Envaysshe**: see *ENVAHISSE*.

**Envected**, *-ee*, *obs. ff.* *INVECKED*, *-EE*. *Her.*

**Env Leigh**, *Env Leigh*: see *IN-*.

**Enveil** (envē-ül), *v.* Also 6 *enveils*, *enveilo*. [f. *EN-1* + *VEIL* *sb.* Cf. *OF.* *envoiler*.] *trans.* To cover with a veil, place a veil upon (e.g. a woman when received into a religious order). Also *transf.* and *fig.* to shroud as with a veil.

1555 *Paride Facious* Pref. 16 Hayung thus with his subtilties enveiled our mindes. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 268 The Bishoppes was giuen authoritie to enveile virtues, and to ballow them. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 305 Kerner again has taken up the whole black mantle of Novalis, and enveiled himself with it. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 170 When dark night enveils the welkin.

† **Enveleny**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. It. *invelenire*, f. *in* + *veleno* = *L.* *venenum* poison.] *trans.* To envenom, to poison.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1844) l. 249 A man... envelayed (envelenyed) with the delicious poison of ease.

**Envelop** (envē-lap), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *envelope* (n, -ipe(n), 7-8 *envelop*, 6- *envelop* (e, 6-6 *involup*, 7-8 *invelop* (e, 6-8 *invelop* (e, [a. *OF.* *envelope*-r, *envelop* (mod. *envelopper*) = *Pr.* *envelopar*, *envelopar*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *\*volup*, *\*volop*, cogn. with It. *voluppo* bundle, whence *involuppare* to envelope. Cf. *DEVELOP*, *VOLUPERE*.]

The Romanic base *volup*, *volup* is of obscure origin; some regard it as Teut., comparing *ME.* *ulappen* to *Lap*, wrap, which, however, is not known outside Eng., and is by Prof. Skeat regarded as an altered form of *wrap*. Dies suggested that a late L. *\*volutäre* (f. *volūtäre* to roll) became *\*volupfäre*, but the analogies offered for this phonetic process are unsatisfactory.]

1. *trans.* To wrap up in, or as in, a garment or outer covering. Also *fig.*

1386 CHAUCER *Parl. D.* 614 For he is most envolved in synne. 1406 HOCCELYE *Melusine* 245 If that yee been envolved in crime. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. iii. 67 With an grene branche of tre He did involup and aray his heid. 1650 DULWEE *Anthropolom.* 93 Eares so large, that they involve their whole bodies with them. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 216 In digging a vault a body was discovered envolved in a long robe. 1875 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. iii. xl. 377 They had been packed up in a box, and envolved in cotton.

**b.** To serve as a wrapping or case for. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 31 Leaving his body as a Paradise T'involve and containe Celestiall Spirits. 1728 GLOVER *Leonidas* x. (R.), The silken plumes Of sleep envelop his extended limbs. 1777 M. HAUTE *Morph. Anat.* (1802) 357 The cellular membrane, which envelopes the vessels of the spermatie chord. 1830 R. KNOX *tr. Bieland's Anat.* 116 These membranes... were long confounded... with the organs which they envelope. 1834 M. MURTH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 235 Their mantle unites under the body, forming a muscular sac which envelopes all the viscera. 1870 II. MACNILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 His body must be enveloped by the earth, as his soul is enveloped by the body.

2. To wrap, cover closely on all sides with a surrounding medium (e.g. clouds, darkness, flames, an atmosphere, etc.). *Const. in, with.* Also with the surrounding medium as subject.

1590 SPENCER *F. Q. ii. xii.* 34 Suddenly a grosse fog overspread... And heavens chearfull face enveloped. 1603 SHAKS. *Mess. for M.* iv. ii. 77 The best, and wholesom spirits of the night, Inuolup you, good Prouost. 1664 II. MOWE *Myst. Insl.* 503 Raies of light and glory envelop his body. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 41 Our chearish Sun, our Glory and Delight, Are soon involved in shades of Night. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Pal. & Arc.* 1863 A cloud of smoke envelops either host. 1764 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* l. i. 471 They are so involved in vapours, as to be undiscernible. 1797 COWPER *Illustr.* 726 Jove with storms Enveloped Ida. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* i. 58 The azote which is disengaged, envelops the carbon. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 293 Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame. 1847 L. HUNT *7ar Honey* ii. (1848) 15 One of these cliffs towers to such a height, that its summit is for ever enveloped in clouds.

*fig.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is envolved in obscure. 1670 COTTON *Epiphany* l. 64 The extreme danger they saw themselves envolved in. 1670 *Moral State* *Eng.* 127 When we cloud our Reason, and envelope it in mists. 1837 DISRAELI *Frenchie* ii. i. (1838) 105 What mystery was this that enveloped that great tie? 1846 SIR W.



HAMILTON *Disserl.* in *Reid's Wks.* 752 The peasant employs all the principles of abstract philosophy, only enveloped, latent, engaged.

†3. *catachr.* a. 'To line; to cover on the inside' (J.). b. Of a body of men: To surround. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 4 His yron cote, all overgrown with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1731 i. 388 The Prince of Orange was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men.

Hence **Enveloped** *ppl. a.* (in senses of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*), enshrouded, darkened. **Envelope**, one who envelops or wraps up. **Enveloping** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. **ENVELOP**; also *concr.* a wrapping; an enclosing membrane.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 11 The enveloped and deformed night of ignorance. 1883 CLODO in *Knowl.* 15 June 353/5 The rain-clouds are imprisoned in dungeons or caverns by Virta the 'Envelope'. 1693 J. BEAUMONT on *Burnet's Th. Earth* 1. 52 The envelopings also with which the Infant is encompassed, being very thin. 1831 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 The Enveloping Aponeuroses vary much in their thickness. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *S. Telephone* 133 Magnetization... impressed upon a soft iron rod by the action of an enveloping helix. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 702 Salts... present in solution in the enveloping strata of water.

**Envelope** (en'vəlop, ən'vəlop), *sb.* Also 8-9 **envelop**. [ad. Fr. *enveloppe*, f. *envelopper*: see **ENVELOP** v.]

Walker 1791 records the custom then prevailing of pronouncing this word like the Fr. *enveloppe* (ən'vəlop). In sense 2 this pronunciation, or rather some awkward attempt at it (ən'vəlop, ɣn'vəlop), is still very frequently heard, though there is no good reason for giving a foreign sound to a word which no one regards as alien, and which has been Anglicized in spelling for nearly 200 years.

1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J.).

1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, a cover for anything. 1796 C. BURNET *Mem. of Melastasio* iii. 142 He has consigned to my messenger... six volumes... not only without a box, but without any kind of envelope, or direction. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The earth which serves as the envelope of the bones [in certain caverns]. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1848) 346 The better class of females... are covered with an immense piece of cloth... these envelopes are of white cloth. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 21 The Earth is surrounded with an aerial envelope or atmosphere. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Oct. 555 The spirits leave behind them the crass and heavy envelope of their earthly tenement. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 90 The envelope which protects the chrystals.

b. *fig.*  
1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 629 Their obvious sense that serves only for the envelope. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* ii. xlii, 370 Style to be the transparent envelop of our thoughts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 78 The leading intention of both [Antinomianism and Stoicism] is to enclose the human mind in a perfect envelop of abstractions. 1865 LECOCK *Ration.* (1878) 1. 300 Every dogmatic system... should be regarded as the vehicle or envelope of pure religion.

2. *spec.* The cover of a letter; now a small sheet of paper folded and gummed to serve as a cover for a letter.

a. 1714 BURNET *Own. Time* I. (1724) 302 A letter from the King of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish Ambassador, and she tore the envelope, and let it fall. 1726 SWIFT *To Grub St. Poets.* Wks. 1735 II. 568 Lend these to Paper-sparing Pope... No letter with an Envelope Could give him more Delight. 1826 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 351 Our hero was tearing off the envelope. 1839 SIR R. HILL in G. B. HILL *Life* (1880) I. 346 The little bags called envelopes. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxvii. 250 He quickly opened the envelope to see if the enclosed fee was in notes or a cheque.

3. In physical science often used in general sense; also *spec.* in *Bot.* the calyx or the corolla, or both taken together; in *Astron.* the nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 234 The envelopes of the muscles, or the enveloping aponeuroses... furnish... insertions to muscular fibres. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 99 Stamens single, without any floral envelope. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. (1849) 404 The luminous envelope was of a decided yellow. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 519 A general contraction of the mantle or muscular envelope. 1879 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 *Papaveraceae*... envelopes and stamens very caducous.

4. *Fortification.* (See quot.)

1707 in *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.* 1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, In fortification, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it. 1853 STOCQUER *Mil. Encycl.* *Envelope*, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart.

5. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves (or surfaces) in a 'family' or system of curves (or surfaces).

1871 TODD HUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxv. (1875) 359 The locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves is called the envelop of the series of curves. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xv. 256 The envelope of the system... is touched by every curve of the system.

Hence **Envelope**, *v. colloq.* to put (a letter) in an envelope.

1857 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 519 You write letters... Lady Hamilton finds them, envelopes them, puts them before you, etc.

**Envelopment** (en'velup'ment). [*f.* **ENVELOP** v. + *-MENT*; cf. Fr. *enveloppement*.] The action of enveloping; the state of being enveloped. *concr.* That which envelops; a wrapping, covering. Also *fig.* 1763 TUCKER *Free Will* Pref. (R.), it is becoming difficult

to see any sense at all, through their envelopments. 1831 CARLYLE *Sarl. Res.* II. ii. Reverence... springs forth undying from its mean envelopment of Fear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 34 Various diseases were cured... by the touch of the holy bodies or their envelopments. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 160 Microscopic envelopments of quartz have been met with in chabasite.

† **Envenom**, *sb. Obs.* In 4 **envenyme**. [*f.* next vb.] That which envenoms; a poison.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl. B.* II. 14 Orientales and ewages envenymes to destroye.

**Envenom** (en'venom), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 **envenim**, -ym(e), 4-5 **envenom**(e, -om, 4 **envinim**, 5 **envenym**, (envenom), 7 **envenome**, 6- **envenom**, -ome, 7-8 **invenom**. See also **ENVENOM**. [*ME.* *envenime-n*, ad. OFr. *envenimer*, f. *en* (see **EN-1**) + OFr. *venim* (mod. *venin*) **VENOM**:-L. *venē-um* poison.]

† *1. trans.* To venom (a person, an animal); to poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc. Also *absol.*

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 5611 Address, guires [printed quires], and dragouns Wolden this folk mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite. 1340 *Aeneb.* 26 *Pe* eddre bet al envenymep. c. 1400 MAUNDEY, v. (1839) 54 The serpentes byten hem & envenyme hem. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 240 Thannc sawh he wel that envenymed he was. 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 Being... so sore envenomed with so many poison spots. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 391 A Toad may envenome outwardly. 1665 *Plagelmus*; or *O. Cronwell* (1672) Pref. That poison of Asps under his lips which... will envenome even those of the Species that come near it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Viper*. Do not touch them with your fingers, for it will invenom them.

*fig.* c. 1380 WELSH *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 Weiward discipils, hat envenymyn and distroin holi Chirche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 474 But age, alas! that al wol envenyme. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 6 He in-venomes all the eares that here him.

2. To put venom or poison on (a weapon, etc.); to taint (the air, ground, etc.) with poison; to render noxious or poisonous. Cf. **ENVENOMED** *ppl. a.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 4349 Envenymyd ther takyl was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 An arwe... Which he to fore had envenimed. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 603 A knyff... the wheche envenymyd was. c. 1500 *Melusine* 161 The king was wounded with a dart envenymyd by the sawdians hand. 1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. Ind. ii. ix. (Arb.) 177 The women... vse to inuenevne their arrowes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 332 The point envenom'd too, Then venom to thy wound. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farm* 291 The Capet-tree inueningim the whole ground, and making of it barren. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 405 Because the colours are envenomed wherewith he painteth his face. 1871 NAPHYES *Prev. & Cure* Dis. i. ii. 73 Plants which thus venom the sweet.

b. To infuse venom or bitterness into (actions, relations, etc.); to impart bitterness to (the feelings or words of a person); to embitter, make virulent. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby v.* (1822) 395 Knay ve nocht how thair thegis war invenommit be poison of inemyis. 1268 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Their wordes were swete as sugar, and their thoughtes were all envenomed. 1658 *Lady's Call.* II. § 3. 87 It rather envenoms the crime and adds unnaturalness to deceit. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 152 Nothing in the... practice of Christians does more to envenom the hatred of Mohammedans. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 424 The complicated passions that envenomed the strife.

3. *fig.* To impregnate with moral 'venom'; to corrupt, vitiate.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iii. 120 *Pe* vteriste wikkednesse... infectip and enuenemyth hem gretely. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7474 For men may finde away sopheme The consequence to envenome. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 7 *Pe* devil had envenymyd all mankynd. 1641 MILTON *Church Divit.* i. (1851) 19 A universal tetter of impurity had invenom'd every part. 1705 STANHOPE *Pamphr.* III. 433 We will hope... that our Minds so invenom'd can be found. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* iv. 71 The imagination... envenomed by hatred.

**Envenomed**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + *-ED*.]

1. +a. Of a reptile, insect, etc.: Charged with venom (*obs.*). b. Of a weapon, etc.: Smeared with venom. Of air, food, etc.: Poisoned, tainted. c. Of a wound: Infected with venom, poisoned.

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 5436 Her bytt envenymyd was. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Envenomed knyfe he bare also prively. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 As a morcel envenimed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The envenomed byttinges of the Serpents. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 22 Halters and envenom'd steel are laid before me. 1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* III. 47 Th' inuenum'd gore, which from his palate bled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides... felt th'envenom'd robe. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 832 Some only breath th'envenom'd Air, and die. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 63 Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome Air Poisons envenom'd spiders. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii, Thy dart Plunged deepest its envenomed smart.

2. *fig.* Chiefly of temper, feelings, etc.: Virulent, malignant, embittered.

c. 1375 WELSH *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* (1851) 141 Takyng of temporales envenymed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 425 The reiterated complaints, and invenom'd repetitions. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 180 The invenomed spirits of the Judges of those days. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 150 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. I. i. 289 Till this Infinity shall be a Robe of envenomed agony. 1877 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 331 They at least had no sympathy with such envenomed animosities.

† **Envenomer**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 **invenomer**. One who envenoms.

1598 FLORIO, *Interlocutore*, a poisoner, an inuenuomer.

**Envenoming**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **ENVENOM** v.] The action of the verb **ENVENOM**. Also *concr.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 816 Thy tayl is deth, thurgh thin envenymyng. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 607 The ton was for the envenymenge, be toper for sharpnesse. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxi. 38 The ways he strewhs with serpents and inuenuomys.

† **Envenomize**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. [*f.* **EN-1** + **VENOM** sb. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To infect with poison. In quot. *absol.*

1598 TOTTIE *Alba* (1880) 85 Fierce Serpents (not milde Doues) enuenuomise.

† **Envenomous**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **envenymous**, 7 **invenomous**. [*ad.* OF. *envenimeus*, f. *envenimer* to **ENVENOM**.] Full of venom; poisonous. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (1860) 4018 Her rede and counceile is envenymous. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 137 Alway machining a right envenymous will. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seuen Champions* II. (N.). [The dragon] stroake with her invenomous wings. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 1. 47 She cast an invenomous confectioun into the fountaine.

**Enverdure**: see **EN-1** pref. 1 b.

† **Envermeil**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **envermail**. [*ad.* OF. *envermeiller*, f. *en* (see **EN-1**) + *vermeil*, *vermeille* vermilion-coloured: see **VERMEIL**.] *trans.* To tinge as with vermilion; to give a ruddy colour to. Hence **Envermeiled** *ppl. a.*, roseate, ruddy.

14... [? Lvd.] *Ball. our Ladie in Chancer's Wks.* (1561) cccxxix b, Uinarie enuermailed, refresher of our blood. 1625-6 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 1 That lovely dyed That did thy cheek envermeil. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* iv. iii, How blushes open their envermeiled leaves On her fair features.

**Enverroun**, *enverroun*, *obs. ff.* **ENVIRON**.

† **Enversed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*-1. [*ad.* OF. *enversé*, pa. pple. of *enverser* to overturn.] Inverted.

a. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Poems* (1881) 5 Her Waist's an envers'd Pyramid.

† **Envesure**, *Obs. rare*-1. [*a.* OF. *envesure*, f. *envesir* to divert. Cf. **ENVOISIES**.] Game, play. c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 5543 Hy lowgben and madden enesure [*printed ennesure*].

**Envest**, *obs. form* of **INVEST**.

**Envey**, *obs. form* of **INVEIGH**.

**Enviable** (en'viəb'l), *a.* [*f.* **ENVY** v. + *-ABLE*.]

That is to be envied.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), An enviable mediocrity of fortune. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 278 My situation is anything rather than enviable. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 293 The foe never sets his foot on this enviable island. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 3 William was, at this time one of the most enviable of human beings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Unlike the enviable ostrich, I cannot shut my eyes to danger when it is near.

Hence **Enviableness**, *rare*, the quality or condition of being enviable. **Envially** *adv.*, in an enviable manner or degree.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 36 The enviable-ness of her calm state of feeling. 1853 J. BAACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 10 That enviable brilliant covering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 280 There was scarcely in all Europe a residence more envially situated.

**Envidious**, *obs. form* of **INVIDIOUS**.

**Envied** (en'vid), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **ENVY** v. + *-ED*.] That is the object of envy.

1631 T. MAY tr. Barclay *Mirror of Mndes* 1. 187 Hee himselfe was glad to have himselfe saluted... by noe high or envied manes, but sometimes plaine William. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 244 Our envied Sovran. 1750 GRAV *Elegy* 24 No children... climb his knees the envied kiss to share. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 59 The envied honours of Parnassus. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 199 Grantees who had the envied privilege of going in coaches and four through the streets.

*absol.* 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 151 Envids die as often as they hear the praises of the Envied revive. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 263 Yet it often happens that the condition of the envier is happier than that of the envied. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 It would besitteth to pardon me even as the Envied pardoned the Envier.

**Envier** (en'vior), Also 6 **enviour**, 6-7 **envyer**. [*f.* **ENVY** v. + *-ER* (earlier *-OUR*.)] One who envies.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Folsy* (1874) I. 8 Gluttons, wasters, enuiours, enchantours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* V. Ind. iii. ix. (Arb.) 175 These malicious enuyers of other mens traualyles. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 40 You are great, and therefore have the more enviuers. 1620-88 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iv. 603 He was presently censured as an envier of the Earl's honour. a. 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUES *Lett. Mrs. Hewet* xcii. 152 Never bridle had fewer enviuers. *Lea.* man is so... detestable. 1841 DISSELY *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 316 Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its enviuers. 1874 MORLEY *Barneseld* II. xv. 180 The enviuers of our peace and tranquility.

**Envigor**, var. **INVIGOUR** v. *Obs.* to invigorate.

† **Envined**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*-1. In 4 **envyned**. [*ad.* Fr. *enviné*, f. *en* (see **EN-1**) + *vin* wine.] Stored with wine.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 342 A better emyned man was no-where noon.

**Envineyard**: see **EN-1** pref. 2.

**Enviour**, *obs. form* of **ENVIER**.

**Envious** (envi-), *a.* Forms: 4-6 envyous(e), 5-ose, (4) envious, -vius, -vius, -vius, -vius, 5-ovius, -vovius, *pl.* envyousis, 4- envious. Also 5 envyouse. [a. AF. *enviouse*, OF. *envieux*, -vius (mod.F. *envieux*) = Pr. *enviejos*, *envios*, Cat. *enviejos*, Pg. *enviosos*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso* :—L. *invidiosus*, f. *invidia* ENVI.]

1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed or discontented at the good fortune or qualities of another. Const. † against, † at, of, † to with *sb.* or *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27658 (Cott.) þe enuius man ai lufes he leste þam þat he wate er moste honeste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 267 O Sathan envious. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53; There be other that be envious to see other in greter degre thanne they. 1526 *Pilgr. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 And... the envious man, for to do a displeasure to his enemy, will suffre rebuke and blame. 1617 *Burke's Prov.* xxiv. 10 Neither be thou envious at the wicked. 1626 *Ariana* 328 They thought it envious against their repose, to have shed so much as a teare for them. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii. 37 If he blast my Muse with envious Praise. 1842 *Lytton Zouvi* 28 Our good Lordeno is envious of my diamond. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 108 Envious scries in his life-time taunted him with avarice.

*absol.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27705 (Cott.) Forþi sais Senec on þe enuius, Quino, etc. 1340 *Aynb.* 28 Vor þe more þat þe quodes byþegrete, þe more zorgeþ þe enuius. 1816 *Byron Monody Death Sheridan*. The envious who but breathe in others' pain. 1846 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 14 The envious, having they like not the sound of a living man's praise.

† 2. Full of ill-will; malicious, spiteful. *Obs.*

Still current *dial.* in Suffolk (F. Hall). c 1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 180 Grete seache. Com tille Kyng R. for þat enuius sawe. c 1430 *Lvov. Charte & Byrde* (1818) 12 Hit maketh accorde betwene folk envious. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Who more envious than Tymon denouncing all humane societie. 1673 *PENK Chr. Quaker* iv. 531 Envious Displeasure against an Harmless Suffering People. a 1713 *Edgewood Autobiog.* (1765) 384 Printed by one of his Party with very envious Reflections upon it.

† 3. Full of emulation; emulous. *Const. of.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 356 For he is sube couetus And þe bescheker enuius. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Thei be envious whiche shalle goo first up on the offrande. 1504 *T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 318 Be envious of the best gifts. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* 217 Lycius Charioting foremost in the envious race.

† 4. Grudging, parsimonious, sparing, excessively careful. *Obs.*

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir slippers in this garden, and very envious to other grounds. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR* (W.), No men are so envious of their health.

† 5. Calculated to excite ill-will; invidious; odious. *Obs.*

1635 R. N. *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) t. 90 Which sect began presently to be knowne by the envious name of Puritans. 1640 *Br. Hall Epist.* Ep. Ded. 5 Hath put my pen upon this envious, but necessary task.

† 6. That is or may be an object of envy; enviable.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 39 He to him leyt, and that same envious gage Of victors glory from him snatcht away. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 69 A glorious harvest, which could not but have made an envious addition. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 8 Dec. (ed. Bright) III. 327 So envious a place.

† 7. Comb., as *envious-hearted*.

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* ii. vii. 128 Time was when no envious-hearted knave could have made him believe, etc.

**Enviously** (envi-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an envious manner.

† a. In a spirit of emulation or rivalry. *Obs.*

b. Maliciously, spitefully, grudgingly. c 1350 *W. R. Patrice* 1190 Burnes he sent Enviously to þe mousour & egged him swijþe bi a certayne day baiale to abide. c 1430 *Lvov. Story Thebes in Chaucer's Wks.* (1861) cccxxvii. 170 on Greeces enviously gan to shout. 1509 *FISHER 7 Penit. Pr.* xxxviii. i. Wks. 86 All they... enviously have conspyred the deith of a myple persone. 1603 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 6 She... beats her heart, Spurnes enviously at Strawes. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. viii. (1840) 130 The cross enviously concealed by the Turks. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iii. 7 Those Doctrines of Devils, which they enviously and insultingly entangled poor mankind withall.

**Enviouslyness** (envi-), *adj.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being envious.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 227 Nor will with enviouslyness against god complayne of his Fortune. 1561 *TURNER Balth.* i. 1. For enviouslyness (the Physicians) wold not send the sick folk... unto these bathes. 1628 *WRIGHT Brit. Remour.* iii. 941 A spitefull enviouslyness. 1652 *SIR A. COLEMAN tr. Cassandria* i. 62 Courtiers, who, forcing the enviouslyness of their nature, lookt upon his fortune with joy and applause.

† **Enviously**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = ENVIOUSNESS.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxvi. 6 The dyuynoure [i.e. envy-ous] of the cite, and the gederyng togidere of the puple.

† **Envire**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 onvero, 6 onvoyro.

[a. OF. *envire* (occurring in sense 'to turn round') l. en (see EN-1) + *vire* to VIRE.] = ENVIRON v. It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here.)

[a 1400 *Norte Arth.* 1694 Nynce armez are of ancescey enueryde with lordz. 14... *Lvov. MS. Sec. Antiq.* 134 (Halliwell). Of the Holy Gost round aboute envird. 1533 *BRIDHAM St. Wencesl.* (1848) 137 The sayd abbay Enuired with walles myghy to assay. 1530 *Lvov. Wrenes Arth.* 137 *Byrt.* (1814) 252 Enuoyred with grete and depe dyches ful of water.

**Environ**, *sb.* *Obs. in sing.* In 4 envyroun, -own. [a. OF. sing. *environ* (subsequently a mod.F. *pl. environ*), f. the adv. : see ENVIRON *adv.*]

† 1. In M.E. sing. Compass, circuit. Only in phrases *By, in environ, by environ of*; = F. *à l'environ* (de).

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiii. 17 The feeld... as wel it as the spelunk and alle the trees of it, in alle the termes of it bi envyroun. — *Ex. vii.* 24 Alle the Egipcians deluyden bi envyroun of the flood. — *Mark vi.* 6 And he wente aboute castels in envyroun, techinge.

2. In mod. Eng. *pl.* **Environ** (envi-ronz, c'viro-nz). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town.

1665 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 419 The pestilence still increasing in London and its Environs. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. cccxix. 43 When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the environs of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1208 The environs of Hudson's Bay. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 184 The neighbourhood of Brock is quite enchanting... with its painted houses... and delightful environs. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 331 Without having once seen the sun shine on the city or its environs.

b. *transf. in sing. rare*—1. Surrounding.

1823 *BYRON Let. Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., The peccant part and its immediate environ are... black.

**Environ** (envi-ron), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 enviroyn, -vyroun, (4-5) enverom, -on, (4-7) envyroun, (4) envyroun, -veron, 5 envveroun, -wyroun, 5-6 environne, -e, 4- environ. β. 6 invyroun, -veron, (6-7) invie(e)orn, 6-8 inviron. [a. F. *environ-ner* (in AF. c 1300), f. *environ* round about : see ENVIRON *adv.*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To form a ring round, surround, encircle. Also *fig.* of circumstances or conditions, *esp.* (with notion of 2 b) of dangers, troubles, etc.

c 1400 MAUNOEY *v.* (1839) 45 This Ryvere... envyrounne the al Ethiop. c 1430 *Lvov. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xii. The banks rounde, the welte envyrounyng. 15... in *Athenynn* (1870) 6 Aug. 181 All invyrouned on the South parte with a freshe water ryver. 1631 *GOWCE God's Arrows* iii. xii. 208 Ilands envyrouned by the sea, with good shippings. 1670-88 *LESSLIE Voy. Italy* i. 21 The circle of white marble pavement which envyrouneth the altar of St. Peter. 1681 *COVILL Voyages Suppl.* (1751) 21 A cowl lin'd with iron, Which didd his temples so inviron. 1720 *WELTON Suff. Son of God* i. vi. 117 Quickening Flames... Environ and surround me. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Holbein's Dance of Death* 69 A great cloister, envyrouning a plot of ground. 1871 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 24 A quiet and fertile spot, envyrouned by green meadows.

*fig.* 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* ii. 5 Manye tribulaciouns that envyrounne me. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4632 McKill variance of vertus envyrounis oure saules. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* III. 297 Hypocrisis, arrogancy, and obstinate security environ me. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 4. 191 A number of sound and substantial reasons... environ the question proposed on every side. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 2 What Perils do inviron The Man that meddles with cold Iron! 1686 *Voy. Emp. China into W. Tartary in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 199 All the Marks of Grandure, with which he was invironed at the Court at Pekin. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 106 Whatever pleasant or painful circumstances may environ me.

† b. To include, take in (a certain space), *Obs.* 1570-6 *LANDAROE Penumb. Kent* (1846) 166 The ruines of which building... do envyroune almost ten acres of ground. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (1864) 18 The whole Monarchie envyrouneth nine hundred leagues.

c. To surround, encircle, encompass with anything. Also *fig.* Chiefly *pass.*

1381 *Wyclif Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen envyroune thee with pale. c 1400 MAUNOEY. xxvii. (1839) 278 And alle envyrouned with ston of Ja-pre. 1536 *Act* 26 *Henry VIII.* c. 12 A Parke, walled and envyrouned with brycke and stone. 1590 *SIR J. SWIFT Disc. Weapons* 13 Where... they may environ themselves with water on every side. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 69 Peloponnesus... is all invironed with the sea, save only at a narrow strait. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* ii. § 2. (1675) 161 Inviron them with dung to blanch them. 1701 *LAW Coun. Trade* (1789) 105 Our coasts were... invironed and surrounded with fish. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* ii. xii. 261 The harbour is invironed on all sides... with high mountains. 1854 *BOUILLÉ Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 407 The Royal Shield of England envyrouned with the fleurs de l'ys of France.

*fig.* 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 384 The holy soul of a quiet man... is invironed with his own repose. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xvi. Were envyrouned with delights both from nature and art. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 422 Our boyhood was envyrouned with the beautiful. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 81 That enthusiasm in himself which would environ him with wonder.

2. Of persons: To form a ring round, stand round, throng; to be in attendance upon; to be stationed round, as guards. Also, To surround † of, with (persons).

1381 *Wyclif Jer.* ix. 8 And y shal envyroune myn hous of these that holden knyghth to me. 1392 *GOWER Conf.* III. 253 There founden they... Lauree, all envyrouned with women. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* lix. 153 We envyroune hym round aboute with goode men of armes. 1554 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 5569 The Angellis of the Ordor's Nynce Inuiron call that throne Diuyn. 1598 *YONG Diana* 91 Enuironed rounde about with a troupe of Nymphes. 1670 *COTTON Experient* ii. viii. 350 He dy'd envyround by three of his Children, several Divos, and all his Domestick Servaunte. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. vii. 151 Every Christian was envyrouned with a world of invivible beings.

b. To surround with hostile intention; to be-

set; to beleaguer (a city, fortress, etc.). Also, To beset with.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 640 All envyrount with fayis is he. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3617 To envyroun alle þe vaward of all þe vyle yndes. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* (1477) 17 Jason was envyrouned and assayled on alle sides. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaynes... planted a strong siege, and envyrouned it (the Castell) round about. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 92 They hauling long before so streitly invyrouned the city. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 459 Colonel Fride... had envyrouned the house with two regiments.

3. To surround on all sides, envelop, enclose. Now chiefly of the atmosphere, light, etc. † Formerly also, to wrap up, clothe; to screen or conceal from.

1413 *LDVG. Pilgr. Soule* i. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck in itself and was aboute envyrouned by lesse derke mater and lesse. 1474 *CAXTON Chene* 65 Al the thynges that the ayer goth about and envyrounne the. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man... envyrouned in a whyte mantel. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. xxv. H. h. One comprehending sphere invyrouneth all his angles. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. (1873) III. 88 Thus like a Nun... Liue I invyround in a house of stone. 1659 *LEAK Waterc.* 3 The Pestle... well invyrouned with leather. 1699 *POMFREY Reason* 155 'Tis now envyround from our eyes. 1846 *LANDOR Hellenica* Wks. (1868) II. 482 Gravely, gladsome light envyrouned them. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. § 11. 73 We were envyrouned by an atmosphere of perfect purity.

† 4. To describe a circle or make a circuit round; to go round in a circle. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7608 And þe heven þat þe erth envyrouns. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envyroune all the Erthe of alle the World, as well under as aboven and turnen agen to his Contree. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 34/6 By envyrounyng or goying aboute the culture. 1570-6 *LANDAROE Penumb. Kent* (1846) 311, I will begin at the North east corner... and from thence envyroun the whole Bishopricke. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* cxxliii. 617 The Luminaries [being] in angles not envyrouned of the Planets.

† b. To travel about (a country, etc.). *Obs.*

1381 *Wyclif i. Tim.* v. 13 The ydel lermen for to envyroune housis. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) Pref. i It lyked him... to envyroun þat land with his blissed fete. c 1400 *Rout. Rose* 7019 We envyroune bothe londe and se.

† **Environ**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 4-6 envyroun(e), 4-5 onvyron, 6 onveron, 5- environ. β. 4 in viroun, 6 inviron, 7 inviron. [a. Fr. *environ*, f. *en* in + OF. *viiron* circuit, related to *vire* to VIRE. Cf. Fr. *en viro* of same meaning.]

A. *adv.* Round about; in the neighbourhood.

c 1375 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 311 In viroun and wipine þei weren ful of isen. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 300 And with that word, a compass envyroun They sitten hem full softly adoun. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. (1859) 153 Exhortyng alle Englande to kepe the see envyroun. 1513 *DOUGLAS Zeneis* xiii. v. 4 And with large clamour fillis invyroun thair myndis all. 1510 *Four Elements* Interlude in Hazl. *Dodley* 1. 6 Which doth illumine the world envyroun. 1600 *FARFAIX Tasso* ii. lxxx. 35 Lord Godfreyes cie three times envyroun goes.

B. *prep.* Round, about.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 76 The Serpent... Went envyroun the shelle aboute. c 1400 *Rout. Rose* 3618 He ladde me... Alle envyroun the vergere. c 1450 *Mervin* vii. 113 Somme seide that the wolde ley siege envyroun the baile.

**Environage** (envi-ron-aj), *rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AGE.] The assemblage of surrounding objects or circumstances; surroundings.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 320 The slightest changes in the environage of the party. 1838 *Ibid.* 1111. 122 That which is rendered indecent by the circumstances of his environage.

**Environal** (envi-ron-aj), *a. rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AL.] (See quot.)

1888 *GULLICK in Libn. Soc. Jnt.* XX. 222 Environnal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to the environment.

**Environed**, *phl. a. Her.* [f. ENVIRON v. + -ED.]

Of a charge: Set round with other objects, as a head with a wreath, a lion with bezants, etc.

Perh. never in actual Eng. use. In Chambers only as transl. Fr. *environné* as a term of French heraldry. 1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG. [1864 See ENVIRON v. 2.] In mod. Dicis.

† **Environer**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs. rare.* [app. the writer's blunder for ENVIRON, after Fr. *environné* pa. pp.le; see ENVIRON v.] Round about.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5480 Figured knightie were envyroune. *Ibid.* 3714 Three tymes the castell envyroune [shel] went. *Ibid.* 2717.

† **Environer**. *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who, or that which, environs or surrounds.

1561 *BULLYEN Bk. Simples* 12 n. The Ocean... separeture of landes, envyrouner of Ilandes.

**Environing** (envi-ron-ing), *phl. sh.* [f. ENVIRON v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb ENVIRON. Also *constr.* That which environs or surrounds; the circumference.

c 1374 *CHAUCER North.* ii. vii. 56 Al þe envyrounyng of þe erþe aboute ne halt but þe revoun of a prykke at regard of þe greynesse of heuene. *Ibid.* v. iv. 165 But þe eye of intelligence is heyser for it soumouneth the envyrounyng of þe vniuersite, etc. 1656 *IRVING Surv. France* 34 The principal environings are made by the Seine and the Blarne.

**Environing** (envai'roning), *fpl. a.* [f. ENVIRON v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That environs, surrounds, envelops.  
 1641-1706 EVELYN *Memo.* (1819) I. 136 Full of sweet shrubbs in the environing hedges. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 72 Blocks of granite, detached from the environing heights. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. ii. § 4. 113 London...loses at least two out of three sunrises, owing to the environing smoke.

**Environment** (envoi'nement). [f. ENVIRON v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *environnement*.]

1. The action of environing; the state of being environed. (With quot. cf. ENVIRON v. 4.)

1603 HOLIAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009. I wot not what circumplexions and environments [orig. περιπέσεις].

2. *concr.* That which environs; the objects or the region surrounding anything.

1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Miscell.* v. 34 Bairenth, with its kind picturesque environment. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. i. (1871) 56 The whole habitation and environment looked ever trim and gay. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Intro. 37 The environment of this loch put me in mind of Grasmere. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. § 2. i. 166 The flame...burnt hot in my own immediate environment. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugge Crit.* 278 What is poetic in the story is disengaged from its casual environment. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earlth. Pilgr.* xlv. 300 Every belief has an environment of related beliefs.

b. *esp.* The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed; the sum-total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Goethe (1869) 192 In such an element with such an environment of circumstances. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. iii. 301 The division of the environment into two halves, soil and air. 1874 SPOCKWICK *Meth. Ethic.* v. 167 The organism is continually adapted to its environment. 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment—the sum total of the external conditions of life.

Hence **Environmental a.**, of or pertaining to environments.

1887 *Athenaeum* 7 May 6113 The external or environmental explanation of evolution.

† **Enviromny.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON + -RY.] = ENVIRONMENT.

1600 TRONEUR *Transf. Met.* (1878) Prol. 28 The azure-colour'd skie, is now transform'd to hel's environie. *Ibid.* xlv. 142 Did make her temples rich environie.

**Environers:** see ENVIRON sb.

† **Envirtue, v. Obs.** Also 6 *envirtue*. [a. OF. (*s'*) *envirtue-r*, *s'envirtue-r*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vertu* virtue; cf. *s'envirtuer*, mod. *s'envirtuer*.]

1. *refl.* To exert one's strength; to strive.

1475 CANTON *Jason* 31 He envirtued hym self defending. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. Yponemes envirtued & enforced hym so moche in th' end that he passed her. c 1500 *Melusine* 200 The kyng of Ansay...envirtued hym self strong, and made with his handes grete vassalage.

2. *trans.* To endue with virtue.

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 67 A little cake...which they put into the Serpents mowth, to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick.

**Envisage** (envi'zədz), *v.* [a. Fr. *envisager*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *visage* VISAGE, face.]

1. *trans.* To look in the face of; *fig.* to face (danger, etc.); to look straight at.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 204 To envisage circumstance, all calm, that is the top of sovereignty. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 328 Envisaging his fate With regal valour. 1879 G. MCKENITH *Agost* II. v. 98 Must I recognize the bitter truth? I have envisaged it.

2. To obtain a mental view of, set before the mind's eye; to contemplate; *chiefly*, to view or regard under a particular aspect.

1837 HERSCHEL in *Babbage Bridgew.* *Treat.* App. i. 246 Envisaging the case algebraically. 1837 JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 We could not perfectly envisage the atrocity. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. vi. 238 Men continually envisaged the highest benefits which their souls could attain. 1853 DE MORCAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* iii. (1889) 443 If he [Argand] really envisaged the logarithmic property of the angles, he made a most decisive step. 1855 *Ess. Inuit.* *Morals* 16 In whatever way we envisaged the moral attributes of God.

b. *Philos.* To perceive by intuition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom.* Log. iv. 116 note, I have availed myself of the term *envisage*, as the best English equivalent that has yet been proposed to the German *anschauen*. 18. MCOSH (Ogilv.), From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self.

3. Of an object: To present itself under a particular aspect. *rare.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/1 The New England summer as it envisaged itself to the eyes of Thoreau.

Hence **Envisagement**, the action of presenting (an object) to one's own consciousness. **Envisaging** *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the *vb.* ENVISAGE.

1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. viii. 365 This imaginative envisagement of the categories. 1883 W. SMART *Disciple Plato* 37 It is the envisaging of the one idea.

† **Envive, v. Obs.** [f. EN-1 + Fr. *vif*, *vive* = L. *viv-us* alive.] *trans.* To enliven, quicken.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 872 To envive Pandarus' appeyite. a 1528 — *Magyn.* 1569 A fayre maystresse that quickly is envived with rudyes of the rose.

**Enviuous, obs. form of ENVIOUS.**

† **Envoisies, a. Obs. rare-1.** [a. OF. *envoisid* (nom. sing. and pl. -es), f. *envoiser*, *enveiser* to divert: see ENVESURE.] Gay, lively.

c 1450 *Mertin* vi. 106 To hem that we[re] Ioly and envoisies [printed ennoisies] he yaf the Juellus.

**Envoke, obs. form of INVOLVE.**

† **Envolde, v. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *envoldre* = L. *involvere* to INVOLVE.] = INVOLVE.

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 140. I. 185. I dar not envolde me in the same.

† **Envolume** (envpl'um), *v. Obs.* In 7 *involum*. [f. EN-1 + VOLUME.] a. To form into a volume; to write at length. b. To incorporate with a volume.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 8, I could inuolue, as large a discourse, vpon this heart-greiving proiect, as, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Envelope** (n, obs. form of ENVELOPE v.

**Envolve:** see INVOLVE.

† **Envomish, v. Obs.** In 5 *envomyssh*. [Corruptly a. Fr. *esvomiss*—lengthened stem of *esvomir*, f. *es-* (=L. *ex*) out + *vomir* to vomit.] *intr.* To vomit.

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. viii, Cylenus...so moche dranke of the wyn, that he went casting & envomysshynge.

**Envoy** (envoi), *sb.* In sense 1 also 4-7 *envoye*, 9 *envoi*, and (with prefixed Fr. article) 6-7 *l'envoy* (e, 9 *arch.* *l'envoi*, *voy*. [a. OF. *envoy(e)* (mod. *envoi*), n. of action f. OF. *envoier* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. phrase *en voie* on the way; cf. Sp. *enviar*, It. *inviare*.] Sending forth.

1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words; a dedication, postscript. Now chiefly the short stanza which concludes a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. *arch.*

c 1398 CHAUCER (*title*), Th' envoie of Fortune. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 250 Thenuoye of thaucour. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 230 Thenuoy. 1576 TURBERV. (*title*), Tragicall Tales...with the Argument and L'Envoye to ech Tale. 1612 COTGR., *Envoy*, 'th' Envoy, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet. 1640 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* ix, Another answer, 'has! those silks are none, In smiling' envoy. 1823 *Simsand's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vi. 173 The songs are usually in seven stanzas, followed by an envoy, which he calls a tornada. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 194 The last chapter...the moral and envoy of the whole. 1886 HUEFNER *Macn.* *Mag.* No. 255. 49 There are...six lines to a stanza and six stanzas to a poem, not counting the tornada or envoi of three lines.

† b. *transf.* The conclusion of a play; also, a catastrophe, dénouement. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i, I have given the bride her instructions to breake in upon him in the 'envoy. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i, Long since I look'd for this 'envoy.

2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel; hence, a mission, errand (*arch.*). *Letter of envoy* (rare), *transl.* Fr. *lettre d'envoy*, a letter advising dispatch of goods.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 496 Nor did I feel so pressing the hard hand Of want in Orleans, ere he parted thence On perilous envoy. 1872 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 322 A letter of envoi was received.

**Envoy** (envoi), *sb.* 2 Forms: (7 *envoye*, -6e), *envoy* (e, 7- *envoy*. [app. an alteration (in the latter part of 17th c.) of Fr. *envoyé* (pa. pple. of *envoyer* to send), which had previously been adopted unchanged.]

1. A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business. Now applied *esp.* to diplomatic ministers of the second rank ('ministers plenipotentiary') as distinguished from those of the highest rank ('ambassadors'), and those of the third rank ('chargés d'affaires').

The term *envoy extraordinary*, formerly denoting a minister charged with a special or temporary mission, is now merely the fuller designation of the 'envoy' in the narrower sense, = minister plenipotentiary.

1660 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 359 The Envoyée of the king of Poland. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 172 He hath taken care to supply it in the meantime by his Extraordinary Envoyée. 1691 RYCAUT in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1866) 196/1 To treat the Turkish envoyées so ill, as, etc.] 1666 *Ferry Diary* 11 July, A galliot...that is going to carry the Savoy Envoy [meant for envoy] over. 1667 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 31 To the audience of a Russian Envoy in the Queen's presence-chamber. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Earl of Stair, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to King Augustus. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Madame...the wife of our king's envoy from Hanover. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. 175. I have been introduced to all of them by Mr. Harris, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary. 1803 *Med. Frail.* IX. 453 A correspondence which I have begun, by means of the British Envoy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 3 Sir Edward Stiafford, English envoy in Paris. 1875 H. REEVE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 657 Diplomatic envoys are of three ranks...1. Ambassadors...2. Envoys extraordinary or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to sovereigns...3. Chargés d'affaires.

2. In wider sense: An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative.

[1643 DENHAM *Dido Poems* (1668) 134 Jove's Envoyé through the Air Brings disolal tydings.] 1696 TATE & BRAVO *P.* cv. 16 God's Envoy Moves every creature. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vi. 678 Where [i.e. in the brain] their Report the

Vital Envoys make. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 99 Men...have been envoys from England to ransack the poles. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* vi. 48 The intrepid young envoy made his way from Williamsburg almost to the shores of Lake Erie.

3. *attrib.*

a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 487 An Envoy-Star, whose Ray Should shew the world where Jesus lay.

† **Envoy, v. Obs.** [ad. Fr. *envoyer* to send.] a. To send. b. To write as an 'envoy' or concluding stanza.

1481 CANTON *Myrr.* i. v. 24 A new lignage was envoyed [read *envoyed*] from heven on hygh. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp Fols* (1874) II. 230 Alas what may I vnto you nowe envoy.

**Envoyship** (envoi'ship). [f. ENVOY sb. + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an envoy.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* iii. (T.), Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar envoyship. 1817-8 *Consett Revid.* U. S. (1822) 217 The Boroughmongers may easily add a legation of mendicity to their Envoyships and Consulships. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 812 You remember Marston...at Brunswick, in his envoyship.

**Envy** (envi), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *envie*, *envye*, (4 *envi*, *envi*, *envyoe*, *envie*, 5 *inwy* (e, 4-6 *invy*), 3- *envy*. [a. F. *envie*, corresp. to Pr. *envia*, Cat. *envia*, Pg. *envia*, Sp. *envidia*, It. *invidia*; =L. *invidia*, f. *invid-us* envious, related to *invidere* to look maliciously upon, to *cnvy*, f. *in* upon + *videre* to see.]

† 1. Malignant or hostile feeling; ill-will, malice, enmity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15389 Of all venime and enei ful kindel vp he ras. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 88 Ich [Belial] made born a lute enuye pat on sle pat oder. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3522 So grete envy...bitwix tham twa was than. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* 3266 To him he had so grete envie. 1526 SKELTON *Magyn.* 1989 Full fewe but they have envy at me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 10 No lawfull meanes can carrie me Out of enuies reach. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 10 For hee knew that the chiefe Priests had delivred him for envie. 1640 *Queen of Arragon* ii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 355 Misfortune brings sorrow enough; 'his envy to ourselves Taugment it by prediction. 1707 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In Naseby-Fields both Armes met, Their Envy, like their Numbers, great.

† b. Unwillingness, reluctance. *Obs. rare.* 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 185 b/1 For speaking the truth: the man which hath envye to some olde doth delite to lye in the lightnes of youth.

† c. Odium, unpopularity, opprobrium; used to translate L. *invidia*. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. x. (1622) 19 As well the fact, as the enuie of it, should light vpon their owne necks. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 100 This Taxe (called Benevolence) was devised by Edward the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enuie. 1653 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Calvin (1857) I. 327 This accident procured great envy unto Calvin from all places. 1699 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 62 He had the Legates between him and the Envy or Odium of it.

† 2. Active evil, harm, mischief. *Obs.* ME. *envye* may perh. sometimes represent ENNOY, ANNOY. a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 199 Envy doe by no woman, To doe her shame by nighte nor daie. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Discece & oder enuyes. c 1460 *Battle Otterbourne* in Percy *Relic.* 46 Yf thou hast haryed all Bamborowe shyre, Thou hast done me grete envye.

3. The feeling of mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of superior advantages possessed by another. Const. † *at*, of, † *to*, † *upon* (persons), *at*, of (things). Phrases, to feel († *have*) *envy*.

c 1280 *Fall & Passion in E. E. P.* (1862) 13 To him he deuil had envie, bat he in his stid scholde be broyte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27694 (Cott.) He bat by caus of enuy werrayes anoter wrangwisly. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palter* ii. 10 Enuye counaits, ioliste & ower vices. c 1385 CHAUCER *Knys. T.* 49 Have ye so grete Envy Of myn honour? 1393 *Langl. P.* c. xxiii. 246 Haueth non enuye To leredre ne to lewde. a 1440 *Relic. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* 23 Envy...es joye of ower mens harme and sorowe of ower mens welfaire. 1475 CANTON *Jason* 77 Zeihephus began to hate enuy vpon the king apollo. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X. j, It is much more shame to have envy at other for mony, clothings, or possessions. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Invy at our brothers charitie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 70 All the Conspirators saue only hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Caesar. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Enuie striketh most spitefully at the fairest. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Honour is always attended on by Envy. 1737 WHISTON *Zeuphus' Antiq.* i. xviii. § 2 He was hindered...by his envy at him. 1836 H. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 145 Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbours. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 Let every man contend in the race without envy.

† b. In the phrase to *envy*, i.e. to such a point as to excite envy; to the heart's content; to admiration; to perfection. *Obs.* Cf. 5.

Perh. suggested by Fr. *a l'envi*, emulously, which is of different etymology. Cf. ENVY v., to which the first quot. may belong.

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunchie* 173 They had good leyser for to route To envye, who might slepe beste. 1650-3 *Hales' Dissert.* de Pace in *Phenix* (1708) II. 370 That Contemplation, happy even to Envy, awaits us in the Heavens. 1668 *Poor's Diary* 10 Mar., Captain Cocke...told me...that the Solicitor General do commend me, even to envy.

c. *pl.* Instances of envy; cnvious feelings, jealousies; rivalries.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 230 Little Enuies or Emulations upon Fournaine Princes. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (J.), The little envies of them [women] to one another. 1833



*Poor Nellie* 26 Whilst...our statemen inflame the mean envies of classes.

d. *concr.* The object of envy.

1836 Lo. LYTTON *Duchess* in ii, Duchess la Vallière...The envy of the beauty and the birth of Europe's court.

4. Without notion of malice: + a. Desire to equal another in achievement or excellence; emulation. *Obs. rare.*

1541 ELYOT *Image* Gov. (1549) 129 His advancement shall ingender in noble men an honest emule. 1605-35 FORD (Webster), Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous envy.

b. A longing for the advantages enjoyed by another person.

1723 PORE *Lett.* (1737) VI. 99 My innocent envies and wishes of your state. *Mod.* Your success excites my envy.

+5. Wish, desire, longing; enthusiasm. *Obs. Cf. Fr. envie.*

a 1300 CURTIS *M.* 2240 (Trin.) These soles...with greet envye his wret bigon. c 1430 Syr *Tryam.* 341 They rode forth with grete envy To seke after the quene. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. v. 19 And had envye at none other thinge, but only for to leme suche science. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.* Beasts (1673) 261 Uncivilized men do participate, in their conditions, the labours and envie of brute beasts.

6. *Comb.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 26 He must be envy-mad.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 135 Judges with envy-dim eye.

\* In the following quots. *envy* is prob. a mere misprint for *enemy*. Cf. ENVYTE.

c 1430 LYNG *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 16 b, Y<sup>e</sup> great sodein fall of nighty Jabin for his iniquite Which unto Jewes was enuy [ed. 1604 enemy] full mortall. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, The enuy or deuyll. 1579 LVL *Ephrues* (Arb.) 189 Greater is thy credit in sustaining wrong, then thy enuyes in committing injury.

**Envy** (envi), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *envie(n)*, *envye*, (*envye*), 4-*envy*. [Ad. Fr. *envier*, corresp. to Pr. *enviar*, Cat. *enejar*, Pg. *inejar*, Sp. *envidiar*, It. *invidiare*—med. L. *invidiare*, f. L. *invidia* ENVY sb. The older accentuation (*envoi*) survived into the 17th c. and is still common dialectally, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To feel displeasure and ill-will at the superiority of (another person) in happiness, success, reputation, or the possession of anything desirable; to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage which one would like to have for oneself). Also in less unfavourable sense: To wish oneself on a level with (another) in happiness or in the possession of something desirable; to wish oneself possessed of (something which another has).

a. with obj. a thing; + (rarely) with obj. clause. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's* ProL 121, I nyl nat envye no virginite. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 254 Every worship is envied. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Prairie* 15 Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie...thy petarch, divine Spenser. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P.* l. ii. 78, I...owe no man hate, envie no mans happiness. c 1602 *Poems in Allusion* No. 283, 1215 Bolus such monstrous works envies. 1666 WILSON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 368 We have but too much reason to envy the Ancient Happiness of our Forefathers. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Pericles* iii. (1729) 49 Do not envy that the wealthy Lawyer increases his Stores beyond you by Knavery and Oppression. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 A power not indeed to be envied, because it seldom makes us happy.

b. with obj. a person.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 115 Thou shalt...mollifye his herte that envyeth the. 1621 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1609) 26 Better be envied than pitied, folke say. 1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII.* ii. 125 They will not sticke to say, you envide him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. s. 458, I envy him for walking, and joking with you. 1841-42 *Lambton Ess.* viii. *Heronian* Wks. (Bohn) l. 110 Who does not envy those who have seen safely to an end their manifold endeavour? 1878 RUSKIN *Eagle's* M. § 34 We may be envied, but shall not be praised, for having been allowed, etc.

c. with double obj., person and thing.

1797 MRS. RANDOLPH *Italian* xii, I envy your friend those tears. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* l. 554 Ah! much I envy thee thy boys.

+2. To feel a grudge against (a person); to regard (a person or an action) with dislike or disapproval. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Tr. Guicardi's Diall* Pr. 105 b2, I knowe well, Faustine, that for that I have sayd...thou and others suche lyke, shall greatlye envye me. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 163 Because you are aged, and nowe are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to envye it so much. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 289 Much was this distraction of Regalitie from Richard the second, envied by those of his Line and Affinitie. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* 553 The Grand Seignior doth much envie him [Emir of Sidon] for suffering the Florentines to labour and water within his Port of Tyrus.

+b. ? To injure; cf. ENVY sb. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* ii. i, If I make a lie To gain your love, and envy my best mistress, Pin me against a wall.

+3. *trans.* To grudge, give reluctantly, refuse to give (a thing) to (a person); to begrudge (a thing); to treat (a person) grudgingly. Also *absol.*

1575-85 AR. *SAMUS* *Serm.* (1841) 217 God hath not envied us: he oweth us nothing, but he giveth us much. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 50 But that sweet Cordiall...She did to him envy. 1616 SURLI & MARIN *Country Farm* 83 The dung of Peacocks is verie soueraine against the diseases of the eyes...but the Peacock so much envieth the good of man, that he eateth his owne dung. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 494 Thou hast fulfilled Thy words, Creator bounteous...nor enviest. *Ibid.* iv. 517 Why shouldst thy Lord envie

them that? 1693 DRYDEN *Ess. Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 5 Jonson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge. 1707 CURIUS in *Hush. & Gard.* 25 We ought...to make our own advantage of that Knowledge, and not to envy it to others. 1790 LANGEHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 785/2 Thou enviedst me the glory of giving thee thy life.

+b. With clause as obj.: To grudge that (something should take place). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYNG *Story Thebes* iii, For every man of high and low degree Envieth now, that other should thrive. 1548 UDALL *etc. Erasm.* *Par. John* 40 b, Eouying that God should haue his owne prayse and glory. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. 23 Antiquity envieth there should be new additions. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. ii. 835 Magnano...did envy That two should with so many men vie. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 176 Envyng that he should grudge his fame on Deeds so Essential to his Honour.

+4. *intr.* To have envious, grudging, or malevolent feelings. Sometimes with the occasion of the feeling expressed by *inf.* To envy at = senses 1-3. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 52 To be envied at of mightier men then he is. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par. Gal.* iv. 30 Whose libertie they envye at. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 73 But now I enuie at their libertie. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 39 The king envying to see the Peoples love devold on another object. 1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Life & Fame* (1687) ii, Oh Life! it that epures envy to hear! 1658 J. COLES *Cheopatra* vii. 271 Those to whom this fortune is denied have so much cause to envy at it, etc. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 227 Envyng at those who have more worldly advantages. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii, Envy'd to behold The Names of others, not their own inrolld.

+b. To be jealous for another. *Obs. rare-1.*

1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xi. 29 What, be seith, enuyest thou for me [Vulg. *amularis pro me*].

+ENVY v. 2 [a. OF. *envier*—L. *invidiare* to challenge, INVITE. Cf. the aphetic form VJE.

The identity in form and close resemblance in sense between this and *prec.* render it prob. that the two words were confused even in the earliest use; the examples in 16-17th c. may perb. belong to ENVY v. 1]

a. *intr.* To vie, contend for mastery. b. *trans.*

To vie with, seek to rival.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delite Blanche* 406 As thogh the erthe envye wolde To be gayer than the heuen. 1384 = *H. Fame* iii. 141 For that she wolde envien, lo, To pypen bet than Apollo. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xvi. (1845) 65 My mayster Lydgate I wyll not envye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 17 Each others equally puissance envies. 1621 FLETCHER *Island Princ.* i. ii, Each tree As if it envied the old Paradise.

ENVY, *obs.* var. of INVEIGH v.

1611 SCOTTER *Ker* 367 With what earnestness of affection envies hee [St. Paul] against those that, etc.

+ENVYFUL, a. Chiefly Sc. *Obs.* [f. ENVY sb. +FUL.] Full of envy, malice, or spite. *Const. of.*

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Lodge* 183 The enuyful sturter and suggestore. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1872) 71 Adverse fortune has bene inuysful contrar my veil fayr. 1594 J. MELVILLE *Diary* 194 Close the mouths of inuysful sclanderers. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 Their latent adversariness, inuysful of their place and vocation.

**Envying** (envi'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVY v. 1 +ING-1.] The action of the verb ENVY; *concr.* in pl. jealousies, etc.

1566 J. HOOKER *Ireland* Ep. Ded. in *Hollinshed Chron.*, You...haue through so much enuiengs...persecured in your attempts. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. xii. 20 Debates, enuyings, wraths, strifes. — *Kam.* xiii. 13 Let us walke...not in strife and envying. 1658 *Hole Duty Man* xiii. § 5, 103 This envying at God's goodness to others, is in effect a murmuring against God. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parab. Nature* Ser. iv. 23 What could put comparisons, and envying into their heads?

**Envying** (envi'ing), *phl. a.* [f. ENVY v. 1 +ING-2.] That envious.

1382 WYCLIF *sta.* xvi. 11 The enuyende puples.

Hence **Envyingly** *adv.*

1861 *Romance Dull* Life xii. 300 She noticed envyingly the force of mild and intelligent silence.

+ENVYLESS, a. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. ENVY sb. +LESS-1.] Without envy, not exposed or liable to envy. In quot. quasi-*adv.*

a 1628 R. BROOKE *Fame & Honour* lxiv, In Honour they should envyleess excell.

[ENVYTE, app. a misprint for *envyite*, ENMITY. Cf. ENVY sb. 9.]

c 1430 LYNG *Story Thebes* iii, They on Grekes, enuyously gan shoute And of despyte, and grete enuyite had hem foles, gone home to her contrie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iii. (1520) 25/2 Antigonus broder unto the kynge was slayne thogh the envyite of the quene. a 1569 *Sgr. Leo* *Degree* 302 in *Ital.* E. P. l. 11. 38 For yf it may be founde in thee, that thou them (defame for envyite).

ENVYOUS, -OWS, -US, *obs.* f. ENVIOUS.

ENVYRON, var. of ENVIRON *adv.* *Obs.*

**Enwall, inwall** (en-, inwōl'), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + WALL.] *trans.* a. To enclose within a wall; also *trans.* and *fig.* b. To serve as a wall to.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 562 A felle...Enwallid aboute with the stony flint. 1580 CRESS *Pennock* *P.* lxxviii, Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall. 1596 SPENSER *State* *Irel.* Wks. (1862) 543/2 They would be ble with little to in-wall themselves strongly. 1601 DANIEL *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 36 In-wall'd within a living Tomb.

1629 *Sgr. in England* xxvii. § 8 The close (was) inwallid by Bishop Langton. 1864 [see EN- pref. 1 n.] 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 43 London was inwallid in the year 326 A.D.

Hence **Enwalling** *phl. a.*

1447 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. m. xxxi, And strong Pantheos inwalling might.

**Enwallow**: see EN- pref. 1 3.

**Enwrap**: see INWRAP.

**Enwaste**: see EN- pref. 1 2.

+**Enwave**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + WAVE v.] *trans.* a. To form into waves. b. To plunge into the waves.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 46 Those [waters (depicted in embroidery)] that near the margin pearl did play, Hoarely enwaved were with hasty sway. 1627-77 FETTERHAM *Resolves* l. xxvii, q. Learning is like a river...it invaves itself in the unfathom'd Ocean.

**Enweaken**: see EN- pref. 1 3.

+**Enwealthy**, *v.* *Obs.* Also in-. [f. EN-1 + WEALTHY.] *trans.* To make wealthy; = ENRICH.

1593 DRAVTON *Eleg.* v, Where of herself she 'nacts such usury, That she's else needy by inwealthing this. 1594 *Zephieria* vi. in *Arb. Garner* V. 68, I then enwealthy thy exchequer.

**Enweave, enwoven**: see IN-.

**Enwed**: see EN- pref. 1 3.

+**Enwheel**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-1 + WHEEL sb.] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

1604 SHAKS. *Off.* ii. i. 87 The grace of Heaven...Enwbeeble thee round. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. ii, Heaven's grace in-wheelee ye. 1766-1800 in BAILEY; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Enwiden**: see EN- pref. 1 3.

**Enwind, inwind** (ett-, inwō'nd), *v.* [f. EN-1 + WIND v.] *trans.* To wind itself around (something); to surround as with windings or coils. Also, to make into a coil. *lit. and fig.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 245 A sound, a sense of music...Softly, finely, it inwound me. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xlviii, Let her great Danube rolling fair Enwind her isles, unmark'd of me. 1859 — *Guinevere* 598 The moony vapour rolling round the king...Enwound him fold by fold. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 806 With what blossomless flowerage of sea-foam and blood-coloured foliage inwound. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Fragm. Antigone* *Poems* II. 40 The bond Original, deep-inwound, Of blood.

Hence **Enwinding** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Falde.* a folding, an inwinding or a plaiting of a garment. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither he or any other shall make any inwinding within the Fleece.

**Enwine**: see EN- pref. 1 2.

**Enwisen, Enwoman**: see EN- pref. 1 3 and 2.

**Enwomb** (enwō'm), *v.* Also 7-8 inwomb (e. [f. EN-1 + WOMB.]

1. *trans.* To cause to bear in the womb; to make pregnant. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 50 Me then he left enwombed of this child. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* s. xxxvii, Her dainty breasts...may seem to sight To be enwombed both of pleasure and delight.

2. To hold or to place in the womb. ? *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* i. iii. 150, I am your mother, And put you in the Catalogue of those That were enwombed mine. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 144 Mary did inwomb the Father of Mercies. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. ii, Him whose chaste soul enwombd in Virgin chaste, etc. a 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evang.* Wks. 1721 I. 205 God inwomb'd.

3. *trans.* a. To contain as in the womb; in quots. *fig.* b. To plunge into, bury in, the womb or bowels of (something); to enclose, shut up as in the womb.

a 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 67 Her great spirit rejoynd to the spirit Of that great masse, is in the same enwombed. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 10 The heaven of heavens cannot contain him [God], much lesse any barren braine inwombe him. a 1631 DONNE *Funeral Elegies* (R.), The Affricke Niger streame enwombs itself into the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xxx, Why is he living, then, in earth enwombed? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 418, I enwomb Some wretched Friedrich with his red-hot tomb. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 442 If thou Enwombest such high courage in thy breast. 1859 MISS MULLOCK *Romant.* 7. 40 The dull dead metals that lie enwombed there.

Hence **Enwombed** *phl. a.*, pregnant.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch* *Atl.* x, Wondering how the enwombed rocks Could have brought forth so beautiful a birth.

**Enwound, -worthy, -wreck**: see EN-1 b, 2.

**Enwrap, inwrap** (en-, inwō'p), *v.* [f. EN-1, IN- + WRAP v.]

1. *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enclose in or with (a garment, case, or covering, coils or folds of anything); also, with the thing enveloping ns subject. *lit. and fig.* + In early use also: To fold up (a garment).

a 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* x. 8 A tree...with siluer enwrappid. 1548 GERT *Pr. Alice* vi, To enwrap. 1572 BOSWELL *Annorie* II. 95 b, Two Cypress trees...enwrappid with Ivy proper. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* vi. 11 Membranes enwrapping round the joyntes. *Ibid.* viii. 105 They are enwrappid both with the thinne, and also the hard Membranes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 250 It ought to be applied enwrappid well in wooll. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horv.* iv. xxi. (1666) 188 For it enwrappid almost all the Muscles of the Thigh. 1725-6 PORE *Odys.* viii. 337 Down rushed the toils, enwrapping as they lay The careless lovers. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trans. Asia M.* (1825) l. 82 The women of the Turks...when they go out, are enwrappid in white linen. 1830 LINNLEY *Nat. Syst.* *Bot.* 144 Petals...enwrapping the stamens. 1845 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* VI. 83 The body of a man...enwrappid in a shroud.

B. 1832 WYCLIF *a King* ii. 8 Helyns towe his mantyll, and inwrappyde it. — *Prer.* xxix. c The sinneful wike than a grene shal inwrappe. 1555 LINES *Deader W.* *Ind.*

u. ix. (Arl.) 132 When shee seeth her younge chekyn in-  
wrapped in towre or flaxe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii.  
xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] are wrapped one within  
another. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* iii. 165 His  
Armes... three Children-heads... Inwrapped about their  
necks, with as many Snakes Proper. 1750 G. HUGHES *Bar-  
badoes* 253 Inwrapped in sometimes ten or eleven green  
hussy leaves.

b. *transf.* To wrap, enfold closely in a sur-  
rounding medium, e.g. clouds, darkness, vapour.  
Of the medium: To envelop. Also *fig.*

a. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) xliii. 806 En-  
wrapping his minde and sentence in the mystical darkness  
of parabes. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag. Induct.* 5 The  
mantels rent, wherein enwrapped been The gladsome groves.  
1640 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* ii. (1660) 38 Neither can it ever  
see more than half the World at once; darkness the while  
enwraps the other. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II.  
415 The fiery meteor, enwrapt in clouds and darkness. 1848  
MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 It stands half enwrapped  
in tall wood. a 1849 Poe *E. B. Browning Wks.* 1864 III.  
403 A mystical something or nothing enwrapped in a fog  
of rhapsody.

β. 1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q. (J.)*, Arachne. Spread her subtil  
net, Inwrapped in foul smook. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous*  
(1825) 53 And inwraps it in the blackness of darkness for  
ever. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* III. xxii. 161 In-  
wrap me like an odorous vapour.

c. *Const. from.*  
a 1849 Poe *Valentine Poems* (1859) 57 Her own sweet  
name that nestling lies upon the page, enwrapped by every  
reader. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longen. Mag.* July 254 The inevit-  
able glooms of a straitened hard-working life occasionally  
enwrap him from such pleasures as he has.

2. *fig. a.* To contain implicitly, involve.  
1642 *Observ. on his Majesty's Answer to Decl. Parl.* 13  
Whether this or that Doctrine enwraps the greatest Danger.  
1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 619 The benefits enwrapped in  
this salvation for the Church. 1882 *Pop. Science Monthly*  
XXII. 148 An act which inwraps so much of irreparable loss.  
b. To 'wrap' in slumber, trance, etc.; to absorb  
or engross in contemplation, thought, etc.

In some applications of this sense the pa. ppl. is liable  
to be confused with ENRAP, q. v.

a. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. Enwrap in fond desire.  
1601 SHAKES. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 3 Though 'tis wonder that  
enwraps me thus, Yet 'tis not madness. 1629 MILTON  
*Nativity* 134 If such holy song Enwrap our fancy long.

β. 1589 GREENE *Aradine* (1616) 41 His trance, wherein the  
present word had inwrap him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.*  
ii. (1851) 68, I do now feele my selfe inwrap on the sodaine  
into those mazes and Labyrinth of dreadful and hideous  
thoughts. 1896-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* 176½ Too much in-  
wrapped in the contemplation of his happiness.

† c. To involve, implicate, entangle (in danger,  
guilt, suffering); to involve in a common fate  
with another. *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xv. 6 Departith fro Amalech, lest  
perauenture I enwrappe thee with hem. 1617 COLLINS *Def.*  
*Bp. Ely* i. i. 74 We should feare to be enwrapped in his  
danger. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 47 And from enwrap-  
ping himself within the guilt of their transgressions. 1826  
E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 133 That day of wrath... fearfully  
enwrapeth them all in the horrors of its last hour.

β. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 97/8 They inwrappd  
themselves in... miserie and desolation. 1635 N. R. *tr. Cam-  
den's Hist. Elia.* iv. 178 His confession... inwrappd many.  
1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 147 The first Adam...  
plunged himself into all unrighteousness, and so inwrappd  
himself in the curse.

Hence Enwrapped, -wrappd ppl. a.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 313 To heaven the thick fumes  
here Enwrapped savours. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii.  
§ 33 Somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.  
a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. xlv. 250 When the inwrappd Prom-  
ises were unfolded and revealed. 1868 SELDEN's *Table-t.*  
(Arl.) Introd. 9 Their inwrappd principles may be under-  
stood in their nature.

**Enwrapping, inwrapping** (en-, inwræp'pɪŋ),  
vbl. sb. [*f. prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb  
ENWRAP. Also *concr.* a fold. *lit. and fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigors Chirurg.* i. x. 70 The third and  
laste of the small guttes... hath many involutions and in-  
wrappings. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* iv. 62 Darke  
by reason of many doubtfull inwrappings. 1567 MARLET  
*Gr. Forest* 34 It [bindweede]... troubleth them with the in-  
wrapping and circumplacation about y<sup>e</sup> other their stem or  
stalk. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Theiss.* (1630) 22 In re-  
spect of their promiscuous enwrapping in common calamities.  
1840 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App.  
420 Their [the Apennines'] infinite beauty of outline, and  
the endless enwrappings of their combes.

**Enwrapping, inwrapping** (en-, inwræp'pɪŋ),  
ppl. a. [*f. ENWRAP* v. + *-ING*]. That enwraps;  
enclosing; enveloping.

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve & Easter Day* 243 See the  
enwrapping rocky niche. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* u.  
x. § 84 (1875) 258 Radiation from the enwrapping cloud.

† **Enwrapment, inwrapment.** *Obs. rare.*  
[*f. ENWRAP* v. + *-MENT*]. The action of enwrap-  
ping; the state of being enwrapped. Also *concr.*  
a wrapping, covering.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* 203 They wreathed together a  
foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enwrapments,  
1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 552 The inwrapment in surplises of  
linen.

**Enwreath, inwreath** (en-, inwræθ'). Also  
7 inwreath. [*f. EN-1* + *WREATH* v.] *trans.*  
† a. To wrap or envelop in (*obs.*). b. To wreath,  
intertwine with. c. To surround as with a wreath;  
to encircle as a wreath does. *lit. and fig.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiv. (R.). Enwreathed in a sail  
and thrown into the sea. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentl.* 87

Such plants as they [the endive or misselet] inwreath. 1667  
MILTON *P. L.* iii. 367 With these that never fade the Spirits  
Elect Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams.  
1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 937 Nor less the palm of peace  
enwreathes thy brow. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest*  
ii. The lofty battlements, thickly enwreathed with ivy.  
1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 47, I gaze upon her beauty  
Through the tresses that enwreath it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON  
*Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 75 Groups of thorn, hazel and sloe,  
enwreathed with honeysuckle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede*  
70 It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was inwreathed  
with smiles and dimples. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 49  
Oak and olive and bay,—I bid you cease to enwreath  
Brows made bold by your leaf!

Hence Enwreathed ppl. a.  
1631 BRATHWAT *Whimzies, Gamster* 42 Walking... with  
an enwreathed arm like a dispassionate lover. 1820 KEATS  
*Hyperion* i. 219 Bowers of fragrant and enwreathed light.

**Enwrite, Enwrong:** see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

**Enwrought:** see INWROUGHT.

**Eny,** obs. variant of ANY.

**Enykynnes,** variant of ANYKYNs, *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 200 Fettereth fast falsenesse for  
enykynnes 3iftes.

**Enymy,** obs. form of ENEMY.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 80 Magre all his enymys, etc.

**Enyoke:** see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

**Enys,** variant of ENES *adv. Obs.* once.

**Enyn-, enyntsch,** var. ff. ANIENTISHv. *Obs.*

**Enzone:** see EN-*pref.* 1 i a.

**Enzootic** (enzō'tik), a. and sb. [*f. Gr. ἐν in*  
+ ζῷον animal + -ic, on the analogy of chaotic,  
hypnotic, etc. Cf. Fr. enzootique.]

a. *adj.* Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar  
to a district, climate, or season, in the same  
manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those  
of human beings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. sb. An enzootic disease.

1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Fortified by a knowledge of en-  
demic and enzootic in other regions. 1882 G. FLEMING  
*Vivisection in 19th Cent.* No. 61. 472 The disease (anthrax)  
is enzootic in the half-sundered valleys... of Catalonia.

**E.O.** A game of chance, in which the approp-  
riation of the stakes is determined by the falling  
of a ball into one of several niches marked E or  
O respectively. Also *attrib.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* i. xv. (1758) 36/2 For the sake  
of playing at E.O. 1827 HOWE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 112 The  
profits gained by E.O. Tables, Rouge et Noir, etc.

**Eo-, prefix,** employed as combining form of  
Gr. ἑως dawn, in scientific terms of recent origin,  
chiefly *Geol.* and *Paleont.* First used in Eocene,  
with the sense 'characterized by the "dawn" or  
faintly recognizable beginnings of' (the recent  
fauna and flora); subsequently, with similar no-  
tion, in Eophytic (ēō'fī'tik), a. [*f. Gr. φυτόν plant*  
+ -ic], characterized by the earliest appearance of  
plant-life. Eozoic (ēō'zō'ik), a. [*f. Gr. ζῷον animal*],  
characterized by the earliest appearance  
of animal life; said of the Laurentian strata  
and the period represented by them. Also in mod. L.  
names of fossil genera, believed to be the earliest  
representatives of types still existing, as Eohippus  
(ēō'hip'pūs) [*f. Gr. ἵππος horse*], the oldest known  
genus of the horse family. Eopteris (ēō'ptē'ris)  
[*f. Gr. πτερίς fern*], a genus including the oldest  
known fern. Eosaurus (ēō'sō'rūs), the oldest  
known genus of saurians. Eozoon (ēō'zōon) [*f. Gr. ζῷον animal*],  
a supposed genus of foraminifers  
or rhizopods, at one time regarded as the earliest  
known animal; its alleged remains are now be-  
lieved to be of inorganic origin; hence Eozoönal  
a., pertaining to the eozoon.

1879 LE CONTE *Elen. Geol.* 504 \*Eohippus... a small animal  
no bigger than a fox, having three toes on the hind foot and  
four perfect ones on the fore foot. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times*  
25 Dec. 4/1, I do not see... any reason to doubt that the  
eocene equidae were preceded by mesozoic forms, which dif-  
fered from eohippus in the same way as eohippus differs  
from equus. 1880 DAWSON *Earth & Alan* ii. 32 An \*Eophy-  
tic period preceding the Eozoic. 1879 LE CONTE *Elen.*  
*Geol.* 404 Unless we except the \*Eosaurus, these are the  
first true reptiles found. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Alan* ii. 18  
\*Eozoic or those [rocks] that afford the traces of the earliest  
known living beings. 1871 HUNT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci.*  
53 Subsequently to the eozoic times, silicated rocks... are  
comparatively rare. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. 287 The  
existence of the \*Eozoon in the Laurentian formation of  
Canada is generally admitted. 1879 LE CONTE *Elen. Geol.*  
275 A section of an \*Eozoönal mass. 1881 R. ETHERIDGE  
in *Trans. Geol. Soc. XXXVIII.* 54 The prevalent limestone,  
Eozoönal or otherwise.

**Eoan** (ēō'ān), a. [*f. L. ēō-us, a. Gr. ἑώς, f.*  
ἡώς dawn + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the dawn;  
eastern.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Liberty W.* The morning-star Beckons  
the Sun from the Eoan wave. 1827 Sir H. TAYLOR *Com-  
ment.* iii. 5 (D.) The Mithra of the middle world, That  
sheds Eoan radiance on the West.

**Eocene** (ēō'sēn), a. *Geol.* [*f. Gr. ἡώς dawn*  
(see Eo-) + *καινός new, recent.*]

1. The epoch applied to the lowest division of  
the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period  
which they represent.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) III. 54 The period next an-

tecedent we shall call Eocene. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii.  
174 The eocene group is characterised by a total absence  
of cycadeæ. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214 The Eocene rocks  
once spread over the whole surface of this chalk.

*fig.* 1856 DARWIN *Let.* 17 June (1887) II. 73 His Geology  
also is rather eocene as I told him. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-  
side Trav.* 103 These eocene periods of the day are not  
fitted for sustaining the human forms of life. 1870 *Daily*  
*Tel.* 22 Sept. Its deep roots shot back into the eocene strata  
of civilisation.

2. quasi-sb.  
1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* xi. 370, 1. Upper Eocene. 2. Mid-  
dle Eocene. 3. Lower Eocene.

*fig.* 1877 BLACKMORE *Ermenia* II. xxxvi. 221 The calm  
deep ecene of British rural mind.

Eode, ME. and OE. pa. t. of Go.

Eofen, obs. form of HEAVEN.

Eoile, obs. form of OIL.

Eoli, variant of ELE, oil, *Obs.*

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipyle, var. ff. EOLIAN, etc.

Eom, obs. form of am: see BE v.

Eom, variant of EME, *Obs.* uncle.

Eon, variant form of EON.

† Eont. [*OE. ent.*] A giant.

a 1000 *Ruin* (Gr.) 2 Brosnad enta zgeweorc. c 1175 *Lamb.*  
*Hom.* 93 Eontas wolden arant y, anne stebel.

Eorl, obs. and Hist. form of EARL.

Eorne, var. of EARN *adv. Obs.* earnestly.

Eornen, variant of RINNEN: see RUN.

Eornest, obs. form of EARNEST.

Eorre, var. f. IRRE sb. and a. *Obs.*, anger, angry.

**Eosin** (ēō'sin). *Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἑως the morning*  
red, the dawn + -IN.] A red dye-stuff produced by  
the addition of bromine to a solution of fiorescin  
in glacial acetic acid. Its potassium salt, known  
in commerce as 'soluble eosin' or 'eosin', is used  
as a rose-coloured dye. Also *attrib.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 866 The addition of some  
coloring agent, such as iodine or eosine, is of assistance in  
searching for them. 1870 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Eosin. 1895  
*Athenium* 27 June 827½ Coal-tar colours, especially eosine  
reds, have been employed in the artificial flower manufacture.

Eotand, -end, var. of ETEN, *Obs.* giant.

-eous, suffix, occurring in adjs., is chiefly f. L.

-e-us + -ous. The Eng. words with this suffix are  
for the most part practically mere adaptations of  
L. adjs. in -eus, the senses of which they generally  
retain. While, however, the L. adjs. in -eus f.  
sbs. denoting material substances have usually the  
sense 'composed of', as well as the sense 'of the  
nature of, resembling', their Eng. derivatives in  
-eous express the latter meaning only: compare,  
e.g. *argenteous, ligneous, vitreous*, with the corre-  
sponding words in Latin. In a very few cases  
(e.g. *aqueous*) Eng. adjs. in -eous have been formed  
directly on L. sbs. The L. ending -eus also  
occurs as part of a complex suffix, as in the words  
in -aceus (see ACCEOUS) and -aneus (cf. *consen-  
taneous, instantaneous*).

2. In *bauteous, bounteous, duteous, plenteous*,  
the ending -eous arises from the addition of the  
suffix -ous to -te, earlier form of -ty; but in the  
older words of this formation -teous replaces an  
earlier -tivous, f. Fr. -tif + -ous; e.g. *bounteous*  
was originally *bountivous*, f. Fr. *boutif*, f. *bouté*:  
see BOUNTY.

3. In a few instances -eous is an analogical for-  
mation of other suffixes, as in *righteous* (for  
*rightwise*), *courteous*, for ME. *curtéis* a. OFr. *cur-  
teis* (-cis = L. -enseus).

Eovese, obs. form of EAVES.

Eow, obs. form of YEW.

Eow, -er, etc., obs. forms of YOU, YOUR, etc.

Eowberge, obs. form of YEWBERRY.

† Eowde. *Obs.* [*OE. eowde* = -OTent. type  
\*awidjoim, f. \*awid-s, OE. *cowu* EWE. Cf. OHG.  
*ewit*, Gotb. *awēpi* of same meaning, but different  
formation.] A flock of sheep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1669 Ne scealt þu þæt eowde anforlæ-  
tan. c 1000 *Ag.* Pr. lxxviii. 14 We þin folc warun and fæle  
sceap eowdes þines. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 3if he hit þan  
þemet, he hit berð an his ealxan to þara eowde oder fælde.

**Eozoic, Eozoon,** etc.: see Eo-*pref.*

**Ep-, prefix,** in words a. or ad. Gr., or f. Gr.  
elements, represents ἐπ-, shortened form of ἐπι  
before a vowel: see EPI.

**Epacrid** (epē'krid). *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. epacrid-  
em*, f. Gr. ἐπί + κρις summit; so called by Forster  
(1776) because 'the plants of this genus are ge-  
nerally found on mountain tops' (Forster, *Charac-  
teres Generum Plant.* 10). In sense b. f. mod. L.  
*Epacrid-ea*.]

a. A plant of the genus *Epacris*. b. A plant  
of the N.O. *Epacridaceæ*, of which this is the typical  
genus; the order consists of corollifloral dicotyle-  
dons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archi-  
pelago, which resemble the heaths of other countries.  
1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i. Choice geraniums lived  
here, and roses, heaths and epacrids.

**Epact** (ɪˈpækt, ɛˈpækt). [ad. Fr. *epacte*, L. *epacta*, Gr. ἐπακτή, f. ἐπακτός, vbl. adj. of ἐπαγειν to intercalate, f. ἐπι on + ἀγειν to bring.]

1. a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year of 12 months. b. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, but formerly March 1st or 22nd).

a. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* N.v.b. Y. Epact, quihill is y<sup>e</sup> nombre of y<sup>e</sup> dayes quahirby y<sup>e</sup> 3ere of y<sup>e</sup> sone do exceed y<sup>e</sup> 3ere of y<sup>e</sup> moone. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astron.* xviii. 383 The Epact, or 11. daies ouerplus. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Year. These eleven Days are call'd Epacts. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 421. 1787 BONNEVILLE *Astron.* xiv. 237.

b. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Almanack, heading of col. 3 The Epacte. 1561 EÖEN *Art. Nauig.* II. vi. 31 This number of Epact or concurrent is founde. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Ezere.* vii. l. (ed. 7) 654 The Epact (beginneth) the first of March. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sec.* (1607) 6 There are two numbers especially required, named the Prime and the Epact. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 214 The Eccentricity of the Sun is... exactly coincident with the Epact of the Moon. 1704 HERRNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) 1.5 The Epact is the number of Days of the Moon's age on the last day of December. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. Divide by 3; for each one left add Ten; 30 reject: the Prime makes Epact then. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 137 The Epacts... the ages of the moon... at the beginning of every year. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 95 The moon's age at that time is called the epact of the year.

2. Any intercalated day or days. *rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. Gloss.* Epact, the day put to, or set in, to make the leape year. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The five days which the Egyptians added by way of epact to the twelve months of thirty days each. 3. *allrib.*

1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 55 By means of the Epact Almanack, Easter-day for any year may be readily found.

**Epactal** (ɪˈpæktəl, ɛˈpæktəl), a. *Anal.* [f. Gr. ἐπακτός (see *prec.*) + -AL.] 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Epactal bone*: the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. 1. 207 The exceptionally large ossa Wormiana, an epactal, for example.

† **Epænetic**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 epænētic, 8 epainetic. [ad. Gr. ἐπανητικός, f. ἐπαίνεω to praise.] Landatory, panegyric.

1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. \*5 b. In whatever kind of Poetry, whether the Epic, the Dramatic, the Epænetic, the Bucolic, or the Epigram, 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* Pref. Some adding themselves most to the Epick... other to the Elegiac, the Epænetic, the Bucolic, or the Epigram. 1736 BAILEY, *Epænetic Poem* comprehends the Hymn, the Epithalamium, the Genethliacum, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

|| **Epagoge** (ɛˈpæɡoʊɡə). [Gr. ἐπαγωγή, f. ἐπαγειν to bring in, f. ἐπι to + ἀγειν to bring.] The method of bringing forward a number of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion; argument by induction. *Epagōgic* a. [ad. Gr. ἐπαγωγικός-ος], of an inductive nature.

In mod. Dicts.

**Epagomenic** (ɛˈpæɡoːmɛˈnɪk), a. [f. Gr. ἐπαγομένη (ἡμέρα) intercalated (day), pass. pple. of ἐπαγειν (see *prec.*) + -IC.] Intercalary (days); (gods) worshipped on intercalary days.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 211 The epagomenaic [sic], i.e. as the gods of the five days which formed no part of the month, or of the old solar year. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 535/3 Rites to be performed or omitted on the epagomenic days.

**Epaleaceous**, a. *Bol.* [f. Ep- + L. *palea* chaff + -ACEOUS.] Having no chaffy scales.

In mod. Dicts.

**Epalbate** (ɪˈpælˌpeɪt), a. *Ent.* [f. E-*pref.* 3 + L. *paleus* the soft palm of the hand, in mod. L. a feeler.] Having no palpi or feelers.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Epalpebrate** (ɪˈpælˌpeɪbrɪt), a. [f. E-*pref.* 3 + L. *palebra* eyelid + -ATE.] Having no eyebrows. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Epāna-**, before stems beginning with a vowel *epāna-*, a combination of two Greek prepositions ἐπι upon, in addition + ἀνά up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Greek. *Epānadiplōsis* [Gr. διπλοῖσι a doubling; cf. ANADIPLOSTIS] (see *quots.*). *Epānaloipsis* [Gr. ἀλλὰ a taking, f. ἀλβ-; cf. ANALAPSY], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. *Epānaphora* [Gr. φέρω a carrying] = ANAPHORA. *Epānastrophe* [Gr. στρόφη turning; cf. ANASTROPHE], n figure by which the end-word of one sentence becomes the first word of the next. *Epānodos*, also *erron*. 6 epānodia, 7, 9 epānados [Gr. ὁδός way; cf. ANODI], a. the repetition of a sentence in an inverse order; b. a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression. *Epānorthosis* [Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις a setting straight, f. ὀρθόω, f. ὀρθός straight], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct or stronger term. Hence *Epānortho-tio* a.

1675 PHILLIPS, *Epānadiplōsis*. A rhetorical figure wherein

a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as Severe to his servants, to his children severe. 1736 BAILEY, *Epānadiplōsis*. In Latin this figure is called *Inclusio*. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānadiplōsis*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 \**Epānadiplōsis*, or the Echo sound. Much must be belov'd, that loveth much. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 10 A Poetical Epānadiplōsis or reduplication. 1736 BAILEY, *Epānadiplōsis*, a repetition. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānadiplōsis*. 1678 PHILLIPS, \**Epānaphora*, a figure in which the same word begins several sentences. 1864 WEBSTER, *Epānaphora*. 1864 WEBSTER, \**Epānastrophe*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 \**Epānodos*, or the figure of Retire. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1810) 323 Epānodos... signifies the turning to the same time. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 79 The epānodos, or... speaking first, to the latter of two propositions; afterwards, to the former. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānodos*... a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward. 1599 E. K. Gloss. *Spenser's Steph. Cal.* Jan. 61 A pretty Epānorthosis in these two verses. 1673 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 172 By a reasonable Epānorthosis he straightway adds, etc. 1736 BAILEY, *Epānorthosis*. 1847 CRAIG, *Epānorthosis*.

**Epānthous** (ɛˈpæntʰos), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπ(θ) + ἀνθ- flower + -OUS.] Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi. In mod. Dicts.

**Eparch** (ɛˈpɑːk). Also 7 eparek. [a. Gr. ἐπαρχ- or, f. ἐπ(θ) over + ἀρχός ruler.]

1. a. *Hist.* Used as equivalent to the L. *præfectus* prefect. b. In mod. usage: The governor of an eparchy or administrative division in the kingdom of Greece.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Eparch*, the President of a Province. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 245 The eparch or prefect of the city. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Commentus* II. iii. The eparchs will resort to the Bucoleon. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarches or mayors of the various towns.

2. *Ecl.* a. *Hist.* The metropolitan (bishop) of a province. b. In the Greek (Russian) Church: The metropolitan (bishop) of an eparchy.

1691 GRASCOMBE *Reply to Vind. Disc. Unreasonableness New Separ.* 21 The African Fathers were such Enemies to the Titles of Eparch or Patriarch. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1727 Under him [the patriarch] the eparchs in the provinces.

Hence *Eparchate* [see -ATE]. = next.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1763 The three eparchates of Palestine.

**Eparchial**, a. [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to an eparchy.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2082 Under these chief academies are the eparchial seminaries, with many circuit and parish schools.

**Eparchy** (ɛˈpɑːki). [ad. Gr. ἐπαρχία, f. ἐπαρχ-; see *prec.*] A district or province under the government of an eparch.

1. One of the subdivisions of the modern kingdom of Greece; a division of a nomarchy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 Deputies from the communes assemble at the chief town of the eparchy. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 839 It forms part of the eparchy of Naxos. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85 (at Greece) The [13] nomarchies are subdivided into 59 eparchies.

2. In the Russian (Greek) Church: A diocese. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 87 Bishops... preside over dioceses called Eparchies. 1798 MALINUS *Popul.* (1878) 153 It [a statistical work on Russia] contains all the eparchies except Bruzlaw. 1864 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* (1867) 302 All the sees are divided into eparchies.

† **Epassyterotically**, *adu.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπασσύτερον once upon another; cf. *chaotically*.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 249 He killed seven of them epassyterotically, that is, one after another.

**Epatic**, -ke, obs. f. HEPATIC, etc.

|| **Epauale** (ɛˈpɔːl). *Fortif.* Also 8 espauale. [a. Fr. *epauale* (earlier *espaule*) shoulder.] The 'shoulder' of a bastion, i.e. the place where the face and flank meet.

1702 *Mil. Dict.*, *Epauale*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Epauale*, *espaule*. 1727 CHAMBERS, *Epauale*, or *Espaule*. 1748 *Earthquake of Fern* I. 48 Which makes the Angle of the Epauale 130 Degrees. 1853 STROUVER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v.

**Epaulement** (ɛˈpɔːlmənt). *Fortif.* Also 7 espaulment, 9 opaulment. [a. Fr. *épaulement* (earlier *esp-*), f. *épauler* to protect (troops) by an epaulement, f. *épauale* shoulder.] 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy, but differing from a parapet in having no arrangement made for the convenient firing over it by defenders' (*Adm. Smyth*).

1657 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 8 To beat the Enemy from an Epaulement they had made to flank the Breach. 1748 SWOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 306, I never saw an epaulement but once—and that was at the siege of Namur. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 43 Facies of prisms, projecting from the wall, like epaulements. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 251 On the balls striking the epaulement, they ricocheted.

**Epaulet**, epaulette (ɛˈpɔːlət). [a. Fr. *épaulette*, f. *épauale* shoulder.

The anglicized spelling *epaulet* is preferable, on the ground that the word is fully naturalized in use; but the form in *-ette* is at present more common.]

1. A shoulder-piece; an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval, or sometimes of a civil uniform. To win one's epaulets: (of a private soldier) to earn promotion to the rank of officer.

1782 NELSON 26 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 89 Here are two Navy Captains... with epaulettes. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 495 The Post Captain under three years standing... wears one epaulet upon the right shoulder. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 220 Gorgel, epaulettes, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1838 *Hist. Rec.* 4th *Dragon Guards* 63 The Officers were ordered to wear two Silver Epaulettes and an Aiguillette. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten* I. 1. 220 Obligated to borrow from Rothschild, the banker, the epaulettes he wore as Austrian consul. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. vi. 101 A soldier wins his epaulettes before the enemy.

b. As equivalent for 'officer', 'commission'. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* xvi. My captain elect... heeded not with his brother epaulettes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ix. When epaulets are not sold.

2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 435 At the base of each of the superior wings is a kind of epaulette, prolonged posteriorly, that corresponds to the piece called *tegula* in the Hymenoptera. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 56 The ciliated lobes or epaulets.

3. Used by antiquarian writers as a name for the smaller forms of the shoulder-piece or 'pauldron' in a suit of armour.

1824 MEYERICK *Anc. Arm.* III. 87 A suit of armour... resembling the haubercs of Henry the Eighth's time in having epaulettes for the shoulder.

4. A piece of trimming forming an ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress.

1855 DICKENS *Mart. Fr.* I. ii. A shoulder—with a powdered epaulette on it—of the mature young lady.

5. *Comb.*, as *epaulette-like* adj.

1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 221 Four epaulette-like wreaths of long cilium. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/4 Oversleeves of the velvet are heaped up in epaulette-like folds upon the shoulders.

Hence *Epaulette* *ppl.* a., furnished or ornamented with epaulets; wearing epaulets.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 351 His epauleted coat. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* xviii. Heavily epauleted shoulders.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 30 How were the Kabyles to distinguish between the acts of the private soldier and of the epauleted chief. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Aut. Ali.* III. cxvii. 77 To don the dress of epauleted hangmen.

**Epaxial** (ɛˈpæksɪəl), a. *Anal.* [f. Ep- + L. *axis* + -AL.] Situated on or above the axis (of the body): said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column looked at in a horizontal position.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 219 Such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been called epaxial arches.

Hence *Epaxially* *adu.*, in an epaxial position or direction.

† **Epe**, v. *Obs. rare*. [n. ON. *apa*:-OTeut. *weþjan*: see *WEEP*.] *intr.* To cry aloud.

c 1200 ORMIN 9198 þe rowwste iss heerd off ænne mann þat epeþ þuss i weaste.

*Epe*, var. of YEPE a., *Obs.*, active, bold.

**Epecedean**, obs. form of EPICEDIAN.

**Epecephalic** (ɛˈpɛsɪfəˈlɪk), a. *Anal.* [f. EPENCEPHALON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epecephalon; covering the epecephalon.

1824 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 532 Epencephalic arch. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 85 Epencephalic arch, composed of the occipitals.

**Epecephalon** (ɛˈpɛsɪfəˈlɒn). *Anal.* [f. Ep- + ENCEPHALON.] The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain*.

1824 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 532 The epecephalon... derives a further... bony covering from the basiphonoid and the parietals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 358 The anterior part of this third vesicle is sometimes called the Epecephalon.

**Ependyma** (ɛˈpɛndɪmə). [a. Gr. ἐπένδυμα, f. ἐπένδω, f. ἐπι over + ἔνδω on + δύνω to put. Cf. Fr. *épendyme*.] 'Virehow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 366 Another very delicate epithelial layer called the ependyma. 1887 ELLIS *Anat.* (ed. 10) 213 Four of them [ventricles]... are lined throughout by a thin membrane named ependyma.

**Epenthesis** (ɛˈpɛnθɪsɪs). *Gram.* [late L. *epenthesis*, a. Gr. ἐπένθεσις, f. ἐπι in addition + ἔνθω placing, f. τί-θω-ω to place. Cf. Fr. *épenthèse*.] (See *quot.*)

In mod. philology applied *spec.* to the phonetic change which consists in the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred, as in Gr. *xaipea* from an earlier \**xepja*.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 171 *Epenthesis* is the interposition of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word. 1853 KING & COOSON *Semid & Inflex. Gr. & Lat.* 197 In such presents as *ἐλπίδα*, the *ε* is not to be regarded as the result of Epenthesis.

† **Epenthesis**, obs. var. of *prec.* In mod. Dicts.

**Epenthetic** (ɛˈpɛnθɪtɪk), a. [ad. Gr. ἐπένθετικός: see *prec.* and -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis. Of a letter or sound: Inserted in the middle of a word.

1831 M. STUART *Hel. Gr.* (ed. 4) 303 Future with epenthetic Nun. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 873 The *N* is considered epenthetic, as the true word would be *ἡν*. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 442 An epenthetic *t* to fill up the sound.



**Epergne** (ἐπέρνη). Also 8 epergn, epargne. [perh. a corruption of Fr. *épargne* saving, economy; cf. quot. 1779; but there is no evidence to show how the word acquired its present meaning.] A centre-dish, or centre ornament for the dinner-table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish for desert or the like, or a vase for flowers. (From our quotes, it appears that the earlier use was chiefly to hold pickles.)

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 2 Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles. 1775 in *Picton's L'pool Miscell.* Rec. 199 That Mr. Mayor be desir'd to order a handsome silver Epergne. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 34 § 6 In the centre... stood a sumptuous *épargne*, filled (with sweets). 1804 *Verses to Dr. Warton* in *Ann. Reg.* 928 (His pupils present him with an epergne on his resigning the head-mastership of Winchester, hoping that it may remind him of "Pickles" left behind). 1819 *Banquet to Walter*, epergne, and tankard, beaker, vase. 1862 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xi. A epergne or centre-piece of some kind was in the middle of the cloth.

**Epetite**, obs. var. of **HEPATITE**.

**Exegesis** (ἐπεκσίδζ'σις). [a. Gr. ἐπεκσίδζ'σις, f. ἐπεκσίδζ'σθαι, f. ἐπὶ in addition + ἐκσίδζ'σθαι to explain: see **EXEGESIS**.] The addition of a word or words to convey more clearly the meaning implied, or the specific sense intended, in a preceding word or sentence; a word or words added for this purpose.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 163 The latter part of the Apostles assertion is an exegesis, or explication, of the former. a 1641 *Acts & Mon.* 130 Primarily and literally, not Prince, but Pontific, which is an exegesis of Anointed. 1838 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 34 The above may be very sound exegesis of M. B. EDWARDS A. Young Intro. 33 These jottings of old age, interesting as they are, err on the side of redundancy and exegesis.

**Exegetic** (ἐπεκσίδζ'τικῆ). [ad. Gr. ἐπεκσίδζ'τικῆ, f. ἐπεκσίδζ'σθαι: see prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exegesis; given as an additional explanation. Const. of.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 590f Ep. I., vv. 18-20... are exegetic of the preceding verse.

**Exegetical** (ἐπεκσίδζ'τικῆ), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Exegetically** *adv.*, in an exegetical manner, by way of exegesis.

1864 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu-purāṇa* I. 104 According to the commentator, 'ferce' and 'mild' are exegetical of 'agreeable' and 'hideous'. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1986. 692f This superfluity of exegetic help. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jeremiah* 160 'Hunters' is therefore exegetic. 1882 J. ROBERTSON tr. *Miller's Heb. Synt.* 52 To attach...exegetically some additional specification: 'The great river, the river Euphrates'.

**Ephah** (ἐφᾶ). *Heb. Antig.* Forms: 4 (ephā), 7-8 epha, 7-ephah. [a. Heb. עִפְיָה *ephāh*, believed to be of Egyptian origin.]

Cf. Egyptian *eph*, a dry measure containing 4 hin, or according to Hultsch 18 litres = 4 gallons. The form *eph* is a. L. *eph* (Vulg.) = Gr. *eph* (LXX). The Gr. and Lat. forms cannot be adoptions of the Heb. word, but appear to be taken directly from Egyptian; the Gr. is stated by Hesychius to be the name of an Egyptian measure.]

A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath; see **BATH** *sb.* 3; it is variously said to have contained from 4½ to 9 gallons. Also *fig.*

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 932 Batus is in fetyng thynges... Ephri in drye thynges. 1612 *Bible* *Exod.* xiv. 10 Ye shall have just balances, and a just Ephah, and a just Bath. 1622 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 10 By your Grace's means, the epha, wherein popish wickedness slitheth, may be lifted up between the earth and the heaven. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin... others an ephah of afflictions. 1721 BAILEY, *Epha*.

**Ephebe** (ἐφῆβ). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. L. *ephēbē*-us, a. Gr. ἐφῆβος, f. ἐπὶ upon + ἡβῆ early manhood.] Among the Greeks, a young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, during which he was occupied chiefly with garrison duty. Also in L. form **Ephebus** (ἐφῆβος). Hence **Ephebic** a., or of pertaining to an ephebus, or to early manhood.

1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. ix. (1715) 48 They who were enrolled amongst the Ephebi. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Greece* ii. xviii. 175 The ephebi... were youths that had arrived at the age of eighteen years.] 1880 WALSTEIN *Pythag. Rhetor.* 5 So soon as they became ephebes... their hair was cut off to the length, etc. 1865 GRÖTE *Plato* I. iii. 116 note, His [Eschines] two ephebic years. 1884 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung* in *Times* 9 June 5, I... marked... my youngest born... doffing his ephebic robe.

**Ephectic** (ἐφεκτικῆ), a. [ad. Gr. ἐφεκτικός, f. ἐφεκτεῖν to check, hold back, hence to suspend (one's judgment), f. ἐπὶ upon + ἔχειν to hold.] Characterized by suspense of judgement. In ancient use, a distinctive epithet of the Sceptic school of philosophers.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 393 The Schools' of the Pyrronian... Sceptic, and Ephectic Sects. 1833 SAINTSBURY in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 Montaigne's attitude was ephectic.

† **Ephemera**, a. and *sb.* 1 *Path. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *ephimera*, 6 *ephimera*, 7-9 *ephimera*; *pl.* 7 *ephimerae*, 8-9 -æ, -as. Also in adapted forms 6-7 *effimere*, 6 *ephimer*. [a. med. L. *ephē-*

*mera* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *ephēmerus*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερος lasting only for a day, f. ἐπὶ (see **EPH**) + ἡμέρα day.] The adapted forms are perh. through OF. *effimere*.]

. A. *adj.* Of a fever: Lasting only for a day; 'ephemeral'. B. *sb.* An ephemeral fever.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxiv. (1495) 248 Effimera, one dayes feuer is as it were the heete of one daye. 1528 PAVINI *Salerno Regim.* C. A feuer effimere is engendered of vapours and smudge fumes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* exxxvi. 50 In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer feuer... The feuer doth dye that daye in the which he doth infect any man. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iiij, Of the Agew call'd ephimera which endureth but one daye. 1625 HART *Anat.* Ur. ii. ix. 112 That Feauer which we call Ephimera, not exceeding foure and twentie houres. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 115 Ephimeras oft end in Hectics, or Intermittents, because the Pulse is a-like frequent in all of them. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 105 The ephimera from cold may be regarded as an idiopathic fever.

**Ephemera** (ἐφῆμέρα), *sb.* 2 *Pl.* *ephimerae*, -as. [a. mod. L. *ephimera* (? sc. *musca*): see prec. In med. L. *ephimera* was neut. pl., a. Gr. ἐφήμερα used in this sense by Aristotle (see **EPHEMERON**). The earlier Eng. instances are possibly due to the common practice of treating plurals in -a as sing. Linnæus however used the word as fem., making it the name of a genus (of much wider extent than the genus now so called.)]

1. An insect that (in its imago or winged form) lives only for a day. In mod. entomology the name of a genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging to the group *Ephemeridae* (Day-flies, May-flies).

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vi. 170 But Ephimeræes in duration, and little other than Insects in extent. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 ¶ 7, I... have discovered a new ephimera. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 235 The Common Ephimera, or Day-fly. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 136 Shad-flies or ephimeras, which spend their earlier days under water.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which has a transitory existence.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 11 These papers of a day, the Ephimeræ of learning. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 119 These base ephimeras, so born To die before the next revolving morn. 1815 *Scot. Whig* 58 When the new-fangled ephimeræ of fashion shall be no more. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under a Fig Tree* 33 [A charwoman is] a kind of domestic ephimera which flutters briefly in the scullery and then is seen no more.

**Ephemeral** (ἐφῆμέρα), a. (*sb.*) [f. Gr. ἐφήμερος (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Of diseases: Beginning and ending in a day. b. Of insects, flowers, etc.: Existing for one day only, or for a very few days.

a. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemniæ's Complex.* (1633) 164 The corruption of the Ayre is the cause of this grievous maladic or Ephemerall Ague. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 945 If very short, lasting only a single day, it is... an ephemeral fever.

b. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlix. 523 Some insects are so ephemeral that they are to be found only for a few days. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33 149 The perfect Ephemerall imago. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Exer. Benevolence* 36 The insects... poor ephemeral things. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 243 Ephemerall or Fugacious, lasting for only a day; as the petals of Poppy.

2. In more extended application: That is in existence, power, favour, popularity, etc. for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

a 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Relig. Wotton* (1688) 222 An ephemeral fit of applause. a 1659 Bp. MORTON *Epist. Justified* (1670) 142 A Deamulatory, Hebdomadical (or peradventure Ephemerall) Office. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 His ministers, however weak and profligate in morals, are ephemeral. 1821 KNOX *On Grammar Schools* 157 The gale of ephemeral popularity. 1825 SVD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 204f Their ephemeral liberty. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 481 Empires like those of Alexander, Charles, and Cnut are in their own nature ephemeral.

b. *absol.* 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 127 May I, the ephemeral, ne'er scrutinize Who made the heaven and earth. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 381 When the due distinction had been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Insects which live only for a day. Also *transf.* of books, persons, etc.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 121 Gnats, beetles, etc. the whole tribe of ephemerals... may flit in and out. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 965 Let the breezy sunshine but bring out the winged ephemerals. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 106 Assemblies of important ephemerals who met to dispute the respective claims, etc. 1878 W. E. A. AXON *Bk. Rarities Warrington Museum* 11 Some of these books are pure ephemerals.

**Ephemerality** (ἐφῆμέρελ'τι), [f. prec. + (-)TY.] The quality of being ephemeral; *concr.* in *pl.* ephemeral matters.

1822 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 67 Speculation on ephemerality. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 222 This lively companion... often looked in on him, and chattered ephemerality. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 530 Ephemerality? Is not the glory of even the Prime Minister, in most cases, but a passing brilliancy?

† **Ephemeran**, a. and *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. **EPHEMERA** + -AN.] A. *adj.* = **EPHEMERAL** I a. B. *sb.* = **EPHEMERAL** B.

1643 *True Informer* 13 It was rather an Embryo of a Parliament, an Ephemeran of 20 dayes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 363 Methought, it was a strange opinion of

our Aristotle to hold, that the least of those small insected ephemerans should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The Ephemeran Fever is so call'd, because it lasts but one Day.

† **Ephemeræan**, a. *Obs. rare.* = **EPHEMERAL**. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) I. 57 Celestial Peacock... Whose conscious plumes diffuse a herd of ephemeræan dyes!

† **Ephemerian**, a. *Obs.* [f. **EPHEMERIS** + -AN.] 'Belonging to a journal, register or day-book' (Bailey 1736).

**Ephemeric**, a. [f. **EPHEMER** + -IC.] = **EPHEMERAL**.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ephemerid** (ἐφῆμερίδ). [ad. mod. L. *Ephemerida*, f. *ephimera*.] An insect belonging to the group *Ephemeridae*: see **EPHEMERA** 2. Also *fig.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 186 The *Haplophlebium Bar. nesi* must have attained a size much larger than that of any recent Ephemerids. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 65 The ephemerid that buzzes out its little hour in the summer noon. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. This gossamer nothing, this aerial ephemerid, paralyses the intellect.

† **Ephemerid**, a. *rare.* [f. L. *ephemerid*, stem of *ephemeris*: see **EPHEMERIS**.] = **EPHEMERAL**.

1804 MITFORD *Harmony* 91 The ephemerid fashion of orthography.

So † **Ephemeridal**.

1795 tr. Mercier *Fragm. of Politics & Hist.* II. 444 These sons of fortune, these ephemerid giants who threatened to swallow up every thing.

† **Ephemeridian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *ephemerid*, stem of *ephemeris* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

|| **Ephemeris** (ἐφῆμερίς): *pl.* *ephemerides* (ἐφῆμερίδς), formerly often used as a *sing.* [mod. L. *ephemeris*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερις diary, calendar, f. ἐφήμερος daily: see **EPHEMERA.]**

† 1. A record of daily occurrences; a diary, journal. *Obs.*

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 168 The Bookes of Entries kept there; which is a true Ephemeris or Journall of the Acts of the Court. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. 240 God sees their sins... and in his Ephemerides—his Journals, he writes them downe. a 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 22 Register not only strange, but merciful occurrences; let ephemerides, not olympiads, give thee account of His mercies.

† b. *pl.* for *sing.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xvii. Wks. I. 119 His written oracles... an absolute ephemerides of all things that had been since the first moment of time. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Having kept an exact Ephemerides of all actions for more than five thousand years together. 1650 R. STAYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 16 Set downe in a Diary (or Ephemerides).

2. A table showing the predicted (rarely the observed) positions of a heavenly body for every day during a given period. † Also, in *pl.* the tabulated positions (of a heavenly body) for a series of successive days.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 283 Many eclipses of the sonne and moone also are not noted in the common Ephemerides and Almanachs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 188 Among the Babylonians there were found Ephemerides containing the observation of the stars, for 720 years. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* i. 3 The Ephemerides of the Comet. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 688 Tables of the Motion of the Satellites of Jupiter, with an Ephemeris of the same for this present Year. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxviii. (ed. 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1825 contained ephemerides of two of them. 1880 *Academy* No. 440. 262 The following ephemeris... will be serviceable in searching for the comet.

† b. *pl.* As the title of a collection of such tables. Often used as *sing.* = 3. *Obs.*

1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosm. Glas* 95, I find in an Ephemeris the sonne to be in the first Degree of Aries. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xxviii. (ed. 7177) An example used by Stadius in the 115 Page of his Ephemerides. 1618 WITHER *Juvenil. Notto* (1633) 543 Be slaves unto an Ephemerides. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. 241 You may (know) by an Ephemerides at what hour an Eclipse shall happen.

*fig.* 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Unim. Prind.* § 21. 99 You must be careful to keep an Ephemerides, to know how the great Orbs of the Court move.

3. A book in which the places of the heavenly bodies and other astronomical matters are tabulated in advance for each day of a certain period; an astronomical almanac.

1647 *Almanac* for 1386, *Astron. App.* (1812) 61 An ephemeris... is a book giving the true places of the planets. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published in England by the Board of Longitude... which commenced with the year 1797. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 204 The equation of time is calculated and inserted in ephemerides for every day of the year. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* xiv. (ed. 4) 147 These quantities... are stated... in the tables of the Nautical Almanac, and other ephemerides.

† 4. In wider sense: An almanac or calendar of any kind; in early use *esp.* one containing astrological or meteorological predictions for each day of the period embraced; also, a calendar of saints' days. Also *pl.* in same sense, sometimes used as *sing.* *Obs.*

In bibliographical works (e.g. in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*), 'Ephemerides' is still used as a general heading for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.

1597 Bk. *HALL Sat.* II. vii. 6 Why can his tell-troth Ephemerides Teach him the weathers state so long before. 1605 HAGON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That Kalender or Ephemerides which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons for all actions and purposes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv. Cures Plagues, piles, and pox, by the ephemerides. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Flintshire* IV. 39 He... wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 45 Several Ephemerides or Almanacs are annually published.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. ccclii, Hee who had read the Ephemerides Of Fate; and could repeat his own, by rote. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1812) IX. 105, I think this can hardly have escaped the writers of political ephemerides for any month or year.

† b. *pl.* The appointed daily order of religious services. *Obs.*

1650 ELDRIFF *Tythes* 117 How their ephemerides for divine services should be performed.

§ 5. *catachr.* = EPHEMERA 2 I and 2.

1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Pl.* 49 The beetlelike ephemeris Whose path is the lightning's. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Honour is venerable to us because it is no ephemeris.

† **Ephemerist.** *Obs.* [f. EPHEMER-IST + -IST.] One who uses or makes an ephemeris.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ephemerist*, one that registreth daily actions, or Nativities, with the help of an Ephemerides; a maker of an Ephemerides. a 1666 HOWELL (J.). He was discoursing of... the art of foolish astrologers and gentillical ephemerists. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ephemerist*, a maker of Ephemerides, Almanacs, etc. 1735 in BAILEY.

**Ephemeromorph** (ἐφημερομορφ). *Biol.* *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐφημερο- (see EPHEMERA) + μορφ-η form.] Used by Bastian as a general name for the lowest forms of life, which cannot be assigned definitely to either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Hence *Ephemeromorphica*.

1874 BASTIAN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 708 The song of the Ephemeromorphs might be, in the words of Ovid, 'Corpora venturum; nec quod finimus, sumusve, Cras erimus'. 1876 — *ibid.* Jan. 243 These creatures of circumstances, which become metamorphosed in a most striking and apparently irregular manner, I have proposed to include under the general designation of 'Ephemeromorphs'. 1880 — *Brain* I. 6 The ephemeromorph assemblage of vital forms.

**Ephemeron** (ἐφημερόν). *Pl.* 7-9 ephemerā, 9 ephemerōns. [a. Gr. (ῥῶν) ἐφημερόν (Aristotle *H. A.* I. v.), neut. of ἐφημερός: see EPHEMERA 2.] 1. An insect, which, in its winged state, lives but for a day. Cf. EPHEMERA 2.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 697 There are certain Flies that are called Ephemerā that live but a day. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 30 The Ephemerā, a Fly that lives but five hours. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat.*, *Hypoth. Devel.*, An ephemerā, hovering over a pool for its one April day of life. 1884 G. F. BRATTWAITE *Salmonidae Westworld.* VI. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemerā, the green and grey drakes, must not be forgotten.

2. fig. A short-lived person, institution, or production.

1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. No. 38. 254 Unnoticed, dull invective lyes, A mere Ephemerā it dyes, Or but provokes a jest. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 78 All the human ephemerā of Lisbon. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 This political ephemerā [constitution formed by the National Assembly in 1791]. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 208 Every ephemerā of a tale-writer, a dramatist, etc. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 61 Samuel Rowlands, a prolific writer of ephemerā. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemerā still suck a little spiritual moisture.

3. A plant described by ancient writers. *Obs.*

Some ancient authors distinguish two plants called *ephemerā*: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 204 If it be Ephemerā as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth. 1616 HAYWARD *Sacrt. Troub. Soul* II. (1620) To Rd. r. 9 Many writings are like the plant Ephemerā; which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 It [goat's milk] helps against the ephemerā or cantharides [mis-translates *contra cantharidas et contra ephemerā* potum Plin. N. II. xxviii. xlv].

4. *attrib.*

a 1735 DERHAM (J.). Swammerdam observes of the ephemerā-worms, that their food is clay. 1751 CHAMBERS *Worms*. Travellers into Arabia tell us of several ephemerā-trees.

a 1791 WISLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 115 An Ephemerā Fly lives six hours. 1796 D'ISRAËL *Lit. Recreat.* 115 Several singular coincidences none gave the ephemerā critic his temporary existence. 1802 PALLY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1826) 345 An ephemerā fly [produces] a cod-bait maggot.

**Ephemerous** (ἐφημερός), a. [f. EPHEMER-ON + -ous.] Having the nature of, or resembling, an ephemerā; transitory.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1624 IV. Our ephemerous wishes, that no man can distinguish from true piety, but by their sudden death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 282 The ephemerous tale that does its business and dies in a day. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 356 A certain ephemerous insect during its development, moults above twenty times.

**Ephesian** (Ἐφεσῖαν), a. and sb. [f. L. *ephesi-us* (ad. Gr. Ἐφεσῖος, f. Ἐφεσός) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Ephesus.

1388 WYCLIF *Ephes. Prol.* Effesians [138a Ephesians] ben of Arie. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 53 The money of the Ephesians bore a nap.

2. A boon companion. *Obs.* Cf. the use of *Cerinthian* in Shakspere, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. II. ii. 164 *Prin.* Where suppes he? What Company? Page. Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church. 1598 — *Merry IV.* IV. v. 19 It is thine Host, thine Ephesian calis.

**Ephesine** (ἐφεσῖν), a. [ad. L. *Ephesinus*, f. *Ephesus*.] Of or pertaining to Ephesus; chiefly *Ecll.* with reference to the Third General Council, held there A.D. 431, or to certain liturgical uses supposed to have emanated from Ephesus.

1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 188 The Epistle of the Ephesine Counsell vnio Nestorius. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 339 The Ephesine temple. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 109 The Ephesine fathers had determined the Cyprian church to be independent of the bishop of Antioch. 1850 C. WOROSWORTHY *Theoph. Angl.* 166 What is the tenor of the Ephesine Canon? 1882-3 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Religi. Knowl.* II. 1236 The Scottish fragment in the Book of Deer, the Irish fragments... of distinctly Ephesine character.

**Ephesite** (ἐφεσίτη). *Min.* [f. EPHESES, near which it was found + -ITE.] A pearly-white lamellar mineral, closely related to margarite.

1851 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* II. XI. 59 Ephesite [a new species]. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 387 Ephesite, a mineral of... lamellar structure... resembles white cyanite.

† **Ephastian**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ἐφεστί-ος of the house or family (f. ἐπι upon + ἑστία hearth) + -AN.] Domestic, as opposed to foreign.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 275 That the state [government] of this Isle, without regard to Ephastian or exotick country... should consider of men according to the fruits, whether good or bad.

**Ephete** (ἐφῆτη). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφῆτης, agent-n. f. ἐφῆναι to impose, command, etc., f. ἐπι (see EPI-) + ἵνα to send.] In *pl.* The members of a body of magistrates at Athens. More commonly in L. form *ephetae*.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 19 He [Draco] introduced some changes in the administration of criminal justice, by transferring causes of murder, or of accidental homicide, from the cognizance of the archons to the magistrates called ephetae; though it is not clear whether he instituted, or only modified or enlarged, their jurisdiction.

So *Ephectic* a. [see -IC.] (See quot.)

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. c. (ed. 2) III. 107 note, Plato copies to a great degree the arrangements of the ephectic tribunals, in his provisions for homicide.

**Ephialtes** (ἐφιάλτης). [a. Gr. ἐφιάλτης.

Usually believed to be agent-n. f. ἐφιάλλεσθαι, var. of ἐβάλλεσθαι to leap upon, f. ἐπι on + βάλλεσθαι to leap. But the phonological difficulties are considerable (cf., however, ἐπίτοκος = ἐπίτοκος, f. ἐπι + τόκος); and the synonymous ἡπιάλης, ἐφῆλης, etc. suggest that the word may have been affected by popular etymology.]

A demon supposed to cause nightmare; night-mare itself.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 214 The diseases called Ephialtes or Incubus, i.e. the night-mare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 21. 272 To prevent the Ephialtes or night-mare we hang up an hallow stone in our stables.

1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 206 Such as in their sleep are troubled with the Disease called Ephialtes or Incubus.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 324 Ephialtes, or Night Mare is called by Common People Whitch-riding.

**Ephippial** (ἐφῖππι-), a. *Anat. & Zool.* [f. EPH-IPPI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the ephippium.

1835-6 TOPOL *Cycl. Anat.* I. 738-9 Its corners are bounded by the ephippial... processes. 1841-71 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 The development of the ephippial eggs takes place at the posterior part of the ovaries.

† **Ephippiate**, v. *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [f. L. *ephippi-um* saddle + -ATE.] To harness or saddle.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 in COCKER.

|| **Ephippium** (ἐφῖππιον). [L. *ephippium* horse-cloth, saddle, ad. Gr. ἐφῖππιος adj. 'that is for putting on a horse', f. ἐπι upon + ἵππος horse.]

1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone. 1842 DUNCANSON *Medical Lex.* s.v.

2. *Zool.* The envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidae (a genus of the Crustaceans), which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter. It is shed with the carapace.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 As winter approaches, however, the Daphnia may be seen with a dark opaque substance within the back of the shell, which has been called the ephippium, from its resemblance to a saddle.

The ephippium is really only an altered part of the carapace. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. An.* vi. 237 The ephippium sinks to the bottom, and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young Daphniae.

**Ephod** (ἐφδ). Also 2 ephoth. [Heb. עֹפֹד *ephod*, f. עָפַד *aphad* to put on.]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, without sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits, fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by a girdle at the waist. The high-priest's ephod was of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and fine-twined linen (byssus)'; that worn by others was of linen.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxv. 7 Gemmes to anowen ephoth, that is, a prestis overment clothing, that we cleepen a cope. 1611 BAKER *2 Sam.* vi. 14 David was girded with a linen Ephod. 1770 CHAMBERLAIN *Naphtali.* The bloody son of Isaac made himself an ephod to his mind. 1865 SWELLY *Shant & Tal.* iv. (1859) 205 note, 'I bring higher the Ephod', the priestly cape, dressed in which the High-priest delivered the oracle.

2. *transf.* A typical priestly garment; † hence used symbolically for 'the priestly office', 'clerical influence'.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. (R.) The holy ephod made a cloak for gain. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 What the Ephod could not, the Sword wrap up therein should. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 44 Many a good dinner did Charles Honeyman lose by assuming that unlucky ephod [i.e. wearing the surplice in the pulpit].

**Ephor** (ἐφῶρ). [ad. Gr. ἐφῶρος (= EPI ἐπιφῶρος) overseer, overlooker, f. ἐπι upon + root \*Fop, as in ὀφείν to see. Also used in L. pl. form ephori, whence app. the form *ephories* in 16-17th c.]

1. The title given to certain magistrates in various Dorian states, esp. at Sparta, where the five ephors, appointed annually by popular election, exercised a controlling power over the kings.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 547 To content the people, they appointed five Ephories who were chosen out of the people, as Tribunes to keep away tyranny. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) B. Those which are good, would curbe and bridle him. As the Ephori did the Kings of Lacedaemonia. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Laws* 43 The Areopagites in Athens... the Ephories in Sparta... the Amphiclitons at Troezena. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv.* Parl. 10 At Lacedaemonia, the Ephors; at Athens, the Demarches. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 76 The Ephores or Controllers of the Kings. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 321 Before the ephors made an exception, every one rose at his [the king's] approach.

† b. *transf. Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1793) II. vi. 5 Mr. Hollis, Sr. Walter Earl, and other ephori. 1732 WOGAN *Lett. in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 485 Their [kings' of England] inherent rights... were but mere feathers, the sport of every wind that blew from the ephori of the people.

2. In modern Greece: An overseer, superintendent of public works.

1890 *Athenaeum* 15 Mar. 252/1 The excavations at Lycosoura... will now be resumed, under the direction of the Ephor, B. A. Leonardos.

Hence **Ephoral** a., of or pertaining to the ephors.

**Ephorality**, the office of ephor; also, the body of ephors. **Ephorate**: see quot. **Ephoric** a. = *ephoral*. † **Ephorism**, *nonce-wd.*, a tribunal resembling that of the ephors. † **Ephorizo** v. *Obs.*, to exercise a controlling influence over; to over-rule as the ephors did. **Ephorship**, the term of office as ephor. † **Ephory** [cf. Gr. ἐφῶρεῖν], the body of ephors.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 209 Aristotle paints the evil of the 'ephoral magistrature, but acknowledges that it gave strength and durability to the state. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* I. (1862) 18 It was not till about a century after his decease that the Ephoral power became any protection to the people. 1853 LEWIS in *Philol. Museum* II. 49 Dr. Arnold then proceeds to describe the 'Ephorality as a magistracy contrived for the purpose of, etc. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 267 At the same time he abolished the Ephorality. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 42 An 'ephorate or court of supreme revision for laws and magistracies. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1865) II. vi. 144 The annual 'ephoric oath of office. 1633 JAMES in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 9 Thrice I have bin half before Our 'Ephorismes of state. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 These Essentially, must not be 'Ephorized or Tribuned by one or a few Mens discretion. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiii. VIII. 31 In this 13th year of the reign of Darius, and in the 'ephorship of Alexippos at Lacedaemon. 1689 tr. Buchanan's *De Jure Regni* 42 Upbraiding him that by adding the 'Ephory he [Theopompus] had diminished the Power of his Authority.

**Ephryadri** (ἐφρυάδρι). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφρυάδρις, -άδρις, f. ἐπι upon + ὕδωρ water.] A water-nymph.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 201 'Tis there the Ephryads haunt.

**Epi-**, prefix, repr. Gr. ἐπι- (before an unspirated vowel usually ἐν-, before an aspirated vowel ἐφ-, represented in Eng. by Ep-, Eph-), used in prepositional and advb. senses, 'upon, at, or close upon (a point of space or time), on the ground or occasion of, in addition'.

1. In words derived from compounds which either were, or might legitimately have been, formed already in Greek. Also in mod. scientific terms after the analogy of words derived from Gr.; chiefly with sense 'placed or resting upon', as in *epicalyx*, *epicorolline*.

2. In mod. Chemistry employed in the names epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin, opocyanhydrin, opiododhydrin, denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the bromhydrin, chlorhydrin, etc. series. They contain one equivalent of a salt-radical with 3 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

3. In Mineralogy prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in *epiboulangerite*, a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of boulangerite. *Epichlorite*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. *Epilidiorite*, a mineral differing from lidiorite in that the homblende it contains is fibrous. *Epistibite*, a zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1872 DANA *Min.*, 1st App. 5 *Epiboulangerite*. 1850 DANA *Min.* 263 Epichlorite... fuses only in thin fibres and with difficulty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii, 245 The viridite (chlorite, epichlorite, or chloritic matter). 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 482 Epidioryte consists of plagioclase with hornblende, some quartz, a little orthoclase, and some pyroxene. 1826 *Edin. Journ. Sc.* IV. 286 The cleavage of epistilbite is quite perfect.

**Epibasal** (epibāsāl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + BASAL *a.*] The distinctive epithet of the upper of the two cells in the oosphere of certain cryptogams. (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 375 The oospore is first of all clothed with a cell-wall, continues to grow considerably, and is then divided by a horizontal or slightly oblique wall (basal wall). The lower (hypobasal) of these two cells... contributes but little to the formation of the embryo. The upper (epibasal) cell gives rise to the capsule and the seta.

**Epiblast** (epiblast), [f. EPI- + -BLAST.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Epiblast*, a small transverse plate (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some grasses.

2. *Biol.* The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 319 The epiblast investing the whole ovum within the vitelline membrane.

**Epiblema** (epiblēmā), *Bot.* [mod.L., *a. Gr.* ἐπιβλήμα that which is thrown over, f. ἐπι upon + βάλλειν to throw.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 48 The roots of plants are invested by a modified epidermal tissue to which the term Epiblema has been given by Schleiden.

**Epic** (e-pik), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 epick, 7 epique, (epik). [ad. L. *epicus*, *a. Gr.* ἐπικός, f. ἐπος word, narrative, song. Cf. Fr. *épique*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to that species of poetical composition (see EROS), represented typically by the Iliad and Odyssey, which celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

*Epic dialect*, that form of the Greek language in which the epic poems were written.

1889 PUTTENHAM *Art Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 176 Harding a Poet Epick or Historical. 1644 MILTON *Edna.* (1738) 139 Teaches what the Laws are of a true Epic Poem. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.*, *Let. Sir R. Howard*, The same images serve equally for the Epique Poetic, and for the Historique and Panegyrique. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 3 Three and twenty Descriptions of the Sun-rising that might be of great Use to an Epick Poet. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 6 To be poor, in the epick language, is only not to command the wealth of nations. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I, cc. My poem's Epic, and is meant to be Divided in twelve books. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 165 The epic poet... must drink water out of a wooden bowl. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 73 Tennyson has endeavored to imitate the old epic simplicity.

*absol.* a 1637 B. JOXSON *Discoveries* (1641) 132 The best masters of the Epick, Homer and Virgil.

2. Such as is described in epic poetry.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, humpbacked.

*B. sb.*

1. An epic poet. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JOXSON *Horace's Art Poet* (1640) 5 Now to like of this, lay that aside, the Epic's office is.

2. An epic poem.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 33 One of them was the Goddess of Elegies... and another of Epicks. 1789 J. CAMPBELL *Ecl. & Lit. Hist. Ir.* 170 (T.) He [Mr. M'PHERSON] brought forward his counterfeited epicks (the alleged poems of Ossian). 1833 COLEMAN *Tablet*, 23 Oct., The Homeric epic, in which all is purely elemental and objective, and the poet is a mere voice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 583 The most popular of all English poems has been the Puritan epic of the 'Paradise Lost'.

*b. transf.* A composition comparable to an epic poem.

The typical epics, the Homeric poems, the Nibelungenlied, etc., have often been regarded as embodying a nation's conception of its own past history, or of the events in that history which it finds most worthy of remembrance. Hence by some writers the phrase *national epic* has been applied to any imaginative work (whatever its form) which is considered to fulfil this function.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 267 Schlegel has a remark on his Historical Plays, *Henry Fifth* and the others, which is worth remembering. He calls them a kind of National Epic. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 328 To turn from the glowing strains of the Norwegian prose epic.

3. *fig.* A story, or series of events, worthy to form the subject of an epic.

1831 LYTTON *Godolph. Ixiii.* This starry and weird incident in the epic of life's common career. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. vii. 898 That life was a noble Christian epic.

**Epical** (epikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Characteristic of an epic; resembling the style or the subjects proper to epic poetry.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 224 The simple epical accumulation of sentences. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 204 The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures contain immortal sentences... But they have no epical integrity. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 27 The rhythm is vigorous and simple, in some sense epical. 1877 Mrs. ORPHANT *Makers Flor.* Intro. 14 The great figure of the Poet... and the equally remarkable Preacher... give a certain historical and epical form to the narrative.

2. Of the nature of an epic, or of epic poetry: cf. EPIC *a. i.*

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metaph.* II. 565/1 The Epic poetry of the Hebrews. 1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* I. Pref. 32 A high-toned epic narrative. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 A form of poetry more classic than either the epical or the dramatic.

Hence **Epically** *adv.*, in an epical manner; in the style of an epic poem.

1863 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug. 176/3 We have seen Milton's vision of Eden treated in fond fancy epically... by a small versifier. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 73 Typical incidents, epically conceived, fitly embodying a crisis.

**Epicalyx** (epikāl-iks), *Bot.* [f. EPI- + CALYX.] A whorl of leaf-like organs surrounding the true calyx in some plants.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 540 In *Malope trifida*, the three parts of the epicalyx represent a sub-floral bract with its two stipules.

**Epicar** (epikāp), *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see EPI-) + καρπ- fruit.] In fruits: The outermost layer of the pericarp; the peel, rind, or skin. Cf. ENDOCARP.

1835 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the apple and pear the epicarp is formed by the cuticle of the calyx, in the peach the separable skin is the epicarp.

**Epicy**, var. of EPIKY, *Obs.*

**Epicede** (episid), *arch.* Also 7 epiced. Anglicized form of EPICEDUM.

1549 BALE *Ded. of Leland's Itin.* (T.), His worthy works with hys epigrams and epicedes. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1779) 141 To heare the swan sing her oune epicede. 1654 VULVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 93 Ausonius had many Epicedes. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 228 He had hastily flattered Richard Cromwell's brief authority by an epicede on Oliver.

**Epicedial**, *a. arch.* [f. EPICEDI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

1654 VULVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 50, 2 Epicedial Distichs. 1824 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 4 Some of them far exceed anything we English can exhibit in the epicedial style. 1828 — in *For. Rev.* II. 461 In epicedial language, it may be said... that his country mourned for him.

**Epicedian** (episid'ian), *a. and sb.* Also 7 epicedean. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

*A. adj.* Elegiac; funeral.

1623 COCKERAM *n. s. v. Song*, A Song sung ere the corse bee buried, Epicedian-Song [printed Epiodian]. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 783 Epicedian strains.

† *B. sb. Obs.* = EPICEDUM.

1606 MARLOW & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV, The... black-eyed swans Did sing... wofull epicedians. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 Swans are said to sing a little before they die... an Epicedean, or Funeral Song.

† **Epicedion**, *Obs.* = next.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gr. Brit. in Black* (1872) 13 May thy Age never see An Epicedion in sculp't for thee.

**Epicedium** (episid'ium, -sid'ium), *Pl. epicedia, -ums.* [L. *epicedium*, *a. Gr.* ἐπισιδεῖον, neut. of ἐπισιδεῖος pertaining to funeral rites, f. ἐπι upon + σιδεῖν care, esp. funeral observance.] A funeral ode.

1887 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1375/2 In memorie of whom (but not as an epicedium, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses... may well be used. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 214 That Song or Epicedium of Regnor Ladbrog. 1706 in PHILLIPS, *Epicedium*, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in praise of the Dead. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums, by which the dream of existence may be... embellished. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. in. v. 276 The epicedia or funeral lamentations. 1882 CUMED *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* i. 33/3 He... whips off his 'brother-in-law's' head, with this epicedium: 'Lie there, thou head, and bleed'.

**Epicene** (episīn), *a. and sb.* Also 6 epyssyn, 7 epicen, 7-9 epicene. [ad. L. *epicenus*, *a. Gr.* ἐπίκηνος, f. ἐπί (see EPI-) + κηνός common.]

*A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* In Lat. and Gr. grammar, said of nouns which, without changing their grammatical gender, may denote either sex. Hence (improperly) *epicene gender*. In Eng. grammar the term has no proper application, but is loosely used as a synonym of common.

c 1528 *Impachin. Wolsey in Furniv. Ballads fr.* MSS. I. 356 Wherefor all gendrys dyscont[ent] be... The dubyum & the epyssyn Also. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 8 Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly? A. No. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 348 'Boy' of course is to be understood as an epicene term. 1880 I. PITMAN *Arg. agst. Spelling Reform* 4. I use this word [persons] not invidiously, but as of the epicene gender.

*quasi-sb.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 89 But how shall the gender be known in Epicenes?

2. *transf. and fig.* (often with humorous allusion to 1). *a.* In humorous uses of the phrase *epicene gender*; also of persons, their employments, characters, etc.: Partaking of the characteristics of both sexes.

1601 Br. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Bij a, A Prey to the Eagles of the Epicene gender, both Hees and Shees. a 1637 B. JOXSON *Alasques* (I.), Of the epicene gender, hees, and shees, Amphibion Archy is the chief. 1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 87 Her Head is Epicene. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 4 All Innamorates, or Persons of the Epicene Gender. 1823 *Monthly Rev.* CII. 541 The fables concerning this epicene Pope [Pope John]. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lit.* 26 July, The mysterious epicene relation in which poor

Miss Johnston stood to him. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* I. 43 What had at first appeared as an epicene shape, the decreasing space resolved into a cloaked female.

*b.* Adapted to both sexes; worn or inhabited by both sexes.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* i. i, 'Stead of an alb, An epicene casible. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 154 The Founder of those Epicene, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 25 With tatters of 'effeminate' linen.

*c. fig.*; often in the sense of 'effeminate'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I. 4 Epicene and bastard phrases. a 1637 B. JOXSON *Underwoods Wks.* (1692) 566 And in an Epicene yuri can write news. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 170 In his code of morality we have no epicene or doubtful virtues. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* 28 An epicene creature, a bundle of languid affectations.

*B. sb.* One who partakes of the characteristics of both sexes.

1609 B. JOXSON (*title*), Epicene, or The Silent Woman. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 227 He has gone to take leave of his Epicene. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 44 [Arrest of development], substitutes... a wiry... masculine-ness... making her an epicene.

Hence **Epiceism**, *notice-wd.*

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 331 Even Shakspeare sometimes slides into the temptation which this epiceism [the performance of female parts by male actors] presents to unlicensed wit.

**Epiceutral** (epise-ntrāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπίκεντρος (see EPICENTRUM, which in sense 2 is the immediate source) + -AL.]

1. Situated upon a (vertebral) 'centrum'. Also quasi-sb. (see quot.)

1866 OWEN *Anat.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines [of fishes] are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, 'epiceurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epicleurals'. In Esoc... the epiceutral spines are present.

2. Of or pertaining to an epicentrum.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The determination of the epicentral tract.

**Epiceutre** (epise-ntrū), *Anglicized f. next.*

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The distance from the epicentre to the point where the rate of decline of the intensity is greatest.

**Epiceentrum** (epise-ntrūm), [mod.Lat., *a. Gr.* ἐπίκεντρον, neut. of ἐπίκεντρον *adj.*, 'situate upon a centre', f. ἐπί upon + κέντρον CENTRE.] The point over the centre: applied in *Seismology* to the outbreking point of earthquake shocks.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 100 The point of first emergence (epiceentrum). 1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characters of an epicentrum, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own.

† **Epiceuratic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐπίκευστικός, f. ἐπίκευννύμι to temper, f. ἐπί + κεννύμι to mix.] Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Comfit.* vi. 232 An epiceurastick Vomit may be made of Chicken-broth, etc. *Ibid.* ix. 217 The Vomits must be very gentle and epiceurastick, as Warm-water. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epiceurasticks*. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epiceurebral** (epise'ntrāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CEREBRAL.] Situated upon the brain.

**Epiceurebral space**: 'A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Epicheirema** (epikēir'mā), *Also 8 epichirema.* [mod.L., *a. Gr.* ἐπιχειρήμα lit. 'an attempt', f. ἐπιχειρέω to undertake, f. ἐπί upon + χεῖρ hand.] (See quot.)

Aristotle used the word to denote 'an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion' (Liddell & Scott); the use defined below is due to a misunderstanding of his meaning.

1721 in BAILEY, 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Epichirema is a Syllogism which contains the Proof of the major or minor, or both, before it draws the Conclusion. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 365 A syllogism is now vulgarly called an Epichirema, when to either of the two premises, or to both, there is annexed a reason for its support. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. 155 The peculiar name Epichirema is given to a syllogism when either premise is proved or supported by a reason implying the existence of an imperfectly expressed prosyllogism.

**Epichile** (epikāl), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epichilium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + χεῖλος lip, rim.] 'The upper half of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated' (*Treas. Bot.*).

**Epichlorhydrin**, -chlorite: see EPI- *pref.*

**Epichordal** (epikōrdāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CHORD + -AL.] Situated upon or about the intercranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain.

**Epichorial** (epikōriāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιχωρίος in or of the country (f. ἐπί + χώρα country) + -AL.] Proper or peculiar to a particular country or district.

1840 Dr. QUINCEY *Mod. Superstition* Wks. III. 334 The local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 159 This adornment is quite epichorial: we never saw it out of the Veronese.

**Epichristian** (epikrist'yan), *a. rare.* [f. EPI- + CHRISTIAN *a.*] Pertaining to the age not long after Christ. (App. invented by De Quincey, who



explains that he uses it 'of all agencies that belonged to the primary movements of Christianity'.)

1840 DE QUINCEY *Essays* Wks. ix. 268 During the whole of this novitate for Christianity, and, in fact, throughout the whole Epicristian era, etc. 1860 *Guardian* 20 June, The loss of the christianian Hindu literature, no less than that of still greater antiquity, has been very considerable.

**Epicism** (epizism), *rare*. [f. EPIC + -ISM.] The mental habit characteristic of the epic poet.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 166 But the lyricism and the balance of epicism in his nature saved him.

**Epicist** (episist), [f. EPIC + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1853 KINGSLEY *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 272 As the Greek epicists and Virgil copied Homer; as all succeeding Latin epicists copied Virgil. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 60 His placing of Cervantes as the greatest epicist.

**Epiclinal** (epiklinal), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see EPI-) + κλιν-η couch + -AL.] 'Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas. Bot.*).

**Epicly** (epikli), *adv. rare*. [f. EPIC + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an epic manner or style; EPICALLY.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 480 Poems in which are pictured and narrated, epically, national characters and events. 1839 *Ibid.* XLVI. 121 It had been sung . . . lyrically, narratively, dramatically, and epically.

**Epicole** (episil), [f. EPI- + Gr. κοιλία the cavity of the belly.] (See quot. and ATRIUM.) Hence **Epiculous** *a.*, having an epicole.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inq.* xi. 636 In the Tunicata, the atrium is a kind of 'perivisceral cavity', which is formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, in which case it may be termed an epicole.

**Epicolic** (epikolik), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. κόλον COLON. Cf. F. *épicolique*.] Of or pertaining to the region of the body which is over, or in the course of, the colon.

**Epicondyle** (epikondyl), *Anat.* [a. Fr. *épicondyle* (mod.L. *epicondylus*), formed by CHAUSSIER c. 1820: see EPI- and CONDYLE.]

As CHAUSSIER applied the name condyle to what is now called the 'radial head' of the humerus, *epicondyle* meant 'the process situated above the condyle'.

The external condyle of the humerus.

1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 161 It [i.e. the process] should be designated epicondyle. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 304 Semiflex the elbow joint, and the prominences of the external or epicondyle on the outer side, and of the internal condyle or epitrochlea on the inner, will be rendered evident.

**Epicoracoid** (epikorakoid), *a. and sb.* [f. EPI- + CORACOID.]

**A. adj.** The designation of a bone, or pair of bones, found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continuation of the coracoid. **B. sb.** The epicoracoid bone.

1839-47 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* III. 377/1 The epicoracoids . . . are wanting in the bird. 1873 *Miner Elem. Anat.* iv. 158 An additional flat bone placed in front of the inner end of the coracoid called the epicoracoid. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 78 The clavicle is single, and, unlike that in the Monotremata, is not associated with an epicoracoid bone.

**Epicoracoidal** (epikorakoidāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 256 [In Crocodilia] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoracoidal element.

**Epicorolline** (epikorollin, -oin), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + COROLLA + -INE.] Inserted in or upon the corolla.

**Epicotyl** (epikotil), *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. κοτύλη-η: see COTYLEDON.] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Nature*. Pl. 5 The stem immediately above the cotyledons will be called the epicotyl or plumule.

**Epicotyledonary**, *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + COTYLEDON + -ARY.] Situated immediately above the cotyledons.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 246 The bundles of the trace of the first epicotyledonary leaves insert themselves on the cotyledonary bundles at or close below the cotyledonary node.

**Epicranial** (epikranial), *a. Anat.* [f. EPICRANIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to the epicranium.

**Epicranial suture**, in insects (see quot. 1888).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 774 Epicranial Lymphatics. They are distributed on all sides beneath the skin of the cranium. 1856 TOON & HOSMAN *Fish. Anat.* II. 67 Three muscles . . . arising from the epicranial aponeurosis. 1888 ROBERTSON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 140 Its dorsal surface or Epicranium is convex, and is marked by a Y-shaped epicranial suture.

† **Epicranial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐπικρανίος, ἐπικρανίδος the membrane of the cerebellum (see EPICRANIUM).] Belonging to or situated in the cerebellum.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lib. 135 Eratistratus [places the Soul] in the Epicranial Membrane.

† **Epicranium** (epikranium), *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐπί (see EPI-) + κρανίον CRANIUM.] All that overlies the cranium or skull; the scalp.

**B.** In insects: The upper surface of the head.

1888 [see EPICRANIAL].

† **Epicrasis**, *Obs. Med.* [mod.L. *epicrasis*, a. Gr. ἐπικράσις, f. ἐπικρα-; ἐπικραυνύμαι: see EPICRASTIC.]

The process of 'tempering acrid humours'; the use of epicrastrics.

1621 G. HAKWILL *King David's Vow* 290 In such a case . . . a skillful Physician will use Epicrasis, as they call it, labouring to bring the body to a better temperature.

**Epicure** (epikuri), *sb.* Also 6 **epicure**. [perh. an appellative use of *Epicure* (cf. Fr. *Epicure*, It. *Epicureo*), ad. L. *Epicurus* (as pr. name now used in Lat. form), a. Gr. Ἐπικουρος, the name of an Athenian philosopher c.300 B.C. It may, however, be ad. late L. *epicurius* (= L. *epicurius*) Epicurean, f. *Epicurus*; cf. *Vergile*, *Ovyde*, ad. L. *Vergilius*, *Ovidius*. See EPICUREE, EPICURUS.]

It does not appear that *epicure* as a common noun was ever current in Fr.; a single instance (pl. *epicures*, in sense 2) is cited by Godef. from the *Tresor* of Brunetto Latino (13th c.), who in an identical passage in one of his Italian works uses *epicuri*. The Italian lexicographers, however, suggest that the form *epicuri*, both in this case and in the two or three instances of 14-15th c. in which it is used for 'Epicureans', is a scribal error for the more usual *epicurei* or *epicuri*.

† **L. A.** A disciple or follower of Epicurus; = EPICUREAN B. 1. **a.** A philosopher of the school of Epicurus. *Obs.*

The distinctive doctrines of Epicurus were, 1. That the highest good is pleasure, which he identified with the practice of virtue. 2. That the gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs. 3. That the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms.

1548 R. HURTEN *Sun of Divin.* v. b. To confinne oure myndes against Epicures opinions. 1580 COOPER *Admon.* 118 The schoole of *Epicure*, and the Atheists, is mightily increased in these dayes. 1547 BAUDWIN *Mor. Philos.* 20 a, Scholars of every secte became Epicures, but none of the Epicures became of other sectes. 1599 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* (1876) l. 26 Epicures make them swarms of atomies. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxii. 96, I care not for the planned Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1772 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) l. 70 Unrenewed Man has imagined with the Epicure, a careless God.

† **b. loosely.** One who disbelieves in the divine government of the world, and in a future life; one who recognizes no religious motives for conduct.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 He describeth the furies of the Epicures . . . even to contempe the very god. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 54, Or els beleue (as y<sup>e</sup> Epicurus doth) that after this life there is neither hel nor heauen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, Ch. *Porch* x, Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 819 A professed unpreaching Epicure and Arminian.

† **2.** One who gives himself up to sensual pleasure, esp. to eating; a glutton, sybarite.

1565 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xlv. 498 He marvelled why Feckenham should call him epicure [because he did not fast]. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 12/2 Least happily by possessing much they . . . fall into ryotousnesse, and so become Epicures. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 8 Then fly, false Thanes, And mingle with the English Epicures. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 An epicure is for his wine or women or feasts continually. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) l. 270 Nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 154 The poultry kind may be considered as sensual epicures, solely governed by their appetites.

3. (The current sense.) One who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table; one who is choice and dainty in eating and drinking.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 210 Let us . . . forsake the discipline and life of Epicures, and beware that our palate . . . be not more sensible than our hart. a 1639 W. WHEATLEY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1646) 165 Such an epicure was Potiphar . . . to please his tooth and pamper his flesh with delicacies. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 18 More sweetness in knowledge, than the little Epicure, the Bee, tastes in his choicest flowers. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 130 Our author himself was a great Epicure. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xxix, As an epicure protracts, by sipping slowly, the enjoyment of a delicious beverage. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 61 Lucullus, a more refined epicure.

**b. transf.**

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. n. 49 The Cardinals . . . play the Epicures with Music as well as Meat. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 47 This is excellently calculated to excite the appetite of literary epicures. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 382 Your epicures of feeling who riot in all the luxury of theatrical emotion. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. ii. 54, I am afraid I am becoming an epicure in words.

4. **attrib. and Comb.**

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 Democles . . . spent his time Epicure-like in all kinde of pleasures. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 89 b, Like one of Rome's Epicure Emperors. 1661 PERRY *Diary* 3 May, The exceeding unmanly and epicure-like palate of Mr. Creed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* H. vi, I have the epicure-like feeling.

† **Epicure**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] **trans.** To indulge as an epicure; in quot. *refl.*; also, **To epicure** it = to play the epicure.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlii. 132 It [the body] would complain of loathing and satiety, and so would the soul if it did ever epicure itself in joy. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 48 They did Epicure it in daily exceedings.

† **Epicureal**, **epicural**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicurius*, *epicurius* (see next), + -AL.]

**a.** Characteristic of the Epicurean philosophy.

**b.** Characteristic of a votary of sensual pleasure.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 228 Take from us our . . . hypocritical, and epicureal hearts. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 30 note, Epicurial and idle life. 1607 TORSE *Four f. Beasts* (1673) 103 Baked in Pasties, for his liquorous Epicureal appetite. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. v. i. v. But these are Epicureall tenents, tending to loosenesse of life. 1630

BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 Whose Epicureall mindes are only set upon prodigall expence. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critic* 174 In making an epicureal pleasure the ultimate term. 1727 PHILIP *Quarll* to these provisions being something too Epicural for an Hermit.

**Epicurean** (epikuri'an), *a. and sb.* Also in 6 **epicureane**, 7 **epicurian**. [f. L. *epicurius*, late L. *epicurius* (ad. Gr. Ἐπικουριος, f. Ἐπικουρος Epicurus) + -AN. Cf. Fr. *Epicurien*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to the ethical and physical system of philosophy taught by him.

1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* i. (1584) 442 Fortune being an Epicurian word, rather than an Heathenish. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iii. ut. (1676) 205/2 It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 11 The Atomical or Epicurean Hypothesis. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. xii. (1742) 378 That chief good of an Epicurean life, his private ease and safety. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 11 There is no known Epicurean theory of life which does not assign to the pleasures of the intellect . . . a much bigger value as pleasures than to those of mere sensation.

2. Devoled to the pursuit of pleasure; hence, luxurious, sensual, gluttonous. Now chiefly: Devoled to refined and tasteful sensuous enjoyment.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* ii. (1851) 66 Warning their Palace Kitchens, and from thence their unctuous, and epicurean panaches. 1656 COWLEY *Poems*, *Grasshopper*, Voluptuous, and Wise withal, Epicurean Animal. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 192 No longer an earnest Nation, but a light epicurean one. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 215 Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.

**b.** Suited to the taste of an epicure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 24 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sauce his Appetite.

**B. sb.** 1. A disciple of Epicurus; one who holds views similar to his.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 9 Velleius the Epicurian needed not to have asked, why God should have adorned the heavens with stars. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 101 He may think with the Epicurean, that God is an idle, unactive Being. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 16 The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods. 1855 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 60 The Epicureans and the Stoics . . . came forward to supply that moral want.

2. One who makes pleasure the chief object of his life.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 236 Symon Preatoun . . . a right Epicureane. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 25 Those poor brutish Epicureans have nothing but the mere husks of fleshly pleasure to feed themselves with. 1865 SCOTT *Talism.* x, He was a voluptuary and an epicurean. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Ref.* ii. i. 131 A horde of lazy epicureans, telling beads and indulging themselves in luxurious vice.

**Epicureanism** (epikuri'niz'm), [f. EPICUREAN + -ISM.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Hum. Reason* (R.), He that should take all his notions of . . . Epicureanism from Balbus. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthusa.* iv. (1867) 78 The modern Stoic (or Antinomian) . . . borrows the practical part of Epicureanism.

2. Adherence to the principles of Epicurus, or to what are commonly understood as such; hence, devotion to a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury. Also *transf.*

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 376 That pensive epicureanism which gives so peculiar a character to his poems. 1855 CACWALAN *Hist. Eng.* IV. 250 His dislike of the Puritans . . . sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* ii. x. 611 This literary epicureanism (or rather gluttony).

**Epicureanize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. EPICUREAN + -IZE.] **trans.** To render epicurean or pleasure-loving.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1855) 314 These naturally tend to enervate and epicureanize men's minds.

† **Epicuree**, *Obs.* In 4, 6 pl. **epicureis**, -ees. See also EPICURY. [ad. L. *epicurius* (see EPICUREAN); cf. *Pharisee*.] = EPICUREAN B. 1.

(In the first quot. *epicureis* appears to be the Lat. pl. *epicurei* with an Eng. pl. ending; cf. *ephories* and similar formations common in 16-17th c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis and Stoicis . . . disputiden . . . with him. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, Certaine Philosophers of y<sup>e</sup> Epicureis & Stoikes.

† **Epicurely**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. EPICURE + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] After the manner of an epicure; luxuriously.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* (1871) 109 His horses . . . are provederend epicurely.

† **Epicureous**, -ious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicurius*, late L. *epicurius* + -OUS.] = EPICUREAN *a.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed. Pref.* A ij, The double-faced epicureous bishespe of Countreie and Lichfelde. 1666 *Choice, Chance*, & C. (1881) 56 Another out of his epicurish humor, made a kind of oration in the praise of a goosepie. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 661 That epicureous and desperat speech. 'Let vs eate and drinke, for to morrow we shall die'.

**Epicurial**, -an: see EPICUREAL, -AN.

† **Epicurical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. EPICURUS + -IC + -AL.] = EPICUREAN *a.*

1591 R. TURNBULL *S. James* 144 S. James [had to do] with Epicurical professors.

**Epicurish**, *a. rare*. [f. EPICURE + -ISH.] Of the nature of an epicure; sensual, voluptuous.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Math.) I. 340 Many abominable ydolatries maintained by the epicurish prestes. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Prof. Rel.* 152 This is an

Epicurish securitie. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Salomon's Recant.* (1628) 14 Brutish, sensual and epicurish.

Hence **Epicurishly** *adv.*

1834 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1004 Gluttonously or epicurishly inclined.

**Epicurism** (epikuri'z'm). Also 6-7 epicurism, 7-8 epicureism. [Two formations: (1) f. *Epicurus*, after mod.L. type *Epicurismus*; cf. Fr. *Epicurisme* (perh. the immediate source), It., Sp. *Epicurismo*. (2) f. EPICURE + -ISM.]

As the sb. *epicurus* long continued to be used with distinct consciousness of its connexion with the name of the philosopher, the two formations cannot be accurately distinguished exc. in recent examples. The accentuation shown above belongs properly to the second formation (sense 3); in the now rare sense 1 most persons would prob. say *epicurism* (as in Johnson). Bailey (1736) places the accent on 2nd syllable, as app. in Shaks. *Learn.* i. iv. 165; cf. the verse quot. s.v. EPICURIZM. The 17-18th c. *epicureism* is perh. strictly f. L. *epicūrē-us*; cf. Ger. *epikuräismus*.)

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus; doctrines regarded as analogous to that system; attachment to such opinions. Now rare; more commonly EPICUREANISM.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 444 Epicureism and Sadoecism were more common at Rome than Christianity. a 1593 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1622) 49 There seemeth small difference between Epicureism, Atheisme, and Mahometisme. 1864 McRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 They had resigned themselves to Epicurism...or had cultivated Stoicism.

†2. Practical conformity to the (supposed) principles of Epicurus; the pursuit of pleasure; sensuality. *Obs.*

1886 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 20 Not the notes of Nobilitie, but the marks of Epicurisme, and companions to effeminacie. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. iv. 265 Epicurisme and Lust Make it [our Court] more like a Tauerne, or a Brothell Than a grac'd Pallace. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 138 Nothing but meer Sensuality and Epicurism. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 This general affection to religion...will make a common cause against Epicurism.

†b. Excess in eating; gluttony. *Obs.*

1638 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 190 That Epicurisme, which is too much used in England, and especially of Merchants...to sit eating, for the space of three or four hours. 1613 MIDOLETON *Triumphs of Truth*, First then I banish from this Feast of Joy, All Excesse, Epicurisme, hoth which destroy The Healths of Soule and Body. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 297 Poysoning to Italie, Drunkenness to Germanie, Epicurisme to England.

3. The disposition and habits of an epicure; cultivated taste in the pleasures of the table.

a 1639 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. i. (1622) 116 Yea, and even Salomon obserueth the same kind of Epicurisme. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 226 Captain Cocke, for whose Epicurisme a dish of partridges was sent for. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 13 He is venerated by the professors of epicurism, as the only man who understands the niceties of cookery. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 130 The heats of epicurism put out the gentle flame of devotion. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 197 The epicurism of consumers of malt liquors.

b. *transf.* (Cf. EPICURE 3 b.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 18 But such is the epicurism of modern times to adulterate all words to the ear that, etc. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept. I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 A virtuous man is...more prone to celestial epicurism, if I may so speak, than all the world besides. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 272 Much of our reading is but the indulgence of a sort of literary epicurism.

†Epicurist. *Obs.* [f. *Epicurus* + -IST.] = EPICUREAN sb.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 729 Were not the Epicurists in great account at Athens.

†Epicuricity. *Obs. rare.* [f. EPICURE + -ITY.]

Luxurious living; sensual indulgence.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 26 The houses of good knights ought to be as schooles of instruction to youth, and not Tauerne to prolesse epicuritie. *Ibid.* 41.

†Epicurize, v. *Obs.* [f. *Epicurus* (or EPICURE) + -IZE; cf. late L. *epicūricāre* (5th c.).]

1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrine of Epicurus; esp. to live luxuriously.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* (1676) 35/2 Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, consume themselves with factions, etc. a 1688 [see EPICURIZING ppl. a.]

2. To play the epicure; to feast daintily or luxuriously. *Const. on.* Also *fig.*

1634 BRENETON *Trav.* (1844) 18 The English burgomaister was also epicurizing at this time, as the day before at Scadam. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 84 That Fellow...epicurizes upon burning Coals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 8 These evil Demons therefore did as it were delicate and epicurize in them.

*fig.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Spending their [men's] lives by degrees and epicurizing on their pain. a 1688 T. FLATMAN tr. *Ovid's Ep. Laod.* to *Erast.* 19 My greedy Eyes epicuriz'd on thine. a 1721 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 269 He and th' infernal Powers epicuriz'd, That Tobrook murder'd was while unbaptiz'd.

Hence Epicurizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Let it...be interpreted...of their epicurizing, or their sacrificing to the stars. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 87 (17) Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty.

†Epicury, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *epicūri-us* (= *epicūrus*), f. *Epikūrus*—] = EPICUREAN a. [cf. 1430 Pilgr. *Lyf Man.* III. xl. (1869) 156 Who ben, quod j, Epicurie? It ben, quod sbe, a folk that of here persede

sak maken a god.] 1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 1222 Seinge this epicury goddes furre be so horrible a sinne agaynset gods highe maiesty. *Ibid.* 222 b. These epicurie opinions.

**Epicycle** (epi'saik'l), sb. Forms: (4) *episcycle*, 5 *epicikle*, *epycikle*; 6-7 *epicicle*, (7) *epycycle*, 7-*epicycle*. [ad. L. *epicyclus*, a. Gr. *ἐπικύκλος*, f. *ἐπὶ* upon + *κύκλος* circle.]

1. A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle. Chiefly *Astron.*

In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to revolve in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent. This conception, though superseded as a physical explanation, describes with approximate correctness the relative motion of a planet when the earth is assumed as fixed; and it is therefore still occasionally used for this purpose by modern astronomers.

c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astron.* II. § 35 The Moone Moeuyth the contrarie from other planetes as in hire Episcicle. 1413 LUDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of euclidean of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle...which Cercleis cleped of Astronomeys the Epicikle. 1561 EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* i. xx. 22. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 97 The sun...standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 41 The needle...doth turne himselfe twice about, and make two whole circles, or epicycles in this voyage. 1670 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2070 The Earth describes a small Epicycle about the Common Centre of Gravity of the Earth and Moon. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 194 Such...as still maintained, that the Earth was Immovable, made Mercury and Venus move in Epicycles round the Sun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 68 Copernicus or whoever...scattered the cycles and epicycles which had gone before.

*fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 6, I love to...follow the great wheele of the Church, by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my owne brain. 1831 CARLVE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 What infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. In mod. *Astron.* sometimes used for: The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, i.e. its geocentric path.

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (ed. 4) 170 The path of the planet...will be a curve, called an Epicycle accurately.

†**Epicycle**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to move in an epicycle.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xli. Thy Law...Does epicycle their obliquely gliding Cars.

**Epicyclic** (epi'saik'lik), a. [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to epicycles. *Epicyclie train*: one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 2 I. 107 The supposition of uniform circular motions, on which the epicyclic hypothesis proceeds. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* Intro. 5 The theory of the epicyclic motions of the planets. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* viii. 277 Those points of its [the moon's] epicyclic orbit about the earth where it is at its nearest to us.

Hence **Epicyclical** a. = EPICYCLIC.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 6 I. 217 The epicyclic theory. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. 170 With respect to Venus, an analogous Epicyclic path...will be found.

**Epicycloid** (epi'saik'loid). [f. EPICYCLE + -OID.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a moveable circle, which revolves on that of a fixed circle; in accurate phraseology the term is now limited to the case in which the moveable circle rolls on the exterior of the other (formerly *exterior epicycloid*); the name *hypocycloid* being employed for what was formerly called the *interior epicycloid*.

c 1790 IMSON *Sch. Art.* I. 36. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 356 The acting faces of the leaves of the pinion should be parts of an interior epicycloid...and the acting surfaces of the teeth of the wheel should be portions of an exterior epicycloid. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 289 The action should be confined as nearly as possible to the epicycloid on the wheel.

**Epicycloidal** (epi'saik'loid'al), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form or nature of an epicycloid.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 172 The true pole...will describe an epicycloidal curve. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 I. 205 The epicycloidal form of her orbit. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 292 The pinion...must have the epicycloidal addendum to secure proper action.

**Epidictic**, -ctic (epi'diktik), a. Also 8

*epidictic*. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικὸς*, f. *ἐπὶ* + *δεικνύω* to show.] Adapted for display or show-off; chiefly of set orations. Hence **Epidictical** a.

1790 V. KNOX *Winter Even'ted.* 211 177 Eloquentice of that kind, which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epidictic. 1795 CHARAC. in *Ann. Reg.* 201 Philosophic dialogues and epidictic orations. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xxxv. He would not work any epidictic miracle at their bidding.

†**Epidemial**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *epidemia*, f. *epidémie* (see EPIDEMY).] = EPIDEMIC a. A. I. 1607 DEKKER *Kuts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Barbarisme was now growne to be an epidemial disease. 1677 BR. WREN *Serm.* 15 The Epidemiall prophanation of our times. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 184 To cure diseases epidemiall. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 94. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 317 That very common and extensively epidemial disease of our climate, the winter cough.

†**Epidemian**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIDEMY + -AN.] = PREC.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silk-woormes* 56 That strange and Epidemian sweate.

**Epidemic** (epidemi'k), a. and sb. [ad. Fr. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see EPIDEMY).] *A. adj.*

1. Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* B ij b. Epidemick...common vnto all people, or to the most part of them. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 6 It was conceived not to be an epidemick disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 29 Sept., The epidemic fever...has prevailed much in this part of the kingdom. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 123 The endemic and epidemic diseases in Scotland fall chiefly, as is usual, on the poor. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 280 Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease.

*fig.* 1642 *Vind. King* p. iii. The Epidemick trouble of our age. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. l. 1921 Contagious Fury And Epidemick Madness. 1823 SCOTT *Peacel.* xxxv. Influenced with...the epidemic terror of an imaginary danger. 1858 M. PATRICKSON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 133 The mania for prize scholarships, then epidemic, infected the curators.

†*nonce-use.* Affected with an epidemic.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 391 We next enquire...Of epidemic throats.

†2. In more extended sense: Wide-spread, widely prevalent, universal. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 97 A toleration of epidemic whordom. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 110 That Epidemick mercy that he hath obliged all by. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 222 The trade of universal stealing is not so epidemic there as with us.

†3. That is a product of a particular region; cf. EPICHORIAL *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They have Arack or Usquebach, distilled from Dates or Rice, both which are Epidemick, in their mirth and Festivals.

B. sb. An epidemic disease.

1799 *Med. Jurl.* II. 468 He observed the variolous epidemic among a flock of sheep. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 11 There are schools...where 'children's epidemics' are unknown.

*fig.* 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. (1812) 267 An epidemic of despair. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 There are epidemics of opinion as well as of disease.

**Epidemical** (epidemi'kal), a. Also 7 *epidemicall*. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of diseases: of an epidemic character.

1622 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* (1676) 35/2 Cure us of our Epidemical diseases. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 Still and quiet Summers being the most...subject to Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 Their [camels'] epidemical Distemper is the Mange. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxiii. 385 The plague...has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemic. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxiii. 316 An epidemical malady had raged among the cattle. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 172 Colds were epidemical; there were choruses of coughing.

*fig.* a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 This hypocrisie...epidemicall to this nation. c 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 321 Let such a Prince beware of epidemical Discontents. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 107 Those Vices, which are most prevalent and epidemicall in the World. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct., That shameful and awkward restraint, so epidemic among the youth of our country. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 35 Every means was used to excite an epidemical frenzy.

b. Pertaining to, characterized by an epidemic or epidemics.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 186 The common epidemical years which are interspersed throughout these tables.

†2. General, prevalent, universal; that is to be found everywhere; = EPIDEMIC A. 2. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1628 PVM *Sf.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 600 Wedded to the love of epidemical and popular errors. a 1668 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* III. Scotland's a Nation Epidemical. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 131 He had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness. 1836 SPARKS *Biog.*, *Mather* VI. vii. 329 Contrary to the epidemical expectation of the country.

†b. *nonce-use.* ? Belonging to the whole people.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 76 That great Epidemical Counsell [Parliament] wherein every one from the Peere to the Plebeian hath an inclusive Vote.

3. *quasi-sb. pl. rare*—1. Epidemical diseases.

1802 *Med. Jurl.* VIII. 281 What candour and ability in his History of Epidemicals!

Hence **Epidemically** *adv.*, in an epidemic manner: a. like an epidemic disease; b. in a wide-spread manner, generally, universally. **Epidemicalness**, the state of being epidemic.

1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 2 They were heretofore so Epidemically strict. 1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* 29 The disease was epidemically malignant. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 372 An ingredient should be generally friendly, before it be entertained epidemically in our daily diet. 1845 STROUVER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 380 Cholera and small-pox generally make their appearance epidemically once or twice a year. 1646 W. PRICE *Mans Delinquency* 4 The Epidemicalness and spreading universality [of iniquities and trespasses].

**Epidemicity** (epidemi'siti). [f. EPIDEMIC + -ITY.] The quality of being epidemic.

1880 SIR J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 229/4 Not...that our enquiries should be restricted to mere epidemic alone.

**Epidemiographist** (epidemi'og'grāfist). [f. next + -IST.] A writer on epidemiography.

1885 C. CREIGHTON tr. *Hirsch's Handbk. Geog. & Hist. Pathol.* I. 140 Its everyday occurrence...weakened the interest of the epidemiographists towards it.

**Epidemiography** (epidēmíōgráfi). [f. Gr. ἐπιδημιος + γράφω writing.] A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.

In mod. Dicts.  
**Epidemiological** (epidēmíōlōgikál), a. [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology. Hence **Epidemiologically** *adv.*, in an epidemiological manner or way.

1881 M. KNAPP *Disasters* 23 This is a new etiological fact for epidemiological societies to consider. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 183 The pathological, and epidemiological ideas that were current. 1882 COSPOLD in *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* XVI. 187 Epidemiologically speaking.

**Epidemiologist** (epidēmíōlōgist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies epidemic diseases.  
1880 J. FAYRE in *Nature* XXI. 230 The most important information to the epidemiologist. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 181 An outbreak which epidemiologists have always been able to explain.

**Epidemiology** (epidēmíōlōgi). [f. Gr. ἐπιδημιος + -λογία -λογία discursing (see -λογία). Cf. Fr. *épidémiologie*.] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics.

1873 J. P. PARKIN (*title*), Epidemiology, or the Remoter Causes of Epidemic Diseases. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 176 It is just here the student of epidemiology comes in with his 'Distinguo'.

† **Epidemy**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *epi*-, *epydemye*, *impe*-, *ipydymie*, *ipedemye*, 8-9 *epidemy*. [a. OF. *epidymie*, *impidemie*, Fr. *épidémie*, ad. late L. *epidemia*, *epidimia*, Gr. ἐπιδημία prevalence of an epidemic, f. ἐπιδημιος, f. ἐπί + δημος people.] An epidemic disease, esp. the plague. Also *attrib.*  
1472 Sir J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 703 III. 59 Many of the soulders that went to lym into Breteyne ben dede of the flyxe, and other ipedemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22/1 A grete pestelence whiche was called the botch of ipedemye. 1494 FAYNAN v. cxxxv. 121 In the yere folowynge dyed of the epydemye sikennesse, the holy abbesse of Ely. *Ibid.* vii. 612 And there also they dyed sore of y sykennesse of ipydymye. 1809 *State Paper in Ann. Reg.* 853/4 However this destructive epidemic originated. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 321 That constant epidemy of the British islands, the winter chonical pneumonia.  
fig. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/1 We discover this withering epidemy.

**Epidendral** (epidēndrál), a. *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. δένδρον tree + -AL.] That grows upon trees.  
1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 838 Aerial roots of epidendral Orchids.

**Epidendric** (epidēndrík), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Epidendric orchids. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* vi. iii. 463 The epidemics of an epidendric orchid.

**Epiderm** (epidērm), [ad. F. *épiderme*, ad. mod. L. *epidermis*, *epiderma*.] = EPIDERMIS in its various senses.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 340/1 An intermediate layer of unhardened epiderm. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 163 Leaves are expansions of bark, enclosed in a skin or epiderm. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springham* (ed. 4) II. xvi. 226 He would not have imperilled the gloss of his epiderm.

† **Epiderma**. *Obs.* [mod. L. *epiderma*; see prec.] = EPIDERMIS.

1882 HESTER *Secr. Phlorac.* iii. xxxviii. 54 Many tymes moste of them doe change that subtill skinne called of the Doctours Epiderma.

**Epidermal** (epidērmál), a. [f. EPIDERM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis, whether in animals or plants.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 385 Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the epidermal membranes of the leaf. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 146 The thin cyto-blasts which the epidermal tissue forms. 1854 OWEN in *Cirr. Ser.* (1865) II. 69/2 The thick epidermal scutes called 'tortoise-shell'. 1873 MIVATT *Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Snakes cast off the entire epidermal investment at once.

**Epidermatoid** (epidērmátoid), a. [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling an epidermis.

In mod. Dicts.  
**Epidermatous** (epidērmátēs), a. [f. EPI- + Gr. δερματ-, stem of δέρμα skin + -OUS.] Pertaining to the epidermis.

1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* iv. (ed. 4) 24 That train of epidermatous calamities.

**Epidermaceous** (epidērmátēs), a. [f. EPIDERM + (-E)OUS.] = EPIDERMIO.

In mod. Dicts.  
**Epidermic** (epidērmík), a. [f. EPIDERM + -IC; cf. F. *épidermique*.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis; of the nature of an epidermis.

1830 R. KNOX *Biclar's Anat.* 54 Some physiologists still place the horny or epidermic substance among the primitive fibres. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 In the Trematode worms epidermic spines are seldom developed. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 9 The razor ought only to cut epidermic structures.

† **Epidermical** (epidērmíkál), a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Epidermically** *adv.*, by the epidermic method; by means of the epidermis; upon the outer skin.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* ii. 79 Any Dissolution of such a pitiful Epidermical covering. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 93 To fasten on a fillet of the raw fish epidermically. 1854 BADIAMI *Haletut.* 459 By applying it epidermically.

**Epidermidal** (epidērmídál), a. [f. Gr. ἐπιδερμίδ-, stem of ἐπιδερμís + -AL.] = EPIDERMAL.

In mod. Dicts.  
**Epidermis** (epidērmís), [a. mod. L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. ἐπιδερμís, f. ἐπί upon + δέρμα skin.]

1. *Anat.* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin of animals; the cuticle or scarf-skin.

1645 BACON *Sylva* § 297 They never infect, but by such a Touch, as cometh within the Epidermis. 1650 BUTLER *Authorpact.* 156 They remain like peel'd Ewes, until their Faces have recovered a new Epidermis. 1774 GOLOSMTN *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 The epidermis is not vascular, and it merely defends the interior parts from injury. 1842 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.* St. Medard, It fail'd, to raise on the tough epidermis a lump or hump. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, the pigment of the epidermis, betray character.

*transf.* 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310-353 The Epidermis of the ancient statues is formed of the smearing with wax. 1819 SVP. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 460/4 The epidermis of the country has hardly as yet been scratched.

b. = ECTODERM or EPIBLAST.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 From the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands are developed.

2. *Conch.* The outer animal integument of a shell. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Epidermis, the marine covering, or incrustation, which is taken off to shew the native beauty of the shell. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 110 Shell, with a wrinkled brown or chestnut epidermis, and glossy white within. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulderv.* 91 The perfect shell, displayed its russet epidermis.

3. *Bot.* 'The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Treat. Bot.*).

1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178 Wheat, oats, and many of the hollow grasses, have an epidermis principally of siliceous earth. 1886 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § iv. 89. 1870 HENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Tabular parenchyma is found in the epidermis.

**Epidermoid** (epidērmoid), a. [f. EPIDERM + -OID.] Of the nature of epidermis.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 385/4 A cuticular or epidermoid covering cannot be detected in health. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1860) 263 A clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation.

Hence **Epidermoidal** a. = prec.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 290 Translucent cellular plants, destitute of stomata, having an epidermoid layer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 466 On this border the epidermoid layer extends and divides, becoming, as it were, fan-shaped.

**Epidermose** (epidērmōs), *Chem.* [f. EPI- + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 166/2 A small quantity of insoluble matter [in the epidermis] which he [Bonchardat] calls epidermose.

† **Epidiater'ssaron**. *Music. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + διατεράσσω the interval of a fourth.] (See quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 This waye, some terme a Fuge in epidiater'ssaron, that is in the fourth above.

**Epidictic**, *obs.* form of EPIDICTIC.

**Epididymal** (epididímál), a. [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the epididymis.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxii. 274 The Epididymal Store-house of Man.

**Epididymis** (epididímis), *Anat.* Also 7 *epididimis*, -dames-. [a. Gr. ἐπιδιδυμís, f. ἐπί upon + διδυμοι testicles.] 'A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border of the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alex.* iii. iii. 352 Must milke his Epididymis, Where is the Doox? 1856 BROOME *Court Beggars* v. iii. To save his Epididymis. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 480 Animalcules... being never found, unless in the culleles producing them, in the epididymis, the vas deferens and the vesicles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 A convoluted epididymis-like mass of a yellowish colour.

Hence **Epididymitis**, *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the epididymis.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 991/4 A lad... affected with epididymitis. 1874 BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 63 In this way epididymitis may sometimes be averted.

**Epidiorite**: see EPI- prefix.

**Epidote** (epidótē), *Min.* [a. Fr. *épidote*, f. as if on Gr. ἐπιδοτός, f. ἐπιδόω to superadd, f. ἐπί upon + δίδωμι to give.]

First used in Fr. by Haüy, who explains it as meaning lit. 'qui a reçu un accroissement' (*Minéralogie* 1801. III. 112), and as denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused.]

A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime. It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a peculiar yellowish-green colour.

1808 T. ALLAN *Minerals* 2 Akantion or Thallite, Epidote. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 127 Epidote seldom gives direct evidence of its derivation from pyroxenic minerals. Hence **Epidotic** a., pertaining to, or resembling epidote, containing epidote. **Epidotiferous** a., bearing or containing epidote.

1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 565 The granitic and epidotic veins. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 76 An epidotic gneiss. 1884 HARPER'S *Mag.* 159/2 Veins of... epidotiferous quartz.

**Epigæous**, variant of EPIGEUS.

† **Epigaster**. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *épigastre*.] = EPIGASTRIUM.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxvii. A smart souse on the Epigaster.

**Epigastric** (epigāstríal), a. [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -AL.] = next.

1769 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 130 Get me a feather, that I may... resuscitate the convulsive motion of this epigastric regions.

**Epigastric** (epigāstrík), a. [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -IC.]

Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. *Epigastric*

*speech* (noncc-use): ventriloquism. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Epigastrick veins. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 349 The heart... appeared to be situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 214 To avoid the epigastric artery. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 92 A gentle glow... was comforting the epigastric region. 1860 MUMFES in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 191 Sidney Rigdon, a man... subject to the strange phenomena of spiritual epilepsy and epigastric speech. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 343 The latter is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes.

† **Epigastrical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 4 The eight epigastrical muscles. 1650 BUTLER *Authorpact.* 182 The congress of the Mamillaries descending, with the Epigastrical ascending.

**Epigastricocele** (epigāstríosiōl), *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐπιγάστριος + κήλη tumour.] An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

|| **Epigastrium** (epigāstríōm), *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἐπιγάστρον, neut. of ἐπιγάστριος, f. ἐπί upon + γαστήρ stomach. Cf. F. *épigastre*.] 'That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1681 tr. *Willis' Ren. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Epigastrium*, the same with abdomen, or the outward part of the belly. 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 375 The upper part of the Abdomen is called Epigastrium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 41 Ice... may be usefully applied to... the chest or epigastrium.

**Epigeal** (epidzīāl), [f. Gr. ἐπίγειος: see next + -AL.] = EPIGEUS.

**Epigee** (epidzī), [ad. Gr. ἐπίγειον (Ptolemy), neut. of ἐπίγειος adj. f. ἐπί upon, near to + γῆ earth.] = PERIGEE.

In mod. Dicts.

**Epigene** (epidzīn), a. [a. Fr. *épigène*, ad. Gr. ἐπιγενής, f. ἐπί upon, after + -γενής born, originating.]

The Gr. word occurs with sense 'arising subsequently (to birth)', said of a disease, in opposition to 'congenital'. This use seems to be the source of sense 1; in sense 2 the prefix is taken as= 'upon', 'above'. 1. *Crystallogr.* See quot. 1823. By some writers used for *pseudomorphous*.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 93 To one class of these [crystals] the Abbé Haüy has applied the name of Epigene, where a chemical alteration has taken place in the substance of the crystal subsequently to its formation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 2nd Pref. p. xiii. The epigene crystal, formed by materials of one substance modelled on, the perished crystals of another.

2. *Geol.* Produced on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*.

1880 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. No. 575. 4 The whole epigene army of destructive agencies, air, rain, frost, etc. 1882 *Text. bk. Geol.* iii. § 196 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 316 The word epigene may be suggested as... antithetical to hypogene.

**Epigenesis** (epidzēnís), *Biol.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + γένεσις generation. See GENESIS.] The formation of an organic germ as a new product. *Theory of epigenesis*: the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction.

The opposite theory was formerly known as the 'theory of evolution'; to avoid the ambiguity of this name, it is now spoken of chiefly as the 'theory of preformation', sometimes as that of 'encasement' or 'emboltement'.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 The Epigenesis... is what most physiologists now assume as the only true theory of generation. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation—one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) Proleg. § 3 With Mind, as with Body, there is not preformation or pre-existence, but evolution and epigenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff... with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation.

Hence **Epigenesist**, one who holds the theory of epigenesis.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 364 This is the theory of the epigenesists.

**Epigenetic** (epidzēnētik), a. [f. EPIGENESIS, on the analogy of GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, epigenesis.

1883 W. ARTHUR *Fertile Lect.* 160 Epigenetic progress from germ to organ. 1887 *Mind* Oct. 629 He... contends for an 'epigenetic' as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation.

Hence **Epigenetically** *adv.*



**Epigenic** (epidzē'nik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιγεν-ής (see EPIGENE) + -IC.] Originating above the surface of the earth.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 Great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth... partly by epigenic forces working from above.

**Epigenist** (epidzē'nist), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπί + γεν- (see EPIGENESIS) + -IST.] = EPIGENESIST.

1875 *r. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute... between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

**Epigenous** (epidzē'nas), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Epigeous** (epidzē'as), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπίγειος (f. ἐπὶ upon + γῆ earth) + -OUS.] Of plants: Growing close upon the earth.

1835 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 380. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

**Epiglot.** *Obs.* [cf. OF. *epiglote.*] Anglicized form of EPIGLOTTIS.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cccxvi. 77 The longes, the midriffe, the arter lache, the Epiglotte. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* ii. 39 The Epiglot. ought of right to be Cristely; that it might without hurt admitter continuall mooving. 1594 *T. B. Jr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 107 Another little instrument, called epiglot. like to a little tongue.

**Epiglottic** (epiglō'tik), *a.* [f. EPIGLOTTIS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 CEdematous swelling of the aryteno-epiglottic folds. 1888 *SIR M. MACKENZIE Fredk. the Noble* 23. I found the left ary[teno]-epiglottic fold... a good deal congested.

**Epiglottidean** (epiglō'ti-dē'an), *a.* [f. mod.L. *epiglottide-us* (f. Gr. ἐπιγλωττιδ-, stem of ἐπιγλωττις EPIGLOTTIS) + -AN.] = EPIGLOTTIC.

1840 *G. ELLIS Anat.* 268 A mass of yellowish fat, named the epiglottidean gland. 1844 *J. WILKINSON Tr. Swedenborg's Anim. Kingsd.* II. ii. 39 There are also glands termed arytenoid and epiglottidean.

**Epiglottis** (epiglō'tis), [*a.* Gr. ἐπιγλωττις, f. ἐπὶ upon + γλῶττα (γλῶτσα) tongue; cf. GLOTTIS.]

'The crect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 971 The cavity gives way to the Epiglottis to open and lift it self up. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 169 Birds have no Epiglottis. 1746 *R. JAMES Introduct. Man's Health* 4 The Alimēt to be swallowed presses upon the Epiglottis. 1847 *YOUATT Horse* ix. 217 The Epiglottis is a heart-shaped cartilage. 1884 *BRISTOWE Med.* 389 Such swelling... may affect mainly the epiglottis.

**Epigone**<sup>1</sup> (epigō'n), *rare.* [In pl. a. Fr. *épigones*, ad. L. *epigoni*, a. Gr. ἐπίγονοι, pl. of ἐπίγονος born afterwards, f. ἐπὶ upon, after + γονος, f. root of γένεσθαι to be born.]

The designation of ἐπίγονοι (L. *Epigoni*) was applied esp. to the sons of the seven heroes who led the war against Thebes; the mod. use is in allusion to this.]

One of a succeeding generation. Chiefly in pl. the less distinguished successors of an illustrious generation. Also in L. form (chiefly with initial capital) *Epigoni*.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 799/1 Epigones in the land of Erasmus. 1884 *R. T. ELY Pol. Econ.* 9 That economic system which the epigones in political economy contemplate with awe.

**Epigone**<sup>2</sup> (epigō'n), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epigonium*, f. Gr. ἐπὶ upon + γονή, γόνος seed.] The membranous bag or flask which encloses the spore-case of a liverwort or scale-moss when young. Also the nucule of a *Chara*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 367 The case of the archegonium is called the epigone.

**Epigram** (epig'rām). Also 6-7 *epigramme*, (6 *epigramme*, 7 *epigramme*). [ad. F. *épigramme*, ad. L. *epigramma*, Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, f. ἐπιγράφειν, f. ἐπὶ upon + γράφειν to write.]

1. An inscription, usually in verse; = EPIGRAPH 1.

1552 *HULOET, Epigramme* or superscription. 1567 *DRANT Horac' Epist.* l. vii. D iij. Led by pompe with Sergeants sad the Epigrammes to graue. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton. Introduct.* 4 The Epigramme of the former is extant among the Antiquities of Rome citie. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xviii. 528 The Epigram, that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* I. 264 Inscriptions, for such are epigrams according to the original meaning. 1876 *M. COLLINS in Pen Sketches* I. 246 What the Greeks meant by an epigram was simply an inscription, and its primary use was funeral.

2. A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* VI. 59 If it be so I must amend my Epigramme of it. 1607 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1653) 756 Some learned Writers... have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram... because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tail, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. §. 3. 614 Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles 'never said a foolish thing'.

b. loosely used for a laudatory poem.

1872 *ELLACOMB Bells of Ch.* ix. 493 This epigram [of date 1558], as it is called, consists of sixty-four lines in English

verse in praise of the said Robert Palmer and his sons, and other friends, skilled in ringing changes.

3. A pointed or antithetical saying.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* v. Wks. IX. 51 A short, affected, pedantic, insolent, theatrick laconism: a sort of epigram of contempt. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* iii. 60 He liked... to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

b. Epigrammatic expression.

18. Ld. BROUGHAM *Dk. Bedford Wks.* 1872 I. 393 The morbid taste for slander steeped in epigram. 1877 *L. CONDER Bas. Faith* i. 35 Epigram is one thing, definition is another.

† **Epigram**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write an epigram.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. lxxi. 120 For this, does Martial Epigram upon it.

† **Epigrammaticarian**. *Obs.* [f. late L. *epigrammaticarius* (f. *epigrammat-*: see next) + -AN.] A writer of epigrams.

1597 *Br. HALL Sat.* i. ix. Our epigrammaticarians, old and late, Were wont to be blamed for too licentious. 1607 *TOWSELL Fourc. Beasts* (1673) 485 In the words of an Epigrammaticarian in our age.

**Epigrammatic** (epig'rām'et'ik), *a.* [f. L. *epigrammaticus*, Gr. ἐπιγραμματικός, stem of ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to epigrams; of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram; concise, pointed.

1704 *T. BROWN Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 An epigrammatic poem is more charming than Homer or Virgil. 1750 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. No. 213. 335 The sting is very epigrammatic. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* i. 18 The logic of wit, conveyed in smooth and strong epigrammatic couplets. 1847-4 *EMERSON Ess.* xvi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 Scott's... lords brave each other in smart epigrammatic speeches. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* xli. 4 He wrote with vivacity and sometimes with epigrammatic terseness.

**Epigrammatical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.* (1637) 327 If you will read carping Epigrammatical verses of a Durham Poet against Ralphe the Prior. a 1623 - (J.), Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 74 2 Epigrammatical Turns and Points of Wit.

**Epigrammatically** (epig'rām'et'ikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an epigrammatic manner; with the terseness and 'point' befitting an epigram.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 59 Who makes it almost a rule to say every thing epigrammatically. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xv. 'Person's a waltin', said Sam, epigrammatically. 1882 *J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool* i. xxi. To put it epigrammatically—if you were to leave me a thousand pounds as a legacy, I would chuck it into the fire.

**Epigrammatism** (epig'rām'et'izm), [f. L. *epigrammat-* (see EPIGRAMMATIC) + -ISM.] Epigrammatic style.

1813 *JANE AUSTEN Let.* 4 Feb. (1870) The playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style. a 1849 *Poe F. S. Osgood* Wks. 1865 III. 95 A rich tint of that epigrammatism for which the poetess is noted.

**Epigrammatist** (epig'rām'et'ist), [*ad.* late L. *epigrammatista*, a. Gr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, f. ἐπιγραμματίζειν (see next).] A maker of epigrams.

1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* i. xi (Arb.) 41 Others... In short poems vntered pretie merry conceits, and these men were called Epigrammatistes. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* 136 Now by the whysps of Epigrammatistes, He not be lasbi for my dissembling shifts. 1622 *PEACOCK Compl. Groul.* x. (1634) 89 In Martial you shall see... a true Epigrammatist. 1756-82 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (1782) II. xii. 355 (Donne's) grandfather on the mother's side was Heywood the epigrammatist. 1814 *D. ISRAELI Quarrels Ant.* (1867) 385 This familiar comparison of a MS. with a squeezed orange provoked the epigrammatist. 1873 *BLACK FR. Thule* ii. 17. I shouldn't advise a young man to marry an epigrammatist.

**Epigrammatize** (epig'rām'et'izē), *v.* [*ad.* Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, f. ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM).]

1. *intr.* To compose epigrams; to speak or write in the epigrammatic style.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 40 They may pun and epigrammatise. 1872 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 Men do not... epigrammatize with the bitterness of Voltaire.

2. *trans.* To express in the form of an epigram, or with epigrammatic brevity and point.

1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 125 These answers are Epigrammatized by an admired Muse of our Nation. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 318 Voltaire... epigrammatized the same thought when he said, *Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire*.

3. To make the subject of an epigram.

1862 *THORNBURY Turner* I. 9 Voltaire was epigrammatized by Young.

Hence **Epigrammatizer**, one who epigrammatizes; **Epigrammatizing** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was... the condenser and epigrammatizer of Bolingbroke. 1872 *HINOLEY in J. Taylor's (Water Poet) Wks.* p. vii. His poetizing, epigrammatizing, and anagrammatizing on passing events.

|| **Epigramme** (epig'rām'ē). *Cookery.* [Fr.; app. a fanciful use of *épigamme* = EPIGRAM.] A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, etc. dressed in a particular manner.

1736 *BAILEY, Epigramme.* 1825 *T. LISTER Granby* vii. (1836) 40 The very elder-down of eatables! Oh, it was quite like eating air! And then, his epigrammes!

† **Epigrammical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -ICAL + -AL.] = EPIGRAMMATICAL.

1666 *CHANCE, Chance*, &c. (1881) 66, I wrote a kind of epigrammical sonnet in this manner.

† **Epigrammist**. *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IST. Cf. It. *epigrammista*.] = EPIGRAMMATIST.

a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragn. Reg.* (1870) 35 There is an Epigrammist that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning.

**Epigraph** (epig'rāf). Also 7 *epigraphe*. [*ad.* Gr. ἐπιγραφή inscription, f. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon, f. ἐπὶ upon + γράφειν to write. In Fr. *épigraphe*.]

1. An inscription; esp. one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc., to indicate its name or destination; a legend on a coin.

1624 *FISHER in White's Repl. Fisher* Pref. v. These words... which should serve as an Epigraph upon all their houses. 1662 *EVELYN Diary* (1818) 3 Oct. Dr. Merel... shew'd me... the statue and epigraph under h of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey. 1697 - *Numism.* iii. 99 And this Epigraph, *Quid me Persequeris*. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* V. 90 The epigraph on the face, instead of the exurgue, is the precise Oriental custom of this day. 1832 *THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus.* I. 495 The epigraph of the thousand citizens who fell at Charonea. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 The oldest Samaritan epigraph now existing, which had been found immured in the wall of a mosque.

2. The superscription of a letter, book, etc.; also, the imprint on a title-page. *Obs.*

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Peter* i. 1 Our apostle puts in two words into the epigraph of this epistle, which he left out in the former. 1642 *SIR E. DERRING Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 20 You shall find it... in the Epigraph of the Canons and Decrees. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 216. 59 As he fronts it in the brzen Epigraph of his new Work. 1822 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 145 Geneva was adopted for the epigraph of the title-page. 1826 *SOUTHEY Lett. to Butler* 217 He was of opinion that a diviner impulse had led him to chuse that epigraph [the title of a book].

3. A short quotation or pithy sentence placed at the commencement of a work, a chapter, etc. to indicate the leading idea or sentiment; a motto.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Sonnets from Portuguese* xlii. Wks. (1866) III. 229 And write me new my future's epigraph. 1866 *S. LOVER Leg. & Stor.* (ed. 10) 1, The beautiful ballad whence the epigraph of this story is quoted. 1874 *LWES Probl. Life & Mind* I. 123 That phrase which is placed as an epigraph to this chapter.

*transf.* 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. v. 171 The Epigraph and Life-motto which John the Steadfast had adopted.

**Epigraph** (epig'rāf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with an epigraph.

1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1867) I. 526 note, Also a paper epigraphed: 'Lo que dijo J. B. Píala a Don Juan de Indiquez', 24 June, 1586.

**Epigrapher** (epig'rāfōr), [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -ER.] = EPIGRAPHIST.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 562 It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an epigrapher, and an historian.

**Epigraphic** (epig'rāf'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIGRAPH + -IC.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to inscriptions, or to epigraphy.

1858 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) II. 341 To bring up a loose analogy of this sort against epigraphic evidence is simply childish. 1881 *R. LANGIAN in Athenæum* 9 Apr. 498/3 Being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction. 1883 *J. TAYLOR Alphabet* I. 266 Unsuitable for an epigraphic alphabet.

*B. sb.* In pl. The science of inscriptions. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Epigraphical**, *a.* = EPIGRAPHIC *a.* **Epigraphically**, *adv.* in an epigraphic manner; from the point of view of epigraphic science.

1881 *SAVCE in Athenæum* 13 Aug. 208/3 Skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 344/1 The author summed up the existing records... annalistic, literary, and epigraphical. 1884 *CHRISTIAN Treas.* Feb. 118/1 This epigraphical silence of the Holy Land. 1883 *J. TAYLOR Alphabet* I. 133 Epigraphically of the same age.

**Epigraphist** (epig'rāf'ist), [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A student of, or authority on, inscriptions.

1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 300 Borghesi, the great epigraphist. 1869 *J. BALDWIN Preh. Nations* iv. 170 Epigraphists... use a method that is much too convenient.

**Epigraphy** (epig'rāf'ī), [f. EPIGRAPH; see -GRAPHY.]

1. Inscriptions collectively.

1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 215 Its philological features appear to be foreign to Irish epigraphy. 1877 *J. NORTHCOTE Catacombs* i. vi. 113 The language of Christian epigraphy was not created in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 921 note, The records of epigraphy constitute a fair test of the progress of Christianity as far as the upper classes are concerned.

2. The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc. of inscriptions. Often in narrower sense: The paleography of inscriptions.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 95 The science of epigraphy... seems still, as far as Britain is concerned, to be quite in its infancy. 1885 *Athenæum* No. 2985. 45 Aramaic epigraphy has made startling progress in the course of the year.

**Epigynous** (epidzī'nas), *a.* *Bot.* [f. EPI- + γυν- (in *Bot.* used for 'female organ, pistil'; a. Gr. γυν-ή) + -OUS.] That is placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary. Said of the stamens or corolla; hence of plants in which these are so placed.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introduct. xxvii, [The Stamens] appear to proceed from the apex of an inferior ovary, in

which case they are named epigynous. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The flower finally is epigynous when it possesses an actually inferior ovary.

So **Epigynus**, the character or quality of being epigynous.

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogynous through perigynous to epigynous.

**Epihyal** (epihy'al), *a.* *Anal.* [f. *EPI-* + *HY-* (oid) + *-AL*.] That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 17 The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called epihyal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 It consists of three segments, the epihyal, ceratohyal, which is the longest and strongest piece, etc. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 78 To the end of this is again annexed another long bone, called the epihyal.

† **Epiky**. *Obs.* Also 6 epicy, -cheia. [ad. Gr. ἐπιεικής, f. ἐπιεικής reasonable, f. ἐπι according to + εἰς likely, reasonable. Cf. OF. *epyeique* (14th c.).] Reasonableness, equity, as opposed to rigid law.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* in Wks. 1. 261 Epicheia which is properly the mynde of the lawe. 1531 *Dial. Lavus Eng.* 1. xvi. (1638) 28 His equity or Epicy. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. Oijij, For auoyding disturbance in the commune-wealth, such an epiky and moderacion maye be used in it [this law].

**Epilate** (epi-lat), *v.* [f. Fr. *épiler* (f. *ē-* for *ex-* L. *ex* out + *pil-us* hair) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To pull out or eradicate (hair).

1886 FRAZER in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 298/2, I have by epilating such [white] hairs and stimulating the part succeeded in, etc.

**Epilation** (epi-lat'-shn). [*a.* Fr. *épilation*, f. *épiler* (see prec.).] The action of pulling out or eradicating hair.

1898 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 281 Epilation is recommended strongly by Hebra and others.

† **Epilency**. *Obs.* Also 4 epilence, -eye. [ad. late L. *epilencia*, -lencia, -lencia, a. Gr. ἐπιληνία, var. of ἐπιληψία; see *EPILEPSY*.] = *EPILEPSY*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. x. (1495) 229 Epilencia letheth but the pnyncypal chambers of the brayne. *Ibid.* 230 They that haue... Epilencie they fele not toforhonde when they shal falle. *Ibid.*, Pyany born and drunken helth moche ayenst Epilencie. [1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne Cijij b.* The falling synckes called Epilencia.]

† **Epilentic**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 epulentyk, epylentyk, 6 epilyentyke. [a. OF. *epilentic*, ad. late L. *epilenticus*, *epilenticus*, Gr. ἐπιληντικός, var. of ἐπιληντικός; see *EPILEPSY*.] = *EPILEPSY*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. x. (1495) 106 Lunatyk and epulentyk men. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 294 Venson, hare-fleshe, be not good for Epilentyke men. *quasi-sh.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. x. 230 The Epilentyk, is that hym that hathe the fallynge euyl. Hence † **Epilentical**, *a.* = *EPILEPTICAL*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409/3 After this machomete fyl ofte be thepyleptical passyon.

† **Epileny**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιληνιον (μέλος) (song) of the vintage, f. ἐπι + ληνος vine-vat.] A song in praise of wine; a drinking song. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. xlv. Then she... made him sing an Epileny, inserted in the Figure of the Bottle.

† **Epilense**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιληνία.] = *EPILEPSY*.

1804 J. WHITEHOUSE *To Febris in Poet. Register* 92 That hideous choir, Marasmus, Epilepsy, and Frenzy dire! † **Epilensian**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *EPILEPSY* + *-AN*.] = *EPILEPTIC*.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 So his epilepsian or comital fit, but a trance, wherein he talked with his Angel Gabriel.

**Epilepsy** (epilepsi). *Path.* Also 6-8 epilepsie. See also *EPILEPTIC*. [a. OF. *epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilepsia*, a. Gr. ἐπιληψία, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take hold of, f. ἐπι upon + λαμβάνειν to take.] A disease of the nervous system, characterized (in its severer forms) by violent paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground in a state of unconsciousness, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth. The Eng. name is *falling sickness* (now little used).

1578 LYTE *Doctores* 35 The same... is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sickness. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 51 My Lord is false into an Epilepsie; This is his second Fit. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 108 By their smell the Epilepsie that ariseth from the strangling of the Mother, is discussed. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) X. 196 The epilepsy was by the Romans... called Morbus Sacer. 1843 LEVY *J. Hinton* xxiv. (1878) 232 His features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed* vi. (1853) 32 Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy.

**Epileptic** (epilep'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 epileptique, -ticke. See also *EPILEPTIC*. [a. F. *épileptique*, ad. L. *epilepticus*, a. Gr. ἐπιληπτικός, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν (see prec.).]

*A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1608 L. MACHIN *Dumbe Knight* iii, But Ile forestall thine Epilepticke fits, And by my plots breed thy destruction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 192 \* 592 The epileptic fumes shall come that way out of the brain. 1794-6 E.

DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 325 It appears... that reverie is a disease of the Epileptic or Cataleptic kind. 1840 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg., Pass.* in *Life H. Harris* A formidable epileptic attack. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 Epileptic coma can hardly be mistaken for that of cerebral hemorrhage. 1889 F. CLARK *Papers on Surg.*, He had two epileptic fits. 2. Affected with epilepsy.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. 87 A plague vpon your Epilepticke visage. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Of Repentance* vi. § 7 An epilepticke sona doth often come from an epilepticke father. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Till through his epilepticke mouth Those following speeches fierce and loud burst out. 1806 *Med. Tral.* XV. 335 In Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, millions of children become epileptic from the breast. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 44 In the olden times... to be epileptic or insane was, to be possessed of an evil spirit.

*B. sb.* 1. An epileptic person. Cf. A. 2.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxiv. 211 Epileptiques... they esteemed... Damoniakes. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (R). Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 485/1 Epileptics and idiots.

2. In *pl.* Medicines given to cure or mitigate epilepsy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epileptical** (epilep'tikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] 1. = *EPILEPTIC* A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 11, i. Headache follows; and as Salust Salvanus... found, epileptically, with a multitude of humours in the head. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 21 That he was Melancholy his Epileptical fits are one argument. 1727 LARONER *Wks.* (1838) I. 487 It was a sad epileptic disease. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. 1, A kind of wild and horrid glee, Half epileptical, and half hysterical.

2. *fig.* Spasmodic; inconstant: also, hard to hold or retain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 99 Did they answer their promise which are so commended, in Epileptical intentions, wee would abate these qualities. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 9 It is this that makes the state of honour so epileptically, so slippery.

**Epileptiform** (epilep'tifūm), *a.* [f. *EPILEPTIC* + *-FORM*.] Resembling epilepsy.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 479 These fits were of an epileptiform character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 544 Epileptiform convulsions is a constant phenomenon in animals bled to death.

**Epileptoid** (epilep'toid), *a.* [f. *EPILEPTIC* + *-OID*.] Resembling epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 825 Mild attacks having an evident relationship to ordinary epilepsy... may be called epileptoid attacks. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 392 Epileptoid seizures, due to tumor or other coarse organic lesion of the brain.

**Epilobe** (epi-lōb). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epilobium*, f. Gr. ἐπι upon + λοβ-ός lobe of the ear, in plants the capsule or pod, the name referring to the position of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N.O. *Onagraceæ*): e.g. the *Epilobium angustifolium* or Willow-herb. Also in mod.L. form *epilobium*.

1861 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 133 The bush, or ditch-guarded epilobium. 1864 THOREAU *Maine* vi. iii. 167 A spike as big as an epilobium. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowlledge* 6 July 1/1 The epilobes and the St. John's worts are coming out in blossom again.

† **Epilogate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. Fr. *épiloguer* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To speak the epilogue of (a play).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 232/1 Did... present himself to epilogate this his almost extemporaneous comedie.

† **Epilogation**. *Obs.* In 4-5 epilogacyon, -ion. [a. OF. *epilogacion*, f. *epiloguer* (see prec.).] A summing up by way of conclusion.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* v. viii. The epilogacion and recapitulacion of this booke. 1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xv. 121 Here followeth the epilogacyon or shorte reptytycon of this seconde partye. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 521 Some make epilogacyon Of hyge predestynacyon. a 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par.*, Mark (1548) 21 a, By waye of epilogacion and gatheryng of the whole matter into a briefe summe.

**Epilogic** (epi-lōdzik), *a.* [f. *EPILOGUE* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epilogue.

So **Epilogical** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Epilogism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογισμός f. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι of twofold sense and formation (1) to reckon over or in addition, f. ἐπι over + λογίζεσθαι to reckon; (2) see *EPILOGIZE*.]

1. A calculation, computation; *concr.* number reckoned. b. Excess in reckoning.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1850) 2 But the Hellenists or Græcists... added what is superfluous to these Epilogisms. — *Posthuma De Æris* (1650) 156 But where to begin or end this Epilogism, is the Vexata Quæstio. *Ibid.* 171 It cannot be but that this Epilogism must be detracted from the Hebrew.

2. Something said by way of epilogue.

1671 H. STURBE *Reply* 47 Had he been such a Proficient... he would never have... concluded a Discourse of this Nature, with this Epilogism.

**Epilogist** (epi-lōdzist). [f. *EPILOGUE* + *-IST*.] The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* iii. *Dissert. Drama* § The Prologist and Epilogist (in a certain drama). 1885 *Times* 17 Dec. 9 The epilogist (to a play) is sometimes our political remembrancer. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 234 A warning is given to the disciple of the Epilogist 'to cast away the thirst for books'.

**Epilogistic** (epi-lōdzistik), *a.* [f. prec. + *-IC*.] Of the nature of an epilogue.

1790 WARTON *Milton's Sm. Poems* (T.), These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy.

**Epilogize** (epi-lōdzize), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι, f. ἐπιλογος *EPILOGUE*.] *intr.* a. To serve as an epilogue. b. To write or speak an epilogue. c. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Hence **Epilogizing** *phl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Epilogize*, to make a conclusion, or end. c 1665 R. CAREPENTER *Fragm. Jesuit* 65/2 Summe up the lies that will Epilogize to the Epilogue of this Comedy. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) xl. 1. 96 [Prayers] with which the so called Evangelical Clergymen... think proper sometimes to prologize and epilogize their grievous discourses. 1881 HALES in *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 851/2 He [Gower] epilogizes in these Latin lines.

*transf.* 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 When thumb or hammer of a clock Gives the epilogizing stroke.

|| **Epilogo**. *Obs.* rare-1. *Sp.* form of next.

1888 R. PARKER in *Mendoza's Hist. China* 363 It shall seeme rather an Epilogo, then a new relation.

**Epilogue** (epi-lōg), *sb.* Also 6 epilogue. [a. F. *épilogue*, ad. L. *epilogus*, a. Gr. ἐπιλογος the peroration of a speech, f. ἐπι in addition + λόγος speech.]

† 1. *Rhet.* The concluding part or peroration of a speech. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 48 Commended the use and signification of this gesture; but in Epilogue only.

† b. A summary. *Obs.*

1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 If any one come on a suddain whilst thou talk'st... it is seemly to make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.

2. The concluding part of a literary work; an appendix.

1564 *Brief Exam.* \* \* \* \* \* iijj, Now at length are you come to the Epilog (as it were) or full conclusion of your worke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 202 A Preface in the beginning, and an Epilogue in the end. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1610 To this Book he subjoyns an Epilogue, containing some general Corollaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 The Epilogue or conclusion of the Dialogue has been criticised.

*transf.* 1657 G. STARKKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 230 For an epilogue of his Fever, contracts a Chronicke disease. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 560 The fifth æcumenical council... is generally considered as a mere epilogue to the Council of Chalcedon.

3. A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 362 No Epilogue, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Const. Country* Epil., Why there should be an epilogue to a play, I know no more. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Epil., The race of critics, dull, judicious rogues, To mournful plays deny brisk Epilogues. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. viii. 50 His epilogue to the *Taaffe*. *Mod.* The Epilogue to the Westminster Play appears in the *Times* of to-day.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x. xlii, Folly brings in the Prologue with his tongue, Whose Epilogue is Rage and open wrong. c 1788 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XIV. 204 You have heard as much of the drama as I could go through. Mr. Larkins's letter will be the epilogue to it.

4. *attrib.*

1540 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 220 The Hostesse... ran after the Epilogue-speaker.

**Epilogue** (epi-lōg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epilogue to.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. 261 To epilogue our Tragedie, now Adonias acts. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 621 The whole being epilogued with a most delectable poem. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 277 Knowles' play... epilogued by me. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Dobson... prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

† **Epiloguize** (epi-lōgzize), *v.* *Obs.* [f. *EPILOGUE* sb. + *-IZE*.] *a. intr.* To deliver an epilogue, to speak as one who is delivering an epilogue.

b. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Cf. *EPILOGIZE*.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 976 The dances ended, the Spirit epiloguizes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 115 \* 158 Doth epiloguize and confesse, that, etc. a 1652 BRONIE *City Wit* Epil., Now let me Scholastikewise For us all Epiloguize. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 164 Nothing appears but a thick Stage and a thin-jaw'd Poet, who thus Epiloguizes.

*transf.* 1750 *Student* I. 143 (T.), The laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epiloguizing his witty rallery.

Hence † **Epiloguizer**, one who speaks or writes an epilogue.

1748 J. HOAGLEY *Epil. to Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV.* Go to, old lad, 'tis time that thou art wiser; Thou art not fram'd for an epiloguizer.

† **Epilogmic**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. *EPI-* + Gr. λογμ-ός pestilence + *-IC*.] 'Good against the Plague or Pestilence' (Phillips 1678).

† **Epimace**. *Obs.* rare-1. (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The disease of epimace, or apostumes of the rybbes.

**Epimacous**. *Her.* An alleged synonym of OPPINIUS, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.* 1889 in ELVIN.

**Epimeral** (epi-mērāl), *a.* *Anal.* [f. *EPIMERON* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the epimeron. 1835-6 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 781/2 A hole pierced in the epimeral piece near to its inferior edge. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 317 The line at which the epimeral is reflected into the pleural membrane. *quasi-sh.* 1851 [See *EPISTERNAL* 2.]

|| **Epimeron** (epimērōn). *Anat.* Pl. epimera. [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + μῆρος thigh.] That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 146 The superior arc is completed by two lateral pieces... which are termed the epimeria. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray Fish* iv. 143.

**Epimyth** (epimyth). [ad. Gr. ἐπιμύθος the moral, neut. of ἐμύθος, f. ἐπί upon + μῦθος fable.] The moral of a fable or story.

[1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epimythium*, the Moral of a Fable.] 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 364. They [certain fables] go upon almost 'total abstinence' principles as regards moral and epimyth. 1869 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 232 The way of putting it is so neat as to require no epimyth.

**Epinastic** (epināstik), *a. Bot.* [f. EPINAST- + -ic.] Of the nature of, or influenced by, epinasty.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 262, So young that their epinastic growth... overpowered every other kind of movement. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 857 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, hyponastic; afterwards, when it grows most rapidly on the inner or upper side, epinastic.

**Epinasty** (epināsti). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. νᾶσθαι to squeeze close] + -y. (See quot.) 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The term epinasty is now often used in Germany, and implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend downwards. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 859 Geotropism will act in the former in opposition to epinasty.

**Epineural** (epiniōrāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + NEURAL.] Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone. Also quasi-sb.

1866 [see EPICENTRAL].

|| **Epinglette**. [F. *épinglette*, dim. of *épingle* pin.] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stocquer).

† **Epipical**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [f. as next + -AL<sup>1</sup>] = EPICICIAN.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) l. p. xlii. note, These [spoils won in battle] were carried in triumph, while an epical song was chanted.

**Epician** (epi'siān), *a.* Also 9 epikian. [f. EPICIAN-ON + -AN.] Celebrating victory.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. xlviii, The Laureate King... Warbles This Epician Canzon to his Lyre. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lv. VII. 75 note, Alkibiades obtained from Euripides the honour of an epikian ode, or song of triumph, to celebrate this event. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* v. 120 The Epikian Ode was the most costly and splendid flower in the victor's wreath.

**Epicion** (epi'siōn). Also 7, 9 epikion. [in Lat. form] epikion. [a. Gr. ἐπικίων song of victory, neut. of ἐπικίος adj., f. ἐπί upon + νίκη victory.] In Greece, an ode sung in honour of a victor in the games; a song of triumph generally.

1633 DAY *Day's Dyall* (1614) 106 That Creed... is called Epicion by Erasmus, that is, a song of Triumph. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 243 An Epicion, and Song of eternal Triumph. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., He... Sung an Epicion... too soon over his fancied Achievements. 1782 WARTON *Eng. Rowley's Poems* 69 (T.) A triumphal epicion on Hengist's massacre. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* l. 349 The sublime epicion of Isaiah.

† **Epinyctal**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. Gr. ἐπινύκτιος by night, nightly, f. ἐπί upon + νύξ, νυκτός night + -AL<sup>1</sup>.] Nightly.

1600 TOURNIEUR *Transf. Met.* Ded., To thee this Epinyctal register.

|| **Epinyctis** (epini'ktis). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπινύκτις, f. ἐπί + νύξ night.] A pustule, or an eruption, which appears only at night.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg.* Treat. i. viii. 44 Epinyctis and Terminus; a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

**Epiotic** (epiōtik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + οὖς, ὠτίς ear + -ic.] Situated above the ear; the distinctive epithet of one of the three bones which together form the periotic bone. Also quasi-sb.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 44 The uppermost of these, a forked bone, [in the perch] suspends the arch to the squamosal and epiotic bones. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 452 The epiotic forms a second piece.

**Epipastic** (epipāstik), *a. and sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπαστός sprinkled over (f. ἐπιπασσέν, f. ἐπί upon + πᾶσσειν to sprinkle) + -ic. Cf. F. *épastique*.]

*a. adj.* 1866 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* *Epipastic Silk*, a term for vesicatory silk.

*b. sb.* A blister or vesicatory. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By plentiful... Epipastics... appease the angry rage of the Spirits.

† **Epipedometry**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπῆδος (f. ἐπί upon + πῆδος the ground), in *Geom.* = plane, superficial + -μετρία measurement.] Explained in Dicts. as 'The measurement of figures that stand on the same base'.

Etymologically the word can only mean 'measurement of plane surfaces', though some Fr. dict. explain *épipedométrie* as 'measurement of solids'.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epiperipheral** (epipērīfērāl), *a.* [f. EPI- + PERIPHER- + -AL<sup>1</sup>.] (See quot.)

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. ii. vii. 250 Sensations... externally initiated or epiperipheral.

**Epipetalous** (epipetālōs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + PETAL- + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If [the filaments grow] upon the sides of the corolla, they are *epipetalous*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 351 The stamens may be united separately to the corolla, when they are said to be epipetalous.

**Epiphanous** (epifānōs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπιφαν-ῆς resplendent + -OUS: formed with allusion to next.] Resplendent.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. ix. (1865) 373 Twelfth Day... came... all royal, glittering and epiphanous.

**Epiphany** (epifāni). *Eccles.* Also 4-7 epyphanie, epiphanie, (4 the pyffanie = th' epyffanie). [a. OF. *epiphanie* = Fr., It. *epifania*, ad. late L. *epiphania* neut. pl. (but often used as fem. sing.), a. late Gr. ἐπιφάνια (neut. pl. of adj. \*ἐπιφάνιος), f. ἐπιφαίνω to manifest, f. ἐπί to + φαίνω to show.]

The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; observed on Jan. 6th, the 12th day after Christmas.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 96 The thrille joie of that levedy, That men clepeth the Epyphany. 1389 Eng. *Gild* 45 þe thred shal bene þe soneday afir þe fest of Epiphanie. 13... *Ibid.* 103 Y<sup>e</sup> sunday nest after the pyffanye. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* viii. (ed. Fynson) C vi, Of the Epyphanye to saye the open sbevyng of oure lorde Jhesus. 1549 *Bk. Com.* Pr. xixb, The firste Soneday after the Epiphany. 1661 USSIER *Power Princes* ii. (1683) 225 The six day of January, which we call the Epiphany. 1762 PRIESTLEY *Cornmth. Chr.* II. viii. 133 The Epiphany... is observed in the East.

attrib. c 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* (Castle Howard MS.) 1747 Pan come þe Epiphany day. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. v. 183 The morning after Epiphany day. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Churches Egypt* i. l. 22 The large Epiphany tank... forms a regular part of a Coptic church.

*b. transf.* 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 166 May the great time in you still greater be, While all the year is your Epiphany.

**Epiphany** 2 (epifāni). [ad. Gr. ἐπιφάνεια manifestation, striking appearance, esp. an appearance of a divinity (in N. T. applied to the advent or 'appearing' of Christ), f. ἐπιφανῆς manifest, conspicuous, related to ἐπιφαίνω: see prec.]

1. A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. ix. (R.), Him... they beheld transfused, and in a glorious epiphany on the mount. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. ii. 193 The Grecians in commemoration of these epiphanies or apparitions of their gods instituted certain Festival-days. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 121 The second coming of Christ; the glorious Epiphany of God our Saviour. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxx. (1849) IV. 141 Probably all... sincerely believed in the epiphany of the goddess. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishnu-purāṇa* v. 3 The first definition of Hayagriva makes him an epiphany of Vishnu. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 164 Transported beyond all thought of peril by that divine epiphany, he [Stephen] exclaimed, etc.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* XI. 257 There had been two manifestations or bright epiphanies of the Grecian intellect. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 186 The statesman has yet to make his epiphany who, etc.

**Epipharyngeal** (epifārīngēāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + φάρυγξ, φάρυγξ-ος + (-E)AL.] Situated above the pharynx.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 57 The uppermost articulations [of the branchial arches], form the epipharyngeal bones.

**Epiphenomenon** (epifīnōmēnōn). *Path. Pl.* epiphenomena. [f. EPI- + PHENOMENON.] Something that appears in addition; a secondary symptom. Also *transf.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 93 Stricture is only an epiphenomenon, and not the disease itself. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 105 Fever is always secondary to some specific or other disease of which it is a mere epiphenomenon or symptom. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 640 Trombes and tornadoes are short epiphenomena of cyclones.

|| **Epiphonema** (epifōnē'mā). [L. *epiphōnēma*, a. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, f. ἐπιφώνεω to call to, f. ἐπί upon + φωνέω to speak out, f. φωνή voice.]

1. *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage in the discourse.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 304 Such end, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale. 1623 PEACIAN *Compt. Gentl.* 80 What excellent allegories... what Epiphonema's. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 17 *anot.*, Witness that solemn Epiphonema, His mercy endureth for ever. 1772 FORT, etc. *Art Sinking* 15 The epiphonema or exclamation [may be learned] frequently from the bear-garden. 1870 tr. *Lang's Canon. Song of Sol.* iii. 5 The epiphonema to the daughters of Jerusalem has a subordinate significance as a refrain.

*b. transf.* 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Those who may take these wonders for a florid Epiphonema only of this work.

2. (See quot.) 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 99 The House gave their

Epiphonema and applause at every close and period. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 143 Epiphonema... Acclamation, or a shouting of the voice. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS.

Hence **Epiphonematically**, of the nature of an epiphonema. **Epiphonematically adv.**, in the manner of an epiphonema.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Triat* (1621) 3 Christ in his Epiphonematically conclusion... doth speak of the same. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 12 The Epiphonematically sentence which is added at the end of each Epistle. 1605 T. HUTTON in *Hieron's Def.* (1609) l. 161 Taking the word Jacob nominatively, vocatively, or epiphonematically.

† **Epiphoneme**. *Obs.* Also 6 epyphoneme, 7 epyphonemy. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 125 The wise man... in th' end cryed out with this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*. 1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 395 The last thing I proposed is the sentence or Epiphoneme, concluding the conclusion. 1636 J. COLE in *Ann. Durbensis* (1877) 55 To whom Fame sounds an Epiphonemy. 1637 HENWOOD *Dialogues* li. 123 'Tis a short song, and hath as short a theme, And yet it bears a long Epiphoneme.

|| **Epiphora** (epifōrā). [L. *epiphōra*, a. Gr. ἐπιφορά a bringing to or upon, f. ἐπιφέρω, f. ἐπί upon + φέρω to bring.]

1. A sudden afflux of humours; esp. 'a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epiphora*, involuntary weeping. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 144 It displaced the lower eyelid together with the punctum, and produced epiphora. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 348 If accompanied by troublesome watering of the eye, epiphora.

2. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiphora*, Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetoric, in which one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from Epistrophe, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter. 1721-1800 BAILEY.

3. *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis.

1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epiphragm** (epifīrām). [ad. mod. L. *epiphragma*, Gr. ἐπιφράγμα lid, f. ἐπιφράσσειν, f. ἐπί upon + φράσσειν to fence.]

1. *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hibernation.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 162 The epiphragm is a layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime: it is always minutely perforated opposite the respiratory orifice.

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the sporocase in urn-mosses and fungi.

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 323 The membrane, or epiphragma, which occasionally closes up the orifice of the theca.] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 541 As the Fungus matures, the upper part of the peridium becomes stretched and flat, forming the Epiphragm.

† **Epiphyllouspermous**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed + -OUS.] Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf. DORSIFEROUS.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Epiphyllospermous Plants. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1760 J. LEE *Bot.* (1776) 150 (Jod.) Such plants as are dorsiferous... have been called also epiphyllouspermous. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epiphyllous** (epifīlōs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] That grows upon a leaf: predicated a. of parasitical fungi; b. of stamens inserted upon the perianth; c. of flowers growing on the surface of a leaf.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 Epiphyllous; inserted upon the leaf. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* l. v. 51 There are [in Daffodil] six stamens, inserted upon the perianth (epiphyllous). 1874 A. COOKE *Fungi* 123 The epiphyllous Coniomycetes.

**Epiphysary** (epifīsāri), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS- + -ARY 2.] = EPIPHYSIAL.

1861 BUNSTED *Ver. Dis.* (1879) 680 Such productions are often, for a time at least, movable upon the bone beneath, and are then called epiphysary exostoses.

**Epiphysial** (epifīziāl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS- + -IAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epiphysis.

1864 OWEN *Skol. & Teeth* (1855) 227 These surfaces... are developed on separate epiphysial plates, which coalesce in the course of growth with the rest of the centrum.

|| **Epiphysis** (epifīsīs). *Anat.* Pl. epiphyses. Also 7 epiphise, -yse. [a. Gr. ἐπιφύσις, f. ἐπί upon + φύσις growth. Cf. F. *épiphyse*; also used in English in 17th and 18th c.]

1. An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification distinct from the rest. Opposed to APOPHYSIS.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xxvi. (1678) 147 The wand hath two Epiphyses, or Appendices, the one at the upper end, the other at the lower. 1688 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 714 The Cartilage had generally an Epiphise or two. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 An Epiphise might be mistaken for a Fracture. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 471 These separately ossified ends being termed 'epiphyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* li. 23.

2. *abstr.* The process of developing such a growth.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Hum. Longevity* 103 This period of Epiphysis or completion of bony union

**Epiphytal** (epifītāl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL<sup>1</sup>.] Having the distinctive property of an epiphyte.



1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frnls.* I. i. 24 Additional epiphytal orchidaceous plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 Many of the tropical species [of Orchids] are called 'air-plants', from their being epiphytal.

**Epiphyte** (epi'fít). [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + φυτόν plant.]

1. *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which derive only support (and not nutrition) from the plants on which they grow.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 385 Mosses, lichens, are termed false parasites or epiphytes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 The true epiphytes, like the mistletoe, drawing sap directly from the other plants upon which they fix. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 91/2 The Vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant.

Fig. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. viii. 91 She, a fragile epiphyte, unable to exist alone, fell into the hands of an adroit unscrupulous villain.

2. *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 144/4 Gruby detected epiphytes in sycois.

**Epiphytic** (epi'fítik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. *Bot.* = EPIPHYTAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 264 Of the epiphytic class, one only is found so far north as South Carolina. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 The nest was hung in a bunch of the Arceuthobium Oxycedri, an abundant epiphytic plant. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xi. 222 Epiphytic orchids.

2. *Path.* Of disease: Caused by epiphytes or vegetable parasites.

1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 Scabies, and the epiphytic affections especially.

**Epiphytical** (epi'fítikál), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 1862 An epiphytal plant... the leaves of which... were filled with pure water. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* i. 41 The natives apply the term *banda*, meaning slave, to all parasitical and epiphytal plants.

**Epiphytically** (epi'fítikál), *adv.* *Bot.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In the manner of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frnls.* I. i. 22 On which a species of grass grew epiphytically. 1875 GREIFER & HENFREY *Mitose. Dict.* s.v. *Caticium*, Growing epiphytically on other Lichens.

**Epiphytous** (epi'fítos), *a.* *Bot.* [f. EPIPHYTE + -OUS.] = EPIPHYTAL.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 385 Regarded by some of our first botanists as an epiphytous fungus, but proved on dissection to be a true gall. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amasou* ii. (ed. 2) 29 The air-roots of epiphytous plants which sit on the stronger boughs of the trees above.

† **Epiplectic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπληκτικός given to rebuking, f. ἐπιπλήσσειν: see EPIPLEXIS.] Of the nature of epilepsis.

1652 URQUHART *Fæul Wks.* (1834) 292 Instruments of elocution... attended on each side respectively with an epiplectic and exegetic modification.

|| **Epiplexosis** (epi'plēxō'sis). [mod. Lat., a. Gr. ἐπιπληξίσις overfilling, f. ἐπιπλήσσειν, f. ἐπί + πλῆσσειν, f. πλῆσσειν full.] (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Epiplexosis*, in Pathology, overfilling, extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

**Epipleural** (epi'plē'ral), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπλευρός (f. ἐπί upon + πλεύρα rib, side) + -AL.] Situated upon a rib. Also quasi-sb.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines are termed, 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals', according to the vertebral element they may adhere to. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Each rib... has an epipleural process. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 77 The abdominal vertebrae have parapophyses developed with epipleural spines.

|| **Epiplexis** (epi'plē'xis). *Rhet.* [L. *epi'plēxis*, Gr. ἐπιπληξίς, f. ἐπιπλήσσειν, f. ἐπί upon + πλῆσσειν to strike.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiplexis*, A figure in Rhetoric which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Epiploce** (epi'plō'si). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή plaiting together, f. ἐπιπλέκειν, f. ἐπί upon + πλέκειν to plait, twine.] 'A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another'. (J.)

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS, 1721-1800 in BAILEY, 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epiplocele** (epi'plō'si). *Path.* Also 8 epiplocele. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή, f. ἐπιπλοον (see EPIPLOON) + κήλη rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum is protruded. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epiplocele*, 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Epiplocele*, 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 986/2 An epiplocele... might readily be mistaken for an additional testicle.

**Epiploic** (epi'plō'ik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. next + -io.] Of or pertaining to the epiploon or omentum.

1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Veine*, Dexter Epiploic vein, the second branch of the spleen vein. 171-6 in BAILEY. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 98 Examples of those prolongations are seen in the omentum and epiploic appendages.

**Epiploon** (epi'plō'on). Also 6 epiploon. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπιπλοον, f. ἐπιπλέειν to sail or float on; the epiploon floating as it were on the intestines.]

1. The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enveloping the intestines.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* What is Epiploon, and whereof is it composed? 1669 *Phil. Trans.* II. 532 The Epiploon, or the Double Membrane, which covers the Entrails of Animals, and is fill'd with Fat. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The curtain-like omentum or epiploon.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 115 What some regard as a real liver, others look upon as an epiploon or caul. *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xlii. 219 Chiefly the epiploon or fat of the larva. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 322 The epiploon or corpus graisseux.

**Epiploschecele** (epi'plō'skē'si). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπλοον (see prec.) + σκῆλον scrotum + κήλη rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

In mod. Dicts.

**Epipodial** (epi'plō'diāl), *a.* [f. EPIPODIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling the epipodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 There are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 337 The epipodial gill is arranged circularly in the Placophora.

**Epipodite** (epi'plō'di'ti). *Anat.* [f. EPIPODIUM + -ITE.] A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

1859 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 176 The protopodite bears a process which serves to keep the gills apart, and is termed the epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 328 Each epipodite is, in fact, expanded at its upper extremity into a broad bilobed membrane.

Hence **Epipoditic** *a.*, resembling an epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 364 The branchiæ resemble not a little the epipoditic branchiæ of Astacus.

**Epipodium** (epi'plō'di'um). *Pl.* -a. [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἐπιπόδιον, neut. of ἐπιπόδιος, f. ἐπί upon + ποῦς, ποδ-ōs foot.]

1. *Zool.* A muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 Near its extremity are two lateral fleshy lobes which perhaps correspond with the epipodia of other Mollusks.

2. *Bot.* A form of disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. Also the stalk of the disc itself. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

**Epipolic** (epi'plō'ik), *a.* *Physic.* [f. Gr. ἐπιπολ-ῆ surface + -ic.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; taking place on the surface. *b.* Of or pertaining to epipolism. *Epipolic dispersion*: Herschel's term for the dispersion of light on the surface of a body; = FLUORESCENCE.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 147 This singular mode of dispersion... which I shall venture to call epipolic, from ἐπιπολῆ, a surface. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 Epipolic actions will... assume a much more important place in physics. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/4 Epipolic Dispersion. We have... noticed the epipolic appearance whilst pouring semi-congealed oil from a glass bottle.

**Epipolism** (epi'plō'iz'm). *Physic.* [f. EPIPOLIC + -ISM.] Epipolic dispersion; FLUORESCENCE.

**Epipolize** (epi'plō'iz), *v.* *Physic.* [f. EPIPOLIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To change into the epipolic condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence.

Hence **Epipolized** *adj.*, **Epipolizing**.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 148 An epipolized beam of light (meaning thereby a beam which has been transmitted through a quiescent solution and undergone its dispersing action), etc. *Ibid.* 153 An epipolizing surface. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/4 The passage of the epipolized rays is completely stopped.

**Epipitrous** (epi'pī'tros), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + πτερόν wing + -ous.] Of seeds: Bearing wings at the summit. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

**Epiphizous** (epi'pī'zō's), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + βῆ-α root + -ous.] Growing on a root.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

† **Epiprot**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. ἐπιπρωτός, f. ἤπειρος mainland, inland of a country as opposed to the coast.] One who dwells inland.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. The Greek and the barbarian, the epiprot and the maritime.

**Episcleral** (epi'sklē'ral), *a.* *Anat.* [f. EPI + Gr. σκληρόν hard + -AL.] Belonging to, or placed upon, the sclerotic or hard outer coat of the eye.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 703 Some of the infiltrations... which have been described as belonging to the conjunctiva proper, have had their origin in the episcleral tissue. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 22 Engorgement of episcleral vessels.

**Episcleritis** (epi'sklē'rītis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 702 Episcleritis begins commonly as a small hyperæmic spot, usually about a line from the margin of the cornea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Episcleritis is a somewhat rare disease.

**Episcopable** (epi'skōpā'bl), *a.* [f. L. *epi'scopus* bishop + -ABLE.] Qualified for appointment as a bishop.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 132 The deacons... would prick on to render themselves capable and episcopable, upon the first vacancy. 1680 HOBBS *Considerations* 43 The rest of the Clergy, Bishops and Episcopable men. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 1884 The Prime Minister has taken four years to discover that episcopable men exist outside his own ecclesiastical party.

**Episcopacy** (epi'skōpā'si). [f. late L. *episcopatus* the office or dignity of a bishop. See EPISCOPAL and -ACY.]

1. Oversight; ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 23 First three, afterward five Patriarchs had the general Episcopacy... over all the Christian World.

2. Government of the church by bishops; the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, presbyters or priests, and deacons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 35/2 There was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved in that church. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 248 He was never a cordial friend to Episcopacy, but rather a patron of the Non-conformists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 80 Is the house of lords to be voted useless? Is episcopacy to be abolished? 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 87 In the year 1570, the institution of episcopacy in the Protestant church was openly assailed by the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge.

3. The position or office of bishop. *rare.*

1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 23 They observe not exactly the Age that is required for Priesthood and Episcopacy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (ed. 2) 86 Priests who attained the episcopacy.

4. The period during which a bishop holds his office; = EPISCOPATE. *Now rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 11 By their differing presidencies or episcopacies. 1816 C. SMART *Hist. Hartlepool* 20 During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Aldhelm died... in the fifth year of his episcopacy.

5. *concr.* The body of bishops in the aggregate.

1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 38 Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 A usurping priest-hood and an aggressive episcopacy. 1889 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/3 The Episcopacy are still active in the preliminaries of the Electoral campaign.

**Episcopal** (epi'skōpāl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *épiscopal*, ad. late L. *episcopālis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 4* Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ordinaries, having Episcopalian jurisdiction. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. A City*... Dignified with an Episcopal See. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. (R.), The usual mode of elevating to the episcopal chair. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 210 The episcopal ring... was considered a symbol of sacerdotal authority.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, episcopacy. † Formerly also of persons; Advocating or supporting episcopacy.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/2 The maintenance and support of the episcopal government in England. 1692 LUTHELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 379 By removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 530 The Christian Church... gives full Testimony in behalf of Episcopalian Government.

3. Of a church: Constituted on the principle of episcopacy. Often *spec.* (with initial capital) of the Anglican Church, of which in Scotland and the United States it is the ordinary designation; also with prefixed *adj.* in the names of certain other religious bodies, as *Methodist Episcopal*, *Reformed Episcopal*. Hence of buildings used for worship, clergy, forms of service, etc.: Belonging to such a church.

In U.S. sometimes of persons, = EPISCOPALIAN *a.* 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 The established clergy were episcopalian. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 277 The episcopalian chapel. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 59 The distress of the English Episcopal Church during the Usurpation. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 437 It would be difficult to find, in the whole Episcopalian communion throughout America, one specimen, etc.

† *B. sb.* An adherent of episcopacy; one belonging to the Episcopal church; = EPISCOPALIAN.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 137 The dissenting episcopals. 1766 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty episcopals perchance to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 181 Good episcopalian as I am, you have sickened me.

**Episcopalian** (epi'skōpā'liān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *episcopālis* (see prec.) + -AN.]

*A. adj.*

1. Belonging to an episcopalian church, *esp.* (usually with initial capital) to the Anglican Church. 1768 in Chauncy *Left.* 66 The numbers and size of episcopalian churches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 The Episcopalian churches are respectable. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) II. 405 A long line of episcopalian and episcopalian successors. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 440 In New York, where the Episcopalian body is possessed of endowments, free churches have been opened for the poor.

2. Of an episcopalian character. *rare.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 431 A wig, the episcopalian dimensions of which were reduced to suit it the better to the climate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, The de-

parture of king Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopal regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham.  
**B. sb. a.** An adherent of episcopacy. **b.** One who belongs to an episcopal church; *esp.* a member of the Anglican Church.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 77 The Episcopalians were at this time excepted from a legal toleration. 1764 SECKER *Answ. Mayheut's Observ.* (R.). We are considered as... professed episcopalians. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 7 The diffusion of light and knowledge through this kingdom... by Episcopalians and Puritans, from Edward VI. to the Restoration, was as wonderful as it is praiseworthy. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 305 Our episcopalians used to be so few that, etc. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 98 They would not hear of granting to Episcopalians the most ordinary toleration.

Hence **Episcopalianism**, the principles distinctive of an Episcopalian. **Episcopalianize** *v.*, to make (a person) an Episcopalian. **Episcopalianized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Eclectic Rev.* Feb. 233 Is not episcopalianism itself brought into question? 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricats.* xxi. (1875) 306 The Puritans... looked upon Episcopalianism as differing in little from popery. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 11/1 The Presbyterian religion... would have suited the people... much better than our Episcopalianism. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales II.* 258 The Episcopalianized Scots Presbyterian.

**Episcopalianism** (ɪpɪskəˈpaliːzəm). [*f.* EPISCOPAL + -ISM.] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order; if this authority is in practice exercised by any recognized head of the church it is only as the delegate of this order as a whole, and with their consent. Held in the Church of Rome by the Gallicans (hnt dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council), and in various Reformed churches. Distinguished from *territorialism*, and *collegialism*, *q.v.*

**Episcopality** (ɪpɪskəˈpæliːti). [*f.* EPISCOPAL + -ITY.] In various nonce-uses: **†a.** That which constitutes episcopacy. **†b.** The office or dignity of a bishop. **c.** The quality appropriate to a bishop; a bishop-like hearing.

1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* II. § 3 Enemies of Ecclesiastical Episcopality. 1636 PRYNN *Unish. Tim.* 158 Those Lordly Pontificians... will needs claime all their Episcopalties by a divins right. 1647 *16 New Quaeres to Praelates* Ded. 2 These Quaeres will prove fatal to your Popedomes, Episcopalties, etc. 1886 OXENHAM *Stud. Eth. & Relig.* 16 There is a sort of episcopality about them—if one may be permitted to coin the word.

**Episcopelize** (ɪpɪskəˈpəlaɪz), *v. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To attribute an episcopal position to (a person); to speak of as a bishop.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 245 To episcopelize Saint Lazarus is quite as anachronismal a sin as clapping the tiara upon the unconscious head of Saint Peter.

**Episcopally** (ɪpɪskəˈpəli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.] In an episcopal manner: **a.** In the rank of a bishop; as a bishop or does. **b.** With reference to ordination: By the hands of a bishop. **c.** On the basis of episcopal government.

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Sermon*. 27 A Minister... ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function). 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 3853/4 A French Minister, who is Episcopally Ordained. 1782 BYRN *Corr.* (1844) II. 464 To conclude episcopally, I heartily pray God Almighty to prosper your administration. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 365 The father who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 206 Some displeasure arose that Wesley should act thus episcopally. 1862 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2 An episcopally ordained priest. 1882-3 S. M. HOKINS in *Schaff Relig. Encycl.* III. 2554/2 Prescribed forms of prayer became characteristic of episcopally constituted churches.

**†Episcopant.** *Obs.* [*ad. med.L. episcopantem*, *p. ppl.* of *episcopare* to hold a bishopric, *f. episcopus*.] One who holds a bishopric; a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Their usurping and over-provender'd Episcopants.

**†Episcoparian.** *a. and sb. Obs.* [*f. L. episcopius* bishop + *-ari-us* (see -ARY) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** = EPISCOPAL A. 2.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 305 The episcoparian government then lately thrown out of doors.

**B. sb.** = EPISCOPALIAN B. a.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 89 Prudent Toleration of opinions in matters of Religion could never be proved yet, by any of our Episcoparians and Presbyterians... to be repugnant to the Word. 1671 H. STUBBS *Reply* 31, I most associated myself with the Episcoparians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 As for his railing at the Episcoparians, all readers of his books... may... behold [it]. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Episcopate** (ɪpɪskəˈpæt), *sb.* [*ad. L. episcopātus*, *f. episcopus* bishop.]

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest, Judge, & P.* 1 The late firmest of our Episcopate. 1744 ARNALD *Comm. Ek. Wisdom* Ded. (T.). These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the episcopate. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 [They] endeavoured to make the episcopate... a higher degree. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* vi. xxx. 249 Honoured with the episcopate in the churches of Pontus.

2. An episcopal see, a bishopric.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. v. 357 Bede, who gave

the history of that episcopate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v. The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833... suppressed ten Irish episcopates. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 227 The Episcopate of Egypt had but a doubtful existence in early times.

3. The period during which a bishop holds office.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 416 In the third year of his episcopate he was driven out. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 June 4/7 That was the 123rd church he had consecrated during the 15 years of his episcopate.

4. The bishops regarded as a collective body.

1842 PUSEY *Crist. Eng. Ch.* 140 First as to the Episcopate, the Evangelic Bishops in Germany are a creation of the state. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 171/2 The Committee advise the increase of the Episcopate. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 98 The instructions to the Neapolitan episcopate.

**†Episcopate, v. Obs.** [*f. med.L. episcopāt-* *ppl. stem* of *episcopare*, *f. episcopus* bishop.] **a.** *intr.* To act as a bishop; to become a bishop.

**b. trans.** To make (a person) a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 106 There he [S. Peter] commits to the Presbyters only full authority both of feeding the flock, and Episcopating. 1861 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 379 Though all the rest were episcopated, doctor Fulke was but doctor Fulke still. 1705 WYCHERLEY 7 Apr. in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 9 A Bishop gains his Bishoprick by saying he will not Episcopate.

**Episcopation** (ɪpɪskəˈpəʃən). [*f. L. episcopius* + -ATION.] The action of making a person a bishop; the fact of becoming a bishop.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xviii. 213 Her [a bishop's wife's] quasi-episcopation can hardly be expected to affect you. 1876 — in *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 257 The story of the episcopation of the saintly Ken.

**Episcopature.** *†nonce-ud.* = EPISCOPATE 4.

1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 184 Our Episcopature will soon owe it only to the actor's forbearance that he does not deny Christian burial to bishops.

**†Episcopicide.** *Obs. rare.* In 8 episcopicide. [*f. L. episcop-us* bishop + (-)CID 2.] The crime of murdering a bishop.

1692 in COLES. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. vii. (1743) 66 The Law of England... made the offences of Parricide & Episcopicide equal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.*, *Episcopicide*, the crime of murdering a bishop by one of his own clergy.

**Episcopization.** *rare.* [*f. next* + -ATION.] The action of making (a person) a bishop.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 337/2 The episcopization of Deans.

**Episcopize** (ɪpɪskəˈpaɪz), *v.* [*f. L. episcop-us* bishop + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or consecrate (a person) a bishop. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 127 The course of Episcopizing continued the same as formerly it had been. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 407 There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 286 The very first act of the Devil's own reign would episcopize Cobbett, and canonize Paine.

2. To rule as a bishop. Also *To episcopize it.*

1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 46 Sent over into England by the Pope to episcopize it over all English Catholics. 1745 W. BROOME *Poems, Death of Shute* (R.). By whom he's prelated above the skies, And then the whole world's his 't episcopize.

**b. intr.** To assume the character of a bishop.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 310 An inclination to episcopize was evidently shown in this language.

3. To bring under episcopal government; also, to render episcopalian.

1767 CHAUNCEY *Let.* (1768) 37 Their main view was to episcopize the Colonies. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 3 June 4/1 Mr. Apthorpe's Scheme of episcopizing America. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 176 Not... free to use any active means for episcopizing the Church of Scotland.

Hence **†Episcopizing** *vb. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. Vl. Landaff* 19 The episcopizing plan is of a very interesting nature. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* viii. 247 His father's episcopizing schemes and theories.

**†Episcopofactory.** *Obs. rare-1.* The making of bishops.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. The King himself had a power of Episcopofactory, without Conge d' eslire.

**Episcopolatry** (ɪpɪskəˈlɑːtri). *rare.* [*f. Gr. ἐπισκοπος* bishop + λατρεία worship.] 'Worship' of bishops.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 9 Mar. 224 The practical danger of episcopolatry is less imminent than might be supposed.

1882 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 915 Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of Episcopolatry.

**Episcop** (ɪpɪskəˈpɪ). [*ad. Gr. ἐπισκοπία* oversight, *f. ἐπισκοπος* overseer, BISHOP.]

1. Survey; superintendence. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The censor in his morall episcop.

2. Government of the church by bishops. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. § 9 It was the universal doctrine of the Church of God for many ages... that episcopacy is the divine, or apostolical institution.

3. *concr.* The body or bench of bishops. *rare.*

1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xviii. iii. 337 A view supported by the English episcop.

**Episepalous** (episeˈpəloʊs), *a.* [*f. EPI- + SEPAL- + -OUS.*] Growing upon the sepals of the calyx.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The episealous and episepalous position of the stamens.

**Episiorrhaphy** (episiˈɔːrəfi). [*f. Gr. ἐπισείω* the region of the pubes + -ραφία, *f. παρρω* to sew.] An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri hy a suture.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 176 Closure of the vagina may be accomplished by two operations, episiorrhaphy and obliteration of the canal.

**Episkeletal** (episkeˈlɪtəl), *a.* *Anat.* [*f. EPI- + SKELET-ON + -AL-1.*] Of muscles: Situated upon the skeleton, *i.e.* lying above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The episkeletal muscles are developed out of the protovertebra.

**Episodal** (epiˈsɒdəl), *a.* [*f. next* + AL-1.] Of the nature of an episode; = EPISODIAL, EPISODIC.

1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 200 He replaces such passages and semi-cadences by novel episodal matter.

**Episode** (epiˈsɒd). Also 7-8 episod. [*a. Gr. ἐπεισόδιον*, neut. of ἐπεισόδιος coming in besides, *f. ἐπὶ* in addition + ἐσθός entering, *f. εἰς* into + ὁδός way. Cf. Fr. *épisode*.]

1. In the Old Greek Tragedy, the interlocutory parts between two choric songs, because these were originally interpolations.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 12 Thespis introduc'd the Episodes, and brought an Actor on the stage. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 Not only the Part of the tragic Choir, but the Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung. 1779 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 146 The custom of setting the Episodes as the acts of a play.

2. An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, story, etc., separable from the main subject, yet arising naturally from it.

1679 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* 369 The happy Episode of Theseus and Dirce. 1780 JAS. HARRIS *Wks.* (1841) 423 The dry didactic character of the Georgics [of Virgil] made it necessary they should be enlivened by episodes and digressions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 183 Herodotus introduces an episode, which... at first sight strangely misplaced. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 11 Familiar episodes, belonging to the medieval 'Reynard the Fox'.

3. *transf.* An incidental 'passage' in a person's life, in the history of a country, the world, an institution, etc.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoeps to Cong. n. i.* The terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers and cousins. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 100 To answer... a hundred letters in a week, by way of episode in your other labours. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. t. x. 293 Like the Glacial episode before mentioned. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 368 The conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, that strange and romantic episode in the history of the Crusades.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Compterp.* xxii. 169 In ordinary fugues... it is usual to allow a certain number of bars to intervene from time to time, after which the subject is resumed... The intervening bars thus introduced are called Episodes.

**Episodial** (epiˈsɒdiəl), *a.* [*f. Gr. ἐπεισόδιος* (see prec.) + -AL.] = EPISODIC.

1857 FRASER *St. Mag.* LVI. 336 One of the most attractive of the episodal chapters.

**Episodic** (epiˈsɒdik), *a.* [*f. EPISODE* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an episode; incidental, occasional.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charn.* (1737) III. 268 The same Episodic Liberty... which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. note (R.). This episodic narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate, etc. 1856 MANSON *Ess.* *Story Year* 1770. 257 Such incidents as these, episodic as they were to the two great topics of Wilkes and the Constitution and the growing disaffection of the American colonies. 1879 GEO. ENOT *Theo. Such* vi. 123 His episodic show of regard.

b. Also, of a literary work: Characterized by the frequent introduction of episodes.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iv. 68 It [the Mahabharata] is more episodic than the other [the Ramayana].

**Episodical** (epiˈsɒdikəl), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL-1.]

1. = EPISODIC.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetic Wks.* 1725 I. 23 Or the episodical ornaments, such as descriptions, Narrations, and other beauties, which are not essential to the Play. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 222 The bas-reliefs and little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 297 There are... no episodical conversations. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* (1876) 12 One of those episodic reforms that occur in every drunkard's life.

2. *transf.* Of persons: Coming like an episode; casual, irregular.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xvii. And in a short time lost all recollection of his episodical visitor. 1838 P. THORNE in *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. The episodic people have become episodic once more in their attendance, and only the faithful few are left.

Hence **Episodically** *adv.*, in an episodic manner; by way of episode.

1753 CHESTERF. *Let.* III. ccc. 29 There he gives episodically the best account I know of the customs and manners of the Turks. 1835 SOUTHEY *Life Cuyfer* I. vii. 201 Mr. Newton's life is too remarkable... to be treated episodically. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xii. 239 Sir Walter has told the story himself (episodically, and as illustrating... a topic).

**Epispastic** (epispástik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *epispasticus*, *a.* Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, *f.* ἐπισπαστική, *f.* ἐπὶ towards + σπᾶν to draw.]

**A. adj.** Drawing out humours; blistering. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epispastic*, blistering plasters, or any other strong drawing plaster. 1861 *HULME tr. Mosquitos Tandon* II. iii. 133 Vinegar of Cantharides (Epispastic). **B. sb.** A blister; a substance used for blisters.

1675 *Grew Anat. Plants* (1682) 286 A Blister. .the common Effect of Fire, or any strong Epispastic. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 Thy Epispastics may strip the parchment from thy plotting head. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Ranunculus flammula and sceleratus are powerful epispastics. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 An epispastic is a remedy which excites inflammation and vesication.

**Epispore** (epispōr). [*f.* EPI- + SPORE. In mod.L. *episporium*.] The outer membrane or covering on the spore of a lichen or fern.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 128 The membrane by which it [the spore] is covered . . . soon distends into a transparent Epispore. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 60 This rosy colour . . . accumulating exclusively upon the epispore.

**Epistal**, obs. var. of **EPISTYLE**.

**Epistates**. *Obs.* [mod.L. *epistatēs*, *a.* Gr. ἐπιστάτης one who is set over, *f.* ἐπὶ over + στα- stem of ἵσταναι to set; in Athens, the president of the ἐκκλησία or assembly.] An overseer, a superintendent.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 41 Where Reason sits sole Epistates. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Epistates*, a commander or person who has the direction and government of a people.

**Epistaxis** (episták'sis). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. ἐπιστογίς, *f.* ἐπὶ over + στα- to bleed at the nose, *f.* ἐπὶ upon + στάζειν to let fall in drops.] Bleeding from the nose.

1793 *T. REDDOES Let. Darwin* 8 The blood, discharged by Epistaxis. 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 264 Epistaxis is the most common form of hemorrhage.

**Epistolar**, obs. variant of **EPISTOLER**.

**Epistemological** (epistimōlōgikāl), *a.* [*f.* next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to **EPISTEMOLOGY**.

1887 *Mind* Jan. 128 Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.

**Epistemology** (epistimōlōgī), [*f.* Gr. ἐπιστήμη-, comb. form of ἐπιστήμη knowledge + -λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* 48 This section of the science is properly termed the Epistemology. . It answers the general question, 'What is Knowing and the Known?' or more shortly, 'What is Knowledge?' 1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Oct. 492/3 He divides his work into four sections, dealing with epistemology, ontology, anthropology, and ethics.

**Epistemonical**, *a.* *Philos.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* Gr. ἐπιστημονικ-ός capable of knowledge, *f.* ἐπιστήμη knowing, *f.* ἐπιστήμη knowledge + -αλ.] Capable of becoming an object of knowledge.

a 1688 *CUDWORTH Immut. Mor.* iv. v. § 5 No Man ever was or can be deceived in taking that for an Epistemonical Truth which he clearly and distinctly apprehends.

**Episternal** (epistōnāl), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* EPI- + STERN-UM (or its elements) + -AL-1.]

1. Situate upon the sternum or breast-bone. Also, pertaining to the episternum; of the nature of an episternum. *Episternal granules*: 'the rudiments of the omosternal bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 838/1 This central piece (in Chelonian) is bounded anteriorly by the episternal bones. 1859 *Ibid.* v. 259/1 The . . . left carotid arteries (in man) leaving the chest through the episternal notch. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 65 The 'episternal granules' occasionally present in man are replaced in some mammals by considerable horn-like processes.

2. *quasi-sb.* 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 26 Beyond the episternals, the epimerals normally come next in order.

**Episternum** (epistōnvm). *Anat.* [*f.* EPI- + STERNUM.] In mammals, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone; in other animals, applied variously to certain structures adjoining the breast.

1855 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* 39 The long stem of the episternum covers the outer part of the groove, where it represents the keel of the sternum in birds. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 369 Clavicles were present, as well as an interclavicle (episternum).

**Episthotonos**. [erroneously formed after the analogy of **OPISTHOTONOS**.] = **EMPHROSTONOS**.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, s. v. A spasmodic affection of muscles drawing the body forwards. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Epistides**, -ites, -rites, var. ff. **HEPHESTITIS**. **Epistilbite**: see **EPI- pref.**

**Epistle** (ēp'is'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 5-6 epistole, (5 -toll), 4-5 epistole (1e, 4-6 epistole (1, 4 apistille), 6 epystole, epystile, 3-epistle. [*a.* OF. *epistole*, *epistole* (mod.F. *épiître*), ad. L. *epistola*, *a.* Gr. ἐπιστολή, *f.* ἐπιστέλλειν, *f.* ἐπὶ on the occasion of + στέλλειν to send. The OE. *epistole* was directly ad. Lat. See **PISTLE**.]

1. A communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from L. and Gr.) applied to letters written

in ancient times, esp. to those which rank as literary productions, or (after the analogy of 2) to those of a public character, or addressed to a body of persons. In application to ordinary (modern) letters now used only rhetorically or with playful or sarcastic implication.

In the A.V. the word does not occur in the O. T. (but occas. in the Apocrypha); in the N. T. it appears only in sense 2 or analogous uses, *letter* being employed in other cases. Until the present century it was common to speak, e.g., of Cicero's or Pliny's 'epistles'; but *letters* is now the usual word in such cases.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oras.* iii. xi. 144 Eall heora gewinn awæccened ærest from Alexandres epistole. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 502 For there was some epistle hem betwene. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xv. 1 The kyng Antiochus . . . sente epistillis . . . to Symont. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 But truly Seynte Ierom in his epistole to Eugenius expresse the. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 43a. And he wrote an epistoll to Alexandre. 1529 MORE *Herseyes* 1. Wks. 121/1 Holye saint Austyn in an epystyle of his whyche he wrote to the clergy and the people. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 169, I will drop in his way some obscure Epistles of loue. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. 1, Epistles, or (according to the word in use) Familiar Letters, may be call'd the larum bels of Love. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 426 That there was . . . a Bishop in Philadelphia, is abundantly evident from Ignatius's Epistle to that Church. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165, I was so jaded with long epistles. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. II. 129 In the epistle or manifesto which he [Julian] himself addressed to the senate and people of Athens. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. i. Wide flew the doors. 10, Messire de Berighen, and this epistle! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 143 It was no uncommon thing for the epistles to lie many days in the post-office window.

b. A literary work, usually in poetry, composed in the form of a letter.

c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 305 Prol. (Camb. MS. c 1430) What seyth also the epistelle of Ouyde. 1460 CAGRAVI *Chron.* 81 Ambrose . . . that wrote many notable books and epistles. 1614 Bp. HALL *Epist.* Ded., Further . . . your Grace shall herein perceive a new fashion of discourse, by Epistles; new to our language. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (R.), Horace, in his first epistle of the second book. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 ¶ 3 Let our Poet, while he writes Epistles, though never so familiar, still remember that he writes in Verse. 1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The term epistle is now scarce, but for letters written in verse, and letters dedicatory.

† c. A preface or letter of dedication addressed to a patron, or to the reader, at the beginning of a literary work. *Obs.* See **DEDICATORY**.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep., To beginne his Epistle (to a huge Volume) with Constantine the great, etc. 1637 *Deer Star Chamb.* § 2 in Milton *Æneid* (Arb.), to All and euerie the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, etc. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I shall not adventure to make this Epistle longer.

2. *spec.* A letter from an apostle, forming part of the canon of Scripture.

[a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Sanctus Paulus us takō on his pistoles.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 In sein James canonial epistle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 277 Poul tellib in his epistle of freedom of Cristene men. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 149 To whom Paule did wyrite an epistole. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 The Lordis Supper, as it is writtin in the first Epistill to the Cor. xj. Chap. 1695 LOCKH *Reas. Chr.* (R.), I answer, that the epistles were written upon several occasions. 1704 NELSON *Festiv. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 95 The Epistle. . . is an excellent Antidote against the Poison of Gnostick Principles. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 483 Eusebius and Origen seem to have regarded the Epistles [John I, II, III] as genuine.

3. *Ecll.* *The Epistle*: The extract from one of the apostolical Epistles read as part of the Communion Service.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 373 (Add. MS.) The bere seide the masse: The asse redde the apistille; The Oxe redde the gossell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The priest, or he that is appointed, shall read the Epistle. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 Ane Ballat of the Epistill on Christines Euin. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle. 1721 BAILEY, *Epistler*, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dev. Worship* 326 The other Clergy may sit during the Epistle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *epistle-book*; also *epistle-side* (of the altar), the south side, from which the epistle is read.

1555 *EDEN Dec. W. Ind.* iii. ix. (Arb.) 178 My epistell booke whiche I sente vnto yowre lordshipp. 1885 *Fall Mill G.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The Epistle side of the altar.

**Epistle** (ēp'is'l), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To write as a preface or introduction.

*Obs.* rare-1.

1671 *MILTON Samson* Pref., In behalf of this tragedy . . . thus much beforehand may be epistled.

2. † a. To write a letter to (a person). b. To write (something) in a letter. *rare*-1.

1741 MRS. FOLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) II. 164 If your fair sister don't epistle me this post. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 35 'Tis noted down—Epistled to the Duke.

**Epistler** (ēp'is'tlar). Also 9 *episteler*. [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. **EPISTOLER**.]

1. The writer of an **EPISTLE**.

1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let this ignorant epistler teach his censorious answer. 1657 *HOMES Abnurd Gonn.* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best of your half-learned epistlers. 1670 *EDWARD Cont. Clergy* 37 (T.) The young epistler is yours to the antipodes. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Degma* 277 So our Epistler says, 'God is love'.

2. *Ecll.* = **EPISTOLER** 2.

16.. *Canons Ch. Eng.* xxiv. (T.), The principal minister

using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistler. 1641 *Life & Death Wobey in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 102 A gospeller and epistler of the singing priests. 1667 *Annu. West to North* 9 Gospellers, Epistlers, Virgers. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Epistling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* **EPISTLE** v. + -ING-1.] *concr.* Epistolary matter, correspondence.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* F., Heere's a packet of epistling as bigge as a packe of wollen cloth.

† **Epistolar**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 6 *apistiller*. [ad. mod.L. *epistolāre*, -ārium.] The book from which the 'epistle' is read.

c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 340 Two Claspes for the great Apistiller of silver and gilt.

† **Epistolar** (ēp'is'tlār), *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *epistolare*. [ad. L. *epistolār-is*, *f.* *epistola*: see **EPISTLE**.] = **EPISTOLARY** in various senses.

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153a, The Epistolare Preface of Francis Petrarche. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* ii. ii. (1654) 81, I have long agoe spent my opinion upon . . . this, in a large epistolare discourse. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 50 The third is of the Epistolare Prophecy in the Apocalypse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 49 His Epistolare Stile . . . was rather copious than eloquent.

**Epistolarian** (ēp'is'tolār'ian), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *epistola*, *after antiquarian*, etc.]

**A. adj.** Added to or occupied in letter-writing.

1838 *GRANT Sk. Lond.* 7 The admirable tactics of these epistolarian impostors.

**B. sb.** A letter-writer.

1807 *ANNA PORTER Hungarian. Bro.* ii. (1832) 27 I'll maintain this sweet sermonising epistolarian to be a woman.

**Epistolarily** (ēp'is'tolār'ilī), *adv.* [*f.* **EPISTOLARY** + -LY 2.] In an epistolary manner, by letter.

1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* 1. 28 Our friendship carried on epistolarily as it has been.

† **Epistolarily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* **EPISTOLARY** + -LY 2.] = *prec.*

1693 *W. FREKE Sel. Essays* xxxiii. 207, I will not say, that . . . we may not justly write Epistolarily to a Church.

**Epistolary** (ēp'is'tolārī), *a.* [ad. F. *épistolaire*, ad. L. *epistolār-is*, *f.* *epistola* **EPISTLE**.]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or letter-writing.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Latit* Pref., The style of them [the verses] is, what it ought to be, epistolary. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 2 The Rules of Epistolary Writing. 1730 *SWIFT's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636, I seek no epistolary fame. 1780 *COWPER Lett.* 16 Mar., I saw the reason of your epistolary brevity. 1852 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 231 My excellent little maid . . . has every talent except the talent epistolary.

b. *absol.* 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 753/1 Your Royal Highness stands upon record for your love of the epistolary.

2. Contained in letters; of the nature of letters; carried on by letters.

1706 H. DODWELL (*title*), An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures . . . that the Soul is a Principle naturally Mortal. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 512 ¶ 1, I do intend to continue my epistolary correspondence with thee. a 1826 T. JEFFERSON in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 48, I recall . . . the days of our former intercourse, personal and epistolary. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 52 In the epistolary portions of the New Testament, written by the Apostles.

3. Of or pertaining to an 'epistle dedicatory'. 1681 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 63 (T.) Scarce allowing the author one epistolary compliment. a 1764 *LLOYD Poems, On Rhyme*, Or with epistolary bow, Have preface'd, as I scarce know how.

4. Pertaining to 'the epistle' read in the Communion Service.

1722 *Eng. Computens. Ed. New Test.* in *Somers Tracts* II. 490 The Church of England has . . . prescribed the public Reading of it in one of her Epistolary Sections.

**Epistolatory**, *a.* *arch.* [Erroneous formation.] = *prec.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 24 Of the same Epistolatory kind. 1757 *GOLDSM. Misc. Writings* (1837) III. 466 The next ensuing eight volumes contain this lady's epistolatory Correspondence. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 506/1 Admirable, also, are the remarks on epistolatory literature.

**Epistole**, obs. var. of **EPISTLE**.

**Epistole-an**, *rare*-1. A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent.

18.. MRS. C. CLARKE (Worcester *Suppl.*), He has been a negligent epistole-an as well as myself.

**Epistoler** (ēp'is'tolār). Also 9 *epistoller*. [ad. F. *épistolier*, ad. L. *epistolār-is*, *f.* *epistola* **EPISTLE**.]

1. A letter-writer; = **EPISTLER** 1.

1637 *ABP. WILLIAMS Holy Table* 136 Whether the Epistoler likes it or no. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 112 A Preamble of great respect and love born to him by the Epistoler. 1880 *SAINTSBURY in Academy* 10 July 20 Or in those [letters] written by epistolers of recognised fame. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 41/2 These two great epistolers and speakers.

2. *Ecll.* One who reads the 'epistle' in the Communion Service; = **EPISTLER** 2.

1530 *PALSCR.* 217/1 Epystoler at the masse. 1671 H. STURBBE *Reply* 30 But when a greater Man then this Epistoler made me the like Threat, I laugh'd thereat. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 202 The principal ministers shall wear a Cope, with Gospeller, and Epistoler. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 69/2 To act as gospeller, epistoler, deacon, subdeacon, etc. 1862 J. SKINNER *Let. in Life* xi. (1884) 220, I gospeller, Serjeant epistoler.



**Epistole** (ἐπιστολή). *nance-wd.* [f. L. *epistol-a* + -ET. Cf. It. *epistola*.] A small epistle.

1824 LAMB *Lett.* xiv. *Bernard Barton* 134 You see thro' my weak intention of curtailing this epistle.

† **Epistolic**, *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἐπιστολικός, f. ἐπιστολή; see EPISTLE.] **a.** = EPISTOLOGRAPHIC. **b.** = EPISTOLARY.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 97. Three sorts of letters, the Epistolic, the Hieroglyphic, and the Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 156½ The epistolic [writing], composed of alphabetic characters. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct. To make a letter, without news, and without a secret, is doubtless, the great epistolic art.

† **Epistolical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = EPISTOLARY.

1655 *Lett. Hartlib.* in *Ref. Commonw.* Bees 30 A large Epistolical discourse. 1670 *Lett.* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. v. 253 You cannot be better pleased with our epistolical converse than I am. 1742 BENTLEY *Lett.* 154 (R) An epistolical dissertation on John Malelas.

† **Epistolist**, *Obs.* [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IST.] One who writes epistles.

1743 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1809) I. 28, I am extremely obliged to you, for your account of the Italian epistolists. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Detestable Dapple; Evil Epistolist; False Fellow. 1833 MALL *Bases of Belief* IV. § 10 (1861) 230 These New Testament epistolists.

**Epistolizable**, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may form the subject of a letter.

1827 WHEWELL in Toddhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 87 If any epistolizable matter occurs to me, I will make a shot at him.

**Epistolization** (ἐπιστολίζωσις). *rare.* [f. EPISTOLIZE + -ATION.] The writing of letters.

1802 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 195 Remembrances that I always choose to forget in my epistolization.

**Epistolize** (ἐπιστολίζω). *v.* Also *g* epistolize. [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write a letter.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. 1. There are some who... Preach when they should Epistolize. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 171 This may stand over... till I epistolize again. 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 278 Very very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolizing all the morning.

2. *trans.* To write a letter to (a person).

1739 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 50 It is not always in my power to do what I like best, or you would have been epistolized much sooner. 1773 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 112 Forgive and epistolize me. 1789 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, I hope it will be long before I shall have occasion to epistolize thee again. 1810 BYRON *Lett. H. Drury* 3 May, St. Paul need not trouble himself to epistolize the present brood of Ephesians. 1829 WHEWELL in Toddhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 101, I epistolize you in preference to, etc. 1835 TAIT's *Mag.* II. 92 He thus retrospectively epistolized his friend.

Hence **Epistolizer**, a writer of letters. **Epistolizing** *vbl. sb.*

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosph.* Ded. Note, I should take upon me the usual strain of a soothing Epistolizer. 1760 STERNE *Lett.* 3 Aug. Wks. 1819 IV. 194 A fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trimmed at all points. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* V. 66 That production so dear to the feminine epistolizer—a crossed letter. 1864 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxviii. Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestine way. 1715 *Tr. Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 364 This way of Epistolizing made use of no Notes. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 283 Do you admire the catechistical form of epistolizing?

**Epistolographic** (ἐπιστολογραφικός). *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιστολογραφικός, f. ἐπιστολή see EPISTLE + γραφέν to write.] Used in the writing of letters. Applied esp. to the form of the ancient Egyptian character so employed: called also DEMOTIC and ENOCHIAL. (The Gr. word is thus applied by Clement of Alexandria and Porphyry.)

1699 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. xi. 64 The method of al Egyptian Letters, which is called Epistolographic. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The hieratic and the epistolographic or enochial.

So **Epistolographer**, **Epistolographist**, a writer of letters. **Epistolography**, letter-writing.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 579 Marcus Tullius Cicero, at once an orator, a philosopher and epistolographer. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 20 Your kinsman and epistolographist, Numerius. 1888 M. ARAGNOS in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* Apr. 102 Epistolography amounts almost to a passion with Helen.

**Epistom(e)** (ἐπιστόμ, epistóm). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *epistoma*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + στόμα mouth.] An appendage in front of the mouth in Crustacea and certain insects.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 25 The base of the antennæ is thus cut off from the front of the epistome. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 The mouth... is in one division overhung by a movable process—the epistom.

† **Epistrophe** (ἐπιστροφή). [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπιστροφή, f. ἐπί upon + στροφή a turning, f. στρέφω to turn.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) Addr. 8 Feigned speeches, prosopopeias and epistrophes. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* iv. v. 149 Repetition of the same sound in the end is called Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound in the end. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 95 Epistrophe, or Endings of the Verses in the same Words. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 207 Epistrophe... is the repetition of

a word at the end of successive clauses; as, 'we are born to sorrow, pass our time in sorrow, end our days in sorrow'.

2. *Philos.* (See quot.)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 That doctrine of the Epistrophe—the return of all intelligence by a law of nature to the divine centre.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 750 In one mode, which he calls Epistrophe, the protoplasm and chlorophyll-granules collect on the free cell-walls.

**Epistrophe** (ἐπιστροφή). *Bot.* = EPISTROPHE 3.

**Epistyle** (ἐπιστύλι). *Archit.* Also 7 epistal.

[ad. L. *epistylum*, Gr. ἐπιστύλιον, f. ἐπί upon + στυλός pillar.] = ARCHITRAVE.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C. j. h. Upon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistylum. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 Pillars of Stone, whose Epistylia or Chapiters were wrought about in fashion of a Crowne. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 287 The walls and pavement of polished marble, with pillars, and Epistals of like workmanship. 1860 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 224 Which would yield about 23 feet for... each epistyle measured from the centres of the columns.

Hence **Epistylar** *a.*, belonging to the epistyle.

1490-50 WEALE *Dict. Ternis* s. v. *Epistylum*, Epistylar articulation is the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

**Episuperstruction**, *nance-wd.* [f. EPI- + SUPERSTRUCTION.] Additional superstruction.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* x. 190 By superstruction and episuperstruction it is gradually reared to a giddy altitude.

**Episyllogism** (ἐπισυλλογισμός). *Logic.* [ad. mod. L. *episyllogismus*; see EPI- and SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1860 ARB. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 111. 207. 1884 Tr. *Lotze's Logic* 95 Every conclusion of a syllogism may... become the major premiss of another syllogism; the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the episyllogism of the one which preceded it.

**Epitactic** (ἐπιτακτικός). *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιτακτικός, f. ἐπιτάσσειν to enjoin, f. ἐπί upon + τάσσειν to appoint.] Of the nature of an injunction.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* Pref. 16 The categorical form involves an epitactic meaning.

**Epitaph** (ἐπιτάφια). *sb.* Forms: *a.* (4 epithyph) 5 epythaph, (6 epetaphy), 5-6 epitaphye, taphio. *b.* 5-6 epitaph, 5 epythaphe, epitaphes, epitaph, epitaff, 7-epitaph. [ad. L. *epitaphium*, a. Gr. ἐπιτάφιος, neut. of ἐπιτάφος adj. (spoken) on the occasion of a burial, (written) upon a tomb, f. ἐπί upon + τάφος sepulture, tomb. The *b* forms prob. a. Fr. *építaphie*.]

1. An inscription upon a tomb. Hence, occasionally, a brief composition characterizing a deceased person, and expressed as if intended to be inscribed on his tombstone.

*a.* [1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Pis geauntes *epitaphium*, pat is, be writyng of mynde of hym þat lay þere, was suche.] *Ibid.* VII. 149 His epitaphy—pat is, writyng on his grave. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. xv. ½ bishop of Rome... on his tombe set his epitaphye. 1520 TEST. *Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 123 Such a epitaphie as shall be devised by me or my executors. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 49 A rich Tumb of Alabaster, having this Epitaphie on it.

*b.* 1399 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 Her epitaphie of good assise Was wrote about. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy II. xx. An Epythaphe anone hedyd do graue in his honour. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Polagr.* 1032 (title) An epitaphie made upon the death of French. 1583 (title) A Booke of Epitaphes made upon the Death of Sir William Buttes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. For all Orations... Epitaphes, heres... he dies like a hog. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 5 An Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. They belong, we are assured by the epitaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 103 But no epitaph tells their virtues.

*b. trans.* and *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain... the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 That gigantic and mysterious epitaph of humanity.

2. *Comb.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 ¶ 5 What will become of your Embalmers, Epitaph-Mongers, and Chief Mourners?

**Epitaph** (ἐπιτάφια). *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* *a.* To describe in an epitaph; with *compl.* *b.* To write an epitaph upon.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 19 Let mee rather be Epitaphed, the Inquentor of the English Hexameter. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 114 Epitaph'd an honest man. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1092, 929½ Proudly entombed and epitaphed.

2. *intr.* To speak or write as in an epitaph; *impers.* in *pass.* Also, *To epitaph it. Obs.*

1627 BE. HALL *Heaven on Earth* § 18 The commons... in their speeches epitaph upon him as on that Pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. d Peter* ii. 15 (1865) 512 But many a man may say of his wealth, as it was epitaphed on that pope. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 212 The poet thus epitapheth it.

**Epitapher** (ἐπιτάφια). *rare.* [f. EPI-TAPH *v.* or *sb.* + -ER.] The writer of an epitaph.

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and position Poets have wee more than a good many. 1883 *American* VI. 231 Of whom the epitapher wrote.

**Epitaphial** (ἐπιτάφια). *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπιτάφιος (see EPI-TAPH) + -AL.] Contained in sepulchral inscriptions.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* II. 96, I cannot conceive that the epithaphial assertions of heathens should be esteemed of more authority.

So **Epitaphian** *a.*, + *a.* (of a speech) delivered on the occasion of a funeral (*obs.*); *b.* pertaining or appropriate to an epitaph.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1847) 64½ To imitate the noble Pericles in his Epitaphian speech... falls into a piti-ful condeolement. 1852 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXI. 724 But now to Vincent Bourne's epitaphian conciseness.

Also **Epitaphic**, **Epitaphical**, *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitaph. **Epitaphist**, a writer of epitaphs. **Epitaphize** *v. trans.*, to write an epitaph upon. **Epitaphless** *a.*

1883 St. James's *Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5 The death of Wagner has given occasion to some startling "epitaphic passages in the German papers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1243½, I will here deliue such "epitaphical veres as I have found touching king Edward the first. 1833 Sat. *Rev.* LVI. 108 After some preliminary praise, the "epitaphist works himself up to a grand effort, thus. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 210 The Conde de Salinas "epitaphized him. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Some Poets' Dogs*, Cowper... epitaphises Sir John Throckmorton's pointer. 1839 GALT *Demon* *Dest.* II. (1840) 10 The "epitaphless pyramids.

**Epitaphy**: see EPI-TAPH.

† **Epitasis** (ἐπιτάσις). Also 6 epitazis. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπιτάσις, f. ἐπιτείνω to intensify, f. ἐνι upon + τείνω to stretch.] 'That part of a play where the plot thickens' (Liddell and Scott). The Alexandrian grammarians regarded a dramatic work as consisting of three parts, the *prolipsis* or introduction, the *epitasis*, in which the action begins, and the *catastrophe*. Cf. *CATASTASIS* and *quots.* under that word.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 To make a more pleasing Epitazis, it fell out amongst them thus. 1626 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 95 Being in the theatre all the while from the epitasis to the very catastrophe. 1759-67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. v. 159 This matter... may make no uninteresting underplot in the epitasis and working-up of this drama. 1815 Hist. *J. Decastro* I. 259 The epitasis thereof, that is to say, the bustle, comes next.

† **Epitactical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπιτακτικός, f. ἐπιτείνω to exaggerate, intensify (see prec.) + -AL.] Intensive. Hence † **Epitactically** *adv.*, in an intensive manner.

1652 URQUHART *Jevel* Wks. (1834) 292 Either epitactically or hypocritically, as the purpose required.

**Epithalamial** (ἐπιθαλάμια). *a.* [f. EPI-THALAM-UM + -IAL.] Of the nature of an epithalamium.

1839 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 162½ H. [Filelfo] wrote epithalamial and funeral orations. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 347 The epithalamial hymns of Catullus.

**Epithalamist**, *rare.* [f. EPI-THALAM-UM after *encomiast*, etc.] A composer of an epithalamium.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1855) I. 515 Are not they rather the pale-faced reflections of some kind epithalamist from Livonia or Bessarabia?

**Epithalamic** (ἐπιθαλάμικ), *a.* [f. EPI-THALAM-UM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an epithalamium.

1756 TOLDEY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 200 The youths and maids... performed this epithalamic ode. 1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 390 Both the Epithalamic Psalm and the Cantata of Eunostio. 1846 GROVE *Crete* (1864) I. 50 The "Sacred Wedding" was familiar to epithalamic poets. 1884 STODOLY *Lady or Tiger* 12 Dancing maidens... treating an epithalamic measure.

† **Epithalamium** (ἐπιθαλάμιον). *Pl. epithalamium*, -ia. Also 6-7 epithalamion, 7 epythalamium. [L. *epithalamium*, a. Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, neut. of ἐπιθαλάμιος, f. ἐπί upon + θάλαμος bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

1595 SPENSER (title) *Epithalamion*. c. 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 Sing us some sweete epithalamion. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i. Epythalamiums will I sing. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 81 To sing Epithalamions to our marriage Feasts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 168 The 45th psalm... is an epithalamion to Christ and the Church. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 339 Give me timely notice of your wedding day, that I may be prepared with my Epithalamium. 1828 CARLYLE *Disc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums. 1859 HOMER *Italy* II. 210 The Epithalamiums of Catullus and of Statius. 1860 ADLER *Fauntleroy's Prose Poetry* iv. 67 The epithalamia belonged likewise to the popular class of poetry.

*attrib.* 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 102 Meanwhile, a dainty warbling Brest... presents this Epithal'mion Song.

Hence **Epithalamize** *v. trans.*, to compose an epithalamium for.

1802 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (187) 245 He will epithalamize you in person, I suppose.

† **Epithalamy**. Also 7 epithalmie. Anglified form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 And they were called Epithalamies as much to say as ballades at the bedding of the bride. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 64 Angels and men with combin'd harmony, Contend to sing this epithalamy. 1655 Tr. *Hist. Francien* V. 21, I was resolved to have her Epithalamy sung by the Musicians of the New bridge. *Ibid.* VI. 12 Understanding that he was to marry, he offered to make the Epithalamy.

† **Epitheca** (ἐπιθήκα). *Zool.* [L. *epitheca*, Gr. ἐπιθήκη, f. ἐνι upon + θήκη case.] A continuous layer surrounding the theca in some corals.

Hence Epithelial *a.*, of, or pertaining to, an epitheca. Epithecatea, provided with an epitheca. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* ii. *Calent.* 190 The development... of an epitheca, ctenenchyma, and other similar structures. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 57 The external surface of the calice is covered with a glistening epitheca. 1883 *Athenum* 24 Nov. 673/3 The majority of the corallites of the colony arise from this basal epithecal structure.

**Epithelial** (epitheliāl), *a.* [f. EPITHELIUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epithelium; of the nature of epithelium: *a.* in animals; *b.* in plants. *a.* 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* i. 90 A pavement of nucleated epithelial particles. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 42 The epithelial layer of the mucous membranes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 An internal membranous and epithelial lining, called the endocardium.

*b.* 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 464 Numerous epithelial scales may be observed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 447 A special layer, often consisting of numerous small epithelial cells.

**Epitheliate** (epitheliāt), *v.* [f. EPITHELIUM + -ATE.] *intr.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when beginning to heal.

1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 1st. No. 1357. 13/2 It was beginning to epitheliate.

**Epithelioid** (epithelioid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling epithelium.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 339 Cells of a more or less epithelioid type are packed together.

**Epithelioma** (epitheliōmā), *Path.* Pl. -māta. [mod.L. f. *epithelium*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] (See quot. 1878.)

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 555 Cancer may affect the lining membrane in the form of vegetating epithelioma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 465 Rindfleisch calls them cicatricial epitheliomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 124 Epithelioma and epithelial cancer are terms given to a form of cutaneous cancer from its similarity in structure to the epithelial elements of the natural skin.

**Epithelium** (epitheliūm), [mod.L. *epithēlium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *θήλη* teat, nipple.]

1. *Anat.* A non-vascular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. i. ii. 117 The Impressions can easily penetrate the soft Epithelium. 1842 FRICHARD *Nat. Hist.* Man. (1845) 87 The different appearances of the epithelia or outer membranous linings of all the surfaces. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 237 The superficial layer of the skin so reflected inwards is termed epithelium, which is thus but a modified epidermis.

2. *Bot.* An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49 The canal of the style, and the stigma of Flowering Plants are also covered by a modified epidermis... to which the name of Epithelium has been given by Schleiden.

**Epithem** (epithēm), *sb.* *Med.* Also 6-7 epitheme, (6 epythyme, 7 epithyme). [ad. Gr. *ἐπίθεμα*, f. *ἐπιτίθειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τίθειν* to place.] 'Any kind of moist, or soft, external application' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1559 MORVING *Economy* 37 They make no epithem or outward medicine at this day, but they put rosewater in it. c. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Love* (1841) 81 Here is described an Epithyme (4 syll.); Warm it and lappe it close unto thy breast. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. v. Bruel prescribes an Epitheme for the heart of Buglosse, Borage, etc. 1651 DAYENANT *Gouldbert* ii. ix. lxx. With cordial epithems they bathed her breast. 1816 L. TOWNE *Farmer & Grazer's Guide* 10 Rub the Epithem thoroughly on the Part. 1863 READE *Very Hard Cash in All V. Round* 11 July 458/1 The treatment hitherto has been hot epithems to the abdomen.

**Epithem**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epithem upon.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. i. 49 Let the head be epithemed in the place where the aquosine or watriness is.

**Epithematation** (epithētiōn), *Obs.* Also 7 epithymation. [late L. *epithematō*, Gr. *\*ἐπιθεματίων*, dim. of *ἐπίθεμα*: see EPITHEM.] A small plaister.

1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 To this day we use to apply Epithymations to them. 1715 KERSEY, *Epithematō*, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

**Epithesis**. [Gr. *ἐπιθεσις* placing upon, addition, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τίθειν* to place; but Tourneur's sense is obscure.]

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxiv. And make his heart Epithesis of sinne.

**Epithet** (epithēt), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 epithete, -thite, epithete, (6 epithat, epthythe, -the), 6-epithet. [ad. L. *epitheton*, a. Gr. *ἐπιθετον* adj., neut. of *ἐπιθερος* attributed, f. *ἐπιτίθειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τίθειν* to place. Cf. Fr. *épithète*.]

The Gr. word was used by grammarians for 'adjective', but they did not distinguish between adjs. and descriptive sb's. in apposition with a name.]

1. An adjective indicating some quality or attribute which the speaker or writer regards as characteristic of the person or thing described.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log. Ded.*, Your two last Epithetes wherein you disgrace the law with rudeness and barbarisme. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 873 III. 305 'T'express whose vileness, there's no epithite. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 240 His epithets were pregnant with metaphors. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Leit.* II. xlix. 56, I admired the exact geography of Homer... almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is

still just for it. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 95 The epithets of pure and modal are applied to syllogisms as well as to propositions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 173 The term barbarous... in Homer... is only used as an epithet of language. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. Hollow, empty... is the epithet justly bestowed on Fame.

1. *b.* *nonce-use*. That which gives an epithet to. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 154 To Sparta, then, and Pylos, where doth beat Bright Amathus, the flood, and epithet To all that kingdom.

2. A significant appellation.

A spurious word 'Epithite, a plotter, traitor', given in mod. Dicts., originated in a misunderstanding of quot. 1607.)

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 Christen them by names and epithets nothing agreeable or appliant to the things themselves. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforts Marriage* Fijj, Sir Will. Like to a swine. Lord Faulconbr. A perfect Epithite: hee feeds on druffe, And wallows in the mire. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* i. v. Many of these trees... have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 2 Before we fix our Title or Epithite to the Master of this Science. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 201 He assumed the proud Epithet of Sultan or Monarch of Tunis and all Barbary. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 129 We... employ the French term of ennui, for want of an equally appropriate epithet in English.

3. Used for: A term, phrase, expression. *Obs.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 67 Suffer loue I a good epithite; I do suffer loue indeed; for I loue thee against my will. 1604 — *Orth.* i. 14 A bumast Circumstance Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre.

4. *attrib.*

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The epithet-period points to a vast series of bygone ages. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 3/1 To increase the epithet power of our tongue in coining adjectives.

**Epithet** (epithēt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* + *a.* To add (a word) as an epithet (*obs.*). *b.* To apply an epithet to. *c.* To term, entitle.

1628 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 566 Never was a town better Epithetted. 1637 H. SPENCER *Serm.* ii. 236 Ecclesiastical honour (Episcopal he epithetes). 1650 FLETCHER *Pieghal* iv. Ep. Ded., Francis your Avus, whose death I would epithete Untimely. 1659 — *Appeal* li. 7 Mr. Fox hath now the casual favour of my Pen to be epithetted Reverent. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 88 Here are Whisperings, Surmises, Slanders and Reproaches, and these epithetted with being private, evil, insinuated and clandestine. 1882 G. MACDONALD in *Sunday Mag.* XI. 80 1/2 Woeful Miss Witherspin, as Mark had epithetted her.

**Epitheted** (epithēted), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. EPITHESET sb. or *v.* + -ED.] *a.* Abounding with epithets. *b.* Designated by epithets.

1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Pref* at *R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 361 Doctor Darwin won a name By glittering tinsel, epitheted rhyme. 1880 *World* 10 Nov. 6/2 The profusely epitheted horse.

**Epithetic** (epithetik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, f. *ἐπιτίθειν* (see EPITHESE).]

1. *a.* Abounding with epithets (*obs.*). *b.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithet.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems. On Rhyme* 178 Verse... which flows In epithetic measured prose. 1863 ARBER in *Sidney's Aph.* *Poetrie* Introd. 12 The epithets and epithetic phrases. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 223 A language in which we may well expect to find general epithetic terms.

Hence Epithetical *a.* = EPITHEtic. Epithetically *adv.*, in an epithetic manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Icon Libell.* i. 10 Some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xl, Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 557 Shakespeare bears away the prize among these epithetical allotments. 1857 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* (1859) XXVII. 223 The word for 'sun'... is, in the original, represented epithetically by a compound signifying 'the not cold-rayed'. 1888 — *Benares Anc. & Mod.* 20 At least thirty or forty epithetical designations of Benares are scattered, etc.

**Epithetish**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — [f. EPITHESET sb. + -ISH.] Inclined to the use of epithets.

1777 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) I. 49 You were too epithetish.

**Epithetize**, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To apply an epithet to.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 214 The forementioned very false Son of the Church, that dar'd Epithetize him with that insolent Character. 1809 *Month. Mag.* XXVIII. 189 The images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, etc.

**Epitheton**, *Obs.* Also 6 apathaton, epithetone, 7 epithiton. [late L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπιθετον*: see EPITHESET sb.]

1. What is ascribed to a person; an attribute.

1547 HOOVER *Answe. Ep. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 121 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing but of himself.

2. = EPITHESET I and 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 62r Alter the Epithetions, and I will subscribe. 1590-87 HOLINSHEO *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 361 The rebellious faction (for by that name and epitheton doth Buchanan always term those that took the queens part). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. cxlii. comm., King, is the proper epitheton of Christ, the Sonne of God. 1612 SKEEN *Hist. Gr. Brit.* v. ii. § 4 The worthy Epitheton of King Edgar. c. 1720 GIBSON *Farmer's Disputes* (1723) 197 His Cardinal powder, which he says has that Epitheton for nought.

**Epithyme**, *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 epitome. [ad. L. *epithymon*, Gr. *ἐπιθύμων*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θύμω* thyme.] The *Cuscuta Epithymum* or Dodder, a parasitic plant growing on thyme, etc.

[c. 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Willeker 557 *Epithime*, epithimum, fordboh.] 1285 LLOYD *Treas. Health* v. Take violetes... time, and epitome, ana 311. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. v. Thyme and Epithyme, Hops, Scolopendria, Fumitory. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifrage*, The second is Branch'd and like Epithyme.

**Epithymetik** (epithimētik), *a.* Also 7 epithumetik (e), 9 -ic. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός* -ός, f. *ἐπιθυμῶν* to desire, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θυμός* soul, appetite.] Connected with desire or appetite.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGRAM, *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 No faculty of the Soule so represents Gods Infinitie, as that which Philosophy calls Epithumetik; the burning appetite, or desire of the Soule. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphuleius* 357 Receptacles of the epithymetic part. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Eth. Theory* I. 77 The lowest (or epithumetic) part of human nature.

Hence **Epithymetic**, *a.* *Obs.* in same sense. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 13. 267 By the girdle the heart and parts which God requires are devided from the inferiour and epithumeticall organs. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Epithymy**, *Obs. rare* — [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] Desire; lust.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxviii, Pan, that was once a cleere Epithime, is now transform'd to hot Epithymy.

**Epithimesis** (epithimēsis), [a. Gr. *ἐπιθυμῶν*, f. *ἐπιθυμῶν* to rebuke.] Castigation, censure. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Epithymy**, *Obs. rare* — [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] Desire; lust.

1600 [See EPITHYMY.] **Epitoge**, *Obs.* — [a. Fr. *épitoge*, ad. L. *epitogium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *τογή* the Roman upper garment.] 'A Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

**Epitomate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *epitomātē* ppl. stem of *epitomāre* to abridge, f. *epitōmē*: see EPITOME.] = EPITOMIZE.

1702 W. WORTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 384 His works have been epitomated by Mr. Bolton after a sort.

**Epitomatic**, *a. rare.* [Badly f. EPITOM-E, after *sympnotatic*, etc.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (1881) 331 *note*, The style: vv. 9-20 are epitomatic, and wholly alien from S. Mark's general manner.

**Epitomator** (epitōmatōr), [agent-n. f. L. *epitomāre*: see EPITOMATE.] One who writes an epitome of a larger work.

1621 BR. R. MOUNTAGUE *Diatribe* 420, I dare not utterly therefore condemn Epitomators. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 574 To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 367 St. Mark was regarded as a mere epitomator of the other synoptists. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. comm. (ed. 2) 113 The epitomator of Gaius.

**Epitomatory** (epitōmatōrī), *a. rare.* [f. prec., as if ad. L. *\*epitōmatōrius*.] Characterized by epitomizing; having the character of an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 366 The erroneous views commonly held as to the epitomatory nature of St. Mark's Gospel.

**Epitome** (epitōmē), *sb.* Also 7-8 epitomy, 6 epitomie, 6 aphet. (*q. humorously*) pitomie. [a. L. *epitōmē*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, f. *ἐπιτέμνω* to make an incision into, abridge, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνω* to cut.]

1. A brief statement of the chief points in a literary work; an abridgement, abstract.

1529 FRUTU *Antithesis* 299 A little treatise, after the manner of an epitome, and short rehearsal of all things that are examined more diligently in the aforesaid book.

1534 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. b, The wrytynge of them... semethe rather epithemes, than histories. 1589 'MARPREL' *Hay any Work* 35, I have onely published a Pistle, and a Pitomie. 1612 Drayton's *Polyolb.* A iij, The common printed Chronicle... is indeed but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 347 'Tis very difficult to give an Abstract or Epitomy of them. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 P. 12 Some delight in abstracts and epitomes. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. Def. Poetry* (Camelot ed.) 9 Epitomes have been called the moths of just history; they eat out the poetry of it. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 68 In general nothing is less attractive than an epitome: but the epitomes of Goldsmith... are always amusing.

*b.* A summary or condensed account of anything; a compendium of a subject.

1621 SCLATER *Zythes* (1623) 183 This age is strangely in love with Epitomes, if faith it self shall bee drawne to her compendium. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Gov.* 12 Magna Charta... is... an Abridgement or Epitome of the liberties and rights of the Subjects of England. c. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 24 To number his virtues is to give an epitome of his life. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of... is a mere work of Supererogation. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* To Rd., It may not be improper to furnish the Reader with an Epitomy of that Character. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 36 The articles in the text are an epitome of those which the Church found most objectionable.

2. *transf.* Something that forms a condensed record or representation 'in miniature'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iii. 67 This is a poore Epitome of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew

like all your selfe. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Pauls Walke (Arb.) 73 Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome, or you may call it the lesser Ile of Great Brittain. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 43 That world's epitome, man. 1760 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 124 Prepar'd to see A palace in epitome. 1773 BRYDENE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 355 No less an epitome of the whole earth in its soil and climate, than in the variety of its productions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 30 Congregation has been . . . an epitome of Convocation. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 13 The Church of St. Mark . . . is an epitome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

† b. In depreciatory sense: Something that is reduced to insignificant dimensions. Obs.

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 282 When the hours of sleep . . . of youth, and . . . of sorrow are taken away, what an epitome is man's life come to. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij, These were the worlds first youthfull progenie, To these our men are an Epitome.

3. In epitome: a. in the form of a summary; b. in a diminutive form.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacra.*, Henry V, cxlii, The fantasies . . . Might have resolv'd this, in Epitome. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* 325 Snow, which this poor Hermit's aged Head seemeth, in epitome, to resemble. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 101 A description, calculated to contain in epitome the principles of a farther taste for magnificence. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 26 The characteristics and pursuits of various ages and races of men are always existing in epitome in every neighborhood.

† Epitome, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] intr. To make an epitome or summary; in quot. *pass. impers.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxx. (1612) 293 Of Northerne Regions partly is Epitomized before.

Epitomic (epitōm'ik), a. [f. EPITOME sb. + -IC.] Of the character of an epitome.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emperors*, Ep. Ded., Being all brought into the straightness of this epitomicke volume.

Epitomicall (epitōm'ikal), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an epitome.

1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* Annot. D ij b, Of her (Zenobia's) . . . skill in languages, writing of an Epitomicall Historie, and training up of her children in learning, read, etc. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 61 A kind of Epitomicall Repetition. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 188 Our literature is rich in ballads, a form epitomicall of the epic and dramatic.

Epitomist (epitōm'ist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes an epitome.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 An Epitomist, that is, one that extinguisht worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. (1851) 22 Britomartus, whom the Epitomist Florus and others mention. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* Intro. 15 The design of the epitomist . . . having been to exclude what had become obsolete.

Epitomization (epitōm'aliz'ēshn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of epitomizing. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* 111. 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization.

Epitomize (epitōm'iz), v. [f. EPITOME sb. + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make an epitome of; to abridge.

1599 SANDYS *Europha Spec.* (1632) Pref. 2 The same Booke was but a spurious stolne Copy, in part epitomized . . . from the Authors Original. 1644 MILTON *Jdg. Bucer* (1851) 347 Thus far Martin Bucer, whom . . . I deny not to have epitomiz'd. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Mrs. Dobson . . . epitomized a very bulky French Life of Petrarch. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 92 He was accustomed to epitomise Hooker, and others, on the present subject. 1868 PEARCE *Water-Farm* xii. 118 For the benefit of our readers, we will epitomise the pamphlet.

absol. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 119 He epitomizes, as if he were giving the pith of a paragraph.

b. To summarize; to give a concise account of; to state the essence of (a matter) briefly.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Thus have you briefly epitomized Mother Natures benefits. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Morie Enc.* 65 They all would not suffice fully in all her shapes to epitomise. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 321 Hassan Aga, whose Life I had begun to epitomize. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 123, I shall however in a few pages briefly epitomize what passed. 1877 E. CONOER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 11 Exhaustively to epitomise the evidence of Theism.

2. a. To contain in a small compass; to comprise in brief the sum of. b. To put into a small compass; to concentrate.

a. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 171 For, God in this one single Plague, comprised those other Judgements, all epitomized. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 A Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* v. 416 In some respects it (the Chapter House) epitomises the vicissitudes of the Abbey itself.

b. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 129 Hee himselfe epitomized those ten into two. 1654 COKEINE *Dianee* I. 51 In whom it appeared that Nature and Fortune had Epitomized all the wonders of the World. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 106 Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 126 We have all the wilfulness of Cleopatra epitomized when, etc.

† 3. To reduce to a smaller scale. Obs.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) Pref. 19 A Surgeons Chest epitomized. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliath* (R.), All those rare parts that in his brothers were Epitomiz'd, at large in him appear. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 258 Our standing army shall be epitomized to a more moderate proportion. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108 We should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Epitomized (epitōm'izd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Presented in the form of an epitome; abridged, condensed, summarized.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 An epitomized confection of all [nations]. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 It affords an epitomised description of his late travels.

Epitomizer (epitōm'izai), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who epitomizes; in the senses of the vb.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 After Galens time, and his Epitomizer, Orisbasius, who lived but in the next age. 1636 G. WILLIAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* Iv. 23 Sin is an epitomizer or shortener of everything. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 441 note, An epitomizer of one Jason of Syrene. 1809 COLEBROOK *Ind. Divis. Zodiack* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 349 The armillary sphere, described by the Arabian epitomizer, differs, therefore, from Ptolemy's.

Epitomy, obs. var. of EPITOME.

Epitonic (epitōnik), [f. Gr. *ἐπιτρονός* on the stretch, f. *ἐπιτρέω* to put a strain upon, f. *ἐν* upon + *τρέω* to stretch + -IC.] Overstrained.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 246 From the epitonic, the overstrained.

Epitrite (epitrait), adj. and sb. Pros. Also 9 epitrite. [ad. L. *epitritos*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτρίτος* amounting to one third more than the unit, f. *ἐν* in addition + *τρίτος* the third.]

† A. adj. In the ratio of 4 to 3; spec. in ancient music: see quot.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 65 The sesquitertia Proportion, which they call Epitrite. Musically, when 4 Notes are sounded against 3, which are like themselves.

B. sb. Prosody. A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth respectively.

1678-1708 in PHILLIPS. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 31 The first Epitrite . . . a Close which Tully much delights in. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 183 Thro' the tritrite epitrite, when billows roar, Reader and sailor feel themselves ashore. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 The third foot of the major ionic tetrameter, we are told, may be a second epitrite, which is merely impossible. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 167 The solemn rhytmical epitrite.

† Epitrochasm, *Rhet.* Erron. -ism. [ad. late L. *epitrochasmus*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτροχασμός*, f. *ἐπιτροχάω* to run swiftly over.] A hurried accumulation of several points.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution, epitrochism, increment. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epitrochism*.

Epitrochoid (epitro'koid), *Math.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *τροχός* wheel + -OID; after analogy of *epicycloid*.] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 94.

Hence Epitrochoi'dal a., of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 149 Epitrochoidal curves, formed by combining a simple rotation or vibration with other subordinate rotations or vibrations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2 Every direct-epicycle planetary system is both epitrochoidal and externally hypotrochoidal.

† Epitrope (epitropi), *Rhet.* [L. *epitrope*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτροπή*, f. *ἐπιτρέω* to give up, yield, *ἐν* upon + *τρέω* to turn.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 131 Epitrope . . . a figure when we either seriously or ironically permit a thing, and yet object the inconueniency. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 217 Epitrope . . . is a figure of rhetoric by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do.

Epitympanic (epitim'pænik), a. *Anat.* [f. EPI + Gr. *τύμπανον* drum + -IC. Cf. TYMPANIC.] Pertaining to or forming the uppermost sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. Chiefly quasi-sb.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 61 The tympanicum, epitympanicum, and proceroperculum.] 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 941/2 The uppermost piece, the epitympanic, articulates by a diarthrodial joint with the mastoid. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55.

† Epizeuxis (epizē'xis), *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπιζεύξις* a fastening upon, f. *ἐμζεύγνυμαι*, f. *ἐν* upon + *ζεύγνυμι* to yoke.] A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xix. 167 Ye have another sort of repetition, when . . . ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus—It was Maryne, Maryne, that wrought mine woe. The Greeks call him, *Epizeuxis*, the Latins *Subinectio*. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 89. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1843 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206.

Epizoa (epizō'al), a. [f. EPIZOON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epizoa.

So Epizo'an, a. [see -AN] in same sense. In mod. Dicts.

Epizoic (epizō'ik), a. and sb. [f. EPIZOON (or its elements) + -IC.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to epizoa. b. Of plants: Living upon animals.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 235 Fungi were defined as hysterophytal or epiphytall mycetes, (more rarely epizoic or inhabitants of inorganic substances). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* vi. 276 The parasite so common on the Stickleback, . . . one of the most curious modifications of the epizoic type.

*transf.* 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf.* t. vi. 179 Our epizoic literature is becoming so extensive that, etc.

B. sb. An epizoic disease; = EPIZOOTIC B. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 186 A kind of epizoic seems to seize them [little mice], and they die in numbers.

† Epizoon (epizō'ōn), *Zool.* Pl. epizoa. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐν* + *ζῷον* animal.] A parasitic animal that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opposed to ENTZOON.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 The Epizoa, or the external Lermean parasites of Fishes. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 95 The parasites . . . inhabiting the exterior of the body are called epizoa. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 35 The Balatro calvus of Claparède, lives as an epizoon.

Epizootic (epizō'otik), a. and sb. [ad. Fr. *épidémiologie*, f. *épidémiotie*: see next. In sense 2 taken as f. *ἐν* (with interpretation 'subsequent to') + *ζῷον* animal.]

1. Of diseases: Temporally prevalent among animals; opposed to *enzootic*. Cf. EPIDEMIC.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 178/3 A new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle. 1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia.

† 2. *Geol.* Used by Kirwan as an epithet of 'secondary' mountains, to denote 'their posteriority to the existence of organized substances'.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 161. 1840 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, Epizootic, containing animal remains, as epizootic hills, or epizootic strata.

B. sb. An epizootic disease; a plague among cattle.

1748 SHORT in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* II. 437, note, This epizootic raged also in England and other countries. 1827 DE QUINCY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 124 Cats being so eminently an electric animal, he attributed this epizootic to electricity. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 187 All epizootics of this character are immediately due to excessive multiplication of worms.

Epizooty (epizō'ōti), [ad. Fr. *épidémiotie*, irreg. f. Gr. *ἐν* upon + *ζῷον* animal.] An epizootic disease.

1781 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 102/1 The report of an Epizooty is often spread. 1798 MALTMUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 251 Great and wasting epizooties are frequent among the cattle. 1867 RUFFINI *Quiet Nook in Jura* 274 And fears were entertained of a coming epizooty. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 188 This ostrich epizooty is a kind of strongylosis.

Epoch (ep'ok, f'p'ok), Forms: a. 7-9 epochs. b. epoche. γ. 7- epoch. [ad. late L. *epocha*, ad. Gr. *ἐποχή* stoppage, station, position (of a planet), fixed point of time, f. *ἐπείχω* to arrest, stop, take up a position, f. *ἐν* + *ἐχέω* to hold. Cf. Fr. *époque*, It. *epoca*.]

1. A fixed point in the reckoning of time.

1. *Chron.* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; e.g. the date of the birth of Christ, of the Hegira, of the foundation of Rome, etc.; an ERA. Also, in wider sense, any date from which succeeding years are numbered. Now rare. a. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The residue will fall near the first year of the Chaldean Epocha. a. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. ix. 599 The Times of the Beast and the Woman's being in the Wilderness have the same Epocha and beginning. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 252 The Epocha of the Olympiads, of all Profane ones, is the most Ancient.

b. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Inund.* of Trent 138 Since we're deliver'd let there be, From this Flood too another Epocha. γ. 1658 USSHER *Ann. Ep. Rdr.* (R.), In divers times and ages, divers epochs of time were used, and several forms of years. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 148 The pretended Epoch of the Babylonians. 1758 SWINERTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 801 On the Greek brass coins of Sidon, both these epochs seem to have been used.

2. The beginning of a 'new era' or distinctive period in the history of mankind, a country, an individual, a science, etc. Pbr., To make an epoch. a. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rhet.* 55 Men that mark out Epocha's are not born in many revolutions. 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 Botany . . . from hence boasts a new epocha. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 360 The congelation of mercury . . . must be allowed to form a very curious and important epocha in the history of that metal. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Own Times* (1830) I. 18 note, A circumstance which the . . . Irish, considered as forming an epocha.

b. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1859) II. 384 Every work which creates an epoch in literature is one of the great monuments of the human mind. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws Wks.* (Bohn) I. 68 The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts . . . but in a silent thought by the wayside. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 280 Luther's Bible makes an epoch in the formation of the German language.

† b. The date of origin of a state of things, an institution, fashion, etc.; occasionally, an event marking such a date. Obs.

a. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 281 Nor need we be ashamed that the Christian religion, which we profess, should have so known an Epocha, and so late an original. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 390 Great fisheries have always been epochs of a great trade and navigation. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 14 The present crisis would become the epocha of a new splendor to the French monarchy. 1795 in Wythes *Deeds. Virginia* 41 Whether the time of the settlement were the epocha of the title will be enquired. 1824 E. NARES *Heraldic Annot.* (ed. 2) II. 307 The year 1629 is reckoned the epocha of long perukes.

B. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 156 The Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this kings troubles are to be computed. γ. a. 1716 SOUTH (J.), The year sixty; the grand epoch of



falsehood. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 290 This period . . . the epoch of the house of commons in England.

3. In wider sense: A fixed point of time.

a. The date, or assigned position in chronological sequence, of a historical event.

Now less precise than *date*, which indicates a particular year or smaller division of time.

β. 1661 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 108 Such, whose supine felicity but makes In story chasmes, in epoche's [in some later edd. epoche's, epoche] mistakes.

γ. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalist*. v. 186 Epochs are sometimes noted in years at length. 1841 ELPINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 209 The date of his appearance . . . the middle of the sixth century before Christ . . . an epoch which, etc.

b. [= Fr. *époque*.] A precise date; the exact time at which an event takes place or is appointed to take place. Formerly *gen.*; now only with reference to natural phenomena (cf. 4 a).

α. 1761 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 258/2 An offer to treat about these epochs.

γ. 1786 T. JEFFERSON Wks (1859) I. 570 To inform him what other numbers [of arms] you expect to deliver, with the epochs of delivery. 1794 BURKE *Prof. Bristol's Addr.* Wks. VII. 312 To foresee them [the designs of the court] so well, as to mark the precise epoch on which they were to be executed. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* (Cabinet Cycl.) 123 When once the notion is obtained that a change of weather will follow that of the moon, the epoch is watched.

c. A point of time defined by the occurrence of particular events or the existence of a particular state of things; a 'moment' in the history of anything.

It is often uncertain whether a writer meant the word to be taken in this sense or in 5, since a given portion of time may be regarded either as a mere date or as a period.

α. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 73 Not long before this epoch so calamitous to that unhappy Country. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 103 In a warm climate . . . the epoch of maturity seems to happen at a much earlier age than in colder countries. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 9, I well remember, at every epoch of this wonderful history. 1801 HENRY WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. viii. 76 At the epoch of the [French] revolution. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espritella's Lett.* (1814) III. 74 The invention of the steam-engine, almost as great an epoch as the invention of printing. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 26 At one of those epochs the Earl married a Countess in her own right. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. xiii. 213 From this epoch there was a perpetual struggle in Cloudesley's mind.

γ. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annu.* Intro. 5 Davey and Brewster, sustain that character at the present epoch of Science. 1838 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) 3 At an epoch of history when the 'National Institute' exists itself in waggons along the streets. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 510 At this epoch, the polyd presents two cavities distinct from each other. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. 185 After the last-mentioned epoch, the production of beet-root sugar began rapidly to increase. 1875 SCAVENGER *Let. Text N. F.* 7 Those noted up to the present epoch. 1882 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 190 It was an epoch never to be forgotten in her life, when she commenced labouring in Joppa.

4. *Astron.* The point of time at which any phenomenon takes place; an arbitrarily fixed date (often the first day of a century or half-century) for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date (more fully, the *longitude of the epoch*).

α. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 466 Their Mean Motions between the said Epochs and the Time propos'd, being equated. 1789 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 20 I followed the shadow of the satellite . . . up to the center, in order to secure a valuable epoch. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. iv. 128 By astronomers the word epoch is used to denote that particular point of the orbit of a planet, wherein that planet is, at some known moment of mean time, in a given meridian.

γ. 1790 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 488 Epochs of the mean longitude of the satellites. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* *Astron.* ix. 101/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). The longitude of the sun, at some one time, which is called the epoch. 1858 HERSCHTEL *Outlines Astron.* iv. (ed. 5) 168 They would be found . . . to differ by the exact difference of their local epochs.

II. A period of time. (Cf. similar use of *era*, *term*).

5. In early use, a chronological period dated from an 'epoch' in sense 1. In later use, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things, by a connected series of events, or by the influence of some eminent person or group of persons.

α. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Sordid Rich Man* (Arb.) 99 His clothes were newer young in our memory: you might make long Epochs from them. 1662 STURLINGE *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 They make three Epochs, before the Law, under the Law, and the coming of the Messiah. c. 1720 Prior Solomon on *Van. World* III. 758 Scenes of war, and epochs of woe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 201 Chronologers have divided the age of the world into six different epochs. 1824 L. STANNHOPE *Greece* 4 The most shining epoch of her history.

γ. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 385 Ages and epochs that destroy our pride. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 A period of eight years of peace between two epochs of terrible civil discord. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 'Ah, that indeed is a letter, sighs the lover of the Addisonian epoch.'

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process.

α. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 132 There are three epochs in the empire of a Frenchwoman. She is coquette—then deist—then devote. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist.*

*Eng.* III. 372 This is one of the most extraordinary epochs in English history. 1788 HOLCROFT *Life & Adv. Baron Trevel* I. xiv. The second great and still more gloomy epoch of my life.

γ. 1853 ROBERTSON *Servus*. Ser. III. xx. 256 God's treatment of the penitent divides itself in this parable into three distinct epochs. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 9 We express our surprise when we witness actions unsuitable to the epoch of life.

c. *Geol.* A period or division of the history of the formation of the earth's crust.

Chiefly used indiscriminately for any distinct portion of geological time. The International Congress of 1881 proposed to use the terms *era*, *period*, *epoch*, *age* to denote successively smaller divisions; but this has not been generally followed.

α. 1802 PLYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 123 The most ancient epoch of which any memorial exists in the records of the fossil kingdom.

γ. 1850 LUELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 247 The language of those who talk of 'the epoch of existing continents'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 268 But this would not produce a glacial epoch.

6. *Physics.* (See *quots.*)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 The Epoch in a simple harmonic motion is the interval of time which elapses from the era of reckoning till the moving point first comes to its greatest elongation in the direction reckoned as positive, from its mean position or the middle of its range. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 9 The maximum excursion of the harmonic vibration  $x = a \cos \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + a \right)$  is  $a$ . . . The angle  $a$  is called the epoch angle, or simply the epoch.

7. *Comb.* [Perhaps after the equivalent compounds in German.] *Epoch-forming* adj.; *epoch-making* a., said chiefly of scientific discoveries or treatises.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 313 All the 'epoch-forming' revolutions of the Christian world. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 64 'Epoch-making men' . . . of human history. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* III. 56 This work of Ezra, and the covenant . . . were of epoch-making importance.

**Epochal** (ep'khal), a. [f. EPOCH + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs.

1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophetica* 376 If the Epochal note should fall out either before the beginning of the first Semite, etc. 1827 A. & J. HARE *Graecae Ser.* II. (1873) 355 Shakespeare has given such a national type and epochal propriety to his characters. 1847 J. HARE *Viet. Faith* 67 We . . . hear the striking of one of its [Time's] epochal hours. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxvi. 617 The three distinct modes of life occur in an epochal order.

2. Of the nature of an epoch; forming an epoch; epoch-making.

1857 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 416 The . . . epochal crises of affairs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 80 [David Hume's] place in the history of philosophy is of epochal importance. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* VI. 127 Warning . . . has suggested that the Mosaic days are epochal days.

**Epochate**, *nonce-vud.* [f. EPOCH + -ATE.] The position of being the 'epoch' of a computation.

1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophetica* 4 Four Decrees, but only two of them Competitors for the Epochate.

**Epochism** (ep'kizim), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of dividing time into epochs.

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1070 140/5 Chronological epochism. **Epochist** (ep'kist), [Two formations: 1. f. Gr. ἐποχ-ή suspension of judgement, f. ἐπέχειν (see EPHECTIC) + -IST; 2. f. EPOCH + -IST.]

† 1. A philosopher of the Ephectic School. *Obs.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 280 Pyrrho and other Sceptikes, or Epochists.

2. One who holds the theory that the 'days' of creation in *Genesis* signify epochs.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O.T.* III. 129 The Epochists . . . regard the days as epochs.

**Epocryte**: see *HYPOCRITE*.

**Epode** (ep'od), 1757 2 epod. [a. OF. *epode* ad. L. *epōdos*, a. Gr. ἐπὶ ὁδὸς after-song, incantation, f. ἐπείδω, f. ἐπὶ upon, after + ὁδὸν, εἰδὼ to sing.]

1. a. A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres different from the elegiac; used by Horace in his 5th Book of Odes. b. An incantation. c. A poem of grave character.

1598 FLORIO *Epodo*, a kind of verses, having the first verse longer than the second. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* x. Now my thought takes wing, And now an Epode to deep ears I sing. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* Poems, 90 She qualifies their zeal With the cool epode of a graver note. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 410/1 Pythagoras made use of Epodes. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Epod.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (R.) Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. And in mod. Dicts.

2. The part of a lyric ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref. Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode . . . were a kind of Stanzas framed only for the music then used with the Chorus that sung. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 67 Choric compositions, containing not only a strophe and antistrophe, but also a third division or epode succeeding them.

Hence **Epo'dic** a., pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epode.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 152 A series of iambic and epodic invectives.

**Epoist** (ep'poist), *rare.* [badly f. Gr. ἐπὶ-ος EPOS + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 22 Apollinarius, an epist, dramatist, lyricist. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* headline, Wks. III. 478 Successively that of epist, dramatist, or analyst.

**Epomania** (epomē-niā), *nonce-vud.* [f. Gr. ἐπὶ-ος EPOS + mania madness.] A rage for the writing of epics.

1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 121 My Joan of Arc has revived the Epomania that Boileau cured the French of 120 years ago.

**Eponomy**, variant of EPONYMY.

**Eponym** (ep'ōnim), [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμος (a.) given as a name, (b.) giving one's name to a thing or person, f. ἐπὶ upon + ὄνομα, *Æol.* ὄνυμα name.]

1. One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution; e.g. among the Greeks, the heroes who were looked upon as ancestors or founders of tribes or cities. Also in Lat. form *eponymus*.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1869) I. 150 Pelops is the eponym or name-giver of the Peloponnesus. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vii. 481 The legendary eponymus of the district. 1877 MERIVALE *Rom. Triumv.* II. 35 An ancient patrician race, which claimed as its eponym, Julius, the son of Æneas. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 297 The eponymus of which [Skinner's Horse] was his bosom friend.

b. *transf.* One 'whose name is a synonym for' something.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus are the Eponyms of Idyllic poetry. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 7 Saturn becomes the eponym of all useful and humane discovery. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 177 Charles (the Great) . . . had become, so to speak, an eponym of Empire.

2. *Assyriology.* A functionary (called *linu* in Assyrian) who, like the ἀρχων ἐπώνυμος at Athens (see EPONYMOUS 2), gave his name to his year of office. Also *attrib.*, as in *eponym-list*, -year; *eponym-canon*, the record which gives the succession of these officers.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. viii. 261 The list of eponyms obtained from the celebrated 'Canon'. 1886 C. R. CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. 325 The Sabæans also adopted the Assyrian system of eponyms to mark the year.

3. [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμος an additional designation, cognomen.] A distinguishing title.

1863 MISS YONG *Chr. Names* II. 264 Jarl . . . was a favourite eponym. 1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 We are the modern Phœnicians, or to take a lower eponym, the Pickfords of the world.

Hence **Eponymic** a., of or pertaining to an eponym; that is an eponym. **Eponymism**, the practice of accounting for names of places or peoples by referring them to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Eponymist** = EPONYMIST. **Eponymize** v. *trans.*, to serve as eponym to.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 179 The young strength of the eponymic colonists. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Eponymic myths which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 284 Its patron saint or eponymic hero. 1898 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 347 The foregoing sources of eponymism. *Ibid.* I. 85 Nor does he establish any relation whatever between any of the four races and any common ancestor or eponymist. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 320 The eponymist of St. Helier's was confounded with Hilarius Bishop of Poitou. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 236 Pallas herself eponymizes the Pali fire-whippers.

**Eponymous** (ep'ōnimās), a. [f. Gr. ἐπώνυμος (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. That gives (his) name to anything; said esp. of the mythical personages from whose names the names of places or peoples are reputed to be derived.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. IV. I. 111 The eponymous personage from whom the community derive their name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 379 Eponymous heroes. 1889 SWINBURNE B. *Jonson* 27 The eponymous hero or protagonist of the play.

2. Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 195 Inscribed with the name of the eponymous magistrate.

**Eponymy** (ep'ōnīmi). Also 9 eponymy. [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμια, f. ἐπώνυμος: see EPONYM.]

1. a. = EPONYMISM. b. Eponymic nomenclature. 1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* vii. 150 The universal tendency of rude races to eponymy. 1880 *Athenaeum* 2 Oct. 425/3 Known . . . after the fashion of eponymy so prevalent among Asiatic nomads, as Nogais or Nogai Tartars.

2. The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym. 1875 G. SMITH *Assyrian Eponym Canon* 193 The earlier and correct Text . . . has the eponymy of Assur-bani-uzur two years earlier. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 254 The first is dated in the eponymy of Sin-sarra-uzur.

**Epopée** (ep'ōpē). Now somewhat rare. Also 8-9 -pée. [a. F. *épopée*, ad. mod. L. *epopœia*; q. v.]

1. An epic poem (= Epic B.). Usually the epic poem generically; the epic species of poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* Ded. Both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epics delights. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 23 The action of the drama or epopée . . . must be one and entire. 1823 tr. *Stannard's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 46 The discovery of the comic epopée . . . The origin of the mock epopée. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 234 The age of the epopée is followed by that of the epopée.

2. *transf.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 54 They may be said to constitute a sort of historical epopee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 163 The Imitatio Christi is an epopee of the internal history of the human soul.

**Epopœan**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. ἐποποιέω (see next) + -AN.] Befitting an epic poet.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* i. 18 Rouse my bold muse with epopean rage, A hero's rise to sing.

**Epopœia** (epop'i-ā). *arch.* In 8 epopea, -œa, 9 epopeia. [a. mod. L. *epopœia*, a. Gr. ἐποποιία the making of epics, f. ἐποποιός maker of epics, f. ἐπος (see EPOS) + -ποιός maker.] = EPOPEE 1.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art Poetry* Wks. 1811 I. 67 It being more glaringly inconsistent with the genius of the drama to admit of foreign ornaments than of the extended *Episodical Epopeia*. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. iii. 126 That the action of the epopeia lie one great and entire. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* II. 384 (Sichæus) gave to lyric poetry all the solemnity of the Epopea. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 248 He also wrote a tedious epopea, of which Belshazzar is the hero. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Intro. Ep., The plot of a regular and connected epopeia.

**Epopœist** (epop'i-ist). [f. prec. (or f. Gr. ἐποποιέω) + -IST.] One who writes epic poetry. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 421 The historian is merely a more modern name for the Epopeist. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 7 Those who are familiar with the productions of the great Ionic Epopeist.

**Epo-po-ët**. [f. EPO-S + POET.] An epic poet. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* I. 357 The taking of Seringapatam is a good subject for you epo-poëts.

**Epoet** (epo-ët). [ad. late L. *epopla*, ad. Gr. ἐποπτης, agent-n. f. ἐπών- (f. ἐπὶ upon + root ὄρ- to see), serving as the base of certain tenses of ἐποφάσθαι to look upon, behold.] A 'beholder'; in Gr. *Antiq.* a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. Also *transf.*

1696 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 167 The right of seeing every thing, or being Epopeist. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Those who obtained the insight of these revelations, called themselves Epopeists, Seers, or the Initiated. 1833 *Brit. Mag.* III. 48 That which has made us in some sort epopeists of those mysteries which are between this world and the next. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 183 Addressing his companions as Mysts and Epopeists.

Hence **Epoëtic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an epopeist.

**Epoëtics** *sb. pl.*, **Epoëstis** = EPOET.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives, Alexander* (ed. Tegg) 467 Those more secret and profound branches of science, which they call acroamatic and epopeic. 1771 tr. *Weronfel's Disc. Logom.* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamatics, Esotericks, Epopeicks, and mysterious Writings. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 Hidden mysteries in divine truth... which cannot be discerned but only by divine Epopeists.

**Epōs** (epōs). [L. *epos*, a. Gr. ἔπος word, song, f. ἐρ- stem of εἶρεν to say.]

1. *a.* A collective term for early unwritten narrative poems celebrating incidents of heroic tradition; the rudimentary form of epic poetry. *b.* An epic poem; = EPIIC B., EPOPEE. *c.* Epic poetry.

*a.* 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epōs, in this respect appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 234 The age of the epōs is followed by that of the epopee. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 148 The ancient Epōs hardly survived. *b.* 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*. II. *Cleon* 172 That epōs on thy hundred plates of gold is mine. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 155 Every age... expects a morn And claims an epōs. 1859 *Trench Parables* 45 The action, gradually unfolding itself of an Epōs.

*c.* 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 6 The author next passes in review the Hesiodic epōs, the middle epōs, or the works of the Cyclic poets. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 285 Almost rises into epōs and prophecy.

2. *transf.* A series of striking events worthy of epic treatment.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 234 All these episodes of the great epōs [the insurrection of Paris] were similar in character, and embodied the same lessons. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) Prel. 2 She found her epōs in the reform of a religious order.

[Epōsulation, given in some Dicts., is app. a misprint for EXOSULATION.]

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. iii. 52 a Your inspirations and epōsulations, your benedictions and humiliations.]

† **Epōtation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. ἐπώταρ-; see next.] The action of drinking up or off.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxiv. 128 The Epōtations of dumb liquor damn him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 There is by their epōtation laid the seed of all future maladies.

† **Epōte**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *epōt-āre*, f. ἐπώτ- + ποτ- to drink.] *trans.* To drink; to drink up. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 297 The decoction of the root epōted, cures convulsions.

† **Epouventable**, *a. Obs.* In 5 epouventable, 6 epouventab, Sc. epouventabil, appouventabyll. [a. OF. *epouventable* (mod. F. *épouvantable*, corresp. to Pr. *espaventable*), f. *epouventer* (mod. F. *épouvanter*, Pr. *espaventar*), f. L. *expavent-em*, f. ex out + pav-ēre to be in a fright.] Frightful, terrible.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 The grete epouventable dragons. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchy* (1883), With horribyll sound appouventabyll [ed. 1592 epouventabil]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cæsar's Cathac.* 92 The dreifull and epouventabl rigor of Gods terrible iudgment.

|| **Eprouvette** (epri-vet). [Fr. *éprouvette*, f. *éprouver* to try, to test.]

1. An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. Also *attrib.*

1781 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective. 1839 *Sat. Mag.*, *Suppl.* Jan. 40/1 Another form of eprouvette was devised by the late Dr. Hutton. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunmery* 37 Where experiments are conducted... with moveable eprouvettes, a certain loss is sustained. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Eprouvette-gun*. The eprouvette-mortar of the British service is 8 inches in diameter.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eprouvette*, a flux spoon. A spoon for sampling an assay.

**Eps**, *obs.* form of ASP 1.

**Epsom** (ep'som). The name of a town in Surrey.

1. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as Epsom-water, the water of a mineral spring at Epsom; Epsom-salt (*collog.* -salts), originally the salt (chiefly composed of magnesium sulphate) obtained from this water; now the popular name of magnesium sulphate however prepared.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 137 This may be called English or Epsom salt. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* II. (1818) 245 First artificially obtained in England in 1765, from the evaporation of the water of the Epsom spring; whence it was named Epsom salt. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 282 The manufacture of magnesia and Epsom salts.

2. Short for *Epsom salt*.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 871/2 Even allowing Mr. K. the use of the term epsom, instead of sulphat of magnesia. 1854 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 622 The sulphate of magnesia forming the 'rough Epsoms' of the alum-maker.

**Epsomite** (ep'som-it). *Min.* [f. *Epsom* + -ITE.] Native magnesium sulphate.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 42 Natural Epsom Salt, Epsomite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 44 Epsomite occurs as an efflorescence from marshy ground.

**Eptagon**, *obs.* form of HEPTAGON.

**Epulary** (ep'i-lā-ri). *a.* [ad. L. *epulāris*, f. *epulum* feast.] Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a feast or banquet.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epulary*, belonging to a Banquet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 The hum of epulary commerce resounded on every side. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 296 The corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its manducatory energies.

**Epulation** (ep'i-lā-sh'n). *Now rare.* Also 6 *epulation*, -cyon. [ad. L. *epulation-em*, f. *epulāri* to feast, f. *epulum* feast.] The action of feasting or indulging in dainty fare. Also *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 As it is taken by epulacyon, of catynge of crude meate. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 31 b, Neither did I take delectation in these banquettes and epulations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 324 When he [Epipcurus] would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytherian cheese. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 617 To make your epulation quite complete, One thing you need. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 517 Such love... 'Twas love's luxurious epulation.

**Epulent**, *var.* of EPILENTIC *a. Obs.*

|| **Epulis** (ep'i-lis). *Path.* [mod. L. *epūlis*, a. Gr. ἐπούλις, f. ἐπὶ upon + οὔλον gum.] (See QUOTS.)

1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 518 Tumours springing up from the margin of the gums... usually receive the designation, epulis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 Under epulis are included, rightly or wrongly, most of the tumours of the gums.

† **Epulose**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OSE, as if ad. L. *\*epulō-us*.] Feasting to excess.

Hence † **Epulosity**, a feasting to excess.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts. **Epulotic** (ep'i-lō-tik), *a. and sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐπουλωτικός-ος, f. ἐπουλώσθαι to be scarred over, f. ἐπὶ upon + οὐλā scar.]

*a. adj.* Having power to cicatrize.

1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 160 s. v. *Calaminaris*. The official epulotic cerate. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The common epulotic dressings. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

*b. sb. in pl.* Medicines or ointments that induce cicatrization, and heal wounds or sores.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 We use Epulotics when as the ulcer is almost filled up, and equal to the adjacent skin. 1751 DEBENHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was... by the use of epulotics, completely cicatrized. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Epulotical** *a. Path.* *Obs.* = prec. *adj.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 86 The flesh is softened and dried by Epulotical medicines as they call them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 107 A slash or skar of a wound is closed with an Epulotical Powder.

† **Epulous**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OUS; see EPULOSE.] = EPULOSE.

1692-1732 in COLES.

**Epurate** (ep'i-rēt), *v. rare*. [f. F. *épurer* to purify; see -ATE 6.] *trans.* To purify. *lit.* and *fig.* 1799 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 474 The departmental administration, which having been long before epurated, was in the secret of the revolution. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 521 As the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere. 1813 - *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 473 With a diction epurated at Paris in royal times, she [Mde. de Genlis] is still not a classical writer.

Hence **Epurated** *pp. a.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 501 An epurated Christianity.

**Eputation** (epi-rē-sh'n). [a. F. *éputation*, f. *épurer*; see prec.] The action or process of purifying; purification.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 These opinions may require further eputation. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 173 Eputation or investigation of the characters of official persons.

**Equability** (ē-k-, ekwāb'il-iti). *Forms:* 6 *equabilite*, 6-7 *equabilitie*, 7 *equability*, 6-*equability*. [ad. L. *æquabilit-ās*, f. *æquabilis* EQUABLE; see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being equable or uniform; evenness of mind, temper, or behaviour; freedom from fluctuation or variation in condition, rate of movement, degree of intensity, etc.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xxi. There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euerye soule, which of Tulli is called equabilite. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 21/2 He would have beene led with such an equabilite of mind. 1566 TRAFF *Comm. Natl.* vi. 22 Uniformity, equability, ubiquity, and constancy of holiness. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 87 The Equability of the Sun's diurnal Motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 160 Where is that equability of nine months warmth to be found? 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 3, I should join to these other Qualifications a certain Equability or Evenness of Behaviour. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 119 The equability of his numbers... cloyed and satiated the ear for want of variety. 1762 J. FOSTER *Essay Acc't & Quant'ty* 8 A monotonous and equability in the voice. a 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 In respect of equability, these punishments [by disgrace] are really more defective than at first sight they might appear. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 39 The security and comparative equability of human life. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrls.* I. vii. 169 The humidity, and equability of the climate. 1882 *Med. Temp.* Jnrl. I. 104 The excessive sensitiveness and want of equability of which so many complain.

2. Capability of being regarded as equal, or of being compared on equal terms. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 35 May any equabilite seeme to bee betwixt them? either in the excellencie of the holy Ghost? or in sinceritie of Life? 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 183 You that make the servant... but as the Oxe and Asse is... have utterly destroyed this equability. a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* iv. i, Their merits bear no equability With mine. 1817 COGAN *Ethical Quest.* v. (R.), Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of equability in power.

3. Due or just proportion; well-balanced condition. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 9 If he finde the plight and state of his body to be in equability and perfect temperatenesse, it shall be good to cherish and preserve it with his like. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 126 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilite of elements, etc.

**Equable** (ē-k-, ekwāb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 *equable*. [ad. L. *æquabilis*, f. *æquare* to make level or equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation.

*a.* Of motions or continuous phenomena: Maintaining a constant level of speed or intensity. † Also of periods of time: Uniform in duration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 224, 25 Apocatastases annorum, which amounted to 36525 equable years. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. iii. 405 The apparent Motion of the Sun will be equable. 1799 *Aled. Jnrl.* I. 279 The pulse slower, more uniform and equable. 1803 J. WENSTEN *Nat. Phil.* 29 Its particulars express the equable time of motion. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1818) Intro. 26 Mercury is the liquid best adapted for thermometers; its expansion being most equable. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 188 Kepler's discovery of the equable description of areas. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 72 The slow, solemn, and equable march of the troops.

*b.* Of temperature: Free from extremes (or sudden changes) of heat and cold.

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 292 Those parts of the kingdom where they may enjoy the most equable state of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* *Sea* xviii. § 728 Thus the equable climates of Western Europe are accounted for.

*c.* Of the feelings, mind, temper, etc.: Even, not easily disturbed. Of a course of events: Free from vicissitudes, tranquil. Of literary style: Maintaining a constant level, uniform.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 341 [Military ardour] is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable. 1814 WORDSW. *Ladania* xvii. In worlds whose course is equable and pure. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xxiii. 375 A calm and equable piety. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 468 His oratory was more correct and equable than theirs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Intro. 12 It [a translation] should be... equable in style. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* v. xvi. 140 An equable temper is the greatest gift a man can possess.

2. Free from inequalities; uniform throughout its extent or range of operation; equally proportioned.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. Wks. 1836 III. 193 They would have the vast body of a planet... to be every where smooth and equable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 233 Elastic fluids have a tendency to rapid equable mixture. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 205 A new valuation... with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. viii. 69 A more equable division of representatives. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv. A rich subdued and equable tint overspread this visage. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 205 A channel of equable diameter.

+3. Characterized by justice or fairness; = **EQUITABLE**. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 13 Becoming equable to others, I become unjust to myself. [Cf. quot. 1839 s.v. **EQUALLY**.]

**Equableness** (f'k-, e'kwäb'lness). [f. prec. + **-NESS**.] The condition or quality of being equable; **EQUABILITY**, in various senses.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. of Com.* C.b. We... should walk towards God with truth, equableness, and certainty. 1736 in BAILEY. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 163 Smoothness (that is, equableness of surface). 1880 *Nature* XXIII. No. 582. 184 A like equableness from year to year characterises the temperature and rainfall of the climate.

**Equably** (f'k-, e'kwäb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + **-LY**.] In an equable manner; uniformly, regularly; justly, fairly; calmly, tranquilly.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. iii. 417 The Sun... mov'd both equably and in the Equator. 1743 CHEYNE (J.). If bodies move equably in concentric circles, etc. 1758 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1806) II. iii. x. 238 The wealth of the civilized world will... be... more equably diffused. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 61 The... cultivation of their fertile and equably divided territory. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Equably confessing her ignorance on all such points.

**Equacion**, **-cioun**, obs. ff. of **EQUATION**.

**Equæval** (ækwī'vāl), *a.* Also **equiæval**. [f. *L. æquævus* (f. *æquus* equal + *ævum* age) + **-AL**.] Of equal age; belonging to the same period.

1867 *STUBBS Pref. Benedic't's Chron.* (Rolls) 24 A small folio, written in double columns, in a variety of equæval hands. 1881 W. PALGRAVE in *Alcum. Mag.* XLV. 21 Her Capitol was equiæval with her birth.

† **Equævous**, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + **-OUS**.] = prec. (Const. to.)

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 173, I cannot think therefore of anything else proceeding from the Roman times here or Equævous to their greatness... except it be the Thames.

**Equal** (f'kwāl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ? 4 *pl.* equals, -les, 6-7 *equal* (1, equal), 6 *equale*, 6 *equal*. See also **EGALL**. [ad. *L. æqualis*, f. *æquus* level, even, just.

As the form of the *L. æquus* does not permit it to be directly anglicized without the addition of a suffix, the Eng. *equal* represents the senses of that word as well as those of its derivative *æqualis*. The OF. *equal* (orig. a literary adaptation of the *L.* word, the regular phonetic descendant of which, *ewel*, *ivel*, was in popular use) does not seem to have been adopted in Eng.; but its later form *equal* (*æqual*, *egal* became Eng. in 14th c. (see **EGALL**), and did not become wholly obs. until the 17th c.]

1. Of magnitudes or numbers: Identical in amount; neither less nor greater than the object of comparison. Of things: Having the same measure; identical in magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc. Const. to, *with*.

(In this and the next sense often with latent notion of 'at least equal'; hence not *equal* to means usually 'less than', 'inferior to'.)

1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 16 A smal croyes... above the south lyne, þat sheweth the 24 howres equals [Lat. *æquales*] of the clokke. *Ibid.* ii. § 8 To turn the howres in-equals in howres equals [Ad. *conuertendum horas in-equales in horas equals*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 676 Three hills, not in equal distance, nor yet in equal quantitie. 1587 GOLOING *De Moray* xiv. 212 Ye three inner angles are equal with the two right angles. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* xxxviii. The wines of Troy (for him made aequal mone. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13 To shewe three lightes of aequal height fore and aft. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haire equals be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 477 Hairy Goats of equal Profit are With Woolly Sheper. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 116 Flower and fine Sugar equal quantities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 523 Stamens half as long again as the blossom, nearly equal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 398 The actions of bodies on each other are always equal. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 223 He had equal equity with the mortgagee for 700l. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 656 The number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, must... be equal both in amidin and amylin. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 237 In both cases they occur in nearly equal ratios. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydraul.* 132 If the velocity of the float boards were equal to that of the water.

b. *phr.* Other things being equal: transl. mod. *L. ceteris paribus*.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 All other circumstances being supposed equal. 1889 *Salt. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/8 Other things being equal, the chances of any man being hit in action vary... with the rate of fire to which he is exposed.

† c. Equally reciprocated.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 68, I nothing desired more ardently than the æqual amitie of the Romans.

2. Possessing a like degree of a (specified or implied) quality or attribute; on the same level in rank, dignity, power, ability, achievement, or excellence; having the same rights or privileges. Const. to, *with*.

1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 13 Where he is now resydent, equal in glory to the father. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 89 Unloose thy long imprisoned thoughts, And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* viii. 30 And made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, & the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. — *John* v. 18 Making himself equal with God. a 1631 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 45 We deny soules to others equal to them in all but in speech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 823 The more to draw his Love, And render me more equal. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 283 For the chaste Queen select an

equal Lord. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 432 He meant his children to be all equal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 56 All men are born free and equal.

b. Music. **Equal voices**: voices either all male or all female.

† c. Equivalent; serving the same purpose. Const. as, *with*. Obs. rare.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 10 Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys in England. *Ibid.* 13 A Ticket upon such Lands given to the Merchant would be equal to him as ready money.

3. Adequate or fit in quantity or degree. Now only const. to; formerly also simply.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.). The Scotts trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., To make my commendations equal to your merit. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* i. lxxii. What equal Honours will we bring To Thee, O Lord. 1791 HAMILTON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 28 Of the conduct of the magistrates... it is impossible to speak in equal terms of severity and indignation.

b. Adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having strength, endurance, or ability adequate to some requirement. Phrase, **Equal to the occasion**.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 304 The Soil... is equal to the Pasture and the Plough. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 17 The part you have undertaken is at least as much as you are equal to. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. She was not equal, however, to much conversation. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 20 He did not feel equal to receiving the congratulations of the company. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 124 They were not equal to contend with disciplined troops. 1872 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 4 Schemes of independent morality... are not equal to resisting the impetuosities of passion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 163 Gescon was equal to the emergency.

4. Of distribution, mixture, etc.: Evenly proportioned. Of rules, laws, conditions, processes, or actions (hence of agents): Affecting all objects in the same manner and degree; uniform in effect or operation (often passing into 5).

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geutry* i. 4 Consisting of the equallest mixture or temper of the four elements. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* A v b, Though this way of valuing the ground be as equal and general a rule as can be; yet, etc. 1696 WINSTON *The Earth* i. 36 The equal Division of the Year allow'd for. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 251 The army dreaded his equal and inexorable justice. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 80 If the Irish were refused equal laws, they would demand the dissolution of the Union. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 The Church contemplates with equal eye the whole of God's ordinances.

b. Of a contest: Evenly balanced. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 22 Two thirds of the day were past, and the fight yet equal.

† c. *phr.* It is equal to me (whether): = 'it makes no difference', 'it is all the same'. Obs. Cf. *Fr. c'est égal*, *Ger. es ist mir gleich*.

1795-155 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.). They... may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. 1746 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 57 The Governor said it was equal to him when they adjourn'd. 1749 CHESTER *Lett.* II. xcvi. 237 Whether along the coast of the Adriatic, or that of the Mediterranean, it is equal to me. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 260 It was equal to him whether he fell by his enemies in the field, or by his creditors in the city.

† 5. In sense of *L. æquus*: Fair, equitable, just, impartial. Obs.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 503 Equale in justice but partialitie. 1545 LELAND in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 332 My great labours... have profited the studious, gentyl, and equal readers. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 42 Equal heaven hath denied that comfort. 1641 'SMEATMUS' *Ans.* § 5 (1652) 22 This had been no more rational or equal then the former. 1656 BRAHALL *Reflic.* iv. 288 Is it equal that the Court of Rome themselves should be the Judges? 1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr. 1 To the equal Reader. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xl. 354 Proposals of peace which were equal and moderate.

6. Of surfaces: Level, on the same level (*arch.*). † **Equal to**: level with.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 116 The most part of the church was made equal to the ground. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 All the Rooms... of the same Story, may have their Floor or Pavement equal. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 156 The equal plains of fruitful Sicily.

† 7. Uniform throughout in appearance, dimensions, or properties. Obs.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 50 A roof covered with them is of an equal colour. 1686 AGNEW *Painting* (Illustr.) iii. 107 The Painter must observe an equal Air, as not to make one part Musculous and Strong, and the other Soft and Tender. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 98 A Sheet of their full length equal within one pound in ten quite through. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28, A Large Stones, sound, equal, handsome and rare. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 246 That the building should be a column of equal strength, proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear.

b. *Bot.* Symmetrical, having both sides alike.

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1110 When the parenchyma is developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk, the leaf is equal.

8. Of movements, pressure, heat, light, etc.: Even, free from fluctuation in rate or intensity. rare. (With this and the next sense cf. **EQUABLE**.) 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 392 Try them by boiling upon an equal fire. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 71 These Revolutions... are as exactly equal and uniform as the Earth's are. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 63 Even or equal trot. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 88 Thy

chaste sister Who guides the frozen and inconstant moon Will look on thy more warm and equal light.

9. Of the mind, temper, demeanour, tone of voice: Even, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. *arch.* 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. vii. 759 Who can hear this and bear an equal mind? a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 9 He proceeded, in a firm and equal tone, to offer Theodosius the alternative of peace, or war. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth.* xxii. He addressed him in a tone tolerably equal. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* 153 Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind.

† 10. Of numbers: Even. Obs. rare. Cf. *L. par.* 1806 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bridge*. The piers of stone bridges should be equal in number, that there may be one arch in the middle.

† 11. quasi-*adv.* Equally. Obs.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 150 He is equal rau'nous As he is subtle. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* ii. i. Thou art A thing, that, equal with the devil himself, I do detest. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xv. Therefore obtain'd an equal distant seat. 1659 DRYDEN *Cromwell* v. Where all the parts so equal-perfect are.

12. Comb. a. parasynthetic derivatives, as **equal-armed**, **-blooded**, **-eyed**, **-headed**, **-limbed**, **-sided**, **-souled**. Also **equal-handedness**. b. adverbial, as **equal-balanced**, **-poised**, **-suited**.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 286 The \*equal-armed balance, so commonly seen in this country. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 567/1 At the top is an equal-armed cross. 1678 MORRIS *Col. Misc.* (1699) 312 If the Good and the Evil be \*equal-ballanced. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. Hogarth* Poems II. 135 Thou \*equal-blooded judge. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 677 Toward good and ill, then, \*equal-eyed of soul. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 280 A government of so much benevolence and \*equal-handedness. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1837 the double and \*equal-headed reversible rail was originated by Joseph Locke. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. viii. 278 The short \*equal-limbed Greek cross. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 170 The rising and falling of an \*equal-poised balance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. O friendship, equal-poised control. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 571 Four-sided prisms, terminated by \*equal-sided pyramids. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 676 Nor thine nor mine, but \*equal-souled are they. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 102 The lilies and the native rose Sit \*equal-suited with a blushing red.

B. sb.

1. One who is equal to another:

a. in rank or standing. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bks.* (Camden Soc.) 4 M. Nevil hath shown himself disdainful towards his equals and superiors too. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 171 She is no equal for his birth. 1614 JOHN DAY *Festivals* (1615) 322 First, that they match with their Equals as neere as may be, both in Condition or State of Life, as also in Years. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Jonathán* (R.), You (though subjects) may my equals make. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Newch.* v. 38 Towards equals, nothing becomes a man so well as well-bred ease. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 468 The Governor-General, whom, as exercising a delegated authority only, he refused to recognise as the equal of a king. 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 194 Humility is much more tried by equals than it is by inferiors.

b. in power or achievement, or in any specified quality; a 'match'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 257 Was euer man so proud as is this Martius? He has no equal. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 248 Satan. Prodigious power had shewn, and met in Armes No equal. 1752 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 270 A minister who never had his equal... for wisdom and integrity. 1875 FORNUM *Maioleia* iv. 43 Orazio had no equal in the execution of his paintings.

† c. in age: (a.) One who has lived as long; (b.) A contemporary. Cf. *L. æqualis*. Obs.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 110 That I may now deal with my ancients and not with my equals. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* i. 14 And profited in the Jewes Religion, above many my equals in mine own nation. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 443 A Sophist Plutarch's equal.

2. *abstr.* An equal: a state of equality; an equal footing. Obs. exc. dial.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 34 Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an equal to restore. *Mod.* (Derbysh.) He talks to me as if we were on an equal.

**Equal** (f'kwāl), *v.* [f. prec.; cf. *Fr. égalier*.]

1. To make equal, equalize; to bring to the same level. Const. *with*, or simply. *Arch.*

1594 DANIEL *Clopatra* Ded., Whereby great Sidney & our Spence might, With those Fingers being equalled, Bechaunting the world. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 34 He maketh my feet like [margin, equally] hinds' feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 248 Him Whom reason hath equald, force hath made suprem above his equals. *Ibid.* iii. 33 Those other two equal'd with me in Fate. 1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* 1. 456 Rebellion equals all. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 52 Persons equalled in the Favour of God. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xvii. The fair democracy of flowers That equals cot and palace.

† b. To proportion. Obs.

1618 LATHAM *end Bk. Falconry* (1623) 24 Compare or equal so your meat with the length or shortnesse of time, as that she shall neuer be over empty, yet, etc.

† c. To make (ground) level; to level (a building) to, *with* the ground; to make (a ditch) level by filling up. Obs.

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Pity* (1849) II. 45 The goodliest cities have been equalled with the ground. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. III.* Wks. 39 The fortress... is demolished and equal'd with the ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Intell. Ceylon* (1817) 89 He employs his people... equaling unequal grounds. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 61 Equalling Ditches with raised or even Ground.



† 2. To consider or represent as equal; to liken, compare. *Obs.*

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 78 To them, which with Gods word do equal their own doctrines, etc. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 89 Their Dogmatical Traditions, which they equal with the holy Scriptures. a 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 150 As equalling God in savage closeness to the most arbitrary Tyrants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 114 r. 10 To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* i. iv. iii. 28 Not content with equalling the pleasures of war to social festivity.

3. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to 'come up to', match, rival.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. Let earth and heaven his timeless death deplore, For both their worths will equal him no more. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 249 On me [Richard], whose All not equals Edwards Molyte? 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 17 The gold and the chrysell cannot equal it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 40 He trusted to have equal'd the most High, if he oppos'd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 268 He came very young into Parliament, and, soon equalled the oldest and ablest actors. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 106 The weight of the carbonic acid gas exactly equals the weight of carbonic oxide and the oxygen gas. 1826 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiv. There are enough of brave men around me, whom I may imitate if I cannot equal. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 355 The courage of the Queen... was only equalled by her terrible revenge. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 They nearly equalled the elephant in size.

4. To produce or achieve something equal to, to match. † Also *intr.* To cope on equal terms with (*obs. rare*).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. i. iii. 67, I think we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equalle with the King. c 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 154 It is a difficult matter, to equal my sisters vertues with my speache. a 1745 W. BROOME *To Pope* 26 A rival hand recalls from every part Some latent grace, and equals art with art. a 1832 MACINTOSH *Machiavel* Wks. 1846 II. 480 Historical genius had risen... to a height which has not been equalled among the same nation in times of greater refinement.

b. To reciprocate in equal measure.

1697 DRYDEN, tr. Virgil *Æneid* v. 641 [She] sought Sicchus, through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. ix. The ardent passion... the extreme violence of which if he failed to equal, etc.

† **Equaliform**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 eq- [f. *Equalis* + *-form*.] Having equal forms. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379½ It is all one amongst them if they be called biform, or equaliform, or diversiform.

† **Equalify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EQUAL* + *-ify*.] *trans.* To make equal.

1679 G. R. tr. *Bayesian's Theat.* World ii. 223 When he begins to equalify himself with his God, and to make comparisons with him.

**Equalist** (fkwälíst), *rare*. [f. *EQUAL* + *-ist*.] One who asserts the equality of certain (contextually indicated) persons or things.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phanex* (1721) i. 13 We can find nothing (according to the Hypothesis of the Equalists) why one (Hypostasis) should be called Father or Son rather than another. 1880 P. GREG *Ac. Zodiac* i. 133 The Equalists were driven from one untenable point to another.

**Equalitarian** (ikwólítéríán), *a. and sb.* [f. *EQUALITY* + *-arian*.] *a.* cf. *humanitarian*, etc.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the doctrine of the equality of mankind. *B. sb.* An adherent of this doctrine.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) i. 83 We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrines of the gospel. 1837 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XLI. 22 We, who are neither republicans nor equalitarians. 1883 STEVENSON in *Longm.* *Mag.* II. 295 These equalitarian plainnesses leave an open field for the insolence of Jack-in-office.

**Equality** (ikwólítí), *Forms:* 4-6 equalite, (5 equalyte, eqwalyte), 6 equalitie, equalitie, -lité, (6 equalité, 7 -ty), 6- equality. See also *EGALITY*. [a. OF. *égalité* (mod. Fr. *égalité*), ad. L. *æqualitāt-em*, f. *æqualis* *EQUAL*.] The quality or condition of being equal.

1. The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2734 Of hete & eke of coldnes of oon equalite. 1530 PALSGR. 219½ *Equalite*, *egalité*, *evynnesse*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* *W. Ind.* iii. (Arb.) 147 The equalitie of the daye and nyght. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiv. 221 Reduce to any shadow of Equality. 1657 EARL MORN. tr. *Parrot's Pol. Disc.* 200 God, by whom... the earth it self is sustained and held up with a miraculous equality of weight. 1791 COWPER *Itiad* xx. 572 Pleading equality of years. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 In approaching the mirror, the image and object approach to equality. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 245 Will the exhausting of the tube disturb the equality? 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 122 The ganglia do not maintain the same numerical equality.

b. *esp. in Math.* The exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity, the existence of which is sometimes expressed by the sign =.

1570 BILINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 32. 5 This figure [rhombus] agreeth with a square, as touching the equalitie of lines. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 4 = The Sign of Equality; it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 11 Equality; which is but another word for the exact resemblance commonly called identity, considered as subsisting between things in respect of their quantity.

2. The condition of having equal dignity, rank, or privileges with others; the fact of being on an equal footing.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. Prob. 60 Suppos hys Lordschype lyk noucht be tyl gret statys in equalyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 But all iii persons one god, of one substance, & of inseparable equalite. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 47 Equality of two Domesticke powers, Breed scrupulous faction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 26 Not content With faire equalitie, fraternal state. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 p. 3 Equality is the Life of Conversation. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler*, Ve are all equal; nature made you so. Equality is your birth-right. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par.* ch. 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

b. The condition of being equal in power, ability, achievement, or excellence. Also (*rarely*), the condition of being 'equal to an emergency'.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 327 The on-set and retire Of both your Armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 16 The confidence of his own equality with those whom he deemed most worthy of his praise. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. They fought with an equality. 1879 G. W. CURTIS *Sp. New Eng. Soc. Dinner*, With their equality to the emergency the Pilgrim Fathers would have lived in the best houses.

3. In persons: Fairness, impartiality, equity.

b. In things: Due proportion, proportionateness. 1447 BOKENHAM *Syntrips* (1835) 12 Shap and colour and eche fecture Were comproporciond in swych equalyte. 1552 HULOT s.v., *Equalite* of lawes, wher they be to all degrees indifferente. 1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* iv. 44 In hering of him what equalite ye show. 1652 RAY *Dissol. World* 232 The breaking of order and equality in the world. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) Introd. 18 Equality is of the essence of such taxes.

4. Evenness of surface; uniformity of size or shape; level position. Also of movements or processes: Evenness, regularity, uniformity in rate or degree. Now somewhat rare.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The see is calde 'equor', and hap þat name of equalite, evennesse. 1590 SIR J. SMITH *Diet. Weapons* 4 b, All the points of the Piques of everie rancke carrying one equalite. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 172 Sometimes a Bone, so pressed down, settles to his natural equality. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The equality of its Motion... without any fits or starts. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New In-* 25 The Plumber's vain pretence to near Equality, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can. 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 73 The equality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico.

† 5. *fig.* Of the body: An even condition or temper. Of the mind: Evenness, equability. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* ii. 20 It consumeth the corrupt superflue humours, and reduct nature to equalite. 1647 CHARLES I. *Decl. Jan.* 18 Wks. (1662) 281 Patience and a great Equality of Mind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 143 p. 4 To enjoy Life and Health as a constant Feast, we should... arrive at an Equality of Mind. a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxiv. 121 You would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect.

**Equalization** (fkwälóizér-jón), [f. *equalize* + *-ATION*.] The action or process of equalizing; the condition of being equalized.

1793 ANTHONY PASQUIN (John Williams) *Calu Exam.*, Upon the basis of necessary equalization and reciprocity. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 91 An opposite source of equalization, tending to restore that equilibrium which is also continually lost. 1806 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 210 A certain equalization, or approach to equality may be obtained between the motions of the stars. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* ii. v. (ed.) 221 In August 1848, the nominal equalization of the duties was effected. 1852 D. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 283 Alas, for the happy equalization which our Republic was to effect.

**Equalize** (fkwälóiz), *v.* Also 7-8 equalize, (7 egalise). [f. *EQUAL* + *-IZE*. Cf. Fr. *égaliser*.]

I. To equal, match.

† 1. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to come up to, match, rival; = *EQUAL* v. 3. *Obs.*

15... *Tom Thumb* 136 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 239 Sir Tom Thumb, for thy fame, None can thee equalize. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 44 But a third kingdom... Both first and second Troy shall dare to equalize. 1595 *Loecrine* iv. i. 169 The Scythians... Do equalize the grass in multitude. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Fessit.* (1629) 19 In all seaven, equalizing the number of the Planets. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 The order and situation of this Fort and Fabricke, equalizing if not preceding any other in Persia. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 68 The Elegancy and Nobleness of their Style which never any Philosopher could equalize. 1793 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 84 Fur, ought to have a greater Substance to equalize the strength of Oak. 1725 COLLIER *Disc. Pract. Subj.* 346 For by affecting to equalize a superior wealth, they are apt to make their own Figure too large. 1774 PENNANT *Four Scott.* 326 A spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery. 1826 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* i. 112 His great house, that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen.

† 2. To reciprocate in equal degree; = *EQUAL* 4 b. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxiv. Instill into her some celestial fire, That she may equalize affection.

II. To make equal.

† 3. To regard, represent, or treat as equal; to place on an equality. *Obs.* Also (*rarely*), to regard as contemporary with (cf. *EQUAL* B. 1 c). *Const. to, with.*

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* vii. 22 There be that equalize some of them with S. Paul his time. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 16 Doest [thou]... equalize them [my writings] with

the text of the canonical Scriptures? 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* v. 65 The Virgin... they do at least equalize to Christ. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks* Swift xxii. (R.), The... Poem... which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those letters [rhyme].

4. To make equal in magnitude, number, degree of intensity, etc. *Const. to, with.*

1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 Equalizing the said Custome of Cloth, with the Custome of Wool. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 Intending to equalize it [Babel] with the Starres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 301 Notwithstanding to equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred yeares. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781 note, To show the propriety of equalizing the revenues of bishops. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Heat*, &c. 88 Their temperatures... must be always changing, and always tending to be equalised. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 58 The emoluments of peace and war were, therefore, equalized by attaching a fixed salary to the office. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* 111. 39 The despotism that would equalise property arbitrarily. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 43 Thus to equalize the distances.

5. To make equal in condition, dignity, power, or character.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 That they would not equalize him, in the manner of his death, to abject dogs. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* 72 Those who attempt to level, never equalize. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxx. (1831) 266 A young woman of fashion... equalising herself with a creature depending on his wits for support. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 166 Office of itself does much to equalise politicians. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) i. 164 The invention of gunpowder equalised all men on the field of battle.

† 6. To level, bring to one level. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 38 These towering rocks... I will... equalize againe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 11 The Gothes... subverted their pallaces, equalizing the walles with the ground. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* 7. 63 All alike eaven, as corn cut down and equalised [sic] by the harvest mans hand.

7. To render (a movement, process, or condition) uniform.

1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) i. 452 Fly wheels are employed to equalize the motion of a machine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 189 Contrivances for equalizing the action in Mr. Watt's patent of 1782. 1878 K. JOHNSON *Africa* ii. 26 The rich forest lands of the Atlas slopes, which equalise the temperature.

b. To bring to an average level, compensate (an inequality).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxix. 692 Equalizing the scarcity of one region by the plenty of another.

Hence *Equalized* *pp. a.*, *Equalizing* *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*), and *pp. a.*

1657 S. W. Schim *Dispatch* 450 He hath not shown us... one equalizing word of this power to counterpoise the many particularizing terms objected by us. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 85 This equalizing of strength must be referred to the Judgment of the Operator. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 237 The utter subversion of your equalising principle. 1844 UPTON *Physiologists* 115 Equalized energy. 1844 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 196 He talked of the national character of the French, and their equalizing methods of education. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech. Equalizing-saw*, a pair of saws on a mandrel at a gaged distance apart, and used for squaring off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iv. 22 The equalizing influence of the outside world.

**Equalizer** (fkwälóizér), [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] One who, or that which, makes equal; *spec.* an appliance for equalizing the speed of a machine, or the power used to drive it.

1792 MISS BURNBY *Diary* (1849) V. 351 [The Duke's] deportment is quite noble and in a style to announce conscious rank even to the most sedulous equalizer. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 79 The ocean may be considered as the great reservoir and equalizer of heat. 1853 LEWES *Goethe* i. 233 The forest is the great equaliser of temperature in Nature. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art.* 5 Education... is not the equalizer, but the discernment of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Equalizer*, an even or whiffletree to whose ends the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. 1882 BAZAAR, *Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The Otto Power Equalizer.

† **Equalizable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as next + *-ABLE*.] That can be equalled.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 552 Overcome (cryd bee) by the power not equalizable of a Shepherdesse, etc.

**Equaller**, *rare*. [f. *EQUAL* v. + *-ER*.] One who, or that which, makes equal.

c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 26 Death... Impartial equaller of all with dust.

**Equaling** (fkwälíng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *EQUAL* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *EQUAL*. In quot. used *attrib.*

1880 TURNER *Catal. Tools Sheffield* 72 s.v. *Files*, Equaling and Cotten Files.

**Equality** (fkwáli), *adv.* Also 6 equalite, (equal). [f. *EQUAL* a. + *-LY*.]

1. To an equal degree or extent; as much in one case as in another. *Const. with*; sometimes *as*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 It is doubtful whether it [Saint Helena] adhere to America or Afrique, the vast Ocean bellying, on both sides, and almost equally. 1668 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 113 They all flow equally from the sov. reignty of God. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 291 He was equally Learned as Warlike. 1701 Dr. For True-born *Eng.* ii. 6 And equally of Fear and Forecast void. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 i. 25 It is said these observations are equally applicable to brutes. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xvii. You and Clara shall be equally my daughters. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 146 His presence and his absence were equally directed by the lord lieutenant. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN tr. *Odes Horace* 7 Being the inventor

of the lyre, he [Hermes] is patron of poets equally as Apollo. 18. T. AINOLD *Wych's Sel. Wks.* III. Intro. p. x. This work is equally one-sided and uncompromising with Wy-cliff's tracts.

### 2. In equal shares.

11386 CHAUCER *Somph.* T. 529 Ther nys no man can deme . . . If that it were departed equally. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 294 My Foreward. . . Consisting equally of Horse and Foot. 1695 LD. PRINCE *Boeth. Life* 15 Equally sharing with him his Labours and Victories. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) II. 25 To her other sisters equally between them. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 181 The said legacy should be divided equally between them that were alive.

### 3. According to one and the same rule or measure. Formerly also, impartially, equitably, justly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Deale equally, with-out partialite. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. (R.), The equally respecting eye of pow'r looking alike on all deserts. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 45 So to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 77 If a man . . . judge between man and man, it is a precept. . . that he deale Equally between them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 3 To enter equally into the genius of both nations. 1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 204 You say it is dealing equitably or equally.

### 4. On a level with regard to height; uniformly with regard to direction; in a line with. Obs.

1599 HAKLUIT *Voy. II.* ii. 69 Yet are they [the bridges] equally built, no higher in the middle than at either end. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Def. iv. A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1721 STURGE *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. 1. 3 The nurse went equally with him that supported the train.

### 5. Uniformly; in uniform degree or quantity; in the same relative proportion.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Distributing the Air . . . more equally thro' the House. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* x. xiv. § 22 Being constantly equally swift. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 242 The wedges and trenails . . . were every where equally applied. 1796 NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Intro. 81. I know of none so equally good. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 351 The thickest wires receive the strongest heat; therefore, the whole is equally heated in the same space of time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. The population, formerly spread pretty equally over the country.

### Equality (f'kwālnés), rare in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

#### 1. The state or fact of being equal in magnitude, number, condition, etc.; = EQUALITY 1, 2.

1530 PALSGR. *217* f. Equality, *emiparation*. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Nor. Phil.* (Palsf.) iv. iii. Friendship ought to be engendered of equality, for where equalitie is not, friendship cannot long continue. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xvi. The profe of y<sup>e</sup> equalnes of this likeam vnto the triangle, dependeth of the thirty and two Theoreme. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 25. I am sure, I am no waies able to Plead equality, in point of Law, with those noble Gentle-men. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 The equality of their weight. 1864 SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 170 There was some appreciation of the equality of men's liberties to pursue the objects of life.

#### 2. Fairness, equity. Obs.

1548 R. HURTEN *Sum Dinnitie* P viij. a. To iudge accord-ingly vnto ryght and equalnes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be giders.

#### 3. a. Of movements, processes, etc.: Uniformity in rate or degree. b. Of the mind, temper, etc.: Evenness, equality, equanimity. Obs.

1545 ASCHAM *Toroph.* (Arb.) 33 Softly exercising euery parte with equalnesse. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. Lockhart* Wks. 1731 II. 333 With so great Equality of Temper, and Constancy of Mind. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 251 To bear the honour . . . with equality of temper. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 81 His equality and kindness of character.

### Equanimity (f'kwānīmītt). Also 7 equ- [ad. Fr. *equanimité*, ad. L. *equanimitas*, f. *equanimis* having an even mind, f. *equus* even + *animus* mind.] The quality of having an even mind.

#### 1. Fairness of judgement, impartiality, equity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 11 v. 18 The third goodnes . . . is that equanimitie, which . . . accepteth a just excuse. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. (1851) 417 Your far celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. v. You have the equanimity to think so.

#### 2. Evenness of mind or temper; the quality or condition of being undisturbed by elation, depression, or agitating emotion; untroubledness.

1663 PERYS *Diary* 8 Mar. I cannot but remember my Lord's equanimity in all these affairs with admiration. 1720 TATLER No. 242 F. 1 This Quality [Good-Nature] keeps the Mind in Equanimity. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 238 These gentlemen have borne all the odium of this publication . . . with . . . unexampled equanimity. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lxxv.* The quiet equanimity with which the Baron endured his misfortunes, had something in it venerable and even sublime. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 61 Mrs. Poyser has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject.

#### b. pl. (nonce-use.) Seasons of equanimity.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1020 Perturbations that possess The Mind or Equanimities.

### Equanimous (f'kwānīmās), a. Also 7 equanimous. [f. L. *equanimis* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Even-tempered; not easily elated or depressed. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 16 [A minister must be] patient, or equanimous, easily parting with his right for peace's sake. 1660 GAUDEN *Sacrilagus* 14 That the Reverend Bishops . . . may not seem less equanimous and condescending. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2

It required all the splendour of the day . . . to make me equanimous on discovering the postmaster's audacious cheat.

### 2. Impartial. Obs.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. 128 That equanimous distribution of her [the Soul's] energy into the Members and Parts of the Body.

### Hence Equanimously adv., with equanimity. Equanimousness, the quality of being equanimous.

1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 132 Disposing equanimously to all accidents. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iii. 41 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously. 1736 BAILEY *Equanimousness*, evenness of mind, contentedness. 1775 in ASH.

### Equant (f'kwānt), a. and sb. Astr. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 7 equant. [ad. L. *equant-em*, pr. pple. of *equā-re* to make equal, f. *equus* equal.]

A. adj. That equalizes. *Equant circle* [med. L. *circulus æquans*], a circle imagined by the ancient astronomers for the purpose of reducing the planetary movements to consistency with the hypothesis that celestial motion must be uniform in velocity. Also fig. B. sb. = *Equant circle*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 324 Excentricke, concentricke, circles æquant, etc., are absurd. *Ibid.* iii. i. iii. (1676) 267 f. Love is the circle equant of all affections. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 31 f. (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He [Ptolemy] was compelled to suppose that . . . the centre of the equant . . . revolved in a small circle round the centre of the excentric.

† Erroneously used for 'centre of the equant'.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* iii. iv. § 7 I. 221 About another point, the equant.

### † Equat(e, f. pple. Obs. [ad. L. *equat-us*, pa. pple. of *equā-re* (see prec.).] Equivalent to the later EQUATED. a. Astral. b. Made level, levelled.

1430 LYOC *Chron. Troy* i. vi. In houre chosen equat for the nones. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 39 At last, baith this pepill war brocht undir ane communitie to leif in Rome, and the cite Alba equat . . . to the ground. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 161 Nevir to sever fra this town, quhill the walls thairof were equat to the ground.

### Equate (f'kwāt), v. Also 7 equate. [f. L. *equat-i*, ppl. stem of *equā-re*; see prec.]

#### 1. trans. To make (bodies) equal; to balance. Obs. rare.

1530 PALSGR. 539 f. They were nothyng egall, but he hath now equated them. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 394 The Guinea and large Piece of Cork . . . seem not to be nicely equated in Weight.

#### 2. To take the average of. Obs.

14.. *Mamm. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 439 Mete fyrst how many rodde that one ende is over thwart, and in lyke wyse mete that other ende. Than equate that.

b. Astr. To reduce to an average; to make the allowances necessary for bringing observations to a common standard, or for obtaining a correct result.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy. Qij*, The Declination was not equated. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* i. 1. 1. xii. 44 With some other Epagomenae at the end of the Year, or in a short period of Years fit to equate the Motion of the Sun. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. To Equate solar days, that is to convert apparent into mean time, and mean into apparent time. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 174 This last process is technically termed correcting or equating the observation for nutation.

#### 3. Math. To state the equality of (one quantity) to or with (another); to state the equality between (two quantities); to put in the form of an equation.

1779 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 9 The fluxion of this expression being equated to 0. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 229 By equating the terms which contain like powers of x. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iv. iii. § 24 It is not to be clipped out by the geologist or equated by the mathematician. 1883 *Nature* XXV. 122 By equating the computed difference to the actual difference.

#### 4. trans. and fig. To treat, regard, or represent as equivalent.

18. DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 211 Three generations were equated to a century. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 399 The danger of confounding true and false by equating them [forms of religion] all. 1877 SKEAT *Piers Plowm.* Notes 460 Marlow uses the word 'chary' rather artfully, so that it may be equated either to 'dearly' or 'carefully'. 1882 J. RHYNS *Celtic Brit.* App. 278 Boudicca might perhaps be equated . . . with such a Latin name as Victoria. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 95 In the Book of Leinster thirty four foreign saints are equated with natives.

#### Hence Equated pple. a., Equating vbl. sb.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy. Rj.* The Equated Anomaly of the orbis. 1951 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 238 He divulged his invention of the equating of a straight line to a crooked or parabola. 1694 B. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 251 When the equated Number II. is less than 123. 1790 HERSCHEL *ibid.* LXXI. 122 The clock altered 10 true equated time. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 312 The mean or equated depth. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 160 It makes no difference which of the equated quantities is placed first.

### Equation (f'kwān), a. Also 4 equation, equation, 6-7 equation. [ad. L. *equation-em*, f. *equā-re*; see EQUIT.] The action of equalling.

#### I. The action of making equal.

1. spec. in Astral. Equal partition. *Equations of houses*: the method of dividing the sphere equally into 'houses' for astrological purposes. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 587 And hisse proportionales convenient for hisse equations in euery thyng. c 1391 —

*Astral.* i. § 22 With the smale point of the forseide label, shalwou lcalule thynne equacions in the bordure of thin Astralobie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh his equations And eke the constellacions.

#### 2. gen. The action of making equal or balancing; the state of being equally balanced, equilibrium, equality. Now chiefly in phrases like *equation of demand and supply*, *equation of trade*, etc.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Equation*, making equal, even or plain. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. ii. ix. 216 The very Redundance itself of Mankind seeming by a natural consecution to yield and subminister this Remedy, for its Reduction and Equation. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* ii. (R.). Again the golden day resum'd its right, And rul'd in just equation with the night. 1726 SHELLEY *Voy. round World* 140 It would be difficult to determine the different values of the dollars and the candlesticks, so as to come to a nice equation of the matter. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 An excess of imports over exports, arising from the fact that the equation of international demand is not yet established. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. VII. 481 If his personal suffering could . . . be . . . set in equation against the mischief brought by himself both on his army and his country. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. vii. 399 These prices would adjust the equation of international trade.

#### II. Reduction to a normal value or position.

3. Astr. The action of adding to or subtracting from any result of observation or calculation such a quantity as will compensate for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly coner. the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose.

*Annual equation*: see ANNUAL 2 b.

*Equation of the centre*: the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body.

† *Eccentric equation*: = *Equation to the centre*.

*Equation of the equinoxes*: the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the phenomenon known as *Precession of the equinoxes*.

*Equation of time*: the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial.

*Personal equation*: the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.*

1666 EVELYN *Metr.* (1857) II. 11 To the Royal Society, where one Mercator . . . produced his rare clock, and new motion to perform the equations. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. iii. 421 When both these Causes of the Equation of Time hold. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxv. 320 Corrections, or, as they are astronomically called, equations. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 193 f. (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The equation of the centre [of the sun] is subject to a very slow secular variation. 1853 LARONER *Handbk. Astron.* § 3200 If we suppose an imaginary moon to move from perihelion through aphelion back to perihelion, with a uniform angular velocity . . . the distance between this imaginary moon and the true moon is called the *equation of the centre*. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* xxi. (ed. 4) 96 The difference between true and mean solar time, is called the equation of time. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 61, 318 Photography has no personal equation. 1881 *New York Nation* XXXII. 430 The scientific genealogists of the more advanced school, who settle the problem off-hand, often in accordance with their personal equation.

#### 4. Equation of payments: the process of finding a mean time for the equitable payment in one amount of several sums due at different times.

1677 COCKER *Arith.* xxix. 309 Equation of payments is that Rule . . . whereby to reduce the times for payment of several sums of money to an equated time for payment of the whole debt without damage to the Debtor or Creditor.

#### III. Statement of equality.

#### 5. Math. The action of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions. Obs.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmetical Arte of Equation: commonly called . . . Algebra. 1579 DIGGES *Stratig.* 44 Equation is nothing else but a certain conference of two numbers being in value Equal, and yet in multitude and Denomination different. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 187 Thus came they to upbraid . . . Algebra with the Equation of three discontinued Numbers. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. xi. 51 An Equation in the Algebraical Art is a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities or Things of different Denominations.

#### 6. coner. A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, which are for this purpose connected by the sign =.

The two chief kinds of equations are: (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities; to discover the numerical values of these is called 'solving'; the equation; the numbers which will 'satisfy' an equation, i. e. which may be substituted for the symbol of unknown quantity without rendering the statement incorrect, are called its 'roots'. (2) Those which indicate a constant relation existing between variables; as *Equation to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point in the curve; *equation of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *simple*, *quadratic*, *cubic*, *biquadratic*, etc. (or as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree) according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. Intro. 60 Many rules . . . of Algebra, with the equations therein vrsed. 1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 366 You mean that . . . the lowestmost to the lowestmost in the first equation are equal. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 62 Mr. de Buffon mention'd . . . we should . . . resolve the equation. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 322 The equation to the curve being  $ax = y^2$ . 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 227 This method of determining the co-efficients of a given function, or correcting them from observation, by means of what are called Equations of Condition, is said to have been invented by Tobias Mayer of Göttingen. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 29 An investigation of the method of solving an equation. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 11 Hence there is obtained the following equation of motion:  $aV^2 = g \sin \theta$ .

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 62 From this equation we derive at once the relation between the temperature and the density of air. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 191 What is called the 'equation of continuity' [for fluids], an unhappily chosen expression.

b. *transf.*  
1860 ANP. THOMSON *Latus Th.* § 68. 110 Every affirmative judgment may be regarded as an equation of subject and predicate.

c. A formula which represents a chemical reaction by stating the equality between the symbols representing the original and those which represent the resulting substances.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 We have therefore this equation, Carbon 28 + Oxygen 72 = Carb. Ox. 69 + Oxygen 31. 1844-57 G. BIRCH *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 245 In the following equation this decomposition of the allantoic is assumed to have occurred. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 90 The following equation explains the change.  $(\text{KO}, \text{NO}_3)_2 + (\text{HO}, \text{SO}_3)_2 = (\text{KO}, \text{HO}, \text{SO}_3)_2 + (\text{HO}, \text{NO}_3)_2$

**Equational** (ɛkwɪˈʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations.

1864 W. HIRSTLEY (title), *Equational Arithmetic*: Questions of Interest, Annuities, &c. 1880 *Athenaeum* 13 Nov. 636/3 A further theoretical aid in equational logic.

Hence **Equationally** *adv.*, in an equational form; by the use of equations.

1881 JEVONS in *Nature* XXIII. 487 They [secondary propositions] obey exactly the same formal laws as primary propositions, and are of course expressed equationally.

**Equationism** (ɛkwɪˈʃənɪzəm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Also **Equationist** [+ -IST.] (See quot.)

1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Theism* (1884) II. 247 The principle of 'equationism'; the principle, of effecting an 'equation' between the strength of his convictions and the amount of proof on which they respectively rest. The objection of equationists... can be otherwise met.

**Equator** (ɛkwɪˈtɔːr, -ər), Also 7-8 **æquator**. [a. late L. *æquator* one who makes equal, hence in late L. (*circulus*) *æquator dici et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night' (cf. *equinoctial*), f. *æquare* to make equal, f. *æguus* equal.]

1. *Astr.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. (When the sun is in the equator, day and night are equal in length: hence the name.) Commonly called the **EQUINOCTIAL**.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* I. § 17 The middle circle... is cleped also the weyere, equator of the day. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sec.* II. (1607) 2 When the Sunne cometh upon the Equator, then the daies and nights are of one length through the whole world. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella... would have its motion in the equator. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. ii. 295 The beginning of the Equator, from whence the Right Ascension of the Stars is reckoned, is where it intersects the Equator. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. III. i. § 8. I. 144 The circle which divided the sphere [of the heavens] exactly midway between these poles was called the equator.

2. *Geog.* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles.

1612 BREWED *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 That the Earth on the South side of the Equator, should be of a more ponderous disposition than on the North. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Northern pole of the Loadstone attracteth a greater weight than the Southern on this side the Equator. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 647 Mountains big with mines, that on the high equator ridgy rise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 11 A polar prospect, and a landscape at the equator, are as opposite in their appearances as in their situation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Voy. Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake... Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

Fig. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice... much less hath he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill, as well, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 39 It [the Reformation] is as it were the Equator, or that remarkable Line, dividing between Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After it.

3. *transf.* A similarly situated circle on any heavenly (or, occasionally, any spherical) body.

1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiognomy* i. 14 Because Santorini, in his Figure of the Face, makes the Eye-lids meet upon the very Equator of the Eye-ball. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* III. 83 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The great circle perpendicular to the axis of the moon, is called for a similar reason the equator of the moon. 1839 G. BIRCH *Nat. Phil.* 351 In a sphere of quartz, at the equator. 1858 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemet's Heavens* (ed. 3) 37 The rapidity of this movement varies regularly with their [Sun-spots'] distance from the solar equator.

b. **Magnetic equator**, an irregular line, passing round the earth in the neighbourhood of the equator, on which the magnet has no dip; = **ACLINIC LINE** (see **ACLINIC**).

1824 *Nat. Philos.*, *Magnetism* III. § 98 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The magnetic equator. 1849 MRS. SONNEVILLE *Comer. Phys.* Sc. xxx. 342 A line encircling the earth, called the magnetic equator.

c. **Equator of the magnet** (see quot.).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 60 The Magnet... is separated or divided by a middle line or Equator. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 251 It is obvious... that the magnetic intensity increases from the equator to the poles. 1871 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 416 Hold the needle over the equator of the magnet. 1885 S. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* II. § 78 The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic... This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **equator-sun**; **equatorwards** *adv.*, towards the equator.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 413 Those [paths of the sea] that, profuse Drunk by Equator-Suns, severely shine. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* x. 187 The pressure... impels the bottom-water equatorwards. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/4 To continue the voyage equatorwards.

**Equatorial** (ɛkwəˈtɔːriəl), a. and sb. Also 7-8 **æquatorial**, 8-9 **æquatoreal**. [f. L. *æquator* (see prec.) + -IAL; in Fr. *équatorial*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the equator; situated or existing on or about the equator.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* n. 1. note 1 (R), A prolate spheroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturni in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 16 The arrangement of the belts... has always followed the direction of the ring, which is what I have called being equatorial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxii. 334 Their surfaces will be higher... in the equatoreal, than in the polar regions. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea v. § 256 Panama is in the region of equatorial calms. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 65 Equatorial grains are maize and rice.

b. Pertaining to the 'equator' of a magnet, or of any spherical or spheroidal body.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Those æquatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 268 The middle of a copper wire... was applied to the equatorial groove. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 227 In Cestum... these [a pair of symmetrical tentacles] do not... issue from the equatorial region, thence turning away from the mouth.

2. **Equatorial instrument or telescope**: an apparatus consisting essentially of a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle (in large instruments by clockwork) the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. **Equatorial circle**: a graduated circle (otherwise called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the equatorial instrument.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/2 He is to pay for equatorial instrument. 1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 72 The idea of an equatorial telescope was again renewed by three several artists in this kingdom. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* II. 39 For causing the Equatoreal instrument to revolve uniformly.

B. sb. = **Equatorial instrument**: see A. 2.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 84 The equatorial is a machine calculated to observe the heavenly bodies in every part of the hemisphere. 1847 WHWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. VII. vi. § 1 (ed. 2) Transit instruments, equatorials, heliometers. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. 224 An equatorial.

b. *attrib. in equatorial clock*, a clock for driving an equatorial.

1844 BRITTON *Watch and Clock. Hand-bk.* 66, 102.

**Equatorially** (ɛkwəˈtɔːriəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an equatorial direction or position.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* VIII. It is occasionally requisite, that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down, as well as horizontally or equatorially. 1858 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 224 An eight-inch telescope, equatorially mounted. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 41 Some arranged themselves axially, others equatorially. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 113 The cool and heavy water of the polar basin... would flow equatorially with equal velocity. 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 529 Suppose that... the catalyzable material... is accumulated equatorially.

† **Equē. Sc. Obs.** A balanced account; an acquaintance, receipt. 'So called from the phrase, *et sic equē*, which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled.' (Jam. Suppl.)

1636 *Rec. Burgh Glasg.* (1876) II. 41 Supplicationes to the exchequer annent our equē. 1637 *Rec. Burgh Aberdeen* (1871) I. 118 The tounes equē wpon the payment of their burrow mailles.

**Equerry** (ɛkwɪˈrɪ, ɛkwɪˈrɪ). Forms: a. 6 **esquerry**, 7 **esquerie**, 8 **escurie**. β. 6 **equirrie**, 7 **equerie**, 7-9 **equery**, 7- **equerry**. γ. **aphel**. 6-8 **query**, -**rry**, **querry**, -**rry**. [ad. F. *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *escuerie*, by erroneous association with *escuyer* ESQUIRE), med. L. *scīria* stable, f. OHG. *scār* shed, shelter (whence *sciura*, MHG. *schüre*, mod. G. *scheuer* barn). The surviving Eng. form is due to an erroneous idea of some connexion with L. *equus* horse; the accentuation on the first syll., favoured by most Dicts. of the present century, is due to the same cause.]

† 1. The stables belonging to a royal or princely household; the body of officers in charge of the stables. Obs.

a. 1552 HULOF, Esquerry, equitum. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) vi. 413 His Majesties house and esquerry and stable. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 84 The keeping of an escurie or stable of horses.

β. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 His hienes being now come downe by the equerie. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 354 (R.), Sir R. P., that is, (in the ear) Sir Robert Pye of the equerry. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ix. There is brought to me from your equerry A pleodid... houting dress.

γ. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1183 He having familiar acquaintance in the Querry. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. There's not a groom of the querry could have match'd The Jolly riding man. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl.* *Nova* s. v. *Querry*, A Gentleman of the Querry.

2. [Short for 'gentleman of the equerry', 'groom of the querry'; cf. AF. *esquire de querry*, OF. *escuyer d'escurie*.] † a. A groom (*obs.*). b. An officer in the service of a royal or other exalted personage, charged with the care of the horses, At the English Court, an officer of the royal household, charged with the duty of occasional attendance on the sovereign.

a. 1768 CHAMBERLAIN *State Gl. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The constable hath also the power of escuries & pages.

β. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 197 At Yeraslaue another equirrie of the stable met him. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv.* *Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 151 In repaying of his house as one of the equerries. 1780 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 One Equerry, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Usher in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1756-7 tr. *Knyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 255 Attended... by the Roman emperors... as if they were equerries or grooms of the holy see. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 280/2 His Royal Highness... left Carlton House, accompanied by Captain Porter, his Equerry. 1839 tr. *Lamarzelle's Trav.* *East Afr.* The querry, of Lady Stanhope, who is at the same time her physician. 1855 *Marvell's Brigand Life* II. 18 The equerries and militia of the barons.

γ. 1526 *Houshe. Ori.* 172 The Master of the Horse... to have sitting with him at his table the Esquires de Querry and the Avenor. 1712, 206 The Master of the Horses does appoint all such Querries, Officers, and Keepers as, etc. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 61/2 As skiffull Querry, that commands the Stable of some great Prince. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A Gentleman... serving the King in place of one of the Quieris of his Querie. 1608 BR. HALL *Epist.* I. vi. Francesco del Campo (one of the Arch-Dukes Quieries). 1693 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 165 Mr. Charles Turner... querie to King James. 1763 MRS. E. STANLEY *Prince Titi* 14 The Querry or Riding-Master... beat down a poor ancient Woman into a very merry Place.

Hence **Equerryship**, the office or position of an equerry.

β. 1787 MISS BURNBY *Diary* (1842) III. 426 Her husband's Equerryship. 1882 *Standard* 13 Nov. 5/3 Colonel McNeill has held for the last eight years an Equerryship to the Queen.

γ. 1611 CORGE, *Escuyrie*, a Querry ship. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Querryship.

**Equestrial** (ɛkwɛˈstriəl), a. Now rare. [f. as next + -AL.] = **EQUESTRIAN**.

1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (c. 1600) 99 b. It was wont to be done abroad by vs of the Equestrial order. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1673) 232 The sight of one of these is nothing inferior to the equestrial party coloured caparisons. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 289 One hundred and sixty five marble statues of worthy personages, partly equestrial, partly pedestrial. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 309 (D.). Two others of the same King, the equestrial, and most furiously ugly. 1883 C. BEARD *Reformation* III. 96 The equestrial portrait which represents him triumphing over the Protestants on the battle-field of Mühlberg.

**Equestrian** (ɛkwɛˈstriən), a. and sb. [f. L. *equestrī* 'belonging to a horseman' (f. *equus* horseman, f. *equi* 'us horse') + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also of persons: Skilled in horse-riding.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Equestrian*, pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gentleman, or to an Horse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 704 ¶ 1, I should be glad if a certain Equestrian Order of Ladies... would take this Subject into their serious Consideration. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. 117, 273 The Equestrian races of the Circus. 1758 JOHNSON *Later No.* 67, Future candidates for equestrian glory. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vi. 81 Evelyn's inexperience in equestrian matters. 1866 EDGAR *Ruymynade* (1870) 80 Their mettled palfreys, and their equestrian grace.

2. Mounted on a horse. Also of a portrait or statue: Representing a person on horseback.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 The Antique Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius. 1712-14 *Spectator* (J.), An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. 1791 COVER *Obseq.* III. 22 Advance at once to the equestrian chief. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x. To sit for an equestrian portrait.

3. *Rom. Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of Equites or Knights.

1656 KENNETT *Rom. Antiq.* II. III. i. 97 One that had Four hundred [sestertial] might be taken into the Equestrian Order. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Whatever might be the numbers, of equestrian, or plebeian rank, who perished in the massacre of Rome. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII. 78 Cicero challenged his opponents... to find a single instance in which an Equestrian Court could be found to have given a corrupt verdict.

*transf.* 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 237 A middle sort of men; a sort of equestrian order.

b. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the 'knightly order' in the states of the Holy Roman Empire.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 64 Next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4936/1 The Deputies of the Equestrian Order, were to meet there. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauka's Hist. Ref.* III. 61: The bishop, chapter and equestrian order, or nobles (Ritterschaft).

B. sb. a. One who rides on horseback. b. One who publicly performs on horseback.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1800) 67 By Many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose occupations oblige them daily to engage as equestrians. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XIII. He stopped... internally wishing no good to the panting equestrian. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre*



*Tappington* (1882) 336 Mr. Peters... indifferent as an equestrian, had acquired some fame as a whip. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 328 As the equestrians in the circus throw themselves nimbly from horse to horse. 1873 H. SPENCER *Thry Sociol.* x. 243 The tacts for equestrians having been from time to time increased.

Hence **Equestrian** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as if Lat.], a female equestrian. **Equestrianism**, the art or practice of riding on horseback. **Equestrianize** *v. intr.*, to act as an equestrian. **Equestrianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 197 See Mrs. M. a superb equestriana. 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., Dislike of equestrianism. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 Schule Reiterer... or riding school equestrianism. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Freel.* 28 Nov. 2/1 Senator—and his daughters equestrianize about Washington daily. 1886 BLACKIE in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 151 This habit of bracing equestrianising.

**Equestrienne**, [pseudo-Fr. fem. of **EQUESTRIAN**] A horsewoman, female equestrian.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 G. C. BOASE *Ducrow* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 97/1 A well-known equestrienne.

**Equi-** (fkwī-), repr. L. *equi-*, combining form of *æquus* equal, prefixed originally to words of Latin origin, as *equiangular*, but occasionally to those from other sources, as *equi-balance*. The majority of the words so formed are adjectives; these are chiefly parasynthetic derivatives f. sbs. after the analogy of the simple adjs.; in other instances the prefix has the advb. sense 'equally, in an equal degree'. Less frequently the prefix forms verbs and substantives.

**Equianharmonic** *a.* (see quot.) Hence **Equianharmonically** *adv. **Equiarticulate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equibalance** *s.* = **EQUILIBRIUM**. **Equibalance** *v. Obs.*, to counterpoise, to constitute an equivalent to. **Equibiradial** *a.*, having two equal rays. **Equicheapness** *a.*, equally varying. **Equicheapness**, *Obs.* the quality of being equally cheap. **Equiconvex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces presenting equal curves. **Equiscent** *a.*, increasing by equal amounts, having equal increments. **Equicurve** *a. Obs.*, having an equal curve to (some other line). **Equidiagonal** *a.*, having the diagonals equal. **Equidurnal** *a. nonce-wd.*, transl. Gr. *ἡμερησίως* (see quot.). **Equidivision**, *Obs.*, equal division. **Equidurable** *a. Obs.*, equally durable. **Equiexcellency***, the being equally excellent. **Equigraphic**, *a.* (see quot.). **Equilobate** *a.*, equally lobate, having equal lobes. **Equiluculent** *a. Obs.*, shining with equal or even light. **Equimomental** *a. Physic.*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. **Equinecessary** *a. Obs.*, needful in an equal degree. **Equinumerally** *adv. Obs.*, in equal, i.e. corresponding, numbers or feet. **Equinumerant** *a. Obs.*, having the same number, consisting of the same number. **Equiomni-potent** *a. Obs.*, equally all-powerful. **Equipersate** *v. Obs.*, to weigh equally; to esteem alike. **Equiperiodic** *a.*, having equal periods. **Equiprobabilism, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equiprobabilist** (see quot.). **Equiproducting** *a.*, equally producing; producing an equal amount or crop. **Equiradial** *a.*, having equal radii. **Equiradical** *a.*, 'equally radical' (W.). **Equisegmental** *a. Math.*, having equal segments. **Equisized** *a.*, equally sized, of equal size. **Equisufficiency** *nonce-wd.*, the being equally sufficient. **Equitangential** *a.*, having a tangent equal to a constant line; said of a certain curve. **Equitemporaneous** *a. Obs.*, performed in equal lengths of time. **Equivalent** *a. Obs.*, equally valiant; of sufficient prowess. **Equivalent** *v. trans.*, (a.) to value equally, put on a par (b.) to equal in value. **Equivalent** *a. Conch.* (see quot.). **Equivelocity**, *Obs.*, equality in velocity. **Equivote**, the event of an equal number of votes having been given on either side.**

1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremora's Proj. Geom.* 55 If two ranges, each of four points, are projective, they are 'equianharmonic'. 1852 DANA *Crist.* II. 1137 The accessory branch is but little the shorter, nearly 'equi-articulate'. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The sphere of Coreggio... exemplified the attempt to create an 'equi-balance of the great elements of the constitution of man. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Warren* 916, 500 Foot, or so many Ships, as should 'equi-balance that Number. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Reliq. Appeal* 48 (L.), In Mahomet... the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equilibrated. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 110 Equilibrating to the other. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 536 The proportional elevations which a set of 'equi-changeable thermometers would experience. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 58 'Equidiagonal tetragons. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 85 'Equi-sufficiency, 'Equi-cheapness, 'Equi-excellency [are the lesser virtues of a derivative Invention]. 1857 B. FAUCI *Infinitesimal Calculus* I. 89 This variable... I have ventured to call 'Equiscent'. 1726 T. GREGORY *Astron.* I. 1. 47 The Proportions... agree... to this Curve, to which

the Circle is 'equicurve. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 39 The radius of a circle 'equicurve to the meridian. 1828 WHEWELL *Nat. Org.* 262 (L.) The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the 'equidurnal. 1633 ANES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 174 That doeth not hinder a superdivision, or 'equidivision into common and special. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 256 To ascribe a durable Constitution, or State of Air, to an 'Equi-durable mover. 1612 (see quot. for *equicheapness*) 'Equi-excellency. 1666 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 22 The homographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the 'equigraphic) projection of maps; that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 325 Ganoids with heterocercal 'equilobate tails. 1608 STANLEY *Dr. Barles* 767 Bee't Cloudy, clear, Eclipse, or night, or day, His lovely browes are 'equiluculent ay. 1881 J. LARSON in *Nature* XXIV. 605 The well-known property of 'equimomental ellipses. 1663 BURLER *Ind.* I. iii. 1034 For both to give blows and to carry in fighis are 'equiscent. 1616 J. GOWER (title), Ovid's *Festivals*, or *Romane Calendar*; translated into English Verse 'equimomental. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J), This talent of gold, though not equimomental, nor yet equidurant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1818) XLVI. 21 That even abstract power appears to be limited by 'equimomental absurdity. 1602-1732 COLES, 'Equipeutent, weigh or esteem alike. 1881 MÜNCHIN *Unipl. Kiemat.* 10 Superposed 'Equiperiodic Rectilinear Vibrations. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 74 Also in an 'equi-perpendicular tetragon to find the area. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The contest between probabilism and 'equiprobabilism has not been touched at all. 1881 LITTLEALAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 656 s.v. *Liquor*, 'Equiprobabilist, who teach that in a balance of opinion the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. 1846 GORDON *Grace* II. vi. 11. 537 Something approaching to 'equi-producing lots for all. 1877 COLEMAN *Biog. Lit.* 250 If we affirm of a circle that it is 'equi-radial. 1880 *Evening Post* 25 Jan. 1/4 The lady's bicycle, which is built... with 'equi-sized wheels. 1612 (see quot. for *equicheapness*) 'Equi-sufficiency. 1715 DE MOYRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 324 The Curve of a C.B. may be call'd the 'Equiangular Curve. 1817 OLNEY *Geom.* xiii. 172 The 'Equiangular Curve is generated by the motion of a weight, etc. 1709 F. HAUSER *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. (1719) 197 Galileo's famous Proposition, about the 'Equitemporaneous Descents of heavy Bodies in the Chords of a Circle. 1759 J. STURGES *Gafing Gulf* D j b, The daughter... shall have much ado to find 'equivalent champions. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts' Mem.* I. 70 He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to 'equivalve the noble and the rabble of authorities. 1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/1 Anything adequate munts up to; whereas that which is adequate simply equivalves. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711 In a considerable number of species the two valves are alike, when the shell is said to be 'equivalved. 1662 STILLINGFEE *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 16 The 'equi-velocity of the motion of all Atoms... which he likewise asserted. 1745 *Revised Charter Yale Coll.* in *Catal. Yale Univ.* (1886) 20 Where an 'Equivate happens, the President shall have a casting Vote. 1888 A. P. FOSTER in *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Mar. 132 In an equi-vote the question shall determine on that side on which the presiding member shall have voted.

**Equival**: see **EQUIVAL**.

**Equiangle**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *équi-angle*, f. *équi-* EQUI- + *angle* ANGLE.]

*A. adj.* Having equal angles: = **EQUANGULAR**. 1570 BURLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. ii. 111 'To describe a triangle equiangle unto a triangle given. 1571 Digges *Pantome* (1591) 5 They are termed Equiangle Polygons. 1611 CORN, *Jeasidre*, consists of twentie equiangle triangles.

*B. sb. pl.* Equal angles. *By equiangles*: at right angles.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, M'sex. 1. 10 It cutteth the same also by equiangles.

**Equiangled**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 equi-. [f. as prec. + -ED; cf. ANGLED.] = **EQUANGULAR**.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 182 A triangle, equiangled with that of the Turrets shadow. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems Wks.* 177 III. 534 Twelve equiangular and equiangled Pentagons. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 75 The triangles... are equiangled.

**Equiangular** (fkwī, 'engulār), *a. Geom.* [f. EQUI- + ANGULAR.] Having equal angles.

*a.* Having all its angles equal. *b.* Having angles respectively equal with those of another figure, or making equal angles with a line. *Equiangular spiral* (see quot. 1884).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. def. 28 b. An Equiangular or equal-angled figure is that whereof all the angles are equal. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1756 SIMPSON *Euclid* (Jod.), A circle may be inscribed in a given equilateral and equiangular quindecagon. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 The method employed to make the threads of the screw equiangular with the axis. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 119 Mutually equiangular, and... therefore similar. 1854 WOODWARD *Molusca* II. 223 Beak prominent, area equiangular. 1884 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* xii. 223 In the logarithmic spiral... the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant. On account of this property the curve is also called the equiangular spiral.

**Equiangularity** (fkwī, 'engulār'itū), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being equiangular.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. 54 The equilateralness of a triangle is known from its equiangularity.

**Equianharmonic**, -articulate: see **EQUI-**.

**Equiaxe** (fkwī, 'æks), *a. Crystallogr.* [a. Fr. *équiaxe*, f. L. *equi-* (see EQUI-) + *axis* AXIS.] Having equal axes.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Intro. 15 Some in equiaxe crystals have... been found. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char.*

*Min.* 222 *Equiaxe*, when it has the shape of a rhomboid, in which the axis is equal to that of the primitive rhomboid.

**Equiaxed** (fkwī, 'æks't), *a.* = prec. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 Five types... all parts of one equiaxed system.

**Equibalance**, -biradial: see **EQUI- pref.**

**Equicurve**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *equicurvus*, f. L. *æquus* horse + *curvus* stag.] (See quot.)

1798 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cx. (1495) 85r In the londe of Perthes is a wyld cowe that hathe heer in her necke as an horse and is of the quantyte of an harte and therefore many men calle that cowe *Equicurvus* and such a cowe is wythout hornes. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armerie* II. 57 The fieldie is Mercury, an Equicurve, of the Moone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 174/1 An Equicurve, or a Deer-Horse... is a Beast in the Oriental Countreys having the body of a Horse with outward bended horns.

**Equichangeable**, -cheapness, -convex, -crescent: see **EQUI- pref.**

**Equicrural** (fkwī, 'krū-rāl), *a.* Also 7-8 equi-. [f. L. *æquicrūr-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. Fr. *équicrural*.]

Of a triangle: Having legs of equal length; isosceles. Of a cross: Having equal arms.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 233 Draw lines from angle to angle, untill seven equicrural triangles be described. 1656-61 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1762 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 119 Let the æquicrural triangle A, B, C, represent a wedge. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 716 Pieces of masonry, in the form of an equicrural cross.

**Equicure**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *æquicūr-us*, *æquicūr-us*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *crūs*, *crūr-is* leg.] = prec.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 88 Let the Equicure triangle be ABC; and from the point A, etc. *Ibid.* ix. (R.), Consider the increase of an equicure triangle. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Equicurve**: see **EQUI- pref.**

**Equidifferent** (fkwī, 'diferēnt), *a.* Also 8 equidifferent. [f. EQUI- + DIFFERENT.]

1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

1695 HALLEY *Easy Demonstr. Log. Tangents* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 31 The Secants of equidifferent Arches. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 227 A Series of equidifferent Terms.

2. Said of a crystal in which the numbers of the faces presented severally by the prism and by each summit, form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

1837 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 208 Equidifferent basaltic hornblend is a six-sided prism.

**Equidistance** (fkwī, 'distāns), [a. Fr. *équidistance*, f. *équidistant*: see next.] The fact of being equidistant. Also in phrase *At equidistance* = at equal distances.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Alise.* 11 (T.), From the equidistance of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 334 The collateral equidistance of cousins german from the stock whence both descend. 1722 KELT tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 35 The gravity of Bodies... at equidistance from the Center of the Earth, is by their quantities of Matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Night-c.* 417 There lie, out-spread at equidistance, thorpes And villages and towns along the coast.

**Equidistant** (fkwī, 'distānt), *a.* [a. Fr. *équidistant*, ad. late L. *equidistant-em*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *distans* standing apart, DISTANT.]

1. Separated by an equal distance or equal distances. Also fig.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 14 Draw the line H. I. equidistant from A. B. or K. L. 1673 DUNNE *Elegy Pr. Henry* Poems (1650) 240 Quotidian things, and equidistant hence, Shut in, for man, in one circumference. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 They would be equidistant from that Tropic. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 The situation of this metropolis is... equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 178 My opinions... were almost equi-distant from the three prominent parties. 1869 OUSELEY *Courtesy* xii. 54 The (4) parts should be kept... equidistant.

2. Always preserving the same distance (from another line, etc.); parallel.

1570 BURLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 35 Parallel or equidistant right lines. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 It is contained between two equidistant circles. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 195 The back... hath several semicircular equidistant strakes down to the belly. 1805 REPTON *Lands. Gardening* 88 The banks of a natural river are never equidistant. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 240 I... found the two lines everywhere equidistant.

3. *Equidistant projection*: a mode of mapping a sphere, where the 'centre of projection' is one reached by producing the diameter by a line equal to half the chord of a quadrant of the sphere. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 20 The equidistant projection. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13.

Hence **Equidistantly** *adv.*, so as to be equidistant, at an equal distance. **Equidistantness** = **EQUIDISTANCE**.

1571 DIGGES *Pantome*. I. Def. Biiij. a, Two right lines... equidistantly placed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 The Liver... doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either aere. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 558/2 These parts... when spread out equidistantly from each other. 1873 FRIGGUSON in *Tristram Land of Mead* 377 The

heads of the arches spaced equidistantly with those on the flanks. 1736 BAILEY, *Equidistantness*, a being equidistant.

**Equidistant**, *-division*, *-durable*, *-excellency*: see EQUI-*pref.*

**Equiform** (i-kwifm), *a.* [ad. L. *equiformis* uniform, *f. equus* equal + *forma* shape, figure.] Having one and the same shape or form.

In mod. Dicts.

**Equiformal** (ikwifmāl), *a.* [f. L. *equiformis* (see prec.) + *-al*.] = prec.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660 The teeth being equiformal.

**Equiformity**, *Obs.* [f. EQUIFORM + *-ity*.] Uniformity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 There being in them [the heavens]... a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Equigraphic**: see EQUI-*pref.*

**Equijacent**, *a.* [f. EQUI- + L. *jacens*, *pr. pple. of jacere* to lie.]

1662 SALUSBURY *Math. Coll. & Trans.* II. 334 All these parts of the Water are Equijacent, as being all equidistant from the Center of the World.

**Equilater**, *a. and sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 equilater, 7 equilater. [ad. Fr. *equilater*, ad. late L. *equilater-us*, *f. equi-* (see EQUI-) + *latus*, *later-is* side.]

*A. adj.* Having equal sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 24 An equilateral triangle is that, which hath three equal sides. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 113 Of the square or quadrangle equilateral. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. 520 Faith and Hope, which with this our love make... an Equilateral Triangle. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 50 To find the side of an Equilateral triangle. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 335 Let *AHh* be an Equilateral Hyperbola.

*B. sb. a. Geom.* A square or cube. *b. Arith.* A square or cube number.

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4, 4 is a figure equilateral, and the side or root of it is 2. 1636 HARTWELL in *Record Gr. Artes* 560 An equilateral plane is a number made by two equal sides, or by any number multiplied by itself. It is vulgarly called a square or quadrat. *Ibid.* 570 An Equilateral, is a number made by three equal sides, or by any number multiplied by itself, and that product againe by the foresaid number. It is called an Equilateral... or Cube.

**Equilateral** (ikwīlātērāl), *a.* Also 6-7 equilateral, (7æqui-). [ad. late L. *equilateralis*, *f. equi-* (see EQUI-) + *latus*, *later-is* side + *-al*.]

Having all the sides equal.

**Equilateral arch**: an arch, in which the chords of the sides form with the base an equilateral triangle. **Equilateral hyperbola**, one whose axes are equal. **Equilateral shell**, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. 1. 10 How to describe an equilateral triangle readily and mechanically. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 122 The Sepulchre of Maleck Bahamans beloued Queene... 'tis of foure Equilateral squares, elevated eight yards high of stone. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 185 A shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv. A cocked hat of equilateral dimensions. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 88 The principal moulding of these doors has generally an equilateral arch. 1851 RICHARDSON *Dunk.* viii. 232 The shell is consequently equilateral. 1859 DUNKIN *Midn. Skye* 2 Denebola, Arcturus and Spica form very nearly an equilateral triangle. 1880 C. TAYLOR *Ant. & Mod. Geom. Conics* vi. 167 The Equilateral Hyperbola is... also called Rectangular. 1885 LEUOESDORF *Cronos's Proj. Geom.* 269 If the hyperbola is equilateral... the asymptotes are the only pair of tangents which cut at right angles.

Hence **Equilaterally** *adv.*, in an equilateral manner or form.

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 704 The posterior [epimeral] equilaterally triangular.

**Equilibrant** (ikwīlībrānt), *Physics.* [a. Fr. *équilibrant*, *f. équilibrer*, *f. équilibre*, ad. L. *equilibrium*.] (See quot.)

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 558 Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an equilibrant of the given system.

**Equilibrant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *equilibrāt-us* in equilibrium, *pa. pple. of \*equilibrāre*, *f. equi-* (see EQUI-) + *libra* balance.] Equally balanced.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 810 Next for the Earth, Plato says it was equibrate without Inclination.

**Equilibrate** (ikwīlībrēt), *v.* Also 8 æquiblate. [f. late L. *equilibrāt-* *ppl. stem of \*equilibrāre*: see prec.]

*1. trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; to balance. Also const. *with.* 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 67 An iron-wire or needle, first equilibrated, and then stirred up by the loadstone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. il. 327 The Shoulders, Arms, and Sides equilibrated on one Part. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* (J.), The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. 1844 DE QUINCY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 230 To equilibrate the supply with the demand. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 358 It must go to equilibrate the atmosphere. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 99 He may wisely try to equilibrate his impulses.

*2.* To be in equilibrium with; to counterpoise, balance.

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1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* ii. il. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The weight which equilibrates that of the body. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 The excise duty on English malt is supposed to equilibrate the import duty on foreign malt. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 122 The two forces would equilibrate each other.

*3. absol. and intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium; to balance. Const. *with.*

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* ii. il. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), This weight will equilibrate with that of the body. 1830 KATEN & LARDON *Mech.* x. 129 The forces neutralise each other and mutually equilibrate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 17 When virtue and sin equilibrate, one inherits humanity. 1882 E. A. DOUGLAS in *Nature* XXV. 504 In order that solar gravity and centrifugal force may equilibrate.

Hence **Equilibrated**, **Equilibrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1654 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 161 It will acquire so strong a Magnetism... that it will... turn an equilibrated Needle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 230 To explain the nature of the equilibrated arch. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 26 By a proper equilibrating position of the body. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 156 An equilibrating power against the fecundity of generation. 1882 MICHAM *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 An equilibrating system of forces.

**Equilibration** (ikwīlībrē'fōn), *Also 7-8* equilibration. [f. as prec.: see *-ation*.] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium; the state or condition of being evenly balanced. Applied both to material and immaterial things. Const. *to, with.* *Arch. of equilibration* (see quot.).

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Kelig.* xiv. 149 And so the opposite halves of the earth... be brought on all sides, about the center, unto a perfect equilibration. 1625 JACKSON *Cred.* v. vii. Wks. IV. 60 Simple Atheism consists in an equilibration of the mind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 102 It comes to an equilibration, with those circumjacent Bodies. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 2 Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 16 ABCD shall be an arch of equilibration, or be in equilibrium in all its parts. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* i. 147 An arch, of which the parts balance one another in this manner (by their weight only), is called an Arch of Equilibration. 1869 TYNDALE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 The position of every atom... is determined by the equilibration of these two forces.

**Equilibratory** (ikwīlībrē'tōrī), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ory*.] Tending to produce equilibrium.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 339 A compensatory or, as I should prefer to call it, equilibratory action, goes on under the French currency law.

**Equilibrē**, *Obs.* Also 8 equiliber. [a. F. *équilibré*, ad. L. *equilibrium*: see EQUILIBRIUM.] *1.* = EQUILIBRIUM.

1621-31 LAUN *Serm.* (1847) 104 The earth itself, that hath but one 'pillar', and that is the poise and equilbre of the centre. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 17 The true principles of equilbre and ease. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 326 She at last taught herself the proper equilbre of the body. 1777 SIMPSON *Baratariana* (ed. 3) 25 note, The power a bird has of preserving its equilbr in the air. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 It is by the equilbre of the muscles... that the head maintains its erect posture.

*2.* A balancing feat.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 13 Mar. 4/2 The amazing Monkey... that goes thro' his Equilbrs on the tight... Rope.

**Equilibril** (ikwīlībrīāl), *a.* [f. EQUILIBRIUM + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to equilibrium; constructed on the principle of equilibrium.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 79 The elliptical arch seems... fittest to be substituted instead of the equilateral one.

**Equilibrate** (ikwīlībrīet), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-ate*.] = EQUILIBRATE. Hence **Equilibratēd** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cxxx, T'Equilibratē his fame To all the Glories of his Crowne and Name. 1870 E. L. GABBETT in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Mar. 624/2 An equilibrated earth would have... permanent high water. 1882 *Knowledge* 4 Aug. 161 If one be at a higher potential than the other, a current will pass through the conductor, and so equilibrate the two potentials.

**Equilibrions** (ikwīlībrīs), *a.* Also 7-8 equilibrions. [f. EQUILIBRIUM + *-ous*.] That is in a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced. Also const. *to*.

1643 *Oath Pacif.* 29 Our successe hath hitherto been so equilbrions, that we have no reason to presume. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 116 The Bodies of the Inhabitants are æquilbrions to the Region, and do not sink by any ponderosity. 1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1326 A sort of Equilbrions disposition of the Fluids, and Muscular parts. 1795 WYTHES *Decis.* Virginia 48 The evidence of priority had seemed otherwise equilbrions.

Hence **Equilibrionsly** *adv.* *Obs.*, in an equilbrions or well-balanced manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 313 At first he might wear his Horns somewhat equilbrionsly. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 58 Wherein falsehood and truth seem almost equilbrionsly shared. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Equilibrist** (ikwīlībrīst, ?ikwīlībrīst), [a. F. *équilibriste*, *f. équilibre*: see EQUILIBRE.] One who is skilled in feats of 'balancing'; esp. a rope-walker, acrobat.

1760 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 163 Qualifications... judged necessary to constitute an equilbrist. 1808 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 200 A monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilbrist. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. il. 138 If he be not an experienced equilbrist, he is sure to get two or three times soused. 1861 *Illustr.*

*London, News* 24 Aug. 193/3 The daring equilbrist began her exhibition of skill.

Hence **Equilibristic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an equilbrist.

1882 *Standard* 14 Jan., Equilibristic performances. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/8 Miss Henriette on a single wire gives a clever 'equilibristic' entertainment.

**Equilibrity** (ikwīlībrīti), [ad. L. *æquilibrītas*, *f. æquus* equal + *libra* balance.] The state or condition of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodica* xix. (1658) 209 The weight of the other side... drew it the other way, and in this manner kept it in equilbrity. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Equilibrium** (ikwīlībrīfōm), *Also 7-9* equilibrium. [a. L. *æquilibrium*, *f. æquus* equal + *libra* balance.]

*1.* In physical sense: The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a material system in which the forces acting upon the system, or those of them which are taken into consideration, are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero.

A body is said to be in *stable* equilibrium, when it returns to its original position after being disturbed; in *unstable* when it continues to move in the direction given to it by the disturbing force; in *neutral*, when it remains stationary in its new position.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 36 The pressure on all hands being reduced as it were to an Equilibrium. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 416 The Fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Equilibrium. 1796 ARWOOD *Flotation* *ibid.* LXXXVI. 51, 1st. The equilibrium of stability... 2dly. The equilibrium of indifference. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stard. Nat. Phil.* 222 Thereby to maintain equilibrium. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 299 Trying how fast they could run down [the hill] without losing their equilibrium. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 A government so situated is in the condition called in mechanics unstable equilibrium, like a thing balanced on its smaller end. 1879 tr. *De Quatre-fages' Hum. Species* 4 In the crystal once formed, the forces remain in a state of stable equilibrium.

*b. Equilibrium of temperature*: see quot.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 91 The supposed state of a perfect equilibrium, or equal temperature among bodies. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 12 Two bodies may be said to be in a state of equilibrium of temperature with each other when if shaken together they neither change their state with respect to heat, nor, etc.

*2.* The state of equal balance between powers of any kind; equality of importance or effect among the various parts of any complex unity.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 80 So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an Equilibrium. 1747 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) i. Pref. 38 [The two Gracchi] had in great measure overturned that æquilibrium of power in the Republic, in which its peace and prosperity depended. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 A destruction of the equilibrium of population, by a defection of inhabitants from one county to another. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 185 II. 144 The war which followed was a war for the equilibrium of Europe. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 Of such equilibrium and symmetry in antithesis every page of the Euphues furnishes examples.

*b.* The condition of suspense or uncertainty produced by equality in the force of opposing influences; neutrality of judgement or volition.

1685 SHARP *Doubting Conscience* 4 There is an end of the Doubt or Equilibrium. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. 1. 4 Where there is absolutely no preferring or choosing, but a perfect continuing Equilibrium there is no Volition. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. viii. (1817) 372 That indifference and suspense, that waiting and equilibrium of the judgement. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. vii. 74 This is the infidelity of persons... who pass their lives in a state of equilibrium or indifference.

*c.* Well-balanced condition of mind or feeling.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 26 Salomon a man in the perfit æquilibrium and stable state of his age. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. 45 In this outward activity, she lost the necessary equilibrium of an inward calm. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 It is best to preserve our minds in a state of equilibrium.

*3.* The Lat. *in æquilibrio* 'in equilibrium' appears usually with anglicized spelling (*equi-*). (The Latin ablative in this phrase was formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. word; hence such expressions as *in perfect equilibrium*.)

1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 225 When the body is erect and in equilibrium. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 150 Weigh it... until the Balance standeth even in Equilibrio. 1709 PRIOR *Poems*, *Ladle* 45 Is it in equilibrium, If deities descend or no? Then let the affirmative prevail, As requisite to form my tale. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 164 Being at the vernal equinox in an equilibrium. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 221 The fate of Sprigg's resolutions seems 'in perfect equilibrium. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xv. (ed. 3) 209 These bills... may exactly balance between country and country. In such a case, the trade between the two countries is said to be in equilibrium.

*4. attrib.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Equilibrium-valve*... having a pressure nearly equal on both sides. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 92 The point of equilibrium temperature, which is the Fahrenheit zero.

**Equilibrize** (ikwīlībrīz), *v.* [f. EQUILIBRIUM + *-ize*.] *trans.* To bring to an equilibrium; to balance, counterpoise. Hence **Equilibrizēd** *ppl. a.*, well-balanced, tranquil.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 139 The fear of loss in one quarter should be equilibrated by the certainty of gain in another. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 747/1 The horde of savages who broke in upon her equilibrated society.

† **Equilibr-ous**. *Obs.* [f. *L. æquilibris* (see **EQUILIBRIUM**) + *OUS*.] = **EQUILIBRIOUS**.

1656 SPARKE *Prim. Doct.* (1663) 434 In matters of moment that are equilibrated. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* viii. 46 In some [bodies], there need but a small moment to make them equilibrated with the Water.

**Equilobate**, -lucent, -momental: see **EQU-**.

**Equimultiple** (fkwimw'ltip'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. *L. æquimultiplex*, f. *æqui-* (see **EQUI-**) + *mul-tiplex* MULTIPLE.]

† **A. adj.** That contains a number or quantity the same number of times that a third quantity contains a fourth. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 240 The antecedents are of their consequents . . . equimultiple.

**B. sb.** One of a set of numbers or quantities which each contain some other number or quantity the same number of times. Chiefly *pl.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 63 Numbers that are equimultiples to one and the same self same number.] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. iv. Take I and K the equimultiples of E and F. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 78 Take certain equimultiples of the first and third. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 162 The quotient will be an equimultiple of the dividend. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 19 Magnitudes and their equimultiples have the same ratios to one another.

† **Equinal**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 equinall. [f. *L. equinus* (see **EQUINE**) + *AL*.] = **EQUINE**.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. xxxiii. Chalcas deuside the high Equinal pile. 1635 — *Hierarch.* iii. 139 The Shape Equinal doth his speed imply. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 201 The Quirinal Feasts (the Equirinal, Equinal or Horse Festival) were in honour of the constellation Pegasus.

**Equine** (f'kwain), *a.* [ad. *L. equinus*, f. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 7. I . . . made some feeble Efforts towards entering into an equine Conversation. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. iv. 260 It [the gnool] partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and the antelope: the shoulders, body, thighs, and mane, are equine; the head completely bovine. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 41 His laugh was equine. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. ii. 55 The mule is apt to forget all but the equine side of his pedigree. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 It brought a lusty equine response from the farm.

**B.** In non-use as a *sb.* A horse.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 The contests were . . . more mightily fought out than by the trotting equines.

**Equinecessary**: see **EQUI-pref.**

**Equinity** (fkwiniti), *rare.* [f. *prec.* + *ITY*.]

**Equine** nature or character.

1829 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 18 He also pricked up his ears, and gave sundry other tokens of equinity.

**Equinoctial** (ek-, fkwink'fāl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 equinoctiall, (4) equinoxial, 5 equinoctialle, 6 -ceyall, 6-8 equinoctial(l), 7, 9 equinoctial(l), 6- equinoctial. [ad. *L. æquinoctialis*, f. *æquinoctium* EQUINOX. Cf. *Fr. équinoctial*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. **Equinoctial line, circle** (in Milton *equinoctial road*), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. *B.* 1 and 2. **Equinoctial point** = EQUINOX 2.

1591 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. 825 Tak his nethere elongacion lengthing fro the same equinoctial lyne. 1512 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 So have we sayled over y<sup>e</sup> line equinoctiall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 49 There is aue vthir circle the spere, callit the circle equinoctiall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (f. 13) For vnder the line equinoctiall . . . lyeth . . . great and wyde desertes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 128 The diurnal revolution is from the motion of the earth, by which the equinoctial circle is described about it. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 672 Some say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Road. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. ii. 305 To determine the Places of the Stars in respect of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. ix. 420 The origin of the Indian zodiac did not coincide with the equinoctial point. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 238 The magnetic equator will meet the equinoctial line only in two points.

2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox. **Equinoctial colure**: see **COLURE**. † **Equinoctial day**: a normal day of 12 hours. † **Equinoctial hour**: an hour of normal length. **Equinoctial month**: a month which includes one of the equinoxes. † **Equinoctial spring**: the vernal equinox.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 58 After the equinoctial spring. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 216, Six hours, which is the one halfe of an Equinoctial day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 104 The excess of the greatest and longest day about the equinoctial day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. vii. 309 Marcus Varro . . . exposeth his farme unto the equinoctial ascent of the Sunne. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 The two Jewish months just mentioned, were equinoctial.

**b.** Happening at or near to the time of the equinox; said esp. of the 'gales' prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox.

1779 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 151 At last will come your equinoctial disappointment. 1795 Ld. LYNCHURST *Lett.* in Sir T. Martin *Lift* 38 Many vessels have lost their anchors in this, I may call it, equinoctial gale. 1811 WELLINGTON in

Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 269 Till the equinoctial rains have filled the Tagus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 369 And the equinoctial gales made it impossible for us to cross to the eastern side.

3. Of or pertaining to the equinoctial (see *B.* 1, 2) = **EQUATORIAL**. **a.** Pertaining to, or having reference to, the equator as a circle of the celestial or terrestrial sphere. **Equinoctial dial**: see *quot.* 1751. **b.** Pertaining to the regions adjacent to the terrestrial equator.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 3 Therefore those that traual must either vse the Globe or an Equinoctial diall. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 637 As when far off at Sea a Fleet descri'd Hangs in the Clouds, by Æquinoctial Winds Close sailing from Bengala. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 169 The polar parts sinking into the abyss, the middle or æquinoctial parts still subsisted. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 The center of the Equinoctial Semi-circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial*, Equinoctial Dial is that described on an equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 419 Where equinoctial fervours glow. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 209 The warmer parts of equinoctial America. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* i. 13 The equinoctial ocean.

**B. sb.** 1. The celestial equator: so called because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 36 By nature knew he ech ascencion Of equinoctial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 All other lands that are vnder and neere the Equinoctiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. iii. 70 He affirmeth that Biarmia . . . hath the pole for its Zenith and Equinoctial for the Horizon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvi. 92 At Tonquin . . . there is no tide at all, when the moon is near the equinoctial. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 58 They term the equator of the heavens the equinoctial. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 43 The distance of the star from the equinoctial . . . is called the Declination of the star. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 233 The Ecliptic is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of 23° 28'.

2. The terrestrial equator. *Now rare.*

1584 *Calendar Sci. Papers* 103-4 Any parts between the Equinoctial and the North Pole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 336 Born in the Caraccas, 1000 miles south of the equinoctial. 1784 BURKE *S. agst. W.* *Hastings* Wks. XII. 155 As if, when you have crossed the equinoctial, all the virtues die. 1813 EUSTACE *Classical Tour* (1821) III. 130 Cities that lie between them and the equinoctial.

**b. transf. and fig.** (humorously.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 24 Passing the Equinoctial of Quebus. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 127 If he sit but one degree towards the equinoctial of the saltcarr. 1713 BIRCH *Guardian* No. 36 Started a conceit at the equinoctial, and pursued it through all the degrees of latitude.

† 3. = **EQUINOX**. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 325 From the equinoctialle of Ver on to the equinoctialle of herueste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 Quhen ther multiplis ane grit numir of sternis in the equinoctial of Libra . . . at that tyme ther occurs grit tempestis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius*, *Low C. Warren* 413 There are scarce fifty days of ours, at the greatest time of heat, before the latter Equinoctial.

*fig.* 1618 DUNNE *Serm.* cxlv. V. 591 This day was a holy Equinoctial and made the day of the Jews and the day of the Gentiles equal.

4. An equinoctial gale.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 260 The equinoctials fright me a little. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II. 70 It is a shame he should be cheated out of his thunderstorm. But we have the equinoctials for him, at all events.

**Equinoctially** (ek-, fkwink'fāl), *adv.* In 7 equinoctially. [f. as *prec.* + *LY*.] In the direction of the equinoctial or equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. ii. 60 Equinoctially, that is toward the Eastern or Western points.

† **Equinoctian**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 eq-. [f. as *prec.* + *AN*; but cf. *next*.] = **EQUINOX** 1.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 264 Nor is [Nile] confin'd within his banks againe Till the Autumnal æquinoctian.

† **Equinoction**. *Obs.* In 5 equinoction. [a. OF. *equinoction*, as if ad. *L. \*æquinoctiō-em* = *æquinoctium*.] = **EQUINOX** 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 126 Equinoction, equinoctium, equidium.

† **Equinoctional**, *a.* [as if f. *L. \*æquinoctiō-em* (see *prec.*) + *AL*.] = **EQUINOCTIAL**. Hence **Equinoctionally** *adv.*, in the direction of the equinoctial.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrrus* 61 The flour twists Equinoctionally from the left hand to the right, according to the daily revolution.

† **Equinoctium**. *Obs. rare.* Pl. equinoctia, -ums. Also 5 equenoctium, 6-7 æquinoctium. [*L. æquinoctium*, f. *æquus* equal + *nox*, *noctis* night.] Equinox; (the original form in which the word was adopted).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 [At Jerusalem] . . . a spere that is right in to the erthe, vpon the hour of mydday when it is Equenoxium . . . scheweth no schadwe. 1563 SHURT *Archit.* B iiij b, He should directly know . . . that, which they call Equinoctium, and Solsticium. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Sedit. & Troub.* (Arb.) 390 Natural Tempestes are greatest about the æquinoctia. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. 1. Give me a man . . . Has a good stroke at tennis . . . Can play at æquinoctium with the line. 1683 R. HOUER *Armoury* II. 26 The Colure of the Equinoctiums or equinoxes.

**Equinox** (f'k-, ek'winkps). Also 6-7 equinox, 6 æquinox, 7-8 æquinox. [ad. (directly or through OF. *equinox*) *L. æquinoctium*

(in the Middle Ages spelt *equinoxium*) equality between day and night, f. *æqui-* (see **EQUI-**) + *noct-* stem of *nox* night.

The late *L. æquinox* adj. (f. as *æquinoctium*) used also as *sb.* in the sense 'equinoctial point or sign', though not the source of the word as now used, seems to occur in the quot. from Chaucer under 2.]

1. One of the two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal in length all over the earth, owing to the sun's crossing the equator. Hence, the precise moment at which the sun crosses the equator.

The vernal or spring equinox is at present on the 20 March, and the autumnal on the 22 or 23 September. Just before the reformation of the calendar they were 11 days earlier.

1588 A. KINGS tr. *Canisius' Catech.* HJ, To take away y<sup>e</sup> ten dayes quhairby y<sup>e</sup> æquinox of springe tyme had passid y<sup>e</sup> dew tyme. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* iii. 149 It is eight dayes more from the Vernal to the Autumnal Æquinox, then it is from the Autumnal to the Vernal againe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 261 The months of March and September, the two æquinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 246 That he might . . . bring the Equinox to its former place, ten Days were suppressed in the Month of October, in the Year 1752. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 88. I should put off my departure till after the equinox. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 296 He believed his poetic vein only flowed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxx. Live long, nor feel in head or chest Our changeful equinoxes. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xiii. 105 At the time of the æquinoxes, the sun's declination is zero.

*attrib.* 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 20 That began . . . from the Equinox day.

**b.** The condition of having the days and nights of equal length. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Off.* II. iii. 129 [His vice is] to his vertue, a iust Equinox. The one as long as th' other. 1656 WINSTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 58 There must be a perpetual Equinox, or equality of Day and Night, through the whole Planet. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 229 Then the Earth had a perpetual Equinox and unity of Seasons.

2. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, described technically as the first points in Aries and Libra. Formerly also used loosely for the region of the ecliptic adjacent to these points. *Precession of the equinoxes* (see **PRECESSION**).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 17 And therfore ben thise two signes [Aries & Libra] called the equinoxis [rd. 1560 equinoctes]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* 149 a, The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinox. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 105 If . . . in any oblique Horizon, there should be an equinox, it could no wise be in the middle time betwixt the two Solstices. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 418 The true and imaginary Sun will be equally distant from both Equinoxes.

† 3. = **Equinoctial line** or **EQUATOR**. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Equicard.* vi. (1599) 252 The lles of Cape Verde . . . are distant fourteen degrees from the Equinox. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 90 To the North of the Equinox . . . in these Seas, I never saw any [Seals]. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection is in Countries far from the Equinox.

† 4. An equinoctial gale. *Obs. rare.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 504 The wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, Nor more than usual equinoxes blew.

**Equinumerally**, -numerant, -omnipotent: see **EQUI-pref.**

**Equip** (fkwip), *v.* Also 6 eskippe, equippe, 7 equippe, 8 (acquip), 8 *aphet.* quip. [a. *Fr. équipe-r*, *esquiper* (whence Sp.; Pg. *equipar*), prob. ad. ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, prob. f. *skip* = **SHIP**.]

The *Fr.* word in the sense 'to equip' is app. not recorded before 16th c.; but it must have existed much earlier, at least in Afr. and Norman Fr.; cf. AF. *eskippen* equipment (14th c.) and med. *L. esquipare* to man a vessel (M. Paris 13th c.). The OF. *esquiper*, *esquiper* 'to put or go on board a ship', 'to put out to sea', is perh. a different word, but must ultimately be f. ON. or OS. *skip* ship.]

1. *trans.* To fit out (a ship).

1580 BARET *Alu. E* 340 *Equippe*, or furnishe ships with all ablements. 1623 STANVURST *Enuic* i. (Arb.) 36 He ye man, equipping your ships with furniture applye. 1668-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 335 (R.) The States General gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* II. x. 246 Equipping the ship for these two different voyes. 1797 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 184 Antiphon . . . had equipt two galleys at his own expense.

2. In wider sense: 'To furnish for service' (T.); to provide with what is requisite for efficient action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus of any kind. Hence *fig.* to furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task. *Const. with.* Also of things: To constitute the equipment of.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 107, 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifully furnished eskipped and tyemed. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 205 A principall Countier writing from London, to a personage of Authority . . . willed him among other things, to 'equippe' his Horses. 1727 *Philip's Quarll* 183 The Pens, Ink, and Parchment have acquit me to keep a Journal. 1742 FELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. viii. Can . . . any drugs equip disease with the vigour of that young man? 1795 SMATON *Edytone* L. Pref. 6 Being so slenderly equipped as a writer. 1839 H. ROGERS *Har.* I. iii. 107 How various . . . are the powers which must equip the



truly great orator. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 60 Every man was ready equipped at all times with the arms which corresponded to his rank. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 151 Birkö, one of the island cities, could equip an army of fourteen thousand burghers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy Mixed* Ess. 3 My aim is . . . not to set on foot and fully equip a new theory. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. These lines [of railway] are all equipped in the best possible manner. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Mar. 5/2 A power of analysis equal to that which would equip a mathematician.

b. To supply with the pecuniary resources needful for any undertaking. Formerly also in slang or jocular use, to present with a sum of money.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, The Cull equip me with a brace of Meggs. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 18 His companions agreed to equip him with fifty guineas. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* 69 We must equip you by a mortgage on Scarsdale.

3. a. To array, dress up, rig out. Also with the thing worn as subj. b. With some notion of 2 (chiefly refl.): To dress, accoutre, fit out (for a journey).

a. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* ix. 304 A Cap of Crimson did his Head equip. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 129 ¶2 Equipped in a ridiculous Habit, when they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 49, I had better get myself at once 'quipped in the Dress that will become my Condition. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* iv. Equip in a habit which mingled the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern costume. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 239 Chinook warriors, all painted and equipped in warlike style.

fig. 1725 *WATSON Corr.* (1843) III. 270 Buchanan equipt them [epistles] with a French dress.

b. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 72 It is Dr. Donne, equipped for the expedition to Calais. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 4 He equipped himself for the journey. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide to Lakes* 236 The tourist will do well to equip himself with good strong boots.

† **Equipage**. *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PACE.] Equal step; regular marching order. *In equipage*, in equal step. Cf. EQUIPAGE 14.

1600 J. LANE *Tome Tel-truth* 120 They strive to keep in equipage. 1639 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 456 Marlinus, who goes in equipage with Gomorus in Learning, etc. *Ibid.* 59. 1647 *DRAYTON Miserie's Q. Margaret* xix. Twelve barons in their equipage, and twenty bishops.

**Equipage** (ekwip'edj), *sb.* Also 7 equipage, equipage, 8 equipage. [a. F. *équipage*, f. *équiper*: see prec. and -AGE. (The Sp. *equipaje*, lt. *equipaggio*, are ad. Fr.)]

I. The action or process of equipping; the state or condition of being equipped.

† 1. The action or process of fitting out (a ship), of providing (a soldier) with accoutrements, etc.

1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* l. 65 And ruled the equipage Of th' Argive fleet to Ilion. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 69 After the complete equipage of this mighty royal Navy. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Equipage, aighting or setting forth of a man, horse, or ship-furniture. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1926/1 Count Vecchi hastens the Equipage of the Gallies and other small Vessels.

† 2. The state or condition of being equipped; equipment. *Obs.*

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxii. To march in rankes of better equipage. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. lxiii. It cost Sir Walter Rawleigh much more to put himself in equipage for that long intended voyage. 1649 *MILTON Eikon*. Pref. (1851) 331 The force and equipage of whose Armies they have so oft n met victoriously. 1654 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 200 A Fleet which attended in gallant Equipage to back his forces. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampl.* Wks. (1687) 420 Their Equipage and Order were not comely.

II. All that is needed for military operations, travelling, a domestic establishment, etc.

3. Apparatus of war, artillery, stores, and means of transport; tackle of a ship. *Camp equipage*: tents and furniture required for encampment. *Field equipage*: whatever is required to facilitate the movements of an army. *Siege equipage*: the train of battering guns, with ammunition, etc.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* l. (1599) 28 By reason of which great equipage . . . the army departed out of Naples, with great hope of the victory. c 1652 *MILTON Sonn.* xvii. To advise how war may . . . Move . . . In all her equipage. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Having with this Equipage crossed the Channel, he directly joyned Plautius. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 With the guns, sails, rigging, and other equipage. 1810 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 To provide himself with camp equipage. 1849-50 *ALISON Hist. Europe* III. xiii. 40 The superb siege equipage . . . was sent on to Valencienne. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Mil. Bridges* (ed. 2) 139 An equipage of 20 boats was also collected. 1867 *SWIFT Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Camp equipage consists of tents, furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

† 4. Military garb, uniform, accoutrements, trappings. *Obs.*

1633 *SHIRLEY Yng. Admiral* iii. i. Put thy body in equipage, and heg of the princess to be one of these brave fellows. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi.* (1843) 320/1 All the trained hands of London [were] led out in their brightest equipage upon the heath near Brentford. 1672 *MARVEL Rel. Transf.* I. 269 There a Don Quixot in an equipage of differing pieces. 1818 *SCOTT Leg. Montr.* ii. The equipage of a well-armed trooper of the period.

† b. Apparel, attire, costume, dress, 'get up'. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) I. 265 He never saw . . . Gentlemen . . . in a nearer equipage. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 62 Commanding the commo Hangman to do his office in that Equipage [yellow starch'd Bands and Cuffs]. 1794 *GOOWIN Cal. Williams* 255 It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of my new equipage. 1823 *LAMB*

*Elia Ser.* l. xviii. (1866) 140 He never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword . . . or some other necessary part of his equipage.

fig. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 100 They which came to fetch water, seeing us set there in so sad an equipage, returned. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 5 Published them in the equipage they are in. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 111 You see the compleat Christian in his equipage for sufferings. 1732 *Pore Ess. Man* II. 44 Strip off all her equipage of pride.

5. Outfit for a journey, expedition, etc.

1616 *BULLOCKAR Equipage*, furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. i.* (1843) 6/1 Such an equipage . . . as might be fit for the Prince of Wales. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. 173 The Queen had ordered a little equipage of all things necessary for me. 1820 *SCOTT Menash.* xxii. A small scrip and bottle . . . with a stout staff in his hand, completed his equipage. 1828 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trills.* (1872) I. 34 A few carpet-bags and shawls, our equipage for the night.

6. Small articles of domestic furniture, esp. china, glass, and earthenware. *Breakfast-tea-equipage*: a breakfast-, tea-service. *Arch.*

1672 *CROWNE City Politics* i. i. That Rogue! my patch upon my nose, my pillow and sick equipage, quickly. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 3. I had no sooner set Chairs . . . and fixed my Tea-Equipage, but, etc. 1744 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6207/2 A Toilet Equipage of Plate for his Lady. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 195 A tea-table, and all its equipage of solid gold. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* x. 174 Household furniture, and what is called Equipage. 1825 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. (ed. 2) v. 149 The tea-equipage which they were then using . . . was convenient and genteel. 1833 *DE QUINCEY Wks.* XIV. 297 The whole breakfast equipage . . . set out . . . for no greater personage than myself. 1888 *Durham Univ. Tril.* 24 Mar. 36 The 'tea equipages' might be cleared away during the dinner hour.

7. Articles for personal ornament or use; a collection of such articles.

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Basset-Table* 29 Behold this Equipage, by Mathers wrought. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 349 My Lady's . . . fine Repeating-Watch and Equipage. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xv. Without the aid of dressing case and tiring equipage. 1846 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* II. 17 An equipage was a little case, which held a thimble, scissors, a pencil, and other such little matters, and . . . hung to the girdle to balance the great watches worn by the grandmothers and great grandmothers of people now living.

† 8. Apparatus in general. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 118 That long equipage of Debauchery, which the Voluptuous leade after them. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 280 The Papists have transferred to their Saints all the equipage of the Pagan Gods. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 249 All the Equipage of Substantial Forms and of Qualities. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 353 By all the appurtenances and equipage of a voluptuous and effeminate life.

b. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 The weight of the upper mill-stone . . . joined to the weight of the spindle . . . and the trundle . . . (the sum of which three numbers is called the equipage of the turning mill-stone), should never be less than 1550 pounds avoirdupois.

III. The appurtenances of rank, office, or social position.

† 9. Formal state or order; ceremonious display; the 'style' of a domestic establishment, etc.

1612 *HEYWOOD Apol. Actors* Author to Bk. 3 The earth a stage, Kings have their entrance in due equipage. 1633 *FLETCHER Purple Isl.* i. xii. Marching in Tragic State, and buskin'd equipage. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 167 They perceived in what equipage, and with what honour they were sent home. 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 239 She made an equipage far above what she could support. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 273 Here are also sharpers . . . with greater equipage than the sharpers in England.

† 10. What is required to maintain an official establishment. Also *attrib.*, as in *equipage-money*.

1668 *TEMPLE Let. Sir J. Temple Wks.* 1731 II. 122 They . . . brought down the Equipage Money of Ambassadors from three thousand Pounds . . . to 1500 Pounds. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 149 To St John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, bounty, for his equipage. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxiii. 110 note, He received three thousand pounds for plate and equipage money.

† 11. Train of retainers or attendants, retinue, following. *Obs.*

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 Teache her [the Muse] tread aloft in buskin fine, With quaint Bellona in her equipage. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ix. xiv. With you take some part Of these brave Soldiers of mine equipage. 1641 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) I. 16 On the 27th April, came over . . . the young Prince of Orange, with a splendid Equipage. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. 150 Dido had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self . . . An Equipage indeed . . . a hundred servants in ordinary attendance all of the same age. 1731 *SWIFT Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 648 How many days will you maintain me [Swift] and my equipage?

*transf. and fig.* 1599 T. MIOUET *Silkwormes* 34 Their several parts and fates therein to play Amidst the rest of natures equipage. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 4 Distinct Suns, and their peculiar Equipages of Planets. 1806 *WOROSW. Ode on Intim. Immortal.* 106 The Persoons . . . That Life brings with her in her equipage.

12. A carriage and horses, with the attendant servants; in later use sometimes applied to a carriage alone.

1721-1800 *BAILEY, Equipage* . . . is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen. 1762 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* lxxvii. 226 All the fine equipages that shine in the ring. 1765 in *Ld. Malmesbury's Priv. Lett.* I. 158 As for an equipage, I should do well. [If Mr. Walpole has not sold his] to buy it; otherwise to make an English chariot

here. 1787 'G. GAMBAO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 A waggon or any tremendous equipage. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 78 Her equipage was a travelling post-chaise with one pair of horses. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 377 The frequent mention of such equipages [a coach and six] in old books is likely to mislead us. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Mark. Fann* xii. Here . . . roll and rumble all kinds of equipages.

IV. † 13. Transl. of Fr. *équipage*, the crew of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. ii. 221 When got to Sea, he opened his Mind to the Chiefs of his Equipage. *Ibid.* II. iv. 261 Her Equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Equipage, in navigation. See *Crew*.

† V. 14. In the phrase *To go (march, walk) in equipage*, the original sense was prob. 'to walk in military array with' (cf. 2); but in our examples (all fig.) the sense is 'to keep step with', so that the sb. becomes synonymous with EQUIPAC. Hence the word *equipage* was in 17th c. often supposed to be formed with the prefix *equi-*, and in many passages it occurs in the sense: Equality of position, rank, or importance.

1589 *NASHE in Grene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Those Amintas, and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour, with any of our ancient Poets. 1600 [see 2.] 1607 *Schol. Duc. agst. Antichr.* I. l. 27 As the Papists are in equipage with former Pagans so likewise with all moderne alike. 1643-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. His works, not seeming fit To walk in equipage with better wit. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNN. *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 4 That your vertue and goodnes might march in equipage with your State and Authority. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 322 According to . . . the best Authors, and nearest equipage to truth, the stars are called lights. 1655 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Nor doth it sound well, that the examples of men . . . should . . . stand in so near equipage with the commands of God.

† **Equipage**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, accoutrements, or outfit; to array; to furnish.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 17 A goodly traine Of Squires and Ladies equipaged well. 1623 *WODROEFRE Fr. & Eng. Gram.* 214 Wee shal all be mounted, equipaged, and in better order to morrow. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 276 Leon was equipaged in such manner, that he might be well taken for a thief. 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 328 Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice, With Organ equipaged, and Voice. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 98 Well dress'd, well bred, well equipaged, is ticked good enough.

2. *a. trans.* To rank. *b. intr.* To stand in rank; to take rank. Cf. EQUIPAGE sb. 14.

1644 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* II. 109 They all equipage together as being by the Poets never separate. *Ibid.* viii. 396 This incomparable Ladie I know not where to equipage, or in what ranke to place.

Hence *Equipaged ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.

1598 *FLORIO Ep. Ded.*, The Vniuers contains all things, digested in best equipaged order. 1775 *ASIN, Equipaged*, accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

† **Equiparable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 equiparable. [a. Fr. *équippable*, ad. L. *equiparabilis*, f. *equipare* to put on an equality, compare, liken, f. *equipar* perfectly alike or equal, f. *equus* equal + *par*.] Equal in comparison, equivalent.

1611 *SPENH Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 116 The childre or insipient (which are with him equiparable) drinkest the sweet and delicious words unadvisedly. 1695 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 152 The want of a competent heat, that is lasting and equiparable to the heat of the climate. 1721-66 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Equiparance**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 equiparance. [ad. late L. *equiparantia* comparison, f. *equiparantem* see next.] Equivalence.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 520 There is proportion of Equallite, or equiparance.

† **Equiparant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *equiparantem*, pr. pple. of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Equivalent, of equal value or importance.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* v. xlii. Wks. IV. 357 Her title of Lady is equiparant to His title as Lord.

† **Equiparate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *equiparātus*], *pa. pple.* of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Of equal weight or importance; equivalent. *Const.* 10.

1654 *L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1655) 63 Princes desires are equiparate to commands. *Ibid.* 113 (Certain reprisals were) some satisfaction . . . but, though almost two for one, oot equiparate to the merit of that nations cruelty.

† **Equiparate**, *v. Obs.* In 7 equiparate, equiparat. [f. L. *equiparāt-* ppl. stem of *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] *trans.* a. To reduce to a level; to level. b. To regard or treat as on the same level.

1632 *VICARS Aeneid* xii. King Latines throne this day I'll ruinat And bouzes tops to th' ground equiparate. 1671 *True Noncon.* 163 Then you may equiparat them in the point of abuse.

**Equiparation** (ikwi-pār'ē-jōn). [ad. L. *equiparationem* equalizing, comparison. f. *equiparare*: see EQUIPARABLE.] a. The action of placing on an equality, or on an equal footing. † b. The action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Doge* 32 Yet thy felicity admits no equiparation, nay, hardly a comparison. 1623 *COCKERAM, Equiparation*, a comparison made with another. 1557

63-2

Equality of weight; equilibrium.  
1775 in Asu. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI, 155 Being, as it  
were, originally balanced to a sort of equiponderance. 1833

*India* (1854) 37 Witching the world with noble equitation.



1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 116 Broomsticks... the canonical instruments of their nocturnal equitation.

1728 *Let.* in *Nichols Illustr. Lit. Hist.* IV. 497 (L.), I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, etc.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 179 *Sterling* was in his poetings and equitations again.

**Equitative** (ekwītā'tiv). [*L. equitāt-* (see *EQUITATE*) + *-IVE*]. Of or pertaining to equitation.

1855 *Cham. Trm.* IV. 35 A whole legion of spectacles, warlike, gymnastic, legerdomain, equitative, and equivocal.

**Equitemporaneous**: see *EQUI- pref.*

**Equity** (ekwītī). Forms: 4-6 *equite*, -yte, (4 *equitee*, -ytee, -ytie, 5 *eqwyte*), 4-7 *equitie*, (6 *equitie*, -ity), 6 *equity*. [*a. OF. equitē* = *Pr. equitat*, *Sp. equidat*, *It. equitā*, ad. *L. equitāt-em*, *f. æquus* even, fair.]

I. In general.

1. The quality of being equal or fair; fairness, impartiality; evenhanded dealing.

The *L. æquitas* was somewhat influenced in meaning by being adopted as the ordinary rendering of *Gr. ἐμμετρία* (see *ΕΠΙΚΥ*), which meant reasonableness and moderation in the exercise of one's rights, and the disposition to avoid insisting on them too rigorously. An approach to this sense is found in many of the earlier Eng. examples.

c 1375 *SHOREHAM* 154 That hyshys pryvete Of hys domes in equyte. 1382 *Wyclif Mal.* vi. 6 In equyte he walkide with me. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. x. 491 Be justys he gave and ewypte Til like man, pat his suld be. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 6 a, He [God] shal juge you in equyte.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 14 Equyte was my crowne. 1588 *J. UOALL Diotrefhes* (Arb.) 19 Weigh it in the ballance of equyte. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 10 They can with no show of equyte challenge vs for changing and correcting.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* III. vi. § 1. 399 Not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's equity. 1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 141 The person of honour is in equity to go in first. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 32 These princes readily acknowledged the equity of his claim. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Revel.* Wks. 1846 II. 158 Those principles of equity and policy on which religious liberty is founded. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 257 There is a singular equity and absence of party passion.

2. *concr.* What is fair and right; something that is fair and right. *rarely in pl.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. vi. 144 Amonges þise þinges sitteþ he heye makere..to don equyte. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 305 He dede equyte to alle euene forth his powere. 1483 *CANTON Cato A viii.* That he may do equyte and justyce. 1875 *MANNING Mission H.* Ghost x. 267 The equities which we owe to our neighbour.

II. In Jurisprudence.

3. The recourse to general principles of justice (the *naturalis æquitas* of Roman jurists) to correct or supplement the provisions of the law. *Equity of a statute*: the construction of a statute according to its reason and spirit, so as to make it apply to cases for which it does not expressly provide.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 6 a, They be taken by the equity of the statute. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iv. § 270. 150 Such Assets are not taken by the equity of the Statute of Gloucester. 1858 *Lo. Sr. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prof. Law* II. 3 Chancellors..moderated the rigour of the law according..to equity.

4. In England (hence in Ireland and the United States), the distinctive name of a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it.

The original notion was that of sense 3, a decision 'in equity' being understood to be one given in accordance with natural justice, in a case for which the law did not provide adequate remedy, or in which its operation would have been unfair. These decisions, however, were taken as precedents, and thus 'equity' early became an organized system of rules, not less definite and rigid than those of 'law'; though the older notion long continued to survive in the language of legal writers, and to some extent to influence the practice of equity judges. In England, equity was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief; but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of equity are to be followed. Nevertheless, the class of cases formerly dealt with by the Court of Chancery are still reserved to the Chancery Division of the High Court.

1591 *LANBARN Arch.* (1635) 46 And likewise in his Court of Equite he doth..cancel and shut up the rigour of the generall Law. *Ibid.* 58 The Justices should informe him [the King] of the Law, and the Chancellor of Equite. 1745 *De Roë Eng. Tradesman* II. xxxix. 116 He will always have the worst of it in equity, whatever he may have at common law. 1765-9 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (J.), In the court of Chancery, there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. 40 Equity sometimes signifies a species of law. 1853 *WILKINSON Pa. Digest* 708 Equity will grant relief when...a contract is made under a mistake. 1858 *Lo. Sr. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prof. Law* II. 3 There are settled and invariable rules of equity, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience.

b. Defined so as to include other systems analogous to this; e.g. the *pretorium jus* of the Romans.

1851 *MAINE Anc. Law* II. (1870) 28 What I call equity...any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.

5. An equitable right, i.e. one recognizable by a court of equity. Often in *pl.*

a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 65 Upon which agreement in Writing, there ariseth an Equite or Honestie, that the land should goe according to those agreements. 1826-30 *KENT Comm.* II. 118 The wife's equity to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (ed. 12) 177 Incidental equities are also to be recognized by the courts respectively and every judge thereof. 1883 *SIR E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77½ It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

b. *Equity of redemption*: the right which a mortgagor who has in law forfeited his estate has of redeeming it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *Equity to a settlement*: a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage.

1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* 67 But has not Esquire South the equity of redemption? 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 259 This reasonable advantage, allowed to mortgagors, is called the equity of redemption. 1858 *Lo. Sr. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prof. Law* xiv. 92 Twenty years' adverse possession, by a person claiming the equity of redemption, will bar the rightful owner.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equity-bar, court, -judge, -lawyer*. Also *equity-draughtsman*, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Justice & Codific. Petiti.* Wks. 1843 V. 484 Turn first to the self-styled equity courts.

† **Equivale**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. Fr. équivale-oir*, ad. *late L. æquivalere*, *f. æquus* equal + *valere* to be strong.] *trans.* a. To provide an equivalent for.

b. To be equivalent to. *rare*.

1608 [*S. Hieron.*] *Defence* III. 30 Social admission to the Lords table..is provided & sufficiently supplied, in that...ye partake of the deinties. 1659 *FULLER App. Ili. Innoc.* II. 98 Such participles equivale infinitives. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* App. 685 The English addition Field equivaling the Greek *Nep.*

**Equivalence** (ikwi-välēns). *sb.* Also 7 *equivalence*. [*a. F. équivalence*, ad. med. *L. æquivalentia*, *f. æquivalent-em* *EQUIVALENT*.]

1. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, force, importance, significance, etc.

a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 When he weigheth the fault and recompense, He..findeth plain Between them two no whit equivalence. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon Wks.* (ed. Dyce) 173½ Have you courted and found Castile fit To answer England in equivalence? 1652 *WADSWORTH tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 212 In satisfaction or equivalence thereof, he might allow a pension or stipend to, etc. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1703) 476½ Equivalence we call an equality as to Belief or Unbelief. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 53 No Organs...which are wanting in the constitution of the humane Body, at least in substance and equivalence. 1690 *NORRIS Beatiudes* (1694) I. 214 Tho there be no Proportion of Equivalence between our best Works and the Rewards of Heaven. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Intro. 63 The whole stress of Verification consists in reducing propositions to identity or equivalence. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 250 It brings to light very clearly the virtual equivalence of those moods in the several Figures. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9½ Gold and silver will...assume equivalence at the ratio the Act names.

b. *Physics*. Equality of energy or effect.

1842 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 The relation is not a relation of simple mechanical equivalence. 1878 *TAIT & STEWART Unseen Univ.* iii. 112 But the exact and formal enunciation of the equivalence of heat and work...was given by DAVY in 1812.

c. *Equivalence of force*: the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Cf. *Conservation of energy*, *ENERGY* 6.

1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiv. 348 No engine...can evade this law of equivalence, or perform on its own account the smallest modicum of work. 1883 *B. STEWART Conserv. Force* viii. 205 The doctrine called the correlation, persistence, equivalence, transmutability, indestructibility of force.

2. *Chem.* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are 'equivalent' in chemical combinations.

1880 *tr. Wurtz Atom. Th.* 76 He mentions polybasic acids as forming an exception to the theory of equivalence.

† **Equivalence**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To balance, serve as counterpoise to.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.

**Equivalency** (ikwi-välēnsi). [*ad. L. æquivalentia*; see *EQUIVALENT sb.* and *-ENCY*.]

1. = *EQUIVALENCE* 1.

1535 *Dr. SALISBURY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 150 Your letter...having the equivalency of a inhibition. 1614 *SELOEN Titles Hen.* 199 Dux and Comes Britannia; of whose equivalence in ancient time, already. 1674 *PETTY Disc. Duft. Proportion* 38 The one to measure the velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1810) I. 159 We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of Sins; which argueth the equivalency of these terms. 1737 *L. CLARKE Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 126 He promises them the reward of an hundredfold by way of comfort and equivalency. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 237 Money only serves as a measure of equivalency, not as a medium of exchange. 1821 *Ibid.* XXXV. 432 By means of which alone the equivalency of dactyls and spondee could ever be established. 1854 *HUXLEY Compar. Anal.* v. 85 Leave aside altogether the question of the equivalency of these groups.

b. *Physics*. = *EQUIVALENCE* 1 b.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 454 This equivalency of heat and mechanical force.

2. *Chem.* = *EQUIVALENCE* 2.

1869 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Molec. Sc.* i. iii. 106 And thus chemical equivalency extends to them.

3. *Geol.* Of strata: Correspondence in serial order and characteristics.

1853 *G. TATE Addr. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Fossiliferous beds...furoish interesting evidence as to age and equivalency. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 203 (*title*) Reality of the Primordial or Potsdam Period in America, and its equivalency with the European.

† 4. An equivalent, a substitute. *Obs.*

1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 84 A Vicarious Punishment, not a rigid Satisfaction, but an Equivalency. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 195 Will prove a sufficient Equivalency.

**Equivalent** (ikwi-välēnt). *a. and sb.* Forms: 6-7 *equ-*, equivalent(e), 6 *equivalent*, 7-8 *equivalent*, 5- *equivalent*. [*ad. late L. æquivalent-em*, *pr. pp. of æquivalere*, *f. æquus* equal + *valere* to be powerful, to be worth. Cf. *Fr. équivalent*.] *A. adj.* Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import. *Const. to, & with, & for or simply.*

† 1. Of persons or things: Equal in power, rank, authority, efficacy, or excellence. *Obs.*

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Scots...put out of the...Land, the Erls Dowglas, whose Lyvelod and Myght was nerehand equivalent to his owne. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 803 Equivalent to Ruth she was in humylyte. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xiv. At the laste we shulde have...publike weale equivalent to the grekes or Romanes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 437 The Duke of Burgoyne...thinking no man eyther in authority or blood equivalent to himselfe..tooke upon him the whole rule and governance of the realme. 1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* v. (Arb.) 146 France...was equivalent with them all, and beside more compacted and united. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 161 The oile of the Lentiske...were æquivalent every way to oile-rosat, but that it is found to be more astringent. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. i. 92 Ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1655 *Let.* in *Hardth Ref. Commonw.* Bees 25 As to Medicinal virtue æquivalent, is not exceeding the other. 1657 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) II. 88 Certainly their authority was equivalent with yours. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 609 No Fair to thine Equivalent or second. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* l. (1691) 1 A small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.

† 2. Occasional uses. a. Of songs: ? Concor-dant. b. Correspondent, proportioned to. *Obs.*

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 307 Synngyne full swetely theyr songs equyvalent. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 703 It is Equivalent To all resouen...That thy mater...I tak on hand.

3. Equal in value. Now only in more restricted uses: (a) of things regarded as mutually compensating each other, or as exchangeable; (b) of things of which one serves as a measure of value for the other.

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 301 The gayne..wold be at the leaste equivoelent with the comodities the marchantes should reape thereby. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 198 Tarqueminus reserving his person [King Louis] as an equivalent ransom. c 1720 *PRIOR 1st Hymn Callimachus* 70 Things of moment well nigh equivalent, and neighbouring value, By lot are parted. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rom.* (1786) I. 210 The lives of those men were not equivalent for those of an army. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 To pay an equivalent penalty, in case she failed in the proof of her charges. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 257 Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the nineteenth century. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 24 June. Taxation equivalent to 300,000,000.

b. Of weights, measures, numerical expressions: Equal in quantitative 'value'.

1806 *HUTTON Math.* I. 56 Reduce  $\frac{2}{3}$  to its equivalent number. To reduce a whole number to an equivalent fraction. 1825 *NICHOLSON Operat. Mech. Gloss.* 380 Quintal, a French or Spanish weight equivalent to 100 lbs. of those respective nations. 4. Having equal or corresponding import, meaning, or significance: chiefly of words and expressions.

1529 *MORE Heresyes* iv. Wks. 280½ It is now all one to call him a Lutherane or to call him an heretike, those two words being in unaner equivalent. 1530 *LYNDESA Test Papyngo* 786 Doctryne and deid war both equivoelent. 1614 *SELOEN Titles Hon.* 169 With them *Princces* alone was equivalent with the name of Emperor. 1668 *WILLIAMS Real Char.* 369 That double Letter in the Hebrew (ש), is by some accounted equivalent to this. 1749 *POWER Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of Equivalent Words. 1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vii. 63 Here he makes a republic equivalent to a democracy. 1846 *MILL Logic* i. v. § 7 Let us substitute for the word virtue an equivalent but more definite expression. 1886 *F. W. MAITLAND in Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 481 The further back we trace our legal history the more perfectly equivalent do the words *seisin* and *possession* become.

5. That is virtually the same thing; identical in effect; tantamount.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Who knoweth not, but such a witness is equivalent to a general consent? 1698 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 99 The centrifigal force...is equivalent...to two forces. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153½ 4 The contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxviii. 346 Being taken with vert or venison was declared to be equivalent to indictment. 1842 *LITTON Zanoni* 28 A whisper against his honour and repute will, in future, be equivalent to an affront to

myself. 1865 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 237 His presence.. would be equivalent to an army of ten thousand men. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 145 The system is therefore equivalent to a complete sphere charged to unit potential.

6. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 8 Burgomaisters.. are equivalent to our bailiffs of cities or townships corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 583 The Cadi, or some equivalent officer. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 7 Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle. 18.. DANA (W.). The equivalent strata of different countries. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 152 The underground hairs of Mosses and the true roots of vascular plants are physiologically equivalent.

7. Chem. Of a quantity of any substance: Equal in combining value to a (stated) quantity of another substance. Also, of elements: Having the same degree of quantivalence.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 280 note. Otto employs the term equivalent volume instead of atomic volume. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 172 The elements belonging to one class are equivalent. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 585 One atom of oxygen takes the place of two atoms of chlorine, and it is spoken of as equivalent to two atoms of chlorine. 1880 tr. WURTE *Atom. Th.* 33 The atoms of simple bodies are equivalent to each other.

B. sb.  
1. Something equal in value or worth; said esp. of things given by way of exchange or compensation; also, something tantamount or virtually identical.

1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 185 By delyberacyon and fully consentyng or equivalent trespassheth any of the x. commandmentes. 1616 ROGERS (J.). A regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 234 You may well think we expected no less an equivalent. 1722 WADSWORTH *Coll.* (1843) II. 678 I'll remit the money to you as you direct, or send you equivalents. 1760 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* xxvii. For every dinner.. they returned an equivalent in praise. 1771 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 270 This, however, was considered as no equivalent to the damages that had been sustained. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 22 Belleisle alone.. was a sufficient equivalent for Minorca. 1838 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinh. Fund* 9 Those quantities of money and of bread are equivalents. 1841 LANE *Arab. Niz.* I. 18 To be paid in kind, or in money, or other equivalent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iii. (1864) 567 The existence of a plurality of weak resemblances may be the equivalent of a single stronger one. 1872 YEATS *Techu. Hist. Comm.* 159 Thus a white weasel's skin was an equivalent for eleven sheepskins.

b. The Equivalent in Eng. Hist.: a sum of money ordered, by the Act of Union of 1707, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise duties, loss on coinage, etc.

1706 *Articles of Union* xv. The sum of 398,087l. 20s. .. being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland for such parts of the said customs and excises, etc. The said commissioners.. shall keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalent. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 181 Most of the Scotch commissioners for the equivalent are gone for that kingdom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A.. quantity of arms.. belonging to the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

c. An equal part. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. (1878) 12 The streets straight-forth.. Quarter the town in four equivalents.

2. A word, expression, sign, etc., of equivalent meaning or import.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* ii. 32 The words themselves.. have in them the very essence of an Oath, to wit, so God help me, or other equivalent. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 158 Appearance, which is its [Phenomenon's] verbal equivalent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 Wrote down the pictured equivalents for these words. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 683, I have not found any English equivalent for that title.

3. In various scientific uses: a. Chem. = equivalent proportion (see quot and A. 7.).

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxii. 554 The term chemical equivalent may therefore be used to imply that proportion of a body which is necessary to act upon another body. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 416 The term equivalent was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical effects.

b. That which corresponds in relative position or function (see A. 6); in *Biol.* said of analogous and homologous structures; in *Geol.* of a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another country.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. iii. 33 The English equivalents of the Keuper. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 The univalve shell is the equivalent of both valves of the bivalve.

c. Physics. Mechanical equivalent: the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. Mechanical equivalent of heat: conventionally, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 19 Where both lose, then an equivalent of heat results. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 This force is the mechanical equivalent of the heat generated. 1863 — *Heat* ii. (1870) 39 He first calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 165 An equivalent of the pressure we consciously exert. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 137 For a quantity of heat represents its equivalent of work.

fig. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 17 Napoleon.. had tried to find the Mechanical Equivalent of Catholicism.

4. Comb. equivalent-money (see 1 b); equivalent number (Chem.), atomic weight.

1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 189 The remainder of the equivalent money for Scotland is to be sent thither next Tuesday in specie and bank bills. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/2 Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Money payable to Scotland as remains yet unapplied. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 629 The equivalent number, or weight of the atom, of alumina, has been less satisfactorily determined than that of most of the earths.

Equivalently (ĕkwĭvālĕntlĭ), adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY.]

1. To an equivalent amount, in an equivalent degree.

a 1528 SKELTON *Howe Dk. Albany.* 4c. 403 His grace to magnify and haude equivalently. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 598 He must lessen equivalently his consumption of some other European articles in order to pay for his coffee and sugar. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 171 Each force is.. equivalently convertible into each other.

2. As an equivalent term, or in equivalent terms, with equivalent force or signification.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref. 5 b, Whose full importing cannot with one mere English word equivalently be interpreted. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 201 The terms.. are not used distinctively but equivalently. 1805 H. TOOKE *Parley* (1840) 265 Certain is was used in the same manner equivalently to *certain*.

† 3. Virtually, in effect. (In 17th c. often opposed to *expressly, formally*.) *Obs.*

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 30 When the promise or Oath.. amounts either expressly or equivalently to a relaxation of the bond of subjection. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might*, Either formally or equivalently the same. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* viii. 14 The major part of the suffrages is equivalently the whole number. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist. Index*, Athelwolphus Monarch of the Saxons maketh (equivalently) a Parliament act for the paying of Tithes. 1677 BASROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 285 We seldom, in kind or equivalently, are our selves clear of that which we charge upon others. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 37 By the Grant of the former Laws.. he did equivalently put himself into the State of Legal Monarchs.

Equivalent: see EQUI- pref.

† EQUIVALIZE, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EQUIVALENT + -IZE.] In phrase, To *equivalize* account: to amount.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right. Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 The summa totalis of my ability did never *equivalize* account to one hundred pence.

EQUIVALUE: see EQUI- pref.

† EQUIVOCACY, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *equivoc-us* (see next) + -ACY: cf. BROWNE's *univocacy*.] Equivalent character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 120 Again, it is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this form to the hatching of a Toade. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocal (ĕkwĭvŏkāl), a. and sb. Also 7 equi-, equivoall, 7-9 equivocal. [f. late L. *equivoc-us* ambiguous (f. *æquis* equal + *voc-äre* to call) + -AL.] A. adj.

† 1. Equal or the same in name (with something else) but not in reality; having a name, without the qualities it implies; nominal. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 12 This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly, but in equivocal shapes. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 34 They being subject to the oversight.. of the Ephors, were but equivocal Kings, such in name, but not in deed. 1744 BERKELEY *Sir.* § 270 From the sun's light, which is corporeal, there springs forth another equivocal light which is incorporeal.

2. Of words, phrases, etc.: Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; capable of double interpretation; ambiguous.

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your libel.. should be certain, and without ambiguous or equivocal tearmes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 217 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equivocall. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Note 47 These vast accounts arose from the equivocal term of a Year among them. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal Abbreviations are often written. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 208 He.. takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 187 There was perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than the word *or*. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 184 To say.. that the Greek religion as it grew old improved.. would be to use equivocal and misleading language.

b. Of evidence, manifestations, etc.: Of uncertain bearing or significance.

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. 126 Some.. less equivocal proofs of his munificence. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 67 No very equivocal symptom of antiquity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 3 An equivocal indication of merit.

c. *nonce-use*. Of a person: Expressing himself in equivocal terms.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 249 As thou art a knave and no knave, what an equivocal Companion is this?

3. Of uncertain nature; not admitting of being classified, 'non-descript'. *Equivocal generation*: the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation.

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydr. & Gard. Cypris* 51 The Equivocal production of things under undiscerned principles, makes a large part of generation. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 9 Born by the same equivocal generation that mice and frogs are from the impregnated slime of the earth, 1677

HALE *Privat. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 306 Whether those imperfect or equivocal Animals were created or no, it is not altogether clear. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. If any new ones [party and faction] spring up, they must be of equivocal generation, without any seed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 29 The sea was tinged.. with these equivocal substances. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* II. 16 Equivocal generation we reject. 1830 SCOTT *Demol.* v. 143 The equivocal spirits called fairies. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 391 The old doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation.

b. Of sentiments, etc.: Undecided, not determined to either side. Chiefly in negative sentences.

1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 219, I am sure the sentiments of London were not equivocal. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 139 The equivocal and half hostile attitude he had assumed.

c. Music. *Equivocal chord*: one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

4. Of advantages, merits, etc.: Duhiously genuine, questionable.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 19 A Churchman.. whose sanctity was as equivocal as their own. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 191 In the sciences their success was more equivocal. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii. Without that equivocal luxury, a great country-house. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 159 To set against this equivocal gain, the Romans had lost 700 ships.

5. Of persons, callings, tendencies, etc.: Doubtful in character or reputation; liable to unfavourable comment or description; questionable; suspicious.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247, I shall always.. consider that liberty as very equivocal in her appearance, which has not wisdom and justice for her companions. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 12 The equivocal mode of life he had entered upon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The preparations for the equivocal guest.

† B. sb. An equivocal word or term; a homonym.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ix, Equivocals so absurd and witless that, etc. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 17 Great variety of Equivocals. So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroll. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. (1735) 360 The scandalous shifts of Equivocals and Mental Restrictions. a 1734 DENNIS (J.), Shall two or three wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us? 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

EQUIVOCALITY (ĕkwĭvŏkālĭtĭ), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being equivocal; also *concr.* Something which is equivocal; an equivocate.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 58, I repeat it in Latin because the equivocality.. will not subsist. 1830 GALT *Lavrie* T. vi. i. (1849) 254 They interpreted her equivocalities, as she intended they should. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 560 The conduct of Lady Hamilton and Nelson was.. guaranteed against equivocality by the fact of Sir William Hamilton's station in life. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 889 Suggesting ideas by such equivocality.

EQUIVOCALLY (ĕkwĭvŏkālĭ), adv. Also 6-7 eqv-, [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an equivocal manner.

† 1. So as to have the name without the properties implied in the name; nominally. Cf. EQUIVOCAL 1. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 208 By flesh and blood equivocally, he understandeth the sacrament of the flesh and blood of Christe. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athem.* I. xiv. § 4 (1622) 152 Which whosoever lacketh, he is not properly, but equivocally, a man. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only equivocally so called.

2. By equivocal generation. See EQUIVOCAL a. 3.

1645 WITHER *Gl. Assises Parnass.* 31-3 Reptiles, which are equivocally bred. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) 419 Those foul reptiles.. of filth and stench equivocally born.

3. a. So as to admit of a twofold or manifold application. b. So as to convey a double meaning, ambiguously.

a. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 70 Vocation may be taken equivocally or univocally. c 1790 REID *Lett. in Wks.* I. 75/2 The same word may be applied to different things in three ways.. equivocally, when they have no relation but a common name.

b. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 39, I forgive Grotius in this, not having defined anything less equivocally. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 153 She spoke equivocally. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 551 They [the instructions] were so equivocally worded.

EQUIVOCALNESS, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being equivocal.

1647 *Power of the Keys* vi. 131 This is a mistake, arising from the equivocallness of the word. 1724 WATERLAND *Athem. Creed* 122 The equivocallness of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysol.* (1822) I. 30 The equivocallness of my character. 1878 F. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 19 This method of writing merely substitutes a greater equivocallness for a less.

† EQUIVOCANT, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *equivocant-em*, pr. pple. of *equivoc-äre*: see EQUIVOCATE.] Speaking equivocally.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcel.* xxiii. iv. 224 An answer by Oracle.. no less ambiguous and equivocal.

† EQUIVOCAS, *Obs.* [perh. the L. (*verba*) *equivoca* 'equivocal words', with an Eng. pl. ending.]

c 1400 *Treat. Love* III. (1561) 371/2 Thus maie wille by terme of equivocas in three waies be understonde. 1775 ASH, *Equivocas*, an equivocation, Chaucer.

**Equivocate** (ikwi-vōkēt), *sb.* rare. [ad. L. *equivocāt-um*, neut. pa. pp. of *equivocāre*: see next.] A word identical in form but not in meaning. 1881 *Fall Ball G.* 11 June 21/1 The comic confusion made by the translator between the Latin *algeo* and its Greek equivocate.

**Equivocate** (ikwi-vōkēt), *v.* [f. low L. *equivocāt-* ppl. stem of *equivocāre* to call by the same name, f. late L. *equivoc-uis*: see EQUIVOCAL. Cf. It. *equivocare*, Fr. *equiviquer*.]

†1. *intr.* To have the same sound with. Obs. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Promesse*, The words *fol lie* equivocate unto *folie*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Sens*, This word [*Sens*] . . . equivocate with *Cent*, a hundred.

†2. *trans.* To resemble so closely as to occasion mistake. Obs.

1681 P. RYCAUT *Sp. Critick* 120 Making Hell with these Sports and Pastimes equivocate a Paradise. *Ibid.* 128 Such twins both in colour and bigness, that one equivocates the other.

†3. *intr.* To use a word in more than one application or sense; to use words of double meaning; to deal in ambiguities. Obs.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Equivocate*, to speake doubtfully. 1635 AUSTIN *Altidit* 98 Hee doth not equivocate: but his meaning is, etc. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* A. T. 1 Cor. xv. Annot., To . . . place those with the blessed Spirits, is but to equivocate, and not to use the Words univocally. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 37 Either . . . he meant according to the common Sense, or . . . he intended to equivocate.

†b. *trans.* To misapprehend through ambiguity of language. Obs.

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 207 To put the point of Faith out of danger of being equivocated.

4. *intr.* In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate.

1590 SANDYS *Europh. Spec.* (1632) 102 Making it lawful for them to equivocate with their adversaries in their answers. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 It is enough if he does but equivocate, and tacitly grant it. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 88 By equivocating, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to misunderstand the questions.

†5. *trans.* a. To insinuate by equivocation. b. To evade (an oath, a promise) by equivocation.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equivocate and falsify their oaths and faiths. 1645 T. HILL *Olive-br. Peace* (1648) 14 Though you will not swear (perhaps), God knows whether you will not equivocate a lie in your Trading. 1646 Sir G. BUCK *Rich. III.* 142 He equivocated his Vow by a Mental Reservation. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *IVks.* (1712) 20 When an oath . . . should oblige you to arise in arms . . . ye . . . endeavour now to make evasions and equivocate it.

**Equivocating** (ikwi-vōkēt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb EQUIVOCATE; prevarication.

1606 St. Trials, H. Garnet (R.), This equivocating and lying is a kind of unchastity. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 146 An equivocating . . . that did not become a Prince.

**Equivocating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That equivocates, in senses of the verb.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Intro. (1851) 140 A late equivocating Treatise. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerr.* 155 Equivocating Fortune gave the Day To Caesar in the large Pharsalia. 1707 (title), The Church of England not in Danger and What a Bifarious, equivocating, sort of Cani does Mr. Higgins employ. 1881 MISS BRAODON *Asph.* III. 300 Her equivocating answer.

Hence **Equivocatingly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 289 He answered equivocatingly, that, etc. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 92 Bailey replied, equivocatingly, that he had heard so.

**Equivocation** (ikwi-vōkē'jən), *Forms:* 4-6 equivocation(e), (4 equivocation, 5 equyocacation, 6-7 equivocation, 6- equivocation. [ad. late L. *equivocatio*-em, f. *equivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE. Cf. Fr. *equivocation*, Pr. *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivocación*, It. *equivocazione*.]

†1. The using (a word) in more than one sense; ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning in words; also [cf. Sp. *equivocación*], misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of terms. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 61 Bi his may we se how arguments gone awei bi equivocation of wordis. 1413 LYND. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 73 Ve clepe seculum the world here abozen, what mene ye by this equivocation of that name? 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 The con of theyme is called Tills, and that other is called Tile, leste equivocation of the names deceyve bym. 1532 MORRIS *Confit.* Tindale Wks. 537/2 Here Tindall runneth in iuglinge, by equivocation of this word church. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 10 Playing upon the equivocation or double sense of the word Dialis. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 1409 That because of the Equivocation of the Word, they should change it for another. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. App. Wks. (1812) III. 337 The second . . . receives all its strength from an equivocation in the term, good. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 It hides its deformity in an equivocation, or double meaning of the word truth.

b. *Logic.* As the equivalent of Gr. *ἀπορύπτα*: The fallacy which is committed when a term has different senses in the different members of a syllogism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 7 The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and

phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 13 The fallacie of Equivocation and Amphibologie, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xx. 171.

2. The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; esp. the expression of a virtual falsehood in the form of a proposition which (in order to satisfy the speaker's conscience) is verbally true. Also *concr.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 43, I . . . begin To doubt th' Equivocation of the Fiend. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Kings* xi. Comm., The men of Iabes deluded their enemies by equivocation. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* ii. vi, His matter fram'd of slight equivocations. His very form was form'd of mental reservations. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1652) 51 That can the Subtle difference descry Betwixt Equivocation and a Lye. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 113 You won't tell a downright fib for the world; but for equivocation I no jesuit ever went beyond you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 250 The Bishop . . . stooped to an equivocation too transparent to deceive any one.

b. *transf.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. vii. 76, I see there may be an equivocation committed, as well in manners as in words. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) To Rdr. 8 They eluded my vow by equivocation, putting gold unawares in the neck of my doubt.

**Equivocator** (ikwi-vōkēt'ar), [a. late L. *equivocātor*, agent-n. f. *equivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE and -OR.] One who equivocates.

1590 SANDYS *Europh. Spec.* (1632) 102 The Iesuites are noted . . . to be too hardie equivocators. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. (1676) 262 The second rank is of Lyars, and Equivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 304 He was . . . a Sycofant, an Equivocator. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 25 You little equivocator! What do you mean by hardly? 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. App.* 76 But an equivocator uses them in a received sense, though there is another received sense.

**Equivocatory** (ikwi-vōkēt'ar-i), *a.* [f. EQUIVOCATE v.: see -ORY.] Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 326 The laugh obligato or forced . . . the laugh reluctant or equivocatory. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Equivocate**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. late L. *equivocatus*: see EQUIVOCAL.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equivocate; equivocus.

†**Equivocous**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *equivocō-us* (see EQUIVOCAL) + -OUS.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1702 G. KEITH *Plain Discov. Falseh.* 42 Many Sophisms are built on that very fallacy of equivocalous Terms.

†**Equivocous**, *Obs. rare* -i. [f. late L. *equivocō-us* EQUIVOCAL: see -Y.] = EQUIVOCATION.

1630 in T. Westcote *Devon.* 142 Thus Satan doth deceive us with equivocoy.

**Equivocate**, -voke (ikwi-vōkē't), *a. and sb.* Forms: (4 equivok, 6 -oek, equyvoque, 7 equivok), 7-8 *equivoque*, (7 -vok, -voke), 7-*equivoque*, -que. [ad. L. *equivocatus*: see EQUIVOCAL.]

†A. *adj.* = EQUIVOCAL in various senses. Obs. 1388 WYCLIF *Pril.* 59 Wordis equiok, that is, that hath many significationis vndur oo lettre. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D vij, Which name [*Jeha*] I thincke, is therefore equivoque to a Market and courte, because in both all things are to be sold euen as in Rome. c 1650 BROME *Agst. Corrupted Sack* (R.), Thou . . . art a bastard got by th' town by equivoque generation.

†b. *quasi-sb.* with pl. ending: Things (specified) which are equivocal. Obs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Manner Exam. Lazarus* Q ij, They that ought to ludge and approue them shulde ryght dylygently beholde theym & conside the vnyvok synges and equyvoques also.

B. *sb.*

†1. A thing which is called by the same name as something else. Obs. [after Gr. *ἀπορύπτον*.]

1599 BLUNDELL *Logic* 13 Equivoques be such things as haue one selfe name, and yet be diuers in substance or definition: as a natural dogge and a certaine starre in the firmament are both called by one name in Latine, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 1202/2 There is a treatise of Equivoques under Xenophon's name.

2. An expression capable of more than one meaning; a play upon words, often of a humorous nature, a pun; word-play, punning.

1614 SELOEN *Titles Hon.* 72. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson Wks.* 226 W. Alexander . . . hath sextains . . . echoes and equivoques, which he [*Petrarch*] hath not. 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 632 Beyond the power of conception . . . or, to avoid an equivocate, beyond the extent of my ideas. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. 47 (1740) 343 Here's his old Equivocate; by Papists, he means the King, Ministry and Loyal Party. 1824 DUNN *Libr. Comp.* 589 Who mistook equivoque, abuse, and impudence, for wit. 1834 GENTL. *Mag.* CIV. i. 219 The dialogue is . . . enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoque. 1866 FELTON *Ans. & Mod. Gr.* II. xi. 476 The Greeks consoled themselves as well as they could by the equivoque of the Bavarian and Barbarian.

3. Ambiguity of speech; double meaning in words or phrases used. Also *transf.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 202 The equivocate between an action and a series of motions. 1833 HERSCHL. *Astron.* xiii. 415 Confusion, owing to the equivocate between the lunar and calendar month. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Intro. 23 And to avoid equivocate I shall use the words Metaphysical Philosophy. 1878 F. HARRISON in

*Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 700 Right is perhaps that idea which has led to the greatest amount of sophism and equivocate.

4. The use of words in a double meaning with intent to deceive; = EQUIVOCATION. rare.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* (1692) iii. iii, What do you value this at, thirty Pound? *Gai.* No, sir, he cost me forty ere he was set. *Mer. Turnings* you mean? I know your Equivoques. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 152 Every man . . . is called upon to keep himself clear from mendacity and equivocate.

**Equivorous** (ikwi-vōrās), *a. rare.* [f. L. *equus* + -vor-*us* devouring + -ous: see -VOROUS.] Feeding on horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER quotes Q. Rev., Equivorous Tartars.

**Equivote**: see EQUI-*pref.*

†**Er**, *conj. Obs.* [contracted f. ME. *ēder*, *eider*, OE. *æðder* EITHER. Cf. OR.] = OR.

c 1220 *Rel. Aut.* I. 211 Fare he nōð, er fare he sūð leren he sal his nede. *Ibid.* 210 On stede er on stille stille er lude in mol er in market er omi ower wise. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* 31 Qwat brother or systere, he goddis sonde, falle in mischefe er mys-ese . . . he schal han Almesse.

**Er**, obs. form of ERE before, sooner.

**Er**, obs. form of ARE: see BE v.

-**er**, *suffix*, ME. -*er(e)*, -*ar(e)*, OE. -*gre* (ONorth-umb. often -*ar(e)*), forming sbs., represents WGER. -*ari*: -OTeut. -*arjo-z*, whence OHG. -*ārī* (MHG. -*ere*, mod.G. -*er*), and (with change of declension) ON. -*ari* (Oicel. -*are*, later -*ari*, Sw. -*are*, Da. -*ere*). The related and functionally equivalent WGER. -*ari* (OS. -*eri*, Du. -*er*, OHG. -*ari*, -*eri*, MHG. -*ere*) = Goth. -*areis*: -OTeut. type -*arjo-z* (which by phonetic law would prob. have become in OE. -*erge*, in ON. -*er*) has in OE. coalesced with this. The phonological relation between OTeut. -*arjo-z* and L. -*arius* is obscure: Möller *Zur ahd. Alliterationspoesie* (1888) 142 argues that -*arjo-z* originated in words adopted from Lat. words in -*arius*, and that -*arjo-z* is either an accentual variant of this, or (possibly) represents an Aryan type -*orios*.

1. In its original use the suffix -*arjo-z* was added (like L. -*arius*) to sbs., forming derivative sbs. with the general sense 'a man who has to do with (the thing denoted by the primary sb.)', and hence chiefly serving to designate persons according to their profession or occupation; e.g. Goth. *dōmariets*, ON. *dōmari* judge, f. OTeut. \**dōmo*-judgement, DOOM; Goth. *bōkariets*, OE. *bōcære* scribe, f. OTeut. \**bōk*-BOOK; OHG. *sangdri* (mod.G. *sänger*), ON. *spigare*, OE. *sangere* (ME. *songere*) singer, f. OTeut. \**sangwo*-SONG. Of this type there are many specially Eng. formations, e.g. *hatter*, *slater*, *tinner*. Where the primary sb. ends in -*v*: -ME. -*je* = -OE. -*ge*, the suffix assumes the form -*jer* (in ME. -*iere*, -*yerre*), as in *bouyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*; and, either after the analogy of these or by assimilation to Fr. derivatives in -*ier* (see -ER<sup>2</sup>), it appears as -*IER* in certain other words of ME. date, as *bracier*, *clothier*, *collier*, *glazier*, *gracier*, *hosier*. The Eng. words of this formation not referring to profession or employment are comparatively few: examples are *bencher*, *cottager*, *outsider*, *villager*. With these may be compared a class of words chiefly belonging to mod. colloquial language, and denoting things or actions, as *header*, *back-hander*, *finger*, *out-and-outer*, *three-decker*. A special use of the suffix, common to the mod. Teut. langs. though scarcely to be found in their older stages, is its addition to names of places or countries to express the sense 'a native of', 'a resident in', e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Icelandier*. With similar notion, derivatives in -*er* have been formed upon certain Eng. adjs. indicating place of origin or residence, as *foreigner*, *northerner*, *southerner*.

2. Most of the sbs. which in early Teutonic gave rise to derivatives in -*arjo-z*, also gave rise to wk. vbs. in -*jan* or -*jan*, to which the former stood related in sense as agent-nouns; thus Goth. *dōmariets* judge, served as the agent-noun to *dōmjan* to judge. Hence, by analogy, the suffix came to be regarded as a formative of agent-nouns, and with this function it was added to verbal bases both of the weak and the strong conjugation. Many derivatives of this type existed already in OE., and many more have been added in the later periods of the language. In mod. Eng. they may be formed on all vbs., excepting some of those which have agent-nouns ending in -*or*, and some others for which this function is served by sbs. of different formation (e.g. *correspond*, *correspondent*). The distinction between -*er* and -*or* as the ending of agent-nouns is purely historical and orthographical; in the present spoken language they are alike pronounced (æf), except that in law terms



and in certain Lat. words not fully naturalized, -or is still sounded (p). In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to vbs. f. L. ppl. stems, and to those formed with -ATE, usually end in -or, being partly adoptions from Lat., and partly assimilated to Lat. analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., -er is often used; cf. *inspector, respecter; projector, rejecter*. In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often however neglected) as *accepter, acceptor*. The Romanic -our, -or of agent-nouns has been in most cases replaced by -er where the related vb. exists in Eng.; exceptions are *governor, conjuror* (for which -er also occurs); in special sense we have *saviour*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar, beggar*, the spelling -ar is a survival of the occasional ME. variant -ar(e). The agent-nouns in -er normally denote personal agents (originally, only male persons, though this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents, and hence also mere instruments; e.g. *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc.

3. In several instances -er has the appearance of being an unmeaning extension of earlier words ending in -er denoting trades or offices. Most of these words are of Fr. origin, as *caterer, cytoler* (= CITOLER), *fermerer, feuterer, fruiterer, poulturer*; an analogous case in a native word is *upholsterer*. The real formation of these words is obscure: some are prob. from vbs., while in other cases formation on words in -ery may be conjectured.

4. After the analogy of ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER (q. v.), the suffix -er is used to form sbs. serving as adaptations of L. types in -logus, -graphus; e.g. *chronologer, philologer, theologer; biographer, geographer, orthographer*.

*Philosopher* (in Chaucer and Gower always *philosophre*) is prob. not a formation of this kind, as the *r* may be merely excrement. In *chorister, sophister, barrister* (cf. ME. *legistre*) the -er is not a suffix, but results from an AF. substitution of -istre for -iste, perh. on the analogy of *ministre*.

-er<sup>2</sup>, suffix, of various origin, occurring in sbs. and adjs. adopted from OF.

1. ME. -er, repr. OF. -er: -L. -ārem, -ar: see -AR. Nearly all the ME. words ending in -er of this origin have been refashioned after Lat., so that the suffix is now written -ar: see examples under -AR. The older form of the suffix is retained in *sampler*.

2. ME. -er, a. AF. -er (OF. -ier) in sbs. which descend from L. forms in -ārius, -ārium (see -ARY), or which were formed in Fr. after the analogy of those so descending. Where the L. type of the suffix is the masc. -ārius, it has usually the sense 'a person connected with', and the words are designations of office or occupation, as *butler, carpenter, draper, grocer, mariner, officer*. (So also in a few ME. adoptions of OF. fem. sbs. in -iere: -L. -āria, as *chamberer, lavender*.) Where the suffix represents the L. neuter -ārium, the sense is 'a thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *antiphoner, danger, garner*, etc.

3. In mod. Eng. -er appears as a casual representative of various other suffixes of OF. origin which have been weakened in pronunciation to (a); thus in *border, bracer*, it stands for OF. -ēre (: -L. -ātūram), commonly represented by -ure; in *laver* it stands for OF. -ēor, now -oir (: -L. -ātōrium), in ME. rendered -our. The agent-suffix -our (OF. -ēor: -L. -ādrēm) is now very often replaced by -er; it can seldom be determined whether this is due to phonetic weakening, or to the substitution of -er<sup>1</sup> for its Romanic synonym. Where the same word had in 14th c. the two forms -our and -er(e), as *chaungeour, changer*, the former supposition is excluded; but the forms in -er(e) may possibly sometimes be a. OF. nominative forms in -ere: -L. -ātor.

-er<sup>3</sup>, suffix, the formative of the comparative degree in adjs. and advs.

A. In adjs. ME. -er, -ere (-ore, -ure), -re, OE. -ra (fem., neut. -re) represents two different suffixes used in OTeut. to form the compar., viz.: -izon (Goth. -iza, OHG. OS. -iro, ON. -ri with umlaut), and -izon- (Goth. -iza, OHG. -iro, ON. -ari). These OTeut. suffixes are f. the adverbial -iz, -iz:

see B. In OE. only a few comparatives retained the umlaut which phonetic law requires in the -izon- type; in mod. Eng. no forms with umlaut remain, except *better, elder* (OE. *betera, ieldra*), the comparatives being ordinarily formed by adding -er to the positive. The 'irregular comparatives' *worse* (OE. *wiersa* = Goth. *wairisa*) and *less* (OE. *lessa*) contain the suffix -izon in a disguised form, and the analogy of other comparatives has given rise to the extended forms *worser* and *lesser*. In mod. Eng. the comparatives in -er are almost restricted to adjs. of one or two syllables; longer adjs., and also disyllables containing any suffix other than -y or -ly, having the periphrastic comparison by means of the adv. *more*. Earlier writers, however, have *beautifulter, eminenter, slavisher*, etc.; a few modern writers, e.g. Carlyle, affect the same method. The periphrastic form is admissible (esp. in predicative use) for all adjs., even monosyllables, which are not extremely common colloquially.

2. In *hinder, inner*, the comparative suffix, though in WGer. and ON. formally coincident with that treated above, is quite distinct in origin, repr. OTeut. -eron-, f. OArvan -ero-.

B. In adverbs. The OE. form of the comparative suffix was -or, corresp. to OS., OHG. -ōr, Goth. -ōs: OTeut. -ōz. OTeut. had also a suffix -iz with the same function, corresponding to L. -is in *magis, nimis*, and cogn. with L. -ior of adjs.; it is represented by Goth. -is, ON. -r with umlaut; in OE. by the umlaut in monosyllabic comparatives like *longer*: \**langiz* longer, *beter*: \**batz* better, which died out in early ME., being superseded by the adj. forms. The relation between the two OTeut. suffixes is much disputed: a widely-held hypothesis is that -ōz is f. -ō adverbial suffix + -iz. The advs. which take -er in the comparative are chiefly those which are now identical in form with adjs. (either repr. OE. advs. in -e, or modern adverbial uses of the adj.): e.g. 'to work harder', 'to stand closer'. Exceptional instances are *oftener, seldom, sooner*. The advs. in -ly<sup>2</sup> are now compared periphrastically with *more*, though in earlier writers the inflexional comparison is common, e.g. *easilter* = more easily, ME. *entierlocure* = more entirely; in poetry it still occurs, as in *keenlier* (Tennyson).

-er, suffix<sup>4</sup>, the ending of certain AF. infinitives used substantively as law terms, e.g. *cesser, disclaimer, misnomer, trover, waiver*. Of similar origin is the ending in *dinner, supper*, a. OF. *disner, sofer*.

-er, suffix<sup>5</sup>, forming frequentative vbs. The vbs. of this formation which can be traced in OE. have the form -rian (: OTeut. -rhan); e.g. *clatريان CLATTER, florian FLUTTER*. The other Teut. langs. have many vbs. of this type, denoting repeated action; often they are f. verbal bases, as MHG. *wandern* = OE. *wandrian* WANDER, f. OTeut. \**wandjan* WEND, ON. *vafra* WAYER, f. *vafa* = WAVE v.; sometimes app. on onomatopoeic bases, as OHG. *zwizarn* = TWITTER. Further examples in Eng. are *batter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, stammer*.

*Era* (iōrā). Also 7-9 *era*. [a. late L. *era* fem. sing. 'a number expressed in figures' (see Forcellini, s. v.), prob. f. *era* counters used in calculation, pl. of *res* brass, money]

The chronological use of the word appears to have originated in Spain; where (as also in Southern Gaul and North Africa) it is found in inscriptions prefixed to the number of years elapsed since 38 a. c., the selection of which as an initial year has not been satisfactorily explained. (Isidore of Seville in the 6th c. says that this was the year in which Augustus first ordered the taxation of Spain.) Thus 'era' (often written *era*) dxxxviii (= No. 538) meant the year 500 a. d. This method of reckoning was in use from the 5th to the 15th century, and Spanish Latin writers employed the word *era* as its specific designation. The phrase *era Hispanica*, 'Spanish era', suggested to the scholars of the Renaissance the parallel expressions *era Christiana, era Varroniana*, etc., in which the sb. had the generalized sense 'a reckoning of time from a particular epoch', for which no term had previously existed in Latin.]

1. A system of chronological notation, characterized by the numbering of years from some particular point of time; e.g. the *Christian, Common, or Vulgar era* (see CHRISTIAN 7); *era of the Hegira* (Hijrah), the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the year of Mohammed's flight from Mecca; *era of Nabonassar*, a Babylonian era, employed in astronomy, commencing 747 B. c., etc., etc. These phrases are also frequently employed in sense 2.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 Dionysius the Abbot... brought in the *era* of Christi's Incarnation, so

that... the Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 332 of the Incarnation. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirā* (1842) 504 They would begin their epocha or *era* from his coming to Jerusalem. 1658 USSHER *Ann. Ep. Rdr.* That midnight which began the first day of the Christian *era*. 1716 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* i. 1. 1. The vulgar *era*, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 658 The computing of time by the Christian *era* is introduced by Dionysius the monk. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 223 In the year 570 of our *era*... the man Mahomet was born. 1861 F. HALL in *Yrnt. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 149 A few words on the vexed subject of the Gupta *era*.

2. The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; also, any date from which succeeding years are numbered; = EPOCH 1.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, Tarich. is the same that *Epocha* is to the Greeks: or *Era* to the Latines. 1627 WHARTON *Wks.* 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christi's *Era*, 5508 compleat years. 1704 HEARNES *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 6 *Era* is the same with *Epocha*, signifying... a fixed point among Historians whence to begin to reckon the Years. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. ii. 126 When we come still farther to the *Era* of Nabonassar. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer. I.* 1. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian *era*. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 13 The 7th century before the present *era*. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc. v.* § 12 (1873) 187 Some three centuries before our *era*.

3. A date, or an event, which forms the commencement of a new period in the history of a nation, an institution, individual, art or science, etc.; a memorable or important date. Cf. EPOCH 2.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 488 From this sacred *Era* of my Love A better order of succeeding Days Come smiling forward. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 90 [The earthquake of 1638] was a remarkable *era*. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 6 This single circumstance... will... mark it [the American revolution] as a distinguished *era* in the history of mankind. 1851 DIXON *IV. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 210 The landing of this English Governor was an *era* in their lives. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 419 This same year a Wittenagemot was held, which marks an *era* in the reign of Cnut.

† b. Date of origin; = EPOCH 2 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 And it will evidently appear, that custom hath an elder *Era* than this Chronologic affordeth.

4. A historical period; a portion of historical time marked by the continuance throughout it of particular influences, social conditions, etc. Cf. EPOCH 5.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero I.* 1. 12 This *era* of joy. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. Advt. 2 The polished *era* of Queen Anne! a 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. 1. 27 The beginning of this century (1600) was the *era* of musical recitation on the public stage at Florence. 1809 PINKNEY *Trans. France* 166 Gallantry is... as much in fashion as in the most corrupt *era* of the monarchy. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 399, I cannot but hope that a better intellectual *era* is dawning for the working men.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process; = EPOCH 5 b. In *Geology* sometimes with more specific sense: see EPOCH 5 c.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 In autumn, after harvest, that gladness *era* in the husbandman's life. 1809 CHAMBER *Tales* 63 Fell the new *era* of her changeful life. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. Intro. 11 The *era* when the newly-raised surface was first occupied by lakes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 It belongs to the worst *era* of architecture.

5. The portion of historical time to which an event is to be assigned; the approximate date, 'period', 'epoch' of an event, of a monument, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 132 Many useful arts and sciences, of which the beginnings are of uncertain *era*. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 261 The pillar stands... its parts... betray a difference in their *era*. 1819 BYRON *Tuan* i. cxxi, 'Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the *era*'s more obscure.

6. attrib., as *era-date*. 1758 W. THOMSON *Hymn to May* 242 Ne rueful murder stain thy *era-date*.

Erable, var. of ERABLE a, Obs., arable.

Erace, obs. variant of ERASE.

† Eracinate, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. OF. *er*, *eraciner* (f. *es*—(see *ES*)—+ *racine* root) + -ATE. See -ATE 3 6.] *trans.* To root out; to remove.

1758 J. S. T. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The whole Piece was *eracinated*.

† Erade, v. Obs. [ad. L. *erādere* to scrape off, f. *ē* out + *rādere* to scrape, scratch. Cf. ERASE.] *trans.* To scrape off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 85 Then must the scum be *eraded* and separated.

Eradiate (*irē'di-āt*), v. [f. L. *ē* out + RADIATE.] 1. *intr.* To shoot forth, as rays of light.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from Intellect and Psyche. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To give forth like rays, or in rays.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 Proclus concludes, that the World was... always Generated or *Eradiated* from God, and therefore must needs be Eternal. 1694 NORRIS *Ref. Ess. Hum. Und.* 24 Let him... tell me how any body can *eradiate* such an inconceivable Number of these Effluvia. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 87 Bodies, far below the heat of incandescence, *eradiate* a species of light.

**Eradiation** (i-ră-dî-ſhən). Also 7 erradiation. [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of eradicating or shining forth; the emission of rays of light or heat.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The first eradication of this light, like some flash of lightning, breaks the stone in the heart. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xii. 391 Neither must we imagine his Eradication to be Idle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 139 But, whether it comes directly from the sun, by successive emissions or eradiations, etc. 1865 F. P. B. MARTIN *MS. Lect. Geol.* The attraction of the sun increases the Eradiation of the Earth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) i. 288 He first supposeth some eradiation and emanation of Spirit... to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 They will not understand what manner of making or production the world had—to wit, by way of effluency or eradiation from the Deity.

2. *concr.*

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 744 As if they were a kind of Eternal Effluency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 He is in his proportion... an Effluency, an Eradiation of God's Glory. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) i. i. 51 All the rest acknowledged some Deity, some efflux, eradiation, emanation of the primal Godhead.

**Eradicable** (i-ră-dî-kă-b'l), a. [f. L. *eradicāre* (see ERADICATE v.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being eradicated.

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 547 Even rage and hate... are eradicable, as most systems of ethics have assumed.

† **Eradicat(e)**, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. L. *eradicātus*, pa. pple. of *eradicāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ERADICATED.

1533-4 *Aet 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Heresie, shulde... vtterly be abhorred, detested, and eradicate. 1566 LAUGER *Tractate* 124 And your succession shall say be Eradicat from your ryngs [= reigns, kingdoms].

**Eradicate** (i-ră-dî-kēt), v. Also 7 irradiate. [f. L. *eradicāt* ppl. stem of *eradicāre*, f. L. *ē* out + *radic-em*, nom. *radix* root.]

1. *trans.* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out (a tree, plant, or anything that is spoken of as having 'roots').

1564-78 BULLYNN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1883) 48 And to the places about the roots of the carbuncle round about it, this is good both to eradicate & defend the same. 1599 A.M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 44/a Till such time, as they [hayre] be wholye eradicated, and rootede out. 1635 NABBS *Hannibal & Sc.* (1637) K. iii. Okes eradicated by a prodigious whirlwind. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Causly-flowers over-speeding to pome and lead... should be quite eradicated. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levith.* (1676) 111 To demolish all Buildings, eradicate all Plantations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Infirmities of Trees*, Such [Weeds] as can be eradicated must be diligently pluck'd up by the Hands. 1860 tr. *Martwig's Sea & Wind*. vi. 73 Huge weapons, fit for eradicating trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 348 The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes.

2. To remove entirely, extirpate, get rid of.

1647-8 COTTEBELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 35 To see the seeds of those discords eradicated. 1666 EARL MONM. *Adot. fr. Parmass.* 49 Totally to irradicate all vertue from out his subjects souls. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* iii. viii. 240 Without Chymical preparations congealed blood will not be eradicated out of the body. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 437 That man should thus encroach on fellow man... Eradicate him... Moves indignation. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iii. iii. 111. All desires and fears, with regard to things not in our power, ought to be totally eradicated. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 13 By eradicating mercilessly the incorrigible. 1865 LECY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 102 Laws of the most savage cruelty were passed in hopes of eradicating mendicancy.

† 3. *Math.* To extract the (square) root of (a number). Obs.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. viii. 61 Eradicate the ductat of the said mediatic and remainders.

† Misused for IRRADICATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 14 Seeds and plants sown and eradicated in the ground.

**Eradicated** (i-ră-dî-kēt'd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Rooted out.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. viii. 118 Assailing him with Firre-Trees eradicated. 1775 in ASHL.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1864.)

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 429 A large square plate of silver enamelled azure into an oak-tree eradicated and fruited. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XLIV. 193 On oak tree vert, eradicated proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Hereditary Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 [Trees] if having their roots exposed [are] eradicated.

**Eradicating** (i-ră-dî-kēt'ing), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb ERADICATE.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 589 (R.) The eradication of any other enemies of God. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 69 Sudden irradicating of Trees for an early Transplantation.

**Eradicating** (i-ră-dî-kēt'ing), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That eradicates, extirpates, etc.

1628 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., Consultation... can do no good without reall and in some things eradication Reformation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fir Lond.* 4 Greater and more eradication judgements. 1775 in ASHL. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 498 The convict taint has outlived the eradication influences of education.

**Eradication** (i-ră-dî-kăt'shən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *eradicatio*-ō, n. of action f. *eradicāre*. See ERADICATE v.] The action of pulling out by the roots; total destruction; extirpation.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 The final eradication of your nation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 479 [A] warrant... had been given to Jehu... for the eradication of Abah's house. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 95 The roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse... upon eradication. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 283 ¶ 10 The eradication of envy from the human heart. 1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Wks.* 1859 i. 38 This stopped the increase of the evil by importation, leaving to future efforts its final eradication.

**Eradicative** (i-ră-dî-kăt'iv), a. and sb. [f. L. *eradicāt* (see ERADICATE v.) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or having the power to root out or expel (disease, etc.). Const. *of*.

† *Eradicative cure*: orig. the 'curative' treatment of disease, as opposed to *palliative*. In later use the phrase occurs with *cure* taken in the mod. sense.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b. We wyll speake of his cure aswell eradicytue as palliatyue. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 217 A certain Sweat... had been plainly critical and eradicytue of the whole Disease. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* v. 386 (R.) Copious evacuations eradicytue of the moribund matter. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 143 To effect a compleat and Eradicytue Cure of this Distemper. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† B. *sb.* An eradicytue medicine.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 88 Sometimes Eradicatives are omitted in the beginning. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Eradicator** (i-ră-dî-kăt'or), [agent-n. f. ERADICATE after Lat. analogies: see -OR.]

a. One who, or that which, roots up or removes utterly. b. An agricultural or horticultural implement for uprooting.

1599 R. GELL *Amendm. Bible* 58 Sihon is eradicator, that evil spirit that endeavors to root up all the plants of righteousness. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Ess.* (1813) i. 148 Eradicator... an implement. 1881 *Salem (U.S.) Gaz.* 10 June 1/4 Fogg's iron root eradicator.

**Eradicatory** (i-ră-dî-kăt'or), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to eradicate, root out, or destroy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 Unfeelingly eradicytue of the domestic charities.

† **Er-aftur**, *conj.* Obs. [? f. *er* = EVER + AFTER.] According as.

1370-80 in O. E. *Miss. App.* 225 Lasse or more schal he be deru Er-aftur he hap her deseruet.

**Eral** (i-ră'l), a. *rare*. [f. ERA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an era.

1861 F. HALL in *Frnt. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 16 No Hindu date, unintegrated by the particularity at last amended, is available for eral determination.

† **Erament**. Obs. [ad. L. *eramentum* that is prepared from copper or bronze.] Copper.

1623 in COCKERAN.

[**Eranc**, error or misprint for *cranoc*, CRANNOCK.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 167; cf. 175-1

**Erand(e)**, obs. form of ERRAND.

**Erane**, variant of ARAIN, Obs., spider.

**Erarist** (i-ră-rîst), [ad. Gr. *ἐραριστής*, f. *ἐραρος* a meal to which each contributes his share, a contribution, also a club.] In Greece: A member of an *ἐπαρος* or club.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 220 Erarists, who might be called joint-stock companies for trade. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 569 By partaking of the banquets of the erarists a man rendered himself... a member of a brotherhood.

† **Eranthemum** (e-ră-nthēm-ſm). Bot. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐρανθέμιον* (Dioscor.), f. *ἐρ* = *ἐρ*ap spring + *ανθεμιον* blossom, flower.]

† 1. 'The Herb Camomile' (Kersey 1715). Obs.

2. 'A widely distributed genus of *Acanthaceæ*, containing nearly 50 species' (Treas. Bot.).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/2 Much resembling some of the Eranthemum, and, like them, flowering during winter.

**Erany(e)**, var. of ARAIN, Obs., spider.

**Erasable** (i-ră-să-b'l), a. [f. next + -ABLE.] That can be erased or obliterated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 516 Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

**Erase** (i-ră's), v. Also (5) irrase, 7 ereaze), 7-8 erace, -aze. [f. L. *erās*- ppl. stem of *erādere*, f. *ē* out + *radere* to scrape, scratch. (In some early examples perh. a variant of ARACE to uproot.)]

1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out (anything written, engraved, etc.); to efface, expunge, obliterate.

1605 CANOEN *Kem.* (1637) 154 The names were erased out of the public Records. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. vii. Lest it should quite erase That from the world, which was the first world's grace. 1672-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernieu's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 130 Lombart afterwards erased the face, and inserted that of Cromwell. 1778 Br. LEWIS *Isa. Notes* fed. 123 340 A letter is erased at the end of the word. 1866 SCOTT *Woods* i. 1. Erasing, as far as they could be erased, all traces of its ancient fame. 1868 GREENER *Gunnery* 248 Every person fraudulently erasing... from any barrel, any mark. 1865 H. Cox *Instit.* i. vi. 57 James J. erased from the journals of the House of Commons an obnoxious protestation.

*transf.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 198 The snow had practically erased it [the road].

† In quasi-passive use.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vi. Things, which lie very black in our Earth's Annals, yet which will not erase therefrom.

2. *fig.* To efface, obliterate from the mind or memory.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 37 My Griefs have dulled my Memory, and eras'd almost every thing out of it. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 275 Though the iron school of War erase Each milder virtue. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Jug.* i. ii. 58 The effect of a blow... has been... to erase from the memory the events which immediately preceded the accident. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiltz.* (1869) III. v. 318 Erasing from his view of human nature those premisses which he had already handled.

3. *transf.* To destroy utterly. *rare*.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 9 He... left it quite ruin'd and eras'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 376, I have out with the Greeks at Aulis sworn To erase the Trojan nation.

**Erased** (i-ră'st, -zd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. In senses of the verb.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 331 Dupont de l'Eure... repaired to the king, and told him if the erased passages were not restored he would resign.

2. *Her.* + a. (see quot.). Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* D ij b. Certain armys... ar called quartier armys irritat, for the colouris be rasit out as oon colour in rasing were take away from an othir.

b. Of the head, body, or other part of an animal: Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn violently off.

1572 ROSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 117, Iij Grifphons heades erased de Argent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Three Bears heads erased in Chief. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill p.* xxii. A Wolf's head erased at the neck. *transf.* 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 273 Drag'd out through strater Holes by th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

**Erasement** (i-ră'smēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of erasing; obliteration; total demolition (of cities).

1721 BAILEY, *Erasement*, a blotting or dashing out. 1753 WARRON *Insur. in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 345 There are... no traces of the word *sua* now remaining;... which makes me suspect, there has been an erasement. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 52/1 The Grand Jury's erasement of the words aiding and assisting. 1812 BARCLAY, *Erasement*, applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 749 Not on Russia alone does the guilt of her erasement from the book of nations rest.

**Eraser** (i-ră'ser), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, erases; any instrument used to erase written characters, blots, etc. Cf. *ink-eraser*.

In mod. Dicts.

**Erasing** (i-ră'sin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] a. The action of the verb ERASE. b. *Her.* See quot. and ERASED.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* iii. xiii. 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed *erasing*. 1775 in ASHL.

**Erasion** (i-ră'shən), *rare*. [n. of action f. L. *erās*-: see ERASE and -ION.] a. The action of erasing; b. an instance of it.

1790 FORSON *Left. to Travis* 388 Such a piece of fraud as the erasion of the three witnesses. 1886 *Athenium* 11 Sep. 334 A freer use of erasion in quoting from local reports is strongly recommended. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* Dec. 96 The rules revised, in which occur the erasions we complain of.

**Erasive**, a. *rare* -1. [f. as ERASE + -IVE.] That tends to erase or obliterate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 A cyperus, which... is erasive, if illited on a place.

**Erasmian** (i-ră-zmî-ăn), a. and sb. [f. *Erasmus* -us the literary name of an eminent scholar of the 16th c. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Erasmus.

1881 POTTER in *Critic* 10 Sept. 240 Daudet listened to Erasmian stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry.

B. *sb.* A follower of Erasmus; one who holds the views of Erasmus. b. One who follows the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

1883 A. F. MITCHELL in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 935 At this date he [Patrick Hamilton] was probably more of an Erasmian than a Lutheran.

Hence **Erasmianism**, the doctrines or religious system of Erasmus.

1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* i. 616 Here and there he smells a little of Erasmianism.

**Erast**, obs. form of ERST.

**Erastian** (i-ră-stî-ăn), a. and sb. [f. *Erastus* -us + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines, characterized by or embodying the tenets attributed to Erastus.

Erastus, or Liebler, was a physician of Heidelberg in the 16th cent., to whom has been attributed the theory of State supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. His actual efforts were mainly directed against the use of excommunication, which was exercised tyrannically by the Calvinistic churches.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. ii. § 49 This is the full development of an Erastian theory. 1865 *Englishman*, *Mag.* Jan. 14 The predominance of the worldly and Erastian element in the Church consequent on the secession of the Non-Jurors. 1876 GLASTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4, I take no notice of the system termed Erastian.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the (supposed) doctrines of Erastus; one who maintains the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 228 He was far from being an Erastian. 1661 *Serm. Coronat. Chas. II* in *Pheix* i. 256

Erastians are more dangerous snares to Kings than Secretaries... and are Great Enemies to Presbyterian Government. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1876 GLAOSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4 Many most respectable persons have been... Erastians. Hence **Erastianism**, the theory or system of Erastus. **Erastianize** *v. a. trans.* To organize (a church) on Erastian principles. **Erastianizing** *v. a.* 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocks* iii. 181 Many were inclined to Erastianism hereby. 1764-HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 49 Their submission... was stigmatised as Erastianism. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 The theory of an Anglican Erastianism found favour with some of the higher church dignitaries. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 133 Its Erastianizing Bishops.

**Erasure** (ɛr'zjūr). [*f.* as ERASE + -URE.]

1. The action of erasing or obliterating.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 277 The desperate erasure of his Christian name. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 825 The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the erasure. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* i. (1852) 31 To select a part [of a book] which we may happen to approve, and by evasive arts to effect the erasure of the other part. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. 2. 24 The erasure of his name from the list of privy councillors.

b. An instance of erasing or obliterating.

1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. 239 A good performance is not to be expected without many erasures and corrections. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bing. Lit.* 183 If the number of these fancied erasures did not startle him. 1858 Ld. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 146 The erasure was not made by the testator with an intention to revoke his will.

2. *concr.* The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

*Mod.* The word was written over an erasure.

3. Total destruction; 'wiping out'. *rare.*

1794 GIBBON (O.), *Erasure* of cities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. 267 Repeated destruction of the settlements and erasure of the accompanying progress of arts.

**Erayne**, var. of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

**Erbage**, **Erbare**, obs. ff. HERBAGE, ARBOUR.

**Erbbe**, **erbe**, obs. forms of HERB.

**Erber**, early form of ARBER, *Obs.*

**Erber**, obs. form of ARBOUR.

**Erbia** (ɛr'biā). *Chem.* [mod.Lat., *f.* last two syllables of *Ytterby*, the locality of gadolinite, in which it occurs.] One of the three earths formerly confounded under the general name YTRIA. 1869 'URBAN' in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 303/3 Erbia, is a brown powder, discovered by Mosander, 25 years back, in gadolinite. 1873 WATTS *Foam's Chem.* 382 Erbä, obtained by ignition of erbium nitrate or oxalate, has a faint rose colour.

**Erbigage**, obs. form of HARBOURAGE.

**Erbium** (ɛr'biəm). [mod.Lat., *f.* ERBIA, as *sodium f. soda*, etc.] The metallic radical of erbä. 1843 *Chemist* I. 446 [Mosander's] close examination of Ytria has led him to discover... two oxides, to which he has given the names terbium and erbium. 1873 WATTS *Foam's Chem.* 382 Erbium and yttrium, are again precipitated by oxalic acid.

**Ercebishop**, -dekne, obs. ff. ARCHBISHOP, -DEACON.

**Erch**, *v. 1 Obs.*, var. *ergh*, ARGH *v. Sc.* to be unwilling, hesitate.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett. in Wedd. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 426 Paul Methven heard him, and came not to the ministers while Thursday at morn, and erched to tell them that.

† **Erch**, *v. 2 Obs.* *rare* -1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xx. I. 247 Lampries... erch forward like as Serpents doe vpon the earth.

**Erche**, obs. form of ARCH-.

† **Erchevesque**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [a. OF. *archevesque* (mod.F. *archevêque*), repr. late L. *archiepiscopus*.] = ARCHBISHOP.

† **Erde**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 eard, 2-4 erd(e), 3 erd, ard, eord, 3-4 herd, 4 erdt. [OE. *card* masc. is cogn. w. OS. *ard* masc. 'dwelling', OHG. *art* fem. 'ploughing', ON. *ǽrd* fem. 'harvest': - OTeut. *\*ardu-s*, *ardā*, prob. f. WARYAN root *\*ar* to plough. For the sense cf. OE. *bilan* to cultivate, inhabit.]

1. The land where one dwells; native land, home; a region, country. *Beowulf* 2654 (Gr.) We rondas beren eft to earde c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* ciii. 12 [civ. 12] (Gr.) Ofer þan heofonfugelas healdad cardas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað... and eard heo amerrað. c 1205 *LAV.* 29175 Inne France wes his ærd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis. An erd al ful of swete blis. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12382 (Cott.) Til þai had geten þair herd a gain. c 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Kn.* 1808, I am here [on] an erande in erdez vncoupe.

2. In OE. ? State, condition. Hence (in ME.), disposition, temper.

With the ME. use cf. MHG. *art* masc., fem., mod. G. *art* fem. 'manner, disposition', which, however, Kluge regards as prob. of distinct etymology. c 1000 *Hymns* vii. 97 (Gr.) þan man us tyhhað on dæg twegen eardas. Drihtenes are oddre deofles þrowet. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2988 Wiþ þat come for an amireld, A Sarrazin of wicked erd. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11973 (Fairf.) Ihesus þat was meke of erde keppeð norg to make his moder ferde.

3. *Comb.* † *erd*-folk, people of the land.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1880 God sente on ðat erdfolk swile dred.

† **Erde**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 eardian, 2-3 erdo(n). [OE. *cardian* (= OHG. *arban* to inhabit), *f. card*, ERD *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dwell, live.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Ores.* i. 18 On þam morum eardiað Finnas. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. ii. 23 And he com þa and eardode on þære ceastre ðe is genemend nazareth. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Troweste men of elchere þeode þet under heoden earden. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha ne muhen nawt somen erden in heuene. c 1300 *E. Psalter* xxi. 4 [xxii. 3] Þou sothlið in haligh wel Erdest, loof of Israel. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 4233 To the yle þere Appolyn erdis with in.

b. To be or to be found; to exist in a certain place, or in a certain condition.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 923 Þis stone... is erdand in Judæ. *Ibid.* 7128 Folk... entryd full Esely, erdyng in sorow.

2. *trans.* To inhabit.

*Beowulf* 2590 (Gr.) Se mæra maga Ecgðeowes sceode... wic eardian elles hwergan. c 1300 *E. Psalter* xxiv. [xv.] 13 His seide erde þe land sal swa.

**Erde** (ɛr'de), obs. forms of EARTH, etc.

**Erdene**, obs. form of ERRAND.

† **Erding**, *sb. Obs.* Also 1 earding. [*f.* ERDE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Abode, dwelling. Also in *comb.* erding-stow, dwelling-place.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cvi. 3 [cvi. 4] (Gr.) Ne meahon ceastre weg cuðne mittan, þe hi eardunge on genaman. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. xvi. 4 Drihten... 29f þu wilt, uton wyrcgan her þreo eardung-stowa. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Ure louerd iesu crist giue hem... echeliche erding and blisse on heuene. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 28 On old stoc... was there ule earding-stowe.

**Erdne**, obs. form of ERRAND.

**Ere**, *sb. pseudo-arch. rare* -1. (Sec quot.)

1866 SIR G. W. DASENT *Gist* 23 They went out of their booth to the point of the 'ere' [footnote, 'Ere' old English for a sandy spit of land; and from the Icelandic *eyri*].

**Ere** (ɛr'), *adv., prep. and conj.* Forms: 1-3 ær, (3) ærē, 1-6 er, 3-4 her, (3) heer, 4-5 eer(e), (3) eer, 4 eir, 5 eyer, 2-6 ear(e), 8-9 Sc. ear, 3-6 ar(e), 4 aar, 4-5 ayr(e), 4-9 Sc. air(e) (see AIR *adv.*), (8) eron, e'er, 4-ere. *Sc.* 3-7 (9 *arch.*) or, 3-5 ore. *Y.* 4-5 3er(e), 6-7 yeer, yer, [OE. *ær*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *ēr* (MDu. *eer*, *ere*, *ee*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *ēr* (MHG. *ēr*, *ē*, mod.G. *cher*, *che*), Goth. *airis*: - OTeut. *\*airis*, compar. degree of *\*air* (Goth. *air*, ON. *ær*) *adv.*, early. Some have suggested ultimate connexion with Gr. *ἥρι* early in the morning. See also ERER and ERST.

The ME. spellings *ær* and *or* partly represent ON. *ær* for an unrecorded OE. *\*ær* without umlaut, and partly arise from *ær* through loss of stress.

1. *adv.*

A. Used as positive. a. in OE. (late WS.): Early, at an early hour; b. since 15th c. only *Sc.* (forms *air*, *ear*): Early, soon: opposed to *late*.

c 1000 *Guthlac* 816 (Gr.) Hy to ær æpreat, þæt hy waldendes willan læsten. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Mark vi. 2 And swyðe ær anum reste-dæge comon to þære byrgene. c 1200 *Quais* 6246 Beon ar & late o sunnker weorð. c 1225 *Ankr.* R. 338 Ich hit do ungedeliche, oðer to, oðer to leate. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2549 (Götting) ære and late, I will 3u mon. c 1425 *Wynnon* *Chron.* vii. xxiii. 143 Come I are; come I late. 1474 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 20 To be ere at his supper. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. 1154 Thow art keiper lait and aire. 1795 MACMILL *Will & Jean*, Baith ear and late, Will in bring grief lay steeping. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 46 'Ye michtna be up ear enuch to get yer self shaved afore kirktime.'

† 2. *Sooner*, at an earlier time. *Obs.*

a. c 900 *Charters* in O. E. Texts 445 Gif he gewite er ðonne hie... c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* John i. 13 Se ðe to cume me is æfter me... wes ær bonne ic... c 1400 *Yvain & Gauv.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And if that it are myght be. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 58 II. 218, I received the box... on Friday last and non er. c 1650 *Merlin* 204 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 487, & thou had comen ear, indeed, thou might have found him in that stead.

b. 1526 *TINDALE John* i. 15 He that commeth after me, was before me because he was yer than I.

† 3. *Sooner*, rather, in preference. *Obs.*

a. c 1200 [see C].

b. c 1300 [see C].

Y. a 1536 *TINDALE Wks.* II. 235 The flesh... would be exalted and lift up on high, yer than cast down.

† 4. *Before*, formerly, at a former time, on a former occasion; often preceded by *ever*, *never*. Also, A little while ago, just now.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* in O. E. Texts 419 Ðæt mon ðu alesdes ðone ær soðlice gehiowades. a 900 *Martyrol.* *ibid.* 178 Fyr of heofonum ic... forbernde... alle ða ðe... ær tintergezdon ðone halgan wer. c 1000 *Elene* 1285 Worda... eallra unsnyttore ær gespreceara. c 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 And þæt ealle þa on Engle land heora land ongezand heafdon, þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forluron. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 For ihorden er on þe godespel hw, etc. c 1200 ORMIN 2349 For nass þat næfre fundenn ær Amang winnenn on erpe. c 1275 *LAV.* 6626 Ne cnew hine no man þat hie neere bi-seghe hadde. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 222 That y seyde er the to. 1375 *BARRON Bruce* ix. 141 Thai... war air power and bare. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf Manhood* i. c. (1865) 54. I se blood shes on þe scrippe þat neure er i appercedede. 15... *Kyng & Hermit* 40 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 141 Sych one say I never are. 1557 *Myther of Ahyng-ton* 82 *ibid.* III. 103 He myght not do as he dyd are. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Invocall* 259 A beane-hull, ere the praise of all The neighb'ring village.

b. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1402 (Trin.) Po he [Adam] lowye but neure er. *Ibid.* 12147 (Trin.) 3e wondir on þat I seide ere.

15... *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide, and knelid, as he dud ore. Y. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 147 By conselle of Elmestone as I sayde 3ere. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 60 Soche a meye was neuer 3ere. c 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigram* III. (1633) 42 Chaste Linus, but as valiant as a gander, Came to me yer, ... Lamenting that I raised on him a slander.

b. *First*; before something else, or before anything else is done.

a. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. v. 24 Gang ær and gesybsuma wið þinne broðer.

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe nigt and after ðe day. c 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

c. *prep.*

1. *Before* (in time). Also in *comb.* † *ere-yes-*terday, the day before yesterday.

a. c 745 (MS. a 900) *Beate's Death Song* *ibid.* 149 Aer his hin iongae. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 20 [iv. 21] in O. E. Texts 263 God... se is weorlde and wunað in enisse. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Swa hi wærun on þam dagum ær þam flode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 þet he iccher from þan uuelnesse ear bis ende dei. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Götting), A tuelmtoth ear be natuile. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 344 Aboute mydnyght, at the day... Scheo saw... a dragon adoun lyght. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxii. (1483) 69 Yf thou er this tyme haddest done right, 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 505 II. 194 Yf ye send to me contrary comaundement er that tyme. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin* on *Deut.* clxxiii. 1076 Ere three dayes to an end he had quite forgotten. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 456 E're that time. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 22 Could you aske vpon Chair of State e're him? 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* i. 1, Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted Season. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. 1, Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 He Nigh lost his wits ere morning.

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 47 Or ani werlides time boren. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 114 A broþer of birþe born or hym-selwyn. 1439 R. ROCHEFORT in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 123 ff., Margarette his wyff dedeð or tyme Rauf his son com to full age. c 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Houn* lxxvii. 273 Though he haue or this tyme sufferyd greute trauaile.

c. c 1450 *Heavenessey* 160 3e moue hyt knowe lond 3er nyght. 1525 *COVENDALE Goss.* xxxi. 2 And Iacob behelde Labans countenance, & beholde, it was not towarde him as yesterdays and yeresterdays.

b. In preference to, more than.

c. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Pe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. In the *advb.* phrases † *ere þou*, *ere then*, *ere this*, etc. (OE. *ær ðon*, *ær ðissum*), before then, before this. Also ERELONG, ERENOW, EREWHAILE.

a. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* 7 Sio lar Lædengedodas ær ðissum afeallen was slond Angeleynn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þam floe manna þe earpon fulledun ure drihten. *Ibid.* 11 We mæcen... ibeten ure sunne þet we abbet idon erpisse. 1209 R. GLOUCE. (1744) 501 Thow sedest vs ar this The priuete of thin herte. c 1215 *SHOREHAM* 121 Thet unicorn... That erlange (read erthanne) was so wyldre. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9830 (Trin.) More selcoupe herde we neuer ar þis. c 1430 *Cher.* *Assigne* 70 As I aue holde her er his 'our lorde so me helpe'. 1594 *PLAT Jewell* iii. 1. 59 We should haue had a sufficient ear this. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 970 Ere then Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel. *Ibid.* x. 240 If mishap [had attended him], Ere this he had returned. 1776 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 173 You have ere this heard of the... accident. 1826 *SCOTT Waverl.* ii. I trust the King is ere this out of their reach. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 28, I should ere this have shaped into words the warm affection which... existed in my heart.

Y. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 6 They might very well, yer this, haue surpassed... any particular Monarchie else.

c. *conj.* (or as part of conjunctive phrase).

1. Of time: Before.

† a. in conjunctive phrases, consisting (a) of the *adv.* with *than*; (b) of the *prep.* with prepositional regimen (OE. and early ME. *þan þe*, *þou þe*, *þam þan*, *þon*; subsequently *that*). *Obs.*

a. c 1000 *Judith* 252 in Sweet *Ag. Rdr.* (1884) 165 Ær ðon ðe him se egeas on ufan seate Mægen Ebrean. c 1000 *Hafþy Land* 38 *ibid.* 170 Næfre brosniað Leaf under lyfte, ær ðon edwenden Worulde geweorde. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. v. 18 An prica ne gewit fram þære ær ærþam (c 1160 *Hattou ær þan*) ealle þing gewurpan. *Ibid.* vi. 8 Eower fader war hwæt eow þearfys ær þam þe gehyne biddað. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9351 Ær þann þe Læferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owþwerr to donne. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Er þonne þet child beo fulfild hit is þe deofles. c 1225 *Ankr.* R. 296 Cwench hit... er þen hit waxe. c 1250 *Lives Saints* (1887) 52 Are þat heo were dede. c 1300 *Havelok* 129 'In manus tuas, louferde', he seyde, Her þat he þe speche leyde. c 1325 *THAN.* *Eng.* in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 270 This lond was cleped Albion, Er then Bruyt from Troye com. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 895 Now telleth me er that ye further wende. 1493 *Vulgaris Arde* *Terentio* 24 a, Night cam vpon me er than I myght com hydere a geyne. 1559 *BALOWIN in Mirr.* for *Mag.* (1563) H 12 a, Wherof she ward prepared a mighty power, And ere that myne were altogether redy; Came swyft to Sandale and besygged my bowe.

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 245 Or ðan he [Abraham] wiste oft werlde faren, He hade his kinde to him charen.

Y. 1526 *TINDALE Gal.* ii. 12 Yerre that certayne cam from James he [Peter] ate with the Gentyls.

b. hence as simple *conj.* *arch.* and *dial.*

a. *Beowulf* 2019 (Gr.) Off hio beah wriðan secege [sealde] ær hite to seile geoged. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 On nith ær he ræste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren strongliche ibunden er ure drihten come to þisse lufe. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 To beon i-fultnet... ear we faren henne. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1051 Bot of þe mare world yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis matir away. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. iv. 303 Thai asken hure huyre er þey hit haue deserued. 1430 *LYNG. Chron.* *Troy* i. v. Are Titan his bemes reyse agayne We shall departe. 1483 *Alan i Rich.* III. c. 8 Pream, Clothes so shorn er they be wette. 1581 *MULCASTER*



*Positions xxxiv.* (1887) 122 Ear they entered into their exercise, and . . ear they went to meat. 1611 *Bible John* iv. 49 The noble man saith unto him, Syr, come downe ere my child die. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 It will be a long time e'er your Graff produce any Fruits considerable. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verulvi's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 76 These promising abilities were cut off e'er they had reached their maturity. 1830 *Scott Lady of L.* i. ii. They his fleet career he took. The dew-drops from his flanks he shook. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 22 It was very late ere the party broke up.

*B.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 649 Or he [noe] was on werlde led, His kinde was wel weid spred. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 710 (Fairf.) Al binges . . ware of gretter strengt and pip, or adam had for-done be grip. 1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 771 III. 152, iij howrs or he dyed. c. 1570 *Moral Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Wherefore, or I pas hens, now must I See thys same token here. [Still very common dial.]

*Y.* 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ix. 11 Yee the children were borne. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 109/1 The king laie after long sick yer he was healed. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann.* *Marcel.* xxx. i. 379 He might he intercepted yer he was aware.

† c. with a redundant *ere* (in sense A. 4 b), or some equivalent word, belonging to the principal clause, though occasionally standing in the subordinate.

*a.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12694 *Er* hann be Laferred fullhtnedd wass *Er* wass he wunedd offe To cumenn till be flumm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 207 Ar hii come pye pys hul, arst he wass ycome. c. 1300 K. *HORN* 546 Mid speire ischal furst ride. . . Ar the be ginne to woe. c. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome! *B.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 658 Nine hundred 3er and fifti told, or he starf, noe was old. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Robert wist, or pouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hou on fire. c. 1400 *MAUNFV.* (1830) viii. 83 Before or bei resceyue hem, bei knelen down. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 131 Myn dede ere shuld I dyght, Or it were so.

*d.* with the addition of *euer*.

*a.* c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 328 Schal I este forgo hit er euer I fyne? 1529 *MORE Cont. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/2 Before a gret storm the sea begynneth, to worke . . ere euer the windes waxe boistous. c. 1630 *DRUMM. or HAWTH.* *Poems* Wks. 12 Er e'er she was, weep that day's wheel was roll'd.

*B.* 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 289 This heart shal break into a hundred thusand flawes Or ere Ile weepe. 1611 *Bible Dan.* vi. 24 The Lyons . . hake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottoome of the den. 1883 *SWINBURNE Cent. Roundels* 3 These, or ever man was, were.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than. Sometimes with correlative *adv.* as in 1 c.

*a.* *Beowulf* 1371 (Gr.) *Er* he [sc. heorot] feorh seleð, . . on offe, er he in helle hafelan [hydan]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6316 For er þe 333 woldenn þolenn dæp *Er* þann þe 333 woldenn giltenn ohrt Onnægness Godes wille. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Hu hr. . . þoledenn stronge pinnes er ha waldenn nimen ham. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 41 Rather wille I spille my blod . . Ar heo scholde wedde a Sarazyn. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 151 Er ich wedde such a wif, we me by-tyde.

*B.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9815 (Gütt.) Or aght his herte brest o thirine, Or fra his comandementis tuinne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 594 In aventure till de He vald him put, or he vald ix.

† *D. adj.* Only in late OE. and ME.

1. The compounds in which OE. *er-* has an adjectival force = 'early', 'former' (see E. 1) were occasionally resolved, so that the first element was treated as a real *adj.*, and inflected as such. For examples see E. 1.

2. Hence, rarely, the adjectival use occurs where it does not originate directly from composition.

*a* 1400 *Isumbras* 520 To mende hir are mysdede.

*E. Comb.*

1. With adjectival force, as OE. *éardæg* (see *DAY*), early day, beginning of the day, also pl. *éardagas* (in ME. as phrase *are dawes*), former days; OE. *éardæd* (see *DEED*), in ME. *erdede*, a former deed; OE. *éarmorgen* (see *MORN*, Monnow), early morning, in phrase *on éarmorgen*, ME. *on armorowe*, also (with adjectival flexion of the first element) OE. *on érne morgen*, ME. *on erne marzen*, *on arnemortue*; also *ARETHEDE*.

*Beowulf* 253 Mid *er-dæge*. a 1000 *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) *Sealtu zeninga mid éardæge*. . . Geol gestigan. a 1000 *Hymn* iii. 25 (Gr.) *pu eart se ædela*, be *erdagum* calra fæmna wyn fægere akende on Bethleem. c. 1300 *Havelok* 27 It was a king bi are dawes. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 41 And wyt witodlice be uncer *erdaedum* on-fod. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Ech man shal understonden mede of his er-dæden. c. 1205 *LAV.* 8745 Nu þu scalt adreden for pine ær dæden [c. 1275 for pine erdede]. a 1400 *Odoician* 1808 Clement was made a knyght For hys erdedes. a 1000 *P.* lxxiij. 6 (Gr.) *lc.* on *ermergen* on þe æc geuene. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. i Gelic þann hiredes ealdre þe on ærne merzen ut-eode. c. 1275 *Lant. Hom.* xij þa aldormen eiað on erne marzen uteliche. c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 5458 The oost aris on erne morowe. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3391 An armowe erliche þemperor aris, sikerliche. *Ibid.* 5164 On arnemorwe þan come we.

2. With prepositional force: see *ERELONG*, *ERENOW*, *ERENWILE*; also *ere-yesterday* in B. 1.

*Er*, var. of *EAR* obs. to plough.

1621 *Doxton Statutes* *Irel.* to Labourers . . to ere the ground.

*Ero*, obs. f. *are*: see *BE v.*; also of *EVER*.

*Eronble*, obs. form of *ERABLE*, arable.

† *Erean*, a. Obs. — [f. L. *ere-us* brazen (f. *er-is* brass) + *-an*.] Made of brass or copper, brazen. 1656-81 in *BLOUNT*. 1775 in *ASHT*.

*Erear*, var. of *AREAR v.* Obs.

**Erebus** (er'eb'us). *Myth.* Also 6 *eroun. erobus*. [a. L. *Erebus*, a. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*; ? cogn. with Goth. *rigis* darkness.] The proper name of 'a place of darkness, between Earth and Hades' (Liddell and Scott); often used in phrase *dark as Erebus*. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v.* 1. 87 His affections [are] darke as Erebus. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 883 Harsh Thunder . . the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. 1839 *MARRIAT Phant. Ship* x. The night was dark as Erebus.

*Comb.* 1815 *Scribblemania* 169 The pow'r that impell'd thee was Erebus bred.

**Erect** (f'rekt'), a. and sb. [ad. L. *erect-us*, pa. pple. of *erigere* to set up, f. *ē* out + *regere* to direct.] *A. adj.*

1. Upright, in an upright posture; not bending forward or downward. Of straight lines and plane surfaces: Vertical. *Erect vision*, the fact that we see objects 'the right way up', notwithstanding the inverted position of the retinal image.

*Erect dial*: see *DIAL*.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 9 The shade of every tree . . Was in the lengthe the same quantite That was the body erecte that caused it. 1544 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Ep. londyke* (Percy Soc.) p. ii. Whether that thy lord sit or yet stande erect Stil must thou stande. 1593 *FALE Dialling* 3 When the plat standeth upright, it maketh a right angle with the Horizon and is called Erect. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Psend. Ep.* iv. i. 180 Birds . . are so farre from this kinde of proneness, that they are almost erect. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 666 A Snake . . in his Summer Liv'ry rout along: Erect, and brandishing his forked Tongue. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 362 The erect or vertical Diameter of the Luminary seems contracted. 1799 *J. WOOD Elem. Optics* vii. (1811) 148 An erect image of the figure intended to be represented. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart. Sc.* iii. ii. (1856) 184 He ascribed erect vision to an operation of the mind. 1863 *JR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome . . erect and good. 1892 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 89 Erect with majesty severe The Buchall More upshoots his Titan cone.

*b.* Used *Bot.* and *Her.* in general sense.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry* ii. 125/1 Erect Flowers [are] such as grow upright without hanging the head. 1766-87 *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.*, *Erect or Erected* . . said of anything upright, or perpendicularly elevated. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 256 The stamens are erect, and longer than the corolla. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. §. 2. 87 Ovules are erect, when they rise from the very bottom of the cell. 1884 *CUSANS Heraldry* vi. 95 Erect, when used in blazoning wings, signifies that the principal wing feathers make nearly a right angle with the back of the bird.

*c.* *fig.*

1672 *Cave Prim. Chr.* ii. vii. (1673) 195 A mind erect amongst the Ruines of a tottering Age. a 1735 *GLANVILLE (J.)* Stand erect, and sound as loud as fame. 1837 *THIRLL-WALL Greece* iv. xxxiii. 321 A spirit as erect as the king's tiara. 1898 *MORLEY Carlyle* 175 Here was a way of erect living within.

2. Chiefly participial: † a. Of the countenance: Not downcast, unabashed. *Obs.* *b.* Of the hands: Uplifted. *c.* Of the hair, tail of animals, etc.: Set up, rigid, bristling.

1628 *CHAPMAN Hesiod.* ii. 542 Not . . with face erect, Against the Sun, hut, sitting. 1689 *DYDEN Hind & P.* i. 394 Her front erect with majesty she bore. 1717 *PHILIPS (J.)* Vows, and plaints, and suppliant hands to Heav'n erect. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 91 With Ears and Tail erect, neighing he paws the ground. 1796 *BURKE Regit. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 326 It is an erect countenance, it is a firm adherence to principle . . that assert our good faith and honour. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xxiv. 403 With hair erect He stood, and motionless.

† *3. fig.* Of the mind: Uplifted, directed upwards; alert, attentive. *Obs.*

1544 *Litany in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 570 Having their minds erect to Almighty God. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1637) § 266 It conduceth much to have the Sense Intensive, and Erect. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* i. xv. Just at the moment when their minds are erect with expectation.

† *B. sb.* *Obs. rare.*

In order to facilitate the attainment of uniformity in type-founding, Moxon proposed to divide the square of the height of each kind of type into smaller squares by 42 vertical lines (*erects*) and 42 horizontal lines (*parallels*).

1676 *Moxon Print Lett.* 7 The Divisions that are imagined to be made between the Left Hand and the Right are called *Eracts*. *Ibid.* 20 Set your Compasses to 9 . . placing one Foot in Parallel 21, Erect 9.

**Erect** (f'rekt'), v. Also 6 *Sc. ereck*, 5-6 *pa. pple. erect(e)*. [f. L. *erect-* ppl. stem of *erigere*: see *prec.*]

† *I. trans.* To elevate in direction or position.

† 1. To direct upwards; to lift up (the eyes, hands, etc.). Also *To erect up. Obs.*

1609 *MAN in Moore* (1849) 39 Erect thy countenance, like a man. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 61 The Bishop . . erecting his hands stood all the while with his face to the Altar. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 337 Good sir, erect your looks. 1704 *SWIFT T. Two Wks.* 1760 I. Introd. 26 To stand with their mouths open, and erected. *fig.* 1548 *Grst. Fr. Masse* 117 Having our mindes erected up into heaven. 1629 *H. BURTON Babel* no *Bethel* 4 Wee erect our best attention to this motion. 1690 *NORRIS Be. attitudes* (1694) I. 54 The Minds of Men began to be more generally erected towards Heaven.

† *b.* To put up on high; to lift up (the head); also, to hoist up. *Obs.*

1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 57 Moyses . . made & erectit a brassy ymage of a serpent. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 273 That thou art nat erected, in

faith, it is pity, As high as three trees and a halter will reach. 1611 *CORVAT Crutides* 9 A little chappell . . wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* xxiv. 7 Erect your Heads, eternal Gates. 1767 *Babler* I. 224 However we may erect the crest upon the superior dignity of manhood.

† 2. To exalt in consideration or dignity; to raise to eminence or importance; to elevate to office; in earlier use, to raise to (a kingdom); to set up for, to be (an emperor, king, etc.). Also *To erect up.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Grete Charles . . was erecte to the kyngedome of Fraunce after the dethe of his fader. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxxix. 20 A man of might I have erect your king and guide to be. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 27 Bishops, who in the Popes name had erected him up. a 1592 *GREENE JAs. IV.* Wks. (1861) 198 He shall erect your state and wed you well. 1611 *SPEO Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xlii. 3 The Egyptians erected one Saturninus a Captaine . . for Emperour. a 1631 *DONNE in Select. fr. Donne* (1840) 16 Thou shalt find . . as many records of attained families . . as of families newly erected and presently celebrated. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie.* vi. 238 Lawfull for the King and Church of England . . to have erected a new Primat. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 130 ¶ 2 We have seen . . Monarchs erected and deposed.

† *b.* To elevate into or unto (a specified condition). *Obs.*

1508 *FISHER Wks.* 254 They were erecte vnto eternal lyfe. 1589 *R. ROBINSON in Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 364 Erect my spirite into thy hilise.

II. To raise to an upright position.

3. To raise, set upright (the body, oneself, etc.); to rear (a standard). Also *fig.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 5 Erecting one most like to fall. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gracious symmetry. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Psend. Ep.* ii. iii. 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone, the powders or small divisions will erect and conforme themselves thereto. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith.* 93 The Charlottees sometimes bowed to the Ground, then erected themselves on high. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 6 ¶ 3 The necessity of erecting ourselves to some degree of intellectual dignity. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 49 The muscle . . is capable of erecting itself on an edge. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* ii. iii. 97 Erected against Alivardi the standard of revolt. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xiii. 325 His weak frame erected itself.

*b.* *Optics.* To restore (an inverted optical image) to an upright position.

1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. x. 245 Without using two glasses, the object may be erected.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.* To straighten oneself, assume an upright position.

1626 *BACON Sylva* (1631) § 827 By Wet, Stalkes doe erect, and Leaues bow dwayne.

4. To set upright (a member of the body); to prick up (the ears); also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.), to render turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile tissue.

1626 *BACON Sylva* (1637) § 266 You . . erect your Eare, when you would heare attentively. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* i. 540 At ev'ry Shout [the horse] erects his quiv'ring Ears. 1796 *BURKE Regit. Peace* Wks. VIII. 338 That this faction . . does erect its crest upon the engagement, there can be little doubt.

† 5. *fig.* from 3, 4. To rouse, stir up, excite, embolden (the mind, oneself). *Obs.*

a 1568 *COVERDALE Treat. Death* i. xvi. We ought to erect and comfort ourselves with the resurrection. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 2 It doth raise and erect the mind. 1654 *R. COORNINGTON tr. Hist. Justin* 314 With this Victory the courages of the Sicilians were erected. 1665 *J. SERGEANT Sure-footing* 201 His Book coming forth . . my Expectation was now erected. c. 1668 *DANHAM (J.)* Why should not hope as much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) II. 131 He found his spirits low, and thought to . . erect them by a glass or two of sherry.

† *b. occas.* To stimulate (in a physical sense).

1620 *VENERIA Recta* (1650) 273 It . . erecteth the digestive faculty of the stomach.

† 6. To elate with pride. *Obs.*

1631 *R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature* 137 Least . . the contemplation of their proud plumes and feathers too much erect them and puffed them up.

III. To set on a foundation, construct, establish.

7. To set up (a building, statue, framework, etc.); to rear, build. Also *† To erect up.*

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 19. I. 59 He hath erected a new tower upon the same for a ward. 1555 *ESEN Decades* II. Ind. i. iv. (Arh.) 80 The inhabitants save newe buyldynges to hee dayly erected. 1570 *ABP. PARKER Court.* (1853) 372 Intending . . to erect up certain iron mills. 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 80 Erect his Statue, and worship it. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Erect on the out-side Wall your Stove . . of Brick. 1692 *O. WALKER History Illustrated* 288 Gallus lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* i. 1 Where ever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappel there. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 416 He erects trophies. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 190 An engine was erected in the vicinity of Bath . . on this principle. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A more peaceful class erected silk manufactures in the eastern suburb of London. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 382 The scaffold had been awkwardly erected.

† *To build (a vessel).*

1650 *Sir J. BURROUGHS in Wealth of Gt. Brit.* (1749) 33 By erecting two hundred and fifty busses . . there will be employment for one thousand ships.

b. *fig.* To build up (a theory, conclusion, etc.), set up (a pretension). Also *absol.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates, but... [we] are to erect upon the surer base of reason. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *Malebranche* erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 350 The pretension erected by Mr. Hastings... would destroy one great source of the evidence. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 195 It was necessary for us to have a positive Church theory erected on a definite basis.

8. a. *Geom.* To set up or draw (a perpendicular to a given line); † to construct (a triangle, etc. upon a given base). b. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* To 'set up' (a figure of the heavens).

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyr. Mon. in Poth.* (1650) 215 This was the figure of the Heavens. Astronomically calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. x. Upon the line given AB erect an equilateral triangle. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 73 After Lillie (the astronomer) had erected his figure, he told her, etc. 1715 KERSEY, *To Erect a Figure*, to divide the 12 Houses a-right. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. He accordingly erected his scheme, or figure of heaven. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 44 On B erect the perpendicular BA. 1837 T. B. REED O. E. *Lett. Found* 182 He [Nixon] professes to be able to erect in any other square... the same letter.

† 9. To set up, establish, found (an office, court of justice, corporation, institution, etc.); to initiate, set on foot (a project, scheme). *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law*.

1565 CALFILL *Anst.* *Treat. Crose* (1846) 24 A pilgrimage in Wales was straight erected. 1590 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. lvii. 626 The Divinity lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This League was halowed... against all that work the gospel to erect. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* t. xv. 73 There is no Civil Power erected over the parties promising. 1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. xl. 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some... ports of the nation. 1683 *Royal Proclam.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 1856 1/2 The Office of Post-Master General hath been Erected by Act of Parliament. 1743 TINDAL *tr. Rabin's Hist. Eng.* II. 151 note, This year Queen Elizabeth erected the East-India Company. 1761-2 HUMPH. *Eng. II.* xli. 415 The Jesuits, a new order of regular priests erected in Europe. 1792 CHIFMAN *Amer. Law Ref.* (1872) 12 The statute has erected assamury jurisdiction. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 702 The ministerial board erected by Mr. Pitt. a. 1852 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 125 Two Courts of High Commission were erected. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 56 Congress resolved to erect a lottery.

† b. To raise (an armed force); to form (a nation). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iii. (1520) 24/2 These two erected an hoost ayenst Hanyball. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 When a Companie is newly leuied and erected, etc. a. 1618 RALEIGH (J.), *He* suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governors. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 71 The Cess... for erecting and maintaining the foresaid additional Forces. 1693 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 123 A new Body of Militia should be erected in their stead.

10. *To erect into* [cf. *Fr. ériger en*]; to constitute or form into (e.g. an organization, municipality, territorial division, etc.); to set up 'as (a rule or precedent); to invest with the rank or character of; † to represent as.

1690-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* Pref. x. I had not the least thought... of erecting myself into an Author. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 567 For the Sharpers... are by Custom erected into a real and venerable Body of Men. 1738 COL. REC. Penn. III. 58 The sd. town might be Erected into a Borough by a Charter, etc. a. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* (1773) 345 By secularizing, or, in our law-style, erecting most of the monasteries into temporal lordships. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 455 The Officers of an inferior order... erected themselves into seigniorial proprietors. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 669 He could erect every interference in that sovereignty into an act of guilt. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilwt.* vii. Her majesty was minded to erect the town into a staple for wool. 1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 158 You... erect him into a standard of right and wrong. 1839 YEOWELL *Ant. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 120 Valentia... was erected into a province. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 54/2 That portion... whom the institutions of the country have erected into a ruling class.

† 11. ? Used for ARRECT, DIRECT.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2507 Unto me formest this processe is erectyd. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) Ep. Ded., No more then the Subject of it [*i. e.* Honour] erects.

**Erectable** (*frēktāb'l*), a. [*f.* ERECT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being erected.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (L.), These erectable feathers... are scarcely longer than the rest.

**Erected** (*frēktēd*), *pph.* a. [*f.* ERECT v. + -ED.] † 1. Having an upward direction. Of the eyes, face, etc.: Uplifted. Of motion: Directed upwards. *fig.* Of the mind: Active, attentive. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Our erected wit, maketh vs know what perfection is. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 26 Th' erected eyes (Of a poor Wretch with miseries oppress). 1659 *Instruc. Oratory* 16 He... proceeds to a new subject with a more erected attention. 1668 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 92 An erected face toward heaven. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* i. l. My erected head was rais'd to give A fuller majesty to crowns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 499 Herons... mounting upward with erected Flight.

† 2. Elevated, exalted; aspiring, high-souled, noble. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (T.) High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 68 Men of the highest erected states have dyed. 1611

SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 963 [They] march with erected courages against King Henry. 1631 T. MAV *tr. Barclay's Mirr.* *Mundes* ii. 65 Pride adorned with the name of an erected manly nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell.

3. † a. Set upright, or in a perpendicular position.

b. Of hair, etc.: Bristling. Of ears: Pricked up. 1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm.* Jas. I Wks. (1838) 530/2 This erected and broad-spreading tree. 1610 GUILLIM *Herwaldry* II. xv. (1611) 138 A sleeping lion which did not shew his rage with his erected Shagge. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1669) 65 The falling of an erected Staff this way or that. 1675 DRYDEN *Arantz.* v. l. 2566 The Golden Serpents bear Erected Crests alike. 1707 E. WARS *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) i. ix, The Teacher... Rose from his Seat, and stood erected. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 516 'Tis called a satire, and the World appears Gathering around it, with erected ears.

4. Built up, up-reared. Also *fig.* of a kingdom: Established.

1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The disquieting of the state of that new, erected kingdom. 1625 S. D'EWES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* l. 322 III. 218 Going from this erected stage downe into St. Edwards Chappel. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., An erected bridge is subjected to great lateral pressure.

5. See ERECT v. 9. also 10.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 229 Having by their grants the same title to the erected benefices, that the monasteries had formerly.

**Erector**: see ENECTOR.

† **Ere-ctify**, v. *Obs.* [*f.* ERECT a. + -(-)FY, after the analogy of *rectify*; cf. *edify*.] *trans.* To build. Implied in *Ere-ctifying* *pph.* a.

1627 SPEED *England xxx.* § 6 Upon whose desolations that erectifying Lady Edelfeld cast her eyes of compassion.

**Erectile** (*frēktl*), a. [*f.* *Erectile*, f. L. *erect-*: see ERECT v.] Capable of being erected or set upright.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 155 Chauna... Chain of Paraguay... whose occiput is ornamented with a circle of erectile feathers. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. l. 3 The men of genius that I fancy most have erectile heads. 1869 GILMORE *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 78 Viperine Snakes... have a long, perforated, erectile fang on the maxillary bone.

b. *Erectile tissue*: a kind of tissue found in various parts of animals, capable of being distended under excitement, and consequently of becoming rigid; also, a similar tissue in vegetables.

1830 R. KNOX *Beard's Anat.* 188 The erectile tissue is of very large dimensions in the organs of copulation. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn.* Page Nat. 200 An elongation of the erectile tissue of the plant. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 2 The Corpus Spongiosum Urethrae is also composed of erectile tissue.

Hence **Erectility**, the quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

1860 WORCESTER cites Dr. Dix; in mod. Dicts.

**Erecting** (*frēkt'ing*), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* ERECT v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. ERECT, in various senses.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 23 b. No building of pillars, no erecting of arches. 1649 SELWEN *Laws Eng.* i. (1739) 22 It seemeth to be done... after the erecting of the Bishoprick of Ely. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 67 A judicious erecting of the Sounding-board.

2. *attrib.*, as in *erecting-eye-piece*, *-glass*, *-prism*: (see *quots.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 144 No achromatic erecting eye-piece... can be made with so few as three lenses. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Erecting eye-piece*, a combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-glass*, a tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, serving to erect the inverted image. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-prism*, a contrivance of Naches's for erecting the inverted image produced by a compound microscope, by means of a single rectangular prism placed over the eye-piece.

† Used gerundially with omission of *in*, a.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 562 She was ignorant of that fatal Theater which was erecting within sight of her Window. 1809 KENOALL *Trav.* II. lii. 216 One or two small salt-works are erecting in New Bedford.

**Erecting** (*frēkt'ing*), *pph.* a. [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING.] That erects; in *quot.* stimulating.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. i. 68 He is to be interdicted Oats and all Flatulent and erecting dyet for a Moneth.

**Erection** (*frēkt'ion*), *n.* Also 6 erection. [*ad.* late L. *erectio-nem*, n. of action f. *erect-*: see ERECT v. Cf. F. *érection*.] The action of erecting, the condition of being erected.

† 1. A lifting up (of the hands); also, an elevated condition; (of hills) elevation, altitude.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 There must be erection of hands, confession. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 We are not to consider only the erection of the hills. a. 1640 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 136 The congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 32.

† 2. Advancement in condition or dignity; elevation to office. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 26 The said Erection and Creation to the Kinges sold some made to hym as the Duke of York. 1528 in STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* i. App. xxiii. 64 Synner his erection to this dignitie, his Holynes, etc. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* r. (1683) 47 God... knoweth when and in what place to appoint the Erection of Kings.

b. *concr.* in *Sc. Law*. A temporal lordship 'erected' out of a spiritual benefice.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 244 That all the supererogations of erections... should be declared to be in the crown.

3. A setting upright; an upright position.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1601) 39 By the erection of our knees, expressing the elevation... of our souls. 1691 RAY *Creatum* (1714) 221 Of this Erection of the body of Man the ancients have taken notice. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7, (1864) 86 The erections and bendings of the body are outlets for spontaneous activity.

4. *Phys.* The action of making rigid any bodily organ containing erectile tissue; the condition of being so erected; also, an instance of the same.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 18 As to workee an erection of those engendering parts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 164 That your Activity may defeat and quell The source of all Erection. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 216 Which serve the erection to Coition. 1658 J. ROWLAND *tr. Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1004 They are good for such as want erection. 1787 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 158 His penis was in a state of erection. 1885 *Law Rep.* Appeal X. 176 The appellant had an erection on each of two unsuccessful attempts.

† 5. Exaltation, excitement, invigoration (of the mind, spirits, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 88 a, Her peerless height my minde to high erection Drowne up. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 712 When a Man would listen suddenly to any Thing, he Starteth; For the Starting is an Erection of the Spirits to attend. 1651 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 542 It must be a wonderful erection of their spirits, to know that God will be a father of those fatherless.

6. The action of rearing (a building, column, etc.). Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), Counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them [pillars]. 1654 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philis* III (1839) 337 Prohibiting the erection of all Protestant fabrics on lands belonging to the church. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 95 The erection of such mills is not to be recommended universally. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 127 Their respect for his memory was evinced by the erection of a monumental column.

b. *concr.* That which is built up or reared; a building, structure, *lit.* and *fig.*

1609 MANCH. *Cr. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 242 Two small erections lately adjoined to the houses called the red houses. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 286 The English were driven to make such an erection upon a fable, or person fained. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 There is in Perthshire a barrow which seems to be a British erection. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1853) II. xxi. 253 It... is surmounted by a wooden erection said to have been Newton's private observatory.

7. *Astrol.* The construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iv, By erection of her figure, I gest it.

8. a. Constitution or establishment (of an office, institution, etc.). b. Investment with a specified condition.

1508 FISHER *H'ss.* 184 This mercifull ereccion and buildyng of crystes chirche. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scotl.* (1587) 68 1/2 After the first erection of the Scotch Kingdom. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 506 Erection into life. 1701 BR. ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1740) i. vii. 255 From their [the Jews] first Erection into a People, down to their final Ex-cision. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. iii. 406 The Bull of Erection [of Bishops] was despatched. 1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace* Wks. VIII. 187 Any capital innovation which may amount to the erection of a dangerous nuisance. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. x. 240 The statute... prohibits the erection of any such courts hereafter. 1885 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34 He consolidated his possessions by obtaining their erection into a barony.

**Erective** (*frēktiv*), a. [*f.* ERECT v. + -IVE.] Tending to erect or set upright.

† 1611 COTGREAVE, *Erectiv*, erective. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Erectly** (*frēktli*), *adv.* [*f.* ERECT a. + -LY.] In an erect manner or posture.

In speaking of posture the sense is now commonly expressed by the *adj.*, as *To walk erect*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 181 Birds... generally carry their heads erectly like man. 1682 - *Chr. Mor.* 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1832) 144 A weak tree is helped much by training it more erectly than usual. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vi. 225 A goat walking erectly on his hinder feet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxxii, The locks, that wont her brow to shade, Start up erectly from her head. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 4 The Greeks were under disadvantages... yet they rose through them vigorously and erectly.

b. *Comb.* erectly-spreading a. *Bot.* 'between erect and spreading'. 1849 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*

**Erectness** (*frēkt'nēs*), [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being erect; an erect attitude.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 180 One kinde of Locust... stands... in a large erectness... by Zoographers called *manitis*. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. i, Persons [who]... think not the erectness of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from Brutes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The erectness of her mien. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* II. 379 For the use of these, he set up a perpendicular staff, as a standard of erectness. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xv. (1863) III. 263 In the renunciation of her proud erectness, her mental attitude seemed changed.

fig. H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 164/1 The rightness of the angles, is a plain emblem of erectness or uprightness of mind. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.*, Knowl. World (1829) 142 We should retain something of the erectness and openness of our first unbiased thoughts. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 47 A refreshing sense of moral erectness.

†2. Altitude. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 BREWERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 The highest sort of them [mountains] pass not in perpendicular erectness to furlongs.

**Erectopatent** (ĕr-ĕk-to-pæ'tēnt, pĕr'tēnt), *a.* [f. *erectō*—used as combining form of *L. erectus* (see *ERECT* ppl. *a.*) + *PATENT*.]

*a. Bot.* Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. *b. Entom.* 'When the primary wings of an insect at rest are erect and the secondary horizontal' (Maudslayi 1848).

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* 11. 290 Those on the back are capitate and barbed with numerous erectopatent spinules. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* .. pedicels erectopatent.

**Erector** (ĕr-ĕk-tōr). Also 6—erector. [f. *ERECT* *v.* + *-OR*.] One who, or that which, erects.

1. One who erects or rears a building, statue, etc.

1538 LELAND *Ann.* 111. 97 Richard Poynter, first Erector of the Cathedral Church of New Saresbury. 1563 *Homilies* 11. *Peril Idol* (1859) 239 Therefore woe be to the erecter, setter up, and maintainer of images in churches and temples. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 1. (T.), Rehoboth's young counsellors were, in some relation, the Erectors of Jeroboam's calves. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i. William Peveril .. the erecter of that Gothic fortress. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 Good Bridge Erectors and Carpenters.

†2. One who institutes an office, rule, or practice; the founder of an institution; also, one who sets up a candidate or pretender. *Obs. exc. as fig.* of 1.

1548 in *Stow Surv.* (1754) l. iii. v. 580/2 Their [the Hospitals'] chief Erector being dead. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 246 And for the holy Band .. Gordias was the first erecter of the same. 1609 *Man in Moon* (1849) 16 Idleness patroned, Pride's founder, Gluttony's erecter. 1611 SZÉCZ *Thent. G. Brit.* (1614) 66 The erectors of Lambert, a counter-erect Warwick. 1648 *King's Messengers for Peace* 73 The erectors and propagators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 463 Pherecydes was the original erecter of it. 1803 BINGHAM in *N. & Q. Ser.* 111. 76 They were .. simply the result of a fashion, or the taste, or means of the erecter. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* 1. 153 How I, The erecter of the empire in his hand, —Am bent beneath that hand.

3. *Optics.* = *erecting-glass* (see *ERECTING* *vbl.* sb. 2).

4. A term applied to certain muscles, from their office in causing erection in any part of the body. Also *altrih*, as in *erector-muscle*.

1821 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 187 The erector muscles of the spine. 1857 BULLOCK in *Cassius' Midwif.* 42 The clitoris .. has .. an erector muscle. 1876 DÜRRING *Dis. Skin* 29 *Erectores pili* or erectors of the hair.

†**Erege**. *Obs.* See also *ERITE*. [a. OF. *erège*, *herège* (corresp. to Pr. *heretge*, Sp. *herège*) :—*L. hereticus* : see *HERETIC*.] A heretic.

1340 *Azénb.* 40 Verst huanne me dra3p uouliche þet bodi of oure thorde aze doþ þe ereges, and þe wychen.

**Erelong** (ĕr-ĕl-ŋ), *adv.* [f. *ERE* *prep.* + *LONG* *adv.*; sometimes written as two words.] Before long; before the lapse of much time; soon. Of future time; also (*arch.*) of past.

1577 HARRISON *England* 111. viii. (1878) 11. 52 Whereby he received a wound that yer long killed him altogether. 1586 SINNEY (J.), Erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon. 1714 H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 635 p. 4, 1. .. shall er long shoot away with the Swiftness of Imagination. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* 31 Erelong the damsel reach'd her native vale. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 11. 66 English .. will probably ere long be .. blended with their language. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* 1. 331 Erelong Ye brake off in the middle of that song.

†**Eremacausis** (ĕr-ĕm-ă-kă'sis). *Chem.* [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. ἑρμα quietly + καὶσ burning, f. καίω to burn; cf. Fr. *éremacause*.] 'A slow combustion taking place in presence of air and water, and accompanied by a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

1847 in CRAIG. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* 1. 89/1 The phenomena termed *Eremacausis*, or slow burning .. witnessed in the glowing of phosphorus. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 192 Their influence on *eremacausis*.

†**Eremigate**, *v.* *Obs.*—° [f. *ĕrēmīgāt*—ppl. stem of *ĕrēmīgāre*, f. *ĕr* ont + *remīgāre* to row.] *trans.* To row or sail through or over; to navigate. Hence *Eremigation*.

1623 in COCKERAM 1. & 11.

†**Eremitage**. *Obs.* Also 6 heremitage, -etage. [var. of *HERMITAGE*; see *EREMITE* and *-AGE*.] 1. The state or condition of a hermit.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.* Solitariness or heremitage. 1644 a goodly thing. 1619 SCALTER *Exp. 1. Thess.* (1650) 50 Iohn Baptist professed a kinde of Eremitage.

2. The dwelling of a hermit.

1400 MAUNDE. viii. (1839) 93 There ben many .. hermytages where heremytyes weren wont to dwell. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 11. 301 'The lordis .. Decretit hes for Feachar his brother To send rich some .. Far furth in France into an heremitage. 1612 SUTTON *Quix.* l. iv. xxv. I. 572 A leaden Box, which as he affirmed was found in the ruins of an old Eremitage. 1847 in CRAIG.

3. The name of a wine (see *HERMITAGE*).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 11. 352 The best sorts of French wine are .. muscat, frontignac, eremitage.

**Eremital** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭ-tāl), *a.* Also 7 heremital. [ad. F. *heremital*, f. late *L. (h)erēmīta* : see *EREMITE* and *-AL*.] Of or belonging to an eremite, characteristic of an eremite.

1613 WITHERS *Abuses Strip'd & Whipt* 11. Sat. iii. Some hold them wise and virtuous that possesse An Heremital solitariness. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) lxxviii. 146 An eremital way of life would have been more rational.

†**Eremitary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 heremitarye. [ad. med. *L. heremitarīus*, f. *erēmīta* : see *EREMITE* and *-ARY*.] = *prec.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 11. 179 a/2 A hermyte .. afore his profession yn the lyfe heremitarye.

**Eremite** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭt). Forms: 3 *eremite*, 3-7 *heremite*, -yte, 5 *herimyte*, 3- *eremite*. [ad. late *L. erēmīta* (med. *L. herēmīta*, ad. eccl. Gr. ἑρημίτης, f. ἑρημία a desert, f. ἑρημος uninhabited). In OF. the regular phonetic descendant of late *L. (h)erēmīta* was (*heremite* with loss of the middle syllable (see *HERMIT*); but the *L.* word was also adapted in OF. as (*heremite*, and this was taken into ME. Originally *heremite* and *hermit(e)*, *HERMIT*, were employed indiscriminately; but from about the middle of the 17th c. they have been differentiated in use, *hermit* being the ordinary and popular word, while *eremite* (always spelt without the unetymological *h*) is used either poet. or rhetorically, or with special reference to its primitive use in Gr.]

1. One who has retired into solitude from religious motives; a recluse, hermit.

Said esp. of the Christian solitaries from the 3rd cent. onwards, as distinguished from the cenobites, who, though withdrawn from the world, lived as members of a community.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint iohan baptist þe on his childhode biocome eremite. 1205 LAY. 18804 Pene eremite (1275 heremite) he isch come. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* c. 7 Heremitis .. bat fees þe felagshipe of men. 1387 REVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 87 Paule þe firste heremite. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vija, An Observans of herimytis. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807) VI. 113 A Satyre in the wilderness ded talke with Antonie the heremite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 111. 474 Embryo's and Idiots, Eremits and Friars. 1764 MACLAINE in *Moshelm's Eccl.* 111. 315 The Eremites .. seem to have deserved no other reproach than that of a delicious and extravagant fanaticism. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* l. iv. His native land .. seemed to him more lone than Eremite's sad cell. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 508 The law of the eremite and the cenobite corresponds with the transitory dispensation of John.

*b. trans.* (By Milton used with allusion to the lit. sense 'desert-dweller'.)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 8 Thou Spirit who ledst this glorious Eremite Into the desert. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* x. The twilight Eremites of books and closets. 1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 430 The little eremite flies gaily forth, and sings in sight.

2. In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. *Eremites (Hermites) of St. Augustine*, a branch of the Augustinian Friars.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 111. 926/1 At Padua in the church of the heremites of saint Augustine. 1651 *Lift Father Serjant* (1676) 6 The mother begun to have almost a perpetual conversation among those immur'd Heremites of Saint Heremagora. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 600 The founder of the eremites of St. Anthony.

3. A (?quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond (see *HERMIT*).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremite or begger able to labre.

4. *Altrih*.

1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* l. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 231 Let us try to win that old eremite thing. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xx. Like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Fr.* (1858) 250 Eremite fanaticisms and fakeerings. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 587 The eremite and monastic theory of the Christian life which was then almost universally held.

**Eremiteship** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭt-sĭp). [f. *EREMITE* + *-SHIP*.] The condition of being a hermit.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremiteship of Elias and Iohn Baptist.

**Eremitic** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Also 5 heremytyke. [f. as *prec.* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an eremite.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I do seke a place for to lede my lyf heremytyke and solitarye. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 170 The romance of the eremite life must be abandoned as impracticable. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 75 The eremite instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais.

**Eremetical** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭ-tĭkāl), *a.* Also 6 heremetical, 7-8 *-itikal*, 6-8 *eremetical* (l. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.])

1. Of or pertaining to an eremite; characteristic of or habitual to an eremite.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ix. in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 46 The heremetical profession was oncel allowed of in Britaine. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 497 Affecting much an Eremetical and solitarie life. 1693 G. D'EMILIANNE *Hist. Monast. Ori.* xii. 101 That he might learn the Eremetical Trade. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* (1815) Notes 97 The latter [Wordsworth] .. nourishes that eremetical vagueness of sensation, —that making a business of reverie, etc. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* 11. 11. 314 [An] opportunity of

becoming acquainted with these .. eremitical stations when he became their Bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to an order of Eremite friars. See *EREMITE* 2.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 111. 401 The church of St. Philip and St. James belongs to the eremetical fathers of St. Augustine. 1764 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* 1. 324 Here formerly stood the only Eremitical convent in the whole kingdom. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Taylor's Life & Sermon*. 80 The eremetical Celestines .. seem also to have been offshoots from these Spiritual Franciscans.

**Eremitish** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭ-tĭsh), *a.* [f. *EREMITE* + *-ISH*.] Resembling an eremite; befitting an eremite.

1608-11 Br. HALL *Medit. & Vows* 1. 90 Christian good-fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitariness. 1833 T. MEDWIN in *Shelley Papers* 61 The Guiccioli .. seemed by no means to admire Milord's eremitish diet. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 213 A priest .. never being more perfectly eremitish.

**Eremitism** (ĕr-ĕm-ĭ-tĭz-m), [f. *EREMITE* + *-ISM*.] The state of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.

In mod. Dicts.

*Erende*, etc., obs. form of *ERRAND*, etc.

†**Erendrake**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *erendwreca*, *erendwrica*, *erendwreca*, *erendraca*, *eryn-draca*, 2 *erndraca*, *erndrache*, 3 *erndrake*, *erendrake*, (*herindrak*), 2-3 *erendrake*. [OE. *erendwreca* (= ON. *cyrindraki*), f. *erende* *ERRAND* + *wreca* to tell. The form *-raca* perhaps represents a different ablaut-grade of the same root.] A messenger, ambassador.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 32 Cumad erendwreca of Egyptum. c 890 K. ALFREDO *Bada* v. xxi. Sende he erendracan. c 900 *Bede Glosses* to *Legatis*, erendwrica. c 1000 *Ag. Gost.* Luke xiv. 32 He sent ærind-racan [c 1160 *Italon* erendrakn] and bit sibbe. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 þa sende se King his ærendraches of fif ceten to alle his underpoden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 On holle erndrake brohte þe holle godspelle fram heuene. c 1205 LAY. 660 Heo nomen ænne ærendrake [c 1275 *herindrak*].

**Erenow** (ĕr-ĕn-ow), *adv.* Forms: see *ERE* and *NOW*; often as two words. Before this time.

1340 *Cursor M.* 2982 (*Trin*). She is clene as she was ar now. *Ibid.* 17788 (*Fairf*). Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 181 Ich sych neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe Aken after hym, er now in pys ilke place. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 47b. He hath made suche shiffes for money ere-now, that, etc. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 258 The very same words, that other before me .. haue vsed yer now. 1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* (J.). My father has repented him erenow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 11. 384 The whole species would have ere now been extinguished. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii. (1879) 140, I have done enough, erenow, to insure its heaviest weight.

†**Erept**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.*—° [ad. *L. ĕrept-us*, pa. ppl. of *ĕripĕre*, f. *ĕr* ont + *ripĕre* to snatch.] Snatched away. 1736 in BAILEY.

**Erept** (ĕr-ĕpt), *v. rare*. [f. *L. ĕrept-* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To snatch away, carry off.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1051. 376/3 Pluto erepts Proserpine.

†**Ereptation**. *Obs.*—° [agent-n. f. *L. ĕripĕre* to creep forth.] 'A creeping forth.'

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Ereption** (ĕr-ĕp-shŋ). [ad. *L. ĕreption-em*, n. of action f. *ĕripĕre*.] The action of snatching or taking away.

1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 341 The suddaine and unexpected ereption of Isaac from that his imminent and intended death. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 POSTE *Gains* 11. (ed. 2) 246 The recovery of the civil inheritance by *hereditatis petitio* might be rendered unavailing by ablation or ereption for *Indignitas*.

†**Erer**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: *adj.* 1 *ērre* (m.), *ērre* (f. and n.), 2 *ērre*, (2 *erra*, 3 *earre*, *eror*, *errure*, 4 *erore*) ; *adv.* 1 *ēr*, *ur*, (3 *er*, *erur*, *erur*, *ur*, *ure*), 4-6 *Sc. erar* (4 *errar*), 5 *erer*, (6 *earar*). [The OE. *adj.* *ērre* corresponds to OHG. *ērro*, Goth. *airiza* :—O Teut. \**airizon*—f. \**airiz* *adv.* : see *ERE*. The OE. *adv.* *ēr* is a new formation after the analogy of *adv.* comparatives in *-or* (—O Teut. *-ōs*); the OE. *ēr* (—\**airiz*), owing to the loss of the suffix, not being distinctly shown by its form to be a comparative. Cf. OHG. *ēr* of similar formation.]

*A. adj.* *Former*. c 888 K. ALFREDO *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Ponne forlyst he eall his ærran god. a 1000 *Elene* 305 (Gr.) Se þe of deaðe sylf world awelte. in þæt ærre lif. c 1175 *Laub.* 110. 95 þe bet on þam ærran [MS. *eranc*] to-cume līcgedre þam sunfulle to þere godnesse. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were .. lesse haucd þen haude ær hire carer. 1197 R. GLOUCE. (1224) 324 Of þe kunde he was of Dcnemarch, of þe eror wyf þore. a 1300 *Relig. Songs* (Percy Soc.) v. 79 Of alle hire erure freond nu naððr heo non. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 290 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 & f. for erore miracle of þe toun þe whaolokere þerto hi come. c 1380 *Sir Otuel* 46 Otuel thouste on erore deede.

*B. adv.*

1. Before, formerly, at a former time. *Beowulf* 810 Se þe fea erer, modes myrre manna cynne fyrene gefremede. a 1000 *Cross* 108 (Gr.) Swa he him erer her on byssum lannum lifde gecarnað. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Uncoðe men fon to þe ahte þe arure his waren. c 1205 LAY. 1745 Mærlin heom gon ræren also heo stoden ærer. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1736 Al so hit was erur hi-speke. 14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 And of þat erer was his Nou shall he haue myn.





very extensively ergotized. 1884 *Pall Mail G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Some fifteen outbreaks of foot-rot, the result of eating ergotized rye.

**Ergotize** (ἐργότιζ), *v.* 2 [f. ERGO: cf. ERGOTISM and -IZE.] *intr.* To quibble, wrangle.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure of Franchard* vi. He uses it [the word *ratiocinate*]. in the sense of to *ergotize*, implying as it were... a vein of sophistry.

**Eri**, obs. form of **ERIE** *a.*

**Eria** (ἑρίᾱ). [Assamese *erīya*, adj. f. *era* the castor-oil plant.] In *eria silk*; see quot. 1881.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 282 The well known *Eria silk* of India is produced by an insect closely allied to the *Atlas Moth*. 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 752 s.v. *India*. *Eria silk* is obtained from the cocoons of *Phalaena Cynthia*, and the worm is fed... upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant.

**Erian** (ἑρίαν), *a. Geol.* [f. *Erie*, name of the lake + -IAN.] A synonym of **DEVONIAN**: see quots.

1872 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1877 — *Orig. World* 380 Erian and Carboniferous plants.

|| **Erie** (erik). *Hist.* Forms: 6 *eriach*, *earike*, *erycke*, 7 *erick* (e, 8-*eric*. [Ir. *ciric*.] (See quots.) 1286 [see *ERICK*]. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (1862) 504/2 In the case of Murder... the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child, or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an *Eriach*. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, (ed. 1747) 112 The killing of an Irishman was... punished... by a fine or pecuniary punishment which is called an *Erick*. *Ibid.* (1787) 126 Your Sheriff... shall be welcome to me, but let me know his *Erick* beforehand. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 389 All the dead Heaped on the field... Were scarce an *eric* for his head. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Ircl. under Tutors* I. 12 This blood-fine, called an *eric*, was an utter abomination to the English of the sixteenth century. *attrib.* 1875 MAINE *Hist.* *inst.* vi. 170 'Erie'-fines or pecuniary compensation for violent crime.

|| **Erica** (ἑρίκᾱ). *Bot.* [L. *erica*, ad. Gr. *ἐρίκη* heath.] The botanical name of the genus of plants called in Eng. **HEATH**. (In quot. used affectedly as an Eng. word.)

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 37 Th'undaunted race Contented on the rude *Erica* sink To balmy sleep.

**Eriaceous** (erikē'jās), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericeaceus* + -OUS: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the natural order *Eriaceae*, of which the *Erica* or heath is the typical genus.

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 323/2 Other *Eriaceous* plants are represented admirably.

**Eriacetal** (erikē'tāl), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. *\*erīcētum* place where heaths grow (f. *erica* heath) + -AL.] Of the type characteristic of heathy regions; moorland.

1876 G. W. LATHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 589 The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *eriacetal* in its nature.

**Eriaceous** (erisī'nās), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericeus*-w (a synonym of *ericeaceus*), f. *erica*, on analogy of *gramineus*, etc.] = **ERICACEOUS**.

1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xlii. 425 The shrubs of the family of the *ericeous* plants... do not find the cold climate which is necessary for their development.

**Eriolin** (erikōlin). *Chem.* [f. *ERICA* + -OL + -IN.] A resinous substance found in several plants of the *ericeaceous* order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 530 *Eriolin* is obtained from the mother-liquor from which the *arbutin* has crystallised.

**Erie**, obs. form of **ERYX**.

|| **Eriiferous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *erifer* (f. *eri-* combining form of *eris*, *eris* + *fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding brass or copper.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Eriff**, *Obs.* [Of unknown etymology; the forms *erress*, *erress*, *eriss*, in Dicts. appear to represent the same word.]

1. A canary-bird two years old.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary Bird*. Those that exceed two, are named *Erisses*. 1736 BAILEY, *Erisses*, *erisses*.

2. 'A rogue just initiated'. (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725.)

**Eriff**, dial. form of **HARRIFF**.

1796 *Agric. Surv. Staffordsh.* 95 *Eriff*, *Galium Aparine*.

**Erigant**, error for *erigaut*, var. of **HERIGAUT**.

|| **Erigeron**, *Obs.* [Gr. *ἐρίγερων*, f. *ἐρί* carly + *γέρων* old man. Cf. L. *senecio*, f. *senex* old man.] The Gr. name of the Groundsel: see quots.

In botanical Latin the name of an allied genus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 238 The Greeks imposed that name *Erigeron*, because in the Spring it looketh hoarie, like an old gray beard. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 163 This is the true *Erigeron*, that early in the Spring-time bears the representation of Old Age.

|| **Eright**, *v. Obs.* [? var. of **ARIGHT** *v.*] *trans.* To invest with a right.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xx. Or by sine of purpose craftly cloke To possession here any file *Erighting*.

**Erigible** (eridzībī), *a.* [f. L. *erig-ere* (see **ERECT** *v.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being erected or set in an upright position.

a 1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. ii. 378 A very strong spine, which... is *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal. 1847 in **CRAIG**; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Erimites**: app. mistake for **ERMINITES**.

1577 STANFURTH *Descr. Ircl. in Holinshed* II. 105/1 His signet... having powdered erimites ingrailed in the scale.

**Eriaceous** (erīnē'jās), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *erīn-aceus* hedgehog + -OUS.] Pertaining to the hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog.

In mod. Dicts.

**Erinde**, obs. form of **ERRAND**.

**Eringo**, var. form of **ERYNGO**.

**Erinite** (erīnait). *Min.* [f. *Erin* the ancient name of Ireland + -ITE.] A green arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and in some parts of Ireland.

1828 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 155 The colour of *erinite* is a beautiful emerald green. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 *Erinite* occurs in small nodules in a soft wacke at Ballintry. 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 153 *Erinite* occurs in emerald-green mammillated coatings.

**Eriinic**, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *erīn-ys*, *Erīnys*, Gr. *Ἐρινύς* a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 345 Even their [the cats'] cries, erotic or *erinnic*... could neither dismay nor disturb her.

So || **Eriinnical**, *a. Obs.*

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-suarie* 67 Vexed with their *Eriinnical* libels.

**Eriometer** (eripmētā). [f. Gr. *ἐρίων* wool + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring by optical means the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax.

1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Optics* xv. 27 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) By means of an instrument which he [Dr. Young] calls an *Eriometer*, he was enabled to measure the size of minute particles or fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 406/2 The results... having... been come to by the aid of the *erimeter*.

**Eristic** (erīstik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐριστικός*, f. *ἐρίσκειν* to wrangle, f. *ἐρίς* strife.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy or disputation; adapted for or disposed to controversy.

1637 GILES *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. Cijj, Polemicke and *Eristicke* discourses. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/1 A Sect... called... *Eristick* from the Litigious Sophistical Nature thereof. 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success*. 28 The controversy among our *eristic* divines. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. VIII. 540 note, Euthydemus and Dionysodorus... applied themselves to the *eristic* or controversial dialogue. a 1852 MOORE *Devil among the Schol.* 72 He fought the combat syllogistic With... skill and art *eristic*.

*B. sb.*

1. One given to disputation, a controversialist.

The *Eristics*: philosophers of the Megarian school. 1659 GAUDEN *Thersop's Ch.* 93 Fanatick Error and Levity would seem an *Euchiste* as well as an *Eristick*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 481 You would not confuse the principle and the consequences in your reasoning, like the *Eristics*.

2. = Gr. *ἡ ἐριστική* (τέχνη), the art of disputation.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 314 Real Dialectic contrasted with *Eristic*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The art of *Eristic*, or fighting with words.

|| **Eristical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1624 Dr. MOUNTAGY *Gag.* Pref. 2 *Eristical* discourses. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* *Job* xxviii. 32 Some are so *eristical* and teasing, that they will not hear the adverse party. 1673 BR. PARKER *Refutation of Reh. Transp.* 125 (L.) To what purpose should he or any man write *eristical* books?

|| **Eritage**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *eritage*, obs. form of **HERITAGE**.] *trans.* *a.* To inherit. *b.* To give as a heritage.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxviii. 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritage the erthe [1388 enherite the lond]. — *Ecclus.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritagede [1388 enheritide] them.

**Eritage**, obs. form of **HERITAGE**.

|| **Erite**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *herite* app. a back formation from L. *heret-ic*.] *a. heretic*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 *pe* forsworene, *pe* heðene, *pe* erites sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine.

**Erith**, obs. var. of **HARRIFF**, **GOOSEGRASS**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 *Erith* or *Goose-grasse*. is by some called in Greeke *Aparine*.

|| **Eriate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *erivāt-* ppl. stem of *erivā-re*, f. *ē* out + *rivus* brook.] *trans.* To draw out, draw off.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Erke**, obs. form of **IRK**.

**Erid**, **Eridom**, **Erie**, obs. ff. **EARL**, **EARLDOM**.

**Erish** (ērlīf), *a. rare*—1. [var. of *erish*, **ELDRITCH**.] = **ELDRITCH**.

a 1802 *Yng. Tamlant* xlix. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* n. (1884) 355/2 Up there raise an *erish* cry.

**Erl-king** (ērl'kīŋ). [transl. Ger. *erl-könig* (lit. alder-king), an erroneous rendering by Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge*, *elkekonge*, i. e. *elverkonge*, *elvkonge* king of the elves. Cf. **ELLE-MAID**.]

1797 SCOTT *Tr. Goethe's Erl-King* Pref. Poet. Wks. (1848) The *Erl-King* is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest, in Thuringia.

**Erm**, var. of **ARM** *a. Obs. poor*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 *Moni mon*... is *erm* for *worlede*. and uniseli for *gode*. *Ibid.* 115 *Edt* is *kinges* rihtwisnesse bet he mid wolge ne of-site ne *ermne* ne *cadine*.

|| **Erme**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *yrman*, *ferman* (Anglian *\*erman*), f. *carum* miserable.] *a. trans.* To make miserable, grieve, harass, vex. *b. intr.* for *refl.* To grieve, be sorry.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Ic mæg slean and ierman mine [hæleofodgæmcan. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 45 He [Nero] hæfde him to gamene... hu he corþynin-gas ymde and cwealde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* Prol. 26 But weel I wot thou dost myn herte erme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Thenne departed he fro the kynges so heuþly, that many of them ermed.

Hence **Erming** *vbl. sb.*, grieving, sadness.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1525 Thes bysschop weop for ermyng.

**Ermelin** (ērmēlin). Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 6-7 *armelin'e*, *ermilin*, *h)ermeline*, (7 *armilin*), 6 *ermly*. [The immediate source is uncertain: the word appears in most of the Romanic langs.; It. *armellino*, *ermellino*, Sp. *armelina*, Fr. *hermeline* (Boiste), *armeline* (Cotgr.), med.L. *armelinus* (in Fr. documents of 13th c.).]

The ulterior etymology shares in the uncertainty belonging to that of the synonymous **ERMINE**. If the latter be of Teut. origin, the Romanic forms above cited must be regarded as ad. MHG. *hermelin* (mod.G. *hermelin*), dim. of *harmine*:—OHG. *harmo* (see **ERHINE**). If the alternative view be correct, the med.L. type *armelinus* must be a diminutive or adjectival formation on *armenius*, and the MHG. *hermelin* an adoption from Romanic, though perh. influenced by association with the native word.]

1. The animal called *ermine*; = **ERMINE** 1.

1555 EÖEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 323 Sables, Martemes, *Hermesses*. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Adamants that will draw youth as... sight of the Panther, the Ermyly. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. iii. ii. 25 And on his shield enuoupled seuenfold He bore a crowned little *Ermelin*. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 405 The *Armelins* are called Alpine Mice. c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 3 Fair yokes of *ermelines*, whose colour pass the whitest snows. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 171 Fair as the furry coat of whitish *ermulin*.

2. The skin or fur of this animal.

1555 EÖEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 317 Fures which wee caule *Armelins*. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 38 Of silver and of stainless *ermelin* The bright caparisons. 1831 FRASER *Mag.* IV. 549 Who shee that, in the *ermelin* involved, Rests on the hastening car? *Ibid.* IV. 550 O thou, involved in *ermelin*!

**Ermight**. ?

c 1435 Torr. *Portugal* 1008 Let thy beytynng and thy *Ermight* be.

**Ermine** (ērmīn), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *ermin*, -*yn* (e, 4-7 *hermin*, -*yn*, 5-7 *armīn*, -*yn* (e, -*yn*, 6 *ermion*, *emerine*), 3-*ermine*. [a. OF. (*h)ermine* (mod.F. *hermine*), cogn. with Pr. *ermīni*, Sp. *armitio* (Minshen). The remoter etymology is disputed.]

Some scholars (including Kluge and Skeat) think that the Romanic word is ad. OHG. *harmīn* ad., 'belonging to the ermine', f. *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel, corresp. to the synonymous OE. *hearm* glossed 'megale' = *mygale* Wv. Wülck. 32) and Lith. *szermūn* (OArany term *šermūn*, -*en*).

A different hypothesis (favoured by Littré, Paul Meyer, and others) is that the Romanic words represent L. *Armenius* Armenian. The *mus Ponticus*, 'Pontic rat', mentioned by Pliny as a fur-bearing animal, is commonly supposed, though without actual proof, to be the ermine; and as Pontus and Armenia were continuous, it has been suggested that an alternative name for the animal may have been *mus Armenius*. That some animal was known by this designation in the second century is rendered probable by a passage in Julius Pollux (*trica* a.D. 180), who (*Onomast.* vii. 60) gives *μωροβί* as the name of an Armenian garment, and, amongst other conjectures as to the origin of the word, suggests that this article of dress may have been so named because made of the skins of 'the mice (or rats) of that country'. The belief that the ermine derived its name from Armenia was common in the 14th c., and the supposition accounts quite satisfactorily for the Romanic forms of the word. If this view be correct, it involves the consequence that the resemblance in sound between *ermine* and OHG. *harmīn* was merely accidental; there may however have been an early confusion between two distinct words of similar sound and meaning.]

1. An animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), an inhabitant of northern countries, called in England a *stoat*, whose fur is reddish brown in summer, but in winter (in northern regions) wholly white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ne scal þer heo fou ne grei' ne cunig ne *ermine*. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 9085 Owt of hys moweþe wente a þynge Also whyte, as any armynne. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 *Ermynne*, a beast, *ermyne*. 1555 EÖEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 326 *marg*. The skynnes of sables and *Ermynes*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 The rats and mice in the country of Pontus, namely *Hermīns*, & such like. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxv. § 4 (1669) 322/1 The *Ermine*... will dye before shee will be got into the dirt to defile her beautiful skin. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 812 Fair ermynes, spotless as the snows they press. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The weasel may be easily distinguished from the ermine by the tip of the tail, which in the latter is always black. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *A. W. Pass.* xv. 228 An *ermine* came on board, quite starved. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 82 The pretty tale of the spotless ermine, that took refuge under his shield.

2. The fur of the ermine, often having the black tails (formerly pieces of black lamb's-wool) arranged upon it, at regular intervals, for the sake of effect. The whiteness of ermine is often referred to in poetry as an emblem of purity.

1207 R. GLOVE (1724) 191 Noble men, y clothed in ermyne echon. c 1450 *St. Alcxius* (Laud 622) 598 Pelured wip Ermyne & wip grijs. a 1450 *La Tour* (1868) 30 Hodes & coles furred with ermyne. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf*

xxxv. With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine were the trappings of their stedes strong. 1587 *HOLINSHED Chron. Ind.* an. 1568 (R.) Prince robes of crimson velvet doubled or lined with ermine. 1658 *WITMER Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 159 From the Fox-fur, to the spotted Ermine. 1719 *D'UNFEE Pills* (1872) I. 13. Her skin by nature, No Ermin better. 1795 *MACNEILL Will & Tenn* iv. Strips thee of thy robes of ermine (Emblems of thy spotless life). 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* xi. Shirt of dooskin, fringed with ermine.

b. *pl.* Trimmings, or garments, made of this fur. † Formerly also used, as in the sing. (see *prec.*), as a name for the material (cf. *sables*).

1474 *CANTON Chesse* 16 A mantle about furred with ermines. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxv. 151 Robes of scarlet, furred with Ermines. c. 1530 — *Arthur* (1814) 273 Riche apamyle of emerines lay abroad in euery wyndowe. 1579 *SVENSK Sheph. Cat.* Apr. 58 Yelad in Scarlot. . . And Ermines white. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat.* Combat iii. ii. I've charged thro' fire that would have singed your sables, Black fox, and ermines. a. 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.) A lady's honour . . . nice as ermines, will not bear a soil. 1732 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. vii. 32 Having nothing on his body but some ermines. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, France* IV. 81 His habit of ceremony is a violet-coloured gown with a mantle of ermines.

3. *fig.* With reference to the use of ermine in the official robes of judges and the state robes of peers.

1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 261 Reluctant to fix an unnecessary stain upon the ermine of their profession. 1836 *LYTTON Duch. de la Vallière* iv. iv. This garb of serge Dares speech that daunts the ermine. 1850 *WHIFFLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 21 The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often soiled by contact with politics. 1836 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristotle*. Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 Skillful lawyers. . . were rewarded with ermine.

4. *Her.* A heraldic fur; white marked with black spots of a particular shape.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (last page). *Ermyne*, white powdered w<sup>t</sup> Black. 1655 *M. CARTER Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 99. It. it be white powdered with black, it is Ermin . . . if white with black, and one red hair, Erminites. 1766-87 *PORNY Heraldry* 25 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Ermine, Black spots on a White field.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* in senses 1-4. † *Ermine cross*: = cross *ERMINEE*.

c. 1450 *Guy Warr.* (C.) 8425 Veire and gryce and pylches armeye And cloths of sylke and of satyne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (Her.) D.J. Ermyrn cross. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* 15 The men of Rutland . . . In their rich Ensigne bear an Ermine Ram. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 63 Grieve not pretty Ermin Cabinet (a Lady's glove). 1742 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1862) II. 199 My lady . . . was in dark green velvet trimmed with ermine, and an ermine petticoat. 1768 *PENMAN Zool.* I. 85 Easily distinguished from the other in the ermine state by the tail. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont.* *Countries* I. 30 The ermine mantle wherein the female is robed. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxx. 454 The practice of . . . artists. . . in representing ermine-spots.

b. *quasi-adj.* White as ermine.

1620 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* in *Fart S. P.* (1847) 62 What should I here de paint. . . her ermine breast. 1822 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iv. I. 287 Vapours cloak earth's monarch mountain-top with kingly, ermine snow.

c. *Comb.*, as *ermine-hunter*; also *ermine white a.*, white as ermine; *ermine moth* [cf. *Fr. hermine*, 'Bombyx herminea' (Littre)] (*Hyponomeuta padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ut. 399 The Ermin whitest skin, spotted with nought. 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1866) 76 The pretty little Ermine Moth commits great ravages on the leaves of the Apple Tree. 1865 *BURRITT Walk Land's End* 194 Ermine-hunters have always had a harder time of it than even the Honiton lace-workers.

*Ermine* (5'min), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To clothe as if with ermine; to make white as ermine. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 63 It [snow] ermined all the dark-brown moor. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* xiv. 269 The glistening beach, ermined by the surf.

*Ermined* (5'mind), *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.*]

† 1. Having white feathers spotted with black. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b. Bot and a sparrowhawk be so Ermynd yppon the brayles.

† *Perh.* the designation *Almond Tumbler* is a corruption of this: see *quot.* below.

1735 *J. MOORE Columbarium* 39 There is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond-coloured Feathers that are found in the Hackle: Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it.

2. Lined or trimmed with ermine; made to resemble ermine.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mor. Wisd.* i. (1882) 139 heading, With a mantyll. ermynd within. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 261 The ermined hood . . . is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, He wipes his eyes with his ermined sleeve. 18. *LONGF. Kennewau* i. Now Time throws off his cloak again of ermined frost.

*fig.* 1715 *M. DAVIES Ath. Brit.* I. 185 The collateral scenes of those Dialogues are freez'd or ermin'd sideward.

3. Rohed in ermine; advanced to the dignity of wearing ermine, *i. e.* made a judge or a peer.

1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 7 Arcadia's countess, here, in ermined pride. 1777 *W. WHITEHEAD Goat's Beard* (R.), Regal robe, Which rules, in ermin'd state the globe. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1839) V. 47 Certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance. 1857 *WHITTIER Lines* Poet. Wks. (1882) 201 Give ermined knaves their hour of crime. 1869 *Globe* 13 Nov. 4 The ten newly ermined members of the Liberal party.

*fig.* c. 1749 *W. G. HAMILTON in Parl. Logick* (1808) 204 Thy balm-distilling sweets alone To ermin'd Innocence are known.

4. ? = *ERMINE* 5a (*Her.*) or 5b.

1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 50 The ermined cinque-foil upon a crimson ground.

*Ermines* (5'mini), *a. Her.* [a. heraldic *Fr. (croix) erminée, f. ermine*.] (A cross) composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross.

1736 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASHL.*

*Ermines*. *Her.* Also 6 ermynes, ermins, 7 ermyness. [In some way connected with *ERMINE*; possibly a. *OF. herminés*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*.] A 'fur' forming the reverse of *ERMINE*, *i. e.* with white 'spots' on a black ground.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (last page), *Ermines*, Black powdered whight. 1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* ii. 129 b. He beareth Or, a Cheuron charged Ermin and Ermins. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 179 The skins of black Grey-hounds powdered with white, or made Ermyness. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Ermines* is used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, *i. e.* for white spots on a black field. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20.

*Erminites* (5'mini), *Her.* [ad. *Fr. herminite*.] A heraldic fur, similar to ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the 'spots'.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 130 b. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* i. v. (1611) 16 That being called Ermine, and this Ermyntes. 1655 [see *ERMINE* sb. 4]. 1731-1800 *BAILEY, Erminites*, A white ground powdered with Black, to which a red Hair is added. 1868 *CUSSANS Hand-bk. Her.* iii. 53 Erminites [is] sometimes included amongst the Furs.

*Erminois* (5'minoiz), [*a. OFr. (h)erminois, f. hermine ERMINE*.] A heraldic fur, Or with Sable 'spots'.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 130 b. The fist doubling is Or, powdered with Sable, and must be called properly Erminoys. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* i. iv. (1660) 23 Erminoys whose ground or field is yellow, and the Powderings black. 1775 in *ASH*. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 281 A griffin per fesse erm. and erminois.

*Ermitte*, *Ermitage*, obs. *f.* *HERMIT*, *AGE*.

*Ermlie*, var. of *ARMILICH* a. *Obs.* pitiable.

c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Penne bið hit ermlie 3if he bið unriðwis.

*Ermodatil*, obs. form of *HERMODACTYL*.

† *Ermth* (*a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *ermþ* (u), 1 *ermþ* (u), 3 *ermðe*, (2 *ermde*), 2-3 *ermðe*. [*OE. ermpþ*, repr. *OTeut.* type *\*arnipā*: see *ARM* a. and -*TH*. Also without umlaut: see *ARMTH* (E.) Poverty; wretchedness.

*Beowulf* 1259 (Gr.) Grendles moder . . . yrmbe gemunde. c. 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxviii. ii. To sellenne witu & ermp þam yfelum monnum. a. 1000 *Angl. Ps.* civ. 14 [cv. 16] Cworn ofer eorþan ermpu. c. 1195 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He . . . nule on his ermðe edmodnesse halden. c. 1205 *LAV.* 87 Enas þe duc mid ermden al-wed. 1614 *Purh* þe muelen ærmð & purh þene mude hærne.

*Ermytage, Ermyte*, obs. *f.* *HERMIT*, -*AGE*.

† *Ern*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *irnan*, *fa. l.* *arn*.

4-5 *erne* (n), -*yn*, 5 *erne*. [*ML. ernen*, *OE. irnan*, by metathesis for *irnan* to run.] *intr.* To run. Of water, a river: To flow.

c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* i. i. § 8 Seo ea Danai irnð þonan sudryfte. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xviii. 7 He arn him sylf to his hryðra falde. c. 1300 *K. Alls.* 5003 Ewe wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ermen tofore. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 376 Water for wikked werkis Egerlich ermyng, out of mennes yere. c. 1440 *Præm. Par.* 142 Ermy, as horse (MS. B. *cerne*), *curanto*, a. 1600 in *Pinkerton Anc. Scott. Poems* 217 (Jam.) Nor hare, befoire the ernand grew-hounds face, With speid is carcit so.

*Ern*, obs. form of *are*: see *BE* v.

*Ern*, dial. form of *IRON*.

*Ern*, dial. form of *EARN* (see *EARN* v. 1 3). So

*Ernes sb.* (see *quot.*)

1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* Gloss., *Ernes*, the loose scattered cars of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it. Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to glean. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Ernes*.

-*ern*, suffix, in the adjs. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*, *western*, represents *OTeut.* *-rñjo*, *f. -ro-* thematic suffix in *\*austro-*, etc. + *-ñjo-* = *L. -aneus*.

† *Ernde*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *erendian*, 3 *arndi-en*, *erendi-en*, *erndi-en*, 5 *ernde-n*. [*OE. ærendian*, *f. ærende*: see *ERRAND*. Cf. *OHG. ārandjan*, *MHG. ernden*.] a. *trans.* To treat for, obtain by intercession. b. *intr.* To intercede.

Const. to and dat. of indirect obj.

c. 890 *K. ÆLFRED Bada* ii. xii. Ða ærenddracan, ðe his cwaþe ærenddon. c. 1105 *LAV.* 23315 He. bād heom arndien him to hæzþen þan kingen. a. 1225 *Infliana* 78 Heo us erndi to godd be grace of him seolven. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2157 Eadi meiden! ernde me to þe lare lauerd. a. 1230 in *Wright Leyden P.* xxi. (Percy) 62 Ernde us hevene lyhl.

† *Ernding*, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *ernding(e)*, -unge, h) *erendunge*. [*OE. ærendung*, n. of action *f. ærendian* (see *prec.*).] Intercession.

a. 1000 *Benedictine Rule* (Schroder) xxvi. Oðþe þurh ænige sprace oðþe þurh æniges oþres mannes ærendunge. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 23 Þat we biuþen be engles þurh hire erndunge moten 3et iseon hire. c. 1275 *Doomday* 86 in *O. E. Mss.* 168 For hire herendunge þat heo ure sawle to heouene bringe. a. 1230 in *Wright Leyden P.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 58 Thourh ernding of the hevene quene.

*Erne* (5'm), *sb.* Forms: 1 *earn*, 3 *ærn*, 3-4 *arn(e)*, 3-6 *ern*, 4 *erne*, 4-6 *eren*, 8-9 *ernn*, 4-*erne*. [*OE. earn*, corresp. to *MLG. arn* (*Du. arend*), *ON. ærn* str. masc.: -*OTeut.* *\*arnu-*. *OTeut.* had also a synonymous *\*aron-* wk. masc., whence *OHG. aro* (*MHG. are*, mod. *G. aar*), *ON. ari*, Goth. *ara*. Cf. *OSlav. orilū*, *Lith. erelis* eagle, *Gr. æpiv* bird.]

1. An eagle; in mod. use chiefly the *Golden Eagle* or the *Sea-Eagle* (see *EAGLE*).

a. 1000 *Elene* 29 (Gr.) Urigfēdera earn sang ahof. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 28 Swa hwæt swa hold bið, þæder beoð earnas gegaderode. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6056 Fort ærn ma33 fleghenn f þe lift full hehte toward heofne. a. 1225 *Ance.* R. 196 *Er* widernes beoð swiflure þen þe earnes. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 13444 (Cont.) For þi to þe arn likcest es he. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 156 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 276 There spac an ern [a] prophetic. c. 1350 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 35 *As* þe cerne clepþege his briddis. a. 1455 *Houlate* xxv. Ernes ancient of air kingis that croonid is. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. v. 64 For Jouis soule, the ern, com sorand by. 1555 *EÖEN Decade* V. Ind. (Arb.) 315 Erns or eagles. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 144 The scarfull erne With hooked talents trussing up hare among the ferme. 1744 *PRESTON Zetland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 66 There are very large Eagles, which they call Earns. 1813 *HOE Queen's Wake* 97 He saw. A sight that scared the erne away. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 344 Men told . . . how . . . ravens and erns sat on the stern of every ship.

2. *Comb.* *erne-fern*, the *Brake* (*Pteris aquilina*); *erne-hued a.*, having the colour of an eagle; *erne-stone* = *ÆTITES*.

c. 1235 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1698 Erne hwed he watz & al ouer-brawden. 1587 *HARRISON England* iii. xii. (1878) ii. 79 At this season there are found in England the Aetites (in English called the ernestone).

*Erne*, obs. form of *EARN* v. 2

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Ure erde is in houene, if he þer efter erned. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Harde herted art thou yf thyne herte erne not ne melte in sucbe remembrance.

*Ernes* (se, -st(e), -xst, -y8t), obs. *f.* *EARNST*.

*Ernete*, -tte, obs. *f.* of *EARTH-NUT*.

*Erode* (5'rowd), *v.* [*a. Fr. éroder*, ad. *L. ērōd-ēre*, *f. ērōt* + *radere* to gnaw.] To gnaw away.

1. *trans.* Of the action of acids, canker, ulceration, etc.: To destroy by slow consumption.

1612 [see *ERODING* *pp. a.*]. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1627) § 983 It hath beene anciently received that the Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs, and erodeth them. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 187 The blood . . . becoming sharp, doth easily erode the vessels. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 274 A thick yellowish matter, which eroded everything near it. 1818 *A. T. THORNTON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 430 Liquid muriatic acid . . . erodes animal and vegetable substances. 1826 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/2 The process of ulceration . . . eroding the middle coat [of the vessel]. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 119 All natural waters can dissolve carbonate of lime . . . and thus erode the limestone rocks.

† b. *transf.* of a personal agent. *rare*. 1781 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard., Econ. Vegetation* u. Notes, Hannibal was said to erode his way over the Alps by fire and vinegar.

2. *Geol.* Of the action of currents, glaciers, etc.: a. To wear away; to eat out. b. To form (a channel, etc.) by gradual wearing away.

a. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The river has filled the lake, and partially cut through the barrier, which it is still gradually eroding to a greater depth. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn.* Sc. (ed. 6) I. vi. 214 The adjacent land seemed eroded in a remarkable manner.

*absol.* 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 636 The stream . . . commences to erode laterally during freshets. 1867 *MURCHISON Siluria* xx. (ed. 4) 492 The deep ocean never erodes.

b. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 170 The materials through which the channel is eroded. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jrm. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 122 Cups, and basins, eroded by the friction of the gravelly waters. 1872 *W. S. SYMONDS Rec. Rocks* vi. 16 Before the Lugg had eroded the track in which it now flows.

3. In etymological sense (see *quot.*).

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1842) I. 328 The stone-eating caterpillars are now found to erode the walls, solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons.

*Eroded* (5'rowd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.*]

1. In the senses of the vb. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 17 The eroded Cells of the Bone. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The upturned and eroded edges of the Azoic strata.

2. *Bot.* Having the edge irregularly jagged. 'Used to express a particular kind of irregular denticulation' (London); = *EROSE*.

*Erodent* (5'rowd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. ērōdēt-em*, pr. pp. of *ērōdere* to *ERODE*.]

*A. adj.* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *B. sb.* A substance which erodes.

In mod. Diets.

*Eroding* (5'rowd), *vbl. sb.* [*f. ERODE* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. *ERODE*; in *quot.* *attrib.*

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 639 The eroding action of water during freshets becomes immense. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xviii. 577 It is a kind of clay on which the eroding power of water has little effect.

*Eroding*, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.*] That erodes.

1612 *S. H. ENCHIR. Med.* II. 84 This infirmie proceedeth from gnawing and eroding humours. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 37 The Effects of eroding acid Matter. 1863 *Med.*



*Jrnl.* IX. 558 Eroding ulcerations in the neck. 1870 TYNDALL in *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 The eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks.

† **Erogate**, *pp. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *erogāt-us*, *pa. ppl. of erogā-re*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *erogated*. Distributed.

1893 STUBBS *Anal. Abiss.* n. 23 That some of our superfluous might be erogate to them.

† **Erogate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *erogāt*-*pp. stem of erogā-re* to pay out, f. *ē* out + *rogā-re* to ask, the orig. sense being to pay out public money after asking the consent of the Roman people.] *trans.* To pay out, expend; to distribute. Also *absol.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. viii. Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate according to the rate of his substance. 1550 VERON *Gadly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body amonge them. 1692 BP. of ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 219 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erogation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *erogation-em*, *n.* of action f. *erogā-re*: see prec.] The action of the vb. **EROGATE**; expenditure, *esp.* in the bestowal of gifts, almsgiving; *concr.* in *pl.* money expended.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. viii. Some thinke suche maner of erogation nat to be worthy the name of liberality. 1563 FOXE *Life Latimer in Sermon & Rem.* (1845) p. xii. Works of erogation, foundations, oblations. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xlvii. (T.), Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public erogations and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised. 1692 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 254 He... whose literate erogations reach to this and after ages. 1677 HALE *Pomponius Atticus* 204 His greatest Bounty and Erogations commonly employed upon those that were not to any likelihood of making him any return.

**Erogenic**, *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ēro-s* sexual love + *-GENIC* after Fr. *érogénique*.] That gives rise to sexual desire.

1887 BINET & FÉRIÉ *Anim. Magnetism* 152 In the case of some hysterical subjects there are regions in certain parts of the body termed by Chambard érogenic zones.

**Eromancy**, bad form of **AEROMANCY**.

1608 DAVY *Law Tricks* iv. ii. Deep Eromancy, or the pretious soule Of Geomanticke spells and Characters. 1623 CROKERAM, *Eromancie*, divination by things in the ayre.

**Eron**, *Obs.* *pl.* of *EGG sb.*

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 82 And then make faire bator of rawe yolkes of eron.

**Erore**, variant of **ERRE**. *Obs.*

**Erosee** (*trōs*), *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. L. *ērōs-us*, *pa. ppl. of ērōdē-re*: see **ERODE**.] Having the margin irregularly incised or indented, as if bitten by an animal.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.* *Erosum folium*, an erose or gnawed leaf. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 208 Hand and carpus unarmed, above minutely erose. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 237 Sepals and petals erose obtuse.

**Erosee**, var. of **EROSE** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Erosion** (*trōzən*). Also *6eroyssion*. [a. Fr. *erosion*, a. L. *ērōsion-em*, *n.* of action f. *ērōdē-re*: see **ERODE**.]

1. The action or process of eroding; the state or fact of being eroded. *Spec.* in Geol.: cf. **ERODE** *v.* 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 Aijb. Hollowe viceris... procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysion and of erosyon. *Ibid.* 2 Aijb. b. Erosion. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 383 By extream erosion or corrosion of Caustick Medicines. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 60 The Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. xiv. 75 Bounds are thus put to the erosion of the earth by water. 1813 THOMSON *Lect. Inflammi.* 369 The phenomena which it [ulcerative absorption] exhibits were denominated erosion by Galen. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 450/2 The erosion or absorption of the cartilages. 1851-9 DARWIN *Geol. in Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 294 Where ranges of cliffs exist the marks of the erosion of the waves may sometimes be expected to occur. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. (1856) 41 We can often recognise fresh-water shells, by the erosion of those parts where the epidermis was thinnest.

b. An instance of erosion.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 133 It [i. e. the Electuary] is very profitable against... erosions of the Mouth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Ulc.*, a Solution of Continuity made by an Erosion of the soft Parts. 1744 BERKELEY *Sirius* 8 21 Ulcerous erosions of the inward parts. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimes* vi. viii. 184 The tumours, the erosions of the gums.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *concr.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* ii. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive and useless class of citizens; their income is a fairer object of erosion, than that of the industrious... classes. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 311 The erosion being subtracted from both diameters, etc. 1829 SAT. *Rev.* 33 Mar. 33/1 About twenty per cent. of the Government majority has disappeared by the natural erosion of bye-elections.

3. *attrib.* **Erosion Theory**: the theory which regards the contour of the land as due to superficial denudation rather than to subterranean agogees.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 251 Erosion inequalities, once commenced, tend to increase.

**Erosionist** (*trōzənist*). [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who upholds the erosion theory in Geology.

1854 *Reader* No. 94. 482/1 The erosionists allow the opportunities of ages. 1881 GURKIN in *Acad. Mag.* XLIV. 230 The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste.

**Erosive** (*trōsiv*), *a.* [f. L. *ērōs*-*pp. stem of ērōdē-re* (see **ERODE**) + *-IVE*.] Having the property of eroding.

1830 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* i. 181 Should the erosive action not be accelerated in future, it will require upwards of thirty thousand years for the falls to reach Lake Erie. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* x. 376 The erosive power of the water has been aided by the proneness of the volcanic rocks to decomposition. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. ix. 297 Proving its impotence as an erosive agent.

**Eroso-** (*trōs-*), combutog form of L. *ērōsus* (see **EROSE**) in **EROSO-DENTATE** *a. Bot. and Zool.* (see **DENTATE**), toothed irregularly, as if bitten (*Treas. Bot.*). **Eroso-denticulate** *a. Zool.* (see **DENTICULATE**).

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 270 The upper margin of the coral is very fragile and eroso-dentate. *Ibid.* 261 Lamellæ finely eroso-denticulate.

**Erostrate** (*trōstrett*). *Bot.* [f. E-*pref.* + L. *rostrum* beak + *-ATE*.] Not having a beak.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Erotema**, *Rhet. Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐρωτήμα*, f. *ἐρωτάν* to question.] = next.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 220 Erotema... This figure I call the Questioner. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Erotesis** (*erōtēsis*). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐρωτήσις*, f. *ἐρωτάν* to question.] (See quot. 1845.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 136. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206 Erotesis... is a figure of speech by which a speaker, in the form of an interrogation, boldly asserts the opposite of what is asked; as 'Creditis avectos hostes?'

**Erotetic** (*erōtētik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτητικός*, f. *ἐρωτάν* to question.] Pertaining to questioning; interrogatory.

1848 HAMPDEN *Bamph. Lect.* (ed. 3) 59 The erotetic method by which the Greek sage used to extort the truth from his reluctant opponent. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 96, I have no skill in that erotetic method.

**Erotic** (*erōtik*), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτικός*, f. *ἐρως*, *erōs*-*os* sexual love. Cf. Fr. *érotique*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* ii. Pref. That Erotic passion is allowed by all learned men to be a species of Melancholy. a. 1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) i. v. 61 These modes had other... dependent on them, such as the Erotic or amorous. 1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) i. xvi. 448 The lyric and erotic poets of his country. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* i. 158 Arising from these erotic dreams, he suspended at her shrine his secular weapons. 1865 HOOK *Lives Absps.* III. i. § 9, 101 The common language of civility, as addressed to a lady, was erotic.

**B. sb.** A. An erotic or amatory poem. b. [after sb. in -*trō*, repr. Gr. -*trō* (*ῥέχνη*).] A 'doctrine' or 'science' of love.

1858 SAT. *Rev.* v. 266/1 A lecture on popular erotics from the authoress. 1862 SAT. *Rev.* 8 Feb. 150 Religious erotics are something worse than an offence against taste. 1872 M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 193 Instruction in the famous science of erotic. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A strange doctrine of 'spiritual wives'—a mystical erotic. *Ibid.* 215/1 The sublime erotic, free from all passionall instincts.

Hence † **Erotical**, *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, sexual love. **Erotically** *adv.*, in an erotic manner; in an erotic sense. **Eroticism** [+ *-ISM*], erotic spirit or character.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* iii. li. 2, ii. Jason Pratensis writes copiously on this Erotical love. 1688-9 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 368 Others [understand it] (Song of Solomon) erotically. 1881 SAT. *Rev.* 9 July 571 The religious eroticism of Redi. 1885 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 485/1 This martyr [Mme. de Montfau] to eroticism.

**Erotism** (*erōtizm*). [f. Gr. *ἐρως*, *erōs* + *-ISM*. Cf. Fr. *érotisme*.] *Path.* Sexual excitement. **b.** = **EROTICISM**. *rare*.

1849 *Lancet* i. 538/2 The erotism is excited by... the medical practitioner. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 The general perturbation too great, for erotism to be induced. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 220/3 The love sonnets... are free alike from erotism and from mawkishness.

**Erotology** (*erōtōlōgi*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λογία* discoursing: see *-LOGY*.] The 'science' of love.

1886 *Little*, The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nef-zouli, a Manual of Arabian Erotology.

**Erotomania** (*erōtōmāniā*). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μανία* madness.] a. Melancholy or madness arising from passionate love; b. (see quot. 1884).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 464 Erotomania is a species of insanity. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 726 Extreme sexual passion is called erotomania in both sexes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Erotomania*. By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected; by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

**Erotopology**, *-ist*: see **HERP**.

**Err** (*31*), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-7 erre, (4) erry, 7 arre, 4- erre. [ME. *erre*, a. Fr. *erre*-*r*, Pr. and Sp. *errar*, It. *errare*, L. *errā-re*-*pre*-historic \**er-sā-re*, cogn. with Goth. *alr-ja* trans. to lead astray, OHG. *irriben* trans. and intr. (Ger. *irren*).]

† **1. intr.** To ramble, roam, stray, wander. *Obs.*

c. 1274 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 274 O wery ghost, that erreth to and fro. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 15 A man fonde hym in the feelde erryng. 1481 CAXTON *Myyr.* iii. xv. 169 He erred so ferre by strange londes that he passed the flood of Ganges. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. civ. 40 And likewise caused them to erre Within the wilderness. 1601

JONSON *Poetaster* i. i. In no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.), A storm of strokes... errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.

2. To go astray; to stray from (one's path or line of direction). Chiefly *fig.* and now *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9517 Lewede men pat erre ful moche oute of the weye. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Whoso myghte by be grace of Godd go his way he sulde noghte erre. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle we as shep erreden. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 330 (Add. MS.) Vayn, wavering, and erryng fro the faith. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.* We haue erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke loste shepe. 1698 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 15 He that Errs in the Entrance, is dot so easily reduced again into the Right Way. 1812 BYRON *Juan* ii. xciv. Probably it [a bird] might have err'd Upon its course. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* i. 645 Indeed in this, as in every other practical question, there are two extremes into which one may err; 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii. Nothing is that errs from law.

b. To fail, miss; also, To err from (a mark or proposed end): to miss, fail to strike. *rare*.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, Kynd in her forge list nothing to erre. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. 1. 19 Erryth not from the end. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 772 On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. 1732 - *Ess. Man* i. 142 But errs not Nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid flames descend. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xlii. The Arrows... err not from their aim.

c. ? *quasi-trans.* (But perh. *way* is the object of leading: 'I shall not err if thou lead the way'.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behind, nor erre The way, thou leading.

3. To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to make mistakes, blunder. Of a formula, statement, etc.: To be incorrect.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 473 Jif hou telle hem [sc. dremys] pan mayst hou erre. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 342 Petre suffrid mekeli pat Poul snybide him whanne he eride. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 9 b, When thy frende erretth or mistaketh him agens the. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Quhassever doutis or erris in the faith. 1599 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* vi. 1, By dreames, by oracles that never arres. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Possibly the man may err in his judgement of circumstances. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 662 Fancy... Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 478 Both the above formulæ err in this particular. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. ii. 42 It seems to me that the best writers... have erred in considering the mind too abstractedly.

b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object.

1656 HANDSON *Artif.* Those that are so subject to erre customary errors in greater matters. 1659 Bp. GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. 281 In this it seems to have erred a Catholicall error. *Ibid.* 285 Not once erring so Catholicall and great an error. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart.* *Hist.* (ed. 2) 194 They erre as bad an error as the Pelagians do.

4. To go astray morally; to sin.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 164 God wysste wel that man schold erry. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 He suffris wreched men to erre in thoght & word & dede. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 22 They erre greatly that hastily... say these holy hours. 1482 *Munk of Evesham* (Arb.) 109 The perels of hem that offendyn and erryn. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 9 So Manasse made Iudah, and the inhabitants of Ierusalem to erre. 1645 WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), The Muses' friend... With silent pity looks on all that err. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) i. Prol., While Man's desires and aspirations stir He cannot choose but err.

† **b. trans.** (*nonce-use*). To make (a person) sin.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* i. iv. i. ii, The Lord of lies... tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, etc., errs, dejects, saves, kills... some men.

† **5. trans.** To do (a thing) wrongly or sinfully; to make a mistake or commit a fault in. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 497, I will amend pat i hafe erid. 1340 - *Pr. Consc.* 5733 For ilka thyng hat erred es... Man... sal be ledde To be dome. 1557 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 257 In this little Card I think nothing be erred touching the situation of the lande. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 79 To redresse willingly and speedily what hath bin er'd.

† **Err**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 6 erre. [f. prec. vb.] An error, fault; also, erroneous belief, heresy.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* l. 260 A londe without erre. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 30/2 They have a great erre for they saye, etc.

**Errability** (*crābiliti*). [f. **ERRABLE**: see *-ITY*.] Liability to err.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. i. 8 How durst Church of England... confess Errability and Fallibility? 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* vi. 101 Errability is an attribute of our common nature.

**Errable** (*erābl*), *a. arch. rare*. [f. **ERR** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Fallible, liable to err.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Surefooting* 217 Experience teaching that men... are errable. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 219 The punishment of Schismatics, that are Deserters from an errable Church, is unaccountable nonsense. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 8 Very errable and uninspir'd Penman. a. 1718 PIERCE *Tracts*, *Wks.* (1726) i. 604 Man is Errable. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipep.* ii. ii. 116 Errable, liable to mistake.

Hence † **Errableness**, *Obs.*, liability to error.

1653 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* iv. § 4 Considering the errableness of our judgments, when extended to foreign and remote subjects. 1667 DEACON *Chr. Piety* xvii. (1683) 355 The errableness of our nature. 1775 in *Asi.* 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Errable**, -bull, obs. forms of **ERRABLE**.

**Errabund** (eräbünd), *a. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*ad. L. errabundus* wandering to and fro, wandering about, *f. errā-re*: see **ERR.**] Erratic, random.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor Interch.* xiii. (1848) 248 With your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass.

**Errancy** (er'ransi). Also 7 errancie. [*f. ERRANT a.*: see -ANCY.] The condition of erring or being in error.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 161 In the Infancie, and as I may terme it, Errancie of the Church. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 143 The more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, etc. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 4 The Catholic Church... denies the fact of the errancy of the Church. 1864 *Ch. & State Rev.* No. 265 Mr. Gladstone's errancy has continued longer... than that of any other politician.

**Errand** (eränd). Forms: 1-2 *erende*, 3-5 *ernde*, *erende*, *ernde*, *ernde* (*Orni.*), *arunde*, (*3* *erende*, *erinde*, *erd*(*o*)*ne*), 4 *ernde*, *arnd*, *ernd*, 5 *erunde*, 4-6 *erand*(*e*), *errande*, 4 *er-aunt*, -*ond*(*e*), *herand*(*e*), 5 -*end*, *ardene*, *arend*, *eraunde*, *erdon*, *ernede*, *erundi*, *herunde*, *heyne*, 6 *haraunte*, *arande*, *arnede*), 6-7 *ar-rant*(*e*), 7 *arrand*, -*end*, *earrant*, *earande*, 6-8 *errant*, (8 *dial. arnt*), 4- *errand*. [*OE. erende* str. nent., corresp. to OS. *erundi*, OHG. *erunti*, *arunti*, *arundi* (MHG. *erunde*), ON. *erundi*, *örundi*, *erindi* neut. (Da. *erinde*, *erend*, Sw. *erende*). The ulterior etymology is obscure: the OS. and OHG. forms seem to point to an OTeut. type \**erundjo*-(*m*), and the ON. forms to \**erundjo*-(*m*) neither of which is easy to reconcile with the otherwise plausible (and generally accepted) connexion with Goth. *airis*, ON. *ärr*, OS. *äru*, OE. *dr* messenger; if any relation exists, the *ai* of OTeut. \**airis* must be due to epenthesis.]

†1. A message, a verbal communication to be repeated to a third party. *Obs.*

c890 K. ALFREDO *Beda* II. ix. He his hlaforðes erende secgan sceolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 606 (Gr.) Bartholomew aboden hæfde godde erende. c1200 *Orni* Ded. 159 Godspell on Englisc hlaforðes erende. c1290 *Lives Saints* (1889) 25 And selden him he erende. c1325 *E. E. Aith.* P. C. 72 Now sweghe me hider swyftly & say me his erende. 1393 *Lancel.* P. 24. C. xiv. 41 The messenger... with his mouth telleth his erende... and his letter herand for to say. 1535 *Coverdale's Psalms* xi. 5 So they tolde him (Saul) the Erande of the Men of Iabes. 1571 *Campion Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 They pressed him sore with a trayterous errant, sent by his daughter the Lady of Slahe, to all his brethren. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Tel your King, from me, this errand. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The second messenger came in, and delivered his part of the errand. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Preachers of the Gospel were sent... and the Errand was worthy of Him who sent them.

b. In religious language: A petition or prayer presented through another (the Virgin Mary).

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure lafde Seinte Marie here ure erende to ure louerd thesu crist. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1857 Lady Mary free. Here my errande, as thou well may. c1460 *Ennare* 8 Mary hevyu quene. Bere our erande. To thy sonne. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 The 'handmaid of the Lord' was looked upon as one among the appointed bearers of our errands unto heaven.

2. A going with a message or a commission:

a. In an elevated or dignified sense: A mission, embassy, an expedition for a specific purpose. *Now arch., poet., or rhetorical.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 215 (Gr.) Ne magz þes erendes ylding wyrdan. 1205 *O. E. Chron.*, Hig leogdon erende on hine to þam cyninge Eadwarde. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1737 I. 477, I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life; both upon Account of an Errand so unnecessary, and, etc. 1744 *Thomson Summer* 526 Immortal Forms, On gracious errands bent. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 257 They met the guide returning from his secret errand. 1856 *KANE Archt. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 The scene... impressed my brother when he visited it on his errand of rescue.

b. In mod. colloquial language, *esp.*: A short journey on which an inferior (e.g. a servant, a child) is sent to convey a message or perform some simple business on behalf of the sender. Phrases, to run (on) errands, to go (on) an errand.

1642 *CHARLES I Declar.* 12 Aug. 13 Attending the doores of both Houses to be employed in their errands. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i. He was never absent during business hours, unless upon an errand.

c. Phrases, A fool's errand: a profitless undertaking. †A sleeveless errand: see **SLEEVELESS**.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 20 Did not the Pope send all the Princes of Christendom upon a Fool's Errand, to gain the Holy Land? 1840 *MARSHALL Poor Jack* viii. The doctor's come on a fool's errand. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 59/1 He was only going on a fool's errand again.

3. The business on which one is sent; in wider sense, the object of a journey, a purpose, intention.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 246 Clene bone... cumeð in biuoren Almihti Gd. & deð þe erinde... wel. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1402 Eliezer... tolde hem... And for quat erende he bider nam. c1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 257 To wone any quyle in þis won, hit watz not myn ernde. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 282, I come ageyn Fulleche myn Erdon for to spece. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 522 The woman... under shadow of shame shewd forth hir ernd.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 To exercise theire causes and ernedes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 263/4 Gotard... for certeyne necessities and eraodes returned into placence. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 882 III. 314 Your sunne dede these heyme ryght wele as ye shal her after this. 1598 *Yong Diaua* 24, I... tookte out before me a fewe gottes... because I would not goe without some errant. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 179 Commissioes of Justitiarie, suld nocht be granted... for langer space nor the earand in hand may be conveniently perfited. 1610 T. LORRIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 251 III. 221 The chief errand of my last Letters was to let you understand of our safe coming hither. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 70 He had another errant to Persia, than buying of Slaves. 1790 *PALLEY Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 The errand which brought him to Jerusalem. 1883 *OUIDA Wanda* I. 3 This errand was distasteful.

4. To make an errand: a. (cf. 2) to make a short journey; b. (cf. 3) to find a pretence for going.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 2513 If thou... any errand mightest make Thider, for thy loves sake. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Presam... Y made myn errand unto you for seying of evydence. 1549 *EDWARD VI. Frank in Rem.* (1857-8) 249 Guilt-dotted made divers harautes from the constable of France to make peace with us. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* 229 (R.) He himself made an errand home to fetch such things as he lacked. 1589 *NASSIE Annot. Absurditie* 13 Women... will not stick to make an errant over the way. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. Tom... after vainly waiting for him to come out, determined, at last, to make an errand in.

5. attrib. and Comb., as errand-bearer, -bringer, -cart, -goer, -porter; errand-bearing adj.; also, †erindebore, ME., = errand-bearer; errand-boy, a boy kept to run on errands; so errand-lad; †erendes-man, ME., an ambassador; errand-making a., that finds an excuse for accosting or intruding upon a person. Also **ERENDRAKE**.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 60 þe liht eie... isase \*erindebere (C. erende beore) of þe lihttheorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3226 (Cott.) Upon his kne he did him suere þat he suld be lel errand berer. 13... *Interloc. Poem in Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Thu salt be my herand-bere. 1815 *TWOELLT. Remains* lxviii. 360 (Jod.) Savoyard [a term] for chimney-sweeper and \*errand-boy at Paris. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* x. The tradesman leaves his counter... the errand boy with the parcels, the schoolboy his marbles. 1879 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *House by Wks.* I. 66, I will send the errand boy with thee to carry a note. 1720 *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 235 The Consuls... ordered that \*Errand-bringer of theirs to be driven away ignominiously. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 342 Who employs the drivers of \*errand-carts to distribute them indiscriminately to travellers. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* v. He was \*errand-goer by appointment to the house at the corner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 132 Here, too, were \*errand lads, shop lads, clerks. 1599 *Warr. Faivre Wom.* I. 355 These \*errand-making gallants are good men, That cannot pass, and see a woman sit... But they will find a 'scuse to stand and prate. c1205 *LAV.* 24862 Nah na na demen \*erendes-mon (c1275 herend-lay) to daðden. 1818 *SCOTT Hyt. Mith.* xxi. A tattered cadie, or \*errand-porter... exclaimed in a strong north-country tone.

Hence †**Errandeer** [+ -EER] (see quot.).

**Errander** [+ -ER]. *rare*. One who goes on an errand. **Errandry** [+ -RY] = **ERRAND**.

1736 *BAILEY, Errandee*, a scout at Oxford. 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's N. Mythol.* 41 A shrub forgotten by the erranders. 1834 *DISRAELI Rev. Expt.* I. xxxi. 44 Swift Tomorrow [is] hut a truant hind, That lags upon a graceless errandry.

**Errant** (er'ant), *a. (sb.)*. Also 4-5 *errant*(*e*), *orrawnt*(*e*), 7 *errand*. See also **ARRANT**. [*a. Fr. errant*, originally two distinct words, which, however, were to some extent confused in Fr. In the senses represented by branch I it is pr. pple. of OF. *errer* (pr. t. *oirre*), also written *esrer*, earlier *edrer*—vulgar L. *iterare* (= literary late L. *itin-erare*, -*ari*) to journey, travel, *f. iter* journey. In the senses represented by branch III it is *ad. L. errant-em* pr. pple. of *errare* (Fr. *errer*, of learned origin) to stray, wander, **ERR**. The primary notion in branch II is uncertain; it seems natural to interpret *thief errant* as 'vagrant' thief, and so to refer it to *errare*; but if Romanic scholars be right in referring *juif errant* (see 3) to *iterare*, this derivation may be correct here; or perch. the two words were already confused when the phrase arose.]

I. Itinerant, travelling.

A. adj.

1. [after Fr. *chevalier errant*; cf. 'ensemble oirrent li chevalier' quoted in Godef.] Said of knights who travelled about in quest of adventure. See **KNIIGHT-ERRANT**.

c1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 810 Knygt errant. 1470 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xii. 134 Here maye ye see what adventures befallen offyce of errant knyghtes. 1566 *SPENSER F.* v. vi. 6 Now she deuicd, amongst the warlike rout... to seeke her errant Knight. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* III. v. I have read the tales of errant Knighthood. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 21 Chief of Domestic Knights and Errant, Either for Chartel or for Warrant. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* I. x. He journey'd like errant knight the while.

b. *transf.* (often as pr. pple.): Travelling, roaming (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant). *poet.* or quasi-arch.

? a 1634 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* iv. We bee no Ladies errant. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* II. (1850) 466 Boys and youths Forsook their homes... errant in the quest Of Patron. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Artisan* II. v. iii. (1849) 256 Errant for geste and enterprise. 1855 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Nor-*

*law* I. 289 Thinking of that ship, or of the sons of other mothers who were errant in her. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* V. 61/2 That same lady-errant who, etc.

c. That is in the spirit of a knight-errant; also, with notion of 9, erratic, 'quixotic'.

1822 B. CORNWALL *Ep. to Sir F. Lawrence in Misc. Poems*. With pleasure which rewards mine errant pains. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 Her temerity in such an errant undertaking.

†2. *Pawn errant* [*OF. paonnet errant* (*Rom. Rose*)]: in chess, a travelling pawn, one that has been advanced from its original square.

c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blanche* 661 Fortune seyde... 'mate' in mid point of the chekkere With a powne erraunt.

†3. *Errant Jew* [*Fr. juif errant*]: the 'Wandering Jew'; in quot. *transf.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2895 Thus es þe geante for-juste, that errawnte Iewe.

†4. In the designations of certain English legal functionaries: bailiff-errant (see **BAILIFF** 4) [*AF. baillif errant*, 14 *Edw. III.* st. i. c. 9]; justice-errant [*AF. justice-errant*, Britton c 1290]; in Anglo-Lat. always *justiciarius itinerans*; a justice who travels on circuit.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) Our lord the Kynge... shall not assigne Justis within the cite... other than Justis errantis to the tour of London, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 105 a. The original and the procees were sente beefore Justices errantes, where the parties came. 1641 *Terness de la Ley* 141 Justices that goe circuit, and Bailiffes at large... are therefore called Justices Errants and Bailiffes Errants.

5. Said *gen.* of itinerant functionaries, offices, or jurisdictions.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ix. (1657) 292 Whether every errant Priest is so furnished, that comes unto them in that name? 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iv. 60 All the functionaries of government were more errant. 1887 *GORE in Expositor* June 417 We find... side by side with... the local ministry of Bishops and Deacons, a still general or errant ministry.

B. *sb.* A knight-errant; one who travels in the manner or spirit of a knight-errant.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. i. (1651) 50 Truth is the essence of our Order, we who are errants cannot deceive and be. 1689 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 309 Isaac [Vossius] was invited thither (to Sweden) by the heroic and royal errant. 1811 *SHELLEY in Hogg Life* I. 414 If we were errants, you should have the tilting all to yourself.

II. In senses of **ARRANT** 2-6.

†6. In phrase *thief errant*, *errant* (*arrant*) *thief*: in Chaucer, the leader of a band of robbers; subsequently, a notorious, 'common' thief. *Obs.* exc. in form **ARRANT**.

c 1386-82 [See **ARRANT** 2.]

†7. Used as an intensive with *sbs.* of reproachful sense: Thoroughgoing, 'unmitigated': see **ARRANT** 3, b.

1393-1338 [See **ARRANT** 3]. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* I. (1622) 76 Thou art an errand grosse hypocrite. 1710 [See **ARRANT** 3]. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 131 Doing a thing in one Parliament, and ordering it to be no precedent to another, is an errant hull. 1776 [See **ARRANT** 3 b]. 1840 *SMART* says that *errant* is 'often wrongly used for *arrant*'.

†8. Without opprobrious sense: Thorough, downright, absolute, unquestionable. *Obs.*

1644 *MILTON Arctoph.* (Arb.) 363 Protestants and professors, who live and dye in as errant and implicit faith, as any lay Papist of Loretto. c1698 *LOCKE Cond. Underst.* (1781) 20 A country gentleman who... can away with no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner is on errant statesman. 1703 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Love's Contriv.* v. I shall become as errant a husband as you'd wish. 1710 *CROWNEVELL Let.* 5 Nov. In *Pope's Wks.* V. 99 He is so errant a whig, that he strains eveo beyond his author, in his passion for liberty.

†b. as *pred.*? Unquestionable.

1653 *HALES Brevis Disq.* in *Plenit* (1708) II. 333 Unless we take that for errant which is in question... Whether the Pope be the infallible Judg of Controversies.

III. Straying, wandering, erring.

9. Astray, wandering, roving; straying from the proper course or place; having no fixed course.

(In first quot. used as a mere pple.)

14... *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost sheepe ageyn... That was errant ydyll and in vayne. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. iii. viii. 6 A shady glade... to her reveal'd By errant Sprights, but from all men conceal'd. 1608 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 9 As knots... Infect the sound Pine, and diuerts his Graine Tortiue and errant from his course of growth. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 7 The Lord Rochester at the place appointed, who... brought an errant life-guard man. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix. When he has seen the errant damsel safe home, it will be time enough to claim his reward. 1861 *TEMPLE & TREVOR Tounhäuser* 21 With errant foot He wander'd on to Hüsel. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. vi. With an errant motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself.

†b. Said of the planets (*L. stellæ errantes* = Gr. ἀστὲρες πλανῆται) as opposed to the fixed stars. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* 146 Astronomers that can foretell events... By errant planetes & by fixed starrs. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 210 There are just seven Planets or errant Starrs in the lower orbs of heaven. 1666 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 17 'Tis but her Errant motion; Hee the Same Light to the world. [1850 *EMERSON Cond. Life* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 428 He heard a voice none else could hear From centred and from errant sphere.]

+ e. In the classification of diseases; = ERRATIC.  
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. Diseases. Errant, Fixed, Simple, etc.  
10. Erring in opinion, conduct, etc.; deviating from the correct standard.

1609 G. CHAPMAN *Eud. Leary*. in Farr S. P. J. 1 (1848) 253 Skill, that doth produce But teames and tongues, and parroting of art, Without that powre to rule the errant part. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. 1821 G. F. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 452 Correcting errant taste in dress. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 4 To counteract an errant condition by another condition which is itself errant.

b. Used as *sb.* rare.  
1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* vi. 219 Oh lunacy, insanity, madness... Oh papal errant, how great is your error!... how ridiculous your creed!

**Errant**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To travel abroad (like a knight-errant).

1807 Sir R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 14 Nov., The British soldier... has the advantage of erranting for his service. He seeks his glory abroad.

**Erranteer**, var. of ERRANDEER.

1736 in BAILEY.

† **Errantic**, *a. Obs.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, knights errant. So **Errantical** *a.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. 12 Presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmills, and Turne-pikes to his errantick soule. *Ibid.* iv. xxv. 283 They have been rid niany hundred of more then errantick miles. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. 1. vii. 47 The errantick Knighthood ought to bee againe renewed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. vii. 29 For Sancho having now two capacities, the one personall, and the other Squire errantick, etc. *Ibid.* ii. v. 57 For the Don... sets her out in her errantick titles.

**Errantly** (erántli), *adv.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>] Wanderingly, at random; without definite purpose.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1838) 168 Into how many strange shapes, of Superstition and Fanaticism, does it not tentatively and errantly cast itself. 1829 CHAM. *Jrnl.* XI. 349 The images flit... so errantly and transiently.

**Errantness**, *rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being errant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Errantness*, wandering faculty.

**Errantry** (erántri). [f. ERRANT + -RY.] The condition of being errant; the condition of a knight-errant; conduct or notions characteristic of a knight-errant. See also KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. 2 As appears by his Errantry, which is but a neater word for wandering. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* (1860) 20 He sends so many St. Georges to an eternal errantry never to returne to his burnt bottometh podded. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* i. v. I should not have followed his errantries so long. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *West. Review* IV. 398 Sheridan's part in this affray was considered by the shrewder observers as a ridiculous piece of errantry. 1881 DUFFIELD *Dow Quix.* Pref. 35 On the return home from their errantries.

† **Errantship**, *Obs.* (*nonce-ud.*) [f. ERRANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a (knight-) errant. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xix. 265 When Martiores and his Errantship were embracing.

**Errata**: see ERRATUM.

† **Errat(e)**, *Obs.* Anglicized f. ERRATUM.  
1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) Intro. 12 For what young man... when he cometh to more ripenes of yeres... doth not amend and change into better, his old errates and wanton actes. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. B. iv. b. Verses with sundry Erras are distended.

**Erratic** (eretik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 *erraticke*, -tylk, 6 *erratik*, -tycke, 7 *erratique*, 7-8 *erratick* (e, 6- *erratic*). [ad. L. *erraticus*, f. *errare* to wander, *Err.* Cf. *Fr. erraticque*.]

a. Wandering; prone to wander.

1. First used in certain special applications:

† a. *Erratic star*: a planet. *Obs.*  
c 1274 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1824 He saw with full avise-ment The erratik sterres, herkening armonie. 1413 LYDC. *Pilgr. Soule* v. 1. 70 The seune name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratikis. 1549 *Coupl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 47 Cosmagraphie... sal declair the mouyng. of the steris fixt, and steris erratik. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The Erratick [stars] are seven. 1774 J. BRANT *Mythol.* II. 32 ff. these... stones related to the seven erratic bodies in our spheres [i.e. the planets].

b. Said of pains, or diseases which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc.

1547 BOONDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The Erratycke and comynx fever. 1651 BICES *New Disp.* 178 Material cause of all erratik pains. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physik.* 154 Co-tiveness, succeeded with a slow Erratik Fever. 1748 Tr. *Legit. Distemp. Horses* 12 This Ailment, because it is erratic, all of a sudden removes to the other foot.

† c. *Erratic Poppy*: transl. L. *papaver erraticum* (Pliny), identified by Eng. writers with the Wild or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 193 Endive, roses, and erratik poppies. 1671 JORDAN *London Triumph.* in *Health Grocers Comp.* (1869) 494 A wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain... intermingled with... erratik Poppies.

† 2. Wandering from place to place; vagrant; nomadic. *Obs.*; shading off into 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Erratique*, that wanders or creeps this way and that way. 1725 PORE *Odys.* XII. 74 Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence named Erratic by the gods above. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 10 When fortune did not favour my erratik industry, I

gleaned jests at home. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 539 This erratic justice (when the courts travelled with the kings) must have been productive of infinite inconvenience to the litigants. 1808 PUSE *Sources Mississ.* ii. 175 Those savages although erratic must remain long enough in one position to cultivate this grain. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Intro. No. 100 Entreaty could induce him to alter his erratic way of life. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagau Idol.* II. 220 At this period Delos was supposed to have floated in an erratic state on the surface of the waters.

b. *Biol.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 99 They are rather migratory in their habits, but not erratic, for they seem to go over the same course week after week. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 286 The first period of their existence, during which they lead an erratic life, then closes.

3. *Erratic blocks, boulders*, in *Geol.*: stray masses of rock, foreign to the surrounding strata, that have been transported from their original site, apparently by glacial action.

a 1828 W. PHILLIPS *Treat. Geol.* (Humble), The magnitude of the transported rocks is such as to deserve the name of erratic blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 19 To the unskilled eye Russia presents only monotonous undulations, chiefly covered by mud, sand, and erratic blocks. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 330 Erratic boulders and scored rocks plainly reveal a former cold period. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. viii. 270 We crossed Creag Dhubb, and examined the erratic blocks upon its sides.

4. Irregular or uncertain in movement; having no fixed course.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 My erratic wanderings. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxviii. (ed. 4) 218 The attraction of Jupiter... upon this erratic comet. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 150 Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in erratic puffs.

5. Irregular or eccentric in conduct, habit, or opinion.

1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 623 The genius of Dece was as erratic as the course of life he shortly fell into. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 23 To gather up those erratic spirits that now stand aloof from any religious school. 1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyllard's Weird* i. 17 He did not appear at luncheon, but... he is always erratic.

b. *Sb.*

1. An erratic person: † a. A vagabond (*obs.*), b. One who is eccentric in modes of action, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Erratick*, a Rogue. 1666 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 33 Euripides calls the Bacchic Priests... Erratics, or wanderers. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagau Idol.* III. 340 The canonized erratic vouchsafed to inform Eadmer that he disapproved of returning to his old station. 1835 FRASER *Mag.* XII. 274 It is... only by following the erratics through their concentric courses that we can trace out the manifold ways and wiles of man.

† 2. An erratic star, a planet. *Obs. rare.*

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* ii. ii. (1769) 74 Our Sun doth (warm) the erratics encompassing it.

3. *Geol.* An erratic block.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 505 The huge erratics of the later cold period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Nature* XXVI. 436 Icebergs, melting as they passed southwards, deposited... erratics.

b. *Comb.*

1881 G. M. DAWSON in *Nature* XXIII. 281 The drift-covered and erratic-strewn character of the country.

**Erratical** (eretikāl), *a. & sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Wandering.

1620 BR. HALL *Hen. Mar. Clergy* 200 This man's wit wanders with his erratical synode. 1646 J. MAINE *Aest. False Proph.* 31 Those erratically, uncertain, wandering night-fires... which shine only to lead Travellers out of the way. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 20 The Midianites especially led erratic lives. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. † a. Deviating from a given type. b. Guided by no rule, capricious, irregular, strange.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 And therefore come not forth in generations erratically, or different from each other. 1693 W. CUNEO *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 48 Unhappy conjunctions oftentimes prove the consequence of such erratical motions. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Patis* ii. 70 And enough bad teaching, to bring out very erratical results.

† b. *Sb.* = ERRATIC B. 2. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxxxv. 796 Were the scurvy position of *h* in *2* seconded with other malignant postures of the Erraticals.

Hence **Erratically** *adv.*, in an erratic manner; irregularly, capriciously. **Erraticallness**.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 99 Varieth their direction diversely, and erratically. 1775 in ASH. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 472 The remainder of this year was spent somewhat erratically. 1864 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 166 The needle stirred, indeed, but erratically. 1884 H. STURNEY *Triclisty's Indians*. Ann. 12 The machine is made to steer very erratically. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Erraticallness*, wandering faculty.

† **Erratile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *errātīlis*, f. *errare*.] a. Of a star: Wandering. b. Erroneous, mistaken.

1652 GAULE *Almagrost.* 66 To... note all the stars (both fixed and erratile) under which one is born, and that without any error or erratile apprehension in himself.

† **Erration**, *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *errātīō*-em, n. of action f. *errare* to wander.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Erration*, a wandering to and fro. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WESTER.

**Erratum** (erētūm). Pl. *ornta*. [a. L. *errātum*, neut. pa. pp. of *errare*: see *Err.*]

1. An error in writing or printing; chiefly, an error noted in a list of corrections attached to a printed book.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Gb, Errata, or faults escaped. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. xxxv. (1660) 151 The World's a Book... This falsely printed, though divinely penn'd, And all th' Errata will appear at th' end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 247 God... upon a Solemn Review of his Works... found not one Erratum in the whole Book of Nature. 1714 *Spect.* No. 579 ¶ 1 The Company of Stationers... made a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions [of the Bible]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. Pref. The long Catalogue of errata that disfigures this work. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 234 An erratum to a volume. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 142 The errata are put immediately before the body of the work, or at the end of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. p. vii, I have inserted as corrections under the head of errata.

b. *transf.*

1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 26 This I therefore reckon one of the first errata of my life.

¶ 2. a. Like other plurals in -a, *errata* often appears in 17-18th c. with the addition of -s or -es without alteration of sense. b. At the same period, *errata* occurs as a *sing.*, = 'list of errata', and in that sense takes -es in pl.

n. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi. Hee's a page Fill'd with Errata's of the present age. 1668 1<sup>st</sup> ed. *Man's Call*. 53 Look back upon time past... that the former errata's and miscarriages of life may be henceforth corrected. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll*, Resolved, That a number of effective errata's be raised out of Pope's Homer.

b. 1695 T. LAMBARD *To Rdv. in W. Lambard's Archæon.* Those that swallow the Errours for Errataes. 1699 EARL MONM. tr. *Scarron's Man become Guilty* A. 42, I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1659 HEVLIN *Examen. Hist.* II. 150 Such Misnomers are so frequent in him, as might make a sufficient Errata at the end of his History. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 105 The Errataes at the end of books.

3. *attrib.* in pl.

a 1852 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 35 In whom the dear errata column is the best page in all the volume!

**Erraunt**, *obs.* form of ERRANT.

**Erre**, var. of ARR, *Obs.*, wound, scar.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 5 Myn erras... bat is þe wondres of my synnes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 265 Shewing his woundes errys. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 124 a. Anoint the faces of children, that haue the small Pockes, when the said Pockes be ripe, to kepe them from pities or erras.

**Erre**, var. of IRRE, *Obs.*, wrath.

c 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast thou had enuye and erre To hym that was thyen our here.

**Erred** (əd), *pp. a. rare.* [f. ERR + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Used erroneously; misappplied.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists).

† **Erres**, *Obs. pl.* [a. OF. *erres* pl.: see ARLES.] Earnest-money; an earnest.

c 1245 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 To bye hys chaffare þe child payed erres.

† **Erreuous**, *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. *erre*, IRRE, anger, after *plenteuous*, *bounteous*, etc.] Wrathful.

c 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 42 Alle his angre and his erreuous [printed erroneous] talent Refraynede he.

**Errhine** (erōin), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Med.* Also 7 *errhin*. [ad. mod. L. *errhinum*, ad. Gr. *ἐρρῖν-ov*, f. *ἐρρῖν* + *βῖν* nostril. Cf. *Fr. errhin* adj.]

1. 'A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* 1631 § 38 Powders... (which the Physicians call Errhines) put into the Nose, draw Flegme, and water from the Head. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxv. (1678) 654 Dr. Errhines are to be blown into the nose with a pipe or quill. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Errhines are to be used chiefly in the Morning. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 557.

† 2. A plug of lint steeped in such a medicine for insertion in the nose. *Obs.*

1612 COGER, *Errhine*, a tent-like medicine applied vnto, or put into, the nose, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Words of Art*, Errhines be deuises made like tents, sharper at one end than the other, to be put vp into the nose. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149, I hooked it with an Errhine, and divided the Skin with a Bistoury.

3. as *adj.* Having the action of an errhine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 380 Externally it is rubefacient and errhine.

**Erring** (ərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ERR + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb ERR; † an instance of the same, a fault.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erryng, *erratus*, *error*. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 38 Two sorts of errings. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond-wrks. Provid.* 175 Yet have they their errings as well as others. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumph. over Reason*, There's no erring twice in Love and War. 1727 HART *To Pr. Orange* (R.), Isis, who's erring on the modest side Th' unkind and ignorant mistake for pride.

**Erring** (ərin), *pp. a.* [f. ERR *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That errs in senses of the vb.: † wandering, roaming (*obs.*); deviating from the right or intended course, missing the mark; that is in error, or commits errors in opinion or conduct.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii. 1 Delite of synn egges errand men to ween God noight to be. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. v. 394 As an Erryng pylgrim in the seruyse of the myghty and dreddful god of loue, how many peryulous passages and wayes that I ha passyd by. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 154 Th' exiraugant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his Confinde. 1623 WHITTBOURNE *Newfoundland* Pref. 14 This Ship was intercepted by an English erring



Captaine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 319 Danger .. may arise to Religion, by the Subjects tolerating of an .. Erring Prince, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (T.). He all those erring parts described so well, That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 24 His sounding spear, Which .. spent in empty air its erring force. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum* ii. (1852) 39 Still to erring, willful man, the way to life is strait. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 173 The erring act which is done without knowledge is one in ignorance.

† b. *Erring star* = planet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 480 Erring steris. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xiv. 50 So doth the Earth one of the erring Seven Wheel round the fixed sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.). Fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence.

**Erringly** (ɛrɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an erring manner, in the senses of the verb.

1815 WORDSWORTH *Wh. Doe* Ded., He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive. 1835 NEW *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 69 That army, like a rudderless bark, floats erringly. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 131 A standard from which the prevalent style of its contemporaries has erringly diverged.

**Erriwig, -wiggle**, dial. form of *EARWIG sb.*

1830 FORBY *Norfolk & Suffolk Vocab.* 106 Erriwiggle, an earwig. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Sloppish Word-bk.* 134 Looks like a throttled erriwig.

**Erroneosity**, ? *nounce-wd.* [f. *ERRONEOUS*, after the analogy of *curiosity*, etc.] = *Erroneousness*.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 501 All his opinions .. were founded on 'erroneosity'.

**Erroneous** (ɛr'wɒnəs), *Forms:* 4-7 erroneous(e), 5-6 erroneous(e), (5 arronious, erroneous, 6 erroneous, ironious, 7 erroneous), 4-erroneous. [ad. OF. *erroneus*, f. L. *errōneus* (whence mod. F. *erroné*) vagrant, wandering (post-class. also 'croneous'), f. *errōn-em* vagabond, f. *errāre* to wander i. see -OUS.]

† 1. Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly, vagrant. Also quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 252 The bischoppis .. opened no mouth to berke agayn these erroneous doggis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous, there to wander and forlorne. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 91 This Circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the Erroneous Light. a 1777 FAWCET *tr. Halley's Enquiry on Newton*, With what proportion'd force The Moon impels, erroneous in her course, The reflux main.

† b. Straying from the proper course. *Obs. rare.* 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 165 An erroneous Circulation (that is, when the Blood strays into the Vessels destin'd to carry Serum or Lymph).

† 2. Straying from the path of right or virtue, morally faulty, criminal. *Obs. or arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. v. 90 What Stragems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erroneous, mutinous, and unnatural. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 The Prophet used to lay this stone on the shoulders of the erroneous. 1777 DODD in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 542 My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully erroneous. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1845) I. vii. 95 The probability was, that himself had been erroneous. 1819 BYRON *Juan* iii. xii. Shut The book which treats of this erroneous pair.

† 3. Straying from the ways of wisdom or prudence; under the influence of error, misguided. *Obs. or arch.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Pream., The said Frensche kyng .. abyding in bis .. erroneous mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 He .. sleeth by confession the wormes of the scrupulous and erroneous conscience. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 200 Erroneous Vassals. 1640 *Lond. Petiti.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 94 The great embrace of .. Ignorant and Erroneous Men in the Ministry. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* u. 64 marg., 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine erroneous Times. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* *Ps. 7.* (1701) Matt. vi. 22 If thy judgment then be blind which must guide thee, what a miserable erroneous wretch wilt thou be. 1759 GOLDSMITH *Attila* *Wks.* (1837) III. 246 Leibnitz .. being very erroneous himself, cannot be expected to have bequeathed precision to his followers. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 87 That erroneous clemency. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. And should have strengthened an erroneous heart. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 133 He who shows himself grievously erroneous upon one important point must look to have his opinions properly distrusted upon others. *absol.*

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* ii. xxix. (1631) 42 He will never instruct the erroneous for a frowning reply quails him. 1649 ALCONAN 188 God prolongeth the life of the erroneous. 4. Of doctrines, opinions, statements, etc.: Containing errors; of the nature of error; incorrect, mistaken, wrong.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. 277/2 See ye not everie wight that to these erroneous opinions were assentant. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 539 [The] erroneous opynions of y<sup>e</sup> sayd heresy [Wyclif's]. c 1530 MORE *Ausg. Frith* Wks. (1857) 833/4 A letter of sir Thomas More knight impugning the erroneous wryting of John Frith agaynst the blessed sacrament of the autler. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 What an ironies oppynione is this unto the leye peuplle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 969 How little weight my words with thee can find, Found so erroneous. 1712 in GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 246 Mr. Kay says this spelling is erroneous and that, *fluid* and *blood*, ought to be written *fluid*, *blind*. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1842) II. 529 His astronomy is .. imperfect and grossly erroneous. 1822 LINDSEY *Sc. & Art* II. 2 But modern chemistry has shown that this was an erroneous supposition. 1845 BUDO *Dit. Liver* 53 The erroneous impression that abscesses exist in the liver only.

b. Of a legal proceeding: Faulty in law, irregular; chiefly, vitiated by 'error' in the technical sense: see *ERROR* 4 c.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 59 Pream., For so much as the same utlagarie is arronious. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Otherwise the judgment is erroneous. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 109 The same lands were granted to two different persons, which was repugnant and erroneous. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 226/2 Any matter appearing on the face of the record, which shews the judgment to be erroneous.

**Erroneously** (ɛr'wɒnəsli), *adv.* [f. *ERRONEOUS* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an erroneous manner: † a. In an erratic or wandering manner. b. In a misguided manner, under the influence of error. c. Otherwise than is the fact; incorrectly.

a. 1528 *Rev. Stat.* (1845) 111 We wander in darkness With out light erroneously.

b. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Pream., Erronously defending and maynteyning his seid obstinate opynions. 1655 FULLER *Ch.-Hist.* 1. 2 They who erroneously conceive one God too little, will find two too many. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* (J.), I .. conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between, etc.

c. 1578 LYTE *Doddens* ii. xlv. 203 This slowre is called Affodillus .. but very erroneously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 If vision .. receive its objects erroneously, [it is called] Hallucination. 1675 OGBLEY *Brit.* 17 It is computed, but erroneously, mid-way between Durham and Newcastle. 1751 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 ¶ 2 Which produce very mischievous mistakes when they are erroneously interpreted. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 382/2 Hitherto been set down most erroneously in all maps.

**Erroneousness** (ɛr'wɒnəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being erroneous.

1624 A. WOTTON *Romie from Rome* 68, I have already .. discovered and proved the erroneousness of the faith of that Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Mau* i. iii. 391 The Erroneousness of the Judgment in Children and Idiots. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. 299 The erroneousness of this religion. 1854 TOULMIN *Smith Parish* (1857) 11, I shall show the erroneousness of the .. notion.

† **Erronist**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *errōn-em* vagabond (cf. *ERRONEOUS*) + -IST.] ? A teacher of false doctrine.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* 98 These Erronists .. Cry out against a learned Presbiter.

**Error** (ɛrər), *Forms:* 4 *erur*, *erur(e)*, 4, 6 *erreure*, 4-8 *errour*, (4-5 *arroure*, -owre, *errowre*, 5-6 *erore*, 6 *erore*), 4-*error*. [a. OF. *error*, *erur*, *erroure* (mod. Fr. *erreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *error*, It. *errore* -L. *errōr-em*, f. *errāre* to wander, ERR. (Some of the early forms may be due to the influence of OF. *erreüre* -Lat. type \**errūtrām*).

Down to the end of the 18th c. the prevailing form was *erroure*, which is the form given by Johnson and by Todd (1818); Bailey's Dict. introduces *error* in 1753, and this spelling is now universal. (In words which have -rr before the suffix, as *horror*, *terror*, *mirror*, the spelling of -or for an older -our is accepted by British as well as American writers.)

I. 1. The action of roaming or wandering; hence a devious or winding course, a roving, winding. Now only *poet.*

The primary sense in Latin; in Fr. and Eng. it occurs only as a conscious imitation of Lat. usage.

1594 DANIEL *Compt. Ransom* Wks. (1717) 50 Intricate Innumerable Ways. With such confused Errors. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* xvi. (1660) 201 Being by error lost, they [dogs] have refused me. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 765/1 His error by sea, the sack of Troy, are put not as the argument of the work. 1654 R. CORINGTON *tr. Iustine* 318 But Archagathus was taken by them, who had lost his Father in the error of the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 237 The crisped Brooks, Rowling, .. With mazie error under pendant shades. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. iv. ¶ 13. 30 [The moon] has a kind of certainty even in her planetary errors. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 99 Where the .. stream has slid along In grateful errors through the underwood. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 13 If an enormous salmon chance to spy The wanton errors of the floating fly. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1183 The damsel's headlong error thro' the wood.

II. † 2. Chagrin, fury, vexation; a wandering of the feelings; extravagance of passion. *Obs.* [A common use in OF.; cf. INOUR, a OF. *irour* anger, which may have been confused with this word.]

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1907 Tho was Beues in strong erur. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5937 Kyng Richard pokyd [poko kyd] gret erroure, Wrathe dede hym chaung colour. c 1450 *Mertius* xx. 318 A-boute his herte com so grette erroure that it wete alle his visage with teeres of his yien. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1081 The lord wyth gret erroure Rod hom to hys tour.

III. The action or state of erring.

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken notions or beliefs; an instance of this, a mistaken notion or belief; false beliefs collectively. Phrases, *To be, stand in, lead into error*; *4 without error* = 'doubtless'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1600 (Cott.) Pan sal rise mar pan befor error of vr fal. c 1340 *Ibid.* 25225 (Cott. Galb.) All men bat in erure iss for to be bight into pi blis. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomenyes .. peyre errowre e reprofede of haly doctours. 1340 - *Pr. Consc.* 4277 Pus sal bai bring xx folk in erroure Thurgir pair preaching. c 1400 MAUNOEVE *xxiv.* (Roxb.) 155 To mayntene pam in paire mawmetry and paire erroure. 1450 MYRCE 63 Forsakest [thou] alle heresies and arrours. 1475 CANTON *Jason* 81 The king Serath confesid thenne openly that without erroure appollo was a god. c 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 44 And if sche wot nat whoo it is, bute stonde in erroure. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bz. Com. Prayer* 127 We are brought out of darkness and error. 1596

SHAKS. *Mereh. V.* iii. ii. 78 In Religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 For Error, to speake strictly, is a firme assent unto falsity. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 33 The general notion, that springs are colder in summer and warmer in winter, is but a vulgar error. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* I. xv. 340 The paths of error are various and infinite. 1830 V. KNOX *Bickard's Anat.* 194 This circumstance has led those into error. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. iv. 249 Let us here avoid an error which may readily arise out [of] the foregoing reflections. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 136 Actions done in error are often thought to be involuntary injustice.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 167 God help the man so wraopt In Erroure endless train. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 69 O Error soone concey'd, Thou .. kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1646 J. HALL *Horz* l'ac. 6 Though error bee blinde, shee sometimes bringeth forth seeing Daughters. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* lxxx. xv. And Error in ten thousand Shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile.

† c. A delusion, trick. *Obs. rare.*

c 1320 *Senyng Sag.* (W.) 2353 So longe thai vsed this erroure Thai were richer than th' emperor.

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake, e.g. in calculation, judgement, speech, writing, action, etc. Phrase, *To commit an error. Clerical error* (see *CLERICAL*).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Comm. 45 Erroure in hit is her non. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xlii. 286 Huchowne bath and pe autoure Gyllies ar of gret erroure. 1483 CANTON *Cato* 3, I. bysche alle suche that fynde faute or erroure that of they charge they correcte and amende hit. 1538 STANKE *England* 116, I wyl confesse this to be a grette erroure in our comyn lawe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 250 This is the greatest error of all the rest; the man should be put into the Lanthorne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 For the errors of Definitions multiply themselves. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 182 With all the Errors of the Press corrected in it with a Pen. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* iv. Boys care but little whom they trust, An error soon corrected. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Philos.* 323 The first solution of the problem of the Precession .. given by Newton .. is not free from error. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 He could hardly fail to perceive that he had committed a great error.

† b. A mistake in the making of a thing; a miscarriage, mishap; a flaw, malformation. *Nature's error* = *lusus naturæ. Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* l. (1495) 101 This wonderfull erroure [abortion] happyty moost in geete. 1413 LADG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 78 Hit behoueth, that it [a statue] be forged right withoute any erroure. 1697 DRYDEN (J.). He look'd like Nature's error, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 87 Sure, thou art an error of nature.

c. *Law.* A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record. *Writ of error*: a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of error. By the Judicature Act of 1875 writs of error are limited to criminal cases; in civil cases appeal is substituted. *Plaintiff, defendant in error*: the parties for or against whom the writ of error is used. *Court of error* (U.S.), a court of appeal in cases of error. † *Clerk of the errors* (see quot. 1706).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 59 § 2 The seid utlagaries .. were reversed by meane of erroure aftir the due order of your lawes. 1621 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Erroure is a fault in a judgement, or in the processe, or proceeding to judgement, or in the execution upon the same in a Court of Record. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 163 Lawyers .. Do stave and tail with Writs of Error. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brif. Rel.* (1857) IV. 505 The place of clerk of the errors, worth 2400 per annum. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Clerk of the Errors*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Error is brought into any of those Courts. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ProI. i. 31 No writ of error lies to Drury Lane! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1121 If the defendant avow for so much rent arrear, part whereof is not due at the time of the distress, and enters judgement for the whole, it will be error. 1821 MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 239 The counsel for the defendant in error. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 418 During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries writs of error from inferior courts to the house of lords became far less usual.

d. *Math.* The quantity by which a result obtained by observation or by approximate calculation differs from an accurate determination. *Error of a planet*: the difference between its observed place and that indicated by calculation. *Error of a clock*: the difference between the time which it indicates and that which it ought to indicate.

1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 123 All the Errors of the Body L, arise from the Forces represented by the Right lines *AM, ALN.* 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 136 By applying its [clock's] error and rate .. he can correct its indications. 1838 DE MORGAN *Probab.* 135 The number of positive and negative errors will in the long run be equal. 1876 TAIT & STEWART *Univ. Unit.* iii. 123 The same law as that of the Probability of error.

5. A departure from moral rectitude; a transgression, wrong-doing.

In mod. use conveying the notion either of something not wholly voluntary, and so excusable, or of something imprudent as well as blameable. Cf. 4.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 78 William the Conquerour changis his wicked wille. Out of his first error. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Where lawe lacketh erroure groweth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 11 That they should escheue al errors & applye them to all good dedis. 1535 COVERDALE *Wind.* i. 12 O seke not youre owne death in y<sup>e</sup>

errorre of your life. 1611 *Bible Heb.* ix. 7 Blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people. 1713 *Berkeley in Guardian* No. 8 Allusions to the errors of a very wild life. 1792 *Burke Corr.* (1841) III. 407 It is an error, not of the head, but of the heart. 1800 *Mrs. Hervey Mountney Fam.* II. 261 Capital vices? Say, rather, fashionable errors. 1851 *Kingsley Lett.* (1898) I. 252 Every error must in God's universe, bring down on itself... some cognate misery.

6. *Comb.*, as *error-blinded*, *-darkened*, *-proof*, *-stricken*, *-tainted*, *-teaching*, adjs.; *-error-holder*.

1647 *Ward Simple Cocker* 16 A...minde... "Error-blinded from Heaven and Hell. 1657 S. W. *Salmon Dispatch* 558 The obscurity of ambiguities is most proper and least offensive to his error-darkened eyes. 1777 *Vicary's Anst.* To Rdr. 9 They are...condemned for ignorant men, and error-holders. 1646 *Shirley To Stanley*, Let me deal plainly with your youth, Not error-proof yet. 1871 E. *Burr Ad Fidem* iv. 63 Bring truth home, to error-stricken souls. 1657 S. W. *Salmon Dispatch* 239 The poison of heresy and error-tainted opinions. 1853 G. S. *Parker Receipt*. *Apostasy* 72 Giving heed to error-teaching spirits and to doctrines concerning demons.

**Error** (er'or), *v. Law*. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To determine or decide to be erroneous (a decision of a court).

1828 in *Webster*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Errorful** (er'or-fəl). [f. *ERROR sb.* + *-FUL*] *Er*-roneous, faulty.

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* 990 Brought in by errorfull custome.

† **Erronious**, *a. Obs.* In 5 *heronious*. [f. *ERROR* + *-(I)OUS*.] ? Holding erroneous tenets.

1543 *Harding Chron.* ccxi. fol. cviii. Then fled the lord Cobham heronious [v. r. erroneouse] To Wales, so with follers many one.

**Errorist** (er'or-ist). [f. *ERROR* + *-IST*.] One who is inclined to error; one who encourages and propagates error.

1647 *Ward Simple Cocker* 17 Prudent men... should doe well not to ingate themselves in confidence with Errorists. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 537 Our feelings are with such errorists. 1874 J. H. *Burnett Dict. Sects* 4 Adalbert an errorist of the eighth century... was opposed to St. Boniface Winfred.

**Errorless** (er'or-ləs). [f. *ERROR* + *-LESS*.] Without error; free from fault or mistake.

1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 18 It...brings out the positive creature, errorless, unquestionable. 1868 *Gro. Eliot Sp. Gipsy* 234 Shipwrecked man...Sees that full light is errorless despair. 1878 P. *Bayne Purit. Rev.* viii. 338 His Satan incarnates with errorless accuracy the Puritan conception of superlative sin.

Hence **Errorlessness**, the state or condition of being free from error.

1875 *Holyoke Co-op. Eng.* I. 244 Sincerity does not connote or imply errorlessness.

† **Errourous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *errourous*. [f. *ERROR* + *-OUS*.] = *ERRONEOUS*.

1633 *Ames Agst. Cerem.* i. 62 By reason of an errourous conceit.

† **Ers**, *o. Obs.* [a. *Fr. ers* = *Pr. ers*, app. cogn. with *Cat. er*, *Sp. jervo*, *gerro*, *It. erro* = *L. errum*.] The Bitter Vetch (*Ervum Ervilia* L.).

1578 *Lyre Dodens* iv. xxiv. 482. 1579 *Prior Plant-n. s.v.* *Ers*(e), obs. ff. *Anse*, q.v. *Comb.* *ersgerdyll* (= *\*arse-girdle*); *erswort* (= *\*arse-wort*), some plant (see *quon*).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1822) 110 To Edmond of Cornewale an ersgerdyll of silver. a 1400 *Sloane MS.* 10 b1 *Pilosella*.. [French] *filicelle*.. lambestounge net erswort.

**Ers** (ēs), *a. Forms*: 4 *Eriscche*, *Erysche*, 4-7 *Ersch(e)*, 7 *Erish*, 8 *Earse*, 8- *Ers*. [An early Sc. variant of *IRISH*; either repr. OE. *Irisc*, or ON. *Irskr*, or possibly descending from a parallel form retaining the vowel of OIr. *Ériu* Ireland.]

† 1. In early Sc. use: = *IRISH*.

c 1375 *Barnour Bruce* xiv. 123 The erische [v. r. ersch] kynge. *Ibid.* xvi. 309, xviii. 215.

2. Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Gaelic dialect of the Highlands (which is in fact of Irish origin), to the people speaking that dialect, to their customs, etc. Hence in 18th c. *Erse* was used in literary Eng. as the ordinary designation of the Gaelic of Scotland, and occasionally extended to the Irish Gaelic; at present some writers apply it to the Irish alone. Now nearly *Obs.*

c 1375 (Implied in *Barnour's* use of *ERISKY*: see below). c 1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 217 Thow Scot, abyde... Ane Ersche mantill it war thye kynd to wer. [But perh. this belongs to 1.] 1500-20 *DUNBAR Dance Ser.* *Deadly Sins* 216 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Ffu lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 236 Though the Inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce nny who do not understand the Erse or Irish. 1773 *Boswell Johnson* 15 Oct., Miss M'Lean produced some Erse poems by John M'Lean, who was a famous bard in Mull. 1777 *Johnson in Boswell Apr.* The Erse dialect of the Celtic language has, from the earliest times, been spoken in Britain. 1782 *Shaw Authentic*. *Orrian* 14 The Erse dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macfarlane... published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted. 1785 *Burnes Addr. to Del.* xix. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish. 1823 *Byron's Jnan* viii. xxiii. He was what Erin calls, in her sublime Old Erse or Irish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 30. *s.v. Gaelic*. The language spoken by the Scottish

Highlanders is familiarly known among the Lowlanders by the name of the Erse, or according to the more usual pronunciation the Ersh, that is plainly the Irish or Irish. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1873) 129 The Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.

Hence † **Erseman**, *Obs.*, a man who is Erse by birth or descent. † **Ershry**, the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland: see *IRISHRY*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Dance Ser.* *Deadly Sins* 113 Ffar northwart in a nuke Be he the correnoch had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him about, In Hell grit rowme thay tuke. 1375 *Barnour Bruce* xviii. 443 All the erischry.. of Argyle and the Ilisalsua. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 61 (1814) II. 12 Ande for twa causis ande principally sene be kingis notorius rebellounis ar reset in Erschry [ed. 1597 *Irishrie*] of Yrelande.

**Ersh**, see *EARSH dial.*, *eddish*.

**Erst** (erst), *a. and adv.* *Forms*: 1-3 *érest*, *érost*, *éerst*, 2-4 *erest*, 3-4 *arst*, (4) *eroust*, 5 *erast*, *eerst*, 3-7 *earst*, (3) *earrest*, 4-6 *ereste*, (6) *ierst*, 6, 7 *yerst*, 4- *erst*. [OE. *erest*, superl. of *ēr* (see *ERE*); repr. OTent. *\*airisto-*, whence OHG. *erist* (MHG. *erist*, mod.G. *erst*), OS. *erist* (Dn. *erst*).]

*A. adj.*

† 1. First in time or serial order. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 408 (Gr.) Was seo æreste earmra gæsta costung ofercremen. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ec of heom wrat þer of his uers and sancte pater wrat þæt æreste. c 1205 *LAY*. 2646 Þes wes þæt æreste (c 1275 *ereste*) king þæt ferde to rezing. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 885 Þes ælre schaffe schupent, Schawde we earedesten. Þæt wit & te wei of lif. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 10 Powel þæt æreste ancre.

† 2. *absol.* in advb. phrases. *Now (then)* at *erst*: now (then) and not sooner; cf. *Ger. erst dann*. (App. through misunderstanding of this, Spenser has at *erst* = 'as soon as possible, at once'.) *On erst* (only early ME.; also on *alre erst*): in the first place, at first.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 264 Peonne on erst beginneth þæt deoflen to weden. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Penne buddet ich in ham lueliche þotes, on earst hare onþenkes. c 1230 *Half Meid.* 17 Þat is on ælre earst þæt stude & te time. c 1300 *Havelok* 2688 Tho tærst [at arst] bigan Godrich to go Vpon the Danche. c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iii. xi. 95 But þan atte arst þen þei verray good. c 1386-1400 *Sec. Nuns' T.* 151 And thanne at erst thus to him sayde sche. 1430 *Lydc. Chron. Troy* i. vi. And than at erst þæt hense will i wynde. 1475 *Bk. Nothide* 6 Now at erst the inness þæt brennyng hote. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 6 And now at erst the dirke night doth hast. 1596 - *F. Q. (J.)*, Abandon this forestalled place at erst.

*B. adv.*

† 1. Earliest, soonest, first in order of time.

*Beowulf* 616 Þa freolic wif ful gesealde ærest east dena eþelwearde. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xix. 53 And eode seo yldre swystr ærost to his bedde. c 1230 *Half Meid.* 15 Þurh ure lafd meidenhad þæt hit bigon earst þæt meiden Marie. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. iv. 29 Bote Conscience com ærst to Court bi A Myle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiv. 216 Arst in þæt Maister þan in þæt man. c 1400 *Destry Troy* 723 But Ector the honorable erst was on fote.

† 2. In the first place, before something else is or was done; in preference to doing something else. (Sometimes pleonastically before *erc*.) *Obs.* c 1260 *Ballad in Rel. Ant.* I. 101 Arst we sullen seinin him ay rowe. c 1300 *K.* *Alis. 6480* Ac arst many of his knyghtis gode Ioren the balles in heore hode. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. iv. 5 Bote Reson Rede me þæt to Arst wol I dye I. 1377 - *P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 1281 Ac arst þow schalt sykery me. þæt þou, etc. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 2584 Why hast þou erst taken away the sowle for my body. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He should have erst proved his parte trew and myn fable. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 511 Having erst uttered the bowels of thy mercy, thou gavest up the ghost. 1587 M. *Grove Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 13 Earst 'obtaine that still, Which they percieve doth please the flesh. 1587 *Turner's Trag. T.* (1837) 276 And erst with sodaine feare Lepte of the bed.

† 3. At first, as opposed to afterwards. *Obs.*

a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Aenas he him leorninchnites erst twelf. siddan twa and sefentig. c 1205 *LAY*. 27456 Erst (c 1275 *earst*) heolette fleon to feodliche swide flæn. Seodden speren chakeden. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 389 Luper he was arstynous, & wel wors he was þo. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8497 Taurus hit (= high) Wawain arst. a 1541 *Wyatt Poet.* 1165. 4 Which comforts the mind, that erst for fear shook. 1605 *Rowlands Hell's Broke Loose* 34 Tamberlaine Was earst a Shepherde ere he play'd the King.

† 4. Sooner, earlier; before a specified time or event: *cf.* with negatives; *Not erst*: not before, not till then. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 799 Arst ne schal hit neuer bi do. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 337 Panne þæt money schal be payde and nougt arst. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 405 Bi sentence of the iuge... and not erst, neither other wise. 1475 *Caxton Jason* 26 B. The wedowes bewailed gretly þæt cause he was not erst comen. 1588 *Liturg. Ser.* Q. *Lit.* (1847) Of thy most singular bounty, and never yet seen care.

† 5. conjunctioinal phrases, *Erst than, that* = *BEFORE C. Obs.*

1 a 1400 *Arthur* 291 Now, erst þan we goo ferþer Every man þæt ys here Sey a Pater noster. 1523 *Skelton Car.* *Laurel* 1032 Far may be sought Erst that ye can finde, etc.

5. Before the present time:

a. Referring to a remoter past: 'Once upon a time', formerly, of old. *arch. or poet.*

14. *Songs & Carols* (Warton Clab.) 22 That ilke blys That arte [bread arste] hapt ben, and alweys. 1663 *Butler Hud.*

i. i. 917 As erst the Phrygian Knight, So ours... did smite His Trojan Horse. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 185 To Strains which erst the brave Tyrtæus sung. 1789 *Coleridge Anthem Chr. Hosp.* Let full gratitude now prompt the tear Which erst did sorrow force to flow. 1808 *Wordsw. Inscr.* *Coleridge*. The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu; Erst a religious House. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 48 Count o'er the friends whom erst you knew.

¶ Misused as *prec.* = *BEFORE*.

1839-48 *BAILEY Festus* x. 109 Erst all time And all incar-

nate emanations.

† 6. Referring to a recent past: Not long ago, a little while since. Often in Spenser and Milton.

1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxxii. 250 That ferefull company, that I spok of erst. 1581 J. *Bell Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 153 But a lile earst ye confessed the thyng, which ye do now deny. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 9 The armes that earst so bright did show. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 381 The ygiest was this Plot, Preuented earst miraculously. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 179 Meanwhile the other Champions, yerst In hurly of the fight dist-pert, Arriv'd. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1543 This...horrid spectacle, Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 100 Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As erst with airy self-conceit.

6. In comb. with adjs. and ppl. adjs.

1504 J. *DICKENSON Arisbas* (1878) 33 Wherewith Flora had in plentie pouderd the freshnesse of her earst-green hie. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 100 a. The earst remembered Sir Ric. entertained at one time...the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherlands fleets. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* (1749) 135 All but the stout And erst unconquer'd Hildebrand.

Hence **Erstly adv.**, in the first place.

1600 *Chester Pl. Proem* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Their fore be boude Erstlye to playe the same.

**Erstwhile** (erst'hwil), *adv. arch.* [f. *ERST* + *WHILE adv.* (The stress is variable.)] Some while ago, formerly. Also † *Erstwhiles* [see *WHILES*]; in same sense.

1569 *SPENSER Sonn.* ix. in *Van der Noodt's Theatre for Worldlings*, Which erstwhile [later add. *erst*] so pleasant scent did yelde. 1584 R. *Scot's Discov. Wither.* iii. xix. 56 They resiste the truth erstwhile by them professed. 1599 *SANOV'S Europe Spe.* (1622) 184 Those were same minds, wherein they were erst-whiles enshrined with all devotion. 1624 *GATAKER Transmut.* 209 Which our adversarie also Earstwhiles confessed. 1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* 180 Those thick and clammy vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures... must...descend again. 1881 *DURFELD Don Quix.* II. 407 During that year the clouds erstwhile had withheld their dew from the earth.

*Erst*, obs. form of *art*: see *BE v.*

† **Erst**, *v. Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *erta* to taunt, tease; but cf. *ART v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To incite, urge on, encourage. *Const. on, to, till, and to with inf.* Also with *on*. b. To irritate, provoke.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 5 That thai mai her and hald in hert, Thing that thaim til God mai er. *Ibid.* 19 Quen Crist comes intill our hertes, To lef sin he us ertes. c 1400 *Destry Troy* 489 We haue ourmyt hym with angur, eritid hym mykill. *Ibid.* 12326 To erit hym on exile euer of the londe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 *Ertyn, irritu*. 1789 D. *DAVISON Seasons* 24 (Jam). The herd...now and then Erts on the iird fike with 'Sheep awa, a, a!' *absol.* c 1400 *Destry Troy* 2725 Envoy, þæt Euermore ertes to skathe.

2. *intr.* To be eager, prone; to hurry.

c 1400 *Destry Troy* 261 He eritide to an ende eagerly fast.

Hence † **Ertand ppl. a.**, pressing on, ambitious.

† **Erter**, one who provokes. † **Ertyngh vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb. *ERT*.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Col.* xxxi. Schir Gawyne...Egir, and ertand, and ryght anterus. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 *Ertare, irritator, irritatrix*. *Ibid.* 142 *Ertynge, irritatio*.

**Erth**, -en, obs. forms of *EARTH*, *EARTHEN*.

**Erthe**, *v. var.* of *ERD v.* *Obs.* to dwell.

c 1300 *Havelok* 739 Bigan he there for to erthe.

**Erto**, obs. f. *art thou*: see *BE v.* and *THOU*.

**Erubescence** (erube'sens), *rare*. [a. F. *erubescence*, ad. late L. *erubescencia*, f. *erubescens* -em: see next and -ENCE.] 'Erubescant quality or state.'

1736 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 143 He...sent forth blood of a brilliant erubescence. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 66/3 To describe as the 'law of erubescence' the fact, etc.

So **Erubescency**.

1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1736 in *BAILEY*. In mod. Dicts.

**Erubescant** (erube'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *erubescant* -em, pr. ppl. of *erubescere* to blush, f. *ē* out + *rubescere* to reddden. Cf. F. *erubescant*.] Reddening, blushing.

1736 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. 1849 *THACKERAY Pen-*

*dennis* liii. The Major erubescant confounded the impu-

dence of the young folks.

¶ quasi-sb. = *RUDEFACIENT*.

1823 H. H. *Wilson Ess. on Savsh. Lit.* (1864) I. 383 Besides these we have thread, leaves, bandages, pledgets, heated

metallic plates for erubescents, etc.

**Erubescite** (erube'sait), *Min.* [f. L. *erubescere* (see *prec.*) + *-ITE*.] A copper sulphide, purple copper.

1850 *DANA Min.* 511 Massive varieties of erubescite are found in the U.S. 1882 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 501 *Erubescite*, Purple copper.

¶ **ErUCA** (er'ukā), *rare*. See *ERUKE*. [L. *erūca* caterpillar.] The larva of a butterfly or such like insect; a caterpillar. Hence *ErUCA-like* a.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Joel* i. 4 *Comun.*, ErUCA, a worme that destroyeth herbes and fructices. 1691 *Rav Creation* (1791)

136 May be observed in the production of silk worms, yea all other erucas, and many insects more! a 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* iii. (1840) 22 Eruca-like they rise, As bright aureolins in the summer's shine.

**Erucic** (frū'sik), a. Chem. [f. L. *eruca* a kind of cabbage + -ic.] Of or pertaining to *eruca*. **Erucic acid**, 'an acid (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (Sinapis alba)' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).  
1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 390 Erucic acid is contained in rapeseed oil.

**Eruciform** (frū'sifm), a. Ent. [f. L. *eruca* caterpillar: see FORM.] Resembling a caterpillar. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 88 [Two types of Larvæ] Packard has named Lepitiform and Eruciform.

**Eruet** (frū'kt). [ad. L. *eruct-āre*, f. *ē* ont + *ruct-āre* to belch, emit. Cf. It. *eruttare*, Sp. *erutar*.]

1. *intr.* a. To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth. † b. To rise in eruption.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 46 By force of these torrid streams eructing into several parts... those flushings... are produced. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 40 Beware... of chewing on both sides of your mouth, as well as eructing before company.

2. *trans.* a. To emit (fumes) by eructation; = BELCH 3. b. Of a volcano; = BELCH 5.

1774, 1869 [see ERUCTED ppl. a.]

**Eruatate** (frū'ktāt), v. Now rare. [f. L. *eructāt*-ppl. stem of *eructāre* (see prec.).] 1. *trans.* To belch, vomit forth. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 34 This affection doth eructate... hidden truths. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 That Ætina in times past hath eructated such huge goblets of fire. 1655 MILTON *Defence* 264 You have begun to eructate the rage of your apostasy. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 42 Though he should... daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* = ERUCT 1.

1774 JOEL COLLIER [J. L. Bicknell] *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 93 After this, he successively coughed, sneezed, hiccupped, eructated, squeaked, etc.

**Eructation** (frū'ktāt-jən). Also 6 eructuacyon. [ad. L. *eructation-em*, n. of action f. *eructāre*: see ERUCT.]

1. The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 41 b. The savour of his meats by eructation ascendeth. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 Lest that the meate which is in your stomacke, thorow eructuacyons... ascend. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 17 Ginger... prevents the sowre eructation. 1699 EYKYN *Acetarin* 27 Cabbage... is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the stomacke and provoking Eructations. 1847 YOVATT *Horse* xiv. 300 The animal has no power to expel this dangerous flatus by eructation. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 Dyspepsia... attended with... enormous eructations after meals.

† b. *fig.* Obs.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 235 On the soul lets fle Such unexpected eructations. 1863 *Act. for Union* 22 They have Mental Prayer, and... Spiritual Eructations.

2. The eruptive action of a volcano; violent emission (of flames, etc.). Also *fig.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* 65 The Ætina, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. (1875) IV. 234 But a perpetual eructation there is of humane passions. 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc.* (1713) 29 The mountain Ætina, at the last Eructation... disgorged... a Flood of melted Materials. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The eructation of elastic vapour from below. 1862 G. P. SCORPE *Volcanoes* 24 The column of ashes projected becomes gradually shorter, the eructations less frequent.

3. *concr.* That which is belched forth. Also *fig.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 161 What is it else, but an eructation of the minde? 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The grosser Steams... are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal fire which constantly burns within us. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 104 One (Philologus Bishop of Antioch) said, 'That the Son was an Eructation.'

† **Eruetator**. Obs. rare-1. [f. ERUATATE + -OR.] One who 'eructates'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 34 The former was assisted by the auxiliary virtues and subsidiary aids of patriots, anterior eructators.

**Eruetd** (frū'ktēd), ppl. a. [f. ERUCT v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Thrown up by eructation.

1774 STRANGE *Basaltine Columns* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 20 Vesuvius, Ætina, and such like eructed piles. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 The eructed gas had a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

**Eruetion** (frū'kt-jən). rare. [n. of action f. ERUCT: see -TION.] The action of eructing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eruetion*, Belking. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 586 They are utterly insensible to any eruction of generosity. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 723 Bonfires of immense eruction Fling about their gorgeous rays.

**Erudite** (erūdīt). rare. [a. Fr. *érudit*, = next.] = ERUDITE sb.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The Jesuits certainly have deserved... much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. 1872 *Daily News* 2 May 27 [Lord Alwyne Compton denied] that the intelligence of the country was against the creed, and its supporters only Oxford and Cambridge erudits.

**Erudite** (erūdīt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *erudit-us*, f. *erudire* to instruct, train, f. *ē* ont + *rudis* rude, untrained.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons and their faculties: † a. Trained, well-instructed (*obs.* or *arch.*); b. Learned, scholarly. (Now somewhat rare *cxc.* in sarcastic use.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 A man called Nanus, erudite in the arte of nigramancy. 1539 J. FOSTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 141 II. 112 The Kyngys erudyte judgement, with all hys councell temperall and spyrytuall hath stableschyd a contrary order. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 153 Would ever any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent? a 1773 L. CHESTERFIELD (T.), Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the erudite Germans speak or write. 1791 D'ISRAEL *Curr. Lit.* (1858) I. 3 Having chosen the erudite Varro for its librarian. 1823 LAMM *Ela Ser.* i. ii. (1865) 15 Those varie lectiones, so tempting to the more erudite palates. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. 24 Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell.* Life xl. ii. 408 The remarkably skilful man is not likely to be the erudite man.

2. Of literary productions, etc.: Characterized by erudition.

1533 MORE *Apot.* v. Wks. 854fr Shewed in his most erudite famous booke agaynst Luther. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), *Erudite* and metaphysical theology. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. i. 6 The fore-mentioned Treasures of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 95 A most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 16 Some erudite research, some ingenious project.

B. sb. [So Fr. *érudit*.] An erudite person, a scholar. rare.

1805 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 141 These laborious and useful erudites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3fr There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country... female would-be erudites.

Hence **Eruditely** *adv.*, in an erudite manner, learnedly, skillfully. **Eruditess**, the quality or condition of being erudite. **Erudistical** a. rare, characterized by, or laying claim to, erudition.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 331fr They holy workes eruditely written. 1736 in BAILEY. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 433 W. who eruditely know To separate the elegant and low. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 68 The truth which you so eruditely insinuate to be a fable. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1856) I. 160 Some meritorious modern poets... attempt an eruditess. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 107 Edinburgh, the most eruditish city in Christendom. 1838 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* V. 43 There is no saying how eruditish I became.

**Erudition** (erūdīt-jən). Forms: 5-6 erudition(e), 6 erudician, -ion, -yon, erudyeyon, -dition, -dytion, 5-erudition. [ad. L. *eruditio-em*, n. of action f. *erudire*: see prec. Cf. F. *érudition*.]

† 1. The action or process of training or instructing; instruction, education. Obs.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1428, I seyed a word or to... For thyne eruditione. 1843 CAXTON *Cato* 2 For the erudition of my lord Bousher. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 268 Common skulks war desir for erudition of young persons. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xviii. 67 Hee had contracted for his owne ailments and erudition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vi. This gift Jenny had... improved by erudition.

2. *concr.* Imparted instruction, teaching; also a doctrine, maxim. Obs.

1528 ROY *Sat.*, Doinge after the apostles erudicion... I... will not be negligent to put my brethren in remembrance. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in *Hazl. Dostley* III. 300 Let all men consider this good erudition. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 77 b. It is a common erudicion and learning that a man, etc.

3. † a. The state or condition of being trained or instructed; const. *in*, of (*obs.*). b. In later use: Acquired knowledge, esp. in languages, literature, antiquities, etc.; learning, scholarship.

1530 PALSER *Introd.* 6 Your noble graces other manyfolde sortes of excellent erudition and lyterature. a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 210 More and Rochester were men of... singular erudition in all kind of learning. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii. Howbeit they had na sicker cognosance and ful erudition of al thingis. a 1639 WORTON (J.), The Earl was of good erudition, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. 1788 *Free-thinker* No. 18. 110 Madam Dacier has the Advantage in Point of Erudition. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 65 She had a romantic taste for classical erudition. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 33 Exhibiting a little erudition in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal. 1862 GOULBURN *Perz. Relig.* I. (1873) 3 Some Monks and Priests... represented all the erudition of their times.

† 4. Of a coin: Perfect workmanship, finish. Obs. rare.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437 The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal but its erudition. It is the Device that has raised the species: 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's depends on their Erudition, on the Goodness of the Workmanship, and on the Beauty of their Polish.

Hence **Eruditiona** a., of or pertaining to erudition, † educational, disciplinary. **Eruditionist**, one who devotes himself to erudition or training.

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 245 A conditional speech is but an eruditiona speech, to warn us of our weakness. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 107 The poem struck me as... having lyrical and eruditiona merit. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. & Mental Philos.* Wks. V. 57 They never fully grappled with the question as eruditionists.

† **Erugate**, ppl. a. Obs.-o [ad. L. *erūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *erūgare* to remove wrinkles, f. *ē* ont + *rūga* wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth.

1840 in SMART. 1859 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erugate**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *erūgāt*-ppl. stem of *erūgare* (see prec.).] *trans.* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth.

1736 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 397 Chian Eruca... erugates the face, makes it splendid and deletes scars.

† **Erugation**. Obs.-o [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] A taking away of wrinkles.

1736 in BAILEY.

† **Eruginary**, a. Obs. [f. L. *erūgin-em* rust of copper, verdigris + -ARY.] = next.

1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 177 Another kind of Eruginary Stone, which yields a viriolate and stiptick efflorescence.

† **Eruginous**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *erūginōsus*, f. *erūgin-em*: see prec.] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Artificial copperose... is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Agues depend... upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur.

**Eruugo**: see **ÆRUGO**.

**Eruh**, var. of **AROH** a. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Ne 3if him neuer in3ong: auh tep him oðe schulle, uor he is erub ase beore peron.

† **Eruke**. Obs. [Anglicized form of ERUCA.] A caterpillar.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 4 A locust ete the residue of eruke, that is, a worme of bowis. 1509 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The residue of the eruke hath the locust eaten. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Eruke from Eruca, this some turn to Ear-Wig, as if it took its Name from the Ear.]

† **Eruminate**, v. Obs.-o [f. L. *erumina* + -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] *trans.* To impoverish, make miserable. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Erumny**. Obs. [ad. L. *erumna* of same meaning; after the supposed analogy of *calumny*, etc.] Calamity, hardship.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 That God might free man from those erumnies and egritudes wherewith he is... pestered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Erumnies*, griefs, miseries.

† **Erumpt**, v. [ad. L. *erumpere*: see next.] *intr.* To break out as an eruption.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 658 Oyl of Myrtles... emends biles, or lumps erumping.

**Erumpt** (frū'mpēt), a. [ad. L. *erumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *erumpere*, f. *ē* ont + *rumperē* to burst forth.] That bursts forth.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 The Masculine... faculty... either erumpent, and progreident, or consumed. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus... seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 107 The erumpent ostiola of the perithecia of *Melanconium* still-bostoma.

† **Eruccate**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *eruccāt*-ppl. stem of *eruccare*, f. *ē* ont + *ruccare* to weed.] *trans.* To weed out, extirpate.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Those tares, enormities... are with ease eruccated.

Hence **Eruccation**, a taking away of weeds. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

**Erupt** (frūpt), v. [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem of *erumpere* to break out, burst forth: see ERUMPENT.] The transitive senses have been developed under the influence of the sb. ERUPTION.]

1. *intr.* To burst forth in the process of growth. Now only of the teeth: To break through the skin of the gums.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 Its roots... from which some sprigs erupt. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 44 Sometimes the process of absorption in the roots of the temporary teeth fails to be brought about, and the permanent teeth erupt in front of or behind them.

b. *trans.* To force (teeth) through the gums.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 53 The incisors and first temporary molars have been erupted. 1883 W. WHITEHOUSE in *Standard* 25 Jan. 6/3 The four teeth stated to have been extracted never were erupted.

2. *intr.* Of a volcano, geyser, etc.: To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption. (Perhaps often felt as an absol. use of 2 b.) Also of volcanic masses or showers: To burst forth.

1770 HAMILTON *Soil Naptles* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 12 Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted. 1786 *ibid.* LXXXVI. 379 Suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 10 A treatment under which this fountain can generally be made to erupt. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observer* No. 2, p. 270 The showers continued to erupt. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 81 Volcanoes which have not been known to erupt during historic times are said to be extinct. *fig.* 1883 W. SHARPS in *Academy* 8 Jan. 22/5 Our modern Proteus... 'erupts' in an entirely new direction.

b. *trans.* Of a volcano, geyser, or any subterranean force: To throw out in an eruption.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 I found, with respect to the matter erupted, nothing on Mount Etna that Vesuvius does not produce. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 183 The volcanic rocks of Tuscany... have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea.

3. *intr.* Of a river: To burst forth.

1854 S. F. SUTTES *Waifs & Strays* N. *Humber Hist.* 86 The Don... erupts into what has evidently been a large inland lake.



Hence **Erupted**, **Erupting** ppl. a.

1759 HAMILTON *Etna in Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 A much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xciv. 293 The erupting floods of fire. 1824 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XVI. 704 Visions of erupted embers. 1890 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* i. 17 note, Vomited forth by the erupting mountain.

**Eruption** (*trumpson*). [ad. L. *eruptio-em*, n. of action f. *erumpere*: see ERUMPENT. Cf. Fr. *eruption*.]

1. The bursting forth (of water, fire, air, etc.) from natural or artificial limits.

1555 EREN *Decades W. Ind.* iii. viii. (Arb.) 173 Eruptions of the springs owe of the mountains. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 The great harmes that these parts have heretofore by eruption of the sea sustained. 1669 BOYLE *Conti. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1725 DE FOE *Yor. round World* (1840) 243, I sat up... staring out from the window at the eruption of fire upon the hills. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 19 Bellin G. S. F. E. *Dispersation* (1823) i. 106 During the whole sixteen centuries which intervened between the sentence of Cain and the eruption of the deluge. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* i. 287 One of the most memorable eruptions occurred in 1421, where the tide burst through a dam... and overflowed twenty-two villages. \*Used for: The hursting (of a gun). rare—1.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 192 All guns... perperated with cold and frosty weather are most subject to an eruption at the first shot.

b. *concr.* That which hursts forth; a sudden rush of flame, smoke, water, etc.

1699 GARTH *Discens.* 6 From the Vulcano's gross eruptions rise. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* 581 The streets of Naples... paved with the matter of eruptions. 1728 MALLETT *Excursion* 42 With black eruption in foul Storm A Night of Smoke... Rolls forth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 57 The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract.

2. An outbreak of volcanic activity; the ejection of solid or liquid matter by a volcano, of hot water from a geyser, etc.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The breakings forth and eruptions of fire out of a mountain.] 1740 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 94 A Roman town that... was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 133 Iceland chronicles give a list of 63 eruptions at Heckla. 1857 DUFFERN *Let. High Lat.* (1867) 87 Our principal object in coming... was to see an eruption of the Great Geyser. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 Consolidated products of volcanic eruption.

3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth, of issuing suddenly and violently from within boundaries; e.g. the sallying forth of armed men from a stronghold, or of a horde of barbarians from their own country, the forcible escape of a prisoner, etc. rare in recent use.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 43 Two hundred and fourteen years after their eruption out of Scythia. 1623 TH. ALLESTREE *Sermon* (1624) 17 In that eruption of the Prodigal sonne from his Father. 1629 HEWITT *62 Roke Luer.* Wks. 1874 V. 202 The enemy is pounded fast in their own folds. There's no eruption to be feared. 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Scid. den's Mare Cl.* 262 Danegeld for the pay of those that should be employed to hinder the eruption of Pirates. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 181 The eruptions of Barbarians, the straits of Emperours... &c. did all turn to account for him. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 18 Of Rev. XXVII. 377 Securing to them the benefits of prison-discipline, by providing against future or forcible eruptions.

4. *fig.* In many obvious applications of the sense 'outbreak': An outbreak of disease, war, calamity, or evil of any kind; an outburst of passion, eloquence, or merriment; a 'sally' of wit. Now rare, except with distinct allusion to sense 2.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V. i.* 121 The Curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of mynthe. 1602 — *Ham.* i. 1. 62 This bodie some strange eruption to our State. 1666 OWEN *Mortific. Sin* (1668) 47 A man may be sensible of a lust, set himself against the eruptions of it. 1680 LIFE *Edw. II.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 13 The archbishop of York... resolves to oppose this over-daring and insolent eruption. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 107 Before the eruption of the civil war. a 1842 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 32 There is nothing which retards the progress of the Gospel so much as the remaining eruptions of sin among the rulers of the Church. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 8 The twirling of that ornament in his hand... portended an anecdotal or jocose eruption.

5. *† a.* In plants: The bursting forth from the bark of buds, leaves, offshoots, roots, etc.; also *concr.* an excrescence. *Obs.* b. Of the teeth: The action of breaking out from the gums, in the process of 'cutting the teeth'.

a. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) i. 588 When they [the branches] make an Eruption, they breake forth casually, where they finde best way in the Barke or Rinde. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 142 Both buds and leaves, and all eruptions... on every vegetable. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. 27 The place of their [Trunk-roots] Eruption is sometimes all along the Trunk; as in Mint. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. l. 447 The Art in Folding up the leaves before their eruption out of their Gems, etc. is incomparable.

b. 1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 104 The relations of the eruption of the permanent teeth to the age of the individual. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 83 The order of eruption of the permanent teeth is different.

6. *Path.* a. A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin. (In early use with notion of

a 'breaking out' of latent disease or of 'peccant humours'.)

1556 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange eruptions. 1674 GAY *Tongue* vi. (ed. 2) 102 When there is an eruption of Humor in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 173 Some Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions are occasion'd by feeding much on acid unripe Fruits. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* i. 322 An eruption of pimples on that day, which disappeared on the next.

b. The skin affection itself; an efflorescence, rash.

1770 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxix. 203 No man regards an eruption upon the surface, when he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 147 The matter... scarcely ever afforded any eruptions like the small-pox. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 156 A scaly eruption appears, attended by extreme itching. 1882 SQUIRE in *Quain Med. Dict.* 927 The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus.

Hence **Eruptional** [*+ -AL*], a., of or pertaining to volcanic eruption.

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Volcanoes Centr. Fr.* (ed. 2) 212 It may have sustained considerable absolute elevation... during its eruptional era. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 30 June 1842 When there are few spots or none on the sun's surface, the eruptional or jet prominences are not seen.

**Eruptive** (*truptiv*), a. [a. Fr. *éruptif*, -ive, f. *érupt*-ppl. stem of *erumpere*: see ERUPT and -IVE.]

1. Bursting forth; inclined or accustomed to break out from restraint, or to burst into violent action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 All which is perverted in this eruptive generation. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 132 The sudden glance [lightning] Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 65 The eruptive and the aggressive manner in literature. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 117 Hell, eruptive and fuliginous, Sickens to very pallor.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption; tending to or engaged in eruption; of the nature of or characterized by eruption. Of rocks: Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 288 Into these errors Mr. Whitehurst was betrayed by his fondness for the eruptive or plutonic theory. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* ii. 187 The volcano's fierce eruptive crest. 1849 MURCHISON *Silurian v. 92* Crystalline rock, both eruptive and metamorphic. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* ii. 262 The eruptive protuberances. quasi-sb. 1884 IRVING in *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* iii. (1885) XXIX. 242 The gneisses... forming our supposed eruptives, are if eruptive, manifestly not to be compared with the lavas of modern times.

3. *Path.* Attended with or producing eruption or efflorescence.

1790 SIR W. FORDYCE *Virtutes Mur. Acid.* 1 The striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases. I mean the Eruptive fevers. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace Wks.* (1842) II. 279 It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and re-appear. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 2072 Antimony is also used in some eruptive or exanthematic fevers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. v. 41 A serious attack of illness of an eruptive kind.

b. *transf.* (humorous.)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxiii, Thomas wears a page's costume of eruptive buttons.

Hence **Eruptively** a., in an eruptive manner. **Eruptiveness**, the quality of being eruptive. **Eruptivity** = ERUPTIVENESS.

1869 *Daily News* 1 July, The candlesticks all over knobs and excrescences as if eruptively affected. 1885 G. MARRIOTT *Diagn. Crustace.* I. 129 They create by stoppage a volcano, and are amazed at its eruptiveness. 1882 GERRIT *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. vii. 537 They possess likewise various values as marks of eruptivity.

† **Erupturient**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem of *erumpere*, after the analogy of words derived from desiderative vbs., e.g. *esuriat*.] Ready to burst forth, on the point of bursting forth.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 138 You shall perceive a greater protrusion of your finger by the erupturient quicksilver. 1685 H. MONE *Para. Prophet.* 388 Something akin to actual Persecution, which was erupturient all the while. 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Erupturive**, a. *Obs.*— [badly f. L. *erupt*:- see ERUPT v.] 'Breaking forth'.

1782-90 in BAILEY.

**Erur**, obs. form of **ERER**, **ERROR**.

**Eruscation**. Ignorantly used for **CORUSCATION**.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. J.* 64 Some eruptions and lightnings of joy appeared in her Countenance.

† **Erustate**, v. *Obs.*— [Error for \**eruscate*, f. late L. *eruscāt*-ppl. stem of *eruscāre*, glossed 'as undique colligere'.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Getting Mony by all means. *Erustating*.

**Erve**, var. of **ERF**, *Obs.*, cattle.

**Ervest**, obs. form of **HARVEST**.

**Erveith**, -lich(e), var. of **ANVETH**, -lich(e), *Obs.*

† **Ervil**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *erulia* 'the bitter vetch' (L. and Sh.).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Kijja, Theophrastus rekeneth *cicerulian* among cruculles and pease. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 9 Madder of Italia is sowed besides of seed, and set of slips in manner of Ervile.

**Ery**, obs. form of **EERY** and **EVERY**.

-**ery**, suffix, ME. -*erie*, forming sbs., first occurs in words adopted from Fr., and after the analogy of these has been extensively used as an Eng. formative.

1. The Fr. -*erie* is of two distinct origins: a. Representing a com. Romanic -*aria* (Fr. -*aria*, It. -*eria*, Sp. -*eria*), produced by the addition of the suffix -*a* (Fr. -*ie*, -*y*) to sbs. or adjs. formed with the L. suffix -*ario*- (Fr. -*ier*, -*er*). A large proportion of the Fr. sbs. in -*erie* (see -*ER*?) are designations of persons according to occupation or office; their derivatives in -*erie* denote sometimes the class of goods in which these persons deal, as *draperie* drapery, f. *draper* draper; sometimes their employment or art, as *archerie* archery, f. *archer* archer; sometimes the place where their occupation is carried on, as *boulangerie* bakery, f. *boulangier* baker. After the analogy of these, many Fr. words were formed with -*erie* from sbs. and adjs. without the intervention of a derivative in -*ier*. Examples of the varying force of the suffix are *soierie* silk goods, f. *soie* silk; *maiserie* foolish conduct, f. *maîs* foolish; *juiverie* Jewry, f. *juif* Jew. b. Resulting from the addition of the suffix -*ie* to agent-nouns in OF. -*ere*, -*or* (mod. F. -*eur*):—L. -*ātor*, -*ātōrem*. After the analogy of words thus formed, the suffix -*erie* was used to form derivatives immediately from verb-stems. Of the Fr. sbs. in -*erie* derived from vhs. (either through an agent-noun or directly) some denote a class of actions, as *tromperie* deceit, f. *tromper* to deceive; others an occupation, art, etc., as *confiserie* the business of a confectioner, f. *confire* to preserve fruits, etc.; others the place where an occupation is carried on, as *brasserie* brewery, f. *brasser* to brew.

2. Of the Eng. words ending in -*ery* many are adaptations from Fr., as *battery*, *bravery*, *cillery*, *munimery*, *trachery*. Many others are formed on sbs. in -*er*, and are properly examples of the suffix -*y*; but in individual instances it is often uncertain whether a word was originally formed on an agent-noun in -*er* or directly on the verb. The derivatives of sbs. in -*er* and of verbs for the most part denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery*, *brewery*, *fishery*, *pottery*; occasionally they denote classes of goods, as *confectionery*, *ironmongery*, *pottery*; after the analogy of such words, the suffix is added to sbs. with a general collective sense (= '-ware', '-stuff', or the like) as in *crockery*, *machinery*, *scenery*. The words formed by adding -*ery* to sbs. sometimes (though rarely) signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; oftener the force of the suffix is 'that which is characteristic of, all that is connected with', in most cases with contemptuous implication, as in *knauvery*, *monkery*, *popery*; another frequent use is to denote the place where certain animals are kept or certain plants cultivated, as *piggery*, *rookery*, *swannery*, *winery*. During the last few years this suffix in pl. form has been rather extensively used in the coinage of jocular nonce-words; the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1883 having been colloquially known as 'the Fisheries', the name 'Healtheries' was commonly given to the succeeding Health Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was called 'the Colinderies'; an exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was called 'the Wheeleries'. These formations are often imitated colloquially. Cf. 'The Dukeries' (after the analogy of 'The Potteries') as a name for the tract of country occupied by the great ducal estates in Notts. and North Derbyshire.

3. In many words this suffix has now the contracted form -*RY*, q.v.

**Erye**, obs. form of **EAR** v. to plough.

**Eryness**, obs. form of **EERINESS**.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 295 Sum men for eryness will trymbill.

[**Erynet**, mistake for **erynet**, CHINER.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 237/1 Of a Hawk... the Erynets are the little Feathers under the eyes, or hairs about the Sear.]

† **Eryngo**, *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *eryngion*: see next.] = **ERYNGO** i. h.

1578 LYTE *Dolens* v. lviii. 519 Plinie calleth it also Eryngo; the writers of our time call it *Eryngium maritimum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 119 As for the white Eryngo, our countrymen call it in Latine Centum-capita.

**Eryngo** (*ir'ingo*). Also 6-8 *eringo*, 6-7 *aphet. ringo*. [Immediate source uncertain: perhaps a corrupt adoption of It. or Sp. *eriggio*, ad. L. *eryngion*, a. Gr. *ἐρύγιον*, dim. of *ἐρύγγος* the name of this plant, also a goat's beard.]

1. **†a.** The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* b. In later use, the plant itself, or any other of the same genus. (In this sense the *L. eryngium* was used by earlier writers.)

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 23 Let it . . . haile kissing Comfits, and snow Eryngoes. 1599 MARSTON *Co. Villanie* i. iii. 182 Camphire and Lettuce chaste a clean casheird, nor Sophi Ringoes eate. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* vi. 277 Candied Ringoes, and rich marchpaine stuff. 1639 RUSSELL *Surrey* *Devon* § 277 (810) 288 Sea-holly growth plentifully, whose roots are called eringo. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. Here child, here's some Ringoes. 1709 *Poet. Jan.* 4 May 1377 Satyrion near, with hot Eringo's stood. b. 1616 SUREL & MARK. *Country Parne* 203 Eringium growth in an untilled, rough, and drie ground. 1666 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 53 Some few Slices of Eryngium Roots. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 4. 94 Eringo, an Herb. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 439 In verdant Samphire and Eringo drest. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 120 Eryngio grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore. 1798 CANNING *New Morality in Anti-Jacobin* No. 36 (1832) 212 Eryngoes o'er the hallow'd spot shall bloom. 1861 MRS PRATT *Flower Pl. Ill.* 4 Eryngium (Eryngo). Flowers in a dense prickly head.

2. **attrib.**, esp. *eryngo-root*.

1624-5 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. lxxix. For ashen keyes and cringo rootes. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) l. 332 Colchester. . . is also famous for oysters and Eringo root. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti* 72 One might see Eringo Roots and Bohé Tea. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 283 Candied Eryngo-root.

† **Erysipela-ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ERY-SIPELAS + -ACEOUS.] = ERYSIPELATUS.

1684 *Tr. Bonel's Merc. Compt.* vi. 191 In a very vehement and urgent Inflammation, as an Erysipelaceous one.

**Erysipelas** (erisip'las). *Path.* Forms: 4 herisipila, 6 herisipelas, erisipila, 6-7 erisipelas, -ilas, -ylas, erisypelas, erysipilas, -iles, -ely, (eresipyla, iredisipilis, 9 earisipily, 7-erysipelas. [a. Gr. ἐρύσιπλος (Hippocrates), of doubtful etymology. Commonly regarded as f. \*ἐρύσι- reddening (cf. -OARYAN \*rudhiti-, f. root \*rudh-, whence Gr. ἐρύσιπος red) + πέλ- in πέλλα skin (cogn. with *L. pellis* and *FELL*); but the formation appears abnormal. For the first element cf. ἐρύσιβη red blight on corn.]

A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, producing a deep red colour; often called St. Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. Add.* MS. 27944 fo. 63 As it fareth of hem þat haue an euil þat hatte herisipila. 1527 ANDREW *Brinswyke's Distyll.* Waters H ij b, Houslecke, is good agaynst the sore called Erisipila. 1543 TRAHERON *Vide's Chirurg.* ii. iii. 37 You must beware, that Herisipelas retourne not. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* Pr. 173 This Erysipelas or wilde fire being once kindled, the flame is not so soon to be quenched. 1693 Q. MARY *Let.* (1886) 107, I so heated my blood that I had an iredisipilis upon on arm. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 268 Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 257 It is common to bleed in the erysipelas. 1826 J. WILLIAMS *Last Legacy* 10 For the Earisipily, or St. Anthony's Fire. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 325 Erysipelas of the head commonly induces delirium.

Hence **Erysipelatic** *a.* [see -IC], of the nature of erysipelas; resembling erysipelas. **Erysipela-toid** *a.* [see -OID], resembling erysipelas. † **Erysipelous** *a.* [+OUS] = ERYSIPELATUS. † **Erysipelatose** *a.* [see -OSE] = ERYSIPELATUS.

1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 370 Wide-spread inflammation of an erysipelatic character. 1912 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 283 It is a useful thing. . . for Erysipelatous Affections. 1786 COWPER *Let.* Aug. 9 An erysipelatous [sic] eruption.

**Erysipelatous** (erisip'elátos). *a.* [f. Gr. ἐρύσιπελος stem of ἐρύσιπλος (see prec.) + -OUS = cf. Fr. *erysipelateux*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, erysipelas; affected with erysipelas.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iii. 182 An Inflammation . . . Oedematous, Schirous, Erysipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, slegme, or choler. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 269 Erysipelatous redness in the skin. 1814 COLERIDGE in *Cottle Remin.* (1837) 357 An erysipelatous complaint. 1861 HULME *tr. Moynin-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 264 Erysipelatous spots. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. xiv. 1094 An erysipelatous patient.

**Erysy**, **Erytage**, *obs. ff. HERESY, HERITAGE.* **Erythema** (erip'h'mā). *Path.* [a. Gr. ἐρύθημα (stem ἐρύθημα-), f. ἐρύθειν to be red, f. ἐρύθ-πος red.] A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself chiefly in rose-coloured patches.

1766-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 274 Wks. 1827 II. 23 When the disease is an affection of the skin alone . . . I shall give the disease the name of Erythema. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 198 A Burgundy pitch plaster causes extensive erythema. 1855 *Lancet* 11 July 1792 A fugacious rosacea or erythema.

Hence **Erythematic** *a.* [+IC], of, pertaining to, or of the nature of erythema. **Erythematous** *a.* [+OUS] = prec.

1766-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 385 Wks. 1827 II. 71 The inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds, Phlegmonous, or Erythematic. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *tr. Casenove's Dis. Skin* 130 This erythematous ring is often the seat of small vesicles. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 667 Surrounded by an erythematous efflorescence.

**Erythism**, erroneous spelling of ERETHISM.

**Erythric** (erip'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἐρύθρ-ος red + -IC.] **Erythric acid**; † *a.* (see quot. 1840); b. = ERYTHRIN.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 An acid has also been obtained by Brugnatelli, by acting on uric acid with nitric acid, which he has proposed to call erythric acid. 1861 MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 117 Schunk . . . discovered [in rock-moss or cudbear] a colourless crystalline acid, called erythric acid.

**Erythrin** (erip'rin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'An acid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>) discovered by Heeren in *Rocella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 385 The erythrin . . . undergoes a notable change, in that it is insoluble in water.

† **Erythrina** (erip'rinā). [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. ἐρύθρινος red.] The Coral-tree, a genus of tropical trees (N.O. Leguminosæ) bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 58 The coral blossoms of the erythrina glow in the shade beneath. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 100 The flaming erythrina, or coral tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 69 The surf-board . . . is usually made of the erythrina, or the breadfruit tree.

**Erythrine** (erip'rin). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐρύθρ-ος red + -INE.] = COBALT-BLOOM.

1837 ALLAN *Phillips' Min.* 289 Cobalt Bloom. . . Erythrine. 1882 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* s. v.

**Erythrite** (erip'roit). Also *g* erithrite. [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

1. *Min.* *a.* = COBALT-BLOOM. *b.* 'A flesh-coloured felspar, containing 3 per cent. magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1844 DANA *Min.* 351 The Erythrite of Thomson . . . is a flesh colored felspar. 1858 *Ibid.* 559 Erythrite when abundant is valuable for the manufacture of smalt.

2. *Chem.* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin.

1865 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* li. § 312 The formula of erithrite is C<sup>4</sup> H<sup>10</sup> O<sup>4</sup>. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 391 The only tetravalent alcohol as yet known is erythrite.

**Erythro-** (erip'ro-) (before a vowel *erythr-*), combining form of Gr. ἐρύθρ-ος red, in several compounds occurring in Chemistry, with a few in Mineralogy, etc.

**Erythro-benzene** (see quot.). **Erythro-lein** [see OLEIN]. **Erythrolit-min** [see LITMUS and -IN], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

**Erythrophyll**, *Chem.* [Gr. φῦλλον leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. **Erythrophyllin**, *Chem.* [see prec. and -IN] = prec. **Erythroptoscope** [Gr. πύσιον plant + σκοπος observer] = ERYTHROSCOPE.

**Erythroprotid** [see PROTEID or PROTIDE], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'.

**Erythroretin**, *Chem.* [see RET-ENE and -IN], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colour in alkalis' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

**Erythro-scope** [Gr. σκοπος observer], an optical contrivance, by which the green of foliage is caused to appear red, while all other green objects retain their natural hue (see quot.). **Erythroside-rite**, *Min.* [Gr. σίδηρος + -ITE], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius. **Erythrozyme**, *Chem.* [Gr. ζύμα leaven], 'an azotised substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* vi. 583 \*Erythrobenzene, a red colouring matter prepared from nitrobenzene by leaving 12 pts. of that substance in contact with 24 pts. of fine iron filings and 6 pts. strong hydrochloric acid, for 24 hours at ordinary temperatures. 1882 *Ibid.* III. 731 \*Erythrolitmin forms crystalline grains of a fine deep red colour, coloured blue by potash. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 686 \*Erythrophyll group. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 66 Cell-sap, tinted with dissolved pigments (Erythrophyll, &c.). 1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3702 \*Erythroptoscope. 1845 G. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 29 Glutin and water may be supposed to be formed from protid and \*erythroptid by the ammonia. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1642 Erythroptid, when pure, is of a fine red colour. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 466 Rhubarb contains 3 resins, aporetin phaeoretin, and \*erythroretin. 1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3700 \*Erythroscopie. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii. 83 Simlar has constructed a simple . . . apparatus, based on the singular property which living leaves have of reflecting abundantly the extreme red rays of the spectrum: it is called an erythroscopie. 1875 DANA *Min.* app. ii. 10 \*Erythroside-rite. . . Color red. Very soluble. 1876 tr. Schützenberger's *Fermentation* 24 In the fermentation of sugar by means of \*erythrozyme.

**Erythrogen** (erip'rodgen). [mod. *f.* Gr. ἐρύθρο-ERYTHRO- + -GEN-2 'producer']

1. *Bot.* 'A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called Chromogen, because it produces a red colour with acids'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained

from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cyclop.*; and in mod. Dicts. **Erythroid** (erip'roid), *a.* [mod. *f.* Gr. ἐρύθρ-ος (see ERYTHRO- + -OID).] Of a red colour, reddish. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Erytyke**, *obs. form* of HERETIC.

† **Es**, *sb. Obs.* Also *4* hes, *5* ese. [OE. *es*, corresp. to OHG. *es*, MDu. *aes* (mod. Ger., Du. *aas*): -OTEut. \**es*so(m), *f.* *es*-t ablaut-form of root \**es*-to EAT.] Carrión; also carrión used as bait, a bait.

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 1331 Atole asce wlane eft siðas teah fyлле zefregnod. 975 O. E. *Chron.* Letan him behindan . . . þane hasewan padan earn asætan hwit asces brucan. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswolegeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Verne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond to þe hes. c. 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 579 *Edin.* ese.

**Es**, *pers. pron. Obs.* [phonetic variant of *hes*, *his*; often attached to the vb. of which it is the obj.; see *HIS* *pron.* 2, and cf. † *As* *pron.*]

*a.* Them (*acc. pl.*). *b.* Her, it (*acc. fem. sing.*). c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 Þe þet echte wile habben wel hwile þe he muze es welden. Gue hies for godes luec! þenne deþ hes wel ihalden. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He knowed [read knowed] one ile sterre name, He settes in ðe firma-ment. c. 1300 *Havelok* 970 He bouthe him boþe hosen and shon, And some dide him dones on. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3850 He oved his amnes hastiliche And men es him brougt sikerliche.

**Es**, *obs. form* of *HIS* *pron.* 1

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 641 (Thor.) I wat nout quar es mak. *Ibid.* 4677 Depe selers. . . (Cott.) es aun scel-wis red, He sild wit wines, quite and red.

**Es**, *obs. form* of *is*: see *BE* *v.* A. 1.

**Es**, *obs. var.* of *are*: see *BE* *v.* A. 1 ¶.

**Es-**, *prefix*, occurring in adoptions of OF. words beginning with *es*:-*L.* *ex*-out. A few of these words survive with the prefix unchanged, as *escape*, *eschear*; a few others have been refashioned with *ex*-, after Latin, as *example*, now *exchange*, but the much larger number of them are obsolete. Before *ch* this prefix was in 14-15th c. occasionally written *ch*-. A frequent variant of *es*:-*a*:- see *A* *pref.* 9.

¶ The examples of the prefix *es*- must be distinguished from those of the enphonic *e* prefixed in OF. (as in *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*) to an initial *s* followed by a consonant, e.g. *especial*, *esquire*.

¶ **Esalon**, *Obs. rare.* Also *6* easalon. Misspelling of *Lat. esalon* [ad. Gr. αἰσάλην], the name of a bird of prey, 'the rust-kite or moor-buzzard' (Lewis and Short), 'the merlin' (Liddell and Scott); in context of first quot. it is said to be the smallest of the buzzard kind.

1572 BOSWELL *Amorie* li. 27 Enmye to them [Ravens] is a litle Byrde called Esalon, which breaketh their eggges. 1651 J. FRAKE [Agrippa's *Occ. Philol.* 40 There is . . . a bitter enmyty betwixt the litle bird called Esalon, and the Asse.

† **Esbatement**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *esbatement*, mod. Fr. *ébattement*, f. (s')*ébatte* to divert (one-self) = Fr. *esbatre*, *It.* *sbattere*:-late *L.* type \**ex-battere*, f. *ex* out + *battere* to beat. Cf. *ABATE*.] Amusement, diversion; an amusement. Cf. *ABATEMENT* 2 b.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 The daye passed and the feste in daunces, carolles and esbatments. 1485 *G. de la Tour* xxiii. These wordes are but sport and esbatment of lordes. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* 4 x. If he haue pleasure in wrastling . . . where shall he se any more pleasant esbatmentes than that. † **Esbay**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *6* esbaie. [a. OF. *esbai-r*, mod. Fr. (s')*ébahir*: see *ABASH*, of which this is a variant.] *trans.* To cow, dismay.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xviii. I was moche esbayed and wondred what this might be. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. xix. Wherwith [the letter of Parmenio] he [Alexander] beinge nothing esbaied, helde in his handes the letter . . . and dranke also the medicine.

† **Esbrandill**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. Fr. \**es-brandeler* (now *ébranler*), f. *es*- (see *Es*-) + *brandeler*, now *branler* to shake.] *trans.* To shake.

1588 Q. ELIZABETH *Let.* to Jas. 8 Oct. (1849) 159 Never shall dread of any mans behaviour cause me doo ought that may esbrandill the seat that so well is settled.

† **Escal**, *a. Obs.-o* [ad. *L.* *escal-is*, f. *esca* food.] Pertaining to food; fit to be eaten.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1775 in ASH.

**Escalade** (eskāl'ād), *sb.* Also *8* escalade. [a. Fr. *escalade*, ad. Sp. *escalada* = *It.* *scalata*, f. *It.* and med. *L.* *scalare* to scale, f. *L.* *scala* ladder. Cf. *SCALADE*, *SCALADO*.]

1. The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by the use of ladders; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scalada*, an escalade, a scaling of a wall with ladders. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 60 He must raze the Fort of St. Katherine, and attempt . . . a second Escalade. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 5026/5 Two thousand of the Enemy attempted . . . to take Arrouches by Escalade. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Mil. Mem.* i. 180 He prepared ladders for an escalade. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* iii. iii. Whilst I . . . with distanti shafts but checked their eager-escalade. 1832 SOUTHWY

*Hist. Penins. War III.* 416 Had they been aware how little it [the fort] was injured, they would not have recommended the escalade so soon. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 107 The wall had been protected against such an escalade by .old bottles.

2. ? *erroneous use.* A series of terraces one above the other, like a staircase. Hence the same writer forms Escalade a. [-ED<sup>2</sup>], formed into an 'escalade'.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 The washings of the melted snows had accumulated, in little escalades or terraces, a scanty mould. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 148 The escaladed structure of the Arctic glacier.

**Escalade** (eskälä'do), *v.* [f. prec. sh.] *trans.* To climb up and get over or under (a wall, rampart, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale.

1801 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Disp.* I. 361 They might escalate the outer wall, taking care to carry over some ladders for the purpose of escalating the inner wall. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. 555 A multitude had already begun . . . to escalate the parapets.

Hence **Escalader**, one who escalades. **Escalading** *vb.* sh., in quot. *attrib.*

1849 GROTE *Greece II.* xli. v. 157 The successful escaladers opened the gates to the entire Persian host. 1853 THOMSBURY *True as Steel III.* 205 The escaladers were then to advance. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) III. xviii. 557 A loud shout . . . announced the success of the escalating party.

**Escalado** (eskälä'do), *arch.* Also 6-7 *escalada*. [a. Sp. *escalada* (see ESCALADE); first used in correct form, afterwards with the usual perversion of Sp. -ada into -ADO<sup>2</sup>.] = ESCALADE sh.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Escalada* . . . is the scaling of a wall or fort with ladders. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lxiii. 1152 The Consul . . . purposed to invest the city round about with the Escalado. 1625 BACON *Consid. War Spain* (1629) 51 That . . . we should . . . have wonne one Towne of importance by Escalada. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 67 Using all means possible, by Escalado, Battery, and burning the gates, to enter the City. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxiii. Tragedies, intrigues, serenades, escalades.

† **Escalé**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of SCALE *v.*] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vi. 301 Vsing the service of eskaling ladders, they commaunded the wall.

† **Escaline**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *escalin*, ad. Du. *schilling*, Ger. *schilling* SHILLING.] A Flemish coin.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 904/4, 2 or 300 Lewises of Gold, 32 Escalines of Gold.

**Escalion** (eskäl'ion), *rare*. = SCALLION.

1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 312 They are fond of picking about the beds of shallots and escalions.

|| **Escallonia** (eskäl'onia). [Mod. Lat. f. *Escallon* the name of the discoverer.] A genus of flowering shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceae*) found in the temperate parts of South America.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 1892/1 Escallonias are useful. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/1 Looking on a summer sea from . . . terraces lined with laurel, fuchsia, and escallonia.

**Escalop** (eskäl'op). Also 7 *escollup*, 7-8 *escalop*. [a. OF. *escalope* shell, an adoption from some Teut. lang.; cf. MDu. *schelpe* 'mod. Dn. *schelp*'] shell. The variant SCALLOP is found much earlier, and is still in use.]

1. A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; = SCALLOP I.

1630 GUILIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiii. (1660) 238 The Escallop (according to Dioscorides) is engendered of the Dew and Ayre. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 78 The stone is stuck full of Cockles, Escallops, and Oysters. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Escallops, 6d. per dozen.

2. *Her.* = ESCALOP-SHELL.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* i. 21 Shillings marked with an Escalope. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1743) 429 The point of the sword [is] formed like an escalop flourished. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xv. (ed. 3) 184 Three escallops or.

3. One of a series of segments of circles forming a 'scallop'd' edge. More usually SCALLOP.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 102 The figure of the leaves . . . divided into so many jags or Escallops.

4. *Comb.* escalop-basin, a basin made in the form of an escalop shell.

1644 EVELYN *Mém.* (1819) I. 44 Before this grotto is a long pool into which run divers spouts of water from leaden escalop basins.

**Escalloped** (eskäl'opt), *pl.* a. [f. \**escallop* vb. (= SCALLOP *v.*) + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] An alternative (but now less frequent) form of SCALLOPED.

1. Having the border or edge cut in 'scallops' or segments of circles; = SCALLOPED I.

1612 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 82 Now Burgundians scorne their Fleece of Gold; The French, th' Escallopt Collar set with grace. 1674 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* (1682) 3 Leaves are Long or Round, Even-edg'd or Escallopd, and many other ways different. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. 177 They only succeed . . . by cross beams and escalloped wedges jammed in between them and their coronets. 1885 R. HEATH in *Mag. Art.* Sept. 481/2 The ladies wore escalloped laced 'heads', mostly English.

b. *Her.* 1720 STRYKE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 320/2 His robe turned down about his neck Azure, Escalloped.

2. Of oysters; = SCALLOPED 2. *rare*.

1880 HOWELLS *Undine*, *Century* 14 A person you might help to escalloped oysters or ice-cream at an evening party.

**Escallop-shell** = SCALLOP-SHELL.

1. The shell of the scallop, usually a single valve of the shell.

Pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. James at Compostella were accustomed to wear an escallop-shell found on the Galician shore; hence, this shell in ecclesiastical symbolism used as the emblem of the apostle is often referred to as the distinctive badge of a pilgrim.

1628 COKE *On Litt. Pref.*, The Senators of Rome did wear bracelets of Escalop shells about their armes. 1634 PEACIAM *Gentl. Exerc.* ii. 116 Upon her [Theis'] head a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallops-shells. 1644 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 107 The piazza . . . being made with descending steps, much resembles the figure of an escalop-shell. 1835 KIRBY *Had. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 254 None are more beautiful . . . than . . . Escallops shells or Comb-shells. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & Is. I. vi. 283 The escalop-shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer.

2. An imitation of a scallop shell used for ornamental purposes; *esp.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects* (R.), With such ornament and decoration as best becomes them; as to Nymphs . . . escalop-shells. 1854 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* V. 184 The collar of this order was composed of escalop shells.

3. *Her.* The figure of an escallop borne as a charge.

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiii. (1612) 171 He beareth Argent, an Escallop shell gules by the name of Prelate. 1628 COKE *On Litt. Pref.*, A Cheuron between three Escallops-shells Sable. 1766-87 PORY *Heraldry* 175 Three Escallops-shells Pearl. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xv. 192 The Escallop shells appear again upon the shield of De Bigot.

† **Escandalize**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6-iso. [ad. Sp. *escandalizar*—late L. *scandalizare*.] = SCANDALIZE. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fann. Ep.* 24 Before they . . . do justice they shall scandalise the common wealth. 1640 R. BRATHWAITE *Boulster Lect.* 100 By jesting I have many times scandalized another.

**Escapable** (eskäp'äbl), *a.* [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be escaped.

1854 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Escapade** (eskäp'äd), *a.* [Fr. *escapade*, ad. Sp. or Pr. *escapada*, f. *escapar*: see ESCAPE *v.*]

1. An act of escaping from confinement or restraint; a runaway excursion.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* t. iv. I wish your bum-gut [may] fall out and make an escapade. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii. His second escapade was made for the purpose of visiting the field of Rullion-green. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 74 He tried . . . an escapade to the Low Countries . . . in a ship which lay . . . at Sandwich.

b. *fig.* A breaking loose from restraint or rules; a flighty piece of conduct.

1814 SCOTT *War.* xxiv. A youthful escapade, 'which might be easily atoned. 1827 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Adminstr.* (1837) I. 80 A young nobleman . . . commits an escapade (the name given to the offences of persons of quality. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxiii. Anna could have died rather than suffer her escapade to reach the ears of home. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade . . . is the theme of general remark.

2. Of a horse: A throwing off of control; a fit of plunging and rearing. *Obs. rare*.

1673 DRYDEN *Ceng. Granada* i. i. His fiery Arab . . . Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade.

|| **Escapado** I (eskäp'ädo). [Sp.; pa. pple. of *escapar* to ESCAPE.] An escaped prisoner.

1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. ix. 94 The retaken escapados had been brought back.

**Escapado** 2, *rare*—1. Pseudo-foreign form of ESCAPADE.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxxvi. Know you aught of this escapado, Signor Charley.

† **Escapal**, *Obs. rare*. [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -AL.] An escape.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. i. 58 [He] fled through the woods and came to his native home where he still lives to rehearse his hapless escapall.

**Escape** (eskäp'), *sh.* 1 Also 4-5 *eschap* (e. [f. ESCAPE *v.*; cf. OF. *eschap* (perh. the source in 14th c.), Sp. *escape*.]

1. The action of escaping; or the fact of having escaped, from custody, danger, etc.; *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1641.

a. c. 1300 A. ALIS. 4287 For that eschape they been anyoyd sore. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 65 He wess off his eschasp sary. 1417 Dr. CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29. I go Forgyveyng me graciously the eschapes of the clerkes convictes out of my prison of Storteford.

b. 1596 SHAKS. *Tem. Shr.* I. i. 235 Your fellow Tranio . . . puts my apparrell . . . on, And I for my escape have put on his. 1612 BIBLE Ps. lv. 8, I would hasten my escape from the wildie storme, and tempest. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. i. What, has he made an escape! which way? follow, neighbour Haggise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Escape is where one that is arrested cometh to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. lxxvii.* 20. Paraphr. 330 To him we owe all our escapes. 1698 LUOTOW *Mém.* 1221 No sooner was the King's Escape taken notice of by the Guards. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* (Jh), Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them. 1750 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 415 When a defendant is once in custody upon this process [i.e. a. w.] . . . if he be afterwards seen at large, it is an escape. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 An igneous substance, which . . . makes its escape at death. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 171 His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity, and partly to, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 65 Yet is . . . forbidden premature escape from time.

2. *concr.* a. A plant that has 'escaped' from cultivation, a garden plant growing wild.

1870 HOOKER *St. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* . . . in the S. of England, elsewhere an obvious escape. 1887 W. R. HAYWARD *Botanist's Pocket-bk.* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 In many cases they [alien plants] are escapes from gardens.

b. *U. S.* An escaped person, a fugitive. 1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3464. 4 All the Chinese in this country, excepting officials, were escapes.

3. A means of escape. In FIRE-ESCAPE; and short for that word.

1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 177 If every parish would provide one of these escapes . . . it would lessen the many accidents which occur by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 6/2 The fire brigade ran out a couple of their escapes.

4. The escaping of water, gases, etc. from confinement; in recent use *esp.* a leakage of gas, electricity, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 808 *Escape* (*Telegraphy*), leakage of current from the line-wire to the ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors. *Mod.* There is an escape of gas in the kitchen.

† b. *euphemistically*. (More commonly SCAPE.)

1599 HARNET *Agst. Darrell* 11 Hee meeting Alice Goodridge in a Coppie did Let an E-scape (as the book termeth it) which shee taking to be done in her contempt, etc.

† 5. An involuntary outburst of feeling; a sally of wit. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iv. i. 63 Thousand escapes of wit Make thee the father of their idle dreame, And racke thee in their fancies. 1670 CORTON *Espernon* II. xii. 623 Excusing himself for that little escape of his resentment. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 314 Their views were only discovered now and then, in heat and as by escapes, but on this occasion they exploded suddenly.

† 6. An inadvertence, blunder, mistake; *esp.* a clerical or printer's error. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 469 The book itself sheweth the escape and biddeth instead of four to read three. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Epil., There be sundrie escapes in the print. 1642 JEN. TAYLOR *Episc.* To Rdr., The Printer thinks it the best instance of pardon if his Escapes be not laid upon the Author. 1680 R. FULMER *Patriarcha* II. § 1 This negligence, or wilful escape of Lambine, in not translating a word. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 613 There are several other variations between the 8vo and the quartos; but they seem literal escapes. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 Some escapes will happen in so long a work. 1803 S. PEGGE *Antiq. Eng. Lang.* (1844) 734 Many grammatical escapes and errors. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Now you may quiz me for so foolish an escape of mouth.

† b. An unstudied or artless performance.

1667 DRYDEN *Sir Mart. Mar-all* II. i. I am wholly ignorant of painting, music, and poetry; only some rude escapes.

† 7. An inconsiderate transgression; a peccadillo, venial error. (In Shaks. with different notation: an outrageous transgression.) Applied *esp.* to breaches of chastity. *Obs.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 74 Yet God, such is his goodness, winketh (as it were) at such escapes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 113 Rome will despise her for this foul escape. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Anier.* 37 The escapes of Jupiter, the wanton delights of Venus, and the amorous deceits of Cupid. 1611 CORRAE, *Peccadillo*, an escape, little sinne, small fault, venial offence. 1614 WYTHER *Sat. to King* Juvenilia (1633) 339 If her escapes I had not chanced to tell. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 468 O how will they insult, and make more noise of the escape of one Quaker, than of an hundred among themselves.

8. *Comb.* escape-cock (see quot.); escape-pinion, the pinion on the escape-wheel arbor; escape-pipe, the pipe through which steam passes from an escape-valve; escape-shaft, a shaft provided for the escape of miners in case of the ordinary shaft becoming blocked; escape-valve, a valve fitted to the boiler, cylinder, or other part of a steam-engine, to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary; escape-warrant, a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc. throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody (Wharton); escape-wheel, the wheel that forms part of the escapement in a watch, called also *escapement-wheel*.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 62 \*Escape cock is the bracket that supports the upper end of the escape wheel and pallet staff arbors. *Ibid.* 68 When the verge has an \*escape pinion of 6, use an escape pinion of 7. 1817 COURRIER *Lay Scrm.* 425 Superfluous steam ejected by the \*escape pipes . . . of a self-regulating machine. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 The dense clouds of steam which roll forth from . . . the escape-pipe of a steam-engine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 3/1 A cube shaft fulfils the requirements of the Act as an \*escape shaft. 1890 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. Fasten down the \*escape-valve, and sit on it, and see where you'll land. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 184 I kept snug and laughed at his \*escape-warrant. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The \*escape wheel is of hard hammered brass.

**Escape** (eskäp'), *sh.* 2 *Arch.* [a. Fr. *escape*, earlier *eschappe* (Godef.), ad. L. *scapus*: see SCAPE 2.] Properly, the shaft of a column; but (through confusion with ESCAPE *sh.* 1) explained in Dicts. as = APOHYGE.

1846 PARKIN *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 100 *Escape*, term used sometimes for the Apophyge. 1850 WALKER *Dict. Terms, Escape*, the scape of a column in architecture.



**Escape** (eskāp), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *eschape*, 6 *Sc. eschoap*, *echap*. See also *ACHAPE*, *ASCHAPE*, *CHAPE*, *SCHAPE*. *β.* (4) *eschape*, 75 *eschape*, 6 *eschape*, 4- *eschape*. See also *ASCAPE*, *ATSCAPE*, *OFSCAPE*, *SCAPE*. [*ME. eschape* is a Central OF. *eschaper* (mod. Fr. *échapper*), and *ME. escape* is a. ONF. *escaper* (mod. Picard *écaper*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *escapar*, It. *scappare*: late L. type \**excapere*, f. *ex* out + *capere* cloak. (For the sense, Diez compares Gr. *ἐκδύεσθαι* to put off one's clothes, to escape.) The earliest forms recorded in Eng. appear to be *ASCAPE* (after the ONF. variant *ascaper*) and the aphetic *SCAPE*, which occur in 13th c.; the former survived until 16th c.; the latter continued in ordinary use until 17th c., and as a poetic archaism (often written '*scape*') is still employed. In 14th c. the forms of Central Fr. origin, *eschape*, *ASCHAPE*, *ACHAPE*, aphetically *SCHAPE*, *CHAPE*, are of frequent occurrence, esp. in northern writers, while in southern use the forms from Northern Fr., *escape*, *ASCAPE*, *SCAPE*, were more common. After 15th c. the former type is found only in Sc. writers, finally disappearing in 17th c. The forms *ATSCAPE*, *OFSCAPE*, occasional in 13-14th c., appear to be due to a confusion of the initial *a-* in *escape* with the prepositional prefix in synonymous Eng. vbs.

In Fr. the vb. *échapper* has always remained intransitive. The development of the trans. senses in Eng. was assisted by the formal coincidence of the dative and the accusative; cf. also such constructions as 'to be banished the country'. Formerly the vb. was often conjugated with *be*, not only when intrans. (as still sometimes arch.) but also when transitive.]

1. *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight; to get free from detention or control, or from an oppressive or irksome condition. Const. *from*, *of*, *out of*.

*a.* 1292 BRITTON 27 Si il le face si negligaument garder qe il *eschape*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5277 (Fairf.) Vnnepe *eschaped* I [Joseph, from the pit]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. (1890) 120 And alle thus *eschaped* dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kyng of Crete.

*β.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 201 Pat of his angys gūm so lightly was *eschaped*. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermetre*, Thow *neschapit* nought Out of my paleis, or that thou be deed. c. 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 50 For *tescape* [MS. T. *teschape*] oute of your lace. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1243/4 Such sure watch layd vpon him that he cannot *eschape*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Iv.* iv. 73 He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so *escape*. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 That it once had an inhabitant, and that he is *escaped* out of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx. How we shall prevent the guilty person from *escaping* in the interim. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* l. 91 The beast also *escaped* from before his eyes in the desert.

*b.* Of organisms, fluids, etc.: To issue, find egress, from some confining envelope or enclosure. c. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4263 All be bolnyng was *eschaped*. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 150 There is a cloth hood... to prevent the finer particles of flour from *escaping*. 1839 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young *escap* fully formed through stomachal orifice. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Coinc.* *Phys.* Sc. xxvii. 362 Common electricity *escapes* when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/2 At the time of flowering the leaves are only *escaping* from their buds.

*c.* Of time: To slip away. *rare*. 1836 MARRYAT *Yaphet* lxix. After two delightful hours had *escaped*, I returned home to the hotel.

† 2. *trans.* To effect one's flight from (prison); to free oneself from (a person's grasp or control); to get safely out of (painful or dangerous conditions).

*a.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2678 Pan may he *eschape* and passe lightly be bitter payn of purgatory. 1375 BARON *Brice* ii. 64 Thai tauld the king than hale the cas, And how that he *eschapyt* was.

*β.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 How they the prison might *escape* (in which they were then confined). c. 1430 *Syr Gerner.* (Roxb.) 593 Suffre he shal grete travaille, And wele *escape* it he shal. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The most tender... Plants did outlive and *escape* those rigorous seasons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 74 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing, *Escapt* the Stygian Pool.

*b.* To issue unawares or involuntarily from (a person, his lips); to be uttered inadvertently by. Perhaps the obj. was originally dative, in which case this use belongs historically to sense 1. Cf. Fr. *il lui est échappé une sottise*.

*a.* ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1020 That the no wordes *eschape*, whate so be-tydez.

*β.* 1823 LAMB *Elia* ser. ii. xix. (1865) 372 But his sea songs seldom *escape* him. 1826 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calamitously of an opponent *escape* his lips. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. § 5 The feeling and fondness which I have for some works of modern art *escape* me sometimes where they should not. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 191 No word of courtesy *escaped* his lips.

3. *intr.* To get off safely when pursued or imperilled; to avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil; to go unhurt or unpunished.

*a.* 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxvi. 139 Pai *eschape* without harme of body. 1588 A. KING *It. Canisius Catech.* 36 Quha can *eschap*? *Ibid.* 143 Præsumption of gods mercede to *eschap* for sinne unpunished. *β.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 3if any lewed man

laid hand upon clerk... He suld not *escape*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2322 (Fairf.) Pai ar *escapid* of pat care. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 654 But swich a reyn down fro the welkne shadde That slow the fyr and made hym to *escape*. 1398 *Revisa Barth.* De P. R. xx. xxv. (1495) 362 When nyght comyth upon them that ben in peryll of wracke, vne they may *escape*. 1547 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12. § 1 Sometime their offences... *escape* unpunished. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 14 Yet not *escaped* from the due reward Of his bad dedees, which daily he increast. 1611 *Bible Acts* xxvii. 44 They *escaped* all safe to land. 1618 *Donne Sermon* cxliii. v. 560 He may *escape* with his life. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 155 Death, from which he sees not how to *escape*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (J.), Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers *escape*. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 270 There are many troubles from which it is better for a man not to *escape* than to *escape* wrongly.

† *b.* To recover from dangerous sickness. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *échapper*, 'se tirer d'une maladie, guérir' (Littré). 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 He is ded, or ellys right seke and not lyke to *escape*. 1479 *Ibid.* No. 836 III. 251 My grandam is dyssessed... Myn uncle had a messenger yesterday that she sould not *escape*.

† *c.* *trans.* To get clear away from (pursuit or a pursuer); to elude (a person's grasp); to succeed in avoiding (anything painful or unwelcome).

*a.* c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 14 Turnynge fra ill *eschapis* dampnacioun. 1450 SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 If he myght *eschape* the daunger of the Towr he should be saffe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prolog. (1873) 17, I hef reherist thy vordis, in hope to *eschapit* the detractioun of invyful gramariaris. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 25 That ye may *eschap* the dangerous thridome and captivite of the devil.

*β.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He may nought the deth *escape*. 1534 BARCLAY *Crt.* 5 *Uplondism* (Percy Soc.) p. 14, If the court were close continually Some men should *escape* great payne and misery. c. 1547 *Surrey Eneyd* ii. 1054 Thrice did my hands vain hold th' image *escape*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester xi. Shall not *escape* Gods vengeance. 1578 *Timme Calvin* on Gen. 205 They might know that they were *escaped* a thousand deaths. 1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* (1609) vii. 16 His owne person eagerly pursued Hardly (by Boate) *escap*'t the multitude. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* Clijij. In a Work of this Nature it is impossible to *escape* Mistakes. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 14 Truth was easily *escaped* by the oblique and desultory movements... which Falsehood always practised. 1751 *Jortin Sermon* (1771) l. iii. 45 He seems to have *escaped* suspicion. 1870 *L'Estrange Miss Mitford* l. v. 120 They cannot expect to *escape* being laughed at.

5. To elude (observation, search, etc.); to elude the notice of (a person). Also *absol.*

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* ii. vii. (1611) 72 Many things *escape* them. c. 1658 *Denham* (J.), 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape All but a quick, poetick sight *escape*. 1690 *Cotton Extempor. Pref.* This History may suffer... by the Faults *escaped* the Press. 1698 *Lovelock Mem.* l. 122 Things... so well conceal'd that they *escaped* the Search of the Enemy. 1711 *Aaron Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 3, I... have leisure to make many Observations that *escape* the Notice of my Fellow-Travelers. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Mstr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 174 It cannot *escape* observation, that, etc. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 12 How came Shakspeare to let such a subject *escape* him? 1860 *Tynall Glac.* ii. xxxii. 416 A fact, the significance of which had previously *escaped* me.

*b.* To elude (a person's recollection). 1666 *Hope tr. Solleysel's Mareschal* 4 Let it might have *escaped* my memory, I here set it down. 1865 *Dickens Mtr. Fr.* i. ii. The name of which *escapes* me. *Mod.* The matter quite *escaped* my memory.

**Escapée** (eskāpī), [*f.* *ESCAPE* *v.* + *-EE*]. One who has *escaped*; *esp.* an *escaped* convict from a penal settlement.

1875-6 W. WHITMAN *Mem. War* 40 Southern *Escapées*. 1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 2/3 The 10 New Caledonia *escapées*... are to be handed over to the French consul. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 9 Sept. 5 Some of the worst crimes have been committed in the colonies by *escapées*.

**Escapeful** (eskāpīfūl), *a.* [*f.* *ESCAPE* *sb.* or *v.* + *-FUL*]. Giving a chance of *escape*.

1883 *Longin. Mag.* Aug. 367 Is there no help at all... and no *escapeful* way?

**Escapeless** (eskāpīplēs), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-LESS*]. Without *escape*; that cannot be *escaped*. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 552 It presses with all the weight of an *escapeless* fate. 1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xv. § 5 A chasm as utterly hopeless and *escapeless* as any into which Dante gazed.

**Escapement** (eskāpīment), See also *SCAPEMENT*. [*f.* *ESCAPE* *v.* + *-MENT*; app. first in sense 2 after Fr. *échappement*.]

1. The action of *escaping*. *rare*.

1824 *Hood Two Swans* iv. Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet *escapement*. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Wilmington, the last avenue of *escapement* left open to the beleaguered South.

*b.* A means of *escape*; an outlet.

1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. iv. 327 He allowed her to go her own way, as the best *escapement* of a frenzy. 1857 *Livingston Trav.* iii. 67 This little arm would prove a convenient *escapement* to prevent inundation. 1856 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* l. xl. 209 The archery ball... was not an *escapement* for youthful high spirits.

2. *Watch and Clock-making*. In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator. Escapements are of various kinds, as the *anchor*, *chronometer*, *crown*, *dead-beat*, *lever*, etc., *escapement*.

[The Fr. *échappement* (in quot. 1801 anglicised as *escape-*

*ment*) occurs, as a current term in a paper dated 1716 printed in *Machines approuvées par l'Académie* (1735) III. 93; the etymological reference is to the regulated 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet. The earliest instances of the word in Eng. are in the form *SCAPEMENT*, though at the period to which they belong the verb *SCAPE* was already archaic in general sense.]

1739 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 126 The teeth of the swing wheel would *scape* free of the pallets. 1755 *Bosley's Patent* No. 698, 4 *Scapement*. 1766 *Cunningham Clockmaking Index*, *Scapement* is the means by which the action of the wheels is applied to maintain vibration. 1779 *Chambers Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Escapement*, see *Scapement*. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygges Trav. Fr. Rep.* xvii. 384 Breguet, the famous watchmaker, has discovered a new *escapement*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 514 From the... description of the several parts of the *escapement*... it will be easy to see the mode of its action. 1880 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 398 Models of every form of *escapement*.

*transf.* 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breaks-f.* (1865) 73 Death alone can... silence at last the clicking of the terrible *escapement* we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

*b.* *attrib.*, as in *escapement-wheel*.

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 From the action of the pallets in checking the motion of the wheel and allowing its teeth alternately to *escape*, this has been called the *escapement wheel*.

**Escaper** (eskāpīpā), [*f.* *ESCAPE* *v.* + *-ER* 1]. One who *escapes*.

1611 *Bible 2 Kings* ix. 15 marg., Let no *escaper* goe. 1849 LYTON *K. Arthur* v. ci. The bright *escaper* from a world of grief. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 321 He dropped his robe and veil, and appeared before them as the famed *escaper*.

**Escaping** (eskāpīpīn), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *ESCAPE* *v.*]. The action of the vb. *ESCAPE*. Also *attrib.*

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 2122 The messengers went out ful swythe; Of their *escaping* they were blithe. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* v. 9 That God should... open him an *escaping* place. 1656 *Br. Jer. TAYLOR Pim. Sermon* 14 Such *escaping* we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Anr. Leigh* v. 20 The great *escaping* of ecstatic souls.

**Escaping** (eskāpīpīn), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2]. That *escapes*; in the senses of the vb. 1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., I have not heard of the *escaping* English. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 They were deluged by the *escaping* water.

Hence *Escapingly adv.*, in an *escaping* manner; evasively.

c. 1631 *Donne Paradoxes* (1652) 63 To Speak Oraculously, whisperingly, generally; and therefore *Escapingly*.

**Escar** (ē, obs. form of *ESCHAR*).

**Escarbuncle** (eskārbūnk'l), *Her.* Also 6 *escarboucle*. [*a.* OF. *escarbuncle*, Fr. *escarboucle*: see *CARBUNCLE*] = *CARBUNCLE* 2.

1572 *Boswell's Armorie* ii. 26b, Beareth quarterly Golde, and Gules, an *Escarboucle* Pomeit. 1610 *Gullim Heraldry* iii. vi. (1660) 126 The *Escarbuncle* is of most use in Armes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 39/1 An *Escarbuncle*... is a kind of precious Stone. 1864 *Boutell Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xix. § 4. 304 Badges: Henry II., an *Escarbuncle*.

|| **Escargatoire**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Misspelling of *F. escargotière*, (or a dial. synonym), *f. escargot* snail.] A place for rearing snails.

1705 *Aooson Italy* 473 *Escargatoire*... a square Place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large Snails. 1755 in *Johnson*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Escarmouche**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *escarmish*, 6 *escharmouch*, -mouch, 9 (Scott) *escaramouche*. [*a.* Fr. *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa*, Sp. *escaramuza*, It. *scaramuccia*; see *SKIRMISH*]. A skirmish; also *fig.* a fit of anger.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 After many assautes and grete *escharmishes*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 79 The athienens and ther allya... assailet the persans be *escharmishes* and incursions. 1579 *Tomson Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 843/1 What shall wee say when a man is olde, and shoulde have passed all those *escharmouches*. 1820 *Scott Monst.* xxxvii. Such of the men as have *escaped* this *escharmouche*.

† **Escarmouche**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *escharmouch*. [*a.* Fr. *escarmoucher*, *f. escarmouche*: see prec.] *a.* *intr.* To skirmish. *b.* *trans.* To skirmish with; to engage.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 78 Leonides... *escharmouchit* xerxes gryt armye, and sleu twenty thousand persuns. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidams Comm.* 258 He had heard only of a few Spaniards, that laye therin garrison, and them wold he have provoked to *escharmouche*.

**Escarp** (eskāp), *sb.* *Fortif.* [*a.* Fr. *escarpe*, ad. It. *scarpa*. Cf. *SCARP*].

1. 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart... generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth).

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The *Escarp* or Slope of the Ditch next to the wall. 1812 *Wellington in Gurw. Disp.* VII. 12 The enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the *escarp*. 1853 *Sir H. Douglas Mil. Bridges* 338 The crest of the exterior slope, or *escarp*.

2. *transf.* A natural formation of a similar kind. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 8 These shelves... presented distinct and recognisable embankments or *escarp*s of elevation. 1868 *Sir R. Mariner Disp. on Capture of Magdala* 12 May, Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance... through a difficult crevice in the rocky *escarp*s.

**Escarp** (eskāp), *v.* [*ad.* Fr. *escarper*, *f. escarpe*: see prec.]. The aphetic form *SCARP* is the more usual.] *trans.* To make into an *escarp*, to cut or form into a steep slope; to furnish with *escarp*s. 1728 G. CARLETON *Memo.* 100 The Glacis was all *escarp'd*

upon the live Rock. 1852 LEVER *Dallons* II. 265 Carried along the mountain-side by a track escarped in the rock itself. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 69 The angels wrought the mountains, bulk by bulk, And chain by chain, serrated or escarped. 1884 *World* 27 Feb. 6/2 Billows of land, washed and escarped by ancient seas. Hence Escarped *pp. l. a.*, cut out in the form of an escarp.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 48 The dike... rising up... into escarped terraces nearly 1400 feet high. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* v. 47 The escarped rock upon which they were constructed.

**EscarPMENT** (eskârpment). [ad. Fr. *escarpement*, f. *escarp*; see *prec.*] The condition of being escarped; hence *concr.*

1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* *EscarPMENT*: see Declivity. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* vi. 1. The living rock... formed the impregnable bulwarks and escarpments. 1866 RUSSELL *Diary India* 1858-9 I. 82 The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and escarpments. 1882 LUCK *Lady's med.* I. 93 From which a natural escarpment swept down towards the river.

2. *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *attrib.*

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 70 It is only on the sides of the nearly perpendicular peaks and escarpments that the bare rock is visible. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 165 The view is generally bounded by the escarpment of another plain. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 23 Plains of New Red Sandstone and Lias, succeeded by two great escarpments, the edges of table-lands. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 216 The western, or Libyan chain, is merely the escarpment edge of the plateau of the Sahara.

b. *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 A naked escarpment of ice, twelve hundred feet high. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 2 [The] long escarpment of half-crumbled wall.

† **EscarTELED, escartelee, a. Her. Obs.** [ad. and a. OF. *escartelé*, pa. pple. of *escarteler* (mod. Fr. *écarteler*) to break into quarters = Pr. *esquartelar*, f. *es-* (= *L. ex* out) + med. *L. quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. Quartered or quarterly.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *EscarTELED*. 1775 in ASH. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

¶ 2. Having a square notch.

This sense is app. due to a misunderstanding of some sort. The Fr. writers on heraldry (e.g. Palliot 1664) recognize *croix escartelée* only as meaning a cross divided by lines along the middle of each arm: this is substantially = sense 1.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 19 *EscarTELED*, that is, when the straight line is cut off in the middle with a perfect Square. *Ibid.* 2. A Chief *EscarTELED*. *Ibid.* i. v. 47 Some call it a cross escartelée, coupée: as if it had only a nick or notch... sawed into the four ends of it. *Ibid.* i. ix. 92 A Cross *Patée* *EscarTELED*. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

—**escent**, suffix. forming adjs., repr. *L. -escentem*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. in *-escere*, chiefly inceptive, f. vbs. of state in *-ere*. Primarily occurring in words ad. *L. pples.*, as *deliquescent*, *effervescent*, *obsolescent*, *putrescent*, where the general sense is 'beginning to assume a certain state'. Hence in recent times the suffix has been used (both in Eng. and in other European langs.) to form adjs. upon shs., as in *alkalescent* (? after *ascens*), and in several words referring to play of light or colour, as *fluorescent*, *iridescent*, *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*.

**Esch**, obs. Sc. form of ASH sb.<sup>1</sup>

1513 DOUGLAS *Ench.* xi. iii. 80 The hic eschis soundis thare and here. For dysntis rude of the scharp steylt ax.

¶ **Esch**. The German name for the grayling; in some Dicts. treated as Eng.

1658 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis.* World xxxiv. 71 Others of this sort are... the Barbel, the Esch (orig. der Esch), the Trout. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Esch*... a name given, by Hildegard and others, to the fish we call the grayling. [In some mod. Dicts.]

**Eschalot** (esçalôt). [ad. Fr. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), dim. of *eschaloigne* ESCALLON.] = SHALLOT.

1707-12 MORTIMER *Herb.* (J.). *Eschalots* are now from France become an English plant. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Houswife* (ed. 14) 37 Take some horse radish, one or two eschalots, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eschalot*. Pronounced shallot. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 48/1 *Eschalots* may still be planted, if not already in the ground.

**Exchange**: obs. var. EXCHANGE.

† **Eschansonner**. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *eschansonnerie*, f. *eschanson*: = med. *L. scansionem*, ad. Tent. \**skanjon*- cupbearer, woman (= OE. *scenca*).] The butler.

1514 *Ruth. Papers* (Camden) 26 *Eschansonner* celler. In *wn* iii. septiers.

¶ **Eschantillon**. *Obs.* rare. [F. *eschantillon* (now *échantillon*); cf. SCANTLING.] A fragment, diminutive specimen.

1720 *Port. Let. R. Digby* 20 July, Lady Scudamore, whose short *Eschantillon* of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value.

**Eschar** (eskâr). *Path.* Forms: 6-7 askar, (6 ascher, askar), 6-8 eschar(o, 6 eschare, askarre, 7 escharo, (eskor), 7- eschar. [ad. (partly through Fr. *eschare*) *L. eschara*, a. Gr. *ἐσχάρα* lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. The

Fr. word was at an earlier period adopted aphetically as *scarre*, *SCARL*.]

'A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[c1430 *Tr. Gul. de Saliceto* in *MS. Sloane* 277 fo. 49 *Pe remeunge* of *be escara* or cruste. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. ix. 23 After that the malignite is taken awaye, ye musse cause the escharre to fall awaye. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisic.* i. vii. 8 You maie not take awaie y<sup>e</sup> Askar, untill such tyme as it falleth out of hymself. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 313 Bind it thereto for three days, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc., *Rivierus* iv. vii. 119 When the Eschar falls off, they will bleed again. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrer's Guide* ii. xlviii. (1738) 182 It does not form anything like an Eschar. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 50 The tongue alone was the seat of the gangrenous eschar. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 223, I cauterized the wound by means of burning tincture... until an eschar was produced about the size of a shilling. 1874 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* 286 In the eschar produced by cautery no nerve thrills.

† b. *transf.* *Obs.*

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 The Flame of common Fire... is able to reduce it [iron] to an Eschar or sort of Rust. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ant.* Insects... cause so many Escars, that the Leaves cannot avoid circling.

† **Escharbon**. *Obs.* rare. [Cf. OF. *escarbon*, *escharbon*, It. *scarbone*, f. Vulgar *L. scarab-us* (*L. scarabæus*) beetle.] A beetle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, *Escharbons* ben born & norryshid of dede horses.

**Escharotic** (eskârtik), a. and sb. Also 7 *escharotiek*, 7-8 *escharotiek*. [ad. late *L. escharoticus*, a. Gr. *ἐσχάρωτικός*, f. *ἐσχάρω*: see *ESCHAR*. Cf. Fr. *escharotique*.]

A. adj. Fitted or tending to form an eschar, caustic.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 305 Put never one Caustick or Escharotick medicine after another too soone 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* iv. vii. 119 Burnt Vitriol... besides its Escharotick quality, is good to stanch blood. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep.

B. sb. An escharotic drug; a powerful caustic.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* iv. vii. 119 *Escharoticks*, by burning the mouths of the Veins, produce a Scab. 1793 *Edin. New Disp.* 118 Verdegriis applied externally proves a gentle detergent and Escharotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 139 An escharotic will suffice to remove all small warts.

So † **Escharotical**, a. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 173 An escharotical caustick.

† **Escharous**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 *escharous*. [f. *ESCHAR* + *-ous*.] Full of eschars; resembling an eschar; scabby.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. x. 23 Yf the ulceration shulde come of fier, it is escharous. 1562 BULLIEN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 172, You maie... often apply the same, untill the same come to an escharous crust or scabbe.

**Eschatological** (eskâtolôjikal), a. [f. as next + *-ic* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 713 Many of these poems touch on eschatological questions. 1863 *Jnrl. Sac.* Lit. Jan. 295 Eschatological notions, which he (Paul) is supposed to have borrowed at first from Judaism. 1881 E. WILSON *Egypt of the Past in Nature* 24 Nov. 75 The eschatological notions of the period differed exceedingly from those of subsequent periods.

**Eschatologist** (eskâtolôjizt), [f. next + *-IST*.] One who studies or treats of eschatology.

1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch. Pref.* 29 The ideas of the great prophets... are more remote than the ideas of the eschatologist of the book of Daniel.

**Eschatology** (eskâtolôjiz). *Theol.* [f. Gr. *ἐσχάτος* last + *-λογία* discourse: see *-LOGY*; cf. *F. eschatologie*.] The department of theological science concerned with 'the four last things: death, judgement, heaven, and hell'.

1844 G. BURN *Anastasis* (1845) Pref. v, Scriptural Eschatology. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Ch.* 228 The Eschatology of the Apocalypse and the Epistles. 1879 BALDWIN *World* 24 Dec. 825/3 Eschatology, the science of the last things, is, as a science, one of the most baseless.

† **Eschauffe**, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *eschauffe*, *eschawfe*. [a. OFr. *eschauffe-r*, *eschauve-r*: see *ACHAUF*.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* to heat with passion, inflame, excite. Also *refl.* to become hot.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. v. 22 *Pe sedes... ben waxen heyl* comes with *be sterte sirius eschauffe* hym. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* i. xxvii. (1859) 37 *Fyre warmth* and *eschauve* eth the that stonde nye. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 164 To *eschauve* and to draw the man or woman by sum false delite vnto synne. c1475 *Partysyn* 669 *Wine... wold esclawfe* the braines appetite. 1590 *PALSGR.* 539/2 *By* that tyme your horse be a lytle eschauffed, he wyll go well ynoughe.

Hence † **Eschaufed**, *pp. l. a.* † **Eschaufing** *vbl. sb.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vi. 142 *Pei* waxen eschaufed in to hase of hem þat anien hem. c1386 - *Paris. T.* 7 916 *Euere* the gretter merite shal he han, that moost restreyneth the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne.

**Eschaunge**, obs. var. of EXCHANGE.

† **Eschayr**. *Obs.* Sc. [repr. some deriv. of OF. *eschair*: see *ESCHEAT*; and cf. Fr. 'la terne échoit à la Saint-Jean'] Expiry, termination.

1488 *Act. Dom. Cam.* (1839) 113/2 To compleit fiftene 3eris, quilibet beand complet was in the 3ere of God lxxxiii 3eris; and the eschay of his terme at witsunday.

**Esche**, obs. form of ASH<sup>1</sup>, ASK.

**Escheat** (esçtjrt), sb. Forms: 4-7 *eschet*, e, (4 *echete*, *escheyte*, 5 *eshete*, *epchete*, 5-7 *escheate*, 6-7 *Sc. escheit*(te), 6-7 *eschate*(e), *-chete*, 6-OF. *eschete*, *eschate*, *escheyte*, n. of action (orig. fem. pa. pple.); f. OF. *eschair* (mod. Fr. *échoir*): = late *L. \*excadere* (class. *L. excidère*) to fall to a person's share, f. *L. ex* out + *cadere* (vulg. *L. cadere*, OF. *chcoir*) to fall. In continental OF. the sb. meant succession, inheritance, esp. collateral inheritance; in England the etymological sense received a different application. As in many other words (cf. *exchange*) the prefix *ex-* was in the 16-17th c. often replaced by *ex-* after *L.* analogies.]

I. *Law*.

1. An 'incident' of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died without leaving a successor qualified to inherit under the original grant. Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U. S., to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs.

As an attainted person, according to the doctrine of 'corruption of blood' (see *ATTAINOR*), could have no legal heir, his property suffered escheat. This 'escheat by corruption of blood', theoretically distinct from the 'forfeiture' inflicted as a penalty for treason and felony, was abolished together with the latter by the Felony Act, 1870.

1202 BRITTON 69 *Queues demeynes nous tenoms... de eschete et de purchaz.* c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 307 Many londis schulde falle into þe kyngis [hondis] bi eschet. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2190 A rich erle-dan... to him of Eschete late cam. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 77 By Eschetes, they may not so much Land fall to any Man as to the Kyng by cause no man hath so many lordshippes as he. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 977/4 Swering a man's death, and winning a man's lande by eschete. 1649 *SELOEN Laws Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 130 He forbade the study of the Law, that so it might die without heir, and he have all by Escheat. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ii. vi. 69 Escheats are equally incident to tenure in socage. a1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land.

*transf.* 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 183 The right did revert by escheat to the people upon the great change.

b. In Scotland in wider sense, including: Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal. *Simple escheat*: the absolute forfeiture of a person's estate; opposed to *limited escheat*, the forfeiture of the profits accruing during his lifetime.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1597) 8 71 That na woman cum to kirk... with hir face mussalled, or covered that scho may not be kend, vndir the pane of escheit of the courche.

2. *concr.* Property, real or personal, falling by escheat to the lord, king, or state. In quot. 1330 *eschete* may be pa. pple.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 Ilk castelle and toure To þe kyng is eschete, als to chefe of alle. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* v. 169 Thorow þowre lawe, ich leyue ich les menyne escheytes. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* 11 The escheatmen... of thaim that [wer] at the slaughter of Thome of Prestone. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1073 2 As well in providing escheats and wards for their children and kinsfolks. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 39 Suffering himself and all that he had to fall into the king's hands as an escheat. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 37 Such as is put to the horn for Ministers stipends, their escheats shalbe uplied. 1641 *BURNSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 41 Escheats for want of heirs have been mentioned as being his [the King's]. 1895 *STUNDS Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 609 Not even the tenants of a great escheat in the royal hands escaped the obligation.

*transf.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. viii. 16 To leave to him that lady for escheat.

† b. *collect.* The fund or possession formed by escheated estates. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 *Pe dettes þat men þam auht... Wer taxed & biauht to be eschete of þe kyng.*

3. The right of appropriating property subject to escheat.

1570-6 *LAIBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1806) 496 But as touching the Lande, he shall neither have the Eschete of it. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 3 The Baron shall have the escheit of the gudes pertainyng to the malefactor. 1750 *STERN Tr. Shandy* i. 18 Reversions, services, annuities... views of frankpledge, escheats, etc. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 127 A right of escheat seldom accruing.

† 4. A writ (AF. *bref de eschete*) now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

1292 BRITTON 34 Voloms nous ce teles alienances soient repellables par les chiefs seignurs des fees par nos brefs de Escheate. 1674 in *COWEL Interpr.* s. v. *Eschete*, Escheat is used for a Writ which lyeth, where the Tenant having Estate in Fee-simple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a superior Lord, dyeth seised without Heir general or special. 1842 *BARIAN Inqul. Leg.* s. 3 *Rupert*, Away went 'cognovits,' 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats.'

† 5. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1672 *COWEL Interpr.* s. v. *Eschete*, Escheat is also used sometimes for the Place or Circuit within which the King, or other Lord hath Escheats of his Tenants. 1736 in *BAILEY*. 1751 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

II. 6. The levying of contributions, plunder; *concr.* in pl. booty, spoil. Cf. *CHEAT* 2.

1577-87 *HARRISON Deacr. Brit.* x. 37 in *Peninworth*, For their wares, whereof they [pirates] make good livelihood, as theeves commonlie doo of such pieces as they get by like Escheat. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 25 To make one great by

others losse is bad escheat. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcel*. xxvi. viii. 299 Commanded the house of Arbetio, full (as it was) by reason of those inestimable escheats. . . to be rifled and ransacked escheat.

**Escheat** (es'fj-t), *v.* Forms: see the sb. *Pa. pple.* Sc. 6 escheit, 8-9 escheat. (See also CHEAT *v.*) [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *eschacter*.]

1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate; to hand over as an escheat to or into. (Some apparent examples of the pass. may belong to the *intr.* sense 2.)

1328 Wyclif 3 *Esdras* vi. 32 And the goods of them to the king, be escheitid [388 ethetid]. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* 67 His schip and guds. . . was escheit as the kings escheit. 1548 BONRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* 251 Locrine herupon seised Albania, as escheated wholly to himself. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 a. If it [hande] be escheit unto the king. 1611 A. MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 216 Their Primitive and Genuine Tenures escheated by Acts of State, and strangled by Monopolies. 1687 *Assur. Abh. Lands* 40 It was the Opinion of the Justices that they were Escheated to the Lords of the Fee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) v. ix. v. 275 He. . . escheated their estates into the hands of laymen. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* vi. ix. His honours lost, his lands escheated, and his liberty restrained.

b. *trans. and fig.*  
1289 WARNER *Abh. Eng. v.* xxviii. (1612) 141 And to his Coffres did escheate a world of wealth. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Christ Ch. Buildings*, As doubtful whether 't should escheate to be ruined, or redeemed to majesty.

2. *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the superior lord, king, or state; const. to or simply. Also fig.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* i. vii. (1638) 13 The land shall escheat to the Lord of whom the Land is holden. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 637/2 Landes. . . which should otherwise have escheated to her majesty. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 639 His Land should have escheated unto her. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Gov.* i. § 19 (1704) 42 A Kingdom so gotten may escheat for want of an Heir. 1761 HUMIE *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. 168 All baronies which escheated to the Crown were under his administration. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. 261 The property in case of intestacy should escheat to the state.

fig. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 13 Great nature's waif, that must by law escheat To the liege-lord Corruption.

† 3. *trans.* To forfeit, *Sc. Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 83 All their movabill guidis decerit to be escheit, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysim.* (Percy Soc.) p. lii. His shirt, his doublet, or bonet to escheate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 151 All their moveable Goods and Gear, to be escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. His moveable goods and gear escheat. . . to his majesty's use. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Sc.* i. i. 49 In 1509 persons were prevented from importing. . . Books under penalty of escheating the same.

† 4. Used (after *Fr. échoir*) for: To 'fall' to a person by inheritance.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 541 Those that have bene hereditarily escheated unto them.

**Escheatable** (es'fj-təb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheatable*, escheatable. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 49 The Customes of Kent is that Gaill-kind land is not forfeitable nor Escheatable for Felonie. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Escheatage** (es'fj-tədz), [f. ESCHIEAT *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheatage*, the right which a Lord hath in the land of his tenant, dying without heire of his bodie, or blood. 1756 NUGENT *Montaigne's Spirit*, *Laws* II. xxi. xiii. 54 In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwrecks. 1779 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 135/2 Exempt from the right of escheatage. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Escheated** (es'fj-təd), *pp. a.* Also 6 Sc. escheit. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, etc.: That has reverted by escheat to the superior lord, the king, or the state.

1551 *Sc. Acts*, *Mary c. 7* The saidis escheit gudis. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* (1871) 233 To enquire of all escheated and concealed lands in that county. 1623 SIR T. CREW in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) l. 118 You have made these ample Endowments of Churches out of your own Escheated Revenue. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 30 The lesser proprietors whom grants of escheated honours might newly have created.

**Escheating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. ESCHIEAT; in quot. = Forfeiting.

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 It is statute and ordant. that thair be na mercattis nor fairis haldin upon halie dayis. . . under the pane of escheating of the gudis.

**Escheator** (es'fj-tər), Forms: 5-6 escheatour(e, escheatour, -er, 5-7 escheatour, -etor, escheator, (5 escheator, eschetour, 7 escheator), 7-8 escheater, (7 escheator), epcheitour, 7-escheator. [ME. *eschetour*, a. AF. *eschetour*, f. *eschete*: see ESCHIEAT *sb.*]

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer. *Escheator-general*: a superintendent or chief of escheators.

The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887.

1292 BRITTON l. ii. § 2 En office de nos Eschetours, et en presence de nous deuant noster Seneschal. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 934 Fiscus is a comyn

sacke or a bagge in which the Eschetour and rente gaderers put the comyn dette and custome that is payed to kynges. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 187 Edward be the grace of God Kyng of Yngland. . . to alle sryffes, maytrys, escheatours, etc. 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* 147 Raffe Sauchereyth of Hopwell is escheatour of Nottinghamshire and Derby. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Mex. & Herts.* n. 1 It [Herts.] was annexed to Essex. And one Sheriffe supplied both Counties, and did also one Escheator. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. ix. (1743) 78 The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 375 He had got into the service of one Kenny escheator general of the kingdom [of Ireland]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) l. i. 15 The King's title was to be found by the inquest of a jury, summoned at the instance of the escheator.

Hence **Escheatorship**, the office of escheator.  
1570 *Act. 13 Eliz.* c. 4. § 13 His Office of Sherifffick, Escheatorship or Bailiffwick. 1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 789 When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour.

**Eschecker**, -cheker(e, obs. ff. EXCHEQUER.

**Eschel** (e'fel). [a. Ger. *eschel*, dim. of *esche* ashes.] † a. (See quot. 1753.) *Obs.* b. The third quality of powder blue.

(1726 LINCOLN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 202 Tum ad separationem pulveris illius cineris albicantis levioris, quem Eschel appellant.) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eschel*, a term used by the small workers, to express a sort of grey substance resembling ashes, which is usually mixed with the smalt when in fusion. This is carefully separated from it, before it is powdered for use, otherwise it would debase the colour. 1875 *URB. Dict. Arts* 874 s. v. *Cobalt*. In commerce, smalts are classified both according to their contents in cobalt, and the size of the grain, the following being the chief marks. [e.g.] O. E. Ordinary *Eschel*. Ordinary indicates the relative quantity in cobalt. *Eschel* the state of division.

† **Eschele**, *Obs.* Also 4 eschel, 5 eschelle.

[a. OF. *eschelle* (mod.F. *échelle*), *eschelle*, believed to be an altered form of *eschiere*, corresp. to Jt. *schiera*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *skara* (MHG. *schar*, Ger. *schar*.)] A troop, squadron (of soldiers); rarely a company (of travellers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 758 With xvi thousand in on eschele. 1375 BARNOUR *Bruce* viii. 218 In twa eschelis ordanit he had The folk that he had in leding. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 355 Pe worthy men Dore Folk. . . arayiden. And deli bame in xl eschelis thre. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 47 (Jacob 169.) Rachelle, stand thou in the last eschelle.

† **Eschellet**, *Obs.* Also 6 eschellit. [a. OF. *eschellette*, mod.F. *échellette*, dim. of *échelle* ladder.] A small ladder.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 256 (Jam.) Ane eschellit schoch with yron without ane bolt. *Ibid.* 258 Ane eschellet schoch without ane bolt.

† **Eschend**, *pa. pple.* of *eschenden*: see ESCEND.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 343 in O. E. *Misc.* 221 Cursid dedis makis men al day eschend.

**Eschenite**, var. form of ÆSCHYNITE.

**Eschequer**, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

**Eschete**, obs. form of ESCHIEAT.

† **Escheve**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 eschew(e, escheve, (4 escheffe, 6 eschof). [a. OF. *escheve*-r, corrupt form of *achever*: see ACHIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, accomplish; = ACHIEVE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 283 Gret thynkis eschewyt he [Cesar], As men may in his story se. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2229 Adventure is non so gret to pref. nor he sal it escheff. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Flou. xii.* 57 God ayde you to eschew & to fornysh this grete besynes.

2. To succeed in gaining; to gain; = ACHIEVE 5a. 1500 *Calisto & Melibea* in Hazl. *Dedley* l. 77 To enjoy your youth. . . For that time pleasures are most escheved.

3. *intr.* To gain one's end; const. of or simply; = ACHIEVE 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Alathou* 321 To sanct mathow son went he, Wenand be hym wete til etesche. *Ibid.*, *Eugenie* 533 He had eschevit of his wil, Or ony helpe had cuntyne hir til. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawngre or chawffe, 3if þay mygte escheffe.

† **Eschevin**, *Obs.* Variant of ECHEVIN, q.v. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* l. 11. 49 The Eschevins of Paris. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* *Netherl.* l. 85 The eschevins or aldermen form a court of justice here as in every town.

† **Eschew**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. ESCHIEW 2.1; cf. OF. *eschew*, *eschui* of similar formation.] The action of keeping clear; avoidance (of danger).

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 So fareth love. The first eschew is remedy alone.

† **Eschew**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 eschiewe, 4-5 eschue(e. [a. OF. *eschieu* (nom. *eschif*), corresp. to Pr. *eschui*, Sp. *esquivar*, It. *schivo*. -Com. Romanic \**skivo*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. \**sciuu* (MHG. *schiech*, mod.Ger. *schien*), OE. *scōh* SHY.]

1. Disinclined, loth, unwilling. Const. of or to with *inf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 897 He þat ofte falleth in synne . . . is the moore eschew [v. r. eschewe, eschue, eschew] for to shryuen hym. c 1388 - *Merch.* T. 568 To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu [v. r. eschewe, eschew]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 286 She is escheue of bothe two. a 1420 HOCLEVILE *Dr. Reg. Princ.* 136 Veru So excellent, that to feble is my wite To expresse it; wherefore I am eschu To medle, or make a long sermoun of ite.

2. ? Objectionable, to be avoided.  
c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* l. 528 Dounge of foutes is ful

necessary To lond tillinge; yit gooses dounge eschew is. *Ibid.* iv. 586 Her taste is eke eschew In places weet.

**Eschew** (es'fj-), *v. l.* Forms: 4-6 eschewe (?escheue), eschewe, (4 ech-, esshue, etchewe, isschewe, 4-5 escheff, eschiewe, -uwe, epchewe, 5 escheu, eshew, 6 esoue, estchue, as-, estew(e, -iew), exchew(e, (4 exschew, 6 exchue, -tue), 4-7 eschu(e, 4- eschow. [a. OF. *eschiver*, *eschuer* (also in other conjugations, as *eschivoir*, *eschivir*, *eschivire*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *esquivar*, It. *schivare* (whence prob. mod.F. *esquivar* to dodge, the retention of the *s* being otherwise anomalous): -Common Romanic \**skivare*, f. \**skivo*: see prec.; cf. OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, mod.Ger. *schien* to dread, avoid, shun; also Eng. SHY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To avoid, shun.

† a. To avoid, keep clear of, escape (a danger or inconvenience). Rarely with clause as obj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 205 [A sone] þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 To eschewe thees two Harmes, byt may than be advised, etc. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysim.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Pastoures. . . drawe to cotes for to eschewe the colde. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 20 Thus we eschue thatt any man shuld rebuke us in this abundance. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bp.* (1814) 17 To eschewe therby the displeasure of my lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Iv.* v. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 61 To eschew tediousness, [I] shall transcribe what Dr. Jordan hath written. 1723 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 60 To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made.

† b. To 'fight shy of', avoid (a place); to stand aloof from (a person). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 55 Suche men eschue. 1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. iii. (1483) 59 The queene of Sabab. . . eschewed it [that brydge] and took another wey. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Culthert* (Surtees) 160 Fra þen forth she forshewed þe kynges presence, and it eschewed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Beware. . . of strange wordes, as thou wouldest take hede and eschewe greate rockes in the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. v. iii. (1651) 564 A woman a man may eschue, but not a wife.

c. To abstain carefully from, avoid, shun (an action, a course of conduct, an indulgence, an article of food or drink, etc.). The current sense: † Formerly with obj.-inf. preceded by *to*.

JOHNSON 1755 notes the word as 'almost obsolete'; it is now not uncommon in literary use.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1001 But al þat badde is for a burn here abouen erpe, Huo so hab chauce to echue & chese the better. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 358 Gyue me grace for to echewe to do þat þing þat me shuld rewe. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* ii. 16 Eschewe thou vnholi and veyn spechis. c 1450 MYRE 28 Grete othes thou moste echewe. 1509 HAWES *Joyful Medit.* 20 They may extue For to do wronge. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii. 23. I. will eschue myne owne wickednes. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* 9th Hour (R.). These curious doubts which good men doe eschew Make many absteins. 1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physic* 22 Fat things must be eschewed. a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* II. lxxxiii. (R.). They must not only eschew evil but do good in the world. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiii. For every wight eschewes thy song to hear. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv. He has already eschewed green coats, red neckcloths, and other worldly ornaments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 693 Observers. . . thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relic.* & *Life* 228 Eschew the cavilling critic's art, The lust of loud reproving. *absol.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. (1651) 25 Tbe power to prosecute or eschue.

† 2. *intr.* To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 391 That sal nocht weill eschew foroun fall. c 1450 *Castle Hd. MS.* *Life St. Culth.* (Surtees) 2545 And þat he couet to eschew. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 442 Grant him his life. . . And I promit. . . That he sal not eschew away, nor fe.

† 3. *trans.* Torescue. *Obs. rare.* [SoFr. *eschiver*.] c 1500 *Melusine* 170 þey recovered there six of their galeys, & eschiewed þem for the fyre.

Hence **Eschewal**, an eschewing, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschewance**, the action of eschewing; avoidance. **Eschewer**, one who eschews, avoids, shuns. **Eschewing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ESCHIEW in various senses. **Eschewment**, the action of eschewing.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 278 Things which keepe chastite vncorrupted. . . sobriete, labour, & esche. wall [ed. 1537 eschewing] of opportunitie. 1665 JEANES *Mist. Scho. Div.* 22 The bare eschewall of an evil is sufficient for the denomination of feare. 1841 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1841) l. 182 The convenient negative process of an eschewal of all cross-questioning. 1842 JAMES Morley *Ernestin* xv. With that careful eschewance of all listening ears. . . that gentleman remained bowing in silence till the waiter was out of the room. 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 460 Give them such judges, as are. . . eschewers of all partiality. 1621 DR. BUCKH. in *Life Bacon* xxii. (1861) 501 A messenger of good news to you and an eschewer of evil. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) l. 188 These eschewers of mystery. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 99 The ferme stablesse of perdurable dwellynge and ek the eschuyngne of destruccoun. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 164 Eschuyngne of the grete Daunger & perill of the. . . plage. 1864 WEBSTER, *Eschewment* (rare).

† **Eschew**, *v. 2.* *Obs. rare*.<sup>1</sup> [ad. OF. *escheti*, *pa. pple.* of *eschoir* (mod.Fr. *échoir*): see ESCHIEAT.] *intr.* To fall out, fall to one's lot, befall.



? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2957 This chekke byme eschewed be chaunce of armes.

Eschin, obs. form of ESHIN, dial.

|| **Eschoppe**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr. *eschoppe* (now *échoppe*), OFr. *eschople*, *eschopre*, corresp. to Sp. *escopo*, Pg. *escopo*:—L. *scalprum*.] A steel-pointed tool for engraving on copper; a graver.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 126 Bosse's invention of the Eschoppe does render the making of this Sulus much more facile. *Ibid.* 97 His points and eschoppes.

|| **Eschscholtzia** (ɛʃˈʃɔltziə). [mod. L.; the name was given in 1821 by A. v. Chamisso (*Hor. Phys. Berol.* 73) in compliment to J. F. v. Eschscholtz, one of his colleagues in the Romanzoff exploring expedition.] A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); *E. californica*, the best-known species, has finely divided glaucous leaves, and large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre. Also *attrib.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 232 *Eschscholtzia*, a Californian genus, is now found in every garden. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 73 Pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia [*sic*] buds.

Eschutcheon: obs. var. ESCUTCHEON.

Escien, obs. form of ASK.

Escimuz, corrupt form of ECHENEIS.

1811 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. ix. 87 Ther is another manco of fysshe in this see [of the ynde], whiche ben named escimuz, whiche . . . haue such strengthe that in contynent that they touche a ship one of them only retyneyth bym styll.

Esclaircissement, -issement, obs. forms of ECLAIRCISSMENT.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

|| **Esclandre** (ɛsklɑndr). [Fr. *esclandre*, later form of OF. *escandre*, *escandire*—L. *scandalum*: see SCANDAL and SLANDER.] Unpleasant notoriety; an occurrence which gives rise to it; a disturbance, scene.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* (F. Hall). 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* xi. II. 11 Scoutbush, to avoid esclandre and misery . . . paid her dividends as usual. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 18 Since the last 'esclandre' he had held little or no communication with her. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 55 An esclandre of any kind, cannot be associated even in imagination with his name.

† **Esclare**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *esclare*, *esclarier* (mod.F. *déclarer*), corresp. to Fr. *esclairer*:—L. *exclārāre* (rare), *f. ex-out + clārūs* bright.] *trans.* To make clear, clear up.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 318 We think it now reason that the matter of Religion be first esclared.

† **Esclarish**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 esclarishsh. [ad. OF. *esclarissh*: lengthened stem of *esclarir*:—late L. type \**exclārāre*, *f. L. ex-out + clārūs* clear, bright.] *trans.* To make clear or bright; to bring to light; to render illustrious.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 16 This amitie and peax, which is now newly esclarished and confirmed. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 259 b, Which singular persecution in defence of her charitie . . . esclarisheth to the whole flocke of womankynde the bright beames of wisdomed.

† **Esclarishment**. *Obs.* In 6 esclarishment. [ad. OF. *esclerissement*, var. of *esclarissement*, *f. esclarir*: see prec.] A clearing up, explanation.

1549 in *Styrye Ecl. Mem.* II. App. CC. 102 By the former treaty with th' esclerishment joynt hostility is not entred.

|| **Esclavage** (ɛsklavəʒ). *Obs.* [Fr. *esclavage* (lit. 'slavery', *f. esclave* slave) used in same sense.] A necklace composed of several rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called from its resemblance to the fetters of a slave.

1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 478 All the bougets, esclavages, earrings and knots. 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Claudine Mar.* i. How dy'e like the Style of this Esclavage! 1834 PLANCHÉ *Dress Costume* 323.

† **Esclavish**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. Fr. *esclaver* to enslave, on the analogy of *cherish*, etc.] *trans.* To enslave. Hence *Esclavishing vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Chu. Warres* Iove C. II. 32 To our viter esclavishyng and destruction for euer.

† **Escele**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *esculus*.] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOODE *Herebeck's Hush.* (1586) 106 The Escele is a kind of Oke, called . . . in Latine Esclus.

Esclipsis, obs. form of ECLIPSE.

|| **Escopette**. *Obs.* [var. of ESCOPETTE: for the form cf. med.L. *scopellum*.] (See quot.)

1824 S. R. MEYRICK *Anc. Armour Gloss.* *Scelopis*, the escopette or hand-gun. 1830 — *Illustr. Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate cxix, Fig. 4. A short wheel-lock escopette of the time of Charles I. It is . . . intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.

Escocheon, obs. form of ESCUTCHEON.

|| **Escoinçon**. *Arch.* [OF. *escoinçon* (mod. *écoinçon*).] A stone which forms the upper part of an arched window. In quot. *attrib.*

1857 H. T. ELLACOMB in *Trans. Exeter Arch. Soc.* I. Ser. ii. 98 The jambs of these windows are splayed on the inside, and surmounted by escoinçon arches.

† **Escompesall**.

1486 *Sk. St. Allans* C iijj, Put in the wonde Escompesall unto my the dede flesch be wasyde.

† **Escondy**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *escondire* (mod. *conduire*), in this sense a pseudo-

etymological perversion of earlier *escondire*, corresp. to Pr. *escondire*:—*\*excondiēre*, *f. ex-out + con* (=cum) with + *dicere* to say.] *trans.* To give (a person) a denial of (something).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Every woman that disobeyed or escondyed her husbunde of any thinge that he commaunded her . . . she shulde be mued alle a yere.

† **Escondyte**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *escondite* refusal, *f. escondire*: see prec.] *intr.* To give a refusal to.

1510-20 *Compl. too late married* (1862) 8 She wolde to no manner a man escondyte.

|| **Escopette** (ɛskopet). *U.S.* Also 9 escopate, -et. [ad. Sp. *escopeta* (assimilated to Fr. *escopette*) musket, ad. It. *schiochetto*, *scoppietto*, *f. schioppo* (by metathesis *scoppio*) noise, explosion, L. *scopus*, *sclopius* the noise produced by a blow on the inflated cheek (in med.L. 'a gun').] A sort of carbine, used chiefly in Mexico and the adjoining parts of the U.S.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 201, 50 dragoons and 50 mounted militia of the province, armed in the same manner, viz., Lances, escopates and pistols. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado xxxiii.* (1862) 336 A ranchero, carrying an escopette and three turkeys, offered his horse in exchange. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Rifle Rangers* xx, A dozen . . . men were . . . firing their escopettes and pistols as they came down.

Escopetto, = prec.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 29 The Mexican beat him upon the head with the butt of his escopetto.

† **Escorse**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *escorser*, *escorther* (mod.Fr. *écortier*), corresp. to Pr. *escorgar*, *escortegar*:—med.L. *exorticiāre*, *f. ex-out + cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To skin, flay. In quot. *fig.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 112 So . . . that they wer not escorsed and fleen to the bones.

|| **Escort** (ɛskɔrt), *sb.* Also 6 eskert (eskart), 8 escorte. [a. Fr. *escort*, ad. It. *scorta*, *f. scorgere* to conduct:—late L. type \**excorrigere*, *f. ex-out + corrigere* to set right.

1. *Mil.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers (whether for protection or surveillance, or as a mark of honour), or serving as a guard or convoy for baggage, provisions, treasure, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xviii. 1077 The bands . . . had overthrown the eskert [ed. 1599 eskart] or garde [orig. *scorta*] of victuals. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4158½ The Horses and Waggon . . . began their March with an Escort of 2000 Foot and 800 Horse. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Escort of Deserters* consists . . . of a corporal and three rank and file. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 470 And Colonel Trant with his division attacked the escort of the military chest. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 496 Not with an army but with a mere escort of strangers.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, or often a single person, accompanying any one on a journey for the purpose of protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 33 Five Women, who had no other Escort than a Recollet, this Jeweller, and a Youth of sixteen. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1760) V. 61, I could not be so welcome to you as your escort, as . . . I should be to Miss Byron and her friends, as her guest. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xii, The encounter with the courier and his escort had taken place. a 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xviii. 263 The ladies in waiting and the lady patronesses formed the royal escort.

3. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an escort. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Leam & Lugg* ii. v. 97 To make him desire Cooper's escort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies* Chr. 221 The elder deities were compelled to . . . attend in escort to the Eastern idol.

|| **Escort** (ɛskɔrt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. Fr. *escorter*, It. *scortare*.] *trans.* To act as escort to. a. *Mil.* of armed men; *Naut.* of a convoy. b. In wider sense: To accompany for the purpose of protecting or conducting, or of showing civility.

a. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4478½ Yesterday the Troops that escorted our Foragers, met with several of the Enemy's Parties. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ix. 539 The herring busses were escorted by twelve men of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 636 He was escorted by a body-guard under the command of Sarsfield.

b. 1742 DUNKIN in Francis Horace's *Sat.* i. ix, In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the Street. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. ix. 50 To escort and guide me through this wood. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Catharine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal* Three i. ii, He had escorted her to the first of her parties.

Hence *Escorting ppl. a.*, that escorts. *Escortment*, the action of escorting.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 The official list of the escorting officers. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 303 One of the warriors was sent to accompany me . . . by way of escortment.

|| **Escot**, *sb.* [Afr. form of SCOT (as in *scot and lot*); cf. OF. *Pr. escot* (mod.F. *écot*), It. *scotto*.] (See quot.; it does not appear where Johnson found the word.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Escot*, a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot and lot*.

† **Escot**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *escot-er*, *f. escot* (mod.

F. *écot*): see prec.] *trans.* To pay a reckoning for, maintain.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 362 What are they Children? Who maintains 'em? How are they escoted? 1775 in ASH.

† **Escout**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *escoutie* fem. (mod. F. *écoute*) act of listening, also sentinel, Scout, *f. escouter* (mod. *écouter*) to listen.]

1. Look-out, watch. [Cf. OF. *se mettre aux escoutes*.]

1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* 29 They were well entrenched, having good escout abroad and sure watch within.

2. A Scout, spy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.*, The escoutes that were sent out to knowe which waye the Emperour went, brought contrary reportes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xxviii. 449 Intelligence given him . . . by means of his owne escouts and spies. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Those be the Dæmons which are their [the gods'] spies and escouts.

† **Escout**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *escout-er* (mod.F. *écouter*) = Pr. *escoutar*, Cat. *escollar*, It. *ascoltare*:—L. *auscultāre* to listen.] *intr.* To act as a scout, explore, reconnoitre.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xxv. 441 Having sent out to escout and espie 400 horsemen of confederats.

|| **Escribe** (ɛskriˈb), *v.* [f. E-*pref.* + L. *scribere* to write.]

† 1. *trans.* To write or copy out. (More commonly EXSCRIBE.) *Obs.*

1558 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 An old book of Precedences which was escribed, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town.

2. *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the productions of the other two sides. (Cf. EXSCRIBE.) Hence *Escribed ppl. a.*

1870 W. CHAUVENET *Geom.* II. 87 The three circles which lie without the triangle have been named escribed circles. 1881 J. CASEY *Seq. Euclid* 54 If the circle touch . . . the sides AB, AC produced; that is if it be an escribed circle.

† **Escrime**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Fr. *escrime*, *f. escrimer* to fence.] The art of fencing, esp. with sabre or sword.

1652 UROUHAUT *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 220 The most skilful teachers of Escrime, and fencing-masters of Italy.

† **Escrimer**. *Obs.* In 6 eskrymeur. [a. Fr. *escrimeur*, *f. escrimer* to fence.] One who practises fencing; a fencer, a swordsman.

1572 SIR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 21 The duke . . . provided . . . some eskrymeurs to shew us pastyme.

† **Esript**. *Obs.* Also 6 escripto. [a. OF. *escript*, semi-learned spelling of *escriit* (mod.F. *écrit*):—L. *scriptum* neut., pa. ppl. of *scribere* to write.] A written document, a writing; *spec.* a written decree or mandate, a 'writ'.

1483 *Plumpton Corr. p.* xcv, We award that all such evidences, escripts, or muniments be delivered . . . afore the feast of St. John Baptist next coming. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 776½ All and every such proces, writings and escripts as haue passed and bene don in this matter. 1590 T. FENNE *Fruits* 75 Those escripts and appointments which seemed so difficult and almost impossible to be brought to passe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 Amongst other of the King's Escripts, it formed Writs remedial, for such as had received wrong. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 30 Mar. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2120½ And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury . . . Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts. 1724 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 245 The Governour proposed to send the following Escript by way of amendment.

† **Esripture**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *escriptura* (mod. F. *écriture*) = Pr. *escriptura*, Sp. *escritura*, It. *scrittura*:—L. *scriptura* writing.] = SCRIPTURE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. 4 The holy escripture saith of god that he is fiers.

|| **Escritoire** (ɛskritwaːr, ɛskritwɔːr). *Forms:* 8 escritore, 8-9 escritouire, escritoir, (8 escrotore, -critore, 9 -crotore), 8- escritoire. [a. F. *escritoire* (now *écritoire*) writing-case, writing-desk:—late L. *scriptorium* apparatus or place for writing, *f. scribere* to write.]

The aphetic forms *scritore*, *Scritoire*, occur in 17th c.

A writing-desk constructed to contain stationery and documents; in early use, often one of a portable size; more recently, chiefly applied to a larger piece of furniture, a bureau or secretary.

1611 COTTON, *Escripitoire*, a penner. 1766-7 FARQUHAR *Deaux Str.* v. iv, Captain Glibbet . . . had made bold . . . with your Study and Escritore. 1722 *Strving Stow's Surv.* (1754) L. iii. vi. 598½ Chests of drawers, Escritoures, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares. 1742 FULTON *Tr. Andrew* vi. iii, She . . . accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my escritore. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 115 The escritore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xiv, In the large shining mahogany escritore Mr. Osborne had a drawer especially devoted to his son's affairs and papers. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix, An escritore in the Sherraton style.

*attrib.* 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xvii, There was a chest of drawers with an escritore top.

Hence *Escriitorial a. nonce-vid.*, of or pertaining to an escritore.

1728 COVER *Let. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 163 One more circumstance . . . will impress upon you . . . a sense of the value we set upon its scriberial capacity.

† **Escrivain**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *escrivain* (mod.F. *écrivain*) = Pr. *escrivān*, Sp. *escribano*,

It. *scrivano*:—late L. *scribānus*, f. L. *scriba* scribe.] A clerk.

a 1734 NORTH LIVES (1826) II. 399 Servants, scrivains and other attendants at a great expense.

† **ESCRIVAN**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. Pg. *escrivão*: see prec.] A clerk on board a ship, a supercargo, 1726 SHELVELOCK *Voy. round World* 341 The Escrivain of the said ship. *desir'd* we would sell him the Jesus Maria.

† **ESCROC**, *v. Obs.* [f. *escroc* swindler: cf. Fr. *escroquer* to swindle.] *trans.* To gain by swindling.

1738 *Conn. Sense* (1739) II. 45 Employing Tricks to escroc all they could for the Civil List, etc. *Ibid.* II. 183 Occasions are laid hold of to escroc more and more from the Publick.

**Escrod** (eskrō'd). A small fresh cod hroiled; = SCROD.

18. D. WEBSTER (Webster), That morsel for Monica, an escrod. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Escrocles**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—[In 5 *erron. escrocles*. [OF. *escrocles* fem. pl. (mod.F. *derouilles*):—late L. *scrofella*, dim. of *scrofula*: see SCROFULA.] Scrofula.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 372/2 A maide . . had her throte gretey swollen of a maladye called the escrocles.

**Escroll** (eskrō'l). Forms: 6-7 *escrowle*, 7-8 *escrol(e)*, -*olle*, 7- *escroll*. [ad. OF. *escroele*, dim. of *escroe*: see next and SCROLL.]

† L. *Law*. = ESCROW. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 102 To deliuer a Writing, or a Bill as an Escroll is vnkowne vnto all Merchants there. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 9. 5 If . . shee deliver the same deed unto a stranger as an Escrowle, upon condition that, etc. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 569 They signed the instrument of the peace to agree it might lie as an escroll in the hands of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

2. *Her.* = SCROLL.

1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 160 With one Escrole having this Motto *Ich Dien*. 1706 HEARN *Collect.* 25 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 209 Underneath there is this Escrolle, *Memoria p*ro* p*ro*terna*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 111. x. 463 Ancient families converted their war-cry into mottoes, which they placed upon escrols above their crests. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 8 The Motto 'Virtutis fortuna comes' in an Escrole above.

**Escrow** (eskrō'u). *Law*. [a. AF. *escrowe*, *escrouwe*, OF. *escroe*, *escroue* scrap, shred, strip of parchment, scroll (mod.F. *derouine* entry of a name in a jail register);—med.L. type \**scrōda*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *scrōt* scrap, fragment:—OTeut. \**skraido*- (whence Eng. SHRED).] (See quotes.)

1584 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 449 It was delivered as an Escrow upon condition. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 306 An Escrow is a Deed delivered to a third person to be the Deed of the party upon a future condition. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 663/4 The part signed by the defendant was only an escrow in the hands of her solicitor, and not to take effect until the other part was signed by the plaintiff.

**Escroire**, *obs. form* of **ESCRIVIRE**.

† **ESCRY**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *ESCRY* *v.* See the variant forms **ASCRY**, **SCRJ**.] a. Outcry, exclamation; notoriety. b. Battle-cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* LV, Suchedishonour and escry is not soone put oute. 1489—*Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 The lasse bolde are wont for to gyeue by the escrye byfore that the bataylle be bygonne. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) D*ij* Faynt cowardes mindes soone at the first escrye Of sturdy labour, fall to the grounde as lame. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 66 Gaspar . . durst not well laide for Escryes that were made when he proferid to the Shore.

† **ESCRY**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *escrye*, 7 *escerie*. [a. OF. *escrīer*, f. *es*—L. *ex* out + *crier* to CRY. The earlier Eng. form from 13th c. was **ASCRY**, *proh.* representing an AF. *ascrier*; and there was an aphetic **SCRJ**, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, exclaim.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84/4 Thenne one of them escryed and said, etc. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiun* IV. 185 He escryed a hye & said 'Syr Kyng', etc.

2. *trans.* To call out to, hail; also, to call upon, invoke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 Put out thy voyes and escrye hym frely. 1485—*Chs. Gl.* 77 He . . began to escrye the holy trinite. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Artih. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 112 He spurred horse and escryed the seneshall.

b. To escry him, them, etc. to or unto death, used to translate Fr. *lui, leur escrier 'à mort!'* or '*à la mort!*'

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, And syn they escried alle the dronken centauris unto the deihe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 659 They were enclosed with the gauntioye, who escryed them to dethe.

3. *trans.* = **DESCRY**: to cry out upon on discovering; hence to espy, discover. Also, with *out*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Oscr. 100 Vouchsafe therefore a good fellowship (Oscorius) to escry out onesafe Haven for us. 1821 J. STURLEY *Tr. Seneca's Medea* III. Chs. 127 b, Some travelers shall the Countreys farre escrye Beyond small Thule, Knowne furthest at this day. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 596 (R.) At the same time the Spanish fleet was escryed by an English Pinasse. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 775 From hence you may plainly escrie the promontory of Azaphil.

|| **ESCU**. [Fr.; older form of *écu*: see *ÉCU*.] c 1663 F. WILLUGHBY in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 11 At the expence of an Escus for a Guide. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Escuage** (eskiuēdʒ). *Feudal Law. Obs. exc.*

*Hist.* [a. AF. *escuage*, f. OF. *escu* (mod.F. *écu*):—L. *scutum* shield. Cf. **SCUTAGE**.]

† 1. The chief form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for a period of forty days in each year. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1773 Many helde their landes . . with service de chivalerie and some by escuage. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 19 Every tenant that held lands by a knights fee was tied to do his Lord escuage or shield service. 1605 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 171 Those Authors . . pretend this Duty of Escuage. . . to have come over in this Reign. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 74 This kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin. . . or *servitium scuti*. . . in our Norman French *escuage*.

b. *transf.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. (1605-7) I. 454 Our Grand-sires. . . euen in Age Could render duly Venus Escuage. 1623 COCKERAM, *Venus-escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse.

2. A money payment in lieu of military service; = **SCUTAGE**.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* an. 1214. 184/1 The king demanded escuage of them that refused to go with him into Poitow. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of the Subject* 17 Every man that by his tenure is bound to serve the King in his warres, and faithly, is to pay . . a fine by the name of Escuage. 1699 BLOUNT *Ann. Tenures* 95 When escuage is assessed throughout the land. . . the said Sir Philip shall pay, etc. 1738 *Hist. Brit. Cr.* Exchq. II. 23 The Baron appearing in the Host had Escuage on his own Tenants that made Default.

|| **Escudero** (eskiuē'ro). [Sp.; f. *escudo* shield: see **ESQUIRE**.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant; a lady's page.

a 1637 B. JONSON (Webster). 1865 T. B. ALDRICH *Knt. of Aragon* Poems 113 His escuderos rode in front, His cavaliers behind.

**Esculapian**, var. of **ÆSCULAPIAN**.

**Esculate**, var. form of **ÆSCULATE**.

† **Esculency**. *Obs. rare*—[f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being esculent or eatable. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Though lesse commodious for esculency.

**Esculent** (eskiuē't), a. and sb. [ad. L. *esculentus*, f. *esca* food.]

A. *adj.*

1. Suitable for food, eatable.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 A Number of Herbs are not Esculent at all. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. 1812 BRYCE *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 471 Esculent Snail. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* x. (1828) I. 310 The order Aptera does not much more abound in esculent insects than the Diptera. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 66 Onions and cabbage appear to have been the only esculent vegetables.

2. *confused use.*

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 212 The Esculent Swallow. The nest of this bird is edible.

2. *absol.* quasi-sb.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 474 In Plants, where the Root is the Esculent, as Radish, and Parsnips.

B. sb. Anything that is eatable, or fit for food; esp. vegetables.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, A Piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, as the learned call it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. Esculents*, by which is to be understood Plants for Food. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* II, His various esculents, from glowing beds Give the fair promise of delicious feasts. 1863 BALL in *N. & Q.* ser. III. IV. 193 The 4th of August was the period when the juicy esculent could be first enjoyed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 25 The varieties of palm furnished. . . an esculent something like the cabbage.

**Esculic**, -in(e), var. forms of **ÆSCULIC**, -IN.

† **Escume**. [a. OF. *escume* (mod.F. *écume*): see **SCUM**.] Froth.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyl. Waters* P iiij, Escume made of this herbe [radish] used in vaperous bathes dys-troyeth age.

**Escurialize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Escurial* (better *Escorial*), the name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid.] *trans.* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escorial.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Kings and queens are no longer . . puppets to be played with by dexterous mountebanks, or Escurialized into idiotism.

**Escurio**: see **EQUERRY**.

**Escuse**, *obs. form* of **EXCUSE** sb. and v.

**Escutcheon** (eskrū'tʃən). Forms: (5) *escouchon*, 6 *escuchon*, 7, 9 *escoccheon*, (7) *eschoch*, *eschuchon*, -*ion*, *escochion*, *escotch*, -*escu*, -*cheon*, -*chion*, -*techer*, 8 *eschutcheon*, 6-*eschutcheon*. See also **SCUTCHEON**. [a. ONF. *escuchon* (central OF. *escuson*, mod. *écuson*):—late L. type \**scutūm*-ent, f. *scutum* shield.]

JOHNSON 1755 has only the form *eschutcheon*.

1. *Her.* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted; also in wider sense, the shield with the armorial bearings; a sculptured or painted representation of this.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 131 Escuchons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Vere. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) M iiij, And from that time the use of Escuchons and Armory was found out, as a witness of their Nobility. 1650 HOLLAND *Candent's Brit.* I. 405 Their Escuchon Gules with sixe escallops argent. 1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) A, The figures on the right hand each Escuchon, shewing what Armes belong to the Houses. 1774

*WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (R.), The addition of the escutcheon of Edward the Confessor . . was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xli, The carved stone escutcheon of the ancient family . . was hung diagonally beneath the helmet and crest. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 277 They were prohibited from quartering the royal arms on their escutcheons. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* II, Gray granite pillars, each crowned with the escutcheon of the Heathcotes.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phrases like *a blot on an escutcheon* = a stain on a person's reputation.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 175 Ded., The banishment of Ovid was a blot in his escutcheon. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* v. 180 We are not ashamed of our [Puritan] fathers. . . The escutcheon of their virtues is our proudest heraldry. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nuge Crit.* x. 444 The people of Edinburgh were eager to remove an unseemly stain from the escutcheon of their city. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 45 A dark blot on the escutcheon of the House of Godwine.

c. *Escutcheon of pretence*: the small escutcheon bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield. Cf. **INESCUTCHEON**.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4, Upon an Escutcheer of Pretence, a Cheveron between three Birds. 1766-87 PORSY *Her.* 123. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxiv, Mervyn quartering Squire, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Green, etc.

2. A hatchment. (More fully *funeral escutcheon*). *Obs.*

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 40 Escoccheons which he had got by burying several persons of quality. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV. 4/1 Every Gentleman . . was inter'd with Funeral Escoccheons. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 347 Mrs. Veal was . . dead, and her escutcheons were making. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 7 7 At last the eldest fell ill. . . I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* II. 183 Several ancient monuments . . over some of which hang funeral escutcheons.

3. Anything shaped like, or resembling, an escutcheon: a. *gen.* (see quot.)

1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* xviii, Of . . Marchpane paste . . our comit makers . . make . . Armes, escoccheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

b. *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings, carved on the bosses of ceilings, at the ends of weather-mouldings, etc.

1875 PARKER *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

c. A key-hole plate, a name plate, etc.

1665 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inve.* § 72 An Escoccheon to be placed before any of these locks. 1879 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Escutcheon*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door; or one to which the handle of a door is attached.

d. *Horticulture*. A shield-shaped portion of a branch, containing a bud, cut for use as a graft.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 61 Cut your escutcheon long enough . . that it may derive nourishment.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Escutcheon*, the compartment in the middle of the ship's stern, where her name is written.

f. *Zool.* (see quotes.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 947 The lunule . . is an oval space in front of the beaks [of bivalves]. . . When a similar impression exists behind the beaks, it is termed the escutcheon. *Ibid.* (1856) 305 Merce. . . Shell oval, compressed . . ligament in a deep escutcheon.

4. *Comb.* *Escutcheon grafting* (see 3 d).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, They will thrive . . well upon the Quince tree by Escutcheon grafting.

Hence **Escutcheoned ppl.** a., furnished or decorated with escutcheons.

1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* II. 356 What . . is this escutcheon'd world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night? 1822 BYRON *Werner* I, Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1828) 298 Doggeries never so escutcheoned must take the fate of such.

-**ese**, *suffix*, forming adjs., is ad. OF. -*eis* (mod. F. -*ois*, -*aïs*):—Com. Romanic -*ese* (It. -*ese*, Pr., Sp. -*es*, Pg. -*ez*):—L. *ensem*. The L. suffix had the sense 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as in *hortensis*, *prælensis*, f. *hortus* garden, *prælum* meadow, and in many adjs. f. local names, as *Carthaginiensis* Carthaginian, *Atheniēnsis* Athenian. Its representatives in the Romanic langs. are still the ordinary means of forming adjs. upon names of countries or places. In Eng. -*ese* forms derivatives from names of countries (chiefly after Romanic prototypes), as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Japanese*, and from some names of foreign (never English) towns, as *Milanese*, *Viennoise*, *Pekinese*, *Cantonese*. These adjs. may usually be employed as sbs., either as names of languages, or as designations of persons; in the latter use they formerly had plurals in -*s*, but the pl. has now the same form as the sing., the words being taken rather as adjs. used *absol.* than as proper sbs. (From words in -*ese* used as pl. have arisen in illiterate speech such sing. forms as *Chinee*, *Maltice*, *Portugee*.) A frequent mod. application of the suffix is to form words designating the dialect of certain authors who are accused of writing in a dialect of their own invention; e.g. *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*.

**Ese**, *eseli*, *esement*, *obs. ff.* **EASE**, etc.

**Esee**, -*i*, -*ie*, -*y*(e), *obs. forms* of **EASE**.

**Esemplastic** (esemplæstik), a. [f. Gr. *ēs* into + *ēv*, neut. of *ēis* + *πλαστικ-ός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to

mould: a word irregularly formed by Coleridge, and probably suggested to him by the Ger. *Umschulung* forming into one.] Having the function of moulding into unity; unifying.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 139 On the imagination, or esemplastic power. 1827 HARE *Glosses* Ser. 1. (1873) 223 Nor I trust will Coleridge's favorite word esemplastic ever become current. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 488 The unifying—or if I may use the expression, esemplastic—power of the imagination over the many subordinate truths.

**Esemplasy** (ese'mplási). [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσσειν* moulding + *-y*.] (See quot.)

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 65 Neither of them possessed that gift, which Schelling endeavoured to express by the term *Einsbildung* [*sic*; read *ineinsbildung*], and Coleridge by the term *esemplasy*—the power, that is, of infusing into the various parts of a subject an ever-present unity.

**Eson**, pl. of *ease*, obs. form of *EAVES*.

**Eserine** (es'erín). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ésérine*, f. *ésère*, the native name of the plant; see *-INE*.] (First used in Fr. by Vée *Recherches chimiques sur la fécule du Calabar* 1865.)

A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*, employed in solution in medicine to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 153 Eserine lowers the tension of the glaucomatous eye. 1883 *Edu. Rev.* Oct. 507 Eserine or physostigmine.

† **Esguard**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *esgard* (mod. F. *égaré*) 'tribunal des chevaliers de Malte', lit. 'look, attention', corresp. to It. *sguardo*: see *ES-* and *GUARD*.] A tribunal existing among the knights of St. John, to settle differences between members of the order.

1616 BAUM & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii, Proceed to 'the ceremony'—one of four Esguard Degrade Mountferrat first.

**Esh**, -en, dial. forms of *ASH*, *ASHEN*.

1512 *Northumb. Housh.* Bk. 354 To gyf yerely as many eshen cuppis. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.*, *Our Jwohny*, I cow'd my ways down, ahint our young eshes.

† **Eshen**, *eshime*. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 38 Of Eshime, which stone comes from Cataya, one Batman. *Ibid.* 42 Lignum aloes, Eshen and Corall.

**Eshin**, dial. Also 6 *eshoin*, *eshen*, -yne, *ession*, *eshon*, -en, 7 *eshon*. [Etymology uncertain; ? var. of *ASHEN* (vessel); cf. ON. *eski* ashen box, mod. Icel. *askja* box generally.] A wooden pail or shallow tub.

1547 *Laure & Clush.* *Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 109, V milke trowngs and v essionss xxd. 1558 *Ibid.* (1884) 20 Fyve loomes for Ale. And iijij Eshons. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Sex eshens or skales. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarum* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids. I have heard. . . a Milk Pail called. . . a Cruck, an Eshon, of others a Bouk. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Eshin*, a pail or kit. 1775 in ASH. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Eshin*, a large can for carrying milk from the shippon to the house.

**Eshlar** (e'shlar), var. of *ASHLAR*. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Esi(e)**, *Esili*, obs. forms of *EASY*, *EASILY*.

**Esil(e)**, var. forms of *EISELL*.

**Esikanted**, variant of *ASKANTED*, *Obs.*

**Esikart**, ? obs. form of *ESCORT*.

**Esker** (es'kar). *Geol.* Also 9 *eskar*, *eskar*, -ir. [a. Ir. *esicir*.] 'The name given in Ireland to the elongated and often flat-topped mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur abundantly in the greater river-valleys of that country' (Page). Also in *comb.*, as *esker-like*.

1852 L. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 505 The top of Headon Hill is capped by a great esker of gravel. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol.*, *Esikars* or *Esikars*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 1. § 82 Ridges, known in Scotland as kames, in Ireland as eskers, and in Scandinavia as ösar. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv. Onis* I. iii. 55 Towards sunset we neared the flank of a long eskar-like sand ridge.

**Eskerl**, obs. var. of *ESCORT*.

**Esken**, obs. form of *ASK* v.

**Eskep**, obs. form of *EQUIP*.

† **Eskirmish**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *escarmouche*: see *ESCARMOUCH* and *SKIRMISH*.] = *SKIRMISH*.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* i. 1, In marching, incamping, approach, eskirmish, camisado, or retraite.

† **Eslake**. *Obs.* [var. of *ASLAKE* or *Y-SLAKE*.] = *SLAKE*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshum.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxvi, No drop thou gettest for to e-lake thy lust.

**Eslar**, obs. Sc. form of *ASHLAR*.

† **Eslarge**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *eslargir*: see next.] *trans.* = next.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 132 He his stered vnto myrse and eslargithe his pitee vnto hem.

† **Eslargish**, v. *Obs.* In 5 *eslargys(s)he*.

[a. OF. *eslargiss*—lengthened stem of *eslargir* (mod. F. *élargir*), f. *es* = *-L*. *ex* + *large*: see *LARGE*.] a. *trans.* To extend the range or scope of; = *ENLARGE* 3 b. b. *refl.* To set (oneself) at large; to free (oneself) from restraint. Cf. *ENLARGE* 6.

1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, Ye may eslargyshe yourself to say or do your wylle. *Ibid.* I ij, God sly moueth aym self to pyte and eslargyslieth his misericorde.

**Eslior**, obs. var. *ASHLAR*.

15. in Raine *Auckland Can.* (1852) 64 note, Eslier worke.

**Eslior**, *eslior*, obs. ff. *ELISOR*.

**Esloign**, -oin'e, -oyne, obs. ff. *ELOIN*.

**Eslonge**, var. form of *ELONG* v. *Obs.* c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 133 Within a short while they eslongyd ferre one fro other.

† **Esmarvel**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *esmerveill*, -vayll, 6 *esmarveyll*. [ad. OF. *esmerveill*-er, f. *es* = *-L*. *ex* out + *mervell*-er to wonder, *MARVEL*. See also *AMARVEL*] *trans.* a. To astonish. b. To wonder at, admire.

1475 CANTON *Jason* 98 Jason was moche esmerveillid theñne when he understod the hyghe mysters that hym behouded to make. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruyll the grete & incompreñable dyffereñce. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 189 Thus al esmarveyled we dyd then awake.

† **Esmay**, v. *Obs.* See also *AMAY*, *ASMAI*. [a. OF. *esmaier* to trouble = Pr. *esmagar*, *esmaier*, It. *smagare* = med. L. \**smagare*, f. *ex* out + *mag* (whence \**dismagare*: see *DISMAY*), usually believed to be of Tent. origin; cf. OHG. *magan* to be able: see *MAY* v.] *trans.* and *refl.* = *DISMAY*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 28, I am. . . so distempred and so esmaied. *Ibid.* II. 239 But Jason wolde him nought esmaie. 1475 CANTON *Jason* 76 Appollo on this . . . began to rise abashed and esmayed of this werke. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 153/2 But he was gretely esmayed how he myght burye the body.

**Esmayle**, *emayle*. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *esmail*, f. *email*: see *AMEL*.] Enamel.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 Set rich rubie to red esmayle. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* D iij. (D.) No wine but was turned to red emayle as soon as euer it came amongst them [Icelanders].

† **Esmoute**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esmoute*, older form of *émeute*.] = *EMEUTE*.

1621 NEETHAM *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 And an Esmoute of their people who are all interested in that Question.

**Esmint**, obs. form of *EASEMENT*.

† **Esmove**, *esmeve*, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *esmouvoir* (accented stem *esmouir*), whence a later inf. form *esmovere*:—late L. *esmovere*, f. *ex* out + *movere* *MOVE*.] *trans.* To move strongly, excite.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* III. v. Gviij, As sone as she sawe hym she was smoued wyth Joye that she deyed tofore hym. 1475 — *Jason* 12/2 He was so esmeuid . . . with loue that, etc. *Ibid.* 78/2 Their aduersaires. . . were so esmeuyed upon them that, etc.

† **Esne** (ez'né). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *esne* = Goth. *ansis*:—O Teut. \**asupo* = harvestman, f. \**asano* = harvest.] The OE. designation of a class of domestic slaves.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 24 Ne is ðegn ofer ðone laru nec ðea vel esne ofer hlaferde his. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 51 Esnas giurnon togaghes him. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Theos and Esne art thou no longer. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* Eug. 201 The . . . esnes or day-labourers, were the lowest. 1875 STRUPT *Cont. Hist.* I. v. 78 The esne or slave who works for hire.

† **Esneacy**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *esneacia*, latinized form of OF. *ainsnece* (mod. Fr. *ainese*) position of elder brother or sister, ad. med. L. \**anteuñtília*, f. *anteuñtus* one born before another, f. *ante* before + *nātus* born.] 'A private prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener, where an estate is descended to daughters for want of an heir male, to choose first after the inheritance is divided' (Wharton).

1607 in Cowell *Interpr.* 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 144. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Eso** (-eso-). *prefix* [Gr. *ἔσω* within], employed in a few compounds of modern formation from words of Greek origin, as *Esoenteritis*, *Path.* [see *ENTERITIS*], inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. *Eso gastritis*, *Path.* [see *GASTRITIS*], inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. *Eso nartex* [see *NARTHEX*], the inner vestibule of a Greek church (cf. *EXONARTHEX*). *Eso neurā a*. [see *NEURAL*], operating within the nerves. *Eso scopio a*. *rare* [Gr. *ἔσω* within + *σκοπέω* to watch + *-ic*], (see quot.).

1847 CRAIG *Esoenteritis*. *Ibid.* \**Eso gastritis*. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 245 The 'esonartex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonartex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 The mental forces, or operations of a living human being, may be conceived to be essentially 'esoneural'. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. (1838-43) VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into \**Eso* scopio, i.e. internal or interior-concerns-regarding, viz. Internal Government, and *Eso scopio*.

**Eso dic** (esp'dik), a. [f. Gr. *ἔσω* within + *δίδωμι* way + *-ic*.] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

1850 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* 6 [Section headed 'New Terms Proposed'] *Eso dic* (v) will express the action into; *exo dic* the action out of, etc. 1850 BARNES in *Lancet* II. 84/1 This paralyzing effect on the extremities of the esodie nerves. 1852 G. WILSON *Life & Reid* 92 The sensitive nerves have also been named esodie (linguist).

**Eso phageal**, **Eso phagus**, etc.: see *ES-*.

**Esoteric** (esote'rik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. *ἑσώτερος*, f. *ἑσώ* within, compar. of *ἔσω* within.

The Gr. word occurs first in Lucian, who ascribes to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'. (Cic. *De Fin.* v. § 5 recognizes such a classifica-

tion, but uses only the term 'exoteric', leaving the opposite class undesignated; Aristotle himself merely uses *ἑσώτερος* in the sense of 'popular, untechnical'.) By later writers the word was employed to designate the secret doctrines said to have been taught by Pythagoras to a select few among his disciples.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of advanced or privileged disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated exclusively. Hence of disciples: Belonging to the inner circle, admitted to the esoteric teaching. Opposed to *EXOTERIC*.

*Esoteric Buddhism*: a system of 'theosophical' doctrines, alleged by its adherents to have been handed down by secret tradition among an initiated class of Buddhists.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 372/1 The Auditors of Pythagoras . . . were of two sorts, Exoteric and Esoteric; the Exotericks were those who were under probation, which if they well performed, they were admitted to be Esotericks. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 (1755) 98 The esoteric teaching [of the Pythagoreans] admitted fable and falsehood . . . the esoteric only what the teacher believed to be true. 1754 FIELONG *Comm. Belingbrooke's Ess.* Wks. 1784 X. 310 In rescuing the esoteric purity of his doctrines from that less amiable appearance in which their esoteric garb represents them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 These two classes [the adept and the vulgar] must be addressed in two different languages, the esoteric and the exoteric. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 200, I considered . . . the Trinity . . . entitled to the rank of an esoteric doctrine of natural religion. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 90. 204 A hidden stream of esoteric truth was supposed to flow beneath all the surface of Scripture. 1883 SINNETT (title), *Esoteric Buddhism*.

b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) = 'Esoteric sense'. *rare.* 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 52 The esoteric of the most suspicious turnings of his phraseology is 'Glory to the true God'.

2. *transf.* a. Of motives, purposes, etc.: Not openly avowed. b. Pertaining to a select circle; private, confidential. c. Qualifying a personal epithet: That is esoterically such.

1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 176 He had two motives in his visit, an exoteric and an esoteric motive. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 206 His esoteric project was the original project of Christopher Columbus. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xliij, How could he aid in this esoteric interview? 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II, Strauss had hardly the stuff in him to be an esoteric Conservative while an esoteric Radical. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 578 There is nothing to hinder them having also more esoteric meetings at stated intervals.

3. *Phys.* (In etymological sense): 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

b. *sb.*

1. *pl.* (after Gr. *τὰ ἑσώτερικά*). Esoteric doctrines; esoteric treatises.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachy* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamatics, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 Our predecessors had their esoterics and exoterics. 1809 KNOX & JENKINS *Corr.* I. 438 Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had done ill to give the world his esotericks. 1821 S. PARK *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 353 I must, in my esoterics, stand aloof from all controversies.

2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines.

1655-60 (see A. 1).

**Esoterical** (esote'rikāl), a. [f. prec. + *-AL*.]

1. = prec. *adj.*

1850 L. HUNT *Autobio.* I. iii. 128 This was his [Coleridge's] esoteric opinion of him. 1876 DICKINSON *Lect. Egypt* 42 Walls covered with mythological representations and esoteric texts, explanatory of the old religion.

2. In etymological non-use: (see quot.).

1850 MAURIER *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 3. 27 When by esoterical we mean that which concerns the inner man.

**Esoterically** (esote'rikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an esoteric manner.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 III. (1812) 27 Exoterically . . . of the national Gods; esoterically . . . of the first Cause of all things. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 4 It essentially and esoterically preserves its separateness. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 87 While oral tradition continued to be the esoteric practice, writing might still be resorted to esoterically.

**Esotericism**. [f. *ESOTERIC* + *-ISM*.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer*. Hence in later Dicts.

**Esoterism** (esote'riz'm). [f. Gr. *ἑσώτερος* (see *ESOTERIC*) + *-ISM*.] The holding of esoteric doctrines; the habit of regarding knowledge as the property of the few.

1835 MAURIER *Lect. to Acad.* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1884) I. 171 A dangerous tendency [in Alex. Knox] to esoterism and exclusiveness. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* II. 62 Its perfect openness rebuked their esoterism. 1884 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*, *Esoterism*, *medical*. Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

**Esoterize**, v. *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To hold esoteric doctrines.

1842 G. S. FANER *Provins. Lett.* (1844) II. 21 Unlike the Esoterising Exclusiveness of Pagan Philosophy.

**Esotery** (esote'ri). [f. as prec. + *-Y*.] (An irregular formation; in first quot., from which Todd obtained the word, *esoterics* may be mispr. for *esoterics*.)

Esoteric doctrine, secret lore. Also *pl.*



1753 TUCKER *Freewill* 172 note. Reserving their esoterics for adepts, and dealing out exoterics only to the vulgar. 1828 WEBSTER, *Esotery*, mystery; secrecy. (*Little used*). 1879 G. MERKLEIGH *Egoist* II. 1. 7, I seem to be instructed in one of the mysteries of erotic esotery, yet on my word I am no wisier.

**Esoundir(e)**, obs. var. **ASUNDER**.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 510, 3977.

|| **Esox** (f. spks). Also 6 **exox**. [*L. esox*, a Gaulish word: cf. Welsh *eg*, Ir. *iach* salmon.] The name of a large fish mentioned by Pliny in first quott. app. identified with the Sturgeon; the Corpus Glossary (a 800) renders the name by *lax*, i.e. salmon. In mod. Ichthyology used as the generic name of the Pike.

c 1520 L. ANOREWE *Noble Lyfe in Babes Bk.* 234 Ezox is a very grete fische in that water danowe be the longe of hungarye, he is of suche bygnes that a carte with iij horses can nat carry hym awaye .. he hath swete fische [flesh] lyke a porke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Esox*, a great fish in the River Rhine; a *Lax*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. 1. 303 The *Esox* or Pike. 1854 BAOHAM *Haliout*. 296 Pliny's *esox* (a name which modern ichthyology has imposed upon the pike) is evidently a misnomer.

**Esp**, obs. form of **ASPI**.

|| **Espace**, obs. [*a. F. espace*:—*L. spatium*: see **SPACE**.] = **SPACE**.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 3403 In that espace of tyme the kynge and mo than th thousand men were baptysed. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* 146 We...baue ben a longe espace wyth hym.

**Espacement** (esp'as'ment). *Arch.* [*a. F. espacement*, f. *espacer* to space out.] The action of spacing, or of placing at snitable distances.

1867 A. BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iv. 95 The espacement of the windows.

|| **Espadon**. [*a. F. espadon*, app. a. *Sp. espadon*, augmentative of *espada* sword: cf. *It. spadone*.] A long two-handed sword used in 15-17th c.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 494 *Espadon*, a long sword of Spanish invention. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 565 The horseman's huge espadon of six feet long.

|| **Espagnolette**. [*Fr. espagnolette*, f. *espagnol* Spanish.] The fastening of a French window; also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., Had he fallen it might have been the better for him; but the neckcloths and the espagnolette held fast and prevented him. 1876 GUYOT *Encycl. Archit.* 687 For French casements, what is called the Espagnolette bolt is now in use. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/2 Paris has espagnolette windows opening like doors.

**Espaire**, var. form of **ESPEIRE**. *Obs.*

**Espalier** (esp'aliar). *Sp.* Also 7 *espaliere*. [*a. F. espalier*, ad. *It. spalliera* 'wainscot work to lean the shoulders against' (Florio), hence, stakes of the same height, f. *spalla* shoulder. Cf. *Sp. espalera*, *espallera*, of same meaning.]

1. A kind of lattice-work or frame-work of stakes upon which fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs are trained; also the stakes individually.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 356 Repair your Espaliers, and fasten your Fruit-trees thereto. 1754 DOOSLEY *Agriculture* ii. (R.), His ripening fruits Display their sweet temptations from the wall, Or from the gay espalier. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) i. 436 The upright putrescent espaliers of vine-pros. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* ii. viii. 168 The willow...is much used, its young shoots being employed to tie up the fruit trees to the espaliers.

2. A fruit-tree trained on a lattice, usually of woodwork, or on stakes.

1662 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Plant your fairest Tulips...under Espaliers. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 541 Espaliers of European grapes in gardens have long ago been introduced. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird*, The espaliers and the standards all Are there.

3. A row of trees so trained. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Fruit-Garden planted...in long Espaliers. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Batardier*, Fruit-Trees...placed in Espaliers or elsewhere, instead of a dead Tree.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly simple *attrib.*; also *espaliere* *adv.*, in the form of an espalier.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 16 Jan., Espalier hedges...make the ornaments of this place. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden Fences*, The Horse-Chesnut...will bear forming Espaliere. 1806 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Friendship* (1882) I. 20 One of the espalier apple-trees in the garden is a perfect picture. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 102/1 Espalier Trees may be much more easily cleaned of vermin.

**Espalier** (esp'aliar). *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* a. To train as an espalier. b. To furnish or surround with an espalier.

1810 BR. COPELSTON *Repl. to Edin. Rev.* in *Mem.* (1851) 329 We want not men who are clipped and espaliere into any form which the whim of the gardener may dictate. 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence *Espaliere* *ppl. a.*, *Espaliere* *vbl. sb.* 1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. 9 Latticed and espaliere cottages. 1865 MISS BRAOON *Dorset's Wife* iii. There were roses and sweet-brier, espaliere apples. 1882 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol.* Soc. IV. 154 He appears to be engaged in that form of training trees called espaliere.

|| **Espanolize**. *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. Sp. español* Spanish + *-ize*; cf. *Fr. espagnoliser*.] *trans.* To make Spanish; to naturalize in Spain.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* i. The life of the English VOL. III.

Espanoliz'd trauailer. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 477 Gondomar and our Espanolized English took this last advantage.

**Espargrass**, obs. corruption of **ASPARAGUS**.

1711 *Life & Char. R. Thornhill* 6 To suck two or three Espargrass's.

|| **Esparcet**. *Obs.* [*a. F. esparcet, esparcette*; cf. *Sp. esparceta*.] (See *quot.*)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 37 Esparcet is a kind of St. Foyn, and by some judged to be the same. So 1708 MORTIMER *Hush.* (ed. 2) i. 36. 1736-1800 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Esparse**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. espars-e-r*, f. *espars* (mod. *Fr. épars*):—*L. spars-us*, pa. pple. of *spargere* to scatter.] *trans.* To scatter.

1625 LITTLE *Du Bartas*, Noe 181 Into th' esparsed pipes o' th' Sommer throw bored.

**Esparto** (esp'arto). Also 6, 8 *sparto*. [*a. Sp. esparto*:—*L. spartum*, ad. Gr. *σπάρτον* a rope made of *σπάρτος*, either the same plant or Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*).] A kind of rush (*Macrochloa* or *Stipa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, imported from Spain and the north coast of Africa, for manufacture into paper. In ancient times it was, and in Spain is still, made into cordage, shoes, and other articles. Also called *esparto grass*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esparto*..a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* 6 Making ropes, baskets, and shoes, of a small rush or reed called *esparto*. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248, 356 Printed upon paper made from *esparto* alone. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/1 At Lloyd's paper mills, Sittingbourne, the...cover of a boiler used for boiling *esparto* and straw blew off. *attrib.* 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 130 The *esparto* rush makes good mats for houses. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 335 Large bales of *esparto grass*...from the adjoining province of Haba. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 9/1 An *esparto* boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills.

**Espathate** (esp'atet), *a. Bot.* [*f. E. pref. 3* + *L. spatia* SPATHE + *-ate*.] Not having a spathe (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

|| **Espaut**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. F. espautre* (now *épaître*):—*L. spelta* SPELT.] Millet or spelt.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 22 For Millium is more agreeable unto Spelta or Espaut (than unto Rye), as the Dutch and others still render it.

|| **Especcion**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*as if a. OF. \*especion*, repr. *L. specionem* looking, f. *specere* to look.] Looking, beholding.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Pundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 And ever the more they looked besytle The more they lyked in especcion.

|| **Especce**. *Obs.* See also **ESPICE**. [*a. Fr. especce*, corresp. to *Pr. e'specia*, *It. specie*:—*L. species*.]

In *OF.* the normal phonetic representative of *L. species* was *espece* (mod. *épice* SPICE); the form *especce* (mod. *espèce*) is influenced by *Lat.*, *Pr.* or *It.*

Kind, species.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* i. xxv. 32 The Romanes vsed diuers Espèces...of Cassing. 1659 MACALOE *Can. Physick* ii. 3 It rests to find out the Espece or kind of the disease.

|| **Especial**, *sb.* [Corruption of *espial*, due to the influence of *L. specere* to look, or possibly to confusion with next.] = **ESPIAL** 1 and 2 a.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 23 [*MS. Petworth* speciale, *MSS. Corpus*, *Lansd.* speciale; other *MSS.* have the correct reading *espialle*]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 His specials and Explorators declared and accompted to hym that all the Realme was up. 1555 EDOEN *Decades IV.* Ind. ii. 11. (Arb.) 112 One of their companye standynge vpon the topp of a hyghe rocke of especiall...beganne to crye Lynnyng sayles.

**Especial** (esp'e'shal), *a. Forms:* 4 *especial*, 4-7 -all(e), 5-6 *especial*(I), (5 *asspecial*, 5-6 *aspe*, *especial*(I), 6 *especial*, 6-7 *aspecial*, 7 *especial*, -shal, -tial(I), 4- *especial*. [*a. OF. especial* (mod. *Fr. spécial*, assimilated to the *L.* form), ad. *L. specialis* (see **SPECIAL**) belonging to or concerned with a particular species, special as opposed to general (in mod. *L.* current in legal and philosophical use), f. *species* SPECIES. Cf. *Pr.*, *Sp. especial*, *It. speciale*. (*Lat.* words with initial *sp*, *st*, *sc*, adopted into *Fr.* before 15th c. usually assumed a euphonic *c*.)

In *OF.* the word had developed the secondary sense 'pre-eminent, important' (for the transition cf. *particular*). In *Eng.* the two forms *especial* and *special* differ materially in use; the latter (owing perh. to its closer relation to the *L.* etymon) is preferred in applications arising proximately from the primary sense, while the former is chiefly confined to the derivative sense. The distinction is still more marked in the advs. *especially*, *specially*.]

1. In senses now commonly expressed by **SPECIAL**.

a. *Special* as opposed to general (*arch.*); also in *Law* *†**especial pleading*, *especial tail*. *†* b. Particular, individual, 'specific' (*obs.*). *†* c. Provided for a particular purpose (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6717 Lo heere the cras especial. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 303 b, By especial pleading he may be barred of the action that he sueth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 225 There is especial Commission come from Venice. 1654 MARCHANT *Chenop. Hush.* i. xi. (1668) 49 Spoyling an especial member by some strange contracion. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 26 In this case the husband hath an estate in especiall taile. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1758) i. xxvi. 189, I shall dispatch what I shall farther write...by an

especial messenger. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxv, And rendering general that which is especial.

2. Pre-eminent, exceptionally distinguished. Formerly often in phrase (*my*) *especial friend* (cf. 3). Now chiefly of feelings, qualities, or attributes: Exceptional in degree. (*Obs.* in predicative use.)

In examples of 2 and 3 *special* may commonly be substituted with little change of meaning.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p. 200 First schul ye clepe to youre counsell a fewe of youre frendes that ben especial. 1494 FABYAN ii. xxx. 22 He had hym in shorte while in especial fauoure. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* pl. i. x. (1611) 29 Causest them to haue especial respect in making lawes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especiall good friend Sir Peter Hamond Knight of the Bath. c 1630 RISOON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 It is one of the especial-est fisher towos of this shire. 1841 LANE *Arab.* Nfr. I. 95 And among my books is one of most especial value. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. xxviii. 397 One fact of especial importance is to be borne in mind.

3. Belonging pre-eminently to a particular person or thing; pertaining chiefly to one particular cause.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 152 Every passion, every vice had its especial demon. 1868 M. PATRISON (*title*), Suggestions on Academic Organization, with especial reference to Oxford. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) L. 233, I must repeat one thing, for your especial benefit.

4. In *especial*, also rarely by *special*: in particular; especially; particularly. *Obs. exc. arch.* (*Occas.* written as one word; cf. *IN ESPECIALLY*.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 25 And in especial Drawe unto hym and pray in general. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxi. (1869) 15 Pilke he wolde bi especial weren ministres and seruices to bim. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 At thys parliament most in Asspeciall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 In diuers regions, and inespacial in Fraunce and Normandie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dities* (Caxton) 74 a, He wold haue reserued them inespacial in his sayd dities. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. iii. 21, I will now speak of every word in especial. 1628 SCOTT *F. R. Perth* xxix, His word, which be addressed to me in especial. 1666 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* 14 In especial, I had fallen into some uselessly prejudices. 1881 S. COLVIN *Life Landor* 187 Whether it was of these four dramas and of Count Julian in especial, or of all Landor's dramatic...writings together, that, etc.

5. *quasi-sb.* An especial point, a 'particular'.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* i. 173 In this conceite these sixe especials...briefely. 1. The excellencie of the gift

6. The manner of exhibiting.

7. *quasi-adv.*

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattani's Geomancie* 123 It is especial good to goe to dwell with great Princes and Lordes.

|| **Especiality**. *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ITY*.] An especial point or detail.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbr. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 Noble and grete Costis...of which it is now possible to the Writer herof, for to remember the Specialities.

**Especialy** (esp'e'shali), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an especial manner; principally, chiefly. Also in *phr.* *†**in especialy* (see also *IN ESPECIALLY*).

In later use also with *adjs.*: In an especial degree.

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) i. 105 Sybbell, I praye thespeciallye, etc. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* v. iii, Evander...dyd well abounde In many vertues, especialy in lernynge. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 92 a/1 The women, & in especiallye great ladies, know not, etc. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 685 And then the Priest prayd in general for all estates and degrees, and for increase of grace, and in especially if neede required. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc.) App. 259 Hereof he was especially advertised by the Hammonds. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 127 Great shoals of salmon...often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 30 It sometimes cures an Ague especially in Children. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iv. 61 Unless they are especially watchful. 1853 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 9 Around the borders of the bogs...lie trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Two points in his criticism are especially deserving of notice.

**Especialness** (esp'e'shalnes). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The state of being especial.

1611 W. LOE *Blisse Brightest Beautie* (1614) 25 (R.) Your precious diamond in especialness. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Especialty**. *Obs.* [*ad. OF. especialité*, *AF. especialité* (in *especialité* d'*eser* special mention in writing; cf. sense 2), f. *especial*: see **SPECIAL**.]

1. An especial degree (of anything).

1606 J. KING *4th Serw. Hampt. Cr.* 41 In time of persecution the especialty and difference of honour might be allotted to such men.

2. *Law*. A contract by deed; = **SPECIALTY**.

1576 LAMBARDE tr. *Customal in Peramb.* Kent 426 The chartre of the King of this especialtie is in y' custodie of Sir Jhon of Norwood. 1888 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* F.vj, Your especialties, as are bills of hande. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Paraliel* 65 It is an inconuenience in reason, that an especialtie sealed and solempnlye deliuered, should be auoyded by the bare agreement of the parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 239 It behooveth to him that bringeth the Writ to shew forth an Especialty.

**Espede**, var. of **EXPEDE** *v. Obs.* to dispatch.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 507/1 All signatours, letters of gift, and all vtheris letters ellis esped.

|| **Espeire**, *esp'oire*. *Obs.* Also 4 *espeir*, *espeyre*, 5 *espaire*, *espoir* 4 *aphet*. *sp'eire*. [*a. OF. esp'eire* fem., *esp'eir* masc., mod. *Fr. espoir*, f. *esperer* to hope. Cf. *Pg. esper* masc., *Sp. esperin* fem.] Hope, expectation.

1393 GOWER *Conf. l.* 211 To putten Rome in full espere [i.e. r. espyer]. *Ibid.* 111. 33 And as the plover doth of aire, I live and am in good espere. 1400 ST. ALERIN (Laud 622) 1030 To bi coming was al my spire, To haue ymade of bee myne eire. 1400 *Test. Love* 11. (1560) 287/1 The good were weided and put out of espore of the knot. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2671 And asked him with gude espere. 1475 *Caxton Jason* 7, b. The foundement upon which my total espoyr and hope resteth.

† **Espeles**, *sh. pl. Obs.* Snags or dentelations on the hinder edge of the palm or broad upper part of a buck's horn; = SPILLER.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iii. He most haue... xliii espelers and then ye may hym call... a grete Bucke. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1715 KERSEY, *Espeles*, the third Branch of the Harts Horn.

† **Esperance**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *esperance*, 6 *esperance*. [a. F. *esperance* = Pr. *esperanza*, Sp. *esperanza*, It. *speranza* = late L. *sperantia*, f. *sperare* to hope.] Expectation, hope.

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* l. civ. (1860) 56 þe burdoun hateth esperance. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 5 Made hym to sitte besyde hym for to geue him good esperance. a 1508 HENRYSON *Ganutt Good Ladies* viii, in *Gilfillan Spec. Brit. Poets* (1861) l. 58 Her Goodness should be of esperance To keep her from despair. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* iv. 5632 On the left hand of that gret luge, But esperance to gett refuge. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. i. 4 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune, Stands still in esperance. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) 111. 9 In assured hope and esperance to recover his own rowme.

b. Used as a watchword or battle-cry.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 97 Now Esperance Percy, and set on. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. IV.* ccc, Esperance! Noe, the word is, face about.

† **Esperate**, *Obs.* [?; cf. ESPANCET.]

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 The Country where Esperate or Clovergrass is most in use at this day is Daphne towards the quarter of Day.

† **Esperduct**, *Obs.* [altered form (after Latin) of OF. *esperdute* fem. = L. *\*esperducta*, fem. of *esperducere*, pa. pple. of *esperdūcere*, f. ex out + per through + dūcere to lead.] A portion of steel drawn out to a certain length; a rod.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. xix. 472 Steel [in 13th c.] is generally sold by the garb or sheaf, containing thirty esperducts or gads.

† **Esperite**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *esperite* (mod. F. *esprit*) = SEE *ESPRIT*, *ESPRITE*] = SPIRIT.

1475 *Caxton Jason* 94 b. Your esperite is trauailed with newe fantasies. 1481 — *Myrr.* ii. xxiv. 117 Of this Ayer the euyll esperites take their habyte and their bodies.

† **Esperon**, *Fortif. Obs.* [a. OF. *esperon* (mod. F. *épéron*) in same sense (lit. 'spur').] A work projecting beyond the line of the ramparts; a SPUR.

1598 *lvs Fortif.* 21 The wall and it esperons or counterfeits being laid out, begin to raise of the same.

**Esperver**, var. SPANVER *Obs.* sparrow-hawk.

**Espial** (espial). Forms: 4 *espial*, *espyalle*, -lle, (*espyalle*), 4-7 *espialle*, 6-7 *espyall*, 5-*espial*. [a. OF. *espialle* the action of spying (concr. in pl. 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod. F. *épier*; see *ESPIR*, v.]

1. The action of cspying or spying.

a. The acting as a spy; the action of keeping watch; observation. Also *altrib.*

1386 CHAUCER *Meibens* P. 353 Thanne schal ye evermore counterwaite embusshementz and alle espialle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 56 For espiall and mistrowinges They dide thanne schale thinges, That every man might other knowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 11 a. Be ware well that thou be not surprised by thin enemies, for lakke of wache and good espial. 1554 HULOET, *Espial place*, ome corner to spye out of. 1614-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xix. 18 There are spies upon him, whose espials have moved their anger. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey*, 256 The Captain... cut a small hole of espial in the wall. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y. Haggard's* *Dau.* l. 73 A little room next the hall-door, a closet of espial.

b. Detection, discovery. *Obs.*

a 1557 G. CAVENTISH *Life Wolsey* (T.), After the espial of this boy my lord revealed the same unto the Council.

c. The action of espoying or catching sight of anything; the fact of being espied.

1580 BARNINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 212 A true espiall of sanctification of life in our selues. 1683 *Tr. Erasm. Moriz* *Enc.* 24 They are as Eagle-sighted as may be in the espial of others faults. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* l. xvii, Conrad's prow pass'd by, Screen'd from espial by the jutting cape. 1830 HOOO *Haunted House* t. ix, Roses with thistles struggled for espial.

d. 2. *concr.* A body of spies; hence (chiefly in *pl.*) a spy, scout. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Friar's* T. 23 Ful prively he had his espialle. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* 21, David by an espiall knewe that they were all faste on Nepe. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 452 The Queene had amangis us her assured espiallis. 1577-87 HOLLINSHEAD *Chron.* l. 174/1 His [Harold's] vnskilfull espials tokke the Normans for priests. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* v. § 31 Our Judge stands as an espial and a watch over our actions. 1653 HODGKIN *Procopius* 11, 51 The espiallis returning assured him, there would be no invasion.

*transf.* 1607 TOWSE *Serfents* (1608) 644 Bees... when the flowers are spent near their lodgings, send out their espials to look for more in places further distant.

† **Espeice**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *espeice* (mod. F. *épice* in sense 2) = L. *species*; see SPECIES, SPICE.]

1. A species, kind. In 14-15th c. also SPICE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's* T. P. 374 The especes [i.e. r. especes] that souden of pride. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. 181 The maners and dyuers especes, the whiche may be in one self synne.

2. An aromatic drug; now SPICE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/4 Yf all the especes of the world had ben stamped to gydre it shold not haue smellyd so well.

† **Espiègle** (espiggl), *a.* [F. *espigle*, ? corruption of Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a personage of fiction, renowned for his practical jokes.] Frolicsome, sprightly, roguish.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Features, originally sly and espigle in expression. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. lxx, Her black, bright, downcast, yet espigle eye Had gather'd a large tear into its corner.

† **Espiglerie** (espiggləri), [F. *espiglerie*, f. *espigle*.] Frolicsomeness, roguishness.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vi, A pretty young woman... with an air of *espiglerie* which became her very well. 1852 SWEDEV. L. *Arundel* xxxviii, Which act of un-English-woman-like *espiglerie* must be set down to the score of a foreign education.

**Espier** (espaiə), Forms: 4 *aspier*, 4-5 *espi*, *espyour*, 6-*espier*. [f. *ESPIR* v. + *ER*.] One who spies or spies out; + a spy.

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* xi. 31 She [Raab] takynge, or receyvinge, the aspiers with pees. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. xii. (1860) 79 A cherl, shrewede, prowde, and dangerous... hath maad him an espyour of weyes. 1587 J. HARNAR *tr. Beza's* *Serm.* 175 (T.) Ye crafty espies of the necessity of your poor brethren. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 58 Ephraim... would himself be a seer, an espier of future events. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abbr. ed.) l. 146 Not an inhabited house appeared to the espier.

**Espierie** (espaiəri), *rare.* [f. *prec.* + *Y.*] The action or habit of espying. *Const. of.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 224 The espierie of the letter's confidence at home.

† **Espielle**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *espielle* (Cotgr.), later *spinelle*.] A kind of ruby; = SPINEL.

1595-6 BUREL in *Watson Collect.* 11. 11 (Jam.) The Espinell, a precious stane. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 359 Here [at Pegu] is store of Gold, Silver... Espinels, and Cats-eyes.

† **Espinette**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *espinete* (mod. F. *épinette*).] = SPINET.

1668 *Perry's* *Diary* 15 July, At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward.

**Espionage** (espiondʒə), Also *espionnage*. [ad. F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* spy; see *ESPIRON*.] The practice of playing the spy, or of employing spies.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 500 Military preparations, *espionages*, consultations, conferences, etc. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 100 To the word *espionage* a stigma is attached. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. iv. 368 The system of espionage with which [the ecclesiastical courts] had saturated English society. 1870 DEUTSCH *Lit. Rev.* (1874) 283 The Dominicans... were especially singled out for the function of holy espionage.

† **Espiot**, *Obs. rare* = 1. In 5 *espyotte*. [a. OF. *espilot*, ? a. Pr. *espiant* SPRT.] A spear.

1490 CAXTON *Enyeides* l. (1890) 143 Eneas... launched at hym his grete espyotte or speere.

† **Espion**, *Obs.* [a. F. *espion*, prob. ad. It. *spione*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *spahan* to look out.] A spy, scout.

1636 E. D'ACRES *tr. Machiavel's* *Disc. Livy* iii. x. 502 And then keepe good espions, so that if hee chance to bend towards thee, thou maist avoyd him at leysure.

† **Espiouress**, *Obs.* [f. *espior* (see *ESPIER*) + *-ESS*.] A female espier.

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. cli. (1860) 136 Bi hire j am delivoured to these old theues, espiouresses of pilgrimes.

**Espire**, *Obs.* var. OF. *ESPIRE*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 131/2 He espyred and deyed in gret payne.

**Espire**, ? Mistake for *espire* = INSPIRE.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 Whan [= whom] (sc. the Virgin Mary) the holigost, with his swete brethe, Gan to espiren as for his chosen place.

† **Espirital**, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 *espiritu-el*, 5-*alle*. [a. OF. *espiritu-el* (mod. F. *spirital*) = L. *spiritalis* = SPIRITUAL in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's* T. P. 79 Manye been the weyes espirituelles that leden folk to oure Lord Ihesu Crist. c 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 650 So faire it was, that trusteth well, It semed a place espirituel. *Ibid.* 672 As angels down espirituell. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 71 b, He that multiplieth his temporall goodes dyminueth his espirituelles [printed *espielles*].

**Esplanade** (esplānəd), Also *7 aphet. splanade*. [a. F. *esplanade*, ad. Sp. *esplanada* (corresp. to It. *spianata*), f. *esplanar* = L. *explānare* to level, f. ex out + planus level, PLAIN.]

1. *Fortif.* a. The glaciis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

1606 in PHILLIPS. 1755 II. T. CROKER *Orlando Fur.* xiv. cxxix, The Pagan forces... by ladders different essay'd Upon the second esplanade to creep. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Dis.* VII. 331 There was a heavy fire of mucketry on the Esplanade: so that the enemy are not in the covered way.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating

the citadel of a fortress from the town' (Siocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Esplanade*... is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glaciis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. 1736 in BAILEY. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indian* iii. (1770) 72 The fort was a regular square... no glaciis; and but a small esplanade of about two hundred and fifty yards. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, The esplanade in the front of the old castle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 455 Throwing up a breastwork... upon the esplanade, between the citadel and the town.

*transf.* 1817 M. KEATINGE *France & Sp. to Mor.* I. 166 [Spain] to be effectually defended on this side, the state must always be prepared to evacuate and make an esplanade of her territory, to the Sierra Morena; which thus would be the line of defence to her capital, Seville.

2. A levelled piece of ground; often, such a space intended to serve as a public promenade.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* l. 31 A large place, which they call the Splanade. 1726 CAVALIERE *Memo.* i. 96 A fine Walk, call'd the Esplanade, without the Town. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 69/2 An esplanade... on which... the foundations of a regular street were laid. 1805 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 199, I went on the esplanade [at Weymouth] early in the morning. 1823 HEBER *Narr. of a Journey* (1828) l. 28 Behind the [Calcutta] esplanade, however, are only Tank-square, and some other streets occupied by Europeans. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 12 The Palace esplanade, where music plays while Serene Highness is pleased to eat his victuals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) l. xiv. 256 The Esplanade of the Invalides.

b. *transf.* A level open space.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Esplanade*, a plain open ground. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* v. 13 Upon the mountain we met with an Esplanade of a considerable Bigness. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Dwarf*, At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, An open esplanade, devoid of trees. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 2 No eminence... could compare with the spacious esplanade on which St. Paul's stands.

c. 'In modern gardening, a grass plot' (T.). 1818 in TOOD. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Esplees** (esplēz), *sb. pl. Law.* [ad. AF. *esplez*, *esplez*, pl. of OF. *esplet*, *espleit*, *espleit* revenue = L. *explicitum*, neut. pa. pple. of *explicitare* to unfold, in vulg. Lat. to develop, extract, accomplish. Cf. *EXPLICIT*, which is ultimately the same word.] The products which ground or land yield; as the bay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves. (Wharton.)

1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 252 It behoveth to lay the Esplees in his court. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 357 The demandant must allege the taking of the profits, we call it esplees, in the declaration. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 135 Inasmuch as he never took esplees in full seisin before the death of the grantor.

**Espleit** (e, espleit), *obs. ff. of EXPLICIT*.

**Espoire**, var. OF. *ESPIRE*, *Obs.*, hope.

† **Espoonoon**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *esponoon* (cf. Sp. *esponoon*), ad. It. *spuntone*: SPONTON.] A half pike carried by an infantry officer; = SPONTON.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*. s.v. 1815 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 339 Capt. Lewis slipped and... recovered himself by means of his esponoon. 1838 SPARKS *Diag. W.* *Entom.* ii. IX. 173 Was met in his advance by the other, with his esponoon.

† **Espousage**, *Obs.* Also 6 *espousage*. See SPOUSAGE. [a. OF. *espousage*, *espousage*, f. *espouser* to ESPOUSE.] a. The action of espousing or betrothing. b. The condition of being espoused or married, spousehood, wedlock.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. Def. Edu.* VI. (Arb.) 34 To... leade his life in pure and chaste espousage. 1599 R. GHEYN *IAN Wks.* 288 There was a solemn promise to be made of the parties that should be married before they were to be ioyned in niariage, and that was called their espousage.

**Espousal** (espaʊzəl), *sb. (a.)* Forms: 4-5 *espousalle*, 5-7 *espousal*, -elle, (5) *esposalle*, *espousayl* (1)e, 6-7 *espousall*, 6-*espousal*. Also SPOUSAL. [a. OF. *espousailles* (mod. F. *épousailles*), corresp. to Pr. *esposailles*, Cat. *esposallas*, OsP. *esposallas* = L. *sponsalia*, neut. pl. of *sponsalis* adj., f. *sponsus*; see ESPOUSE v.]

1. In *plural*, formerly also in *sing.* The formal 'plighting of troth' between a man and a woman; the whole of the ceremonies constituting or accompanying this. a. The celebration of a marriage; nuptials, a wedding. b. The celebration of a betrothal.

Now merely literary and somewhat archaic. It seems probable that the sense 'marriage' was the original one in Eng., and that the sense 'betrothal' arose at a late date through the influence of L. *sponsus* and its derivatives, especially as used in Canon Law.

a. [c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 þe courte of Rome had ordeyned þat spousale. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 26 It is not of custom in our place, that the lesse before we taken to spousayls] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* l. i. iii. 15 The fyrst nyght after the espousayls... Clotildis... said to the kynge. 1523 Act 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Every of them so married maye haue... their said office... as they did... before the sayd espousalles. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*. 39 Though it [the child] were borne but one day after the espousals solemned. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. (1851) 48 His naming of a meet or like help in the first espousal instituted. 1719 YOUNG *Kenture* l. 1, Is not the day then fix'd for your espousals? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The multi-

tude . . drank in eagerly the tale of the secret espousals and the black box.

b. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* 311 My espousals remaine in my Fathers power, and not mine. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. 111. xxvi. (1655) l. 146 In the interim the Earl was commanded not to deliver the aforesaid Proxy of the Prince for the desponsorio or espousal until Christmas. 1726 AYLFERRE *Parerg.* 246. I shall here . . define Espousals to be a mutual Promise of a future Marriage. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix. After the espousals of the Duke of Rothsay with the Earl of March's daughter, Douglas entered the lists to break off the contract. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Ritt.* i. p. cxxii, Lyndwood tells us the distinction which there is between espousals and matrimony. 'Sunt etiam sponsalia re promissio futurum nuptiarum, etc.'

c. fig. esp. in spiritual sense, of the 'marriage' of the soul or the church to God or Christ.

[1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 138 The spousale that ys betwene our Lorde Iesu Cryste and holy chyrche.] (1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cix. (1688) 147 Where as was made the espousale, and the alyciance, and knyttynge of the godhede vnto the manhode. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 2. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn.* 'Jesus, Thou everlasting King' ii. Let every Act of Worship be Like our espousals, Lord, to Thee. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iii. (1866) 44 In the first espousals of the soul. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* Intro. (1863) 22 To solemnise the espousals of sanctity and poverty. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xix. We have possession of Him (Christ). It is an espousal for eternity.

† 2. In phrases To break one's espousal(s) (=† to break spouse'), to hold espousal, to violate, be faithful to, the marriage vow. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the married state. *Obs.*

[1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1621 Grete mede he getyph . . Pat weyl he wolde his spousaile. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Trin.) Isaac his son in spousaile was.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 [He] had his espousaile broke. 1545 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par.* (1548) Pref. 15 b, Estate and dignitie of espousaile and marriage. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 He [King Lewis] had rather be sycke euen vnto death then he wolde breake his espousals. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The thirde parte of the tenementes, which were her husbandes duringe the espousals.

3. [With sense as if f. the vb.; cf. *arrival*, *withdrawal*, etc.] In *sing.* only. The action of espousing. *Const. of. a. lit.* In mod. Dicts.

b. fig. [cf. *ESPOUSE v.* 4.] The 'espousing' a cause, a principle, etc.; † the taking up the defence (of a person). Now somewhat rare.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 34 The espousal and owning of this bloody Fact, after its execution. 1681 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 They reckoned they had wrought him to such an espousal of his brother, etc. 1683 *Add. fr. Car. marthen in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 The Fanatics pious pretences in the espousals and pursuits of the most Barbarous Villanies. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), The scene . . is properly private revenge, not a zealous espousal of the publick injuries. a 1797 H. WALPOLE (T.), Political reasons forbid the open espousal of his cause.

4. *concr.* An espoused person, a husband or wife. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii. To his espousaile, The dukes daughter of Melayn. 1611 SHREW *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 67, I neither will nor intend to consent . . vnto the said Lady Katherine as my spousall and wife. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxi. 146 Therefore, said Basilius, take me and I deliver myself as thy Espousal.

5. *attrib.* 1598 YONGE *Dianna* 392 We concluded that the espousal rites should be solemnized in the cite of Lysbone. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 80 Maximilians Ambassadors . . put his Legge . . betwene the Espousall Sheets. 1649 B. HALL *Cases Consc.* 348 A mutual engagement of both parties that they will marry each other; which is most properly an espousal-contract. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 The espousal-ring of King Hydaspes.

† 6. Used as *adj.* Cf. *ESPOUSE a.* 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* ii. 716 To whom thus Eve . . Fraught with espousal tenderness replies.

† **ESPOUSE, sb. Obs.** Also 5-6 espowsee. See also *ESPOUSE sb.* [a. OF. *espos, espous, espous* (mod. F. *époux*) masc., *espouse, espouse* (mod. *épouse*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *espos*, Sp., Pg. *esposo*, It. *sposo* :—L. *sponsus* : see *ESPOUSE v.*]

1. a. A betrothed person of either sex; also a newly-married person, a bride or bridegroom.

c 1475 *Partenay* 954 The Erle the espouse courtiously forth led. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* i. 141 The good virgin Alfreda, knowinge the death of her espowse . . conveyed herself into a place named Crolande. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* i. vi. 133 The heyre apparent (which before was but espowse,) is made now the true king and husband of the commonwealth. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 464 Hee would not allow that the new married bridegrome should lie with his espouse.

b. A husband or wife.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. (1890) 68 My true husbände & espouse. 1530 PALSGR. *Ergo* 4 Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, her moost worthy espouse. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 111 The King's Espouse is a free person, exempted by the Common Law. 1654 *tr. Sundry's Curia Politic* 153 Immodest and vicious Messalina was the espouse and wife of dull and ignoble Claudius.

2. fig. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/2 Thou shalt haue me thy espouse in the Royname of heuen. a 1555 RIOLEY in FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 364 Christ, who is the most loving spouse of his espouse the Church.

**ESPOUSE** (*espanz*), *v.* Also 7 espouse. See also *ESPOUSE v.* [a. OF. *esposse-r* (mod. F. *épouser*), corresp. to Pr. *espozar*, Cat. *esposar*, It. *sposare* :—L. *sponsare*, f. *sponsus*, pa. pple. of *spondere* to betroth. Cf. *ESPOUSE v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To contract or betroth (*gen.* a woman) to, † with another; also *simply*. Usually said of the parents, or those standing in *loco parentis*, rarely of the bridegroom. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 414 Two Lovers who being espoused, dyed both before they were married. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. iii. 14 Deliuier mee my wife Michal, which I espoused to mee. — Luke i. 27 To a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Ioseph. a 1626 BACON (J.), He had received him as a suppliant . . and espoused him with his kinswoman.

† b. fig. To pledge, commit, engage. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Lern.* ii. xxiii. § 6 Those that will espouse us to many factions and quarrels. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 225. I will . . look on all the changes of Commonwealths . . without espousing my reasons to any one, as, etc. *Ibid.* 253 To espouse our selves . . to one part of truth.

2. To take (a person) as spouse; to marry. Said chiefly of the man, occas. of the woman. Also of the father : To give in marriage to.

1475 CAXTON *Ysaie* 8 And this day Pyrrhyon espoused the fayr Ypodame. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Dream. Richard . . whose doughter & heyre the seid Syr John Rysley espoused & married. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. v. 18 The Queene hath heartily consented He should espouse Elizabeth hir daughter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1626) 201 He which shall espouse a woman bringeth witnesses. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 439. 190 If a man assigne unto his wife when he espouses her, at the Church doore [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 130 If her [Penelope's] sire approves, Let him espouse her to the Peer she loves. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 40 Before Edward had espoused the lady Grey, he had been contracted to the lady Eleanor Butler. 1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. ii. 55 The Duke of Savoy was himself to espouse the Infanta.

b. *transf.* and fig. 1615 G. SANVOY *Tran.* 2 On Ascension Day the Duke (of Venice) is towed thither (to the sea) in the Bucentoro . . where he solemnly espouseth the sea. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 256 Sweet Jesus to espouse your Spirit deigns. 1802 WOROSW. *On Extinction Venet. Republic.* And when she [Venice] took unto herself a mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea. 1860 PESTY *Min. Proph.* 8 God . . Who now vouchsafes to espouse . . and unite with Himself . . our sinful souls.

† 3. To unite in marriage. *Const. to, also simply. lit. and fig. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 9 In presence of . . twenty reuerend Bishops I . . was espous'd. — *Lyc.* 20 Kings might be espoused to more fame. 1599 — *Hen. Fr.* iv. vi. 26 And so, espous'd to death, with blood, he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-love.

† b. *absol.* with reciprocal sense. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), They soon espous'd; for they with ease were join'd; Who were before contracted in the mind.

4. *trans.* To choose, attach oneself to (any object); to take to oneself, make one's own (a cause, quarrel, etc.); to become a supporter of (a party); to adopt, embrace (a doctrine, opinion, theory, profession, mode of life). [So Fr. *épouser*.]

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* (J.), In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne . . he espoused that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxix. § 5. (1669) 333/1 The Mariners needle espousing the North point rather than any other. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in *Arb. Garner* III. 531 And by that means, espouse the interest of neither. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. li. (1673) 18 You ought not . . to espouse barbarous and foreign Rites. 1711 ANTHON *Spect.* No. 1. 76, I never espoused any Party with Violence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. iv. 265 He espoused, for this reason, the cause of the Scottish queen. 1782 PRICESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iii. 307 The protestants espoused . . the doctrine of Austin. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 557 The Parliaments . . were led . . to espouse, for the first time, the rights of the nation. 1814 WOROSW. *White Doe* ii. 208 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave To fortune without reprieve. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 16 [They] looked to my support in whatever political side they had espoused. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 130 Many travellers have espoused the vertical theory of wood formation.

**ESPOUSED** (*espaund*), *pple. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] In senses of the verb. Also quasi-sb.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife. 1660 GLANVILLE *Fauntly Dogmat.* xlii. 120 The beloved Opinion being . . wedded to the Intellect; the case of our espoused self becomes our own. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. iv. 710 With Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs Espoused Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed. 1701 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 46 The espoused never see one another till three days after their marriage. 1791 CONYER *Ilind.* i. 138 My own first espoused. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* l. iii. 39 The female . . was still more actively propagating the espoused doctrines.

† **ESPOUSEE**. In 5 espowsee. [OF. *esponsee* (mod. F. *épousée*) fem., pa. pple. of *épouser* (*épouser*) : see *ESPOUSE v.*] A bride.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. viii, They were parents and of kynne to the espowsee.

† **ESPOUSEMENT**. *Obs.*—[a. OF. *esponsement*, f. *épouser* to *ESPOUSE*.] The action of espousing or marrying; espousal, marriage.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**ESPOUSER** (*espauser*), *v.* [f. *ESPOUSE v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Fr. *épouseur*.] One who espouses.

1. † a. One who brings about a betrothal or marriage. *Obs.* b. One who makes a contract of marriage with (a woman). *rare.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 156 As Woers and Espousers . . to make up . . Espousals, between Christ and the Church. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1884 C. READE *Picture* i. ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634/2 'You have accepted me publicly as your betrothed.' † Say my espouser, said she, calmly.

2. One who takes up the cause of (a person, party, etc.); one who adopts (an opinion, system, etc.); a partisan, supporter, upholder.

1654 HAMMOND *Ausur. Animadu.* Ignat. iii. § 4. 79 They shew themselves far from passionate espousers of Episcopacy. a 1687 H. MORI *Ausur. Psychop.* 109 He seems to be an Espouser of this Opinion. 1738 WARBURTON *Dir. Legat.* I. 33 Mr. Bayle, the last Espouser of this Paradox. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. vi. 519 The most factious espouser of a Dictator. 1761 ALLEN *Serm. Univ. Oxf.* 11 (T.) The espousers of that unauthorised and detestable scheme. 1818 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **ESPOUSEESS**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 espowsees.

[f. *ESPOUSE sb.* + -ESS. Cf. *SPOUSESS*.] A bride.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Arch.* 43 So glorious and Princely a spowze, to take . . so poore and meane an espowse.

**ESPOUSING**, *vb. sb.* Also 6 espousein. [f. *ESPOUSE v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb.

*ESPOUSE* in various senses.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xxv. (1638) 106 A Man hath two sons, one borne before espousein, and the other after espouseins. 1632 SHERWOOD, An espousing, *marietement*. 1687 Br. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 188 The espousing of your cause.

† **ESPREd**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [for *YSPRED*, pa. pple. of *SPREAD v.*]

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), He layde him then downe by the altars side Upon the white hinde skin espred therefore.

† **ESPRESSIVO** (*espressi* vo), *adv. Mins.* [It. *espressivo* expressive.] With expression.

**ESPRINGAL**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 espriingold; and see *SPRINGALD*. [ad. OF. *espringale* (mod. F. *espringale*), perh. f. Ger. *springen* SPRING *v.* Cf. Fr. *espingala*, Sp. and Pg. *espigardana*.] A mediæval military engine or catapult for throwing stones, bolts, or other missiles.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 206 Some kind of bricol . . which the English and Scots called an espriingold. 1795 SOUTHWY *Joan of Arc* vii. 250 Some the mangonels supply . . or in the espriingol fix the brass-winged arrows. 1840 L. RICHARD *Windsor C.* 215 The espriingol, which throw darts that had brass plates instead of feathers, to render their flight steady.

† **ESPRISE, v. Obs. [f. OF. *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre* (mod. F. *épandre*) in same sense, f. *es* :—L. *ex* + *prendre* to take.] *trans.* chiefly *pass.* To set on fire, enkindle, inflame (with love, etc.); also *lit.* (with flame).**

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. ii. (1860) B. vij. She was esprised and taken with his loue. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 29/2 Whiche thyng the holy ghost maketh when he espriset hym of hys love. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 206 b 2 The faces of the other seemed as they had be esprised with a dredefull flamme. 1567 DRAKE *Horace Epit.* xv. E vj, Wyne that will make my paramour Esprised on my face.

b. To kindle (a passion). 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. (1890) 50 The grete furyen enflammed wyth brennyng desire of loue esprised wythin her sinewes.

† **ESPRIT** (*espi*). [Fr., corresp. to Pr. *esperit*, *sperit*, Sp. *espíritu*, Pg. *espírito*, It. *spirito*, ad. L. *spiritus* = SPIRIT.] In Fr. primarily 'spirit, mind'. Hence used in many derivative senses; those occurring in Eng. writers are the following:

1. Sprightliness, vivacious wit in conversation or composition (see *Littre*, *Esprit* 15). Formerly in wider sense: Cleverness, 'brains', 'nous' (see *Littre*, *Esprit* 13).

1591 F. SPARRY *tr. Cattan's Geomancie* 103 If the man be of a good esprit and understanding. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* iv. § 19. 406 They inscribe upon these poisons the inviting names of ingenuity and 'esprit'. 1777 Dr. JEANS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. Malmesbury l. 333 He has certainly more esprit than the rest, because he knows how to save himself in good time. 1788 *Windsor C.* 45 Wt., or even what the French term esprit, seems little connected with feeling. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Sealp Hunt.* xx. Frenchmen . . singing their boat songs with all the esprit of their race. 1867 PARKMAN *Genius N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 283 The French conceived that they had to do with a man of esprit.

2. In Fr. phraseological combinations.

a. **Esprit de corps** (*espi d' kor*). [*corps* body]. The regard entertained by the members of a body for the honour and interests of the body as a whole, and of each other as belonging to it.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 155 A particular community . . such as that of divines, lawyers, merchants, etc., has its *esprit de corps*, its corporate affections, and other interests. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 242 *Esprit de corps* . . in each specialized part of the body politic, prompts measures to preserve the integrity of that part in opposition to other parts.

b. **Esprit fort** (*espi for*). Pl. *esprits forts*. [Fr. *fort* strong.] A 'strong-minded' person; usually, one who professes superiority to current prejudices, esp. a 'freethinker' in religion.

1750 *Chesterf. Lett.* ccxii. (1799) II. 311 Whenever you happen to be in company with those pretended *Esprits forts*. 1765 HARRIS (Lord Malmesbury) *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. Malmesbury l. 163 To pass for an esprit fort is all their ambition. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Betinda* xvii. She next tried what could be done by talking to her as an esprit fort.

† **ESPRITE**. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esprit* : see prec. Cf. *ESPRITE, SPIRITE*.] Mind, SPIRIT.

Hence **ESPRITED** a. [+ -ED<sup>2</sup>], in *dull* = *esprited* = dull-spirited. 1591 F. SPARRY *tr. Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 229 A man diligent and of a vigilant esprit. *Ibid.* 107 The partie is



dull esprited, and hath but small vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 149 The good esprites vnto whome this my Booke may come.

† **Esprove**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esprover* (mod. F. *aprouer*), *i. es* = *L. ex* - out + *prover* to prove. Cf. Pr. *esproar*.] *trans. (refl.)* To make trial of (oneself, one's strength).

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. Yf ye wil have worship or loos . . . esprove you agaynst me. c1500 *Melusine* 224 Sonime casting the barre of yron, other held thire spere & shield and esproued them self that one oo pat other.

† **Espy**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *esspie*, 3-5 *ASPY*. See also *SPY*. [a. OF. *espia*, *i. espier*: see *ESPY*, *SPY vbs.* Cf. Sp. *espia*, *i. spia*.]

1. The action of espying; espial, espionage.

c1386 CHAUCER *Melibee* p. 60 In such a wyse that thou ne wante none espye ne wachte thy body for to save. c1430 *Syr Glynor* (Roxb.) 2568 Of here espie no thing they wist. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 203 Of these he made subtilite inuestigation of his owne espie, and other men's relation. 1607 TORSELL *Serpentes* (1653) 712 The Eagle . . . Sharp war . . . did prepare Gaunst Serpent . . . after espye.

b. In Wyclif the form *espye* occurs often in the sense 'snare, ambush'.

[c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Aspies þat þe fend hap þef. 1382 - *Ex.* xxi. 13 If eny man of auyement sle his neybour and by aspies. 1388 - *Gen.* iii. 15 Thou schalt sette aspie to hir heele.]

2. *concr.* [cf. *sentinel*, *watch*, etc.] A spy.

c1450 *Melvin* xxviii. 575 The saines it visten by thire espies that hit hadde through the countree. 1564 HARWARD *Entropius* ii. 14 Hee had apprehended the espies of Pirrhous. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Manu* ii. (1603) 117, I am indeede an espye of thy covetousnes and madnesse. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 235 [He] sent his wife as an espye to see. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necessity*, & C. (1841) 112 This argument was sent forth only as an espye, to make a more full discovery.

**Espy** (*espoir*), *v. Forms*: 4-7 *espie*, -ye, 5-*espy*. Also *ASPY*. [a. OF. *espier* (mod. F. *espier*), corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *espia*, *i. spiar*: -Com. Romanic \**spia*, ad. OHG. *spēhan* (Ger. *spähen*) to *SPY*. Cf. L. *specere*, Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to look.]

† *trans.* To act as a spy upon, to watch (a person); to inspect as a spy (sometimes with *out*); to examine closely. Also, to watch for, look out for. *Obs.*

[c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Tille wikked men scho spak, Edward to aspie. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 105 But thicke and drie [sc. land] espie [printed espy]. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. ii. (1520) 106/1 Brute anoue sende of his men to lande for to espye the maner of the countree. 1554 HU-LOTIER, *Espey* or waite a time, *ancipari tempus*. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 304 To espy and search his land. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 48 Now question me no more, we are espied. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 154/1 Espy her loves, and who she liketh best. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 7 Moses . . . sent me from Kadesh Barnea, to espie out the land. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie), He sends angels to espy us in all our ways.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To look steadily, watch, keep a look out; to act as a spy. *arch.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 254 With that word Arcite gan espye. Wher as this lady romed to and fro. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. iii. 134 Evander . . . espying wyth his sight. 1566-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Episcopius*, a brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlviii. 19 Stand by the way and espie. 1846 KENLE *Lyræ Innoc.* (1873) 42 [He] on the dark edge stands . . . and downward dares espye.

† c. (*trans.* In ME. form *ASPY*: To lie in wait for; also *absol.*)

c1225 *Anecr.* R. 196, I ðe wilderness heo aspieden us to sleen. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 21 More than forty men of hem aspien him [Vulg. *insidiatur* ei].

2. *trans.* To discover by spying or by looking out; to catch sight of; to descry, discern, discover (what is distant or partly hidden); to detect (a fault, flaw, etc.); to discern (a convenient time or opportunity). † Formerly sometimes with *out*. † Also, to discern from.

c1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1796 Yif thou dost a folie, Thi loudir hit wil sone espie. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 198 [It were impossible] How that . . . he [Fame] shulde here al this Or they [his spies] espie hit. c1460 *La Belle Dame sanz mercy* 83 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 55 But tweyne þat were my frendis here before had me espied. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, She [the hawk] espieth theym and comynth couerte her selfe. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* l. xiii, He sone espieth good heethes from nettles. 1543-4 *Act.* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A time may be espied to haue them . . . by malice conuicted. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osorius 462 Whose prophane blasphemie some merry conceited man espyeng out, opened the Casket privily. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 24 IFI could in any place espye a word of promise. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. 1. 21 The seamen espied a rock within half a cable's length of the ship. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 375 These skillful wrestlers espy the smallest slip we make. 1817 COLERIDGE *Silky Leaves* (1852) 280 Can she the bodiless dead espy? 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix, We all, like Moses, should espy, Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. 1877 BLACK *Gen. Past.* xliii, Who was trying to espy a squall.

b. To perceive by chance or unexpectedly.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 373/3 A man came for to take water & espyed the deed chydil. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. Mor's Utop.* i. (Arab.) 29, I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 194 Where I espy'd the panther fast asleep. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 27 As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 Espying me, hee best him selfe and suddenly began to mutter his prayer to Mahomet.

† c. To observe, perceive (a fact); with clause as *obj.* *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 67 Creon gan espie how that the blode riall was brought adoun. 1413 LYON. *Pilgr. Sorele* iv. xx. (1483) 66 Seem. Jhyled his fader Noe When he espyed that naked sone was he. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 24, I can espye some of his meny was grette cause of T. D. deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Yf . . . they espye in the soule . . . ony feare to ryse. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* ii. 73 b, The hontesman . . . will sone espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be a foxe borough or not. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osorius 465 [A supposed 'portioo of Peters Brayne'] . . . afterwards being more narrowly examined and viewed, was espyed to be a vyl pumeysye.

**Espying**, *vb. sb.* Also 4-5 *aspying*. [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *ESPY*. In Wyclif, lying in wait; a snare. Also *attrib.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 Þet he him deluyti of þe kuede and of his aspienges. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xi. 6 Wickid men shulen be taken in her aspyngis [Vulg. *insidiis*]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij, It had neede to be died other green or blew for espieng of these hawke. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 337 An espying place, *specula*. c1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 281 A suspicious espying and prying into the . . . Departments of their Wives.

**Espying**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That espies. Hence † *Espyingly adv.* (in 4 *aspyingly*, *aspiendeli*), in a spying manner; insidiously.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* x. 19 Forsothe Hien dydde this aspyngly. - *Ecclus.* xxiii. 19 [15] Who seeketh the lawe, shal be fulfid of it; who aspiendeli doth, shal be sclaudrid in it. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* En espiant, espynglyt.

† **Espyne**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *aspine*, -yne, *hespine*. [a. ON. *espigr* (Sw. *esping*).] A long boat.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 719 The gynour hit in an espyne [27.7. aspine, espyne, hespine] with a stane.

**Esq.**, **Esqr.**, abbreviations of **ESQUIRE**, appended to a name.

† **Esquadron**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *esquadron* (mod. F. *escadron*); see **SQUADRON**.] = **SQUADRON**.

1579 FENTON *Gniccard.* ii. (1599) 80 The Italians . . . had spred upon the shore of the river thir esquadrons and rancs prepared to the battell. *Ibid.* (1618) 357 An esquadron of Turks payed by them. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 363 An Esquadron of the Guard du Corps.

† **Esquaymous**, *a. Obs.* [var. of **SQUATMOUS**; in AF. *escymous* (Bozon).] Squeamish.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7249 Many one are . . . oute of mesure esquaymous.

**-esque**, *suffix*, forming adjs., represents Fr. *-esque*, ad. It. *-esco* = med. L. *-iscus* in words adopted from Teut.; cf. OHG. *-isc* (mod. G. *-isch*): -Oteut. *-isko*; see -ISH. Occurring in many words coming through Fr. from It., as in *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *Dantesque*, *grotesque*, *romanesque*, where the suffix has the sense 'resembling the style partaking of the characteristics of'. In Ital. derivatives in *-esco* are formed ad *libitum* on names of artists, and Fr. and Eng. writers on art have imitated this practice. Examples of such formations, not calling for separate notice in the Dictionary, are *Bramantesque*, *Claudesque*, *Turresque*. The words formed with this suffix on Eng. sbs. are chiefly nonce-words of a jocular character, as *cigaresque*.

† **Esquele**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *escuele* (mod. F. *écolle*), corresp. to Pr. *escudella*, It. *scodella* = L. *scutella*, dim. of *scuta*, *scutra* dish.] A platter, porringer.

1371 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1863) 350, 48 esqueles . . . 3 dozens of esqueles. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II, § 53 (1876) 37 The silver vessel . . . that is to saile [sic; tsale] chargeours and esqueles.

**Esquiller**, **Esquillery**, *obs. ff.* **SQUILLER**, scullion, and **SEULLERY**.

1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II, § 49 (1876) 32 An other vallet shalbe Ewer, who shal receve the kitchen vessel by indenture of the Esquiller. *Ibid.* § 53. The Esquillerye.

**Esquillous**, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *esquilleux*, *i. esquille* 'small fragment of a fractured bone' (Littré).] Of fracture: Splintery.

1833 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 The serpentine is sometimes of an esquillous, sometimes of a conchoidal fracture.

**Esquinary**, *obs. f.* **QUINSY**; see **SQUINACY**.

1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH.

**Esquippe**, *obs. form* of **EQUIP**.

**Esquire** (*eskwaɪə*), *sb.* *Forms*: 5-7 *esquier*, -yer, 5 *esquyer*, 6 *esquior*, -yor, 6-7 *escuir*, -ier), 6-*esquire*. [a. OF. *esquier* (mod. F. *écuyer*), corresp. to Pr. *escuier*, *escudier*, *escuder*, Sp. *escudero*, Pg. *escudeiro*, It. *scudiere*, lit. 'shield-bearer' = L. *scutarius*, *f. scutum* shield. See also **SQUIRE**, which in our quotations appears much earlier.

In Fr. the use of the word has been influenced by a mistaken association with *écuyer* (OF. *esquire*), see **ESQUERRY**. Some traces of this confusion appear in English use.

1. a. *Chivalry*. A young man of gentle birth, who as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight, carried his shield, and rendered him other services. (Now only *arch.*, the form **SQUIRE** being commonly used *Hist.*) Cf. **ARMIGER**, **PAGE**.

1475 CANTON *Jason*, Ther ne abode knight ne esquier in the sadyll. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II, § 1 (1876) 6 If he be but an ordinari knight . . . he shal have diet for two esquires. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 849 This saw, and heard with joy the brave Esquire . . . fill'd with his Masters fire. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canteles* II. xviii. 193 Hard work the good esquire seems to have had.

† b. As a rendering of L. *armiger* armour-bearer, Gr. *ὄπαστοῦς* shield-bearer. *Obs.*

1553 BRENOE *C. Curtius* 172 (R.) Alexander . . . willed a weapon to be deliuered to his hands, as other esquires used. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransom of a prisoner. 1609 BURLER (Douay) *1 Macc.* iv. 30 Jonathas Sauls sonne, and . . . his esquire.

c. Applied to various officers in the service of a king or nobleman, as *esquire* for (or of) the body, *esquire of the chamber*, *esquire of the stable* [cf. **ESQUERRY**, which was sometimes confused with this], *carving esquire*, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 7 David Philippe, Esquire for the body of our Sovereign Lord the Kyng. 1587 *FLEM. ING. Contin.* Holshind 111, 138/1 Chiefe escur of the kings escur, and the other esquires of the escur together. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II, § 26 (1876) 18 The kinge shall have . . . an esquier to carve before the kinge.

2. A man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight.

Of esquires, legally so called, there are, according to some authorities, five classes: (1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); (4) esquires by creation or office, as heralds and sergeants of arms, judges, officers of state, naval and military officers, justices of the peace, barristers-at-law; (5) esquires who attend the Knight of the Bath on his installation—usually two specially appointed (*Encycl. Brit.*, s.v.). The correctness of this enumeration, however, is greatly disputed; it would be impossible here to state the divergent views on the subject. In heraldic Latin the equivalent of *esquire* was *armiger*, properly = 'armour-bearer', but often taken in the sense 'one bearing (heraldic) arms'; hence, in 16th and 17th c. *esquire* was sometimes explained as meaning a man entitled to coat-armour; but by accurate writers this is condemned as involving the confusion between 'esquire' and 'gentleman'.

c1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 41 His Highness schal then have . . . aboute his Person . . . Lords, Knights, and Esquires. 1555 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) l. 27 A jurie of esquires and gentlemen of Middlesex were swome to passe on them. 1577 HARRISON *England* u. v. (1597) 1. 127 Esquire (which we call commonlie Squire) is a French word . . . and such are all those which beare armes . . . testimonies of their race. 1773 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. l. 16 (ed. 1825) 352 The statute 13 Ric. II. c. 7 orders them [justices of the peace] to be of the most sufficient knights, esquires, and gentlemen of the law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 265 The second sort of persons were those who had titles, as esquires, etc.

b. A landed proprietor, (country) 'squire'. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 63, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, etc. 1843 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (L.) An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if, etc.

3. As a title accompanying a man's name. Originally applied to those who were 'esquires' in sense 2; subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is by courtesy attributed.

a. Following the surname preceded by the Christian name. In formal documents written in full; elsewhere commonly abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.* (In ceremonious use, e.g. in legal writings or in genealogy, when the name of the person's estate or of his place of residence is given, the title is, by English custom, placed last, as 'A.B., of C., Esquire'; in Scotland, on the contrary, the title immediately follows the surname. Similarly, in England the title 'esquire' follows the designation 'junior' or 'The Younger', but in Scotland precedes it.)

The designation of 'esquire' is now commonly understood to be due by courtesy to all persons (not in clerical orders or having any higher title of rank) who are regarded as 'gentlemen' by birth, position, or education. It is used only on occasions of more or less ceremonious mention, and in the addresses of letters, etc.; on other occasions the prefix 'Mr.' is employed instead. When 'esquire' is appended to a name, no prefixed title (such as 'Mr.', 'Doctor', 'Captain', etc.) is used. In the U. S. the title belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is much less frequently employed than in the British dominions.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods*, *Staffs* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 45 Walter Wrocheley & Edward Lyttyllon, esquyers, by vertue of the kynges majesties comysion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 109 Davy Gam, esquire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. 2 Anthony Brown at Toletourth in Rutland Esquire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 p. 2 If you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but esquires. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 p. 7 My Banker . . . writes me Mr. or Esq.; accordingly as hee sees me dressed. 1711 HEMSTED *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 111, I shall be glad to know . . . whether he be Esq. that I may give him his true Title when I reprint the List. 1867 MISS MULOCK *Trav. Ar. rages* I. 42 Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowerbank (the 2nd not Esquire then). 1887 Scott. *Leader* 12 May 6 The Clerk said that some letters were addressed Esquire and some not.

† b. Preceding the surname. *Obs.* (Cf. the similar use of *SQUIRE*.)

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4761/4 Stolen... out of Esquire Chester's Stables... Horse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 1 His cousin esquire South. 1730 *SOUTHWALL Buge* 17 Esquire [ed. 2 (1793) Mr.] Pittfield and Mr. White.

4. [transf. use of *L.*] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. Cf. *SQUIRE*.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. ci. Their docile esquire also did the same. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 'Come on, my brave esquire,' said Florence.

5. *Comb.* Only apposite; chiefly in sense 1 c. Also *Esquire Bedel*: see *BEADLE* 3.

1600 *Ephitaph* in *Styve Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. iii. i. 535/1 Esquire-Joyner to our Queen. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord.* *Edu.* II. § 14 (1876) 13 This esquire fruiterer shall take every night for his coch, a galon of beare. 1797 T. JOHNSON tr. *La Brocquière's Trav.* 48 Among them was his [Duke Philip le Bon's] first esquire-carver La Brocquière.

**Esquire** (eskwaɪə), *sb.* 2 *Her.* Also 6 esquire; and see *SQUIRE* 2. [app. a OF. *esquire* (mod.F. *équiere*) square (now only mason's square, but formerly also the geometrical figure).

Perhaps *based esquire* may represent OF. *bas d'esquire*, bottom of a square. Guillim and R. Holme use *esquire* both in the sense explained below and for a figure of a mason's square; the latter is the sense of *équiere* in Fr. heraldry).

a. *Esquire based*: used by Leigh for the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. b. Apparently by misunderstanding of this use, *esquire* is explained by later writers as a synonym of *GYRON*, or as a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but ending elsewhere than in the centre of the shield.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 154 Three pallets between ij Esquires [ed. 1597 Esquires] bast dexter and sinister of the second. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 61 A Canton parted traueswales, whether it be from the Dexter corner or from the Sinister, doth make two Base Squires.] 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Esquire*, Similar to the Gyron; it may extend across the shield; termed also a Base Esquire.

**Esquire** (eskwaɪə), *v. rare*. [f. *ESQUIRE sb.* 1] *trans.* a. To raise to the rank of esquire. b. To address as 'Esquire'. c. To attend (a lady) as a 'squire'. Hence *Esquird* *phl. a.*

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. By'r Lady a match for my Esquird's Son and heire. 1785 MISS BURNBY *Diary* III. 240 He proposed that the Colonel and himself should esquire me. 1796 *Ibid.* VI. 60 M. d'Arbly again ventured to esquire me to the rails round the lodge. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lix. All country gentlemen, esquird or knighted, May drop in without cards. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Farnell... asked why one elder was 'Esquird' and another not.

**Esquirdom** (eskwaɪə'dɒm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] a. The status or dignity of an esquire. b. The body of esquires; esquires collectively.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. iii. 107 Mr. Finch, whose Esquirdom... I may now as well drop. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* I. 1. 38 The flower of the chivalry and esquirdom.

**Esquirehood** (eskwaɪə'hu:d). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec. b.

1864 H. R. LUDAR *Prof. to Ann. Monastici* I. 31 The 'Communitas bachelaria Anglie', i.e., the esquirehood of England.

**Esquireship** (eskwaɪə'shɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of an esquire. The service of an esquire or escort.

126... *Time's Storehouse* (L.). They make the dignitie of esquireship successorie. 1650 B. *Discollini*. 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-shill. 1783 MISS BURNBY *Diary* II. 282, I most gladly accepted and almost asked his squireship. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 667 He had attained the envied esquireship, and its further appendage of R.A.

**Esquires** (eskwaɪə's). [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female esquire.

1596 FOSBROKE in J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* 211 The principall mourneresse appalled as an Esquiere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. 11. 164 Martha Legge, Esquiere... Laundresse to the Right worshipfull and georous the Innes of Court. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 79 An esquird at arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket.

† **Esquird**, *sb.* *Obs.* -o Also *SQUIRY*. [? a OF. *escutier*, f. *escuyer*: see *ESQUIRE sb.* 1] The position or dignity of an esquire.

1681 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH*.

**Esquird** (e, obs. form of *ESQUIRY*).

† **Esquise**. [Fr. *esquisse*, ad. It. *schizzo*: see *SKETCH*.] The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon.

1731-6 in BAILEY, (folio). 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Esrache**, *v. obs. rare* -1. [ad. OF. *esrachier*, fr. *ARACHE*.] *trans.* To pull up by the roots.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102b. He returned to the dragon and esrached out of his hedde xii tethe.

**Ess**. The name of the letter S; anything in the shape of an S. Pl. *esses*; also 6 *esses*. *Collar of Esses*: see *COLLAR*. Also in *Comb.*, *es-hook*, *es-link*, *dial*. (see *quots.*)

1540 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. 364 (1846) III. 283 The reste of the players whiche represented the three esses. 1579 in T. Thompson *Inventories* (1813) 293 A chayn... with ends of gold emailled reid. 1887 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1299/2 The bow with two esses, all cleane wrought.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three text Esses or, by the name of Kekir-more. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. *Sir Joh.* O here are the Esses; let me consider now—Sapho? *Cour.* No, Sir. *Sir Joh.* Selinda? *Cour.* Neither. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Rev.* II. xvii. 179 There's an ornament of scroll-work... shaped like letter esses. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Stroph.* *World-bk.*, *Es-hook*, a hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of the letter S. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Es-link*, a small piece of iron shaped like a letter S, used for mending a broken chain.

**Ess**, *obs.* and *dial.* form of *ASH sb.* 1 *ashes*.

-**ess**, *suffix* 1, forming sbs. denoting female persons or animals, is a Fr. -*esse*:-Com. Romanie -*essa*:-late L. -*issa*, a Gr. -*issa* (-*ikyā*: cf. the OE. fem. agent-suffix -*ige*:-*igōn*:-) occurring in class. Gr. only in βασιλισσα queen (f. βασιλ-*ēvs* king), but after the analogy of this employed in several late formations, as βαλάνισσα bathing-woman, πανδύκισσα female innkeeper. A few of these (notably διακονισσα, L. *diaconissa* deaconess) were adopted into late L. together with their correlative masculines, and many new derivatives of the same pattern were formed in Latin, whence they descended into the Romanic langs.; e.g. from abbātem abbot, was formed abbātissa, whence Fr. abbesse ABBESS. On the analogy of these the suffix became in Romanic the usual means of forming feminine derivatives expressing sex. In ME. many words in -*esse* were adopted from Fr., as *countess*, *duchess*, *hostess*, *lioness*, *mistress*, *princess*, and several which were formed on sbs. in -*er*, -*ier* (see -*ER* 2), as †*devoûreesse*, *enchantress*, †*espyouresse*, *sovereigness*. In imitation of these the suffix was in 14th c. appended to Eng. agent-nouns in -*er*, as in Wyclif's *dwelleresse*, *secreess* (f. *sleer* = *SLAYER*), and to other native words, as in *goddess*. In 15th c. derivatives in -*er* + -*ess* gradually superseded the older Eng. fem. agent-nouns in -*STER* (OE. -*estre*), which no longer had an exclusively feminine sense; subsequently the sbs. in -*ster* (exc. *spinster*) came to be regarded as properly masc., and new feminines in -*ess* were formed on them, as *seamstress*, *songstress*. By writers of 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in -*ess* were formed very freely; many of these are now obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod. usage being to treat the agent-nouns in -*er*, and the sbs. indicating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Of the words of Eng. formation still in current use, examples are *authoress*, *giantess*, *Jezebel*, *patroness*, *poetess*, *priestess*, *quakeress*, *tailoress*. In Eng. the suffix is not used to form feminines of names of animals: *lioness*, *tigress* being adoptions from Fr. When -*ess* is added to a sb. in -*er*, -*tor*, the vowel before the *r* is usually elided, as in *actress*, *doctress*, *protectress*, *waitress*; the derivatives with ending -*ress*, f. L. agent-nouns in -*tor*, have in most cases been suggested by, and may be regarded as virtual adaptations of, the corresponding Fr. words in -*trix*:-L. -*trix*. The substitution of *governess* (already in Caxton) for the earlier *gouverneresse* f. *gouvernor* was perh. due to false analogy with pairs of words like *adulter-er*, -*ess*, *cater-er*, -*ess*, *sovereign-er*, -*ess*; in *conqueress*, *murderess*, *adventuress* the similar phenomenon is sufficiently explained by phonetic reasons. The existence of such words, in which -*ess* has the appearance of being added directly to vbs., gave rise in the 17th. c. to formations like *confectioness*, *entertainmentess*, *instructress*; but none of these obtained general currency.

-**ess**, *suffix* 2, ME. -*esse*, in sbs. a Fr., represents OF. -*esse*, -*ece*, = Pr. -*ezza*, -*eza*, Sp. -*ezza*, It. -*ezza*:-L. -*ilia*, appended to adjs. to form nouns of quality; examples are *dutress*, †*humbleness*, *largess*, *proowness*, †*richness* (now *riches*). These words have been imitated in the pseudo-archaic *idleness*, but otherwise the suffix scarcely occurs as an Eng. formative.

† **Essamplerie**. *Obs.* [See *ENSAMPLARY*, *EXEMPLARY*, *sbs.*] Example.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 But yet men sene thessamplerie Of Aristipie is well received.

**Essart** (esā't), *sb.* [a. OF. *essart*: see *ASSART sb.*] = *ASSART sb.* 1.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 258 The essarts still constitute the prominent features of the pleasant region. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 36 note. The essarts and purpurses made in the forests of Hampshire.

**Essart** (esā't), *v.* [a. OF. *essart-er*: see *ASSART v.*] *trans.* = *ASSART v.*; also *absol.*

1721 BAILEY, *Essart*, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Aethelw.* to The process of essarting. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 435 The Forêt de Bichou, of which the greater portions have long since been essarted.

**Essay** (e'sei), *sb.* In 7 *pl.* *essais*, -yes. [a. OF. *essai*, *essay*: see *ASSAY sb.* For several of the senses see also *SAY*.]

In 18th c. the accent was sometimes on the 2nd syll.]

I. The action or process of trying or testing.

† 1. A trial, testing, proof; experiment; = *ASSAY sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cx, Worse essays proved thee my best of love. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 7 Democritus... attributed the form thereof [of the 'frame of things'] able to maintain itself to infinite essays or proofs of nature. 1631 HAVLUND *St. George* 247, I will make bold to venture on it, by way of tryall and essay. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 26 It was the first overt essay to be made, how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. 1656 SHAKS. *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., You were pleased to judge me able, and... to propose... that I should make an essay of that ability. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 195 After having made Essays into it, as they do to Coal in England. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* I. xii. 98 He has made an essay by which he knows what he can, and cannot do. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 28 From the essays made, it seemed to me that, etc.

† b. *spec.* The trial of metals; = *ASSAY* 6. *Obs.* 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 821 The Ore being ground... they divide it in several heaps, and then by lesser Essays, they find out how much silver is contained in every heap. 1731-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† 2. A trial specimen, a sample, an example; a rehearsal. Cf. *ASSAY* 17. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 An essay also of that age's vnhappie affectation of Greek patch. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Essay*, a flourish or preamble. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 16-18 *Paraphr.* 532 Two terrible essays of God's wrath were here shewed. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 498 A small essay of my zeal for... your Majesty. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 55 These are lesser essays or preludes to the general fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. § 9. 110 Gave an essay in this first action of what might be expected one day from his valour and bravery.

† 3. *Venerb.* a = *ASSAY* 9. In phrase *To take essay*, 'b. *concr.* The part of a deer in which trial was made of the 'grease'; the breast or brisket.

1611 CORCEN, *Fouls*... cut out from between the necke, and the essay of a Deere. 1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.* *Essay*, The Essay of a Deer is the breast or brisket... in French *la hanche*. 1664 *Acct. Denmark* in 1692 (ed. 3) 160 One that is likeliest to give a good Gratuity to the Huntsman, is invited to take *Essay*.

† 4. A taste, or first taste, of food or drink presented to a great personage; = *ASSAY* 12. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.*

1598 in FLORIO *s.v.* *Fare la credenza*. 1632 in COTGR. 1682 G. ROSE *Instr. Officers of the Month* 16 The Master Cook is desired not to forget his Larding-pricks, nor the Master-Butler his Essay. 1684 Let him [the Royal Butler] bring in his Wine, present his Bason and Ewer to wash, take his Essay both of Wine and Water. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* i. iii. iii. (1741) 168 A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup, while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises and Earls may have.

II. A trying to do something.

5. An attempt, endeavour. *Const.* *after, at, † of, on, towards, and to with inf.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 77 They were all but papers of essays Of that. 1652 J. SAMUEL *Sci. Disc.* vii. (1821) 354 Languishing creatures... we are, in our essays after heaven. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 3 Whose first Essay was in a Tyrants praise. 1738 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 316 Essays, to encourage the raising some of these Commodities. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 74 The first rude Essays towards an expressive melody in barbarous Countries. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 447 An artist, in his first essay of imitating nature. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 325 Our first essay was along a mountain brook. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. Is this your first essay at teaching? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 260 Making a preliminary essay upon the glacier. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd., I am now in this my second essay at authorship.

b. *concr.* The result of an attempt. *nonce-use*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 42 These Branches of a Stag, this tusky Boar [The first essay of Arms unruly'd before].

† 6. A hostile attempt. *Obs.*

1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 229 The King at Canterbury grants him a general protection from all Essays for a year following.

† 7. A first tentative effort in learning or practice; = *ASSAY* 16. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., This Essay is but to try how it [Pindar's Poetry] will look in an English Habit. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. B., Admiration is... an Essay to knowledge. 1665-9 BOYLE *Disc. Occas.* *Medit.* Wks. 1772 II. 356 The green and immature essays of early Writers. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (1773) Pref., The first of Homer's Iliads (which I intended as an Essay to the whole work). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1755) I. 64 My hand is yet untaught to write to men; This is th' essay of my unpractic'd pen. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 377 These were considered only as essays preparatory to the great design.

b. A rough copy; a first draft.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 174 The List... entered in the Parish Book, and diligently preserv'd as a Record, call'd the first Essay. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 417, I have made an essay of a letter.

8. A composition of moderate length on any particular subject, or branch of a subject; originally implying want of finish, 'an irregular nudged piece' (J.), but now said of a composition more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range.

The use in this sense is app. taken from Montaigne, whose *Essais* were first published in 1580.

1597 BACON (title) *Essays*. 1607-12 — *Essays, Ded. Prince Henry* (Arb.) 158 For Seneca's Epistles... are but Essays—that is dispersed Meditations... Essays. The word is late, but the thing is ancient. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Add. 16 No higher title, than that of an essay, or imperfect offer at a Subject. 1700 *Poem to Roscommon* (J.). Yet modestly he does his work survey, And calls his finish'd poem an essay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 ¶ The Wilderness of those Compositions which go by the Names of Essays. 1764 REID *Quirry Ded.* This leaves me no room to doubt of your favourable acceptance of this essay. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. i. 1. Acceptance... may now convey the idea of regular treatises. 1843 MACAULAY (title) Critical and Historical Essays. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* n. i. She could write a little essay on any subject.

III. 9. Phrase, *In all essays*: under all circumstances. *Obs.* Cf. ASSAY 21, 22.

1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* 20 And so likewise I have shown you thus much of the Practice part of Navigation, in which you may perceive that I have wrought the Ship in all Essays, in Words and proper Sea-Phrases; and if I was at Sea, I should perform it both in Word and Deed.

10. attrib. and Comb., as *essay-weaver*, -*writer*; also *essay-hatch* (see quot.); *essay-scale*, a test-scale.

1721-1800 BAILEY, "Essay Hatch, [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 149 Putting in the 'Essay-Scales two Steel Wires of equal Weight. 1834 PUNCH 16 Feb. 84/1 And twaddling 'essay-weavers, mild boilers-down of Lamb! 1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 97 We 'essay-writers are of the small-craft, or galley-kind. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 29 The fault into which you essay-writers generally fall.

**Essay** (es'say), *v.* [refashioned form of ASSAY, after *Fr.* *essayer*; see ASSAY.]

1. *trans.* To pnt to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of; = ASSAY *v.* 1. Also to practise (an art, etc.) by way of trial; = ASSAY 8.

1483 CANTON *C. de la Tour G. jib*, I would also ye knew the tale of the Squyer which essayed his wyf. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 92 It is a fine thing for a young man who goes to essay the world, to travel and see much. 1738 GLOVER *Leontidas* II. 436 None more willing to essay thy force. 1744 PORE *Epistle v.* She... has not essay'd, but not to be admird. 1848 MACAULAY *Nat. Eng.* II. 109 A youth whose great powers, first essay'd in this conflict, etc. 1856 Mrs. STOWT *Dread* II. xxxiii. 326 The last boat was essayed.

† b. with object clause. *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/1 William... would preue and essaye yf there were any elacion... in his corage. 1684 R. BERRILEY in Evelyn *Memo.* (1857) III. 273 It would be soon essayed with Mr. Boyle's pump, whether or no it may give such a vacuum as to preserve fruit.

† 2. To test the composition of (an ore, metal, salt, etc.) by chemical means; = ASSAY 4. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 94 Whether... Goldsmiths... will not take what is by the free Labour of the Mint ready essay'd and adjusted to their use. 1704 — (J.), The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. 1739 *Joc. Miller's Tests* No. 207 The seven Golden Candlesticks were sent to be essay'd in the Tower. 1866 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 93 The salt to be essayed is covered with sulphuric acid.

† 3. To try by tasting; = ASSAY 5. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 164 If wormewood in his drinke he hath essayed.

4. To attempt; to try to do, effect, accomplish, or make (anything difficult); = ASSAY 16.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* n. vi. 97 In our Gracious Kings Reigne, they have essay'd many Soule-Schismes. 1661 FULKE *Verities* (1662) I. 129 He also... directed the standers by his fetch him a great hollow-stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain. 1712 BLACKSTONE *Creation* I. 14 White I this unexampled Task essay. 1805 WORMS *Waggoners*. 99 And now the conqueror essays the loss ascent of Dunmal-raise. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Lbs.* Ser. II. (1873) 257 His method leads to most unhappy results when essayed by men to whom nature has denied a sense of what the picturesque really is. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 213 He never even essayed the picture of an artist devoted to art for her own sake.

† b. To attempt to show or prove. *Obs.*

1666 (J. SEBASTIAN) tr. *White's Peripat.* Instit. 337 (title) A Theological Appendix Wherein is essay'd how subversive Philosophy is to Divinity. 1774 N. FARRAR *Bull. & Sect.* 104 The worthy Doctor More has surprisingly essay'd the infinity or boundless manifoldness of worlds from the Head of lightness.

5. with *inf.* To set oneself, undertake, try (to do something). Also *absol.*; = ASSAY 17.

c 1530 *Hickcorner* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 181 Therefore in this conceit essay To axe God mercy. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 40 This I shall essay to prove, can be no other than that of Presbyters and Deacons. 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Apelles is said to have essayed, by a collection of the most exact features, to form a perfect face. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 182 Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay To turn the course of Helicon that way. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vii. I will essay, reverend Father. 1839 M. ARNOLD *Ess.*, *Fr. Crit.* on Goethe 276 So dense is the cloud of error here that the lover of truth will hardly even essay to dissipate it.

6. *intr.* To make an attempt.

1715 M. DAVES *Ath. Brit.* I. 233 Doctor Bray has lately essay'd with a large scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe.

**Essayal** (es'sayl). [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Attempt, trial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 186. I knew them [the roads] and could make essayal of at least one of them.

**Essayer** (es'say-er). [*f.* ESSAY *v.* + -ER.]

1. In various senses of the vb. = ASSAYER I, 2, 3. 1611 CORRA, *Credentier*, a Princes Taster, Essayer, Cup-bearer. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 57 The long-extended land yielded such plentiful harvests that many followed the first essayers. 1890 J. ROSKILL in *Eng. Arch.* 18 Mar. 647/2 The centre, which the essayer calls the eye.

† 2. One who 'essays' a certain form of composition, or attempts to treat a certain subject; in later use = ESSAYIST. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 353 As a late Essayer upon the Apocalypss imagines. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 He [Tully] hath been followed by all the Essayers upon Friendship, that have written since his time. 1712 DENNIS *Ref. on Pope's Essay on Criticism*. He was, like this Essayer, a very indifferent poet. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 3 The Essayers in Lampon and Satyr.

**Essayette** (es'say-et). [*f.* ESSAY *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short essay.

1877 C. GIBBON in *Casquet Lil.* I. 182/1 We take the following essayette. 1886 TURNER *My Life as Author* 160 The book includes a hundred and thirty original fables, essayettes, anecdotes, tirades, songs, and musings. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 26 May 7/2 The eight or nine pages of Mr. Armstrong's interesting essayette.

**Essayify**, *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -FY.] *intr.* To write essays.

1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* II. I am essayifying or speechifying, instead of prefacing.

**Essayical** (es'say-ikl), *a.* Also *essaical*. [*f.* as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of an essay.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Sept., Remarks. A little too essayical for this purpose. 1875 F. ARNOLD *Our Eps.* & Deans I. 21 The idea was that a sermon should be made brief, dry, essaical, moral or mystical.

**Essaying** (es'say-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* ESSAY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ESSAY; also *concr.* Also (*nonce-use*) the writing essays.

1861 in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 43 It might have been much better... if they had left essaying and reviewing alone. 1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539/1 To... watch the reception given to his essays without throwing his own shadow on the page. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2804 They are the presominal essayings of a man who has to be up by times in the morning.

**Essaying**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* ESSAY *v.* + -ING.] That essays or attempts.

1715-25 PORE *Odys.* xxi. 445 From his essaying hand the string let fly.

**Essayish** (es'say-ish), *a.* [*f.* ESSAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an essay.

1863 PATON *Wilson the Ornithologist* 9 It is a fair specimen of that essayish style of letter writing which characterised the epistles of Burns.

**Essayism** (es'say-izm), [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.]

a. The practice of writing essays. b. The quality that constitutes an 'essay'.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 301 Cant is the epidemic of periodical essayism. 1822 *Ibid.* V. 142 My talents... were... frittered in periodical writing and common-place essayism. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 412 That mysterious literary essence known as essayism which pervades all literature.

¶ About 1862 occas. used for: The theological doctrines taught in the book called *Essays and Reviews*.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 4/1 A medium between Essayism and Evangelicism. *Ibid.* 458/1 If Essayism has been effectually rebuked.

**Essayist** (es'say-ist). [*f.* ESSAY *sb.* and *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who essays, one who makes trials or experiments. *Const.* of Now rare.

1795 in BAILEY. 1794 BURKE tr. *Prof. Brisson's Address* Wks. VII. 313 All the essayists and novices of revolution in 1819, who could be found, were promiscuously put to death. 1816 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbletonian* 80 The panegyric may prompt such unfortunate essayists to consult the productions of the personage so extolled. 1868 Mrs. H. WOOD *Red Court Farm* ix. The mistakes made by both essayists kept the platform in a roar.

2. A writer of essays.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Hom.* II. iii, Meere Essaists! a few loose sentences, and that's all. 1774 GOLDSM. *Reverie* (R.), I am not to have admittance as an essayist. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 211 A celebration... of any exertion of his talents as an essayist. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 311 The conclusion at which the essayist arrives. 1834 J. W. ENSWORTH in *Roxb. Bal.* n. Pref. p. viii, He was a brilliant historical Essayist.

**Essayistical** (es'say-istikl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC + -AL.] Resembling the work of an essayist.

1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, The Victoria Magazine... a story-telling, essayistical... miscellany.

**Essayian** (es'say-in), *nonce-rod.* [*f.* ESSAY *sb.* + -IN.] A little essay.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 134 In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to egotize.

**Essaylet** (es'say-let). [*f.* as prec. + -LET.] = prec.

1872 *Temple Bar* July 350 Literary sandwiches, tales, sketches and essaylets. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press.* xlii (1875) 153 The essaylet, if I may so coin a word. 1886 *Frim. Education* I Sept. 378 This is a book of miscellaneous essaylets.

**Esschequer**, *obs. form* of EXCHEQUER.

**Esse** (es't). [*L.* *esse* to be, *inf.* of *sum*, but used by the schoolmen as a sb.]

1. In med.L. phrase *in esse*, in actual existence; opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody*. 1299 Like a king in Esse... this night, Lets make a hostile uprose in the Court. 1597 Howson *Serm.* 31 Our spiritual preferments in esse and in posse.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Some one, that may by common possibility... be *in esse* at or before the particular estate determines. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 19 All natural persons who are *in esse* at the time when a will is made.

† 2. Essence, essential nature. *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sci. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 16 The very esse of every Synod doth subsist in a double foundation. 1736 BAILEY, *Esse* [in the school philosophy] is used in the same sense with essence; principally for that which is actual, or actually existing.

*Esse*, *obs.* var. ASK *v.*, EASE *sb.*; also of *is*: see BE *v.*

† **Essed**, *essede*. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *essed-um* (a Gaulish word).] A kind of war-chariot used by the Gauls.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Essedary**. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *essedarius*, *f. essedum*: see prec. and -ARY.] A fighter in a (Gaulish) war-chariot.

1470 TITFORT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 4 Theyr essedaryes... be men of armys fighting uppon charyotts. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Essee**. *Obs.* Also 4 Essey, 7 Hossee, 4-6 pl. *Esseis*. [*ad.* L. *Esse-i* pl., Gr. *Essoi*-oi. (The pl. *Esseis* is app. formed on L. pl. *Essei* taken as a sing.; Wyclif's *Essey* is prob. the L. plural misspelt. Cf. EPICUREE.] = ESSENCE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Pharisees, Saducees, and Esseis. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey, and Pharisey, a 1570 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 546, The Essees... not altogether unlike to monks in life. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1854) 353 Of another mind were the Esseis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1617) 147 Essees, Essens, or Hesseses.

† **Essefimeria**. *Obs. rare.* [? some compound of -ess, name of the letter S.]

1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr.* Q. Eliz. III. 510 The sleeves... garnished with a lace of Venice sylver, like essefimeres. *Ibid.* 511 Brodered upon with essefimeres and other knots of seede pearle.

† **Essel**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *aiscel*, *essel* (now *esselle*)—L. *axiculus*, dim. of *axis* axle-tree.] A beam or bar of wood or iron.

c 1205 LAV. 18992 Vndo þis 3æt essel; þe eorl is icumen here.

† **Essell**. *Obs.* Also 6 *eselo*. [*ad.* mod. L. *esula*.] A sort of spurge.

14. *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 60 *Esula* quedam species titimilis, gallice yesele. 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunwylk's Dicty.* Waters II. iij, *Esula*, essell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, *Esule* of some is taken for Eiebright; this hath his leafe verie thinne and plaine.

**Essence** (es'sens), *sb.* Also 4 in med.L. form *essencia*, 6 *essencie*. [*f.* *Fr.* *essence*, *ad.* L. *essentia*, *f. essent-um*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse* to be, in imitation of Gr. *ousia* being, *f. ous-*, stem of pr. pple. of *ousai* to bc. Cf. *Fr.* *essentia*, Sp. *essencia*, It. *essenza*.]

† 1. Being, existence, viewed as a fact or as a property possessed by something. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Paup.* Ep. 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence and being, to be... in idleness... but still to be doinge. 1579 LVLV *Biophiles* (Arb.) 166 How canst thou abide his presence, that beleeveth not his essence? 1603 SYLVESTER *De Partis* I. i. Arg. (1605-7) I. 1 World not eternal... But of mere Nothing God Essence gaue. 1622 FLETCHER *Sci. Curate* iv. iv, I would resign my Essence, that I were As happy as my Love could fashion him. 1688 CUDWORTH *Inaug. Met.* (1731) 2 None of these things hath in Nature any Essence of their own.

† b. The kind of being distinctive of animals; animal life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 EARL MARCH, *Al Mondo* (1635) 35 Of creatures, the lowest ranke have no life, the next no essence, the third no reason; none but man hath grace.

2. *concr.* Something that is; an existence, entity. Now restricted to spiritual or immaterial entities.

1587 GULDING *De Mornay* iv. 43 Man is an essence subject to time, place and accidents. 1602 MARSTON *Autolus* i. Rev. iv. 1 There is no essence mortal, That I can envie, but a plump cheek foole. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 16 Her honor is an Essence that's not seene. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 Those noble essences in heaven beare a friendly regard unto their fellow nature on earth. 1669 MURPHY *P. L.* I. 138 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low, As far as Gods and Heavenly Essences. Cf. PERKINS 1742 *Yeace* *At. Th.* ix. 229 Through radiant ranks of essences unknown. 1795 BAKER *Relig. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 79 Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Tract.* I. 72 Fantastic speculations on spiritual essences. 1823 Tennyson *Poems* 77 All nature widens upward; evermore The simpler essence lower lies. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Of that ineffable essence which we call Spirit, he that thinks most will say least. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 257 The immortal essence enshrined within.

† b. 'Species of existent being' (J.); an element. Chiefly in phrase, *fifth essence*, transl. of L. *quinta essentia*: see QUINTESSENCE.

The 'fifth essence' was a supposed substance distinct from the recognized four elements. What this fifth essence was, and where existing, was much disputed. Originally, it seems to have been the material of the stary heaven, as conceived by those who hesitated to identify it with 'fire'. Among the alchemists, it was usually supposed to be latent in all bodies, and to be capable of being extracted from them by distillation or some more recondite process; many thought that alcohol was one of its forms. Others regarded the discovery of the 'fifth essence' as one of the unrealized



aims of science, and attributed to the hypothetical substance all sorts of miracle-working properties. Hence *fifth essence* or *quintessence* was used loosely in the various senses 'highly refined extract or essence' and 'universal remedy'.

1582 HESTER tr. *Phioravanti's Secretes* iii. liv. The Quintessence... is an essence above the lower elements. a 1626 BACON (J.). Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements... as for Eupolis, he may be the fifth essence. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Univ. Aeth.* 20 An Universal Medicine, or fifth Essence. 1827 BYRON *Manfred* i. 1, Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell in subtler essence. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1837) i. 41 There is some essence of body, different from those of the four elements.

c. 'Constituent substance' (J.). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 28 The essencia of angels is symple and vnmateria, pure, dystyngt and discrete. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* to The Elements conspire, And to her [soul's] Essence each doth give a part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 425 Spirits... Can either Sex assume, or both; so soft And uncompounded is their Essence pure. 1802 SOUTHWELL *Thalaba* iii. i. Those Beings Through whose pure essence as through empty air The unaided eye would pass.

† 3. Specific being, manner of existing, 'what a thing is'; nature, character. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 920 Three thynges dothe cause the essence of whythness. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 20 The god Apollo, who by his devine essence knew al secrets. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 120 Man... Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glassy essence... Plays such fantastic tricks, etc. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 37 By the fourth House, you will iudge of the essence of the Child that is borne, how long it shall live, and how well. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 287 Echo... is a great Argument of the Spirituall Essence of Sounds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 The numerous Rabble that seem to have the Signatures of Man in their faces... have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences.

† b. By essence in *Path.*: idiopathically; cf. ESSENTIAL I. d. Opposed to by sympathy. *Obs.* 1666 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physik* 74 The part that principally offends must be cured. If it be by essence, opening a Vein is good. *Ibid.* 185 It (head-ache) is either by essence or by sympathy with the stomach, etc.

4. 'Substance' in the metaphysical sense; the reality underlying phenomena; absolute being.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 The substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. 1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess. II.* 188 But belief in a universal essence gave no solidity to the order of the world.

b. *Theol.* A synonym of 'substance', as denoting that in respect of which the three persons in the Trinity are one.

The L. *essentia* literally renders Gr. *οὐσία*, the technical word in this sense. The alternative rendering, *substantia*, substance, corresponds literally to Gr. *υπόστασις*, which however in theological use meant not 'substance' but 'person'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 These three persones be not three goddes, but one very god, one essence or one being. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xii. 160 [Plato and Aristotle] fonde by their wysedoom and connyng three persones in one essence. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 37 All-one with the sonne, and holy ghost in essence. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* iv. 6146 Augustine sayis, he had leuer tak on hand To be in Hell, he seyng the assence Off God, nor be in Heuin, but his presence.

5. That by which anything subsists; foundation of being.

c 1585 *Ans. to Cartwright* 35 Christ being the essence and life of the Church. 1591 SUAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 182 Shee [Silvia] is my essence, and I leaue to be; If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* iii. 25 There is a tranquil strength the essence of which is immobility. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 6. 20 Of Him who was The Truth—its author and its essence. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* iv. 41 The Hindoos holding Fire to be the essence of all active power in nature.

† 6. Essentiality, importance. Cf. OF. *de grant essence* (Godef.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. § 1 A matter of great use and Essence in studying. 1654 SHIRLEY *Brothers* iv. 46 Ther's something Of Essence to my life, exacts my care.

7. That which constitutes the being of a thing; that 'by which it is what it is'. In two different applications (distinguished by Locke as *nominal essence* and *real essence* respectively):

a. of a conceptual entity: The totality of the properties, constituent elements, etc., without which it would cease to be the same thing; the indispensable and necessary attributes of a thing as opposed to those which it may have or not. Also, in narrower sense, those among the indispensable attributes which involve all the rest by logical consequence, and are sufficient for a valid definition: the 'connotation of the class-name'.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.). Those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 20 [It] will proue but an appendage of an external forme, no part of the essence of a true Church. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxii. The Essence of a Triangle, lies in a very little compass... three Lines meeting at three Angles, make up that Essence. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 6 We may exactly know the several Ideas that go to make each Law-term, and so their real Nature and Essence may be known. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 39. 140 To confound the transitory and special form with the characteristic and permanent essence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 74 Logic considers the Essence of a Concept to be the aggregate of its Marks.

b. of a real entity: Objective character, intrinsic nature as a 'thing-in-itself'; 'that internal constitution, on which all the sensible properties depend'.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxiv. 93 I might believe its [a spirit's] Existence, without meddling at all with its Essence. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 In defining the Name there is no Necessity that we should be acquainted with the intimate Essence or Nature of the Thing. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. Introd. The essence of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. xii. 139 In fact, we have no proper idea of any essence whatever. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 16 We clearly view the effects of attraction... but human ingenuity has not been able to fathom its principle or essence. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* ix. xi. 251 With the old philosophers the essence of things was precisely that part of them of which a clear conception could be formed.

8. *loosely*. The most important indispensable quality or constituent element of anything; the specific difference.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 117 The accident which denominates its subject, is commonly called the essence thereof. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 27 The essence of religion is, a heart void of offence towards God and man. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) i. 92 The essence of friendship is entireness. 1876 FAENMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 452 It is the essence of the modern Jury that they should... give their verdict according to the evidence.

9. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant, or from a medicinal, odoriferous or alimentary substance, and containing its characteristic properties in a concentrated form. In pharmacy chiefly applied to alcoholic solutions containing the volatile elements or 'essential oil' to which the perfume, flavour, or therapeutic virtues of the substance are due. *Essence of Venus* = *Ens Veneris*: see ENS 2 b.

[This sense is common to all the Romanic langs., its general currency being prob. due to its use by Paracelsus. It is in part a development of 8, perh. suggested by the older *fifth essence* (see 2 b), which had assumed a nearly similar meaning.]

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 195 Very small Vials, such as Chymical Essences... are wont to be kept in. 1666 R. MATTHEW *Univ. Aeth.* 177 The true preparation of the Essence of Venus. 1744 THOMSON *Spring* 609 Bees... with inserted tube, Suck its pure essence. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 It comes to us from the South of Europe under the name of essence of lemon. 1842 BARRIAN *Ingol. Leg.* *Babes in the Wood* iv. Mind Johnny's chilblains are rubb'd Well with Whitehead's best essence of mustard.

b. *fig.* 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Historians* 232 The essence of history... is always apt to evaporate in the moment of enjoyment. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxviii. His love was passion's essence. 1826 MARWAT *Mild. Easy* xxii. It was a perfect love-letter, that is to say, it was the essence of nonsense. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 14. 53 Truth cannot be given us in essence.

10. *spec.* A fragrant essence; a perfume, scent. Somewhat arch.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lixiii. 293 It sinks as essence does in cotton till all becomes a Fragrancy. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 94 To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let 't imprison'd essences exhale. 1841 MYERS *Brigand* xv. A toilet table covered with all the most costly essences and perfumes which could be procured from the four quarters of the globe. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. His essences turn'd the live air sick.

c. 1868 STERN *Stren. Jour.* *Riddle Explained*. Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou [flattery] to nature!

11. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly sense 10).

1659 BOYLE *Exper. Spring of Air* xxv. Wks. 1772 i. 59 We executed the experiment so long, without seeing any effect wrought upon the essence-bottles, that, etc. *Ibid.* Essence-glass. 1767 SHURDAN *Trif. Salt* iii. i. Thou essence-bottle, thou must-ack! 1885 *Fall Mall* C. 27 Aug. 3/2 The essence-steeped fur of a glove.

Essence (es'ens), v. [f. prec. sh.] *trans.* a. To pour like an essence (in quot. *fig.*). b. To furnish or perfume with an essence. c. *nonce-use*. To compress the essence of (a book) into.

a. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. v. (1718) 22 Love essenc'd in the hearts of men. b. 1675 [see next]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* v. 232 [Ladies] Painted for sight, and essenc'd for the smell. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 227 A girl, all essenc'd o'er With odours. 1823 [see next].

c. 1888 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/2 *Diamonds Led* is a three-volume novel essenc'd into five pages.

Essenced (es'ens), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>]. Perfumed with 'essences', scented.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil. You essenced boys, both old and young, Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong. 1698 VANBRUGH *Esop* v. i. An essenc'd Peruke, and a sweet handkerchief. 1823 FARRER *Poems, Troubadour*, There were brooks of essenced waters.

† Essencificate, v. *Obs.* [f. ESSENCE sb. after the analogy of *amplificate*, etc. Cf. ESSENTIFICATE.] *trans.* To imbue with an essence.

1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 321 These elixerated Oyle and essencificated Salts.

† Essencify, v. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. ESSENCE sb. + -IFY.] *trans.* = prec.

1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 330 Salt... continuing always essencify'd with the same Qualities and Virtues, as the Plant from which it is extracted.

† Essencion. *Obs.* [f. ESSENCE sb. + -ION ? confused with *ascension*.] = ESSENCE.

1a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 8 The wholle foode of paternite Is sette in my [God's] essence.

† Essency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.] = ESSENCE in various senses. *Fifth essence* = QUINTESSENCE.

1460-70 *Sh. Quintessence* i. 11 The science in be extraction of be 5 essence from blood, and fleisch, and eggis. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 96 Essence. *essentia*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 11. xii. One steddly Good, centre of essences. 1648 *Royalist's Def.* 114 The essence of a House of Parliament doth not consist merely in the legal assembling of the Members.

Essene (es'ēn). Also 6 essen. [ad. L. *Essēni* pl., a. Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*; presumably of Heb. or Aramaic origin, but the etymology is disputed. See the 19 different suggestions in Ginsburg *The Essenes* (1864) 27-30.] One of an ancient Jewish sect, characterized by certain mystical tenets and ascetic practices, and by a cenobitical life.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 33 The Essens, of whom Josephus speaketh that thei will neither have wyfe nor servautes. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxv. 392 It will not be amiss to rehearse this record of Porphyry, yf the Religious sect of the Essens among y<sup>e</sup> Jewes... made a profession of Prophesying. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* ii. iv. 390 Many, as the Pharisees and Essenes, had recourse to this great Source of Comfort. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. viii. 197 Why so impatient to baptize them Essens, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers.

Hence *Essenian* a., also 8 -ien, pertaining to, or resembling, the Essenes. *Essenic*, *Essenical* *adj.*, of the nature of Essenism. *Essenism*, a. the doctrine and practice of the Essenes; b. a leaning to the doctrine of the Essenes. *Essenize* v., to assert or favour the tenets of the Essenes; also *Essenizing* *ppl.* a.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 496 The survivors... were half Christian and Essenian. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Casars* (1862) IX. p. ix. The two codes of practical doctrine—Christian and Essenic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 542 The Essenic elements which were destined to ripen into Gnosticism. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642). This Essenical piety in observing the Sabbath. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 419 The deliverance of the individual in the shipwreck of the whole... was the plain watchword of Essenism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 18 Critics have spoken of the Essenism and the Ebionism of the Epistle [of St. James]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 352 Ewald... points out... an Essenizing Sibylline poem.

Essential (es'ensjāl), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 essential(c), -yal(l), (4) escencyalle, 6 assencial), 6-7 essencial, 6-essencial. In B 2 also *aphel*. sensual. [ad. late L. *essentiālis*, f. *essentia* ESSENCE; cf. Fr. *essenciel*, Sp. *esencial*, It. *essenziale*.] *A. adj.*

1. In various senses related to ESSENCE sb. 1-4.

a. That is such by essence, or in the absolute or highest sense.

c 1340 HANFOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 16 Pe souerayne and be escencyalle Joy es in be lufe of Godd by hymselfe and for hym-selfe, and be secundarye es in, etc. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bieg. Lit.* i. 22 The poem... to which we return... claims the name of essential poetry. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xv. 203 As the love of God is essential happiness, sin, which is enmity to him, is essential misery, eternal misery.

† b. Having existence, real, actual. Also, identical with what now exists. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Monasteries... which the kinges maiestie... shall declare and limitte to continue and be in their assencial estate. *Ibid.* c. 28 § 3 As if the same monasteries... hadde continued in their essencyall bodies and states that thei now be or were in. 1552 Bk. *Comm. Prayer*, *Communion*, Anye reall and essenciall presence. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* 62 Was his essential table full and free As boasts and invitations used to be?

† c. Relating to position in the scale of being. *Obs.* rare.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 122 The production of Creatures of various degrees of essential perfection.

† d. Dependent on the intrinsic character or condition of anything, not on extraneous circumstances. Of diseases: Idiopathic (cf. ESSENCE 3 b). *Essential merit* (Theol.) = 'merit of cognidignity', the merit belonging to good works in proportion to their intrinsic excellence; so *Essential reward*.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. iv. 172 He shall not be rewarded of meryte essencyall for those werkes done in deadly synne. 1560 tr. *Fisher On Prayer* D viij. Euerie merit... which is recompensed by essentiall rewarde (as they call it) in heauen. a 1654 J. WEBSTER (Webster). Is it true, then, that thou art but a name, And no essential thing? 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. iii. 28 Mountains are formed, he [Avenian] says, some by essential, others by accidental causes. 1884 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Essential disease*, a disease complete in itself, and not depending on, or symptomatic of another.

e. *Essential ability, dignity* (Astrol.): see the sb.

† f. With descriptive shs.: Thorough, entire.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 31 Oh he's a most essential gentleman, coz. 1721 CHUBB *Woman's Wit* iii. Dear Ladies, your most essential humble Servant.

2. Of or pertaining to essence, specific being, or intrinsic nature. *Essential difference* (Logic):

= 'specific difference', DIFFERENTIAL. *Essential character*: in scientific classification, the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc. from the others included with it in the next superior division.

*Essential proposition* (Logic): one which predicates of a subject something that is implied in its definition. † *Essential name* (Theol.): see quot. 1398. *Essential form* (Metaph.): see FORM.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. l. (1495) 7 The names signifying or betokening the dyuene essence or beyne ben called names essentialis. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. Tambour. iv. ii. The essential forms of Marble stone, Tempered by science metaphysical. 1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. i. ii. (611) 4 In which essentiall vntue of God. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. i. iv. § 8 Deceit or untruth... doth destroy the representation of truth. 1628 T. SPENCER Logick 4 [The copula] signifies an essentiall attribution (that is) that, the latter part of the definition doth giue being vnto the former. 1656 BRANHAM Reflic. i. 3 Rationability... is a substantiall part of a man, because it is a part of his definition or his essentiall difference. 1687 Death's Vis. vii. note (1713) 6 Essential Forms I say, rather than Substantial. 1736 BUTLER Anal. i. iii. 63 Its [Virtue's] having in the essential nature of the thing a tendency to produce them [Superiority and Advantages]. 1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) l. 212 The nectary gives the essential character. 1846 MILL Logic i. vi. § 4 An essential proposition then, is one which is purely verbal. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) i. 178 The desire to ascertain... the essential nature of virtue.

3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything; belonging to a thing by virtue of its essence; necessarily implied in its definition; indispensable entering into its composition.

1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. iv. i. 82 His only begotten son equal to him in essential parts. 1596 SPENSER Hymin Heav. Beauty xvi. Those essentiall parts of his, His truth, his love, his wisdom, and his bliss. 1661 BRANHAM Just Vind. vii. 225 By the Law of Nature as an essential right of Sovereignty. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. iii. vi. (1695) 246 The thought of any thing essentiall to any of them, instantly vanishes. 1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. l. 54 Th. Glory of God is so exquisite in itself and so Essentiall to Him, that, etc. 1862 SIR B. BROOKE Psychol. Ing. II. i. 9 The desire of reputation... is an essential part of human nature. 1878 TAIT & STEWART Unseen Univ. i. 23 In the essential immortality of the soul.

b. Affecting the essence of anything; 'material', important.

1770 JUNIUS Lett. xli. 209 You have done essential service to the cause. 1781 GIBSON Decl. & F. III. 44 The piercing eye of the founder of the republic must have discerned two essential imperfections. 1794 BURKE Rep. Lord's Grm. Wks. 1842 I. 617 To have adopted the civil law with no very essential variation. 1871 BLACKIE Four Phases i. 142 It is not in the nature of things that a better man should receive essential harm from a worse.

4. Absolutely necessary, indispensably requisite. *Essential vovus*: the three vovs (of chastity, poverty, and obedience) indispensable to the monastic life.

1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 151 b. The lyfe of religious persons, that professeth the three essenayll vovs. 1612 BR. HALL Pref. to Brinsley's Lud. Lit. Those sciences which are so Essentiall to the Spiritual house of God. 1662 GERBICK Princ. 4 The first and essential point of Building, (to wit, Solidity with Ornament and Conveniency). 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 279 § 8 That serious Art which seems essential to the Magnificence of an Epic Poem. 1807 T. THOMSON Chem. (ed. 3) II. 85 Silica... is an essential ingredient in mortar. 1858 BUCKLE Civiliz. (1873) II. viii. 425 Propositions which I hold to be most essential for a right understanding of history. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

b. Music. *Essential chord*, in early use = common chord; in later use = FUNDAMENTAL, opp. to accidental (see quot. 1806). *Essential harmony* (see quot. 1851). *Essential notes*: the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a chord. *Essential sharps and flats* (see quot. 1806).

1721 A. MALCOLM Treat. Mus., Of the natural Notes of every Mode or Octave, Three go under the Name of the essential Notes, in a peculiar Manner, viz. the Fundamental, the 3d, and 5th. 1806 CALCOTT Mus. Gram. (1817) 55 Sharps or flats... which occur in the course of the Movement... are termed accidental, to distinguish them from those of the Signature, which are essential to the Scale of the original key note. Ibid. 202 His [Kirnberger's] arrangement of Chords, into essential and accidental. 1851 WARNER tr. Weber's Th. Composition 258 There are only certain particular harmonies, which belong to any one particular key... These are called the Essential harmonies of the key. 1880 GROVE Diet. Mus. l. 679/s. s.v. Harmony, The use of preliminary notes a semitone above or below any note of an essential chord.

5. That is of the nature of, or resembles, an essence or extract (see ESSENCE 10); that is in a state of essence.

1641 FRENCH Distill. v. (1651) 113 This Spirit contains in it... essential Sulphur. 1672 GREW Anat. Plants II. l. v. § 16 In the Vessel, a more Essential Liquor... in the Fibres more simple and Essential Ac. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 120 § 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues. 1832 WORDSW. Devot. Incitements, From humble violet—modest thyme—Exhaled, the essential odours climb.

b. *Essential oil*, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and marked by the characteristic odour of the plant or substance from which it is extracted; as the oil of laurel, oil of turpentine, etc. Now often as a synonym of 'volatile oil'.

1674 GREW Anat. Plants Lect. i. (1682) 237 Having made mention of the preparation of Essential Oyls. 1732 BERKELEY Alciph. vi. § 14 The soul of any plant... is neither more nor less than its essential oil. 1873 SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem. (1814) 102 Volatile oil, likewise called essential oil, differs from fixed oil, in being capable of evaporation by a much lower degree of heat. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 208 The Volatile or Essential Oils are destitute of the strength of the fixed oils. 1867 J. HOGG Microsc. l. iii. 205 Sections of woods... containiog gum, resin, etc., should be soaked in essential oil, alcohol, or ether.

† c. *Essential salt* (see quot.). *Obs.* 1715 IN KERSEY. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 9 The essential salt is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 181 What the first chemists called, in general, the Essential Salts of Vegetables.

6. quasi-adv. = ESSENTIALLY.

1827 POLLOCK Course T. x. His face with clouds Of glory circled round, essential bright.

B. sb.

† 1. What exists; existence, being. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON P. L. II. 93 His utmost ire... Will... quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this essential.

2. Something belonging to the essence of a thing; an indispensable element or adjunct; also, in weaker sense, a chief or leading point. Orig. only in pl.; in later use, occas. sing. † b. pl. = *Essential vovus*; see A. 4.

1513 BROADSHAW St. Werburge 2372 Euer after to observe the essenayls three. Ibid. 1913 The sensualls three. a 1619 FOTHERBY Athem. l. iv. § 3 (1622) 23 Vovves, and invocations, and other the Essentialis of religion. 1750 HARRIS Hermes Wks. (1841) 167 These matters... being rather among the elegancies, than the essentials of language. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 266 II. all our essentials had duly performed their duties, we could have reaped little advantage from them. 1835 SCOTT Guy R. xxviii. 'Well, well,' said Glossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials'. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. l. vii. § 1 Natural motive powers... are a help, but not an essential of production. 1850 MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 230 The distinction between the Franciscans and Dominicans lay not in essentials, but merely in point of discipline. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing II. 7 The first essential to the patient, without which all the rest... is as nothing. 1873 H. SPENCER Study Sociol. v. 111 A tendency... to be blinded by exterior trivialities to interior essentials.

† 3. pl. Inmost nature; 'vitals'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.). The plague of sio has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

† *Essentialist*. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] The name given to a Nonjuror who held that the 'usages' which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI were 'essential'. 1719 (title). A Dialogue in Vindication of our present Liturgy and Service; between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentialist.

*Essentiality* (essen'siæliti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 GOODWIN Justifying Faith i. i. (R.). The substantialness and essentiality of a promise relates to the actual execution of it. 1646 SALTSMARSH Some Drops II. 32 The oneness, Entireness, indivisibility and essentiality of the Truth. 1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. l. viii. (1879) 351 There are many upon whom the essentiality of Intellectual and Moral discipline will... impress itself.

2. Essential character or nature; essence.

1616 R. C. Times' Whis. l. 122 The mystery Of searching his [God's] essentiality. 1647 JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery II. i. § 4 (R.) This faith is perfected, as to the essentiality of it, in the death and resurrection of Christ. 1683 PORTAGE Myst. Div. 79 Love's Eternal Essentiality is that out of which all pure simplified Spirits were brought forth. 1866 CARLYLE Edw. Irving Misc. (1881) l. 229 This 'noble lady' was in essentiality an artist.

3. An essential quality (rare); also pl. essential points or elements. *Essentials*. Cf. ESSENTIAL B. 2.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. Behmen's Epist. l. 9 This essentiality is called Sophia, being the essential wisdom, or the body of Christ. 1710 SWIFT in Examiner No. 32 § 3 The French... whose essentialities are generally so very superficial. 1822 BLACKW. Mag. X. 322 When priests... shall forget the solemn essentialities of their office. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. II. ix. iii. 425 In all the essentialities of it, there had not been... the least flaw.

† *Essentialize*, v. In 7 essentialize. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make essential; to give essence or being to.

1669 GALE tr. Plato in Crit. Gentiles i. iii. iii. 325 The Divine Officer, by whose... effective word, allthings were essentialized.

Hence *Essentializer*.

1669 GALE Crit. Gentiles l. iii. iii. 320 The first fabricator, perfecter, essentialiser of Beings or he that gives Essence to Beings.

*Essentially* (essen'siæliti), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an essential manner.

1. *fig.* In essence; with respect to essence; as an essential attribute or constituent.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. III. xiv. (1495) 58 A myzte of y' soule essentially [read essentially] yeue to werke and doo his dedes in y' body. 1534 MORE Answ. Poyoned Lik. Wks. 1121/s The glory of his godhead is, to be present and to fill all places at ones essentially. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxviii. (1611) 367 They define not the Church by what the Church essentially is. a 1631 DONNE Serm. l. (1634) 7 To see that God essentially and face to face. a 1680 GLANVILLE (J.) Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not locally

distant. 1715 DE FOE Fam. Instruct. i. i. (1841) l. 20 Jesus Christ is essentially God, though in a second person. 1835 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 301 Principles which are essentially inherent in your institution.

† b. On the ground of (one's) actual nature.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. v. ii. 39 He that loves himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1624 GATAKER Transubst. 4 In like manner is the bread said to be the Body of Christ... not really or essentially, but typically and sacramentally.

† c. In fact, really. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. iv. 187 That I essentially am not in madness, But mad in craft.

d. In respect of the essential points, materially, substantially.

1774 BURKE Corr. (1844) I. 483 My opinion... does not... essentially differ from that of your lordship. 1823 LAMB Elia Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 405 A form of words—literally false, but essentially deceiving no one. 1856 KANE Arch. Expl. I. xxiii. 304 Its food is essentially marine, the aculephs, etc. 1875 BAYCE Holy Rom. Emp. v. (ed. 5) 56 The impression which the three narratives leave is essentially the same. 1879 J. TIMBS to Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 7/s She [i.e. a steamship] was, as a whole, essentially completed.

e. In the proper or essential function.

1609 DOWLAND Ornith. Microsc. 51 Rests are placed in songs after three manners... Essentially when they betoken silence.

2. a. Indispensably.

1757 FOOTE Author 1, I believe her Brother's consent essentially necessary. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp. IX. 122 Some supplies essentially necessary to both armies.

b. In a marked or eminent degree; eminently.

1593 DRAYTON Past. Eclog. viii. (R.). None are so essentially high As those that on her [Wisdom's] bounty do rely. 1713 AOSION in Guardian No. 3 § 4 Knowledge... truly and essentially raises one man above another. 1869 MEM. J. Grey 100 That blessed union... has contributed so essentially to the... prosperity of both countries.

*Essentialness* (essen'siælness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 LO. DIGNY Sp. conc. Trien. Parl. 12 The Essentialness Sir of frequent Parliaments to the happiness of this Kingdom. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton Life II. (1703) 175 Each endeavouring... to pretend them to be of more Essentialness and Weight in Religion, than indeed they are. 1736 in BAILEY. 1854 RUSKIN Lect. Archit. Add. 120 A confusion of the idea of essentialness... with the idea of nobleness.

† *Essentielle*, ppl. a. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *essentielle*-is; see next.] = ESSENTIATED. In quot. sb.

1630 G. WIDOWES Schysmat. Puritan A iij b. The scriptures deduceable sence in Essentials, Essentiaes; Efficientes, Finals, Subjects, Effects, and their Modalities... confounds this Professor.

† *Essentiate*, v. *Obs.* Pa. ppl. in 6 essentiate. [f. as if on L. *essentiat*-e ppl. stem of *essentiare*, f. *essentia*; see ESSENCE.]

1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to form or constitute the essence or being of.

1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. l. 39 For whosoever sayth that the Sonn was essentiate or made to be of his Father, denieth that he is of himself. 1647 SALTSMARSH Sparkl. Glory (1847) 66 That which forms, essentiaes, or constitutes the true Christian, is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1680 BAXTER Answ. Stillingsl. 8 A Church as well as a Kingdom, is essentiated by a *pars regens*, and *pars subdita*. 1687 Death's Vis. Pref. 4 Those turns of Fancy and Wit, that almost Essentiate a Poem.

b. *To essentiate together*: to unite in essence; to make into one essence or being.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. 9 b. What is n man, if the parts of his body be disparted, and not incorporated and essentiate together?

2. *intr.* To become essence; to be assimilated or converted into a being or body.

1599 B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum. v. iv. What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner essentiate.

3. *trans.* To refine into an 'essence' or subtle extract. (See ESSENTIATED ppl. a.)

Hence *Essentiated* ppl. a. *Essentiating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a. *Essentiator*, he that 'essentiates'.

1656 H. MORE Antid. Ath. (1662) 14 A rabble of Self-essentiated and divided Deities. 1675 EVELYN Terra (1778) 170 Essentiated Spirits... are as pernicious to them [plants] as brandy and hot waters to men. 1736 BAILEY, Essentiated, made or brought into essences, or essential spirits. 1635 MONTAGUE in Hammond's Wks. (1684) II. 701 If it were simply necessary to the essentiation of a church. 1681 BAXTER Acc. Shierlocke v. 204 A Constitutive Cause, in the common sense of Logicians, signifieth the Essentiating Cause. 1689 in 6th Coll. Parker Pref. A fairs 15 One Corporation made up of three Constituent Essentiating Parts, King, Lords and Commons. 1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. l. 38 That he [the Father] is the only Essentiator or maker of the essence. 1677 GALE Crit. Gentiles II. iv. 249 He who is the first independent Essence and Essentiator of allthings can be but one.

† *Essentie*. *Obs. rare*—1. [nd. L. *essentie*.] = ESSENCE, ESSENCY.

1554 HULOT, *Essentie* or substance compacted of matter and shape.

† *Essentifical*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *essenti*-a being or essence + -FIC + -AL (after mod. L. *essentificus*)] Forming or producing the essence of a thing.

1666 [J. SERJEANT] tr. White's Peripat. Instit. 210 Now, natural things are natural parts of the world, unceasingly flowing from the Essentialifical Ideas. 1668 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat. 144 Although the formal light doth shine; yet its act is not terminated in shining, but in an essentialifical thinginess.

† **Essentificate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *essencificate*.] *trans.* To make into an essence. Hence *Essentificated ppl. a.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. v. 74 Take Mercurie Essentificated, the which separate from all its Superfluities. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Essera**, *Path. Obs.* Also 8 *essere*, -rs. [med.L. *essera*, *essere*, ad. Arab. شَرِي sharā, with the art. الشَرَا ash-sharā: see Avicenna Canon

iv. iii. cap. 13 in the orig. and in the Lat. version of 1483. Cf. Fr. *essère*.] 'Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); a variety of nettle-rash.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Essere*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Essers*. 1744 MITCHELL *Colours of People in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 Cutaneous Diseases, as the Itch, prickly Heat or Essere. 1782 W. HERBERT *Comm.* iii. (1806) 14 The attacks of the essera or nettle-rash. 1821 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Essew**, *obs.* form of **ISSUE**.

**Essex** (es'seks). The name of an English county, occurring attrih. in *Essex calf*, properly a calf reared in Essex, but often used as a contemptuous designation for the natives of that county. Hence, punningly, † *Essex-growth*, growth in the 'calf' of the leg. Hence † *E'ssexed a.*

1659 Lady Alimony v. v. in Hazl. *Douglas XIV.* 361 You would wish that his puny baker-legs had more Essex growth [i. e. more calf] in them. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discreetly essewed in the calves, and not too much spindled in the small.

**Essign**, *obs.* form of **ASSIGN**.

**Essoin**, **essoign** (eso'in), *sb.* *Law.* Forms: 4-7 *essoyn(e)*, 4 *essoonie*, *Sc.* *essonje*, 5 *esson*, 6-9 *essoine*, 7-8 *essoigne* (e, 7 (*Sc.*) *essonje*, 6-*essonin*, 7-*essoign*. See also **ASSOIN sb.** [a. OF. *essone*, *essonie*, *essoine*, *essoigne*, *essoynie* (mod.F. *exoine*), vhl. sb. f. *essoigner*: see next.]

1. *Law.* The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself. Also in phrases *To east, make, challenge essoin*. *Day of essoin*: the day when excuses were received, the first day of term.

Essoins were admitted on various grounds, pilgrimage, the king's service, illness, etc. The practice is now obsolete.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Pat non est mad essoyn, he kynges right to clame. *Ibid.* 291, I may not cast essoyn, bot felow my somons. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3 § 1 Non esson or proteccion be allowed in any suche accion. 1524 FITZGER. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, No proteccion, essoyn, nor wager of laws to be allowed. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xvii. Notes 270 The xl dales in the essoyn of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs. 1630 J. WILKINSON *Hundred Cr.* 169 Whosoever will cast any essoyn in these courts, he must come at the beginning of the court. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3797a The First Day of the said *Quindena Pasche*, commonly called the Day of *Essoins*. 1713 SWIFT *Cadogan & Van*. *Wks.* 1824 XIV. 475 But, with Demur, imparity, and essoigne The parties ne'er could issue join. 1874 NORTH *Ld. Guildford* in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 284 He reasoned the country people out of their plea for essoines. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III.* Intro. 31 The essoyn was fraudulently cast without his knowledge.

b. *Clerk of the essoins*: 'an officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin-rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again when they are written' (Phillips 1678-1706).

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Officers of this Court [Common Pleas] are many; viz. *Custos Brevirum*, three Prothonotaries, Clerk of the Essoins [etc.]. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *In general.* An excuse, exemption, making of conditions, parleying, delay; also in phr. *with-out essoin*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 He gaf a þousand mark, withouten essoyn. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuta, Julian* 181 To fynd sum essoyn for quhy þai mycht frely pase forby. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxvii. ii. The duke then of Burgoyne, Kepte Fraunce full well without any essoyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 20 From everie worke he chalenged essoynne, For contemplation sake.

3. The alleged sense 'one who is excused' (= **ESSOINÉE**) is app. due to a misunderstanding, Cowell's explanation of AF. *essonié* having been taken by later lexicographers as referring to *essoin*. (If the sense were authenticated, the word so used would be a distinct sb., repr. AF. *essonié*, as *Assign sb.* represents AF. *assigné*.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Essoine* (*Essoninn*) cometh of the French *Essonié* or *essonié* i. causarius miles, he that hath his presence forborne or excused upon any just cause. It signifieth in our common lawe an allotment of an excuse.

4. *Comb.* *essoin-day* (see quot.); *essoin-roll*, the list containing the names of the essoinees. 1679 *Trials of White*, etc. 8 Monday is the Essoin Day. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xlviii. (1783) 278 Thereon the Court sits to take essoins. . . wherefore this is usually called the essoyn day of the term. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. 22. Formerly the first general return day of the term was called essoyn day, because the court sat to receive essoins.

**Essoin** (eso'in), *v.* *Law.* Forms: 5-7 *essoynne*, 6-8 *essoign(e)*, 6-7 *essoine*, 7 (*Sc.*) *essonnye*, -zie, 7-*essoin*. See also **ASSOIN v.** [a. OF. *essoignier*, *essoignier*, *essoigner*, f. *essoynie*—med.L. *ex-soniare*, f. *ex* out + *sonia*, *sonnis* lawfull excuse, f. OHG. *sunna*, *sunnia*, corresp. to OS. *sunnea* doubtfully explained as 'want, lack', ON. *syn* refusal, denial; the OE. type coincides in form with that of Goth. *sunja* truth; the OHG. sense must have existed in Goth., which has the derived vhl. *sunjon* to excuse.]

1. *trans.* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of (a person) in court; to excuse for absence. Also, *To essoin one's attendance*.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 5 The defendaut . . be not essoyned. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. The causes that serue to Essoine any man summoned be diuers and infinite: yet drawne to foue heads. 1609 SKENE *tr. Acts Will* (an. 1165) c. 26 § 1. 7 Gif ane man is essoyned at the fourth day, be reason of sickness . . or being beyond Forth: he sall have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie days. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 232 The Plaintiff is essoined so that I cannot answer unto him. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Law* 272 The Tenant was Essoined and at the day made default. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* ii. 23 They might excuse or essoign their Attendance, and attend by Deputy. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III.* Intro. 30 The tenant . . caused himself to be essoined.

2. To accept an excuse from, let off (a person). 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Div. Poems (1717) 30 Away with wings of time, I'll not essoine thee.

**Essoinee** (eso'in-ee), *Law.* [a. AF. *essoignie* (Britton), pa. pple. of *essoignier*: see **ASSOIN v.**] A person excused for non-appearance in court.

1607 See **ASSOIN sb.** 3. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 162 It shall rest upon the credit and integrity of the Essoinee. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 351 If the essoinee does not . . appear to warrant the essoiner.

**Essoiner** (eso'in-er), Also 7 (*Sc.*) *essonyier*, -zier. [ad. AF. *essoignour* (Britton), f. *essoignier*: see **ASSOIN v.**] One who essoins; one who offers an excuse for the absence of another.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 111 b, It beboues the essoizier to name his awin name, and the name of him that is essoizied. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Baron* 374 The Name of the Essoynier shall be put in. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 397 An Essoin de Service le Roy was challenged, for that the Essoiner was under age. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 436 In the High Court of Night Be thou essoiner for us unto Death.

**Essoinment** (eso'in-ment), [f. **ASSOIN v.** + -MENT.] The action of essoining.

† **Essoine**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *essoiner*, var. of *assomer* (mod.F. *assommer*) to knock down.] *trans.* To confound, confuse.

1660 BURNIE *Kipō.* Δωπον (1662) 99 Mahumetane juglings, to essoine their spectators in this lower world.

† **Essoinic**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. Gr. ἑσσηνικ-ος, fut. pple. of ἑσσην to he + -ic.] (See quot.)

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 123 Another kind of mirror . . the Essoinic . . which has the singular power of representing things and persons in future times. *Ibid.* 124 It has all the qualities of the other two kinds, but the Essoinic is peculiar to itself.

**Essoinite**, var. of **HESSONITE**, cinnamon-stone. 1820 R. JAMESON *Mfn.* I. 162 Cinnamon stone . . Essoinite. 1884 DANA *Mfn.* 266 Essoinite included a cinnamon colored variety from Ceylon.

**Esse**, *obs.* form of **ASHES**.

**Essue**, *obs.* form of **ISSUE**.

**Essurine**, var. form of **ESURINE**.

**Essurance**. Also *assurance*. [as if a. F. *\*essurance* f. *essurer* to wipe.] (See quot.)

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. i. 27 Holding a Cloth of Plaisance (or rather of Essurance) for her [the Queen's] Cup. *Ibid.* i. 157 Cloth of assurance, Towel or napkin that wait on the cup. *Est.* dial. form of **NEST**; cf. *adder* for *nadder*.

*Est*, *obs.* var. of **EAST**.

*Est*, var. of **ESTE**, *Obs.*, delight, favour.

-*est*, suffix, forming the superl. deg. of adjs. and advbs., represents two forms originally distinct: (1) OE. -*ast*-, -*ust*-, -*ast*-, corresp. to OFris. ON. -*ast*-, OS. OHG. Goth. -*ast*:-O<sup>Teut.</sup> -*asto*-;

(2) OE. -*est*-, -*st*-, with umlaut, corresp. to OFris. OS. OHG. Goth. -*isto*:-O<sup>Teut.</sup> -*isto*-. These O<sup>Teut.</sup> suffixes are combinations of the two comparative suffixes -*ōz*-, -*iz*- with O<sup>Aryan</sup> -*to*-; similar formations in other Aryan langs. are Gr. -*ιστο*-, Skr. *ishtha*-. In OE. the two suffixes were already confused, so that -*ast*- occasionally appears with umlaut of the root-vowel, and conversely -*est*- without umlaut; a few umlaut forms survived into early ME., as *langeste* longest; the only examples now remaining are *best*, *eldest*. In OE. (as in Gothic) the suffix -*isto*- was added to the stems of certain older superlatives formed with the suffix -*in*-; the resulting OE. ending -*nest*- was in later Eng. confused with the adv. *most*: cf. *forma*, *fyrmest*, *foremost*; *innema*, *innemest*, *innmost*: see -*most*. (For the relation in historical and present usage between the inflexional comparison in -*er*-, -*est*-, and the periphrastic comparison with the advbs. *more*, *most*: see -*ER*.)

† **Estable**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *astable*, -bill, *estabill*. [ad. F. *estabilir* (mod.F. *établir*) = Pr. *establi*, *stabilir*, it. *stabilire*—L. *stabilire*, f. *stabilis* STABLE *a.* See also STABLE *v.*] *trans.* = ESTABLISH in various senses. To make stable; to settle, fix permanently; to secure, confirm; to decree; to make steady, snpport, calm (the mind).

[1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. i. 120 God of his goodness gan stable . . be heuene.] c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 102 Be it so that youre emprise be estabill and ordeyned by gret multitude of people. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. i. 7 He [God] is estabill without any meynynge. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 8 § 1 The Kyng . . enathith, ordeyneth and establieth that, etc. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Myrr.* *Good Mann.* (1570) D. iiij. This answer becomed . . a man estabill in magnanimitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. iv. 74 To comfort and estabill Hys hevy amorous thochtis ennuyous. *Ibid.* xiii. vi. 36 Thair myndis mesys and estabillis he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lyr.* i. xvi. (1822) 74 Quhill he micht, under his name, estabill the kingdom of Romanis to him.

**Establissh** (estab'lish), *v.* Forms: 4 *establissh*, -n, 5 *establisshis*, *establissh*, -ysch, -ishsh, 6 *establishe*, *establissh*, 4-*establissh*. See also STABLISH. [ME. *establissh*-n, a. OF. *establissh*-lengthened stem of *establi*: see prec.]

1. To render stable or firm. † a. To strengthen by material support (*obs.*). † b. To ratify, confirm, validate (*obs.*). c. To confirm, settle (what is weak or wavering); to restore (health) permanently; to give calmness or steadiness to (the mind). † d. *catachr.* To calm (anger), to settle (doubts).

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 303 His land first [weill] stabillist he.] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 10 a, Establisshis and ease thair ire with thy pacience. 1524 CDL. WOLSEY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. iv. 53 This small number of halbardiers were appointed . . to establish every captain of your archers. 1533 FIFTH AUSTIN. *Mor* 34 b, I shall establissh his wordes by S. Austen. 1537 in *Wright Monast. Lett.* 154 To confirme, ratifie and establisshis this my deyd [of surrender of Furness Abbey]. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *16th. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 108 The onelle jughe appoyntit be God, to establissh all doutis. 1612 BUNLE *Num.* xxx. 13 Every vow . . her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it voyd. . . *Rom.* iii. 31 Doe we then make void the lawe through faith? God forbid; yea, we establish the Law. 1623 J. WINTHROP *Let.* in *Hist. New Eng.* (1832) I. 407, I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1729) 211 Supports, Cradles, Canes or Hoofs, to establish them [Carnations, etc.] against Winds. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/2 The great Pensioner's Health seems to be established. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* l. viii. 55 Harriet's cheerful look and manner established hers.

2. To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently, by enactment or agreement. Sometimes with obj. clause. † Also (rarely) to impose (something) upon.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iv. 321 Coempcion þat is to seyn commun achat or bying to-gidere þat were established upon people by swiche a manere impositioun as, etc. c. 1386 -*Parson's T.* p. 155 The peynes that been established and ordeyned for synne. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius' Catech.* II v. b, Ye beginning of y<sup>e</sup> monethes was swa established. 1621 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 9 And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you. 1660 CHAS. II. *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* in *Cobbett Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 139 We shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established, as may best provide for the peace of the church and state. 1700-1 *Act Settlement* 12-13 *Will. III.* c. 2 § 2 Subject to such Incapacities, as . . are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established. c. 1714 SHARP *Wks.* l. vi. 177 The standing public methods which God hath established in the church. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at night. 1807 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Intro. 42 This edict was established for the regulation of the Christian army . . during the Crusade. 1884 GARDSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 276 We establish in Irish counties, as in Scotch and English counties . . the lodger franchise.

† b. To secure or settle (property, privileges, etc.) to or upon persons. *Obs.*

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* (1714) 139 To establish . . the same Lyvelod to his Crowne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iv. 37 We will establish our estate upon Our eldest Malcolm. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Destroying what was by those known laws happily established to them and their posterity.

† c. To impute (guilt) to. *Obs.* [Cf. 'ne statuas illis hoc peccatum', *Acts* vii. 30 in Vulgate.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/1 He cryed with an lye voyes and said 'lord establisshye not to theym thys synne'.

3. To set up on a secure or permanent basis; to found (a government, an institution; in mod. use often, a house of business).

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* (1714) 103 It schal be good that an honorable . . Concelle be established. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) xxxv. l. xxi. Knighthode, he sayd, was first established The common wealthe in right to defende. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* in *Wks.* (1735) III. 227 A Government is never well established but in the Hearts of the Subjects. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* xii. 261 The manufactory of Messrs. . . was first established towards the end of the last century. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 183 They succeeded in establishing many important and highly flourishing colonies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 433 The throne of Cnut, established by wasting wars.

4. To place in a secure or permanent position; to install and secure in a possession, office, dignity, etc.; to 'set up' (a person, oneself) in business;



to settle (a person) in or at a place; *refl.* to obtain a secure footing; also in weaker sense, to take up one's quarters. + Also *intr.* for *refl.* To 'settle'.

1559 *Order Hospitals* Bv. To deliver unto such [Bedells] as then remaine, their Staves, and againe to settle them. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. i. iii.* 86 The senators to-morrow Meane to establish Cæsar as a king. 1777 *Goetz, Venice* 102 Since the Turks established in Europe. 1779 *LANGHORNE Philanthrop* (1879) 1. 73/2 Numa... with a view to establish himself in the people's good graces... attempted to soften them. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 298 The workmen being established in the house... every one went to the occupation allotted. 1815 *Scribblemania* 96 If a writer be desirous of establishing himself as a candid censor of literature. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. lviii. 205 His first object was to establish Eumenes in his satrapy. 1867 *LANY HERRERT Cradle L.* iii. 92 The gentlemen of the party... established themselves in very comfortable rooms. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. 83 The Jewish traders... were enabled by the royal protection to establish themselves in separate quarters.

+ b. To provide for the maintenance of (persons). *Obs.* Cf. *settle*.

1644 *CHAS. I* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* viii. (1843) 514/1 [He appointed them] to consider... in what manner his family should be established. 1872 *H. LAWRENCE in Fortin. Rev. Mar.* 313 Heads of families ceased... to dower and 'establish' the daughters of the house.

5. To set up or bring about permanently (a state of things); to 'create' (a precedent); to introduce and secure permanent acceptance for (a custom, a belief). Also, to secure for oneself, gain permanently (a reputation, a position).

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 86 But to establish here a peace indeed. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 It establishes a price in the market. 1826 *F. COOPER Africans* ii. The most confirmed quack that he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. 1832 *MACINTOSH Causes Revolution* Wks. 1846 11. 164 He had established, by his own sole authority, the most unbounded liberty of worship. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* ii. 197 In the remaining years of Milton's academic career, he established a high reputation for scholarship. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. vi. It has been hard work to establish order here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 The French troops have pretty well established their ascendancy in the capital.

b. To erect into (a rule, etc.). + Also (with complement), to secure in a certain condition.

1795 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) IV. 123 Emergencies which threatened our country with slavery, but ended in establishing it free. 1855 *J. S. C. Annor Napoleon II.* i. 17 If such a tyranny is allowed to be established into a principle, etc.

c. Card-playing. To establish a suit (see quot.). 1862 *CAVENISH Whist* (1879) 56 Two's and three's may become quite as valuable [as higher cards] when the suit is established. 1876 *A. CAMPBELL-WALKER Correct Card Gloss.* xi. A suit is said to be established when you have exhausted all the best cards in it which were against you.

6. To place beyond dispute; to prove (a proposition, claim, accusation); rarely with personal object and complement.

n 1794 *T. BROWN Scot. Antients* Wks. 1730 1. 21 He has established... five or six essential differences between those two poems. 1795 *Gooden Thru. Wounds* 1. 234 This doctrine Cæsar Magatus and Bellosa have taken great pains to establish. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) 1. 224 If he fail to establish in your minds the innocence of the count. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 69 His great point he seems to me fully to establish. 1873 *BROWN Red Cott. Nt. cap* 266 Some better theory than would establish him participant in things yonder. 1885 *SIN C. P. Burt in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 It is... extremely difficult to establish a case of negligence against the steamer.

b. To affirm judicially the validity of (a disputed will).

1818 *CRUISE Digest.* (ed. 2) VI. 311 Upon a bill to establish this will... Sir Joseph Jekyl declared that, etc.

7. From 16th c. often used with reference to ecclesiastical ceremonies or organization, and to the recognized national church or its religion; in early use chiefly *pass.* in sense 2 (esp. in phrase by law established, i.e. 'prescribed or settled by law'), but sometimes with mixture of senses 3-5. Hence in recent use: To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a national or state church. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 2* 27 Laws wherein... any other service is limited, established, or set forth to be used within this realm. 1592 *Sc. Acts 12 Parl. Jas. VI.* § 114 The trow and halie Kirk, presentlie established within this Realme. 1642 *King's Protest.* 19 Sept. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 21, I will... defend and maintain The True Reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England. 1660 *CHAS. II Declar. Eccl. Affairs* 25 Oct. 8 The... esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by Law. 1731 *CALAMY Life* (1839) 1. 73 Opposition to the church by law established. 1791 *SWIFT Presbyterian's Plea* *Merrit* Wks. 1776 IV. 266 Which [Presbyterian] sect was... established in all its forms by... an ordinance of the lords and commons. 1838 *GLAUCSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* 180 What is established is by the very force of the term likewise endowed.

+ **Establishable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + **ABLE**.]

That can be established or made secure.

1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 115 Establishable against a relapse only from him.

**Established** (estab'lish), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + **ED**.] In senses of the vb. *Established Church*: see *CHURCH* 5 c; and *ESTABLISH* v. 7. *Established clerk, servant*, etc.: one on the 'establishment', in permanent employ. *Established list*, the list of those in permanent employ.

1642 *T. LECHFORD (title)* Plain Dealing... A short view of New-Englands present Government... compared with the... Established Government of England. 1672-5 *COMBER Conf. Temple* (1702) 81 All Establish Protestant Churches do approve, and use prescribed Forms. 1682 *CLAUVERHOUSE in M. Morris Life* vi. (1888) 93 [The king] was relenting nothing of his... care of maintaining the established government. 1753 *SMART Power Supreme Being* (R.), Rul'd by establish'd laws and current nature. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 135 We are resolved to keep an established church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and an established democracy. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 5 They respect some of the established principles and arrangements of the language. 1849 *RUSKIN Sec. Lamp* vii. 186 The architecture of a nation is great only when it is as universal and as established as its language. 1865 *EARLE Sax. Chron.* Notes 340 One of the established sensation scenes of history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 April 10/2 A return of the number of established and unestablished servants [in the Post Office].

**Establisher** (estab'lish), *[f. as prec. + **ER**.]*

One who establishes (in senses of vb.).

a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 613 The first founders and establishers of them. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1741) II. xx. 255 God being the author and establisher of nature. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/2 Luck... was the establisher of his greatness. 1824-9 *LAMPOR Imag. Contr.* (1846) 1. 93 That the *Jondre* is rather a destroyer than an establisher.

**Establishing** (estab'lishing), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + **ING**.] The action of the vb. **ESTABLISH** in its various senses.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6371 No prelate may done so, But it the pope be... That made this establishing. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 80 In the election and establishinge of chuyetayns ther may be founden error. 1660 *MILTON Free Comm.* 452 When we have our Forces... in our hands, to the firm establishing of a Free Commonwealth. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 The words are for the establishing of his trembling faith.

+ **Establishing**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + **ING**.] That establishes; sustaining, supporting.

1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 52 This heart reviving and establishing doctrine of the dominion of our Father.

**Establishment** (estab'lishment), *[f. as prec. + **MENT**. Cf. OF. établissement (late AF. établissement), Fr. établissement.]*

I. Action or means of establishing.

1. The action of establishing; the fact of being established: in various senses of the vb.

1596 *J. NORON Progr. Petite* (1847) 117 An establishment of concord amongst ourselves [is] to be sought and heartily prayed for. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 226 That such Sanction and Establishment may be as Effectual and binding as any Law. 1739 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 11. 225 The bare establishment of Christianity in any place... is a very important and valuable effect. 1788 *W. GORDON (title)* The History of the rise, progress and establishment of the United States of America. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 192 The establishment of Christianity in Scotland. 1871 *Figure Training* 38 A most awkward and clumsy figure is in a fair way towards formation and permanency of establishment. 1875 *FORTNUM Malicia* 37 The establishment of the ducal court at Urbino.

2. *esp.* The 'establishing' by law (a church, religion, form of worship). (See **ESTABLISH** v. 7.)

+ a. In early use, the settling or ordering in a particular manner, the regulating and upholding of the constitution and ordinances of the church recognized by the state. + b. In 17th-18th c. occasionally the granting of legal status to (other religious bodies than that connected with the state).

c. Now usually, the conferring on a particular religious body the position of a state church.

a. 1640-1 *LD. DIGBY Sp.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 172 A Man... that made the Establishment by Law the Measure of his Religion. 1706-7 *Act 5 Anne c. 5 Securing Ch. Eng.*, Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England.

b. 1731 *E. CALAMY Life* (1839) I. v. 401 The allowance of the law is of necessity a sufficient establishment [of dissenting worship]. 1792 *CORR & MOORE Life Wesley* II. iv. (ed. 2) 355 Mr. Wesley's great desire to remain in union with the Church of England... would not allow him to apply for a legal establishment.

c. 1662-3 *Add. of Commons to King* 27 Feb. in *Cobbett Parl. Hist.* (1806) IV. 262 In time, some prevalent sect will... contend for an establishment. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lvi. 449 There is no place where there are more forms of religion openly professed, and without the establishment of any of them than Pennsylvania. 1792 *BURKE Lect. Stat. H. Langenside* Wks. vi. 118 The perpetual establishment of the confession of Faith, and the Presbyterian church government. 1813 *MRS. LANSDOWNE in Ho. Lords* 8 Mar. They [Catholic Petitioners of City of Limerick] asked for no establishment of their own Church. a 1832 *MACINTOSH Causes Revol. Wks.* 1846 11. 227 Toleration... was sometimes sought by Dissenters as a step towards establishment. 1886 *EARL SELBORNE Def. Ch. Eng.* i. iv. 77 All such relations of the Church to the State as those which are summed up in the term 'Establishment'.

+ 3. Established or stable condition; settlement, permanence; also, settled condition of mind, calmness, confidence. *Obs.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* 1. 15 For it is mercurious, how great establishment growth hereof. 1642 *J. JACKSON True Evang. T.* iii. 228 A succession of three good Princes together doth notably contribute to establishment, and felicity of a Kingdom. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1794) 111. 603 If God shall be pleased to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings he then Restored. 1674 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 60 Our Permanency and Establishment in the Truth. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Math. & Phys.* (1782) 1.

Introd. 6 Truth will... gain a firm establishment in the minds of all men.

+ b. Manner in which anything is established; organization, 'footing'. *Obs.*

1790 *WELLINGTON in Owen Diss.* 106 The improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons.

+ 4. A means of establishing; something that strengthens, supports, or corroborates. *Obs.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* 1. 17 So many and so notable miracles... are even as many Establishments of the law. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 210 Truth is the pillar and establishment of the church. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xlv. 155 Their homes... being a weak and hollow body, require some inward establishment, to confirm the length of their advancement.

5. Settlement in life; formerly often (now rarely) in the sense of marriage.

1684 *PRIOREUX Lett.* 12 Nov. (1875) 138, 1... wish with that you had all the other satisfactions you can desire, especially a good establishment in England. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 345 You owe... to them, birth, nurture, education and establishment. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. I.* III. xi. 365 To acquire an establishment such dignity and value for one of his sons. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Monastery Fam.* I. iii. 259 Hierchief solicitude was to procure an affluent establishment for her daughter. 1815 *JANE AUSTIN Emma* II. vi. 173 Whenever he were attached, he would willingly give up much wealth to obtain an early establishment. 1865 *LYTTON Falkland* 16, I saw in the notes of the mothers their anxiety for the establishment of their daughters.

b. Settled income, provision for a livelihood.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver's Travels* (1731) 104 His Excellency, who had the sole Disposal of the Emperor's Revenue, might easily provide by gradually lessening your establishment. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* I. xviii. 484 For each of these prices a suitable establishment was provided. 1776 *COWPER Wks.* (1837) XV. 34 It will afford me some sort of an establishment, at least for a time. 1832 *MR. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* vii. 94 Providing a permanent establishment for the captain as their chief magistrate.

6. Establishment of a port [*Fr. établissement d'un port*]: (see quot.).

1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* xi. 337 That deviation of the time of high and low water at any port or harbour, from the culmination of the luminaries... which is called the 'establishment' of that port. 1875 *BEAUFORT Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The time of high water at any particular place is the same on the days both of New and Full Moon, and is termed the 'Establishment of the Port'. 1886 *GOFFRAY Astron.* App. (ed. 4) 200 The interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water, is called the vulgar establishment of the port.

II. Something that is established.

+ 7. A settled arrangement; a settled constitution or government. Also, a legal enactment. *Obs.*

1481 *CANTON Godfrey* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Helde a counseyl... of the prelates of ydalye at playntes, where he made... establishments tamenide the manners of the Clergye. 1596 *SPENSER State Trcl.* (J.), Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty. 1605 *VERTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Advanced to the honourable titles of Earles and Lords, with Establishment for the continual remaining of these titles. a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 418 Not that I would encourage any man to break a wholsom order or establishment. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 5 That so much talk'd of Establishment, call'd the Tariff of 1664. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 234 Our establishment respecting seamen was as follows.

b. *spec.* in Fr. Hist. (transl. of *Fr. établissement*).

1818 *HALLAM Midl. Ages* (1872) 1. 244 When St. Louis enacted that great code which bears the name of his Establishments. 1873 *G. W. KIRCHEN Hist. France* I. iii. viii. 343 The royal 'Establishments' or codes of law.

+ c. The 'estimates' for public expenditure. *Obs.* 1672 *EARL ESSEX in Essex Papers* 31 Aug. Upon the closing of the Establishment for this Kingdom [Ireland], five hundred Pounds a year were reserved with intention that if I should find cause to move the King in behalf of this City of Dublin, it should be restored to them again. I desire that I may have an order to insert them [the £500] into the Establishment.

8. The ecclesiastical system established by law; more fully *Church Establishment*. Hence *The Establishment* often occurs as a distinctive name for the established church (esp. of England, Scotland, formerly Ireland), in contradistinction to the non-established churches or sects.

1667 *J. CORNW. Disc. Relig. Eng.* 28 The Setting of a Nation may be made up of an Establishment, a Limited Toleration, and a Discreet Conivence, etc.] 1731 *E. CALAMY Life* (1839) I. v. 469 There was variety of sentiments amongst those out of the Establishment, as well as those under it. 1786 *W. PERRY in Ld. Stanhope Life* (1879) I. 252 It is certainly a delicate thing to meddle with the Church Establishment in the present situation of Ireland. 1795 *J. AINS Manchester* 241 Chaderton contains a chapel of the establishment. 1806-31 *A. KNOX Rev.* (1844) 1. 93 These teachers have generally been found... within Establishments. 1824 *SIR SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 51/1 America... has no Establishment. 1829 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 22 Half the people in England dislike the church establishment. 1869 *Times Ann. Summary* 306 The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished.

9. a. An organized body of men, maintained at the expense of the sovereign or of the state for a specific purpose; *orig.* said of the military service, but applied also to the naval and civil. b. The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc., complement. Also in *Peace, War establishment*; cf. 3 b.

1629 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 118 What forces shall be sent to the Low Countries... shall be continued in Eng-

lish pay, and on the English establishment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 The support of the civil, military and naval establishments. 1800 DUNOAS in OWEN *Wellington's Dispt.* 558 The establishment does not seem to have exceeded eighty thousand men. 1828 J. M. STEARNS *Brit. Guiner* (ed. 2) 69 The usual establishment of officers, for ships of the same class. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 These gallant brigades... had been placed on the English establishment. 1853 STROUVER *Mill. Encycl.* *Peace Establishment* is the reduced condition of an army suited to a time of peace. *War Establishment* is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number, to meet war exigencies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1902 Lieutenant-Colonel formerly H.E.I.C.S., Bengal establishment.

10. An organized staff of employés or servants, often including, and sometimes limited to, the building in which they are located: a. A public institution, a school, factory, house of business, etc. *Establishment hand* (colloq. *stab hand*): among printers, an employé on weekly wages as distinguished from one on piece-work.

132 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 188, I now perceived... the high road passed close to the establishment [Pestalozzi's schools]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment. 1842 DISCHOFF *Wooden Manuf.* II. 33 The British manufacturers... have been compelled to seek markets, and form establishments in... the most distant parts of the globe. 1845 STROUVER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 74 Of these establishments the Bishop's College Press, at Calcutta, unquestionably stands at the head. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. vi. 192 The religious establishment founded at Iona. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 76. § 8 The... insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway.

b. A household; a family residence. *Separate establishment*: a phrase often used when it is indicated that a married man maintains a paramour.

1803 *Mod. Paris*. Two or three families long connected with nine, have still establishments here. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* I. ii. 3 Even long after this period, the poverty of the royal establishment was observed. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 174 Her establishment was broken up, and she was sent to reside... in the household of the Princess Elizabeth. 1864 *Troiscore Orley F.* i. His wealth would have entitled him to the enjoyment of a large establishment. *Mod. Newspaper*. Everybody but his wife seems to have known that he had a separate establishment.

**Establishmentarian** (establišmentē-riān), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -arian.] A. adf.

1. a. Advocating the principle of an established church; characteristic of those who advocate this principle. b. That adheres to or favours a church for the reason that it is established.

1847 *Ecclesiologist* VII. 173 The old establishmentarian leaven is not worked out, far from it. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 387/1 The analogous form of this faith... has taken an Erastian and Establishmentarian turn. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. iv. 171 The prosecutors... are strongly (to use a barbarous word) establishmentarian. 1878 G. A. DENISON *Notes of My Life* (ed. 2) 79 The Church Corporate cannot be said to be in substance other than Establishmentarian.

2. Belonging to the Established Church. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 128 Children of Methodist, Baptist... and Establishmentarian parents.

B. sb. One who supports the principle of an 'Establishment' or an Established Church. Also, an adherent of the Established Church.

1846 HOOK *Edin. People* 37 Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarians. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 417/2 They (Baptists and Independents) were all generally Establishmentarians; but they could make no other claim to be established than that of numbers and power. 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 6/1 The Nonconformists have made inroads on the ranks of the Establishmentarians.

Hence **Establishmentarianism**, the tenets of an establishmentarian; attachment to the principle of a State Church.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 44 Establishmentarianism was wont to roll over the prelatial (Alp. Trench's) tongue. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 386 The days of Establishmentarianism would be numbered.

**Establishmentism**. [f. ESTABLISHMENT + -ism.] The principle of a State Church.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 54 Establishmentism is the very life of Protestantism.

|| **Estacade**. *Mit.* Also 8 *erron*. *estocade*. [Fr., ad. Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* stake; sense 2 arises from a confusion with *li. staccata* (which has this sense), f. *stacca* lath.]

1. A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy. Cf. **STOCKADE**.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b. The Town had held out till the Sea overturned the Ditch and the Estacade. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 194 Beyond that a third of ships sunk forming an estacade. 1777 WATSON *Phillip II* (1793) II. xiii. 171/2 He formed in the most shallow parts an estacade, a work of prodigious labour. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. An arrangement of stakes for defence. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 715 The Spaniards made every exertion to defend it [a breach in the Baluarte del Rey] with sacks of earth, estacades, and whatever other obstacles they could oppose to the enemy.

2. A raft made of balks of timber, fastened together with chains, used to block up a channel or harbour-mouth.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 393 He propounded... a Machine, which was an Estacade, or kind of floating Fort.

|| **Estacado**. *rare*—1. [see -ADO.] = prec.

1810 tr. *Le Moniteur in Naval Chron.* XXXIII. 137 An

estacado has been established, which secured our gunboats from fire-ships.

|| **Estafette** (estafet). [Fr. *estafette*, ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* sturup, f. OHG. *stapfo* step.] A mounted courier.

1792 BOOTHBY *Burke's App. Whigs* 84 note. An estafette was despatched on the part of our Ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Dispt.* VIII. 649 They can secure the services of the Estafette... only by placing him in the centre of the escort. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. G.* (1865) II. v. ii. 77 Diplomatic correspondence, carried once by breathless estafettes.

Hence **Estafetted** *phl. a.*, provided with estafettes; in quot. *app.* taken as 'provided with arrangements for posting'.

1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 18 The best estafetted road, the road to Rome.

**Estait**, Sc. form of **ESTATE**.

|| **Estal**, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *estal* (mod. Fr. *etal*), corresp. to Pr. *estal*, OSP. *estalo*, It. *stallo*, ad. OHG. *stal*. Cf. **STALL**.] A place, post. 1480 CAXTON *Quid's Met.* xiii. ii. None... durst hold, against the noble Hector, any *estal*.

|| **Estale**, v. *Obs.* In 5 *astale*. [ad. OF. *estaler* (mod. Fr. *étaler*) to display.] *trans.* To be spread, to hang (with drapery).

1440 *Gaw. & Col. v.* Syne hymt to ane hie hall, That was astalit with pall.

|| **Estall**, v. *Obs.* Also **STALL**. [app. ad. OF. *estaler* to place, fix; cf. **INSTALL**.] *trans.* To arrange the payment of (a debt, sum of money) by instalments. Hence **Estallment** (see quot.; also **STALLMENT**).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1142/2 That debt is estallit, and is according to that estallment trulle answered. 1643 *Sc. Acts* (1814) VI. 381 Some wether way how satisfaction... may be made... by estallment at four equall payments. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* v. xoo An Estallment, which is an Estizing or Establishing the Times of Payments of such Debtors.

**Estamin** (estāmin). Also 8 *estemine*, *estamina*. See also **ESTAMINE**. [a. Fr. *estamine* (now *étamine*), corresp. to Sp. *estameña*, Pg. *estamenha*, It. *stamina*;—late L. *\*stāminia*, L. *stāmina*, fem. of *stāminus* made of thread, f. *stāmen* warp, thread. The form *estamina* is perh. a. Sp.]

An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc.; see quot. 1883. In 18th c. also applied to some silk fabric, presumably of similar texture.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz... Estamines, Russels, Rashes... Antharines... will be sold by Auction. 1750 BEAVERS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 693 Woollens, such as Estamines, Drugges, Serges, Flannels, Crapes. *Ibid.* 704 From England... Estamines wide and well calendered, brown and green. *Ibid.* 706 Silk Estamines from Italy. 1883 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Estamin*, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.

|| **Estaminet** (estamine). [Fr. *estaminet*, Wall. *staminet*, of unknown etym., by some connected with OFr. *estamine*: see prec.] A café in which smoking is allowed. Also *attrib.*

1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* lv. Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets. 1857 DIXON *New Amer.* II. v. 42 The rascal would... play his game of dominoes at the estaminet door. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 4/1 The few buildings that... form a scattering suburb—estaminets, chiefly.

|| **Estamp**, v. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *estamp*-er to STAMP.] *trans.* To stamp; to pound. Hence **Estamped** *phl. a.*, pounded.

1648-60 *Hexham Dutch Dict.* *Gestampe* *spijze*, stamped meat. 1658 Br. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* vi. The very presence of a dying man estamps on the minde an affection of fear and aw.

**Estampede** (estampēd), sb. *rare*. See **STAMPEDE**. [ad. Sp. *estampido* a sudden crash, report of a gun.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle and horses, causing them to run wildly to great distances; hence, any sudden rush caused by panic.

So **Estampe** v. *trans.*, to frighten (cattle, etc.) away; to drive off. || **Estampeder** [Sp. *estampidero*], an animal under the influence of stampede; a runaway. **Estampe** v. [f. Sp. *estampido* sb.: cf. **STAMPED**], *intr.* (of cattle, etc.) to rush off in a panic.

1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xx. Oxen... have been known, when under the influence of the estampede... to run forty miles without ever stopping. *Ibid.* xxvi. Pawnee hunters had had their horses estampeded one night, by some hostile Indians. *Ibid.* xx. We... then watched the singular and ridiculous movements of this estampadero. *Ibid.* xxix. The animals had estampeded the whole distance at the utmost of their speed.

|| **Estancia** (estānsiā, in Sp. -piā). [Sp. *estancia*, lit. station = OF. *estance*, med. L. *stantia*, f. *stare* to stand.] A cattle-farm in Spanish America.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 19/2 These they call *Estancia*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 Every estancia or farming estate has a corral attached to it.

|| **Estanciero** (estānsiēro). [Sp., f. *estancia*: see prec.] The keeper of an estancia; a cattle-farmer (in Spanish America).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 149 An estanciero told

me. 1890 G. STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/1 We were old estancieros.

|| **Estandard**, obs. var. of **STANDARD** [a. OF. *estandard*].

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. *Lacies Nobil.* 24 The Asirian Emperours, did beare in their estandarde the Eagle. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Standard* or *Estandard*... the principal or standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed. 1676-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

|| **Estang**. *Obs.* Also 7 *estangue*. [a. OF. *estang* (mod. F. *étang*).] A pool, fishpond.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 a. Tenant of a warren, park, estanges and the like. 1673 *Jour. Low C.* (1738) I. 395 The bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the estang.

|| **Estanion**. [app. a confusion of Sp. *estacion* (STATION) and *Estancia*.] A cattle-farm. Also *attrib.* (The quots. relate to Central America and Mexico.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vi. 157 Where we went ashore to a Beef Estanion or Farm. *Ibid.* ix. 250 The Carrier before-mentioned was lying at the Estanion-house. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 312 Estanions or farm-houses for the managing their cattle. 1707 FURNELL *Voy.* (1729) 59 The Main here is full of Cocoa walks with Estanions or Farms of Beeves.

|| **Estap**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. OFr. *estape*, *estappe* (mod. F. *étape*), *estaple* market (see **STAPLE** 2), night-quarters for troops on the march, where rations were supplied.] A day's rations for troops; in quot. *attrib.* Also *By etap*: by fixed stages of march.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 196 Our Estap Allowance was to each Man, three Pounds of Bread, etc. *Ibid.* II. ii. 12 We... continued our March by Estap to Abbeville.

|| **Estaple**. *Obs.* [OF. *estaple*: see prec. and **STAPLE**.] A market. *Estaple of Calais*: the market held there for the sale of English wool.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Iterald.* (1877) 115 The ryght worshipful company of marchauntes adventurers, and the famous felyshyp of the Estaple of Calais.

**Estate** (estēt), sb. Forms: 3 *astat*, 4-6 *astat(e)*, 4-5 *estat*, (4 *astant(e)*, -*ta*t, *estat(e)*, 6 *esstat*, *estatt*, 6-7 *Sc.* *estaste*, -*tte*), 4-*estate*; *ph.* 3 *astaz*, *astazast*. Cf. **ASTATE** and **STATE**. [a. OF. *estat* (= Pr. *estat*, Sp. and Pg. *estado*, It. *stato*), ad. L. *status* STATE, f. *stare* to stand.]

1. State or condition in general, whether material or moral, bodily or mental. In ME. occas.: Constitution, nature. *arch.*; now almost exclusively in Biblical phrases.

c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 133 *pis milite*. i. *pis* deadlich lif scheawed in hire estat of fe blisse undeadlich. c 1340 *Cursus* II. 1367 (Trin.) *Pat* god not myst Bryngre mon... Into be estat pat he had tyn. c 1374 *Chaucer* *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 *Lut* loken now as his mowen which he be estat is of be deuyne substance. 1395 E. E. *Willis* (1821) 4 In hood estat of my body. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans* Cj a. Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate. *Ibid.* Cj iia. Ye se yowre hawk may not endev her meete nor remoute her yowre. 1490 CAXTON *Encydes* xiv. 50 Alle the werkres are taryed and left in the estate of imperfection. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 11 Each element I reduce to his first estate. 1549 THOMAS (Little). The History of Italye... because it intreatheth of the estate of many and divers commonweales. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Diva. In Italie are these pillars found standing in good estate. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. 224, I hope he died in good estate. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 10. 574 He arrives in safety at Carthage, and makes them know the estate of Lilybaeum. 1624-47 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 A Physician... enquiring of her estate. 1630 EARL DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 268. 111. 262 The Queene... is in good estate. 1662 *Ek. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church. 1676 GREW *Anat. Saltus*, Lect. ii. (1682) 241 There is some kind of Alkaline Salt in Human Urine in their natural estate. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 154 The savages of North America were sunk into the lowest estate of filth. 1844 KINGSLAKE *Ethens* xxvi. (1878) 341 Their second estate would be worse than their first. 1868 FRIELMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1876) II. ix. 402 The wall, in its first estate, seems to have been merely a dyke of earth and rough stones. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth. Nl.* c. 219, I am forty-three years old; In prime of life, perfection of estate.

b. A special state or condition; a condition of existence. Also *In estate* = in existence. *Obs.* exc. in *Man's, woman's estate* = manhood, womanhood, and (*arch.*) in *The (holy) estate of matrimony*.

c 1225 *Amer. R.* 178 *Sik* mon haved two swude dredful astat: bet on is hwon he ne ived nout his owne sicknesse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 125 *Prohl.* *Forgetyn* hadde the ertle his pore estat O wyntyr. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 She was in the estate of vyrgynyte, in estate of maryage, in estate of wydwhe. 15... *Adam Bel & Clyn* of *Clough* 665 in Ritson *Ann. Pop.* *Poetry* 50 When he cometh to mannes estate. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Temp.* 2 Cj. The fyrste... doth away the dyscase that is present. And the other withstandeth the dyscase that is nat yet in estate. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xv. In regard of a future estate hereafter necessary to be knowne. 1741 E. HENWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 23 A gentleman in the western parts of England had two daughters at marriage estate.

c. *In estate* [= Fr. *en état* (de)]: in a position, able (to do something). *Obs. rare*.

1651 *Hist. Don Fenise* 40 She took Felix by the hand, and put him in estate to come to the point of his desire.

d. Good or normal condition. *In his estate*: just as he was. *Out of estate*: 'out of condition'.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4675 Thou art so anguished and mate, Disfigured out of estate. 1447-8 *SHILLINGFORD Lett.* (Camd. Soc.) 37 Stoungdyn yn his astate ayenst the fere. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* 104 My belly fayrs not weylle, it is out of estate. 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* i. lxi. 88 The flowers do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, and colour. 1579 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1351/2 I found the good prince laid in his estate.

† e. 1. State of privilege or advantage. *Obs.*

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* ii. 119 Knew I not the Christian Man's estate Extended further than to contemplate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 34 Mans whole estate Amounts (and neliy) to serve thee.

† f. An account of the state or condition of anything; a 'statement' of particulars. *Obs.*

1474 *Housch. Ord.* 22 For the contentment of his household royal and creditors thereof, as is expressed before in the estate of this seyde court for the yere, xiii. Mo. [i.e. 13. month]. 1484 *Pastou Lett.* No. 880 III. 317 The seid John requiereth an estate to be taken in those londys lymyted to William the sone for default of issue of Clement Paston. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 285 The sayd Cardinal hath yow bounde aparte to make him a sure astate of alle the said landes, by Ester next comyng.

2. Condition with respect to worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. Cf. 12. arch.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17321 (Cott.) Do hym by kept in pre-soners estate Till yt be past our sabate. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt's T.* 68 Noon estat (v.r. astate, estaat, estate) assureth to be weel. 1370 *Robt. Cicle* 54 Hym to byryng to lowar estate. 1400 *Cor. Mst.* 61 A ryght pore man. Of sympl astat in elothis rent. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 In poure astate and in low degree. 1535 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 861/2 Thou wouldest not greatly enuy his estate, if thou yettteste, etc. 1662 *Bk. Conn. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 Any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. 1671 *Tr. Fréjus Voy. Mauritania* 7 Made a slave... and detained in that estate till our arrival. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 192 From ox and ass that wait Here on His poor estate. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. 1. i. One of the greatest nations of the earth, was broken, and cast down from its high estate.

† b. 7. Means, ability, opportunity. In phrase, *After (one's) estate.* *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 409 Pei shulen lyve as þe world aspi and take gladnesse of þe world afir her astat. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 169 Every man lovyd hym afir her estate. c. 1520 *Virgilius* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* 21 Remus toke with hym manye folke afir his estate. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 88 Thou must be diligent daylye to helpe thyne neyghbour according to thyne estate.

3. Status, standing, position in the world; degree of rank; esp. exalted rank or dignity. Also in phr. *man, etc. of estate.* *arch.*

1225 *Anr. R.* 160 Ant te eadlie Johan in onliche stude, þer ase he was, þeos þreo astaz of-earnede him one. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Trin.) His fadiris astate he [eliazar] þere Til Iosse we speke of here. c. 1368 *CHAUCER Compl. Pile* 11 Wisdom, estaat, drede and gouernance. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Of this statua or ymage it is, that men of hyhe power ben cleped men of estate. 1432 *Pastou Lett.* No. 18 I. 34 Suche persones as for... their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the king. c. 1450 *Bk. Curatye* 276 In *Babes Bk.* 3e be bothe of onastate. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 201/3 I had the estate of a clerke in the chyrche. 1500 *Lancelot* 543 So cam ther in an agit knyght, and hee Of gret estatat semyt for to bee. 1531 *ELVOR Gov. t.* 1. All the inhabitants of a realme... of what astate or condition so euer they be. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. Ven.* II. ix. 41 O, that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit, that Princes are priuiledged by their high estate, he is deceived.

† b. A definite position in life; an occupation. *Obs. rare.* [A usual sense of Fr. *état*.]

1685 *Perry Will* p. xi, Those who have been bred to no calling nor estate.

† c. *ellipt.* = person or persons of estate. *Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *dignity*.)

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redetes* Prol. 82 Þe story is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* 32 Knyghts or other wurshypfull astate for the towell. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* 144 The crummes that fall vnder the bordes of lordes or grete estates. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 9 Bothe comones and estates none excepte. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vi. 21 Herod... made a supper to his lordes, high captaynes, and chiefe estates of Galilee. 1634 R. H. *Salerno Regin.* 88 Let them [eels] be drest with Galendine... as grete Estates Cookes are wont to doe.

† d. Outward display of one's condition; grandeur, pomp, STATE. *Obs. etc. arch. (poet.)*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1034 *Dido*, This froscie lady... Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal. c. 1386 — *Spr.'s T.* 18 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 299 He... cast about his eye, And sigh the lordes in estate. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* 19 In the festywall dayes or when astate should be shewed. c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 495 Soo shall I gyve thyne landes ymough for to mainteine thyre astate. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 384 Thou... by my side shalt sit in such estate That, etc.

† b. Retinue. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* 50 Honourably might a kinge with alle his estate haue be receyved therat.

† c. Cap of estate (*Her.*): see CAP sb<sup>1</sup> 4 f (c). † Chair, cloth, cup, horse, place, robe, throne, etc. of estate = chair, etc. of STATE. *Obs.*

1483 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* xciv. In a chiere of estate besyde... There sawe I sitt the bynde god Cupide. 1555 *Farride Fancies* i. v. 56 [The King] put on some robe of estate. 1579 *GOSWOLD Sel. Albure* (Arb.) 33 He... gaue him wine to drink in cups of estate. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Mount up your royal places of estate. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 62 His imperial throne of estate. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* iv. 140 Who hath intronised himself, in the Persian Chair

of Estate, Anno 1030. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 246 Covered overhead with three cloths of Estate. 1662 *Ogilby King's Coronation* (1685) 2 The Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, on Horseback, leading a Horse of Estate. 1844 *ISRAELI Comings* i. iv. There he stood... in his robes of estate. 1864 *BOUETTE Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 413 Ensigned by a cap of estate of very large dimensions.

† d. *ellipt.* A canopy, chair, dais, fold of 'state'. To lay, make (an) estate: to make a fold of the cloth, in token of respect, opposite the king's seat.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 192 In *Babes Bk.* Ley estate with the vpper part [of the cloth] þe brede of half fote is greable. 1494 *Housch. Ord.* 139 On that side make an estate with his rodd; & then goeing before the kinge doing his reverence, & soe make another estate on the other side of the king. 1513 *Bk. Kernyng* in *Babes Bk.* 268 And laye estat with the vpper parte halfe a fote brode. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1490/1 My lord before the estate of his majestie knighted a Dutch gentleman, called Sir Martin Shinke. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. 17, The Queen... sat under an Estate of Lawne. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingham* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 560 The two virgins near her, and the other six upon the degrees at the foot of the estate. 1607 *TORSSELL Fours. Beasts* (1673) 128 Princes... sitting upon their estate.

† 5. A class, order, rank in a community or nation. All estates: all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSER. Introd.* 1. Unto the nobilitie... and... unto all other estates of this my naye country. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE Disting.* (1843) 36 Vice raigneth too, too much amongst all estates and degrees. 1590 *RECORDE, etc. Gr. Artes* (1646) 183 This Rule is... profitable for all estates of men. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. vii. 273 We know your tendernes of heart... to all Estates. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 126 A fit estate there is besides in great request, and namely of Philosophers and Religious. 1603 *MILTON Divorce* Introd. (1851) 3 Filling each estate of life and profession, with abject and servil principles.

6. An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives.

The number of 'estates' in most of the nations of Christendom has usually been three (exceptionally four, as in Sweden and Aragon), but the specific enumeration has varied considerably. In England the 'estates' as represented in Parliament were originally 1. Clergy; 2. Barons and Knights; 3. Commons; after various fluctuations, the final arrangement was 1. Lords Spiritual; 2. Lords Temporal; 3. Commons. In France the three estates were 1. Clergy; 2. Nobles; 3. Townsmen. The Scottish estates were at first 1. Prelates; 2. Tenants in Chief; 3. Townsmen; after 1428 they were 1. Lords, lay and clerical; 2. Commissioners of Shires; 3. Burgesses. For a full account of the matter see *Stubbs Const. Hist.* xv.

Third Estate was formerly common (now much less so) as a designation of the English 'commons' (or transl. *Fr. tiers état*) the French bourgeoisie before the Revolution. The other two 'estates' are seldom spoken of numerically.

[c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 184 þer ben in þe Chirche þre estates þat God haue ordeyned, stat of prestis and state of knyghtis, and þe bridd is stat of comunys.] 1425 *Jc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) 7 It is ordeined be the King, be consent and deluerance of the three Estates, that, etc. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1914) 73 The Gabell of the Salte, and the Quatermyes of the Wynys, was granted to the Kyng, by the three Estates of Fraunce. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. i. v.* 10 He shal assemble to counsell the four estates of his contree. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 500 The three estates of his realme, that is to meane the spiritualtie, the lordes and nobles, and the hedes or rulers of cyties. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* Fij b, This was done in Parliamente, by consente of the three estates. 16... *Proclam. Jas. I* in *Examiner* 5 Oct. (1812) 626/2 A sufficient and well composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representative of a third estate of our kingdom. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 98 Which Deputies are now called the third Estate. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 419 Any step towards forming themselves into a church estate. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI.* 350 The instructions of the clergy coincided with those of the nobility and Third Estate. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 75 The fall of the mitred abbots changed the proportions of the two estates which constitute the upper house of parliament. 1890 *GLANVILLE Glanv.* (1899) v. xx. 185 The concessions of the spiritual estate of the realm. 1895 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. ix. 184 It was not by any means clear, at the end of the reign of Edward I, that they [the smaller landowners] might not furnish a fourth estate of Parliament.

b. pl. An assembly of the governing classes or their representatives. Estates-general (in France): see *States-general*.

1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates of the united Provinces... resolved to inake a league with the Turke. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. (1688) 225 The Estates camp at Rimenant. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 44 The Estates being Assembled in the Castle of Warsaw. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* The Estates-General of France met at Versailles on the 5th May, 1789. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 1. 359 The emperor could come to no agreement with the Estates. 1895 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 163 An assembly of Estates is an organised collection, made by representation or otherwise, of the several orders, states or conditions of men who are recognised as possessing political power.

† 7. The (Three) Estates of the Realm (see 6) has often been misused to denote the three powers whose concurrence is necessary for legislation, viz. the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Peril. Aylmer (quot. 1559) took the word in sense 8, as he argues that the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are united in the English constitution.

1559 Dr. J. AYLMER *Harz. Faiths. Subjects* H ij, In the parliament hous... you shal find these 3 estates. The King

or Queene which representeth the Monarchie. The noble men which be the Aristocratie. And the Burgesses and Knights the Democracie. 1648 Dr. ORMONO *Lett.* in *Milton Observ. Art. Peace*. The three estates of king, lords, and commons, whereof in all ages parliaments have consisted. 1745 *SWIFT Lett.* (1768) IV. 279 An assembly of the three estates is not properly of Gothic institution. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xvii. 75 Not... any one, or any two, of the three estates have power to make a new law, without the concurrence of the third. 1819 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The king, four aristocratical assessors, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Asbantee government. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Mr. Bryce's accuracy is at fault when he tells us that the Canadian Parliament, 'like its model in Westminster, is made up of the three estates, the Queen and the two Houses'.

b. The Fourth Estate: (a.) formerly in various jocular applications (see quot.); (b.) now appropriated to the Press.

We have failed to discover confirmation of Carlyle's statement (quot. 1841) attributing to Burke the use of this phrase in the application now current. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (1st Ser. XI. 452) states that he heard Brougham use it in the House of Commons in 1823 or 1824, and that it was at that time treated as original.

1752 *FIELDING Covent-Garden Grm.* 13 June No. 47 Wks. (1806) X. 80 None of our political writers... take notice of any more than three estates, namely, Kings, Lords, and Commons... passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community... The Mob. *Ibid.* 83 Nor hath this estate... been unknown to the other three. 1821 *Hazlitt Table Talk* vi. 113 He [Colbette] is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of this country. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vi. v. A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up. 1841 — *Hero-worship*, Lect. v. Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery... there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all. 1854 *Knight Once upon a Time* II. 20 Hackney-chainmen... belonged to what Fielding termed 'The Fourth Estate'. That dignity is now assigned to the Press. 1870 *SIR H. LYTTON Bulwer's Life Palmerston* II. ix. 119 note, At that period the 'Times' constituted a fourth estate of the realm. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 A power which calls itself the Fourth Estate of the realm.

† 8. Political constitution, form of government. [Cf. *état* 8 in *Littre*.] *Obs.*

1559 [see 7]. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 The whole estate of that great empire... was almost utterly subverted. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. 493 Alcames governed Sparta; after whom the Estate changed, according to Eusebius. [Often in *Raleigh*.] 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 190 When God hath decreed servitude on a sinful Nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all Estates of Government are alike unable to avoid it.

† 9. Administration of government; in phrases, *Affairs, etc. of estate, Secretary of Estate.* *Obs.* Now STATE.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 175 Our Secretarie of estate. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. ii. 9 Such Popes... proceed upon truer principles of Estate than which have ascended to the Papacie from an education and breeding in affaires of Estate. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 360 The Cavalier Vieta, his principall Secretary of Estate. 1679 *EVERARD Pref. Princes Europe* 26 That which... did happen upon this Error of Estate to the Imperial House of Austria.

† 10. A body politic; a kingdom or commonwealth; = STATE. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. 33 Then should people and Estates be happy when either Kings were Philosophers, or Philosophers Kings. 1750 *BRAWES Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 The merchants which trafficked in the interior parts of their estates.

11. Law. The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects; often with qualifying words or phrases, as *an estate upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will, etc.* Real estate, an interest in landed property; Personal estate, an interest in movables; but the phrases are often regarded as signifying the respective kinds of property. See also FEE, TAIL, etc.

1439 *F. E. Wills* (1882) 119 They that have... estate in my land to the execution of this my last will. c. 1462 *Pastou Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 Your seid besecher had non astate in the seid manors. 1592 W. WEST *Symbol.* Biiij 39 *An Estate*... is that right and power whereby we haue the propriete or possessions of things. 1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 226 My brother Butts Bacon, whom I haue intrusted with the estate of the house or cottage in which the said Norton now liveth. 1756 W. TOLDREY *Two Orphans* IV. 265 The good gentleman at the Abbey, who has left you his real estate. 1793 *SCOTTON Edystone L.* 75 Her estate in the Lighthouse was only for life. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 70 All inferior estates and interests in land are derived out of the fee simple. 1845 *POLSON in Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise... from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will. 1896 *DICTIONARY Prop.* 1. 43 The tenant is conceived as having only an estate in the lands—an interest which... was something short of absolute ownership.

† b. To make an estate (of a thing) to (a person): to give an interest in, a legal right or title to. *Obs.* 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that my coffees mak estat to... my sone, of Thattey and Farley. 1520 *SIR R. ELVOR Will* in *Kibb's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 214 To make an estate in fee to two other discrete persones. 1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1860) II. 256 note, Whereas I haue made an estat unto Robert Selbye... of my tenement or burghage. 1621 *NOTTOWAY Stat. Arch.* 400 (Act 23 Eliz.). The rebels... did make... secret and fraudulent estates and conveyances of their lands. 1626 *BACON Max. & Urr Com. Law* 56 Where a man maketh an estate of his land to others, by fine, feoffment, or recovery.



12. Property, possessions, fortune, capital. Cf. 2. *arch.* in gen. sense.

1563 *Homilies in Agst. Wilful Rebell.* II. (1859) 565  
Hazarding the whole estate of our Country. 1596 SHAKS.  
*Merch. V. 1. 43* Nor is my whole estate ypon the fortune  
of this present year. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi.  
54 What do we, but like foolish merchants, venture all our  
estate in a bottom? 1644 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) 1. 90 The  
merchants... have... little or no extent of ground to employ  
their estates in. 1665 MRS. HORTON *Mem. Col.*  
*Hutchinson* 14 The large estate he reaped by his happy  
industry. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 'Twould always be  
a sin in any Man of Estate, to let his Brother perish. 1697  
PORTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 142 It was frequent  
for Men of Estates to rig out Ships at their own Expence.  
1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* I. (R.). One loses his estate, and  
down he sits. To show (in vain) he still retains his wits.  
1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* viii. (1763) 161 The Bards  
had estates settled on them, that they might be free from  
worldly Cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem. Napoleon* Wks.  
(Bohn) I. 381 France served him with life, and limb, and  
estate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 308 The greatest  
estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty  
thousand a year. 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I. vii. 70 They  
were very poor and of no great estate.

b. *Accounts.* The collective assets and liabilities of a person (*esp.* of a deceased person, a bankrupt, a *cestui que trust*) viewed as an entity capable of owing or being entitled to money, of being solvent or insolvent. Phrase, *To wind up an estate.* (By accountants often used in somewhat wider sense: The 'affairs' of a client so far as the accountant is concerned with them.)

Possibly this sense may be historically connected with 1f, a 'ledger account' being spoken of in book-keeping as a creditor or debtor; but evidence is wanting.

1830 McCULLOCH *Princ. Pol. Economy* (ed. 2) 268 The bankrupt is entitled to a reasonable allowance out of his effects... If his estate pay 20s. in the pound, he is to be allowed 5 per cent. *Mod. Newspaper* It takes 10% of the assets of a fifty-pound estate to pay for the Board of Trade stamps.

13. A landed property; usually, one of considerable extent. (Now the commonest sense.)

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 311 When the wind blows from that quarter the weather is so sharp, that the rich families... retire to their estates, situated in a warmer air. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 1772 Her Ladyship had 10,000*l.* left her by her father, and an estate of 7000*l.* per annum. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 755 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, then advertised, and auctioneered away. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. And retired to a small estate in Gascony. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall & Co.* He intended to send some one to his estates in Brittany. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 152 The public charges can no longer be borne by the estates of the crown. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. 1. v. Lord of the broad estate and the Hall.

**Estate** (ést'at), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person) into an estate; to give (a person) an estate or possession, or a secured position, *in* (a thing); to endow *with* (possessions). Rare in mod. use.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 26 Salomons outlandish women... so much estate themselves in the bosom of the king, that they drew him and his people to idolatry. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 225 Estate him In those possessions, which your love and care Once pointed out for him. 1639 J. MAYNE *City-Match* v. v. I have estate here in all I have. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 22, [1] will quit my Benefice, and estate you in it. 1823 LAMB *Let. to Southey* xlii. 125 In what possession has not this last name alone estate me. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1312 Then would I... Estate them with large land and territory. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 413 His country seat at Wootton, wherein Mr. Zabriskie has surely estate Rousseau somewhat at the cost of one Mr. Davenport.

† 2. To furnish with an estate or property. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See also **ESTATED** *pph.* a.

1625 DUNNE *Serm.* cl. VI. 63 And in the Resurrection [we are] Estatic and put in possession of his Kingdom. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* III. 1. This puppy being left well estate, comes to Florence. 1646 BUCK *Rick* III. 1. 55 Cruell Lords estate only by their unjust Armes. 1653 B. HALL *Christ Mystical* § 2. 6 Our faith... must shew us... how royally we are allied, how gloriously estate.

† 3. To bestow or settle as an estate on or upon (also rarely *into*) a person. Also, *To estate out*: to let out. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. 1. 1. 98 And all my right of her, I do estate unto Demetrius. 1622-62 HUYLVN *Cosmogr.* 11. (1682) 88 There was nothing left of the ancient Saxony to be estate upon Bernard of Anhalt. *Ibid.* III. (1673) 211/2 The whole Land being also his he estates it out for no term certain. 1669 B. KING *Poems* III. xv. (1843) 109 Till he estate his virtue on his son.

† 4. To put into a certain state or condition. Sometimes with allusion to sense 1. *Obs.*

1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 238 Convert her foes; Estate her in true peace. 1626 B. ANREWES *Serm.* (1641) 389 Hee liveth... to estate us in this life in the hope of a reversion. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 66 By faith and repentance we are first estate in God's favour. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 16 It cannot be supposed such High Angelical Beings... should be so Estate in him and by him, under an Ignorance of him.

**Estatic** (ést'atéd), *pph.* a. [f. **ESTATE** *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] Furnished with an estate, possessed of 'means' or property; in later use, *esp.* of landed property.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr., Because we were not so thoroughly estate, as to maintain a sufficient Scholar to attend only upon the Presse. 1613 MANWOOD *Leaves Forest*

xx. § 8 173 A Pourallee man that may keepe greyhounds must be a man estate according to this law of 1 Inc. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Dublin Weekly Trav.* Look upon the poor starving in your streets, while the rich and estate men live in pomp. 1758 *Herald* No. 18. II. 40 The estate and labouring parts of the people. 1773 GEN. LEE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 509 Men, from the first estate gentleman to the poorest planters. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 299 This system was... especially disadvantageous to one class of estate proprietors. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. ii. 56 The estate heretic who drives his carriage and pair.

† **Estately**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 **estate-lich** (e, *estaty*). [f. **ESTATE** + *-LY* 1 and 2.]

A. *adj.* Dignified, majestic, stately. B. *adv.* In a stately manner.

1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 823 She sobre was, ek symple, and wyse withalle... Charytable, estateliche, lusty, and fre. 1386... *Monk's T. 722* Julius... well loved estatly honeste. 14... (*title*) A Noble Boke of Cookry for a Prynce Houssolde or eny other Estately Houssolde (ed. A. Napier 1882). 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 4 Sergeantes and other officers, Estately horsed.

**Estatesman** (ést'at-smän). [f. **ESTATE** *sb.* + *MAN*; = estate's man; cf. *beadsmän, craftsmän*, etc.] An etymologizing perversion of **STATESMAN**, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman.

1820 WORDSW. *Scen. Lakes* (1823) 85 The family of each man, whether estatesman or farmer, formerly had a two-fold support. *Ibid.* 86 The lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged... they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers.

† **Estatute**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *estatut* (Littré), ad. L. *statütum*: see **STATUTE**.] = **STATUTE**. a. A law, ordinance. b. A bond, security.

a. 1514 *Act 6 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Pream, Shoting in long bowes is the lesse used and diverse good estatutes for reformation of the same have ben made. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 48 b. An ordynance that is entred in the ancient estatutes. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 77 Without all respect of order or estatutes devised by the founders [of colleges]. 1610 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 All Acts and Estatutes made by the Queene's highnes. [1731] BAILEY cites CHAUCER.]

b. 1584 LODGE *Armarum* 64 You will seale me an estatute for my money.

**Estchequer**, *obs.* form of **EXCHEQUER**.

† **Este**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ést*, 2-3 *este* (Orn. *esste*), 5 *est*. [OE. *ést* fem. (i-*prehistoric* \**esti*), corresp. to OFris. *ést*, *enst*, OS. OHG. *anst*, ON. *ást*, Goth. *anst*; -*OTent* \**ansti*; = also late OE. (in sense 3) *ést* masc. (pl. *estas*); f. root of UNNE, to grant. Cf. OHG. *unst*, mod.G. *g-unst*, Sw. *ynnest*, Da. *yndest*, f. *un-* weak grade of the same root.]

1. Good pleasure, favour, grace (*esp.* of God). In OE. also: Bounty, munificence.

*Beowulf* 3074 (Gr.) He... hæfde agendes est ær gesceawod. 1000 *Andreas* 1217 (Gr.) Ne moton ofer mine est pineo lichoman leohum scyldige deaðe gedælan. 1130 *Syr Tryam*. 1216 As y you say, he Goddys est! 1440 *Sir Eglam*. 904 Make me mery for Goddys est.

2. Pleasure, delight, luxury.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 25 Pa ðe synt on deorwurpum reafe & on estum (c1160 *Hattun* *est*; Vulg. *deliciis*). 1375 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Mine esten beoð unwunio mid mannen bearnen. 1420 *Urcisun in Cott. Hom.* 201 Ne wepe nomon to stihen wið este to be steorren. 1420 *Sawles Warde* *ibid.* 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes este. 1420 *Owl & Night*. 1504 Thu miht mid wlate the este hugge.

3. Dainty food; also pl. dainties.

1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *W.* Wülcker 152 *Dafes*, kinginga wist, nel estas, 1200 *Moral Ode* 259 Ne seal þer ben bred ne win ne oþer cunoes este. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Þis dai is cleped este dai þat is estece dai, and te este is husel. 1200 *Ormin* 7542 & þiff we wolldenn shunenn 373 To fillenn us wiþ estess. 1230 *Owl & Night*. 353 Mid este thu the miht over-quate.

4. In *Comb.*, which did not survive beyond early ME.: e<sup>st</sup>dede [see **DEED**], deed of kindness; e<sup>st</sup>ful a., dainty, fastidious, luxurious; hence e<sup>st</sup>fulness, daintiness; e<sup>st</sup>lich a. [see *-LY* 1], daintily, luxuriously; e<sup>st</sup>liche *adv.* [see *-LY* 2], daintily, luxuriously; e<sup>st</sup>mete = 3.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2758 And ietro gild it him in \*e<sup>st</sup>dede. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *W.* Wülcker 218 *Deliciosa*, \*estful. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Estful is þeos ancra, and muchel is þet heo bit. 1370 *Curf. M. App.* I. (Edin. MS.) 2750 þe fleis es al to filthius fur, þe werd estful and couituis. 1000 *Lehm* in *W.* Wülcker 20 *Denatio*, \*estfulness. 1850 *Kentish Gloss.* *ibid.* 84 *Delicatus*, \*estliche. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 þe riche... hæbbeð of here (underlinges) swinche... estliche metes and drinkes. 1000 *Andreas* 202 (Gr.) We þe \*estliche mid us willað ferigan. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 þe Suwe of juernespe þet is, Glutunie, hæved pigges þus innemmed. To Erlliche hette þet on: þet oðer to Estliche. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (Z.) 54 *Hæc daps*, þeos sund oððe \*estmete. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe est metes and drinkes [þe] ut spewed. 1200 *Ormin* 829 Nass nan estmete þær Patt folhþeþ glutterness.

† **Este**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *north.* *eist*. [OE. *este* (\**anstjo*), f. *ést*: see **ESTE** *sb.*] a. Of persons: Gracious, kind, bountiful. b. Of things: Agreeable, pleasant, savory.

*Beowulf* 945 (Gr.) Þæt hyre eald Metod este wære bearn-gebyrd. 1000 *Cadmon's Gt.* 1509 (Gr.) Dæt he him calra wæs ara este. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 997 That lond nis god, nehit nis este. 1200 *Curf. M.* 3610 (Cott.) If þou mai bring me any best þou graibþ me ful fair and eist. 1200 *Prov. Hendyng* xiii. Este bueth onne brondes.

**Esteem** (ést'm), *sb.* Forms, see the vb. [f. next: cf. Fr. *estime* (porh. the source), Sp., Pg. *estima*, It. *stima*.]

† 1. a. Estimate, valuation, in *phr.* *To make an esteem.* b. Estimated value, valuation. c. *To put, set (an) esteem, a high, low esteem upon*: to set a value upon, cause to be esteemed (highly, etc.).

1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 67a Of the substance of your realm... I will make an esteame. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 1 We lost a Jewell of her, and our esteeme Was made much poorer by it. 1660 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* II. ii. I will deliver you in ready Coin the full and dearest esteem of what you crave. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 But they put an esteem upon them, and I [was] made pay dear for them. 1665 MANLEY *Grattius' Low-C. Warres* 677 Here may be a Reason why valiant men should set a light esteem thereon. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* II. vi. (1693) 363 Every one who will act rationally... must proportion his esteem of things, according to the real value of them. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 21 The World, that never sets Esteem On what Things are, but what they seem.

2. Estimation, opinion, judgement. Somewhat *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 4 Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 The good esteem which foreigners have conceived of the piety and learning of the Geneva ministers. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* ix. 328 Our Foe... affronts us with his foul esteem Of our integrity. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* II. 19 Perfect righteousness is a full and adequate esteem of all the value that is in things. 1836 J. GUYBERT *Chr. Atomem*. vi. (1852) 162 In the Divine esteem, the law was not more excellent after than before atonement.

3. Favourable opinion; regard; respect. *In (much) esteem*: in favour. (*obs.* or *arch.*)

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* I [1] deserveth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., A Camoyse Saddle-nose is in esteem. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), Who can see, Without esteem for virtuous poverty, Severe Fabritius. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. 1738-9 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 219, I am ever, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and respect, etc. 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat.* Passions II. iiii. (1802) 151 Esteem is the commencement of affection. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 43 Whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 37 They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is. 1861 GRO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 26 He was banished for ever from the sight and esteem of Nancy Lammeter.

† 4. Account, worth; reputation; also, *Man*, etc. of (great, etc.) esteem. *Obs.*

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 179. I hold them of none extyme. 1483 CAXTON *Espace* (E. E. T. S.) 144 Of the which wordes the labourer made lityl extyme. 1594 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. iv. 8 Five hundred Prisoners of esteeme. *Ibid.* v. 27 Your Highnesse is betroth'd vnto another Lady of esteeme. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke* 19 11 42 Earth's delights shall be of oo esteeme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 A dreaming Oracle, long time of divine Esteem among them. 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof.* St. iii. 128 Others... boast of their robberies, to usurp the esteem of valour. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Men... who have pass'd through most of the Employments of State, with the Esteem of Prudence and Integrity. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 131 Whatsoever is of any Esteem with Men. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 44 The Profession of Bard or Musician would be held... of high Esteem. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 90 All these were of precious esteem, being family reliques.

**Esteem** (ést'm), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *es-*, extyme, 5-7 *estome*, 6-7 *esteome*, (6 *estome*, 8 *esteam*), 5- *esteem*. Also 5 *aphet. stime*. [ad. OF. *estimer* (often spelt *extimer*), ad. L. *estimare*, of which **ESTIMATE** is the direct representative. Cf. Pr., Sp. and Pg. *estimar*, It. *stimar*.]

The regular phonetic representative of L. *estimare* in OF. was *esmer* AIM *v.* For the phonology in Eng. cf. *redeem*, ad. L. *redimere*; the sound (ð) under some undefined circumstances became in late ME. (ð), afterwards passing regularly into the modern (t).]

1. To estimate value; to value.

† 1. *trans.* To estimate the value of, assign (a value) to; to value, assess, appraise. Const. *at*. In later use only *fig.*, to assign the degree of merit of. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 65b, Ye are in valewe moche more thenne I can exteme. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hiow* cxliii. 440 The bed that Huon lay on... no humayne toogge can esteeme the valwe therof. 1551 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 17 Hys land... shalbe howve accordinge as it is esteemed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1538) 496 So of Charters... their value cannot be esteemed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 85 What do you esteeme it at? 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. v. 13 The priest... was to esteeme and value all holy things. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 257 p. 8 No other Being can... esteem us according to our Merits. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 It is the duty of the connoisseur to know and esteem... every part of painting.

2. To attach value (subjectively) to.

a. In neutral sense, qualified variously by adverbs (*highly, lightly, little, well*, etc.) or phrases: To hold in (favourable or unfavourable) estimation.

In mod. use *highly, little*, are merely intensive or the reverse, the verb having the sense b. In the archaic to *esteem lightly* the original sense remains.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 810/2 Suche apostasye... is in oure wretched dayes... little esteemed. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 22 Hys vertue shold have byn otherwyse extymyd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 4 Mar. How

is the man esteem'd here in the Cite? *Gold.* Of very reverent reputation sir. *a 1600 HOONER (J.)* They, esteem highly profound wisdom. *c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xcvi.* On the finger of a throned Queene The basest Jewell will be well esteem'd. *1772 SIR W. JONES Ess. i. (1777) 181* Yet Sadi's poems are highly esteem'd at Constantinople. *1783 COWPER Lett. 12 May.* If I can tell you no news I can tell you that I esteem you highly.

**b.** In favourable sense: To regard as valuable; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect (persons or their qualities; now chiefly with reference to moral characteristics).

*1530 PALSGR. 540/1* Wene you that men shall esteyme you for your fayre eyes. *1620 SHELTON Outl. IV. ii. 11* Every Man bears with the rich man's Follies, have much and thou shalt be esteem'd much. *a 1704 T. BROWN Sat. Antients Wks. (1730) 1. 24* All this does not hinder me from esteeming the great men that live now. *1772 SIR W. JONES Ess. i. (1777) 183* Those authors who are generally esteemed in Persia. *1815 JANE AUSTEN Emma viii.* If he had never esteemed my opinion before, he would have thought highly of me then. *1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. iii. v. 350* Gold and silver have always been sufficiently rare to be esteemed for their scarcity.

**c.** To think much of, regard as important. *Obs.* *1590 ASCHAM Scholem. Pref. (Arb.) 23, 1.* shall not much asume the misliking of any others. *1631 T. MAY tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mirr. 1. 202* They can also entertaine long friendship, and, where they truly love, esteeme no dangers in respect of that sacred league.

**d. intr.** To have a (more or less favourable) opinion of (or). *Obs.*

*1813 W. HUNNIS Seven Sobs 5* We little doo esteeme thereof. *1885 ABP. SANDYS Sermon. (1841) 315* This were a cause sufficient to esteem of marriage highly. *1589 SPENSER Let. to Raleigh Wks. (Globe) 3* Seeing, nothing esteemed of, that is not delightful and pleasing to commune sence. *1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) Pref. 13* He that light thereof esteems may leave the book unbought. *1648 E. CALAMY Pref. to Roberts' Clavis Bibl. 6* The Author of it is, well known, and very well esteemed on this famous City. *1670-98 LASSELLS Voy. Italy I. 29* They esteem very much of Chesnuts roasted. *1697 POTTER Antig. Greece II. Index.* Self-murder, how esteem'd of.

**II.** To estimate generally; to deem, think.

**† 3. trans.** To estimate; to form or pronounce a (usually approximate) judgement respecting the number, quantity, or magnitude of (anything). *Const. at, to (an amount); also simply.* See ESTIMATE v. 2. *Obs.*

*c 1450 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. (1714) 42* The expensys of which Household may some be estem'd by thes, which of old time have byn Officers theriyn. *1481 CAXTON Myrr. iii. xv. 170* A place, so ful of spyrites, that they coude not be nombred ne estemed. *c 1500 Melusine 117* They extimed them bat had lodged there to the nombre of xxx thousand men. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. clv. 187* The finance to pay the wages of so many men of warre was estemed to 1. M. li. parisians. *1559-66 Hist. Estate Scot. Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 58* The brethren who came to L. Johnstone were esteemed to four or five thousand men.

**† b.** with the amount as complement, or introduced by *to be*. *Obs.*

*a 1512 FARVIAN Chron. (1821) Pref. 8* Suche money as shall remayn, I estyme to be every yere xliid. *1612 BREWERED Lang. & Relig. iii. 17* A learned man hath esteemed them (the inhabitants of Rome), to have been no less then three or four millions. *1673 RAY Journ. Low C. 109* The Citizens (Aushurgh) are divided between Papists and Lutherans, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former. *1666 WHISTON Th. Earth. iv. (1722) 334.* I esteen the Upper Crust to be not above 50 or 100 miles deep. *1717 BERKELEY Trul. Tour Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 589* The great torrent in the widest part 3 miles broad esteemed.

**† 4.** In wider sense: To judge of; to form an opinion of. Also with obj. sentence. *Obs.*

*1534 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. viii.* For to esteeme the thyng that he had doone, and to pursey for that he had to do. *1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis Orig. Lett. n. 115 II. 71* By al the next month I stime that his labor shall take end. *1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. ii. (Arb.) 124* Al the resydwde of the woomens bodye beinge conered with cloothes, they esteime her scaseleye be one handebredeth. *1592 WEST Symbol. i. 1. 12* It is to be esteemed whether they may be said to be Contracts named or unnamed. *1624 BEDELL Lett. iv. 70* What anger and shame this was to the Popish faction, I leave it to you to esteeme.

**5.** To account, consider, think, hold (a thing to be so and so). With simple complement; less frequently with *as* or *to be*; rarely const. *† for.*

*1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W.) 211* The people esteeme & take as the mystrikes of Chryst. *1530 PALSGR. 539/1* I esteeme my selfe better than I am. *1534 WHITTINGTON Fulgus Officia i. (1540) 1* Nor I wolde that shulde esteeme this to be sayd of arrogauce. *1538 STARKY England i. 1. 13* Lawful increse of the pepul yv, among al men. *c 1550* mysmid vertue and honesty. *1590 SHAKS. Midd. V. iii. ii. 353* This their iangling I esteeme a sport. *1628 HOBBS Thucyd. (1822) 104* Esteeming these virtues to be in me. *1667 PERRIS Diary (1879) IV. 348* To have all that I shall buy, or do, esteemed as got by the death of my uncle. *1671 H. M. tr. Erasmus' Colloq. 453* Wouldest thou not esteem that Alchymist for a god, who were able, etc. *1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. ii. 1. i. (1743) 290* St. Patrick is esteemed to have been made the first bishop of the Scots. *1739 HUME Hum. Nat. I. Introduct.* To hope we shall arrive at it [truth] without pains... must certainly be esteemed sufficiently vain. *1790 GIBBON Misc. Wks. (1814) V. 171* The small islands of the Pacific, may be esteemed as some of the most agreeable spots on the globe. *1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. v. ii. 374* The majority of the Council esteemed the evidence of the charge complete. *1845 S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref. II. 299* The imperialists... esteemed themselves happy to escape without a beating.

**† b. intr.** To account of, have (such or such) an opinion of. *Obs. Cf. 2 c.*

*1576 FLESHING Panoph. Ep. 268* Know you that I esteeme of him, as of my friend. *1590 GREENE Orpharion 47* Avicen said that love was a fury: how didst thou esteeme of this but as an axiome? *1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. ii. iii. 149* We have always truly seru'd you, and beseech' So to esteeme of vs. *1633 BR. HALL Hard Texts N. T. 121* Esteem of things as they really are.

**c.** With subord. clause. To think, be of opinion, suppose that.

*1548 R. HUTTON Sum of Diuinitie E 4a.* We esteeme verely that we haue the benificies of the gospel for hys sake. *1645 USSHER Body Div. (1647) 138* Their blindness... esteemed that the shadow or thickness of trees would hide them from the face of God. *1654 EARL ORKNEY Parthenissa (1676) 305* Which blemish the King esteem'd the Marriage would deface. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. Introduct. 4* Esteeming, that the best return... for your favourable opinion... will be, etc.

**† 6.** To purpose, aim, intend. *Obs. rare.*

*1534 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1539) 43.* This Emperoure esteemed to haue the knowledge of paynting... He traunayed also to knowe the arte of Nygromancie. *1557 NORTH Guevara's Dial. Pr. 229 b/1* The noble and valiaunt hartes do not esteeme to lose the rewarde of their labour.

**† Esteemable, a. Obs. [f. ESTEEM v. + -ABLE.] = ESTIMABLE.**

*c 1450 [see ESTIMABLE A. 1]. 1614 SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit. xliii. 85/6* Were it not for the antiquity that makes it [Apelby] the more esteemable... it would be little better in account than a village. *1661 FELTHAM Resolves ii. v. 298* If we would be prevalent and esteemable, we ought... to preserve that interest, which never can, but by our own neglect, be lost. *1716-20 POPE Iliad vi. line xxxiii.* Homer does not paint him [Paris] and Helen... like Monsters... but allows their Characters esteemable Qualifications. *1720 WELTON Suffer. Son of God II. xiv. 375* The Lowest Places... are not less... Esteemable in the Eyes of God, than the most Elevated. *1725 HUME Ess. & Treat. (1777) II. 366* That the esteemable qualities alone... are entitled to the appellation of virtues. *1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN Sidney Bidolph III. 185* A man... every way esteemable in his character. *1828 in WEBSTER;* and in mod. Dicts.

**Esteeimate:** see ESTIMATE.

**Esteemed** (est'i-m'd), *pp. a.* [f. ESTEEM v. + -ED.] Held in esteem, valued, respected.

*1540 CHERE Hurst Sedil. C. iii b.* What an hynderaunce is it, to haue a good garmente hurte... or anye estemed thyng to be decayed. *1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 8* A man of subtil wit, and esteemed valour. *1781 J. MOORE View Scot. It. (1790) II. lxxviii.* 450 Ornamented with some highly esteemed sculpture in wood. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xviii.* According to the esteemed qualities of the time. *1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 247* An esteemed tutor in noble families.

**Esteemer** (est'i-mēr). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who esteems, prizes, or respects; a valuer, judge. *Obs. exc. const. of.*

*1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. ii. (Arb.) 99* A wise and indiffernt estimer of thynges will not greatlye marueill *1587 Misfort. Arthur i. iii. in Hazl. Dodsl. IV. 271* Grief is no just esteemer of our deeds. *1607 HIERON Wks. I. 375* The base esteemers, and careless respecters of these seruices. *1664 H. MORE Synopsis Proph. 453* Doasters of the certainty of their knowledge in the diuynest matters, and great esteemers thereof. *1675 L. ADDISON State of Jewus 14* Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas... wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal esteemers. *c 1698 LOCKE Cond. Underst. § 3* This might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *1775 in ASH;* and in mod. Dicts.

**Estee'ming, vbl. sb.** [f. as prec. + -ING.]

**a.** The action of the vb. ESTEEM. **b.** Estimation, valuc, worth.

*1530 PALSGR. 217/2* Estemyng, estimation. *1561 T. NOR-TON Calvin's Inst. Pref.* It thinketh them to be holy prelates of religion, whom it seeth to be heads our great cities: Away therfore with such foolish esteemyng. *c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. cii.* That love... whose rich esteeming The owners tongue doth publish every where. *1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely ii. ix. 351* Venerari implies no worship... but only reverent esteeming. *1633 P. FLETCHER Elisa II. xxxix.* Such is the world... This base and scorned; that great, in high-esteeming. *1672 WILKINS Nat. Relig. i. xii. (R.)* By love, I mean an esteeming of him [God] and a seeking after him as our only happiness.

**Estee'ming, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.]

Hence **† Esteemingly adv.**; so as to express esteem; appreciatively.

*1775 ASH, Estemyng. 1653 BAXTER Ware. Petil. Def. 7.* I doubt you would faint partake yourselves more of such profits, that you speak so esteemingly of them.

**† Estellation. Obs.** In 4-cioun. [f. L. stella: see -ATION and cf. OF. estellennet.] Astrology. *c 1300 K. Alis. 389* Wiser clerk no lyved non... In art of estellacioun.

**Estend, obs. form of EXTEND.**

**Esten, -ne, obs. forms of EASTER.**

**Estesling, var. form of EASTEHLING, Obs.**

**† Estery feather. Obs. rare.** App. = estridge (ostrich) feather; applied to some peculiarity in the coat of a horse.

*1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 3254/4* A bright Bay Horse with a Bob Tail, and three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck. *Ibid.* A brown Roan Mare... the hair curleth almost like an Estery Feather.

**† Estew. Obs.** [var. of STEW; cf. OF. estuwer to stew.] A dish of stewed meat, a stew.

*1566 WARNE tr. Alexis Ser. iii. 1. 23b.* We make... an estewe or Bayne wherein hath bene sodden some Feniper.

**Esteward(e, obs. form of EASTWARD.**

**Estful:** see ESTE sb. 4.

**Esthete, -ic, var. ff. ÆSTHETE, -ic.**

**† Esthiomene. Path. Obs.** [a. Fr. esthiomène, ad. Gr. ἐσθίονος, pr. ppl. pass. or middle of ἐσθίον to eat.] A gangrenous sore.

*1541 R. COTLAND Galien's Therap. 2 Fj b.* In al Esthiomenes [printed Eschirmenes] that is to say that they are eaten and reade. *1541 — Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Auyen in his fourth boke commaundeth them to be done round aboute the esthiomenes [printed esthiomenes] sores.

**Estile, obs. form of ESTOILE, Her.**

**Estimable** (c'estimäb'l), *a.* and *sb.* See also ESTEAMABLE. [a. Fr. estimable, ad. L. estimabilis, f. estimare: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, vbs.]

**A. adj.**

**† 1.** Capable of being estimated, valued, or appraised. *Obs.*

*c 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. vi. (1885) 122* The keypage off the see I reken not amonge the ordinarie charges... bi cause it is not estimable [ed. 1714 estimable]. *Ibid. xvii. (1885) 151* It is not lightly estimable [ed. 1714 estimable], what might be kyng may haue off it officers. *1638 SANDERSON Sermon. vii. (1673) 99* These precious Souls... not estimable with any other thing than with the precious blood of God. *a 1805 PALEY* (cited by Webster 1828).

**† 2.** Valuable, worth a great price; of worth. *Obs.*

*1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. iii. 167* A pound of mans flesh... Is not so estimable, profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beeses, or Goates. *1701 BOSWELL Johnson I. Advt.* His Contributions to my Collection are highly estimable. *1796 C. MARSHALL Garden. xix. (1813) 376* The colchicums are pretty plants for the end of the flowery season (October) which makes them estimable objects near the house. *1803 JANE PORTER Thaddeus xi. (1831) 97* All that rendered existence estimable.

**3.** Of persons and their attributes: Worthy of esteem or regard.

*a 1698 TEMPLE (J.).* A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. *1759 HURD Dial. 8 (R.)* The more estimable, may the most accomplished characters, that have been formed among ourselves. *1796 BURKE Regie. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 67* A Tarter believes, when he has killed a man, that all his estimable qualities pass with his clothes and arms to the murderer. *1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr. II. 346.* I do not recollect having met with a more estimable character than Count Itzenplitz. *1860 TYNDALL Glac. i. xxiv.* 170 So determined a climber and so estimable a man.

**† 4.** Of things: Worthy of consideration; of considerable importance. *Obs.*

*1590-6 LAMBARDC Peramb. Kent (1826) 131* The Towne was long since somewhat estimable. *1741 MIDDLETON Cicerio II. xl. 583* These letters still more estimable.

**† B. sb. pl.** Things estimable. *Obs. rare-1. Cf. valuables.*

*a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE Tracts (1684) 50* The Queen of Sheba... brought some plants of the Balsam Tree, as one of the peculiar estimables of her Country.

**Estimableness** (est'imäb'lnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being estimable, or of deserving esteem or regard.

*1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).* *1777 BRAND Pop. Antig. (1840) I. 229* The estimableness of the characters of their neighbours. *1828 WEBSTER* cites R. NEWTON.

**Estimably, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an estimable manner.

*1847 in CRAIG;* and in mod. Dicts.

**Estimate** (est'imät'), *sb.* [ad. L. estimät-us (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. estimäre: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, vbs.]

**† 1. a.** The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; lit. and fig. To make no estimate of: to make no account of, not to value. *b.* The price at which anything is rated; fig. attributed value. *Obs.*

Shakspeare's *to have estimate in* (quot. 1601), seems to mean 'to have a claim to be considered in the valuation of'.

*1563 GOLDING Caesar vi. 158* They make an estimate of their own goods and lay so much in value thereunto. *1594 SOUTHWELL Al. Magd. Fun. Teares 92* Love... doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. *1600 DEKKER Gentle Craft 33* Of my love he makes no estimate. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well II. l. 183* Thy life is deere, for all that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. *1607 — Timon i. l. 14* If he will touch the estimate. *1611 COTGR. s.v. Downer.* Hee that gives quickly... Doubles th' estimate of his gift. *1622 CALLIS Stat. Seavers (1824) 26* My Ship... is returned to your Shores, furnished... with Merchandise of several estimates. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. i. 106/2* They are of farre more estimate and price than th' Estrich, or the bird of Paradise. *a 1674 CLARENDON Surv. Levith. (1676) 277* The high estimate they have made of the joys of Heaven. *1677 HALE Comtempl. ii. 90* They will soon lose their Estimate and Delight.

**† c.** Repute, reputation. *Obs.*

*1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. ii. iii. 56* There stands the Castle... And in it are the Lords of Yorke, Barkely, and Seymour, None else of Name, and noble estimate. *1607 — Cor. iii. iii. 114* My deere Wiues estimate. *1657 J. PERRIS in Lovelays Lett. (1663) A 4 n.* Seneca's and Cicero's Epistles have escap'd: may Lovelays have the same success and estimate.

**2.** An approximate judgement based on considerations of probability, respecting the number, amount, magnitude, or position of anything; the quantity assigned by such a judgement.

*1630 PAGITT Christianing. i. ii. (1636) 38* There was an old estimate made of Germany... that... there was not past one twelfth part of it remaining Catholic. *1669 Hovr. Coun. New Exp. i. xxiv. (1682) 118* Drawn up (by our

estimate) about two inches and a half. 1702 R. NELSON in *Peggy's Diary* VI. 256 There is a design of building a Church... which by estimate will cost [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 523 In forming any estimate of the total or yearly value of lands and houses. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 294 This estimate as to the quantity of rain in the two hemispheres.

b. *The Estimates*: accounts presented annually to Parliament, showing the probable amount of expenditure on the several administrative departments for the current year.

1732 *Gent. Mag.* II. 881 The Accounts for the Year 1731 and Estimates of Charges on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year. 1740 LD. BALTIMORE *Ibid.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy... is lower... than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 87 The estimates were reduced half a million. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 The Estimates, in fact, should have a fixed appendix.

c. A statement furnished by a builder, contractor, or other tradesman, of the sum for which he is prepared to undertake the execution of a specified piece of work.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Estimates to be given in on or before the 25th of May. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 158 The various candidates for a contract deliver in estimates. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 60, 'I wish he had sent the estimate with it' said Rosamond. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 5 The proprietor of a weekly newspaper sought estimates for its cheaper production.

3. A judgement formed or expressed respecting the character or qualities of a person or thing, or respecting a state of affairs, etc.

1589 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 Well may the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, be the most judicial estimate, of our latter Writers. a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 p. 9 Outward Actions can never give a just Estimate of us. 1746 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* led. 51 270 The estimate of the French character and condition, given in this volume, is an unfavourable one. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 31 This estimate both of interest and fitness varied from day to day.

b. Estimation; manner in which things are viewed.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. S. Ambrose *Pref.*, What is reputed good in the estimate of the world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84 The English barons, in every period, have been brave and great, after the estimate and opinion of their times. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxv. He was not unaware that he had sunk a little in the estimate of the men who had accepted his services.

**Estimate** (estímát), v. Forms: 5-6 *estímát* (t, 7 *estímát*, *estímát*, 6- *estímát*. [f. L. *estímát*-ppl. stem of *estímāre*, in class. L. = *sense* 1; in late L. also as in 1, b, 2-4. Cf. *ESTEEM*.]

+1. *trans.* To assign a value to; to appraise, assess; to fix proportionately (penalties, wages, etc.). Const. at. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 14 As the Priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ev.* xiv. 255 If she were between the age of five and twenty, shee was to be estimated but at ten shobels. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), It is by the weight of silver... that men estimate commodities. 1730 PUADEUX *Orig. Tithe* II. 68 The wages are to be estimated according to the qualifications which are necessary in the person. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 p. 9 To... estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages.

b. To value (subjectively); to attribute value to; to appreciate the worth of; to esteem, hold in (higher or lower) estimation.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. iii, Their wisdom... Lue-dyons before dead Lyones estimates. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 6 Saul's messengers and Saul himself turned Prophets, that they might estimate the place and preserve its privilege. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 p. 8 It is difficult not to estimate what is lately gained above its real value.

2. To form an approximate notion of (the amount, number, magnitude, or position, of anything) without actual enumeration or measurement; to fix by estimate at. Also with clause as obj.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 157 The Error is to be imputed... to the judgment in estimating the Distance run, in making it too little. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 82 Some have estimated that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. 1765 MARY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 308 The difference of declination was only estimated. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 143 By the rule of proportion, we may estimate his size at eight or nine feet. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 16 Estimate 8 parts out of 100 of the next smaller division. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Essay to Pat.* xiii. (1870) 286 One of our number... estimated that this valley would pasture a thousand cattle three months. 1865 PRESCOTT *Phil.* I, I. ii. 278 The amount of injury inflicted during this dismal period, it is not possible to estimate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 1,800.

+3. To esteem, consider, judge (a thing to be so and so); with simple complement, or as. *Obs.* rare = *ESTEEM* v. 5.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1066 We may make no greater honour to God than to *estymat* him trew... nor greater dishonour than to mistrust him. 1654 tr. *Sundry's Curia Politice* 69 Those who are interested will estimate us as their Liberators. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernant* 152 This may properly be estimated as a part of the Indian dress.

4. To gauge; to judge of, form an opinion of.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xliii. 327 This article [that Jesus is the Christ] is the measure and rule by which to estimate, and examine all other Articles. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vii. In estimating a Man's condition, we should not only consider what Possessions he has, but what Desires. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* Wks. 1765 V. 215 The measure of punishments being to be estimated... by the length of their duration. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref.* to *Shaks.* Wks. IX. 240 While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 50 If it be just to judge a private man by his friends, it is not amiss to estimate a public officer by his foes. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 258 Bacon and Hooker could not estimate Shakespeare. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 201 To estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement.

+ **Estimate**, pa. pple. *Obs.* rare. In 5 *estímát*, 6 *estímát*. [ad. L. *estímāt-us*, pa. pple. of *estímāre*: see *ESTEEM*.] Used as pa. pple. of *ESTEEM* or *ESTIMATE*.

c 1425 tr. T. Kempis' *Consol.* II. xi. Lete him not pondre gret, all pat may be *estymatt* gret. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cx. (1643) 337 A Jem, more prizable and *estemate*, then the best Armour of prooff.

**Estimation** (estímát-shn). Forms: 4-6 *estím-*, *estymacion*, -oun, -yon(e), 4 *extymacion*, 5-6 *estymation*, -oun, (6 *estymacon*, *estemation*, 7 *estimation*), 6- *estimation*. [M.E. *estimation*, -cioun, a. OF. *estimation* (mod.F. *estimation*, corresp. to Pr. *estimatio*, *estimacion*, Sp. *estimación*, It. *stimazione*), ad. L. *estímation-em*, f. *estímāre*: see *ESTEEM*, *ESTIMATE*.] The action of estimating or esteeming.

+1. The action of appraising, assessing, or valuing; statement of price or value; valuation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxii. 5 If any man harme felde... what euer best thing he hath in his feild... he shal restore for estymacioun of the harm [Vulg. *pro damni estimatione*; 1388 the valu of harm]. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. ix. (1483) 62 The prys of myn Appel is of such valewe that it passeth the estymacion of any creature. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiii. 13 They had sylver for their hoyses... at theyre owne estymation, without any grudging. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Kings* viii. 5 They immolated sheepe and oxen without estimation and number. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 158 Silver and gold have been chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things. 1766 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* I. xi. 190 In the household book of Henry... there are two different estimations of wheat. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 499 The Bureau de la Balance du Commerce at Paris... is beyond all comparison more accurate in its estimations [than the English Custom-house].

+b. Estimated value; *concr.* something which one values. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mori's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 155 They be wrought sofly and conninglye... that the estimation of no costely stuffe is hable to counterualte the price of the worke. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 99 Your Ring may be stolne too, so your brace of vnprizeable estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr.* *Mudes* I. 245 The earth in the bowels of it hath many metalls, both of different natures and estimations. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Tyr.* 41 For some thing, in their opinion, of more estimation.

2. a. Appreciation, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem considered as a sentiment. Phrase, *To have or hold in estimation*.

1530 PALSGR. 34 If he desyre that his wrytynge shulde be had in any estymacion. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82/2 As rising of an he estimation of our self. 1566 FLEMING *Pauph.* Ep. 268 So farre from having monie in estimation... I have cast it away from me. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 17 He holds it a kind of Self-Preservation to maintain a good Estimation of himself. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 p. 5 Mens Estimation follows us according to the Company we keep. 1787 CANNING in *Microcosm* No. 18 Wishing to know in what estimation he was held by mankind. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The degree of estimation that the art of gardening is worthy of. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 273 Mr. Dombey is so generous in his estimation of any trivial accomplishment. 1882 PENROD *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 156 The Provincial Press of Great Britain never stood higher in public estimation than it stands to-day.

+b. The condition of being esteemed; 'account' or worth in the opinion of others; esteem considered passively; repute. Of places: Importance, consequence. Phrases, *To be in estimation*, *to grow out of estimation*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 300 Any auctour of estymation. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. The frute... leseth his verdure and taste, and finally his estimation. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 185 How in estimation a chaste life is. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The name of Hyde... led me to thinke that it had been of more estimation in time past. 1571 GOLDING *Calisto* in *Ps.* Ixxl. 6 Gods miracles growe out of *estimacio* with us by custome. 1692 NASHE *Four Lett.* *Confut.* 14 His brother... induc'd to take from mee all estimation of Arte or witte. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 To avoide carefully... whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1764 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 349 Gold and silver have... universal estimation. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 544 A miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 51 The family of every criminal is a loser in estimation... by his punishment, however just. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv. The sole virtue of our commonwealth, its strength, and its estimation, lay among the burgher craft of the better class.

3. The process of forming an approximate notion of (numbers, quantities, magnitudes, etc.) without actual enumeration or measurement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 41 That Tour... was of 25 myle in cyrcuit of the Wallis... As Men may demen by estymatioun. 1424 *Pastou Lett.* No. 4. I. 12 To the nombre of four score and more by estymacion. 1473 WARRW. *Chron.* 5 A blasyng sterre... iiii. fote highe by estymacione. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 182 Three... parcells of pasture grounde... conteyning by estymacione eightene acres. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 160 If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or Estimation. 1772 HURTON *Travels* 86 The proper estimation of the expence. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The distance of the nearest threads became a very visible space, answerable to one minute each, and therefore capable of a much further subdivision by estimation. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 128 That which we call estimation means guess formed by a person whose previous habits and experience are such as to make it very likely that he can tell nearly true that which would require instruments to obtain with great accuracy or accuracy.

+b. Estimated number. *Obs.*

1513 BK. *Kernynge in Babels Bk.* 274 There shall be set brede, trenchours, and spones, after the estymacion of them that shall syt there.

4. Manner of estimating or judging; opinion, judgement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Pou hast quod she þe ryst estimacioun of þis. c 1400 *Test. Love* 1. (Chalm. *Poets*) 474/1 The estimation of the envious people, ne loketh nothing to desertes of men... but only to the aventure of fortune. 1467 BOKENHAM *Scynnyss* *Introd.* (Roxb.) 6 Be the blyssyd medycayoun Of this virgine aftyr my estymacyoun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 21 a. Reuchline in the defence of his estimation, answereth him [Phefercorn] with another. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. v. 45 He that walketh uprightly... is sure not to come off disgracefully... in the estimations of men. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The crown... in the... estimation of law... had ever been, perfectly irresponsible. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 The dearest of men in my estimation. 1854 I. TAYLOR *Woods & Places* 469 In popular estimation, idle and vagabond habits were acquired by those who made the pilgrimage to the... Holy Land.

+b. Conjecture, guessing. *Obs.* rare-1. Cf. 3. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 273. I speake not this in estimation, As what I thinke might be, but what I know is ruminated, plotted, and set downe.

+5. 'Judgement' as a mental faculty. *Obs.* Cf. *ESTIMATE*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 Proprely to speke a bound vyth no reason, but he vyth a bxyve, and stronge estymacion. 1509 HAWES *Past. Mus.* xxv. ii. These are the v. wyttes... Fyrst, commyn wytte... Fantasy, and estymacion truly.

**Estimative** (estímativ), a. [ad. late L. *estímativ-us*, f. *estímāre*: see *ESTIMATE* and *IVE*.]

1. Adapted for estimating; having the power of estimating. +a. *Estimative faculty, virtue*, etc.: the faculty of 'judgement' (*obs.*). b. *Estimative art* [after Gr. *στοχαστικὴ τέχνη*].

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 The vertue estimative and the ymagynatyf ben comyn to vs and to other beest. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* IV. (1888) 31 In the midst sel or ventricle [in the brain] there is founded... the Cogitative or estimative vertue. 1606 SIR G. GOOSCEAPPE i. iv. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 22 To... make my estimative power believe, etc. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 37 The fancy both estimative and cogitative. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty. 1859 EUCYCL. *Brit.* XVII. 565/1 Mr. Combe... and others acknowledge that applied phrenology is an estimative art only.

+2. a. Based upon estimation or approximate calculation. b. Imputed, due to estimation. *Obs.* 1618-29 *Charges agst. Dh. Buckhin.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 346 This he delivered as a Sum Estimative. a 1640 WANDSFORD *Instruct.* to his Son (1777) § 83 A Jewel of that unvaluable Richness, not estimative but intrinsicall. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 151 It anticipates the time estimative but 10. min.

Hence + **Estimatively** *adv.* *Obs.*, in an estimative manner; by way of esteem or respect.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* III. 1 Our spiritual parents are more to be loved estimatively; our natural, more intensively.

**Estimator** (estímator), Also 8 -er. [a. L. *estimator*, agent-n. f. *estímāre*: see *ESTIMATE* v. and -OR.] One who estimates.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 406 Our Saviour... was the best estimator concerning matters of profit. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 363 We are very bad estimators of happiness. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They are by no means the keenest estimators.

**Estimatory** (estímator), a. [ad. L. *estimatorius*, f. *estímator*: see *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1735-1800 BAILEY, *Estimatory*, of or belonging to pricing or valuing; for a price or estimation. 1818 COLBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 18 Estimatory contract (binding in the alternative to sell for a fix price or return the goods).

**Estime**, -er, *obs.* ff. *ESTEEM*, -ER.

**Estin**, Sc. form of *EASTEN* a. *Obs.*

|| **Estivage**. [Fr. *estivage*, f. *estiver*, ad. It. *stivare* = Pr. *estipar*, Sp. and Pg. *estivar*:—L. *stipare* to pack close.] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American or Mediterranean ports. (Ogilvie.)

**Estival**, var. form of *ESTIVAL*.

**Estivate**, v. An occasional spelling of *ESTIVATE*, to spend the summer; *esp.* of animals, to spend the summer in a state of torpor.

1650-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 317 As if he had a design to estivate with us. 1883



*Sunday Mag.* 676 The unfortunate reptile was estivating exactly under the spot where the fire had been made.

**Estivation**, var. of **ESTIVATION**.

**Estivator** (estivator). [*f.* **ESTIVATE** *v.* + **-OR-**.] An animal that estivates or passes the summer in a state of torpor.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 They search the dry bed of the river, dig up the buried estivators, and live on them.

**Estive**, var. form of **ESTIVE** *a.* *Obs.*, of or belonging to summer.

† **Estivous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* *estivus* + **-OUS-**.] Of or pertaining to summer, summer-like.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hind.* iv. 580 In lands that both estyvous for heete.

**Estlande**, obs. form of **EASTLAND**.

**Estlar**, -er, obs. Sc. forms of **ASHLAR**.

**Estmast**, obs. form of **EASTMOST**.

† **Estoc** (estock). [*F.* *estoc* = *Pr. estoc*, *Sp.* & *Pg. estoque*, *It. stocco*.] A kind of sword; the name was variously applied at different times: see *quots.*

1830 *JAMES Darnley* xxvii, A good downright blow of estoc at a fair gentleman's head. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 138 The scabbard of his estoc or small stabbing-sword. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) 440 *Estoc*, a short sword, worn at the girdle by soldiers.

† **Estocade**, *obs.* Also 6 *estockado*. [*a.* *F.* *estocade*, *f.* *estoc*: see **ESTOCCO**; cf. *Sp.* *estocada*, *It. stoccata*, and see **-ADE** and **-ADO**.] A thrust with an estoc; in *quots.* the weapon itself.

1599 *FENTON Guicciardi* ii. 104 Rodolphe Gonzague... was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a french man. *Ibid.*, Every one beganne... to lay handes vpon their masses, estokados, and other short weapons.

**Estocade**: *erron.* *f.* **ESTACADE**.

**Estoil(e)** (estoi'l). [*Her.* [*a.* *OF.* *estoile*, mod. *F.* *hoile*.] Also 7 *estille*. A common charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays.

1572 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 114 Three crescents and as many *estoiles* montans of the seconde: borne by the name of Dillon. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) ii. 79 His [John Gwillim's] industry... about stars (but here we must call them *estoiles*). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 162 A Star... is better in Blazon to be termed an *Estile* or *Estoil*. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* iv. 303 A chevron between three *estoils*, sable. 1864 *BOUVELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 47 The Mullet essentially differs from the *Estoil* the rays of which are always wavy.

**Estoilée** (estoi'le), *a.* [*Her.* [*a.* *OF.* *croix*] \**estoilée*, *f.* *estoil* (mod. *F.* *hoile*) star. (See *quot.*) 1730-60 *BAILEY* (folio), *Estoilée* as a Cross *Estoilée* signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. *Dicts.*

**Estonied**, obs. var. of **ASTONIED** *pp.* *a.*, struck with consternation, dismayed.

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 362 Manie men shall be estonied when they shall see Christ our sauour.

**Estop** (estop), *v.* Also 5-7 *estopp(e)*. [*a.* *OF.* *estoper*, *estoupper* (sense 1), and *AF.* *estopper* (sense 2), *f.* *OF.* *estoupe* (mod. *F.* *loupe*) = *Pr.* and *Sp.* *estopa*, *It. stoppa* = *L.* *stoppa* tow. Cf. *SROP* *v.*]

1. *trans.* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar; to fill up (a pool). *arch.*

1292 *BRITTON* i. xxx. 58 Devises remuez, chemins et ewues estopez.] a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 63 For God estopped eke the concepcion Of every woman of his [Pharaoh's] mansion. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 61 A barre to estop... the mouths of the people. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Ir.* 51 (*Act 8 Hen. VII.*) They have estopped both parts of the Podell. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* ii. 109 The road... winds along the side of a barren mountain... till it appears to be estopped by a high cliff.

2. *Law.* To stop, bar, hinder, preclude. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.*, to be precluded by one's own previous act or declaration from doing or alleging something. Const. *† of, to with inf.* [= *AF.* *estopper* *d* with *inf.*], and in recent use *from*; also *simply*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xix. (1638) 34 The law in such cases giveth no remedy to him that is estopped. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 37... man may not deny... that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himself by deed indicted. 1598 *KIRKMAN Courts Let.* (1698) 303 He is estopped to say contrary. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) i. Intro. 31 An indenture can estopp only such as are parties, and where an interest is also conferred. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. 295 And therefore a man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once so solemnly and deliberately avowed. 1818 *ITALIAN Mid. Ages* (1872) i. 201 The lord who had granted the charter of franchise was estopped from claiming him again. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 1731 *L.* had sworn that the lights in question were not ancient, and was therefore estopped from alleging... that they were ancient.

*b. gen.* To stop, prevent. *rare.*

1876 *BRET HARTE G. Conroy* iii. iii. 701 An event to be expected, feared, and if possible, estopped by fasting and prayer.

3. To cease from, stop. *rare.*

1796 [*C. ANSTREY*] *Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 121 Nor would the Fates estop their task, To help thee over Quinden's Pasch.

**Estop**, *sh.* [*f.* *prec. verb.*] A stop or stoppage.

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* i. 127 An untimely estop was put upon all his prosperity by an article in the *Quarterly* which... denounced it [a book] as a catchpeny.

**Estoppel** (estopp'dz). [*f.* **ESTOP** *v.* + **-AGE-**.]

*a.* The action of the verb **ESTOP**; = **STOPPAGE**.

*b. Law.* The condition of being estopped.

1701 *BEVERLEY Apoc. Quest.* 42 And though there was the Roar of Judahs Lyon, and the Utterances of the Thunders, yet they were Seald by the Estoppage of the Effects. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 275 The defendants' counsel urged that this doctrine of estoppage was being carried further than had ever been known before.

**Estoppel** (estopp'el). Forms: 6-7 *estoppe*, -pel, -ppell, 7-8 *estoppell*, (9 *estoppal*), 6-estoppel. [*app.* ad. *OF.* *estoppail*, *estouppail* bung or cork; *f.* *estouper*: see **ESTOP**. Cf. **STOPPLE**.]

† *L.* An obstruction (to a watercourse), whether natural or artificial. *Obs.*

1608 *NORFOLK Surv. Dial.* (N.). But estoppes of water courses doe in some places grow by such means, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie. 1638 *EARL CORN Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. i. (1886) v. 44, I sent him 5 Indictments and orders for removing the weares and other estoppes.

2. *Law.* An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed. (*Wharton*.)

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xiv. (1638) 142 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppel. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 376 This shall be an Estoppel to him in an Assise from the recovering his own Land. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. (1743) 47 No estoppel can bind the king. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 377 He may take advantage of the estoppel, for it runs with the land. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) vi. 538 Executory interests... may be passed at law by deed, fine, and common recovery, by way of estoppel. 1853 *WHARTON Pa. Digest* 783 Estoppel rests on the principle that every man is presumed to speak and act according to the truth and fact of the case.

† *b. gen.* Stoppage, prohibition. *Obs.*

1583 *T. STROKER Civ. Warres Law* c. ii. 5 b, Accordyng to the full rate of the tyme of the said Estoppel.

**Estorax**, obs. form of **STORAX**.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 Estorax in Grain.

† **Estoure**, *obs.* Also 5 *estowr*. See **STOUR**. [*a.* *AF.* *estor*.] Stir, tumult, war.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. viii. 83 Fayr ladyes whiche in bataylles and in estowrs vse alle their Armes of sylver for lacke of yron. 1490 = *Eneydos* xxxix. (1890) 129 There was grete effort made, & bigge estoure, after that Eneas was come there.

**Estovers** (estōv'vaz), *sb. pl.* *Law.* [*a.* *OF.* *estover*, *estovoir*, subst. use of *estovoir* to be necessary. Cf. **STOVER**.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.). In various specific applications: *esp.* Wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate so far as it is necessary for repairing his house, hedges, implements, etc.; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon. (See *quots.* Cf. *BOOT* *sb.* 1 5 b.)

1292 *BRITTON* iii. vii. § 5 La value de renables estovers en autri soil.] 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1621 *Termes de la Ley* 147 Estovers... Bracion used it for such sustenance as a man taken for Felony is to have forth of his lands or goods for himselfe and his family during his imprisonment. And the Statute of 6 Ed. i. cap. 3. useth this for allowance in meate or cloth. 162 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 104. 46 Estovers granted to be burnt in a house certain. 1747 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. vi. 243 Estovers in meat or clothes. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 44 Alimony to the [divorced] wife... is sometimes called her estovers. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) ii. 89 Estovers for the building of new houses. 1876 *DICKEE Cat. Prop.* iii. 116 She [a widow] shall have in the meantime her reasonable estovers of the common.

*b. Common of estovers*: a liberty of taking necessary wood, for the use or furniture of a house, or farm, from off another's estate. (*Wharton*.)

1523 *FITZGER. Surv.* 7 The Lord may gyve or sell the residue of the sayde woodes or wastes, Excepte that a manne have common of Estovers. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 141 All... common, aswell of estovers and pastures, as all other commons. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ii. iii. 27 Common of estovers... is a liberty of taking necessary wood. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Vixen* xxviii. The piled-up logs testified to the Tempest common of estovers.

**Estrade** (estrād). [*a.* *F.* *estrade* fem., ad. *Sp.* *estrado* masc.: see **ESTRADO**.] A slightly raised platform; a dais.

1666-1706 *PHILLIPS Estrade* the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality. 1728 *OSZEL Tournefort's Voy.* i. 372 On the Estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit upon. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* i. 208 Upon the highest step of the estrade. 1886 *MRS. H. WOOD Elster's Holy* i. 227 He was standing on the sort of estrade which abutted on the river. 1880 J. G. FRENCH *Leach. Teaching* 69 The teacher... should have his desk on a mounted estrade or platform.

† **Estradiot**, *obs.* Also **STRADIOT**. [*a.* *F.* *estradiot* = *It.* *stradiotto*, *f.* *Gr.* *στρατιώτης* soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania, who served in the Venetian and other armies during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* iii. 822ff The French were discomfited: for those that had been said... their Estradiots also... 1599 *FENTON Guicciardi*, (1618) 254 Many bands of Estradiots levied in the kingdom of Naples. 1596 *DANETT*

*tr. Comines* 330 Crossebowe men on horsebacke, Estradiots, and footemen.

† **Estrado** (estrādō). [*Sp.* *estrado* the carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception-room, corresp. to *Pg.* *estrado*, *It.* *strato* = *L.* *stratum* nent, pa. pp. of *sternere* to spread (with carpets).]

*a.* In *Sp.* sense: see *quot.* 1748. *b.* = **ESTRADE**.

1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 47 Then doth hee cause them to sit in an Estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished in one of the three halles. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 12 Carpets... to spread on the Estradoes, or places where the Women sit on Cushions. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* ii. vii. At the upper part of the space was an estrado, or platform.

**Estrager**, var. of (? or error for) *ostreger*, **AUS-TRINGER**.

1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 703 iii. 68.

† **Estrain**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. In 5 *estrain*. [*ad.* *OF.* *estrain-dre* = *Str.* *ESTRAIN*.] *trans.* To bind tightly.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 363/4 She remembryd how Jhesus in that hour was taken, estrayned, baled forth, and mocked.

† **Estrait**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *OF.* *estrait* adj. (mod. *F.* *étroit*): see **STRAIT**.] *trans.* To enclose within narrow bounds, to restrict.

1529 *MORR Hercyres* iv. Wks. 277/6 At this daie the Turke hath estrait vs verry nere, and brought it in within a right narrow compace.

† **Estraiten**, *v.* *Obs.* [*var.* of **STRAITEN**.] *trans.* To confine in a narrower space, to restrict.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b Estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest, to the hurt of the owners.

**Estramazone**. [*var.* of **STRAMAZON**; cf. *Fr.* *estramazon*.] A slashing cut in fencing.

1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxvii. Being eager to punish him, I made an estramazone.

† **Estrange**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. Also 4-6 *estrange*. [*a.* *OF.* *estrange*; see **STRANGE**.]

*A. adj.* 1. *a.* Distant, reserved. *b.* Strange, unusual, wonderful.

*a.* c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 1084 [1077] His hieghte porte and his manere estrange. [So *MSS. Harl.* 2280 and *Campbell*; *Harl.* 3943 strange.]

*b.* 1549 *SIR T. CHALONER tr. Erasmus, Morie Enc.* Mja, I made adde here to their sentences or sawes which are so estrange. 1587 *HOLINSHED Discov. Ir.* iv. (R.), You tell vs of manie guggaves and estrange dreams.

2. *Law.* Not privy or party to.

1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 195 The entry... is void in law, because he is estrange to the deed.

*b. sb.* A stranger, foreigner.

1384 in *Arnolde Chron.* 39 Y<sup>e</sup> non estrangues bey or selle w<sup>t</sup> any od' estrangues any maner marchandises wythyn y<sup>r</sup> fraunches of y<sup>r</sup> same cite.

**Estrange** (estrād'ndz), *v.* Also 6 *astrange*, -aunge, 6-7 *estrange*. [*ad.* *OF.* *estranger* (mod. *F.* *étranger*), corresp. to *Pr.* *estranhar*, *Cat.* *estranyar*, *Sp.* *estranhar*, *Pg.* *estranhar*, *It.* *stranare*, *straniare* = *L.* *extrāncare*, *f.* *extrāncus*: see **STRANGE**.] To cause to be strange, or a stranger, or as a stranger (to).

1. *trans.* To remove (permanently or for a length of time) from an accustomed abode, haunt, association, or occupation; to keep apart from experience of or acquaintance with anything. Const. *from*. Somewhat *arch.*

1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1863) 68 He wold estrange hym from the corte of genes. 1599 E. K. *Gloss. Stenors's Slogh.* Cat. Ep. Ded. § 4 Thus much have I adventured upon his friendship, himselfe being for long time furre estranged. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.* To abstain from signifieth To separate or estrange, and turne our mind from a thing. 1665 *GLANVILLE Septs. Sci.* vi. 80 We must endeavour to estrange our assent from every thing, which is not clearly evidenced to our faculties. 1713 *GUARDIAN* No. 5. ¶ 2 The... lady... has for some time estranged herself from Conversation. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* i. (R.), None shall ask if guiltily I fled, Or thy command estrang'd me from thy bed. 1731 *PORR in Swift's Corr.* ii. 648 My lord is as much estranged from politics as I am. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Edward, long estranged from his native realm. 1864 *BROWNING James Lee's Wife* i, The world has changed! The sun's away, And the bird estranged. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) ii. ii. i. 88 The room waits for its master long estranged.

† *b.* To make (a person) a stranger to (a condition or place). *Obs.*

1725 *PORR Odyss.* xix. 697 To rest and joy Estrang'd since death Ulysses said to Troy. 1773 *THOMSON Autumn* 128 A solid life, estrang'd To Disappointment, and fallacious Hope. 1778 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* ii. 152 (D.) Mr. Meekly had long estranged himself to Enfield.

† *c.* To withhold from a person's perception or knowledge. *Obs.*

1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1251 The designe being so estranged from the conceit of man. 1614 *EARL STIRLING Doomeday*, 10th Hour (R.), Their faults are told, Which had been still estrang'd from them before. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 338 None of which ways are estranged from the knowledge of those experienced Spirits.

2. To render alien; to regard or treat as alien; to sever from a community; to remove (possessions, subjects) from the ownership or dominion of any one. *arch.*

1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 They... estrange themselves from the kynge's obeynace. 1548 *UNALL*, etc. *Erasmus, Par. Eph.* ii. 12 I ouer witerly astranged from the

title and fellowship of the nation of Jews. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 92 He should not estrange or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old custome. a 1600 HOOKER (J.). For conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God. 1611 BIBLE *Jer. xix. 4* They have forsaken mee, and have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it vnto other gods. 1872 BROWNING *Pippin* lvi. I say, I cannot think... such gain can ever be estranged.

†b. To put away from oneself, eschew. *Obs. rare.* 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. God will be seene his sentence changing, If he behold thee wicked wayes estranging.

†c. To render 'foreign' or dissimilar in character. *Obs.*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art. Sinking* 108 Technical terms, which estrange your style from the great and general ideas of nature.

3. To alienate in feeling or affection. *Const. froni. or simply.*

1494 FABYAN vii. 644 The duke of Brytayne began to estrange hym from the Kyng and refused to come vnto his presence. 1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* ii. ii. (1634) 119 The wicked... which are altogether estranged from God. 1570 Act 13 *Eccl. c. 2* § 1 Minding... to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majestys Subjects from their dutifull Obedience. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 91 With Iulia he lived at the first in great concord and mutuall love; but afterwards he began to estrange himselfe. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 271 It is therefore his great Design, to estrange and alienate the Saints from their God. 1722 DE FOE *Moll F.* (1840) 93, I was quite estranged from him in affection. 1768 BRATTIE *Minstr.* i. xviii. His heart from cruel sport estranged, would bleed To work the wo of any living thing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Eccl. Ref.* Wks. 1842 l. 253 You are going to estrange his majestys confidence from me. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Houer* 106 To direct them towards good persons... and to estrange them from the bad.

†b. *intr. for refl.* To become alienated in feeling. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 126 Perswading the King, that Foreign Princes estranged from him... for some apprehensions they had of his departure from that way of Religion.

†4. To change, render remote from one's accustomed or normal condition; to make unlike oneself; hence, to put beside oneself, madden. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotts* Gij b. So farre did we estrange our selves, that wee could finde in our hartes to become seruite... to a forein nation. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 86 Being mad and suddenly estranged and bereft of his wits. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 10 They sawe their souldiers so estranged from their former valour. 1622 WITHER *Minstr. Philar.* (1633) 687 That neither wasting Cares... Might from what she is estrange her.

5. To render strange or unfamiliar in appearance; to disguise. *arch.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt*, Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you. 1875 [see ESTRANGING *ppl. a.*]

†6. *pass.* To be astonished. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *Sp. estraharse.*]

1658 A. FOX *tr. Wurte Surg.* iii. xxi. 284 At which [pruene] in throat] some Surgeons are estranged [orig. *het welck sommige voor een wonder...achten*] and others do slight it.

**Estranged** (estrā'ndzgd), *ppl. a.* [f. **ESTRANGE** *v.* + **-ED**.]

1. In various senses of the verb. Now chiefly: Alienated in feeling or affection. Of manner, look, etc.: Indicating estrangement.

1552 HULOET, Estranged, aliened, or put away, *alienatus*, *a. un.* 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., A countenance shy and somewhat estranged. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 46, 108, I belevee that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 These therefore, who are so salvage and far estranged from humane life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1132 Adam estrang'd in look and alter'd style. 1865 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 52 Nor passion... nor the love of kindred touch this earth-estranged heart. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 27 His last words had been uttered in estranged tones. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prob.* 418 An estranged dress betokened an estranged heart. 1868 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 180 The estranged are reconciled, man is brought nigh to God.

†2. Foreign. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1639) 36 These kindes of hawks do leaue these countries, and all other estranged places.

**Estrangedness** (estrā'ndzgdnes), [f. **prec.** + **-NESS**.]

The state or condition of being estranged; alienation in feeling or affection.

1645 PAVINE *Vind. Four Questions* 2 (L.) The greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another. 1662 EARL ORKNEY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 434 The estrangedness of the Irish papists. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) l. 60 Instead of a suspicious estrangedness... will spring up an humble confidence. 1825 COLEBRIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1848) l. 96 By estrangedness and distance from God. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Oxf. Lent Serm.* i. The long Gentile estrangedness.

†**Estrangeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. **ESTRANGE** *v.* + **-FUL**.]

Foreign in appearance, strange.

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 92 Buskins embrodered with gould, and enterlac't with rewees of fethers; Altogether estrangfull and Indian like.

|| **Estrangelo, estranghelo** (estrā'nggelo).

Also *Sestrangel*, *9* *estrangela*. [Syriac *ܐܬܪܢܓܠܐ*]

*estrangelō*: Nöldeke accepts the view of Assemani that the word is a Gr. *στρογγύλος* rounded.] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet. Also attrib. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Estrangel*, the Estrangelus character, VOL. III.

a particular species or form of Syriack letter serving as capitals. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The Abyssinians... still occasionally use the estrangell character. 1853 H. BURGESS *Hymns Ephraem Syrus* Introd. 93 The four gospels in the Estrangelo character. 1883 *Palaeogr. Soc. Fascicules*, Orient. Ser. vii. Pl. xcix, A small, elegant Estrangelo. *Mod.* The Estrangelo Syriac version of the Gospels.

**Estrangement** (estrā'ndzment), [f. as **prec.** + **-MENT**.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; separation, withdrawal, alienation in feeling or affection.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. ii. (R.), If excommunication be incurred... he that is guilty... is bound to submit to estrangements and separations. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. 1871 III. 429 The prevailing contempt of God's word, and estrangement from his house. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. § 2. Wks. 1811 V. 10 Moses, to prevent any such estrangement... was careful to acquaint the chosen Family... of their descent from one man and woman. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. 496 Apprehending a greater estrangement of the mind of the Nizam. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 261 The estrangement between the King of England and the Prince of Orange became daily more complete. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp'ir.* W. v. (1884) 169 The estrangement of the soul from God.

†**Estrangeness**, *Obs. rare*—1, [f. **ESTRANGE** *a.* + **-NESS**.] = **STRANGENESS**.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc. Niva*, The hearer, mervailing at the estrangeness of the devise.

**Estranger** 1 (estrā'ndzgr), [f. as **prec.** + **-ER**.] One who or that which estranges, parts asunder, or causes estrangement.

1623 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* l. 130 What stranger, What ill most strong in evil, can be thrust between the faithful Father and the Son.

†**Estranger** 2, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *estraunger*. [a. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *dranger*): see **STRANGER**.]

1. a. One belonging to another nation; an alien, foreigner. b. One belonging to another family or district; a stranger.

1471 Paston Lett. No. 664. II. 421 The Kyngs gret enemies and rebellis accompanied with enemies estrangere be nowe aryved. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 59 (1877) 75 Notwithstanding this excedyng power of estrangere, Herald the usurper fought the battayle to th' utterance. 1585 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 297 That none of the family might alienate the coate-armour of their house, to the bearing of an estrangere. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 148 *Estrangers* are... sometimes they that be borne beyond the sea. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Law*. One who is not privy or party to an act, contract, title, etc.; = **STRANGER**.

1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. § 36 Any act... to be done or performed... by any estrangere or estrangere to this present submission. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 183 There be two Joyntnants, and one of them and an estrangere do disseise the other. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3190) If the Beasts of another Man are... agisting my Land... and are taken by an Estranger, I shall have a Kevlevin. 1722-1800 in BAILEY.

**Estranging** (estrā'ndzgr), *vbl. sb.* [f. as **prec.** + **-ING**.] The action of the vb. **ESTRANGE**.

1524 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 The death of 'y' soule... is an viter estrangng of the soule from God. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 406 Ordinary estrangng in body breedeth strangeness in affection. a 1677 HALE *True Reliq.* iii. (1684) 38 There arise Schismes, Factions... and studied estrangings of Professors of Christianity.

**Estranging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as **prec.** + **-ING** 2.] That estranges; cf. **ESTRANGE** *v.* 5.

1775 in ASH. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 59 The image of cold death. With his estrangng agonies. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 The four stood in the pale, estrangng moonlight.

†**Estrangle**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *estrangler* (mod.F. *trangler*): see **ASTRANGLE**, **STRANGLE**.] *trans.* = **STRANGLE** *v.* in quot. to choke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 134/2 A woman... had a sone deyng in whos throte was a bone of a fysshe thwart whyche estrangled hym.

**Estrapade** (estrā'pād), [a. Fr. *estrápade* (cf. Sp. *estrápada*), ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to pull tight; app. of Tent. origin; cf. Ger. (Swiss) *strappen* to draw, Ger. *straff* drawn tight.]

1. The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts. 2. *Hist.* A torture consisting in attaching a person's hands and feet to a rope, drawing him up by them to a great height, and then letting him fall suddenly; = **STRAPPADO**.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 He [Francis] could ill afford to forsake a religion which allowed him so pleasantly to compound for his amatory indulgences by the estrapade. *Ibid.* (1858) l. v. 423 The estrapade was an infernal machine introduced by Francis into Paris for the better correction of heresy.

**Estray** (estrā'y), *sb. and a.* [a. AF. *estray*, vhl. sb. (taken *concr.*) f. *estraier* to stray; see **ASTRAY**.]

A. sb. *Law*. A stray animal; 'any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell).

[1292 BRITTON l. xviii. § 3 Weyf ou estray nent chalengez de cynz le an et le jour si soit al seignuz de la franchise.] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 37 The like is it of an Estray or a Deodand. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings as... should be

taken or found upon the Abbots demesnes. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 105 The Estray shall be proclaimed in the two next Market Towns. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 298 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord's Bailiff, or receiver of estrays. 1850 LONGF. *By Fire-side*, *Pegasus in Pound* vi. The... village crier... proclaiming there was an estray to sell.

b. *transf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 589 Many things have escaped me vnseen... and it shall not bee harde for him that meeteth with such Estrais to take and lodge them in their right Titles here. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 This happy estray, thus restored, begs leave by me to acknowledge its lovely owner. 1853 Kane *Griuellet Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 350 This poor little wanderer was an estray from his fellows. 1881 E. C. STEDMAN in *Scriven. Mag.* Oct. 817 How he seizes on some promising estray.

B. *adj.* Of an animal: That is astray. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* l. 216 Things found, which do not belong to anybody, as wreck of sea, beasts estray [orig. *estravagantes*] rabbits, hares, etc.

**Estray** (estrā'y), *v. arch.* [ad. OF. *estray-er*: see **ASTRAY** *v.*] *intr.* To STRAY. *lit. and fig.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauatern's Ghostes* (1596) 199 If the ancient Fathers had so donee, they had not estrayed so farre from the Apostles simplicitie. 1600 TOUNREVE *Transf. Met.* l. The lames that sometime did estray. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* iv. iii. This nymph one day... Estrays apart, and leaves her Company. 1660 tr. *Amynard's Treat. Relig.* i. ix. 289 How could it be that men should so prodigiously neglect the glory of God, unless they were estrayed from their end, since they were made for it? 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 44 One of the sisters led Gallus estraying by Permessus' streams To th' Aon mountains. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) l. 261 Just estraying a little way.

Hence **Estrayed** *ppl. a.*, that has strayed.

**Estraying** *vbl. sb.*

1535 Act 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 7. § 5 Estrayed cattell claimed and proved by the owners. 1580 SUDNEY *Arcaidia* iii. (1622) 310 The sweete touch of that hand seemed to his estrayed powers so heavenly a thing, etc. 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 But euermore despair... From former course of minde doth cause estraying. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cor. & Sheriffs. Cri. Leets* 140 b. And likewise you shall present all such cattell estrayed as shall usually come within your office. 1883 W. R. WILLIAMS in *Butler's Bible* IV. l. 366 The shepherd seeking his estrayed sheep.

**Estrayte**, *obs. form of ESTREAT*.

†**E'stre**, *Obs.* Also 3 *estrate*, 4 *ester(e)*, *hestre*, 5 *esture*, *estyr*. [a. OF. *estre* being, condition (in pl. = *sense* 2), orig. a subst. use of *estre* (mod.F. *être*) to be. In *sense* 2 h this was in Fr. already confised with another word, = Pr. *estra* fem., of unknown etymology.]

1. Condition of being, way of life, position, circumstances; also, a state of things.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 456 To wit of Alisandres estre... Grete wille had Porus the kyng. c 1314 Guy *Warw.* (A.) 456 *Sike* pou be pat al mi pine & alle mine estris ichil telle be. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He told him of alle be estere, pat him mette pat nyght. 1393 GOWER *Conf. l.* 272 What shall I telle unto Silvestre Or of your name or of your estre. a 1400 Sir *Perc.* 1359 Thay...talked and tolde Of thair estres folde fulle.

2. *concr.* a. A place; places generally; hence the parts about a country; localities, a region; also an estate, dominions.

c 1205 LAY. 3583 Leir is an londe, icume ouer sæ streme to isen is eastrese. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10586 So long he [Tunna] leuede yn pat estre pat for hys name he hy3t Tuncestre. c 1330 *Chron.* (1810) 89 To Wales is William sbaken, estres to spile. *Ibid.* 145 He bouht two maners tille his estre. *Ibid.* 171 Jon regned in his estre kyng aughtenere. c 1420 LYDC. *Bochas.* iii. v. (1554) 74 b. He gan espie thestres of the place. c 1440 Bone *Flor.* 293 He toke hym come To spere the estrys of Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 221 The noble baron of stafford prided his hors vp and doune by the hylles for to kepe the estres [ed. 1525 estres] of the countrey.

b. Chiefly *pl.* Apartments, dwellings, quarters; the inner rooms in a house, divisions or alleys in a garden, etc.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 296 Brouhte o brune alle hire hus [v. r. eastres]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2252 (Cott.) His esters sal we see ful suyth. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7611 Y wol sende hire love-drewwy, And hire hestris ekeaprey. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 816 At hir dore and hir fenester Hadde y bliscod and ech ester. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 Jede a grom of grece in þe gardyn to pleie to bihold þe estres & þe herbers so faire. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1711 *Lucrèce*, The husbonde knew the estres wel & syn. c 1400 *Beryn* 556 For thow knowest better then I, al the estres of this house, go vp thy self and spy. c 1400 *Roun. Rose* 1448, I wente... about the place; it was not left, Tyll I hadde alle the gardyn bene In the estres that men might see. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xix. vii. Pleaseth it you to see the estures [printed by Caxton eures] of this castel. 1775 in ASH.

3. App. used for: Fruit, produce.

a 1300 E. E. *Palter* lxxv (lxv.) 11 Fele falde his estres in þe land [Vulg. *multifolia genimina ejus* (sc. terra)].

**Estreat** (estrā't), *sb. Law*. Forms: 6 *entrayte*, -eyt, 6- *estreat*. Also 5-7 *aphet*, *strete*, (5 *strete*). [a. AF. *estrete*, OF. *estrate* (in law Lat. *extracta*), fem. sb. from pa. pp. of *estraire* to extract; = L. *extrahere*, f. *ex* out + *trahere* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extraire* EXTRACT.]

1. 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp. of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer'. (Wharton.)

[1292 BRITTON l. xxii. § 7 Qi...ount...plus levé qe contenu ne fust en les estreats de nostre Eschequer.] c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 480 Streete, catchepoll's] bok to gader by mercymentys. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 The seide Toane clerk to make vp his stretyx vnto the Bailliffs. 1544 FITZHERB. *Just. Feas* (1538) 373 b, Shall be bounde and shall make theyre Estraytes. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 24 (1870) 17. The Clarke of the market... shal deliuer .1. the streates into the waichende. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 178 Greencote waxe... signifies the estreats of issues, fines, and amercements. 1679-88 *Ser. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 160 To supply the estreats of the patents in the 16th year of King Ch. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1875 TOLM. *Smith Parish* 107 Estreats—that is copies—of all the fines and forfeitures imposed. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 452 note, The estreats or rate rolls of the general taxation. *Transf.* 1641 Lisle *Die Barlas* Nov 158 What are they but estreats of those originals? Whereof th' Almighty word engroue the portraiture.

b. Clerk of the Estreats (see quot.).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 120 The Office of the Clerk of the Estreats is to receive every term the estreats or extracts out of the office of the Remembrancer. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†2. *transf.* in pl. The fines themselves and other payments enforced by law. *Obs.*

c1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 255 He did receive xi<sup>s</sup>. over and above your rents and your estreats. 1630 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc.* St. Margaret's *Westm.* (1797) 40 John Fennell and Ralph Atkinson collectors of the estreats for repair of Brentford Bridge and Knightsbridge. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* in. (1692) l. 154 The said Clerks Wages, and the several Fines and Estreats.

**Estreat** (estrī't), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To extract or take out the record of (a fine, bail, recognizance, etc.) and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 The issues and profytes of them are estreated by the sayd iustices, and returned in to the kynges eschequer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. xi. (1739) 59 If they were not arrayed, then the Recognizances of such as undertook the work, are estreated. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 256 Lett their Recognizances should be estreated. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 8 The fines thus imposed upon jurors had been estreated into the exchequer. *Mod.* The recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

2. *loosely.* To exact (a fine); to enforce forfeiture of (anything).

1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing Wks.* 177a VI. 24 The poor seem to have a title...to the amercements that are estreated upon trespassers against their Lord. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. The old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated.

**Estreg**, var. of ESTRICHE, *Obs.*

**Estren**, obs. form of EASTERN.

**Estrepe** (estrī'p), v. *Law.* [ad. OF. *estreper* = Fr. *estrepier* = L. *extrīpāre* to root up (see EX-TRIPARE).] *trans.* (See quot.).

1672 COWELL *Interpr.* *Estrepe*, to make Spoil by a Tenant for Life in Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in the Reversion. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

**Estrepiement** (estrī'pment). Forms: 6 estrepiement, 7 estrepiement, 1-pament, 7-8 estrepiement, 8-estrepiement. Also 7 *aphet.* strepiement. [a. AF. *estrepiement*, f. *estreper*: see prec.]

1. 'Wasting' of lands, esp. 'Any spoil or waste made by tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton). *Writ of estrepiement* (see quot. 1768) this was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 27).

1503 *Will of Copley* (Somerset Ho.), W<sup>t</sup> oute eny estrepiement or wast. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Estrepiement* or Estrepiant. 1736 BAILEY *Estrepiement*. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. l. 151 Without doing any Estrepiement, Waste, or Exile. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 225 And the writ of estrepiement lay at the common law...to stop any waste which the vanquished party might be tempted to commit. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

In cases of felony and Petit Treason the king had the right of estrepiement, i.e. of enjoying the felon's lands for a year and 'wasting' them to his heart's content. This being to the injury of the lord of the fee, it became customary to compound with the king for the right of estrepiement, which came to be represented merely by a fine.

c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 435 Estrepiements, goods of fugitives and of convict, attainted, outlawed, and wayved persons.

†**Estre'te**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estrate* in same sense = L. *extrada*: see ESTREAT.] Extraction, origin; hence, nature.

1392 Gower *Conf.* l. 87 Toward this vice of which we trete There ben yeti twice of thilke estrete.

**Estrich**, *estridge*. [var. of OSTNICH, q.v.; and cf. Pr. *estruc*.]

†1. = OSTNICH, *Obs.*

c1450 *Inc.* in W<sup>r</sup>-Wileker 585 *Fungus*, a flysch [vel an Estrich, secundum quosdam]. a 1528 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparrow* 478 The estruge, that will eate An horslewhe. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 The Estrich digesteth harde yron to preserve his health. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 197 To be furious, is to be frightened out of feare, and in that mood The Dove will pecke the Estridge. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 7 The Estrich may digest A Broken Rocke, and on a Ploughshare feast. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerat's Const. Hist.* Moon II. 72 A kind of Estridge.

2. (See quot.)

1842 BEAUNE *Dict. Sc.* *Estrich*, the commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

*Estridge*, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterigefeders. a 1528 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 80 *Le dien* seruieth for the estrych fether. 1633 S. ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knazes* Blijja, Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* iii. iii. He shall eat something else too that rides here; He try his estridge stomach. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. i. Bullen O. Pl. I. 307 Taught me Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxviii, Everie Bow... May weare a Scarfe, each Shaft, an Estrich Plume. 1685 [see ESTERY FEATHER]. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 276 This Tree bears a Flower, about the bigness of an Estrich-Egg. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 255 Ostrich, or Estridge wool, is used as a substitute for beaver.

†**Estriche**, *Obs.* Also 1 east-ricce, 5 aust-ridge, est(e)rych(e), 8 estreg. [f. EAST + RICHE; cf. -RIC.]

1. a. An eastern kingdom or country. b. In OE. *spec.* The East-Frankish kingdom.

893 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.), Her on bysum gearre for se micla here...eft of þam east rice westward. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kinges þe comen of estriche.

2. *attrib.* *Estrich board*: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic.

[It is not quite certain that this is rightly placed here; cf. Ger. *estrich* floor (which however strictly means a plaster floor). But the similar use of *estlande* (see EASTLAND) strongly supports the view here adopted.]

1250 *Proclam.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 261 Divers boards of estrichborde. 161 125. 4d. 1354 *Mem. Rikon* (Surttees) III. 91. In xij board of Estriche emp. pro feretore Beati Wilfridi exaltando 25. 2d. 1459 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 242 Duo scabella de estriche board. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23. Xij austrige board, and vij. other boordes. 1544 *Inv. Goods in Gentl. Mag.* (1834) CIV. l. 47 In the parlour, a table of Estriche boarde with ij. tristells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estrig boards*, Boards, Deal or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts. 1715 in KERSEY. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* l. xx. 489 The better kinds [of boards] were called estrich and wainscot.

**Estrin**, obs. form of EASTERN.

|| **E'stro**, *Obs.* [It. *estro* 'poetic rage' (Baretti), ad. L. *astrus* in same sense, lit. gadfly.] Inspiration, irresistible impulse.

1666 MARSTON *Parasitaster* ii. Diiij. With...this same Estro, or Enthusiasme...Will we goe rate the Prince.

†**E'sturance**, *Obs.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Heat, warmth.

x 18 in Todd [with quot. from Sir T. Browne; the passage occurs in *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi, but edd. 1646, 1650, 1658, 1672, 1686 read *estuation*.] Hence in later Dicts.

†**E'stuant**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 *ESTUANT*. [ad. L. *estuant-em*, pr. pple. of *estuari* to boil, be inflamed.] Boiling hot.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush* xi. 434 Yit leve a lifel hool oute atte to brethe, Thaire heetes estuant forto alethe. 1633 [see *ESTUANT*.]

**Estuarial** (estuari'āl), a. [f. L. *estuari-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an estuary.

So *Estuarian* a. = prec. 1883 *Standard* 12 May 3/5 The construction of the estuarial works. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Estuarian*.

**Estuarine** (estuari'ān), a. [f. *ESTUARY* or L. *estuari-um*, after analogy of *mar-ine*, *lacustr-ine*; see -INE.] Of or belonging to an estuary; esp. of strata, etc. formed or deposited in an estuary.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 207 The lowest estuarine zone of Scotland. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 193 The remains of...estuarine, organisms. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 102 Clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits.

**Estuary** (estuari'), n. Forms: 6 *estuarie*, (7 *estuar*), 6-estuary; also *ESTUARY*. [ad. L. *estuari-um*, prop. adj. 'tidal', hence a tidal marsh or opening, f. *astus* heat, boiling, bubbling, tide.]

1. *gen.* A tidal opening, an inlet or creek through which the tide enters; an arm of the sea indenting the land. *rare* in mod. use.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A greate Sande with a shorte Estuary into the Lande. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 219 Two Castles...sufficiently defended...by the Estuary of the Sea. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 128 The finest estuary [Cardiff] we had seen in Wales. 1825 HENNER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. xxi. 389 The country resembled extremely a large estuary, but studded with rocky islands. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 53 The word Fleet means an estuary or arm of the sea. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 238 The La Plata...is rather an estuary of the sea than a river.

2. *spec.* The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water.

15...Stow *Annals* (1615) 3 The Riuer of Taus...breaketh into the German sea, and at y<sup>e</sup> mouth forth great estuaries or armes of the sea. 1798 SKIRNE *Tour S. Wales* (T.), The river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol Channel. a 1804 W. GILPIN (T.), Among the solitary birds, which frequent the estuaries of rivers. 1830 LVLV *Princ. Geol.* l. 265 Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea). 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 1 Estuaries worthy of such tributaries. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 212 Upraised deposits of silt...skirt the estuary of the Clyde.

†3. A place where liquid boils up. *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) IV. 799 Whether...over the estuary...there arise any visible mineral fumes. *Transf.* 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 50 Bacon was ac-

customed to take a draught of March-beer towards bed time, to settle this estuary of his mind.

†4. A vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Chirurgeons have invented a certain 'Estuary'...like a bird-cage. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estuary*.

5. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-adj. = ESTUARINE). 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Estuary shells are more frequently liable...to be intermixed with the exuvia of pelagic tribes. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1832) 129 My reasons for considering the Pampanz formation to be an estuary deposit were, etc. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/1 While the estuary fishermen have reaped a remunerative harvest, the rod men have had little or no fishing.

**Estuate**, -ation, var. ff. *ÆSTUATE*, -ATION.

†**Estudiant**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *estudiant*, pr. pple. of *estudier*: see ESTUDY v. Cf. STUDIAN'T.] A student.

1481 CANTON *Myst.* iii. vii. 142 Seint dionysy...beyng an estudyant in grece. 1494 FABIAN, vii. 526 They sent y<sup>e</sup> estudyantys of y<sup>e</sup> lawe, canon & cyuile.

†**Estudy**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *astudie*, 5-6 *estudie*, -ye. [a. OF. *estudier* (mod.F. *étudier*) ad. late L. *studiāre*, f. *studium* (MOD.F. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *estudiar*, Pg. *estudar*, It. *studiare*).] = STUDY v., *trans.* and *intr.*

c 1225 *Ancr.* 200 Auh abuten þeos, þencheð & astudied wel swude. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* ii. iii. (1860) Bviii b. Theyr office is...to estudyde diligently in such wyse...so that they be not founde corrupt. 1491 = *Vitas Patr.* i. vii. 10 b. He taughte hem to do wel, to estudie, etc. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 203 (1877) 116 The great nombre of gentilmien...always estudyng the lawes of the realme.

Hence *Estudied* ppl. a., learned.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 167 (1877) 107 The most parte of them be wel estudied in the lawes of God.

†**Estudy**, sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *estudie* STUDY, f. L. *studium*.] Care, desire, zeal; = STUDY sb. 1483 CANTON *Cato* Eijj. They dyd put all their estudyde for to knowe the faytes or dedes of thauncientes. 1483 = *Golden Legend* 221/3 They bothe were of one loue, of one estudyde and of one wyile.

|| **Estufa** (estū'fā). [Sp. *estufa*, heated room, vapour bath, corresp. to It. *stufa*, OF. *estuve* (mod.F. *étuve*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *stupa* (Ger. *stube* room): see STOVE.] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept constantly burning; used by the Pueblo Indians of Spanish North America as a place of assembly.

1875 PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 45 Estufas, or subterranean chambers...where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. 1876 L. H. MORGAN *Ibid.* CXXIII. 83 Circular estufas found in connection with the new Mexican pueblos. 1881 = *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 148 The regular time for meeting in the estufa is the last day of December.

†**Estuosity**, *Obs.* [f. L. *estuōsus* (see *ÆSTUOUS*) full of heat, f. *estus* heat + -ITY.] A heated state or condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 222 It...tempers the estuosity of the blood. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 158 A Refrigerating Expulsion...tempers flatulent Estuosity of the Hypochondria. 1730 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 153 Heat, Estuosity, Erosions of the Stomach, and Thirst.

**Esture**, var. form of *ESTURE*, *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xii. 111 The seas retain...their outrageous esture there. 1782-1800 in BAILEY; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Estward**(e), obs. form of EASTWARD.

**Estynce**, obs. form of ESTEEM.

**Estynce**, var. form of EXTINGUISH v. *Obs.*

**Esundire**, obs. form of ASUNDRE.

a 1400-50 Alexander 338 He had gedrid his grese & grune þaim esundire.

†**E'sure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ēs*- ppl. stem of *edere* to eat + -UNE.] The process of eating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 More suave and wholesome both for medicinal uses and esure.

†**E'surial**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *esuriālis*, f. *esuriēs* hunger.] Pertaining to hunger, given up to fasting.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 MORTUUX *Rabclai* v. i. These esurial idle Days [Fr. *feries esuriales*].

†**E'suriale**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *esuriēs* hunger + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To hunger.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Esuriate* [sic].

**Esurience** (esuri'ēns), n. [f. L. *esuriēns-em*, pr. pple. of *esuriere*; see ESURIENT and -ENCE.] The state of being esurient; hunger, appetite; neediness and greediness.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 338 Esurience...the origin and interpretation of whose name is found in the Hebrew root signifying hunger, and thence capacity. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* l. viii. (1872) 53 A ray of empyrean light—but imbedded...in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Rind* 40 No pretext beyond the fact of esurience...is suggested for the villainy of Sable.

**Esuriency** (esuri'ēns), n. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of being esurient; fondness for eating.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 91 His third era of esuriency takes place in the house of a Spanish gentleman. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 That was as endless as Mr. Dando's infinite esuriency. 1886 W. S. LULLY *Chapt. Euryp.* Hist. I. 30 The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency.



**Esurient** (zsiū'riēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *esuriens*-em, pr. pple. of *esurire* to be hungry, desiderative vb. f. *es-* ppl. stem of *edere* to eat.]

**A. adj.** 1. Hungry: in early use chiefly fig. Now humorously pedantic in lit. sense, or (with reminiscence of Juvenal's *Graculus esuriens*) in the sense 'impecunious and greedy'.

*a* 1672 *Wooke Life* (1848) 107 He [A. Wood] might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie. 1691 — *Alth. Oxon.* II. 867 He was as esurient after fame as Tom Corvate. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 32 Esurient Ruin shall be taught to spare Those altars congregated Virtues rear. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fancies*, To sit esurient at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. 14. 19. He is an esurient, unprovided Advocate; Danton by name. 1854 BATHMAN *Halland*, 476 Juvenal's picture of an esurient Greek. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 559/2 The English Cabinet annually avails itself of the delightful facility thus afforded to esurient ichthyophagi. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 81 Untrustworthy; esurient, broken attorneys.

**b. trans.**  
1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* (1730) 156 Calcin'd Harts-horn... must needs... leave its Pores empty and esurient.

**¶ 2. cataphr.** Pertaining to appetite or the love of eating; gastronomic.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 438 Esurient and bibulous reminiscences ooze from its surface. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI 749 Let them... extend the esurient knowledge of their race... inculcate educational cookery.

**B. sb.** A greedy person.  
1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* (1817) III. 965 An insatiable esurient after riches and what not.

Hence **Esuriently** *adv.* hungrily.

1833 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life Pict.* 106, I... was waiting esuriently the appearance of the committee in order to commence our refutation.

**† Esurine, a. and sb. Obs.** Also *7* *essurine*. [ad. mod.L. *esurinus*, *app.* irreg. f. *esuriēs* hunger; used by Paracelsus in the sense 'promoting appetite', with reference to medicaments of an acid nature; and subsequently (in pre-scientific chemistry) used as the distinctive epithet of mineral acid salts, and sometimes interpreted as 'eating, corrosive'.]

**A. adj. a.** Promoting appetite; also, inclined to eat; (of the appetite) voracious. **b.** Having the nature of a mineral acid; corrosive. *Esurine salts*: 'such as are of a fretting or eating quality' (Bailey).

[*a* 1541 PARACELSUS *Buch v. den Tartarischen Kranchk.* (1589) 246 Nuhn ist Esurinum Acetosum ein Artzney die von ihrer Natur den Magen so hungerig macht dass er begert zu essen vnesentliche Speis, und aber was er begert das verzehret er. *a* 1644 VAN HELMONT *Paradoxa* tit. § 10 Wks. (1704) 650 Sal quoddam hermaphroditicum metallorum, quod defectu nominis esurinum esse acetosum re et nomine quatuor capit. 1651 BICCS *New Disp.* 181 Digestible, esurine, and deapcent ferment. 1662 FRENCH *Vorsh.* *Spa* vi. 55 By esurine salt I understand... a certain acid vapour applicable to all Metals and Minerals. 1662 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 156 Whatever will saturate that esurine [printed esurive] Humour upon the Stomach. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 20 Every vitriol is made of an esurine salt. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), The air of Hampstead in which... there is always something esurine and acid. 1687 P. MAOAN *Tunbr. Waters in Harb. Misc.* I. 591 If at dinner you have an esurine appetite, take care not to eat too much.

**† B. sb. Obs.** A medicine which provokes appetite or causes hunger.

1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

**† Esurion. Obs.** [ad. L. *esuriōn-em* in same sense, f. *esurire*: see ESURIENT.] A hungry fellow.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 in COCKER. 1775 in ASH. **† Esurition. Obs.** [f. L. *esurire*: see ESURIENT and -TION.] The state or condition of being hungry.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS; 1775 in ASH.

**Et, ME.** variant of *At prep.*

**Et, obs. form of EAT.**

**-et, suffix,** forming diminutives from sbs., represents OF. *-et* masc., *-ete* (mod.F. *-ette*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *-et*, *-eta*, Sp. *-ito*, *-ita* (also *-ete*, *-eta* in adopted words), It. *-etto*, *-etta*:-Com. Romanic *-itto*, *-itta*, of unknown (non-Latin) origin. In Eng. the suffix occurs chiefly in Fr. words adopted into ME., as *basnet*, *bullet*, *crotchet*, *fillet*, *gullet*, *hatchet*, *mallet*, *pocket*, *pullet*, *sonnet*, *tablet*, *turret*, etc.; most of these are now used without any consciousness of their original diminutive sense. The distinction in form between the masc. and fem. suffixes was not often observed even in ME.; the spelling *-ete* however occasionally occurs for OF. *-ete*, as in *polette* PULLER; in adoptions from mod.F. in 16th and 17th c. *-et* represented Fr. *-ette* as well as *-et* (e.g. in *facet*, *islet*); in more recent adoptions the latter usually remains as *-ETTE*. The suffix has been little used as an English formative, though words like *riveret* are found in 17th c. writers. Certain Fr. diminutives formed with *-et* on sbs. ending in *-el* (either diminutive or adjectival) have been adopted into Eng., and have given rise to the suffix *-LET*, which has been largely employed to form diminutives in Eng.

**Etacism** (ē'tāsiz'm). [f. Gr. ἔτα, *ēta*, the name of the letter η, after the analogy of LAMBDACISM (Gr. λαμβδακισμός).] The 'Erasmian' pronunciation of the Greek letter η as (ē) or (ē) as distinguished from the 'Reuchlinian' or modern Greek pronunciation (ē). Cf. ITACISM. So **Etacist**, one who practises or upholds etacism.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 23 note, The Erasmian [mode of pronunciation] is also called Etacist (ē like a in hate).

**† Etagere** (etager). [Fr. *étager*, f. *étage* shelf, story.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Etager*, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 1/4 Etageres.

**Etamine.** Also 8 *etamin*. [a. Fr. *étamine*: see ESTAMIN.]

† *a.* = ESTAMIN (*obs.*). **b.** (see quot. 1884.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Etamins fine... Etamins common. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Etamine, a sort of embroidered canvas, likely to be worn at spas. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/4 A...dainty chemist of cream étamine. *Etac*, an abbreviation of ETACETERA.

**Et cetera, etcetera** (etsetērā). Also *et cetera*; often abbreviated as *etc.*, &c. [a. L. *et cetera* (et and cetera, often written cetera, the rest, nent. pl. of ceterus the other).]

**1. As phrase:** And the rest, and so forth, and so on (cf. Gr. καὶ τὰ λοιπά, Ger. *und so weiter*), indicating that the statement refers not only to the things enumerated, but to others which may be inferred from analogy. Occasionally used when the conclusion of a quotation, a current formula of politeness, or the like, is omitted as being well known to the reader.

A custom formerly common, but now nearly disused except in certain government offices, is to write 'Etc., &c.' in the addresses of letters, as a substitute for the titles of office or dignity affixed to the name of the person addressed.

1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 37 Also a gowne... in ward, &c. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii. 154 Not to forgette the countesse mede unto the erle et cetera. 1532 MORRIS *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 The wordes of saynt Paule, It is impossible that they whiche haue once been illumined, &c. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. ii. 1185, I A. B. do swear, That I do approve the Doctrine and Discipline... established in the Church of England... nor will I ever give my Consent to alter the Government of this Church by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c. 1745 J. ELTON in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvii. 306, I beg you will not lose one single thought upon me. I am, &c. 1860 *ALLY. Round* No. 47. 497 In the name of the indigent classes themselves... et cetera. *Mod. I* remain, Yours, etc.

**2. As sb. Also pl. etceteras.** **a.** The phrase as a name for itself. Also *attrib.*, as in *Et cetera Oath*, a form of oath which the convocation of 1640 attempted to impose on the English clergy: see quot. 1640 in 1.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 198 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. ii. 1205 This Clause is administer'd with an &c. which we conceive was never tendered in any Oath before now. 1640 Lo. Digby *Sp.* 9 Nov. *ibid.* IV. iii. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an Et cetera. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER *ibid.* IV. tit. 33 Besides the Et cetera Oath. 1656 HEYLIN *Extr. Vapuleus* 208, I thought our Author had been such an enemy to all etceteras, because of the mysterious import... which they carry with them. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. (Fly Leaf), The Year 1640, when the Et cetera Oath was imposed. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 7, I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Apologetics call'd an Et cetera. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 147 An oath which contained an et cetera in the midst of it. 1853 *Britanyl. Exr.* 24 Sept. 295 Even then, a comprehensive et cetera would be needed for supernumeraries.

**b.** as substitute for a suppressed substantive, generally a coarse or indelicate one.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 (Qq.). 1611 COTGRA. s.v. *Bergamasque*. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 43 It is concluded... betwixt the two *Et cetera's*, that a Cessation of Armes... should be agreed on.

**c.** A number of unspecified things or (improperly) persons.

1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *The Chron.* x, A pretty Thomasine, And then another Katherine, And then a long Et cetera. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 331 A Gardner, and a long &c. of Heroes fell for our Sakes. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix, Milton, Spenser, and a long et cetera of illustrious names. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* ii. 37 The powers... conferred on the Chancellors, including an etc. of consuetudinary privileges. *Mod. Newspaper*, There were present Messrs. A., B., C., &c.

**d. pl. only:** Things usually included under the phrase *etcetera*; usual additions, extras, 'sundries'.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 232 Various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, minced meats, and indescribable et ceteras. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxvi, Fifty guineas a year without the et ceteras. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* v. 62 The thousand little etceteras which had to be done the day before the move. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 These et ceteras, by the by, must be much in the children's way.

¶ 3. as *vb.* (cf. 2 b).

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Sil.* lx1, I am etcetera'd if I stand it.

Hence various whimsical nonce-words, as **Et ceterarist**, **Et ceteraize v.**, **Et ceterally adv.**

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 To write critically, scientifically, etceterally. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He... sowed his wild oats of course—sORIZED—etceteralized. 1834-37 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clxxvi. (1848) 462 The benevolent and erudite etceterarist of Bealings.

**Etch** (etʃ), *sb.* [contracted form of EDDISH.]

**1. a.** = EDDISH 2 a; **b.** = EDDISH 2 b.

*a.* 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 85 Eat etch er ye plow, with hog, sheepe and cow. 1669 [see EDDISH 2].

1727 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, Let the Dung be laid upon the Etch, and sow it with Barley. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 837/2 We observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak Barley and oat etches. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 203 Left foul after a crop of white grain... the stubble or etch is shallow ploughed.

**2. attrib.**, as *etch-crop* (see quot.).

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (J.), When they sow their etch crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. 1727 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, The next Crop, which they call the Etch-crop, [they sow it] with Oats, Beans, Pease, &c. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Esser* (1813) I. 206 Every where you hear a condemnation of all etch or after crops, such as clover, pease, beans, tares, or oat.

**† Etch, v. 1. Obs. or dial.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sow an after-crop. Hence *Etching vbl. sb.*

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. of Essex* (1813) I. 210 Crops and fallow is better than etching.

**Etch** (etʃ), *v.* 2 [a. Du. *etsen*, a. Ger. *ätzen* to etch:—MHG. *etzen*, *ätzen*:—OHG. *ezjan*, *azjan* to cause to eat or to be eaten = Goth. *\*afjan* (in *fratjan* to distribute for food):—OTeut. *\*afjan*, causative of *\*etan* to EAT.]

**1. trans.** To engrave (metals, sometimes glass, stone) by 'eating away' the surface with acids or other corrosives; chiefly, to engrave by this process (a copper or other metal plate) for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to produce (figures), copy or reproduce (pictures, drawings, etc.), represent or portray (subjects) by this method.

In etching plates to be printed from, the metal is covered with a protective varnish called the ground, and the lines of the design are drawn through this substance with an 'etching-needle'; the acid is then poured over the ground, and acts on the plate only where its surface has been exposed by the needle. The *vb.* is also used of the production of designs on polished metal, esp. steel, by means of acids, the designs 'etched' appearing dead or clouded; also of the similar ornamentation of glass, the agent in this case being fluoric.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Thereupon must be pounced, drawne, or traced, the thing that you are to etch. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 72 The incomparable Landscips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aqua fortis by Nieulant). *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 459, I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts... than I have seen made on plates etched, some by a French and others by an English artificer. 1781 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. ii. III. 38 A nephew of mine... thinks he has skill enough in his art to etch the drawings in aqua tinta. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 231 To etch 100 or more Knife-blades at once. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 370 The piece of glass to be etched. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Sac. & Leg. Art.* (ed. 3) Pref., All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel.

**b. trans. and fig.**

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Captive*, With a rusty nail he was etching [upon a stick] another day of misery. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Cri-yard of Castle*, The swift and mantling river... Etched with the shadows of its sombre margin. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old House*, *London*, *Suburb* (1899) 244 Hours of Sabbath quietude, with a calm variety of incident softly etched upon their tranquil lapse. 1890 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 54 The shadows... of the bare boughs etched with a touch beyond Rembrandt.

**2. absol. and intr.** To practise the art of etching.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 134 It is impossible for one ever to Grave or Etch well except he can draw well with the pen. *ibid.* 140 The Plate you are to etch upon... [must be] overlaid... with a ground made for the purpose. 1662 W. FAIRHORN (title), *The Art of Gravelling and etching*. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. on Prints* 150 Swanewell... etched in the manner of Waterloo. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 199 The property which this acid has of corroding glass, has induced several ingenious men to attempt, by means of it, to... etch upon glass. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 370 The operation of etching upon glass.

**3. To corrode.** To etch out: to eat out (hy an acid, etc.).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The cylinder of Quick-silver will seem craggd and itch'd [in *Errata* etch'd], and never purely smooth and polished. 1875 SIR J. W. DAWSON *Life's Dawn* 101 By acting on the surface with a dilute acid we etch out the calcareous part.

**4. Comb.** *etch-water*, the acid used in etching.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 230 To prepare the etch-water. Hence *Etched* (etʃ), *ppl. a.*

1847 (title), *Sixty Etched Reminiscences of the Models in the University Galleries*, Oxford, by Sir F. Chantrey. 1877 KATE THOMPSON *Handbk. Picture Gall.*, His etched works, which are so numerous and well-known.

**† Etch, v. 3** [? var. of EDGE v. 1] = EDGE v. 1 6.

1691 *Ray Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

**Etch, v. 4** var. of ECHE v. *Obs.* To etch out, to ete out. See EKE v. 3.

1682 D'URFAY *Butler's Ghost* 73 And none like him had e're the skill To etch and lengthen out a Bill. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* (1813) § 29 Terms... found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems.

**Etcher** (etʃə). [f. ETCH v. 2 + -ER.] One who etches.

1562 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 56 Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 r 1



restitution to Goddes fauoure. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Yohn* viii. 66, I am that I am: signifying an eternality, and a nature that cannot change.

**Eternalize** (i'tɜːnəlaɪz). *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render eternal in duration or character. 1875 A. J. DAVIS in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 134 It contains truly eternalised. 1850 R. MONTGOMERY *God & Man* 314 If the body of Jesus is thus substantially eternalised so will the bodies of the righteous be. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* iv. iii. 507 His personal manifestation of what God is and loves and eternalizes.

b. *hyperbolically.* To prolong indefinitely, perpetuate.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 717 The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 63 The hour, whose happy Unalloy'd moments I would eternalize. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. c. 92 The grandest move... ever made towards eternalizing the supremacy of money at elections.

† 2. To make eternally famous; to immortalize. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. xlv. And so with his burnt ashes... Don Quixotes valour is eternalized. 1663 ROLLOCK in *Mrg. Worcester's Water-Comm. Engine* 9 This [the Water-Engine] alone were enough to eternalize his Name to all Ages. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1832) 132 The deaths of the heroes whose lives they have eternalized. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 112 The gratitude of the Athenians... eternalized the circumstance in songs.

Hence **Eternalized** *ppl. a.* 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 267 We... have thus, in an article, placed some of the unfortunate gentleman's productions in an eternalized form. 1854 *Congregational Year-bk.* 78 It is but his eternalized action.

**Eternally** (i'tɜːnəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an eternal manner.

1. Chiefly with reference to God: 'From everlasting to and everlasting'.

a 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 226 *Philomene*, Thow... that hast wrought This fayre world, & har it In thy thought Eternally [i.e. eternally] er thow thy werk beganne. 1504 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. xvi. The lawe which God with himselfe hath eternally set downe. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 86 If it were eternally altered, or eternally corrupted, then it was eternally, and eternally was not; it was eternally without alteration, and eternally altered. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 344 What comes before and after the great world, God alone knows eternally.

2. Without end; for ever; throughout eternity. c 1393 CHAUCER *Seogan* 2 To-hrokenen hem þe statutus in heuene þat creat were eternally [i.e. eternally] to dure. c 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) *ad fin.*, To heven his forto wende Eternallye there to he. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Whosoever liueth, and beleueth in hym, shal not dye eternallye. 1595 W. C. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Prate* 15 Bartasse, eternally praiseworthy for his weeks worke. 1654 EARL ORBERRY *Parthenia* (1696) 575 Then the survivor, fetching two or three groans over his dead enemy, fell down eternally by his side. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Would they not bless the grave... and wish to lie eternally hid in its deepest gloom?

b. *hyperbolically.* 1604 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 43 Y<sup>e</sup>, eternally.

3. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* Pref., The Duke himself being so eternally upon the Scene of Action, that we shall seldom find him retir'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 31 The other was eternally drunk. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 246, I found it eternally rung in my ears from all quarters. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* 14 Nor is he eternally pulling a pair of monstrous white cuffs over his hands.

4. Immutably, unalterably. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), That which is morally good... must be also eternally and unchangeably so. 1876 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* viii. 26 There is such a thing as the eternally right and the unchangeably good.

**Eternallyness** (i'tɜːnəlnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being eternal.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternallyness*, the being eternal. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The texts of scripture declaratory of the eternallyness of the Vedas. 1885 G. MURDRETH *Diana Crossed* III. x. 167 Her still-flushed senses protested on behalf of the eternallyness of the passion.

**Eterne** (i'tɜːn), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch. (poet.)* Also 6-9 *etern*, 7-9 *etern(e)*. [a. OF. *etern*, ad. L. *eternus* v. for *eternus*, f. *eternum* age.]

1. = **ETERNAL** *a.* c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 56 To stinke eterne he wol my gost exyle. c 1374 — *Boeth.* v. vi. 177 þe comune iugement of alle creatures resonables than is þis bat god is eterne. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. ix. (1483) 100 By the kyngte eterne the raunson fullyllalle he payd for man. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis O.* cvii. The effectis of my bemes schene Has thaire aspectis by ordynance eterne. c 1470 HARING *Chron.* cxv. xi. Saynt Edmonde... dyed, and made his fare To hylse eterne. 1534 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij b. Other thynges I fynd in the saied annales worthe of etern memorie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 38 Banquo and his Fleans liues. But in them, Natures Coppies not eterne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 11. lii, Straight he to higher pearch, like hird in cage, Did skip, and sang of eterne Destiny. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 101 An Etern Beeing of Beelings. 1773 J. ROSS *Fraticide* (MS.) vi. 281 On him shall fall Retaliation sevenfold and eterne. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 117 Open thine eyes eterne. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Legh* iii. 754 An individualism of the Infinite, Eterne, intense, profuse. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 39 The prophesses, who by rite eterne On Freas hearth feed him the sacred fire.

2. *absol. + a.* In phrase *pro eterne* (= *L. ab eterno*), from eternity (*obs.*). b. *The eterne*: that which is eternal. c. *The Eterne*: the Eternal, God.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. ii. 153 þe deuyne purueaunce... þat alle þinges byholden and seep for eterne. 14... *Circunus*, in *Traddale's Vis.* (1843) 91 The name of names sacryd from eterne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O thou Eterne! by whom all things move. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) p. vi, And in the vast conditions of the eterne The possible, the probable.

† 3. *quasi-adv. Obs.* c 1590 *Flowers Blessed Virg.* 97, I verily think and heleeve surely, That my Redeemer is eterne on liue.

† **Eterne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **ETERNE** *a.*] *trans.* To make eternal; to eternize.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* ii. ii. *Babilon*, Whose happy Lahours haue your laudes eterned. 1606 *Ibid.* ii. iv. i. *Trophies*, O Verse right-worthy to bee ay eterned! — *Wks.* (1622) 1118 Your name already is eterned in Memory's fair Temple.

† **Eternify**, *v. Obs.* [f. **ETERNE** + (-IFY).] *trans.* To make eternal. Hence the *pa. pple.* is used to translate Gr. *ἀφθάρτος*.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Winter's Nls. Vis. Induct.*, True Fame... by her power eternifies the name. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 162 Her wing'd shoes... Formed all of gold, and all eternified. 1818 in *Tonn*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eternish**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* *eternest*. [f. **ETERNE** *a.*, or ad. F. *eterniser*: see -ISH.]

*trans.* a. To make eternal or perpetual. b. To make eternally famous, to immortalize.

1579 *LXV Enphues* (Arb.) 126 If this order had not here in our predecessors... they had neuer bene eternished [i.e. eternized] for wise men. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 The angrie heauens... haue eternish't thy exile. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 72 Shall he eternest in all age to come. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* i. A princess-priest... Shall yield to dignity a double birth, Who will eternish Troy in their attempts.

† **Eternitarian**, *sb. Obs.* [f. as next: cf. *trinitarian*.] A believer in the eternity (of the soul). Implied in anti-eternitarian, one who opposes this doctrine.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) IV. 221 Whether you read the works of these anti-eternitarians, or hear their discourse on that subject, etc.

**Eternitize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. **ETERNIT-Y** + -IZE.] = **ETERNALIZE**.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Elegy in Autobiog.* 208 Eternitiz'd be that right worthy Name.

**Eternity** (i'tɜːnɪti). Forms: 4 *eternite*, 4-5 *-yete*, 6-7 *-itie*, 6-7 *eternitie*, -y, 6- *eternity*. [ME. *eternite*, a. Fr. *eternité*, ad. L. *eternitāt-em*, f. *eternus*: see **ETERNE**. Cf. Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, It. *eternità*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal (see the adj.); eternality; eternal existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 God is eterne... lat vs consider pan what is eternite. 14... *Inholders in York Plays* 515 Euer withoutyn ende With the to reyne in thyme eternite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynytis* Introd. (Roxb.) 8 To magnifye God in hys hyslyst eternyte. 1576 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 8 Giving them knowledge of the eternitie, and holy trinitie in unitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 25 He wants nothing of a god but Eternity. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 God enjoyes himself only by Contemplation of his Goodness, Eternity, Infiniteness and Power. 1707 CURRIOS in *Hush. & Gard.* 246 There should always have been a pre-existing Matter, to establish his Opinion concerning Eternity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 125 An argument... to prove the eternity of the world.

b. *hyperbolically.* Perpetual or indefinite continuance; esp. 'immortality' of fame.

c 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush.* iv. 476 Thus maketh thail of thaire fertillitee In helping nature a feire eternyte. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 208 A desire he had... of eternitey and perpetuall fame. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities*, *Orat. in praise of travel*, Hercules... purchased himselfe eternitey of name. 1611 TOURNEUR *Alth. Trag.* i. i. Here are my Sonnes—There's my eternitey. My life in them And their succession shall for euer liue. 1726 LEOH tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28 h, The Vine exceeds even the Eternity of Time itself. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xl. 277 That eternitey is brief which hangs upon the sentiments of any multitude.

c. as a title: cf. 'Your Majesty, Grace', etc.

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 264 Their [Eastern Emperors'] subjects address them by the titles of 'Your Perpetuity, your Eternity'.

d. *The eternities*: (in vaguely concrete sense) things eternal; the eternal truths or realities. Frequent in Carlyle, and often cited (sometimes derivatively) as characteristic of his style.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* Wks. 1858 IX. 253 Truly, if a man cannot get some glimpse into the Eternities, looking through this portal... through what other need he try it? 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 166 We begin with introspection and the eternities, and end in blood and iron.

2. Infinite time. The total eternity, which has neither beginning nor end, may be regarded as divided by any moment into two eternities: a past eternity (in scholastic language *eternitas a parte ante*), and the future eternity (*eternitas a parte post*). Hence the applications of the word in this sense may be classed as follows:

a. Absolute eternity, having neither beginning nor end.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* i. 6 The eternite hath not any thing either afore or after it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv. (1819) 396 Eternity is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* iii. 132 Infinite time is called eternity.

b. The two 'eternities'.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *The Muse* Notes 25 There are two sorts of Eternity; from the Present backwards to Eternity, and from the Present forwards. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 119 The Ancient Atheists... did at once deny, both Eternities to the World: Past and Future. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. The soul awakes... between two dim eternities—the eternal past, the eternal future. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 63 The introduction of the first man into the world... was a dividing line between the eternities.

c. The past eternity.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 148 'Natural' are those which have been Lawes from all Eternity. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disq.* i. i. (R.), A first cause; who, being uncaused, must exist from eternity.

d. The future eternity; time without end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. vii. 58 þou wilt maken comparisoun to be endles space of eternite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 556 Beyond [time] is all abyss, Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought... Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xiv, They, with their Leader, through eternity, Must howl in central fires. 1827 POLLOCK *Course of T.* vi, Slowly numbers o'er The mighty cycles of eternity.

3. Hyperbolic uses of 2: A space of time felt as 'endless'; a term indefinitely remote.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those Grey Kentish Bricks... will last to Eternity. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ternu.* (1732) 90 With such absolute firmness as if it had been designed for Eternity. 1813 BYRON *Cenci* 272 'Thou' in Time's record nearly nought, It was Eternity to thought. 1856 H. MILLER *Test Rock* ix. (1857) 354 A few more worlds... to which the destroying flood does not reach, save once or twice in an eternity or so.

4. In expressed or implied contrast with time.

a. In metaphysical sense (cf. **ETERNAL** 1 b): Timelessness; existence with reference to which the relation of succession has no application.

1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 50 Eternity is a permanent Now. 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* 2, 450 Eternity, in relation to God, has nothing to do with time or duration.

b. Opposed to 'time' in its restricted sense of duration measured by the succession of physical phenomena. Hence, the condition into which the soul enters at death; the future life. Also, eternal welfare.

1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* i. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature to Eternity. a 1650 CRASHAW *Death* 11, Weak time shall he pour'd out into Eternity. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xciv, Most grave Citizens, are put to it by a promissory Oath to stake their Eternities, and in effect to invocate God. 1785 *Genl. Mag.* Aug. 658/2 Just as they were going to be launched into eternity.

5. *nonce-uses.* Viewed imaginatively as an agent or a person.

1509 HAVES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. ix, I [Time] am the lode-starre to dame Eternitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* v. lxxx, It comes like an eternity, As if to sweep down all things in its track.

6. In plural (cf. 1 d, 2 b): Eternity viewed as consisting of 'ages'.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* iv. 64 Thoo that techen many men to rightwisnes [shulsh shyne] as sterres into perpetuall eternytes [1388 euerlastyngness]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* xii. 3 They that instruct many to justice [shal shine] as starres unto perpetuall eternities. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 566 Like a clock which strikes the hours of the eternities. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* ut. i. 256 To unfold through the ages, yea, through the eternities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 247 The throne of heaven is to them a lonely one. The solitude of the eternities weighs upon their imaginations.

**Eternization**. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of eternizing; immortalization.

1854 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

**Eternize** (i'tɜːnaɪz, i'tɜːnaɪz), *v.* Also 6-7 *eternise*, 7 *-ize*. [a. Fr. *eterniser*, ad. med. L. *eternizare*, f. *eternus* v.: see **ETERNE**.]

Both the accentuations above noted are frequent in poetry; Shaks. has *eternize*, which is now the more usual stress.]

1. *trans.* To make eternal, i.e. everlasting or endless; to give endless nature or duration to.

1580 CRESS. *Pembroke* Ps. lxix. (1823) 123 There his name who love and prize, Stable stay shall eternize. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 481 His [God's] holy will... can eternize creations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 60 That [happiness] fondly lost, This other [immortality] serv'd but to eternize woe. a 1711 KEN *Imit. Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 534 Assur'd to reunite on high And eternize their sacred Tie. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 14 The most perfect Cheruhim in Heaven, to perpetuate and eternize its Happiness, must [etc.]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 30 The mortal soul Shall be divinised and eternized.

2. To prolong indefinitely (a state or condition); to prolong indefinitely the existence of (a thing).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1534) I. 522 By this means they take order to eternize their Olives. 1633 *Battle of Lutten* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 A truce which... they wisd had been a peace, whereby their repose might be eternized. 1681 NEVILL *Plato Rediv.* 35 Force or Fraud may alter a Government; but it is Property that must Found and Eternize it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Letl.* i. vi. 18 Perpetual quarrels which they take care to eternize, by leaving them to their successors. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 327 An attempt to eternize the fireside and the nuptial chamber. 1879 GUN. ROSS *Seek and P.* 236 Their first stage is transitory: eternize that first stage, and it would become penal.

b. *esp.* To make lasting, perpetuate (fame, memory, praise, etc.).



1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Princes* iv. II. 104 The memory of you shall remain eternized to your Successors for ever. 1589 *NASHC Anat. Absurditie* Epist. My tongue is too to base a Tryton to eternize her praise. 1605 *Play Stucley in Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 266 Our fame Shall be eternized in the mouths of men. 1628 R. BIRLING *Contm. Sidney's Arcadin* iv. 487 To eternize the famous memorie... of his deceased Mistis Hellen. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 10 The famous Act of Parliament at Paris has eternized the Memory of this Execrable Attempt. a 1711 *Ken Hymnoltho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 211 His Favours eternizing their Renown. 1773 *BRYDONT Sicily* xix. (1809) 108 Horses... had magnificent monuments erected to eternize their memory. 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. xii. 490 An art which eternizes the memory of the human race.

3. To make eternally or perpetually famous; to perpetuate the fame or memory of; to immortalize. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 869 Cadiz... Where great Alcides... Did fix his pillars 't'eternize his name. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* Ded. (1725) 1 Trajan, Adrian are Eternized for practising all liberal Sciences. 1746 *SMOLLETT Refractor* 123 Did not his virtues eternized remain. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 153 What might be... eternized in glass by Mr. Pearson. 1853 *BRIGHT Sp. Peace* 3 Oct., Marble monuments to eternize the men who have thus become great. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 107 To see helpless and un-beatified agony eternized in stone. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 148 Monuments... to eternize Lawyers with supple conscience, and glib tongue.

**Eternized**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Im-mortalized.

1603 H. PETOWE *Eliza's Fru.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 334 To live again in glory with his eternized sister, divine Eliza. 1610 *HEALY St. Aug. City of God* 38 Rome amongst all her... eternized spirits cannot shew one better than he was. 1627 *SPEER England* ix. §4 That eternized Queene Elizabeth of euerlasting memory. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 34 To welcome thy hellish eternized guests.

† **Eternizement**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The condition or state of being eternized; im-mortal fame.

1595 *CHAPMAN Ovid's Banq. Senec.* (1639) 39 But give thy bounty true eternizement.

† **Eternizer**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who eternizes.

1593 *NASHC Christ's T.* (1613) 54 Admirable Italian teare-etermizers, Ariosto, Tasso, and the rest. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 38 This epitaph his noble Yrme shall cover, Cotswolds Eternizer, Robert Dover.

**Eternizing** (*it's-ə-nī-zing*), *adv. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **ETERNIZE**.

1591 *SPEER Ruines of Time* Ded., Intended... to the eternizing of some of the chiefs of them. 1847 *LD. COCKBURN Frnk.* II. 170 Nothing can justify the eternizing of individual caprice over the fixed national property.

**Eternizing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That eternizes.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1741) 100 Their eternal and eternizing oil lost long before. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1204 Wishes her Dead Companion to share in her then present felicity, by virtue of eternizing Monuments.

† **Eternness**. *Obs. rare.* Also *eternesse*.

[f. **ETERN** a. + -NESS.] = **ETERNITY** 1 and 2.

1606 *Sir G. Gossacapp* n. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 29 What Eternesse is, The World, and Time, and Generation. 1608 *CHAPMAN Trav. Byron Plays* 1873 II. 311 What impossible mixtures? vice and virtue, Corruption and eternesse.

**Etesian** (*et'ē-zī-ān*), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *etesi-us*, a. Gr. *ἑτησίος*, lit. 'annual', f. *ἔτος* year + -AN.]

1. *a. properly.* The distinctive epithet of certain winds in the region of the Mediterranean, blowing from the NW. for about 40 days annually in the summer. 2. *b. Hence, occasionally,* applied to winds annually blowing from a particular quarter in other parts of the world, as the trade-winds, monsoons, etc.

1601 *HOLLANDO Pliny* I. 473 The Ides of July, which are forerunners of the Etesian winds. 1635 N. CAPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 102 The Etesian winds, which is observed to blow every yeere from the Northeast about the rising of Dog-starre. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 257 A sheet of Lead, which an Etesian Wind blows suddenly down from the Roof of some Steeple. 1775 R. CHANOLLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 21 Vessels find shelter in its port... during the etesian or contrary winds. 1828 *Leipziger's Classical Dict.* (ed. Barker) 304 Those winds are properly Etesian which blow from that part of the horizon which is beneath the north and west. 1853 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxiv. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across. 1858 *DE QUINCY Parv.* Wks. v. 52 Had Dr. Bridges happened to be a vulgar sectarian... those etesian gales or annual monsoons would have been hailed by Parr as the harbingers of a triumph in reversion.

† 2. *quasi-sb. Obs.*

1658 *USHER Ann.* 346 Whom they nicknamed the Etesian, because he continued in the place but 45 days. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 45 The Protection of a thin Hedge or Canvas Curtain... defied them from our too constant and rigorous Etesians. 1884 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 561 These Eastern Winds (which I call our English Etesians).

**Etfleone**, -fluwen, -foran, etc.: see **ATFLEE**, -FOHE.

**Eth-** (*ē-č*). *Chem.* The first syllable of **ETHER**, employed as a radical to form names for the typical members of the bi-carbon or **ETHYL** series of hydro-carbons and their compounds.

**Eth**(o), *obs. forms of EATH.*

**Ethāl** (*ē-ā-l*). *Chem.* [f. **ETH-** + -AL.] The same as **Cetyl** or **Cetyl Alcohol** (see **CET-**). Hence **Ethālio** a., as in *Ethālic acid* = *Cetyl-acid*.

1839 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 Ethal is a solid transparent... fatty matter. 1877 *WATTS Fownes' Chem.* II. 160 Ethal is obtained from spermaceti.

**Ethane** (*ē-pan*). *Chem.* [f. **ETH-** + -ANE.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon,  $C_2H_6$ , forming the second member of the series  $C_nH_{2n+2}$ ; also called *Ethyl hydride* and *di-methyl*; a colourless inodorous gas.

1873 *WATTS Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 545 We may take the formation of ethane from ethyl iodide. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 50 Ethane and propane... are given off from it {American petroleum} as gas at ordinary temperatures.

† **Ethanīm** (*ē-panīm*). [Heb. אֶתְנִימִי (*ē-ṭānīm*), interpreted by Gesenius as 'month of swollen streams'.] The seventh month (Sept.-Oct.) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year, afterwards called by the Babylonian name **Tisri**.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* viii. 2 Bethanym.] 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* viii. 2 In the month Ethanīm, that is y<sup>e</sup> seventh month. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *Lond.* 305 It was celebrated on... the 7th month, called in the Old Testament Ethanīm, but by the Jews in later times **Tisri**.

**Ethbete**: see **EATH** C. 1.

† **Ethe**, *v. 1 Obs.* In 1 *ēthian*, 3 *ēthi*. [OE. *ēthian* = OTeut. type \**anþþōjan*, related to **ANDE**.] *intr.* To breathe.

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* iv. iii. (Bosw.), Hy ealle *ēthiāþ* [L. *spirant omnia*]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Leowse þi fot of mi necke... eaddest þat ich *ēthi* mahe.

† **Ethe**, *v. 2 Obs.* [repr. OE. \**ēþan*, f. *þ* OATH. Cf. *MHG. eiden*.] *trans.* To ask with an oath; to adjure.

a 1240 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 379 Fyrs I *eþe* þe, habel, how þat þou hattes, þat þou me telle truly. *Ibid.* 2467 Þerfore I *eþe* þe, habel, to com to þy naunt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wrenGIS, Erne tillexorize & ethis euer elike, þat it suld worthe as he wald.

† **Ethecke**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ethica*, ad. Heb. אֶתִּיק, *atīq* (only in this chapter); the sense is uncertain: Gesenius suggests 'pillar', others 'gallery, portico'.]

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* xli. 15 And he measured the length of the building against the face of that, which was separated at the backe: the etheckes on both sides of an hundred cubits.

† **Ethel**, *sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 1 *ēþel*, *ēþel*, 1-3 *ēþel*, *ēþel*, 3 *āþel*. [Common Teut.: OE. *ēþel*, *ēþel* = OS. *ēþil*, OFris. *ēþel*, *ēþol*, OHG. *uodil*, ON. *ēþal*, f. stem \**þp-*, ablaut-derivative of \**ap-*: see **ATHEL**.] Ancestral land or estate, patrimony; native land.

a 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 99 Þis is eallunga min agen cyð eard and eþel. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iv. 24 Nan witega nis andfenge on his eþele [Lindisf. on oēðel his, *Rushw.* on oēðle his]. c 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* *ibid.*, On his *ēþele*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mægen habben þene heouenlicen eþel butan we beon cðene from alle sake. c 1205 *LAV.* 16289 Min *ēþel* to biwinnen. *Ibid.* 20201 Þat *āþel* was his agene. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 75 An 'ethel', an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment.

† **Ethel**, *var. form of ATHEL a. Obs.*

1. = **ATHEL** A. 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 [We] understanden him on ure *ēþele* bede. *Ibid.* 125 To bisechen... mid *ēþele* worde and edie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Þeos þrelles beoð hire *ēþele* viþ wittes.

2. *Comb.*, as **ethelborn** a., nobly born (*Hist.* after OE. phrase *æþele geboren*).

1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 359 The prejudices of the ethelborn Saxons. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 An ethel born or noble woman.

**Etheling**, *obs. form of ATHELING*.

† **Ethem**, *obs. Forms:* 1 *ēþem*, *ēþm*, 2 *ēþem*. [Com. WGermanic: OE. *ēþm*, *ēþm*, cogn. w. OFris. *ēþma*, OS. *ēþom* (Du. *adem*), OHG. *ātam* (MHG. *ātem*, Ger. *athem*), f. Teut. root \**ēþ-*, OArvan \**ē-* to breathe.] Vapour, breath.

*Beowulf* 2593 (Gr.) Hreðer *ēþme* weoll. a 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 704 Hu sid se swarta *ēþm* [swol.] seo. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore *ēþem* secan swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre.

**Ethen**, *var. form of HETHEN a. Obs. hence.*

**Ethene** (*ē-þm*). *Chem.* [f. **ETH-YL** + -ENE.] A fatty hydrocarbon,  $C_2H_4$ , forming the second member of the series  $C_nH_{2n}$ : known also as **Ethylene**, **Olefiant Gas**, or **Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen**. Also *attrib.*, as in *Ethene bromide*, *chloride*, *iodide*, etc.

1873 *WATTS Fownes' Chem.* 554 Ethene is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethine or acetylene. *Ibid.* 619 Ethene iodide is a colourless, crystalline, volatile substance, of penetrating odour. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 56 Ethene... is most easily prepared by heating strong alcohol with three or four times its weight of strong sulphuric acid.

**Ethene**, *obs. form of HETHEN*.

**Ether** (*ē-þr*). Also *ether*. [a. L. *ether*, ad. Gr. *αἰθήρ* (in senses 1-3 below), f. root of *αἰθρ-iv* to kindle, burn, shine; cf. *αἰθήρ* fair weather, f. same root.

The spelling *ether* is still not uncommon in senses 1-3, and occasionally occurs in sense 5. In the chemical sense 6 *ether* is the only form recognized by good authorities.]

1. Senses adopted from Greek (orig. through Latin; but now often used with direct reminiscence of passages in Gr. classic authors).

1. The clear sky; the upper regions of space beyond the clouds; the medium filling the upper regions of space, as the air fills the lower regions. *Now poet. or rhetorical.*

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* ix. 122 What will he answer to Plato, who saith that the Heauen or Skye is called Aether. 1718 *POPE Hind* xvi. 361 All the unmeasured aether flames with light. 1790 *COWPER Hind* xix. 431 Through ether down she darted. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. xxv. The wizard song at distance died, As if in ether borne astray. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xvii. 235 The people... saw the wings of Pau-Puk-Keewis flapping far up in the ether. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxiv. 206 The Ocean shook, and stormy the stars 'gan tremble in ether.

b. As the element breathed by the gods; 'diviner air'.

1723 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 115 Whate'er of life all-quickenng ether keeps... one nature feeds the vital flame. 1840 *CLOWEN Amours de Poy.* I. 4 A land wherein gods of the old time wandered, Where every breath even now changes to ether divine.

2. In ancient cosmological speculation conceived as an element filling all space beyond the sphere of the moon, and as the constituent substance of the stars and planets and of their spheres. The earliest Eng. use; now only *Hist.*

It was variously regarded as a purer form of fire or air, or as differing in kind from all the 'four elements'. By some it was supposed to be the constituent substance, or one of the constituents, of the soul.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. v. (Addit. MS. 27944 fol. 107) Isidor seip he ouere parties of fuyre & of ayer hatte Ether. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 16 From the ether was made the heavens. *Ibid.* 493 The Pagans answer thus... we call God in the Ether Jupiter. 1695 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* i. 7 The thinner parts... made the ether, or higher firmament, wherein the sun and the planets are seated.

3. Air; respirable fluid.

1713 *Guardian* No. 44 They sucked-in so condensed and poisonous an Aether. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 277 His senses are hailed... by the freshness of a pure ether.

II. Senses of modern development.

† 4. As a general name for extremely subtle fluids, the existence of which was imagined or inferred; = **AURA** 2, 3. *Obs.*

1691 *EO. TAYLOR Elemen's Theos. Philos.* xvi. 22 The Elements themselves pass into their Ethers. 1759 *DARWIN Vapour in Phil. Trans.* L. 252 There was no real opposition in the electric action of glass, and that from wax.

fig. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 1 July an. 1762, My mind was... strongly impregnated with the Johnsonian ether.

b. *mod. Physics.* A substance of great elasticity and subtilty, believed to permeate the whole of planetary and stellar space, not only filling the inter-planetary spaces, but also the interstices between the particles of air and other matter on the earth; the medium through which the waves of light are propagated. Sometimes called the *luminiferous ether*. Also *attrib.*, as in *ether-strain*, *-vibration*, *-wave*.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxxii. (1658) 342 The Ether... like an immense Ocean, tossed with all varieties of motion. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 226 These phenomena are produced either by the intervention of air or ether or other such medium, that communicates the impulse from one body to another. 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* (J.), Ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another. 1778 *DICK Arts & Sci.* 276 *Ether*, an imaginary fluid, supposed by several authors, both ancient and modern, to be the cause of gravity, heat, light, muscular motion, and, in a word, of every phenomenon in nature... Perrault represents it as 7200 times more rare than air; and Hook makes it more dense than gold itself. 1821 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. vi. 124 Descartes was the first philosopher who maintained the existence of an ether, a medium more subtle than air, filling the interstices of air. 1872 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. 219 The vibrations of ether... constitute the physical basis of light. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deiknion* iii. iii. 109 Our dark orb Drinks light from ether till it grows a star.

*attrib.* 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 2 We must find out how the various modes of ether-waves... came originally to be distinguished from one another. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* iii. iii. 475 We cannot conceive any reason why a soul that feels ether-waves as colours must, in consistency, perceive air-waves as sounds.

b. *fig.*

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 We are—we know not what it is—light-sparkles floating in the ether of Deity! 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* viii. 352 Measures which would have reduced the papal authority out of Italy to a thin ether visible to none but the clergy. a 1849 *POE Poem.* *Ulatum*, She rolls through an ether of sighs.

6. *Chem. a.* The colourless, light, volatile liquid, ( $C_4H_{10}O$ ) resulting from the action of sulphuric and other acids upon alcohol, whence it was also known as *Sulphuric*, *Phosphoric*, etc. *ether*. In popular and commercial use the incorrect name 'sulphuric ether' is still common, and the term 'ether' without prefixed word is ordinarily understood to refer to this substance, which in technical nomenclature is now distinguished as *Common*, *Ethyl*, or *Vinyl ether*, or *Ethyl oxide*. It is an anæsthetic, and capable of producing extreme cold by its evaporation. Also *attrib.*

1757 *LEWIS in Phil. Trans.* L. 161 The subtle fluid, prepared from vinous spirits with the vitriolic acid, called by

the chemists ether. 1794 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXIV. 389 Fifty grains of white lac readily dissolved in 500 grains measure of sulphuric ether. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 A solution of gold in ether applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v. A duty of 11. 5s. per gallon was fixed on sulphuric ether on the 25th September 1862. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) § 1. 63 Ether dissolves the fat and brings the striae again into view.

*etrich.* 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. x. 611 Ether-narcosis produces the loss of 1. The local sensibility of extreme parts. 2. The intellectual powers. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 18 And the globe will hold just as much ether-vapor as if neither of the other two were present. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 177 By ether-spray it [an external part of the body] is made very cold.

b. Hence by extension, the generic name of a large class of compounds, formed by the action of acids upon alcohols, divided into (1) *Simple ethers*, of which the above Common Ether is the type, and which comprise the oxides, sulphides, chlorides, etc. of alcohol radicals. (2) *Compound ethers*, in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of an alcohol is replaced by an acid-radical.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 324 Sulphuric ether... possesses the characters of a base, being capable of neutralizing various (probably all) acids. These new compounds are at present very inaccurately termed ethers. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 259 An ether... bearing the same relation to fusel oil, which sulphuric ether does to alcohol. 1877 WATTS *Formes Chem.* II. 110 In the polyatomic alcohols, two hydroxyl groups may also be replaced by one atom of oxygen, giving rise to another class of oxygen ethers. The replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl in an alcohol by acid radicals produces ethereal salts or compound ethers.

**Ether**, var. of EDDER.

1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 28 You must either take out of the hedge the ether or the stake.

**Ether**, obs. form of ETHER.

† **Etherated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ETHER + -ATE<sup>3</sup> + -ED<sup>1</sup>] Combined with ether; = ETHERIZED.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VII. 190 The author... had concluded... that the fulminating mercury was composed in 100 parts, 21.28 of oxalic acid, 64.72 of mercury, and 14 of etherated nitrous gas, and of a surplus of oxygen.

**Ethercap**, obs. form of ETHERCAP.

**Ethereal**, *ethtērial* (ē'pī-rīāl), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 *ethtērial* (ē'pī-rīāl). [f. L. *ethtēr-i-us* or *ethtēr-e-us* (ad. Gr. *αἰθέριος*) + -AL.]

The uncertainty of the spelling began in Latin, the orig. *ethtēr-i-us* from the Gr. being often written *-eus* after the ordinary Latin adj. ending, as in *ethtēr-eus*, *ethtēr-eus*, etc.; this spelling is however generally rejected by mod. scholars. The spelling *-eal* is now perhaps the more common in Eng. Cf. *ethtēr-eal*, *ethtēr-eal*.

1. Of the nature of, or resembling the idea of, the ether or lightest and most subtle of elements; light, airy, attenuated.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 In the world where-with we are environed [there is a continual ascending] from the elements and compound things, by the *Ethtērial* substance to Heaven. 1638 WILKINS *New World* 1 The Elementary and *Ethtērial* doth not belong to the present Question, but of the Sea and Land, etc. 1857 WOOD *Cont. Obj. Sea-shore* 27 In the kingdom of Ocean, where is the atmosphere, and, like its more ethereal relative, is ever rolling.

2. Heavenly, celestial. Chiefly poet.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 646 Go, heavenly Guest, *Ethtērial* Messenger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 56 Heroes, whose *Ethtērial* Root is Jove himself. 1702 ROWE *Ant. Steph. Meth.* 1. i. Nor could the Breath of Art kindle again Th' *Ethtērial* Fire. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Zenith* vii. 132 Steeds of *Ethtērial* Breed. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Meillerie* 75 Bright and unsullied lives the *ethtērial* flame. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingl. Leg. Nurse's Story*, *Ethtērial* Spirits, gentle and good, Aye weep and lament o'er a deed of blood.

3. Of or pertaining to the material heaven, or highest region of the atmosphere.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* xii. ProL. 41 Phebus... Defundant from his sege *ethtērial* Glaid influent aspects celestial. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. ix. Per region *ethtērial* where the some & the other sterres renne. 1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 354 Porphyry reckneth gods that are either heavenly, *ethtērial*, airy, watry, earthy, or infernal. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 115 The extreme Coldness of the *Ethtērial* Air. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* 1. 42 There to breathe at large *Ethtērial* air. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 275 Mischiefs sent To blast mankind from yon *ethtērial* tower.

b. Pertaining to the terrestrial atmosphere, in opposition to the lower regions. So occasionally *L. ethtēr-i-us*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 706 Near the Confines of *Ethtērial* Light. Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind.

4. Spirit-like, impalpable; of unearthly delicacy and refinement of substance, character, or appearance.

1647 H. MORE *Inmort. Soul* 1. ii. xxiv. *Ethtērial* corporeity, Devout of heterogeneous organicity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 190 The soul may be also perceptive of finer impressions and *ethtērial* contacts. 1802 SWD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 8 It is not possible to endure the dragging and the daubing of Dr. Rennel, after the *ethtērial* touches of Mr. Burke. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* ii. 1. Only Kehama's powerful eye beheld The *ethtērial* spirit. 1847 D'ISRAELI *Tancored* 1. xv. Her *ethtērial* nature seemed to shrink from coarse reality. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 299 The far and etheral masses of the Langdale Fikes. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits, however *ethtērial* their bodies may be conceived to

be. 1879 W. J. LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 150 A faith which is so wholly *ethtērial* as to be independent of facts.

5. *Physic.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of 'ether'. See ETHER 5. In early use nearly = 1.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 206 An *ethtērial* subtle matter... may penetrate and pervade the minutest and inmost cavities of the closest bodies. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxiii. 252 Beyond the atmosphere of the comet, the *ethtērial* air... is extremely rare. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 328 All the substances in nature... may be considered either as solid, fluid, aeriform, or *ethtērial*. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 159 That which propagates movement, the *ethtērial* atoms. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 402 Millions of such *ethtērial* waves must successively make infinitesimal additions to its motion. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 114. 126 Something analogous to *ethtērial* friction.

6. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the liquid called 'ether' (see ETHER 6); resembling ether or its qualities.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 321 *Ethtērial* tinctures are prepared in pharmacy. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 414 A combination of two parts of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol... emits a smell perceptibly *ethtērial*. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* viii. 24 Substituting a stream of *ethtērial* vapour for the wick. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 306 To distinguish acetyl from acetic ether and other *ethtērial* liquids. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 414 The *ethtērial* solution of fat. 1870 SIR J. Y. SIMON *Anaesthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 As early as 1805, Dr. Warren of Boston employed *ethtērial* inhalation.

7. *Ethtērial oil*. *a.* = Essential or Volatile oil (see quot.).

1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 210 Some [Essential Oyls] are lighter than the best rectified Spirit of Wine... which has made our Chymists call them *Ethtērial Oyls*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ethtērial oil*. The pure liquor rising near after the spirit, in the distillation of turpentine, is called the *ethtērial oil* of turpentine. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 503 The water... was previously impregnated with as great a portion of *ethtērial oil* as it was capable of holding in solution. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ethtērial oil*. Any highly rectified essential oil may be so named. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phlegm & Ferns* 69 Drops of resin and *ethtērial oil* in increasing quantity. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/1 Absinthe... contains several *ethtērial oils*. b. In mod. Pharmacy (see quot.).

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex. Bogla Olearum* *Ethtērium*, *Ethtērial oil*: a name for a sulphate of ether used only for the preparation of the compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

*B. absol. and sb.*

*a. absol.* The *ethtērial* principle, the spirit or essence. *b. sb.* An *ethtērial* being, a spirit, an immortal.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium Misc. Writ.* 1. (1805) 215 The *Ethtērial*, which is a certain Aer of Plato's denomination. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 356 There is no sex in *ethtērals*. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 154 A spirit Unseen, nor having organs to discourse The rare *ethtērial* of its too divine And necessary beauty.

Hence **Ethtērialism**, the state or quality of being *ethtērial*.

In mod. Dicts.

**Ethtēriality**, *ethtēriality* (ē'pī-rī-āl-ī-tē). [f. ETHTERIAL (OR -IAL) + -ITY, after analogy of equality, reality, etc.] *a.* The quality or state of being *ethtērial* or incorporeal, or of being beyond material grasp or analysis. *b. concr.* Something that is *ethtērial*.

1827 LYTTON *Pellam* lxxiii. Dismount me, and I become a mere clod of the earth... fire, energy, *ethtēriality* have departed. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 223 A good natured wizard... able to conjure his *ethtēriality* about him in the twinkling of an eye. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Known.* (ed. 3) 48 A certain *ethtēriality* thus belongs pre-eminently to music. 1871 TYLOR *Princ. Cult.* 1. 412 Among rude races, the original conception of the human soul seems to have been that of *ethtēriality*, or vaporous materiality.

*c. nonce-use.* As a mock form of address. 1806-7 J. BRERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. Intro. If your *Ethtēriality* can condescend to take any interest in such earthly stuff.

**Ethtērialization**, *ethtērialization* (ē'pī-rī-āl-ī-zā-shun). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of *ethtērializing* or making *ethtērial* in various senses. Also *concr.*

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 115 He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element... as *ethtērialization*, spiritualization of the physical. 1873 PATER *Reveries* iv. 53 The wasting and *ethtērialization* of Death. 1886 MISS BRADDOX *One Thing Needful* xxii. She has dedicated herself to... the *ethtērialization* of humanity.

**Ethtērialize**, *ethtērialize* (ē'pī-rī-āl-ī-zē), *v.* Also *ethtēr-ize*. [f. ETHTERIAL (OR -IAL) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render *ethtērial*: *a.* To refine, exalt, or spiritualize, by removing all that is material or corporeal; also *absol.* *b.* To bring out the spirit or spiritual conception of. *c.* To give an *ethtērial* appearance to.

1829 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 389 Every breath of air we draw is *ethtērialized* or *ethtērialized* by imagination. 1833 LYTTON *England* iv. ii. (1840) 435 Wordsworth's poetry is of all existing in the world the most calculated to refine, to *ethtērialize*, to exalt. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* lxxiii. (1879) 283 So *ethtērialized* by spirit as he was. 1852-*Blithedale* Rom. viii. (1885) 78 The clods of the earth... were never *ethtērialized* into thought. 1856 CHAMBL. *Jnl.* VI. 263 All silvered over and *ethtērialized* by moonlight. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 192 Difficult... to accept as history; or to *ethtērialize* and translate as myth. 1879 GEO.

ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 796 Art's creations... *ethtērialized* To least admixture of the grosser fact. 1882 A. AUSTIN *Cantons Poet. Crit.* II. 41 If ever Thought was *ethtērialized*... it is in the foregoing passage.

**Ethtērialized**, *ethtērialized* (ē'pī-rī-āl-ī-zēd), *ppl. a.* Also *ethtēr-ize*. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>] Made or rendered *ethtērial*; exalted, refined, spiritualized.

1850 JANE PORTER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 4 Half-mortal, half-*ethtērialized*. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. xiii. § 15 Age of expanded and *ethtērialized* moral expression. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 104 Ariel was the *ethtērialized* impersonation of swift obedience. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Kelig.* ii. 42 The religion of the future—an *ethtērialized* abstraction. 1874 M. ANNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 811 Angels, *ethtērialized* men.

**Ethtērially**, *ethtērially* (ē'pī-rī-āl-ī), *adv.* Also 7 *ethtēriale*. [f. ETHTERIAL (OR -IAL) + -LY<sup>2</sup>] In an *ethtērial* manner; celestially, spiritually; with extreme delicateness or purity.

1616 J. LANE *Spr.'s T.* x. 236 Still iustelle live thee whoe deigne justice raise *ethtēriale* enshrind in mortal claiet. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 585 Leaves... Red, yellow, or *ethtēriale* pale. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii. It was not Gentle spring *ethtēriale* mild. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. v. 425 Absolutely and *ethtēriale* pure.

**Ethtērianness** (ē'pī-rī-āl-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being *ethtērial*.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Ethtērianness*. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xl. All his *ethtērianness* departs.

**Ethtērian**, *ethtērian* (ē'pī-rī-ān), *a. rare.* In 6, 9 *ethtērian*, -ian. [f. L. *ethtēr-e-us* or *ethtēr-i-us* + -AN] = ETHTERIAL. *a.* Heavenly, refined. *b.* Of a colour: Delicate.

1651 LENNARD tr. *Charvon's Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 208 But my hope is, that the simple and debonaire, the *Ethtērian* and sublime spirits will judge indifferently. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 780 The sepals and petals are milk-white, with an *ethtērian* hue of orange.

**Ethtērine** (ē'pī-rīn), *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [f. ETHTER + -ENE.] 'A synonym of ETHYLENE' (Watts).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* v. (ed. 2) 147 Protoxide and peroxide of iron will bear the same relation one to the other, as methylene and ethylene do amongst organic compounds. 1865 LETHEBY in *Wld's Circ.* Sc. 1. 116/1 *Ethtērine* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>), or the volatile gas of Faraday... [is] met with in most of the illuminating gases of commerce.

**Ethtēreous**, *ethtēreous* (ē'pī-rī-ēs), *a.* [f. L. *ethtēr-e-us* + -OUS.] Composed of, or of the nature of ether, or of the upper element of the universe.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 473 The bright surface Of this *Ethtēreous* mould whereon 785 stand. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 465 The *Ethtēreous* Heaven, where the Sun and Stars are. 1775 ASH, *Ethtēreous*, formed of ether, celestial. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 85 Perhaps it is *ethtēreous* meat or drink of gods. In mod. Dicts.

**Ethtēric** (ē'pī-rīk), *a.* [f. ETHTER + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ether (see ETHER 5).

1878 G. M. BEARD in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 331 The 'etheric force' of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics. 1889 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 662 The mode of vibration of the etheric particles.

† **Ethtērical**, *a. Obs.* In 7 *ethtērical*. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ether, (in quot. with reference to ETHER 1).

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 329/1 Possidonius defineth a Star, a Divine Body, consisting of *ethtērical* fire.

† **Ethtēricity**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. ETHTER + -ITY.] A proposed name for electricity, implying the view that its phenomena were caused by an 'ether' (see ETHER 4).

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 256 Electricity... ought much more properly to be called *ethtēricity*.

**Ethtērication** (ē'pī-rīfīk-ā-shun), [f. ETHTERIFY: see -IFICATION.] The action or process of converting alcohol into ether. Also *altitrb.*

1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 220 [Phenomena] attendant on *ethtērication*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 s.v. *Ethtēr*. During the *ethtērication* of the alcohol the sulphuric acid plays an active part. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 324 This process is called the continuous *ethtērication* process. 1881 WATTS in *Nature* XXV. 50 The experiments of Williamson on *Ethtērication*.

**Ethtēriform** (ē'pī-rīfōrm), *a.* [f. ETHTER + -(-1)FORM.] Having the form of ether: see ETHER 5. 1885 *Science* V. 432 The author believes that the original *ethtēriform* mass of our solar system condensed to cosmic clouds.

**Ethtērify** (ē'pī-rīfī), *v.* [f. ETHTER + -(-1)FY.] *trans.* To make or convert into an ether.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. § 390. 261 Various salts are... capable of *ethtērifying* alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v. *Ethtēr*. The stronger mineral acids *ethtērify* the alcohols.

**Ethtērin** (ē'pī-rīn), *Chem.* [f. ETHTER + -IN.] (See quot.).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 507 s.v. When heavy oil of wine... is warmed with water, a light oily liquid rises to the surface, which is a mixture of two substances, both polymeric with ethylene, viz. *ethtērin* and etherol.

**Ethtēring**, *Sc. ethtērins*, var. forms of EDDERING: see EDDER.

1691 RAY S. & E. *Country Words*, *Frith*, *Ethtēring*s or windings of Hedges.

**Ethtērism** (ē'pī-rīz-izm), *Med.* [f. ETHTER + -ISM; cf. *alcoholism*.] 'The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Etherization** (ĕ'thērīzā'shən). Also 9 ether- [f. next + -ATION.] a. The administration of ether as an anæsthetic or narcotic; also fig. b. The process of becoming, or condition of being, etherized. 1854 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstition*, (ed. 2) 138 A sketch... of the phenomena of etherization. 1873 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 117 The etherization of excitement and the magnetism of crowds. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Theop.* (1879) 274 Chloral administered shortly before etherization. 1884 W. S. LULLY *Anc. Relig. & Mod. Thought* 318 The phenomena of etherization are certainly very curious.

**Etherize** (ĕ'thērīz), v. [f. ETHER + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *étheriser*.]

1. *trans.* To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.
2. To mix or compound with ether. 1800-1876 [see ETHERIZED].
3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transif*.

1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 145 Gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. 1879 J. TIMBS *Chloroform in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107 f. A patient... was etherized, and had a limb amputated... without the infliction of any pain. 1881 *Philad. Telegraph* XXXVI. No. 33. 2 After the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized.

† 4. = ELECTRIFY. 1748 *London Mag.* 255 Besides being constantly electrized or rather etherized by the earth.

Hence **Etherized** *pp.* a., in senses 2 and 3 of the vb. † **Etherized nitrous gas.** † **Etherizer**, an apparatus for administering ether. **Etherizing** *pp.* a., in sense 3 of the vb.; in quot. **Ether**.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 219 The gas... into which the nitrous etherized gas can be resolved, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 421 When equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid are mixed, a violent effervescence takes place... owing to the emission of a gas... a compound of nitrous gas and ether. It has been termed for that reason etherized nitrous gas. 1848 Sir J. Y. SIMPSON in *Monthly J. Med. Sci.* IX. 211 When the patient was in an etherized state. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 28 The etherized alcoholic liquid is distilled in a retort.

**Etherol** (ĕ'thēr-ol). *Chem.* [f. ETHER + -OL.] (See quot. for ETHERIN and cf. *glycerin, glycerol*.) 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 331 When boiled with water it is resolved into sulphuric acid and etherol.

**Etherous** (ĕ'thēr-əs), a. [f. ETHER + -OUS.] Savouring of ether, ether-like.

1863 B. TAYLOR H. *Thurston* II. 283 Impregnated with a pungent etherous smell.

**Ethic** (ĕ'thik), a. and sh. Forms: 4-5 etik(e), -yk, 4-7 etikue, 5 etikue, (ethyque, etik, eylike), 6-9 ethiok(e), 7 etikue, 7- ethic. [ad. L. *ethicus*, Gr. ἠθικός, f. ἠθος character, pl. manners. Cf. Fr. *éthique*.]

A. *adj.* (Now usually ETHICAL.)

1. Relating to morals.

1812 *Stoney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Ethicke and political consideration, with the end of well doing and not of well knowing only. 1644 *Bulwer Chiron*, 25 The Ethique precepts and the laws of civil conversation. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 12 What! nothing but Ethick and Oeconomick Strictures, and such like Documents? 1735 *Savage Progress of a Divine* 363 'N'er let your doctrine ethick truth impart. 1891 *Tynoll Fragm.* Sc. (ed. 6) II. xi. 249 Who... find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of moral questions, and of ethics as a science.

1589 *Purcell Eng. Poetrie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 Therefore were [Poets] the first Philosophers Ethick. 1732 *Pope* (title) An Essay on Man, Being the First Book of Ethic Epistles. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* an. 1749. But 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' is... as high an effort of ethick poetry as any language can show. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 185 Dr. Hutchison is the principal Ethic writer of this country (Ireland). 1874 *Carv Dante* 33 Thy ethic page describes Three dispositions adverse to Heav'n's will. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 355 In some of his odes and ethick exhortations.

3. Characterized by 'cthos.' (See ETHOS 2).

1848 *Wornum Lect. on Paint.* by R. A. 355 note, The style of Polygnotus was strictly ethic.

4. Gram. *Ethic dative*: = 'ethical dative': see ETHICAL 3.

1867 *Farrar Gr. Syntax* (1870) 80 To this dative of reference belongs what is called the ethic (i.e. emotional) dative.

B. sh.

I. *sing.* 1. [after Fr. *éthique*, It. and Sp. *ética*, ad. L. *ethicē*, Gr. ἠθική (ἠθικόν).] a. The science of morals; cf. 2. b. A scheme of moral science.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 Ethik (v. r. etyk) þat is þe sciens of þewes. 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 So cloþe he him with vertues, þat of him mai arise good fame & name: & his techil etik. 1632 *Luucov Trav.* (1682) viii. 327 As for the Science Practick, it doth first embrace... Ethick, that doth form the Manners. 1875 *Cicero's Ess.* *Basics of Morals* (1879) II. 106 By Morals or Ethic I mean the doctrine of a special kind of pleasure or displeasure which is felt by the human mind in contemplating certain courses of conduct, whereby they are felt to be right or wrong, and of a special desire to do the right things and avoid the wrong ones. 1886 *ETHICAL* 17 July 73 In... Mr. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'... an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable.

attrib. 1778 J. JAMES in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* 53 Not a book, beyond a logic or ethic compend, is recommended.

II. pl. **Ethics**. 2. (after Gr. ἠθικά) The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

In this sense now usually construed (like other words of like formation) as *sing.*; formerly as *pl.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxxv. (1612) 313 Nor wanted they... that did rely On Physics and on Ethicks, and... a God deny. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. vi. Wks. 1741 I. 48 Out of them [St. Paul's writings] might well be compiled a body of ethicks. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 258 He was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethicks in the University of Ingolstadt. 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xix. § 11 Ethics at large may be defined, the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness. 1836 *EMERSON Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. 1889 *BOYD CARPENTER Bampton Lect.* vii. Religion without ethics seems little else than irreligious religion.

b. A treatise on the science; *spec.* that of Aristotle.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* l. cxxxvi. (1869) 71 This is that Aristotle seith in etiques. 1483 *Caxton Cato* A vij. The philosopher sayeth in the viii book of ethiques that, etc. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 The same is touched by Aristotle in his Ethicks. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxix. 131 If this gentleman will go back to his Ethics. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 343 Edward himself... read the ethics of Aristotle in Greek.

† c. As discrete plural: Ethical maxims or observations. *Obs. rare.*

1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mdr.* To Rdr., I have reduced all his scattered Ethiques to their proper Heads.

3. In narrower sense, with some qualifying word or phrase: a. The moral principles or system of a particular leader or school of thought.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 288 God's laws, standing at the top of our Ethicks. 1692 *BENTLEY Folly of Atheism* 31 If the Atheists would but live up to the Ethics of Epicurus himself. 1791 *BURKE Let. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 34 This philosophical instructor (Rousseau) in the ethics of vanity. 1855 H. REED *Let. Eng. Lit.* vii. 232 [The Spectator's] morality... is not a very high order of Christian ethics. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* II. i. 1 The Ethics of Paganism were part of a philosophy. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It lifts you... from the zoölogical ethics of Combe.

b. The moral principles by which a person is guided.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 47 It is not the province of man to pronounce judgment on the ethics of his fellow-creature, in the last extremities of starvation.

c. The rules of conduct recognized in certain associations or departments of human life.

1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 46 Now to instruct each individual in what manner to govern his own conduct in the details of life, is the particular business of private ethics. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. 279 Sea rights, and sea ethics were by no means so distinctly defined as they are now. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Sermon*. vii. 137 The ethics of dining. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon*. ix. 185 The peculiar scope of our Church ethics for the last thirty years has been the culture of works of compassion. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ethics*, medical, the laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession.

4. In wider sense: The whole field of moral science, including besides Ethics properly so called, the science of law whether civil, political, or international.

1690 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 200 The Sum of his [Confutius's] Writings seems to be a Body or Digestion of Ethics; that is, of all Moral Virtues, either Personal, Oeconomical, Civil or Political. 1793 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 12) 27 Jurisprudence... is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.

**Ethical** (ĕ'thik-əl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to morality or the science of ethics.

1607 *TOWSEL Serpents* (1653) 639 It remaineth to discourse of the Politick, Ethical, and Oeconomick virtues and properties of them [bees]. 1652 *EVELYN State of France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 47 This ethical and moral part of travel... embellisheth a gentleman. 1830 *MACKINTOSH Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 63 The ethical principles of Hobbes, are completely interwoven with his political system. 1860 *MANSEL Prolegom. Logica* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 The value of every ethical system must ultimately be tested on psychological grounds. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 36 Moral, or ethical materialism, is something quite distinct from scientific materialism.

b. Pertaining to 'cthos' as opposed to 'pathos': see ETHOS.

c 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Sermon*. (1896) I. 445 Rather in pathetic than in ethical terms.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of the science of ethics, or of questions connected with it.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1693) 16 From Ethical or Theological Compositures, to take out Lessons that may improve the Mind. 1755-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.). He [Pope] is the great Poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. 1845 *BARHAM Inq. Leg.*, *Bra. Birkington*. A metaphor taken out of an ethol work by the Stagyrite. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* i. (1875) 7 Ethical and imaginative literature.

3. Gram. *Ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an indirect interest in the fact stated.

1849 L. SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 222 This kind of dative, which occurs still more frequently in Greek, is called the Ethical Dative.

**Ethically** (ĕ'thik-əl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an ethical manner; according to the principles or rules of ethics; from an ethical point of view.

1649 *BULWER Pathomoyet*. Pref. 12 Those also that shall hereafter Physically and Ethically handle the Doctrine of humane affections. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 2. 150 Besides my subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Little can be said ethically, and nothing prudentially, for foolish things written. 1874 *SURGEON Treas. Dac.* Ps. xcii. 1 It is good ethically, for it is the Lord's right.

**Ethicalness** (ĕ'thik-əl-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ethical.

1678 *CUOWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 890 The foundation whereof... has not so much as one of the least seeds either of Politicalness or Ethicalness at all in it. 1886 W. J. LULLY in *Fortin. Rev.* 591 How can we predicate ethicalness or unethicalness of a thing?

**Ethician** (ĕ'thī-ān), *rare.* [f. L. *ethicus* -us; see -IAN.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethics.

1889 *WALDSTEIN in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406 Between the priest... and the theoretical ethician... lies the activity in the sphere of sociology and economics of writers like Ruskin.

**Ethicist** (ĕ'thī-sīst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

**Ethicize** (ĕ'thī-sīz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to speak or write on morals, moralize. *rare.*

1876 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Fire* xix. They criticize, chop logic, ethicize, philosophize.

2. *trans.* To make ethical; to invest with an ethical element.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Ethical Th.* (1889) II. 424 By naturalizing Ethics (the school of Herbert Spencer) reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. 1889 *BOYD CARPENTER Bampton Lect.* vii. 276 The creed... becomes ethicized.

**Ethico-** (ĕ'thī-kō-), repr. Gr. ἠθικο-, combining form of ἠθικός; see ETHIC. Occurring in a few compound adjs.; as **Ethico-physical**, -political, -religious, partaking of the nature of or pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 565 The Bereshith of Moses bears a triple meaning... viz. Ethico-political, Physico-theosophical, and Literal. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Milton* Wks. (1863) VI. 378 For what may properly be called the Ethico-physical Sublime there is but one great model surviving in the Greek poetry. 1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sc.*, *Ethics* (1875) 535 The philosophical system of Neo-Platonism was throughout ethical or ethico-religious in spirit.

**Ethide** (ĕ'thīd), *Chem.* [f. ETH + -IDE.] A compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

1865 *OLING in Athenæum* No. 1544. 1317 Aluminium ethide, and methide. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kænol.* VIII. 393 The action of carbonic acid on ethide of sodium (will produce ketones).

**Ethike** obs. form of HECTIC.

**Ethimologise**, obs. form of ETYMOLOGIZE.

**Ethine**: see HETHING, *Obs.*, contempt, scorn.

**Ethine** (ĕ'thīn), *Chem.* [f. ETH + -INE.] The systematic name (see -INE) of the gaseous hydrocarbon C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, the bi-carbon member of the series C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-2</sub>, called also ACETYLENE.

1877 *WATTS Forces Chem.* II. 61 When an electric arc from a powerful voltaic battery passes between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the carbon and hydrogen unite in the proportion to form ethine.

**Ethionic** (ĕ'thī-nīk), a. *Chem.* [f. E(TH) + Gr. ἠθιον sulphur + -IC.]

Formed by Magnus in 1833, in solution of the term, *proto-, dento-, trito-anethion* (Gr. ἠθιον wine, introduced by Sertuornor (1818) to designate three acids, one of which Magnus supposed to have been identical with ethionic acid.) **Ethionic acid**: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>7</sub> (Watts *Dict. Chem.*) produced by the action of water on **Ethionic anhydride**, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>5</sub>, formerly called **Sulphate of carbyl** (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), which is obtained by bringing together olefiant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 Of Ethionic Acid. 1877 *WATTS Forces Chem.* II. 174 Ethionic Anhydride.

**Ethioph** (ĕ'thī-ōp), sh. and a. arch. Also: 4-7 ethiophe, (5 ethyophe), 6-9 ethioph(o). [ad. L. *Ethiops*, gen. *Ethiops* -is, ad. Gr. ἠθίοψ, Ἀθίορος, 'Ethiopian', commonly believed to be f. ἠθ-ειν to burn + ὤψ face, and to mean primarily 'burnt-face' (cf. ἠθίοψ 'fiery-looking', later 'sunburnt', f. same or cognate elements); the formation is however not clear, and some have supposed the word to be an etymologizing corruption of a foreign ethnic name. (In Eng. now always with initial capital.)

The 'Ethiopiens' are mentioned by Homer as a people dwelling in the far east and the far west; in later Gr. the name was applied chiefly to the inhabitants of Africa south of Egypt, but also to peoples of swarthy complexion in other parts of the world.]

A. sh. lit. = ETHIOPIAN; hence, usually, a person with a black skin, a blackamoor. Phrase, *To wash an (or the) Ethiop (white)*: to attempt the impossible.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xiii. 23 Yf chaunge mai an Ethiopie bi-skyne. 1490 *Caxton Eneydes* xxiii. (1390) 24 Vpon his last



part of therh there habitable where converse thethiopes.  
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. x. Out there flew, ryght  
blacke and tedeous, A foule Ethiopie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much*  
*Ado's*. iv. 38 He hold my minde, were she an Ethiopie. 1660  
HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 106 The truth whereof many  
an Ethiopie hath now unwillingly asserted. a 1698 VIL-  
LIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian*. As sure to miss, As  
they, that wash an Ethiopie's Face. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals*  
iii. li. Though I were an Ethiopie. a 1797 WESLEY *Serm.*  
lxviii. (1825) II. 158 In the most elegant language, she  
labours to wash the Ethiopie white.

**B. attrib. and adj.**

1. = ETHIOPIAN. † *Ethiop line* (Milton): ? the  
equator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 282 By som suppos'd True Paradise  
under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head.

2. Of the hue of an Ethiop; black.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 35 Ethiop vvords, blacker in  
their effect Then in their countenance. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE]  
*Lady Mother* v. ii. in Bullen *O. P. L.* II. 103 To hang this  
matchless diamond in the eare Of Ethiopie Death. 1812  
HEBER *Transl. Pindar* II. 155 Aurora's knight of Ethiop  
hue. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 413 The ivy mesh, Shading  
his Ethiop berries.

† **Ethiopesse.** *Obs.* Also *Æthiopesse*. [f. *prec.* + *-ESS*, after *L. Æthiopia* (Vulg. *Num* xii.),  
Gr. *Αἰθίοσσα* (LXX.).] A female Ethiopian.  
[1832 WYCLIF *Num.* xii. 1 The Ethiopie his wife.] 1614  
RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 126 Josephus his Tale of an Ethiopie-  
esse, wife of Moses. 1640 HARNET *God's Summ.* 272  
Moses..married an Ethiopie, yet could hee not change  
her hue.

**Ethiopian** (ἠθιοῦπιαν), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7  
ethiopian, 7 ethiopian. [f. ETHIOP or *Ethiopia*:  
see -IAN, -AN.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia (in the  
various historical uses of the name), or to the peoples  
known to the ancients as *Æthiopes*. Often used  
(now only humorously) as = 'negro'. *Ethiopian*  
*serenader*: a 'nigger' minstrel, a musical per-  
former with face blackened to imitate a negro.

1684 *Friendly Advice Planters E. & W. Indies* in. (title)  
Dialogue between an Ethiopie or Negro Slave, and a  
Christian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 413 The teeming  
Tide..pouring down from Ethiopian Lands. 1838 LYTTON  
*Leila* iv. i. The Ethiopian guards..marched slowly in the  
rear. 1861 MAYNE *Lond. Labour* III. 190 There are [in  
London] 50 Ethiopian serenaders.

† **b. absol. with pl. sense.** *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) 107 The Ethiopian  
and Moscovites doe baptize in the Church porch.

**c. in proper names of various plants.**

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xviii. 281 The seconde Seseli..  
hath leaves like Juye.. The stalk is blackishe. And this is  
counted to be the Ethiopian Seseli. 1597 GERARD *Herbal*  
II. lxi. 347 In English we have thought good to call it the  
Æthiopian Apple. 1884 S. J. CAPPER in *Chr. World* 31  
July 575/4 Ethiopian lilies, which are exquisitely beautiful.

2. **a. Anthropology.** Used by some as the dis-  
tinctive epithet of one of the races into which the  
human species is divided. **b. Biol.** The distinc-  
tive epithet of one of the biological 'regions' of  
the earth's surface.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* I. vi. 36 In the kingdom  
which he [Man] constitutes (Hominal) there is but one  
genus (Homo), and in this genus but one species (Sapiens).  
This species presents three varieties or principal races..  
Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian. 1880 A. R. WALLACE  
*Isl. Life* 53, *Region*, Ethiopian. *Geographical Equivalent*,  
Africa (south of the Sahara) with Madagascar.

**B. sb.** A native of Ethiopia; † a negro, black-  
amoor.

1552 HULOET, *Ethiopiens*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii.  
28 Is he dead, my Ethiopian? 1611 - *Wint.* I. iv. 375  
This hand..as white as..Ethiopiens tooth. 1686 BUNYAN  
*Boys & Girls* (Repr.) 42 Moses was a fair and  
comely man, His wife a swarthy Ethiopian. 1727 Dr. Foe  
*Ser. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 63 Ethiopiens of Arabia Felix,  
which they call the South; and who, though Arabians, are  
called Ethiopiens in Scripture.

**b. An 'Ethiopian serenader.'** See A. 1.

1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 81 The brass band is suc-  
ceeded by a band of Ethiopiens.

**Ethiopic** (ἠθιοῦπικ), *a.* [ad. *L. æthiopic-us*:  
see ETHIOP and -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with  
reference to language, denoting the ancient lan-  
guage of Abyssinia, or to the church using this  
language in its services.

1659 HAMMOND *On P.* lxxix. 9 Annot. 350 The *Æthiopic*  
sea. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians pass'd  
from the Eastern or Ethiopic sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat.*  
*Hist.* (1776) II. 62 The characters of an *Ethiopia* manu-  
script. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1842 In the  
Ethiopic church he [Pilate] is a saint.

2. **absol.** The Ethiopic language.

1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* 299 The ancient  
tongue of Abyssinia, the Ethiopic or Ge'ez, has a litera-  
ture.

**attrib. Mod.** A good Ethiopic scholar.

† **Ethiops.** *Obs.* Also *æthiops*. [a. *L.*  
*æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro,' by mediæval chemists  
used in this sense.]

A name given to certain black or dark-coloured  
compounds of metals. *Ethiops martial*, *martial*  
*Ethiops* (*L. æthiops martialis*): the black oxide of  
iron. *Ethiops mineral* (*L. æ. mineralis*): the black  
sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mer-

cury and sulphur together. (*Ethiops* without adj.  
usually = *æthiops mineral*.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æthiops mineral*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl.*  
1.22. A new preparation of *Ethiops* is given by Cruger. 1770  
*New Disp.* 538/2 The sulphur..and the mercury..remain  
at the bottom..united into an *æthiops*. 1794 G. ADAMS  
*Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 474 The whole wire is consumed  
..the globules of iron will be found in that state called *Mar-  
tial Ethiops*. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 304 The powder  
which formed the basis of this paste was..*martial Ethiops*.  
1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ.* 500 Sulphuret  
of mercury is obtained in the condition of black powder,  
formerly known by the appellation *Ethiops mineral*.

**Ethize** (e'piz), *v. rare.* In *g ethize*. [ad. Gr.  
*ἠθίζω* to accustom, use.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 153 All legislators try to  
ethize—to create habits among—the citizens for the purpose  
of making them good.

**Ethlete, Ethluka:** see EATH C 1.

**Ethmo-** (e'pmo-), combining form of Gr. *ἔθμος*  
sieve, in a few compounds of mod. formation, oc-  
curring in anatomy, with general sense 'pertaining  
jointly to the ethmoid bone and some other part  
of the skull', e.g. **Ethmo-frontal** *a.* [see FRON-  
TAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones:  
as *ethmo-frontal notch*. **Ethmo-maxillary** *a.*  
[see MAXILLARY], pertaining to the ethmoid and  
to the maxillary bones: as *ethmo-maxillary suture*.

**Ethmo-nasal** *a.* [see NASAL], pertaining to the  
ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as *ethmo-nasal*  
*suture*. **Ethmo-presphenoidal** *a.* [see PRES-  
PHE-NOIDAL], of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the  
presphenoid bone: as *ethmo-presphenoidal suture*  
(Huxley). **Ethmo-turbinal** (plates) or **Ethmo-  
turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of  
the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with  
each other at the upper surface by the cribriform  
plate. **Ethmo-vomerine** (plate) (see quot.).

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The olfactory chamber of the nasal  
cavity..contains a series of simple, longitudinally placed  
ethmoturbinals. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 94 This pro-  
longation forwards..forms a median plate (termed *Ethmo-  
vomerine*). 1881 - *Cat* 337 A cartilaginous expansion called  
the *ethmo-vomerine* plate.

**Ethmoid** (e'pmoid), *a. and sb.* Also  
g erron. *æthmoid*. [ad. Gr. *ἔθμοειδής* sieve-like,  
'cribriform' (Galen has *ἔθμοειδὲς ὀστέον* *ethmoid*  
bone), f. *ἔθμος* sieve: see -OID. Cf. Fr. *ethmoïde*.]

**A. adj.** Sieve-like, finely perforated. **Ethmoid**  
*bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated be-  
tween the two orbits, at the root of the nose,  
containing many perforations, through which the  
olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 80 Joined to the Ethmoid Bone.  
1831 R. KNOX *Cloguet's Anat.* 583 It dives into the posterior  
ethmoid cells. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 90/1 Parts  
of the olfactory capsules..forming the compound bone  
called 'æthmoid.'

**B. quasi-sb.** passing into *sb.* = *ethmoid bone*.

1842 COL. H. SMITH *Nat. Library* xiii. 87 The cranium..  
may be subdivided into three compartments, the anterior  
containing the two frontal bones and the æthmoid. 1851  
RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 313 The 3rd the ethmoid with the  
two frontal. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 121 The eye  
orbits seem to have been at the corners of the intermaxillary,  
circumscribed by the sub-orbitals and the ethmoids.

Hence **Ethmoidal** *a.* Of or pertaining to the  
ethmoid bone. **b.** = **ETHMOID**.

**a.** 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3). The *Ethmoidal* and *Sphenoidal* (Sutures) surround the Bones of these Names. 1831  
R. KNOX *Cloguet's Anat.* 47 On each side of the ethmoidal  
notch, there is observed a triangular concave surface. 1842  
E. WILSON *Anat. Vadem.* 281 Ethmoidal arteries pass  
through the ethmoidal foramina.

**b.** 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 4 The superior  
maxillary, sphenoidal and ethmoidal bones were broken  
away. 1849 E. BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. C.* 39 The cranium  
subdivides into three portions: the anterior is formed by  
the two frontal and the ethmoidal bones.

**Ethmose** (e'pmōs). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἔθμο-ός* sieve  
+ *-OSE*.] A name given to cellular tissue.

In mod. Dicts.

**Ethnagogue** (e'pna'ggē). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* na-  
tion + *ἀγωγ-ός* leader.] A leader of a nation.

1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 152 If I may coin a  
word for the occasion, he [O'Connell] was an ethnagogue.

**Ethnarch** (e'pna'rk). [ad. Gr. *ἔθναρχ-ης*, f.  
*ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-αρχος* ruler.] A governor of a  
nation or people; a ruler over a province.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 95 They [the Jews]  
had their Ethnarchs, Toparchs, high-Priests, Rulers,  
Princes, and sometime Kings of their own. 1692 WASHING-  
TON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. Caesar..did not appoint a  
King over them [the Jews], but a Governor, whom they  
called an Ethnarch. 1778 ARTHUR *Prevail.* Ch. 210  
Julius Caesar..authorized Hyrcanus and his children to be  
ethnarchs of the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 30 Pompey  
set up Hyrcanus as high priest and ruler, under the title  
of ethnarch.

**Ethnarchy** (e'pna'rkī). [ad. Gr. *ἔθναρχία*, f.  
*ἔθναρχ-ης*: see *prec.*] A. The dignity or office of  
an ethnarch. **b.** The dominion of, or province  
ruled by, an ethnarch.

1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* 26 They divided their do-  
minions and contries into principalities; some into pro-  
vinces..others into ethnarchies. 1643 *Subject of Suprem.*  
68 Antipater..deposeth bim of his Ethnarchie. 1862 MCR-

VALE *Rom. Emip.* (1865) V. xlvii. 417 Syria..was still skirted  
by several tributary kingdoms or ethnarchies.

**Ethnic** (e'pnik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *eth-  
nyke*, 5-7 *ethnik* (e, 6-8 *ethnick* (e, 6 *eth-  
nethenike*, *etneke*), 7 *ethnique*, (*ethnycke*),  
6- *ethnic*. [ad. Gr. *ἔθνικ-ός* heathen, f. *ἔθνος*  
nation; in the LXX, hence in N. T. and the  
Fathers, *τὰ ἔθνη* = the nations, Gentiles (rendering  
Heb. *עַמִּים* *goyim*, pl. of *גוֹי* *goy*, nation, esp. non-  
Israelitish or 'Gentile' nation).]

The Gr. *ἔθνος* was formerly often imagined to be the  
source of Eng. *HEATHEN*; hence the confused forms *heth-  
nic*, *HEATHENIC*, which might be regarded as corrupt variants  
of this word.]

**A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish;  
Gentile, heathen, pagan.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* Printer's Pref. ix. The bible bookes  
of Judges and Kynges..farrre surmounting all ethnike  
dooynges. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 An ethnike  
and a pagane kyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 61 That  
all composition is against the nature of God even the  
Ethnikie Philosophers perceived. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl.*  
*Brit.* vi. xlix. § 171 Professing himselfe to be a Christian, and  
withall protesting that he would not be a souveraigne over  
an Ethnike Empire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 281  
Exhorted their Converts to obey their then Ethnique Princes.  
1804 MOORE *Epist.* iii. iii. 45 All the charm that ethnic fancy  
gave To blessed arbores o'er the western wave. 18..  
LONGF. *Drinking Song* vii. These are ancient ethnic revels  
Of a faith long since forsaken. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I.  
vii. (1872) 45, I find at this time his religion is as good as  
altogether Ethnic, Greekish. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.*  
Ser. II. 107 There is first the ethnic forecourt, then the  
purgatorial middle-space.

2. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or  
nation; ethnological.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 229 That ethnic  
stock which embraced all existing European races. 1865  
*Reader* 11 Feb. 163/1 The slight development of ethnic  
peculiarities in childhood. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.*  
(1886) 133 Heresies are at best ethnic: truth is essentially  
catholic.

† **B. sb.** One who is not a Christian or a Jew;  
a Gentile, heathen, pagan. *Obs.*

1375 *Se. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 161 A part of It [the temple]  
fel done & mad a great distrubecion of ethnykis. c 1534 tr.  
*Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 169 Beinge on all  
sides beset with the Tracherie of these rude ethnykenes,  
hee was sodainlie layde. 1688 ALLEN *Admon.* 37 Yf he..  
heare not the Church, let him be taken for an Ethnike.  
1625 B. JOXSON *Staple of N.* II. iv. A kind of Mule! That's  
half an Ethnick, half a Christian! 1664 EVELYN *Sylva*  
(1776) 614 The Ethnics do still repute all great trees to be  
divine. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 77 They look upon  
them [the Jews] as several degrees beneath..Heathens,  
Ethnicks, Pagans, and Idolaters.

**Ethnical** (e'pnikāl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.]

† 1. Of an ethnic nature or character; heathenish.  
1547 BP. HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v. Diiij. What..blasphemy  
of God, and Ethnykall idolatrie is this. 1577 NORTHROCK  
*Diring* (1843) 67 Ethnykall sportes and pastimes. 1634 SIR  
T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 The Religion of the Peguans is  
Ethnykall, knowing many but false Gods. 1702 C. MATHER  
*Magn. Chr.* III. II. xx. (1854) 147 The custom of preaching at  
funerals may seem ethnical in its origin.

† **b. Pagan; = ETHNIC A. 1. Obs.**

a 1638 MEDE *Vitz.* III. viii. 643 The Woman which escaped  
the fury of the Ethnykall Dragon. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr.*  
*Princ.* 548 Should not..Ethnykall Rome be lesse Babylon  
then the Christian. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii.  
(1763) 237 The Subjects of the narrative..may be drawn..  
either from ethnical or sacred Story.

2. Of or pertaining to race or races, their origin,  
and characteristics. Cf. **ETHNIC A. 2.**

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. II. 398 Purely upon geographical  
not upon ethnical considerations. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Eng.*  
Ser. I. iii. 58 As far as ethnical connexion is concerned, this  
analogy will hold good.

3. Pertaining to the science of races; = **ETHNO-  
LOGICAL** 2.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* I. (1865) 4 Here then are  
materials full of promise for the ethnical student. 1884  
*Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jnl.* 15 Nov. 11/2 The confused  
character of the prevailing ethnical literature dealing with  
the Sudan.

**Ethnically** (e'pnikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

† 1. In an 'ethnical' or heathenish manner. *Obs.*  
1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1566) 117/2 This pope..maintained  
the filthie idolatrie of images..commanding them most ethnical-  
ly to be incensed.

2. As regards race; 'racially'.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 464 The Cænotriars were  
ethnically akin to the primitive population of Rome. 1876  
GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 65 No one can suppose Trojan  
and Hellene to have been ethnically one, though both  
were probably of the Aryan stock.

**Ethnicism** (e'pnisiz'm). [f. **ETHNIC** + *-ISM*.]

† **a.** Heathenism, paganism; heathenish super-  
stition; an instance of this (*obs.*). **b.** In mod.  
use without reproachful implication: The reli-  
gions of the Gentile nations of antiquity; the  
common characteristics of these as contrasted with  
Hebraism and Christianity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* ix. v. § 3 (R.) Certaine Brasilians  
..had set vp a new sect of Christian ethnicisme, or mungrell  
Christianity. 1625 JACKSON *Orig. Vindict.* xxiii. 226  
Feigned relations of a new starres appearance or other like  
Ethnicismes. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 111 In dark-  
ness of error and in the shadow of death through Ethni-  
cism. 1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* Pref. 7 The two great

directions of religio-historical development, Ethnicism and Revelation. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. ix. (1872) 54 A mind . . occupied . . with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult.

**Ethnicist** (e'nisist). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1846 *Times* 15 May 4/5 'Smith' has been proved by . . an American ethnistic and philologist to be nothing more nor less than Shemita, or a descendant of Shem.

† **Ethnicity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Heathenism, heathen superstition.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* i. 332 From the curling spume of the celebrated Egean waves fabulous ethnicity feigned Venus their idolatress conceived.

† **Ethnicize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act, speak, etc. like an 'ethnic' or heathen.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Whereas both Tacitus and Josephus relate the sudden opening of the doors of the Temple, etc. . . they appear to me very much to Ethnicize in all these stories.

† **Ethnish**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* (see ETHNIC) + -ISH.] = HEATHENISH.

1590 BECON *Fortr. Faithful Prol.*, Walowing in al kind of wealth like Ethnysh Epicures. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Idolatry* (1559) 167 Helene . . worshipped the King, and not the wood . . for that is an ethnish error.

**Ethnize** (e'nisiz), *v. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* (see ETHNIC) + -IZE.] To favour the nations, Gentiles: see ETHNIC + -IZE.]

*intr.* To favour the Gentile or heathen views or practices. Hence Ethnizing *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* i. 42 The earliest heresies of which we have any trustworthy account, appear either as Judaizing, or as ethnizing (hellenizing) tendencies.

**Ethnoidicy** (e'pndisi), *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-δικία* administration of justice, f. *δίκη* justice.] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

1839 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 391/3 The labours of the [Ethnographical] Congress are organized in six sections, viz. general ethnology; ethnics, ethnoidicy, and sociology.

**Ethnogenic** (e'pndzjenik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

**Ethnogeny** (e'pndzjni), [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-γενία* birth.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races, nations, and peoples. In mod. Dicts.

**Ethnographer** (e'pndgrāfə), [f. ETHNOGRAPHY (or Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-γραφος* writer) + -ER.] One who treats descriptively of the races of mankind; one who is versed in the science of ethnography.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 202 An evidence, the ethnographer might perhaps say, of its purely Celtic origin. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man* viii. 202 The Ethnographer, who has studied the stone implements of Europe. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIN in *Congregationalist* Apr. 280 The greatest ethnographers, that is, the men who have most extensively studied the customs, the manners, the beliefs of men.

**Ethnographic** (e'pndgrāfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ethnography.

1836 COL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* II. vii. 46 Nor is this confined merely to the members of the same ethnographic family.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxi. 87 The ethnographic document called *El Auto de Figueroa*, is one of the most curious records of the barbarism of the first conquistadores. 1878 GLASTONE *Prim. Homer* 103 These Jaones . . represent the Javan of the great ethnographic document, chap. x. of the Book of Genesis.

**Ethnographical**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 473 The ethnographical outline which I have now concluded. 1876 N. A. *Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 150 Ethnographical studies have made some progress in these later days. 1879 FAIRBAIN *St. Paul* i. 391 *note*, Galatia had two meanings—the first ethnographical, the second political.

**Ethnographically** (e'pndgrāfikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an ethnographical manner; from an ethnographical point of view.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated . . ethnographically . . holds out . . abundant matter. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 9 Ancient History may be mapped out . . ethnographically, according to states and nations.

**Ethnographist** (e'pndgrāfist), [f. ETHNOGRAPHY + -IST.] = ETHNOGRAPHER.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Ethnographists deal with tribes, and with particular institutions and . . customs.

**Ethnography** (e'pndgrāfi), [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-γραφία* writing.] The scientific description of nations or races of men, with their customs, habits, and points of difference.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 The term ethnography (nation-description) is sometimes used by German writers in the sense which I have given to anthropography. 1857 DR. QUINCY *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 233 The Englishman . . of Chinese ethnography has not a house, except in crevices of rocks. 1868 GLASTONE *Prim. Mundi* vii. (1870) 206 It is in truth n main key to the ethnography of the poems. 1878 RECLUS in *Engel. Brit.* VIII. 613 3, 7. Ethnography embraces the descriptive details, and ethnology the rational exposition, of the human aggregates and organizations.

**Ethnologist** (e'pndlōdzist), [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -EN.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 222 The Iberi, whom modern ethnologists represent as belonging to a distinct family. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Grog. Europe* i. iii. 57 It is from Caesar, ethnologist as well as conqueror, that we get our chief knowledge of the country as it was in his day.

**Ethnologic** (e'pndlōdzik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1854 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 31 Progress of every kind—astronomic, geologic, organic, ethnologic, social.

**Ethnological** (e'pndlōdzikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ethnology.

1849 FREEMAN *Archæol.* 18 Others . . belong rather to the ethnological and philological inquirer. 1858 GLASTONE *Homer* i. 284 The ethnological formation of the different communities. 1851 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxiv. 184 If our Ethnological Societies cannot otherwise be contented, they must, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/2 A collection of ethnological curiosities from New Guinea.

**Ethnologically** (e'pndlōdzikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an ethnological manner; from an ethnological point of view.

1861 G. MOORE *Last Tribes* 4 A circumstance, ethnologically considered, of much interest and importance. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 36 Lothian was politically as well as ethnologically English.

**Ethnologist** (e'pndlōdzist), [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnology.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* xv. (1843) 132 Every new ethnologist subdivides the nations which his predecessor had connected. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 4 The ethnologist . . may rifle their burial places. 1881 *Atlantic Mag.* XLVII. 232 The ethnologist, who deals with skulls and statures and complexions.

**Ethnologize** (e'pndlōdzəiz), *v.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To speculate on ethnological questions.

1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 224 If our author will not allow the etymologists to ethnologize, etc.

**Ethnology** (e'pndlōdzi), [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *-λογία* discourse; see -LOGY.] The science which treats of races and peoples, and of their relations to one another, their distinctive physical and other characteristics, etc.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 132 The history of nations termed ethnology, must be mainly founded on the relations of their languages. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 358 Dr. Bethune made some remarks on ethnology, a term he preferred to ethnography. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. 9 Ethnology in fact is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged.

**Ethnomaniac** (e'pndmāniāk), [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation + *MANIAC*.] One who is crazy about the rights of 'nationalities'.

1853 S. ENWARDS *Poles Captivity* II. 140 The political ethnomanics to be consistent ought to propose the annexation of Alsace to some German state.

*quasi-adj.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 69 The game, from the ethnomanic point of view, may be regarded as won.

**Ethnopsychology** (e'pndsīkplōdzi), [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* nation, people + *PSYCHOLOGY*.] The investigation of the psychology of races and peoples.

1886 LANG in *19th Cent.* XIX. 58 For this method (philological) we propose to substitute . . the method of Völkerpsychologie . . or ethnopsychology.

Hence **Ethnopsychological**, *a.*, of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 131 *note*, The ethnopsychological problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental.

**Ethnography** (i'pndgrāfi), [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνος* character + *-γραφία* writing.] 'The description of the morals and characteristics of man'.

1878 IN KRAUTH *Vocab. Philos. Sc.*

**Ethologic** (i'pndlōdzik), *a.* [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -IC.] = next.

1864 IN WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ethological** (i'pndlōdzikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Pertaining to 'ethology'. a. According to the Dicts.: Pertaining to ethics. b. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): Pertaining to the science of human character.

1730-6 IN BAILEY (foliol). 1775 IN ASH. 1843 MILL *Logic* vi. v. § 6 The ethological consequences of particular circumstances of position. 1883 W. MITRO in *Academy* 29 Dec. 425 The son is sufficiently candid for the most exacting student of ethological truth.

2. Pertaining to the scientific study of customs. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 266 What may be called ethological as distinguished from ethnological researches.

**Ethologist** (i'pndlōdzist), [f. L. *etholog-us*, Gr. *ἠθολόγος* (i. *ἦθος* character + *-λογος* one who discourses) + -IST.]

† 1. [= Gr. *ἠθολόγος*] One who portrays character by imitative gestures and facial expression; a mimic. *Obs.*—

1730-6 IN BAILEY (foliol). 1775 IN ASH.

2. One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of ethology; a writer on ethics.

1828 IN WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Ethologia** (i'pndlōdzi), [ad. L. *ethologia*, a. Gr. *ἠθολογία*, i. *ἠθολόγος*: see prec. and -LOGY.]

† 1. The portrayal of character by mimic gestures; mimicry. *Obs.*—

1666-8 IN BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 IN BAILEY.

† 2. According to the Dicts.: The science of ethics; also, a treatise on manners or morals. *Obs.* 1678-1705 IN PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 IN BAILEY.

3. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): The science of character-formation.

1843 MILL *Logic* vi. v. § 4 The laws of the formation of character . . are to be obtained by, etc. A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of Ethology, or the science of character.

† **Ethopœia**. *Obs. rare*. [L. *ethopœia*, a. Gr. *ἠθοποιία*, i. *ἦθος* character + *-ποιία* representation.] Delineation of character; moral portraiture. Also *Rhet.* (see quot. 1678).

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 74 Examples of such Descriptions and Histories of things under which I comprehend Ethopœas. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Ethopœa*, a figure of Rhetoric in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach. 1721-1800 IN BAILEY.

† **Ethopœtic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἠθοποιητικός*, i. *ἦθος* character + *ποιητικός*, i. *ποιεῖν* to make, represent.] Intended to represent character or manners.

1652 UROUQUART *Jeux* Wks. (1834) 228 [Crichton] begun to prank it a la *Venetiana*, with such a flourish of mimic and ethopœtic gestures.

† **Ethos** (i'pəs), [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἦθος* character, a person's nature or disposition. Used by Eng. writers in certain particular applications.]

1. [After Arist. *Rhet.* II. xii-xiv.] The characteristic spirit, prevalent tone of sentiment, of a people or community; the 'genius' of an institution or system.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* v. 691 The Romanized Danes conformed to the ethos of the Carolingian monarchy. 1859 W. F. WINGFIELD *Tour in Dalmatia* 27 This prevalence of the Italian language and ethos exists . . not only in the maritime cities, etc. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 245 The ethos of Catholic sacerdotal life is altogether different.

2. In reference to ancient æsthetic criticism and rhetoric.

Aristotle's statement that Polygnatus excelled all other painters in the representation of 'ethos' app. meant simply that his pictures expressed 'character'; but as Aristotle elsewhere says that this painter portrayed men as nobler than they really are, some mod. writers have taken Ethos to mean 'ideal excellence'. The opposition of *ethos* and *pathos* ('character' and 'emotion'), often wrongly ascribed to Aristotle's theory of art as expounded in the *Poetics*, really belongs only to Greek rhetoric.

1875 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 359 s.v. *Archæology*, By ethos, as applied to the paintings of Polygnatus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

† **Ethroclite**, *sb.* Var. of HETEROCLITE: here used *transf.* in pl. for: Perplexed condition, state of frenzy. (See Du Cange s.v. *Diversilimum*.)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 154 Thadmyral . . beyng in the ethroclites in his entendement, cryed and sayd.

**Ethyl** (e'pil). Also 9 othyle. [f. ETH-ER + -YL = Gr. *ἠλγ* matter. The name was originally given by Berzelius, whose spelling *ethule* was at first adopted in Eng.] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), the base of ordinary alcohol, common ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of organic compounds, into the names of which the word enters attributively, as *Ethyl hydride* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (= C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>H), *Ethyl chloride* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl, *Ethyl iodide* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>I, *Ethyl alcohol* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O.

Ethyl is sometimes denoted by the symbol E or (latterly) Et. Originally the name was used for what is now called DIETHYL (in mod. notation C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> or Et<sub>2</sub>); this was isolated by Frankland in 1849, but ethyl in its single-molecule form is known only in combination. 1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 371 Mr. Boyé read a communication entitled 'On the Perchlorate of the Oxide of Ethule.' 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 219 If we suppose then a body to exist, consisting of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> . . it has been proposed to designate it by the term ethyle. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* *Mod. Chem.* 450 Ethyl . . the radical of the numerous class of ethers. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 310 Ethyl alcohol, known as spirits of wine. *Ibid.* (1857) 295 Alcohol may be regarded as water in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fewness' Chem.* II. 42 Whether we regard it [ethane] as ethyl-hydride . . or as dimethyl . . this arrangement remains the same. *Ibid.* II. 47 Ethane . . is formed . . by the action of zinc and water on ethyl iodide.

Hence many derivatives, names of compounds containing ethyl, as *Ethylamine*, a compound (NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *ethyl-ammonia*. *Ethylate*, a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. *Ethylene*, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>; also known as *Ethene*, *Olefin* gas, or *Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen*, an important constituent of coal gas. *Ethylia*, a synonym of *Ethylamine*; now disused. *Ethylia*, of ethyl; = *ETERYL*, used attributively, as in *Ethyllic cyanate* = *Ethyl cyanate* = *Vinyl cyanate*.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 239 'Ethylamine . . where it (1 atom of hydrogen) is replaced by ethyle. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 309 Several alkaloids existing in the animal and vegetable kingdom afford ethylamine on distillation with potash. 1864 *Atterham* No. 1937 7273 The 'ethylate of acetyl. 1880 *Mod. Temp.* *Jrnl.* July 165

Report on the use of Ethylate of Sodium (Sodium Alcohol). 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 358 \*Ethylene, known as olefiant gas, has already been mentioned. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* vi. 207 One of the most important of these hydro-carbons is known as ethylene or ethene. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 By heating glycol with an excess of fuming hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°, the author has converted this substance into ethylene dichloride. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Stud.* 241 This remarkable base was called ethylamine by Würtz, its discoverer, but is now more commonly called \*Ethylia. 1859 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Nov. 253/3 Circumstances lead the operator to suspect that hydro-carbon to be \*ethyl hydride. 1873 WATTS *Fewnes' Chem.* 580 Ethylic ether is also called common ether, or simply ether.

**Etik**, e, obs. forms of **HECTIC**.

**ETIN**, var. of **ETEN**, **Obs.**, giant.

**Etine**, -un, -yn, obs. ff. pa. pple. of **EAT**.

**Etiolate** (f'tiōlet). [f. Fr. *étiole* (see -ATE 3), of dialectal origin, from Norm. (s')*étiole* to grow into haulm, f. *éteule*, OF. *esteule*, *esteulle*:-L. *stipula* straw.]

1. *trans.* To render (a plant) pale or colourless by excluding the light from it; to blanch.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1.45 note, Celery blanched or etiolated for the table by excluding the light from it. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 34 Plants that grow in darkness are pale and without colour, and . . . are said to be etiolated, or blanched. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* (Bridgew. Treat.) i. xiii. 99 Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Albino*, No chlorophyll is formed, and they (Albino plants) are said to be etiolated.

2. *transf.* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin).

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 The skin is also white, or etiolated. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 65 note, We may etiolate them (females) as in New England.

3. *fig.* (See next, *phl. a.*)

4. *intr.* To become white or whiter; to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Etiolated** (f'tiōletted), *phl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Blanched, pallid, colourless. Also *fig.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in BEDDOES *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 186 The whiteness of etiolated vegetables is occasioned by the deficiency of light. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 145, 1. left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 359 It is caoutchouc in a particular state, I may almost say an etiolated caoutchouc. 1857-81 O. W. HOLMES in *Old Vol. of Life* (1883) 60 This poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 2005 Examples of the kind of etiolated theology. 1879 A. MONGREDIEN *Free Trade & Eng. Comm.* (ed. 4) 26 These industries . . . are for the most part sickly, nerveless, and etiolated.

**Etiolation** (f'tiōl'atshn). [f. **ETIOLATE** v.: see -ATION.] The action of etioliating; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, etiolated.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in BEDDOES *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 188 Plants, in the process of etiolation, lose the light combined with their leaves, and become white. 1865 KERR *Phys. Bot.* II. 498 Etiolation may also ensue from the depredation of insects. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 81 Newton smoked himself into a state of absolute etiolation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) i. 1. 9 This is the collapse, the etiolation of human features into mouldy blank. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 754 It is remarkable that etiolation does not extend to the flowers.

**Etiolin** (f'tiōlin). [f. **ETIOLATE** + -IN.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 747.

**Etiolize** (f'tiōl'ize), *v. rare.* [f. Fr. *étiole* + -IZE.] *trans.* = **ETIOLATE**. Hence **Etiolized** *phl. a.*

1884 *Trans. Victoria Institute* 40 The young shoots, pale, etiolated, and delicate from the hour they show their tiny leaves.

**Etiological**, var. of **ÆTIOLOGICAL**.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 451 Our etiological researches. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. 4 An etiological legend.

**Etiologist** (f'tiōlōgist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies etiology or the science of causes.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 174 One of the points of minute anatomy that have most exercised . . . the imagination of etiologists. 1866 *Times* 17 Aug. 10/3 The etiologist will be the better enabled to estimate aright the influence of other insidious elements.

**Etiology**, var. of **ÆTIOLOGY**.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Etiology*, a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason. 1832 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 The etiology of our science. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 26 The etiology of disease. 1881 M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 7 Astronomical etiology.

**Etiquette** (etiket) [a. Fr. *étiquette* (:-OF. *estiquette*). The primary sense in Fr. is represented by Eng. **TICKET** (an adoption either of the word or the synonymous *étiquet*:-*estignet*): in OF. the word chiefly denotes a soldier's billet. The transition from the sense 'ticket, label' to that of 'prescribed routine' presents no intrinsic difficulty, but its actual history in Fr. is not very clear; the other mod. Romanic langs. have adapted the word from Fr. in the secondary sense; It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta* ('a book of ceremonies hid in the king's palace', Del Pino *Sp. Dict.* 1763).]

1. *a.* The prescribed ceremonial of a court; the

formalities required by usage in diplomatic intercourse. *b.* The order of procedure established by custom in the army or navy (*esp.* with reference to promotion), in parliament, etc. *c.* The conventional rules of personal behaviour observed in the intercourse of polite society; the ceremonial observances prescribed by such rules. *d.* The unwritten code of honour by which members of certain professions (*esp.* the medical and legal) are prohibited from doing certain things deemed likely to injure the interests of their brethren, or to lower the dignity of the profession.

*a.* 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 19 Mar., Without hesitation kiss his [the Pope's] slipper or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Ibid.* (1792) IV. 187 Over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *etiquette*. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* in *Wks.* VII. 329 *Etiquette* . . . had it's original application to those ceremonial and formal observances practised at Courts . . . The term came afterwards . . . to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign States. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 110 They keep perfect time in this species of court *etiquette*.

*b.* 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 570 It is to him that, in *etiquette*, the command of the expedition belonged. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 A proceeding, conducted . . . with such minute attention to prescriptive *etiquette*. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Etiquette*, naval or military observances, deemed to be law. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 459 The later *etiquette* of procedure on money bills, will be sought in vain in the rolls of the medieval parliaments.

*c.* 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Letter*, I was not altogether sure of my *etiquette*, whether I ought to have wrote or no. 1779 J. MOORE *Vieu Soc. Fr.* II. ii. 21 For all *etiquette* of this nature is waved even in Germany at the tables d' *Hôtes*. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 10 A formal dinner; which, according to his ideas of *etiquette*, he thought himself obliged to give. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serv.* Ser. i. xviii. (1866) 301 Man is . . . a slave . . . to *etiquette*. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 154 After tea . . . the bondage of *etiquette* was loosened.

*phl.* 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiii. 181 A little place with its pompous ways, small *etiquettes* and punctilios.

*d.* 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 15 The *etiquette* of certain professional functions prescribes that a services should be divided. 1838 BRUCE *Amer. Commun.* III. 382 A code of *etiquette* forbids them [lawyers] to undertake certain sorts of work.

† 2. *a.* Rule of *etiquette*; an observance prescribed by *etiquette*. Chiefly *phl. Obs.*

1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii. 225 note, This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practise of *etiquettes*. 1779 BURGOWNE *Lt. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 7 A court *etiquette* was invented . . . viz. that the persons whose conduct was so put in question, should not appear at Court pending the enquiry. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* i. ii. (R.), Ludicrous offences against the laws of custom, or the *etiquettes* of fashion. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 76 Some of the *etiquettes* known in our legal and parliamentary oratory. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 Some of the *etiquettes* of his majesty's court are rather whimsical.

3. In the primary Fr. sense: *a.* Label. *rare.* 1867 VCR. POLLINGTON *Halfpound Old World* 121 German matches . . . with the remarkable lines, 'If you want a light, I'll shine so bright,' printed on the *etiquette*.

Hence *Etiquetted phl. a.*, given up to *etiquette*. 1861 H. A. TILLEY *Japan* 385 The contrast altogether between them and the *etiquetted* ladies of Europe.

† **Etisie**, **etisis**. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *étisie*; app. irreg. f. med. L. *etica*, L. *hæctica* (see **HECTIC** *sh.*) on analogy of *phthisis*, *phthisis*] = **HECTIC** *sh.* 1527 ANOREW *Brinswyke's Distill. Waters* clxxviii. Mij b, For the *Etisies* and *etisis*, and for the consumyunge sekenesse of the longues. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioran.* III. ii. 5 It helpeth muche against the *Etisie*, and against all sortes of Catarrhes.

**Etist**, *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἔτα*-a the name of the letter *η* + -IST.] One who pronounces the Greek letter *η* as (ē), not (ē); = **ETACIST**.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. v.* i. § 25 Distinguished from the *Etists* of Erasmus's party.

**Etina** (e'tina). Also *g. etna*. [f. the name of the volcano.] A vessel (in the form of an inverted cone placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit.

1832 *Athenæum* 9 June 375 (*Advt.*), Jones's *Atinas* for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 659/1, I have an *Eina* with which I can produce a pint of boiling water in eight minutes. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 263 Ask my *placens* *uxor* to mull some claret in the *etna*.

† **Etoile** (f'toi', etwal). [a. Fr. *étoile* star.]

† 1. **Fortif.** A small fort or redoubt in the shape of a star. *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Etoile*, a small fort or work of 4, 5, or 6, or more points, a star redoubt. 1775 in ASH.

2. *Her.* A heraldic charge consisting of a star with wavy points or rays. Cf. **ESTOILE**.

1766 PONY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Etoile*, the French word for a Star. 1882 CUSANS *Heraldry* 103 *Etoile* is represented with six wavy points.

3. *Comb.*

1789 MRS. PLOZZA *Journ.*, France II. 287 The public walks and drives . . . are formed *etoile*-wise.

**Etonian** (ē'tō-niān). [f. *Eton* + -IAN.] One educated at Eton College.

c 1770 GEORGE III in *Etoniana* v. 81 You were an Etonian. 1844 ISRAEL *Coningsby* i. xi, The Lord of the equipage . . . as an old Etonian, placed in the hands of the Albanian his contribution.

**Etrurian** (itrū-riān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *7* **He-trurian**. [f. **ETRURIA** + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Etruria. *B. sb.* A native of Etruria.

1623 COCKERAM III, *Decii*, the Sonne [vowed himself] against the *Hetrurians*. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. 1, *Hetrurian* Letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' *Etrurian* shades High overarch't imbrow. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 23 As old as Greek or *Etrurian* tale.

**Etruscan** (itrū-skān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *8* **He-truscan**. [f. L. *etruscus* + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people; *absol.* the language of the Etruscans (in quot. 1817 jocularly used for 'Tuscan'). *B. sb.* One belonging to the Etruscan nation.

1706 HEARNK *Collect.* 14 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 312 The *Hetruscan* inscription. 1773 MONBOUO *Lang.* (1774) I. III. xii. 580 The Latin and *Hetruscan*. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxi, For few Italians speak the right *Etruscan*. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* l. 44 The *Etruscans*, a separate race, whose origin is still quite uncertain. 1880 OUIA *Maremma* I. 17 His name was the old *Etruscan* name.

**Etstopen**, -stand, -stent, -stunt: see **AT-**

**-ette**, suffix, forming diminutive sbs., represents OF. *-ette*, the fem. form corresponding to the masc. *-et*: see **ET**. In early Eng. use the Fr. *-et* and *-ette* (OF. *-ete*) were not clearly distinguished, and in 15th c. *-ette* is a mere variant spelling of *-et*; e.g. the OF. *basinette* occurs sometimes in Eng. as *basinette*. The older adoptions of Fr. words in *-ette*, so far as they survive, are now written with *-ET*; the spelling *-ette* belongs chiefly to words introduced since 17th c., as *chemisette*, *cigarette*, *eprouvette*, *étiquette*, *pipette*, *serviette*. During the present century a few words have been formed by the addition of *-ette* to Eng. sbs.; most of these, as *leaderette*, *sermonette*, *essayette*, can scarcely be said to be in good use, though often met with in newspapers; *wagonette*, however, is well established. Formations of this kind are very common in the names given by manufacturers to materials intended as imitations of something else: one such word which has come into general use is *leatherette*.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 19 This side of the glen . . . is known to be a descent but by the pretty little catarractes playing at leap-frog. 1887 *Mod. Newspaper*, Great sale of Brussels-like carpets. Messrs. —'s plushettes.

**Ettercap** (et'etkæp). *Sc.* Also *8* **ethercap**. [var. form of **ATTERCOP**.]

1. *a.* Spider; = **ATTERCOP** 1.

2. *fig.* An ill-humoured person; = **ATTERCOP** 2. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis distasteful to thole An ether-cap like him to the coal! c 1750 A. ROBERTSON in Scott *Wav.* lxi, A fiery ether-cap, a fractious chiel. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 15 That ethercap . . . is flying through the town like a shunkie. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXII. 478 A cool temper. I'm sure you fiery ethercap has not.

Hence *ettercapped, phl. a.*, inflicted by a spider. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems*, To Gny xii, Ye may smile at ether-cop stings With careless pride.

**Ettlerin** (et'etlin). In *g* *etterling*. 'A cow which has a calf when only two years old' (Jam.). 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, Among the live stock, some very fine *etterlings* brought over 12s. a head.

**Ettick**, obs. form of **HECTIC**.

**Ettin**, var. form of **ETEN**, **Obs.**, giant.

**Ette** (e'tl), *v.* Since 14th c. only *north. dial.* Forms: 3 *atli-en*, 3-5 *atle*, 3-4 *netle*. (h)aght, eghtel, -il, 4-5 *attel* (e, y, *atle*, *ettill* (e, 4) *aghl*, *atill*, *atyle*, *eitle*, *ettele*, -elle, -ylle, 5 *attel* (l, *atthill*, *ettill*, 6 *attile*, 4-6 *etle*, (7) *attill*, 7-9 *dial.* *eekle*), 3-*ettile*. [a. ON. *etla* (also *etla*, *atla*) to think, conjecture, purpose, destiny, apportion: prehistoric \**atila*, \**atila* (whence some of the ME. forms), f. OTent. \**atila* (OE. *caht*, OHG. *ahla*, mod. G. *acht*) consideration, attention, f. root of Goth. *aha* 'voûs', understanding, *ahma* soul. From the same nominal base without -l- suffix are OE. *eahlian*, OHG. *ahôn* (mod. G. *achten*) to esteem, consider.]

I. To purpose (and senses derived from this). 1. *trans.* *a.* With *inf.* as obj. (usually preceded by *to*): To intend, purpose, plan; to make it one's object, to endeavour. (In most instances this may be taken as *intr.* with *inf.* of purpose; hence the vb. was occas. followed by *thereto* referring to an *inf.* in context.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Wolde him seluen wreke gif he mihte and perto ettelde and abit his time. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16384 (Cott.) O yur king pat es in hand, quat aghtel yee do pan? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5784 A doghter. . . . Pe whilk he luvud specially And eghtild to mak hir quene of wor-shepe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 27 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 279 Pi husband etidise bare-to. To helpe he pyure of his riches. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 520 Syr Arthure es thynne emnye fore ever, And ettelles to bee overlyge of he empyre of Rome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hii were . . . semly for women, Paire houses to haunt & . . . here onestly attell to saue. a 1400-50 Alexander 15, I forwith 30w all ettelis to schewe Of Emperour. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 16 *Eckle* or *Ette*, to aim, intend, design. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv, To bell



the cat w' sic a scrow, Some swankies ettle. 1863 J. Nicholson *Poems, The Burnie*, So bent on the bauble we ettle aye to win, The best o' life's blessings we lee far behin'.

b. With *sb.* (or *pron.*) as obj.: To purpose, seek to bring about (a result).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 14 Quhat purposis or ettis thou now? lat see. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 They wad think it a hraw scheme. Mischieff to ettle.

c. *refl.* To intend (= ON. *willask*).

14100 *Morie Arth.* 554, Bee Etyrre. I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2829 (Dublin MS.) Pou... ettyhs þe (*Asim. MS.* etlis to) sir Alexander ette to assayle.

2. To destine, ordain, assign. Const. *dat.* of persons, *for*, *to*; also *simply*, and with complement or complementary inf.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9426 (Cott.) Qua herd euer spek o mare bliss, pan aghtled (*Trin.* ordeyned) was adam and his? *Ibid.* 21599 Godd bat haghills ilkin stat. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 394 She was eldist and heire etlit to his londes. *Ibid.* 6775 Peull, þat by ordynause of Ector was etlit to hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. 30 This Goddes etlit. This realmie to be... mastres To all landis. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxiv, 'He drees the doom he ettle for me'. 1832-53 A. LANG in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 29 I'll bless the doom I hae to dree That ettle her, my Highland maid, To dwell in Bormistoun w' me!

3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *esp.* to aim (a blow or missile) at a person or a mark (also *fig.*); *absol.* or *intr.* to take aim (*at*).

c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6399 He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2322 To all you of atthenys bus athill I my sawes. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 269 Bot Wallace... Followed on him, and a strait etlyt fast. 1500 *Eger & Grise* 992 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* i. 385 Grine... attilide him a dint that bote full well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 37 Myneustres... Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* i. i. (1849) 3 To ettle at butts. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 7 Aft ettle, whilles hit. *fig.* 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ii. iv. xi. 90, I was persuaded he had something to ettle at me.

b. *intr.* To direct one's course.

c. 1205 LAY. 25996 Hete we nu þene eotend bi-lafuen and atlien [c. 1275 go we] to þan king. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 15 pat Alixandre wib his ost atlede þidre. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 7424 Ector ettirsons ettylt on Achilles. *Ibid.* 8089 Eneas atlede etlit anone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ix. 66 Quhayr thikkest was the pres thar etlis he. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I'll ettle for yam', I'll turn my steps homeward.

c. To aim at (a thing); to make an effort at. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. ii. When a they ettle at their greatest wish is to be made o' and obtain a kiss. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xvii. They that ettle at the top of a ladder will at least get up some rounds. 1873 F. K. ROBINSON in *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Ettle*, I've been ettling after a new place.

4. To arrange, set in order, range; to prepare. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren... Ene set an ettle al. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 2376 Arowes and other geire atled 1 anon.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Cf. i. c.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1157 Pan etlis him sir Alexander. 1513 *Scot. Field* 180 Our english men ful merrilie attilide them to shoote. *Ibid.* 318 Soe eagerly with ire attilide them to meete.

II. 5. *trans.* To guess, conjecture, divine. Also *absol.*

c. 1205-75 (cf. *ETTLING* *vbl. sb.*). c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 813 Alisaundrine anon attelid þat time, & knewe wel bi hire craft. *Ibid.* 941 Alysaunderine anon attelide alle here boujtes.

Hence **Ettemlent**, intention. **Ettler**, a schemer, an aspirant.

1787 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.*, **Ettemlent**, intention. 1825-70 JAMIESON, **Ettemlent**, intention. 1832 GALT *R. Gilhaize* li. xxx. His father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent ettler for preferment.

**Ettle** (et'l), *sb.* [f. **ETTL** *v.*]

1. Aim, intent, purpose.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 213 Nannie... flew at Tam w' furious ettle. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. ii. 51 Ill tarry name to tell, The ettle o' my eeran.

2. Chance, opportunity.

1768 *Ross Heleneer* iii. But fairness to be hame, that burnt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest. **Ettle**, *sb.* Dial. form of **NETTLE**; cf. *adder* for *nadder*, etc.

1688 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinghampt.* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 451 For cutting of ettlis. 1842 AKERNAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, **Ettle**, a nettle. 1884 *Upton-on-Swern Gloss.*, **Ettles**, nettles.

**Etting** (et'lin), *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. north.* [f. **ETTL** *v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the *vb.* **ETTL**.

1. Intention, purpose; also, endeavour.

c. 1345 *E. E. All. P.* b. 688, & alle myne adyng to Abraham vn-haþe bylyue. 1375 *HARVOUR Brice* i. 587 Of hys ettyng lytel swa it fell, As I sall eftwardis tell. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalene* 564, & some þai cryyngis mad In þe porte quhare þai ettyng lode. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 166 For charge off nan, bot it had ben his king At mycht that tym bryng him fra his ettyng. 1822 *GALT Steam-Boat* 105 (Jam.) But there was an ettling beyond discretion perhaps in this.

2. Conjecture, estimation. *Widuten eni ettlunge* (early ME.): without any guessing, unquestionably. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 25761 Bi attlinge [c. 1275 hatling] heom bulite þritit uodere. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Muche mare he hued wíðuten eni ettlunge at halden to him seluen. 1240 *Sorowes Wante* in *Cott. Hom.* 263 Wíð uien eni ettlunge þen of his ahne gleadunge.

3. Preparation. *Obs.*

1340-70 *A. Alisaundre* 266 Redy too fight With attling of areblast & archers ryfe.

+ **Ettouch**, *v. Obs.* [? ad. OF. *estachier*, *etachier* with assimilation to *Touch*.] *trans.* To attach, fasten, fix.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 174 Chirographe or oblygacion the which Jhesu Cryst bare and ettouchys to to the crosse.

**Ettui**, *etwee* (etwí?). Forms: 7 *estui*, *estweie*, *etuy*, *etwee*, *pl.* *etweese*, 8 *etuis*, *etuy*, 7- *etwee*, 8- *etui*. [a. Fr. *étui*, OF. *estui* = Pr. *estui*, *estug* (med.L. *estugium*, 1231, Du Cange), according to M. Paul Meyer a *vbl. sb.* f. F. *estui*, Pr. *estui*, *estugar* (= late L. type *\*stugare*) to keep, guard, hold in custody. (The Pr. form is inconsistent with the commonly assumed identity with the synonymous Sp. *estuche*, It. *astuccio*.) Cf. **TWEZE**.

In the forms *estui*, *estweie* in Florio the *s* may be a misprint for *s*; if not, these forms suggest some sort of association with *huswife* subsequently used in the same sense.

A small case, usually ornamental, for small articles, as bodkins, needles, toothpicks, etc.; formerly also a case for surgical instruments.

1611 *FLORIO, Astuccio*, an estui, a pocket case or little sheath with cizors, bodkin, penknife... in it. - *Struchio*, an estweie, etc. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Estui*, an Ettwee. - *Penniarol de Chirurgien*, a Chirurgians Case or Ettuy; the box wherein he carries his Instruments. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our Knives, Ettweese, Keys, Needles, 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 7 2 Gold Ettuys for Quills, Scissors, Needles, Thimbles. a. 1763 *SHEENSTONE Wks.* (1764) i. 299 The gold etwee, With all its bright inhabitants, shall waste its melting stores. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. ii. 10 June, He presented... me with a gold etuis. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* ii. 112 It is used... in making boxes, sodes, handles of knives, etuis, etc. 1850 *THACKERAY Virgin* xlii. The pearl necklace and the gold etwee. 1883 *FISHERIES Exhib. Catal.* 78 Travelling Bags, Razor Cases, Etuis, etc. attrib. 1828 *WEBSTER s. v.* *Etwee-case*, a case for pocket instruments.

**Ety**, *rar.* = **ETYMON**.

1847 H. F. TALBOT *Eng. Etymologies* 470, *Thing*. I have already given an etym of this word.

**Etymic** (eti'mik), *a.* [f. **ETYM**-ON + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word. In some mod. Dicts.

**Etymography**, *nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *ἐτυμο-* true (see **ETYMON**) + *-γραφία* writing; after *etymology*.] Historical accuracy of spelling.

1886 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 It is as vain to ask us, in the name of etymography, to turn that name (Shakespeare) into Shakspeare, as it would be to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn 'Tragedy' into Goat-song.

+ **Etymologer**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐτυμολογέειν*, f. *ἐτυμολόγος* etymologer, f. *ἐτυμον* **ETYMON** + *-λογία* one who discourses.]

*trans.* a. To give an etymological signification to. b. To trace the etymology of; to derive.

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Which word [Musicks]... hath been etymologed for the signification of the studies of humanitie and chiefly of poetry. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. ii. (1632) 198 Whose original Name... some will have Etymologed from *Saxum* a Stone.

**Etymologer** (eti'moldʒɪ), [f. Gr. *ἐτυμολόγος* (see *prec.*) + *-ER*.] One who traces etymologies; = **ETYMOLOGIST**.

1650 *MASSEY Glasse for Worldeings* 10 With the Etymologer tis... water hardened by extrem cold. 1660 M. GRIFITH *Fear of God & King* 82 (T.) 'Lex à ligando', saith the etymologer: it is called a law from binding. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 160 A plain, blunt etymologer may take the liberty of putting the extinguisher or monk's hood on his shallow, misty notions. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 36 The fancies of... monkish etymologers.

**Etymologic** (eti'moldʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *etymologicus*, a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικ-ός*, f. *ἐτυμολογία* **ETYMOLOGY**.] = *next*.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) *Introd.* xix, I have habitually endeavoured, by etymologic investigation, to ascertain of every analyzed word the primary sense. 1886 *ATHENÆUM* 7 Aug. 1651 Without help from etymologic or other record we may safely go back ages further. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Etymological** (eti'moldʒikəl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, or pertaining to, etymology; based upon, or in accordance with, etymology.

1592 *lr. Zunius on Rev.* ix. 11 This name belongeth unto the etymological interpretation of Hildebrand. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* i. Notes 20 Take largest etymological liberty and you may have it from 'Ellan-ban i.e. the white Isle'. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1851) 11 It wer more etymologic to wryt montan, fontan, according to the original. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 96 Peruse, for a farther Description... Francis Holyoke, his Etymological Dictionary. 1747 *JOHNSON Plan Dict.* Wks. ix. 183 Its [arrive's] original and etymological sense. 1769 in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xiii. (1876) 355 The Etymological part of the rudiments of the Latin grammar. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 331 Specimens of etymological Parsing. 1865 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1880) i. vi. 130 A meaning that... can... be defended on... etymological grounds.

b. *nonce-use*. Engaged in the study of etymology. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) l. 15 So, we are to be etymological to night, exclaimed Gower.

**Etymologically** (eti'moldʒikəl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an etymological manner; according to or as regards etymology; on etymological principles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Etymologically*, by way of etymology. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Alen* i. 229, I try... to use no words of which I cannot etymologically defend the application. 1809 *Syd. SMITH Wks.* (1859) i. 1624 Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically with all the languages of modern Europe. 1860 *PUSEY Alin. Proph.* 522 The Devil, etymologically, the accuser. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* iii. i. 390 Such a use of the word is... etymologically incorrect. 1883 Sir J. C. DAV in *Late Rev. Q. Bench Xii.* 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

|| **Etymologicon** (eti'moldʒikən). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν*, neut. of *ἐτυμολογικός*; see **ETYMOLOGIC**.] A work in which the etymologies of words are traced; an etymological dictionary.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1831) 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cyc. Suppl.* 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 No English dictionary at all fulfills the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular etymologicon.

**Etymologist** (eti'moldʒist), [f. **ETYMOLOGY** + *-IST*.] One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of etymology; one who searches into the history and origin of words.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiii. 216 The Greeke Etymologists ridiculously draw it from many other originals. 1679 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 240 This I take but for the imagination of some fond Etymologist. 1747 *JOHNSON Plan Dict.* Wks. ix. 177 In exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xx. (1840) ii. 268 Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve... are supposed by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet Wks.* (Bohn) i. 162 The etymologist finds the dearest word to have been once a brilliant picture. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* iv. 38 Etymologists could arrive at no conclusion as to the origin of the name.

**Etymologization**, *rar.* [f. *next* + *-ATION*.] The action of etymologizing.

a. 1831 *BENTHAM Logic Wks.* 1838-43 VIII. 245 By etymologization i. mean... the exposition of inflected words and conjugates by the exhibition of the root from which they are derived.

**Etymologize** (eti'moldʒaiz), *v.* Also 6 *ethimologise*, 7 *æ-*, *etimologise*, *-ize*, 9 *etymologise*. [ad. late L. *etymologizāre* (spelt *ethimologisare*), f. *etymologia* **ETYMOLOGY**; see *-IZE* and cf. Fr. *etymologiser*.]

1. *trans.* To give the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of; to invent or suggest an etymology for.

c. 1530 *Remedie of Love* 301 (T.). The first parte of this name we have yfounde, Let us ethimologise the seconde. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* iv. i. *Pha.* Breeches, *guait* Beare-riches; when a gallant beares all his Riches in his Breeches. *Anno.* Most fortunately etymologized. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* ii. lxxvii. (1753) 464 *Languedoc*. Scalliger would etymologize from '*langue d'ouy*'. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* App. 325 Having started the conceit of an undergraduate's being like an apprentice, (which you etymologize in a very accurate manner). 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* i. 117 Even the word *merino* is not altogether etymologized. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 191 With this in view, the first portion of *Brahma* is etymologized as follows. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* i. 147 The habit of etymologizing words off-hand from expressive sounds.

2. To denote etymologically. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 And indeed the Analogue of the word induces me to imagine, some adventurous Cambrian first arrived here, memorizing it by this name *Pen-gwin* in the British Tongue, Etymologizing so much. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Genet.* 145 The field isargent, a Muller sahle, by the name of Aston, as if it did Etymologize a stone.

2. *intr.* To study etymology; to search into the origin of words; to invent or suggest etymologies for words.

1652 *GAULF Magastrom.* 145, I rejoyce not much in etimologizing. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 83 It would not be proper to etymologise too much or too minutely on some words. 1851 *TRENCH Study of Words* vii. (1860) 266 How perilous it is to etymologize at random. 1877 *PRUE Primer Philol.* i. 16 We etymologise as if each man were a standard to himself.

|| *Etymologizing vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* 1771 *Antiq. Sarrab.* 5 A rational employment... is etymologizing. 1880 S. R. DRIVER *Hebrew Tenses* App. iii. 251 Reckless etymologizing is to be avoided. 1882 *ATHENÆUM* 23 Dec. 8441 Man is, as Mr. Palmer says, an etymologizing animal, and abhors an unmeaning word.

**Etymology** (eti'moldʒi). Forms: [4 with Latin termination *ethimologia*], 5-6 *othi-*, *ethimologie*, *-y(e)*, (5 *ethimologie*), 6-7 *etym-, otim-*, *etymologie*, *-y(e)*, 6- *otymologie*. [a. OF. *ethimologie*, mod.F. *etymologie*, ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*, f. *ἐτυμολόγος*; see **ETYMOLOGE**.]

1. a. The process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense.

1588 *FRANCOE Lawiers Leg.* i. xii. 51 Notation or Etymology is the interpretation of the word. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. 4. § 7 This tracing of a word to its original, (which is called etymology), is sometimes a very precarious... thing. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) i. ix. 456 The explanation and etymology of those words... require a degree of knowledge in all the ancient northern languages.

¶ With explanation drawn from the Gr. derivation. (Cf. L. *verilogium*, by which Cicero renders the Gr. word.)

1633 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Etymologie*, true expounding. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Etymologie*, the true exposition or interpretation of a thing.

b. An instance of this process; an account of the formation and radical signification of a word.

1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.* 34 As Ysider tellith in the third book of Ethimologies. 1575 TURNER. *Falconrie* 204 So that the etymologie of the name proceedeth all upon one cause. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* v. ii. 8 Neither let this Etymologie of Britaines seeme to be either harsh or absurd, seeing the very words sound alike, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Oecus. Refl.* v. i. (1675) 296 Critical Inquiries into Obsolete Rites, or Disputable Etymologies. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict. Wks.* IX. 201 For the Teutonic etymologies, I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 1661 A little investigation will show this etymologie [of *since*] to be entirely erroneous.

c. The facts relating to the formation or derivation (of a word). (In 16-17th c. occur confused expressions such as 'the etymologie comes from,' 'to derive the etymologie from'.)

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. ii. (1495) 50 What is the menynge of the Ethimologia and the setting of this name? 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 Yf we them dewly kun applye And orderly asytr the ethimologie. 1581 MARBECK *Ek. of Notes* 276 Dagon... as maie be iudged by the Ethimologie of the word, was some God of the Sea. For *Dag* in Hebrue signifieth a fish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 267 The etymologie of this English word 'priest' cometh from presbyter. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 Herald... is merely a Teutonic or Duytch word, and in that tongue and no other, the true Etymologie thereof is onely to be found. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 34 Some derive the Etimologie of this rare Cittle from Venetia, which in old Latin signifieth the frothing or seething of the Sea. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptance its etymologie implies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* t. iv. § 1 If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymologie, yet, etc. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 260 The etymologie of a word can never give us its definition.

transf. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 48 Those distinctions of origin, habits, dialect, and history which constitute what may be termed the etymologie of the nation.

† d. Etymological sense, original meaning. *Obs.* a 1292 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. ii. *Aten.* What's thy name? *Nano*. *Nano*. *Aten.* The etymologie of which word is a dwarf. 1631 BRETHERTON *Eng. Genlew.* (1641) 332 This name [widowhood]... hath received one constant Etymologie; 'deprived' or 'destitute'. 1711-14 AINSWORTH *Spect.* (J.), Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymologie of the word is visible.

2. That branch of linguistic science which is concerned with determining the origin of words.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 93 Others have better observed the laws of Etymologie, and deduced it from a word of the same language. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* t. i. 44 The science of etymologie has been earnestly recommended. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 48 Etymologie, is the study of the primitive, derivative, and figurative forms and meanings of words. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. i. vi. (1868) 242 As long as etymologie was carried on on such principles it could not claim the name of a science.

3. *Gram.* That part of grammar which treats of individual words, the parts of speech separately, their formation and inflexions.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* § 100 The rules of Grammar, touching either the Etymologie or Syntaxis thereof. 1612 BRINSLEY *Stud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 127 For the Etymologie, all the difficulty is in these three parts of Speech, Nounes, Verbs, and Participles. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. (1847) 457/4 Etymologie, or right wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of speech. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. i. iii. 304 Etymologie and Syntax, as Grammarians call them. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 60 The second part of grammar is etymologie.

|| **Etymon** (e-tim'pn). [*L.* *etymon*, a. Gr. *ἐτυμον* (orig. neut. of *ἐτυμος* true): (1) the 'true' literal sense of a word according to its origin; (2) its 'true' or original form; (3) hence, in post-classical grammatical writings, the root or primary word from which a derivative is formed.

According to Brugmann, *etymon* is for a prehistoric \*s-etymo-s, f. s weak grade of OÄryan \*es to be + s suffixes.]

† 1. The primitive form of a word; the word or combination of words from which it has been corrupted. Sometimes nearly = ETYMOLOGY I b, 1 c.

1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 Thus much then concerning the Etymon of this worde Gavelkinde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 83 Blew hath his Etymon from the high Dutch Blaw. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 227 For the word must so signify, as I did above prove, both from Testimony, and might also from the Etymon of the word. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 The true Etymon of Jupiter... being... not Juvans Pater, but Jovis Pater. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 239 The etymon laid down here seems more apposite and natural than that obtruded upon the learned world by Bochart. 1793 PINKERTON in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 129/2 Of the etymon of pamphlet I know nothing.

2. The primary word which gives rise to a derivative.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 58, *Nunimus* denotes Money told out; Upon this Fancy, Number, will give Etymon. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 429 Greek etymons have become universal in the science. 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* v. 48 Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek etymon implies. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 210 Enabling them [the roots] to stand as etymons of almost any given word. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 114 The name has an evidently Norman etymon.

† 3. Original or primary signification. *Obs. rare.* 1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 43 Take him in his true

Etymon, and Morall will be, but, whatsoever concerneth Manners. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 223 'Αποροι, those are to them after the Grammer Etymon, men of no settled abode; vaguing, or vagabond Jewes. a 1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxii. 6 Peace denominates Jerusalem, 'tis the etymon of the word. a 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster), The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.

† 4. The true name of a thing. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 67 ¶ 106 Neither dare they call their... medicines by their proper Etymon; that is to say they hide Scammony under the name of *diagredium*.

Hence **Etymon** a. *rare*-. Pertaining to the etymon; etymological.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 128 The application of the word anterior to time only is neither based on ancient practice nor etymonic necessity.

**Eu**, obs. var. of **Yew**.

**Eu-**, prefix, repr. Gr. *eu-*, combining form of *eu* good, used in neut. form *eu* as adv. = well. In Gr. the words with this as first element are primarily adjs. (often used as sbs., and in many instances giving rise to derivative sbs. or vbs.). Of these many are parasynthetic f. sbs., as *εὐστόμαχος* having a good mouth, f. *στόμα*-a mouth, *εὐσχημον* having a good form, f. *σχῆμα*-a form. In others the second element is a verbal root or a verbal adj. in -τος; the sense of the compound varies (often in the same word) between active and passive; in those that are active the prefix has the force of 'well'; in those of passive signification its sense is sometimes 'well', more commonly 'easily': thus, *εὐλαβής* 'taking good hold', 'easy to take hold of', f. *λαβῆ* 'to take'; *εὐπράκτος* 'doing well, prosperous', 'easy to do', f. *πράκ*-(*πράσσειν*) to do; *εὐποίητος* well made, f. *ποιεῖν* to make. In Eng. the prefix occurs almost exclusively in words of Gr. derivation, as *eulogy*, *euphemism*, or formed on Gr. elements, as *eucalyptus*; the few exceptions are terms of mod. scientific classification.

In late L. the *eu* in this prefix when occurring before vowels was consonantized (i.e. became *u*), and in order to preserve the traditional quantity of the syllable the *e* was made long, as in *εὐαγγέλιον*. The derivatives and cognates of *εὐαγγέλιον* are almost the only words current in Eng. with the *eu*-form of the prefix; in Fr. it is much more common, being used even in recent formations from Gr. elements.

**Eubages**: see **EUBAGES**.

**Euboic** (yūbō'ik), a. [*ad. L.* *Euboicus*, Gr. *Εὐβοϊκός*, f. *Εὐβόλα* Euboea, the island now called Negropont.] Belonging to Euboea; *esp.* in *Euboic talent*, a weight in use at the time of the Persian war. (Some authors write *Eubæan* in this as in other uses.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 546 And [Alcides] Lichas from the top of Oeta threw Into th' Euboic Sea. 1771 RAFFER *Anc. Coins in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 486 The Euboic Talent certainly came from Asia.

**Eubruche**, var. of **EAUBRUCHE**, *Obs.*, adultery.

**Eucarite** (yūkē'rait, yūkai'rait). *Min.* Also **eukarite**. [*f.* Gr. *εὐκαίρος* well-timed, opportune (f. *εὖ*- *eu*- + *καίρος* time, season) + -ITE: see *quot.*] A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 539 Eucarite... was discovered about the time Herzelius completed his examination of the new metal Selenium. 1844 DANA *Min.* 487 Eucarite.

**Eucalyn** (yū'källin). *Chem.* [*f.* **EUCALYPTUS** + (-I)N.] 'A saccharine substance, produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of the eucalyptus), under the influence of yeast' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 11 Starch, sugar, eucalyn, sorbin [etc.], are polymeric. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404.

**Eucalypsinthe** (yū'käll'psin). [*f.* **EUCALYPTUS**, after *absinthe*.] (See *quot.*)

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 88 Under the name of Eucalypsinthe, a liquor distilled from its leaves [those of *Eucalyptus globulus*] has appeared in European commerce.

**Eucalypt**, *rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1885 F. VON MUELLER (title), *Eucalyptographia: A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia*.

|| **Eucalyptus** (yū'käll'ptūs). Pl. -i, -uses. [*mod. Lat.*, as *if*. Gr. *εὐκάλυπτος*, f. *εὖ*- (see *Eu*-) + *καλύπτω* covered, f. *καλύπ-ειν* to cover. The name, first given by L'héritier in 1788, was intended to mean 'well-covered' (cf. the Ger. name *schönmütke*); the flower before it opens being protected by a sort of cap ('calyptra' oververse hemispherical', L'héritier).]

A genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*; the Gum-tree of Australia and the neighbouring islands; an individual tree of this kind.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 388 The Thalealeuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus. 1823 Svd. SMITH *Botany Bay Wks.* 1859 II. 221 A London thief... lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep... is not an uninteresting picture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 89 Upon the lower mammalia the oil of Eucalyptus appears to act precisely as it does on man. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The sombre eucalypti... interspersed here and there by their dead companions.

*attrib.* 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., Gas extracted from eucalyptus leaves. 1834 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eucalyptus oil.

Hence are formed the names of various products:

as, **Eucalyptene** [+ -ENE]. **Eucalyptin** [+ -IN] **Eucalyptol** [+ -OL]. (See *quots.*)

1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 494 s.v., Eucalyptol beated with phosphoric anhydride gives up water, and yields 'eucalyptene, C<sup>12</sup> H<sup>14</sup>'. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 79 Kino consists principally of a peculiar substance ('eucalyptin') analogous... to pectin. 1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 493 'Eucalyptol, this compound is contained in large quantity in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 12/2 Any preparation from which the slightest odour of eucalyptol is diffused.

**Eucarist**, obs. form of **EUCARIST**.

**Euch**, obs. form of **EACH**.

**Eucharis** (yū'käriss). *Bot.* [*a. Gr.* *εὐχάρις* pleasing, f. *εὖ*- (see *Eu*-) + *χάρις* grace.] A South American hulseon plant (N. O. *Amaryllidaceæ*) hearing white bell-shaped flowers, much in request for bouquets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/4 s.v. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 10/3, I have several large pots of Eucharis in and coming into flower. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/2 Beyond where the palms live, are eucharis, with their great stately flowers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 8/4 Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 Dahlia and eucharis bulbs.

**Eucharist** (yū'käriss). *Forms*: a. 5 eukaryste, 6 eucarist, -chariste, eucharist, 6- eucharist; β. 6 eucharistie, 8 eucharisty. [*a. OF.* *eucariste* (cf. *mod. F.* *eucharistie*), *ad. late L.* *eucharistia*, a. Gr. *εὐχαριστία* thanksgiving, hence the Lord's Supper, f. *εὐχαρίστος* grateful, f. *εὖ*- (see *Eu*-) + stem of *χαρίζεσθαι* to offer willingly. The β forms may either be *ad. L.* or *a. mod. F.*]

I. *Ecl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 37 *pe brede* of eukaryste, *pat* as *pe* grace in *pe* sacrament of *pe* autere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1590) 174 Eucharist... is the priestes service and busynes. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1538/2 This blessed sacrament is also called Eucharistia. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist. a 1638 MEON *Wks.* i. li. 287 Our Sacrament of Peace is called the Eucharist. 1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgie after Model of Antients* (MS.) 195 The importance of the Holy Eucharist is so great that they did... give a general Scheme, how it shoud be celebrated. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip II* (1839) 335 Sigismund... allowed them [the Hussites] the cup in the sacrament of the eucharist. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 255 It was not denied that the efficacy of the Eucharist in both kinds was more complete.

2. The consecrated elements, *esp.* the bread. Phrases, *To give, receive*, etc. the Eucharist.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 401 Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of silver. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 82 A... priest sent to Serapion a little portion of the Eucharistie. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 103 The Emperor, Henry VII, who was... poisoned with the Holy Eucharist. 1660 R. COKE *Pover & Subj.* 162 At no time a Priest is worthy to celebrate Mass, who hath not received the Eucharist. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 352 Giving the eucharist to children was... finally abolished. 1866 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 323 The corporal presence of our Lord in the Eucharist. 1875 W. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 625 Clement of Alexandria (*Strom.* I. § 5 p. 318) speaks of ministers distributing the eucharist (*τὴν εὐχαριστίαν διανεμῶντες*) i.e. the elements, to the communicants.

† 3. The box or closed vessel containing the consecrated bread; the pyx. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 255 The silver eucharist he anc cord... that hang... Tha pluckit down. 1560 ST. GILES *Charters* (1859) p. xlviii. One rownd eucharist, one chalice, one plate. *Ibid.* p. xlvii. The pece of gold that held the breid within the eucharist.

II. 4. Thanksgiving.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eucharist*, a thanksgiving. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 38 For which ability they should do well to pay their eucharist to the Holy Ghost. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 225 The Second calls for our Praise and Eucharist. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 12 He... is... led through a vale of tears to the region of eucharist and hallelujahs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 80 Adding their Amen to the voice of Eucharist.

**Eucharistial** (yū'käriss'tiäl). [*f.* *L.* *eucharisti-a* + -AL.] A vessel intended to hold the bread consecrated for use at the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) vi. i. 35 The eucharistial, or 'new sepulchre of the body of Christ', in which was reserved the eucharist under the form of bread. *Ibid.* II. 42 The rubric ordered that the housel... should be kept... under the kind of bread in a vessel called the eucharistial.

**Eucharistic** (yū'käriss'tik), a. and sb. [*f.* **EUCCHARIST** + -IC; cf. *Fr.* *eucharistique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist.

1664 H. MORE *Myol. Iniq.* xiii. 42 The belief of the Eucharistick Bread being the real Body of Christ. a 1712 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 242 Invered her to the Eucharistick Feast. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi. The ceremony... eternally invested with eucharistic grace. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* vii. (1879) 232 Poision administered in the Eucharistic cup.

b. Of the nature of, or resembling, the Eucharist. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 335 In this connexion the eucharistic meal at Emmaus gains a new meaning. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xii. 161 The taking of food, if sanctified by religion, is eucharistic.

2. Of or pertaining to thanksgiving (occasionally with mixed notion of 1).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 He [Socrates] would have an Eucharistic Sacrifice offered to him [Æsculapius] in his behalf, as having now cured him at once of all diseases by Death. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 372 They sang new Eucharistic Strains To glorious God. 1853 J. BROWN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xviii. I. 280 It is a magnificent eucharistic ode. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 443 note, The meat-offerings were eucharistic, and the sin-offerings expiatory.

† B. sb. = EUCARIST 4. Obs.

1633 COCKERAM, *Eucharisticæ*, a giuing of thanks. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref. I.* vii. 107 marg., An eucharistic of the exiles to Jesus Christ.

**Eucharistical** (yûkârîstikāl), a. [f. as prec. + ICAL.]

1. = EUCARISTIC A. 1.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1342/1 The eucharistical bread vpon which thanks bee giuen. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig. Pref.* 7 The eucharistical elements are not naked and empty signs. 1686 HORNECK *Crucifix. Jesus* xviii. 521 The Deacon . . poured some drops of the Eucharistical wine into her mouth. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 174 c. I. v. 128 That after the Memory of the Passion is finish'd, this Eucharistical Body is not destroyed. 1799 V. KNOX *Nat. Lord's Supper* Pref. (R.), Those who understand them of the eucharistical bread and wine. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 187 They . . offered the eucharistical sacrifice in their upper chambers.

2. = EUCARISTIC A. 2.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* 66 b, Which be sacrifices Eucharistical, or of prayse? 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xiii. 79 Then the priest begynneth the Eucharistical sacrifice of giuing thanks . . before the consecration. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 106 You should do well to interpose among them some eucharistical ejaculations. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 223 The music, was originally set to a Eucharistical Hymn of Thanksgiving.

Hence **Eucharistically** *adv.*, in a eucharistic manner.

1639 W. SCLATER *2nd Worthy Commun. Rewarded* 46 No more is Christ offered up (save only Eucharistically, and commemoratively). 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success*. 260 They might find some way to communicate eucharistically.

**Eucharistize** (yûkârîstîz), v. [f. EUCARIST + IZE; suggested by Gr. *εὐχαριστέω*.] *trans.* A rendering of Gr. *εὐχαριστῶν* (classically only *intr.* to give thanks), as used for the nonce by Justin Martyr: To affect (the elements of the Lord's Supper) by an act of thanksgiving.

1714-7 J. JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 Our Saviour blessed or Eucharistized the Bread and Wine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 134 Justin Martyr speaks of the Elements being Eucharistized or blessed by the Prayer of the Word. 1876 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 7) 174 The bread and wine . . to be by Him eucharistized to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.

Hence **Eucharistized** *pp. a.*, Eucharistizing *vbl. sb.*

1737 WATERLAND *Doct. Eucharist* v. 128 Justin Martyr . . calls the consecrated Elements by the Name of Eucharistized Food which looks as if he thought that the Thanksgiving was the Consecration: But yet, etc. 1714 JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 The Blessing, or eucharistizing, terminates on the Bread.

**Euchite** (yûkîit). Also 7 *euchet*. [ad. late L. *euchita*, *euchēta*, ad. Gr. *εὐχίτης* (misspelt *εὐχίτης*), f. *εὐχέω* prayer.] One of a sect which arose in the fourth century, taking its name from a belief that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. The name was also applied to later sects holding similar views.

1805 ABP. SANOVS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Give ourselves only to prayer. That is the error of the Euchites. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.* [It the Christian soul] will rather become an Euchet, by being continually lifted up in prayer. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1478 Massaliens, a Christian sect, which soon obtained other names:—Euchites.

† **Euchlore**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green.] 'Of a distinct green colour; said of certain minerals'.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euchloric**, a. Obs. [f. as next + -IC.] *Euchloric gas* = EUCHLORINE.

(The explanation in Craig and mod. Dicts. 'Having a distinct green colour' represents the meaning intended by Davy; but the adj. seems to occur only in this connexion.) 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 480 The new compound . . may be denominated from its peculiarly bright green, euchlorine or euchloric gas.

**Euchlorine** (yûklôrîn). Chem. [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green + -INE. Formed by Davy on the analogy of CHLORINE, a word introduced by himself a few months earlier.] 'A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 238, I discovered this elastic substance . . in January 1810, and gave to it the name of Euchlorine [*note*, *Eu* and *chloros*] from its bright yellow-green colour. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xli. 92 Fluid euchlorine was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube. 1873 WATTS *Fewell's Chem.* 187 The euchlorine of Davy, prepared by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Euchlorite** (yûklôrîit). Min. [f. Gr. *εὐ-* + *χλωρός* (cf. prec.) + -ITE.] A variety of magnesia mica of a deep green colour, found at Chester (Mass.) in 1876.

1876 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser. III.* XII. 231 Euchlorite. Massive, in coarse elongated scales. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. 1 762.

**Euchologion** (yûkolôwdzîgm). Also 8 in Latin form -um. [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* prayer-book, f. *εὐχέω* prayer + *λόγ-* ablaut stem of *λέγω* to say.] A collection of prayers; a prayer-book; also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 7 (1680) 261 A Prayer taken out of the Euchologion of the Greek Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The *euchologion* is properly the Greek ritual. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 211 Forms by Basil and Chrysostom are given in the euchologion.

† **Euchologue**. Obs. [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* (see prec.), assimilated to *epilogue*, etc.] = prec.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 169 The Recollection out of their own Euchologues. Pater noster qui es in Coelis, etc. *Ibid.* 171 So the order in the Euchologue *πατήρ ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς*. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hist. Heres* 47 'This farther observ'd by the Euchologue of the Greek Church, that the Bishop having his formalities upon him fumeth the Groundwork or Foundation, with his Incense circular wise.

**Euchology** (yûk'pôdzî). Anglicized form of EUCHOLOGION.

1659 GAUEN *Tears Ch.* i. xii. 93 Fanatick Errour . . insinuating it self . . in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies. a 1710 BR. G. BULL *Wks.* II. 556 He . . took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. to Abyssinia* 369 Father God . . has observ'd, in his Notes on the Euchology, etc. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 129 To introduce a prosaic phraseology into . . the lessons of the Euchology.

Hence **Euchological** a. rare, of or pertaining to euchologies.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 414 The liturgical and euchological forms of her worship.

**Euchre** (yû'kai), sb. Formerly also *uker*, *yuker*, *eucure*. [Of uncertain etymology.]

As BOWER sb. 1, one of the terms used in this game, is of Ger. origin, it has often been supposed that the word *euchre* is also from German, but no probable source has been found in that lang. Can it be a Sp. *yuca*, in the phrase *ser yuca*, given by Caballero as an American expression for 'to be cock of the walk, to get the best in anything' (*ser el gallito en alguna cosa, sobresalir en algo*)?

1. A game at cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit being rejected). A player may, if he pleases, 'pass' or decline to play, but if he undertakes to play, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is said to be 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest cards at Euchre are the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour (see BOWER sb. 1); the other cards used rank as in whist. There are various modifications of the game, as *Railroad Euchre*, played with the usual 32 cards and an extra blank card called 'the joker', or 'imperial trump', which is superior to all; *French Euchre*, played with 24 cards; and others.

1846 in Smeedes & Marshall *Rep. High Court App. Mississippi* (1847) 60 No matter whether defendants played at pool, whist, uker, poker, etc. *Ibid.*, Whist, yuker, brag, etc. 1850 (*title*). The game of Euchre, with its Laws. 1866 MAYNE *Reid Quadron* xvii. The thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 57 The men . . played the mysterious game of 'euchre'. 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chinee* 21 We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand: It was euchre. The same he did not understand. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xxiii. At night, by the camp-fire, we played euchre and seven up, to strengthen the mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Euchre was probably acclimated on the Mississippi by the Canadian voyageurs, being a form of the French game of triumphe.

2. An instance of 'euchreing' or being 'euchred'. 1880 *Amer. Hoyle* 75 No. 1 deals, but . . fearing a euchre, he turns down the trump.

Hence **Euchreist**, a player at euchre.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July. The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that 'it's all right', and resumes his seat and his cigar.

**Euchre** (yû'kai), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* At euchre: To gain the advantage over (an adversary) by his failure to take three tricks: see the sb. Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do', 'best'. Also, *To euchre* (a person) out of (a thing).

1866 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Partner* Wks. 1880 II. 141 'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee smiling. 1880 in WESTER (Suppl.) 1883 *Concord* (N. Hamp.) *Monitors* 23 Mar. 'The stockholders . . have been euchred out of their investments in Vermont railroads.

**Euchrist**, obs. form of EUCARIST.

**Euchroite** (yûk'rôit). Min. [f. Gr. *εὐχρο-* well-coloured, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χρῶς* colour + -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

1825 W. HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* III. 94. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. 189 Euchroite . . was discovered at Libethen in Hungary.

† **Euchymous**, a. Obs. [f. mod. L. *euchym-us*, (ad. Gr. *εὐχῡμος*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* EU- + *χῡμός* CHYME) + -OUS.] Conducive to a healthy condition of the blood or other fluids of the body.

1651 BICES *New Disp.* 195 Whatsoever is pleasant to the tongue . . nor very harsh to the stomach, that is cried up as euchymous, sound and wholesome.

So † **Euchymy** [ad. Gr. *εὐχῡμία*]. Obs. A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE.

† **Euchysiderite**. Min. Obs. [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χῡ-sis* melting (f. *χέω* to melt) + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] A variety of augite; = PYROXENE.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 62 Euchysiderite . . may be considered as an augite, of which iron enters into the composition in an uncommon degree.

**Enclase** (yû'klās). Min. [a. Fr. *enclase*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κλάω-sis* breaking, f. *κλάω* to break; so called on account of its easy cleavage.] A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals.

1804 FOURCROY *Chem.* II. 412 The primitive form of enclase is a right rectangular prism. 1822 IMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 93 Glucina . . has been procured from . . the enclase. 1868 DANA *Min.* 380 Enclase receives a high polish, but is useless as an ornamental stone on account of its brittleness. 1874 WESTROP *Man. Prec. Stones* 25 The enclase is also of the same chemical composition as the emerald.

**Euclid** (yû'klid). [ad. Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*.] A mathematician of Alexandria who flourished about 300 B.C.: hence, a. the works of Euclid, *esp.* the Elements (cf. ELEMENTS); b. a copy of the same.

1681 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 241 [He] gave them a number of Euclides of his owne coast. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 163 To study my Book with that severity as they would do an Euclid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 42/1 When we read Euclid, we find neither first person nor second in any part of his whole Work. *Mod.* We don't approve of symbolical Euclids. They were examined in Algebra and Euclid.

**Euclidean** (yû'kli'drān, yû'kli'dr'ān), a. Also **Euclidian**. [f. L. *Euclid-us*, Gr. *Εὐκλείδης* (f. *Euclid-ēs*, *Εὐκλείδης* Euclid) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Euclid; that is according to the principles of Euclid.

By recent writers *Euclidean geometry* has been used as the distinctive name of the geometry based on an acceptance of the axioms laid down by Euclid, as distinguished from the systems (constructed e.g. by Lobatchewsky, Grassmann, Riemann) which develop the consequences that would follow from the rejection of some of these. So also *Euclidean space*: the kind of space actually known to us, for which these axioms are valid, as opposed to hypothetical kinds of space for which one or more of the axioms would be false.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The whole Euclidean work. c 1862 in *Wilde's Circ. Sc.* I. 551/2 Euclidean geometry tolerates no such imperfections. 1883 *Standard* No. 18464. 5 This abstruse discourse on Euclidian space and magnitudes of four dimensions. 1883 *American* VII. 75 This would be their Euclidian geometry.

† **Euclionism**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *Euclion-em*, the name of a miser, the chief character in Plautus' *Aulularia* + -ISM.] Stinginess.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 3 Those grey beard Huddled-duddles . . were strooke with such stingeing remorse of their miserable Euclionisme and snudgery.

**Eucnemic** (yûknî'mîk), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνήμις* well-greaved (an epithet of Homeric heroes), f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κνήμις* greave + -IC.] Well-greaved; hence belonging to ancient Greece.

1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIII. 249 The existence of togate and eucnemic proficients in the art of angling is competently attested.

**Eucnemidal** (yûknî'midāl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνήμις* stem of *εὐκνήμις* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to a well-greaved man; hence quasi-sb. pl.: Stout leggings.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A collection of weather clothing, contemporary with, and equally efficacious as, the eucnemicals before alluded to.

**Eucolite** (yû'kôloit). Min. Also *eukolite*, -yte. [f. Gr. *εὐκολ-* easily satisfied (f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κόλω* food) + -ITE. The name is founded on the fact that it contains less zirconia than wöhlerite docs.] A variety of eudialyte.

1847 SCHNEER in *Pogg.* Ann. 565 [Explains that he gave this name to the mineral 'because it contented itself, so to speak, with iron oxide in default of zirconia']. 1849 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser. II.* VIII. 126 On Eukolite, a new Mineral. 1868 DANA *Min.* 249 Eucolite is from islands of the Langesund fiord in Norway. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 605 Eukolyte is distinguished by the presence of cerium.

**Eucrasy** (yû'krāsî). Also 7 *eucrasy*, 8 *euchrasy*. [ad. Gr. *εὐκράσις* a good temperature, f. *εὐκράτος* well-tempered, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κρῶ-sis* *κεραννύναι* to mix.] Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. In this eucrasy there is an absolute symmetry. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 39 Of this Eucrasy, this healthful temper and constitution, the City once was. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 79 It is some days before the stomach recover its eucrasy, and perform its office well. 1719 QUINCY *Med. Diet.*, *Eucrasy*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Eucra'tic**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Gr. *εὐκράτ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* i. 56 A state truly eucra'tic . . where good and ill are intermingled, but where the good preponderate.

† **Euctical** (yû'ktikāl), a. Obs. [f. Gr. *εὐκτικ-ός* pertaining to prayer (f. *εὐχεσθαι* to pray) + -AL.] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory.

a 1638 MURD *Wks.* x. xlix, Eucharistical Offerings are such



whose end is Thanksgiving to God. Euctical. such as are made to God. when we come to pray before him. 1745 Br. E. LAW *Theory Relig.* 227 Hence was the Origin of Sacrifices, as they are distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical.

Hence **Euctically** adv.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. li. 291 The Heave-offering. was as it were an Offering of his own, and therefore he applieth it Euctically.

**Eudaimonology.** rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Gr. εὐδαιμόν, εὐδαιμόν-ος fortunate, happy + (-o)LOGY.] (See quot.) Hence **Eudaimonologian**.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* l. xx. 320 The employment of the word Eudaimonology, to represent the utilitarian doctrines, and Eudaimonologists its professors.

**Eudemon, -dæmon** (yud'mon). [a. Gr. εὐδαιμόν fortunate, happy, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + δαίμων guardian, genius. Sense 2 is of mod. origin, and not according to Gr. idiom.]

1. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eudæmon*, the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 94 Eudemon, the good demon, the 11th house, so called because it is the source of as many good things as the 12th house is of evil.

2. A good angel; = AGATHODEMON.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel* or *Bethel* Ep. to Cholmley 1 For the style. I took it to be some Iesuites, some Eudemon's, or Cacadæmon's, or the like. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 672/1 The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the Eudemon.

**Eudemonism, -dæmonism** (yud'moniz'm), a. [ad. Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός, f. εὐδαιμόν-ος happiness.]

1. Conducive to happiness; viewed as conducive to happiness.

1805 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vi. (1876) 72 The former of these is the eudemonism worth of actions.

2. pl. a. (after Gr. γὰρ εὐδαιμονικά) (see quot. a 1832). b. (nonce-use) Appliances for comfort, means of happiness.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. (1838-43) VIII. 289 Eudæmonics, or the art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 13 Eudæmonics however has generally been, and is likely to be, exceedingly ideal. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast for Gold* l. iv. 137 Bright sun and pure air. better eudæmonics than purple and fine linen.

So **Eudæmonical** a.

1805 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* i. (1876) 8 The axiom might be very sterile in results without eudæmonical observation to give us particulars about the pain.

**Eudemonism, -dæmonism** (yud'moniz'm). Also 9 eudaimonism. [f. Gr. εὐδαιμόν-ος happiness (f. εὐδαιμόν happy, f. εὖ- EU- + δαίμων guardian genius: see DEMON) + -ISM.]

That system of ethics which finds the foundation of moral obligation in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. 1862 III. 301 note, Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dalliings with Eudemonism. 1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLV. 845 In England men were satisfying themselves. with the unveiled eudæmonism of Paley. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* l. xi. 277 Eudæmonism, or the philosophy of happiness. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 47 We English are taunted with our proneness to an unworthy eudæmonism.

**Eudemonist, -dæmonist** (yud'monist). Also -daimonist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in eudæmonism.

1838 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 273 Yet this is the common argumentum in circulo in which the eudæmonists flee and pursue. 1840 Q. REV. LXV. 494 The enlightened Eudæmonist. by his first maxim necessarily excludes the idea of a divine revelation. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* l. xi. 292-3 The utilitarians or Eudæmonists define the good as centring in happiness. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* i. 48 He [De Quincey] described himself as a Eudæmonist.

Hence **Eudæmonistic** a., of or pertaining to eudæmonism. **Eudæmonistical** a. = prec.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 67 Whence come these religious considerations which are so completely to modify our Eudæmonistic ethics. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* l. xi. 283 Socrates. had strong utilitarian, even eudæmonistic, tendencies. 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Oct. 718 We reject the Israelitish morals as eudæmonistical.

**Eudemonize, -dæmonize** (yud'moniz), v. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. Gr. εὐδαιμονίζ-ειν, f. εὐδαιμόν happy.] trans. To consider happy.

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 154 No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise (or eudæmonise).

**Eudemony, -dæmony.** rare. [ad. Gr. εὐδαιμονία, f. as prec.] Happiness, prosperity. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) II. ii. 509 The best defence of the invariable eudemony of Virtue proceeds from Shaftesbury.

**Eudyalite** (yudai'laite). *Min.* Also *erron. eudyalite* [f. Gr. εὐδαιλός easily dissolved, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + δαίλιν to dissolve (see DIALYSE); the name refers to the solubility of the mineral in hydrochloric acid.] A vitreous bisilicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red; first found at Kangerdluarsuk in Greenland. Cf. EUCLITE.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* X. 64/2 Eudyalite. 1887 DANA *Min. Min.* (ed. 4) 275 Eudyalite.

**Eudiometer** (yūdi'omētr). [f. Gr. εὐδίο-σ clear (weather) (f. εὖ- EU- + δῖφ- stem of Ζεύς, Διός the god of the sky and the atmosphere) + μέτρον measure.]

An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains.

Various kinds have been in use, but the commonest is that invented by Dr. Ure, consisting of a tube closed at one end, in which certain quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric air are exploded over water by an electric spark. From the rise of the water in the tube inferences are drawn as to the amount of oxygen that was present. The apparatus is also, and now chiefly, employed in the analysis of gases.

1777 DE MAGELLAN (*title*), Glass apparatus for making mineral waters. with the description of some new Eudiometers. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trans. France* 153 He has a large course of eudiometrical experiments going on at present, particularly with Fontana's and Volta's eudiometers. 1807 PÉRV'S *Eudiometer* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 249 Known quantities of the air to be tried, and of nitrous gas being mixed, were admitted. into a graduated tube, which he [Priestley] denominated a eudiometer. 1825 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. 161 Seven volumes of this mixture were detonated in a eudiometer tube by an electric spark. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* l. i. 28 The eudiometer has the legs of glass united by an india-rubber tube of suitable length.

Hence **Eudiometric** a., of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the eudiometer or eudiometry.

**Eudiometrical** a. = prec. **Eudiometrically** adv., in a eudiometric way; by the use of a eudiometer. **Eudiometry**, the art or practice of using the eudiometer either for ascertaining the purity of the air, or in the analysis of gases.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 321 The analysis. may be effected by the eudiometric method. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 378/1 The eudiometric researches of a number of observers. 1792 [see EUDIOMETR]. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* l. xi. 437 Graduated glass tubes for eudiometrical experiments. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* l. v. 173 The absorption of two gases in a eudiometrical tube. 1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 290 After trying, eudiometrically, the quality of an all-quot part of the gas in the receiver. 1881 W. CROOKES in *Nature* XXIII. 423 Collecting samples [of gas] and analysing them eudiometrically. 1800 HENRY *Exp. Chem.* (ed. 3) 150 The application of nitrous gas to the purpose of eudiometry. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* l. 229 Platinum in this form becomes, therefore, a most useful agent in eudiometry. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 82 When it is required to ascertain the exact proportion of oxygen in any specimen of air. The operation is called eudiometry, and the instruments employed eudiometers.

**Eudipleural** (yūdiplū'rāl), a. [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + δις- twice + πλευρά the side + -AL.] Having two equal and symmetrical halves.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 128 The radiate form of body. is replaced [in the Vermes] by the eudipleural form.

**Eue**, obs. f. EWE and YEW.

+ **Euectic**. Obs. Spelt euectie in Dicts. [ad. Gr. εὐεκτηή (τέχνη), fem. of εὐεκτικός pertaining to a good habit (of body), f. phrase εὖ ἔχειν to be well (εὖ well, ἔχειν lit. to have): see EU- and HECTIC.] (See quot.)

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Three parties of the Arte curative: First Euectick, whose scope is to keep the helthie in the same State. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Euectica* (Gr.), that part of Physic which shews how to get a good habit of body. 1721 BAILEY *Euectick*.

Hence in same sense **Euectics** pl. [after mathematics, optics, etc.]

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Euectics*. So in mod. Dicts.

**Euemerism**, etc., obs. f. EUEMERISM, etc.

**Euer**, obs. var. EWER.

**Euerose**, var. of EWROSE, Obs., rose-water.

+ **Euforbe, Euforbie**. Obs. Anglicized form of EUPHORBUM.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, etc. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 A litill of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucus. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Qnest. Chirurg.* Water in the whiche is steped and dyssolved the vertue of Euforbie.

**Euforbium**, obs. form of EUPHORBUM.

**Eufirage**, obs. var. of EUPHRASY, eyehright.

**Euge** (yū'dzī). [a. L. *euge*, a. Gr. εὖγε well done!] An exclamation of *Euge*; approval, commendation.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 14 x. § 1 (1669) 40/1 To give you the Euge of a Faithful servant. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 256 To look for the euge of angels, and the applause of Heaven. 1798 ROOT in *Amer. Law Rep.* i. 1 Happiness consists primarily in. the pleasing anticipation of a final euge of well done good and faithful servant.

**Eugenesis** (yūdzē'sis), a. [f. next + -IC.] Capable of breeding freely; applied esp. to those hybrids that are fertile.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 476/3 An eugenesis progeny (i.e. a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful). 1878 BARTLEY *Tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. 70. 369 Eugenesis.

**Eugenesis** (yūdzē'nēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. εὖ- (see EU-) + γένεσις generation: see GENESIS.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. In mod. Dicts.

**Eugenetic** (yūdzē'tik), a. [f. EUGENESIS,

after GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis, favourable to the production of healthy offspring.

1887 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 607/3 These tendencies towards deterioration are to be met by endeavours. to encourage marriage only under eugenetic conditions.

**Eugenia** (yudzī'nīā). *Bot.* [mod. Lat.: the name was given in 1729 by Micheli in honour of Eugene, Prince of Savoy.] A genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), mostly found in America and the West Indies, of which the most important is *E. Pimenta* or Allspice Tree.

1775 ASH, *Eugenia*, a genus of plants, the silver tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 81 The great glossy-leaved *Eugenia*—a forest tree as large as our largest elms.

Hence **Eugenic** (acid) [+ -IC], C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>12</sub> O<sub>2</sub>, oxidized essence of cloves. **Eugenin** [+ -IN], clove-camphor; a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. **Eugenol** [+ -OL] = eugenic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* App. 1057 Oil of cloves, or eugenic acid. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 604 Eugenic acid, when exposed to the air, quickly assumes a darker colour and becomes resinous. 1847 CRAIG, *Eugenin*. 1886 *Sci. American* 25 Sept. 106 Eugenol represents the strength of the essential oil of cloves.

**Eugenic** (yūdzē'nik), a. and sb. *Biol.* [f. Gr. εὖ- (see EU-) + root γε-ν- to produce (Gr. had εὐ-γενής well-born) + -IC.]

A. adj. Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring, esp. in the human race.

1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 24 Various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or as we might call it, with 'eugenic' questions. 1886 G. ALLEN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 458 The result. would be as bad. if he made the choice [of a wife] himself on abstract biological and 'Eugenic' principles.

B. sb. in pl. [after analogy of economics, politics, etc.] The science which has this for its object.

1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 44 The investigation of human eugenics, that is of the conditions under which men of a high type are produced. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 54 People will fall in love, in spite of your eugenics.

**Eugenism** (yūdzē'niz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 'Eugenism,' the word suggested by him [Mr. Galton] some time ago. to express the aggregate of the most favourable conditions for healthy and happy existence.

**Eugh, Eughen**, obs. ff. YEW, YEWEN a.

|| **Euhages, euhages**, sb. pl. *Celtic Antiq.* [Lat., occurring twice in a passage of Ammianus

Marcellinus; the form *euhages* in one of the places is a scribal error. The better form *euhages* is evidently due to a misreading of Gr. οὐαίης, Strabo's spelling of a Gaulish word = *L. vates* prophet; Ammianus must have read οὐαίης, and taken this for the pl. of οὐαίης pure, holy. Cf. OVATE.] (See quot.)

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* ix. ix, The Euhages. searching into the highest altitudes of nature's work, endeavoured to lay open and declare the same. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Euhages*, an order of priests, or philosophers, among the ancient Celts, or Gauls. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlv. 124 The euhages cultivated what they called natural philosophy. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 275 The Euhages or prophets were the third order.

**Euharmonic** (yūharmō'nik) a. [f. Gr. εὖ- (see EU-) + ἁρμονία harmony + -IC.] Producing perfect harmony. In *Euharmonic organ*: see QUOTS.

1811 LISTON *Perfect Intonation* 27 The Euharmonic Organ is contrived. to enable the musician. to produce harmony absolutely perfect, while the keyboard remains the same as before. 1876 J. W. MOORE *Dict. Mus. Inf.*, *Euharmonic Organ*, invented by Joseph Alley and H. W. Poole at Newbury Port, Mass., 1818. It gives all the tones of the ancient enharmonic scale.

**Euhemerism** (yūhēmē'riz'm). Also 9 **Euemerism**. [f. L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. Εὐήμερος (see below) + -ISM.] The method of mythological interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history.

Euhemerus, a Sicilian (c 316 a.c.) was the author of a book called *Ἱερὰ Ἀναγροφή*, in which he maintained that the deities of Hellenic mythology were deified men and women, and pretended to cite authentic records of their lives.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1. 596 In regard to the Thracian god Zalmoxis, the Hellenistic Greeks interpreted his character and attributes according to the scheme of Euemerism. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. ii. ix. (1868) 397 Euehemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which. reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

So **Euehemerist** [+ -IST], one who follows the method of Euehemerus; also attrib. (quasi-adj.). **Euehemeristic** a. [f. prec. + -IC], a. of persons: Inclined to euehemerism; b. of things: Of the nature of or resembling euehemerism. **Euehemerize** v., a. trans. To subject to euehemeristic interpretation; also, To euehemerize into or out of. b. intr. To follow the method of Euehemerus. **Euehemerized** ppl. a. **Euehemerizing** vbl. sb. (in quot. attrib.).

1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 It is easier to answer these German than the old Greek 'euehemerists'. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* 3. 252 The modern 'euehemerists'. in part adopted the old interpretations. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 205 SAKO. treats Odin and Baldr in euehemerist fashion. 1886 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 'Euehemeristic critics. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 232 This

interpretation will be called Euhemeristic. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protestant Princ.* 140 One of its [Genesis] editors 'euhemerized into spurious narratives some of the deep symbolism of the original vaticination. 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 355 To euhemerise, rationalise and etherealise them [nursery heroes] out of existence. 1887 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 3 Sept. 143/2 The legend of Semiramis was a 'euhemerised version of the story of Istar. 1877 FARRAR *W. W. Hist. ii.* 57 He did but extend to the New Testament the 'Euhemerising principles which Eichhorn had applied to the Old.

**Eukairite**: see EUCAIRITE.

**Eukolite**, *yte*: see EUCOLITE.

**Eulerian** (yul'eri-ān), *a.* [f. *Euler*, the name of a celebrated Swiss mathematician (1707-83) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler; as *Eulerian constant, function, integral*.

1822 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 139 In the first case what we have done for the fixed-space point *P* we imagine to be done for all fixed-space points; and in the second case we imagine our record to be similarly kept for every individual fluid particle. They are... often called the Eulerian and the Lagrangian methods, respectively. 1886 TODD *Unipl. Integral Calculus* 249 We shall now prove an important equation which connects the two Eulerian integrals. *Ibid.* 255 The quantity *C* is called Euler's constant.

**Euloge**, *obs.* f. **EULOGY**.

† **Eulogia** (yul'ō-dzī-ā). [Eccl. Lat., a. Gr. εὐλογία in N. T. 'blessing': see **EULOGY**.] *a.* A name applied by the early Christians to the Eucharist. *b.* A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. *c.* In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed by the priests and given to the non-communicants; also bread, sweetmeats, etc. blessed and distributed as tokens of mutual love. See **EULOGY** 2.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf of eulogia was meant to be an emblem of... brotherly love. 1883 ADAMS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Eulogizē*, The Eulogia, then, was a substitute—though of course a most imperfect one—for Holy Communion, whence the Greek name, *εὐλογία*.

† **Eulogiācal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **EULOGY** + -ICAL] = next.

1654 VILVAIN *Eph. Ess.* vi. 34 Eulogiācal Elegies.

**Eulogic** (yul'ō-dzīk), *a. rare*. [f. **EULOGY** + -IC.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise; commendatory.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Eulogic*, Eulogic verse... is otherwise called *eulogic*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 563 Passing by numerous passages that are too unintelligible... even for the eulogic commentaries of his sworn admirers.

† **Eulogical**, *a.* *Obs.*—0. [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec. ¶ *b.* (See quot. 1656-81.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eulogical* well spoken. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1818 TODD, *Eulogical*, commendatory, containing praise. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eulogically** *adv.*, by way of eulogy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 Magnifying eulogically their great Mahumed. 1818 in TODD. In mod. Dicts.

**Eulogious** (yul'ō-dzī-ōs), *a. rare*. [f. **EULOGY** + -OUS.] Full of eulogy; eulogistic.

1837 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 768 Méry wrote lengthy prefaces and eulogious introductions. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 564/5 To detain the reader with eulogious phrases.

**Eulogism** (yul'ō-dzī-zm), [f. **EULOGY** + -ISM.] A eulogistic speech; eulogistic language.

1761 *London & Environs* IV. 143 (Jod.) The pompous eulogisms bestowed on this bridge. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxiii. (1865) 195 Passing a glowing eulogism on her enlightened policy. 1864 *Reubin* 30 Mar. 4 The eager eulogism which the Ministers of Queen Victoria accord to the conspirators against her Imperial ally.

**Eulogist** (yul'ō-dzīst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who eulogizes; one who speaks or writes in commendation of a person or thing.

1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* I. iv. The eulogist of the L'Almanac des Gourmands. 1853 C. BROOK *Pillette* xix. (1876) 133. I must not from the faithful narrator degenerate into the partial eulogist. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 59 Franklin, when he died, had... the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists.

**Eulogistic** (yul'ō-dzīstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory. Const. *of*.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 Some adjunct of the eulogistic cast, such as moderate... or practical. 1827 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 224 Scotch lawyers... do not plaster over the foulness of their system with eulogistic daubings. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 95 The inscription is eulogistic of the poet's character.

Hence **Eulogistical**, *a.* = prec. In mod. Dicts.

**Eulogistically** *adv.*, in a eulogistic manner. 1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* 20 July an. 1763 note, To talk thus eulogistically of 'the very spirited exertions' of a piratical bookseller. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 501 He writes... too eulogistically for a critic.

**Eulogium** (yul'ō-dzī-ŭm), *Pl.* oulogiums; also 8 oulogia. [a. med. L. *eulogium*, app. formed by a confusion between *elogium* (see **ELOGIUM**) and *eulogia* (see **EULOGY**), being used in both senses.]

A laudatory discourse; a formal expression of praise; = **EULOGY** 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eulogium*, an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of. 1721 AUGUSTON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 He... falls into a general eulogium of friendship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 6 Allowing nothing to approach the throne but mercenary eulogiums. 1808 *Med. Jern.* XIX. 464 Just eulogia

on the Navy and Army practitioners. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv, These remarks put a termination to Mr. Crumple's eulogium. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. (1857) 20, I realized... the justice of the eulogium of Thomson on the art of the architect.

*b.* Eulogistic speaking; = **EULOGY** 1 *b.*

1802 *Paris* as it was II. lxviii. 334 A master-piece of art, which is above all eulogium. 1865 TROLOPE *Orley F.* vi, They are very nice... How can he avoid eulogium?

**Eulogize** (yul'ō-dzīz), *v.* [f. **EULOGY** + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of; to extol, praise.

1810 HUNDESFORD *Satir. Poems* (T.), Those who eulogize their country's foes. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Rhymsters who... meanest assessors eulogize. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 200 He eulogised constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism.

¶ 2. Used to represent Gr. εὐλογεῖν in sense 'to bless'.

1882 E. S. FROULKES *Prim. Conter.* ix. 419 What our Lord had effected by blessing and giving thanks... by eulogising them, as S. Cyril has it.

Hence **Eulogizer**, one who eulogizes; a eulogist.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The eulogizers of the wisdom of our ancestors. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 200 An atheistic eulogizer of nothingness.

**Eulogomania**, *nounce-wd.* A mania for eulogy. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 4/2 Why should Dr. Parr confine this eulogomania to the literary characters of this island alone?

**Eulogy** (yul'ō-dzī). Forms: (? 5 wlogs, 6-7 eulogies, 7-8 euloge, 7- eulogy. [In sense 1 prob. anglicized form of **EULOGIUM**; but the ulterior source is Gr. εὐλογία praise, in N. T. blessing (f. εὐ + -λογία speaking, after phrase εὐ λέγειν to speak well of), of which the word in sense 2 is an adaptation.]

1. A speech or writing in commendation of the character and services of a person, or the qualities of a thing; esp. a set oration in honour of a deceased person.

(14. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 18, I wylle apposse Thin wlogē, yf hit do the apseye.] 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Musick* 372 And Eulogies turne into Elegies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 In a soile whereof we finde this Euloge. 1667 PERPES *Diary* (1877) V. 216 Every body... came to me... with such eulogies as cannot be expressed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 25 If our constitution does in any degree deserve these eulogies. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 13 His greatest eulogy is written in the disgraces of succeeding times. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 27 Fontenelle... pronounced his eulogy more than fifty years afterwards. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 323 Thy portrait and thine eulogy Traced by some artist hand.

*b.* Eulogistic speaking; commendation, praise.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nitire*, All the pompous Eulogie, made from Time to Time to celebrate the Excellency of Salt. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 17 note, The commercial abilities of Mr. Eden... were the theme of profuse eulogy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) I. i. 36 Some mention Henry VIII after his death in language of eulogy. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar... knew how to mingle eulogy with admonition.

† 2. *Eccl.* In the senses of **EULOGIA**, which is now more common in historical use.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade-m.* II. 100 That the Holy Mysteries be not carried into other parishes on the Feast of Easter, by way of Eulogies. 1725 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 209 The things upon which these Invocations were made, were afterwards considered as holy and sacred things, and called... the Eucharist, Eulogy, and Praise. 1730 -6 in BAILEY (foliō). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., These pieces of bread they call eulogies... The wine sent as a present, was also held an eulogy. Hollandus remarks... that the eucharist itself was called eulogy. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogy, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper.

† 3. = **EULOGY** 3. *Obs. rare.*

1703 W. WORTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III., What countryman? What his employment? in short, a short eulogy of him... with an account of the time of his death.

**Eulysite** (yul'isīt), *Min.* Also -yte. [f. Gr. εὐλύσις easily solubility (f. εὐλύσος see next) + -ITE.] 'A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent. of a mineral allied to olivine' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1868 DANA *Min.* 259 It (Iron-Manganese Chrysolite) occurs in a gneissoid rock called Eulysite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 263 Eulysite occurs in a very thick bed in the gneiss of Tunaberg in Sweden.

**Eulytin** (yul'itīn), *Min.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. εὐλύτιν easily dissolved (f. εὐλύτ- + -ιν) soluble, f. λύειν to loose, dissolve) + -IN.] Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 413 Bismuth Blende, Eulytine. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 Eulytin. Silicate of Bismuth. Dismuth-blende.—A rare mineral, occurring at Schneeberg in Saxony.

**Eulytite** (yul'itīt), *Min.* = prec.

1868 DANA *Min.* 391 Eulytite. Silicate of Bismuth.

**Eumorphous** (yūm'p'fōs), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. εὐμορφος, f. εὐ- (see **EU-**) + μορφή form + -OUS.] Well-shaped.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trut. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The skeleton is of eumorphous proportions.

**Eumony** (yūm'ōmī), *rare*. [nd. Gr. εὐμωλία, f. εὐ- (see **EU-**) + νόμος law.] A political condition of good law well-administered.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eumony*, a Constitution or Ordination

of good Laws. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 454 The state of 'eumony' and good order which that constitution [sc. Lycurgus] brought about.

**Eunuch** (yū'nūkh), *sb.* Forms: [4 eunuchus], 5 enuke, 6-7 eunuche, 6- eunuch. [nd. L. *eunūch-us*, a. Gr. εὐνοῦχος, f. εὐνῆ bed + -οχ- ablaut-stem of εἶναι to keep; the literal sense is thus a bedchamber guard or attendant.]

1. A castrated person of the male sex; also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or in Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors, charged with important affairs of state.

c. 1430 LYOG. *Bochas* III. xxv. 96 a, When the Eunukes to y' King her brought She was accepted. 1590 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Bija, Speaking, of whoredome, as though they had been Eunuchs from their cradle. 1603 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 94 And they were sons of mine... I would send them to th' Turk to make Eunuchs of. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Poems, The Glance*, Throw Those flakes upon the Eunuchs' colder snow. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. xxi. 210 Those who are born Eunuchs deserve no such great commendation for their chastity. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* i. 462 He had a mortal aversion to Eunuchs, that third Species of Mankind. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xiii. 472 The first that made eunuchs was Semiramis. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 224 Achill Aga, offered to show the ladies his harem; and a black eunuch was summoned to escort them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 34 Thither hie the votareus eunuchs with an emulous alacrity.

¶ In the LXX. and the Vulgate the Gr. εὐνοῦχος, L. *eunūchus*, following the corresponding Heb. סרס *sārs*, sometimes designate palace officials who were not 'eunuchs', e.g. Potiphar (*Gen.* xxxix. 1, where A. V. has 'officer'). Hence the Eng. word has occas. been similarly used in discussions of passages in which the meaning of the word is disputed.

[1807 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 Putyphar hat was eunuchus. Eunuchus is he hat is i-gilded, and suchie were someyme i-maid wardeynes of lades in Egypt.] 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* viii. 27 note, Noble men were called Eunuchs, although they were not gelded.

*b.* A male singer, castrated in boyhood, so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO. 1732 L. O. LANSOWNE *Charac. Wycherly Wks.* 1736 II. 112 Our modern writers... like Eunuchs... sacrifice their Manhood for a Voice, and reduce Poetry, like Echo to be nothing but Sound. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 59 Let such... With warbling eunuchs fill a licenc'd stage. 1761 CUNNINGHAM *Rosiclad Poems* (1763) I. 35 Never shall a truly British Age Bear a vile race of Eunuchs on the Stage.

*c.* Used as *adj.*: Emasculated, *rare*—1.

1701 GOWIN *Mandeville* III. 96 He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* Also *fig.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xl, That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade, Who envies us what he wants power to enjoy. 1720 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-sawling. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Bright moon! sultana of the soul! the Passions are thy eunuch slaves. 1840-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. I. § 27. 157 Liberty... expired amidst eunuch servility and Eastern adulation.

† **Eunuch**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; also *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 Give me a Lover bold and free, Not Eunuch'd with Formality; Like an Ambassador that beds a Queen. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (T.), They eunuch all their Priests.

Hence **Eunuched** *ppl. a.*, emasculated.

1627 MAY *Lycan* x. 156 Th' vnhappy strength-rob'bd company, The Eunuch'd youths.

**Eunuchal** (yū'nūkhāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate; effeminate.

1878 A. CAMERON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 Manly forgiveness becomes eunuchal sentimentality.

† **Eunuchate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *eunūchāt*-*ppl.* stem of *eunūchāre*, f. *eunūchus*: see **EUNUCH**.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; to deprive of virility or generative power.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Ibid.* II. vii. 115 That Camphire Eunuchates or [printed or Eunuchates] begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in ASI, etc.

**Eunuchism** (yū'nūkhīz-m), *Also* 7 eunuchisme, -ucisme. [f. *EUNUCH* *sb.* + -ISM.] The process or custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch; emasculation.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Man. Clergy* I. § 7 Neither doe we thinke that the earth affords any thing more glorious then eunuchisme for the kingdom of heaven. 1659 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xx. 202 To introduce Eunuchisme, and this way of degrading men from their manhood. *Ibid.* 204 Eunuchisme. 1688 W. PAYNE *Texts of Papists conc. Celibacy Exam.* II. 782 (T) This voluntary eunuchism is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. 1718 (title), Eunuchism Display'd, describing all the different Sorts of Eunuchs, etc. 1875 J. DAVENPORT *Curios. Erot. Physiol.* Essay v. (title) Eunuchism.

• **Eunuchize** (yū'nūkhīz), *v.* Also 7 eunuchisio. [f. *EUNUCH* *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a eunuch; to emasculate; *lit.* and *fig.* 1632 BROWNE *Novella* IV. ii, If I worship any of 'hem more... let me be eunuchiz'd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 The King having at that instant, a Knife in his hand, gives it the poore Father and bids him Eunuchize him. 1847

MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 209 Moore... asterized and eunuchized his [Byron's] pages so barbarously. 1897 tr. *V. Helit's Wanderings Plants & Anim.* 79 Apollonius said that the emperor spared men but eunuchized the earth.

**Eunuchry** (*yū-nūch-ry*). [*f.* as prec. + *-ry*; in Fr. *eunucherie*.] The state of being a eunuch.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 43 note. M. Wallon... says that these horns are a sign of eunuchry, but they are not so.

**Euodic** (*yū-dō-dik*), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *euōd-ēs* (*f.* *eu* well + *ōd-* ablaunt-stem of *ōdein* (perf. *ōdōda*) to smell + *-ic*.] Aromatic, fragrant; *ad Chem.* in the name *euodid aldehyde* (see quot.).

1873 WATTS *Foamies Chem.* 749 Euodic aldehyde is the essential constituent of oil of rue. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 680 Oil of Rue is composed chiefly of euodic aldehyd.

**Eunymous** (*yū-nīmēs*), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *euōnym-* (*see next*) + *-ous*.] Well or felicitously named.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 613/4 The Peace Society and its eunymous president, Mr. Pease.

**Eunymus** (*yū-nīmūs*). *Bot.* Also 8 eunymous. [*ad L. euonymos* (Plin. XIII. xxxviii. § 118), subst. use of Gr. *euōnymos* of good name, lucky; *f.* *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *onyma*, in *Æolic* *onyma* name.

Pliny says that the flowering of the eunymus was a pre-  
age of pestilence; hence it seems probable that the name 'lucky' was given with euphemistic intention.]

A genus of shrubs (*N.O. Calcestraceæ*), of which many species are now cultivated as ornamental plants. The only British species is the Spindle-tree, otherwise known as the *Peg-, Prick-, Skewer-* wood from the uses to which its wood is applied.

1867 J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 180 Deciduous flowering shrubs... such as... candleberry, myrtle, dog-wood, or eunymus. 1875 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 239 (Jod.) Eunymus with broad, lanceolated, and serrated leaves, Virginian spindle-tree. 1878 J. M. MASON *Notes on Shaks.* 349 The eunymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called Prick-wood. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/1 Many varieties of the Eunymus are finely variegated.

b. U. S. *Pharmacopæia*. The bark of an American species (*E. atropurpureus*), called also the Wahoo-tree.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 484 Eunymus possesses cathartic properties similar to rhubarb.

**Euosmite** (*yū-ōsmīt*). [*f.* Gr. *euōsm-* (*see next*) + *-ite*.] A fossil resin, looking much like pitch, of a brownish-yellow colour, and giving an aromatic odour when burned.

1868 DANA *Min.* 743 Euosmite... dissolves easily in cold alcohol or ether.

**Eupathy** (*yū-pāthi*). [*ad Gr. eu-patheia* happy condition of the soul, *f.* *eu-pathēs*, *f.* *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *patōs* state of feeling, condition.]

*Ancient Stoical Philos.* (see quot.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They do term those joys, those promptitudes of the will, and varie circumspections by name of Eupathies, i. e. good affections. 1656-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 321/2 There are three kinds of good affections of the Mind, called Eupathies, or Constancies; Joy, Caution, Will. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xlviii. 329 note. In Laertius we read... the Virtuous (had) his *Eu-patheia*, his Eupathies, or Well-feelings. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 160 The Stoics who called our good affections eupathies, did not manage those affections as well as they understood them. 1837 — In C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 346 Our affections, our eupathies, our capacities of happiness and of improvement.

¶ Wrongly explained. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eupathy*, an easiness, or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

**Eupatorine** (*yū-pā-tō-rīn*). *Chem.* Formerly also eupatorin, and in L. form eupatorina. [*f.* *eupatorium* + *-ine*.] (See quot.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Eupatorina... is said to have been discovered by M. Righini in the flowers and leaves of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 666 s. v. *Eupatorium*. The water-hemp, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, contains, according to Righini, an alkaloid, called eupatorine.

¶ **Eupatorium** (*yū-pā-tō-rīum*). [*mod. L.*, a. Gr. *eu-patōrion*, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, so called from Mithridates Eupator (Gr. *Eu-patōr*), king of Pontus, who first used it.] A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, abundant in America; only one species, *E. cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, being British. Also an individual plant of the same.

1598 LYRE *Doctores* i. xxxix. 57 Agrimonia is called... in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium; in shoppes Agrimonia. 1611 *ibid.* i. xl. 59 The male Bastarde Agrimonia, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 September... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Eupatoriums of Canada. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 Eupatoriums, Asphodels, Phalangiums. 1863 B. TAYLOR *Thurstion* III. 54 Late flowering grasses... and the eupatoriums in the meadows.

¶ **Eupatory**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 eupatorie. [*Anglicized form of prec.*] Hemp Agrimony; but applied in Dicts. to Liverwort. Cf. AGRIMONY 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxv. 289 These thyrines following do purge color: Fumitory... Eupatory... & the whynt of butter. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III. 29 The flowres of Eupatorium are looge or something longer. 1578 LYRE *Doctores* III. xxvi. 352 The same boyled with... bastard Eupatory healtheth the Jaundise. 1656 RIDLEY *Pract. Physick* 97 To the straind liquor add syrup Bizantine, or Eupatory. 1698-96 in PHILLIPS. 1732 in COLES.

VOL. III.

**Eupatrid** (*yū-pā-trid*, *yū-pā-trid*). *Pl.* eupatrids; also (sense 1 a) in Lat. form eupatridæ. [*ad Gr. eu-patrid-ēs* person of noble ancestry *f.* *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *patrōp* father.]

1. a. One of the hereditary aristocracy of Athens; a member of the first of the three orders in the early Athenian constitution. b. Hence (rarely) *gen.* One who is of noble descent, a 'patrician'.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 41 It [the Four Hundred] was a popular body, as compared with an assembly of the eupatrids. 1838 F. A. PALEY tr. *Schömann's Assembl. Ath.* 342 Clithenes... abolished the ancient division of tribes, as the most effectual means of reducing the power of the Eupatridæ. 1862 F. HALL in *Frnt. As. Soc. Bengal* 205 *Anushyadyana*, 'son of somebody', an hidalgó, a eupatrid. 1865 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 251 The big eupatrid is of somewhat offensive person.

2. *attrib.* (*quasi-adj.*) 1833 J. KENRICK in *Philolog. Museum* II. 368 A proof of Athenian blood and citizenship, not of Ionian and eupatrid extraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. 111. 107 This eupatrid oligarchy and severe legislation. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xl. 206 He [Æschylus] belonged to a distinguished eupatrid family probably descended from Codrus.

¶ **Eupepsia** (*yū-pepsīa*). [*mod. L.*, a. Gr. *eu-pepsia* good digestion, *f.* *eu-peptos* (see *EUPETIC*)] = next.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Coutump. Ren. Dec.* 807 Here was bigness, strength, heartiness, eupepsia in perfection.

**Eupepsy** (*yū-pepsi*, *yū-pepsi*). [*Anglicized form of prec.*] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Eupepsia*, old term for good digestion; eupepsy.

**Eupeptic** (*yū-peptik*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Gr. *eu-peptōs* easy of digestion, having a good digestion (*f.* *eu-* *EU-* + *peptō* to digest) + *-ic*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Promoting 'eupepsy,' assisting digestion. *rare.* 1699 EVELYN *Acedaria* 89 Those [herbs] that are Eueptic, and promote concoction.

2. Having a good digestion.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 87 The perennial never-failing joys of a digestive apparatus thoroughly eupeptic. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohème* II. 10 'E'en after dinner, eupeptic, would rush yet again to his reading. 1868 *Times* 8 Mar. 9/3 City dinners may be an excellent form of amusement for the eupeptic and robust.

3. Of or pertaining to 'eupepsy' or good digestion; characteristic of, or resulting from, good digestion.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 241 A massiveness of eupeptic vigour. 1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. 137 Persons... living in that happy eupeptic ignorance which only knows Digestion as a name. 1866 CARLYLE *Reutin*. (1881) I. 172 At length his faculties were getting hebetated, wrapt in lazy eupeptic fat.

4. *nonce-use*. Studios of what conduces to good digestion.

1871 COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ii. 60 Terrell, never scientifically eupeptic, went in for a couple of dozen oysters.]

5. Easy of digestion; easily digested.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

¶ *B. sb.* (*cf. iotic, sudorific, etc.*) *Obs.* —

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Euepticks*, medicines, or other things that promote concoction.

Hence **Euepticity**, the state or condition of feeling resulting from good digestion.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 152 Simplicity, energy, eupepticity; a right healthy thick-sided Irish soul. 1865 — *Fredk. Gr. V.* XIII. vii. 77 No man... has swum through such seas of transcendent eupepticity.

**Euphemian** (*yū-fēmīan*), *a. rare.* [*f.* as next + *-ian*.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 550 note. An euphemian turn, to avoid directly saying that something dreadful would befall them.

**Euphemism** (*yū-fēmīz-m*), *a. rare.* [*f.* Gr. *eu-phēm-* (*see next*) fair of speech, also well reputed (*f.* *eu-* *EU-* + *phēmō* speaking, fame) + *-(i)ous*.] *a.* = EUPHEMISTIC. b. That has a reputable name.

1867 L. CAMPBELL tr. *Plato's Polit.* Intro. 50 He may have recourse to the more 'euphemism' plan of emigration.

Hence **Euphemiously** *adv.* = EUPHEMISTICALLY.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 683 The 'poets' had 'mounted their horse', as getting drunk was euphemistically called by that polite people. 1884 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 28 June 824/3 It is euphemistically said to be a 'change of three letters'.

**Euphemism** (*yū-fēmīz-m*). [*ad Gr. eu-phēmism-*, *f.* *eu-phēmizō* to speak fair, *f.* *eu-phēmō*: see prec.]

1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which consists in the substitution of a word or expression of comparatively favourable implication or less unpleasant associations, instead of the harsher or more offensive one that would more precisely designate what is intended.

1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euphemism*, a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word. 1698-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 Akin to it [Litotes] is Euphemism. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. vi. 348 Serpent-worship in India was developed by euphemism.

2. An instance of this figure; a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive.

1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 The euphemism [he fell asleep] partakes of the nature of metaphor. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 27 *foot-n.*, A shorn crown... a euphemism for decapitation. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 143 The euphemism of calling the Furies the Eumenides. 1877 E. COVES *Fur Anim.* vii. 216 The Skunk yields a handsome fur, lately become fashionable, under the euphemism of 'Alaska Sable'.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.* —

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Euphemism*, a setting forth any ones good fame. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER.

¶ **Euphemisms** (*yū-fēmīz-mūs*). *Now rare.* [*late L.*, *ad Gr.*; see prec.] = prec.

1599 Broughton's *Letl.* 19 *Comunititones*... is given by an *Euphemismus* of Captains to their Soldiers. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rel.* 224 Euphemismus... a good change of a word, or a fair kind of speech. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 85 Adherence to system or precedent, called by euphemismus adherence to principle.

**Euphemist** (*yū-fēmīst*). *rare* — *o.* [*f.* Gr. *eu-phēm-* + *-ist*.] One who uses euphemisms.

1860 WORCESTER cites CARLYLE.

**Euphemistic** (*yū-fēmīstik*), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *eu-phēm-* (*see EUPHEMIOUS*) + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of a euphemism; containing a euphemism.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/2 He is entitled to claim, or to negotiate, or to arrange — or whatever euphemistic phrase may be more suitable — for a retiring competency, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norru. Cong.* V. 18 The euphemistic spirit goes so far... that the Norman owner is spoken of as the 'heir' of the Englishman who had been turned out. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 149 Rudra... under his euphemistic name of Shiva.

Hence **Euphemistical** *a.* = prec. **Euphemistically** *adv.*, by way of euphemism.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Falkland* 220 Such is Clarendon's euphemistical phrase for poor and proud men of letters.

1880 in J. A. HESSEY *Notes Banington Lect.* 173 Whisky, (euphemistically termed refreshment). 1874 *Deutsche Kenn.* 365 R. Joseph bar Chama, the Blind, euphemistically called the clear-sighted.

**Euphemize** (*yū-fēmīz*), *v.* [*ad Gr. eu-phēm-* (*see next*) to speak fair, use auspicious words, *f.* *eu-phēmō*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] *a. trans.* To express by a euphemism; to speak of euphemistically. *b. intr.* To speak euphemistically; to make use of euphemisms.

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norru. & Eng.* II. 1 The agreeable cheat we pass upon ourselves by euphemizing sins. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxiii. What Shall used to euphemize as 'the wild justice' of noble spirits. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 659 Euphemize and moralise as our humanitarian sophists may. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb. 5/2 They euphemize gambling bargains as 'special transactions'.

**Euphemous** (*yū-fēmūs*), *a. rare.* [*f.* Gr. *eu-phēm-* (*see EUPHEMIOUS*) + *-ous*.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1859 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 The name of this noisy bustling quarrelsome discontented and insalubrious little island [Hong Kong] may... be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite.

**Euphemy** (*yū-fēmī*). *rare.* [*ad Gr. eu-phēmīa*, *f.* *eu-phēmō*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] = EUPHEMISM 2.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 629 In human nature, love is more than a euphemy for selfishness.

¶ **Euphonia** (*yū-fēmōnīa*). [*late Lat.*, a. Gr. *eu-phōnia*; see EUPHONY.] = EUPHONY.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Bij, Pleasantness or easiness of sound or viterance, called Euphonia. 1604 CAREW *Travell* 120/2, a. For Euphonia sake being turned into *n.* 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1735 in BAILEY. 1876 SCOTT *War.* liv. Seven Highlanders... screamed the company deaf, with examples of Celtic euphonia. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 144 So much for exordium and euphonia.]

**Euphoniad** (*yū-fēmōnīad*). *Mus.* [*irreg. f. prec.*] (See quot.)

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.* s.v., This instrument was invented by P. L. and G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa. They claim that it... combines in its tones those of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. 1864 Hence in WEBSTER.

**Euphonic** (*yū-fēmīk*), *a.* [*f.* EUPHON- + *-ic*; cf. Fr. *euphonique*.]

1. *† a.* Well sounding, agreeable to the ear;

= EUPHONIOUS. *Obs.* b. Conformable to the laws of euphony.

1814 SCOTT *War.* i. The most sounding and euphonic surname that English history or topography affords. 1854 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norru. & Eng.* I. 276 Under the more euphonic denomination of Arsensius, 1876 Burch *Egypt* 30 The Greek Sesoosis, or Setaura, made euphonic as Sesostris.

2. Of or pertaining to euphony.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xviii. The consonants, have been as in a kind of euphonic spite gnawed down into musical notes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 128 Purely euphonic influences. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 28 note. To English hexameters there are euphonic obstacles which seem to be insuperable.

3. as *sb.* in *pl.* Euphonic expressions. *nonce-use* (ironical).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* i. v. 191 I was curious to hear him... urge on his horses with the other customary euphonic of his tribe.

**Euphonical**, *a.* (*yū-fēmīkāl*). [*f.* as prec. + *-al*.] = prec. Hence **Euphonicaly** *adv.* **Euphonicalness**, the quality of being euphonical.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 381 Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these. 1674 PERRY *Disc. Dnph. Proportion* Ep. Ded. Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsense. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 58 With a grand euphonical sentence... I concluded. 1850 Tvas *Wild Fl.* 11 *Sow-Bread*. — How euphonical is the name.



1884 *Bath Tril.* 25 Oct. 6/2 The contest over what is euphonically called 'the City Staff'. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Contents D j b. A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicity of it.

**Euphonicus** (yūfōn'icūs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. (Often used ironically.)

1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 5. I chose to change my name from Collier to Coglion or Colliani, as more euphonic. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 337 Those hexameters are most euphonic whose feet are interwoven. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* II. 68 Restoring the Indian names, wherever significant and euphonic. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 22/4 Is it grammatical, even if it were euphonic, to say, etc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonic cognomen of Spooney Green.

Hence **Euphonicusly** *adv.*, in a euphonic manner, with pleasant sounds.

1836 JAS. GRANT *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 368 His language sounds most euphonic in your ears. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xii. 125 Thus euphonicly solicited, the Upernaviks sat down and ate. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 22 They euphonicly paraphrase it.

**Euphonium** (yūfōn'iz'm). Also 8 in Latin form euphoniismus. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The habit of using well-sounding words or names; a well-sounding combination or expression.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 567 The metaphor and digression, the allegory and euphoniism. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 664 This elaborate system of euphoniism. 1847 in OSWALD *Eym. Dict.*

**Euphonicist** (yūfōn'ist'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IO.] Chosen with regard to euphony; aiming to be euphonic.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* ix. iv. [Her] words were not euphonicist, nor her voice mellifluous. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 290/2 Among the Greeks, the Furies had an especially euphonicist appellation. 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Roseburg* I. i. 3 The euphonicist but somewhat fictional language of domestic life.

**Euphonium** (yūfōn'iz'm), *Mus.* [as f. Lat., f. Gr. εὐφώνιος; see EUPHONY.] A name given to the bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in Bb or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in the larger diameter of its bore, which thus produces a longer and somewhat deeper quality of tone' (Grove). Also *attrib.*

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 244/2 The bass duet, upon a couple of euphoniisms. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 The construction of a harmonium, according to euphoniism. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 The death is also announced of the popular euphoniism player Mr. A. J. Phasey.

**Euphonicization** (yūfōn'iz'iz'n), [f. next: see ACTION.] The action of rendering euphonic.

1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. York) LI. 361/2 Pinkerton's egregious attempt, in 'Thena Visions of Mirza', at the euphonicization of English.

**Euphonize** (yūfōn'iz'iz), *v.* [f. EUPHONY + -IZE.] *trans.* To render euphonic, impart euphony to; to alter (a word) for the sake of euphony.

1774 MIRROR *Harm. Lang.* 172 The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 972, I am now in the heart of Nadody, or, as we euphonize it, Natolia. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Lex.*, *Leech Folks.* A row of houses then denominated 'Frog-hole'. Modern refinement subsequently euphonized the name into 'East-street'.

**Euphonia** (yūfōn'iz'n), *Mus.* [ad. Gr. εὐφώνια, neut. of εὐφώνιος; see EUPHONY.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1842) which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

1824 *Specif. Patent* No. 4994 These said frames are to be placed as nearly as possible to the strings of the pianofortes and the euphoniens. 1842 A. SAVAGE in *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 563 When describing the clavio I ought to have mentioned... the euphonia. In this instrument the strings are of steel wire... put into vibration by an endless band, acting as a bow, one band to each string.

**Euphoniens** (yūfōn'iz'n), [f. Gr. εὐφώνιος see next + -OUS.] = EUPHONIOUS.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 He is a great artist... full of dexterities, various and euphoniens. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 593 That euphonic compliment devoted by Irish patriots and mob-orators to slavery and oppression. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arcticleide Wks.* (1864) I. 301 *note.* I have adopted this... very euphonic epithet from a little poem called 'The Errors of Ecstasy'.

**Euphony** (yūfōn'i). Also 7 euphonia. [a. f. euphonia, ad. Gr. εὐφώνια, f. εὐφώνιος well-sounding, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + φωνή voice, sound.] *a.* The quality of having a pleasant sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness; chiefly with reference to combinations of words in sentences, or of phonetic elements in spoken words. *b.* In recent philological use often: 'The tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, as shown in those combinatory phonetic changes formerly ascribed to an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect. 1623 CROKIER, *Euphonia*, accent in words. 1680 DALGAKNO *Dissacel.* 114 (f.), Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony... in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables. 1777 *Art of Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 97 'Tis the same in speaking, as in Music: Words for the Euphony of the one, and Notes for the Harmony of the other. 1773 W. KENNICK *Rhet. Gram.* I. § 4. 13 (Jod.) The euphony of speech frequently interferes with the rules, founded solely on its significance. 1821 EVSTACE *Tenr*

*Italy* (ed. 6) III. 18 Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 71 Their voices lose all cheerfulness and euphony. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xli. 16x Euphony then is the mother of many lies. 1885 PERRY *Sanskrit Primer* § 38 The rules of Sanskrit euphony affecting this sound.

|| **Euphorbia** (yūfōr'biā). *Bot.* Also 4 euphorbia. [a. l. euphorbea, f. Euphorbus, the name of a physician to Iuba king of Mauritania.] The Latin and botanical name of the Sprnge genus (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates. They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary. Some of the species, as *E. punicea*, are cultivated for the beauty of their involucre, the bracts of which are a brilliant scarlet, with the appearance of a real flower. Cf. SPURGE.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xv. xciii. (1495) 524 In Mauritanea groweth an herbe called Euforbia... the whyte jays therof is wonderly prayssyd in clerenesse of sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 Iuba king of Mauritania, found out the herb Euphorbia, which he so called after the name of his own Physician Euphorbus. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 281 Euphorbia has a corolla of four and sometimes of five petals. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 147 Different species of Euphorbia emit a milky juice. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 209 The lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copices of evergreens. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 139 The villages... are surrounded by hedges of euphorbias, milk-weed.

Hence **Euphorbiaceous** *a.* [+ -ACEOUS], of the Natural Order *Euphorbiaceae*. **Euphorbial** *a.* [+ -AL] = prec.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 *note.* The juice of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Sapium aucuparium*)... is so glutinous that it is used to catch parrots. 1863 BATES *Nat. Annot.* iv. (1864) 86 The tree which yields this valuable sap (India-rubber) is the Siphonia Elastica, a member of the Euphorbiaceae order. 1864 WEBSTER, *Euphorbia*, citing Oulivier; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Euphorbine** *Obs.* In 4 euphorbine [f. l. euphorbea (see prec.)] Some product of the euphorbia.

1400 *Laufand's Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 104 Anoynte... his necke wip hoote oymenits, as with oile of nardine, euphorbine, oile of rue.

**Euphorbia** 2 (yūfōr'biā). *Chem.* [f. EUPHORIA + -INE.] (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 792 This is the substance which M. Ricord-Madianna has called euphorbin. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 607 The milky juice of *E. myrsifolia*... contains, according to Ricord-Madianna, a non-volatile poisonous principle, euphorbine.

|| **Euphorbium** (yūfōr'biūm). Also 4 euphorbium. [a. l. euphorbeum = euphorbea.]

|| 1. = EUPHORIA. *Obs.*

1607 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* II. iv. 11 (1605-7) III. 67 His Shield... freng'd about with spirs of Scammonie, And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 639 Euphorbium also hath a Milke... not very white, which is of a great Acrimony. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch... Euphorbium. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 130 Succulent kinds... such as... euphorbiums.

2. A gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of *Euphorbia*. It is an extremely acid substance, formerly used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing.

1400 *Laufand's Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 43 To drie bodies he must be medd wip a litle eudorbium [printed euphorbium]. 1530 *Hicksoner* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 178 He... spake To a pretence for a penny-worth of euphorbium. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* II. xvi. Another [pocket] he had all full of Euphorbium very finely pulverised... shaking it [this handkerchief] hard at their nose [he] made them sneeze for foure hours without ceasing. 1760 WILLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 663 She took... two ounces of the tincture of euphorbium. 1860 Sir W. HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* 291 *Euphorbia officinarum*, *antiquorum* and *canariensis* give the euphorbium of the shops.

**Euphorbone** (yūfōr'biūn). *Chem.* Also euphorbon. [f. prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1836 HAWLEY *Nat. Med.* 437 According to Flückiger, 100 parts of Euphorbium... 22 of Euphorbon. 1889 MUIR & MORTLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. *Euphorbon*, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O. Extracted from Euphorbium by light petroleum at 70° and crystallised from alcohol-ether.

**Euphory** (yūfōn'). *Path.* Also 8 in Lat. form euphoria. [ad. Gr. εὐφωρία, f. εὐφωρος well-bearing, f. εὐ well + φέρω to bear.]

|| 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1844 in *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 674 The most certain rule for the quantity [of mineral water] is the Euphory or well-bearing [of the patient]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphoria*, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, i.e. when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

2. 'A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Euphoric** (yūfōr'ik) *a.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphory.

1828 *Amer. Tral. Psychol.* I. 361 Dr. Battaglia produced

[by hashish] a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy.

**Euphotide** (yūfōt'id). *Geol.* [a. Fr. *euphotide*, f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + φῶς, *phōr-ōs* light.] 'A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and diallage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite' (Page). Called also GABBRO, q.v. Also *attrib.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY in *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 301 The secondary formations... are pierced by syenitic and euphotide rocks. 1865 LYELL *Elev. Geol.* 750. 1879 *Spectator* 21 June 785 Blocks of diorite, of serpentine, and of euphotide.

|| **Euphrasia** (yūfōr'ziā). Also 8 euphrasia. [L. form of next.]

1. *Bot.* = EUPHRASY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphrasia* or *Euphrasia*, the Herb Eye-bright. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The Euphrasia, or eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes.

2. In etymological sense: Cheerfulness.

1882 T. RIBOT *Dir. Memory* II. 109 An organic lesion... may transform the coenesthesia... producing undue joy... oneness, of which the most striking example is seen in the euphrasia of the dying.

**Euphrasy** (yūfōr'zi). Also 5 euphrasy, 6-7 euphrasie, 7 euphrage. [ad. med.L. *euphrasia* (incorrectly *eufragia*), a. Gr. εὐφράσια, lit. 'cheerfulness', f. εὐφραγέω to cheer, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + φράω mind. Cf. Fr. *euphrasie*.]

1. *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues in the treatment of diseases of the eye; = EYE-BRIGHT. Also *fig.*

1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 787 *Hec euphrasia*, a euphrasy. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xxviii, Salendin, euphrage, pimperl. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 43 b, Euphrasie, otherwise called eye-bright. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. xi. 414 Michael... purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue the visual Nerve. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmaster*, xii. 100 Euphrasy. 'That gives dim eyes to wander leagues abroad. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 40 Reason when the props of flesh gave way Purged as with euphrasy the mortal eye. 1865 GOSSE *Laud & Sea* (1874) 15 The little euphrasy derives its name of eyebright... from its old reputation for 'making old eyes young again'.

b. *fig.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betraval* II. 45 The early zephyr from the Orient breath'd And rent the curtain'd sky. The euphrasy of dawn. 1848 H. MILLER *Fair Impr.* xvii. (1857) 308 The eye purged and strengthened by the euphrasy of science. 1860 FABER *Bethlehem* vi. (1865) 353 Eyes which have been touched with the special euphrasy of heaven.

|| 2. In pseudo-etymological sense: Fine phrasing, rare.

[A Gr. *εὐφράσια* in this sense might have been f. εὐ- + φράσω to speak, but it is not actually found.] 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 216 His former volumes abounded in... affected idioms, and constant attempts at euphrasy.

**Euphroe** (yūfōr'o). *Naut.* Also euphroe, *uurov*, *uurov*. [a. Du. *juffrouw*, also *juffer* dead-eye, lit. 'maiden'; the equivalent Ger. *jungfer*, Da. *jomfrue*, Sw. *jungfru* are used in same sense.] A crow-foot dead-eye; see quot.

1815 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Uphroe*, *Uhid*, s.v. *Dead-eye*, Crowfoot Dead-Eyes... generally termed an euphroe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, The crowfoot dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot. Also called *uurov*, *Uhid*, *Euphroe*, *Uphroe*, *Uurov*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendant cords form a crow-foot.

|| **Euphrue**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. next.] *trans.* = EUPHUIZE.

1594 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 70, I cannot stand nosing of candlesticks or euphuizing of similes. *Ibid.* 138 Stationers... find more gain in the lillypot blanke then in the lillypot Euphuied.

**Euphues** (yūfū'iz). [Gr. εὐφύης well-endowed by nature, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + φύω growth, f. φύω to produce, in *pass.* to grow.]

The adoption of this word by Lyly as the name of a personage of fiction was suggested by the passage of Ascham quoted below.]

The name of the chief character in John Lyly's two works, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence *a.* The book bearing that name. || *b.* To speak *Euphues*: to talk the dialect of 'Euphues', to 'parley Euphuism' (see EUPHUISM).

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 38 Εὐφύης is he that is apte by goodnes of witte, and applicable by readines of will, to learning, having all other qualities of the minde and partes of the bodie that must another day serue learning, not troubled, mangled, and halfed, but, etc.] a 1673 *Orrinover A Wife* (1658) 88 And speaks Euphues, not so gracefully as heartily. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii. The courtier... has nothing in him but a piece of Euphues, And twenty dozen of twelvenny ribbon.

**Euphuism** (yūfū'iz'm). Also 6-7 euphuismo, 9 -eism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Properly, the name of a certain type of diction and style which originated in the imitation of Lyly's *Euphues* (see prec.), and which was fashionable in literature and in the conversation of cultivated society at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c. Hence applied to any

similar kind of affectation in writing or speech, and (loosely) to affectedly periphrastic or 'high-flown' language in general.

The chief features of 'euphuism' in the proper sense are: the continual recurrence of antithetical clauses in which the antithesis is emphasized by means of alliteration; the frequent introduction of a long string of similes all relating to the same subject, often drawn from the fabulous qualities ascribed to plants, minerals, and animals; and the constant endeavour after subtle refinement of expression. The sense in which (exc. in books on literary history) the word is now commonly used, is chiefly suggested by the absurd bombast which Scott puts into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton (who is described as a 'Euphuist') in *The Monastery*: this caricature, however, bears very little resemblance to the genuine 'euphuism'. Some loose uses of the word can hardly be accounted for exc. by supposing that the writers (recognizing the familiar prefix *eu-*) had the notion that its etymological sense was 'fine talking' or something equivalent.

1592 G. HARVEY *Third Let.* 34 What he is improved since, excepting his good olde *Floures Picturam*, and Tarte-ton's surmounting Rhetorique, with a little Euphuisme, and Greenes inough. 1593 E. BLOUVER *Lyly's Six Crt. Comedies* Ep. to Rdr., all our Ladies were then his Schollers; And that Beautie in Court, which could not Parley Euphuisme, was as little regarded; as shee which now there, speaks not French. 1820 *Scott's Monast.* xiv. When euphuism is out of fashion. 1821-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 227 As soon as men begin to write on nature, they fall into euphuism. 1852 *Lever Dalton's* I. xxvii. 225 Her perfumed little notes, written in a style of euphuism all her own. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. 427 The Pedantry of Euphuism was giving way to the pedantry of Scriptural phrases.

† *transf.* Affecting elegance in dress, etc.

This curious use is found also in Fr.; see Littré. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 493 Their own snippy euphuism of dress and manner.

2. An instance of euphuism; a euphuistic phrase or composition.

1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 13, I take a euphuism... as signifying a particular form of expression characteristic of Lyly's prose. 1884 E. P. HOOD in *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629/2 Hymn-writers... whose frigid euphuisms have found their names in Mr. Miller's large catalogue.

† *Erroneously* for EUPHEMISM.

1865 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 'If anything did—go wrong, you know,' said Cynthia, using an euphuism for death. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 53 Those are your roundabout euphuisms that dress up swindling till, etc.

**Euphuist** (yū'fui-st). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] An imitator of the style of expression characteristic of Lyly's *Euphuies*; one whose writing or speech is characterized by EUPHUIST.

1820 *Scott's Monast.* xv. There he found the Euphuist in the same elegant posture of abstruse calculation which he had exhibited on the preceding evening. 1828 MACAULAY *John Dryden* It is needless to mention Sidney and the whole tribe of Euphuists. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 Shakespeare does not call Don Adriano a euphuist; nor is he such. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. 392 Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists.

**Euphuistic** (yū'fui-stik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Tending to or resembling euphuism; of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. Chiefly in inaccurate sense: Abounding in 'high-flown' or affectedly refined expression.

1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. Ess. (1868) I. 157 If indeed it is not a little euphuistic. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 21 Ears grown nice and euphuistic in the... dulcet melodies of the day. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 448 He was intended to be a satire upon some euphuistic and bombastic characters... found in other plays of his time. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 The most important element by far in the euphuistic style is antithesis. 1876 E. A. ARNOTT *Bacon in Contemp. Rev.* June 124 The... antithetical euphuistic prose of Essex.

So **Euphuistical** *a.* = prec. **Euphuistically** *adv.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Making an agreeable and euphuistical alliteration. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 A poem, most euphuistically entitled *The Cherubic Wanderer*. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnesfield* II. xxi. 391 The Advocate had, as it was euphuistically expressed, been looking towards the enemy.

† **Euphuize**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* EUPHUI-ES + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To talk like Euphuies. *b. trans.* To fashion after the model of Euphuies. Hence **Euphuized** *pp.* *a.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* vi. (Nares), When the Arcadian and Euphuist's gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. 1627 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's* T. Wks. V. 561 For if thou Euphuizest... I'll say thou borrow'st and condemn thy style.

**Euphyllite** (yū'fili-ti), *Min.* [*f.* Gr. εὐφύλλ-ος well-leaved (*f.* εὐ- EU- + φύλλον leaf) + -ITE: see quot. 1849.] A hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure, and of a white colour.

1849 *Amer. Jour. Sc. Ser.* n. VII. 383 The beautiful foliae [*sic*] of this nearly white mineral have suggested the name Euphyllite. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 391 Euphyllite accompanied by tourmaline and zircon is a very rare associate of corundum. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

**Euphione** (yū'pī-ōn), *Chem.* Also 9 eupion. [*a. Gr.* εὐπίων very fat, *f.* εὐ- (see EU-) + πίον fat; later assimilated to derivatives in -ONE.] A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, tar, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Eupion is a colourless limpid liquid. 1865 J. WYLLIE *Circ. Sc.* I. 420/2

*Euphione* is another product of wood-tar. 1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* 549 The liquid compounds of the paraffin series, known in commerce as paraffin oil, photogene, solar oil, eupione, etc. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

**Euplastic** (yūplæstik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Gr. εὐπλαστός easy to mould (*f.* εὐ- EU- + πλαστός, *f.* πλάσσειν to form, mould) + -IC.]

*A. adj.* That is easily formed into an organic tissue: see quot. 1884.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/1 Between the... euplastic and the... aplastic deposits the gradations are almost insensible. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Euplastic*. Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

*B. sb.* Euplastic matter.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eupnoea** (yūpnō-ā), *Path.* [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* εὐπνοία, *f.* εὐπνοος breathing easily, *f.* εὐ well + πνέ-ναι to breathe.] Natural or normal breathing; easy respiration.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 354 The different conditions of the respiratory centre during apnoea, normal breathing or eupnoea, and dyspnoea.

**Eupnoic** (yūpnō-ik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. εὐπνο-ος (see prec.) + -IC.] Relating to eupnoea; breathing easily and freely.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Euporia** (yūpō-ri-ā), [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* εὐπορία an easy way (of doing a thing), *f.* εὐπορος easily done, *f.* εὐ- (see EU-) + πόρος way.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euporia*, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (citing Blancard). 1775 in ASH.

† **Eupory**, *Obs.* — [Anglicized form of prec.] 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Euporistical**, *a.* *Obs.* rare — [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of a kind to be easily procured.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 711 There is not amongst... euporistical medicaments, one more frequent or simple.

† **Euporiston**, *Obs.* Pl. euporista. [*a. Gr.* εὐπόριστον, neut. of εὐπόριστος easy to procure (τά εὐπόριστα (*sc.* φάρμακα) common family medicines, title of a work by Dioscorides), *f.* εὐ- (see EU-) + πορίζ-ναι to procure.] A common medicine; a medicine that may be easily procured.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Euporista*. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 420 This Euporiston doth... melt down, and draw forth tough Phlegm. 1775 in ASH.

**Eupractic** (yūpræktik), *a.* rare. [*f.* Gr. εὐ well + πράκ-, πράσσειν to do, act: cf. PRACTIC.] Inclined to act rightly.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot Misc.* (1857) III. 215 An easy laconic gentleman... good-humoured, eupractic, and eupractic.

† **Eupraxy**, *Obs.* rare — [ad. Gr. εὐπραξία well-doing, *f.* εὐ well + πράκ-, πράσσειν to do, act.] Well-doing; right action.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 5 That Liberty and Eupraxy or Obedience are all one.

† **Eupyrion**, *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + πυρ-ειν firestick, *f.* πῦρ fire.] The name given by the inventor to a contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; see quot. 1827. Also *fig.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* I. Hertner's Eupyrion... consists of a very small bottle half filled with asbestos... moistened with very concentrated sulphuric acid... The matches are small slips of wood tipped with sulphur... dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potash, and starch or sugar. *Ibid.* i. 22 An eupyrion should always be conveniently placed in the laboratory. 1889 HOON *Bianca's Dream* I. Each eye of hers had Love's Eupyrion in it, That he could light his link at a minute.

† **Euraquilo** (yū-rækwilo), Also **Euro-aquilo**. [*L.* *Euraquilo* (in Gr. form Εὐρακίλων), *Euroaquilo* (Vulg.), *f.* L. *Eur-* east-wind + *Aquilo* north-wind.] A stormy wind from the NE. or NNE, blowing in the Levant. Cf. EUROCLYDON. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 14 A tempestuous wind that is called Euro-aquilo [1611 Euroclydon. 1831 (Revised) *Euraquilo*].

**Eurasian** (yū-ræ-shi-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Eur-* + *Asia* (in sense A. 1) *f.* the compound *Eurasia* + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia, *i.e.* to Europe and Asia considered as forming in reality one continent. Cf. EURASIATIC.

1868 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* (ed. 13), *Eurasian-plain*, the great central plain of Europe and Asia.

2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (*esp.* Indian) parentage. (The earlier designation was EAST INDIAN.)

1844 J. M. LOCAL *Sketches* (Calcutta) in *N. & Q. Ser.* vi. XII. 177 The Eurasian Belle. 1858 *Calcutta Rev.* XXXI. 96 East Indian subscribers to the Fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population we see around us. 1860 *S. Times* 26 Aug. 4/2 The term Eurasian is applied to the offspring of a European father and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman in India. 1870 KAVE *Sepoy War* II. 291 The families also of European or Eurasian merchants and traders were gathered there [at Cawnpore] in large numbers. 1883 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 121 The Eurasian girl is often pretty and graceful.

*B. sb.* 'A modern name for persons of mixed European and Indian blood' (Col. Yule). See CHEE-CHEE.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 Eurasians, a term invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of white fathers and Hindoo or Mahometan mothers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 31) 461 Eurasians (that is the mixed race of British, Portuguese, Hindoo, Malay, blood mixed in all degrees). 1880 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 123 The shovel-hats are surprised that the Eurasian does not become a missionary or a schoolmaster.

**Eurasianic** (yū-ræ-shi-ānik), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATIC.] Of or pertaining to Eurasia; see prec. A. 1. 1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 519 Spreading over the great Eurasianic plains. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxiv. In the colder parts of the Eurasianic continent.

† **Eure**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 ure, 5 ewre. [*a.* OF. *eure*, *heur*, *aür*, Walloon *aweur* = Pr. *agur*, *augur*, *auguri*, Sp. *agüero*, It. *augurio* = L. *augurium* augury, omen; cf. *f. bonheur*.] Destiny, fate, whether good or evil; luck.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 312 Tak the vre that god wald send. 1430 LYDG. *Christ. Troy* I. v. As the goddess in this myne aventure Lyst to ordeyne for my fatalle cure. 1440 *Generydes* 2788 Bothe on thei rode to knowe what was ther vre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 119 The moste and grettest ewre or happe of aman is to have a good felawe. 1525 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1003 He hath good ure Which can hymself assure How fortune wyll endure.

† **Eure**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To destine; to invest with, as by the decree of fate.

1428 *Will. Flor.* (Somerset Ho.), If god cure him to dye. 1440 Dik. Glouc. *Manifesto*, Patent Roll 18 Hen. VI. pt. iii. 'The worship that God so long hath cured him with. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 6 Men nowadays be so unhappely ured That nothyng than welth may worse be endured.

**Eureka** (yū-rē-kā), *int.* (*sb.*) [*Gr.* εὕρηκα, 1st pers. sing. perf. of εὕρισκ-ναι to find. The correct spelling *heureka* is rare.]

1. The exclamation ('I have found it') uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown. (See Vitruvius *Arch.* ix. xiii, Plutarch *Mor.* (Didot) 1338.) Hence *allusively*, an exulting exclamation at having made a discovery.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, For this, may I (with ioy) say EYRHYKA. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 590 [Archimedes] crying out, *Heureka*, 1638 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* xviii. viii. 384 We have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. xiii. (ed. a.) 267 Adams... returned overjoyed... crying out 'Eureka' [ed. i. (1742) *Eureka*; ed. 3 (1743) *Heureka*]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxii, We clap Our hands, and cry 'Eureka!' 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 34 A triumphant cry of Eureka! calls me to his place of rest. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* vii. 73 That great Eureka... 'We have found the Messiah!'

2. A discovery justifying self-congratulation. Often used *attrib.* by advertising tradesmen in the names given to special articles of manufacture.

1853 *Advt. in Athenæum* 29 Jan. 151 Eureka shirts. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 233 A recent addition to the long list of modern Mediterranean eureka.

**Eurhythm** (yū-rith-m), [*ad. Gr.* (τὸ) εὐρύθμ-ον, neut. of εὐρύθμος: see below.] = EURHYTHMIC.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 279 They pretend to feast our eyes with symmetry, proportion, eurhythm [*sic*], harmony.

**Eurhythmic** (yū-rith-mik), *a.* [*f.* next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to well-arranged proportion, *esp.* in architecture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 287 Each [design]... is exceedingly funny in its way... with regard to 'tactic efficiency', 'eurhythmic [*sic*] diathesis'... and every other imaginable kind of diathesis. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* (1884) 177 Owing to some eurhythmic tendency in the construction of Greek plays.

**Eurhythmy** (yū-rith-mi), *Forms*: 7 eurhythmie, 8-9 eurithmy, -ythmy. Also 8-9 in L. form eurhythmia. [*ad. L.* *eur(h)hythmia* (Vitruv.) proportion, *a. Gr.* εὐρύθμια, *f.* εὐρύθμος well-proportioned (*f.* εὐ- (see EU-) + ῥυθμός proportion, RHYTHM); cf. *Fr.* *eurhythmie*.]

1. *Archit.* Harmony in the proportions of a building.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 118 Eurhythmia is that agreeable Harmony, between the breadth, length and height of all the Roomes of the Fabrique... which suddenly... taketh every Beholder. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 118 As well as the law of symmetry and eurhythmy. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v.

2. *Path.* Regularity of the pulse.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eurhythm*, an excellent Disposition of the Pulse. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eurhythmia*, regularity in beat of the pulse.

3. In wider senses of Gr. εὐρύθμια: a. Rhythmical order or movement; b. a graceful proportion and carriage of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 BECK & FELLON tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* I. The artistic figure, as well as the artistic rhythm, must be beautiful. In this case we say the artistic figure has symmetry, and the artistic rhythm has eurhythmy.

† **Euripe**, *Obs.* [*a. F.* *curipe*, ad. L. *curipus*, *a. Gr.* εὐρίπος: see EURIPUS.] = EURIPUS.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xi. 1177 On the other side there is an Euripe or sea of the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 1, 1. A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, Euripes and contrary tides. 1640 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Cypres Grove* Wks. 119 What Euripe, doth change so often as man? 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euripe*, any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. 366 Nor can he [a man] ever perish but in the Euripe of Ignorance.

† **Euripize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. (δ-) *εὐρίπειος* (Arist. *Probl.* § 25); if not a misreading, it is f. *Εὐρίπος* (see next), with sense 'to change like the tides of the Euripus'.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. 366 Aristotle... seems to borrow a Metaphor from Euripus; while... he enquireth, why in the upper parts of houses the ayre doth Euripize, that is, is whirled hither and thither. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*, and in later Dicts.]

**Euripus** (γυρίπυς). *Pl.* euripi. [L., a. Gr. *εὐρίπυς*, f. *εὐ-* (see *Εὐ-*) + *πίρ* rush.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Euboea (Negropont) and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 82 From thence [Hellepontus] there is extended a small Euripus or arm of the sea for 86 miles. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 643 That Euripus... by reason of his... violent course is never frozen. The other Euripus on the backside of Groneland hath three inlets... Betweene these two raging Euripi lyeth an Island... the habitation... of the Pigmies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Euripus has since become a general name for all straits where the water is in great motion or agitation.

fig. a 1797 BURKE (T.). The provision of this establishment... should not fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and actions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/1 Although all nations are nowadays more or less unquiet, Paris seems to lie in a very Euripus of change.

## 2. *transf.*

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxxii. 131 (Jod.) The euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles and other aquatic animals which were killed occasionally. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Ternus*, Euripus, any artificial canal or water-course.

**Eurite** (γυρίται). *Min.* [a. Fr. *eurite*, f. Gr. *εὐρίτης* (recorded in sense 'flowing plentifully'), f. *εὐ* well + *ρίται* to flow.

D'Aubuisson, who gave the name in 1819, states (*Géognosie* II. 119) that he meant it to denote 'the principal characteristic of the rock, viz. its melting when exposed to fire'.

'A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified'. (Watts.)

1847 CRAIG, *Eurite*, White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 note, Talk-schiefer of Werner, without garnets or serpentine; not eurite or weissstein. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 The eurites proper are more easily fusible than the felsstones.

Hence **Euritic** (γυρίτικ), *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of eurite.

1844 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* II. xix. (1876) 470 Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied euritic porphyry. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 A globular condition of silica... occurring in the euritic porphyries of Les Setons.

**Euro-aquilo**: see **EURAQUILO**.

† **Euro-boreal**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. late L. *Euro-*, a. Gr. *Εὐρο-* combining form of *Εὐρος* (see **ΕΥΡΟΣ**) + **BOREAL**.] North-easterly.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 285 In Cheshire... Cumberland and Anglesey and several of our Euro-boreal tracts.

**Euroclydon** (γυρόκλυδον). [a. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων* (if genuine, only in *Acts* xxvii. 14, where the better attested reading is *εὐράκλων*: see **EURAQUILO**), f. *Εὐρος* east wind + *κλύδων* wave, billow.] A stormy wind mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*: see **ΕΥΡΑΚΛΩΝ**. Hence *occas.* with allusion to this, a 'tempestuous wind' in general. Also *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 14 There arose against it a tempestuous wind called Euroclydon. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Five Lond.* 3 Men are so variously acted in this Euroclyd of Providence. 1696 I. MATTHEW *Hist. Wals.* (1862) 162 *It* continued a cold Euroclydon, or North-East storm, all that day and night. 1762 J. BAVANT (*illus*) Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon. 1839 LONGF. *Midn. Mass. for Dying Year*. The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, Good Word for Winter, Euroclydon... bellows down the chimney

**Europæo-**, **-eo-** (γυρόρπ-), combining form of L. *Euræpeus* European in **Europæo-American** *a.*, pertaining jointly to Europe and America. **Europæo-Asiatic** *a.* (see quot.). **Europæo-Siberian** *a.*, comprising most of Siberia and a large part of Europe.

1842 STERLING *Russia* 153 The idea of an Asiatic balance of political power, as well as a Europeo-American one, etc. 1853 GUY P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xv. 52 A Europeo-Asiatic power will probably at some time give the signal for a break-up. c. 1860 G. BENTHAM *Notes on Compositæ* 542 Under the name of Europeo-Asiatic North temperate and Mountain region. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Strict. Bot.* (1878) 438 The Europeo-Siberian Forest Region [One of Grisebach's 24 phytogeographical regions of the earth].

**European** (γυρόρπ-), *a.* and *sb.* Also *γ* **European**, *-ean*. [ad. Fr. *euro péen*, f. L. *euræpeus*, f. *Εὐρώπη*, a. Gr. *Εὐρώπη* Europe.] *A. adj.*

1. Belonging to Europe, or its inhabitants. In India, *Euræpean* (not 'English' or 'British') is the official designation applied to the troops sent from the United Kingdom, as distinguished from the native soldiers. 1603 KNOX'S *Hist. Turke* (1638) 152 At such time as he

was by the European Tartars delivered. 1624 BEDELL *Let.* iv. 78 On the Christian and European side, was the word, *Et erunt Reges nutriti tui*. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* 1. i. England, The empress of the European isles. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* 1. i. Polish'd Arts of European Courts. 1854 DANA *Man. Geol.* 559 The European Caves were mostly Caves of Bears. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 198 Spain was finally thrust from among the efficient elements in the European State-system.

b. Taking place in, or extending over, Europe. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 675 Their Ancestors... were not content with European Victories. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 359 The popularity of Sir Walter Scott, European and more than European as it was. *Mod. A.* scholar of European celebrity.

## 2. *Comb.*

1725 DE FOT *For. round World* (1840) 63 They had five or six European-built ships.

**B. sb.** A native of Europe.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii. You are learned Europeans, and worse than ignorant Americans. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. IV.* ccvii, Judging Soules (Europeans are soe) Laught at them abroad. 1692 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 366 Europeans in India rarely possessing... the inclination to invest capital in landed property. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 64 He had saved the lives of three Europeans.

**Europeanism** (γυρόρπ-ανίζ'm). [f. prec. + *-ism*.] *a.* Tendency to adopt what is European; *e.g.* European ideas, manner of living, systems of government, etc. *b.* Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans. *c.* The modes of living, thought, etc. current in Europe.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 67 Orientals drawn by an European are always likely to have an unnatural tinge of Europeanism, in their modes of thought and action. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., To eat alone and *a la carte* is known as living on 'the European system', and you are mulcted for your Europeanism accordingly. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 512 The Maories are suffering now from a surfeit of Europeanism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 For a European to write of modern Hinduism is much as though a native of India were to write of modern Europeanism or modern Christianity.

**Europeanity**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ity*.] The quality or fact of being European.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian.

**Europeanization** (γυρόρπ-ανίζ-ίζ-ση). [f. next + *-ation*.] The process of Europeanizing.

1822 E. DICEY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 169 The gradual Europeanisation of Egypt. 1886 *Academy* 11 Dec. 401 The process of Europeanisation in Japan.

**Europeanize** (γυρόρπ-ανίζ-ι-ζ). *v.* [f. **EUROPEAN** *a.* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make European in appearance, form, habit, or mode of life.

1857 *Sal. Rev.* IV. 459/2 To suppose that India can be Europeanized through the pressure exerted by a mass of settlers. 1870 J. MACGONIGAL *Rob. Roy on Jordan* viii. 221 This is the only piece of real carriage-way in all Syria, and its presence... at once Europeanizes the scene. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geog.* 82 In Japan 'everything is being rapidly Europeanised'.

b. To make coextensive with Europe. 1857 T. L. WESS *Intellect. Locke* i. 8 The reaction thus originated in Germany was... Europeanized by France.

Hence **Europeanized ppl.** *a.* Europeanizing *vb.* *sb.*; also *attrib.*

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 72 The natty vessels which were more Europeanised and quicker than mine. 1874 SAYER *Compar. Philol.* iv. 140 The most Europeanised of the Turanian tongues. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cxlii. 626 In the Eastern cities the upper class is more Europeanized in its code of etiquette. 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 634/5 Ismail Pasha's Europeanizing policy.

**Eurose**, var. f. **EWROSE**, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† **Eurous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *eurous*, *ewrous*, *6 eurous*. [a. AF. *ciurous*, OF. *ciureux* (mod.F. *heureux*), f. *eur*: see **ΕΥΡΕ** sb.] Lucky, prosperous, successful.

1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 1267 Tidys Eurous in Armes, and manly in workyng. 1473 EDW. IV. *Proclam.* 10 Nov., *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. pt. 1, In this world to be therefore the more eurous and fortunate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesre* III. iii. Fivb, As long as a man is eurous and fortunat he hath many frendes. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Aiv, More eurous or happy... Then if the whole world by him were subjugate.

|| **Eurus** (γυρόρπ-). *Obs.* [L. *Eurus*, a. Gr. *Εὐρος* the east wind (more correctly ESE).] The east-wind, ESE, or SE; the god of the east-wind.

Now only *Mythol.* or in poet. personification.

1435 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 233 Eurus & Aquilon... Blowes bothe at my bodye upon blo watteres. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (1495) 385 Eurus that is the South este wynde. 1605 PEARCE *Transit* (J.), Eurus... must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 703 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds, Eurus and Zephyr. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Recipe for a tempest. Take eurus, zephyr, auster and boreas, and cast them together in one verse. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WENSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Eurepachic** (γυρόρπ-επ-ε-lik), *a.* *Ethnol.* [f. Gr. *εὐρῆς* wide + *επ-ε-lik* head + *-ic*.] *lit.* Broad-headed; applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Canth.* 85. I propose to subdivide the Brachycephali into Eurepachii, with the cephalic index 80 to 84, and Brachistoccephali, with the cephalic index

85 and above.] 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toupinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 Eurepachic, large skull.

**Eurycerous** (γυρόρπ-ερός), *a.* [ad. Gr. *εὐρύκερος*, f. *εὐρύς* broad + *κέρ-ος* horn + *-ous*.] Having broad horns.

1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

**Eurygnathous** (γυρόρπ-γνάθος), *a.* [f. Fr. *eurygnathe* (f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *γνάθος* jaw) + *-ous*.] Having a broad upper-jaw.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toupinard's Anthropol.* II. i. 201 The second, a Mongolian, with the face broad, in consequence of the prominence of the cheek-bones (eurygnathous).

**Eurypterid** (γυρόρπ-τερίδ), *Falxont.* [ad. mod.L. *Euryptera* pl., f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *πτερόν* feather, wing.]

One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods, some of which attained a large size. The name is due to a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

1871 HARTWIG *Subterr.* II. ii. 125 Contemporaneous with the Trilobites were the Eurypterids, which vary from one foot to five or six feet in length. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 71 Eurypterids... with powerful limbs, long flexible bodies, and great eyes in the front of the head.

**Eurystomatous** (γυρόρπ-στόματός), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύς* broad + *στόμα*, *στόμα-ος* mouth + *-ous*.] Wide-mouthed. Chiefly of serpents: Having a distensible mouth.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 463 The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the eurystomatous Ophidi.

**Eurythm**, etc.: see **EURHYTHM**, etc.

**Eusebian** (γυρόρπ-βιαν), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Eusebianus*, f. *Eusebius*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eusebius. *a.* A distinctive epithet applied in the 4th c. to the Arians, from their leader Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.

(Mod. writers have often regarded it as referring to his contemporary Eusebius of Caesarea, whose theology was rather semi-Arian than Arian, and who formed no party.)

1823-3 SCHIAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 161/2 Gregorius, a bishop of the Eusebian party.

*b.* Pertaining to Eusebius of Caesarea, or the historical works written by him. *Eusebian Canons*: an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as the passages occur in Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John alone, or in any one of the nine possible combinations of two or three out of the four. Numerals referring to these canons are often found in MSS. of the Greek N. T. and of the early versions.

1860 ANGUS *Bible Handbk.* 23 To these [Ammonian] sections Eusebius... adapted his tables of references, called from him the Eusebian Canons. 1870 BR. CHUR. WORKSMAN *N. Test.* I. xxv, The Eusebian Canons of the Four Gospels.

2. *Eusebian* *pear*: (the original has *christian*: see *Non-christian* under **BOX.)**

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, You shall eat good Eusebian and Bergamot-Pears.

**B. sb.** A member of the Eusebian sect.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eusebian*, a sect of Arians, so-called on account of the favour shown them by Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 951 *s.v.* *Eusebian*, The party to which he [Eusebius of Caesarea] attached himself were called Eusebians, from their leader Eusebius of Nicomedia.

Hence *Eusebianize* *v. intr.*, to incline to Eusebian views. *Eusebianizing ppl. a.*

1888 T. W. ALMES *Holy See* p. vi, The great letter of St. Julius to the Eusebianizing bishops at Antioch in 342.

**Euskarian** (γυρόρπ-ερίαν), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Basque *Euskara*, *Eskara*, *Uskara*, the Basque language.]

Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate that pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe, which they suppose to be typically represented by the Basques.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Wants & Places* (1873) 113 The black-haired, short-statured race which is found... in parts of Wales is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood. 1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* 519 'The people of Spain and of Aquitaine at the present day must be largely "Euskarian" by descent. 1882 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 733 The Portland of the earliest Celtic or Euskarian settlers. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxxix, The Euskarians are separated in our island from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes by [a] long interval.

**Eustachian** (γυρόρπ-κίαν), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Eustachius* name of a celebrated Italian anatomist (died 1574) + *-an*.] Used as the distinctive epithet in the names of certain anatomical structures or organs which were discovered by Eustachius.

† *Eustachian medulla*: the medullary portion of the kidneys. *Eustachian tube* (*occas. E. canal*): a canal leading from the upper part of the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, which it appears to supply with air: hence *Eustachian Catheter*, an instrument for inflating the Eustachian tube with air. *Eustachian valve*: a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the fetus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.



1741 MONRO *Anal. Nerves* (ed. 3) 15 The Kidneys... have a reticulated Cortex of Vessels, from which the Eustachian or Bellinian Medulla, consisting of longitudinal Fibres and a few longitudinal Blood Vessels, proceeds. 1844 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube. 1755 WARREN *Hearing in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 215 I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear. 1834 R. KNOX *Cloggett's Anat.* 636 The Eustachian Valve. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 282 Recourse must be had to the Eustachian catheter. 1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 213 The function of the Eustachian tube is probably to keep the air in the tympanum + of about the same tension as that on the outer side.

+ **Eustomachic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. εὐ-στώμαχος good for the stomach (f. εὐ- Eu- + στώμαχος stomach) + -ic.] Good for the stomach. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 242 Diphilus saith they are eustomachick, but preferreth the roasted before those that are boiled.

+ **Eustomachical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 208 Gentle Purgatives and eustomachical Medicaments. are assumed.

**Eustomachous**, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Having a good digestion; easy of digestion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Eustridge**, *obs. form of OSTRICH*.

**Eustyle** (yū'stīl), *a. and sb. Archit.* [ad. L. *eustylus*, *a. Gr.* εὐστῦλος with pillars at the best distances, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + σῦλος pillar: cf. F. *eustyle*.]

*A. adj.* Of a building, colonnade, etc.: Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. *B. sb.* The distance itself.

[1663 SHUTE *Archit.* f. 2, *Eustylus*, the distance between the 2. pillars to be 2. Diameters & a quarter... but at the furdest 2. Diameters and a half or 3.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Eustyle*, the order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumns being two Diameters and a Quarter. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 152 The Temple was in *antis*, or of the eustyle species. 1834 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 80 The distance of two diameters and a half called the eustyle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 839 The diastyle and eustyle intercolumniations are very convenient in use.

**Eutaxite** (yū'tak'sīt), *Geol.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see Eu-) + τάξις arrangement + -ITE.] The name was given by Fritsch and Reiss, *Geol. Beschreibung Tenerife* (1868) 414.

A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands... are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Hence **Eutaxitic**, *a.*, of the nature of eutaxite.

1884 G. H. WILLIAMS in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 261 The structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss 'Eutaxitic'...

...observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. + **Eutaxy**, *Obs.* [a. F. *eutaxie*, ad. Gr. εὐτάγεια good arrangement, f. εὐτάξιος well-arranged, f. εὐ well + τάξις to arrange.] Good or established order or arrangement.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 51 Let not Gods eutaxie, Order, by our frivolous scruples be brought to ataxie, Confusion. 1649 NEEDHAM *Case of Comma*, 28 Those two can never be secured, nor any political eutaxie, good Order, or Tranquillity maintained. 1675 R. BURKHODGE *Causa Dei* 411 The Eutaxie and Goodly order of the World. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. v. 159 Plato makes Justice to be the εὐταξία, Eutaxie of moderate empire.

**Eutectic** (yū'tek'tik), *a. & sb.* [ad. Gr. εὐκτήριος easily melting (f. εὐ- Eu- + τέκνω to melt) + -ic.]

*A. adj.* Characterized by eutectia; of a nature to melt easily. *B. sb.* A eutectic substance.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The temperature of liquefaction of a eutectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. 1884 *Asclepiad* Oct. App. 3 Eutectia... applies to compound bodies in chemistry whose chief characteristic is the lowness of their temperature of fusion. They are henceforth to be called eutectics.

|| **Euterpe** (yū'tēr-pē), [mod. L., a. Gr. Εὐτέρπη the name of one of the Muses (goddess of music), f. εὐ well + τέρεω to please.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of palms of extremely graceful habit, sometimes nearly a hundred feet in height. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

2. *Astron.* The 27th asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* xv. (ed. 3) 224 The planet Euterpe was found on the evening of the 8th of November 1853, by Mr. Hind.

**Euterpean** (yū'tēr-pē-ān), *a.* [f. L. *Euterpe*, a. Gr. Εὐτέρπη (see prec.) + -AN.] Pertaining to the muse Euterpe, or to music.

*Mod.* A performance that would have been barely creditable to the 'Euterpean' or 'Philharmonic' Society of a country town.

**Eutexia** (yū'tek'si-ā), [a. Gr. εὐτήγία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + τέκνω to melt.] The quality of melting easily, i.e. at a low temperature.

1884 (see EUTECTIC). 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The phenomena of eutexia... as it has been named by Dr. Guthrie.

**Euthanasia** (yū'thān-ā-si-ā), [a. Gr. εὐθανασία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + θάνατος death.]

1. A gentle and easy death.

1646 Bp. HALL *Balm Gilead* 337 But let me prescribe and commend to thee, my sonne, this true spiritual meanes of thine happy Euthanasia. 1709 TATLER No. 44 P. 3 Give me but gentle Death: Euthanasia, Euthanasia, that is all I

implore. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 155 At her age, no friend could have hoped for your mother any thing but the Euthanasia. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. Not a torture death, but a quiet euthanasia. 1895 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1899) 230 It has been very largely employed to induce euthanasia in advanced stages of phthisis. *Fig.* 1843 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 We must leave... to others... to prepare this euthanasia for Platonic Christianity. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* viii. iii. This euthanasia of the day exercises a strange influence on the hearts of those who love.

2. The means of bringing about a gentle and easy death. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 HUME *Essays* (1875) I. 120 Death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Absolute monarchy... is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. ii. xi. 414 If they [great cities] conduct easily to the grave, they become the best euthanasia of too much populosity. 1797 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 257/1 Sir Francis Burdett... said, that without a reform of Parliament corruption would become the euthanasia of the constitution. 1829 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 12 The true Euthanasia of religious dissension... is in the Thousand and One sects, whereof none shall be before or greater than another. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 335 The true euthanasia she discovered, it is said, in the bite of the asp.

3. In recent use: The action of inducing a gentle and easy death.

Used *esp.* with reference to a proposal that the law should sanction the putting painlessly to death of those suffering from incurable and extremely painful diseases.

1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. xi. 233 An euthanasia, an abridgment of the pangs of disease. 1873 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 218 All persons who feel a lively interest in the mitigation of human suffering, should rejoice that the very interesting essay on Euthanasia... has been published in a separate form. 1873 — in *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240 Euthanasia would be... no more demoralising than capital punishment.

Hence (*rare or nonce-wds.*) **Euthanasian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to euthanasia. **Euthanasia**, one who advocates euthanasia. (See EUTHANASIA 3.)

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 706 Mankind at different stages of culture differ utterly as to the morality of suicide and 'euthanasia' homicide. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 5 The Euthanasiaists must be admitted to have gained the day.

**Euthanasia** (yū'thān-ā-si-ā). Now *rare*. [Anglicized form of EUTHANASIA. Cf. *Fr.* *euthanasia*.] = EUTHANASIA 1; also *fig.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 164 Augustus Caesar... so often as he heard of a man that had a quick passage, with little sense of paine, he wished for himselfe that Euthanasia. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Euphene* ix, Dare I profane so irreligious be, To greet or grieve her soft euthanasia. 1736 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1822 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 240 The practice... tends to a natural euthanasia. 1862 SVO. DOBELL *Love*, The swift euthanasia of her last change.

**Euthanatize**, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To subject to 'euthanasia'.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241/1, I saw a crab euthanatizing a sickly fish, doubtless from the highest motives.

**Euthutropic** (yū'thū'trōp'ik), *a. Seismology.* [f. Gr. εὐθὺς straight + τρῶσις direction + -ic.]

1881 J. MILNES in *Nature* No. 632. 126 In other shocks normal or direct vibrations are the most prominent. These shocks might be called euthutropic.

+ **Euthymy**, *Obs.* Also 7 euthymie. [a. Gr. εὐθυμία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + θυμός mind, mood.] Cheerfulness, tranquillity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euthymie*, Hearts-ease, quietnesse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collig.* 221 Tranquillity, or, to speak in Greek, euthymie, or quietness of mind. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Euthymy*. 1775 in ASH.

**Eutopia** (yū'tō-pi-ā), [f. Gr. εὐ- (see Eu-) + τόπος place. First used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles (see quot. 1516), with a play on UTOPIA f. Gr. οὐ τόπος, and hence = 'no place, land of nowhere', the name of the imaginary country described in More's famous book with that title.

Some later writers have misused the word for *Utopia*, imagining the latter to be an incorrect spelling; others have correctly used the two words in an antithesis.] A region of ideal happiness or good order.

[1516 SIR T. MORE or P. GILES *Hexastichon Anemoliti Poete Laureati*, prefixed to *Utopia*, *Vtopia* prisca dicta ob iniquitatem, Nunc ciuitatis æmula Platonice... Eutopia merito sum vocanda nomine.] 1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Hexastichon in More's Utopia* (ed. 2) S vij a. Wherefore not Utopie, but rather rightly My name is Eutopia, a place of felicitie. 1595 SIBNEY *Apol.* (1891) 19 Sir Thomas Moore's Eutopia. 1610 TH. THORPES *Dol. Healey's St. Augustine's City of God*, Then [when Healey translated Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*, he treated] of a deused Country scarce on earth, now of a desired Citie sure in heauen; then of Vtopia, now of Eutopia. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 255 Certain edicts from a Parliament in Eutopia. 1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndon.* ii. 23 No more... than it will prove there is a Commonwealsh in Eutopia.

+ **Eutrapelize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐτράπελος (see next) + -IZE.] (See quotes.)

1656-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eutrapelize*, to treat civilly, or use courteously. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapelize*, to behave courteously, to use civilly.

+ **Eutrapelia**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. εὐτραπελία, f. εὐτράπελος pleasant in conversation, f. εὐ well + τράπειν to turn.]

The Gr. word is used by Aristotle for 'pleasantness in conversation' (one of the seven moral virtues enumerated

by him); in the N. T. (*Eph.* v. 4) for reprehensible levity of speech (A. V. 'jesting'). The quotes, below merely reflect these uses.]

1596 *Advice Gen. Assemb. in J. Melvill's Diary* (1842) 350 Aschrologie, eutrapelie, using vean and profane company. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Eutrapely*, courtesie, urbanity. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapely*, courtesie.

**Eutrophic** (yū'trōf'ik), *a. and sb. Path.* [f. next + -ic.] *A. adj.* Tending to promote nutrition. *B. sb.* A eutrophic medicine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, etc.

**Eutrophy** (yū'trōf'ē), *Path.* [ad. Gr. εὐτροφία, f. εὐ well + τρέφω to nourish.] Good nutrition.

1721 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; hence in mod. Dicts.

**Eutychnian** (yū'ti-ki-ān), *a. and sb.* Also 6 Eutichian, 6-7 -ean. [ad. L. *Eutychnianus*, f. *Eutychnus* + -IAN.]

*A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of Eutyches, a presbyter of Constantinople, in the 5th cent., who maintained that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine. *B. sb.* A member of the Eutychnian sect.

1556 J. CLEMENT in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutychians... and all other heretics. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 187 The Eutychnian heresie... denied the truth of Christes body after the adunation therof to the Diuinity. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* v. ii. (1636) 176 The Armenians are judged by manie to be Eutychian hereticks. 1724 WATERLAND *Athian Creed* vii. 703 It cannot reasonably be set lower than the Eutychnian times. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 775 The measures which were employed against the Eutychnians were rather harsh.

Hence **Eutychnianism**, the Eutychnian heresy.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 186 Eutychnianisme so mightily prevailed in those parts. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractat. Session* 192 The Eutychnianism which Dr. Moehler would make the badge of... the Protestant System.

**Euxenite** (yū'skēn'it), [f. Gr. εὐξεν-ος hospitable (f. εὐ- Eu- + ξένος stranger) + -ITE.]

So named by Scheerer in 1840 (*Pogg. Ann.* L. 153) 'on account of the many rare constituents which it harbours'.]

A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

1844 DANA *Min.* 436 Euxenite comes from Jölstér in Norway. 1873 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* 378 It [Thorium] has since been found in Euxenite.

**Euzoelite** (yū'zō-'lōit), [f. EU- + ZEOLITE.] (See quotes.)

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 178 Heulandite... Euzoelite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 443 In 1817, Breithaupt separated the two zeolites... and called the latter euzoelite. In 1822 Brooke... named the other heulandite.

[**Evacuate**: a spurious word in Dicts; see **EVACUATE**.]

**Evacuant** (fve'ki-ānt), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *evacuans*, *em. pp.* of *evacuare*: see **EVACUATE**.]

*A. adj. Med.* That evacuates or tends to evacuate; promoting evacuation, cathartic, purgative.

1800 *Med. J. Fr.* IV. 214 Evacuans and debilitating remedies. 1818 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* ii. 41 Their general operation is evacuant, either by the stomach, the bowels, or the skin. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* 168 Evacuans treatment in general.

*B. sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine that promotes evacuation; as a purgative, emetic, diaphoretic.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1732 *Hist. Litt.* IV. 9 Those stupendous Effects which vegetable Concretes excite in the Body, both as Evacuans and Alterants. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 32 The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuans in the least. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 Asarabacca is used by native practitioners in India as a powerful evacuant. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Med. Med.* (1879) 2 To the class of evacuans belong emetics... and diuretics.

2. In *Organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

**Evacuate** (fve'ki-jēt), *v.* Also 6-7 *evacuat*. *Pa. ppl.* 6-7 *evacuat(e)*. [f. L. *evacuā*, *ppl. stem* of *evacuare* (Pliny), f. ē out + *vacuus* empty. Cf. *Fr.* *évacuer*.]

In class. L. *evacuare* is found only in Pliny, with the sense 'to empty (the bowels)'. The Vulgate and later law-books have the fig. sense 'to make void, nullify', which is rather to be regarded as parallel with the older sense than as developed from it, being based on the fig. sense of *vacuus* 'void, null, of no validity'. The sense represented in branch II, where the obj. is the contents instead of the vessel or receptacle, is a development similar to that in *to empty*, *Fr. vider*; it occurs in med. L. in medical use (*evacuare humores*, etc.), and hence in *Fr. évacuer*.]

1. To make empty.

\* To remove the contents of.

1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of (a vessel or receptacle). Chiefly in uses more or less technical: To empty (the stomach, bowels, or other bodily organ); to deplete (the body) by purging or vomiting (formerly also by bleeding, sudorifics, etc.); to exhaust (of air).

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* viii. 248 After you have evacuated your body, and trussed your poyntes, kayme your head off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxix. ix. 443 The broth of these fishes hath the name to evacuate both the bellie and the bladder.

1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Vomiti, sometimes by Purge. 1652 BRONE *City Wit* iii. ii. I will prefer thee to... make my Bed... and evacuate my Chamberpot. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Rdr. (1682) 5 Evacuate such Receivers till there be no air left in them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99

3 Had detached all his Subjects and evacuated all his Stores. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 215 The Contraction of the Lacrymal Glands, whereby they are evacuated. 1875 BEORN SAILOR'S *Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 305 In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to give the antidote... and then evacuate the stomach. 1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/4 It is possible... to evacuate them by cutting trenches through which the black ooze drains.

b. *absol.* (In quot. +*to let blood*.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. v. 11, If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head.

c. *fig.* in various senses. Const. of. In recent use *esp.* To deprive (a term, concept, etc.) of its contents or value. Cf. 4.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. x. (1611) 147 By evacuating cleane, and emptying the church of euery such rite and ceremony. a 1653 S. WARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlii. 5 Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it... to evacuate the mind of all ill thoughts and passions. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 8, I hope to evacuate my mind of every matter and thing I know... concerning his lordship. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 150 They... evacuate the term (spirit) of all its proper meaning. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1876) II. 384 Brown... evacuates the phenomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xii. 15 They sank into exhaustion, evacuated of all life and energy. 1869 HADON *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 15 To evacuate the sacraments of grace, and to regard them as merely acted prayers.

† d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a body of water, etc.: To empty, discharge itself. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1725 DE FOR VOY. *round World* (1840) 311 At the further end of the lake, they found that it evacuated itself into a large river. 1762 STERN *Tr. Shandy* V. iii. 23 Such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 265 Where the canal evacuates is placed a net to catch what would pass off and be lost.

† 2. To clear (a place) of inmates, etc., (a country) of inhabitants, troops, wild beasts. Const. of.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 136 That the whole country might be evacuated and quite cleared from wolves. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 81 To evacuate a whole College will be... scandalous. 1704 *Addr. Norfolk in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/2 A Great Monarch... evacuates whole Countries. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4462/2 Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 14 In France they annually evacuate their streets, and ship their prostitutes and vagabonds to their colonies. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 341 His room was no sooner evacuated of such troublesome residents, than [etc.].

3. Of an army: To relinquish the occupation of (a country, fortress, town, position). Said also of the general in command, or of the authority that orders the withdrawal.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 5 The Army... had begun to repass the Mountains, and would shortly evacuate Savoy. a 1745 SWIFT (J.). The emperor... never effectually evacuated Catalonia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 35 The French forces who had invaded and seized Turks Island must immediately evacuate the same. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 21 The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxv. 433 She [Austria] summoned the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 Egypt is to be evacuated within three years.

*absol.* 1881 DILLON in *Times* 5 Jan. 10/1 As soon as the army evacuates he can go back to his own home.

b. *gen.* To quit, withdraw from (a place or apartment). Also *absol.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 271 The burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises. 1830 GALT *Laurie* v. vii. viii. (1849) 337 The other guests had evacuated the apartment. 1849 C. DRONTE *Shirley* xv. 226 Request your friend Mr. Donne to evacuate. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* xxx. 303, I will evacuate it whenever you like.

\* \* To make void or worthless.

† 4. To make void, annul, deprive of force or validity. Chiefly in religious and legal phraseology. (The earliest recorded sense in Eng.) *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) c. Ceremonies... whiche all were evacuate and made void by the passion of our sayour Jesu Chryst. 1558 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 Thus is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, to evacuate the crosse of Chryste. 1563 DAVIDSON *Annu. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 257 To have evacuat the Reasonis of your Buik. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 81 Which defect... would not evacuate a Marriage after Cohabitation and Actual Consummation. a 1626 BR. ANREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 83 We evacuate the gift... if we woulesafe not to accept of it. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 45. 213 Words, which evacuate your objection. 1709 STYVE *Anat. Ref.* I. ii. 62 Of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents from king Edward evacuated. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 141 A latitude, which might evacuate the force of almost all promises.

II. To empty out (the contents of anything).

† 5. Of the action of a medicine, vomiting, etc. (rarely of a personal agent by means of medicine): To clear out, get rid of, remove (a disease or humor). Also *fig.* *Obs.* Cf. 1.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. vii. Vnctions with oyles and oymntentes... do shortly evacuate the fulnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. v. 217 The white (Elleborge purgheit) by vomit upward, and doth evacuat the offensive humours which cause diseases. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* ii. xvi. 374 A perfect Crisis is that which evacuates all the vitious Matter. 1715 L. PETERIV in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. a 1716 SOUTHI *Serm.* ix. 341 (T.) Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to evacuate all spiritual distempers. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 85 Thomson declared his [Pope's] distemper to be a dropsy, and evacuated part of the water

by tincture of jalap. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 17) 553 The principal intention... is to evacuate the offending matter.

6. To void, discharge (excrements, etc.) through 'any of the excretory passages' (J.); in mod. use only through the bowels or mouth.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 322 That part... will grow unto a head and break, evacuating great abundance of filthy matter. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 37 That round his neck [Black Snail's] neck... out of which I have observed some salivous Matter to be evacuated. 1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 68, I started up... made some efforts to vomit, but evacuated nothing. 1800 *Med. Syn.* IV. 386 About four pints of urine had been evacuated. 1865 BARNES-GOULD *Wertheimer* x. 173 He evacuated such floods of water that the mountain torrents were full. *absol.* 1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They have no Intraills or other inward Organs, by which either to Retayne or evacuat. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Anat.* (1672) 104 A man that doth feed upon one dish at a meal shall nothing near evacuate... so quick, or readily as one that dines upon two or more. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2178 But no body ever saw him Eat or Evacuate.

b. In wider sense (partly *transf.* from the above): To discharge, throw off, vent. Also *fig.*

1622 HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 146 Their houses are made... with a laver in the toppe to evacuate the smoake when they make fire. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 The Lime having evacuated its putrefaction. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 19 When a Margate boy evacuates her crago, the crowd on the pier is usually considerable. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 511 Judging from sentiments which he has evacuated in some of his public spotifications.

† 7. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum or void; to pump out (water); to exhaust (air). Also *fig.* *Obs.* cxc. in surgical use.

1739 DE FOE *Cruise* II. i. Any one would have thought that the native Propensity to rambling... should be worn out, the volatile Part be fully evacuated. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xii. 115 The contents of his skull must have been evacuated. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 295 As much of the brain was evacuated, as would fill a hen's egg-shell. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 82 The water will ooze up... in too great abundance to be evacuated by the engines. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar. As much of the mould as can be taken out without disturbing the roots must be evacuated and its place supplied with fresh. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 137 The ascent of the quicksilver... is proportional to the quantity evacuated by each turn. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 112 If... the pus be evacuated externally, there will be a scar in the neck. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 704 The contents of abscesses have been evacuated in the following directions.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* iii. 13 A Vessel... so solid every where, that the Aire could not possibly evacuate. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 261 The Sap... turns aside and evacuates by this Aperture.

8. To clear out, remove (inhabitants, inmates, or troops). † Also *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. 2.

a 1636 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 220 Action had pretty well evacuated the idle people, which are the stock of rapine. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 233 The people that evacuate from us to Barbadoes. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd.* Christ 23 Nor can he cease to Reign, till They [his enemies] are so Evacuated. 1698 LUOUL *Mem.* (1721) I. 179 The Garrison would be entirely evacuated before they could signify their Pleasure to the Army. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/6 The wounded... used to be stowed in [the refreshment room at Meaux] till the time came conveniently to evacuate them. 1884 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 5/1 He was evacuating the garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of that place [Tokar].

**Evacuated** (vɪˈkjuːeɪtəd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In the various senses of the vb.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 63 He [Boyle] mentions a Larks living in the Evacuated Receiver... about ten Minutes. 1762 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 461 Within an evacuated glass ball. 1773 HORSLEY *Ibid.* LXIV. 236 Columns of water, sustained in evacuated tubes of sufficient length. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 236, I took this opportunity of reconnoitring the evacuated field.

**Evacuating** (vɪˈkjuːeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] In senses of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 27 The evacuating thereof [the vaine of earth]. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Prec. Justif.* 40 To the abolishing, evacuating, or utter vanishing away of sinne. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Med.* xxiv. 188 Upon the evacuating of the Receiver. 1753 IORRANO *Sore Throat* Pref. 15 For one Patient... Method by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

**Evacuation** (vɪˈkjuːeɪʃən), *[ad. late L. Evacuatio-nem, n. of action, f. evacuā-re; see EVACUATE.]* The action of evacuating; the condition of being evacuated.

1. *spec.* a. *Med.* The action or process of depleting (the body or any organ), or of clearing out (morbid matter, 'humours', etc.), by medicine or other artificial means. *rare* in recent use.

Before the present century the word was most frequently used with reference to bleeding; for this we have a large number of quotations.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 100 Ofte tymes he hath... to myche evacuation of blood. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 53 a. To expell the sayd excrementes are ix sundry kyndes of evacuation... abstinence... vomite... purgation by siege, letting of bloude, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Philurk's Mor.* 1317 Evacuation, or cleansing the body by clystire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. v. 11 (1651) 398 Bleed on... If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it [bleeding] must be assayed again and again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 136 One manner of evacuation of evil

humours, purgation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxv. (1804) 229, I prepared for this important evacuation [of blood]. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 17) 277 The patient exhausted by mere evacuations, sunk under the disease. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 467 This method... seems to have a preference over actual evacuation by the lancet. 1836 TROOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 179/1 The evacuation of the contents of the rectum and bladder.

b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter, etc.) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels); an instance of this process; a manner in which it takes place.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body... may not grow by the virtue of such degestion without expulsion or evacuation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 176 After many evacuations, sitting down upon an homely bed [he] died. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* vii. 54 The evacuation of seed in carnal copulation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 Annot. 537 Nature... seeks to discharge it self by the several evacuations. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 73 This Evacuation [perspiration] is by far the greatest of any in the Body. 1727 PORE, &c., *Art of Sinking* 75 Has had some poetical evacuation, and no question was much the better for it in his health. 1748 HANTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 399 The causes of it are... violent and long-continued Passions, profuse Evacuations. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Mar. in *Boswell*, The dropsy... has now run almost totally away by natural evacuation. 1851 J. DAVIES *Manual Med. Med.* 375 To promote alvine evacuations. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated [according to the Humoral Pathology] the three principal periods of diseases.

c. *concr.* Evacuated or excreted matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. viii. 100 Other evacuations, both vpwads and downwads, came. 1759 STERN *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 119 Others... will draw a man's character... merely from his evacuations. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 384 Sometimes we find, in the deposit from these evacuations, small white or yellow masses.

2. *gen.* The action of emptying (a receptacle), or of removing (the contents of anything) so as to produce a vacancy; the depletion (of a treasury, one's resources, etc.). Sometimes with *transf.* notion of *ra*. Also *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felle. Man* (1631) 400 They [Lawyers & Physicians] have one common end, that is gaine, & the manner of both their proceedings... is—by evacuation! a 1606 HOOKER (J.), Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies. 1649 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* Of, to Rdx., The continual effluences of vertue out of Him... is not the least evacuation at all unto Him. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xix. (T.), Their treasury... exhausted by so frequent evacuations. 1774 GROSSE *Nat. Hist.* I. 52 It is pretty evident that their [Goths'] evacuation has been owing to waters. 1806 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 79 The evacuation made by so swift a current. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 30 Not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, [he] resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election. 1869 PHILLIPS *Verm.* iii. 48 After the extraordinary evacuation of the large crateral space. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. Index s.v.

† b. The quantity removed by 'evacuation'. *Obs.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 136 The evacuations [sc. of air] and the remainders do both of them decrease in the same geometrical progression.

† c. A clearing out, depleting (of population, etc.). *Obs.*

1669-94 CULD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 202 And if that evacuation [of population] be grown to an excess. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 238 Let us also consider the vast Evacuations of Men that England hath had by Foreign Assistances lent to Foreign Kingdoms. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 362 There will be a great evacuation at Bath of fine folks.

3. *Mil.* † a. The clearing (a place) of troops (*obs.*).

b. The withdrawal (by an army or commander)

from occupation of a country, fortress, town, etc.

c. The removal (of a garrison, the population of a place, etc.).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4666/1 The Deputies... have insisted... on the Evacuation of the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221 New York... the final evacuation of that city. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 354 An evacuation of the Mediterranean, as a preliminary to a war with Spain. 1830 THIRLWALL *Great Brit.* 125 They offered no concession beyond the evacuation of Delela and the Attic territory. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1896) I. xvii. 376 A declaration... which made the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities. 1880 McCARTHY *Omn. Times* III. xxxiv. 92 The time for the evacuation of the garrison came.

*attrib.* 1880 WEBSTER (Suppl.). *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

4. The action of making void and of no effect; cancelling, nullification. Cf. EVACUATE v. 4.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 66 The suspension of the latter, farre from including the evacuation, or cancelling of the former. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd.* *Christ* 21 Putting Them quite under his Feet, by that perfect distinguishing Categrisis, or Evacuation of All Power, Motion, or Action. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 10 Sophisms tending to the confusion of all principles, and the evacuation of all duties.

**Evacuationist**, *noun-va.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the evacuation of (an occupied territory).

1884 J. MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 230 There is no reason why annexationists and evacuationists should not continue their controversy on the floor of Parliament.

**Evacuative** (f'vækiu'etiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *évacuatif*, *-ive*, f. *évacuer*, ad. L. *evacuare*: see EVACUATE and -IVE.]

*A. adj.* That evacuates or empties (the bowels); cathartic, purgative, evacuant.

1611 COTGR., *Evacuatif*, evacuative; purgative. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

*B. sb.* An evacuative medicine; an evacuant. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 50 Palliative is made .. by evacuatives and alteratives.

**Evacuator** (f'vækiu'etɔɪ). Also 7 -er. [f. EVACUATE + -OR.] One who or that which evacuates (in the senses of the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Uvidneur*, a voyder, emptier, evacuator. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 175 (f.) Be not too busy .. in excusing the great evacuators of the Law. 1666 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* ii. 99 The ears are the evacuators of the bilious excrement that flows thither. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 63 The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under .. Alteratives, Evacuators, and Restoratives. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Evacuatory**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] = EVACUANT *A.* and *B.*

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 309 (D.) An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppotion for unpalatable evacuatories. 1709 W. FALCONER *Ess. Health Pers. Agric.* 84 Medicines of the evacuatory kind.

† **Evacue**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *évacuer* -r: see EVACUATE *v.*] In senses of EVACUATE *v.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 17 He moste kunne evacuen hym bat ys ful of euclie humours. *Ibid.* 94 First euacue be malancolient mater. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynod's Quest. Cirurg.* By the whiche incysion the blode euacueth.

† **Evacuity**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. E- *pref.* + VACUITY.] A vacuity, vacancy.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. (1845) VI. 253 Fit it was therefore so many vacuities should be filled up.

**Evadable** (f'vædä'b'l), *a.* In Dicts. also evadible. [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evaded.

1857 DR QUINCY *Judas Iscar.* Wks. VII. 31 A piece of artillery .. not evadable by any counter artifice of his opponents.

**Evade** (f'væd), *v.* Also *Sc.* 6 *avaid*, *ev-*, *ewaid*. [a. Fr. *évaider*, ad. L. *evādēre*, f. *ē* out + *vādēre* to go. Cf. Pr. *evazir*, Sp. *evadir*, It. *evadere*.] (The trans. use does not occur in Lat. or mod.F., but is found in Fr. of the 15th c.)

1. *intr.* To get away, escape: const. *from*, *out of*. *rare* in mod. use.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. viii. 102 All that fled war, and evadit throw the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 661 That he nicht nocht vād out of thair handis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 184 Gif 3e wald fra this aventure evaid. 1622 BACON *Hem. VII* (J.), His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than, etc. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* lvi. 403 He was brought to some trouble, but evaded. 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chace* i. 245 The serious parties evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* v. 33 The 'three of em', as they were always numerically reproached when .. a fowl evaded.

† *b.* In a Lat. sense: To 'turn out' to be. *Obs.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 29 Doth it [the soul] not evade altogether happy, being freed from Error?

2. *trans.* To escape by contrivance or artifice from (attack, pursuit, adverse designs; an assailant, pursuer, or adversary); to avoid, save oneself from (a threatened evil or inconvenience); to elude (a blow), avoid encountering (an obstacle).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 No vther wa tha micht evaid his feid. 1607 SHAKS. *Cot.* iii. 3 If he evade vs there. 1632 MASSINGER *Cy. Madam* iv. ii. You that .. knew, in your accounts, To cheat my brother; if he can, evade me. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* i. xi. 48 Hec might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 166 Caesar foreseeing that the Britains .. would easily evade his Foot. 1703 POPE *Thais* 680 The Nymph, her father's anger to evade, Retires from Argos to the sylvan shade. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 218 Had we lain here .. we should have evaded great part of the sickness. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 117 The Crows were not to be evaded. 1866 GEO. ELTOR *F. Holt* xxxvii. He evaded calamity by choosing privation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 384 The ships evaded the obstacle. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May s/t A thief could evade capture by slipping out of one parish into another.

3. In various applied or extended uses.

*a.* To contrive to avoid (doing something); to 'get out of' performing (a duty), making (a payment), etc.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 133, I always found something or other to say to evade the thing. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 139 A design to evade the duties. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 111 The people have discovered a method of evading the payment. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 265 Henry .. desired at first to evade a duty in which he had little interest at any time. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 173 The sheyk evaded translating them.

*b.* To avoid giving a direct answer to (a question, request, charge); to put off (a questioner); to avoid or shirk the discussion of (an argument, a subject).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. 1. 13 He (as louing his owne pride, and purposes) Evades them .. with Epithets of warre. 1677 DRYDEN *State of Innoc.* iii. i. Our question thou evad'st. 1771 TUNNIS *Let.* liii. 223 He evades the charge .. by .. poor contemptible quibbles. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ells of Gar.* vi. 70 He evaded all inquiries as to his plans. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 437 Difficulties .. such as we are bound

to meet, and not to attempt to evade. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 389 We have evaded no known argument and difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade.

*c.* To escape yielding to (an argument, claim, or obligation), admitting (a conclusion), acknowledging (a fact), by means of sophistry.

1630 FRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 For fear our Arminians .. should evade its force. 1664 H. MORE *Just. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this reason be eluded or evaded. a 1669 STILINGFL. (J.), My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 89 Every moral obligation whatever may be evaded. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 14 Can this truth be evaded or denied? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 172 Edward endeavoured .. to evade the force of the obligation.

*d.* To defeat the intention of (a law, stipulation, etc.), esp. by specious compliance with its letter.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxx. The same degree of cunning .. had taught the knave to evade the former statutes. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 285 Few decent Mussulmans openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 285 Processes .. adopted for the sake of evading the principle. 1884 *Lanc. Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 720 The object of the arrangement .. was to evade the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

*e.* *absol.* or *intr.* To practise evasion.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 429 They evaded, procrastinated, and withheld rather than refused compliance with his desire. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1851) I. 17 He hesitates; he evades.

5. *trans.* Of things: To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc.).

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. iv. 188 These assertions .. long evaded refutation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Some offences evade definition.

6. *nonce-use.* To go out of. Opposed to *invade*. 1725 in Hearne *Langtoft's Chron.* II. 442 Julius Caesar having once and againe audaciously evaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine.

Hence *Evader*, one who evades; in the senses of the verb. *Evading vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* Also *attrib.* *Evadingly adv.*, in an evading manner, evasively.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. i. 104 The Race is at an End, but the Evader is taken in his Flight. 1824-5 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1849) II. 288 Evader! .. glad am I that you have spoken the word. 1883 LD. BRANSTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Laws which can never be evaded without punishment swiftly falling on the head of the evader. 1669 in *Magnus Insurances* (1755) II. 618 For the evading of all Collusion and Suspicion .. it is stipulated that, etc. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xviii. However, he got off by this evading. 1667 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Dispatch* 256 To .. leave an evading hole for the Dr. to say, afterwards, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xi. 206 The wary and evading assessor. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gil.* v. vii. 127 Wolf, with bows down to the ground, answered always evadingly.

*Evades*: see EVADERS *int.*

**Evagation** (f'vægə'jən). Also 5 *evagation*, *-oyon*. [First introduced in the fig. sense 2; a. F. *évagation*, L. *évagationem*, n. of action f. *évagari*, f. *ē* out + *vagari* to wander.]

1. The action of wandering away, or departing from a specified locality, prescribed course, etc.; rambling, roving; an instance of the same.

1691 *Ray Creation* (1714) 220 Long ridges .. of mountains serve to stop the Evagation of the Vapours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 1712 To Bridle the Evagation of the Sound. 1714 — *Astro-Theol.* vi. iii. (1769) 154 The preventing the evagation of the Planets. 1785 LANDEN *Rel. Motion in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 328 That evagation is caused by the motive forces urging the body to turn about AB, AC, AD, conjunctly. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. (1819) 355 If the prevailing law had transgressed the limits above assigned, every evagation [of a planet] would have been fatal.

*b.* In speech or discussion: A digression.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 571 They have held their Synod with delays, stays and evagations. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 504 Leading us, even though by very tedious evagations, up to a noble climax.

† 2. Wandering of the mind, thoughts, spirit, etc. (Mentioned as one of the 'branches' of *Accidia* or Sloth, one of the seven mortal sins.).

c 1425 tr. T. a *Kempis Consol.* iii. xxvii. Restreynne all eucl evagacions & all misty temptacions. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) vi. vii. 102 Evagacyon of thought is to gyue & occupye himselfe with talkynge in folysshe and vayne langage. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* vii. (ed. Paris) 51 Heyr .. follows the branchys of sweynys, quych ar ewylthoght, enwy of good .. evagacyon [1508 Evagacyon], etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. Evagacyon of mynde .. is y<sup>e</sup> daughter of slouth. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 161 That euagation of the soule .. is not ex fragilitate. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. ii. 63 The soul is .. moved .. even unto an ecstasie or divine evagation.

† 3. *a.* A diversion. *b.* A departure from propriety, an extravagance. *Obs.*

1658 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 579 You married men are deprived of these evagations. 1649 J. HALL *Motion to Parl.* & Neither subject to these wilde evagations, nor savage rudenesses.

**Evaginable** (f'vægə'nä'b'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaginated or un-sheathed; protrusible.

**Evaginate** (f'vægə'nēt), *v.* [f. L. *evagināt-* ppl. stem of *evaginā-re* to unsheath, f. *ē* out + *vagina* sheath.] *trans.* † *a.* To unsheath. *Obs.* -o † *b.* To take grain out of the hnsk. *Obs.* *c.* *Phys.* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out, to protrude by eversion of a tubular sheath. Hence *Evaginated ppl. a.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evaginate*, to draw out of a sheath or scabbard. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 281 The greater lard, and the lesser evaginate the corne. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 210 The caecum is next evaginated or turned inside out, and the embryo has the form of a phial, of which the evaginated caecum is the neck.

**Evagination** (f'vægə'zɪn'jən). [ad. L. *évaginationem*, n. of action f. *évaginā-re*: see prec.] *a.* The action or process of evaginating. *b. concr.* A result of this process.

1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 125 Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, apparently by a process of evagination. 1889 *Athenum* 30 Nov. 748/2 Evaginations of the walls of the oral groove.

† **Evague**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* *evaig*. [a. OF. *evaguer* -r, ad. L. *evagari* -ri to roam about, f. *ē* out + *vagari* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* li. (1822) 200 The Equis .. sufferit thair enemys to evaig [L. *vagari*].

**Eval** (f'væl), *a.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *evā-lum* age + -AL; cf. COEVAL.] Of or pertaining to an age; age-long. 1793 *Addr. to Abp. Canterb.* 67 *diw* age, and *aiw* age, eval, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

**Evaluable** (f'væliuä'b'l), *a.* [f. next; cf. *estimable*, *estimable*.] That can be evaluated.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Love, delight, adoration are only scientifically expressed as unknown forces and quantities not at present evaluable.

**Evaluate** (f'væliu'et), *v.* [f. Fr. *évaluer* -er (see next *sb.*) + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* *a.* *Math.* To work out the 'value' of (a quantitative expression); to find a numerical expression for (any quantitative fact or relation). *b. gen.* To 'reckon up', ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of something already known.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 An attempt to evaluate numerically the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 86 God .. must be known and evaluated in terms of thought. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* 527 No attempt can be made at present to evaluate the date of that epoch. 1890 *Athenum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

**Evaluation** (f'væliu'et'jən). [a. Fr. *évaluation*; f. *évaluer*, f. *ē* -s- (= L. *ex*) out + *value* VALUE.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing (goods, etc.); a calculation or statement of value; = VALUATION. *Now rare.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 137 When a certain Evaluation is admitted in the Policy, no Premium can be demanded back. 1804 COLEBROOK *Hub. & Commerce Bengal* (1806) 54 The usual evaluation of different articles of produce. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 58 The evaluation of his treasures has been preserved.

2. The action of evaluating or determining the value of (a mathematical expression, a physical quantity, etc.), or of estimating the force of (probabilities, evidence, etc.).

1779 INGENHOUZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 395 This evaluation was made before the new discoveries upon the nature of nitre and charcoal. 1790 GIBSON *Nat. Wks.* (1814) III. 509 His evaluation [of the *manus*] would produce two hundred, or more probably twenty thousand English acres. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 The evaluation of certain sorts of evidence. 1846 *Milt. Logic* iii. xviii. § 3 Before applying the doctrine of chances .. the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances. 1867 *Athenum* 2 Apr. 452/1 The author's .. evaluation of some terms in the [lunar] theory .. was thereby lost.

**Evanesce** (evā'nes), *v.* [ad. L. *evānescere* -re, f. *ē* out + *vānescere* to vanish, f. *vānus* empty, insubstantial, VAIN. Cf. EVANISH.] *intr.* To fade out of sight, 'melt into thin air', disappear; chiefly fig. Also in scientific use, To disappear, become effaced; said *e.g.* of markings or organs in plants, or of the edge of a polyhedron when two adjacent faces are made to rotate into one plane.

1822 DA QUINCEV *Confess.* (1869) 59 A single psychological discovery, therefore, caused my musical anticipations to evanesce. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xiii. (1872) 472 As soon as these spiritual favours are known they will evanesce. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 566 The intermediate corolla having evanesced. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 77 This general notion .. evanesces before the dialectic of Socrates.

**Evanescence** (evā'nesens). [f. EVANESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of vanishing away. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblr* No. 156 p. 2 The great principles of truth .. fade at last in total evanescence. *Ibid.* No. 163 p. 5 The sudden evanescence of his reward. 1789 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 129 The almost total evanescence of both of them [nitrous and dephlogisticated air], when they are very pure, and mixed in due proportions. 1833 BREW-



STER *Nat. Magic* ii. 29 The circumstances under which these evanescences would take place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Varying through all degrees of brightness down to total, or almost total evanescence. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 522 A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching.

2. The quality of being evanescent; tendency to vanish away.

18.. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 15 Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 73 The shadowy and fleeting evanescence . . of the regal office and functions. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* II. ii. (1876) 46 This evanescence and lubricity of all objects . . lets them slip through our fingers.

3. *concr.* An evanescent thing. *rare.*  
1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 848 That most celestial Evanescent—a Lunar Rainbow.

† **Evanescent** (evānēs'sēnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *evanescent*, ad. L. *evānescēt-em*, pr. pple. of *evānescere* (see EVANESCE).]  
1. That is on the point of vanishing or becoming imperceptible. In Mathematics, said of a diminishing quantity: That is at the instant of becoming zero; infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* of things: Imperceptibly minute, too small to perceive.

1777 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1778) 41 The smallest Capillaries or evanescent Arteries. 1772 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 31 To render the crime evanescent or almost nothing. 1761 J. CANTHORN *Wit & Learn.* Poems (1771) 72 How the moon was evanescent. Was now an orb, and now a crescent? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 427 note. The particles of light, which fall upon the evanescent zone, are as that evanescent annular space which they cover. 1821 WOOD *Optics* iv. 56 The limiting ratio of an evanescent arc to its sine is a ratio of equality. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 276 A quantity so evanescent that it is hardly possible to conceive a time when a change will become perceptible. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Studies* 29 Our knowledge . . has in reality but an evanescent range.

2. That quickly vanishes or passes away; having no permanence. Said of appearances, conditions, impressions, etc.

1738 THOMSON *Spring* 148 The melting Pulp Of mellow Fruit, the nameless Nations feed[s] Of evanescent Insects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ¶ 11 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 167 A scene Of evanescent glory. 1816 R. JAMESON *Chap. Mtn.* (1817) 301 Evanescent, when the colour remains as long as the mineral is in a state of effusion, but disappears on cooling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi. The Duke of Rothsay, whose virtuous feelings were as easily excited as they were evanescent. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 271 [The] Pen which gives ubiquity of permanence to the evanescent thought of a moment. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 41 Maculae are evanescent or permanent according to their cause.

3. *Bot.* Of parts of plants: Not permanent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 189 Curtain white, evanescent. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Liparis . . glands evanescent.  
Hence **Evanescently** *adv.*  
1847 in CRAIG, 1865 BUSINELL *Vicar. Sac.* II. iv. 142 Evanescently dim to our feeling. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 220 The colour flitted evanescently. 1881 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 Kindliness, slightly and almost evanescently . . tempered by a sort of indulgent scorn.

**Evanescent** (evānēs'sēnt), *pple.* a. [f. EVANESCE + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That passes quickly away.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 537 Symptomatic fever of a mild nature took place about the 9th day, and the usual evanescent course followed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 It is dangerous to sculpture these evanescent images of thought.

**Evangel**<sup>1</sup>, **evangile** (ivā'ndžēl, -il). Now arch. or rhetorical. Forms: a. 4 *evangil*, 5 *evangille*, -ylle, 6 *ewangyle*, 4-7, 9 (*rare*) *evangile*. b. 4 *aphet*, *vangel* (*pe vangel* for *pevangil*), 5 *ewangel*, 6-7 *evangell*, 5-7, 9 *evangele*, 4- *evangel*. [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangi*(l)le (mod.F. *évangile*), corresp. to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., Pg. *evangelio*, It. *evangelio*, *evangelio* (aphet. *vangelio*, *vangelio*), repr. Eccl. Lat. *evangelium*: see EVANGELY. The B forms are due to the influence of the Lat. spelling.

In England the word was in 17th c. already archaic and purely literary, but in Scotland it remained in current use, as a synonym for *gospel*, until a still later period. At the present time it is chiefly used in transferred sense, or with allusion to the etymological meaning 'good news'. The prevailing form now is *evangel*; but a few writers of the present century have preferred *evangele*, *evangelis*, either to distinguish the word from *EVANGEL*<sup>2</sup>, or merely for archaic effect.

I. In various senses of GOSPEL.  
1. The 'good news' of redemption to the world through Jesus Christ; the religious teaching contained in the New Testament; the Christian religion.  
1740 HANCOCK *Psalter* cxviii. 72 Laue of godis mouth is be vangel. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 10 Crist had him self, how the schuldren preche, and to the folk his evange-liche teche. 1445 WYRTOUN *Cron.* vii. vii. 221 Nowicht be laue of be Ewangle. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 And worthy is this sonne Christ Iesus, to haue his Euangill and glorie advanced. 1578 *Godly & Spiritual Songs* (1801) 183 Priests, take your staffe And preich the euangell on

your feit. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The heavenly ministry of the Evangel. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 9 An Evangel (as the Scots according to the Greek notation, term it), that is good or glad tidings. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. That worthy man . . teacheth the Evangel in truth and sincerity. *Ibid.* xxii. Your ears . . deceived you when they were closed against the preachers of the evange-  
le. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 107 All the other ministers of the Evangel. 1855 R. WILLIAMS *Rational Godl.* xiv. 207 The spirit of the Evangel. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 459 The gospel is the evangel.

b. The 'Gospel dispensation'.  
1560 *Conf. Faith Kirk Scotl.* (1811), As the fatheris vnder the law . . Sa . . we now, in the tyme of the Euangell, haue twa cheif Sacraments.

2. a. The record of Christ's life as contained in the Four Gospels.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 How that this vice is for to drede In the thangle it teltch pleide. 1485 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436f. That our lord hath said in the holy euangyle. 1552 ABP. HAMMILL *Catech.* (1884) 111. Christ in the euangil . . confirms the same promise. 1588 A. KING to Canisius' *Catech.* 16b. Ye testimonies baith of y<sup>e</sup> Euangell and of y<sup>e</sup> Apostle S. Paul ar veray plane. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 273 The ground work . . of the triple Evangel.

b. One of the 'Four Gospels'.

1400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) xv. 67 He made be Ewangelis, in be whilk es helesful teching and sothesfastnes. 1552 ABP. HAMMILL *Catech.* (1884) 25 The wordis writin in S. Mathewis euangel. a. 1531 DONNE *Let. to Sir G. Moore* Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. xcvi. 414 The Evangelis and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 111. 60 Lukes Greek, both in his Evangel as also in the Acts of the Apostles, is most . . elegant. 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xvi. 153 The Quakers are the only professors of Christianity as I read it, in the Evangelis. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 39 Those infrangible Evangelis, welded by the Holy Ghost . .

3. *pl.* Copies of the Gospels; a book containing them, used to impart sanctity to an oath. *Rare in sing.; attrib. in euangel-book.*

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 568 A Briton book, written with Ewangelles was fet, and on this book he swoor anon. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* II. viii. 184 He is bounde unto hym by othe upon the holy euangelis. 1535 STEWART *Cren. Scotl.* III. 28 And swor also vpon the euangel buk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* S. Act. Robt. II. 51 The Earle of Carrick . . made his aith the halie Ewangelis being tuched be him. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Mts.* (abridged) I. 233, I con-jured him by the Evangel to alight at my house.

4. *transf.* † a. Something 'as true as gospel'.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Euangel*, true expounding. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 145 The Attain upon a false Verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of Euan-gile, irremediable. 1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Consid.* to *Parl.* Wks. 186 That the covenant be . . esteem'd in all times coming, the first . . evangel. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 That . . Merline's prophesies [are] evangels.

b. A doctrine or principle (pertaining *e.g.* to politics, social reform, or morals) to which 'saving' efficacy is attributed. Sometimes with some notion of the etymological sense 'good news'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 109 *La carriere ouverte aux talens*, which is our ultimate Political Evangel. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 622½ The law of trust is to be henceforth applied under the inspiration of this new evangel. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290. I do not announce a new and perfect evangel to be ushered in by loud flourish of trumpets.

II. 5. In etymological sense: A message of glad tidings. Also (*nonce-use*), a song of joyful promise.

1842 LONGF. *Slave Singing at Midn.* vi. What holy angel brings the slave this glad evangel? 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 14 Our requiems follow fast on our evangels.

**Evangel**<sup>2</sup> (ivā'ndžēl). [ad. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* bringing good news, f. *eu* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to announce.] A proclaimer of the gospel; = EVANGELIST.

1593 [see below]. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday and Hour* xxviii. When the Euangell most toyld Soules to winne. 1860 C. SANGER *Hexameris* 53 We heard the evangels relate the glad story. 1865 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 157 The great Evangel of Patmos. 1878 SYMONOS *Song. Camellan* xxv. The true sons of perfidy. . . Calling themselves evangels of the faith.

Hence † **Eva'ngelship**, the office of evangelist.  
1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 233 No part of their Euan-gelship.

**Evangelian**, a. Gr. *Antiq. rare*—1. [f. Gr. (τά) *εὐαγγέλια* (pl. of *εὐαγγέλιον*: see EVANGELY) + -AN.] *Evangelian sacrifice*: transl. of Gr. *τά εὐαγγέλια*, the sacrifice offered in token of gratitude on receipt of good news.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* xxviii. § 7. IV. 357 Twice had the evangelian sacrifice been performed, as if thanks were due to the gods for signal victories. 1832 WEBSTER *Evangelian*, rendering thanks for favors [citing Mitford]. So in later Dicts.

**Evangelic** (ivān-, evāndžē-lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *evangelik(e)*, -yke, 6-8 -ik(e), 7 -ique, 7- *evangelie*. [ad. late L. *Evangelicus*, a. Eccl. Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*, f. *εὐαγγέλιον*: see EVANGELY.]

A. *adj.*  
1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.  
a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels.

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 332 That this doctrine is true and catholicke, the letter of the Euan-gellicke text prooueth. 1575 Voss *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 393 His Evangelick Volume to compleat. a 1806

S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 373 The evangelic maxim, that 'no man can serve two masters'. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. x. 233 So we understand the evangelic narrative. 1885 SAL-MON *Introd.* N. T. viii. 131 note. It is an arrangement of the Evangelic text in the form of a harmony.

b. Of or pertaining to the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or to the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ii. 143 Those y<sup>e</sup> which haue auowed pouerte euangelyke. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* II. In the tother parte (as it were) with an euan-gelick sermone) he calleth them all and ys to the knowledge of cryste. 1509 J. SANFORTH tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b. Farre from the Euangelicke doctrine and holy Canons. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 581 In the first Evan-gelic Times. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 That primitive euangelick poverty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 12 His [Boethius'] book 'De consolatione Philosophiae' is Platonic not euangelic. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* IV. (ed. 2) 64 Let the younger scholar be taught . . the grounds and motives of euangelic obedience. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 412 A Hebrew ode was made to yield euangelic dogma.

c. *Evangelic Prophet*: see EVANGELICAL 1 c.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Din.* 14 Peruse that Vers of the Evangelic Prophet, if this iniquitie be purged from you, etc.

† d. In uncertain sense; perh. 'pious'. *Obs.*  
1660-70 *Bk. Quiescence* t. 1 How þat olde euangelik men, and feble in kynde, mygte be restorid, and haue ægen her firste strenkþis of zongþe. *Ibid.* II. 25 To reduce an old feble euangelik man to be firste strenkþe of zongþe.

2. As the designation of a sect or party. (Now usually EVANGELICAL.)

a. = EVANGELICAL 2 a.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 33 b. The Euangelike Churches both of hygh and lowe Germanie. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. 220 Two eminent religions, the Roman, and that which is protestant or euangelick. 1758 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 50½ They had rather a contrary effect in rousing the whole euangelic body to a sense of their own danger. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 When the three religions were established in Germany, they were . . declared to be Evan-gelick, the Reformed and the Catholic.

b. = EVANGELICAL 2 b.

1812 J. JESS *Corr.* (1824) II. 197 A far nearer approach to the genius of a hierarchy than we can at all discern in our euangelic churchmen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx. I have never been able to discover which he belonged to, the euangelic, or the moderate party in the kirk. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 24 Why not excite petitions to proscrib the Chapsels of the euangelic tribe? 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. *Introd.* The purely euangelic annotators [in contrast with the sceptical].

B. *sb.*

† 1. The *adj.* used *absol.*: see A. 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1617 S. HIERON *Aaron's Belts* (1625) 11 Jerome sticks not to call hem [Esay] an Euangelicke.

† 2. A Protestant; = EVANGELICAL B. 1. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT *T. Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 387 The Protestants did increase in Germany, and also the Evangeliques did multiply amongst the Suisses. 1660 BLONE *Fanal. Hist.* I. 5 They [the Anabaptists] . . troubled the Evan-geliques more than the papists. 1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 6 He made a Gaol of his own House, such was his inveterate Malice against the Evangeliques. 1709 STRIVE *Ann. Ref.* I. 1. 41 Now did both the Evangeliques and the Papalins bestir themselves for their parties. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 442, I abhor the Evangeliques.

† 3. A member of the Evangelical party; *Obs.*; = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1812 A. KNOX in *J. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 100 A good euangelic, mild and pious, rooted in the ways of worthy Wilberforce.

**Evangelical** (ivān-, evāndžē-likāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*  
1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

† a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels; contained or mentioned in the Gospels. *Obs.*; = EVANGELIC 1 a.

1553 T. PAYNELL (title) The Pandectes of the Euangelicall Lawe; comprising the whole Historie of Christes Gospell. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 90 Through the whole euangelicall historie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 What disorder is it if these few Evangelical Hymns . . be . . every day rehearsed? 1660 BURNIEY *Keph. Δόγρον* (1613) 32 The King . . commissioners every active hand in Israel, like the Evangelical Centurion. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Luke* i. 79 In this euangelical hymn there is a propheticall prediction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Harmony*, Evangelical Harmony, is a title of divers books, composed to shew the . . agreement of the accounts given by the four evangelists.

b. Of or pertaining to, or in accordance with, the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1531 TYNDALE *Exp. St. John* (1537) 92 He exhorthet them to procede constantly in the euangelicall truth. 1581 J. BEIL Haddon's *Annu. Osor.* 103 The Evangelicall Philosophie doth call us higher. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 31 A stirring vp of the heart to Euangelicall sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 In legal, and euangelicall respects. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* x. (1700) 123 Faith . . separated from the other Evangelical Graces. 1730 BERKLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and euangelical. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. u. 164 There is nothing euangelical; all is legal and carnal. 1839 YEWELL *Aug. Brit. Ch.* II. (1847) 10 He has taken away . . the legal priesthood, that he may establish . . the euangelicall priesthood. 1858 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* 18 Their detestation of the papacy and their views of euangelical

truth, were confirmed. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 13 The one great evangelical gift... is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

c. *Evangelical prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, representing the view that his writings describe prophetically the life of Christ, and the state of things under the Gospel dispensation, and that they abound in anticipations of the doctrines revealed in the Gospel.

The idea is due to St. Jerome, in whose writings it frequently occurs in various forms: e. g. he says (*Ad Paulam*, Wks. 1575 III. 18) that Isaiah 'non tam propheta dicendus est quam evangelista.'

1547 *Homilies 1. Falling from God* ii. (1859) 85 The evangelical Prophet Essay... doth teach us. 1855 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 8 Our evangelical prophet Esaias hath... most lively described and set forth the nativity... of our Saviour Christ to judge the quick and the dead. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 168 The Evangelical Prophet adumbrating the future Glory of the Catholic Church. 1778 BR. R. LOWTH *Isaiah Prelim.* Diss. (ed. 12) 52 The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical Prophet. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xiii. 226 He [Isaiah] is often called the evangelical prophet; by which it is meant that he is especially the prophet of the Messiah.

d. Of a person: Imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. *rare*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 102, I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is weak.

2. Since the Reformation adopted as the designation of certain theological parties, who have claimed that the doctrines on which they lay special stress constitute 'the Gospel'. This claim is of course disallowed by their adversaries, but (as in the case of other self-assumed party names) the designation has received the sanction of general usage.

a. = PROTESTANT. Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland, where its German and French equivalents are also applied in narrower sense to the Lutheran as distinguished from the 'Reformed' or Calvinistic Church. In the German Empire 'The Evangelical Church' is the official name of the established Protestant Church of Prussia, formed in 1817 by the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 353/2 Tindall himself would no lesse were done... then would his evangelical brother Barns. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 94 Every bishop should verily keep a sinode in his diocese of all evangelical persons. 1699 ARRINGTON *Barnevelt* 5:1 The reformed evangelical religion. 1699 EVELYN *Nutrition*, viii. 265 The Evangelical Churches in Germany. 1788 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III. (1839) 345 They should maintain two companies of evangelical soldiers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. iii. 109 The evangelical communies became aware of their superiority.

b. From 18th c. applied to that school of Protestants which maintains that the essence of 'the Gospel' consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and denies that either good works or the sacraments have any saving efficacy.

Other features more or less characteristic of the theology of this school are: a strong insistence on the totally depraved state of human nature consequent on the Fall; the assertion of the sole authority of the Bible in matters of doctrine, and the denial of any power inherent in the Church to supplement or authoritatively interpret the teaching of Scripture; the denial that any supernatural gifts are imparted by ordination; and the view that the sacraments are merely symbols, the value of which consists in the thoughts which they are fitted to suggest. As a distinct party designation, the term came into general use in England, at the time of the Methodist revival; and it may be said, with substantial accuracy, to denote the school of theology which that movement represents, though its earlier associations were rather with the Calvinistic than the Arminian branch of the movement. In the early part of the 19th c. the words 'Methodist' and 'Evangelical' were, by adversaries, often used indiscriminately, and associated with accusations of fanaticism and 'puritanical' disapproval of social pleasures. The portion of the 'evangelical' school which belongs to the Anglican church is practically identical with the 'Low Church' party. In the Church of Scotland during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th c. the two leading parties were the 'Evangelical' and the 'Moderate' party.

1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* 162 It was his deliberate Judgment, that the Law should be preached, as well as the Gospel; and hardly any Thing gave him greater Offence, than the irreverent Manner in which some, who have been ignorantly extolled as the most zealous Evangelical Preachers, have sometimes been tempted to speak of the former. 1792 HAMMON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 67 What are usually called evangelical views of religion. 1809 R. SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* i. 105 The Wesleyans, the Orthodox dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churchmen may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists. 1845 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 43 The principles and feelings of the persons commonly called evangelical were the same then as they are now. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 38/2 Evangelical ladies there are, likewise, whose attachment to the forms of religion, and horror of theatrical entertainments, are most exemplary. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 54 The sacred-sounding columns of an evangelical newspaper. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 433 Erskine was... devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church.

3. Of or pertaining to an evangelist, or preacher of the Gospel. *rare*.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23, 321 The Apostolical work indeed was universal... the Evangelical to preach,

or to be publishers of the Gospel among the infidels. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 291 He [the vicar] condescended, with his evangelical hand, to guide the plough.

B. sb.

1. A Protestant; in mod. use *esp.* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire. See A. 2 a.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Those euangelicalles themselves cease not to pursue and punish... their euangelical brethren. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 323 Clergymen professing to be Evangelicals held four or five livings, and officiated in none. 1878 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 109 He [Velt Bach] is said... to have moved into Hungary with many other Evangelicals for protection from persecution.

2. A member of the Evangelical party, *esp.* in the Church of England. Cf. A. 2 h.

1804 R. SOUTHBY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 189 The history of this society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals. 1807 = *Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 359 (Whitfield's) preachers were usually called by her [Lady Huntingdon's] name, which they have now dropt for the better title of Evangelicals. 1854 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 77 We claim the Evangelicals of the last generation as our fellow workers. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 4 Ever since I knew them... I have loved those who are called 'Evangelicals'. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 374 Dr. Arnold defines the Evangelical to be 'a good Christian, with a narrow understanding'.

Hence *Evangelicality*, *Evangelicalness* (*rare*), the quality or state of being evangelical; faithfulness to the Gospel.

1857 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 129 One of the Edinburgh Professors, and notorious for his evangelicality. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 Mr. Prynne by representing my Parish as divided, disordered by my independent way, hath rather given testimony to the truth and evangelicalness of it. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evangelicalness*, the having evangelical quality.

*Evangelicalism* (i-væn-, evæn'dʒel-ikāl-iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrines and modes of thought peculiar to the Evangelical party; adherence to that party.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 305 We have always thought that the worst things about Evangelicalism were its exclusiveness, etc. 1872-2 Geo. TAPPE *Contemp. Netherland*, 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them: for with a legal obedience none can. 1873 *Lady's Call*, i. v. 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defined it, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Geniv.* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal position.

*Evangelically* (i-væn-, evæn'dʒel-ikāl-ly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an evangelical manner.

1. As the Gospel requires; in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel; from the point of view of the Gospel.

1624 GER *Foot out of Snare* 14 The least sin, legally considered, is damnable; though evangelically the greatest of all is pardonable. 1654 TAPPE *Contemp. Netherland*, 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them: for with a legal obedience none can. 1873 *Lady's Call*, i. v. 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defined it, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Geniv.* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal position.

2. According to the principles of those called Evangelicals.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 When our euangelical english heretiques fall in acquaintance... with some of our marchants factours, they mylke them so euangelically, that, etc. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 14/2 His parents were... by no means 'evangelically' religious.

*Evangelican*, a. and sb. [f. EVANGELIC + -AN.] A. *adj.* = EVANGELICAL A. 2 b.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. (1862) VII. 100 Distinguishing between the Romanist and the Wesleyan, on the one hand, between the Calvinist and the Evangelican man, on the other.

B. sb. = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1876 MIVART *Contemp. Evolution* 116 The heartfelt piety of the evangelical protest against the cold formalism of the established clergy of that time.

Hence *Evangelicalism* = EVANGELICALISM. 1887 BENHAM *Dict. Relig.* 412 Evangelicalism is essentially the theology of the inner life of the individual soul.

*Evangelicism*, *rare*. [f. EVANGELIC a. + -ISM.] = EVANGELICALISM.

1807 SOUTHBY in *Life* (1830) III. 92 In spite of his evangelicalism, I always expected great things from the proof he had given of very superior powers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 490/1 The reign of Evangelicism had discontinued debts incurred in this quarter.

*Evangelicity*. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being evangelical.

18... *Eclectic Rev.* (Ogilvie), A thorough earnestness and evangelicity. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Anglo-Amec. Ch. Essays* (1872) I. 365 Apostolicity... is one side, one whole aspect of Christian truth, and Evangelicity is another side.

† *Evangelically*, *adv.* Obs. = EVANGELICALLY. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 15 Both are Evangelically possible, through the habitual and actual assistances of the Spirit of Grace.

*Evangelism* (i-væn'dʒel-iz'm). [f. EVANGEL + -ISM, as if ad. Gr. \*εὐαγγελισμός, f. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELIZE. Cf. F. *évangélisme*. In sense 2 f. EVANGEL-IC + -ISM.]

1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel; performance of the function of an evangelist.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 10 Thus was this Land saved from infidelity... through the Apostolical and Miraculous Evangelism of S. Bartholomew. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/1 Evangelism or the Announcement of Good

Tidings. 1857 T. B. BUNTING *Life J. Bunting* I. vii. 94 The Sunday School... never to be entered... in any spirit but that of an earnest evangelism.

2. a. Attachment to or profession of evangelical doctrines, *i. e.* = EVANGELICALISM (chiefly in derivative or hostile use). b. The faith of the Gospel. (*rare*.)

a. 1812 *Religionism* 26 But lectureship requires, Grave face, Evangelism and curbed desires. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 96 Attacking what it calls evangelism and puritanism. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 Taking his sly aim from behind the whitened wall of evangelism. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 95 Triumphant party cries and watch-words of evangelism.

b. 1842 FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 13 The sure test... of soul-spurring Evangelism or of soul-destroying Heresy. 1888 SPURGEON in *British Weekly* 3 Feb. 275 Here is an inner core of Evangelism in which all true believers are at one.

*Evangelist* (i-væn'dʒel-ist). Forms: 2-4 ewan(i)geliste, 3-8 ewangelist(e), -yste, (4) ewuan-, ewangelist, -istte), 4- ewangelist. Also 4 *aphet.* (after *pē*) wangelist(e), -yst. [a. Fr. *évangéliste*, = Pr., Sp. and It. *evangelista*, ad. L. *evangelista*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, agent-n. f. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELIZE.]

1. One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 81 Saint Iohan þe ewangeliste in apocalipsi. c 1225 *Juliana* 31 þe worlde wealdent þat wiste sein iuhan his ewangeliste unhurt. 1297 R. GIOUT. (1724) 67 And sende Sent Mark þe ewangelist in to Egypt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Göt.) Als tellis luca þe wangeliste. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 153 Jones broþer, þe wangelist. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 243 Cryst clepid hym-self so þe ewangelistes bereth witness. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/2 This Asarias and his some Joas and his neweve Amasia Mathew the ewangelist putteth not in the lyne of Cryst for theyr offences. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. viii. (1634) 27 The three Evangelists write the Historie in base and simple speech. 1697 LOCKE and *Vind. Reas. Chr.* He is of opinion... if we had nothing but the four Evangelists, we could not be sav'd. 1747 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. 115 The same may be said of the three other Evangelists. 1833 CRUSE *Ensebius* vi. xxvi. 250 In this he most clearly establishes the consistency of two evangelists. 1845 CORRIE in *Encycl. Metrop.* 879/1 The Evangelist relates the circumstances attendant on the baptism of Christ.

*transf.* 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxiii. 534 He [Apollonius of Thyane] fetched a young wench to life again, but yet his counterfeited Euangelist Philostratus durst not avow that she was sturke dead.

† 2. The book of the Gospels; a copy of the Gospels. Obs. [A med.L. use of *evangelista*; cf. *apostolus* for a lectionary from the epistles.]

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We swere on the holy euangelist, by vs corporally touched. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F. iij b. Let the Advocate remember what Christ thunders out in the Euangelist. 1713 STEELE in *Guardian* No. 21 p. 8 To see a well dressed young man produce an evangelist out of his pocket.

3. a. *gen.* One who preaches the gospel.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 11 The Lorde shal geue the worde, with greates hoostes of Euangelistes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 69 b. They [the Pharisees] were as blynde in soule as the beggar, beyng now an euangelyste, was before in body. 1559 in *Stryper's Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 A woman... is not called to be an evangelist.

*transf.* 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 16 The new evangelists will, I dare say, disappoint the hopes that are conceived of them. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 325 The French Revolution found its Evangelist in Rousseau. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 559/1 Mr. Norman Shaw has been the chief evangelist of this strange revival.

b. One who evangelizes or brings the gospel to (a heathen nation, etc.); = APOSTLE 3 h.

*Mod. St.* Boniface the evangelist of Germany.

c. In the primitive Church, the designation given to a certain class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv. 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets', and presumably having the function of preaching the gospel to the unconverted. The title has at various periods been revived, usually denoting an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge. At present, in the usage of various Protestant denominations, it means chiefly a layman commissioned to perform home missionary work.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 8 Philip euangelist. *Ibid.*, *Eph.* iv. 11 He 3af 3ifits to men.. And he 3af summe sotheli apostolis, summe forsoth prophetis, othere forsothe Euangelistes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 21 Many offices and dignities of the churche... as apostles, prophetes, euangelistes, doctours. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 23 Timothee and Titus... were Euangelistes, a degree above ordinarie ministers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 5 Endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist. 1682 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 358 It was designed, that there should be in every diocese some who should go round a precinct, and preach like euangelists. 1723 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 165 He [John Knox] was a sort of Evangelist over the whole kingdom. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 39 Evangelists, who appear to have acted as pioneers and forerunners of a stationary ministry. 1852 CONYEBARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 409 The term Evangelist is applied to those missionaries who... travelled from place to place. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Eph.* iv. 11.

|| *Evangelistarium*. Also 9 ewangelistarium. [a. med. L. *evangelistarium*, mod. Gr. εὐαγγελιστάριον, f. *evangelista* EVANGELIST.] = next. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* II. 1903 note, I... consult the Evangelistarium, to see what is the tone for the week. 1882

*Athenzum* 2 Dec. 737/1 A Greek Evangelistarium. of the twelfth century.

**Evangelistary** (fvændgelistari). [ad. med. L. *evangelistarium* (see prec.).]

1. a. A book containing the portions of the Gospels that form part of the liturgy. b. A copy of the Four Gospels.

a. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Postlimnia* (1649) 119 The Saxons had . . kept the date, as it seemeth by their Evangelistarie, where the Rubrick to the Gospel is, bys Gospell seal on cyldamasse day. 1652 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 323 An Evangelistary . . written in Capital Letters. 1790 PORDSON *Lett. to Travis* 230 (T.) The Evangelistaries and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

b. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 490/3 But attention was chiefly directed to an Evangelistary, which was exhibited at the meeting. 1873 HALE *In His Name* ii. 7 An Evangelistary, or copy of the Four Gospels, in Latin. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Evangel. Kellig. Knowl.* i. 731 The Rushworth Gloss (in the Bodleian), an interlinear Evangelistary.

+2. (See quot.: is the sense genuine?)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Evangelistary*, the Office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered. 1692 in COLES. 1775 ASH, *Evangelistary*.

**Evangelistic** (fvændgelistik), a. [f. EVANGELIST + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the four Evangelists.

1845 W. BROMET in *Archæol.* XXXI. 498 At the angles [of an Incised Slab] are the evangelistic symbols. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 108 These are they, the symbols mystic Of the forms Evangelistic. 1869 SKEGGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 7-8 The evangelistic narrative of the ridicule endured by the Crucified One.

2. Of or pertaining to preachers of the Gospel.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 281 The fulfilment of type and shadow of the hopes of patriarchs . . must be declared by the whole Evangelistic company. 1886 Q. REV. CLXIII. 122 Apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and evangelistic labours.

3. Pertaining to the Evangelical school.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 The Voluntary controversy united Evangelistic Dissent and Roman Catholicism by the bonds of a common cause.

**Evangelistship**. [f. EVANGELIST + -SHIP.]

The office, position, or dignity of an evangelist.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 578 A full performance of his office of the Evangelistship. 1636 PRYNN *Unblish. Tim.* (1651) 2 Can we . . conjecture, that Timothy would . . descend from an Evangelistship to a Bishopric?

**Evangelium** (fvændgeliūm). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Also 6 *evangelion*. [L. *evangelium*, a. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*; see EVANGELY.] The GOSPEL (in various senses); a proclamation of the 'glad tidings' of the Gospel.

1541 COVERDALE tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* (1624) iii. This is the first promise, and the first sure Evangelion. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Triumph* 359 If thy prince do commaunde the ought Against Goddes Evangelion, Then praye for him styl in thy thought. 1692-1732 COLES, *Evangelium*. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1880) 18 If we can find out how much was given him, we are told, in a pure evangelium to judge . . how much shall be required.

**Evangelization** (fvændgeloizə'ʃən). [f. EVANGELIZE v. + -ATION.]

1. The action or work of preaching the Gospel.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 270 Evangelization, that is, a Proclamation of Christ. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academi. Org.* v. 122 Instead of holding up evangelisation—they make the cultivation of knowledge the business of the life.

2. The action or process of evangelizing, or bringing under the influence of the Gospel.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 195 While this universal evangelisation shall have taken place. 1876 FARRAR *Farm Speech* iii. (1873) 106 The Aryan should advance farther and farther to the civilisation . . the evangelisation of the whole habitable globe. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* iii. 38 The most powerful influence in the gradual evangelization of the Celtic races. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 498/2 The evangelization of the Dalecarlians.

b. The action of interpreting (heathen myths) in an evangelic or Christian sense.

1843 TURNER tr. *Geijer's Hist. Sweden* (L.), The evangelization of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries.

3. The state or condition of being evangelized or converted to the Christian faith.

1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 481 The effect of the thorough evangelization of that community.

Hence **Evangelization** (*monce-wd.*), one engaged in evangelization.

1825 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 26 One of these qualified evangelizationers has devised what he calls Church questions.

**Evangelize** (fvændgeloiz), v. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelizāre*, ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, f. *εὐάγγελος*; see EVANGEL' 2.]

+1. *intr.* a. To bring or tell good tidings. b. To preach, proclaim the Gospel. *Const. to. Obs.* a. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 9 Thou that evangelizist to Sion. 1609 BIBLE Douay *ibid.*, Thou that evangelizest to Sion.

b. 1382-8 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.*, [These things] David . . so euidentli openede, that more be he seen to euangelisen than to profecien. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 Cor. x. 16 For we are come as farre as to you in the Gospel of Christ . . to euangelize. 1647 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 216 S. Peter . . Evangelized abundantly with his tongue. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 256 Conversant in the Word of God; and able to euangelize. a 1808 PORTERUS *Serm.* II. xii. (R.), Thus did our

heavenly instructor most exactly fulfil the predictions of the prophets . . that he would euangelize to the poor.

+2. *trans.* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach. *Const. to. unlo. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 19, I am sent to thee for to speke, and to euangelise or telle [or, to shewe] to thee thes thingis. — *Acts* v. 42 Thescediden not in the temple, and aboute housis, techinge and euangelisynge Ihesu Crist. 1579 J. KNEWTUS *Confut. Hereses* 73 a. The mysterie of the heavenly truth . . becometh nowe . . euangelized and declared vnto you all. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 457 From that time the kingdom of God was euangelized. 1649 ROBERTS *Chavis Bibl.* 278 O all the earth sing praise away . . Euangelize from day to day His glorious salvation. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 3, I euangelize to you great Joy, which shall be to all People.

3. To preach the Gospel to; to win over to the Gospel or the Christian faith; rarely, in etymological sense: To announce glad tidings to.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Stl. Disc.* vii. 349 There were amongst the Jews some that were euangelized. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 499 His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends To euangelize the Nations. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 183/1 Why go to India to 'euangelize' the natives? 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xlv. (1847) 165 Aidan, by whose self-denying labours Northumbria soon became euangelized. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 385 Mary the Virgin, receiving faith and joy, when Gabriel the Angel euangelized her. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. v. 289 A zealous Christian, who euangelized his kingdom at the point of the sword. 1874 *Daily News* 14 Feb., Eight Incumbents . . have asked . . for . . lay churchmen to euangelise their parishes on Sunday evenings.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as an evangelist.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 77 Trading, manœuvring, lying, or euangelizing, as occasion required.

4. To imbue with the spirit of the Gospel; to interpret in an evangelical sense.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law . . euangelized and sweetened by euangelic grace. 1857 BACON *Powell Chr. without Judaism* 145 The spirit of allegorising and euangelising all parts of it [the Old Testament].

Hence **Evangelized** *ppl.* a. **Evangelizer**, one who euangelizes (in various senses of the *vh.*) **Evangelizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a. (in quot. 1382 *absol.* One who brings good tidings).

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 112 He had become contemptible in the eyes of the euangelized Britons. 1850 — *Dispensations* (1852) II. 150 When Christianity itself shall be added to euangelized Judaism. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps. lxxviii.* 11 The Lord shal giuen a word, to the euangelized. 1883 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. (1889) 49 The Friars were the Euangelizers of the towns of England for 300 years. 1862 GOUTOURN *Serm. Relig.* i. (1873) 8 The euangelizing of the heathen. 1382 WYCLIF *Natum* i. 15 Lool on hillis the feet of euangelizinge and tellynge pise. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 140 The Euangelizing Apostles, that in their Epistles write as they preach.

**Evangelly** (fvændgeli). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms:

4-7 *ev.*, *evangelie* (e, -ye, (5 *evangeliye*), 4-5 *evangelie*, -y, 5- *evangely*. Also 5 *aphel.* *vangelye*. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelium*, ad. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* good tidings. (in class. Gr. only 'reward for bringing good news,' and in pl. 'a sacrifice offered on receiving good news'). f. *εὐάγγελος*, f. *εὖ* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to announce. Cf. EVANGEL' 1.]

1. The 'good news' of redemption; the Gospel revelation, the faith of the Gospel; = EVANGEL 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 7 The ben summe that . . wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lii. 969 [Piers] the holy euangelie gan him vndo. c 1540 in France *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 To the most notable slaughter of Christs Holy Evangelie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 53 Christs Evangelie. 1675 *Case of Quakers conc. Oaths* def. 47, I . . submit myself principally to the Evangelie of Iesus Christ. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 29 This Gospel is, this the Evangelie.

b. In etymological sense: Glad tidings.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) II. 339 Evangeli is seid as good tyding of blis; and hus not onely þes foure gospels but epistolis of Poulen clepid Evangelies. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xi. 54 Ifoure Euangelie is couered.

2. The Gospel record; = EVANGEL 1 2. Also a passage in the same.

1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. i. 174 Peos þes wordes I-writen in þe Evangelie. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Mellib.* v. 113 As he him selfe recordeth in his Evangelie. 1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. xii. 204 For clergie seith þat he seith in the seynt euangelie, That, etc. 1470 HAROING *Chron.* lxxxvii. Thou vnderstandest full littill the euangelie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* l. ij, Ihesus Cryst sayd in the euangelie that, etc. 1593 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877-9) 120 Our Saviour Christ Iesus . . in his Euangelie, the sext of Mathew, saith.

b. One of the Four Gospels; = EVANGEL 2 b.

1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 45 Pennic cam scripture, And serued hem þus some of sondrie metes menie, Of austyn, [of] ambrosie, of all þe foure euangelies. c 1400 *Chesler* Pl. 210 Austyne . . his homilie upoo Saynte John Evangelie. 1513 BRAOSHAM *St. Werburg* 2. 2854 Rehersed by Mathewe, in his euangelie. 1529 LATIMER *1st Serm. on the Cant.* 2. 5 Christ . . left be hind for our safeguard . . the euangelies, the sacraments, the commandments, and so forth. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 53 That the Euangelie oft Ihon was drawn into Englishe by the forsayde Bede.

† *App.* taken to mean 'evangelist'. (The older texts have *euangelist*, *uangeliste*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Trin.) As telleþ luke þe euangeli.

3. As an object to swear upon. a. *pl.* A copy of the Four Gospels; cf. EVANGEL 1 3. b. *sing.* used collectively: The Gospels.

1494 FARNHAM *vir.* 548 And I swere vpon the holy Euaun-

gelys here presently with my handys towchyd, that, etc. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Swearing* ii. (1859) 79 Whosoever wilfully forswearth himself upon Christs holy Evangelie. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 123 You shall . . swear upon the holy euangelies by you bodily touched.

**Evaniid** (fvæniid), a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 *evanide*. [ad. L. *evanid-us* vanishing, related to *evanescere*; see EVANESCE.]

1. Vanishing away; of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 389 The Smell of the Flower is rather Evaniid and Weaker than in the Leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 372 This delicate and evanid flower [the Jasmine]. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xlii. 139 As great a difference . . between the Sun, and an unconcocted evanid Meteor. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. (1700) 35 Those Animal Spirits are of such an Evanid and Subtile Nature. 1712 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 140 Ye trifling Honours, are þe evanid Bubbles of Mankind. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some authors . . use the . . term to express those flowers of plants whose petals fall off as soon as they are opened. 1826 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 That misty veil Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us, a mirror of each heavenly hue.

2. Faint, weak.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 The decoctions of simples . . are dead and evanid without the commixtion of Alumæ Argol, and the like. 1765 WARBURTON *Dra. Legat.* iv. vi. (ed. 4.) 94 How evanid is it [Dr. Shuckford's reasoning], therefore, when applied to a prophet under the impulse of inspiration.

+3. = EMPHATICALLY 5.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. on Colours* i. iv, A difference betwixt these apparent colours and those that are wont to be esteemed genuine, as to the duration, which has induced some learned men to call the former rather evanid than fantastical. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Evaniid colours are the same with those otherwise called fantastical, and emphatical colours.

Hence **Evaniidness**. *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 151 Fooleries . . that pinch our Perception into such an intolerable evanidness, that, etc. 1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Evaniish** (fvæniʃ), v. Forms: 5-6 *evanesch*, -ish, Sc. *evaniis*, 7- *evaniish*. [a. OF. *evaniss*, lengthened stem of *evanir*, corresp. to It. *evanire* = popular L. \**evānirē* = class. L. *evanescere*; see EVANESCE.]

1. *intr.* To vanish out of sight, disappear from view: a. of objects present to the eye.

1432-50 tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 370 The Criste evanishede aways. 1526 BELLENOT *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. p. xxxiii, They [herings] be now evanish, for offence that is maid aganis sun Sanct. 1753 MELVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 268 A satellite, seen from the earth, ought to change its colour . . and at last evanish in violet. a 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, Foresters*, At last the path evanishes from view. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Mulkykeh* 99 And a leap indeed gave she, and evanished for ever more.

b. of objects present only to the mind.

1599 JAMES I *Basil. Awor* (1603) 104 The people will conceit . . pre-occupied conceits of the Kings inward intention: which although with time . . it will evanish, by the evidence of contrary effects, yet *interim patitur evanire*. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Avonra*, li. My happiness evanish'd with the sleape. 1728 RAUSAY *Cent. Scapli.* Poems (1844) 43 And cares evanish like a morning dream. a 1823 A. WILSON *Poems*, To T. *Wotherspoon*, When all these evanished and horror distressed me.

2. To vanish out of existence; to die away; to become dissipated or dispelled: said of both material and immaterial objects. Also with *away*.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 84 That [Carbuncle] which appeareth and evanisheth away, is mortall. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 109 All his members shall become feeble . . and in the end . . he shall evanish in a Lethargie. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 4 (1862) I. 44 A star, which going out of our sight, doth not die and evanish, but shineth in another hemisphere. 1639 J. CORBER *Ungrd. Scot. Arm.* 6 If hee [the king] at the beginning had showne himselfe like a blazing Star, you had all evanished as smook. 1790 H. BOVO *Rhins of Athens in Poet. Rev.* (1806-7) 75 Th' imperial bubble . . breaks Spontaneous, or . . Evanishes to nothing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 When thy light perisheth . . Our life evanisheth. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* ii. § 244 Servius holds . . that the legacy evanishes if at the time it vests the legatee be still in *potestate*.

Hence **Evaniish** *ppl.* a., that has vanished, in senses of the *vh.* **Evaniishing** *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the *vh.* EVANISH; an instance of the same.

**Evaniishing** *ppl.* a., that vanishes or disappears.

**Evaniishment**, the action of evanishing, the fact of having evanished, disappearance.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Remains* (1836) I. 204 When . . convalescence has made its [the imagination's] chilled and evanished figures and landscape bud, blossom and live in scarlet, green and snow white. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 544 It hangs in the abyss of the evanish'd lake. 1853 G. TATE in *Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Dord.* i. 297 We shall now describe the forms of evanished animal life. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 38 The first is a vacuities; the second is a weakness; and the third an evanishing. 1797 SIR W. SCOTT in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 99 After the evanishing of the deer. 1874 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for a Pearl* II. x. 176 Ianthe's evanishing caused the Earl of Chessington to be more in love than ever. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* i. i. 7 That evanishing shadow of seeming Charity, a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Bibl. Edin.* *Lectur.* Wks. 222 Riches being momentary and evanishing. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/1 He has pursued the rapidly evanishing phantom of a Home Rule majority. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BERNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 174 On the evanishment of her ducal vision. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* viii,



I contented myself with watching the evanishment of my bright star from the sphere which she adorned and illuminated. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vii. 1728 May my evanishment for evermore Help further to relieve the heart.

**Evānition** (evān'it-jou). *rare*. [f. EVANISH, after the analogy of *abōition*, etc.; cf. OF. *evanition*.] Evanishment, disappearance.

1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II.* (1847) l. xii. 373 The numbness of that enchantment has been dispelled by the evanition of the talisman. 1817 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 304 The evanition of party dissensions has harmonized intercourse.

**Evansite** (evānzōit). *Min.* [f. (Brooke) *Evans* who brought it from Hungary in 1855 + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in white reniform masses.

1864 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVIII. 341. 1868 DANA *Min.* 585 Evansite... moistened with sulphuric acid colors the flame green.

**Evaporability** (fævəpōrāb'iliti). [f. EVAPORABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being evaporable.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 150 The force of vapour from each liquid... is proportionate to its evaporability.

**Evaporable** (fævəpōrābl'), *a.* [f. L. *evaporāre* (see EVAPORATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaporated.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* They have but lytell blode, and theyr fleshe is largely evaporable. 1635 *Persson Varieties* II. 51 Not all subtle humidity is evaporable, but that of water only. a 1691 BOYLE *Effluvia* vi. Wks. 1772 III. 675 A far more evaporable and dissippable kind of bodies than minerals. 1758 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 216 Drinking frequently of a thin evaporable liquor. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 Placing a thick film of an evaporable fluid upon a clean plate of glass. 1881 *Standard* 18 Nov. 5/3 The frightful holocaust... at Abergel... was due to an oil by no means evaporable.

† **Evaporate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *evaporāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *evaporā-re*: see next.] = EVAPORATED.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 All the humour acquired, is consumed into a loose and evaporate flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 259 That both your Reason and Religion are evaporat. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1210 The filmy threads Of dew evaporate.

**Evaporate** (fævəpōrēt), *v.* Also 6 *evaporatt*, 7 -ourate. [f. late L. *evaporāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *evaporā-re*, f. 2 -out + *vapor*, *vapōr*=steam, VAPOUR. Cf. Fr. *évaporer*.]

1. *trans.* To convert or turn into vapour; to convert from a solid or liquid into a gaseous state; to drive off in the form of vapour. Said both of natural and personal agents. To evaporate + *in* or *into*: to change by evaporation *into*.

1555 EORN *Decades* 336 Evaporatyng the quickeslyer from it in a stillatory of glasse. 1604 JAMES I. *Comitib.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and evaporated in blustering winds. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 18 Clove gilly flowers must never be boiled in the liquor: that evaporateth their spirits. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, &c. 193 When we expose such a body to a burning heat, the aqueous part is evaporated. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 64 In the leaves much of the water of the sap is evaporated. 1836 EMERSON *Nat. Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The wind sows the seed; the sun evaporates the sea. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 325 The snow began to move, and fell, leaving a moist stain. This was either evaporated or frozen instantly.

b. *fig.*  
1616 PASQUIL & KATH. iii. 250 Blacke sorrow, nurse of plaints... Evaporate my spirit with a sigh, that it may hurrie after his sweet breath. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. (1851) 111 Evaporating and exhaling the internall worship into empty conformities and gay shewes. 1647 MAY *Hist. Part.* i. vii. 73 They would evaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1877 L. TOLLEMAICH in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Did the Jews' dream of spiritually evaporating the plain prediction about David?

2. *intr.* To become vapour; to pass off or become dissipated in vapour. Also + *to evaporate to*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Being put into the fornace [this metall] doth not evaporate... neither doth it lesse of hys weight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. i. (R.). The sweet odour... would evaporate and soone be lost. 1633 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 122 If such an earthen Jug should crack... the Quicksilver will be lost, and will evaporate to smok. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 155 They [animal liquors] must evaporate and be exhale by the extreme heat. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 369 Water is known to evaporate more powerfully in the severest frost, than when the air is moderately warm. 1858 LARONER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* Heat 319 There is no temperature, however low, at which water will not evaporate.

3. *fig. a.* Of things: To pass off like vapour; to be wasted or dissipated. *Const. into*.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 116, I shall have a joy, which shall no more evaporate, than my soul shall evaporate. 1649 SELORIN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1730) 149 Much of the Riches of the Nation evaporated into the Wars both Civil and Foreign. a 1745 SWIFT (J.). The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* (1866) II. xlii. 584 These hostile menaces evaporated without effect. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iv. (1865) 263 By this subtle vent half of the hatefulness of the character evaporates. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 211. His memory has utterly evaporated with the departure of his own generation.

b. *humorously* of persons: To become missing, vanish from sight or existence.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 119 Any other person [than the hero of the poem] who may be lost and evaporate

in the course of the work. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian vii*, I would fain evaporate through that door myself. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 1 Oct., You should have more, if I evaporate [i. e. die] within a reasonable time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, Bob and Jonathan with similar meekness took their leave and evaporated.

4. *trans.* To expose or subject to evaporation; to drive off the liquid part of; to reduce by evaporation to (a residuum, a denser state). Also *absol.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a coisistence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Evaporate to a Pellicle*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 435 Evaporate to the coisistence of honey. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 536 Evaporate to dryness an alcoholic solution of the resin of guaiacum. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 33 For evaporating or heating in flasks or beakers a small sand-bath... has been found very useful.

5. *intr.* To exhale moisture; to part with liquid particles by evaporation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 86 Let this solution evaporate over a fire until it becomes thickish. 1844-57 G. BIRO *Urin. Deposits* ted. 5/149 If a solution of it be allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a glass plate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 121 A substance... is dissolved in water, and the solution allowed gradually to evaporate.

† 6. *trans.* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale; to lose (perfume, strength, etc.) by evaporation. Also *absol. Obs.*

1611 CORNER, *Spiracle*, a hole to let ayre... in and out; also, a hole that evaporates a strong or pestilent ayre. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 By long lying they have exhale, and evaporated, and breathed out all their gross matter. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 52 As flowers asoone as smelled at Evaporate, Even so this shadowe, ere our eyes Can view it, flies. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 After a gentle rain... the warmth of the sun makes them [flowers] evaporate more freely. 1702 W. J. BRIGGS *Voy. Levant* liv. 211 The Smoke of the Lamps is evaporated by three Funnels that are at the Roof. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Having vents... through which the offensive mist is evaporated.

† b. *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *évaporer la bile*).

1501 HORSEY *Tram.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 188 His stomake full of their treasonable purposes, must evaporat somewhat for revenge. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 370 Any one but him who... bath quite evaporated, and breath'd out all charity. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. (1685) 105 My Lord of Essex chose to evaporate his thoughts in a Sootie. 1712 ACOOSON *Spect.* No. 116 p 8 It might conduce very much to evaporate the Spleen.

† 7. *intr.* To be emitted in the form of vapour; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Mankynde* Y vj, Humors... the whiche daylye and hourly, by vnsensibly sweetninge, evaporatith and yssueth furthe. 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* 2 Filthy vapours evaporating or breathing out of standing pooles. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* L. 8 A ghost? a damp evaporates from the word which sickens me to death. 1799 *Med. Frut.* I. 464 Rendering the syphilitic poison inert, the moment it begins to evaporate.

† 8. *trans.* To subject to a vapour-bath; to steam. *Obs.* Cf. EVAPORATION 5.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liii. (1639) 186 Moreover the wombe must be evaporated and fomented with odoriferous things.

Hence EVAPORATED *ppl. a.*

1846 G. E. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 52 Residue of evaporated whey, 780. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept., The Swiss and American preparations of evaporated milk. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. 552. 173 The evaporated water... may be brought by condensation to its original shape.

**Evaporating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. EVAPORATE; *lit.* and *fig.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 253/1 Let it beca trade to practise... the gulpe, the evaporating or retention. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., The evaporating of Religion in the Doctrine thereof, into a multitude of perplex questions.

2. *attrib.*, as *evaporating dish*, *furnace*, *power*; evaporating cone, an apparatus of Belgian invention, used in the sugar manufacture; evaporating pan, in sugar and salt manufacture, a large shallow iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane and the brine is evaporated.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Evaporating-cone. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 3 A shallow kettle of water, in which is placed the \*evaporating dish and its contents. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 27 The \*evaporating furnace... serves not only for evaporation, but also for digestion, distillation, solutions, etc. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 14 A natural \*evaporating pan for the production of salt. 1862 SAULS *Engineers* II. 78 The \*evaporating power of different kinds of fuel.

**Evaporating** (fævəpōrēt'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That evaporates.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 576 Such an ayre as is wonte to proceede from an evaporating dunghill in a summers daye. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 [Evaporatio] is greatly increased by a current of air or wind flowing over the evaporating surface. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea vii. § 355 An evaporating region at sea.

**Evaporation** (fævəpōrēt'ion). Also 4 -cion, 7 evaporation. [a. Fr. *évaporation*, ad. L. *evaporā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *evaporā-re*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 556 Quyeke syluer passyth out by evaporation in sethyng and in smokynge. 1616 SURF. & MARSH. *Country Parne* 480 The oyle also [is] kept the better from equaporation. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol.*

*Ess.* 48 The great evaporation that took place soon after the creation; as soon as the solids began to crystallize. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 1 (1819) 330 By evaporation, water is carried up into the air. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 110 Evaporation, where a liquid is converted into a gas quietly, and without the formation of bubbles.

b. *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. ix, The evaporation of a joyous day Is like the last glass of champagne. 1852 GLAISTONE *Glean.* IV. xliii. 174 It cannot be imposed upon the agent by a third party without the instant evaporation of all its savour.

2. The action or process of driving off the liquid part of a substance in the form of vapour, by means of heat; an instance of the same.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 32/2 The Solution... would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 652 These alternate filtrations and evaporations. 1845 BUOY *Dis. Liver* 23 When obtained by evaporation from alcohol [Bilin] reddens litmus paper. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 277 The most simple method of evaporation... is to place the liquid in a pan or vessel immediately over a fire. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 945 s.v. *Sugar*, The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallising point.

3. The action or process a. of exhaling moisture; † b. of emitting (breath, fire, etc.); † c. of perspiring insensibly. Also *fig.*

a. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Oij b, If it [Daucus] be layde without it will greatly dryue furth by evaporation. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 184 The great Evaporation I have observed even in Winter, of Fruits. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 186 The use of a tin box... for the purpose of restraining the evaporation of plants. 1889 H. M. WARO tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* III. xxv. 227 Evaporation takes place through the leaves.

b. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 333 Euen in the sea are seen evaporations of fire. 1599 SANOVS *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 124 The best way... is to let the good men chide a while hartly together... so necessary are these evaporations to the minds of the multitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 The fuliginous exhalations wantfog evaporation recolye upon the flame and choke it. 1754 JOHNSON *Adv. venturer* No. 137 7 A to reckon the hours laid out in these compositions as... suffered to fume away in useless evaporations.

c. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 668 So in Pestilent Feuers, the Intention is to expell the Infection by Sweat and Euaporation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evaporation*... In Physick, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

4. *concr.* The product of the evaporating process; exhalation, fumes; the amount evaporated.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe by the waye with the evaporation of honye. 1605 TWINNE *Quercit.* III. 157 Such heates... doe proceed out of the spirits only, either niterous or sulphurous, lifted up into evaporations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The best Glasses... would not represent to me, the evaporations of Camphire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 245 The nocturnal emanations of leaves, and continual evaporations of flowers and of fruits, do not diminish in quality in winter... only in quantity. 1856 STANLEY *Shai & Pal.* VII. (1858) 250 The lake, with the... mist of its own evaporations floating over its surface.

† 5. *fig.* 1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors in Hart.* Misc. (Malh.) III. 20 This letter should prove to be nothing but the evaporation of an idle brain. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 5 The vain evaporations of his disconcertment.

† 5. Medical treatment by means of vapour; *concr.* vapour, a vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Trans. Health* Fv, Evaporatio is when the diseased membre is holden in y<sup>e</sup> hote vapour of some decoction. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 424 Good it is to apply sponges to those accidents and infirmities of the body which require euaporation. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lxiii. (1639) 198 If the evill be waxed old, you must use suffumigations, and evaporations made of aromatick things.

6. *attrib.*, as *evaporation-gage*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Evaporation-gage, a graduated glass measure... to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

**Evaporative** (fævəpōrāt'iv), *a.* [f. EVAPORATE *v.* + -IVE; cf. Fr. *évaporatif*, -ive, late L. *evaporāt-iv-us*.] Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 341. 1823 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 371 The evaporation... froze the fluid at the two ends, that is, at a given distance from the greatest intensity of the evaporative process. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 12/1 The average evaporative power of petroleum was found to be 9.2 lbs. of water per lb. of fuel.

**Evaporator** (fævəpōrēt'or). [f. as *prec.* + -OR.]

1. One who or that which evaporates. 1883 CAIRO in *Scotsman* 23 Nov. 9/7 A septicism which evaporates all thought, at the same time evaporates the septicism evaporator.

2. *spec.* Any apparatus for evaporating solutions, drying fruits, etc.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manif.* xxiv. 629 A bent tube evaporator. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 A series of evaporating coppers or pans... These evaporators are placed over a long flue, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 12/1 An evaporator... which, besides drying fruit, may be used to bake and roast.

**Evaporimeter**. Also -ometer. [f. EVAPORATION + -I-METER, Gr. μέτρον measure. Cf. Fr. *évaporimètre*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Fynl. Science*, Evaporometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 395 Evaporimeter. 1881 *Nature*

XXIV. 387 An evaporimeter with constant level has been recently described by Professor Fournion.

**Evaporize** (ævap'orize), *v.* [f. E. pref. + VAPORE.] = EVAPORATE *v.* 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) 1. 351 Put water over the fire in a boiler, and the fire will evaporize the water. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 214 In worlds where our bodies would instantly congeal, or would as suddenly be evaporized.

† **Evaporous**, *a. Obs.* [f. EVAPOR-ATE + -OUS.] Of the nature of an evaporation.

1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 184 The evaporous effluvia of Water.

† **Evapor**, *v. Obs.* In 6-7 *evapōre*, 7 -*oure*. [a. Fr. *evapōre-r*, ad. late L. *evapōr-āre*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send up in vapour; to emit.

1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* (1632) 243 Ætna .. black clouds euporeth to skies.

2. *intr.* To be exhaled or given out like a vapour; = EVAPORATE *v.* 6 b.

1545 RAYNOLO *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The yelowifsh swet which euporith continually from the skin of thinfant whylst it is in the womb. 1611 CORGR. s.v. *Ean* [as in Raynold]. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 No. unsauory smells eupoure out or presse through them.

† 3. *trans.* To subject to a vapour bath; to steam. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. xiii. 60 It sufficeth than to evapōre the matter by the decoction of thynges anodyne (that is to say) whiche take away payne.

**Evassible** (æväs'sib'l), *a.* [f. L. *eväs-* ppl. stem of *evādere* to EVADE + -IBLE.] Capable of being evaded.

18. OGLIVIE cites *Eclectic Rev.*

**Evasion** (æv'ezhən). Also 5 *evasyown*, 6 *evacion*, -tion. [a. Fr. *evasion*, ad. late L. *evāsion-em*, n. of action f. *evādere*: see EVADE.]

1. The action of escaping from confinement or danger; escape.

Now rare, exc. in writers influenced by Fr. usage.

1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.* 306 Al that tyme fro his [Oldcastle's] evasion [from the Tower] about Myhillme onto the Ephanie. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 175 By hope of eusion from Purgatorie in time. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 4 In any miserie we shall have assured felicitie .. in temptation assurance of evasion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xi. The next fair river .. Topping the hill, breaks forth in fierce evasion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* ii. iii. 29 Contemplating the happy evasion he had made from the cabinets at Frankfort. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 618 An account of the evasion of Louis XVI, and the arrest of the unfortunate monarch at Varennes. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii. x. The plan of evasion was frustrated by the prisoner's irresolution.

† 2. Means, opportunity, or way of escape. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 271 [God] in the midst of the Temptation will make such an evasion, as, etc. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* Wks. 1874 III. 221 Ere you enwrap your selfe into these perils, Whence there is no evasion. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 So Shut up, that I find no evasion for me. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 250 The unhappy woman, who found herself without evasion or resource, swallowed the draught.

2. The action of avoiding or escaping (a blow, missile, pursuit, etc.) by artifice or contrivance.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* 13 In a storm they [Bees] will help themselves by flying under the Lee-side of an hedge, [etc.] .. But if it bee a plain Champaign Country, where evasions avail nothing .. then, etc. 1822 FORSYTH *Roland's Mod. Art Fencing* 201 *Evasion* means to avoid being reached by a thrust, even when you are near enough to receive it.

3. The action of evading (a duty, law, requisition, an argument, charge, etc.); dodging, prevarication, shuffling. *Also*, an instance of this.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. 1. 51 No more evasion: We have with leaven'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you, therefore take your honors. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 139 Perhaps he said so only for evasion. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Proph.* 447 There is no evasion from the strength of this Argument. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 210 But this I looked on as Evasion. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9, I have found this in many of you, i. e. much subtlety, much Evasion and Disguise. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 53 He was ordered at once to furnish 5,000 horse. 'on evasion' he was declared a violator of treaties. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 376 To do it .. is artifice and evasion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. vii. 326 If the prisoner .. was suspected of evasion, he was subjected to the torture. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 71, I deem anonymous writing of every kind to be an evasion of responsibility. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 59 The king's licence for the evasion of the act.

† 4. The means of evading; an evasive argument, shuffling excuse, subterfuge.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. i. 112 And be the text þai decerne all that casis, but exceptioun: By that is name evasyown. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* I say that this evasion is nothing worth. 1581 MARRECK *Bk. of Notes* 669 The prohibition goeth before the vowe, wherefore this evasion can have no place. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiii. (1652) 118 The meaner sort have no evasion why they should not be counted mad. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* ii. 19 By such poor evasions do some persons think to shelter themselves from the force of conviction. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 451 A miserable evasion, which did not in the least touch the assertion of his adversary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 171 The towns .. could generally force the Crown by evasions and delays to a compromise.

† 4. In primary Latin sense: Going out, exit, sallying forth. *rare*.

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 605 And from this the whole World comes to be so universally Inhabited, Every Family seeking rest by Evasion. 1669 FLAUSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1842) II. 81 In the edifice he ought to observe the spurious and the true shades, and their evasions from the moon's superficies. 1837 DE QUINCY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. IV. 144 If the Kalmuk evasion should prosper.

**Evasive** (æv'evsiv), *a.* [ad. Fr. *évusif*, -ive, f. L. *eväs-* ppl. stem of *evādere* (see EVADE) + -IVE.]

1. Of persons: Seeking to evade; addicted to evasion, shuffling.

1725 POPE *Oss.* i. 530 Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The .. honest workman will be employed, in preference to .. the fraudulent, and evasive. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 107 He had been dilatory, evasive, shuffling, and unwilling to pay that which, however unwilling, evasive, and shuffling, he did pay.

2. Of actions or utterances: Tending to evasion; containing or characterized by evasion. *Const. of*. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 107 Though evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 209 Terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. i. He has received nothing but evasive promises of future service. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi. Objections which the Sub-Prior treated as evasive. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 451 The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases.

3. Elusive, evanescent.

1821 C. DE KAT *Vision of Nimrod* vi. 113 Above the cities of the plain the tender Evasive strains dredg gently from the sky.

4. *as sb.* An evasive phrase or speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 90 The Party .. followed their Game full Cry .. without much Trouble about Precautions and Evasives. *Ibid.* 399 What may not be said and wrote, if this Author's Evasives may pass such as— it seems, many believed?

Hence **Evasively** *adv.*, in an evasive manner, by an evasion. **Evasiveness**, the quality of being evasive.

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Evasively*, craftily, deceitfully. a 1804 J. BRYANT (T), I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 502 Searching questions were put, and were evasively answered. 1883 *Rules of Supreme Ct.* Order xix. 1. 19 When a party .. denies an allegation of fact .. he must not do so evasively. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evasiveness*, evading quality. 1853 GRO. EUROT *Remola* iii. xxvii. That self-justifying evasiveness into which he was often hurried in public. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 288 Most recent controversies are marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

† **Evasor**, *a. Obs. rare*—t. [as if f. L. *\*evāsor*; agent-n. f. *evādere* (see EVADE) + (-)OUS: cf. *conversor*.] = EVASIVE.

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1589) 439 The tergiversations of the Incredible, and their evasorous Prefences.

**Eve** (iv), *sb.* 1. Forms: (3) heve, 4 ave, 6-7 eeve, (7) eave, yeave, 3— eve. [var. of EVEN *sb.* (orig. 2 syll.); for the loss of the final *n* cf. *morrow*.]

1. = EVENING *sb.* 1. *lit.* and *fig. poet.* or *rhetorical*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 434 Thus singest from eve forth a morge. c 1300 St. Brandaun 214 The fowles tho hit eve was, bi-gonne here evosong. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 117 On saturday at ene. c 1430 LYOC. *Bochas* ix. xxvii. (1554) 209a, The fayre day men do praye at eve. 1632 MILTON *L'A. legro* 130 Such sights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream. 1667 — P. L. 1. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* ix. (Ath.) 47 The yeave of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 19 Winter oft at Eve resumes the breeze. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. ii. In the light of the setting eve. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 4 To tell the tale from eve to mornings, and from morning to eve again.

2. The evening, and hence usually the day before a Saint's day or other church festival. Hence *gen.* the evening, or the day, before any date or event.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 76 In þe monþe of Ieneuer: a-saint Fabianes eve. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 539 The king ther stode with his meine On a palmessones aue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvi. 231 In the same yere (1340) on mysdome eve kyng edward bygan to sayll toward france. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 82 b, Christmas eve. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1632) 123, 23rd of August being Saint Bartholomewes Eve. a 1662 Br. B. DUPPA *Rules to Devotion* (J.), Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 692 The tolling of bells .. on the eve of the funeral, on the day of it, and the last day of the year. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. A father's blessing and St. Valentine's, whose blessed eve this chances to be. 1852 MISS YOUNG *Cameos* II. viii. 102 On the eve of the New Year. 1370 he [Chandos] set forth to retake the town of St. Salvin. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 118 All Festivals have Eves, including Sundays, but only some have Vigils. *fig.* 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl.* on Ps. Tracts (1727) 497 Our time in this world is but a short eve to an everlasting holiday.

3. *transf.* The time immediately preceding some event, action, etc. Chiefly in phrase *To be on or upon the eve of*.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 269 We are upon the eve of a new arrangement as to our commissary's and quarter-master's departments. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 Being now arrived at the eve of October. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 165 The hull on the eve of sinking. 1818 MARRVAT in *Parl. Deb.* 642 It was proposed to pass this bill just when they were upon the eve of a general election.

1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emph.* ix. (ed. 5) 150 These regions seemed on the eve of being lost to Christendom.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, chiefly in sense 1, as *evening*, *evening-time*; also *even-feast* a feast on the evening before a festival or holy day: *even-tide* = *EVENTIDE*; *even-weed* (see *quot.*). Also *EVE-CHURR*, -JAR, -SONG, -STAR.

1711 BUGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 2 A Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the \*Eve-Feast of the Dedication of our Churches. 1725 POPE *Oss.* xx. 466 They rise, and bid prepare An \*evenepast. 1738 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou bringist .. the \*euetid sterre [1388 eueue sterre] vp on the sones of the erthe. c 1460 in Heame *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 184 Quene Alionore .. childed a sone .. in the Christemasse eue [printed ene] In whiche euetid [printed ene] appeared in the West ii sterres, of fyrry colour. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 V laye in the chapur hows tyl the euetide of saturday foyling. c 1275 LAY. 12858 fol hit com to þan \*eue-time. *Ibid.* 17860. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.* \*Eve-weed, *Hesperis matronalis*, a name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in Herb. Brit. 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.

**Eve**, *sb.* 2 *slang* or *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Eves*, Hen-Roosts. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Eve*, a hen-roost.

† **Eve**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*. [f. *EVE sb.* 1] *trans.* To be the EVE (sense 2) of; to immediately precede. 1639 W. BERKLEY *Lost Lady* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodslay* XII. 557 The night that eves the day of marriage.

**Eve**, *v.* 2 *dial.* [repr. *yeve*, the regular (now obs.) southern form of GIVE. In midl. dialects *give* is used in same sense.] *intr.* To become moist or damp (cf. *quots.*).

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'We shall ha' rain: the stonwones do eve.' 1880 E. CORNUM *Gloss.* s.v., A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather.

**Eve**, var. of **EAVE**.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 29 A Stone Cornice .. which .. would make a pretty Eve over the Kitchen Windows.

**Eve-churr**. Also 7-churre, 8-chair, -ohier, -chur. [f. *EVE sb.* 1 + *CHURR*: see *CHURR-WORM*.]

† 1. The Mole-Cricket; also called *Churr-worm*, *Fen-cricket*. ? *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 1018 Of the Fen-Cricket, the Eve-chur, or the Chur-worm .. we may call it Gryllotalpa; a Mole-knicket. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. y. 8 2 Fen-Cricket, Evechurr, Churr-worm. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evechurr*, a Worm. 1726 [see *CHURR-WORM*].

2. The Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*. Cf. *CHURN-OWL*.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 633. 1885 SWANSON *Provinc. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 96. 1850 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 He is still a bird of many names. Some, like nightjar, eve-churr .. are suggestive of his voice.

† **Eveck**, *Obs.* Also 6 evecke, 6-7 evick(e). [Of unknown origin; not connected with L. *ibex*. The Welsh *ewig*, earlier *ewie*, means a sort of deer; but Canon Selwyn Evans informs us that it was sometimes used vaguely; if this word was adopted into Eng. Higgins may have been misled by the fancy of an etymological connexion with *ibex*.] (See *quots.*)

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 50 Ibex .. a kind of wild goat, and supposed to be that which they call the euecke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* viii. liii. 1. 231 Among them [the goats kind] you shall have the roe bucke, the shamois, the wilde goat called the Eveck [L. *ibex*]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Mad* iv. 122 The evicke [i.e. *ibex*] skipping from a rock.

**Evecristen**(e), var. f. **EVENCHRISTIAN**, *Obs.*

**Evectant** (æv'ektant). *Math.* [f. L. *evect-* (see *EVECTOR*) + -ANT.]. A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an vector.

1876 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 295 The discovery of evectants is Hermite's (*Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* vi. 292).

**Evected**, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. L. *evect-* ppl. stem of *evēhere* to carry out + -ED.]. Of the edge of a tube: Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped.

1801 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. 85 The aperture [of a Roman Snail's shell] .. is provided with an evected [Fr. *évasé*] margin.

**Evectic**, a dictionary spelling of **EUECTIC**.

**Evection** (æv'ekshən). [ad. L. *evectiō-em*, n. of action f. *evēhere* to carry out, f. *ē-* ont + *vehēre* to carry.]

† 1. A lifting up; elevation, exaltation (in *quot. fig.*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 359 [Joseph's] evectiō to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh. 2. *Astron.* a. An inequality in the moon's longitude (see *quot.* 1787).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evection*, or Libration of the Moon [The explanation confuses a and b.]. 1787 BOSWELL *Castle Astron.* 422 Evectiō, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 24 degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hist. Astron.* ix. 451 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). The evectiō discovered by Ptolemy is greatest in the quadratures. 1847 WUJEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Such is the announcement of the celebrated discovery of the moon's second inequality afterwards called by Bulhialdus evectiō. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLLEN *Astron.* 163 The disturbing action of the sun (upon the moon) produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evectiō and the variation.

† b. Alleged to have been used for **LIBRATION**. 1706 [see a.]. 1796 HURTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450 Evectiō is used by some astronomers for the Libration of the moon.

†3. *Evection of heat*: the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection. *Obs.*

**Eve'ctional**, *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

**Eve'ctor**, *Math.* [Agent-n. from L. *evēctōre* (see *EVECTION*).] An operator formed by substituting the differential operators  $d/da$ ,  $d/da_1$ ,  $d/da_2$ , etc. for the coefficients  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ ,  $a_2$ , etc. of a binary quantic.

**Eve-dropper**, *obs.* form of *EAVES-DROPPER*.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 181 (D.) Soldiers... may be as guilty of thefts as eve-droppers or cut-purses.

**Eve-eel**, *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1831 *Agric. Survey Forfarsh.* (Jam.), Muræna conger; cunger eel... the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel. 1867 *Smith Sailer's World*, Eve-eel, a northern name for the conger; from the Danish *hav-aal*, or sea-eel.

**Eveish**, *a.* *notice-wd.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + *-ISH*.] Like Eve; curious.

1754 *Richardson Grandison* vi. 210 (D.), I saw it was a long letter; I felt very Eveish, my dear.

**Eve-jar**, [f. *EVE* sb. + *-JAR*.] = *EVECHUR* 2.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 356 A notion that the fern-owl or eve-jar... is very injurious to weanling calves. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Eve-jar, the goat-sucker.

**Evel**, *obs.* form of *EVIL*.

**Eveles**, var. form of *EVILLESS*, *a.* *Obs.*

|| **Evelië**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-<sup>1</sup>. [a. Fr. *éveillè*, f. *éveiller* to awake.] Wide awake, sprightly.

1676 *ETHIERGE Man of Mode* iv. 1, A pretty kind of young woman... more eveilë than our English women commonly are.

**Eve-like**, *a.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + *LIKE* *a.*] Resembling Eve, or her characteristics.

a 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 213 To all the Daughters of Iap's Eve, Eve-like Consciences cleave.

† **Eve'll**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *evell-ere*, f. *ē* out + *vellere* to pluck.] *trans.* To pluck, pick (a flower).

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 500 The flowers being evelled, new ones grow not again that year.

**Evelles**, var. form of *EVILLESS*, *Obs.*

**Evelong**: see *EVENLONG*.

**Even** (*fvn*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ēfen*, *ēfan*, *Mercian ēfen*, *Northumb. ēfern*, 2-3 *ēfen*, 2 *afen*, 3 *Orni. efenn*, 3-6 *eaven*, (3 *ēven*, *aven*, 5 *evon*, 3 *even*, -*yn*), 4-6 *evin*, -*yn*, *ewin*, -*yn*, 6 (heven), *eeven*, (9 *dial. eem*), 3- *evon*. Also contracted 7 *evn*, *ev'n*, 9 *dial. ē'en*. See also *EVE*. [OE. *ēfen*, *ēfen*, *ēfern*, neut. and masc., cogn. with *OFris. āvond*, *āvund*, OS. *āband* (Du. *avond*), OHG. *āband* (MHG. *ābent*, mod.G. *abend*) masc.; perh. also with the synonymous ON. *aptann*, *aptann* (Sw. *afon*, Da. *afent*), though this may be of different origin, cogn. with *ARTER*. The OE. forms appear to agree only in the root (O'Ryan *fp* or *ēbh*) with the other Teut. forms: the OTeut. type of the OHG., OS., *OFris.* forms would be *\*ābandō-*, that of the OE. *ēfen*, *ēfen* would be *\*ādinjo-* or *\*ādinjo-*. The ONorthumb. *ēfern* is app. an alteration of *ēfen* (cf. ONorthumb. *wāstern*, *festeru* (= WS. *wāstern*, *festeru*), and *OFris.* forms like *epernia* to open.

One hypothesis as to the relation of the forms is that *\*ābandō-* represents a pre-Teut. *\*fpont-*, a pr. ppic. act., and that derivatives of a corresponding passive ppic. occur in ON. *aptann* (= *\*fpontō-*) and OE. *ēfen* (= *\*ādinjo-* = *\*fpinto-* or *\*fpinto-*). The etymological sense is unknown; a not inappropriate meaning for the act. and pass. formations is suggested by Gr. *ήπιος*, mild, gentle (sometimes used with reference to temperature) which may possibly belong to the same root.]

1. The latter part or close of the day; evening. Also in phrases, *Even and (nor) morn*; *at even* and *at prime*, at all times of the day; *good even*, a salutation (see further *GOOD*, *GOODEN*); *yester-even* (Sc. *yestreen*), yesterday evening (see *YESTER*). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.*

*Beowulf* 1235 *ēfen* cwm and him Hroþgar gewat. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 47 Midday *ēfen* wære was scip in middum *æas*. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1216 (Gr.) Engel ufancundæ, se mec efa gehwam... *gesohte*. c 1040 *Rule St. Benedict* (ed. Legeman) 82 *pæt* *æt* eis togyrcenne hi wrcan oððe *āfan*. c 1123 O. E. *Chron.* An. 1106 On *āfen* atywe an... *steorra*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1105 He was all dāss Unclene annan till *ēfenn*. c 1205 *LAV.* 19570 Pa hit was *eauen*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1675 Iacob wurd drunken, and *euen* cam. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6385 (Fairf.) Fra hreyben þen come þaire fode... *euen* & morn he can falle. c 1430 *Lvca. Bochas* ii. xxii. (1554) 58 a, Socrates... wisest named at *euen* and at prime. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Obacio Mag.* 125 We shall not rest, *euen* nor morn. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xii. 4 Thou thy self shalt go forth also at *euen* in their sight. 1538 *BALF Three Lawes* 178 God geue ye good *euen*. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. ii. 42 She did intend confession At Patricks cell this *euen*. 1600 — A. Y. L. ii. iv. 69 Perce I say; good *euen* to your friend. 1622 *MAY Virgil* (J.), The sun's orb both *euen* and morn is bright. 1660 *HOWELL Dict.* s.v., Good *euen* (or by contraction *Gooden*). 1667 *DRYDEN Virg.* (J.), Th' unerring sun... declares, What the late *ev'n* or early morn prepares. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasseles* ii. From the dawn of morning to the close of *even*. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. 28 A plaintive tune... sung at fall of *even*. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.*

x, 'My cousin winna stay pny langer, Mr. Halliday; see, if ye please, gude-e'en t'ye.' 1826 *DISRAELI Vico* Grey ii. vii. Good *euen* to you. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 279 Daylight, done at four o'clock, yields to the lang dark *e'en*.

2. The EVE of a holy day or church festival. Rarely in wider sense: The evening or the day before (a certain day or event). *Fastryr even* (Sc.: now *Fastryr's e'en*) = *SHROVE-TUESDAY*; *The Kings' even* = *TWELFTH-NIGHT*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 *Pe* *euen* of *pe* *Trinite* vnder *Acres* R. gan *ayen*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 440 As apoun *fastryr even* is the custom. 1398 *TREVIS Barth.* P. R. ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 To *Estre* pertyne the *euen* therof that is, the holy Saturday. c 1420 *Chron.* *Vilod.* 1020 *Pe* *weiche* in *Mydwyntus* *seyn* to *h'chirche* dūde *goune*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 On the *euen* [of the funeral] myn *solempne* *dirige* shalbe kept. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Dij, Upon the *vygil* or *euen* of our lady. a 1526 *TINDALE Prolog.* to *Jonas* Wks. I. 450 The saints... torment the souls in hell, if their *euens* be not fasted. 1549 *CRANMER* in *Strype Life* App. x, Vigils, otherwise called *Watchings*, remain in the *Calendars* upon certain *Saints' Evens*. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 230 Upon the *Kinges Evyn*, when French men commonlie use to *drynk* *liberallie*. 1589 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1286/1 He died on *Maie* *euen*. 1623 *MINSHUE s.v.*, An holy daies *Euen*. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 13 No labourer... shall take any hire... for the *euens* of *feasts*. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittby Gloss.*, *E'en*, *Kessenmas e'en*, *Cannelmas e'en*. *Mod. dial.* (Sheffield), *Christmas eem*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= 'evening'), as *even-bell*, *-blush*, *-light*, *-prayer*, *-rising*, *-time*; also *even-close*, the closing in of the evening; *even-fall*, the 'fall' or commencement of the evening; *even-fire*, evening gun; *even-glome* (*arch.*); revival of OE. *ēfenglōm*, gloaming, twilight; *even-mete*, *arch.* (OE. *ēfen-mete*), evening-meal, supper; † *even-while*, eventide, eventime. Also *EVEN-SONG*, *EVEN-STAR*, *EVENTIDE*.

a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2236 By the tyme of \**euy*n belle. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* Wks. I. 5 From \**euen-blush* to midnight. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 23 Came \**even-close* and darkness; yet they turned not back. 1814 *SOUTHEY Paragony* Ded., One thrush was heard from north to \**even-fall*. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 200 *Flamingoes*... winging their rosy flight at *evenfall* across the bay. 1879 H. DUVAR *D'Auvill's Fleet* in *Poems of Places*, *Brit. Amer.* 34 At \**even-fire* the bells were rung. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1265 (Gr.), From \**ēfenglome* oþæt *eastan* cwm... *dægredwoma*. 1871 M. COLLINS *Fun of Strange Meetings* 25 The robins singing in the *evenglome*. *Beowulf* 5014 *Siddan* \**ēfen-leoht* under heofenes hadur beholen weorþeð. a 1400 *M.S. Cantab.* P. i. 6. f. 66 (Halliwell), Sche... *sey* it is *ferr* in the nyght, And I swere it is *evenlight*. a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1601 *Syre Degrevant* at *even-lyth* *Armede* him and his knyghts. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 26 *Æt* *pæm* \**ēfen-mete*. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xc. vii, The *even-mete* will summon thee soon. 1660 *HOWELL Dict.* s.v., *Evensong*, or \**Euen Prayer*. 1601 *HOLLAND Phily* I. 13 The planet *Mercurie* seldome hath his \**euen* rising in *Places*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 12 Pa \**ēfen* *tiam* (c 1160 *Haltan* *aten* time) was he *fær* to *bethaniam*. c 1205 *LAV.* 17860 A ban *aten* time. 1870 *ROSSSETTI Dante at Verona* xxiv, Flushed in the *limpid* *evening*. c 1250 *Wills. Paterne* 1747 To heis vs hastily *hennne*. *euenly* bis \**euen* *fvn*.

**Even** (*fvn*), *a.* Forms: 1 *ebn*, *efen*, *efen*, *efn*, *emn*, in *comb.* em-, 2-3 *efn(e)*, *efne*, *Orni. efenn*, *efen*, *emne*, 3-4 *evene*, 4-6 *evin(e)*, -*yn*, *ewyn(e)*, (5 *evan*, *heven*, 6 *evne*), 6-7 *ea*, *eeven*, 4- *even*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *ēfen*, *efn*, by assimilation *emn* = *OFris. even*, *evin*, OS. *eban* (Du. *even*, *effin*), OHG. *eban*, *efan* (Ger. *eben*), ON. *iafn*, *tanun* (Da. *jevn*, Sw. *jenn*), Goth. *ibns* = *OTeut. \*ebno*.

The word has not yet been satisfactorily connected with any other Teut. or Aryan word; hence it is uncertain whether the primary sense was 'level' or 'equal, like'.

1. Of a piece of ground, a country, etc.: Flat, plain, level, not hilly or sloping.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 4 *Seo burg was getimbred an āldum lande & on swiþe emum.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2078 *Set full* *ad* on a soile *euy*n. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 3 *Glo.* Me thinks the ground is *eeuen*. *Edg.* Horrible steep. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 They are *euen* and *plaine* without any hilles or hilly grounds. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 78 Our sight... would be terminated... in the largest and *eevenest* plain by the very convexity of the earth. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 175 The present Face of Rome is much more *Even* and *Level* than it was formerly. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 239 At last they... climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.

b. Of uniform height.

1523 *FITZHERB.* *Leus.* § 70 *Beastes* alone... *wyll* not *eate* a pasture *euen*, but *leave* many *tyffes* and *hygh* *grasse* in *dyuers* places. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. iv. 36 *All* must be *euen*, in our Government. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ix, Both *waies*, I am too *high*; and thou, too *lowe*, Our *Mindes* are *euen*, yet... a 1626 *DAVIES (J.)*, When he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *euen*.

c. In a level position; horizontal. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* in phrase, (*On*) an *even keel*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* li. 136 *He* *laid* *him* *ewyn* *him* *be-* *form*. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 29 *Lat* *thyn* *Astre-* *table* *kowch* *adown* *euen* *upon* a *smothe* *ground*. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate was on an *even keel*. c 1850 *Kidn. Navig.* (Vaele) 117 A ship is said to swim on an *even keel* when she draws the same quantity of water *abait* as *forwards*. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I wish it would give us an *even keel*.

2. Of surfaces or lines: Uniform, without inequality; smooth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 *Pe* on *riwle* *riwleð* *þe* *heorte*, *þe* *makeð* *hire* *eal* & *smoðe*, *wiðoute* *knote* & *ðolke* of *woh* *inwit*. 1340 *Ayene*, 151 *Efterward* *he* *deþ* *al* *be* *reult*, *þe* *makeþ* *þane* *wal* *emne*. a 1350 *Childh. Jennis* 1386 *þis* *treo* *mot* *beo*... At *eiður* *ende* *eue*ne and *quære*. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xiii. 15 *The* *valleys* *were* *eauen* *both* [Luther *dar* *alle* *Grunde* *eben* *waren*] *towards* *the* *East* and *towards* *the* *West*. 1554 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 *An* *bigrane* *can* *nocht* *make* *ane* *evin* *up* *wal* *without* *direction* of *his* *lyne*. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 141 b, *Looke*, that... the *grunde* *bee* *made* *faire* and *euen*, *some* *thing* *hanging*. 1580 *BARET Adv.* E 364 *To* *make* *euen* with the *rule*, *exiguare* *ad* *regulam*. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 *Cut* *close* and *euen*. 1693 *DRYDEN tr. Persius* vi, To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 213 *He* *knew* *to* *rank* *his* *Elms* in *even* *Rows*. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* (J.), The superficies of such plates are not *euen*, but have many cavities and swellings. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 34 *Parterres*... should be *flat*, *eaven*, and *disengaged*. c 1720 *Prior Poems*, *Charity*, *Charity*... *Lays* *the* *rough* *paths* of *peevish* *nature* *euen*. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thiefy*, 47 *Smooth* and *euen* as an *ivory* *ball*. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* 11, 486 *The* *water* in the bay was as *euen* as *glass*. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Traits* I. 213 *Hedges*... as *euen* as a brick-wall at the top and sides.

3. Uniform alike throughout (in colour, texture, consistency, quality, etc.).

1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vi. 406 *Nor* *can* it... produce a *light* *euen* *tint* of any extent. 1846 *TROTTER in Baxter's Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 347 *These* *last* [turnips] are... the *eevenest* and *best* crop... The whole field is an *euen* piece, not having suffered from the *fly*. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, The sky was of an *euen* lead colour.

† 4. Of a path: Straight, direct. Of movements or speech: Direct, straightforward. Of a visible object: Directly in front. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 9214 *þær* *shulenn* *beon*... *efne* & *smoþe* *weyress*. c 1235 *Metr. Hom.* 48, I bid you *mac* the gates *euin* *To* *Crist*. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxii. v, *Constantyne* *sawe* *a* *crosse*, *full* *euiue*. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 17 *As* the straight way is most acceptable to him that *trauailleth*, so in action that which doth *lye* the *eeuenest* betweene vs and the end we desire. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 114 *In* *plaine* *shock*, and *euen* *play* of *Battle*. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 298 *Be* *euen* and *direct* with me, whether you were sent for or no.

5. Level *with* († *to*); neither higher nor lower, *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 *þe* *tre* *it* *boued* *doune*. *þe* *crope* *was* *euen* *wid* *þe* *rote*. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 A *flate* *ston* of *marbill*, *ewyn* *with* the *grunde*. 1570 *LVL Enphases* (Arb.) 135 *When* *Demetrius* *wonne* *the* *Citie*, and *made* *it* *euen* *to* the *grunde*. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xix. 44 *And* *shall* *lay* *these* *eeuen* *with* the *grunde*. 1626 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (ed. 4) 424 *The* *nether* *part* of the *Sunne* *seeming* *iust* and *euen* *with* it. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Piute's Trav.* xxxvi. 142 *On* the outside about eight and thirty foot high above the water, and on the inside *even* with the *grunde*. 1658 *FROGER Voy.* 33 *Waiting* *til* the *Fish* *swim* *euen* *with* the *Surface* of the *Water*.

b. In the same plane or line (*with*). Also (of a course, etc.) parallel; (of the two ends of an object) in line with the centre.

a 1350 *Childh. Jennis* 1425 *Josep* *swipe* *glad* *was* *þo* *þat* *eue*ne *were* *þen* *þe* *endes*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij, I have applied a number of Figures... and Tropes in the margin of every Epistle, *euen* with the places where they are used. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 83 *His* *life* is *parallel* *to* *Euen* with the *stroke* and *line* of his great *Iustice*. 1663 *GERBIER Council* 22 *The* *Chimney* *to* be made *euen* with the *upright* of the *wall*. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 11 *Write* the *Consonant* in an *euen* *line* with the foregoing *Consonant*. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 72 b, You may... make a... foundation for every particular *Peer*... *lying* *directly* *euen* with the *current* of the *water*. 1748 *ANON'S Voy.* ii. ii. 127 *A* *ship* *to* *lee*ward, *with* *her* *courses* *euen* *with* the *horizon*.

6. Accurately coincident or accordant; exactly adjusted; *spec.* in type-setting, *To make even*, *make euen lines*, or *end even*: to space out the last few lines of copy, so as to make the last a full line.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5821 *We* *been* *at* *one*, *By* *euen* *accord* of *evichrone*. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 73 b, *Good* *Grafters*, *thynke* *it* *best* *to* *hold* the *Grafte* *euen* with both *hands*. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 89 *The* *third* *is* *a* *driving* *waile* in two *crochets* and a *minime*, but *odded* by a rest, so that it *neuer* *cometh* *euen* *till* the *close*. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 277 *Lay* the *straight* *eue* *even* upon the *line* *AE*.

† 7. Of computed results, statements, etc.: Exact, precise. Also, ('The') exact ('place etc.).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20834 (Edinb.) *Qua* *wel* *can* *caste* *sal* *finde* *it* *euin*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 270 *He* *eue*ne *haueþ* *eue*ne *numbre*, and *helle* is *with-out* *eue*ne. a 1470 *TURROT Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 *Fewe* or none of them [ships] came to the *euen* port. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. xlv, 11 *maketh* *it* *xxix*, the *eue* *half* of *fifty* and *eight*. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 326 *To* *make* the *euen* *truth* in *pleasure*





MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Beyond þir ilez... to ga' euen est, es na land inhabited. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxxxv. 257 The wind was euen contrary vnto him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Euen agayn. 15150 *Freiris of Berwik* 344 In the west he turnit him ewin about.

II. In weakened senses as an intensive or emphatic particle. (With 6-8 cf. similar uses of *just*.)

6. Exactly, precisely, 'just'. Now chiefly *arch.* after Bible use, and suggesting some notion of 9.

a. of manner; often followed by *as, thus, so*.

*Beowulf* 1571 Lixle se leoma efne swa of heofene hadre sceadod rodores candel. a 1000 *Crist* 330 (Gr.). And efne swa ðec gemette meamthun gehrodene clane and georene Crist almihtig. 1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Conc.* 1767 þe þred day, þe se sal. And stand even in... Als it stode first. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. 1493 398 Thonder smythth the ayre... euyin soo that it... sownyth... in the manere of rylling and hurling of whels. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Priam þ purposa pales get make. And euyin at his etylyng Ylion was cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. Euen so man in the cage of this worlde. 1578 TUNNE *Calvin on Gen.* 97 Euen as if a Man should give a sword and huckler into the hands of another. 1594 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* xi. Euen thus... the warlike god embraced me. 1611 BIBLE *Johu* xviii. 18 Euen so haue I also sent them into the worlde. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Sued.* (1813) i. 6 I was even as Saxo Grammaticus relates. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Intro. 'Euen sae—even sae.'

b. of time: occas. quasi-*prep.* = at the same moment with. Often with *now* (see further under *Now*, and cf. *ENOW*). † Formerly also *absol.* = 'just now', 'just then' (cf. *just* and *Ger. eben*).

c 1205 LAY. 25939 Efine [c 1295 cafoe] bissem worden þa þat wið seide, Beduer heo gon hirten. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 535 Eueue as the ssire sat, [Sir Maci] to the tonne's ende him drou. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. I* (Percy) lxxv. Euen upon the Monday. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1980 He... Shoke euyin into ship, & the shalke leuyt. 1413 LYOG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1859) 81 And euen with this word this Angel flewe his weye vp in to heuene. 15... *Merch. & Son* 230 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 148 Ryght euyin abowte mynyght. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxi. Let your love even with my life decay. 1611... *Cymb.* ii. vi. 16 Euen before, I was At point to sinke, for Food. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 399 The high priest will holde a counsell, even the dawning. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm.* St. Martin's 48 Our most gracious Soueraigne being almost met with the breaking vp of ber [Q. Elizabeth's] ghost most joyfully in this city proclaimed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 30 These Shanks are to be rivetted (as you were taught even now). 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxv. But even now Thy voice was at sweet tremble in mine ear.

† c. of place. Also *absol.* = close at hand (cf. *Ger. n-eben*). *Obs.*

1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Conc.* 5179 Euen aboven þat vale namly, Where al men sal se his body. 2303 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 152 Ho so is hurt in þe hand, eueue in þe myddes, He, etc. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the other side it [the castle] had euyin at hande a grete wood. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* ii. 2 *Aph.* Where dwels Lady Lania? Ros. Euen by, Syr.

† d. of shape. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pare was a tahlle of gold, euen square. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1635 A clene wall clustrit with towres, Euyin round as a ryng richly wrought.

7. Quite, fully. Formerly often before numerals; now only *arch.* in *Euen to* (= *L. usque ad*), in which use it suggests some notion of sense 9.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 300 Crist... hiene selfe geaðmedde emne oð done deað. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1158 (Gr.) Cainan wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ær, him sunu wode. c 1205 LAY. 13924 He heom was leof reñe al swa heore lif. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 938 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* li. 309 He reigneð her Eueue five ant thritti yer. 1546 *Wyclif's Wyckel* x. In greute suffrance of persecution euen to the deeth. 1612 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 5 That the net may bee euen to the crowding of the Altar. 1846 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* (1863) 4 Nor is it beseeching to stoop so low as eueo to growthing. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr.* xviii. 180 Carried at the mercy of the Sea even until Sun-set. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 586 His magnetic beam... Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.

8. Prefixed to a subject, object, or predicate, or to the expression of a qualifying circumstance, to emphasize its identity. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also in 16-17th c. (hence still *arch.* after Bible use) serving to introduce an epexegetis; = 'namely', 'that is to say'.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 946 Domes bleotan, Efoe þæs ilcan, þe ussa yldran fyrr Frene onfengon. a 1000 *Met. Beowulf* viii. 46 Efoe sio gitsung. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 306, I shall smyte of your hede, euyv anone. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* vii. 22 Euen because they haue forsaken the Lorde God of their fathers. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 49 *Speed.* She that you gaze on so... *Val.* Euen she I meane. 1596... *Merch. V.* v. i. 242, I sweare to thee, euen by thine owne faire eyes. 1610... *Temp.* iii. i. 14 These sweet thoughts, doe euen refresh my labours. 1594 Hooker *Ecol. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 They imagined they even beheld as it were with their eyes. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xi. 10, I took: my staff, euen Beauty, and cut it asunder. *Ibid.* *Johu* viii. 25 Euen the same that I said vnto you from the beginning. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii. I will, even in a moment's space, Awake... my foemen's ears.

b. (Chiefly in colloq. form *etcn.*) Prefixed to verbs, with vague force expressible by 'just', 'nothing else but'; in early use sometimes with notion of 'to be sure', 'forsooth' (*L. scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1553 UOALL *Reynder D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 If she despise you een despise ye hir againe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 125 Come, now bait your hook again... and we wil ev'n retire to the Sycomore tree. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 8 The beastly Mook... had e'n learned as far as Virgil's Æneids,

whence he fetched the Platform of this pretty Conceit. 1686 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 353. I can buy them here for 2s. 10d., which is e'n cheap enough. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. x. 172, I e'n let him out. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 178 E'en send to him to come down. 1802 BENTHAM *Lett. Wks.* 1843 X. 384 As to the intrigue about the Institute, since it is begun, e'n let it take its course. 1821 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmorl. Dial.* 26 Ise can gang with yee.

9. Intimating that the sentence expresses an extreme case of a more general proposition implied (= *Fr. même*). Prefixed (in later use often parenthetically postfixed) to the particular word, phrase, or clause, on which the extreme character of the statement or supposition depends.

This use, now the prevailing one in Eng., is foreign to the other Teut. langs. It is rare in purely dialectal speech, and (though a natural development of 8) seems not to have arisen before the 16th c. Cotgrave 1611 does not give even among the equivalents of *Fr. même*. The phrase *not even* (= *L. ne... quidem*) is rare in early use; Cooper *Lat. Dict.* 1572 renders *ne in publicis quidem* by 'no, not in common affairs' (though for *ne in publicis quidem* he has 'no, not even now'; see 6 b); Walker *Dict. Particles* 1673 renders *ne... quidem* only by 'no, not so much as'; the earliest Lat. Dict. that gives 'no, not even' is app. Ainsworth 1736.

a. Attached to the snbj., agent, or object.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 82 Make sacred euen his styrtop. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 209 In Warie, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 418 E'v'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind eogage. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut veins and Sinews. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. x. 82 Even this stupid gardener... is as useful to society as I am. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 34 Jealousies Of the Wood-gods, and even the very trees. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 176 He was in debt to no man, not even to his tailor. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 21 The tone of insolent superiority assumed by even the gutter urchins. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 A harp, even, hunts the finger-tips.

b. Attached to a word or clause expressing time, manner, place, or any attendant circumstance.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hist.* i. (1586) 36 The leafe... turneth with the Sunne, whereby it sheweth to the husbande, even in cloudie weather, what time of the day it is. 1612 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. De Serres' Hist. France* 257 Fortune is a secret operation of the wisdom of God, alwaies iust, even when it is most unknown to vs. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. A method of providential conduct, the like of which has been exercised even with regard to ourselves. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. xiii. (1828) 491 Even on that memorable occasion his stay did not exceed two months. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* ix. (1869) 636 Even in Italy... the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any great perfection. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Mark* xiv. 59 And not even so [1611 But neither so] did their witness agree together.

c. Attached to a hypothetical clause.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 594 E'v'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1791 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* iii. iii. Even though that moment lost your Elvira for ever. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's xxviii.* For such evil bruits Mr. Touchwood cared not, even if he happened to hear of them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 175 Even if the king had been desirous to fulfil the promises which he had made to the Presbyterians. 1865 LUNCKOCK *Preh. Times* 333 Even if the embankment had remained intact to this day. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 36 Even suppose that these solecisms were collected. *Mod.* Even were there no other evidence, we should still be justified in assuming, etc.

d. Attached to the predicate (or any of its adjuncts), to emphasize the full extent of the statement (whether affirmative or negative).

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 17 Such as these never arise even to the universal knowledge of Order. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 33 These [conditions] the parliament disliked and even signified a disinclination to ratify. 1841 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlii. He maintained a strict reserve, and even shunned her presence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 Nor had they ever... found England an agreeable, or even a safe, residence.

e. Emphasizing a comparative; 'still', 'yet'.

173... BUTLER *Serm.* xi. It will even more strongly be taken for granted that, etc. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. The vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. 1854 Mrs. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 29 This advice is even more applicable to the painter.

**Even-** (in early combs. repr. OTeut. stem \**eino-*, sometimes with adjectival, sometimes with adverbial force; in later use, combining directly as *adj.* or *adv.*). The forms are identical with those of the *adj.*, but in ME. the *-n* was often omitted.

1. In various senses of the *adj.* Chiefly in parasyntetic derivatives, as † *even-carriaged*, *-edged*, *-handed*, *-tempered*, *-toed*, *† -wayed*; also in even-*wise adv.*, in like manner.

1690 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 342 Upright hearts in their constant course are 'even-carriaged' hearts. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants.* *Eden Philos. Hist.* § 6 Leaves, which are Long or Round, 'Even-edged' or Escalloped. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. An 'even-flavoured' day of rain. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* i. vii. 10 This 'even-handed Justice Commends th' Ingredience of our payson'd Chalice To our owne lips. 1879 FROUOE *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Pompey's justice was even-handed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agriculture* 220 To the 'even-numbered portions, nothing was applied. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* iii. l. 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and 'even-tempered. 1854 OWEN in *Cyr. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 792 This... family of 'artiodactyle' or 'even-toed' beasts. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1717) 63 These people

are smooth and even toothed and close set and very white. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 84 This unweavels Thy 'even-woy'd Peace, with indigested evils. 1865 SWIN. BURNES *Poems & Bol.* *Two Dreams* 78 Love... Tuned even-*wise* with colours musical.

† 2. Prefixed to sbs. with the sense 'fellow-', *L. co-*, as in *even-disciple*, *-servant*, *-worker*; *even-knight*, transl. of *L. commilito* fellow-soldier; *even-next*, 'neighbour' (in Biblical sense); *even-sucker*, a foster-brother; *EVEN-CHRISTIAN*. On the analogy of these, *even-* renders *L. co-* in even-buying, transl. of *L. coemptio* purchase. *Obs.*

This formation was common in OE.; examples of later origin chiefly occur in Wyclif.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 11 \*Euyin hyinge [1388 euen-bying] of boonde men of Jewis. — *Johu* xi. 16 Thomas... seide to \*euen discipulis, And go we. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphrodite, my brothir and \*eueue workere, and myn \*eueue knygt. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Wyl(c)mon sealf his \*eueuexta beodan alswa he walde þet me him bude. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 10, I am thin \*euen seruauit, and of thi britheren. [1388 Y am a seruauit with thee]. — c 1260 ix. 29 Philip, his \*euen souker [1388 eueue souker] transference the body.

3. In senses of the *adv.* † a. = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *even-clad ppl. adj.*, *even-high*, *-mighty*, *-rich*, *-right*, *-worth*, *-worthy*, *adjs.*; also *even-eche a.*, co-eternal; *EVENMETE*, *EVENOLD*. b. = 'Evenly', as in *even-pleached*, *-set*, *-spun*. † c. With quasi-prepositional sense, in *even-deed adv.*, according to fact, indeed. d. Straight, directly; see *EVEN-DOWN*, *-FORTU*.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 81 The only glory is to be gay, and the greatest shame to be under-clad or \*euen-clad to our callings. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* (1568) i viij, He whyche is the rycher man doth seeme to dooe wronge vnto the other, although \*euen deede he haue the wronge doone vnto hym. a 1000 *Crist* 465 (Gr.) Ær ðon up stige ancedmed sunn, \*Efeuece bearn agnum fæder. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (1846) II. 598 Ælmihtiga God, þu ðe þurh ðinum eueuencum Wisdome mannan gesceope. c 1200 ORMIN 1882 He naiffe noht ben 371 Hiss Fadder æfeneche. a 1000 *Dial. Denil & Reche* in Kemble *Sol. & Sat.* (1848) 85 He dyde hyde \*efenbeahne Gode. c 1200 ORMIN 15720 Crist iss Godes Sune. & wið þiss Fadder æfennehe. *Ibid.* 18571 \*Efennabhtig God wið þiss himm [the Fadder]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 42 *Her* [France's] Hedges \*euen pleach'd. Put forth disorder'd Twigs. c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* v. x. Forthron hi eft \*efenriche. c 1200 ORMIN 11868 Terg, shulenn warrenn þær Wið ænigless efennrike. 1382 WYCLIF *Eclous.* xix. 3 He is \*eueue riht [L. directus] godly in the pnanuce of folc. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. ix, A lower rank on either side we saw Of lesser shores 'even-set with artifice. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 75 If the \*even-spun Twine should be extended. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 10 Topasie of Ethiope schal not be maad \*eueue worth to wisdom. c 1380 — *Serm.* *Ser.* Wks. II. 323 Suffringis of þis time ben not \*eueo-worpi to þe glorie þat is to come. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 44 Y... dyd not for my synns euyneworth penans.

**Even** (F-v'n), v. Forms: 1 *efnan*, 2-3 *efnen*, (3 *efnen*), 3-4 *evene(n)*, -yn, (4 *emni*, 6 *evin*), 6-7 *eeven*, 8 *eaven*, 4- *even*. [OE. *efnan*, also *ge-efn*(an), f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. Cf. OHG. *eban* (Ger. *eben*), ON. *ifnna*, Goth. *ga-ibnan*. The OE. *efnan*, *efnan*, to accomplish, achieve, corresponding to ON. *efna* of same meaning, is wholly unconnected.]

I. To make even, level, or straight.

1. *trans. a.* To level (ground); to level, render plane or smooth (any surface); also *fig.* † b. To bring up or restore to a level, or to a straight line. † c. To even out; to dispose evenly into. d. To fit (one thing) to (another).

a. c 1200 ORMIN 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumh þa shal effnedd beon & rihedde. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 When he shal euenen therto his [the erthes] face, he shal sowe the sed thit. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 127 Whanne þou hast removed þe boon þat shulenn remeved eueue þe brynkis with schavynge. c 1425 *Pallad. on Hus.* (Arb.) 54 Law, whose ende is, to euen and right all things. 1662 MERRITT *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Scissors cut the Glass, and even it. 1866 AGLOUERY *Painting Illust.* i. 28 Upon a dry Wall, having first Euened it. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 118 The Line and Rake for eavening and smoothing the Ground. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 When the face of it is euened, it reflects images like a looking-glass. 1860 PUSEY *Mfn. Proph.* 309 The Good Shepherd... smoothed for them all rugged places, and euened them by His own steps. 1864 E. BURRITT *Lond. to John O'Grat's* 318 The tailor's shears, the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's edge, tools are evening everything in Christendom to one dead level of uniformity.

b. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beelde Mello, and eueuede the swelwis of the citee of David. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 143 Euyenyn, or make euyin. 1688 CARR. J. S. *Art of War* 6 Even your Ranks, siraite your Files. c 1705 EVELYN (J.), *Beat*, roll, and now carpet-walks. for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities. 1849 *Si-donia* *Serm.* ii. 290 The Prussian government... desired the foundation to be eueened, for it had sok in various places.

c. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 2 Those things that right reason... had euened out into ranks and kindreds by themselves, have been unhappily huddled and broken.

d. 1530 PALSGR. 5404 E. Even this lynyng to my gowne. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 33 Annot. 102 Evening or fitting [lit. tr. Heb. מְשַׁוְוֶה] my feet he makes them nimble.

† 2. To level to, *with* (the ground, etc.). In OE. example: To throw (a person) down. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Kiddes* xxviii. (Gr.) Ic... efn to corðan hwilom ealdne ecul. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 12 Confoundid is soure moder ful myche, and eueued to powder. 1559 SACKVILLE

*Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxiii. Walls and towers fall evened with the soyle. 1591 *RALEIGH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 Her upper tower [was] rased, and euened shee was with the water. 1632 *HEWYND and Ph. Iron Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 393 Sees. The stately walls he reard, leue'd and euen'd.

† b. To bring down to a specified level. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 70 (1862) I. 183 He wd not even you to a gilt of dirt and clay. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* v. Evended my words to the meanest capacity. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 84 You do well, Sir, said I, to even your Wit to such a poor Maiden as me. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I would not even my wit to you.

† 3. To make (a balance) even. *Obs.*

a 1618 *RALEIGH Prerog. Parl.* Ep. A iij b, The point of honour well weighed hath nothing in it to euen the balance. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* iii. § 86 Even the balance, and hold it even. a 1718 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 421 Prudence and proportion will more than even the scale.

† 4. To make (accounts, etc.) even; to balance, settle, square; to come to agreement upon (points of difference). *Obs.*

1536 *BELLENREN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 65 Foure prudent men wer chosin, on ilk side, to evin all debatis betwix them. 1619 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 215 By my payment Mr. Dalton and I have evened all accompts. 1664 *PERRY'S Diary* (1879) III. 11 He hath now evened his reckonings at the Wardrobe till Michaelmas last. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 90 The goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the account between us. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 141 He has evened all his differences. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Ann. Leigh* viii. (1882) 349 To sorrow for mankind And even their odds. *absol.* 1667 *PERRY'S Diary* 13 Oct., Evended with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road.

b. To even up: to compensate exactly.

1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Saer.* Intro. 16 They take .. what he [Anselm] says of justice as if he [Christ] were engaged to even up the score of penalty.

† c. To make (a person) 'even' or quits with another. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. i. 308 Nothing .. shall content my Soule Till I am even'd with him.

† d. To bring into accord, reconcile. *Obs.*

1620 *HORZ Subsecin* 142 To euen and compound them [factions] in mutuall amity and agreement.

5. † a. To make equal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 182 Sicknesse bet God sent .. efne'd bene holemod to martir. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 2.2, That diligently you read not onely my Orations, but these Bookes also of Philosophy, which now well nigh to those have euened themselves in quantitie.

b. To treat or represent as equal; to put on the same level; *refl.* to pretend to equality. *Const. to, with* (in ME. *þæn*). Also *absol. rare* in mod. use *exc. Sc.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1396 Enngless. . . woldenn effnenn hemm 3æn Godd. *Ibid.* 15979 For þatt 1233 Hally Gastess mahht Effnenn with þerþic aghthe. 1240 *Aynen* 16 Lythiere. . . wolve by above þe oþre aghthe, and him wolve emni to God. 1282 *Wyclif I. par.* xli. v. To whom lincned see me, and euenened and comparounde me. c 1605 *MONTGOMRIE Sonn.* lxii. I think it scoone. To euen an ape with a full Alexander. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xi. They never thought .. of euening themselves to the Ellangwons. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xii. 'Me and Miss Lillias evend't together! Na, na, lad — od, she is .. four or five years younger.' 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 254 The idea of me evening myself in sincerity to their mother. 1881 *SAT. Rev.* No. 1323. 301 We disclaim the slightest idea of evening the two poets, which would be simply absurd. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Ediz. Lit.* 201 A touch of pathos, about to be evened only to Shakespear's.

c. Sc. 'To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage' (Jam.).

1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* III. 119 (Jam.), 'Would only Christian even you bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline!'

d. *dial.* To treat as appropriate to (a person's character); chiefly in bad sense, to impute to.

1345 *MRS. S. C. HALL Whiteby* I. iv. 58 It's long since I heard such a thing as that [baving a nice cottage and some fields] evened to a poor man. 1853 *REANE Chr. Johnstone* 26r 'How daur ye even to me that I'm seeking a lad?' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., Would you even the like of that to me. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 114/3 I'd have knocked any one down that had evened such a thing to you in my hearing.

6. To liken, compare. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 24 3æfned biþ. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Dis woules biwest is efne'd to wastene. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 132 Auld þe treowe ancren we efne'd to briddes. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 62 For ore louerd euened him-self to a lomb. 1860 *READE Cloister & H. IV.* 235 Would ye even a beast to a man? 1865 C. J. ATKINSON *Provins. Danby, Even*, to compare, to liken.

II. To be or become even.

† 7. *intr. a.* To be equal or comparable. *Const. to, with. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Hare weden ne mahen euenen to hare. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 231 Helle is .. ful of burne uneuenlich, for þe mei nan eorðlich for euenin her to wart. c 1255 *E. E. Allie. P. A.* 1092 What schulde þe more þer compass clym .. to euen with þat worþly lysi.

† b. To tally, agree with; also, to be in line with. *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (J.), A redoubled numbering never eveneth with the first. 1663 *PERRY'S Diary* 22 June, To Westminster, where all along I find the shops evening with the sides of the houses.

8. *trans.* To come up to, equal. *rare.*

1883 *STANYHURST Zenis* ii. (Arb.) 58 A tour .. that in altitud exceed These stars. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 647 In bignesse he [the Drone] eveneth, yea, surpasseth

the King himself. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* 192 The English Earl .. conceived himself to even him in valour and martiall knowledge. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 177 A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty.

† b. To act up to, keep pace with. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. iv. 184 Wee'll even All that good time will giue vs.

Hence *Ev'ened* *þpl. a.*

1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* i. iii. (1862) 275 In the molds of a perfectly evened judgement.

† **Even-Christian.** *Obs.* Forms: (see **EVEN** a. and **CHRISTIAN**). [**EVEN** + **CHRISTIAN**; cf. **OFris. iivinkstena**, **OHG. ebanchristani** (MHG. *ebenkristen*)] A fellow-Christian.

? c 1200 *Laus Edw. Conf.* § 36 Fratrem suum .. quod Angli dicunt his emcristen. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Luue þine euecristene. *Ibid.* 149 Reupe for his emcristenes wawe. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 21 Envy and ire ayene thye euen cristene. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7 320 Worschip of God, and helping of this euen cristen. 1450–1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 99 Some longe to god, somme to our selfe and some to our euen cristen. 1544 *Exhort. in Priu. Prayers* (1851) 568 Brotherly love .. toward all our euen Christen. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. 51 To hate his euen Christian or to do other manner of sinnes. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 32 The more pittie that great folke should haue countenance .. to drowne or hang themselves, more then their euen Christian.

**Even-down**, *adv.* and *a. north.* (Often hyphenated, or as two words.) Also **4** even-down. [**EVEN** *adv.* (sense 5) + **DOWN** *adv.*]

**A. adv.**

† 1. Straight down. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1345 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, eunden to þe haunche. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12365 Thai .. derkon euon down on a depe slomur.

2. *dial.* = 'Downright'; quite, thoroughly.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'He threaped ma even-down' = He flatly contradicted me. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., That's even-down just. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., He's even-down fond, is that lad.

**B. adj. (dial.)**

1. Coming straight down: said of rain.

1801 *Harst Rig* lxxxiii. (Jam.), Now it turns an eident blast, An even-down pour. 1822 *GALT Steam Boat* 258 An even-down thunder-plump came on, that .. drookit the Doctor to the skin. 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.* s.v., There was an even down pour.

2. a. Of persons, in a good sense: Upright, straightforward; in a bad sense: Downright; out and out. b. Of statements, etc.: Downright, direct. Of things: Downright, sheer; absolute.

1876 *BURNS True Dogs* 206 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wt' ev'n down want o' work are curst. 1789 *SILLAR Poems* 186 It was a fiction, An ev'n down perfect contradiction. 1828 *SCOTT Rob Roy* vi. To tell your honour the even down truth. 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 288 (Jam.) I may have said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an even down drinker. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 63, I never heard such evendown nonsense. .. in a' my born days. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arctvelde* t. x. (1849) 33 In the even-down letter you are right. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.* s.v., He's a strange punct'at man, as even down to the ground as can be.

† **Evene**, *sh. Obs.* Also 3 *efne*, *efene*. [**ME. efne**, *evene*, *ad. ON. efni* material, *pl. ability*, *OSw. efni* (Sv. *emna* stuff, *Da. emne* ability).]

1. Material; subject-matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 335 (Cott.) Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wrought bath erth and heuen. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q.* clxxxii, Quhat nedis me, apoun so litill evyn, To writt all this?

2. a. Nature; form or shape. b. Natural powers.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Þe heuenliche bremnesse was mid him þo he fulnede ye helende. Þe fader on stefne. Þe sunne on mannes efene. Þe holi gost on culures hewe. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 126 Ancr. .. ouhte leden her lif ase dude þe lefdi Judit, efter hire efne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchen bi his efene. wurdshipede his mameze. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha ewiked of cleane cunde, as is in engles efene. *Ibid.* 43 A charbucle is betere þen a lincnet the efene of hare cunde. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 He mot scottin efne after his efene. c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Somenours. .. Mays motinde men alle by here efene.

† **Evene**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *even-ire* to come out, happen, *f. v. out + venire* to come.] *intr.* To come to pass, happen, result.

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 He must necessarily have his particular interest, besides the publique, which cannot but euen and happen on many occasions. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1872) 89 The Scotch War now evening, the lucky minute was come. 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 57 To try whether the same success would euen with all unripe fruits. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 210 God sometimes may suffer such things to euen.

† **Evenement**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *événement* event, occurrence: see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] An occurrence; an issue, result.

1660 *tr. Amyraldus Treat. Relig.* i. i. 6 A Providence .. which disposes of all eventsments of things agreeably to his will. 1677 *GALT Cr. Gentiles* III. iv. 524 God .. contemplates .. in his own will the efficient of all future eventments.

**Evener** (*fvni*). [**EVEN** v. + **ER**.] One who or that which makes even; esp. one who makes or is a party to an equal division of anything.

a 1400 *Hyem to Virgin* in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 109 Heil evenere of old lawe and of newe. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 364 The 'Cattle Eveners' Pool' in Chicago was the result of a contract between the four

federated railways leading thence eastward and three large dealers. *Ibid.* 364 The eveners agreed in return to divide the traffic according to the terms of the railway agreement.

b. In *Weaving*, 'an instrument used for spreading out the yarn on the beam' (Jam.).

c. An apparatus for giving an equal proportion of work to horses in pulling, drawing a load, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Evener*, a double or treble tree to 'even' or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses.

† **Even forth**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Also **EMFORTH**. [**EVEN** *adv.* + **FORTH**.]

**A. adv.**

1. Straight on. [Cf. **EVEN** *adv.* 5.] c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 163 Panne y entrid in and even-forth went.

2. (Just so far. Hence) Equally (*with*). [Cf. *OE. svað forð swð* as far as.]

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 143 Lere þe to louye Pine enemye .. euen forth with þi selue. 1430 [see **EMFORTH**.]

**B. prep.** To the extent of; in proportion to.

c 1314, c 1374, 1393 [see **EMFORTH**.] 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 305 He dede equite to alle euenen forth his powere. 1423 *LVGD. Pilgr. Soule* t. xxx. (1859) 33 To amende and satisfy for his trespasss .. euen forth his powere.

† **Evenhead**, *evenhood*. Forms: 4-5 evenehede, 5 evenhode, evynhede, -hoode. [**OE. \*efenhd** (cf. *efenhada* biscoep co-bishop), *f. efen* **EVEN** a. + *hd* rank: see **HEAD**, **-HOOD**.]

1. Equality; position of equality; equal dignity or rank.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 7 He stegh in til heuen til he euenhede and ioy of his fader. c 1440 *Hulton Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii. He shal aseye ben above all other chosen soules to the euenhede of cheruby & seraphyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Evyn-bede, *equalitas*.

b. *concr.* One who is of equal rank; also something equivalent.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward .. suilk on wild he take his euenhed in mariage. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sci. Wks. II. 361 Pes pree vertues .. ben evenhed to Goddis witt. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 206 Euenheads, *co-aquales*.

2. a. Impartiality, fairness, equity. b. Equilibrium, well-balanced state (of mind).

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 37. Bobe riche & pouere hejemed in euenhede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 8 He sall deme þe world of þe erth in euenhed. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 11 Pat kepes vs fra owterage and haldes vs in euenhede [printed everhede]. c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 293/2 þy euenhede profitably to rayne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. 130/2 Equyte .. ne euenhede in shyftynge and in demynge myght not entre.

† **Eveniency**, *Obs. rare*—1. [**L. Evenient-**em, *pr. pple.* of *Evenire* to happen: see **-ENOY**.] Coming to pass.

1656 *JEANES Fulm. Christ* 341 The effects of Christs obedience transcend those of Adams disobedience, in regard of certainty of eveniency.

**Evening** (*fvni*), *sh.* Forms: 1 *efning*, 3 *eveningue*, 4-6 *evenyng* (e, *γ* *Sc.* *e'ening*), 3-*evening*. [**OE. efning**, verbal sb. *f. efnian* 'to grow towards evening', *f. efen* **EVEN** sb.]

The vb. occurs in *K. ALFRED tr. Greg. Dial.* (Hatton MS.) t. x, þa þa se dæg æfnode. Also in *tr. Bede de Temp., Sax. Leechdoms* III. 260.]

† 1. The coming on of 'even', the process or fact of growing dusk; the time at which this takes place, the time about sunset. *Obs.*; merged in 2.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* viii. 11 Heo com ða on æfninge eft to Noe. c 1205 *LAV.* 30419 Riht to þan euening þa fish Cad-walan þe king. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 40 In þe euenyng riht Seint Ieme cam to him ride. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 57 Whanne the euenyng was maad, there came a tiche man fro Armathia. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1458 To hyt drewe to the evenyng.

2. As a synonym of *even*, which it has now superseded in ordinary use: The close of the day; usually, the time from about sunset till bedtime.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evenyng, þe laste parte of þe day. 1553 *DUKE NORTUMBRLN in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 22 Wo full was the newes I receyved this evenyng. 1623 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 226, I shall fall like a bright exhalation in the Euening. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans .. every evening three run over the actions and affairs of the day. 1769–95 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* ii. The tears that now ilk evening bleich'd her lately crimson'd cheek. 1860 *TYNDALL Cal.* v. xviii. 122 On the evening of the same day. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 121 People met .. at the supper at nine in the evening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The closing or declining period of a person's life, or of anything compared to a 'day'.

1624 *RALEIGH Hist. World* (J.), The long day of mankind drawing towards an evening. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Rel.* vi. (1843) 350/1 He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 126 The sad evening of a stormy life. 1812 *SHELLEY Addr. Irish People* 8 The king of Great Britain has arrived at the evening of his days. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 To .. consecrate the evening of my life to the unfolding of some of the deep truths of God's Holy Word.

3. An evening spent in a particular way; esp. an evening devoted to the reception and entertainment of friends. Cf. *soirée*.

1870 *MRS. RINDALL Austin Friars* iv. Two or three friends were dropping in to supper; and occasional 'evenings out'. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* xvii, He enjoyed



those 'little evenings', as his aunt termed them. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv, Mrs. Osmond having an 'evening'—she had taken the Thursday of each week. 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844/2 Smoking parties and weekly 'evenings'.

†4. *dial.* (See quot.; possibly this belongs to next word.) *Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig. Gloss.* *Evenings*, the delivery at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn, as a gratuity or encouragement of his bountiful service. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* with sense 'pertaining to evening, occurring in the evening', etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xix. 7 Aboute the euenynge tyme it shal be light. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. 17 Now must we... give some euening Musike to her care. 1652 DAVENANT *Gilbert* ii. 1. (R.) Near to his evening region was the sun. 1697 GILPIN *Demogol.* (1867) 22 Knowledge... from the effects of things; which, because it is more dark and obscure than that which ariseth from the causes of things, they [the schoolmen] termed evening knowledge. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meadows renews. *Ibid.* iv. 628 A Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Evening Flocks returning Home. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Autumn* 40 The birds shall cease to tune their evening song. *Ibid.* Winter 45 No grateful dew descend from evening skies. 1717 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 282 We took our evening-walk in the fields. 1718 ADDISON *Psalm* xix. Soon as the evening shades prevail. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 83 A day-devourer, and an evening-spy! 1728 — *Dunci.* ii. 72 At early dawn to drop Her evening cates before his neighbour's shop. a 1763 SIKENSTEEN *Elegies* viii. 5, I saw my friends in evening's quiet. 1804 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. I have been... wasting my evening conversation on the desert air. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by the Works* II. 188 Aunt Barbara... took her to the evening classes of the Art School.

b. In various combinations of a more permanent character, chiefly simple *attrib.*, as *evening-hymn*, *†-mass*, *†-prayer*, *†-sacrifice*, *†-service*, etc.; also *evening-bird* (see quot.); *evening dress*, the costume prescribed by fashion to be worn in the evening; *†evening end*, app. the western end (of a mine work); *evening flower*, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N. O. *Iridaceae*) so called because its flowers expand early in the evening; *†evening glade*, ? some atmospheric phenomenon seen in the evening; *evening gun* (see quot.); *evening-lighted ppl. a.*, illuminated by the light of the evening; *evening party*, a social gathering beginning some time in the evening (cf. 3); *evening-primer* (see quot. 1872); *†evening-song* = *EVENSONG*; *evening-star*, applied with definite article to Venus, with indef. art. also to Jupiter and Mercury, when seen in the west after sunset, also *fig.*; *evening-tide* = *EVENTIDE*.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 27/2 The gecko... is sometimes known as the "Evening Bird". 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & V. I.* 11 Have you no 'evening-dress' asks Netta. 1684 *Copper Mines* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 Which Seam or Vein did go from the 'Evening-end to the Morning-end of the said Work. 1847 CRAIG, *Hesperantha*, The 'Evening-flower. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 66 In the next place he mentions the 'Evening Glade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 145 The Master of the Pink was prevailed on to omit firing the 'evening gun. 1830 *Naval Chron.* XXXIII. 121 The guard ship fires evening and morning guns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Evening Gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret*, From the 'evening-lighted wood. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 1. 38 Shall I come to you at 'evening Masse? 1871 *Temple Bar* May 229 In all places where Londoners do congregate, whether at dinner or 'evening parties. 1879 ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. vii. In true evening-party fashion. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 200 A civil modest wife... that will not misse you morning nor 'evening prayer. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 172 The expansion of the flowers in the evening only, of Common *Eurotia*... hence called 'Evening Primrose. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* viii. 72 I sat still full of heuines until the 'evenynge sacrifice. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii. St. Aubert read, in a low and solemn voice, the 'Evening Service. 1634 CANNE *Necess.* *Sepp.* (1849) 89 To use it as Papists did their matins and 'evening song. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. 6 Until the Evening song be finished, for then the Ecclesiastical solemnity is over. 1740 SIKENSTEEN *Rape Trap*, When the bell rung For evening song, His dinner sacrifice was ended. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 8 Thou makest both the morning and 'evenynge starres to prayse y<sup>e</sup>. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 519 Till the amorous Bird of Night... bid haste the Evening Star on his Hill top. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 46 Ere we yet discern life's evening star. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 240 Venus: This brilliant star when seen in the west setting soon after the sun, is known by the name of the Evening Star. 1839 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxii. 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 17 Venus is an evening star in the first half of the month [February]. 1552 HULOT, *\*Evenynge tyde*, or euen tyde. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. ix. 2 It came to passe in an evening tide, that David arose from off his bed. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 716 Behold him in the evening-tide of life. a 1800 COWPER *Moralizer* corrected 12 To serious thought at evening-tide.

VOL. III.

Hence (*notice-wds.*) *Eveningless a.*, without an evening; *Eveningly adv.*, every evening. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 441 And eveningless that sunny noon of heart. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxviii. Daily, or more correctly, eveningly.

† *Evening, sb. 2 Obs.* [f. *EVEN* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *EVEN*: a. the action of making even, level, or smooth; b. ? the action of comparing; hence, comparison (quot. 1230, which may belong to next word).

c 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 7 Heouenliche luren... passed alle oðre wüdenen eueninge. 1521-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Suche byer... may drawe and strayn them [clothes] for euenyng of them only. 1611 COTGR. *Vnienent*, an euenyng, equaling, planing. 1690 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 73, I saw where the Natives had been by the evening of the Grass.

2. The condition of being even; equality.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3372 Pi maister... neuer yet of nobley An euenyng to me.

† *Evening, sb. 3 and a. Obs.* [a. ON. *iafving-i*, sb. f. *iafti* *EVEN* a. But possibly this may have blended with an adv. f. OE. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-inga*, *-unga* advh. suffix.]

A. sb. An equal, one of the same rank; a 'match'; a neighbour (in scriptural sense).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Per sculen eueninges lon þe riche and the hize. c 1200 *Ormin* 10702 Tatt tu wibb þin efenning þe metelike lede. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 119 Heo... undernam hit [fare] se we þæt nane ne was hire euening. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 24 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 271 Geomogag hath here Kyng, Me nuste no wer y<sup>e</sup> euenyng. c 1450 *MVRC* 1229 Hast thou enuyet thyn euenyng.

B. adj. ? or adv.

1. [The sb. or adv. used predicatively.] Equal; on a level; of the same rank. Const. *to, with*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 13674 Þe lape gast þatt wolle þe enefining wibb Godd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Hwuche undeauwes beoð efnunge to þeos. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 (Cott.) Þe crop was euenyng to be rote. *Ibid.* 23392 Þat ilk þan mai þe angels do þat þou sal euenyng þan be to. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2217 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs.

2. As adv. qualifying an adj.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28170 (Cott.) Of him þat þas myn euenyng rike.

† *Evenkin, a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. *EVEN* a. + *KIN*; cf. *ALKIN*.] Of the same kindred.

c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 72 We sal make a speciale prayer for... all our euenkyng saules.

† *Evenleche, v. Obs.* [OE. (*ge-*) *efenlæcan*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *læcan*, f. *-lāc* (see *-LOOK*) used as suffix forming shs. of quality.] *trans.* To imitate.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxxviii. 7 (Lye). c 1300 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 34 He [Stephanus]... Cristes... geþenynge sefaestlice geþenlæhte. c 1755 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Soðliche nis nan mon wel cristene butan þe þe cristene euenlecheð.

† *Evenlength, Obs.* In 3 *evenlengthe*. [a. ON. *iafvingd*, f. *iafti* equal, *EVEN* + *length* length.] The time of year when the days and nights are of equal length; the equinox.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 147 In geuelengðe worn it [ðe mones] light nad.

† *Evenless, a. Obs.* [f. *EVEN* a. + *-LESS*.] Without evenness; unrhymical; awkward.

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chym.* Proleg. 12 The slow and evenless Numbers of Prose.

† *Evenlesten. Obs.* [OE. *efen* 'laste', wk. fem.] Some plant. (Cockayne's rendering 'everlasting' is due to mistaken etymology.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Grundeswelge, hole cersan, wegbræde, efelaste, ontre... wæc on buteran æl togædere. *Ibid.* III. 2 With heafod wræce genim hamorwyt & efenlastan nyðowearde. c 1265 *Vo. Names Plants* in *Wr.* Wulker 559 Mercurialis, i. euenlesten, i. mercurial [Evenlesten, The herb mercury, Halliwell].

† *Evenlikly, adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ME. *evenlyk*, *EVENLY* a. + *-LY* 2.] a. Directly, in a direct line; b. exactly. Cf. *EVENLY* adv. 2.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. viii. 2 A thowsand a hundry and fifty And thre there thare-till ewynlykly. *Ibid.* viii. iii. 113 Bot far the stok down ewynlykly Discendand personys leynaly.

† *Evenliness. Obs.* Also i *efnlicnesse*, *emlicnesse*. [OE. *efnlicnesse*, f. *efnlic*, *efenlic*, *EVENLY* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being even; equality; evenness; adaptation, suitability.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 122 Hie healdað ma gefærdenne & efnlicnesse eodne ealdordom. a 1000 *Eadwini's Cant. Psalt.* cxviii. [cxix.] 144 Efnlicnes geþenness þin on cenesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we do but allow God to deal with us... in ways bearing an evenliness with our kind.

† *Evenling. Obs.* Also i *efnling*, i-2 *efenling*. [OE. *efenling*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-LING*.] An equal, fellow-man, 'neighbour'.

a 1000 *Eadwini's Cant. Psalt.* xlv. 8 [xlv. 7] Foreðæn smirede ðe god god þin of ele blisse fore efnlinge þine. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Lauien þi cristen euenling Alswa þe seoluen in alle þing. *Ibid.* 67 þin sunful efnling luec him for godes þing.

† *Evenlong, a. and adv. Obs.* Also *evenlong*.

[f. *EVEN* + *LONG* a.]

The etymological notion is obscure; perh. the adv. originated first, and the adj. use was developed from the sense 'straight along', with the help of some confusion with *AELONG*. In OE. *efelung* occurs once (f. þæt cuðe hol).

þæt he efnlang ær gefylde' *Riddles* xlv. 7), with the sense 'of the same length', or perh. 'lengthwise'.]

A. adj. Oblong.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Butter, melk and chese I-schape euelong and cornereð wif (*oblongus* & *tetragonus*). 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.). An euen longe tre meuid swifly semþe rounde. *Ibid.* v. ix. (1495) 115 Euenlonge browes wyth lityll heer sygneþ swifly cowardnesse. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Take þe Stufte of þe Porke, & putte it on euelong colofn of fayre past. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 199 This brooke is woont... euelong stones [L. *obliqua saxa*] to carrie With wilde hooves roring downe his streame.

B. adv. a. Straight along, in a line. b. In an oblong form.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is euenlonge shapen as a toppre. 14... *Porkington MS.* in *Wright Dict.* s. v., One the upper syde make holys euenlonge, as many as thou wilt.

† *Evenly* (f. v. nli), a. *Obs.* exc. *Scs.* Forms: see *EVEN* a. and *-LY* 1. [ME. *evenlich*, OE. *efenlic*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *-lic*, *-ly* 1. Cf. ON. *iafvingr*, Goth. *iualeiks*.]

1. Equal; of the same character, degree, rank, weight, etc. Of a date: The same (cf. *EVEN* a. 14 b).

a 1000 *Crist* 39 (Gr.) Nænig efenlic ðam ær ne siððan in worlde gearwæð wifes gearnung. c 1200 *Ormin* 1837 Michaele bitaneþþ uss... while iss wibb Godd all efenlic. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Haly thomas of heuerliche Alre apostles eueliche. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Þe date was euenlik, a þousand þer hundred & tuo, whan þe Erie of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. ix. 88 Þou by euenlyk causes enhaunþe þe soules and þe lasse liues. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iii. 77 Þhoure modyr and I in ewynlyk gre Discendand far þe stok are we. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. viii. 2 Eneas... Twa eufinle burdens wait. And equale armour. On schulderis... buklis he.

b. Equal to one's needs; moderate. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Det foremette [Temperancia] is riht medeme mede. Dat oter [Modica potio] is emliche drinke... for to beten his burstes nede.

2. Even: a. Of persons; Fair, equitable, just, impartial.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 882 Sutyle off ingyne he was: and eloquent And ewynlyk in-till judgement. 1488 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. IV* (1814) 210/2 Personis... vnspusit to his hienes, & ewynly to all his liegis. 1494 *Act. Dom. Con.* 361 (Jam.) The money... salbe layit in an ewynly mans hand. 1567 in G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary* (1574) sig. X liij. a. I desyre the money to be consigit into an ewynly mans hand.

b. Of the ground, roads, etc.: Free from inequalities, level, smooth, uniform.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems, To R. Yarde*, Poets shou'd these evenly roads That lead to dwellings of the gods. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v., We speak... of an evenly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct.

*Evenly* (f. v. nli), adv. [OE. *efenlice*: see *EVEN* a. and *-LY* 2.] In an even manner or degree.

The physical senses are of late emergence, having in early use been expressed by *EVEN* adv.

1. So as to present an even or uniform surface or line; smoothly, without inequalities in level, form, texture, consistency, depth of tint, etc.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 49 The court... is most evenly paved with bricks. a 1639 WORTON (J.) A palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread... of a pretty solid consistence. 1755 in J. HENKSTOCK. 1879 G. GLANSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 151 The paste is spread evenly upon the table to an exact depth.

2. In a straight line, directly. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 103 Here the smug and Siluer Trent shall runne. In a new Channell, faire and ewenly. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 91 You find him ewenly deri'd From his most fam'd, of famous Ancestors.

b. In an even direction or position *with*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges ewenly with mine. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 Looking carefully up the vernier, the third line above the figure 3 is seen to lie evenly with a line on the scale.

3. Exactly; in exact coincidence or agreement.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 96 The stern, that thaim the gat gan schawe... com euenlye Thar Crist was abowen. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* x. 228 Quen he [the wain] wes set ewynly hituix the chekys of the 3et. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 179 He... Let make of gold... A precious ymage riche After his fader ewenliche. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* v. iii. 496 Euenlier and more accordingly. 1512 *Act. 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19, § 10 The hole some... evenly agreeable and concordante with the hoole some comprised in the seid endutement.

4. At the very moment; immediately. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heiz vs bastily henne... ich hope be þe best, ewynly þi ewen while. *Ibid.* 5338 Eche man was esed ewenly at wille.

4. With reference to movement or action: Without fluctuations or variations; equally, uniformly. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 671 Thou towards him with hand so various... Tempest's thy providence through his short course: Not evenly, as thou rul'st The angelic orders. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 17 A wheel of manifold rims... would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shares of time, the whole wheel being evenly turned. a 1732 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 251 We are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly. *Mod.* The hind wheel of my bicycle doesn't run evenly.

b. With equanimity or evenness of mind; serenely, tranquilly.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* (1867) 11 Strenghe... of herte and wyl ewynly to suffire þe wele and þe waa.

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1682. *NORRIS Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasantly as if they were his own. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) II. n. 275 To be ready to bear evenly, not sullenly.

5. Without inclination to either side. a. In a state of equipoise; under even conditions; without manifest advantage on either side. b. Impartially, fairly, justly, equitably.

a 1250 *Prosa. Alfred* 79 in O. E. *Misc.* 106 And þe clerik and þe knyht he schulle demen eueliche (a 1275 (2nd text) euenliche) riht. 1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evely. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 45 Gif the Iudge refusis to do the Law euenlie, the partie complainand sall haue recourse to the King. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 53 He thinkis als luff did him hys awance, So ewynly held be fauour the balance. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon. Cless Richmond* Wks. 297 (She) prouyded men lerned.. euenly & indifferently to here all causes. a 1626 *BACON Advice to Villiers* (J.), It behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them (the king and prince) both. a 1742 *BENTLEY* (J.), Being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. 1843 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* III. 157 A single battle, evenly contested and hardly won. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Sovereign.. had not the power to bear himself evenly between his large and his small kingdom. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 118 The apparent wishes of the nation hung so evenly and oscillated so frequently.

6. Equally. + a. In an equal degree or proportion. Sometimes followed by *as. Obs.*

a 1000 *Tr. Bede's Eccl. Hist.* iii. xxiii. Calin.. was mæsse preost & efenlic Godes man. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. v. 25 Pou.. compleint þat gerdousu ne ben not euenliche 3olde to be desertes of folk. 1382 *WYCLIF Esch.* xlvii. 14 Forsoothe þe schal wende it, eue chuely as his brother. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xlv. 48 Þe sterte euenliche 3ede to fore every kyng and all her peple. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Sewle* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 b, Theyr wythes shold ben enen y lyke, and euenly shold they comprehend.

b. In the same degree throughout. Cf. I.

a 1613 *BREREWOD* (J.), The upper face of the sea is known to belevel by nature, and evenly distant from the centre. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* (1759) 309 The liquor reflecting all the rays of its proper colour evenly.

c. In equal parts or shares; as much on one side as on the other.

1295 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, Cxx li, euenliche to be departed betwix ham thre. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 606 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake And comyn evenly, is goode therefore. 1471 *Act. Audit.* 18 One [= on] both thair expensis evily. 1574 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 43 b, Gavelkind whereby.. the children males oughte evenly to inherit. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* Pref. B.ij. There is no great Art in deviding ewenly of those things.. which are subject to number and measure. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 5/6 The two parties in the borough are very evenly divided.

7. *Evenly even*, odd: see *EVEN*, *ODD*.

† **Evenmete**, a. *Obs.* Also 2 *Orm.* *efennmete*. [OE. \**efennmēte*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* a. + *māte* (see *MEET* a.) of a certain measure, f. *WGer.* \**māta* measure. Cf. *OHG.* *ebenmāzī*.] Of the same measure or standing, co-equal.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 12365 Wipþ enngless efennmete. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* Alvi. 13. [xlix. 12] Til un-wise meres even-mete es he.

**Evenness** (*fv̄n̄nēs*). [OE. *efenniss*: see *EVEN* a. and *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth or level; smoothness, levelness.

1580 *BARET Adv.* P. 441 The plainnesse or euennesse of the sea. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Lime*, Scraped, or shaven vnto a sleeknesse, or euennesse. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 91 For stateliness of the buildings, paving, and evenness of the street.. far superior to any in Europe. 1714 *DERHAM Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. (1750) 33 The evenness of the surface of the lunarspots. 1885 *Manchester Weekly Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 The paring down must.. be done with great evenness and accuracy.

2. Uniformity in shape, texture, arrangement, etc. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 182 Trees of admirable height and evenness. 1684-5 *BOYLE Mem. Waters* 69 The length and evenness of the stem. 1726 *LEONI Tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The Sallow, the Hornbeam.. and the Fig.. by their Dryness and Evenness, are.. wonderfully soft and easy under the Carver's Tool. 1878 *L. P. MEDDITH Teetle* 2 The evenness, the whiteness.. in a beautiful set of teeth.

3. Of movement or action: Uniformity, freedom from fluctuations in speed or intensity; equability. Also of the mind, temper, etc.: Equability; calmness, equanimity.

1574 *H. G. Brieve, Tables Gijn*, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fyue in a rancke in breadth. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Unum Necess.* iii. § 5 (R.) A good nian may.. in a sudden anger go beyond the evenness of a wise Christian. 1683 *TRIMBLE Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 401 His Recovery.. was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper. 1707 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* (J.), The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Evenness of Voice and Delivery. 1867 *A. J. ELIAS E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 221 The evenness with which a Frenchman pronounces the syllables.

† 4. Balanced condition, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, Equidistance from extremes: the just mean. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxiii. (1495) 71 Some pulve hygit meane euyt and temperate. This meane and euinnes comyth of moche and lityll. a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 140 He lucre & losse weitehe in euennesse. a 1600 *HOOKER* (J.), That so it [a crooked stick] may settle itself.. in a middle estate of evenness. 1646 *J. WHITAKER Unweath* 22 b [i] a difficulty for an unsteady paralytical hand to carry a full cup with evenness. 1653 *ROUSE Myst.*

*Marr.* 316 The one are so balanced with the other that the soulls kept in an evenness. 1660 *Andromania* i. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 200 See the ambassadors entertain'd With such an evenness as should be us'd to men We neither fear nor love.

5. Of the administration of justice: Equitableness, impartiality. † Formerly in wider use: Equity, righteousness.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii [cxix]. 144 (Bosw.) Efennys geydyns ðin on cnysses. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 9 And als demes sal he World of erþe in euennesse. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lf. Manhode* c. xxviii. (1869) 19 To varie it at your wille.. after that the cas asketh and riht and euennesse is. 1607 *HERON Wks.* I. 138 Be careful.. in the duties of equity and euennesse amongst men, this is religion. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* Pref. 5 They have delivered things to posterity with.. much candour and evenness. 1866 *KINGSLEY Hercu.* I. xvi. 302 Without it.. these noble knights had never known the evenness of Count Baldwin's justice.

† *pl.* after the Vulgate and the Heb.: Right things.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 2 Þin eghen se euennesces.

† 6. Equality. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxiv. (1495) 73 The line of the euyennes of daye and nighte. 1530 *FALSGR.* 217/2 *Evenness, equalite*. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iii. i. § 4. 34 *Evenness, Parity*.

† **Even-old**, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: (see *EVEN* a. and *OLD*). [OE. *efenold*: see *EVEN*- and *OLD*.]

*a. adj.* Of the same age; co-eval. *B. sb.* One who is of the same age.

a 1000 *Widsith* 40 (Gr.) Nænig efen-eald him eorlscipe maran on-orete. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 134 (Bosw.) Plegeðe mid his efen-ealdum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18605 Swa wass Crist.. all wipþ his fadere efenalde. 1382 *WYCLIF Dan.* i. 20 He shal see þour cheeris lener byfore other þunge men, þour eueneldis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Euenelholde, or euenelde, *coccus*. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terrentio* 14 b, Lyke as I se my son do for his frende & euenjelde.

**Evenomate** (*fv̄n̄nomet*), *v.* rare-1. [f. *E-* + *VENOM sb.* + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To take out the poison from (food, etc.).

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 122 Purified from the poison of the practical Romish doctrine of works as the Mandioc is evenomated by fire.

† **Evens**, *adv.* *Obs.* [genit. of *EVEN sb.* used *adv.*] In the evening.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 375 Folke was on þaire firste slepe & it was furth euyens.

**Evensong** (*fv̄n̄sɒŋ*). [f. *EVEN sb.* + *SONG*.]

1. *Eccl.* The English name of the service (also called *vespers*) usually celebrated shortly before sunset, being the sixth of the seven 'canonical hours' of the Western Church. After the Reformation applied to the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, which is 'an abridgement of the offices of Evensong and Compline as used before the Reformation' (Hook *Ch. Dict.*).

The *Doleful Evensong*: the 'Fatal Vespers' of 26 Oct. 1623, at which the greater part of a R. C. congregation lost their lives through the falling-in of a floor.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* ix, þa seofon tid-sangas.. uht-sang and þrim-sang.. non-sang ant efen-sang. c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 50 Efensang daghwamlice mid fewer sealmorum. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 328 At þe day of date of euen-song, On oure before þe sonne go down. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 17 Euery brother and sister.. shullen.. heren y' seruice of bothe y' euensonges & messe. 1462 in *Ellacombe's Bells of Ch. ix.* (1872) 277 He schall helpe to ryng all in to Matsens and Masse and evynsong with his felow. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Table for the Ordre of the Psalmes, to be sayed at Matsens and Evensong. c 1550 *BECON Treat. Fastning in Catechism* (1844) 533 Such should not be counted to fast that did eat before evensong was done. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 217 The country Lasses dance in the Church-yard after Even-song. 1691 *WOON Ath. Oxon.* I. 427 He [John Gee] had been at the doleful *Evensong* in the Black-Friars in London, 26 Oct. 1623. 1735 *PORT. Donne Sat.* i. 106 Doom'd to say his beads and Evensong. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xvii, 'I might ha' gaen to evensong, and heard Dobby Docharty mumbling his mass'. 1882 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 97 His matins prayer.. his evensong were all out of Holy Writ.

*attrib.* 1641 *MILTON Antihado.* ii. Wks. (1847) 61/1 To diet their ignorance.. with the limited draught of a matins, and evensong drench.

b. The time of evensong; the hour of sunset. *arch.* Also more fully † *evensong-time*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25594 (Cott.) Sute iesu.. þou gaf sight o þi blod and flecks at euen-sangens time [c 1340 (Fairf.) euen-sang time]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4800 From afternone to auensong. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 450 Quhen that evynsang-tym ves neir. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 504 II. 191 On the same day at evyn-song time. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Let hir fast til euensong. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccclxix. (R.), The yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at euensongtyme. 1560-78 *Bk. Discl. Ch. Scol.*, The Saturday, and other vigils to be holy daies from Evensong to Evensong. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (J.), If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till evensong. a 1700 *DRYDEN Poems* (J.), He tun'd his notes both evensong and morn. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1775 in *ASH*, 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ballads, Before Damon* 9 From evensong to day time.

† c. *Sicilian evensong*: = 'Sicilian vespers': see *VESPERS. Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 718 All the Frenchmen that were in the Ile of Sicilia.. upon Easter day, at the first peale to Evensong.. were all put to death.. whereupon this proverb doth yet remaine amongst us, The Sicilia Evensong, a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Irenie* Wks. 168 Towns will close their gates upon you; and ye may some day expect a Sicilian even-song.

2. *gen.* (partly *transf.* from 1). A song sung in the evening.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prose* 830 If euen song and morwe song accorde Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. 1622 *MILTON Penseros* 64 Flutes, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy evensong. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 176 Sit thee down and sing thy evensong in the sad trees shade. 1876 *QUINDA Winter* xii. 373 Flocks of birds.. were singing their sweet shrill evensong.

† **Even-star**, *Obs.* Also 5 *-stern*. [OE. *efenstearra*, f. *efen*, *EVEN* sb. + *stearra*, *STAR*; for *even-stern* cf. *ON. aplan-stiarn*.] Evening-star.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxix. § 13 Se steorra ðe we hataþ efenstearra. c 1220 *Bestiary* 766 For he is fairer ouer alle men, so euen sterre ouer erde fen. 1388 *WYCLIF Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou.. makist eueue sterre.. to rise on the sones of erthe. 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 119 The Euenstern, *vespers*. 1552 *HULOET*, Euen starr.. *vespers*, *vesperg*.

**Event** (*fv̄nt*), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* *evend*. [a. *OF. event*, ad. L. *eventus* occurrence, issue, f. *venire* to come out, happen, result, f. *ē*-out + *venire* to come.]

1. The (actual or contemplated) fact of anything happening; the occurrence of. Now chiefly in phrase *In the event of*: in the case (something specified) should occur.

1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* Intro. 1, I could not but expect the event of so good a thing. *Mod.* In the event of the earl's death, the title will lapse.

† b. *In point of event*: in point of fact, as things have actually happened. *Obs.*

1676 *ALLEN Addr. Nonconf.* 29 And.. we find in point of event, that the ordinary way.. bath been, etc.

2. Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening; an incident, occurrence. *The course of events*: see *COURSE*.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v. iii.* 204 To Order well the State, That like Events, may ne'er it Ruinate. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* iv. 440 The dangerous events in darke and tempestuous nights, which happen there [in this sea]. 1650 *CROMWELL Lett.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), [We do not think] of the hand of the great God in this mighty and strange appearance of His; but can slightly call it an 'event'. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* Intro. Wks. 1874. I. 2 This observation forms a presumption.. that such event has or will come to pass. 1803 *CAMPBELL Lockhart's Warning*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiv, Her affection, awakened by the events of the morning, 1876 J. H. *NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* I. i. 86 An utter change in the political events which came after.. would have been the result.

b. *pl.* (without article) for 'the course of events'; also occurs, in sing. *the event*.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 238, I resolved to put myself upon the watch to see them.. and leave the rest to the event. 1842 *MIALl Nonconf.* II. 1 Events have proved us right. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. xii. 130 Nature and events had made him king.

c. In mod. use chiefly restricted to occurrences of some importance; hence colloquial uses such as *quite an event*. (Cf. *Fr. un véritable événement*.)

1893 *Mrs. BISHOP in Leisure H.* 84/2 The first sight of a real mangrove swamp is an event.

d. In the doctrine of chances: (a.) Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, some one of which will happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be computed. *Compound event*: one that consists in the combined occurrence of two or more simple events. (b.) Occasionally, a trial or hazard, which will result in some one of several different ways ('events' in the preceding sense).

1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 96 One of the events, A, B, C, &c. must happen at every trial, and each event brings with it a specified gain or loss. 1885 *CROFTON in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. q) XIX. 771 Determination of the probabilities of Compound Events, when the probabilities of the simple events on which they depend are known. *Ibid.*, Let there be an event which must turn out in one of two ways, W and B.

e. In sporting language: Something on the issue of which money is staked; also, one of the items in a programme of sports.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 66 The young fellows were making an 'event' out of Ethel's marriage and sporting their money freely on it. 1865 *TRAILLOR Bolton Est.* i. 4 Trusting to the next event at Newmarket to set him right. 1884 *Collier* 13 Feb. 247/2 The Amateur Athletic Association passed a rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 50 Of the leading events Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton each won one.

3. That which follows upon a course of proceedings; the outcome, issue; that which proceeds from the operation of a cause; a consequence, result. *In (the) event*: in (the) result.

1573 *Scampill Ball.* 187 Weill micht the counsals beir ane gude euend. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the original, proceeding, and event of these wars I spare to speake much. 1611 *HEWWOOD Gold.* Age 1. i. Causes hest friende haue the best event. 1612 T. *TAYLOR Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Too much indulgence.. is a cruell loue in the event. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad Th.* (1841) 24 His courtesy in intention proved a mischief in event. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court, to hear the Event of a Cause concerning her Dower. 1769 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 96 We have surprising accounts.. of the recovery of persons, without the least prospect of a favourable event. 1820

SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii. He then took his aim . . . and the multitude awaited the event in breathless silence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 612 The event of his enterprise was doubtful. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. 146 They openly, and in the event successfully, resisted the installation of the new prelate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 53 There is no merit . . . in learning wisdom after the event.

† b. Undesigned or incidental result. *nonce-nse*. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 25 The Pilot waits himself by event [Aristotle's *κατὰ συμβεβηκός*, *Phys.* II. 1], it being impossible that he should wait others, if he were absent.

† 4. What 'becomes of' or befalls (a person or thing); fate. *Obs.*

15. MORF *Edu.* V. Ep. Ded. 2 The miserable and wretched end and event of the other. 1991 SPENSER *Tarant Mus.* 143 A ship in midst of tempest left. Full sad and dreadful is that ships event. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* ix. 2. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 129 They differ as unto the Event they may come unto.

5. Idiomatic phrases, with mixed notion of 2 and 3. *At* (or *in*) *all events*: whatever happens or happened; in any case, at any rate. † *Upon all events*: for every emergency.

1672 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 80, I had put all things in readiness upon all events. 1685 *Ibid.* II. 250 In all events . . . the Church of England . . . is the most primitive, apostolical, and excellent. 1793 L.D. Holt in *Raymond Rep.* 909 He is bound to answer for the goods at all events but acts of God and the king's enemies. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ii. 42 Civil war . . . must in all events, prove calamitous to the nation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 73 Duplicate sent repeated orders that the reinforcement might be intercepted at all events. 1897 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. x. 603 Berkestead was a pedlar, or at all events a hawk of small wares. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Not this at all events, which is the opposite of truth.

† **Event**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. event-* ppl. stem of *evenire* (see *EVEN*) *v.*] to happen, take place.] *intr.* To come to pass.

(An alleged transitive verb of this form in RICHARDSON and later Dicts. is based on a passage misquoted from T. Wilson *Rhet.* 6 b; edd. 1553 and 1580 have *invented*.)

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 13, An English History acted and eunited in my Countrey of England. 1615 A. NICHOLES *Marriage & Wit.* xii. My Maid and I . . . Will tell old Stories long ago evented To pass the Time. 1650 VIND. *Hammond's Addr.* § 32 To teach their Disciples *apathy*, or courage against whatsoever events.

† **Event**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *eventer*, OF. *es-venter*, f. *es-* = *L. ex-* + *vent* wind; cf. *AVENT*.] *a. trans.* To expose to the air; hence, to cool. *b. intr.* for *refl.* To vent itself. find a vent.

1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.*, Clifford viii. To euent the heat that had me nye vdoen. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.* *Entertainm. Coronat.* Lest the fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears, might lose the name Without the apt eventing of her heat. 1609—Case is altered v. iii. The place from whence that scalding sigh evented. 1605 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* iii. Till he [Phoebus] find oppos'd A loose and roid vapour that is fit 'T event his searching beams.

† **Eventation**, *Obs.* [a. *F. eventation*, f. *eventer*; see *prec.*] A letting out, a drawing (of blood). 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) O v j b. In such cases, a little eventation of the infected blood, may bee the saving of their lvyes. [1611 CORN. *Eventation*, a venting; also, the opening of a veine.]

† **Eventerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. ex-* + *venter* belly + *-ATE* = *cf. F. eventrer*. Prob. orig. a misprint in BROWNE for *eventerate*.]

*a. trans.* To open the bowels of; to disembowel.

*b. intr.* 'To come out of the belly' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656). Hence † **Eventeration** *Obs.* = *EVENTRATION*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 116 In a Bear which the Hunters eventrated, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Eventeration*, a taking out the belly of anything. 1692-1732 in COLES.

**Eventful** (*iv'ntfʊl*), *a.* [f. *EVENT* *sb.* + *-FUL*. A word used once by SHAKESPEARE, whence Johnson's only quotation; not appearing otherwise in our quots. till after Johnson.]

1. Full of events; rich in striking occurrences. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventfull historie. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 252 The eventful story of her [Placidia's] life. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The changes which fourteen eventful years had produced. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 5 Barneveld's eventful life.

2. Fought with important issues; momentous.

1773 LANGHORNE *Orig. Veil* (R.) The man of faith thro' Genar doer'd to stray, A nation waiting his eventful way. 1797 MRS. RAOLIFFE *Italian xii.* A thousand times she turned about the eventful paper. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vii. xlii, Thalaba . . . waited calmly for the eventful day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 591 The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful.

3. = **EVENTUAL** 5.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westminster Rev.* VI. 474 To levy . . . any part . . . not exceeding . . . for any child, a moiety of such his, her, or their then eventful portion or portions.

Hence **Eventfulness**, eventful quality.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 592 What we miss in eventfulness is made up in descriptions, etc. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iv. 93 Bacon . . . saw . . . the critical eventfulness of the moment.

**Eventide** (*iv'ntaid*), *arch.* [OE. *even-tid*, f. *even*, *EVEN* *sb.* + *tid* time, *TIDE*.] The time of evening; evening. Also fig.

[1590 Lindisf. *Gosp.*, Mark xi. 11 Midday see efrn was tid zeforded on Bethania mid toelfum.] a 1000 tr. *Greg. Dial.* i. x. (Bosw.). See *even-tid* does dages. a 1225 *Aencl. R.* 404 Iden ende of all his lue, þæt was ase iden event. 1388

WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 8. c. 1430 tr. T. à *Keupis' Tuit.* i. xiv. In þe eventide discusse þe maner, what þou hast ben þis day in worde, worke, & þoust. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 447 This life hath not one hour certain, whensoever the eventide thereof cometh. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 63. 1780 COWPER *Nighting. & Gloww.*, Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended. 1851 LONGF. *Leg. v.* *Castle Vautberg*, Those same soft bells at eventide Rang in the ears of Charlemagne.

attrib. 1822 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxi. 2 Eventid sacrifice.

† **Eventilate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. eventilāt-* ppl. stem of *eventilā-re* to fan, f. *ē-* out + *ventilā-re* to fan; see *VENTILATE*. Cf. OF. *eventiller*.]

1. *trans.* To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow (com); to acerate (blood).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Eventilated*, fanned, cooled, or censed by the wind. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Alenc. Compt.* vi. 185 The Symptoms . . . were caused by Blood fermenting too much, and not eventilated enough. 1706 in PHILLIPS; hence in ASH, etc.

2. *fig.* To lay open to discussion; to discuss; to *VENTILATE*.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 377 It is nowhere so narrowly discussed and eventilated. 1669 *Addr. Yug. Centry Eng.* 126 This is a subject so copiously and methodically elsewhere . . . eventilated.

b. (see *quot.*; not in the Law Dicts.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eventilate*, in a Law-sense, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

† **Eventilation**, *Obs.* [f. *prec.*; see *-ATION*. Cf. *It. eventilazione* (Florio).]

1. a. The action of fanning, or of supplying fresh air. b. The action of winnowing; also of scattering to the winds. c. Aeration (of blood, humours, etc.).

a. 1643 J. HOWELL *Parables on Times* 13 Nothing could be . . . so directly opposite to his soft gentle breezes and eventilations. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xxv. This heat is, a generative gentle heat joynd with moisture, nor needs it ayr for eventilation. 1651—*Venice* 33 By reason of the fresh breezes and eventilations of the circumjacent Sea. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eventilation*, a Winnowing.

b. 1727 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Auenone*, Which, by means of that Eventilation, sends out the Seed in such a Manner as it is proper to be sown. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 109 My cudgel . . . shall soon disseminate, by a rapid eventilation, the brains in his pericranium.

c. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 161 Lest it should obstruct and hinder eventilation by its clamminess. *Ibid.* xi. 378 'The Skull being carefully opened, . . . he was recovered by the eventilation of his Brain. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 205 It [vital flame] requires constant eventilation, through the trachea and pores of the body.

† *Used for:* What is 'vented' or belched forth.

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 238 There remains scarce anything now of all their Factions and Frothy Eventilations or Productions of any kind.

2. The action of laying open to discussion; an examination, discussion.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 In the search and eventilation of natural verities. 1651—*Venice* 148 After some Eventilations of the matters, this Answer was sent. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Eventilation*, a strict examining, or sifting of a Business. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Eventless** (*iv'ntl's*), *a.* [f. *EVENT* *sb.* + *-LESS*; cf. *eventful*.] Without events; unmarked by noteworthy incidents.

1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) VI. 231 Our Journey was eventless. 1868 MORRIS *Early Par.* (1870) I. t. 72 Su smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit, Yet not eventless either. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* x. 213 On the 21st we made a tedious eventless voyage. 1880 J. W. SHEPHERD *Conjuror's Daughter* 225 The long eventless day was nearing to its close.

Hence **Eventlessly** *adv.*, in an eventless manner.

**Eventlessness**, the condition of being eventless. 1888 G. E. POST *Lond. Miss. Conf.* I. 24 Her life goes on eventlessly year after year until she reaches the mature age of ten. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 309 He was pleased with the natural eventlessness of the whole adventure.

**Eventration** (*iv'entri-fən*). [a. Fr. *eventration*, f. *eventrer*, f. *ē-* (cf. *L. ex-*) out + *ventre* belly.]

1. The action of opening the belly (of an animal). 1875 MISS CORBE *Falce Beasts* 39 The animal's [camel's] provision of water, which his master could always reach . . . by the simple process of eventration.

2. a. The condition of a *fortes* in which the abdominal viscera are extruded. b. In women: A pendulous condition of the lower abdomen. c. 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). d. The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound.

a. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* c. 1836 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 508/1 The tumour formed by the protruding viscera is designated . . . eventration.

d. 1847 in CRAIG. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Eventricqueness**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as if \**eventric* (*-ique*) (f. *ē-* out + *L. ventr-em* belly + *-IO* + *-NESS*).] Corpulence. In *quot. fig.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 141 If London . . . must . . . be born with till its humors be sweetened, and its eventricqueness be reduced, then no purpose is this waste of rage.

**Eventual** (*iv'entʃʊəl*), *a.* [ad. F. *eventuel*, f. as if ad. L. \**eventualis*, f. *eventus* *v.*; see *EVENT*.]

† 1. Or pertaining to events or occurrences; consisting in events; of the nature of an event. *Obs.* 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* xiv. i. There is nothing more

dangerous than to make construction of God's purposes, out of eventual appearances. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 50 To run counter to Gods providence, which is his real word, and as it were an Eventual Oracle. 1684 H. MORF. *Answe. Remarks Exp. Apoc. Biva.* The true Authentick eventual measure to compute the fulfilling of the Medial-Visions by.

† 2. That happens to exist. *Obs.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix. x. By pride I mean that saucy passion which exults in every little eventual pre-eminence over other men. 1794 GONWIN *Cal. Williams* 158 In what manner I should prevent the eventual decay of twenty-four hours from arising . . . a source of new calamity.

3. That will arise or take place in a particular contingency.

1767 LD. LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* I. (ed. 2) 86 William aspired to secure to himself the eventual succession to the crown of that kingdom [France], in case that Louis . . . should die before his father. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 279 Nothing is provided for it, but an eventual surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 252 The Bishops will not have too much time to prepare their eventual opposition. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 623 He offered to admit England to a share in the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

† b. Of stipulations: Conditional (cf. *EVENTUALLY* 1 b). Of an army: To be raised if required.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 440 The Dutch began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatched. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 The consideration of their services should be eventual, and depend on the success of their exertions. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 279 A bill . . . authorizing the President in case of a declaration of war . . . by any European power, to raise an eventual army of thirty regiments.

4. Of the nature of an event or result.

1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eventual*, happening in consequence of anything; consequential. 1810 BENTHAM *Pack-ing* (1827) 134 Eventual vexation to persons liable to be called upon to serve in the capacity of special jurors. 1834 HR. MARTINEAU *Moral* iii. 124 An aggression on the rights of industry, and an eventual injury to all concerned.

5. Ultimately resulting.

1823 FABER *Diffie. Infidelity* (1833) 3 The necessary consequence which it involves . . . an eventual denial of God's omnipotence. 1850 GLAISTONE *Gleanings* V. cxxvii. 252 The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. x. 618 As society advances, the eventual cessation of all such attempts is certain. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 437 Gradually moulded into their eventual form.

**Eventuality** (*iv'entʃʊəli*), [f. *prec.* + *-ITY*; cf. *F. eventualité*.]

1. Something that may happen; a possible event or occurrence; a contingency.

1852 LEVER *Dallons* I. 123 Some experience had . . . trained him to a tactic of waiting and watching for eventualities. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* i. *Bk. Bleguants' Apol.* In that bewildering entanglement Of horrible eventualities. 1878 LADY HERBERT *tr. Hübner's Ramble* i. xii. 184 In certain eventualities this state of things might give rise to grave difficulties.

2. *Phrenology*. The faculty of observing and remembering the order of succession in events; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1828 G. COMBE *Const. Man.* 73 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

**Eventually** (*iv'entʃʊəli*), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. In the event of something happening.

1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 164 Some eventually possible inconvenience.

† b. In order to provide against a contingency; in conditional terms. *Obs.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxvii. 239 So many of my letters have miscarried, that I am forced to repeat the same thing over and over again eventually. 1752 *Ibid.* IV. 3, I am sensible that they can only be met with by great accident at family sales and auctions, so I only mention the affair to you eventually. [So often in CHESTERF.] 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 271 Not conditionally and eventually, but positively and authoritatively.

† 2. In result (as opposed to intention). *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* Wks. 1772 I. 248, I . . . think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually disoblged you. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 20 King James was not deposed by those, otherwise than eventually; these were the Causes of all this. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Other vices eventually do mischief: this alone aims at as an end.

3. In the event, in the chd, finally, ultimately.

a. 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* i. (1681) 80 If one that shall eventually be shut out, may do all this, what shall become of the generality of Religious men that never do so much? 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 278 Seneca . . . endeavoured to employ every day of his life as if it eventually might be his last. 1843 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. x. 179 Absentees . . . will doubtless eventually disappear from Ireland. 1879 PROCTOR *Plans. Ways* 36 v. 102 This line eventually became the brightest line of the whole spectrum.

**Eventuate** (*iv'entʃʊət*), *v.* [f. *L. eventus* *Event sb.* + *-ATE*; cf. *actuate*.]

First used in U. S., and still regarded as an Americanism, though it has been employed by good writers in England.]

† 1. *intr.* To have a (specified) event or issue; to turn out (well or ill); to issue, result in.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 313,



I am sure it is wrong, and cannot eventuate well. 1835 M. Scott *Cruise Africa* xii. The squib had eventuated, as the Yankees say, in a zigzag or cracker. 1855 MILMAN *Lal. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 151. The Schoolmen could not but eventuate in William of Ockham. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. ii. ii. (1881) 361. He heard... the discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament. 1877 A. J. Ross *Mem. Bp. Ewing* xxxii. 536 The crisis had eventuated favourably.

2. To be the issue; to result, come about.  
1834 DE QUINCY *Coleridge* Wks. (1863) II. 93 In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated to speak Yankeeishly, that, etc. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 1. 25 If so-and-so were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 1217 When there was danger of a war eventuating with America.

3. trans. To bring to the event or issue.  
1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 103 Yes, (to eventuate my story) it did me good.

**Eventuation** (iventiu'fən). [*f. prec.*: see -ATION.] The action of 'eventuating'; or bringing or coming to an issue; realization; issue.

1838 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie). 1876 *Overmatched* II. xii. 196 Deputing to some good genius... the eventuation of his more dazzling hopes.

† **Ever**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 1 *sofor*, *cofor*, *efor*, *efor*, 3 *eaver*, 4 *ever*. [OE. *cōfor* = OHG. *efor*, mod. Ger. *eber*, ON. *efurr*: = *OTent. \*ēburo-*, allied to OSlav. *veprī*, L. *aper*.]

1. A wild boar.  
c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxix. [lxxxix.] 13 Hine utan of wuda coferas wrotað and wilde der westað and frettað. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 182 Sele þu him... flassc efores. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurdunge as eaures forroden.

2. Comb. Ever-fern: a. The Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; b. *Osmunda regalis*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 188 Deos wyrt man... cfor fearn nemneð. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wv. Wulcker 235 *Filix arboratica*, eferfern. c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 297 *Filix minula*, efoferern. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 438 He bused hym a bour. Of hay & of euer-ferne & erbes a fewe. a 1387 *Simon. Barhol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 32 Osmunda, herba est, eferferne. a 1400 *Silvane MS.* 5. 9 b. Osmundo... eueruern. 14. *Recipes in Rel. Ant.* I. 52 For the stane... tak efer-ferne that grows on the ake.

**Ever** (e'və), *adv.* Forms: a. 1-3 *ēfre* (*north. ēfra*, 2 *ēvre*, 3 *ēvere*), 2-3 *afre*, *ēfre*, *ēfor*, 3 *aver* (e, *avre*, *eur*, 2-4 *avr* (e, *ēvre*, 3-4 *hevere*, 2-5 *eaver*, 2-6 *evir*, -yr, 9 *dial. ivver*, 2- *ever*. β. 3 *ær*, er, 4-7 *ere*, 6- *e'er*. Also a. 3 *javre*, 6 *yeffer*, β. 4 *yer*. [OE. *ēfre*. Not found in other Teut. langs.; the ulterior etymology is doubtful. Connexion of some kind with OE. *d*, *ay* is probable on account of the sense.

If it be a compound of *d*, the second element should begin with *f* or less probably with *h*, and contain the vowel *i* or *ɔ*. The most plausible suggestion hitherto made is that of Cosijn (*Taalb. Bijdragen* II. 267), that it is equivalent to Goth. *aiw falhrvan* 'ever in life'; cf. the common OE. phrase *d 10 firove* in similar sense, also OHG. *ueuallire* never, lit. 'never in life'. This is supported by the agreement of the final -a of the ONorthumb. *ēfre* with the ending of the locative (dat.) of the -u declension, to which the sb. *fiorh* life (= *fiorhans*) originally belonged. The recorded forms of *fiorh*, however, do not furnish for the umlaut; but cf. the cognate OE. *frans*, OS. *frihōs*, ON. *frar* 'men'. A different suggestion has been made by Prof. G. Hempl in *Mod. Langs. Notes* IV. (1886) 417, viz. that the word is an adverbial case of a substant. compound *f d-ēfre* (= *ēvre*) event, occasion. On this view its formation would be closely analogous to that of Ger. *jemals*. With regard to the umlaut Prof. Hempl compares *brēnde* = 'aradit'; with regard to the *f* from *h* he compares *welofod* for 'with-bed' (or *bedol*).

1. Always, at all times; in all cases. (All these senses, exc. 1 b and 5 b, are now *arch.* or merely literary.)

1. Throughout all time, eternally; throughout all past or all future time; perpetually (often hyperbolically or in relative sense: throughout one's life, etc.). *arch.* Also strengthened *Ever* and *ever*, † *ever ay*.

a 1000 *Cinevulw Crist* 111 Du *ēfre* wære. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þet is and wes and efer scal ben blecced offer al. c 1200 *Orniw* 206 Ioc amm Gabriel Pettefre & *ēfre* stannde Biforenn Godd. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 þe endesse dai is *afre* abuten ende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13180 (Gütt.) þarfor euer ay worth hir wa! þat god man dowid tresun sla. 1340 *Ayent*. 71 þe oþre lyue þet euer wyþoute endes sel yleste. 1500-20 DUNBAR 'Fall off I must' vi. The fyfe that euidr dois lest. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*. Offices 34 That we may euer live with thee in the worlde to come. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 73 It (the island) was not euer compassed about with the sea. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 123 Let me live here euer. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) 113 He liveth and reigneth euer one God. 1733 *Lt. Mayor of London Let.* 6 Aug. in *Swift's Lett.* A set of great men, who will ever be an honour... to their country. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1838) 152 Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fully entitled King.

b. In sense limited by a following adv., prep., or conj., as in *ever after* (-ward), *ever before*, *ever since*, throughout all the time before or after a specified date.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 (Gütt.) Euer siben [c 1340 *Trin. euer after*] halted he. c 1380 Wyclif *Sct. Wks.* III. 510 Hevere before and euer after. 1525 *Lt. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxxix [cxxxix] 565 He hath assembled togyther into his house... a great nombre of menne, and hath kepte them there contently euersyth the first of Whitsontide. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 9 Euer and sence the worlde beganne. 1714 ANONSON *Spect.* No. 556 7 The Coffee-houses have

ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corriph. Chr.* I. 1. 104 Ever after... the phraseology of the Greeks prevailed. 1805 H. KINGSLEY *Hilliards & B.* xxxv. It must have been raining cats and dogs ever since I had been out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 This sign I have had ever since I was a child.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* i. 23 My desires like fell and cruel hounds, Ere since pursue me.

2. At all times, on all occasions, on each occasion; = ALWAYS 1. *arch.* and *north. dial.*

c 1040 *Rnle St. Benet* (Lobman) 12 Myndig sige [see abbo] *refe*, þet [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Efer to pan setteser dei hes comen... to pan sinagoge. c 1205 *LAV.* 547 Brutus heom com æfter & æfer [c 1275 euer] he heom leide on. c 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* xxxiii. Ever out cometh evel sponne web. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tonn E. v.* Of euyllyf cometh euer an euylle ende. 1523 *Lt. BERNERS Froiss.* I. 748 As they passed by, ever the Parisiens enclyned themselves to them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 162 Your poore Seruant euer. 1632 LITWICHOW *Trav.* II. 49 They were dayly molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 541 The Prelate of the Garter... is ever the Bishop of Winchester. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 126 I. 137 Envy and Railing... almost euer follow. 1771 GOLDISM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 378 He attacked the largest ships, and almost euer with success. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 70 Longitude is euer measured from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* viii. 113 The rude state which is ever the consequence of a scarcity of knowledge. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph... has been a hard hitter, but he has ever hit fair.

3. Idiomatic phrases. † *Ever among* (see AMONG B. 2); also in same sense † *ever between*.

*Ever and again*; *ever and anon* (see AGAIN 4 b, ANON 6 b). † *Ever and oft* (e: with constant reiteration, continually. † *Ever now and now*, *ever now and then*, *ever now and then among*: 'every now and then'. † *Ever unwhile* (ME.): 'every now and then, from time to time. Obs.

1554 O. E. Chron. an. 1137. 3 Hi laiden gæildes of[n] he tunes æreumwile. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Nawt an on ende; a heauer umbewhile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Gütt.) Honard he þou fader, euer and oft. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elysnyu hisshop of Wynchestre euer among fondede to have þe see. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* xviii. And euer now and now came alle the knyghtes home. *Ibid.* x. lxxxviii. And euer bitwene, sir Tristram resorted unto Ioyous gard. 1524 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b. Who when he had clene beggered himself w<sup>t</sup> expenses, would euer now and then thus saie unto the birde [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 207 Besides these written ordinaunces of the law, he did euer now and then among, rayse uppe Prophetes unto them. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. ix. 41 And euer and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. 1632 LITWICHOW *Trav.* II. 46 Dal-matians... by Sea with Frigots and Brigantines did euer and often vexe the Venetian Commerce. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Bergerac's Comical Hist.* I. 71 Ever now and then I looked upwards. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 312 A spoonful or two... should be given euer and anon. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 551 And euer and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Ever and anon we are landed in particulars. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Ever and again the busky voices of narwal and shark... murmured, etc.

3. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually; with continual recurrence. *arch.* † *Ever forth* (cf. Ger. *immerfort*): continually, constantly. † *Ever in one*: unchangingly. Obs.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Crist & Satan* 297 *Æfre* forth. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxxi. 27 *Æfer* ge slyton ongen God. a 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101. His men fytton to hearme *æfre* geddy. c 1205 *LAV.* 1276 Pritti dawes & pritti night heo ferden efer [c 1275 efer] forð riht. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Babilones folc weorred & warped euer toward this tur. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 33 þis Abbot hire siwede euerfe forth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 546 But he neuer hir coude fynde But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b. With these two vices, he brenneth euer in one. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2 Pedants... will ever be carping. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. vii. 99 We are euer sinning, we must euer be renewing our sorrow. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 186 The same tale... we have euer to tell in the English history of these years.

b. With comparatives to mark a constant increase or decrease, *esp.* before the correlatives *the—the* (OE. *stā—stā*, ME. *se—se*, *pe—pe*).

a. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 Dæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stanþe was king & æure it was uuerse & uuerse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 þis fis is of swule cunde þet euer se he mare strenged him to swilþiminde mid þe watere se he mare swimde him. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27, & euer se hore mure was mare togedres; se þe soð 3 s sarre at a twin ninge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1444 (Gütt.) And þet troud nigh þa felun Bot euer mistroud mar and mare. c 1380 Wyclif *Sct. Wks.* III. 273 Euer þe lenger þat þou byest to lyve bi Goddis lawe, euer þe harder it, etc. c 1440 *Homdyon* 1833 (Weber) Euer the fayer that she spake, The fouler braydes gan he make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet & restfull in hymself. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 165 This wandering, everlonger, evermore Hath overworn me.

b. 1297 R. GLOVE. (1724) 110 Er þe lenger þe more. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 58 3er þe more þat þey hole, al þe more schal þe fendis torment.

† c. *Ever as* (see AS) with varying force = 'as long as', 'as often as', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'always in proportion as'. Obs.

1297 R. GLOVE. (Rolls) 3974 *Pe kyng*... 3er how large 3iftes, euer as hit worlde were. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxvii. And euer as he smote doune knyghtes, he made them to swere, etc. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 251

His armye... ever as they went, won dyvers strange holdes and tounes. 1530 TINAOLE *Exp.* 1 Cor. 308 And ever as he grew in promociō and dignity, so gathered he unto him of the most subtle-witted. 1577 CAMION *Hist. Irel.* (1809) 71 He subdued the land through and through, ever as he went building up castles and fortresses. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 101 Ever as they came up to the breach, the cannon heaved them off. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* vii. xlv. (1668) 126 Ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small Chilter wheat. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 139 These... have bene diuers times reformed, euer as they did degenerate from their primitive sincerity.

† 4. Prefixed to indefinite pronouns or advs. to impart to them a distributive sense; also, to distributive words in order to emphasize this function. *Ever all*: all and sundry. *Ever either* (outlier): each of the two respectively. *Ever anywhere, euer where*: everywhere. Obs.; for *ever each*, *ever ywhere*, see their mod. forms EVERY, EVERYWHERE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13873 (Cott.) Iesus went him forth here and þar, And did meracles euer-ai-que. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1084 Now we lian ben her & tar, Pe pris-yonne euer ay-war. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxii. 2 The werkere of euer either is the Lord. 1410 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 192 Prophesied, to euer all mankind. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi. For 3e moue haue maystrus euyrware. 1444 *Close Roll* 23 *Hen. VI.* And euerwither of the said Priour and Gelfrey... was bounden in £40. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. ii. 8 But if [=unless] eueither of the premisses be trewe the Confusion is not trewe.

† Giving a distributive sense to numerals. (A mere Germanism.)

1525 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 4 Samson... catched thre hundred foxes... and put euer a fyre brande between two tayles [LUTHER, einen Brand je zwischen zwei Schwänze].

5. quasi-sb. use of 1. † a. In ME. pbrase, *long is ever* (cf. 'long is ay'). Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1848 Longe beoð æwre dæd ne bið he nawere. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 103 Ful lang es euer, lang es euer.

b. in pbrases, *For ever* (sometimes, *esp.* in U.S., written FOREVER, q.v.): for all future time, for eternty, in perpetuity; hence (chiefly in colloq. use), incessantly, interminably. In proper sense often in strengthened forms, † *For all ever*, *for ever and (for) ever*, *for ever and ay* (arch.), *for ever and a day* (? a corruption of *prec.*; now only humorous, but formerly in serious use).

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 (Cott.) þis folk... þat suld vs serue for euer and al. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 16 Two dukes & two bisshops for euer toke þe leue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. v.* 124 Non go to galyis, bote it be for euer. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 101 We wyll be, þen 3owre seruandys for euer and hoo. 141. *Tundale's Vit.* 1488 To that same peyn schuld y have goo And dwellyd ther in for euer and oo. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. lxxviii. 8 Is his goodnesse cleane decayd for euer and a day? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 The Doctrine which is set forth in the name of God, serueth not for our age onely, but for all euer. 1594 Hooker *Ecol. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 5 One only God to be blessed for euer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 97 Farewell for euer and a day. 1600 A. P. L. iv. i. 145. 1627 DORNE *Serm.* clxvii. VI. 276 New heavens and new earth for euer and euer and euer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 719 For euer I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dis sever From the fair head, for ever, and for ever! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 It was the fate of Charles, for ever to aim at projects which were... impracticable. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho*. I, Madame St. Aubert knew not that she left it for ever. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) I. ii. 1202 To him and his successors for ever. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. 1. 202 Hitherto certainly, and probably it will be so for ever.

b. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus Wks.* (1861) 241 'Were banish'd both for e'er from Arragon.

† 6. *Quasi-adv.* uses of 1-3. Everlasting, constant, perpetual. Chiefly with agent-nouns or sb's. of action. Obs.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 129 But euer fire of hel (y<sup>e</sup> punishment of the devils) do hang over us. 1580 SNEYR *Aradida* (1622) 481 But the time of my euer farewell approacheth. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ded. I, I take my leue, desiring Almighty God, to be your Maiesties euer protector. *Ibid.* ii. (1628) 42 They have bene the onely and euer possessors of their country. 1607 ROWLANDS *Disg. Lanth.* 29, I know thy euer care For winters want... In Sommer doth prepare. 1609 EPHIS. *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* (Q4-1, 2) 179 A newer writer, to an euer reader.

II. At any time (= L. *inquam*); whence: In any case, in any degree. Primarily in negative and interrogative sentences and in hypothetical and subordinate clauses.

7. At any time.

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Crist & Satan* 171 þat ic... ne sceal æfre geheran þare byhtestan þeman stefne. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 þe les þis æfre [c 1660 *Hutton* æfre] mid eadum geseon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 A wellweir þu fule hold, þat ich æwer þe to be iteied. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 230 Al þet uel þet he euer dude Job, euer he non leue þerof ecet ure Louerde. a 1250 *Out & Night*: 1178 Ich not 3ef this were 3avre prest. c 1300 *Thrusch & Night*. 127 in Hazl. E. P. P. 55 Com thou heure in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prison stronge. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15116 (Trin.) þei biccom soriere þen euer cet þei were. 1375 BARNOUR *Brice* i. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euer mycht pless to that liking. 1380 Wyclif *John* i. 18 No man euer 3y3 God, no but the oon bigetun sone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b. More... pleasaunt to beholde than euer it was... before. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 165 b. Hortensius... was the first that euer killed Peacock for the Table in Rome. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. II. II.

v. 28 If euer. You meet in some fresh cheek the power of  
fancy. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. viii. l. 27 Whence I have  
no hope ever to return. 1660 PEYS *Diary* (1875) 136 The  
first time that ever I remember to have heard the singing-  
men in surplices in my life. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.*  
iii. ii. § 17 We deny that ever his Atoms with all their occur-  
rences would ever produce those things which are in the Uni-  
verse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1 One of the prettiest  
Grotesque Works that I saw. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcii.  
Did I ever? No, I never saw a man grown so yellow I  
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi. For who could ever gaze on Mr.  
Pickwick's beaming face without [etc.]. 1888 BRUCE *Amer.*  
*Comm.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press  
rarely assail their [English Judges'] ability, hardly ever  
their fairness.

β. c 1205 LAV. 14320 He was be bezste latimer bat aer  
com her. c 1400 Apol. *Lell.* 99 It is scham to hem to say  
bus, bat ere kirk erit, sin He & His kirk is o persone.  
1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 141 It hath bin the longest  
night That ere I watch'd, and the most heaviest. 1602 tr.  
*Sallust* 28 For who would ere endure, that they should  
wallow in wealth... while we are pinch'd?

¶ b. *Seldom or ever*: confusedly used for  
'seldom if ever', 'seldom or never'.

1773 *Contempl.* Man I. 83 All those people who were  
afflicted with any illness, seldom or ever survived it. 1804  
SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* v. (1850) 75 Dreamers... who walk  
in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollec-  
tions that they have been dreaming at all. 1809—*Two*  
*Vois.* *Serm.* I. 76 This plea is rarely or ever true.

c. Sometimes used pleonastically as in *seldom ever*.  
1813 J. C. HONHOUSE *Journey* 78 The peasants seldom  
ever can get a farthing for their beasts. 1828 CARLYLE in  
*Foreign Rev.* II. 460 And seldom ever can he succeed.  
1857 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 275 The words of a  
great poet, in our complex modern time, are rarely ever free  
from its traces.

8. On any supposition, by any chance, at all.

a. *Ever any*: any at all (*obs.*). Also *Ever*  
*a(n), e'er a(n)* (now *vulgar*, though *never a(n)* is in  
good colloquial use: see the corrupt form *ARROW*).

a. a 1067 *Charter of Eadward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 219 Ic  
nelle dæf efre an biscop an þing him ðer on a teo. c 1175  
*Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo was lurre to bolien þenne efre of  
alle þa ðære pine. c 1205 LAV. 15255 3if mon funde in auer  
zif londe, æuer æt cniht bæm. 1293 RICH *Phylotes &*  
*Emelia* (1835) 31 If there bee euer a Deuill of them bothe,  
I knowe it is she. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Here  
is pollice, but pette scarce euer a whit. 1769 *Fair Annie*  
in *Herd Sc. Songs*. Had ye ever a brother. 1879 MISS  
JACKSON *Sketches* (1884) s.v. 'Drink or cider'. 'ever-  
one'. 'I dunna car w'ich'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. 'Have  
you ever a shilling as you could lend me?'

β. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 295 I loue thee better,  
than I loue ere a scurvy young boy of them all. 1611—  
*Wint. T.* iv. iv. 180. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.*  
iv. i. The should have bene perboy'd... e're they should  
ha' come in, e're a one of hem. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*  
*Trav.* xxxviii. 151 If there were ere a one amongst you  
that could find out any device of stratagem of war. 1657  
EARL MONM. tr. *Parnia's Pol. Disc.* 200 Nor... have [they]  
made me ere a whit more happy than I was at first. 1706  
WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* i. 'Happy the hours', Angels, assist  
my doleful song, If you have ere a mourning string. 1746  
W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 33. 232 A Man of my Turn  
enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-  
Boy... within the Bills of Mortality. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.*  
(1843) X. 387, I don't know whether you have e'er an one.

b. In comparative clauses introduced by *as*,  
*than*; also in relative clauses introduced by *that*  
preceded by a superlative or by *all, the only*, etc.  
a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 746 All that ever the kyng  
coude do coude never tourne them fro that opynion.  
c 1530 *Arth. Lyr.* *Bryt.* 488 Rode forthe as fast as ever  
they myght. a 1533—*Ilion* l. 169 As naked as ever  
he was borne. 1583 STURGES *Anal. Abing.* ii. 89 [They]  
runne... from towne to towne... till they have spent all that  
ever they have. 1681 DAVEN *Sc. Friar* (J.). As like him as  
ever he can look. 1776 G. C. SEAPLE *Building in Water* 9  
Piles... driven in as close together as ever they can stick.  
1777 JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Feb. in *Boswell*, She will accommo-  
date you as well as ever she can in the old room. 1835  
MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43 Try all that ever you can to be  
patient. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 19 All she  
wanted was to get above ground as fast as ever she could.  
1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 25 Can't you see I'm as  
anxious to get that statue again as ever you can be?

β. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 72 As lowd as e're thou  
canst, cry.  
c. Added for emphasis to the conjunctions *as*  
*soon as, before, ere, or (= ere)*. Also *when ever*  
= 'just as soon as'.

1325-1383 [see ERE C. 1 d.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 38  
Most part of all which M. Athur and I saw, before euer  
we either eate, drunke, or tooke our lodging in Venice.  
1655 *Francion* viii. 7 He gave me a good supper last night,  
when ever I came within his doore. a 1656 BR. HALL  
*Occas. Medit.* § 15 (1851) 20 So soon as ever he hears the  
noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door! 1718  
HICKS *J. Kettlewell* i. xxiii. 46 So soon as ever he be-  
came Master. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*  
Poems I. 48 Or ever she [the Earth] knew so! 1872 G. W.  
DASENT *Three to One* II. 256, I know what is to happen,  
before I ever I get up stairs.

d. Following interrogative pronouns, advs., etc.  
(*how, who, what, where, why*), to intimate that the  
speaker has no notion what the answer will be.

Sometimes these combinations are (improperly) written as  
single words: see *HOWEVER*, *WHOEVER*, etc.  
1595 *World of Wonders* (1607) 240, I shal desire him to  
consider how ever it was possible to get from these priests  
... a pertinent answer. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales*  
*Norse* 12 Where ever in the world have you been? *Ibid.*  
163 The Troll began to wonder... how ever they could be  
rid of the lad. *Ibid.* 215, I wonder now what ever there  
can be inside this chest.

e. Appended to relative pronouns or advs.,  
and giving to them a generalized or indefinite  
force; = *L. cumque*. These combinations are now  
always written as single words: see *HOW(SO)-*  
*EVER*, *WHO(SO)EVER*, etc.

θ. In any degree. a. Prefixed to *the* followed  
by a comparative; = 'at all', 'any'. Now only  
*colloq.* (Cf. *never*, which in the parallel use is  
much more common).

a. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1661) 172 The Primitive  
Christians did not like the Jewish Rites ever the worse  
because they were Theirs. a 1656 BR. HALL (J.). Let no  
man fear that harmful creature ever the less, because he sees  
the apostle safe from that poison. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* (1703)  
I. 9 A Mine undiscovered, for which neither the Owner of  
the Ground or any Body else, are ever the Richer.

β. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 364 For no one are ere the wiser  
for them. a 1679 HOBBS *Abstrud Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII.  
386 Do you think... the opinion of your judgment would  
have been ere the less?

b. *Ever so*: prefixed in hypothetical sentences  
to adjs. or advs., with the sense 'in any con-  
ceivable degree'. Sometimes *elipt.* = 'ever so  
much'; also *dial.* in phrases like *Were it ever so*,  
= 'however great the need might be'. Similarly,  
*Ever such* (a).

This expression has been substituted, from a notion of  
logical propriety, for *never so*, which in literary use appears  
to be much older, and still occurs *arch.*, though *app.* not  
now known in dialects. See *NEVER*.

1690-2 LOCKE *Edue.* in T. Fowler *Locke* (1880) 6 Not to  
take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory. 1741  
RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 273 Let me... not be call'd down  
for ever so much. 1751 *Beau-Philosopher* 193 Was it to  
be attended with ever such difficult Circumstances, there is  
nothing that a great mind will not undertake. 1764 REID  
*Inquiry* vi. § 2 His eyes, though ever so perfect. 1777  
SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii. Though Sir Peter's ill humour  
may vex me ever so, it never shall provoke me to, etc. 1816  
KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 142 If ever so many  
queens are introduced into a hive. 1843 THACKERAY *Jermine*  
*Patrol* 349 If... the caricaturist had made fun of me ever  
so, I would... have put up with the insult. a 1850 ROSSETTI  
*Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 173 Thought of great heart and  
worthy everso, He shall be counted low. 1882 W. *Worc.*  
*Gloss.* s.v. 'I want ax'im for bread, not if it was ever so'.

c. *Ever ever so* is used in affirmative contexts  
as a vague intensive: 'vastly', 'immensely'.  
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fraile* (1879) I. 13 Ever so  
little to their credit. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls*, Ever  
so many years ago. 1877 N. W. *Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v. 'She  
fret ever so when Harry 'tised. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted*  
*Venus* 79 Thank you ever so much, Leander dear!

III. Combinations.

10. When *ever* (in senses 1-3) qualifies an adj.  
or ppl. adj. used attributively, it is almost invari-  
ably hyphenated, thus giving rise to an unlimited  
number of quasi-compounds, as *ever-abiding*,  
*-angry*, *-blooming*, *-changeable*, *-dear*, *-esteemed*, etc.  
1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 152 The only  
holy and ever-increasing noble fountain. 1580 SIDNEY  
*Arcadia* (1622) 136 The euer-noble nature of Leonatus.  
1586 T. B. LA PRIMAVERA *Fr. Acad.* (1599) I. 47 Philosophie  
... to lead us to the eternal fruition of our supreme and  
ever-abiding good. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 165 My euer  
esteemed duer prickles me on. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems*  
(1870) 139 Yee seaunfool flames, whose euer-circling fires  
maintain this earth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* 39 Cynthia  
still doth steep in silver dew his ever-drooping hed. 1599  
T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 46 The Vulture gnawing still That  
euer-lying euer-living wretch. 1604 SHAKS. *Off.* iii. iii. 463  
Witness ye euer burning Lights above. 1610—*Templ.*  
i. ii. 289 Thy groines did... penetrate the breasts Of euer-  
angry Beares. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-eth.* i. Notes 2 O euer-  
happy Iles... By Nature strongly fene'd. c 1630 DRUMM  
or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 32 Ethereal princes, euer-conquer-  
ing bands. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* i. vi. God... brought  
forth... that beneficent and euer-distributing office of dea-  
cons. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 174 My euer honored  
Lord. a 1650 CRASHAW (J.), Panting murmurs, still'd out  
of her breast That euer-bubbling spring. 1659 (title)  
Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales.  
1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 24 Oh, could the style that copied  
every grace... have formed his ever-changing will. a 1687  
WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 183 (Jod.) What our earth, and  
what our heav'n denies, Our everconstant friend, the sea  
supplies. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* ii. 72 To treat thy  
ever-graving Mind With e'ry Blessing. 1703 ROWE *Fair*  
*Penit.* ii. i. Oh I hear me, hear your euer faithful creature!  
a 1711 KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Their drink  
from ever-drooping Trees is rain'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock*  
ii. 66 The skies, Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.  
1715—*Ilad* i. (1019) The fierce Pelagii... March from  
Larissa's ever-fertile Ground. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela*  
(1824) I. 227 My euer-dear and euer-hooured father and  
mother. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv.* *Health* iii. 47 (Jod.)  
Th' euer-varying circle of the day. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn*  
812 The melting snows, and euer-dripping fogs. 1786 BURNS  
*Ded. to G. Hamilton*, O'er the harp pale Mistr' moans, And  
strikes the euer-deep'ning tones. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE  
*Italian* i. The City and Bay of Naples, an euer-moving  
picture. 1808 HAN. MORE *Celebs* I. 401 (Jod.) Its versatile  
temper, and its e'vrenow resources. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.*  
i. l. The ball-piloted pyramid, the e'vrenow-blazing match, Portend  
the deeds to come. 1817 KENLE *Chr. V.* Quinquagesima i.  
Brightening in e'vrenow-changel bloom. 1842 MANNING *Serm.*  
(1849) I. xiv. 354 They... declined also the e'er-ready spirit  
of a Christian life. 1852 TERNSTON *Wellington* 79 Ever-  
echoing avenues of song. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxii.  
372 A life literally new, e'er-renewing, e'er-expanding and  
eternal. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontias* ii. 14 Fainter and  
more faint the accents come, As at an e'er-widening interval.  
1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 75 My e'er-con-  
tended uncomfortable sensations;

b. Occasionally prefixed to a passive inf. (pre-  
ceded by *to*), forming an attrib. adj.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 91 This dear and  
ever-to-be-lamented parent.

c. Prefixed to sbs. denoting action or state. *rare*.  
1665 J. SERJEANT *Surf-surfing* in *Chr.* 76 The Proper  
Cause must be an ever-blessing. *Ibid.* 106 The e'er-con-  
tinuance or uninterruptedness of Tradition.

II. Special Combinations: *ever-being a.*, that  
always is; hence *† everbeingness*; *† everblev-*  
*ing vbl. sb.* [*f. bleve*, *BELEAVE v.*], everlastingness;  
*everbrown sb.*, a plant always brown (humorously  
after *evergreen*); *† ever-crescent a.*, ? growing  
in whatever place; *† ever-durable a.*, destined  
to last for ever; *† ever-glooming a.*, involved in  
perpetual gloom; *† ever-grow* (see *quat.*). See  
also the main-words, *EVER-BLESSED*, *-DURING*, etc.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 8 The greek word here trans-  
lated *ever, aiwa*, according to the notation signifieth 'ever-  
being (ἀει ὄν)'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 24 Gods whole  
eternity rightly taken... is... one only everbeing now. 1839  
BAILEY *Fecus* xx. (1848) 233 A bride of God, And handmaid  
of the Everbeing One. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 13 Such  
words to set forth Gods 'ever-beingness by, as may be sure  
to shut out formeness and afterness. 1340 *Aylen*, 105 Pet  
uerste word [Peter] ous ssewep be lagnesse of his 'eure-  
bleuings. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. The scanty box,  
and stunted 'everbrowns, and broken flower-pots... are  
scattered mournfully about. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.*  
172 The Organs of the Practique Intellect are to rectify  
and regulate the excrement, supercrescent, and 'ever-cres-  
cent parts. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 386 A third Angel...  
denounces most direfull and 'ever-durable torments to those  
that worship the Beast and his Image. 1592 KVD *Sp. Trav.*  
i. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 9 Through dreaddful shades of 'ever-  
glooming night. 1676 GREW *Anal. Plants* iv. i. v. § 1 And  
an 'Evergrow, is a degree above an Evergreen: here the  
Buds and young Sprigs, do only live; there, they grow and  
are put forth.

**Ever-ble'ssed, a.**

a. Always enjoying blessedness. b. Worthy to  
be always blessed or adored. Also *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*).

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 6 The  
thought... Which on their Spirits was impress'd, When they  
beheld the Ever-ble'ss'd. a 1731—*Hymnbook*, *ibid.* III.  
375 The Pray'r flew first of Mary ever-ble'ss'd, Her Love  
invigorating all the rest. 1737 WESLEY 'All praise to  
Him', And bless the Ever-ble'ss'd. 1842 MANNING *Serm.*  
(1848) I. xiii. 179 The power of the ever-blessed Trinity.

**Ever-during, a. arch.** [*f. EVER adv.* +  
*DURING ppl. a.*] Always enduring, everlasting.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 5 For thei... scattereden the euerd  
durende [1388 euerlasting] eng. 1480 *Kobd. Deuyl* 1133  
The paynes of hell, that ys euer duringe. 1541 *Cottowale*  
tr. *Building's Old Faith* xi. (1624) 92 This only true and  
everdurend salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 266 Heav'n  
o'nd wide Her everdurend Gates. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.*  
vii. 306 Let instant death surprize With euer-during shade  
these happy eyes! 1784 COWPER *Tusk* v. 710 Sculpture...  
Gives bond in stone and euer-during brass. 1847 MACAULAY  
*Misc. Poems* (1860) 432 The euer-during plant which bough  
I wear. 1854 J. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xiv. 391  
That civil code... will remain an euer-during monument of  
his labors.

Hence **Ever-duringness.**

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 327 The sense of our  
ever-duringness comes through no speculation about the  
matter of dateless continuance.

**† Evereft, adv. Obs.** [*f. EVER adv.* + *EFT*  
*adv.*] Ever after; ever since, thenceforth. Also  
*Evereft afterward, evereft more*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 281 A uayre abbey... þat euerest ap  
ylasie. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 316 Euerest after-ward...  
Of pondre hyr beoth so sore a-ferd. c 1315 SHOREHAM 124  
Everest more a-lyve to ben, And never eft to deysse.

**Everglade** (evə'glæd). U.S. [*f. EVER adv.*  
+ *GLADE*].

The formation is irregular, and the intended etymological  
sense uncertain; perh. *ever* was used to mean 'intermi-  
nable'.

A marshy tract of land mostly under water and  
covered in places with tall grass; chiefly in *pl.* as  
the name of a large swampy region of South  
Florida. Also *attrib.*, as *Everglade kite* (*Rostra-*  
*mus sociabilis*), a bird inhabiting the everglades of  
Florida and other parts. *Everglade State*,  
Florida.

1827 TANNER *Map Florida*, Extensive Inundated Region  
... generally called the Everglades. 1837 J. L. WILLIAMS  
*Florida* 13 The back country presents a singular alterna-  
tion of savannas, hammocks, lagoons, and grass ponds,  
called altogether the Everglades. 1841 in WEBSTER. 1841  
CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xxvi. 32 Her [Florida's] swamps  
and everglades... gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller.  
1866 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 153 A very large purchase had  
been made by one company in the Florida everglades. 1860  
DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 300 All the pigs being  
black in the Everglades of Virginia.

**Evergreen** (evə'græn), a. and *sb.* [*f. EVER*  
*adv.* + *GREEN*]. *A. alij.*

1. Always green.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 196 Certeyne trees which contynue  
euer greene and neuer lose their leaues. 1796 H. HUNTER  
tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 409 Magnificent  
coursers pasture... in the e'vren-green valleys. 1860 MAURY  
*Phys. Geog.* Sea x. § 462 Were the sea fresh... Ireland would  
never have presented those e'vren-green shores.

b. *fig.* Always fresh, never-fading.  
1871 *Echo* 13 Feb. One could not help being struck with  
the e'vren-green good humour of the French.

2. Of trees, shrubs, etc.: Having green leaves all the year round; opposed to *deciduous*.

In trees of this kind, the leaves of the past season remain on the tree, until the new ones are completely formed, as in the holly, holly-oak, pine, etc.

1671 MILTON *Sansou* 1735 Shade Of laurel ever-green, and branching palm. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Doul's Gardening* 186 When your Ever-green Trees and Shrubs are got to some Height. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 126 It (Arctostaphylos nictida) forms a handsome evergreen shrub five or six feet high. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 535 The evergreen Jasmynes.

b. Of leaves: Lasting till the next season. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 1796 II. 211 Ilex. Leaves surrounded by a strong woody border; tough, shining, evergreen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. III. 357 Leaves, which are often rigid and evergreen.

B. sb. 1. An evergreen tree or shrub. Cf. A. 2. 1644 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 87 The Isle of Corsica, and St. Remo, where the shore is furnished with evergreens, oranges, citrons, and date-trees. 1766 GRUV *Anat. Plants* iv. 1. v. § 1: An Evergreen, is one degree above a Plant which is simply Perennial: of This, only the Trunk and Buds live all the Winter; of That, also the Expanded Leaves. 1711 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. III. 176 He to a Thicket lead, With ever-greens and downy Moss he spread. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 67 The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. 1828 SCOTT *Let. Bal-lantyne Jan.*, in Lockhart, She has no business in a ball room but to be ranged against the wall as an evergreen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Christmas had been... the season... when every house was decorated with evergreens. 1878 E. JENKINS *Hawthorne* 98 Lady Willowgrove... was an evergreen. She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations.

2. *altrih.* 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 31 The evergreen tribe. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* III. 319 The peculiar tints of the evergreen region disappear. Deciduous oaks and horse-chestnuts become prevalent.

b. In names of various trees, shrubs, etc., as *Evergreen Alkanet*, *Magnolia*, *Spurge laurel*; *Evergreen Oak*, the Holm Oak (*Quercus Ilex*). 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 62 He found the Ilex, or Evergreen oak in many places. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. IV. 51 Evergreen Alkanet... is a stout bristly plant... its leaves are of rich deep green colour. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 168 Terhenth or evergreen oak here and there gave a graceful shade. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 27/3 The Evergreen Magnolia... is too well known to need description.

Hence *Evergreenness*. 1882-3 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* vii. 68 The evergreenness of Indian trees is one of the most striking features of the country.

† *Evering*. *Obs.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everings (*Glossary*, The rounds of a waggon), harrow balls, or such like things as have holes.

† *Everlastable*, a. *Obs.* [f. *EVER* adv. + *LAST* vb. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of lasting for ever. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 105 Christes church is everlastable. **Everlasting** (evə'ləstɪŋ), a. and sb. [f. *EVER* adv. + *LASTING*.] A. *adj.*

1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future duration; endless; = *ETERNAL* A. 3.

1340 *Aynū*, 189 Guo yē acorsede in-to be greate ure euerlestinde in helle. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave, & Creed* A iii. I trowe in y... forgyvenes of synnes agan ryssynge of flesche, and euerlastynge lyfe. 1552 LYNDESEY *Monarchie* iv. 1545 They depart from cair and cummer... 1711 Ioy and euerlastand lyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 22 Some... that goe the Primrose way to th' euerlastand Bonfire. 1668 DENHAM (J.), What a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death! 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 We are in danger of falling into everlasting misery. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 41 Too busy... to wait On the sad theme, their everlasting state. 1837 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ix. Love not pleasure; love God. This is the Everlasting Yea. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v. I would all the gold of earth were sunk into the everlasting pit.

b. Extended to the full sense of the *L. æternus*, so as to imply past as well as future eternity; = *ETERNAL* A. 1. (In the examples following this sense is merely contextual; but cf. *from everlasting* in B. 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham... inwardly clepide... the name of euerlastynge God. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, And Abraham... called vpon the name of the Lorde y<sup>e</sup> euerlastynge God. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 127 Thou onlie Maker of all thing, Thou euerlastand light. 1611 BISTLE *Isa.* ix. 6 The mightie God, The euerlasting Father.

2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense. Cf. *ETERNAL* 4.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 9, I shall bytake thee into wilderness euerlastynge [*latitudo sempiternitas*]. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 956 Ye worship might haue, With a lose euerlastand, when your lyf endis. 1450 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 84 To make their Rewards, everlasting in their Heys. 1513 DRYDEN *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1019 To... Henry... kyng... of all Engleterre... be laude euerlastynge, honour without ende. 1628 HONNES *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 It [this history] is compiled rather for an everlasting possession than to be rehearsed for a prize. 1734 *Pope Ess.* *Mauv.* 284 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. t. x.* The rivulet... descends from the everlasting mountains. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 These mighty gates of everlasting rock. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. The barefooted children about Seven Dials... are said to wear everlasting shoes and stockings. *Everlasting staircase*, the treadmill. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mint*, *Royal* I. iii. 79 It is the most everlasting kind of beauty, is it not?

b. Constant, perpetual, unceasing. Often im-

plying weariness or disgust: Interminable, endlessly recurring; = *ETERNAL* A. 4 b.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 28 What... were the Occasions of the present great Contempt of Matrimony... The everlasting Din of Mother-in-law. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* i. vi. 19 The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 It is never dark here, you are now come to the country of everlasting day. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxii, From Ait's bitumen-lakes... ascends That everlasting roar. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 There was an everlasting boiling, of the kettle in the morning, the potatoes for dinner, and the kettle again in the afternoon. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 4 On which there hung an everlasting frown. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 38. 35 The tedious descriptions of spring, and the everlasting nightingale.

3. Indefinitely durable, that will 'never' wear out (see B. 3). *Everlasting trimming*: an embroidered edging for underclothing.

1590-1607 [see B. 3]. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is fully maintained for everlasting trimmings. *Mod.* I can recommend this material; it's everlasting wear.

4. In various plant-names: a. Retaining shape and colour when dried; as in *Everlasting Flower*, a name given to some species of Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but more commonly to various species of *Helichrysum*; cf. *Immortelle*; † *Everlasting Life*: 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*). b. Perennial; as in *Everlasting Pea* (*Lathyrus latifolius* and other species), † *Everlasting Grass* (*Onobrychis sativa*, Sainfoin).

1677 FLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 Commonly called Sainfoin or Everlasting grass. 1705 LATE tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (J.). Witness the everlasting-pease and scarlet bean. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 391 The everlasting-flower... when it is plucked it cannot be perceived to fade. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s. v., *Life everlasting*, Gnaphalium Americanum. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 200 The yellow meadow vetchling, or everlasting pea. 1877 M. ANNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, Crisp everlasting-flowers, Yellow and black, on the graves. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 The Everlasting Flowers... are all beautiful border plants.

5. *quasi-adv.* = *EVERLASTINGLY* 2 and 4. † a. For ever, throughout eternity (*obs.*). b. *U. S. slang*. Very, exceedingly, excessively.

1882 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 Some of them continued in euyl... and now they be euerlasting dampde. 1602 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x. (1851) 228 'This everlasting talkative Advocate of the King.' 1718... 'MAJ. JACK DOWN-LOVE' *May Day in N. York* (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), New York is an everlasting great concern.

B. *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*) and sb.

1. *absol.* a. In phrases *For everlasting*: for all future time, in perpetuity. *To everlasting*: to all eternity. b. Subsequently with extension as in A. 1 b: *From everlasting*: from all eternity.

1340 *Cursor* Bk. 4288 (Fair), Pat will he lede in-to fer lande to be pair bonde for euer-lastand. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii [xciii]. 2 From that tyme forth hath thy seate bene prepared, thou art from euerlasting. 1600 HOOKER (J.), We are in going through, the love which is born towards us, from euerlasting. 1601 BISTLE *Ps.* xc. 2 Euer from euerlasting to euerlasting thou art God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) 1. 19 You will learn that God is from the beginning, and to the end, from everlasting to everlasting. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xc. From euerlasting thou art God to endless years the same. 1828 K. DICKIN *Broadst. Mon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 6 It [chivalry] is now enlisted in the cause of truth and goodness... to reign for everlasting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 317 Love and beauty have belonged to men from everlasting.

2. *The Everlasting*: God, the Eternal.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 23 Of the euer lastende [mis-translation of *ab æterno*] I am ordeyned... er the erthe shulde he maad [1388] Fro with out bygynnyng; 1611 from euerlasting. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* i. ii. 131 Oh, that the Euerlasting had not fixt his Cannon against self-slaughter.

3. *sb.* a. A material used in 16-17th c. for the dress of sergeants and catchpoles, app. identical with *DURAXE*. b. In later times, a strong twilled woollen stuff, called also *LASTING*: see *quots.*

The word in *quots.* 1590 and 1607 may possibly be *adj.*; the former app. identifies the material of the 'everlasting garment' with *buff*, but it is not clear whether this means buff leather or some woollen substitute for it.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 33 *Adr.* Where is thy Master Dromio? S. *Dro.* A duell in an everlasting garment hath him... a fellow all in buff. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* iv. ii. Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an everlasting robe, wear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. 1822-35 D. BOOTH *Analys. Eng. Dict.* I. 184 *Lasting*, or *everlasting*, is a stout closely-woven worsted stuff dyed black and other colours, and very much used for ladies' shoes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. ii. 32 The [pantaloons] must have been made of the stuff called 'everlasting'. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Lec.*, *Jerry Jarvis* 176, A well-worn... jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'.

4. = *Everlasting Flower*. See A. 4.

1794 MARTIN *Romany's Bot.* xxvi. 387 There are several species both of yellow and white Everlastings. 1864 GILBERT & CURRIE *Excurs. Dolomite Mts.* 350 His hat was ornamented with yellow everlasting. 1871 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 17 Wreaths of 'everlasting' placed over graves as emblems of immortality.

**Everlastingly**, adv. [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. Without end; for ever; throughout all future time. Also hyperbolically and in relative sense.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4174 To be qwere of alle heven now and eue lastynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 They... shall lyue euerlastynge and neuer dye spirituallly. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 207 He hate him euerlastynge. That bids me be of comfort any more. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 34. 35 The favour which they primarily had with God is everlastingly confirmed. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) 1. 12 He punishes them everlastingly in hell. 1745 SWIFT (J.), Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous. 1804 WORSOW. *To the Supreme Being*, The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind, That I may... sound thy praises everlastingly. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* III. 67 If you could lend me half a sov., I should be everlastingly obliged to you.

b. Through all past and future time, 'from everlasting to everlasting'. † Also, Throughout all past time (*obs.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 Again, haue they [the two Sexes] bin euerlastynge but, or euerlastynge mo than two? 1594 HOOKER *Recl. Pol.* i. v. (1611) 11 God... who... euerlastynge is whatsoever he may be. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 God was not made at any time, in as much as he is euerlastynge. vnbegetten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 428 God's ways are everlasting, ordered everlastingly, existing everlastingly in the Divine Mind.

2. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly; = *ETERNALLY* 3.

1826 CORBET *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 104 They are everlastingly railing against the working people. 1856 LEXER *Martin's of Cro. M.* 56 The rights of property everlastingly put in dispute. 1870 MISS BAGGIAN *R. Lyne* i. vi. 93 Everlastingly running up and down from town.

3. Beyond measure; immeasurably, excessively. (Common in U. S. slang.)

**Everlastingness** (evə'ləstɪŋnəs), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being everlasting (see the senses of the *adj.*). a. In etymological senses; Endless existence; perpetual continuance; unlimited durability. b. In extended sense = *ETERNITY* 1: The having neither beginning nor end of existence.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 300 The nobility of heuen... in pureness and euerlastynge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Euyrlastynge, eternitas. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Perpetuité*, euerlastynge. 1643 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir R. Stone*, No less Strong than the heavens for everlastingness. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 50 A persuasion of the soules everlastingness is needfull. 1664 EVELYN *Wylow* (1767) 613 The everlastingness of the wood (Cypress). 1720-6 BAILEY (folio) *Everlastingness*, durable nature. 1850 LYNCH *Trin. Trin.* ii. 20 He was meditating Christianity... and its everlastingness. 1865 PUSEY *Trin. Eng. Ch.* 14 He affirmed the everlastingness of future punishment.

b. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 [Our Lord] hath mingled the nature of his own self to the nature of his euerlastynge vnder the Sacrament. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 He hath neither beginning nor end, which thing wee call Euerlastynge... And so Gods being is altogether at once, which is y<sup>e</sup> peculiar propriete of euerlastynge. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 242 The idea of the Divine euerlastynge is one of the primary notes of the prophecy.

2. Infinite time; = *ETERNITY* 2. a. *properly*, The future eternity; endless duration. Also *pl.* † b. In extended sense: The absolute eternity, without beginning or end, or the past eternity without beginning (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lemen, or enfourmen, manye to rihtwysnes [shuln shyne] as sterris in to euerlastynge. — 2 *Pet. iii.* 18 To him [Christ] glory and now and in to the day of euerlastynge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 90 And that euerlastynge verily is perpetual and hath no end. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ciii. IV. 385 There cannot be two Everlastynge in the torments of Hell. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* 45 This extent of the promise to euerlastynge.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The Lord... that dwelleth in euerlastynge. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* viii. 20 Thou that dwellest in euerlastynge. 1570 TONSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1039 'That life was giuen them before all euerlastynge. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Future glory was from everlastingness prepared for those servants.

† 3. Eternity as opposed to *time*; the future state; eternal welfare. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *T. & Kempis* 99 Not sekyng bo pinges hat are byn... ner in tyme, ner in euerlastynge. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 240 Thys lyfe tyme is verye shorte and vncertaine, therefore must they thinke of an euerlastynge. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. v. 8 3 What a step is it from hence to Everlastingness? 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 46 If such can barter their souls for Trifles and sell Everlastingness for a Moment.

b. *fig.* regarded as an entity.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxix. 197 [These] all prove it [a soul] a shoot of Everlastingness. 1665 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* i. 52 My conscience... felt through all this fleshy dresse Bright shootes of everlastingness. 1846 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry*, *Voices of Dead* 175 Visiting with starlike gleams Of everlastingness.

† **Everlastingly**, *adv.* rare. [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.] Eternity.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The heye Lord wonende the euerlastynge [Cf. *prec.* 2 b]. 1449 PROCK *Repl.* i. l. 7 Ysaie lvij where it is said that God dwelling in euerlastynge dwelleth with a meke... spirit.

**Ever-living** a.

1. That lives or will live for ever. 1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) i. 73 Very God and man, the only and everliving Saviour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), The everliving subject of his [God's] reward and punishment. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.),



The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful ever-living Agent. 1870 BRYANT *Idyll* II. xv. 77 She found the ever-living gods assembled in the halls of Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Of a name, fame, etc.: Immortal.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 51 That euer-living-man of Memorie, Henrie the fift. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Everliving praise to her loving Delia. a 1645 FLETCHER *Hum. Lutescent* i. i. So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many ever-living names he loses. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1601 BRETTON *Blessed Heart* v. Wks. (Grosart) 15 While the hand of heaven is giuing Comfort from the euer-living?

† **Everly**, *adv.* Obs. or Sc. In 4 *everliche*, -lyche, *evirly*. [*f.* EVER *adv.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Always, continually.

c 1314 *Guy R. Warw.* (A.) 466 His care him neweth euerliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 58 (ed. Innes 1856) He. Duelt in his chambryr. With a clark with him ewirly fed. *Skeat reads ewirly*.

† **Evermo**, *adv.* Obs. [OE phrase *æfre mī* (see EVER and MO). In the OE. quots. the words have their ordinary sense, so that the phrase = 'any longer', 'ever again' (cf. EVERMORE 3 e); but prob. *mī* was also used to emphasize *æfre* in the sense 'to all future time'; cf. Ger. *immer* always (—OHG. *io-mēr*, *immermehr* evermore, Fr. *jamaïs* ever, never (—vulgar Lat. *jam magis* 'now more')).] = next.

[c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Gif hwelc wif forlaet hire ceorl, & nīmð hire oðerne, wenestū recce he hire æfre ma? a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 140 (Gr.) Ne on þa beorhtan gescæft Ne mot ic æfre ma engum starian.] a 1200 *Moral Ode* 106 To deþ idemet, and eure ma [*Trin. Coll. MS. afremo*] forloren. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 35 He [karitas] scal æure mo 3elastan, aīðer on ðessere world and on ðare oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1723) 44 Londone he ys now y cleped, and worþ euermo. c 1380 *Sir Ferum*, 2466 For þo was þe gurdal þe he com fore y-lost for euer-mo. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 174 In a tour, in anguish and in wo, Dwelless this Palamon and eke Arcite, For evermo. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 For such a coke I may go fasting evermo.

**Evermore** (evə'mōr), *adv.* For forms see EVER and MORE *adv.*; sometimes written as two words. [A later form of *prec.*, *mo* being replaced by *more*.] An emphatic synonym of EVER.

In poetry the accentuation *ev'ermore* sometimes occurs.

1. For all future time. Obs. exc. arch.  
c 1205 LAY. 31051 King Penda . . 3ermed þine ære nu and æure mære. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 12 Blisse and soules reste[n] ðat him sal euermore lesten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6838 It is right þat þai duelle þare, in þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) He shalle dye in euermore lastyngde deth. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 13 Thai haiff wrocht . . To haiff Scotlande at wndyr euirmar. 1592 W. WARNER in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 379 Disable vs eremore. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 34 Lord, euermore giue vs this bread. 1791 BURNS *Lament* *Heart Glencairn*, Awake thy last sad voice, my harp! . . Then sleep in silence evermair! a 1854 MONTGOMERY *O where shall rust be found*, Lest we be banished from thy face And evermore undone.

b. For († *unto*) *evermore*.

c 1300 *Chrōr* M. 23934 (Edin.) Leuedi. led me wit þe for þi son for euir mar wit him to won. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 155 Gyff thou wilt haiff in cheyff off me For euirmar. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlviii. 27 He . . comfortede the welende men in Sion, ynto euermor. 1555 *Act* 2-3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 20 83 Leases, ashall for evermore pass and be made under . . the seals of the said Duchy. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 34 For euer and euer, and if it were possible for more than for euer, for euermore. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xxvii. My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live for evermore.

2. Always, at all times, constantly, continually.  
c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Of helle þine we ast be ware and euer more hit hab in þoht. 1393 LANGL. *P. P. C.* xvii. 3 Thai þat haue been hyre by-for æren euermore poure. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Elijā, He [the hare] fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. xlviii. The line . . dothe euermore run within the edge of the circle. 1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* ii. vii. (1611) 73 The minde of man desirith euermore to know the truth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 209 Wilde Arabs . . euermore annoy the Turkes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xviii. 48 These Vessels . . are euermore found in all Bodies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxv. Yonder roar . . euermore increasing, Still louder, louder, grows. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* viii. 138 Lift your eyes unto the evermore silent heaven.

3. With negatives and expressions implying a negative: † a. In any degree. Obs. b. At any future time. c. (With the full sense of *more*: in this use better written as two words.) Ever again, any longer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 7 Heynes of state makip not a man euermore beter to God. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvi. I may not euermore acknowledge thee. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* vi. 85 This circumstance, seemed to destroy the hope that the works . . could euermore enjoy the prosperity which had been their lot. 1842 Mrs. BROWN *Gyk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 139 Not in England evermore.

4. quasi-*sb.*

c 1850 F. T. PALGRAVE *O Light of Life*, Through heaven's great day of evermore.

† **Everr**, *v.* Obs.—o [a. L. *everr-ere* to sweep out, *f.* *ē-out* + *verr-ere* to sweep.] (See quot.)

1633-6 COCKRAM, *Euerre*, to sweep the house.

† **Everse**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *ēvers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvertēre* to overturn.] (See quot.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion, or euersion of proportion).

† **Everse**, *v.* Obs. [*f.* L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertēre*: see *EVERIT*.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow; = *EVERT*. Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. v. (1554) 77 a, Many ziche royall mighty towne Hauē bene euersed . . For sinne of princes which that wern lecherous. 1530 PALSGR. 540f Fortune hath euerd his chance upsye downe. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogen* iv. 38 The foundation of which Principle . . is totally evers't by the most ingenious Commentator.

Hence † **EVERSED** *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiii. xix. 316 Diuerse sorts of glasses . . the cornerd, the inuersed, the eversed . . and cleare glasses.

**Eversible** (ēv's-iv'sh'l), *a.* [*f.* L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertēre* (see *EVERT*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being everted or turned inside out.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 179 The penis is often eversible and covered with spines. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 383 This latter appendage is eversible.

**Eversion** (ēv's-jən), [*a.* OF. *eversion*, ad. L. *ēversion-em*, n. of action *f.* *ēvertēre*: see *EVERT*.]

† 1. The action of overthrowing; the condition of being overthrown; an overthrow, overturning; *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

c 1470 HARGROVE *Chron.* vii. (1812) 33 note, Iason at Troie first eversion Caste down Ilion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 This nobil realme . . wes neir brocht to finall eversione. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dennis's Banquet* 292 Their eversion is our conuersion. 1640 BR. HALL *Epfic.* i. i. 15 The restauration of the English Church and eversion of Popery. 1678 WANLEY *World.* *Lit. World* i. xxxiv. § 16, 55/2, I will take for Pollio all future occasion of falling into such precipitant eversion of the mind. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. lvi. 625 Disorderly preaching . . tending to the eversion of good laws and orders ecclesiastical. 1808 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 354 Scenes subsequent to the eversion of Troy. 1820 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. ii. App. 545 The fate of the column of the image after its eversion.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Eversion* in Rhetorick is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with Epanodus.

2. † a. *gen.* The action of turning outwards; opposed to *inversion*. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xv. (1660) 197 The Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilitie or tractableness.

b. *Path. and Phys.* The action of everting or turning (an organ or structure) inside out; the condition of being everted. *Eversion of the eyelids* = *ECTROPION*.

1751 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed, with an eversion of the upper lid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 100 The increased breadth at the latter spot being due to the well marked eversion of the tuberosities. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 121 Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight eversion of the lips. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eversion*, in Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed.

† 3. *Eversion of proportion* = *conversion of proportion*: see *CONVERSION*. Obs.

1570 [see *EVERSE* a.].

**Eversive** (ēv's-iv'sh), *a.* [*f.* L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertēre* (see *EVERT*) + -IVE.] Tending to eversion or overthrow. *Const. of*.

1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 324 Changing that imposition to some other shape, as eversive of the rights of the Christian people. 1756 T. AMORY *Life* *J. Buncke* (1770) I. 216 Schemes . . eversive of true knowledge. 1769 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 250 No man . . can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts eversive of the laws of God and of their own nature. 1792 GEORGE *Bible* Ex. xi. (R. Supp.), A maxim eversive . . of all justice and morality.

**Evert** (ēv't), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvert-ere* to overturn, *f.* *ē-out* + *vertēre* to turn.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn upside down, upset. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs. rare.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iv. iv. The very thought Everts my soul with passion. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 182 To end the meale with much drinke, doth by everting the concoction, cause eruptions. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. ProL 6 There did he . . evert it [a tub], invert it, subvert it.

† 2. To overthrow (a city, temple, enemy, etc.). Also *absol.* Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 53 Legiounis of futemen, to evert and cast down the foresaid cite to the ground. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 It is easier to eiert or disturbe, then to plant or establish. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 50 For feare after he had everted their foes . . hee would rauē vp them. 1730-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* To overthrow (an empire, government); to upset (a judgement, argument, doctrine, law, etc.); to frustrate (a purpose); rarely, to overthrow (a person) in argument. Obs. or arch.

1558 STANLEY *England* ii. ii. 192 The subtilyty of one sergent schal euerie [misprinted enerte] and destroy all the iugementys of many wyse men before tyme receuyd. c 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 281 He began . . to evert his fathers . . testament. 1563 HOMITIES ii. *Idolatri* ii. (1859) 211 And the noble Empire of Greece clank everted. 1581 SAVILE *Agrie.* (1622) 189 And chiefly his great attempts against Germany turning to nothing, everted that purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxx. 303 Then hath the master of horsemen . . everted and overthrowed both Dictatours Majestie and Militarie discipline.

a 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 11 Antiochus Epiphanes . . everted the true worship of God. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodis* ii. vii. 244 We have everted that Objection. 1746 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 175 The Jurisdiction of the Judge is not yet everted and overthrowen. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVII. 652, I am overthrowen—everted—subverted—the contradiction is flagrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Scot. Theol. & Theolog.* iv. (1888) 100 They clearly evert the fundamentals.

† 3. To draw or turn out of the way; to turn aside. Also *fig.* Obs.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 59 This muscle . . hauyng in office to euerie the foote to the interiour partes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. viii. (1662) 141 The Will is thus everted from the fore-mentioned Objects.

4. To turn the inner surface of (the eyelid, etc.) outwards; to turn inside out.

1804 [see *EVERTED* *ppl. a.*]. 1821 T. SANOWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 99 The cheeks drawn downward in such a manner as to evert the lower eyelids. 1839 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 38/1 The gullet and part of the stomach (of starfish) are usually everted, protruded, and applied round the object to be swallowed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 281 Muscles for everting the sack, and for closing or opening the orifice. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewigh* v. 51 It is a very simple and easy thing to evert the eyelid.

**Evertebral** (ēv't-ē-brāl), *a.* *Anat.* [*f.* E-*pref.* + L. *vertebr-a* + -AL; cf. VERTEBRAL.] Not vertebral; not of the nature of, or not connected with, the vertebral column.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 447 The anterior, or evertebral portion [of the cranium].

**Evertebrate** (ēv't-ē-brāt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* E-*pref.* + L. *vertebra* + -ATE<sup>2</sup>; cf. VERTEBRATE.] = INVERTEBRATE.

1883 A. LESLIE *tr. Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 97 The dredging yielded . . a large number of marine evertebrates.

**Evertebrate** (ēv't-ē-brēt), *v.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To deprive of the backbone.

1880 *Times* 28 Apr. 76 Professor Odling complained . . that the statute had been 'everted and eviscerated'.

**Everted** (ēv't-ēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *EVERT* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Turned outwards or inside out.

1876 R. SMITH in *Microscop.* No. 3 Even these [persons] would . . be absolutely taken ill of an everted coal-box. 1804 ARNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 83 And turns over the everted edges of the opening. 1836 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 When cut longitudinally, the inner surface of the arteries does not become everted. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 53 The lips are tumid and everted. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 130 The jugal arches of the European are hardly everted, if ever, so wide and everted as those of some Equinaux. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 210 Bell, the everted opening in which most wind instruments terminate.

**Everting**, *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. *EVERT*; in quot. = 'throwing off'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. (1632) 680 What will not money . . doe; with corrupt dispositions, euen to everting of all bands of either religious or ciuill duties.

**Every** (ev'ri, ev'ri), *sb.* Also 4 *eur.* [Var. form of *EAVER*.] Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

14. tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 255 (Harl. MS. 1900) Of whete and of eur that som men clepeth *eaure*. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Every* or *ever-grass*.

**Every** (ev'ri, ev'ri), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms:

a. 1 *ēvre* *ēlo*, 2 *ēfreo*, 3 *æver* *ēlc(h)*, *æfrec*, *ever* *ech*, *ēvrec*, *ēvrec*, 3-6 *ēvre*, (5 *ēvre*). B. 3 *ever* *ulo*, 3-6 *ev(e)ri*, -*il*(k)ē, (3, 4-5 *north*, *evre* -*ile*, -*ilke*). γ. 2 *æv(e)ric*, *æwric*, *efri*, 3 *eaever* *ech*, *æv*, *ævric*, *æ*, *efri*(c(h), *æv*, *av*, *everich*, 3-6 *everich(e)*, -*yche*, (4 *evreich*, *everuch*(e), 5 *evrych*, *evryriche*, 6 *ewerik*), 4-7 *everi*(e), -*ye*, (4 *evri*, 6 *ewry*), 4- *every*. Also 5 *ery*, 8 (in verse and colloq.) *e'ery*. [OE. *æfre* *ēle*, \**æfre* *yle*: see *EVER* *adv.* and *EACH*.]

The OE. *æle*, *yle*, was a compound of *a*, synonymous with *æfre*; but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *æfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense. Although the phrase was always written in OE. as sometimes in ME. as two words, it had in 10th c. already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is governed by a prep. this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked a descend from *æfre* *ēle*, and the β forms, including the mod. *every*, from *æfre* *yle*. It does not appear that *æfre* was prefixed to the other two words, *æfrec* and *gelwite*, which enter into the history of *EACH*.]

1. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

1. Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all*.

Originally this sense was expressed by *each*, from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification. Thus Wyclif writes 'every langour and eche sekenesse', it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis. When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each*, the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated. In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every*: thus 'Each theory is open to objection' relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but 'Every theory is open to objection' refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a *sb.*, or by a *ph.* preceded by a descriptive *adj.*; occas. with *vb.* in *sb.* WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 20 *Æfre* *ælcne* *neode* [Man] *geærnað* to *deode* *sylfum* *ybbe*. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 And *æfre* *ælcne* *Deniscne* *cnyng*, *uilað* of *Engla* *land* *geærnað* *don*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Eueriche sunendeje, and oðre heje dages. *Ibid.* 139. Efri cristenne Mon. a 200 *Moral Ode* 65 (Trin. MS.) Africh man mid þat he hæud mid bugge beueriche. c 1205 *LAY.* 2378 For euer ilk [c 1275 euerich] god non ah his lauerdes heste to do. *Ibid.* 25299 Euer ælc swin. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire and smeden hire is . . of efrich orde þe god. c 1300 *Hali Meid* 13 Eauer euh wi is hire were þral. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* And al on þe ilche worden is isend in to æuerliche oðre schire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 Euer ilk fote miht he noht blinne. To bihold þat fair maydene. c 1340 *Hali. 761* (Trin.) Wommon telle me whi þat 3e eten not al comynly In paradis of euer vche tre? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. c 1400 *Beryn* 1779 The Burgeyse toke a visement long on euerly draughte. c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 Eueriche man to byryne with hym his wyf. 1500-20 *DUNBAR 'Quhome to sall I compleme my wo'* ix, Fra ever-ilk mowth fair wirts proceidis. a 1535 *Morte on the Passion* Wks. 1299f Euerly synger shalbe a thombe. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 117 Bot everilk faithfull minister to bestowe the grace quhill God hes gevin hym. 1588 J. HARVEY *Prophesies* 51 Every right wonder, such as Moyses and Eliseus used, were neither fained apperances, or etc. 1606 G. W[OOOOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 16 a, Descending amongst euerly private Captaine. 1606 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 62 He'll be hang'd yet, Though euerly drop of water sweare against it. a 1618 *RALEIGH* in *Walton Angler* (1653) 67 If all the world and love were young, And truth in every Shepherds tongue? 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* viii. 89 Eury willing Hero. 1763 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 249 They have dug up Every Utensil that were in use among the Romans. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 105 Every inhabitant, male and female, young and old, was assembled. 1820 *SOUTHEY Life Wesley* I. 393 To see every person in his class at least once a week. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 279 In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 34 Feeling better in every way. 1899 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. 1. 307 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 87, I prophane my heart on thy euerie part. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. 1. 257 A space whose euryt cubit Seemes to cry out, how, etc. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iv. 49 Then a young Traueller. . in my euerly action to be guided by others experiences. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *De Guise* ii. ii, Your every Grace Will kill at least your thousand in a day. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i, There my Thoughts my every Care is center'd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 97 Her every moment to find the moment critical. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abb.* (1866) 95. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey Omniana* II. 234 The ungrateful traitor, whose every measure has been to make them still more incapable. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 146 Ager pervaded his every look and gesture. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 37 The Americanism of his every thought, word and act. 1899 J. W. SHERER *Who is Mary?* 258 She turned her love over in its every aspect.

c. with a superl. adj. (preceded by the) interposed before the sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc., treated as a parenthesis).

1620 J. KING *Serv.* 28 Euerly the least remembrance. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 73 In all the Copies extant. . every the least iota and title is to be found. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) V. 117 Strict adherence to every the minutest part of their customs and religion. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Misceries Hum. Life* (1826) i. x, Every the most minute article. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 277 Every, the most complex, web of thought may be reduced to simple syllogisms.

d. with a or an before the sb. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 510 (Gött.) Iomays. .fourti mile euerlik a day. c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Eueruch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne. 1352 *Minor Poems* x. 51 God save Sir Edward his right In everlika neede. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlii, Euerliche a soule reasonable oowyth for to coeuyte. .nyhyngne to Jhesu.

e. with sbs. referring to time, as *day*, *year*, etc. in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf. EVERY-DAY); also (b) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects; (c) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action. *So Every other (day, etc.)*, where *other* = 'second'. Also *attrib.* † *Every other while*; at alternate periods; every now and then.

(a) c 1205 *LAY.* 6034, & æure alche [c 1275 euerche] wintre inne Wales heo wunden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19041 (Gött.) Arli þe apostils euer-like day went to þe temple for to prai. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade. .euerich 3ere three hundredth pownde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryday, or euerday, *quotidie*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 Euerday, *quotidie*. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Scery's Mare Cl.* 23 The keeping of. . greater Armadoes every day than other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 523 Tisiphone. every Moment rises to the sight. 1732 BRADLEY *Alciph.* ii. 86 The world every day grows wiser. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 41 The two tides of six hours re-appear every day equal.

(b) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 278 In every tenne [women] that they [the Gods] make, the diuels marre fue. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1629) 19 Euerly twelve years there should be set forth. two Ships. a 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Mrs. S.* 5 Aug., Every twenty paces gives you the prospect of some villa, and every four hours a large town. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 276 A parliament should be held every three years.

(c) c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 174 At euerly thrydde pas þat þei gon for here hows þei knelen. c 1400 *Beryn* 1256 To clothe the al new, euerich other day. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Every yer or every other yer ys Chosyn a Duke. 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) Luke iv. 98 a, An extreme tyrannous deuil. . dooeth euerly other while woodydly take hym. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 12. 329 This same staru'd Justice hath done nothing but prate to me. . and euerly third word a Lye. 1829 BENTHAM *Wks.*

(1843) XI. 18 The daily, more than the every other day, papers. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 793f She stopped. . to kiss her. . every other minute.

f. Phrases, *On every side*: everywhere, in every direction. In same sense, † *In or on every end*, on every half. *Every man, Jack, every mother's son* (collog.): every single individual. *Every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc.]: at intervals, from time to time. *Every bit, every whit*: altogether, entirely, quite. *Every here and there*: at various points or places. *Every which way*: (U. S.) every-way, in all directions. Also EVERY-DEAL.

c 1205 *LAY.* 5883 On æuer alche [c 1275 euerche] halue. *Ibid.* 10549 Folc hi wende an æuerliche [c 1275 euerche] ende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1 Rolls) 5952 The denis. . in euerich ende Him wordeð he & þer. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1646 (Trin.) Couetise leechery and pride Hap spred þis world on-euerly syde. 1583 STOCKER *Warres Loue* C. 1. 79 a, The Spaniards murdered every mothers sonne of them. 1700 S. PARKER *6 Philos. Ess.* 12 The Primæval Earth will be e'ry whit as ill shaped as that we poor Mortals inhabit. 1731 *Select. Fr. Fog's Wkly. Frul.* (1732) II. 255 The Doctor was every now and then confoundedly puzzled what to do with them. 1833 BP. THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 240 The theory will every now and then become the foundation of the history. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, 'Every one of 'em,' replied Dennis, 'Every man Jack.' 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 347 Every man Jack of them are so sound asleep. 1860 HARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S. V.*, Every once in a while. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* (in *Farmer Americanisms*), He put on the pack saddle. . and then wound a rope all over and about it and under it every which way. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Every now and again the ear could catch the sudden splash of pike meeting pike.

† 2. With plural sb. (chiefly with defining word interposed): All severally (cf. *Gr. êkaotai*). *Obs.*

1558 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. i. 2 Subjects of every the said kingdoms. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Catian's Geomancie* 68 Of the head and of euerly things therein contained. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 249 I'll resolve you. . of euerly These happen accidents. 1623 BINGHAM *Acrophon* 126 Taking Polyocrates the Athenian Captaine with him, and a man from euerly the Coronels. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 Wee. . owe him [God] obedience according to euerly his morall commands. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 91 Every several Troup have their Ensignes.

3. With loss of distributive sense: = 'All' possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

[1783] LD. PERCY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 58 Every domestic ease. . that a mortal could enjoy. I feel every respect for him. They showed him every consideration. There is every prospect of success.

4. In senses now commonly expressed by *each*.

a. In *Every man*, used to distribute a plural. (*arch.*) † b. Each of two (*obs. exc. dial.*).

1246-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 9 They . . came and receaved every man a peny. [So in 1611 and R. V.] 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* (1875) 50 They dyd ryde one euerly syde of hym. 1632 LITIGUOG *Trav.* x. 455 The Sergeantis, and the two slaues, thrust on euerly ancle an heavy bolt. 1880 *Autrinh & Glou Gloss.* s. v., There's a chimney on euerly on 'e' the house.

† 5. = ANY; in sentences expressing possibility.

1552 HULOET s. v., Euerly man, *quibet*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, When euerly season suffereth them [bees] not to be abroad, they must at such times bee fedde. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxv, The weakness of the wall which every earthquake might overturn.

† 6. *absol.* (quasi-pron.).

† 6. Everybody, every one. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Vor euerich schil holden þe uttre efter þe þe become mei best mid hirs seru þe inre. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerliche he kiste, on ðic he greit. c 1380 *Wyclif Let. Wks.* III. 102 Fuyr schal preve þe werke of euerliche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 103 Euerly hath of God a propre gift, Som this, som that, as him likith. 1475 CAXTON *Tason*, Euerlich hadde wel eten and dronken raysonably. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 4 That euerich admittyd in to the lybarte of the cite be of certayn crafte or office.

7. Each, or every one, of (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents.

1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xx. 9 Thei token euerliche of hem a peny. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), þe wit þat takeþ hede to many þingis takeþ þe lasse hede to euerliche þerof. c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 20 Temper it vppe with almuende mylke, & do euerly of hem in a pottle. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 Herti I pray you, and euerly of you. 1512 *Act. 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All other things comprised in the same Indentures and letres patentes in and euerly of them. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* i. lxxviii. 116 Every of the sayde joyntes are of the quantite of a wheate corne. 1658 SUNDY *Diary* (1836) 420 Promysing to them and euerly of them rewards and summes of money. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 224 Every of whose Words and Actions were infinitely to be admir'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 41 Every of the said chirurgions is to have tweluepence a body searched by them.

b. *esp.* in phrase *All and every* (= *L. universi et singuli*). The phrase is also occas. used in concord with a sb. in sing. or pl.

1502 G. Charter in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforaid in alle and euerlych her articles. . be obserued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1532) 182 Let vs all & euerlyche of vs in all our distresse. . ron to that trone of mercy. 1570 GUNDALE *Rem.* (1843) 149 That all and euerly of the said vicars have a Bible. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER in *Dirks Life* (1865) 390 Use these seals to all and euerly of the purposes aforesaid. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 473 To all and euerly the children and child of the said intended marriage. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 119 Sched. ii, The said covenantor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, and all and euerly other person whosoever.

† c. Each (of two). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2378 *Philomena*, In armes euerlych of hem [Philomena and Progne] other taketh. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 77 A cacchepol. . craked a-two here legges . . of euerich of þo þeoues. a 1502 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 300 It was decreed by the sayd arbitrous, that euerlych of my Lordis of Glouceter and of Winchester shulde take eithr other by the hand. 1560 FRAMPTON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xx. 242 Two men covered with white canvas coats. . and euerly of them a vizard upon their faces. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* v. ii. 547 There be two sortes of Blites; and euerly of them is diuided againe into two kinds.

† 8. Distributing a plural. *Obs.*; = EACH.

c 1300 *Beket* 671 Forto do euerch his heste to wende ech in his side. c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 27 Take a porcyon of powder of Clowys, of Gygere, of Graynys of Perys, of Eury a porcyon. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 xxxix, Cast. broth and water and wyn of eueriche a quantite. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Goo ye euerlyche under that baner that he wyl mayntene.

III. Combinations.

† 9. Every other. = Each other: used as a reciprocal pronoun. (In early use *every* is subj. and other obj.; later the phrase appears as a compound.) *Obs.*

1154 O. E. *Chron* an. 1235, Eauric man sone ræuæde oþer þe mihte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 We luuien ye efrech oþer us bi-tweenen swa we weren broðre. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 739 *Tisbe*, The name of euerlych gan to othyr spryngne. c 1386 — *Par.* 7. 128 The lovyng children. . wolden euerlych of hem eten other if thay mighten. 1413 *Vlga. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 105 They saiden graces wonder ioufully takyng euerliche other by the hand. 1594 KYP *Cornelio* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 242 They ran at ever-each other hand and foot.

10. Every one. (In 16-17th c. the form *everych* one was often divided *euery chone*.)

† a. *adj.* = sense 1 a. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 103 b, Euerly one man ought to be neighbour to an other.

b. *adj. absol.* (evri wōn). With reference to a sb. or pron. going before, which it usually distributes; or followed by *of*. Often incorrectly with pl. vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things).

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Blescid on mid euerichon of ðes gretinges. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 185 Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der. . And euerlich on in kinde good. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 132 With hym þe ryse euerliche-one. c 1380 *Wyclif Let. Wks.* III. 502 Euerly ilk one of þese parties is þe same Gods body. c 1430 *Hyuns Virg.* (1867) 48 Weschulen sounde euerly-choon. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 121 He commaundes you euerilkon, To hold no kyng bot hym alon. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xlvii, I shall them soon vanquish euerly chone. a 1535 *Morte on the Passion Wks.* 1389f To have hadde theym taken and slayne euerly chone. 1588 KING tr. *Cauesius Catech.* 216 The sinne of Adam. . is in al men, aue seueral and peculiar sinne in euerlik one. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 223 The under lip five, every one of the cheecks ten. 1611 *Bible Num.* xvi. 3 All the Congregation is holy, every one of them. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 What we every one can swear. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true.

c. *pron.* (ev'ri wōn). Everybody; sometimes written as one word. The pron. referring to *every one* is often *pl.*: the absence of a sing. pron. of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Muchel neod is þet euerichon holde mid oðer, mid bisie bonen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10047 (Trin.) þe chastite of his lady Quercomeþ. . Gredines of euerichon. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Euerichon joked to hym self. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1055 Cryst save euerlych-one. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* A. iij. Tyll euerly one had mocked euerichone. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. The Difficulties. . of every one. 1732 BEREKLEY *Alciph.* iv. § 22 Every one knows that analogy is a Greek word. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy.* 99 Every one Sacrifices a Cow or more, according to their different Degrees of Wealth or Devotion. 1890 DASENT *Eventful Life* (ed. 4) i. 1 Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 479 Those familiar words. . are in the mouth of every one. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Repub.* (1878) 94 Every one then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation.

11. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *every-coloured*. 1744 THOMSON *Spring* 126 The Peacock spreads his every-colour'd Glory to the Sun.

12. Combined with adverbs, as EVERYHOW, EVERYWHERE, etc., and with substantives, in which the combination is usually written as one word, the sense of the substantive being weakened; as EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING, etc.

† 13. The form *ever each*, surviving in archaistic use till 16th c., was corrupted into *every each*, which often appears in late editions of 15th c. texts (where the originals had *everiche*, *everych*, or the like), and hence has occas. been used *arch.* by recent writers.

1430 LYOG. *Bochas* i. xix. (1554) 35 b, Sampson. . toke thei [foxis] tales knit them twain and twain And amid euerly che he set a fire-bronde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alc.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Euerly each of Foure were Goldland like a Knight. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 And euerly che moment at death his nod and beck. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 375 Every each other day he suffereth one sickness or other. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fern. Mon.* vii. (1623) R. iiij, But for the most part they die euerlych one. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* i. xxviii. (1816) I. 49 Every each of them [1470 euerlyche of hem] did him homage. 1664 MURPHY in *Once a Week* 26 Nov., Now every each hath pass'd the bar. *Every*, *obs.* var. of IVORY.

Ger. *abgunst.*] Envy, malice.  
*a 1000 Cynewulf Elene* 496 þæt hie for ælstum unscyl-  
*ligue .feore beræddon.* *c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxi.* 4 Heora  
*ælstu eac ealle sceamien.* *a 1300 Cursor M.* 12552 (Gölt.)



pe princes als his ful fas wid eust [printed enst; Cotton, outst, printed onst] and nith again his ras. *Ibid.* 231<sup>38</sup> (Edin. MS.) In nipe and euest [printed enest] and licheri. *Ibid.* 232<sup>79</sup> (Edin.) Pat bat war fild of eust [f. *Eve* sh. 1 + STAR.]

**Eve-star.** Obs. exc. poet. [f. *Eve* sh. 1 + STAR.] = *Evening star*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* t. v. 22 *pe euesterre esperus*... is pale by pe mowre at pe rysynge of pe sonne. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls)* l. 30r This Spynne... heet somtyme of Hespera, the euesterre. c 1440 *Prunp. Part.* 144 *Evesterre, esperus, vesper*. 1691 *Ed. Taylor Behnmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 21 *Mans Astral Spirit*, called his Prophetick *Evestere*. 1876 *Browning Poets Croisic* xii. There peered May's earliest eve-star.

† **Evestigate**, *v.* Obs. — [f. *L. evestigat-us*, ppl. f. *ē* out + *vestigare* to track, discover. Cf. *INVESTIGATE*.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; hence in *CRAIG*, etc.

Hence **Evestigated** ppl. a. **Eve-stigation**, a searching out, an investigation.

1775 *ASH*, *Evestigated*, searched out. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Evestigation*, an earnest seeking after. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Evet(e, evett, oes, ff. EFT sh.**

† **Evibrate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. *L. evibrat-* ppl. stem of *evibrare*, f. *ē* out + *vibrare* to brandish: see *VIBRATE*.] a. *intr.* To shake, tremble. b. *trans.* To brandish (a sword); to hurl (a missile); in quot. *fig.*

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* 63 *Doe not his handes and all his hodie evibrate, quaver, and shake.* 1623-6 *COCKERAM Evibrate*, to shake. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 199 *That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evibrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.*

Hence † **Eviibration** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 *H. VAUGHAN Sermon*. 20 *Dost thou... stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye?* 1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Eviect(e, var. form of EVECK, Obs.**

**Eviect** (vikt), *v.* [f. *L. evict-* ppl. stem of *evincere*, f. *ē* out + *vincere* to conquer.

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (f. having merely an intensive force); 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means; to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles; 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process; 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See *EVINCE*.]

I. *Law*.

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) of or from any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 *Indent*, Yf the seid advou-son... after the seid... appropriation be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 39. § 54 *If the said manours... be recovered or evicted out of or from the possession of any such person... by any just or former title.* 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 145 *Earle Hubert granted to the said John... all the right that he had in the countie of Granople, and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie.* 1601 *F. GOOVIN Dns. Eng.* 118 *He evicted the same [the island of Seales] in law.* a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrast.* (1616) *To Rdr.*, If the thing bought bee evicted from the buyer, by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 *SIN R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. t. (1886) IV. 8r *That [he]... should give sufficient securitie... to answer all the mean profits if by law I should evict his tittle.* 1809 *TOLMANS Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If land is evicted, before the time of payment of rent on a lease, no rent shall be paid by the lessee. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 434 *If A. gives in exchange three acres to B. for other three acres, and afterwards one acre is evicted from B... the whole exchange is defeated.*

† b. ? To vacate, retire from. Obs. rare-1.

1530 in *Rymer Fodera* (1712) XIV. 373 *The same Lord Cardinal shall not Resigne Leve Relese or otherwise Discharge or Evict his Possession.*

2. To expel (a person) by legal process † of, from, out of (land, etc.); also simply.

1536 *HEN. VIII.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 124. II. 90 *You have evictyd hym of the possession of the same.* 1579 *FENTON Guiltcard.* v. (1593) 199 *They had no conscience to evict the just owner out of the whole.* a 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* 166b 52 *Being... evicted by Law, of certayne other parcels of Land.* 1720-24 *Apot. S-Sen Direct.* in *Styrpe Sibon's Surv.* 1754 II. v. xvii. 365r *They had been evicted out of their estates however long enjoyed.* 1867 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 223 *If, after an exchange of lands... either party be evicted of those which were taken by him in exchange, through defect of the other's title.* 1809 *TOLMANS Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir. 1845 *M-CULLOCH Taxation* II. iv. § 3 *Should it be sold... the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children.*

b. In recent popular use, esp. To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. 429 *The great landowners evicted their tenantry; who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free.* 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 57f *Two of the principal tenants on the estate... were evicted.*

c. Hence *transf.* To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 *WISS Wit. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 *When a great fresher takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicker, and lurrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals.* 1878 *LANN HERBERT Tr. Hubner's Kambite* i. xii. 197 *The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.*

## II. General senses.

† 3. a. To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest. Obs.

1560 *Cotton M.S.* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1883) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 *Edward*... evicted from the Danes the Province of East-Anglia.

† b. To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.). Obs.

1642 *G. EOLISHAM Forerun. Revenge* 7 *Meanees may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred.* 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 77 *Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud.*

† 4. To extort by force. Obs. Cf. *EVINCE* 3.

1612 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* iv. i. *Your happy exposition... Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.* 1648 *G. DANIEL Eclog.* v. 200 *Rebell mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of y<sup>e</sup> feild.*

† 5. a. To vanquish in argument or litigation; to confute (a disputant), refute (an opinion or argument). b. To convict or convince (of). Obs.

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 *When by argumente they were evicted, they pleaded mysunderstandinge of the interpreter or corruptiye in the translation.* 1594 *T. B. La Primard Fr. Acad.* i. 585 *Before hee coule have evicted Democritus of his foolish opinion.* 1601 *DENT Pathway. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 *This work doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin.* 1650 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* t. xxx. (1639) 50 *Therefore (as Johanicus saith) the eye hath seven coates... But his opinion... by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six.* 1612 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* vii. (1614) 132 *Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie.* 1660 *R. COKE Justice Vind.* 5 *He... had need take great heed... least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man.* 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Evict*, to convince by force of argument, etc.

† 6. To establish by argument, to prove. With simple obj. or obj. sentence; also with *inf.* or *as* with complement. Obs. = *EVINCE* 4.

1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 *There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can evict this.* 1610 *C. HAMPTON Sermon*. 30 *Which evicteth... that there was one greater than the rest.* 1614 *BP. HALL Epist.* v. ix. *Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle.* 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 221 *That it is in its own nature laudable... is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients.* 1715 *CHEVNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 306 *This nervous Fluid has never been discovered in live Animals... nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment.* 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 683 *Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. McWard's than Mr. Goodall's saying so.*

† b. To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument. Obs.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 *It might seeme that we had alleaged sufficiently for thys matter, and evicted the controversy thoroughly.* 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duell. Dubit.* t. ii. vi. *Whether... that argument does evict the question.*

Hence **Eviect** sh. [cf. *evict*], **Eviectee**, an evicted tenant (rare). **Eviecting** ppl. sh. (attrib.) and ppl. a.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 *Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated.* 1879 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 *This I found tenanted by some people who... were considerably above the rank of the evictees.* 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 57f, 130 *police accompanied the evicting party.* 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 *Assassination was the retribution with which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord.*

**Evicted** (viktéd) ppl. a. [f. *EVICT* v. + -ED1.]

a. In various senses of the vb. b. Of a holding:

From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 *J. BUNCES in W. Covell Answ.* (1606) 156 *Farre be it from vs. for any mans cause to maintaine an evicted error.* 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 *For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character.* 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 445 *The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler.* 1888 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 6/2 *This staying of the evictor's hand was due... to the boycotting of evicted farms.*

**Eviction** (viktjən). [ad. *L. evictiō-em*, n. of action f. *evincere*: see *EVICT*, *EVINCE*.] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

I. *Law*.

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. *EVICT* v. 1.

1583 *STOCKER Warrens Lowe* C. II. 5 b. *That reasonable satisfaction bee made... to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaid, in respect of their eviction.* a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrast.* (1616) *To Rdr.*, He is lyable to make good the eviction, who selleth for another as he who, etc. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. ix. § 23 *The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were... subject to eviction.* 1753 *SCOTS MAG.* Mar. 127f *The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt.* 1809 *TOLMANS Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, A recovery of lands, &c. by form of law. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, esp. the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also attrib.

a 1626 *BACON* (J.), *The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession.* 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 *A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land.* 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 *Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction.* 1884 *PAE Eustace* 69, *I will get your father to order their eviction from the cottage.* 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 57f *An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.*

*fig.* 1643 *PRYNNE Soc. Power Parl.* App. 159 *On the contrary the people have a right of perpetual eviction.* 1661 *Br. LLOYD God's Disposing of Kingd.* t. 67 *An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.*

II. *gen.*

† 3. The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. Obs.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 366 *After the Eviction from the Scots of those Countries.* 1612 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 31 *King Henry*... was not unwilling, because... Britaine seemed clearly past possibility of eviction.

† 4. a. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. b. Conviction (of an accused person). Obs.

1614 *BP. HALL Epist.* iv. v. *He hath... counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errors.* 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 62 *All evictions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon wisdom.* 1627 *BP. HALL Gl. Impostor* 509 *Wise men... whose wisdom is frequently implied in the triall, eviction, dooming, of malefactors.* 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. v. *Meere error makes not an heretick... eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical.* 1651 *GATAKER in Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Whitaker* 405 *He grappled with... Rainolds... who had bin mulling... at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration.* 1703 *T. N. City & C. P. Arch.* Pref. 22 *Upon Eviction I shall freely yield.*

† 5. The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. Obs. Cf. *EVICT* v. 6, *EVINCE* v. 4.

1621 *W. SCLEATH Tythes* (1623) A 1 b. *Difficillie of evictiō ariseth hence: first, that, etc.* 1625 *A. GIL Disc. Trinity* 214 *Faith is said to bee... an eviction or prooff of things hoped for, though they be not seene.* 1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 82 *For further evictiō, we may yet add, that, etc.* 1678 *COUWORTH Intell. Syst.* 875 *That these two Circles should continue thus... is a further Eviction of a Providence also.* 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables* 114 *A Plurality of Voices... carries the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right.* 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* i. 22 *It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries.* 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) t. iv. 82 *The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.*

† **Evictive**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *L. evict-* (see *EVICT* v.) + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove; demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg* x. 75 *Your texts... are not evictive, nor convincing.*

**Evictor** (viktər). Also evictor. [f. *EVICT* v. + -OR.] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. b. One who evicts his tenants. c. A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* i. 162 *They [Moors of Spain] were as different too... from their conquerors and evictors as possible.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 *One of the piteous... barricated his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/4 *A crusade against those denounced as evictors and rackrenters.* 1888 *KENNY in Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 *The Plan of Campaign... is... their [the tenantry's] only... protection against the hand of the evictor.*

**Evidence** (evidēns), sh. Forms: 4-6 *evi-*, *evidens*, -nce, (5 *hevydence*, 6 *esvedence*, *ewyvidence*), 4-*evidence*. [*ME. evidence*, a. *F. evidence*, ad. *L. evidētia*, f. *evident-em*: see *EVIDENT*. Cf. *Pr.*, *Sp. evidencia*, *It. evidenza*.]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidences.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 310 *Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native light or Evidence... it cannot be hidden.* 1665 *BUNYAN Holy City* Pref. Ep. A ij. *I should not have been able to speak... so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence.* 1677 *HALE Princ. Orig. Man.* t. ii. 63 *They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1882 *MIVART Nat. & Th.* (1885) 122 *So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.*

b. In evidence (after *F. en evidence*): actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18. *Blackw. Mag.*, *The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence.* 1873 *BROWNING Red Celt.* *Nl. cap* 479 *The faithful of our province raised the sum... And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.].* 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 153/3 *The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.*

† 2. Manifestation; display. Obs.

1381 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* iii. 21 *The spirit of almighti God made grete evydenye [Vulg. evidētia] of his shewynge.* c 1430 *LYNG in Pol. Kel. & L. Pomes* (1866) 45 *Doblettes of glass yeue a gret evidence, Thyng countirfet wyl faille nt assay.* 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 5 *Which here performed with that evidence of great learning.*

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † To take evidence: to prognosticate. To bear, give evidence: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Göt.). *If ani man her ware Coude telle to quat evidens it [Pharaoh's vision] bare.* c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* Prol. i. *I have perceived wyl by certeyne evidences theire ability to lerne sciences.* 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 81 *This horse... was to Troie nn evidence Of love and pees for evermo.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.*

xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth eyvidence and diuineh... what shall befall by sorowe other by the joye that the horse makith. 1530 PATSCR. 217/2 Eyvidence, declaring of a thyng. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxxi. The creatures that giue us earthly immortallitie [1632 mortallitie], whose chosen eyvidence is beauty. 1644 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 362 III. 300 It had all the eyvidence of an absolute Victorie. 1681-6 SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 263 A plain eyvidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 50, I give you this as an eyvidence of the difference in the kinds of magic. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* II. ii. 243 She every where afforded the eyvidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 221 An opportunity was offered them of giving eyvidence of their loyalty. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xv. 9 A day... was spent in examining the eyvidences of ancient glacier action. 1867 LAUY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 167 The country there was traversing gave eyvidence of careful cultivation.

b. In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 493 A person just entering upon eternity... with his eyvidences all dark.

†4. Example, instance (frequent in Gower). Also, To take (an) eyvidence. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2295 (Güt.) his eyvidens [Cott. for-bisming] biheld his oþer. c 1377 *LANG.* p. Pl. B. xv. 429 Go bi fore as a good baueoure. And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and þiue hem good eyvidence. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 50 Whereof thou might take eyvidence To reule with thy conscience. *Ibid.* III. 270 By this eyvidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief; testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const. for, of (the thing to be proved), from, of (the source of testimony). † To have eyvidence to say, etc.: to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For *External, Internal, Moral, Probable Eyvidence*, see these adjs.)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 107 Þe dedis þat Crist diide ben unspesk eyvidence þat Crist is boþe God and man. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 þei schulde haue eyvidence to seie þat God haþ told þem þis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Theology... yiveth eyvidence Of thing, which is nouȝt bodely. † 1400 *Morte Arth.* 286 Thus haue we eyvidens to aske þe Emperour... whate ryȝhte þat he claymes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xv. 163 Dis Kyng [Edward] þan feynhryd eyvidens As to declare his Conscience... Qubath he in Scotland gert be dwne. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Eng.* 28 He maketh nou eyvidence for in neyther side he telleth what moeueh him so for to saye. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 But it ought to be, as we shall proue by open eyvidens through goddes helpe. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. iv. (1612) 20 Adornment, grounded upon the eyvidence of the greatestness of God. 1612 *Bible Heb.* xi. 1 Now faith is... the eyvidence [1837 Revised Assurance] of things not seen. 1662 *STURMIGER. Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 7 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less eyvidence of reason. 1726 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. iii. Wks. 1874 i. 179 Its eyvidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 The plain eyvidence of facts is superior to all declarations. 1794 *PALRY Eyvid.* (1825) II. 283 There is no eyvidence that any forgeries were attempted. 1809 *Med. Fril.* XXI. 359 The truth... of which I can yet attest by living eyvidence. 1816 J. SMITH *Pauorama Sc. & Art* i. 457 The eyvidence of sight is corrected by the judgment. 1846 *MILL Logie* iii. xxi. § 1 Eyvidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 200 The weight of eyvidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

† b. An eyvidence: something serving as a proof. *Obs.* Cf. S.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 19 Things wiche I graunte... expressed as folowith after in writyng that here after it may be knowe for an eyvidence in the seid tabyll. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 821 III. 234 Donne... founde that the Duke of Suffolke was verrey patrone, whiche was false, yit they ded it for an eyvidence. 1665 *CLAYVILL Seeps. Sci. Addr.* 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Eyvidence to my Subject. a 1704 *Lockit (J.)*, Cato Major... has left us an eyvidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

c. Eyvidence or Eyvidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion, or simply The Eyvidences.

1699 Br. S. BRADFORD (title) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Eyvidence. 1729 *ENTICK (title)* The Eyvidence of Christianity asserted. 1730 (title) of *Posthumous work by Addison* The Eyvidences of the Christian Religion. 1794 *PALRY (title)* Eyvidences of Christianity. 1859 *MILL Liberty* (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the eyvidences of Christianity. 1864 *BOWEN Logie* ix. 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Eyvidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, An eyvidence—a piece of eyvidence. phr. To bear, give in, give eyvidence. To call in eyvidence: to call as a witness. For *Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal*, etc. Eyvidence, see these adjs.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so geving eyvidens as. 1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtilis* 114 Every one of them geving in eyvidence that he had spoken afore. 1594 *DANIEL Compt. Reasonand* xcii. The bed that likewise giues in eyvidence Against my soule. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. i. 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses... make an eyvidence more concludent. 1683 *DRYDEN Ded. Ptolemy's Lives* 20 They... transported their eyvidence to another [coun-

try] where they knew 'twas vendible. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* & *Gard.* 343 To be call'd in Eyvidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time. a 1724 *BURNET Owen Time* I. iii. 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full eyvidence of the promises he had made him; but Sharp denied them all. 1762 *Hume Hist. Eng.* App. I. i. 158 Want of discernment in judges who could not discuss an intricate eyvidence. 1792 *Anac. W. Pitt* i. iv. 88 To find proper eyvidence for convicting the offender. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 989 *Primâ facie* eyvidence of a publication by the bookseller. 1829 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. xii. There was no getting over his eyvidence. 1862 *Coxwell Charter* § 16 in *Land. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive eyvidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon... is... entitled to vote.

*transf.* 1612 *Bible Transl. Prof.* 5 So S. Chrysostome, that lived in S. Hieromes time, giueh eyvidence with him. a 1719 *AOSION Eyvid. Chr. Relig.* (1730) 23 They bear eyvidence to a history in defence of Christianity. 1825 *SCRIVENER Lect. Gk. Test.* 10 Their eyvidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies.

b. The eyvidence: the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records. Similarly, To be or produce in eyvidence: to be a part, or to produce as a part, of the eyvidence before the court.

1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 959 The policy must be produced in eyvidence. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* viii. The same incorrigible medical forger pointed out another passage in the eyvidence. *Mod.* The document is not in eyvidence.

c. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law.

1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index, Fleet books, not evidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are eyvidence. *Mod.* What a witness states on hearsay is not eyvidence. *Mod.* I submit that this document is not eyvidence.

† 7. One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes collect. = 'witnesses.' *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 160 His scarlet suit came eyvidence to swear that my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes. 1605 — *Lucr.* iii. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first: Bring in the eyvidence. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Eyvidence. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spitting away an eyvidence. 1764 *FOOTE Orators* ii. (1767) 50 Look upon this eyvidence, was he present at Mr. Parson's knockings. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xli. Two infamous and perjured eyvidences... made oath to the prisoners' having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

† b. *transf.* A spy. *Obs.*

1692 *SOUTHERNE Sir A. Love* v. i. Get you gone then, like an Eyvidence, behind the hangings.

c. To turn King's (Queen's, State's) eyvidence (formerly also † To turn eyvidence), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime: to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned eyvidence. 1865 *H. KINGSLAY Hill-jars & B.* iv. I hate a convict who turns Queen's eyvidence. 1886 *SCIENCE* (N. Y.) VIII. 663 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and as state's eyvidence, gives the following testimony. *transf.* 1889 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's eyvidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

† 8. A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); esp. title-deeds. (In 15-16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. EVIDENT.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and in legal formulæ.

a 1444 *Paston Lett.* No. 38 I. 51 The eyvidences... received of yow at your last beyng at Norwich. 1465 *Ibid.* No. 500 II. 179, I have put your eyvidens that com owte of the abbay in a seek and enseyld hem under Ric. Cal ys seal. 1465 *Laun.* & *Hench.* (1842) 175 The same day I came toke to Thornton certene eyvidens of myn, to take to James Hobard. 1501 *Plumpton Court* 151 All your new eyvidence by your father to John Norton. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 A boxe w<sup>th</sup> iij eyvidence w<sup>th</sup> iij other wretynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxii. 14, I charged Baruch... to take this sealed eyvidence with the copie. 1587 *HOLMESHO Chron.* III. 938 A poore woman... besought him to declare what he had done with eyvidences of hers. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) I ij. All the farmers... were murdered... their goods spoiled, their eyvidences burned, their houses raised. 1628 *Coke on Litt.* 283 a, Writings vnder seale, as Charters and Deeds, and other writings without seale, as Court Rolles, Accounts, and the like... are called Eyvidences. a 1672 *WOOD Life* (1848) 142 He began to peruse the eyvidences of Oriël coll in their treasury. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 327 The next clause usually inserted... is, 'together with all deeds, eyvidences, and writings'. 1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) Pref. 5 A book of eyvidences relating to Obits kept in Ripon Minster.

9. Comb.

1827-8 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) X. 584 You might go on to examine eyvidence of the character of the eyvidence-giver. 1828 C. WOROSWORTH *Act. Chas.* i. 103 A more visionary piece was never selected by the pencil of a determined evidencer-maker. 1829 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can show themselves eyvidence-proof.

Eyvidence (evidens), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as eyvidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. To eyvidence to.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethen.* ii. xii. § 2 (1622) 334 The testimony of neither of them... doth so eyvidence the matter, as the things themselves doe. 1657 *AUSTIN Fruit Trees* i. 1 Worcestershire... Kent, and many other parts... can suffi-

ciently eyvidence the profits of Orchards. 1690 *PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby... did abundantly eyvidence it. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 520 Fierce passions... presage a nobler flight, And eyvidence our title to the skies. 1859 *HALLIWELL Eyvid. Chr.* 97 Occurrences eyvidencing the divinity of Christ. 1875 *LEVELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. ii. xxviii. 88 The Hillsides... were much shaken, as eyvidenced by the many bare patches with which they were chequered. 1885 *CLOUD Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors... eyvidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2. Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement).

a 1647 W. BRAEFORD *Plymouth Plantation* (1836) 424 Y<sup>e</sup> cause and passages... were clearly represented & sufficiently eyvidenced. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. (1684) 336 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better eyvidenced. 1721 *SOUTHERNE Disap-pointm.* iii. ii. I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to eyvidence my truth. 1826 *DISRAELI Vic. Grev.* iii. iv. The one [story] I am about to tell is so well eyvidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer. 1864 *BOWEN Logie* xlii. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are eyvidenced by Intuition. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be eyvidenced I will exact retaliation.

† 3. To establish by eyvidence; to make eyvident, demonstrate, prove. With simple obj., obj. sentence, or inf. *Obs.*

1632 J. LEE *Short Survey Sweden* 53 How great forces... this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may... by this late... expedition... easily be eyvidenced. 1648 *CHAS.* I in *Neal Hist. Port.* III. 506 Until the same shall be eyvidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God. 1649 *STEWART Lewis Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 21 The words of the Historian do eyvidence. 1665 *8 Phil. Trans.* i. 244 Cassini pretends to eyvidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess. Inq.* Wks. 1731 i. 118 The Houses must be eyvidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xviii. vii. Put together so many circumstances to eyvidence an untruth. 1793 J. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 550 Our laws... to eyvidence their right to this, permit them, etc. 1806-7 J. B. BRESFORD *Mistress Hum. Life* i. Introd., As I will eyvidence in a few instances already quoted.

4. With reference to legal eyvidence. † a. To give eyvidence against (a person). *Obs.*

1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1852) II. 100 Charles Edwards, who eyvidenced Mr. Arnold in 1683... hath made affidavit... that what he swore against Mr. Arnold was false. 1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 6 One T.O.O... hath... Eyvidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows.

† b. To disclose or relate as a witness. *Obs.*

1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 336 He eyvidenced two remarkable passages of her life. 1864 *CROWNE Regulus* iii. ii. I have nothing to eyvidence. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. negt. Quebec* 161 The wretch had eyvidenced all our proceedings minutely.

c. intr. To give eyvidence, appear as a witness.

1666 S. H. GOLD *Law* 19 His apparent perfections... spoke and eyvidenced for him. 1692 *ROCHESTER Countess S. Black-head in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 511 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of eyvidencing. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1852) III. 185 Her maid... will eyvidence against her. 1887 *Scrib. Mag.* [Farmer *Americana*], I had'n' a thought yed' a eyvidenced agin me that-a-way.

5. To give eyvidence or indication of; to indicate, manifest. Const. with sb. or refl. pron. as obj., also with complementary inf. or with obj. sentence. c 1610 *SIR J. MELVILL Mem.* (1735) 91 Thereby eyvidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xlii. 225 Were there any such effectual heat in this starre, yet could it but weakly eyvidence the same in Summer. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xxiv. 20 Paraphr. 183 Eyvidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. 1663 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 36 The ruines eyvidence themselves to be the effect. a 1729 *CLARKE On the Eyvidences* 331 (R.) The effect... eyvidenced itself in a... remarkable manner. 1788 W. TROOR in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 230 A desire of eyvidencing that respect and gratitude which I feel for you. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Chron.* xli. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is eyvidenced constantly. 1871 *BROWNING Effigie* xliii. If somehow every face... Eyvidence... that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. 1876 *DICKEY Real Prop.* viii. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions eyvidencing this intention.

Hence Eyvidencing ppl. a. and vbl. sb. Also attrib.

1630 *SANFORDSON Serm.* II. 253 For the farther eyvidencing of the necessity of his duty. 1654 *EARL ORKNEY Parthen.* (1676) 170 By so eyvidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us. 1684 *Abb. & Achil.* ii. 74 Since our eyvidencing days began! 1774 *GOLOSIN, Hist. Greece* I. 337 The most detested... part of the citizens, such as lived by eyvidencing and informing.

† Eyvidenceable, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be eyvidenced; capable of being eyvidenced or proved.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 3 This must... be... easily eyvidenceable by other knowledges. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 141 Wherein that necessity is eyvidenceable from the nature of this blessedness. 1867 *Relat. Eng. Reform.* 249 What is easily eyvidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence † Eyvidenceableness.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 53 To show the Eyvidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

† Eyvidencer. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who gives eyvidence; a witness.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Author of life, must be the Author and Eyvidencer against thee of death. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Pind.* (1655) 27 The first eyvidencer of justification. a 1734 *Nordt Exam.* ii. iv. (1740) 238 Oates wrought... to bring him into the Preferrment of an Eyvidencer's Place.

pe princes als his ful fas wid eust [*printed enst*; Cotton, out, *printed out*] and nith again his ras. 161d. 23138 (Edin. MS.). In nibe and euest [*printed enest*] and hicher. 161d. 23279 (Edin.) Pat bat war fild of euest [*printed enist*].

**Eve-star.** Obs. exc. poet. [*f. Eve sb.* + **STAR.**] = *Evening star*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* l. v. 22 pe euesterre esperus. is pale by be mowre at be ryssenge of pe sonne. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) l. 301 This Spayne. heet somtyme of Hespera, the eue sterre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evesterre, *espera, vespere*. 1601 E. TAYLOR *Behn's Thcos. Philos.* xv. 21 Mans Astral Spirit, called his Prophetick Evester. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xii. Thence peered May's earliest eve-star.

† **Evestigate**, v. Obs.—o [*f. L. *investigāt-us*, ppl. f. *ē* out + *vestigāre* to track, discover. Cf. **INVESTIGATE**.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.*

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; hence in *CRAIG*, etc.

Hence **Evestigated** ppl. a. **Evestigation**, a searching out, an investigation.

1775 ASH, *Evestigated*, searched out. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Evestigation*, an earnest seeking after. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Evēt(e, evett, obs. ff. ERT sb.**

† **Evidebrate**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. L. *evibrāt*-ppl. stem of *evibrāre*, f. *ē* out + *vibrāre* to brandish; see **VIBRATE**.] a. *intr.* To shake, tremble. b. *trans.* To brandish (a sword); to hurl (a missile); in quot. fig.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 63 Doe not his handes and in his bodie evidebrate, quaver, and shake. 1623-6 COCKERAN *Evibrare*, to shake. 1680 H. MONE *Apocal. Apoc.* 199 That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evidebrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.

Hence † **Evibration** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 20 Dost thou. stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye? 1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Evick(e, var. form of EVECK, Obs.**

**Evict** (vikt), v. [*f. L. *evict*-ppl. stem of *vincere*, f. *ē* out + *vincere* to conquer.*

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (2. having merely an intensive force; 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means; to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles; 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process; 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See **EVINCE**.]

**I. Law.**

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) of or from any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 29 Indent. Yf the seid advou-son. after the seid. appropriation be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 39. § 54 If the said manours. be recovered or evicted out of or from the possession of any suche person. by any just or former title. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 145 Earle Hubert granted to the said John. all the right that he had in the countie of Granople. and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie. 1601 F. GOOVIN *Bps. Eng.* 128 He evicted the same [the island of Seales] in law. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr. If the thing thought bee evicted from the buyer. by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 81 That [he]. should give sufficient security. to answer all the mean profits if by law I should evict his tittle. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Eviction*. If land is evicted, before the time of payment of rent on a lease, no rent shall be paid by the lessee. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 434 If A. gives in exchange three acres to B. for other three acres. and afterwards one acre is evicted from B. the whole exchange is defeated.

† b. ? To vacate, retire from. Obs. rare—1.

1530 in Rymer *Federa* (1712) XIV. 373 The same Lord Cardinal shall not Resigne Leve Release or otherwise Discharge or Evict his Possession.

2. To expel (a person) by legal process † of, from, out of (land, etc.); also simply.

1536 Hen. VIII. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 124. II. 90 You have evicted hym of the possession of the same. 1579 FENTON *Quicquid*. v. (1599) 199 They had no conscience to evict the last owner out of the whole. 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1669) 52 Being. evicted by Law. of certayne other parcels of Land. 1720-24 *Atol. S.-Sea Direct.* in *Styrie Slows's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 365/2 They had been evicted out of their estates however long enjoyed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 323 If, after an exchange of lands. either party be evicted of those which were taken by him in exchange, through defect of the other's title. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Eviction*. If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. § 3 Should it be sold. the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children.

b. In recent popular use, esp. To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* Eng. xxxiv. 429 The great landowners evicted their tenants, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 Two of the principal tenants on the estate. were evicted.

c. Hence *transf.* To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 Weiss *Wit. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 When a great freshet takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicket, and burrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals. 1878 LADY HERBERT *T. Hubner's Kamble* i. xii. 197 The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.

## II. General senses.

† 3. a. To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest. Obs.

1560 Cotton MS. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1882) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 Edward. evicted from the Danes the Province of East-Anglia.

† b. To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.). Obs.

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Revenge* 7 Meanes may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loul.* 171 Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud.

† 4. To extort by force. Obs. Cf. **EVINCE** 3.

1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* IV. i. Your happy exposition. Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* v. 200 Rebell mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of y<sup>e</sup> feild.

† 5. a. To vanquish in argument or litigation; to confute (a disptant), refute (an opinion or argument). b. To convict or convince (of). Obs.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 When by argumente they were evicted, they pleaded mysunderstandinge of the interpreter or corruptyne in the translation. 1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* II. 585 Before hee could have evicted Democritus of his foolish opinion. 1601 DENT *Pathway. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 This word doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxx. (1639) 50 Therefore (as Johannisus saith) the eye hath seven coates. But his opinion. by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six. 1612 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* vii. (1614) 132 Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 He. had need take great heed. least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evict*, to convince by force of argument, etc.

† 6. To establish by argument, to prove. With simple obj. or obj. sentence; also with *inf.* or as with complement. Obs. = **EVINCE** 4.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can evict this. 1630 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 30 Which evicteth. that there was one greater than the rest. 1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. ix. Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 221 That it is in its own nature laudable. is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 306 This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live Animals. nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 683 Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. M'Ward's than Mr. Goodall's saying so.

† b. To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Madon's Answ. Osor.* 447 It might seeme that we had alleaged sufficiently for this matter, and evicted the controversy thoroughly. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. vi. Whether. that argument does evict the question.

Hence **Evict sb.** [*cf. convict*], **Evictes**, an evicted tenant (rare). **Evicting** vbl. sb. (*attrib.*) and ppl. a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 This I found tenanted by some people who. were considerably above the rank of the evictes. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7, 130 police accompanied the evicting party. 1865 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Assassination was the retribution with which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord.

**Evicted** (viktēd) ppl. a. [*f. EVICT v. + ED*.]

a. In various senses of the vb. b. Of a holding:

From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 J. BURGESS in W. COVELL *Answ.* (1606) 156 Farre be it from vs for any mans cause to maintaine an evicted error. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 445 The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/2 This staying of the evictor's hand was due. to the boycotting of evicted farms.

**Eviction** (viktēn). [*ad. L. *evictionem*, n. of action f. *vincere**; see **EVICT**, **EVINCE**.] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

**I. Law.**

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. **EVICT** v. 1.

1583 STOCKER *Warres Loue* C. II. 5 b. That reasonable satisfaction bee made. to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaid, in respect of their eviction. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr. He is lyable to make good the eviction, who selleth for another as he who, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were. subject to eviction. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 17/2 The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eviction*, A recovery of lands. &c. by form of law. 1848 in WHARREN *Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, esp. the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction. 1884 *Pac. Enquirer* 69, I will get your father to order their eviction from the cottage. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.

Fig. 1643 FRYNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 159 On the contrary the people have a right of perpetual eviction. 1691 BR. LLOVO *God's Disposing of Kingsd.* I. 67 An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.

**II. gen.**

† 3. The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. Obs.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 366 After the Eviction from the Scots of those Countries. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31 King Henry. was not unwilling, because. Britaine seemed clearly past possibility of eviction.

† 4. a. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. b. Conviction (of an accused person). Obs.

1624 BR. HALL *Epist.* IV. v. He hath. counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errors. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 All evictions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon witnesses. 1627 BR. HALL *Gr. Impostor* 509 Wise men. whose wisdom is frequently employed in the triall, eviction, dooming, of malefactors. 1649 — *Cases Conc.* III. v. Meere error makes not an heretick. eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Whitaker* 405 He graped with. Reynolds. who had bin mibling. at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Pnrch.* Pref. 22 Upon Eviction I shall freely yield.

† 5. The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. Obs. Cf. **EVICT** v. 6, **EVINCE** v. 4.

1621 W. SELATIER *Tythes* (1623) A 1 b. Difficultie of evicti-on aritheth hence: first, that, etc. 1625 A. GU. *Disc.* *Trinity* 214 Faith is said to bee. an eviction or proof of things hoped for, though they be not seene. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 82 For further eviction, we may yet add, that, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 875 That these two Circles should continue thus. is a further Eviction of a Providence also. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 114 A Plurality of Voices. carries the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right. 1755 *Young Centaur* i. 22 It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. t. iv. 82 The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.

† **Evictive**, a. Obs. rare—1. [*f. L. *evict**; see **EVICT** v.] + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove; demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gag* x. 75 Your texts. are not evictive, nor convincing.

**Evictor** (viktōr). Also evictor. [*f. EVICT* v. + -OR.] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. b. One who evicts his tenants. c. A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 162 They [Moors of Spain] were as different too. from their conquerors and evictors as possible. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 One of the pimen. barricaded his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/7 A crusade against those denounced as evictors and rackrenters. 1888 *Kenny in Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 The Plan of Campaign. is. their [the tenantry's] only. protection against the hand of the evictor.

**Evidence** (evīdēns), sh. Forms: 4-6 evi-, evidēns, -nce, (5 hevye-dēns, 6 esvedence, ewydenoe), 4-evidence. [*ME. *evidence*, a. F. *evidence*, ad. L. *evidentia*, f. *evident-em**; see **EVIDENT**. Cf. *Pr.*, *Sp. *evidencia*, it. *evidenza**.]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidentness.

1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 310 Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native Light or Evidence. it cannot be hidden. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cille* Pref. Ep. A ii. I should not have been able to speak. so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. 63 They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more instruction and evidence of themselves. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1882 MIVANT *Nat. & Th.* (1885) 127 So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.

b. In evidence [after F. *en evidence*]; actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18. *Blackw. Mag.*, The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence. 1873 BROWNING *Kel Cott. Nt. cap* 479 The faithful of our province raised the sum. And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.]. 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 1153/3 The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.

† 2. Manifestation; display. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* III. 24 The spirit of almyti God made grete eyvidence [Vulg. *evidentiam*] of his shewyng. c 1430 LYNG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glass yewe a grete eyvidence, Thyng countrief wyl faile at assay. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Which leue performed with that evidence of great learning.

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † To take evidence: to prognosticate. To bear, give evidence: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Gott). If ani man per ware Coude telle to quat evidens [i. Pharaoh's vision] here. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* I. I have perceived well by certeyne evidences their ability to lerne sciences. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 This horse. was to Troie an evidence Of love and pees for evermo. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.*



xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth eydence and diuine. what shall befall by sorowe othe by the joye that the horse maketh. 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Eyvidence, declaring of a thyng. 1601 CORNWALLIS Ess. ii. xxxi. The creatures that giue us earthly immortallitie [2632 mortallitie], whose chosen eydence is beauty. 1644 CROMWELL in Ellis Orig. Lett. i. 362 III. 300 It had all the eydences of an absolute Victorie. 1681-6 SCOTT Chr. Life (1747) III. 263 A plain Eyvidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person. 1727 De Foe Syst. Magic i. ii. (1840) 50, I give you this as an eyvidence of the difference in the kinds of magic. 1846 PRESCOTT Fert. & Is. II. ii. 243 She every where afforded the eyvidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vii. 221 An opportunity was offered them of giving eyvidence of their loyalty. 1860 TYNALL Glac. i. xv. 99 A day... was spent in examining the eyvidences of ancient glacier action. 1867 LAUB HERBERT Cradle L. vii. 167 The country they were traversing gave eyvidence of careful cultivation.

b. In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation.

1758 S. HAYWARD Sermon. xvi. 493 A person just entering upon eternity... with his eyvidences all dark.

†4. Example, instance (frequent in Gower). Also, To take (an) eyvidence. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2293 (Gott.) þis eyduns [Cott. for-bisming] biheld þis oþer. c 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 429 Go bifore as a good hancoure, And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and ȝiue hem good eyvidence. 1393 GOWER Conf. I. 50 Whereof thou might take eyvidence To reule with thy conscience. Ibid. III. 270 By this eyvidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief; testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const. for, of (the thing to be proved), from, of (the source of testimony). † To have eyvidence to say, etc.: to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For External, Internal, Moral, Probable Eyvidence, see these adjs.).

c 1380 WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks. II. 107 Þe dedis þat Crist dide ben unsuspect eyvidence þat Crist is hope God and man. — Sel. Wks. III. 340 þei chiden haue eyvidence to seie þat God had told þem þis. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 87 Theology... ȝiueþ eyvidence Of thing, which is nought bodily. † a 1400 Mortu. Arth. 286 This haue we eydens to aske þe Emperour... whate ryghte þat he claymes. c 1445 WYRTOUN Cron. viii. av. 163 þis Kyng [Edward] þan feynhȝ eydens As to declare his Conscience... Quhat he in Scotland gert be dwne. 1480 CANTON Deser. Eng. 38 He maketh non eyvidence for in neyther side he telleth what moeueth him so for to saye. 1530 Confut. Trent. (1863) 49 But it ought to be... as we shall proue by open eyvidence through goddes helpe. 1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. i. iv. (1611) to Adoration, grounded vpon the eyvidence of the greatnesse of God. 1611 BIBLE Heb. xi. 1 Now faith is... the eyvidence (1887 Revised edition) of things not seen. 1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr. ii. i. 8 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less eyvidence of reason. 1736 BUTLER Anal. ii. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 179 Its eyvidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been. 1769 JUNIUS Lett. v. 27 The plain eyvidence of facts is superior to all declarations. 1794 PALEY Evid. (1825) II. 285 There is no eyvidence that any forgeries were attempted. 1809 Med. Jur. XXI. 359 The truth... of which I can yet attest by living eyvidence. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art I. 457 The eyvidence of sight is corrected by the judgment. 1846 MILL Lett. iii. xxi. § 1 Eyvidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 200 The weight of eyvidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

† b. An eyvidence: something serving as a proof. Obs. Cf. S.

1463 Bury Wills (Camd. Soc.) 19 Things wiche I graunte... expressed as folowith asy in writyng that here asytr it may be knowe for an eyvidence in the seid tabyll. 1478 Paston Lett. No. 821 III. 234 Donne... ffounde that the Duke of Suffolke was verreye patronne, whyche was false, yit they ded it for an eyvidence. 1665 GLANVILLE Scip. Sci. Addr. 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Eyvidence to my Subject. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Cato Major... has left us an eyvidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

c. Eyvidence or Eyvidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion, or simply The Eyvidences.

1699 Dr. S. BRANFORD (title) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Eyvidence. 1729 ENRICH (title) The Eyvidence of Christianity asserted. 1730 (title of posthumous work by Addison) The Eyvidences of the Christian Religion. 1794 PALEY (title) Eyvidences of Christianity. 1859 MILL Liberty (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the eyvidences of Christianity. 1864 BOWEN Logic ix. 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Eyvidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, An eyvidence = a piece of eyvidence. phr. To bear, give in, give eyvidence. To call in eyvidence: to call as a witness. For Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal, etc. Eyvidence, see these adjs.

1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so geving eyvidens xx. 1553 BUCKINGHAM Q. Curtius 114 Every one of them geing in eyvidence had been spoken afore. 1594 DANIEL Compl. Resonance xxi. The bed that likewise giues in eyvidence Against my soule. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. ii. l. 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses... make an eyvidence more concludent. 1683 DRYDEN Ded. Plutarch's Lives 20 They... transported their eyvidence to another [coun-

try] where they knew 'twas vendible. 1707 Curios. in Hush. & Gard. 343 To be call'd in Eyvidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time. a 1714 BURNER Own Time I. iii. 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full eyvidence of the promises he had made him: but Sharp denied them all. 1765-6 HUME Hist. Eng. App. i. 1. 158 Want of discernment in judges, who could not discuss an intricate eyvidence. 1792 ANAC. II. Pitt I. iv. 38 To find proper eyvidence for convicting the offender. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 987 Primâ facie eyvidence of a publication by the bookseller. 1850 DICKENS T. Two Cities ii. xlii. There was no getting over his eyvidence. 1863 ROYAL Charter § 16 in Lond. Univ. Calendar (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive eyvidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon... is entitled to vote.

transf. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 5 So S. Chrysostome, that liued in S. Hieromes time, giueþ eyvidence with him. a 1719 ACOOSON Evid. Chr. Relig. (1730) 23 They bear eyvidence to a history in defence of Christianity. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Grk. Test. 10 Their eyvidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies.

b. The eyvidence: the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records. Similarly, To be or produce in eyvidence: to be a part, or to produce as a part, of the eyvidence before the court.

1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 959 The policy must be produced in eyvidence. 1860 DICKENS Uncol. Trans. viii. The same incorrigible medical forger pointed out another passage in the eyvidence. Mod. The document is not in eyvidence.

c. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law.

1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. Index, Fleet books, not eyvidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are eyvidence. Mod. What a witness states on hearsay is not eyvidence. My lord, I submit that this document is not eyvidence.

†7. One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes collect. = witnesses. Obs.

1593 SHAKES. Luer. 1650 His scarlet list came eyvidence to swear That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes. 1605 — Lear iii. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first: Bring in the eyvidence. 1681 Trial S. College 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Eyvidence. 1721 Gentl. Mag. 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spiriting away an eyvidence. 1762 FOOTE Orators ii. (1765) 50 Look upon this eyvidence, was he present at Mr. Parson's knockings. 1823 SCOTT Everil xlii. Two infamous and perjured eyvidences... made oath to the prisoners' having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

† b. transf. A spy. Obs.

1691 SOUTHERNE Sir A. Love v. i. Get you gone then, like an Eyvidence, behind the hangings.

c. To turn King's (Queen's, State's) eyvidence (formerly also † To turn eyvidence), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime: to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 Dr. Foe Col. Jack (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned eyvidence. 1806 H. KINGSLAND Hillsides & B. iv. I hate a convict who turns Queen's eyvidence. 1886 Science (N. Y.) VIII. 609 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's eyvidence, gives the following testimony. transf. 1889 Daily News 25 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's eyvidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

†8. A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); esp. title-deeds. (In 15-16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. EVIDENT.) Obs. exc. Hist. and in legal formulae.

a 1444 Paston Lett. No. 38 I. 51 The eyvidences... receyved of yow at your last beyng at Norwich. 1465 Ibid. No. 500 II. 179, I have put your eydens that com owte of the abbay in a seck and enselyd hem under Ric. Call ys seal. 1465 MARY & B. iv. I hate a convict who turns Queen's eyvidence. 1886 Science (N. Y.) VIII. 609 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's eyvidence, gives the following testimony. transf. 1889 Daily News 25 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's eyvidence against the Sermon on the Mount. †8. A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); esp. title-deeds. (In 15-16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. EVIDENT.) Obs. exc. Hist. and in legal formulae.

1827-8 BENTHAM Wks. (1843) X. 584 You might go on to examine eyvidence of the character of the eyvidence-giver. 1828 C. WOODSWORTH A. Chan. i. 103 A more visionary piece was never sketched by the pencil of a determined eyvidence-maker. 1828 R. SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XLVII. 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can show themselves eyvidence-proof.

Eyvidence ('evidens'), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. Of things: To serve as eyvidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. To eyvidence to.

a 1619 FORTNEY Alchem. ii. xii. § 2 (1622) 331 The testimony of neither of them... doth so eyvidence the matter, as the things themselves doe. 1657 AUSTIN Fruit Trees i. 1 Worcestershire... Kent, and many other parts... can suffi-

ciently eyvidence the profits of Orchards. 1690 PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby... did abundantly eyvidence it. 1742 YOUNG Mt. Th. vii. 520 Fierce passions... presage a nobler flight, And eyvidence our title to the skies. 1859 HALLIWELL Evid. Chr. 97 Occurrences eyvidencing the divinity of Christ. 1875 LVELL Princ. Geol. (ed. 2) II. ii. xxviii. 88 The Hillsides... were much shaken, as eyvidenced by the many bare patches with which they were checker'd. 1885 CLODD Myths & Dr. i. iv. 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors... eyvidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2. Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement).

a 1647 W. BRADFORD Plymouth Plantation (1856) 424 Y<sup>e</sup> cause and passages... were clearly represented & sufficiently eyvidenced. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Bri. i. (1684) 336 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better eyvidenced. 1721 SOUTHERNE Disapp. pointm. iii. ii. I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to eyvidence my truth. 1826 DISRAELI Vis. Grey iii. iv. The one [story] I am about to tell is so well eyvidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer. 1864 BOWEN Logic xlii. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are eyvidenced by Intuition. 1886 BURTON Arab. Nts. (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be eyvidenced I will exact retaliation.

†3. To establish by eyvidence; to make eyvident, demonstrate, prove. With simple obj., obj. sentence, or inf. Obs.

1632 J. LEE Short Survey Sweden 53 How great forces... this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may... by this late... expedition... easily be eyvidenced. 1648 CHAS. I. in Neal Hist. Purit. III. 506 Until the same shall be eyvidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God. 1649 SELWYN Law Eng. i. xvi. (1739) 31 This the words of the Historian do eyvidence. 1665-8 Phil. Trans. i. 244 Cassini pretends to eyvidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. 1673 TEMPLE Ess. Ind. Wks. 1731 i. 118 The Horses must be eyvidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xviii. vii. Put together so many circumstances to eyvidence an untruth. 1793 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1839) III. 550 Our laws... to eyvidence their right to this, permit them, etc. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseria Hum. Life i. Intro. As I will eyvidence in a few instances already quoted.

4. With reference to legal eyvidence. † a. To give eyvidence against (a person). Obs.

1691 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 190 Charles Edwards, who eyvidenc'd Mr. Arnold in 1683... hath made affidavit... that what he swore against Mr. Arnold was false. 1695 Remarks L. Sermon. (ed. 2) 6 One T.O... hath... Eyvidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows.

† b. To disclose or relate as a witness. Obs.

1656-7 BURTON's Diary (1828) I. 336 He eyvidenced two remarkable passages of her life. 1694 CROWNE Argenta iii. ii. I have nothing to eyvidence. 1812 J. J. HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec 161 The wretch had eyvidenced all our proceedings minutely.

c. intr. To give eyvidence, appear as a witness.

1656 S. H. Gold. Law 19 His apparent perfections... spake and eyvidenced for him. 1692 ROCHESTER Contriv. S. Blackhead in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 51 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of eyvidencing. 1693 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 185 Her maid... will eyvidence against her. 1867 Scribn. Mag. (Farmer Americanisms) I hadn't 'a' thought y'd 'a' eyvidenced agin me that a-way.

5. To give eyvidence or indication of; to indicate, manifest. Const. with sb. or refl. pron. as obj., also with complementary inf. or with obj. sentence.

c 1670 SIR J. MELVILL Mem. (1735) 91 Thereby eyvidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. iv. xlii. 225 Were there any such effectual heat in this starre, yet could it but weakly eyvidence the same in Summer. 1659 HAMMOND On Ps. xxiv. 20 Paraphr. 183 Eyvidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. 1663 CHARLETON Chor. Gigant. 56 The ruines eyvidence themselves to be the effect. a 1729 CLARKE On the Eyvidences 331 (1781) The effect... eyvidenced itself in a... remarkable manner. 1788 W. TUPOR in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 230 A desire of eyvidencing that respect and gratitude which I... feel for you. 1803 MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. xii. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is eyvidenced constantly. 1822 BROWNING Fifine xliii. If somehow every face... Eyvidence... that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. 1876 DUGAY Real Prop. viii. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions eyvidencing this intention.

Exence Eyvidencing ppl. a. and vbl. sb. Also attrib. 1630 SANDESON Sermon. II. 253 For the farther eyvidencing of the necessity of which duty. 1654 EARL ORBURY Parthen. (1676) 170 By so eyvidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us. 1682 Abs. & Achit. ii. 74 Since our eyvidencing days began! 1774 GOLDSM. Hist. Greece I. 337 The most detested... part of the citizen, such as lived by eyvidencing and informing.

† Eyvidenceable, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be eyvidenced; capable of being eyvidenced or proved.

1665 J. SERGANT Sure-footing in Chr. 3 This must... be... easily eyvidenceable by other knowledges. 1668 HOWE Bless. Righteous (1823) 141 Wherein that necessity is eyvidenceable from the nature of this blessedness. 1687 Relat. Eng. Reform. 249 What is easily eyvidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence † Eyvidenceableness.

1665 J. SERGANT Sure-footing in Chr. 55 To show the Eyvidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

† Eyvidencer. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who gives eyvidence; a witness.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Author of life, must bee the Author and Eyvidencer against thee of death. 1653 R. BAILLIE Dissuasive Ind. (1655) 27 The first eyvidencer of justification. a 1734 NORTON Exam. ii. iv. (1740) 238 Oates wrought... to bring him into the Prefement of an Eyvidencer's Place.

† **Evidenceship**. *Obs.* [f. EVIDENCE *sb.* + SHIP.] a. The office or function of an evidence (or witness). b. *humorously*, as a title (after *lordship*, etc.).

† 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 315 And thereby gave so great offence to their evidenceships, the plot witnesses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 338 That ingenious knack of forgery... and a detection since in evidenceship, have been his ruin.

**Evidencive** (e'vidēnsiv), *a. rare*. [f. EVIDENCE *v.* + -IVE.] Giving evidencive or indication; indicative. *Const. of.*

† 1848 LD. WOODHOUSELEE in *Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 390 The most remarkable circumstance evidencive of his enthusiastic attachment.

† **Evidency** (e'vidēnsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *evidentia*: see EVIDENCE and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being evident or clear; clearness, evidenciness; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 1.

1533 tr. *Erasmus's Const. Crade* 150 b. Paynting setteth the thing forth to the eye... and performeth that evidencie makynge the thyngs manifeste. 1592 tr. *Titus on Rea.* xvii. 8 So I expound the words of the Apostle for evidency sake. 1611 *Bible Prov.* viii. Arg't., The fame and evidencie of wisdom.

2. Indication, mark, sign, token; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 3.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 206 These things being matters of judgement... & consisting of evidencie to be known of others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 178 These are not dead when they cease to move or afford the visible evidencies of life. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/1 Surer evidencies of the immortality of man.

**Evident** (e'vidēnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *evident-*em, in same sense, f. *ē* - out + *vident-*em, pr. pplc. of *vidēre* to see. Cf. Fr. *evident*.]

With the use of this active form in passive sense cf. 'to look (well or ill)', Ger. *aussuchen* to appear, lit. 'to see out.' Late Lat. had the pass. *vidēri* to be evident.]

*A. adj.*

1. † a. Of physical objects: Distinctly visible; conspicuous (*obs.*). b. (With mixed notion of 2) of tokens, vestiges, etc., or of states or conditions: Obvious to the sight; recognizable at a glance.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 The eydynt [1388 opyn, 1611 exp're; Vulg. *evidentem*] ymage of the king, whom worshipen they wolden, thei madden. 1400 *Festivall* in Hearne R. *Brunne's Chron.* Pref. 108 But yllke white cerne [printed cerne] was an eydynt token of her martirdome. 1430 LYNG. *Thebes* iii. (1500) K. iiii. The Grekes Dyespeyred Dempte playnly by tokens eydynt. 1833 CAYTON *G. de la Tour* A v. He doth for them eydynt myracles. 1870 DEE *Math. Pref.* 7 Make good eydynt marks, at every inches end. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. i. 68 Then doe I strive to wash it out with Teares, But then the same more eydynt appears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1077 Bad Fruit of Knowledge... Which leaves... in our Faces eydynt the signes of foul concupiscence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 79 At Shooting at a Ship in a River, he must put his Piece to some eydynt mark on the other side the River. 1790 IMSON *Sch. Art* II. 65 Thin persons have the muscles of the neck much more eydynt than would be judicious to imitate [in painting]. 1806 MED. *Trul.* XV. 443 Of which [small-pox] she bore eydynt marks. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 338 Thou canst move about an eydynt God. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xvii. 320 The retardation of the ice is most eydynt near the sides.

2. Clear to the understanding or the judgement; obvious, plain. *Const. to.* † (It) is eydynt to be... = 'it is evident that (it) is...'

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 221 Which in the bible is evident, How David in his testament, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b. It is eydynt y<sup>e</sup> none indication is taken of the cause. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 128 Why this is eydynt to any formal capacitee. 1649 SELDEN *Lawes Eng.* i. (1739) 202 It is eydynt to be nothing but a Temporal Monarchy. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 4 Truths apparent in themselves... are not called Credible, but eydynt to the understanding. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. xii. 119 For a Thing to be certainly known to any Understanding, is for it to be eydynt to that Understanding. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolten Mann* II. 360 The vast importance of sheep, with their constant increase, is most eydynt. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1880) 209 That this distinction is as sound on the evolutionary theory of society as on any other is quite eydynt.

† b. Occasional uses: Having preponderating evidence. Of a remark: Obviously true. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* iii. § 2 (1737) II. 417 Upon fair Conviction, to give our heart up to the eydynt side... is to help Reason heartily. 1722 Dr. Fox *Plague* (1840) 192 But this remark of my friend's appeared more eydynt in a few weeks more.

† 3. Of a sign, testimony, etc.: Indubitable, certain, conclusive. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Heracles* i. Wks. 161/1 No scripture can be eydynt to prove any thing that he lyst to deny. 1571 GOLDING *Cathin* on Pr. xx. 20 He yeldeth an eydynt witness of his trust. 1611 SHAKS. *Cym.* ii. iv. 120 Render to me some corporall signe about her More eydynt then this: for this was stolne. 1621 GOUCE *God's Arrows* i. § 39. 61 We see how... eydynt the holy Scripture is in this principle of our Christian Faith. 1653 MILTON *Hirchings* Wks. (1847) 430/1 Where did he assign it [the tenth], or by what eydynt conveyance to ministers?

† 4. quasi-adv. = EVIDENTLY. *Obs.*

1519 *Inter. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 38 One way it [the earth] is found, I must conclude, For this man proved it eydynt.

*B. sb.* Something that serves us evidence; *spec.* In *Sr. Lat.*, a document proving a person's title to anything; usually in *pl.* title-deeds.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 9 The King... may gar summond, all... his tennentes... to schaw their charters and evidentes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 247 His lordis all befor him he [Robert the Bruce] gart caw, Thair evidents of their landis till schaw. 1678 in Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 64 [Inscription in a house] 16 Christ is my life and rent 78 His promise is my eydynt. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv. It is written all these various ways in the old writings and evidents. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 8 Absolute warrantice as regards the lands and writs and evidents.

† **Evident**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec.] = EVIDENCE *v.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. II. 74 As all the old and new Acts... with other such aides in all our Kings Reignes, abundantly eydynt.

**Evidential** (evidē'fāl), *a.* [f. L. *evidenti-*a + -AL.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to evidence. b. Based or resting on evidence; relying on evidence; *esp.* the Evidences of Christianity, as in *Evidential method*, *school*, *system*.

1654 W. SCLATER *Firm. Serm.* 20 No such evidential verity is demonstrated in Holy Writ, as of Absolute Necessity to be believed unto salvation. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 204 It is a steady... direction of heart towards the future glory... that must be the evidential ground of thy hope to enjoy it. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 69 The firm and evidential Probation of invisibles, things out of sight. 1772 R. HILL in Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 58 You cannot suppose that... he intended to exclude good works in an evidential sense. 1805 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 7 The evidential function of a miracle is based upon the common argument of design. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 380 The basis of theological science must be historical as well as evidential. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2507/1 Whatlady was a genuine disciple of the 'evidential' school. Faith is to him the conclusion drawn from historical premises.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence; serving to attest. *Const. of.*

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 198 Sight of all our senses is most active, penetrative, discerning, and evidential. 1701 FLETCHER *Miracles* 229 Those [miracles] should be Evidential ones, which God enables Men to work in order to gain belief. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib.* God II. 431 Subjects evidential of the attributes of the Deity. 1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVI. 64 Evidential miracles... simply prove Christianity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 202 That Paul should have passed... in one direction of life to the very opposite is evidential of the power and significance of Christianity.

† 3. Resting on documentary evidence. *Obs.*

(Folklingham explains that the 'evidential' character of a possession is that which is denoted by such terms as *feodum*, *allodium*, etc.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. i. 65 The Property of Possessions intimates their particular state and condition, and may be divided into Vocall and Evidential. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 66.

**Evidentially** (evidē'fāl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. By means of evidence; as regards evidence; with regard to its value as evidence.

1654 EYRE in Warren *Unbelievers* Bij, Faith is from justification causally, and justification by faith evidentially. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 362 It was believed, though not so soon evidentially discovered, that a rebellion was ready to break out. 1836 G. S. FABER *Annu. Husebeth* 6 Any doctrine which can be shown evidentially to have existed in the third century. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 35 Of the two series... the second is evidentially to be preferred.

† 2. Intuitively. *Obs.*

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. xi. 323 They [angels] do not fully and evidentially know them [the mysteries of God].

**Evidentiary** (evidē'fāri), *a.* [f. L. *evidenti-*a EVIDENCE + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evidence; = EVIDENTIAL *1. a.* 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 181 The clearing of his character... so far as concerns evidentiary trustworthiness. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xiv. II. 56 An inscription... carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ix. § 2. 395 Through its power of modifying the relative force of different evidentiary considerations.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence. *Const. of.* = EVIDENTIAL *2.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 32 The charges ought to be exhibited first; and no evidentiary matter granted, but, etc. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 20 To treat it upon the footing of an evidentiary act, with reference to the corresponding principal act. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 But they are evidentiary of a tone of thought which has prevailed so long among the superior intellects. 1875 COMPTON *Rev.* XXVI. 580 The upward slant... becomes an evidentiary fact of singular coeignty. 1875 FOSTER *Gatus* ii. (ed. 2) 201 It is only the adventitious or accidental or evidentiary portion of the title in which they differ.

**Evidently** (evidē'tli), *adv.* [f. EVIDENT *a.* + -LY.]

† 1. So as to be distinctly visible or perceptible; with perfect clearness, conspicuously. Hence in active sense, with *vs.* of perceiving, knowing, explaining, etc.: Without possibility of mistake or misunderstanding; clearly, distinctly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xl. 101 Panne alle the dyknesse of his mysknowynge shaw... evidently to [the] sylte of his vnderstondynge. 1477 EART. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* i. Which grace evidently to me known and understonde hath

compelled me [etc]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. B viija, It is evidently known that water will weke thicke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 We have here most manifeste & most evidently written the contrarie. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. viii. (1611) 21 Things which men by the light of their natural understanding evidently know. 1611 *Bible Gal.* iv. 1 O foolish Galatians... before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently [revel'd, openly] set forth. 1725 Dr. Fox *Voy. round World* (1840) 277, I found the way go evidently down hill. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. xii. (1854) II. 41 An act... which evidently disclosed his [Tacitus'] intention of transmitting the empire to his descendants. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 All the substances hitherto examined... have evidently appeared to be compounded of one or more of these elementary principles. 1833 CRUSE *Enseiblis* i. vi. 31 And this is evidently proved to have been fulfilled.

2. So that the fact predicated is evident; manifestly, obviously. Now chiefly *parenthetic*; = 'as manifestly appears', 'as may be clearly inferred'.

1600 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* n. xxix. § 5 No Idea, therefore, can be undistinguishable from another... for from all other, it is evidently different. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 387 Those who walk and talk in their Sleep, have evidently the Nerves of the Muscles so free, as that, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 292 Reason was so evidently on their side. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 391 They evidently regarded Macedonia as a bulwark against the encroachments of Rome. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 71 The spirit and the muscles were evidently at war.

† 3. *Sc. Law.* By evidence of a deed or document. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Proces* 118 Quhen the defender proves his exception, or duplie, be sic writ, and evidently as said is, lib. i. c. 25. 12. quon attach. c. 81.

**Evidentness** (evidē'tnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness, plainness.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 295 It beloneth first to vnderstande for the more evidentnesse of that that foloweth, that [etc.]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 100 What evidentnesse or certeinie is there in the Greeke Histories. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evidentness*, plainness to be seen, received or understood. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 120 There is a want... of evidentness of meaning.

† **Evigilate**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. L. *evigilāt-* ppl. stem of *evigilāre*, f. *ē* - out + *vigilāre* to watch, f. *vigil* awake.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evigilate*, to watch diligently, to study hard. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Evigilation**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *evigilation-*em, n. of action f. *evigilāre*: see EVIGILATE.] Awakening. In *Dicts.* explained as 'a waking or watching'.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 157 The Evigilation of the Animal Powers, when Adam awoke. 1832 in WESTER, etc.

**Evil** (i'vəl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1-2 *yfel* (in inflexions *yf(e)l*), (2-4) *ifel*, 2 *efel*, *yffel*, 3 *ywefl* (1, 2-3) *ywefl*, 2-4 *uwefl* (e, 2-5) *yvel*, (3) *zovel*, 4 *ivil*, 3-6 *evel* (1(e), 5 *ewelle*, *hevelle*, 6 *ewil*, *yell*), 4-6 *evill* (e, -y) (1(e), *yvel* (1(e), (6) *yevill*), 4- *evil*. [ME. *ywel* (ii), OE. *yfel* = OS. *yfel*, OFris. *MDu. ewel* (Du. *ewel*), OHG. *uibil*, *uibil* (Ger. *übel*), Goth. *uibilis* :- OTeut. *\*uibilō* -; usually referred to the root of *up*, *over*; on this view the primary sense would be either 'exceeding due measure' or 'overstepping proper limits'.

The form *ewel*, whence the mod. form descends, appears in ME. first as west midland and Kentish, but in 15thc. had become general. The conditions under which early M.E. (i) or (ii) became (e), the antecedent of mod. Eng. (ii), are not clearly determined; the present word and *evil* seem to be the only examples in which this change was other than local; obs. and dial. instances are *yewe* = 'give', *leeve* = 'live', *EASLE*. (Other apparent examples are due to OE. forms with *eo*, resulting from *u-* or *o-* umlaut.)

*A. adj.* The antithesis of Good in all its principal senses.

In OE., as in all the other early Teut. langs. exc. Scandinavian, this word is the most comprehensive adjectival expression of disapproval, dislike, or disparagement. In mod. colloquial Eng. it is little used, such currency as it has being due to literary influence. In quite familiar speech the adj. is commonly superseded by *bad*; the sb. is somewhat more frequent, but chiefly in the widest senses, the more specific senses being expressed by other words, as *harm*, *injury*, *misfortune*, *disease*, etc.

1. Bad in a positive sense.

† Morally depraved, bad, wicked, vicious. Also *absol.* *Obs.* as applied to persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 We sceolan... ure heortan clensian from ylum gepolnum. *Ibid.* 161 Hi cuningum & yfelum ricum ealdormannum wipstandan mihtan. 1200 ORMIN 1742 To barnenn all patt ifell is Awe3 in hin hisse beowesse. 1340 *Cursor* II. 8106 (Fairl.) Lothe is Eville manny's soule & body bope. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xv. cxviii. (1495) 532 Pentapoli... hathe that name of 5 cyetes of euil men that were destroyed with fyre of heuen. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 31 (Harl. MS.) Ivel men, he which neyher lovith god, neyher hire neghebowre. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xxi. 41 He wil cruellye destroye those evyll persons. 1584 POWEL tr. *Lloyd's Cymria* 16 Siebert, for his Euill behaviour was expelled. 1611 *Bible Gen.* viii. 21 The imagination of man's heart is euil from his youth. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks. 1847 I. 94 She... from the dark Atheism all evil things Brought forth and nurtured; miltred Atheism 1847 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* ed. 4) II. 1156 Imputing to a person an evil inclination. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 10 God deeds act and react on the doers of them; and so do evil.

*absol.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen come to libben echeliche . pe gode on eche blisse . pe uuele on eche wowe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott. Galba MS.) On domesday . pe euill sall fra pe guide be drawn. 1827 *Pollux Course T.* x. 215 To the evil . . . Eternal recompense of shame and woe.

2. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, mischievous, prejudicial. Of advice, etc.: Misleading. Of an omen, etc.: Boding ill.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on 3ein him al þa he breisce men mid godere and summe mid ufele þeonke. c. 1205 I.A.V. 2541 Ad þa heora fader wes dæd þe sunen duden uuele [c. 1275 uuele] red. c. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 52 Is hit so ouer uel uor to toten utward? 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 593 Thurghe euelle conceille was slayne . . . the Erle of Arundelle. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4635 (Fairf.) He prisoned was wip euel rede. c. 1370 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 330 Euyll ensample of opyn synne. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 42 It is not yvel to putte a littil opium to be oile of þe rosie. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 703 Þe euyll sterne of Ercules how egirly it sorozes. c. 1420 *Chron. Philod.* 808 Hym shulnot harme non heuelle thyng. c. 1449 *Proceus Repr.* 4 Gouernancis of the clergie whiche summe of the comoun peple . . . iugen to be yuele. 1530 *Palser* 2172 Euyll tourne, *malinac tour.* 1584 *Powell* 17. *Lloyd's Cambrin* 99 King Edward by Euyll counsel banished Algar. 1587 *MASCALL. Govt. Cattle.* *Oxen* (1627) 26 Yeugh is euill for cattell to eate. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hon. VI.* v. 1. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Some euill beast hath deuoured him. a. 1649 *Draught.* or *Hawth.* Wks. 32 Weigh not how we, Evil to our selves, against Thy laws rebell. 1655 *Culpeper Riverius* l. xvi. 57 In a great Headach it is euyll to haue the outward parts cold. 1786 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* II. ii. 11. xv. § 5 The neglect of art, has been of euil consequence to the Christian world. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 403 The euil system of pluralities.

3. Uses partaking of senses 1 and 2: a. *Evil will*: depraved intention or purpose; also, desire for another's harm; = *ILL-will*, rare in mod. use.

c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 He of yfelum willan ne gesyngad. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1065 (Cott.) For caym gaf him wit iuel will. 1340 *Ayeb.* 66 Þe dyneul begiþ þet uor of tyene and euyl wyl uor to becleppe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 121 For enueyl and yuel wille is yuel to defyce. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxix. 142 The duke . . . pardoned them all his yuel wyll. 1450 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 370 Many afflictions, much euil-will . . . shall happen unto you. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Rogat. Week* iii. (1589) 49 Cast we off all malice & all euil wyl. 1598 *GREENWYDE Tacitus Ann.* ii. 11. (1622) 65 He [Piso] increased the euill will of the people towards him.

b. *Evil angel, spirit*, etc. Also, *The Evil One* († *Sc. The evil man*), the Devil.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 26 Forðon yfel wylt is. 1555 *EDEN TRENT. Neave Und.* (Arb.) 27 Sundrie illusions of euil spirites. 1603 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* iv. iii. 282 *Bru.* Speake to me, what thou art. *Ghost.* Thy euill Spirit, Brutus? 1611 *Bible Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many . . . of euill spirites. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assemb.* 463 (Jam.) Whilst some fell asleep, and were careless, the euil man brought in preclay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 463 That space the Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil. 1682-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) 111. 347 The Ministry of the euil Angels to him. 1727 *Dn For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 24 They did not suppose those wise men . . . had an euil spirit. 1825 *Lytton Ziti* 2 The Evil Spirit is pulling you towards him. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nt.* I. 117 Sakhr was an euil Jinnee. 1881 *Bible* (Revised) *Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from the euil one.

c. Of repute or estimation: Unfavourable. *Evil tongue*: a malicious or slanderous speaker. *arch.*

c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 20 Of him in holy kirke men said euile sawe. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* vi. 8 By yuel fame and good fame. c. 1450 *Munc* 58 Wyrmones serues thow moete forsake. Of euile fame jeste they the make. 1535 *COVERDALE Ecles.* xxviii. 19 Wel is him that is kepte from an euell tongue. 1611 *Bible Deut.* xxii. 19 He hath brought vp an euill name vpon a virgine of Israel. *Mod. Newspaper.* The defendant was arrested in a house of evil repute.

4. Causing discomfort, pain, or trouble; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful.

a. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se king let hine don on ifele bendas. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The berrie of . . . the wilde Vine . . . the euill taste wherof will cause them to loll Grapes. 1578 *LYTTE Dodocus* i. lxxviii. 130 The herbe . . . is of a very euill and strong stinking savour. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xx. (1695) 121 We name that Evil, which is apt to produce or increase any Pain, or diminish any Pleasure in us. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* iv. Are God and Nature then at strife That Nature lends such evil dreams?

† b. Hard, difficult. Const. to with *inf.* Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Hit is uuel to understanden on hulwiche wise Mon mei him self forsake. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defyce and enylemeth þe maue. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxi. 286 It was yuell mountyng of yt hyl. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. A iv b. As-triction . . . is eithy very euyl to be founde, or els there is none to be founde at all.

† 5. Of conditions, fortune, etc., also (rarely) of persons: Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Evil health*: misfortune (see *HEALTH*). Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwi beo we uuele on bisse wreche weild. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God 3iue him uuel fin. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7320 (Trin.) þei aske angher kyog þen me Euel hece þe tyme shul þe ce. c. 1450 *Mertin* i. 29 Thow toldest the person that thow wer euel thereon. 1475 *Caxton Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulaue, but that was to his euill helthe. c. 1500 *Melusine* 78 He . . . after the dede & euythap . . . fledd with all from his laod. 1530 *PALSER* 2172 Euyll lucke, *malcor.* 1611 *Bible Ex.* v. 19 The officers . . . did see that they were in euill case. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 So beaten and yn subiect euill plight.

b. Of periods of time: Characterized by misfortune or suffering, unlucky, disastrous. *Evil May-day*: see *MAY-DAY*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ix. 120 Wastoures and wreches out of wedlocke . . . Conceyued ben in yuel tyme. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Euyll daye gyve you, god. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 780 Her rash hand in euil hour Forth reaching to the Fruit. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* iv, Help me in my euil Day. 1806-7 J. BERRFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an euil hour I . . . changed my lodgings. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* l. 280 In times which might by Englishmen be justly called euil times. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carriage* 186 The Boiii . . . determined to anticipate the euil day.

6. *Evil eye*. (Phrases, *To bear, cast, look with, an evil eye*.) a. A look of ill-will.

c. 1000 *Liber Scintillarum* xxvii. (1889) 102 Unclonayns eage yfel [oculus malus] withersacung . . . gemensumih man. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* vii. 22 For withynne, of the herte of men comen . . . vnchastite, yuel yre, blasphemyes. 1526-34 *TINDALE Bible* xx. 15 Vs thynne eye euyll because I am good. 1611 *Bible Mark* vii. 22 Lasciuiousnesse, an euill eye (*Rev. V.* an euil eye, blasphemie. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* l. xx. (1640) 202 Why should wee . . . beare an euill eye towards them? 1645 *QUARLES Recant.* x. 79 Let not thine eyes be euill. 1704 *ANSON Italy* (1733) 58 They look with an euil eye upon Leghorne. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) l. 394 Patriotic citizens will cast an euil eye upon you as a subverter of the laws.

b. A malicious or envious look which, in popular belief, had the power of doing material harm; also, the faculty, superstitiously ascribed to certain individuals, of inflicting injury by a look. Cf. *Fr. mauvais ail*, *It. malocchio*.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 123 The less informed . . . are afraid of their [old Women's] euil Eye among the cattle. 1797 *DALLAWAY Acc. Constantinople* 391 Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the Evil Eye of an enemy or infidel. 1834 *Lytton Pompeii* l. iii, He certainly possesses the gift of the euil eye. 1871 *READER Terrible Tempt.* xxxiii, Or if you didn't kill him, you'd cast the euil eye on him. 1879 *Miss JACKSON Shropsh. Wood-bk.* s. v. *Evil*, 'E's a nasty downlookin fellow—looks as if 'e could cast n nevl-eye upon yo'.

II. Bad in a privative sense: Not good.

† 7. a. Of an animal or vegetable growth or product, as a tree, fruit, the body, 'humours': Unsound, corrupt. Of a member or organ: Diseased. *To have an evil head*: to be insane. b. Of air, diet, water: Wanting in the essentials of healthy nutrition; unwholesome. Obs.

c. 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 17 Elic yfel treow byrþ yfele westmas. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 178 Gift of fære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan comen. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe ficame bed euel, loð is heo þe sowle. c. 1320 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 1878 Iuel blod was hire withinne. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vii. 18 A good tree may nat make yuel fruytis, nether an yuel tree make good fruytis. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 38 Yuel fleisch growþ in a wounde. 1611, 80 fr. . . he sir þe yvel, þe sike man schal be chaungid into good eyr. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1869) 20 A gentille man . . . was richous . . . and hadd an euelle hede (*Fr. male test.*). 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* l. xviii. 24 Beastis they . . . myght eate at their pleasure without breddre, whiche was an euyl dyette. 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1372/2. I am an old man and haue a verye euill backe. 1592 F. SPARRY *Tr. Catlan's Genonance* 190 I iudged that the horse had an euill foote and was worth nothing. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 1. 139 O he hath kept an euill Diel long. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) 111. 341 The water wherof was so euill. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xxiv. 3 Very euill [figs] that cannot be eaten, they are so euill.

† 8. Inferior in quality, constitution, condition or appearance; poor, unsatisfactory, defective. Obs.

1751 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [seo cirice] is eac on onsyne utan yfelles heowes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1808 (Edin.) Þis tale queþir it be uil or gode I fande it wriio. 13 . . . *Leges Burgorum* c. 63 in *Sc. Stat.* l. 345 And gif scho makis iwilale and dois agane þe custome of þe toune . . . scho sall gif til hir mercyment wii s or . . . be put on þe kukstule. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4459 Whanne she wole make A fulle good silogisme . . . afterward that shal in dede folwe an euelle conclusion. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 8 Euyll maners beþ folwyng þe lyknesse of an yuele complexion. 1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 141 Item, an euill litle burdchaid of grene. 1576 *GRINDAL Let. Ld. Burleigh Wks.* (1843) 392, I pray your lordship, appoint when you come to take an euil dinner with me. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* i. (1637) 7 If a man cut with an euill knife, he is the cause of cutting, but not of euill cutting. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vayns . . . gude to be opynd for . . . euill sight. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 142.

† b. Of a workman, work, etc.: Unskilful. Obs.

1513 *MORR. Rich.* III (1883) 6 None euill captain was heein the warre. 1550 *PALSER* 416/1, I adolew with a nayle, as an yvell smythe dothe an horse foote. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 85 He is an euell pyper but a good fiddler. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* l. (1586) 36 An excellent good seede for an euyll husbando. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 Forfeit every hide marred or hurt by his workmanship.

B. sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.* That which is evil.

1. a. In the widest sense: That which is the reverse of good; whatever is censurable, mischievous, or undesirable. Also with adj.: *moral, physical* evil.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 939 (Fairf.) Y made euelle & good to you knowe. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* iii. 5 3e shul ben as Goddis, knowynge good and yuel. 1559 *Bury Wills* (1850) 153, I, Sir Willm Paynter . . . w<sup>t</sup> all vnderstanding of good and euill, make this my last will. 1611 *Bible Gen.* iii. 5. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* i. 292 All Nature is but Art, unknown to

thee . . . All partial evil, universal Good. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 8974 Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil. 1819 *Pantheologia* s. v. The most serious difficulty lies in accounting for the permission of moral evil or guilt. 1846 *TREXANT Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 295 They [the Scriptures] ever recognize the reality of evil. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 180 Evil is of two sorts, evil of sin, and evil of punishment. 1869 J. MARTEAU *Ess.* II. 42 Moral evil is a broad black fact. 1878 *TAIT & STEWART Unseen Univ.* vii. 269 The greatest of all mysteries—the origio of evil.

b. What is morally evil; sin, wickedness.

c. 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 3 Gecyr from yfele & do god. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þat teonde werod abread, and awende on yfele. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 An wereted gost . . . him aþure tached to ufele. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxv. (1489) 71 To chesen the good fro euylle. 1596 *RALEIGH in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 Converting badd into yevill and yevill in worse. 1611 *Bible Prov.* iii. 7 Fears the Lord, and depart from euill.

c. What is mischievous, painful, or disastrous.

c. 80 *Bede's Death-song* in *Sweet O. E. Texts* 149 To ymbhycganne . . . huaet his gastae, goddes aeththa ylfas aefter deothdaege doemid ueortheae. 971 *blickl. Hom.* 115 Nu is anghwonon yfel and sleze. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Al uelfið, & yfel, & rella. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 788 Dat ywel him sulde nummor dereo. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 (Cott.) Iuel he sal upon þe rais. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Scrm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 Seidel to noo man yvel for yvel. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1699 Delyp þam playnt, Quat errore of þis Emperoure & euill þai suffrid. c. 1450 *Nominate* in W. Wulker *700 Marcesus*, full of euylle. 1611 *Baxter Job* ii. 10 Shall we recieve good at the hand of God, and shall wee not recieve euill? 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 17 note, It was the dread of evil, not the hope of good that first cemented societies together. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xviii, Evil haunts The birth, the bridal.

2. *To do, † say evil*. (In post-inflectional Eng. hardly distinguishable from use of *EVIL adv.*)

† *With evil*: with evil intention. † *To take in, or to, evil*: to take (a thing) ill; also, to be hurt by.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv. [xvi.] 3 Ne he dyde ðam nestan his yfel. 1791 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 He us bonne forgylded swa we nu her god, 5e godes 3e yfeles. c. 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* v. 11 Eadige synt 3e þonne hi wryrd eow and ehtad eow and scegead ælc yfel [Vulg. omne malum] ongen eow. — John v. 29 þa þe god worton farad on lifes areste, and þa þe yfel [Vulg. mala] dydon on domes areste. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23183 (Trin.) For good & euele þat þei dud ere. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* viii. 231 And whoso synneth, I seyde 'doth yuel, as me pinketh'. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2494 Mi lordes . . . Take it not in euil that I say here. 1611, 3972 That stroke Genideres to yuel nam. c. 1460 *Emare* 525 Another letter she made with euyl. c. 1520 *MORR. Pious Wks.* 15/2 If folk backbite us & saie euill of us: shal we so greuously take it, that lest they should begin to do yuel? 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 127 To do Evil, male facere. 1611 *Bible Eccl.* v. 1 They consider not that they doe euill. 1842 *Lytton Zanoni* 29 He does no evil.

3. With defining word: That which is evil in some particular case or relation; the evil portion or element of anything. Also quasi-*abstr.* as in *To see the evil of* (a course of action).

c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Du meabst gescon eall ðæt yfel oplice ðæt ðærinne lutan. c. 1400 *Solomon's Bh. Wisd.* 70 3if he wot any yuel by þe. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cv. 127 So that all thynges consyded, the good and yuell, they yielded them to therle of Derby. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* II. viii. 29 The euill donne Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leaue. 1611 *Bible John* xvii. 15, I pray . . . that thou shouldst keepe them from the euill. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 26 All euill . . . inflicted without intention. . . is not Punishment. 1659 *MILTON P. L.* 126 If then his Providence Out of our euil seek to bring forth good. 1725 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xix, To inquire what were the sources of . . . the evil that we suffer. 1877 *Mozley Univ. Ser.* ii. 34 The evil which is the excess of appetite and passion is not so bad as the evil which corrupts virtue.

II. A particular thing that is evil.

4. *gen.* Anything that causes harm or mischief, physical or moral. *The social evil*: prostitution.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8108 (Cott.) þir wandes thre wit-in þe rote Gains iuels all þai bal at bote. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 277, & þenne euelez on erpe ernestly greden. c. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Culth.* (Surtees) 366 Of twa euels gif 3e ne ðe tane To chese. c. 1500 *Melusine* 237 Of two euylles men ought to choose the lasse. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* 39 A lytle euyl, a great good. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 77 Among other evils, they [hop gardens] will be full of Woormes. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxiii. 3 A prudent man foreseeeth the euill, and hideth himselfe. 1794 R. *GOFFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic* 91 We bring admonish by the vulgar proverb. To choose the least of Evils. 1793 *BURKE Court.* (1844) IV. 135 There are evils to which the calamities of war are blessings. 1835 *THURWALL Greece* l. 205 Correcting an euil which disturbed the internal tranquillity of Sparta. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 136 One of the chief evils which afflicted Ireland. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 13 A real evil to be combated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 75 We can afford to forgive as well as pity the evil which can be cured.

† 5. A wrong-doing, sin, crime. Usually *pl.* Obs. *Beuynif* 4194 [ic] þam leod-scaðan yfla gehwylces hond-lea forzeald. c. 1000 *Age. Ps.* cv. 25 [cvi. 32] Þar Moyses weard mæzene gebysgad for heora yfelum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 3a þeues þer nulleð nu nefre swike heore uuele. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 5 [lxxv. 4], I said to wicel, I uels woldi þo þer form. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. i. 109 Yf þat yuelys passen wip outen punysheinge. c. 1489 *Caxton Somies of Aymon* xxi. 465, I haue don many grete euylles agensyt my creatour. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Worcester *Evil*, King Edwardes euylles all wer cotured mine. 1597 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. ii. 76 (Oo.) Of these supposed evils [fr. crimes], to scrupl myself. 1614 *Br. HALL Contempl. O. T.* vi. ii, Men thinke either to patronize or mitigate evils, by their failed reasons.



†6. A calamity, disaster, misfortune. *Obs.*

†1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix. [nc.] 15 Yheres in whilke we segh iuels pus. †1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 41 He reprodre per ych, and seid many iuel to cum to hem. †1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 Grete eyvilles and harmes are happeth thereby. †1535 *COVERDALE Esther* vii. 6 How can I se the euell that shal happe vnto my people? †1590 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 Ther may upon dyvers accidents ensue such and so great evils vnto your Majestie and Realme. †1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 281 How in safety best we may compose our present evils. †1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE. Rom. Forest* i. With the additional evil of being separated from his family.

7. †a. *gen.* A disease, malady. *Obs.*

†1205 *LAT.* 17598 Aurilie wule beon dad. Pat ufe! is under his ribben. †1300 *Havelok* 114 Than him tok an iuel strong. †1340 *HAMFOL. Pr. Cons.* 3001 Som. Sal haf als be yuel of mesely. †1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) viii. 29 A medicinal thing [is] [aloes] as for many euils. †1480 *CANTON Descr. Eng.* 25 The yellow euill that is called the Jaundis. †1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 843 The slow creeping Euil eats his way. †1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 280 It cannot be expected that the feeling his Pulse will remove the fig. †1400 *Rom. Rose* 3269 This is the yuelle that love they calle.

b. *The Aleppo evil:* 'a disease, which first appears under the form of an eruption on the skin, and afterwards forms into a sort of boil' (*Penny Cycl.* XII. 12/2). †*The foul evil:* the pox. †*The falling evil:* = 'the falling sickness', epilepsy.

†1340 *Cursor M.* 1831 (Trin.) Be fallung euil had he to melle. †1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 69 It helet him tok of the fallunge Euyl. †1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 791 *Uil morbus caducus*, the fallun eyville. †1607 *TORSELL. Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 506 The blood of a lamb mingled with wine doth heal. those which have the foul euil. †1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 *The Aleppo evil*, the Damascus ulcer, and some other diseases.

c. Short for KING'S EVIL: Scrofula. Also attrib. to †*Evil gold*, the gold coin (see ANGEL 6) given by the king to those touched by him for 'the evil'.

†1530 *PALEGR.* 182 *Les esceruelles*, a disease called the quynnyne or the kynges yvell. †1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 146 *Alced.* What's the Disease he means? *Mal.* This call'd the Euill. †1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 154/4 There will be no farther Touching for the Evil till Michaelmas next. †1700 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 Stolen. two Pieces of Evil Gold. †1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* u. ii. 219 When good Angels cease to cure the Evil. †1751 *FIELDING in Lond. Daily Advertiser* 31 Aug. Two of the most miserable Diseases. the Asthma and the Evil. †1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Couq.* (1876) II. App. 536 The first who undertook to cure the evil by the royal touch.

C. *Comb.*

1. Of the adj., chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *evil-affected* (hence *evil-affectedness*), *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-fortuned*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-hued*, *-mannered*, *-minded* (hence *evil-mindedness*), *-officed*, *-qualified*, *-savouried*, *-starred*, *-thowed* [see THEW], *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*, *-willed*; also †*evil-usage* = *ILL-USAGE*. *EVIL-FAVoured*, etc.

†1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiv. 2 Stirred vp the Gentiles, and made their mindes 'euill affected against the brethren. †1670 *COTTON Espernion* t. iv. 154 The 'evil-affectedness of the people. †1673 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Cypress Grove* Wks. 121 If they were not distempered and 'evil complexioned, they would not be sick. †1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. 1. 72 You shall not finde me (Daughter) 'Euill-ey'd vnto you. †1661 *PIERCE Sermon* 29 May 35 Nor can you rationally hope to keep your Peace any longer, then whilst the evil-ey'd Factions want power to break it. †1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* 106 But to be evil-eyed, is that not worse than to have no eyes? †1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxvi. 94 O fortune 'euill fortun'd why haste thou not permytted me, etc. †1583 *BALFOLW Practicks* 490 (Jam.) Gif the awiner of the beist . . . knew that he was 'evil-hedit or cumbersome. †1832 *TENNISON Genone* 49 'Evil-headed Paris. . . Came up from reedy Simois all alone. †1225 *AUCR. R.* 368 Me . . . tolde him pet his deore spouse . . . were . . . lene & 'vuele iheowed. †1667 *TRAPP Comm.* Col. ii. 20 The most unciuil and 'evil-mannered . . . of all those who have borne the name of God upon earth. †1531 in *Picary's Anat.* (1888) App. vii. 201 Opportunity was taken by the 'evil-minded to worry alien Surgeons. †1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* ii. 689 Some evil-minded beasts might . . . weaken their hidden hate. †1817 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 164 The endeavours which have recently been exerted . . . by designing and evil-minded men. †1884 J. PARKER *Report. Life* III. 144 We ourselves are . . . infinite in the variety of our 'evil-mindedness. †1667 *TOURNEUR Atr. Trag.* u. i. What makes you 'euill-offic'd man? †1673 *LIFE With. I in Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 12 His return was on foot, by reason of the 'evil-qualified ways. †1400 *Rom. Rose* 4733 [Love is] Right 'evulle savoured good savour. †1842 *TENNISON Locksley* II. 155 In wild Mah-ratta-battle fell my father 'evil-starr'd. †1400 *Beryn* 2177 Nevir thing so wild Ne so 'evil thewid, as I was my self. †1824 J. SYMONDS tr. *Æschylus Agamem.* 21 Cure me of 'evil-thoughted care. †1857 in *Deutsch's Rem.* 8 The 'evil-tongued messenger arrived in the camp. †1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 218/1 Hemingius. . . writing of divorce . . . gives us six [causes thereof], adultery, desertion, inability, error, 'evil usage, and impiety. †1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Wepois* Sig.\*\*\*, They have been contented to suffer their soldiers to goe 'evil weaponed. †1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* c. ii. 189 Men of holy church, Auerouse & 'euell-willed whanne they hen auansed. †1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 25 Who schal rise to gide vir me ayenis he iuel willid. †1460-70 *BE. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Saturn is a planete evil-willed and ful of sekene. †1533 *MORE Auro. poysoned* Bk. Wks. 1054/2 His wisdomed will not enter into an euil-willed heart.

2. Of the sb. a. objective with agent-noun, as *evil-sayer*, *-speaker*, *-worker*; with vbl. sb. and

pr. pple. forming adjectives and substantives, as *evil-boding*, *-saying*, *-speaking*, *-wishing*. b. instrumental, with pples., forming adjs., as †*evil-bicaught*, *-impregnated*. Also *evil-proof* a., proof against evil. *EVIL-DOER*, *-WILLER*, etc.

†1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 296 Thai were sought and founde hem nought Tho he held hem 'fue! bicaught. †1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xi. 125 The 'evil-bodings which a succession of Job's comforters had been pouring into her ears. †1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 101 And evil-boding bitches, and ill-omened hinds. †1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 25 'Evil-impregnated air that seemed to surround Lady Jane, wherever she went. †1864 *SKEAT Uhland's Poems* 63 Now, builder, finish the walls and roof, God's blessing hath made it 'evil-proof. †1530 *PALEGR.* 217/2 'Evyll sayer, *maldisant*. †1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Deiracyon is a prey & secrete 'euyl sayenge of our neyghbour. †1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Peor bed nadden. . . Pa tered and freted be 'uuele spoken. †1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* ii. v. (1483) 53 Gladly hering euery euil speaker. †1611 *BIBLE 1 Pet.* ii. 1 'Euill-speakers. †1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 495 Many good Men . . . look upon these Evil-speakers as a sort of Martyrdom. †1847 *GROTE Greece* xi. xi. (1862) II. 339 [Solon] forbade absolutely evil-speaking with respect to the dead. †1866 *STONEV (J.)* A country full of 'evilwishing minds towards him. †1552 *AUR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 4 Behold the doggis, behald 'euil workeris. †1611 *BIBLE Phil.* iii. 2 Beware of euil workers.

†*Evil*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Meaning uncertain.

(Some commentators explain it as 'a jakes, privy'; there seems to be no ground for this etc. in the two passages themselves, where 'hovel' would suit equally well. But identity with prec. seems quite possible.)

†1603 *SHAKS. Mens. for M.* ii. ii. 172 Hauling waste ground enough, Shall we desire to rare the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? †1613 - *Hen. VIII.* u. i. 67 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischief Nor build their euils on the graues of great men.

*Evil*, sb. 3. *dial.* [The OE. word for 'fork' is *geafol*; a parallel form \**gifel* might give *evil* in dialects.] (See quot.)

†1642 in *Cotton Barnstaple* (1890) 68 [The common sort] betooke themselves to armes . . . some with pikes, some with dunge Eylls, some with great poles. †1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Evil*, three-pronged fork.

*Evil* (f-v'l), *adv.* Forms: 1 yfele, yfise, 3-4 uvele, ufele, 4-6 evel(e), -el(l)e, yvel(e), -ell, (4) eyvil, ivel, yvyl, yvle, 5 velle, ewell, yeffell, 4-7 evill(e), -yl(e), -yl(l)e, (6) ewill, 3- evil. [ME. *uuele* (ü), *uuele*, *evle*, OE. *yfele*, f. *yfel* = OS. *uñilo* (Du. *envel*), OHG. *uñilo*, *uñilo* (MHG. *ñile*, Ger. *ñil*): -OTeut. \**uñilō*.] In an evil manner; ill.

†1. Wrongly, wrongfully, wickedly, ill; esp. with *To do*, *speak*, etc. *Obs.*; cf. *EVIL* sb. 2.

†1000 *AGS. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Gif ic yfele [1260 *Hattor* Offel] spræc cyð gewitnyssse be yfele. †1000 *AGS. P's.* lxxxi. 9 Of me seala cwædon feondas yfele. †1300 *CURSOR M.* 6331 (Gött.) Some herd he . . . Pat his folk 'ful euil had don. †1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 147 Pe clergy gaf a grete cursing on whilk of þam . . . þat euille bitum þam spak. †1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 12 Pet couicien euyle here neyboris goodis. †1400 *DESTR.* Troy 10493 Ector with envy euil he dyssauyut, Dang hym to dede. †1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The yonge sone . . . spendid Euyle the money that was take hym to the vse of the scole. †1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 361/r Alan euil vsyng his free-will, dyd both loose him selfe, and also his freewill. †1547 *Hemilies* i. *Contutation* tt. (1859) 138 If I be euil reuiled, shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool? †1580 *BARTT Atr.* E 386, It is euill done of you, *uigil* *uigil*. †1611 *BIBLE John* xviii. 23 If I haue spoken euil beare witness of the euil.

b. *To speak evil* (OE. *be*) of: to speak maliciously, slanderously, abusively of; in later use perh. regarded as a sb., but in OE. and ME. an *adv.*

†1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Mark ix. 39 Nis nan he on minum naman mægen wyrc & mæge raðe be me yfele spræcan. †1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxvi. 23 My greute name . . . which among the Gentiles is euil spoken of. †1580 *NORTH Plutarch* 740 [Alexander's friends] beganne . . . to speake euill of him. †1611 *BIBLE Mark* ix. 39 There is no man, which shall do a miracle in my Name, that can lightly speake euil of me. †1630 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. 43 Here Aretine lies. . . Who, whilst he li'd spoke euil of all. †1768 T. SECKER *Sermon* (1775) lxxxix. III. 229 Whoever is . . . long evil spoken of, hath been faulty. †1841 *LANE Arab. Nat.* I. 91 That I should be his enemy, and speak evil of him.

c. *To hear evil:* to be evil spoken of; = *L. male audire*. Cf. *To hear ill*. *Obs.*

†1584 *Forme of Prayer Ch.* Scott. G 2 b, If he haue . . . gouerned him selfe in suche sorte as the wordes of God hath not benorded euill. †1595 *SPENSER* *Q.* i. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aueugles sonnes so euill beare?

†2. Harmfully, injuriously, esp. in *To evil entreat*; badly, severely, shamefully. *Obs.*

†1205 *LAV.* 1903 *Vete* [1275 *vete*] he hine mærdæ. †1340 *Aeneid*, 239 He het þet ha wer rist wel ybente and euele y-draze. †1380 *Sir Ferumut*, 2557 To make vp Seynt peiris church þat he Sarsynz hain yule araday. †1400 *DESTR.* Troy 9685 The bodies on bent breithit full euill. †1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 They . . . plucked each other by the here of the hede right euille. †1485 *CANTON Paris & P.* 19 Geoffrey went to thertle under hys hors ryght euyl trey. †1562 *Act 5. Etil.* c. 4, § 35 If such a Master shall misuse or euil intreat his Apprentice. †1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1860) 133, I was . . . Euill touchit and rockit. †1611 *BARTT Atr.* xxvi. 6 The Egyptians euil intreated vs, and afflicted vs. †1693 *Urm. C.* *Reckle* ii. 89 More fit to ruine and euil entreat the Peasants . . . than to fight an Enemy. †1749 *Act 22 Geo. II* in *Beaues Lex Mercat.* (1752) 251 Pillaged, beaten, or euil-intreated.

†3. With difficulty, hardly. *Obs.*

†1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 8 In þyne olde elde þat yuel can suifre Pouerte. †1435 *Torr. Portugal* 81 Fulle eyville thou dourst hymne ston. †1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. viii. It is euyl sene said the knyghtes that thou art a tyran man that thou wolt not telle thy name. †1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccccxviii. 771 They shuttde full uell agone any farther to gette any forage. †1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1576) 819 Brutus wold euil away with the tyranny.

†4. Badly, poorly, indifferently, insufficiently; not well. *Evil at ease* = ill at ease. *Obs.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 (Cott.) Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess. †1400 *Ibid.* 4222 (Irtn.) Alas Joseph. . . Euil is þe quit þi trewe seruyse. †1399 *LANGL. Rich. Kedeles* iv. 52 Euill be we worthy to welden our hire. †1410 *Auturs of Arth.* ix. Alle bare was the body . . . in clothing euyl clad. †1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 No cheueryn can not haue . . . good men of armes euille paid. †1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253, I am euyl contente. †1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 With them came other folkis of the country. . . with brede euyl bakyn. *Ibid.* I. lxxxiii. 105 They were but uell payed. †1563 *Hemilies* ii. *Idolatory* ii. (1859) 197 The East and West Churches, which agreed euil before. . . fell to utter enmity. †1587 *HARRISON England* ii. xxi. (1877) t. 332 Sicke and euill at ease. †1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 129 Horses. . . very leane and euill appoynted for service.

†5. Badly, defectively; imperfectly, unskillfully; also, incorrectly, wrongly. *Obs.*

†1000 *Kiddes* xlv. 10 (Gr.) Gif se esne his hlaforde hyrðe yffe. †1250 *Orul & Night*, 1204 Ic wot if smithes sale uuele clenche. †1300 *Ekeel* 404 So schal the pays of the londe uel uuele ben thold. †1340 *Cursor M.* 25828 (Fairf.) Quasi sim dos squa is tuel tæst. †1400 *Laufman's Chirug.* (MS. A.) 93 Cankre . . . comep of a wounde yuel heilid. †1450 *Merlin* iii. 46 Sire ye knewe Merlin full euell. †1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia*, Ded. Ep. (Arb.) 14 A good tale euell tolde. †1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 22 If it be shallowe in one place, and deepe in an other, it declares the grounde to be euil handled in the plowing. †1597 *MORLEY Intrud. Mus.* 74 Shew me a reason why the Discord is euil taken here? †1629 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1032 These vessels are more wide than ours, being euil made.

†6. Badly, unfortunately, unhappily, unsuccessfully. *Obs.*

†971 *Blisch. Hon.* 247 Þy læss wen si þæt we yfele for-weorþon. †1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 387 (Gr.) Ðæt sceolde uen Adam yfele geweorðan ymb dæt heofonrice. †1340 *Cursor M.* 18278 (Fairf.) Euyll hast þou done thy-self to spece. †1400 *Rom. Rose* 1067 Yvel mote they thryue & thee. . . These losengers full of enyve! †1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 97 Evel mot he spece, that beggith of the puple more than is nede. †1795 *Robin Hood* (Ritson 1795) I. 83 Yeffell mot he the, Seche thre strokes he me gafe. †1611 *BIBLE 1 Chron.* vii. 23 It went euill with his house.

†7. With to become, like, etc. *Obs.*

†1320 *Hall Meid.* 7 To don al & drehen þat him liked ne sitte hit hire se uuele. †1300 *Cursor M.* 543 (Gött.) Of thing men likis, euil or uuele. †1300 *Ekeel* 177 Uuele bicom him to gon softe. †1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Lea.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 201 How euil doth it become a believer to be ireful and greedy of vengeance. †1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 84 How euill it becometh thee, To flatter Henry.

8. *Comb.* a. With agent-nouns, forming sbs., as *evil-liver*, *-looker*.

†1846 *TRACUN Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 462 The ship of the Church. . . encumbered with 'evil-livers till it well nigh makes shipwreck altogether. †1887 *LADY BELLARS Gossips* vi. *Girls* ii. 64 Do not delude yourself that . . . you will be able to reform a lover who has been an evil liver. †1697 *EVELYN Numism.* ix. 302 Witches and 'Evil-lookers as they call them.

b. With prep. pples., forming adjs., as *evil-smelling*; with vbl. sbs., forming sbs., as *evil-getting* (concr.), *-taking*. Also *evil-liking*, ill-favoured; *evil-sounding*, harsh-sounding; *EVIL-WILLING*.

†1652 *Dr. HALL Invis. World* ut § 5 He [Satan] heartens us in 'evil gettings under pretence of the opportunity of liberal almsgiving. †1535 *COVERDALE Joel* i. 18 The bullocks are very 'euil lykinge because they haue no pasture. †1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 They were here, crouched in this filthy, 'evil-smelling place. †1524 *HULOET* 'Euil soundyng, *abomus*. †1547 *Hemilies* i. *Saluation* ii. (1859) 32 To avoid 'euil taking and misunderstanding.

c. With *pa. pples.*, forming adjs. (a.) With sense 'wickedly, wrongly', as *evil-disposed*, *-gotten*, *-won*. (b.) With sense 'imperfectly, unskillfully' (= *mis-*), as *evil-fashioned*, *-loved*, *-ordered*, *-pieced*, *-shaped*, *-shapett*, *-sown*, *-spun*, *-taught*. Also *evil-sained* [see SAIN], lit. 'ill-blessed', i.e. accursed.

†1563 *FOX in Latimer's Sermon & Rem.* (1845) p. xix, He was tossed and tormolied by 'evil-disposed persons. †1854 J. S. C. AUBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxviii. 571, I should, on the contrary have created the Tribunal, had I been hypocritical or evil-disposed. †1483 in *Surtices Misc.* (1890) 28 Breyerton, talzer, has an euill dyssoidd woman to hys wyff. *Ibid.* John Herrot has auell dyssoidd chyld. †1496 *Serm. Ephis. Puer.* (W. de W.) Blij, 'Euyl-fasshened garments & deuyllyshe shoon & sylppers of frensmen. †1539 *TAVCNER Erasus. Prov.* 25 'Euyl gotten good go euyl awayne. †1552 *HULOET* 'Euil Joued, *antiphalus*. †1526 *Housch. Ord.* 235 That the napery be not torne nor rent or otherwise 'euil-oulered. †1570-6 *LAMHARNE Peram.* Kent (1826) 307 Friendship, that is but 'euil peeced, will not iointe close, but fallett asunder againe. †1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* K iv, Away with luther and Caluine and sic 'euilkained sanctes. †1836 *MURRAYWELL Poems* (1847) 17 And sway to their purpose Each 'evil-shaped mood. †1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* R. xii. xxxii. (1497) 432 The peccat hath an. 'Euyl shapen leech. †1547 *WYATT Port. Wks.* (1864) 120 The gain is hers, the loss is mine: Of 'evil-sown seed such is the fruit. †1588 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 45 Ware of 'euil-sown waster. †1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 185 'Sire 'euil-yautele cluo quod I 'vnhende go with the I. †1583 *Scapill Ball.* 210 Ene earling of the Quene of Phareis, That 'euill win geir to elphyne caris.

† **Evil**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 *yfelan*, -ian, 2 *uvelion*, 3 *i-uvelen*, 4 *evel*, 5 *ylen*, 5 *evel*, -yl. [*ME. uuelien* (ii), OE. *yfelian*, i. *yfel*, *Evil*, *a.*]

1. *trans.* To do evil to; to harm or injure; to ill-treat; to affect with disease.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxviii. 3 And ehtunga ealle hæfdon, hu hi þine halgan her yfeladon. *Ibid.* cviii. 38 Næs heora neata nan keyfelad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Næs al na mon uuelien þer uore. c 1205 *LAY.* 31774 Ær þe uise iceten wore i-uueled was þe king. c 1435 *Torr. Portug.* 1843 Thou shalt lyve and wel fare, Yf the nothing eyulle.

2. *intr.* a. To grow bad (morally). b. To fall ill; to be ill or sick.

1002-23 *WULSTAN Addr. to Eng.* (ed. Napier) 156 Deos worold.. secal.. 72r Antecrittes tocyne yfeljan swide. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8032 Se eyulide, And deyde sunner þan she wyldre. 1307 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 81 In Ynde beep men of fyue cubites long, þat eueþ noust, noþer sliþe vp þe breeþ. 1441 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 516 (Hart. MS. 1900) The duke eueled so in the wey.

**Evil-doer**, [*f.* *EVIL sb.* + *DOER*.] *Obs.* One who does evil; a malefactor.

1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xii. xxxvii. 436 The herthe of the lapwinge is gode to eyul doers. 1526-34 *TINDALE* 2 *Tim.* ii. 9. I suffre trouble as an eyvill doer even vnto bondes. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Pet.* ii. 12 They speake against you as euill doers. 1736 *BERKELEY Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 421 Punishments that await evil-doers. 1851 D. JEROLD *St. Giles* ix. 87 Those who were so sharp after evil-doers had commonly not the cleanest consciences themselves. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* l. v. 248 The formidable Proctor, who is a terror to evil-doers.

**Evil-doing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *EVIL sb.* + *DOING*.] The action of doing evil.

1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xii. xxxvii. (1495) 436 In theyr eyul doing they use theyr herthes. 1526-34 *TINDALE* 1 *Pet.* ii. 17 It is better.. that ye suffre for myl doyng then for eyvill doyng 1561 euill doing, 1881 (*Rev.*) evil doing. 1682 *Sec. Plea Noncon.* 59 His Approbation, which he never gave to Evil-doing. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) l. 576 The penalties annexed to evil-doing.

† **Evilfare**, *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* *EVIL sb.* + *FARE sb.*; cf. *welfare*.] Ill-success, misfortune.

1553 *CRINALOE Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 79 A great power ther is in fortune.. either for welfare or evilfare.

† **Evil-favoured**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *EVIL* + *FAVOUR* + *-ED*.] Having a repulsive appearance or aspect; ill-looking; = *ILL-FAVoured*.

1530 *PALSOR.* 2172 Evilfavoured face. *grmacc.* 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xxi. 18 Blynde, lame, with an euell fauoured nose, with any nyssshappen membre. 1563 *HOMILIES* ii. *Idolatry* ii. (1859) 229 Evilfavoured and rude lumpes of clay. 1570 *TOMSON Calkin's Sermon*. Tim. 318/2 They seeke for nothing but plaisters to couer the foule euillfavoured matter. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Custom* (Arb.) 366 Macciavel well noteth (though he in an Evil favoured instance), there is [etc.]. 1775 in *ASB*; hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Evilfavouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-favoured manner; defectively, imperfectly, improperly; maliciously. † **Evilfavouredness**, the quality of being ill-favoured, deformity, ugliness.

a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* i. 33 How evil-favouredly you and Smith agree among yourselves. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 60 Selfe heale is called of some of the Germanes, evilfavouredly, *Prunella*. 1577 *HARRISON England* Ded., The curious, and such as can rather euill fauouredlie espie than skilfullie correct an error. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 525 That Painter.. had euill fauouredlie proportioned a painted Henne. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* (1629) 38 Images.. made euill favouredly according to their best workmanship. 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* xvii. 1 Thou shalt offre.. no oxe or shepe that hath a blemish or eny euell fauourednesse on it. 1547 *HOMILIES* i. *Contention* i. (1859) 134 You shall see.. the evilfavourednesse and deformity of this most detestable vice. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 164 Riches make a woman proud.. Euillfavourednesse maketh her odious. 1775 in *ASB*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evilful**, *a. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [*f.* *EVIL sb.* + *-FUL*.] Harmful, malicious. † Hence **Evilfully** *adv.*, in a harmful or malicious manner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 þu schal do no þing zeufully to þi neȝbor in his nedis to be releuid.

† **Evilless**, *a. Obs.* In 4 ovelles. [*f.* *EVIL* + *-LESS*.] Without evil; free from evil.

c 1394 *P. Ph. Crede* 242 Sygthen Christ deyed Oure ordre was euilless.

**Evilly** (*F-V*), *adv.* [*f.* *EVIL a.* + *-LY*.] In an evil manner.

1. Viciously, wickedly, censurably.

a. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) l. 501 Who have.. very evilly, and without any cause, withdrawn themselves from us. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 They have euilly prosecuted that their pretended right and title. 1624 *QUARLES Job* (1717) 197 His plenty.. evilly come.. shall soon pass away. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Evilly*, in a bad manner. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* iii. 331 No knowledge or power is evil, however evilly it may be employed. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Law* p. xxxvi, He has lived evilly in previous generations.

2. With evil purpose or result; injuriously; maliciously, mischievously; noxiously.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 20. 27 Who more.. evilly entreated and persecuted in the world. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 14 Others, who publish.. evilly and falsly.. that Richard late King of England.. is still alive. 1670 *COTTON Espersnon* ii. vii. 320 She would.. make known who-euer should be so evilly affected. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A Spanish Man of War.. commanded the Masters on board, very evilly intreated them. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat.*, *Mental Const. Anim.*, The production of those evilly disposed beings is in this manner. 1872 *HOWELLS Wedd. Journ.* 81 The hot, greasy biscuit, steaming evilly

up into the face. 1873 *QUINA Pascarel* l. 35 They eyed me askance very evilly and munched their chocolate chicchi. 1875 *FARRAR Seekers* iii. iii. 215 Two or three evilly-squalling brats. 1879 *Premature Death* 62 It tells evilly on the health-condition of large sections of the population.

3. Unfavorably.

1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 260 Not to desire heaven.. is so evilly thought of, that, etc. 1823 *LAMB Let. B. Barton in Life & Lett.* xii. 119 And let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets. 1854 *DIC. MANCHESTER Court & Soc. Eliz.* to Anne II. 163 This latter, evilly celebrated in his day, was Ferdinand, Marquis de Paleotti. 1883 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 The evilly reputed spot—the gut-apens where we were all to be massacred.

4. Not well, badly: † a. Faultily, insufficiently, defectively (*obs.*). b. Unhappily.

1567 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1278/2 Robert Baldoocke.. a man evill beloved. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Invas.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 162 The which embassy.. made the gentleman to be evilly entertained by our men. 1655 *DUGGES Compl. Ambass.* 121 How evilly they rest satisfied.. is well known. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* iii. 643 Restores the whole Skin (though evilly framed as to the Pores) making it well coloured. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 223 Superstitious men fare most wretchedly & evilly.

† 5. With difficulty; reluctantly, impatiently.

1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 149 This Act so euilly borne shall coole the hearts Of all his people. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kings & Common.* 234 The Provinces of Aragon also.. doe evilly brooke this government.

† 6. Incorrectly, inappropriately, improperly.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 293 How well and godly he.. preached.. though the place were very evilly applied. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 803 These words of Aristotle, evilly understood by Phiny and other ancient writers. 1609 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 468 Oh Monument And wonder of good deeds, euilly bestow'd! 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 112 Natural liberty in it self good but evilly applied.

**Evilmot**, *a. rare*-1. [*f.* *EVIL a.* 5 on the analogy of *HINDMOST*.] Most evil or unlucky.

1857 *COLLINS Dead Secret* (1861) 258 One day (he said) of all the days in the year the evilmot for Sarah she changed that name.

**Evilness** (*F-V*), *F-vilnēs*. [*OE. yfelnyss*, *f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being evil.

1. Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 278 Þæt we sceoldon wiðfullian na on yfelnyesse beorman, ac on þeorfnysse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þæt he iccherre from þan uuelnessere his ende ðe. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 5 (lii. 3) þou leude iuelnes ovr betternes. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. i.* l. 4 That cometh nothing of the right of warre but by euynles of the people. 1553 *BY. PONTET in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xxiii. 445 The evilness of the abuse hath marred the goodness of the word. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 55 The.. evilness.. and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, which falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

† 2. Evil influence, hurtful character, noxiousness. *Obs.*

1563 *HVLL Art Garden.* (1593) 19 That the euilnes and corruptnes of the grounde, may be washed awaye with the winter showers. 1564-78 *BULEYAN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 31 When as the Sunne and Moone doe enter into any of their circles in those grente bodies, then our little bodies in earth do feelee the goodnes or euilnesse of them. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* Introd. 7 The Inhabitants, by reason of the euilnesse of the aire, have grosse.. spirits.

† 3. Ill-health, illness. *Obs.*

1599 *HARNETT Agst. Darrell* 315, I oftentimes heard M. Darrell say before my pretended Evilnes that [etc.].

† 4. Poor or bad quality, inferiority. *Obs.*

1548 *CECIL Pref. to Q. Catherine's Lament.* Neither the goodnes of the cause can moue them to saie more, neither the euilnesse less. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 They saye that the euynles of money hath made all thinges dearer. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xli. 20, I have not seen their like, in all the land of Egypt, for evilness.

† **Evilyty**, *Obs.* [*ME. euellē*; see *EVIL a.* and *-ry*, and cf. *everlastingly*.] Substituted in a late MS. of the *Cursor Mundi* for *vilety*, the reading of the Cotton MS. in both passages.] Evil, harm.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 280 in *Cursor M.* App. ii, þerof be þi most þowst, When I am parted Iohau, fram þee, Thai þei do my bodi none euellē [sic MS.; printed *euellē*]. *Ibid.* 439 Men dide me moche euellē.. thei token ne & bette me sore.

† **Evil-willer**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *EVIL sb.* + *WILLER*.] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-wisher.

1460 *EARL MARCH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 5. l. 9 Aynest thentent & malice of your evil willers. 1567 *BOND in Keith Hist. Scot.* 381 Our comoune Enimys and evil Willers. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 16, I fear me lest malicious evilwillers would wrest them to the detraction and slander of the said nations.

† **Evil-willing**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *EVIL adv.* + *WILLING a.* or *pr. ppl.*]

1. Unwilling, disinclined. Const. to with *inf.* 1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxl. 132a, He was euell willing to shewe the trouthe. 1563 *HOMILIES* ii. *Regat. Wks.* ii. (1859) 492 This Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul.

2. quasi-*sb.* An ill-wisher, enemy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6829 (Trin.) If þou synde of þyne euell wilwonde Vndir þisþen his beest liggonde helpe him.

Hence **Evil-willingly** *adv.*, grudgingly, unwillingly.

1549 *CHALONER in Erasmi Morie Enc. Siv.* They doe it euillwillingly.

† **Evil-willy**, *a. Obs.* [parasynthetically *f.* *evil will*; see *EVIL a.* and *WILLY*.] a. Having evil desires. b. Malevolent, spiteful.

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* i. 4 In to an euell willi soule shal not gon in wisdam. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her.. iulivilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredith not cursing. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* 'In sacret place this hyndir nycht', Be warme hairit & nocht ewillwillie.

**Evince** (*F-vins*), *v.* [*ad. L. evincere*, *f.* *ē* out + *vincere* to conquer. (For the Lat. senses see *EVICT*.)]

† 1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, prevail over.

1620 *VENER Via Recta* viii. 167 Because it cannot be concocted, and evinced of nature a [sic] fillet the body with crude.. humours. 1650 *HUNBERT Phil. Formalis* xer. They will keep their hold until they be evinced and cast out. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 235 Error by his own arms is beating iv. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, *Day-spring*, My Prince Whose fulness no need could evince.

† 2. To convince. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1621 I. C. in *T. Bedford's Sermon*, sig. I. 6a, Whether their.. Consciencees bee not.. euently evinced of the truth of the Gospell. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7, Such, I am sure our modern Engine [the Microscope] will ocularly evince and unlearn them their opinions. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgem.* 2 His arguments were fitted to prove and evince, not for ostentation, plain yet learned. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. l. 13 The principal drift of his discourse was to evince the people, that the Religious were oblig'd to reprehend the Errors.. of all people.

† b. To confute, convict of error. *Obs.*

1608-11 *BR. HALL Epist.* vi. § 5 Were we euer the true Church of God? Who hath admonished, evinced, excommunicated, us? 1661 *COWLEY Advance*, *Exp. Philos.*, The Popular and received Errors in Experimental Philosophy.. shall be evinced by tryal. 1672 *SIR P. LEVESTER Prolegomen.* in *Ormerod Cheshire* (1880) l. 29 Not evinced by any solid answer or reason to the contrary.

† 3. To constrain, compel (assent), extort (concessions, etc.) by force of argument or persuasive motives. *Obs.*

1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 149 His profession of love.. of readiness to assist in any thing.. all which evince my most grateful acknowledgment. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 170, I shall waive the Arguments wherewith you endeavour to evince our Consent.

† 4. To prove by argument or evidence; to establish. Also, *rarely*, To prove the rightness of, vindicate. Const. a. with simple *obj.*; b. with *obj. clause*; c. with *inf.* To prove (a person or thing) to be (so and so); d. *absol.* *Obs.*

b. 1610 *BR. HALL Apol. Brownists* § 5 Wee holde, and wish no lesse; your places evince no more. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 111/1 You shall see by what.. arguments I will evince it, that most men are mad. 1661 *BOYLE Examen* iii. (1682) 20 Having said thus much to evince against Mr. Hobbs the Gravity of the Air. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* l. x. 247 Who did.. make it their business in their sermons to prove and evince the present proceedings in religion. 1738 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* l. 77 We require no more to evince the Falshood of that Assertion.

b. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. ix. 80 Our former allegations doe evince that, etc. 1695 *WOONWARR Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 16 Having detected the Insufficiency of them, by evincing how far they are from being conclusive. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* l. 419 We want not instances from lithotomy to evince, that wounds of this part are curable.

c. 1655 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xx. *Wks.* VIII. 39 Judicious commentators do clearly evince this form of congratulation Hosanna to be precatory. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astral.* clxxvii. 750 b—being in 8 an earthly Signe—will evince the Native to accumulate Wealth by Pastorage, Tillage, etc. 1667 *NAPHTALI Postser.* (1761) 276 They will evince him to be the archest traitor that ever Scotland bred. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* l. xi. 136 The practice of the lawyers.. evinced this and the rest to be good laws.

d. *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* ii. v. (1654) 116 The Accuser complains, the Witsnesse evinceth, the Judge sentences.

5. To be an indication or evidence of; to make evident or manifest. Const. a. with simple *obj.*; b. with *obj. clause* or preceded by *as*.

a. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1481 Their pacific disposition is thoroughly evinced, from their friendly reception of all strangers. 1802 *PALRY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 465 The contrivances of nature decidedly evince intention. 1821 J. PINKERTON *Petrat.* l. 597 The presence of.. resin, and fibre, are esteemed to evince the original vegetable character. a 1866 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 52 Nothing can more clearly evince the preponderance of this view.

b. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. vii. iii. (1651) 299 Fishes.. which, as common experience evinceeth, are much affected with music. 1702 W. J. *Brign's Voy. Levant* vii. 22 The Ruins that are round about do sufficiently evince that anciently there were great Buildings in this Place. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* l. 40 b, A Tower.. made its way thro' the ground it stood upon, which, as the fact evinced, was a loose weak soil. 1777 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) l. vii. 45 What is mentioned in my last letter.. evinces how very opposite their sentiments are. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xi. 359 These considerations appear to me to evince very clearly, that [etc.].

6. To give tokens of possessing; to reveal the presence of (a quality, condition, feeling); to display, exhibit, manifest.

1829 *SCOTT Rob. Roy* Introd. 18 The knees and upper part of the leg.. evincing muscular strength. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvii. (1876) 420 His answers.. evinced both wisdom and integrity. 1879 *HARE Guess Bunsen* l. iii. 65 The extreme irreflexness.. of both her father and mother is so quaintly evinced in the following letter.

b. *refl.* To show oneself (to be) so and so. 1804-8 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 267, I evince myself a social man.

**Evincible**, *obs.* form of *EVINCIBLE*.

† **Evincement**. *Obs.* [f. EVINCE + -MENT.] The action or process of evincing; proof.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 19 As an evincement of the greatness of my flame. 1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 20 A plain Evincement that our Saviour meant figuratively, when, etc.

**Evincible**, *a.* Also 6-eable. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] *a.* That may be evinced; demonstrable.

† **b.** Of proofs: Demonstrative, convincing. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 335. I see utterly nothing evincible by these examples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. li. 63 Possibly the Immortality of the Soul is evincible by very great reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 356 *note*. That Bothwell was young, appears, among many other evincible proofs from Mary's instructions to the bishop of Dumblain. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence † **Evincibly** *adv.*, in an evincible manner; so as to prove convincingly.

1736 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc. **Evincing** (fvin'sing), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That evinces; † convincing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 192 The inference is undeniable . . . from the general to the particular, an evincing argument in Logic. 1673 LADY'S *Call.* i. § 12 The more evincing attestation they must attend from the unerring tribunal hereafter. 1759 DUNWORTH *Pope* 65 Hethought the arguments there offered so evincing. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 423 [He] will feel the evidence of the hereditary evil of man [evincing].

Hence † **Evincingly** *adv.*, in an evincing manner; convincingly.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 That the foregoing Phenomena are not by chance or luck . . . will be more evincingly confirmed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 By which it most evincingly appears that water does gravitate in its own Sphere.

**Evincive** (fvin'siv), *a.* [f. EVINCE + -IVE.] Giving indications or proof; indicative. *Const.* of 1866 FESSENDEN *Democr.* II. 96 A few particulars, which shall be evincive of the kind of talents, which are necessary to qualify a man. 1812 J. L. HENRY *Comp. agst. Quebec* 48 It may be proper to relate the following anecdote as more evincive of the fact. 1890 J. STORR *Equity Jurispr.* xxiv. 167 Any writing sufficiently evincive of a trust . . . will create a trust by implication.

**Ev'ing**, *obs.* var. *ev'ing*, *q. v.* under **EAVE**. 1651 OGBURN *Æsop* (1665) 187 A little Mouse Straight she presents on 'Er' Ev'ins of the House. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 321 Near unto the ev'ings of the house [Hen House] should be long perches.

† **Ev'it'egrous**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *ev'-um* age + *integr-* um whole, entire + -OUS.] (See *quot.*) 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ev'it'egrous*, that bears age without decay. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. .

**Evir**, *obs.* form of **IVORY**. † **Evirate**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *evirāt-* ppl. stem of *evirare*: see next.] Castrated, emascu- lated; deprived of manly strength or vigour.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 125 The water . . . drunken, caused men to be evirate and effeminate. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. x. 321 A certain equiter or targueter, horne a verie evirate Eunuch. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Nature is not yet evirate, but holds out bravely.

**Evirate** (f'virit, f'viret), *v.* [f. L. *evirāt-* ppl. stem of *evirare* to deprive of virility, f. *ē* out + *vir* man.] *trans.* To deprive of virility or man- hood. *a.* To castrate (a male). *b.* To deprive of manly qualities or attributes; to render un- manly in character or appearance.

*a.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1651) 312 Some Philosophers and Divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily the better to contemplate. 1630 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. § 4 Origin and some others that have voluntarily evirated themselves. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 280 The Pope offered a hundred marks in Latin to whoever should eviricate and evirate him [Doctor Glaston].

*b.* 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 272 How doth it [idleness] evirate, un-man men? 1650 BULWER *Anthro- pomet.* 131 Without . . . impiety [we] cannot . . . eradicate our Beards . . . but we must renounce that, and account it for a sport so fondly to Evirate ourselves. 1875 BROWNING *Astroph. Apol.* 90 On these whose life work preached 'Raise soul, sink sense! Evirate Hermes!'

Hence **Evirating**, *vbl. sb.* 1657 RIVET *God's Plea* 245 Oh, look with shame . . . upon this wofull evirating, or dis-humming yourselves.

† **Evirato** (evir'atō). Pl. *evirati*. [Italian, ad. L. *evirātus*, pa. pple. of *evirare*: see **EVIRATE** *v.*] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. **CASTRATO**.

1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* III. 330 The exquisite voices and refinements in singing of the Evirati. 1879 J. MARSHALL in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 514 [He] [Ferris] seems to have surpassed all the evirati in brilliance and endurance.

**Eviration** (evir'at'ion). [ad. L. *evirāt'ion-em*, n. of action f. *evirare*: see **EVIRATE** *v.*] The action of depriving of virility; the state of being deprived of virility; emasculation. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1232 They had saved the children of Greeks from eviration. 1624 USSURER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 122 The wrong which had been done him in his eviration. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eviration*, a gelding, an unmaning; also making effeminate.

*fig.* 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 51 If he could re- cover his senses under a worse and more shameful eviration.

† **Evirtuate**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. as next + -ATE.] Deprived of virtue, strength, or power; enervated.

1799 S. T. COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) 1. 304 The most heaven-inspired penman that . . . these superficial, weak, and evirtuate ages have produced to redeem themselves from ignominy.

† **Evirtuate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7-evirtuate. [f. Fr. (*s'*) *evirtuer*, f. *ē* (for *es-*)—L. *ex-* out + *virtu* virtue (cf. Fr. *evirtuatur*) + -ATE.]

1. *a. refl.* To put forth virtue from (oneself); to exert oneself (to do something). *b. intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 72 One should evirtuate himself to bring something home, that may accrue to the publique benefit. c 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) II. lxi. Thus my noble Lord have I evirtuated myself, and streid all my sinnews . . . to satisfy your Lordship's desires touching this subject. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1791) 25 The Secret we enquire after, and which does most apparently seem to evirtuate towards this end [manuring land], is some vegetable Salt.

2. *trans.* To take away the virtue of, to deprive of authority, power, or strength.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn.* Parl. (1641) 24 Where is the legislative Authority? . . . In the King circled in, fortified and evirtuated by his Parliament. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 65 The Comitia are totally depraved and evirtuated by being called out of the field into the palace. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evirtuate*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evirtuate*.

**Eviscerate** (fvis'érāt), *v.* [ad. L. *eviscerāt-* ppl. stem of *eviscerare* (= sense 1), f. *ē* out + *viscer-* a (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA.]

Drawn from the bowels (of the earth).

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mal. Sinai* iv. 352 Lay blocks of sapphire shapeless, out of earth As fresh eviscerate.

**Eviscerate** (fvis'érāt), *v.* [f. L. *eviscerāt-* ppl. stem of *eviscerare* (= sense 1), f. *ē* out + *viscer-* a (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA.]

1. *trans.* To take out the internal organs or entrails of, to disembowel; to gut. Also *absol.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1651 R. WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xxxvi. 353 They are taken out of creatures that are slain and eviscerated. 1846 [see **EVIRATE** *v.*]. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was first harpooned, then eviscerated. 1862 *Nat. Mag.* Oct. 511 The weird-like gutters eviscerate in desperation, as basketful after basketful is poured into the gutting-trough. 1862 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* II. 6 Declaring that if he did not obtain full justice on the spot, he would eviscerate himself in the Prince's presence. 1882 T. J. PARKER in *Nature* XXV. 352 The fish is eviscerated, the gills removed and placed in strong spirit.

*b. refl.* of the spider. Also *fig.* † To eviscerate one's brains.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 If he be a Scholar so commended for his much reading . . . he will eviscerate himself like a spider, study to death. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 The spider . . . for the weaving of a scornful web evisceratheth it self many days. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 A spider eviscerates herself, spends her own bowels in making a web to catch a fly. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. 21 Your . . . most elaborate demonstrations, for the which you had eviscerated your brains.

*c. trans.* To clear out the contents of; to empty, gut.

1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXV. 656 In vain did I, as it were, eviscerate . . . every pocket. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iii, A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire.

2. In various figurative applications.

*a.* To draw out what is vital or essential in (any thing); to elicit the 'pith' or essence of. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. to Rdr., They . . . as it were eviscerating Nature . . . have collected innumerable Experiments, etc. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 205 To prevent fraud and chicanery, and eviscerate the very truth of the title. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. ix, Some single point I could . . . eviscerate and leave . . . settled.

*b.* To empty of vital contents; to deprive (an argument, institution, enactment, etc.) of all that gives it value or importance.

1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVI. 359 France was eviscerated of all the nobler organs which once gave it a European existence. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawthorne* I. 79 The hymn . . . was . . . one of Watts' which Mr. Priestley had previously eviscerated of all peculiar doctrines. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/4 Amendments intended to eviscerate the clause were moved by Dr. Commins . . . and others.

† *c. trans.* To bring out the inmost secrets of; *refl.* to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Also *fig.* *Obs.* rare.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 32 Yet was . . . the deep and vn-searchable hell of their haris . . . eviscerated, ransacked, etc. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 270 Now that I have thus eviscerated myself and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me, etc.

**Eviscerated** (fvis'érēt), *pp.* *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *a.* Disembowelled; *fig.* deprived of vital contents. † *b.* Sent forth from the vitals (*obs.*).

1643 *True Informer* 35 The poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breath out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations . . . and eviscerated ingemina- tions. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 266 A question to which our eviscerated Protestantism is incapable of returning a consistent answer. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 439/2 Eviscerated prophesy of this kind is a mockery.

**Eviscerating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **EVISCERATE**; *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 72 Nor hiest thou [O Herring] by the unyulking or eviscerating of others, as most fishes do. 1602 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 112 The Eviscerating, and dis- closing the secrets of nature.

**Evisceration** (fvis'érat'ion). [as if ad. L. *\*eviscerāt'ion-em*, n. of action f. *eviscerare*: see **EVISCERATE**. Cf. F. *eviscération*.]

1. The action or process of eviscerating or taking out the viscera; disembowelling.

1622 EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 161 This evisceration is very remarkable, for 'tis emphatically said his bowels, yea all his bowels gushed out. 1845 SYN. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 234/2 The O'Sullivan's have a still earlier plea of suspension, evisceration, and division.

*trans.* 1886 BOSTON (Mass.) *Trin.* 3 Sept. 2/4 Another attri- butes it [earthquake] to volcanic evisceration. 2. *fig.* (cf. **EVISCERATE** 2.) † *a.* Manifestation of one's inmost thoughts; unbosoming. *b.* The extracting or eliciting of the inner meaning (of anything). *c.* The depriving (an enactment or statement) of all that gives it value.

1628 DUNNE *Serm.* (1640) xxiii. 230 Gods laying himself open, his manifestation . . . his evisceration and embowelling of him- self to us there [in heaven]. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 27 Oct., If a certain latitude in examining witnesses is . . . a neces- sary mean towards the evisceration of the truth of matters of fact. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vii. 498 The practical evisceration or modification of the Mosaic legisla- tion by carnal or ceremonial additions. 1880 STANLEY *Ess.* Subscription (1884) 179 A form of subscription which, after the evisceration of the old form, contains nothing of a safe- guard and something of an offence. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 The enormous labour of evisceration expended upon their writings by the Unitarian commentators.

**Evitable** (evit'ābl), *a.* [ad. L. *evitābilis* avoid- able, f. *evitare*: see **EVITE** *v.* Cf. F. *évitable*.] That admits of being avoided; avoidable. (Now chiefly in negative contexts.)

1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xix. 218 By necessity evitable or not. c 1555 HARPSELD *Henn. VIII* (1878) 110 Wherefore necessity only, though it be evitable, is sufficient to procure a dispensation. 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. (1617) 198 Of two such evils, being not both evitable, the choice of the lesse is not unill. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* II. i. (1675) 100 How many evitable Mischiefs our own Appetites or Vices expose us to. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 31 So much evitable difficulty, so much fruitless expendi- ture is incurred by every new enterprise. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 36 The scarcely evitable consequence of great fortune . . . will ever be the ruin of the rich.

† **Evitate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *evitāt-* ppl. stem of *evitare*: see **EVITE** *v.*] *trans.* To avoid, shun; = **EVITE** *v.*

1888 R. PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 409 Many other things . . . left out for to evitate tediousness. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 241 She doth evitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed houres. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 518 Whereas honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making my selfe to be evitated. 1775 in ASH.

**Evitation** (evit'at'ion). [a. L. *evitāt'ion-em*, n. of action f. *evitare*: see **EVITE** *v.*] The action of avoiding or shunning; avoidance, shirking.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union, and Evitation of Solution of Continuity. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 499/4 Election of things con- venient, and Evitation of their Contraries. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 In the first of these [apocryphal epistles] I found, as I expected, a total evitation of circumstances. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 111. 172 The Englishman Pole . . . true to his destiny of evitation, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

**Evite**, *sb.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ITE. Cf. **ADAMITE**.] A name humorously applied to a woman wearing little clothing.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 134 ¶ 6 There being so many in all Public Places, who show so great an Inclination to be Evites. *Ibid.* No. 142 That the Evites daily increase, and that fig-leaves are shortly coming into fashion.

**Evite** (f'vīt), *v.* *arch.* [ad. F. *éviter*, ad. L. *evitāre*, f. *ē* out + *vitare* to shun.] *trans.* To avoid, shun. (In 18-19th c. almost peculiar to Scotch writers.)

1509 SHEPH. *Kalender* viii, When they would évite and eschue the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into the water. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielus's Bk. Physicæ* 132/2 You must also évite all cibaries which cause heate, also spices. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. viii. (1718) 33 What we ought t' évite As our disease, we hug as our delight. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.) We're oblige'd in conscience, Evill's appearance to évite. a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (ed. 4) 265 In order to know how to évite this absurdity let us suppose [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, Balmahapple could not . . . évite giving satisfaction to both. 1834 WATSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1005 The only position in which we could have évited death. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* xii. 314 Others . . . were scarce able to support his neighbourhood—Sir William éviting to be near him.

Hence **Evit'ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb **EVITE**; avoiding, avoidance.

1541 Act 33 *Henn. VIII.* c. 21 For evit'ing of such like heinous and abominable treasons. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 167 Carrying sometimes your sword- hand low . . . for the better éviting of your adversary's parade. † **Eviternal**, *a.* *Obs.* Also **EVITERNAL**. [f. L. *eviternus* (whence by contraction *aternus*), f. *ev-* um age + -AL. Cf. Fr. *éviténel* (16th c. in Godef.), which may be the source.

In med. L. *eviternus* (owing to its more obvious con- nexion with the etymon *æternus*) was sometimes used to express eternity of duration, as contrasted with the notion of timelessness expressed by *aternus*.]

= **ETERNAL**; used *esp.* with reference to future duration (see *quot.* s. v. **EVITERNAL**). Johnson's explanation (*quot.* 1755) is not supported by our examples.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1831) 33 Celestiall Goddess, eviternal Fame, Minerva's daughter by faire



Maia's sonne. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met. Prol.* 81 What pallid spirit tells of strange events? Of eternal night? 1611 T. FARNABY *Panegyric Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Hang monuments of eternall glory, to th' honour of Thomas Coryate. 1652 Bp. HALL *Myst. Godl.* § 9 The angels are truly existing, spiritual, powerful, eviternal creatures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternal*, eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Hence † **Eviternally** *adv.* = **ETERNALLY**. 1609 Bp. HALL *Passion Sermon*, Wks. (1627) 437 The body hangs on the cross, the soule is yielded; the Godhead is eviternally united to them both. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 6 The Soule is an essence, eviternally subsisting, and immortal as Angels are.

**Eviternity** (ivītē'riti), [ad. late L. *eviternitas*, f. *eviternus*: see **EVITERNAL**. Cf. OF. *eviternalis*.] Eternity of duration; everlastingness. (See also quot. 1755.)

1596-1640 [see **EVITERNITY**]. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* (L), There shall we, passe our eviternity of blisse in lauding and praising... our Creator. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *F. White Peripatet. Instit.* 329 The notion and difference of three Durations is evident: of Time... of Eternity [explicitly] when we treated of God: lastly, of Eviternity in Intelligences. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternity*, duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* i. iii. 33 The questions, whether his [God's] eternity was only an eviternity.

**Evittate** (ivītē'teit), *a. Bot.* [f. E-pref. 3 + **VITTA** + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having no vittæ or oil-canals; said of the fruit of some umbelliferous plants.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

**Evocable** (ev'okābl), *a.* [a. f. *evocable*, f. *evocuer*, ad. L. *evoc-āre*: see **EVOCARE**.] That may be called forth.

**Evocate** (ev'okelt), *v.* [f. L. *evocat*- ppl. stem of *evocare*: see **EVOCARE**.]

† **L. trans.** To call forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1639 Bp. REYNOLDS *Lords Supp.* xviii. The seed to be scattered... the Sun to evocate and excite the seminal virtue. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 The said Arsenical bodies... require... a very dry and warm... air, to melt and open the surface of the Earth... to attract and evocate them thence. [Misquoted by JOHNSON s.v. *Evocate*.]

2. To call up (spirits) from the dead, (events) from past times.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* ii. 10 Thyestes his Ghost grows... where ere it is evocated to attend the pleasure of the black Artist. 1723 *Strackhouse Hist. Bible* v. iii. [Saul] thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to evocate the dead. 1817 BYRON *Let. Murray* 15 Feb. in Wks. (1846) 175/2 He... goes... to evocate a ghost. 1821 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 277 The ancient Egyptians evocated the souls of demons, or angels, and inserted them in sacred images. 1827 Sir H. TAYLOR *Isaac Communion* i. iv. Where memory evocates imperial deeds Such as betray'd Britannicus of old. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 392 note, Here Ulysses evocates the souls of the dead.

3. *noice-use*. To call out (from a house, etc.). 1824 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 228 Driving to the palace [I] evocated the archbishop's confessor.

Hence **Evocated**, *ppl. a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 350 The evocated spirits come up.

**Evocation** (ev'okā'sjən), [ad. L. *evocātiō-em*, n. of action f. *evocāre*: see **EVOCARE**.] The action of evoking; a calling forth or out.

† **L.** The calling (of a person) from a specified place or association; (of the spirit) from present surroundings. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWS *Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 202 In this evocation of Abraham is taught howe needfull it is to... Gods people, to be deuided and drawn from vices. 1612-5 Bp. HALL *Centimil. O. T.* xx. ii. The hastic evocation of so noted a person, to such a secrecie. 1631 *DONNE Sermon* cxxi. V. 150 His Night-watchings are Ecstasies and Evocations of his Soul into the Presence and Communion of Saints. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xii. vii. The Greek *ἑκκαγρία* [signifies] a society elected or called out. This evocation or selection is of divers sorts.

*transf.* 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 448 Our spirits and blood, and whatsoever is fluid within us, is called out from the internal to the external parts of our bodies... He that can give a possible cause of this evocation and swelling [etc.].

b. *Kom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers.

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. notes 149 Their solemn Evocation of Gods from the Cities which they besieged. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 73 The Pagan practice of evocation applied to the tutelary deities of such a state.

† 2. = **AVOCATION** 2, 3.

1769 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 2/2 If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home... the Turkish empire may... fall by the hands of a woman. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to W. Hayley* 12 July, A number of most unpoetical evocations have made me appear very ungrateful.

3. a. The evoking or calling up a spirit. *Const. of.*

a. 1633 ANES *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 147 [They] paved the way for invocation of Saints in heaven, and evocation of men out of Hell. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus Postscript* 43 She turning her face from Saul, mutes to her self some magical form of evocation of Spirits. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 675 The rapidity of her evocation was most surprising, as M. de Cagliostro had no idea of the person I should desire him to call up. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 83 Divination and evocations are practised with increasing credulity.

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b. 1631 A. B. tr. *Raleigh's Ghost* i. xiii. 208 The like Negromantical evocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Silivius. 1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.*, *Dreams Drawn Philos.*, The abbot... sent three or four leaves stuffed with the names of devils, and with their evocations.

4. The calling out or removal of a cause or action from an inferior to a superior court; = *med. L. evocatio*, Fr. *évocation*.

[1611 *CORR.*, *Evocation*, an evocation... also, a calling before one by authority; a transferring, or removing of causes into a higher court by command of the Judges thereof.] 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prærog. Kingsi.* 8 Nor can he be debarred... by precognition... or evocation to determine or Judge in any thing that concerneth that his Kingdom. 1682 *News fr. France* 10 The one [Edict] was that no Protestant may have the Relief of an Evocation (or appeal) from any Court of Justice. 1694 *FALLIE Jersey* vii. 206 We have a jurisdiction established among our selves, and our Properties secured against vexatious suits and Evocations into England. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1818) IV. 90 The evocation which came a few days after from Rome. 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 171\* The citizens cannot be withdrawn from the judges... by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the laws. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 363 Other matters... were from time to time withdrawn from the ordinary tribunals, and by a process of evocation transferred to the Council.

5. a. The action of evoking or calling forth into existence or activity; an instance of the same. *Const. of.* Also *concr.*

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* (1841) 259 There is no one... who imagines... every created production... to be an absolutely fresh creation... an evocation of something out of nothing. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 84 Magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 84 You have caused him who was created a thinking being, to think. You have done reverence to the King of spirits in the evocation of that spirit. 1861 *McCAUL Aids to Faith* v. 215 The evocation of light is the prominent object of the first day's work. 1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* viii. 173 The faith which is the gift and the evocation of this revelation. 1887 GLADSTONE in *Times* 6 Sept. 12/3 There is a growing necessity for the cultivation of local resources... the evocation of which will be a most healthy proceeding.

b. With reference to the Platonic theory of recollection (*ἀνάμνησις*): A calling up of knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Aij/a. We could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance; that Intellectual acquisition were but Reminiscential evocation. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. xix. 530 This magical evocation of knowledge from an untaught youth.

† 6. *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 BINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 27 Every Vocate case is of the second Person... by a figure called Evocation... Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Voc. case. 1657 J. SMITH *Mystic. Rhel.* 190 Evocation is an immediate Reduction of the third person either to the first or second. 1678-96 PHILLIPS *Evocation*, in Grammar it is a figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as *Ego tua delicia istuc veniam*.

**Evocative** (ev'okā'tiv, ev'okā'tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *evocātiv-us*, f. *evocāre*: see **EVOCARE**.] Tending to call or draw forth. *Const. of.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160\* Gargarismes... whose faculty is either levative, or repressive, or evocative. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 61 At his will-fraught and evocative word, The strange star brightened largelier. 1881 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. The soul of good in things evil which has proved... so evocative of some of the least natural graces, so productive of spiritual energy.

**Evocator** (ev'okā'tōr), *a.* [a. L. *evocātor*, agent-n. f. *evocāre*: see **EVOCARE**.] One who evokes or evokes; *esp.* one who evokes or calls up a spirit.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pansanias* i. 305 [He] went to Phigalea, to the Arcadian evocators of souls. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 188 He... roused the Arcadian Evocators to compel The indignant shadow to depose her wrath. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 647 Imagination... like an olden Evocator rears The gorgeous phantoms of forgotten years.

**Evocatory** (ev'okā'tōr), *a.* [ad. late L. *evocātorius*, f. *evocāre*: see **EVOCARE** and -ORY.] Having the function of evoking or calling forth.

a. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 266 Satan... Saw an old Clinick breathing out his last, And his evocatory Fiends enjoin'd Whom he to tare away his Soul assign'd. 1817 tr. *Dubois' People of India* xi, The Mantras... are of various sorts, invocatory, evocatory, deprecatory, conservatory.

**Evocat-rix**, *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [a. L. *evocat-rix*, fem. of *evocātor*: see **EVOCATOR.] A female evocator; a woman who calls up spirits.**

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 138 She was an Evocat-rix, or female necromancer, evoking phantoms that stood in some unknown relation to dead men.

† **Evocē**, *int. (sb.)* Also *evocē*. [a. L. *evocē*, more correctly *evocē*, *euhā*, a. Gr. *εὐοή*.] The Bacchanalian exclamation 'Evocē!'

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 6 Those drunken euohes and howlings. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 9 Like Mænads who cry loud, Evocē! Evocē! 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 The earth is giddy with their clangour, their evohes.

† **Evocid**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *evocids*. [ad. OF. *evouider* (mod. F. *évider*), f. *é-* out + *vuider*, f. *vuide* (Fr. *vide*) *VOID*.] *trans.* To clear out, empty out, remove, get rid of.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* v. (1822) 424 He maid thame [the army] to evocid all dreddour, takand na fere of inemys. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi, They wald nevair evocid the displeisr... out of their betis.

**Evoir**, *obs. form of IVORY*.

**Evoke** (iv'ok), *v.* [ad. Fr. *évoquer*, ad. L. *evoc-āre*, f. *é-* out + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call forth; *esp.* to summon up (spirits, etc.) by the use of magic charms.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Evoke*, to call forth. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiii. (1840) II. 509 The only... use of this character is... to evoke the Devil, and summon the court. 1812 LK. (1840) III. 399 To evoke the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. 1812 LAMPOR *Cl. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 503 If only warlike spirits were evoked By the war-demon. 1871 TYNALL *Prærog. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 15 It is a monster thus evoked that we see stalking abroad.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* In various associations, with more or less obvious allusion to magical operations.

1749 WARBURTON *Let.* (1809) 13, I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the... former editions than a crew of strange devils... come chattering... round about me. 1757 HURO *On Marks of Imitation*, Johnson evokes Fancy out of her cave of cloud. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 293 Railroad iron is a magician's rod... to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* i. 21 On his way he evoked with his staff the two springs of the Island.

b. To call (a feeling, faculty, manifestation, etc.) into being or activity. Also, To call up (a memory) from the past.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 The ambition to create value evokes every kind of ability. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 183 He rather likes now and then to evoke a smile. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* (1878) 82 Be this, sad yet sweet, the sole Memory evoked from slumber! 1899 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 16. 18 Unable to evoke a respondent movement from the exhausted Muscles.

3. To summon (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal (cf. **AVOKE**).

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 474 *marg.* The conference at York evoked to London. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 10 She protested against the competency of the court, as the cause had been evoked to Rome by the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 5 Authority to evoke causes to Rome.

Hence **Evoked ppl. a.** **Evoker**, one who or that which evokes; **Evoking** *vbl. sh.*, the action of the vb. **EVOCARE**.

1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* i. 49 Where do we read about magic circles, and evoked fiends, black cats, etc.? 1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) L. 121 An evoker of all his cleverness and ready wit. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* 58, Wks. I. 27 The playfulness of the scene is the very evoker of the solemn remembrances that lie hidden below. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* II. 189 The evoking of this famous and terrible name provoked scandal.

† **Evolute**, *v. Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *evolut*- ppl. stem of *evolvāre*, f. *é-* out + *volvere* to fly.] *intr.* To fly forth or away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 369 Flowers... at length evolving in dawns.

† **Evolutic**, *a. Obs.* -<sup>0</sup> [f. L. *evolut*- ppl. stem of *evolvāre* (see prec.) + -IC.] 'Flying abroad'. Bailey (*folio*, 1730-6).

1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evolutical**, *a. Obs.* -<sup>0</sup> = prec.

1656-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evolution**, *Obs.* Also 7 in bad form evolution. [ad. late L. *evolutiō-em*, n. of action f. *evolvāre*: see **EVOLVARE**.] The action of flying out or away.

1644 Bp. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 7 (T.) These walls of flesh forbid that evolution [of the soul]. 1645 — *Kennedy Discontents*, How did he triumph over your cruelty? how did he by his happy evolution make all those stones precious? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 31 Forest trees and woods... hinder the necessary evolution of this superfluous moisture. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 22 Salts and spirits which a more moderate fire would preserve from evolution and flying away.

† **Evolvable**, *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. as ad. L. *\*evolvābilis*, f. *evolvāre*: see **EVOLVE**. Cf. **VOLUBLE**.] Rolling swiftly away.

1669 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 558 That Life which is consumed by an evolvable succession.

**Evolute** (ev'olūt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *evolut-us*, pa. ppl. of *evolvāre* to roll out: see **EVOLVE**.]

*a. adj.*

a. *Evolute curve* = **B. 1.** b. (See quot. 1835.) 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 453/1 s.v. The values of the absciss and ordinate of the Evolute curve *EC*. 1828 — *Course Math.* II. 351 Any radius of curvature... is tangent to the evolute curve at the point *F*. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Exorhizie evolute, or fully developed.

*b. sb.*

1. *Math.* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its *involute*), or the envelope of all its normals. *Radius of the Evolute, Imperfect Evolute* (see quot. 1751).

The end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute; hence the names.

1730-6 in BAILEY (*folio*). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The radius of the Evolute is the part of the thread comprised between any point where it is a tangent to the evolute, and the correspondent point where it terminates in the new curve. *Ibid.*, Imperfect Evolute... This curve would be a sort of evolute, and would have its radii; but an imperfect evolute, since the radii are not perpendicular to the first curve. 1852 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 110 If we take a fourth harmonic to the tangent and the lines joining its

point of contact to two fixed points, we shall have a line which may be called the quasi-normal, and its envelope will be a quasi-evolute. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 571 The phosphorescence takes the form, approximately, of the evolute of an ellipse. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Nov. 423 The evolute of a circle is a point—the circle's centre. The evolute of a straight line is either of the points at infinity in direction perpendicular to the line.

2. Erroneously used for INVOLUTE. Also attrib. in *evolute-cog*, a cog the two sides of which are involutes of circles.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 81 One of the curves there proposed [for the teeth of wheels] is the evolute of the circle. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 140 A wheel, having on its circumference a series of evolute-cogs.

3. The developed surface, 'development', of a cone or cylinder. *rare*.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 60 note. The figure thus formed would become a kind of evolute of the surface of the whole building.

**Evolutivity** (evölütiviti). [f. *L. evolut-* (ppl. stem of *evolvere*: see *EVOLVE*. Cf. *contractivity*.)] 'The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Evolution** (evölütshn, evölütshn). [ad. *L. evolutio*-em (recorded in the sense 'unrolling of a book'), n. of action f. *evolvere*: see *EVOLVE*. Cf. *Fr. évolution*. The pronunciation (evö-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common.]

1. The process of unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope.

1. The opening out or unfolding of what is wrapped up (e.g. a roll, a bud, etc.); *fig.* the spreading out before the mental vision (of a series of objects); the appearance in orderly succession of a long train of events. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J.).

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 150 Evolution Of outward forms spread in the worlds vast spright. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* i. § 15 The whole evolution of . . . ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is . . . represented to God at once. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 878 The Periods of Divine Providence, here in this World, are commonly Longer, and the Evolutions thereof Slower. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* iv. 510 Beyond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades. . . What evolutions of surprising fate! 1762 — *Resignation* v. xxxvi. Flowers. . . When evening damps and shades descend, Their evolutions close. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 70 r. 11 He whose task is to reap and thresh will not be content without examining the evolution of the seed. 1843 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. p. xv. The evolution of time has served only to confirm me in . . . the honest persuasion, that, etc.

2. Emergence or protrusion from the folds of an envelope. Frequent in *Biol.*

1762 HUNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 500 Our author asserts, That every Fungus is contained in an entire and perfect state. . . in the egg, or as it is called, the seed, and wants nothing but evolution, in order to imbibe the necessary juices. 1800 *Med. Jur.* III. 5. I determined to leave Nature undisturbed, to effect the evolution of the child. 1817 T. SAY *Hessian Fly*, Entom. Wks. 1859 II. 7 The mysterious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva. 1887 GRAY'S *Anat.* (ed. PIKE) 85 The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or evolution from the medullary wall of the . . . interbrain of a vesicle.

3. The process of evolving, disengaging, or giving off (gas, heat, light, sound, etc.); an instance of this process.

1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 289 A powerful evolution of the muriatic acid is painful and dangerous. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 278 Two dissimilar metals are not essential to the evolution of galvanism. 1839 G. BIRN *Nat. Philos.* 128 The evolution of musical sounds during the cooling of heated metals. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxxii. 214 There is a constant evolution of heat and light. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Decomposed by the acid with the evolution of carbonic acid gas.

4. *Math.* a. *Geom.* The unfolding or opening out of a curve: † (a.) the straightening it out, through all intermediate degrees of curvature, till it becomes a straight line; (b.) the production from it of an involute, such as would be traced by the end of a stretched flexible thread unwound from the outside of the curve.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 445 By the Equable Evolution of a Circle, I mean such a gradual approach of its Periphery to Rectitude, as that all its parts do together and equally evolve or unbend. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Evolution*, in geometry, the unfolding, or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolute. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 352 To determine the nature of the curve by whose evolution the common parabola AB is described.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power; the reverse of involution.

1796 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1734 *Builder's Dict.* *Evolution*. The Extraction of Roots out of Powers. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 200 Evolution is . . . the method of finding the square root, cube root, etc., of any given quantity. 1859 BARN, *Serun Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 262 Evolution is the inverse of Involution; being the method of finding any root of a given quantity.

5. The process of evolving, developing, or working in detail, what is implicitly or potentially contained in an idea or principle; the development of a design, argument, etc.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ii. 253 It must have potentially at least the whole Systeme of Humane Nature, or at least that Ideal Principle, thereof, in the evolution whereof the complement and formation of the Humane Nature must consist. 1766 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 247 His plays . . . in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xv. They [certain names] may be again resolved by an easy and fair evolution. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), I had arrived at this conclusion by necessary evolution from the First Principle of my Philosophy. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Sermon*. II. 83 Some slip in the evolution of an argument. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 140 A chorus is introduced to make up for the want of dramatic evolution.

D. *concr.* The result of this process.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890). The sensible world is but the gradual and natural Truth, Love, and Life, or their opposites, in Man. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Allystons* (1860) I. 19 Philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul, and their systems an evolution of the Deity. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Phil.* Syst. 55 note. In the Sāṅkhya, happiness, misery, will, and activity . . . are evolutions from . . . the internal organ.

6. *Biol.* a. Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts: The process of developing from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 By the word Change [in Insects] is nothing else to be understood but a gradual and natural Evolution and Growth of the parts. 1745 NEEDHAM *Miscres. Disc.* Introd. 1 Nature . . . ever exerting its fecundity in a successive evolution of organised Bodies. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 8 note. The gradual evolution of the young animal or plant from its egg or seed. 1801 *Med. Jur.* V. 588 A series of experiments on the evolution of the Chick. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 336 The formation and evolution of this part of the brain. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 201 Masses of eggs, in different stages of their evolution, are met with in the same nest.

b. *Theory of Evolution*: the hypothesis (first propounded under that name by Bonnet 1762) that the embryo or germ, instead of being brought into existence by the process of fecundation, is a development or expansion of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism. Also called 'the theory of Preformation'; the latter name is now preferred, to avoid confusion with the following sense.

1831 [see *EPIGENESIS*]. 1877 HUXLEY *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 745

c. The origination of species of animals and plants, as conceived by those who attribute it to a process of development from earlier forms, and not to a process of 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution*.

1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 The testacea of the ocean existed first, until some time by gradual evolution, were improved into those inhabiting the land. 1852 H. SPENCER *Development Hypoth.* Ess. (1883) I. 381 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 201 At the present day almost all naturalists admit evolution under some form. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anat. Th. & Nat.* 185 The diversity of species has arisen by the evolution of one species out of another. 1881 SIR J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The doctrine of the orderly evolution of species under known laws.

7. The development or growth, according to its inherent tendencies, of anything that may be compared to a living organism (e.g. of a political constitution, science, language, etc.); sometimes contrasted with *revolution*. Also, the rise or origination of anything by natural development, as distinguished from its production by a specific act; 'growing' as opposed to 'being made'.

1807 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* I. 357 [Our British constitution's] tardy evolution bespeaks something fitter to endure. 1833 CHAMBERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 39 When commerce is left to its own spontaneous evolutions. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merc. & Fin.* (1844) 138 Our constitutional form of government has been produced by evolution. 1847 GROTE *Græce* II. xvii. (1866) II. 431 The same great evolution of Scythian power. 1871 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 98 Psychology . . . deals with the evolution of the faculties . . . by what processes . . . ideas grow from concrete to abstract and from simple to complex.

8. The formation of the heavenly bodies according to the received theory which supposes it to have taken place by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter.

1850 NICOLAI *Archit. Heav.* Pt. III. (title) *Psyche*, or Evolution. *Ibid.* 239 (heading of page) Universal Evolution. 1851 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 289 As on Earth, there is [sic] also—ruling these high Heavens—vast processes of evolution. 1880 HAUPTON *Phys. Geog.* I. 2 The idea of the evolution of planets is due to the great astronomer . . . Laplace.

9. In recent philosophical speculation used in a more comprehensive sense, of which the senses 6 a, 6 c, 7, 8 are regarded as special applications.

According to Herbert Spencer, whose views have greatly influenced not only the technical but also the popular use of the word, all the changes in the universe, whether material or psychical, are phenomena either of Evolution or of the reverse process of Dissolution; his definition of the former is quoted below.

1867 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 395 The formula finally stands thus: evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent

homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. 1878 J. SULLY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 765 Mental evolution is a progressive composition of units of feeling in more and more complex forms. *Ibid.*, Mr. Spencer's elaboration of the subject of social evolution has not been carried far enough. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 32 The laws of Evolution apply to both universes . . . a universe of material forces, and a universe of conscious states. 1885 COLONDO *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Evolution is advance from the simple to the complex.

II. A tactical movement (and derived senses).

10. *Mil.* and *Naut.* The unfolding or opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any movement or change of position, such as counter-marching, wheeling, etc., required in the due disposition of a force, whether for review, or for active operations. Also *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. viii. 151 But if it be to perform any Evolution or alteration of figure . . . then he shall see that they observe at least six foot distance . . . between one Horseman and another. [1697 P. HOSTE (title) *L'Art des Armées Navales*, ou *Traité des Evolutions Navales*. 1704 COCKER App. *Terms of War, Evolutions*, when a Body of Men change their form . . . This is done by doubling of Ranks or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. By naval evolutions he [Hoste] means, the motions made by a fleet, squadron, or naval armament, in order to put themselves into a proper disposition for attacking the enemy, or defending themselves with the most advantage. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 90 This counter-march of each division is an evolution of great utility. 1836 THIRLWALL *Græce* II. xv. 307 The Persian ships were turned by the wind and the waves, their evolutions were thwarted. 1853 SROQUELLER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v. That evolution is best which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 253 The surrounding country was level and suitable to the evolutions of cavalry.

*fig.* 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 296 That versatility, those sudden evolutions . . . have something derogated from the credit of all public professions. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 580 Jonson's intense observation was microscopical when turned to the minute evolutions of society. 1847 HELLS *Friends in C.* (1873) I. vii. 90 Evolutions of patience and temper are performed at the fireside.

11. *transf.* A wheeling about; a movement in dancing, gymnastics, etc. Also, one of the regulated and recurring movements of a portion of a machine.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions. 1770 LANCHERE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 797 They move in an agreeable manner, performing certain involutions and evolutions in a quick measure. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusm.* 41 Clouds . . . of a dark brown colour, floating in varied evolutions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 73 The various evolutions and positions to which every revolution of the wheel subjects each paddle. 1833 J. HOTLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 214 The short evolution which the bar has to traverse, not being more than one fourth of a circle. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 471 A perfect artist of the ballet . . . going through her admirable evolutions. 1850 Mrs. STOW *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, Haley . . . made him . . . perform various evolutions to show his muscles.

b. A winding about, an intricate form. *Obs.* 1763 JOHNSON 5 July in *Boswell*, It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings . . . that the wonderful immensity of London consists. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 270 Roots . . . and sprays are often so fantastic in their evolutions as to betray a remote resemblance (to a human fabric).

III. 12. In etymological sense: The action of rolling (anything) out on a spindle. *rare*.

1880 R. OWEN *Sancroft's Cathol.* 271 From the horrible manner of his death by the evolution of his intestines, Italians regard him [St. Elmo] as their advocate against spasmodic pains.

**Evolutional** (evölütshnāl), a. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to evolution; due to or produced by evolution.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 note. The Upanishads . . . describe Brahma . . . as unchangeable; and this notion would be contravened by that of his being an evolutionary material cause. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 The evolutionary theory of society.

**Evolutionary** (evölütshnārī), a. [f. *as prec.* + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; evolutionary.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 255 The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is evolutionary. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* II. xii. (1884) 407 The development throughout obeys the evolutionary law in being from the general to the special.

b. Of language, opinions, methods, etc.: In accordance with the theory of evolution. Hence qualifying personal designations: Following evolutionary methods.

1864 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purana* III. 25 The evolutionary doctrine. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* x. 93 These self-same . . . outer flowers . . . make the gladder rose so interesting a plant in the eyes of the evolutionary biologist. 1876 C. E. APPLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 184 Its process, as we should now say in evolutionary language. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* XXIII. 501 The evolutionary psychologist.

2. Of, pertaining to, or performing the evolutions or manoeuvres of troops or ships of war.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1861 J. H. MACDONALD *Evolut. Battalion* The first object of all evolutionary operations in the field . . . is to move towards the enemy. 1881 *Army & Navy Gaz.* 23 July 5702 The French Evolutionary squadron

will visit Oran...Algiers, etc. 1890 *Daily News* 9 May 5/6 The evolutionary grounds on which the special review is to be held...cover a magnificent area of level steppe.

**Evolutionism** (evölüz'jəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The theory of evolution or development.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 487/1 The three schools of geological speculation which I have termed Catastrophism, Uniformitarianism, and Evolutionism. 1872 E. FRY in *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1201 Evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 348 Evolutionism...excluded creation and theism.

**Evolutionist** (evölüz'jənistik). [as prec. + -IST.] 1. One who upholds the doctrine of evolution; an adherent of evolutionism.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 189 It is admitted by most evolutionists that mammals are descended from a marsupial form. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 349 The evolutionist is really in a position of absolute antagonism to the idea of creation.

b. attrib. or adj. 1877 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. 338 The prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 789/2 Right conduct on evolutionist principles can only be such conduct as is in accord with the conditions of social vitality.

2. An advocate of the theory of 'Evolution', as opposed to Epigenesis. Cf. EVOLUTION 6 b.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute...between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

3. One skilled in evolutions. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Evolutionistic** (evölüz'jənistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] a. Tending to support the doctrine of evolution. b. Tending to produce evolution.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 The address was a striking array of facts, all evolutionistic in their character. 1885 C. DIXON in *Nature* XXXIII. 128 Nor do I consider it fair...to infer that isolation, etc., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as evolutionistic agents.

**Evolutionize**, v. rare. [f. EVOLUTION + -IZE.] trans. To develop by evolution.

Hence Evolutionized ppl. a.

1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 273 Our knowledge of evolutionized human nature. 1885 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 436 Those who speak of angels do not speak of them as evolutionized men.

**Evolute** (evölütiv), a. [f. L. *evolutus* ppl. stem of *evolvere*: see EVOLVE.] Pertaining or tending to evolution or development; promoting evolution.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 122 The special evolute conditions, namely, etc. 1883 *Nature* 15 Feb. 367 The life of the sieve tubes may be divided into a period: the evolutive and the passive. 1886 F. MYERS in *Phantasms of the Living* I. Intro. 43 We have induced (by hypnosis) a change of personality which is not per se either evolutive or dissolutive.

**Evolvable** (evöliväb'l), a. Also -ible (-ib'l). [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evolved; capable of being drawn out or developed.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* Pope 231 Truth...lies...everywhere, in these, Not absolutely in a portion, yet Evolvable from the whole. 1888 J. I. SWANDER in *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct., Setting free that substantial form of force—either light or electricity—evolvable by these respective processes.

**Evolve** (evöliv), v. [ad. L. *evolvere* to roll out, unroll, f. *ē* out + *volvère* to roll.]

1. trans. To unfold, unroll (something that is wrapped up); to open out, expand. Almost always fig.

a 1641, 1647 [see *Evolved* ppl. a.]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I. i. 31 This little active Principle as the Body increaseth...evolveth, diffuseth and expandeth if not his Substantial Existence, yet his Energy and Virtue. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Princ. Despot.* ii. 54 If we wish to see...the Voluntary Principle fully evolved and ripened under a summer heat. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 167 Mr. Glencoe...would stimulate and evolve the powers of his mind. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 188 Their condensed wisdom may be evolved for new applications.

b. lit. To unwind (a thread, also a curved line). Obs. rare.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evolute*, the first curve supposed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened describes other curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Evolute*...is any curve supposed to be evolved or opened, by...beginning to evolve or unwind the thread from the other end, keeping the part evolved, or wound off, tight stretched. 1811—*Course Math.* II. 334 If AE, BF, etc. be any positions of the thread, in evolving or unwinding; it follows, etc.

2. To disengage from wrappings, disclose gradually to view; to disentangle; to set forth in orderly sequence. (Only with reference to immaterial objects, though often consciously fig. from the physical sense).

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63, I have not yet evolved all the intangling superstitions that may be wrapt up. 1737 THOMSON *To Memory of Ld. Talbot* 144 He thro' the Maze of Falschood urg'd it [the Truth] on, Till, at the last evolv'd, it full appear'd. 1744 ARENSIDE *Ep. to Christ*, Time...Evolve their secrets, and their guilt proclaim. 1773 MONROD *Lang.* I. i. viii. 1 With so many various forms and substances, that it is difficult to evolve them and shew them by themselves. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 189 Jeffrey's...whole opinions and tastes were evolved in these articles. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. ix. 325 The outlines of Paul's system of Pneumatology...have been sufficiently evolved in the preceding pages.

3. *Math.* To extract (the root of a number or quantity). Cf. EVOLUTION 4 b.

1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 202 To Evolve or Extract the Roots of Surd Quantities.

4. To give off, emit, as a product of chemical, vital, or other internal action; to liberate or disengage from a state of chemical combination.

1800 *Med. Jur.* III. 125 The expectorated fluid...may...evolve fetor. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 9 The fixed alkali is not generated, but evolved, either from the solid materials employed, or from saline matter in the water. 1822 INOSON *Sc. & Art* II. 63 The chlorine will be evolved. 1844-57 G. BIRCH *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 80 Nitrogen and carbon evolved from the system...in the form of urea and uric acid. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 69 In September the vapours evolved from Vesuvius grew to be considerable.

5. To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially): e.g. to educe (order from confusion, light from darkness, etc.); to deduce (a conclusion, law, or principle) from the data in which it is involved; to develop (a notion) as the result of reflection or analysis; to work out (a theory or system) out of pre-existing materials.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1856) 47 An English Editor, endeavouring to evolve printed Creation out of a German printed and written Chaos. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 172 New claims of authority...were gradually evolved from the doctrine of the Supremacy. 1859 *Mill Liberty* (1865) 30 Other ethics than any which can be evolved from exclusively Christian sources. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 The particular instances are first stated as facts, and then the law they constitute is evolved. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 296 The idea of a subject-pronoun was evolved first of all. 1883 Mrs. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2, I evolved a satin-covered heart-shaped Christmas leaf.

6. Of circumstances, conditions, or processes: To give rise to, produce by way of natural consequence.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 1. Castle Vaultsberg. The new diseases that human life evolves in its progress. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* x. (1872) 236 The small sensations which are thus evolved. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xvii. (1876) 476 New felicities—evolved in each representation. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 That habits of gregariousness tend eventually to evolve a morality.

7. To develop by natural processes from a more rudimentary to a more highly organized condition; to originate (animal or vegetable species) by gradual modification from earlier forms; in wider sense, to produce or modify by 'evolution'. (See EVOLUTION 6-9.) Chiefly in pass. without reference to an agent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* ii. i. 14 The orang-outang, having been evolved out of a monad, is made slowly to attain the attributes and dignity of man. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 Was the first Ichthyosaurus gradually evolved from some embryo substance? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 23 Lying upon them, and therefore evolved after them, other strata succeed. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 102 Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth. 1881 SOLLAS in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 217 The organism...was evolved in the course of ages from some simpler form of life. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 739/2 If God...chooses to evolve His universe, why shouldn't He?

8. intr. for refl. in various of the above senses: To open out, expand; to come gradually into view; to arise by way of natural or logical consequence; to be developed by 'evolution'.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iv. 288 When great political exigencies evolve...they are usually as much distinguished by the rise of sublime characters. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 The excellence of that character which gradually evolved on his admiring countenance. 1837 C. S. FARRER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 201 Then come the days of blessedness, which both Daniel and John describe as evolving...in the course of the present visible sub-lunary world. 1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* v. 57 May feel ripe to evolve in foliage. 1853 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* ix. 235 Everything else will evolve from it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 104. 269 How does mechanical science evolve from these experiences? 1881 *Student* II. 35 A tree evolves in obedience to his [God's] laws.

**Evolved** (evölvd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] + a. Unfolded, opened up, made manifest or clear (obs.). b. Developed; developed by evolution.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Speaking so plainly and in evolved terms. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. xi, Evolved reason cannot stand at one Stoutly to guard thy soul from passion. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. 268 The best efforts of mind are those which are purely self-evolved. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 12 By future more evolved intelligences, the course of things now apprehensible only in parts may be apprehensible all together. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 146 Inorganic matter, like water, which is not an evolved product.

Hence + *Evolvedly* adv., explicitly, in express terms.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 In one of them [the Prophets] was it plainly, directly, evolvedly said and foretold, that, etc.

**Evolve** (evölvmēt). [f. EVOLVE v. + -MENT.] The action of evolving, the condition of being evolved; evolution.

1845 GROCEQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 168 India owes to its exertions...the evolution of the products of a soil unvalued for its richness. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 596 Eyes, heart, mind, all fixed on the wondrous...evolution of the story. 1866 *Eng. Leader* 22 Dec. 352 Jesus...showed that be aspired at an evolution, and not...a revo-

lution, though historically and philosophically it may be proved that the only real revolutions are evolutions. 1883 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* No. 72. 280, I am in a position to speak...not...from any process of evolution from an inner consciousness but from personal knowledge.

b. concr. in pl. The displayed folds (of a banner). 1849 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* (1854) 156 As its vast evolutions floated in the air, the cry of triumph...burst from every heart.

**Evolute** (evölvent), a. and sb. *Math.* [ad. L. *evolutus* ppl. stem of *evolvere*: see EVOLVE.] A. adj. That evolves. + *Evolute* line: the right line (the tangent to the evolute), the extremity of which is the locus of the involute. B. sb.

1. The involute of a curve. 2. (See quot. 1862.)

1708 tr. *Gregory's Prop. Catenaria* in *Misc. Cur.* II. 236 The Evolute Line UF is a third Proportional to AC and CB. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Evolute*, in geometry...the curve resulting from the evolution of a curve; in contradistinction to the evolute. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* Intro. 9 note, 'Originant' might answer, or 'evolvent' [for *prakriti*]; and 'originant' or 'evolute' for *vikriti*. 1882 L. B. COWELL in tr. *Sarva-darśana-saṅgraha* 221 That which is evolute only [note, I borrow this term from Dr. Hall.]

**Evolver** (evölvr), [f. EVOLVE v. + -ER.] One who, or that which, evolves.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 They may be...useful as seminaries of instruction, useful as evolvers of merit. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) II. 345 The fates, the evolvers of the endless thread. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* iii. 44 The male god Brahma...the apparent Evolver of all the inferior forms.

**Evolvable**: see EVOLVABLE.

**Evolving** (evölvin), vbl. sb. [f. EVOLVE + -ING.] The action of the vb. EVOLVE; an instance of the same. Also attrib.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlviii. 333 This evolving and involving motion exists. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 184/2 He by himself planned everything, and gods, men, and things came into existence from his evolvings.

**Evolving**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. That evolves; in quots. intr. a. Opening

b. issuing forth, emitted.

c 1720 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. Poems 1723 I. 187 Ambrosial Odor...Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse. 1773 J. ROSS *Pratridge* (MS.) v. 800 Thou shalt quit Thy earthly prison, and evolving Heaven Shall snatch thee.

2. That is in process of evolution. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xix. § 149 (1875) 403 The genesis of the re-arrangement undergone by every evolving aggregate, is in itself one. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spirit* IV. (ed. 8) 244 The evolving batrachian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/4 This evolving town council was a purely native growth.

|| **Evolvulus** (evölviŭls). [mod. L., f. *evolvere* (see EVOLVE). Cf. CONVOLVULUS.] Bot. A genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*, containing about 60 species, natives chiefly of tropical America.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, *Evolvulus*, bear entire usually small nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers, etc. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Evome**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *evomere*: see next.] = next. lit. and fig.

c 1450 *Mitour Saluacion* 3446 On the thredde day ther after on the land hym [Jonas] evomed [v. r. kest out]. 1524 St. *Peters Hen: VIII.* VI. 231 He shall at the last, fynding tyme and oportunitie, evome and discover his pestiferous intent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 308 Suddanelle it [stomack] will. Evome agane all that it tulke befor.

+ **Evomit**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 evometto, -et. [f. L. *evomit* ppl. stem of *evomere*, f. *ē* out + *vomere* to VOMIT.] trans. To vomit, throw out, eject (the contents of the stomach). Also transf. and fig.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 That oþer...he seyde to deuoure waters and evomette theyme tywes in a day. 1550 HALE *Image Both Ch.* ii. Pref. These hath he not yet all, as vsnauere morsels evometed for Christ. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 If any part free from the same elaboration [in the spleen]...it is eumitted into the Ventricle to a great purpose and vse. 1714 J. WYETH *Shipp. to Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 He hath evomitted Floods, not of Reproach only—but of the most malicious Slanders.

**Evomitation**, erron. form for EVOMITION, q.v. It occurs in some edd. of Swift *T. Tub* iv. (see quot. 1704 in next.)

+ **Evomition**. Obs. [ad. L. *\*evomitio*-em, n. of action f. *evomere*: see EVOMIT.] The action of vomiting forth. lit. and fig.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierac.* Pref. to Rdr. 23 That evomition, or Gods spewing this Church of England out of his mouth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 [Cows' milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides, causing the evomition of the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (ed. 2) iv. He was to...receive immediate Benefit either by Euduction or expiration, or Evomition. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. concr.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 221 As it was not possible to gather the Evomitions of our Vulcanos.

**Evonymus**: see EONYMUS.

**Evourge**, evour(e), obs. ff. IVORY.

**Evulgate** (evölgeit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *evulgare* ppl. stem of *evulgare*, f. *ē* out + *vulgare* to spread among the multitude, f. *vulgus* the multitude.] trans. To send out among the people, make commonly known or public; to divulge; to circulate, publish (a book).



1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1085/1 He did euulgate and disperse abroad... great numbers of bookes. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 Anecdotes... in which many amusing particulars occur that had not before been compiled, or at least not euulgated here. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 655 They may permit younger sisters in the craft to evaluate what they may have 'lisped in numbers'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 177 Haller, in 1732, euulgated the first edition of his Swiss poems.

**Evulgation** (evulgei'son). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*f.* as if ad. L. \**evulgation-em*, n. of action *f.* *evulgare*: see *prec.*] The action of making commonly known; publishing, publication.

1638 W. SCLATER (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Sermon. Exper.* To Rdr., I was so studious of their Evulgation. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1786 (*title*) Advice to the Clergy of every Denomination... with the Evulgation of the Resolutions of a late Congress held in Germany. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 A century and half after the euulgation of Roman and Greek literature. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Sermon on Transl. Script.* 3 Rebellion, as well as bersey, would accompany the euulgation of Scripture.

† **Evulge**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *evulge-āre*: see *EVULGATE*.] = *EVULGATE*.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr., Being by so much the more doubtfull to evulge the same. 1654 T. KEECE in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* Add. to Rdr., I made this recueil merely for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to evulge it.

† **Evulsed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* -o [*ad.* L. *evulsus*, pa. ppl. of *evellere*, *f.* *ē* -out + *vellere* to pluck.] Plucked, pulled off or out by force.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.  
**Evulsion** (evul'son). [*ad.* L. *evulsion-em*, n. of action *f.* *evellere*, *f.* *ē* -out + *vellere* to pluck. Cf. *Fr.* *evulsion*.] The action of pulling or plucking off by force; forcible extraction.

1611 CHAPMAN *Illad* XXI. 171 Thrice he pluck'd (to get his lance out), and thrice sent Pelias barr'd His wish'd evulsion. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 349 The gall with rosin of Cedar hindereth the growing of hairs on the eyelids, after evulsion. 1722-1804 in BAILEY. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* 27 Its [the fur of the animal] evulsion produces no such disastrous effects. 1879 J. TIMES in *Cassell's Techn.* Educ. IV. 107/1 Mr. L... removed by evulsion both sides of the great toe-nail. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Evulsive** (evul'siv). [*f.* L. *evulsiv*-ppl. stem of *evellere* (see *prec.*) + -IVE. Cf. *F.* *evulsif*, -ive.] 'An instrument used for evulsion, such as a tooth forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

|| **Evviva** (evvī'va). [*It.*, *f.* *e* (-L. *et*) used intensively + *viva* (-L. *vivat*), optative of *vivere* to live.] The cry of 'Long live (the king)'; hence, a shout of applause.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 No loud evvivas from applauding Christendom.

**Ew**, *obs. form* of *Yew*.

† **Ewage**<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.* [*a.* OF. (*jagounce*) *ewage*, (?jacinth) of the colour of water: -L. *aquaticus* in same sense, *f.* *aqua* water.] A precious stone having the colour of sea water.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 24 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre. And here on red rubyes... Orientales and ewages enuyemys to destroye. c1430 LYCOK. *Ballad of our Lady* xiv, Blwe ewage Stable as the louppe ewage of pitie.

† **Ewage**<sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* [*AF.*, *f.* *ewe* (mod. *F.* *eat*), water + -age (see -AGE), as if repr. L. type \**aquaticum*, *f.* *aqua* water.] See *quots.*; also in *med. Lat.* form *evagium*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Ewage*, *Evagium*, in our old writers, the same with *Aquage*, which is toll paid for water-passage.

**Ewai**, *obs. form* of *AWAY*.

**Ewden-drift**. *Sc.* Also 7 *ewindrift*, 8 *youden drift*, 9 contracted form *endrift*. 'Snow raised, and driven by the wind' (Jam.).

1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 246 Their fell such an extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 285 When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy-show'r. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 121 (Jam.) The strongest wind... Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or youden drift, Brings ay a calm at last. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 35 The first thing meets him is a dose of styth endrift and hail.

**Ewder**. *Sc.* Also *yowther*. Vapour, smoke, fume.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax his Speech* 4 Fan Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an scowder... He could na bide the ewder. 1755 - *Trul. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* He was like to smore us i' the coach wi' the very ewder o' this pipel. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 271 The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, The sun worth a' sae red.

**Ewe** (yū), *sh.* Forms: a. 1 *owu* (3 *awe*, *ouwo*), 6-8 *ew*, (6 *eawe*), 1-ewe. B. 4 *yoo*, 6 *Sc.* *yewoo*, 3ow, (3owen), 6-7 *Sc.* *youe*, 6-8 *yowe* (e), 4-9 *Sc.* and *norih. dial.* *yow* (e). [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *eoru* (2 *owu*), corresp. to OFris. *ei* (MDu. *oie*, *cie*, Du. *oui*), OHG. *ouwi*, *au*, *ou* (MHG. *awe*, *au*, mod. HG. *dial. au* - in *aullam* cow-lamb), ON. *er* - OTeut. \**er* - OArvan \**er* - *er*; cf. L. *ovis*, Gr. *ō* (f)is, OIr. *oi*, OSI. *ovf*-ca, Lith. *avi*-s, Skr. *avi*.

The OE. represents a type \**erui* - WGer. \**arui*, the word having assumed the ending of the short *a*-stems; cf. *ufnu* from OTeut. \**daniz*. It is disputed whether the

diphthong is long (*eo* - *eu* from *ew*) or short (*eo*, a modification of *e* due to the influence of the following *u*; cf. *eo* as in *umlaut* of *e*). The latter view is favoured by the retention of the final *-u*, which is normal only in short stems.]

1. A female sheep.

*a.* *Laus of Inc* iv, Eowu bih, mid hire zeonge scape scilling weorh. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe geane eowa and gecelle cy mid me. a1100 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 307 To estran two ewe mid twam lamban. c1240 *Cuckoo Song* in Ritson *Ant. Songs* 3 Sumor is icumen in... Awe blethep after lomb. a1300 *Debate Soul & Body* in *Ma's Poems* (Camd.) 335, 1 scholde have ben dumb as a shech, or as a pouwe. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xviii. 21 (MS. T.) By meris mylk lyuede & Ewis. 1465 *Main & Hansch. Exp.* (1841) 296 For a ram and xix ewes, pryse the pece, xxxd. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 It is a poore flocke of sheepe where the Ew must beare the bell. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 649 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. When... I to milke the ewes first tried my skill. 1812 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 293 They seldom mistake the ewe to which each lambkin belongs.

*b.* c1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 199 Sche sendeth here As neek as ever was any lamb to yow. 1a1400 *Chester P.*, *Shepherds* I. 120 Be it whether or be it yow. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. xiii. 22 In wirschip of Erix... a blak 3ow to god of tempestis felt. 1535 COVERDALE P. Lxxvii. 72 As he was followinge the yowre greute with yonge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 54 The Watter is comparit to the Jown. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 She can wynde on the yew, and wery the lam. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* n. lxxv. 540 The Cheese that they use to make of Yewes and Goates mylke. 1587 MASCALL *Govl. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 There is also in the teats of... yewes a certayne stopping in some of their teats. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 303 Bless thou my lambs! And make my tender yews the happy dams Of many young-ones. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 53 Sheep, Yews per Head. 1781 BURNS *Death Maille*, Warm bim... To stay content wi' yowes at home.

*b.* (See *quot.*)

1879 A. GALLETT *Wool in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 The term, 'ewes' is applied in long-stapled wools, to the short, tender, inferior fleeces.

2. *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v.* [To his sister] Kac. Come on, you yew, you have match'd most sweetly, ha you not? a1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Ewe*, or the *White Ewe*, a Top-woman among the Canting Crew, very Beautiful. *Ibid.*, *Strawling-morts*... Travel the Countries, making Laces upon Ewes. 1725 *New Cant. Diet.*, Yews. 18. JAMESON *Rotten yow*, metaph., Applied to a person... subjected to much expectation.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ewe-mutton*, -trade; also, *ewe-bught*, *Sc.* (see *BOUGHT sb.*); *ewegang* (see *quot.* and *GANG sb.*); *ewe-hog* (see *quot.* and *HOG*); *ewe lamb*, a female lamb; also *fig.* (with spec. reference to 2 *Sant.* xii.); *ewe-lease*, a pasture for ewes (see *LEASE sb.*); *ewe-milk*, milk of ewes; also *attrib.*; *ewe-milker*, one who milks ewes; also *ewe-milking*, *vbl. sb.*; *ewe-teg*, a ewe in its second year (see *TEG*).

1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 88 Will ye go to the ew-bughts Marion And wear in the sheep wi' me? 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 252 At ewe-bught, or at evening fold. 1836 HOP. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 157 Comes dancing in from the ewe-bughts the bright-eyed Bessie. 1769 B. WILTON *Inclus. Act* 7 A certain sheep-walk called \*ewegang, the said ewegang shall remain. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 206 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an \*Ewe-Hog. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 28 Abraham settide seuene \*ewe lambers of the flock asid. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sant.* xii. 3 Nothing saue one litle ewe lambe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. I cannot afford the church my only and single ewe-lamb. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 81 The black sheep bared to the miller's ewe-lamb. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Crowd* I. xiv. 268 Over the snowy down or ewe-leaze on Weatherbury Upper Farm. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 Thai maid grit grit of euyrie sort of mylk, baytht of ky mylk & 3oue mylk. 1828 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* xxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk... cheese better. 1815 - *Guy R.* xxiii, A half-dressed \*ewe-milker... shut it (the door) in their faces. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. When... I at \*ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill. 1602 MARSTON *Act & Mel.* v. A good fat legge of \*ewe mutton. 1888 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/3 (Meat) Ewe mutton... Improved in value. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3194/4 There is 2 Rams... and 7 or 8 \*Ewe Tegs among them. 1800 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 The \*ewe trade was extremely dull.

*b.* in the names of various plants, as *ewes-bramble*, *dial.*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; *ewe-daisy*, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; *ewe-flower*, ? the daisy; *ewe-gowan*, *Sc.*, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodbeich* I. 215 (Jam.) Enough to make the pinkis at the ewe-gowans blush to the very lip. 1825 - *Queen Hynde* 14 The little ewe-flower starr'd the lea. 1847-78 *Hallivell, Ewe-gowan*, the common daisy. *North.* 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.*, Ewe Daisy, *Potentilla Tormentilla*. 1876 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Plant.* n. 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, *Ewe-brimble*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.

*Ewe*, *sh. dial.* (See *quot.*)

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E.D.S.) 142 *Ewe*, *v.* is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

**Ewe**, *v.* [*f.* *EWE sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To yean, give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.* 1599 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. Feb. 83 *Rather lambs*, that be ewed early. c1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Shade geboren*, a Lambe Late ewed.

2. *trans.* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to.

1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 730 The severities of a prolonged winter... had robbed his bones of fat and flesh... and 'ewed' his neck.

Hence *Ewed ppl. a.*

c1611 CHAPMAN *Illad* iv. 116 The God of Light... To whom a hundred first-ewed lambs vow thou.

**Ewe**, *obs. form* of *YEW*.

† **Ewe ardaunt**. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *ewe ardent* (mod. *eau ardente*), lit. 'burning water'.] Ardent spirit.

c1315 SHOREHAM 9 So mey me nauyt in ewe ardaunt That neth no wateris wyse.

**Ewelinge**, *ewinlynge*, var. ff. *EVERLING*, *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 48 Als in-to sum othir thinge he wes to petir as ewelinge. *Ibid.*, *Adrian* 480 Sa he mycht... be to pame ewinlynge.

**Ewelle**, *obs. form* of *EWIL*.

**Ewen**, *obs. form* of *YEWEN*.

**Ewe-neck**. A thin hollow neck (in a horse).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk. Sleepy Hollow* (1887) 410 A broken-down plough-horse... with a ewe-neck, and a head like a hammer. 1826 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (ed. 3) 322 Between the two extremes of the ewe-neck and its opposite there are many degrees.

Hence *Ewe-necked a.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45 18/4 A grey Mare... Ewe-Neck'd. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Grey Dolphin*, His dapple-grey steed... was a little ewe-necked. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 222 Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Yoww neck't*, the arch of the neck bending downwards.

† **Ewer**<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *ewer* (e, 5 *ewar* (e, 6 *euwere*, 6 *y*) *ewre*. [*a.* OF. *ewer* (Cotgr. *cautier*) = L. *aquarius*, *f.* *aqua* (OF. *ewe*, mod. *eau*) water.] = *EWERER*.

1361 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 53 Davy, *q'est* Barber et Ewer. c1450 *Bk. Curialay* in *Babees Bk.* 641 An ewere in halle here nedys to be... He schalle gef water to gentilmen. 1461-83 *Liber Niger* *Edw. IV* in *Housch. Ord.* 824 Twoe yomen ewars... that recseyeth of the sergeante all naperyes, basins, ewers, chaufyrs... for the halle. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 50 (1876) 35 They shal cari the flesh, and the fish... with the helpe of the Ewers from the kitchen to the dresser.

Hence † *Ewerress*, a female 'ewerer'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. 20 The marshall eclypped was dame Reason, And the yewres also Observance.

**Ewer**<sup>2</sup> (yū'w). Forms: 4-5 *ewere*, 5-6 *ewer*, *ewar*, (5 *ewear*, *ewyr*, *hure*, *yore*), 6 *euere*, (ower, ure, yower), 6-7 *ewre*, 7 *ewawer*, *ewawr*, 5- ewer. [*ad.* AF. \**ewiere*, parallel with OF. *aguier* (mod. *aguier*), *eviere* (17th c. in Cotgr.), repr. Lat. type \**aquaria*, *f.* *aqua* water; cf. *prec.*]

1. 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W.). In mod. use the trade name for a bedroom water-jug.

c1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1457 Per wer bassynnes ful brytt of brende golde clere, Enaumaylde with azer & eweres of sute. 141. *M. Cantab.* Fl. i. 6, f. 58 (Halliwell) Yore (= ewer). 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* v. xi. (1483) 103 This sygne is Aquarius with his ewer. 1494 FARNHAM *vit.* 345 He gaue to y<sup>e</sup> abbot... a basyn with an ewyr of syluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 17 As quhow the crystall eweris fed. 1720 *eweris* in their handis The watir gaue. 1574 *Giffs to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 423 A very smale fontayne of golde with ower in it, enamuled. 1634 SIR T. HENCKER *Trac.* 73 The holding up aloft a silver Ewer, after washing. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 179 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings. 1835 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Allie, at that instant entered with basin and ewer.

2. *Comb.*, as *Ewer-wise*.

1599 MINSHIEU *Dial. in Sp. & Eng.* 11/2 This pot made ewer wise.

**Ewer**<sup>3</sup> *dial.* Also 8 *yewer*, 9 *ure*, *yure*, *yooer*, *yawer*. [*a.* ON. \**yildr* (Icel. *jilgr*, Sw. *jur*) = OTeut. \**euir*, ablant-variant of \**idr*, whence *UDDER*.] = *UDDER*.

1787 GROSSE *Provins. Gloss.*, *Ewer*, an udder. N. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) v., *Ewer* and *Yewer*. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1873 *Suwaldeale Gloss.* *Yure*, an udder. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Yooer*, *Yawer*, the udder of an animal.

**Ewer**, ? corrupt form of *OYER*.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* II. 106 Maye Byshops... bee Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke.

**Ewerer**. [*f.* *EWER*<sup>1</sup> or *EWER-Y* + -ER.] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

c1450 *MS. Sloane* 1086. 40 The ewerer [v. r. ewer] schal hele his lordes borde With dowbll napere at on bare worde. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archil.* III. iii. 79 When the ewer brought water. 1858 G. GILLILAN *Mem. in Wyat's Pap.* 1725 p. vii, At Anne Boleyn's marriage in July 1533... Wyatt officiated as ewerer, in room of his father.

**Ewery**, *ewry* (yū'w). Forms: (5 *owary*, -erye, *enawerie*, *eurey*, 6 *ewe*, -yewrie, 6-7 *ewrie*, 7 *enwrye*), 5- ewery, *ewry*. [*f.* *EWER* + -Y 3.]

1. The apartment or office for ewers, esp. in former times, in the royal household; a room where ewers of water, table linen, and towels were kept. Also *Groom*, *Sergeant of the Ewery*.

1392 *Will. Earl of Arundel* in Turner *Dom. Archil.* III. iv. 214 Pur l'ewerye un paire basyns d'argent. c1460 *Plumpton Cor.* 25 John Felton groom of the Chamber, and John Ward groom of the Ewery. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 256 in *Babees Bk.*, Take it (the sunape) yppe... and to be Ewery bere hit your self acaynye. 1513 *Bk. Kenyngne* *ibid.* 155 So thyn ewery be arayed with basyns & ewers, water hote & colde. 1541 *Cal. 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12. § 11 The sergeant of the Ewrie... shal also be... redy with clothes sufficient for the surgeon. 1577-87 *Houshaco Chron.* III. 920/1 In the butterie two yemen,

two grooms, and two pages: and in the yewrie likewise. 1671 *Evelyn Diary* 1 Mar., The King... walking along the entries... as far as the ewry. 1723 *Hist. Reg. Chron. Diary* 36 Master of the Ewry to their Royal Highnesses.

### b. attrib.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 232 in *Babes Bk.*, Pan imperialle... by Ewry borde with basons & laour. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Edia.* York (1830) 80 Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell.

### † 2. 'The scullery of a religious house'. Obs.

In mod. Dicts.

**Ewest**, *adv.* (quasi-*adj.*) *Sc.* Also 6 ewoss, ewous, euous, ewuse. Comp. *more ewouis*. [Perh. evolved by a wrong division of *ANEWEST* (an ewest for a newest).] Close at hand.

1547 *Burgh. Rec. Aberd.* 3 June (Spald. Club) I. 117 One of your lands liand mair ewuse to ws... interchange the saids lands with wheris baiffand lands liand mair ewuse [printed ewuse] to ws. 1543 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 18 (Jam.) Causing of your folkis that at maist ewoss wss to be in redens... I haf gewin command & charge to my frendis & folkis maist ewoss yow. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* § 48 The Manges... maist ewest to the Kirk. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 That a glebe of four akers of land be designed off the most ewest and commodious land. c 1657 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1845-5) II. 238 The remanent Lordes of the clergie, being ewest to him. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xlii, 'To be sure, they lie maist ewest' said the Bailie.

**Ewfrás, ewft(e)**, obs. ff. *EUPHRASY*, *EFT*.

**Ewgh, ewghen**, obs. ff. *YEW*, *YEWEN*.

**Ewlow** (ehlow), *interj.* [*f. EH + WHOW.*] *Sc.* 'An exclamation of regret or pity'.

1816 *Scott Old Mort.* v. 'But ewhow! they are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual'.

**Ewin**, obs. form of *EVEN*.

**Ei-wis**, variant form of *I-WIS*, *Obs.*

**Ewk**, var. of *YUEK*, *Sc.*, to itch.

**Ewle**, obs. form of *YULE*.

**Ewlow**, ? obs. form of *YELLOW*.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* 1.80 In y<sup>e</sup> chapel ij. old ewlow quishens.

† **Ewre**, *sh. Obs.* rare-1. [*f. var. of ORE.*] ? Rust, oxide.

1599 *Lowe Chirurg.* (1634) 97 By the continual sorting and telling of this coyne, then did enter of the ewre of that brasse and copper under the nails of her fingers.

**Ewre**, var. of *EURE*, *Obs.*, destiny.

† **Ewrose**, *Obs.* Also 4 ewrose, 5 ewerose, ewerose. [*a. OF. ewe rose*, mod. *eau (de) rose*.] Rose-water.

c 1350 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 364 flos of betonye wt ewrose clere Countforth y<sup>e</sup> herynge of y<sup>e</sup> ere. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1391 With... Watry of ewerose clere they were. c 1440 *Ann. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 455 And a pynte of water of ewrose. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Wash hir with ewerose.

**Ewse-dreep**, obs. form of *EAVESDRIP*.

1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 180 The... edifices, gardens, wales, water courses, easem<sup>t</sup>, ewse-dreepes, and appurtenances.

**Ewt(e)**, obs. form of *EFT*.

1824 *R. Scott Discov. Witcher.* xiii. v. 238 The carcasses of snakes, ewts, and other serpents.

**Ewte**, *v. dial.* [*repr. OE. gēotan* = *SEE YETE.*]

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 65 *Ewte*, to pour in. 1787 in *GROSE Province, Gloss.* 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.

† **Ewté**, corrupt form of *lewte*, *LEWTT*, loyalty.

1401 *Pot. Poems* (1859) II. 62 Lust of fleich and lust of be, and pride in oure lyvynge. On this three, Jak, by my ewté, is groundid al 3our college.

**Ewteuth**, obs. var. *OUTWITH prep.*, outside of.

**Ewyn(e)**, obs. form of *EVEN*.

**Ex**, obs. form of *AX*.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 325 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144 *Ex*, instrument. *Securis*.

**Ex** (eks), *prep.* [*a. L. ex* out of (archaically also *ex*), corresp. to *Gr. ἐξ*, *ἐκ* (see *EX-pref.* 2), Gaulish *eh-* (O'Welsh *eh-* in *ehofu* fearless), OIr. *ass*, *ess-*, *e-*, Lith. *isz*, ? OSL. *izū* (Russ. *iz'*). Before consonants sometimes reduced to *ē*.]

1. In Lat. phrases (some of which are in Eng. written as single words), as *EX ANIMO*, *EX PARTE*, *EXTEMPORE*, *EX-VOTO*, etc., q. v. in alphabetical place.

2. *Comm. a.* Used for 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship), with reference to goods. Similarly in phrase *Ex warehouse*: (sold directly) from the warehouse. *b.* With sense 'without', 'exclusive of'; *esp.* in phrase *Ex dividend* (abbreviated *ex div.* or *x. d.*), used with reference to sales of stocks or shares to indicate that the dividend next to be paid is not included in the sale. So formerly *ex interest* (abbreviated *ex int.*, *ex in.*, *x. i.*); also *ex new* (*ex n.*, *x. n.*), intimating that the right to an allotment of new shares or stock is not included in the sale.

1845 *Times* July [In the daily lists of prices of railway shares the following frequently occur, *ex div.*, *x. d.*, *ex in.*, *ex int.*, *x. i.*, *ex new*, *ex n.*, *x. n.* 1877 *E. Green Stock Exch. Securities* 59 'The price quickly rising from 125 cum div early in July to 136 *ex div* in September. 1884 *Times* 4 July 11 The landing shed... with its contents, about 100 tons of flax *ex* the Maria A. Hinde... was totally destroyed by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 During the week a good deal of business, *ex-warehouse*, has been transacted. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Oct. 5/3 The... price... is said to have been fully fivepence

farthing a pound *ex ship*. *Mod.* The custom-house expenses amount to £5, *ex stamps*.

**Ex-prefix**<sup>1</sup>, of Latin origin.

I. repr. *L. ex-*, the prep. *ex* (see *prec.*) in combination.

1. In Latin the form *ex-* appears before vowels and *h*; also before *c*, *p* (exc. in *ēpōlāre*, *ēpōlūtis*), *q*, *s*, *t*; before *f* it becomes *ef-* (in inscriptions *ex-*: cf. *Gr. ἐκ*); before other consonants (exc. in *exlex*) it becomes *ē-*. All these various forms are represented in many Eng. derivatives; e.g. *ebullient*, *effervesce*, *extend*. An *s* following the prefix was in mediæval spelling commonly omitted, and this practice has been adopted in English orthography, as in *exert*, *extinct*; in some scientific terms, however, the *s* has been retained in order to exhibit the composition more clearly, as in *exsert* to protrude (etymologically = *exert*), *exsanguineous*, *exsiccate*. The euphonic rules affecting the prefix in class. Lat. did not prevail in vulgar Lat., the universal form being *ex-*, represented in Romanic by *es-* (see *Es-*). In OF. and in ME., words with the prefix *ex-* were occasionally written with *ex-*, after the analogy of words adopted from Latin; a few of these refashioned forms remain in mod. Eng., as *exchange*, *expound*.

When it has primary or secondary stress, the prefix is pronounced (eks); in unstressed position this remains before a (written) cons., though in southern usage (eks) is commonly substituted; before a stressed vowel the pronunciation is usually (egz), becoming (egz) in southern speech; this rule, however, has many exceptions, chiefly in rare words and in words affected by the analogy of cognates differently accented.

2. The Lat. compounds of *ex-* chiefly belong to the following classes, all which are represented by English derivatives. 1. Verbs formed from other verbs; in some of these *ex-* has its primary force of 'out', 'forth', as in *excludere*, *exire* (whence Eng. *exclude*, *exit*); in some it means 'upward', as in *extollere* (whence Eng. *extol*); in others it has the sense 'thoroughly', as in *excruciare* (whence Eng. *excruciate*). 2. Verbs formed from adjs., with general sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *exacerbare*, *exasperare* (whence Eng. *exacerbate*, *exasperate*). 3. Verbs formed from sbs.; some of these are really formed on phrases in which *ex* governs the sb., and have the senses 'to remove, expel, or relieve from (that which is denoted by the sb.)', as *exclūdere*, *expatriare*, *exonerare* (whence Eng. *excuse*, *expatriate*, *exonerate*); others have the sense 'to deprive of (what is denoted by the sb.)', as *excoriare*, *excoriicare* (whence Eng. *excoriate*, *excoriicate*). 4. Adjs. formed from sbs., with the general sense 'deprived of something', as *exsanguis* bloodless (whence Eng. *exsanguineous*); in imitation of these, many terms of mod. science have been formed in which *ex-* has the non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as *exalbuminous*, *exstipulate*; the form *e-* (see *E-pref.* 3) has however more frequently been employed, even where Lat. euphony would require *ex-*, as in *ecaduate*.

II. *Ex-* (with hyphen) prefixed to Eng. words.

3. Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to form designations for persons who have formerly held the position in question. In more restricted sense these compounds denote the immediate predecessor (when still living) of the present holder of the position. After the analogy of these words, *ex-* is prefixed indiscriminately, with the sense expressed by 'former', 'sometime', 'quondam', to sbs. designating persons with respect to their calling, station, character, or the like.

[On the analogy of forms of expression like *ex exsule consul*, (that has become) a consul from an exile, the phrases *ex consule*, *ex magistro equitum*, etc. were in the Latin of the empire added as titles to the names of men who had filled the offices of consul, master of the horse, etc. At a later period these phrases gave rise to the compounds *ex-consul*, *ex-magister*, in the same manner as the compounds *pro-consul*, *pro-prætor* had been developed from the older *pro-consule*, *pro-prætor*. In med. Lat. this usage was greatly extended, such forms as *ex-Augustus* ('ex-emperor') being of frequent occurrence. Some words of this formation (e.g. *ex-professor*) passed in adapted forms into It. and Fr., and on the analogy of these *ex-* was prefixed to Romanic words. The Eng. use, imitated from Fr., seems to have first become common towards the end of the 18th c.]

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlviii. (1495) 484 *Ex-consul* is he that leuyth the office of Consul. 1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastich, Albanus* 80 Sending the *Ex-consular* Dionysius to be a Witness of their Transactions. 1793 *BURKE Policy of Allie Wks.* VII. 129 The ex-bishop of Autun. 1796 *S. PETER Argus* 20 Feb. 368 This ex-mayor was brought into Paris, and conducted... to the mayoralty. 1805 *C. ELLIS Let.* 9 Jan. in *Lockhart Scott*, This is *Forer*—our ex-ambassador for Spain. 1806 *WOLCOT* (P. *Pindar*) *Tristia Wks.* 1812 v. 238 The mad ex-courtiers cry Thow old black sheep. 1815 *WRAXALL Hist. Mem.* II. 35 He eulogized Laurens, the American ex-president,

when a prisoner in the Tower. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 52 The anti-commercial system of the Ex-emperor... has been adopted... by his... successors. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze xvii.* And the ex-empress grows as *ex* a wife. 1828 *STEWART Planter's G.* 500, I shall beg leave, as a sort of *Ex-professor* of that art, to offer a few bints. 1839 *THURWALL Greece* III. 19 This body, at once a council and a court of justice, was composed... of the ex-archons. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxiv. An ex-beau about town. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 192, I was now alone with the ex-Commander of the Sikh Cavalry. 1860 *L. V. HARCOURT Diaries G. Rose* II. 1 The ex-secretary for the Treasury. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 206 The remedy of the ex-proprietor of the accessory is in an *in factum* actio. 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* II. 48 Some were ex-mates of merchant-ships. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 7/3 A husband or wife who has obtained a divorce has a right after it is granted to sue the ex-spouse for alimony.

b. When the designation to which *ex-* is prefixed is a phrase, the hyphenated prefix has the appearance of being attached simply to the first word. Hence *ex-* occurs in actual combination with an adj., with sense 'formerly'.

1826 *BENTHAM in Westminster Rev.* VI. 457 *Ex-learned* as I am, and, therefore, if ever, no longer learned—in the law in general, never learned at all. 1834 *T. MOWIN Angler in Wales* II. 184, I have heard him more than once tell of his rencontre with an ex-flogging Secretary at War. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 413 A score of ex-Thuggee officers. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 254 One of our ex-boarded-out boys enlisted some three years ago. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 The 6,000,000 dols... is mainly made up of this ex-Russian capital. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 2/2 Such nonsense... is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor.

c. From some of these combinations sbs. have occas. been formed by the addition of suffixes.

1793 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XII. 82 Among the Prussian clergy, the alarm of ex-Jesuitism has nearly rendered orthodox disreputable. 1865 *Morning Star* 29 May, The rage of the priests and ex-dynasts at the spirit, splendour, and immense success of the solemnity.

4. *Ex-party* (nonce-wd.), the party of the 'outs'. 1809 *Svd. SMITH in Edin. Rev.* XIV. 44 He should recollect that his Methodists are the ex-party.

**Ex-prefix**<sup>2</sup>, of Greek origin. The *Gr. ἐξ* out of, etymologically = *L. ex-* (see *prec.*) occurs only before vowels, as in the words adopted into Eng. in the forms *exanthema*, *exarch*, *exegesis*, *exodus*, *exorcize*, etc. Before consonants it is replaced by the related and synonymous form *ἐκ*, which becomes *ec-* in Latin, and hence in the Eng. derivatives, as *ecbasis*, *eccentric*, *eclipse*, *ecstasy*, etc.

**Exaction**, -oun, -yon, obs. ff. *EXACTION*.

† **Exacerate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. EX-prefix*<sup>1</sup> + *L. acus* (acer.) chaff + -ATE.] *trans.* To clear away the chaff from, winnow.

Hence **Exacrated** *ppl. a.* **Exacration**, the action of winnowing.

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exacrate*. 1692-1732 *COLES, Exacration*. 1736 *BAILEY*, 1755 *ASH*, *Exacrated*.

**Exacerbate** (egz-, eksæ'səɪbət), *v.* [*f. L. exacerbāt* -ppl. stem of *exacerbā-re*, *f. ex-* intensive + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter, grievous.]

1. *trans.* To increase the smart of (a pain), the virulence of (disease), the bitterness of (feeling, speech, etc.); to embitter, aggravate. Also, to embitter or sour the feelings of (a person); to irritate, provoke.

1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* App. 206 The Ministers never ceased to exacerbate his misery. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

1818 *Art. Prover. Feet* 21 The radical cause of the complaint is often attributed to that which... merely exacerbates the pain. 1843 *Poe Gold Bug Wks.* 1864 I. 56, I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. viii. 102 Exacerbated by disappointment... he had let loose his rage and passion. 1876 *J. WEISS Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vii. 243 A woman's language becomes exacerbated because she is so inadequate to protest by actions.

2. *intr. for refl.*

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 410/1 The feverish symptoms disappear or remit soon to recur or exacerbate. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, The sour doubting humour has had leave to accumulate and exacerbate.

Hence **Exacerbated** *ppl. a.*

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Exacerbated*, provoked or vexed, afresh. 1804 *Miniature* No. 1. (1806) I. 6 The ponderous dignity of the Rambler would, with 'exacerbated' severity, lament the sad degeneracy of the present day, etc. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 The disease had come back with... exacerbated virulence. 1857 *G. GILLMAN in Waller & Denham's Poems* 208 Butler, then a disappointed and exacerbated man, was malignant enough to lampoon him for lunacy.

**Exacerbation** (egz-, eksæ'səɪbət-ʃən). [*ad. L. exacerbation-em*, n. of action *f. exacerbāre* to EXACERBATE.]

1. The action of exacerbating or provoking to anger or hatred; the condition of being exacerbated; embitterment, irritation; an instance of the same.

1821 *N. T. (Rhem.) Heb.* iii. 15 Do not obdurate your hartes as in that exacerbation. 1605 *G. POWELL Anus, Puritan-Papist* 39 It breedeth exacerbation of minde. 1633 *EP. REYNOLDS Peace Ch.* 27 Which course usually tendeth to mutual exacerbation. 1797 *GOOVIN Enquirer* I. x. 86 Fits of peevishness and exacerbation. 1808 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 Political controversy, and the ex-

acerbation of spirit into which it degenerates. 1827 CAPT. T. HAMILTON C. Thornton (1843) 81 Those exacerbations of temper to which he was habitually liable. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xliii. 206, *foolish*. The exacerbation between Jews and Samaritans was always at its worst during the anniversaries of the national feasts.

2. Increase in severity (of disease, sufferings, punishments, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly *Pathol.*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc.); also *transf.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 64 Conjectures of I know not what kind of feaver, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 366 A Fit or Exacerbation at every Circuit of the blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 348 A great Exacerbation of this Pain the Moment after swallowing anything. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 297 A vigilant magistracy, an accurate police, contribute more to the restraint... of crimes than any violent exacerbations of punishment. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 111 He absolutely trembled with... the exacerbations of his valour. 1861 J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 608 There are few diseases more painful to witness than is tetanus, especially during the exacerbations of the spasm. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 80 Hectic fever is of a distinctly intermittent or remittent type, there being exacerbations.

† **Exacerbescence.** *Pathol. Obs.* [f. as next: see -ENCE]. Increase of violence or severity (in a disease); = EXACERBATION 2.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 162 Hectic fever... having the exacerbance towards evening.

**Exacerbescit** (egzærsibēsēnt), a. [ad. L. *exacerbescit*-em, pr. pp. of *exacerbescere* to become angry, f. *ex-* (see EX-PREF.) + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter.] Tending to become embittered.

1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. of Rue Catin* xi. 155 That exacerbescit irritability had been partly assumed.

† **Exacerbation.** *Obs.* [as f. a. \**exacerbationem*-em, n. of action f. *exacerbare*, f. *ex-* intensive + *aceruare* to heap, f. *acerous* heap.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

† **Exacinate.** *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *exacinate*-ppl. stem of *exacinare*, f. *ex-* out + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels or stones from fruit. 1656-1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Exacination.** *Obs.*

1658-96 in PHILLIPS, 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), 1775 in ASH. **Exaction**, obs. form of EXACTION.

**Exact** (egzækt), a. [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pp. of *exigere*: see EXACT *v.*]

The L. adj. has the senses (1) 'highly finished, consummate', from the vb. in the sense 'to complete, bring to perfection', and (2) 'accurate, precise', from the vb. in the sense 'to calculate precisely'. See EXACT *v.*

1. Perfected, consummate, 'finished'.

† 1. Of qualities, conditions, attainments, etc.: Consummate, finished, refined, perfect. Rarely in bad sense. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'exact taste' have a mixed notion of sense 5, b, to which the later instances should perh. be referred.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* viii. We all acknowledge both thy power and love to be exact, transcendent, and divine. a 1659 OSBORNE *Quercus* Epist. (1673) Ss iv b. The employment of Children in their exactness in innocence, being to make Houses and raise Pies of Dirt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.* The hearing is most exact in the hare. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 123 They... pursued... their Redeemer with... exact Bitterness. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iii. (1852) 546 Certain Indians, whose exacter education he was desirous of. 1726 W. R. CHETWOD *Adv. Capt.* R. Boyle 203 Every Feature so exact and uniform... that I was amazed. 1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady*, A man... of an excellent understanding, and an exact taste.

† 2. Of persons: Highly skilled, accomplished, (in taste) refined. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 28 Baldvine a Devonshire man... was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher. c 1616 FLETCHER *O. Corinth* i. ii. A Lady of your youth... a most exact lady, may do all this Out of a virtuous love. 1666 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 80 Christ, he is as exact in all spiritual diseases as he is in any disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 107 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvi. 275 Two Sew'ts... Exact of taste.

† 3. Of material objects: Highly wrought, elaborate. Of buildings, etc.: Well-designed. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 477 Smallest Lineaments exact In all the Liversies debt of Summers pride. c 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 89 A very Exact house and gardens.

II. Precise, rigorous, accurate.

4. Of law and its administration, rules, order, procedure, etc.: Admitting of no deviation, precise, rigorous. † Of diet: Strictly regulated.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 52 Hyt was not possybul coynely, by exacte law and pollycy, to bryng such a rude multitude to perffayt cyyvyltye. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. ii. (1634) 4 Observeth in working a most exact or lawe. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Patient... may protract a miserable Life with an exact thin Diet of Whey Broths, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 296 Here there is the exactest Uniformity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 414 The troops were kept in such exact discipline, that the people... remained in their houses. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 Eloquence... rests on laws the most exact and determinate.

5. a. Of actions, processes, investigations, knowledge, etc.: Accurate in detail, strict, rigorous.

1533 MORE *Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 Suche exacte cyrcumspession... to be by me used in my wrtyng. 1561 T. NOR-

TON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 6 b. There nedelh... an exacter diligence. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 244. 111. 81 How waire judgis should be in trusting accusations without an exacte tryall. 1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 That Tho. Johnson and Robt Chilton doe take an exact veiw of all the leads about the church. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* i. 549 Folding it with the exactest care. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. He gave an exact acquaintance with every part of elegant literature. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 19, I shall act upon it in the most exact manner. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. vii. 337 [Boyle] was the first who instituted exact experiments into the relation between colour and heat.

b. Of persons or their faculties: Characterized by accuracy of knowledge, observation, statement, workmanship, conduct, etc. Of a judge, etc.: Strict, rigorous.

1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before the exactest Auditors And set me on the prooffe. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxliiii. 2 Paraphr. 690 To appear with hope or comfort before thine exact tribunal! 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 148 Mezeray is the exacter Writer. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 34, I have followed our most exact Observer Mr. Flamsteed. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 439 The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* i. 646 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact... Gave Virtue and Morality a grace. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* 1877 i. 26, I... Am the exacter labourer. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 144 The poorer citizens... were more exact in obedience and discipline.

6. Of ideas, images, representations, expressions, descriptions, resemblances, etc.: Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, precise, accurate.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 236 The visible and exactest figure of loneliness it self. 1663 COWLEY *Royal Society* iv. Who to the Life an exact Piece would make. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 400 This book contains as the most ancient, so the most exact story of the world. 1753 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* iii. 19 The exact similarity of the two halves of the face. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. i. 1. 79 It is not easy to give an exact translation of this passage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 178 Such a one is able to form in his own mind an exact idea of order. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vii. It was some time before they [shouts] were in exact response to their own. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* v. 133 Man's efforts to get easier, fuller, and exacter expression for his thoughts.

7. Of a calculated result, a quantity or quantitative relation, a position, figure, date, etc.: Precise as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is precisely what is designated; = (the) precise.

1601 SHAKS. *Alb.'s Well* III. vi. 65 The merit of service is sildome attributed to the true and exact performer. 1664 EVELYN *Ket. Hort.* (1729) 187 The Cutting and the Pruning were perform'd in such and such an exact Minute of the Moon. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 1. 21 The pupil, under all its different dimensions, retains its exact circular shape. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 205 When the given surd contains no exact power, it is already in its most simple terms. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Cosmos. Phys. Sc.* iv. 32 Not following the exact law of gravity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 50 The exact appearance of a mountain of cast copper. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing*: The exact value of particular remedies... is by no means ascertained. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 7 At the instant of reaching its greatest height, or in other words at exact noon. *Mod.* These are his exact words. A is an exact multiple of B.

8. Of methods, instruments of research, language, etc.: Characterized by precision, not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty. *Exact sciences*: those which admit of absolute precision in their results; esp. the mathematical sciences.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 37 Having no instruments exact enough. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* Pref. (1689) 4 Perfect knowledge of the exactest ways of the practical part of the Art. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 73 The exactest arts of building ships... were not unknown to him. 1841 MYERS *Calc. Th.* III. § 7. 22 No spoken language has yet been found exact enough to express the highest generalizations. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. 1. 3 All who have studied an exact science must have experienced the formidable difficulties which elementary chapters invariably present. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 3 The exact sciences constituted the preponderant discipline. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 26 Of the creative arts, we may make two classes—the less exact and the more exact.

† 9. As adv. = EXACTLY. *Obs.*

1677 GILPIN *Demuel.* (1689) 407 In seeming exact-suiting scripture suggested. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 11 Nature... works of her self a great deal better and exacter than we can direct her. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 182 Guide his Foot the firmer and exacter. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 97 There's a Rehearsal, Sir, exact at once. 1791 COWPER *Vardolok* 36 Two lobes, protruding, paired exact.

† **Exact**, *pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pp. of *exigere*: see EXACT *v.*] Drawn forth by descent, descended.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lxi. (1612) 267 Of noble Parentage and rich was Mandeuil exact.

**Exact** (egzækt), *v.* [f. L. *exact*-ppl. stem of *exigere*, f. *ex* out + *agere* to drive. The lit. sense is thus 'to drive or force out'; hence the various derivative senses 'to demand, require'; 'to try, weigh accurately'; 'to complete, bring to perfection'; with other significations not retained in the English derivative.]

1. *trans.* To demand and enforce the payment of (fces, money, taxes, tolls, penalties, etc.); to extort. *Const. from, of, + on, + upon.*

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 308/1 The freres quarterage, which he sayd that thei exacte of every household. 1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 102 The Mayre... and Burgessess... exact upon them... tolls. 1548 FORREST *Plas.* *Poey in Starkey's England* App. 95 Too reyse his Rent alas it needathe not or fyne tecture for teanure of the same. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 164 Where a Law exacteth a Pecuniary Mult. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-3 II. 68 In it [the Patent] none of those fees or summs exacted are specified. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jeris.* (1732) 4 They take occasion to exact from Passengers... arbitrary... Sums. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vi. Flatterers... exact the same taxes on all below them which they themselves pay to all above them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Voy.* to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 This seafaring people... exacted toll... from the ships of all other peoples.

b. To require or enforce the surrender of (an object). *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 468/2 His Books burnt... After that they had been diligently exacted of all that had any of them.

c. *loosely.* To inflict (vengeance). *Const. against, from.*

1658 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 3 The revenge which he would one day exact against his uncle. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 65 The King angrily bade him exact vengeance from the town.

d. With *personal obj.* To extort money, etc. from; to oppress with exactions. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 2 The officers... unlawfully exacted the Kinges subiectes. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix. The poor concussed state Shall ever be exacted for supplies.

2. To require by force or with authority the performance of (duty, labour, etc.), the concession of (anything desired); to insist upon. *Const. from, of; in early use sometimes with clause or inf. as obj.*

1564 GOLDING tr. *Justin* (1570) 87 The common people... importunately exacted to have all dettes clerely released. 1576 FLEMING *Panop.* *Epist.* 97 The courtesie which I exact of you. 1606 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Let my breath exact You strike sad tones unto this dismal act. 1638 R. WEST in *Jonsonus Virb.* 56 Thou exact'st our best houres industrie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 175 All the Wealth is almost in their Hands, whereof an Account is exacted. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 148 A Precept... too perfect to be severely exacted in that Infant Age. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 Christ came to exact Obedience from every Creature. 1748 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 235 Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the oath of supremacy had been exacted from members of the House of Commons. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 39 Labor exacted with stripes. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 William exacted strict attendance at divine service from all his company.

3. Of circumstances, conditions, dignities, etc.: To render becoming, desirable, necessary, or unavoidable; to call for, demand, require. *Const. from, of, rarely with direct personal obj. and inf.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* § 56. Cij b. Then followeth the drawing of such Instruments in forme... as the qualitie of the fact or contract exacteth. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus* *Crosse* 27 The crowne exacteth of us reuerence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Our state exactes, Our subjects not alone to beare, but praise our acts. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 47 The place you sit fill, has more than amply exacted the Talents of a wary Pilot. 1680 BOYLE *Scaph. Chem.* v. 289, I must withhold my Belef... till their Experiments exact it. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 28 Their gray hairs exact of us a particular respect. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 No form of friendship under the sun had a right to exact such a concession. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The scurvy exacts a comfortable temperature and a drying one.

† 4. *intr.* To practise exactions, impose contributions. *Const. on, upon.* Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1592 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Gevinge to the nobilitie... unjuste... libertie to exact on the baser sorte of people. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxxix. 22 The enimie shall not exact vpon him. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 He was again informed... how he exacted upon the Normans. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 276 Others were exacted upon in what they bought. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 86 Innkeepers think they have a right to exact upon Strangers. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 67 To cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness.

5. *trans.* In etymological sense: To force out, extract. *arch.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1647) 103 It passeth my Chymistrie to exact any agreement herein out of the contrariety of writers. 1674 GORT. *Tongue* vi. § 23. 130 We do like witches with their magical chymistry, exact all the venom. 1883 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* (1884) 6 He next withdrew The seeds of fire that else had still lain hid In... the blue flakes of flint For man to exact and use.

6. In various occasional uses: † a. To interpret rigorously (*obs.*). † b. To render exact, finish, perfect (*obs.*). c. *nonce-use* (after L. *exigere*). To produce (a work of art).

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 This [Matt. II. 12] is a strange Phrase, if it should be exacted by our manner of expressing. 1669 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 67, I have tore out some leaves... which I shall send you somewhat more exacted 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* III. (1875) 70, I think the 'Dunciad' is the most absolutely chiselled and monumental work 'exacted' in our country.

7. *Lav.* (See *quots.*)

1609 COWEL *Interp.* s. v. *Exigent*, This writ... seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because it exacteth the party, that is, requirith his expearance or forthcomming, to answer the lawe. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 283 A writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias*... which requires the sheriff to cause the



defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; if he does not appear, he shall then be outlawed.

*transf.* 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* I. 289 Shelley ought to have been exacted five times before the outrageous sentence of outlawry was passed against him.

**Exactable** (egzækt'bl), *a.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be exacted.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 622 A certain percentage is exactable. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 798 The highest rate of interest 'exactable' by law was five per cent.

**Exacted** (egzækt'ed), *pp. a.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1628 *Barnwell's Apol.* Eiv b. The third part of the exacted debts. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 183 Finding the inhabitants...abhorring all exacted labour. 1874 Miss Mulock *My Mother & I* 138 Beyond exacted lessons I had never cared to study.

**Exactor** (egzækt'or), [f. EXACT *v.* + -ER: see EXACTOR.]

1. One who enforces payment of (dues); also one who demands more than his due, an extortioner. Const. of; = EXACTOR I and 2.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 55 They [the Tartars] are most intolerable exactors. 1612 Bacon *Ess.* *Judicature* (Arb.) 458 The attendance of Courts is subject to four bad instruments. The fourth is the Poler and exactor of fees. 1673 *Temple Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 47 They take Advantage of other Mens Ignorance as great Exactors, where the Law is in their own Hands. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Daniel* 183 Antiochus Epiphanes shall be a great exactor of Tributes.

*transf.* 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 8 Vnkind exactors of their fathers breath.

2. = EXACTOR 3. Const. of; also upon with *pers. obj.*

1561 T. NORTON *Catwin's Inst.* II. 110 A rigorous exactor that will not be satisfied but with his ful task performed. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* I. viii. 31 The rigid exactors of the...Judicial observation of the Lords day. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 81 Prouph to be...rigorous exactors upon others. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 185 No men are so strict exactors of modesty in a servant as those that are most prodigal of their own. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 He was so rigid an exactor of perfection. 1768 *Disinterested Love* II. 144 A severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

**Exacting** (egzækt'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXACT.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. II. ii. 295 Disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falsehood, false exacting. A 1716 *South. Serm.* I. v. (R.). By a vigilant exacting from them [teachers]...the instruction of their respective flocks.

**Exacting** (egzækt'ing), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] That exacts, in senses of the vb.

1. That collects taxes. *Obs.*  
a 1628 RALEIGH *Prerog. Part.* 9 Hee called all his exacting officers to account.

2. That demands excessive payment, extortionate. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. 85 If he for the execution thereof should aske me more...than we agreed for, were not this man a naughty, exacting, and fraudulent fellow?

3. Of persons, their feelings, temper, etc.; That requires or is disposed to require too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices.

1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 107 Set at liberty by death thou owest no debt T' exacting Nature. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, Mrs. Skewton...was in the irresolute, exacting, jealous temper that had developed itself on her recovery. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 132 You are naturally jealous and exacting. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 4 All the exacting ideas of early youth in relation to love and lovers. *absol.* 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* II. v. (1861) 328 There is a great difference between...the exact and the exacting. 1868 PRATT *Water Farm.* xi. 115 The returns shall...satisfy the most exacting.

Hence **Exactingly** *adv.*, in an exacting manner.

**Exactness**, the quality of being exacting.

1849 *Lit. World* (N. Y.) No. 127. 4 It [truth] applies to particulars as exacting to generals. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 188 A sensitiveness about his own position...which might have turned to jealous exactingness. 1889 MORLEY *Walpole* 107 The boundless activity and exactingness of a reformed House of Commons.

**Exaction** (egzækt'sən), [a. F. *exaction*, ad. L. *exaction-em*, n. of action f. *exigere*: see EXACT *v.*] The action of exacting.

1. The action of demanding and enforcing payment (of fees, taxes, penalties, etc.); an instance of the same.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 Pe bingus pat ben duwe to prest shulde...be joven frey, wipouten exactionem. 1382 — 2 *Macc.* iv. 27 Exactionem of tributus perteyne to hym. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairfor, our Souerane Lord...knew na...cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. i. iii. 166 What should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mariæ* Cl. 6 Assigning of places for the exaction of it [customs]. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 30 He was the proper object of penal exaction. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 108 He could not allow that its [Ireland's] exaction deserved the name of plunder. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Exactions of market and harbour dues.

b. The action of enforcing the performance of (a task) or the rendering of (respect, service, obedience, etc.).

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* 93 He...is strictly just in the exaction of respect. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 161 The exaction of a written dissertation on a given thesis...seems likely to be efficacious.

2. The action of demanding or requiring more

than is due or customary; an instance of the same; an illegal or extortionate demand; extortion.

1494 FARNAV *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 43 [Allectus] vied and exercised many Tyrannies and exactions. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India*, Complaints against Muteuma of many wrongs and exactions done by him. 1632 LITTON *Trans.* v. 180 The Master...who as he was an Indulgent, vied me with great exaction. 1655 DICKES *Compt. Ambass.* 21 Great exactions used by the Innekeepers at Gravesend. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 286 Tyrannous exaction brings on servile concealment. 1863 MARV HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christians of the plain are especially exposed to exactions of the Government. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 348 We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.

3. A sum of money which is exacted; an arbitrary and excessive impost.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* vi. xix. (1495) 205 Lordes...ouersette...the people with exactions and talyages. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 227 Many cytees in Gyan fell fro the obediens of Prince Edward...for grevous exactions that were leyde upon hem. 1536 PRYNOR *Life St. Birgette* in *Myr.* our *Ladye* Intro. 53 The kyng of Sweicia wolde have charged his comons with a great exaction. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 25 They vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 123 The small balance of fifteen thousand pounds remaining of the unjust exaction aforesaid. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 256 The exactions might have been tolerated if the people had been repaid by protection.

4. *Law.* (See quot.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Extortion is where an Officer demandeth and wresteth a greater summe or reward than his just fee: And Exaction is where an Officer or other man demandeth and wresteth a fee...where no fee...is due at all. 1672 in *Cowel's Interpr.*

b. (See quot. and EXACT *v.* 7).

1816 CHITTY *Crim. Law* I. 359 The five exactions or callings of the defendant, and his non-appearance at the five successive county courts.

† **Exactionis**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXACTION + -OUS.] Characterized by exaction; exorbitant.

1620 R. JOHNSON'S *Kind.* & *Comm.* 477 An exactionis Prince. 1633 *Cal. St. Papers* Dec. The parish clerk...would not suffer a poor parishioner...to be buried without such exactionis fees as were unreasonable.

**Exactitude** (egzæktit'ud), [a. F. *exactitude*, f. exact: see EXACT *a.* and -TUD.] The quality of being exact; attention to minutiae, accuracy of detail, precision. † Also (as in Fr.) = EXACTNESS, perfect correctness (of a statement).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 132 There is...in virtue, an exactitude and steadiness or rather kind of stiffness. 1794 C. ADAMS *Nat. & Expt. Philos.* I. xi. 440 The weight of the balloon determined with the most scrupulous exactitude. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 419, I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Ede* 87 Performing the initial duties to her dead with the awe and exactitude that belong to religious rites. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Ebs.* Ser. i. (1873) 153 To occupy himself with the exactitudes of science.

**Exactive** (egzæktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exactus* (see EXACT *v.*) + -IVE.] Disposed to exact or be exacting. Const. of. Hence **Exactiveness**, the quality of being exactive.

1822 (G. GROTE) *Anat. Inf.* *Nat. Relig.*, Personal affections...almost always frivolous and exactive. 1858 W. HANNA *Ministry in Galilee* 216, I am selfishly exactive of affection. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenti* 50 It was...an exactiveness of virtue, that had made him carry himself with such modesty.

**Exactly** (egzæktli), *adv.* [f. EXACT *a.* + -LY.]

1. In a perfect manner, perfectly; to a perfect degree, to perfection; completely. *Obs.*

a 1533 FAIRY *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 85 The Scripture is for that intent left with us, that it may be understood of us exactly, and to the uttermost point. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 300 A figure like your Father, Arm'd at all points exactly. *Cap a Pe.* Appears before them. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. (1647) 283 His Frontier cities...were exactly fortified. 1663 BOYLE *Consid. Exp. & Nat. Phil.* I. 60 In the life to come, when we shall questionless glorify God exactliest, we shall have, etc. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 Glass-Tubes...exactly closed; or Hermetically sealed at the one end. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 32, I could not find it had any in places exactly darkened. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 7 He was exactly well bred. c 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 108 On the top of w<sup>ch</sup> hill you see a vast prospect Exactly Round it. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 357 They are...exactly proportion'd in their Features.

2. In an exact or accurate manner; with careful attention to detail; with strict conformity to rule; punctually; with propriety. Now somewhat *rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lit. Lit.* xxi (1627) 249 Learning to construe the Hebrew into the Latine exactly. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 66, I went to see more exactly the rooms of the fine Palace of Luxembourg. 1709 STURGE *Talks* No. 5 p 2 He remembered he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment. 1712 TIGHELL *Spect.* No. 410 p 1 A Lady most exactly dressed from Head to Foot. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 87 Let it be quickly dried on the outside, and exactly weighed. 1774 CHESTERS. *Lett.* I. xlii. 135 We must...not pass a word which we do not understand...without exactly inquiring the meaning of it. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 682 The sixth part [of his revenues] had been exactly paid. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 66 He paid for his lodging exactly and regularly. † 3. Precisely, as opposed to vaguely; in express terms. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 36, I adhere unto Archimedes who speaketh exactly, rather than the sacred Text which speaketh largely.

4. Of knowledge or statement: Accurately, with strict correctness.

1776 *Trial Nundocmar* 231, I do not know his age exactly, he is a young man. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs* xi. (1878) 225, I could not repeat the words exactly to Old Rogers. 1879 LOCKVER *Elem. Astron.* vii. 240 The circumference...more exactly expressed...is 3'4159 times the diameter.

5. Of resemblance, agreement, adaptation, correlation: Precisely; without any discrepancy.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 2 Every event is not exactly correspondent to the prediction. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. I was of opinion, that two such places would fit our two daughters exactly. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 145 Divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, if they will exactly divide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. x. 65 When this hail was squeezed together, it exactly resembled a mass of oolitic limestone.

b. Qualifying a predication of identity, a specified quantitative relation, position, manner, time, etc.: Precisely, 'just', as opposed to approximately.

1658 F. OSBORNE *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz. A & Good Books*...running...so exactly the fate of Acorns. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. 12 Every other workman being exactly in the same situation. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 26 It is not a general rule to recover exactly in the same position of your sword. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 720 The seventh division falls exactly on the bend of the knee. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1869) 99 Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 56 The English will go exactly as if they were in England. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* *Heat* 329 The difference...will be found to be exactly equal to the height of a column, etc. *Mod.* Exactly at one o'clock Her Majesty arrived. You are exactly the man for the post.

c. *ellipt.* expressing entire approval of, or concurrence in, a suggested statement. *collog.*

1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab. Ball.* 'Nancy Bell' xvi, 'I'm boiled if I die, my friends', quoth I, And 'exactly so!', quoth he. *Mod.* 'Then you think the letter is a forgery?' 'Exactly'.

d. with expressed or implied negative, often used when the statement denied is to be replaced by another somewhat similar in effect.

*Mod.* Without exactly denying it, he led me to believe it was not true. He is not exactly a scholar, but he has read a great deal.

**Exactment** (egzæktment), *rare.* [f. EXACT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exacting; exactation.

1808 LAMB *Spec. Eng. Dram. Poets* 327 The hours and half-hours as they expire...bring him nearer and nearer to the exactment of his dire compact.

**Exactness** (egzækt'nēs), [f. EXACT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exact.

1. Consummate skill; perfection of workmanship, high finish; elaborateness. *Obs.*

1564 HAWARD *Entropius* To Rdr. 6 That worthy orator perceived that Tully should in process of time bersef y<sup>e</sup> Grecians of their exactness in all sciences. 1658 USSIER *Ann.* vi. 592 Young men, who gave offence to every body by...the exactness of their hair. 1668 D. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 19 For curious Painting rich Altars, and exactness of Architecture, incomparable. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Beeth.* III. 121 How fleeting, and of how short Duration is Beauty and Exactness of Feature. 1697 *Cress d'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 123 He went to walk in his Gardens, whose exactness yields in nothing to ours.

2. Of laws, rules, observances: Strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1621 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 82 They observed their Festivals with severe exactness from all work. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 34 If thou knewest the exactness of the law and thine owne weakness. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 25 Doth any one find fault with the exactness of geometrical rules. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1752) p. xvii. Observe...the greatest Exactness in your Regimen.

3. Of processes, results, methods, statements, etc.: Minute accuracy, precision.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 197 We made trial in Scales of good exactness. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz* *Surg.* II. v. 58 Other Wounds...require not such exactness in the dressing. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 At Sea...the Meridian is not so exact to be found to any tolerable exactness. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* Intro. Wks. 1874 I. 4 Persons...who require things to be stated with greater exactness than our faculties appear to admit of. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water* in *Plague Wks.* III. 487 These [medicines] require an exactness in the dose, where a small error may produce a great mischief. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* II. 47 A mischievous plan of the old church, representing with sufficient exactness its state at Charlemagne's coronation. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. v. 263 This very absence of scientific exactness...constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions.

4. Minute attention to detail; carefulness, accuracy. In *pl.* Instances of the same.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 141 The industry, the exactness, the labour in it, confess'd to be more than ordinary. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 16 With the body, same exactness he goes through all the parts of the body. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. ii. 10, I shall follow your orders with great...exactness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. iii. 337 Has Lady G. dated? No, I protest! We women are above such little exactnesses. 1797 MRS. RAEBELFIE *Italian* xvi, He reviewed, with exactness, the late behaviour of the Marchesa. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 463 He had...that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 29 Every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions.

†b. Of personal habits: Regularity, punctuality. Of deportment, dress, etc.: Preciseness, formal propriety. *Obs.*

1633 D. A. *Art. Converse* 4 A certain exactness in all our words and expressions. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 8 A mixture of a French openness and an Italian exactness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 p. 2 An unaffected exactness in his Dress and Manner. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Fam.* I. 167 Six o'clock is our hour; you know my exactness.

**Exactor** (egzæ'ktor). Also 4 exactoure, 5-7 exactour, 7 exactore. [a. L. *exactor*, agent-n. f. *exigere*: see EXACT v. and -OR. Cf. EXACTER.]

1. One who exacts: (in Lat. senses) a. An officer who levies or collects tribute, taxes, or customs; a tax-collector. *arch.*

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 250/2 The popes exactors went about to extort from the Churchmen the fifth part of their goods. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lx. 17 I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousnesse. 1767 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) l. iii. 99 note. The word [Reeve], under the form of *Griewe*, has changed from a public to a private exactor.

†b. An officer of justice (see quot.). *Obs.*  
1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvi. 18 marg. Exactours ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis; and performen the sentence of iugis. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke xii. 58 Lest . . . the iudge deliuer the to the exactour [1611 officer] and the exactour cast thee into prison.

c. One whose duty it is to enforce the performance of work; a taskmaster.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ex. v. 6 He commanded in that day the overseers of the workes and the exactors of the people. 1611 — Job xxxix. 7 Neither regardeth he the cry of the driver [marg. exactor].

2. One who makes illegal or unjustifiable exactations; an extortioner, oppressor.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ix. 8 The exactoure, or the vniust axer, shal na more passe vpon hem. c. 1530 H. RHOPE'S *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 106 Bee not an exactour of another man. 1586 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 624 Provided, he become not prodigall, which would some make him an exactor. 1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 45 No force of treasure is comparable to the greediness of the exactours themselves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Whatever it was the pleasure of the exactor to take. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fant.* v. 108 The warfare against ghostly exactors.

3. One who demands, lays claim to, or insists upon (something) as a matter of right; often with the added notion of excess. *Const. of*

a. 1619 FORTHEBY *Althorn.* l. vi. 8 (1622) 42 As they reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the Exactor. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 146 The will of my Enemies seems to be their only rule. . . their success the exactor of what they please to call justice. 1670 G. II. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 107 He was then an exactor of certain punctilioes. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 p. 6 There are unmerciful exactors of adulation, who withhold the wages of venality. 1848 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 218 So severe an exactor of accuracy . . . ought to be more observant of it himself. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Friends* 10 As the exactor of tasks.

fig. 1643 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* 83 Moses his Law is a severe exactor.

**Exactress** (egzæ'ktrēs). *rare*. [f. EXACTOR + -ESS.] She that exacts, a female exactor.

1612 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city [marg. exactress of gold] ceased! 1624 B. JOHNSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Ritldg.) 639/2 That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy expectation, who is so severe an exactress of duties. 1833 J. KENRICK in *Philol. Mus.* II. 351 The name . . . more probably means 'exactress of justice'.

†**Exactuate**, v. *Obs.* [Irreg. f. L. *exacu-ere* (f. *ex-* intensive + *acuere* to sharpen) + -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To make keen or sharp; to sharpen, stimulate, excite.

1632 B. JOHNSON *Magn. Lady* III. iii. Sense of such an injury received Should so exactuate, and whet your choler. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 680 Some Cephalicks . . . exactuate and strengthen the Inhabitants thereof [the Brain], the animal Spirits. 1722-1800 in BAILEY.

2. To make acrid or pungent.  
1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 104 The Nitro-aerial Spirit . . . doth sooner or later exactuate and make fluid the Salino-metallic parts.

Hence † **Exactuated** *ppl. a.*, † **Exactuation**.  
1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 227 The exactuated Tortures of Antiochus. 1633 CROKERAM, *Exactuation*, a whetting. 1692-1732 COLES, *Exactuation*.

†**Exadverse**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *exad-versum*, -is adv., over against, opposite, f. *ex* out + *adversum*, -is towards, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE.] Directly opposed.

1647 VARO *Simp. Coler* 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can . . . compromise exadverse and diametrical contradictions.

**Exaction**, *obs.* form of EXECUTION.

**Exadify**, var. f. EXEDIFY.

†**Exastuate**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 oxo-. [f. *exastu-are* *ppl. stem* of *exastu-are*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *astu-are* to boil up. Cf. *ASTUATE*.]

1. *intr.* To boil up; to ferment; (of flames) to flare up.

1612 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 192 No flames could exastuate more than their fury and ravings. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exastuate*, to boil or cast up waves, or as a boiling pot does. 1775 in ASH.

2. *trans.* To overheat.  
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 53 That it may not too much exastuate the liver.

¶ (Wrongly explained; see quot.).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exastuate*, destroy the heat of any part. Hence † **Exastuating** *ppl. a.*, that boils or surges up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 219 The unloadings or things cast over-board by the exastuating blood.

†**Exastuation**, *Obs.* Also 7-8 exestation. [ad. L. *exastuation-em*, n. of action f. *exastu-are*: see *prec.*] A boiling up; fermentation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Augl.* iv. 44 If . . . the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to be an exastuation. 1750 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] . . . and put a restraint upon its preternatural exastuation. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

†**Exagger**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exagger-are*: see EXAGGERATE.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) = EXAGGERATE.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 26 Se how this man exaggereth. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgm.* 378 Iulian . . . exaggerated also his sacrifice with scornful taunts.

**Exaggerant** (egzæ'džeránt). *rare*—1. [as if ad. L. *exaggerant-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *exaggerare*: see EXAGGERATE.] One who holds exaggerated or extreme views; an extremist.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The moderate have less courage than the exaggerants, and therefore suit the majority.

**Exaggerate** (egzæ'džerát), v. Also 6 exaggerat. [f. L. *exaggerat-* *ppl. stem* of *exaggerare*, f. *ex-* intensive + *aggerare* to heap up, f. *agger* heap. Cf. F. *exagérer*, 16th c. *exagérer*.]

†1. *trans.* To heap or pile up, accumulate: said with reference to both material and immaterial objects; also to form by accumulation. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol. Wks.* 871/1 Yf hee woulde . . . take no suche bywayes, he woulde not . . . accumulate and exaggerate the gryefes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b, In praisynge or dispraisynge, we muste exaggerate those places towards the ende, whiche make menne wonder at the straungeenesse of any thyng. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 With their flipping and flapping up and down in the dirt they exaggerate a mountain of mire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 330 What a deal of trouble . . . do we sustain and exaggerate unto ourselves, to get that secure happiness . . . which we peradventure shall never have. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Trees of Oak and Firr . . . covered by . . . the Silt and Moorish Earth exaggerated upon them. 1684 iv. ii. 299 The water . . . exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts.

†2. To 'pile up' (eulogies, accusations); to emphasize (statements); to make much of, dwell on the greatness of (virtues, faults, conditions, etc.).

1564 *Brief. Exam.* Sig. iij, To exagerat the matter agaynst them . . . shall . . . be spared. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 707 This word (Mene) is doubled. . . to exaggerate the certainty of the matter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1624) 1123 Alledging and exaggerating many his most cruell actions. 1650 SHELTON *Quix.* (1725) III. II. xxv. 125 They told . . . what had happened in the search for the ass, the one exaggerating the other's cunning in braying. 1650 R. STANFORD *Strada's Low-C. Warfare* x. 12 Exaggerating, indeed not falsely, the Necessity of the Provinces. 1666 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Farnass.* 387 It was . . . very praiseworthy in Bishop Jovius to exaggerate the praises of the Princes his Benefactors. a. 1732 NORTH *Lives* I. 401 His lordship . . . used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of Counsel that insisted so iniquitously.

3. To magnify beyond the limits of truth; to represent something as greater than it really is.

(The 16th century quotes may belong to 2.)

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 359/2 Thus they aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the vttermost file vpon the poore asse and deuour him. 1599 MARSTON *Scio. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Rufus, Ie terme thee but interpeture, I will not once thy vice exaggerate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Exaggerate*, to make a thing more then it is. a. 1631 DONNE *Septuagint* (1633) 105 Men, when they heare any thing, . . . to utter and augment the same . . . and to exaggerate the same by words odious and bitter. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 p. 5 A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues, an Enemy inflames his Crimes. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett. Pref.* 10 They . . . greatly exaggerate the evil they complain of. 1832 WEBSTER, *Exaggerate*, in Painting to heighten in colour or design. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 A modern historian . . . has done his best to exaggerate everything that would tell against the clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 333 The charges were grossly exaggerated, but there is no ground for believing that to have been wholly untrue. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Calumny is more prone to exaggerate than to invent. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 266 In no point does he [Shakspeare] exaggerate but only in laughter. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 59 Early navigators exaggerate without fear to enhance the interest of their tales.

4. To intensify, aggravate (conditions, etc.), abnormally; to make (physical features, etc.) of abnormal size.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vii. 276 A nose exaggerated by intemperance. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 73 The existing distress was exaggerated by this great social change. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. 51 In the preponderating size of the Lumbar Vertebrae man but exaggerates a character generally present in his class.

**Exaggerated** (egzæ'džerätéd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

†1. Heaped up. *Obs. rare*—0.

1551 HUOTOT, *Exaggerated, repositus, a, um.*

2. Magnified or inflated beyond the limits of fact, justice, propriety, or truth; excessive.

The ordinary application of the *ppl.* and *ppl. adj.* now differs from that of the finite verb: we say that a speaker 'exaggerates his facts', but it is his statements that are described as 'exaggerated'.

1725 POPE *Prof. to Shaks.* The most exaggerated thoughts; the most verbose and bombast expression. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 His exaggerated censure of the methods of the ancients . . . had an effect in diminishing their popularity. 1843 BERTHOUD *Sc. Fireside Story* 39 Before any exaggerated report could reach them. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 37 There has prevailed a most exaggerated idea as to the necessity of that force. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 308 Gods were exaggerated heroes, and their heroes were exaggerated men.

3. Abnormally enlarged, monstrous, overgrown. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. x. 65 My route was an exaggerated zigzag. 1885 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 600 He resembles an exaggerated wren.

**Exaggeratedly** (egzæ'džerätédli); *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] To an exaggerated or excessive degree; unduly.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iii. 94 He perceived so deeply, I may say so exaggeratedly, the analogy between, [etc.]. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* II. 47 The persons who most clearly estimate their value, exaggeratedly estimate it. 1879 PROCTOR *Plas. Ways* Sc. x. 210 Turn ve . . . from the exaggeratedly monstrous cuttle-fish, to the . . . sea-serpent.

†**Exaggerately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. \**exaggerate* *ppl. adj.*, ad. L. *exaggerat-us* *pa. ppl.* of *exaggerare* (see EXAGGERATE v.) + -LY 2.] = *prec.*

1646 N. LOCKYER *Sermon* 28 Oct. 3 The action of the Father towards the Sonne is sad, and exprest exaggeratedly, etc.

**Exaggerating** (egzæ'džerätétiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EXAGGERATE v. + -ING 2.] That exaggerates.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 667 The exaggerating language of Mr. Hastings. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 576 In this Mr. Ast discovers the hand of an exaggerating rhetorician. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 77 You always were one of the most exaggerating children possible.

Hence **Exaggeratingly** *adv.*  
1858 CHAMBERS *Jour.* IX. 376 She retailed what Lisa saw . . . fluently, unfeigningly, and, we regret to add, exaggeratingly. 1866 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* iii. 144 Neither heartlessly inappreciative of the past, nor exaggeratingly friendly to the present.

**Exaggeration** (egzæ'džeräté'fən). [ad. L. *exaggeration-em*, n. of action f. *exaggerare*: see EXAGGERATE.]

†1. The action of heaping or piling up; e.g. of silt by a river or the sea; also *concr.* that which is so piled up. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 221 Lakes grow by the exaggeration of Sand by the Sea. *Ibid.* II. xii. 241 The fruitfulness part of Egypt . . . is an Exaggeration, or Ground gained by the Inundation of Nilus.

†2. The action of emphasizing or dwelling on the greatness of (a good or bad quality or action).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1599) 93 In this exaggeration of vices, so also might there be the like of Vertues, as if one should exhort a man to Pietie after hee had set forth all the commodities thereof. 1611 BR. ANDREWES *Sermon* II. 277 Of Himself it is said, and by way of exaggeration, He humbled Himself to death, the death of the Cross. c. 1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing* Wks. (1772) VI. 11 They swear not but when they are angry; and then (for all our clamours and exaggerations) they mean no harm at all. a. 1745 SWIFT (J.), Exaggeration of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.

3. The action of exaggerating or magnifying unduly in words or representation. Also, an instance of this; an exaggerated statement.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 88 Which [small] companies he [Chrysostome], by an exaggeration . . . calleth Nobody. 1685 GRACIAN's *Courtiours Orac.* 35 Exaggeration is a kind of lying: by Exaggeration one gets himself the reputation of a man of bad discerning. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 442 Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 If we were to accept the account of Josephus as not an utterly baseless exaggeration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 177 The exaggeration of the vertical height in the diagram.

b. *transf.* in *Painting and Sculpture*: A heightened representation of a subject either in design or by excessive colouring.

1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s. v. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., This exaggeration must be conducted in such manner, as not to put the objects out of their natural characters. 1818 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

c. *concr.* An exaggerated copy.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 63 Hideous dreams are exaggerations of the sins of the day. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131 The eye of this animal is the most beautiful exaggeration of that of the garelle.

4. Aggravation of a condition, etc.; also *concr.*

1661 COWLEY O. *Cromwell* (1669) 70 The diligence of wicked persons . . . is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their wickedness.

**Exaggerative** (egzæ'džerätív), a. [f. EXAGGERATE v. + -IVE. Cf. Fr. *exagératif*.]

1. Of a statement, representation, etc.: Marked by exaggeration, hyperbolic.

1797 A. GROOES *Bible* II. Pref. 8 This exaggerative language warns us not to take words of that kind in a strict theological meaning. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 123 The exaggerative character of these drawings. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 97 Let this confession put the reader on his guard against . . . exaggerative or prejudicial statements.

2. Of persons: Given to exaggerate; prone to exaggeration.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, 'Out of doors', continues the exaggerative man, 'were made multitudes dancing round the bonfire'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1857) 505 The tender passion is always a strangely exaggerative one. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* 30 Dickens was very often exaggerative and pantomimic.

Hence **Exaggeratively** *adv.* in an exaggerative manner. **Exaggerativeness**, the quality of being exaggerative.

1856 *Chamb. Jyrl.* V. 365 Exaggeratively exhibiting the defects of the system. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 16 'It were better to perish, as I exaggeratively said to myself, than continue schoolmastering'. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 245/1 A certain exaggerativeness in some of his anecdotes.

**Exaggerator** (egzæ'džerētōr), *a.* [late L. *exaggerator*, agent-n. f. *exaggerāre* to EXAGGERATE.] One who or that which exaggerates.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 60 This is the hill that a florid exaggerator has described as a solid mass of coal. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 Fear is a great exaggerator. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* i. 858 Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, Exaggerators of the sun and moon.

**Exaggeratory** (egzæ'džerētōrī), *a.* [f. EXAGGERATE v. + -ORY.] Containing or characterized by exaggeration; prone to exaggerate.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 63 You fall into the common errors of exaggeratory acclamation. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 539 The peculiar, egotistical, and exaggeratory temperament characteristic of the Americans.

† **Exagitate**, *v. Obs.* 7 *pa. ppl.* *exagitat(e)*. [f. L. *exagitat*-ppl. stem of *exagitāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *agitāre* to put in motion, AGITATE.] 1. *trans.* To stir up (the humours, spirits, etc.); to quicken (the breathing); to set in motion (the blood); to excite.

1621 BURNET *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. The devil... gets in with the air, and exaggerates our spirits, and vexeth our souls. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 155 The anxiety and power-fullest respiration of the arteries is exaggerated. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverris* xv. v. 419 Sharp Clysters... which do exaggerate the Humor... whereby the Symptoms are wont to become more fiery. 1727 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 294 A continual Heat... exaggerated by the Temptations of the Town. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sex. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 20 [It business] has exaggerated my complexion to that exorbitancy of Vermelle, that, etc. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 328 The warm Air of the Bed exaggerates the Blood.

2. *a.* Of a disease, pain, etc.: To torment, worry. *b.* Of a man's foes: To harass, persecute. *a.* 1532 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Being so long sick and exaggerate with this same sore. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1882) 15 The pains that now exaggerate his soule, Time cannot tame. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenan's Disp.* 198 When... too much waking hath exaggerated the mind. 1677 GAYNE *Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 32 When it [the soul] shall see and instill the desire of him into it self... it shall cease to be exaggerated by pricking dolours.

† 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 7 a, S. Christosome... wasso exaggerat by the calumnious, and contumelious tongues of heretikes... that, etc. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 86 The king... not determining to give them battle, or exaggerate them at all till, etc. *a.* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rev.* (1688) 485 He was sorry Martinus should be so exaggerated for a speech which... was true.

3. To attack violently (a doctrine, error, fault, etc.); to inveigh against, rail at.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* iii. (1632) 163 This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exaggerate. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 5 The doctrine of predestination was much misused and exaggerated. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Pet. iii. 8 Christians... live in concord, not exaggerating, but compassionating each others infirmities.

4. To debate, discuss.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 294 His last Title... we have no reason to exaggerate in this place. *a.* 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Jas. II.* Wks. 43 During his abode at Rome, the old question... began to be exaggerated. 1662 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men in Phenix* II. 583 Tho this name of Latitude Men be daily exaggerated among us, both in Taverns and Pulpits. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Pap.* ii. (1751) 339 Aristophanes in such a free manner exaggerates the mysterious solemnities.

5. In etymological sense: To shake out. *rare.* 1642 ANSW. to *Obsequy*, agst. King 11 Traiterously exaggerate and toss the Royall Scepter out of his hand.

Hence † **Exagitated** *ppl. a.* † **Exagitating** *ppl. a.*, producing agitation, disturbing.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 578/1 A coacervate and exaggerated Wind. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* iii. ii. Th' ensuing storms exaggerated rage. 1662 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men in Phenix* (1709) II. 507 Having taken an impartial View of this so much exaggerated Company of Men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 In diseases of the chest... Hippocrates condemneth it [sneezing] as too much exaggerating.

† **Exagitation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exagitation-em*, n. of action f. *exagitāre*: see EXAGITATE v.] *a.* The action of stirring up (the blood, humours, etc.), setting in motion or exciting; also an instance of the same, an excitement. *b.* Discussion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1134 This is but a flatulent exaggeration. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 474 Animal spirits are made of the vital, changed by many exaggerations and alterations by the arteries. 1632 tr. *Ernest's Praxis Med.* 401 Neither is there any danger of the exaggeration of the humors. 1684 tr. *Bonif's Merc. Compit.* v. 216 The exaggeration of the more gross particles [of the blood] is... more languid. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 139 Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into Rogue and Rascal.

† **Exagite**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *exagite-r*, f. L. *exagitare*: see EXAGITATE.] *trans.* = EXAGITATE; in quot. to keep on demanding.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 149 It is my liberalitie to afford answer to the Argument from first fruits; why doe you so punctually exagite, exact it?

**Exagon**, -gonal, *obs. ff.* HEXAGON, etc.

**Exalacion**, *obs. form of EXALATION.*

**Exalbuminose** (eksælhiū'minōs), *a. Bot.* [f. EX-*prefix* + L. *albumen* (albumin-) + -OSE.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exalbuminose*, having no albumen.

**Exalbuminous** (eksælhiū'minōs), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] Having no albumen in the seed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 *Thy* (Lentibulariæ) are known from Primulacæ by their... exalbuminous embryo. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

**Exalgin** (eksæ'ldžin), *Pharmacy.* Also *exalgine*. [f. EX-*prefix* + Gr. *ἀλγος* pain + -IN.] A methyl compound of acetanilide, so called from its use as an anodyne.

1889 *Pharm. Jyrl.* 30 Mar. 781/5 Exalgine occurs in needles or in large white tablets. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 A prescription ordering exalgine.

**Exallotriote**, *a. nonce-wd. (bombastic).* [as if ad. Gr. \*ἐξαλλοτριός, f. ἐξαλλοτριέ-ειν, f. ἐξ + ἀλλοτριος foreign.] Brought from a foreign country.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* ii. iii. lxvi. Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticoes and exallotriote spirit?

**Exalt** (egzō'lt), *v.* Also 5 *exsaulte*, (8 *exhalt*). [ad. L. *exaltare*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *altus* high. Cf. Fr. *exalter* (16th c. in Littre).]

Vulgar Lat. had *exaltare* of similar formation and meaning, of which the regular phonetic descendant is OF. *exaltier*, *essaltier*, represented in mod. F. by the two vbs. *exhausser* to lift up, and *exaucer* to listen favourably to (a prayer) with the latter cf. 6.]

1. *trans.* To raise or set up on high; to lift up, elevate. In physical sense now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, or in humorously bombastic use.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esthras* xv. 53 Thou haddest... slayne my chosen, exaltinge the stroke of thy handes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 23 Thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted up to heauen? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 8, I have seen Th'ambitious Ocean swell... To be exalted with the threatening clouds. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 954 Exalting his Courtlax to strike the stroke. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 401 Yesterday one Hoyle was fined; as also to be exalted in the market place... instead of a pillory. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 86 Imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy tow'ry head. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 325 Exalt your heads, ye oaks. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. xvii. (1865) 131 Exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 287 Let the rogues swing, And thus be exalted.

*b. trans.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a song). *arch.* Cf. ENHANCE I c.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 22 Against whose hast thou exalted thy voice? 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 737 Now, Mars, see, said, let Fame exalt her voice. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 642 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Cicely* I. 35 Jane, exalting her voice, cried, etc.

2. In various *fig.* or non-material senses: *a.* To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth. † Formerly *occas.* with title as complement. † Also (rarely) with *up*.

† *a.* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 The three tryalles in a throne, And trewe Trenitie, Be grounded in my God heade, Exsaulted by my excelecy. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. x. One she [Fortune] can high in riches exalte And an other plonge in poeuryte. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. ccix. 241 Wyllyam exalted the Normans, and gaue vnto theym the chief possessions of the lande. 1505 COL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 377 Proue me that your mother Church prayeth not for her departed... you shall be exalted up for euer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 It seemeth likely that you will aspire to take his crowne from him, and to be exalted king yourselfe. 1612 BURNET *Ezek.* xxi. 26 Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *a.* 1668 WALKER *Poems. To my Ld. Protector* xxi. Still as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no distemper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 736 Scepter'd Angels... whom the supreme King Exalted to such power. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* kvii. 330 Society can exalt the meanest and worst of men. 1861 MAY *Cont. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 20 He [George III] came to the throne determined to exalt the kingly office.

† *b.* To clate with pride, joy, etc. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

*a.* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, With littell fauour ye wyl exalt, augement, and grow into greid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 When the Emperesse had... committed the king to warde... she was not therewith a little exalted. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. v.* iii. 67 Not so hot: In his owne grace he doth exalt himselfe, more then in your addition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* n. (1831) 48/2 The covenants... were very reasonably exalted with this success. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 17 Music... when the soul is press'd with cares, Exalts her in enlivening airs.

*c. refl.* To assume superiority. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* i. 5 Then Adonijah the sonne of Hagith exalteth himselfe, saying, I will be king. 1878 B. TAV. *lor Deukalion* iii. i, Exalt thyself past limits of my law, I feed thee still.

*trans.* 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 73 That the Salt does not exalt itself above the Sulphur.

*d.* To praise, extol, magnify. Also *absol.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, He that lyst her name so hyghe exalte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59b, And exalting it [his holy life] moost hye, meke thyselfe in herte moost lowe. *c.* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1023 In Heven... they may laude and exalte with the saintes. *a.* 1545 CROOKE *Pa.* (Percy Soc.) 18 My tongue shall both daye and houre, Dewly exalte thy iustice styl. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 3 O magnifie the Lord with me, and let vs exalt his name together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenia* 132 Taking opportunely hold of an occasion... to exalt the valour of the younger (Prince). 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xcix. 11, Exalt the Lord our God. *a.* 1845 HOOD *Tate Trump.* 140 The brandy and salt We now exalt, Had made a noise in the public ear.

*e.* To raise to a higher class, a higher degree of value or excellence; to dignify, ennoble.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P. 8, I shall not lower but exalt the Subjects I treat upon. 1783 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 80 A negative may be exalted into an affirmative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1772 Men less exalted by spiritual habits. 1866 EMERSON *Nat. Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 The moment our discourse... is... exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images.

*f.* To stimulate (powers) to higher activity.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 307 Each liquid... Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Pt.* vi. iii, Trivial causes had the effect of rousing and exalting the imagination.

† 3. In Alchemy and early Chemistry; To raise (a substance or its qualities) to a higher 'degree': hence, in wider sense, to raise in quality, refine, mature; to intensify, render more powerful (physical agents or effects). Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Then up to Heyvyn they must Exaltid be... to be intronzate In Clouds of clerenesse. 1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 8 A liquid Medicine whose Qualitie of heate is in the 4 degree exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1, Have I... Sublimed them, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I the third region? 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 92 Other stones being exalted to that degree of Hardness. 1725-6 POPE *Odes.* xiv. 402 The hours produce their [vines] latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 44 Oil, purified and exalted by the organical powers of the plant. 1762 GENT. *Mag.* 269 The sun is known to exalt the poison of the viper. 1790 A. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 402 A little strong vitriolic acid, by which the smell was exalted, and a slight effervescence was produced. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 14 This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure... essence. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation.

† *b.* To volatilize, carry off in vapour. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Chem.* iii. iii. (ed. 3) 725 The fuliginosity which made it black will be exalted and leave the Harts-born white. 4. To raise in degree, intensify, heighten.

1842 W. GROVE *Cor. Phys.* Forces 92 If this intensity be exalted to a certain point the sulphuret becomes luminous. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 202 They [varnishes] enliven or exalt the colours by their colourless transparency. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 To colour gold, or as it is technically called, to exalt the colour of gold.

5. *Astrol.* in *passive* of a heavenly body: To be in the position of greatest influence.

1647 *Almanak for 1386*, 2 The Son is exalted and raised uppe in be 19 gre of be Ram, be Mone is exalted in be 3 gre of be Bul. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 48 Saturn being exalted in Libra, in the house of Venus. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dial. Astr.* s. v. *Exaltation*, If power may be deemed exaltation, all planets must be exalted when they arrive at their northern nodes, and advance towards our zenith.

† 6. *nonce-use.* Of a deity: To grant (a prayer) [after OF. *essaltier*, F. *exaucer*].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. (1890) 61 The god almyghty Iuppyter... wolde exalte his requeste.

† **Exalt**, *sb. Obs.* [f. EXALT v.] The action of exalting; in quot. = EXALTATION 2 c.

1617 MARKHAM *Caual.* vi. 2 To the exalt of the most seruicible Beast that euer was created.

**Exalt**, *ppl.*, short for EXALTED.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1835 Bravest of the brave Doers, exalt in Science. 1873 — *Red Cott. Mt.-cap* 1122 Out I stand Exalt and safe, and bid low earth adieu.

† **Exaltado** (egzōltā'do), [Sp., *pa. ppl.* of *exaltar* to EXALT.] A member of the extreme radical party in Spain. Also *transf.*

1824 *Westm. Rev.* i. 25 An apprehension of being esteemed somewhat of an *exaltado*, may have induced him [T. Moore] to make this little sacrifice. *Ibid.* I. 293 Much has been said in Spain... on the distinction... between the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados*.

† **Exaltate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaltātē*-ppl. stem of *exaltāre* to EXALT.] *trans.* = EXALT v. 3.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 Yf thou therefore thy Bodys wyl Exaltat.

† **Exaltate**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exaltāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exaltāre* to EXALT.] = EXALTED.

*c.* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 704 In Pisces, when Venus is exaltat. *a.* 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 527 Every man willethe to ben exaltat. *c.* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. iv. (1554) 167 b, Amid the heauen, was Venus exaltate. *c.* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1161 Salomones throne was with sex graces exaltate [v. r. reidid]. *c.* 1500 *Lancelot* 2551 Sum in to worship to be exaltate.

**Exaltation** (egzōltā'sjōn), *Forms:* 4 *exaltacioun*, 4-7 *exaltacion*, -yon, 6 *exhaltation*. [a. F. *exaltation*, ad. L. *exaltation-em*, f. *exaltāre*: see EXALT.] The action of exalting; the fact or state of being exalted.

1. In physical sense: The action of lifting up or



raising on high; the state of being lifted up, or set in a high position.

1616 LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 278 He comes: whose horse fomed the seas invadation, as th' rider felt him on owne exaltation. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvi. 493 Lift me up from the earth, that I may relish the comfort of thy exaltation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. x. 429 When the sun is at its greatest exaltation in summer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 265 [Glacier] tables... a limit is placed to their exaltation by the following circumstance.

b. *Exaltation of the Cross*: a feast observed on Sept. 14th (see quot. 1884).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Y<sup>e</sup> exaltation of y<sup>e</sup> holy crouche. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* v. 1520 60 b/1 Than was the feast of the exaltation of the crosse made. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 770 Thursday after the Exaltation of the Cross in September. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Cross*. The 'Exaltation of the Cross' was celebrated from ancient times in memory of the miraculous apparition which Constantine saw in the year 317. The day was afterwards kept with greater solemnity, when after the victory over the Persians in 627, Heraclius recovered the true cross.

†c. *concr.* A fanciful name for: A flight (of larks). *Obs.*

1430 LYNG. *Hors Shepe & G.* (1822) 30 A exaltation of larks. 1824 J. M. COLLOCH *Scotland* III. 407, I have never spoken of 'an exaltation of larks'. 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 5/1 Every one with any pretence to be gentle-folk spoke of 'an exaltation of larks'.

2. In non-material sense: a. Elevation in authority, dignity, power, station, wealth, etc.; esp. the elevation of a sovereign to a throne. †Also *occas.* An exalted position; elevated rank.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* vii. 33 The place where hir glorie and exaltation ought to be... manifested. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 25 Here it is to be noted, that God gaue to Christe his exaltation, as to man, and not as to god. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 Ye have presumed thus to stande against the exaltation of this our sovereigne. 1612 BIBLE *Judith* xvi. 8 The exaltation of those that were oppressed. 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 204 Though faith be of an infinite exaltation above understanding. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 268 The Exaltation of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 42 Like that of Joseph's brethren, when he... told them the story of his exaltation in Pharaoh's court. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 188 A master... is in his highest exaltation when he is *loco parentis*. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 88 The Reformation in their minds was associated with the exaltation of base blood.

b. Elation of feeling; a state of rapturous emotion; an undue degree of pleasurable excitement. Also *Path.* (see quot. 1884).

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 219 In tyme of whiche exaltation of his mynde, he... charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher. 1709 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4351/1 We want Words to express the Exaltation it has rais'd in us, to see Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours... crown'd with such Success. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 144 I knew a man in a certain religious exaltation, who thought it an honor to wash his own face. 1874 MAUSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vi. 234 There was nothing particularly noticeable in him except... a condition of exaltation in the spring. 1884 SYD. *Soc. Lex.* *Exaltation*, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

c. An extolling, a laudation. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 190 Your praises, and exaltations of free grace.

d. The raising to a lofty point of excellence; exalted degree; an exalted manifestation.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii. Th' Heroick Exaltations of Good, Are so far from Understood, We count them Vice. 1667 RUSSELL *Serm. Bp. Taylor* (1672) 67 Those Heavenly Bodies... are fit... instruments for the Soul, in its highest Exaltations. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 4 In God all Perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 1 The degree of civilisation of any people corresponds with the exaltation of the idea which is the most prevalent among that people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 12 That chivalrous spirit... was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. 1883 *Christian Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 Is this exaltation of the ideal of life an evil?

e. Augmentation in degree or intensity.

1732 LAW *Serious C. v.* (ed. 2) 75 The refinement and exaltation of our best faculties. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 We obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical power. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 1. (1864) 177 The skin is therefore marked by a great exaltation of the common sensibility of the body.

f. Of prices: A risc. *rare.*

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxi. 536 The last two years being affected by the exaltation in the price. 1884 — *Work & Wages* 22 Quite as great is the exaltation in the price of millstones.

3. *Astrol.* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig.*

12386 CHAUVER *Sgr.'s T.* 41 Phebus the sonne... was neigh his exaltation. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. ix. (1495) 307 The sonne hath his vertue and exaltation in the eighteenth gree of Aries. 1625 FLETCHER *Rello* v. ii. Mars his gaudium rising in the ascendant That joint with Libra too, the house of Venus And Innum Caeli, Mars his exaltation [printed exaltation] Ith' seventh house. 1632 MASSINGER *City-Madam* ii. ii. She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicate trine and face, assure a fortunate combination to Hymer. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The 13th degree of Cancer is the exaltation of Jupiter, according to Albumazar. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. The original meaning of the planets' exaltations seems to have been unknown in the time of Ptolemy. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Your exaltation, and triplicities, Fiery, airy and the rest.

*fig.* 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 372 In such places the force of Custome is in his exaltation.

†4. In the older chemistry and physiology: The action or process of refining or snbliming; the bringing a substance to a higher degree of potency or purity; an instance of the same. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Exaltation, Full ltylty ys dyfferent from Sublimacyon. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a. Let the exaltation of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre. 1605 THYME *Quersit.* iii. 184 Exaltation is euaporation of the impure humour. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 107 The Chyle it self... receiving yet farther exaltations. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* ii. v. (ed. 3) 486 Tincture of Cinnamon... is an exaltation of the more oily parts of Cinnamon in Spirit of Wine. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 Salts, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* It is this exaltation of the sulphurous part in strawberries, that gives them their agreeable, vinous taste.

†b. *concr.* A substance in a highly refined condition. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* i. xx. (ed. 3) 437 Flower of Sulphur... is an exaltation of Sulphur.

**Exaltative** (egzo'tativ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exaltat-* ppl. stem of *exaltare* (see EXALT) + *-IVE*.] Tending to exalt.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive... the other the self-exaltative.

**Exalted** (egzo'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. EXALT v.] 1. Raised or set up on high; elevated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 1. 65 Weepe your teares Into the Channell, till the lowest steepe Do kisse the most exalted Shores of all. 1631 DRAYTON *Elegies, To W. Brown*, Thoughts... winged to fly To that exalted stand. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 175 Thro' half the heav'n's he pours the exalted urn. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 108 The Great King... from an exalted throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms.

†b. Of the voice: Elevated, raised aloud. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 These pronounce the first part of a Sentence with a very exalted Voice. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 74 With an exalted Voice, Captain C... says, etc. 1790 'A LADY' *Norman & Bertha* II. 148 Mrs. Westbrook and Norman heard their exalted voices, but could not distinguish their words.

2. Elevated in rank, station, or public estimation. Usually without implication of any previous lower condition; Highly placed, of high station, etc. *An exalted personage*: used for someone of high (usually royal or princely) rank, whom it is not desired to designate explicitly.

1623-6 COCKERAM in *Exalted*, promoted. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. 126 Peers give way, exalted as they are, Ev'n to their own S...-vance in a car. 1800 FISHER AMES *Enology on Washington Wks.* (1809) 126 Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii. The physician... hoped he saw his exalted patient merry and happy. 1847 DR. CORRIE in *Holroyd Memorials* (1890) 248 To place over us an exalted personage who has not been educated among us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 41 Any man whom a revolution has... hurled down from an exalted station.

3. Of persons: Impassioned, rapturously excited.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 When the Musick was strong and bold, she look'd exalted, but serious. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii. From vale To vale the exalted Adonis went.

b. Of the pulse: High, rapid. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xiii. His pulse was very exalted.

4. Of feelings, powers, sentiments, states of the mind: †a. Carried to a high degree; intense. b. Elevated, lofty in character; sublime, noble. Cf. EXALTATION 2 d, e.

1601 SHAKS. *Tweel. N.* ii. v. 30 Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect, than any one else. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. vi. He, whose high Reason, and exalted Piety, has plac'd him above them. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abraham's* i. 382 You cannot boast a more exalted Hatred Against the Visier's Person. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 The light of God's countenance will irradiate... all their exalted faculties. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) i. 382 Some men are born with exalted powers for this second creation.

c. Of diction: Elevated, 'high-flown'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1842) 61/ After many exalted expressions to that purpose. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Translated Verse* 26 In what exalted strains Sicilian Muses... Proclaim Saturnian Times. 1739 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded. 8 A most exalted Lecture, instructing us in the true Freedom of the Mind.

†5. *Chem. and Phys.* Refined, sublimed, concentrated. Cf. EXALT v. 3. Of flavour, smell, etc.: Intense, strong. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 85 To make projection... with a medicine so exalted, as that one shal extend vpon a hundredth. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 14 It contains a great deal of exalted Oil. 1746 R. JAMES *Introduct. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 18 The Solan Goose... whose Flesh is of a very exalted Taste. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Exaltation*, Most sulphurous matters, much exalted, are observed to be of a red colour. 1756 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 146 The venom of the Adder, or English Viper, is not so exalted... as that of the Italian.

**Exaltedly** (egzo'tedli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an exalted manner or degree; in a high style; also, with exaltation or excitement.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xviii. 51 No one can think exaltedly of God, and think meanly of man, who is the work of God. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 747 One does

not require to dine exaltedly in order to dine well. 1855 DICKENS in J. Forster *Life* (1874) III. Old Lemaître plays his famous character, and never did I see anything, in art, so exaltedly horrible and awful. 1887 T. HARNY *Wood-landers* II. xvii. 323, 'I knew I was right!' said Grace exaltedly.

**Exaltedness** (egzo'tédnès). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being exalted: a. in character, mind, nature, etc.; b. in social position, rank, etc.

a. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 171 The Soul of the Mother, in which there is no such measure of... exaltedness. 1742 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 113 The exaltedness of some minds... may make them insensible to these light things. 1816 BYRON: *Stige Cor.* xii. The stern exaltedness of zeal. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* iii. 132 The Divine perfection... is judged of by reference, not to the idea of grace, but rather to that of exaltedness above the world.

b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exaltedness*... height of promotion. 1866 POSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Pride doth imitate exaltedness.

**Exalter** (egzo'tér). [f. EXALT v. + *-ER*.] One who, or that which, exalts (in senses of the vb.).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652). Fro thys ennos wale of yanyte, O our Exalter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 300 O noble sisters... who were the only exalters of all womankind. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Onakers* viii. § 6. 250 Our Adversaries are Exalters of the Scriptures in words. 1684 tr. *Bout's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 621 Cinnabar... is an useful Exalter, and a... safe Alexicratic. 1732 SWIFT *Answ. to 'A Conclusion'* in *Anderson Poets* 61. *Brit.* (1794) IX. 147 Her majesty never shall be my exalter; And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter! 1734 A. HILL *Adv. Poets*, Epist. 5 A Poet is... an Exalter of what is most dignified, and substantial, in Nature. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The Grave is the only Exalter.

**Exalting**, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. EXALT; in quot. *concr.* † = EXALTATION 1 c.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* F v j a. An Exalting of Larkins. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*, Exalting of Larks.

**Exalting** (egzo'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That exalts (in various senses of vb.).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. ii. (1675) 70 The exalting Efficacy of this kind of Distillation. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) i. 261, I find nothing healthful or exalting in the smooth conventions of society. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 202 The peculiar exalting effect of varnishes upon colours.

Hence *Exaltingly* *adv. rare.*

1855 *Chamb. Jnl.* IV. 222 The soul's glory... shone through them [her features] so exaltingly.

†**Exaltive**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXALT v. + *-IVE*.] Tending to exalt or elevate.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 257 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene, it is so exaltive.

†**Exaltment**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-MENT*.]

The action of exalting; the state of being exalted; exaltation.

1660 W. SECKER *Nousuch Prof.* 109 As he was abased for the creatures exaltment, so he was exalted for the creatures abasement. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) i. 496 Sanctity implying... an exaltment in nature or use of the thing, which is denominated thereby.

†**Exaltress**, *Obs. rare.* [f. EXALTER + *-ESS*.] She who exalts.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* iii. 81 Yours [your opinion] will be found the great exaltress of free-will in men.

**Exam** (egza'm), *collog.* [Short for EXAMINATION.] An examination (sense 5).

1877 *Driven to Rome* 6 (D) Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xix. He sported his oak one five consecutive days and nights before an exam. 1884 *Athenzium* 15 Mar. Advrt. Matriculation and other Exams.

†**Exa'me**, *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 *exam(e)*. [Shortened var. of EXAMINE; cf. *examine* among the forms of the latter.] = EXAMINE v.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eucis* xii. vii. 48 Berough with til exem, and till assay The wond my wyl crafty medycyn. 1572 *Sempill Ball.* (1892) 146 Gif thay repent not... Exame thay conscience of particular paction. 1588 A. KISC tr. *Cani'sius Catech.* 209 Befoir judgement exame thy self and thow sal find grace in the sight of God.

**Examen** (egzē'men). [a. (through Fr. *examen* or directly) L. *examen* means of weighing, tongue of a balance, fig. testing, examination, for \**exagmen*, f. \**exag-*, *exigere* to weigh accurately: see EXACT v.]

The sense 'tongue of a balance' (*ligula*) rests on the authority of the scholiast to Persius; it seems to occur in Virg. *Zeu.* xii. 725, where, however, 'scale-beam' would equally suit the context. Servius obscurely explains it as 'slum quo trutina regitur'. (L. *examen* 'swarm of bees, flock' is related to *exigere* in the sense 'to lead or drive out'.) The Roman forms, *It. exama*, Sp. *examen*, Fr. *examen*, are synonymous with Eng. *examination*.]

1. Examination, scrutiny (of a doctrine, system, etc.); investigation (of an affair). Now *rare*.

1618 BOLTON *Floris* To Rdr. 4 The doctrines... are such as thou art to expect from an Heathen... and their examen will elsewhere fall out fitly. 1645 *City-Alarum* 17 They allow the Prince of Orange every summer a tun or two of gold without examen, for Intelligence. 1715 LEONI *Pal-ladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 45 Things... which I had learnt by a very laborious Examen and long Study. 1801 FURST *Leit. Art.* i. (1848) 370 Recalled his pupil to the examen of the great principle. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 That only [his] wise which... the law of God or the examen of his [his] has pointed out.

b. *Ecol. and Law.* (a) A formal examination (of the conscience or soul). (b) The examination (of a candidate for ordination). (c) A legal examination or inquiry (*obs.*).

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 99. In all those days he made a most exact examen of his Soul. 1669 *WOODHEAD ST. Teresa* ii. vii. 59. This Examen shall have a Bell to ring to it. Let every one... at the time of the Examen, kneel down and briefly examine her conscience. 1685 H. CONSETT *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 95. To compel them to... undergo the Examen the Judge imposeth upon them. 1666 *PHILLIPS, Examen*, a Trial, Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment. [So 1721 in *BALDWIN*.] 1853 *FABER All for Jesus* 36. We might ask it... in our examen of conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Examination of Conscience*, St. Ignatius... also recommends a particular examen to be made, at least daily... on that particular sin into which the individual most frequently falls.

† 2. A critical dissertation or treatise (on any subject); an examination, disquisition. *Obs.*

1656 *HOLLAND Sueton.* To Rdrs, Correct what is amisse according to the Examen and Review annexed to the end of all. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 7. Having greedily read over his Exhortation and Examen a little before. 1667 *BOYLE (title)*, An Examen of the Origine (and Doctrine) of Substantial Formes. 1738 *JOHNSON Let. to Cave Sept.* in *Boswell*, An Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c.

† 3. Investigation by experiment; a test, assay.

1661 *GLANVILLE Vanity Dognat.* viii. 73. The only way to know what is sophisticate is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 25. Some... might here recommend to us... a more accurate Microscopical Examen. 1717 *F. SLARE in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565. I made a yet more nice and certain Examen of these Waters, by mixing Milk with them. 1765 *WILKINSON ibid.* LV. 103. We proceeded to the more important examen, to discover the precise quantity of cork necessary to sustain a man in the water.

4. The tongue of a balance, *rare*.

1832 *GELL Pompeiana* I. iii. 44. Common scales... were found... without that little projecting point above the beam which serves to mark more accurately the absence of equipoise, and which was called by the Romans, *ligula*, and *examen*. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metals* II. 292. When the beam does, by the position of its examen or vertical spur over the axis, appear to have its two brachia exactly in equilibrium. 1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms* s.v.

**Exameter**, -tron, *obs.* ff. **HEXAMETER**.

**Examinability** (egzæminābiliti). [*f.* next; see -ITY.] The quality of being examinable.

1879 *Law Rep. App. Cases* Ho. Lords IV. 801. No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment.

**Examinable** (egzæminābl'), *a.* [*f.* **EXAMINE** v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable or admitting of being examined.

† Of a body: That is to be tested (*obs.*).

1603 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. 122. The Draughts and first lawes of the Game are positive, but... not examinable by reason. 1651 *DAVENANT Goodbert* Pref. (1673) 8. Great bodies are more examinable by being scatter'd into parcels. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 200. Whatever the truth of this Opinion be, it is not here properly examinable. 1678 *R. RUSSELL Geler* ii. iii. 220. Blow upon the Surface of the Examenable Body until it flows. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 104. The smallest examinable quantity of matter. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 70. Half a dozen witnesses not examinable but at so many different days. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 340. The horn... was perfectly examinable.

† b. *Sc. Examinable persons*: parishioners eligible to be examined for admission to communion.

1719 *R. ERSKINE Let.* in *Fraser Life* 46. [There are] upwards of 5000 examinable persons in the congregation. 1722 *WALKER Life of Cargill* 30. In which Parish 300 out of 900 examinable Persons wasted away. 1850 *Form of Petition in Cook Styles of Write Ch. Cris.* Sc. 185. The present examinable population of the parish amounts to — persons.

2. *Law.* Subject to examination or inquiry; competent to be examined or inquired into; cognisable.

1594 *WEST Symbol in Chancery* § 71. That it be such as is examinable in this court. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 21 Feb. The privileges of Parliament... are few to the Commons' house, and those not examinable by them, but only by the House of Lords. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xviii. 471. His determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 300. A fine... is properly examinable in that court only where it is entered. 1884 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Rep. Q. Bench* XIII. By His intentions are examinable to this extent.

**Examinant** (egzæminānt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7-ante, 8-ent. *ad. L. examinānt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v. and -ANT.

The passive sense 2 (in our quot. earlier than 2) is unetymological; *app.* it was felt that the older **EXAMINATE** *sb.* etymologically meant rather 'one who has been examined' than 'one who is being examined', and the derivative of the *pr. pple.* was adopted to express the latter notion.]

**A. sb.**

1. One who examines; *esp.* one who conducts a judicial or academic examination; an examiner.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. ii. 1. Don Quixote... was so discreet, that the two examiners undoubtedly believed he was quite well. 1661 *EVELYN Diary* 13 May. The Examinants or Pessers were Dr. Dupont, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, etc. 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* III. 277. The chief examiners were General Cholmondeley and Lord Albemarle. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Nidli*, xiii. The upper end, where the examiners sat, was thrown into shadow. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. xi. The converts... were... older Christians than either of their examiners. 1859 *J. C. HOBHOUSE Italy* I. 288. Objects whose authenticity may be questioned by the first cool examiner.

b. In comb. *self-examinant* (nonce-word).

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1854) 126. If the self-examinant will abandon this position.

† 2. *a.* One who is being examined; a deponent. *Obs.*

1588 *Lesses Sp. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52. The admiral came away with seven and twenty sail, which this examinant did tell. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 29. She slandered the examinant: being told of the danger of a slander, she is fled. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* viii. He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the examinant believes to be the same. 1777 *T. McKean in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 1. 446. One of the examinants said that... a great number of... officers were killed. 1812 *J. J. HENRY Canth. agst. Quebec* 161. The questions did not admit of equivocation, if the examinants had been so inclined.

† b. One who undergoes an examination as to his fitness for church-membership, ordination, etc.; an examinee. *Obs.*

1533 *D. ROGERS Treat. Sacraments* ii. 14. To instruct all Christian examinants, in their trial to be careful of themselves. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 148. The questions these men put to the Examinants, was not of Abilities or Learning, but, etc. 1715 *PRIEDAUZ On Ref. Two Univ. in Life* 234. The examiners shall examine two at a time... the examinants shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

† **B. adj.** That has the function of examining.

1653 *MILTON Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 373. For the Magistrate... by his examinant committees to circumscribe her free election of Ministers.

**Examinee** (egzæminēd), *pple.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 examināt. [*ad. L. examināt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.]

† **A. pple.** = Examined. (In first two quots. *app.*: Tortured. But possibly it may be a misprint for *examinante*.)

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aloh.* x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 178. Whych must be Crusedfynd and examynat: And then contumeliate both Man and Wyfe. 1560 *ROLLAND Crv. Venus* ii. 354. So vp he rais into an stakkernd stait, As he had bene fra wyl examināt. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxvi. Unless ane were judiciously examinee.

**B. sb.**

1. A person under examination, either as a witness or accused person.

1537 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. 192 note, Sir Francis Bigod... did read to this examinee a book made by himself. 1597 *FLEMING Contin. Hollushed* III. 1409/1. This examināt called on the earle, telling him the lieutenant was there. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcel.* xiv. v. 435 note. To this the tormentors... fastened the armes and feet of the poore examinee or condemned person to be tortured. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 290. There appeared to this examinee one in white apparel. 1855 *KINGSLY Westw. Ho.* (1861) 52. The examinee found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.

2. One who undergoes examination with a view to a certificate, degree, etc.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* ii. 71. The other examinees founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe. 1868 *Daily News* 20 Oct. A system of inter-collegiate lectures... open to all the examinees.

† **Examinee**, *v. obs.* [*f. L. examināt- ppl.* stem of *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.] = **EXAMINE** v.

1560-78 *Bl. Disch. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 27. The persons that are to be examināt, must be comitted to appeare before me of soundest judgement.

**Examination** (egzæminātiōn). *Forms:* 4 -cioun, 5 -towne, 4-7 -cion, etc. [*a. f. examināre*, *ad. L. examinātiōn-em*, *n.* of action *f. examināre*: see **EXAMINE** v.] The action of examining; the state of being examined.

† 1. A testing, trial, proof, assay. Also *fig. Obs.* *exc.* as a contextual use of 3.

1510 *MORE Picus* Wks. 32. In strait balance... If thou shouldest our sinne ponder... Who able were to beare thy punishment... The whole engine of all this worlde... With suche examinacion might not stande. 1556 *LATIMER Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 104. Calamities... be examinations and proofs to provoke unto call upon God. [1799 *G. SMITH Laborat.* 173. The examination, or assay, of the purity of gold or silver.]

2. *a.* The action of testing or judging by a standard or rule. Now only with some notion of 3 or 6. Cf. **EXAMINE** v. 2 *a.* Cf. *Self-examination*.

15386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 301. For as moche as the Examina-cioun is necessarie, let us byygne at the Surgiens. c. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vi. ii. 40. That all examynatiowne Off thai personys properly The kyrk shuld have in gret party. c. 1460 *tr. T. à Kempis* 130. Grace... in euery understandinge submitte himself... to goddis examinacion. 1627 *H. MASON (title)*, The Tribunal of Conscience, or a Treatise of Examination; shewing... how a Christian should examine his Conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Examination of Conscience* should be made at least every evening.

† b. Judicial inquiry into the guilt or innocence of an accused person. *Obs.* Cf. 6.

1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165. Some be day of examinacioun was sette. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxx. 224. The byshop he comytted to the examinacion & correction of the clergy. 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xxv. 26. I have brought him vnto you... that after examination had, I myght have sumwhat to wryte. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* DJ. For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* vi. v. § 3. After a particular examination of Jeremiah... they acquit him. 1685 - *Orig. Brit.* v. 304. They anointed Kings... and not long after they without Examination took them off.

3. The action of investigating the nature, qualities, or condition of any object by inspection or experiment; minute inspection, scrutiny. *Post-mortem examination*: = **AUTOPSY** 2.

1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 99. The examination of passengers at... the frontier Townes of the Princes of Italie. 1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* Intro. 10. The examination of a substance containing few elements. 1836 *Act 6-7 Will. IV.*, c. 89. It shall be lawful for the Coroner... to direct the performance of a post-mortem Examination. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 42 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 35. Which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 727. The colour of the stroke made upon the touchstone by the metal under examination. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Physical Examination*, the investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous. 1888 *E. EGGLESTON Graysons* xxiv. Bob made what a surgeon would call a 'digital examination' of the dungeon door.

4. The action or process of searching or inquiring into (facts, opinions, statements, etc.); investigation, scrutiny.

1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 74. That was agreed at the begynnyng for the better examinacyon of every thynge. c. 1626 *Wotton Let. in Relig. Votion.* (1672) 549. After the examination of circumstances, there is a liberty of judgment. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1737) V. vii. 321. Surely nothing that is self-evident, can be the proper subject of examination, or tryal. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. To look with cool examination upon the disappointments he sometimes threw in her way. 1864 *J. H. NEWMAN Apol.* 129. In that very agreement... would really be found on examination, the elements... of an essential discordance. 1878 *STANFORD Symb. Christi* 4. Such an account now claims our examination.

5. The process of testing, by questions oral or written, the knowledge or ability of pupils, or of candidates for office, degrees, etc. For *Honour, Local, Middle-Class, Pass, Senate-House Examinations*, see those words.

1612 *BINSLEY Lud. Lit.* v. 48. Which worke of continuall examination, is a notable quickner and nourisher of all good learning. *Ibid.* xviii. 288. That euery yeere... there be a solemne examination by the Gouernours of the schoole. 1694 *GIBSON in Ellis Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 235. We met him... just as he was going for Pauls to [sic: read to Pauls for] examinations. 1783 *Let. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232. To day... I went through a part of my examination for Orders. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xiv. A dreadful uncle... volunteered examinations of him in the holidays on abstract points. 1866 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 40. The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers.

6. Formal interrogation, *esp.* of a witness, or an accused person. *Examination-in-chief*, that made by the party calling the witness. See **CROSS**, **RE-EXAMINATION**. † Also, Interrogation under torture.

The judicial interrogation of accused persons has no place in the criminal process of the common law, but by various statutes from 16th c. justices of the peace were directed to 'take the examination' of prisoners before sending them for trial. This expression has survived, though the practice which it denotes no longer exists; hence the preliminary investigation before justices of the peace or police-magistrates is still called the *examination* of the prisoner, so that the word in this connexion has reverted to the obsolete sense 2 *b.*

a. 1556 *LATIMER in Foxe & M.* (1684) III. 385. I was once... in Examination before five or six Bishops... every week thrice I came to Examinations. 1592 *GREENE Art Comytch.* iii. 5. What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 274. The Tormentors examined him... for several hours they ceased not their Examinations. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/3 s.v. *Excellence*, The cross-examination of a witness... is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1881 *MACAULAY W. Hastings Ess.* 1854. II. 151/2. There were bellied examinations and cross-examinations. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2. The party is brought before a magistrate for examination.

b. The statements or depositions made by a witness or accused person when examined; the record of such statements. To take the examination of: to interrogate and note down the answers.

1533 *Frith's Ansv. Alor* Title-p. Vnto which boke are added... the articles of his examination before the bishops. 1554 *Acts 1-2. Ph. & Mary* c. 13 § 4. The said justices... before any bailment or mainprise, shall take the examination of the said prisoner. 1591 *J. HORROR Trav.* in *Arth. Garner* V. 329. The Earl of Sussex... commanded his Secretary to take my name and examination. 1600 *Essex Rebell. Exam.* in *Shaks. C. Praise* 35. The examination of Sir. Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of February, 1600. 1622 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 10. The clerke read the examinations taken in Court. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV.*, c. 64 § 3. Every Justice of the Peace before whom any Person shall be taken... shall take the Examination of the Person charged. 1848 *Act 11-12 Vict.* c. 42 § 19 *marq.* Place where Examination taken, not an open Court. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2. The examinations of the witnesses at the preconviction... never can be used... against the witnesses.

7. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *examination fever*, *questions, statute, system*, etc.; *examination-paper*, (a) paper specially prepared for use in examinations; (b) a written or printed series of questions, etc. to be answered by the examinee; (c) a written series of answers by an examinee; *examination-schools*, in Oxford parlance: (a) the several branches of the University curriculum in which a formal examination is instituted; (b) the building in which University examinations are held.

1884 CRICHTON-BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 The "examination fever," as it has been called, that leaves such unpleasant sequelæ behind it, is now endemic in the metropolis. 1837 (*title*) "Examination Papers for Theological Students. 1838 (*title*) "Examination Questions and Answers, from 'Butler's Analogy.' 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 If he [a professor] wishes for any auditors at all, he must make himself subservient to the "examination schools. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 55 Full information... will be found, in the "Examination Statutes. *Mod. (Oxford)* The Examination-schools are beyond University College.

Hence **Examination**, *a.*, of or pertaining to examination or examinations; based upon (academic, etc.) examinations. **Examinationism**, the habit of relying upon or the practice of employing examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc. **Examinationist**, one who upholds the system of examinations.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 492 Tests preferred by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, presuming the financial... by their humble servant, the examinationist. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 178/2 The establishment of what... we may call an examination franchise. 1884 H. M. JONES *Hinks on Seines* 148 For future success in life the test of early examination proficiency is a most fallacious one. 1884 *Lond. Jnl. Sc.* XXI. 240 A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the 'Chinese of Europe.' 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 Much emphasis is laid by the theoretical examinationists on the supposed difficulty that the public have in discriminating between a trained and an untrained nurse.

† **Examinative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **EXAMINE** *v.* + **-ATIVE**.] Concerned with examination.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. iii. Wks. III. 27 In opposition to such as restrain assent only into the reflexive or examinative acts of understanding.

**Examinator** (egzæ'minētōr), *a.* [late L. *examinātor*, f. *examināre*: see **EXAMINE** *v.*] One who examines.

† 1. = **EXAMINER** 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 299 An inference somewhat Rabbinical, and not of power to persuade a serious examiner. 1783 *Town & Country Mag.* 168 John Hewitt, Esq., examiner of the hearth money in Dublin. 1830 *Moit in Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 698 That severe and acute examiner of historical truth.

† 2. *Sc.* = **EXAMINER** 2. *Obs.*

1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 109 The Witness repeats the Words after the Lord Examiner. 1845 *Scott's Guy* M. xxiii. Having, like a prudent examiner, suffered his witness to give vent to all her indignation.

3. = **EXAMINER** 3. *rare exc. Sc.*

1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democ.* (1676) 38/1 Qualified... by the strict approbation of deputed examiners. 1706 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th Cent. II. iv. xx. 362 These Examinators shall be Masters or Doctors, or Licentiates in Divinity or Canon Law. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Intro. 25 To collect the suffrages of the surgeons who were the examiners. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 259 It was not unusual to obtain a private hint from the examiners on what chapter their questions were to be founded. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 485 In no European Faculty of Arts was Theology a subject on which its examiners had a right to question the candidate.

**Examinatorial** (egzæ'minātōriāl), *a.* [f. late L. *examinātorius* (see next) + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to an examiner or an examination.

1866 *Reader* 10 Mar. 247/1 A person who has frequently felt the examinatorial pulse. 1868 *Dickens Lett.* 21 Mar. Johnnie has my profound sympathy under his examinatorial woe. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 270 Examinatorial experience is not without its peculiar bitterness.

**Examinatory** (egzæ'minātōri), *a.* [ad. L. *examinātorius* belonging to examination, f. *examinātor*: see **EXAMINATOR** and **-ORY**.] = **prec.**

1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 109/3 It... will probably be found more useful for examinatory purposes than the latter.

† **Examine**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. next *vb.* (or ? ad. L. *exāmen*, *-inir*: cf. *origin*).] = **EXAMINATION**. Also *attrib.*

1605 *Assev. supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 43 Therefore the examine of such things we entreat may be left to God. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 14 Upon a second examine, it may seeme to be personal. 1662 J. LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept. Divers persons were excommunicat... both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyets of examine. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 124 note, It may be presumed that the examine roll was very carefully made up by the minister.

**Examine** (egzæ'min), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **examen(e)**, **examin(e)**, (4) **examin**, 5 **examine**, **examm(en)**, 6 **examine**, **exømme**, 6-7 **examin**, 4- **examine**. See also **EXAME**. [ad. F. *examiner*, ad. L. *examināre* to weigh accurately, test, try, inquire into, f. *exāmen*: see **EXAMEN**.]

† 1. *trans.* To try, test, assay (precious metals, etc.). Said both of personal and material agents. Also *fig. Obs.*

11340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyte examynd in fire. *Ibid.* xii. 4 In fire þou examynd me. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 The speche of the Lord examynd bi fire. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 11 þis fyre schal examine and serche alle men dedes. c 1440 Hylton *Scal Prof.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxviii. Suffreth it... to be well examynd thorough ghisly trybalyacions.

2. *a.* To test judicially or critically; to try by a standard or rule. *Obs. exc.* with mixture of sense 3 or 6, to one or other of which phrases like *To*

*examine oneself*, *one's conscience*, etc. now chiefly belong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 He nele nast lete ne smal ne grat þet ne ssel by examened... and y-demid ine þe cort of merci. *Ibid.* 153 He ssel... wel examini þis þoytes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p 236 In examynynge of youre counsellours, yeschil considere many thynges. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Peischewed me a boke, þat my boke was examyned by. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 28 Let a man... examen him selfe and so let him eate of the breed and drynke of the cup. ... 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Examet all thynges and kepe that which is good. 1580 *Baret Adv.* E 398 Doe you not examine or measure such thynges as be done at Lacedemone, according to your lawes and ordinances. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 291 Nay mocke not... examine your conscience. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xxvi. 2 Examine me, O Lord, and proue me; try my reines and my heart. 1634 *Ans. W. Wake Prep. for Death* (1688) 26 We ought... before it be too late, to examine our Soules, and provide for futurity. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ.* *Oxford Pref.*, Examined by the unequal standard of the immunities of mean corporations.

† b. To try, investigate the guilt or innocence of (an accused person). *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 91 And there was oure Lord examyned in the nyght and scourged and smytyn. a 1471 *Chron. Rich. II to Hen. VI* (Camden 1846) 20 Yf thou... were wel examned, thou hast do more ayens the kyng than I. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iv. 9 Yf we... are examined [so 1611] of the good dede done to the sycke man.

3. To investigate by inspection or manipulation the nature, qualities, or condition of (any object); to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize. Also in various specific uses: To check, verify in detail (a calculation, an account); to investigate by inspection or experiment the pathological condition of (an organ, a person, or animal); to subject to autopsy; to search, inspect (baggage, etc.) for contraband goods.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 þei brouht þe cronikles... þe old chartres & titles... Of ilk a bissop se, & ilk a prioure... Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 From humeres he [Pictagoras] turned hym to examine strenges, and streyned guttes and senewes of schepe. 1476 *Proclam.* 3 Apr. in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 To serche, here, and examen alle be plaiers and plaiers and pagentes. 1580 *Baret Adv.* E 397 To discusse and examine diligently the account and reckoning of the soldiers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 89 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 50 It will ask... the work of twenty licensers to examin all the lutes, the violins, and the ghittars in every house. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. 1. 77 The Watch-men... stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to examin every one that passeth by. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 234 The critic Eye... Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23 Doss examine the books, and found the following entry. 1781-3 *Cowper Poet.* *Oyster*, etc. 33 Many a grave and learned clerk, With curious touch examines me, If I can feel as well as he. 1828 *Scott F. M.* *Perth* xix. Let the chirurgeon Dwining examine that poor piece of clay, that he may tell us how he came by his fatal death. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xi. 73 Our guide had examined the glacier for some distance. 1876 *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. iv. 154 The visitors... met to examine the Latin versions. 1879 *Harlan Eyesight* v. 64 Of a large number of men examined in Europe... four or five per cent. have been found color-blind.

*absol.* a 1822 *Shelley Allegory* ii, Many passed it by with careless tread... But others... Pause to examine.

4. To inquire or search into, investigate (a question, subject); to consider or discuss critically; to try the truth or falsehood of (a proposition, statement, etc.).

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* i. 34 The kyng byholdynge and diligently examynynge the thing, made a temple to hym. c 1490 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camd. Soc.) 76 The cause wherof... haib bene... shewed unto you; and... I desire and pray you reply to exammen it. 1538 *Starkey England* i. ii. 28 Thys thyng of Socrates semyth to me somewhat strange... let vs a lytyl examyn thys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 166 If you would take the paines but to examine the Warres of Pompey the Great. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mar.* (1702) 102 It Examins all the Circumstances of Time. 1704 *Addison Italy Pref.*, Few Men... have Talents or Opportunities for examining so copious a Subject. 1785 *Reid Int. Powers* ii. ix. (1803) I. 235 We shall examine this theory afterwards. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 221 The plea which we are examining... would have to be expressed in this way.

*absol.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democ.* (1676) 43/2 At the first sight all is well, but farther examine, you shall find them wise on the one side, and fools on the other.

b. with indirect question as *obj.*: To inquire, try to ascertain.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9618 Prestes shulde... examine what she [the midwife] couthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) to God proueth vs, what we be, and... examyneth how moche we profyte in grace. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 22 Men will not bend their wits to examine whether things... be good or euill. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. (1843) 204/2 It was time to examin how he had lost those Priviledges. 1785 *Reid Int. Powers* ii. viii. (1803) I. 195 To examine whether there might not be other first principles.

5. To test (a person) by questioning; *esp.* to interrogate in order to test the capacity or knowledge of (a pupil, a candidate for a certificate, degree, official employment, etc.). *Const.* *inf.* of, on, upon.

c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 40 3if ony wille... comen to oure breþeren... late þe mynystris diligently examine hem of þe comun feip and þe sacramentis of holy churche. 1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit.* iii. 16 Examine them in syllables of three letters, after in moe. 1715 *Prieaux Reform. Univ.*

liii. in *Life* 235 Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners who examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree. 1730 *Burgh Rec. Dingwall* 30 Nov., in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. vi. (1876) 221 The particular passages upon which he was examined, a 1838 Ld. ELDON in H. Twiss *Life* i. 57, I was examined in Hebrew and History. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 251 At the end of the time the poor wretches were examined... on all these subjects.

*absol.* 1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit.* xxviii. 283 The Visitors... who are not satisfied, to examine where, and as they please. 1863 *Royal Charter* 8 38 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 33 The said Chancellor... shall have power to examine for... the several... Degrees.

† b. To put questions on (what has been learned).

1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit.* vii. 79 Especially examine those Verbs often, which haase upon Preterperfect tenses. *Ibid.* 80 In examining the Syntax, it is the best to do it in Latine.

6. To interrogate formally; question (*esp.* a witness, an accused person).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 3if alle bisschopis... and freris weren wyslyche examyned whether þey weren heretikis. c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* viii. xxiv. 54 The dravere he gert and oþir ma Swa be examynyd, þat etc. 1533 *Earl Dersy* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 115 II. 43 William Dalton squyer examyned... deþosit and saith. 1549 *Campl. Scott.* xii. 93 Quhen thir ten thyrdis var examnit... quhar the sammett armye was campit. c 1590 *Marlowe Faustus* (Bullen) vi. 113 Now, Faustus, examine them of their several names and dispositions. 1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 90 There were no questions asked but... what they who were examined knew concerning Mr. Peter Talbott's exercising of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. 1779 J. HARRIS in *Lett.* 1st *Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined at the Bar of the House. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 429 The usage had always been, upon a common recovery against husband and wife, to examine the wife. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 101/2 If a plaintiff consents to be examined as a witness his evidence may be admitted.

† b. To interrogate under torture. Cf. *question*.

1580 *Baret Adv.* E 395 To take awaie violently, and examine by torments. 1611 *Bible Acts* xxii. 24 The chiefe captaine... bad that hee [Paul] should be examined by scourging. 1728 *Morgan Algiers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him all the while, and to no Purpose.

7. *intr.* † a. To look carefully, 'see to it' that, etc. (*rare*). b. To make examination, inquire into. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 To examine that no one over-heard them. a 1764 *Lloyd Dial. betw. Author & Friend*, Read their works, examine fair—Show me invention, fancy there. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 461 Authority is given to the court... to examine in a summary manner into any offence. 1839 *Keightley Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To examine into the charges. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Crit. & An.* (1882) 223 That is, to examine into the nature of real good.

Hence **Examined** *pp. a.*

1817 *Selwyn Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 To be prepared with an examined copy of the writ. 1861 W. BAILL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In... English law, an examined copy of a deed... is a copy... examined and certified by the proper officer.

**Examinee** (egzæ'minē), *f.* *prec. vb.* + **-EE**.]

One examined; a person under examination.

1788 T. TWINING in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* 20 Jan. Don't you think... that the Examinee... has a natural right to examine the Examiner? 1813 *Examiner* 22 Apr. 228/1 The answers given by examinees. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 528 W What ver should you like? I inquired the examinee. 1869 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 296 What kind of knowledge can they [examination questions] be the test of, in the examinee?

**Examiner** (egzæ'minēr), *f.* [as *prec.* + **-ER**.]

1. One who looks into the nature or condition of (a person or thing); one who inquires or searches into (facts); an investigator. Also † an official inspector (*obs.*). *Const. of.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 202 Sinne is a spiritual leprosie, therefore let vs be also examiners of sinn. 1639 *Massinger Vnat. Combat* v. ii. Be but a just examiner of thyself. 1665 *Orders Ltd. Mayor Lond.* In De Foe *Plague* (1840) 39 That these examiners be sworn by the Aldermen to... learn... what persons be sick. 1668 *HALE Prof. Rolles's Abridgem.* 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses. 1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supp.* § 21 Wks. 1824 VII. 452 The rigid examiners of Christ's pretensions... seldom take into consideration... the love of God.

b. Hence: a frequent title of newspapers. 1710-14 *Swift*, etc. (*title*) The Examiner. 1808-36 L. HUNT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner.

c. (More fully **Examiner of India Correspondence**.) Under the East India Company, the title of an official at the India House, who was responsible for the conduct of the Company's correspondence.

1779 *Royal Kalender* 212 Examiner of India correspondence. S. Wilks. 1836 *Genl. Mag.* Aug. 12 The duties of his [J. Mill's] important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East India Company. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 309 The duty of the so-called examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the Company in India, and to draft instructions in reply. The character of the Company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen.

† 2. One who examines or interrogates (an accused person, a witness, etc.); one who conducts an official inquiry. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 If the same person so entitled... do make suche prof as the said examiners... shall thinke sufficient. 1547 R. CORLIANO *Manner to Exam. Lazarus* Q.ij. The examyners ought to enquire of them by the prymatyve causes of leproy. 1557 *Pavell Barclay's Jugurth* 44 He was electe to be one of the examynours or commysioners to make inquisition of these three pointes rhered. a 1676 *HALE Com. Law Eng.* xii. § 9 A crafty



Clerk, Commissioner, or Examiner, will make a Witness speak what he truly never meant. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1749) III. 606 Nor did they (the Apostles)...alter any one of them (Circumstances) upon different Examinations before different Examiners.

b. *spec.* An officer, formerly of the Court of Chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, whose duty it is to take the depositions of witnesses when so directed by the court. Formerly more fully *Examiner in Chancery*.

3. A person appointed to conduct an examination of pupils, candidates for degrees, etc.

1715 [See EXAMINE 5]. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug. To defeat crumming is the most useful...art of the Examiner. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 An Examination...conducted by the Regius Professor of Civil Law...with three or four other Examiners.

Hence *Examinership*, the office of examiner.  
1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Athenaeum* 14 May 65 1/2 It ought to make examinations less the monopoly of resident tutors than they have been. 1885 *Law Times* 25 July 237 1/2 Solicitors would not like to take paid examinations on the terms suggested.

**Examining** (egzæ'minij), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>]. The action of the vb. EXAMINE, in various senses.

c1385 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 235 In the examynynge of 3oure counseillours. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* 193. I my self shalle make examynynge. 1590 SIR J. SAWYR *Disc.* *Weapons* 20, I will now therefore proceed to the consideration and examynynge of three most important things. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* xxii. (1627) 257 This strict examynynge will be a good meanes to make them attentive. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Unskilled examining is doing serious damage to the cause of education.

attrib. 1793 NELSON 14 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 300 He must be in London before the 7th of March as that is the examining day.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1815 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 222 During the time the wound was examining, Augustus worked himself up to a pitch of agony.

**Examining**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>]. That examines; appointed to examine.

1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 The Bishop of Lincoln ordains. Bowerbank acts as examining chaplain. 1868 M. PARRISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 Oxford is now, with respect to its candidates for honours, little more than an examining body.

Hence *Examiningly adv.*, in an examining or scrutinizing manner; searchingly.

1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. li. She still kept her hand in him, and looked at him examiningly. 1890 *Chamb. Frul.* 4 Jan. 16/1 He looked at her so examiningly that she could not but pause.

**Exemplar** (egzæ'mplā), *sb.* Now rare. Forms: 5 *exemplaire*, -aire, -air, -ire, *exawmplere*, 5-7 *exemplar*, 6-*exemplar*. [a. OF. *exemplaire*, *exemplaire* (see EXEMPLAR), semi-learned form of *exemplaire*:—late L. *exemplarium*, f. *exemplum* EXAMPLE *sb.*

Now almost superseded by *exemplar*; it is possible that some of the recent instances may be merely misprints.]

1. A pattern, model; a perfect specimen (of some quality); a person or thing to be imitated.

c1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poem* 47. Model of ihesu, mytoure of chastite...Trevy exemplaire of virginite. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ij b. After the examplayre of his sone. 1561 T. NORTON *Cathol. Inst.* iv. 60 They...toke their examplar out of the dotages of the Gentiles. 1568 E. TILNEY *Flower of Friendship*. A silent person is the exemplar of wisdom. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therefore that the examplers of the celestials be cleansed with these. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyric King* xxiii. There, great exemplar! prototype of kings! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 311 He could no longer have a living example to copy from. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Nil nisi bonum* 228 An exemplar of goodness, probity, and pure life.

† b. ? A deterrent example. *Obs.*

(1560 [see EXEMPLAR a.])

† 2. A book of (moral) examples. *Obs. rare*—1.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A ij. I tolde them that I wolde make a book and an examplayre for my doughters.

3. † A copy, transcript (*obs.*). b. An exemplar (of a book), one of the 'copies' of which the edition consists.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Every good kyng is preised by the exemplar [Fr. *exemplaire*], figure, or statua of his good condicion, and known thereby, ryght as a man is known by his visage. c1475 *Partenay* Prolog. 131 That I ther take the examplair wold Off a boke of his which that he had made. 1572 W. MALIN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 121 With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skillfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better judge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this exemplar. 1880 *Academy* 4 Sept. 163 1/2 Pamphlets existing in unique exemplars.

† 4. A piece of needlework containing examples of stitches, etc.: see *SAMPLER. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 217 1/2 Exemplar for a woman to worke by, *exemplaire*. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 13 She might goe seeke out her examplers, and to peruse which worke would doe beste in a Ruffe.

† **Exemplar**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *exemplair*. [ad. OF. *exemplaire*: see EXEMPLAR a.] = EXEMPLARY in various senses: a. Serving or fitted to serve as an example, pattern, or model; b. ? Serving as a deterrent (quot. 1560; but this may be an instance of prec. sb.).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 819 To that falt [unchastity in a Vestal] in na grace, Bot eirdit quik, to the laif examplair. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 8 Wee ad thertho his religious lyfe, so examplair for all kynd of vertue. a 1631 *Donne in Selections* (1840) 26 Wash thyself in these three examplair bathes of Christ's tears.

**Exemplary**: see EXEMPLARY.

**Example** (egzæ'mpl'), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *ex-ample*, *exsauple*, 5-6 *exauple*, -awmple, (5) *axampil*, *exsauple*, 6 *exampul*(l), 5-6 *Sc. exauple*, *exampill*, -empill, 5- *exauple*. [a. OF. *exauple*, *exauple*, a refashioning (after Lat.) of earlier *exsauple* (see ASAUPLE):—L. *exemplum*, f. *exem*, *eximere* to take out: see EXEMPT. The primary sense is thus 'something taken out, a SAMPLE, specimen'. The main Eng. senses are derived from Lat. through Fr. In the arrangement below the presumed logical order has been adopted in preference to the order in which the senses are recorded in Eng. See also ASAUPLE, ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE, which are ultimately the same word.]

1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc. that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc.; a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. Phrases, *For*, *by way of*, *example*; formerly also (ellipt.) *example* in same sense.

1447 BORENHAM *Scynthus* Intro. (Roxb.) 3 And to thys manyfold of nature Examplis, acordyth weel scripture. 1538 STARKY *England* I. l. 22 They see examplis of many and dyverse, wch without profyt had attempted the same. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 123 Example his reporting of the baptisme wordes over himselfe...maketh nether baptisme ne absolution. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar examplis drawn fra the haly scripture. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 As for exampill 3e man not say Then feir noch Nor heir ocht. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall find many the like exampls. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 52 Eight pence difference, example, There goeth four load of Sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Desc. Wks. 1887 XIV. 164 Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man who [etc.]. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 210 No criticism can be instructive which...is not full of examples and illustrations. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 62, I might weary you with examples, showing that, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Almost all glaciers present examples of such [glacier] tables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 273 A round, for example, is 'a figure' and not simply 'a figure'. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 69 The will is to Science the first example of power.

6. A problem framed to exemplify a rule in arithmetic, mathematics, etc.; an exercise.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 96 Practice to play this Example of the Notes ascending and descending. 1847 GOODWIN (*title*). A Collection of Problems and Examples adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. 1888 WOLSTENHOLME (*title*). Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-figure Logarithms.

c. A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a 'copy' of a book, etc. (now only with reference to rarities).

1530 PALSGR. 217 1/2 Example of a boke, *copie*. a 1553 ASCHAM in Fleming *Panopli. Epist.* (1576) 437. I have sent examples [of this Epistle] to the Kings majesty, and the rest of that noble and gallant companie. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* I. v. 11 Which a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* v. 48 This Florentine porcelain is especially rare; scarcely thirty examples being known to exist. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 A London bookseller lately disposed of an example for four shillings and sixpence. *Mod.* The gallery contains several examples of this master.

2. *Logic.* = Gr. *παράδειγμα* (Aristotle). The species of argument in which the major premiss of a syllogism is assumed from a particular instance.

a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* t. ii. (1681) 3 An Example is a short Induction, and an Enthymeme a short Syllogisme. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7 Aristotle gives some observations upon imperfect syllogisms; such as...example, which is an imperfect induction. 1860 ABP. TUCKSON *Law's Th.* 249 The Example is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 505 Example comes into use when we identify something unknown with that which is known.

3. A signal instance of punishment intended to have a deterrent effect; a warning, caution; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent to others. Chiefly in phrases, † *For*, † *in example*, to make (a person, etc.) an example, an example of (a person); also, to take example.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* i. 7 Sodom and Gomor...ben maad ensauple [i.e. exsauple], sustenynge peyne of ewerlastinge ffire. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Caused the lord Welles...to be behedded there, to the terrible example of other, which shall put their confidence in the promise of a prince. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 1253 Hanged at Greenwich...for robberies, in example of all others. c1592 MARLOWE *Masque Paris* iv. All rebels under Heaven Shall take example by his punishment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 322 An arrant knave...which I beseech your worship to correct your selfe, for the example of others. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 76 Brought to the barre to be punished for example sake. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius Lou C. Warren* 389 Let these mens unhappy examples be a warning to others. 1771 ANDERSON *Spect.* 16 ¶ 3, 1...will not be provoked...to make an Example of any particular Criminal. 1793 Gov. MORRIS

in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 The examples are so striking and terrifying that every individual trembles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. x.* Has he not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment?

4. A parallel case in the past; also in phrases, *beyond*, *without example*.

1530 PALSGR. 217 1/2 Example a symilitude of a thyng, *ex-ample*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 13 Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want Example. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 50 A Discipline and Generosity without example. 1720 BUTLER *Serm.* iv. 76 He was mild and gentle beyond Example. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 205 The demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., A spirit and a wisdom which has few examples.

5. A precedent appealed to, to justify or authorize any course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1509-10 *Act. 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 That these grauntz be not take in example to the Kynged of England in tyme to come. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* *Hist.* iv. x. (1591) 188 Hordeneion...beganne a very ill example, that all letters sent from abroad should be delivered to the standard-bearers of the Legions. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 11 Katherine of Medicis...according to many Examples of former times, pleaded the right...to assume...the regency. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example.

6. A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good*, *bad*, *evil*, etc. Phrases, *To give*, *leave*, *set an example*. Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated; a 'pattern' of excellence.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iv. 12 Be thou ensauple [i.e. exsauple] of faithful men in word...in faith, in chastite. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 10 They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. Guying example to alle the Barons. c1500 *Lancelot* 3099 Neuer we...mycht Have bet exampl than iffith ws zone knyght. 1570 ASCMAN *Scholien.* (Arb.) 66 This Court also neuer lacked many faire examples, for yong gentlemen to follow. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 Forc'd either to Imitate, or as I do, to celebrate your Example. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* I. He copies from his master Sylla well, And would the dire example far excell. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 588 Of this our own Country ought to set the example to the Nations. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 241 You copy the outline of a model: you imitate the spirit of an example. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. If you will set me that example, I promise to follow it.

b. In generalized sense: Action or conduct that induces imitation; hence, 'influence that disposes to imitation' (J.).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) Cij a/1 The angels take by yefte and yefe forth by example. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 Well, you know what example is able to do. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 73 Example, that imperious Dictator Of all that's good, or bad to human Nature. a 1729 J. ROGERS *9th Serm.* iv. (1735) 70 Example is a Motive of a very prevailing Force on the Actions of Men. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Example is the school of mankind. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 35 Example is far more than precept. It is instruction in action.

c. To take example: to learn by, or copy, the example of another. *Const.* † *ad*, † *by*, † *of*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 568 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple, Of which achaturys mighten take example. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 He is right happy that can chastise himself taking example by other. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 203 b, Ye shall take example at me. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Porre* ix, Example take you Princes of the land. 1611 COTGR., *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1632 SNEEWOOD, To take example by, *patronner*.

d. *Of (bad) example* (= L. *malī exemplī*, Fr. *de mauvais exemple*). *rare*.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Criticism* 66 Some people will say these are little things; they are not, they are of bad example.

† e. A pattern, design to be copied. *Obs.* (A mere Latinism.)

1539 BIBLE (Taverner) 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 12 David gaue Salomon his son the paterne of the porch...and the example of that was in his mynde. 1609—(Douay) *Nun.* viii. 4 According to the example which our Lord shewed to Moyses, so wrought he the candlestick.

† f. An alleged designation for a company (of 'masters'). *Obs.*—

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Example of maisteris

8. Comb., as *example-giver*.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruit.* *Less.* i. (1593) R iv b, Before vs we have an high perfect example giuer.

**Example** (egzæ'mpl'), *v.* Also 5 *exawmplyn*, 5-6 *example*, 6 *exemple*. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *exemplier*.]

1. *trans.* To exemplify; to furnish a model or pattern of; to find or give an example or instance of; also with sentence as *obj.* *Obs. exc. in passive*. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144 1/2 *Exawmplyn*, *exemplifico*. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 452 For to example bi hise dedes to other men the seid iiiij principal governance. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 128 My meaning...last exemplified by my feeling with fire. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* iv. 238 He exemplifies this With toiling, like the worst, on foot. 1613 SNEERLEY *Trav. Persia* 120 To example to other how much it pleaseth God to favour good intentions. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 218 Keeping to their old fashions exemplied to them by their predecessors. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 343 Exemplifying hardest deeds, Salisbury struck down the foe. 1828 CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* II. 116 Of an interest altogether peculiar, and not in this degree exemplified in recent

literature. 1879 Moxley *Burke* 89 Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been exemplified, and has never been surpassed.

b. Of things: To be an example of.

1881 *Athenaeum* 25 June 840/1 Mr. Arnold quotes, as exemplifying Wordsworth at his highest, the single line, Will no one tell me what she sings?

†2. To hold forth (a person) as an example.

Also with *out*. Obs.

1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Progr.* ii. iii, You are the pattern of fair friendship, Exemplified for your love. 1639 W. SCOTTER (Jun.) *Worthy Communicant* 7 The stroke of God's displeasure; of which Nadab and Abihu... are exemplified out for our warning. 1654 GAYTON: *Pleas. Notes* iv. xx. 268 Fortune had an intent to example him... for his sufferings.

†3. To furnish an antecedent example or precedent for; to justify by precedents. Obs.

1587 (title), A Defence of the honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queene of Scots, exemplified with analogies. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 121 That I may example my digression by some mighty precedent. 1595 — *John* iv. iii. 57 [This shall] proue a deadly blood-shed but a iest, Exemplified by this heynous spectacle.

4. †a. Of things: To serve as an example or warning to (obs.). b. Of persons: To set an example to, instruct by example. *rare*.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* ii. 25 Let the poore Cutlers mishap example others. 1631 LAVO *Seven Serms.* (1632) 325 And what a Kings Son may learne, when he is exemplified by such a Father. 1772 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 147 Placing children... where they may be likely to be exemplified and instructed. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman. Man.* (1839) 215 Taught by God's word, exemplified by God's providence, commanded by God's law. 1881 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 27 Aug. 156/1 The pair settle quietly down... generally exemplifying their friends and neighbours. 1883 E. BALFOUR in *Mag. Art* Aug. 398 They... example those whom they are engaged in teaching.

†5. *intr.* a. To serve as an example or warning. b. To quote an example. Obs.

1571 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 28 This suddaine death... of this false Tod... examples exhortand folke to amend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. I will example unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.

Hence **Exampleless** *ppl. a.*, that is made an example. **Exemplifying** *ppl. a.*, that sets an example. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* x. Search, Sun, and thou wilt find They are th' exemplified Paire, and mirror of their kind. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 75 A dreadful lesson of exemplified fate. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 337 Thy brave exemplifying hand Might double our young Grecian spirits.

† **Exampleless**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 7 **examplesse**. [f. **EXAMPLE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without an example or precedent; unexemplified.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 587 What is become of that... wonderfulful example? 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* ii. iv. So exemplise [sic] and vnbiam'd a life, As that of the renown'd Germanicus.

**Exempliship** (egzæm'pl'fip). *rare*—1. [f. **EXAMPLE** *sb.* + **-SHIP**.] The function of setting an example.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 743 2 Exempliship belongs to them [the queen on her throne, the father in his family, etc.] as a sort of heritage.

† **Exemplify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **EX-** *prefix* 1 + **AMPLIFY**.] *trans.* = **AMPLIFY**.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* ii. i. I will, as I see cause, extenuate, or exemplify Matter of Fact.

**Exemplify**, *obs. form of EXEMPLIFY*.

**Examply**, *var. of EXEMPLY v. Obs.*

**Exan.**

1597 GERARD *Herbal, Suppl. to Table Eng. Names*, Exan is Croswort, yet not our Cruciatia.

† **Exangeration**, *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. **EX-** *prefix* 1 + **ANGER** *v.* + **-ATION**.] Provocation to anger.

1631 R. II. *Arraigning, Whole Creature* xviii. 306 Instead of hoped Contention: wee reape vexation, exangeration, distraction. *Ibid.* 307 They subject the Soule to exceeding divisions, distractions, exangerations and vexations.

**Exanguin**, **-guious**, **-guous**, etc.: see **EX-**.

† **Exangulous**, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. **EX-** *prefix* 1 + **L. angul-us** *ANGLE* + **-OUS**.] Without angles or corners. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Exanimal**, *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. *L. exanimāl-is*, f. *ex-* (see **EX-**) + *anima* *breath*. Cf. *animal*.] Lifeless, breathless. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Exanimate** (egz-, eksænimæt), *ppl. a.* [ad. *L. exanimāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exanimāre*: see next.]

1. Deprived of life, lifeless, dead; rarely of an inorganic substance = **INANIMATE**.

1555 HOLIOT, Exanimate or kylled, *confectus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xli. 7 Ships, which had been wrecked late, stuck with carcasses exanimate. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 469 Oftentimes by dust and knocks they [bees] are almost exanimate and without life. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 235 The circling halo beam'd... Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign, Though yet exanimate. 1848 MILLER *Fert. Infr.* ii. (1857) 23 It is a petrification—a fossil... an exanimate stone. 1858 *Chamb. Jrl.* ix. 338 Thither, almost exanimate from fright... was he conveyed.

b. Lifeless in appearance; without respiration. 1619 R. JONES *Serm.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 490 They were exanimate; but whether that I't had been only by way of Syncope, or [etc.]. 1837 *Old Commodore* i. 219 Exanimate,

collapsed, the Commodore... was... lifted on board. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xviii. viii, Squills again closed his eyes, and became exanimate.

2. Deprived or destitute of animation or courage; spiritless.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 185 At whose fall the residew became so hartelesse and exanimate that... they were all skayne. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 253 Out of heart, crest-falln, exanimate. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1049 The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch Exanimate by love. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 853 Pale, curbed, exanimate, in dull despair. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 217 The comparatively exanimate productions of a hundred moralists.

**Exanimatē** (egz-, eksænimæt), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 **exanimat**. [f. *L. exanimāt-ppl.* stem of *exanimāre* to deprive of life, f. *ex-* out + *anima* *breath* of life.]

†1. *trans.* a. To deprive of life; to kill. b. To deprive of the appearance of life; to render breathless or unconscious. Obs.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & P. Sonn.* lvi, Thy love, which doth each part exanimatē. 1520 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 225 A Charcoal-fire will quickly exanimatē you and cast you into a sowne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 24 That they might exanimatē... all those whose life... they envy or hate.

b. *fig. humorous*. To knock the breath out of. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* xvii. 738 Mr. Sayce has furnished enough grammatical details, not only to 'flutter' the Aryans, but to exanimatē most believers in a grammar at all.

†2. To deprive of courage or spirit; to dishearten, dispirit. Obs.

1552 in HOLIOT. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. i. G vj, These two doth much exanimatē And strykes the hart full coude. 1638 A. REAO *Chirring*, ii. 14 Ustion... is horrible to the... apprehension; for it doth in a manner exanimatē cowardly persons. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Judea* (1754) 141 If it be attended... with suffering, it will exanimatē and sink him. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Exanimatē**, **Exanimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1688 T. PLUNKET *Char. Cd. Commander* 3 But our brave Hero, whom I now describe, Is none of that exanimatē Tribe. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f.* Beasts (1673) 341 The old Magicians by reason of this exanimating property, did not a little glory in these beasts.

**Exanimation** (egz-, eksænimæt'sən). [ad. *L. exanimatiō-em*, n. of action f. *exanimāre*: see **EXANIMATE** *v.*] †a. Deprivation of life (obs.).

b. 'Apparent death from swooning' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). c. Deprivation of spirits, disheartening, discouragement.

a. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear... scatter[ing] [the spirits] from the Fountain of Life, into the external parts, making a dissolution almost to exanimation.

b. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Exanimation*... a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.

c. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 175 Every accent... exclamation, indignation... exanimation, exultation, fitly delivered, is, etc. 1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serm.* 55 An exanimation of the mariners... because of the greatness of the danger.

|| **Ex animo** (eks ænimo). [*L. ex* out of + *animō*, abl. of *animus* soul.] Literally: From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely.

1612 BUNSLY *Lud. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 214 To dispute, as if *ex animo* in good earnest, with all contention and vehemence. 1843 ROBERTSON in *Life* i. 101 As to the Church of England, I am hers, *ex animo*.

† **Exanimous**, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. *L. exanim-is* lifeless + **-OUS**.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanimous*, without spirit or life. Hence in Johnson and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exannual**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [App. f. **EX-** *prefix* 1 + **ANNUAL**.] In *Exannual Roll*: a roll kept at the Exchequer to which debts to the Crown presumed to be irrecoverable were transferred, instead of being carried forward in the 'Annual Roll' from year to year.

1650 *Order Ct. of Exchequer* in Hale *Sheriffs Accounts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as... are become illiviable, shall be... conveyed out of the said annual Roll and Sheriffs Accounts into the exannual Roll of this Court.

**Exannulate** (eksænnylæt), *a. Bot.* [f. **EX-** *priv.* + **ANNUL-US** + **-ATE**.] Having no annulus or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns; opposed to **ANNULATE**.

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 369 Those in which the ring is absent are said to be exannulate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* x. § 2. 361 Not dehiscent, exannulate.

† **Exannulose**, *a. Zool. Obs.* [f. **EX-** *privative* + **ANNUL-US** + **-OSE**.] Of certain invertebrate animals: Having a body not consisting of rings or ring-like segments.

1832 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. 8 Communications relating to the exannulose invertebrate tribes have been made as yet only by myself.

**Exantholose** (eksæn'holōs), *Min.* [f. *Gr. ἔανθ-εἰν* (see **EXANTHEMA**) + *αλ-σ* salt + **-OSE**.] (First used in Fr. by Beudant *Minéral.* (1832) II. 475.) (See quot.)

1837 R. ALLAN *Phillips' Min.* 158 Exantholose. 1844 DANA *Min.* 221. 1868 *Ibid.* 637 Exantholose... is a white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of glauher salt. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 613 Exantholose, native sulphate of sodium.

**Exanthem** (eksæn'pēm). *Path.* [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exanthemes*, the Small-Pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles. 1861 BUSISTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 737 The extensive superficial exanthem are peculiar to the first months of the disease. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* 290 The term *exanthem*... should be exclusively applied to the several eruptions which attend and characterise the infectious fevers.

|| **Exanthema** (eksæn'pēmā). *Pl. -ata*. [late *L.*, a. *Gr. ἔανθημα* eruption, f. ἔανθω, f. ἔ- out + ἀνθῆναι to blossom, f. ἀνθος blossom.]

1. *Path.* An efflorescence, eruption, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, a disease characterized by efflorescence; an eruptive disease. Chiefly *pl.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exanthemata*, the small pox are pustules, and the measles spots which, etc. 1766 SHOLLETT *Trav.* i. xxiv. 367 Some few persons of gross habits have... been seized with putrid fevers, attended with exanthemata. 1806 *Med. Jrl.* xv. 383 Framboesia... resembles variola and the other exanthemata. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 15 Certain febrile affections, especially the acute exanthemata.

2. *Bot.* Blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exanthematic** (eksæn'pēmæt'ik), *a. Path.* [f. *Gr. ἔανθημα*, stem of ἔανθω (see prec.) + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exanthema; eruptive.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 166 Hospital gangrene is a precursor of exanthematic typhus.

**Exanthematology** (eksæn'pēmāt'olōjī). [f. as prec.: see **-LOGY**.] The doctrine or study of the exanthemata; a treatise on eruptive fevers.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanthematologia*, an account or treatise of eruptive fevers, the measles and small pox. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exanthematous** (eksæn'pēmæt'us), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-OUS**.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an exanthema; efflorescent.

1755 JOHNSON, *Exanthematous*, pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive. 1780 LAYARD *Cattle Distemp.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 543 The contagion was not of the exanthematous sort. 1836 TOPP *Cycl. Anat.* i. 429/1 In the exanthematous diseases, the blood partakes of the general disorder of the system. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* x. 108/1 Fever is an essential element in exanthematous disease.

**Exanthine** (eksæn'pēm), [f. *Gr. ἔανθ-εἰν* (see **EXANTHEMA**) + **-INE**.] The Purree or Indian yellow of India. 1875 in *Ure Dict. Arts*.

† **Exantlate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. exantlat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exantllāre*: see **EXANTLATE** *v.*] Pumped out; drained.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 81 Not yet exantlate and exhausted with generating and concocting.

† **Exantlate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. exantllāt-ppl.* stem of *exantllāre* to draw out (a liquid).]

The etymology of the *L.* word is disputed; some, relying on the variant spelling *exantllare* (which seems to be the better attested of the two), consider it to be f. *ex-* out + *antllus* servant, so that the primary sense would be 'to draw (water, etc.) as a servant'. Others regard the word as ad. *Gr. ἔανθαι* to pump out, empty (liquids), f. ἔ- out + ἀνθῆναι to hold of a ship. In any case the fig. use of *exantllare* or *exantllare* for 'to endure to the uttermost' must have been suggested by the precisely similar use of the *Gr.* word.]

1. *trans.* To draw out as from a well.

1650 CHARLETON cited by BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1656) [cf. quot. 1650 s. v. **EXANTLATION**.]

2. To waste away, spend, exhaust. Also *refl.* 1660-3 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Phil.* ii. v. Acid or saline liquors, which... soon coagulate, or exantllate themselves by working, and thereby become unfit for future operations. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* II. 117 By time those seeds are Weard or Exantllated, or unable to Act their Parts... any Longer.

† **Exantlation**, *Obs.* [f. prec.: see **-ATION**.]

1. The action of drawing out, as water from a well; fig. only.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 Truth which wise men say doth lye in a well, is not recoverable but by exantlation. 1650 CHARLETON tr. *Van Helmont's Delir. Calarrhi* Pref. 7 A deplorable remora to the timely exantlation of Truth. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tm* Introd., To draw up by exantlation or display by incision. 1731-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Exhaustion; exhausted condition.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 42 Most of them have annereed their own cruelties... rottennesse, exantlation of their powers.

**Exappendiculate** (eksæpænd'ikjūlēt), *a. Bot.* [f. **EX-** *prefix* 1 + **L. appendicul-a** (**APPENDICULE**) + **-ATE**.] Having no appendices or appendages.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 48 Petals exappendiculate.

**Exarate** (eksāret'), *a. Entom.* [ad. *L. exarāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *exarāre*: see next *v.*] (See quot.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The chrysalis... differs... in being 'free' or 'exarate'. 1883 — (ed. JACKSON) 157 Of the first kind of pupa two varieties are distinguishable. In one the larval skin is simply thrown off. It is known as incomplete, *exarate*, or *libera*.

† **Exarate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. exarāt-ppl.* stem of *exarāre* to plough up; also, to trace characters on a waxen tablet, f. *ex-* out + *arāre* to plough.]

1. *trans.* To dig or plough up.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.*

2. To write or note down.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1657 *Reeve God's Plea* 230 God hath an observing eye over a Penitent, and doth exarate and can enumerate all his manifestations.

**Exaration** (eksär'at-jon). [*ad. late L. exarationem*, n. of action f. *exarare*: see *EXARATE v.*]

†1. The action of ploughing. *Obs.*—

1658-96 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.  
2. The action of tracing (characters) upon stone, or writing. Also *concr.* a writing; a composition; rare in mod. use.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 76 This pleadeth the necessity of. their exaration, or drawing, as it were, with his pencil on the Tables of stone. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 These exarations of his Penn. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 389 The Whimsical Exarations of Socinus, Crellius, etc. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1840 W. H. MORLEY in *Lane Arab. Nts.* (1841) III. 743 The story in the Persian MS. . . is written in three different hands. The first part . . has been apparently added since the exaration of the other two.

† **Exarceate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg. f. Ex-prefix + L. arce-re* to keep off + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To hinder, prevent.

1657 *TOMLINSON Reuben's Disp.* 256 It [aloes] takes away obstructions, exarceates putrefaction.

**Exarch** (eksark). Also 6 *exarke*. [*ad. L. exarch-us*, a. Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, in class. Gr. a leader, chief, f. *ἐπαρχω* to take the lead, f. *ἐξ* (see *EX-pref.*) + *αρχω* to begin, rule. In the post-classical usage represented by the Eng. word, the prefix was perh. taken in the sense 'out, sent out'.]

1. Under the Byzantine emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy; in the latter case with title 'Exarch of Ravenna'. (The title was revived in the Holy Roman Empire: see *quot.* 1751.)

1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 44 So did S. Gregory the first moun Genadius the Exarke, to make warres against the heretikes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 107 Ravenna, where some Emperors have kept their courts, and after them their Exarches or Lieutenants. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The emperor Frederic created Heraclius . . exarch of the whole kingdom of Burgundy. 1768 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* xlix. V. 120 These remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate, he was indifferently styled the Governor or the patriarch. 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* I. 21 Governed by a lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople, under the title of exarch of the five cities of Pentapolis. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 132 The Exarch of Ravenna, the representative of the Byzantine Empire. 1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 205 The Pope . . anointing . . Pepin and his two sons . . as Patricians of the Romans thus occupying the condition of the Exarch.

2. *Ecll.* In the Eastern Church, a title originally equivalent to 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', or 'patriarch', which in early use were employed almost indiscriminately. Subsequently, 'a bishop having charge of a province, and next in rank to a patriarch' (*Catholic Dict.*); also, a legate or deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission.

a 1600 *HOOKER Ecll. Pol.* vii. xvi. 421 In the council of Carthage . . it was decreed, that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 58 Gregorius Hieromonachus, the Patriarchal Exarch from Trapezunt. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. In 493 Sebas was established exarch, or chief, of all the anchorites within the territory of Jerusalem. 1851 *HUSSEY Papal Power* ii. 74 Bishops or clergy should appeal from their metropolitan to the exarch of the Province. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 288/1 He [Basil of Caesarea] was metropolitan of Cappadocia, and exarch of Pontus. 1884 *ARNOLD-FORSTER in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 412 The constitution of the Bulgarian Exarch by the Porte in 1870.

Hence **Exarchal** a., of or pertaining to an exarch.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. ix. 414 The exarchal government from the first had only been powerful to tyrannise and feeble to protect.

**Exarchate** (eksark'et, eksark'et). Also 6-7 *exarchat*, -cat. [*ad. late L. exarchat-us*, f. *exarchus*: see *EXARCH*. Cf. Fr. *exarchat*.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch, whether a. civil, or b. ecclesiastical.

a. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 b, Longinus brought in a new name of dignity, that is to witte, the exarchate of Italie. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* 259\* After the overthrow of the Exarchat. . . the Romans began to be governed by . . the Popes. 1678 *WANLEY Wound. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Exarch* The exarchs subsisted about a hundred and eighty-five years, and ended in Eutychius; under whose exarchate the city of Ravenna was taken by the Lombard king.

b. 1876 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 A self-governed province, including the territory of the Bulgarian exarchate.

2. The province or territory governed by an exarch, whether a. civil, or b. ecclesiastical.

a. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 117/1 Pipinus . . gave . . to the said see of Rome, the exarchat or principedom of Ra-uenna. 1764 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 39 Pepin and Charlemagne . . gave the duchy of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna to the popes. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 314 The Byzantines still retained the exarchate.

b. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 290/2 He [Basil] was to be found in every part of his exarchate.

Hence † **Exarchateship**, *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* Hh vj a, Justinus . . instituted the Exarchateship.

† **Exarchy**, *Obs.*— [f. *EXARCH* + *-y* 3.] = *prec.* 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exarchy*, the chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenantcy of the Empire. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Exareolate** (eksär'ileit), a. *Bot.* [f. *EX-pref.* + *AREOLA* + *-ATE*.] Unmarked by areolae; not areolate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

**Exarillate** (eksär'ileit), a. *Bot.* [f. *EX-pref.* + *L. arill-us* *ARIL* + *-ATE*.] Having no aril; not arillate.

1830 *LANDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Corolla with a twisted aestivation. . . exarillate seeds.

**Exaristate** (eksär'istit), a. *Bot.* [f. *EX-pref.* + *ARISTA* + *-ATE*.] Having no arista, awn, or beard; not aristate.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exarticulate** (eksär'tikül'it), a. *Entom.* [*mod. f. EX-pref.* + *L. articul-us* joint + *-ATE*.] (Late L. had *exarticulatus* in sense 'inarticulate'.) Not jointed; not consisting of two parts.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 An elongated exarticulate base, representing the bundle of a whip.

**Exarticulate** (eksär'tikül'it), v. [f. as *prec.* + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* †a. To put out of joint; dislocate' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656-81). *Obs.* b. To remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Exarticulation** (eksär'tikül'it-jon). [f. as *prec.* + *-ATION*.]

†1. The putting (a limb) out of joint; dislocation, luxation. *Obs.*

1653 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721 in *BAILEY*; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Amputation at a joint; removal of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exartuate**, v. *Obs.*— [f. late L. *exartuāt*-ppl. stem of *exartuāre* (Carpenter), f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *artus* joint: cf. *ARTUATE*.]

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exartuate*, to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

† **Exasper**, v. *Obs.* [*ad. (directly or through F. exasper-er) L. exasper-are*: see *EXASPERATE v.*]

= *EXASPERATE v.*

1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* vii. 66 b, A Lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 9 Whosoever hee bee that exaspereth.

**Exasperate** (egza'spërit), pa. pple. and ppl. a. [*ad. L. exasperat-us*, pa. pple. of *exasperare*: see *EXASPERATE v.*]

† A. pa. pple.; in various senses of the vb. *Obs.*

1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov.* (1549) 160 Wherwith they beeyng exasperate . . wente vnto two gentilmyn dwelling hereby. 1545 *RAYNOLD Bryth Mankynide* 119 Yf it be so that the cough haue exasperat and made rough the tounge. 1585 *LLOYD Treas. Health* H viij, Apply vnto the head beyng shauen: mustarde seed, & the skynne shalbe exasperate and the rewme dried. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 38 This report Hath so exasperate their King, that hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcel* xiv. v. 8 This rigor of his . . was much more exasperate by information given of certain offensive crimes.

B. ppl. a.

1. *Bot.* Rough; covered with short stiff points.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. = *EXASPERATED* 2 and 3. *arch.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 221 Some diseases would be more exasperat and angry. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 34 *Ther.* Do I curse thee? *Pat.* Why not? *Ther.* No? why art thou then exasperat? 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 79 Matters grew more exasperate betweene the two kings of England and France. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ii. 190 To the exasperate patience of the foe [we opposed] Desperate endurance. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 He pours out the whole full flood, fiery and exasperate, of his emotions. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iv. 177 Swallows which the exasperate dying year Sets spinning in black circles.

**Exasperate** (egza'spërit), v. Also 6-7 *exasperat*. [f. L. *exasperat*-ppl. stem of *exasperare* to roughen, irritate, f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *asper* rough.]

†1. To make harsh or rugged; to add harshness to (language, sounds, etc.); to render (laws) more severe. *Obs.*

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 177 Cadences bound with the fourth or seventh . . being in long notes will exasperat the harmonie. 1634 H. R. *Salerno Regim.* 155 Nuts . . exasperate the voyce and make it like a Cranes voyce. 1643 *MILTON Disce* ii. xvi, Not considering that the Law should be exasperat according to our estimation of the injury. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 264 So great hath been the bloody wickednesse of these times, that this Law hath been somewhat more exasperat. 1693 *CHRIST EXHIBIT* 99 Our Translators do rather mollifie, than exasperate, the word times, and say, Thou hast aborred. 1765 *BEATTIE On Churchhill* 87 Did hate to vice exasperate thy style, No—Bufo match'd the vilest of the vile.

2. To increase the fierceness or violence of (a disease, pain, appetite, etc.). Now with mixed notion of 3, 4.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Agrim.*, any thing that encreases, or exasperates, a disease, or sore. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* in *Beauties*

of *B.* (1846) 59 Rubbing the sore doth tend to exasperate and inflame it. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 197 All the other Symptons will be exasperated by the tumult which Evacuations cause. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 311 Scirrhus or cancer . . was exasperated, and made worse by it. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1874) II. 347 Two injuries on the head, one of which was so much exasperated by fatigue. 1850 *LYNCH Theoph. Trial* v. 83 If we do not heed the claim of the different appetites . . we exasperate them.

† b. To make more grievous or painful; to aggravate. Also, to represent as worse; to exaggerate, magnify. *Obs.*

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 He speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouermuch the sinne and error in the faithful, he should discourage them vtterly. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605) 167 Why didst thou . . Create These harmefull Beasts, which but exasperate Our thorny life? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 376 Judas . . having sinned beyond aggravation, and committed one villany which cannot bee exasperated by all other. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 33 Not to exasperate the Case of my Lord of Southampton. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1625/1 They of Liege do every day more and more exasperate things. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 73 7 5 This visionary opulence . . exasperated our necessities.

3. To embitter, intensify (ill-feeling, passion, wickedness). Now chiefly with mixed notion of 4. Also, in good sense: † To heighten (courage).

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Alatt.* ii. 26 b, That . . the vngodlines of Herode . . might more and more be exasperat. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. iv. vii. § 1. 248 The Roman Dictator, to exasperate his soldiers courage, threw their owne ensignes amidst the enemies. 1677 *OTWAY Titus & Berenice* in i. Why come you thus, 'tis exasperat my Despair? 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* i May II. 107 The pride of a common man is very little exasperated by the supposed usurpation of an acknowledged superior. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. ix. § 3 (1817) 265 These feuds were exasperated by the mutual persecutions of the Jews and Christians. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. iv. vii. 40 His naturally wild and headstrong temper was exasperated by disease.

4. To irritate (a person); to provoke to anger; to enrage, incense. *Const.* to, also to with *inf.*

1534 *MORE Lett. Marg. Roper Wks.* 1429/2, I should . . but further exasperate his highnes. 1586 *Jas. VI.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 224 III. 19 If I shall persist in that course ye shall rather be exasperatet to passionis in reading the uordis. 1625 *SHIRLEY Tractor* iv. i, I did exasperate you to kill or murder him. 1768 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 397 The poor are . . exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections. 1773 *GOLOSOM. Sloops to Comp.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 670/1 You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. 1818 *SCOTT Int. Albat.* iv, The burghers . . were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite. 1819 *SHIRLEY Cenci* ii. ii. 37 Thus he is exasperated to ill. 1867 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 236 In England . . the game laws . . exasperated the farmers to carry the Reform Bill.

† *refl.* *BOORDE, Brer. Health*, *Pref.* 2 a, Exasperate not yourselfe agaynst me for makynge of this lytle volume of Physycke. 1871 *SULLES Charac.* vi. (1876) 175 We shall not mend matters by exasperating ourselves against them. *absol.* 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* 100 a, Phillip exasperated what he could, to perswade the Etolians to ioyn warre with him. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. 254 Not knowing whether such a denial might satisfie or exasperate. 1645 *MILTON Treat.* Ded., Those who ceased not to exasperate without cause.

b. *trans.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 67 Injury on this side, and indignitie on the other side did exasperate their swords. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii, 30 The stream . . foams in a furious torrent, exasperated by the rocky ledges which at some points intercept its course.

† 5. To irritate physically; to render sore, chafe.

1552 *HULOT, Exasperate, vlcera.* 1610 *MARRHAM Masterp.* II. clxxiii, 494 Though it [myrrh] doth cleanse much, yet it doth not exasperate the arteries. 1621 *VENNER Tobacco* (1650) 411 Not sucking it with a sudden or strong attraction; for then it will exasperate the winde pipe. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 105 The Mugil, being somewhat rough and hard-skinned, did more exasperate the guts of such offenders.

† 6. *intr.* a. Of persons: To become enraged or incensed. Cf. 4. b. Of things: To become worse or more serious. Cf. 2 b. c. Of a disease, etc.: To increase in violence or severity. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremina* 94 The more his external wounds healed, the more did his internal exasperate and fret. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 18 Notwithstanding . . that matters began to exasperat more and more. he would abate nothing. 1659 *HEYLIN Animadv.* in Fuller's *Appeal* (1840) 339 The University of Oxford frequently quarrelled and exasperated, upon slight occasions. a 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Guildford* 83 The Distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many Weeks.

**Exasperated** (egza'spërit'et), ppl. a. [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Agad* . . incensed, prouoked, exasperated. 1660 *MILTON Reg. Commw.* 424 We remain finally secure from the exasperated Regal Power. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 Cows milk . . used as a gargisme, helps the throat straightened by catarrhes, and the exasperated jawes. 1694 *PHILLIPS tr. Milton's Lett.* State 29 July 1655 Such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves. a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 67 That raised the spirits of those that were already but too much exasperated. 1756 *LANT M. V. MONTAGU Lett.* xcv. IV. 73 She eloped one fair morning leaving her two daughters . . to the care of the exasperated marquis. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 1. 209, I saw that they were getting exasperated with one another.



b. *Her.* (See quot.)  
1830 *Ronson Brit. Her.*, *Exasperated*, depicted in a furious attitude.

† 2. Narrowed gradually to a point, tapered.  
1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1653) 674 If it were not for these bunches... it would be so exasperated or extended toward the end like to the tail of a Rat or great Mouse.

Hence *Exasperatedly adv.*, † *Exasperatedness*, *Obs.* — *EXASPERATION* 3.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug. The others... raged exasperatedly against him in their clubs. 1885 *Mrs. E. Moberly Lady Valeria II*, v. 110 Lord Alcar laughed again, but exasperatedly. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Exasperatedness*, incensedness, the being exasperated. 1775 *ASH*, *Exasperatedness*.

*Exasperator*: see *EXASPERATOR*.

*Exasperating*, *vbl. sb.* [f. *EXASPERATE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *EXASPERATE*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Exasperation*, an exasperation; provocation... exasperating, vexing.

*Exasperating* (egzəspə'reɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That exasperates (in senses of *vb.*); exceedingly irritating or provoking.

1665 *J. Goochin Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 344 A sin of a very exasperating nature. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants*, Lect. vi. 290 Jalap, Mercury, and Daisy, have all of them that exasperating Tact in the Throat. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 458 An evidence of unmistakable goodwill in revealing an exasperating secret. 1876 *Black Madcap V.* vii. 59 Do you know what an exasperating girl you are?

Hence *Exasperatingly adv.*, in an exasperating manner; provokingly.

1851 *Dickens Lett.* (ed. 2) l. 262 Stone presents himself with a most exasperatingly mysterious visage. 1884 *JUL WEDGWOOD in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 452 The most exasperatingly unreadable stuff ever met with.

*Exasperation* (egzəspə'reɪʃən), [ad. *L. exasperation-em*, n. of action f. *exasperare*: see *EXASPERATE* *v.*]

1. Of a disease, etc.: Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation; an instance of this.

1633 *Wotton Let. in Relig. Writ.* (1672) 457 Judging, as of Patients in Fevers, by the exasperation of the fits. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* u. xlvii. 315 Shivering, and Exasperation of the Fever... are not always to be accounted evil. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 334 The ecstasies of devotion with the exasperations of debauchery. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exasperating or provoking to anger; embittering; intense provocation; an instance of this. Also, a cause or means of exasperating.

1631 *DONNE in Selections* (1840) 38 Forbearing all... exasperations by odious names of subdivision. 1676 *OWEN Worthip of God* 172 That he may take no occasion thereby for the exasperation of his own spirit. 1731 *ATTEBURY (J.)*, Their ill usage and exasperations of him... disposed him to take liberty. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* (1868) 26 He had made lies for himself which... were a constant exasperation.

3. The condition of being exasperated or intensely irritated; exasperated feeling, violent passion or anger; † an instance of this.

1547 *Booroe Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 205 Saying... that... I would set them by the fete... with other words I had to them of exasperation. 1612-5 *BR. HALL Contempl. O.* T. xix. iv. Neither the furious purposes of Ahaziah, nor the exasperations of a Jezebel can hurt that prophet. 1672 *OWEN Evang. Love* 43 Divisions and Schisms, and mutual Exasperations among themselves. 1717-6 *SOUTH Serm.* (1774) X. ix. 282 Perhaps, it was a word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. 1817 *BENTHAM Parl. Ref. Catech.* Introd. 56 Should the only remedy be refused (and) oppression continue... then it is not quiet sense that will speak, but exasperation. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 13 The exasperation of the people with the English increased the cordiality with which he was received.

† 4. Exaggeration (in a bad sense); 'malignant representation' (J.). = *AGGRAVATION* 5. *Obs. rare.* 1648 *Eikon Bas.* § 3. 12 An act which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence 1828 in *Toon*.

† 5. Punningly, Misplaced 'aspiration'.

1854 'CURTIS BENE' *Verdant Green* ii. ix. 80 With a footman's bow, and a footman's hexasperation of his h's.

*Exasperative* (egzəspə'reɪtɪv), *a.* [f. *L. exasperat-* *ppl. stem of exasperare* (see *EXASPERATE* *v.*) + *-IVE*.] Of a nature to exasperate or irritate; exasperating.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv. Maternity... meets there with hunger-stricken Maternity, sympathetic, exasperative.

*Exasperator*, *-er* (egzəspə'reɪtə), [f. *EXASPERATE* *v.* + *-OR*, *-ER* 1.] One who exasperates.

1631 *SHERWOOD*, An exasperator, *agacur*. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Exasperator*. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Fat are your larders... ye plotting exasperators of the Poor.

*Ex-aspīrator*, *v. nonce-wd.* *trans.* To deprive of an aspirate or *h*.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 509 Everybody knows her [Medusa's] celebrated head of hair and that she herself was literally the first Wig. Hence the Whigs—for Medusa herself was one, and head of that family ex-aspirated.

*Exaturate*, *-od*, *-ation*: see *EXSATURATE*, etc.  
† *Exauctorate*, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* In 7 exauctorat. [ad. *L. exauctorat-* *ppl. a.* *Obs.* of *exauctorare*: see next.] Deprived of office; divested of authority.

1680 *HICKES Spīr. Poetry* 9 Saying, that Jesus Christ is quite exauctorat and unkinged by it. 1798 *Edw. Carr* (1843) II. 370 If we refuse to baptize in families, people will go to... the exauctorate Episcopal clergy, and leave our

communion. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iv. 'He [was] then in a point of trust and in point of power... but after Wilson was cut down, it was a' over—he was clean exauctorate.'

† *Exauctorate*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 exauctorate, 7 exauctorate, *-or*at(e), 7-8 exauctorate. [f. *L. exauctorat-* *ppl. stem of exauctorare* to dismiss from service, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* *pref.*) + *author* *AUTHOR*.]

1. *trans.* 'To dismiss from service' (J.); to depose from office, deprive of authority or rank.

1623-6 *COCKERAM*, *Exauctorate*, to put men of warre out of wages. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc. Pref.*, The first Bishop that was exauctorated was... Prince, and Bishop of Geneva. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* it. i. 264 God... can punish and exauctorate whom he please, and substitute others in their room. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 7 Admitting a Plebeian coordinateness which in time ex-auctorated the Senate. 1676 *W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xi. (1843) 336 They did exauctorate and depose the Protector Richard Cromwell. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 291 Arius... and other Arch-Heretics... were by the church treated with no other kind of Punishment than... by exauctorating and depriving them of their Degrees therein. 1731-1800 in *BAILEY*.

2. To deprive (a law, etc.) of authority; to destroy the authority of.

1593 *Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 That men might see them [the new laws] before you exauctorate the olde. 1606 *J. HYNNE Eliasto Libid.* 51 The yron naturally cleaveth to the forcible Adamant, and nature can not be exauctorated. 1648 *LN. HERBERT Hen. VIII* Ded. (1683) A ja, I hope they [defects] will not be so great or many, as to exauctorate the rest. 1679 *S. SMITH in Howell State Trials* (1816) VII. 587 He [the pope] exauctorates, and invalidates their [the Scriptures'] divine original, and superintendency.

Hence *Exauctorated ppl. a.*, *Exauctorating vbl. sb.*

1622-62 *HEVELYN Cosmog.* i. (1682) 239 Conferred on them all the Lands and Possessions of the exauctorated Templers. 1661 *Argyle's Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 281 An alms-house, for the entertaining of all antiquated, exauctorated elders. 1682 *EVELYN in Pepys's Diary* VI. 141 Pharaoh's exauctorated butler. 1785 *ARNOT Trials* (1812) 338 Letters of orders... granted by an exauctorated Bishop. 1648 *Pettit Eastern Assoc.* 3 The exauctorating, and well neare the adulling of our Parliament. 1652 *W. SCLATER (Jun.) Civil Mag.* (1653) 15 Samsons, who would thus... attempt the exauctorating of Civil Magistracy.

† *Exauctoration*, *Obs.* Also 7 exaut[h]o-ration. [as if ad. *L. exauctoratiō-em*, n. of action f. *exauctorare*: see prec. Cf. *Fr. exauctoration* (Cotgr.).] The action of 'exauctorating'.

1. Discharge from military service.

1654 *BR. J. RICHARDSON Observ. Old Test.* 327 (T.) No discharge in that war... no dismission from it, no vacation, or exauctoration. 1725 *tr. Duplin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. II. ii. 30 Degradation... is founded on the Example of Military Exauctoration.

2. a. Deprivation of office or authority; degradation. b. Abolition (of an office); annulling (of authority).

1625 *DONNE Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 Exauctorations and Excommuniations amongst the Bishops. 1641 *HEVELYN Help to Hist.* (1671) 156 On the exauctoration of Bishop Heath, it was assigned... to Master Hooper. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year* i. xxi. 267 To protect and nourish those that will prove ministers of their [kings'] own exauctoration. 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 308 Do not you think that those... went somewhat too far... in the exauctoration of Episcopal office and dignity. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 206 Deposition, Degradation, or Exauctoration... is... the removing of a Person from some Degree, Dignity, or Order in the Church. 1822 *Mrs. E. NATHAN Langreath* II. 271, I would have used my influence to have reverted your exauctoration. [Said by a person fond of pedantic language.] 1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* III. 207 Little did Taylor foresee that to indiscreet avowals like these... the exauctorations of the Bishops... would be in no small portion attributable.

† *Exaudible*, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exaudibilis*, f. *exaudire*, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* *pref.*) + *audire* to hear.] In senses of Latin: a. Able to be heard easily; distinctly audible. b. Hearing readily; giving ear to prayer.

1430 *tr. T. a Kempis' Imit.* i. xxiv. Now by labour is fruitful, by weeping acceptable, by mornynge exaudible. 1485 *CANTON St. Wicfr.* 4 Most debonayr fader graunte to vs thy sonnes mekely beseyching the benyngne & exaudyble.

† *Exaudition*, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late *L. exauditiō-em*, n. of action f. *exaudire*: see prec.] The action of hearing effectually; hearkening.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep. Ely* vi. 228 The word invocation is sometime verified vpon them... and so exaudition likewise.

*Exaugural*, *a. rare*—1. [f. *EX-* + the 2nd element of *INAUGURAL* in imitation of that word.] Of a discourse: Delivered at the close of a term of office.

1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 358 Drawing comparisons between the author of the inaugural and the author of the exaugural address.

† *Exaugurate*, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. exaugurat-* *ppl. stem of exaugurare* to profane, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* *pref.*) + *augur* *AUGUR*.] *trans. a.* To cancel the inauguration of, to unhallow, make profane. b. To augur evil to.

1600 *HOLLAND Liry* i. Iv. 38 [Tarquin] determined to exaugurate and unhallow certain churches and chappels. 1652 *GAYLARD Magister* 240 The presaging Aruspex will ex-augurate me with all manner of ill luck. 1695 *H. DOO-WILL Def. Wind. Defrived Bishops* 47 So far it was from giving him any Power over the High Priesthood itself.

He had no Power of Inaugurating, and therefore none of Exaugurating. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† *Exauguration*, *Obs.* [ad. *L. exauguratiō-em*, n. of action f. *exaugurare*: see *EXAUGURATE*.] The action of unhallowing or making profane.

1600 *HOLLAND Liry* i. Iv. 38 The birds by signes... allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels. 1651 *J. F[REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philo.* 108 To these is added Exauguration, viz. when the rod fell out of the hand of the Augure. 1730 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*. *Exaump*, *obs. form of EXAMPLE*.

† *Exauu*, *Obs. rare*—1. [Meant to represent the pronunciation (egzān) of *Fr. exempt*. Cf. *EXON*.] = *EXEMPT* *sb.*

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 60 This comes of Breaking Covenants, And setting up Exauns of Saints.

*Exausiastic*, *var. f. EXOUSIASTIC*, *Obs.*

† *Exauspicate*, *v. Obs.*—0 [app. *f. Ex-pref.* + *privative* + *AUSPICATE*.] (L. had *exauspicare* to take an augury.) (See quot.)

1623-6 *COCKERAM*, *Exauspicate*, to doe a thing unluckily. 1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH*.

† *Exauspication*, *Obs.*—0 [f. prec. *vb.*: see *-ATION*.] An unlucky beginning of a thing.

1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*.

*Exauctorate*, *-ation*, *var. ff. EXAUCTORATE*, *-ATION*, *Obs.*

† *Exauthorization*, *Obs.* [f. next: see *-ATION*.] The action of depriving of authority.

1640 *BR. HALL Episc.* i. § 5. 18 To eject... the knowne instruments of that Papall Tyranny... without whose perfect exauthorization they could conceive no hope of enjoying the Gospel and themselves.

† *Exauthorize*, *v. Obs.* In 6-torysc. [f. *EX-* + *AUTHORIZE*.] *trans. a.* To depose from office. b. To deprive of authority; = *EXAUCTORATE* *v.*

1546 *BALE Eng. Volatiles* II. (1550) 93 The kynge made an acte, that men of the church comytynyng offences notable, shulde be exauthorysed or dysgraded by the byshop of the dyocesse. 1622 *Selden in Drayton Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 272 Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauthorizing the Prince. 1662 *WADSWORTH S. Pilgr.* vi. 32 The Jesuites endeavouring by all possible means to exauthorize him under hand. 1632 in *SHERWOOD*.

† *Exburse*, *v. Obs.*—0 [f. *EX-* + *BURSE*; cf. *disburse*.] *trans.* To disburse, or discharge. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.

*Excateate*, *-ation*, *var. ff. EXCAGATE*, *-ATION*.

*Excalcarate* (eks'kal'kə'ret), *a.* [f. *EX-* *privative* + *L. calcar* spur + *-ATE* 2.] = *EXCALCATE*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *Excalcate*, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. excalcat-* *ppl. stem of excalcare* to take off the shoes, *f. ex-* + *calcare* a shoe.] *trans.* To take off the shoes of. 1623-6 *COCKERAM*, *Excalcate*, to put off ones shoes. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Excalcation*, Among the Hebrews... a widow, whom her husband's brother refused to marry... might excalcate him... and spit in his face.

Hence *Excalcate* *ppl. a.*  
1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Excalcation*, The house of the person... was, thenceforward, called, the house of the excalcate. 1832 in *WEBSTER*.

† *Excalcation*, *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. \*excalcatiō-em*, n. of action f. *excalcare*: see prec.] The action of taking or putting off the shoe, or shoes; *sper.* among the Hebrews, the taking off of a shoe by a widow, from her husband's next of kin, upon his refusal to marry her.

1751 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1876 *Leisure Hour* 155 Excalcation—that is the putting off the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect.

† *Excalfaction*, *Obs. rare.* Also 7-8 excalefaction. [ad. *L. excalefactiō-em*, n. of action f. *excalefactre* to warm, heat, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* *pref.*) + *calefactre* to heat.] The action or fact of warming; calefaction.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Apply it to a moist body lacking refrigeration, or to a cold body wanting excalefaction. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Excalefaction*. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, *Excalefaction*. 1730-6 — (folio), *Excalefaction*.

So † *Excalefactive* *a.*, tending to warm; warming. † *Excalefactory* *a.* Also 8 excalef., = prec.

1621 *COTGR.*, *Excalefactif*, excalefactive; heating, chafing, warming. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 303 'The very fifth from the walls of their... places of wrestling... (say they) [Greeks] hath a speciall excalefactory vertue. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Excalefactory*. 1775 *ASH*, *Excalefactory*.

*Excalibur* (eks'kal'ibə), Also 5 escaliborre, oxcalaber, oxcalbyur, 7 escalibour, 9 oxcalibur, *-our*. [a. OF. *Excalibur* (with many variant spellings), corrupt form of *CALIMUNN*, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (c 1140) *Caliburnus*.]

The Welsh form in the Mabingion is *Caledwalch*, which has a resemblance, that cannot well be accidental, to *Caledbolg*, the name of a famous sword in Irish legend. The Welsh and Irish forms do not correspond phonetically: the one or the other has probably undergone corruption. Prof. Rhys, taking the Irish form as the correct one, suggests the translation 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious', and thinks the Welsh form may have come from Breton.]

The name of King Arthur's sword.  
[c 1300 *Merlin* (Huth MS.) 101 c. Saicies... que l'espee est apellé par son broit non excalibur. 1450 *Le Merle Arth.* 3448 Excalibur, my sword. 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 The right name [of the sword] was cleped Excalibur;

whiche is a name in ebrew, that is to sey in english, kyt-tynges, Iren, tymber, and steill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, Kyng Arthur . . smote hym agayne with Excalbur that it clefte his hede. 1598 B. JONSON *Ex. Man in Hum.* iii. i. You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xviii. No sword on earth, were it the Excalibur of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 103 King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

**Excamb** (ekska'mb), *v. Sc. Law.* [ad. med. L. *excambiare*: see EXCHANGE *v.*] *trans.* To exchange (land). Also *absol.*

1629 *Charter Chas. I.* in *Stair Instit.* u. xiv. § 1 The present Proprietor of the Lands Excambd. 1770 *Act 10 Geo. III.* c. 51 § 32 It shall and may be lawful for proprietors of entailed estates to excamb or make exchanges of land. 1847-8 *Act 11-12 Vict.* c. 36 § 5 It shall be lawful for any heir of entail . . in possession . . to excamb such estate, in whole or in part. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 783 The power to excamb was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors.

Hence **Excambd ppl. a.** **Excambor** [+ER<sup>1</sup>], one who excambs, a party to excambion.

1836 *Act 6-7 Will. IV.* c. 42 § 4 *margin*, Tenure of excambd lands. 1629 *Charter Chas. I.* in *Stair Instit.* i. xiv. § 1 The Excambor and his Heirs should have Regress. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Excambion*, This right to recur to the original property in case of eviction, is competent to the original excambor and his heirs.

**Excambie**, *v. Sc.* [var. of EXCAMP.]

1808-80 in JAMESON.

**Excambion** (ekska'mbiŋ). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med. L. *\*excambiō-em* (= *excambium*), *f. excambi-äre*: see EXCAMP.] Exchange or barter, *spec.* of land.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* 25 Feb. (1814) II. 366 And counsails be kingis grace . . to geif for his graciis part of be said excambium als mekle land . . as. etc. 1572 *Sempill Ball.* 147 Sic vane excambion can I not consider as marrowtraitors and the trew togidder. 1839 *Scottishwood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 100 He gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same parish. 1754 *ENKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 143 The grant, by which the lands are exchanged, is expressly said to be an excambion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. The land which he has received in excambion.

† **Excambition**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *excambiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excambiäre*, *f. ex-out + cambiäre* to exchange: cf. CHANGE *v.*] = EXCAMPION. *Const. with.*

1856 *Contract at Kirkcudbright* 15 Dec. The said Thomas . . disposes to the said Roger Kirkpatrick . . in excambion with the said Rogers part of the landis of Auchentorfoir said, all and halle the said Thomas tenements, landis, annuals and pertinents underwrytten.

**Excandescence** (ekska'ndesens). [ad. L. *excandescētia*, recorded in fig. sense, nascent anger, passionateness, *f. excandescēre* to grow white-hot, kindle, glow, *f. ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *candescēre*, inceptive of *candēre* to be white, shine: see -ENCE.] Heat, the state of growing hot.

a. The action of bursting into a glow; the condition of giving out a glowing heat; a heated condition. † b. A state of violent anger; passion. a. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 306 The excandescence of the animal spirits, and the effervescence of the blood . . must be quieted. 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1867 T. H. DYER *Pompeii* xi. 45 Not in that state of excandescence in which they would have set fire to any thing. b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excandescence*, great heat or wrath. 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Excandescency**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] a. The quality or state of growing hot; an instance of the same. b. Anger, passion.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. vi. 26 In passions . . I could adde welnie eleven more; as, mercy, excandescency, envy, etc. 1683 SALMON *Dorou Med.* l. 150 Causing a Distraction and Excandescency. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 306 A Hypercatharsis . . drives the animal spirits into excandescencies, not easily appeased. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreth* II. 271 It raises my excandescency to listen to her. [Said by a lady who uses absurdly pedantic language.]

**Excandescēt**, *a.* [ad. L. *excandescēnt-em*, *f. excandescēre* to grow hot: see EXCANDESCENCE.] White-hot, glowing hot.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Excanditate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[-<sup>1</sup>]. [ad. late L. *excandidat*-ppl. stem of *excandidā-re* to whiten, *f. ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *candid-us* white: see CANDID, CANDIDATE.] Whiten, made white.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 392 Quhilk Montane [Caucasus] is . . all excanditate With snawis fell.

† **Excantation** (ekska'ntiŋ). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *\*excantatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excantāre* to bring out by enchantment, *f. ex-out + cantāre* to sing.] The action of removing (anything) by enchantment.

JOHNSON 1755 explains the word as 'disenchantment by a countercharm', which may perh. be the sense in quot. 1580. 1580 LVL *Euphues* (Arb.) 349 Which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or excantation to be ruled. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* v. xxiii. 277 The Don . . incanted in his Cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting, but by the power of a higher excantation. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* 1. 271 This excantation of fruits was not the same as incantation.

**Excarnate** (ekska'ntet), *a.* [ad. late L. *excarnāt-us*, *f. excarnāre*: see next.] Divested of flesh, or of a human body: opp. to *incarnate*.

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1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 255 The Divine Word . . again becoming excarnate, and ascending to a reunion with God.

† **Excarnate**, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *excarnāt*-ppl. stem of *excarnāre* to deprive of flesh, *f. ex-out + carn-em* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To strip off or remove the flesh or fleshy parts of.

1648 *Petty Advice to Hartlib* 14 The Mate [of the Chyrurgeon] shall . . excarnate bowels, artificially dry the Muscles, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins of it being excarnated, are like the whole Arm. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 57 The time . . was taken up in excarnating, boyling, and taking care of the Bones. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. with reference to plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 189 If you sow them [Black Cherry stones] in beds immediately after they are excarnated. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 25 This Seminal Root . . cannot be perfectly excarnated . . by the most accurate Hand. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Service*.

2. *intr.* To lose flesh, grow lean.

1740 DYCHIE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Excarnate*, to grow lean naturally.

Hence **Excarnated ppl. a.**, **Excarnating vbl. sb.** 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excarnated*, become lean, nothing but skin and bone. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 94 A Butcher . . assisted at the Excarnating of the Bones.

**Excarnation** (ekska'ntiŋ). [*n.* of action *f. prec.*: see -ATION.]

1. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excarnation*, in Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. a. Separation (of the soul) from the body at death. b. Emergence from corporeal form and conditions: opposed to *incarnation*.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 240 His [Christ's] resurrection is none other than his excarnation, or his emergence out of all natural conditions. *Ibid.* xii. 251 That excarnation of man which . . makes him eternally the denizen of a spiritual world.

† **Excarnificate** (ekska'ntifiket), *v. Obs.* Also *pa. ppl.* 6 excarnificat. [f. L. *excarnificat*-ppl. stem of *excarnificā-re* to tear to pieces, *f. ex-intensive + carnificare* to cut in pieces, *f. carnifex* executioner: see CARNIFEX.] *trans.* a. To torment, torture, rack. b. To do the office of an executioner upon.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Benjamin the deacon . . was most miserably excarnificat, having twentysharpepricks of reeds thrust under his nails. 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 37 I did even excarnificate his [my horse's] sides with my often spurting. 1623-6 COCKERAM *Excarnificatio*, to hang one. 1664 H. MORE *Myth. Inq.* xiii. 167 The racking and excarnificating their bodies. 1721-1800 BAILEY *Excarnificat*, to butcher, to quarter, or cut one to pieces.

Hence **Excarnification** [see -ATION], the action of excarnificating or taking away the flesh.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Excarnous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[-<sup>1</sup>]. [f. EX-*priv.* + L. *carn-em* (nom. *carō*) flesh + -OUS; cf. CARNOUS.] Without flesh, fleshless.

1686 A. SHAPE *Anat. Horae* II. ix. 89 He affirms them to be excarnous or without flesh.

**Ex cathedra**: see CATHEDRA 2.

**Excathedral** (ekska'pdrāl), *a. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -AL.] Official, authoritative.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* vi. 143. I say this . . with a proper amount of ex-cathedral confidence.

Hence **Excathedrally** *adv.*, in an official manner, as if with authority.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 123 Before we can understand any thing of Homer, it has been said ex-cathedrally, that we must study the manners of the heroic ages.

† **Excathedrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* a. To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra*. b. To remove from the cathedra; to depose.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Frere's Chr. Kings* xiv. 135 Ergo in case of male-administration by the Pope . . why not excathedrate him too? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To *bp. of Exeter*, If I can Stand before you . . And never shew . . feare To see my lines excathedrate here.

**Excavate** (ekska'vet), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *excavāt-us*, *f. excavāre*: see next.] Hollowed out.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* l. xvii. Eijj, Water . . contained in these Welles, or in any other Regular excavate body. *Ibid.* ut. iv. Qij b, Howe excavate or holowe tymber . . is measured. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 200 Cells excavate, many-rayed.

**Excavate** (ekska'vet), *v.* [f. L. *excavāt*-ppl. stem of *excavāre* to hollow out, *f. ex-out + cavāre*, *f. cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

1. *trans.* To make hollow by removing the inside; to make a hollow in, to hollow out; to dig out (soil) leaving a hollow. Also, To excavate (something) into: to form into by hollowing.

Now chiefly with reference to the removal of earth by digging; the wider use tends to be felt as *transf.* from this.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicks* 95/2 Take a sweete and fragrant Apple, excavate the same. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Reserve it [Dung] for Use in some hard-bottom'd shady Place, a little excavated. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), Flat these, some like hats, some like hutons, excavated in the middle. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) So much per cubic yard accord-

ing to the nature of the soil to be excavated. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 202 The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit. 1856 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 117 The foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 45 Viola tricolor . . stigma capitate, excavated. Heartsease or Pansy.

2. To form or make (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 233 If a cavity be excavated at this point. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 329 One of them began to excavate a hole, and soon entirely disappeared under ground. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 50 The canal . . excavated inside the neural arches.

3. To uncover or lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.*

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 381/1 About a fourth part of the city [Pompeii] along the western side of the walls has been excavated. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Press* II. 61 In excavating the tomb, a slab has been left about two feet six inches high. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 89 A Scotsman . . excavated by the labours of the indefatigable Dr. McCrie.

4. To get on by digging.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* (1879) 220 It seems to be as yet an unproved opinion that copper was found and excavated in this place. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 363 Pulpaecous material which he had excavated from the ice.

Hence **Excavated ppl. a.**; **Excavating vbl. sb.** (also *attrib.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicks* 111/2 An excavated pecece of woode. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* 130 Striges . . are those excavated Channells by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Grooves. 1691 T. [HALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to hollowing or excavating of our Logg. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation v.* 740 Deep Caves . . Which . . wrought with endless Toil, Ran thro' the faithless excavated Soil. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauried* vi. iii. This opened into a covered and excavated way. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 516 The . . excavating power of the current.

**Excavation** (ekska'vetiŋ). [(f. a. F. *excavatiō* ad. L. *excavatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. excavāre*: see EXCAVATE.] The action of excavating.

1. The action or process of digging out a hollow or hollows in (the earth, etc.); an instance of the same; the result or extent of the process.

1611 in COGGR. s. v. *Excavation*. 1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 299 This excavation of the Terrestrial Body, or elevation of other parts thereof where by the water subsided. 1752 CHASSAGNE *Cycl.* s. v. The excavation of the foundations of a building, is settled, by Palladio, at a sixth part of the height of the whole building. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 89 The utter separation of both continents was most probably the effect of excavations by volcanoes. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 35 All the remains of organic bodies found during the excavations belonged to living species. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The amount of excavation which can be wrought . . by means of running water. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* I. 38/2 Digging out the hollows for cellars, &c. . . is called the excavation.

2. *concr.* An excavated space; a cavity or hollow.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 45 Pope's excavation was requisite as a terrace to his garden. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 145 All spots . . which consist of a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 The wine-press was an oblong excavation in the rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* App. (1856) 550 All great peninsulas . . have an excavation or bend inward on their westward side.

3. The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing; in quot. *fig.*

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 73 The excavation of state papers has thrown [light] on the vast designs of, etc.

**Excavator** (ekska'vetər). [f. EXCAVATE *v.* + -OR; cf. F. *excavateur*.]

1. One who excavates: a. *gen.* (Coost. of). b. *spec.* A labourer employed to dig out earth.

1815 [Toppo refers to an advertisement of Jan. 2]. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) To the 'excavators', as they are called, the digging is let. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* vi. So the Excavator's House of Call had sprung up from a beer shop. 1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 3/4 A number of excavators were engaged upon the foundations for a block of model dwellings. 1882 *Century* XXV. 303 A more thorough and comprehensive sifting of the Assos ruins by the same able excavator.

c. Said of inanimate agents.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The railroad dirt-cars are good excavators. 1870 *Echo* 10 Jan. Such is the testimony of Mr. Peach to the power of ocean as an excavator.

2. *spec.* a. A machine for digging out earth, etc. b. An instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth previous to filling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 814/1 The excavator is mounted on a carriage which traverses on a temporary track. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dental Excavator*.

Hence **Excavatorial** (ekska'vetōriāl), *a.*, pertaining to excavation, or to the work of the excavator. **Excavatory** (ekska'vetōri), *a.* = *prec.* 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 80 Egyptian and Indian architecture are two separate products of the excavatory process. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 271 A long list of brilliant excavatorial successes. 1887 RUSKIN *Prateritia* II. x. 358, I got no outlet . . for my excavatory fancy.

**Excave** (ekska'vet), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *excavāre*: see EXCAVATE. Cf. F. *excaver*.] † a. *trans.* To scoop or hollow out (*obs.*). b. *absol.* To carry on excavations (*rare*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 2 Some bones are smal, but

notably excused, as of the fingers. 1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 243 In some of which sites we have been allowed to excave.

**Excēde**, obs. form of EXCEED.

† **Excēcate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *excēcat*-us blinded; see next.] Blinded, deprived of sight (in quots. fig.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, Yf the iewes dyd slec hyn, they shold be excēcate & bynded, & so lese the mynt fayth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 93 Lighten our minds excēcate, O Lord, our consolation. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* Bj, Man . . is excēcate by ambition and desyre of lordship.

† **Excēcate**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 *excēcate*, 7 *excēcate*. [f. L. *excēcat*-ppl. stem of *excēcatē* to make blind, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *cēc*-us blind.] *trans.* To make blind, to blind. *lit.* and *fig.*

1540 in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 246 a, That the people of Scotlande . . is vterly excēcate and blinded. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Excēcate*, to make blinde. 1666 G. HAVENS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 99 He caus'd his eyes to be sew'd up, to the end to deprive him of sight without excēcating him. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Excēcate*. Hence *Excēcated ppl. a.*

1550 *BALE Apol.* 19 To make Sathan apere the Aungell of lygthe to the excēcated world.

**Excēcation** (eks'kāt'jən) Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 *excēcā*, 7-9 *excēcation*. [f. prec.: see *-ATION*.]

1. The action of putting out the eyes; punishment by blinding; also, an instance of the same; the state or fact of being blinded.

1613 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* 161 He committed these barbarous examples of cruelty by excēcations and miserable dismembering the people. 1698 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 95 God . . punished Elymas, the Sorcerer, with corporal Excēcation. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1827 Sir H. TAYLOR *J. Commens* III. v. Death, Not excēcation, if the thought of that Calls up these looks of horror.

† 2. *fig.* The action of blinding mentally or spiritually; the condition of being mentally blinded.

1529 *FIRTH Antithesis* (1829) 317 This excēcation . . God hath sent into the world for sin. 1583 *ALLEN Admon.* 26 The state of kinge Pharaos his obduration and excēcation in willfull wickedness. 1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Jacob & Esau* (1626) 30 God doth concur to the excēcation and hardening both of the minde and heart. 1640 *Br. REYNOLDS Passions* vii. 65 This Deceit and Excēcation is a proper worke of Passion.

**Excēd** (e, obs. form of EXCEED.

**Excēdandlye**, obs. Sc. form of EXCEEDINGLY.

† **Excēdent**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *excēdent*-em, *pr. pple.* of *excēdere*; see EXCEED.] *a. adj.* used *absol.* That which exceeds. *b. sb.* [after *Fr. excédant*.] The portion or quantity in excess; excess.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. 11. 99 The first excēse and defect is in two, in the excēdent and the deficient. 1811 J. BLACK *tr. Humboldt's Polit. Ess.* I. 108 The population would double in . . two hundred and fourtee years, if no war . . were to diminish the annual excēdent of the births.

**Excēd** (eks'ī), *v.* Also 4-6 *excēde*, 6 *excēde*, -oed, 6-7 *excēde*. [ME. *excēden*, ad. *Fr. excēder*, ad. L. *excēd-ēre* to go out, exceed, etc., f. *ex-* out + *cēdere* to go.]

The *trans.* use, somewhat rare in Latin, is the only one preserved in the Romanic langs. In Eng. the intr. senses appear to be developed from the transitive.]

† 1. *trans.* To pass out of (boundaries, etc.); to transcend the limits of; to proceed beyond (a specified point). Also, rarely, to project beyond. Obs. or arch.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. v. 160 Wit and ymaginacioun ne mowen nat stretchen . . hem self to knowynge of vniuersalite for pay be festynall of hem ne may excēden . . be bodily figure. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxiii. (1483) 69 That fyre . . excēdeth nought thyre owne subtile persone ne in dedely bodies this fyre hath no power. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 1/1 But the Philosophy of the Chaldeans, excēded the Bounds of their Country, and diffused it self into Persia. 1700 *PENNYKOT Archives* I. 135, I am to Complain of one Capt. Barford, who has excēded all bounds. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 155 Uncover the Clod, and trim the straggling Roots that excēde it. *Ibid.* 207 Bury them . . so that they may a litle excēde the Surface of the Wall on both Sides. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xii. The Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the area of the world. 1788 I. JEFFERSON *Virg.* (1859) II. 370, I shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me, not excēding Sinsburg. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* xi. 111. Cleomedes lays it down that the planets never excēde the zodiac.

† 2. To transgress (a law). Obs.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 284 Lust of love excēdeth lawe. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 360 Laws respecting their increase . . which cannot be excēded.

† 3. To go beyond, do more than is warranted by (a privilege, right, commission, etc.).

1542 *HEN. VIII Declar. Scots* 195 Liberty was gyuen to the ambassadours to excēde their commission. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 4 Do not excēde The Precept of this Scroule. 1883 *Law Rep. Q. Bench* XI. 595 The defendant by uttering the words complained of excēded his privilege as an advocate. 1891 *Mid. Wkly. Notes* 72/2 The arbitrators had excēded their jurisdiction in awarding that the applicant should pay the costs.

† 4. To be greater than. *Cont. hy.*

1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. 623 Kynke how manye degrees that the first altitude of A excēdeth his secunde altitude. 1460 *FORTESCUE Ats. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 He may esteeme what sume thay [charges] be not like to excēde.

1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 27 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 21 Provided, that they excēde not the number of foure. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The cares and disappointments of ambition for the most part far excēde the satisfactions of it. 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 15 The male [Merlin] scarcely excēding the size of a Blackbird. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 18 If you divide pleasure and love and thought, Each part excēdes the whole. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 420 Boys and girls . . created wealth excēding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year.

† 5. To be too great for; to surpass, overtake.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. iii. 51 Such chaunces oft excēde all humane thought. 1625 N. R. *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1.2 Such grief . . as did excēde all consolation. 1735 *POPE Prolog. Sat.* 36 To be grave, excēdes all Pow'r of face. 1765 *Br. Law Theory of Relig.* I. (ed. 5) 11 note, Perhaps it excēdes the power of humao understanding to decide where mechanism ends.

† 6. To surpass, outdo; to be superior to. Now chiefly *const. in*; formerly *for. of*.

1425 *WYNTOUN Cron. v.* 179 A Dochter. . . Dat excēdyt of Bewte alle Be Ladys of pat Cuntre. 1500 *Lancelot* 1173 O knyght . . Whois manhed can all others to excēde. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They excēde all other men in bignesse of bodie. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magicke* 1. ix. (1648) 60 This latter engine does so far excēde all other contrivances to this purpose. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 20 In that Psalm . . the Prophet David seems even to excēde himself. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 170 She . . Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. 1845 *Hood Stag-eyed Lady* i. There was one fact in pity might excēde The sack of Troy. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* 1x, Some poor girl whose heart is set On one whose rank excēdes her own.

† 7. *intr.* To pass the bounds of propriety; to go too far; to break out. Obs.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 293 Thou excēdis to that knyght For may be treuth than it is any ryght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The tyrantes began more outragiously to excēde in all fury and woodnes. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxvi. 9 Then he sheweth them their work, and their transgressions that they have excēded. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cocker* 48 His Subjects will excēde . . in some vitious Liberty, to abate their griefe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 543 You cannot possibly excēde in your love to him.

† 8. To pass the limits of truth; to exaggerate.

1717 *BERKELEY Tour Italy* 21 May Wks. IV. 543 Said to contain about 4000 souls. They seem to excēde in the numbers of this town. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71, I believe I excēde when I say there were 200 persons assembled.

† 9. To be preëminent, whether in a good or bad sense; to bear the palm; to be greater or better than, surpass others; to preponderate. † *To excēde above* = sense 3.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 About alle thyng that may be conceyued of any mannyng mynde, hyt excēdeth of cruelties and dedly tormenting. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xi. iv, Phobus above all sterres in lyght. . . Dothe excēde. 1593 *SHAKS. Linc.* 229 The guilt being great, the fear doth still excēde. 1599 - *Much Ado* III. iv. 17 *Marg.* I saw the Dutchesse of Millaine's gowne. *Her.* O that excēdes they say. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xi. 48 An Emulation of who shall excēde in benefiting. 1654 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 21 One of the Contraries excēding destroys the rest. 1674 *DRYDEN State of Innocence* v. i, Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall excēde. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 76 Men always choose the life which excēds in pleasure.

† 10. To amount, teem with.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 23 The river excēdeth with abundance of fish.

† 11. Chiefly in Cambridge use: To have more than usual at a meal; to have extra or holiday fare. Cf. EXCEEDING 2 a. Also of the 'commons' (food): To be in extra quantity.

1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* iv. (1630) 39 This day shall be a festynall day with me: For I shall excēde in the highest degree. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at sev. Weapons* i. ii, Sir, these fellows may pray for you; you have made the scholar's commons excēde to-day. 1626 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 328 III. 231 Dr. Park made his college excēde that night.

† 12. To issue, proceed. Obs. rare - 1.

1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1608) 817 All the hinderance and let (to breeding) is found to excēde of cold.

**Excēdeable** (eks'īdā'bl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ABLE*.] That may be excēded.

Todd's explanation, copied into mod. Dicts., is due to a misunderstanding of *Fr. surmontable* in Sherwood.

1611 *COTGR., Surmountable*, i. surpassable, excēdeable.

Hence 1632 in *SHERWOOD*. 1819 *TODO, Excēdeable*, That may surmount or excel [with reference to *SHERWOOD*]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Excēder** (eks'īdā), [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] One who excēdes.

1625 *Br. MOUNTAGU App. Censur* xxxvi. 317 That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the Excēders and Transgressors, much lesse in them that excēde not. 1669 *COKEINE Poems* 124 Rich in those vertues. A fair excēder of the best examples. 1847 in *CWAIG*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Excēding** (eks'īdīng), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] 1. *a.* The action of the verb EXCEED, in various senses. † *b.* An instance of the same; an unusual action, a performance in excess of what is requisite (obs.). † *c.* The quality of surpassing others; superiority, excellence (obs.).

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 13/2 Salomon . . of the gyfte of our lord hadde a synghler excēdinge above all men. 1593 *Tell. Troth's N. Y. Gift* 20 No more will . . a freed crosse her louing excēdinges, in whome his hart de-

lighteth. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* viii. 102 Our defects as well as our excēdings. 1656 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 But these excēdings should be both rare and moderate. 1911 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 21 p. 2 There has been a great Excēding of late Years in the second Division.

2. *concr. a. pl.* In college language (still used at Cambridge): Extra commons allowed on festival occasions. Also *transf.* Cf. EXCEED 6. [So L. *excēdentia* in *Oxf. Act.* c. 1400.]

1629 *MASSINGER Picture* v. i, They . . hold cheese-parings. . . For festival excēdings. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* I. 297 His joys . . They are as excēdings, with which he feasts the believer, but the cloth is soon drawn. 1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camdeo) 178 Sometimes we have Excēdings; then we have two or three dishes . . otherwise never but one. 1680 *BUTLER Ken.* (1759) II. 199 Certain . . Virtuosos . . unsatisfied with the Brevity of the Gazette desire to have Excēdings of News, besides their ordinary Commons. 1885 L. STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* iii. 77 The Christmans 'excēdings' as they were called in our official language, had a certain reputation.

† *b.* chiefly *pl.* An amount (of funds, goods, etc.) in excess of calculation, or of what is usual; an excess, a surplus. Obs.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 54 The Excēdings of the year 1712, which had so prodigious a Ballance in our Favour. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 Including the fisheries, and making a moderate allowance for the excēdings . . beyond his calculations. 1828 L. GRENVILLE *Sink Fund* 5 Without such an excēding . . a sinking fund . . can have no solid operation. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 384 Much ado we used to have every . . December to account for our excēdings.

**Excēding**, *ppl. a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Of persons, actions, language, etc.: Overstepping the limits of propriety or custom; going to extremes. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iv. lxiii. 43 He exercisid Tyranny . . in so excēdinge maner, that the Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 265/1 To shew by that great excēding word (let him be anathema) the vndoubted trouth of the faith. 1585 *ABR. SANVOY Serm.* (1841) 315 Why was Anna so excēding in craving children at the hands of God? 1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 Excēding Acts notwithstanding morall limitation are authoritative. 1742 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 191 Sir Philip Sydney's famous Romance . . is far excēding the excēdingness of the most excēding imagination.

2. Surpassing in amount or degree; extremely great, excessive. Now only with *sbs.* denoting quality, condition, or feeling, or including a notion of magnitude or multitude. Rarely used predicatively.

1547-8 *Order Communion* 10 The excēding loue of our master and onely savior Jesus Christ. 1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 23 In the vi. yere of his [William III.] reigne were excēding floods. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. v. 10 Whose beauties beame . . daz'd the eyes of all as with excēding light. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 76 The excēding quantity of Water which at every interval he drinks. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) II. 133 It cannot but be an excēding grief . . to you that you cannot obey . . him. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 Attended with a vast concourse of people and excēding magnificence. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 677 Reports touching the excēding badness of the beer which he brewed. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 112 The excēding host of priests. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Grk. Test.* 19 Their excēding value for illustrating the literary history of these . . ages. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xx. 132 His love for his father was so excēding.

† 3. Of surpassing excellence. Obs.

1552 *LATIMER Serm.* (1571) 166b, Christ tooke . . our nature vpon him . . Oh, what an excēding thing is this? 1599 *JONSON Ev. Man* *out Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Rildg.) 43/1 How long shall I live, ere I be so happy To have a wife of this excēding form?

*B. adv.* = next. Prefixed to *adjs.* or *advbs.*

Very common in 17-18th c.; now somewhat arch. 1535 *COVERDALE Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 13 Yet wyl I rather fall in to y<sup>e</sup> hande of the Lorde, for his mercy is excēdyng grete. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. iv. 25 My heart is excēding heavy. 1644 *MURTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/4 We Englishmen . . are observed by all other nations to speak excēding close and inward. 1735 *WESTLY Wks.* (1892) I. 18 Mr. Delamotte was excēding sick for several days. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 96 Ours Papua friends . . had behaved excēding civilly. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* i. 112 A virtuous household, though excēding poor. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. 321 The controversy is one in which there is excēding little footing for any party. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* 17 Sept., He is of excēding fluent talk.

**Excēdingly** (eks'īdīglī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an excēding manner or degree.

† 1. Of manner: So as to surpass others. Obs.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 30 Excēdandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than any twa that thai among thaim fand.

2. Of degree: Above measure, extremely:

*a.* with verbs; formerly in extensive use, now chiefly limited to those that indicate emotion, feeling, or the expression of them.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. civ.* [cv.] 24 He increased his people excēdingly. 1591 *SPENSER P. World's Wm.* viii. A gilden towre which shone excēdingly. 1615 *LATHAM Falmey* (1633) 124 The wormwood excēdingly shrud with a sharp knife. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xiii. (1695) 253 The choice of ones Company doth excēdingly discover whether a Man be Good, or Bad. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. 1. 893. 467/2 He travelled excēdingly for establishing the Peace of Christendom. 1797 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 420, I approve his



plan exceedingly. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 53, I praised God... and rejoiced exceedingly. 1845 Hood *Ode to Miss Kelly* II, I like exceedingly your Partisan dame.

b. with adjs. and advs. Now only with the positive deg.; formerly occas. prefixed to *more*, *too*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 10 Then were y<sup>e</sup> men exceedingly afayed. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. III. i. 145 My good knave Costard, exceedingly well met. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks.* A. ij. That account... of the Life of the Reverend Author... is exceedingly too short. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1741) I. i. 2 Exceedingly many needless incumbrances. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1725) 324 Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air? 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 The sole pursuit of sensual pleasure is exceedingly injurious. 1847 JAMES *Cowdell* II, She seems to me to be exceedingly pretty. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* No. 49-21 This he found to answer exceedingly well.

† **Exceedingness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being in excess of usual limits; excessive measure or degree.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. 439 This complaint... had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with the exceedingness of sorrow. 1625 K. LONG *Tr. Barclay's Argens* v. ix. 350 Carried away with the exceedingness of gladness. 1742 [see EXCEEDING *Appl. a. 1.*] 1847 in CRAIG.

**Excel** (eksel'), v. Also 5-8 excel (e). [ad. F. *exceller*, ad. L. *excellere* to rise above others, be eminent, f. ex- (see EX- prefix I) + *cellere* to rise high, tower, a vb. found only in compds., whose root appears in the adj. *celsum* lofty.]

1. *intr.* To be superior or preëminent in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense; to surpass others. *Const. in*, sometimes *at*.

14... *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 And the thyrd he calleth holyness For hit excellith in perfection. 1430 LYDG. *Life St. Alban* (1534) A. ij. His goodnes so hyghly doth excell. 1529 MORE *Conc. agst. Trib.* n. Wks. 1206/1 Some other vertue... wherein the ryche manne maye... excell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 37 Pecoeks, that excell in pride. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 4 Vntable as water, thou shalt not excell. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They are to say truly a warlike... but desperate nature, excell in theevynge. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 15 Let those teach others who themselves excel. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 793 The Power That... Bids these in elegance or form excel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 Ambitious of Excelling at the game. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* I. 132 Scott certainly does not excel in the Spenser stanza.

† b. To be in greater proportion than another thing; to preponderate; = EXCEED 5. *Obs.*

16... *Tarquin & Tullia*, It was hard to tell, Whether [the land's] guilt or losses did excel.

2. *trans.* To be superior to (others) in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action; usually in a good sense; to outdo, surpass. *Const. in*, occas. *at*.

1493 *Petroneilla* (Pynson) 6 Petronilla... All other maydyns excelled in fairenesse. 1514 BARCLAY *Elegie* II. (1570). The wretched lazar... Hath life which doth the courtiers life excell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 35 A wicked hag, and Envy selfe excelling in mischief. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 490, I... see How beauty is excell'd by manly Grace And wisdom. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1679) 86 We do all other men excel At wrestling... leaping, running well. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 2 Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 167 Gouty very happily caught the manner of Salvator; and in some things excelled him. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* II, She gave to light a babe all babes excellency. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Intro., The Castle may excel us in extent of prospect and natural sublimity of site.

b. To surpass (another's qualities or work). *rare*. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 Sibill should produce a sonne, That should his Fathers vertues much excell. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 18 He has excelled every composition of the same kind.

† 3. a. To be greater than, exceed. b. To be too bad or great for, overpower. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 884 She o'p'd, but to shut Excel'd her power. 1718 *vid.* 456 An object that excels the sense. 1793 T. N. City & Church. 5 A well proportion'd Antechamber, ought... in length... not to excel the breadth.

**Excellence** (ekselens). [a. F. *excellence*, ad. L. *excellencia*, f. *excellens* EXCELLENT.]

1. The state or fact of excelling; the possession chiefly of good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; surpassing merit, skill, virtue, worth, etc.; dignity, eminence.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vi. 23 And he bigan for to thanke the worthi excellence of age. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxviii. (1483) 74 Lucifer and his felashyp... delitynge them to... wondren vpon theyre owne excellence. 1514 BARCLAY *Cytl. & Uplondyngh.* (Percy Soc.) 33 All the children... He set in honour, and rowme of excellence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, The sublimate or hye excellence of the crosse of Christ. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 87 The mind of beastly man... hath some forgot the excellence Of his creation. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 113 Whatsoever cunning fiend it was, That wrought vpon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1602 — *Hann.* v. ii. 143 Sir, you are not ignorant of what excellence Laertes is in his weapon. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10 One... for his Excellence In heightning Words and shad'wing Sense... Was magnify'd. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 178 Superior excellence of any kind... is the object of awe and reverence to all creatures. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 73 Those... who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one pursuit. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physica* (ed. 5) II. 167 The brightest examples have arisen of intellectual and moral excellence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 49

That... most difficult condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother.

b. Phrases: † *In excellence* of = superior to (*obs.*). By (*an*, way of) excellence; in early use translating L. *per*, *propter excellentiam*, Gr. *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, in later use = *Fr. par excellence*: (so called) as being preëminently entitled to the designation given. Now *rare*. Cf. EMINENCE 8 c.

1400 *Sauvage Bab.* 17 While pat Rome was in excellence Of alle Realmes in dignite. 1613 Bp. HALL *Holy Fancie* rick Wks. (1627) 476 Attendance on His [God's] ordinance (which by an excellence is termed His service). 1704 T. Browns *Sat. Antients Wks.* 1730 I. 18 Lucilius having... embellished it [this poem], ought by way of excellence, to be esteemed the first author. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, Richard the First of England, the arch-crusader and anti-jacobin by excellence. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. ii. § 5. 102 Cesalpin was denominated, by excellence, the Philosopher. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 55 In the mouth of an Athenian, Demeter and Persephone were always the Mother and Daughter, by excellence.

2. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality.

1391 CHAUCER *Autol.* n. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide... shewyth manifeste the diverse assentions of signes in diverse places. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. 127 To. What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? And Faith, I can cut a caper. 1703 LOCKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 The adoration due to your other excellences. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 12 Some [papers] may be found, of which the highest excellence is harmless merriment. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 325 The great excellence of the eastern table-lamp was... in pasture and in forest. 1896 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. SS.* I. i. iv. 197 Civilized nations allow that foreigners have their specific excellences.

† b. An excellent action; a kindness, favour. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2045 *Arriadue*, Yow that don me this excellence.

† 3. a. An excellent personality. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 5, I diligence Do to pleyyn the worthy excellence Of thys holy maydyn. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iv. ii, Yare to render Account to that faire Excellence, the Princess. 1722 E. HEYWOOD *British Recluse* 20 Blush not, fair Excellence! 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Mumouth* II. 95 That sainted excellence fell under the repeated strokes of their bloody swords!

† b. As a title of honour; = EXCELLENCY 3 b. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 51 If it may please the Lady Ellinor, One day shall match your Excellence and her. 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 91 To treat w<sup>th</sup> his excellence abt exchange of prisoners. 1670 G. H. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 184 The accident that happen'd betwixt his Excellences Servants, and the Corsi. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 He told his Excellence, That he [the speaker] had pretended... to be wiser than he really was. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 44 Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter. 1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* I. 403 Being furnished with a letter from me to your excellence.

Hence **Excellencyship**. *nonce-wd.*

1716 *Lettr. fr. Mists' Wkly. Jnl.* (1722) I. 59 To his Excellencyship the Author of the Weekly Journal.

**Excellency** (ekselens). Also 5 excellencye. [ad. L. *excellencia*; see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1 = EXCELLENCE I. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 Exalted by my excellencye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 b, To be had in honour... as theyr vertue or excellency reuyereth. 1579 FULKE *Hekins' Parl.* 95 He could not better haue shewed his excellencie aboute Aaron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 163 Lady Iane Grey, for her excellency in the Greek tongue was called for Grecia, Graia. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4 They only consult to cast him downe from his excellency. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. I An high esteem of the Excellency of Musick. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lettr.* I. xl. 162 Fountains, famous for the excellency of their water. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 87 There is friendship, says he, between good men and the Divinity, moral excellency uniting them.

b. High degree of skill; proficiency.

1704 LOCKE (J.), I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in musick.

† c. *concr.* Something that excels, or takes the highest place; the 'beauty' or 'flower'. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 15 I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations. 1660 W. SECKER *Non-such Prof.* 8 Man is the excellency of the creature, the Saint is the excellency of the man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 6 The college of the knights of the garter... is curiously adorned... with the excellency of modern Painting and carving.

† d. In phrases, *By, for, with (an) excellency* = by way of excellence; see EXCELLENCE 1 b. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 4 For excellency, it was written of him [Caesar] that he neuer forgot service, or euer did remember iniurie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* v. 8. 11 This relative participle... They, as here it is used, is to be taken *κατ' ἐξοχήν* [sic] with an excellency. 1648 N. ESTWICK *A Treatise* 44 The person here is called, by an excellency, the Spirit of truth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 5 The fifth advance in Humanity is nam'd Poetry or Humanity it self, by excellency or preference.

2. a. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality; a chief accomplishment, a speciality; = EXCELLENCE 2.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 163 Cram'd (as he thinkes) with excellencies. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1667) 195 One's excellency may consist in the understanding of a known controversy. 1676 EVERSHED *Man of Mode* I. i. That a mans excellency should lie in neatly tying of a Ribband, or a Crevat! 1722 J. J. JANESE *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The Maple has this peculiar Excellency, that it grows in the Shade. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 357 Those higher excellencies of which the art is capable. 1839 LD.

BROUGHAM *Statesmen, Geo. III.* Ld. Grenville (ed. 2) 144 The faults of his character were akin to some of the excellencies.

† b. With *the*: That which makes (a person or thing) to be excellent; the criterion of excellence.

1643 BURROUGHS *Ezra* *Hosea* iii. (1652) 207 What is the excellency of man but Religion? 1703 MOXON *Metch. Exerc.* 98 The Excellency of Saving is, to keep the Kerf exactly in the Line marked out to be sawn. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 495 The excellency of a good enamel is, that it easily fuses into a kind of paste at the heat which is necessary for baking stoneware.

† 3. a. An excellent personality; a 'dignity'. *Obs.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 278 The Arians... say that Christ is... called God only by way of Participation, as other created Excellencies are.

b. As a title of honour. Cf. EMINENCE 5, EXCELLENCE 3 b.

The quots. show that it was formerly applied to royal personages, to ladies, and others, though in England now limited to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, governors (extended also to their wives) and certain other high officers.

[1395 *Address to Edu. II.* in *Pike Year-bks.* 13 & 14 *Edu. II.* 362 Vestra Excellencia.] 1532 DRIES *Introduct.* *Fr.* in *Palgr.* 1037 Your excellency [Queen Mary of France] doth styre and move me continually. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushie made request... that it might please the kinges bignesse and excellency, that, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biendi's Eromena* Bij, The Lord grant your Excellency [Dutchess of Richmond] all increase of felicitie. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 276 His Excellency the Muscovite Ambassador. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v. 61 Their excellencies, who were privately told how much I had been their friend. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* III. (1770) 64 They desired a private conference with the Soubah: but his Excellency, etc. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Ded., To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Retaining the guard of honour, the sword of state, and the title of Excellency.

**Excellent** (ekselent), *pple.*, *adj.*, and *adv.*

Forms: 4-5 excellent(e, excellent, -ilent, -5-6 excellente, 6 exelent (*pl. excellentes*), 4- excellent. [a. F. *excellent*, ad. L. *excellens* -em, *pr. pple.* of *excellere* to EXCEL.]

A. as *pr. pple.* [cf. -ENT 2] Excelling.

1400 *Beryn* 1120 Some fair lusty lady, that of pulchritude Were excellent al other. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. vii. 15 Tat Prynce excellent in wydme All Pryncys of Cristyndome. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vii. 30 Ennas... excellent all the lavy.

B. *adj.*

1. Of a person or thing: That excels or surpasses in any respect; preëminent, superior, supreme. Of qualities: Existing in a greater, or an exceptionally great, degree.

† a. in favourable sense. *Obs.* merged in 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 31 Sue þe bettere gostli byfytis. And 3it I schewe to 3ou a more excellent weye. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 341 Plato was most excellent among Socrates [his] disciples. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 The excellent beute was so greet that... Adrian... felle downe before hem with greet drede. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 52 John the Euangelist most excellent in innocency. 1555 EKEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The excellent artificers Ooliah and Besichel. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. xxi. (ed. 2) 326 They [the stars] are darkened by the excellent brightness of the Sunne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 115 He that employeth his wit to many sciences, commonly cannot be excellent in any. 1610 A. COOKS *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 20 St. Andrew's Church at Bourdeaux, one of the excellentest Churches in all France. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 62 The excellent usefulness of the Horse. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 27 To consider... which, upon the whole, is more excellent than the other two.

† b. in bad or neutral sense. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 7 A very excellent peece of villany. 1605 — *Learn* I. ii. 128 This is the excellent foppery of the world. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 40 Excellent falsehood. 1669 CHAPMAN *Journals* v. 282 Nor any excellentest Zany can More then a weeping-gut [*Lat.* *plorante gula*] delight a man. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. § 15. 60 Crucifixion was an excellent pain, sharp and passionate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xlii. (1805) V. 305 Elizabeth... was an excellent hypocrite. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 243 Those absurd deceits... carry through The excellent impostors of this earth.

† 2. Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted, highly honourable. In heraldic use, a formal epithet indicating a rank higher than that denoted by 'noble'. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He es halden þe maste excellent emperor of þe world. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 Than oon þat was more excellent þan anoper spake first. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans*, *Her. Aja*, It is shewyd... of rigidities wiche ben noble and wiche ben excellent. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* I. 4 He hath by inheritance ohteyned an excellent name then haue they. 1565 HARONG in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 25 He would... advance these Creatures [bread and Wine] to a much excellent condition. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlviii. 13 Let them praise the Name of the Lord, for his Name alone is excellent [*marg.* exalted]. 1663 GOUGE *Commun. Heb.* II. i. God sent... his Son, more excellent than the excellentest meer creature. 1702 A. OR MOIVRE *Meth. Squaring Curves in Misc.* Cur. (1708) II. 158 That Excellent Person thinks this Series not to be General enough.

† b. As a title of address. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 To write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biendi's Eromena* Bij, To the most illustrious and right Excellent... The Lord Duke of Richmond. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. i, My commission Extends no further, excellentest lady, Than to a service.

† c. Assuming superiority, haughty, 'superior'. 1430 A. B. C. in *Babes Bk.* 11 [Don't be] To elenge, ne to excellent, ne to earnestest neijer.

3. (The current sense; originally a contextual use of 1.) Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 77 'Fore Heaven: an excellent Song. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 109 Here's an excellent place, here we may see most brauely. 1664 EVERARD *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 The... Felicity of an excellent Gardener. 1681 *ibid.* The Dung of Pigeons and Poultry... is excellent for the Fig-Tree. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* D. 1, have enjoy'd the patronage of your family from the time of your excellent grandfather. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* Wks. I. 247 A most excellent Drink in bilious Fevers. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 790 Some minds... taste Of what is excellent in man. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. xix. (1865) 371, I rattled off some of my most excellent absurdities. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. Are you sure these excellent friends of yours have gone on? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 Colin Macdonald of Keppoch, an excellent specimen of the genuine Highland Jacobite. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* L. xviii. 124 The snow was in excellent order.

*absol.* 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 3 My goodness extendeth... to the Saints... and to the excellent. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 220 Hast thou not known, the excellent of the earth, who were living images of their Maker? 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 85, I did not fail to count myself among the excellent of the earth.

† *b.* as *sb.* in *pl.* Excellencies. *Obs. rare.*  
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) ii. xvii. Nij, Honour, glorye... and all other excellences and perfectiouns.

† *C. adv.* = EXCELLENTLY. *Obs.*  
† *a.* With verbs. *b.* With adjs. and ppl. adjs.; with the latter often hyphenated. *c.* With advbs. *well, ill.*

*a.* 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bj, Alexander... to Socrates made reuerence ryght excellent and publickly. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Piece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xvi. 109 Here it doth most excellent.

*b.* 1586 COGAN *Ilaven Health* xlv. (1636) 60 It [Blessed Thistle] is excellent good against any kind of Fever. 1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 144 A number of excellent penned discourses. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 24 Your excellent-built Vessel. 1729 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Wine... they have excellent good.

*c.* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. v. v. Wks. (Rildg.) 220/2 *Ligh.* Was it not bravely done? *Gur.* Excellent well. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 221 Excellent well. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes* T. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 202 How excellent ill this humour suits our habit. 1756 W. TOLBOY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 116 They... doubted not of doing excellent well.

**Excellently** (ek'selēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an excellent manner or degree.

† 1. So as to surpass (others). *Const. of Obs.*  
1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 243 Pes wer some þe freest þat folged alle þe sele, Ex-cel-lentli of alle þys oþer.

2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, superlatively, surpassingly: † *a.* with verbs (*obs.*); † *b.* with adjs.: now only in good sense [with mixed notion of sense 3]; † *c.* with adv. *well (arch.).*

*a.* 1460 *tr. T. & Kempis* 145 Dispute not... why his is so greatly prayed, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 13, I like the new tire within excellently.

*b.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 For it may be ryght well, that some be excellently lerned, and yet, etc. 1548 R. HURTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B. v. A. By the lawe is sin excellently gyltye. 1621 FLETCHER *Whigwham* i. ii. A sorrow shews in his true glory, When the polor heart is excellently sorry. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. iv. 15 Excellently wise, or excellently foolish. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innocence* Pref., Comedy is both excellently instructive, and extremely pleasant. 1826 SOUTHBY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 37 Believing that he is an excellently good man.

*c.* 1529 *Mor. Dialogue* i. Wks. 121/1 Many an holy bishop... excellently well lerned in scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 1 A science excellent, and excellently well laboured. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ x His Part, and that of the Maid... are excellently well performed.

3. Exceedingly well.

1527 BIBLE *Isa.* xii. 5 in Lewis *Eng. Transl. Bible* (1731) 16 Syng unto the Lorde, for he hath done excellently. 1553 EKEN *Treat. New Iud.* Ded., Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 247 A company of braue soldiers excellently furnished. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 51 And so excellently cook'd this fish. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxxvii. Wks. (1824) II. 68 He [Erasmus] has written so excellently that, etc. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 272 Our excellently-intentioned governess. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 65 Excellently constituted as Fontenelle was in a great many ways.

† **Excellentness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXCELLENCE.

1560 GOLDING *Heminges Past.* 12 Hee commendeth John for the excellentnesse of his Prophecie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 397 Writers of no lesse excellentnesse then antiquienesse. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

**Excelling** (ek'sel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCEL + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EXCEL; also an instance of the same.

1561 DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 Their excell'ing is but in mouth and in boasting. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gammet* let. v. They [thy two last letters] excel (though the task was difficult) thy usual excellings.

**Excelling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That excels; superior, surpassing. Now only in good sense. † Of a number: Exceedingly great.

1581 SIONY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 They are excell'ing parts of Poetrie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 1 Thou cunning'st part of excell'ing Nature. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 5 The Diuill hath a most excell'ing malice. 1663 (s) *Witke Counsel* D. ij. b. That may in time make up an excell'ing number. 1724 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 334 The

excelling Youth should be set to read a little Portion from the best Translations. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. 20 These communities produced some of the best excelling of the early artists. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seck & F.* 34 The Law... was not glorious, as compared with the excelling glory of the Gospel.

Hence **Excellingly** *adv.*, **Excellingness**, the state or quality of excelling; = EXCELLENCE.

1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 452 Make mee excell'ingly vnrfortunate. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 31 It is raised to that Excellingness, that, etc.

† **Excelsē, a. and sb. Obs.** [ad. L. *excelsus* high, lofty, ppl. adj. of *excellere*: see EXCEL.]

*A. adj.* Lofty, high; rare in lit. sense; fig. of high rank, character, or quality.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Besechyng his excelsē, high, and adoran Majestie, that he would witsafe to graunt him this or that. 1598 YONG *Diana* 48 Any beautie... Though it be neuer so excelsē. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 116 Most excelsē and victorious Prince. 1656 EARL MORAY *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 293 They... did chiefly wonder, that the prime Senators of so excelsē a Commonwealth did freely exercise marchandising. 1657 TOMLINSON *Romans* 458 Those that inhabit excelsē plants. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

*B. sb.* [tr. L. *excelsus* Eng.] A 'high place'. *rare*—1. [1840 CAXTON *Chron.* II. 1520] 18/2 Jonathan son to Oysas... tokē not away excelsa as other dyde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 12 Moab hath laboured for his excelsē [1611 the high place].

**Excelsior** (ek'selsior). [L., compar. deg. of *excelsus* high: see EXCELSE.]

|| 1. *a.* The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York (adopted by the senate of that state 16 Mar. 1778), the accompanying device being a rising sun. Hence *attrib.* in *The Excelsior State*, New York. *b.* Used by Longfellow (quasi-*int.* as an expression of incessant aspiration after higher attainment) as the refrain of a popular poem; hence employed with similar sense by many later writers.

The adverbial meaning ('= upwards') commonly given to the motto cannot be justified by L. grammar. According to S. Longfellow *Life H.W. Longfellow* I. 384, the poet was at first unaware of the solecism in the motto as thus interpreted, and when it was pointed out to him suggested that the word might be taken to stand for *Scopus meus excelsior est*, 'My goal is higher'. It is not clear whether the original use on the seal is a blunder, or whether it was meant as an abbreviation for some grammatically admissible phrase.

1778 *Drawing of Seal* in N. Y. Senate Rep. (1881) No. 61 Excelsior. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* 30 A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior!

2. Often used as a 'trade-mark', and *attrib.* in the names given by tradesmen to special articles of manufacture; also in the titles of various periodicals in U. S. and in England.

1851 *Catal. Grt. Exhibition* III. 1467 Excelsior soap [An American exhibit]. 1876 *Furniture Gaz.* 24 June 401/1 The Excelsior spring mattress. 1888 (title) *The New Excelsior Test Cards* in Arithmetic.

3. U. S. A trade name for short thin enrled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc. Also *attrib.* in *excelsior-machine*. 1868 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 7578 A machine for manufacturing that article of commerce technically called 'excelsior' for filling mattresses. 1873 *Furniture Gaz.* 22 May 31/2 'Excelsior' or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 Excelsior-Machine. 1884 BOSTON (Mass.) *Tral.* 9 June, Large quantities of poplar-wood, to be used in the manufacture of excelsior.

† **Excelsitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**excelsitudo*, f. *excelsus* lofty: see EXCELSSE and -TUDE.] Highness, majesty.

1470 HAROING *Chron.* clxxviii. xvi, Thei... putte their cause to God his excelsitude. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 22 To chaunt and carroll forth the Alteza an excelsitude of this monarchall studdy Induperator. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

*b. humorously.* As a title or form of address; = HIGHNESS.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutue excelsitude and compendiate greatness.

† **Excelsity.** *Obs.*—*a.* [ad. L. *excelsitudo* loftiness, f. *excelsus* lofty: see EXCELSSE.] Height, altitude, loftiness; 'haughtiness' (Bailey *Folio* 1730-6). 1643 in COCKERAM. 1856 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Excentral** (ek'sentrāl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *ex-* out of + *centrum* CENTRE + -AL.] Out of the centre; = ECCENTRIC 3.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Eccentric**, -ical, *adjs.* see ECCENTRIC, -ICAL.

**Except** (ek'sept), *v.* Also 4-6 *excepto*, 6 *Sc. except*, 7 *except*, *except*. [ad. F. *excepter*, f. L. *except*-ppl. stem of *excipere* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *capere* to take. Cf. Pr. *exceptar*; the formally equivalent L. *excipere* had only the sense 'to catch, take up'. AF. had *excepter* (Britton II. xvi. § 3, IV. iv. § 1) app. ad. L. *excipere*.]

1. *trans.* To take or leave out (of any aggregate or collective whole); 'to leave out and specify as left out' (J.); to exclude (from an enumeration, the scope of a statement or enactment, a privilege, etc.); to leave out of account or consideration. *Const. from, out of; also simply.*

1530 PALSGR. 541/2 He is the best of all his kynne, I excepte none. 1535 COVERDALE *Cor.* xv. 27 He is excepted, which putt all things vnder him. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. iii. (1611) 59 All meates indifferent... were it not that God by name excepted some. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. ii. i. 281 Within the Bond of Marriage, tell me Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. a 1666 B. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 376 He hath given his law to all, [he] excepts no man... from salvation. 1680 BAXTER *Auxo.* *Sittlingh.* xii. 20 He that marrieth Persons may not except the Husbands Power of Government, a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 302 Another clause in the bill was liable to great objections: all the royal family were excepted out of it. 1776 ADAM *Smith* W. A. i. xi. I. 227 If you except corn and such other vegetables as are raised by human industry. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxx, I hope you do not except yourself? 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 196 He was excepted from the general pardon.

*b.* In pa. pple. *excepted* in the *absol. const.*, and placed after the sb. Cf. EXCEPT *pa. pple.* 2.

1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 69 I. 234 He shall have... as many [men] more... to serve his Grace ayenst any Prince leving none reservid nor excepted. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 His father the king excepted there is none whose honor I more tender and love. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 [The] *He* proceetates nothing noteworthy. Salt excepted. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 18 The whole kingdom, a small corner excepted, was subjected to the Turkish yoke. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. 163 5/172 'The Church excepted, no agent did so much to keep alive the memory of Roman institutions.

2. *intr.* To make objection; to object or take exception. *Const. against* (exceedingly common in 17th c.), † *at, to.* Also in *indirect passive*.

[From the use of L. *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*) in Roman Law; the etymological notion being that of limiting the right alleged in an opponent's declaration by setting up a countervailing right in the defendant which excepts his case (see EXCEPTION 4)]

1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 246 He excepteth against Eusebius and his adherents, as open enemies. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* M. i. iii. 7 *Mar.* Sir Toby... your Cousin... takes great exceptions to your ill hours. To, why let her except. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* § Sixtus... and Alphonsus... men not to be excepted against by them of Rome. 1620 BACON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I may be allowed to except to the witnesses brought against me. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 33 Parliament consented to all the Propositions; but the King excepted against one of them. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seeps. Sci.* 53 He excepts at Gassendus's animadverting on Aristotle's manners. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 34 One... excepted to the gentility of Sir William Hearty, because he wore a frize coat. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossils will argue that. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (ed. 2) II. 50 The criminals who were excepted against Caes. were generally condemned. 1885 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times* Rep. LII. 84/2 They had got their affidavit, to the sufficiency of which they did not except.

† *b. transif.* of a document. *Obs.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 If the bill be foreign, a merchant draws two or three of the same... date, each of which excepts against the rest, that no more than one of them should be paid.

† 3. *trans.* To offer or allege as an objection; to object. *Const. with simple obj. or obj. clause, against, to. Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. iv. O lawyer... Why thrive you by contentions? why devise you Clauses and subtle reasons to except? 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Marriage* (Arb.) 267 They have heard some talke; such an one is a great rich Man; And another except to it; Yea, but he hath a great charge of Children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 Others excepted, that this exception was nothing worth. 1680 BURNET *Postscript* (1692) 96, I desired him to... see what he could except to them. 1753 STEWART *Trial* 267 The learned gentleman... has been pressed to except against this part of the evidence; that [etc.].

† 4. To object to; to take exception to; to protest against. *Obs. rare exc.* in Shaks.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 72 There I throw my gage... And lay aside my high bloods Royalty, Which feare... makes thee to except. 1600 — *Sonn.* cxlviii, I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except.

† 5. In lit. sense: To take out, extract, excerpt.

1721 STAYNE *Ecl. Mem.* I. xli. 315 The judgements of which two last are excepted out of the rest and printed in the History of the Reformation.

† 6. To receive, accept. *Obs.* [A frequent sense of L. *excipere*; but in some at least of the examples the word is a mistake for ACCEPT.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 To the power and to the riche His [the king's] lawes mighten stonden liche, He shall excepte no persone. 1509 HAWES *Past.* fables. xvi. xxxix, Her [fortune's] loursing chere she may ryghte some change. And you excepte and call unto her grace. 1530 Lb. HERSCHEL *Arth. Lyr. Drg.* (1814) 260 Her grace hath excepted my service. 1550 J. CORE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 157 (1877) 103 To except them [as they be] very lodes of the narrow sea. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 149 Which their offer he gladly excepted. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fam. Glory* (1869) 92 God so willing except my ejaculatory Prays.

*absol.* 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sine* 1002 Quahd halt thou do, I wald we wist: Except, or gine us oure.

**Except** (ek'sept), *ppl., pref., and conf.* Also 5-6 *excepto*, 5 *Sc. except*. [ad. L. *exceptus*, pa. pple. of *excipere*: see EXCEPT v.]

† *A. pple.* = *excepted*, pa. pple. of EXCEPT v.

† 1. As predicate (with the vb. to be) or as complementary obj.: Not included. Also *occas.* *Exempted. Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Everham* (Arb.) 63 He thoughte hym selfe excepte in this world fro the comon labour of men. 1533

LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 To this truse alle parties were agreed, but Bretayne was clerely excepte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (IV. de W. 1531) 62 The greatest synner that is may attayne thereto, and none be excepte. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kynge's 22* Kyngs Asa caused it be proclaimed in all Iuda: Here be no man excepte.

†2. ? Accepted. *Obs.* (See EXCEPT v. 6.)

(The old edd. read *except*, which may be correct.)  
c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4291 She was except in his servise.

†3. In concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = '(heing) excepted'. *Obs.*

a. preceding the sb. (See B. 1.)

b. following the sb.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf eny citezen fforen wolle... sue eny citezen denesyn for eny matere or cause done wt outforth... ples of lond only except. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cx. 84 All other, as well of Brytons as of Saxons, faylyd, or lefte of, that allyen excepte. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvi. 29, I wolde to God that... I mighte persuade... the... to be such as I am these bondes excepte. [Wyclif, out taken these bondis; Vulg. *exceptis vinculis* his.] 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 243 (Richard except) those whom we fight against, Had rather have vs win, then him they follow. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 7 Let all the fruits of Paradise be in thy power, one tree except. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 678 God and his Son except, Created thing naught vallu'd he nor shun'd.

B. *prep.*

1. In ME., in the construction A. 3, the pple., like its synonym *out-taken*, might precede the sb. When this collocation of a pple. ceased to be idiomatic, *except* became a *prep.*, with the sense: Excepting, with the exception of, save, but.

Owing to the rarity of instances in which an inflected pron. takes the place of a sb., it is impossible to say definitely how soon the change in the grammatical character of the word took place, but it had prob. begun before 16th c. Cf. Fr. *excepté* and *hormis*, which are now treated as preps. Possibly the word was sometimes taken as the imperative of EXCEPT v.; cf. *excepte* in the Eton Latin Syntax.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. ix. 140 Alle shal deye. Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple [A. x. 169 out-taken Elihte soules and of vche heest a couple]. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 1026 Thal entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma, Except wemen. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 In y<sup>e</sup> feyldes and in y<sup>e</sup> more... and in all other ples exceptt save of y<sup>e</sup> lorde. 1560 *WHITEHORNE Arle Warre* (1573) 83 b, No Capitayne will lye nere the enemye except hee that is disposed to fighte the feld. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 91 France is revolted from the English quite, Except some petty Townes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* iii. 56 Old Wives are wont to say that no night in the year except one, passeth without Lightning. 1766 *GOLDSM. Via* IV. xix, The rabble of mankind... know nothing of liberty except the name. 1860 *DICKENS Unevenn. Trav.* iii, Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 291 There where we go shall all be new to thee Except the love that thou hast won from me.

†2. Leaving out of account; hence, in addition to, besides, as well as. *Obs. rare.*

1578 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 27 Excepte fleshe, fishe and eldinge... this Ile has a pasture... that may feed sum wethirs. 1756 *AMORY F. Biucle* (1770) I. 101 Except hours of sleep, we were rarely from each other.

†3. Without. *Obs. rare-1.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F. v. b, Neuer enter any parson in your booke... except the consent of the same person.

C. *conj.*

1. Introducing a predicative clause expressing a fact that forms an exception to the statement made. Now only in full form *except that* (in which *except* looks like a *prep.* with sentence as obj.); in 16-17th c. *that* was sometimes omitted. Cf. Fr. *excepté que*.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 260 Then there came... men of estate out of the good Townes of Flaundrys, except out of Gaunt there came none. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iv. 6 *Rich.* What store of parting tears were shed? *Ann.* Faith none for me: except the Northeast wind... Awak'd the sleepe rhowme, and so by chance. Did grave our hollow parting with a tear. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 300 More of his souldiership I know not, except in that Country, he had the honour to be the Officer... to instruct for the doubling of files. *Mod.* The cases are quite parallel, except that A. is a younger man than B.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause expressing a supposed case in which an exception will or may exist; = 'unless', 'if not'.

†a. in full form *except that*, *except that if*. *Obs. rare.*

1513 *MORE in Harding's Chron.* (1543), This is my minde... excepte that any of you my Lordes anye thinge perceave to the contrarye [The reading is doubtful; Rastell's text (*More's Wks.* 1557 I. 48) omits *that*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvii. 257 He shall leave them entirely to us, excepte that if y<sup>e</sup> Frenche kynges had theym by exchange for other landes.

b. as simple *conj.* The use of subjunct. or indic. follows the same rules as with IF.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Exceptyng wha haffe prisoners for to deliever. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is for any persone... to perceyve the... dryfte of this treayse... excepte they rede before... the two fyrst bokes. 1531 *Act. 23 Hen. VIII.* i. § 4 Every such person... shall... abide in perpetual prison... Except one such person... do fynde two sufficient sureties. 1641 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1866) II. 43 He... said he would not go off the bench except he were commanded. 1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163, I desire not to meddle with y<sup>e</sup> mother, except y<sup>e</sup> Lorp<sup>s</sup> will take y<sup>e</sup> boys. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 252 Except my memory fails me, these are all. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) IV. xix.

149 Nobody knows of the matter, except he has complained to my Brother. 1850 TENNYSON *U. Mem.* xciv, In vain shalt thou... call The spirits... Except... thou too canst say, My spirit is at peace with all. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 219 She never offered any one advice, except it were asked of her.

c. After *except* conj. the phrases *it be*, *it were*, etc., are often used instead of repeating the principal verb.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 143 Ne're throughout the yeere to Church thou go'st, Except it be to pray against thy foes. a 1674 MILTON (Webster 1864), Except it be because her method is so glid and easy. 1822 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 252 No drama... will be [written] except it be by the same hand.

3. Followed by an adv., phrase, or clause expressing the particular manner, degree, time, place, means, purpose, attendant circumstance, etc., with regard to which the proposition is not applicable: Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than.

This construction may be regarded as an instance of the use of the *prep.* (see B. 1) with adv. phrase as obj., for which cf. expressions like 'The cause was tried in London instead of at York.' It may, however, have arisen from 2 by ellipsis: cf. similar use of *unless*.

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters Excusatorie or Defensorie) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* ii. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steal your thoughts my gentle Queene. 1654 *FULLER Triana* iii, He... affirms her disease mortal, except one herb procured for her, etc. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic.* IV. xxiv, Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, except by paying the money myself. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagues* i. iii, A lone castaway... Who hopes no resting place except in heaven. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 632 Society can have no hold on any class except through the medium of their interests. 1868 C. CLARKE *Relig. & Duty* 70 The Apostle counted himself weak except as strengthened by the Spirit of God. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adv.* in-able 161 Rely, Except metaphorically, has not a personal reference. *Mod.* The city was strongly fortified on all sides, except here.

b. *Except for*: exception being made for, were it not for, but for.

† *Exception* *Obs. rare-1* [f. EXCEPT v. + -ANCE.] = EXCEPTION.

1693 W. WATSON in *Dodd Ch. Hist. of Eng.* (1841) IV. xxxii, None taking, nor imagining how to take, exception against the premises.

*Exceptant* (eksep'tant), a. and sb. [ad. L. *exceptantem*, pr. pple. of *exceptare*: see EXCEPT v.]

A. *adj.* That excepts; taking exception.

1846 *WROSTER* cites Lo. ELDON. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

B. *sb.* One who excepts; esp. in *Law*, one who takes exception to some part of the proceedings in a court, usually an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror.

1697 *Exceptions to Decree of Commissioners in Cumb. & West. Archael. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 98 The messages and lands in the Exceptants possession.

† *Exceptionation*. *Obs. rare-1*. [ad. late L. *exceptionationem*, n. of action f. *exceptare* to take out, receive: see EXCEPT v.] a. = EXCEPTION.

b. 'An often receiving' (Bailey folio 1730-6).

1662 ALLESTREE *Serm.* I. 235 Because David went aside, and was upright with an Exceptionation.

*Excepted* (eksep'ted), *pph.* a. and *prep.* [f. EXCEPT v. + -ED.]

A. *pph.* a. In senses of the vb.

a 1569 *KINGSNELL Mar's Est.* v. (1580) 21 They eate of the excepted tree. 1549 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 132 Articles containing nothing in relation to excepted persons but leave to transport themselves. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 426 Some... who never touch'd Th' excepted Tree. 1692 W. LOUTH *Vindication* (1699) 54 The third instance of Excepted Cases. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & King's* vii. 107 It is extremely rash... to deduce the nature... of prophecy from doubtful and excepted cases.

*absol.* a 1656 BR. HALL *Modest Off.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 338 All the Churches... (who do all submit themselves to Bishops, or Superintendents, except the fore-excepted).

† B. *prep.* = EXCEPT B. 1. *Obs.*

1559 *BALDWIN in Strrr. for Mag.* (1563) E 1 b, The bluddy tyrant brought them all to ende Excepted me.

*Excepter* (eksep'ter), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

a. One who excepts or takes exception (to anything). † b. = ACCEPTER (cf. EXCEPT v. 6). *Obs.*

1639 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Adv. 7 It would be known of this Excepter... whether he would have men alwaies to follow the word in the line, or in the margin. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 9 God is no excepter of persons, grace is free.

*Excepting* (eksep'ting), *vbl.* sb. [f. EXCEPT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXCEPT.

a 1626 *BACON Jurisdict.* *Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 156 The excepting of that shire by itselfe doth fortifye that. etc. 1634 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 288 Here is no excepting against any witness: nor refusal of any judge.

*Excepting* (eksep'ting), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 6-7 *Sc. exceptand*, *exceptand*. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

A. *prep.*

1. quasi-*prep.* The pr. pple. of the vb. used *absol.*: = 'If one excepts'.

1549 *Campl. Scot.* xi. 95 Al the irland men ar sklauis til hym, exceptand an certain that kepis them sel on the strait montanis. 1553 *BRENDEN Q. Curtius* 107 b, He commaunded the baggage... to be brought together in one place excepting only such things as were very necessary. 1593 SHAKS.

2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 193 Thy deeds... Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humfrey. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 177 That no meetings be among the pastors without his Majesty's consent, exceptand alwayes their ordinarie Sessions. 1693 *Davden Persius* Sat. v. 129 May I not live without Control or Awe, Excepting still the Letter of the Law? 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 146 His neighbours... excepting the article of cash, were, his equals. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 105 Of all societies... not even excepting the Roman Republic, England has been the most emphatically... political.

2. Hence as simple *prep.*: With the exception of, except.

1618 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 381 All young Persons, excepting my self. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. iii. (1732) 130 Excepting the Royal Family, they get but little by it. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic.* IV. xxxii, This was received with great approbation by all, excepting my wife. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. 431 They were in possession of the whole of Mysore, excepting the principal forts. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 Nothing to be seen on the place excepting some blocks of marble.

B. *conj.*

1. With the exception of the fact that; = EXCEPT C. 1.

*Mod.* The copy is perfectly accurate, excepting that the accents are omitted.

2. Unless; = EXCEPT C. 2. In early use occas. with *that*.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* xxvi, Neither doe any kind of men agree more together then astrologers and poets doe, excepting that they dissent about Lucifer and Vesper. c 1714 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Let. to Mrs. Hewet.* You see what stuff I am forced to write, but to such I am compelled, excepting I should entertain you with York loves and piques. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Owen Disp.* 286 Scindiah certainly could have done nothing excepting he could bring his brigades to Poonah.

3. With adv. or phrase; = EXCEPT C. 3. Now rare.

a 1641 BR. MONTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Others [fasted], at evening: 1 only excepting in the weeke before Easter. 1666 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* iii. Rule iv, To it selfe only it is to be imputed, excepting where the malice of the firstagint hath, etc. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourning Fam.* I. 129 Lady Clannaron (excepting when she forgot me) provided for my maintenance. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 54 Excepting during the rainy season these little animals can never taste fresh water.

*Exception* (eksep'sh)n. Forms: 4-7 *excepti-*, *-cioun*, 5-6 *-cioun*, 6-*tioun*, 5- *exception*. [a. AF. *exceptioun* (Fr. *exception*), ad. L. *exceptiōem*, n. of action f. *excepere* to EXCEPT.]

1. The action of excepting (a person or thing, a particular case) from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc.; the state or fact of being so excepted. Const. *from, to*.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2653 *Hypermetra*, Al joure wille... I shal fulfill So it to me be non confusioun. I nele quod he have non exceptioun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4087, I shalle defende it... Withouten any exceptioun Of ech maner condicioun. 1561 *tr. Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* I. d j h, Here is no exception or pretence of preuilege. 1590 *STEELE Teller* No. 92 p. 1, I know no Manner of Speaking so offensive as that of giving Praise, and closing it with an Exception. 1828 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 94 This exception of women and children from the whole community.

¶ The legal maxim, 'Exception proves (or confirms) the rule in the cases not excepted' (*exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis*), which is in its original form an example of sense 1, is commonly quoted as 'The exception proves the rule', the sb. being interpreted in sense 2.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* 10 Indefinites are equivalent to universals especially where one exception being made, it is plain that all others are thereby cut off, according to the rule *Exceptio figit regulam in non exceptis*. 1640 G. WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. iii. Aph. 17 As exception strengthens the force of a Law in Cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in Cases not enumerated. 1662 J. WILSON *The Cheats Pref.*, I think I have sufficiently justify'd the Brave man even by this Reason, That the exception proves the rule. 1768 *JOHNSON Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. (1787) IX. 269 The exception only confirms the rule. 1837 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 243 With a view of making (according to another of the expressions which I have heretofore found puzzling) one of those exceptions which confirm the rule. 1855 *JOWETT Ess.* 468 We may except one solitary instance (an exception which eminently proves the rule).

2. Something that is excepted; a particular case which comes within the terms of a rule, but to which the rule is not applicable; a person or thing that does not conform to the general rule affecting other individuals of the same class. Const. *from, to*.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* I vj h, This rewle is generale wythout any exception. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tully's Offices* i. (1540) 20 Nothyng is more accomodate... to the nature of man, but it hath many cautions and exceptioun. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 184 Of which rule, neuertheless there be diuers exceptions. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1785 *COWPER Tiroc.* 841 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than im-peach, the just remark. 1829 A. W. FOSBROUKE *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) I. 280 Only a little exception from the amiable tenor of their conduct. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 153 The only exceptions to this gradual diminution of the angle of declination, appear to have taken place in 1834. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 113 The Phœnician cities sent forth their fleets. But they were the exception of the world.



b. *The exception* (predicatively): something abnormal or unusual; contrasted with *the rule*.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) 1. 365 The possession of the gift... was the rule and not the exception. *Mod.* You occasionally get a comfortable bed; but it is quite the exception.

3. Phrases, partaking of senses 1 and 2. To make (an) exception; with (the) exception (of, that); without exception; + in exception to.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. 34 Of comune, tretis of Astro-labie ne make non exception whether the monie have latitude, or non. c. 1430 *Lyng. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiii. He was... without exception. To speke of manhod, oon the best on lyve. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 303/2 Exception maketh he none, in this worlde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 140 A Law that obliges all the Subjects without exception. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 275 Heav'n... Blends in exception to all general rules Your Taste of Follies, with our Scorn of Fools. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. 4 Spir.* (1782) i. xiv. 157 Here is no exception made of any part of the man that was not to die. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Isaiah*, Notes 37 With exception... of certain ugly rings. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 364 Promises were made... without any exception or reserve. 1817 COLEBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 73 With exception of one or two fundamental ideas. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* 11. 300 In exception to the... general course of feeling. 1841 BROWNE *Zincali* i. 1. 221 All those in Badajoz were very poor, with the exception of one man.

a. *Law.* [after L. *exceptio* in Roman Law; cf. EXCEPT v. 2.] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action; in Scots Law = DEFENCE. *Peremptory exception*: one tending to the dismissal of the action. *Dilatory exception*: one tending to arrest its progress. *Declinatory exception*: a dilatory exception consisting in a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial. c. In Courts of Equity (*obs.* in England since 1875): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient.

*Bill of Exceptions*: a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher court. This procedure still exists in Scotland; in England it was abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873-5.

(c. 1250 BRACON v. v. i. Sciendum quod exceptio est actionis elisio per quam actio perimitur vel differtur. 1292 BRITTON ii. xvii. 3 En plusours maneres est ceste assise destourbe que ele ne soit tantost prise, sicut par exception peremptorie, sicut... et par exceptions dilatoires.) 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* i. xviii. (1859) 29 Were it so that... by thyng exceptyon I personally should not be herde in thys present Court. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 126 a. Having no exception, they were carried to Paris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 800 Charge him compier... [With] exceptions, and causis defensall (Gif he sic hes) that may himselfe supply. 1599 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1862. V. 323 [A fellow] may have fifty-six exceptions peremptory against the jurors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 397 The Defendant makes his exception to the Indictment, because he did not call him Αρδοφον, which was the Word that was penal by Law. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. iv. 676 The first part of it was an exception to the authority of the Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 372 This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal; examinable... in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. Generally speaking, everything which one alleges for defending himself, and for eliding the action, is called an exception. 1877 C. C. LANGDELL *Equity Pleading* § 82 [If the plaintiff thinks the answer insufficient] he must except to it, i.e. specify in writing the parts of the bill which are not sufficiently answered; and thereupon the bill, answer, and exceptions are referred to a master.

+ 5. *transf.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument. b. A formal objection (to a proceeding, a person's status or fitness for office, etc.). *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Anst.* in *Def. Truth* (1830) 52 Men that make exception to his possession, and claim the right thereof themselves. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4. a. That these ill Hus-band-men the Iewes, should have no credible or true-like exception left them (that they tooke him for a counterfeite). 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 25 'Tis positiue against all exceptions... That... our Pesants... were enow To purge this field of such a bilingd Foe. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 25, I cannot but wonder with what exceptions the Samaritans could confine their belief to the Pentateuch. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 212 The chapel door... was then set open for any to enter and give their exceptions. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 266 More time should have been allowed for their appearing to make their Exceptions.

+ 6. Objection, demurr, faultfinding; an instance of this, an objection, adverse criticism, complaint. *Obs.* or *arch. exc.* in phrases: see 7.

1571 HANMER *Chiron. Irel.* (1633) 17 My thy exceptions were made against them. 1611 RIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 1 To expose themselves to many exceptions and cautions. 1654 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 143 Diogenes presently gaue it to his sweet-heart Lysiodor, and shue without exception ware it. 1662 GUNNING *Leant First* 1 The Pharisees... came to our Saviour; and by way of exception said, 'Why do the disciples of John... fast?' 1667 PERRY *Diary* (1879) IV. 245 Sir C. Sedley's exceptions against both words and pronouncing were very pretty. 1703 *Rules Civility* 31 Fooling... which produces exception and quarrels many times. 1738 BIRCH *Milton's Wks.*, *Life* i. 18 The Exception to Milton's Piety relates to his being a Protestant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 57 It being... unreasonable, that the lord should extend his protection to a person to whom he had exceptions.

+ b. Dislike, dissatisfaction. *Obs. rare.*  
1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 242 What I have done That might your nature, honour, and exception Roughly awake, I lieere proclaimme was madness.

+ c. A ground of objection; something that is or may be objected to. *Obs.*

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 110 The disciples made no open complaint of this their exception and scandall. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Com.* 2 [For the election of Elders]. In case no just exception, shall be proved against him. c. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 247 Having no exceptions against the governor in his own person.

7. Phrases belonging to sense 6. a. *Above, beyond, + greater than, without (all) exception*: above, etc., cavi, reproach, or suspicion.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 24 b. She that is verally withoute any exception. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 48 A Grand Witness of their own, greater than exception. 1661 BRAM-HALL *Just Vind.* vii. 171, I produce two witnesses beyond exception. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 10 Demonstrate beyond all exception. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 388 He is a witness without exception.

b. *Liable, open, subject to exception.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Eps.* vii. 156 An Adversaries Testimony... is subject to exception and makes no full prooffe. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 147 A declaration... which in some parts of it is liable to exception. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. p. v. The treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 255 Motion... liable to the most serious exception. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 74 The applications I have made of these terms may be open to some exception.

c. *To take (an) exception (+ exceptions) against, at, + of, to, + unto*: to make objection to, find fault with, disapprove; also (chiefly with *at*), to take offence at. Formerly sometimes, without prep., *To take (an) exception*: to make (an) objection, to object or complain (*that*).

Now only with the obj. an action, statement, quality, etc., not a person or material thing.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 204 The Scottis wyl take exception to the homages of their prynces. 1561 T. NORTON *Catolins Inst.* i. 24 If any man take exception, and say, etc. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. 3. 74 What saies Siluia to my suit? Pro. Oh Sir... she takes exception to your person. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 196 Not able... to take any strong exception against. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. ii. 1. i. (1651) 232 Galen takes exception at Mutton. 1662 J. BANGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1687) 15 They took exceptions of the quality of Illustrissimo. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. (1704) III. 238 There were not two Persons... who did not take some exception to it. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ii. 12 Observe, the exception which the scribes took against our Saviour. 1715 T. BENNETT *Ess.* 39 Art. 215 The animadverto's stationer taketh exception, that I have printed all his book. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* No. 74. 361 We must, as good Presbyterians take an exception to... the assertion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* iv. (1871) 60 Some of the more baughty of the aristocracy did take exception at his neglecting to raise his cap to them. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 190 Exception has... been taken to these figures.

+ 8. *Erron. for ACCEPTION.* Cf. EXCEPT v. 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xx. 24 Forsothe bi exception of persone he shal keese hymself. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A iv b. With the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread... And this without exception of persons.

+ *Exception, v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. (AF. had *exceptior* in sense 1).]

1. *intr.* To lodge or state an exception.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 There is no demurring, or excepting against his testimony.

2. *trans.* To except (in quot. pr. pple. used *absol.*: cf. EXCEPTING *prep.* 1).

1656 HOBBS tr. *Wallis in Six Less.* iv. Wks. 1845 VII. 290 He was the worst geometrician of all mortal men, not excepting so much as Orontius.

**Exceptionable** (ekse'pʃənbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be excepted against; open to objection. Now chiefly with negative words.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1714) 45 As the theory... is built wholly on a false supposition, so is it all along precarious and exceptionable. 1712 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 279 § 5 This Passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem. 1784 DE LORNE *Eng. Const.* i. xii. 123 note. The depositions of those witnesses who are adjudged upon trial to be exceptionable, are set aside. 1837 J. D. LANG *New Sp. Water* II. 35 The Female Factory at Paramatta has... been under most exceptionable management; inasmuch as to have proved an absolute nuisance. 1870 ANONIMOUS *Missions Amer.* Bd. III. x. 157 The Greek priest led the way... chanting the funeral dirge, in which there was nothing exceptionable.

+ b. of persons. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 175 Greville is surely (exceptionable as he is) a better man. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 88/2 The ladies in that piece, though very exceptionable, are of a stamp far above his *Angelica*.

+ 2. Occasionally misused for EXCEPTIONAL.

1801 W. DUNN *Fr. Dict.* in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* (1873) 201 To add an exceptionable article to a law. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* (1858) 381 A time... in which even fishes... were so rare and exceptionable, that they occupied a scarce appreciable place in Nature. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* ii. xxx. 356 The fact that he had not been stretched upon the rack during his trial was complacently mentioned as proof of exceptionable indulgence. quasi-sh. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xviii. How silly and harmful a thing is secrecy (exceptionableness excepted).

Hence **Exceptionableness**; **Exceptionably** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myt. Inq.* 336 The... exceptionableness of his division of the duration of the world into seven Ages. 1830 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179, I suspect that the exceptionableness of the subject is that which constitutes the chief merit of the play.

**Exceptional** (ekse'pʃənəl), a. [f. EXCEPTION *sh.* + -AL: cf. F. *exceptionnel*.] Of the nature of or forming an exception; out of the ordinary course, unusual, special.

1846 WORCESTER cites Q. Rev. 1852 DISRAELI 3 Dec. in *Sel. Sp.* 1. 369 As regards its financial condition, Ireland... has been in a very exceptional state. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* vi. The subject... ceased to be mentioned saving on exceptional occasions. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The founders of the thirteen colleges... were almost all of them exceptional men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 81 Documents or records of exceptional value. *absol.* 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 136 The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the exceptional.

b. *Const. from. rare.*

1883 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 324/1 That, therefore, makes this case exceptional from that of an ordinary case of mortgagor and mortgagee.

Hence **Exceptionableness**.

1886 *Spectator* 28 Aug. 1142 It is not the meritoriousness but the exceptionableness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. 1889 TALBOT in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 137 If we still plead that our sense of wonder stipulates for exceptionableness.

**Exceptionality** (ekse'pʃənə-liti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Exceptional character or quality: *pl.* things exceptional.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 79 The coroner... had a kind of formality and orderliness... which... balances the exceptionableness with which he had to deal. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 383 The exceptionableness of the boon... helped to deepen the dreariness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 44/2 We remembered the exceptionableness of his position.

**Exceptionally** (ekse'pʃənə-liti), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In an exceptional manner or degree; uncommonly, unusually, unusually well.

1848 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 58 This critic... is exceptionally wise in practical matters. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* x. 212 In its animal life this colony is... not exceptionally rich in species. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/2 Music... too shadowy in outline to be grasped by the uninitiated, unless very exceptionally performed.

2. By way of exception; as an exception to rule or custom.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 144 Such has been, not exceptionally, the history of the Systematists. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 105 The official... invited us exceptionally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 36 Western galleries should be but exceptionally used in parish churches.

**Exceptionary** (ekse'pʃənəri), a. *rare.* [f. EXCEPTION + -ARY.] a. Of or pertaining to an exception (see EXCEPTION 1); indicative of an exception. b. = EXCEPTIONAL.

a. 1783 J. SCOTT *Crit. Ess. Eng. Poets* (1785) 283 The exceptionary 'all but' includes... an aged decrepit matron. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* viii. 23 Silent exceptionary individuals.

+ **Exceptioner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXCEPTION v. + -ER.] One who takes exception, or objects (to anything); an objector.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 For other exceptioners there was no thought taken. Hence 1818 in Tonn, etc.

+ **Exceptionist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXCEPTION *sh.* + -IST.] = prec.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 53, I... demand of such Exceptionists, whether... magistrates have lost their right.

**Exceptionless** (ekse'pʃənə-ləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without an exception; not admitting of an exception.

1782 BURKE *Lett. Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 274 The bill... is... a renewed act of indispensible, exceptionless disqualification. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 75 It is only in idea that we can realize... such a moment of universal, indiscriminate... exceptionless deification. 1865 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (1876) 215 General, uniform and exceptionless.

**Exceptions** (ekse'pʃəns), a. [f. EXCEPTION + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious*.] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, peevish, captious.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij. While those things that are done must always lye, As objects to a nice exceptionary eye. 1769 CHESTERE *Lett.* 301 It is the character of Country Ladies to be exceptionary, and suspicious of slights. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1824) II. vi. 141 He was not exceptionary. He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. 1850 W. C. MACGREGOR in Pollock *Remin.* II. 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptionous moods.

Hence **Exceptionousness**.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1687) I. 8 It [admonition] becomes unsavory and odious, and... resembles a froward, malicious, exceptionousness. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 216 The blessed Spirits... are too good to have anything of State or exceptionousness in them. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ix. 282 Alarmed by an experience of the baseness... and the exceptionousness of all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. 1850 W. C. MACGREGOR in Pollock *Remin.* II. 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptionous moods.

+ **Exceptionists**, a. *Obs.*—1. [f. L. *excepticius*, -itius caught up, intercepted, f. *excipere*: see EXCEPT v. and -ITIOUS.] That is taken or received' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

**Exceptive** (ekse'pʃiv), a. and *sh.* [nd. late L. *exceptivus*, f. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipere*: see EXCEPT v. Cf. OF. *exceptif*.] *A. adv.*

1. *Logic*, etc. a. Of n word, esp. a particle: That introduces an exception.

[a. 1249 W. WYLLIAMS in Prantl *Geogr. Logik* III. 21 Postquam dictum est de s'ignis et de dictionibus exceptivis

..convenienter dicendum est de hac dictione 'solus'. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 84 That which this sentence doth deny of the Sonne, it doth by vertue of the exceptive particle adjoined, affirme of the Father; No man, no nor the Sonne doth know it, but the Father. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 108 (T.) It is to be inferred either by a conjunction, causal, illative, exceptive, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Conjunction*, Exceptive Conjunctions are, if it be not... unless that, etc.

b. Of a proposition: That has a specified exception attached to the subject; e.g. Nothing on earth but man is great.

[a1337 W. OCCAM in Prantl *Gesch. Logik* III. 409. Circa exceptivas est sciendum, quod ex omnibus exceptivis in prima figura non sequitur conclusio exceptiva.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 132 The proposition is not exceptive, excluding other apostles. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 4 Exceptive Propositions will make complex Syllogisms. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* vii. 68 Exceptive propositions.

c. Of a clause, law, etc.: Making an exception, excepting something from a general rule.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* n. v. (1851) 74 A dispensation... is rather a particular and exceptive law absolving and disobliging to more general command. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 37 note. The hostile critic selected for exceptive encomium one 'old Jacobite strain'. 1856 FROUNE *Hist. Eng. L* 416 An exceptive clause introduced into the act. 1884 L. PRET. in *Law Times* 7 June 1904 This is again the application of the exceptive distinction.

2. Of persons and their utterances: Disposed or tending to take exception; hypercritical, captious.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 197 His proceedings, though too too exceptive, yet such as, being yielded, inferred nothing against the Divine ius for Tithing. 1858 *Chamb. Frl. X* 280 Any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Parli.* iii. 374 His criticisms... show his singularly exceptive, and over-curious logic.

3. = EXCEPTIONAL.

1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* 168 This is... an exceptive case. B. sb. [The adj. used absol.] *Logic*. An exceptive word or proposition. Cf. A. 1 a and b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 202 Yet upon his exclusives and negatives, this exceptive must needs be inferred. 1579 FULKE *Iheskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heaven speak without exclusives, or exceptives. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 All these exceptives, 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'nevertheless', are against us. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Hence *Exceptively* adv., in an exceptive manner or sense. *Exceptivity*, *nonce-wd.*, readiness to make exceptions (from rules of conduct).

1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 5 If the worde be taken exceptively, yet may it be an exception negative. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 39 They are exceptively or disjunctively all allotted. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 447 *Mitigation*. They do not know when to make the exceptions. *Ellesmere*. Exceptivity (I like to coin a new word) requires so much moral courage.

† *Exceptless*, a. Obs. rare-1. [irreg.] *EXCEPT* v. + *-LESS*. Making no exception; extending to all.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 302 Forgive my generall, and exceptless rashness.

*Exceptor* (ekseptōr, -ōr). Obs. exc. Hist. (sense 2 b). [a. late L. *exceptor*, agent-n. f. *excipere*: see *EXCEPT*.]

† 1. One who objects or takes exception (to anything); an objector. Obs. = *EXCEPTOR* a.

a 1641 BA. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 211 Were such upstart Exceptors to deale with Atheists... how should a man proceed? 1679 FULKE *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 155 Those very exceptors are really like the Romanists. 1600 T. BURNET *Ans. Excpt. Th. Earth* i. I shall... follow the learned Exceptor from Chapter to Chapter. 1755 in JONSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

2. † a. A reporter, short-hand writer. Obs.-o b. Hist. An officer in the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exceptor*, be that writes ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer. [Hence 1692-1732 in COLES]. 1728 H. HERBERT in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 An officer belonging to the Proconsul... who seems to be one of those... called Exceptors or Clerks of the court.

† *Exceptorions*, a. Obs.-o [f. late L. *exceptorion* serviceable for receiving (f. *excipere*: see *EXCEPT* v.) + *-TIONUS*]. 'That receives or contains' (Bailey folio 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

*Excercitation*, *Excercite*: see *EXERCISE*.

† *Excerebrate*, v. Obs. [f. L. *excerebrat*, ppl. stem of *excerebrare*, f. *ex*-out + *cerebrum* brain.]

1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain or mind. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii. Hath it [faith] not souveraine vertue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all feares and griefes?

2. To beat out the brains of.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Also *Excerebrate*, a. [ad. L. *excerebrat-us*] (see quot.). *Excerebrated*, ppl. a. [+ *-ED*] (see quot.). *Excerebration* [+ *-ATION*]. a. (see quot. 1721-1800). b. (see quot. 1884).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebrate*, delirious, out of his mind. 1736 BAILEY, *Excerebrate*, having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witless. 1775 in ASH. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Excerebration*, a beating out ones Brains. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebration*, the removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures. Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal Cerebration.

† *Excerebrose*, a. Obs.-o [f. *EX-* pref.<sup>1</sup> + L. *cerebrum* brain + *-OSE*]. (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excerebrose*, brain-sick; wanting brains. Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† *Excerni*, v. Obs. Also 6-7 -cerne. [ad. L. *excernere*, f. *ex*-out + *cernere* to sift.] = *EXCRETE*.

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants, or their organs: To separate (waste matter) from the blood or sap, preparatory to discharging from the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 542 The Moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the juice of the tree that is Excerned. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 294 The Humours excerned by Sweat and Urine are near akin, if not the same. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery* (1763) 47 The Serum of the Blood... is excerned or separated by the Glands. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 101 The dissolution of such particles... carries them through the fine strainers in order to be excerned.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Benefits that come of Excern are... that it helpeth to Excerne by Sweat. 1677 HALC *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 30 That Soul... digests, sanguifies, carmifies, excerns.

2. To discharge, void (an excrement, secretion). 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 That the dregges... might be duly excerned or auoyded. 1650 H. BROOKE *Convers. Health* 183 Phlegm that is excerned by the mouth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 166 Such an unguent or Papp prepared, such an open vessel to excerne it into, to receive it.

*Excernent* (eksɜːnənt), a. [ad. L. *excernentem*, pr. pple. of *excernere*: see *EXCERN*.] = *EXCRETORY*.

1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 798/1 Derangements of the... ex-cernent organs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *Excerpt*, v. Obs. [ad. L. *excerpere*: see *EXCEPT* v.] = *EXCERPT* v. 1.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 452 Of this Melito, Eusebius... excerpteth certayne places of his apologie. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. xlv. Wks. XL 311 Out of this tractate... himself had excerpt two the next foreprinted sermons. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 241 If their lordships should think fit to excerpt anything out of those papers.

† *Excerpt*, pple. Obs. In 5 excerpts. [ad. L. *excerpt-us*, pr. pple. of *excipere*: see *EXCEPT* v.] Excerpted, extracted, selected.

1423-50 in *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 v. intends to compile a tretyse of the state of the yle of Breteyne, excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores.

*Excerpt* (eksɜːpt, eksɜːpt), sb. Also 8 excerpt, 7-8 L. pl. *excerpta*. [ad. L. *excerptum*, neut. of pa. pple. of *excipere*: see *EXCEPT* v.]

1. A passage taken out of a printed book or manuscript; an extract, quotation, selection.

a 1638 MEDE *Par. 2 Pet.* iii. App. Wks. III. 618 Some Excerpta out of the Fathers concerning the Renovation of the World. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univer.* Advt. (1702) 3 Excerpts out of all the Greek and Latin Fathers. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 An Epitome of the latter xx Books... is also Extant... And also noble Excerpta by one Theodosius. 1706 STRAHL *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 91 The excerpts of the old register of St. Andrew caltheth him a bishop, and his companions Clerks. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 17 Apr., Papers from the 'Quarterly Review' together with certain excerpts from the 'Register'. 1876 AL. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 Mr. Conway read... an excerpt from one of Mazzini's Orations. 1882 J. T. FOWLER *Mem. Ripon* I. 1. (headline) Excerpts from Chronicles.

2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a learned society or from a periodical, printed off separately for private circulation. Cf. *off-print*.

This sense has long been in use in the official correspondence of learned societies (Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc.), but does not appear to be generally current.

1883 *Proc. Royal Soc.* 369 *List Presents*. [An author sends several works, of which the titles are quoted.] And fourteen other Excerpts. 1889 *Ibid.* 252 Excerpt. [Added in brackets to the title of a work presented.]

3. In etymological sense: A thing picked out.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 15 The emperor had a large silver dish, the filling of which... occasioned wholesale slaughter; his excerpts being insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes.

*Excerpt* (eksɜːpt), v. [f. L. *excerpt*-ppl. stem of *excipere*, f. *ex*-out + *capere* to pluck.]

1. *trans.* To cull out (passages, phrases, etc.); to take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also absol. to make extracts.

1536 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 99 II. 21 A Copy of certain Articles and Chausces excerpted and taken out of the Popes Letters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 105 This close note I excerpted. a 1662 HEVLIN *Land* ii. (1671) 30 He had excerpted and laid by many notes and precedents. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. iii. (1872) 113 An affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which... was excerpted into the newspapers also. 1865 - *Frede. Gl.* IX. xx. x. 193 The Book we excerpt from is *Mémoires du Comte de Hordt*. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 281 Athenæus... excerpted largely in this direction.

2. In etymological sense: To pluck out; to abstract, remove; also fig. Obs.

1538 LELAND *Hin.* IV. 64 Things excerpted out of the East Glass Window of our Lady Chappell. 1607 TORSLE *Fenry's Beasts* 429 Which Musk being excerpted before it be ripe, smelleth strongly and unpleasantly. c 1612 DOWNE *Biographia* (1641) 23 Every branch which is excerpted from other authors and engrafed here, is not, etc.

† To take out, eliminate. rare.

1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 22 If one should excerpt from their verse its accidental local colouring.

Hence *Excerpted* ppl. a.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 192 Excerpted particles of the pure and ethereal light.

*Excerptible* (eksɜːptɪbəl), a. [f. prec. + *-IBLE*]. That admits of being excerpted; suitable to make extracts or selections from.

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 1771/3 What is to be said as to the exclusion of Flaubert, who is easily excerptible? 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 4/2 Such students are never likely to be the majority. For others Goethe is certainly 'excerptible'.

*Excerpting*, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + *-ING*]. The action of the vb. *EXCERPT*; an instance of it. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* ii. 55 Mytime, with little 'Goethe' papers and excerptings... went more prosperously than before.

*Excerption* (eksɜːptʃən). [ad. L. *excerptio* em, n. of action f. *excipere*: see *EXCEPT* v.]

1. The action of excerpting, making selections from (a book, manuscript, etc.).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Buchanan is a writer exceptionally suited for excerption and revision.

2. *concr.* An extract from a book, document, etc. Also, formerly, a collection of extracts.

The *Excerptions of Egbert*: a work with the title *Excerptiones e dictis et canonicis sanctorum patrum*, erroneously ascribed to Egbert, Abp. of York.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerpts. 1635 FRYNNE *Unib.* *Tim.* (1661) 73 Egbert Archbishop of York... made a collection or excerption out of the Canons of sundry ancient Councils. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 A Book of Excerptions out of Origen's Writings. 1709 J. JONSON *Clergym. Vade M.* n. 156 Many of the Excerptions of Egbert were transcribed from it. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. 1. 66 A needless multiplicity of excerptions.

*Excerptive* (eksɜːptɪv), a. [f. *EXCERPT* v. + *-IVE*]. Inclined to excerpt; characterized by excerption.

1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

† *Excerptor*, Obs. [a. L. *excerptor*, agent-n. f. *excipere*: see *EXCEPT* v.] One who excerpts or makes extracts (from a book, etc.).

1883 J. BARNARD *Life Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together... and appropriated them to myself without any Mark... I am no such Excerptor.

*Excesse*, obs. form of *EXCESS*.

*Excesse* (ekses). Also 4-7 *excesse*, 5-6 *exces*, (5 *excesse*, 6 *excesse*). [ad. F. *exces*, ad. L. *excess-us*, n. of action f. *excedere* to EXCEED.]

† 1. In literal sense: The action of going out or forth; adjournment (of Parliament). Obs. rare.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Willeker, 581 *Excessus*, *excesse*, *passyngoute*. 1621 ELSING *Debates Hol. Lords* App. (Camden) 131 That they be acquainted that Tuesday should be the day of *excesse*.

† b. *fig.* Departure from custom, reason, etc. Obs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 r 2 In all these glorious Excesses from the common Practice, did the happy Orlando live... in an uninterrupted Tranquillity. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 Other fashionable Excesses from Reason.

† c. *Excess* (incorrectly *access*; cf. *ACCESS* 9, 10) of mind, soul, also simply *excess*; = L. *excessus mentis*, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 10 An excess of soule, or raunysching of spirit [v. r. mynde] fel on hym. *Ibid.* xi. 5, I was in the citee of loppe preynge, and I 393 in excess of my soule a visoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Saynt Peter was in excess of mynde in the house of Symon Coryar. *Ibid.* 271, I sayd in myne excess, every man is a lyer. 1528 M. T. (Rhem) *Acts* x. 10 To there fel upon him an excess of mynde. 1609 BISHOP (Down) *a Exposit.* xiii. 30 He shal come in excess of mynde upon them [1611 to the astonishment of them] that inhabit the earth.

† 2. 'Violence of passion' (J.); extravagant or rapturous feeling; unrestrained manifestation of grief. Obs.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlv. Off thy distresse and excesse to haue reuth... I will [hir] pray full faire. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxix. xxx. La Bell Puell must love you evermore, Which for her sake... Doth such actes by chivalrous exces. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The Priests under the Old Testament were, by a particular law, guarded against excesses upon the death of their relations. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iii. To Simplicity 44 Tho' taste, tho' genius, bless To some divine excess. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in 1000.

3. The action of overstepping (a prescribed limit), going beyond (one's authority, rights, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly in Law.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 218 She exceeded her power, in appointing to the issue of the son; and there fore the excess was void. 1821 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/2 Judges of courts of law... did not notice excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House.

† 4. Extravagant violation of law, decency, or morality; outrageous conduct. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* r 561 Ye shul yenge yow... by the lawe and noght by excess; be by outrage. c 1425 WYRTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 161 Punysyd exces and trespas. 1420 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iii. (1520) 20 b/1 Two were chosen that yf any of theym wolde make any excess the other sholde governe hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be sorry for your fall, and do due penance after the qualite and quantite of your excesses. c 1630 MILTON *Ode Circumcision*. The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our excess. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 76 This excess of making churches charnel-houses. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 262 Ah, that I... the deeds Might punish of our suitors whose excess Enormous... I feel.

b. An instance of this; an outrage. Chiefly pl. Now with mixture of sense 5.

of honest men : viz. your \*Exchangeman for the bearing up of his credit, etc. 1783 *ANSWORTH Let. Dict.* (Morell) ii. *Anglicanus*, an exchange-man, or milliner. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. ix. 416 A person wishing to exchange money for French money goes to an \*exchange office in London. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 48 A pretty way of breeding young Maides in an \*Exchange shop, or St. Martins le grand. 1750 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4708/4 In \*Exchange Time. 1803 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* i. 1. (1876) 7 \*Exchange value is the characteristic which stamps a commodity with the attribute of wealth. 1683 *Englands Vanity* 32 Every \*Exchange-Wench is usher'd in by them [Peacocks] into her stalls. 1707 *CUMBER Dwellers* 14 To treat a Woman of Quality like an Exchange-Wench. 1697 — *Woman's Wit* iii. Your Ladyship's being out of Humour with the \*Exchange Woman, for shaping your Ruffles so odiously, made you a little too reserv'd.

**Exchange** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪndʒ), *v.* Forms: (? 4 schango), 5, 7 eschange, 6 exchunngo, 6-exchange. [a. OF. *eschanger* (mod. F. *échanger*) : late L. *exambiāre*, f. ex- (see *Ex- pref.*) + *ambiāre* : see *CHANGE v.*]

1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of (commodities, possessions, etc.) by exchange or barter; to give, relinquish, or lose (something) whilst receiving something else in return. Also *absol.*

1844 *CANTON Courier* (1888) 13 They sell, bye or exchange somety they rentes or propre vestemēts. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 The Wares ... so bargained, sold, exchanged or shifted. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xlviii. 14 They shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. 1808 *Hoyle's Game Chess* 39 When you have two pawns on a front line neither should be pushed forward until the adversary proposes to exchange. *Ibid.* Strive to capture or exchange those men which would prevent it in direct attack. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 30 Difficulties that may be exchanged sooner than avoided.

b. With *for* (+ *with*) before the thing taken in exchange. In mod. use also with *against* (? after Fr. *contre*). Also *absol.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. v. 55 To shift his being, is to exchange one misery with another. 1621 *ANSWORTH Amot. Pentat.* Canto. xxi. heading, Isaac is exchanged with a ram. 1623 *CAMERON (J.)*. The king called in the old money and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* *Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities that the Turks exchange for with the Inhabitants are Slaves. 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*. Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 213 He was impatient to exchange the luxury of a palace for the dangers and hardships of the field. 1832 [see *AGAINST* 14]. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 123 The vague expressions of the older charters were now exchanged for precise and elaborate provisions.

c. To obtain (something) in exchange *for*. 1598 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 84 What shalt thou exchange for rugges, rugges. 1596 *PENSER (J.)* Q. vii. 46 Ne shee the lawes of Nature only broke, But eke of Justice. And death for life exchanged foolishlie.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to make an exchange of; to interchange. *Const.* sing. or pl. obj. *with* (a person).

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 340 Exchange forgiveness with me, Noble Hamlet. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 284 She wold not exchange flesh with one that lout'd her. 1698 *LUOLOW Mem.* (1721) 1. 47 The great Shot was exchanged on both sides for the space of an Hour. 1711 *ADAMS Spect.* No. 12 P. 2 I do not remember that we have exchanged a Word together these five Years. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* vii. Would we could exchange natures with him for a moment. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Each & All* vi. 79 They exchanged smiles, and understood one another immediately. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* ii. 417 No engagements of allegiance or protection had ever been exchanged. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 5 Blows were exchanged.

3. *Mil. and Naval.* a. To give up a prisoner to the enemy in return for one taken by them.

1725 *TINOGAL Kapin's Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) i. 207/2 Matilda ... consented he should be exchanged for the King. 1853 *STOQUELIER Mil. Encycl.*, *Prisoners of War* are deprived of their liberty until regularly exchanged. 1860 *WOOLSEY Introd. Internat. Law* § 146. 336 Prisoners are generally exchanged within the same rank man for man.

b. *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, from or out of one regiment or ship into another. Cf. *EXCHANGE sb.* 1 c.

1787 *NELSON* 10 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) i. 243 Lieutenant Hope wished to exchange out of the Pegasus into the Boreas. 1875 *GATHORNE HARDY St. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb. A poor man may find himself in positions where he could not exchange. 1875 *TREVELYAN Ibid.* The officer above them who refuses to exchange out of the battalion.

4. *intr.* Chiefly of coin: To be received as an equivalent *for*.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. xi. (1855) 89 In 1695... the value of the silver coin was not kept up by the gold coin; a guinea then commonly exchanging for thirty shillings of the worn and clipp'd silver. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. iii. § 2 Demand and supply always rush to an equilibrium, but the condition of stable equilibrium is when things exchange for each other according to their cost of production. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 531/2 An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees.

5. *trans.* = *CHANGE v.* 6. Also *To exchange into* = *CHANGE v.* 6 b.

The first quot. may belong to *CHANGE v.*; *schangen* appears among the forms of that verb in 14th c. — a 1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gott.) Fra pan his [Lucifer's] name schangid was, Now es he cald foule sathanas. 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 83 Can it be hys bodye, onles it be exchanged

into it? 1586 *A. DAN Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 144 But... as it much differeth... from the other, is also alike exchanged by title, that one teamed... Friendship, and this other... Love. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cix. I returne againe, Just to the time, not with time exchange'd.

**Exchangeability** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪndʒəbɪlɪtɪ). [*f.* next : see -*ITY*.] The quality or condition of being exchangeable.

1778 *WASHINGTON Let.* 8 Mar., Wts. 1834 V. 260 To fix their [captured citizens'] exchangeability upon the easiest and most unequivocal foundation. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 501 Mr. Bailey seems to mistake exchangeability for value. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 10 To inquire how the rate of interest... the depreciation of the currency in which the bills are payable, affect their exchangeability.

**Exchangeable** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪndʒəbəl), *a.* [*f.* *EXCHANGE v.* + -*ABLE*.]

1. That may be exchanged. *Const. for.*

1651 *HOMES Lett.* 11. xiv. 127 A man's Labour also, is a commodity exchangeable for benefit. 1778 *WASHINGTON Let.* 8 Mar., Wts. 1834 V. 255 On condition of General Lee being declared exchangeable. 1840 *Tails Mag.* VII. 638 The notes... are... not easily exchangeable. 1866 *TYNNALL Notes on Light* 14 In optics, the position of an object and of its image are always exchangeable.

2. *Exchangeable value*: value estimated by that of the goods for which a thing may be exchanged.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* (1806) i. iv. 38 The principles which regulate the exchangeable value of commodities. 1821 *TOMMINS Product. Wealth* 10 Nothing but a vague and inaccurate use of language could have led to the notion that exchangeable value constitutes wealth. 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Moral* iii. 86 It is labour which confers exchangeable value. 1864 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* 114 How good must be, in order to possess any exchangeable value?

† 3. = *COMMUTATIVE* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1757 T. ROGERS *Sci. Coming Christ* 314, This Arithmetical proportion Aristotle ascribeth the exchangeable justice.

*Hence Exchangeably adv.*

1598 *FLOMO, Scauntivole*, by exchange, mutuall, exchangeable.

**Exchanger** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪndʒə), *Also 7 (in Law)* -or. [*f.* as *prec.* + -*ER*.]

1. One who exchanges or makes an exchange.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 The same sale, exchange or deliver. shalbe... felony... in the seller, exchanger or deliverer. 1613 *Sir H. FINCH Law* (1636) 176 The exchanger on his heire may vouch to warranty by an exchange without deed. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iv. § 263 If any of us the Exchangers dye before attornment it is not good.

† 2. A money-changer, an exchange-broker; a money-dealer, banker. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to the N. T. † *The King's Exchangers*: officers appointed by the king to give coin in exchange for ballion or plate.

1539 *DINTE (Great) Matt.* xxv. 27 Thou oughtest therefore to have delivered my money to the exchangers. 1552 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI.* c. 19 § 1 No man did... take no Profit for making of such Exchange... except the Kings Exchangers. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ overthrow the exchangers banckes. 1681 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 103 An Exchanger should know in the places where Banks are kept, the ordinary times when the Banks are shut. 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*. These exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin. 1866 *CAMPBANKING* 1. 9 They [mensuralists] were also authorised by the state to act as exchangers, and give Roman coins for foreign ones.

**Exchanging** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -*ING*.] The action of the *vb.* *EXCHANGE*.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 17 At which exchanging of wyues, one of them speaketh to another after this manner. 1594 *HOOBERT Eccl. Pol.* ii. i. (1612) 129 This was the ancient manner in Israel concerning redeeming and exchanging. 1671 *H. M. Tr. Erasmus, Collog.* 285 Deth God accept of such exchanging of souls? 1819 in *Picton L'pool Minst. Rec.* (1886) II. 359 Renewal of leases and the exchanging of lives thereon.

**Escheat**, -or, altered forms of *ESCHEAT*, -or.

**Eschequer** (eksʃɪˈtʃeɪkə). Forms: 3-6 eschequer(e), (4 eschekker(e), 4-5 ess-, estecheker), 5-7 eschequer, -eer, eschequer, -yr, (6 escheaquer, eschequier, -our, 7 eschequer), 6- eschequier. [*ME.* *escheker*, a. OF. *eschecquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) = It. *scaccario*, med. L. *scaccarium* chess-board, f. *scacc-us* check, *scacchi* chess : see -*ARIUM*, -*ER*.] The modern *eschequer* is a literary corruption, caused by mistaking *es-* in this word for the OF. *es-* = L. *ex-*, as in *exchange*, L. *ex-cambium*, now *EXCHANGE*, *exploit*, L. *explicuitum*, now *EXPLOIT*, etc. When these words were re-fashioned after L. analogies, *escheker* was ignorantly altered in the same way. For the derivation see *CHEQUER*, *CHECK*.]

† 1. A chess-board; = *CHEQUER sb.* 1 i. *To play at (to) the eschequer*: to play at chess. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 344 He wule come he nien And bidde be pleie at be eschequer. Whane bescheker is forþ broȝt Biþute panes ne plei þu noȝt. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2224 Po bat willieh to leue at hame pleieth to be eschequer. a 1420 *Hoccleve MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 fol. 263 (Halliiv.) And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the eschequer. 1474 *CANTON Chess* 335 Ther ben as many poyntes in the eschequer voyde as fülle.

II. *The King's Exchequer.*

2. Under the Norman and Angevin kings of England: An office or department of state man-

aged by the Treasurer, the Justiciary and the other judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King. Its functions combined the collection and administration of the royal revenues with the judicial determination of all causes relating to revenue. In the subsequent development of this institution, it was gradually divided into two distinct branches, the one being charged with judicial, the other with administrative functions: see 3, 4.

The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters. It is disputed whether the application of the word to the treasury and the tribunal connected with it originated in Normandy, or whether it was imported into Normandy from England. After Normandy became part of France, the supreme court of law in that province continued to bear the name of *eschiquier* until the reign of Francis I, when this name was superseded by that of *parlement*.

1322 *BRITTON* i. i. § 9 *Ansi* volumus nous, qe a nos Eschekers a Westmester et aylovers eynt nos Thresorsers et nos Barouns illucs iurisdiccioem. 1332 *Liberz Cantuariensis* (Rolls) cccv. 1. 480 Noz seriantz... vienent a Cantebire a nostre Eschekier pur loure acounte rendre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 280 To Berwik cam he lyngre eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressingham he was chancelere, Walter of Adamudesham he was tresorer. 1875 *Spruns Const. Hist.* i. xi. 377 The Exchequer of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted.

b. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: an officer originally appointed in the reign of Henry III. as assistant to the treasurer; now the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom: see *CHANCELLOR* 3.

c. *Eschequer of the Jews* (*L. scaccarium Judæorum*): in the thirteenth century, a department of the Exchequer which had charge of the collection of the revenues exacted from the Jews. (See C. Gross *Eschequer of the Jews in Papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, 1887.)

3. (More fully *Court of Exchequer*, *Exchequer of Pleas*.) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it was converted into 'The Exchequer Division' of the High Court of Justice, and by Order in Council in 1881 this was merged in the Queen's Bench Division.

The jurisdiction of the court was theoretically confined to matters of revenue, but in practice was gradually extended to all kinds of cases (except 'real actions') by means of the legal fiction that the wrong suffered by the plaintiff had rendered him unable to pay his debts to the king. In addition to its jurisdiction at common law, the court had a jurisdiction in equity, abolished in 1841. In its latest form it consisted of the Chief Baron and five judges, called the Barons of the Exchequer; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in theory a member of it, and was entitled to a voice in its decisions when it sat in equity.

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 90 Your matter in the Exchequer is grevous; there is iij writtes against you. a 1552 *UOALL Royster D. v. vi.* (1847) 88 For sure I will put you up into the Eschequer. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Præcations* 34 It is an hundred years since the Certificate upon the Commission of *Mellius inquirendum*, was returned into the Exchequer. 1732 *Pore Her. Sat.* ii. ii. 330 The Temple late two brother Serjants saw. One luld' th' Eschequer, and one stund' the Rolls. 1816 J. MACKING (*titl.*) The Practice of the Exchequer of Pleas. 1827 [see *ESTREAT* v. 1].

fig. 1814 *Scott War.* xxiv. I cannot call you into Exchequer, if you do not think proper to read my narrative.

b. As the designation of analogous courts in Scotland and Ireland: see *quots.* The Exchequer of Scotland was abolished in 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. c. 6), its functions being transferred to the Court of Session.

1816 *Encycl. Perth.* IX. 204/2 The court of exchequer in Scotland has the same privileges and Jurisdiction as that of England. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 13 All the Powers at present exercised by the said Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland shall from and after the passing of this Act cease and determine.

4. The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue.

In early use not distinguished from *TREASURY*; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name. The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer (see 3), and was sometimes called the *Lower Exchequer*, the *Eschequer of Receipt*, or *Receipt of Exchequer*, to distinguish it from the judicial branch (*Exchequer of Pleas*). By the Exchequer and Audit Act 1866, the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Auditor General, and the departments over which they presided, were united.

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 68 Syn thou maist not be paid in the eschequer. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 43 The expensys of which Household may sooe be estemyd... by the Clerks of the Eschequer. 1555 *BOEN Decades* 133 The fyfthe portion dewe to the kynges Exchequer. 1574 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 33 b. To bee one of his [the kynges] chamberlaines of his reciete of his Eschequer. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 4 (1876) 7 The Cootrollerour ought to keepe a counten roll against the tresorer of the warderobe... and testefy it in the exchequer upon the thresorsers account. 1638 *DR. HAMILTON in H. Papers*



(Camden) 54 It onlie resteth how he shall be payed, for in your exchequer heire there is none. 1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. The other [part of the court] is called The Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of Money. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Exchequer is more particularly used for a chamber, or apartment, in Westminster hall, consisting of two parts... the lower Exchequer. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 514 The money is lying in the exchequer to discharge the interest of the old debt. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 His [Grenville's] desire was for... a tellership in the exchequer.

b. *The Exchequer*: short for 'the contents of the Exchequer'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 2/1 The exchequer being so exhausted with the debts of king James. 1671 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 62 Y<sup>e</sup> exchequer is at soe low an ebbe.

5. In extended sense: A royal or national treasury.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ad ararium rationes has referre*, to bring in his account to the eschequer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxiv. 525 The souldiours were... dayly maintained and fed out of the Kings exchequer. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 222 The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg. 1783 WATSON *Philosophy* III (1839) 221 For the benefit of his exchequer, he might sell the rest for slaves to his Christian subjects in Spain and Italy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 471 A surplus revenue and an unembarrassed exchequer. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philosophy* II. i. ii. (1857) 19 It seemed to his Spanish subjects that he rarely visited them, except when his exchequer required to be replenished.

b. *fig.* (Common in 17th c.; now rare.) 1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (1616) 6 The Exchequer of eloquence, Sir John Cheeke. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 75 He would... bee a more rare Exchequer of the Muses, than rich Gaza for wealth. 1633 HEWYON *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 31 Of all the Treasures of my Hopes and Loue, you were th' Exchequer, they were stor'd in you. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 91 Love itself that poor man's Surety and Exchequer. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (R.). School-helps I want, to... commit a theft On wealth in Greek exchequers left. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 The soul of honour... the very exchequer of truth.

6. *transf.* The pecuniary possessions, the 'cash-box', 'purse', of a private person, a society, etc.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 216 The poore should live upon their own exchequer. 1715 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxviii. 455 A palace and a coach, an exchequer full of gold... are all the grounds of the respect that they pay us. 1835 SOUTH *Seyn.* (1737) i. 384 A command, or call to be liberal. 1863 SHUTTS up every private man's exchequer. 1873 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 22 These were... feeders of his exchequer... to whom he had occasionally been beholden for a loan. 1855 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* iii. The... impoverished state of my exchequer.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *exchequer-book*, *-bullion*, *-chancellor* (rare), *-standard*. Also *exchequer-bill*, a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament (first in 1696), bearing interest at the current rate; hence *exchequer-bill-office*, the office where exchequer-bills are issued and received; *exchequer-bond*, a bond (see BOND 10) issued by the Exchequer at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed period; *exchequer-court* = *Court of Exchequer* (see 3); also, 'the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York' (Bailey); *exchequer-man*, an official of the exchequer; *exchequer-note* = *exchequer-bill*; *exchequer-tallies* (see TALLY), the notched sticks with which the accounts of the Exchequer were formerly kept. Also EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 Lost... 3 \*Exchequer Bills of 5*l.* each. 1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1791/1 Exchequer-bills to the amount of £3,000,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 In the midst of the general distress and confusion appeared the first Exchequer Bills. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 A crowd of brokers... beset the Exchequer-Bill-Office. 1859 M. CULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 611 In 1853 \*Exchequer Bonds were issued bearing interest at 2½ per cent. for ten years. 1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* 410/1 The \*Exchequer Book, entitled Liber Niger Scaccarii. 1805 P. L. D. BONHOTE (*Hille*) Logarithm Tables, adapted to the calculation of \*Exchequer Bullion. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xcviil. All \*Exchequer Chancellors endeavour... to dispense with Cocker's rigours. 1721-1800 BAILEY, \**Exchequer Court*. 1853 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* 401 A merchant of London was brought before the \*exchequer court for not paying tonnage and poundage. 1779 TOWNSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 223/1 We shall lack no \*Exchequer man to put vs in shute. 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 207 The Exchequer-man making his profit from the Kings wants. 1795 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1796, 70/1 The discount given occasionally on \*Exchequer notes was equally creditable and alarming. 1653 R. MASON in Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Let. to Author, And so insensibly vulture the \*Exchequer made of Heaven without a blush. 1690 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 21 Such as have disposed of his Majesty's \*Exchequer-tallies.

**Exchequer** (eks'jē-kw), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To place in an exchequer or treasury; to treasure up. *Obs. rare*—1.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er.* II. vii. 67 Vast Bulk and Heaps of Treasure exchequer'd in the Lateran Palace.

2. To proceed against (a person) in the Court of Exchequer.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 408/2 The lord was exchequer'd; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* x1, If ever he heard of Titus... shooting... on his grounds again, he

would exchequer him as sure as he was born. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norw. & Eng.* IV. 215 Anselm was Exchequered for the imputed fault.

b. (See quot. 1867).

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 93 The vessel was seized by a custom-house officer, brought back and exchequered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Exchequered*, seized by government officers as contraband.

**Exchequer-chamber.** Also CHEQUER-CHAMBER.

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer.

[1494-1611: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 1.] 1816 *Pantologia* s. v. *Exchequer*. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber before the treasurer, chancellor, and barons.

2. 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (Wharton) abolished in 1875 by the Judicature Acts, which transferred its jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

[1528-1714: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 2.] 1640 SAINT-JOHN (*title*), Argument on the case of Ship-money, before the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 56 The court of exchequer chamber, then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xviii. 18 The cause... was heard... before all the judges in the exchequer-chamber. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 110/2 The Court of Exchequer chamber was first erected in England by stat. 31 Edw. III. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Exchequer*. The 40 Geo. III. c. 39, established a Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.

**Exchete**, *-er*, *-our*, obs. *f.* ESCHÉAT, *-OR*.

**Exchew** (*e*-, *-chue*, obs. *f.* ESCHÉW *v.* 1

**Excide** (eks'id), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *excidē-re* to cut out, *f.* *ex*-out + *cādere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.* Hence *Excided* *pp.* 1.

1753 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 8 We were obliged to excide... the Bigness of a large Nut. 1819 LAMB *Final Mem.*, To Wordsworth, 250 The gods... cut off every seed of envy in his bosom. But with envy they excided curiosity also. 1883 *American VI.* 397 The excided parts. 1888 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. May 781 Our Lord's divinity draws after it all that Robert Elsmere would excide.

† **Excidiōn**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *excidiōn-* destruction, believed to be *f.* *excidē-*, *excindē-re* to extirpate, destroy, *f.* *ex*-out + *scindēre* to cut.] Extirpation, destruction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. (1890) 11 Troye was enuyronned in fourme of siege, and of excidiōn, by Agamenon.

† **Excipient**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *excipient-em*, *pp.* *pp.* of *excipere* to take out, except, take up, receive, *f.* *ex*-out + *capere* to take.]

1. *adj.* That takes exception; objecting. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 232 The persons pronouncing it [Excommunication], ought to be set forth in the Pleading by the Party Excipient within eight Days.

B. *sb.* 1. One who takes up or receives in succession. *rare*.

1852 TAIT'S *Mag.* XIX. 605 That excipient of avuncular traditions first quotes from the reply made by Napoleon.

2. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Excipient*... a term used to express that ingredient in a compound medicine, the business of which is to receive all the rest; such is the conserve in electuaries, the syrup in bolusses, &c. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Med. 2d.* 25 The excipient serves as a vehicle. 1890 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Apr. 287/2 Sugar of milk... as an excipient in such medicines as lacto-peptide, pepsine, etc.

3. The material or surface that receives the pigments in painting.

1855 tr. *Laborie's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 101 Painting on a metallic excipient.

**Exciple** (eks'ip'l), **Excipule** (eks'ipul). Anglicized forms of next.

1856 in *Trans. Bot.*

|| **Excipulum** (eks'ipulūm). *Bot.* [L. *excipulum* a receptacle, found only in pl., *f.* *excipere*: see EXCIPIENT.] A layer of cells lying beneath and partially enclosing, as a cup, the APOTHECIUM (q. v.) in lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 292. 284 The form of the aperture depends upon the form of the apothecium, or excipulum, the margins of which are rounded. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 37 There is no proper excipulum or peridium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 324 The part of the thallus which surrounds the excipulum rises and grows with it forming a bowl-like rim.

**Excisable** (eks'sai-zā'b'l), *a.* 1 [f. EXCISE *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Needing to be excised or expunged.

1855 *Chamb. Frnl.* IV. 362 There are excisable passages in Shakespeare.

**Excisable** (eks'sai-zā'b'l), *a.* 2 Also 7-9 excisable. [f. EXCISE *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Of things: Liable or subject to excise duty. Of persons: Liable to the imposition of excise duty.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/3 The Brewers and Retailers of Excisable Liquors. 1702 BURKE *Regie. Fence* iii. Wks. VIII. 406 The general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in excisable commodities. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec. Every man who... consumes any excisable articles, pays taxes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xxii. 563 The Americans were henceforward excisable and taxable at the mercy of parliament. *Mod. Advt.*, I, A. B. ... do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply... for a Licence to sell Excisable Liquors by Retail.

**Excise** (eks'iz), *sb.* Also 5, 7 *excyse*, 7 *acize*, 7-8 *acoise*. [app. n. MDu. *excijis*, *excijis* (1406 in *Keurboeken van de Stad Leiden* 14), also *acjijis*, prob. ad. OF. *accis* tax (12th c., riming with

*defeis*:-L. *defensum*) or some earlier form:-late L. type \**accensum*, verbal sb. *f.* *accensāre* to tax (whence OF. *accenser*, *acenser*), *f.* ad to + *census* tax: see CENSUS.]

OF. had also the learned form *accens*, whence prob. MDu. *excijis*, *excijijis*, mod. Du. *accijis*. For the treatment of late L. or primitive Romican (du) in early adoptions into Du., cf. Du. *spijis* viand, repr. late L. *expēnsa*, and *cijis* repr. L. *census*. The mod. F. *accise* occurs only with reference to the Low Countries and England, and is prob. adopted from Du. A med. L. *accisia* is mentioned by Du Cange (who gives no quot.) as occurring in imperial documents as a variant of *assisa* (see ASSIZE); this may be a latinization of the MDu. word. In Du. the two words *acjijis* 'excise' and *assijis* 'assize' have been to a great extent confused, having both the meaning 'tax'; the Du. etymologists regard the former as a corruption of the latter, and the form *accijis* as a further corruption due to confusion with *cijis*, *Lat. census*. By Lat. writers in the Low Countries (16-17th c.) the word is often rendered by *excensum*. The notion of derivation from L. *excisum* 'something cut out' (cf. EXCISE 2, 5) may have been the cause of the substitution of *ex-* for *ac-* in the MDu. form.]

1. *gen.* Any toll or tax.

[1490 *Commercial Treaty Eng. & Florence* in Rymer *Fed.* XII. 391 Quas excisas, gabellas, et dacias dicti subditi Regis Anglie in dicta civitate Pisarum solvent et dabunt.] 1494 FARYAN *Chamb.* vii. 505 As well by chaungynge of the moneys as every man vnefulle excysus. 1555 BRADFORD in *Styrpe Ecl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 135 So wyll they... bringe in excyses upon cytle and vyllage. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 193 Whereas Customes, Subsidies, Impositions, Tolls, Accises, Imposts and other duties... are due by the Law of Nations. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East 1. ii. No man should dare To kill a hen Without excise. 1703 SHENSTONE *Levities, Slaves*, &c. Full gladly pays four parts in eight To taxes and excises.

2. *spec.* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*). In England this kind of taxation was first adopted in 1643, in acknowledged imitation of the example of Holland. It long continued to be highly unpopular: see Johnson's definition below.

The taxes levied under the name of Excise by the Ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs, on various foreign products; it was not until the present century that the actual use of the word became strictly conformed to the preceding definition.

a. in Holland.

1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 660/2 All the townes of the Lowe-Countryes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all things towards the maintenance of the warre. 1613 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 73 The Consergerie is frite of all excyses of wyne and beir. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. vii. The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities [in Amsterdam]. 1665 *Surr. Aff. Netherl.* 193 Their very enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise. 1690 CULIO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 5 The lowness of their customs, and the height of their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world.

b. in England or the United Kingdom.

1642 *Declar. Ho. Com.* 8 Oct. Aspersions are by malignant persons cast upon this House that they intend to... lay excizes upon... commodities. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com.* 22 July 8 2 An Office... is hereby erected... called or known by the name of the Office of Excise or New Impost. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 471/1 This [July 22, 1643] was the first time that ever the name of the payment of excise was heard of, or practised in England. 1667 MARVELL *To a Painter*, Excise... With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. 1755 JOHNSON *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 492 Such duties... become properly a sort of inland customs or excises. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* u. vi. § 1 (1852) 271 The duty on bricks, the article most recently subjected to the excise, was imposed in 1784.

c. in the United States.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17 Excise is a duty... paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer. *Ibid.* But in Massachusetts they have perverted the word excise to mean a tax on all liquors, whether paid in the moment of importation or at a later moment, and on nothing else. 1875 A. DELMAR in *Johnson's New Univ. Encycl.*, Excise... in the U. S. ... is confined to the tax on the production or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or the productive capacity of liquor stills, revenue from liquor stamps, etc.

d. *Board, Commissioner, Officer, Supervisor of Excise, or Excise Revenue.*

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 16 Jan. The officers of the excise there [Bristol] will be dismissed. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 52 A supervisor of the excise. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii. I have a cousin at the board of excise—that's Commissioner Bertram. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Excise laws*. The officers of excise are to be appointed... by the commissioners. *Ibid.* s. v. *Excise laws*. Commissioners of excise are empowered to make restitution of excisable goods. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The commissioners of excise revenue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 F. OSBORNE *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz.* 36 *Greatnesse, sel-dome admitted to a cheap market*: Sellers recompensing their want of honour, by the Excise they put on such as owe it. 1659 CLEVELAND (J.), Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 95 And for each pleasurable sin exacts excise.

f. *Payment or imposition of excise.* *Obs.*

1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 183 7 1 The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs... think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. 1732 PORE *Ep. Bathurst* 120 Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys? Phryne foresees a general excise. 1733 SWIFT *Advice to Freeman of Dublin*

Wks. 1745 VIII. 292 A pamphlet printed in England by authority, to justify the bill for a general excise.

4. The government office or department charged with the collection of excise. Now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue.

1784 *CONFER Task iv.* 504 Th' excise is fatten'd with the rich rest of all this riot. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The last named [ten] of these (foreign products) was the last that was withdrawn from the management of the Excise. 1845 *McCutcheon Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 249 The vexatious surveillance formerly exercised by the excise. 1884 *POR Eustace* 220 It's not the first time she has bawled the hungry hounds of the Excise.

5. attrib., as *excise-office*, *-commissioners*, *-dues*, *-duty*, *-house*, *-laws*, *-bill*, *-people*, *-spies*, *-system*, *-yacht*, etc. Excise duties, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, or its officers, comprising many to which the name 'excise' does not properly belong, e.g. the tax for armorial bearings, game licenses, etc. Also EXCISEMAN.

1733 MAYOR LONDON in *Swift's Lett.* 6 Aug. In the late affair of the 'Excise Bill,' I acted consistent with . . . honest principles. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 196 The Honourable \*Excise Commissioners. *Ibid.* 201 Computing \*excises upon tallow. 1751 *Prof. Arbuthnot's Sermon*. *Union Wks.* II. 174 A Barrel of Beer, or Ale, is never to pay more than two Shillings Sterling. \*Excise-Duty. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. 378 In consequence of the former excise duty, the use of salt, as manure, has been upon too limited a scale. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 107 They burnt down to the ground the \*Excise house in Smithfield. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 318 The rigour and arbitrary proceedings of \*excise-laws. 1698-9 *Lucretius Meaning* II. 59 (R.) An order given to the \*Excise-office for satisfying an old debt. 1738 (C. Surin) *Circ. Relat.* II. 190 They go to the Excise Office to pay the Duty. 1850 *Sturges's Edition* II. i. 178 Ladies . . . Walked . . . Through rebels' . . . Tithe-proctors, and \*excise-people unimpaired. 1876 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke Wks.* 1875 IV. 10 They iterated like \*excise-spyes from one house to another. 1832 *Financial Reform.* May 78 *note*, Exactly descriptive of the effects of our \*Excise system. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* iii. Little curdie Godfrey, lie's on board an \*excise yacht.

**Excise** (ek'si:z), v.1 [f. L. *excis*- ppl. stem of *excidere* to cut out, f. *ex*- out + *cidere* to cut.]

†1. *trans.* To cut off a portion of skin from (a person); = CIRCUMCISE 1. The quots. refer chiefly to an analogous operation upon females.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 168 Such women or girdles of Christians that live in slavery, by price or conquest, are excised forcibly. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref. Women are, as an ornament, excised. *Ibid.* xx. 209 The Mahometans of Africa do excise themselves.

2. To cut out (a passage or sentence) from the context; to expunge.

1647 *J. BIRKENHEAD Assembly-Man* To Rdr. They Excise'd what they liked not. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Ruskin*, ii. 68 Marcion excised other portions of the Gospel which contradicted his views. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/6 All reference to Ireland shall be excised from the Bill.

3. To cut out (a limb, organ, etc.). Also *fig.*

1835 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* I. 792/2 The heart of a salamander may be excised, and yet the animal will live for several hours. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 278 We do not understand how by transgression he [Adam] succeeded in excising one part of his nature.

4. To cut or hollow out; to notch. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 32 The transverse Processes of Os sacrum . . . are excised, and engraven. 1851 *DARWIN Cirripedia* 121 Scutal margin [of *Dicelafis warwicki*] deeply excised at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flor.* 302 *Vicia sativa* . . . leaflets linear-obovate, obtuse truncate or excised at the tip.

Hence **Excise'd** ppl. a. : see 3 and 4. 1866 *T. WRIGHT in Intell. Observer* No. 50. 143 Excised marks and sculptures on stones. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb. On either side of the excised joints.

**Excise** (ek'si:z), v.2 [f. EXCISE sb.]

†1. *trans.* a. To impose an excise or tax upon (a thing). Also *transf.* and *fig.* Obs.

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* III. xcix. 49 Love, Thow canst . . . such oregrown Behemoths please As tax the scaly Nation, and excise the Seas. a. 1659 *CLEVELAND Hue & Cry* III. When zealous hinting and the yawn Excise our Miniver and Lawn. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 24 The first way we propose, is, to excise the very land itself in kind. 1761 *CHURCHILL Night in Chalm.* *Poets* XIV. 286 No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains To tax our labours, and excise our brains. a. 1764 *LLOYD Charity* *Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 155 Worth is excis'd, and Virtue pays A heavy Tax for barren praise. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 320 Brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distillery.

b. To force (a person) to pay an excise-due; hence, to overcharge; also *fig.*

a. 1659 *CLEVELAND London Lady* in Wks. (1687) 238 Thus purely now herself homewards she packs, Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks: Squeezed to the utmost Thread, and latest Grain. 1687 *W. W. in Cleveland's Wks.* 281 Yet did he ne'er Excise the Natives; nor Made Foreign Mines unto his Mint bring Aor. 1732 *POR Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 134 In Southsea days not happier, when surmisd The Lord of Thousands, than if now Excis'd. 1875 *SCOTT Guy M.* xlv. 'We'll no excise you neither, though we live near the Custom-house.' c. 1830 - *Monast.* *Introduct. Ep.* 'I wadna hae excis'd Johnnie.'

†2. To deduct by way of excise. Obs. rare-1.

1713 *Guardian* 11 May (1756) 232 'Tis impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expenses of your subjects.

Hence **Excising** ppl. a.

1735 *POR Donne, Sat.* iv. 147 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll.

**Exciseman** (ek'si:zmən). [f. EXCISE sb. + MAN.] An officer employed to collect excise duties and prevent infringement of the excise laws.

1647 *S. SHERMAN (title)*. The Committee Man curried . . . A Comedy . . . discovering the Corruption of Committee Men and Excisemen. 1681 *PAINTEUX Lett.* (Camden) 107 The mayor having unreasonably taken many licences for ale houses without a legal cause, the excisemen came and complained to the Vice-Chancellor of it. a. 1704 *T. BROWN Table T. Poems* 133 A broken Shopkeeper, ends in an Exciseman. 1789 *J. PILKINGTON View Derbyshire* I. 405 Mathematical rulers and excisemen's gauging sticks. 1828 *CARLYLE Crit. & Misc. Ess.*, *Burns* Wks. VII. 67 Tomorrow he must go drudge as an exciseman. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. 557 The exciseman can visit the malt-house whenever he pleases.

Hence **Excisemanship**, the office of exciseman. 1837 *LOCKHART Life Scott* (f. II. 111).

**Excision** (ek'si:zən). [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *excision*), L. *excision-em*, n. of action f. *excidere* : see EXCISE v.1]

1. The action or process of cutting off or out (any part of the body).

1541 *R. COPLAND Galen's Teraf.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlceres . . . procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of cryosyon. 1641 *SYNOPSIS Sermon*. *Ref. Ho. Com.* D ij b, In a gangrene to endure the excision of a limb. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 17 P 5 The excision or laceration of the vital parts. 1836 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 Excision of the lower jaw. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, Slitting of noses and excision of ears had, indeed, gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.*

1791 *HAN. MORE Relig. Fash.* *World* 133 A christian life seems to consist of two things, the adoption of good habits, and the excision of such as are evil. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 256 117a a manifesto published March 25, 1793, [it Poland] underwent another excision. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. IV. ix. (1863) I. 63 The manlier and more vigorous feelings and emotions did not undergo excision. 1838 *LUCY Eng.* in *18th C. L. iii.* 435 Defoe and the Speaker Onslow both desired the excision of rotten boroughs.

2. The action of cutting off from existence; destruction; extirpation; the condition or state of being cut off. Also *fig.*

1450 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxi. (1890) 76 All the grekes folke swore that troye shold be destroyed. The harde conspyracion of the same grete excysion was made fere from my lande. 1531 *ELVOR Gov.* II. iii. xxiii. 358 O poure and miserable cite! what sondry tourmentes, excisions, and other euill adventures hath hapned unto the. 1626 *DOSNEY Sermon*, xxi. 212a, It shall not work as a Circumcision, but as an Excision; not as a lopping off, but as a rooting up. 1702 *C. MATTHEW Magn. Chr.* i. iii. (1852) 58 Let the inhabitants of Plymouth should revenge that excision of their countrymen. 1846 *TRENCH Misc.* xxiii. (1862) 343 That accursed race once doomed of God to a total excision, root and branch.

3. The action of cutting off (a person) from a religious society; excommunication.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 74 Excommunication . . . denotes the exclusion from all or any degree of Communion in sacris. 1699 *DURER 39 Art.* xvi. (1700) 143 Among the Jews some sins were punished by a total excision or cutting off. 1834 *CAXTON Orient. Ann.* ix. 118 Doomed to the penalties of everlasting excision. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 92 A wrong . . . which the Mosiac law had punished with excision from the congregation.

4. The action of cutting out or erasing (a passage from a book, a clause from a bill, etc.); an instance of the same.

1858 *GILSTONE Homer* I. 42 Shall we . . . hold the received text provisionally and subject to excision. 1881 - *Sf. at Leeds* Oct. It would be my imperative duty to make large excisions. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Oct. 5/5 To throw upon the House of Commons the excision of the proposed clause.

5. The action of cutting or hollowing out : in quot. *concr.* A space hollowed out. *rare.*

1843 *J. BACOCK Dom. Museum*. 29 A spade-deep excision for the planks . . . to rest upon.

**Excisor** (ek'si:zər). *rare.* [f. EXCISE v.2 + -OR.] An exciseman.

1835 *BLACKBURN Mac.* XXXVII. 859 No longer excisors and curs'd supervisors Shall vex us.

**Excitability** (ek'si:təbiliti). [f. next : see -ITY. Cf. Fr. *excitabilité*.]

1. The quality of being excitable, liability or tendency to excitement; in pl. excitable feelings.

a. 1803 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 187 Excitement is excitability too. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 250, I fancy, the rigorous earnest man, with his keen excision, is not altogether easy to make happy. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* III. 60 Romola . . . shrank . . . from the shrill excitability of those illuminated women.

2. *Phys.* Of an animal or vegetable organ or tissue : The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus. (In the Brunonian physiology *excitability* or *incitability* was regarded as the essential principle of vitality; the earlier quots. refer more or less to this theory.)

1768 *J. BROWN Elem. Med.* § 14 The property, by which both sets of powers act, should be named Excitability; and the powers themselves Exciting Powers. 1799 *E. DARWIN Phytol.* xiv. i. l. 396 The buds of vegetables . . . possess irritability, and sensibility, and voluntariness, and have associations of motion . . . But . . . the three latter kinds of excitability are possessed in a much less degree by vegetable buds. 1802 *Med. Trans.* VII. 333 Opium acts primarily on the living principle, or, as he terms it, excitability of the

system. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 65 In forced plants the irritability, or . . . excitability, is exhausted. 1825 *COLLINGWOOD Aids Rept.* (1848) I. 34 Pleasure . . . consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature, and the exciting causes correspondent thereto. 1854 *BUSMAN in Circ.* Sc. (c. 1855) II. 3/4 The chemical laws are brought into operation by the agency of an organic excitability. 1866 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. (1872) 220 The excitability of the retina is readily exhausted.

**Excitable** (ek'si:təbəl), a. [ad. L. *excitabilis*, f. *excitare* : see EXCITE v. Cf. Fr. *excitable*.] Capable of being excited; prone to, or susceptible of, excitement; easily excited. *Const. to.*

1609 *Dr. BARLOW Answer*. *Nameless Catholic* 305 Their persons are liable to Depositing and killing; and their Subjects excitable to Insurrection. a. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. xxxii. Wks. 1741 I. 342 His affections were . . . excitable by their due objects. 1837 *LITTON E. Alabaster*. 25 His flexible and excitable fancy was conjuring up a thousand shapes. 1863 *MISS BRADON Eleanor's Viet.* I. ii. One of those excitable natures which cannot endure the influence of strong drinks. a. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 53 He is . . . wonderfully excitable to mirth.

Hence **Excitableness**, the condition or quality of being excitable.

1875 *JOHNETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 238 A precaution against the excitableness of youth.

**Excitancy**. [f. next : see -ANCY.] The property of exciting or calling into activity.

1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* IV. 25 The active life or excitancy belongs to the former, the passive life or excitability to the latter.

**Excitant** (ek'si:tənt, ek'si:tənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *excitant-em*, pr. pp. of *excitare* : see EXCITE. Cf. Fr. *excitant*.]

A. *adj.* That rouses, excites, or stimulates; exciting, stimulating. Cf. EXCITE, senses 1, 4, 6.

1607 *R. CRACKENTHORP Sermon*. (1608) 11 Gods grace, in our conversion, is not only an excitant but a vivificant grace. 1661 *Dr. NICHOLSON Exp. Catech.* (1658) 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace . . . excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 327 Cushions . . . covered with silk . . . are much more powerfully excitant. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 472 The excitant powers of the fixed alkali were not at all, or very little known. 1850 *MAVNE Exp. Lex.*, *Excitant*, raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating.

B. *sb.* An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity; a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action.

1833 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 2 Sept. The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants . . . alcohol, champagne. 1836 *BLACKBURN Mac.* XXXIX. 309 Salts are the excitants of the growth of plants. 1875 *BEYFORD Suttler's Pocket-bk.* viii (ed. 2) 300 A warm bath . . . should only be employed as a momentary excitant. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2 A weak solution of potash as the excitant.

† **Excitate**, v. Obs. Also 6 *excitat*. *Pa. tense* 6 *excitate*. [f. L. *excitat*- ppl. stem of *excitare* : see EXCITE.] = EXCITE.

1548 *Dr. HOOPER Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* IV. To shew what profit followeth the doing of it, that the commodity might excitate the mind. 1566 *ROLLAND Cr.* *Venus* II. 435 Their words so said richt some him excitate. 1591 *NASHE Prognost.* 3 Celestiall bodies, whose influence doth excite and procure continuall mutability in the lower region. 1746 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 If you touch a piece of wax already excited with common oyle, it will . . . attract. 1658 - *Hydriot.* 58 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/2 It was the custom of the Pythagoreans as soon as they waked, to excitate their souls with the Lute.

Hence **Excitating** ppl. a.

a. 1643 *J. SHUTE Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 The sinnes of other men, they may be the externall, irritating, exciting cause of Gods judgements.

**Excitation** (ek'si:təʃən). Also 5-6 *exco-*, *excitacion*, *-ioun*, *excytacyon*. [a. F. *excitation*, ad. L. *excitation-em*, n. of action f. *excitare* to EXCITE.]

1. The action of exciting (in various senses of the verb); an instance of this. † *By (a person's) excitation* : at (a person's) instigation. *rare* or *arch.* in general sense.

c. 1400 *MAUNOEVE*. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Thurgh comfort of paine wordes and be excitacion of paine, we schrafe vs clene and herd messe. 1462 *Eow.* IV. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* n. 41 I. 127 The malicious counseyle and excitacion of Margaret his wife. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xx. (1890) 69 The . . . impetuous excitacions, that often tymes thy messangers made vnto me. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 69 A man, that . . . confessed, that he was there by myne excitacion. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1423/1 Books containing false, seditious, and slanderous matter . . . to the excitacion of insurrection. c. 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. iii. Wks. III. 462 The excitacion of Gods gifts in us, whereby we are united to Christ. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 95 His Excitation of the Graces of Prayer in us, is called his making Intercession for us. 1783 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* xlv. The alternate excitation of hope and fear is attended with considerable delight. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 214 The ceaseless excitation of the mind to new knowledge.

b. In various physical senses : † the process of setting in motion; † contagion (of a putrid substance); calling forth (of heat, sound, etc.); the exciting (an organ or tissue) by an external stimulus.

1547 *R. COPLAND Gaydon's Farm.* Tiv. The helpes for woundes composed with corrupte sores are they that requyre excytacyon. 1557 *Sarum Primer* E iv. Rejoyse, because he ascended . . . into heaven again By his proper excitation.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 330 The Second [means to induce Putrefaction] is by Intuition or Excitation; as when a Rotten Apple lieth close to another Apple that is Sound. 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic*, xlii. 331 Highly expansive elements called into tremendous action by the excitation of heat. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1869) § 79 The order of excitation is from muscles that are small, to those which are larger. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 222 The excitation of the retina proper.

2. A means of excitement, an influence that excites: a stimulus, encouragement, instigation. *arch.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxxviii. 136 Music... as the Spartans used it... served still for an excitation to Valor. 1670 Devout *Commun.* (1688) 65 Descend into my heart by the excitations of thy grace. 1755 TAYLOR *Lett.* in E. Law *Th. Reliq.* 402 The subject yields... the warmest, and strongest excitations to piety. 1817 MAR. EGGEDORTH *Ormond* xxiii. (1832) 280 Tommy, with this excitation... soon got to the head of his class. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1866) III. 163 Here is a fellow publishing the most direct excitations to assassination and rebellion. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 212 His example was a continued... excitation to his brethren.

3. The state of being excited, excitement; an instance of this. Now somewhat rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 They two [Galba and Vitellus] through her drunkenhead Of wiles excitation Oppressed all the nation Of Spaine. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1709) 49 Kindling them unto a more Incentive Excitation. 1668 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* 53 All hasty and unquiet Excitation fore-running Grace. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 1 May, It is said that every excitation is followed by a commensurate exhaustion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xxiii. His temperament was still in a state of excitation.

4. Electricity and Magnetism. The action or process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition; the condition so induced.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Eleu. Philos.* (1839) 526 As for jet, it must first be excited by rubbing... whereas the loadstone hath sufficient excitation from its own nature. 1709 HAUKEBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 71 The Elastic Excitation of the Electrical Matter. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* l. 322 The simple rubber... will produce a very slight excitation of the cylinder. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* iii. *Electr.* 359 Electrical machines... so formed as, by excitation to collect Electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) l. xlii. 375 Its polar excitation is at once manifested.

**Excitativē** (eksōitativ), *a.* [a. F. *excitativ*, -ive, as if ad. L. *\*excitativus*, f. *excitare*: see EXCITE v.] Able or tending to excite: in senses of the verb. Const. *of*.

1490 CANTON *Exhortos* xxiii. (1890) 78 Exhortations & petyous remonstrances *excitativē* of all well wylling. a1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.) Admonitory of duty and excitative of devotion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 408 The Pythagoreans... said that Fire is the... Excitative Power. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Dis. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 135 Who can say what shall be the growth of holiness... where all is auspicious and excitative? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 208 [Paper read] on the thermal laws of the excitative spark of condensers.

†**Excitator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *excitator*, agent-n. f. *excitare*: see EXCITE and -OR. Cf. Fr. *Excitateur*.]

1. One who excites; *spec.* one whose business it is to rouse others from sleep.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. 182/1 The Excitator, who wakeneth the Jesuites in the Morning.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excitator*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Excitatory** (eksōitōri), *a.* [f. L. *excitator*, ppl. stem of *excitare* (see EXCITE) + -ORY.] Tending to or productive of excitation; characterized or produced by excitation.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 147 Communication was produced between the two armatures by a silver wire or excitatory arc. 1874 COOKE *Fingel* (1875) 58 Excitatory organs for the dehiscence of the asci. 1882 *Nature* No. 637. 258 Changes in the electrical relations of the two surfaces [of a leaf] (called the excitatory variation). *Ibid.* XXVI. 353 The excitatory motions both of plants and of animals.

**Excite** (eksōit), *v.* Also 4-5 *exite*, 4-6 *exyte*, 5 *excit*, *exyte*. [a. Fr. *exciter* (= Fr. and Sp. *excitar*), ad. L. *excitare*, freq. of *excitare* to set in motion, awaken, call forth, instigate, f. *ex-* out + *citare* to set in motion.]

1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up.

*a. fig.* To move, stir up, instigate, incite. Const. †*til*, *to*, *unto*; to with *inf.* or *that* (with subord. clause); also *simply*. Now only with mixed notion of 5.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Pe sange of psalmes... excites angels til our help. *Ibid.* ix. 25 Antecrist sall... excite him [God] in his synn to punyssh him. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Oxen ben excited to traueille more by the swete sounge of the heerd than by strokes and pryckes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* l. v. 12 Gwentolena... excited her Fader and frendes to make warre vpon the sayd Lotryne. a1575 AUP. PARKER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) l. 2 Of Sabbath day the solemn feast Doth vs excyte by rest, God's mighty workes that we declare. 1665-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 185/1 Exciting the Soul of the World and converting it to himself. 1703 MAUNDELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 135 Excite those People to use a little more fervour in their Prayers. 1722 WOLLASTON *Reliq. Nat.* v. 118 We excite children by praising them. 1818 JAS. MARRAT *Brit. India* II. iv. 129 That veteran intriguer... excited his attendants to resist. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 He was sent to try to excite the emperor to a crusade. 1850 McCOSH *Dir.*

*Govt.* u. iii. (1874) 254 The imagination is apt to be still more excited by the stirring incidents of war.

*absol.* c1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 526 Pe kyng may take away þes temporaltees from prelatys, whan lawful cause existip. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 3 Whose prayse I would endyte... as dewtie doth excyte. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* ii. 9 There native beauty pleases and excites.

†*b.* To provoke, challenge. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 12 Out putte þaim: for þai excide þe lord. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 12 Myis ben goon out of her causes, and doren excite us to batel. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Of Fyerabras how he came to excyte the xerxys of Charles.

†*c.* In physical sense: To set in motion, stir up (so L. *excitare harenam*, Sallust.) *Obs. rare*—

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 362 He snuffs the Wind, his Heels the Sand excite.

2. To rouse, awaken.

†*a. lit.* To rouse from unconsciousness. *rare.* c1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlv. (Sherard MS.) 101 Than was our lady excited and roos as it hadde ben for sleep.

†*b.* To call up (a departed spirit). *Obs. rare.*

1651 WALTON in *Reliq. Walton*. (1672) 208 Unless... we could... excite them again, and confer a while with their naked Ghosts.

*c.* To call forth or quicken (a faculty, feeling, etc.) from potential into actual existence; to rouse up, awaken (what is dormant, sluggish, or latent).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 Venus... Hath yive him drinke... Of thilke cuppe, which excitheth The lust. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 4 The fyrst cause is for to excyte Menys affeccoun. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i. (1648) 3 Such mystical expressions, as might excite the peoples wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 98 With Shouts, the Coward's Courage they excite. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xi. 304 'Tis the design of Tragedy to excite Compassion in the Auditory. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt... lies hid... but Water excites it again. 1722 WOLLASTON *Reliq. Nat.* iii. 55 A master may, by the exercises he sets, excite the superior capacity of his scholars. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) l. iii. 103 Who can describe the detestation it excites? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 The characters excite little or no interest.

3. To induce, elicit, provoke (actions, manifestations); to bring about, occasion (active conditions).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxviii. (1495) 285 It is a general medecyne to excyte spewynge. c1400 *Three King Cologne* (1866) 122 Pe deuyll... excited... among þe pepil diuers opynynous of heresy. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Leonius's Complex.* (1633) 104 It is expedient to excite and cherish native heat with exercise. 1612 ENCHIR. *Med.* 111 Through a cattarrhall distillation the cough is excited. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 341 Excite his return, or to send for his family to him. 1786 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cambd.* (1788) II. 60 Brass guns, for the purpose of exciting echoes. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 73 Heat... excites and promotes a motion in the fluids. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 303 They [the English ministry] did not excite the general confederacy in Europe. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 84 The bar... was melted in the strongest heat which could be excited. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 [He] had... endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the eastern counties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 192 Fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* l. 142 It may excite a smile when I say so.

4. To affect by a stimulus (bodily organs or tissues), so as to produce or intensify their characteristic activity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 37 We observe it [the retina] to be so excited by local pressures... as to see in total darkness moving and shapeless masses of coloured light. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 (1864) 51 Irritation or contact with a surface excites a single group of muscles in one way. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 4 Changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited.

5. In modern use: To move to strong emotion, stir to passion; to stir up to eager tumultuous feeling, whether pleasurable or painful.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi. (1879) 601 All the events of life, however strongly they may move or eagerly excite him never can remove that sainted image from his heart. 1855-79 [see EXCITE *ppl.* a. 1]. 1886 LESLIE STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* viii. 352 The only result of his endeavours to bring it before the House had been to excite the Under-Secretary for India. 1891 *Punch* Cl. 121/2 'It excites me—it amuses me to talk to a cocher'.

6. *a. Electricity and Magnetism.* To induce electric or magnetic activity in (a substance); to set (an electric current) in motion; also *absol.* *b.* *Photography.* To render (a plate, etc.) sensitive to light; to sensitize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 60 If an iron or Steele not formerly excited, be held perpendicularly or inclinatoryly unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the cusps or southerne point. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Excite a glass rod by silk. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 157 The magnets... are used merely to excite in the manner already explained. *Ibid.* 277 The remarkable fact of magnets exciting electric currents in wires moved near them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 270 For exciting the collision film a bath should be mixed. J. C. LEAKE *Ibid.* IV. 323/2 When excited the plate should be placed in the dark-slide.

**Excited** (eksōitēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Stirred by strong emotion, disturbed, agitated. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 275 The population of Edinburgh was in an excited state. 1854 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 216 The excited people... rushed out to me. 1879 McCARTHY *Dun. Times* l. 199 Thiers carried with him much of the excited public feeling of France.

*b.* Of trade: Abnormally brisk or active.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 123 Business men must become... careful during excited trade.

2. *a. Electricity and Magnetism.* In which electrical or magnetic action has been induced; electrized, magnetized. *b.* Of bodily organs or tissues: Affected by a stimulus. *c.* Of a seismographic instrument: Agitated.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 Excited Needles, when they stick fastest to each other, owe their Union to their having both been touched by the Loadstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 129 The different states may be known by presenting a metallic point to the excited body. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1845) l. x. 235 The visible direction of an object should be a line perpendicular to the curvature of the retina at the excited point. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 35 (1870) 27 The excited magnetic field. 1881 *Standard* 12 Aug., The instruments become less excited, and gradually fall back to more normal conditions.

**Excitedly** (eksōitēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an excited manner.

1852 J. B. OWEN in Vct. *Ingestre Meliora* l. 137 The children looked excitedly at their father. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 389 He now talks incessantly, and excitedly. 1875 FLD. MARRAT *Open Seams* l. vi. 'Let him come', cries the girl excitedly. 1884 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 101 The young king... dashed his pen excitedly through some words of the oath.

†**Exciteful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCITE v.; cf. *assistful*.] Tending to excite to action.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 56 To... Stern Pluto and Persephone, apply Exciteful prayers. 1618—*Hesiod* ii. 423 Many a fore-studied exercise Was instituted, with exciteful prize.

**Excitement** (eksōitēmt), [f. EXCITE v. + -MENT.] First used in sense 3 (= L. *irritamentum*) which is the only sense recognized by Johnson.]

1. The action of exciting; the fact of being excited; = EXCITATION. Somewhat rare.

1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. ii. (1851) 89 The excitement and propagation of motion. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) l. 116 note, Experience... must precede the excitement of any ideas in the mind.

2. Excited state or condition.

*a. Path.* A state of abnormal activity in any organ. †Also, in the 'Brunonian' physiology, the effects resulting from the presence of the vital principle in the organism.

1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* § 16 The effect of the exciting powers, acting upon the excitability, is to be denominated Excitement [Latin 1780 *Incitatio*]. 1793 BERDOES *Consumption* 148 Diseases of excitement on the one hand, and debility on the other. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 452 The greatest degree of excitement, consistent with life, may be communicated by this agent [electric fluid]. 1801 *Ibid.* v. 82 An addition... to that just degree of excitement which constitutes health.

*b.* Stimulation, titillation (of the senses).

1823 LAMB *Ela Ser.* l. xxii. No possible taste or odour... can convey a delicate excitement comparable to this mixture.

*c.* In recent use: The condition of being mentally excited, whether by pleasurable or painful emotion. Cf. EXCITE v. 5.

1846 TRENCU *Miracles* vi. (1862) 185 Men in their thirst for excitement... have a kind of pleasure in being the bearers even of evil tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxii. 152 He approached me with some excitement of manner. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apoc.* 156 The excitement it [Tractarianism] caused in England.

3. Something that excites; a means of exciting.

†*a.* Something that tends to excite (a feeling); a motive or incentive to action; an exhortation, encouragement. *Obs. or arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 58 (Qq.) A father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my rage, and my blood. 1632 MAY *Hen. IV.* vii. 79 Excitements every where. From Pulpits sounded in the peoples ears, To aid their brother-Christians. 1642 FULLER *Italy & Prof.* St. ii. xvi. 122 Rather are diligent lads to be encouraged with all excitements to Learning. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 l. 89 Perception of danger is a natural excitement of passive fear, and active caution. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. ii. (1846) 373 The General encouraging his followers, by all the usual excitements to do their duty. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Ser.* 420 In any half dozen sermons of... Jeremy Taylor, there are... more excitements to inquiry... than are presented to the congregations of the present day... during twice as many months. 1858 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. l. 239 Each... had yet its own separate occasions and excitements.

*b.* In physical sense.

1862 DARWIN *Fertiliz. Orchids* iv. 153 I suspect that it does explode... without the excitement of a touch.

*c.* An occasion of mental excitement.

1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 186 Their knowledge brings them some noble excitations and satisfactions.

**Excitor** (eksōitōr), Also 5 *excitour*. Cf.

EXCITOR. [f. EXCITE v. + -OR.]

1. One who, or that which, excites; †an instigator.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 167 Lewynelys broþer David... þat was excitor [L. *instigator*] of all his woo. c1400 *Test. Love* l. (1560) 271/2 Excitours to the matters were so painted and coloured, that etc. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely.* ii. 36 He would have religion to be... an excitor, of our reuerence to Saints. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 89 Exciters of the insurrection. 1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 58 The personal exciter and strengthener of my virtuous sons. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 325, I am simply looking upon War as the strongest excitor of the human mind.

2. *Med.* An excitant; a stimulant.

1832 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Exciting** (eksōitip), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCITE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXCITE. Also an

instance of it. †Phrase, *At (of, by) exciting of*: by the instigation of.



1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 133 At exitynge of quarta decimanorum pat helde Yesterday þe xliiii day of þe mone Chedde was helle. 1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* ii. (1483) 3 Yf that my pilgrim hath ought done. of thynge excytyng. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxix. 192 A company of them, by the exityng of Harkus. followed the kynnes hoost. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 279 The chief exlytyng of these maters came by the kynnes uncles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 154 It must proceed. from the Quickning and Excyting of the Natural heat. 1652 G. HARRERT *Country Par.* xxii. Wanting many excytings of grace [when not attending the Communion].

**Exciting** (eksaitin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That excites. **Exciting cause:** (chiefly Path.) that which immediately causes disease, etc.; opposed to *predisposing cause*.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Exciting cause.** 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Greyv.* xiii. Story after story. followed each other with exciting haste. 1834 CYCL. *Pract. Med.* 111. 571 The exciting cause of hepatitis may be enumerated as follows. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* i. 82. 9 Principles. . . exciting rather than directing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 542 The public attention was occupied by other and far more exciting subjects. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 13 Certain acts and forbearances considered as the exciting cause of disposition on the part of others.

Hence **Excitingly adv.**, in an exciting manner. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Excitative** (eksaitiv), *a.* [f. EXCITE v. + -IVE.] Tending to excite. Const. of.

1774 N. WRAXALL *Lett. in Tour North. Europe* (1776) 164 A sight rather excitiv of disgust than desire. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 31 The least excitiv of the bad passions.

**Excito-motor** (eksaitomōtōr), *a.* = next. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 90 The three typical pairs of excitomotor ganglia are easily recognisable. 1882 POWER *Carpenter's Hum. Physiol.* § 404 Such movements are properly distinguished as excitomotor.

**Excito-motory** (eksaitomōtōri), *a.* Phys. [f. EXCITE or + MOTORY; formed by Marshall Hall in 1836.] Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitator and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions which are produced by this division of the nervous system. 1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 12 I propose to divide [the Nervous System] into 1. The Cerebral. 2. The True Spinal or the Excito-motory; and 3. The Ganglionic. 1847 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 609 A distinct series of excitomotor fibres. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 189 Besides this excitomotor system. . . the Nollibranches possess a 'sympathetic' system. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 593 In infancy, when the voluntary power is as yet undeveloped, the excitomotor is in the fullest activity.

**Excitor** (eksaitōr), *adj.* Cf. EXCITER. [f. EXCITE v., on the analogy of *motor*.] *a.* = EXCITER. *b.* An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal division of the nervous system. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* II. 126 All those fine feelings of which he had hoped to be the excitator, were already given. 1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 15 The true Spinal Nerves. 1. The Excitors. *Ibid.* 21 The incident excitator nerves, the medulla, and the reflex motor nerves, constitute the system. 1865 CORRIE *Mag.* XI. 592 It is quite credible that the messenger of death operated through. . . the usual excitors of disease. 1871 NAPIERUS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* 111. iii. 674 Another excitator is a brush of fine wires. 1874 CARPENTER *Med. Phys.* t. ii. § 62 (1879) 63 Other excitator fibres. . . are included in the ordinary nerve-trunks.

**Excitress** (eksaitrēs), *rare.* [f. EXCITER + -ESS.] A female excitator.

1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

**Excitatory** (eksaitōri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Fitted to excite; instrumental in exciting.

1818 BOSTOCK *Galanism* i. 18 The excitatory arc, or the metallic part of the circle. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* n. 1. 48 The females are provided with a. vagina or sheath for the reception of the excitatory organ of the male.

**Exclaim** (eksklām), *v.* Also 6-7 *exclame*, -*aime*. [ad. F. *exclamer*, ad. L. *exclamāre* to call out, f. *ex-* out + *clāmāre* to call, shout.]

1. *intr.* To cry out suddenly and vehemently; to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc. Rarely with *out*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18 To Exclame, *exclamare*. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. 83 Say Gentlemen, what makes you thus exclaim? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos overbuilt exclaim'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* The Bidel, Grant me but decent words to exclaim in. 1845 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 342, I assure you the contrast made me exclaim out.

*b.* with quoted words, either in direct or indirect speech.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. 125 The French exclaim'd, the Deuill was in Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 311 Exclaiming that the tyranny of the Nobilitie had inforced them to this action. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 279 'What! leave the Combat out?' exclaims the Knight. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 437 'Spoke like an oracle', they all exclaim. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxi. 'By Saint Andrew, Robin I!' exclaimed his father, 'thou art like a screech-owl.' 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 191 The people exclaimed that they were betrayed by the gentlemen.

2. *a.* To exclaim against: to cry out loudly and suddenly against, accuse loudly, blame (persons, their actions and attributes); to make an outcry against, protest against, rail at (a thing). Also with *indirect passive*. *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 757 Here she exclaims against reprob and rest. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 338 The In-

habitants did indeed exclaim. . . against this kind of Jurisdiction. 1658 *Mem. Reign Jas. I.* 25 None ever exclaimed more against that Prince then usually he did. 1724 T. BURNET *Life Bp. Burnet in Own Time* i. 59 In his charges to the Clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities. 1726 CURWOOD *Adv. Capt. K. Boyle* 35, I began to exclaim against him in a friendly manner. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. xii. 158 Sparta. . . was already much exclaim'd against for the treaty of Antalcidas. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 6/6 Satisfied with exclaiming against the inconsistencies which he detected in the conduct of remarkable persons.

*b.* To exclaim at, on, upon: in same sense; also, (quots. 1589, 1818), to apostrophize. *arch.*

1583 BAXINGTON *Commandur.* x. (1637) 98 So as I may not be. . . exclaim'd upon justly in the world. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 245 We do sodainly flye out and either speake or exclaim at some other person or thing. . . as a louer to his vniuid mistress. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iii. 1, I will exclaim to the world on thee, and leg justice of theduke himself. 1709 STURGE *Anu. Ref.* i. xxxvii. 42 These men. . . sometimes he makes sport with. . . and sometimes declaims and exclaims upon them. 1824 LAMB *Ellia, Christ's Hospital*, How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart exclaim upon sweet Calme in Wiltshire! 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 184 He exclaim'd on the horrid treatment they were giving him.

*c.* To exclaim of: to complain loudly of.

1758 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 116 They came. . . exclaiming of the Captains of the power of 'Tlaxcallan, who had bounde them. 1824 CART. SMITH *Virginia* (1829) 39 [Some had natures] exclaim'd of all things.

3. *trans.* To express by exclamation. With *compl. obj.* To proclaim loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1592 MARLOWE *Masque Paris* iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 242/1, I curse thee, and exclaim thee, miscreant. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* II. 75 The beautiful creature exclaimed thus her abhorrence of inconstancy.

Hence **Exclamator**, one who exclaims or cries out with sudden vehemence. **Exclaiming vbl. sh.**, the action of the vb. EXCLAIM; an outcry. **Exclaiming ppl. a.**, that exclaims.

1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 17 The Opposers of Errors, the Exclaimers against Schism. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 225 The exclaimers relate half a dozen similar instances. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* 1. 3 Some one exclaims 'regular old fogies'. Let us reason with this exclaim'er. 1858 AOR. SANOVUS *Serm.* (1841) 226 The exclaiming of the people hath many times as much cause as had the harlot's complaint made unto Solomon. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* iii. 202 They both brake out in Violent Exclaimings, Lord! What will become of us! 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 188 Our intermingling Exclaimings and Observations. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/4 There was a questioning and exclaiming that I refrain from repeating. 1850 SIONY *Aradia* (1622) 216 The happy dwellers of these valleys Haue prayed me leave my straug exclaiming musike. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* iii. 1221 259 The exclaiming mouths of these discontented people.

**Exclaim** (eksklām), *sb. rare.* 'Now disused' (J.). [f. prec. vb.] Exclamation, outcry.

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 213 With these or the like exclaiming. 1861 J. HOOKER *Circal. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 150/1 He thought by waie of exclaimes to approuat his owne case. 1633 *Cottile Where* i. in Bullen *O. H. IV.* Intending by exclaimes to raise the Court. 1812 W. TERNER *Interv. F. v. ii.* It needed not that with a third exclaim King James's trumpeter aloud should cry. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 344 Thus I bring Sordello to the rapturous Exclaim at the crowd's cry.

**Exclamation** (eksklāmāshn). Forms: 4-6 *exclamacioun*, 5-6 *-cion*, -*cyon*, 6-*tionn*, -*tyon*, 6-*tion*. [a. Fr. *exclamation*, ad. L. *exclamatiōnem*, n. of action f. *exclamāre*: see EXCLAIM v.]

1. The action of exclaiming or crying out; the loud articulate expression of pain, anger, surprise, etc.; clamour, vociferation. Also, an instance of this, an outcry; an emphatic or vehement speech or sentence.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* Proi. He ordeynynge in the vois of a prophetic exclamacioun, schewith the ordre of dekenis eleecioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 220 Therefore the mydwyf made an exclamacyon, and sayde, this childe shall be a kynge. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/1 Tyndall. . . aunsvereth me with an hedious exclamacion, and crieng oute vpon my fleschlynesse and folly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 At these wordes one of them burst out in exclamacion. 1637 STIRLING *Domesday*, *both hour* st. lvi. in Chalmers V. 392 Huge exclamations burst abruptly out. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1804) i. vi. 166 What my Tongue might express. . . was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. The. . . cries and exclamations of a woman. . . screaming. 'Oh, my husband! —my husband'. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Always making these exclamations in some. . . rough part of the road. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 24 They were startled by an exclamation from Logan.

2. The action of loudly complaining or protesting; a loud complaint or protest; a derogatory outcry; a 'vociferous reproach' (J.). Const. *against*, *of*, *to*, and in phrases *To* + *infer*, *make exclamation against*, *upon*. *arch.*

1430 LYDGE *Chron.* Troy iii. xxiii. Well maye I make an exclamation Of ignorance. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxii. 180 Charlys herynge this exclamation of his subgettes. . . was right. . . heuy in his herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Exclamation* (1710) 485 An Exclamacioun Aganis detractours. 1530 CALISTO & Melib. in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 54 Oh, his lamentations and exclamations on fortune. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O ij b. The myserable person. . . maketh exclamacion vpon the rightwise goddess. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 425 Inferring an exclamation and outcrie, against the croked. . . condition of this life. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* i. ii. 52 These exactions

. . . They say. . . are deu's'd by you, or else you suffer Too hard an exclamation. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 34, I might spend a great deal of my time in exclamations against the follies. . . of those things. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iii. 24 What exclamation and abuse must he not expect? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* xii. Dame Crank. . . began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler.

3. Formal declaration; proclamation. Const. *of*. *Obs.* Cf. EXCLAIM v. 3.

1602 MARSTON *Autonid's Rev.* ii. v. He stand amaz'd, And fall in exclamations of thy virtues. 1631 T. POWELL *Ton All Trades* 132 Many Patrons are content to present. . . upon. . . due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors.

4. *a.* *Rhet.* = EOPHONESIS or EPIPHONEMA. *b.* *Gram.* = INTERJECTION. *c.* *Note, point of exclamation*, also (U. S.) *Exclamation-mark or point*; = *Note of admiration*: see ADMIRATION 4.

*a.* 1552 HULOT, Exclamation, *epiphonema*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation [*inarg.* Epiphonisis or the Outcry]. 1706 PULLIS (ed. Kersey), *Exclamation*. . . a Figure in Rhetorick; as Now I speak to thee O Africanus.

*b.* 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xv. § 123 (1875) 247 'The lowest form of language is the exclamation, by which an entire idea is vaguely conveyed through a single sound.

*c.* 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 271 A note of Exclamation or Admiration, thus noted 1. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamation*. . . a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus 1. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 408 A sentence, in which any wonder or admiration is expressed. . . may be. . . terminated by a note of exclamation. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exclamation*. A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!];—called also exclamation point.

*d.* *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 43 Exclamation properly is no other thing but the slacking of the Voice to re-inforce it somewhat more.

**Exclamative** (eksklāmātiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exclamātiv* ppl. stem of *exclamāre* (see EXCLAIM v.) + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *exclamatif*.] Containing or expressing exclamation; exclamatory.

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Exclamative*, of or pertaining to exclamation. 1775 in ASH. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 471 Renowned O! V (thou exclamative—interrogation).

Hence **Exclamatively adv.**, with exclamation, exclamatorily.

1836 in SMART. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Exclamatory** (eksklāmātōri), *a.* [f. L. *exclamātiv* ppl. stem of *exclamāre* + -ORY.]

1. That exclaims or cries out loudly; that utters exclamations. Of a feeling, etc.: That vents itself in exclamation; noisy, outspoken.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 22 b. Wold God there were no other exclamatory time then this to be obiected against thee. 1631 DOXON *Serm.* lxxiii. (1640) 625 Whom afflictions supple and mollifie no farther but to an imtemperat. . . and exclamatory Sorrow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamatory*, practising exclamation. 1803 W. TAYLOR *in Ann. Rev.* I. 400 The exclamatory vehemence and contagious zeal of his manner. 1883 STEVENS *Treasure Isl.* i. vi. (1886) 48 You are so. . . hot-headed and exclamatory that I cannot get a word in.

2. Of or pertaining to exclamation; of the nature of or resembling an exclamation; containing, expressing, or marking an exclamation.

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. vii. 346 Those exclamatory words of St. Paul. . . How unsearchable are his judgements. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 129 To pronounce those exclamatory Expressions without either Grace or Exclamation. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) lx. xxxiii. 283 Beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whist. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 408 (heading of §) Of the Exclamatory point (!). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. Intro. (1866) 2 The tube-journey. . . is as barren as an exclamatory O!

Hence **Exclamatorily adv.**, in an exclamatory manner.

1836 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1862 *Not au Angel* I. 41 'My darling!' exclamatorily. 'What do you want?' 'My darling?' interrogatively.

**Exclude** (eksklūd), *v.* Also 5-6 *exclud*, 5 *pa. pple.* *exclud*, 6 *Sc. exclud*. [ad. L. *excludere* to shut out, f. *ex-* out + *cludere* to shut.]

1. To bar or keep out (what is already outside).

*l. trans.* To shut out (persons, living things), hinder from entering (a place, enclosure, society, etc.). Const. *from*, *out of*, and *with* double obj. by omission of *from*.

1440 York *Myst. xv.* 32 The force of the feende to felle in sight. And all his powe excluded shulde be. 1465 Eng. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 Tbi childryn shall be disherited, and excludid fro the parlement. . . for ewmore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Therby all menynde was viterly lost and excludid out of paradysse. 1635 PACIT *Christianguer.* (1646) 1. 132 Far be it from us to believe that all these Christians are excluded beaven. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 71 Plato. . . excluded every one his School who was ignorant in Geometry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 512 Excludit th' inchoating Cattle from by Ground. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. 1. ii. (1743) 329 The first occasion of building the Roman Wall was. . . to exclude the Scottish Highlanders. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 144 Out of God's kingdom you are excluded. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 170 Nobody was excluded who laid down his penny at the bar. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 We. . . find in flowers various modes. . . of excluding ants.

*b.* To shut out, prevent the entrance of (noise, air, light, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warrs* iv. ii. 105 All rumour and loud noises are to be excluded. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 When Branches are so thick. . . that they. . . exclude the sun and air. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving

groves .. part admit, and part exclude the day. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors so as to further exclude the draught.

2. With an immaterial thing as obj.: To shut out, give no place to; to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of. Const. *from*, and with double obj.

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* 1st Prol., Lest happili hate of the prelati name, shulde exclude the profit of the lessoun. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 366 None arte... Through which it mighte ben excluded, That be ne was fully concluded To love. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Lady 59 Iesu cryst wylling that all such soules shulde be excluded from this order. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* xii. 220 Wherefore our faithe stayed vpon god... excludeth al maner a dout. 1604 *Rowlands Looke to it* 44 Eate, drinke, be merry... Exclude all Pittie, Conscience, and Remorse. 1729 *Butler Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 It is impossible that this subject should be wholly excluded conversation. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* v. Sometimes the thick foliage excluded all view of the country. 1841-44 *Emerson Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) i. 160 The vocabulary of an omniscient man would embrace words and images excluded from polite conversation.

b. To shut out or reject from consideration, notice, or use.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1612) 63 And so exclude the rest of the Scripture. 1612 *Brinsley Lud. Lit. Addr.* to Rdr. 10 Not... excluding the better way when it is found. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 The world... excludes those things for which it can give no reason.

c. Not to admit of, to leave no room for, be incompatible with, the presence of (a material or immaterial object). Also † To exclude out.

1625 *Br. Mountagu App. Caesar.* 104 The freedom of will doth not exclude out God's prerogative royall. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. iv. A solid substance... excludes all other solid substances. 1736 *Butler Anal.* i. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 This Necessity does not exclude deliberation. 1771 *Juinus Lett.* I. 318 He is fond of introducing any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England. 1785 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three excludes the number four. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 7 Absolute indifference excludes the conception of will.

3. To shut off, debar from; to preclude, prohibit. † Formerly const. of; also to with inf.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 40. Preamb. The same Erie is excluded to have or enjoye the seid Manoris. 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) Prol. ad fin. Every wyse man... will not saye that I am the principall autour of this warke, nor yet... exclude me clene from it. 1538 *Starkey England* i. ii. 34 He ys therby excludyd also from the vse and vtward exercyse almost of al vertue. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a. Theye be excluded duringe their lyves to defete the partition. 1626 *Bacon Max. & Uses Cont. Law* ii. 7 These were to exclude him utterly of his right. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 103 Francis of Vaudeumont being next heir by the said [i. e. Salic] Law, which excludes Females. 1667 *Milton P. L.* III. 202 And none but such from mercy I exclude. 1737 *Whiston Josephus Hist.* IV. vii. § 4 Placidius's concern was to exclude them... from getting into the village. 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* I. III. 169 They laboured to exclude the English from the treaty of Chateau en Cambresis. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* II. i. 29 Here, completely excluded from the knowledge of things without.

† b. with double obj. Obs.

1692 *Locke Toleration* III. Wks. 1727 II. 333 Excluding them the ordinary and probable Means of Conversion. 1718 *Penn Tracts* Wks 1766 I. 547 Professors of Christianity, that exclude both such Men, and such Knowledge the Kingdom of God.

4. To leave out, omit purposely, except (from a category, list, the scope of a proposition or enactment, etc.); † not to comprehend in any grant or privilege (J.). Const. *from*, † *out of*; also simply.

1400 *Purif. Marie in Tindale's Vir.* (1843) 129 This mye... Excluded was for condycion. 1689 C. HATTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) II. 131 V. author... is threaten'd by S. Robt. to be excluded out of yr Act of indemnity. 1707 *Curlew in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among... Beasts. 1724 [see s.]. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† b. To let off, relieve, exempt (a person) from (an obligation). Obs. rare.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 83 Excluded and exempted from the debt which others owe by the common law of nature.

c. Of a word, term, proposition, etc.: To shut out of or not to include in its scope, application, or meaning.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 384/1 If saint James sayd that god had begotten vs by his goodnes, do these wordes exclude al the meanes that hys goodnesse vsed toward it. 1659 *Pearson Creed* (1839) 234 When we say the conception of our Saviour was wrought by the operation of the Spirit... observe, What is excluded by that attribution to the Spirit. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 87 Excluding as they (these propositions) do all an all-important fact. 1882 J. SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* i. iv. (1891) 85 Nature... excludes the whole domain of human feeling.

5. The pr. pple. used absol.

a. = 'To the exclusion of'. † b. = EXCEPTING. 1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 Whatsoever the son does acquire, it is his own, excluding his Father. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy. Ad. & Escapes* (1769) 275 A Court Marshall... found them guilty of Cowardice, excluding Constable.

II. In pregnant sense; to expel and shut out.

6. To put out (of a room, a society, a possession, etc.), to banish, expel. Const. † *out of*, *from*; also with double obj. and simply.

1388 *Wyclif Num.* xii. 15 So Marie was excludid [1382 putte] out of the tentis. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2842 In

pacience possede at he mist [han] Be excludit [Dublin MS. exclud] out of his erd. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* II. xii. II. 154 They excluded him out of their counsaile. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 If any man be lawfully seized... of any tenement... he shall never be excluded... but by the kings writ. 1667 *Marvell Corr.* lxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 224 They voted that he be excluded the House. 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* I. II. 229 As Las Casas excepted against the members of the council of the Indies, all of them were excluded. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 133 They then caused the women to be excluded from the church.

7. a. After *L. excludere ova*. To draw, pnt or thrust forth from (a receptacle); to hatch (chickens, etc.); also *fig.*; to give birth to (young), to lay (eggs). Also † of the midwife: To extract. Const. *from*, out of.

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 117 If that any bing of corrupcioun abide he place schal be opened with an instrument, & so schal he quytter be excludid. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To rid and exclude the winde and aire out of leather bagges or bladders. 1610 *Gullim Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 208 Spiders... are no sooner hatched and excluded out of their eggs, but forthwith they practise to make webs. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will... fertilitate the whole... cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* 2 The next day she excluded the Fetus that was four months old. 1713 *Dierham Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 393 The Eggs of the Ostrich... are cherished only by the heat of the Sun till the Young be excluded. 1721 *Bradley Wks. Nat.* 59 The... male [fish] covers it [the egg] with a prolific Juice as soon as it is excluded from the body of the Female. 1754-64 *Smellie Midwife* I. Intro. 8 He describes the method of excluding the Fetus. 1851 *Darwin Cirripedia* I. 10 In some cases... the larva, when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye.

† b. To discharge, void. Obs.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 196 Who out of the corners of her eyes excluded a sort of congealed matter.

**Excludid** (eksklūd'id), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the verb. Also absol.

1672 in *Estes Papers* (1890) I. 27, I lately believed... that they would of themselves have readmitted their excluded Alderman. 1717 *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett.* II. xlv. 24 It is easy to see in her manner, that she has lived excluded from the world. 1860 *Mull Repr. Govt.* (1865) 212 The interest of the excluded is always in danger of being overlooked. 1879 *Green Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The excluded monks.

b. Excluded middle, third: (see quot.)

1837-8 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* (1860) I. 83 The principle of Excluded Third or Middle—viz. between two contradictories—enounces that condition of thought, which compels us, of two repugnant notions, which cannot both coexist, to think either the one or the other as existing. 1849 *Ans. Thomson Laws* Th. 295. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 10 Every physical enquiry employs the logical principles of Identity and Excluded Middle for the attainment of its results.

† **Excludent**, Obs. [ad. L. *excludent-em*, pr. pple. of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] = EXCLUSER b.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 9 It is now in your power... to make unto yourself and the rest of the Excludents an immortal Friend of Santa Severina. [See also EXCLUDING ppl. a.]

**Excluder** (eksklūd'ə), [f. EXCLUDE + -ER.] One who or that which excludes or shuts out.

b. *spec.* One who attempts to exclude a candidate from office by voting against him; *esp.* one who voted for the Exclusion Bill (EXCLUSION I b).

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 They left no stone unturned, that might mollify the excluders, and prevail with them to give their votes for Montalto. 1685 *Adm. Middlesex Just. of Peace in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2021 The race of Regicides and Excluders (who Murdered the Royal Martyr your Father). 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The grand jury of Suffolk expressed a hope that the parliament would proscribe all the excluders.

**Excluding** (eksklūd'ing), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXCLUDE.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 505 b. The life and the health of the body is nothing els, but an excluding of death and Sickness. 1657-8 *Burton's Diary* (1898) II. 428 The excluding of the old peers, which have right and are a considerable party. 1662 *Stillington Orig. Sac.* III. II. § 18 We need not fear... the excluding of a Deity from being the prime efficient cause of the world.

**Exclud'ing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That excludes or shuts out; exclusive.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him... in the Election of one of the Excludents, let him always be suspicious. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* vi. A sect of... Methodists, more dismal and more excluding.

Hence **Exclud'ingly** adv.

1642 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 30 Who out of that respect are all of them, not excluding, any one of them, styled, The Lords Anointed.

† **Excluse**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *exclūs*- ppl. stem of *excludere*.] trans. = EXCLUDE.

1513 *Hen. VIII* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 288 note, The King of Navarre being excluded from his realm for the assistance given to the French King.

† **Excluse**, pa. pple. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *exclūsus*, pa. pple. of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] Excluded; shut out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 278 Thai [chestnut trees] not refuse... clyves ther humoure is not exclude.

† **Exclusable**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *exclūsus* (see EXCLUSE v.) + -IBLE.] That may be or should be excluded.

1650-3 tr. *Hales Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* 1708 II. 371 Neither seem they excludible from Heaven, who, etc.

**Exclusion** (eksklū'zən). [ad. L. *exclusion-em*, n. of action f. *excludere*: see EXCLUDE.] The action of excluding in various senses.

1. Shutting from a place, a society, etc., debaring from privilege, omitting from a category, from consideration, etc.; an instance of the same.

1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* 1. 80 The most high God is also so infinite God, not onely by exclusion of place, but by the dignity of nature. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* Wks. (1857) 372 To have the disposing of the marriage of Britain with an exception and exclusion, that he should not marry her himself. 1666 — *Sylvia* § 318 All exclusion of open Air... maintaineth the body in his first freshness. 1667 *Multon P. L.* II. 525 To dare The Fiend... or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dore of Bliss. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 There were 32 Cardinals in the Conclave for the Election of that person; and twenty for his Exclusion. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. iv. Solidity consists in repletion, and so an utter exclusion of other bodies out of the space it possesses. 1698 *Luotlov Mem.* (1751) I. 14 An Act for the exclusion of the Bishops out of the House of Lords. 1731 *Atterbury Sermon on Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) Their exclusion from offices and honours. 1791 *Burke App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 110, I cannot be of opinion, that by his [Burke's] exclusion they have had any loss at all. 1825 *Scott Woodst.* viii. Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning, in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 832 That [mode of property], which implies the largest power of user and exclusion. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. iii. 616 The... exclusion of the female line... from succession to fiefs in England.

b. Phrases, † In exclusion of; to; to the exclusion of.

1651 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 87 Establishing this Method of sheathing, in Exclusion of all that had been till then used in the Navy. 1716 *Anderson Freeholder* No. 5 To the Exclusion of all common Humanity to Strangers. 1774 *Sir J. Reynolds Disc.* v. (1876) 391, I take this study in aid and not in exclusion of the other. 1865 *Dickens Aut. Fr.* I. 15 He spoke in the singular number to the express exclusion of Eugene. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 116 Two vessels entirely filled with water and vapour of water to the exclusion of air or any other gas.

c. *Bill of exclusion, Exclusion Bill*: a bill brought before parliament in the reign of Charles II (1679) for excluding or preventing James, Duke of York, the king's brother, from succeeding to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. So *Exclusion Parliament*.

1700 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 667 Sir William Williams, speaker of the exclusion parliaments in the reign of King Charles the 2d, is dead. 1729 J. BRAMSTON *Art of Politics* 15 When the Exclusion-Bill was in suspense. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1866) II. xii. 434 The bill of exclusion was drawn with as much regard to the inheritance of the duke of York's daughter as they could reasonably demand. 1872 J. S. BREWER *Stuarts in Eng. Stud.* (1883) 157 Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill.

2. Method or process of Exclusion(s): the process of discovering the cause of a phenomenon, or the solution of a problem, by successively disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses. In *Mathematics*, applied to a method, now obsolete, devised by Frenicle c 1666 for solving problems in the Theory of Numbers.

3. The action of putting or thrusting forth from any receptacle; of laying (eggs), hatching (chickens), bringing forth (a foetus). † Also *concr.* that which is excluded.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 That the... time of the Beares gestation... lasting but a few dayes... the exclusion becomes precipitous... There may... from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smallness in the exclusion. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* 145 The strange sagacity of little insects in choosing fit places for the exclusion of their eggs. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man.* I. II. 176 The Exclusion of the Fetus. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Ann.* I. 620/2 The larva of the Newt... a few days after its exclusion from the eggs.

† 4. The action of discharging (excrement). Also *concr.* matter excluded, excrement. Obs.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity... hath but a single descent, by the guts, with the exclusions of the belly. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 10 The excrements in the Louse, there deposited just before exclusion.

**Exclusionary** (eksklū'zənəri), a. [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to exclusion; characterized by exclusion.

1817 *Bentham Parl. Ref. Catech.* p. cliv, Note well the persons to whom, in this instance, the exclusionary force is in an immediate way applied. 1849 W. M. Best *Law Evid.* (1870) 32 Some of these rules are of an exclusionary nature, and reject as legal evidence facts in themselves entitled to consideration.

**Exclusioner**, Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who upholds exclusion; *spec.* a supporter of the 'Exclusion Bill' (see EXCLUSION I b).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20913 Other Disaffected Exclusioners. 1734 *North Exam.* II. v. (1740) 221 How rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were under such Circumstances. 1777 *Gotoski Hist. Eng.* III. 439 The Court... were willing to draw up a libel, which should be imputed to the exclusioners, and thus render them hateful to the people.

**Exclusionism** (eksklū'zəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist; exclusionism.

1846 *Worcester cites Chr. Observer.* 1864 in *Webster*; hence in later Dicts.

**Exclusionist** (eksklŭ'zənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who favours exclusion; one who would exclude another from some privilege.

1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, *On Reading New Bks.* (1852) 22 And those who claim it for themselves or others are exclusionists in literature. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 372, I am not... an exclusionist in matters of society. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Holm) 1. 47 The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others.

Attrib. 1860 *Sal. Rev.* IX. 71 How... could any Minister attempt to remove the relics of the exclusionist system?

b. *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the *Exclusion Bill*: see *EXCLUSION* 1 b.

1795 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1854) VI. lxxviii. 329 The reasoning of the exclusionists appeared the more convincing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Opponents of the court were called Birmingham, petitioners and exclusionists.

**Exclusivus** (eksklŭ'siv), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *exclusivus*, f. *excludi*- ppl. stem of *excludere* to EXCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *exclusif*, -ive.]

A. adj.

1. That excludes.

1. Having the power or the function of excluding. *Exclusivus* voice: right of veto.

1750 LEWINS *Manif.* 153 *Exclusivus*, *exclusivus*. 1667 MILTON *L. L.* viii. 625 We obstacle find none of membrane, joynt, or limb, exclusive bars. 1682 TATE *Act. & Archit.* 1. 254 Who with exclusive bills must now dispense, Debar the heir, or starve in his defence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Sovereigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxiv. 217 Your 'tutor', your friend, your 'BROTHER' (too clearly do I see the exclusive force of that last recognition!).

†2. Excluding (some other) from participation. Const. of, to. Sometimes quasi-adv. = 'to the exclusion of'.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 The Dutch... will drive the Trade of the World exclusive to the English. 1698 LOCKE *Govt.* 125 One that was, by Right of Nature, to Inherit all... exclusive... of his brethren. 1709 STANLEY *Ann. Ref.* 1. xxxii. 370 By this sudden peace exclusive to the English, the Protestants were... weakened.

3. Not admitting of the existence or presence of (something); unable to co-exist, incompatible. *Exclusivus* concepts (Logic): (see quot.)

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 The lowest Degree [of eternal Life and Happiness] is exclusive of all Pain and Misery. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201 Various persons may concur in the same measure on various grounds. They may be various, without being contrary to, or exclusive of each other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 *Exclusivus* Concepts—animal and vegetable, for instance—do not coincide in any part of their Extension.

4. Of a statement, enumeration, measurement, etc.: Excluding, not comprising (something). Const. of, to. Of an interval: Not including one or both of the specified terminal points. Opposed to *inclusive*.

1649 SELOEN *Latin Eng.* ii. Pref. (1739) 3 Not one instance in all that Book is exclusive to the Commons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is... rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive.

b. quasi-adv. (and adv.) So as to exclude; according to the exclusive mode of computation. (In the earlier instances the word is peth. the Lat. adv. *exclusivus*: cf. esp. quot. a 1626.)

1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. \*261 Fra the xiiij day forsaide inclusive, to xx day of february exclusive. (a 1626 BACON *Jurisdic. Alarcho* Wks. 1750 IV. 133 The distinction of *exclusive* and *inclusive* is a distinction both in time and place.) 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 90 From 25th Decemr. last exclusive, to 29th Febr'y following incl. 1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) III. 384 Nor do I know whether he reckons the gross exclusive or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Exclusive*. is also used adverbially: as... He sent him all the Gazettes, from No. 105 to No. 300 exclusive. 1860 TYNOLL *Gall.* i. iii. 24 The châlet... contained four men exclusive of myself and my guide.

†1. In 18th and early 19th c. *exclusive* of is often used where we should now say 'irrespective of', 'apart from' (the question of), 'not to speak of'.

1762 MRS. SHERIDAN *Miss S. Bidolph* (1767) V. 35, I... should (exclusive of any other reasons) have thought myself bound, etc. 1798 *Eliz. Perry* II. 101 He could not, exclusive of his moral character, escape the slur of villany. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 118, I think I should like to know her, exclusive of having lost my way. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins.* War II. 676.

II. Excluding all but what is specified.

5. *Logic*. Of propositions and particles: (see quots. 1864.)

1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Anstr. Osor.* 111 Logicians... framing a sound and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive. 1755 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. §4 Exclusive Propositions will form a complex Argument; as, pious Men are the only Favourites of Heaven. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 The English Exclusive particles are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc. *Ibid.* v. 145 Exclusive Propositions limit the Predicate to this one Subject, thereby excluding it from every other Subject.

6. Of a monopoly or grant: Excluding all other persons from the rights conferred. Hence of a right, privilege, possession, quality, etc.: In which others have no share. *See* *Law*: (see quot. 1861).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 129 The French claim... an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 20 The king's exclusive, legal title. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 488 They must be under

the immediate and exclusive command of their own commanding officer. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 477 The right of exclusive trade with India, had been withdrawn from the Company. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/1 Exclusive Privilege... is used in a limited acceptance to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly used by the incorporated trades of a royal burgh. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 1 June 5/1 The *Daily News*... has, by the accuracy of its exclusive information, made, etc.

b. Exclusively confined to, rare.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 450 Nor is regret exclusive to the old.

7. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Strictly limited to the object or objects designated. *Exclusive dealing*: the practice of confining one's custom to certain special tradesmen, esp. on political or ecclesiastical grounds.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Election for Beadle* 46 A threat of exclusive dealing was clearly established against the vestry clerk. 1883 H. STRICKER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please.

8. Employed or followed to the exclusion of everything else; single, sole.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 355 If he had been made the exclusive channel. 1862 SIR H. PHOSPHOR *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5, I do not see why these should be the exclusive studies of our schools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 70 By no means the exclusive medium of thought. 1873 MIVATT *Eten. Anal.* ii. 58 The main or exclusive locomotive organ.

III. 9. Of a corporate body, government, class of society, social circle, etc.: Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership or to intimacy of association. Hence of persons as members of such associations, their temper or principles.

1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 312 The same exclusive and narrow-minded spirit [as that of Disenters]. 1826 DISRAELI *Mr. Grey* II. xiii. 62 Exclusive! pool! trash! talk to every body. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Montaigne* Wks. (Holm) I. 336 The literary class is usually proud and exclusive. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 256 No religion... was more exclusive than that of the Brahmins. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl* I. 162 An oligarchic government, as exclusive as that of the worst days of the Venetian Republic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 179 The strange animals and rich minerals... which had so enlarged the ideas... of the untraveller and exclusive Israelites.

B. sb.

1. An exclusive proposition or particle. Cf. A. 5. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 This man hath a special insight in inclusives & exclusives, when he wenech y<sup>e</sup> in my words it were included [etc.]. 1579 FULMER *Heskins Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heaven, speake without exclusives, or exceptives. 1655 VINET *Lon's Supp.* (1677) 285, I will not now stand to prove the exclusive. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 245 These [Exclusives] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

†2. = *exclusive* voice (see A. 1; cf. It. *exclusiva*). 1599 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 147 Whereby having the Exclusive as they terme it; no Pope can be made but with his liking.

3. An exclusive person. Cf. A. 9.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. ii. 24 She came out... in full maturity of fastidiousness, a finished Exclusive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 75 One by one, the other exclusives were sent engaged in a little tête-à-tête with her Ladyship. 1867 LYN. CUNLO *Rom. Repub.* xxiii. 283 She used to be the most fastidious of exclusives.

**Exclusively** (eksklŭ'sivli), adv. [f. prec. + -ly.]

†1. In an exclusive sense; by an exclusive mode of computation; with exclusion of the extreme points of a series. Obs.: cf. EXCLUSIVE A. 4 b.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances... understood me exclusively, and I meant inclusively. 1656 COWLEY *Davidides* II. (1669) 129 note, Some understand this gift exclusively, as to the Sword, Bow, and Girdle. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* iii. ix. (1682) 74 All the Experiments from the 9 to the 17 exclusively our examiner leaving uncensured. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 Commencing the 20th of September last exclusively, and ending the 14th Dec. instant inclusively. 1726 AVULF *Parerg.* 152 The first Part lasts from the Date of the Citation to the... Contestation of Suit, exclusively. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 246 The word *until*... is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

†2. To the exclusion of, without the participation of, the persons or things designated. Const. of, to. Obs.

1650 B. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* App. to § 18 (1817) 409 [In baptism] when water is taken exclusively to the Spirit, it is very true that it is not water that cleanses the soul. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), To be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistant elementary ingredients. 1725-6 BROOME *Notes to Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 389 These Criticisms might establish the Guineness of the Prophecies, exclusively of all other Evidences.

3. So as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 22 Sept., Are you troubled that Christ is preached? Is preaching so exclusively your function? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 294 The power of life and death resided exclusively in the Roman governor. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. ii. 153 We do not owe our fires exclusively to the miner, or exclusively to the coal merchant.

†4. In a spirit of exclusiveness. Obs. rare.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Manif. Park* (1851) 71 A set of men you condemn so exclusively.

**Exclusiveness** (eksklŭ'sivnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exclusive; the desire or tendency to exclude others; exclusive character.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclusiveness*, exclusive quality. 1827 HART *Gnoses* Ser. II. (1873) 340 *Exclusiveness*... arises from the monopolizing spirit of selfishness. 1845 K. JEN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 715/1 The exclusiveness of property. 1882 MISS BRADON *Ill. Royal* II. vii. 136 There were others who preferred the exclusiveness of a separate table.

**Exclusivism** (eksklŭ'siviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being exclusive; systematic exclusiveness.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 598 *Exclusivism*,—or the principle of keeping others without a certain pale, and boasting of being within ourselves. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 798 That spirit of gain or exclusivism which has seized those who are called the owners of the streams. 1887 LANG *Myth. Ritual & Relig.* II. 280 We may deprecate the charge of exclusivism.

**Exclusivist**, rare. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the exclusive validity (of a theory).

1885 GLOSSOP in *19th Cent.* Nov. 701 The field of Greek mythology... is the favorite sporting-ground of the exclusivists of the solar theory.

**Exclusory** (eksklŭ'səri), a. [ad. late L. *excludi*-us, f. *excludi*- ppl. stem of *excludere*: see EXCLUDE 2, and -ORY.] Having the power or the function of excluding; tending to exclude; = EXCLUSIVE A. 1. Const. of.

1595 BONNER in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 179 To put out the Term *peremptory*, and other that were exclusory of further disputations. 1654 'PALMER'S' *Friendship* 25 'were extremely tedious to run over all the Vices and show how they were particularly exclusory of Friendship. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 4/5 The exclusory laws were the result of the narrowest and most exasperating religious intolerance.

†**Excoct**, v. Obs. [f. L. *excoct*- ppl. stem of *excoquere*, f. *ex-* out + *coquere* to boil, melt.]

1. *Trans.* To produce, extract, or obtain (chiefly, a metal) by heat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 608 There is a stone... out of which... (with burning) they excoct brasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 843 Salt and sugar, which are excocted by Heat, are dissolved by Cold, and Moisture. 1671 J. WENSTER *Metallurg.* III. 56 A new Iron is excocted forth of them. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. To drive off by heat. In quot. fig.

1567-87 FORT *A. & M.* (1596) 204/1 If [Becket]... through immoderate violence of zeale, did exceed, the same was excocted againe and purged by the fire of his suffering. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysple... and set it on that fire that will excoct and purge out thy dross.

2. To drive off the moisture of; to elaborate, refine, mature, ripen.

1571 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 18 b, Arguing an earthy dryenes, temperately excocted, and not parched. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 179 Their head... is not of ability to excoct the nutriment into the use and comeliness of haire. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 182 The Saliva... so excocted and viscid as to bring hazard of Suffocation. *Ibid.* 297 Bile... too much excocted... makes wild Mischief.

†**Excoct**, pa. pple. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *excoct-us*, pa. pple. of *excoquere*: see prec.] Boiled thoroughly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 173 An unsavoury humour... which being excoct, settled, and fined from the dregges... is brought to the nature of pure and good Wine.

†**Excoction**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *excoctiō-em*, n. of action f. *excoquere*: see EXCOCT.] The action of extracting or elaborating by heat.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 228 In the excoctions and depurations of Metals it is a familiar error, that to advance excoction, they augment the heate of the Furnace. 1715 tr. *Panciroth's Kerum Mem.* II. vii. 316 There are other Things, which are not as yet found out, as... Excoction of the thinnest Waters.

†**Excoctation**, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *excoctiō-em*, n. of action f. *excoctiō-re* to remove the soil from the roots of a tree, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *cōdex*, *cōdic-em*, later form of *caudex* stem, trunk.] The action of digging up or removing the soil from the roots of a tree.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 3 Excoctation... is hem [vines] to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

**Excoctable** (eksklŭ'dzīt'əbl), a. [f. as ad. I. \**excoctabilis* f. *excoquere*: see next.] That admits of being excocted. (In quot. mistake for *inexcoctable*: the It. original has *inexcoctabile*.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 They brought mee into a fayre Orchard ar of excoctable expense, tyme, and subtiltie of woork-manshippe.

**Excoctate** (eksklŭ'dzīt'et), v. [f. L. *excoctat*- ppl. stem of *excoquere* to find out by thinking, f. *ex-* out + *cōgitare* to think: see COGITATE.]

1. *Trans.* To think out; to construct, frame, or develop in thought; to contrive, devise. Also with *inf.* or *sentence* as obj.

c 1530 H. DOWES in *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. 39, I have endeavoured myself... to excoctate how I might most profit him. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* 1. vi. 12 b, Plinie saith he ever thought y<sup>e</sup> the Assirians Excoctated the letters, which Cadmus brought out of Phenice into Grece. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxii. 734 The Ancients have excoctated many and sundry wayes for to find out the true time. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 167 Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, and Mr. Hooke, with our operator... are ex-



coagitating new rigging for ships. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xx. (1870) II. 4. We here excoagitate no new, no occult principle. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* iii. 712. He did at last excoagitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

*absol.* 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 214. He ceases to observe, and begins to presume, or excoagitate.

† **2. intr.** = COGITATE.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. xxxvi. 266/1. When thereon I doe excoagitate, Intrinsicall and querimonious paines Doe pulvisse the concave of my braines.

† **Excoagitate, ppl.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *excoagitat*-us, pa. ppl. of *excoagitare*; see *prec.*] Used as pa. ppl. of *prec.*

1531 ELIOT *Gov. II.* vii. What noble statutes, ordinances, and actes of counsaile from time to time have bene excoagitate. 1542 HENRY VIII. *Declar. Scots* 196. It appereth a playne devise only excoagitate for a delay. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 30. Hooour... can be told or excoagitate to be in any Man.

**Excoagitated** (eks'kōg'itēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* verb + ED.] Thought out, contrived, devised.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. vii. § 3. An excoagitated and composed tale, to deceive the world. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 267. An assumed or excoagitated principle of our own. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 177. An excoagitated system, arising by the evolution of pure thought.

† **Excoagitation** (eks'kōg'itāsh'n), [ad. L. *excoagitation*-em, n. of action f. *excoagitare* to think out: see EXCOGITATE.]

1. The action of excoagitating; thinking out; reflection, mental contrivance. *Const. of.*

1531 ELIOT *Gov. I.* xxiii. To consideration pertaineth excoagitation and ausement. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. Pref. (1858) 3. Many of them cast away all their fair portion of time, in... excoagitation of idle words. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xliii. The labour of excoagitation is too violent to last long. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 12. Patient excoagitation must be the metaphysician's great instrument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii. To the excoagitation of this problem, [he] had devoted many anxious hours.

2. A result of the action; a plan thought out; a contrivance, an invention.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 81. The second Experiment is one of the ingenious Excoagitations of M. Gascoigne's. a 1689 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 21. All these Particulars, said to be the subtle Excoagitations of the Hollanders. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Excoagitation*, an Invention or Device. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* (1812) I. 292. I will impart my own simple excoagitations.

**Excoagitative** (eks'kōg'itētiv), *a.* [f. EXCOGITATE *v.* + -IVE.] Adapted for, concerned with, or having the power of excoagitating.

1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. iv. 170. In mathematics, where the demands on the excoagitative faculties are so great. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. I had an acute excoagitative ability. I could reason out an idea.

**Excoagitor** (eks'kōg'itōr), [agent-n. f. L. *excoagitare*: see EXCOGITATE and -OR.] One who excoagitates.

1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 28. An original excoagitor of the doctrine.

† **Excoagitous, a.** *Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *excoagitare* + -OUS; after med. L. *cōgītōsus*.] Inventive.

1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 15. Impatience is very excoagitous.

† **Excolation, Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *excolā-tiō*-em, n. of action f. *excolāre* to strain out, f. *ex*- out + *colāre* to filter.] The action of filtering or straining out.**

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 83. A certaine worke made in the reynes to the excretion or excolation of Urine.

† **Excommenge, v.** *Obs.* [ad. AF. \**excom-enger*, OF. *escomenger*, corresp. to Pr. *escomeniar*, *excomengar* = L. *excommunicare* to EXCOMMUNICATE.] *trans.* To excommunicate.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 186. Yf the synner be fallen into sentence, excommenged or interdyed. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. II.* 265a. The pope excommenged the towne. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149. Excommengement... is where a man by the judgement in Court Christian is Excommenged.

Hence † **Excommengement** [OF. *escommengement*], excommunication.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1. Any... excommengement pleded or alleged in the partie playntif. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* ii. xxxvii. Yf the excommengement be of record in the kynges courte. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 134 a. None can certifie excommengement but only the Bishop. 1641 [see above].

† **Excommoun, v.** *nonce-wid.* [f. Ex-*pref.* + COMMOUN: cf. next.] = DISCOMMON (see *quot.*).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. 3. (1743) 241. For lighter offences they [members of Lincoln's Inn, etc.] are only excommouned, or put out of commons, not to eat with the rest.

† **Excommune, v.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 *excom-(m)une*. [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad. L. *excommunicare*: see EXCOMMUNICATE.]

1. *trans.* (Eccl.) = EXCOMMUNICATE 1.

1823 CANTON *Cato Fij.* All those that byleve the sortleges and devynuous been excommund. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 77. To be excommund & departed by inortal synne from... the holy church catholyke. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Incomiter* 27. He was admonished and excommuned before he was degraded.

2. *trans.* With double obj.: To excommunicate or exclude from.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iv. i. 15. We cannot recover Paphos proportionally into this Map, behold it therefore peeping VOL. III.

in, but excommunicated the lines thereof. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. vi. 21. Poets... were excommund'd Plato's Common Wealt.

† **Excommuniement, Obs.** -o [ad. OF. *excommuniement*] = EXCOMMUNICATION.

1530 PALSGR. 218/1. Excommuniement, *excommuniement*. **Excommunicable** (eks'kōm'i-nikābl), *a.* [f. EXCOMMUNICATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be excommunicated; deserving excommunication. Of an offence: Punishable by excommunication.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. i. (1617) 84. Altho' they be impious idolaters, wicked Heretikes, persons excommunicable. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 281. This Assembly is above the King... to their Orders he must give Obedience: otherwise he is excommunicable. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1681) 13. To render each other odious, or vile, and excommunicable. 1836 KEBLE in *Hooker's Wks.* (1845) I. Pref. 28. What offences are excommunicable.

**Excommunicant** (eks'kōm'i-nikānt), [ad. L. *excommunicant*-em, pr. ppl. of *excommunicare*: see EXCOMMUNICATE. (With sense 2 cf. EXAMINANT 2.)]

1. One who excommunicates; an excommunicator.

1651 HOOBES *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 308. Might be a greater pain to the Excommunicant than to the Excommunicate.

† **2. = EXCOMMUNICATE B.**

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 313. Likewise with these, we arrange all... excommunicates, heretiques, vsurers, pandars, histories, or stage players. 1641 HEYLYN *Hist. Eph. scopoy* (1657) II. 365. When as the wickednesse of Felicitismus... was growne unto the height, the Rev. of his owne authority denounced him excommunicant. 1887 J. MARTINEAU *National Church in Content.* Rev. L. 416. Innumerable swarms of excommunicants—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Excommunicate** (eks'kōm'i-nikēt), *pa. ppl.*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 8 -icāt. [ad. L. *excommunicat*-us, pa. ppl. of *excommunicare* (see next).]

1. *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. adj.*

**A. Excommunicated, arch.**

1526 TYNDALE *John* ix. 22. He shulde be excommunicat out of the Synagoge. 1662 LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept. 195. Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 129. They engaged the bishops... to pronounce him [Gavaston] excommunicat if he remained any longer in the kingdom. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (1848) 67. Nor is this an outlawed orb nor excommunicate. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 2. 121. None of his allies... could fight side by side with an excommunicate king.

† **2. Excommunicate things** (tr. Heb. חָרַם *hārem*): objects devoted to destruction.

1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Josh.* vi. 18. If you take of the excommunicate thyngs so shal you make the hooste of Israell excommunicate. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 213. Achan... took of the excommunicate thyngs of Jerico.

**B. sb.** An excommunicated person.

1562 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xxxi. 349. Those excommunicates, for whom there is a *Significavit* directed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1851) 159. Thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that Excommunicate. a 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135. Jews you as Excommunicates will treat. 1852 MISS Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 309. They turned the coffin of Gaston de Foix, as an excommunicate, out of the Cathedral.

*trans.* 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* iii. i. Poor Fernando, for hersake, must stand an excommunicate from every blessing. 1640 T. C. *Rowlands To my constant Mistress* i. Thou, poore excommunicate From all the joys of love.

**Excommunicate** (eks'kōm'i-nikēt), *v.* Also 6 -icāt. [f. late (Eccl.) L. *excommunicat*-ppl. of *excommunicare* lit. 'to put out of the community', f. *ex*- out + *communis* common, on the analogy of *communicare* (see COMMUNICATE).]

1. *trans.* (Eccl.) To cut off from communion; to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from participation in the sacraments and services of the church, or from religious rites in general.

1526-34 TYNDALE *John* xvi. 2. They shall excommunicat you. 1579 TONSON *Cato's Sermon* *Tim.* 181. To delivier to Satan is nothing else, but to excommunicate a man. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 10. If a man be excommunicated, he shall have no advantage or relief in any plea by the common law. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 189. They [the Druids] were further armed with a power of... excommunicating any obnoxious persons. 1815 WELLINGTON 19 Jan. in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 250. The actors of the Théâtre Français having been excommunicated... the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the Church. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (ed. 5) 209. Excommunicated by Gregory IX. for not going to Palestine, he [Frederick II] went, and was excommunicated for going.

† **2. To forbid (an action) under pain of excommunication. Obs. rare.**

1644 MILTON *Areop. Wks.* (1847) 106/1. Martin the fifth by his bull... was the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books.

2. *trans.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3. To be reiected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1732) 46. [In assimilation] those [parts of the byble] that are like to prove unconformable, are excommunicated to the pores. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. iii. (1865) 24. He was excommunicated; put out of the pale of the school. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 93. If he were contumacious he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Hence **Excommunicated** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, **Excommunicating** *ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 BARET *Alv. E.* 430. Excommunicated. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 4. The faithful with a holy scorn neglect his excommunicating of you. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii.

ix. 93. That none eat or drink with such an excommunicated person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 252. Neither bound to... Obey an Excommunicated Queen. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. xxiv. Or dream of greeting, peace or truce, With excommunicated Bruce! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. vi. Plotting Aristocrats, and excommunicating Dissident Priests. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 487. The right of excommunication... is inherent in every man. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. 303. In case the excommunicated showed no sign of repentance.

**Excommunication** (eks'kōm'i-nikāsh'n), [ad. late L. *excommunicat*-em, f. *excommunicare*: see *prec.* and -ATION. Cf. F. *excommunication*.]

The action of excommunicating or cutting off from fellowship.

1. *Eccl.* The action of excluding an offending Christian from the communion of the Church; the state or fact of being so excluded. Also in wider sense: The exclusion of an offending member from any religious community, e.g. Jewish or heathen.

The Canon Law recognizes two kinds of excommunication: the lesser, by which an offender is deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments; the greater, by which he is cut off from all communication with the church or its members.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ckliv. 168. Tbis to be obseryd vpon payne of excommunication. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 172. We furthermore strenghtly inhibit all maner of persons... vnder the peyne of the sentence of excommunication... to traunyle for marchaundes. 1651 HOOBES *Leviath.* (1839) 502. This part of the power of the keys, by which men were thrust out from the kingdom of God, is that which is called excommunication. a 1744 PORE *Love of the World* *Reproved*. A part in every swine No friend... May taste... On pain of excommunication. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. 34. A sentence of excommunication was pronounced, which enjoined Ambrose to depart from Milan without delay. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. iii. 192. Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions.

b. *trans.* 1830 HOOD *Haunted H.* i. iii. A house—but under some prodigious ban Of Excommunication. 1840 — *Up the Rhine* 16. The yellow flag which indicates that sanitary excommunication [quarantine]. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 34. He calls you a utilitarian. The greater excommunication being thus denounced against you.

2. Short for 'sentence of excommunication'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 432. To restrain any excommunication from being pronounced... without the approbation of the bishop. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. lvi. 366. By some acts of rapine or sacrilege, he had incurred a papal excommunication. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* vii. 129. The pope fulminated an excommunication against him.

3. (See *quot.*)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The rule of the Benedictines gives the name Excommunication, to the being excluded from the oratory, and the common table of the house.

**Excommunicative** (eks'kōm'i-nikētiv), *a.* [f. EXCOMMUNICATE *v.* + -IVE.]

a. Characterized by the refusal of communion. b. Containing a sentence of excommunication. c. Also of persons: Disposed or eager to excommunicate.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 166. No other Church acts on so narrow and excommunicative a principle. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* (1865) I. ii. iv. 68. Thomas à Becket... coming home excommunicative. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 65. There was in existence an excommunicative decree against comedians.

**Excommunicator** (eks'kōm'i-nikētōr), [f. as *prec.* + -OR.] One who excommunicates.

1643 PRYNN *Treachery & Disloy.* 8. King John... himselfe was one of the Excommunicators. 1681 BAXTER *Ansv. Dodwell* ii. 12. Who will judg, but the Excommunicator, what is unsinful to his act? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. vi. 169. The Pope, who succeeded the excommunicator of Elizabeth. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. li. 94. He must obtain the absolution from his excommunicator.

**Excommunicatory** (eks'kōm'i-nikētōr), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] a. Of or pertaining to excommunication. b. = EXCOMMUNICATIVE c.

a. 1683 CAVE *Ann. Ch. Govt.* 292. The Excommunicatory letter sent to Acaemius himself. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. lii. 458. The spiritual death inflicted by the excommunicatory decree of the church at Augsburg. 1884 M. RULE *Pref. to Endmott's Historia Novorum* 111. The excommunicatory sentence which the council of Bari adjudged the Red King to have incurred.

b. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. vi. The excommunicatory Priests give new trouble in the Maine and Loire.

† **Excommunio, Obs.** [f. EXCOMMUNE *v.*, on the analogy of *communio*. Cf. *Pg. excommuniāō*.] = EXCOMMUNICATION. (Frequent in Milton.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. (1847) 51/1. They... holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunication pronounce him wiped out of the list of God's inheritance. 1648 *Remonstr. Ch. Intel.* 32. There was an excommunication from the chief of their Church, against any of his Religion that would not do the like. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* *Eccl. Causes* Wks. 1738 I. 549. Such are punished by Excommunication only.

† **Excommunny, Obs.** In 6 *excommunnye*. [a. OF. *excommunie*, f. *excommunier* to excommunicate.] = EXCOMMUNICATION.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. ix. 195. Paynes canonycalles as ben excommunnye, suspencyon, interdyte.

**Exco(m)myne, var. form of EXCOMMUNE v.** *Obs.*

† **Exconcarve, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ex*- out + *concarvus* CONCAVE + -ATE.] *trans.* To hollow out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 141/2. Exconcarve an onione, replenishe him agayne with saffern, etc.

† **Excordiate, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [f. EX- + L. *cordi*, cor heart + -IATE.] Deprived of heart or courage.

1594 *Zephoria xxxix*. If at last, she all, through fear excoriate, Command thee not to peace.

**Excoriable** (ekskōri'ābl), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *excoriā-re* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of being excoriated; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 Such a natural net is the scaly covering of fishes... even in such as are excoriable and consist of smaller scales, as Bretts, Soals.

**Excoriate** (ekskōri'ēt), *v.* Also *pa.* pple. 6-9 **EXCORIATE**. [f. L. *excoriāt*-ppl. stem of *excoriā-re* to strip off the hide, f. *ex-* out + *coriūm* hide.]

†1. *trans.* To pull off the skin or hide from (a man or beast); to flay. *Obs.*

1614 *RALPHIN Hist. World* III. 41 Otnes... whom Cambyse had excoriated for false judgement. 1653 *GOUGH Comm. Heb.* iv. 13 Beasts... being excoriated or flayed, were cut down from the neck to the stump. 1681 *WILKINSON Fasts & Feats*, Wks. (1683) 26 He [St. Bartholomew] was... excoriated, or flayed alive. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. xv. 77 They compliment them [their victims] upon... the delicacy of their limbs prior to excoriating them.

*b. trans.* To strip off the rind or bark from.

1775 *Asiatick Researches*, taking off the bark.

2. To remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from. Now chiefly *Path.* of the action of corrosives, of abrasion, etc.

1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect*. E ij a, Excoriate and wounde dayly theyr self with sharpe hayr. 1605 *TYNNE Quercit.* i. xiii. 60 The intralls being excoriated, death by a lingering consumption ensueth. 1656 *RUGLEY Pract. Physick* 109 The ends of his fingers are supposed to be excoriated. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 77 Stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was excoriated. 1857 *C. BRONTE Professor* II. x. 104 My lips... were excoriated as with vinegar and gall. 1867 *F. H. LUDLOW Little Brigs & I* 201 The grand idea of how to fix it in a boy's memory was to excoriate his palm.

3. *trans.* and *fig.*

1633 *J. FISHER True Trojans* in. viii. in *Hazl. Dodsley XII*. 506 Though wrongs excoriate the heart. 1661 *R. W. CONF. Charac.*, *Colledge Butler* (1860) 67 He can excoriate a loafe. 1708 *MORREUX Kabelais* (1737) V. 233 Excoriating the Language Latiale. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 209 It [lightning] excoriated the lower part of the head post.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin); to remove (the lining membrane) by corrosion.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* ix. 41 b, Excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1635 *COOKE Body of Man* 71 He causeth may be excoriated or flayed off. 1661 *BOYLE Hist. Air* ix. Wks. 1772 V. 694 The heat of the Island Squam... excoriates the skin. 1769 *Gooden Treat. Wounds* I. 445 To prevent... the matter... from excoriating the skin. 1843 *BETHUNE St. Firside Stor.* 62 Exuding acid matter, and thereby excoriating the cuticle.

**Excoriate** (ekskōri'ēt), *pple. arch.*; also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *excoriāt-us*, *pa.* pple. of *excoriā-re*; see next.] A. Used as *pa.* pple. of *prec.* B. *apl.* *a.* next.

1544 *FAHER Regim. Lyfe* (1546) K j, If the bowels be excoriated, ye shal give thyrs peculiar remedy. 1560 *ROLLAND Crit. Venus* ii. 344 Traitor... Thow seruis quick to be excoriated. 1681 *COLVIN White Suppl.* (1751) 109 While lips excoriated, make him swaddle through all the corners of the saddle. 1791 *COWPER Farley Oak* 5 A shattered veteran... with excoriated forks. 1814 *CARY Dante* 55 The pack... came Excoriate from the lash.

†b. with allusion to the practice of circumcision.

1611 *Panegy. Verses* in *Coryat Crudities*, He more prevail'd against the 'coriate Jewes Then Broughton could.

**Excoriated** (ekskōri'ēt), *pple. a.* [f. *EXCORIATE* *v.* + -ED.] Having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off. Also *trans.* and *fig.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 The decoction of a Fox excoriated and embowelled... used as an embrocation. 1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* (J.) An hypersarcosis arises upon the excoriated eyelid. 1708 *MORREUX Kabelais* (1737) V. 233 'Tis meer excoriated Lethality. 1819 *G. S. FABER Dissertations* (1822) II. 296 Pointing to his excoriated frame.

**Excoriation** (ekskōri'ē-ti-ōn), [f. *EXCORIATE* *v.*; see -ATION. Cf. *F. excoriation*.]

1. The action of excoriating; the state of being excoriated; †a. the action or process of flaying (a man or beast (*obs.*)); b. the action of abrading a portion of the cuticle, or of the coating of any organ of the body; an instance of this; c. the action of stripping off (the bark of a tree).

*a.* 1607 *BREWER Lingua* in. v. A little before the excoriation of Marsyas. 1645 *AUSTIN Medit.* 220 Some keep the day of his [Bartholomew's] Excoriation; and some, the day of his Decollation holy. 1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 141 After the killing of the Holocaust, follows the excoriation, and dissection.

*b.* 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 The reed flyx... wyth of the gytys excoxyacyon Sedyth owte sangweyn ageystoun. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* iv. lxxx. 544 They drinke it [tragacanth], against excoriation or knowing of the bladder. 1596 *DANETT Tr. Comines* 296 A sharpe sicknes of excoriation and the stone. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* xxii. 84 What Flagellations and Excoriations of the Body. 1751 *JOHNSON Kambler* No. 133 P. 3. I was punished with artificial excoriation in hopes of gaining new graces with a new skin. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 99 The Germans... complained of a slight excoriation of the lips. 1813 *W. HEBERDEN in Med. Trans.* (1815) V. 39 Stopping the Excoriation... consequent upon continual Pressure in Bed. 1844 *TURPIN Twiss* xv. Lash, lash, lash, in furious and fast succession... to the universal excoriation of Mr. Julian Tracy.

*c.* 1830 *J. G. STURTT Sylva Brit.* 125 The constant excoriation of the bark also produces a variety of hues.

2. *fig.*

1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 207 Hee hath marvailously

enlanc'd the revenues... of the Crowne, though with a pitifull excoriation of the poorer sort. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 It is the excoriation and exulceration of mens spirits that usually causeth the smart.

3. An excoriated place (on the body): a sore.

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. (1828) 222 A plastré devised by the kinges Maiestie at Greenwich, and made at Westminster, to... heale excoriationes. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* He had a grievous excoriation behind, with riding post. 1874 *tr. Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 19 The epithelium comes off in patches, leaving irregular excoriationes.

†**Excorporate**, *pple. a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* (see *EX- pref.*) + *corpor-*, *corpus* body + -ATE. Cf. *INCORPORATE*.] Disembodied.

*a.* 1639 *T. GORE Hajazel* iv. ix. So Jove I come, excorporate, divine, Immortal as thyself.

**Excorse**: see *EXCOURSE* *v.* *Obs.*

**Excoricate** (ekskōri'kāt), *v.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *coric-* stem of *cortex* bark, shell + -ATE.3.] *trans.* To pull or strip off the bark from (a tree), or the shell from (a nut, seed). Also *fig.*

1657 *TOMLINSON Reun's Disp.* 63 The seeds... are excoricated by a knife. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd and scrap'd off with some fit instrument of Wood, which may not excoricate the Tree. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adm. Mr. Leubury* v. (1856) 16 Looking about the nails as if he had been excorinating millions of new walnuts.

*b. fig.*

1600 *O. E. Kepl. to Libel* in. vi. 31 To make his eloquence seeme more admirable, he doth excoricate certain Latin words according to his Romish fashion.

Hence **Excoriated** *pple. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Excoriated*, flayed or pield. 1693 *SIR L. KING in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 865 (Whole Oatmeal, or) an Excoriated Oat. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diahexaple*, Take Juniper-Berries unexcoriated, and Bay Berries excoriated.

**Excoriation** (ekskōri'kē-ti-ōn), [f. *prec.*: see -ATION. Cf. *F. excoriation*.] The action of stripping off or peeling the bark (from a tree).

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 517 The prejudice accruing thereby as to the Tanner in regard of the more difficult Excoriation. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Infirmities of trees*, Excoriation and Bark-Baring.

†**Excourse**, *sh. Obs.* [variant of *EXCOURSE*, after the analogy of *COURSE*.]

1. The action of running forth or out; an excursion or sally; usually a hostile or marauding one.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 35 The robes and excourses divided, to be made or not made, as ye shal see the case to requyre. 1557 *PARNELL Barclay's Jugurth* 20 b. He assailed and invaded more inwardly, by excourses of his horsemen. 1844 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher* in. ii. 43 During the whole time of the witches excourse, the diuell occupeth the roome and place of the witch.

2. *a.* The means of sallying forth. *b.* The extent of ground covered, range (of a person's activity, also of a chain of mountains).

1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eug. Hist.* I. 6 The nation of Britons... havinge thether excourse owte of Fraunce did occupie the ilonde. *Ibid.* The mountayne Grampius... from the entree of the ryver Dec... hathlie excourse to the Irish seas. 1555 *BONNER Necess. Doctr.* C. The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles.

3. = *EXCURSUS* 2.

1579 *FULKE Hasling Parl.* 144 He interceith a fond excourse of the authoritie of the later writers.

†**Excourse**, *v.* *Obs.* †Also *excourse*. [var. of *SCOURSE*.] *intr.* To exchange, barter, 'swop'. (It is doubtful whether quot. 1593 belongs here.)

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 52 b. So shall you be ready to curse God, and desire to be swallowed quicke, to excourse the agony you are in. 1623 *COCKERAM* II. To Change... Excourse, Trucke, Traffique... Barter.

†**Excreable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *ex-(cre)abilis*, f. *ex-(s)creā-re*: see *EXCREATE* and -ABLE.] That may be spit out.

1623-6 *COCKERAM*, *Excreable*, which easily may be spit out. 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Excreable*, that may be voided by spitting or retching. 1745 *SWIFT* (W.) 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Excrease**, var. of *EXCESSE* *v.* *Obs.*

†**Excreate**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *ex-(s)creāt*-ppl. stem of *ex-(s)creā-re* to spit out by coughing (f. *ex-* out + *screā-re* to hawk, hem) + -ATE.3.] *trans.* To cough or hawk up; to spit out.

1623-6 in *COCKERAM*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Excreation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex-(s)creātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex-(s)creā-re*: see *prec.*] The action of coughing up or spitting out; expectoration.

1556 *CRAMER Wks.* II. 320 Extreme coughing and excreations which I cannot eschew. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 204 The rennet... stayeth bleeding, and refresheth excreations of blood. 1610 *HUALLEY St. Aug. City of God* 277 Sweet, Incrassating Things, may help Excreation out of the Throat. 1680 *VENERER Via Recta* (1650) 323 The excrements of the braine must daily be avoyded thorow the mouth by spetting and excreation.

**Excrement** 1 (ekskrē'mēt). [a. *F. excrément*, ad. L. *excrementum* what is sifted out, f. *excre-*, *excreñere* (see *EXCERN*, *EXCRETE*), f. *ex-* out + *creñere* to sift.]

†1. That which remains after a process of sifting or refining; the dregs, lees, refuse. In quot. *pl.* only. *Obs.*

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 161 b. When as in it shall no other be contained or remaine then the excrements of

the sage. 1620 *MARRHAM Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 501 Tartar is the excrements of wine, which sticke to the vessell. 1628 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 299 This Earth... she stiles the very dregs and excrements of nature.

2. *Phys. a.* That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); superfluous matter thrown off by the bodily organs; an excreted substance. Now *rare* in general sense.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Excrementum*, the dregges or excrementes of digestion made in the bodie; as sleume, cholour, melancholie, urine, sweate, snivell, spittel, milke, ordure. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Why doe they not... offer us their Spittle, and other excrementes of the body to be kissed? 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 356 This excrement [urine] is meerly proper to four-footed living-beasts. 1658 *A. Fox tr. Wurtz Surt.* III. IV. 227 Corruption is the excrement of wounds. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. S iv 1/2 The Nose serves to... give a Passage to a Sort of Excrement. 1745 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 305 The gout... throws off a sharp excrement from the blood to the limbs.

*trans.* 1577 *J. Gough Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b. Whether it [manna] bee the sweate or excrement of the Heavens, or a certaine spittle of the starres. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* Some hold ambergrise... an excrement of the sea.

*b. esp.* The alvine faeces or the waste matter discharged from the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Commonly *pl.* or *collect. sing.*; rarely *sing.* with *an.*

1533 *ELVOR Cust. Helthe* II. (1541) 18 b. Breede haueing mochi barren, fylleth the beawlyth with excrementes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 212 The excrement which they auoyde is a bywyng worme. 1698 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 413 But... he is an ill woodman that knows not the size of the beast by the proportion of his excrement. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* (1711) 20 A fly, driven from a Honey-pot, will... finish his Meal on an Excrement. 1843 *J. A. SMITH Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 88 The excrementes of all animals contain less nitrogen than their food. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 Sausage-shaped masses of excrement.

†c. Superfluous matter thrown off by a plant. *Obs.*

1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 43 Trees and plants... grow, bloome, and bring forth fruit; which fruit Aristotle sayth, cometh from them instead of excrement. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 29 How should an excrement [Cuckow-spit] of so many several Plants, still breed one and the same Animal. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* Gums, diverse juices, balms, &c. issuing spontaneously from their respective trees, are sometimes called excrements.

3. *fig.* (In 16-17th c. often as an opprobrious designation of persons.)

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Abiect sillie men we be... yea and if you will, certaine excrementes and outcasts of the world. 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 17 Ipta was thrown out for a base excrement from the family of Gilead. 1688 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 142 Thou common-shore of this poetic town, Where all our excrementes of wit are thrown.

†**Excrement** 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *excrementum*, f. *excre-*, *excreñere*, f. *ex-* out + *creñere* to grow.]

1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth; said *esp.* of hair, nails, feathers.

1288 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* i. 109 It will please his Grace... to dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cj. Men, beasts and fowles... haue outwardly some offensive excrement, as haire, or feathers. 1615 *W. HULL Mirr. May.* A i va, Silver and gold, the white and yellow excrementes of the earth? 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 85/2 Agarick, an Excrement or hard Mushroom, growing out of the sides of old Trees. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* xiv. 236 That Excrement in the Negroes being more like Wool than hair.

*b.* A growth, product.

1616 *SURF. & MARKS Country Farme* 507 The excrementes of the poole... are the frogge and the creuisse.

2. *fig.* (When the notion is that of 'superfluous outgrowth', this is sometimes not easily distinguished from the *fig.* use of *EXCREMENT* 1.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The myst is the excrement or the superfluite of the cluddis. 1590 *NASHE Pasquill's Apol.* 1. A iij b, Our Religion in England is no newe excrement of the braine of man. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xiv. (1612) 376 Wit so is wisedomes Excrement. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1726 I. 322 Unwilling to part with the very superfluities and excrementes of their fortune.

3. *abstr.* Growth, increase, augmentation.

1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 653 Otherwise they [great Worms] would increase after the same sort in all respects, as the common Wasps do. The excrement is only in the small Worms. 1609 *DOWLAND Ornith. Microsc.* 47 Augmentation... is the excrement of some Note. For in it is put a Minime for a Semibreve.

†**Excrement**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *EXCREMENT* *sb.* 1.] *intr.* To void excrement.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 347 [She] had neyther eate, nor drunke, nor yet excremented for thirteene yeares.

**Excremental** (ekskrē'mēntl), *a.* 1 [f. *EXCREMENT* 1 + -AL.]

†1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, the dregs or baser part of any substance. Cf. *EXCREMENT* 1. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition. *Obs.*

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 193 b. Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moisture in it. 1600 *TOUNNEUR Transl. Met.* xxvi. 179 The flesh, the soule's imprisoner, Of excrementale earth is wholly fath. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 Swines flesh... is less excremental then Pigs flesh, and therefore more nutritive. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* (1650) 85 They have in their flesh much moist and excrementall juyce. 1655 *MOUFET & BENN. Health's Improv.* (1746) 183 A Cuckow, whose much spitting argueth a corrupt and excremental Flesh. 1662 *R. MATHEW*

*Unl. Alch.* § 120. 180 To take a few grains of the excremental parts, out of an ounce of the substantial parts.

2. Of the nature of excrement or evacuated matter. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 2 The fifth and excremental matter of the body is thereby [by exercise] scattered and avoided. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. vii. (ed. 4) 115 Whether those little dusty particles upon the lower side of the leaves be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. 1878 *Foster Phys.* ii. 1. § 1. 183 The nutritious digested material is separated from the indigested or excremental material.

b. *fig.* (cf. EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup> 3). 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1859) 40 Vipers of the world, and an excremental reversion of sin. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 159 In a damnable state are you, O ye excremental vessels of lust.

3. Pertaining to or consisting of excrements; concerned with or proceeding from excrements.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 139/2 When any man his excremental intestine issueth out. 1624 *DONNE Sermon* xviii. 164 a, The spitting places and excremental corners of the Streets. 1762 *LOYD Genius, Envy & Time* 97 Mere excremental maggots, bred in poets topsy-turvy head. 1875 W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Insects* 115 Besides excremental food they prey on insects. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 15 Nov. 2/4 In excremental contaminations especially lies the greatest risk [of cholera poison].

† **Excremental**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT<sup>2</sup> + -AL.] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrement.

1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 45 Her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 46 Art [the polling of the hair, paring the nails, etc.] doth daily turn . . . those things which are but excremental, to be ornamental.

**Excremential** (ekskrɪmɛnʃiəl), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup> + -(i)AL. Cf. *Fr. excrementiel.*] = EXCREMENTAL<sup>1</sup>.

1847 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. 226 Its pores are choked by excremental fluids.

† **Excrementitious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(i)OUS.] = EXCREMENTITIOUS<sup>1</sup>.

1636 *FEATLEY Clavis Myst.* liii. 740 If nature produceth . . . precious stones of excrementitious moisture. 1694 *WESTMARTON Script. Herb.* 22 Green beans are cold and moist and excrementitious. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 24 Excrementitious Humours, as Urine, Sweat, and hot Fumes from the Blood.

**Excrementitial** (ekskrɪmɛntiʃiəl), *a.* Also 7-all. [f. as next + -AL. Cf. *Fr. excrementitiel.*] = EXCREMENTITIOUS.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 51 If it [veal] be too young, then it is ouer-moist, crude, and excrementitial. 1857 *BULLOCK tr. Cascaux Midwife.* 230 An excrementitial part, charged with carbon, forms the meconium.

**Excrementitious** (ekskrɪmɛntiʃiəs), *a.* 1. [f. assumed L. \**excrementiti-us* (f. *excrement-um* EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup>) + -OUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of the dregs or worthless part of any substance. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition; = EXCREMENTIAL<sup>1</sup>. 1623 *HART Arminion* Ur. ii. 8 The . . . excrementitious part of the food is voided forth. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 6 *Min.* Introd. The flesh of wild beasts is less excrementitious and dryer, than that of the tame.

2. Of the nature of excrement or excreted matter. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xix. 118 The aged . . . fail in the execution of external actions . . . by excrementitious humidity. 1623 *ROWLANDSON God's Bless.* 35 As if mildew were an excrementitious humor. 1690 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* V. 203 We kept the same Duckling in the same Receiver very close, to keep in the excrementitious steams of her body. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 30 Exhaling vessels, for carrying off excrementitious parts, are discovered throughout the whole surface of the vegetable. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 433 The scent of excrementitious animal juices, such as musk, civet, etc. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 297 Almost all insects discharge some drops of an excrementitious fluid. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 740 *s. v. Guano*, This extraordinary excrementitious deposit of certain sea-fowls.

*fig.* 1641 *Compl. conc. Corruptions & Grievances* 4 Swear to all we must, or else be thrust out as . . . excrementitious burthens of the Church. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 39 The very scum of the world, and . . . the very excrementitious part of mankind.

3. Pertaining to or arising from excrement. ¶ Also (*notice-use*), full of excrement, foul with ordure. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. Fr.* 160 When brisk mountain gales do not ventilate these excrementitious lanes. 1887 *Q. Rev.* 7 Jan. 209 There is indeed reason to suspect the existence of such excrementitious pollution of the soil.

Hence † **Excrementitiously** *adv.*, *a.* so far as the excrementitious portion is concerned; b. (*notice-use*) nauseatingly, disgustingly. † **Excrementitiousness**, excrementitious quality; in quot. *concr.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 44 Cold and dry in temper, but excrementitiously moist. 1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 Men Excrementitiously exact and diligent to very Dotage. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus Arctidoxia* ii. 81 On this wise are all the voidings of the excrementitiousness of the body.

† **Excrementitious**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. assumed L. \**excrementiti-us* (f. *excrement-um* EXCREMENT<sup>2</sup>) + -OUS. Cf. prec.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. xxx. 60 Hair is but an excrementitious thing. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. iv. 266 These [feathers] are excrementitious, and not really parts of the Bird.

† **Excrementive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup> + -IVE.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement (from the body).

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lii. 262 It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature, to cover those excrementive parts, which, left uncover'd, perhaps might offer offence.

† **Excrementize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup> + -IZE.] *intr.* To void excrements. 1690 *WOOD Life* (1848) 135 Inflamed with strong liquors, they went into the balcony . . . and excrementized in the street.

† **Excrementuous**, *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *excrement-um* (see EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup>) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup>.

1616 *SURFEL & MARKIL Country Farme* 391 The common Nut hath power to drie . . . the excrementuous moisture of all things whereunto it is applied. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 The corrupt and excrementuous humors in man are animated into lyce. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Excrementuous**, *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *excrement-um* (see EXCREMENT<sup>2</sup>) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 23 *Pc.* Which are the Members called excrementuous? *Jo.* The nails and the haire.

† **Excrementuous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EXCREMENT<sup>1</sup> + -(U)OUS.] Of the nature of excrement, reficose, or dregs; = EXCREMENTITIOUS<sup>1</sup>.

1596 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 4 b. When therefore . . . the grosser and excrementuous parts abide in the bottom of the Lymbecke. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKIL Country Farme* 692 Although the beronshew be a royall meate . . . his flesh is full of excrementuous parts.

† **Excre'sce, excrea'se, sh. *Obs.* [f. next.] A growing out; in quot. *concr.* excess amount, increase.**

1707 *STEWART Index to Scots Acts* 14 (Jam.) The excrese of the excise or the inland salt and foreign commodities, etc. 17 . . . W. FORBES *Suppl.* Dec. 56 (Jam.) There happened in the coining sometimes an excrese on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds.

† **Excre'sce, excrea'se, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* excrese. [ad. L. *excre'scere*; cf. INCREASE.] *intr.* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrement; to increase inordinately; to exceed what is usual.**

1570 B. GOOGE *Poph. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 236 So hath this wretched kinde of men in little time excreast. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* h.vij. Quhilk [xi] dayes addit to y<sup>e</sup> 3ere quhairin it excreisist makis y<sup>e</sup> same to exeld the common 3ere of y<sup>e</sup> some be 19 dayes. 1691 Eo. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 71 The Pores . . . so numerous in the Skin, thro' which the Hairs excrese.

Hence † **Excreas'ing** *pp.* *a.* 1592 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 23, When a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing manner. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 145 How this excreasing power should have crept into the whole Church.

**Excrecence** (ekskre'sens). Also 6 excre'scence. [ad. L. *excre'scentia*, f. *excre'scent-em*; see EXCRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. *Fr. excre'scence.*]

† 1. The action of growing out or forth. Also, immoderate growth, overflow, abnormal increase.

1533 *BULLENOGH Liry v.* (1822) 409 Thare gudis war multipliyt be excre'scence of the profit that they have won. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 83 There is a double limit, beyond which the excre'scence of the Haire dooth not proceede. 1649 *SELOEN Lewis Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 60 This Island . . . became a common Sewer to the Excre'scence of those Eastern peoples. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 225 Our annual Winters correct the excre'scence of Insects. 1752 D. CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 347/1 The said excre'scence of the rents of that farm would . . . be accounted for to them.

† 2. = EFFLORESCENCE 4. *Obs.* 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* III. xxvii. § 12 The Excre'scence of Salt-Petre from old Walls made of Mortar and Stone.

c. Of a feeling, etc.: Exuberant outburst; exuberance. Now rare. In early use: † Overblown pride; swagger.

1629 in *Biblioth. Regia* 28 The insolence and excre'scence of the Popish pretended clergy. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1858) 56 Of such like stuff we meet not any where with more excre'scence then in his own lavish Pen. 1667 *JER. TAYLOR (W.) Excre'scences of Joy.* 1768 *JOHNSTON Pref. to Shaks.* in *Wks.* (1787) IX. 281 The exuberant excre'scence of his diction I have often lopped. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 236 The excre'scences of that ardent desire for perfection.

2. Something that grows out; a natural outgrowth or appendage. Now somewhat rare.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 Even these excre'scences [hairs] are ornaments. 1664 *POWELL Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Nature having imp'd her [Butterfly's] wings . . . with these plumeous excre'scences. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Gogg. Mag.* i. 38 Nor ever cutting their hair or nails to whatever length these excre'scences may grow. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Their character of sublimity passes into excre'scences: into mane and beard as in the lion. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii. 35 These horns consist of an excre'scence of bone covered with a smooth sheath.

*fig.* 1681 *GLANVILLE Sermon* on 1 *Pet.* i. 22 (1681) 122 Shall we lose a Limb for an Excre'scence, or . . . an Essential of Religion for that which is but accessory? 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* Wks. 1757 IV. iv. 191 They are mere excre'scences to the good man's happiness; and he has no more feeling in them than in his hair, or his nail. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1832) I. 42 Have we not motives for those excre'scences of action? 1868 M. PARRISON *Academy Org.* v. 253 The professor was an excre'scence on the examination system.

3. An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth; a disfiguring protuberance or swelling on an animal or vegetable body.

1578 *LYTE Dodona* i. xli. 61 Wartes, and such like excre'scence, or superfluous out growths. 1599 [see *Assonate* *ph.* a. 2]. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med.* i. Wks. Voc. *Excre'scences* . . . warts or pieces of flesh. a 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 60 This is no proper Berry, but a kind of Vascular excre'scence. 1773 *CHESLETON Anat.* i. (1726) 7 Bony excre'scences upon the bones are frequent. 1722 *BERKELEY Tar-Italer Wks.* 1871 111. 500 Tumours, wens, and preternatural excre'scences. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 346 Many of our Willows bear round excre'scences, as large as peas, on their leaves. 1844 *DUFROIN Desfuss* 97 Fungous excre'scences [of the ear] may be removed either by the forceps or the knife.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Pedantry is but . . . A stupefied Excre'scence, like a Wen, Fed by the peccant Humours of learn'd Men. 1792 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 373 A room . . . from the upper part of which are dependent many excre'scences. 1839 *MUNICION Villor. Syst.* i. xxxvii. 468 An irregular excre'scence from the main ridge of rock. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) I. 318 note, The piece [Oberon and Titania's golden wedding] can only be regarded as an excre'scence.

**Excre'scency** (ekskre'sensi). Also 6-7 -sy, -sio. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. Excre'scent state or condition; the quality or fact of growing out or forth; abnormal or excessive development; an instance of the same. † In early use also: An exuberant outburst, an extravagance.

1638 *FEATLEY Strict. Lindsay.* n. 12 The excre'scency and superabundance of Saints satisfactions. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 7 Some Saints have had excre'scencies and eruptions of holiness in the instances of uncommanded duties. *Ibid.* i. ii. § 25 Our Fasts . . . and all exterior acts of religion are to be guided by our Superiour, if he sees cause to asswage any excre'scency. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of [the Nails'] Excre'scency to a just endurance. 1661 *HOLYOAK Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excre'scency of bones below . . . the rump bone. 1748 tr. *Vegetus Distemp.* *Horses* 202 If there is an Excre'scency of Flesh, you shall boil Grass with Oil and put it in it.

† 2. Something that is excre'scent; an outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 2. Often applied to fungi. *Obs.* 1545 *RAYNOLD Fyrth Mankynde* 146 Warts and suche lyke excre'scensys on the face. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* cxlii. 738/1 The earthe excre'scencies, called Mushrooms. 1648 *THURING of Fox* 5 Pruned of their luxuriant excre'scencies. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref. A Mushroom though but an excre'scency, well dress't is no poison, but a Salad. 1653-5 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. (1712) 73 The red pugged attire of the Turkey, and the long Excre'scency that hangs down over his Bill. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excre'scencies in form of Teats. 1736 *BAILEY Excre'scency*, that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut tree, etc.

† 3. An abnormal, morbid, or unsightly outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 3. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 43 A huge and monstrous Wen little lesse then the Head it selfe, growing to it by a narrower excre'scency. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1701) ii. 236 A large Wen upon our Faces . . . or any the like superfluous Excre'scency.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 *MILTON Elkov.* xl. (1851) 424 Hee . . . would have onely the excre'scencies of evil pruned away for the present. a 1677 *BANARDSON Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 123 Oaths as they commonly pass are mere excre'scencies of speech. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 *r. 5* Ambition, lust, envy, and revenge are excre'scencies of the mind. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 132 The two last books of the Iliad may be thought not to be excre'scencies but essential to the poem.

**Excre'scent** (ekskre'sent), *a.* Also 6 excre'scent. [ad. L. *excre'scent-em*, pr. pplc. of *excre'scere*; see EXCRESCERE 2.]

1. † a. *gen.* That grows out. Const. *from* (*obs.*).

b. *Bot.* of a peduncle (see quot. 1857).

1630 *BULWER Anthropol.* 172 The excre'scent, supercre'scent, and evercre'scent parts. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. ii. 257 The first spontaneous production of Men . . . was in certain Folliculi or Bladders, excre'scent from the Earth. 1779 *Projects in Nat. Hist.* 107/2 They will wash this excre'scent substance off. 1834-43 *SOUTHWICK Doctor* (1862) 24 Matter will arise contingent to the story . . . or excre'scent from it. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* § 139 Sometimes the peduncles undergo expansion during the ripening of the seeds, so as to form part of the fruit; such an inflorescence or peduncle is called excre'scent.

2. † a. Growing in excess or beyond normal limits; excessive (*obs.*). b. Growing abnormally out of something else; constituting an excre'scence; redundant, superfluous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 We pare off such excre'scent blemishes that the body may be perfect. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 69 The virtue of chrysocol is, to cohibit excre'scent flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 153 Their immediate successors are against your Prelatic excre'scent power. 1697 *POTTER Antiq.* *Greece* iv. x. (1715) 248 She from the Fore-head of a new foal'd Colt Th' excre'scent Lump doth seek. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* ii. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop the excre'scent parts [of Science]. 1886 F. FORD in *Mag. of Art* Nov. 8 There is an excre'scent structure of wood stuck on to the wall.

3. Constituting an excess over the normal quantity. Formerly, *spec.* in Chronology.

1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcel.* xxvi. i. 456 note, The odde day which everie fourth year arising out of the six excre'scent howers is each year, maketh the leape year. a 1654



Selden *Fortescue's De Laud. Reg.* (1672) 128 The four excrement quadrants of a day in the Julian year were and are, at the end of every four years space, put into one day. 1832 CHAMBERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. 220 The excrement, or the superinduced population.

b. *Gram.* Of a sound in a word: Having no etymological value, but developed by the influence of euphony.

1868 *Key Philol. Essays* 204 Excrement Consonants. I have thought it desirable to ask for one [a new grammatical term]... because the ordinary term 'epenthesis' seems to have been formed on a false theory. 1881 *Great Elym. Diet.* s.v. *Sound*. The final *d* is excrement, just as in the vulgar *gound* for *ground*.

**Excremental** (ekskresen'shul), a. [f. L. *excrementum* (see EXCREMENT) + -AL.] Of the nature of an excrement, redundant.

1849 *Ruskin's Ser. Lampy* vi. 8 15. 177 Mane and beard as in the lion... are excremental characters. a 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) II. 183 The vestry... occupies that excremental edifice.

**Excrementitious** (ekskresen'ti'sh), a. *rare* -1. [badly f. EXCREMENT + -ITIOUS; after *adventitious*.] Of the nature of an excrement.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 183 This wart on the 'great wen' is as distinct and excrementitious as if, etc. EXCESS, -enco, -ent, obs. f. EXCESSE, etc.

† **Excression**, *Obs.* Also 7 excression, -sion. [A non-etymological formation (for EXCRETION) on L. *excrevere*. Cf. CONGRESSION.] An outgrowth; = EXCRETION 2.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxix. 430 Such bones, knobs, or bunches, are called excressions. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excretion*. 1635 MARKHAM *Pastoral Parier* (1636) 102 Any bony excretion... upon any member of an Horse; as Splint, Spaven. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Knob*. If there are hard knots on the outside, they are screws or excressions. 1767 J. LAWRENCE *Putney Projects* 39 Those excressions of nature, the great Lawyers.

† **Excreta** (ekskri'tā), [Lat.; neut. pl. of pa. pple. of *excernere*; see EXCERN, EXCERTE.] Excreted matters; the waste expelled from the animal body; now often limited to the feces and urine, or to the former only.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxx. 614 The excreta had been expelled a full yard from the orifice. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 8 The lungs and skin... are unable to set free their excreta. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 227 The smoke and ashes of the animal are... the fecal and urinary excreta.

**Excrete** (ekskri't), v. [f. L. *excrēt* - ppl. stem of *excernere*, f. *ex* - out + *cernere* to separate, sift. See EXCERN.]

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants or their organs: To separate (chiefly waste matters) from the vital fluids preparatory to discharging from the system; to separate and expel from the system through the emunctory organs; often used with reference to the process of expulsion merely.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* II. 890 Nature copiously excretes by the Reins... a liquor... compounded of Aqueous, Saline, Sulphureous, and other particles. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horae* iv. (ed. 3) 58 Things excreted and retained. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 Slime excreted by the animal's skin. 1836 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 401 f. A sanguineous fluid is excreted from the bladder. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1859) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice. 1880 HAWTHORNE *Phys.* 227. 379 Animals... live by absorbing oxygen and excreting carbonic acid.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* with *forth*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Vaporous fumes that excrete forth from the brain.

c. *absol.* (In quot. 1832 humorously for 'spit'.) 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 830 English 'commercial gentlemen' excrete in spit-boxes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 15 The body feeds, and it excretes. 1881 MINVART *Cat* 232 The lungs excrete.

† 2. Of drugs, etc., and of personal agents: To cause the excretion of. Also with *forth*, *out*. *Obs.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 36 It... maketh the body soluble, by excreting forth of yellow cholerick humors. *Ibid.* vii. 119 They loose the belly, and excrete out choler. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 187 Adequate means to excrete the catarrhus miasm.

Hence **Excreted** *ppl. a.*, sifted out and discharged. **Excretor**, that which excretes or discharges. **Excreting** *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1825 II. 145 The nature and quality of the excreted substance. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 449 This remarkable critical increase in the excreted solids of the urine is observed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 32 Excreting is the final function exercised by the animal in reference to its food. 1852-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* iv. 843 f. The skin is... an active excretor of free phosphoric... acids. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. v. 92 The excreting structures of the skin.

**Excretates** (ekskri'ts), *sb. pl. rare* -1. Anglicized form of EXCRETA.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Princ. Med.* vii. 287 The grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

† **Excretio**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *excrēt* - after Gr. analogies; cf. *acritic*.] Of or pertaining to excretion.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* iii. 74 Panting... of the heart... is caused from the Excreticke facultie, which doth endeavour to exclude that which is hurtfull.

**Excretin** (ekskri'tin), *Chem.* Also 9 -ine, [f. L. *excrēt* - (see EXCRET) + -IN.] (See quotes.) 1854 *Proc. Royal Soc.* VII. 153 This crystalline body the

author [W. Marce] proposes to call Excretine. 1889 MONLEY & MUNN *Watts' Diet. Chem.* II. 530 f. *Excretin* C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O. Obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol and leaving the solution to stand for a week... 100 pounds of fresh excrements yielded 8 grams of pure excretin.

**Excretion** <sup>1</sup> (ekskri'tʃən). [(p. Fr. *excrétion*)] *ad. L. excretionem*, n. of action f. *excernere* to sift out, separate; see EXCERTE.]

The action or process of excreting. 1. Separation of animal products (chiefly, those useless for nutrition) from the blood.

1605 TIMME *Querit.* iii. 148 Excretion, or separating in bodies of superfluities and excrements. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 115 The constant separation and excretion wherof [Urine] is necessary for the preservation of Life. 1731 ANTONIUS *Aliments* 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are a yellowish Colour of the Skin... a loss of Appetite, etc. 1859 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 488 f. Calcareous ingredient formed by excretion.

b. An analogous process in plants.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 278 The secretion acts also... as an excretion. 1896 - *Cross-Fertil.* x. 403 The excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap.

c. Of the teeth: The (supposed) formation of the teeth by matter 'excreted' from the pulp. Hence *attrib.* in *excretion-theory*.

1812 CUVIER *Les Ossements Fossiles, Elephas* 65 Les substances dont se composent les dents se forment toutes par excretion et par couches. *transl.* (ed. 4, 1835) 103 Formed by excretion and by layers. 1839 NASMITH *Research. Teeth* 23 He [Cuvier] holds that the different substances which constitute the teeth are formed by excretion and in layers. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 292 The 'excretion theory' of dental development.

2. The action of casting out of the body that which has been separated by any of the organs; esp. evacuation of the bowels.

1640 EROTOMANIA 51 Excretion, or Retention. 1645 MILTON *Teitrich* (1851) 170 The fleshy act... being at best but an animal excretion. 1668 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* Ins. 1122 Children are continually provoked to excretion. 1732 ANTONIUS *Rules of Diet* 274 What stimulates and promotes the Excretion of the Blood. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 297 A common central aperture, through which the functions of secretion and excretion are carried on.

3. *concr.* That which is separated and ejected from the body.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Genil.* (1641) 60 None held it then a grace to have... the very excretions of beasts to sent them. a 1682 SIN T. BROWNE *Travels* 113 In hawks and cormorants I have sometimes observed bloody excretions. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 The aptness of this excretion [slime] to the purpose. 1842 ANON *Water Cure* (1843) 22 A slight yellow excretion, by which moribund matter is eliminated. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 3 Those products which are thrown out of the body, and are called excretions.

† **Excretion** <sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* [as if nd. L. *excrētio* - *cm*, n. of action f. *excernere* to grow out or forth, f. *ex* - out + *cernere* to grow.] a. The action of growing out or forth. b. *concr.* Anything that grows out (whether naturally or abnormally) in animals or plants; = EXCREMENT<sup>2</sup>, EXCRESCENCE. Also *fig.*

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. 7. x. v. [Samson] had ceased to be a Nazazite... not for the want of that excretion [his hair]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resoluer* ii. xlv. 247 The excretions of the body grow but insensibly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. & Peter* i. 16 From her... shave and pare off... those superfluous excretions of sin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Splint*. The Cure of all Splints and boney Excretions.

**Excretory** (ekskri'ti), a. [f. EXCRETION<sup>1</sup> + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excretion.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 16 These excretory matters are separated from the blood by the excretory organs.

**Excretitious**, a. <sup>1</sup> *rare* -1. [f. L. *excrēt* - ppl. stem of *excernere*; see EXCRETION<sup>1</sup> and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of excreta; = EXCREMENTITIOUS a. 1 1865 to *Circ. Sc.* Uric acid, with other excretitious matters.

**Excretitious**, a. <sup>2</sup> *rare*. [f. L. *excrēt* - ppl. stem of *excernere*; see EXCRETION<sup>2</sup> and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of an outgrowth.

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 82 An excretitious suit is a suit which has grown out of a former one. *Ibid.* vi. 379 This excretitious crime.

**Excretive** (ekskri'tiv), a. [f. L. *excrēt* - (see EXCERTE) + -IVE, repr. L. type \**excrētivus*.] Having the power or function of excreting or promoting excretion.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 15 Some... fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts. 1673 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 606 Excretive glands. 1707 CHIRAC in *Hist. & Gard.* 404 It has a nutritive... excretive, expulsive Faculty. 1775 in *Asiatic* and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Excretolik** (ekskri'tlik), a. *Chem.* Also *excretolik*. [f. EXCRET- + -OL (see CARBOLIC) + -IC.] In *Excretolik acid*, 'a fatty acid, obtained by Marce from the alcoholic extract of human excrements' (Watts *Diet. Chem.*).

1867 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* ii. 399 The substance called excretolik acid is very indelible in its composition and properties. 1898 KINCZERT *Anim. Chem.* 82.

**Excretory** (ekskri'ti, ekskri'ti), a. and *sb.* *Phys.* [f. L. *excrēt* - (see EXCERTE) + -ORY. Cf. Fr. *excrétoire*.] A. *adj.*

1. Having the function of excreting; pertaining to or connected with the process of excretion. *Excretory duct, vessel*, etc.: one which either in an animal or plant conveys the excretion to the surface, as the lachrymal duct, or into a prepared cavity, as the bile duct.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* Wks. Voc. 1684 BOYLE *Pomum. Anim.* & *Solid Duct* iii. 11 The Offices of small excretory vessels. 1708 KILL *Anim. Secretion* 121 The Water passes off through the Pores or Excretory Ducts of the Plant. 1839-47 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 315 f. The excretory outlet. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 167 Respiratory and excretory orifices. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The excretory function was admirably active.

2. Of the nature of excreta. 1878 BELI *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 46 Gaseous excretory matters are eliminated from the organism for the respiratory organs.

b. *sb.* An excretory vessel or duct.

1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. 134 The other Excretories of the Body. 1714 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 57 One can squeeze out of their Excretories a mucilaginous Liquor. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 5 The morbid saline parts [are] carried off by the excretories.

**Excribo**, var. form of EXSERIBE.

† **Excrimate**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *ex* - out (see *Ex* - *pref.*) + *crimā* - stem of *crimen* accusation, charge + -ARE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To clear from an imputation; to shift an imputation from (a person) upon (another); in quot. *refl.*

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 71, I had rather... undergo any blame than to... excriminate myself upon any one of you. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* 92 To excriminate themselves in the opinion of the public.

**Excruciable** (ekskri'ti'abl), a. [ad. L. *excruciabilis*, f. *excruciare*; see EXCRUCIATE v. and -ABLE.] Capable of being tormented; liable, subject to, or deserving of torture.

1731-6 BAILEY (1810) *Excruciable*, worthy to be tormented. 1831 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 916 The greedy heart On which the gnawing worm of avarice preyed... straining every sense To that excruciable and yearning core.

† **Excruciamment**, *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. L. \**excruciamentum*, f. *excruciare*; see EXCRUCIATE v.] = EXCRUCIATION.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 65 To this wild of sorrows and excruciamment she was confined, either to be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish, etc.

† **Excruciate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *excruciātus*, pa. pple. of *excruciare*; see next.] a. = EXCRUCIATED *ppl. a.* b. = EXCRUCIATING *ppl. a.*

a 1615 BRADYANT & FLETCHER (W.). Would she sit thus then excruciate? 1615 CHAMIAN *Octav.* vii. 398 My heart, long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. 1773 J. ROSS *Fraticide* (MS.) ii. 620 Excruciate pains seized on our Father's frame.

**Excruciate** (ekskri'ti'et), v. Also 7 *excruciat*, -tiat[e]. [f. L. *excruciāt* - ppl. stem of *excruciare*, f. *ex* - intensive (see *Ex* - *pref.*) + *cruciare* to torment, f. *cruc* - *em* cross.]

1. † a. *lit.* To subject to torture, put on the rack, etc.; *fig.* to 'rack' (one's brains) (*obs.*). b. *transf.* To cause intense pain to, torment acutely (a person's senses). Often *hyperbolical*.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 41 To Excruciate, *excruciate*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (ed. 3) 151 They... by pining and excruciating their bodies, live in hell here on earth, to avoid the hell never ending. 1593 - *Four Lett. Confut.* 56 You shall not excruciate your brain to be conceited and have no wit. 1623 COCKERAM iii. *Perillus*. invented a brazen Bull... made redhot to torment and excruciate malefactors. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* i. i. May convulsions seize and excruciate my optick nerves. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1836) 256 The bassoon, on which George Evans was wont... to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation.

2. *fig.* To torture mentally, inflict extreme mental anguish upon.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. i. This... doth excruciate The very substance of my vexed soul. 1611 MARKHAM *Constr. Content.* i. xi. (1663) 61 He must... neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 617 f. He neither blunts his mind, nor excruciates it with cares. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 17 If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity. 1899 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 He described himself as excruciated with anxiety.

1854 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* ii. (1668) 44 Their joys are infested with such calamities, that they excruciate.

Hence **Excruciated** *ppl. a.*, tormented, tortured.

1792 *Minstrel* (1793) I. 80 Oh my excruciated heart!

**Excruciating** (ekskri'ti'etig), *ppl. a.* [f. *excruciāt* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish, whether bodily or mental; tormenting, torturing, agonizing. *Const. 10.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xx. 75 The excruciating fear of a worse than Pagan Purgatory. 1770 GOLDSON *Life Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 467 f. A cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756 (1831) I. 299 That most difficult and excruciating question, the Origin of Evil. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanny* vi. 179 Excruciating deaths; especially empoisonment or crucifixion. 1860 TYNDALE *Gall.* i. xxiii. 161 The biting of the hydrocarbons was excruciating to the eyes.

b. *hyperbolically*, in humorous use. 1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 2 He [Drayton] is a less excruciating hunter... concepts [than Cowley]. 1824 W. IRVING *2nd Trav.* I. 348 Blunders in sense and sound,

that were excruciating to an author's ears. 1865 Miss BRADDOCK *Only a Clod* 1. 6 If there's one thing in the world that's more excruciating than another, it's that fellow's cheerfulness. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 26 An excruciating chorus having been performed.

**Excruciatingly** (ekskrū'si:etŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] To an excruciating degree; in an extremely painful manner. Often hyperbolically in humorous use.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 878 His sarcasm was... excruciatingly severe. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii. Why is she so excruciatingly beautiful? 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 182 Emissions... which are excruciatingly painful. 1865 Miss BRADDOCK *Sir Jasper* xxiii. A negro melody of an excruciatingly lively character.

**Excruciation** (ekskrū'si:etŋn). [ad. L. *excruciationem*, n. of action f. *excruciare*: see EXCRUCIATE v.] The action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain; an instance of this.

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 61 After she had lived a while in... excruciation both of soul and body. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Revolves* n. lvi. (T.) The thwartings, and the excruciations of life. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 191 Can his excruciation be a sufficient cause for our execution? 1835 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 5 The doom of men to excruciation in endlessness.

**Excruciator** (ekskrū'si:etŋr), *rare.* [ad. L. *excruciator*, agent-n. f. *excruciare* to EXCRUCIATE.] One who excruciates; a tormentor.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 8 Signor Sivori... turned round upon his excruciators, and stamped most furiously.

**Excrustation** (ekskrustetŋn), *rare.* [ad. med. L. *excrustationem* f. *excrustare*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *crusta* CRUST, covering.] The stripping a book of its covering of precious metal.

1844 MAITLAND *Dark Ages* Ess. xlii. 218 Charity and need, as well as cupidity were likely to produce what was then termed *excrustation*, and to risk... the destruction of the manuscript. [Maitland refers in footnote to *Vit. Ald. helmi*, Die uno xii textus Evangeliorum... et auro nudata et excrustata sunt.]

**Excubant** (eksksūbent), *a. rare (pédantic).* [ad. L. *excubantem*, pr. pple. of *excubare* to lie on guard, f. *ex-* out + *cubare* to lie down.] Keeping watch.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xviii. 185 The enemy may be still excubant; and we had better not disperse till daylight.

**Excubation**, *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *excubationem*, n. of action f. *excubare*: see prec.] The action of watching or of keeping guard.

1623 in COCKERAM; 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Excubitor**, *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [a. L. *excubitor* watchman, agent-n. f. *excubare*: see EXCUBANT a.] A watchman, sentinel.

1775 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 261 The swallow... is the excubitor to the house-martins... announcing the approach of birds of prey.

**Excudate**, *v. rare.* [badly f. L. *excūd-ire* (see next) + -ATE.] *trans.* = next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 748 The world would have need of consolation, should a single sentence excudated in such a smiddy peradventure escape record.

**Excude**, *v. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *excūd-ire*, f. *ex-* out + *cūdere* to strike, beat.] *trans.* 'To beat or strike out; to find out with study' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674).

**Excucate**, *v. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [f. L. *excucāt-* ppl. stem of *excucā-re*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref.*) + *calcā-re*: see CALCATE.] *trans.* To tread or trample ont.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY.

Hence **Excucation**, the action of treading ont.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); 1775 in ASH.

**Exculp**, var. of EXCULP v. *Obs.*

**Exculpable** (eksksūlpəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. EXCULP-ATE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being exculpated or freed from blame or accusation.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* II. Contents, How the Sonnes of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard Exculpable thereof. Hence 1827 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

**Exculpate** (eksksūlpet), *ppl. a.* [f. next: see -ATE.] Declared guiltless; free from blame.

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 227 These spirits stood exculpate. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 103 Casting on his peers The burden of their mutual sin, Himself exculpate.

**Exculpate** (eksksūlpet), *v.* [f. EX-*pref.* + L. *culpā* a blame + -ATE.] Cf. It. *sculpate*, med. L. \**exculpāre* implied in *exculpātio* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To free from blame; to declare free from guilt; to clear from an accusation or blame. 1656-81 [see 1b]. 1721 in BAILEY. 1758-9 LOWTH *Life Wyckham* v. 136 Men who had been... punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves exculpated in the succeeding parliament. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xx. She exculpates me from blame in this matter. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiii. The latter stood exculpated on both charges. 1874 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (A). A good child will not seek to exculpate herself at the expense of the most revered characters. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 110 From this charge of inconsistency I shall best exculpate myself by the full statement of the third system. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* iv. 63 Poor Vincent made a basty effort to exculpate himself from the soft impeachment.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.* *rare.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exculpate*, to clear ones self of

a fault. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 315 To be over earnest in endeavours to exculpate, previous to accusation, would imply [etc.]. 1783 - *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 326 Doubts whether the refusal to exculpate by oath can be used... to infer any presumption of guilt.

2. Of things: 4a. To serve as an excuse for; to justify. *Obs.* *rare.* b. To furnish ground for exculpating. *Const.* *from.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superstitious Devotion. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 132 Evidence, which may tend to criminate, or exculpate, every person. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. vi. 83 The tenor of his life has sufficient weight to exculpate him from an unsupported accusation.

**Exculpation** (eksksūlpetŋn). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of exculpating or clearing from blame, or from an alleged crime; an instance of this; a ground or means of exculpating; an excuse or a vindication.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1684 (R.) In Scotland the law allows of an exculpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 159 She maintained a sort of ceremonious distance, which she thought requisite... for her own exculpation. 1752 J. LOUTHAM *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 100 To bear... witness... anent the said Complainer's Innocence and Exculpation of the Crime libelled against him. 1788 REID *Ad. Powers* iv. vi. 619 The madness of a short fit of passion... is incapable of proof; and therefore is not admitted in human tribunals as an exculpation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx. Ramony did not attempt an exculpation. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* viii. 238 Without seeking to offer any exculpation for what offends us in the moral sensibilities of the Greeks.

b. *Letters of exculpation* (in *Sc. Law*): a warrant issued to a defender in a criminal prosecution for citing witnesses in his defence.

1773 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* (1838) IV. v. 1123 Letters of exculpation are granted of course, at the suit of a defender in a criminal trial, for citing witnesses, etc. 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/2.

**Exculpativ** (eksksūlpətiv), *a. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. EXCULPATE v.: see -ATIVE.] Intended to exculpate.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. (1843) VI. 155 In England, scarcely any crime is so common as that of exculpativ perjury.

**Exculpatory** (eksksūlpətəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of statements, evidence, etc.: Adapted or intended to clear from blame or a charge of guilt; apologetic, vindicatory. *Const.* *of.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 58 He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke. 1837 CALVEY *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. Witnesses... exculpatory, inculpatory. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. lii. (1862) I. 67 Two exculpatory pleas. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIII. 594 The statement... is not, however, altogether so exculpatory of the French.

**Excur** (eksksū), *v. rare.* Also 7 *excurro*.

[ad. L. *excur-rere*, f. *ex-* out + *currere* to run.] 1. *intr.* To go out of or beyond the ordinary or proper course or path; to digress; to go to an extreme. *Obs.*

1656 M. CASABON *Enthus.* iii. 80 Beyond which not to excurre... is my chiefest care. 1669 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 85 Thus far... this heat for the concerns of science hath caused me to excur. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (ed. 2) 47 His Disease was... an Asthma, oft excurring to an Orthopnea.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 [Americanisms:] *Excur*, used as a verb in the sense of to take an excursion.

**Excuriate**, *v. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [f. L. *excuriāt-* ppl. stem of *excuriāre* to eject from the curia, f. *ex-* out + *curia* the senate-house.] 'To throw out of the Court' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Hence **Excuriation**.

1692-1730 COLES, *Excuriate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Excuriation*.

**Excurrent**, *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *excurrentem*: see next and -ENCY.] A digressiou.

1650 B. DISCERNMENT 14, I shall make bold to speak a word to them all, though I make a little excurrenty.

**Excurrent** (eksksūrent), *a.* [ad. L. *excurrentem*, pr. pple. of *excurrere*: see EXCUR.]

1. That runs ont or forth. Of arterial blood: That flows from the heart.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1828) III. 293 The excurrent (or arterial) stream took its course along the inner margin. *Ibid.* xxxix. IV. 92 In the excurrent part of its course. 1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 s. v. *Sponges*, The insoluble residue... is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water.

2. Passing beyond bounds or limits; overflowing, superabundant (in quot. fig.). *Obs.* *rare* -<sup>1</sup>.

1605 TIMME *Onusit.* I. in 12 Restraining a matter excurrent, within bonds and limits.

3. Admitting of or affording an exit.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 277 Fig. 185... showing the relative extent of the liver and ovary... excurrent orifice. 1889 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/1 s. v. *Sponges*, In higher forms of sponges the chambers cease to open abruptly into the excurrent canals.

4. *Bot. u.* (See quot. 1835.) b. Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex.

a. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Excurrent; in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 20.

b. 1847 in CRAIG. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 375 Horned Pond-weed... Stamen 1... connective excurrent. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 70 Excurrent at the apex.

**Excurs**, *sb. Obs.* *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *excursus*: see EXCURSUS.] An outburst, raid, hostile sally.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 151/1, I am to require thee that thou doo retire and withdraw these excurses of strangers.

**Excurs** (eksksū), *v.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurre*: see EXCUR.]

1. *intr.* To run off, wander, digress. Chiefly fig. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 How I excur! Yet thou usest to say, thou likedst my excursions. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 403 The text excurses in Mr. Carroll's usual style about babies and cukes. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 239 At first I excursed in various directions thinking to light upon a track.

2. To make, or go upon, an excursion.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contd., Till of Arms* 177 Who can dispute a Parisian's word, who never has excused beyond the gates? 1820 KNOX & JENO *Corr.* II. 440, I... am to excurse ten miles, on the Dover road. 1841 CAR. FOX *Mem. Old Friends* 7 Aug. When the Franklins... were excursing in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

3. *trans.* 'To journey or pass through' (Webster 1864).

a 1859 HALLAM is cited by Worcester (1860).

**Excursion** (eksksūŋŋn). [ad. L. *excursionem*, n. of action f. *excurre* to run out: see EXCUR. Cf. F. *excursion*.]

1. The action of running out; escape from confinement; 'progression beyond fixed limits' (J.); running to extremes; an instance thereof.

1579 TWYNE *Plaisie agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153 b. What roaring of floods, what excursions of rivers. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 4 Nor is it any excursion beyond the precincts of verity to say, that [etc.]. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 266 These round boards... prevent the excursion of the least Atom of the Moving Power... till the Projectile is departed. 1732 RAV *Dissol. World* i. iii. (ed. 4) 44 Stop and inhibit their [the winds'] excursions. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Air* iv. 87 Those great Excursions of the Seasons into the Extremes of Cold and Heat.

b. *transf.* The fact or state of 'running out' or projecting in any direction (*rare*). Hence formerly *†concr.*: Something that runs out or projects; an extension, projecting addition (of a building); an offshoot, branch, projection (of land, mountains, etc.).

1622-62 HEYLVIN *Cosmogr.* 1. (1682) 33 Of this large Mountain most of the Hills... are but the excursions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vi. § 18 Country Churches... wherein such excursions of building as presee themselves beyond the old fabric... were since erected. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 191 An excursion of hand shooting out directly. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. i. 620 Quantity is marked by the relative length of a terminal lobe within, or its indefinite excursion before, the limit of comparison.

Fig. a 1626 BACON *War Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 133 The ravishing whereof was a mere excursion of the first wrong, and a superinjection.

2. *fig.* An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit); an overstepping of the bounds of propriety or custom, a freak; vagary, escapade. *Obs.*

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Which was no inconsiderate excursion of a juvenile ferour in him, but a permanent faithfulness... of Spirit. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 124, I have not enlarged on all the Excursions of his wit. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 21 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolics and excursions, was immediately accused of this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 P. 4, I think your Railery has made too great an Excursion, in attacking several Persons of the Inns of Court. 1719 DE FOR CRUISE (1840) I. i. 15 This indeed was... an excursion of his spirits. 1785 COVENS *Tiroc.* 228 His wild excursions, window-breaking feats... are made their favourite themes. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Min.* Wks. 1842 I. 612 His friends saw no security... after this excursion of his, but in the re-union of the party.

3. *Mil.* An issuing forth against an enemy; a sally, sortie, raid. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/2 Trenches that you have made for your own defense, to keep off their excursions. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1230 The Turks... were determined yet to make a great excursion for the spoiling of the country. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 637 Placing Forts and Guards along the River, to... repress any Excursions from Fort Andrew. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/13 The Germans make Excursions beyond the Adda... to fetch in Forage.

4. A journey, expedition, or ramble from one's home, or from any place with the intention of returning to it.

1699 DANFEL *Voy.* II. ii. 42 Many little Excursions that I made... in these parts. 1743 BERKLEY *Lett.* 29 Oct. Wks. IV. 289 My health... suffers me to make no excursions farther than a mile or two. a 1788 N. COTTON *Fire-side* iv. Giving her vain excursions o'er, The disappointed bird [Noah's dove] once more Explor'd the sacred bark. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 159 The longest aeronautic excursion ever taken was by Blanchard. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 124, I started... on a hunting and trading excursion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 47, I made a long excursion up the glacier.

b. *fig.* 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 81 The excursions of our roving phancies which cannot be kept to a close attendance. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol. It is the frequent error of those men... to make Excursions beyond their talent and their office. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vii. 211 Many authors have made excursions into this vast territory. 1888 DRYCE *Amer.*

*Comma*, I. ii. 21 'The only excursion into the historical domain which I shall have to ask the reader to make.  
c. *transf.* in *Physics*, etc.: One of the individual movements executed by any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the distance traversed in such a movement.

1799 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XC. 136 In the middle of the chord, the excursions on each side the axis are always equal.  
1878 *Huxley Physicist*. 171 The particles themselves perform very small excursions, merely vibrating up and down.  
1879 G. PRISCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 The excursions of the plunger rod vary with the amplitude of the several vibrations made by the diaphragm to which it is attached.

5. *spec.* A journey or 'trip' undertaken for the sake of pleasure or health. In recent use often: A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; occas. short for *excursion-party* or *excursion train*.

1779 *Cowen Lett.* July Wks. (1876) 38 It was an excursion of pleasure to go to see Rainsgate. 1833 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 297 We had yesterday a delightful excursion on the lake.

6. Deviation from a definite path or course.

a. in physical sense. Now only *Astron.*  
1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moon and her occultation, he said it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1787 *SWIFT Desire & Possess.* Wks. 1735 IV. 1. 82 He strove to pick up all he found, And by Excursions lost his Ground. 1734 *RAY Dissol. World* in v. (ed. 4) 374 The Excursions of these last [the Comets] do argue it more than possible that the Sun may quite lose his light. 1833 *HRAESCT. Astron.* ix. 288 The excursions of the earth on either side of the ellipse, are so very small as to be hardly appreciable.

† b. A deviation from custom, rule, or propriety. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature. 1617-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* 38 A Watch, to observe thy fails, and thy excursions. a 1656 *Dr. HALL Life Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Finding that... somewhat out of my way, not without a secret blame of my self for so much excursion, I fairly gave up that task. a 1711 *KEL. Hymnologue Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 109 On every Sense he kept strict jealous Eyes, Ready the least Excursion to chastise. 1769 *Sin J. RYMONDS Disc.* ii. (1884) 18 A Student... is always apt... to mistake the most trifling excursions for discoveries of moment.

† c. A deviation from the direct course in argument or discourse; 'ramble from a subject' (J.); a digression. *Obs.*

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Austr.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 208 It is an argument that you lack good matter, when you make such excursions from the purpose. 1670 *BAXTER Cure Ch. Div.* 259 Pardon this long excursion on this subject. 1684 *EARL Roscou. Ess. Transl. Verse* 215 Excursions are inexplicably bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out, than add. c 1720 *W. GINSON Farriers Dispens.* vii. (1734) 167 We shall take the liberty of a short Excursion, to put this matter yet into a better light. 1813 *LAMO Ella Ser.* i. xi. (1865) 89 You cannot make excursions with him... for he sets you right [in conversation].

7. *attrib.* (sense 5), as in excursion-train, a train intended to convey persons making a pleasure excursion, usually at reduced fares; also *excursion-agent*, *fare*, *party*, *ticket*.

1850 *THACKERAY in Scribn. Mag.* I. 688/2, I should like to come... by the Excursion train. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxiv. It chanced to be an excursion day, and several... were besieging the ticket-windows. 1870 *DICKENS E. Dood II.* Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, was accustomed to be high with excursion parties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mitt. Railw.* 626 The exceptional colours [tickets] are for excursion trains.

Hence *Excursion v.*, *intr.* to make or go on an excursion. *Excursionary a.*, of or pertaining to an excursion. *Excursionist a.*, of the nature of an excursion; of a person, going on an excursion. † *Excursioner* = *Excursionist*. *Excursionism*, the custom or practice of making or organizing excursions.

1792 *MAO. D'ARLAY Diary* Jan. v. 183 You have been excursioning and travelling all the world over since I saw you last. 1825 *LAMB to Talfourd Life & Lett.* xv. 141 Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles. 1835 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5 The members of the Church Congress are not much given to excursioning. 1849 *DICKENS Lett.* 22 July, Pray let me divide the little excursionial excesses of the journey among the gentlemen. 1769 *GARRICK's Vagary* 53, I conclude... my excursionary Trip from London to Stratford. 1858 *MAYNE REID in Chamb. Trul.* IX. 77 Was it... the excursionary belles from Saratoga... who came to visit us? 1786 *MAO. D'ARLAY Diary* III. 111 The Royal excursioners did not return till between six and seven o'clock. 1886 *GOLDW. SMITH in Macm. Mag.* Oct. 406 Excursionism, which began with the Exhibition of 1851, has now assumed immense proportions.

**Excursionist** (ekskū'fənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] 1. One who goes upon a (pleasure) excursion; one who travels by an excursion-train.

1830 *LAMB Lett.* xvii. 164 The excursionists reached home... a little after four. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 A company of excursionists from a remote inland district of the county. 1861 *Times* 10 July, A large party of excursionists left Crewe for Trentham-park.

2. *collog.* One whose business it is to arrange means for travelling on pleasure excursions; an excursion-agent.

**Excursionize** (ekskū'fənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make excursions to or about (a district, etc.). *rare.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 555 Fixing your head-quarters in... Inverleithen, and excursionizing the whole country-side. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 489/1 This perverse system of excursionizing a building.

2. *intr.* To make, or go on, an excursion or excursions.

1856 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5 Most of the British Association people went out excursionizing on Saturday. 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Asph.* III. 220 Edgar and Daphne had excursionised a little upon the nearest hillsides.

Hence *Excursionizing vbl. sb.*

1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Asph.* xxix. 318 There was more excursionizing next day.

**Excursive** (ekskū'siv), *a.* [f. *L. excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurre* (see *Excun*) + -IVE; very common in 18th c.]

1. a. Of the nature of an excursion; consisting of excursions or sallies (*obs.* in literal sense). b. Of tending, etc.: Desultory; varied in direction.

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* Montpelier 463 From Montpelier we made an excursive voyage into Provence. 1749 *POWER Pros. Numbers* 54 Excursive Flights... natural to those who have dealt much in Verse. 1799 S. TURPIN *Anglo-Sat.* I. iv. viii. 321 They made excursive ravages over the adjacent country. 1816 *KIMM & Sr. Entomol.* xxiii. (1828) II. 352 Then resumes its gay excursive flights. 1836 W. IRVING *Alstoria* II. 60 We are wandering... into excursive speculations. 1848 *SOUTHW. Comm.-pt. Bk.* Ser. 1. (1850), Johnson's excursive reading.

2. a. That makes excursions or sallies in various directions; capable of, or addicted to, varied flights; having a wide range of pursuits or interests. b. Apt to diverge from a definite course; prone to stray; erratic; digressive.

1744 *THOMSON Spring* 953 Your eye excursive roams. 1774 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxxiii. (1840) III. 425 The first [book of Hall's Satires] is miscellaneous and excursive. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 103 An intelligence perpetually on the wing, excursive, vigorous, and diligent. 1816 *KIMM & Sr. Entomol.* xxv. (1818) III. 644 The order to which the excursive butterfly belongs is the Lepidoptera. 1823 *RUTTEN Fonthill* 81 That brilliant and excursive genius which created the design. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* Introd. Keeping in the straight road his excursive black cattle. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 11. § 127. 110 Bacon was sometimes too excursive to sift particulars. 1868 *HELPS Reuben* ix. (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends.

**Excursively** (ekskū'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an excursive or rambling manner; critically, desultory, digressively.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an 1718, The flesh of animals who feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1841 *HOR. SMITH Henry* 111, vii. 103 How excursively have I speculated on a lady's glove. 1871 *AROLD Lett. Hall. Hist.* I. (1878) 98 He must now break forth excursively to the right and left.

**Excursiveness** (ekskū'sivnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excursive; a tendency to depart from the beaten track, or from any fixed course; digressiveness; capacity for mental 'flights' in varied directions.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiv. 251 An excursiveness of imagination. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY Conversation* Wks. XIV. 177 The natural excursiveness of colloquial intercourse... is one of its advantages. 1866 *WHITTE Char. & Charac. Men* 112 The very process which gave depth and excursiveness to his mental vision.

† **Excursory**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurre* (see *Excun*) + -ORY.] A rambling speech.

1590 *GREENWOOD Austr. Def. Read Prayers* 11 To this ignorant excursory I answered, that all false... worship... was idolatry.

**Excursus** (ekskū'sjəs), *Pl. excursus*, after Lat.; now usually *excursus*. [a. *L. excursus*, n. of action f. *excurre* lit. 'to run out': see *Excun* and cf. *Excursion*.]

1. The Lat. word is used by editors of the classics to signify: A detailed discussion (usually in the form of an appendix at the end of the book, or of a division of it) of some point which it is desired to treat more fully than can be done in a note. Hence occas. applied to a similar appendix in other works.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 517/2 This subject is considered in the first excursus of the 8th book [in Heyne's Homer]. *Ibid.* 535/2 Of those excursus which relate to the historical illustration of the poet. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 536/1 The volume is closed by two carefully-written excursus. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 They... should be read as excursus to accompany his text. 1878 W. H. SIMCOX in *Academy* 594/3 He adds... a series of excursus on the leading ideas of the Epistle.

2. A digression in which some incidental point is discussed at length.

1845 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 48 We shall quite bewilder... our readers by this excursus. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 284 He concluded a most interesting excursus by dwelling on the prospects of Church extension. 1882 A. W. VARD *Dickens* vi. 160 The excellent description of a winter journey... with an excursus on inns in general.

**Excursion** (ekskū'zjən), [f. *Ex- pref.* 1 + *CURVATION*.] A bending or curving outwards.

1877 *EMICUSAN Surg.* (ed. 7) 299 When excuration has taken place, there has been loss of substance. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Spinal excuration*, posterior curvature of the spine.

**Excurved** (ekskū'vəd), *pph. a.* [f. *Ex- pref.* 1 + *CURVED*.] Curved outwards (as the antennae of certain insects).

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Excusability**, *rare.* [f. next: see -ility, -ITY.] = *Excusableness*.

a 1711 *KEM Lett.* Wks. (1838) 51 Allowing all degrees of excusability to those who are of a different persuasion.

**Excusable** (ekskū'zəb'l), *a.* Also 5 *excusabil*, 6-7 *excuseable*. [a. Fr. *excusable*, ad. *L. excusabilis*, f. *excūsare*: see *Excuse v.*]

1. Of a person: Deserving to be excused; that may be excused or acquitted. † *Const. of.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 76 If any man forswere Through him, they be nought excusable. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xviii. They are somewhat excusable for her astute of luyngne. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 336 Daily... remembrance of your goodness... shall please me excusable of unthankfulness. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 340 Those are the excusable kind [of pagans] who adore the sun and moon, with the host of heaven. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* II. Mann (1834) I. lxx. 254, I don't sell you my news and therefore should not be excusable to invent. 1785 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1841 II. 155 That the said Warren Hastings was the less excusable in this.

2. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Admitting of excuse or palliation. *Excusable homicide* (see quot. 1769).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* in. 951 Som manere lousouse Is excusable more than som. 1466 *CARGAVE Chron.* 221 And that her rebellion should be excusable. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 466 Dallying by shifts is never excusable. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Presb. Ep.* i. vii. 26 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies. 1709 *ADAMSON Tatter* No. 121 ¶ 4 The only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xiv. 181 Excusable homicide is of two sorts; either per *infortunium*, by misadventure; or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Ibid.* 181 Homicide in self-defence... is also excusable, rather than justifiable, by the English law. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 29 Emily felt a strong yet excusable curiosity.

**Excusableness** (ekskū'zəb'lnəs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excusable; capability of palliation.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 75 In their excusableness is terminated the controversy in hand. 1684 *SHARP Dis. Conscience* 56 The Innocence or Excusableness of some Mens mistakes. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iv. tit. (ed. 4) 291 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Excusably** (ekskū'zəb'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a manner admitting of excuse; so as to deserve being excused.

a 1619 *DONNE Bishops* (1644) 124 Privileges and exemptions from that Law, he may be excusably ignorant of. 1704 *HEARNE Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 411 He taught... that no Man could excusably live idle in the World. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 416 His ideas may excusably, be on some subjects incomplete. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 6/1 On this matter Lord Northbrook was excusably angry.

**Excusal** (ekskū'zəl), *Now rare.* [f. *Excuse v.* + -AL.] The action or fact of excusing; an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1584 *PERLE Arraignment* Paris iv. iv. I must plead For safe excusal of my guiltless thought. 1620 *ALLYN in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1651) I. 91 Yes, upon the excusal of some, and refusal of others [who were bade to the marriage]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 286 The deficiency caused by the excusals on account of poverty. 1888 *WHITLEY Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/5 The committee had met... to go through the list of excusals and irrecoverables.

† **Excusation**, *Obs.* Also 5 aphetic *Excusation*. [a. Fr. *excusation*, ad. *L. excusation-em*, f. *excūsare*: see *Excuse*.]

1. The action of offering an excuse, defence, or apology; also, the condition of being excused, in phrase *To have in excusation*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Gott). He sal find widvten excusacions Sexti alde generations [from Adam to Christ]. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not penne assoyne [printed assoyne]. c 1450 *LOANEU Grail* xxxix. 478, I am a synner In alle thynges... therefore haueth me now in excusacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 Which manner of excusacion may be many wayes. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 1 [learning]... needs the less disproof or excusation. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 6 Ligation or Excusation and Accusation.

2. The action of setting free, or the state of being set free, from a duty, obligation, etc.; release from a duty, etc.

c 1400 *Asht. Coll.* 24 Without excusacion, but if... Crist despens with hem, & excuse hem, or for bed hem. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 87 Ye shoulde not haue excusacion not dnyge them! a 1540 *COVERDALE Lett. to Cromwell* Wks. II. 401, I was required... to deliver this writing to your mastership mine own self; notwithstanding... I must desire favour on your behalf for my excusacion [etc.].

3. An excuse, a real or alleged ground of excuse; a plea or apology; = *Excuse sb.* 2 and 3.

a. for an offence, etc.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 411 Heere ben þre excusaciouns... to excuse prestis synne. a 1450 *Ant. de Tour* (1868) 97 She wost not what she might do nor sey, for there was none excusacion in her folye. 1563 *DAVIDSON Austr. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 192 Men that had fallin in error wald have had ane just excuse, that the wrang [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discolimimim* 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all the... excusations... that I... can devise.



b. for release from a duty, obligation, etc.

c1386 CHAUCER *Par.* 7. 790 No man may be absent for certes there aualleth noon Esoyne ne excusacion. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* 11. xxxvi. (1838) 388 Now is there none excusacion on this side; but thou shalt take me to thine husbande. 1530 *Proper Dynalog.* (1863) 41 Yt it be not leffull to y<sup>e</sup> by no excusacion to tarye fyve dayes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 281/2 Neither by petition made to the pope, nor yet by his lawfull excusacion. 1662 GUNNING *Let. Past* 157 The 4 Excusations are . . . bodily infirmity [etc.].

**Excusative** (ekskiuzatív), *a. rare.* [*f. Excuse* v. + *-ATIVE*. Cf. *OF. excusatif, -ive.*] Tending to excuse.

1865 *Reader* 20 May 571/2 The excusative-censorial style, in which there is neither just praise nor honest blame.

**Excusator** (ekskiuzátör). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. late L. *excūsātor*, agent-n. *f. excūsāre* to Excuse.] One who makes an excuse, defence, or apology; *esp.* a person officially authorized to present an excuse.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 543 King Henry.. despatched him thither [to Rome] for his excusator. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 120 The laws do not oblige an excusator or defender to give any security. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. vii. 164 The Council sent Carue.. as an excusator from the English people.

**Excusatory** (ekskiuzátör), *a.* [ad. med. L. *excūsātorius*, *f. late L. excūsātor*: see prec.] Tending or intended to excuse; making or containing an excuse; apologetic.

1535 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 175 The matters excusatory to be admitted by his Holiness. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* To Rdr. Let those who are in a fault ransom themselves with excusatory defences. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lix. 234, I hear the fellow's voice in a humble, excusatory tone. 1848 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admittive than excusatory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. Offering these excusatory words as if they reflected great credit on himself.

**Excuse** (ekskiuz), *sb.* Also 5-6 *excuse*, *aphetic Scuse*, *q. v.* [*a. OFr. excuse*, *fem.*, *f. excusare*: see EXCUSE v.]

The pronunciation with (s), instead of (z) as in the verb, is due to the analogy of pairs of words like *use*, *abuse* vbs. and *sb.*, *advise* and *advice*, etc., where the *sb.* was in *OF.* masc., and ended in -s.]

1. The action of the vb. EXCUSE.

a. The action of offering an apology for a person, or in extenuation of an offence. *Const. of* or *possessive case* of pers. pron. Now *rare exc.* in phrase *in excuse of*. Also rarely the action of begging off from a duty or obligation.

c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 308 Yf pat I to yowe myne othes beede For myn excuse a scorne shall be my mede. 1460 CAIRGRAVE *Chron.* 227 Ser Robert.. sent him mech tresoure, and than he cam to his excuse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* (149 de W. 1531) 76 b. After that folowed doublenes and excuse of his synne. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 96 Come, gentlemen.. Even in your armours.. I will not have excuse. 1632 MASINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i. Letters.. in excuse Of these forces sent against her. 1633 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1692 *Anal. W. Pitt* I. iv. 13 In excuse of their conduct it is said [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 251 Henry pleaded the scruples of his conscience in excuse of his precipitancy. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. i. The old woman gave me a note of excuse.

b. The action of looking indulgently upon an offender or an offence; consideration, indulgence, pardon.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/2, I will.. condemn without excuse those that deserve it. 1675 in *Essex Papers* I. 318 He begs your Ex<sup>ty</sup> Excuse that you do not hear from him by this post. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 23, I heartily crave the excuse and pardon of every Reader. a1810 TANNIAHL *Poems* (1846) 25, I see my fault's.. And now I'm come to beg for your excuse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii. He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short.

c. The action of releasing (a person) from an obligation; a dispensation, release. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 288 Supposing they had got their desired excuse, absented themselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 114 Val. I pray go with vs. *Virg.* Give me excuse good Madame, I will obey you in every thing hereafter.

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; sometimes in bad sense, a (mere) pretext, a subterfuge. a. A plea in extenuation of an offence; b. A plea for release from a duty, obligation, etc. *Const. for, + from.*

a. c1500 *Melusine* 260 Yf it might please you to here my lord & husband & his excuse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 A bad excuse is better, they say, than none at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. III. ii. 245 Stay gentle Helena, hear me excuse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 136 Place.. for Excuse, by which that which seemed a Crime, is proved to be none at all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 853 To him she hasted, in her face excuse Came Prologue. a1790 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, *Lame Excuse*, a sorry Shift or Evasion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 200 Excuses are more than tacit confessions. 1761 F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* I. 305, I am weary of inventing excuses from absenting myself. 1858 DORAN *Cr. Fools* 70 The excuse was worse than the crime.

Comb. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah was mistress of the whole art and mystery of excuse-making.

b. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xli. 156 None excuse can auayle, for it must be worth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.*

405 As for excuse, which peradventure you will make by reason of the great showers, I mean to admit none. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 173 *Vlt.* Achilles will not to the field to-morrow. *Ag.* What's his excuse? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 p. 8 He.. has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company [etc.].

3. That which serves to excuse, or which tends to extenuate (a fault or offence); a cause, reason, or ground for excuse; *esp.* in phrase *without excuse*. Also, a ground for release from duty.

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 188 Noo man then be absent w<sup>o</sup>oute a reasonable and sufficient excuse. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More Let.* 9 Them am I bounde to beleve, and am dampned wythoute excuse yf I beleve them not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 17 My Nephewes trespas.. hath the excuse of youth. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 140 Wondring.. why Eromilla would not be seene, for which he beleaved not her w<sup>o</sup> an excuse sufficient. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cccii. (1743) X. 431 The consideration of our own impotency is no excuse to our sloth and negligence. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 184 II. 129 They tell you for an excuse.. that they did not think they were so much in debt. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iv. (1827) 304 Seeking out some excuse to themselves for not receiving Jesus. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Adv. 5 The external testimony of Christianity.. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1857 *Times* 29 Aug. 13/6 Charged with knocking without lawful excuse at the door.

4. At Cards (in the game of Tarocco).

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool, and this is called an excuse.

**Excuse** (ekskiuz), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *excuse* (n, 4) *excusi*, 4-5 *ascuse*, -*kuse*, -*kewse*, -*kewese*, 4- *excuse*. Also *aphetic Scuse*, *q. v.* [*ME. excusere, excusien*, ad. *OF. excuser, excusier*, ad L. *excūsare*, *f. ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *causa CAUSE*, *accusation*.]

I. To offer, or serve as, an exculpation for.

1. *trans.* To offer an apology for.

a. To attempt to clear (a person) wholly or partially from blame, without denying or justifying his imputed action. Chiefly *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Monschal.. nout verien [*v. r. excusen*] him ne siggen, Ich hit dude buruh odre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ne he ne may habbe skele: bet he him moze excusi. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* xii. 19 3e wenen, that we schulen excuse vs anentis 3ou. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 161 Whanne God asked her whi she had broke his commandment.. she beganne to excuse her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I should rather excuse myself, than censure others. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. 84 My Lord has been to seek me in such a rage, that if you do not excuse me, it will be a parting quarrel. 1791 *Funus Lett.* xlix. 257 To excuse yourself, you publicly impeach your accomplice.

b. To seek to extenuate or remove the blame of (an acknowledged fault). + Also *rarely* with sentence as *obj.*

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12357 He [Adam] wulde haue excusede hys fame As who seyth, 'Gode was to blame'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 be blonde defende and excuse.. he rennes of ham bet he wyle ualteri. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 77 For shame yit shuld she let. To excuse her velany by me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b. The Mayre sent the recorder.. to excuse the matter. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 92 She will well excuse Why at this time the dores are made against you. 1660 MARVELL *Com. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 17, I had rather expose mine own defects.. then excuse thereby a totall neglect of my duty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spake the Fiend, and with necessitie.. excus'd his devilish deeds. 1751 E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 216 She.. excused having made him wait. 1793 GOVY. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 372 He is driven to.. excusing a step, which it is not possible to justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 368 It was a strange proceeding, to be excused only.. by the pressure of the times.

c. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 363 Neuer excuse; for when the players are all dead, there need none to be blamed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 To accuse, requires lesse Eloquence than to excuse.

d. [after L. *excusare se esse*, etc.] To excuse (a person or thing) to be, etc., to excuse oneself that, etc.: to allege by way of excuse or explanation, that (it is), etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 No man may excuse him [pat he ne is sum tyme stird fra synn to gode]. 1393 LANCEL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 6 Coustet pou nat excuse be.. pat pou none no more ban neode be taute? a 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 309 The prouost.. excusynge hym selfe that he knew nothyng of y<sup>e</sup> trewes. 1665 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. 10 Excusing himselfe that it was reason to yeld to him, that commanded thirtie Legions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* III. i. 323 The Father excepts the Nerves of the Privy manifestly hollow, which nevertheless his Son excuses to have been meant of the hollow Ligaments of the Privy.

2. To maintain the innocence of (a person); to defend from an accusation (*of*); to maintain the rightness of, seek to justify (an action). *Obs.*

c1335 SHOREHAM 40 The theff. excusede Jhesu Cryst, And hym selfe gan zelde. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4945 Schet of pat seculard excused hire al-gate. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 47 She desired no-thinge ellis but to excusen Eneas. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 John Marher askused hymself.. wt ij men sworyn upon a boke. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rom.* II. 15 They thoughtes accusynge one another or excusynge. 1531 St. German's *Doctor & Stud.* liv. 148a, Howe may the playntiffe there be excused of an untruth? 1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* II. 140 To excuse him of the death of the archbishop Thomas. 1656 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. 66 To have excused these two commands from a palpable contradiction.

+ b. with complement, or to be (so and so). *Obs.* 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Dent.* xlvii. 282 Is there not any of vs all that can excuse himselfe to be vnsubiect to such haughtinesse. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Porrex* vii. Can I excuse my selfe deuoid of fault.

3. To obtain exemption or release for; to allege reasons for the exemption of (a person) from a duty or obligation. *Const. + for, from*, in early use with that.. *not.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 He him excuseþ bet he hit ne may do. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Al he oþer schul comen to be placebo and dirige.. but 3if he may him excuse resonably. 1460 CAIRGRAVE *Chron.* 141 He excused him be the werre that he had with Frauns. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172, I promessed the Kenge I wolde make in al haste a new schepe.. were fore, I pray 3owe helpe to askewe me fore my komenge. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* v. v. 46 Clarence excuse me to the King my Brother. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 356 Captain Swan excused himself, and said.. he would have nothing to do with it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 361, I excus'd myself upon account of my being oblig'd to return speedily to Oxford. 1718 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 5. 96, I am very willing to excuse myself from entering upon this great branch of Logic.

*absol.* 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 18 Alle bigunnen togidere to excuse [1388 excusen hem].

+ b. To beg off from (doing something); to decline with apologies. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Willing him.. with all hast to repayre unto hym, which oftentimes he had excused by sykennes and debilitie of his body. 1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendoza's China* 162 They could not excuse to go vnto them to accomplish their commendament. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 14 He did what he could to excuse it, yet their importunities would not cease till he undertooke it. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. (*heading of ch.*), The Bishop of Ely excuseth his ministring in the chapel by reason thereof. 1754 J. HUDNOR *Misc. Wks.* II. 123 He pressed me.. to dine with him, which I excused.

+ 4. To scold, shelter. [*Cf. late L. se a calore excusare* (Palladius).] To save from punishment or harm, *esp.* by suffering (in a person's stead); to exempt (a person) from a duty by taking his place. *Const. of, from. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He suffirs nan to be pat may excuse þaim of the hete of his luf. 1461-83 *Liber Niger in Henshel. Ord.* 16 Every officer in unitle of love applied to excuse other by serveyce and attendance. *Ibid.* 82 Everye yoman to helpe to excuse others for his busyness in his absence. 1543 SIR J. WALLOR in Maclean *Carew* 126, I wold wische to God the next kynsmen I have.. had excused him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426, I would her life might have been excused by my death. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi, An Armature.. often excuses the more usefull parts of his head from harm. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 82 p. 3 At School, he was whipped twice a Week for Faults he took upon him to excuse others.

+ b. To regard as exempt or safe from. *rare.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 28, I excuse not Constantine from a fall off his Horse.. upon the wearing those nayles on his bridle.

5. Of things, circumstances, etc.: To serve as an excuse or exculpation for.

1538 STARKVEY *England* I. ii. 33 Such ignorance excusyth not errors in manny's lyfe. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. iii. 4 Other men's superstition.. will not excuse mens superfluity. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 97 Shape excuses the defects of face. 1800 ADDISON *Anc. Law. Ref.* 13 The wife's presence will not excuse the husband. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 434 There are some acts of injustice which no national interest can excuse.

*absol.* 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 2 Ignorance will not excuse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. I. 163 Ignorance.. will.. just as little, excuse in one case as in the other.

b. In *passive*. To have a sufficient excuse; to be freed from blame.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 If þou leue nedfull besynes of acryf lyfe.. by-cause of desire.. to gyffe be to gastely occupacyone, wenande þat þou arte thereby excusede.. þou dose noghte wysely. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *John* 57 b. The common people and the vnlearned are to be holden excused, and may be forgiven. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law v. 26 If a warrant.. come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant.. I am excused in waste. 1787 *Mirror* 96 Cupid being blind was partly excused accompanying a counterfeit.

II. To accept an excuse for or from.

a. To accept a plea in exculpation of (a person); to judge leniently on the ground of extenuating circumstances. *Const. + of, for.*

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 281 To be excused I make requeste. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 2. 908 Although his ire here gyt accused, Yet in his resoun he hem both excused. c1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7305 Pai were excused þan, for why þai did wrange vnwittingly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 He is totally Excused, for the reason next before alleged. 1862 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 85 We may excuse altogether those who labour under the illusions of actual insanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 179 The people may be excused for following tradition only.

b. *Phrase, Excuse me*: used parenthetically in conversation as apology for an impropriety in speech, etc., or as a polite way of disputing a statement.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 87 *Pan.* Hector is not a better man than Troylus. *Cr.* Excuse me. *Pan.* He is older. 1859 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* III. (ed. 2) 33 That infernal (excuse me) coward and villain.

c. To admit apology for, overlook, condone (a fault, offence, impropriety, etc.); to regard indulgently, pardon the faults of (a performance). Also with indirect personal object.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ProL. 2, I prey. every discret persone... to have my rewardyng for excused. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 101 Some times we excuse a fault and accuse the reporter. 1597 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* iv. 1. 54 We cite our faults, that they may hold excus'd our lawless liues. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 11, I must excuse. What cannot be amended. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 125 It is a very dangerous mistake to excuse these vile inclinations upon the tenderness of their age. 1737 PORE *Hor. Epist.* u. 1. 215 (Excuse some courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* 1. 1, Excuse my glove, Thomas. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) I. 13/2 If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton. 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xvii. 217 The boldest heart may be excused a shudder.

7. To set free (a person) from a task, duty, obligation; dispense from payment, attendance, etc. Const. †for, from; also with double obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 19, I prie the, haue me excusid. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 7 That they come to be dirige... but he haue a reasonable cause to be excused. 1597 SHAKES. *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 3 *Shal.* You shall not away to night. *Fal.* You must excuse me, M. Robert Shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/1 *Laud* attended, throughout that whole journey, which he... no doubt would have been excused from. 1697 *Clell's Annals of Trav.* (1706) 85 She sent word to all the Ladies of Brussels and Antwerp, she would excuse them for their Visits. 1725 DE FORT *Pop. round World* (1840) 295 He would not be excused from going back with us. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* u. ii. Your ladyship must excuse me: I'm called away by particular business. 1817 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Two Guardians* iii. iv, *Benucham.* Come, shake hands, and be friends. *St. Albans.* Excuse me, Mr. Courtington. *Mod.* The jury were excused from attendance for the rest of the week. He was excused the entrance-fee.

8. 'To remit; not to exact' (J.); to grant excuse for the want or absence of; to dispense with.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 35 If any man shall from hence conclude, the Moore is second in magnitude unto the Sun, he must excuse my belief. 1726 CHURCHWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 58, I must beg you to excuse my waiting on you for a little while. 1814 BYRON *Note in Orig. MS.* Wks. (1846) 90/1 note. He will excuse the 'Mr.' — we do not say Mr. Caesar. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de la Vallière* v. v. From our royal court we do excuse your presence.

†Excusedly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. excused, pa. pple. of EXCUSE v. + -LY.] In a manner admitting of excuse; with (more or less) excuse.

1654 R. COORINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist. World* 207 More excusedly to perform what he had determined. *Ibid.* 403 He hoped that he more excusedly should commit Sacrilege.

Excuseless (eks'kju:sls), a. [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without excuse.

1. Of a person: a. Having no excuse to offer. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 5 Because... that Policarises should be excuselesse... I have shewed in what places... theherbes growe. 1608 W. SLATER *Malachi* (1650) 5 Then surely are we utterly excuselesse. 1721 *Peace in Divinity* 2 The Reprobate shall have such Grace only procur'd for him, as will render him excuselesse.

b. Not offering an excuse. Obs. 1640 QUARES *Enchirid.* u. ii. Charity is a naked child... Naked, because excuselesse and simple.

2. Of things: Admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1623) 96 Such an excuselesse sinne is unthankfulness. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 301 Excuselesse is the idle mans nihil agendo, sleeping out his Lamp. 1657 DECAT *Chr. Pict.* xvi. 7 The voluntary enslaving my self is more excuselesse. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 89/2 An absolutely excuselesse egotism.

†Excusement. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *excusement*: see EXCUSE v. and -MENT.] = EXCUSE sb. 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 76 Thilke excusement was none.

Excuser (eks'kju:zr), [f. EXCUSE v. + -ER.] One who excuses.

1. One who offers an excuse for or extenuates (a fault).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Excuseur*, an excuser. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* u. xi. (1851) 89 Miserable excusers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 129 In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. 1824 MISS MIFFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 164 She was the excuser-general of the neighbourhood, turned every speech and action the sunny side without. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. 02 To the sophistries of such an excuser, Sir Samuel Romilly once wrote [etc.].

†2. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute, deputy. Cf. EXCUSE v. 4. Obs.

1461-83 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 65 The Steward and Thesauriers excusers and attorneys... may take it in absence of the gretter and elder.

Excusing (eks'kju:zɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. EXCUSE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXCUSE in various senses; also, an instance of this; a plea or ground of excuse.

1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* cxd. 3 Swa be oure lippis... sperd til excusinge of syn. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser.* Wks. III. 512 3if his excusinge were sob. 1400 *Renn. Rose* 658 Noon excusinges A parfit man ne shulde seke. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* *Annunc.* 78 They sayde they helpyd none excusing. And wed us thus together. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testament* 103 Those lawes concerninge excusinge of tutors and curators are verie seldome... practised. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* *John* xv. 15 (1737) II. ii. 58 Many... things... may go a great way towards an excusing of the agent.

Excusing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Thnt excuses, or makes excuse; containing an excuse.

Hence Excusingly adv., in an excusing tone or manner; by way of excuse.

1657 S. W. Schism *Disput.* 93 His excusing words, that they, etc. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 213 Others... omit the most... excusing Circumstances. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* vi. 83 She remembered excusingly that [etc.]. 1883 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible Wks.* II. 35 Peter... had spoken so gently, and even excusingly, to the crucifiers of Christ.

†Excusive, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. EXCUSE v. + -IVE.] That tends to excuse; excusing.

1592 *Nobody's Sonnet.* (1878) 288 Our cares are deafe to all excusive pleas.

Hence †Excusively adv.

1641 *Disc. Prince Henry in Harl. Mss.* (Math.) III. 522 To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily.—To the other, excusively.

†Excuss, v. Obs. [f. L. *excuss*: ppl. stem of *excutere*, i. ex- + *cutere* to shake;] the vb. had also the sense of searching a person by shaking his loose robe. Cf. sense 2.]

1. trans. To shake off, cast off, get rid of. Said with reference to things material and immaterial.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 239 To brush over their Horses with a little linen instrument... whereby they excusse all dust from the beast. — *Serpents* (1653) 63 Snakes with tender skin excuss'd their years enlarge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 That the exterior shell and all glutinosity may be excussed. 1662 STALLARD, *Orig. Sacri.* i. 1. 5 12 They could not totally excuss the notions of a deity out of their minds. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 119 The holy soul's release... will excuss and shake off this drowsy sleep.

2. To shake out the contents of anything; hence, to investigate thoroughly, discuss (a question or document); also, to get (the truth) from (a person).

1570 FORT. A. A. Med. 2. 639 If I should... take in hand your Popish portunes and... excusse every Popish mariyr and sancte there canonised. 1577 tr. *Hillinger's Decades* (1592) 496 Saint Augustine doth more fully excusse and handle this argument. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-ib.* (Camden) 59, I then excussid the matter. 1654 JUSICE (Webster 1864) To take some pains in excussing some old documents. 1726 AVILIFF *Parerg.* 418 To examine a Delinquent on Oath to excuss the Truth of some Crime from him.

3. Mod. Civ. Law. [Cf. OF. *excusser*, *excusser*, 'saisir, depouiller' (Godef.)] To seize, take in execution (a debtor's goods).

1726 AVILIFF *Parerg.* 272 The Person of a Man ought not by the Civil Law to be taken for a Debt, unless his Goods and Estate has been first excuss'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dic.

†Excussable, a. Obs.-° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be shaken off.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†Excussion. Obs. [ad. L. *excussio*-em, n. of action f. *excute*-ere: see EXCUSE.]

1. The action of shaking, casting, or putting out or off, material or immaterial things.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The new bunches swelling vp... do thrust off the old horns, being holpe... by the willing excussion of the beast that beareth them. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 3 The just excussion of that servile yoke. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* u. vi. 183 Extrusion or excussion of the Muscle that moves the Jaw. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 73 Fire is, by excussion, kindled from flint. 1698 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 33 The late King's Excussion of his Regal Authority. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. 'Diligent inquisition or examination' (Bailey). RICHARDSON cites an example of this sense from Wats' tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) vi. ii. 274; but the word is a misprint for *excursion* (the original having *excursion*).

3. Mod. Civ. Law. [Cf. OF. *excussion* in same sense.] Seizure of goods for debt, etc.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 Debarring... the exceptions of Prescription, Excussion, etc. 1726 AVILIFF *Parerg.* 272 If upon such an Excussion there are not Goods found sufficient... his Body may be attach'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in ASH, etc.

†Excussive, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *excuss*: ppl. stem of *excute*-ere (see EXCUSE) + -IVE.] Designed for shaking out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses-hairs... called... sometimes excussive incernices.

†Excutient, a. Obs.-° [ad. L. *excutient*-em, pr. pple. of *excute*-ere: see EXCUSE.] 'Shaking off' (Bailey folio 1730-6). 1775 in ASH.

Excutifidian, nonce-wd. [f. L. *excute*-i- stem of *excute*-ere (see EXCUSE) + *fides* faith + -IAN.] 'One who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off' (Davies *Suppl. Gloss.*).

1656 BR. HALL *Lett. Fall. fr. Grace* Rem. Wks. (1660) 389, I am sorry that any of our new Excutifidians should pester your Suffolk.

†Exdecimate, v. Obs.-° [f. EX- pref. 1 + L. *decimare* (f. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* ten) + -ATE 3, Cf. *EDUCATION*.] trans. 'To tithe out' (Cockerman 1623-6).

Ex div., abbrev. *Ex dividend*: see *Ex prep.* 2.

Exe, obs. form of AX, *AX sb.* 1 and 2.

Exeat (eks'iat), [L. *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire* to go out: see EXIT.]

†II. a. In Lat. use as verb.

In plays of the early 16th c. used as a stage

direction, equivalent to the later EXIT. (So also Exoant, 'let (them) go out', for which EXEUNT was afterwards nsd.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 275 Exeant. a 1553 UOALL *Reveler* D. i. ii. (Arb.) 15 Exeat.

B. sb. A permission to go out. [So used in Fr.]

1. A permission to leave the diocese, granted to a priest by the bishop.

1720-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 R. DOYLE *Boyle v. Whelan* 71 Armed with the above exeat, I immediately applied for employment to the... Bishop of Southwark.

2. In English public schools and colleges, in monastic houses, etc.: A permission for temporary absence. Also Exeant, such a permission granted to more than one person.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., His master has given him an exeat. 1806 K. WHITE *Lett.* 30 June, He would not give me an exeat, without which no man can leave his college for the night. 1852 C. A. BRISTEN *Eng. University* i. 193 note, Exeats... were never granted [at King's Coll. Camb.] but in cases of life and death. 1859 PARKER *J. Home* 259 How shall I get my exeat to go to London.

Exeate, -ation, var. f. EXECUTE, -ATION.

Execrable (eks'kräbl), a. Also 5 execrable, 6 Sr. execrabil, 7 execrabil. [ad. L. *execrabilis* (f. *execrabilis*), (a) execrating, cf. sense 1; (b) accursed, detestable, f. *execrari* (ex-secr-ari): see EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *execrable*.]

†1. Expressing or involving a curse; hence, of an imprecation: Awful, fearful. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 12 Angels... benen not agens hem the execrable... doom. 1580 BARRET *Alm.* C. 1802 A Cursing and oth execrable. 1622 FLAUCHER *Sea Voy.* ii. ii. Did we then... here plant ourselves, With execrable oaths never to look On man? 1629 in RUSON *Surv. Devon* § 108 (1810) 110 A fearful and execrable curse on all such as shal deminish... it.

2. Of persons and things: Deserving to be execrated or cursed; abominable, detestable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 29 Full of so execrable crueltie. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III, Wks. 36/2 The execrable desire of souerayntee, prouoked him to their destruction. c 1590 MARLOWE *Pam.* Wks. (Rldg.) 95/2 Thou execrable dog. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 64 O execrable Son of so to aspire Above his brethren. 1703 MAURONELL *Journ.* *Ser.* (1721) 68 It was... shut out of the Walls of the City, as an execrable and polluted place. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. III. 427 That execrable Fraternity of Blasphemers, lately set up within this city of Dublin. 1871 MORLEY *Vallière* (1886) 169 He is either a lover of parasites... or else the most execrable cynic. 1898 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii. A knot of ruffians... With execrating execrable eyes.

b. That is put under a curse; accursed. Obs.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) i. Cor. xii. 3 No man speaking in the Spirit of God, calleth Iesus execrable. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* *Pol.* v. xvii. (1611) 209 Reserue, as... Saul did, execrable things, to worship God withal.

c. Calling forth expressions of horror; piteous, horrifying, shocking. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 22 Yr adventures of fortune hard & dyuersly execrable. 1595 DRAVTON *Legends* iii. 525 Whereby brake out that execrable Rage. 1650 G. FLAUCHER *Christs Vict.* (1693) 36 The heav'n put out his guilty eye, That durst behold so execrable sight. 1613 R. HUTE *Commun. Instruct.* 20 His [the Minister's] breaking of bread... [doth signify] the execrable passion of Christe. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Dr. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. (1730) 1. 49 Bellona me invites To seas of blood, and execrable sights. 1805 FOSTER *Ecl.* i. iii. 33 The execrable image of this scene.

3. hyperbolically. Calling forth expressions of extreme disgust; of wretched quality, bad beyond description. [So mod. Fr. *execrable*.]

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* i. 79 His execrable paradox. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 15 Blindly we... good, and bad, and execrable swallow. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 191 Our mule-drivers were wicked enough to carry us on an execrable posada. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 127 The verification... was, to say no worse of it, execrable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* iii, What execrable weather.

Hence Execrableness.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Execrableness*, accursedness, impiousness. 1775 in ASH.

Execrably (eks'kräbl), adv. [f. EXECRABLE + -LY.] In an execrable manner.

a. So as to deserve execration (obs.). b. Accursedly, abominably, detestably, atrociously.

1633 PLYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* i. vi. ii. 154 These Playes themselves must certainly be execrably odious to all good Christians. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1362 What act more execrably unclean? 1693 DEYDEN *Persius* i. 14 'Tis Fustian all; 'tis execrably bad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* i. iii, They [the shoes] pinch me execrably. 1794 V. KNOX *Autobiog.* 27 The object of a battle was... sordid lucre, or something still more execrably flagitious. 1806-7 J. BRADFORD *Miserable Hum.* *Life* (1826) ii. xxxvii, Bells execrably rung for some hours every evening. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H.* *Frills* (1872) I. 6 Pictures, execrably bad in all cases.

Execrate (eks'kreit), v. [f. L. *execrari* (ex-secr-ari) ppl. stem of *execrari* (exsecrari) to curse, f. ex- (see EX- pref. 1) + *secrari* to devote religiously (in good sense), to a deity; in bad sense, to destruction), f. *sacr-um* (masc. nom. *sacer*) devoted, religiously set apart; hence, in good sense, hallowed to a deity, SACRED; and in bad sense, devoted to destruction, accursed. Cf. *consecrate*.]

†1. trans. To pronounce a curse upon; to declare accursed. To execrate out: to drive out with a curse. Obs. rare.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 229 His own share [of goods] he execrated, and caused it to be burnt. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behn's Theop. Philos.* xv. 272 Became execrated out of Paradise.

*absol.* 1614 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 It is one thing to excommunicate, another to curse and execrate.

† b. Occasionally used by way of antithesis to consecrate: To make unholy. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 193 The bastard Bishops, who yit was not execrated (consecrated they call it). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 33 Execrating a Protestant Parish Church one day, and consecrating it the next. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 156 As if meer plebeian noyse .. were enough to .. execrate anything as .. devilish.

2. To imprecate evil upon (as an expression of hatred); to express or feel intense loathing or abhorrence for; to abhor, detest.

1561 tr. *Calvisius's 4 Godly Serms.* I. D. J. The Jewes .. of that time .. are commended .. to execrate the idolatrie of the Chaldeans. a 1608 TEMPLE (J.), Some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence* Pref. 42 Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, execrating the Flute. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1, 59 The name of Arius was execrated. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 343 Their views .. would have been execrated as impious novelties.

† 3. To call down (something) upon (a person) as a curse; to imprecate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 In maintenance of a falsehood, he execrated upon himself a choking.

4. *intr.* To utter curses.

1786 FRANCIS, the Philanthropist III. 3 He received a thousand curses from his master, who continued to execrate, the whole way to Dartford. 1840 BARRIAN *Ingl. Leg.*, *The Ghost*, He execrated Ere he crawled into bed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* (1865) I. iv. 319 England .. execrates lamentably over its William Conqueror.

Hence Execrated ppl. a., accursed, detested.

Execrating ppl. a., that execrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 174 If any man who serves at the altar be accused of a crime .. let him eat the execrated bread [mistranslation of OE. *cornu dæd*]. 1769 OXFORD *Mag.* II. 1441 This execrated, being culpable child. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1371 We saw this execrated island at the distance of about four leagues. 1829 *The Bengallee* 61 All these .. spake execrating volumes against the complicated cruelty. 1878 [see EXECRABLE 2].

**Execration** (ek'sikrə'tʃən), [ad. L. *execratiō-em* (*execratiō-em*), n. of action f. *execrā-rī* (*execrā-rī*) to EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécration*.]

1. The action of execrating.

† a. The action of solemnly laying under a curse; an instance of this. *Obs. or arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xv. 15 They sworn to the Lord with a grete voice, with execracioun. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Auspo. to Cartwright* 34 The power of the word .. to rebuke and give out to execration. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 21 The execration of the Son of Thy Love. 1729 BUTLER *Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 84 To assist with the religious ceremony of execration. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 210 The ecclesiastics .. kept the world in subjection by holy execrations. 1853 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxvii. 28 An oath of execration on the transgressor.

b. The utterance of curses (as an expression of hatred).

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 379 IV. 174 The Lord Chancellor was taken and brought amid universal execration of the People before the Lord Mayor. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 104 The name of Maurice was mentioned, with execration. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 79 A tempest of execration and derision .. burst on the servants of the Company.

c. Utter detestation; intense abhorrence.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) i Cor. xvi. 22 If any man loue not the Lord Iesus Christe, let him be had in execration. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 112 It [the title pope] is now wortheable into contempt and execration. a 1699 STU- LINGFLEET (J.), The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Peruvian Indians held the name .. in execration. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. i. 91 The Sicilian Vespers have long been made a subject of horror and execration.

2. An uttered curse; an anathema, an imprecation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1584) III. 949 All the Country .. with Execrations detested them. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. With such black and bitter execrations .. she fills the air. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 21 The Romane proverbiall execration, *abi in malum Crucem*. 1793 MRS. E. PANKSON *Woman as she should be* II. 207, I could write volumes .. in execrations against the match. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x. Lords, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 200 A man who .. would have been hunted from society with execrations.

3. That which is execrated; an object of cursing.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlii. 12 They shall be an execration and a reproach. 1871 R. ELIUS *Catullus* xiv. 22 Clumsy Poet-rabble, an age's execration!

† **Execrations**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EXECRATI-ON + -OUS.] Of the nature of an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 99 A whole volley of .. execrations wishes.

**Execrative** (ek'sikrə'tiv), a. [f. *execrāt-* ppl. stem of *execrā-rī* (*execrā-rī*) to EXECRATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to execration; prone to execration; characterized by or containing an execration.

1830 JAMES *Darvile* xxvii. 121 Manifest .. opportunities .. for the captain and pilot to exercise their execrative faculties. 1857 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, Into the body of the poor Tartars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1871 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 99

On which day Nigger Question [in 'Fraser'] had come out with execrative shrieks from several people.

Hence Execratively adv.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, When .. those Northmen .. came in .. foul old Rome screamed execratively loudest.

**Execrator** (ek'sikrə'tɔr), *rare*. [a. L. *execrator* (*execrator*), f. *ex(s)crā-rī*: see EXECRATE.] One who execrates or pronounces an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 311 O that it had turned .. to a mortal quinsy, and .. had choked the old ex-ecrator. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi, The curse worked best in the absence of the *excrator*.

† **Execratory**, sb. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *\*ex(s)crātorium*, neut. sb. f. *ex(s)crā-rī*: see EXECRATE and -ORY.] 'A formulary of execrations' (Todd).

1695 L. ADDISON *State Jews* xx. 179 The Execratory .. wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

**Execratory** (ek'sikrə'tɔr), a. [as if ad. L. *\*excrātorius*, f. *excrā-rī*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *excratoire*.] Of or pertaining to execration; of the nature of or containing an execration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 82 The King .. swore to keepe all Liberties upon paine of that execratory sentence. 1851 KINGSLEY *Past* xiv, Narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct, without execratory comment.

Execet, etc.: see EXECUT, etc.

**Executable** (ek'sekju'təbəl), a. [f. EXECUTE v. + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *exécutable*.] That can be executed, performed, or carried out.

1796 in Bentham's *Wks.* (1842) XI. 124 Without communication with the river .. the Contract not executable. 1847-4 EMMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1878) 246 Truths profound and executable only in ages. 1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 244 The whole project .. is set down as executable at eight millions. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 249 [An intention] not executable either when the time came.

**Executancy** (ek'sekju'tənsi), [f. EXECUTANT: see -CY.] The qualification of an executant; power and skill in performing (music).

1858 Times 30 Nov. 105 Such music lying hardly within the sphere of amateur executancy. 1866 MACFARREN in *Athenæum* No. 2004 Musical progress .. in executancy.

**Executant** (ek'sekju'tənt), a. and sb. [a. F. *exécuteur*, pr. pple. of *exécuter* to EXECUTE.]

A. adj. That performs (music). *rare*.

1865 Reader No. 123, 523 Any living executant musician. B. sb.

1. gen. One who executes, performs, or carries out. Const. of.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 151 This world may be regarded .. as the stage of divine agency, using the visible actors as the executants of an invisible thought. 1860 Times 11 Oct. 1076 Mr. Philip being the executant of the whole of the work. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 203 Absolve then me law's mere executant.

2. esp. A musical performer.

a 1855 DE QUINCY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xix. 174 All great executants on the organ. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* go The soul, at once composer and executant. 1872 Geo. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Rosamond, with the executant's instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

† **Executative**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next: see -ATIVE.] = EXECUTIVE.

1647 *Mercurius Brit.*, *His Spectacles* 4 The derived and executative power in Parliamentary Acts.

**Execute** (ek'sekju't), v. Also 5 execute, 6 exequite, Sc. *exequite*. [ad. Fr. *exécute-r* = Pr. *executar*, Sp. *ejecutar*, It. *esecutare*, ad. med. L. *exēcutāre*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)equi* lit. 'to follow out', f. *ex-* out + *sequi* to follow.]

1. To follow out into effect, carry out.

1. *trans.* To follow out, carry into effect (an intention, purpose, plan, instruction, or command). c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 826 The destine. That executeth .. The purweys, that God hath soye byforn. c 1430 LYONS *Trilog.* 414 To execute the bidding of the King. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 12 When ye thinke any good thought execute it. 1555 EKEN *Decades W. Ind.* 71 Yet durst they at noo tyme execute theyr lordes commandement. 1696 TATE & BRAVO *Ps.* civ. 4 To execute his dreadful Will. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. I. 371 The capital of all the individuals of a nation .. is capable of executing only certain purposes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 97 Large orders, which we have been unable to execute. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* vii, The boy departed to execute his commission. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 16 The regent and his friends imagined measure after measure, which they wanted resolution to execute.

*absol.* 1606 DANIEL *Finn. Poem Earl Deven.* 211 With courage on he goes; doth exequite With counsell. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, Judgment commands, But resolution executes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 797 When I bid 'em execute, 'tis done.

† b. To give practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, principle). Also, to bring (a weapon) into operation. *Obs.*

14. *Circumcise* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 83 Tyrannitis that the body slethe .. To execute hur venym vp by deib. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 10, To execute his dampnable enuye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 The people .. refrayned not .. untill they had executed the full of their malice. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 6 In fellest manner execute your arme. 1608 *Yorke's Trag.* i. iii, What I may I not look upon my dagger? Speak villain, or I will execute the point on thee. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 He attempted to execute his Rage and Malice upon him.

c. To carry into effect ministerially (a law, a judicial sentence, etc.). Cf. 6.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouerne-

ment .. should be admynystred and executed by suche as were of greatest bounte. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 41 When dew diligence have be shewed by us in executing the saide right. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 213 This judgement .. was .. executed before the Castell gate of Brisow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 51 After his return, he [Villiers] executed the same authority in conferring all favours .. and revenging himself [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 3 Good laws should execute themselves in a well regulated state. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 487 The only reparation .. was the putting Fausta .. to death; which was, accordingly, executed upon her. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii. (1857) 225 No choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 355/1 The messenger .. has given the citation, or executed the diligence.

d. To perform or carry out the provisions of (a will).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 30 To .. see that my wille be executyd trewly. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 150 *Executor* .. the person that shall execute his Testament. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Executor*, a person nominated by a testator .. to see his will, and testament, executed or performed. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 350/1 The acknowledgment of the debts by the defunct in his last will, which it is the duty of the executor to execute.

2. To carry out, perform (an action, operation, movement, etc., that has been planned or prescribed, or that requires skill or care).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* i To seke & execute þe werkes .. most acceptable to hym. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* iii. 25 The kyng anichises lamentit the distructione of the superb troy, executit be the princis of greice. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 28 To make John the redyer too execute the worke enioyned vntoo hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 30 Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. 195 Always averse from executing so terrible an action. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 19 To discover what is necessary to execute, at the instant the adversary exposes his body. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi, The Prince executed a blast with great skill. 1872 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxi. 309 Moreau executed a change of front, arranging his army parallel to that of the enemy. 1884 Punch 25 Oct. 105/2 They .. execute .. a wild dance .. as Act-drop descends.

† b. *spec.* To perform, celebrate (ceremonies, religious service). *Obs.*

1450 Pol. *Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 6 Who shall execute ye fest of solempnity. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshin.* (Percy Scot.) p. xxxii, To ordeyne ministers to execute service. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 124 Not any real and true sacrifice .. executed by the priest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vi. *annot.*, The Clergie .. when they do not execute or say Masse themselves. 1737 WATERLAND *Enchiridion* 417 Ancient Forsores .. properly executed .. by .. venerable Men.

*absol.* 1546 in Strype *Echl. Mem.* II. App. A 5 The Bishop of Winchester was appointed to make the sermon: and .. to execute. 1709 — *Ann. Ref.* I. ix. 127 The Abp of Canterbury .. who did execute, began the service.

c. To perform acts of (justice, cruelty, vengeance, etc.). *arch.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. i, [God] executyth .. good & indiffernt iustyce to .. his creatures. 1612 BRINSLEY *Und. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 286 Justice cannot be executed, nor any government or authority maintained. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* I. 25 Where they executed great severity, as well as in other places. 1821 SOUTHWELL in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 332 Lord Clarendon says that all manner of cruelty was executed.

3. *Law.* To go through the formalities necessary to the validity of (a legal act, e.g. a bequest, agreement, mortgage, etc.). Hence, to complete and give validity to (the instrument by which such act is effected) by performing what the law requires to be done, as by signing, sealing, etc.

1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 92 My counsel sends to execute a deed. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 434 The proposed treaty of peace .. after being attentively perused, was executed by his Highness without the slightest hesitation.

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i (1857) 6 Charles the Fifth executed an instrument by which he ceded to his son the sovereignty of Flanders. 1866 CRAMPE *Banking* iii. 85 An undertaking to execute a mortgage if called on to do so. *absol.* 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 33 One who executes a deed for another .. must execute in the name of his principal.

b. *To execute an estate*: to convey or confer an estate in property, etc., esp. by some particular operation of law, as under the Statute of Uses.

Cf. † to make an estate (ESTATE 11 b).

1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 Any person or persons .. which shall haue any estate to them executed by authority of this Act. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 A use may be created and the estate of the land thereupon executed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. 123 He hath fee simple executed in the same acre. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 333 Which estates could not be executed or transferred from the common law grantee to the beneficiary.

4. a. To fulfil, discharge (an office, a function). Also, formerly, † To perform the functions of (an official position). † b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing: To perform its functions, 'work' (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 He ordeyned another pope for to execute be office of holy chirche. a 1627 HARWARD (J.), The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken. 1659 RUSWICH *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 A Fee belonging to the Place which he then executed. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 Dr. Fell would not suffer him to execute the place of archbishop-grapher. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 343 Places which .. none but Maltese deputies can execute. 1863 COX *Instit.* II. viii. 718 The question arose how his office was thenceforth to be executed.



5. To carry out the design for (a product of art or skill); to produce as an artist or skilled workman; to perform (a musical composition).

1735 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* to The Manner of executing the intended Bridge. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 146 Etchings, executed in a bold and masterly manner. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 31 She took in plain linen, and executed a good deal of it. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 975 The translation is wretchedly executed. 1822 B. N. BUNSEN in *Hans. Life* I. vi. 292, I saw executed in marble the Mercury and the Hope. 1826 *Ibid.* II. vii. 259 An oratorio which he has this winter composed, but which has never yet been executed. 1839 YEOWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch. vi.* (1847) 75 Egbert... executed a Saxon version of the four Gospels. *ibid.* 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 32 Every artist... executes in a manner peculiar to himself. 1774 *The Trinket* 46 Charlotte did not execute amiss.

II. To do execution upon.

[It is not quite clear whether these uses, which occur early in Fr. and med.L., were merely developed from 1, or whether they partly represent the etymological notion of *L. exsequi* 'to pursue to the end'.]

6. To inflict capital punishment upon; to put to death in pursuance of a sentence. More fully, † To execute to death [= Fr. † *exécuter à mort*]. † To execute by the head: to behead.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B.ij* b. To robbe and to stele wherfore they be hanged or otherwise executed by Justyse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss. I.* cxxxvii. They were executed by dyers tourmentes of dethe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 13 b. Sir Thomas Blonte and all the other prysoners were executed. 1577 HANMER *Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 182 First of all Theotecnus himselfe... he executed to death. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 180 He was executed by the head the day following. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 514 Divers of their chieftains have been executed to death. 1637 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij. No more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 133 Prosecuting and Executing those to death, who [etc.]. 1847 JAMES GOWRIE xlv. Three of the Earl's faithful servants were executed at Perth.

† b. Hence for: To put to death, kill. *rare.* [1557 NORTH *tr. Guenara's Diall* Pr. 68 b/a When death hath done his office, executing all cartheley men.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 82 Thou Aumerle, didst send two of thy men, To execute the Noble Duke at Calles.

† 7. To take the body of (a debtor) in execution. (See EXECUTION 7.) *Obs. rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. iv. Your brother... lies in bond executed for your debt.

† 8. [after Fr. *exécuter*.] To subject (a country) to military execution. (See EXECUTION 9.) *Obs.* 1699 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French... are resolved to exact the Contributions... from the Mayery of Bolduc, and in case they are not paid, to execute the Country.

† III. 9. To deal with as an executor; to administer. *Obs. rare*—1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 32/3 Late every executour be ware that he execute wyl the gooddes of them that they have charge of.

† *Execute*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 4-7 *execut*(t), 6 *Se. execut*. [ad. *L. execut-us*, *pa. pple.* of *exequi*: see EXECUTE v.] = EXECUTED.

† 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 622 (Camp. MS.) But execut was al byside here leue At the goddes wyl. 1430 LYNG. *Thelus* 255 Where the domys and pless of the toun were execut. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 2 The actis that your prudens garris daly be execut. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 863 Her we... Be this our letter Execute and Indorsat dewile. 1564 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* II. 75 The estate taile shall be execute in the Donece. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The said Archibald Barne of Argyle to be Execute to the Death. 1711 *Country-M. Let. to Cural* 6 This act... was oftines severely Execute.

*Executed* (eks'kju:td). *pp. a.* [f. EXECUTE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb. *a. gen.* Carried out, performed, practised, inflicted.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 When those worst faults... are committed, by whose darts under strict and executed penalty. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of sins of Commission, lies... in the executed Act.

b. *Law.* Of a consideration, contract, estate, etc.: Performed, carried out or into effect, completed, fulfilled; opposed to EXECUTORY, q.v.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C. Euerie estate is either executed maintain, or executory by limitation of vse. 1601-2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 70 Two sorts of damages... the one executory, the other executed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Executed fine. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 A contract may... be either executed... or it may be executory. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* Executed Contract, is where nothing remains to be done by either party. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354, 2, 5.

*Executer* (eks'kju:tə). *pp. a.* [f. EXECUTE v. + -ER.] One who executes; = EXECUTOR 1.

1533-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 4 Euerie suche personne... do doyng, and their fauourers... procurers, executers, and counsaylours. 1567 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. 119 The executers of his edict. 1734 DENNIS (J.), Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful Pieces, are impartial executers of poetick justice. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Friend* iv. An obedient executer of all his tyranny.

† *Executability.* *rare*—1. [f. *L. execut-*; cf. EXECUTE v. and *perfectibility*.] Capability of being executed, performed, or carried out.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799, 176 The committee had seen the advantages of that principle, imperfect as its executability was.

*Executing*, *vb. s.* [f. EXECUTE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXECUTE.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60 For the due executyn and

performauns of this my testament. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The executing of any estate... to any person. 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 239 These Bags (like executing weights) weighed downe his [St. Matthew's] Conscience. 1666 in *Kymer Fadera* XVIII. 675/2 We doe give... for the executing of the said Office. [the Fee of twelve Pence.]

*Executing*, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That executes.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i. With this bold executing arm I struck The... monster.

*Execution* (eks'kju:'ʃən). *Forms:* 4 *execucoun*, 4-6 *execucion*, -cioun, -cyon, 4-7 -sio(u)n, -syon, 5 *execucussyon*, 6 *executyon*, *execucione*, (*exieucyon*), *Sc. execucione*, (7 *exequition*), 6- *execution*. [ME. *execution*, a. AF. *execucion*, F. *exécution*, ad. *L. execution-em*, *executio-em*, n. of action f. *exsequi*: see EXECUTE v.] The action of executing; the state or fact of being executed.

1. The action of carrying into effect (a plan, design, purpose, command, decree, task, etc.); accomplishment; an instance of this. Also, *To carry*, † *order*, *put in* or *into execution*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 472 He... Had every thing... put in Execution. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdra* vi. 13 [vii. 1] Therfor Tathannai... and hisse counseleris, diden execution... bi that that kyng Darius hadde comaundid. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* I. i. 7 In all olde Storyes... is nat founde... that any suche Storye... was put in execution. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 36, I like thy counsaile... and... how well I like it, The execution of it shall make knowne. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 259 He begges me to further the execution of the Kings comission. 1707 FRIEND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 208 To such extraordinary Thoughts, and such diligent executions, were owing all our successes in Spain. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., His intention and execution are not very near each other. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 507 The mode in which directions given to the Portuguese authorities are carried into execution. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 109, I... determined to put into execution a plan I had formed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are... eras of counsel and eras of execution.

† b. The giving practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, or principle); exercise (of powers); manifestation in act (*rarely*, in speech). *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 780 Workes... are rather the executions and the ministering of righteousness. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 17 He may... represseth them [his wicked inclinations]... that they breake not out into any damnable execution. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 111 Scarse I can refrain The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1604 — *Old.* III. iii. 466. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 210. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 208 Griefe and rage... caused me to breake forth into this reprehension and execution following—Great is the crosse [etc.]. 1652 BENJOWES *Wrath.* Pref. 21 My redemption from the execution of thy wrath.

c. The executing or carrying into effect (a law, agreement, writ, sentence, etc.). Cf. 7, 8.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 37 Bynde men to here wickid lawis & wrong executions of hem. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Fynes... levied for the execution and performance of the said Indentures. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archidon* (1635) 209 The Writ came so late to his hands, that he could not... make execution of it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 To cause those laws to be put in execution. 1710 PRIORAE *Orig. Titius* II. 54 We have God's Precedent in the Execution of that Law to guide us. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii. The coward is determined to put the law in execution against me. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 492 The sentence on this sepy should be carried into execution. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1849) 185 Commissioners have been appointed to carry the act into execution.

2. The effecting or carrying out (a prescribed or designed operation or movement); the production (of a work of art or skill); the vocal or instrumental rendering (of a musical composition); in early use, † the performance (of rites or ceremonies). Hence often, The manner in which an operation, work, piece of music, is 'executed'.

1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 166 After the execution of divine service. 1790 DRYDEN (J.), The excellency of the subject contributed most to the happiness of the execution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1. 3 This gentleman is, as to the execution of his work, a Mechanick. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 16 The two largest Piers were ordered into Execution, of solid Portland Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Execution is particularly used in French music, for the manner of singing. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 85 His [Rembrandt's] execution is peculiar to himself. It is rough or neat, as he meant a sketch or a finished piece. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iv. (1857) 243 A new palace... presenting in the beauty... of its execution one of the noblest monuments of the architecture of the eighteenth century. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* Edm. IV. 64/5 The execution of the requisite tools and machinery.

† b. An instance of the same; a performance.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 191 How it may... be helpt... I will hereafter in my private executions declare. 1628 PRESTON *Brastpl. Love* (1631) 125 Look to your actions, to your doings, to your executions and performances. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 89 Those Executions, which are perform'd conformable to the Practice of the Ancients. *Ibid.* 94 Our Moderns, whose Executions are generally standing Monuments to their Shame.

c. Excellency of execution; esp. in the performance of music, mastery of the processes by which the required artistic effect must be produced.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 137 The term Execution is generally applied to that volubility of throat which ex-

presses accurately such divisions. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 Most of them are taught music, and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvii. xli. The circle... applauds... The lines, the feeling, and the execution. 1842-75 GUILT *Archib.* 176. They [statues] were not equal in execution to those of France. 1854 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verd. Green* II. ix. A firework piece of Music, in which execution takes the place of melody.

3. The performance or fulfilment (of an office or function). *To put in execution*: to execute.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Qiv. Before, the sense of seeing was delighted... now the sense of feeling begins to put in execution his office. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 139 The Sway, Reuennew, Execution of the rest... be yours. 1637 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. § 15, 401 Papists... are by law interdicted the execution of ministerial functions. 1836 MARRIAT *Middsh. Easy* xlii. You will have no obstruction from us in the execution of your duty. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. i. 344 He gave himself up to... the due execution of his high duties.

† b. Action, operation. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b. Whiche yf he had not tasted and put in execution, he sholde neuer haue dyed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1684 *Scand. derbeg Rediv.* v. 116 The King had not with him above 4000 men... and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution. 1799 SHELWOCKE *Artillery* IV. 295 The best Opportunity you can have for putting these [Poisonous] Balls in Execution, is when the Heavens are clouded over.

† 4. Efficiency in action, executive ability. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 Be his magnanymie proues and martial executione, he deluyrit the holy land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xlii. 1008 He was a man of much valour and execution. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 213 Lucullus... a captain of great execution lost his life by such a loue potion.

5. Effective action (esp. of weapons); destructive effect, infliction of damage or slaughter. Now almost exclusively in phr. *to do execution*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 36 An Adder when she doth vnwroile to do some fatal execution. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 84. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 38 His brandishit Steele, which smok'd with bloody execution. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4b, Short... daggers are... of greater execution amongst all sorts of armed men. 1649 SELDEN *Law Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 Though the Canons roar loud, yet the execution is not mortal. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 26 The two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution all the way. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xviii. 342 The most cruel execution is usually inflicted... on the backs of a... flying enemy. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. viii. (1857) 137 The shot, probably from the distance of the ships, did no great execution.

*concr.* 1583 STYWARD *Marl. Discipl.* I. 45 The heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same.

b. *fig.* of the effect of arguments, personal charms, etc.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Certain metaphysical arguments for a Deity... can do but little execution upon the minds of the generality. 1707 FARGHAR *Beaux Strut.* II. ii. You are so well dress'd... that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country church. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. Sophia's features were not so striking at first, but often did more certain execution. 1840 TACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* *Beatrice Merger* 1 Black eyes, which might have done some execution had they been placed in a smoother face.

6. *Law.* The due performance of all formalities, as signing, sealing, etc., necessary to give validity to a deed or other legal document.

1776 *Trin. Nundocomar* 17/1 Is the name... at the bottom of the paper, written as a witness to the execution? 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* Execution of Deeds, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 One of Wayman's clerks attested Mrs. Headley's execution of the deed.

7. The enforcement by the sheriff, or other officer, of the judgement of a court; 'the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgement of law' (Coke *On Litt.* (1628) 154 a); chiefly, the seizure of the goods or person of a debtor in default of payment. Also in phrases, (*To have*) *for execution*, (*to be*) *take* in execution, *to sue*, *take* (forth) execution.

*Writ of execution*, or simply *Execution*: the process under which the sheriff or other officer is commanded to execute a judgement. *To return an execution*: to report the service of the writ. *So return of execution*.

13202 BRITTON I. i. § 5 A fere nos commandementz... et les exequucions de nos jugementz. 1503-4 *Act 9 Hen. VII.* c. 36 § 1 It shall be lawful... to sue execution... ayenst the said sir Edward... by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* § 157, I doo... haue theyr bodies in prison for execution, tyll they haue made me payment. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 No action or sute taking effect... except also executions in law, awarded... before the beginning of the parlement. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 B. When he shall thinke it most to him conuenient to sue forth execution upon the said statute marchant. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lii. The Writ of Execution, that her Heading did purport. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELDO *Fatal Downy* I. ii. Let our executions That lie upon the father be returned Upon the son. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Did afterwards take forth execution against the defendant... and the partie was in execution. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) IV. 315 Two ballis endeavouring to enter a house... upon an execution. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6404/1 A Prisoner in Execution at Ruthyn Gaoz. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 447 Unless... the writ of execution is actually delivered to the sheriff. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 37 One court never

awards execution on the judgment of another. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 It may be prudent... to be prepared with an examined copy of the writ of possession and return of execution. 1817 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 A member having been taken in execution on a private debt before their [Parliament's] meeting. 1875 *POSTER Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 342 The English process in an ordinary execution is, etc.

b. Hence, in popular language: The actual levy or seizure of goods by a sheriff's officer.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I. i. I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. 1840 *HOOD Up the Rhine* 233 A...squalid, comfortable room, hardly furnished enough to invite an execution. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xix, Coming...with a piteous tale that...there was an execution in their house.

c. *Scots Law* (see quot.).

1753 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 93 The Letters, with the Executions against the Prisoner. *Ibid.* 130 The Executor returns his Executions against the Criminals in the following manner. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* Execution by a Messenger-at-Arms or other officer of the Law...is an attestation under the hand of the messenger [etc.] that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

d. An alleged designation for a company of officers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Execution of Officers.

e. The infliction of punishment in pursuance of a judicial sentence; an instance of this. (In legal use also more fully *criminal execution*.)

a. *gen.* (but chiefly with reference to corporal penalties).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 20 Medele pou merci with execution. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wayful Rebel* III. (1859) 575 Let us...fear the dreadful execution of God. 1640 W. PLYNNE *Pettit*. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. 1. 76 The small Remainder of his Ears, left after his first Execution. a 1656 *Br. Hall Occas. Medit.* (1831) 105 Let others rejoice, in these public executions. 1827 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 81 In...military executions, a medical man stands by and sees what the sufferer under the scourge can bear. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) I. 489 After the execution Dufferinfield...was taken back to prison.

b. *spec.* The infliction of capital punishment; the putting (a person) to death in pursuance of a judicial or authoritative sentence. Also called *execution of death*.

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* 37 in *E. P.* (1862) 119 Rihit wolde sle vs. for sunne. Nihit wol don execution. 1471 *Dic. CLARENCE* in *12th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. 1. 4 Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execution.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xlv. 366 Maye ye doo execution upon hym. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xxviii. 27 To be put to dethe...by hedding, felyng, herrynges, and other Cruel Executions. 1577 *LOCKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 69 To be put to execution of Dethe by and bye. 1536 *Sir W. KINGSTON* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 122 II. 63. I have told my lord of Rocheford that he be in a redynes to morow to suffer execution. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 Thys yere the commons of Cornwall arose...The captains tane and put to executione. 1605 *SHAKS. Much.* I. iv. 1 Is execution done on Cawdor? 1631 *GAUGE God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Disgrace, Torture, Execution of death...and other external crosses like unto these. 1680 H. DODWELL 2 *Lett. of Advice* (1691) 39 The stakes and gridirons, and the most terrible executions. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. v. 137 To see an execution...of a man who had murdered. 1880 *McCARHY Own Times* IV. liii. 147 The execution of these men did not even tend to prevent crime.

9. 'The ravaging and destroying of a country that refuses to pay contribution' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *military execution*. [After *Fr. execution*.]

1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* v. vi. You know his marches, You have seen his executions. Is it yet peace? 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/5 To put the Dutches...under Military Execution, in case they do not pay, etc.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *execution man*, *Monday, part, place*, etc.; *execution-day* (see quot.); *Execution-Dock*, the dock (at Wapping) where criminal sailors were executed.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Execution-day, Washing-day. 1694 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* 1 Mar. (1857) III. 277 Some of the persons convicted lately for piracy will be hanged at \*Execution Dock on Saturday next. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* xxix. (1886) 211 It...looks mighty like a homprie in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town. c 1575 *Cambyses* in *Harz. Dodsley IV.* 200 Good \*execution-man, for need Help me with him away. 1891 W. J. LOFTIE *Lond. City* 125 A Sunday always elapsed between 'Trial Friday' and 'Execution Monday'. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* II. 96 Policy agrees with Prudence, as to \*Execution part, the use of fit or effectual means. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 168 To the \*execution place was he brought.

Hence *Execution v. Obs.*—EXECUTE v. 6.

1605 T. STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 18 The executioner...desired...that he might be executioned, either for him or with him.

**Executional**, a. *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the execution of a plan or design. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 275 Employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war.

**Executioner's ring**, *phl.* a. *nonce-wd.* That is employed in executions (of criminals).

a 1834 *LAMB Inconven. fr. being Hanged* Wks. 563 The cimeter of an executioner's slave in Turkey.

**Executioner** (ek'sk'iir'jənəi). Also 6 *exequitioner*. [f. EXECUTION sb. + -ER.]

1. One who executes or carries into effect (a command, design, instructions, law, justice, etc.); a perpetrator (of an evil deed). *Rare* in mod. use.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 To have a souldier to be very perfect, and a good executioner indeede. 1619 *HALES Golden Rem.* (1688) 455 With them God the Father alone is the Author of our Election, and Christ only the Executioner. 1673 *BAXTER Let. in Ansv. Dodwell* 83 The People are Executioners of Excommunications while they withdraw from the Excommunicate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 27 The soldiers are employed as Executioners of these Outrages. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 277 To take upon me to be...an executioner of his [God's] justice. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* The people had a right...to act as the executioners of their own will. 1879 *BARRING Gould Germany* II. 245 German right...trusted to the moral sense as its executioner.

† b. One who performs the duties of a place or office. *Obs. rare*.

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491/2 The verie situation of the place ministrith encouragement to the executioners. a 1626 *BACON* (J.). The executioners of this office...cannot be guilty of oppression.

c. *transf.* said of things. *rare*.

1647 *CRASHAW Poems, Sospetto & Herode* xlii. All along The walls...Are tooles of Wrath, anvills of torments hung; Fell executioners of foul intents. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence 1818 in *TODD*; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *gen.* One who carries a sentence or judgement into effect; a punisher.

1578 *TIMME Calpis on Gov.* 222 Howsoever Magistrates do wink, God raiseth up elsewhere executioners which repay to bloodshedders their reward. 1678 *tr. L. de Goya's Art War.* 24 The Provost-Mareschal hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with an Executioner to punish those that offend against the Orders of the...General. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* xxvii. 5 Conscience is a powerful, though invisible executioner. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* IV. vii. When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to...draw upon ourselves the odium of executioner.

3. The official who carries out a sentence of death; a beaidsman, hangman, etc.

1561 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* viii. 153 He being a kynge had vied the detestable office of an executioner. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 222 Call your executioner, and off with Barnardines head. 1698 *LUDLOW Mem.* I. 245 The King...kneeled down at the block, and the executioner performed his office. 1776 *GIBSON Deck & F.* I. 320 The executioners...were fatigued. 1859 *L. OLIPHANT China & Japan* II. ix. 194 Criminals who have committed crimes worthy of death, forestall the public executioner.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who puts another to death. b. One who or that which tortures like an executioner or hangman.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 11. 136 Though I wish thy death, I will not be thy Executioner. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv. A poisoned worme...gnawing the very heart, a perpetual executioner. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 48 It is likely they will not be their own executioners. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1840 *HOOD Up the Rhine* 322 What is war...but a great wholesale executioner.

Hence *Executioneress*, a female executioner.

1665 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1710) 92 Your name should be hang'd, drawn, and quartered by the common Executioneress Fame. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 40 The Mangan had a billhook in her left hand, as executioneress of the inside.

**Executive** (ek'se'k'iitiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. type \**ex*(*secutio*)-us, f. *ex*(*secut*)- ppl. stem of *exsequi*: see EXECUTE v. and -IVE. Cf. *F. exécutif*.]

† 1. Capable of performance; operative. *Obs.* 1646 *Sir T. BROUKE Pseud. Ep.* III. xlv. 148 They [some Laws] enjoyed perpetual chastity; for [Hermaphrodites] having executive in both parts, male and female, and confined by some Laws unto one, they restrained a natural power.

† 2. That executes sentence of death. (Stressed *executive*.) *Obs. rare*—

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) I. 268 First whir'd aloft the executive blade.

3. † a. Active in execution, energetic (*obs. rare*). b. Apt or skilful in execution. (Chiefly U.S.)

1798 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 291 Rouse up, and be vigorous and executive. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 178 He is tolerably executive in converting his wishes into acts. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lix. 412 The Americans are, to use their favourite expression, a highly executive people.

3. Pertaining to execution; having the function of executing or carrying into practical effect.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 They are the...strongest Instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the Soul. 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. i. 7 The three great faculties of the Soul, the Executive Faculty...the Will, and the Intellect. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 19 The Ship indeed has good Sails, there is nothing wanting to the Executive part. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 205 The Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Executive branch*, the commissioned and working officers of the ship, as distinguished from the civilian branch. 1875 *HANMERON Intell. Life* IV. ii. 149 A most experienced artist, a man of the very rarest executive ability. 1879 *Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Educ.* III. 47 Two executive Commissions were subsequently constituted.

b. *esp.* as the distinctive epithet of that branch of the government which is concerned or charged with carrying out the laws, decrees, and judicial sentences; opposed to 'judicial' and 'legislative'. 1649 *SELDEN Larus Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 29 The executive power of the Law rested much in the Nobility. 1689 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xii. The legislative and executive power

come often to be separated. 1742 *HUME Ess.* vi. *Indef. Parl.* The executive power in every government is altogether subordinate to the legislative. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 288 This their first executive officer is to be a machine. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. 1863 *COX Instit.* III. iii. 637 The king has absolute power to retain executive ministers against the declared wish of the nation.

4. Of or pertaining to the Executive (see B. 1). *Executive Session*, U.S. (see quot. 1888).

1812 J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 235 Those...desirous of places in the executive gift. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 289 The fear and complaint are...of the increase of executive patronage. 1865 *LINCOLN Message to Congress* 6 Jan. If the people should...make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. n. xl. 97 A State Senate...has the power of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the governor. When it considers these it is said to 'go into executive Session'.

B. sb.

1. That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 99 A Council...holds a sort of middle place between the supreme power exercised by the people...and the mere executive. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia* 298 This force constituted a sort of armed executive. 1866 *BRIGHT Sp. Irrel.* 30 Oct. By the forbearance and permission of the Irish executive. *fig.* 1842 *MRS. BROWNING Grh. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The drama is the executive of literature.

b. The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U.S., applied to the President (also called *chief executive*), and to the governors of states.

1787 *Resolution* 1 June in *Yrnl. Fed. Cons.* (1819) 89 Resolved, That a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted. 1787 *RANDOLPH* in *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* (1885) VI. 213 A national executive chosen by the national legislature and ineligible a second time. 1811 J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 242 It may be admitted that all executives for the time being are virtuous. 1855 A. DARNES *Way Salvation* xl. 138 It might contribute much...to dispose an executive to pardon an offender if he was satisfied that he was truly penitent. 1876 *GARFIELD Sp. Pacific* in *Kirke Life* 30/2 Our great military chieftain [Grant]...had command as chief executive during eight years of...eventful administration. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. 294 The executive was henceforward from 6 Aug. 1787 known as the 'President'. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 345/1 A Governor who had shown himself one of the best executives the State has ever had.

2. *transf.* Any administrative body.

1868 *PEARCE Waterfarms* ix. 100 Sixteen shillings per week to each water-keeper, would...secure a grateful, and honest executive. 1884 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 193 Directors, who were to form the executive of the association.

**Executively** (ek'se'k'iitivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an executive manner; in execution; by the action of the Executive.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 124 In absolving the excommunicate, the Church both judiciously, and executively remitteth the penalty of excommunication. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. (1716) I. 345 God the Holy Ghost...did executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Protestant Countries where Jesuitism and Papism are Legislatively Tolerated or Executively Permitted.

**Executor** (eks-, egze'k'iitəi in sense 3; c'ks'i-ki'itəi in sense 1). Forms: 3-4 *executur(e)*, *ese-cutor*, (4) *exoeletour*, 4-5 *executoe(u)r*, 4-6 *exequitour*, -quitor, 4-7 *executour*, 6. *AF. executour*, a. L. *ex*(*secut*)-or-em, agent-n. from *exsequi* to EXECUTE.]

1. One who executes or carries out (a purpose, design, command, work, etc.); one who carries into action, or puts into practice (some quality); a conductor or manager (of affairs); an administrator or enforcer of (a law, vengeance, etc.); an agent, doer, performer, executor; *in Scots Law*, one who serves a writ or executes a warrant. Now *rare* exc. in legal uses. v. see EXECUTOR.

1383 *WYCLIF i Edras* v. 58 Executores [1382 folerweris out], or folowers, of the lawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Executor, *executor*. 1563 *FOX & A. M.* (1596) 137/2 Joseph an excellent doctor and executor of chastite...and other vertues. 1567 *THURGOODTON* in *Robertson Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 45 The said Earl [Bothwell] was one of the principal executors of the murder [of Darnley]. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. i. 13 Such basenes had never like Executor. 1664 *PETTY Taxes* 66 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 242 The executor of his own vengeance. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.*, Life's His Assistant and the faithful Executor of his designs. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 83 So soon as the Letters are execute against the Criminal...the Executor is to apprehend and imprison him. 1864 *Realm* 11 May Ordinary exhibitions result only in the advantage of the shopkeeper; the designer and executor being studiously ignored. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* § 811 (ed. 2) II. 558 His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

b. One who performs the duties, etc. (of an office, service, ceremony, etc.).

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 17 Executor of this office, dirige for to syngre, Shall begynne y<sup>e</sup> bisschope of seynt as [Asaph].

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 106 Bee not also the ful Executors of the same justly named sacrificers? 1558 *Forrest Gryllide Sec.* 96 He was, emonges other thynges all, The Executor of her Funeral. 1560 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xvii. 214 The ministers receiving the Communion at the hands of the executor. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 26. 304 The Priests were simply sacrificers and executors of ceremonial.

† 2. = EXECUTIONER. Obs.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxvi. 186 After whiche sentence .. Hebert was by the executors .. moste shamefully banded. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 203 The say-ed Justice .. Deliv'ring ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone. 1614 *Br. Hall Contempl. O. T.* iv. iv. How much rather had they [the Egyptians] to send them [the Israelites] away wealthy, than to have them stay to be their executors.

† b. One who or that which gives effect to (a passion). Obs.

1536 *CHAUCER Sonnet. T.* 302 Ire engendrih homiside; Ire is in soth executor of pride.

3. A person appointed by a testator to execute or carry into effect his will after his decease. *Literary executor*: one who is entrusted with the care of the papers and unpublished works of a literary man.

1280 *E. E. P.* 19 Pe deuil is his executor, of is gold an is treasure. 1340 *Ayeb.* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekuydes. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Lorde, or othere rauenours that ben Eyres and exequitours. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. v. (1888) 185 The said Thomas Dunkyn, his heys, executors, administrators or assigns. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1845) 252 His grandfather, had been .. left by King Harry the Eighth one of the executors of his last will. 1771 *Brown in Gray's Corr.* (1843) 163 No discharge .. against any claims which his executors might make. 1858 *Ld. St. LEONAROS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 141 Creditors or executors may prove a will to which they are attesting witnesses. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 105 Mr. Senior's conversations .. which we trust his literary executor will soon publish.

b. in various legal phrases (see quot.).

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Executor de son tort*. Of or his own wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 507 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority .. he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, without any of the profits or advantages. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 214/2 *Confirmation of Executor*, is the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to .. administer the defunct's moveable effects [etc.]. *Ibid.* 358/2 The office of executor is conferred either by the written nomination of the defunct, or, failing that, by decree of the commissary; the executor, in the former case, being called an executor-nominate, and, in the latter, an executor-datine. *Ibid.* 362/1 Any creditor of the deceased holding a liquid ground of debt may obtain himself confirmed executor-creditor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 *SIDNEY Sidera* viii. in *Aradia* (1622) 501 His death-bed peacocks folly. His sole executor blame. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* iv. Thy unused beauty must be to b'd with the dead Which, used lives the executor to be. 1607 *TOWNSHEND Four's Beasts* (1673) 177 He destroyeth them .. and so maketh him self executor to their heirs of hony. 1645 *Br. Hall Remed. Discontents* 23 His greatnesse .. is dead .. before him, and leaves him the surviving executor of his own shame.

**Executorial** (eksek'utōriāl), a. and sb. Also 6-7 executoriali, -all. [ad. med. L. *executoriālis*, f. L. *ex(s)ecutōri-us*: see EXECUTORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an executor. b. *Scots Law*. Pertaining to the execution of a warrant, or c. Canon Law, *Executorial Letters* (med. L. *litteræ executoriæ* or *executorialis*): a mandate issued by the Pope requiring the collation of a specified clergyman to a benefice.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 275 Excuse me, Sir, for the sake of my executorial duty and promise. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 In this office are sealed letters of executorial diligence. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 508 Letters of administration .. whereby an executorial power to collect and administer .. is vested in him. 1796 *BURNIE Metastasio* i. 68, I received .. the executorial letters against Cardinal Coscia. 1850 *JAMES Old Oak Chest* i. 49 Two lawyers were also there, arranging the executorial affairs. 1855 *Mrs. WHITNEY Gayworthys* ix. His legal and executorial bag.

† B. sb. *Scots Law*. 'Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court' (Jamieson). Obs.

1525 Q. MARGT. (Scot.) in *Miss M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1822) i. 371 In like manner we have supervised executorial and sherp process which we have on hand. 1640 *Act 34 Chas. I* (1870) v. 287 The estates of parliament .. ordeanes he lordis of Sessione to grant lettiris and other executorialis against the excommunicat prelates. 1728 in *Memo. Domestica* (1839) 12 Letters of homing and all other executorialis may pass bereupon.

**Executorship** (eksek'utōriāship). [f. EXECUTOR + SHIP.] The office or duty of an executor.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 90 Thomas Johns ought no peny to Falowwyll .. but by way of executorship. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 15 Sept., If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xxx. 288 He went to town this morning on the affairs of his executorship. 1823 *LAMB Elia, South Sea House* (1867) 7 He made the best executor in the world: he was plagued with incessant executorships accordingly.

**Executory** (eksek'utōri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *ex(s)ecutōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ecutōr*: see EXECUTOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *exécutoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the execution or carrying out of a command, decree, law, instructions, etc.

1668-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 158 The question is only executory, not declarative; only as a direction to your Committee. 1706 *Br. of LINCOLN Charge* 19 This Constitution .. was .. only an Executory Declaration of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Law. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. § 30 (1740) 524 The Contrivance at last came out of a Gray's Inn Cabal, as the Persons, active in the executory Part, make plain. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 357 What sort of person is a king to command executory service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xl. 27 The machinery for applying our principles to executory details is .. very imperfect.

b. Of a law, etc.: In execution or operation; in force, of force, operative.

1483 *Act 1 Richard III.* c. 6 § 4 The aforesaid Ordinance (shall) .. be executory from the Feast of the Annunciation .. perpetually after to endure. 1649 *SLOVEN Law Eng.* ii. xxviii. (1739) 131 A Law, that was executory all the days of Henry Eighth. 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 139\* Their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 21 July, The Canal Convention .. as far as France is concerned is only executory after the Chamber has ratified it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 7/2 An action on the judgment .. if the court sees in it nothing contrary to French law .. may be declared executory without going into the merits.

2. Concerned or charged with the execution of a command, decree, law, etc.; = EXECUTIVE A. 3. 1614 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. liv. (1739) 95 The power of militia is either the Legislative or Executory power. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 414 As far as I know anything of Mr. Dundas's office, it is merely executory. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 43 The Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down .. into mere executory agents of the British Government. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* II. 128 The law and executory parts of each of these functions .. are taken up .. by deities far inferior to her.

3. *Law*. Of acts or dispositions: Designed to take or capable of taking full effect only at a future time. Opposed to *Executed*.

1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintain, or executory by limitation of vse. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Agreement*, The third is .. Executory, in regard the thing is to be done afterwards. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. xxx. 443 A contract .. may be executory, as if they agree to change [horses] next week. 1818 *COLERIDGE Tracts, Obligations & Contracts* i. 16 An executory contract .. is one which is to be subsequently fulfilled. 1827 *J. POWELL Devises* II. 203 The terms of the executory trust seemed to import that no conveyance was to be made to J. until the death of the wife. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* vii. 328 Devises of future interests in land, or, as they were called, executory devises.

† 4. Of or pertaining to an executor or to his duties; = EXECUTORIAL. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1560 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) iii. 164 The Rector .. of the University must be exempted from all .. burdens that may abstract them from attending the youth, such as Tutor, Curator, Executory, and the like.

B. sb.

† 1. = EXECUTORSHIP, EXECUTORY. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. 1496 *Dines & Pamp.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/2 Them that have mysyoten them by mysypurchase, or by withholding of dette, or by false executory.

2. An executive body (see EXECUTIVE B. 2). 1868 W. T. THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 521 Unionist executories have all the requisite capacity for practising the compulsion with which current belief charges them.

**Executress** (eksek'utōriēs). ? Obs. Also 6 exequetresse. [a. OF. *executresse*, fem. of *executeur*: see EXECUTOR.] = EXECUTRIX.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 27 A will indeed .. Wherein the duell is an ouerser, And provid dame Elinor sole Executresse. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bulen O. P. (1684) III. 187 But how fares The Emperess now, my dear exequetresse? 1818 in *Togo*: hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Executrice**. Obs. Also 5 executrice, -tryse. [(?a. AF. \**executrice*) ad. L. *executrice-m* (nom. *executrix*): see next. Cf. It. *executrice*.] = next.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 568 O Fortune, executrice of wendis! 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Y be-quebe .. my godys to Ione my wyff .. myn Executrice Cheff. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 197 Our ladie .. wold be puried to be of the lawe Executrice. 1556 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 254 Agnes Lencow my wife, Whom I ordeigne .. my soole Executrice. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1831) 79 Weaue thou the web begun by my deuice, Of warie age as bold executrice.

**Executrix** (eksek'utōriks). Pl. -trices. [a. med. L. *executrix*, fem. of *ex(s)ecutōr*: see EXECUTOR.] A female executor; esp. a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95 Of this my testament and last will I make myn executrix the said Anne my wyff. 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commyn. Eng.* (1609) 120 [Wives] bee .. made at the death of their husbands eyther sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and Testament. 1650 *BULWER Athropolom.* xvii. 249 Unless the intelligences the executrices of Gods providence have used this Art in some Region. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. xvii. A female .. at seventeen may be executrix. 1827 *J. POWELL Devises* II. 23 A testator .. appointing his wife S. sole executrix of his will. Hence † **Executrixship**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>, the office of executrix.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 229 The executrixship of all is thine.

**Executry** (eksek'utōtri). Sc. [f. EXECUT(OR) + -Y<sup>3</sup>.] a. = EXECUTORSHIP. b. 'The general

name given to the moveable estate and effects of a defunct' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1655 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 28/2 Account of Mr. Zachary Boid's Executry and Moveable Goods. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 428 Executry, though it be sometimes said to carry a certain degree of representation of the deceased, is properly an office. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 314 Having performed the last sad offices of friendship, we shared their executry among the survivors. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 457 Our said Lords .. should remove the defenders from their said office of trust and executry.

† **Exede**, v. Obs. [f. L. *exedēre*, f. *ex-* out + *cādēre* to cat.] *trans.* To eat ont, corrode.

1669 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 342 A bar of iron .. exeded and consumed with Rust. 1752 *Monthly Rev.* Jan. 69 The ancient piece of money .. is not the least blurred or exeded. 1754 *LEWIS in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 All metallic substances, except gold, are exeded from platina by the simple acids.

**Exedent** (eks'idēt), a. [ad. L. *exedent-em*, pr. pple. of *exedēre*: see EXEDE.] 'Eating up; consuming; ulcerating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

† **Exedify**, v. Obs. rare. In v. exedifia. [ad. L. *exedificā-re* to build up, construct, f. *ex-* + *edificā-re* to see EDIFY.] *trans.* To build up; to complete, finish.

1617 P. BAYNE *Dioecesan's Tryall* (1621) 76 The .. exedifying of the body of Christ. 1641 'SNECTYNNUS' *Vind. Ausu.* § 13 Bishops are given .. not to lay foundations, or to exedifice some imperfect beginnings.

|| **Exedra, exhedra** (eks'idrā, eks'idrā). Pl. 8-9 exedrae, -hedrae. [a. L. *exedra*, f. Gr. ἔξ- (see EX- pref.) + ἔδρα a sitting place. Cf. F. *exédra*.]

1. *Ancient Arch.* a. 'The portico of the palestra or gymnasium in which disputations of the learned were held among the ancients; also, in private houses, the pastas or vestibule, used for conversation' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1874).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Exedra*. 1832 *GELL Pompeiana* i. vi. 90 The vestibulum and the exedra. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 189 Exedrae, the usual scenes of the afternoon slumber. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* i. 5 He sees them .. sitting in the shady retirement of the exhedra, discussing their theories.

b. = APSE § b a: cf. CATHEDRA.

1725 *1st. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. i. v. 69 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the ancients called .. Exedra. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Apsis*, The bishop's throne .. was sometimes called exedra. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra*, used as synonymous with Cathedral, for a throne or seat of any kind.

2. (See *quots.*)

1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Exedra* .. a by-place, or juttie. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra* or *Exhedra*, a recess or large niche in a wall .. sometimes applied to a porch or chapel which projects from a larger building.

**Exem**, var. form of EXEME Sc.

† **Exegematic**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [as if f. Gr. ἔξηγημα stem of ἔξηγημα explanation (f. ἔξηγησθαι: see EXEGESIS) + -IC.] Explanatory.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 By waie of an Exegematic Character.

**Exegence**, -ency, -ent, obs. ff. EXIGENCE, etc.

**Exegesis** (eks'idz'is). [a. Gr. ἔξηγησις, f. ἔξηγησθαι to interpret, f. ἔξ- (see EX- pref.) + ἡγεσθαι to guide, lead. Cf. F. *exégèse*.]

1. Explanation, exposition (of a sentence, word, etc.); esp. the interpretation of Scripture or a Scriptural passage.

1823 in *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, Exegesis, an explication of words or an elucidation of sentences. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punition*, Notes (1853) 423 The exegesis of Scripture is conducted by instituting inquiry into what certain parties understood. 1857 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xix. 59 That most wretched consummation, which reduces all exegesis to a profane and deluding art. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 161 A very small experience of Jewish exegesis will convince us.

b. An explanatory note, a gloss.

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 33 The Septuagint makes the 23. vers. but as an Exegesis of the former verse. 1638 *Mroz Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. ii. (1672) 364 *ἱεράς τοῦ ἀγίου* and *ἡρώδης*, Breaking of Bread and Prayers, are to be referred to *κοινωνία* Communion, as the Exegesis thereof. 1653 W. SLATER (Jun.) *Finn. Sermon* (1654) 5 The exegesis and exposition of the former [expression]. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The second [word] is only an exegesis, or explanation of the first.

c. An expository discourse.

1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Hence 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in some mod. Dicts.

† 2. *Algebra*. (See *quot.*) Obs.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Exegis* Numerosa .. the Numeral, or Lineal Solution, or Extraction of Roots, out of Affected Equations. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s. v.

**Exegete** (eks'idz'it). [ad. Gr. ἔξηγητής an expounder, interpreter, f. ἔξηγησθαι (see EXEGESIS): cf. F. *exégète*.] An expounder, interpreter.

1. *Græc. Antig.* At Athens, one of those three members of the Eumolpidae, whose province it was to interpret the religious and ceremonial law, the signs in the heavens, and oracles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Exegete*, persons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris consulti; whom the judges used to consult in capital cases. 1869 A. W. WARO *Tr. Curtius' Greece* II. ii. iv. 19 Apollo himself was the supreme Exegete, the ultimate source of legality.



2. One who explains or interprets difficult passages; one skilled in exegesis; an expounder.

1859 *ELLICOTT Comm. Gal. Pref.* (ed. 2) 25 For the former (Chrysostom) . . . as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 74 Goodwin, an exegete . . . hardly second to Chillingworth. 1885 *PUMPHREY Spir. in Prison* 364 Unrivalled as an exegete of Scripture.

**Exegetes** (eks'dzē'tiz). [a. Gr. ἐξηγητής: see *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1846 *Grote Greece* i. i. 83 The exegetes or local guide and interpreter belonging to each temple, recounted to curious strangers these traditional narratives. *Ibid.* (1854) I. 181 The Theban exegetes assured Pausanias of this fact.

**Exegetic** (eks'dzē'tik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. ἐξηγητικός, f. ἐξηγησθαι: see EXEGESIS. Cf. Fr. *exégétique*.] A. adj.

1. = EXEGETICAL. Const. of.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds Hyphegetic, and Exegetic. 1677 *SALE Cr. Gentile* II. iv. 187 Plato oft . . . joins them [Law and Order] together as exegetic each of other. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 577 It is . . . behind the present state of exegetic knowledge. 1837 *CARLW. Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv. This strange autograph Letter the National Assembly decides . . . on transmitting to the Eighty-three Departments, with exegetic commentary. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 206 note. The etiam is exegetic and explanatory of what Reinerus had said just before.

2. *Alg.* [after mod. L. *exegeticus*, so used by Vieta in 1600.] The distinctive epithet of Vieta's process (see EXEGESIS 2) for the solution of equations.

1843 *DE MORGAN in Penny Cycl.* XXV. 317 His [Vieta's] extension of the ancient rules for division and extraction of the square and cube roots to the exegetic process for the solution of all equations.

B. sb. 1. = Gr. ἐξηγητής (τέχνη) (see *quot.*). 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 109 The Art of Interpretation, called . . . technically Hermeneutic or Exegetic.

2. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐξηγητικά) = *Exegetical theology*: see EXEGETICAL.

1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scap. Univ. Educ.* 17 Aquila, Symmachus, have supplied materials for primitive exegetics. 1864 *CARLW. Fredk. Gt. IV.* 310 An uncommonly frugal rate of board, for a man skilled in Hermeneutics, Hebrews . . . Exegetics, etc.

**Exegetical** (eks'dzē'tikāl), a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] 1. Of the nature of a gloss; explanatory. Const. of. to. Obs.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1649) 115 This Exegetical interpretation of this place sounds harshly. 1642 W. PACE *Serm.* 32 The one verse is exegetical to the other. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 135 Life, and soul, and spirit, are . . . often made exegetical one of another. 1721 *Wadour Corr.* (1843) II. 553, I take this proposition to be exegetical.

2. Of pertaining to, or of the nature of exegesis, exposition or interpretation; esp. of the Scriptures; expository. *Exegetical theology*: that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected; = *Exegetics*.

1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1864) IV. ii. iv. 57 In the . . . exegetical theology, the English divines had already taken a conspicuous station. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 148 Dogmatical instruction . . . conveyed. In a practical or exegetical shape. 1862 H. J. ROSS in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 120 He has attributed to Jerome exegetical absurdities.

3. Of or pertaining to exegetics. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 157/1 Exegetical study is not new to him.

**Exegetically** (eks'dzē'tikālī), adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an exegetical manner: † a. By way of gloss or explanation. Obs. b. In an expository manner.

a 1638 *MEOE Chr. Sacrif.* iv. Wks. II. 361 Here you see Oblations and Eucharists exegetically joined together. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* I. 201 The 'form of a servant' exegetically continued 'in the likeness of man'. a 1710 *Br. Bull Wks.* (1713) I. 200 This is not added exegetically, or by way of Exposition. 1845 R. JEAN in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) II. 675/1 The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, didactically or dogmatically, and exegetically.

**Exegetist** (eks'dzē'tist). [f. Gr. ἐξηγητής (see EXEGETE) + -IST.] = EXEGETE 3.

1848 *Geo. Eliot in Life* iii. (1887) 101, I speak to an experienced exegetist. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 Diodorus . . . was, as an exegetist, one of the masters of the Antiochian school.

**Exeime**, obs. form of EXEME v. Sc.

**Exellent**, obs. form of EXCELLENT.

**Exeleuthero-stomize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. ἐξελυθεροστομίζειν, f. ἐξ out + ἐλευθερος free + στόμα mouth.] trans. To speak out freely.

1854 *BADHAM Hallist.* 181 The heroes of the Iliad—shall we hide it to live, or exeleuthero-stomize it and die?—are for the most part bores.

**Exeltree**, obs. form of AXLE-TREE.

**Exembryonate** (eks'embrī'nat), a. Bot. [f. Ex-*pref.* + med. L. *embryon-em* + -ATE.]

1856 *Treas. Bot., Exembryonate*, a name given in cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo.

† **Exeme**, v. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also 6-9 ex-*em*(e), 7 ex*ime*, ex*ime*. [ad. L. *exim-ere*, f. *ex-out* + *emire* to take. For the phonology cf. *redem*.] 1. trans. To set free, release: a. from a pay-

ment, an obligation, from obedience to (a law, rule, etc.): = EXEMPT v. 4 a and b.

1563 *DAVIDSON Answ. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 251 The Gentiles that belevius exemit from the Law of Moyses. 1639 *Procl. Chas. I. Scott.* 2 [We] exim'd all ministers at their entry from giving any other oath than, etc. a 1657 *SIR J. BALFOUR Ann. Scot.* (1824-2) II. 28 All known merchants . . . were exim'd from taking this oath. 1733 P. LANOSAY *Interest Scot.* 174 So many of them [foreign Materials] as are used at publick Bleach-fields, should be exim'd from the Payment of Duty. 1814 *Scott Warr.* xii. He hath no title to be exim'd from the obligations of the code of politeness.

b. from pain, a penalty, etc.; also simply; = EXEMPT v. 4 c.

1578 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 299 Nor doth it agree with the Scripture that they should be exim'd from the correction of their brethren. 1585 *Commend. Verses in Jas. I's Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 10 My minde exim'd was from caire. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Auctoritie, did . . . exime the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. 11, It no man can exim from miseries. 1766 J. ROW in *Wadour Corr.* (1843) II. 135 He had paid his cess; yet this exim'd him not.

2. To take away, remove; also, to select, except from; = EXEMPT v. 1, 2.

a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xvii. 59 Beuties freshest florish, fair, Exim'd clene from Loves lair. 1649 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 63 They eximee all tenets controverted this day among any Christians from being the Subject of heresie. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 342 She did what she could to exime all feare and doubts out of his minde. 1688 *Ess. on Magistracy in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 5 Express liberty is a stipulation, whereby some things are by express paction exim'd from the power of the Sovereign.

† **Exemie**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *eximi-us* distinguished, f. *eximere*: see *prec.* Cf. OF. *ex-emie*.] Excellent, illustrious.

1497 *Br. ALCOCK Mons. Perfect.* Aij 4 The exemie prophete Ysay exhorteth all mankynde.

**Exempli**, obs. form of EXAMPLE.

† **Exemplable**, a. Obs. [ad. med. L. *exemplabilis*, f. *exemplar* EXEMPLAR sb.] 'That may be imitated' (Bailey 1721-61). 1775 in *ASH*.

**Exemplar** (egzem'plār), sb. Forms: 4-5 *exemplaire*, -aire, 5-6 *exemplare*, 5-*exemplar*. [ME. *exemplaire*, a. OF. *exemplaire*: see EXEMPLAR. The mod. form is partly a descendant of this, partly an adoption of L. *exemplar*, -aire, sb., orig. neut. of *exemplāris* adj.: see next.]

1. A person or thing which serves as a model for imitation; an example. Formerly also, † a pattern for work: cf. SAMPLER.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In this tyme . . . thexemplares of accions spectacle scholde not be patent. 1490 *CANTON Encyclos* xi. (1800) 41 [Nature] hath produced hym [Aeneas] for to make one fayer chier werke to thexemplare of alle other. 1530 *PALSCR 157 Vne exemple*, an exemplar for a woman to worke by. 1549 *LATIMER Serm. 66f. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 109 Christ is the . . . patrone and the exemplar, that all preachers ought to folowe. 1694 *POMFREY Poem.* *Death O. Mary* 28 Him for her high exemplar she design'd. 1744 *Ephraim in Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1780) I. 676 His Master's presence will reward his virtues by a more intimate converse with the great Exemplar. 1793 T. MAURICE *Ind. Autiq.* (1806) I. 105 It is impossible for the artist to deviate from the exemplar before him. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 The Republic is . . . the pattern of all other states and the exemplar of human life.

† b. = EXAMPLE 3 b. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1393 *GOWER Conf. II.* 31 Fulfilled of slouthes *exemplaire* There is yet one his secretaire. And he is cloped negligence.

2. The model, pattern, or original after which something is made; an archetype whether real or ideal.

a 1618 *RALEIGH* (J.). The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 138 Christ was like to Moses, as . . . the Exemplar, or Sample [is] to the image. 1725 *WATTS Logic* I. iii. 3 Real ideas are such as . . . have real objects or exemplars, which did, or do . . . actually exist. 1829 *JAS. MILL Hum. Mind* (1860) I. viii. 251 The external exemplars according to which individual things were made. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 269 A spiritual world, which was the archetype and exemplar of the visible.

3. An instance, example; a parallel instance, a parallel.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 It doth give me not only an undeniable evidence, but an exemplar in analogy and explication. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Komala* I. vi. Those frivolous productions of which Luigi Pulci has furnished the most peccant exemplar. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 Modern history is not wanting in exemplars.

4. A typical instance; a type, specimen (of a class); a typical embodiment or personification (of a quality, system, etc.).

1656 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1680) 131 There is scarce to be found such another complete Exemplar of a wicked Magistrate [as Caius Verres]. 1676 *SOUTH Serm. Weekly Wks.* (1715) I. 340 Cromwell . . . the grand Exemplar of Hypocrisy. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* III. ii. (1766) 216 An Offer to paint them a Helen, as a Model and Exemplar of the most exquisite Beauty. 1812 *WOMHOUSE Astron.* xxiv. 258 A kind of sample and exemplar of almost all Astronomical processes. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxxv. 261 Sisyphus, the legendary exemplar of cunning. 1866 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1897) I. xvii. 323 They are the true exemplars of the grasping and worldly clergy of all ages. 1868 *HULPS Redoubt* xii. (1876) 309 The friendship between a dog and a man is the highest form and exemplar of friendship.

5. A 'copy' of a book, etc.

1539 *TAVERNER Bible Pref.*, To amend the same [default] according to the true exemplars. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Enchirid.* xv. Introd. 431 In the Greke exemplars are found in this 15. booke only 5 propositions. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 102 His second Tome, whereof he lately presented some Exemplars to his Friends. 1864 *HALLITT E. P. Poetry* IV. 1 Many pamphlets . . . remain to us only in a single exemplar. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Grk. Text.* I. 4 All exemplars of the same edition resemble each other.

† **Exemplar**, a. Obs. Also 5 *exemplaire*(e), 7 *exemplare*. [ad. (either through F. *exemplaire* or directly) L. *exemplāris* (see -AR<sup>1</sup>), f. *exemplum*.]

1. Typical; = EXEMPLARY a. 2.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 3 The Exemplar Number of all things Numerable. a 1668 *DAVENANT To the Queen Poems* (1673) 246 That Sand 's th'exemplar Seed, by which we know How th' Hour's of the ensuing Year will grow.

2. Of a penalty; = EXEMPLARY a. 3.

1588 R. PARKER *tr. Mendoza's China* 92 Cockoldes . . . are punished with exemplar punishments. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 414 If he were found culpable of such a villany, he would inflict an exemplar punishment upon him. 1646 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xix. 10 He shall be worne with ranke Infirmities, Corrupt, and made Exemplar to the Eyes of other Men. 1656 *COWLEY Davidides* iv. 120 Ely's curs'd House th' exemplar Vengeance bears Of all their Blood.

3. Likely to become an example or precedent; extraordinary, flagrant; = EXEMPLARY a. 4.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxviii. § 6 One judicial and exemplar inquiry in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than [etc.]. a 1634 *CHAFFMAN Rep. Honour* Wks. (1873) III. 331 That which on others would be fitting justice, On . . . your . . . son will be exemplar cruelty.

4. = EXEMPLARY 6.

c 1475 *Parthey 6377* Thyds lady full swete and ryght debonaire. To all other lades exemplar. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxvii. The nine crowned be very exemplaire, Of all honour longing to chivalry. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 3 Having with an unmatched countenance and exemplar constancie endured these two affronts. 1621 *DONNE Serm.* xxi. 205 Exemplar men that might be our patterns for sobriety. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/1 Your Exemplar and happy Government in Church and State. 1706 *Dr. Forster Div. Wks.* 173 Exemplar Vertue took the Reins in Hand. 1730 'R. BULL' *tr. Grubianus* 29 Like his thy Life, like his thy Manners be; And shine exemplar to Posterity.

b. Having the force of an example.

1642 *CHAS. I. Answ. Pettit. Lds. & Com.* 17 June 6 The Fidelity of His good Subjects of this County, which He hopes will prove exemplar over His whole Kingdom.

Hence † *Exemplarily* adv., by means of example; in an exemplary or signal manner.

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* (1634) Aij b, A Pious Queene, who exemplarily maketh good, which diffusedly is heere handled. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 413 Duty which lieth . . . more eminently and exemplarily on the Ministers of the Gospel.

**Exemplaric**, a. rare. [f. EXEMPLAR sb. + -IC.] Serving as an exemplar.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 311 The typical or exemplaric Election of the Israelites under the Law.

**Exemplarily** (for pronunc. cf. EXEMPLARY), adv. Also 7-aryly. [f. EXEMPLARY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an exemplary manner.

† 1. In various obs. senses: As an example, pattern, or archetype; by way of example or illustration; signally, conspicuously. Cf. EXEMPLARY 2, 4, 5.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 114 These wild dogs . . . vary their species; as exemplarily we see in the Indian Ounce, which is the product of an European cat. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* 1686 II. 341 Hence . . . he could . . . describe an exact copy, of righteousness for us to transcribe; shewing us exemplarily how as men we should behave our selves. 1678 *CUOWORTH Intell. Syst.* 503 Considerations of the Deity as virtually and exemplarily containing all things. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Portage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is not only . . . in private, committed & but authoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolically in public, countenanced. a 1703 *BURNETT On N. T. Luke* vi. 16 How rare it is to find those who are eminently great, exemplarily good?

2. By way of deterrent example or warning.

1627 *HAREWILL Apol.* iv. xiv. 1 (1630) 503 Some he punisheth exemplarily in the world. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/1 His Excellency . . . being resolved to have the promoters of these Tumults exemplarily punished. 1774 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) IV. 180 The perfidy of the French, and the treachery of the Dutch, were exemplarily chastised. 1880 *SALA in Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Their leaders . . . were exemplarily hanged.

3. So as to deserve imitation.

1612 *COTTER Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* iii. 20 Such as were noted to be exemplarily religious and sanctified men. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 62 Mrs. Oldbam . . . lived now very happily and very exemplarily. 1858 *HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett.* I. 173 The cast iron husband . . . provides for his family exemplarily. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* viii. 226 Exemplarily faithful to his country and to its prince.

**Exemplariness** (for pronunc. cf. EXEMPLARY). Also 7-8 *exemplariness*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being exemplary.

1. The quality of being worthy of imitation; fitness to serve as a model for imitation.

1650 *DAVENANT Gendibert Pref.*, Wit . . . is, in Divines, Humility, Exemplariness [ed. 1651, 1673 Exemplariness], and Moderation. 1698 *ATTERBURY Duc. Lady Cutts* 10 The Exemplariness of her Behaviour call'd off the Eyes of several to observe it. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 619 The exemplariness of her conduct. *Ibid.* IV. 337 The exemplariness of their lives. 1853 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*

II. 973/2 (P. Henry) is remembered for the purity and exemplariness of his life.

†2. The quality of being likely to be taken as an example; prominence. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. xii. The exemplariness and influence as well of their [kings'] vices as of their virtues.

**Exemplarity** (egzemplari'ti). [*f. L. exemplar-is + -ITY. Cf. Fr. exemplarité.*] The quality of being exemplary. *Cf. EXEMPLARY a. 3 and 6.*

1. The quality of being fit to serve as a model or pattern for imitation; exemplary conduct; exemplariness; also, an instance of such conduct.

1619 BRENT *iv. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 134 His Holiness should send ten or twelve Prelates... men rare, of exemplarity and learning. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Fighting agst. God* 39 Such exemplarities of life and conversation, which are sanctified and appointed by God. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dau.* iv. 127 *note*. John... having by the exemplarity of his Life... drawn the eyes of all so upon him. 1799 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 13 The properties of exemplarity and frugality seem to pursue the same immediate end though by different courses. 1868 BROWNING *Rings & Bk.* xii. 271 Defunct in faith and exemplarity.

†2. The quality or fact of acting as an example or pattern. *Obs.*

a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1686 III. 33 Some performances [of our Lord]... were done for exemplarity.

†3. The quality or fact of acting as an example or warning. *Obs.*

1648 CROWWELL *Let.* 21 Sept. (Carlyle), I hope the exemplarity of justice will testify for us our great detestation of the fact. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. iv. § 11 Not upon any direct account of justice, but... for terror and exemplarity.

†**Exemplarize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. EXEMPLAR + -IZE.*] To illustrate by example.

Hence **Exemplarizing** *pp. a.*

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 103 The historizing or exemplarizing [misprinted exemplarizing] Astrologers.

**Exemplary** (egzemplari, egzemplári), *a. and adv.* Also 6-7 exemplarie, 6-9 exemplary, 7 exemplarey. [*f. late L. exemplar-is* (see **EXEMPLAR a. and -ARY**), *f. exemplum*.] *A. adj.*

†1. Of or pertaining to an example; furnishing examples. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Exemplarie*, of or belonging to an example. 1640 J. MARBE (*title*) Cervantes' Exemplarie Novells. 1649 R. HOLDSWORTH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliit. a It is an exemplary particle, to stir them [men] up to do the like. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1822 (*title*) The Exemplary Novells of M. de Cervantes Saavedra.

2. That may serve as a specimen or type; in a typical form; typical.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 5, I allow, that a Family... was as an exemplary Monarchie. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1852) 94 This third Book having to tell of accidents various and exemplary. 1683 tr. Erasmus' *Risus Eccl.* 31 The two Cato's are exemplary instances. 1878 MORSE *Notes on Turner* 74 Four exemplary drawings he... [Turner] made for specimens.

b. Serving for an illustration; illustrative.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1647) 271 Exemplary is the Coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five Scallop-shells on a plain Cross, speaking his predecessors vices in the Holy warre. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 82 Collecting exemplary passages which can only assist a reader to infer the meaning of a word by induction.

3. Of a penalty, damages, etc.: Such as may serve for a warning, or act as a deterrent.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 196 The Christians sent by Lazarus... suffered many of them exemplary punishment. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 99 His justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers. 1734 tr. Rollin's *Ant. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 298 He took an exemplary vengeance. 1809 OBSERVER 7 May, From the frequency of this offence, it became necessary to punish it with exemplary severity. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 672 The plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may... recover exemplary damages.

†b. Phrases: *To be exemplary*: to become a warning. *To make (a person, also a thing) exemplary*: to make an example of. *Obs.*

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1653) 181 These offences might be made exemplary and forewarning to other men. 1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 21 Let him be exemplary in his punishment. Send him to the Tower, and fine him 1000l. 1659 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4114 The Ring-leaders in the late Tumult, whom he intends to make exemplary. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* iv. ii. (1733) 79 That dark Way of Proceeding ought to be made exemplary in time.

4. Of a kind to become an example, liable to be turned into a precedent. Hence in weaker sense: Such as to attract notice; remarkable, extraordinary, signal. *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* l. xx. (Arb.) 58 The good and bad of Princes is more exemplarie... than the private persons. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvencal* 185 A launprey of an exemplary size, That for dimension bears the prize from all. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. iii. (1739) 18 Such crimes as are contrary to... the publick profit or peace, in a more exemplary way than ordinary. 1718 PASTOR *Solomon* ii. 986 From this abyss of exemplary vice Resolv'd... to rise. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) I. 137 There was nobody that made a more exemplary bawling for the constable.

5. Of things: Serving as a model or pattern, after which something may be made; archetypal.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. 8 We are not of opinion... that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. 40 So that what Osmund intended peculiarly for his

own use became exemplary to others. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 386/8 An exemplary Invoice, proper for those at Sea and Land. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 525 Manuscript books... sufficiently popular to be exemplary. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. Ser. i. (1860) 83 The first edition of 1611... should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed.

6. Of persons and personal attributes: Fit to serve as an example or pattern for imitation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* l. xix. (Arb.) 55 The good and exemplarie things and actions of the former ages. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* li. 7 In... good doctrine, and good life... exemplarie to his [a minister's] people in publicke and private. 1640 T. HEYWOOD (*title*) The Exemplary Lives and memorable Acts of nine the most worthy Women of the World. 1663 GERBER *Counsel Aja*, Your Lordship hath been exemplary to better Building. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 73 This Lady lived several Years an Exemplary Pattern of Conjugal Love. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 He was a man of learning and fervent piety... and an exemplary parish priest. 1883 W. R. S. RALSTON in *19th Cent.* XIII. 88 Popular tales are, as a general rule, provided with exemplary morals.

Hence †b. Excellent, perfect. *Obs.*

1644 BÜLWER *Chival.* 11 The most faithful guide to the exemplary knowledge of any matter of Fact.

†B. *adv.* In an exemplary manner; to an exemplary degree; so as to be exemplary. *Obs.*

1626 G. SANOVY *Orvid's Met.* Life 3 Continuing to the end exemplarie faithful. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurts' Surg.* i. iii. 8 Such Surgeons... deserve to be punished severely and exemplarily. 1729 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 74 That good Pastor [S. Augustine] persuaded him to live exemplary in his Station. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Our captain... had been exemplary humane and good.

†**Exemplary**, *sb. Obs.* [*ad. late L. exemplarium* (whence *Fr. exemplaire*: see **EXAMPLER**), *f. exemplum* **EXAMPLE**.]

1. a. A type or figure. b. A typical instance, an example. c. An example, pattern of conduct. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* l. viii. 118 (1558) 154/x Let Zisara be your exemplary. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 7. 56 b/x An exemplary of porte & manner. 1599 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 374 Basili caleth breade & wine a viturina, or exemplaria, exemplaries of the bodie and bloud of Christ. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* B vi, The pride of apparel remaining in sight, as an exemplary of evil.

2. a. A 'copy' of a book; = **EXEMPLAR sb. 5**.

b. A copy or transcript (of a writing).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* l. p. xix, Parte of the exemplaries... hath beene imprinted yn Germany. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par.* *Lyke* Pref. 5 b, The Latine exemplaries... do vary and not well agree. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 The exemplary of Demetrius his request to the King was this: Great sir, Since [etc.]. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. The Exemplary of the Temple was taken away.

†**Exemplare**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. late L. exemplarium*, neut. pa. pp. of *exemplare*: see next.] Something made after an exemplar or pattern. Contrasted with *exemplar*.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 321 The Divine Essence, which represents all things; as an Exemplar directes the operation of God in producing the Exemplares or things formed according thereunto.

†**Exemplare**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. late L. exemplar*, ppl. stem of *exemplare* 'to exemplar' (in various senses), *f. exemplum* **EXAMPLE**.] *trans.* To show by examples.

c. 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 193 Might it be without offence to exemplate out of Parsons Philopater by what meanes the change of religion came, I could, etc.

†**Exemplative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. exemplativum* **EXAMPLE sb.; cf. *figurative*.] Furnishing an example.**

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 84 The sentence was fructuous and agreeable, In Morallite exemplative prudent.

**Exemple**, *-er, obs. ff. EXAMPLE, -EN.*

**Exemplifiable** (egzemplifi'abl), *a. rare*. [*f. EXEMPLIFY + -ABLE*.] That may be exemplified. 1807 COLLIERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The psychological cause is easily stated, and copiously exemplifiable. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

†**Exemplificate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. med. L. exemplificat*, ppl. stem of *exemplificare*: see **EXEMPLIFY**.] *trans.* = **EXEMPLIFY** 8.

1577-87 HOLINGSHED *Chron.* III. 1124/1 The words whereof for the more evidence, I thought here to exemplificate.

†**Exemplificate**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. med. L. exemplificatum*, neut. of pa. pp. of *exemplificare*: see *prec.*] A copy, transcript.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) l. 365 Sundrie exemplificates of the grants are yet to be seene in writing.

**Exemplification** (egzemplifikə'sən), [*a. AF. exemplification*, *ad. med. L. exemplificationem*, n. of action *f. exemplificare*: see **EXEMPLIFY**.]

1. The action of exemplifying; showing or illustrating by example; an instance of this. *In exemplification of*: so as to exemplify.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 22 For the more exemplification of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iii. § 1. 179 Before the particular exemplification of the foresaid promise, the Issue thereof is inserted. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Addison* Wks. III. 87 The mention of another like consequence from a like cause... is not a simile, but an exemplification. 1809 COLLIERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 So much in proof and exemplification of the probable expediency of pious deception.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 60 In exemplification of some of the recondite principles laid down.

2. That which exemplifies, or serves as an illustration of a law, general principle, statement, etc.

1582 G. MARTIN in *Fulke's Defence* (1843) 490 As is plain by the exemplification immediately following, of king, and dukes, and other sent or appointed by him. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 310 Let thy life be... a counterpart or exemplification of thy book of religion. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 32 An exemplification of the obvious truth, that population cannot increase without the food to support it. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 379 Particular exemplifications of the Beautiful, substituted in place of the general concept.

3. An attested copy or transcript of a record, deed, etc.

1738 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 4 Quodque exemplificaciones illar... ejusdem sint vigoris... sicut... munimenta illa forent. 1449 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 12 Saunz ascun rasure en un mesme lieu en mesme exemplification & lenrollment. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 39 Every exemplification vpon any recorde... shall be sealed with the Kinges iudiciall scale. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) I. 538 To the Masters of the Chancery for examining every Skin of an Exemplification of a Record. 1767 T. HUTTONSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* II. 212 An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained. 1884 ROSSO *Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody... is evidence.

†4. A setting forth at length. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 54 But which of them were the original record of the maker, or phantastical exemplification of the writer... it is to little purpose to know.

Hence **Exemplificational a.**, of or pertaining to exemplification.

1845 BENTHAM in *Watm. Rev.* V. 498 Case to which the exemplification [shape of a code] more particularly applies, that of an as yet only proposed code.

**Exemplificative** (egzemplifikativ), *a.* Tending to exemplify; furnishing an example. *Const. of*. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 498 Distinguishable shapes... the ratiocinative, the instructional; the exemplificative. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 96/2 Of this truism... the still frequent onslaughts on reliable are noticeably exemplificative.

**Exemplificator** (egzemplifikə'tor), *rare*—1. [*a. med. L. exemplificator*, agent-n. *f. exemplificare* (see **EXEMPLIFY**).] An exemplifier, exemplar.

1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI. 604 Byron is the least exemplificator of this.

**Exemplified** (egzemplifaid), *pp. a.* [*f. EXEMPLIFY + -ED*.] In the senses of the verb. a. That has been copied out; of which an attested copy has been made. b. Made into an example; notorious.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 45 Your exemplified discourse. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 482 As appeared by the old exemplified lease. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 72 Wonders wrought for a generation that... ascribed them to the Devil, and return'd them with so exemplified an Ingratitude. 1730-6 BAILEY *(folio)*, *Exemplified*, cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance; also, copied out from a deed or writing.

**Exemplifier** (egzemplifaiə), [*f. as *prec.* + -ER*.] One who exemplifies.

1552 HULOET, Exemplifier, or he that foloweth the example of others, *ascripitor*. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* III. xlv. 374 Jesus the Author, Master, and Exemplifier of these doctrines. 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Exemplify** (egzemplifoi), *v.* Also 5-6 exemplify. [*ad. med. L. exemplifi-care*, *f. exemplum* **EXAMPLE** + *-ficare*: see *-FY*.]

†1. *trans.* To instruct by example, set a (good) example to. Also *absol. Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxv, Priestes... should the worlde exemplye With good doctrine of perfection. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 299 To instructe and informe and to exemplye.

†2. *trans.* To make an example of (a person).

1632 B. JONSON *Magi. Lady* iii. iv, Your exemplified malefactors, That have survived their infamy and punishment. 1642 D. ROGERS *Matrim. Honour* 337 A just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplifie... his best servants.

†3. To set an example of, exhibit a model of.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 A thing that none of his Predecessors ever exemplified to him. 1673 Lady's *Call.* l. iii. 21 If the poor happen not to have more charity then they exemplify to them.

†4. To fashion after an example or model. *Obs.*

1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 They make the body of Christ, both the exemplar, and the thing exemplified. 1681 -6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 576 Those outward Images, which they exemplified from the Similitudes which they fram'd of him in their own Fancies.

†5. To adduce, allege, quote, use as an example. *To exemplify to*: to compare to by way of example or specimen. *To exemplify to be*: to quote by way of example as being. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xi. xiii, For which poetes hym so exemplified. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Ros.* Wks. (1717) 39 Exemplify my Frailty. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee... one minnum of the particular deuce of his play that I purloind? a. 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 83 The emphyteusis or feudum... for understanding sake may be exemplified to an estate at least 10 day allowed. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 63 Not to exemplifie the malapert insolence of our owne Bishops. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 121 *Glanvill*, exemplifies Sedition and destruction of the Kingdom, to be in equal degree a Wound of Majesty. 1798 G. WAKFIELD *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* 24 To exemplify their morality in contradistinction to that of the gospel.

†b. *absol.* To find precedents, excuse oneself by example. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* l. xcvii. That our times might not have 't' exemplify with aged stains.

6. (The current sense.) a. To illustrate by examples; to find or furnish an example or instance of. Occas. with sentence as *obj.*

c. 1430 *Lydg. in Pol. & L. Poems* (1866) 46, I exemplify by kindly providence Bewte will show those horns by away. 1588 *FRAUNCE (title)*, Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the precepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 214 His desire of . . . armes and war whereby to exemplify his valour. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* n. iii. 18, I will really exemplify that which I say. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* n. vi. 22 How far they exceeded, may be exemplified from Palæphatus, in his book of fabulous narrations. 1668 *BARROW in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 48 The rules I sent you concerning the hyperbola, I cannot well exemplify. 1752 *JOHNSON Kambler No. 208* 3, I have rarely exemplified my assertions by living characters. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 A completeness never before exemplified. 1864 *Br. of LINCOLN Charge* 8 Its Principal . . . has exemplified to its pupils how labor best prospers when it is the labor of love. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesta* ii. 31 Nor is it the earliest style of wall . . . exemplified in Mycenæ.

b. To be or serve as an example of.

1793 *BEDDOES Math. Evid.* 147 The mode of expression of children and Africans frequently exemplifies this remark. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* n. vi. (1852) 277 The roads in the Highlands exemplify the correctness of this statement. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* n. xxx. 406 The third action is exemplified by the state of the rails near a station, etc. 1878 *C. STAMFORD Symb. Christ* i. 31 The principle which the ancient payment of tithes exemplified.

c. *intr.* To quote examples or instances by way of illustration. †To exemplify *in, of*; = 'to instance in', i. e. to cite (something) as an instance. 1582 *G. MARTIN in Fulke Def.* (1843) 213 Suppose he had exemplified of the two condemned heretics, Jovinian and Vigilantius also. 1587 *HARRISON England* n. v. (1877) i. 126, I could exemplify also in manie other. 1598 *R. HAVOCOCK tr. Lomazzo on Painting* II. 157 And thus, if I would enlarge my discourse, I might exemplify in the light passing through a glasse full of red wine. 1619 *BRENT tr. Sir J. Hist. Comte. Trent.* (1676) 90 He exemplified in Darius, who, etc. 1641 *Br. HALL Misch. Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 66 It were to no purpose to exemplify, where the instances are numberlesse.

7. To make an official copy of; *esp.* to make an attested copy of (a legal document) under an official seal.

1523 *FITZGERE Surv.* 20 b. Any partie . . . may . . . have a copie . . . exemplified under the seal of office of the same place. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Fines . . . shall be exemplified under the great Seal of England. 1603 *HOLLAND Pintharch's Mor.* 92 He proposed . . . that their tragedies should be exemplified and engrossed faire. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 22774 The Laws for the preservation of the Spawn and Spatt of Oysters . . . were Signed and Exemplified under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 47554 Which Recovery was exemplified under the Great Seal. 1884 *Roxon's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody and purporting to exemplify a commission from the crown is evidence though the seal has been lost.

†8. To copy (a document); to quote in writing.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 The storie of King Vortigern Wassalling . . . I have already exemplified. 1581 — *Ehren.* n. iv. (1588) 149 This last Statute I have exemplified the more at large. 1629 *A. HAMMON in Usher's Lett.* (1686) 405 If your Grace . . . hath a mind to exemplify, write out, or collect any thing out of any of the said Books. 1655 *J. WERN Stone-Heng* (1725) 83 That Inscription . . . mentioned by Camden . . . and by him exemplified. 1709 *STRAYE Ann. Ref. I.* ii. 58 Because it is a private act, and unprinted, I exemplify it in the Appendix.

†Exemplify, *v. Obs.* Also *examply*. [ad. *OF. exemplifier, f. exemplare*; see *EXAMPLE sb.*] *trans.* = *EXEMPLIFY* 6 and 7.

1561 *EDEN (title) Martin Cortes' Art of Navigation* . . . exemplified (Sp. *exemplificado*) by many Demonstrations. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 They produced an Act of Parliament . . . exemplified (i. *mispr.* for exemplified) under seal, and offered it to a clerk to read it.

**Exempt** (egzempt), *ppl. a. and sb.* [a. Fr. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, ad. L. *exemptus*, pa. *ppl.* of *eximere* to take out, *f. ex-* out + *emere* to take.]

A. *ppl. and adj.*

1. With distinctly *ppl.* sense: = *exempted* pa. *ppl.* and *ppl. adj.*

a. Taken away, removed from; abolished. *Obs. exc. arch.* †b. = *EXCEPTED*; also *exempt case*; cf. *EXCEPTED. Obs.* †c. Cut off, debarred, excluded. *Obs.* †d. Removed from (out of) allegiance, liability, or obligation to. *Obs.*

The *ppl.* may have been referred variously to the Eng. vbs. *exime, exempt*, or have been employed in direct imitation of the use of L. *exemptus*.

a. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* n. vii. 60 Pe soule . . . beyng in heuene releiseth but it is exempt from alle erlyly jinges. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 46 They . . . be cleane quiet and exempte out of the bondes and daunger to Gods commandement. a. 1531 *DONNE 6 Sermon* i. (1634) 18 Men appropriated to God, men exempt out of the world. 1607 *DRYDEN Envid* vii. 287 When exempt from Mortal Earth. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr. Manse* 125 Blessed Sleep! in which exempt from our tired Selves long hours we lie.

b. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 The cours syng in alle is hole enient, And in no wise list not be exempte. 1679 *DRYDEN & LEE Edifins* 15 Hear then this dreadful imprecation; hear it: 'Tis lay'd on all; not any one exempt. 1705

*STANHOPE Paraphr.* IV. 572 These are very rare and exempt cases. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 281 With regard even to these exempt cases.

c. c. 1450 *Castle Hld. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3712 My teching eftir my disesse Sall not be had in contempt, Na all' oute of doying all exempt. c. 1450 *LONGELICH Graill* l. 562 In Wanbore weren they falle, and exempt from graces alle. c. 1500 *Melhusen* 8 Whens may be such a fayr . . . lady . . . exempt and unpurveyed of felawship. 1580 *LUTTON Sigilla* 111 Judges that favour falshood shall be exempt from Gods presence. 1598-9 *E. FORD Parisius* i. (1661) 49 Being exempt from the clear light of the sun.

d. c. 1580 *WULFIR Sel. Wks.* III. 351 *bei* [priests] ben exempt to Goddis lawe by privileges hat bei have getun. a. 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 209 Alle thyng must obeye to Goddys lokt, Out of his myght is non exempt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Y saw hym . . . exempte and deluyeryd from al peynys. 1512-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 [They] have been exempt and discharged from all offices and businesse. 1538 *STARKEY England* n. iii. 205, I wold have no officer of cyte nor towne to be exempt from theyr authority. 1652 *DAVENANT Gondibert* i. iv. ii, Lands exempt from Nature's law.

†2. Picked out, choice, select. *Obs.*

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ix. 604 Of whose faire sexe, we come to offer seauen, The most exempt for excellence.

†3. Not subject to a superior authority; independent. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, Exempt or privileged by the kinges charter, *exemptus*. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Absn.* n. 8 Is the lande diuided into shires, counties, precincts, and severall exempt liberties? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 73 The Locri, surnamed *Ozole*, free states and exempt. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 133 The wife of the King of England is an exempt person from the King, and is capable of lands. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 113 The Tea-Table is a Place which seems to prescribe for an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense.

b. *esp.* of a monastery or other religious found-dation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1460 *CARLVE Chron.* 261 William bishop of Canttisbury . . . gat . . . bulles for the Court to have 1111d. of the pound, both of exempt [cherchis] and not exempt. 1525 (title), The Boke of Comfort . . . Enprinted in the Exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Densbyre. 1621 *AMP. ABBOT in Fortesc. Papers* 165 The Churche of Westminster being an exempt and privileged place. 1726 *AVLIEFF Parerg.* 23 An Abbot cannot without the Knowledge and Advice of his Convent, subject an Exempt Monastery to any Person. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Ab.* vi. 516 The Primate . . . preferred to avoid the question of the exempt jurisdiction of Westminster.

4. Freed from allegiance or liability to; not subject to the control or influence of.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* n. 318 To live exempt From Heav'n's high Jurisdiction. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xli. II. 11 There were some people exempt from their [feudal] power. 1850 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) v. lxiii. 211 There is no European country in which ecclesiastical societies are exempt from civic control. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 117 The old builders neither were infallible, nor are exempt from criticism.

5. Not liable to suffering, hardship, or inconvenience †of, from; not exposed or subject to: a. danger, disease, or evil of any kind.

a. 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1116 This worldes power and riche abundance Of drede of perille never ben exempte. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* viii. (1890) 35 To kepe hir cyte and the cytezens unhurt and exempt from oppressyons. a. 1637 *B. JONSON (J.)*, To . . . live exempt From all the nets that thou canst spread. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Garb.* (1675) 199 Where they may be exempt from the frost. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 4 72 Exempt from the Passions with which others are tormented. 1759 *J. MILLS Duhamel's Husb.* n. ii. (1762) 241, I did not see any one field exempt from this distemper. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 393 They whom Christ loves are no more exempt than others from their share of earthly trouble and anguish.

b. a charge, duty, payment, tax, etc.

1471 *RIFLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 108 Exempt from Claustral observance. 1517 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 212 Those Surgeons which be exempt from Al-manner officers, enquestes & waches. 1555 *FARDE Facions* i. v. 62 This sorte of menne is privileged, and exempte from all maner of charges. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 432 These . . . lived exempt from all public concerns and duties. 1853 *STROQUER Mill. Encycl.* s. v., Men of a certain age are exempted from serving in the militia. 1871 *MOLLEV Voltaire* (1886) 75 A man because he is a noble or a priest was not exempt from paying certain taxes.

6. Unsullied, unaffected by; clear, free from (a defect, flaw, stain, weakness).

1586 *A. DAV Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 8 These . . . being utterly exempt from any weight or gravity at all, are rightly termed . . . familiar letters. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* viii. 435 Hector . . . led to a place, pure and exempt from blood, The Trojan forces. a. 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. aeg.* *Woman* Wks. 1730 l. 57 Celia alone's exempt from all these crimes. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 136 From custom's evil taint exempt and pure. 1875 *SCHWENNER Lect. Gek. Test.* 6 Not exempt from the common failings of humanity.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* An exempted person; *esp.* one relieved from performance of a duty, payment of a tax, etc. 1846 *PRESCOTT Ford. & Is.* II. ii. 315 The only legal exemptions [from this military service] were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. 1850 *EMERSON Cond.* *Life* ix. 184 To point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exempts. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xlvii. 518 Old men . . . who were exempts, except in case of immediate danger to the town.

2. *Ecdl.* A person or religious establishment not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop. Cf. A.

3 b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1532 *R. BOWER in Strype Ecdl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 Reformators of divers orders of religion . . . as well exempts as not

exempts. 1577 *HARRISON England* n. ii. (1877) i. 42 Though it [the archdeaconry of S. Albons] be under the Bishop of London for visitations & synods, yet is it otherwise reputed as member of the see of Lincoln, and therefore worthily called an exempt. 1706 *tr. Dufif's Ecdl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xxi. 377 The Holidays . . . shall also be observed by all Regulars, even Exempts.

†3. In the French army: a. An inferior cavalry officer who commanded in the absence of the captain and lieutenant, and was exempt from ordinary military duty. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1670 *COTTON Esperion* n. viii. 347 Mazure, and du Lion Exempt of her Guards. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38223 Our Men took an Exempt of the Life-Guard. 1751 *SNOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 83 A file of musketeers commanded by an Exempt [in Paris]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 641 Three exempts of the guards. 1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.*

†b. A French police officer. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Originally, a sub-officer of the mounted police (*marche-chasse*) corresponding in rank and function to the 'exempt' of the cavalry.

1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* i. 34 The Provost Mareschal . . . hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, etc. 1772 *Birmingham Courtef.* I. 240 In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives. 1840 *THACKERAY Par. Sk. Bk.* (1867) 115 He slipped through the exempts, quite unsuspected.

4. In the English army †a. after Fr. usage: A sub-officer of cavalry. *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), An Exempt*, a Life-Guard . . . free from Duty. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1739 *LADY HARTFORD Cour.* (1806) I. 116 An exempt in my Lord's Troop.

b. One of the four officers who in turn command the Yeomen of the Guard in the absence of their superior officers. Now more commonly *EXON*, q. v. 1700 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 711 Mr. Dormer is made exempt of the yeomen of the guards in the room of Mr. Uphill. 1717 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* v. One of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards. 1844 *W. J. THOMAS Bk. of Court* (ed. 2) 370 The Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer who sleeps at St. James's, as Commandant of the Yeomen on duty.

**Exempt** (egzempt), *v. pa. pplc.* 5-6 exempt.

[ad. Fr. *exempter, f. exempt* adj.; see *prec.*]

†1. *trans.* To take out or away; to put far away, remove, cut off. *Const. from, out of. Obs.* 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 39 Exempted from Sathan, to lyve for ever with Christe our Saviour. 1563 *HOMILIES II. Right Use Church* n. (1859) 165 They . . . were exempted and banished (as it were) from the house of the Lord. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 97 He hist: for nature now had cleane exempt All other speech. 1589 *GREENE Arcadia* (1616) 40 He exempt them [flowers] all from my smell. 1595 *R. JOHNSON 7 Champions* n. v. (1608) 4 The Emperours only daughter . . . exempted herselfe from all company. 1599 *A. M. tr. Godelouet's Bk. Playe* 41 The payne will totally be exempted, and abolished. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 267 Being once exempted from my sight.

†b. To single out, select. *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 139 For theyr vertue they scholde . . . from the comyn pepul, as hyt were, exemptyd. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Matt.* i. 22 She exempted out of the sorte and order of common women, was chosen. 1648 *MILTON Sam. xiii.* To *H. Lutes*, Thy worth and skill exempts thee from the throng.

†2. To take away or omit (from a category or enumeration); to except. *Const. from, out of*; rarely with double *obj.* Also in the pa. *ppl.* in concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = *EXCEPT* 3 b; and in the pr. *ppl.* used *absol.* as quasi-*prep.*; = *EXCEPTING prep.* A. 1. *Obs.*

1548 *GEST PR. Masse* 120 Praying to Christ at the masse, hys supper or els where, heaven exempted. 1571 *FORTESCUE Forest Hist.* 5 A small matter is it in niene hundred or a thousande yeeres to exempte twentie or thirte. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 129 S. John . . . doth not exempt himselfe out of the samenumber. 1588 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 53 The ordering wherof [except in Letters *Excusatorie* and *Defensorie*] is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1604 *HOOKER Ecdl. Pol. Pref.* viii. § 9 Their error exempted [ad. 1594, excepted] they seemed otherwise right good men. 1605 *GLANVILL Septs. Sci.* ix. 47 While all complain of Ignorance and Error, every one exempts himself. 1731 *Lett. from Fog's Foul.* (1732) II. 286 Invited . . . by all Ranks . . . not exempting even a Branch of the Royal Family.

†3. To debar, exclude from the enjoyment of or participation in something. *Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 101 b. They . . . exempted brybers from bearynge rule in the commune weale. 1599 *NORRIS Pintharch, Aguilanus* 670 Them selues like [Thebans] onely exempted from treatie of peace. 1669 *H. MORE Dial. Dial.* l. xxxv. (1677) 78 Cogitation is . . . exempted or pre-cinded from all Extension. 1689 *EVELYN Mem.* (1837) II. 311 The Convention . . . exempt the Duke of Hanover from the succession to the Crown.

4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immunity or freedom from a liability to which others are subject: a. from (the payment of) a fine, tax, etc. Also *const. of, simply, and absol.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 Every citizen and Burgeys wothfourth shal pay at every taske, vigillie, lones . . . except certeyn perones that . . . be exempted. 1467-7 *Act 12 Hen VII.* c. 13 § 1 Tounes and places . . . exempted or discharged of payment to touche xxviii. 1573 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Eximere de vectigalibus*, to exempt from paying tribute. 1705 *AK. BURTON Coiner* 279 Valentinian . . . exempted them [Maureri] from all Taxac. 1855 *THACKERAY Newsom* i. 149 When did . . . his bailiff exempt from the rent? 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 165 Overtowns were exempted . . . from . . . customs dues.



b. from (the control of) laws, (obedience to) an authority.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 28 Why have ye exempt you from our kings lawes. 1530 PALSGR. 541/2 Many abbayes be exempted from their byshoppe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 25 King Kenulphus . . . had power to exempt this Abbot from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 160 Those high churchmen . . . were desirous of exempting the mitre from all subjection to the crown. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthius* II. (1867) 33 The religious emotions are exempted from this general law.

c. from pain, penalty, suffering, or inconvenience; also, from a defect, weakness, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 Fortune hath exempte the fro the anguysshes that I suffre. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 195 Ye cursednesse of old Adam, from which we are exempted by Christ. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 The course of exempting men from prosecution, by dissolving of parliaments. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* ix. 330 Our Saviour's own Disciples were not exempted from the common Error. 1707 CURTIS. in *Husb. & Gard.* 218 A Delay from which we are exempted by our new Method. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 Clergy who committed felony were no longer exempted from the penalties of their crimes.

d. from a burden, duty, or obligation, a burdensome state or condition.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edward the thirdd . . . by his honourable chartres exempted the saide maires, to . . . feche their saide charges at the castell Yate. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. xxxiii.* 16 Kings and Tyrants . . . being exempted from the comon lot, seeme to themselves to beout of danger of gunshot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.). The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 39 Living constantly in the country he could not be exempted from administering justice among them. 1703 MAUNORELL *Journ.* 469. (1732) 128 The Beast . . . has the privilege to be exempted from all other Burdens ever after. 1718 LANY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. II. 70 The quarantine, from which nobody is exempted. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. 345 The Copts . . . are exempted from military service. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 36 A conscription . . . pressing with its utmost severity on certain classes of the population, and exempting others.

**Exempted** (egze'mptd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *†a.* Withdrawn from care; unburdened. Of a soul: Withdrawn from the body; separate. *†b.* = EXCEPTED. *c.* To whom immunity (from punishment, burdens, or obligations) has been granted.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76 In braue loue and fortunes art, There is not anything lesse sure Then such a free exempted hart. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Finn. Orat. Q. Eliz.*, If exempted soules may be subject to passions. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obd.* § 17 Whether obedience to the supreme power be not one of those exempted cases. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 418 With tim'rous awe From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* 1842 I. 199 The abuses have been full as great . . . in the exempted as in the punished.

**†Exemptible**. *Obs.* [f. EXEMPT *v.* + -IBLE.] *a.* Capable of being exempted. *b.* That may be easily removed; = next.

1611 CORGR. *Exemptible*, Exemptible; loose, free, quit, privileged. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exemptible*, which may be easily taken away.

**Exemptile** (egze'mptil), *a.* [ad. late L. *exemptilis*, f. *eximire*: see EXEMPT *a.*] That may be taken out, removable.

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 352 Jupiter . . . gave her [Lamia] exemptile eyes that might be taken in and out at her own pleasure. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 488 A Money-Counter . . . should have many exemptile boxes in its anticp part. 1832 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 137 He withheld the pay and provisions of his mercenaries on the exemptile days (ἐξαιρούμενοι ἡμέραι).

**Exemption** (egze'mpʃən). *Forms:* 4-5 exemption, -coun, (6 -tious), 6- exemption. [a. Fr. *exemption*, ad. L. *exemption-em*, n. of action f. *eximire* to EXEMPT.] The action of exempting; the state of being exempted.

*†1. a.* The action of taking out or away; the state of being taken out or away. *b.* Exemption, exclusion from an enumeration, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 44 By death of Christ, the Law was in exemption. 1610 GUILTMAN *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 42 Adumbration or Transparency is a cleere exemption of the substance of the charge.

b. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 This exemption . . . ys to be gyven to the dygnitey of presthood. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. in. 70 The Cardinals should be chosen out of all the Provinces . . . without exemption of any.

2. The action of exempting, or the state of being exempted (see EXEMPT *v.* 4) from a liability, obligation, penalty, law, or authority; freeing, freedom; an instance of the same, an immunity.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 93 He schal geten a priuilege or exemption . . . for his gold sent & spendat at rome. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 5 This acte of adnallacion . . . of exemptions of payment or collection of dismes. 1578 GUIDE & GODD. *Bull.* 77 Our tungs hes an exemption. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 We take Liberty, for an exemption from Lawes. 1656 BRANHAM *Replie* iv. 189 King Henries exemption of himself from all spiritual jurisdiction. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 115 Thy great Father . . . requires Glory from all men . . . no exemption. 1705 BURNET *Oven Time* v. (1734) II. 158 An exemption for twenty one years from all Taxes and Customs. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* v. 262 Genius . . . pleads exemption from the laws of sense. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* s. v. A writ of exemption, or of ease, to be quit of serving on juries, and all public service. 1825 BENTHAM

*Ration. Rew.* 14 An exemption from punishment already incurred, is a pardon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 172 Some [boroughs] bought charters of exemption from the troublesome privilege [of sending burgesses to parliament].

*b. spec.* A privilege by which persons or places are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and immediately subjected to the Holy See' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1460 CARPRAVE *Chron.* 167 There was the Provincial of the ordre alleging for him here exemption. 1661 BRANHAM *Just. Vind.* 145 He complains . . . of the exemption of Abbats from their Bishops. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The first exemptions granted to monks were only for the liberty of electing their abbot, independently on the bishop. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 7 He protests especially against exemptions.

3. Freedom, immunity from a defect, disadvantage, or weakness.

a. 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. (1671) 53 Humane frailty from which the holiest and most learned men cannot plead Exemption. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 The Men who value themselves most on their Exemption from the Pedantry of Colleges. 1784 COCKER Task i. 404 Even age itself seems privileged in them With clear exemption from its own defects. 1842 H. ROGERS *Intro. Burke's Wks.* I. 7 A tolerable exemption from faults . . . will generally be their highest merit. 1853 KANE *Griunell Exped.* xxiv. (1856) 199 Water free from ice; the exemption being due to the island . . . acting as a barrier. 1884 Q. Rev. Apr. 350 A singular exemption from the ferocious forms of life.

*†4. concr.* (see quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

a. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., Pomærium is a certain space about the walls of the City or Towne . . . where 'tis not lawfull to plough, build houses, or inhabit . . . termed the territorie, or exemption.

**†Exemptious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *exempti-* (see EXEMPT *v.*) + -ITIOUS.] Capable of being taken out; separable.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. (1713) 50 If Motion were a thing that was loose or exemptitious from Matter.

**Exemptive** (egze'mptiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to procure exemption (from guilt or punishment).

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 To disprove the commission of the crime . . . by proving the existence of some . . . exemptive circumstance.

**Exen**, *obs. form of oxen*: see Ox.

**Exencephalus** (eksense'fálŭs). Pl. *exencephali*. [mod. L. *exencephalus*; f. Gr. *ἐξ* out + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] 'I. G. St. Hillaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Exenterate** (eksen'térēt), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *exenterātus*, pa. pp. of *exenterāre*: see next.] = EXENTERATED.

1835 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* VI. 280 The pig . . . which . . . was not yet bacon . . . scalded, exenterate and hardly yet cold. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 2010 A soldier bee That yields his life exenterate with the stroke O' the sting that saves the hive.

**Exenterate** (eksen'térēt), *v.* Also 7 *exenterat*. [f. L. *exenterāt-* (*exenterāt-*) pp. stem of *exenterāre* (*exenterāre*), f. *ex-* out + Gr. *ἐντερον* intestine. Cf. Gr. *ἐγερπεῖν* (v.).

*1. trans.* To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate, disembowel. *Obs.* in literal sense.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xv. § 3 (R.) In this beastly carving of humane bodies . . . sometimes exenterating women. 1630 DOWNE *Sermon* xxv. 246 Such bodies as were exenterated and embowelled and then . . . plastered about with spices and gums. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 136 Nor doe they [tosses] containe . . . urinary parts . . . as may appeare unto any that exenterats or dissects them. a. 1667 AUDREY *Life Bacon* in *Lett. Emiliu. Perssons* (1813) II. 227 They went into a poore woman's house . . . and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

*fig.* 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrensis* 37 Summon the world, exenterate old stories. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 Great God I . . . Who justly dost exenterate with shame All Enemies to Thee. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 337 A boxful of papers . . . which I have to read and exenterate. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 535 Exenterating itself of its own better soul.

*†2.* To take out (the bowels or internal parts).

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The reins [of an Ape] exenterated, bruised and put into new pure wine. 1609 B. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 68 A Carriously Curie, entering her Tombe, and exenterating her very bowels to stanch his rage.

*trans.* 1612 J. COTTON *Dang. Pract. Physic* II. i. 88 They unlawfully exenterate and eat out the bowels of poore mens purses. 1623 MABER tr. *Alemail's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 212 It [riches] exenterates and pulls out the very bowels from the profoundest parts of the earth.

Hence *Ex-enterated* *pp. a.*, deprived of entrails, disembowelled; also *fig.* *Ex-enterating* *vb. sb.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 88 Exenterated animals . . . are stuffed with medicamentall things. 1663 FLAGELLUM or O. *Cromwell* (1671) 17 The Kingdom had one Viper more fostered to the exenterating of her bowels. 1827 HARE *Guzman* (1829) 147 Exenterated rumbergers and eviscerated logicians. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two J.* v. Ago I. 60 Fragments of exenterated minds (belonging to the order Pisces).

**Exenteration** (eksen'térēt'fən). [as if ad. L. *\*exenteration-em*, n. of action f. *exenterāre*: see EXENTERATE.]

1. The action or process of exenterating or taking out the entrails.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 Upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Emballing* 121 If we can arrive at this Perfection, without Exenteration or Incision. 1823 MOORE *Rhyme on Road* Intro. 59 A hero . . . wrote . . . mid all the pains And horrors of exenteration, Nine charming odes. 1884 CORNH. *Mag.* July 69 There is no exenteration, no steeping in palm-wine. 1888 LAMAR *Charac. Dram. Writers Wks.* 531 A faint bodily image of this . . . exenteration of the inmost mind. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xix. There is self-exenteration enough and to spare in my story.

2. The condition of being devoid of entrails.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 633 A lankness of figure that de. noted almost utter exenteration.

**Exenteritis** (eks'entér'it'is). *Path.* [f. *Ex-pref.* + ENTERITIS.] 'Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG.

**Exept**, *obs. form of EXCEPT.*

**†Exequation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exequiatio-em*, f. *exequiare* to make equal, f. *ex-* (see EX-pref.) + *agui-us* EQUAL.] The state of being exactly equal.

1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 138 The union is not by way of exequation, or equipatency.

**Exequatur** (eks'ekw'atŭr). [a. L. *exequiatur* he may perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi* (see EXECUTE).]

1. An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his power.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 498 There shall be delivered to them . . . the Exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions. 1846 KENT *Comm.* 43 If any consul be guilty of illegal or improper conduct, he is liable to have his exequatur . . . revoked. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May, The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the Exequatur for the Chinese Consuls.

2. An authorization granted by a temporal sovereign for the exercise of episcopal functions under Papal authority, or for the publication of Papal bulls. Hence, the right of insisting on the necessity of such authorization.

1859 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* III. 365 The councils in those states . . . refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequatur. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. The Roman Pontiff . . . allows Italian bishops . . . to apply for the exequatur to the sovereign . . . as the *de facto* occupant of power.

**†Exequent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exequient-em*, pr. pp. of *exequi* to EXECUTE.] That executes.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bk. Ely* II. ix. 359 Dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

**Exequial** (eks'ekw'ial), *a.* [ad. L. *exequialis* (*exsequialis*), f. *ex'sequi* to see EXEQUY.] Of or pertaining to a funeral.

1613 J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxix. 2 The manner of our burial, the exequial pomp, etc. 1725-6 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 108 Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims Heroic prizes and exequial games. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scriblerian* iv. 16 Rites exequial (must) grace his honour'd tomb. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 194 The last book of the Iliad . . . has supplied a great part of the exequial diction. 1866 F. HALL in Wilson *Vishnu Purāna* III. 120 note, The former term imports undeserving of exequial offerings.

**†Exequious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *exequi-w* + -OUS.] = prec.

1603 DRAYTON *Wars* II. lxiii. Build the funeral-pile, Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire.

**Exequy** (eks'ekw'iy), now always in pl. *exequies* eks'ekw'iz). *Forms:* a. *sing.* 5-7 exequie, -y, exquie. *†b.* pl. (4 exequies, exquwys, exquies) 6 exequies, 4- exequies. [a. OF. *exequies*, *exequies* = Pr. *ex'sequias*, a. L. *ex'sequiū*, acc. of *exsequia* pl., lit. 'train of followers', f. *exsequi* to follow out, follow to the grave (see EXECUTE). The OF. word, on adoption into English, was treated partly as a sing. (cf. pl. form *exequies*), and partly as a pl.; from the latter of which the sing. *exequy* was afterwards developed.]

Funeral rites; funeral ceremony; occas. in sense of 'funeral train' or 'bier'.

*†a. sing.*; with *pl.* in sense 'funerals'. *Obs.* 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 74 þay schal fynden iij torches, flor to brenne . . . at exequies of eury brothir and sistir þat dies. c. 1400 *Ap. Loll.* 50 For sepulture, or exequies, diriges of be dead . . . or other sacraments. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 He was borne to church and his exequye doon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidaue's Comm.* 210 At this Obite or Exequie was his wyfe. 1602 *Return* fr. *Pariss.* s. i. (Arb.) 11 Carelesse care to prevent his exequy, Scarce deigning to shut vp his dying eye. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 179 Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spayne.

*b. pl.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* iii. 31 Kittith soure clothis, and beth gird with sackis, and welthe heere the exequies [1388 heersis, ether dirige] of Abner. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. 469 Estyre þa exquwys als fast Til Lwvdyñ þis ilk Rycharþ pal. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 282 Xij pore meen . . . to holde xij torches abowte myn herse . . . during the exequies and masse of my beryng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 The which body . . . was layed with solemne Exequies in a fayre Chest made of Stone. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 A father following the exequies of his sonne. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 37 Exequies to the Dead will but require Seven daies. 1700 DAVEN *Fahler, Sigismunda* & G. 661 There yet remained thy funeral exequies. 1771

*Antiq. Scrisib.* 182 If [the Choral Bishop] died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poems, Midn. Lamp*, Thou wilt not die until the morrow bright Has seen thy exequies. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece IV. xxvii. 272* The festival of Adonis, was celebrated with the representation of funeral exequies. \* An alleged senescence, 'a funeral ode', has been wrongly inferred from the title of a poem 'The Exequy' in *Sp. H. King Poems* (1657) 52.

† **Exerce**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* In 6 exerceo. [f. next.] Exercise.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prot.* 9 Throught sic exerce, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruptit humours.

† **Exerce**, *v.*; chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 exerceo, 5-6 exerceo, 6 exerceo, 5- exerceo. [a. OF. *exercer*, ad. L. *exercere*; see EXERCISE sb.]

1. *trans.* To set in motion; to give play to (anger); to display (wisdom); = EXERCISE *v.* 1 b. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 84 Among the Britis for till exers their ire; The enterit in baith with blude and fyre. 1578 *Gude & Godli Ball.* (1868) 85 The just mannis mouth exers sapience.

2. To give employment to (a person); to employ with a view to improvement; to discipline, train. *Const. in.* Also *absol.* of a thing: To keep employed or busy; = EXERCISE *v.* 2 and 4.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. vii. (1561) 234a, Certes all thyng that exerceit or corrigith it profitith. 1548 *Compl. Scot. Prot.* 9 He statut an ordinance til exerce his propir childr and the jong princis. 1584 *T. HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* (1608) 696 The honie bees Exerce themselves on budde of sweetest trees. 1585 *Jas. I. Etr. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The bookes of Troy .i. Exerce but cease thy tounge and eke thy pen. 1590 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 In handling of weaponis exerce thame.

3. To carry on, carry out, perform (deeds, trades, etc.); to put in force, wield (power, right, etc.); to fulfil (a duty), fulfil the duties of (an office). Cf. EXERCISE *v.* 5. Also *intr.* to serve (as a soldier).

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. vi. 52 But wher shall men fynde any man pat may exerce or haunte any ryt vpon an oþer man but only vpon his body. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 Por to use and exerce the werkys of thair saumet. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 479f He had .i. exerceo . . the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshopps court of Tryguyter. 1543 *Doucias' Eneid* viii. viii. 147 To exers under the, And lenne the fute of kyngholde cheulrye. 1528 *LUXEMBOURG Dragma* 1074 Be exampilly to thy peple all, Exersing vertuous deid's honorably. 1588 A. Kise tr. *Canisins' Catech.* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the ryght hand of the power of god, exersing equal power with o' father. 1639 *SPRINGSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1851) 196 The Justice Aires . . . were exerce with much rigour. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1690f The Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church. . . as it was exerce by the Apostles. 1707 *Dk. Athol. in Vulpine* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights.

Hence **Exerced** *pp. a.*, in scholastic phrase **exercet act** (= 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *pp. a.*)

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 293 Figures and tropes . . in their *actu signato* . . somewhat harsh and scabrous, yet in their exerceed act, etc.

† **Exercent**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercentem*, pr. pple. of *exercere* to EXERCISE.]

*A. adj.* That is actively exercising the duties of his calling or profession, or the characteristic functions of his office. Said *esp.* of an advocate: That is practising his profession, in practice.

1643 *OWEN Furilion turned Jesuit* 45 The Tyrant excent. . . a Prince, that doth willfully dissolve all, or the chiefest contracts of the Common-wealth. 1720 *STRYVE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxiv. 172f The Doctors Excent in these courts in the year 1604 being forty four. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 56 The Judge may oblige every excent Advocate to give his Patronage and Assistance unto a Litigant in Distress for want of an Advocat. [1857 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict. c. 77*, § 116 'The College of Doctors of Law excent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts', incorporated under that style. 22nd June 8 Geo. III.]

*B. sb.* One who exercises or follows a profession. 1720 *STRYVE Stow's Surv.* I. i. xxiv. 155f Anno 1585 the doctors then inhabiting the Commons and Excents in these courts were . . but sixteen or seventeen in all.

**Exercisable** (ek'saisəzəbəl), *a.* Also 8-9 exercisable, 8-ible. [f. next + -ABLE.] Of an office, power, right, etc.: Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.

1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* ii. ii. 170 Not only Lands, and other corporeal Inheritances, . . but also all Inheritances . . annexed to or exercisable within the same. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. iii. 20 Exercisable within the same. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 127 Judicial offices . . are only exercisable by persons of skill and capacity. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 38 Spiritual powers which are exercisable in all parts of the world.

**Exercise** (ek'saisiz), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 exerceo, -cyse, -sise, -sice, 5-6 exerceo, 6 Sc. exerceis(s), -cyiss, exercise, 4- exercise. [ME. *exercise*, a. OF. *exercice* = Pr. *exerciti*, *exercit*; = L. *exercitium*, f. *exercere* to keep at work, busy, employ, practise, train (cf. EXERCISE *v.*), f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *arce* to shut up, restrain.

The etymological notion of *exercere* is obscure: it is often regarded as having meant primarily 'to drive forth (tillage beasts)', and hence 'to employ, set to work'.]

1. The action of employing in its appropriate activity, (an organ, a faculty, or power) of giving practical effect to (a right), of exerting (influence or VOL. III.

authority); the state or condition of being in active operation.

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iii. 5, I raise fra ded til lyf fra ydelnes til exerce in godis seruys. 1668 *SHAKS. Per.* i. liv. 38 These mouths . . are now starv'd for want of exercise. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 331 Thou shalt not suffer me . . to continue without exercise, or power of exercising my vital faculty. 1698-9 *LUDLOW Mem.* (1751) I. 246 Whether the House of Commons should take advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power? 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 46 Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue. 1792 *Anecd. IV. Pitt* II. xxix. 129 The exercise of this, their constitutional right, of giving . . their own money. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxii, A large mouthful, which required the exercise of both jaws at once. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 107 Godlike exercise Of influence benign. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* i. (1877) I. 7 The one condition under which all powers . . are developed is exercise. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* P. 164 That exercise of soul which lies in full obedience. 1890 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735f Such a matter as this is not one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

*b.* The use of or method of using (a weapon). 1490 *CANTON Eneidos* xv. 50 The exerceise of armes is dyscontinued. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eronema* 161 Nerves hardened with the continual exercise of the sling. 1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* ii. 57 The Exercise of the Pike. 1685 *Abstridg. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 3 The Officer must first command silence, and then proceed to the Exercise of the Musquet.

† 2. Habitual occupation or employment; customary practice. To make it one's exercise: to make it one's employment. *Obs.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moris's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 149 Thinking felicitie after this life to be gotten by . . good exercises. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 85 Hunting was his daily Exercise. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. 581 So he makes it his exercise to torment and murder all whom he suspecteth. 1668 in T. W. MARSH *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* vii. 57 This is none of the Quakers exercise. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* i. ii, His Exercise by Day and Night To search his Soul, converting Word.

3. The practice (of virtues or vices); the habitual carrying out (of any particular kind of conduct); the practice or fulfilment of the duties (of a profession, office, etc.); the execution of (functions).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 19 Upon the nature of this vice, Of custome and of exercise. A tale . . I shall reheere. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 l. 32 He may putte hem from exerceise and occupation of the Kinges service. 1538 *STARKEY Eng. land* ii. ii. 187 Abbeys and monasteries for the exerceise of a monastical trades. 1552 *HULOET, Exerceise of marchandise, negotiatio.* 1594 *HOOKER Ecccl. Pol.* iv. xiv. (1611) 167 Suspence of iudgement and exerceise of charity were safer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 To defend private men in the exercise of several Trades. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 42 The exercise of cruelty is too frequently a concomitant of the acquisition of power. 1850 *MRS. JAMSON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 332 After some years spent in the exercise of every virtue. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 A. larger exercise both of concert and secrecy.

4. The practice and performance of rites and ceremonies, worship, etc.; the right or permission to celebrate the observances (of a religion). † Formerly also *ellipt.* = 'exercise of worship'. Cf. 10.

1658 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 49 The Emperours brother Mathias . . granted the Exercise of the Confession of Aurbourgh, throughout all Austria. *Ibid.* 64, He . . re-established the Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion. *Ibid.* 222 The King hath lost seven Provinces, and the said Church, her exercise. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* 508 [Lewis] refused even those of the Church of England . . the public Exercise of their Religion. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 92 The exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people.

† 5. The action or process of training or drilling scholars, troops, etc.; an instance of this. *Const. of. Camp of exercise:* a camp established for the purpose of training troops. *Obs.*

1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H. Now will we speake of his laudable exercises of them that came to hym. 1538 *STARKEY Eng. land* i. i. 161 A comyn place appoyntyd to the exerceise of vthe. 1685 *Abstridg. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 25 The Exercise of Horse consists in fewer Words of Command, then that of Foot. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s. v. *Camp*, A Camp of peace and exercise.

† *b.* The action of working the ground (after L.). 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 143 He with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil [tr. *exercet tellurum*].

6. Practice for the sake of training or improvement, either bodily, mental, or spiritual.

1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 14 A saule pat haues . . by gastely exerceise ouercome and dystroyed concupescens and passions. 1483 *CANTON Cato Bk.* For by the same playe one may doo his exerceise. 1509 *ISSER Fum. Sermon* *Class. Richmond Wks.* 292 For her exerceise . . she dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of the Frenshe into Englysshe. 1575 *RECORDE Whetst.* F. ij. b, Exercise is the beste instrument in learning. 1570 *Short Sum 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 5 Reiders fnd unablill, efter thair zeiris exerceis, for the ministris. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 8 b, In the drawing of a line . . he meant a continual exercise to perfection. 1725-6 *Pope Odys.* viii. 201 Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim a post of honour. 1845 *STOCKER Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 12 An army of exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier. 1853- *Mil. Encycl.*, Exercise, the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which are essential to the perfection of a soldier, and the rendering him fit for service.

† *b.* Acquired skill. *Obs.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 98 Hee . . gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence.

*c.* Disciplinary suffering, 'trial'; an instance of this. Also, a state of distress or anxiety, a painful mental struggle. Now rare.

1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1100 For our exercise, With sharpe scourges of aduersitee, to be bete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 l. h, Gostlylly exerceise, or mortificacyon of the senes. 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 20 Apr. (Carlyle), The exercise that hath bene upon me these three or four days. a. 1662 D. DICKSON in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. (title), The heaviest exercise we can imagine possible for a saint. a. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 31 For I presently saw, it would bring a very great exercise upon me. 1861 *MRS. STOWE Pearl Orr's Isl.* 26 These 'ere forty years that I've been round . . tendin' funerals I've watched people's exercises.

7. Exertion of the muscles, limbs, and bodily powers, regarded with reference to its effect on the subject; *esp.* such exertion undertaken with a view to the maintenance or improvement of health. Often with modifying words, as *carriage*-, *horse*-, *open air*-, *walking*-, etc., exercise.

1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 19 Attempre dyete was al hir phisik, And exercise and hertes suffiaunce. 1531 *Elvort Gov.* i. xvi, By exercise . . the health of man is preserved. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 299 Use not Exercise and a Spare Diet . . if much Exercise, then a Plentiful Diet. a. 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, The wise for cure on exercise depend. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 261 Violent Exercise or Labour produeth this Effect. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. to Mr. Thrale* 23 June, Exercise is labour used only while it produces pleasure. 1805-7 *J. BERNERSO Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xvi, To work in your garden for the sake of exercise. 1865 *HAUDY Horse Bk.* 32 Two hours' daily exercise at a fast walk will be enough to keep a hack fit for his work.

8. A task prescribed or performed for the sake of attaining proficiency, for training either body or mind, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency or skill.

*a. gen.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Ep.* 356 As well in bodilie exercises as in the also that belong unto the minde. 1655 *WATSON Angler* (ed. 2) 23 What more manly exercise then hunting the Wild-Boare? 1662 *STILLINGFEL Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 5 The exercises of those who were educated in these Schools of the Prophets, were instructions in the Law. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 18 It is truly a most Christian exercise to extract a sentiment of piety from the works and the appearances of nature. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. § 6. 238 Of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste. *Mod.* The use of the sloping ladder is an improving exercise.

*b.* In *pl.* Military drill, athletics, field sports, dancing, etc. Also in *sing.* as a collective term, or in sense of 'a drill or parade'. Often with modifying words, as *bayonet*-, *caltass*-, *small arm*-, *sword*-, etc., exercise; also *manual exercise* (see *MANUAL*).

1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B. viij. b, The father of Marke Aurelee the emperor, had bene proutour in exerceyses [mistranslating *de exercitiis*]. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. 76 Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 4/2 [George Villiers] spent two or three years in . . learning the exercises of riding and dancing. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3104 Let them [able Bodied Men] repair to Captain Silver . . at his House . . or at the Exercise on Black-Heath. a. 1719 *ADDISON (J.)*, The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. Arg't, Then follow the exercises for the Poets, for tickling, vociferating, diving. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* i. xviii. 483 The exercises of the body prepared them for the fatigues of war. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 l. 197 The several companies were forming, and learning their exercise. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 199 As steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise.

*c.* As a University term: An academical declamation or disputation; a viva voce examination; a dissertation, musical composition, etc., required from candidates for degrees.

1553 *FOX in Latimer's Sermon & Rem.* (1845) p. x, After some continuance of exercises in other things, he gave himself to the study of divinity. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Life Rem.* Wks. (1660 to Never durst I appear in any of those Exercises of Scholarship [public Disputations]. 1701 *W. WOOLTON 11th. Reme. Marcus* i. 3 He . . obliged him to frequent the Lectures and Exercises of the Rhetoricians. 1705 *Addr. Univ. Oxf.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4086f The Exercise performed in our Theater on New-year's-Day. 1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xlii. (1754) 219 They have [at Oxford] long, tedious forms, which they call exercises, through which every candidate for a degree must pass. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 Noblemen are exempted from the public exercises for the degree. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 The exercise [a piece of Vocal Music] is to be performed in public, and a copy of it to be deposited in the Music School. *Ibid.* 58 Doing the Exercises [Disputations or exegetical Lectures] for one of the two [degree-] only.

*d.* A composition or translation written by pupils at school; a piece of music, a problem, etc., designed to afford practice to learners.

1612 *BINSLEY Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 Now those that write exercises, may take the opportunity of that time, to write them so faire as they can. 1712 *BURCELL Spect.* No. 337 8 A theme or copy of verses are the usual exercises. 1740 *J. CLARKE Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 34 The Scribling a few lines of Latin Exercise every Night. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 4, I. was furnished with exercises and instructed in my lessons by some kind patron. 1841 *J. T.*

HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 235 To prepare their exercises and lessons for the following day. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Anchester* I. xvii. 168 She began to sing her florid exercises.

e. A written composition; an essay, sermon, treatise.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 95 In my former Exercises, I did not teach you how to chuse, the Tools a Smith was to use. 1776 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Would the time and measure of this exercise permit. 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* viii. (R.), Having abundantly proved in our last exercise that, etc. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 8 These compositions do not rise much above, or sink much below, the ordinary level of such exercises.

†f. *coner.* The object of exercises; 'the sport'. 1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* i. 1. To be man, my lord, is to be but the exercise of cares in several shapes.

†g. A recreative employment, pastime. *rare.* 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 17 Thinking... to performe all things now, rather as an Exercise then as a Labour.

10. A religious observance. Cf. 4.

a. *gen. (sing. and pl.)* Also religious exercise's, exercises of devotion, religion, or worship.

1500-151 *Bk. Discl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 60 That exercise which St. Paul calls prophesying. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 41 Fasting, and Prayer, much Castigation, Exercise deuout. 1641 HUNDE *P. Brnen* xviii. 85 Constancy in maintaining all good exercises of Religion. 1644 DUNN. *Publ. Worship Ordinance* 2 In all exercises of the publique worship. 1771 SHILLER *Humph. Cl.* (1813) 167 He had assisted in Lady Griskin's, and several private houses, at exercises of devotion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 606 His followers... passed a great part of the day in religious exercises. 1858 FREEMAN *Norwic. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 168 Punctual in every exercise of devotion. 1869 PULLERS *Vesuv.* iii. 49 Producing great terror and much religious exercise. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 5 Locke... must have occasionally found these tedious, and doubtless lengthy, exercises [religious services at college] somewhat irksome.

b. An act of public worship. 1574 WHITFOUR *Def. Ausu.* ii. Wks. (1851) I. 197 The exercises of 'praying, singing of psalms, interpreting, and prophesying'. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Shee precise Hypocrite* (Arb.) 63 She... thinks the Week-day Exercises farre more edifying then the Sundayes. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 413 And squire thy untouth'd Aunt to an exercise. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 22 The main upholder of two famous Exercises. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 117 The 'exercises' lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

c. An act of preaching or prophesying; a discourse.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 112, I am in your debt, for your last Exercise. 1604 *Const. & Canons* Eccl. lxvii, Sermons, commonly termed by some Prophecies or Exercises, in market-towns, or other places. 1650 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 272 Having a mind to see what was doing among the Rebels... I went... and found one at exercise in the chapel. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* 30 When he closed his exercise, the people... seemed to say, etc. 1868 J. G. MIALD *Conveg. Yorksh.* 20 Prophesyings, or, as they were now [in 1603] called, 'Exercises'.

d. An act of private worship.

1592 GREENE *Art. Conny-catch.* iii. 11 They had said prayers, their evening exercise. 1663 *Flagellum*; or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 The Family was called together to prayers, at which Exercise... they continued long. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 299, I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman* xviii, That honest person was, according to his own account... engaged in the exercise of the evening. 1825 J. NEAL *Dro. Jonathan* v. 34 On a Saturday evening... after the 'exercises' have been finished... they fall into serious conversation.

e. Sc. The discussion of a passage of Scripture; a meeting of the Presbytery for holding such a discussion. *Exercise and Addition*: see quot. 1709.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 246 The word of God is... in the schulls exercise twelvie teicht. 1598 *Sc. Acts* Fas. VI (1814) 189 Exemit... fra all teiching in kirkis and congregations, except in exercissis and censuring of doctrine in exercissis. 1709 W. STEUART *Collect. & Observs.* 30 The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition; The Exercise gives the Coherence of the Text and Context, the Logical Division, etc. The Addition gives the Doctrinal Propositions or Truths. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 In 1658 the Presbytery of St. Andrews at their weekly meetings were proceeding through St. John's Gospel with an exercise and addition on every verse.

f. Hence the Presbytery itself.

1578 *Act Presb. Edin.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 407 The Brethren of the Exereyiss of Edinburgh band conuenit. 1612 *Sc. Acts* Fas. VI (1814) 499/1 The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith find the best means for repairing of the Kirk... to be, etc. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 Members of each presbytery, then styled 'the Exereyis'.

11. *attrib.* in exercise book, a blank book of the kind used in schools for the writing of exercises.

**Exercise** (ek'saiz), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [*prec. sb.*]

The vb. has taken the place of the obsolete EXERCE, and is thus the representative in sense of *L. exercere*, *Fr. exercer*, from which many of its uses are directly taken.]

1. *trans.* To put in action or motion.

†a. To put in operation, employ, use (an instrument, remedy, or any agency); to work (an animal). *Obs.*

1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Vpon the asse, which of no man had ben used nex exercised. 1590 *Servant F.* O. iii. iii. 53 Let us... our weak hands... teach The dreadful spear and shield to exercise. 1612 DRAVOX *Polyalb.* A some exercising their pipes, some singing

roundelais. 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Without the least other Preparation or Mixture exercised upon the Metal it self. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 489 Then exercise thy sturdy Steers to plough Betwix thy Vines. 1736 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. ii. 37 My Nurse gave me part of a Straw, which I exercised as a Pike. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The King's force should venture to exercise his Majesty's property freely. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xx. 66 When they quarrel they exercise a strait horn.

b. To employ, bring to bear, apply (power, skill); to make practical use of (a right or privilege).

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 578 Ther as he might his vertu exercised. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xvi. 27 Amri, & all that he dyd, and his power that he exercysed. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* t. x. (1611) 25 The Life is led most happily, wherein all virtue is exercised without impediment. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* i. 1. To... exercise that power Heaven has conferr'd upon me. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 162 That right of Punishing, which is exercised in every Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hunn. Und.* iv. xiv. 64 This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgement. 1711 E. FENTON *Ep. to Southwell* 11 Sculpture exercis'd her Skill... to make the Marble breathe. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chf. Attenen.* viii. (1852) 224 The Divine Being... exercises the right to forgive without any compensation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 394 An arbitrary power of imprisonment was still exercised by the Council. 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 77/1 The co-heiresses could have exercised the trust for sale.

2. To employ habitually, practise (a person); to busy. *Const. in.* (Now only *refl.* and *pass.*), with some notion of gaining skill by practice: cf. 3).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* xv. 12 Onye... was exercised, or haunted, in virtues for a child. 1450 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mou.* (1714) 90 Thay [Archers] nedyn to be mich exercysyd in schotyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Some... be... moche exercysed in gostly conversacyon. 1553 EURN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) to He had ben wel exercysed in Astronomy. *Ibid.* 24 They are exercysed in fshyng. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 51 Cut off the haire... in such comelie and decent maner as these barbers exercised therein can doe. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1656) 162 A Clarke of the Crowne... which was neuer exercised in the Office. 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) 1. 298 Untainted with any of those voices, which the Officers of that Army were exercised in. 1751 JORDIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 78 They exhort us to exercise ourselves in godliness. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 223 To give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. She usually exercised herself in elegant arts. 1835 WORDSW. *C. Lamb.* The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise... is happy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 241 He and his fellows were all exercised as jurymen in deciding political and social disputes.

†b. *transf.* To employ, occupy (time). *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 73 Those Parts of Life which are exercised in Study, Reading, and the Pursuits of Knowledge.

†c. To till (the ground); = *L. exercere terram*. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 20 Noe, a man erthe tyler, began to exercise [1388 till] the erthe. 1654 R. CORDINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 232 Unless the Land with daily Care Is exercis'd.

3. To train by practice; to employ, put into action or movement, for the sake of acquiring skill or strength; to drill (soldiers, etc.); to put through evolutions for practice or display; to put (the limbs, the body) through a course of movements for the sake of strength or health. Also, to subject to ascetic discipline.

1386 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xx. 20 Y schal caste as exercisyng [1382 haunteyng] ether pleyngme me at a signe. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 God... left the Philistines to exercise and nurture the children of Israel. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Eduw.* VI (Arb.) 161 Menne of Engelande... when they woulde exercyse theym selues... were wonte to goo a brode in the fyledes a shootyng. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* v. 14 Them... which through custome haue their wittes exercised, to iudge both good and euyl. 1557 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 247 Moderately exercise your body with some labour. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Here [in tennis] the Body is briskly exercised more than ordinary. 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 266 A company of scholars... exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Deser. East* I. 57 The Arabs who came out to meet the cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback. 1825 CHARLES Schiller ii. (1845) 116 The objects... to which I had ben exercising all my powers. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. v. 478 [Ximenes] exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* 111. ix. 142 He exercised the horses at Newmarket.

b. *transf.* To practise soldiers in the use of (weapons); to put (a gun) through its evolutions. 1713 AOOISON *Cato* u. vi. [I] draw up my Numidian troops... to exercise their arms. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Exercising the great guns on board ship.

†c. To accustom, inure. *Obs.*

1598 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 6 To exercise the queen's majesty's subjects to obedience. 1607 TORSSELL *Forbes Beasts* (1673) 120 In the mean time exercise them to meat.

4. To give employment to; to engage the attention or feelings of; to tax the powers of.

1538 STARKE *England* 11. i. 176 Such poverty, exercisyth wel the pytyose myndys of them wch have enough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 72 The continuall Warres which exercised King Darius. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 394 The authors of our own country... having exercised many critics of learning. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 170 The situation was calculated to exercise Hindu duplicity and address. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV.

66/1 Various breeds had great celebrity—a celebrity which exercised the pens of their most famous writers.

b. *esp.* To harass, vex, worry; to afflict, make anxious; 'prove'.

Originally in religious use with some notion of disciplinary exercise (see 3); the wider use was prob. at first *transf.* from this. Cf. EXERCISE sb. 6 c.

1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323 Exercised with my old disease in my head. 1596 BR. BARLOW *3 Serm.* ii. 87 There is also another cause why God thus exerciseth his children. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 159 Injurious prosecutions, wherewith the governor was afterwards much exercised. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 78 God... thought fit to exercise him with calumny. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 24 At times his mind was much exercised. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 520 The melancholy disorder he [Job] was exercised with, as 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iii. 68 The... dispensation with which it had pleased the Almighty to exercise her. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom... [was] much exercised in his mind as to what manner of man he had fallen upon. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 113 The minds of people at Rome were exercised concerning the division of the expected spoil. 1888 N. & Q. Ser. vii. V. 418 My own household was very much exercised... by an inexplicable tinkling... of her door-bell.

5. To carry on, carry out, perform.

†a. To perform (*esp.* habitually), practise, take part in (an action, feat, game, etc.); to play (a part). To exercise the great horse (see HORSE).

c. 1430 tr. T. & Kempis 37 Brethern... bat exercisen not bo jinges as bei are called to 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxvii, He neuer exercised any other play or game. 1558 STARKE *England* ii. 41. Frely thy exercisyth vertues actys. 1541 R. CORLASS *Guydon's Quast. Chyrurg.* A. iij. a. What dyuers operations exerciseth the Cyurgyen? 1547 *Hemilies* i. *Short Declar. Faith* i. (1859) 38 The living body of a man ever exerciseth such things as he belong to a natural and living body. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b. The Poleaxe (the living feate) he had greatly exercysed. 1552 HULOET, *Tragedies*, he that dothe exercise some parte in a tragedie. 1580 STOW *Ann.* (1605) 481 Henry Hotspurre... maketh inuasion vpon them... exercising laudable facts. 1592 CHASTELL *Ambleharts Dr.* (1841) 19 But now, I hear, my blinde brother, that exercise the base. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Here I... went to see them ride and exercise the great horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 551 About him exercised Heroic Games Th' unarmed youth of Heaven. 1750 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysa* (1822) I. 201 The matron... immediately began to exercise her donations to public charities.

†b. To carry on, ply, pursue (an occupation, trade, etc.); to discharge the functions of (an official post); to practise oneself in (an art, language, etc.). *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne or exercisith. 1512-2 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 9 They... may occupie and exercise their roomes and offices of foreyn Auditors. 1555 EORN *Decades* IV. Ind. 35 They had graneges & exercised tyllage. 1598 HAKLVT *Voy.* I. 61 It... is a kinde of porte towne, having a great marte exercised therein. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 Many good townes and riche places where clothing is exercised. 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 239 111. 66 We have thought good to appoint... the lord Thomas Howard de Walden to exercise that place. 1611 CORVAT *Credulites* 396 Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nation. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1696) 5 In Venice he exercised Merchandise, though with no great prosperity. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 17 He had neither the leisure to study, nor so much as to exercise the Roman language. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 249 The inhabitants exercised pasture in the open country.

†c. To celebrate, perform (a ceremony, religious service, etc.); to perform the observances of (a religion). *Obs.*

1400 *Gov. Myst.* 71 This we clepe festum Encenniorum, The new fest of whiche iij in the jere we exercyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/3 With the drede of God they exercised the feste of their weddinges. 1486 in *Lichfield Gild Ord.*... Our ordinary visitation had and exercised in the chapel of owr lady beside the market place of Lichfield. 1512 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. 128 The Gregorians... exercise notwithstanding their iturgies in the Greek tongue. 1698 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 94 In this place was exercised the first publick profession of Christian religion. 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* *Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) They were permitted by their conquerors freely and publicly to exercise their religion. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 357 They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion.

d. To perform or practise acts of (justice, cruelty, oppression, duplicity, etc.). Cf. 1 b.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* ii. xxvii. 25 Gurguncius... exercisid Iustyce to his subiects. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 223 The exercised their cruelty, against their awne selves. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 82 No longer exercise, Upon a valiant Race, thy harsh... injuries. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* *Matt.* vii. 5 To exercise severity in judging of ourselves. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) 111. 356 So much perfidy, pride, cruelty, and tyranny, never was exercised in a like case. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 679 The greatest oppression was evidently exercised upon the unhappy cultivators.

e. To discharge, fulfil (functions); to exert, wield, possess (dominion, jurisdiction, etc.).

1590 MARLOWE *and Pl. Tamburl.* iv. i. I exercise a greater name, The scourge of God. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 8. 208 Those... who dare presume to exercise the offices of it, without being lawfully called to it. 1704 LOCKE (J.), That dominion which their governors had a right to exercise over them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 Government of the... same kind with that, which a master exercises over his servants. 1790 GOVY. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 117 It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. vi. 150 The late exiles...



attempted to exercise their ministry. 1880 L. STEPHEN Pope v. 111 Swift did not exercise either so gentle or so imperial a sway as Addison.

f. Of things: 'to exert', possess efficiently (force, influence, effect).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* n. iv. § 54 (1875) 178 The force which a given quantity of matter exercises, remains always the same. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 179 The Exodus of the French Protestants exercised a highly important influence on European politics.

g. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses.

† a. To ply one's calling, to 'practise'. *Obs.* 1513-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11 That no person... take upon him to exercise and occupy as a Physician. 1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 13 § 5 Sea-faring Men... may freely and quietly exercise and row in their own Wharves.

† b. To perform one's office, practise, upon. Also, To treat upon a subject. *Obs.*

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 328 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may work. All exercise on thee. 1616 LANE *Syr's Tale* 120 Where such surgeons on flesh exercise. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 And lastly, as a close to Smithing, I shall Exercise upon Steel, and its several Sorts.

c. To go through exercises or evolutions; esp. of soldiers, 'to drill'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 12 I th' common shew place where they exercise. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* ii. 53 Exercise. *Ibid.* 57 Whilst the Pikes are exercising, the Musketeers are made to order, or rest upon their Arms. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 38 For Wrestlers, Dancers, and all others that would, to Exercise at the same Time. 1782 COWPER *Gifts* 64 In which I bear my trusty sword When I do exercise.

† d. To take exercise. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 211 Thirdly, Exercise not presently upon it [milk]. a 1698 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 l. 279 In the course of common Life, a Man must either often Exercise, or Fast, or take Physic, or be sick. 1734 J. ROGERS *Ess. Epid.* Dis. 257 A spare Diet is necessary, when we can't Exercise.

† 7. *intr.* To conduct or engage in a religious exercise or service; to expound or interpret Scripture. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Cf. EXERCISE sb. 10.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Contents, Leaving the inferior manner of exercising which hee used among the Israelites. 1635 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 214 Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 111. 38 Lieutenant-Gen. Cromwell... exercised yesterday at Whitehall, to inquire of the Lord, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 130 In y<sup>e</sup> morning I exercis'd at home, I hope to edification.

**Exercised** (e'ksaɪsɪzd), *pph.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

*Exercised act*: tr. med. l. *actus exercitus*, a scholastic term used in various senses opposed to *actus signatus*; in Duns Scotus it means specific being viewed in itself, not as an object of predication. See EXERCISE, EXERCISE a.

1552 HULOTR, *Exercitatus*. 1590 C. S. *Right Reliq.* 19 He...disclaimeth...such exercised lordship over the Clergie. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 We must be all exercised souldiers. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Fortune* (Arb.) 379 The exercised fortune maketh the Able man. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 53 Therefore the end hath an actiue, and an exercised act, in the producing of the effect. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mirides* i. 33 The strongest and most exercised head in Contemplation. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 63 We were an exercised people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1756 We...venerate in Johnson one of the most exercised minds that our holy religion hath ever formed. 1841 MYERS *Calh.* Th. iii. § 40. 147 Questions...decided...by the exercised faculties of each spiritual mind.

**Exerciser** (e'ksaɪsɪzə), [f. EXERCISE v. + -ER.] One who or that which exercises.

1. In senses of the vb. Const. of.

1552 HULOTR s. v., Exerciser of any of these five games. 1604 *Const. & Canon Eccl. cxxix*, Possessors & Exercisers of peculiar Jurisdiction. 1613 HIERON *Wks.* I. 16 Crosses...are trials of faith, exercisers of patience. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* xi They [the monks of St. Basil] became so industrious, that their Monastery was called the place of Exercise, and they the Exercisers. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 Excellent sharp-shooters and exercisers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 146 The...virtual exercisers of the elective privilege. 1864 DICKENS in *Daily Tel.* 12 May, [The player's] is not a vocation the exerciser of which can profit by the labours of others.

2. An apparatus for exercising the limbs, etc.

1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. Advt., The best health-exerciser on the market. Mod. A. B. and Co's Home-exerciser.

**Exercising** (e'ksaɪsɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXERCISE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXERCISE; an exercise. Also attrib.

1509 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. ii. Wks. 100 The exercisyngne and doynge of many good werkes. 1548 R. HUTTON *Sun Diuinity* 266 They be exercisynges of fythe. 1616 BINGHAM tr. *Elia's Travels* 136 In exercising you may only use these three termes of direction. Make ready. Present. Give fire. 1631 GOUCE *God's Armys* iii. xi. 206 All sorts of trainings and exercising of armes. 1709 W. BISHOP in *Bald. MSS.* (Bodleian) XXXI. 54 The Free Exercising of their Religion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Exercising-apparatus*, an apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

† Used gerundially with the omission of *in*.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 358 Whilst these severities were exercising against Protestants.

**Exercising** (e'ksaɪsɪzɪŋ), *pph.* a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That exercises.

1721 SHAFESB. *Charn.* (1737) I. 343 The exercising authors of this kind have been above describ'd, in the beginning of this treatise.

† **Exercist**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EXERCISE v. + -IST.] One who practises (religious) exercises.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 245 Mr. Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercists.

**Exercitant** (egzɪ'sɪtənt). [a. F. *exercitant*, ad. L. *exercitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exercitare*, frequentative of *exercere* to exercise: see EXERCISE.] One who is engaged in spiritual exercises.

1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 465 He gave the spiritual exercises of his blessed father Ignatius; though generally speaking the exercitants were chiefly confined to the first week. 1890 *Tablet* 30 Aug. 356 The Exercises were to lead the exercitant, to saintliness.

† **Exercitate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exercitatus*, pa. pple. of *exercitare*: see *prec.*] Exercised; e.g. with spiritual discipline.

c 1425 tr. *à Kempis' Consol.* ii. ix. He is not hye yn contemplacion of god, yet [read pat] is not exercitate for god in som tribulacion. *Ibid.* iii. xxi. So mystically temprid, so greunusly troublid, so manifoile preued and exercitate.

**Exercitation** (egzɪ'sɪtə'siʃən). Forms: 4-5 exercitacion, -cioun, 6 exercetation, -cytacon, 5- exercitacion. [ad. L. *exercitacion-em*, n. of action f. *exercitā-re*: see EXERCITANT.]

1. The exercising, putting in operation, or exerting (of faculties, powers, etc.); an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vi. 140 Pei sholden conferme þe vertues of corage by þe vsage and exercitacioun of patience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1639) 304 Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an exercitation of the senses. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* i. iii. He was...never detected in such furtive compositions, nor indeed in any other exercitations of his great talents. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 109 They have an ambitious propensity for intellectual exercitation. 1880 J. B. CROZIER *Relig. Future* ii. 123 Emerson's religion requires no...exercitations of the imagination to vivify it.

† 2. The practising (of a trade), habitual performance (of actions). *Obs.*

1579 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xiv. (1876) 480 The exercitation of all crafts. 1653 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 180 You use to What and sharpen your understanding in the exercitation of high deedes and gesta.

b. An accustomed employment, a duty belonging to one's office.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 20 Not to mention what a fatal Hindrance a prominent Abdomen would prove to his royal Exercitations in the Seraglio. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* v. His health...is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit...for any kind of royal exercitation. *Ibid.* cix.

3. The training (of a person or his faculties) by practice; practice (of an art, etc.) for the sake of improvement; an instance or a mode of this.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 The second was exercitacion and usage in dedis of armes. 1866 FERRE *Blas. Gentile* Ded., From industrious exercitations many viltuties, do flowe and source. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 283½ Nothing in Life can be rightly done without exercitacion. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 38. 244 Let us for our own Exercitacion...turn to the Description of it. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 97 Consider them [systems] only as exercitations for the mind. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 99 The practice had become so much an exercitation of subtlety, on the part of its professors. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 313 The writing of verses is a good rhetorical exercitation.

† b. Spiritual discipline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 748 Some beestes ben made for exercitacion of man, and therefore ben made fyles and lyce. c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* ii. ix. When spiritual exercitacion is 3oven of god, receiue it with gret bankings.

† d. Exercise of the body; a mode of exercise.

1382 WYCLIF *Tim.* iv. 8 Bodili exercitacioun, or traueling, or abstinence, to lili thing is profitabill. a 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 154 Exercitacioun of body she sette lili by. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* a Cij. Ye ought to haue cure of all the body, in strenghtyng it with dyuers exercitacioun. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv.* Learn iv. ii. 191 Walking [is good] against the crudities of the stomach, and for other diseases other exercitations. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 898 To the Conservation or keeping of Bees, many things are required, to wit, orderly diet, air, exercitacion.

5. Devotional exercise; an act of public or private worship.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 31 He had morning exercitations at his own house. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* x. Wks. 558 Spiritual Exercitation. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* 14 Diurnal exercitations for spiritual improvement. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 101 Werner appears to have assisted at certain 'Spiritual Exercitations'.

6. An exercise or display of skill, esp. literary or oratorical; a written or spoken disquisition, essay, discourse.

1632 J. WEEMSE (*titla*) *Divine Exercitations*, containing diuers Questions and Solutions for the right understanding of the Scriptures. 1689 *Diad. Tim. & Titus* 39 (*Heading*) A Friendly and Cordial Exercitation to my Brethren in the Ministry. 17... in *Somers Tracts* II. 240 Scaliger, in his 222d Exercitation against Cardan. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 162 He...published a Latin exercitation upon the same subject. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Indulging...a flowing...diction in his prose exercitations. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 352 A very wild campanological exercitation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch.* 22 The superb exercitations of Bossuet or the reasoning and rhetoric of Pascal.

† **Exercitator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *exercitator*, agent-n. f. *exercitā-re*: see *prec.*] One who writes an 'exercitation'.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 21 The Exercitator objects, that the present Governours have usurped over the Majority of the House. 1650 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 10 The Exer-

citator...confesses...That such an Oath may be...suspended.

† **Exercitatory**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *exercitatori-us*, f. *exercitare*: see EXERCITATION.] Of the nature of an exercitation or dissertation.

1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & Episc.* ii. 4 Diligent and industrious in disputations, and exercitatory Sermons.

† **Exercite**, sb. *Obs.* Also 5 *exercyte*, -yte, *exercyto*. [a. OF. *exercite*, ad. L. *exercitus* army (u stem), action of exercising, hence *concr.*, f. *exercere*: see EXERCISE v.] An army, host.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 In that tyme were baptysed...three thousand men of hys exercyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 83 He sawe the felawes of the Emmendes and alle their exercyte. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* (1800) 9 He arrayed wyth alle his Exercyte nyghe to the oost of Subyon. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 72 (1879) 81 Wylliam Conquerour...passed, with his exercite of the noble Englyshemen, into Fraunce.

† **Exercite**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *exersite*, -yte, 5-6 *exercite*, -citie, -cyte. [a. OF. *exercite*, of obscure formation; perh. f. *exerciter* (see EXERCITE v.); possibly ad. L. *exercitus* (see *prec.*).] In various senses of EXERCISE sb. Drilling (of soldiers); practice (of virtue, etc.); occupation (of time); discharge (of the duties of an office); also, *exercite* of = practices preparatory to.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 It is tyme...to forsake the false goddes...whyche...do no thyng but exercite of dampnacyn. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* vii. 15 The exercyte of their office. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. DE W. 1505) iii. 148 Excellente in contemplacion, & in the exercyte or usynge of lyfe spyrityuall. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* II. *Aurel.* (1546) R iij. The keying of hyr self [Lucrece] close in her house, the exercyte of her tyme.

† **Exercite**, *pph.* a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *exercitus*, pa. pple. of *exercere*: see EXERCISE.] In *Exercite act* = 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *pph.* a.

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* 101 Then [follow] Acts...divided, signate, exercite.

† **Exercite**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *exercyte*. [a. OF. *exerciter* to exercise, ad. L. *exercitare*: see EXERCITANT.] *trans.* To exercise, practise; to discipline, drill; to wield, bring into play (a weapon).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Good men of armes well lerned and exercitid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/4 He exercyteyng and occupyng hym in thys holy operacion or werke. c 1500 *Melusine* 222 In many other apperteyse of armes they exercyted them self. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 B iij b. The boke of medicamentes, wherein it belongeth to be exercyted who soeuer wyl take any fruite of these present comentaries. 1556 J. O[L]DE *Walthers' Antiehrst* 161 But the material sword must be exercitid for the church, and the spiritual sword of the church.

† **Exercition**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. In 6-tion(e). [ad. L. *exercitiō-em*, n. of action f. *exercere*: see EXERCISE.]

a. Exercise, whether bodily or mental. b. Military exercise, drill. c. Enforcement (of law).

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1816) 295 Pe hail lordez referis the exercitioun of the Kingis maist noble persone to the discrecion of the Lordeis being with him for þe tyme. 1528 LYNDESAI *Dream* 874 Quhy want we lawis Exercitioun? 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxv. Corporal exercitioun of the handis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 363 That exercitioun may be had, throuthout all be realme amangis all our souerane lordis legis for exercing of here persons in ordoure. 1552 ABB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our...spiritual exercitioun.

† **Exercitor** (egzɪ'sɪtɔr), *Roman Law*. [Lat. *exercitor*, agent-n. f. *exercere*.] (See quot.)

1890 BURRELL *Law Dict.* s. v., The exercitor was bound for the acts of the master. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* iv. § 71 *Exercitor* is the name given to the individual who is drawing the daily profits of the ship.

**Exercitorian**, a. [f. L. *exercitōri-us* (f. EXERCITOR: see *prec.*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to an exercitor. *Exercitorian action* (see quots.).

1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 494 *Exercitorian action*, a praetorian action in *solidum* granted to a creditor against a *pater/familias* or owner, who, as *exercitor* of a ship, had placed his *filius familias* or slave in charge of it.

† **Exergasia**, *Rhet. Obs.* Also 6 *erron*, *exargasia*. [a. Gr. *ἐξεργασία* lit. 'working out,' f. *ἐργάσθαι* to work out, perfect, f. *ἐργον* work.] (See quots.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xx. (Arb.) 254 *Exargasia*...a terme transferred from these polishers of marble. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 *Exergasia*...a figure when we abide still in one place, and yet seem to speak diuers things, many times repeating one sentence, but yet with other words, sentences and exornations. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exergastia**, a. *Obs.* In 7-*erron*, *exargastie*. [ad. Gr. *ἐξεργαστικ-ός* able to accomplish, f. *ἐργάσθαι*, f. *ἐργον* work + *ἀσθαι* to work.] Tending to work out.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292, I could have introduced, in case of obscurity, synonymal, exargastick, and palliogetic elucidations.

† **Exergasy**, *Obs.* -o Anglicized form of EXERGASIA. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

**Exergual** (egzɪ'gʊəl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the exergue.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 233 The exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field. 1864 EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* 299 There is an exergual line.

**Exergue** (e'ksərg, egzə'rg). *Nimism.* Also 7 *exerge*, -urg. [a. F. *exergue* (used freq. by De Bie 1634), app. f. Gr. ἐξ out + ἐργον work; prob. intended as a quasi-Gr. rendering of Fr. *hors-d'œuvre*, something lying outside the work.] A small space usually on the reverse of a coin or medal, below the principal device, for any minor inscription, the date, engraver's initials, etc. Also, the inscription there inserted.

1697. EVELYN *Nimism.* v. 188 Position of the Legend... some on the Exerge only. *Ibid.* 98 Exurg. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 29 The inscription in the exergue is formed of the Etruscan characters. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art.* 833/1 When occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they [the words] are termed the exergue. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf. *transf.* 1851 LANDOR *Poetry* 49 Never tear a hole in the exergue of the pantolon because they have been sitting in a dirty place.

**Exergum.** [Latinized form of prec., as if ad. Gr. ἐξεργον] = prec.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Northumberland's Rom. Family Coins* 23 On the exergum (Publius) Galba.

† **Exert**, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exertus* pa. pple. of *exerere* to EXERT.] Used as pa. pple. of next. Also as *ppl. a.* EXERT, EXERTED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. t. xxxix, The self-same power (Which is exert upon each mortal weight). *Ibid.* ii. ii. i. 1. To view the various frie from their dark wombs exert. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., They [the teeth] are not exert or serrate in any [animals] that are horned: but concavous in all.

**Exert** (egzə't), *v.* [f. L. *exert-*, better *exsert-*, ppl. stem of *exerere* to put forth, bring out, f. *ex-* out + *serere* to bind, entwine. The formation is prob. due to antithesis with *inserere* to INSERT. See EXSERT *v.*]

† **L. trans.** To thrust forth; to push out or up; to discharge (a seed); to emit (light, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. EXSERT.

1660 tr. *Amynadus' Treat. Reliq.* n. v. 231 The seeds of venome, will infallibly be exerted to our mischiefe. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* iv. i. § 11 He that should say the Sun had a Power of exerting Light out of his own Body. 1690 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 The Film, the Nautilus... exerts, may be analogous to this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 596 Apple Trees, whose Trunks are strong to bear Their spreading Boughs, exert themselves in Air. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 60 The Orchard loves to waive With Winter Winds, before the Gems exert Their feeble Heads.

† **b.** To bring to light (something previously hidden); to exhibit, reveal. Also, to put forth in action (one's latent character). *Obs.* [Cf. L. *paulatim exeruit principem*, Suet. *Tib.*]

a 1700 DRYDEN (f.), The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Tho' occasion but exerted that or this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 p. 2 My Friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the Justice of the Peace upon a Band of Lawless Vagrants. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* ii. i, They lead us into ruin with the face of angels, and when the door is shut on us, exert the devil.

2. To manifest in action, bring into active operation (force, a quality, etc.); to exercise, bring to bear. † To exert every nerve = to strain every nerve.

1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 210 God's Faithfulness... is actuated, and exerted in his Providences. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 582 The fore mentioned faith... will... recover and exert itself. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 p. 1 And exerting all such qualities as are apt to give them a figure in the eye of the Village. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Deborah exerted much sagacity in conjecturing. 1784 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) II. 453, I should have exerted every nerve for Mr. Laurens. 1840 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 298 To exert a power truly consistent with their constitutional prerogative. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 303 All bodies are capable of exerting electrical attraction. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* n. xxi. 344 Supposing... the unimpeded thrust of the whole glacier... to be exerted on the ice at the Montanvert, etc. a 1852 BUCKLE *Miss. Wks.* (1872) I. 133 In the middle ages the influence of the force was almost invariably exerted on the side of order and peace.

3. To exert oneself: to put forth one's latent powers; to use efforts or endeavours; to strive.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 By thus exerting ourselves, we obtain and enjoy these objects. 1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 62 Every individual... is under obligation to exert himself for the general good. 1861 THOLLORE *Barchester T.* xiii, Every one must now exert himself who would not choose to go to the wall.

† **b. intr.** for *refl.* *Obs.*

a 1749 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* v. To try how art exerting, might with nature vie. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Law Nat. & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Other men... have exerted to disguise the most miserable common-places in the shape of paradox.

† 4. To perform, practise. *Obs.*

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iii. 29 An occasioning him to exert an operation of his mind which he did not before. 1667 SVOENHAIN in J. BROWN *Hors Subsc.* Ser. i. (1882) 125 If it shall happen y<sup>t</sup> the Mercury shall... exert its operation by stools. a 1716 SOUTH (f.), When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. iv, The youth... after exerting many useless acts of unfortunate bravery, fell in battle.

**Exerted** (egzə'təd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] † 1. Thrust out; projecting; EXSERTED. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 944 Resistless, through the War, Camilla rode... One side was bare for her exerted Breast. 1698 TYSOON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Eyes Black, small, vivid and exerted. 1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 51 Its exerted clavicle has several volutions. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 121 With a very long exerted sting. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jnl. North Whale Fishery* 418 The front teeth of both jaws would appear to be exerted during the life of the animal.

2. Roused to effort; brought into vigorous action; strained.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 550 Men often move their Bodies, without any particular exerted Thought of doing so. 1701 ROWE *Amib. Step-moth.* i. 1, The utmost Power of my exerted Soul Preserves a being only for your service. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 767 His exerted sight Pass'd this and that way, through the ranks of fight. *Ibid.* xviii. 833 Two mules... with exerted strength, Drag some vast beam.

Hence EXERTEDNESS, *rare*—1, the quality of being exerted or brought into vigorous action.

1687 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 The ethereal purity, exertedness, and activity of their [Angels'] nature.

**Exerting** (egzə'tɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXERT; † an instance of this, an exertion.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 260 This habit of piety in your soul... will put forth actual exertings of it self in applications of short occasional prayers. 1677 — *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 31 This analogical Providence... though it accommodate not it self to the finger in those exertings of those Senses of Seeing or hearing, yet, etc. 1695 PERYS *Let. Tanner in Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 152/2 Inviting our learned Professor to y<sup>e</sup> exerting of his Strength.

**Exertion** (egzə'tʃən), [as if ad. L. *\*exertionem* (exertion-em): see EXERT *v.* and EXERTION.]

† 1. The action of putting forth; manifestation, display. *Const. of Obs.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 252 O my Soul take thy allowed pleasure in such exertions of God, as thou dost now experience in thyself. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Moor* 33 Could we... apprehend the ideated man, and as he stood in the intellect of God upon the first exertion by creation. a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* I. x, A proper exertion of that cheerfulness, which God hath plainly designed us to shew. 1795 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 99 An exertion of spirits, which increased with her increase of emotion.

2. The action or habit of exerting or putting into active operation (an organ, the faculties, or habit of the body or mind); the action of exercising or putting in force (power, a principle). Also an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 22 The several exertions of the several organs relating to their several functions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 88 Habits of the mind are produced by the exertion of inward practical principles. 1756 BURKE *Wind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 15 A timidity which hinders the full exertion of his faculties. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 600 (Elizabeth's) imperious temper... rendered her exertions of power violent and frequent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 568 Carrying the exertion of their powers to a height more extraordinary than they had before attempted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, By a skilful exertion of strength and address, the body of Bonthon was placed safely on the ground.

*attrib.* 1889 *Phil. Mail* G. 2 Dec. 6/2 Exertion money, that is, the girls are set to work against one another by the promise that those who work hardest shall be paid... extra.

3. The action of exerting oneself; vigorous action; effort; an instance or mode of exerting oneself.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. n. 125 The constitution of their bodies [was] naturally unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) n. xxxvi, Working the dumb-bells and other irrational exertions. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disq.* VI. 327 To stimulate others to similar exertions. 1844 THIRWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 100 The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the soldiers. 1855 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* vi. 289 Every exertion should be made... to restore a passage. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxii. 152 To keep up the proper supply of heat by increased exertion. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* n. i. 247 His health... was as yet unequal to the exertion of pleading.

**Exertive** (egzə'tiv), *a.* [f. EXERT *v.* + -IVE.] 1. Tending to exert or resort to action.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xi. (1877) I. 186 Exertive faculties, the best expression to denote the faculties—of will and desire. 1887 J. C. DOLAN in *Pennsylv. Sch. Jnl.* XXX. 82 The will is universally conceded to be the conative or exertive faculty.

2. (Meaning obscure: perh. some error in text.) 1560 ROLLAND *Art. Venus* t. 24 Be Fische in flude swimomg so exertive.

† **Exertment.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. EXERT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exerting; display, exertion.

1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid.* God t. 153 This unusual exertment of divine providence we of this nation... have lately felt with surprise. 1860 WORCESTER cites CLARKE.

† **Exes'ion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *\*exes'ion-em*, n. of action f. *exedere* (see EXUDE), f. *ex-* out + *edere* to eat.] The action of eating out.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Theophrastus... denieth the exes'ion or forcing through the belly [of the viper]. 1684 tr. *Bonif. Merc. Compil.* 87 Exes'ion is made by larrying for Concoction. 1775 in *ASH.*

**Exestuate**, -ating, -ation: see EXESTUATE.

**Exeter** (eks'tər). The name of an English city, used *attrib.* in *Exeter-elm* (see quot.). Also, as the name of a bait for salmon.

1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Exeter Elm... is simply a fastigate variety. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 54 Phantoms, Exeters... and various other Baits for Salmon.

† **Exeunt** (e'ksɪənt), *v.* [L. *exeunt* they go out, 3rd. pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out: see EXIT.] A stage direction (*orig.* EXEANT: see EXEAT) signifying that at this point two or more actors leave the stage. So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out', a direction for all to retire.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 832 We shall gife hire attendance... Exeunt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 214 Kin. By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. Exeunt. 1673 DRYDEN *State Inoc.* iii. i, [Stage direction], the two Angels exeunt severally. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. i, Exeunt praying... would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

† **Ex facie** (eks fə'si:), *sc. Law.* [L. *ex* out of + *facie*, abl. of *facies* face.] On (*lit.* from) the face (of a document); so far as appears from the document itself. Also *attrib.*

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 348/2 A deed *ex facie* valid and regular, but... reducible on the head of deathbed, etc. *Ibid.*, *Ex facie* nullities, whether at common law or founded on statute, are pleadable by way of exception.

**Exfamiliaration** (e'ksfəmi'lɪə'tʃən), *rare*—1. [n. of action f. *Ex-* + L. *familia* family, on analogy of *expatriation*.] Exclusion from a family.

1879 HEARN *Aryan Household* 121 This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation, or, perhaps, I should rather say of exfamiliaration.

**Exfetation** (eksfɪ'tʃən), *Med. rare*—0. Also *exfecation*. [f. *Ex-* pref. + L. *fili-*re to impregnate: see -ATION.] Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus (Hoblyn 1858).

**Exfiltration** (e'ksfɪltre'tʃən), *rare*—1. [n. of action f. *Ex-* pref. + FILTR (see -ATION).] The action or process of filtering out.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 25 Zeolites 'are products of exfiltration or of the internal decomposition and transmutation of the mother rock.'

**Exflect** (eksflekt), *v. rare*—1. [f. *Ex-* + L. *flect-*ere to bend, trm.] *trans.* To bend out or outwards.

1877 COVES *Far Anim.* vii. 204 The lower border is... emarginate, and the angle itself is scarcely... exflected.

**Ex-focal** (eksfə'kəl), *a. rare*—1. [f. *Ex-* pref. + FOCAL.] Not passing through the focus.

1881 T. STEVENSON in *Nature* XXIII. 560 The ex-focal rays proceeding from the outer edges of the flame.

† **Exfodiare.** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *exfodire* stem of *exfodere* (effodere) to dig out or up (f. *ex-* out + *fodere* to dig) + -ARE.] *trans.* To dig out. a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

Hence **Exfodiated** *ppl. a.* **Exfodiation**, the action or process of digging out; in quot. *fig.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Oct. 4/3 The women carefully wash the... exfodiated clay. 1812 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 124 It was necessary that he should attain the light by a long process of exfodiation [printed exfodation].

**Exfoctation**, var. form of EXFETATION.

**Exfoliate** (eksfə'liet), *v.* [f. late L. *exfoliāt-* ppl. stem of *exfoliāre* to strip of leaves, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.) + *folium* leaf: see -ATE.] (In Fr. *exfolier*.) Cf. EFFOLIATE.]

1. *trans. a. Pathol.* To cast off, shed (the cuticle, the surface of a bone) in the form of 'leaves' or scales. *b. Surg.* To remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) by exfoliation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 391 Nature doth of her self exfoliate, and cast off the part putrid. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* v, I have hurt myself just upon the shin-bone that was exfoliated. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* n. 588 It is an excellent thing to scale and exfoliate Bones. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 446 The other [wound] continued... to exfoliate a little bone. 1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1808 116 Animals that exfoliate their cuticle annually.

2. *intr.* Of a bone, horny substance, a scar, the skin, etc.: To separate or come off in thin leaf-like layers or scales; to desquamate, scale off.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* n. vii. 184 The Heel-bone... rarely exfoliates by rough handling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. vi. 26 [The horny helmet of the cassowary] exfoliates slowly like the bark. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 278 The eschar produced by the caustic exfoliated very kindly. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Fcet* 177 The nails... are subject... to exfoliate. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 359 The warm bath was daily used as soon as the skin began to exfoliate. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xi. 34 Down with a frozen heel; the bone exfoliating.

3. *trans. a.* Of the cellular tissue of trees: To peel off. Of the trunk: To throw off layers of bark. *b.* Of minerals, metals, rocks, etc.: To split into laminae, come off in layers or scales.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 23 The Cellular Integument exfoliates... in trees. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 591 Trunks of trees, lying one on the other... easily exfoliate, by drying in the open air. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 157 The wrought iron exfoliates, or separates in laminae. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxvi. 501 The columnar greenstone exfoliates at the angles of the prisms. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 64 Before the blowpipe it (anhydrite) does not exfoliate like gypsum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 145/1 The fire is only moderate at first, lest the cupels should crack and exfoliate by being too suddenly heated.

4. *trans.* In etymological sense: To unfold the leaves of; to open out, develop. In quot. fig.

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 447 To make a sermon out of one of his discourses. partly, by exfoliating ideas, that are like rosebuds. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Miserables* v. xxxix. 26 Questions exfoliated themselves.

Hence **Exfoliated**, **Exfoliating** *ppl. adj.*

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 398 The exfoliated edges of the bone. 1880 REEVE *Britann.* 236 The columns were getting rusty and exfoliated. 1882 *Times* 23 Mar. 9/5 The dust of their exfoliating skin.

**Exfoliation** (eksfō'li-ā'shən). [*a. F. exfoliation*, *f. as prec.*: see -ATION.]

1. *Surg. and Path.* The action or process of exfoliating.

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 264 The bone laid bare in order to Exfoliation. 1720 W. GISSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. i. (1734) 23 Euphorbium. Its tincture is often applied to Bones that are laid bare, to hasten an Exfoliation. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 51 The Exfoliation which Cartilages are subject to. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 89 The cricoid cartilage, being converted into bone, was separated by exfoliation. 1815 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 173 This moulting is precisely analogous to the exfoliation and new formation of the Epidermis, in Man.

b. *transf.* Cf. EXFOLIATE 3.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 31 This stone is.. subject to perpetual exfoliation. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 294 Exfoliation, or the separation of the folia of a mineral from each other. 1848 J. 35 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. 223 A kind of exfoliation had taken place on the surface of the glass vase. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. i. 6 The exfoliation of rails, the fibres of iron, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 473 In old age they (parenchymatous cells) die off.. after breaking up into layers or rows (exfoliation).

2. That which is exfoliated; an exfoliated portion; a 'coat' or layer in the stem of a tree.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 120 The several exfoliations of its [a tree's] green part were equal in number to its branches. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 238 The spongioles of the aerial roots consist of.. exfoliations of the epiphloeum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 27 Such casts.. are mistaken for exfoliations of the lining membrane.

**Exfoliative** (eksfō'li-tiv), *a. and sb.* [*a. F. exfoliatif*, *-ive*, *f. exfolier*, *ad. L. exfoliare*: see EXFOLIATE 2 + -IVE.]

*A. adj.* 'Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exfoliative Trepan*, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another. 1745 ANYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 156 With the exfoliative Trepan, to make a fair Opening into the medullary Cavity of the Bone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 494 Occasionally an exfoliative effort is seen on the surface of the eye.

*B. sb.* Something which produces exfoliation.

1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vi. vii. 285 Dress the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open, till the burnt Bone cast off.

**Exforcipate** (eksfō'isip-ēt) *nonce wd.* [*f. Ex-pref.* + *L. forcip-ē* forceps + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To extract with a forceps. In quot. fig.

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 383 Wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logic-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

† **Exfurse**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. = EFFUSE *v.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 View with what delight and greediness of appetite he [the drunkard] infuseth and exfuseth, powres out and powres in.

† **Exgenerate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. Ex-pref.* + GENERATE *v.*] *trans.* To generate or produce out of something else. Hence **Exgenerated** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. Perfect.* 9 The Divine Love is an Exgenerated Substance. *Ibid.* and *Apol. Tycken* 47 How is the New Birth performed in Us? it is entering in or exgenerating? it is not performed in us in our Souls?

**Exgurgitate**, *obs. var. of EGURGITATE*. Hence **Exgurgitation**, *Obs.* (see quot.)

1623-6 COCKERAM *Exgurgitate*, to vomit. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exgurgitation*, a casting or voiding up.

**Exh.** In the more common of the words beginning with these letters, such as *exhaust*, *exhibit*, the *h* is usually silent; many persons, however, sound it (esp. in deliberate or public utterance) when the word has the stress on the second syllable. To avoid inconvenient repetition the more frequent of the two alternative pronunciations will alone be indicated. In words of little colloquial currency the *h* is ordinarily sounded when it begins a stressed syllable.

**Exheredate**, -ation, *obs. ff. EXHEREDATE*, -ATION.

**Exhalable** (egz-, eks, hāl-ā'bl), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [*f. EXHALE* *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be exhaled; capable of being evaporated.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* vi. (1682) 291 Plants, whose Virtue lieth in their exhalable Parts. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* viii. (1692) 29 The Body by Exsiccation is deprived of those liquid and exhalable Parts. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 544 These exhalable Parts. 1775 in *ASH*, 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in mod. Dicis.

**Exhalant** (egz-, eks, hāl-ānt), *a. and sb.* Also 8-9 -ent. [*a. F. exhalant*, *ad. L. exhalant-ēm*, *f. exhalare* to EXHALE.]

*A. adj.*

1. That exhales, exhaling.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 52 Carbonic acid... given out directly by the exhalant vessels of the lungs. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 243 The exhalant siphon [in Bivalves] has but a single row of tentacles. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1872 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalant are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalant upon the inner side.

2. **Exhalant** (*artery, vessel, etc.*): that transfuses or conveys (blood, etc.) in minute quantities.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. & Experim.* (1777) I. 253 The lymph which is thrown out, from the exhalant arteries, into the intestines. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 35 These exhalant arteries must have corresponding absorbent veins. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 181 Exhalant arterioles opening at the surface of the peritoneum. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xii. 252 Increased action of the exhalant vessels.

*B. sb.* An exhalant vessel or organ. *Obs.*

1796 MITCHELL in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 200 note, Its odour resides in the cuticular exhalants. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 463 In fever.. the exhalants on the surface of the body will not admit of a free passage to the perspirable fluid. 1820 E. P. LUSCOMBE *Health of Soldiers* 46 The Sun's rays, by which the exhalants on the surface of the body are kept in a state of high excitement. 1841 SIR A. COOPER in T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 407 Dropsy.. arises from an increased action of the exhalants. *attrib.* 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 605/1 The important exhalant function of the skin is annihilated.

† **Exhalate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *exhale*. [*f. L. exhalat-ē* *ppl. stem of exhalare* to EXHALE.]

1. *trans. a.* To send off as vapour; to evaporate.

*b.* To produce by evaporation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. (1608) 282 The flitting Clouds it [the seal] ceases to exhale. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 70/1 Let it seeth till it be sodden, and exhalede awaye the depth of three fingers. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadodon* (1602) 334 Dewes of cold.. deuotions.. mixt with exhalated smokes of.. sublimed aspries. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xii. 47 Those sharpe.. humours may be exhalated.. by the pores of the skin.

2. *intr. a.* = EXHALE 2. *b.* (See quot. 1623.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 125/1 Cover the same least the vigor thereof exhale. 1623 COCKERAM ii. To Breathe on something, *Exhalete*, *Euaporate*.

**Exhalation** (eksāl-ē'shən). *Forms:* 4-6 *exalac-ion*, (4 -tion, 5 -cyon, 6 -tone), 5 *exalac-ioun*, -cyoun, 6 -exhalation. [*ad. L. exhalation-ē*, *n. of action* *f. exhalare* to EXHALE.]

1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth or throwing off in the form of vapour; evaporation. *Const. of.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne.. makep to greet exhalation and wastynge of the kynde hete. 1400 LANFRANC'S *Chirurg.* ii. iii. 152 It is drede of sodeyn deep, for sodeyn exalacioun of be spiritis. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorar.* i. xxxii. 39 The Feuer is dissolved with.. exhalation and exsiccation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 The aire.. by exhalation is elevated, and doth rise from the earth. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* ii. (1682) 240 Exhalation; when not only fumes, but visible steams are produced. 1826 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 1. 235/1 The skin and pulmonary surface are the great implements of exhalation among animals.

fig. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 60 A Pinnacle of Grandeur above all exhalation of scandal.

*b.* The action of emitting the breath; expiration; an instance of this; a puff. Also *fig.* the blowing off or getting rid of (anger, excitement, etc.)

1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 426 After these exhalations.. his mind became more composed. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who.. shorten the brief span of our [a cigar's] being, making it only a few volcanic exhalations. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 150 The length of lines in songs.. is determined by the inhalation and exhalation of the lungs. 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. ii. 73 Gertrude gave a little long, soft exhalation.

2. *cover.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvia, a scent. Also *collect.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Through divers exhalations.. Men sene diverse forme appere Of fire. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iii. (1495) 469 Hyllens gendre exalacyon, smokes and vapours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 287 She ouery stynding exalacyoun Of be eyr bare alwey ful heuily. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 64 Sickenesses, whiche undoubtedly dooe growe of corrupt exhalacions ventynge out of mens bodies. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 1 b. Abstain from soche meates, as.. make exalacion, or smoke up into the brayne. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark.* all 32 So noysome an exhalation, that birds.. are poysoned with the very breath and ayre thereof. 1750 JONSSON *Rambler* No. 78 p. 2 The Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of their exhalations. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1863) VII. ix. 28 Nero's golden house had risen like an exhalation, and like an exhalation it disappeared. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations of men.

fig. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 11 a. Exhalations, drawn vp to the heauen of honor, from the dunghill of obiect fortune. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 342 The turbid malarious exhalations of visionary excitement.

3. A body or portion of vapour, usually enkindled vapour; a meteor. *arch.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* ix. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations.. appear in tempestes. 1608 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. ii. 44 The exhalations, whirling in the ayre, Gie so much light, that I may read by them. 1660 GLANVILLE *Vanity Dogen.* xviii. 174 The Galaxy is no exhalation from the Earth, but a heap of smaller Luminaries. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom.* *Ref.* I. iv. 201 This Year.. fiery Exhalations were seen in the Air. 1871 FARRAR *Winth.* Hist. ii. 58 The star of the shepherds was a meteoric exhalation.

† **Exhalative**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. exhalat-*

*ppl. stem of exhalare* (see EXHALE) + -IVE.] Of a nature to be exhaled; exhalable.

1594 PLANT *New Sorts of Soil* 25 When they [come and other seeds] are ripe.. the exhalative water flyeth away, and the generative remaineth.

**Exhalatory** (egz-, eks, hāl-ā'tōri). [*as if ad. L. \*exhalātōrium*, *f. exhalare* to EXHALE + -ORY.]

A passage or vent for exhalation (of gas).

1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 138 In Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas.

**Exhale** (egz-, eks, hāl-ē), *v.* *Forms:* 5 *exale*, 6 *exhall*, 7 *exhael*, 8 *exhal*, 7- *exhale*. [*ad. F. exhaler*, *ad. L. exhalāre* to breathe out, evaporate, *f. ex-* out + *hālāre* to breathe.]

1. To give, pass, or draw off in vapour.

1. *trans.* To breathe, give forth, or disengage from the surface; to send np (fumes, gas, vapour, etc.); to give off in vapour. Also *fig.*

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epith.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 144 We shall exhale our vapours vp direct. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 It had lost near two drams of its former weight, which was exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 421 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale, From her moist Continent to higher Orbes. 1727 Dr. Foe *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 103 The vapours which by their acquired heat they have exhaled. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura Poems* (1777) 80 Every bower exhal'd the sweets of May. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 248 This mineral water.. exhales no perceptible smell. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* 36 xxviii. 309 They [plants] exhale oxygen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civilt.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 38 Eloquence.. may warm itself until it exhales symbols of every kind and colour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 Water.. exhaled from the leaves of plants and from the lungs and skin of animals.

2. *intr.* Of vapour, perfume, & heat, etc.: To pass off into the air. Of a liquid, etc.: To pass off as vapour; to evaporate. *Const. from, out of.*

c 1400 LANFRANC'S *Chirurg.* ii. iii. 149 (MS. B) *Spirites exale* whyche pat bup frendys, hope to be body & eke to be soule. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Husb.* i. 303 Se the floodde be goodde ther thou wilt duelle: For ofte of it exaleth myst Impure. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s 399 Fire doth lick up the Spirits and Blood of the Body, so as they exhale. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 66 Let it be melted.. with a soft fire, that all the moisture may exhale. 1707 CURIOUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats, that the Heat may not exhale. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 6 The same has been observed as to Acid Liquors, by the sower Smell that exhales from them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 329 When the mattress is made red hot, sulphurous matters will exhale. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fortify* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 When flowers reach their ripeness, incense exhales from them.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. vii. 145 If all our dearest friends lives had exhaled with his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 255 When Orient Light exhaled first from Darkness they beneld. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 710 His Hopes exhal'd in Empty Smoke. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xviii. § 261 His indignation exhaled in a letter to the Count of Artois. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trilla* I. 174 The illusion and lifelikeness.. exhales out of a picture as it grows old.

3. *Phys. and Path.* Of animal fluids: To pass off in minute quantities through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *passive*.

c 1400 LANFRANC'S *Chirurg.* 126 (MS. A) *Pei* liken if any hing exale out bi pilke rimelle—as blood or any other mater. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 79 The fluid which the ultimate ramifications of the arteries exhale in it [the cellular tissue]. 1834 McMURTRY *Cruvier's Anim. Kingd.* 19 The extremities of the vessels simply spread themselves over large surfaces, whence the produced fluid exhales. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 Blood is.. rarely exhaled at the internal surface of the bladder. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 Feb. The blood merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels—in medical phrase we say it is exhaled.

4. *trans.* To draw up or drive off in the form of vapour; to evaporate; rarely, † to draw up (a vapour); to draw out the perfume of (e. g. a rose).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The Sea exhaled by drops, will in continuance be drie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 13 Yon Light.. is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 53 The Sunne exhales vapours from the Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s 413 The November Rose is the sweetest, having been less exhaled by the Sun. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 65 These Salts must.. be calcined, which is done by exhaling their flegme. 1707 CURIOUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments. 1845 SCOTT *Talism.* i. Bitumen and sulphur, which the burning sun exhaled from the waters of the lake. 1856 EMERSON *Nature*, *Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The.. filths of nature, the sun shall dry up, and the wind exhale.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 70 Thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this vapour-vow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 105 Teares.. not sufficient to exhale and evaporate the heaviness of her heart. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 431 The warm sun exhales their soul away.

II. To breathe or blow forth from within.

5. To breathe out (life, soul, words, a prayer, etc.).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 Hee exhale into his eyes such deepe impression of his perfection, as that, etc. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 129 Twelve men, of greatest strength in Troy, left with their liues exhal'd. a 1619 FORNERY *Alchem.* i. xiii. § 3 (1622) 120 In these miserable tormentes, they both.. exhale their excreable soules. a 1638 MEYER *Ch. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 362 An Oracion exhale from sanctified Soules. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. 1. 355 And silent words Of mercy breathed from heaven will



be exhaled. into thy wither'd heart. 1885 *CLONN Myths & Dr.* ii. ix. 203 The Romans, conceived the soul as exhaled with the dying breath.

6. To blow off (as steam); chiefly *fig.* to get rid of (enthusiasm, wrath, etc.) as if by blowing. Also, *To exhale oneself.* Cf. *Blow* v. 10.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 237. I exhaled my Grief in the bitterest Exclamations. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1866) i. xi. 02 A... suffered him to exhale his passion in... oaths. 1837 *T. L. PEACOCK Crystall Castle* viii. 104 To narrate his misadventures, and exhale his budget of grievances. 1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) i. 341. I have exhaled myself with a paragraph or two in my journal on the sin of Brazilian slavery. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 9 Sulphur is exhaled from the volcanoes at the time of their activity. 1860 *W. COLLINS How. White* ii. narr. viii. 245. I... exhale the rest of my enthusiasm in the open air. 1867 *North* 572. I could not exhale my wrath before his grace. 7. *intr.* To make an expiration; opposed to *INHALE*.

1863 *TYNDALL Heat* iii. 54 When we exhale, we pour out from the lungs carbonic acid.

Hence *Exhaled ppl. a.* (in senses 1 and 4).

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 779 Let their exhaled unwholesome breaths make sick The life of purity. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* v. i. 19 Will you... be no more an exhal'd Meteor. 1765 *SWAN Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 That which we call a fired whirlwind, being an exhaled blast set on fire.

† *Exhale, v. 2 Obs.* Also 6 exhall. [*f. Ex-pref. + HALE v. 1*] To drag out or draw forth.

1. *trans.* To drag (a person) away; to draw (a thing) out of. Also *absol.* to draw (a sword) from the scabbard.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. i. 66 O Braggard vile... The Graue doth gaze, and doting death is neere, Therefore exhale. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* iii. l. Wks. (Rldg.) x16/ Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not exhale me thus! 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 400 A mouse being flead... and put unto a wound... will presently... exhale and draw them (the head of a dart, etc.) out of the same. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spir. Navigators* 34 Couetous wretches, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches.

b. To cause (blood, tears) to flow. *Const. from.* (Prob. influenced by *EXHALE v. 4*.)

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. 58 'Tis thy presence that exhales this blood From cold and empty Veines. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 633 These words exhaled joyfull teares from many of the hearers. 1613 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. v. That did from Fida's eyes salt teares exhale.

2. To draw up; raise (a person) to a higher position. *rare.* Cf. *EXALT v. 2*.

1595 *MARKHAM Str R. Grimble* B vij b, Thou... Whom men adore, and all the gods exhall [*rime* call] Into the books of endless memorie. 1604 *DRAVTON Owle* 689 They whose Minds should be exhal'd and hie. 1647 *WARD Simp. Coker* 48 When Kings rise higher than they should, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.

**Exhalement** (egz-, ekshə'l-ment). [*f. EXHALE v. 1 + -MENT.*] = EXHALATION.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 86 Nor will polished amber although it send forth a grosse and corporall exhalment be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. 1816 *MOORE Go, let me Weep* i. While tears, that from repentance flow, In bright exhalment reach the skies. 1839 *G. DARLEY Introd. Beaumont & Fl. Wks.* i. 26 Our present poet... speaks... to no end save exhalment of superfluous animal spirits.

† *Exhalence. Obs.* — [*f. as prec. + -ENCE.*] The action of exhaling, or matter exhaled.

1850 in *Ogilvie*.

**Exhalible:** see *EXHALABLE*.

**Exhaling** (egz-, ekshə'ling), *vb. sb.* [*f. EXHALE v. 1 + -ING.*] The action of the vb. *EXHALE*; an instance of this.

1616 *SILVESTER Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1146 Those that... Offend the Nose, with filthy Fumes Exhalings. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 333 The fifth [means to induce Putrefaction] is... by the Exhaling... of the Principal Spirits.

**Exhaling, ppl. a.** [*f. as prec. + -ING.*] That exhales; in senses of the verb. *lit. and fig.*

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 178 The exhaling and imprison'd steams. 1765 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LV. 154 Evaporation is vastly promoted by a current of fresh air passing over the exhaling surface. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* i. 289 Moisture, by the exhaling vessels, may be conveyed to the extravasated fluids. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 337 Exhaling fumes prevented him from approaching the upper crater. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar. An ever-dwindling and exhaling experience of the conscience.

**Exhall, obs. var. EXHALE v.**

**Exhalation, obs. form of EXHALATION.**

† **Exhaunce, v. Obs.** Also 5-7 -ha(u)nse, 6 exhaunce, [alteration of *ENHANCE*, after words beginning with *EX-*] = *ENHANCE* 2 b, 4, 5.

a 1590 *Knt. de la Tour* lix. (1868) 91 The ingementis of God are merueous, for... he exhauñsith the meke, that be scēchith his grace and mercy. c 1590 *Secret Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 73 He that may... return the same [lands]... into Her Majesties Hands by a fresh Exchange, Rent for Rent, for other Lands never exhauñced before. 1656 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1659) 427 Exhauñsing of Fees, trucking for Expedition, racking of Rents. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 104 The... pretended Labourers... exhauñced the rates of their own portage.

† **Exhaunriate, v. Obs. rare** — [*irreg. f. L. exhaun-ri- (f. ex- out + haun-ri- to draw) + -ATE.*] *trans.* To draw out or forth (a humour).

1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* ii. 423 Powerfully exhaunriates Scroous Humours.

† **Exhaunse, v. Obs. rare.** [*ad. F. exhaun-ser*

(mod. *F.* in this sense *exauñser*), earlier *essauñser*, *essalci-er* — popular *L. \*exaliñre*, *f. as exallire*: see *EXALT v. § 6*] *trans.* To hearken to, hear (a prayer, etc.).

1599 *A. HUME Hymns* (Bannatyne Club) 7 Exhauñ my prayer and thy praise. *Ibid.* 29, 1. to the Lord did... call, Quikly ever did exhauñ my voice & bealed me with speede.

**Exhaust** (egzəst), *sb.* [*f. EXHAUST v.*] The process or means of exhausting.

1. a. *Steam-engine.* The exit of steam from the cylinder after having done its work in propelling the piston; the passage through which this takes place; = *EDUCTION* 5. (Also in similar sense with reference to water-power and gas engines.)

Etymologically, this is appropriate only to the case of a low-pressure engine, in which the steam is literally 'exhausted' from the cylinder by opening communication with the condenser; but when high-pressure engines were introduced, the word continued to be used as a synonym of *Eduction*, which it has almost superseded.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* i. 44. I have before seen double valves with the duplex steam passages, but in all of them the exhaust was single. 1865 *BURGH Slide Valve* 71 In some instances an increase is deemed necessary to allow a more free exhaust. 1875 *MARTIN Winding Mach.* 76 Back-pressure in the exhaust, owing to the large masses of steam which are suddenly let out through contracted... passages. 1887 *J. A. EWING in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 487 If during the back stroke the process of exhaust is discontinued before the end. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The rapid pulse-like beats of the exhaust [in a locomotive]. 1890 *Engineer* 30 May 447 No choking of the exhaust can prevent an increase of speed.

b. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhaustion is carried.

1880 *DE LA RUE in Nature* XX. 33 The greatest exhaust that we have produced, 0.00055 millim. *Ibid.* As the exhaust is carried further it becomes a pale milky white.

2. a. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum. b. Any apparatus for effecting this. Cf. *exhaust-fan*.

1852 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* V. 54 A free and copious exhaust is secured on both sides of the cylinder [fan]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 An exhaust [in a flour mill] carries away the lightest particles. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/5 There are two great exhausts to draw off smoke and heat from the stage. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 A steam exhaust, which produces an artificial air current.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1 a, as *exhaust-passage, -pipe, -valve*; also *exhaust-fan* (= earlier *exhausting fan*), a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; *exhaust injector*, an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by exhaust steam; *exhaust-port*, the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of exhaust-steam (= *exhaust-passage*); *exhaust-steam*, the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* i. 815/2 \*Exhaust-fan. 1882 *Birmingham Whly. Post* 24 June 3/4 An exhaust fan for drying hay and corn in the stack. 1890 *Engineer* LXX. 473 We have for years made \*exhaust injectors that... utilise waste steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 \*Exhaust-passage. 1854 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* VI. 115 As the exhaust passage [in a water pressure engine] is open to the pipe, the waste water passes off through this pipe. 1848 *Ibid.* i. 44 The central \*exhaust port of the slide valve. 1848 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* i. 80 The \*exhaust steam from the cylinders. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Nov. 385 (title of paper) Treatment and Utilisation of exhaust steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 The two \*exhaust valves.

† **Exhanst, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs.** Also 7 exhauste, *erron.* exhausted. [*ad. L. exhaust-us, pa. pple. of exhaun-ri-: see next.*]

a. *pa. pple.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* ii. 114 The enemy exhaust of money. 1540-1 *ELVOT Image* Gvo. (1549) 123 Charges enforced, have exhaust... the more parte of your substance. 1627 *MAY Luccan* viii. They... when their quivers are exhaust, must flee. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 278 Most men's estates being... now almost quite exhauste by the present scarcity. 1654 *R. CORDINGTON tr. Justin's Hist.* 121 The Kingdom exhauste of soldiery did much distract him. 1708 *PENLURS Cider* 124 When the alien compost is exhaust, Its Native Poverty again prevails.

b. *ppl. a.* = *EXHAUSTED ppl. a.* in various senses. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mol.* i. ii. i. v. (1676) 39/1 Intemperate, dissolve, exhaust through riot. 1624 *F. WHITE Rept. Fisher* 555 Contemning the merits of Christ, accounting the same drie and exhaust. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 The eager flames, do drey Bodies and render them exhaust and sapless. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* iii. x. xliii. His brain In time would be exhaust and void of wit. 1708 *J. PENLURS Cyder* ii. 55 Reject the apple-cheese tho quite exhaust.

**Exhaust** (egzəst), *v.* [*f. L. exhaust- ppl. stem of exhaun-ri-; see EXHAUNRIATE.*]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit. and fig.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Innumerable summes of money, craftely exhausted out of this realme. 1609 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 119 The Babe, Whose dimpled smiles from Foales exhaust their mercy. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* ii. i. Your thankless Cruelty, and Savage Manners... Exhaust these Floods [of tears]. 1665 *G. HARVEY Advice agst. Plague* 23 Exhaust a convenient proportion of blood. 1705 *DERHAM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 319 Those... with double Barrells... exhaust the air with greater ease and quickness. 1728 *EARNERY tr. Burnett's St. Dead* i. 157 These things we have exhausted from the sacred Scriptures. 1839 *G. BIRD Nat. Phil.* 101 Exhaust the air from beneath

the bladder. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Ant. Brachf.* T. xii. Putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump, and exhausting the air from it.

† b. To take a draught of; to drink or suck up. Cf. *L. exhaun-ri- vnum. Obs.*

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 331 The Dragon thrusteth his head into his (the Elephant's) tronke and exhausteth his breath. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 360 Some that have kept Chamelions... might observe their Bellies to swell after they had exhausted the air. 1679 *JANE Fast. Sermon*, 8 Salmasian... like an insatiable gulph devoured and exhausted all.

2. To use up completely (either a material or immaterial thing); to expend the whole of; to consume entirely.

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* n. vii. (1541) 18 b, The fyre hath not exhausted the moystre of them. a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*, Though the knowledge they have left to be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures. 1709 *PORE Ess. Crit.* 555 Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage! 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 87 p. 14 A student may easily exhaust his life in comparing virtues and moralists. 1786 *BURKE IV. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 125 Whatever relief was given... the same was soon exhausted. 1853 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* 223 How do they almost exhaust the resources of language to express their sentiments.

† b. in weaker sense: To expend, spend. *Obs.*

1536 *BULLOKAR, Exhaust* to consume, spend, or waste. 1659 *HANNON On Ps.* xvii. 14 Paraphr. 87 To leave abundantly to their children. Having no care of charity or mercy to others, on which to exhaust anything.

c. To account for or utilize the whole number or quantity of (anything).

1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man u. i. 23 In the same manner as Mathematical Quantities are exhausted by the Terms of an infinite Series. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 247 The parts... exhaust the contents of the whole. 1846 *MILL Logic* iii. xxv. § 6 There have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to exhaust all the possible combinations. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 227 Good ideas are not all exhausted by the ancient forms.

3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain; to empty of (specified contents).

1614 *EARL STIRLING Down-day* 3rd Hour lxvii. The life Brookes exhausted in their Springs. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 19 We never were able totally to exhaust the Receiver. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 484 The... Udders never fail; But when they seem exhausted, swell the Pail. 1784 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 142 Which vessel [a condenser] by cooling and condensing part of the steam does partly exhaust the steam vessel [i.e. the cylinder]. 1807 *T. TWOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Having... closed my nostrils and exhausted my lungs. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 311. 245 A tube which could be exhausted of air. 1871 — *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 38 Let us suppose the glass tube... to be exhausted by an air-pump.

b. *refl.* Of a river: To empty itself. *rare.*

1833 *LYTTON Eng. & English* iii. i. The waters of Terek exhaust themselves in the Caspian Sea.

c. *intr.* Of steam: To escape from the cylinder after doing its work; cf. *EXHAUST sb. 1 a.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* IV. 146 The steam exhausts through the centre opening. 1865 *BURGH Slide Valve* 52 Before the steam can exhaust, the valve must open the same port.

4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (an object of investigation or exposition); to treat or study (a subject) so as to leave nothing further to be explained or discovered.

1704 *ADAMSON Italy Pref.* There are still several of these topics that are far from being exhausted. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 150 p. 6 He who... soon exhausts any single subject, is always eager for new enquiries. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Hooke was considered to have exhausted the history of the Roman Republic. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon*, *Westm. Ab.* ix. 92 It is not easy to exhaust them [words of Scripture] so to draw out all their meaning. 1875 *HANFORD Intell. Life* ix. i. 301 We do not easily exhaust the mind of another.

5. To drain (a person, kingdom, etc.) of strength or resources, or (a soil) of nutritive ingredients; hence, to weary out, enfeeble extremely.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. xcv. 364 The Kingdom was much exhausted of men and money. c 1676 *WISEMAN Surgery* (J.), Spermatick matter of a vitious sort... exhausts it (the blood) of its best spirits. 1707 *ADAMSON Pref. St. War Wks.* 1745 III. 253 The French monarchy is already exhausted of its best and bravest subjects. 1711 *EARL OXFORD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 409 IV. 266 This the Queen has done... notwithstanding the great need we have of peace, and that the nation is exhausted. a 1714 *J. SHARP Sermon* (1754) III. iii. 44 There is no man that thinks warily... upon a thing, but mightily exhausts his spirits. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 31 Lime... exhausts the earth by absorbing its oily particles. 1798 *FERRIAR Eng. Histor.* in *Hist. Sterne* 233 Great exertions seem to exhaust the moral, as well as the physical world. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 21. 79 The thought of being absolutely exhausted had never occurred to me. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emph.* v. xlii. 163 The inhospitable wilderness was exhausted of its scanty resources. 1889 *STRUNK Med. & Mod. Hist.* 230 The Thirty Years' War exhausted Germany.

† *Incorrectly used for EXHAUNCE.* 1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* ii. iii. 50 The privilege whereof doth... exhaust and raise up his entertainment.

**Exhausted** (egzəstəd), *ppl. a.* [*f. EXHAUST v. + -ED.*] In senses of vb.

1. Consumed, used up, expended. 1658-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Exhausted, drawn out, emptied, consumed. 1701 *ROWE Ant. Slep-moth*, iii. i. Fresh Supplies renew the exhausted Stores.

2. Emptied of contents; chiefly said of a vessel or receiver: Emptied of air.

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 583 In one exhausted

Receiver, I had observed [etc.]. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art I.* 69 To prevent any air from getting into the exhausted glass. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. xxi. Exhausted mines supplied their golden store. 1866 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Molec. St. I.* 1. ii. 39 The whole amount of radiant heat that passed thro' the exhausted tube.

3. Of air, soil, etc.: Deprived of essential properties; effete, 'spent', worn out. Also, deprived of resources, completely impoverished.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230 The Funnel.. which carries up.. the.. exhausted Air of the Green-house. 1719 *LONDON & Wise Compt. Gard. Adv.* 9 Take out all the old, worn out, or exhausted Earth. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* 11. 177 The revenue of exhausted provinces. 1832 *H. MANTONAU Ireland* i. 4 He had grown potatoes; but the soil became exhausted. 1858 *GREENER Gunney* 17 We still fruitlessly fall back on exhausted principles.

4. Of persons or living things: Having one's strength, energy, etc. used up; tired out.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 552 Fire... that... of their wonted vigour left them drained, Exhausted. 1796 *BURNEY Metastasio* II. 296 A tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years. 181. *Parl. Deb.*, Lord Holland did not mean to discuss the subject at any length in the present exhausted state of the House. 1846 *PEEL SF.* 28 June in *McCarthy Own Times* (1879) I. 412 When [working men] shall recathe their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* I The exhausted cart and cab horses staggered under their loads.

Hence **Exhaustedly** *adv.*, in an exhausted manner. **Exhaustedness**, exhausted state or condition, worn out condition.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 161 The poor beasts.. toiled exhaustedly on. 1882 *CABLE Dr. Sevier* vi. Her.. skirt dropping between her knees, and her hands pressed on them exhaustedly. 1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXI. 713 The disquietude of utter prostration and exhaustedness produced by the application of violent remedies.

**Exhauster** (*egzō'stār*). [*f.* as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who, or that which, exhausts.

1743 *J. ELIAS Knowl. Div. Things* iv. 346 Now which of the Ancients was this Exhauster of Nature. 1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 389 Would it be no advantage to strike out one of these exhausters [wheat, rye, barley, and oats], and substitute an improver. 1853 *JOHNSTON in Frail. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 10 The wind.. is probably a still more rapid and widely-acting exhauster of these forest lands. 1884 *Health Exhibit. Catal.* 601 Apparatus for manufacturing.. concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

**D.** In gas-making: (see quot. 1859.)

1847 *Specif. Grafton's Patent* No. 9052. 3 The gas from this end of the retort is thereafter drawn through the pipe *h* directly into the exhauster. 1859 *CLEGG Coal Gas* 186 Various kinds of machines have been contrived for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts—for that is in fact the principle of the action of exhausters. 1889 *Frail. Gas Lighting* 19 Nov. 964 The engine and exhauster are connected by a flexible coupling.

**Exhaustibility** (*egzō'stib'ilī*). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted.

1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIII. 349 His extractive power was such, that it never admitted the exhaustibility of a subject. 1872 *W. S. SYMONDS Rec. Rocks* x. 367 The question of the exhaustibility of our coal-fields is highly complicated. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Exhaustibility**, Benedict's term for the condition where the electro-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application. 1889 *COURTNEY Mill* i. 25 The possible exhaustibility of musical combinations.

**Exhaustible** (*egzō'stib'l*). *a.* [*f.* EXHAUST *v.* + -IBLE.] That admits of being exhausted.

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 587 A very small Receiver, exhaustible as a Suck or two. 1799-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Collins*, His uncle.. left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. 35 Coal.. and other useful substances.. are not only strictly local, but exhaustible.

**Exhausting** (*egzō'stīn*). *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* EXHAUST in its various senses; an instance of this. *Also attrib.*

1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm. Sund.* (1823) 66 Sucke out of this realm.. innumerable sommes of money yerelye, to the great exhausting of the same. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 153 The populousness of the kingdom still increaseth, notwithstanding its great exhaustings by wars, and plagues. 1827 *FARREY Steam Engine* 448 The steam.. must be evacuated from it, through one or other of the two exhausting valves. 1831 *LARONER Pneumat.* v. 280 The most simple form of instrument for producing the rarefaction of air is that which is called the exhausting syringe. 1853 *Pract. Mech. Frail.* VI. 209 (*title of article*) Blowing and exhausting fans. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 3/6 Exhausting nozzles are used as well as injecting ones, so that while fresh air is supplied foul air can be removed.

**Exhausting**, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That exhausts; chiefly, that exhausts the strength; wearying, tiring, enfeebling.

1801 *MASON Good System Med.* (L.), A series of exhausting paroxysms succeeds. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 The misfortune.. of coming after this exhausting generalizer. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 297 A mighty effort.. it was but too exhausting to be repeated. 1880 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Break.* i. 1. There are men of spirit who are excessively exhausting to some people. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. xi. 71 The exhausting journey over the boulders and debris.

Hence **Exhaustingly** *adv.*, in an exhausting manner, so as to exhaust or tire out.

1882 *BUNTON in 19th Cent.* Nov. 791 The matter.. was exhaustively (some might say exhaustingly) discussed.

**Exhaustion** (*egzō'stīon*). [*f.* as *ad. L.* *exhaustio*-em, n. of action *f.* *exhaustire*.. see EX-

HAUST *v.* Cf. *F. exhaustion*.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted.

1. The action or process: *a.* of drawing out or forth, *esp.* air; *b.* of emptying of contents; the condition of being emptied.

1661 *BOYLE Spring of Air* iii. xx. 1682 80 Upon the exhaustion of the air incumbent on the water [etc.]. 1800 *VINCE Hydrastat*, vii. (1806) 82 You make a more perfect exhaustion by the other method. 1881 *SPOTTISWOODE in Nature* No. 623. 550 In the next tube the exhaustion has been carried further.

*c. spec. (Steam-Engine)* The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 *a.* Also *attrib.*

1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The regulating valve is then to be shut and the exhaustion regulating valve is opened. 1824 *R. STUART Hist. Steam Engine* 107 The exhaustion-cock was shut, the steam was readmitted into the cylinder, and the operation was repeated. 1848 *E. ALBAN Steam Engine* 57 The exhaustion openings are usually made much too small. 1849 *Specif. Unwin's Patent* No. 12,410. 2 This improved method of clearance or exhaustion is applied to an engine suitable for locomotive purposes.

2. The action or process of consuming or using up completely.

1831 *KNOX Cloquet's Anat.* p. v. The rapid sale and exhaustion of that work. 1881 *SIR W. THOMSON in Nature* No. 619. 449 This exhaustion [of heat] would not be complete until the absolute zero of temperature was reached.

3. The state of being exhausted of strength, energy, etc.; extreme loss of strength.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 There ensueth no destructive exhaustion. 1651 *Reliq. Voiton.* (1672) 334 Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies. 1793 *BEAUFORT Calcul.* etc. 175 In the state of temporary exhaustion the fibre loses its tone. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 253 Lacking in their utter exhaustion strength for fighting and breath for scolding. 1877 *ERICHSEN Surg.* I. 11 Exhaustion.. is an occasional cause of death after severe operations.

*b.* The draining (anything) of valuable properties; the condition of being so drained.

1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 359 When cattle are fed upon land not benefited by their manure, the effect is always an exhaustion of the soil.

*c. Chem.* (See quot.)

1874 *W. CROOKES Dyeing & Calico-print.* 32 The precipitate from the alkaline extract of cotton, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, was, without being previously dried, dissolved in dilute caustic soda-lye. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Exhaustion**, In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted.

4. Exhaustive enumeration or treatment; cf. EXHAUST *v.* 2 *c.*

1668 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 96 The.. lists are presented, by way, not of exhaustion, but of example.

5. *a. gen.* The process of establishing the correctness of a hypothesis by 'exhausting' all the other conceivable hypotheses relating to the question; the process of arriving at a conclusion by the successive elimination of unsuitable alternatives.

fig. 1877 *OWEN in Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxvi. By a process of exhaustion, the specific gravity of the inefficient would gradually deposit them below their betters.

*b.* Math. *Method of exhaustions*: (See quot. 1730-6.)

1685 *J. WALLIS Treat. Algebra* lxviii. 280 It will be necessary to premise somewhat concerning (what is wont to be called) the Method of Exhaustions. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, Exhaustions (in Mathematics) a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* ii. 37 The method of exhaustions.. is only an application of the general principle of limits. 1884 *MERZ Leibniz* iii. 49 The method of exhaustions.. in which the area of a surface enclosed by a curve is found by inscribing polygons of an increasing number of sides.

**Exhaustive** (*egzō'stīv*). *a.* [*f.* *L. exhaust-* *pp. stem of exhaustire* (see EXHAUST *v.* + -IVE.)]

1. Tending to exhaust or drain of strength, resources, etc.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 278 The fierce and exhaustive contentions which the rival strangers in Carnatic were waging against one another. 1858 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 96 In what imminent peril the revenues.. were from the exhaustive squandering.. of the Court. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xii. 70 The parasites who fed on the Queen Regent were exhaustive of the French exchequer.

2. Characterized by exhausting a subject, etc.; leaving no part unexamined or unconsidered; complete, comprehensive.

1786-9 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) II. 540 Proceeding.. upon the exhaustive plan. 1798 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism [is] neither discrete nor exhaustive. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 23 His method of handling the subject.. has been termed exhaustive. 1853 *TRENCH Proverbs* 125 *The things of friends are in common*. Where does this find its exhaustive fulfilment, but in the Communion of Saints? 1878 *GLAISTONE Prim. Homer* 17, I shall attempt in this limited work no exhaustive survey.

*b.* (Cf. EXHAUSTION 5 *a.*)

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 403 *note*, By the exhaustive method, therefore, we see that the visit dwelt on in Gal. ii. must have been the third.

**Exhaustively** (*egzō'stīvli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an exhaustive manner; so as to treat of every point; fully.

1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 319 A system of logical division in the exhaustively bifurcated mode. 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 175 It is neither my desire, nor is it my intention to treat the subject exhaustively.

**Exhaustiveness** (*egzō'stīvnēs*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exhaustive.

1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 280 The idea of exhaustiveness as applied to logical division. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Lit.* ii. v. 386 The exhaustiveness and subtlety of the thought. 1885 *FARRAR in Libr. Mag.* Dec. 500 The exhaustiveness of the curriculum of your University.

**Exhaustless** (*egzō'stlēs*), *a. poet. and rhetorical.* [*f.* EXHAUST *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being exhausted; inexhaustible.

1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* iii. When we.. Nature's.. exhaustless energy respect. 1746 *HERVEY Flower Garden Metaph.* (1818) I. 135 The fields are our exhaustless granary. 1845 *STOCKWELL Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 396 An exhaustless supply of clear water. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 403 Delicate lights thrown into his characters that render them exhaustless as studies.

Hence **Exhaustlessly** *adv.*, in an exhaustless manner, so as to be inexhaustible. **Exhaustlessness**, the quality of being inexhaustible.

1756 *G. CANNING Anti-Lucretius* iii. 187 Exhaustlessly prolific, shall they ne'er in shapies by Fancy unconceiv'd appear? 1886 *W. M. CONWAY Flemish Artists* 20 The exhaustlessness of the miniature's fancy.

† **Exhaustment**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* EXHAUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; an instance of the same, a 'drain' of money.

1621 *Br. G. WILLIAMS in Cabala* (1654) 55 This Bishoprick being.. meanly endowed in regard of the continual change, and exhaustments of the place. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 22 We can see no possible end of our exhaustments.

† **Exhausture**, *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -URE.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; also, an instance of this.

1612 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 970 Yet was he the feeblen.. by reason of so fresh exhaustures. 1887 *N. JOHNSTON Assur. Abbey Lands* 54 Allegedging the exhausture of the Exchequer by the late War. 1778 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 105½ So great an exhausture of blood and treasure. *Ibid.* The state of debility and exhausture brought on by our civil contest. 1786 *Ibid.* 174½ Religious prejudices are.. wearing away in France, and.. it will not require a very long succession of years for their entire exhausture.

**Exhedra**, var. of EXEDRA.

† **Exherb**, *v. Obs.* <sup>o</sup> [*ad. L. exherb-āre*, *i. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *herba* grass.] 'To take herbs from any place' (Cockeram 1623-6).

**Exheredate** (*eks,her'ēdāt*), *v.* Now rare. Also 7 exheredate, 9 *Sc.* heridate. [*f.* *L. exherēdāt* *pp. stem of exherēdare* to disinherit, *f. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *herēd-em* heir.] *trans.* To disinherit. Also *fig.*

In recent use only in *Sc.* writers (mis-spelt). It was never a term of Common Law. 1552 *HULOT*, Exheredate, *abominor*. [Cf. Augustine in *Ps.* v. Solent enim abominati dici exheredati.] 1623-6 *COCKERAM*, Exheredate, to disinherit. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Artn.* 207 Other virtues of equal merit, must not be exheredated, or become spurious, to advance its legitimacy. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxvii, 'Madam,' replied the youth, 'though exheredated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.' 1834 *M. NAPIER Mem. Napier of Merchiston* i. 32 The anxiety of Duke Arrol was to exheredate his only son.

Hence **Exheredated** *pp. a.*

1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 192 Henry [VI.] the exheredated monarch.

**Exheredation** (*eks,her'ēdā'tīon*). Also 7 exheredation. [*ad. L. exherēdātīon-em*, n. of action *f. exherēdare* to EXHEREDATE.] The action of exheredating or disinheriting; disinheritance; an instance of this.

1515 in *W. H. TURNER Select. Rec. Oxford* 12 *V* same ground [they] have.. inclosed to their own use in exheredation and great puidence.. unto 7<sup>o</sup> Mayr. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 41 The trespass of the sonne or of the heire, shall not be ane cause of exheredation of the father. 1651 *W. G. ir. Cowell's Inst.* 47 For the many Exheredations that hapned: Their Guardianship was conferred.. upon the King. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce exheredation without any cause. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 95 A general sentence of forfeiture or 'exheredation' was issued.

† **Exhereditation**, *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres* Lowe C. ii. 6 *a*, All Grauntes, Exhereditions, and other disposed goods.

† **Exhibe**, *v. Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. In *5 exhybe*. [*f.* *L. exhibe-r*, *ad. L. exhibēre* to EXHIBIT.] *trans.* To exhibit, produce.

1491 *CANTON Vitus Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 245 *a* 2 *Yf* he hadde not come exhybe and shewe the same ayen.. he sholde have lost his hede.

† **Exhibent**, *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [*ad. L. exhibent-em*, *pp. pp. of exhibere*: see EXHIBIT.] One who administers (a rite). Cf. EXHIBIT *v.* 1.

1658 *J. ROBINSON Eudox* iii. 25 Baptism received unworthily, that is, either on the exhibents or receivers part.

† **Exhibit**, *pp. Obs.* Forms: 6 exhibit, -yte, exhybet, exhibite, 6-7 exhibit (e. [*ad. L. exhibit-us*, *pp. pp. of exhibere*: see EXHIBIT *v.*]) = exhibited, *pp. pp. of EXHIBIT *v.**

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 *b*, Worshyp exhibyte and done to the sayntes of God. 1529 *WOLSEY in*

Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 104 II. 8 Thy kindnes exhibite from the Kynges Hyghnes shall prolong my lyfe. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* II. (1540) 103 Who is he... that wyl not prefer in his dylligence exhibet the favour of a rycle man. 1552 *Ann. HAMMINGTON Catech.* (1884) 4 We have exhibit to you this present Catechisme. 1639 CHAS. I. *Proclam. Scot.* 4 Some whereof were produced and exhibit by our Commissioners.

**Exhibit** (egz'bit), *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibere* -um pa. pple. neut. of *exhibere*: see *EXHIBIT* v.]

1. *Law.* *b.* (see quot. 1672.) *b.* Any document (or, more recently, any material object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence.

1626 *Impeachment, Dk. Buckham*, (Camden) 40 The exhibite... shewed unto him... is the true... bill of ladinge. 1636 *Divine Trage*, 43 Suppressing the Gentlemans exhibits and defence. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 14 All the Processes, Exhibitions, Writings... and Orders were had, taken, made and done in the said Court of Admiralty. 1657 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* i. n. viii. (1743) 73 The office of the Register is to attend the court, to receive all libels, or bills, allegations and exhibits of witnesses. 1672 *Cowell Interpr.*, *Exhibit*, Exhibutum, When a Deed, Acquittance, or other writing is in a Chancery-suit exhibited to be proved by Witness, and the Examiner writes on the back that it was shewed to such a one at the time of his Examination; this is there called an Exhibit. 1776 *Trial of Naudocomar* 46/2 Nagree paper fixed and marked exhibit M. 1798 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 288 Eight pages of ciphered exhibits. 1838 *Curry v. Rep. Pat.*, etc. Cases 673, I have also an exhibit of goods which the Applicants manufacture or sell.

2. A detailed and formal statement of particulars (as debts, liabilities, etc.); *orig.* one intended for production in court; hence *gen.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3778/4 They are desired... to bring or send such their Exhibits of Book Debts, Bonds, etc. 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Str.* 6 Having thus presented an exhibit of our present and prospective national liabilities.

3. *Ecdl.* in *pl.* The documents (letters of orders, institution and induction, etc.) which a beneficed or licensed clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission. Hence, the fees payable on presenting these documents.

1629-30 *Br. Bevell in Uscher's Lett.* (1686) 422 By Fees, he... seeks to take... for Exhibits at Visitations. 1767 *Burns Eccl. Law*, (1824) IV. 19 None but the bishop, or [his representative] hath right *de jure communi* to require these exhibits of the clergy. 1863 *Burns Hist. Notices Fincham* 72 At the Bishop's primary visitation in 1858 the synodals were 52 and the exhibits 134. 46.

4. Something exhibited or presented to view.

† *a. gen.* A spectacle, sight. *Obs.* 1676 *HALC Contempt* i. 449 In the study of a poor Fly, there would be such a confluence of so many wonderful and difficult Exhibits in it.

*b.* One of the objects composing an 'exhibition'. 1864 *Leader* (Melbourne) 5 July, Exhibits for the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show. 1876 *Fann. Herald* 2 Dec. 79/2 An exhibit... in the Peruvian section... attracted an unusual share of attention. 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug. 166/2 The horses were a grand show of 390 exhibits.

*c.* The collection of articles sent by any one person, firm, country, etc. to an 'exhibition'.

1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec., There is not much the matter... with his exhibit [of cattle]. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* June 50 The Portuguese exhibit at the last Universal Exposition at Paris. 1887 F. E. CHAOWICK in *Scribn. Mag.* i. 517/1 The only French exhibit was that of the Bureau Veritas.

5. A showing, producing in evidence, display.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. v. 95 The Play was to be presented to some few friends before the publick exhibit. 1864 *Fessenden in Times* 24 Dec., The power to compel an exhibit of books of account. 1885 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 There was no exhibit in these workers of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill.

**Exhibit** (egz'bit), *v.* Forms: 5 exhibiteto, 6-7 exhibiteto, (6 oxyhet, exibyte), 6- exhibit. [f. L. *exhibere* -ppl. stem of *exhibere*, f. *ex-* out + *habere* to hold.]

1. To offer, furnish, administer.

† *L. trans.* To offer, present (sacrifice, etc.); to administer (an oath). *Obs.*

1490 *Caxton Eneydos* v. (1890) 21 His felaushyppe chosen by hym for to make and exhibite the sayd sacrifice. 1532 *More Confut. Barnes* vii. Wks. 805/2 We... exhibit our bodies a liely host. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. xii. 54 The worship which naturally men exhibit to Powers invisible. 1657 *Howell Londinop.* 37 That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath.

† 2. To grant, provide, furnish; const. *to, unto*; hence, to defray (expense). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 195b, *Freundes*... will not... remember a great gratuite and benefite in time of necessitie, to them shewed and exhibited. 1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* II. 937/1 To D. Royston... he [Humphrey Mummth] exhibited forty or fifty pounds. 1577 *VOUTROUILLER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 178 The blessing promised to Abraham and exhibited by Christ. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 107 Whose necessary expences and charges Ambrose exhibited. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. (1612) 319 We defraude them of such outward helps as we ought to exhibit. 1623 *DINGHAM Xenophon* 32 We will exhibit you a market. 1654 *Triana in Fuller Cause & Cure* (1867) 162 He kept Feliciano... as a gentle almsman, exhibiting diet and some slender accommodations unto him.

† *b. intr.* To provide maintenance; to give an 'exhibition'; to minister (to a person's wants).

Const. *to, unto, Obs.* Rarely *trans.*: To give an exhibition to (a student).

1601 F. GOWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 312 [The] Deane of York... sent him to Oxford, and so long as he lived... exhibited unto him there. A 1695 *Wood* (cited by Webster) He was a special friend to the university... exhibiting to the wants of certain scholars. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xlviii. 520 Well disposed people... used to exhibit to poor students. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 107 The sum paid out of endowments to students exhibited.

3. *trans. (Med.)* To administer (a remedy, etc.).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 251 They were wont to exhibit it [Scammony] for a purgation. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 168 If the meat desired be of a very naughty and ill property, then it is not to be exhibited. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 233 As if they would exhibit a medicine to the Head. 1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 295 Let a Vomit be exhibited in the first Place. 1821 T. SANOWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 16 A tea-spoonful of the antimonial wine was exhibited every hour. 1874 A. B. GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 4) 166 The patient should fast for four or five hours before chloroform is exhibited.

II. To submit or expose to view; to show, display.

4. To hold out, or submit (a document) for inspection; *esp.* to produce, lodge, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an 'exhibit' to written evidence. Const. *to*; also *† into* (a court).

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 So that the said testament be exhibited to him... in writing. 1538 *STARKEY Lett.* p. lxxv, I have not fayne to exlybte to your grace this rude commentary. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 151 Accept this Scrowle... Which... We doe exhibit to your Maiestie. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 67 They are to exhibit the will into the Bishops court. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 44 One of the persons to whom the manuscripts were exhibited was Archbishop Sanicroft. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 205 The records... exhibited to the affidavits filed in the cause.

*absol.* 1880 *MURHEAD Tr. Instit. Gains* iv. § 163 His application for an arbiter involved an admission that he was bound to restore or exhibit.

† *b.* To give up (oneself to justice). *Obs. rare* -1. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 64 Pausanias... came forth and exhibited himself to justice.

5. *a.* To submit for consideration; to present, prefer (a petition, an accusation, etc.). Cf. 1.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects... exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. i. 29 Why He Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Tr. Balzac's Lett.* 66 May easily impetrate at Gods hands any supplication you shall exhibit. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 10/1 He... exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. col. rec. *Pennsylvania*, v. 99 The several Charges exhibited by the Complainants against Mr. Roston were frivolous and malicious. 1805 *East's Rep.* v. 353 Where two libels are exhibited against two inhabitants of a parish for tithes. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 Our part is merely to exhibit against the system the charge of delusion or enthusiasm. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* xxxi. § 7 Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably.

† *b.* To promulgate, publish (a decree or order). 1693 *Memo. Ct. Teckely* II. 2 Orders should be exhibited for maintaining Officers and Souldiers.

6. To set forth (in words or figures); to detail.

1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 27 In exhybetyng these offices and duties, we must, etc. 1566 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 Leave to exhibit their Mind in writing. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 109 Mr. Samuel Fortry... exhibits the particulars. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* ii. (1840) I. 82 Which [entries] I choose to exhibit in the words of the original. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 381 The following Table exhibits the result of these experiments. 1846 *MILL Logic* i. iii. § 1 To exhibit an enumeration of all kinds of things which are capable of being made predicates.

7. To manifest to the senses, *esp.* to the sight; to present (a material object) to view.

1573 (*title*) *The Whole Works of W. Tyndall*, etc. now in print here exhibited to the Church. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xxiv. 6 Annot. 138 Where God hath promised to exhibit himself to those that worthily approach him. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 318 Out of this opening they exhibit their real head and eyes. 1796 *MORSE Avenir. Geog.* I. 128 The coasts... sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 9 Water is... made up of two substances, neither of which can be exhibited separately, except in the gaseous form. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microsc.* 187 For a solar intended to exhibit large objects. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iv. 33 It may be that the lake simply exhibits the colour of pure water.

8. To present to mental view.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 590 We have of this, very many examples exhibited vnto vs. 1607 C. LEVER in *Farr S. P. Q. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Exhibit, Lord, my pardon in thy prayer. 1780 *JOHNSON Let. Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., She and her husband exhibited two very different appearances of human nature. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xli. 506 The general exhibited a memorable lesson of firmness and severity. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VII. 532 Oxydized muriatic gas... exhibits... the surest means of checking contagion. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* II. (1871) 84 In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Exhibite*... to shew it self. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 129 It is in the nature of the mind to assent to whatever appearances that exhibit when all other evidence that might correct them is removed out of her reach.

8. To represent by a figure, drawing, etc.: said also of the drawing itself.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 210 Embellished only with 34 plates,

but they exhibit mostly new, rare, and valuable plants. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 279 One of these branches is exhibited in the figure. 1831 *BREWSTER Offices* v. 63 The following method... of exhibiting caustic cures I have found exceedingly convenient.

*b.* To present a declination or an embodiment of in words or in action.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 404 In the power of exhibiting character by means of dialogue he was deficient. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 [They] are to exhibit in their lives that virtue which is the basis of the state.

9. To manifest by signs, indicate the existence of, display.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 251 Countenance exhibits more distress. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 113 More exhibited their uncomplaining poverty in their looks and dress. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 Gregory exhibits... a union of prudence... and unshrinking principle. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* ix. 147 The power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, are exhibited to us every day and every hour.

10. To show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; to make a show of; *rarely*, to perform in public.

1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 A living bird exhibited in a show. 1832 G. DOWNS *Brit. Cont. Countries* I. 31 This celebrated musician, whose laurel also is exhibited. 1845 *Floris's Tril.* 201 Mr. Eyles exhibited the best six. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 19 One of them... happening to exhibit a solo on the violin. 1871 *MORLEY L'oeuvre* (1886) 112 After supper Voltaire would exhibit a magic lantern. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 57 Except to exhibit as curiosities.

*absol.* 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xviii. Carrying their scenes... to the next village where they were to exhibit. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 145 A theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. Ind.* II. v. 493 With as much... regularity, as if they had been exhibiting on a parade.

*b. U. S.* To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public. Also *absol.*

1817 *Lewis Yale Coll.* iv. § 11 If any student... shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty. *Ibid.* viii. § 28 No Student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class... shall give any treat of wine.

*c. intr.* for *refl.*

1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 152 He there exhibits in rampant folly.

Hence *Exhibit* *ppl. n.*

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Exhibitor*, presented or offered. 1775 *ASH, Exhibitor*, brought forth to view, proposed, displayed. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* I. 258 The 'Moonlight at Millbank'... was his first exhibited oil-picture.

**Exhibit** (egz'bit), *a.* [f. *EXHIBIT* v. + *-ABLE*.] That admits of being exhibited.

1838 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* III. 388 They are all *divulgers*, exhibit powers. 1860 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* s.v. *Balance of Trade*, Both actually gain, though the gain may not be exhibitable in the form of a money-balance.

**Exhibitor** (egz'bit), *rare*. [f. *EXHIBIT* v. + *-ANT*.] *a.* One who exhibits or displays (qualities); *† b.* One who prefers or presents (an accusation).

1818 *Morni Chron.* 9 Feb., Articles of peace exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth... against Arthur Thistlewood... First this exhibitor said, that in the month of April last, Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on charges of high treason, etc. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 16 Liberality, and generosity, secure for the memory of their exhibitant gratitude and reverence.

**Exhibitor** (egz'bit), [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] One who exhibits (in various senses of the vb.). Now *rare*; = *EXHIBITOR*.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. F.* i. i. 74 He seems... rather swaying more upon our part, then cherishing the exhibitors against vs. 1603 T. GOWIN *Roun. Arith.* (1658) 99 The master or exhibitor thereof, did... give notice unto the people, what day the prize should be performed. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 267 The pig exhibitor remonstrated with the author of the mischief.

**Exhibiting**, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *EXHIBIT* in various senses.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* ii. 30 How many precepts ought there to be observed in the exhibiting of pure wine in respect of the age. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Mss.* (1793) 311 The giving and the exhibiting of the poison. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. xi. 106 Wealthy and well-disposed citizens deposited their charitable monies, for the exhibiting to ingenious men at the universities.

**Exhibition** (eksib'it), *n.* Forms: 5-6 exhibition, -yeion, 5 (exebucion, -hebicion), exhibition, -hibeyion, -hybeyion, 7 (exhibicion), 6- exhibition. [a. OF. *exhibition*, Fr. *exhibition*, ad. late L. *exhibition-em*, n. of action f. *exhibere* to EXHIBIT.]

I. The action of providing or furnishing.

† 1. Maintenance, support. *Obs.* [Cf. late L. *exhibitio* at tegumentum = 'food and raiment' (Forcellini).]

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 259 Hayvynge... a litlel summe assignede to his exhibition. 1480 *Bury H'ills* (1850) 65, I will that... oon parte therof to be applied and converted to thehacion and sustentacion of a perpetuall chapel. 1597 R. MULCASTER *Portescue's De Land. Leg.* (1592) 113 Charges for the exhibition [L. *exhibition*] of their Children. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* III. i. My maintenance, rascals! my Bulb, my exhibition! 1771 *STRYPE Parker* (1821) I. c. 13, best of the said £10... towards the use and exhibition of three grammar scholars.

† *b.* The 'foundation' of a grammar-school. 15... in *Whiston Cathedral Trusts* 12 That no child be



admitted to the exhibition of the said church, whose father is known to be worthy in goods above all.

† 2. *sing.* and *pl.* An allowance of money for a person's support; a pension, salary. *Obs.*

1498 *Patent Roll Hen. VII.* On reasonable wages or execution. 1501 *Plimpton Com.* 163 He sendeth you but x<sup>li</sup> towards the exhibitions of mynys his wyfe. 1636 *Sir R. Hoyle Diary in Lismore Papers Ser. I.* (1884) IV. 138 50<sup>l</sup> was lent to my son... which I am to abate owt of his next Easter exhibition. 1676 *Wynneley Fl. Dealer v. i.* He must have a settled Exhibition of forty pounds a Year. 1741 *Swift Pres. St. Affairs Wks.* 1755 II. i. 215 He... is driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition.

† b. A gift, present. *Obs.*

1579 *Fulke Confut. Sanders* 553 His owne bondslaves, whom he hyreth with a little exhibition, to blase his charite. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. iii. 75 I would not doe such a thing for a joynt Ring... nor any petty exhibition.

† 3. a. Pecuniary assistance given to a university student (*obs.* in general sense). b. Now only *spec.* A fixed sum given for a term of years from the funds of a school, college, or university, generally upon the result of a competitive examination. Cf. *BURSARY* 3 and *SCHOLARSHIP*.

a. c. 1525 *Skelton Rehye* 143 To gyve you exhibicion To mainteyne with your skolls. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 They will giue a scholer some petite poore exhibition to seeme to be religious. 1598 *E. Gilpin Skid.* (1878) 11, I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a season Some exhibition for me there disburst.

b. 1631 *T. Adams in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 146 An exhibition of £40 per annum for two or three years. 1692 *Sir R. Bulkeley in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 323 At St. Paul's school he was chosen (with a small exhibition of £30 a year...) to go off to Cambridge. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 91 A yearly exhibition was to be paid to four scholars. 1806 *K. White Lett.* 30 June, My last term bill amounts only to £4 5s. 3d., after my exhibitions are deducted. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 37 Candidates for the [Junior Mathematical] Exhibition must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively.

II. 4. *Med.* The administration of a remedy. 1785 *J. Pearson in Med. Commun.* II. 77 The most proper remedy against such a diarrhoea, is the exhibition of a cathartic. 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 101 During the exhibition of all these medicines, purgative glisters also... were used. 1875 *B. Macauley Clin. Observ.* 28 As the result of the exhibition of arsenical treatment.

III. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying or bolding up to view; manifestation; visible show or display (of a feeling, quality, etc.); an instance of this. *Const. of.*

1663 *Barrow Sermon* (1683) i. xii. 162 The ancient exhibition of a gracious promise. 1692 *Ray Dissol. World* iii. ix. (1732) 400 The Exhibition of the Messiah. 1701 *Grew Cosm. Sacra* ii. v. 17 What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematic demonstrations? 1755 *Magens Insurance* I. 453 The Exhibition of the usual Clearances and Certificates. 1780 *Harris Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 427 A dramatic piece, or play, is the exhibition of an action. 1833 *Chalmers Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Anger, if we but study its history and actual exhibitions. 1850 *Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1853) 94 Dunstan never would have dared such an exhibition of presumption.

b. The action of producing (an object of litigation) in court.

1880 *Muirhead tr. Instit. Gains* IV. § 157 He is pursuer who desires exhibition or restitution.

c. *Sc. Law.* An action for compelling production or delivery of writings.

1861 in *W. Brail Diet. Law Scotl.*

d. *concr.* Something that is exhibited; a display, sight, spectacle.

1786 *Gilpin Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. p. xxvii, The windings of a noble river—or some other exhibition. c. 1790 *Imison Scr. Art* ii. 51 Some excellent prints... held in great esteem among the admirers of exhibitions of this kind. 1848 *Macauley Hist. Eng.* I. 665 Exhibitions which humane men generally avoid.

e. To make an exhibition of oneself: to behave so as to appear in a contemptible aspect. *Collog.*

6. A public display (of works of art, manufactured articles, natural productions, etc.); also, the place where the display is made. In early quotes. often *spec.* the exhibition of pictures of the Royal Academy; now applied *esp.* to those exhibitions on a large scale of which the 'Great Exhibition' held in London in 1851 was the first and typical example.

1761 *Johnson Lett. Barretti* 10 June in *Barrett*. The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues. 'This year was the second exhibition. 1818 *Byron Epiph.* lxxviii. No exhibition glares with annual pictures. 1824 *Mrs. Mitford in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Is it possible that the Exhibition has closed and 'Silenus' not been sold? 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The Exhibition is to be no mere fancy fair or amateur show-room. 1890 (*title*) Catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.* 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xxvii. It was too late to repair to the exhibition-room. 1851 *Thornbury Turner* I. 91 The lad's own productions at Somerset House would have been quite enough to attract an exhibition-haunting amateur.

Hence *Exhibitional*, a. of or pertaining to an exhibition. *Exhibitionize*, v., *nonce-ud.*, *intr.* to frequent exhibitions.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 245 Hackneyed as we are in exhibitionizing, we did not contemplate this scene without the liveliest pleasure. 1882 *J. Parker Apost. Life* (1884)

III. 294 There is no touch of merely exhibitional genius. 1886 *New Princeton Rev.* I. 121 Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments.

**Exhibitioner** (eksib-i-shən-er). [*f.* prec. + -ER-1.]

† 1. One who pays for (a person's) maintenance. *Obs.*

c. 1575 *Fulke Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 438 To make a fond florish a farre of in wordes of common wrangling, to please your patrones and exhibitioners.

2. One who holds an exhibition at a university.

1679 *Burnet Hist. Ref.* i. iii. 227 (an. 1536) Yet severe Impositions and heavy Taxes were laid on them; a fifth part for Repairs, a tenth at least for an Exhibitioner. 1707 *Hearne Collect.* 24 Jan. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 10 Exhibitioners who are to study the Hebrew and Greek Tongues. 1843 *Coleridge in Arnold Stanley's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment... with four exhibitioners. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 17 There is a power of renewal. If the College are satisfied with the Scholar or Exhibitioner.

3. = EXHIBITOR 1, 2.

1791 *G. Wakefield Enquiry Publ. Worship* 30 The effect is not so correspondent to the nature of the expected visitant, as to the faculties of the exhibitioner. 1792 — *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 42 note, The indefensible mode of our dissenting exhibitioners. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 730 There is among the present exhibitioners [at the Royal Academy] no lack of this kind of talent.

**Exhibitionist** (eksib-i-shən-ist). *rare*—1. [*f.* a. prec. + -IST-1.] One who takes part in an exhibition or public performance; a performer.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 571 The whole of the service is to devolve upon the clergyman and the precentor, with a few hired or trained exhibitionists.

**Exhibitive** (egzi-bi-tiv), a. [*ad. mod. L. exhibitiuus, f. exhibi-*: see EXHIBIT v. and -IVE.]

† 1. Having the function of imparting or communicating. Cf. EXHIBIT v. 1. *Const. of. Obs.*

1550 *Bucer Conf. de Euch.* § 54 Malo dicere... pane & vino dicit corpus & sanguinem Domini, quam significari, et panem hic signum esse corporis exhibitivum quam signum simpliciter. 1609 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antich.* i. ii. 98 The signs of the old Testament be not in his judgement exhibitiv of any grace, but significative only. 1681 *R. L'Estrange Apol. Prot.* iv. i. 112 That the Species of Bread and Wine are not only Signs... but that they are also Exhibitive and Communicative... of the very things that they represent.

2. Having the property or function of exhibiting or showing forth. *Const. of.*

1596 *H. Clapham Briefe Bible* i. 32 Together with his Covenant, the Lord adjoyneth a Seale, or exhibitiv Signe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 1/2 Words exhibitiv of a double figure. 1737 *Waterland Enchirist* 168 The Sacramental Bread... representative and exhibitiv of the natural Body.

† 3. Used for: Self-manifesting. (Of the Divine mind: by Norris opposed to *conceptive*). *Obs. rare.*

1678 *Norris Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The Simple Essences of Things... are the same with that [sc. the Divine] Understanding it self, considered as variously exhibitiv or representative. *Ibid.* 352 By the mind of God Exhibitiv, is meant the essence of God, as thus or thus imitable, or participable by any Creature.

Hence *Exhibitively* *adv.*

1620 *T. Higgins Sermon. Pauls Crosse* 3 Mar. (1611) 21 This grace is, equally, in all the persons, but originally in the Father, exhibitively in the Son. 1739 *Waterland Sacram. Part Enchirist* 12 The Trope lies in the Verb was, put for signify, or exhibitively signify.

**Exhibitor** (egzi-bi-tor). [*a. L. exhibitor, agent-n. f. exhibere* to EXHIBIT.]

1. One who shows (something) as a curiosity; a showman, one who produces in public a show or spectacle. Cf. EXHIBITOR b.

1654 *Gavton Pleas. Notes* iv. xi. 245 The exhibitors of that show politically had plac'd Whiffers arm'd and link'd through the Hall. 1814 *Wordsw. Excursion* viii. 29 The spectator who a while was pleased More than th' exhibitor himself. a. 1845 *Hood Ode to J. Ireland* i. Oh, very reverend Dean and Chapter, Exhibitors of giant men. 1875 *Buckland Log. bk.* 19 The exhibitor told us a wonderful story.

2. One who contributes an article for public exhibition.

1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* nos. 205 The only exhibitor in the class for 12 species. 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The hosts of exhibitors [at the Exhibition of 1851].

Hence *Exhibitorship*.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 721 Medal and Honourable Mention become little more than a certificate of exhibitorship. **Exhibitory** (egzi-bi-tor-i), a. and *sb.* [*a. L. exhibitori-us, i. exhibere*: see EXHIBIT and -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Intended to exhibit, set forth, or display.

b. Of or pertaining to display or exhibition.

1772 *Warton Life Sir T. Pope* (1780) 379 note, An exhibitory bill... of expenses for their removal this year. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lamp.* i. § 8. 18 The treatment of the Papists' temple is eminently exhibitory; it is surface work throughout. 1879 *H. N. Hudson Hamlet Pref.* 15 Knowledge... less available for... exhibitory purposes. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 201 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to 'boom'.

2. Intended to cause the exhibition or production of an action in dispute.

1886 *Muirhead in Evelyn. Brit.* XX. 709/1 If the respondent obeyed the order in a restitutory or exhibitory decree, there was an end of the matter.

† B. *sb.* A procedure with regard to the 'exhibition' of remedies. *Obs.*

1607 *Warrington Opt. Glass* 14 Physicians... (whose exhibitories to themselves do not parallel their prescripts... to others).

**Exhilarant** (egzi-lä-ränt), a. and *sb.* [*a. F. exhilarant, ad. L. exhilarant-em, pr. ppl. of exhilarare* to EXHILARATE.]

A. *adj.* That exhilarates; exhilarating.

1866 *Mrs. Whitney L. Goldilocks* xii. 294 The exhilarant draught in which they drank the mountain-joy... 1872 *Blackie Lays High.* Introd. 49 The breeze... and the tide... impart a healthy and an exhilarant stimulus.

B. *sb.* An exhilarating medicine.

1803 *Pilkington New Derbysh.* I. 329 It has been holden in high repute as a cordial and exhilarant [sic]. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 371 The use of this drug as an exhilarant [sic] is not confined to the poor. a. 1843 *Southey Doctor* (1849) 164 An exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. 1858 *Garrod Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 390 Exhilarants are medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits.

**Exhilarate** (egzi-lä-rät), v. Forms: 7-8 exhilarate, (6-*arite*), 6- exhilarate. [*ad. L. exhilarat- ppl. stem of exhilarare, f. ex-* (see EX-pref.) + *hilar-is* cheerful: see HILARITY.]

1. *trans.* To make cheerful or merry; to cheer, enliven, gladden (a person, his spirits, etc.).

1540 *Morvins Vices Introd.* II. 52d. E v j b, A cleane and a pure conscience maye exhilarate the mynde. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. vi. 11, Sundry are the meanes... to exhilarate a sorrowfull heart. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxviii. 22 Peregrine... advised him to exhilarate his spirits with a glass of wine. a. 1763 *Suenstone Ess.* 36 He would be exhilarated at the sight of the first beggar that he saw. 1796 *C. Marshall Garden.* xx. (1813) 426 Frost... exhilarates our spirits. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxxvi. It seemed greatly to delight and exhilarate him to say so.

b. To impart cheerfulness to, enliven (a thing or pursuit).

1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 177 § 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies. 1795 *Anderson Embassy China* 274 A joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits.

† 2. *intr.* To become cheerful. *Obs. rare*—1.

1620 *Bacon Sp. in Parl. in Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 177 The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, is hindered by clouds.

**Exhilarating** (egzi-lä-rät-ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* a. prec. + -ING-2.] That exhilarates; cheering, enlivening, inspiring.

1643 *Milton Diverse* n. ix. (1851) 87 Marriage... was especially giv'n as a cordial and exhilarating cup of solace. 1708 *J. Phillips Cyder* ii. 66 A Continual Tide Flows from th' exhilarating Fount. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Denham*, Nothing is less exhilarating than the ludicrousness of Denham. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* iv. (1891) 76 We... started for another exhilarating gallop. 1855 *Livingstone Zambezi* xxv. 519 The air which was exhilarating to Europeans.

Hence *Exhilaratingly* *adv.*

1850 in *Ogilvie*.

**Exhilaration** (egzi-lä-rät-i-shən). Also 7-8 exhilaration. [*ad. lat. L. exhilaration-em, n. of action f. exhilarare* to EXHILARATE.]

1. The action or means of exhilarating; a cheering or enlivening influence.

1623-6 *Cochran, Exhilaration*. 1619 *J. Maxwell tr. Herodotus* (1635) 301 To use all... exhilarations for joy of the gods wedding. 1792 *V. Knox Sermon* xi. 247 This remedy... enlivens... by an unnatural exhilaration. 1864 *Longer. Falc. Ser. Frier.* 139 There was... that wild exhilaration in the air.

2. The condition or feeling of being exhilarated.

1616 *Bacon Synta* § 721 Exhilaration hath some Affinity with Joy. 1802 *Cogan Philos. Treat. Passions* i. ii. (ed. 2) 63 Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xxiv. A bill of fare that might kindle exhilaration in the breast of a misanthrope. 1895 *Hamerston Intell. Life* x. v. 388 The feeling of... exhilaration will last for several hours.

**Exhilarative** (egzi-lä-rät-iv), a. [*f. L. exhilarat- ppl. stem of exhilarare* to EXHILARATE + -IVE.] Tending to produce exhilaration.

1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IV.* 356 Pamphlets... sapid, exhilarative. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 It was a morning most exhilarative. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 200 A feeling of lassitude... preceded... by a short period of exhilarative excitement.

**Exhilarator** (egzi-lä-rät-er). [*f. EXHILARATE* v. + -OR-1.] One who, or that which, exhilarates.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 88 We certainly do not approve of cards and wagers as the best exhilarators of the spirits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 279 Where Erskine parted his mantle of puns among the... aspiring exhilarators of the Bar.

**Exhilaratory**, a. *rare.* [*f. EXHILARATE* v. + -ORY-1.] Having the effect of exhilarating.

1871 *L. Stephen Playground of Europe* 254 The danger is trifling enough to be merely exhilaratory.

**Exhiltent**, bad form of EXILIENT, *Obs.*

**Exhort** (egzi-hört, egzi-hört), v. Forms: 4-6 exhort(e), -hort(e), 4- exhort. [*ad. L. exhort-ari, f. ex-intensive + hortari* to encourage: see HORTATORY. Cf. *F. exhorter* and EXHORT. Not now in colloquial use.]

1. *trans.* To admonish earnestly; to urge by stimulating words to conduct regarded as laudable. Said also of circumstances, etc.: To serve as an incitement. a. *simply.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 30 If prestis cewerlie extort or monest be peple. 1533 *Lo. Berners Inon* lxxxii. 247 He soo exorted me that at the houre of mydnyghte he made me to aryse hastily. 1538 *Starkey England* i. i. 25 To the wch purpos, the tyme exhortyth us. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 19 Then shall the minister exhort the sick: person after this fourme. 1604 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. iv. 46 (Qq.)

Examples, gross as earth, exhort me. 1825 LYTON *Falkland* 40 Write to me... exhort me, admonish me.

*absol.* c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 31 Ye prest be mjhti to exort in al doctryn. 1526-34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Exhort with all longe suffering and docitryne. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 121 The words... of him that Exhorteth. a 1845 BANHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Jerry Jarvis, Whether the Rev. Mr. Hyndryd exhortet or made way for the Rev. Mr. Tearbrain. 1881 BIBLE (R.V.) *Rom.* xii. 8 He that exhorteth, to his exhorting.

b. Const. to with *inf.* or *subord.* clause.

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* iv. (1890) 19, I the exhorter and counceiler that thou ne defoylne nore thy honours with my blood. 1532 *Thynne's ed. of Chancer's L. G. W. Hyys.* & *Medea* 73 That he in his neuve fason wolde exhorto To saylen to that londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 26 Thy prophetes (which exhortet) thou so earnestly, that they shulde conuert vnto the. 1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 6 Yong men likewise exhort, to bee sober minded. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think.* in *Math.* § 37, I have long ago done what you so often exhort me to do. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 226 The bishops were exhortet not to engage in secular affairs more than was necessary.

c. Const. to an action or course, a condition.

1520 MORE *Dyalogue* 1. Wks. 162/2 To call and exorte the worlde from all pleasure of the fleshe to the puritie and clenness of the body and soule. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 25 The Apostle, in exhorting men to contentment. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 Commonly... we exhort to good actions, we instigate to ill. a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* ii. 45, I through each city... Have pass'd, exhorting... Greece To bold defence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The people would be exhortet to liberality.

2. With *obj.* a thing: To recommend earnestly; to insist upon.

c. 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd in Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 47 What I exhorte Not herde is. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 These thynges teache and exhort. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 179 While we... Designing or exhorting glorious Warr. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 8 Exhorting the repeal of those laws, so contrary to charity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 He... again exhortet a reform.

† **Exhort**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* vb.] = EXHORTATION.

c. 1475 *Parfenay* 3972 By the exort of vntrew man. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. Pref. The princely exhorter, whiche... our foresaid graciously soueraygne gaue me. 1590 LONGE *Enphusis Gold. Leg.*, Did he make a large exhort unto concord? c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 183 Everywhere he breathed exhort. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xli. 324 Drown Hector's Vaunts in loud Exhort. of Fight. 1829 A. W. FOSBROOK *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 238 Perpetual exhort. to a new birth unto Torism.

† **Exhortance**, *Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* exhortans. [f. as *prec.* + -ANCE.] = EXHORTATION.

(But possibly *exhortans* may be an abbreviation in the MS. for *exhortations*.)

c. 1646 T. CRAFTURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 45 He (Mr. Robert Rollock)... with most pithy exhortans setting them on to vertue and pietie.

† **Exhortary**, *Obs.* *rare*—*t.* In 6 *arie.* [f. EXHORT *sb.* + -ARY.] = EXHORTATION.

1584 LONGE *Alarum* 54 The father... having ended this exhortarie is answered... of his dissembling soune thus.

**Exhortation** (eks-pō'tā-shən). *n.* Forms: 4-5 *exort*, *exhortacioun*, 5-6 *exhortacion*, -yon, *exortacion*, (6 *exhortatyon*, *exortation*) 5-*exhortation*. [ad. L. *exhortatō-em*, *n.* of action f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT. Cf. Fr. *exhortation*.]

1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is deemed laudable conduct; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 13 Til I come take tent to redyng, to exhortacioun and techyng. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 720 Eftyr... syndry exhortatyonys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 To gadre money or tresor by subtil exortation. 1505 FISHER *Penit.* Ps. Wks. 1 This treatise... was made... at the exortacion and steryng... of... princess Margaret. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Their mother gae exhortacion to ilkane of thame. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 11 Exhortations from all sin. a 1732 ATTERBURY *Serms.* (1723) II. vi. 224 There is no Room for any Exhortations to charity. 1828 WHATLEY *Rhet.* iii. Intro., A great part of the Preacher's business consists of Exhortation. 1847 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 177 An exhortation to the youthful monarch to check his own self-indulgence.

2. A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse; esp. a formal address in the course of a religious observance, liturgical formulary or rite. Also in phrase, To make an exhortation.

c. 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 373 in E. E. P. (1862) 148 Now, ladies, taketh gode hede to this exhortacion That I haue tawgt yow in this yore. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxviii. 215 All the people war gathered about him, to heare him make an exortation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 326 The place... where Moses made those diuine exhortations some say was Bethabara. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. ix. (1730) 582 As the Exhortation before the Communion suggests to us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. The clergyman... delivering (very unaffectedly and simply) the closing exhortation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 28 The result of this exhortation was a long and... important session.

3. *attrib.* 1872 SIMPLEY *Glossary* 190 *Exhortation Week*, The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhortet to prepare for the Great Fast. Also called *Exhortatory Week*.

**Exhortative** (egz-pō'tat-iv), a. [ad. L. *exhortatīv-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT and -IVE. Cf. F. *exhortatif*, -ive.] Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation; intended to exhort.

1564 J. WHITE (*title*), Agapetus, An Exposition of Chapters Exhortative. 1583 [see CONSULTATIVE]. 1631 VERVER

*Anc. Fun. Mon.* 246 Laurence writ... exhortative Epistles to the Bishops. 1687 T. TRAMALLIER in *Magd. Coll.* 4 *Gas.* II (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 213 The exhortative part of his Speech. c. 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes on Jer. Taylor, Lit. Rem.* II. 303 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 231 The dictatorial exhortative style of the leading journal. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. x. 317 A few words... exhortative to charity.

Hence **Exhortatively**, *adv.*

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. (1850) I. 146 Some read these words exhortatively.

**Exhortator** (eks-pō'tā-tōr), *rare*—*o.* [a. late L. *exhortator*, agent-n. f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT.] One who exhorts or encourages; = EXHORTER.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* In mod. Dicts.

**Exhortatory** (egz-pō'tat-ōr-ē), a. and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exhortatōr-ius*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT v. and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation, intended to exhort.

1544 'H. STALBRIDGE' (*title*), Epistol exhortatorie... against the pompous popish Bishops. 1616 N. BRENT *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 314 They used... an exhortatory remedy to the Prelates. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* iii. ix. 269 An exhortatory conclusion to our brethren at home. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* i. (1816) 38 The minister preached an exhortatory discourse. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 448, I could take no part in it [the discussion] but an exhortatory one. 1870 tr. *Lang's Comm. Ecl.* 76 The entire contents... are of an exhortatory character.

† B. *sb.* An exhortatory discourse. *Obs.*

1656 H. HAMMOND (*title*), A Parænesis or Exhortatory to all True Sons of the Church. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 37 Justin Martyr... in his Exhortatory to the Gentiles.

**Exhorter** (egz-pō'tā-r), Also 6 *exhortoure*, *Sc.* *exhortar*. [f. EXHORT v. + -ER.]

1. One who exhorts or urges on to action. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Exhortoure*, *suasor*. 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* A. ii. A moste deuoute exhorter, & a most earnest perswader. 1555-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 83/2 Socrates as being a Man Absolute and Perfect... never needed any exhorter. 1875 C. F. WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 146 He took a lively interest in prayer-meetings... and was an earnest exhorter.

2. *spec.* In various Christian Churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of a superior minister. Cf. EVANGELIST 3 c.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 88 It was ordan be the Ministers, exhortaris and reidaris of this realm. 1564 *Act Edin. Gen. Assembly* 23 Dec., An Act... 'Ordaining every Minister, Exhorter and Reader to have one of the Psalm Books'. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 The General Assembly [to] appoint the proportion how much shall a Superintendent have... how much an Exhorter, how much a Reader. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 June, One of these exhorters was Jacob Rowell.

**Exhorting** (egz-pō't-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXHORT; encouragement, instigation; an exhortation, address.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xx. 65 The proude mayden in amours, after this exhortyng... sayde that she sholde noo more speke therof vnto her. 1490 — *Enchiridion* xl. 132 Euander slewe his fader by exhortyng of his moder that vyceta was called. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxviii. xvi, The godly Frier... With new exhortings bad her to beware.

**Exhume** (eks-hū-mē), *v.* Also 6 *pa.* *pple.* *exhumate*. [f. med. L. *exhumāt-* ppl. stem of *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] = EXHUME v. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 796 The Kyng hearing his subject to be exhume and brent without his knowledge.

1619 'R. JONES' [Lushington] in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 480 The Women gave the Watch-word to the Disciples, who immediately do exhume his Body. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 175 His [Wiclif's] Body was Exhumated and burnt. *Ibid.* I. 272 The present Sermon-maker would needs Exhume poor Fryar John. 1846 WORCESTER cites Dr. HITCHCOCK. 1881 *Ed. Words* XXII. 45/1 The writer whose hands are cramped with the pen will draw his legs from under the desk, and... exhuming his snagsack, dry with a winter's dust, [will] make straight for the mountain.

**Exhumation** (eks-hū-mā-shən), a. [f. Fr. *exhumation*, ad. med. L. *exhumatō-em*, *n.* of action f. *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] The action or process of digging up or removing (a body, etc.) from beneath the ground. Also, an instance of this.

1797 W. SEWARD *Suppl. to Anecd.* 288 Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk. 1819 SOUTHWAY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 373 The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 344 The dead body of Arsenius was, after exhumation, produced before the council of Tyre. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. vi. 163 The exhumation of two oaken cists. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Febrile affections produced by exhumations... of bodies.

**Exhumator** (eks-hū-mē-tōr), [agent-n. f. L. *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] One who exhumes.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 321 The fraternal embrace of the exhumator of Tom Paine's bones. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* 111. 271 The exhumators of the remains of Adam Smith. 1832 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 417 If the reformers of our day have no Hampden, they have his exhumator and biographer, Lord Nugent.

**Exhume** (eks-hū-mē), *v.* [ad. F. *exhumer*, ad. med. L. *exhumā-re* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *ex-* out + *hum-us* ground.]

1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground.

1783 WATSON *Philop III* (L.), More than a dozen bodies

were thus unnecessarily exhumed. 1848 MRS. JAMISON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 It was not the manner of those days to exhume... the bodies of holy men. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 Bones that have been exhumed by the waves. 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq. Man* 48 No less than 17 canoes had been... exhumed. 1872 BAKER *Aile Tribut.* viii. 112 The wild animals might have exhumed the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To unearth, bring to light.

1819 SCOTT *Lt.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I... go a day sooner to exhume certain old monuments of the Rutherfordes at Jedburgh. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 104 The industry of modern antiquarians has exhumed two or three obscure works. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. iii. 403 The letters of the royal assassin... were exhumed.

2. To remove the overlying soil from. *rare.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 31 When we exhume an old land-surface the remains of Mammals may be found in tolerable plenty.

Hence **Exhume** *pple.* a. (in quotes. *fig.*).

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 19 They will give to those, as it were, exhume verities a degree of weight and prominence. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 356 The aborigines of these new and exhumed regions.

**Exhumer** (eks-hū-mēr), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who exhumes.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Imoc.* Abr. xxxi. 243 The exhumers of Pompeii. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 5/2 The work of the exhumer is amply repaid.

**Exhybe**: see EXHIBE, *Obs.*

**Exibilate**, *exiccate*, etc.: see EXSIBILATE, etc.

† **Exiconize**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—*t.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξικονίζω*, f. *ἐκ-* (see EX- *pref.*) + *εἰκόν* image.]

*trans.* To portray, depict.

1641 EARL MANCHESTER in *Montague's Let.*, etc. 12 Our faith... is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostles' creed.

[**Exidemic**, -al: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Exient**, *Chronol. Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *exiens*, pr. *ppl.* of *exire*: see EXIT. Cf. *transient*.]

Preceded by a numeral: The (first, second, etc.) year reckoned from any epoch.

1677 *Carx Chronol.* 67 The fourth Exient of the sixth Olympiad. *Ibid.* 223 The 3d exient of Asa.

**Exies** (eksiz), *sb.* *pl.* *Sc.* [? corruption of ACCESSION.] ? *Hysteric.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. 'Jenny Rintheront has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet'. 1838 — *Br. Lamm.* xi, 'The cook-maid in the trembling exies'.

† **Exigant** (eksizān), a. [Fr. pr. *ppl.* of *exiger*, ad. L. *exigere*: see EXIGENT.] = EXACTING *ppl.* a. 3. Also used (with *sbs.* denoting women) in fem. form **Exigante** (eksizānt).

1803 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* viii, Clarence Hervey had been due to the brilliant and exigante lady Delacour. 1837 C. TESS BLESSINGTON in C. Heath *Bk. of Beauty* 190 It scarcely satisfied the jealous and exigant lover. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 22 Falling into the jealous, exigant, selfish type of affection.

**Exigence** (eksizjēns). Also 7 *exegence*. [a. F. *exigence*, ad. L. *exigentia*, f. *exigent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *exigere*: see EXIGENT.]

1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 A priuat person, whose manner of life and calling hath no such exigence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xvi, Their violence... Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1691 T. HIALE *New Inuent.* 130 So many... as will suffice in time of Exigence. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi, A churchwarden who feels the exigence of whitewash.

† b. What is needed or required; demands, exigency, need, requirement; = EXIGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xiv. (1611) 43 According to the exigence of that speciall end whereunto they are intended. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 92 The nature of his offices... and the whole exigence of the Epistle proclaim him Bishop. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 443 For the convenient support of the Exigences of my nature and condition. 1770 TATLER No. 252 7 2 If we drink the least Proportion beyond the Exigence of Thirst. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 557 Ghostly counsel, if it... fall below the exigence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 287 Supervisors, with powers adapted to the exigence of the case.

2. A pressing state of eirenmstances, or one demanding immediate action or remedy; a sudden or pressing necessity; an emergency; a difficulty, extremity, strait.

1643 *True Informer* 15 His Majesty... summoned all his Nobles to appear, to advise with them in this exigence. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* iv, A warlike Fantome By heaven created for this exigence. 1702 C. MATHER *Alagn. Chr.* ii. iv. (1852) 124 Mr. Winthrop... being... in this exigence chosen the governour. 1726 DE FOR. *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 160 God himself relieved the Israelites in every exigence. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, Escape... as unexpected as the exigence was threatening. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 Falstaff is equal to any exigence.

† 3. As a personal quality: Exactingness. *rare.* [After Fr. use; cf. EXIGENT.]

1839 LADY LYTON *Chevelay* (ed. 2) I. ii. 35 Mortgaging my time and patience by her exigence every hour in the day. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. II. 105 The habit of exigence. That last is not a common English word.

**Exigency** (eksizjēnsi), [ad. L. *exigentia*: see *prec.* and -ENCY.] The quality of being exigent.

1. A. Exigent character, pressing state (of circumstances, etc.), stringency (of requirements).

b. Urgent want; pressing necessity; an instance of this; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits.

a. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 224 Such immediate assistance as the exigency of her affairs required. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. iv. (1817) 66 To inspire them with fortitude proportioned to the increasing exigency of the service. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* ix. (1852) 289 Nor whatever the exigency of our circumstances, can we rationally doubt of needful assistance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 577 The exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing... a fine horse belonging to Dare.

b. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 70 [He] was driven to such an exigency that he was constrained [etc.]. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1666) 88 The amazing Exigencies of a sinking Man... excuse the folly of catching at Reeds. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) i. 79 The Romans in great Exigency, sent for their Dictator from the Plow. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War Wks.* 1746 III. 245 We already complain of our want of bullion and must at last be reduced to the greatest exigencies. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. i. 260 The natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 37 The extreme exigency of the moment. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 61 Yet the Exigencies of England required peace.

2. That which is needed or required; demands, needs, requirements: a. *sing.*; now rare exc. in *Law* (see quot. 1883). b. *pl.*

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iii. i. (1588) 329 The residue were fined, according to the exigency and temper of their fault. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. The various exigency of times and occasions. 1818 JAS. MULL *Brit. India* III. vi. 1. 37 In his demands upon the Rajah... Mr. Hastings had exceeded the exigency. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxii. (1853) 167 The talents of Mahomet rose to the exigency of the moment. 1883 Sir F. POLLACK in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 132 When the sheriff has seized the debtor's goods, it is his duty to go on selling until he shall have realized enough to satisfy the exigency of the writ.

b. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* iv. 73 Devout persons are directed to several saints, for their several exigencies. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. I intreat you will never suffer Mr. Wood to be a judge of your exigencies. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 28 Those who think God will... work miracles... to meet the exigencies of theology.

† **Exigendary.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *exigendarius*, f. *exigenda*: see EXIGENT sb.<sup>2</sup> and ARY.] = EXIGENTER.

1607 COWEL *Interpr. Exigendarie of the common bank*... is otherwise called Exigenter. 1721 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

**Exigend(e)**: see EXIGENT sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Exigent** (eksɪdʒənt), a. and sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-ente, 6-7 exigent(t), 7 exigent. [ad. L. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigere*, f. *ex-* out + *agere* to drive: see EXACT v. Cf. OF. *exigent*.] A. *adj.*

1. Requiring immediate action or aid; pressing, urgent.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl.* on Ps. Traets (1727) 617 That exigent cry for help. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 46 At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 A top... in exigent circumstances, will play the manly part. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxviii. 98 There were other and more exigent demands [upon Denison's] means.

2. Requiring a great deal; demanding more than is reasonable; exacting, pressing.

1828 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) i. 144 It was said of some exigent man, that, etc. 1842 Sir H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* ii. ii. A love that clings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes, Nor drains their source. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Varied foods, climates, beautiful objects... are the necessity of this exigent system of ours. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 76 His restlessness... was never tyrannical and exigent.

b. *Const. of.*

1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arctvelde* II. i. ii. But now this body, exigent of rest, Will needs put in a claim. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues Crit. Misc.* 20 An age when the intellect is usually most exigent of supremacy.

B. *sb.<sup>1</sup>*

† 1. A state of pressing need; a time of extreme necessity; a critical occasion, or one that requires immediate action or remedy; an emergency, extremity, strait. To bring, drive, put, etc. to, to take (an) exigent. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Ord. Foels* 4 Bacus and Iuno hath set abroche a tonne, [And] Brouthe thei[r] braynys vn-to exigente. a 1548 *Hyw way to Spytell Hous* 1011 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 67 In theyr fury they be so vylent, That they will bring one to an exigent. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 3 The duke seeing himselfe to be driven to such an exigent. 1580 SIDNEY *Arctadia* iv. (1622) 413 In steed of doing any thing as the exigent required, he began to make circles. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xvi. (1640) 162 God will have a well in store, and shew it us at the exigent. 1729 SHELLOCKE *Artillery* iv. 300 In such Exigents this Manipulus may be recurred to. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

b. Last pinch; end, extremity.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 92 Here by degrees I passed to the last exigent. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 9 These Eyes... Waxe dimme, as drawing to their Exigent. 1600 Dr. DODD *poll* iv. iii. in Bullen O. P. III. 146, I fear my barbarous rudeness to her Hath driven her to some desperate exigent. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 141 What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

† 2. *pl.* Needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 65 He is bountiful, because he will give according to exigents. 1641 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 536 Most effectual and proper for the present exigents of the Kingdom. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 11 Because it is not accommodate to all Uses and Exigents.

b. A required amount; a needed quantity.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 337 His enterprise Marked out anew, its exigent of wit Apportioned.

Hence **Exigently** *adv.*, in an exigent manner.

1889 W. SHAKS in *Academy* 30 Nov. 352/3 I... cannot but hope that he will not pursue too exigently his latest method.

† **Exigent**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Law. Obs.* Also 5-6 exigent.

[In 15th c. *exigend*, a. AF. *exigend*, ad. med. L. *exigenda*, gerundial pple. of *exigere*: see prec.]

A writ commanding the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and deliver up himself upon pain of outlawry; also called *writ of exigent*.

[1292 BRITTON i. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face default a nuli Counte, adunc cessent les exigendes jekes a nostre venue en le pays.] 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 491. II. 161 He hath taken suerte that ye schall appere in the crastino animum upon the exigents returnable. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 By reason of eny processe or exigend made within the same Countie. 1502-3 *Phympton Corr.* 173 On tuesday last was the court... and then was there none exigent called against you. 1508 *Ibid.* 204 If I wold suffer the exigent, which I had agaynst you, not to goe out agaynst you. 1670 VAUGHAN *Bushell's Case* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 429 The Party came into Court and demanded Oyer of the Exigent. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* iii. i. 1036 What Charms [must that Lady have], that can... null Decree and Exigent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 283 If a non est inventus is returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigifacias* may be sued out. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

b. Phrases: Clerk of the Exigents; to put in exigent; to sue to (an) exigent.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* ii. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigent is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigifacias*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 144 a, Goods and chattels of those that be put in exigent. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 146 This Beavor, in Michaelmas term, had caused him to be sued to exigent. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1209/4 Benjamin Hill, late Clerk of the Exigents. 1690 in PICTON *Local. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 John Hodgson is sued to an Exigent by one John Brier, in Trespass.

**Exigent** (eksɪdʒənt), v. [f. EXIGENT sb.<sup>1</sup> and 2.] *trans.* † a. To subject (a person or thing) to. b. To carry out a writ of exigent against.

1666 S. H. GOLD *Law* 4 [They] forfeit their faith... to their Lord, the Publick Welfare, by exigenting it to intolerable sufferings and dangers. 1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. 241 Were you by the Coroner in County Court duly exigented and proclaimed?

† **Exigenter.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 *exigenter*, -*gent*. [a. AF. *exigenter*, f. *exigente*, *exigende*: see EXIGENT sb.<sup>2</sup>] An officer of the Court of Common Pleas who made out all exigents and proclamations in cases pertaining to outlawry. Also, in 18-19th c., a similar officer of the Court of King's Bench.

[1432 *Act 10 Hen. VI.* c. 4 Null Filicer Exigenter ne autre Officer.] 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The Felyssoys or exigenter in whose office, such suit is taken. 1564 *Vicw Regulation of Chancery* 20 The Filicers and Exigentes... in the Court of Common Pleas. 1672 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Anglice Notitia* led. 6) 218 [In the Court of Common Pleas] There are also four Exigentes, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye. 1691 WOOD *Offic. Oxon.* I. 317 He... had given to him the Exigentes Office of the Common Pleas. 1784 *Town & Country Mag.* 7 Jan. 56 Ackland, esq. deputy filazer and exigenter to the court of King's Bench. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV.* & 1 *Vict.* c. 30 sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act... On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench... Filicer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries... In the Court of Common Pleas... Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedas.

† **Exigifacias** (eksɪdʒɪ'fæs). *Law.* [L. phrase, lit. 'that you cause to be demanded'; f. *exigere* to demand, exact, and *facere* to make, cause.] = EXIGENT sb.<sup>2</sup>

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* ii. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigifacias*. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

**Exigible** (eksɪdʒɪ'bəl), a. [as if ad. L. \**exigibilis*, f. *exigere*: see EXACT v. Cf. F. *exigible*.] That may be exacted; demandable, requirable, chargeable. *Const. against, from* (a person).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. v. 72 This [service] is not now exigible. 1592 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) III. 339 There is no part of our debt exigible at this time. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543 They were all charged the full sum exigible on their rent. 1883 L. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 65 Whether the duty on post-horses was exigible in respect of post-horses carrying an express, etc.

**Exiguity** (eksɪgɪ'ʊti). [ad. L. *exiguū*, f. *exiguus*: see EXIGUOUS.] The quality or condition of being exiguous; scantiness in measure; smallness in size or quantity, littleness.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 2. 116 Senseis... puzzled at the exiguity of particular moats. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 34 Their exceeding exiguity; for certainly of all Animals they are the least. 1846 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. x. 58 Astonished at the exiguity of the *plais* placed before him. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 242 We are disappointed at the exiguity of the results.

*concr.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 The Insectile automata (those living exiguities).

**Exiguus** (egzɪ'gju:əs), a. [f. L. *exiguus* in measure or number (f. *exigere* to weigh strictly): see EXACT v.] Scanty in measure or number; extremely small, diminutive, minute.

1651 BACON *New Disp.* 7. 121 Of great virtue, yet of an exiguous quantity. 1694 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 39 If they have any being, it is so exiguous, that it is scarce

visible. a 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Fall of Chloë* Jordan 100 Protected mice. The race exiguous. Their mansions quit. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gl. v. The soldier's pay is in the highest degree exiguous; not above three half-pence a day. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 3 The judgment of the House of Lords on the exiguous point raised by the Bordesley appeal.

Hence **Exiguosness** = EXIGUITY.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exiguosness*, littleness, smallness. 1775 in ASH. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 352/1, No. 1, though its apparent exiguousness might suggest a different conclusion, is a number of the highest importance.

**Exile** (eksɪl, egzɪl), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 *exil*, 5-6 *exyl*(e, exyll)(e). [a. OF. *exil*, refashioned form of *exsil*, state of banishment, also (cf. sense 2) devastation, destruction = Pr. *exsill*, semi-popular ad. L. *exsilium* state of banishment, f. *ex-* out + *sal-* (= Skr. *sar-* to go), root of *salire* to leap (whence also *exsul*: see EXUL); cf. *consilium* COUNSEL. In sense 2, OF. *exsil* is a vbl. sb. f. *exsiller*: see EXILE v. 4. (Formerly accented *exi-le*.)]

1. Enforced removal from one's native land according to an edict or sentence; penal expatriation or banishment; the state or condition of being penally banished; enforced residence in some foreign land. Phrases, † To go, put in or to exile; to drive, go, send into exile.

In Israelitish history *spec.* the captivity of the Jews in the 5th century B.C.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1154 (Cott.) Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quene þou wendes in exile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 131 Howalle his kynde exile was on þam lide. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iii. to Whi art þou comen in to þis solitarie place of myn exil. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vii. viii. 44 Saynt Thomas In Frawns, as in-tile Exile, was. 1529 RASSELL *Pastyme* (1811) 41 He was put to exyle in to y<sup>e</sup> yle of Sardeyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 632 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heavn. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xlii. 177 The first bishops... newly returned out of their exiles, as Cox, Grindal [etc.]. 1732 LEIARD *Sethos* II. x. 365 He had taken the advantage of his exile to travel. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* ii. i. I accept them; provided, first, that thou obtainest the exile or death of Muza. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 35 Zapolya neglected no means by which he could, from his exile at Tarnow, keep Hungary in a state of agitation. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxi. 460 Exile was made the condition of his pardon.

b. *gen.* Expatriation, prolonged absence from one's native land, endured by compulsion of circumstances or voluntarily undergone for any purpose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 To do profite to the comune He toke of exile the fortune. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 721 Soothe a maiden... but forse he hir fre londe... Auntrede hir to Exile, ever for þi [Jason's] sake. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 For thy exile and Seygne in to Egypte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 242 b. He so... grieved his nobilitie that some of their voluntarie will, went into Exile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 519 After an exile of many years, Dudley North returned to England with a large fortune.

c. *transf. and fig.*

c 1215 SHORHEIM 19 Godes flesche and eke his blode... frevereth us in ourre exile. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conie.* 1163 þe world es na thyng elles Bot en hard exil, in quikle men duelles. 1340 Aynb. 131 Huan he... y-zif þis wold bet ne is bote an exil and a deert ul of Lyons. c 1340 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7994 þe same bischop... Fra his kirkc was putt in exile. 1547 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The coersion therof [Hounsloos Heath] into tillage... by mennes labour... shall be an exile of idleness in those parties. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 20 Banished is banish from the world, And worlds exile is death. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation*. All our life and Age Is but an exile and a Pilgrimage. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Devotion* i. 1. 20 And out of its exile The passion return.

d. *attrib.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 202 Thou Deigned to Come down... to dwell with Me in this Exile-World. *Ibid.* i. ix. 207 Man, a Pilgrim upon Earth... should sanctify his Exile-state, by these Trials.

† 2. Waste or devastation of property; ruin, utter impoverishment. To put in exile [OF. *mettre a exil*]: to ravage (a country), ruin (a person). *Obs.*

1267 *Act 52 Hen. III.* c. 23 Item firuiri tempore firuinaru suarum vastum, vendicionem, seu exilium non faciant, in domibus, boscis, hominibus, neque, &c.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7. 869, I... purpose me... to putte hem in exil for evermore. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 96 3if our rem with-owten kyng be only while, It myhte some thanne fallen into exyille. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Evj. b. He began were to his neighbours... in so much that the reame was put in exyl. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 81 Her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dysroyed and touned in exyll. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 74 a, The temple was... repayed after the exile that was made at Hierusalem by the Persians. 1618 PURTON *Stat. 52 Hen. III.* c. 23 Fermors, during their terms, shall not make waste, sale, nor exile of House, Woods, and Men... without special licence. [So 1700 in J. TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1114.]

**Exile** (eksɪl), sb.<sup>2</sup> [Of obscure formation; perb. merely a concrete use of EXILE sb.<sup>1</sup> i (cf. OF. and ME. *prison* = prisoner); the development of sense may have been produced by direct association with L. *exsul*. It may however be f. EXILE v.]

1. A banished person; one compelled to reside away from his native land.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8922 To lese his londes & ben exil. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 5208 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirk exile. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 285 Get thee from my



sight, Thou art an Exile, and thou must not stay. 1611 *Bible Isa. li. 14* The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Eccl. i. 91* O must the wretched Exiles ever mourn, Nor after length of rowling Years return? 1759 *Robertson Hist. Scot. i. 11. 85* This unhappy exile... was destined to be the father of a race of kings. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav. II. 105* Had been found guilty of the crime of patriotism, and was... an exile from his country. 1874 *Green Short Hist. vii. 399* Thousands of Flemish exiles found a refuge in the Cinque Ports. *attrib. and Comb.* 1790 *Norman & Bertha I. 2* Thither froward fate pursued this amiable exile pair. 1856 *Grove Greece ii. xcv. XII. 439* The officers of Antipater, called in the language of the time exile-hunters, were... on the look-out to seize these proscribed men. 1888 *Century Mag. May 3* A careful study of the exile system [of Russia.] *Ibid.* 4 Officers of the Exile Administration.

*b. transf. and fig.*  
1770 *Goldsch. Des. Vill. 365* The poor exiles... Hung round the bowers, and fondly looked their last. 1820 *W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 144* An exile from the paternal roof. 1843 *Neale Hymns for Sick Sh. 58* Thy grace in us, poor exiles yet, implant. 1852 *Earl Gold. Col. Australia 100* The convict system ceased in New South Wales in 1839; but 'exiles' as they were termed, i.e. men who had passed their probation at home, were forwarded till 1843.

*2. attrib. in Exile-tree, Exile-oil-plant, a name applied in India to the Thevetia nerifolia (N.O. Apocynaceae), a plant introduced into that country from the West-Indies or tropical America.*

It has large saffron-coloured flowers, and the bark is used in medicine as an antiperiodic.

1865 *Madras Quart. J. Med. Science VIII. 195* I met with a large solitary tree... from its situation, it occurred to me... that the popular English name of 'Exile' seemed very appropriate. 1868 *Waring Pharmacopoeia of India 138* A West Indian shrub, domesticated in India, and cultivated under the name of *The Exile* or *Yellow Oleander*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Exile-tree*. 1884 *Müller Plant-n. s.v. Oil-plant, Exile. Ibid. s.v. Thevetia, Exile-oil-plant.*

*Exile* (ek'sail, eg'zail), *a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *exilis* thin, lank. Cf. F. *exile* (Cotgr.).

The ultimate etymology is disputed; some regard it as contracted from \**exigilis*, f. *exigere* (cf. *EXIGUOUS*); others as f. *ex-privative* + *ilia* entails, the primary sense being assumed to have been 'disembowelled'.

1. Slender, shrunken, thin; diminutive.  
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb. ii. 387* Ache seede... Whereof the flume hath left a core exile. 1611 *Cotgr. s. v. Champ*, Excellent spirits are often lodged in exile, or small, bodies. 1671 *Flamsteed in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 124* I saw the Anas of Saturn very exile. 1689 *H. More Aff. Autid. (1712) 225* This actual division of the whole into so many subtile, exile, invisible particles.

2. Attenuated, thin. Of theories; Fine-spun.  
1610 *W. Folkingham Art of Surgery i. viii. 18* That ground which... breathes... forth exile and fumie vapours quickly vanishing... is... plant for the plowe. 1626 *Bacon Sylva § 75* Meanes... to draw forth the Exile heat which is in the Air. *Ibid.* § 155 His Voice plainly... made extreme sharp and exile, like the Voice of Puppets. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul i. Pref.* These exile Theories. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg. 1781* It is not... the paper that is, in fact, the substitute for money but something still more exile; the promise, stamped upon it.

1761 *b. Grk. Gramm. Unscapitated. Obs.*  
1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog. 202* If of be acuted and exile, etc.

3. Meagre, scanty; 'lean', poorly endowed. Also of soils: Poor, barren.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb. iii. 30* In lande ther ayer is hoot and drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes beeth best ysette. 1525 *Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. ii. 99 II. 18* The Suppression of certain exile and small Monasteries. 1535 *Chamrier in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xxvi. 189* Their benefices were so exile... that no learned man would take them. 1565 *W. Alley Poor Man's Libr. I. Ded. A. iij.* The little talent of my exile and slender learning. 1626 *Fuller Comm. Ruth (1868) 123* Is it not a petty, a small, exile courtesy. 1685 *H. More Paraph. Proph. 451* A more magnificent expression of what is, Chap. II, said in more exile phrase. 1863 *J. R. Walbran Mem. Fountains Ab. (Surtees) I. 50* The convent was in the most exile condition.

*b. quasi-adv.*  
1654 *Gayton Pleas. Notes i. iii. 8* The ingeniousest Wits in the world have been such who feed exilest, or most slenderly.

*Exile* (ek'sail, eg'zail), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *exil*(1), *exile*, 4 *exile-n*, 5 *exyl*(e, 4-exile). [ad. OF. *exilier* (12th c.), learned form of *exsiliare*, *exsiliier*, etc.:—late L. *exiliare*, f. *ex(s)ilium* EXILE sb. 1. In OF. the vb. has chiefly the sense to ravage, devastate (cf. sense 4 below); for the development of meaning cf. *exterminate*. (Formerly accented *exile*; so always in Shaks. and Milton.)]

1. *trans.* To compel (a person) by a decree or enactment to leave his country; to banish, expatriate: *a.* with *from*, *out of*; also *into*, *to*.  
a 1330 *Roll of V. 39* Pe king ebrahim Out of lond exiled him. 1393 *Gower Conf. II. 156* Afterwarde into an ile This Jupiter him dillede exile. c 1450 *Melvin x. 145* [They should] go upon the kynges Arthur... and so exile hym for all the contrie. 1493 *Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 73* The emperor exyled Iohan... into the yle of Pathmos. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul. iii. 1. 192* For that offence, Immediately we doe exile him hence. 1664 *H. More Myst. Inq. xi. 35* Whom asshredly they could not think exiled from Heaven. 1756-7 *tr. Kroyler's Trav. (1760) III. 242* Ravenna... very kindly received Dante, when he was exiled from Florence.

*b. with double obj.* (Cf. DANISH).  
1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent (1862) 179* Godwine... and his Sonnes were exiled the Realm. 1606 *Earl North.*

*AMITON in True & Perfect Relat. E. e. i. j. a.* For Conspiracy... was the Archb. Cant. exiled the Kingdom. 1608 *J. King Serm. 24 Mar. 3* He... was exiled the world. 1812 *S. Rogers Columbus iii. 21* All, exiled the realms of rest, In vain the sadness of their souls suppressed.

*c. simply.* Also *to exile forth*.

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 58* Perfor was he dome gyven... To exile be erle Godwyn. 1393 *Gower Conf. III. 156* The fader... Forth with the some they exile. c 1400 *Distr. Troy 2070* Orestes... shuld render his londes, And be exiled for cuermore. 1470 *Henry Wallace iv. 182* Sum part off them... That Makladjan had exiled furth be kyng. a 1471 *Chron. Rich. II. etc. (Camden 1856) 13* The kyng [Rich. II.]... exiled the duke of Hereforde for terme of x. year. 1579 *Livy Epiphnes (Arb.) 186* Thou takest it heavily that thou shouldest be... exiled without cause. 1607 *Dryden Entid. 1. 3* The man... who forc'd by fate... Expell'd and exild. 1840 *Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile Poems 1850* I. 91. Hear us sing above you 'Exiled is not lost'.

*† d. intr.* To be in exile; = L. *exulare*. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 2582* (Cott.) A voice... said... In egipite suld his sede exile In tharidon four hundred zere. a 1618 *Sylvester Du Bartas (1621) 204* The more the Body dures, Soul more indures; Never too soon can Shee from thence exile.

*2. transf. and fig.* To banish or separate from (one's home, a pleasant or endeared place or association). Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc. 2974* Pe saules here... Er exild fra his lyf til payn, With-outen any tynnyng agayn. 1500-20 *Dunbar In Prays of Woman*, Exylit he suld be of all gud company. 1526 *Tindale Acts iii. 23* Every soule which shall not heare that same prophet shall be exyled [ed. 1534 destroyed]; so in Wyclif (1382-8), Bible (1611), etc.] from the people. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball. 118* That will [free will] thy presence he me exilit. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. iii. ii. 386* They willfully themselves exile from light. 1601 *B. Jonson Poetaster iv. vii*, Exiled the circle of the court. 1749 *G. West tr. Pindar, 1st Pythian Ode (R.)*, Exild from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse. 1793 *Cowper Charity 243*, I am free; At my best home, if not exiled from thee. 1814 *Jane Austen Watsons xxvi*, You are fitted for society and it is shameful you should be exiled from it. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Aristocr. Wks. (Bohn) II. 80* The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy.

*† 3.* To banish, expel, get rid of. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Sch. Wks. II. 385* Pis oonhede bat Crist made is wel nyze exild. 1393 *Gower Conf. I. 13* Pe bestilence, Which hap exiled pacience Fro pe clergie in special. c 1430 *Lyoc. Compl. Bl. Knt. lxviii*, For to exile Trouthe... Out of her Court. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour Qiv*, Her lord exyled and put her for hym. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 27* Gildas... exilinge all fables, most ernestly embraceth truth. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M. (1684) III. 431* None, that had not clean exiled all humanity. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. iii. 1. 46* Equite [sic] exild your Highness Land. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems Wks. 27* That place... Where black-brow'd night doth not exile the day. 1700 *Dryden Fables, Cymon & Iphig. 218* His brutal manners from his breast exiled.

*† II.* 4. To devastate, ravage, bring to ruin.

*Obs.* Cf. EXILE sb. 1 3.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode i. xv. (1866) 12* Pilke bat wolen exile be hiler of grace dieu and dispelle it of hite goodes. a 1740 *Turfoot Cesar xiii. (1530) 18* Hys cuntry so robbed, pylled & exyled [vastated]. 1481 *Caxton Myrr. i. vi. 32* Yf ne were theyre... good prechyng. Cristente shold be exyled by error and euyl byleue. 1533 *L. Berners Froiss. I. xxvi. 38* He wasted... all the playn country of Scotland, and exiled diuerse townes. a 1533-40 *Hun chxii. 633* They exyle your countrie, they sle men, women and chyldren.

*Exiled* (ek'saild), *pp. a.* [f. EXILE v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk. (MS. B.) 379* Hom bat are in ille lyue... seke or prisone... pore, exile, desert. c 1430 *tr. T. a Kempis' Imit. 125* Pe exiled sonnes of Rue weilen. c 1500 *Melusine 112. I.* forbode you that ye byleue not the Counsell of none exiled and flemed from his land. 1605 *Shaks. Macb. v. viii. 65* Our exild Friends. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromenia 108* The sickle woman... recovered together with her strength, her before exiled beauty. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan i. 505* To thee, behold, an Exild Band we come. 1794 *Southey Bot. Bay Eclog. i.* Still wilt thou... present The fields of England to my exiled eyes. 1874 *Green Short Hist. vi. 298* The exiled Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy. *absol.* 1839 *E. D. Clarke Trav. vi. 242* Tobolsk, from the number... of the exiled, is become a... populous city.

[*Exiled* 2: see List of Spurious Words.]

*Exilement* (ek'sailment). Also 7 *exilment*. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + MENT.] The action of exiling; the state or fact of being exiled; banishment, exile.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse 117* The godly fathers in theyr exilement wandering in forren contries. 1651 *Gataker Life Bale in Fuller's Abel Rediv. 50* An inseparable... companion... with him in all his troubles and exilements. 1738 *Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 233* He [Charles II.] abjured the Protestant religion soon after the exilement of the Royal family. 1803 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. I. 435* Their exilements have increased the number of foreign scholars among them.

*Exilent*, *obs. form of EXCELLENT.*

*† Exiler.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, exiles (in senses of vb.). Also *fig.*  
1382 *Wyclif Julith viii. 25* Thei... that temptaciouns resseyued not with the drede of God... ben exiler of the exilure [1388 distrid of a distriere; Vulg. *exterminati sunt ab exterminatore*] and of serpentis pershiden. c 1450 *Crt of Love 598* Love is exiler aye of vice and sin. 1645 *J. Bono Oceanus Occid. 25*, I find that sin notoriously branded as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

*Exilian* (eg'z-, eksli-'an), *a.* [f. L. *ex(s)ili-um* (see EXILE sb. 1) + -AN.] = next.

1882-3 *Schiaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2106* Well-hausen considers the second account as... of exilian or

post-exilian origin. 1888 *Cave Inspir. O. Test. v. 277* The prophetic writers prior to the exilian period.

*Exilic* (eg'z-, eksli-'ik), *a.* [f. EXILE sb. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to exile; *esp.* the exile, or period of the exile, of the Jews in Babylon.

1871 *F. Bolton Delitzsch's Comm. Ps. cxviii. III. 223* It is without any doubt a post-exilic song. 1888 *S. R. Driver Isaiah v. 188* Whether... it be Isaiah or an exilic prophet who speaks. 1890 *G. A. Smith Isaiah II. p. xvii*, Almost every metaphor... may be referred to the book of Isaiah, and mostly to its exilic half.

*† Exilience.* *Obs. rare.* [f. EXILIENT: see -ENCE.] The state of being 'exilient'; exultation, rapture; also *fig.*

1623 *Holvdan Serm. (1626) 1* His just exilence is so great. 1655 *tr. Francon ix. 15* This News did so ravish him with an exilence of joy. a 1711 *Ken Anadyne Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 473* You may... my full Exilience hit. — *Paraphrases* *ibid.* IV. 126 Heav'n-born Perfume will... raise Exilience.

*† Exiliency.* *Obs.* [f. EXILIENT: see -ENCY.] = prec. Also *concr.* an outburst, outcome.

1640 *Br. Reynolds Passions xi. 100* In embracings, kisses, in the exiliency and egress of the spirits in the expansion of the heart. a 1662 *Hevlin Laud ii. 294* Which... ought to be rather attributed to some exiliency of humane frailty.

*† Exilient, a. Obs.* Also 7 *exh-*. [ad. L. *ex(s)ilientem*, pr. pp. of *ex(s)ilire* to spring out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *salire* to spring.] That leaps forth or springs up; exulting, bounding; active, alert.

1669 *Addr. to Yng. Gentry Eng. 77* He might have the high spring-tides of exilient joy enlarging their channels. a 1711 *Ken Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478* Th' exilient Strings... leap up into Chords. — *Edmund* *ibid.* II. 20 *God's Will*... you all live exilient to fulfil. — *Hymnotheo* *ibid.* III. 84 The Saints exilient Durd from Tombs uncas'd, Shall into Limbs be mutually embrac'd.

*† Exililla.* *Obs.* Also 6 *exeleres*, *exilya*, *exulila*.

1526 *Will Ric. Hanchett* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of beades of exililla gauded with silver. 1528 *MS. List of Jewellery* (Pub. Rec. Office), A pair of bedys of exulila, with the v wounes. 1537 *Will Gress Oxford* (Somerset Ho.), Exeleres beades. 1538 *Will Fairfax* (Somerset Ho.), Bedes of exilya.

*Exiling* (ek'sailing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXILE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXILE; an instance of the same; the state of being exiled, banishment, exile. Now only gerundial.

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth. i. iii. 11* Yif þou hast not knowen be exilinge of anaxogore. c 1380 *Antecrist in Todd's Treat. Wyclif* 116 Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilingis, betyngis & depis to make sacrifice to ydols. 1397 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 343* Cadmus cheis his exilinge in Grecia. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R. xviii. xxv. (1495) 784* The kyng came oute of exilinge. c 1430 *Lyoc. Bochas i. vii*, [He] Humble of his cheare toke his exilinge. 1516 *Pynson Life St. Birgette in Myrr. our Ladye p. iv*, In the exilinge of a certeyn man I was ouermuche rygorouse. 1635 *Sibbes Soul's Confl. (1638) 3* His exiling from Gods house.

*† Exilition.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ili-tio* (see EXILIENT) + -TION.] A leaping or springing up or forth.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. ii. v. 88* Sulphur and small-coale mixed will not take fire with noise, or exilition. 1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr. 1711* J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Grammar. 194* This *ing-* is used... to denote a single but not manifold exilition or leaping up. 1755 in *Johnson*.

*Exility* (ek'siliti). [ad. L. *exilitat-ent*, n. of quality f. *exilis* EXILE a.]

1. Shrunken or attenuated condition, smallness in number or size; thinness, slenderness, meagreness.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII. II. 130* The Kingis revenues be brought to suche exility, that they suffice nat to ordinarie charges. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 72* The place wherein they foughte was verie streyght, and therefore commodius to the exilitee of the Romans. 1641 *Prynne Antip. 270* The exilite and smallness of his learning. 1750 *G. Hughes Barbadoes 41* They [Guinea worms] are exceeding long in respect to their great exility and thinness. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Cowley Wks. II. 24* Subtlety... in its original import means exility of particles. 1813 *J. Forsyth Remarks on Antip., etc. during an Excursion: Italy 382* The apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar. 1819 *H. Buss Vestriand iv. 313* His exility of snout. 1847 in *Craig*.

*† b.* Smallness or slenderness of income or revenue; poorness, poverty. *Obs.*

1559 *Adm. Parker, etc. in Parker's Corresp. (1853) 100* In consideration of the exility of the bishopricks. 1562 *Grimal Let. to Abp. Parker Wks. (1843) 252* If by exility or decay of benefices... any arrears be. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrenes (1867) II. 161* His majesty... (because of the exility of that bishopric) soon after added the paragonage of Cheyham. 1774 *Hutchins Hist. Dorset I. 63* The bishop of Sarum sets forth the exility of the two churches... which were not sufficient to maintain a priest each.

2. Of a sound, spirit, a woven substance, etc.: Tenuity, thinness, fine texture. Hence of immaterial things: Refinement, subtlety.

1626 *Bacon Sylva § 154* The Voice or other Sound is reduced, by such passage to a great Weakness or Exility. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul ii. li. xxi*, This... thin spread exility. 1751 *Harris Hermes iii. iv*, Wks. (1841) 232 Bodies so exceedingly fine, that their very exility makes them susceptible of sensation. 1803 *Paley Nat. Theol. xxi. § 4* (1819) 334 This extreme exility [of light] though difficult to conceive, is easy to prove. 1808 *Ann. Reg. 11* The Act of Faith... is expressed... on the thinnest paper, the exility of

which [etc.]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Ameu. Lit.* (1859) i. 286 [They] could not appreciate such exility of elegance, and such sublimated refinement. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. I.* 144 The extreme exility of the evidence.

b. *concr.* A refinement, subtlety.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 111 The soul . . contents as nought unseen exilities.

† **Eximiety.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *eximietutem*, f. *eximius*; see EXIMIOUS.] Excellency.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossary*. 1692 in COLES. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Eximiety*.

**Eximious** (egzi'mis), a. Now rare. [f. L. *eximius* excepted, select, choice (f. *eximere*; see EXEMPT v.) + -OUS.]

Common in 17th c. literature; the few examples in 19th c. are humorously bombastic or pedantic.

Excellent, distinguished, eminent.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxxxvi, Kynges, and kynges sones, and other noble men hath ben eximious Phycions. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. i Theas.* (1630) 236 Things . . eximious and eminent in loue aboute many other Graces. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 502 This syrrupe is eximious against many affections. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 709 Our Saviour Christ, was unquestionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God . . promised to send. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* ii. 187 There is in this Relation an eximious example of the Magical venome of Witches. 1710 R. VARD *Life H. More* 22 This Eximious Person. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin*. 103 All [were] the most eximious and transcendent persons of the earth. 1865 CARLYLE *Frank. Gt.* xii. ii. Oh ye wigs, and eximious wig-blocks, called right-honourable. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 109 The picture be for our eximious Rome.

Hence † **Eximiously**, in an 'eximious' manner; excellently, notably, singularly. † **Eximiousness**, the quality of being 'eximious'.

1650 W. SCLATER (JUN.) in *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom.* iv. Ep. Ded. It being so eximiously beautified. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 It is most eximiously medicinal. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 42 Is not this part of the Prophecy also eximiously fulfilled? 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eximiousness*. Hence 1775 ASH, *Eximiousness*.

† **Exinanite**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *exinanit* ppl. stem of *exināre* to make empty, f. *ex* (see EX-pref.) + *inānis* empty.]

1. *trans.* To make void or of none effect; to deprive of force, virtue, etc.

1655 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 216 It doth utterly frustrate, exinanite and annul the . . validity of the said brief. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 10 Sinne will (*Exināre*) Exinanite honour. 1665 BRANHAL *Jus. Vind.* vi. 131 The coming . . of the Popes infamous messenger . . by which, cathed. rights, privileges, were not only weakened, but exinanited.

2. To reduce (a person) to emptiness; to empty (of dignity, power, etc.); to abase, humble; chiefly *refl.*, said of Christ with reference to *Phil.* ii. 7. 1577 BULL *Lutyl's Comm. Ps. Grad.* cxxv. 1 Gods power taketh no place in vs until we be utterly . . exinanited. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 7 He exinanited him self [1611 made himself of no reputation], taking the forme of a servant. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 195 They thinke hee . . was not thoroughly enough exinanited . . here on Earth.

† **Exinanitate**, v. *Obs. rare.* *trans.* = prec. 1608 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 48 For the Sin it self they utterly deny it, though by it they evacuate or exinanitate many Texts of Scripture. *Ibid.* § 67. 53 He wholly evacuates and exinanitates the Gospel.

**Exinaniation** (eksini'āni-fən). Also 8 exinaniation. Now rare. [ad. L. *exinaniationem*, n. of action f. *exināre*; see EXINANITE.]

1. The action or process of emptying or exhausting, whether in a material or immaterial sense; emptied or exhausted condition.

1603 FLORENTO *Montaigne* vii. viii. (1632) 522 It [learning] doth . . purifie . . and subtilize them [minds] even unto exinaniation or evacuation. a 1631 DOWNE *Ess.* (1651) 118 Replenishing the World after that great Exinaniation by the generall Deluge. 1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 Some . . cared not to afford common assistance to nature, and so have dyed through exinaniation and want of strength. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* i. 6 A life whose stories tell of . . fastings to the exinaniation of spirits. 1720 GIBSON *Diab. Flores* v. (ed. 3) B Whether the signs be Repletion and fullness, or Exinaniation and Lowness of his Flesh. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Athenum* 7 Jan. 1888, 17/3 Dante . . asks for an evacuation and exinaniation of Marsyas, that so he [Dante] might become a mere vessel . . of the Deity. 1862 A. H. CLOUGH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 323 Life at very birth destroyed, Atrophy, infanation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exinaniation*, a thorough and complete emptying.

2. The action or process of emptying of pride, self-will, or dignity; abasement, humiliation; an instance of this; also, a state of humiliation.

1627 DOWNE *Sermon* v. 45 This exinaniation of ourselves is acceptable in the sight of God. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* iii. xv. 129 He was to take upon him all the affrights, miseries and exinaniations of the most miserable. 1662 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. lviii. I'll press still Th' Exinaniation of my o'regrown will. 1686 H. MORE in NORRIS *Theory Love* (1688) 187 The scope they aym at . . is a perfect exinaniation of ourselves, that we may be filled with the sense of God.

b. *esp.* of Christ; with reference to *Phil.* ii. 8. a 1612 DOWNE *Debaneros* (1614) 188 Christ said this now, because his Passion was begun; for all his conversations here were degrees of exinaniation. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 200 His exinaniation consisted in . . the assumption of the form of a servant. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 26 The death of the God-man is only the throwing off of his exinaniation or humiliation. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl.*

*Relig. Knowl.* i. 463 [The Kenotic theory] teaches a temporary self-exinaniation . . of the pre-existent Logos.

**Exindusiate** (eksindiū'siāt), a. *Bot.* [f. EX-pref. + L. *indusi-um* (see INDUSIUM) + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] 'Not having an indusium' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Exine.** *rare.* [f. L. *ex* -out + -INE<sup>1</sup>.] = EXTINE. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exine*, Fritzsche's name for the *Ex-hymenite*, or outer layer of a pollen grain.

† **Exinfluence**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EX-pref. + INFLUENCE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of influence.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 These repulsives shall be exinfluenced, and their vigour . . be abated.

**Exingual** (eksingwinal), a. and *sb.* *Entom.* [f. EX-pref. + L. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Situated outside the groin. B. *sb.* 'The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Exintine** (eksintin-, tain). [f. L. *ex* - (see EX-pref.) + *intus* within + -INE<sup>1</sup>.] 'The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Exintine* and the *Intine*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1852 in BRANDE (Supplement). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Exintricate**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EX-pref. + L. *intricat-* ppl. stem of *intricare* to entangle; see INTRICATE v.] *trans.* To disentangle, extricate. *Const. from.* (In quot. *refl.*)

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. ix. A disadvantage, from which he hath no way to ex-intricate himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity.

**Exion.** Blunder of Mrs. Quickly for 'action'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 32, I pra' ye, since my Exion is enter'd . . let him be brought in to his answer.

† **Exipotic**, a. *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξιπωτικός* fit for squeezing out, purgative, f. *ἐξίπναι* to squeeze out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ίπναι* to press down.] (See quots.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Diet.*, *Exipotics* . . an epithet for digesting or detensive medicines. 1860 MAYNE *Exipotics*, *Exipotics*, *Pharma.* Formerly applied to medicines . . esteemed digestive, detergent; *exipotic*, 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exist** (egzist), v. [ad. Fr. *exist-er*, ad. L. *ex(s)istere* to stand out, be perceptible, hence to exist, f. *ex* -out + *sistere* reduplicated form of *stare* to stand. (The late appearance of the word is remarkable: it is not in Cooper's Lat-Eng. Dict. 1565, either under *existo* or *exto*.)]

1. To have place in the domain of reality, have objective being.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn. i.* 114 The orbs From whom we do exist. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1737) ii. 45 To conceive the world . . to have existed from eternity. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 593 Corporations which exist by force of the common law. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 41 The Roman historians are the best that ever existed. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 6 The man called father might still exist though there was no child. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The conception of justice towards heretics did not exist (in unscientific ages).

2. To have being in a specified place or under specified conditions. With advb. phrase or *as*; formerly with simple complement. Of relations, circumstances, etc.: To subsist, be found, occur.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 1, Most things that morally adhere to souls, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), That combination does not always exist together in nature. 1785 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1860) 201 A quality which . . would make me rather chuse . . to exist a mastiff or a mule. 1807 GRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 609 But though no weed exists his garden round. 1823 H. J. BRIDGE *Introd. Crystalliz.* 165 The character of the modifying planes . . may . . be considered to exist in all the primes belonging to this class. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. t. 122 Which substances . . usually exist as airs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 102 A space of a foot existed between ice and water.

3. To have life or animation; to live.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. The Prince of Scotland was not to be murdered . . he was only to cease to exist.

4. To continue in being, maintain an existence.

1790 BURNS *Let. to P. Hill* 2 Mar., We are under a cursed necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 359 That government is strong indeed which can exist under contempt. 1797 MRS. RADECLIFFE *Italian Prol.*, How does he contrive to exist here?

**Existability**: see EXISTIBILITY.

**Existence** (egzi'stēns), a. Also 6 *Sc.* existens.

[a. OF. *existence*, ad. med. L. *existentia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)istere* -em (see EXISTENT), pr. pp. of *ex(s)istere*; see EXIST and -ENCE.] The state of being existent.

† 1. Actuality, reality. *Obs.*

(Opposed to *appearance*: the Fr. words often so occur in the *Roman de la Rose*.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 266 Allas what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5552 To se Hym that is frend in existence From hym that is by apparence. 1430 *Lyng. Chron. Troy* i. v. A deceyte is couerly yment. As it were sothe in very existence.

2. Being; the fact or state of existing; 'actual possession of being' (J.). In *existence*: as predicat = 'extant'.

c 1430 *Lyng. Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Thyng counterfeyt hath non existence. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The colours of faces, quantites of bodies, qualities of sawles, have thaire existence in man after the diuersite of heuyn. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 God alone

is be himself; of his awin natural existens. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 20 Matter is not in the Scul's existence. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 8 An Argument taken from the Nature or Existence of Things. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 462 Existence belongs solely to substances, and essence solely to qualities. 1816 J. SARTON *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 385 The earth was the most consequential aggregate of matter in existence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. iv. ix. 298 It created some evils of the greatest magnitude which previously had no existence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. § 56 These facts sufficiently proved the existence of some actual disease. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvii, Buddhists . . see more reason to lament existence than to be grateful for it.

b. Continued being; continuance in being.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 i. 17 We know not at all upon what the existence of our living powers depends. 1811 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Disp.* VIII. 271 People who absolutely depend for their existence upon the continuance of His Royal Highness' protection. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 492 The colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over.

c. Continuance of being as a living creature; life. (Sometimes in disparaging sense: 'a mere existence not worthy the name of life'.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 Their famous Escalapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence. 1825 LANDOR in *Four C. Eug. Lett.* 441, I shall remember his [friendship] to the last hour of my existence. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 223 [An annuity] to be paid at the end of the year in which the joint existence fails. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in HARE *Life* II. v. 276 His existence of bodily ease and freshness. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii. We have had a wretched existence.

3. A mode or kind of existing.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 52 Such appears to me to be the true existence of apparitions. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* i. ii. Other existences there are, that clash with ours. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 28 New existence led by men and women new.

4. *concr.* a. All that exists; the aggregate of being.

1755 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 142 Existence may be considered as an universal genus. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sf. Gipsy* 51 All beauteous existence rests, yet wakes.

b. Something that exists; a being, an entity.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iii. 10 Things natural are called properly natural existences or beings. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, Prosper, thou Great Existence, my endeavours! a 1754 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 329, I have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 337 When all the fair existences of heaven Came. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 1 An enumeration of Existences, as the basis of Logic, did not escape the attention of the schoolmen. 1891 C. R. FRANCIS in *Indian Mag.* Sept. 459 There is no limit to the ever-increasing number of deified existences.

† **Existency.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *existentia*; see EXISTENT and -ENCY.]

1. The fact or state of existing; continuance of being; = EXISTENCE 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 It . . may be doubted whether it be of existency, or really any such stone in the head of a Toad at all. 1654 S. ASKE *Fun. Sermon* 10 Mar. 25 The existency of Christ in Believers giveth existence to their hopes of glory. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 113 It is impossible that any Being can be eternal with . . variety of states or manner of existency. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Disp.* 1 Before the Globe of Eternity was in existency. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Moral. Human Souls* 5 Existency depending on the arbitrary Divine Pleasure.

b. A state or mode of being.

1710 TATLER No. 246 ¶ 1 We stand in the middle of existencies [i.e. between angels and brutes].

2. Something which exists; a being, an entity; = EXISTENCE 4.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 202 A whole, sayth he, is twofold, viz. Universal; or a total existency. 1631 CELESTINE t. 5 See what difference there is betwixt apparencies and existencies. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 338 Where lyce innumerable multiplicity of Existencies or Beings. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* i. 460 By the greater intensity of sensations . . we judge of real existencies.

b. A concrete form; a substance.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 235 And bodies Politick have not visible Existencies whereby they may be taken.

**Existent** (egzi'stēnt), a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *ex(s)istent-em*, pr. pp. of *ex(s)istere*; see EXIST.]

A. *adj.*

1. That exists, existing; having being or existance. Often emphasized by *actually*, *really*, *truly*, etc.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., One common sense existent in them all. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) Qiii, Some bad Societies aymeth at an apparent but not existent good. 1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 Whether that thing be truly existent, or be only feigned. 1734 JACOBSON *Existence of God* 46 There is but one necessarily existent Being. 1793 GOUD. MORRIS in SPARKS *Life & Writ.* (1821) II. 302 Forty-five thousand men were about the existent force. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxvii, And thou, dread statue! yet existent in The austere form of naked majesty. 1860 BRIGHT *Sf. Ch. Rates* 27 Apr., A power which is found to be greatly less existent in a congregation of the Established Church. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 The quantity [of gold] existent and in circulation. *absol.* 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 1352 Usurping the name of the true Jehovah or alwaies Existent. 1653 H. MORE *Autid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 146 He declares why the Existent should exist. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/2 Pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

2. Now existing; present-day.

1791 BURKE *Tr. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 72 To govern the existent body with as sovereign a sway as they had done the last. 1874 RUSKIN *Fora Clava* IV. xliii. 153 It gives you types of existent Frenchmen . . of a very different class.

**B. sb.** An existent person or thing.  
 1644 *BR. MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings II.* 31 Frequently expressions in the abstract express existents in the concrete.  
 1655 *H. MORE Apy. Auid.* (1662) 126 If there be any necessary Existent, it is plain that it is Matter.  
 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v. 69* For He is a necessary existent.  
 1878 *LEWIS Study Psychol.* (1879) 51 These same phenomena viewed... no longer as modes or existences, but as subjects or existents.

Hence **Existently adv.**

1694 *R. BURTHOGGE Reason* 67 Sentiments (as such) are, in their own formalities, but apparently only, not existently; without the faculties that so conceive them.

**Existential** (egzist'nsjäl), *a.* [ad. late L. *existential-is*, *f. existētia* EXISTENCE.]

1. Of or pertaining to existence.

1693 *tr. Barlow's Exercit.* I. Rem. 423 Enjoying the good of existence...and...the being deprived of that existential good.  
 1809-10 *COLEBRIDGE Friend* (1818) III. 96 note, The essential cause of fiendish guilt, when it makes itself existential and peripheric.  
 1878 *S. HODGSON Philos. Refl.* II. iii. vii. §. 12 There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses.

2. **Logic.** Of a proposition, etc.: Expressing the fact of existence; predicating existence.

1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic xiii.* (1866) II. 229 Existential propositions, that is, those in which mere existence is predicated.  
 1846 — *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* 811 The character of the existential judgments they involve.  
 1888 *J. VENN in Mind* July 415 Convention does not allow us to say 'It executes'... But we can just as conveniently adopt the existential form, 'There was an execution'.

Hence **Existentially adv.**, by virtue of existence.  
 1834 *COLEBRIDGE* (Webster 1864) Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent.

**Exister** (egzi'sta:), *rare.* [*f. EXIST + -ER*]. One who or that which exists.

1887 *Atlantic Mag.* Apr. 572/1 Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the exister finding 'Denmark a prison'.

**Existibility** (egzistib'li-ti). Also **-ability**. [*f. next*; see *-ITY*]. The quality of being existible; capability of existing.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 417/2 The inquiry into the existibility of perfect numbers.

**Existible** (egzistib'li), *a. rare.* [*f. EXIST + -IBLE*]. That can exist; capable of existing.

1701 *Grew Cosm. Sacra* ii. iv. 129 It is evident, That all Corporeal and Sensible Perfections, are in some Analogous way, Existible, in the Human Mind.  
 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*; hence in some mod. Dicts.

† **Existimate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. existimāt* ppl. stem of *existimāre*, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *estimāre*: see *ESTEEM* *v.*] = *ESTEEM* *v.* 5.

1656-82 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Existimate*, to suppose, to judge, to think or deem. 1722-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Existimation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. existimātionem*, *f. existimāre*: see *prec.*] = *ESTIMATION*.

1. Valuation in respect of excellence or merit; appreciation; worth in the opinion of others, repute, credit; = *ESTIMATION* 2 a, b.

1538 *STARKE England* II. i. 125 Such honoure and exystymation as ys gyven to mysed men.  
 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 82 One rather-willing the harme... of the weale publike then any... diminution of his owne existimation.  
 1670 *Moral State Eng. Pref.*, He who striveth to wound his Brother's Existimation, at the same time stabbleth his own.  
 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 6 Mens Existimation [ed. *Morley* Estimation] follows us according to the Company we keep.

2. Opinion based on reasoning; judgement.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1703) 324/1 Faith is proper to a wise man, for it is a firm existimation.  
 1658 *PHILLIPS, Existimation*, a thinking or judging. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Existing** (egzi'stjng), *ppl. a.* [*f. EXIST + -ING*]. That exists or has existence; that exists at any implied or specified time.

1762 *FOOTE Orator.* Wks. 1799 I. 204 They are not at present existing in this kingdom.  
 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. xiv. In Nature are two hostile Gods, Makers and Masters of existing things.  
 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 343 All the expressions applied to females, shewing that he meant existing daughters, not future issue.  
 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 98 He bound himself not to... dissolve the existing Parliament without his own consent.  
 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 5 His sympathy with existing sources of comfort.

Hence † **Existingly adv.**, actually, as a matter of fact, in reality.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 147 They were not existingly, but apparently, turned into serpents.

**Exit** (ek'sit). [Two formations: (1) *a. L. ex-ire*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. of *L. exire* to go out, *f. ex-* out + *ire* to go; (2) *ad. L. exilus* (*u-* stem) going out, departure, *n.* of action *f. exire*.

In the subst. use the two formations often do not admit of being distinguished: senses B. 1-3 appear to belong chiefly to the first, while B. 4 (at least chiefly) and B. 5 belong to the second.]

**A.** Used as a Latin word in stage directions; formerly *EXEAT* was also used. Also *transf.*

[c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 244 Et exiat Deus. *Ibid.* iv. 1423 Tunc exit Iohannes; et dicit Petrus.] 1538 *BALE Three Lutes* 743 Away now wyll I rounce, *Exit*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 248 Six yeares we banish him, and he shall go. *Exit*. *a* 1652 *BROME Lovesick Court* iii. i. And kill'd the Patient was but sick before. *Exit*. 1747 *SOLLETT Regicide* iv. vi. I hope to see thee bloom With vernal freshness, and again unfold Thy beauties to the sun! [*Exit*

Dunbar. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. 282 So exit Clotilda, and enter Bertram. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iv. iv. Come, a bon-mot, or a Calémhour, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey.

**B. sb.**

1. The departure of a player from the stage.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii.* 598 Keepe some state in thy exit, and vanish. 1600 — *A. Y. L. ii. vii.* 141 They have their Exits and their Entrances. 1648 *C. WALKER Relat. & Observ.* 18 My Exit shall be accompanied with an applause. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 6 When the Actors made their Exit. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 192 The eyes of all... were upon her, as she made her exit.

**b. transf. and fig.**

*a* 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vi. 231 This sleep was upon the exit of his vision. 1685 *GRACIAN's Courtiers Orac.* 58 The difficult matter is to have the same applause at ones exit. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 The last exit of us all is in a Fire-Chariot of Pain. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

**c. esp.** Departure from the scene of life; death.

1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xxiii. On *Sir R. Cotton*, He scorn'd an Exit by the common means. 1684-5 in *ELLIS Orig. Lett.* i. 382 III. 338 He made as very glorious christian exit... as ere was known. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Such of our malefactors as make a penitent exit. 1794 *SCOTT in Lockhart Life* I. vii. 222, I stayed... in town to witness the exit of the clement Jacobin, Mr. Watt.

2. A going out or forth, a departure from any place or situation; an emergency; also, liberty or opportunity to go out, passage out of any place.

1659 *T. PECKE Panassi Puerp.* 4 Sowre is the Exit... Of the salacious Cyprian Emperess. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scops. Sci.* vi. 26 They might finde an easie... exit almost everywhere. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* vii. iv. 390 There should be one part provided for the Formation of the Body before it's Exit into the World. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 320 The cover should contain two holes, one for the exit of the steam, etc. 1829 *LITTON Deverux* iv. i. No one had perceived their entrance or exit. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxv. The man had just given admission or exit to some one. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 393 There is sometimes, if not always, another exit of warm water from the Indian Ocean. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 271 A leaf-trace consisting of a single bundle, which does not divide into three bundles till its exit at the node into the leaf.

*fig.* 1791 *PAIRC Rts. Mau* (ed. 4) 72 This species of imaginary correspondence... hastens to its exit. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. i. 175 Life, she urged, is over; nought remains to look for but a decent exit from it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 76 Forgetfulness is the exit of memory.

† 3. The last portion or end of anything. *Obs.*

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xlviii. 76 The exit of the Verse will tell him. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 125 Towards the exit of January, or early in February.

4. A channel of egress; an outlet.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. i. § 4 The rest [of the rain]... cannot make its way to Wells, the perpendicular fissures, or the like Exits. 1786 *GILPIN Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. 165 At the conclusion of this... amphitheatre... we found an exit. 1831 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 66 An enclosure... which was surrounded by a great ditch and had no exit.

5. = *L. exilus terre*.

(1599 *SKENE De Verb. Sign. s.v.*, *Exilus Terra*, the rentes, fruites, and profites of the land.) 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 674 The exits of the manor are little more than a fourth of the amount recorded in 1332.

6. *attrib.*

1852-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* IV. 464/1 Their usual exit-pipe is no longer open. 1859 *GEOR. ELIOT A. Bode* 7 With this exit speech... Wiry Ben shouldered his basket and left the workshop.

**Exit** (ek'sit), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To make one's exit, depart, disappear; *fig.* to de cease, die.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 10 Much like unto a Player on a stage. As one distract doth exit in a rage. *a* 1652 *BROME Lovesick Court* ii. i. My souls better part exited, left the other languishing. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* I. 201 [She would become] duchess of Delaware, if old Pomposo would exit. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Fort. O'Halloran* vii. She exited from the chamber. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 579, I desire to exit with the fiddlers playing, the foot-lights ablaze, the house looking on.

**Exitacion**, **-ation**, *obs. ff. EXCITATION*.

**Exitat**, *var. form of EXCITATE* *v.*, *Obs.*

**Exite**, *obs. form of EXCITE*.

† **Exitelite**, *Min. Obs.* [*f. Gr. ἐξίτηλος* evanescent (*f. ἐξίτηλος*, *f. ἐξί* out + *ίτηλος* to go) + *-ITE*]. A synonym of *VALENTINITE*.

1841 *CHARMAN Min.* 39 *Exitelite*, Oxide of Antimony. 1868 *DANA Min.* 184.

† **Exitiable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. exitiabilis* destructive, *f. exitium* a going out, destruction, *f. exire* to see *EXIT*.] Destructive, ruinous.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 189 Their [goats'] teeth are exitiable to all tender plants. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

**Exitial** (egzi'jäl), *a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. *L. exitiäl* is destructive, *f. exitium*: see *prec.*] Hurtful; destructive to life, deadly, fatal.

*c* 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 123 These menn... had younough to doe to... defer the exitiäl fall of their contrie. *Ibid.* I. 177 The charge of regalitie... had benne hurtfull and exitiäl to so manie his predecessors. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 749 The biting of it is very exitiäl and deadly. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 They [heresies]... are exitiäl and pestilent to the kingdoms... where they are admitted. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* (1729) 177 [Mushrooms are] malignant, exitiäl, mortal and deleterious. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exition** (eksi'jōn). ? *Obs.* [ad. *L. exitiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. exire*: see *EXIT sb.*] The action of going out or forth; departure, exit; also, place or point of exit.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII. was Elected Pope* 17 That... his exition might not be prevalent with any other, the door was presently shut. 1676 *WORLDGE Cyder* (1691) 143 Which so condenseh its spirits, that they seek not any exition. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 65 The building... has but one gate or outlet, where the search upon exition is as close as in the diamond-mines.

† **Exitiose**, *a. Obs.* = next.

1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 *ASH* (*mispr.*) Exitose.

† **Exitious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exitiō-us* destructive, *f. exitium*: see *EXITABLE*] = *EXITIAL*.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 242 Setting up of images in churches... proved not only harmful, but exitious and pestilent. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 7241 Exitious humours are forced out of the body. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 378 In Persia they found this tree [Peach] to be exitious. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 74, 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exiture**, *Obs.* In 5 *exiture*. [ad. *med. L. exitiur-a*, *f. exire*: see *EXIT sb.* Cf. *OF. Exiture*.]

1. Passage out or forth.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* t. 13 Children... having in the vt most of the chinne a lineall ascense... for the exiture of ligaments. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 154 The Spincter... a round muscle... compassing about the end of the right gut to hinder the exiture of the excrements.

2. A running abscess. [So in *OF.*]

*c* 1400 *Langrunc's Chirurg.* 52 (MS. A) His cure schal be seid in be chapitle of apostymes & of exitours [MS. B exitures]. 1543 *TRAHERNE Pigo's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 An exiture is everye kynde of an apostome. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 722 It cures green wounds... and exitures. [1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Exitura*, a running abscess. 1860 *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*, *Exitura*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitura*.]

Hence † **Exitural** *a.*, of or pertaining to an 'exiture' or abscess.

1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 312 Accidents, that accompany exitural Tumours. *Ibid.* 321 A small exitural Tumour appeared in the Ham.

**Exitus** (ek'sitūs). [*L. exit-us* (*u-* stem) a going out or forth, *f. exire*: see *EXIT sb.*]

† 1. A going out or forth; a departure, exodus (see also *quot.* 1706). *Obs.*

1664 *H. MORE Exp. 7 Epist.* 5 The Exitus of the Ephesine Church. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 178 The Period between the Flood and the Exitus of the People out of Egypt was about 800 Years. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Exitus*, a going forth, the end of a Business, Death.

2. *Path.* (See *quots.* 1811 and 1884.)

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Exitus*, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb or anus. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitus*, the termination of a disease, especially when well marked.

† **Exlegal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. exleg-em* lawless (*f. ex-* *EX-* pref. + *leg-em* law) + *-AL*.] Lawless.

1602 *W. WATSON Deacordon* 306 But the best... course to be taken... is by this exlegal legifers lawes set downe. *Ibid.* 300 The exlegal legifer *fa. Parsons*.

† **Ex-libris** (eks loi'bris). Used also as *pl.* [*f. L. ex libris*, lit. 'out of the books', i.e. 'from the library' (of the person whose name follows); mod. Lat. phrase often used in inscriptions indicating the ownership of books.]

An inscription, label, or stamp indicating the owner of a book; *esp.* a label or stamp of this kind artistically designed, bearing, e.g. the person's arms or crest, or some emblematic device; a book-plate or the like.

1880 *WARREN Book-plates* i. 1 In England we call such a ticket as this, William Downing's book-plate, as abroad it would be called his ex-libris. *Ibid.* xii. 124 In Germany, ex-libris have undoubtedly existed for more than three centuries and a half. 1884 *N. & Q.* 21 June 486/4 A curious ex-libris... stamped on the paper lining the cover of the book, front and back.

*attrib.* 1891 (*title*), The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

**Ex-librist** (eks loi'brist). *rare* = 1. [*f. EX-LIBRIS + -IST*.] One who collects specimens of 'ex-libris'.

1880 *WARREN Book-plates* i. 4 The ex-librist is but a humbler class of bibliophile.

† **Exlineal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. EX-* pref. + *L. linea* LINE + *-AL*.] Out of the direct line of descent. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. 40 Melampus and Chiron... seem to be of an exlineal Race and perhance of a mystical Offspring.

**Exo-** (ek'so); before two unstressed syllables (*eksp-*), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ex-*), repr. *Gr. ἐξω*, without, in many compounds of modern formation, as *Exarteritis*, *Exoarteritis* [see *ARTERITIS*], *Path.*, inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. *Exocardial a. Phys.* [cf. *CARDIAL*], pertaining to the exterior of the heart. *Exocarp* [*Gr. καρπός* fruit], (in fruits) the outermost layer of the pericarp; = *EPICARP*. *Exochorion*, *Anat.* [see *CHORION*], the outer layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fetus. *Exocoelax a.* [*Gr. κοιλία* + *-AX*], pertaining to the outer side of the coelom or body-cavity. *Exoderm* [*Gr. δέρμα* skin], the outer



layer of the blastoderm; = ECTODERM; also, the external crust of the body of an insect. **Exogastritis**, *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach. **Exogenetic** *a.* [Gr. γενετικός, *f.* γένεσις GENESIS], that arises from without. **Exogynous** *a.* [Gr. γυνή woman + -ous], having the style projecting prominently out of the flower. **Exonarthex** [see NARTHEX], the outer vestibule of a Greek church (cf. ESONARTHEX). **Exonerat** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating outside the nerves; hence **Exoneratally** *adv.* **Exopathic** *a.* [Gr. πάθος suffering + -ic], (of disease) originating outside the body (cf. AUTOPATHIC). **Exoplagous** *a.* [Gr. πάγ-ειν to eat + -ous], (see quot.). **Exophagy** [as prec. + -y], the habit of being exophagous. **Exophyllous** *a.* [Gr. φύλλ-ov leaf + -ous], (see quot.). **Exoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα something moulded or formed], the outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa (cf. ECTOPLASM, ENDOPLASM, s.v. ECTO-, ENDO-). **Exopodite** [Gr. ποδ- pous foot + -ite], 'the outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Exopoditic** *a.* **Exoptile** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν feather], having a naked plumule. **Exo(r)rhizal** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root + -al], (of plants) having the radicle naked, i.e. not enclosed in a sheath; also **Exorrhizous** *a.* **Exoscopy** *a.* [Gr. σκοπε-ō watching], viewing from the outside; having regard to external appearances or relations; hence **Exoscopically** *adv.* **Exoskeletal** *a.* *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the **Exoskeleton**, the external integument, whether bony or calcified, as in some animals, or leathery as in others; also fig. **Exosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed]. **Exospore**, *Bot.* [see SPORE], the outer coat of a spore or oosphere in fungi or lichens; hence **Exosporeal** *a.*, pertaining to an exospore; **Exosporous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are on the outer surface of the sporangium. **Exostome**, *Bot.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], the aperture in the outer integument of the ovule. **Exotheca**, *Zool.* [Gr. θήκη case], the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence **Exothecal** *a.*, pertaining to the exotheca. **Exothecium**, *Bot.* [mod. Lat., *f.* Gr. θήκη-η case], 'the cuticular or outer layer of the anther' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 315 The sign is called... sometimes, in contradistinction from the murmur produced by blood-currents within the heart, an "exocardial murmur." 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. x. 252 "Exocarp." 1870 HOOKER *Stind. Flora* 326 Euphorbia, 'valves with a coriaceous exocarp.' 1867 BULLOCK *Casaeus' Midwif.* 195 The external... also called the "exochorion, is wholly destitute of vessels." 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* 1. ix. 271 The "exocorax, that is, the outer, or parietal colon—epithelium." 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exoderm. 1850 NEATS *Hist. Ent.* Ch. 1. 245 The exonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the "exonarthex by five." 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 4) 73 To denote mental phenomena of the kind I now suppose, I propose the term "exoneural (ἐξωνευρικός)." 1881 W. F. BARRETT in *Nature* XXIV. 212 There seemed to be a veritable exoneural action of the mind. 1881 J. SIMON *ibid.* 372 We see the various causes of death as under two great heads, respectively autopathic and exopathic. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The Indians are "exophagous," that is, do not eat members of their own tribe. 1839 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* 1. ii. 252 "Exophyllous; because the young leaves of... dicotyledons are always naked." 1888 *Athenaeum* 4 Feb. 151/1 The granulated structure of its "exoplasm" was described. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The anterior extremities of the palpi form "exopodites." 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inver. Anim.* vi. 281 The exopodite, metamorphosed into another such bowl shuts down over the endopodite. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 120 Such a mode of root-development has been called "exorhizal." 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Exorrhizous." 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into Esoscopic, and Exoscopic, i.e. external-concerns-regarding, viz. International Government and Politics. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 1. 409 The method becoming as it may be said endoscopic instead of being exoscopic as in the first section. *ibid.*, The subject is treated... "exoscopically in the first and last sections." 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introduct. 57 "Exoskeletal ossifications." 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inver. Anim.* i. 55 From the epidermis, all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts... are developed. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 "Exoskeleton." 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 409 In the highest Annulosa, the exo-skeleton and the muscular system, never lose all traces of their segmentation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 187 The Mollusca... commonly possessing an exoskeleton or shell. 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* lii. These are the facts that form the exoskeleton of his life. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/1 The "exosporal membrane dehisces in three valves." *ibid.* V. 246/1 The sporangium... bursts by the swelling of the "exospore." 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The exospore is usually smooth and often variously coloured. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Exosporous." 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. ix. 241 The crinoid of the primine is called the "Exostome, that of the crinoid of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice." 1870 HOOKER *Stind. Flora* 81 The arillus being produced from the exostome. 1877 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 374 They [the costae of the coral]... may be united by transverse plates ("exothecal dissepiments")

which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 An outer which... is called the "exothecium." **Exoccipital** (eks'psip'ital), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἔξω (see EXO-) + L. occipit-, occiput the back of the head + -AL].

**A. adj.** That is outside the occipital bone. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 308/1 The groove between the occipital condyle and the occipital process. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 577 The great extent of the exoccipital element.

**B. sb. pl.** Those parts of the occipital bone which form the sides of the foramen magnum and support the condyles. Cf. CONDYLE 2.

1854 OWEN in *Cirr. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/1 The exoccipitals... are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 26 The two condyles being developed from the two exoccipitals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 61 Each ex-occipital supports one of the condyles before noticed.

**Exocothedron**: see HEXCOTHAEDRON.

**Exoculation** (eks'kulat'shon). [as if ad. L. \*exoculation-em, n. of action *f.* exoculare to put out the eyes, *f.* ex- out + oculus eye.] The action of putting out the eyes, e.g. in execution of a judicial sentence; blinding.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 13 From these Nations... have tortures... taken their originals: as exoculations... and impalements on stakes. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii. note. The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation.

**Exode** (eks'od), *sb.* 1 Also 9 exod. [anglicized form of EXODUS. Cf. Fr. *exode*.]

†1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1. *Obs.*

1225 *Anecr.* R. 196. I disse wilderness wende ure Louerdes fole, ase Exode telled.

2. = EXODUS 2 a. Somewhat rare.

1751 BOLINGBROKE *Mimesis Ess.* Wks. 1754 V. 141 They [the Israelites] could bring, at the time of the Exodus, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. 1826 G. HIGGINS *Horæ Sabbat.* (1833) 41 The Sabbath was first... instituted, on their exodus from Egypt. 1853 G. S. FABER *Dowry of Turkey* 47 The circumstances of the exode.

3. *transf.* = EXODUS 2 c.

1882 T. M. Post in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, The Exode [of colored people from the South about 1880].

**Exode** (eks'od), *sb.* 2 [a. Fr. *exode*, ad. late L. *exodium*: see EXODIUM.] *a.* in the Gr. drama

= EXODIUM 1; hence *gen.* the ending, catastrophe of a play; *b.* in the Roman drama = EXODUM 2.

1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Wks.* (1753) 176 The Romans had... three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real Tragedy; the second the Attellane; the third a Satyr or Exode, a kind of Farce of one act. 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Arg. in *Poems* (1803). The Exode, or Catastrophe, is prepared by the coming of Arviragus the King's son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 721 Hindu writers are in general successful in maintaining the character of their exode.

**Exoderm**: see EXO-*pref.*

† **Exodiary**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exodiari-us*, *f.* *exodius*: see EXODIUM.] A player in the exodium.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Cabin Exam.* 100 Britons will admit of no Exodiary, like the Romans, to divert them with unpropitious merriment, when the business of the Tragedy has ceased.

**Exodic** (eks'p'dik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔξω-ος way out, issue, EXODUS + -ic].

1. Of or pertaining to an exodus.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. *Phys.* 'Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1859 [see ESODIC].

**Exodist** (eks'odist), *rare.* [f. EXODE *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who makes an exodus. In quot. applied to the Israelites.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 5 May 311/2 The Exodists would naturally travel by the present Haj highway from Suez to El-Akabah.

2. One who departs or goes out from one place to settle in another; an emigrant.

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 179 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against.

|| **Exodium**. Also 6 *pl.* exodia. [a. L. *exodium*, ad. Gr. ἔξωδιον, *f.* ἔξωδιος of or belonging to an exit, *f.* ἔξωδ-: see EXOOS.]

1. *Grk. Drama.* The concluding part of a play; the catastrophe. 1842 in BRANDE. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Rom. Drama.* A comic interlude originally attached to the Attellane, but afterwards given as a separate performance after tragedies.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 251 Merrie scoffes and jestes... which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Attellane Comedies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Among the Romans, the exodium... was pretty nearly what farces are with us.

**Exodus** (eks'od's), [a. L. *exodus*, a. Gr. ἔξωδ-ος going out, *f.* ἔξω out + δ-ōs way.]

1. The title of the book of the Old Testament which relates the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

(In 14-16th c. sometimes 'Book of Exodi', retaining the Lat. genitive.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Sweet) 63 Seo oðer boc is Exodus gehaten. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex. Prol.*, This book of Exodi, that is to seie, of going out, makith mencioun, that, etc. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ix. 15 That, which in the boke of Exodi is by God spoken, I wyl shewe mercy, to whom

soeuer I shewe mercy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus... are many thinges... very easie and plaine. 1611 BIBLE (heading), The Second Booke of Moses, called Exodus. (So 1805 — (Revised).)

2. A going out or forth.

*a. spec.* The departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 107 The Men of Hamel date all their publick Matters especially, from this Exodus, or going forth of the Children. 1740 WARBURTON *Diss. Legat.* IV. § 6 (1755) IV. 85 The two generations, between the exodus from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 1. 460 note, Pharaoh consented to the Exodus, but it was only in wrath and fear.

*b. gen.* (more or less consciously *transf.* from 2 a). *lit. and fig.*

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exodus*, a going out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. 1. (1849) 81 Our Exodus from New York... commenced under the happiest auspices. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrétia* (1853) 228 To trace that son's exodus from the paternal mansion. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 306 The air... at its exodus, is dry. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 383 The exodus from the established church which dates from the 17th August, 1662. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 A formal exodus of philosophic students, who only returned with Theophrastus.

*c. esp.* The departure or going out, usually of a body of persons from a country for the purpose of settling elsewhere. Also *fig.* Cf. EMIGRATION 2.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1851) 49 This Genesis of his can properly be nothing but an Exodus (or transit out of Invisibility into Visibility). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was... forcing an exodus of farmers and mechanics. 1862 T. C. CRATTAN *Beaten Paths* I. 132 The rushing exodus, as it was the fashion to call this continuous transatlantic movement. 1879 FROUDE, *Cesar* xiv. 202 A complete exodus of the entire tribe.

**Exody** (eks'od'i), *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἔξωδία going out, *f.* ἔξω out + δ-ōs way.]

1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1.

1832 in WEBSTER; 1847 in CRAIG.

2. = EXODUS 2 a.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 Ever since the time of the Jewish Exody. 1832 in WEBSTER.

3. = EXODUS 2 b.

1775 ASH, *Exody*, a departure, a journey from any place. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1882 G. M. DONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 333 The plump of the cork's exody, and the gurgle of the wine... speedily consoled him.

|| **Ex officio, ex-officio, adv. phrase.** [L. *ex* out of, according to + *officio*, abl. of *officium* duty, office.] In discharge of one's duty, in virtue of one's office; hence, as quasi-*adj.* = OFFICIAL.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/4 The countenancing of heretics *ex officio*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr. s.v. Office*, A thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 40 No Enquiry *ex officio* may be thus made. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 94 He may call them *ex officio* to Account. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 529/1 He does not strike at the *Ex-officio* Information itself. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 18 The Proctors are *ex-officio* members of each of the under-mentioned Committees.

Hence **Ex-official** *a.*, proceeding from office or authority.

1847 in CRAIG; hence in some mod. Dicts.

**Exogamous** (eks'ogā-mas), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔξω (see EXO-) + γάμος marriage + -ous.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, exogamy.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 56 Various circumstances common to exogamous tribes. 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 411 The exogamous prohibition in Rome was as complete as among the Hindoos.

**Exogamy** (eks'ogā-mi). [f. as prec.: cf. ENDOGAMY.] The custom by which a man is bound to take a wife outside his own clan or group. Hence **Exogamic** *a.* [see -ic], pertaining to exogamy.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 The words 'endogamy' and 'exogamy' are new. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* iii. (1875) 132 A strict system of exogamy prevails. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition which sometimes takes place from the exogamic to the endogamic system. 1885 TYLOR in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/4 A social development late in comparison with the really early stages—female descent and exogamic totemism.

**Exogastritis**: see EXO-*pref.*

**Exogen** (eks'odjen). *Bot.* [in Fr. *exogène* (De Candolle 1813), mod. L. *exōgena*, -us (imitating L. *indigena*, -us) *adj.*, growing on the outside, used in fem. as *sb.*, *f.* Gr. ἔξω (see EXO-) + γενής born, produced.] A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside; opposed to ENDOGEN.

The class of Exogens is identical with that of the Dicotyledons, one of the two main divisions of phanerogamous plants. (But see quot. 1889, and cf. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 99.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 Exogenæ have a distinct deposition of pith, wood, and bark. 1838 PENNY *Cycl. X.* 128/1 Exogens have an embryo so robust as to be able to spring at once into existence. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 121 Those higher plants which start in life with two seed-leaves, and have stems with distinct bark, wood, and pith—the Exogens. 1889 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Exogenous Plants*, or *Exogens*, a term applied to dicotyledons by Lindley to express an erroneous view of the mode of stem-thickening from that of monocotyledons, and now wholly disused by botanists.

**Exogenetic**: see EXO-*pref.*

**Exogenous** (eks'odj'nas), *a.* [f. mod. L. *exōgen-a*, -us (see EXOGEN) + -ous.] *a. Bot.* Growing

by additions on the outside; of the nature of an exogen; pertaining to or characteristic of the exogens. *b. Path.* = EXOGENETIC. *c. Anat.* Of a portion of bone (see quot. 1854); opposed to *autogenous*.

*a.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 19 A section of the trunk of an Exogenous plant exhibits bark on the outside. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 98 There is a considerable analogy between the mode of increase of a volcanic cone and that of trees of exogenous growth. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 As examples of exogenous plants may be mentioned the oak, the apple, and the rose.

*fig.* 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *W. Girls* ix. 191, I am going to try if one little bit of social life cannot be exogenous. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv. 40 [He had] a more exogenous nature than had the other; a nature which lived more on, and adopted more from, externals.

*b.* 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An exogenous contagion is one that depends for its potency upon favouring conditions outside the body.

*c.* 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 48/2 Parts that grow out from previously ossified parts are called 'exogenous'.

Hence **Exo'genously** *adv.*

1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1255/1 Why should it [the Temple] not grow exogenously, building not towards the inside, but the outside? 1890 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 17 Apr. 573 The former of these plants possessed a highly organized, exogenously developed xylem zone.

**Exogynous**, *see* **Exo-pref.**

† **Exo'lete**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *exolēscere* to grow up, grow out of use, *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *ol-* to grow; cf. *adolēscere*.] *a.* That has gone out of use; disused, obsolete. *b.* That has lost its virtue; effete, insipid. *c.* Of flowers: Faded.

*a.* 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 178 A Greeke inscription which I could not understand by reason of the antiquity of those exo'lete letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* in iv. 1. v. In which [apothecaries' shops] many... exo'lete, things out of date are to be had. 1651 LA DIGEVE, *ed. Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 125 Paganism is ridiculous, Judaism exo'lete. 1652 URQUHART *Templ. Wks.* (1834) 211 Plantus exo'lete phrases have been [expelled] from the eloquent oracles of Cicero. 1705 *tr. Cowley's Hist. Plants* Pref. (1795) 20, I declaimed, against the use of exo'lete and interpolated repetitions of old fables.

*b.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 The vulgar carpo-balsam being... faint, rancid, exo'lete. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 708 How exo'lete blood falls asunder. 1684 *tr. Boileau's Merc. Compt.* x. 358 These Exo'letics... are now and then deprived partly of their virtues and exo'lete.

*c.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exo'lete*, faded, or withered, as flowers.

† **Exolution**, *Obs.* Also 7 exolusion, exsolution. [ad. *L. ex(s)olūtiō-em*, n. of action *f. exsolūvere*: see next.]

1. The action of loosening or setting free; the state of being loosened or set free; *esp.* the emission or escape of 'animal spirits' formerly assumed as the cause of swooning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 41 There is an exolusion, and so a defect of vital spirits. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Paré's Chirurg.* 805 An... exolution of the spirits like swooning. 1652 FRENCH *Yorkish. Sp.* iv. 46 A canine appetite, & other ill symptoms caused by the exolution of the skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 591 Honey... boyled to the exolution of the aqueous humidity. 1662 STRUEN *Nectar* i. 4 At that time of the year, our bodies suffer a greater exolution of Spirit.

¶ Used for: Dissolution, end. 1846 DR. S. BROWN *Hist. Sci. in Lectures* (1858) I. 339 The evening... twilight of an era is always the time when the poets who are to... sing its... approaching exolution come abroad.

*b.* Relaxation (of the bodily powers); faintness. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Paré's Chirurg.* xxii. xx. (1678) 504 By this kind of disease [Plague] there cometh... exolution of the faculties. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) iii. ix. 101 The exolution and languor ensuing that act [of spermatic] emission. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 198 The exolution of the powers these depending, would not bear those swift motions. 1674-81 in Blount *Glossogr.*; whence 1692-1732 in COLES.

*c.* In mystical sense. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* v. 83 If any have been so happily as truly to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution.

2. 'A full and perfect payment' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). Hence 1692-1732 in COLES.

† **Exolve**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. ex(s)olvēre*, *f. ex-* + *solvere* to loosen.] *a. trans.* To slacken, diminish. *b. intr. for refl.* To dissolve. *c.* 'To pay clear off' (Bailey 1730-6 folio).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 By lightly receiving them, do gently evolve the violence of every motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Their virtue cannot so easily evolve and perish.

¶ **Exomion** (ek(s)ōmion). [as if *a. Gr. \*ἐξομίον*, dim. of *ἐξομῖς*: see next.] = next.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 140 Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat He... robbed me of.

¶ **Exomis** (ek(s)ōmis). [Gr. *ἐξομῖς*, *f. ἐξ* out + *ομῖς* shoulder.] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves.

1850 LEITCH *tr. Müller's Anc. Art* 400 The exomis, worn by artisans, while it supplied at the same time the place of the himation... left the right shoulder with the arm free.

¶ **Exomologesis** (ek(s)ōmologēsis). Also 6 exh-. [Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις* *f. ἐξομολογέω*, *f. ἐξ* intensive + *μολογέω* to confess: see *MOLOGATE*.] A full confession, a public confession.

1592 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 575 Exhomologesis is the discipline of prostrating and humbling men in habit, in living, to lie in sack and ashes. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 4. 633 All public criminals were tied to a public Exomologesis or Repentance in the Church. 1679 PULVER *Modest. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 276 Doctor Cressy may be thought to owe a penance for his Exomologesis. 1688 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 59 Auricular confession put in place of the old exomologesis.

¶ **Exomphalos** (ek(s)ōmfalos). Also in mod. *L.* form *exomphalus*. [Gr. *ἐξομφαλος*, *f. ἐξ* out + *ομφαλος* navel.] (See quot.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 423 This compression must be continued for some time in order to prevent an Exomphalus, or rupture at the navel. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) *Exomphalus*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 647 An umbilical hernia or exomphalos is a protrusion at the navel.

¶ **Exomphalous** (ek(s)ōmfalos), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ous*.] Having a ruptured or protuberant navel.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* I. 43 The children... are all more or less exomphalous.

¶ **Exon** (ek(s)on). [app. intended to express the pronunciation (egzon) of *Fr. exempt*.]

*Cf.* EXAUN, occurring as a spelling of *exempt* in 1678; also *exant* (quot. 1655 below), used in the sense of *EXEMPT sb.* 4. a. The 'exempts' or 'exons' of the Yeomen of the Guard, according to Thoms *Bk. of the Court*, were first appointed in 1668.]

The ordinary title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, 'styled corporals in their commissions' (Thoms) and ranking below the 'Ensign'; = *EXEMPT sb.* 4. b.

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II. 354 The Court gaue Moreland (Cromwells express) two Exons of ye guards to conduct him in safety. 1767 *Keyal Calendar* 83 Yeomen of the Guards... Exons (4 names follow). 1843 MACALVAY *Ess.* *Mad. d'Arley*. It never occurred... to the Exons, and Keepers of the Robes, that, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 Colonel Bourke (the Exon in Waiting). 1891 *New Army List* 132 Yeomen of the Guard... Exons (4 names).

¶ **Exonarthex**: see **Exo-pref.**

¶ **Exoner** (egzōnērai), *v. Sc.* [ad. *Fr. exonér-er*, ad. *L. exonērāre*: see *EXONERATE v.*] = *EXONERATE* in various senses: To relieve from a burden; to free from responsibility, liability, or blame. Now only in *Sc. Law*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 149 Commanding the saids consuls to exonér thaimself of all auctorité. 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 323 They... should be exonered of all Action, civil or criminal. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. C. You shall neither convince your Adversaries, nor yet exonér your own consciences. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/1 She hath exonered herself. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt. For the purpose of having the Trust Funds... divided... and the pursuers exonered of the said trust. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb. Thereafter to exonér and discharge him of his office and management as judicial factor.

¶ **Exonerate**, *ppl. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 *exonerat*. [ad. *L. exonērāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exonērāre*: see next.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 83 How may his Holiness find his Conscience towards God exonerate. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 219 [They] shalbe clerely exonerat & dyscharged of beryng any manner of Armour. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Pref.* 275 (an. 2 Eliz.) To be clerely exonerate, acquitted, and discharged. 1688 LOWELL *Willows in Amer. Poems* (Routl.) 372 By night of birth exonerate from toil.

¶ **Exonerate** (egzōnērēti), *v.* Also 6-7 -at. [f. *L. exonērāt-* ppl. stem of *exonērāre*, *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *oner-*, *onus* burden. *Cf. Fr. exonér-er.*]

1. *trans.* To take off a burden from; to relieve of (a burden, material or immaterial); to unload, lighten (a ship); also *humorously*, to 'relieve' (a person) of his money. Now rare.

1524 HEN. VIII. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 30 Discharging or exonérating their gales. 1566 PAINTER *Pul. Pleas.* I. 46 [They] have prayed to God to be exonérated of loue, about all other diseases. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 34 He strives to exonérate his shoulders. 1634 CHAPMAN *Bacchus* 110 Exonérate Our sinking vessel of his deified lode. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iii. 13 They would quickly exonérate their families of them. 1640 BR. REV. *Passions* xxi. 218 It exonérates the mind of all those dulling Indispositions. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debt* Wks. IV. 308 The debt thus exonérated of so great a weight of its odium. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 29 Success would certainly exonérate our finances. 1807-8 SYP. SMITH *Phylogeny's Lett.* x. Be exonérated of his ready money and his constitution.

2. To discharge the contents of (the body, an organ), *esp.* by evacuation. To exonérate nature, oneself: to relieve the bowels. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary viii.* (1876) 248 And exonérate your selfe at all times that nature would expell. *Ibid.* xxx. 293 To exonérat the bladder and the bely when nede shall requyre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 They sit all the day long, vnlesse they rise to exonérate nature. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 [They] over-load their mouths... and by a sudden laughter exonérate their chaps. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 322 Cachectic Pills... exonérate the Habit of the Body. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 266 The bowels... ought to be exonérated at least once in two days.

3. *b. intr. for refl. Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 178 Overcharged... fill they... exonérate as a Wolfe or Dog, too full gorged, with Carion. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Alumn. Mahometans* iv. 25 These Moors... accounting it a great piece of Rudeness to exonérate in the sight of another. 1762 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat. Misc.* Tracts 123 Care is taken that these animals should exonérate upon stones, etc.

4. *refl.* Of a lake, river, sea, etc., also of a blood-

vessel: To empty itself, its waters, or contents; to disembogue, discharge. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Neither did this river exonérate itself into any sea. 1635 JACKSON *Cred.* viii. xx. Wks. VIII. 43 We all meet in the main or ocean whereinto this psalm and others do exonérate themselves. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physik* 25 The great Veines... do exonérate themselves into the little. 1775 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 298 That [gulf] of Paria, into which the Lake of Titicaca does in part exonérate it self.

4. *trans.* *a.* To discharge, pour off (a fluid product, a body of water). *b.* To cast off; get rid of (persons, population). *Obs. rare.*

*a.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 419 It [the bile] is... exonérated into that which is called the Caua or hollow veine. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* vi. 96 The streitnesse of the channell, wherein a great... sea is to be exonérated. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The Lympha does wholly exonérate itself into the sub-clavial and jugular veins.

*b.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 4 These borderers... might exonérate their swelling multitudes. 1657 HAWKE *Killing in M.* 23 Whereby such nefarious and facinorous persons may be exonérated.

5. To relieve from, + of (anything burdensome, a duty, obligation, payment, task, etc.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 That he might... exonérate them of the great charges, travayles & labors, that they now were in. 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 25 Would God Sir Thomas Moore... had exonérated and discharged me of this my pains & labour. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2786/3 To exonérate and discharge them from all Arrears of Hearth-money. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 62 Mr. Hastings... offered to exonérate the company from that 'charge'. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 75 A body of clergy exonérated of all solicitude. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 2 Commanding Royal Engineers will not exonérate any Officers... from the performance of such Duties.

6. To free from blame; to exculpate; also, to relieve from the blame or burden of; to relieve or set free from (blame, reproach).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Clippes* (1877) 40 That lord Oxford might be induced... to exonérate Churchyard. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing would prevail, nor would the Duke be exonérated. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 12. 126 Such a season... sufficiently exonérates God of every Man's Condemnation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trans.* I. 334 To exonérate myself of a greater crime. 1825 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* I. 361 To exonérate her from the banal reproach of yielding unresisting to her passions. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punish.* vii. 489 Do we seek to exonérate His justice... by the denial of His faithfulness? 1884 PÆ *Enstace* 187, I won't exonérate the Government.

¶ **Exoneration** (egzōnērētiōn). [ad. *L. exonēratiō-em*, n. of action *f. exonērāre*: see *prec.*]

The action of exonérating. 1. The action of discharging or relieving the contents of the bowels, etc.; evacuation; the action of disburdening nature. *Const. of Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 24 Some [appetites] are born with men; as... Appetite of excretion and exoneration. 1701 Grew *Comm. Sacra* iii. iv. 126 The body is adapted unto Eating, Drinking, Nutrition, Coition, and other ways of Repletion and Exoneration. 1729 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xl. 123 In each Cabin, is a Kitchen and a Place for Exoneration. 1789 HENLEY in *Beckford's Valer.* (1868) 127 note, The Ablution and prayer indispensably required on the exoneration of nature.

2. The action of disburdening or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, office, obligation, payment, etc.; also, from blame or reproach; an instance of this, a formal discharge. *Const. of. In Sc. Law*: see *EXONER.*

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War Comm.* *Mm. Bk.* (1855) 90 And the coppie thaird delyvered to thame for their exoneration. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 372 To receive account of all Commissions granted... and grant Exonerations thereupon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 An act concerning the exoneration of the Kings subjects from exactions and impositions. 1676 W. ROW *Court. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 209 Papers had been prepared by the Commissioners of Estate and Kirk for their exoneration. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., A Process of Multipolepoinding and Exoneration has been instituted.

¶ **Exonerative** (egzōnērētiōn), *a.* [f. *L. exonērāt-* ppl. stem of *exonērāre* (see *EXONERATE*) + *-ive*.] Tending to give relief (from an obligation).

1819 in Todd. 1875 *Poste Gains* i. Intro. (ed. 2) 3 Title... is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an obligation.

¶ **Exonerator** (egzōnērētiōn), *a.* [a. late *L. exonērator*, agent-n. *f. exonērāre*: see *EXONERATE*.] One who exonérates.

1834 DANE cited by WORCESTER 1846.

¶ **Exoneretur** (egzōnērētiōn). *Law. Obs.* [f. *L. exonērētur* let him be discharged, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. passive of *exonērāre*: see *EXONERATE v.*] 'An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1824 BINGHAM *Reports* I. 206 The Court... refused to enter an exonératur on the bail-piece.

¶ **Exoneural**, *pathic*, *-phagous*: see **Exo-pref.**

¶ **Exophthalmia**, [mod. *L. f. EXOPHTHALMUS*.] = **EXOPHTHALMUS**.

1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

¶ **Exophthalmic** (ek(s)ōphtalmik), *a. Path.* [f. *EXOPHTHALMUS* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exophthalmus.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 The exophthalmic

goitre... or Basedow's disease. 1839 *Med. Jyml.* 28 Sept. 720/2 Rapid action of the heart—in exophthalmic goitre.

**Exophthalmus**, -os (eks'phtalmūs, -ps). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. ἐξοφθαλμός, f. ἐξ out + φθ- *θαλμός* eye.] Protrusion of the eye-ball.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 162 Dr. Gunning has lately recorded a case of exophthalmos in consequence of whooping-cough. 1876 *W. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 565 Exophthalmus is constantly present in suffocation.

**Exophthalmia**, Anglified f. EXOPHTHALMUS. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); whence in mod. Dicts.

**Exophyllous**, -plasm, -podite: see EXO-pref. + **Exopt**, v. *Obs.* rare—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *exopt-āre*, f. *ex-* (see EXO-pref.) + *optāre* to wish.] *trans.* To wish or desire greatly.

1548 FORREST *Plans. Forsye* 66 a, ['The goods of the world' induce] the sooner with the father also to mache, By vttre diffiaunce his deathe to exopte.

† **Exoptable**, a. *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *exoptābilis*, f. *exoptāre*: see EXOPT.] To be desired or wished. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in Todd; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exoptate**, v. *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [f. L. *exoptāt*-ppl. stem of *exoptāre*.] *trans.* To desire earnestly. 1692 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exoptation**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *\*exoptationem*, n. of action f. *exoptāre* to long: see EXOPT.] The fact or state of earnestly desiring.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The former is by way of gratulation, the other by way of exoptation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG.

**Exoptile**: see EXO-pref.

**Exorability**, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being exorable.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* ciii. 2 The sesterces all, give back.. Silo, Then be a bully beyond exorability, you.

**Exorable** (eks'orāb'l), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *exorābilis*, f. *exorāre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *exorable*.]

1. Capable of being moved by entreaty, accessible to entreaty.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 259 For he is exorable, and hath no pleasure in the death of a Sinner. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. i. A User is somewhat exorable When he is full. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxxi. (1742) II. 356 They shall address themselves to the mountains and rocks, as being more pitiful and exorable than he. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. i. 8 Death, whom no arts can render exorable, disappointed his ambition. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 371 Entreaty was for the exorable, and it failed; action for the inexorable, and it succeeded.

2. In active sense: Effectual in entreaty. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *exorabile carmen*.]

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 361 Good workes be more exorable vnto God than holy desires.

Hence **Exorableness**, the condition or quality of being accessible to entreaty.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 A spirit of mildnesse, mercie, exorableness and easinesse to be intreated. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon*. i. l. (1713) 2 The exorableness of a Father upon his Son's submission. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Exorate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *exorāt*-ppl. stem of *exorāre*, f. *ex-* (see EXO-pref.) + *orāre* to pray.]

1. *trans.* a. To request earnestly, implore. b. To prevail upon (a person) by entreaty.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* Proli. Let a poore scholar implore and exorate [sic] that you would make him riche in the possession of a mite of your favours. c 1600 TIMON ii. iv. (1842) 32 Let it, O let it be lawful for mee.. to orate and exorate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing could prevail, nor would the duke be exorated.

2. To obtain by request.

1623-6 in COCKERAM.

† **Exoration**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exoratiō-em*, n. of action f. *exorāre*: see EXORATE.] The action of beseeching or entreating; an entreaty.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclesi.* xvi. 12 Mightie [is] exoration, and pouring out wrath. 1616 R. C. TINES *Whistle* vi. 2511, I leave thee with my best exoration For thy most speedy.. reformation. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. Deafe to your cries: and Marble to all impulsive exorations.

† **Exorb**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)orb-ēre* to suck up, f. *ex-* (see EXO-pref.) + *sorbere* to suck.] *trans.* To suck up or out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 720 Alwayes agitating them till the whole humour be exorbed.

† **Exorbeate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)orb-ēre* (see EXORB) + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To swallow up, engulph. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

**Exorbital**, a. [f. EXO-pref.<sup>1</sup> + ORBIT + -AL.] Outside the orbit.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 553 For the determination of the exorbital protrusion of the eye-ball.

**Exorbitance** (egz'orb-āns). Also 7-8 exh-. [f. EXORBITANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *exorbitance*.] The quality or condition of being exorbitant.

1. Divergence or aberration from the prescribed or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly, or an instance of these. Also, aberration of mind; an attack of insanity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1631 PRESTON *Life Eternal* (1634) 26 Now, whence comes this uneven walking, this exorbitance of the wheelles. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 133 All these exorbitances in Nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty.. of its Works. 1684 *Le Bon's Merc. Comp.* xi. 373 The first exorbitance [in a case of mania] was very violent and lasted for ten months. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 149, I shall

not.. mention those Grand Anomalies, or Exorbitances. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 186 By the Pulse we find by what Method we must regulate all Exorbitances. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 208 Our growing exorbitance from our limits warns us to desist.

2. Divergence from the right path; transgression of law or morality; misconduct, lawlessness, criminality; an instance of the same. *arch.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 38 A project.. so execrable, as well may justifie King Johns exorbitances. a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 324 Eyes deep-vail'd with Ignorance Or Knowledge stained with Sinnes Exorbitance.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. i, 'Tis strange my master.. can give the reins to such exorbitance. 1663 GERBER *Counsel Dvb.* Beware of ill Builders.. since by their exorbitances, happen many irreparable accidents. 1769 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 524 A picture.. sullied with the most dreadful exorbitances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxviii. foot-n. The Border ridders.. had committed many exorbitances. 1850 GROVE *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) V. 30 Such unprincipled exorbitances of behaviour.

3. Excessiveness, extravagance; an instance of this. Now chiefly, outrageous excessiveness, of demands, charges, prices, estimates, etc.

1646 MRQ. ORMOND in *Carte Life* (1735) III. 470 To heighten the exorbitance of their expectations and demands. 1706 GARTH *Dispens.* (ed. 6) ii. 10 They riot still, Unbounded in Exorbitance of Ill. 1793 BR. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1844) I. 198 The barriers.. against.. the exorbitance of licentiousness.. will soon be borne down. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 212 The exorbitance of the duties on tea and tobacco. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 186 The exorbitance Of sin in this one sinner. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 240 The exorbitance of Hobson's charge for collecting the debts.

**Exorbitancy** (egz'orb-āns). [f. EXORBITANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being exorbitant.

1. = EXORBITANCE I. Now rare. Also, † an irrational opinion.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 103 Exorbitancy enough from the primary rule of assignment to Parish Churches. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxv. 468 That planetary motion, that unblamable exorbitancy. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 526 To suppose.. an infinite profundity of the Stellar Sphere: or Exorbitancy not to be admitted. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* *Mon.* iii. iii. 265 This witty Man.. hath somewhat rectified the exorbitancy of Epicurus. 1799 H. M. HUDSON *Hamlet* 13 Frequent displays of mental exorbitancy.

2. = EXORBITANCE 2. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded. 4 Information of exorbitancy in some particulars of the Church. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 291 The exorbitancy of the house of commons.. proceeded principally from their contempt of the laws. 1658 BR. L. WATCOCK *Exan. Tilenus* 40 There are sins.. as in blasphemie.. wherein the act is not to be distinguished from the exorbitancy. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 58 Any Treatise that.. rebukes the Exorbitancy of their Lives. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 2795/3 His.. zealous Endeavour to curb the Exorbitancy of France.

3. (Cf. EXORBITANT A. 4.) a. = EXORBITANCE 3. † b. Disposition to exceed one's rights; excessive greed or rapacity; an instance of this (*obs.*).

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) Gen. Pref. I.. am.. far from interpreting your Love Exorbitancy. 1655 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 102 The exorbitancy of the new buildings about the City.. being a shelter for them. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrod.* *Chym.* 81 Gout.. roused up from the exorbitancy of a spurious acid ferment in the ultimate digestion. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* vii. (1684) 168 This monstrous exorbitancy of discourse. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* Pref. (1795) I. 14 The exorbitancies to which some launched out. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 26 One can hardly imagine the Antients could have run into.. Exorbitancies in protracting their Rhythms. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 363 The exorbitancy of the Romans swallowing up their neighbouring nations one after another. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 23 A system of restraint on the exorbitancies of their servants. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* (1821) I. 381 Who knows any real sufferings [from love] more than from the exorbitancy of any other passion? 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* II. 386 From the exorbitancy of that [duty] in particular levelled at Collun. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 375 Divested of all the exorbitancies of his spirit and his style.

**Exorbitant** (egz'orb-ānt), a. and sb. Also 6 exorbytant, 6-8 exorbytant, -ent. [ad. late L. *exorbitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exorbitāre* to go out of the track, f. *ex-* out + *orbita* wheel-track: see ORBIT. Cf. Fr. *exorbitant*.] A. adj.

† 1. Leaving a specified track; deviating from a specified rule or principle. Of remarks, discussions, etc.: Wandering from the subject, irrelevant. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTON *Tully's Offices* i. (1540) 46 Suche play as is not exorbytant for the exercise of honesty. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* ix. 30 A.. government, exorbytant from the milde course of law and justice. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 369 Having.. mentioned such a story, it is not exorbytant to add in one word other fictions. 1644 JESSOR *Angel of Eph.* 50 How exorbytant from this rule the practices of our Prelates have been. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 45 Exorbytant from the Principles of Nature.

† 2. Projecting, salient. *Obs.*

1714 DERRIAN *Astro-theol.* v. v. (1769) 144 [Had the earth been square] they must have been.. retarded.. by the exorbytant angles.

2. Deviating from the normal, prescribed, or customary track. † a. Of movements, conduct, etc.: Eccentric, erratic, irregular (*obs.*).

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 67 Strong raines to hold him in, from all exorbytant courses. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 35 The Commons when they see such a Blazing-star in course so exorbytant.. cannot but look upon it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 1 The vanity of wit.. has no

where a more free and exorbitant range than in censuring and deriding.

b. [After use of *exorbitans* in Roman Law.] Of cases, offences, etc.: Anomalous, not coming within the intended scope of a law. Of powers, privileges, enactments: Abnormal, not in accordance with general principle.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 47 What sume thay [the King's charges] be not like to excede, but if, ther fal a Case over much exorbitant. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. xi. (1611) 114 Causes exorbitant, and such as their Lawes had not provided for. 1675 [cf. a. al.] a 1754 FIELDING *Charge to Grand Jury* Wks. 1784 X. 161 The punishment.. is fine or imprisonment; and if the case be exorbitant, by pillory and loss of ears. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. ii. iii. 19 A magistrate invested with an exorbitant power. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 909 Though the law and the right are 'exorbitant' or 'eccentric'. *Ibid.* II. 981 They are mere anomalies: exorbitant or irregular commands.

† c. Aberrant from the common type, monstrous, abnormal. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The colour of Lions is generally yellow, for these before spoken of, black, white and red, are exorbytant. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* 23 Those passions become the original causes of exorbytant Features and Forms.

† d. Of an insane person or his condition: Extravagant, frantic, wild. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 620 We found him [a madman] somewhat less exorbytant. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* ii. ii. i. (1852) 358 The wretch continued in an exorbytant frame for a few days.

† 3. Forsaking, or apt to forsake, the right path; crring, faulty, transgressing, trespassing. *Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 195 Raisand gret deth, exorbytant Aganis 3our acts of Parliament. 15.. SIR H. SPIGNEY in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) App. 25 That thou, entering into this exorbytant Age, mayest be.. prepared to shun those courses. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. vi. 1 haue.. transgressed Against the dignity of the court.. And benee exorbytant. a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Prov.* iv. 23 Wks. i. 203 We must resist and crush every exorbytant thought which draws to sin. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Mader.* 8/2 The very patriarchs and princes of God's peculiar people were palpably exorbytant in this kind. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. The people exorbytant and excessive in all their motions. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 98 Over-rule their exorbytant Passions.

4. Exceeding ordinary or proper bounds. a. Going to excess in any action or quality. Of actions, appetites, desires, etc.: Excessive, immoderate. *arch.*

Now with stronger sense: Grossly or flagrantly excessive.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xi, Appetites both good.. if they be moderate, both pernicious if they be exorbytant. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 58/2 They had formerly been exorbytant in the worship of Idols. 1669 WHARTON *Disc. Astral.* Wks. (1683) 185 The exorbytant Practice of frequent Blood-letting. 1717 *Mr. Macchiavelli's Prince* xvii. (1846) 104 Exorbytant mercy has an ill effect. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Science Connaisseur* 127 Some are Exorbytant in the Praises of what Themselves Possess. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1826) 389 The exorbytant multiplication of some troublesome insects. 1853 HERSCHELL *49. Lect.* Sc. ii. § 21 (1873) 63 The excessive, exorbytant prodigality of diffusion of the sun's light and heat. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 282 They wondered strangers were exorbytant In estimation of Euripides.

† b. Exceeding one's rights, encroaching. *Obs.*

1631 VEEVER *Am. Fun. Mon.* 790 By the exorbytant authority of the Pope, this election was disannulled. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 45 My Lord of Essex.. was so exorbytant in the limitation of the Sovereign aspect.

c. Of a price, rate, stipulation, demand, claim, etc.: Grossly excessive.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 24 The Exorbytant Impositions of the King of Denmark. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 845 Not were his conditions exorbytant. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 255 To restrain men from giving and receiving exorbytant interest. 1783 GIBSON *Deat. & P.* II. xlv. 22 He exhausted their wealth by exorbytant tribute. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 159 The Indians.. raised the price of horses to an exorbytant rate. 1860 KINGSLEY *Alfred.* II. 205 The landlord can obtain an exorbytant rent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 385 The informers.. are far from being exorbytant in their demands. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Catholicism* Mixed Ess. 126 To advance pretensions the most exorbytant.

d. Of power, wealth, etc.: Overgrown, enormous, excessive. *arch.*

1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 116, I hold Lord Jerminis.. power as vast and exorbytant. 1693 LOCKE *Ednc.* § 7 An exorbytant fortune. c 1771 J. FLETCHER *Check* iv. Wks. 1795 III. 12 Your favourite doctrines.. would lose their exorbytant influence. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. ix. 362 Prescribing bounds to the exorbytant power of Austria.

e. Of a material object, an outline, or surface: Disproportionately large, excessive in any dimension; in mod. use, outrageously or extravagantly large. Also *fig.* *arch.*

1662 GERBER *Princ.* 9 Those exorbytant Chimney-Shafts. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iil. x. (1743) 228 The exorbytant extent and compass of Paris. 1688 R. HOLME *Annuary* iii. 382/1 The exorbytant and over-burtn Wick in a candle. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 This Overgrown, this Exorbytant Sinner. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charn.* ii. iv. (1737) II. 303 Its chief Bulk being compos'd of two exorbytant Muscles. 1843 CARLW. *Past. & Pr.* (1851) 166 With exorbytant breast-pin. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. 5 The exorbytant line of the Pitti [palace] roof [at Florence] is hidden from San Miniato.

† b. sb. One who or something which exceeds proper limits. *Obs.* rare.



1626 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 Howsoever exorbitants behave themselves, they [Brethren] yet should continue in wdoing. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1659) 25 His Majesty... demanded justice against those exorbitants. *c. 1714* M. HENRY *Wks.* I. 135 The most... daring exorbitants of an ungoverned tongue.

**Exorbitantly** (egz'orbitanti), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate.

*a* 1635 SIDDES *Serm.* John xiv. 11 Affections are... raised up irregularly and exorbitantly. 1668 CLARENOON *Contempl.* Ps. Tracts (1727) 604 Using the power... so exorbitantly. 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. x. The old fat fool that paints so exorbitantly. 1711 *Viud. Sacherevell* 20, I know you to be exorbitantly wicked. 1837 SVO. SMITH *Lct. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 257 f. Incomes... exorbitantly and absurdly great. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 220, I get plenty of cream, quite good, paying for it exorbitantly.

**Exorbitate** (egz'orbitat), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *exorbitat*-pp. stem of *exorbitare*: see EXORBITANT.] *intr.* To deviate from the usual course; to stray.

1600 ABB. ARBOT *Exp. Jonah* 116 We are ready to exorbitate. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 5 The Law... ought to bridle him [the King] when he exorbitates from the Law. 1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* i. iv. (1689) 28 If one exorbitate, the power of restraint... should be in the rest. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 572 Such as least exorbitate [printed exorbitate] from the Doctrine... of the Church of Rome. 1671 H. STURNE *Reply* 31 When other Mens Flatteries did thus Exorbitate, etc.

*b.* Of heavenly bodies: To deviate from the usual orbit; to follow an erratic course.

1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* viii. 12 They would... sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 23 The heavenly bodies would exorbitate into wild confusion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 22 To describe the earth as in imminent danger of exorbitating.

Hence **Exorbitating** *pph.* *a.*

1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* x. 487 No inference can pry, nor strange illation prove, In your exorbitating [printed exorbitating] braines, my period I did moue. 1644 HUNTON *Viud. Treat. Monarchy* vii. 55 Parliament [is]... bound to resist, the destruction of liberties, by exorbitating Princes. 1669 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 Rather the work of Art then of exorbitating Nature.

**Exorbitation** (egz'orbitat'shon), [ad. L. *exorbitation-em*, n. of action f. *exorbitare*: see EXORBITATE.] Deviation from the usual path or track; an instance of the same.

*a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covel.* (1634) 200 If there be an exorbitation of the line... it is not straight. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 172 The exorbitation of discipline. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* i. 12 They are... an Exorbitation and bringing out of Square. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 76 No deliberative body would less have tolerated such philosophic exorbitations from public business.

**Exorcise**: see EXORCIZE.

**Exorcism** (eks'orsiz'm), *n.* [f. *exorcise*, EXORCIZE v. + -ism.] = EXORCISM.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 13 And that is as now of the exorcysm.

**Exorcism** (eks'orsiz'm, egz'orsiz'm). Forms: 5-7 exorcisme, (4-5 exorsism, 6 exorcysme, -cyme), 5- exorcism. [ad. late L. *exorcism-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*, f. *ἐξορκίζω*: see EXORCIZE. Cf. Fr. *exorcisme*.]

In this and the related words Johnson and nearly all later Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable; but the second pronunciation is often heard, esp. in *exorcize*, which otherwise is liable to confusion with *exorcise*.]

1. The action of exorcizing or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites; an instance of this.

¶ In first quot. misused for *exorcist*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1579 Sorseris & exorsismus & fele such clerkes. *c* 1450 Castle *Ab. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 385 Be he vertu of exorcisme. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 14 And that suffeth as now of the exorcysme & cathecysme. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 44 Ye did give your names, & began to be ground with fastings & exorcysmes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 3 Then was Baptisme chang'd into a kind of exorcisme. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* ii. v. Wks. (1811) VIII. 336 To evince these great Truths, seems to have been the end both of Possessions and of the Exorcisms. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxiv. The spectres whom no exorcism can bind. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 872 An exorcism against the devilom Which plainly held me. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul I.* 492 The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being.

† *b.* *improperly.* The action of calling up spirits; the ceremonies observed for that purpose; conjuration. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. But moste she wrought by nyromancye With exorsismes and conjurations. 1593 SHAKES. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 5 Will her Ladyship behold and here our Exorcismes? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* 183 This ghost of Uccan... was raised up (in print) by new Exorcismes. *a* 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 This root of superstition... branched forth... into magic and exorcisms.

2. A formula employed in exorcizing.

1550 BLAY. *Apol.* 23 b. I found an olde bishoppes ordinary or bolke of their exorcismes f'r church halowings, etc. 1651 HODGINS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 339 The same Exorcisme is repeated once more. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvii. 306 Morgan... began to utter exorcismes with great devotion. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* (1757) IV. vi. 251 Here, then, I shall begin my exorcism. Its words must be strange and barbarous, suited to the occasion. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv. Fortified with... as many exorcisms as his memory could recover, he advanced.

† *b.* An imprecatory oath. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phry. II.* 225 That prescript forme of exorcisme, whereby the two Decy, both the father and sonne, betooke themselves to all the hellish furies.

Hence **Exorcismal** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exorcism.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 740 The exorcismal practices of the clergy.

**Exorcismory**, *a.* [f. *exorcise*, EXORCIZE + -ORY.] Serving to exorcize.

1836 L. HOWARD R. *Rever* xlvii. The exorcismory cantation of the previous night.

**Exorcist** (eks'orsist, egz'orsist). Forms: 4-6 exorciste, (6 exorciste), 6- exorcist. [ad. late L. *exorcista*, ad. Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*, f. *ἐξορκίζω*: see EXORCIZE. Cf. Fr. *exorciste*.] One who exorcizes.

1. One 'who drives out evil spirits by solemn adjuration, etc.

1384 WYCLIF *Aets. xiii.* 13 Summe of the lewis exorcistis, or conueris. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 344 The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil Genii. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 86 A dumb demon, awaits to find a voice... at the summons of an exorcist. *transf.* 1877 'RITA' *Vizieme* iii. viii. Hard work is the best exorcist for dark hours and painful memories.

*b.* *spec.* The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. BENET.

1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. (1564) 462 a The exorciste must cast out devils, & say unto the people, that all suthe as wyl not communicate, must departe & go awaye. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 245 Acolytes, exorcistes, readers, etc. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* (1647) 174 The office... of an exorcist... [is] now very dependent on the office of a deacon. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 We soon meet... with... exorcists... these were ordained.

† 2. One who calls or pretends to call up spirits by magical rites. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 323 Thou like an Exorcist, hast conjur'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 211 The knavish impostures of Juglers, Exorcists, Mass-Priests and Mountebanks.

3. *Comb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Dn Barts* II. iv. i. 454 David's sacred Ditty... Exorcist-like cha't Nature's cruel Foe.

Hence **Exorcistical** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exorcist or to an exorcism.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. And uses an Exorcistical form for the ejecting. 1749-51 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* iii. (1754) 185 A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion of Village Curate* 128 Exorcistical, necromantical and demonological charms.

**Exorcization** (eks'orsizat'shon). Forms: 4 exorcisebation, -zation, exorsisacion, -eyon, -tion, 6 exorcysacion, 6- exorcisation. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of exorcizing; *i. e.* *a.* of driving out evil spirits by adjuration, etc.; † *b.* of calling up spirits by magic.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 750 Throu exorcizaciones, To ger spiritis to thame apere. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 173 Old witches, sorceresses, That use exorsisations. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 13 And do that solempnyte of exorcysacion. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 467 f. The booke of exorcisation... which is sprinkled in the church. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. The Priest's Exorcization in the Names of God... does not excuse him from the guilt of Eochantment. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 183 To cure diseases, and drive away evil spirits by... exorcizations, etc. 1749-51 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* iii. (1754) 115 His better Friends... have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxv. 252 My promised exorcisation of the demon in his stomach.

**Exorcize**, -ise (eks'orsiz, egz'orsiz), *v.* Also 6 exorsize. [† *a.* ad. Fr. *exorciser*-r. ad. late L. *exorcizare*, ad. Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*, f. *ἐξ* out + *ορκος* oath.

Owing perh. to association with *exorcise*, the spelling -ise is now almost universal; the better form *exorcize* is marked in most Dicts. as obsolete.]

1. *trans.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by the invocation or use of some holy name; to call forth, expel. *Const. from, out of.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 35 All vayne & craftye sciences, .. exorcysing, incautyng & conyuring. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 p. 6 Something... in this Comedy... wants to be exorcised more than the Witches. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monst.* *Ord.* (1863) 21 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. vi. 202 The spirit which deified it, is not exorcised, either from the priesthood or the rural population.

2. To clear (a person or place) of evil spirits; to purify or set free from malignant influences.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1871) i. 178 They were... exorcised at their entering the church with abundance of ceremonies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 p. 5 The Knight... ordered all the Apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his Chaplain. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* ix. 1362 Exorcise his heart So long possess. 1826 W. JAY *Christian Contemplated* ix. 292 This joy exorcises a man, of carnal affection. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. ix. 291 Muttering hymns, monks huddled together... as if to exorcise the land of a demon.

3. To call upon (an evil spirit) with a solemn asseveration; to adjure. Also, to conjure up. *Now rare.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xii. 412 I doo conjure and I doo exorcise you, by the father, by the sonne, and by the Holy-gost... that thou doo come unto me. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 8 His daily exercise is to exorcise or adjure. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 44 The devil

was exorcised to go out, and enter no more into him. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 406 Having exorcised the dragon in the name of Him who was born of a virgin. *transf.* 18... DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 16 Secrets of ages remote from each other have been exorcized from the accumulated shadows of centuries.

Hence **Exorcized** *pph.* *a.* **Exorcisement**, the action of exorcizing; exorcizing influence. **Exorcizer** (also 6-7 exorcisor), one who exorcizes. **Exorcizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* *a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. The derivation or distribution of these Exorcized Elements into several Superstitious uses. 1679 PULLER *Modern. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 203 Never... aneling any with exorcised oil... till, etc. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 102 He... was become sensible to the exorcisement of holy water. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. ii. 452, I am not an evil spirit, to fly the exorcisement of thy bell. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 12 But for the good understanding the which is exorciser that is to be noted. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1810) L. x. 230 Things that they had seen done... by professed exorcisers. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 45 Their anyolings, their exorcizings. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. Of the Enchaunting or Exorcizing of Water [etc.]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* i. The invariable exorcising apparatus of a large venison pasty.

**Exorcize**, *sb.* *rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of the vb. EXORCIZE.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 107 Let us drink to the exorcise of the evil spirit of treachery.

† **Exord**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *exord-iri*: see EXORDIUM.] *intr.* To begin.

1613 in R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3). **Exordial** (egz'ordi'al), *a.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exordium; introductory.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 To undervalue that, unto which this is but exordial. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 p. 11 If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* in *Reid's Wks.* 905 But it would seem in general, that the exordial movement... is also the central movement.

† **Exordiate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To utter an exorcism, begin.

1594 ZEPHERIA xxxix. in Arb. Garner V. 85 If... she... Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

† **Exordinary**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EX-*pref* + ORDINARY.] = EXTRAORDINARY.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 233 The approved privilege of any exordinary power from the Lord.

**Exordium** (egz'ordi-um), *n.* Pl. *Exordiums*, *exordia*. [L. *exordium*, f. *exordiri* to begin, f. *ex-* + *ordiri* to begin.] The beginning of anything; *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.; 'the proemial part of a composition' (J.).

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xiv. Only they lacke pleasaunt founne of begynnynge, called in latin Exordium. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 515 Saint Paule... doeth with a godly Exordium touch the arrogancye of the false Apostles. 1594 DRAVTON *Idea* 533 Some... With Flames and Lightnings their Exordiums paint. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. Pref. (1730) 2, I shall consider them jointly, as in way of Exordium to the rest. 1736 WEST *Lct.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 11 My poor little Eclogue... has been condemned... an exordium of about sixteen lines absolutely cut off. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. With this exordium... Nickleby took a newspaper from his pocket. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lviii. (1862) V. 133 Alibiades started up forthwith—his impatience breaking loose from the formalities of an exordium.

**Exordize** (eks'ordiiz), *v.* *rare.* [f. EXORDIUM + -IZE.] *intr.* To make an exordium; to begin. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 596 Mr. Symons... exordizes with the words 'I have ever held' etc.

† **Exordy**, *Obs.* Anglicized f. EXORDIUM.

*c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. (1554) 167 a. With an exordye her to diffame. — *Hors.* *Shepe*, & G. (Roxb.) 14 With an exordye of latyn he didd thus expresse, Veste purpurea, etc.

† **Exore**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exor-are*, f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref*!) + *or-are* to entreat.] *trans.* To beseech, prevail upon by entreaty; = EXORATE.

1598 TORTE *Alba* (1880) 54 Exorde, desirde, intreated, theyle not be.

† **Exorn**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 exourn. [ad. L. *exorn-are*; f. *ex-* (see EX-*pref*!) + *orn-are* to adorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish; = EXORNATE *v.*

*c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 167 Twelve leonnceux over sex greces Salomones throne exourned. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Elucosion... The matter exorneth right well. *c* 1555 HARRISFIELD *Diverce Hen. VIII* (1871) 113 Vailh long painted supercaveall wch was exorned. 1609 I. HICCOCKS in T. MORTON *Answ.* i. James Gretzer... hath exorned it with a speciall encomion.

† **Exornate**, *pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornat-us*, pa. pplic. of *exornare*: see prec.] Adorned.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. i. When the matter is founde by invencion... And by elucosions famous clerenes Exornate well.

† **Exornate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *exornare*: see EXORN.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish. 1539 TAVERNER *Card. Wised.* ii. 17 b. Gods properteie i. to garnyshe and exornate the office of the magistat and was rulers. 1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1601) 30 Nature was alwayes desirous... to exornate and beautifie her selfe with knowledge. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. (Arb.) 147 Their heimiters or halfe foote serued... to beautifie and exornate the verse. 1656 BR. in *Blount's Glossogr.*

† **Exornation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornation-em* (used *Rhet.* by Cicero and Cornificius), n. of action f. *exornare*: see EXORN.]

The action of adorning, the condition of being adorned; decoration, embellishment. Also, an instance, method, or means of embellishment; an adornment. Chiefly *Rhet.*

1548 UOALL *Erasin. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 a. The painted colours, and exornations of Retborike. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 90 Exornacion is a gorgiose beautifyinge of the tongue with borrowed wordes. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 331 For the greater reverence and exornation of the present solemnity. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 14 In the Orchards. amongst other exornations and furnitures of comelines, they have whole trees of Saurine. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xlv. Wks. XI. 364 Artificial exornations, or words more choice than such as spring out of the matters handled. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 Many times repeating. but yet with other words. and exornations.

† **Exornatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. exornare*: see EXORNATE *v.* and -ORY] Concerned with adornment.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 707 The Exornatory Art. † **Exornify**, *v. Obs.* [f. EXORN + (-I)FY.] *trans.* To deck or garnish.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

**Exorrhizal**, -ous: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exort**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. exort*-ppl. stem of *exortiri*, *f. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *ortiri* to arise.] *intr.* To spring up, issue forth.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 107 Alle myn Aungellys. crye that grace to man myghte exorte.

**Exort(e)**, *obs. form of EXHORT.*

**Exortacion**, -ation, *obs. ff. EXHORTATION.*

† **Exortion**, *Obs.* [f. as if ad. *L. \*exortion-em*, *n.* of action *f. exortiri*: see EXORT.] The action of arising or (of a leaf) emerging; the point of emergence.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 382 Its fruits. erupt about the exortion of its leaves.

† **Exortive**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exortiv-us*, *f. exortiri*: see EXORT.] Pertaining to the rising of the sun or to the east.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Exorture**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. type \*exortura* *f. exortiri* (see EXORT).] Rise, origin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 21 Whiche [processes] rising also from the sides of the Vertebres, do erect their exorture upwarde. *Ibid.* 1. 32 From [the ridge of Illum] . flow Ligamentes, and the exorture of these Muscles, that constitute the buttockes.

**Exoscopic**: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exosculate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. exosculare*, *f. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *osculari* to kiss, *f. oscul-um* a kiss.] *trans.* To kiss heartily.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exosculation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. exosculatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. exosculare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of 'exosculating'; a hearty kiss. a 1560 BECON *Disph. Pop. Mass* (1637) 298, I passe over your. genuflexions. and exosculations. 1652 SPARK *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 522 Asking him forgiveness. which St. James expressed by prayer for him, and exosculation.

2. *Anat.* Anastomosis.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Tr. Parry's Chirurg.* iii. xi. (1678) 64 Pressing the blood on both sides. until you shall find the exosculation of these vessels.

**Exoskeletal**, -on: see EXO- *pref.*

**Exosmic** (eksɒzˈmɪk), *a.* [f. *Gr. ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *σμός*- (see EXOSMOSIS) + -ic.] 'Of or belonging to EXOSMOSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Exosmose** (eksɒzˈmoʊs), *Physics and Phys.* [a. *Fr. exosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod. *L. exōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. ENDOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next.

1828 *Edin. Jnrl. Science* IX. 104 This action M. Dutrochet calls exosmose or impulse outwards, from the Greek words *ἐξ* out and *σμός*, an impulse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl. v.* 82 The impairment of the leaves may be attributed to injury from exosmose.

Fig. 1888 J. Jacobs *Bidpai* xxvii. There was an exosmose of ideas and tales between the literate and illiterate.

**Exosmosis** (eksɒzˈmoʊsɪs), *Physics and Phys.* [mod. *L.* (quasi-*Gr.*), *f. Gr. ἔξω*-w (see EXO-) + *σμός* pushing; = EXOSMOSE. Cf. ENDOSMOSIS.]

The passage of a fluid 'outwards' through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 There is then a current of . . . exosmosis which enters in (the bladder). 1874 JONES & SIEW. *Pathol. Anat.* 406 The menstrual, and hæmorrhoidal discharge, is rather analogous to the process of exosmosis.

**Exosmotic** (eksɒzˈmoʊtɪk), [f. as *prec.* on *Gr.* analogies; cf. *anastomosis*, *anastomotic*.] 'Relating to exosmose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Exosperm**, -spore, -sporous: see EXO- *pref.* **Exossate** (eksɒˈseɪt), *v.* [f. *L. exossat*-ppl. stem of *exossare* to deprive of the bones, *f. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *oss-*, *os* bone.] *trans.* To deprive of bones; † to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. Hence **Exossated** *ppl. a.* **Exosertion** (of fruits) (see *quots.*).

1721-1800 BAILEY. *Exossate*. 1828 LANOOR *Imng. Conv.* (1846) II. 8 Signor Flavio. reaches Florence, exossated. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 854 *Marg. note.* Experiment Solitary touching Exossation of Fruits. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 138 Another experiment is the exossation

of fruit, or causing it to grow without stones or core. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xxiii, Exossation of Fruit.

† **Exosseous**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L. exossis* boneless (*f. ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *oss-*, *os* bone) + -EOUS; after *osseous*.] Boneless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 Snail's, a soft and exosseous animal.

† **Exoster**, *Antig. Obs.* [ad. *L. exōstra*, *a. Gr. ἑξοστρα* (*f. ἑξ* (see EX- *pref.*2) + *στρα* to thrust).] A hanging bridge anciently used by besiegers; also (see *quot.* from Blount).

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engines called. . . exoster. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exoster*, an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate. 1692-1732 in COLES.

**Exostome**: see EXO- *pref.*

† **Exostosed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 8 exostosed. [f. as next + -ATE + -ED.] Affected with exostosis; = EXOSTOSED.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Lij b, It was carious, and exostosed.

**Exostosed** (eksɒstəʊzɪd), *ppl. a.* [ad. *Fr. exostosé*, *f. exostose* EXOSTOSIS: see -ED.]

1. Affected with exostosis.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96, I. found the . . . sixth of the true Ribs. . . exostosed. *Ibid.* 320 You may see . . . an exostosed Ridge. 1765 JUSTAMOND in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 270 An entire tibia, exostosed and carious.

2. Having an external bony covering; = EXOSKELETAL. *rare.*

1887 E. D. Cope *Origin of the Fittest* 46 The cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed. . . characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.

† **Exostosis** (eksɒstəʊsɪs), [mod. *L.*, *a. Gr. ἑξοστῶσις* (Galen) outgrowth of bone, *f. ἑξ* (see EX- *pref.*2) + *στῶσις* bone.]

1. *Path.* *a.* The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body.

*b. concr.* A bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage.

*a.* 1824 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 32 Tumours growing near, and compressing the surface of bones, frequently occasion a degree of exostosis.

*b.* 1736 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 369 It may be said to come under the Denomination of an Exostosis. 1782 W. HEDDERN *Comm. Hist. & Cure Dia. xi.* Except some exostoses of the vertebrae of the thorax. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/6 Exostosis appears most frequently on the upper jaw. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 23 Bony exostoses on the legs [of a horse] caused by too much travelling on hard roads.

2. *Bot.* 'A diseased condition in plants, in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like warts or tumours from the main stem or roots' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Exostotic** (eksɒstəʊtɪk), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -OTIC.] Of or pertaining to exostosis; of the nature of an exostosis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 460/1 We distinguish a node from a truly exostotic growth by the rapidity of its formation. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eyes* 35 Exostotic spiculae.

† **Exostracism** (eksɒˈstræzɪzəm), *Obs.* [ad. *Gr. ἑξοστρακισμός*, *f. ἑξοστρακίζω*: see next.] = OSTRACISM.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 275 Ostracism, or Exostracism, was no ordinary punishment for any fault committed. 1617 T. LYNBAT in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 58 Themistocles's expulsion or exostracism from Athens. 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Themistocles* (1836) 183 The Letters had a worse exostracism than their author. 1699 - *Phal.* 89 Banish'd. . . by way of Exostracism.

**Exostracize** (eksɒˈstræsaɪz), *v.* [ad. *Gr. ἑξοστρακίζω*, *f. ἑξ* (see EX- *pref.*2) + *στρακίζω* to OSTRACIZE.] *trans.* To banish by ostracism; also *fig.* Hence **Exostracized** *ppl. a.*

1838 F. LIENRR *Man. Pol. Ethics* I. 429 The exostracized citizen was not punished. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 70 This word [bountiful] which Mr. White exostracizes.

**Exoteric** (eksɒtərɪk), *a. and sb.* [ad. late *L. exōtericus*, *a. Gr. ἑξωτερικός*, *f. ἑξέρω*, compar. of ἔξω outside.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the outside; external. Now only with some allusion to sense 2.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. (1662) p. vi, An Exoteric Fence or exterior Fortification about Theologie. 1790 PALLEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 127 This motive appears to have been always exoteric, viz. a love of order and tranquillity. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 50 All the knights and ladies and dragons and giants in their outward and exoteric sense. 1858 GLANSTONE *Homer* II. 60 Charged with the exoteric and material parts of several. functions.

*b. Phys.* 'Applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

2. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for or suitable to the generality of disciples; communicated to outsiders, intelligible to the public. Hence of disciples, etc.: Belonging to the outer circle; not admitted to the esoteric teaching. Of an author: Dealing with ordinary topics; commonplace, simple. Opposed to ESOTERIC, *q. v.* for the history of the words.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 232/1 The Discourse and Doctrine which he [Aristotle] delivered to his Disciples was of two kinds. One he called Exoteric. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 58 He divided his disciples into two classes; the one he called the Exoteric, the other, the Esoteric. a 1754, 1768 [see ESOTERIC A. 1]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, With an air of superiority, like that of an esoteric over an exoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 210 Plato like Pythagoras had exoteric and esoteric opinions. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 44/2 As if Apollo were an exoteric name for the Sun. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 153 In mind and temperament too exoteric for a mystic.

3. *transf. a.* Current among the outside public; popular, ordinary, prevailing. *b.* Qualifying a personal epithet: That is such exoterically, or with regard to his popular utterances.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xxxvi, This exoteric practice goes on to this hour among literary performers. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iii. 6 Subc. . . is the exoteric public conviction about these sublime establishments in Downing Street. 1876 [see ESOTERIC A. 2].

*B. sb.*

1. *pl.* (after *Gr. τὰ ἑξωτερικά*) Exoteric doctrines; exoteric treatises.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. note Wks. (1811) III. 359 In his exoterics, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 31 Our exoterics will run directly contrary to our esoterics.

2. An uninitiated person, an outsider.

1697 STALE *Philadelph. Soc.* 19 The Philadelphians have many things to say that cannot be declared among the Exoterics. 1824 MACAULAY *Crit. Ital. Writers* Misc. Writ. & Sp. (1889) 51, I am an exoteric-utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith.

**Exoterical** (eksɒtərɪkəl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec. adj.*

1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. S. Ambrose* Pref., Two sorts, one exoteric, which is in common and civil use. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 189 Aristotle was wont to divide his Lectures . . . into Acroamatical and Exoterical. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.*, *Monothism* § 11 in Wks. 1754 IV. 235 Exoterical, or public doctrines. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* Intro. p. v, A loose, vague, and popular kind of language; such as would be the best suited indeed to an exoteric discourse. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 32 His partisans have resorted in his defence to his exoteric writings.

**Exoterically** (eksɒtərɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In an exoteric manner; in a style suited to the uninitiated.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 90 The subject . . . must needs be handled exoterically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1859) 43 [The] Dingy Priest. preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *St. Lang.* Ser. ii. vii. (1868) 304 He may have represented him exoterically, as a human being.

**Exotery**, [f. *Gr. ἑξέρω* + -Y 3. (But prob. a misprint.)] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

1763 [see ESOTERY].

**Exothea**, -thecal, -thecium: see EXO- *pref.*

**Exotic** (egzɒtɪk), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. exōtic-us*, *a. Gr. ἑξωτικός*, *f. ἑξω* outside. Cf. *Fr. exotique*.]

*A. adj.*

1. † *a.* Belonging to another country, foreign, alien (*obs.*). *b.* In narrowed sense: Introduced from abroad, not indigenous. Now chiefly of plants (in popular language with added sense of 'not naturalized or acclimatized'); also, of words, forms of speech or writing, fashions, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, Magick, Witchcraft, or other such exotic arts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 8, 3, 98 As Exotic observers deliver, it growth upon Almond trees. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xii. 38 It was an exotic and forain territory. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 [The] Mulberry is. . . an exotic plant. 1680 MORRIS *Geog. Rec.*, *Wales* (1685) 27 [Welsh] hath the least mixture of Exotic words of any now used in Europe. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. rel. fr. Paris* Wks. 1799 I. 123 I'll have these exotic attendants. . . sent post to the place from whence they came. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Hughes*, The Italian Opera, an exotic and irrational entertainment. 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) I. 235 And invited to reign over them an exotic king. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 78 Rome had cast much of her literature in her own moulds before these exotic models had begun to dominate. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 23 The exotic class of the order.

† *c.* Drawn from outside; extrinsic. Also, Foreign in character, alien to. *Obs.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. conc. Wind* 56 They run streaming between two Mountains. and are guarded on all sides from the inroads of other Exotic Winds and Air. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 473 These and the like Practices, strange and exotic to the Primitive and Christian Faith and Worship. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 79 An absolute necessity of some exotic helps.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a foreigner, or what is foreign (now *rare*); hence † *b.* Outlandish, barbarous, strange, unsmooth (*obs.*). a 1659 BR. MORTON *Episc. Justified* (1679) 51 Mr. Selden, the Ornament of our Nation for Exotic Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Episc.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 34 An exotic babble and dementory, added to other foreign accomplishments. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Famat.* vi. 167 When shall the European families drive the exotic tyranny for ever from their shores! 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 230 The exotic extraction of one of the Original Tribes.

*b.* 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 295 Entering the City. . . in that exotic and barbarous garbe. 1630 BRATH-

WALT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 149 The boarish and exoticke speech of Diogenes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Let your entreated patience turn into exoticke passion. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 252 A Man, who would make this the Rule of his Conduct, Passes for an Extraordinary, Singular, and Exoticke spirit. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xi. 312 In his dealing with so exotic a Partner. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxix. I have not the poor satisfaction of interesting a human being—not even the exotic monster of a parson.

B. 56.

1. A plant, formerly also an animal, of foreign extraction; in popular language, a foreign plant not acclimatized or naturalized.

c 1645 C. MORTON *An Enquiry* 2 The crane is an exoticke. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticke . . . may probably be reduced to some such Domestic. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 294 In the bishop of London's garden at Fulham are many exoticke of very ancient date. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1815) 387 What has been said of Geraniums, applies to all. Exoticke. 1812 REE'S *Cycl. s.v.* The generality of exoticke . . . do not thrive in England without some peculiar care and culture. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. Intro. 4 Potatoes were first . . . cultivated as a rare exoticke.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 470 The Welsh is wholly self-derived, and free from exoticke. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. iii. (1865) 19 Roast veal, or . . . griskin (exoticke unknown to our palates). 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 303 Other systems of religion are usually delicate exoticke, and will not bear transplanting. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 543 In a country like Spain, a great bank was an exotic which might live with art but could never thrive by nature.

2. A person of foreign origin; a foreigner. *rare.*

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* 516 Proclamations were every where set up against exoticke. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 80 One other exoticke, too, I must not forget: Arthur Murphy, gent. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 230 An exoticke, with a pale face, and from across the ocean. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 These same exoticke are received by our easy, gullible brethren with 'outstretched arms'.

Hence † Exoticness, exoticie or foreign quality.

1671 WEEVER *Ans. Fnn. Mon.* 697 The very exoticness of the workmanship.

† Exoticical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of foreign origin or growth; imported from abroad; = EXOTIC *a.* 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Phly xxiv.* xxiv. We may both preserve and recover our health . . . without these exoticke and foraine drugs. 1672 H. DODWELL *2 Lett. of Advice* (1691) 204 Most of them [certain canonized Heroes] are exoticke (which is the reason of their strangeness in the Greek). 1698 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 309 This word 'Αἰνῶν . . . was not originally Greekish, but exoticke.

2. Of or pertaining to foreigners, or a foreign country; foreign; hence barbarous, outlandish, strange; = EXOTIC *a.* 2.

1608 Bp. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Many . . . have brought nothing from foraine countries, but mishapen cloathes, or exoticke gestures. 1641 SMECTYNNUS *Vind. Annu.* xvi. 207 Nor did we ever intend to affixe those exoticke positions of unsound teachers . . . upon her. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Of the same Colour and Complexion with some Sectary exoticke Tenets.

Hence † Exotically *adv.*, in an exotic, foreign, or outlandish manner. † Exoticallness, the quality or state of being exotic.

1670-8 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* II. 116 A great train of horsemen and trumpeters clad exotically. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exoticallness*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exoticism (egzotiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. Tendency to adopt what is exotic or foreign. b. Exotic character; an instance of this, anything exotic; *esp.* a foreign idiom or expression.

1827 HARE *Guesse* (1859) 503 The Greek original . . . is tainted with many exoticisms and other defects. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 641 Academic forcing houses for the promotion of exoticism. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 31 An opposite extreme, tending to exoticism.

Exotism (eksotiz'm). [ad. Fr. *exotisme*, f. *exotique*; see EXOTIC and -ISM.] Resemblance to what is foreign; a foreign 'air'.

1811 E. JERNINGHAM in Robert's *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 328 A kind of energetic Exotism that tells me that the portrait is very like.

Exoucontian: see EXUCONTIAN.

† Exousastic, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξουσιαστικός*, f. *ἐξουσία* ex to exercise authority, f. *ἐξουσία* authority.] Of or pertaining to authority; authoritative.

1688 RENNICK *Serm.* (1776) 539 The exousastic power of trying, sending and authorising office-bearers in the church is made void. *Ibid.* 568.

† Exspalpat, *v. Obs.-o.* [f. L. *exspalpāre*, ppl. stem of *exspalpāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *palpare* to pat + -ATE.] *trans.* To get by flattery.

1643-6 in COCKRAM.

Expand (ekspænd), *v.* Pa. pplc. 5 expando. [ad. L. *expandere*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *pandere* to spread. Cf. OF. *espandre*, mod. fr. *épandre* to diffuse, scatter.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to spread out flat or smooth; to open out, unfold; † to remove the folds or wrinkles from, to smooth (the forehead); also, to spread out to view, display. *lit.* and *fig.*

1431-50 [see EXPANDED]. 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Atarice* 130

You laugh now, and expand your careful brow. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The upper . . . Stratum that was expanded over those Valleys and Plains. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 Money, like a mistress coming in view, expanded its charms. 1725 POPE *Oxyl.* xii. 105 Expand thy sails, Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxvii. Where yon oak expands her arms. 1770 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1796) 136 The descent of Eneas, to the world of spirits, expands an awful and boundless prospect. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xx. Here the rose expands Her paradise of leaves. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. 132 Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles as a rule should not be expanded at the extremities.

b. To develop what is implicit in (a statement); to write out in full what is expressed by (a graphical contraction). Also in *Alg.* to work out the processes indicated by the terms of a contracted expression and state the result in full; to express at length in a series.

1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 88  $x(x+x)^{-1}$  must be expanded, and the integrals of the several terms taken. 1858 TOTHUNTER *Algebra* 296 Expand each of the following expressions to four terms. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sec. xx. § 824 Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact. *Mod.* The editor has expanded the contractions in the MS.

† c. To give ample utterance to, 'pour out' (one's feelings); *refl.* to manifest unrestrainedly one's feelings; to overflow. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *épancher*.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Expand, to declare or utter. 1660 tr. *Anyraldus' Treat. Relig.* i. iii. 19 He takes pleasure to expand himself in acts of goodness towards his creatures. 1821 FUSSELL *Lect. Art.* I. (1849) 357 The adoring figure of a priest . . . expanding his gratitude at the shrine of the god whose arrows avenged his wrongs.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold, open out; to develop. *Const. into, to.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 859 Expand on hic, ga far about the wall. 1680 DRYDEN *Epit. Sir P. Fauborne's Tomb*, Like rising flames expanding in their height. 1684 R. H. *Shk. Recreat.* 32 Stars that will expand in flame, and appear like natural Stars. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 6 A weary waste expanding to the skies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 675 Flowers . . . expand at 6 or 7, and close at 2 in the afternoon. 1856 KANE *Arel. Expl.* I. v. 53 Hailed its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 59 Streams . . . expanding here and there to deep green lakes. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 391 The Wickliffite 'Known-men' . . . of Henry VIII's day, expanded into the 'Gossellers' of Edward VI's reign.

b. 'To open out'; to grow communicative.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand over a muffin.

3. *trans.* 'To spread out every way' (J); to cause to fill a larger space; to widen the boundaries, increase the area or capacity of; to dilate, enlarge; *a.* a material object. Also *refl.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 217 All the hot Passions of Anger, Joy, expand the Spirits, and give them a more vehement Motion. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Diet.* I. 456/1 Air compressed . . . as soon as the compressing . . . force is removed, expands itself, to its former dimensions. 1835 MACAULAY *Sir J. Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 315/1 [The editor] has thus succeeded in expanding the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Mod.* The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest.

c. *a.* an immaterial object. Also *refl.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxix. Let Christianity expand her self still by a passive fortitude. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. The grand object to which he [Columbus] dedicated himself seemed to expand his whole soul. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 333 Would these . . . changes . . . diminish or expand the faith . . . of the Chosen People? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 626 The longer version only expands, and in no way contradicts, the shorter one.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell; to become dilated or enlarged.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 493 To wet the sponge and make it expand. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sr. & Art* I. 2 Cast iron expands in passing from the fluid to the solid state. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 202 When air is warmed it expands and becomes lighter. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The pith very soon begins to become turgid and to expand.

fig.

1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Her heart expanded in momentary joy. 1836 W. IVING *Astoria* I. 47 Such is a brief outline of the enterprise . . . which continually expanded in his mind. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 18 As his knowledge and power of reasoning expand under instruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 47 Our trade with China is steadily expanding.

Expanded (ekspænded), *ppl. a.* Also 5 expando. [f. prec. + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1. Spread open, outspread, outstretched, extended; † covering an extensive area.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 81 There is a figge tre soe expande, that many multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* I. 225 Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 34 A wide expanded den. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 316 The animal holds fast by the expanded end of its foot. 1854 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 310 A wyvern, its tail nowed and wings expanded or. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* III. 641 s. v. Printing, Roman and Italic types . . . expanded or letters widened horizontally.

2. Increased in area or bulk; enlarged. Also *fig.* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 272 The husbandmen . . . were . . . provided for in his large expanded house. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 409 If one part in bulk of this expanded oxygen be mixed with three parts of pure oxygen gas. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* App. 9 The embolism, or expanded last double petition.

Hence Expandedness.

1829 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say . . . shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind.

Expander (ekspændr), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, expands (in senses of the verb). *Chest expander*: a calisthenic appliance for 'expanding' the chest.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 338/2 Nor can the animus of our 'expanders' [i.e. advocates of 'Church Expansion'] be at all doubtful. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* VII. 183 Great love is the inventor and expander of the frozen powers. 1886 FREEMAN *Greater Greece, etc. (Title of Lett.)*, George Washington, the Expander of England. 1887 *Scientific Amer.* 18 June 394 A tube expander has been patented for expanding the ends of boiler tubes.

Expanding (ekspænding), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXPAND in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

1844 UYTON *Physiology* 9 Putting *fig.*, then, first, and attaching to it its expanding sense. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighl.* xxx. (1878) 517 Expanding of umbrellas.

Expanding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That expands (in senses of the verb).

1. That opens out, or is opening out.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 239 Cup with 4 or 5 divisions, expanding, coloured, permanent. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* p. ix. An unreasonable frost upon the tender petals of an expanding blossom.

2. That increases in bulk, or becomes enlarged.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Expanding-alloy, such as expands in cooling. *Ibid.*, Expanding-bit, a boring-tool whose diameter is adjustable. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Prosperity of many kinds, continuous and expanding, has been the characteristic of the period.

† Expansce, *a. Obs.* Also 4 expans, 5 expance. [ad. L. *expansus*, pa. pplc. of *expandere* to EXPAND.] = EXPANDED.

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1839 *Pantologia*, *Expansce*, in botany, expanded, spread out; as the calyx in helianthus. 1823 in CHABB *Techn. Dict.*

2. *Expansce years*: 'When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during only a few years, viz. from 1 to 20 years, such changes are entered separately under the headings 1, 2, 3, etc. years, which are designated the expance (or separate) years (Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.). Opposed to COLLECT.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 547 Neither his collect, nor his Expansce yeeres. c 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 45. c 1430 *Lydg. Thes.* 380 The yeeres collecte and expance also.

Expansce (ekspæns), *sb.* [ad. L. *expansum*, neut. sb. f. *expansus*; see EXPANSE *a.*]

1. That which is expanded or spread out; a widely extended space or area; a wide extent of anything; 'the length and breadth'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 340 Th' Almighty spake: Let there be Lights High in th' expanse of Heaven. 1711 POPE *Temp.* Fame 436 The smooth expanse of crystal lakes. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Eton* 6 Th' expanse. Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 9 Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* ix. . . blue eyes, with the broad expanse of brow. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. M. Frail.* (1872) I. 18 Hung with broad expanses of black cloth. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 235 The army crossed over that vast expanse of sand.

c 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 27 Those who wander at large through the expanse of life.

b. *esp.* in *The expanse*: the 'firmament'. Cf. EXPANSUM.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1014 Satan . . . Springs upward . . . Into the wild expanse. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 304 All the Expanse. Was straw'd with Rays of antediluvian Light. 1765 SMART *Ps.* cxlviii. (1791) 219 Moon and Stars . . . Sil'ring in the blue expanse. 1863 R. YOUNG *Lit. Tr. Bible*, Gen. i. 8 And God calleth the expanse Heaven.

2. The action of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement, expansion. Also, the amount or distance of expansion; = EXPANSION 3.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1866) IV. lii. 532 To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined expanse. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

† Expansce, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandere* to EXPAND. The pa. pplc. prob. originated before the vb. as ad. L. *expansus*; see ED.] *trans.* = EXPAND *v.* 1, 3.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 In Winter men eaten more meate Than in Summer, when expanded in their heate. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lv. 5 A gentle valley . . . Expanded faire and wide. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 A swan with her wings expanded. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 After they had . . . closed their lawes; which they expance against the rays of the Sun. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 32 Nature . . . that lies expanded unto the Eyes of all. 1642 J. JACKSON *De Conscience* 140 God enlargeth and expandeth the hearts of his Saints. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 17 I shall refer Books born in arms, if open blazoned expanded, if shut clasped. 1795 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. A Book Expanded in Fesse. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Expanded* in Heraldry; displayed, or set out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.



† **Expanded**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Outspread; having a wide expanse or stretch. (See *ppl. uses in prec.*)

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xv. 26 Let him view th' expanded skies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 The diversity of colours in her expanded wings. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 20 God Essence gave to Heav'n's Expanded Frame.

**Expandibility** (ekspændisib'iliti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *expandibilité*.] The quality of being expandible: a. superficially; b. in volume; c. in non-material senses.

a. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 205 The extreme expandibility of oil when floating upon the water.

b. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. iii. § 19 [In] atoms of all Fluids, there is some difference in Bulk... else all Fluids would be alike in... expandibility. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 462 A greater expandibility in the air enclosed in their Manometers. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* iii. i. 81 The expandibility of platinum and glass is nearly the same. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lxx.*, *Expandibility*, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection.

c. 1857 *National Mag.* II. 277 Proofs... of the expandibility of human nature. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 455 The infinite expandibility of House of Commons locquacity.

**Expandible** (ekspændisib'l), a. [as if ad. L. \**expandibilis*, f. *expans-* *ppl. stem* of *expandere*: see EXPAND and -IBLE. Cf. Fr. *expandible*.] That can be expanded.

1. That can be opened or spread out.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 89 An intra-uterine speculum with expandible blades.

2. That can be made to occupy or contain a larger space; esp. of material substances, capable of expansion by heat, etc.

a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Readily expandible... by heat. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 40r Whenever water is in a state of evaporation, an expandible fluid, composed of water and fire, is produced. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Glass is less expandible than any of the metals. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 80 The most expandible metal will form the outside or convex surface of the curve, and the least expandible the concave.

b. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or operation.

1850 DE QUINCY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 73 The great moving and expandible system of theology. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Lav Times Rep.* 9 Feb. 727/2 A market... limited by metes and bounds, so as not to be expandible.

Hence **Expandibleness**, the quality of being expandible; expandibility. **Expandibly** *adv.*, in an expandible manner; so as to be expanded.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Expandile** (ekspændi'l, -il), a. [f. L. *expandibilis*, *ppl. stem* of *expandere* to EXPAND + -ILE.]

1. Having the property of being expanded; capable of expansion, dilatable.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Philos. Med. & Exp. Ess.* III. 265 This effect it [heat] produces... by its expandible power. 1783 *Port Chirurge. Wks.* II. 63 Its natural soft... expandible state. 1793 FORNICE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 5 Expandible and contractile by heat and cold. 1859 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 117 Others have... an expandible gular pouch. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *E. Arnold* II. vii. 166 The illimitably expansive cloud-land of Hindu philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to expansion; of the nature of or tending to or capable of producing expansion. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 465 Expandible movements are greatly deficient or absent.

**Expansion** (ekspænd'sjən). [ad. late L. *expansion-em*, n. of action f. *expandere* to EXPAND.] The action of expanding, the fact or state of being expanded.

I. Spreading out, unfolding, opening out.

1. The action or process of spreading out or unfolding; the state of being spread out or unfolded; the opening of a bud, flower, etc. Also, † a spreading out to view, a display.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 The... distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 438 Whereupon there will follow a great expansion of light, with vehement flame. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 101 'The Spring of a Watch... if the String be broke... flies out into its fullest expansion. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. v. 28 The elastic expansion of the wing of a bird. 1731 *Port. Ep. Burlington* 145 The gilded clouds in fair expansion lie. 1847 DE QUINCY *Sp. Mil. Num.* § 8 (1853) 18 A mob orator, whose bawling mouth open to its widest expansion, [etc.]. 1867 JEAN INGELW *Laurance*, She... knew... The pleasure of the leaf in exquisite Expansion.

b. The detailed expression of what is implicitly contained in a statement; the writing out in full the meaning of graphical contractions. Also in *Alg.* the process of working out a contracted expression (cf. EXPAND 1 b.) and stating the result in full; the result or statement thus obtained.

1858 TOOTHURTER *Algebra* xxvi. § 519 The subject of the expansion of expressions is... properly a portion of the Differential Calculus. *Ibid.* xxvi. § 524 To find the number of terms in the expansion of any multinomial. 1886 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* 96 Now assuming the possibility of such an expansion, let, etc.

2. *concr.* Anything that is spread out; an expanse; esp. the expanse of heaven, the firmament.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 6 Let there be a firmament [i.e. expansion] in the midst of the waters. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 70 This house of God... is not all of the same materials... there is a vast difference between the heavenly ex-

pansions. 1760 BEATTIE *Lucretius* l. 6 All that lies Beneath the star'd expansion of the skies. 1823 LAMB *Elys. Ser.* l. xxvi. (1865) 211 Less time... than it took to cover the expansion of his broad moony face... with expression. 1845 HOOD *Kilnseye* exl. Venus and Mars are rolling along in their golden cars Through the sky's serene expansion. 1862 ANSTON *Channel Isl.* l. iv. (ed. 2) 64 Some... flat expansions of hard... rock, afford a kind of irregular pavement. *fig.* 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 57. 61 That ocean or expansion of wrath.

† 3. Extent; space to which anything is extended. b. Pure space (see quot. from Locke).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. vii. § 10 The capacious Mind of Man... extends its thoughts out, even beyond the utmost expansion of Matter. *Ibid.* ii. xv. § 1 Distance or Space, in its simple abstract conception... I call Expansion to distinguish it from Extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* iv. (1718) 121 Lost in expansion, void and infinite. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4. The action or process of causing something to occupy or contain a larger space, or of acquiring greater volume or capacity; dilatation; an instance of this.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 To prove the expansion of glass by heat. 1665 *Ibid.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen, and how that expansion is evinced. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 27 The condensation and expansion of any portion of the Air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. 1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321, 5 The piston continues to descend by virtue of the expansion of the steam. 1830 R. KNOX *Boyle's Anat.* 235 They are furnished with tensor muscles, whether proper, or simply by expansion of their tendons. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v. Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 874 These movements depend not upon alternate expansion and contraction of the tissue, but, etc.

*fig.* 1634 HANINGHO *Castara* (Arab.) 103 My heart Expansion wants, to think what now thou art.

b. of immaterial things. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 19 Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. 1. 31 A high education... may... have the effect of preventing the full expansion of genius. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sec. Stor.* 69, I felt... an unusual expansion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 7 The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for expansion.

c. *Comm.* and *Finance.* (a) An extension (of business transactions). (b) An increase in the amount of the circulating medium. More fully *expansion of the currency.*

1847 CRAIG, *Expansion*, in commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 7/1 In some directions there has been expansion, so that the losses have been partially neutralized.

5. The amount or degree of dilatation.

1790 BLAGHES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 322 The whole expansion of pure spirit from 30° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not less than 25th of its whole bulk at 30°. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 32 Taking a proportional part of the difference of the two expansions. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v. The expansion of the solid corresponding to two degrees of the thermometer, is twice the expansion which corresponds to one degree.

6. *concr.* a. An expanded or dilated portion.

b. A product of expansion; what (a thing) is expanded into.

1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261 This lake [Geneva] is simply an expansion of the river Rhone. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 178 A man has a personal work... and a public work... which is the expansion of the other. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1869) 239 The structure... of the sensory expansion in which the optic nerve terminates. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The membranous expansions or appendages.

7. *Steam-engine.* The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off.

The improvement introduced by Watt's patent of 1782 consisted in the economizing of steam by allowing the piston to be propelled, during the latter portion of its excursion, by the 'expansion' of the steam first introduced. An engine in which this is done is said to work 'by expansion'. A double (or triple) expansion engine is one in which the steam passes from one cylinder into another, so that the expansive force is used twice (or thrice).

1782 (see 4). 1819 REE'S *Cyclop.* XXXIV. sig. M. 2 b (art. *Steam-Engine*). Mr. Watt's principle of expansion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/1 An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Hawes' Winding Mach.* 80 The engineman must be able to work his engine with a variable expansion with as great ease as an ordinary high-pressure engine. *Ibid.*, MM. Scohy and Crespin... took out a patent for applying a system of expansion to winding engines.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *expansion theory*; *expansion-coupling*, -curb, -drum (see quots.); *expansion-engine* (see 7); *expansion-gear*, an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke; *expansion-joint* (see quots.); *expansion-slide*, a slide belonging to the expansion-valve, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 \**Expansion-coupling*. The coupling represented consists of an expansion-drum of thin copper x between the extremities of two pipes x. *Fig.* 1901, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in and draw them out in cooling. 1847 CRAIG, \**Expansion-curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 \**Expansion-drum*, an arrangement by which an occa-

sional change of speed may be effected. 1847 CRAIG, \**Expansion-engine*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 13/2 These steamers... are provided with triple expansion engines. 1890 *Pract. Mech. Jnrl.* III. 28 (winding) Whitelaw's steam-engine. \**Expansion gear*. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Hawes' Winding Mach.* 80 MM. Scohy and Crespin add to the regular form of cylinder the expansion gear of M. Meyer. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, \**Expansion-joint*, a stuffing-box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. 1864 WEBSTER, *Expansion-joint*, an attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Samples of improved expansion joints. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 267 The \**expansion slide* is made to act through the motion of the principal slide below. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jnrl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 Every form of the \**expansion theory* [i.e. the theory that the Iliad is an 'expansion' of a smaller poem]. 1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mech. Mag.* LI. 255 A new construction of \**expansion valves* for condensing steam engines.

**Expansionist** (ekspændis'ist). [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates a policy or a theory of expansion, esp. an advocate of expansion of the currency. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 339/1 'We look for the time' (says the Expansionist) 'and doubt not it will come', etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary... would be an expansionist or a contractionist. 1884 GOLDBW. SMITH *Expansion of Eng. in Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 531 Standing on his historical island, the British Expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jnrl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 The expansionists [i.e. those who maintain that the Iliad was 'expanded' from an original shorter poem] therefore have set to work to remove these incrustations. *Ibid.* VII. 295 Fick himself supports the expansionist theory.

**Expansive** (ekspænd'siv), a. [f. L. *expansiv-* *ppl. stem* of *expandere* to EXPAND + -IVE.]

1. Tending or adapted to expand in volume, to spread over a larger surface, or fill a larger space; having the capacity to expand or develop to larger dimensions; dilatable. Said both of material and immaterial objects.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. 3 By increase of swift expansive light The lost horizon was apparent growne. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 28 No more 'th' expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mtn. Waters* 4 Water is composed... of a fluid expansive ether. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 148, I changed my cartridge for another with an expansive ball. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The heightened temperature... bringing about in the expansive materials the movement of dilatation.

b. Of persons, their affections, utterances, etc.: Freely giving out, effusive, open.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 137 It is said our affections... to France have become more expansive. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. x. 98 That ripe and discreet age which invites confidence and expansive utterance. 1864 F. CHANCE in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 397/1 We English are not an expansive people.

2. Of a force, a movement or tendency: Acting in the direction of expansion; directed towards expansion: a. within the object or substance itself; b. in some other object.

a. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 This expansive motion of the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 103 These stones being lodged in a Cement extremely hard, their expansive endeavour was rendered ineffectual. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent like all other expansive violence. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The steam... from its expansive power, will press [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1833 N. ARNOLD *Physicist* (ed. 9) II. i. 95 The liquid... may force a column of mercury to an elevation marking the expansive tendency. 1846 GEORGE GREECE I. xvi. (1862) I. 300 The expansive force of Grecian intellect.

b. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 170 Such is the raving and expansive force of this element [fire]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 85 The direct general expansive virtue of some great moral sun. 1886 CROLL *Climatic & Cosmol.* 253 This internal pressure... acts on the mass of ice as an expansive force.

3. Of or pertaining to expansion. Of an engine, process, etc.: Involving or depending upon the principle of expansion.

1782 *Specif. of Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 4 The said new or expansive engine. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 In the expansive principle of rifles. *Ibid.* 353 The principles of the expansive rifle. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 8/1 These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any 'expansive' process.

4. a. Of material things: Expanding over or occupying a large surface or space; having wide bounds, broad, extensive. b. Of immaterial things (e.g. thoughts, designs, sympathies): Having a wide range; comprehensive.

1806 T. SURR *Winter in Lond.* i. iv. 64 It was situated... on the borders of an expansive lake. 1813 EUSTACE *Jour. Italy* ix. 204 A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 16 If an observer were to take an expansive view of India. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was neither expansive nor elevated. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 He had the character... of being remarkably handsome. His forehead expansive. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 12 That enlightened and expansive charity... which should recommend the Christian profession. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 Czar Alexander was more expansive, and wished to call the Pacific my ocean. 1890 *Standard* 30 Mar. We doubt... whether expansive skirts of the old style will 'catch on' in America.

**Expansively** (ekspænsivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In an expansive manner; at large, extensively. With respect to the steam-engine: On the principle of expansion.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 160 Very little power is lost by working the steam expansively. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick, Gl.* xi. iii. Voltaire, at his leisure in Brussels... writes much more expansively. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The Absolute going forth expansively... is Nature. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Haavre's Winding Mach.* 93 For throttling of the steam through the regulator will be substituted working expansively.

**Expansiveness** (ekspænsivnəs), [f. as *prec.* + *-ness*.] The quality of being expansive.

1. a. Tendency to expand. b. Wide-spreading character or nature.

1829 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say on this subject shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xiv. 172 The... affections of the Apostle Paul... tending to expansiveness rather than concentration. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1860) 122/2 The scenery... was imposing... from its bare and lonely expansiveness. 1859 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 11 While the... expansiveness of the Common Law will be thus shown. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such ix.* That would restrict the expansiveness of trade. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The... expansiveness of the gaseous elements.

2. Absence of reserve in feeling or speech; genial frankness, freedom, openness; unrestrained flow of sympathy or conversation.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 That expansiveness which is the essence of the poetic element. 1862 MRS. GORDON in H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* (1877) I. viii. 160 In the expansiveness of his own heart. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 45 Gifted female friends... can praise with a large, ungrudging expansiveness. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 520 In the expansiveness of private conversation. 1883 G. A. BOUCHRON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 95/1 Who greeted Miles with... noisy familiarity and expansiveness.

**Expansivity** (ekspænsiviti), *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-ity*.] = **EXPANSIVENESS**.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 231 Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated. 1838 *Blackburn Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases have full play.

**Expansometer** (ekspænsəmītar), [f. **EXPANSION** + *-ometer*, after *electrometer*, etc.] (See quot.)

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 219 One of my earliest attempts at original contrivance was an Expansometer—an instrument for measuring in bulk all metals and solid substances.

**Expansum**, *Obs.* [L., neut. of *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandere* to **EXPAND**. Adopted by scholars of 16-17th c. as lit. rendering of Heb. *רָחֵץ* *raḥiṣ* (Vulg. *firmamentum*, AV. *firmament*).] = **EXPANSE** *sb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 1 (1643) 54 The Expansum, or stretching out of the Heavens. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 39 The common People usually think the Rain to proceed from some Waters in the Expansum. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxv. 314 The mercy of God [is] a vast expansum and a huge Ocean. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 Till the whole Expansum was cleared of these gross and opaque parts of matter.

† **Expansure**, *Obs.* [f. L. *expansus*-ppl. stem of *expandere* to **EXPAND** + *-ure*.] a. The process of expanding; expansion. b. = **EXPANSE** *sb.* 1.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v. All your parts employ, And suit Night's rich expensure with your joy. 1606 SIR G. GOSSESCAPPE iv. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 70 My immortal part admits expensure. 1612 CHAPMAN *Alind* xvii. 317 Such expensure of his beams he [the sun] thrust out of his throne.

† **Expapillate**, *v. Obs.*—o [f. L. *expapillātus* bared to the breast, f. *ex-* out + *papilla* nipple.] 'To lay the breasts open to the paps' (Cockeram 1623-6).

**Ex parte**, *ex-parte* (ekspærti), *adv.*, chiefly *attrib.* as quasi-*adj.* [L. phrase *ex* out of + *parte*, abl. of *pars* part, side.]

1. *Law*. On one side only: said respecting an affidavit, application, commission, evidence, testimony, etc. (See quot.)

1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. A Commission *ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one side only. 1779 J. REED in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 277 No *ex parte* testimony ought to be received by the Court. 1839 HOLTHOUSE *New Law Dict.* s. v. An *Ex-parte* application to the court is an application made by one party only. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 854 An *ex parte* affidavit may be admitted to prove pedigree.

2. *transf.* Of statements, etc.: Made with respect to, or in the interest of, one side only.

1812 LO. PALMERSTON *Parl. Deb.* 21 Dec., *Ex-parte* statements like the present. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 346 *Ex parte* statements, to which the accused had no opportunity of replying. 1856 READE *Never too late* xvi. I object to an *ex parte* statement from a personal enemy.

† **Expatriate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *ex-patriātus*, pa. pple. of *ex-patriāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later **EXPATRIATED**. In quot. Widespread; laid at full length.

1702 DE FOR. *Reform. Manners* 30 There lye the Seeds of high expatriate Sin. 1854 SVD. DOBELL *Nader* xviii. 166 Stretch him out, like the prophet on the dead... Bound and prone, expatriate with nice art To the innocent horror.

**Expatriate** (ekspætriāt), *v.* Also *7 exp.*, *expaciate*, 6-8 *expatriate*. [f. L. *ex-patriāt*-ppl.

stem of *ex-patriāre*, f. *ex-* (see **EX-** *pref.*<sup>1</sup>) + *patriāre* to walk about, f. *patrium* space.]

1. *intr.* To walk about at large, to roam without restraint; to move about freely in space, wander at will. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi. I have more expatriated yn this Campe then they did. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 429 Wherein this aethereal body might expatriate and disport it selfe. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* 16 They will expatriate and dance the Hay in circling motions. 1760 J. H. BROWNE *Design & Beauty Poems* (1768) 102 He not content the shallow shore to keep Dauntless expatriates in the boundless deep. 1765 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 308 You will... catch the breezes on the coast of Taranto... expatriate to the very toe of the continent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geol.* I. 258 Workmen... by expatriating from Europe, have improved their condition. 1849 *Blackburn Mag.* LXV. 236 He... has it in his power to expatriate where he will. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 275/2 Winter-flies... crawl out... to expatriate in the sun. 1875 HARTMAN *Intell. Life* xii. i. (1876) 435 Points upon which the cattle expatriate.

b. Said of the eye, or hand.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 20 In this Cephalical compression to the sides, the Eyes more freely expatriate to the back-parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 2 Where the Eye has Room to range abroad, to expatriate at large on the Immensity of its Views. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1859) II. 252 The hand of a skilful musician expatriates over the keys of the most complex organ.

c. *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. Notes 37 So farre have the indigested reports of. Monkish invention expatriated out of the lists of Truth. 1650-3 tr. Hales *Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 273 Ambition finds not room enough for her swelling to expatriate in. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 321 But I expatriate too much into the Subject of Predication. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. Without farther expatriating from the subject. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 84 The flighty imagination of those who... expatriated in the wilds of fiction. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. ii. (1866) 35 We... expatriate into that which is infinite.

† d. *trans.* (Cf. to walk the road.) *Obs. rare.*

1627 J. CARTER *Exposition* 109 The ungodly... enter in... at the broad gates, and expatriate all the fields and countrie.

2. To speak or write at some length; to enlarge; to be copious in description or discussion. Const. *on, upon*. Also in *indirect passive*.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 18 But you blame me thus expatiating. 1653 CROMWELL *SP.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I could not say more upon this subject if I listed to expatriate thereupon. 1722 BERKELEY *Present. Rulin Gl. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 Ancient orators used to expatriate in praise of their country. 1793 BRODDE'S *Math. Evid.* 24 Frequently as the topic is expatiated upon. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 17 Those who expatriate with delight on the wonders and the sublimities of creation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 7 The remarkable deficiency of our recent literature... has constantly tempted me to expatriate.

† 3. *trans.* To enlarge, extend, expand (territory, etc.); to spread abroad (glory, shame); to exalt, magnify; to spread wide (the arms). *Obs.*

1603 Patient *Grisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 12 Sir Owen, and signors both, do not expatriate my obloquy. 1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Princes expatriate their dominions. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 6 The symmetry and exact order of which... expatriated the glory of their valor almost thoroughout the Continent. 1825 A benign umbrage expatriates little spires of grass into the magnitude of Lawrels. 1668 *The Rivals* 17, I would expatriate my Wanton arms. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 Where after a little space the channel is well-nigh expatriated so broad as the Thames at London.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 34 Salisbury Plain... expatriates it self through the Middle of Wiltshire. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 207 The Jordan... expatriateth it self into the waters of Merom. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 The Crown-vein... Expatriates in a large tract from the right Ear. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 287 This dead condition... is not to expatriate unto 1260 days. 1738 COMMON SENSE (1739) II. 48 The Stock of Wealth a Nation possesses must expatriate, or it is of no Benefit to the Publick.

† c. 'To let loose, to allow to range' (J.). *refl.* only; = 1 b. and 2. *Obs.*

1659 INSTRUCT. *Oration* 10 The best way therefore is, to give it [the Wit] leave to expatriate it self in its work. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* (1675) 21 The thoughts being licens'd to expatriate themselves. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Greg. Naz.* 206 Nazianzen... welcom'd his Arrival with an Oration, wherein he expatriated himself in his praises for the Nobility of his birth. 1695 DRYDEN *tr. Du Fresnoy's Painting* § 70 A Subject which shall... afford... An ample field of matter wherein to expatriate it self.

d. *nonce-use*. To develop (views).

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 8 Mr. Carlyle expatriating from its text his peculiar views of... political economy.

Hence † **Expatriated** *ppl. a.*, widespread; cf. sense 3 of *vb.* **Expatriater** (also *expatriator*), one who expatriates. **Expatriating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.* **EXPATRIATE**; in quot. expansion 4 cf. sense 3 b of *vb.* **Expatriating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates; whence **Expatriatingly** *adv.*

1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., **Expatriated**, enlarged. 1712 CRESS WICHELSEA *Asia. Poem* 62 Th' expatriated Downs Shall wider Scenes display of rural Glee. 1766 PROER *Anonym.* v. (1800) 201 The person, intended... as an Expatriator on the word Endovellicus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 160 Such is the mind of our expatriator upon flowers. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 131 There was no... room for the division and expatriating of the Vessels. 1789 *Trifler* xxxv. 456 An expatriating and florid diffusion would... weaken and dissolve their close and well-compacted

strength. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crist* 16 Why may not the most expatiating Expressions be used in so good a Sense? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 11/1 A pleasant space into which to turn loose some... expatiating gossip to talk of what so seemeth him best. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) III. xxi. 131 What a folly... to be so expatiatingly sincere.

**Expatriation** (ekspætriā'fən), [f. *prec.* *vb.* : see **-ATION**.] The action of expatriating.

1. The action of walking abroad, or wandering at large; also, an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, opportunity or room for expatriating. *rare.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 115 There are no other Errors, or manifest Expatriations in Heaven, save those of the seven Planets. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* Jas. i. 27. 2 Take them from the Devil's latitudes and expatriations. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 35 Gladness... is an expansion, or an expatriation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punitishm.* iv. (1853) 159 A proper self-love finds in religion a proper expatriation.

† 2. The action of extending, expanding, or developing; expansion, development. Cf. sense 3 of *vb.* Also *concr.* an extended portion, a projection. *Obs.*

1612 J. CORTA *Discov. Pract. Physic* II. ii. 94 The unlimited expatriation of so foule wrongs. 1652 BR. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lii. A periphrasis very often winds up it self in its own expatriation. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III. 76 Surrey... may be allowed to be a Square (besides its Angular Expatriation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles.

3. The action of discussing at large; extended talk or description.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 The tact of the person who has thus had the discretion to turn away the bolt, is the theme of expatriation. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xv. (1887) 154 This tempting field of interesting expatriation. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 123 The reason is too apparent to need any expatriation. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 The whole article is an example... of tamely edifying expatriation.

**Expatriative** (ekspætriā'tiv), *a.* [f. **EXPATRIATE** *v.* + *-ive*.] Tending to spread itself out, expansive.

1820 SHELLEY *Cedipus Tyr.* 1, A leech... with lubricious round rings Capaciously expatriative, which make His little body like a red balloon.

**Expatriatory** (ekspætriā'tōri), *a.* [f. **EXPATRIATE** *v.* + *-ory*.] Characterized by or indulging in expatriation.

1836 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 468 The method adopted... is more expatriatory. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. vii. 73 Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when M. is inclined to be expatriatory.

**Expatriate** (ekspætriēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. as next, on the analogy of *ppl. adjs.* from Lat. pa. pples.: see **-ATE**.] *A. adj.* = **EXPATRIATED**. *B. sb.* An expatriated person.

1812 SHELLEY *Lett. to Hitchener* in Hogg *Lett.* II. 94 An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family... because he was expatriate. 1818 Q. *Rev.* XIX. 55 Patriots and expatriates are alike the children of circumstances. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* s. 284 These expatriate millions [of Chinese] are accessible to instruction. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 168 But a God took hold of her, The Expatriate.

**Expatriate** (ekspætriēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of late L. *expatriāre*, f. *ex-* (see **EX-** *pref.*<sup>1</sup>) + *patriāre* a native land + *-ATE*. Cf. *Fr. expatriér*.]

1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from (his) native country; to banish.

1817 G. CHALMERS in *Churchyard's Chippes* 163 Morton was thus expatriated. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Has.* I. p. v. 113 This minister, after having been expatriated, outlived his great enemy. 1856 OLIVER *Slave States* 261 He apologizes at length for proposing to expatriate the negroes.

2. *refl.* (rarely *intr.* for *refl.*) To withdraw from one's native country; in the *Law* of Nations, to renounce one's citizenship or allegiance.

1784 BERINGTON *Hist. Abellard* (1787) iv. 187 He [Abellard] indulged the romantic wish of expatriating himself for ever. 1804 COLEMAN *Hist. & Comm. Bengal* (1860) 61 note, Another person... who has expatriated, or who has removed to other land. 1846 GROTE *Greece* v. v. (1862) I. 89 *Ætolus*... having been forced to expatriate from Peloponnesus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel... expatriated himself for years at the Cape of Good Hope. 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 30 The status of aliens, and the capacity of subjects to expatriate themselves under the present English law.

Hence **Expatriated** *ppl. a.* **Expatriating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates (in sense 2 of *vb.*).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, Pref. in *Desoblignat*, The balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Asia* Wks. VII. 147 The expatriated landed interest of France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 384 The ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvii. (1862) II. 420 The ætist and some of the expatriating chiefs.

**Expatriation** (ekspætriā'fən), [f. *prec.* *vb.* : see **-ATION**.]

1. The banishing a person from his own country; the state of being banished; banishment, exile.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 31 This part of France appears never to have recovered the effects of... an expatriation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The longer his expatriation, the greater does this lullaciation become. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 92 The expatriation of wealthy merchants.

2. The action of leaving one's country for an

other; emigration. Also, in the *Law of Nations*, renunciation of one's country.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 8 Expatriation being a natural right. 1839 YBOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. x.* (1847) 107 The bishops and clergy... sought refuge in expatriation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix, The voluntary expatriation of those who have the energy or enterprise to leave the home of their birth. 1899 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 274 *Expatriation*, Any British subject... who may... after the passing of this Act... voluntarily become naturalized in such state... shall... be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

† **Expeccation**, *nance-wod*. [*f. Ex- pref.<sup>1</sup> + L. peccare to sin*: see -ATION.] (See quot.)

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiv. 645 It is this Expeccation... this taking away of Sins formerly committed that restores me.

**Expect** (ekspek't), *v.* Also 7-8 **expect**. [*ad. L. ex(s)pect-are to look out for, await, f. ex- (see Ex- pref.<sup>1</sup>) + spect-are to look, freq. of spec-ere to see. Cf. OF. expecter- (14th c.) to await.*]

I. To wait.

† 1. *intr.* To wait; to defer action until some contingency arises. *To expect of* = sense 2. *Obs.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Stradanus's Comm.* 408 a. He desireth... that Duke Maurice would be content to expect so long as he may goe and come. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxi. xlviii. 420 Scipio... thinking it good to expect of the other Consul his Colleague. 1611 BIBLE *Heb. x.* 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 82 A Dog expects till his Master has done picking of the bone. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 15 We must not knock, but expect patiently. 1705 G. COLMAN *Terence's Comedies* 388 To sit at home, expecting till a kinsman came... to marry her.

† b. *quasi-trans.* with *out.* *Obs. rare.*

a 1664 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 497 Men having... diligently made use of the opportunity, and expected it out.

† 2. *trans.* To wait for, await. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. § 29, 239 Note in Cornelius with what humanity... he received Peter... he called to him his kinsmen and friends, and expected him. 1599 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclias. xi. Comm.*, Expect the end of an other mans speech, before you beginne to answer. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 273 Vee... enter your owne good cheere not expecting your poorer brethren. 1710 STERLE *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 5 There was a great crowd in my Antichamber, who expected Audience. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 92 The... King of the Goths, instead of expecting the attack of the Legions, boldly passed the Danube. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xviii. With talons sheathed The ounce expects his liberty. 1824 SHELLEY in R. GARNETT *Relics* (1862) 183 With what anxiety I expect your news of her health!

† b. With indirect question as obj.: To wait to see or know. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 G. BUCHANAN *Delect. Q. Mary N. J.* Do you now expect quhat sentence men chosen agaynst law... haue pronounced? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitans beheld... expecting what should be the event thereof. 1687 T. BROWN *Savits in Upror* Wks. 1730 I. 72, I expected every minute when it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 101 While he [Cicero] lay encamped... expecting what way the Parthians would move. 1794 GODWIN *Car. Williams* 20 Mr. Tyrrel... expected every moment when he would withdraw to another part of the room.

† c. Of a destiny, etc.: To be in reserve for, be in store for. Cf. AWAIT 8. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 113 If such fate expect my life, where death strikes I will lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. lxxxii.* 7 Paraphr. 409 That severe account... of their actions, which after death expects all such. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. x. 166 If any other fate expects me, I tase a joy beforehand, in the sure foresight of your punishment. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked.

II. To look for mentally.

† 3. To look forward to as one's goal or motive.

1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 24 Good news doe rather expect renouwe, then treasure.

† 4. To look forward to (an event), regard (it) as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence of (something whether good or evil). Also, to 'look for', anticipate the coming of (a person or thing), the receipt of (anything).

Often with adverbs or phrases indicating time, which by a sort of ellipsis relate to the event 'expected'; e.g. 'I expect him next week'; 'When do you expect payment'?

a. with simple *obj.* When the *obj.* denotes an action, manifestation, etc., often const. *of, from.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 297 *Cassi.* Will you dine with me to morrow? *Cass.* I. *Cassi.* Good! I will expect you. 1605 BR. HALL *Medic. & Fovs* i. viii. 14, I will expect the wound, because it may come; the best, because I know it will come. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xli. 263 They that bare rule... and they that were governed, did all expect the Messiah. 1701 Dr. Foe *Tracuborn Eng. Pref.* I expected a Storm of Ill Language. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Esc.* (1769) 83 Finding we could not expect his Life, we prayed for a speedy and painless Release from it. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104, They expected a visit in a few hours. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 14, I am afraid of ever expecting anything good again. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 18 If he did similar things, he should expect similar punishment. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author. *Mod.* I expect my mother to dinner.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.*; when the action or condition anticipated is that of the subject, with *inf.* alone.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 The Imperial Garrisons, who were not expected to be ever seen again in those parts. 1660 WILSON *Scales Comm.* 182 A Captain of

a Castle expecting to be beleaguered, makes good his outworks. 1710 HEARN *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 6, I expect to receive them this week. 1724 Dr. Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 They expected us, and we expected to come. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. n. vi. 226 He expected to perform to him one of the most agreeable of all possible services. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Primer* 9 Seeing a bright flash of lightning, I expect thunder to follow. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/2 We are now daily expecting the question to come again before the Divisional Court.

c. with *clause* as *obj.*; also with ellipsis of subordinate clause.

1603 SIR D. CARLETON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 245 III. 82 It is expected the two courts being joined will produce somewhat extraordinary. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 74 They did not expect she could ever recover. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. ix, This lady was... as well as could be expected for one in her condition. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 79 The Mur... was by no means so bad as we had expected.

d. *absol.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 IX. 170 We love to expect; and when expectation is disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 191 Our King expects—was there no precontract?

† e. *ellipt.* (a) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1813); (b) colloq. (see quot. 1890).

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1815) II. 22 'Sure I could you he was not expected, that is if you don't know in England, not expected to live.' 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteley* v. 48 Poor Mrs. M... isn't expected—indeed I must ride hard to overtake her. 1890 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, *Expecting*, with child.

† f. *intr.* *To expect far* = to look for. *Obs.*

1591 HARGRANT *Ort. Fur. Pref.* A Sophister... made a long... Oration... expecting at the end thereof for some great thanks. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 98 Travellers... expecting in an Almanack for a yeare of Jubile, file over Sea by flocks towards Rome. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 A peace, for which so many people long, and earnestly expect.

5. In sense 4 with various additional notions.

a. In combination with *can*, with expressed or implied negation, this vb. often = 'to look for with reason or likelihood, or without great risk of disappointment'. Cf. *count on*, *rely on*, in similar connexion.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* Strada to Rdr. A History... which I cannot expect should be either praised or pardoned. 1759 [see ERRONEOUS 3]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 538 The despotic vicious soon found that he could not expect entire support from Argyle. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 135 Nor can we be expected to be deeply moved by a form of art that is so unfamiliar to us.

b. To look for as due from another. In stronger sense: To look for (something) with an implied injunction or requisition.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These Negroes... impart freely of what they have to any civil Traveller, expecting some small contribution for their curtsie. 1650 CROMWELL *Let. Sp.* (1871) III. 104, I expect it to be encouraged. 1690 DRYDEN *Amblygon* Pref. There is a Pride of doing more than is expected from us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 Providence furnishes Materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 72 The unhappy, from whom can be expected no returns either of present entertainment or future service. 1805 NELSON in *Southey Life* ix, [Nelson's last signal] England expects every man to do his duty! 1818 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 97 Thus I may fairly expect that one who has received great kindness from me should protect me in distress. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 186/1 What do you expect me to do? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 55 The crew won't expect any drink.

† c. Hence of things, conditions, etc.: To call for, need, require. *Obs.*

1664 J. SNEYRE in *Lett. Lit. Mus.* (Camden) 181, I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect. 1687 J. BOYSE in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 93 One assertion in it I could not but think expected greater evidence. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 29 To order the doing of that now, which the Practice of the Navy... would have expected their having done long since.

† 6. To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case that; hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise.

Now *rare* in literary use. The misuse of the word as a synonym of *suppose*, without any notion of 'anticipating' or 'looking for', is often cited as an Americanism, but is very common in dialectal, vulgar or carelessly colloquial speech in England.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 382 It is expected that the Duke of Guise's horse was shot under him. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. 1, The Duchesse is expected fowly bent. 1645 in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 346, I... expect they [the forces] are much stronger than I am made believe. 1693 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 186, I say has been, because I expect there is one [an opening] no longer. 1785 *Ibid.* I. 284, 1812—*Writ.* (1830) IV. 177, 1821 WHIELWEL in *Todhunter Acc. W's Wks.* (1876) II. 43, I expect they are of a character which will not set you upon making comparisons. 1856 SEBASTOPOL II. xiv. 385, I expect my friend was a paragon of sanctity. 1861 SIR G. W. DASEN *Burnt Njal* I. Pref. viii, It is an old saying, that a story never loses in telling, and so we may expect it must have been with this story. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* (1878) 184 Now, I expect, Lady Ambrose, that, in its true sense, you know a good deal more history than you are aware of.

† **Expect**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. pref. vb.*] = EXPECTATION 3.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 4 Not for the expect of any vain glory. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 70 Speak Prince of Ithaca, and be 't of less expect, That matter needless... Divide thy lips, than, etc.

**Expectable** (ekspek'tāb'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **expectible**. [*ad. L. expectabilis, f. expectare*: see EXPECT *v.* and -ABLE.] To be expected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 3. 85 Nor is its substantial conversion expectable in any composition or alliment wherein it is taken. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieras* 18 It is not expectable, that ministers should increase in favor with God and man, unless, etc. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1886 II. xviii. 261 In that measure which is expectable from the natural infirmity... of man. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 230 It is expectable they [telescopes] would show us only our own composites in those of other worlds.

† [Erron. after Sp. *expectable*, *ad. L. spectabile-m*: see SPECTABLE.] Distinguished, illustrious.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 157 Expectable gentleman, and magnificent knight. *Ibid.* 175 Right expectable and noble knight, I have recreated your letter.

† **Expectaltee**, *Obs. rare.* [Corruption of Sp. *expectante*, one who is on the look-out.]

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia A.* Pecces compiled... out of Plutarch's fulness... would undoubtedly fill the mouth of the most gaping Expectaltee among Readers. *Ibid.* A vij, To all gaping Expectaltees (that look for more than bare they are like to finde) my Book replyeth [etc.].

**Expectance** (ekspek'tāns), [*f. L. expectantia*, n. of state *f. expectant-em*: see EXPECTANT.]

1. The action or state of waiting for anything. In later use only with mixture of sense 2 in phrase *After long expectation*. Somewhat *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1092 At length after long expectation... they were... brought forth into the field. 1628 DIGNY *Voy. Medit.* (1688) 4 In expectation of the others company. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 20 After a long and fruitless expectation of Succours. a 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (1753) 149 Long expectation of a bliss delay'd Breeds anxious doubt. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The addresses of both houses after long expectation produced nothing but a report in favour of Wood. 1818 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 8 The slow season of expectation past, True Love... [might] Requite the sorrows of this hard delay. 1863 KNOLLES *Crimes* II. 249 Now at length, and after long expectation, they indeed would go into action.

† b. With indirect question: The state of waiting to know. *Obs.*

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 46 There is expectation here from both the sides. What further you will do?

2. The action of mentally looking forward to the occurrence of anything, or to the coming of any one; anticipation; = EXPECTATION 2 and 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 Great expectation their is of a happy Parliament. a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They... make him stay, and stand without in expectation a whole yeere. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Their expectation of being better used abroad. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 330 Some particular person in whom that general expectation might centre. 1814 CARV *Dante* (Chandos) 173 The thirst did feel abatement of its edge 'En from expectation.

† b. In phrases *Against, beyond expectation*, to *answer expectation*, ? *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARNAUM *Whole Creature* x. § 1, 74 They answer not expectation. 1659 Lady *Alimony* v. vi. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 365 Who... rais'd their ruin'd fortunes Above expectation! 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xvii, When any thing happens against the expectation of the mind.

† c. The state or condition of being expected. In phrase, *In expectation*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *s.v. Expectative*, *Beneficis conferes ex expectative*, in reversion, or expectation. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1667) 127 In hope and expectation he hath the reversion of heaven and happiness.

† d. A resource from which results are expected. Cf. *hope*. *Obs.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 33 Being to their last expectation driven, Ianthe, now they cry!

† 3. Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting; prospect of attaining to something. Cf. EXPECTANCY 2 b, 4, EXPECTATION 4, 4 b. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 373 The expectation of the Crowne in Right... rested in this Edgar. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1385 Being a man of small fortune, and little expectation in his owne country. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* ix. 36 There could be no expectation of a foreign expectation. 1701 N. WILSON in *Keble Life Ep. Wilson* (1803) I. 158 Wishing that they may live so as to have a just expectation of that blessed immortality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ii. 7 Having a good estate in possession; fine expectations besides. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 153 An aunt... from whom he has great expectations.

† 4. That which is expected. *Obs.*

1684 Z. CAWDEY *Cert. Salvation* 30 Towards his servants he was so just, that he... gave them all their due Expectancies, and, etc.

**Expectancy** (ekspek'tānsi), [*f. L. expectantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

† 1. = EXPECTATION 1. *Obs. rare*—

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumphal. Hen. IV.* cxli, Only this is worth The King's Expectancy.

2. The quality or state of being expectant; often, the action or fact of expecting (= EXPECTANCE 2); also, an instance of this; a counting on; a forecast, calculation.

1600 HOLLAND *Living* 1187 The Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancy of their aid. 1656 JEANES *Alleg. Schol. Div.* 131 It gives therefore an assured expectancy of a better life after death. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) I. ii. 34 How often doth a man do that in the fury and ex-



1628 COKE *On Litt.* 21 He hath... a fee simple expectant  
1670 SIR T. CULPEPER *Necess. Attaining Usury* 13 Upon the  
Encouragement of a long lease, he... will be enabled to  
venture on Improvements chargeable and expectant, 176  
BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. 217 On her... the remainder of the  
crown, expectant on the death of king William... without

mens expectations intertaine Hopes of more good. 1734  
BUTLER *Aanal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 l. 2 Our expectations that  
others will act so and so in such circumstances. 1767 Good

DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 366a, Bishops of Rome... by res-  
ervations and graces expectative... have denied all the

gaine to Rome. 1619 T. MASON *Christ's Vict.* 148 Expectative Adoussons are granted without number. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Expectative Canons were such as did not officiate in the Canones to which they belonged. *Ibid.* In France . . the right of conferring expectative graces, is looked on as one of the regalia. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. ii. 112 Expectative graces . . were brought into use.

† b. *gen.* Of prospective effect. *Obs.*  
1630 S. WARD in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 Ablution of infants from original sin is only conditional and expectative. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 17 The Covenant of baptism holding out such expectative grace of Repentance.  
2. Characterized by waiting for events; = EXPECTANT A. 1, 1 b.

1611 COTGER. *Expectatif.* *ive.* expectative. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* xxiii. 206 To give you an instance of its expectative mode of curing. 1847 in CRAIG. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., 'We are preserving', they say, 'a dignified expectative attitude'.

B. *sb.*:  
† 1. Something in expectation; an expectancy; = EXPECTATION 6. *Obs.*

1528 SKELTON *Image Hyproc.* Wks. II. 343 His expectatives Many a man unriveth. 1618 WOTTON *Let. in Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 486, I am abundantly satisfied in some Expectatives. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 119 Though Blessedness seem to be but an Expectative, a reversion reserved to the next Life. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 137 He is young enough to forgive and to be forgiven the possession and the expectative at least for some years.

2. = Expectative grace (see A. 1).  
1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 417 The . . reservations, expectatives, and such other proceedings of the popes preterit jurisdiction. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sapri's Hist. Comie. Trent* (1676) 714 Expectatives . . did make the incumbents death to be desired. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. ii. 47 The Council of Basle . . abolish'd the Expectatives . . and all the other exactions of the Court of Rome. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Gregory IX pretended to act generously in limiting himself to a single expectative. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. 475 Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or expectative, preferring him to the first benefice . . which should become vacant.

Expected (ekspektid), *pp.* a. [f. EXPECT v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Looked for, anticipated.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 You would according to your honourable promises have done me an expected good. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent false prophet who does antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of truth. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn. 1828 SCOTT P. *Perth xix.* Busted with things about the expected combat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 107 Fear is not of the present . . but is of future and expected evil. *Mod.* The mod. English *give* is irregular; the expected form would be *give*.

Hence Expectedly *adv.*, in the manner expected, according to expectation; cf. *unexpectedly*. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 31 May, Lord Mansfield . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor . . and very expectedly by Mr. Fox.

Expecter (ekspektar). Also 6-8 expector. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who expects (in senses of vb.); one who looks for a person or thing to arrive.

1584 R. PARSONS *Copy of Letter* 107 Where she is like by nature to out-live the expector. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 723 Hee [Christ] must . . be desired of the expecters. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref., I am not . . any expecter of a reign of nothing but saints and worthies. 1725 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 573 These are not likely to be great expecters [Wks. ed. 1745 expectors] under your excellency's administration. 1775 in ASH; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Name of a religious sect (see quot.).  
1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 145 Many have wrangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of Expecters and Seekers.

Expectible, incorrect f. EXPECTABLE.

Expecting (ekspektin), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPECT v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EXPECT; expectation. Now only gerundial.

1606 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Let.* Wks. 232 After many reports and long expecting, the king of Denmark is coming hither. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 296 Sometimes, some vnsensationalness of the yeere frustrates his expecting.

Expecting, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That expects; expectant.

1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 219 That impatience which the frailty of human nature gives to expecting heirs. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 80 The Captain came in with an expecting Face. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 319 Her little expecting partner. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 95 To reside and labour in his own expecting Greek Diocese.

† 2. *calachr.* = EXPECTED. *Obs. rare*—1.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 496 The Campe they gained the night before the expecting time of Combat.

Hence Expectingly *adv.*, in an expecting manner or attitude; expectantly.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. Prepared for fight, expectingly she lies. 1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVII. 112 The waiter was standing expectingly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 105 Firmly, yet expectingly, sat the last woman. 1871 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 1 We thought well enough of Napoleon III. to listen expectingly for some word [etc.].

† Expectation. *Obs.* Also 6 expecteeion. [erron. f. EXPECT, after apparent analogy of inspect, inspection.] = EXPECTATION.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/r There is . . nowe lefte vs . . a terrible expectation and lookyng for of judgement. 1568 C. WATSON *Polych.* 856 Acquiring himself very well of the expectation which the people conceived of him. 1640 NABBES *Bride B.* 1/2 Shee makes my patience tyre

With so much expectation. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 136 So impatient was his expectation.

Expective, a. *rare.* [erroneously f. EXPECT, after apparent analogy of respect, respective: cf. prec.] = EXPECTATIVE.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 221 Provisions, Reservations Expective graces, etc. have no place in France. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2559/1 [Ximenes] visited Rome, and returned with an expective letter from the Pope on the archpriestship of Uzeda.

† Expectless, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXPECT v. or sb. + -LESS.] Unexpected, unlooked for.

1607 CHAPMAN *Rev. Busby D'Ambois* II. Dij b, 124 When hee saw mee enter so expectlesse.

Expector: see EXPECTER.

Expectorant (ekspektorant), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expectorant-em*, pr. pp. of *expectorare*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expectorant*.]

A. *adj.* That promotes expectoration.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 387 Storax is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. 1884 *Standard* 7 Jan. 2/6 He prescribed an expectorant medicine.

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine.

1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 36 Expectorants seem to have been very seldom given. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 229 Expectorants, such as squills, and especially antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 Expectorants may be arranged under two heads; the nauseant or sedative expectorants, and the stimulating expectorants.

Expectorate (ekspektoreit), v. Also 7 -at. [f. L. *expectorāt*-pp. stem of *expectorare*, f. ex- (see Ex- pref.) + *pector-*, *pectus* the breast; in class. L. only in sense 3. Cf. Fr. *expectorer*.]

† 1. *trans.* Of a drug or its action: To clear, drive out (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. xvi. As well the one as the other, doth expectorator the flame gathered in the chest. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* Enl. 80 The Decoction of the Herb [Couspervin] in Wine helpeth to expectorate flegm out of the chest. 1678 SALMON *Land. Dispens.* 769/r Green Oymntment . . is given . . to . . expectorate flegm.

*absol.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 121 It [the Electuary] . . powerfully expectorates.

2. To eject, discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxiii. Excrementitious humours such as are expectorated by a Cough. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 334 Morbific Matter is . . expectorated by Coughing. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 71 Thick clots of mucus are expectorated in the morning. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curab. Consumption* 30 He expectorated blood. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 360 Laryngeal tissues may be expectorated. *fig.* 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* vi. All the venom which a virulent party could expectorate upon them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had not already expectorated his antipathetic spleen.

b. *absol.*; often = to spit.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* II. The men [at Cambridge] . . expectorated on the floor. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Expectoration*, By teaching the patient 'how to expectorate' life may be prolonged.

3. † a. To expel from the 'breast' or mind (*obs.*). b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To ease or relieve one's mind.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii. Hath it [faith] not souveraigne vertue in it . . to . . expectorate all feares? 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 17 The dust of covetousness had put out the eyes of these buzzards, and expectorated their understandings. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 185, I could enlarge in this Subject which is so pleasing to me, to expectorate my self by. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 246 Sir George came . . to expectorate with me as he called it. 1865 CARLYLE *Frank. Gr.* xviii. vii. Friedrich . . took to verses, by way of expectorating himself.

Hence Expectorated *pp.* a. Expectorating

*vbl. sb.* Expectorating *pp.* a. = EXPECTORANT a.

1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physic* 212 Give expectorating means. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 266 Substances expectorating are such as cleanse and open. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 285 From the expectorating mixture, he never seemed to receive any benefit. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 This expectorated substance swims on water. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 335 Dr. Chajae . . found the polystoma sanguiculum in the expectorated blood of two phthisical patients.

Expectoration (ekspektoreitjon). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of expectorating; discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc.

1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Expectoration and spitting out. 1703 BOODOE *Consumpt.* 134 Even when the expectoration . . goes on favourably. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. A slight expectoration, just like what one makes before beginning a long speech. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 84 The varying secretion and expectoration of the pearly sputa. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 In the pews of the churches [are] little placards . . against . . expectoration. *fig.* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii. This expectoration of spleen was suddenly interrupted.

2. *concr.* Expectorated matter; a quantity of it.

1817 *Med. Fnl.* XVII. 557 A considerable expectoration mixed with blood. 1843 *Abov Water Cure* 31 Slimy glutinous expectoration frequently. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 40 Expectoration may contain mucus, pus, or blood.

Expectorative (ekspektorativ), a. and sb. [f. EXPECTORATE v.: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to expectoration.

1883 GRANT WHITE *Adams in Eng.* 125 Leaning against the stone, he began an expectorative demonstration.

B. *sb.* = EXPECTORANT sb.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxvi. 64 Sytups or other expectorative.

Expectoratory (ekspektoreitjor). [agent-n. f. L. *expectorare*: see EXPECTORATE.]

† 1. A medicine which promotes expectoration; = EXPECTORANT sb. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xxiii. 415 Bitter Vetch . . is an Expectoratory. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 There are no such Things as Expectorators . . except Volatiles and Balsamics.

2. One who expectorates or spits; in quot. *fig.* 1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVII. 112 Volumes of the slaver [= spittle] . . lettered with the name of the expectorator on the outside.

Expectoratory, *nonce-adv.* A place for expectorating; a spitting-place.

1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 357 The expectoratory (we mean the principal cabin) of a handsome American packet.

Expede (ekspeid), v. *Sc.* Also 7 exped. [ad. L. *expedire*: see EXPEDITE v.]

† 1. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of a difficulty; to extricate; = EXPEDITE 1 b. *Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 243 They shall never exped themselves.

† 2. *trans.* To get out of hand; to accomplish, complete, dispatch. Cf. EXPEDITE 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 281 Lord Sanct-johne . . obtemit littill or nathing of his errands exped. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 10 That the matter may be the better & sooner exped. 1657 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 148 The assessor to exped all bussines the second weeke. 1716 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I shall omit other things of my . . studies till I get that exped.

3. To send out, issue officially (a document); = EXPEDITE 4. To exped letters (Scots Law):

'to write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 219 That the said Infestment be expedie in dew forme. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 495 As sufficient as if the same were expedie by the Generali Assemblie of the kirk. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. His Bulls were expedie at Rome. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Comical Hist.* II. 136 My Pass-ports then were expedie. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 218 After the Letters are expedie, the private Party employs a Macer or Messenger to execute the same. 1827 in *Law Times Rep. L.* 708/2 Executors . . with power . . to . . expedie confirmations. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 345/2 A Scotch notary public will expedie a notarial instrument.

† 4. To hasten (a person); to dispatch with all speed. *Obs. rare.*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 286, I man intreit your lordship to expedie Bowser.

Hence Expediting *vbl. sb.*

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 413 The expediting of Signatures. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The expediting of Penalties Commissions.

† Expediate, a. *Obs.* [f. Fr. *expédié*, pa. pp. of *expédier*, ad. med.L. *expediare* (= L. *expedire*): see EXPED and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Expeditious.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1672) 62 This way . . is more prompt and expediate.

[Expediate, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Expédience (ekspeidiens). [a. Fr. *expédience*, f. *expédient*: see EXPEDIENT.]

† 1. a. Haste, speed, dispatch. b. That which requires speed; an enterprise, expedition. *Obs.*

a. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 287 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of warre are making hither with all due expedience. 1599 - *Hen. V.* iv. 70 The French . . will with all expedience charge on vs. b. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 33 In forwarding this deere expedience. 1606 - *Aut. & Cl.* II. ii. 125, I shall break The cause of our Expedience to the Queene.

2. = EXPEDIENTY 1. ? *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1630) 577 Those expediences, which the Lord hath revealed himselfe willing to make knowne. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 50 The lawfulness and expedience of Latine Service. 1714 SHARP *Serm.* vii. (1754) I. 184 The expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no. 1781 COWPER *Let. Johnson* 27 Nov., I have doubts about the expedience of mentioning the subject on which that paragraph is written. 1804 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Disp.* 432 The expedience of admitting the Peishwa to a participation in our late conquests.

3. = EXPEDIENTY 2. *pl.* Interested motives or considerations.

1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 1. 13 Justice is his [the honest man's] first guide, the second law of his actions is expedience. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 253 Expedience may operate to continue the privilege. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 365 They have sacrificed Truth to expedience. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v. Expediences began to dim to his conscience the healthful loveliness of truth.

Expédienty (ekspeidiens). Also 7 expedience. [f. EXPEDIENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being expedient; suitability to the circumstances or conditions of the case; fitness, advantage; † an advantage.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lij.* xxviii. (1627) 281 Though some good Schoolemasters doe doubt of the expedienty. 1661 *Grand Deale* 10 Those who are unsatisfied concerning their lawfulness, or expedienty. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxxii. (1741) II. 333 From a wise consideration of humane affairs . . we may collect the . . expedienty, the . . necessity of

a future judgment. 1680 H. DODWELL 2 *Letts*. (1691) C j b. Many other expedients hereof [of this Compendium] might have been mentioned. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 309 In some perplexity... about the expediency of the voyage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 194/5 It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of sheer necessity.

† b. *concr.* = EXPEDIENT B. 2. Obs.

1683 BARNARD *Life Heylin* 117 He proposed a most excellent expediency... for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members.

2. The consideration of what is expedient, as a motive or rule of action; 'policy', prudential considerations as distinguished from those of morality or justice. In mod. use often in a bad sense, the consideration of what is merely politic (esp. with regard to self-interest) to the neglect of what is just or right.

1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. i. Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled... according to reason and expediency. 1754 CHATHAM *Letts. Nepheux* vi. 43 Matters of mere expediency, that affect neither honor, morality, or religion. 1785 BURKE *IV. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 168 Warren Hastings did act... contrary to his own declared sense of expediency, consistency, and justice. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xviii. 126 Following his duty instead of consulting expediency. 1828 D'ISRAEL *Chas. I.* II. ix. 230 Where political expediency seems to violate all moral right. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 8 For no human actions ever were intended... to be guided by balances of expediency. 1875 JOWITT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 156 The right of private property is based on expediency.

b. *occas.* in *pl.* Motives of expediency; the requirements of expediency.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 Looming with shapes of expediencies. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 25 These reasons must arise from the special expediencies of the case.

### 3. Comb.

1853 G. S. FAUER *Revival Fr. Emp.* 54 Even those wise men of this world, our liberalising Expediency-Mongers, have been constrained to admit, etc.

**Expedient** (eksp'di-ent), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *expedyent*, 5-6 *expedyent*(e), 6 *expediente*, (expedien), 4- *expedient*. [*a. Fr. expedient*, *ad. L. expedient-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *expedire*; see EXPEDITE *v.* In sense 2 the modern adjective follows the sense of the *L.* verb 'to forward matters, be helpful or serviceable', a development from the sense represented by EXPEDITE *v.* 2.]

### A. *adj.*

I. †1. Hasty, 'expeditious', speedy. Also, of a march: *Direct. Obs.* Cf. EXPEDITE *a.* 4.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 817 In other weys we be expedyent. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iv. 39 Expedient unange must be made my Liege. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. ii. 217. I will with all expedient duty see you. 1595 — *John* II. i. 60 His marches are expedient to this towne.

† b. *quasi-adv.* Nimble, skilfully. *Obs.*

1599 HAVES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. 11. Mysyke, the lady excellent, played on base organs expertly.

II. 2. Conducive to advantage in general, or to a definite purpose; fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case. *Const. for.* † to.

a. as *pred.* or *complement*, often with *subj. it*, and followed by infinitive phrase or noun-sentence.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 876 It is not expedient... to rehearse alle the causes of wanne colour. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xii. (1554) 854. To their noblesse... Nothing in earth was expedient. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 37 Those things to know for me be full expedient. 1548-9 [Mar.] Bk. *Com. Prayer, Offices* I. It is expediente that Baptisme be ministrin in the Englishe toungue. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxlii. (1636) 114 [Pomegranates] that are soure be more expedient and wholesome. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 What he thinks expedient for the common benefit. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 217 That nothing could be more expedient to the safety of the common-wealth, than to bring him to the Bar of Justice. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 29 The President thought it expedient... to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace. 1799 BEDDORS *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 277 These, if not necessary to the existence of vegetables, may be expedient to their flourishing state. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlii. 160 Alterations... become expedient from time to time. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 It may... be expedient... that roads should be constructed.

b. qualifying a *sb.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 An expedient liberty and truth. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 531 To propound some expedient proposals. 1806 W. F. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 885 The most expedient settlements for a trading country. 1841 CANNON *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xviii. 27 The most expedient measures. 1891 T. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIII. 1475 [Its [the word gotten] expedient disappearance from Matthew xi].

3. In deprecative sense, 'useful' or 'politic' as opposed to 'just' or 'right'. Often *absol.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 32 The expedient, in the sense in which it is opposed to the Right, generally means that which is expedient for the particular interest of the agent himself.

4. Stodious of 'expediency'.

1828 L. HUNT *Byron & Contemp.* I. 304 Triflers with their hourly word for gain; expedient statesmen.

### B. *sb.*

†1. Something that helps forward, or that conduces to an object; a means to an end. *Obs. rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 Employing the Methods and Expedients afforded us by Reason. 1667

*Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 God... does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

† b. A medium or means of reconciliation. *Obs.*

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 349. I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author... But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, etc. *Ibid.* II. 1 The earth... may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit.

2. A contrivance or device adopted for attaining an end; a resource, 'shift'.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 9 As for us seven Portugals... we could find out no better expedient to save our lives, then to return. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xi. 240 Finding out expedients... for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. 325 By the same expedient of Hotbeds we may also raise in cold Weather, little Salads. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 37 The wretched expedients to which the orthodox... had recourse. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. 328 When every expedient had been exhausted by Norfolk... Cromwell came again to the front.

3. Comb. *expedient-monger*.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 134 Their Counsellors... are expedient-mongers. a. 1745 SWIFT (Jod.), Expedient-mongers shake their heads.

Hence **Expedientness**, fitness, convenientness.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

**Expediential** (eksp'di-ent-shi-əl), *a.* [*f.* as if *L. \*expedientia* EXPEDIENTY + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to what is expedient.

1850 KINGSLEY *Raleigh Misc.* I. 65 A worldly expediential trip, appealing to low motives. a. 1855 HARE in *F. Hall Mod. Eng.* VIII. 216 *note*. An expediential policy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 434/1 The expediential issues involved in the Home Rule question.

Hence **Expedientially** *adv.*, in an expediential manner, as a matter of expediency.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 We should never deviate, save expedientially, from established usage.

**Expediently**, *adv.* [*f.* EXPEDIENT + *-LY*.]

1. As is expedient; suitably, conveniently.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 948 Expediently to adde and put me thereto. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 152) 123 This gyfte of goodly science may do the same... more expediently for mannes soule. 1844 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 258 The office of the philosopher may expediently be separated from that of the historian.

† 2. Expeditiously, promptly; out of hand. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 18 Do this expediently.

**Expediment** (eksp'di-ment), [*ad. med. L. expeditum-um* (sense 2), *f. expedire*; see EXPEDITE.]

† 1. A means of getting out of a difficulty; an expedient. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iii. When they be chafed in reasoning... solutions... similitudes, and expediments, doe... flow vnto their remembrance. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ix. 206 A like expediment to remove discontent is good company.

2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

† **Expe'dit.** *Obs.* [*ad. late L. expeditus* (ustem), *f. expedire*; see EXPEDITE *v.*] An expedition.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 167 [The King's Coffers] must be emptied in Scotland, whither agayne... he makes his third expedite.

**Expeditable** (eksp'di-ti-ə-ə-ə), *a. rare.* [*f.* EXPEDITE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] (See *quot.*)

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1833) II. 84 By expeditable under-stand capable of being terminated, etc.

† **Expeditate**, *ppl.* -*ed*. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. expeditatus*.] In early use as *pa. ppl.* of next.

**Expeditate** (eksp'di-ti-ə-ə-ə), *v. Hist.* [*f. med. L. expeditat* -*ppl.* stem of *expeditare*, *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *ped-on* foot: on analogy of *med. L. expatiare*.] *trans.* To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 209 He of whom the hounde were not expeditate. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 152 *Expeditate*, that is to saye, have the ballies of their feete cutt out. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 91 The Amercians for expeditating Dogs. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN *Trul. XXVII* 261 The Court of Regards was held... for the purpose of lawing or expeditating mastiffs.

Hence **Expeditated** *ppl.* *a.* **Expe'ditating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 8 (1615) 115/1 Such expeditating of mastiues shall be done according to the Assises. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Expedition*. Every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

**Expeditation**, *Hist.* Also 6 *expeditacion*.

[*ad. med. L. expeditation-em*, *n.* of action *f. expeditare*; see EXPEDITE.] The action of 'expeditating' or 'lawing' a dog.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 209 Fro hensforth be their noo one taken for expeditacion of houndis. a. 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Barks.* (1710) II. 425 The King granted to him... Freedom from Expeditation of Dogs. 1668 BLACSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The Court of regard... holden... for the lawing or expeditacion of mastiffs. 1835 M. COLLINS in *Eng. Lit. Mag.* 586/1 These permitted dogs had to suffer expeditation.

† **Expedite**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 -*dyte*, 7 -*dit*.

[*ad. L. expedit-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *expedire*; see next.]

1. Of a place, road, way: Clear of obstacles or impediments, unimpeded; free from difficulties.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 118 Descending from high and hillie places... to places expedite and open. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 197 All things to follow in an easie and expedite course. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ix. 216 To the one way is rough and thorny, to the other beaten and expedite. a. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xi. (1743) I. 260 It being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

fig. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 174 Is there in the world any thing more certain and expedite then that what you see... should be judged to be that which you see.

b. Of an action or motion: Unrestricted, unembarrassed; easy, free.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 The expedite moyung of the armes procured thereby. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. 11. x. 190 The Exposition of that place being to me easie, expedite, and literal. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 The Provision that is made for the easie and expedite Motion of them [the bones].

2. Of soldiers, etc. (after *L.* use): Lightly equipped, prepared for moving quickly.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* XXI. 1. 169 The most expedite and highest appointed companies of his auxilliary forces. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 182 Hee sent the Lord Chamberlain with expedite Forces to speede to Excester. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 126 Eleven days journey for an expedite footman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antig.* Dissert. III. xi. With them cohorts that were expedite and nimble. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 584 To support the expedite body in case of misadventure.

b. Unencumbered, free to move, active, nimble.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 The Jewes... tuck up their long garments to make them more expedite and free to a journey or busines. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. i. § 2. 84 Death may... render us more expedite in the Pursuit of our true End. 1794 BURKE *Petit. Unit.* Wks. 1842 II. 478 A smaller number more expedite, awakened... courageous.

3. a. Of persons: Ready for action; prompt, alert, ready.

1603 BP. BARLOW *Conf. Hampton Cr.* in *Phenix* I. 148 The king... in points of Divinity shewed himself so expedite and perfect. 1641 'SNECYNIVUS' *Annu.* xii. (1653) 47 The Arians were very expedite in worldly affairs. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 59 His faculties were quick and expedite.

b. Of contrivances, instruments, etc.: Ready for immediate use, conveniently serviceable, handy.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* XVII. 4. 84 Now adoes a certain set and expedite number of letters... declareth whatsoever mans mind is able to conceive. 1638 CULLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 11 If she once had this power... expedite and ready for use. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 The square letters are less oportune, more expedite and facile. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 429 Several other contrivances made the whole more expedite for the use of them that consulted it. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* (1794) I. 115 Their dress... he wishes to be rendered as expedite as possible.

4. Of an action or process, a means, remedy, etc.: Prompt, speedy, expeditious.

1545 RAYNOLD *Eyth Mankynde* (1564) 56 Tokens of an expedite and easie deluerance. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* XXXI. XVII. 431 Remarkable above the rest, was the profitable and expedite service of Julius. 1635 BRATHWAT *Arcad.* Pr. 142 A distemper... requisite to have the expedite cure. 1664 EVELYN *Parthena Advts.* (1709) 81 The vast Store of Cherries... and their expedite Growth. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 13 This [the writ de nomine replegando]... is... more effectual and expedite than a Habeas Corpus. — *Lives* II. 392 A wrong determination, expedite, is better than a right one, after ten years vexation.

Hence † **Expedite** *adv.*, † **Expediteness**.

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 418, I fear lest my servant doeth not his message expedite. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 19 Nature... left his... ears naked, that he may turn them more expedite for the reception of sounds from every quarter. 1623 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 131 With what alacrity, with what expedition and uniformity of heart... 1635 BRATHWAT *Arcad.* Pr. II. 59 The expediteness of his cure expressed the infiniteness of his care. 1684 H. MORE *Anns. Remarks Exp. Apoc.*, etc. 240 The readiness and expedition of their Ministry.

**Expedite** (eksp'di-ə-ə-ə), *v. Pa. ppl.* 5 *expedite*. [*f. L. expedit* -*ppl.* stem of *expedire*, *f. ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*) + *ped-on* foot.]

The *L.* word etymologically means 'to free (a person's) feet from fetters' (the contrary of *impedire*; see *IMPED*), hence, to free from difficulties, to help forward, to get (a work) out of hand, to dispatch, send off, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To clear of difficulties; to clear up (confusion); to facilitate (action or movement); to disentangle, untie (a knot). *Obs.*

1614 LODGE *Seneca* I. The Bookes are... confused in order... which a man though circumspect shall hardly expedite. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 To expedite these knots were worthy a learned and memorable Synod. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 9 His [Ethelbert's] power had influence even to Humber... which afterward much expedited the passage of the Gospel in England. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 474 A broad way now is pav'd To expedite your glorious march.

† b. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of difficulties; to extricate, set free. *Const. from. Obs.*

1626 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 172 Two things I commend to every one desirous herein to expedite himselfe. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Exeter* I. 275 This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 She knows not how to expedite herself from gross corporeal Phantasies.

† c. To get (a person) out of the way; to get rid of, dispatch. *Obs.*

1678 *Trial Coleman* 25 Ashby brought... Treasonable Instructions... to expedite the King by Poison.



2. To help forward, hasten the progress of.  
 a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 62 Which hee doubted not would expedite his desires. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iii. § 33 When a Royal Family is once falling, all things conde to expedite their destruction. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vii. 275 But expedite ye at the dawn of day my safe return. 1887 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 40 It will greatly expedite the working the proportions. . . all the statings be first made. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 The Speaker . . . received from the City a thousand guineas for expediting a local bill. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 122 Nature . . . expedites the process of flowering and seeding.

b. *intr.* To push on with speed (in travelling).  
 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xi. lvi. (1612) 281 And thence, to expedite for Ob, his Labours did reuiue.  
 3. To perform quickly; to 'get out of hand', dispatch, accomplish.

1471 RILEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 169 In few words yet wylle expedite. 1618 SIR L. CRANFIELD in *Fortesc. Papers* 61, I have signified his Majesties pleasure. . . which we will expedite. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 9 The Virgin Mary. . . is pretended to have shewed herself. To Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, prompting him to expedite a Structure therein. 1668-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* 1751 I. 139 The Earl of Ormond, being willing. . . to expedite that service, accepted their invitation. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 176 A place . . . less capable of expediting my orders. c1850 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (ed. Reldg.) 550 We will . . . expedite her business. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. l. 235 Such is my wish: dare thou to expedite it.

4. To send out, issue officially (a document, etc.); to dispatch (a message). Now rare.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* iii. (1635) 149 Though such charters be expedited of course. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 10 A positive answer to be expedited within fifteen days. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 232 All the public acts were expedited in that [Norman] language. 1815 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* (1876) IV. 303 Thither, also, I expedited a letter, under cover to the Duke. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ut. iii. 527 The instruments of government to be expedited. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 When the Bull of Paul V was formally expedited.

b. *transf.* To send out (an army, munitions of war); to dispatch (a courier). rare.

1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xvi. cl. 398 Hee To expedite against Prince Rees an armie did decree. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) III. 347 Orders are sent to the Tower to expedite 10,000 bombs and 10,000 carcases to the lord Berkly. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 246 A Russian courier was expedited to Stockholm.

Hence *Expediter*, *Expediting* *vbl. sb.*  
 1643 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* (1644) 95 Thou hast not grace enough. . . for the expediting thy self out of the next difficulty. 1678 *Trans. Cr. Spain* 159 For the more diligent expediting of this, it would be convenient [etc.]. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 Expediting of the business of the House.

**Expedition** (eksp'di-shn). Forms: 5 *expedicion*, *expedision*, 5-6 *expedicion*, *-icion*, *-ycion*, *-eycion*, *-itucion*, 6- *-ition*. [ad. L. *expeditiō-em*, n. of action f. *expeditre*: see *EXPEDITE* v. Cf. F. *expedition*.]

† 1. The action of expediting, helping forward or accomplishing; speedy performance or prompt execution (of justice, a journey); prompt supply (of anything), dispatch. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 II. 166 The Kyng shall . . . shewe his good grace and favour in the expedition therof. c1477 CANTON *Fason* 13 If hit plesse you ye shal gyue me audience and goodde expedicion. c1489 = *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. (1890) 127 They returned wyth-out expeditiōn of that wherfor they were goon hyder. 1528 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xiv. 108 Any . . . thing that conduce the furtherance and expedition of the cause. 1526 BELLENGER *Cron. Scot.* (1882) I. 92 The ambassadours . . . turnit but any expeditiōn of thair message. 1543-4 *Ad. 31; Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 For reformation wherof, and for the more expedition of iustice hereafter. 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* 4609 f. 409 in Turner *Doni. Archit.* III. 79 For purgance and hastie expeditiōn of the necessities aforaide. 1606 G. W[OONCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 65 b. Alexander. . . prepared for reuengful warre. . . and for expedition therof he desired of Demetrius, etc. 1649 *Answ. Petiti. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1692) 19 There is as quick expedition in our courts as in any other courts.

† b. The condition of being expedited or set in motion; only in phr. in *expedition*. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 201 Let us deliver our Puissance into the hand of God Putting it straight in expedition. 1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 223 A Bill against Pluralities is committed. Several other things in expedition.

2. A sending or setting forth with martial intentions; a warlike enterprise.

1430 LUDG. *Chron. Troy* i. viii. heading, In this expedition towards Colebos. 1598 HAKLUT *Voy.* I. 59 Notwithstanding, he conquered not in his expedition. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sacri.* i. iv. § 11 Strabo confesseth as much [ignorance] of the Western parts of Europe till the Roman expeditions thither. 1724 De Fo. *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 This was the best and most successful expedition I was in during this war. 1839 THIRWALL *Greece* VII. 161ii. 311 Ptolemy, having suppressed an insurrection in Cyrene, made an expedition in person to Cyprus.

b. A journey, voyage, or excursion made for some definite purpose.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 77 You shall be employd, To hasten on his Expedition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 193 Mean while the Son On his great Expedition now appear'd. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* iii. (1737) I. 81 A hard expedition. . . to go amongst wolves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii. It was not a very choice spot for midnight expeditions. 1868

FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 536 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore.

3. *concr.* A body of persons, also a fleet, etc., sent out for a warlike or other definite purpose.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* III. 192 A draught is made out of the several regiments. . . to go on board the expedition. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 11 Mr. . . Seaton . . . had accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by Mr. Astor. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 37 M. Girard, of the French expedition to Egypt. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 194 note. An expedition may consist of a single ship.

† 4. The action of issuing or sending out official documents. Hence *concr.* the documents sent out. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2423 When they had opatyned perfyte expedyceyon Of all theyr bulles. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 3 No person . . . shall pay any sommes of money. . . for expedition of any . . . bulles, breues, or palles. 1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 431 Leo did often . . . examine the expeditions. . . presented him to sign. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 81 The Seals. . . of the Expeditions which he [the Nuncio] had made during his Legation.

b. *gen. after Fr. expédition*. The sending forth, dispatch (of articles of any kind).

1796 M. PERREGAUX in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 350 The expedition of the 'Moniteurs' to the 8th of May.

5. The quality of being 'expédite'; quick movement; promptness, haste, speed. Also in phr. with *expedition*; to *make, use, expedition*.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 That expedition be usyd in my persuits. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iii. To Babylon. Whither we next make expedition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 37 Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the Emperors Court. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 123 With winged expedition, Swift as the lightning blade. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 41 With all possible vigilance and expedition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 77 He was told to use all the Expedition Possible. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 How can expedition be expected from a body which we have saddled with an hundred lawyers.

b. Readiness.  
 1779 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 4 In Alexander. . . was a subtiltie, sharpnesse and expedition of wit most singular.

6. *Rhet.* (See *quots.*)

1886 A. DAN *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 Expedition. . . when many reasons of averment being numbered together, we make a confutation of them, each in particular. 1859 FORTESCUE *Eng. Rostie* ix. xix. (1841) 241 Expedition, or the speedie dispatcher. 1857 J. SAUNDERS *Myth. Rhét.* 250 Expedition is a figure when many parts or reasons of an argument being enumerated and touched, all are destroyed, save that only upon which the speaker intends to conclude, stand to, and rest upon.

7. *Comb. expedition-fee, -money*, a fee or money paid for hastening the performance of any work; *expedition-squadron*.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iv. ii. If you will not let me make an end on't, I shall lose my expedition-fee. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) III. 366 Sir Cloudesly Shovell, with the expedition squadron, sailed out of the Downs. 1725 BERKELEY *Lett.* 12 June Wks. IV. 112 The Charter. . . hath cost me 130 pounds. . . besides expedition-money to men in office. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 47, I next inquired what expedition-money might have been given. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 4/8 He claimed a sum of about £26,000 for expedition money.

† *Expeditional*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to an expedition.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 234 In that exploit expeditionally against England intended.

*Expeditionary*, a. (*sb.*) [f. as *prec.* + *-ARY*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an expedition; sent on an expedition.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 201 The expeditionary troops destined to act against South America were reviewed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xii. 96 The northward track which the expeditionary army had hewed out for itself. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 104 Inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance.

† B. *sb.* An officer who took care of dispatches at the Pope's court. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILLY.

† *Expeditioner*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One engaged in an expedition.

1758 BR. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 266 The Cherbourg expeditioners being twice drove in hither by contrary winds.

*Expeditionist*, [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who goes on an expedition; an excursionist.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 449 Her travellers and expeditionists are exploring the frozen regions of either pole. 1861 Temple *Bar* III. 393 Puffing expeditionists. . . hurry helter-skelter through so many given cities. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 103 The zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk.

*Expeditions* (eksp'di-shns), a. [f. *EXPEDITION*: see *-TIOUS*.] Characterized by expedition.

1. Of action, a voyage, etc.: Speedily performed. Of a method: Leading to speedy performance. Of an answer: Quickly given, ready.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 325, I. promise you. . . auspicious gales And saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall flecte farre off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Turning up of the Earth. . . is to prefer'd to Hand weeding, and more expeditious. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xiv. 96 A most expeditious Answer. 1709 SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. 63 The. . . short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 278 Capable of making an expeditious passage. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 152 Obviating a dissatisfaction, which expeditious measures would excite. 1856 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xii. 10 Equipped for expeditious travelling.

2. Of an implement or weapon: Fitted for quick movements; handy. *rare.*

1747 SMOLLETT *Régicide* ii. ii. With the broad targe and expeditious sword.

3. Of persons: Acting or moving with expedition; speedy.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* i. Let us be all most expeditious. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3 He. . . desir'd I would be expeditious in going. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 An expeditious set of workmen. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 439 The German commission was as expeditious as the Spanish had been dilatory. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 An expeditious traveller. . . will accomplish the journey in eleven days.

*Expeditiously*, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an expeditious manner; speedily, with expedition.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i. li. He expeditiously provided That part of land into his power to get. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 11, I once made a menstruum to draw it [the tincture] . . . the glass of antimony] more expeditiously. 1749 FLEWELDER *Tem. Jones* viii. xiii. The surgeon having very expeditiously. . . finished his business. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* 51 [Russia's] ships will be built cheaper and more expeditiously.

*Expeditiousness*, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being expeditious; celerity; handiness.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 442612 Whose audacious Attempts . . . are. . . by the Expeditiousness of your Fleet, totally. . . defeated. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 86 He was thought to have surpass'd. . . Ovid for Expeditiousness in Versifying. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 222 The simplicity, economy, and expeditiousness of the plan.

† *Expeditive*, a. *Obs.* [f. *EXPEDITE* + *-IVE*.] Performing with expedition, expeditious.

1617 BACON in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1872) VI. 191, I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† *Expeditory*, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *expeditus*, ppl. stem of *expeditre* (see *EXPEDITE*) + *-ORY*.] Making haste; expeditious.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (cited in Worcester 1856).

**Expel** (ekspe'l), v. Forms: 4-5 *expelle*, 6-7 *expell*, 6- *expell*. [ad. L. *expellere*, f. *ex-* out + *pellere* to drive, thrust: cf. *COMPEL*. *OF.* had *espeller*, and in 15th c. *expeller*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust out; to eject by force. Const. *from* (rarely *out of*) also with double obj. (by omission of *from*).

a. With obj. a person, etc.: To eject, dislodge by force from a position; to banish from, compel to quit, a place or country.

c 1459 CANTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xx. 446 Reynawde and his brethren were thus expelled out of it [mountain]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tudor* Wks. 819 God. . . expelled those hereticks and scismatiques out of heauen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 The Apostles received power from the Lord. . . that they should expell and cast them [the devils] out. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1828) 8 The Boeotians . . . expelled Arne by the Thessalians seated themselves in that Country [Boeotia]. c 1710 C. FURNES *Diary* (1888) 266 Such a State takes Care. . . to Expell him their Dominions by proclamation. 1749 WEST tr. *Pindar's Olympic Odes* xli. 36 Sedition's Civil Brests Expell'd thee from thy native Crete. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xi. 229 He sent. . . two knights. . . to expell them the convent. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLER *Resid. Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys. . . expell the poultry.

b. With a material thing as obj.: To drive out from a receptacle, etc. by mechanical force; to discharge, send off (e.g. a bullet from a gun, † an arrow from a bow); to drive off or dislodge (a substance) from a chemical compound, mixture, solution, etc. Also, † *To expell forth*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 80 The Shot is. . . expelled with no other thing, than by the Air's exaltation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 150 [It] [water] is usually expelled forth in vast Quantities. a 1790 DRYDEN (J.). The virgin huntress was not slow 'T'expell the shaft from her contracted bow. c 1790 LAMSON *Sch. Art.* i. 74 Expelling the water into the basin. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 Alcohol. . . absorbs about its own weight of nitrous gas, which cannot afterwards be expelled by heat. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 168 Not capable of being expelled by a stronger base. 1866 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 If still more heat be applied. . . the air will be entirely expelled. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 The matter. . . thus expelled from the powder by heat.

c. Of the body or its organs: To cast out, eject (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.); = *EXCLUDE* v. 7. Also said of the action of drugs, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1893 The vertu expulsif, or animal. . . Ne may the venym vorden ne expelle. 1542 BORDY *Dytary* iv. (1870) 237 To expell. . . all corrupt and contagious ayre. 1547 — *Erewh. Health* § 356 Vnto the tynde the matter be expelled. . . out of the throte. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xvii. 395 Chervil expells wind. 1767 GOSCH *Syn. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 216 Some months after, a piece of cloth was expelled, till which time the wound kept open. 1809 *Med. Jyrc.* XXI. 33 The Child had been very recently expelled from the womb. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 There is an organ for. . . expelling an inky fluid. *absol.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 Other parts of the Body. . . are moued to expell by Consent.

d. With immaterial object. In *Math.* formerly = *ELIMINATE*.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1271 Hir cunynce hath don al at she myght. . . to expell that thing out of hir thocht. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful. Lest.* i. Wks. I. 259 To expell from us all pride and presumptuousness. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 76 You, brother mine, that. . . Expell'd remorse, and nature. 1611

DONNE *Ignat. Conclave* (1635) 7 He gloried of having expelled an old Religion. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* ii. 14 These hardships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 49 note, The quantity  $c$  must be expelled from this formula. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 160 Our ability to expel the idea from consciousness.

2. To turn out, eject (a person) from a society, community, etc. Const. as in 1.

1534 ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 116 II. 46 Richard Herman... was... put and expelled from his freedom and fellowship in the English house there. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 11 Yet were they... expell'd the University. a 1680 BUTLER *Kieu.* (1759) I. 215 His Scholar striving to expel all Poets his poetic Commonwealth. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 69 The House of Commons have a right to expel one of their own members. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 497 Whoever acted contrary... should be expelled the Society. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 27 You are expelled from the house which you have indelibly disgraced.

†3. To reject from attention or consideration; to refuse. Obs.

1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 365 The common wealth are... utterly expelled and let goe for lacke of looking to. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 95 Would you not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t'accompany. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 5 The said day the Committee expelles the responses preponit be Borge and Johne Gordoun. 1742 PORE *Dunc.* iv. 196 Each fierce Logistician, still expelling Locke.

†4. 'To keep off, exclude, keep out' (J.). Obs. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth [Cæsar's dead body], which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw.

Hence Expelled ppl. a., Expelling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557 819/2 Recciuing of synne is expelling of grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man-hynde* (1564) 69 b. The expelling of the second byrth. 1552 HULOET, Expelled, *expulsus*. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M.* 376 These stirre vp the expelling faculty. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 This expelling diuretic virtue consisted rather in the salts than the resin. 1774 GOLDEN *Grecian Hist.* I. 105 Hippias, the expelled tyrant of Athens. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gimmery* 293 How get you an equal pressure of the expelling force?

**Expellable** (ekspe'lab'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, expelled.

1605 WYNNER *Lord's Prayer* 177 All other Kings, Kingdoms and States, are... expellable at his pleasure. 1802 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 225 The nitrous acid... expellable even by the vegetable acids. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 62/2 And [that soul] infernal, but expellable by prayer.

**Expellee** (ekspe'lee), *nonce-wd.* [f. EXPEL + -EE.] One who has been expelled.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 758/1 The expellee would only be sure of a triumphant re-election.

**Expellent** (ekspe'lent), a. and sb. Also -ant. [ad. L. *expellent-em*, pr. pp. of *expellere* to EXPEL.]

A. *adj.* That expels or tends to expel.

1808 GREENER *Gimmery* 33 The construction of the gun being perfect... can the expellant force be brought to an equal state of perfection. 1885 J. STRONG *Own Country* iv. 32 The expellent influences of Europe... send new waves of immigration to our shores.

B. *sb.* An expellent medicine.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Expellents*, medicines supposed to expel morbid humours from the body.

**Expeller** (ekspe'lee), Also 8 expellor. [f. EXPEL + -ER.]

1. One who, or that which, expels. Const. of.

1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* (1837) I. v. xvii. 585 The expeller of manie tyrants. 1647 FANSHAW tr. *Gharin's Pastor Fido* II. *Chorus*, Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Wind Cholic*, The most effectual expeller of Wind. 1744 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 238 Their mistake was only about the Expeller. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Parnassus Drev.* *Greece* II. 39, Jupiter Apomyius, or the expeller of flies. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 109 The Expeller of the Bacchids from Corinth.

†2. = EXPELLENT B. sb. Obs.

1683 SALMON *Deren Med.* II. 443 A powerful expeller.

**Expēnd** (ekspend), v. Forms: 5-6 expēnde, oxspēnde, 6- expēnd. *Pa. ppl.* 5 expēnt, 6 expēnd. [ad. L. *expēnd-ere*, f. *ex-* out + *pēnd-ere* to weigh, pay. Cf. also DISPEN, SPEND.]

1. To pay out, spend. It differs from *spend* in being less colloquial, and (in mod. use) in implying some determinate direction or object of outlay.

1. *trans.* To pay away, lay out, spend (money). †a. To spend, make away with, consume in outlay. Obs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 By expēding more than his lynelode cometh to. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, Zeno expended bothe liss goodes and the goodes of his fader and played hit at the dyse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. ii. 29 Riches careless heirs May... expēd. a 1647 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1639) 111 The King of England wasted the French Kings country, and thereby caused him to expēd such summes of money as exceeded the debt.

b. To lay out (money) for determinate objects. Const. in, upon.

1484 *Churekin. Acc. Wigtist Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 79 For lityngs of 2 wrightes to mend y' bellies... expēnt ad. 1552 HULOET, *Expēnd* or laye out money. 1698-9 LUNFOW *Nov.* I. 77 Part of this sum I expēd upon the garison. 1763 Ld. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 If £50,000 had been given for that Speech, it would have been well expēd. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 323 They began to doubt whether they were not about to expēd their resources less for their own defence, than, etc.

1867 Mrs. H. Wood *Life's Secret* II. 152 Too fond of beer, to expēd in much else the trifle allowed them.

abol. 1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Pows* II. § 54 The eare and the eyecare the minds receivers; but the tongue is onely busied in expēding. 1720 in Picton *L'pool Blunt.* *Rec.* (1886) II. 64 To expēd and lay out very extravagantly in repairing the highways, &c. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expēd.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To lay out, spend (blood, care, labour, time, etc.); to employ for a given purpose.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 53 (Hart. MS.) The first daughter... is he worde, whom a man loveth so well, that he expēdit alle his life about hit. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. x. § 5 More God desirith not of the christian minister, than to expēd his whole study, labour, and time for the lightening of others. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* II. ii. 23 To expēd your time with vs a-while. 1728 *Young Love Fame* II. (1757) 97 These all their care expēd on outward show For wealth and fame. 1841-4 EXMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 As much wisdom may be expēd on a private economy as on an empire. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. vii. 142 The blood that must be expēd in the attempt. 1854 SKEAT *Umland's Poems* 42 Thyself hast thou expēd As every poet should. 1874 L. MORRIS *To Unknown Poet* ix, A humble healer thro' a life obscure, Thou didst expēd thy homely days.

3. To use up (material or force) in any operation; also *refl.* Formerly, † to consume (provisions); cf. EXPENSE I c.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 9 To procure what fresh Provisions we could expēd during our Stay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 80 The quantity of water expēd in a minute was 963 pounds. 1859 JERISON *Brittany* xii. 193 The English archers... having expēd their arrows, drew their swords. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 Gravity in this case has expēd a certain amount of force. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venus*, iii. 51 After the currents had expēd themselves. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 15 All the social feeling and intellectual effort... seemed to have expēd themselves.

b. *Naut.* To lose (spars, masts, etc.) either in action or by storms, etc. Also, to use up (a quantity of rope, etc.) in winding it round a spar or a rope.

1801 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disq.* (1845) IV. 384 An account... of the spars expēd in consequence of the Action of April 2nd. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, Have you expēd any boat's masts? c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Expēd the spurnyan round both parts of the lanyard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 137 The heel rope is... expēd round the jacksay and boom.

†II. 4. To weigh mentally; to consider, determine accurately. Often, to expēd with oneself [after L. *expendere secum*]. Obs.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ix, Where fortitude expēdeth every thing and acte diligently. 1533-TINDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 266 Exhort every man deeply to consider and expēd with himself, the signification of this sacrament. 1563 HOUILLIET *II. Regat.* Week III. (1559) 491 To expēd the gracious good will of God to usward. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 It behooveth the Physician to... expēd with himself... the strength of every accident apart. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., Moral Evidences... are herein particularly expēd and examined.

Hence Expēnded ppl. a.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iv. 196 What can awake thee un-awak'd by this, 'Expēd'd Deity on human weal'?

**Expēndable** (ekspēnd'ab'l), a. rare-1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expēnded.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 That property should be dividable, transferrable, and expēndable.

**Expēnder** (ekspēnd'ar), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, expēnds. Const. of.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expēnders of rents are the most unproductive... class of citizens. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. ii. § 49 Organisms which are large expēnders of force. 1882 G. ALLEN C. CLOUT *Garden vi.* (1883) 40 Flowers are mere expēnders of food.

**Expēnding** (ekspēnd'ing), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXPEND: now only gerundial (Const. of). Formerly occas.: Expēnditure; consideration; consumption.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xi. Z ij b, This moche have I learned by the expēding and waying of the text. 1561 T. NORTON *Catkin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 745 Money, which they waste upon mad prodigal expēdings. 1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Pows* II. § 27 If my money were another mans, I could but keep it; only the expēding shewes it my own. 1610 -Apol. *Brownists* § 11 The holy expēding of Sabbath daies appointed. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 11 We likewise had fresh Beef for present expēding plenty enough.

†**Expēnditor**. *Law.* Obs. Also 7-our. [a. med.L. *expēnditor*, agent-n. incorrectly (on the analogy of *venditor*, etc.) f. *expēdere*: see EXPEND.] One who has charge of expēnditure; *spec.* an officer formerly appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers; also an officer of the British Museum (see quot. 1847).

1499 in *Hist. Co. Lincoln* I. 69 Expēnditors... shall have by the day 12s. 8d. *Ibid.*, The said expēnditors shall have a clerk of sewers for the work. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. § 3 Expēnditors and other ministers and officers for... the making of the premises. 1577 FLEMING *Cont. Helmshead* III. 154/1 The charge of these two walls... as appeareth in the expēnditors books. 1622 CALLES *Sat. Sermons* (1642) 134 A Collector, or Expēnditor, or other Officer of Sewers. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 87 The Expēnditor is the Person appointed by the Commissioners, to... expēnd the Money collected by the Tax. 1847 *Evidence Royal Comm. Brit. Mus.* 1 You [Sir H. Ellis] were also the expēnditor?—That was an office... always given to the principal librarian. *Ibid.* 9 What

is the nature of his duties as expēnditor?—He receives the moneys.

*transf.* 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Furra Acc.* 19 We are but his [God's] Expēnditors.

†**Expēnditrix**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. EXPEN- + -DITR, after Lat. analogy: see -TRIX.] A woman who has charge of expēnditure.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 51 (1740) 257 Mrs. Cælia was the Go-between and Expēnditrix in Affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics.

**Expēnditure** (ekspēndit'ur), [f. mod.L. *expēndit-us*, pa. ppl. (irregularly formed after *vendit-us*) of *expēdere* (see EXPEND) + -URE.]

1. The action or practice of laying out, paying away, or spending (money). Const. of. *At his own expēnditure* (nonce-use); at his own expense.

1769 BURKE *On late State Nation* 15 Our expēnditure purchased commerce and conquest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* II. iv. ix, The collection and expēnditure of the public revenue. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-cap* 317 His shop... turned out the masterpiece... at his own expēnditure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 364 Her [Elizabeth's] expēnditure was... ever miserly.

b. *transf.* The expēding or laying out (of energy, labour, time); often with notion of waste. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. v. (1865) 45 To grudge at the expēnditure of moments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 30 He disliked all quarrelling as an unpleasant expēnditure of energy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 54 After a vast expēnditure of pains. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The Nationalist laity disobey with much expēnditure of speech.

c. The action or process of using up or consuming; consumption.

1812 WELLINGTON in CURW. *Disq.* IX. 141 We have made such an expēnditure of engineers, that I can hardly wish for any body. 1825 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 A peculiar expēnditure of the substance of the muscular mass. 1865 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. ii. v. § 69 A mature animal, or one which has reached a balance between nutrition and expēnditure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xvi. 427 It [the sun's] combustion would only cover 4600 years the expēnditure. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 194/2 The economical expēnditure of ammunition.

2. The amount expended from time to time.

1791 R. RAYMONT *(Title)*, The Income and Expēnditure of Great Britain of the last 7 years. a 1800 COWPER *Sparrows self-domesticated*, A single doct would overpay The expēnditure of every day. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 331 A loss of life and waste of expēnditure. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 99 During the year 1860-61 the expēnditure in these [mast-houses] amounted to [etc.].

**Expense** (ekspens), Forms: 4-9 expense, 5 expēns, expēnsē, 6 expēnsē, 4- expēnsē. See also SPENCE. [a. AF. *expense* (OF. *expense*), ad. late L. *expēnsa*, orig. pa. ppl. fem. of *expēndere*; see EXPEND. Cf. Sp. *expensas* pl., also It. *spesa*, which is the only popular representative of the word in Romanic, the Fr. and Sp. forms being of learned origin.

Ger. *speise* 'viand' is an early adoption of the L. word.]

†1. The action of expēding; the state of being expēnded. Obs. Cf. EXPENDITURE 1.

†a. Disbursement, spending, laying out (of money); an instance of this. Also occas. wasteful expēnditure, extravagance. *Person of expense*: one who spends largely; so also, *person of great, little expense*. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 153 That he mesure in his expēnsē So kepe, that of indigence He may be sauf. c 1430 *Compl. Christ* 169 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179 My wasteful expēnsē y' wole with-drawe. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Expense* (Arb.) 50 Extraordinary Expense must be limited by the worth of the occasion. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity*, v, This suddaine solemne Pest Was not ordain'd to riot in expēnsē. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 18 God is not honored in the expēnsē of that money which is bedewed with the tears of the oppressed. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 A man of great expēnsē. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 P 3 This exuberance of money displayed itself in wantonness of expēnsē. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 141 All of them... dread a woman of expēnsē. 1794 GOWAN *Cal. Williams* 267 An obscure house of entertainment for persons of small expēnsē.

†b. The expēding or using up (of material or immaterial resources); the state of being expēnded or used up; expēnditure (of substance, strength, labour, time, etc.); loss (of blood, etc., of men in battle, etc.). Obs.

1688 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 523, I implore so much expēnsē of thy royall sweet breath, as will vnter a brace of words. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xl. (1611) 36 With bootlesse expēnsē of travail. 1608 FORTSK, *Trag.* I. x. 218 I'll body... is yet faint With much expēnsē of blood. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Fire and Flame are in continual expēnsē. 1647 SCRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. II. (1854) 14 After the expēnsē of about fourteen men upon it, the design was given over. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syn. Agric.* (1681) 253 They... move other Meteors do, from a certain expēnsē of their own substance the one way, which inforceth their motion another. 1749 *Power Pross. Numbers* 70 The former require too great Expēnsē of Breath to pronounce them. 1752 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1840 V. 286 The sun is not wasted by expēnsē of light. 1797 NELSON 23 June in Nicolas *Disq.* (1846) XLI. p. cxlvii, No service that could have made an expēnsē [of stores].

†c. Consumption (of produce, provisions). Obs. 1687 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1871) 156 The gentlemen commonlie make sufficient mall for their owne expēnses onelic. 1594 in Arb. *Garner* I. 299 Proclamations for the expēnsē and observation of Fish Days. 1668 *Markham's*

Way to Wealth ix. iii. 1. 96 To gather [Pears] for expence, for transportation, or to sell.

†d. Loss (of a possession). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. 8 Then can I . . . more th' expence of many a vanished sight. 1607 *Tourneur Rev.* Trag. i. iii. Enter upon . . . Her honour, which she calls her chastity, And bring it into expence.

†2. Money expended (cf. EXPENDITURE 2); a sum expended. *Obs.*

(The apparent instances in recent use belong to 3 or 3 c.) 1821 *Wyclif Ex.* xxi. 19 That he restore . . . the expensis into leches. 1460 *Fortescue Adv. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 32 If a Kyng be powre, he schal by necessity make his Expences . . . by Creaunce of borrowynge. 1673 *Fennel Ex.* 174. Wks. 1731. I. 111 The Country loses the Expence of many of the richest Persons. a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence. 1737 *Whiston Josephus Antiq.* xi. iv. 9 You . . . do not supply them with the expences . . . for their sacrifices. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 402 The difference betwixt these, is the expence which the farmer may lay out.

transf. 1692 *Ray Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 78 The Receipts from the Rivers fall short of the Expence in Vapour. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 616 As to the Expence of the Sea-Water by Vapour, he concludes the Receipts of the Mediterranean to fall short of its expence.

3. Burden of expenditure; the pecuniary charge, cost, or sacrifice involved in any course of action, mode of living, etc., or requisite for the attainment of any object. Also transf. [Originally a contextual use of 1.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenia* 27 Many companies of soldiers to be levied . . . without a penny of expence, of either his, or his complices. 1721 *Adonson Spect.* No. 102 p. 11. I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid expence. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1809) IV. 277 The direct tax and stamp tax will add two millions clear of expence. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trans.* iii. 65 Those who can afford the expence, usually go to some part of the sea coast. 1851 C. AFFERLEY *Chas. Turf* etc. 63 All got up 'regardless of expence'. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 62 The scale of expence on which people live. 1870 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 135 A long list of legal expences.

Fig. 1839 *De Quincy Recollect. Lakes Wks.* (1862) II. 214 Who took upon herself the whole expences of the flying colloquies exchanged with stragglers on the road.

b. Phrases. †To lie at expence: (of a prisoner) to be a cause of outlay. At an expence of: at a cost or loss amounting to. At the expence of: at the cost of (a certain sum), by the sacrifice of (something); so at (a) great, little, etc. expence. To be at expence: to incur expenditure; so, to put (a person) to expence. To be at the expence, expences (of): to defray the costs (of); also const. to with trif.

a 1610 *Healey Theophrastus* (1636) 41 Now what expence soever he is at, he proclaimeth. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 He lies at expence. I move therefore, to call him in. 1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 262 p. 3 The new Pair of Gloves and Coach-hire that he was at the Expence of in her Service. 1710 C. FLENNES *Diary* (1888) 153 Some part of that mer one Mr. Fleetwood had been at the Expence to dine. 1712 *Adonson Spect.* No. 418 p. 7 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one. 1713 *Guardian* No. 9 p. 4 Where, at the expence of a or 5000 . . . he built a new one. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1768) 62 Vowing to guard the princess at the expence of his life. 1774 *Golosin Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 1. 254 We have been at such expence and trouble. 1793 *Burke Corr.* (1844) IV. 160 All operations between the tropics are at an immense expence of human lives. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 52 At a considerable expence, to erect marker's butts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June. The home eleven had got 52 at an expence of two wickets.

c. In pl. esp.: The charges, costs, items of outlay, incurred by a person in the execution of any commission or duty; 'money out of pocket'; also, money paid to a person in reimbursement of those.

1382 *Wyclif 1. Maec.* x. 44 Expensisshuln be 30uen of the kyngies resoun . . . to bilde out the wallis of Jerusalem. 1460 *Cargrave Chron.* 198 The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* xl. 5 The chefe captayne gaue him his expensis with a reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* v. iii. 1. 49 There's expences for thee. 1656 *Ben Israel Vind. Judaeorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 410 Of the Tribute, Expences should be forthwith given unto the Elders. *Mod.* You will allow me my expences.

d. A cause or occasion of expence. Also transf. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. 51 Exertion is a physiological expence. *Mod.* His sons have been a great expence to him.

4. At († on) the expence († expenses) of a person, etc.: so that he defrays the cost; 'at the charges of'. c 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) xx. 221 The grete Chene hab euery day folk at his costages & expence. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 69 Appollo dide do make the arke. at the expensis of the king. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest . . . tua hundreth lyth horse, on his auen expensis. 1609 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iii. 46 Us, At whose expence 'tis done. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. iii. 456 Lawyers bave more sober sense Than to argue at their own expence. 1697 *Potter Antiqu. Greece* iii. ii. (1715) 7 The Soldiers were all maintain'd at their own Expences. 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* i. 67 Our piscator . . . declined dining at our expence. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 59 The Secretary of State may . . . cause any water-course to be widened at the expence of such board.

b. transf. At the expence of a person (or thing): so that he (or it) suffers consequent loss, injury, or diminution.

1695 *Lo. Preston Boeth.* Pref. 6 And so, at his Expence, advance a little Trophy of Reputations to themselves. 1754 *Sherlock Disc.* (1799) I. xiii. 344 Gratify our Envy at the Expence of our Neighbour's Reputation. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 189 The copper wires . . . were oxidized at the expence of the acid. 1848 *Jas. Milt. Brit. Ind.* ii. v. ix. 711 The interest of the subordinates . . . is pursued at the expence of the service. 1849 *Robertson Sermon* Ser. i. vii. (1866) 120 There was obedience at the expence of . . . feeling. 1879 *M. Arnold Mixed Ex.* 234 But the lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expence.

5. attrib. and Comb. as in expence-account; expence-book, Naut. (see quot. 1867); expence magazine, a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use; expence-reforming; -saving adjs.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 80 Expence Books. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* Expence books, accounts of the expenditure of the warrant officer's stores, attested by the signing officers. 1839 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* xiii. v. The explosion of an expence magazine. 1845 *Stroquerel Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 174 There are, also, branch or expence magazines in the outworks. 1872 *Raymond Mines* 284 The item of roads is a big one in the expence account. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 267 Any expence-reforming proposal meets with scant courtesy from the House.

†Expenseful, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Attended with or characterized by expence; costly, expensive. Also, Given to expence, extravagant.

1605 *Chapman All Fools* in Dodsley O. P. (1780) IV. 144 To stay him yet from more expenceful courses. 1624 *Wotton Archit.* in *Reliq. Wolton* (1672) 35 There is no part of Structure more expencefull then windows. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 389 The Duchess is not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expencefull. 1688 *Leti. Present State Italy* 162 The expencefull humour that their late Marriages with France has spread among them. a 1716 *South Sermon* (1717) V. 147 An expenceful and laborious Education. 1775 in *ASH.*

Hence †Expensefully adv., in a manner involving much expence. †Expensefulness, costliness; rarely (of persons) extravagance.

1631 *Kneever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Sir William Sidley, a learned Knight, painefull and expensifull studious of the common good of his country. a 1613 *Overbury Archduke's Country Wks.* (1856) 232 The cause of the expensiveness of it (the war). is the remoteness of those provinces from Spaine. 1688 *Lo. Delanor Let. to daughter* Wks. (1694) 34 She will . . . by her expencefulness leave her husband no better than she found him.

†Expenseless, a. *Obs.* [f. EXPENSE + -LESS.] Without expence. Of things: Inexpensive. Of persons: Free from expence, frugal(y).

1644 *Milton Educ.* 5 He . . . may at some time or other, save an Army by this frugal and expenceless meane. 1703 *Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 241 Keep my son as expenceless as may be. 1712 *Blackmore Creation* (1780) 108 What health promotes. . . Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 152 I gave him my time for expenceless promises.

Expensilation (ekspensilē'fən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *expensilatio*-em, properly *expensi latio* a setting down of expenditures. Cf. ACCEPTILATIO.] A process by which an existing cause of debt was merged in a new formal obligation (compare the English 'account stated'), and the contract of exchange in the law merchant.)

1875 *Poste Gains* in *Comm.* (ed. 2) 363 Expensilation or Literal contract. *Ibid.* 408 One species of Literal obligation, namely Expensilation, . . . was effected by an entry in these domestic registers.

Expensive (ekspensiv), a. [f. L. type \**expensivus* f. *expendere* (see EXPEND and -IVE); but early associated with EXPENSE.]

†1. Of a person: Given to profuse expenditure (of money, time, health, etc.); lavish. Of an employment: Tending to consume (time, health, etc.). Const. of. *Obs.*

1628 *Earle Microcosm.* *Universal Dun* (Arb.) 74 Hee is now very expensive of his time. 1655 *Jer. Taylor Golden Grove* (1659) 55 Use what innocent refreshment you please. . . [but] let it not be too expensive of time. a 1656 *Br. Hall Episc. & Liturg.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 471 See whether any have been more expensive either of their ink, or their blood. 1704 *Steele Lying Lover* ii. (1747) 36 Young Men of this Age are . . . so expensive both of their Health and Fortune. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Fideli. Patrimony* 112 A regular arrangement of extracts . . . is . . . more expensive of time.

b. Fond of expensive; extravagant. Now rare. 1650 *Jer. Taylor Holy Living* (1727) 99 What is it to me . . . whether his wife be expensive. a 1698 *Temple J.* Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. 1782 *Miss Burney Cecilia* ix. v. She was far more than expensive. 1845 *Carlyle Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 Sir Oliver, likewise an expensive man.

†c. 'Liberal, generous, distributive' (J.). *rare.* 1698 *Sprat Sermon* (1722) 103 An active, expensive, indefatigable goodness . . . such as our Apostle calls . . . a Labour of Love.

2. Of a thing: Attended with expence; costly, dear. To come expensive: see COME 24 b. Also fig.

1634 *Breton Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 The two late expensive and chargeable sieges of Buss. 1664 *Everson tr. Frear's Archit.* 111 Ill . . . the remedy [be] impossible or expensive. a 1715 *Burton's Own Time* (1724) II. 658 The Law of England is . . . very expensive and dilatory. 1725-31 *Tissot's English Hist.* (ed. 1743) II. xvii. 102 He . . . lived at so expensive a rate. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 232 To collect the produce of unimproved lands . . . would be too expensive. 1838 *Dickens Nich. Nick.* i. It's

expensive keeping boys at home. 1865 *Bushnell Vicar. Sac.* ii. i. 192 God . . . will bend Himself to any most expensive, lowest burden of sympathy. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. i. ii. 16 The father . . . was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired.

b. transf. At cricket, or bowling or a bowler. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Barrett's bowling was getting rather expensive. 1891 *Daily News* 30 June 3/7 Mr. Ferris, the Australian, proving very expensive.

†3. quasi-adv. = EXPENSIVELY. *Obs.*

1796 E. PARSONS *Mysterious Warning* iv. 236 They lived very expensive.

Hence Expensively adv., in an expensive manner, with (great) expence.

a 1631 *Donne Let. to Sir H. G.* in *Poems* 279 Our court took the resolution . . . to receive him [the French Prince] solemnly, ceremoniously; and expensively. a 1745 *Swift (J.)*, I never knew him live so great and expensively. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1865) 146 Our immense military force is better and more expensively clothed. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 611/2 The liquidators could collect the outstanding calls . . . less expensively than the plaintiffs.

Expensiveness (ekspensivnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being expensive or costly, or of requiring large outlay; costliness.

1655 *Fuller Hist. Camb.* (1840) 224 Considering the expensiveness of the place [Cambridge]. 1656 *Payne Rights Eng. Freeman* 21 The expensiveness . . . of their Law sutes. 1795 *Arbutnot Coins* viii. (1727) 75 Their Highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of their Empire. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* i. x. That . . . celebrity which makes an artist great to the mind of the ordinary people by their knowledge of his great expensiveness. 1882 *Seelye in Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 457 The expensiveness of the wars.

2. Disposition to lavish expenditure, extravagance. Now rare.

1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiv. 45 Ulrick Fugger . . . was disinherited of a great patrimony only for his studiousness, and expensiveness in buying costly manuscripts. 1796 *Jane Austen Sense & Sens.* iii. xi. 304 His expensiveness is acknowledged even by himself. 1819 *L. Hunt Indicator* No. 1 (1822) I. 7 An improved knowledge which does not confound good taste with expensiveness.

Expergeficient (ekspə'fɪʃiənt), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *expergeficient*-em, pr. ppl. of *expergeficare*: see next.] Awakening; of a nature to rouse or wake up.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 117 Which . . . would prove as expergeficient [sic] as a stimulant to the parties addressed.

Expergefaction (ekspə'fɪʃiə'kʃən). Now rare. [ad. late L. *expergefaction*-em, n. of action f. *expergeficare*, f. *expergere* to awake, rouse + *facere* to make, cause.] The action of awaking or rousing; the state, condition or fact of being awakened or aroused.

1638 O. SODGWICK *Serm.* (1639) 15 An heavenly expergefaction. 1654 *Biggs New Disp.* 1204 The dilatory expergefaction from a disease. 1660 *Howell Parly of Beasts* 45 Having, after such a long nocturnation . . . returned to my perfect expergefaction. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 94 Another propitious recollection, namely, my first expergefaction at Farsa. 1827 G. S. FABER, *Sacr. Calendar Prophecy* (1844) III. 118 The first Head, after a long reign of more than 1800 years subsequent to its expergefaction by Augustus, etc.

Expergefector (ekspə'fɪʃiə'ktər). [agent-n. f. L. *expergeficare* (see prec.).] One who, or that which, awakens; an awakener.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The newly invented Hydraulic Expergefector rings a bell at the time when a person wishes to rise.

†Expergefery, v. *Obs.*-o [ad. L. *expergeficare*: see prec. and -FY.] trans. To awaken.

1623-6 in *COCKERMAN.*

†Expergescence. *Obs.* rare-<sup>t</sup>. [f. L. *expergescent*-em, pr. ppl. of *expergesce* to awake, be awakened: see -ENCE.] An awaking from sleep.

a 1734 *North Lives* (1890) III. 144 If it will save him I should perceive a plain expergescence though I had no sense of drowsiness.

Experience (ekspəriēns), sb. Also 4-6 experiens, -ians, -yens, 5-6 experyence. [A Fr. *expérience*, ad. L. *experientia*, f. *experient*-em, pr. ppl. of *experiri* to try, put to the test.]

†1. The action of putting to test; trial. To make experience of: to make trial of. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 15 Now y schal take experience [382 experiment] of you. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 14 At Avnyon thre experience Therof haþ 30ue an evidence. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* v. i. 7 Of all the which . . . She [Astraea] caused him [Artegall] to make experience Vpon wild beasts. 1631 *Shirley School of Complement* i. 3, Make Experience of my loyalty, by some service. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* Ep. Ded. A j b, The Art of Shorthand . . . much wondered at by Travellers, that have seen the experyence of it in England.

†b. A tentative procedure; an operation performed in order to ascertain or illustrate some truth; an experiment. *Obs.*

c 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* ii. 280, I prove it . . . Be experience, for that thow Threw in a water now, a stone [etc.]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 47 Nowe have I made inoculation Of pere and appultree: the experience Hath preved wel. 1576 *Baker Jewell of Health* 112 a, The Authour . . . hath both seen, and done many experiences worthy memorie. 1649 *Blith Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 They will tell you a story of I know not what experiences they have made, when alas they never knew that an Experiment must hold



in all its parts. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* ii. 1. iv. i. 86 All which... we shall... declare, with their Causes and with ease experience. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Memo.* (1816) I. 301, I was... assured, by people who have made the experience, that [etc.].

†2. Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration. To put in experience: to fulfil in practice. Obs.; passing into 3.

†3. CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 1. I. found the point of my rewle... a life with-in the degree... than haddy of this conclusion the full experience. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 Thus hath this king experience, How foolcs done the reverence To gold. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntes Sommes of Aynon* xxii. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 96 Augustyne... warnyd them... that... they shold... receyve warre and wreche; the whiche was after put in experience by Ethelredys Kyng of Northumberland. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv. And now to make experience of my love, Fair sister Anna, lead my lover forth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 261 The experience that Pyrrhus hath given, of the Roman power, in his dayes. 1715 DE FOE *Farm. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) I. 58, I have a full experience of that, and thought my bappiness always complete in it.

3. The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 151 Thorw experience... I hope þei shal be saved. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Therefore the Mariners by experience trying, that one flame... signified tempest at hand, supposed the same flame to be the goddess *Helena*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iii. (1586) 121 b. To pour into his mouth wine and oyle... we finde by experience, is very good. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. xiv. 51 Experience teacheth that Agraric purges fleame. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 371 Just experience tells... That those that think must govern those that toil. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 627 Experience informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. i. (1851) 76 The... only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws, experience; by which we mean... the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books or recorded by tradition. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 10 By making men as gods, enabling them to understand without experience. 1862 [SIR J. F. STEPHEN] *Ess. by a Barrister* 329 Daily experience informs us of the consequences.

4. The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event. Also an instance of this; a state or condition viewed subjectively; an event by which one is affected.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 27 Laban seide to him... thur3 experyens Y have lemyd for God hath blisid to me for thee. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 1 Experiens... were ynough for me To speke of wot that is in mariage. 14... Purifike Marie in *Tynard's Vis.* 129 To have experiens 01 of chylidng. c. 1532 DRWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgrave 1049 Please God that ye understande it by experiens. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 172 A complete man... knows what experience can teach, but is not taught by experience. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World*, Churches, whose Communicants have been seriously examined about their Experience of Regeneration. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (1883) 47 A man of science who... had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 254 Both... had learned by experience how soon James forgot obligations. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 8 Many another girl has gone thro' a similar experience. 1898 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 269 Another unlooked-for experience was in store for us.

b. In religious use: A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life; the mental history (of a person) with regard to religious emotion. Also attrib., esp. in *Experience-meeting*, a meeting (e.g. a Methodist class-meeting or love-feast) held for the recital of religious experiences.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 49 Testified unto by the Experience of them that truly believe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 47 marg. A Repetition of Christiana's Experience. a. 1758 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* III. 32 Those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* i. 256 The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist... the experiences of the Methodists, are varying forms [etc.]. 1854 H. MILLER *Footst. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 235 Ought the Christian controversialist to avail himself, in this question, of the experience argument? 1857 GOORICKE *Recoll.* I. 214 [At these meetings] there was praying, and exhorting, and telling experiences, and singing... sentimental religious hyons.

5. In senses 3, 4 often personified; esp. in various proverbial phrases.

c. 1450 *Nyn* 150 in *E. E.* P. 142 'What ys yowr name, dame empyr-ye?' Sche seyde 'my name ys experience.' 1578 TIMINE *Calvin on Gen.* 240 Experience... is the schoolmaistresse of foolcs. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. 2 b. Experience is the mother of science. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 34 Experience, oh thou disprout'st report. 1650 BR. HALL *Babin Gil.* 301 If experience he the mistresse of foolcs, I am sure it is the mother of wisdom. 1667 DEAY *Chr. Priety* 104 Experience is the daughter of Time. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i. Experience is the child of Thought.

6. What has been experienced; the events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, n community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 31, I can finde nothing in mine experience to contradict your speech. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vl. 423 Her animosity against the queen of Scots was greatly augmented by recent experience. 1860 MITT. *Refr. Geol.* (1865) 1412 Profound study of Indian experience.

7. Knowledge resulting from actual observation or from what one has undergone.

1553 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardelye agreeeth with the principles of Philosophie & common experience. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. i. 26 *Jag.* Yes, I have gain'd my experience. Ros. And your experience makes you sad. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 39, I have no further experience of you then the bare report of my Tenant. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 20 Most men have the generosity to pay for their own experience. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 22, I had had but little experience of alpine phenomena.

†b. A piece of experimental knowledge; a fact, maxim, rule, or device drawn from or approved by experience; *concr.* something expertly fashioned. Obs.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 24 This Arte [Astrology] is furnished with many other great Artes and experiences. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 170 Some have an other experience for this purpose, and that is Potshardes beaten small... and given unto them [Doves]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 27 How bast thou-purchased this experience? 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 330 Sir Percy Sidney... hath... found amongst other experiences the great abuse of the clergie there. 1657 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 51, I have found an experience [i. e. salmon rose as bait] of late which you may angle with, and take great store of this kind of fish. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 14, I will add one old approved Experience for the Mariners use... that is, to cut Hair, the Moon in [Taurus, etc.]. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 228 Here I saw the schools... full of pretty curiosities and experiences, Mechanical, Mathematical, and Hydraulic.

8. The state of having been occupied in any department of study or practice, in affairs generally, or in the intercourse of life; the extent to which, or the length of time during which, one has been so occupied; the aptitudes, skill, judgement, etc. thereby acquired.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij. He ought to have the experience... to knowe what thyng right is. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* 3 To them that... have in Cronycles full experience. 1509 FISHER *Finn. Serm.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* 292 The duke of suthfolke... was a man of grete experience. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 To the perfect knowledge wherof bee requisite both the grete lernyng and ripe experience. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* ii. xl. in Holinshed, By reason of their continuall wars they are very valient, bold, and of great experiences. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 69 His yeares but yong, but his experience old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1702) I. 38 Observations, and Reflections; out of which, that, which is commonly call'd Experience, is constituted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 2 You are stricken in Years, and have had great Experience in the World. 1735-8 HOLLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of... those Habits in Business call'd Experience. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) I. 240 His experience in the world is but moderate. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* ii. § 7 The authority derived from Experience.

*transf.* 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 124 Making a difficult meal from a fowl of much experience.

**Experience** (ekspi'riēns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. †1. *trans.* To make trial or experiment of; to put to the test; to test, try. Obs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vi. (1541) 62 b. In extreme necessitie it were better experience some remedy, than to do nothing. 1560 G. H. *Hist. Cardinale* ii. iii. 195 Alexander... experienced him in some intricate business, and found him a person of worth. 1681 CUTHMAN *Angler's Kalendar* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 Having never experienced them for these Fish, I dare not be positive. 1774 PENNANT *Tour-Scot.* in 1772, 368 Persuade their governers to experience their zeal. 1780 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1836) II. 200 That the expenses of the Sessions dinners... be experienced for a few Sessions.

†b. To ascertain or prove by experiment or observation; chiefly with sentence as *obj.* Also rarely, To prove or reveal (a thing) to (a person) by experience. Obs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) Gij b. I my self have often experienced, the best remedy is [etc.]. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 333 This Quartermaster... had one hundred good horses in town... for what purpose time will experience. 1690 LAOY RUSSELL *Lett.* cxvi. II. 80 This trial has... experienced to me my sad weakness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 82 It has been experienced, that if it be bung about the neck, it will cure the epilepsy.

2. To have experience of; to meet with; to feel, suffer, undergo.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 349 [He] declared unto them, as one that had experienced the same, the reward of that good deede. 1645 SALTWASH *Open. Prynce's New Bk.* 3 We experience in part some remainders of Pre-lacy. 1646... *Smoke in Temple* 56 [The author defends his use of the verb (see prec. quot.) on the ground that useful neologisms are permissible. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 45 The whole passage is... applicable to his own experience in the present world. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's* Oct. 25 They who experience his loving kindness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 212 He was himself soon to experience a similar fate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 129, I experienced no trace of mountain sickness.

b. To learn (a fact) by experience; to find. With direct *obj.* and *compl. inf.* or with sentence as *obj.* Now rare.

1580 SIR P. SIONEY *Arcadia* (1613) 207 Pamela... had now experienced how much care doth sollicite a lovers heart. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 65 The divine government, which we experience ourselves under the present state. 1739 LABELLE *Short Acc. Piers Wratm. Bridge* 63 That River is experienced not rapid enough to occasion any Damage to the Piers of those Bridges. 1795 II. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 621, I then experienced what I knew

before hand, that there are [etc.]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* I. 83, I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.

c. *transf.* Of a thing: To meet with, undergo. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 24 The treaties... have experienced greater delay than was expected. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 217 Holland often experiences a degree of cold greater than countries placed under higher latitudes. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 198 The resistance experienced by the base of the cone. 1883 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 420 His bodily strength was... visibly experiencing decay.

d. To experience religion: to be converted. U. S. a. 1852 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) xx. 80 He was a wonderful pious pedlar... had ject experienced religion. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xii, Some went so far as to doubt if she had ever experienced religion, for all she was a professor. 1891 MRS. K. D. WIGGIN *Tinokly's Quest.* 136 You'd think nobody ever experienced religion afore, he's so set up 'bout it.

†II. 3. a. To give experience to; to make experienced; to train (soldiers). Also, in *passive*: To be informed or taught by experience (Const. of, or with *subord. clause*). Obs.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 64 Well experienced that mistruste or confidence depended on the first casualtie of the battaile. 1607 TORSILL *Fourty Beasts* (1673) 249 The Foot-men... beioig experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battail. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 33 Whom no tryall can experience, whom no defstruction can forewarn. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Unjail* 509 Able to hear of Cupid, though not... experienced by wound of his force. 1627 SIR R. CORTON *Short View in Phenix* I. 70 The King, by this experienced of the intents of his rebellious lords, and finding, etc. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 567 Experience thy Soule in the comforts of Christs dying.

†b. To gain experience in, practise the use of (arms). Obs. rare.

1727 W. HART *Statius 6th Thebaid* 24 The youthful sailors... Their arms experience, and for sea prepare.

**Experienced** (ekspi'riēns), *adj.* a. 'Also 6-7-eno'tb-ens. [f. *EXPERIENCE* sb. and *v.* + ED-1.]

1. Of persons, their faculties and powers; occas. of animals, and humorously of inanimate things: Having experience; wise or skilful through experience. Const. *in*, † of.

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Qij b, Men not experienced of his goodness particularly must needs think, etc. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 28 The whisplif company of experient chirurgeons. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 68 To his experience'd tongue. 1654 CROWELL *6 Cr.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle). It will be the wisdom of all knowing and experienced Christians to do as Jude saith. 1667 MURTOY *P. L.* i. 508 He brought the armed Files Darts his experience. 1725 DE FOE *109. remaid World* (1840) 328 A crew of fifty men, all able and experienced sailors. 1797 SWIFT *Vaughan's House* 12 The experienced bricks that knew their trade. 1832 BR. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 29 The stony sheep may come back experienced of pasture. 1849 TROUARD *Wk Concord Rte.* Saturday 27 His old experienced coat hanging... straight and brown as the yellow pine back. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 225 At that Board state Godolphin the most prudent and experienced... of financiers.

*absol.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 Graue testimonies... of the... wisest, and most experienced. 1838 LYTON *Alite* 13 The young ever wonder why the experienced should be sad.

†2. Of remedies, etc.: Tested, tried, approved.

1559 R. ANDROSE *(Title)*, Alexis' Secrets... containing 680 and odd experienced medicines. 1641 *Best Farm. Dks.* (Surtees) 2 The experienced adage... *come animal gentat sibi simile*. 1676 HALL *Contempl.* t. 2 It is the most certain, known, experienced truth in the World that all men must die. 1780 JOHNSON *Lrd. Mre. Thrale* 24 Aug. To... counteract by experienced remedies every new tendency.

3. Met with in the course of experience; felt, suffered, undergone.

1604 STIRLING *Avrova Song* n. 8 For long experience'd we well witness beares, That teares cannot quench sighes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xxxvii, Too well we know his power by long experience's harms. 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 7 The experienced effects of our Method. 1849 50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. ii. § 11, 235 A cautious and guiltless reformation of experienced grievances.

Hence † **Experiencedly** *adv.*, by experience.

1617 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* 289, I having felt [him] experiencedly to be very little friendly towards me.

**Experiencedness** (ekspi'riēnsles), *a.* [f. *EXPERIENCE* sb. + -LESS.] Having no experience.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 167 Unobservant or inexperienced. 1881 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) July 189 They started out homeless... and inexperienced.

**Experienter** (ekspi'riēnsɔ), [f. *EXPERIENCE* *v.* + ER-1.]

1. One who experiences something.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Neither doer, nor experienter. 1889 WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xii. 62 A fine enthusiasm, of such potency... that... the experienter of it has already to imagination attained into the end.

†2. One who makes experiments. Obs.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 4 A curious experienter did affirme, that the likeness of any object [etc.]. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Experienty**, *Obs. rare.* In 60 *experientio*, -onsy. [ad. L. *experientia*; see *EXPERIENCE* sb. and -ENCY.] = *EXPERIENCE* sb. G, 7.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 33 Unknowne to all that have not feelinge Felt of the same, in their experientie. *Hid.* lviii. 101 Having in all times had experienty, Of rashe beginning of war.

† **Experient**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. experient-em* : see **EXPERIENCE** *sb.*]

**A. adj.** Having experience; = **EXPERIENCED** 1. **Experient of**: acquainted with.

1320 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 96 The wardayne with his rode experient may be therof thorough putting every [i.e. space dug]. 1523 BARCLAY *tr. Manicini's Mirr. Gd. Manners* H. liij b. The manner . . . Of a wyse Phisician or Leche experient. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Pooles Plays* 1873 l. 121 Which wisdomed sure he heard of his experient father. 1620 *Lords Perses* 29 The knowledge of the latter in these experient times seemeth unnecessary. *absol.* 1642 *HERLE Fuller Answ. to Ferne To Rdr.* 1 No man can write well of it, but he must . . . eate the Roll . . . the experient herein are only eloquent.

**B. sb.** Something experienced, tested, or tried. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* iii. 156 This noble experient.

**Experiential** (eksperi-én-shál), *a.* [*L. experientia* (see **EXPERIENCE** *sb.*) + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to experience or observation; based on or derived from experience. **Experiential philosophy**: the system which regards all knowledge as derived from experience. So **experiential philosopher, doctrine, etc.**

1816 *COLERIDGE Statesm. Man.* App. p. xi, The understanding or experiential faculty, unirradiated by the reason, . . . has no appropriate object but the material world. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) i. iii. 54 It is called empirical or experiential . . . because it is given us by experience or observation. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 67 The same method . . . presided over the birth of the experiential psychology. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. 58 The experiential acquirement of knowledge. 1882-3 *H. D. CALDERWOOD in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1224. The sceptical assault of Hume on the experiential philosophy.

Hence **Experientialism**, the theory or doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. **Experientialist**, a supporter of, or a believer in, experientialism. **Experientially adv.**, with regard to experience, in experience.

1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* 37 As Mr. Mill has used the adjective 'Experiential' . . . perhaps the substitutive Experientialism . . . might be brought into use. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* xiv. 286 The Experientialists are always saying to the Axiomatic moralists, 'You do not understand—we believe in Conscience just as much as you do.' 1876 *FOX BOURNE Locke* II. x. 114 Locke's piety . . . did not make him less of an experientialist or utilitarian.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. Intro. 12/ The trinal effect or spiritual influence on the Soul is experientially true. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 124 The Reflex Act is experientially known by the very Act it self. 1887 *MRS. C. READE Maid of the Mill* i. xvii. 246 He is, socially, as well as experientially, vastly her superior.

† **Experiently, adv.** *Obs.* [*L. EXPERIENT + -LY*]. By or in experience; experientially.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Bodely thynges ye men knowen experiently. 1504 *tr. T. a Kempis* 278 That I may experiently have the heuently manna.

**Experiment** (eksperiment), *Also* 4-5 **-ment, 6 -mente**. [*a. OF. experiment, ad. L. experimentum, n. of action f. experiri to try.*]

1. The action of trying anything, or putting it to proof; a test, trial; *esp.* in phrases, *To make, take (an) experiment.* Const. of. Now somewhat arch., and conveying some notion of sense 3.

1382 [see **EXPERIENCE** *sb.* i. quot. 1388]. 1542 *UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 9 Oons again to take experimēte of me. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 36 To make another experiment of his suspicion. 1618 *WITHER Motto, 'Nec Cereus'* (1633) 533 I want not much experiment to show That all is good God pleaseth to bestow. 1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Invent.* 6 The making the first Experiment thereof at Portsmouth. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 2 ¶ 10 He may . . . make a cheap experiment of his abilities. 1778 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 241 The thing was worth the experiment. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 99 A short experiment of resistance. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) i. 381 Here was an experiment . . . of the powers of intellect without conscience.

† **b.** An expedient or remedy to be tried. *Obs.* 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 120 The water . . . is given to drinke . . . as a certaine experiment. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* lxxviii. You will find it a sure Experiment for the Quinsy. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The Vinegar . . . from Gallium luteum, which I have tried, and is a rare experiment. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) i. 146 At length I found out an experiment for that, also, which was this, etc.

2. A tentative procedure; a method, system of things, or course of action, adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose.

1594 *CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 307 Let him . . . cause some shepherds to try this experiment. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Innovations* (Arb.) 527 It is good . . . not to try Experiments in States. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Begin again in ten or twelve Days . . . to make Experiments. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism . . . as a political experiment . . . had ended in utter failure. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 The experiment had never been tried of reasoning with mankind.

3. An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth.

**a.** In science. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 157 Experiments of Alcomoye Of Alberdes makynge, Nigromancye and perimancye. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Confermyng my wordis . . . wip experiment hat I have long tyme used. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 189 Many Experiments I have had in hond. 1594 *PLAT (title)*, Diverse new and conceited

Experiments from which there may be sundrie both pleasing and profitable uses drawne. 1690 *LOCKE Hun. Und.* iv. xii. § 10 A Man accustomed to rational and regular Experiments, shall be able [etc.]. 1717 *J. KEILL Anim. Econ.* (1738) 417 An Observation or Experiment carefully made, . . . leads us with greater Certainty to the Solution. 1842 *W. GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (1850) 50 If the experiment be performed in an exhausted receiver . . . the substance forming the electrodes is condensed.

**b. gen. (transf.)** 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. 12 The gathering of principles out of their owne particular experiments. 1750 *HUME Lib. & Necess.* 134 These records of wars [etc.] are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician . . . fixes the principles of his science.

† **c.** The object experimented on; the subject of an experiment. *Obs. rare.* 1678 *MARVELL Let. Sir J. Trott Wks.* I. 431 Where you yourselves are the experiment.

4. The process or practice of conducting such operations; experimentation.

1678 *R. RUSSELL Geber* ul. n. i. viii. 161 This is proved by Experiment. 1751 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. § 4 (1801) 17 This sort of observation is called experiment. 1794 *J. HUTTON Philoz. Light, etc.* 117 Experiment is the wise design of a scientific mind, inquiring after the order of events. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 76 By putting in action causes and agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effect takes place; this is experiment. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 462 Experiment . . . is merely experience artificially modified.

† **d.** Practical acquaintance with a person or thing; experience; an instance of this. Const. of. 1560 *ROLLAND Cri. Venus* ii. 662 He thairof had na experimēt. 1886 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 101 Of his . . . good behaviour [I] have had sound and large experience. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 113. I know by som experience which I have had of you. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 4. I speak from Experiment. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 255 This first experiment of Caesar's clemency.

† **e.** Practical proof; a specimen, an example. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 209b. By apparicyons and many argumētes and experyments . . . he appered to his discyples. 1578 *TINNE Calvin on Gen.* 264 This is a true experiment of our obedience. 1628 *PRESTON New Covt.* (1634) 302. I will give you an experiment of it; you shall see two notable examples of it. 1684 *tr. Eutropius* vii. 177 [He] could not shew any experiment of himself . . . for . . . when he was beat in a skirmish . . . He kill'd him self.

**Experiment** (eksperiment), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

† **1. trans.** To have experience of; to experience; to feel, suffer. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Esop* 3. And these thynges sene and experymented Esopo retourned to his labour. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* lii. He shall . . . experyment evill fortunes. 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) Ep. But a man of middle yeares who hath to his cost experymented the vanities of youth. 1617-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxv. 44 Having so often experymented his juggling. 1659 *HANNOND On Ps.* iii. 7 Paraphr. 23 Thy fatherly mercy . . . so often experymented by me. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* i. viii. 86 Having experymented the Turkish wholesom Chastisements of plundring and bastonading.

† **2.** To ascertain or establish by trial (a fact, the existence of anything, etc.). Also with *obj.* and *compl. inf.*, and with *sentence as obj.* *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 22 Til they had experymented which was trewe, and who knewe most. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hun. Apoloh.* 272, Thys helpeth very well and is experymented. 1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* ii. 39 They had . . . experymented that they wer of great force upon the sea. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Gior.* A. iv. The greater part . . . we have already experymented to be accomplished in these our dayes. 1699 *DANIEL Voy. II.* ii. 50 This I . . . experymented by exposing a couple of Goats to the Asperity thereof. 1755 *B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc.* ul. xi. 381 That may be easily experymented in a small Bird. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omiana* i. 258 What is more wonderful, and . . . may be experymented every day.

† **3.** To make an experiment upon, make trial of, test, try. *Obs.*

1524 *WOLSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 23 The said viceroy [of Naples] wolde . . . experiment talit with the . . . French king. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 422. The powder that was experymented in England. 1594 *CAREW tr. Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 181 In experymenting of medicines, hee should kill an infinit number of persons. 1692 *LUTHELLE Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 559 Yesterday the duke of Leinster's engine for working of wrecks was experymented on the Thames. 1793 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 91. I could very well experyment the strength of Mortar. 1776 *ENTICK London* I. 309 Several articles were proposed to be experymented, and if found good . . . to be confirmed.

4. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments. Const. *on*; also in indirect passive.

1787 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk* i. 366 The laudable spirit of experymenting. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 193 A person who has experymented with a reflector. 1857 *KINGSLEY Th. in Gravel-pit* Misc. II. 388 The more I experyment . . . the more unexpected puzzles and wonders I find. 1880 *RICHARDSON in Med. Temp. Jnrl.* 70 To compel those experymented on to abide by the definition.

**Experimental** (eksperimentál), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*]. **A. adj.**

1. Relating to experience.

† **1. a.** Of a witness: Having actual or personal experience of anything. **b.** Of things: Coming within the range of experience; observed. *Obs.*

1744 *PECOCK Repr.* iv. iv. 448 The same hool nombre of homeli and experymental witnesses of Cristis deeds. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 29 It is vncertaine whether the ex-

perimentall effect is to be ascribed to this or that planet. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* iii. (1721) 364 We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. 1749-51 *Br. LAYTONG Enthous. Meth. & Papiists* (1754) II. 218 Of this he himself is an experimental witness.

2. **a.** Based on or derived from experience as opposed to mere testimony or conjecture. † **Of a remedy**: Discovered by experience. **b.** Founded on experience only; empirical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46b, Experymentall knowledge of the heuently lyfe to come. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 168 Trust not my reading, nor my observations, Which with experymental seal doth warrant The tenure of my booke. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 594 A certain experymental unguent known to be practised in this sort, made of the oyl pressed out of wilde radish. 1635 *W. WOOD (title) Nevv Englands Prospect.* A true, lively, and experymental description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 46 An experymental Rule practised by the best Etcher in England. 1709 *BERKLEY Th. Vision* § 72 Not a necessary but only an experymental connexion. 1869 *GOULBURN Pers. Holiness* Pref. 10 To bring myself and others to an experymental knowledge of God. 1879 *KEANE tr. Lefevre's Philos.* ii. 141 Aristotle never ceases to oppose science to experymental knowledge.

**c. Experymental religion**: practical experience of the influence of religion on the powers and operations of the soul. † **Experymental divinity**: the method of dealing with the conscience and religious feelings; so † **experymental divine**.

1614 *Br. HALL Epist.* l. vii. The one excelled in experymental divinity; and knewe well how to stay a weak conscience, how to raise a fallen. 1658 *L. WOODOCK Exam. Titulus* 85. I was never much taken with those Obadias . . . give me your experymental Divines.

II. Relating to experiment.

3. Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 30 That was rather a kinde of Experymental demonstration. 1674 *C. GOONALL College Phys. Vind.* (1696) 69 Their experymental demonstrations of the circulation of the Chyle. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 73 Legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experymental sciences. 1881 *CARSWATER in 19th Cent.* 615 Experymental evidence has not yet . . . been obtained of the direct penetration of the solar rays to more than 100 fathoms.

**b. Experymental Philosophy**: (a) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation and test of all reasoned conclusions. (b) Physics, or 'natural philosophy' as studied or demonstrated by means of experiments (now rare). So also, **experymental chemistry, physics, science.** Hence **experymental philosopher, chemist, etc.**

1651 *G. THOMSON (title)*, A vindication of Lord Bacon, the Author of Experymental Philosophy. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceps. Sci.* 68 All experymental philosophers have been needlessly employed. 1706 *S. CLARKE On the Evidences* Pref. A. iij. Robert Boyle was . . . diligent and successful in improving experymental philosophy. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 175 Lectures . . . at Guy's Hospital. [on] Experymental Philosophy 1819 *Pantologia, Experymental Philosophy* is an investigation of the wisdom of God in the works and laws of nature. 1871-2 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 303 A physician and experymental chemist. 1887 *J. THOMAS Diet. Biog.* I. 421 Boyle . . . a celebrated chemist and experymental philosopher.

*transf.* 1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble* Let. Wks. VIII. 55 As speculatists he [the Duke of Bedford] is a glorious subject for their experymental philosophy.

4. Of persons: Skilled in experiment. *rare.*

1812 *PINKERTON Petral* II. 421 A more candid and equitable Judge cannot be invoked than the patient and experymental Saussure.

5. Of the nature of an experiment; tentative.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* i. l. i. 16 A first and experymental attempt. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. 35 A young man's work . . . may be more or less experymental.

6. Of or pertaining to experiments; used in or for making experiments.

1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 213 Signore Arduino . . . shewed me the experymental farm. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* Intro. 9. I have . . . received much useful experymental aid from Mr. E. Davy. 1869 *TYNDALL in Fortn. Rev.* i. Feb. 236 The experymental tube now before you. 1881 *N. LOCKYER in Nature* No. 617. 398 The spectrum of potassium . . . varies very much under different experymental conditions.

† **B. sb.** *Obs.* [*The adj. used absol.*]

**a.** A trial, an experiment. **b.** An experymental proof. **c.** A fact or datum of experience. **d. pl.** Things learned by experience; experymental or practical knowledge.

**a.** 1659 *C. NOBLE Moderate Answ. to Innord. Queris* 1 Experymentals that have been made . . . what kind of Government must best go down.

**b.** 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* ii. 130 Pre-demonstrate them, by calculation, before the Senses give an Experymental thereof.

**c.** 1628 *T. SPENCER Logic* 5 Art is made, when as one universal thing, is framed out of many experymentals. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1739) 176 Whose Counsels are . . . Notionary, and grounded . . . not upon experymentals of most publick concernment.

**d.** 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 361 As to experymentals . . . a mere novice.

**Experimentalism** (eksperimentáliz'm), [*f. prec. + -ISM*].

1. a. The principles of the experymental school in philosophy or science; adherence to empirical doctrines. **b.** Empiricism in practice.

1834 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) III. 159 A scheme of physics and physiology compounded of Cartesian Mechanics and empiricism (for it was the credulous childhood of experimentalism). 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 157 If this principle of general rules cannot be logically grafted on experimentalism. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bow* xvi. 183 A ready votary of that credulous experimentalism which has filled the world with victims to medical imposture.

2. Experimental research; the conducting of experiments. Cf. EXPERIMENTALIST I. rare.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 562 He has not the genius of experimentalism.

**Experimentalist** (eksperimentälíst). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who devotes himself to experimental research in some branch of science; one who is skilled in performing experiments.

1762 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Ess. Nat. Phil.* i. iii. 26 There is hardly a motion in nature, which this fluid, when applied by a diligent experimentalist, is not capable of producing. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* i. 366 Fraise is due to every experimentalist in agriculture. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. v. 175 The qualities that distinguish an observer of nature from a mere experimentalist. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 This person... was the last active experimentalist who believed that transmutation has actually been performed. 1881 LUNBCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Faraday, the prince of pure experimentalists.

2. One who is fond of trying experiments, or who advocates new schemes.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* i. iii. § 2 Being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist. 1857 TOULIN SMITH *The Parish* 363 Making 'districts'... seems... the favourite scheme of the experimentalists.

3. *nonce-use.* One who has an experimental sense of religion.

1866 A. KNOX *Sermon* I. 34 The... disagreement between the merely moral Christian and the experimentalist.

**Experimentalize** (eksperimentälíz). [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or try experiments. Const. *on, upon*; also, in indirect passive.

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 38 You may experimentalize, if you like. 1831 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Lett. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 Though a poet should have a strongly passionate nature, he should... be able to... experimentalize with it. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 A few old masters that have been experimentalized on. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poet.* i. 2 We cannot experimentalize upon the process of ethical development.

Hence **Experimentalizer**, **Experimentalizing** *vb.* *sb.*

1857 TOULIN SMITH *The Parish* 1 A great saving of time and trouble to the experimentalizer. 1882 F. G. KEAR in *Macmillan Mag.* XLVI. 448 The device... left the experimentalizer with a virtual mute on his hands. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 They continue their guessings and experimentalizings, and wisely continue them.

**Experimentally** (eksperimentáli), *adv.* [*f.* EXPERIMENTAL *a.* + -LY.]

1. By experience; as the result of experience.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 166 Trusting none, but which they find certainly, and experimentally true. 1644 Bp. HALL *Sermon*, Rem. Wks. (1660) 10 Those solid divines that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 25 I speak experimentally: for I... took several... such poisonous Medicines. 1716 SOUTHWICK *Sermon* (1744) VII. vii. 135 A king... experimentally acquainted with the ways... of flatterers. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 367, I do not understand these matters experimentally. 1836 W. BURN (title), The Divinity of Christ experimentally Considered.

2. By means of experiment.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 122 Thus was it... experimentally refuted by one Sestius a Physician. 1684-5 Boyle *Min. Waters* Advit. The way of experimentally exploring portions of a Mineral Water. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Several churches and chapels... where the sleep-compelling power will be experimentally demonstrated to exist. 1793 BEODORES *Math. Evid.* Ded. 7 For who ever heard of... Geometry... being proved experimentally? 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. x. 120 The curvature of the runners was determined experimentally.

3. By way of experiment.

1862 *Rep. Dir. E. Ind. Railw. Co.* 15, I proposed a road entirely of wrought iron, experimentally, of a mile in length.

**Experimentalian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* EXPERIMENT *sb.* + -ARIAN.]

*A. adj.* Relying on experiment; = EXPERIMENTAL. *B. sb.* One who relies on experiment, an experimental philosopher.

1661 Boyle *Examen* v. (1682) 46 Mr. Hobbs is pleased to call us Experimentalian Philosophers. 1690 — *Chr. Virtuoso* i. Wks. 1772 V. 536 Another thing that qualifies an experimentalian for the reception of a revealed religion... is that [etc.]. 1816 D. STEWART in *Enquiry Brit. Supp.* I. 62 Hobbes... treating the experimentalian philosophers as objects only of contempt.

**Experimentate**, *pl. a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*ad.* Fr. *expérimenté*, *pa. pple.* of *expérimenter* *f.* EXPERIMENT *EXPERIMENT*. See -ATE-2.] Arising in the course of experience; experimental.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 And having had an experimental opportunity to know.

**Experimentate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* Fr. *expérimenter* to EXPERIMENT; see -ATE-2.] *trans.* To make experiment of, to try as an experiment.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cantabrig.* iii. 325 This advertisement was experimentated by the Heads of the Faculties.

**Experimentation** (eksperimentatshon). [*f.* EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATION. Cf. Fr. *expérimentation*.] The action or process of experimenting or making experiments; a series of experiments.

1675 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 67 If the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun. 1734 *Norfolk Lives* III. 230 He was... resolved not to be a subject of the artist's experimentations. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 78 Many things in science were deduced which only modern experimentation could establish. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 This method of experimentation can throw but little light upon, etc.

**Experimentative** (eksperimentätiv), *a.* [*f.* EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] Inclined to make or venturing upon an experiment; of the nature of an experiment.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Pref. (1848) I. 19 Without a certain portion of gratuitous and... experimentative faith in the writer. 1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 412 Any experimentative truce.

**Experimentator**, *Obs.* rare. [*f.* EXPERIMENTATE *v.* + -OR.] *a.* An experimenter. *b.* One who relies on experiment; an empiric.

*a.* 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 72 As that mechanic experimenter hath it in his Sylva Sylvarum. 1691 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp. Wks.* 1772 IV. 507 The experiments themselves, and also the design of the experimentators requiring [etc.]. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 209 The Lead... would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hands of the Experimentator.

*b.* 1684 tr. *Bouff's Merc. Compil.* Pref. 2 He... may be called... an Experimentator, if he practise Physick upon Experiments, not true Experience.

**Experimented** (eksperimentéd), *pl. a.* Also 6 experiment. [*f.* EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of persons: Experienced; practised or versed in (an art). Now rare. Cf. Fr. *expérimenté*.

1777 CAXTON *Jason* 120 b, Ye are right wise and well experimented in plenty of hie sciences. 1520 PACR in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Spanyardis, in that facultie wonderfullie experimēt d or learmid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ProL. 14 He esteemes vs to be lill experimēt in the veyris. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 110 Learnt men, well experimēt in physick. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 16 Divers experimēt Architects. 1833 *Gal. Words* 144 No mere writer, but a man thoroughly experimēt in the world.

2. Of a remedy: Proved or tried by experiment or experience; approved. Of a fact, etc.: Known by experience or experiment; ascertained, authenticated. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ProL (1624) 2 Divers... more experimēt and more familiar medicines. 1834 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. viii. 312 So manie experimēt examples. 1668 TOPSELL *Serpents* 622 A late physitian, prescribeth an experimēt... byl against any poyson taken into the body. 1677 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man.* i. i. 8 For want of a clear, and sensible, and experimēt observation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 103 A Noble Experimēt... Remedy. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1811) II. 376 The experimēt resistance... is nearly 3 part more than that which is assigned by the theory.

3. Met with in the course of experience; = EXPERIENCED 2. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1507/5 Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of Experimented Mischiefs. 1715 D'ANON *Wks.* 105 The experimēt Vexations of my first Marriage made me afraid to venture. 1812 HENRY CAMP, *agt. Quebec* 109 This is said from experimēt woe and extreme calamity.

**Experimentee**, rare-1. [*f.* EXPERIMENT *v.* + -EE-1.] One on whom an experiment is made.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 247 A second trial is made to test the length of time during which the experimentee can maintain his previous grip.

**Experimenter** (eksperimentēr). Also 7, 9 (error). -or. [*f.* EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ER-1.] One who experiments; one who makes or tries experiments.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 28 You see, how the Mechanician and Experimenter... thought. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 17 That noble experimenter—Monsieur Pascal. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 The Experimentors of this Age. 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 293 A work of this kind would require assiduity in the experimenter. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 87 The experimenter should have the weights of his globe in air and in water. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 Dilatation of solids has been made a subject of repeated and careful measurement by several experimenters.

**Experimentalist** (eksperimentälíst). [*f.* EXPERIMENT + -IST.] A systematic experimenter.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 Our registers have outdone... all the Experimentalists, nay, the great Verulam himself.

**Experimentize** (eksperimentälíz), *v.* rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments.

1847 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1857) I. 350, I thought I would experimentise on Falconer and Bunbury. 1860 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 313 Sir Thomas Browne... experimentised unsuccessfully in spontaneous generation.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of an experiment. Hence **Experimentized**, -izing *pl. adjs.*

1779 T. TWINKING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1682) 74 He is a searching, experimentizing, active-minded man. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 723 Shameful experiments... which threatened destruction to the experimentized.

**Experimentally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* EXPERIMENT + -LY-2.] By experience; as a matter of experience; only in phrase to know experimentally.

1546 RALE *Eng. Votaries* i. 1550 21 Se what our auncient English writers had sayth in thys matter, which more ex-

perimentally knewe it. 1628 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xiv. 105 Which I know experientally. 1805 SOUTHEY *Life* (1856) i. 318 If you did but know as experientally as I do.

**Experimenter**: see EXPERIMENT.

**Experection**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f.* L. *ex-pergiſci* (pp. stem *ex-perſect-*) to wake up.] The action of waking up.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1314 The Phrygians... celebrate in the one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping: in the other of experection or waking.

**Expert** (ekspōt), *a.* Also 4-6 *experte*. [*a.* OF. *expert*, *espt*, *ad.* L. *expert-us*, *pa. pple.* (act. and pass.) of *experiri* to try: see EXPERIENCE *sb.* Cf. APERT, ASPERT.]

1. In active sense.

1. Experienced (*intr.*), having experience (*of*). *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* u. 1318 Tho that bene expert in love. 1386 — *Can. Yeom. ProL* & T. 698 That ye mow taken heede, And ben expert of this... This discipline, and this crafty science. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 133 *P*ride tyme [she] was experte of deth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 The testimonies of men experte whiche have written theyme to have seen that place. 1556 Lb. MORLEY tr. *Boccaccio's Dec. Preclaris Mulieribus* i. [Eve] beyng after the company of the paynes of beryng of children. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 52 Frequent the company of the expert, that by noting their observations... you may [etc.]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 27 A Protestant Militia of 25,000, the most whereof are expert in War.

2. As *pa. pple.* act. with verbal regimen: Having tested, having had experience of. *Obs.* (a mere Latinism).

1822 WYCLIF *Ecc.* viii. 5 Who kepeth the hest, shal not ben expert any thyng of euil. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 33 (MS. A) Galion and Auicen and I bat am expert here syngye, we seie bat [etc.]. 1523 DOUGLAS *Euclyd* i. iv. 77 The craigis quair monstrous Ciclopes dwell 3e ar expert.

2. Trained by experience or practice, skilled, skillful. Const. *at, in, + until, + of, to with inf.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 67 Calcas... in science so experte. 1386 — *Prose* 577 Maystres... That were of lawe expert and curious. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Men were often expert to socour. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 36 He expart was in-tyl swilk thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ProL. 12 Clerikis... ar mair expert in laytne tong nor i am. 1570 DEE *Math.* Pref. 12 Many places, in the Ciuile law, require an expert Arithmetician. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 188 Neither are they [Turks] expert Mariners. 1691 DANFIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 126 Thick woods, where the Spaniards might easily lay in ambush... at which they are very expert. 1777 WATSON *Philist* II (1793) III. xix. 23 Expert both in the arts of peace and war. 1870 BRYANT *Mad* I. ii. 67 Idomeue expert to wield the spear. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The Florentine was not expert in ecclesiastical matters.

*b.* Hence of personal qualities or acquisitions.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Aposb.* 269 a, In the experte knowledge of warre keepyng. 1635 SUTE *Archit.* Bijb, To have experte knowledge in drawing. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Warres* 176 The War... grew very hot, not so much by the greatness of the Forces as the expert Valour of the Captains.

3. In passive sense: Tried, proved by experience. In early use often (after Lat.) as mere *pple.* *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Welche thyng was experte... of ii. men. c. 1430 LVGO. *Bochas* iii. xiii. 112 a, This same thyng was wel expert and preued. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6030 For his [St. Cuthbert's] help in other case... his true monk had expert. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 463 That as well was experte in France as in the ile of Engleterre. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 He that hath the perfyte knowledge of others joye... hath the expert doctrine of all parylles. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xiv. (1636) 39 A perfect water, and expert against melancholy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 49 His Pylot [is] Of verie expert, and approu'd Allowance. 1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 156 It is an expert medicine.

**Expert** (ekspōt), *sb.* [*a. mod. F.* *expert* (the *adj.* used subst.); see EXPERT *a.* 1.]

1. One who is expert or has gained skill from experience. Const. *at, in, with.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 Every man arranged his knapsack and blanket-bag... with the practiced discretion of an expert. 1866 — *Arch. Expl.* i. xi. 24 Hans Christian... an expert with the kayak and javelin. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 523 Such manors as possessed wood generally containing an expert at hurdle-making. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 100 He was frank and explicit with experts, in the writer's art.

2. One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be regarded as an authority; a specialist. Also *attrib.*, as in *expert evidence, witness*, etc.

1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV.* c. 59 § 4 The nomination of experts to ascertain and fix the price. 1828 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 645/5 Experts in insanity. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 17 Misled by the selfish misrepresentations of reputed experts. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 184 Purchase at the price adjudged by experts. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 An expert court of first instance... might be of use. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 684/2 A mining engineer and expert of well-known reputation.

*b.* In recent use *esp.* One skilled in the study of handwritings.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 656/5 Professional experts swear to their belief in the peeress's authorship. 1868 F. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xix. 285 The obliterated names can scarcely... be read by the most painstaking expert. 1883 *Standard* 21 Oct. 2/5 To him [Netherfield] the term 'Expert' was first applied. 1886 BRYANT *Childr. Gileon* ii. xiii. My writing was well known; experts swore that the forgery was by me.



† **Expert**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. expert-em*, lit. 'having no part (in)', *f. ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *part-*, *pars* PART.] Destitute or devoid of, free from.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337. Thoughte.. Bede.. seye that londe not to be experte of vynes. 1668 CHAPMAN *Byrons Conspiracy* Plays 1872 II. 197 Into purest ayre Expert of humor. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns*, To *Venus* 358 He.. should immortality breathe, Expert of age and weal as well as death. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 190/a A principle is expert of generation and corruption.

† **Expert**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. expert-* ppl. stem of *experiri* to try: see *EXPERIENCE sb.*, *EXPERT a.*] *trans.* To experience; to know by experience. Hence *Experted ppl. a.*, experienced.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183. The women experte the knowledge of diverse men. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 60 They have no sufficient bookis.. and be not experted. 1553 S. CATOR *Ordinances* in Hakluyt Voy. (1599) 262 For declaration of the truth which you shall have experted. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 183 Knewe wee.. what it [death] us brings untill, Dye would we daylie, once it to expert. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. i. 306/1 This Thomas was a man.. experted.. in ecclesiastical matters.

**Expertism**, *n. nonce-wd.* [f. *EXPERT sb.* + *-ISM*.] The quality of being an expert.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 150 Mr. Arch.. could claim.. the right of expertism.

**Expertize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act as an expert.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 So complex and difficult are the questions involved in expertizing.

**Expertly** (ekspɜːtli), *adv.* [f. *EXPERT a.* + *-LY*.] In an expert manner. † *a.* As one who has had experience; by actual experiment. † *b.* As one who has been proved or tried. *c.* Skillfully.

*a.* c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 120 Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se How oon tree is in til an other ronne.

*b.* 1548 VICARY *Anal.* (1888) xi Not for them that be expertly seene in the Anatomie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 114 Their.. counselling.. that an astrologer be a man both expertly ethical and physical?

*c.* 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 457 Children may answer expertly to the questions, What is attention? What is memory?

**Expertness** (ekspɜːtnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being expert.

† *a.* Experience, thorough knowledge. *Const. of*. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 302 Their enemies expertness of the Countie troubling their marches.

*b.* Skill derived from practice; readiness, dexterity. *Const. in.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 202 You shall demand.. what his valour, honestie, and expertnesse in warres. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 17 Great knowledge and expertness in the laws of God. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 286 From it's expertness in cracking them [it] has obtained it's name [nuthatch]. *a.* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 84 Portland, with.. great expertness in business, was no scholar. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 656 He might pass for a prodigy of literary expertness.

**Expertship** (ekspɜːtʃɪp), [f. *EXPERT sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The condition or dignity of an expert.

1880 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 Persons who would be.. affronted if their expertship in cricketing matters were denied.

† **Expetible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. expetibilis*, *f. expetere* to desire, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *petere* to seek.] To be wished for or desired; desirable. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 30 a. Somethinge.. excellent, and for itself only expetible. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. iv. 4. Particular pleasure is expetible in it selfe. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xiv. 410 An establishment.. somewhat less perfect with [uniformity], is more expetible than an appointment in some Circumstances more perfect, without [uniformity]. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Expetibleness**, the quality of being desirable. 1775 in ASH.

**Expiable** (ekspɪəbəl), *a.* [a. *F. expiable*, ad. *L. expiabilis*, *f. expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] Capable of being expiated; admitting of expiation.

1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 3 Expiable, *expiabilis*. 1575 FULKE *Conf. Surg.* (1577) 225 The popish purgatory, where none but venial and light sinners are expiable. 1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* iii. vii. Gothes.. have thought this wrong [adultery] not expiable, but by blood. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* iii. i. Any connexion between a Christian knight and a Jewess was deemed a sin, scarce expiable.

† **Expiaement**, *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. \*expia-* ment-um *f. expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] An expiation. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Expiate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. expiat-us*, *pa. ppl. of expiare*: see next.] Of an appointed time: Fully come. Cf. *EXPIATE v.* 7. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iii. 23 Make haste, the houre of death is expiate [later folios, now expir'd].

**Expiate** (ekspɪət), *v.* Also 7 *expiat*. [f. *L. expiat-* ppl. stem of *expiare* to make satisfaction, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *piare* to seek to appease (by sacrifice), *f. pius* devout.]

† *1. trans.* To avert (evil) by religious ceremonies; to avert the evil portended by (a prodigy or prophecy). *Obs. exc. Antiq.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 11 Mischiefe shall fall vpon thee, thou shalt not be able to put it off [margin, expiate]. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 381 You bring him a perpetual Peace and Joy By expiating the Prophecy that torments him. 1865 DYER *Hist. City Rome* ii. (1883) 114

Frequent showers of stones.. could.. be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother.

† *2.* To cleanse, purify (a person, a city) from guilt or pollution by religious ceremonies. *Occas. Const. of Obs.*

1003 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 292 Iphigenia.. should by her death.. expiate, towards God, the Grecians armie of the offences which they had committed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xiii. (1636) 41 That the city.. might.. seeme to have been.. hallowed and expiated. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 262 The Eleazans condemned the Oxe for the murder, and.. were admonished by the Delphick Oracle to expiate the oxe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 57/2 He Lustrated and Expiated the City.

† *3.* To do away or extinguish the guilt of (one's sin); to offer or serve as a propitiation for. † *To expiate oneself (rare)*: to do penance.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* n. 89 No repentance can expiate that [sin]. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 Once dead, his sin Man cannot expiate with teares. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Trueth*. II. 379 J. M.. has ever since expiated himself in a retired silence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. v. Wks. 1874 I. 213 Repentance alone being sufficient to expiate guilt, appears to be contrary to the general sense of mankind. 1847 GROVE *Greece* n. xxviii. (1849) IV. 279 The Agylleas were still expiating the sin by a periodical solemnity. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 154 By punishing them, he flattered himself that he was expiating his own sins.

† *4.* To pay the penalty of.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Warres* 691 These Pirates.. expiated their inhumane Villanies with their heads. 1823 LAMIE *Elia Ser.* i. xxiii. (1865) 179 The child and parent.. expiating their fallen condition upon.. [a] shopboard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 655 Some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence. 1875 STUNNIS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 43 He has to expiate the act with his life.

† *5.* To make amends or reparation for.

*a.* 1626 BACON *Speech in Rem.* (1679) 132 Such.. Felons, who.. shall implore His Majesty's.. Permission to expiate their Offences by their Assiduus Labours. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 209 [They] expiated their crime by restoring the plunder. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (1890) II. 135 They are expiating the wrongs of India by benefits.

† *6. intr.* To make expiation for. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. l. xiv. 20 To expiate for the injuries of the Embassadors. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 590 My Mediation, which was.. to expiate for you as a Priest. 1710 PRIOR *Aux Orig.* Tithes iv. 165 He gave.. Tithes.. to expiate for the Death of Ethelbert. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 131, I trust this will expiate for all my offences towards her. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Persian War* II. 602 His success in sieges did not expiate.. for the loss in men.

† *7.* To extinguish (a person's rage) by suffering it to the full; to end (one's sorrows, a suffering life) by death. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido v. ii*, Cursed Iarbas, die to expiate The grief that tires upon thine inward soul! 1594 [see *EXPIATE ppl. a.*] c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. Then look I death my daies should expiate. 1610 TOLTE *Honour's Acad.* 39 Nothing could appease and expiat his cankred rage. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 Somewhat to expiate their savage fury.

Hence **Expiaated**, **Expiaating ppl. adjs.**, **Expiaatist** = **EXPIATOR**.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 38 A light from above had infused itself into my expiated.. bosom. 1793 PENNANT *Louison* (1813) 270 Lying within their [fianciers] expiating walls. *a.* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie) *Expiaatist*.

**Expiation** (ekspɪəˈʃən), [ad. *L. expiation-em*, *n.* of action *f. expiare* to EXPIATE.]

1. The action of expiating or making atonement for (crime, etc.). *In expiation (of)*: for the purpose of expiating. *To make expiation*: to atone. Also, the condition or state of being expiated.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 The recompensacion and expyacion of the grete and longe schrewdenes and cursydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 146 The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. 1611 SPENDE *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 141/2 The Abbey.. at Dublin, builded.. in expiation of the murder of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 101 He made Expiation for our Sins on the Cross. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 297 Modes of expiation.. devised by anxious, restless guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xx. I will find masses for his soul, in expiation of my guilt. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 156 A more complete expiation.. might be necessary before the avenging spirit.. could be pacified.

*b.* *Fast (or feast) of Expiation*: a ceremony observed by the Jews on the 10th day of Tisri, at which the High Priest made expiation for his own sins and the sins of the people. *Day of Expiation*: the day set apart for this observance; = 'Day of Atonement'. Also *Expiation-day*.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The Feast of Expiation. *a.* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 337 God no Command for Fasts would lay, But on their [Jews'] Expiation-Day. *a.* 1713 SHARP *Rev. Mat.* xii. Wks. 1754 III. xi. 201 The solemn day of expiation, which came once a year. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 [Jewish Calendar], Oct. 9 Fast of Expiation 5647 Tisri 10.

*c.* The action of ceremonially purifying from guilt or pollution.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 The ceremonies of the expiation or purging of the tabernacle. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Gentiles had Rites for the expiation of Infants.

*d.* The action of averting portended evil by religious means.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. i. 6 By expiation of prodigies and various sacrifices offered to the gods.

† *e.* Propitiation (of a deity). *Obs. rare*—1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 383 That conformity of Customs that the Gauls had with them [the Phœnicians] in sacrificing men for expiation of God.

2. The means by which atonement (for a crime or offence) is made; something done, or a rite observed, for the purpose of expiating.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 832 Offeryngeys & expiacyons. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 339 Some have conceived it [Forbidden fruit] a Vine, in the mystery of whose fruit lay the expiation of the Transgression. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 30 To demand a certain number of human victims as an expiation for their guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. The only expiation would be that thou shouldst come a mile into the Low Country. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 348 The payment of money was ever welcomed as the ready expiation of crime.

*b.* A rite intended to avert portended evil.

*a.* 1627 SIR J. HAWWARD *K. Edu.* VI (1630) 167 Vpon birth of such monsters, the Grecians.. did vse diuerse sorts of expiations.

Hence **Expia'tional a.**, pertaining to expiation. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* 91 The most intensely expiational form of christianity.

**Expia'tive** (ekspɪəˈtɪv), *a. rare*. [f. *expia't-* ppl. stem of *expiare* to EXPIATE + *-IVE*.] Tending or adapted to expiate.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel of Lit.* with *Mass-bk.* 92 An expiative Purgatorie wherein by the prayers of the living the sinnes of the dead are put away.

**Expia'tor** (ekspɪəˈtɔːr), [a. *L. expia'tor*, *f. expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.] One who expiates or makes satisfaction (for sin).

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iii. 17 To.. foreshadow the death of the great Expiator. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. iii. They.. made me your Expiator.

† **Expia'toribus, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. *L. expia'toribus* (see next) + *-OUS*.] = next.**

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 48 The first grace, which in the Schools is understood only to be expia'torius.

**Expia'tory** (ekspɪəˈtɔːrɪ), *a.* [ad. *L. expia'toribus*, *f. expia'tor*: see *EXPIATOR* and *-ORY*.] Having the attribute of expiating or making satisfaction for an offence; serving to expiate. *Const. of*.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. 1. 68 Expiatory.. is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 He hath patiently endured a while the first expia'tory purifications and troubles. *a.* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* i. 20 The sacrifice expia'tory for our offences was to be a lamb without blemish. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 355 The first great misfortune will call them from their dungeons as expia'tory victims. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disquisition* ii. 183 Human sacrifices.. being the most valuable.. were considered as the most expia'tory. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xi. 105 That bloody and shameful death was.. expia'tory of sin.

Hence **Expia'toriness**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expia'toriness*, expiating quality.

† **Expia'tre**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. expia'tre* ppl. stem of *expiare*, *f. ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *piare* to plunder.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

1627 BR. HALL *Serm. Chapel Earl Exeter* Wks. 526 What peace was vnder the Herodian temple? Pilate would expia'tre the treasures of it for aqua ducte.

**Expia'tion** (ekspɪəˈʃən), *n.* of action *f. expiare*: see prec.]

1. The action of pillaging; spoliation, plunder.

1563 GRAYNOV *Let. Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (1843) 257 Take order.. not to leave the poor tenants subject to the expia'tion of these country gentlemen. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* ii. cxiv. Whence.. proceeds this rav'nous expia'tion of the state. *a.* 1561 FULLER *Worthies Sussex* iii. 104 He was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expia'tion of that Bishoprick. 1675 tr. *Machinelli's Prince* xxvi. (Ritdg. 1883) 159 Taxes and expia'tions in the kingdom of Naples. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xxi. III. 536 This final expia'tion.. avenged upon the son the sacrifice of the father.

*b. concr.* A collection made by plundering.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 53 A complete Collection or Expia'tion of all the tart Reparties.. out of all the Play-Books that ever were printed in England.

† *2. Civil Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Expia'tion*, in the civil law, the act of withdrawing, or diverting, something belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himself heir thereof. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **Expia'tor**, *Obs. rare*. [a. *L. expia'tor*, *f. expiare*: see *EXPIATE*.]

1. A pillager, plunderer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard.* *Cyrus* 15 For which the most barbarous Expia'tors found the most civil Rhetorick.

2. *Civil Law.* One who commits an act of expia'tion (see *EXPIATION* 2).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An expia'tor was looked upon as a greater criminal than a common thief.

**Expia'ble** (ekspɪəˈbəl), *a.*—*o.* [f. *EXPIRE v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may expire or come to an end. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Expia'rant** (ekspɪəˈrənt), *rare*. In *9 error*.

*expient*. [ad. *L. ex(s)pirant-em*, *pr. ppl. of ex(s)pire*: see *EXPIRE*.] *a.* (See quot. 1846.)

*b. nonce-wd.* A name for a supposed vessel in

plants, which assists in evaporation or perspiration.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 156 The Mechanical adjustment of parts, as seen, in the vessels, the absorbents, the expirants, the flower, the seed. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expirant*, one who expires [scilicet] J. Taylor; but see prec. quot.]. So 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

† **Expirate**, *v. obs. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *expirare*: see EXPIRE *v.*] *trans.* = EXPIRE *v.* 1. 1845 CROOKER *Body of Man* 421 It is better expired or breathed out than water. 1820 VERNER *Via Recta* (1850) 7 Air breathed in is not again expired or breathed out.

**Expiration** (ekspīr'atshn). Also 7 *expir.* [ad. L. *expiratio*-em, n. of action f. *expirare* to EXPIRE.] The action of expiring.

1. The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission (of air, wind, etc.); an instance of this. Const. of. 1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This tends to the very expiration of the animal and vitall spirits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1874 T. HAROV *Madding Crowd* II. vi. 80 There came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 340 Prayer is... The expiration of the thing inspired.

† *b.* = RESPIRATION. *Obs.* 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. xiv. (1684) 180 The extreme thinness of it [air]... may make it unfit for Expiration.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing out air from the lungs; also applied to a supposed analogous action in plants.

1603 HOLLANO *Plutarch's Mor.* 689 (R.) [It the breast] transmitteth back againe the superfluitie thereof into the lungs, whereby it [the wind] is sent forth by way of expiration. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gumak*. iv. 289 In her last expiration expressing the invincible spirit of her son Alexander. 1793 BROOKS *Lett. to Darwin* 44 Having by a strong expiration expelled from his lungs as much atmospheric air as possible. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Lect.* 202 He is recorded as the discoverer of the expiration of plants. 1861 RAMADGER *Curab. Consumption* 36 The impeded expiration... caused... the lower lobes of the lungs to be exceedingly enlarged.

† 3. The action of exhaling or evaporating; exhalation. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 866 The true Cause of Cold, is an Expiration from the Globe of the Earth. 1643 J. STEEL tr. *Fabritius Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 They doe hinder the expiration of the venome. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let. IV.* 1, By the expiration of such Atomes, the doggs finds the sent as he hunts. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in CRAIG.

† *b. coner.* That which is expired or exhaled; an exhalation. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 13 The spirit is a certaine vapour... or expiration proceeding out of the humours. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 154 The Magnetical Expirations of the Loadstone may... be seen in the form of a mist. 1867 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 The moist steams and expirations of the Heart. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† 4. The action of breathing one's last; death, decess. *Obs.*

1566 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Yf [he] had taken his body to lyfe agayn, surely after his expiracion. 1607 TOWELL *Four. Beates* (1673) 150 She lyeth down as though she were dead... shutting her eyes, and shewing all other tokens of expiration. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 The Lord Treasurer had notice of the Clark's expiration. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Poet.* Wks. IV. 87 The attendants did not discern the exact time of his expiration. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 383 He died, by a quiet expiration, at his castle of Dunader. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† *b. transf.* and *fig.* Of a flame, a sentiment, etc.: The fact or process of dying out; the state of being extinct. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Cl. Exemp.* iii. § 1 A very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* Mech. xiii. 85 To satisfie our selves of its expiration, we had darken'd the Room, and in vain endeavor'd to discover any spark of Fire.

5. The fact of coming to an end; termination, end, close: a. of a period of time, or of something made to last a certain time, as a law, truce, etc.

1562 Act 5 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 Sithence the Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 111 Thou... art come Before the expiration of thy time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. (1813) 538/1 A fortnight after the expiration of the treaty at Uxbridge. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1729) 197 About the Expiration of this Month carry into the Shade... Auriculæ's... 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. 104 The Greatness and Majesty of the expired Common-Wealth. 1872 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collig.* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day. 1874 J. BIRNAN *Harv. Home* ii. 5 Soon or late, We clasp our Earth in Lives expired date. 1873 LAND *Elia* Ser. I. xlii. (1865) 171 The expired... kitchen fires. 1875 LULL *Princ. Geol.* II. m. xlv. 515 In recently expired animals.

† *b.* of a race, the world. *Obs.*

1677 *Pior Oxford.* 181 After the expiration of which ancient Race, there came... another Colony [of bees]. 1834 T. BURNETT *Th. Earth* II. 32 What hath appear'd... relating to the chronology of the world: giving... certain marks of its expiration.

**Expirator** (ekspīr'atōr). [agent-n. f. L. *expirare* to EXPIRE.] An instrument for forcing out air.

1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* s.v. *Aspirator*. The following form of spirator... may be employed either as aspirator in drawing, or as expirator in forcing air through an apparatus.

**Expiratory** (ekspīr'atōrī), *a.* [f. Lat. type \**expiratorius*, f. *expirare*: see EXPIRE *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the process of expiration. 1847 in CRAIG. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 294 The

expiratory (murmur) is... distinctly audible under the clavicles. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. (1872) 90 Whenever a violent expiratory effort is made, the walls of the abdomen are obviously flattened. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. ii. § 1. 263 They are in fact the chief expiratory muscles.

*b. Gram.* (Often spelt *expiratory*.) In *Expiratory accent*, a kind of accent consisting in variation of stress, as distinguished from that which consists in variation of pitch.

**Expire** (ekspīr'ē), *v.* Also 5 *expyre*, -*spyre*, -*5-7 expyre*, (6 *expiere*, -*perie*, 7 *expayer*). [ad. Fr. *expirer*, ad. L. *expirare* to breathe out, f. *ex-* out + *spirare* to breathe.]

1. To breathe out.

*l. trans.* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs; also with *forth*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 45 The scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrailes did expire. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cxxviii, Wee yawne... the same Ayre which we expired erst. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 236 The Fluid, which is... expired forth along with the Air, goes off in insensible Parcels. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 223 Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 234 In the daytime we expire more carbonic acid than during the night. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. (1872) 82 The breath... afterwards is driven out or expired.

*b. absol.* To breathe out air from the lungs.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xi, Loose when he sucks in aire, content when he expires. 1653 [see EXPIRING *ph.* 5b.]. 1821 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 4 [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed.

† 2. To give off (a perfume, vapour, etc.); to exhale, emit. Of a volcano: To emit, eject (flames, rarely solid substances). Also: To give out under pressure. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 4 Where Altars... Doe od'rous Fumes expire. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 29 It [the Earth] purges it self by expiring those Arsenical fumes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 205 And force the Veins of clashing Flints expire The lurking Seeds of their Celestial Fire. 1727 C. PITT *Paraphr. Ps.* cxlvii, The lab'ring hills expire Thick clouds of smoke and deluges of fire. 1811 v. 636 What Rocks did Aëna's bellowing Mount expire from his torn entrails. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. Poems I. 205 Ev'ry shrub expires perfume. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 484 Lighted bombs that fusing trails expire.

*absol.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 294 Heat drieth Bodies that do easily expire; as Parchment, Leaves [etc.].

† 3. *intr.* To pass out in, or like, breath; to be breathed forth or exhaled; hence of the winds, flame, a projectile: To rush forth. Cf. L. *expirant ignes*, *Lucr.* vi. 640. *Obs.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. 312 Furious winds... Pent in blind caverns, struggling to expire. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 563 Tell my Princess... my breath expired in repeating the fair name of her [etc.]. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxviii, The instocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 32 When the Rocket expires, they take Fire and spread into a Flame, hovering in the Air like Stars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire. 1811 v. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 234 Thro' the bor'd rock above, the smoke expires.

II. To breathe one's last breath, die.

† 4. *trans.* To breathe out (the soul, etc.) in the article of death; also: To expire one's last. *Obs.*

[Only a special use of sense 1; but the starting-point of a distinct series of senses.]

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3287 On gude fridday when crist his sawle on crosse expired. c. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 84 b, Syn recomanded him to the Goddes and that don expired his lyf. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* 58 b, Medas... With paynfull honger his lyfe breth dyd expire. a. 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 122 A youth... ready to expire his soule by sickness. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 128 As soon as their Apostle had expired his last breath. c. 1671 LO. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 56 My daughter... in appearance was ready to expire her last. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 1000 Patroclus thus... So many lives effused, expires his own.

5. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To breathe one's last; to die.

a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Assumpt.* (Shaks. Soc.) 387 The thrydde day liens ye schul ben expirand. 1485 CANTON *St. Heneff.* 3 The yong man forth with fyl down to thearte and expyred. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 344 God onely knows... what comes of a mans spirit, when he expireth. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* 33 When he found himself just upon the Point of expiring, he made this short Prayer. 1741 tr. *D. Argens Chinese Lett.* 209 They... stand round making respectful Bows to them [Goats and Sheep] till they are expired. 1839 KIRKPATRICK *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The King pressed his hand and expired. 1843 MRS. CARLILE *Let. I.* 275 Leaving my two gentlemen ready to expire of laughter.

*b. transf.* in various nonce-uses. Also of a fire: To die out.

c. 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* xxvii. 11 (1611) D3, This verse, that never shall expire. 1595 SHAKS, *John v.* iv. 36 Even this ill night your breathing shall expire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* 209 Palmeto... is a soft pith in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree, which cut out the tree expires. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 139 The Jews religion... was to expire into the Christian. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxii, London. By a high fate how greatly didst expire. 1769 O. GOLDSMITH *Hist. Rom.* II. 49 Brutus was... reading by a lamp that was just expiring. 1847 LONGER, *Er.* i. 113 The sparks expired in the ashes.

6. To come to an end: a. Of a period of time: To reach its close; to terminate, end; rarely, to clasp, pass. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

1455 RICHARD DE. OF YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 40 I. 126 And that yere expired to geve my said servaunt... your licence to retourn. 1454 FARFAX *Chron.* vi. cci. 210 From

the first yere of Pepyn... to the first yere of Hughe Capet expyred or pass'd cc. xxxix. yeres. c. 1500 *Melusine* 317 After your lyf naturall expired, no man shal... hold your land. c. 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 25 Jesus... said y<sup>e</sup> time is now expired... repent and beleve y<sup>e</sup> gospel. 1608 SHAKS, *Per.* iii. iv. 14 Until your date expires. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Plut's Trav.* xxix. 115 The three dayes abstinence being expired, lots were cast. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) II. 278 Lord Sunderlin... has it for three years, one of which is expired. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 560 Till all the lives, during which it was directed to accumulate, should expire. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Till the next session of Parliament should have nearly expired.

† Spenser's use in the following quot. seems to be a forced extension of this sense.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 9 She... Trebling the dew time in which the wombes of women doe expire Brought forth this monstrous masse.

*b.* Of a condition (in a bond or the like), a law, patent, truce, etc. appointed for a limited time: To become void through lapse of time; to reach its term; to determine.

c. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 95 b, The triewys fayll'd at time sette and expired. 1596 SHAKS, *Merch. V.* i. iii. 160 A month before this bond expires. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 171 There was a truce for six yeres, which expired in that of 1635. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 43 St. Paul's vow was expired before he set forward upon his voyage. 1804 EARL LAUGHERO, *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 162 When the patent expires. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lav Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 668 A notice expiring that day of the year. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 540 To ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire.

*c.* Of an action, state, legal title, etc.: To cease, come to an end, die out, become extinct.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4479 *De paynims* pride it sall expire. c. 1600 SHAKS, *Sonn.* xxvii, To worke my mind, when boddies work's expired. 1610 HOLLANO *Camden's Brit.* I. 353 When this dignity was expired in this family. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War, which had lasted almost ninety years... expired in the Spring time, 1648. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 388 Dover Peere was not able to get in its report; so that matter is expired. 1712-4 POPE *Kate Lark* iii. 15 Amazed, confused, he found his power expired. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 23 This trade... was now itself expiring in the hands of the company. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 266 An estate tail... expires whenever there is a failure of issue inheritable to it. 1811 III. 373 The title of the daughters expired on the birth of the son. 1833 BR. THURWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 522 The death of Ajax, with which, according to modern notions, the interest expires. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 77 note, The extensive authority... was meant to expire.

† *d.* Of food: To be consumed, exhausted, or spent. *Obs. rare*—1.

a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* cix. 375 Or xv. dayes were passyd, all theyr vytayles were expyred.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to expire or cease; to bring to an end, conclude; to put an end to. *Obs.*

1579 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date. 1594 SHAKS, *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 109 Some consequence... Shall... expire the tearme Of a despised life. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 6 If I would expire the miserie of his unspeakable tormenting uncertainty. 1610 SELDEN *Duello* iv. 15 Death was vmpire by expiring the best spirit of the one. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* *Vitis* i. 20 These seducers... will not have it [circumcision] dead, when the Lord hath expired it.

† *b.* To cause (time) to pass; to spend. *Obs. rare*—1.

1589 NASH in Greene *Memphos* Ded. (Arb.) 11 Those yeres, which should be employed in Aristotle, are expired in Epitomes.

† **Expire**, *sh. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. vb.] = EXPIRATION, EXPIRY.

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrymæ Lacrymæ*. 163 But, day by day, untill our last expire... Prostrate our Soules... Before the Footstool of th' Emphyreal Chaire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. ix. 357 Having seen the expire of Daniels prediction... [he] [John] accomplished his Revelation.

**Expired** (ekspīr'ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1. Breathed out, emitted from the lungs, etc. 1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 301 Heat... expended... for... heating the expired atmosphere. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Haud* (ed. 3) 237 In speaking there is... required a certain force of expired air. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 307 The temperature of expired air is variable.

2. Of a person or animal: That has breathed the last breath, dead. Of a fire: Extinct. Of a law: That has reached its term; obsolete. Of a date or period: Completed.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 71 A Lawe expired in time, though it hath lost his vigor and force, yet it is like a virtuous man deceased. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 184 The bones of those which had been long since expired. 1647 DEAN, & Fletcher's *Wks.* Ded. Ep. The then expired sweet Swan of Avon Shakespeare. 1648 H. G. tr. *Dante's Prince* 104 The Greatness and Majesty of the expired Common-Wealth. 1872 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collig.* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day. 1874 J. BIRNAN *Harv. Home* ii. 5 Soon or late, We clasp our Earth in Lives expired date. 1873 LAND *Elia* Ser. I. xlii. (1865) 171 The expired... kitchen fires. 1875 LULL *Princ. Geol.* II. m. xlv. 515 In recently expired animals.

**Expiree** (ekspīr'ē), [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -EE; after Fr. *expiré* in same sense.] One whose term of punishment has expired; an ex-convict.

1803 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) xi. 123 As to returns to England, the idea of preventing them on the part of expirees... is now disclaimed. 1838 TAIT's *Mag.* V. 781 The free emigrants of South Australia, and the emancipists and expirees of Van Dieman's Land. 1863 *Land. Rev.* 3 Jan. 412 Sir Walter Crofton... traces every expiree where he can. 1864

*Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 179 Convicts in New Caledonia, who may be expected to overflow into Victoria either as fugitives or expirers.

**† Expiration.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *expirament*, f. *expirare* to EXPIRE.] = EXPIRATION 5 a. 1796 in *House. Ord.* (1790) 212 The two Masters of the household... shall not depart from thence after the expiration of the said time. *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of th' expiration of every Month.

**Expirant:** see EXPIRANT.

**Expirer** (ekspɪəˈrɪər). [f. EXPIRE v. + -ER I.] a. One who expires. b. = EXPIRE.

1793 J. BERRSFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 79. 237 The personal property of the abrupt expirer. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, by the expirers of 1862 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861.

**Expiring** (ekspɪəˈrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EXPIRE in its various senses.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 26 From the day of his circumcisiō... vntill the apertion of his side, after his expiring. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 69 The Expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the Earth in Winter. 1639 *DR. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 80 The day before the expiring of the 8th yeve in your Mat's last proclamation. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacri.* ii. vi. § 5 At the expiring of the LXX. years.

b. *attrib.*

1661 *WALTON Angler* (ed. 3) i. 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly dies. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* The opportunity 'tis hop'd an expiring State may give Men for Repentance.

**Expiring** (ekspɪəˈrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That expires (in senses of verb).

1. That breathes out air from the lungs, etc.

2. Of a person or animal: That is in the act of breathing his or its last; dying; often applied metonymically (like 'dying') to the breath, words, etc. of a person expiring. Of a flame, etc.: That is dying out, becoming extinguished.

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 104 My name... even thy expiring breath Did call upon. 1683 T. HOV *Agathocles* 3 Left in danger of th' expiring Light. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1878) 194 The last accents which quiver on your pale, expiring lips. 1822 *BP. HEBER in Bp. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. cxxxv. A few expiring lamentations... were to expiate for many years of obstinate transgression. 1838 *DICKENS Neth. Nick.* viii. An expiring candle shone before his eyes. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxviii. 121 It frantically moved its expiring wings.

*Fig.* 1660 *MILTON Free Commw.* 453 The last words of our expiring liberty. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps. cxliii.* 9 To rescue their expiring Fame. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* 328 The expiring senate... blazed for a moment, and was extinguished for ever. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* iii. § 20. 87 Like bubbles in expiring foam. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 154 It was the last expiring effort of the old traditions.

3. Of a period of time: That comes to an end; that is in the act of coming to an end.

1609 *TOURNOUR Fin. Poem* 14 Nor can Death or Fate Confine his fame to an expiring date. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 112 The last dates, being the expiring times of the Jewish Oeconomy. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 46 The expiring year will by that time show what has been done. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv. The impatient hope of the expiring lease.

Hence **Expiringly** *adv.*, like a thing expiring; as if dying away.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 167 The tones were so expiringly soft and low.

**Expiry** (ekspɪəˈrɪ). [f. EXPIRE v. + -Y.]

1. Dying, death; = EXPIRATION 4. Also *fig.* of an immaterial thing: Destruction, extinction. *rare.*

c 1790 *BURNS Let. to Grace Wks.* 1856 III. 152 About the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 260 Ancient history ought... not to cease with the expiry of the Roman empire. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 131 But, on expiry, the rebellious soul Shall other bodies enter. 1864 *PUSEY Daniel* ii. 62 Men had witnessed... the inherent vitality of the Gospel. They predicted the date of its expiry.

2. Close, termination, end; = EXPIRATION 5.

a. of a period of time.

1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 272 No Decree shall be extracted till after the Expiry of six free Days. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* II. 108 A lease... renewable at the expiry of that term. 1878 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxii. 254 At the expiry of her year of banishment.

b. of anything that lasts a certain time, as a contract, truce, etc. *Expiry of the Legal* (see quot. 1861).

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 562 [He] left the situation... before the expiry of his indentures. 1828-40 *TYLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 227 The truce was now within a single year of its expiry. a 1847 *CHALMERS Posth. Wks.* I. 100 Previous to the expiry of the famine. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Expiry of the Legal*: is the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for. 1863 *SMILES Indust. Eng.* 278 On the expiry of this contract the Government determined to establish works of their own. 1868 *ROBERTS in Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 9 He returned [to Scotland] at the expiry of his exhibition [at Oxford].

**Expiscate** (ekspɪsˈkeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *expiscāre*, ppl. stem of *expiscāri*, f. *ex*-out + *piscāri* to fish, f. *piscis* fish.] *trans.* To 'fish out'; hence, to find out by scrutiny. Occas. with sentence as object.

Chiefly in Sc. writers; elsewhere usually humorously, with distinct reference to the etymology.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 181 'O friends, remains not one That will... mix... With their outwards, expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns? 1721 *WOODROW Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* iii. vii. § 3 This Method was fallen upon to expiscate Matter of Criminal Process. 1830 *GALT Lawrie* T. iii. xii. I just propounded the project that I might expiscate some kind of satisfaction to my curiosity. 1831 *WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* No. 180 To Corresp., Should we observe any farther impertinence on his part, we shall expiscate it. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 285 The evidence already expiscated on this point. 1864 *D'ARCY W. THOMPSON Day Dreams* iv. (ed. 2) 38 Have they ever expiscated one intelligible reason?

¶ *nonce-use.* To exhaust of fish.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/1 Norway is nearly expiscated.

**Expiscation** (ekspɪsˈkeɪʃən). [as if ad. L. *\*expiscation-em*, n. of action f. *expiscāri*: see prec.] The action of expiscating or fishing out; the investigation or examination of or into (a matter).

1605 *CHAPMAN Commend. Verses on B. Jonson's Sejanus*, The Castilian Head; In expiscation of whose Mysteries, Our Netts must still be dog'd with heavy Lead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 364/4 There should be the fullest expiscation into the truth or falsity of these deeds. 1874 R. H. STOKY *W. Carstairs* 183 Bused in the expiscation of the various machinations.

**Expiscator** (ekspɪsˈkeɪtər). *rare*-1. [f. EX-PISCATE v. + -OR.] One who expiscates; an investigator. *Const. of.*

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech* 320 These mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

**Expiscatory** (ekspɪsˈkeɪtəri). *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. *expiscatōri-us*, f. *expiscāri*: see EXPISCATE and -ORY.] Tending to expiscate or 'fish out'.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 586. I was moved thereunto by an expiscatory curiosity. 1837 *CARLYLE Diann. Neckl.* Misc. (1888) V. 190 By... expiscatory questions... this most involute of Lies is finally winded off.

**Explain** (ekspleɪn), *v.* Forms: 6 explains, 6-7 explaine, 6-8 explaine, 7- explain. [ad. L. *explānāre*, f. *ex*- (see EX- pref.) + *plān-us* flat, PLAIN. Cf. OF. *ex*-, *explainer*.]

† 1. To smooth out, make smooth, take out roughness from. *Obs.*

1549 *CHALONER tr. Erasmus. Moria* Enc. Bj. He must caulme and explaine his forehead. 1590 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 9 Their faces are explained or flatted by art.

† 2. To open out, unfold, spread out flat (a material object). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To explain (itself) into: to develop. *Obs.*

1607 *DELONEY Strange Hist.* i. (Percy Soc.) 10 Her wit... like a ship her selfe explaines. 1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 53 The left hand explaine into a Palme. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 231 Before they [huds] explain into leaves. 1684 — in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 560 The Horse-Chesnut is... ready to explain its leaf. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 46 In the Gourd... a Seed... coming to explain itself into a Plant of full Perfection, will spread its Vine in six months. *Ibid.* 144 Beetles... have... Wings... so disposed as to fold up or explain themselves at the Will of the Insect.

† b. To make plainly visible; to display; also, To explain itself to be (something). *Obs.*

1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 71 That life she entertains... And such severity therein explaines. 1608 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* n. Piv b. The darke night began... to give Aurora libertie to explaine her purple brightness. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. viii. 105 England would... explain itself unto the World to be a regular Government.

3. a. To unfold (a matter); to give details of, enter into details respecting. Occas. with indirect question as obj.

1523 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 63/2 Other things, which the... doctor rather signified then fully explained. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. xxv. Ff iv b. To explaine the composition, fourme, nature, and proportion. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 9 The following Discourses... were intended to explain what is meant by the nature of man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. I thought it just to explain the Medicinal Qualities. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 71 Does he explain the business of Ethics? *Mod.* You have not explained how your results are obtained.

*absol.* 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1583 Wearing with slaughter then, or how? explain. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. ii. 169 A tongue that could explaine.

b. To make plain or intelligible; to clear of obscurity or difficulty.

1552 *HUOER, Explainye, explicio.* 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 345 He hath not explained the manner of the mysterie. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xvi. 378 The Power of Explaining things [Laws] when there is need. 1676 *GLAVANT. Ess.* Confidence in Philos. 6 How the pure Mind can receive information from things that are not like it self... is... not to be explain'd. a 1729 *GAY (J.)* You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* ii. 44 What the child cannot understand you explain. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 131 Allow me to explain my meaning.

4. To assign a meaning to, state the meaning or import of; to interpret.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. ii. 14 'Tis now your honour, daughter, to explain The labour of each knight, in his device. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 528 The sounding Alchymie By Harold's voice explain'd. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eremont's Ess.* 109 An innocent word maliciously explained. 1726 *CHETWOOD Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 48 This he told Mirza in the Moorish Tongue, but explain'd it to me in English. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 221 To define fire by heat would be to explain a thing by itself. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, bowso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence.

b. To explain away: to modify or do away with (a meaning, etc.) by explanation; to explain so as to deprive of force or significance, *esp.* an offensive one. † To explain oneself away: to explain away one's meaning.

1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 117 Those explained the meaning quite away. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 22 There is a strange affectation in many people of explaining away all particular affections. 1786 H. LOOKE *Purley Introd.* (1798) 11 You shall not be permitted to explain yourself away. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 741 His words were taken down; and, though he tried to explain them away, he was sent to the Tower. 1877 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* vii. 154 To explain away the natural meaning of this part of Scripture language. 1885 *HEMMING in Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 293 He seeks to explain away the authorities we rely on.

5. To make clear the cause, origin, or reason of; to account for.

1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. v. Wks. I. 90 It may be hard to explain the faculty, by which we are capable of habits. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iv. iii. I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. viii. 267 The principles we have laid down enable us to explain the difference. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 91 It has been known from the most ancient times, but has never yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

6. *refl.* To make one's meaning clear and intelligible, speak plainly. Also, to give an account of one's intentions or motives. Formerly with *subord. clause*: To state in explanation of one's conduct that, etc.

1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* (1626) 86 More particularly explaining himselfe he saith. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xlv. (1739) 71 The Duke must now explain himself, that it was the value of the English Crown, and not the Title, that brought him over. 1660 *FULLER Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 216 Being desired farther to explain himself; I mean, said he, [etc.]. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ix. Explain yourself, lovely Adeline.

7. *intr. a.* With *subord. clause*. To say in explanation that.

1867 *BAKER Albert Nyanza* II. 166 Explaining that I was quite out of stores and presents. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 He... explains to Socrates that he has attained the conception of ideas by a process of generalization.

† b. To speak one's mind against, upon. (Somewhat common in 18th c.)

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 457 9 My intended Purpose... was to explain upon the Order of Merry Fellows. 1728 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettellwell* ii. xxiv. 141 The Designs... which they had... so loudly explained against. 1764 *CHESTERF. Lett.* IV. 202 The Public... begins to explain upon him.

Hence **Explained** *ppl. a.*; in quot. as compar. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 140 Y<sup>e</sup> Assembly requested... that a further Explainer Sense might be admitted.

**Explainable** (ekspleɪˈnəbəl), *a.* Also 7 explainable. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be explained, made clear, or accounted for; capable of interpretation.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God* 842 Many of these examples... are... but explainable by weak conjectures. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 12. 263 Thus is it symbolically explainable and impleth purification. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 657 Virtues which have a worth of their own explainable to his understanding. 1842 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 77. I have an idea not easily explainable in writing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 176 Phenomena... explainable by the action of the drug upon the sensitive nerves.

**Explainer** (ekspleɪˈnər). [f. EXPLAIN + -ER I.] One who or that which explains.

1589 *PUTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* lit. xii. (Arb.) 179 The Greekes call him [a man of speech] Prolepsis, we the Propounder, or the Explainer. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 68 According to our common explainer. 1695 *MORTEUX St. Olan's Morocco* 41 Their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will. 1860 *BAGEHOT Unref. Parl.* 37 He must be, if not a great orator, a great explainer. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 He was the expounder and explainer of the reforms.

**Explaining**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EXPLAIN; † an explanation.

1580 *SIONEY Arcadia* (1622) 383 This Sonnet, which might serve as an explaining to the other. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 175 The Table is so plain it needs no explaining. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 110 No more than the unfolding and explaining of their Parts one after another. 1740 *WATTS Remnants of Time* § 21, I am quite tired... of these human explainings, so various and uncertain.

**Explaining** (ekspleɪˈnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That explains or makes clear.

1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 261 Ere her last Explaining words were said.

Hence **Explainingly** *adv.*

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 684/2 'Black Prince—the name of my horse', she added explainingly.

† **Explain't**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. In 7 explain't (e?). [? f. EX- + PLAIT v.] *trans.* To remove the plait from; to unravel. In quot. *fig.*

c 1613 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods*, lxiv, Thou... Like Solon's self, explain't the knotty laws.

**Explanate** (ekspleɪˈneɪt), *a. Ent. and Zool.* [ad. L. *explānāt-us*, pa. pp. of *explānāre* to flatten out (see EXPLAIN).] Spread out flat.

1846 *DANA Zool.* iv. (1848) 67 Such forms have been called explanate or foliaceous. 1848 *MAUGER Treas. Nat. Hist.* App., *Explanate*, when the sides of the prothorax are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin.



**Explanation** (eksplānā'jōn). Also **explanacōn**. [ad. L. *explānātiō-em*, n. of action f. *explānāre*: see **EXPLAIN**.]

1. The action or process of explaining; an instance of the same. *In explanation of*: for the purpose of explaining. † *Act of Explanation* = *Explanatory Act*.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh. Prol.*, We han demed . . . to sitten to the explanaciōn of the prophetis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 178/2 By which explanaciōns by mouth the people came into y<sup>e</sup> vndouted trouth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229, I pass to the Explanation of the following Table. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 555 The . . . parliament . . . have repealed . . . the acts of settlement and explanation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. II. 153, I proceed to the particular explanation of the precept before us. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxi. 99 A few lines in explanation of some passages in my last letter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 666 The malignity . . . seemed to require explanation.

2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for; a method of explaining or accounting for; a statement that makes things intelligible. Also (as title), a treatise composed for the purpose of explaining.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* F 7 b, This explanation resembleth the riddle of Sphynx. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3, I have more at large discoursed in my Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 214 The ill effects that were like to follow on those different Explanations [of the Trinity]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, La Motte now asked for an explanation of the scene. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. vi. 233 Facts are not to be rejected merely because the explanation offered of them proves to be erroneous. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. 44 Vast sums were found to have been received . . . of which no explanation had been given.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 46 It passes through his own Explanation-strainer.

3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation of parties who have been at variance.

1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, I shall come to an immediate explanation with your father on the subject.

**Explanative** (eksplānā'tiv), a. [f. L. type \**explānātiv-us*, f. *explānāre*: see **EXPLAIN**.] Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 181 What follows . . . is explanatory of what went before. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 117 He grows more explicit and explanatory.

**Explanato-**, combining form of L. *explānātus* **EXPLANATE**, in sense 'spread, or spreading out in a plane, or flat surface'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 253 The species which grow from a central attachment (explanato-glomerate). 1860. 279 Explanato-foliceous, suborbiculate, unifacial. 1860. 602 Carnose, explanato-gemmate Alcyonida.

**Explanator** (eksplānā'tōr), rare. [f. as prec. + **OR**.] An explainer.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 285 Time, the grand explainer. 1858 MISS MULLOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 50 We are acute and accurate historians; clear explanators of science.

**Explanatory** (eksplānā'tōrī), a. and sb. [f. ns prec. + **ORY**.] A. adj.

1. Serving or adapted to explain (something), containing or helping to an explanation. Const. of *Explanatory Act*: an Act of Parliament passed to explain the meaning, drift, or application of a previous Act.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 2 The words . . . here and there inserted in a different letter . . . are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 1 V seven years granted for it, in y<sup>e</sup> Explanatory Act, are neere Expired. 1753 HOGARTH *Anc. Beauty* I A short essay, accompanied with two explanatory prints. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 266 'To guard against misconception, an explanatory document was drawn up by the government. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 7 Sept. 186/1, I feel tempted to lay down in despair the explanatory pen.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having the function of explaining, disposed or ready to give explanation.

1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxix. 313, I find you still overwhelmed with Richcourt's folly and the Admiral's explanatory ignorance. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 96 The law is an oracular idol, you are explanatory ministers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. 59 He rendered himself as explanatory as he could.

† **B. sb.** = **EXPLANATION** 2. *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGSWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 49 This may be the best explanatory of that.

Hence **Explanatorily** adv. **Explanatoriness**, the quality of being explanatory.

1865 DICKENS *Mud.* Pr. I. xii, The city which Mr. Podsnap so explanatorily called 'London, Londres'. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red us. Ross* I. 208 Miss Craven has had a fall . . . he remarks explanatorily.

1730-6 HALLIN (folio), *Explanatoriness*. 1885 *Voices crying in Wilderness* iv. 119 A sort of general explanatoriness that seemed intended to check further questions.

† **Explant**, v. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *explant-āre*, f. *ex* (see **EX** - *pref.*) + *plantāre* to plant, f. *planta* plant, on the analogy of *implantāre*.] *trans.* To send forth as an offshoot.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 84 These [fibres] are explanted from the second cauitie or cell in the kidneys.

† **Explantation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + **-ATION**.]

The action of sending forth as an offshoot; *concr.* an offshoot, outgrowth.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 84 [The bladder] goeth into a necke, for the implantation and explanation of certain passages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 Thredy strings . . . to which more fleshy explanations or risings do accrew.

† **Explay**, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *explāre*, after the analogy of *display*. Cf. Fr. *explorier*.] *trans.* To unfold, display.

a 1619 FORTHEBY *Athous*. II. viii. § 3 (1622) 285 Mans minde doth daily such it selfe explay, As Gods great Will doth frame it every day. 1639 H. VINTNER in Fuller *Holy War* (1647) A viij. a, As light embroiderier explayes its glorie.

† **Explees**, obs. form of **ESPEES**, *Lav.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 b, The patron shall not allege the explees or taking of the profits in himself. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 334-148 The issue of the donee shall . . . allege the Explees in his Father. 1775 in *Asst.*

**Expleite**(n), obs. form of **EXPLOIT** v.

† **Explement**. *Obs.* [f. L. *explement-um* that which fills up, f. *explere* to fill up: see **EXPLETE** and **-MENT**.] That which fills up; fulfilment.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38a, Thou wert blinded, & wantedst the sence, in Vespasian to picke out his [a prophesy's] explement [ed. 1613 explement]. 1658-78 in *PHILLIPS*.

† **Explendency**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *ex-* out + *splendens*-em, pr. pple. of *splendere* to shine: see **-ENCY**.] Brightness. Cf. **RESPLENDENCY**.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. n. xiv, They have close clapt up all his [Phæbus's] explendency.

† **Explenish**, v. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *ex-* *pref.* + *plenish*.] *trans.* To appease, satisfy.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. iv. 137 He had his Fantasy ever explenished with these Battels, Enchantments . . . Loves and Challenges.

† **Explete**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 6 expleat. [ad. L. *explēt-us*, pa. pple. of *explere*: see next.] Filled up, completed; complete, perfect.

1534 Hildebrand (W. de W.) A vj, The yere explete, the wydow . . . tyed an haultier aboute her sonnes necke and [etc.]. 1570 in LEVINS *Manif.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. ii, A very explete justice!

† **Explete**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 expleat. [f. L. *explēt*-ppl. stem of *explere*, f. *ex-* (see **EX** - *pref.*) + *plere* to fill. In some examples perh. a var. of **EXPLOIT**.] 1. *trans.* To fill out; to satiate, satisfy; to complete (a period of time).

c 1430 LYCG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 128 a, Texpelte their lust certayne. 1635 HAYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 167 The Great Yere . . . some hold to be expelcted in 3600. Solarie yeres. 1650 FULLER *Piegh.* iv. vii. 123 Nothing under an Infinite, can expleat . . . the immortal minde of man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Reuolt's Dispt.* 293 Wax . . . moderately expletes the body.

2. To do fully; to complete, accomplish.

1430 LYCG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., This worke texpelte that ye no refuse. 1529 in FIDDES *Wolsey* II. 171 Of such yers as was mete & hable to explete that act. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 71 Being of yeeeres able to explete the act.

**Expletment**: see **EXPLEMENT**.

† **Expletion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *expletion-em*, n. of action f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE** v.] The action of filling, the state of being filled to the full; satisfaction. 1629 GAULIE *Holy Madn.* 400 Expletion but increases the Malady. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* iv. viii. 377 The expletion of the Faculties of the Sensible Nature. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xviii. 374 The Expletion of their Desires.

**Expletive** (eksplē'tiv, eksplē'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expletiv-us* serving to fill out, f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE**. Cf. Fr. *expletif*.] A. adj.

1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to occupy space, or to make up a required quantity or number: a. *gen.*

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. § 3 Those expletive topics which popish writers . . . do generally make use of to help out a book. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 16 Expletive Kings, and Queens without a name. a 1833 HAN. MORE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. vii. 209 Scarce an expletive man or woman of the party. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Expletive-stone* (Masonry), one used for filling a vacancy.

b. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Serving merely to fill out a sentence, help out a metrical line, etc. Also occas. of a mode of expression: Redundant, wordy.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1743) I. xv. 10 He useth them [oaths] as expletive phrases. 10 plump his speech. a 1772 R. WOOD *Genius of Homer* (1775) 288 Homer's particles were [not] altogether condemned to this mere expletive duty. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addition* Wks. III. 89 The lines, which there is little temptation to load with expletive epithets. 1804 SOUTHWY in Robberds *Memo. W. Taylor* I. 494 'The Key my loose, powerless fingers forsook', a lame and expletive way of saying 'I drop the key'. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* I. 29 The influence of Emphasis will . . . show itself . . . in the introduction of expletive ones [sounds].

c. *nonce-use*. Given to using expletives.

1857 MAYNE *Reid in Chamb. Trnl.* VII. 329 The old trapper had grown expletive.

† 2. Having the attribute of supplying a deficiency. *Obs.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 38 Reymond . . . supplies this deficiency: but he is not sufficiently expletive in regard to this eastern part of the chain.

3. Tending or seeking to supply a loss; compensative. *rare.* (Cf. quot. 1853 s.v. **EXPLEATORY**.) 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 117, 202 Punishment . . . is not a part of attributive, and hardly of expletive justice.

**B. sb.**

1. An expletive word or phrase, one used for filling up a sentence, eking out a metrical line, etc. without adding anything to the sense.

1612 BINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 97 As also Conjunctions, Copulatives [etc.], so expletives, and certaine others. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 6. 18 Words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 136 Expletives he very early ejected from his verses. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Must insignificant particles be consecrated into elegant expletives? 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. iii. § 71. 277 Articles and expletives . . . are employed for the sake of the metre, not of the sense.

b. Often applied to a profane oath or other meaningless exclamation.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Retaining only such of their expletives as are least offensive. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.* Tom . . . replied . . . with an expletive. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenton* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

2. An 'expletive' person or thing; one that merely serves to fill up space.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* *Times* II. 69 This Article [of an Impeachment] is an Expletive; and Signifies just nothing. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks 1757 IV. 210 Was man made only to flutter, sing, and expire? A mere expletive in the mighty work . . . of the Almighty? 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* ix. xv. (1783) III. 52 A gooseberry tart; with other ornamental expletives of the same kind. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. 9 He is a sort of expletive at the table, serving to stop gaps.

b. Something that supplies deficiencies; a supple-

ment. *rare.*

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 207 They may . . . be studied [in Italy] . . . as an aid and expletive to what we learn elsewhere.

Hence **Expletively** adv., in an expletive manner, with redundancy of expression. **Expletiveness**, the quality of being expletive.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 160 To be put in expletively and by way of explanation. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 173 Loosely, expletively, rhetorically, we speak of the Infinite Life. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expletiveness*, expletive or filling up quality.

**Expletory** (eksplē'tōrī), a. [as if ad. L. type \**expletōrius*, f. *explere*: see **EXPLETE** v.] Serving to fill up; = **EXPLETIVE** A.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 243 An expletory word. 1795 *Brit. Critic* Feb. 177 Dr. Garden is so fond of this expletory embellishment. 1823 LAND *Ellis* (1860) 31 With the expletory yell, and I will, too. 1853 WHEWELL *Gratia de Jure Belli et Pacis* II. n. § 3 In punishment the justice which is exercised is expletory justice [L. *justitia expletiva*].

**Explicable** (eksplikə'b'l), a. [ad. L. *explicā-bilis*, f. *explāre* to EXPLICATE.] That may be explicated or explained; that admits of being cleared of difficulty, or of being accounted for.

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiv. 82 All parts of best wit had bene vnable To catch, kepe, and make, thacout the explicable. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 102 How the sight is made . . . is not with facilitate explicable. 1624 FISHER in P. White *Reply* Fisher 266 This Text being thus clearly explicable. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 12 That notion by which it seems likely that most if not all of them [experiments] will prove explicable. 1783 BURKE *Ref. After India* Wks. XI. 300 It is not explicable . . . why the Nabob . . . could not have equally given them [bills] in discharge of the debt. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 229 The word Concomitancy, and the word Tascio, purse or scrip, are as explicable in Gothic as in Welsh. 1877 OWEN in *Wetley's Dispt.* p. xxi. His apparently harsh conduct . . . is . . . mainly explicable on this ground.

† b. Of an equation: Solvable. *Obs.*

1664 E. HALLAY *Roots Equat.* in *Math. Cur.* (1708) II. 84 The Equation proposed, is not explicable by any other Root.

Hence **Explicableness**, the quality of being explicable.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Explicate** (ekspliket'), ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *explicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explāre*: see **EXPLICATE** v.] a. Unfolded, expanded. b. Unfolded in words, fully stated; *esp.* of a syllogism. c. Made clear; plain, intelligible.

a. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The intestine in some is small . . . The appendices are explicate.

b. 1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 When our cause was proposed to your holiness, when was explicated and declared afore the same. 1605 A. WORTON *Anat. Poet. Particula* I. A simple syllogisme, either contract or explicated. 1661. In an explicated syllogisme the proposition is general. 1682 T. SWINER *Lect.* 270 A sufficient reason why we should call a Syllogisme explicate: for thereby it is unfolded to the full. 1648 N. ESTRICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 53 The Proposition . . . is unwarrantable in the second explicate, or first figure.

c. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 7 Whatsoever is explicated . . . is made articulate and explicate. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 How explicate is the Solution of this great Question. 1698 R. FRANCISON *Viv. Eccles.* 61 Thought them hardly either vindicable or explicate without it.

Hence † **Explicately** adv. = **EXPLICITLY** 1.

a 1617 BAYNE *Disc. Tryall* (1621) 29, Yet had they though explicately they did not believe in Christ, people had in them the faith of the Messiah.

**Explicate** (ekspliket'), v. [f. L. *explicāt*-ppl. stem of *explāre*, f. *ex-* out + *plāre* to fold, *PLV*.] 1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to smooth out (wrinkles); to open out (what is wrapped up); to expand (buds, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1620 *BP. KING Sermon*. 8 When he intendeth his business to purpose, then he standeth upon his feet, explicateth and displayeth his limbs. 1646 *Sir T. Browne's Genl. Ep.* ii. vi. § 4. 99 The Rose of Jericho will... explicate its flowers contracted. 1651 *BEDELL Life Erasmus in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 59 A gold Ring, which explicated, became an exact celestial sphere. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 37 The leaves... explicate themselves. 1730 *T. Fuller's Pharus, Extens.* 193 It [the Glycer]... explicates Corrugations of the Fibres. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* 66 They explicate the leaves. **Fig.** 1536 *LATIMER 1st Sermon. bef. Convoc. Wks.* 1. 32 If ye diligently roll them in your minds, and after explicate and open them. a 1652 *J. SMITH Ser. Disc.* v. 140 Our love is wont to explicate and unfold its affection.

† b. To spread out, expand in area or volume.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 103 The Muscles... explicated their own substance, do constitute a tendinous Membran. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency.

† c. To spread out to view, display. *Obs.*

1647 *H. MORE Poems* 235 From her centre Her pregnant mind she [the soul] fairly explicates In actual forms. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* iii. xiv. § 30. 227/2 There the Zodiac did explicate its Signs.

† 2. a. To disentangle, unravel; *fig.* (cf. 6). b.

To disentangle, extricate from, out of difficulties.

a. 1663 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1683) 124 After to begot than to explicate difficulties. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* Supp. (1714) 438, I might cite a great deal more, to explicate this Contrivance.

b. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. § 6. 582 Hee did neuer meet with any difficultie, whence hee could not explicate himselfe. 1668 *CLARENDON Viand. Tracts* (1727) 53 No way to explicate the kingdom out of those intricacies.

3. To develop, bring out what is implicitly contained in (a notion, principle, proposition).

1628 *T. SPENCER Logic* 260 A simple Syllogisme hath the parts contracted, or explicated. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1717) VI. 427 To explicate and draw forth this General into the several Particulars wrapt up and included in it. 1837-8 *Sir W. HAMILTON Logic* xix. (1866) I. 383, I do not think it necessary to explicate these two reasonings. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iii. 48 By Logicians generally... this principle has been explicated into three general Axioms.

4. To unfold in words; to give a detailed account of. Sometimes with indirect question as *obj.* Now rare; = EXPLAIN 3 a.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xv. 1 name him a gramarien... that can expounde good autours explicating the figures as well of sentences as wordes. 1553 *POLE in Strype Crammer* ii. 173 Ye have explicated how the whole matter may be concluded. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 145 We might dilligently explicate the... composition of medicaments. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. vii. § 2 (1740) 51 The Terms good and bad... being beforehand well explicated to the People. 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain. a 1834 *LAMB Misc. Wks.* (1871) 504 An unfairness... which this would not be quite the proper place for explicating.

*absol.* 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 8 Bot will explicate mair at large. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* i. (1850) 17 As Christ related, and His Apostles recorded and explicated.

† 5. To disclose the cause or origin of (a phenomenon); to account for. *Obs.*; = EXPLAIN v. 5.

1605 *TIMME Quersl.* l. vii. 29 To explicate the sowerns of the vinegar. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 13 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 20 Perceptions... which... it may not be very easy at first view to explicate.

6. To make clear the meaning of (anything); to remove difficulties or obscurities from; to clear up, explain. Now rare; = EXPLAIN v. 3 b.

1622-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* Introd. (1674) 18/1 Geography we will first define... And after explicate such terms... as are not obvious. 1650 *S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist.* i. (1654) 45 He was wondrous quick to explicate obscure passages. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* Ded. lili. The last verse of his last Satire... is not yet sufficiently explicated. 1814 *W. VAN METER Hampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 2) 82 Vain attempts to explicate points which... ever remain enveloped in... mystery. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* iv. i. (1868) 45 Terms by which they [the lustful figures] must be explicated.

† b. *refl.* To explain oneself; to make clear one's meaning. *Obs.*

1563 *NOWEL Sermon. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 To explicate myself, I say, etc. 1631 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 295 The Church of England having plainly explicated herself. 1638 *FEATLY Transub.* 253 Once more explicate your selfe.

† c. *intr.* To enter into explanations. *Obs. rare.*

1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Lett.* II. 77 We explicated about the letters and the coach and so forth.

Hence **E'xplicated ppl. a.**, unfolded, expanded; explained. **E'xplicating vbl. sb.**, the action of the verb EXPLICATE. **E'xplicating ppl. a.**, that unfolds; in quot. *intr.* for *refl.* expansive.

1884 *FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 362 A religion always is as its deity is... as it were the explicated idea of Him.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xlii. To him belongeth the explication or unfolding of sentence. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 376 For the better explication of Natural Things. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends* iv. i. Surcease a while this explicating joy.

**Explication** (eksplikə'tʃən). [a. F. *explication*, ad. L. *explicatio*-em, n. of action f. *explicare*: see EXPLICATE v.] The action of explicating.

† 1. The action or process of unfolding (flowers, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 *Sir T. BROWNE Gard. Cypris* II. 514 In the flowers of Sycamore... before explication. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 24 The moones being in the full at the first explication of the two dissimilar leaves.

2. The process of developing or bringing out what is implicitly contained in a notion, proposition, principle, etc.; the result of this process.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 70 Definitions... are nothing but the explication of our simple conceptions. 1837-8 *Sir W. HAMILTON Logic* xxiv. (1866) I. 12 A declaration is called an Explication, when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iii. 48 The ground of this explication may be thus set forth.

3. The action or process of stating or describing in detail; a detailed statement or description.

1528 *Roy Sat.* Of wholly Rodes there is soche a sight That bitwene this and mydnyght I could not make explication. 1588 *FRANCEUX Lawyers Log.* Ded. The more orderly explication of the Lawe. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 51 Explication of the manner of propagation by stems cut off from the Mother-plant. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* i. 1 Olaf Magnus in the explication of his map of Scandinavia. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants* iii. 11. (1682) 123 The Explication therefore of all those Particulars... will be my present Task. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 70 r 4 Diffusion and explication are necessary to the instruction of those who... can only learn what is expressly taught.

† 4. The action or process of unfolding the cause or origin of a phenomenon; a statement made for this purpose. *Obs.*

1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 226 Those common attempts toward the explication of gravity. 1717 *J. KEILL Anim. Econ.* Pref. (1738) 24 The Explications of the Animal Economy are equally certain... with the Propositions of Geometry. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 114 No other explication can be given of this operation. 1764 *REIO Inquiry* i. 1. § 2. 99 An explication... of the various phenomena of human nature.

5. The action or process of removing difficulty or obscurity from, or making clear the meaning of (a word, statement, symbol, etc.). Also, that which effects this; an explanation, interpretation.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 Certain notes for the more playne explication... of things. 1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 43 The second word was added instead of an explication. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 235 Now take any of all these four Explications of the Apostles words. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* Introd. The explication of the Signs or Characters. 1709 *SWIFT Mercurius Prof.* I have not forced the words by my explication into any other sense. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 97 r 13 A better explication of a controverted line. c 1760 *INNOTS in Times* 18 Apr. (1884) 4/5 Ten plates of Anglo-Saxon coins with explications. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 30. 419 Such explication of contrarieties as might make them appear less incompatible with outward unity. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xix. 274 A mystery beyond explication.

† b. An exposition; a paraphrase. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Life Luther (1867) I. 59 In the year 1544, th 17th of November, he finished his explication of Genesis. a 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 252 Two choristers sung the explication or paraphrase.

† c. = EXPLANATION 3.

1707 *COLLIER Refl. Ridic.* 70 If the Person they are addressed to is afforded, and demands an Explication. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 128 He told him, he desired to have an Explication with him.

**Explicative** (eksplikə'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *explicativus*, f. *explicare*: see EXPLICATE v.]

**A. adj.**

† 1. Tending to unfold, or to unfold itself; expansive. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxiv. 43 How contrary it is to Christianity, and the Nature of explicative Love.

2. a. Having the function of explaining; explanatory, interpretative. † Of a person: Explicit, affording explanation. b. *Logic*. Of a proposition or judgement: That merely explains what is implied in the subject; = ESSENTIAL. † c. *Gram.* (see quot. 1824).

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Ct. Exemp.* ii. ix. 123 Here is forbidden... an anger with deliberation, and purpose of revenge, this being explicative and additionally to the precept forbidding murder. 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. ii. § 5 The term... is called explicative; for it only explains the subject. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 4. 62, I shall be particularly explicative in the course of these publications. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 216 An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be or not to be... in a direct manner. 1854 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss.* 273 In Mathematics the whole Science... is only the evolution of a potential knowledge into an actual, and its process is thus merely explicative. 1877 *E. CAIRO Philos. Kant* ii. i. 207 The new judgments... are all explicative or analytic. 1878 *BAINE Purit. Rev.* x. 393 These are for Mr. Carlyle, the vital, the explicative facts in Cromwell's career and character.

**B. sb.** An explicative term.

1775 *ADAM Amer. Ind.* 77 By the first name [green ear of corn], the Indians, as an explicative, term their passover. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 44 With regard to Explicatives.

Hence **E'xplicatively adv.**, in an explanatory manner.

1775 *ADAM Amer. Ind.* 22 They often call the bleak north-wind, explicative, very evil, and accursed.

† **Explicator.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 explicator. [a. L. *explicator*, f. *explicare*: see EXPLICATE v.] An expounder, explainer.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* l. i. 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, and his Explicator, Lucretius. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 36 The Explicators of Ideas by Resemblances must be forced.

**Explicatory** (eksplikə'tori), a. [f. I. type \**explicatōrius*, f. *explicator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the function of explaining. Const. of.

1625 *USSHER Answ. Jesuit* 304 The like explicatorie reputation is noted... to have been used by the Prophet. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. i. xxv. Those evangelical commands, explicative of this law. 1716 *T. VINCENT (title)*, Explicatory Catechism, or an Explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. 1870 *DISEMBL Lethair* lxxi. 377 Making every allowance... for explicatory circumstances. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. They were compelled to wait for the correspondents' full and explicatory accounts.

† **Explicature.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *explicat*-ppl. stem of *explicare* (see EXPLICATE) + -URE.] The action of unfolding or displaying.

1592 *R. D. Hyeronotomachia* 85 b. Which stones [table diamonds] were wonderfully cut of a Cataglyphic explicature.

† **Explicit.** *Obs.* [a med. L. word, used by scribes in indicating the end of a book, or of one of the separate pieces contained in a MS. It was regarded as a vb. in 3rd pers. sing., 'Here ends' (such a book, piece, etc.), the form *explicitum* being used as pl. It seems, however, to have been originally an abbreviation of *explicitus* pa. pple., in *explicitus est liber*, lit. 'the book is nnrolled'; cf. quot. 949.]

[a 420 *HIERONYMUS Ep.* xxviii. iv. Solemus completis opusculis... interponere Explicit aut Feliciter aut aliquid istius modi. 949 in *Ypez Chron. Ord. S. Benedicti* l. 92 (Du Cange) Explicitus est liber iste a Notario Sebastiano Diacono, notum perfectionis diem 4. Kalend. Februarii zero 987.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* (end), Explicit liber Exodus. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* (end), Explicit liber Troili et Criseide. c 1450-60 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 331 Explicitum Statuta Familie bone Memorie. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* (end), Explicit per William Caxton. 15... *Piers of Fulham* 287 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 12 Elyphysth peers of fulham. 1595 *G. M. Gentleman's Acad.* 54 Explicit prima pars. [1663-76 *BULLOKAR, Explicit*... ended or finished. 1866 *KINGSLEY Herew.* II. 402 Explicit.]

**b. notice-use as sb.**: The 'finis', shutting up.

a 1658 *CLEVELAND Poems, Agst. Sleep* 11 Sleep... Reasons Assassine, Fancies Ball; The Senses Curlew... Joys Explicite, unfathom'd Gulf of time.

† **Explicit, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *explicit*-ppl. stem of *explicare* to unfold: see EXPLICATE.] *intr.* Of a leaf: To unfold, open out.

1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 650 Leaves of red Roses perfectly explicated.

**Explicit** (eksplik'sit), a. Also 7 explicite. [a. Fr. *explicite*, ad. L. *explicitus*, pa. pple. of *explicare* to unfold: see EXPLICATE.]

† 1. Of the brow: Free from folds or wrinkles; smooth. Of a plot: Free from intricacies; simple.

1671 *MILTON Samson* Introd., That commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* ix. 295 The cheerful Forehead is Explicit and Smooth.

2. Of knowledge, a notion, etc.: Developed in detail; hence, clear, definite. *Explicit faith, belief* (Theol.): the acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that is logically involved in it; opposed to *implicit faith*.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 119 Every man is bound to have a personal explicit Faith of his own. 1656 *BRAMHALL Reflic.* ii. 83 The explicite belief of them is no necessary part of Christian communion. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit, before this first hearing. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (J.), How impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite. 1880 *LITTLEDALE Plain Reas.* xxv. 73 Implicit belief in the Pope is not sufficient; that must be explicit.

3. Of declarations, indications, nterances: Distinctly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied or suggested; express.

1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 5), *Explicit*, made manifest, vnfold. 1648 *MILTON Arg. cont. Militia* 26 An Oath ought to be explicit, I mean, without implications or eticetera's. 1654 *CROMWELL Sp.* 12 Sept., There was an explicit consent and an implicit consent. 1726 *DE FOE Hist. Devil* i. v. (1840) 66 What that [the angels'] sin was is not explicit. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* III. vii. 62 The Landgrave... wrote to Granvelle... begging an explicit declaration of what they had to fear or hope. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xi. § 42 If a poor man who is ready to die with hunger steal a loaf of bread, it is a less explicit sign of depravity than [etc.]. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 201 Promises more explicit had been held out to him of forgiveness.

4. Hence of persons, their qualities, etc.: Speaking out fully all that is meant; definite and unserved in expression; outspoken.

1726 *BUTLER Sermon*. vii. 134 How explicit they are with themselves, is another Question. 1756 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* (1792) II. 10 To express myself in as plain, explicit and intelligible manner as I am able. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxvii. 172 The explicit firmness and decision of a king. a 1859 *MACAULAY Biog.* (1867) 180 No man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit.

**Explicitly** (eksplik'sitli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an explicit manner.

1. As a matter of 'explicit' knowledge, belief, or statement; expressly and not merely by implication. Opposed to *implicitly*. Now only (exc. Theol.) with reference to statements, in which use it approaches sense 2.

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* iv. lxxvii. 863 That the Roman Church... erreth not in... *Fundamentibus Fidelitatis*, because explicitly they profess them, howsoever... implicitly and by consequent they subvert them. 1651 *HOBBS Genl. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civil Law hath a penalty annexed

to it, either explicitly or implicitly. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 182 I. 511 He explicitly limits his ideas of resistance. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Chast.* xvi. 437 Faith believes the whole revelation of God explicitly so far as it knows it; implicitly so far as it is not known as yet. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* I. 323 Passages of various dates speak explicitly of the use of the compass for land purposes.

2. In a definite and unambiguous manner; unequivocally.

1756 BR. LOWN *Let. to Bp. Warburton* 129. I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you explicitly... that I was not to be frightened. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. Speak explicitly and to the point. 1841 MIALLE *Nonconf.* I. 1 We... avow most explicitly that [etc.].

3. With detailed exposition.

1779 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 This part of the office of conscience is beyond my present design explicitly to consider. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 195 Will you tell me a little more explicitly what [etc.]?

**Explicitness** (eksplī'sitnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explicit; distinctness of statement or (formerly) of apprehension; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity of meaning; outspokenness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xii. 187 Whose judgement (of speculative doctrine) is... with less curiosity and explicitness declared in Scripture. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. vii. 284 The knowledge of this article... was by no means received with... explicitness in the ancient Jewish Church. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 236 An explicitness that can admit of no mistake. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iv. Explicitness is not the language of such as I am. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 581 That explicitness of syntax.

† **Explicke**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *expliquer* to explain, ad. L. *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE.] *trans.* To unfold in words; to narrate at length.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. Prolog. 1 2/3 The ferient charyette of the feres... haue oft tymes requyred vs to... explicke the lyues of holy Heremites.

**Exploable** (eksplō'ābl̄). *a.* [f. EXPLODE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be exploded.

1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lix. 343 As I have seen people at a chemical lecture eye the exploable compounds on the professor's table.

**Explode** (eksplō'd), *v.* [ad. L. *explōdere*, *explādere* to drive out by clapping, hiss (a player) off the stage, *f. ex-* out + *plaudere* to clap: cf. APPLAUD, FLAUDIT. Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. *exploder* in sense 1.

With the non-Lat. senses 4-6 cf. late L. *displōdere* (see DISRUPT) used of the bursting of a bladder. Senses 5 and 6, now the prevailing senses, are not recognized by Johnson.]

† *trans.* To clap and hoot (a player, play, etc.) off the stage; hence *gen.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation; to cry down; to banish ignominiously. Also *fig.* Const. *from, out of*, and with double obj. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1631) 19 Vertue and Wisdom... were hisse out, and exploded by the common people. 1665 COWLEY *Verses & Eccl.* (1669) 69 Why they did not hiss, and explode him off the Stage. 1790 MORAL *State Eng.* 12 Religion is a thing they explode conversation. 1749 FLETCHER *Ten. Jones* iv. vi. In the playhouse... when he doth wrong, no critic is so apt to hiss and explode him. 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxx. 94 Of justice and religion... He [Enoch] spake exploded. 1823 LAMB *Elia. Artif. Comedy* Wks. 402 Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down. (1849 W. FITZGERALD *Ir. Whittaker's Disput.* 21 Who would not cry out against and explode the patrons of Cerinthus.)

† *b.* To mock at, deride. *Obs. rare.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 570 When thou hast once begun to build a house, Leave't not unfinished, lest the... ill-spoken crow... from her bough thy means outgone explode.

† *c.* Of a thing: To cause to be hooted (off the stage). *nonce-use.*

1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 335 The absurdity... was so glaring, that it has quite exploded that notion off the stage. 2. To reject with scorn (an opinion, proposal, custom). Also in weaker sense: To reject, discard. *Obs. exc. in passive*, which is still occas. used with the sense: 'To be disused, to be rejected as obsolete (cf. 3).

1538 LELAND *16in. V.* 56 When Glan is set with a worde preceding G is exploded. 1609 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks. 1803 IV. 543 But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.]. 1666 TAYLOR *Misc.* xlv. 99 Not that I wholly explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it. 1739 LANEVELL *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 46 This Method of building... having been exploded by the Hon. Board as insufficient. 1790 NEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 55 This breed is now nearly exploded, being considered... as unprofitable. 1822 INISON *Sc. & Art* I. 132 These effects... were formerly attributed to suction; a word which ought to be exploded. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 As new views came into vogue, or old errors became exploded. 1861 ELISIE GARRETT in *Gd. Words* 410 The old airs... are exploded for Italian bravuras.

3. To cause to be rejected; to bring into disrepute; to expose the hollowness of; to discredit; † to bring into disuse.

Now often associated with sense 6; hence it tends to be restricted to cases in which the *fig.* use of that sense would be applicable.

1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 43 The Priests forged Letter... was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. 1764 MEIN. G. *Palmanazar* 203, I was farther hired to explode their doctrine of predestination. 1762-73 II. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 173 The famous

crown-piece... did not explode the others. 1808 *Med. Trul.* XIX. 266 Cullen... laboured to explode the humoral pathology. 1846 WAUGH *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 97 Their existence has entirely exploded the old notion that England never possessed any native romances. 1872 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 30 When the idol has been pulverized and the lie is exploded. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 626. 607, I thought that I had thoroughly exploded that fallacy.

† *a.* To drive forth (air); to emit. *b.* To drive out with violence and sudden noise. *Obs.*

*a.* 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* 352 The inspired Air... when 'tis exploded, carries them away with it self. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 174 The smallest charge of Gunpowder will... explode the Bullet with equal force. 1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 That air again the lungs explode When robbed of its nitrous load.

*b.* 1671 R. BOYSS *Wind* 300 These Raging Minerals... are exploded with the greatest violence. 1679 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 15 The effects of Lightning, exploded from the Clouds. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. (ed. 2) 257 The kindled Powder did explode The massy Ball. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* III. 324 Pieces of this [earth-coal] are frequently exploded into the room. 1823 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1844) 154 The vast height to which they [masts] had been exploded. 1825 [see EXPLODED *pp.* a. 3].

5. *intr.* To 'go off' with a loud noise. Of gas, gunpowder, etc.: To expand violently with a loud report under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; hence, of a charged jar, mine, etc. Of a boiler, gun, etc.: To fly in pieces, burst, from a similar cause.

1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 96 All Europe is like a mine ready to explode. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 Let one ball... touch the ball of the charged jar... the jar will then of course explode. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 281 Place upon a plate a few grains of powder... As the plate becomes heated... the whole explodes. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 319 They [rockets] exploded with a very loud report in the air.

*b. trans. & fig.*

1827 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy... which had... exploded already. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 179 We... rushed down forty-five stairs, and exploded from the house with a fury, etc. 1867 BAKER *Albert Nyanza* II. 280 The effect produced made the crowd... explode with laughter. 1888 BURTON *12 Gd. Men* II. v. 63 Conscious that I must certainly explode if he kept me for another half-minute. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger explosive exploded from the Earl's lips.

*c. Phys.* To break out or burst forth into.

1882 E. G. LORING in *Alien. & Neurol.* (1887) VIII. 130 The irritation... may... develop gradually, or explode suddenly, into an actual inflammation.

6. *trans.* To cause (a gas, gunpowder, also a magazine, mine, etc.) to 'go off' with a loud noise; to 'blow up'.

1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 192 In an exhausted receiver... neither can a bell be heard... nor gunpowder be exploded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 110 When oxygen and hydrogen gas are exploded. 1875 UNE *Dict. Art.* II. 766 The gun-cotton was exploded under the pressure of a confined space. 1890 SPECTATOR 15 May, On Tuesday night, Lord Randolph Churchill exploded his little mine.

*b. trans. & fig.*

1822, 1832 [see CATANARAN 2]. 1824 S. R. MAITLAND *Notes Fox's Martyrs* II. Mr. Catley... exploded all this conceit and insolence upon a matter which, etc. 1850 READING *Yesterday & To-day* (1863) III. 42 So he took out his snuff-box, once more at his ease, inhaled a full pinch, and exploded a sneeze. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 256 They [Italians] explode each other on mere contact... like two hostile gases. 1878 SIMPSON *Sci. Shaks.* I. 11 The plot was exploded by the committal of Somerset... to the Tower.

**Exploded** (eksplō'ded), *pp.* *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

† 1. That has been hissed off the stage. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & P.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 23 Fustian from exploded plays. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 81 After the *Three Hours after Marriage* had been driven off the stage... while the exploded scene was yet fresh in memory.

2. Held in contempt; rejected, scouted. Also in weaker sense, disused, out of fashion. (Said of customs, opinions, etc.; rarely of persons.)

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* iv. ii. To put in an exploded plea In the court of Venus. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 p. 2 A Thing so exploded as speaking hard Words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 36 A conflict with some of those exploded fanatics of slavery. 1793 BEEDOPS *Catalan* 160 The exploded theories of Boerhaave or Cullen. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xix. 486 When mercy was on all sides an exploded virtue, he dared to be merciful. 1899 Mc CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 185 The time... had gone by when such exploded politics could even interest the people.

† *b.* Of a material object: Discarded, disused; out of fashion. *Obs.*

1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* xlviii. 194 The little cool playful streams those exploded cherubs uttered. 1829 *The Bengallee* 169 An old Dowager's now exploded pair of pockets.

† 3. Driven forth with violence and sudden noise. 1746 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i. The exploded cork whizzed through the air.

4. In sense 6 of the verb.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 209 Conical form being best suited... to the action of the exploded fluid. *fig.* 1876 HOLLAND *Sci. Oak* viii. 109 It had been... occupied for a year or two by an exploded millionaire.

**Exploident** (eksplō'dent). *Phonetics.* [ad. L. *explōdentem*, *pr. pp.* of *explōdere* to EXPLODE.] A consonant-sound produced by the sudden escape of breath after the closure of the oral passage (as

*p, b, t, d, k, g*); a 'check', 'mute', or 'stop'; = EXPLOSIVE B. 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 371 The combination of two exploidents. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 6 The two adjectives horrible and abominable—three exploidents and one aspirate in three words. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Mar. 349/2 Mr. Cayley held that all exploidents suggested impact.

**Exploser** (eksplō'ser). [f. EXPLODE + -ER.] One who, or that which, explodes.

† 1. One who rejects (a doctrine, etc.); one who denies the existence of (something). *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 39 Mr. Hobbs, that confident Exploder of Immaterial Substances out of the world. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 17 [Some affirm that atheists do not exist, but] these so confident exploders of them are both unskilled in... antiquity, and unacquainted with the present age. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamp.* 3 This age hath produced too many confident Exploders of Immaterial Substances. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. vii. 276 Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.

2. One who refutes a theory, etc.

1863 J. BROWN *Horre Subs.* (1862) 320 Mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

3. Something which bursts with a loud noise.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 Things... called guns. Pocket volcanoes would be a fitter title, or portable exploders.

4. That which causes explosion; a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 853/2 The gun... has... the needle-exploder and bolt breech. 1830 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 559 For mining, electric fuses are used, also exploders. 1884 A. G. HARK *Chinese Gordon* x. 254 Firing a gun 150 yards off with a magnetic exploder.

**Exploping** (eksplō'p̄n). *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb EXPLODE in various senses.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci. Addr.* 13 The confident exploding of all immaterial Substances. *Ibid.* 71 Our Authors' Metaphysical argument against a Vacuum (the exploding of which he thinks so necessary).

*b. attrib.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 15 These instruments are called exploding tubes. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 336 The tumbler strikes an exploding-pio screwed into the false breech.

**Exploping, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] That explodes. † *a.* That drives away with scotch. *b.* That causes a loud and sudden noise. *c.* That flies into pieces with loud report.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 546 Thus with th'applause they meant, Turnd to exploding hiss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 337 The howling, the clattering, the exploding din. 1883 *Academy* 23 June 444/1 That tree... has the air of an exploding shell.

**Exploit** (eksplō'it), *sb.* Forms: 4 *espoit* (e, 5 *explot*, *expleyte*, 5-7 *exployt* (e, 6 *exploite*), 6- *exploit*. [a. OFr. *espoit*, *exploit* m., *exploite* fem., and their refashioned forms *exploit*, *exploite*, etc. = Pr. *esplot* m., *esplota* fem.; = vulgar L. \**explot* m., *explota* (med. L. *esplotum*, *explotum* n., *explota* fem.), L. *exploitum*, *exploita* neut. and fem. pples. of *explōare*: see EXPLICATE. The etymological sense is thus 'something unfolded, brought out, or put forth'; the action of unfolding or developing.]

† 1. Advantage, progress, speed, success; furtherance. Const. *of*. To make exploit: to make speed, to meet with success. *Obs.*

1393 COWER *Conf. II.* 258 The sail got up, and forth they straight, But none exploit therof they caught. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3661 For exploit of here spede, pai spekyen in fere To chese hom a cheytayn. 1430 LYON *Chron. Troy* i. vi. For he full sory was withouten dread, Of the explyte and of the happye spede Of this lason. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxvi. 173 Of whose exployt or spede myne auctour maketh no mensyn. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* II. xci. [clxxvii.] 272 His ambassadours hadde made no better explyte.

† 2. The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over (a person or place); an attempt to capture or subdue; hence, a military or naval expedition or enterprise. † *In exploit*: in action or combat. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Good. Leg.* 87/4 He began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see and anon the tempest cessed. 1555 *Fardle Facions* ii. iii. 133 The prophetic. vnto Alexandre victory, when he made his exployte towards Darius. 1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* iv. i. 43, I must giue my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit. 1627 J. HAWKARD *Annals Four V. Eth.* (1840) 55 The Captaines drew to consideration all the meanes for the exploit of the towne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 495 Captain Mees... has undertaken the exploit of St. Maloes. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 24 The glory of having undertaken such an exploit no malice... can impair.

*b.* An enterprise, project. *rare* (after mod. F.). 1879 TROLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit to which he attached himself.

3. An act or deed; a feat; in modern use, an achievement displaying a brilliant degree of bravery, or skill.

1558 R. COWLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 126 II. 66 They doo not exployte not so modie as to shote oon gone. 1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 35 Whom corrupting Gold Will tempt into a close exploit of Death. 1650 HEAULY *St. Aug. Cille* of God 845 Magicians can doe such exploytes by the devills meanes. 1775 Dr. For. *round World* (1840) 15 For many years it was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1868 J. EDWARDS *Rich. I.* vii. 120 Drake's exploits strung the patriotism... of the sailors to a lofty pitch. 1879 FROUDE



*Cæsar* xix. 308 The conquest of Gaul had been an exploit of extraordinary military difficulty.

†4. Carrying out, execution, performance. *To put in exploit*: to put in practice. *Obs.*

181 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 213 If... the whole exploit of things be governed by hym. 1599 SANOV *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 75 A. A. Captain, who scorns to imitate any stratagem... used by the enemy, though the putting it in exploit might give him assured victory.

†5. *Lav.* A citation or summons; a writ. Cf. *Fr. exploit.* *Obs.*

[1612] COTGR., *Exploit*... an adjournment or citation. 1622 MALVNES *Adv. Lavu-Merch.* 457 Any summons or arrest, exploit or assignment. 1672 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 82 Exploits, which is the adjourning or citing of such persons, against whom any action is brought.

**Exploit** (eksplɔɪt), *v.* Forms: 4 *exploiten*, 5 *exployt*, *exploite*, 5-7 *exploite*, -yte, 6- *exploit*. [*ad. Fr. exploit-er* = *Pr. exploitier*, *exploictar* = *L. \*explicitare*, freq. of *explicare*: see *EXPLICITATE*. Sense 4 is a recent adoption of the mod. vb.]

†1. *trans.* To accomplish, achieve, execute, perform; to fight (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6177, I dwell with hem... That worship of this notable coventen, And grete neddun *exploiten*. c 1430 *Lvoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 Massagers. 'T'exploite the journealtymes of the yeere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 367/2 They knewe wel that they shold no thynge *exploite* of their entente. c 1500 *Melusine* 87, I ordeyne the battail to be to morow *exploited*. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. xxvi, They departed without *exploiting* their message. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* (1806) i. 502 P. Turpilianus... sat still without *exploiting* any notable enterprise. 1611 STREE *Hist. Gh. Brit.* ix. xi. § 47 It is evident, that these tragedies among the Lords were *exploited* by others. 1674 *Land. Gaz.* No. 382/4 We doubt not... but something considerable will be *exploited* by them. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* i. 127 The first thing they *exploited*, was to distribute my Body among them into several Provinces. 1775 in *ASH*.

†b. *To exploit out*: to achieve the expulsion of.

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 307 To *exploite* the man owte of the mone.

2. †a. *refl.* To apply, exert oneself. Cf. *Ofr. s'exploier.* *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Why consumest thy self slepyng without *exploiting* the in thy vyage. 1530 PALSGR. 542/1 They *exploited* them so faste that within shorte space they came to their journeyes end.

†b. *intr.* To act with effect; to get on, prosper, speed. Also in *impers. pass. Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* iob, Peleus... not knowing how he might *exploite* for to attayne to execute his dampnable enuye. *Ibid.* 66 If I abode here I shold not *exploite* but lose my tyme. c 1500 *Melusine* 188 The knight... rehersed to them how he had *exploited*. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 154 Some did to me *vmfold*... how at Arde Gomignies did hold, *Exploiting* well. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 384 During the minority of this King Richard... brauely was it *exploited* in France by his Agents.

†3. *trans.* To cause to succeed, prosper. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lyng. Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) C.v. Let thy grace to me descende... My rude tunge to *exploite* and spede.

4. To 'work' (a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial account (natural resources). b. *transf.* To utilize for one's own ends, treat selfishly as mere workable material (persons, etc.); to 'make capital out of'.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 306 The Humbughausens... have *exploited* the obscure to use a French phrase where we have no proper equivalent with... profit. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 25 *Exploiting* that poor girl for their idle purposes of curiosity. 1865 E. ARNOLD in *Reader* No. 215. 282/1 In *exploiting* mineral resources. 1878 *Trades Frml.* xxii. 7 The great German naturalist... finds himself coolly *exploited* by a Paris publisher. 1888 *Westm. Rev.* July 58 An association of capitalist shareholders, *exploiting* their wage-paid labourers. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 313 European exiles... were then... *exploiting* the riches of the East.

5. *intr.* To conduct mining operations for.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, Apr. XXX. 857 Some two years ago a Belgian engineer proposed to *exploit* for petroleum.

Hence **Exploited**, *Exploiting* *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The Jews... attracting to themselves alone the animosity which is deserved by the whole 'exploiting' class. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 4/2 There is no such *exploited* class as trained nurses in fashionable 'institutions'. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Ing. Socialism* iii. 87 The domineering and *exploiting* spirit.

**Exploitable**, *a.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE*.]

†a. Capable of being accomplished. *Obs.* b. Capable of being exploited (in sense 4 b).

1612 COTGR., *Exploitable*... ready to be performed, easie to be done. 1887 *tr. Marx' Capital* II. xxv. 633 This excess of capital... makes *exploitable* labour-power sufficient.

**Exploitage**, [*f. as prec. + -AGE*] = next.

1884 *My Ducats & Daughter* III. xxiii. 35 He would not lend himself to *exploitage*. 1884 W. MORRIS in *Century Mag.* July (1886) 397 It (profit-sharing) would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.

**Exploitation** (eksplɔɪtəʃən), [*a. Fr. exploitation*, *f. exploit*: see *EXPLOIT v.*]

1. The action of exploiting or turning to account; productive working or profitable management (of mines, cattle, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 362 Similar proofs of the deficient commercial exploitation of these colonies perpetually occur. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 588 Clear evidence of success, wanting to all other 'exploitations' (excuse the gallicism). 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 766 What is to be the next exploitation of genius? Travels? 1882 P. GEDDES in *Nature* No. 622. 534 The second... inquires whether the exploitation of plants or animals be more profitable

able in the given society. 1885 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol. XLIX.* 8 Cities... owed their rise... to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the province.

b. The action of turning to account for selfish purposes, using for one's own profit.

[1844 M. HENNESSY *Social Syst.* 108 Slavery, the use of man by man (*exploitation*) was the reigning principle of society in its first stages.] 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convent* Wks. V. 126 A poor man... becoming rich by trade, speculation, or the successful exploitation of labour. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* No. 1017. 1827/2 The exploitation of the credulous public. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 225 Their whole existence [was] an exploitation of the helpless people they reigned over. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Fashionable Philos.* 33 The exploitation and subjugation of Eastern countries.

2. The action of reconnoitring.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., It surely indicated lax exploitation that the advance column should have blindly butted its head against this broken bridge.

**Exploitative** (eksplɔɪtəɪv), *a. rare*. [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -ATIVE*] Concerned with exploiting or turning to account natural resources.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 'Industries', divided into 'Exploitative' and 'Elaborative' groups.

**Exploiter** (eksplɔɪtə), *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ER*]. One who exploits. a. One who turns to account.

b. One who turns to account for selfish purposes.

a. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Mar. X. 152/2 Happy mining company... these fortunate exploiters. 1890 *Montreal Weekly Gaz.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay, and a considerable trade was carried on between the French exploiters, and... the West Indies.

b. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Feb. X. 101/2 The pockets of all the railroad exploiters... have... been crammed with public money. 1893 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 245 That shrewd and often not ungentle character whom his 'exploiters' malign as Hodge. 1897 T. KIRKUP *Ing. Socialism* iii. 86 The capitalists and exploiters of the new industrial era.

**Exploiter**, *v.* [*a. Fr. exploitier*: see *EXPLOIT v.* (the inf. being irregularly adopted instead of the stem).] *trans.* To make use of, develop, turn to account. Hence **Exploiterer**.

1853 T. PARKER *Theism*, etc. Intro. 41 It is sad to see... disciples of this church... *exploitered* by a twofold Jesuitry.

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 406 It... (the idea of the Book of Snobs) was repeated, diversified, and—to use an American adaptation of a French word... 'exploitered', till it became rather wearisome. 1864 G. DYER *Bella Donna* i. 48 Every proprietress of a 'bazaar screen' invariably determined to exploit her work by the agency of the lottery-ticket. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* ii. 11 The probable profits which would accrue were he to *exploit* her musical talent. 1853 T. PARKER *Theism*, etc. (1863) 67 The God of the popular theology is the *exploiterer* of the human race.

**Exploiting** (eksplɔɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. **EXPLOIT**.

a. in senses of the vb. b. see quot. 1867.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 And left more of glory to vs by their *exploiting* of great acts. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maletie* 23 The... *exploiting* of anything tending to the promoting of the Romish brethren. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Exploiting*, transporting trees or timber by a river. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. They... think too much of competition as the *exploiting* of labour by capital.

**Exploiture** (eksplɔɪtʃə), [*f. EXPLOIT v. + -URE*]. The action of the vb. **EXPLOIT**.

†1. The action of achieving or accomplishing. Const. of. Also, a performance; and *collect.* what has been *exploited*. *Obs.*

1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. xi, The Commentaries of Julius Cesar whiche he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Brytaine. *Ibid.* iii. x, In his counsailes, affaires, and *exploitures*, he omitted no tyme. c 1534 *tr. Pot. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 18 Paulinus finished not there his *exploitures* with such facilitate. 1548 UOALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 67 Whose service thou canst not lacke for *exploiture* of such affaires.

2. In mod. use: The action of exploiting or developing.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 554/2 A plot... was never so old but that it rewarded some further *exploiture* by Marion.

**Exploitable**, *a. rare*—1. [*a. F. exploitable*, *f. explorer*: see *EXPLORE v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being explored.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 The intricate ways of Providence *exploitable* only by the all-seeing eye.

†**Explorate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. L. explorat-us*, *p. pple. of explorare*: see *EXPLORE*.] Thoroughly examined, carefully prepared.

1655 W. HOWE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 517 Any of your mature *explore* additions.

†**Explorate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. explorat-* *ppl. stem of explorare*: see *EXPLORE*.] = *EXPLORE*.

1549 HOOPER *Declar. to Commandm.* iii, The twelve princes that were sent to *explore* and search the privities and condition of the land of Canaan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xx. 155 Snails... exclude their homes, and therewith *explore* their way. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

**Exploration** (eksplɔɪrəʃən), [*ad. L. explorat-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. explorare* to *EXPLORE*.]

†1. The action of examining; investigation, scrutiny. *Obs.*

1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Sir William Bowyer... by diligente *searche* and *exploration* sounde out dyers greatte and plentyfull spynges, at Hampsted heath. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Intro. 5 Men... who might by *exploration* sever the dross from the gold. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 20. 271 (The use of the diving rod) is a fruitless *exploration*, strongly *sending* of Pagan deriva-

tion. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 The *exploration*... of their competency. 1650 BOYLE *Med. Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. 463 Our *hydrostat* way of *exploration*.

b. *Med. and Surg.* The examination of an organ, a wound, etc. by the use of the finger, probe, or other physical appliance.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lec.* 1830 W. BOENHAMER (*title*) The Physical *Exploration* of the Rectum. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lec.*

2. The action of exploring (a country, district, place, etc.); an instance of this. Also *transf.*

1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Prairie Chimney-sweepers* 257 A lost chimney sweeper... tired with his tedious *explorations*, laid his black head upon the pillow. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 299 This side of the Scawfell Pikes is deserving *exploration*. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 222 The *exploration* of the sources of the Blue Nile.

*attrib.* 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Mr. H. M. Stanley... would resume *exploration* work in Africa.

**Explorative** (eksplɔɪrətɪv), *a.* [*f. L. explorat-* (see *EXPLORE*) + *-IVE*. Cf. *f. exploratif*, *-ive*.]

Concerned with, or having the object of, *exploration* or investigation; inclined to make *explorations*.

1738 WARBURTON *Dir. Legat.* App. 63 Albinus... divides Plato's Dialogues into *Classic*, *explorative*, *obstetric* and *subversive*. 1802 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Should the visitor be of a very inquisitive turn, he may satisfy his *explorative* disposition. 1875 MASSON *Wordsworth*, etc. 170 A Wordsworth, he admits, might have a genius of the *explorative* or mystery-piercing kind. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/6 An *explorative* operation in May would have enabled the physicians to recognise the existence of cancer. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 Few men of his age have done so much *explorative* tramping.

Hence **Exploratively** *adv.* **Explorativeness**, *n.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. i, Behoves us, not to enter *exploratively* its dim embroiled deeps. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 To prevent your snout, in a fit of *explorativeness*, from being snubbed by the impudent claws of a... rock.

**Explorator** (eksplɔɪrətɔː), *Also* 5-6 -our. [*a. L. explorator*, *f. explorare*: see *EXPLORE*. Cf. *F. explorateur*.] One who or that which explores.

†1. One who is employed to collect information, *esp.* with regard to an enemy, or an enemy's country; a scout, a spy. *Obs.*

c 1450 BURGESS *Secrees* 2452 Expert in language have *exploratoryours*... to know alle their labourys. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2483 Two *exploratoryours*... that brought the grape clustre to desert for the lande of promissionne. 1536 BELLENDE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 Vespasian... was advertist by his *exploratoryours*, that Caratac... had renewed his army. 1616 *Rich. Cabinet* 68 b, Thus did the *exploratoryours* of the land of Canaan terrifie the Jewes. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 370 Thou art the *explorator* without knowledge, the magistrate without jurisdiction. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

†b. *transf.* One who searches diligently. *Obs.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* 38 These Seminaris, secrete wanders, and *explorators* in the darke. 1681 H. HALLIWELL *Melanphr.* 92 This envious *Explorator* or searcher for faults [Satan].

2. One who explores (a country) for the purpose of discovery.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 145 America has sent forth to the Holy Land its best *explorators*.

3. †a. An apparatus invented by Beccaria for ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere (Craig 1847). b. (See quot.) c. *Electric explorer* = 'electrical explorer'.

b. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lec.*, *Chest explorer*, an exploring needle or trocar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema.

**Exploratory** (eksplɔɪrətɔː), *a.* [*nd. L. exploratōri-us*, *f. explorare*: see *EXPLORE*.]

1. Of or pertaining to *exploration*; connected with investigation or searching.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 507 This is but an *exploratory*, and pretentive purpose between us. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 183/1 When God seems to delay... before he comes with the mercy he promiseth, and we pray for; 'tis *exploratory* to faith. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 275, I renounce... all abuse of thy name... in... *exploratory* lots. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 429 Early in this century... remarkable *exploratory* zeal arose. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xviii. 80 A new kind of military chaplet... to which he gave the name of the *crown explorer*.

2. a. Constructed or selected for *exploration* or observation (of the surrounding country).

1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 500 At some distance were also *exploratory* Forts. 1774 PENKANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 91 On the very summit of the hill is a small intrenchment, intended as *exploratory*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 167 The Romans placed several posts, as *exploratory* forts, along the banks of the Forth.

b. Undertaken for the sake of *exploration*, examination, or discovery.

1620 JAS. I in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1683) 495 Your employment is, for the present, merely *exploratory* and provisional. 1692 BR. HORNES *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 123 There is an *Exploratory* Temptation, to search out and discover what is in Man. 1825 SOUVEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 25 Herefordshire... a favourite scene of its *exploratory* travels. 1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 17 At present the study is *exploratory* rather than demonstrative. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, An *exploratory* operation... to find out whether or not it would be possible to remove a tumour.

c. Charged with the duty of *exploration*. Also (*nounce-use*), bent on *exploration*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. v, Chalons sends forth *exploratory* pickets of National Volunteers. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxiii, An *exploratory* black beetle now and then was found immovable upon the stairs.

† **Exploratress.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EXPLORATOR + -ESS.] A female explorer.

1616 CHAPMAN *Hammer's Lynx*, To *Apollō* (1858) 22 All Heaven's most supreme and worthy Goddesses, Dione, Rhea, and th' Exploratress Themis.

**Explore** (eksplo'ra), *v.* [ad. F. *explorer*, ad. L. *explorāre* to search out.]  
Usually explained as f. *ex* out + *plorāre* to make to flow, f. *plūre* to flow.]

1. *trans.* To investigate, seek to ascertain or find out (a fact, the condition of anything). Also with indirect question as obj.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Stratagems... by... sondry meanes to be explored. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii. A cunning spy, sent to explore the city's strength or weakness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 47 Let the Learned Gard'ner... Explore the Nature of each sev'ral Tree. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* i. 84 Let some prophet... Explore the cause of great Apollō's rage. 1813 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xv. (1865) 120 Who or what sort of persons inhabited Mackery End... we... determined some day to explore. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 165 The emperor resolved to explore, disguised, the real temper of his soldiers.

† b. To search for; to find by searching; to search out. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 328, I now am bound... to explore My long-lack'd father. 1700 DRYDEN *Pables, Meltager & A.* 201 With his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 51 The good shepherd... Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 255 The Alps, over which he was to explore a new passage into Italy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59 Exploring... a fit opportunity.

† To try, make proof of. (A Latinism.)  
1657 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 632 Satan... toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solitary flight.

2. To look into closely, examine into, scrutinize; to pry into (either a material or immaterial object).  
In later use coloured by association with 3.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1866) I. 152 Her self in instants doth all things explore: For each thing's present. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 92 Some unexperienc'd Fool her Eyes explore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix. They explored the several kinds of... vegetable Substances. 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull*, Wood-peckers explore the sides Of rugged oaks for worms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. viii. 683 Of no man... was the public conduct so completely explored. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. xi. (1865) 308, I digress into Sobō to explore a bookstall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 179 He looketh seldom in their face, His eyes explore the ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 note, The Dutch archives have been too little explored.

b. To examine by touch; to probe (a wound).  
Cf. EXPLORATION 1 b.

1767 GOSCU *Treat. Wounds* I. 66 The finger is better than any instrument to explore some kinds of wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 361 The learned finger never need explore Thy vigorous pulse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 114 The physician must explore thy wound.

3. *esp.* To search into or examine (a country, a place, etc.) by going through it; to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery.

1616 BEAUMONT *Leaving at First Sight Poems* (1653), Not caring to observe the wind Or the new sea to explore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 41 Another Typhis shall new Seas explore. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 105 Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore Heav'n's not his own? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 151 The busy race... explore Each creek. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 12 Apr. an. 1783, He... recommended us to explore Wapping. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1867 LAOY HERNETT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours... exploring the ruins.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 235 The Scotch School... entered the mind to explore it. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. v. 118 He had explored the modern languages of Europe.

b. *intr.* To conduct operations in search for.

1872 R. B. SMITH *Mining Statist.* 27 A large expenditure of public money in exploring for coal.

Hence **Explored** *pp. a.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press.

**Exploiment** (eksplo'iment), *rare*. [f. EXPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exploring; = EXPLORATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 The frustrated search of Porta, who upon the exploiment of many, could never finde one. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1830 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* I. 15 An author's... exploiments and excursions are those into the world of... imagination.

**Explorer** (eksplo'ra), [f. as prec. + -ER 1]

1. One who explores (a country or place).

1740 WARBURTON *Dig. Legat.* iv. vi. 11, 288 The report of the cowardly Explorers of the land. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 375 The explorers enter, and immediately find themselves in a marble cave. 1848 W. II. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xviii. (1879) 537 A rich harvest may be awaiting the antiquarian explorer [at Ephesus]. 1856 E. A. BOND *Jenkins at Clew* 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 19 Anthony Jenkins, the enterprising explorer of the Persian route to India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1, 8 An explorer of the Alps.

fig. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxi. 6 These are... explorers in iniquity.

† 2. One who or that which examines or tests.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Vaters* 40 The extent of this explorer of Waters [a Powder] is not very great.

3. An apparatus for exploring or examining; *spec. n.* (see quot. 1874); b. an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/2 *Explorer*, an apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when

not beyond a certain depth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Electrical explorer*, an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues.

**Exploring** (eksplo'ring), *pp. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* EXPLORE. Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trochar*, surgical instruments for 'exploring' tumours, etc.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 203 Our Exploring Expedition saw the Feejee Islanders getting their dinner off human bones. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 261, I went on an exploring expedition round some distant fields. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 326 Deepdale is wild and beautiful... and will repay exploring. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* ii. xii. (1886) 96 When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John [etc.]. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exploring needle, trochar*.

**Exploring**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That explores.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* Pref., To doubt whether they be agreeable, lo... the exploring Experiments of the fire. 1771 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) II. 43 This life begins by an exploring desire.

Hence **Exploringly** *adv.*

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 79 To go exploringly forward into the obscure future. 1889 L. KERN *Hurricane in Petticoats* I. viii. 167 Teddy looked at him exploringly, as if to test the sincerity of the apology.

† **Explos'e**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōs*- *pp. stem* of *explōdere* to EXPLODE.] = EXPLODE 1, 2.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 134 Our religion... being eche where exposed and condemned. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 252 Their doctrine... most worthe to be exposed out of all Christian Churches. *Ibid.* 32/4 Some also reade the Epistle written to Laodicia, but that is exposed of all men.

**Explosible** (eksplo'zihl), *a.* [f. L. *explōs*- *pp. stem* of *explōdere* to EXPLODE + -IBLE. Cf. F. *explosible*.] Capable of being exploded.

1799 *Med. Fml.* II. 361 The air... was found so much mixed with atmospheric air, as to be rendered explosible. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 473 It proved itself to be by no means so readily explosible as has usually been supposed.

**Explosion** (eksplo'zən), [ad. L. *explosionem*, *n.* of action f. *explōdere* to EXPLODE. Cf. Fr. *explosion*.] The action of exploding.

† 1. The action of treating with scorn, rejecting or scouting (a notion, system, etc.); rejection.

1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossar.*, *Explosion*, a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out. 1783 *Port Chirurg. Wks.* II. 8 The explosion of the long continued notion that such wounds were poisonous. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Observation and reason long ago triumphed in its [Prolemaic System's] explosion, and universal rejection by the learned.

2. The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise; an instance of the same; † *spec.* a volcanic eruption.

[1623-6 COCKERAM, *Explosion*, a driving out.] 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Producing them [animal Motions] by a kind of Explosion or Shooting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. (1723) 157 Those Parts of the Earth which abound with Strata of Stone... are the most furiously shattered... an Event observable not only in this but all other Explosions whatever. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* iii. i. (1721) 317 In gunpowder... the Spirit of the Nitre being... rarified into Vapour, rushes out with Explosion... The Sulphur also... augments the Explosion. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 71/2, I am... convinced that the whole of it [the soil] has been formed by explosion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 363 The garrison... was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. 18 (1864) 52 A momentary increase of the expiratory force... so as to amount to an explosion, or a shot, which propels the material out of the tube. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 130 The sudden explosion of viscid matter.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 The right one [word]... that at the explosion made such a goodly report. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 835 Ten thousand times ten thousand voices rise in slow explosion.

b. Explosive utterance (of a sound).

1879 H. SWETT in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 471 The initial voiceless stops have a stronger explosion than in English.

3. Of a gas, gunpowder, etc.: The action of 'going off' with a loud noise under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; an instance of this; also used of electric discharges. Of a boiler, bomb, gun, etc.: The action of suddenly bursting or flying in pieces from a similar cause.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 120 Following slower, in Explosion vast, The Thunder raises his tremendous voice. 1768 SWINER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 495 IV. 453 The explosion of this bomb proved to be but the bursting of a bubble. c 1790 IMSON *Sch. Arts* i. 94 When the discharge [of a glass jar, battery, etc.] is considerable, it is often called an explosion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 15 When electric explosions are made to pass through this gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 The discharge will fire the powder, and the explosion of the latter will throw off the roof. 1864 WEBSTER, *Explosion* (*Steam-eng.*), the shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 1867 W. W. SWINCH *Coal & Coal-mining* 134 The tendency... of the results of explosion to spread through the entire colliery.

*Attrib.* 1848 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 81 The explosion bulk-head, of three-inch plank.

b. The resulting noise; a detonation.  
1775 in ASI. 1855 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 456 The explosion resembled the discharge of hundreds of cannon fired at once. *Med.* Didn't you hear the explosion? Explosions are still heard at intervals.

c. *transf.* (Phys.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Explosion*, an Action of the Animal spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn

together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gunpowder. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hys. Brain* 37 Life is a continual explosion of nerve material. 1883 MAUSLEY *Body & Will* iii. iii. 261 The... complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic explosion.

4. A breaking or bursting forth into sudden activity; an outbreak, outburst (of anger, indignation, laughter, etc.).

1817 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 51 When novelties explode around us in all directions [etc.]. But alas! explosion has followed explosion so rapidly that novelty itself ceases to appear new. 1817 L. O. CASTLEBROUGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy which threatened an explosion, and which had, in point of fact, exploded already. 1817 SCOTT *High. Widow*, Elspat was prepared for the first explosion of her son's passion. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 90 If there was any explosion at all, it was an explosion of merriment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 146 This step was the signal for a general explosion. The people... refused to pay taxes.

Hence **Explosivist**, one who is addicted to planning explosions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov., In some respects the Nihilist explosionists are guiltier than the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. 1883 *Bern. Weekly Post* 21 Apr. 4/6 The explosionists are quite as well acquainted with the imbecility of our laws as with the potency of dynamite.

**Explosive** (eksplo'siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**explosivus*, f. *explōdere* to EXPLODE; sec. -IVE. Cf. F. *explosif*, -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to drive something forth with violence and noise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Upon which Elastic, or Explosive power he establish's his whole Doctrine of Convulsions. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 157 A kind of Natural Gunpowder, which taking fire... occasions... that subterranean Thunder... and by the Assistance of its Explosive Power, renders the Shock much greater. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) s.v. *Gunpowder*, The explosive force will be less than it should be. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vern.* viii. 219 The opening once made, the subsequent efforts are explosive. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. s. 15 (1879) 17 An expulsion of the offending particle by an explosive cough.

2. Driven forth or produced by explosion.

1725 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 322 From the red Abyss New Hills, explosive, thrown.

b. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by an explosion of breath; stopped.

1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 289/1 The explosive consonants, *b, d, g, p, t, and k*. 1878 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 459 Alternating the linguo-dental explosive T with another explosive consonant produced differently.

3. Tending to explode or 'go off' with a loud noise; tending to cause explosion.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lat.* Wks. VIII. 60 Democratic, explosive, insurrectionary nitre. 1802 *Med. Fml.* VIII. 307 Towards the end it [air] approached to the explosive kind. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 Miss Ophelia sat... as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and was ready to burst. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 617 A limited use of explosive-shell-fire from mortars had been made.

fig. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxv. 101 The nibles... might have nursed an explosive spirit of discontent.

4. Of or pertaining to an explosion; of the nature of an explosion.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzzle*, liii. He entertained them... with some comic passage or other... so that explosive laughs were constantly issuing from the side-board. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 Breaking it [the ice] up with an explosive puff. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 761 Gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 They combine with explosive violence, if exposed to sunshine.

B. *sb.*

1. An explosive letter or consonant (see A. 2 b); = EXPLODENT.

1878 [see A. 2 b]. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. viii. § 2. 144 note, The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede continuants and follow the explosives.

2. An explosive agent or compound. (See A. 3.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/1 s.v. M. Berthelot gives... a table showing the relative force of explosives. 1883 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. The principal explosives used in mining are gunpowder... nitroglycerin [etc.].

*Attrib.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 The Explosive Bill.

**Explosively** (eksplo'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an explosive manner; in the manner of an explosion; from or with explosion.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 292 So great a portion of gas was almost explosively produced, as to over-heat the jar. 1822 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XI. 190 Our hero... was... in danger of bursting explosively like an overcharged musket. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jour. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 Every word seems to be articulated so explosively that a stranger would imagine the offended speaker to be spitting at him.

**Explosiveness** (eksplo'sivnis), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explosive; tendency to explode.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 236 The explosiveness of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases. 1859 SMITH *Stimpson* 98 The wire-gauze of the Davy lamp becomes red-hot from the high explosiveness of the gas. 1879 CUNSELL *Techn. Educ.* I. 154/2 Sift out the glass, when the powder would resume its natural explosiveness.

† **Exploiy**, *v. Obs.* In 6 **exploies**. [var. of **EXPLAT**.] (See **quots.**)

1554 HULOT, Exploire or do a thynge, *administro*. Exploire studie, *conferre studium*.

**Expoliare**, *-ation*: see **EXSPOLIATE**, *-ATION*.

† **Expolish**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. expolire* (see next); assimilated to *polish*.] *trans.* To polish exquisitely or thoroughly. In *quot. absol.*

1624 Herwood *Gunaik*. 269 To polish and expolish, paint and staine, Unguents to daube and then wipe out againe.

† **Expolite**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. expolit-us*, pa. pple. of *expolire*, *f. ex-* (see *Ex- pref.*) + *polire* to **POLISH**.] Thoroughly polished, highly finished.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 88 b. All the rest of the Charyot... was of... Carbuncle... of an expolite cutting.

† **Expolition**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. expolition-em*, n. of action *f. expolire*: see **prec.**] a. The action of polishing. b. *Rhet.* (see **quots.**)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 [Expolition] doth... polish our speech and as it were attire it with copious and pleasant amplifications and much variety of sentences, all running upon one point and one intent]. 1666-81 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Expolition* a trimming, polishing or burnishing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expolition* (in *Rhetoric*), a figure whereby the same thing is explained in different phrases, in order to shew it more fully. 1751 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

† **Expone**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. expōn-ere* to put forth, set forth, display, declare, publish, *f. ex-* + *pōnere* to put, place. Cf. the cognate **EXPOUND**, also **EXPOSE**. (Since 16th c. chiefly *Sc.*; in earlier use *perh.* sometimes only a graphic variant of *expōnere* **EXPOUND**.)]

1. *trans.* To set forth in words, declare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Macior* 1302 (in *Horstmann All. Leg.* 202) *pat bai*... *pe* priuete mare opynly Wald expone *baime*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Ensample of sicke deds expone best Cristis lawe. 1552 ASP. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 Christ... has ratified & expōnit thame in the new law. 1632 in *Row's Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xl, Whilk day the ministers of Perth expone and shew to the brethren that the town... had made... agreement with a schoolmaster. [1860 J. PATERNON *Life & Poems Dunbar* 306 We have him expōning the salutary change which age had effected].

b. To set forth the character of; to represent, characterize.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 200 Taking them [the people of Aberdeen] to be worse expōned than they were indeed.

2. To expound, explain, interpret.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 272 (Harl. MS.) They... praid him that he wolde declare and expone the versys to hem. 1549 *Coupl. Scot.* x. 83 The inglisman expōnis the prophesie of myrlyne to thre auen affectione, as the lucis expōnit the prophesie of cayphas. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Conuict*. 120 His oath and promise at his coronation to keep the laws, is to be expōned of his resolution to make his laws to be kept by others. 1666 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 464 They expōned Scripture and prayed.

3. To put forth (effort); lay out, expend (money). 1527 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (Spalding Club 1844) I. 118 The money and profit of the said land... nocht to be expōnit in vohir vsis. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 299 The King... hath been always contented... to expōne all his study, labour, treasure [etc.] for the Pope's aid.

4. To expose (a person or thing to danger, etc.).

1564 HAWARD *Eutrophius* To Rdr. x. They expōned themselves... to no smal dangers. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1586) 98 They lying without trench or gabion, were expōned to the force of the whole ordinance of the sayd castle. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 48 If he so did, he would... expōne religion to the uttermost danger.

**Expōnence** (ekspōn-ēns), *rare*. [f. next: see **-ENCE**.] The function of an exponent of something. So also **EXPONENCY**.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. For the vocal expōnence of [sacred music], she is exceptionally gifted. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 908 Streets and avenues, squares and rows, enough to require the expōnency of a good-sized directory.

**Exponent** (ekspōn-ēnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. exponent-em*, pr. pple. of *expōnere*: see **EXPONE** v.]

*A. adj.* That sets forth or interprets. In *Logic*, of a proposition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anstr.* Osor. 111 The... same rule... framing a sound and probable Argument from the proposition **Exponent**, to the Exclusive. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. De Morgan* 6 The doctrine of which the requirements were exponent.

*B. sb.* One who or that which sets forth.

1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets; in recent use occas. one who 'interprets' music, an executant. Also, that which serves to explain or interpret.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southery's Omniana* II. 12 Whatever is common to all languages... must be the **Exponent** and Consequent of the common consciousness of man. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Greek Poets* (ed. 2) 28 One of those tongues may be an imperfect exponent of the other. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxi. 322 Jesus Christ is the clearest exponent of His own purposes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1853) II. vi. 13 This form of discontent found its exponent in John Wycliffe. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 27 Vocal music is very dependant on the words to which it is set, and of which it should be the exponent.

2. *Math.* *a. Algebra*. A symbol denoting the number of times a particular quantity is to be taken as a factor to produce the power indicated; an index. It is now written as a small letter or

figure at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it. † *b. Exponent of the Ratio* (see **quot.** 1706). *c. Physics*. **Exponent of Refraction**: = 'index' or 'coefficient' of refraction (? obs.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exponent of the Ratio* or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent. Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 We may often observe that the Exponents of Fluxions... are confounded with the Fluxions themselves. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 283 Whether the exponent be positive or negative, integral or fractional. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 198 The figures 2, 3... are called Exponents.

3. He who or that which sets forth as a representative or type, as a symbol or index.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 260 To one or other of these four heads all the numerous forms and exponents of Christ's mediation in St. Paul's writings may be referred. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* ix. 145 Price is the exponent of exchangeable value. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 25 The motion of the mass becomes the exponent of the amount of heat of the molecules. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope v.* 135 Theobald... as a plodding antiquarian, was an excellent exponent of dullness.

**Exponential** (ekspōn-ēns), *a. and sb.* [f. **prec.** + (-i)AL.] *A. adj.*

1. That has the function of setting forth or exhibiting. *rare*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 185 Where the hypothesis is an exponential image... of an idea.

2. *Math.* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent, or as part of an exponent. So **exponential equation**, **function**, **quantity**, etc.

*Exponential curve*, one expressed by an exponential equation. † *E. calculus*: see **quot.** 1796. *E. series*, the infinite series  $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$  etc.; *E. theorem*, the theorem that the value of  $e^x$  (the 'exponential', or Napierian antilogarithm, of  $x$ ) is expressed by this series.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of Algebraic and Transcendent ones. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 212 These Equations be now called Exponential. 1739 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 342 The exponential equation  $y = a^x$ . 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 401 *P* is either an algebraic, exponential, or fluent fluxion of *X*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Exponential Calculus the method of differentiating or finding the fluxions of Exponential quantities, and of summing up those differences or finding their fluents. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 We call the exponential function... the hyperbolic cosine of  $x$ .

*B. sb.* *Math.* An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base *e* raised to the power denoted by the variable; the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable.

1784 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 395 When the terms are exponentials of superior orders. 1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. GRAVES *Life* II. 58 My extension of Herschel's theorem for the development of functions of exponentials. 1885 *Athenaeum* 11 July 521 The discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

† **Expōner**, *Obs.* [f. **EXPONE** + *-ER* I.] One who sets forth; an expounder.

1588 A. KING *tr. Camisius' Catech.* 50 Ane keipar, and ane expōner of the veritie.

**Exponible** (ekspōn-ib'l), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. *L. exponibilis*, *f. expōnere*: see **EXPONE** and **-BLE.]**

*A. adj.* That admits of or requires explanation; *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires re-statement in order to be employed in a syllogism. [a 1296 PERRUS HISPANUS *lib. 6*, i. in *Prantl Geschichte der Logik* (1865) III. 67 n. *Propositio exponibilis est propositio habens sensum obscurum expositione indigentem*.] 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 7. 101 Such propositions are by some called exponible, by others imperfectly modal.

*B. sb.* An exponible proposition.

1559 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b. Of Consequences, of Indissolubles, of Exponibles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii. The exponibles of Master Hautechaussade. 1864 HOWEN *Logic* v. 145 The latter [Compound Propositions in which the plurality of judgments is concealed] are called Exponibles, because they need to be analyzed and explained.

† **Expōrre-ct**, *pph. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. exporre-ct-us*, pa. pple. of *expōrrigere*, *f. ex-* + *porrigere* to stretch out, *f. por-* = *pro-* forth + *regere* to keep straight.] Stretched out; (of the forehead) unwrinkled.

1649 BULWER *Pathomol.* n. ii. 109 The forehead seems exporreted and unfolded.

† **Expōrre-cted**, *pph. a. Obs.* = **prec.**

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 19 The Brain is... a little exporreted in length. *Ibid.* iii. 62 The people... use great care to have exporreted foreheads. *Ibid.* vii. 129 The Face... is more exporreted according to latitude than longitude.

† **Expōrrection**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action *f. L. expōrrigere*: see **EXPORRECT**.] (See **quot.**)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 104 Let them take Extension, Stretching out, or Expōrrection how they will.

**Export** (ekspōr-īt), *v.* [ad. (either directly or through *Fr. exporter*) *L. export-āre*, *f. ex-* + *port-āre* to carry: see **PORT** v.]

† *1. trans. (gen.)* To carry (things or persons) out of a place; to take away, carry off. Also *fig. Obs.* (The sense of the two first quots. is obscure.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 458 Swych desepcounys, potyt peynes to export, prynt yow in sportes which best doth yow please. 1548 Gestr *Pr. Masse* 81 Thensuyng saying... Gracian exporeth and fathereth upon Austyne. a 1612 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 133 Paulinus... delivered himselfe as a slave to the Vandals, and was exported from Italy to Afrique. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 35 They export honour from a man and make him a returne in Enuy. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 29 Four thousand men to be exported hence for the service of... foreine Princes. 1691 RAY *Cantab.* II. (1704) 319 The Arteries are known to export the Blood.

2. *Comm.* To send out (commodities of any kind) from one country to another.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 179 They might export any thing, but Materials for War and Corn. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 57 There are 60 M. [black cattle] exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 Exporting the growth and manufacture of England to other countries. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Isl.* III. 399 Olives... could always be exported without duty. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 209 Customs duties were charged... on all sorts of commodities, whether exported or imported.

*absol.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. 28 By exporting to a greater value than it imported. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 75 We exported to Great Britain to the value of £30,208,485.

*b. transf. and fig.* 1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* 290 Susannah was sufficient by herself... in exporting a family secret. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 365 Hast thou... Exported slavery to the conquered East?

Hence **Exported** *pph. a.*, **Exporting** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 41 The Exported commodities amounted to Two Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Pounds. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 499 The Exporting and Importing so many and great Quantities of rich Commodities. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 171 The value of exported cargoes in 1766. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 Poland and other exporting countries.

**Export** (ekspōrt), *sb. Comm.* [f. **prec.**]

1. That which is exported; an exported article. Also, the amount exported.

1690 CHILCOTE *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 167 The Exports were more in value than the Imports. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Schedules of our Trade, containing an Account of the Imports and Exports of the foregoing Year. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 155 Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 In the year 1354 the balance of exports above the imports was of more than 250,000 pounds.

2. The action of exporting, exportation; an instance of this. (Not in Johnson or Todd. First in Webster 1864.)

1804 COLEBROOKE *Hush. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 292 Buffalo's horns might... become an article of export. 1844 LO. HAREWOOD in Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* II. 48 Allowing the free export of British wool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 476 He gave license for the export of arms to Spain.

3. *attrib.* In senses: Of, pertaining to, concerned with or adapted for, exportation; as *export-capacity*, *-demand*, *-goods* (specified, as c.g. *export-yarns*), *-direction*, *-merchant*, (*-book-seller*, *-clothier*, etc.), *-trade*; export bill, a bill drawn against or for the value of exported goods; export duty, a duty paid on exported goods.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 39 Buying-up and remitting the \*export-bills as soon as the goods have been shipped. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. Advt. Wholesale and \*export booksellers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 27 The \*export demand is well maintained for furs, skins, and hairs. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 The bill... to diminish the \*export duty on the smaller sorts of coal. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 204 Great caution is usually required in imposing export duties. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 11, 295 The naval preparations oblige us to suspend the export trade which is a check to manufactures. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 307 The Emperor and his Ministers were ignorant that there existed any advantageous export trade. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 271 \*Export yarns were a shade better.

**Exportable** (ekspōr-ītāb'l), *a. and sb.* [f. **prec.** + *-ABLE*.]

*A. adj.* Capable of being exported.

1717 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 Silver in bullion exportable is usually worth 2d. or 3d. per oz. more than in coin. 1803 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 47 The... exportable articles... which Ceylon produces are pearls, cinnamon, and elephants. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 85 The principal staples of her exportable wealth.

*transf.* 1807 *Med. Genl.* XVII. 118 What transmutation renders it [yellow fever] exportable to Europe from us?

*B. sb. pl.* Articles of exportation. *rare*.

1873 A. L. PERRY *Pol. Econ.* 522 The greatest loss falls on the exportables of a country.

† **Exportance**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **EXPORT** v. + *-ANCE*.] = **next**.

1630 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 16 The exportance of increase and profit by them [bees].

**Exportation** (ekspōr-tā-shən), [a. *F. exportation*, ad. *L. exportation-em*, n. of action *f. export-āre*: see **EXPORT**.] The action of exporting.

† *1. a. gen.* Carrying out from a place. *b. The conveying or sending (persons) out of the country.* a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 80 He [Antipater], when there was granted a free exportation [from Macedonia], when the courtesy was offered him, refused it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments of the vital Faculty, which serve for... exportation and rejection of the



same (blood and spirits). 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Com. People* ii. 15 They were wont to sit by it (the corpse), from the time of its death till its Exportation to the Grave. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1775, 47 The melancholy exportation of... natives of Great Britain. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 142 It [Stanhope's bill] also repealed the laws... prohibiting the exportation of women.

2. *Comm.* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 20 Statutes restraining the exportation of native commodities of that kingdom. 1698 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* I. 362 The Committee against Exportation of Wooll sate yesternight. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Ed. II. xxvi. 271 Wheat, and other products for exportation.

*transf.* 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 119 An indigenous and local disease... capable of exportation to distant countries.

3. *quasi-concr. a.* Something carried out. †b. That which is exported; *pl.* commodities exported, exports (*obs.*).

a. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 Feverishness and want of appetite which... was certainly not decreased by the exportations from the cabin.

b. 1664-5 PEYS *Diary* (1879) III. 109 If the exportations exceed the importations. 1763 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Native Commodities or common easie Manufactures... make up the Exportation of this Kingdom. 1692 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 As much... as they now receive in Exchange for their said Exportations.

**Exporter** (ekspōr'tar). [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who exports; an export trader.

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 174 'Twill be the Interest of every Exporter, to buy Plate to send out before Money. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5833/2 The Duty... payable by the Exporter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 The company... became their own exporters. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 40 The exporters sell to the same bankers.

**Exposal** (ekspō-zāl). [*f.* next + -AL.]

1. The fact of exposing or of being exposed. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 254 It is no exposal or hardship at all to be exposed to mercy. 1666 JEANES *Fulu, Christ* 199 Gods exposal of him unto death for his members. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 66 Their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced. 1721 SWIFT *Lett. of Advice to a young Poet* 26, I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposal of our Wit. 1839 S. DAVISON *Biblical Crit.* 62 The version itself manifests its exposal to Jewish influences.

2. A setting forth, an exposition, 'exposé'.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 220 An eloquent and able exposal of the financial... aspect of Indian affairs.

**Expose** (ekspō-z), *v.* [*f.* Fr. *exposer* (14th c.), formed as an adaptation of *L. expōnere* to put out, expose (see EXPONE, EXPOUND); the *vb.* *posu* (—*L. posuere* to rest, lay down) having been associated by erroneous etymology with *L. pōnere* (pa. pple. *positus*), and employed as its regular representative in compounds. See COXPONE, POSE.]

1. To put out; to deprive of shelter.

†1. *trans.* To put out; to put (a person) ashore; to expel from a country, etc. Also *refl.* of a river: To empty itself into. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITTONG *Trav.* i. 43 The Genueuses have abandoned the society of Jewes, and exposed them from their jurisdiction. *Ibid.* ii. 46 There the Carmoesaloe [a vessel] stayed, and I was exposed to seek passage for Ragusa. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 134 Where the river Team exposteth it self into [the Severn]. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 151 In short, I would expose no hostages.

2. To turn out of doors; 'to cast out to chance' (J.); *esp.* to abandon (an infant), often in *Antiq.* as the rendering of *L. exponere*, Gr. *ἐκτίθεαι*.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 78 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child, were euen then lost. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xx. (1715) 371 The latter [Ariadne] being the same that was exposed big with Child upon that Coast by Theseus. 1752 HUME *Ess.*, *Populouness Anc. Nations* (1779) I. 416 The only country where this practice of exposing children prevails. A 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 102 In old time he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world.

3. To place in an unsheltered or unprotected position; to leave without shelter or defence; to remove the covering of; to put (plants) out in the open air. In early use also, To risk, imperil.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b. And semably ben alle peple bounden to expose body and goodes for their kyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. l. 46 He that hath espyde a vermeill rose, To what sharpe thornes... the way forswall, Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose *Flos Cardinalis*. *Ibid.* 212 Be careful not to expose the Fruit without Leaves sufficient to screen it from the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 828, I go This uncouth errand sole, and one for all My self expose. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4020/2 He exposed his Person very much in the Action. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 309 An awning... will continue them in perfection of blow much longer than if always exposed. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* 584/1 The gunners are never exposed as is the case with all embrasure... batteries. *Mod.* This costume is injurious to health because it unduly exposes the chest.

4. To lay open (to danger, ridicule, censure, etc.); to place in the way of something that would be better avoided; to render accessible or liable. *Const.* to, †unto; also to with inf. clause.

1774 CAXTON *Cheste* 144 He exposeth hym unto the perilles of batayle. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 106 Expose Those tender limbs of thine, to the euent Of the none-sparing

warre. 1605 — *Learnt* iv. 34 Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 4 Rather then... to expose themselves to many exceptions and cautions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 27 Whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 646 [The Snake] leaves exposed to Blows, his Back and batter'd Sides. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 336 Not so low as to be exposed to the overflowing of the river. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 44 Offences to which the condition of a Guardian is exposed. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jeru. Temp.* ix. (1877) 89 The faith of the Hebrew Christians... was... exposed to severe trials. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 226 In positions little exposed to be walked over.

5. To lay open to (†into) the action or influence of.

1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho.*, *Divers New Exper.* 33 The greene timber which you doe expose unto the ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 448 While the balmy Western Spirit blows, Earth to the Breath her Bosom dares expose. A 1704 LOCKE (J.), Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 28 Trees that grow on mountains, exposed to the sun or the north wind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 74 Exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish... discovers cavities. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 176 When liquid sulphurous acid is exposed to atmospheric air. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 3 He was exposed to two singularly inharmonious influences. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 22 The way in which they [the eyebrows] are instantly drawn down when we are suddenly exposed to a dazzling light.

b. *pass.* To be open to a certain quarter of the heavens, situated in a certain aspect.

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 76 It's an admirable Peach when planted in a good Soil, and well expos'd. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 307 The richest lands in Scotland... are exposed to the north.

II. To present to view, put forth.

6. To exhibit openly; to display to the public gaze.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Expose*, to set to view. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 280 73 The Beggar, who exposes his Sores. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him [Noah] to drink himself drunk... had... made him expose himself in a beastly manner. 1801 SOUTHWY *Thalaba* vi. xxvi, Transparent garments to the greedy eye Exposed their harlot limbs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 250 He was then carried to the market place, and expos'd... as a malefactor. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 176 The dead are only to be exposed for three days.

b. *Ecl.* To exhibit (the Host, relics) for adoration.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Mar., Neere Easter... many images were expos'd. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 213 The Blessed Sacrament is exposed in all the churches all over the city.

c. To disclose, display, allow to be seen.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 401 The amount of surface exposed by the walls of these minute cavities. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 324 A pit was sunk in the ice around her... so as to expose her stern. 1890 HARVEY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 A card by accident being exposed during the deal. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 248 An open cut 30 feet long exposes a vein of rather solid-looking quartz.

7. a. To offer publicly, 'put up' for (or to) sale. (The ordinary phrase in Scotland: in England now somewhat formal).

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 82 Those which expose their wares to sale. 1633 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinte's Trav.* x. 30 [They] exposed me to sale three several times, and yet could meet with nobody that would buy me. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. Concl.* 221 To expose the talents I have acquired. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 105 It was again exposed at Mr. Scawen's sale. 1771 PHIL. *Trans.* LXI. 324 note, A fishmonger... in the winter, exposes for sale a bushel... of carp and tench. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The first barometers ever exposed to sale. 1868 *Pertshire Jnl.* 18 June, There will be exposed for Sale... on Saturday... about 2,000 Trees.

†b. To put forth, publish (a discourse). Also (after Fr. *exposer*) to put (coin) in circulation. *Obs.*

1644 *Vindex Angl. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 431 Did ever nation expose choicer... discourses, than ours hath done? 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav.* Pref., The last things which I shall expose to the Publick. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Exposing*, It is prohibited to expose false and clipped money.

8. To make known, disclose (secrets, one's intentions or projects, etc.). Formerly in wider sense: To explain, set forth or describe in detail.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vj b, His fyrste frend... to whom he exposed this cause and nede. 1489 — *Beauchamp's Ill.* 199 The proudest... exposed unto the comynalte the charge that he had of blanchardyn. 1541 R. COMANO *Gayard's Trav.* 2 G iv, In the book... we have exposed all the differences of vices. 1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 126 Which as an action most singular, I have judged fit to be exposed in this place unto him. 1791 *Tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1792) 103 They exposed... their Reasons. 1779 in *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. (1834) 213/1 He... exposes his intention of returning during winter to Sandwich Island. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded., The whole truth is not always to be exposed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. vii. 237 Egmont... exposed to the monarch the evils that beset the country. 1873 HOLMAN *A. Bonnic.* xxiii. 346, I exposed my project, which... met with his hearty approval.

†b. To set forth the meaning of; to explain, expound. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/3 Saynt Jherome exposeth hit thus... *Cato* D v b, Or otherwyse hyt may be exposed that [etc].

9. To unmask, show up (an error or misrepresentation, an impostor); to hold up to ridicule or

reprobation (fanlts, follies, or those who are guilty of them).

1693 DRYDEN *Juv. Ded.* (1697) 4 Like Horace, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 77, I have in this Paper endeavoured to expose that particular Branch of Charity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, It has led me into so many cursed rogueries, that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. 1826 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 9 It would be idle to expose the spuriousness of what no one appeared to think authentic. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. (1877) 33 He... saw the imposture and exposed it. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/6 It will serve to expose the hollowess of the hopes.

†b. Hence in 17-18th c.: To hold up to ridicule (what is not a fault). *Obs.* (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'an improper colloquial abuse'.)

1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* i. 14 But lest I should seem to expose so ancient a Tradition... I now proceed [etc.]. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 73 The most Sacred Things, exposed by insatiable Buffoonry. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 77 A little Wit is equally capable of exposing a Beauty, and of aggravating a Fault. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Gener.* 29 The round attitudes of the head exposed by Isaiah.

||**Exposé** (ekspōze). [*Fr.*; pa. pple. of *exposer*: see EXPOSE 2.]

1. A statement put forth; a recital of facts or particulars.

1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 11 The Consul's *exposé* speaks pretty plain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 522/1 This is the result of the *Exposé* which has just been made. 1813 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 168/2 The French *Exposé* states, that France will have... 150 sail of the line. 1846 WORCESTER cites MACKINTOSH ? 1765-1823.

2. A showing up of something discreditable.

1831 DISRAELI *Eng. Duke* v. xiii, She has been negotiating... for some time... and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to a Soldier* I. 163 This wretched *exposé* of Blake's incompetence.

**Exposed** (ekspō-zd), *pp. a.* [*f.* EXPOSE *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the *vb.* a. Displayed, disclosed to view. *Exposed card* (see quot. 1870).

b. Unsheltered or unprotected from the elements, or from hostile attack. c. *esp.* Of children: Cast out or abandoned to chance.

a. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* 28 When that Sex... gives way to foment of exposed looseness. 1666 *T. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense... the other by memory, that is, by comparison with some exposed quantity. 1870 HARVEY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If a player plays a card from his hand... without waiting to know if a card under the penalty of being called for is demanded, this card... is an exposed card. 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 7/1 D... placed the detached card on the table... and the 'detached' card then became an 'exposed' card.

b. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw... your young exposed Evergreens. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Sor. Amer.* III. 153 A passage... too exposed to be endurable in a hot sun. 1867 SWINT *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Exposed anchorage*, an open and dangerous place, by reason of the elements or the enemy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour is drawn up... from every exposed piece of water.

c. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of... found and exposed children. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 223 The hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children.

**Exposedness** (ekspō-zédness). [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being exposed.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 23 The exposedness of the city to sale. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 191 An exposedness unto trouble. 1771 BRAINERD in *Edwards Life* I. (1854) 5 Showed me so plainly my exposedness to damnation. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 25 Shame implies... an exposedness to the searching eye of a condemning judge.

†**Exposément.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* EXPOSE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *exposément*.] The action of exposing.

1632 LITTONG *Trav.* viii. 353 Measuring largely their own enfranchised fortune, with the voluntary exposurement of many unnecessary Viadants.

**Exposer** (ekspōr'tar). [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who exposes (in senses of *vb.*).

1611 in COTGR. s. v. *Exposer*. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 34, I shall henceforth take notice of him as the Church of England's Exposer. 1772 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the exposor and detector of his dangerous fallacies. 1890 HARVEY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If the exposor denies that he has shown the card. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/1 Their exposure for sale in England... rendered the... exposor liable to conviction.

**Exposing** (ekspō-zin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* EXPOSE (in its various senses); an instance of this.

a 1612 DONNE *Banquet* 161/4 124 These Omissions, and Desertions, and Exposings of our selves. 1627 *Tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 In wild Creatures, their Exposing to all weathers, often intercepteth them. 1721 *Wolfram Corr.* (1843) II. 593, I have nothing but... the exposing of tyranny, persecution, and arbitrary power, in my view. 1726 LROST *tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 76 a, The exposing of incherclandies to sale. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 12 Their unnatural exposing of their own children.

**Exposition** (ekspōzi-shon). Forms: 4-5 *exposicioun*, 4-6 *exposicion*, -yon, (4 *exposicion*), 5 *expositioun*, -yelon, -yon, (6 *expositioun*), 6- *exposition*. [*n.* *f.* *exposition*, ad. *L. expositiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. expōnere* (pa. pple. *exposit-us*) see EXPOSE.]

†1. The action of putting, or the condition of

being put, out of a place; expulsion. Cf. EXPOSE v. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/1 Exposition, exposition. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 819/2 No time of taryenge betwene their [angels] synne and their exposition.

b. *esp.* The action of putting (a child) out in the open; abandonment to chance; = EXPOSURE 1 b. 1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxvi. (1887) 136 To disburden a common weale of vnnesseary number . . by exposition . . of enfantes. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. Justin's Hist. 8 Hearing of the exposition of this royall Infant. 1747 Orig. Hum. Appetites 1. p. 5 in Parr Metaph. Tracts 18th c. (1837). The exposition of children without distinction . . either of family or sex. 1869 LECKY Europ. Mor. 1. i. 47 The murder or exposition of the children of poor parents. 1875 Poste Gains 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 65.

† 2. Situation with respect to the quarter of the heavens; 'aspect'. *Obs.* = EXPOSURE 3.

1688 Lett. Pres. State Italy 145 The water within them is in a full exposition to the Sun. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. 1. 128 An Easierly Exposition. 1710 LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard. (1719) 268 Those sorts which blow only in good Expositions. 1758 JORTIN Erasmi. 1. 76 Erasmus . . ascribes the plague . . partly to the . . bad exposition of the houses. 1775 JOHNSON Journ. IV. 1st Wks. X. 413 By choosing an advantageous exposition, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. 1834 BECKFORD Italy II. 107 The exposition . . is singularly happy; screened by sloping hills.

3. The action of putting out to public view; an instance of this; a display, show, exposure. † Also (*rarely*) = EXPOSURE 1 c, d.

1549 JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. xvi. § 2 The Synagogue had been thrown out to an inglorious Exposition and Contempt. 1788 Trifler xviii. 245 The country squires dreaded the exposition of their rustic conversation to the ordeal of her criticism. *Ibid.* xxiv. 318 The exposition of these absurdities . . should be forwarded by every man of sense. 1834 BECKFORD Italy I. 4 There happened to be an exposition of the holy wafer. 1835 BROWNING Paracelsus 128 Grown Grey in the exposition of such antics. 1836 New Monthly Mag. XLVI. 3 The practice of exposition on the pillory. 1844 PUGN Glass. 182 The Exposition of any Relic without an authentication has been strictly prohibited. 1884 Catholic Dict. 331 The Host after High Mass (the Mass of Exposition) is placed on a throne above the altar . . Relics and images must be removed from the Altar of Exposition.

b. After mod. French use; = EXHIBITION 6.

1668 SALA Notes & Sk. Paris Exhibition II. 15 The Universal Exposition of 1867; that, you know . . is the official designation. 1873 BROWNING Red Clift. M.-cap 270 Paint! The last Exposition warrants me plenty of people must ply brush with toes. 1875 HOWELLS L. Aroostook (1883) II. 126 Typical villages of the different civilisations at the international exhibitions. 1891 Soc. of Arts. Title of Paper 12 Dec. 9 The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

4. The action or process of setting forth, declaring, or describing, either in speech or writing.

1460 EARL MARCHÉ in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 5. 10 We have charged your servant . . to declare . . certayne things . . Wherefore we beseech your graciouse lordeship . . to yere him in exposition of the same, and to his relation to yere full feith and credence. 1783 H. BLAIR Lect. Rhet. II. 78 In the conduct and exposition of his arguments, he [Cicero] may and ought to be imitated. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 66 Clear exposition was the only thing needed to convert him to the new theory.

b. A statement in which any matter is set forth in detail.

1388 WYCLIF 2 Macc. II. 13 These same things were put in discipulations and expocissions [Vulg. commentariis] of Neemye. 1494 FAYAN Chron. vii. ccxix. 241 For the which dede, after the expocission of some auctours the sayd erle was punnyshed. 1552 HULOET, Exposition, commentarium. 1842 A. COMBE Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 189 If we look to the exposition of the objects of eating already given. 1860 TYNOLL Glac. n. xvi. 311 The author of the theory has at various times published expositions of his views. 1875 STRUBBS Const. Hist. I. i. 10 Of the great expositions of feudal custom, most are from Northern France. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Planer. & Ferns 504 A question . . that does not belong to the present anatomical exposition.

c. Music (see quot. 1869).

1869 OUSELEY Count. xxiii. 178 Every fugue must commence with what is called 'the exposition' of the subject and answer. By this is simply meant the first entry of the subject, answer, and countersubject. 1880 — in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 568/2 After the exposition is completed by the successive and regular entry of every part.

5. The action of expounding or explaining; interpretation, explanation. Also an instance or mode of this; an explanation, interpretation.

1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Comm. 19 Hil nedeth expocicion. 1340 — Pr. Cons. 386 An expocicion Of be haly godspelle in a lesson. c. 1386 CHAUCER Pers. T. 969 The expocicion of this holy praiser . . I hitake to these maysters of theology. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. lxiii. 271 (Harl. MS.) The exposition of these vers is this. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iv. 137 You know the Law, your exposition Hath bene most sound. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend xix. (1881) 40 Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 302 The other Exposition, that makes Morxos the name of an Harper. 1729 FRANKLIN Ess. Wks. 1840 II. 39 The unaccountable expositions that are put upon some of my works. 1741-3 WESLEY Frail. (1749) 69 Attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists. 1795 WYTHE Decis. Virginia 8 This exposition of the testament fulfilleth the intention of him who made it. 1888 E. EDWARDS Raleigh I. xxvii. 690 It was . . suggested . . that Bacon's exposition of the law was unsound. 1877 SPARROW Sermon. ix. 122 The exposition of the Bible.

Comb. 1826 BENTHAM in Westm. Rev. VI. 500 Exposition-requiring terms.

b. An expository article or treatise; a commentary.

1460 CARPENT. Chron. Ded. 1 Specially to gader eld expocissions upon Scripture into a collection. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 553/1 In his exposition vpon the first pistle of saint John. 1664 H. MORE Myst. Iniq. 107 The reading of such expocissions of Scriptures as are writ by . . sincere followers of Christ. 1685 A. LOVELL tr. Simon's Relig. & Cris. East. Nations 149 They have . . Expositions on those Books. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind (1774) I. 66 The Prophecies . . you had better . . read . . with a good exposition.

c. Logic. (In various senses: see quotes.)

1588 FRANCE L'awiers Log. 1. ii. 4 b, There be two parts of Logike, Exposition of the nature of argumentes, and Disposition of the same. *Ibid.* 1. ii. 6 Exposition, the first part of Logike, declareth the particular affection and nature of every severall argument. 1656 tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos. (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense, when some sensible object is set before it . . which way of determining is called exposition. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON Logic xxiv. (1866) II. 12 11 [a declaration] is called an Exposition, when the evolution of a notion is continued through several explications. 1866 VETICH & MANSEL Hamilton's Logic I. 263 note, The term Exposition (ἐκθεσις) is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect.

Hence **Expositional** a., of the nature of an exposition; explanatory. **Expositional** a., inclined to exposition or setting forth in detail.

1845 MOZLEY Blanco White, Ess. 1884 II. 138 All those creeds . . the simply expostional and interpretative form of the original revealed truth. . . all this is thrown aside. 1867 J. GARFIELD in Century Mag. Jan. 1884, 413/2 Spurgeon . . accompanied his reading with sensible . . expositional comments. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool 1. xviii, He was of an argumentative and expositional turn of mind.

† **Expositious**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. L. *expositivus* (f. *exposit-*: see next and -ITIOUS).] Of a child: that has been 'exposed'.

1622 DONNE Sermon. cliv. VI. 150 An expositious Child laid out in the streets . . of unknown parents.

**Expositive** (ekspzitiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *expositivus*, f. *exposit-* ppl. stem of *exponere*: see EXPONE and -IVE.]

a. *adj.* a. Tending to set forth or describe in detail; descriptive. b. Serving to explain; explanatory, expository. Const. of.

1535 JOYE Apol. Tindale 38 Using thus particle Et in englyssh as myche to saye And expostitue. 1571 GOLOING Calvin on Ps. xxiv. 4 A man may gather it by the percell expostitue whiche is added straight after. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 378/2 Expositive terms. 1659 PEARSON Creed (1683) 230 The opinion . . is to be rejected, as not expositive of the Creed's confession. 1846 WORCESTER, Expositive, explanatory. 1884 Christian World 24 Apr. 304/2 The book . . may be briefly described as . . horatory and expositive.

† **B. sb.** An explanation, 'argument'. *Obs.* 1687 BURNET Contin. Reply to Varillas 43 He cites on the Margin the expositive or Preamble of it.

Hence † **Expositively** *adv.*, in an expositive manner or sense; by way of exposition or gloss.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xxxiv. 9 The particle [Chif] is taken expositively. 1631 J. BURGESS Annu. Rejoined 82 Unless we may take . . and, the copulative, expositively, as if it signified that is to say. 1656 JEANES Fuhn. Christ 170 Interpreters thinke this clause to be added *appositively*, or expositively, to explaine what is meant by Philosophy.

**Expositor** (ekspzitor). Forms: 4 *expositor*, *poctour*, 4-6 *posytour*, 4-7 *itour*, 7 *expositor*, 6- *expositor*. [a. AF. *\*expositour* = OF. *expositur*, Fr. *expositur*, ad. L. *expositōrem*, agent-n. from *exponere*: see EXPONE, EXPOSE.]

1. One who sets forth in detail, expounds, or lays open; a declarer, narrator. Const. of.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxxxviii. (1495) 89 Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete. c. 1430 LYDG. Thebes 1. 122 Some expositours Grounding hem, vpon old auctours, Sain that Cadmus [etc.]. 1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe III. (1541) 52 b, The tongue, whiche is raysons expositour. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. II. 1. 72 A mirth-mouing feth Which his faire tongue (conceits expositur) Delivers in . . apt . . words. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. vii. 440 The clergy acquiesced in the dictates of a learned censure, as delivered by the royal expositor. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. VI. xxix. 73 Reid . . and Rousseau were . . expositors of the active powers of man.

2. One who sets forth the meaning (of a passage, word, etc.); one who explains; an interpreter (of dreams, etc.); an expounder. Const. of.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxlvi. 8 Thorgh expositours ha redyis rayne of soft lare. c. 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 145 Good expositours on be Gospellis. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. xxvii. 348 (Add. MS.) Trew expositours, that is, discrete confessours or prelates. 1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. x. 1. 143 To . . hearken to the expositors of dreames. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 330 The Hodgel, Emeri, and Mulai, the first are Expositors, the other Mendicants. 1658 T. WALL Comm. Times 29 The word . . signifies both a company and a Beast, say Expositors upon the text. 1778 R. LOWTH Isaiah Notes (ed. 12) 362 Difficulties in which expositors are frequently engaged. 1833 S. HOOLE Discourses ix. 109 By some learned expositors the Grecian philosophy has been blended with Christian Theology. 1850 GLADSTONE Glean. V. xcl. 227 If such be the view of the expositors of the law.

Fig. a. 1716 SOUTH Sermon. (J.), The sinners conscience is the best expositor of the Mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. 1853 LEWES Hist. Philos. 280 Reason is the expositor of Faith.

b. *transf.* That which explains or interprets. (Sometimes used as title of a book.)

1530 PALSGR. Ep. 5, I have . . added . . a thirde boke, whiche is a . . comment and expositour unto my seconde. 1604 HIERON Wks. I. 526 The scripture speaketh by the voyce of man, and so it is fitted and applied to be the expositor of it selfe by the industry of man. 1636 BULLOCKAR (Hille), An English Expositor Or Compleat Dictionary: Teaching The Interpretation of the hardest words. a. 1754 FIELDING Charac. Man Wks. 1784 IX. 414 Actions are their own best expositors. 1760-2 DODDRIDGE (Hille), The Family Expositor. 1848 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 497 The intention of the deviser expressed in his will was the best expositor . . and disposer of his words.

**Expository** (ekspzitor), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *expositōrius* (Boethius), f. *expositor*: see prec. Cf. OF. *expositoire*.]

a. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; serving to set forth the meaning (of something); containing an exposition; explanatory. *Expository syllogism*, etc.: (see quotes. 1628, 1860).

1628 T. SPENCER Logic 262 First they call this forme an Expository Syllogisme . . because the third argument is as it were an exposition. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 251 Name me one place . . that more evidently speaks in an Expository way of any Text. 1756 JOHNSON Pref. Abridged Dict., This book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers. 1850 GROTE Greece II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 402 To be able to elude incongruent texts . . by expository ingenuity. 1860 VETICH & MANSEL Hamilton's Logic I. 263 note, The instance selected is called the expositum (τό ἐκθεσις); and hence singular propositions are called expository. 1869 MILL Inaug. Address 38, I could wish that it [instruction] were more expository, less polemical, and above all less dogmatic. 1884 L.D. SELBORNE in Law Rep. 255 Chanc. Div. 493 Are the words 'or in contemplation' simply expository of the word 'upon'?

2. *Comb.* † *expository-wise*, after the manner of an exposition; = EXPOSITORYLY *adv.*

1600 ABB. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 422 Whereas exegetically or expository-wise it is now more largely amplified.

**B. sb.** = EXPOSITOR 2 b.

1751 in CHAMBERS Cycl.

Hence **Expositorily** *adv.*, in an expository manner; by way of exposition, explanatorily.

a. 1631 DONNE Ess. (1651) 66 Of these words . . I will expositously say nothing.

**Expositorial** (ekspzitorial), a. [f. prec. + -IAL] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of an Expositor.

1833 G. S. FABER Recapitulated Apostasy 38 The common expositorial practice of pitching upon this title or upon that title. *Ibid.* 40 The wantonness of expositorial licence.

**Expositress** (ekspzitrés), *rare*. [f. EXPOSITOR + -RESS.] A female expositor.

1840 GLADSTONE Ch. Princ. 12 A faithful expressor of the truths of Catholic Christianity. 1869 Pall Mall G. 29 June 5. Her right to be his expositress was never more conclusively proved than on this occasion.

† **Expositure**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. type *\*expositura*, f. *exposit-*: see above and -URE.] The state of being exposed; = EXPOSURE 3.

1798 W. MAJOR Brit. Tourists V. 41 According to the exposure, and the prevalence of the winds.

† **Expost**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. IMPOST by substitution of *Ex-* pref. for *Im-*.] A tax or duty on goods exported.

1643 PRYNNSE Sov. Power Parl. App. 166 Under which names Portages, Imposts, Exposts . . and such like are comprehended.

† **Ex post facto** (eks pōst fæ'cto). [med. L. phrase, lit. 'from what is done afterwards' (ex from, out of, *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. pa. pple. of *\*posifacere*, f. *post* after + *facere* to do). The separation of *postfacto* in current spelling is erroneous.] From an after act or deed; = 'after the fact'.

1649 B. HALL Cases Consc. 1. x. 89 To buy those goods with you know . . to be stolen . . for what doe you else herein, but ex-post-facto partake with that theefe, who stole them?

b. *quasi-adj.* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, esp. in *Ex post facto* law.

1789 BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. xv. § 3 Cases in which punishment must be inefficacious. Such are the cases of an ex-post facto law. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell Aristoph. II. 248 May not I take up the cause of youth . . Remitting and consigning to oblivion All ex post facto beating? 1823 LINGARD Hist. Eng. VI. 486 By an ex post facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken . . a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted. 1845 McCULLOCH Taxation II. vi. § 2 They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto*.

**Expostulate** (ekspstjulet), v. [f. L. *expostulā*- ppl. stem of *expostulare*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *postulāre*, to demand: see POSTULATE.]

The L. senses were 1. to demand; 2. to demand the reason for (a person's conduct); 3. to complain of injury; to remonstrate.]

† 1. *trans.* To ask for, demand, claim. *Obs.*

c. 1534 in Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 208 They were constrained to expostulat succors of the Romans. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 484 He hasten . . with as much hast as the gravitie of the cause did require and expostulate. 1604 T. WRIGHT Passions 112 To expostulat a certeine favour. 1645 MILTON Petrarch. Introd., If men want manliness to expostulate the right of their due ransom. 1690 SIR T. CLIFFEPPER Necess. Abating Usury To Rdr. 3 To such as yet further expostulate my meaning, I answer.

† b. With indirect question as obj.: To demand *how or why*. *Obs.*

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 471 They expostulate how a man that was born blind.. should presently know the shapes of trees. 1650 COL. ANDREW in F. Buckley *Relat. Trial* (1660) 71 Some may be so forward as to expostulate, why this great judgment is fallen upon me. 1688-9 LAOR RUSSELL *Lett.* II. lxxxiv. 11, I cannot.. stay to expostulate why I would do so.

† 2. To complain of (grievances); to plead or remonstrate with a person about (conduct). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 They sometime mildly.. expostulate the injury. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 l. 48 Doe not expostulate the heavens will. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Some.. seemed to expostulate their grile with God. 1678 WANLEY *Woud. Lit. World* v. i. § 82. 466/2 The Emperor did expostulate the unseemliness of the deed with him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 192 Being smote upon the face, they expostulated the injury of the blow.

† b. To argue or debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person. Also in wider sense, to debate, argue out, discourse upon. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31 M. Osburn.. must needs.. expostulate the matter with your worship. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 76 Having at large expostulated my true meaning. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 75 Powhatan began to expostulate the difference of Peace and warre after this manner. [Followed by a speech.] 1665 R. B. COMM. on 2 *Tales* 48 While he thus expostulated the case.. she.. clapt the window to. 1765 COLMAN *Traveller* 326 Let us expostulate the matter with her. 1789 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 123 Do not fail mildly to expostulate the case.

† c. To say or utter in expostulation. *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 245 We neede not feare the quarellor, if we expostulate no words with him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* l. 75 Let me but expostulate a Word or two with you, Pamela.

† 3. *intr.* a. To complain, set forth one's grievances. b. To discourse, discuss, dilate. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 213 The complaints.. wherein the lord oftentimes doth expostulate of the vnikindnesse of the people. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 135 Nay, stay not to expostulate, make speed. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* IV. i. In Bullen O. P. (1884) III. 332 But for my haste, I would expostulate of other things. a 1644 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 369, I cannot now stand to expostulate. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1639 They often expostulate, in a kind of stanza, or recitative. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* (MS.) VI. 467 Thou who.. hast.. Expostulated hours on Virtue's charms!

4. To make friendly remonstrances or representations for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion; to reason or remonstrate in a friendly manner with (a person), about, for, on, or upon (a thing).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 704, I have great cause to expostulate with you for this your vncristian.. and most vnjust handling of me. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i. I have.. Expostulated with my wandering thoughts. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 417 The Keeper expostulated with him in vain upon the dishonour. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 253 He'll give me leave to expostulate.. about his Conduct. 1726 CAVALIERE *Mem.* IV. 290, I expostulated for the Non-performance of the late Conditions. 1754 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XVI. The Count followed to expostulate and entreat. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 8 An article from the Editor.. expostulating with the imprudence of his 'friends at Oxford'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VII. 161 He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers.

Hence **Expostulating** *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the *vb.* **EXPOSTULATE**. **Expostulating** *pp.* *a.*, that expostulates. **Expostulatingly** *adv.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 This kinde of expostulating falleth most with persons of equality. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday* x. lxxvii. The reprobate.. Expostulating blasphemie doe use. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 6/4 Men, women, and children rushed past the excited and expostulating officers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 697/1 She.. laid her hand on one of his expostulatingly.

**Expostulation** (ekspostul'atjən). [*ad.* L. *expostulatio*-em, n. of action f. *expostulāre*: see **EXPOSTULATE**.]

1. The action of expostulating or remonstrating in a friendly manner; earnest and kindly protest. An instance of the same.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 Request, complaint, expostulation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 4 Adam.. upon the expostulation of God.. replied, I heard thy voice, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 Private Accusation of one Friend touching another, is nothing else but a friendly Expostulation with him. 1838 LAYTON *Calderton* VII. All my expostulations have been in vain. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Lrg. Madonna* (1877) 274 Mary stands before her Son in an attitude of expostulation.

2. An expostulatory exclamation or address; an uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof.

1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lxxv. (1611) 341 Those gracious expostulations; Simon seest thou this woman? 1648 WITTNER *Brit. Remem.* II. 535 Some who need this tart expostulation. 1748 J. MASON *Elucet.* 26 That pathetic Expostulation.. of Ezekiel. Why will ye die? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI. Vivaldi delivered this expostulation with rapidity. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 80 That lofty expostulation.. glows with the very spirit of the Hebrew poets.

**Expostulative** (ekspostul'atīv), *a.* [*f.* **EXPOSTULATE** + *-IVE*.] Aiming at or tending to expostulation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi. Maillard.. repressive with the one hand, expostulative with the other, does his best.

Hence **Expostulatively** *adv.*, in an expostulative manner.

1888 LONGM. *Mag.* Apr. 635 'What's the harm?' responded the young gentleman expostulatively.

**Expostulator** (ekspostul'atōr). [*f.* as prec. + *-OR*.] One who expostulates; † one who rebukes or complains of.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1795 G. WAREFIELD *Reply to Part II of 'Age of Reason'* 37 An open and warm expostulator of arrogance. a 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). He is no opponent; only an expostulator.

**Expostulatory** (ekspostul'atōrī), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ORY*.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26 An example of an Epistle expostulatory touching unkindnesse received. 1660 S. FISHER (little), The Rustick's Alarm to the Rabbits.. In four Apologetical and Expostulatory Exercitations. 1758 BR. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 275 Mr. Jane.. wrote me an expostulatory letter. 1849 STOVET in *Cannell's Notes*. Intro. 63 Expostulatory defences in the ecclesiastical courts.

† 2. *Comb.*

1600 ABB. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 526 He prayed indeed, but it was tumultuously, and expostulatory-wise.

† **Exposure**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* **EXPOSE** or **L. exposit-** (see **EXPOSITION**), on the analogy of *posture*, *composure*, etc.] = **EXPOSURE**.

1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 36 A wilde exposure, to each chance That start's i'th way before thee.

**Exposure** (ekspōz'itjū). [Appeared with *composure*, *disposure*, c 1600; app. of English formation, from **EXPOSE**, by form-assoc. with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sura*: see **-URE**.]

1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed.

a. The action of uncovering or leaving without shelter or defence; unsheltered or undefended condition. Also, the action of subjecting, the state or fact of being subjected, to any external influence.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 195 To weaken and discredit our exposure. How ranke sorrow rounded in with danger. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 324 The ball.. notwithstanding its exposure.. appears as bright as it did the first day it was screwed on. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lad.* Wks. VIII. 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XVI. (ed. 2) 304 So unusual an exposure of the globe of the eye. 1807 MED. *Yrnl.* XVII. 233 The eruption.. appeared in consequence of her exposure to the variolous infection. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Mod. Dom. Med.* 579 Free exposure to cold is highly serviceable in small pox. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 165 Days and nights of adventurous exposure and recurring disaster. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 66 After exposure, the acid is found to be weaker. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Ednc.* III. 1 The exposure of the plate to light is continued for the requisite time.

b. The action of abandoning (an infant).

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 117 He recommends the exposure of deformed and sickly infants.

c. Presentation or disclosure to view; public exhibition, esp. of goods for sale.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 133 When we haue our naked Frailties hid, That suffer in exposure. 1835 CHAMBL. *Yrnl.* Oct. The exposure of ordinary goods in a store is not more open to the public than are the sales of slaves in Richmond. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 514 Prynn and his fellow pamphleteers.. listened with defiance to their sentence of exposure in the pillory. 1885 LAW *Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 251 Those Acts expressly prohibit the exposure for sale of goods in those streets.

d. The action of bringing to light (something discreditable); the unmasking or 'showing up' of an error, fraud, or evil, of an impostor or secret offender.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. v. By this unfortunate exposure.. Lorraine was obliged to give in a match.. with.. Miss Mexico. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 The exposure of Mahomet would have been counted a glorification of the rival creed. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 298 The exposure of the forgery makes a dramatic scene.

2. *concr.* † a. An exposed or unprotected point (*obs.*). b. A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 62 If he with home-thrust iron can reach the exposure of my life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea.. offers a vast exposure of salt water to the heat of the sun. *Ibid.* XVII. 289 Below these come the Thianet beds of which good exposures may be seen at Herne Bay. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 65 Specimens obtained from the rich exposures at Gaspé Bay.

3. The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; esp. situation with respect to sun and wind; 'aspect' with regard to the quarter of the heavens.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Transplant Sampter to some very warm Exposure, as under a South-Wall. *Ibid.* 229 [The Green-house] being plac'd at the most advantageous Exposure to the Sun. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* (1719) 175 The Fruits of the Northern Exposure ripen late of all. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 55 This Light-house proves the practicability of a similar erection in any like exposure in the known world. 1827 STEUART *Manley's G.* (1828) 514 The shoots might measure more than two and a half feet, in similar exposure. 1871 TRISTRAM *Nat.* XIII. 237 Scarped rocks.. far down the southern exposure.

**Expound** (ekspau'nd), *v.* Forms a. 4-5 **expoun-on**; -pown-en, 4-6 **expoun(e)**, -pown(o) (5 **expounno**); B. 3-6 **expounde**, **expownd** (o) (5 **ex-**

**spound**), 4- **expound**. *Pa. l.* and *pa. pple.* 3-6 **expounded**, -powne(d), -pown(d), -pound(e). [*ME.* *expounne-n*, *expounde*, *ad.* OF. *expandre*, *expandre*, ex- (3 pl. *expouent*, derivs. *expou-n*, *expou-d*) = Pr., Sp. *esponer*, Pg. *espôr*, It. *esporre*; -L. *expōnere*, to put out, set forth, explain: see **EXPOSE**. The d of the Fr. inf. *-pouire* was mechanically developed in the transition from the *n* to the *r* of *-poure* the regular contraction of L. *-pōnere*; a *pa. pple.* *-poudu* and various derivatives were formed on the inf. stem.

In ME. the prevailing form was *expounne*, adopted according to the usual practice from the finite parts of the Fr. vb.; but the form *expounde*, from the inf., appeared equally early in northern writers (Hampole and the *Cursor Mundii*). In the course of the 16th c. *expounne* became obsolete, the general adoption of *expound* being favoured by the phonetic tendency exhibited in *sound* for the earlier *soyn*, and also by the frequent occurrence of *expound* as *pa. pple.* In accordance with the analogy of *expound* = L. *expōnere*, the earlier *componne*, *componne* were in 16th c. replaced by *com-pound*, and *propone* by *propound*; in the former case the substitution may have been partly due to other causes; see **COMPOUND** v.]

1. *trans.* To set forth, declare, state in detail (doctrines, ideas, principles; formerly, with wider application).

1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 37 To pat spot pat I is speche expoun I entred in pat erber grene. *Ibid.* B. 1058 Cloyngnel expounnez.. a speche, to hym pat speche wolde Of a lady to be loued. 1382 WYCLIF *Ist. xlv.* 7 The ordre expounne to me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. 1546 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 23 There cam many vnto hym.. to whom he expounded and testified the kyngdom of God. 1736 SHENSTONE *School-mistress* x. She.. quaintly cou'd expound The Chicken-feeding Pow'r of e'er'y Crumb she found. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man t. iii. 344 Ideas, or the Motions by which they are expounded. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 171 Formulæ expounding its quantity and law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 455 The doctrines expounded by St. Augustine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 162, I have.. an excellent interpretation.. which I will expound to you. *absol.* 1802 ARNOLDE *Chiron*. (1817) 70 We will and ordeigne that all curantz.. iijj times in the yere in the masse tyme publish and expowne. 16.. DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) l. 242 The carrier's not commission'd to expound.

b. To set forth, represent (a mathematical function or quantity) by figures, symbols, etc.

1708 E. HALLIEY in *Misc. Cur.* II. 102 The roots may be expounded by Perpendiculars let fall, upon the Axis or given Diameter of the given Parabola, from the Intersections of that Curve with a Circle. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxvi. 268 These perturbations, when numerically expounded, are so insignificant, etc.

2. To explain, interpret.

a. *gen.* To explain (what is difficult or obscure); to state the signification of; to comment on (a passage or an author).

1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1727 Now expowne be his speche speedly I benk. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 182 Expowne me this, ye shall sothe it fynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 To Expownde, commentari. 1512-2 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 12 The same Ambiguitye.. [shall] be declared, expowned.. by the Chaunceller. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 133 This definition hath nothing in it to be expounded. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* VIII. One who was expounding some religious Mystery to them. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 100 Our author proceeds to expound his own analysis.

b. *esp.* To interpret, comment upon (Scripture, religious formularies, etc.). Now chiefly with reference to homiletic exposition. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+383 (Cott.) And þus he.. expounded þe prophesies. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cont.* 4272 His ministres sal swa lette ylit þa man sal expound haly writ. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. ix. 47 To expowne or interprete or classe dewly and truly holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundinge the same place of Scripture sayth. 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi Paraph.* (1548) *Luke* VIII. 9 b. Many other parables.. all which.. he expounded severally unto his disciples. 1656 BRANHAM *Replie* I. 5 The primitive Fathers expounded it [the Creed] where it did stand in need of clearer explication. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) l. 17 The Spirit of God expounds the word of God to us. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* VIII. 220 Our.. Lord, having read.. the words regarding Himself.. expounded them to the people. *absol.* a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ProL. In expounynge i folow haly doctours. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 272 He was suspended.. for expounding upon the Catechism. 1778 *Expounder* *Repl.* Wks. 1795 VII. 222, I have ventured to expounde in the church. 1854 MACAULAY *Bryan Misc. Writ.* 1860 l. 112 Those martial saints who fought and expounded in Fairfax's army.

† c. To interpret the motives or reasons of a person. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 5 Cicero doth excuse and expound the Philosophers for going too far. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 25 He, that says what he thinks, lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant.

† d. To give the meaning of (n word or name); also, to give a version of in another language; to translate. *Obs.*

1377 LANCEL. P. II. B. XIV. 277 In english.. it is wel harde wel to expownen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ser. Nun's T.* 86 First wel I yow the name of seint Cecile expowne.. It hit to sayen English, hevenes lile. c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 7 (MS. A) We moun knowe surgerie bi expownynge of his name. for surge comep of siroin & in english siroin is an hand. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 16691 þe kyng his preching walde expound, And telle it in englyssli touge. 1549 LATTIMER



*Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 For them yat be vnlarned I wyll expounde it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 As soon as the Interpreter had read the Letter, and expounded the contents thereof.

e. To interpret, explain the significance of (a dream, vision, symbol, etc.); to interpret, solve (a riddle); rarely, to explain, account for (a phenomenon). *arch.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 773 in Anglia I, pe angel anon gan it expoun and tolde him what it [a tree] was. c1386 CNAUCER *Monk's T.* 166 Daniel .i. the dremes of the kyng expounded. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 776, I wole bygynne, To expowne you the pith withynne. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 728 His mayster on his wyse had Expounde his visyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xiv. 14 They coude not expounde the ryddle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 79 My Master.. has left me here heinde to expound the meaning or morall of his signes and tokens. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 The Stagyrite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into 't, and was drown'd. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* i. 223 Studios to expound The spectacle.

f. To infer from indications. *rare*—1. 1821-36 DE QUINCY *Confessions*, (1862) 269 The clouds by which chiefly the eye expounds the distance of the blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

g. *refl.* † To explain one's meaning (*obs.*). Also, to be one's own expositor.

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* ii. xlviii. (1631) 307 An abilitie to behold things ambiguous with the true sight gives.. circumstances, leave to expound themselves. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 163 The Pope was forced to expound himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Visions* 316 The people call you prophet: let it be: But not of those that can expound themselves.

3. To give a particular interpretation to; to construe in a specified manner. With *adv.* or *phrase*. Now chiefly in *Law*.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 19 Prouided alwaies, that this act nor any thinge.. therein contened, shalbe.. interpreted or expounded, that, etc. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1314 Some expowne also those wordes.. to synynfyie that [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 28 That deadly wound.. The which his mother vainely did expound to be hart-wounding love. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. x. 23 This hard Text is variously expounded. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 38 That a devise be most favourable expounded. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 109 The courts.. expound the will in such a manner as to carry the testator's intention into effect. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 445 Sparta.. was constituted the interpreter of the treaty; she expounded it by the rule, not of reason, but of might.

† b. To expound (a statement, etc.) concerning or of; to explain as referring to. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 241 Men expowen comounly his prophete of oure Jesus. c1450 *Mirour Saluatorum* 3767 This may be wele expounded of the blisid virginie marie. 1574 tr. *Mariol's Apocalips* 24 They.. that go about to expound this place concerning Christ, according to the letter; do wrest it too violently. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 85 Which place Paul expoundeth of the Holy Ghost. 1724 A. COLLINGS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 236 Those of whom they are ordinarily expounded.

† c. To render by a specified term. With *complement*, or *Const.* for *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No person.. being a comon Baker, Brewer.. shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. i.* 1, *Chaos.* of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1533 MORE *Ausur.* *Poisoned* Bk. Wks. 1087/2 Men.. that expound those wordes of Christ.. to be spoke and ment of the very eating of his blessed body. 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* (1875) 33 'Or-frayes' yow expounde 'Goldsmythes Worke'. 1607 TORSSELL *Four.* *Beasts* (1658) 69 Rabbi Solomon, and Abraham Ezra, expound Egel, for a Calf of one year old.

† d. To interpret as a prognostic of something. *Const.* to *Obs.*

c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1544) 7 a, Worthy Ninus.. expounded his laughte to great felixite.

† 4. In etymol. sense of *L. exponere* (cf. EXPOSE).

To expose to view. *Obs. rare*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 38 He celebrated the Mass, and every Wednesday expounded upon his Altar the holy Sacrament. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 1087 First, he expounded both his Pockets, And found a Watch, with Rings and Lockets.

Hence **Expounded** *ppl. a.*, **Expounding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPOUND; *concr.* an exposition or interpretation. **Expounding** *ppl. a.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 False expowynge of holy writ. c1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xli. I fele wel of thy Name be true expowynge that thou art Jhesu hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Expowndynge; *commentum.* 1571 GOLDING *Catvyn on Ps.* viii. 2 A fulfilling or expownding part of speache. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* b. ii. a, Expounded texts and verses. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 55 A yoke.. which.. nothing but unwary expounding hath brought upon us. 1745 WESLEY *Ausur. Ch.* 3 One of our English Brethren.. said in his Publick Expounding, 'As many go to Hell by praying as by thieving.' 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's view.

**Expoundable** (ekspau'dəb'l), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be expounded or explained; capable of being expounded.

1887 *Twin Soul* II. i. 2 To expound their views, as far as they were expoundable.

**Expounder** (ekspau'ndə). Also 4-5 **expowner**, 5 **expownder**. [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who expounds; an expositor. Occasionally *transf.* of a thing: That which serves to expound.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 7 He [Faraol] sente to alle the expowneris of Egypt.. and.. he telde the drem. c1449

PECOCK *Repr.* i. xii. 65 Alle expowners and glose 3eueris to Holli Scripture. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxviii. 3 Saul had dryuen the soythsayers and expounders of tokens out of y<sup>e</sup> londre. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 120 The Custome and practise of the people, is the best expounder of the Lawe. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 115 Magistrates and expounders of the Mahomedan law. 1869 tr. *Fouchet's Universe* (1873) 3 Bonnet, one of the most zealous expounders of natural history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The argument of which the Athenian is the expounder.

Hence † **Expoundress**, *Obs. rare*, a female expounder.

1564 *Sufflic. Masse Priests* § 37 The Romish Church, whom they make chief expounders of Scriptures.

† **Expounitur.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *expounire*, EXPOUND *v.*, on the analogy of *expositor*.] An expounder, expositor.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 202 Expounituris on be gospellis and pistelis.

**Expouse**, *obs. form of ESPOUSE v.*

† **Expoyl**, var. of *Exspoil obs.*

† **Expreme**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-7 **expreme**, 6 **exprime**, 7 **expreme**, -eime. [ad. (directly or through *F. exprimer*), *L. exprimere* to EXPRESS. For the phonology cf. *redeem*.] *trans.* = EXPRESS *v.* G-S.

c1470 HARBING *Chron.* xxxi. iii. The first he was, as chronicles expreme, That in this isle of Brytyn had croune of golde. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 222, I cannot with my tong or penne exprime the inward joye which I have taken. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius Catech.* 15 That sinne brings sua greute skaithe to the saule, as na tonge is able to expreme. 1609 SKENT *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* i. 23 In playes of debt, should be named and expreimed, the zeare, day, the quantitie of the debt. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 He hath offered to doe his devoire, by the law of armes, in manner before expreemed.

**Express** (ekspres), *a. adv. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 **expres**, 4-7 **expresse**, 6- **expres**, 7 **compar.** **expresser**. [ad. *Fr. exprès* (fem. *expresse*) = *Pr. expres*, *Sp. expreso*, *Pg. expreso*, *It. espresso*, ad. *L. expresse-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *exprimere*: see EXPRESS *v.*] *A. adj.*

I. 1. Of an image or likeness: Truly depicted, exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Heb. i.* 3. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 5.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 61/2 This is y<sup>e</sup> fathers own figure.. y<sup>e</sup> playne expresse lyknes of y<sup>e</sup> noble Duke. 1579 LYN *Euphres* (Arb.) 36 Thy birth dothe showe the expresse and liuely Image of gentle blood. 1611 BIBLE *Heb. i.* 3 The expresse image of his person. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 Shew thy selfe a paterne, and expresse type wherein [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 528 Hee Created thee, in the Image of God Express. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. ii. 69 Language is the express image and picture of human thoughts. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 The Deity is here described sitting.. in the express form of the Minotaur. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. x. 125 The universe is the express image and direct counterpart of the souls that dwell in it.

b. Well framed or modelled. *notice-use.* 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man I. In forme, and mouing, how expresse and admirable! II. (Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 6-10).

† 2. Of a fact, condition, etc.: Stated, explicitly recorded. In early use as *pa. ppl.* *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 719 Lo here expresse of women may ye fynde, That woman was the losse of al mankynde. c1386 -*Wife's T.* 373 Ther shull ye seen expresse.. That he is gentill that doth gentill dedis. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. v. 225 There is not above 30 days but we are windy, and rainy, or of expresse heat [cf. *ibid.* i. xii. 56 We must distinguish of warm days, Days of expresse Notation for Warmth or Heat].

3. Of a meaning, purpose, stipulation, law, etc.: Expressed and not merely implied; definitely formulated; definite, explicit. Of language, statements, indications: Definite, unmistakable in import.

When used of a law, stipulation, grant, etc., the *adj.* may have either this sense or sense 4, and often appears to have a mixed notion of the two.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 61 Where can ye seen.. That highe God defended marriage By expresse word. c1425 WYNTOUN *Crwn.* ix. xxvii. 151 Agane þe Lauch expresse.. chosyn wes Dis Knychtis son. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 177 b, Neyther.. is ther any expresse doctrine of vowes in all the whole worlde. 1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 75 [He] commaundid that none of his men shoulde goe out.. without his expresse licence upon paine of death. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. xvi. (1611) 49 We have no expresse purpose to make that our end. 1605 B. MORTON (title), Exact Discoverie of Romish Doctrine.. collected out of the expresse dogmatical principles of Popish Priests and Doctors. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xi. All the gazers on the skies Read not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth.. Than they might in her bright eyes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27 Annot. 594 The insuing verse is expresse. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 13 We have the expresse testimony of Epiphanius. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 Express contracts are where the terms of the agreement are openly uttered and avowed at the time of the making. 1825 H. MARINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 22 Mr. Stanley's answer was expresse and clear. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. 285 Sometimes by expresse, more often by a tacit understanding.

† b. Hence of persons or an authority: Distinct in making a statement, outspoken, explicit. Of a state of mind: Fixed, free from vacillation. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 425 Theodoret.. is most expresse against transubstantiation. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 17 Trismegistus is expresse in the assertion of the same Doctrine. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. iii. (1743) 14, I love

to feel myself of an expresse and settled judgment. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where reason or Scripture is expresse for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4037/8 Her Majesty is very expresse in what She proposes. 1778 N. LAURENS in SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 172 Our Commissioners.. are not so expresse.. as they might have been.

† c. Of a voice: Distinctly uttered. *Obs.*

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 567 þe childe foloude and sayde þan, with a voyce expresse. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* xii. 71 Nor silence is within, nor voice expresse, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

d. **Express malice** (Law): malice of which there is actual evidence; opposed to *implied malice*, that which is inferred merely from the nature of the unlawful act committed. † **Express witchcraft**: ? manifest, open witchcraft.

1567 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 260 O faithles flock I.. Mantenis of murder, witchcraft expresse, Tresour among you does daylie increse. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 199 Malice may be either expresse, or implied in law. Express malice is.. when one, with a sedate.. deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another. 1808 LE BLANC in *East Rep.* IX. 363 Without proof of malice, either expresse or implied.

e. Specifically designated or considered; special. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiv. § 4 When we treat of that express subject. 1855 BAIN *Science & Int.* ii. ii. § 23 Natural History makes a more expresse business of the classifying operation.

4. Specially designed or intended for a particular object; done, made, or sent 'on purpose.' Of a messenger: Specially dispatched. Also *absol.* in phrase † *In expresse*: ? for a purpose (unless this be an early instance of EXPRESS *sb.* 2).

a 1400 *Con. Myst.* 115 Ffarewel, Gabryel.. Goddys mansangere expresse. c1420 *Pallad. on Russh.* ii. 403 Rapas make vele to smelle In condymnt is nowe the tyme expresse. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Pilatus, I am skalles of this blood.. Both my handes in expresse wessen shalle be. 1524 WOTSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* (1849) VI. 377, I receyved new letters from you, sent by an expresse curior. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 137 Send.. with all possible speede by an expresse messenger. 1782 FRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. x. 260 Express laws were made to prevent [it]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 16 In these two little offhand bits of writing.. there is more insight obtainable, than in any of the express Biographies. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 The social union is the expresse creation.. of the Deity.

b. **Express train**. Originally = 'special train'; but about 1845 applied to a train running 'expressly' for the conveyance of passengers to one particular place, and not stopping at the intermediate stations; now, a train running at a high rate of speed, and stopping only at a few important stations. Hence **Express speed**.

1841 SAUNDERS *Rep. Committee Railw.* Q. 2051 It was probable that an expresse train would come up. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 19, I will now follow an Express, and therefore unexpected train in its course from Derby to Leicester. 1845 *Bradshaw's Rail. Guide* May 14 The accommodation by the Express Trains being limited, Passengers who arrive first will have the preference. 1845 C. B. VIGNOLES in *Life* (1889) 269 Went down to Birmingham by the 'express' train. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug. The express train reached Holyhead. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* xii. 127 We must step into an express train.

c. **Express rifle**: a rifle constructed to discharge a bullet with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory. **Express bullet**: an expanding bullet for use with an express rifle. **Express shooting**: shooting with an express rifle.

1884 METFORD in *Walsh Mod. Sportsman's Gun* II. 12 This being a sort of 'rough and tumble' gauge of Express shooting at 100 yards. 1884 SIR H. HALFORD *ibid.* II. 14 These rifles [made by Purdey in 1891] must be considered as the first of the class now known as Express—a term believed to have been first used either by the late Lord Henry Bentinck or by Lord Leconfield. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 71 It has been proved that 'express' bullets are used by the Zulus or their allies.

d. **Express delivery**: (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger, on a system introduced in 1891; so **express fee**, **messenger**, **packet**, etc. [Here it is difficult to separate the *adj.* from attrib. uses of the *sb.*]

1891 *Post Office Guide* Oct. 227 There is no Express delivery.. on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. 1892 *ibid.* Apr. 17 On the delivery of an Express Packet, the delivering Messenger may take a reply. The Express fee must be prepaid. *ibid.* 18 Letters and Parcels are accepted for conveyance by Express Messenger to the General Post Office.

*B. adv.* [Cf. EXPRESSLY.]

† 1. Clearly, plainly, unmistakably. With verbs of speaking: In distinct terms, positively. *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Allth.* P. B. 1158 Danyel.. devedyd sum tyme, and is proved expresse in his profecies. 14.. *Purif. Mary in Tundale's Vis.* 130 To the law sche mekely wold obeye From poynt to poynte the gospel seyth expresse. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3389 Dis chapter it schewes expresse What fandynge he tholed in sekene. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 255 Hauze 3e thare herts, I say expresse, Than all is 3ours that thay possesse. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 23 Such a contract is an expresse known part of the fundamental constitution of a nation.

† 2. a. Followed by *against*: Directly. b. With respect to dimension or number: Exactly. c. Completely. *Obs.*

a. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 182 Virginius..holdeth expresse against be wille of me My seruauit. 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball* 158 The Leuitis..rest their teind and mekill nair, Expres aganis Goddis command.

b. c1475 *Partenay* 4357 Fiftene fote long this Geaunt was expresse. 1513 *BRAOSHOW St. Werburge* 1. 142 Also the yerres of four blessed sauoure Syxe hundreth foure score and nyne expresse The Brytons were expulsed..From Englande to wallies.

c. c1475 *Partenay* 4357 Hys hauberke dismailed all expresse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Zeneis* xiii. ii. 52 To mak end of our harmis and distres! Our painefull labour passit is expres.

3. Specially, on purpose, for a particular end; hence (to go, send, etc.) with speed. In mod. use also, by express messenger or train.

1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 105 This mayde, of which I telle my late expresse. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 368, I sent Mr. C. express thither to see how matters go. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4490/3 M. Osten..came Express..to make his Compliments to his Prussian Majesty. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* iii. 398 A small vessel had been sent to England express..with a representation of the exposed state of the colony. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iv. ix, As if the grand furniture and the grand servants had all come down express from town. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 2 A piece of news worth sending express.

Comb. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* xi. 278 No express-rider, no attorney, no magistrate.

C. sb.1

1. = Express messenger: see A. 4. Now *Hist. or arch.* exc. in sense of an express messenger of the Postal Department.

1619 *Vtr. DONCASTER in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 177, I will speedily advertise his Maty by an expresse. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1536/4 An Express is arrived in 14 days from Madrid, but we know not what he brings. 1780 R. R. LIVINGSTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 2 This lasty letter is written while the express waits. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* I. 34 Faster than an express could travel: at least in these regions. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 Its expresses outrun the despatches of the government. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/7 We expect the Post Office to convey the necessary orders either by post, by telegraph, by telephone, or by 'express'.

b. trans. The message sent by an 'express'; a dispatch.

1642 *MILTON (title)* Observations upon some of his Majesties [Charles I.] late Answers and Expresses. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 282 By an express written to Tiberius, and by him presented to the senate. 1666 *DYVOEN Auring.* t. i. A new Express all Agria does afright. 1741 *MIOLETTIERE Cicero* I. v. 256 Cicero..received two expresses from his Brother Quintus. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General. 18.. *WELLINGTON in Daily News* 20 Nov. (1892) 5/4 Blucher picked the fattest man in his army to ride with an express home. 1884 *DICKENS Hard T.* ii. ix, Bitzer had come..with an express from Stone-Lodge.

c. ? A special errand.

c1817 *HOGG Tales & St.* III. 275 Tam's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights on some express.

2. Short for a. express-train; b. express rifle.

a. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iv, Express comes through at four, Sir. 1867 *TROLLOPE H. Knew* xxiii, [He] went down..by the early express to Exeter.

b. 1884 *Patt Malt G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 A wealthy 'potter'..blazed away with a double express at the deer compelled to pass him. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Maitw's Revenge* 127 I, handling him the carbine, took from him my express.

3. U. S. An institution (conducted by private enterprise) for the transmission of parcels, etc. Also attrib. Cf. EXPRESS a. 4 d.

The carrying of goods by 'express' first introduced in 1839 (see quot. 1858) has had an enormous development in the United States. In Great Britain the system exists, but the name is little used, though it has been adopted in the distinctive designations of one or two of the 'forwarding agencies,' as they are usually called.

1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 644 s.v. Express, William F. Harden..started the express business in the spring of 1839. *Ibid.* 645 The express companies..transmit nearly all the specie and bullion, etc. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Express Office, an establishment which rapidly transmits parcels and goods. Express Wagon, the wagon in which packages, boxes, etc., are taken to and from an express office. 1865 *Postage Stamp Inscr.*, Pony Express. 1863 *Stamped Envelope Inscr.*, Paid, Wells, Fargo, & Co. Through our California and Atlantic Express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 An express clerk walks through the train, takes the checks of passengers who want their baggage delivered, and gives written receipts for them.

b. The goods carried by an 'express'.

1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 644 Harden himself acted in that capacity [as 'messenger'] carrying his entire express in an ordinary valise.

Hence *Express* v., U. S., trans. to send by express. *Expressage*, the sending of a parcel by express; the charge or cost of this.

a. 1860 *Washington Republic Bartlett Dict. Amer.* The President's message will be expressed through to Boston, by order of the Postmaster-General. 1864 *WEBSTER Express*, to send by express messenger. *Expressage*, the charge for carrying a parcel by express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 There is a saving in going by the horse-cars and 'expressing' the luggage at a shilling a trunk. 1883 *Amer. Newspaper Advt.*, The books will be sent by express C.O.D., the receiver paying expressage or freight. 1883 *Larver's Mag.* Dec. 161/1 The expressage or postage has not been prepaid.

+ *Express* (ekspres), sb.2 Obs. [f. the vb. Cf. late L. *expressus* (u stem).]

1. The action of expressing or representing by words, signs, or actions; an instance of this. Const. of.

1644 *BULWER Chival.* 8 The Hand seems to..vie expresses with the Tongue. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 94 With expresses of my desires. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Serm.* Exp. Ded., So they might give to the world a Clear Express of their gratitude to your Lordship. 1672 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* 1 in Hazl. *Doddley* XV. 332 My grief, alas! is far beyond express. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1744) XI. 156 Allow of no other expresses of our honour to him [God] but distance and amazement.

b. A condition or product in which something is expressed; a manifestation. (Revived by Kingsley with stress *express*, after *impress*.)

1644 *JER. TAYLOR Psalter* cxxxvi, Making all Thy creatures to be expresses of Thy power. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 349 It seems to have been the common maxim..that all afflictions were the expresses of displeasure. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iv. iii. 232 Grace brings no merit When 'tis the express of our own self-will.

2. A mode of speech, phrase; an utterance.

1644 *HUNTON Wind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 42 He compares these serious expresses to Trajans sudden and excessive speech. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* v. 84, I have shewed Scripture in its plain expresses to be an abundant rule of Faith. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 361 Surely those expresses are used in coudescension to signify the..charitable benignity of God.

b. A specific mention, statement, or injunction.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Exp. u. v. § 6.97 This Gentleman..caused a man to goe downe..into the Sea..with expresse to take notice..where it [Corn] groweth. 1660 *FULLER Milt Contempl.* (1842) 206 They had no express in scripture that they should be freed from the particular miseries relating to this war. 1689 *TOWNSON Baptism* 343 Some express to signify such a thing to be its purpose. a. 1712 J. NORRIS *Allice*. (1687) 215 They..contradict the general design and particular expresses of the Gospel.

3. A graphic representation, image; *fig.* a type, model (of virtues).

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. vi. 161 This Ene was first, all out, express of reuth, compassion, and of gentleness. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Exp. v. xx. 262 They discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their Expresses. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1684) 51 Some ancient Coins have been called by the name of their Expresses, as..(saith Pollux) καὶ τακτικὸν ὄψιν, ὅτι ὁὐδὲν εἶχεν ἡγεγενημένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted.

b. A 'stamp,' impressed character.

1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 2 This fatal accident had a more than ordinary express of fury.

*Express* (ekspres), v. Also 4-6 *expresse*.

[ME. *expresse*, a. OF. *espresse*, *expresse* = Pr. *expresar*, Sp. *expresar*, Pg. *expresar*, med. L. *expresare* (15th c. in Du Cange), f. L. *ex-* out + *pressare* to press, frequentative of *primere*, to press. Taken as Eng. repr. of L. *exprimere* of which the chief senses were 1. to press out; 2. to form (an image) by pressure, to represent in sculpture or painting 3. to represent or set forth in words or actions.] I. To press out.

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or wring out; to press (juice, air, etc.) from, out of (anything).

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 127 (MS. A.) & bei fullillen he wurde. As I have said, with clep expressid of be white of an ey. 1430 *LYND. Chron.* Troy t. vi, When men of malice..his venym utterly expresse. 1569 R. ANOROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. ii. 37 Put them all into an Orange..and boyle them in hote embters, then expresse it. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-h.*, *Chem. Concl.* 16 Expresse their oile according to the manner hereafter set down. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 18 Newly exprest from the grape. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ut. iii. (1760) 226 Expresse the Juice and Spirit. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Observ.* 94 To puncture the upper tumour, to expresse the contents. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 The oil or oleomargarine is expresse from the fat.

b. *fig.* (a) To extort or elicit by pressure.

† (b) To expel, get rid of, by force (obs.).

(a) 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scottes* 232 Your country weeping to you with bloody teares, which your selves do expresse, and wring out of her, and enforce her to shed. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxix. iv. 365 The truth was by torture expresse. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* t. i, Perfumes..chaf'd..render their pleasing scents; and so affliction Expresseth virtue fully. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 209 To employ them [Jews] as a sponge to suck their subjects' money, which they might afterwards expresse.

(b) 1265 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 6 Temperance which doth all fowle concupiscence expresse. 1583 K. JAMES VI in *Holinshead Hist. Scotl.* (1588) 412 That..the veritie may be tried and all heresie and schisme..expresse.

2. To emit or exude, as if by pressure.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* t. i. ii. 21 Spirit is a most subtle vapor, which is expresse from the blood. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 46 Ormus is an ile. of which..the Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulphur. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Poly. Flying-Int.* 158 Waxe..expressing in some sort a scent of homie. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 120 Essences into which a thousand flowers have expresse their sweetest breath. 1882 *Patt Malt G.* 28 June 5/4 Their honey-dew, which the aphides expresse when caressed by the antennæ of their masters.

3. To press or squeeze out the contents of. Now rare.

1633 *Dr. HALL Hard Texts* 289 To expresse and make use of that sweet fruit. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Ep. iv. vii. 197 A bladder blowne is weightier then one empty, and if it containe a quart, expresse and emptied it will abate about half a graine. 1725 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, Heat the Nutmegs in a Kettle, and then to expresse them strongly. 1884 *Med. Temp.* *Frnt.* LL. 141 After the grapes have been expresse.

† 4. To press hard (in battle). Obs. rare-1.

c. 1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 152 Seeng herself so sore expresse, her knyghtes and her men slayne.

## II. To portray, represent.

5. To represent by sculpture, drawing, or painting; to portray, delineate, depict. In general sense *obs.* or *arch.*; but surviving as a transferred use of sense 8: To render, set forth, convey a notion of (facts, characteristics, details) by plastic or graphic representation.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxiii. 24 The ymagis of Caldeis expresse..in colours. 1588 *FRANCOE L'auviers* Leg. i. i. 2 b, That paynter is most cunning who can most lively expresse his face whose countenance he is to draw. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditides* 311 Whereof [Amphitheatre at Verona] I have expresse a picture in this place. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. ii. 593/2 In every part of this tomb are all the sons and daughters of this King expresse in solid brass. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 155 Loggan used long strokes in expressing flesh. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur.* *Syst.* i. xx. 265 Quarried down below the ordinary surface of the adjacent ground, as rudely expresse in this woodcut.

† b. To be an image or likeness of; to resemble [After L. *exprimere*]. Obs.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 45/1 His handes expresse the lyknes and symilitude of the more brother. 1548 *UNALL, etc. Eras.* *Par.* Act. xvii. 64 Man expresseth God..as the childe doeth resemble bys father or mother. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1865) 147 Her arms expresse the Crosse on which Hee died. 1697 *DYVOEN Virg. Past.* i. 32 Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams expresse.

6. To represent symbolically. Said both of the agent and the symbol employed. In *lath.* to represent by a figure, symbol, or formula. Phrase, To express (a quantity) in terms of (another).

1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosen* ii. 83 They should the better expresse the condition of strangers. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 6 A Child to expresse coming into the world, an old man for going out of it. 1684 R. H. *Sci. Recreat.* 113 The Characters placed on the five Lines, expresse the Notes themselves. a. 1749 *BOYSE Triumphs Nat.* 199 The dim twilight of the arch above Seems to expresse the queen's disastrous love. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Fluxion*, To expresse the fluxions of simple variable quantities..you need only put the..letters which expresse them with a dot over them. 1811 *HUTTON Course Math.* III. 372 The fluxional equation, expressing the relation between x and z. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 38 Instruments have even been described, which expresse upon paper..the several bodies as if we blown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 34 If we expresse the composition of camphoric acid by the formula 5(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>) + O<sub>2</sub>. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* xviii. 275 The divine, holy, self-sacrificing life which it [the blood sign] would appear to expresse.

7. To manifest or reveal by external tokens. Of actions, appearances, etc.: To betoken. Now almost exclusively with reference to feelings or personal qualities, the wider use being *arch.* or *poet.*

1549 *COVERDALE Eras.* *Par.* i. *Pet.* 1 He admonisheth them, that..they expresse a life worthe of their profession. 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Cupid's Rev.* i. 1, If he be a god, he will expresse it upon thee my child. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 276 Such was the singular personal valour Ismael expresse. 1720 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 429 No longer shall thy bodice apply lac'd. That air and harmony of shape thy robes expresse thy planter's care. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 Never did tone expresse indifference plainer. c. 1860 *NEALE Hymns East.* Ch. 80 The excellence of beauty In Jesus was expresse. 1895 *TENNISON Vivien* 220 A robe..that more expresse Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. 1897 E. R. CONDER *St. Faith* i. 20 Worship..directly expresse sentiment and emotion.

b. refl.

1549 *COVERDALE Eras.* *Par.* i. *Pet.* II. 10 The inheritance is ready..the possession whereof he hath..entered for your sakes, so that you expresse yourselves worthy of it. 1655-6 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 275/2 They have expresse themselves faithful in the performance of such things as were committed to their Charge. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frnt.* I. 62 God expresse himself in the landscape to mankind. 1859 *KINGSLEY Lath.* 357 The inward beauty seldom fails to expresse itself in the outward.

8. To represent in language; to put into words, set forth (a meaning, thought, state of things); to give utterance to (an intention, a feeling).

Now the prevailing use; senses 5-7, so far as they survive, are often felt as transferred from this.

1386 *CHAUCER Priores' T.* 24 Lady..Thy vertu and thy grete humylitee, Ther may no tonge expresse. 14.. *Epith.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 With hys mowthe who con the myrthe expresse? c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. iv. 236 Til have of bame knawlage expresseid..in our Language. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* i. 23 I, I will expresse my mynde vnto you. 1633 *EARL MANGI.* *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 As griefes concealed, so joyes expresse grow greater. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 2 A phrase they have got among them, to expresse their no-meaning by. a. 1684 *EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Verse* 42 Harmonious Horace flows with Sweetness not to be expresse in Prose. 1768 *STERNE, Sent. Journ.* *The Note*, I could not have expresse it half so well. 1831 A. FORDLAQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 257 The Princess expresse her surprise that the people in a famine did not eat buns. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* ii. xxviii. 397 My chief difficulty..may be expresse in a very few words. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 448 The lease correctly expresse the bargain between the parties.

b. refl. To put one's thoughts into words; to utter what one thinks; to state one's opinion. + Also intrans. for refl.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. i. 16 It charges me in manners, the rather to expresse myselfe. 1609 *Ik. JONSON Silent Wom.* iii. ii. What an excellent choice Phrase this Lady expresse in. 1659 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) IV. 235 Every man has not the gift of expressing himself so in short as others. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 5 English Writers in their way of

thinking and expressing themselves. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* viii. 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings.

### Confused use.

1744 E. HERWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 182 The admiration he expresses to have for her.

c. Of a word, phrase, or statement: To represent (a thought, sentiment, state of facts); to denote, import, signify. Also with sentence as *obj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. The ordinary glose upon the fyrst epystle of Saynt Paule to y<sup>e</sup> Corinthes doth expresse that. &c. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 124 Something. That shall expresse my true-loves fasting paine. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 No words can expresse too strongly the caution which should be used. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 16 Every assertion or statement expresses the agreement or difference of two things.

† b. a. To mention, specify. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 112 Pe messengere of Godd expresseþ nat nowmer [nyne] so specially. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 2 An austyn frere whose name as now I ne wyl expresse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 My frendys... as many as ben expressed by name in this my seyd wille. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* i. 17 These men, which are expressed by their names. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 84 M. Milles in his Catalogue never expresseth him. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. iii. 5 In this Table are expressed the common Coverings of the Belly. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1204 The respective crews of both ships, remained as expressed in the two underwritten lists.

† b. To give an account of, describe. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* Prolog. & T. 752 I weneþ me to telle of his falsnesse; And natheles yit wol I expresse. 1548 TINDALE (title) A Briefe declaration of the Sacraments, expressing the fyrst original how they came up. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 425, I thought it not against my profession to express my times, and give some testimony of my fellow-brothers. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Heardsman, thou hast exprest a minnstrous beast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 12 Pelops' Ivry Shoulder... with all the rest of Grecian Tales, by Poets are exprest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) p. v. The Essay... was suggested as is expressed in the preface.

† c. To state or describe (an object) as, or to be (so and so). Also with *for. Obs.*

1523 FITZGERB. *Surre.* xx. 41 Homage, fealte, and iis. by the yere. And this maye expresse the seruyce of the rent. 1579 FENTON *Gutted.* (1618) 7 The Pope... was not ashamed... to call them his children, and expressed them to the world for such. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 3 He expresseth Adrastus to be the first King of Sicyon. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 399, I would express him simple, grave, sincere. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 3 The bills of lading express this rum to be shipped on the risk of C.

† d. To designate, mention by a certain title.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 122 So Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea, have expressed him, as we shall hereafter have farther occasion to show. 1677 HALE *Contempt.* ii. 45 The Wise man chuseth to express him by that Title of Creator.

† e. *intr.* To make mention, give an account of. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Mony prouinces, of whom hit schalle be expresseþ by ordre. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. i. Fame gan to expresse Of Jeopardous way to the toure peryllous.

10. To state or mention explicitly; opposed to *imply*.

1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 260 Is it so nominated in the bond? It is not so exprest; But what of that? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 321 To other intent, than is in the Writing... expressed. 1744 WATTS *Logic* iii. 1. § 4 Whosoever any of these words are used, there is a perfect syllogism expressed or implied. 1772 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1847 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 751 The promise must be expressed in the written memorandum or note.

† b. To draw up (a commission) in express terms; to make out expressly. *Obs. rare* -1.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453 II. 104 Debenham hath a comyscon of the Kyng expressed onely for that schip named in hes comyscon.

**Expressed** (ekspres't), *pp.* a. Also 6-8 exprest. [f. EXPRESS v. + ED.]

1. Pressed out; extracted or forced out by mechanical pressure. *Expressed oil* (see quot. 1859).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 118½ The best expressed oyle of Nutmegges. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.* Mech. xxiv. 188 After this exprest'd Oyl, we made tryal of a distill'd one. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 The exprest'd Juices of several Vegetables. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 206 They (the fixed oils) are termed 'expressed' oils because they are not extracted by distillation, like the essential oils. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 432 s. v. *Oils*. Recently-expressed or very fresh oils.

† b. That has had the juice, etc., pressed out of it; squeezed or wrung dry. *Obs.*

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 13 They might after give the exprest and less usefull part to their swine. 1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010 Like an exprested Sponge. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* ii. (ed. 2) 101 As is... plain in all exprested Vegetables.

2. Uttered or made known in words.

1548 UDALL, *ec. Erasmi. Par. John* 122 a. By the exprested voyce of this man. 1824 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6½ In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased. *Mod.* Inconsistent with his own expressed opinions.

† b. Express, explicit. Also of a functionary: Stated, recognized. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley's Offices* i. (1540) 15 The vtmost of right is exprested wronge. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 It is not written by exprested wordes that, etc. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let. C. viij.* No such promise haue we... but rather the exprest contrarie. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi.

440 Gorgias their exprest Commander was from them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* x. vi. 159 The... perception of good and ill desert... makes [the sanction] appear, as one may say expressed.

3. *Expressed species* (transl. *L. species expressa*): in Scholastic Philosophy, a 'species' or essential form imposed on outward objects by the activity of the mind itself. The term was revived by Le Clerc in his pseudo-scientific Optics: see quot.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Species*. Expressed Species are those... which proceed from within. Le Clerc, in his system of vision... has called upon the stage again the *species expressa* of the ancient philosophers. For according to him, it is not by species or images impressed on the optic nerve, that the soul sees objects, but by rays which she herself directs to them. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 90. 232 The mind knows itself... not by a species impressed upon it, but by a species expressed from it.

† **Expressedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Statedly, avowedly; explicitly, expressly.

a. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 137 Other words, which the same writer hath expressed in other places. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 133 Here expressly is a man appointed to be chosen king. 1609 J. RAYMOND *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 46 Whether expressedly, or impliedly. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 1. v. 17 This is... detractory unto the intellect, and sense of man expressly disposed for that inquisition.

**Expresser**, -or (ekspres'or). [f. EXPRESS v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>, -OR.] One who or that which expresses.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Reading being but the expresser of the written characters. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 73 And the Second [Worker] is the liuely expresser of the First. 1623 SHAKSPEARE'S *Wks.* To Rdr., Who, as he was a happy imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. 1642 LO. DIGBY *Elvira* (1667) 5 Ready. To make his Sword the expresser of his mind. 1872 CONINGTON *Aeneid* v. 340 note, Expressers of a favourable or adverse opinion.

b. One who possesses expressive power; a master of the art of expression.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. Comm. (1865) 26 Our most accomplished expressor helps the illustration in a simile of his fervour. 1615 — *Odys.* viii. 708 The divine expressor did so give Both act and passion, that he made it live. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* *Shaks.* & *Goethe* 23 He (Shakespeare) was the greatest expresser that ever lived.

† **Expressful**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] = EXPRESSIVE.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 395 True confession of that you then seemed with expressfull joy... to entertaine. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel or Behel* 17 A question... set downe in most cleare and expressefull termes.

**Expressible** (ekspres'ib'l), *a.* Also 7-ablo. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being expressed.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 In some [words] we buyde others not expressible in their mother tongue. a. 1628 PRESTON *Serm.* (1630) 43 As far as it is expressible, we will expaine unto you. 1677 GULPIN *Damocles* ii. ix. 403 They are under an expressible sense of Divine Wrath. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Orthogr. Asiatic Words* Wks. 1799 I. 392 A dipthong composed of our first and third vowels, and expressible, therefore, by them. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 11. iii. § 2 Michael Angelo held the imagination to be entirely expressible in rock. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 70 Easily expressible in terms of the unit.

† 2. Able to express oneself. *Obs.*

1627-77 FLETCHER *Resolves* ii. xlii. 240 In Loue and Thanks... tis in a Mans own power to be expressible.

**Expressing** (ekspres'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. EXPRESS; the action a. of pressing out, pressing out the contents of; b. of representing, uttering, or manifesting (thoughts, meanings, etc.). Now gerundial.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 17 No part of the vowel, at his expressing, shulde passe forth by the mouth. 1627 *Lixander & Cal.* 4 Pleasant beyond expressing. a. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 260, I cannot hope for better expressions (in Poems) than I have given of them. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 355 The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time then others. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2½ The... expressing of seed for oils.

**Expression** (ekspres'fən). [f. *F. expression*, ad. *L. expressio-em*, n. of action f. *exprimere*: see EXPRESS v.]

1. The action of pressing or squeezing out.

1594 PLAT *Jewell.* ho. 59 After... the Coast-men have by expression... gotten that kind of traine oyle... from the fish. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Their Juycies... are so fleshy... they cannot make Drink by expression. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*. Separate the Vinegar from the Herbs by way of strong Expression. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 129 Many vegetables afford essential oil by expression or by distillation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. vi. 542 The crushing of the coco-nut for the expression of the oil.

† b. *concr.* Something pressed or squeezed out; an expressed drink, juice, liquor, etc. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 158 Lett be again boyled. Then make a strong expression. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 435 Mixe together both these expressions, letting them coole. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 504 Express through a Linen Cloth... and let the expression settle.

II. Representation, manifestation. Cf. EXPRESS v. II.

2. a. The action of expressing or representing (a meaning, thought, state of things) in words or symbols; the utterance (of feelings, intentions, etc.). Also, in early use: † Explicit mention; description (*obs.*). b. The action or process of manifesting (qualities or feelings) by action, appearance or other evidences or tokens.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 2 Elde bokes... make more expression of thoo stories... than I have. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balcan's Lett.* 48 You have now no further use of Cyphers, for the expression of your minde to my Lorde the Cardinall. 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Her.* xxv. The forehead's shade, in grief's expression there, is what in sign of joy... a smile is here. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 It behoved us to take notice of the Roman governor in the expression of our Saviour's passion. 1856 FROUVE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 To encourage the fullest expression of public feeling.

c. *phr.* Beyond, past expression, † within the compass of expression; to seek, find expression.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. This is cruelty Beyond expression. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 17 The greatest peace of barbarity within the compass of expression. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 501 The place he found beyond expression bright. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & H.* 384 The unhappy man... who past expression loved. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* i. Faintly smiling Adeline... beyond expression fair. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 218 Some of the fundamental ideas that found expression in the ancient systems of faith and worship. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 44 Born in love's own heaven Was all that sought expression.

3. *quasi-concr.* a. An utterance, declaration, representation. b. An action, state, or fact whereby some quality, feeling, etc., is manifested; a sign, token. (Now only const. of).

a. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 You'll... hate th' expressions of your heart. a. 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 206 Who have... made most real expressions to prevent the present Distractions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew. C. Warren* 898 King Phillips expressions were not written in Latine or French, but in the Spanish Tongue. 1714 OCKLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 350 Upon the account of an unguarded expression. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 256 Your words... are the very expression of my own feelings.

b. a. 1628 PRESTON *New Civ.* (1634) 385 That fearfulness at Mount Sinai, was but only an expression of the feare which [etc.]. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech* 5 Common life is full of this kind of significant Expressions, by Knocking, Beckoning, Frowning, and the like. 1734 GRUB *St. Jern.* 2 May 4/3 A Conference on their [the Passions'] general and particular Expressions. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 336 To render theory the simple expression of facts. 1856 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoutem.* viii. 308 The death of Christ was the expression of Divine love. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 Every change in the form and size of the growing plant is simply the expression of the mode of growth.

† c. Nonce-use. To become expression: to become a byword, or proverbial type of something.

c. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. iii. in *Hazl. Dostley* XII. 262 *Mean*. Let me be more miserable than Littleworth, Jane. Is he become expression?

4. Manner or means of representation in language; wording, diction, phraseology.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 18 Such a plaine Expression, to acquire, That ev'ry one my meaning may discern. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech* 5 The variety of instructive Expressions by speech, wherewith Man... is endowed... for the communication of his thoughts. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 317 Expression is the dress of thought. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* i. 78 Stuffed with gaudy Metaphors and Fancy, far more Expression than Matter. 1757 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 252, I... mean by expression... the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 7 Gyp... gave a short bark... he had not a great range of expression. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 12½ It is not merely the authors of books who should study right expression.

b. A word, phrase, or form of speech.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii. xviii. 153 His eyes were dimme... *caligant oculi*, saith Jerom... which are expressions of diminution, and not of absolute privation. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 542 The Scripture expression, 'From Dan to Beersheba', 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iii. Having left Mr. Miller a little while to chew the cud [if I may use that expression], 1886 FROUVE *Oceana* i. 7 Ambiguous expressions were explained away when challenged.

† c. A designation, descriptive title. *Obs.*

a. 1631 DONNE *On Transl. Ps.* Wks. 1839 VI. 562 Eternal God, for whom whoever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square.

d. *Alg.* A collection of symbols together expressing an algebraical quantity.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 460½ The expression... 2. ab. 1827 — *Course Math.* II. 294 When the given Fluxional Expression is in this Form, namely, a Fraction. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 3 The analytical expression for the radius of curvature. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 51 We have obtained an expression for the difference in pressure.

5. a. Of the countenance, voice, or (occas.) attitude, etc.: Capacity or fact of expressing feeling or character; expressive quality. b. The aspect (of the countenance), intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 95 The parts of the head which give the least expression to the face, are the ears. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 23 There is more expression in the countenances of French women. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 His eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 156 A want... of shifting shadow—of that intonation which is as expression to a lovely face. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. 132 Infusing a soul into the features of nature, as expression lights up a beautiful countenance.

b. 1830 E. PORTER *Analysis* (ed. 3) Introd., The nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real paths gives to the voice. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 122 The countenance whose peculiar expression afterwards was so faithfully... transmitted to us. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr.* 54 iii. 158 The peculiar expression of the sound... instantly undecoded me. 1856 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 7 An expression of fatigue stamped upon his countenance. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* i. vi. 'Can't I?' said Abbey, with infinite expression.

6. *Fine Arts.* a. In Painting and Sculpture: The fact or way of expressing character, senti-



ment, action, etc. Also (rarely) a feature intended for expression.

1775 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 86 Passerotto has drawn a Christ's Head as going to be Crucified, the Expression of which is marvellously fine. *Ibid.* 99 Robes, or other Marks of . . . Profession . . . are Historical Expressions common in Portraits. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 79 There is more expression both in action and feature, than was ever perhaps shown in so small a compass. 1816 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* 253 Raphael's feeling for expression was probably the most intense feeling ever bestowed on a human being. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 19 The chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico.

b. In *Music*. The manner of performance (with respect, e.g. to degrees of loudness or softness) suited to bring out the feeling of a musical passage.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 288 Expression is wanting, without which music is so languid and inanimate. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Which she touched with most affecting and delicate expression. 1854 MISS BRADDOCK *H. Dumbler* xxi. She played with brilliancy, and, what is much rarer, with expression.

7. *attrib.* in expression-mark (*Music*), a sign or word indicative of the desired kind of expression; expression-stop, in the Harmonium, a stop by which the performer is enabled to vary the pressure of the air and thus produce expression.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Harmonium*, The Expression stop is used, by which the air reservoir is cut off and the pressure made to depend entirely upon the management of the bellows.

**Expressional** (ekspresjənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to expression: *a.* in language; *b.* with reference to the countenance; *c.* in the fine arts, esp. painting, etc.

a. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The conscious display of expressional skill and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 36 The verbal and expressional solecisms which disfigure our literature.

b. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 285 Bearing the expressional stamp of man.

c. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 9 Hunt's Light of the World, is, the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 584/2 There is some expressional force here.

**Expressionist** (ekspresjənist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] An artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'. Also *attrib.*

1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 394/2 The expressionist school of modern painters. 1880 *Papers Mauch. Lit. Club* VI. 184 The expressionists . . . who undertake to express special emotions, or passions.

**Expressionless** (ekspresjənəls), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Of the features, voice, etc. Destitute of expression; giving no indication of character, feeling, etc.; inexpressive. Const. of.

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 301 An image as expressionless as the block on which his own buzz-wig was trimmed. 1850 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* i. xiii. 184 He was a small man, with an impenetrable, expressionless face. 1864 CROWOY *Ch. Choirmaster* 53 Monotonic recitation is more expressionless than reading in the ordinary voice. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* ix. So expressionless of any approach to spontaneity were his face and manner.

b. Expressing nothing, conveying no meaning. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 215 But it may . . . become by wear of sound and shift of sense an expressionless symbol.

2. That finds no expression. 1819 SHELLEY *Cent.* III. i. 214 A wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement.

Hence **Expressionlessly** *adv.* **Expressionlessness**, the state or condition of being destitute of expression, want of expression.

1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 225 Faces . . . expressive of 'expressionless'. 1876 G. MERRITT *Deauch. Career* III. xii. 227 Rosamund eyed her husband expressionlessly. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Shift* III. 3 Faces whose expressionlessness forbade your comparing them to sleeping dreamers.

**Expressive** (ekspresiv), *a.* Also *5* *expressif*. [n. *f.* *expressif*, -ive, ad. *L.* type \**expressivus*, f. *exprimere*: see EXPRESS v. and -IVE.]

†1. Tending to press out or expel. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Langrancis's Chirurg.* 137 (M.S. A.) Pat oile hab a vertu expressif. bi be whiche . . . akpiss hen swagid.

2. Of or pertaining to, or concerned with, expression; having the function of expressing.

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 16 Each, for Madness ruled the Hour, Would prove his own expressive Pow'r. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 118 The best judge in all the expressive arts. 1891 J. JASTROW in *Educational Rev.* i. 262 The receptive powers are in advance of the expressive ones.

3. Serving to express, indicate, or represent. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* vi. i. (1737) III. 355 A situation expressive of Suspence and Doubt. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Fermont* 278 Tables expressive of this diurnal variation. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 222 An air of dignity, which seemed expressive of conscious innocence. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 490 This has a rhetorical use expressive of contempt.

4. Full of expression. *a.* Of a word, phrase, or symbol: Expressing its meaning with striking accuracy or force. Formerly also of a statement: Explicit. *b.* Of the countenance, voice, actions, works of art: Characterized by expression.

a. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Ox.* Pref. The Privileges of this University have been in so . . . expressive words granted to our Predecessors. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parts.* 141 This Clause they would have had more expressive. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 40 Four fair Queens whose hands sustain a flow'r, Th' expressive emblem of their softer pow'r. 1859 *Athenaeum* 23 July 113 The expressive term of Bung, as signifying a public-house landlord. 1884 *Church Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin . . . is singularly forcible and expressive.

b. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. i. 69 The expressive beauty of that face and bosom gives all the passion of pity and admiration. 1747 Ld. G. LYTTLETON *Monody to Lady xi*, Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 70 He engraves with a noble, firm, expressive line. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 29 The Italian gentleman . . . used an expressive gesture. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* vii. His countenance was a very expressive one. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. viii. 452 The most expressive features of every style of Gothic architecture. 1864 PR. ALICE *Lett.* 22 Jan. in *Biog. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 66 Baby is so expressive, she makes such a face when she is not pleased.

5. Of a person: Open or emphatic in expressing (sentiments). Const. of *rare*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 54 Use a more spacious ceremony to the Noble Lords. . . be more expressive to them. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Lett.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her . . . love and veneration to your Ladship; in which she is so . . . expressive. 1815 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsworth* 95 We felt as we had been not enough expressive of our pleasure.

†6. Expressing itself in action; tending to outward manifestation. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxvi. 134 Solomon's good man, is merciful to his Beast, nor take I this to be only intentional; but expressive. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Expressive holiness is the outward manifestation of the former, by the words of our mouths. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 30 There is such a strong expressive Affection imprinted on them towards the Eggs.

†7. *quasi-adv.* So as to be plainly exhibited; manifestly, visibly. *Obs.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 745 Golden sayings. . . On large phylacteries expressive writ.

**Expressively** (ekspresivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an expressive manner; with expressive significance. †Formerly also, in respect of (practical) expression (*obs.*).

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 424 We seldom find the ignorant man honest; if he be mentally, yet he fails expressively. 1640 G. WATTS *Tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 114 Nature . . . is most expressively set forth with a biiformed body. 1762 STERNE *Lett.* 19 Mar. A gentleman . . . has taken it [portrait] most expressively. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 114 Emma fixed her eyes expressively on her father. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 148 The clerk of the prison (was sent) to a place expressively called 'Little Ease.'

**Expressiveness** (ekspresivnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expressive.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 39 Our English tongue was not improved to that expressiveness wherewith at this day it is arrived. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) i. 209 The Murrain at the end (of the third Georgic) has all the Expressiveness that Words can give. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 This praxis is to show the peculiar force or expressiveness of a great many single words. 1751 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 324 We should study what St. James, with wonderful . . . expressiveness, calls meekness of wisdom. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A song . . . composed . . . in a style of great expressiveness and insinuation. 1883 A. ROBERTS *Old Test. Reviv.* vi. 134 Passages of rich expressiveness occur.

**Expressivo**, bad form of ESPRESSIVO.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Expressless** (ekspresləs), *a.* *arch.* [f. EXPRESS a. + -LESS.] That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Of our expressless bann'd afflictions. 1704 D'URVEY *Abstradants & Panthia* i. 23 Whilst . . . my verse you had Reflect on joys expressless that proceed. 1860 Ld. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. xi, Thou art An expressless and imageless truth in the heart.

**Expressly** (ekspresli), *adv.* [f. EXPRESS v. + -LY.] In an express manner.

1. †a. In early use: In full detail (*obs.*). *b.* In direct or plain terms; clearly, explicitly, definitely. †c. With distinct enunciation (*obs.*).

c. 1380 WELLES *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 225 Treupis hat hen more nedeful hen writun here more expressly. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13. I wolle comyle A clere descrepcyon ful expressly of alle hyr feyturs. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xiv. ix. The pamphlet sheweth it expressly. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 156 The people . . . rehearse solemne prayers in wordes expreslye pronounced. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 235 Who dare crosse 'em, Bearing the Kings will from his mouth expressly? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 3 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd Jesus. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 All which the Scriptures have expressly delivered as catholic truths. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. She must not . . . think of venturing . . . unless expressly sent for. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 It was assumed, either expressly or tacitly, that wealth consisted solely of money. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 1581/1 If the baker intends to retain the power of revoking the authority . . . he must expressly say so.

†2. Avowedly, directly. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 357 For this may every man well wite, That bothe kinde and hawe write Expressly sonden there ayein. 1658 BRANSHALL *Reflic.* v. 205 Whom doe the Conclave chuse? An universal Pastor? No but expressly n Bishop of Rome. a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), The beginning of

the worship of images in these western parts, was . . . expressly against the will of their own bishop.

†3. Of resemblance: Exactly. Cf. EXPRESS a. 1. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 285 The child doth . . . expressly refigure the visage of his Father.

4. Distinctly, positively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75. I rede not that when the serpent came to tempte her [Evel] she was doynge only thynge expressly good. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 68 There be some things that are expressly good in themselves or expressly evil. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 174 Some of his [Hogarth's] other pieces, are expressly of this humorous kind.

5. For the express purpose; 'on purpose'.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 32. I Am sent expressly. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 98 Felton, who went expressly out of Holland, to sacrifice him [Buckingham] to the hatred of the People. 1774 PENNANT *Ten's Cuck.* in 1772, 77 Went . . . expressly to free the country from murderers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 The Queen's Colleges invented expressly for Ireland.

**Expressman** (ekspresmən), [f. EXPRESS sb. 1 + MAN.] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels, etc.; esp. an employé of one of the U. S. express companies.

1847 H. D. THOREAU *Lett.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) LXIX. 744 Munroe . . . tells the expressman that all is right. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 The 'expressman' is only an improvement upon the 'common carrier'. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We stand in a crowd of . . . hack-drivers and expressmen on the New York side. 1889 FARMER *Americanist* 202/2 William F. Hamden was the first expressman, and he began his business in 1837.

†**Expressment**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. EXPRESS v. + -MENT.] The action or fact of expressing.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* v. cxxvii. 123 As shall appere . . . whan the tyme conuenyent of the expressement of them shall come.

**Expressness** (ekspresnəs), [f. EXPRESS a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being express; clearness, definiteness, exactness.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 21 It was nothing but what in expressness and plainness of words was required of them. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* ix. (1681) 361 Heathens . . . had not the knowledge of God's law . . . in the fullness and expressness of it. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. i. 3 What he said of Lamb may with far greater expressness be applied to himself.

†**Expresssure**, *Obs.* [f. *L.* *express*- ppl. stem of *exprimere* + -SURE; cf. *Pressure*.] The action of expressing; = EXPRESSION in various senses. *a.* = EXPRESSION 1: also the operation of a force pressing outwards; outward pressure. *b.* Expression by words or signs; manifestation, description. *c.* An image, picture; cf. EXPRESS sb. 2.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 And this coextension, when the forces are equal, is in a line perpendicular to the bodies pressing. 1713 DENHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 163 A good Contrivance . . . to afford a due pressure of it [mucilage] at all times. 1850 H. H. WILSON *Tr. Rig-vide* I. 6 note. The acid Asclapias . . . yields to expressure a copious milky juice.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 172 By . . . the expressure of his eye . . . she shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 204 There is a mystérie . . . in the soule of That; Which hath an operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can glue expressure to. 1671 FLAVEL *Femil. Life* v. 14 These high expressures of His Love. 1681 *Right Man's Ref.* 246 The . . . more comprehensive Promises are found in the general expressures of the Covenant.

c. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 71 Th' expressure that it beares: Greene let it be.

**Exprime**, var. form of EXPREME. *Sc.*

†**Exprobrate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-9 *exprobrate*.

[f. *L.* *exprobrat*- ppl. stem of *exprobrare* to make a matter of reproach, f. *ex-* (sec EX- pref.) + *probrum* shameful deed. The variant *exprobate* appears to arise from association with *reprobate*; cf. *It. exprobare*.]

†1. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach; to 'cast in one's teeth.' Of n thing: To manifest to a person's shame. Const. *to*, *unto*, or *dat.* *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 438 He myght . . . exprobrate vnto hym the pleasures yf he had done for hym. 1580 SIONY *Arcaidia* III. (1590) 248 His service . . . did exprobrate . . . unto her, her unworthy estate. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 510 You exprobrate to us our knowledge in the tongues. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 136 Exprobrating vnto them that they did honour the Crosse. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi. He Shall . . . avoid Thy sight, as something that doth exprobrate His sins unto him. a 1690 HACKER *Cont. Serm.* (1675) 149 Hermodas . . . exprobrates him that he was violently made away.

2. With the personal object unexpressed.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xvi. 14 He exprobrated their incredulity and hardness of hart. c 1610 *Women Saints* (1685) 149 Which he reputing and exprobrating to be impotencie of spirite. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he inducet the providence of Stokes. 1665 MANLY *Grotius' Law-C.* II. *Arres* 738 There were some that stuck not to exprobrate the divisions of Ireland.

3. *C.* = REPROBATE, *nonce-use*.

1807 MUSGRAVE *Notes & Comments* i. 333 One can hardly sufficiently exprobrate the . . . officiousness of Carreaux.

2. To reproach (a person). Const. *with*.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 102 The Venetians . . . have not spared to exprobrate us with the nick-name of

Cursore Englese. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 159 Many a railing Doeg began to exprobrate and deride the Penitents. Hence † **Exprobrating** ppl. a., that reproaches, reproachful.

1673 *Lady's Call* i. § 3. 22 Least hereafter they fall under the same exprobrating remembrance with the rich man in the Gospel. 1675 *Art. Contentm.* iii. § 18. 191 That exprobrating complaint we find in the Prophet.

**Exprobration** (eksprōbrē'shən), arch. Also 6 exprobracon, -eyon, 6-8 exprobration. [ad. L. *exprobratio*-em, n. of action f. *exprobrare*; see EXPROBRATE.]

† 1. The action of 'exprobrating', upbraiding, or speaking reproachfully; an instance of this. Obs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembreynge...to the exprobracyon and reproue of god, the potage potte...in Egypte. 1577 *Fenton Gold. Epist.* 337 To exacte recompence, is a manifest exprobration of benefites received. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* 203 His [St. Paul's] commemoration is an exprobration to the Corinthians of their neglect of him. 1705 J. Phillips *Blenheim* 121 Exprobrations false Of cowardice. a 1843 *Southey Doctor* (1849) 380 Uttering the words exultantly, not in exprobration.

b. *Rhet.* (see quot.). 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, Exprobration...in rhetoric, is the reproaching a person with ingratitude, and unmindfulness of some particular benefit conferred upon him.

c. That which acts as a reproach, or serves the purpose of reproaching.

1680 Sir W. Waller *Div. Medit.* (1839) 150 This sun-set...is to me an exprobration. 1682 *Norris Hercules* 66 If any throw him something by way of alms, that aggravates his discontent as an exprobration of his poverty.

2. A reproachful or upbraiding utterance; reproachful language.

1549 *Lutimer 6th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobrations and slanderous words. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. 320 The ears of the accused [are] not always subject to glowing with contumely and exprobration. 1692 *South Sermon*, (1697) I. 127 A denial with scorn, with taunting exprobrations. 1877 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* i. ii. 143 This weak exprobration [protest against the Anti-Papal statutes] itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See.

† **Exprobrative**, a. Obs. [f. EXPROBRATE + -IVE.] Expressing reproach, reproachful.

1613 *Sherley Trav. Persia* 132 All benefites loosing much of their splendor...that doe beare with them an exprobrative terme of necessity.

† **Exprobratory**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Serving to upbraid or reproach.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 31 To use this exprobratory manner of writing...shall not be amisse. 1860 *Worcester* cites MACKENZIE.

|| **Ex professo** (eks profes'so), phr. [L. *ex* out of + *profess-*, abl. of *professus* professed, pa. pple. of *profiteri* to avow publicly, f. *pro* before + *fateri* to avow.] Professedly, by profession.

1823 in *Crabb Technol. Dict.*

**Expromission** (eksprōmī'shən), *Civil Law*. [ad. mod. L. *expromissio*-em, n. of action f. *expromittere*; see next. Cf. Fr. *expromission*.] (See quot.; and cf. next).

1818 *Colebrooke Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208 The intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is, in consequence, discharged by the creditor, has been termed expromission. 1875 *Poste Gains* iii. Comm. 399.

**Expromissor** (eksprōmī'sōr), *Civil Law*. Also 8 expromissar. [a. L. *expromissor*, agent-n. f. *expromittere* to promise to pay, f. *ex-* (see *Exprof.*) + *promittere* to PROMISE.] One who promises to pay; spec. one who unconditionally undertakes the debt of another, so as to become the principal debtor in his stead; distinguished from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

1695 S. Lobb *Let. Dr. Bates* 12 You distinguish between the Covenant of Grace, and the Covenant of Redemption, and grant Christ to be a Surety in the One and an Expromissor, who is to undertake the debt. 1875 *Poste Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 406 A woman does not, like an Expromissor, discharge a pre-existing obligation.

† **Expropriate**, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. In 5 expropriat. [ad. late L. *expropriat*-us, pa. pple. of *expropriare*; see next.] = EXPROPRIATED. In quot.: Debarred from owning property.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 478 Religious...in which is vow of wilful and expropriat povertie.

**Expropriate** (eksprō'pri-ēt), v. [f. late L. *expropriat*-ppl. stem of *expropriare* to deprive of property, f. *ex-* + *proprius* property, neut. of *proprius* own; see *PROPER*. Cf. Fr. *exproprier*.]

1. trans. To dispossess (a person) of ownership; to deprive of property. Const. from.

Now chiefly to deprive of property either wholly or in part, for the public use, usually with provision of compensation. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Expropriat*, expropriated. 1852 *Grote Greece* ii. lxxix. X. 406 All those proprietors had been...expropriated. 1875 J. H. BAKER *Winter Medit.* ii. xlii. 480 The Government gives...a power to expropriate the owner of the land required. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 132 To expropriate the owners from their estates must be a very bitter pill.

2. † a. To put (a thing) out of one's own control (obs.). b. To take out of the owner's hands.

1660 *Boyle* [see EXPROPRIATEO ppl. a.]. 1775 in *ASH*. 1881 VOL. III.

*Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., A corner of the garden...was 'expropriated' by Baron Haussman for the purpose of widening the Rue Lafayette. 1834 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 526 The State...expropriates private property for public utility.

Hence **Expropriated** ppl. a.

1660 *Boyle Scraph. Love* iii. (1700) 29 When you have Resign'd, or rather Consign'd your expropriated Will to God. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2/3 The wrath of the expropriated exploiters is extreme.

**Expropriation** (eksprō'pri-ē'shən), [n. of action f. late L. *expropriare*; see EXPROPRIATE. Cf. Fr. *expropriation*.] The action of expropriating.

† a. The action of giving up one's whole property. Also the action of giving up control of. † b. Removal from the ownership or dominion of. c. The action of depriving (a person) of property; deprivation; an instance of this. d. The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands (esp. by public authority); an instance of this.

a. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. v. 505 Ech religioun...in which is vow of expropriacioun. 1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 2. 342 The expropriation of our Reason.

b. 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassini's Holy Cr.* 353 Poverty of affection, is an expropriation from the inordinate love of terrene goods.

c. 1848 *Mill. Pol. Econ.* ii. x. § 1 A complete expropriation of the higher classes in Ireland. 1877 *Wallace Russia* ix. 142 The expropriation of the peasantry or small landholders.

d. 1878 LAOY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* ii. i. 460 The construction of public buildings, or expropriations, or sanitary improvements. 1880 *10th Cent.* Nov. 774 Compulsory expropriation of property in towns. 1889 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/5 The expropriation of the railways.

**Expropriator** (eksprō'pri-ē-tor), [agent-n. f. *expropriare*; see EXPROPRIATE.] One who expropriates. Const. of.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., The expropriators of the national will. 1879 S. B. Gould *Germany* II. 268 The expropriator will be himself expropriated.

**Expuate**, var. of EXSUATE, Obs.

† **Expugn**, v. Obs. Also 5-7 expugne. [ad. OF. *expugn*-er, ad. L. *expugn*-are to take by storm, f. *ex-* out + *pugnare* to fight, f. *pugna* a fight.]

1. trans. To capture by fighting; to take by storm.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Kyng Alexander gedrede his hoste, intendenge to expugne alle the worlde. 1555 *Eden Decades* 316 The sayde Admiral attempted to expugne the Iland. 1599 *Hayward 1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 103 Nabuchadnezzar...oppugned Hierusalem a long time, and at the last expugned it. 1635 N. R. tr. *Cassini's Hist. Eliz.* ii. xii. 107 Dunbritton should be expugned. a 1640 *Jackson Creed* xi. xxxv. Wks. XI. 101 They...use it as a fort...till they can watch an opportunity for expugning a better.

Fig. 1669 *Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 84 Which...many have assaulted and oppugned with such direct scriptures...that it is by them expugned, and can not be by you propugned. 1579 *Twyne Phisicke agst. Fortune* ii. xiii. 184 a. By a golden shewre of rayne Danaes virginite was expugned. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* iv. x. That their conjoined forces might expugn that gracious ear.

b. In weaker sense: To assault, attack, storm.

1407 *Exan. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 91 They enforce them to expugn the freedom of Holy Church. 1554 *Bradford* in *Strype Crammer* ii. 296 Matters expugned by the Papists. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 23 *He*...doth now evangelize the faith which sometime he expugned. 1657 *Earl Monm.* tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 150 Solymam...wasted so much time in expugning the strong Hold of Buda as it proved the safety of that Country.

2. To overcome or expel by force of arms; to vanquish, overpower.

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 244 The pope...stirred up...the young French king...to expugne and extinguish these Albigenes his enemies. *Ibid.* (1641) 111, 666 They could not expugne him by arguments or disputation. 1610 *Barrow Meth. Phisick.* viii. (1639) 439 Cancre, and Elephantiasis, which diseases do expugne gentle medicines. 1628 *Hobbes Thucyd.* (1822) 41 Let making them desperate we make them also harder to expugne. 1674 *Joselyn Voy. New Eng.* 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentrics. 1699 *Evelyn Actaria* 90 The Nasturtia are...the most effectual...agents in conquering and expugning that cruel Enemy.

Hence † **Expugned** ppl. a. † **Expugner**, one who takes by storm.

† **Expugning** vbl. sb. 1598 *Marlowe Hero & L.* iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 292/1 So far'd fair Hero in th' expugned fort Of her chaste bosom. 1608 *Chapman Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 120 He will prove Of the yet timeless fortress of Byron A quick Expugner. 1589 *Warner Alb. Eng.* (1612) 330 The reuengful flames of Troy...had perfected the more than Ten yeares Siege of the Gracians expugning of the same. 1657 *Tonlinson Renou's Disp.* 128 The expugning of several affections.

† **Expugnable**, a. Obs. [a. OF. *expugnabile*, ad. L. *expugnabilis*, f. *expugnare*; see EXPUGN.] That may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome.

1570 in *Levins Manib.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 37 An expugnabile wickednesse. 1665 *Purcius Pilgrims* ii. 1213 Syracuse took an expugnabile Fort. 1765 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1815 A place which no art was requisite to defend, though a great deal to take in if at all expugnabile.

† **Expugnance**, Obs. rare-1. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCE.] Storming (of a city), conquest.

c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* viii. 249 Grant to me Th' expugnance of well-built Troy.

† **Expugnancy**, Obs. rare-1. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCY.] Opposition, conflict.

1620 J. Wilkinson *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 32 b, In the new bookes before they have expugnancy of opinion in the case where purgation is to be done.

† **Expugnat**, pple. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *expugnāt*-us, pa. pple. of *expugnare*; see EXPUGN.] Taken by storm; conquered.

1536 *Bellesnoen Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 253 Thus wes Rome finale expugnat [printed expugnant].

† **Expugnate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *expugnāt*-ppl. stem of *expugnare*.] trans. = EXPUGN.

1568 C. Watson *Polyb.* 67 a, There began a wonderful tempest to arise, which the Carthaginian maryners espying...counsayled Cathalon to expugnate [mistransl. κάμψαι, 'to double'] the promontorie Pachynus. 1625 *Purcius Pilgrims* ii. 1266 Dominicke...had helpers with the sword to expugnate those which his word could not.

† **Expugnation**, Obs. Also 6 expugnacion. [a. OF. *expugnacion*, ad. L. *expugnatio*-em, n. of action f. *expugnare*; see EXPUGN.]

1. The action of taking by storm; conquest.

1524 *More* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 88 I. 255 At Pavia by th' expugnacion wherof he thought to put all the remanant in fere and drede. 1555 *Eoen Decades* 171 The expugnacion and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. a 1639 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 270 The Regent intreateth...help for the expugnacion of the Castle. 1680 *Moroen Geog. Rect.* Spain 176 The Phocensis...a little before their Expugnacion by Cyrus.

b. Storming, assault.

1536 *Bellesnoen Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 254 Fergus...went with him to the expugnacion of sindry other townis in Italie. 1579 *Fenton Guiciardi.* iv. (1599) 165 To prevent that succor by the expugnacion of Bybienna. 1618 T. Gainsford *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 88 The worthy general...cast up a strong...battery, for the expugnacion.

2. Subduing or expelling by force of arms.

1429 in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) X. 424 The Reduction and Expugnacion of th' Ereities. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* i. i. 5 The life of a spiritual man ought to be employed in the expugnacion of these molestfull Jebusites. 1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 76 He fought a good fight...in expugnacion of Heresies. 1657 *Tonlinson Renou's Disp.* 497 Medicaments for the expugnacion of all diseases.

† **Expugnative**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *expugnāt*-ppl. stem of *expugnare*; see EXPUGN and -IVE. Cf. OF. *expugnatiu*, -ive.] Tending to take by storm; tending to drive out.

c 1630 *Jackson Creed* iv. iii. ix. Wks. III. 466 The expugnative or expulsive force.

† **Expugnatory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *expugnātōrius* conquering, f. *expugnare*; see EXPUGN.]

a. Of weapons: Adapted for attack, offensive.

b. Adapted for breaking down (an argument).

a. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Def. Prot. Reliq.* 63 Weapons, both defensive and expugnatorie. 1693 *Unguarded Kabeles* n. Prol., Warlike Engines, expugnatorie and destructive. 1737 *Ozell Kabeles* III. 211 He calls 'em *Repugnatory* Weapons, not *Expugnatory*.

b. 1652 *Gaule Magastrom*, 180 Not with an invitatory operation, but an expugnatory refutation.

**Expuition**, var. of EXPIUSTION.

† **Expulsation**, Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *expuls*-ppl. stem of *expellere* (see EXPULSE) + -ATION. Cf. *PULSATION*.] = EXPULSION.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 407 As attractions and expulsations are in other parts, so it is likely they are in the heart.

† **Expulsive**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to expel or drive out; in quot. quasi-sb.

1659 *Fuller App. Inj. Innoc.* i. 20 A Defensative against, or expulsive of, Poison.

† **Expulse**, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. EXPULSE v.; after *repulse*.] An act of expelling or driving out.

1566 *Goldinge Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 229 Unhappy wench she takes from daie to daie Repulse upon expulse.

† **Expulse** (eksplūs), v. Obs. Also 6 expoulse, -pulee, -puls. [ad. L. *expulsare*, frequentative of *expellere*; see EXPEL. Cf. F. *expulser*.] trans. A synonym of EXPEL; sometimes expressing more strongly the notion of violence. Very common in the 16-17th c.; now Obs., though casual examples occur in 19th c. Const. from, out of; also with double obj. by omission of from.

a. with obj. a person, etc.: To drive or thrust out from a place; to eject, evict from a possession or holding; to turn out of an office, community, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 a, 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 Saturnus, expulsete of Iupiter his son, commenge to the realme of Ianus, made a cite. c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in 5 *Port. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 37 From his thought, I that hym bought, Shall be expoulset playne. 1581 *Lambarde Eiren.* ii. iv. (1588) 164 A Lessee for yeeres of lande, that is expulset by force. 1583 *Struense Anat. Abstr.* ii. 49 Adam our first parent was expulset paradise. 1604 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 436 He shall never be...expulset (from a tenement) but by the kings writ. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 40 King Edward the fourth...being...expulset the realme by the powerful Earle of Warwick. 1660 R. Mossos *Apol. Sequest. Clergy* 7 Other Pastours were displac'd and expulset. 1725 *Broome Odyssey* 111. xi. 159 note, Peleus was expulset/d from his kingdom by Acastus. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 438 Unless you wish to be expulset for ever from your mother's house.

b. with a material thing as obj.: To drive out by mechanical force. Of the body, its parts or organs: To eject, expel (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.). Also said of the action of drngs, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 b, c.

1542 *Boorde Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To...expul-e all corrupt and contagious ayre. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 9

The Kernal being... expulser with the torture and presse of the methode. 1650 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxia* n. 82 The Phlegm is expulser by the Nostrils. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 197 Sand, gravel and ashes only were expelled. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 To expulse all atmospheric air.

c. with immaterial obj.  
1505 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 115 Almyghty god expulser synne. 1595 *Edw. III.* iii. 11. 38 Sweet-flowering peace... Is quite abandon'd and expulser'd the land. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. 57 No man need doubt that learning will expulse business. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Expulse hereditary aggregates... which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries. [Intended as a caricature of 'Johnsons']

Hence **Expulser** ppl. a. **Expulserment** = **Expulsion** (ekspul'sən). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.]

1563 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rildg.) 171/2 The expulser Apicata, finds them there. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 46 The Expulser Dragon.  
1537 *Irish Acts* 38 *Hon. VIII.* c. 1 § 9 Such manors... or other hereditaments so had by disseisin or expulserment.  
1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 5 The expulsering of the Romish Antichrist. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b. No expulsering of the franke tenement of the leyre. 1578 BAWSTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 The expulsering of flegme. 1640 *Finl. Ho. Com.* II. 73 The Expulsering of the Priests and Jesuits.

**Expulser** (ekspul'sər). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which expels or drives out; in senses of the vb. Const. of.

1540 HVORIE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Aa vj. The man standeth as it were in the midst between his mother and his wife; and so either of them hatcheth other, as an expulser of her selfe. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De Invent. i. xiii. (1560) 24 b. The Science of Philosophy which Tully calleth the... expulser of vyce. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* iii. 148 Nature... stirreth up the expulser, and prouoketh it to send forth the excrements. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 424 The expulser of the Tarquins.

**Expulsion** (ekspul'sən). [ad. L. *expulsiō-em*, n. of action f. *expellere*: see **EXPEL**. Cf. *Fr. expulsione*.] The action of expelling, or driving out by force (a person or thing); the turning out (of a person) from an office, a society, etc. Also the fact or condition of being expelled.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxx. 2 Brenne... takyng sore to mynde his expulsion from his naturall countre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b. Somtyme foloweth thexpulsion of y<sup>e</sup> holy goost and his grace. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 90 Neyther to acquisition of vertue nor expulsion of vyce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvulus Iron Age* 221 The total expulsion of the Spaniards. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* Wks. 48 The perseverance in any enmity shall be punish'd by the Governors with expulsion. 1698 LUOTOW *Mem.* I. 292 Such extraordinary Expulsions as had been lately used. 1798 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 336 He forgets... his kind behaviour to me, at the time of my expulsion from the party. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 note, 11. affords the first precedent of the expulsion of a member from the House of Commons. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. v. 250 The change... consists in the gradual expulsion of the air.

b. In physiological use. Formerly *spec.*; now contextual. † *Virtue of expulsion* = *expulsive virtue* (EXPLUSIVE 1).

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 168 (MS. A) In he clooth bat is withoutfoure here ben longe villis and bat makip expulsioun. *Ibid.* 194 In morpheia be vertu of expulsion is strong. c. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 1034 A body... may nat grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 353 The Dringring forth of Living Creatures may be Accelerated... if there be some cause from the Murther Body of Expulsion or putting it down. 1732 ANTHURNE *Rules of Diet* 359 Soft Liquors drank plentifully... promote the Expulsion of the Stone Gravel. 1821 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 392 The alternate admission and expulsion of air... in Insects.

Hence **Expulsionist**, one who favours the expulsion of any person or persons.

1885 *Athenaeum* 20 June 791/3 The 'expulsionists' were 'nowhere'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 7/2 All the Prince's arguments are better than those of the expulsionists.

† **Expulsive**, a. *Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of next.

a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass Dram.* Wks. I. 68 Of the nature of ginger, 'tis expulsive in two degrees.

**Expulsive** (ekspul'siv), a. and sb. Also 4 expulsiif, 5 -syfo, 6 -civo. [a. F. *expulsiif*, -ive, ad. med. L. *expulsiu-s*, f. *expellere* to **EXPEL**: see **EXPULSE** and -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Tending or having the power to expel. Chiefly with reference to the action of drugs and medical appliances for the expulsion of morbid influences or deleterious substances from the system. Very frequent in phr. † *Expulsive faculty, virtue.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1891 The vertu expulsiif... Ne may the venym voyde, ne expelle. 1471 RITLEY *Comp. Arch.* iii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 149 Of poysons most expulsiif. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guyden's Quest. Chirurg.* Other manner of byndyng is called expulsiue... to expell and put out the mater from the botome. 1547 DOOKNE *Brer. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgions must knowe... what synes (of the moon) be expulsiue. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Ward's Surg.* ii. viii. 70 An expulsiue vulnerary potion. 1686 GOXO *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 30 Cold is... expulsiue of its contrary. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 In the Application of expulsiue Compresses... 1803 J. KENN *Society* 29 Duties congenial to thy gentle heart Her lessons teach, expulsiue of despair. 1885 *March. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The enormous expulsive force of the steam in its endeavour to escape.

2. Subject to expulsion; hence, driven out. *rare.* 1509 HAWES *Paul. Plant.* xvi. viii. Her goodly figure I gaved in my thought; Except her selfe all were expulsiue.

† 3. Tending to repel; = **REPELLENT**. *Obs.* 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* ii. 225 Even ex-hides also want expulsive stuff. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Atch.* § 24 This little World hangeth upon the two Poles... Attractive and Expulsive.

† 4. sb. An expulsive drug. *Obs.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 235 b, The lyke neyther in the laxatives, purgatives, and expulsiue is to be found. Hence **Expulsiuiveness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.  
† **Expulsiuor**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. L. *expulsiuor*, agent-n. f. *expellere* to **EXPULSE**.] = **EXPULSER**. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 If a peple expulsiue be aboute to expelle the expulsiuors of hit.

**Expulsiuor** (ekspul'siəri), a. *rare* -1. [f. L. type \**expulsiuor-us*, f. *expulsiuor*: see prec. and -OR.] Of or pertaining to expulsion; of the nature of expulsion. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1869) 123 The far longer intervals between the expulsiuor acts.

† **Expulsiuore**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *expulsiuore* ppl. stem of *expellere* (see **EXPEL**) + -URE.] The action of expelling.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 339 To have infix'd it in thy breast, Ev'n to the expulsiuore of thy soul. 1669 COKKINE *Poems* 23 'Tis he... that sterly should advance (To the expulsiuore of a Soul) a Lance.

† **Expumicate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *expumicare*, f. *ex-* out + *pūmicē*, *pūmicē* **PUMICE**.] *trans.* To clean with pumice-stone; 'to purge or make clean' (Blount). Hence † **Expumication**, the action of cleaning with pumice.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Expumicate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Expumication*. So 1775 in *ASB.*

† **Expunct**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *expunct-* ppl. stem of *expungere*: see **EXPUNGE**.] *trans.* = **EXPUNGE**. 1616 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* viii. (1639) 452 These simples be withdrawn and expuncted out of that Electuary.

**Expunction** (ekspunk'sən). [ad. L. *expunctiō-em*, n. of action f. *expungere*: see next.]

1. The action of expunging; an erasure. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries & Falsific.* Gij b, That which is to be corrected, may be done with some small addition or expunction. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. Comm. (1857) 59 Of which verse his interpreters cry out for the expunction. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 249 The expunction of the L... and the substitution of the V in its stead. 1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 188 The omission—and... the expunction—of names. 1823 W. ROSCOT tr. *Stimond's Lit. Eur.* xxvii. (1846) II. 448 note, The consonant in the middle of the words being... fixed upon for expunction.

† 2. A wiping out, removal. *Obs.* 1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 120 The Gospel intends the expunction of the old Image. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Faith. St. Peter's Letters* 64 Total expunction of such Doctrine.

**Expunge** (ekspundz), v. [ad. L. *expungere* -ire to mark for deletion (a name in a list) by points set above or below, f. *ex-* out + *pungere* to prick: see **PUNCTURE**, **POINT**.]

The L. word was by the earlier Lat.-Eng. lexicographers taken to denote actual obliteration by pricking. The Eng. use is prob. influenced by phonetic association with *sponge*. 1. *trans.* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit (a name or word from a list, a phrase or passage from a book or record).

1602 FULBROKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 68 These words... were ordered by the Court to be expunged or blotted out. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. 11. 25 Some of after-Ages... purposely expunged the Year (c. the Date of this Epitaph). 1711 *Acouson Spect.* No. 23 p. 3 Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 47 His office was expunged from the breviary. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 184 It is a gain to shorten it by expunging anything superfluous.

2. *fig.* To wipe out, efface, annihilate, annul, destroy, put an end to.

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1882) 13 Neither had there ever been so many cities expunged and made desolate. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 11 Will thou not... expunge th' offence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 p. 9 Reflections of this nature have expunged all Prejudice out of my Heart. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 113 The infidel argument of astronomers goes to expunge a natural perfection from the character of God. 1871 C. DAVIES *Met.* Syst. ii. 42 We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family.

3. † a. To strike out the name of (a person) from a book or list. *Obs.* Hence b. To get rid of, remove.

1616-61 HOLBYN *Persius* 302 Would I might expunge this young rich ward. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xl. ii. § 89 The Court was moved to expunge those Witnesses, which made most against the King. 1875 MARSHALL *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 To expunge God from Science.

Hence **Expunger**, one who expunges, or seeks to expunge. *Expunging* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm. (1857) II. 204 Which is as poorly conceived of the expungers as the rest of the places in Homer that have groaned or laughed under their castigations. 1875 N. SARGENT *Public Men* I. 339 The expungers had the numbers. 1719 SWIFT *To Eng. Clergy.* The many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 38 The... Iliad, amounting, after all curtailments and expungings, to upwards of 15,000 hexameter lines. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expunging*, blotting out, effacing.

**Expungement** (ekspundz'mēt), *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of expunging. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 Yesterday's act of expungement [of resolution from House of Commons Journals].

**Expurgate** (ekspur'gēt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *expurgat-us*, pa. pple. of *expurgare*: see next.] = **EXPURGATED**.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* i. 19 An expurgate liturgy.

**Expurgate** (ekspur'gēt, ekspur'gēt), v. [f. L. *expurgat-* ppl. stem of *expurgare*, f. *ex-* (see **EX-** pref.) + *purgare* to make clean.]

† 1. *trans.* To purge or clear out (something excremental). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. That watery matter the two kidneys expurgate. 1652 WORSWORTH *Chocolate* *Introd.* Verses, For though that water Expurgate 'Tis but the dregs of Chocolate.

2. a. To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is thought objectionable. b. To purge, make pure (*rare*). Also *absol.*

a. 1678 T. JONES *Rome no Mother Ch.* 64 The Church of Rome... hath... cracked her credit by... forging, expurgating, etc. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xlv, Juan was taught from out the best edition Expurgated by learned men. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ii. vii. 177 Carefully corrected, expurgated and amended. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 209 The collection [of Sound-Words] would afford the practical means of expurgating itself. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 His principal object was to expurgate it from impurities.

b. 1845-56 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. viii. 285 note, It is Christianity... which has really expurgated... literature.

3. To expunge as objectionable. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 257, I copy them from my scrap-book, expurgating only a little.

Hence **Expurgated** *ppl. a.*

1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Ess. (1851) I. 174 What man of taste... can endure... abridgements, expurgated editions! 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. 17 A kind of expurgated... copy of Voltaire.

**Expurgation** (ekspur'gā-ti-ōn). Also 5 -ac-i-ōn. [ad. L. *expurgatiō-em*, n. of action f. *expurgare*; see **EXPURGATE**. Cf. *Fr. expurgation*.]

† 1. The action of expurgating or cleansing from impurity (*lit.* and *fig.*); an instance of this. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* v. 942 Thaire [bees'] dwelling places expurgacion Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende Wol have of right. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 3r Sorts ordained only for the expurgacion or cleansing of the principall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. a vja, Arts and Learning want this expurgation. 1666 GALE *Crit. Gent.* i. ii. ix. 128 A pure bodie; which puritie was attained by Expurgations, Washings, etc.

2. The removal from a book, etc., of that which is deemed objectionable; an instance of this.

1614 BR. HALL *Epist.* ii. iii. Nothing can argue guiltines so much, as unjust expurgations. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations. 1664 PERVS *Lett.* in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Vot' political as well as philological Expurgations 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 199 Sewall's History of the Quakers... has undergone a like expurgation. 1858 GLAOSTONE *Homer* I. 70 It seems to invite expurgation in order to establish the consistency of its contents.

3. The action of purging from imputed guilt; clearing; excuspation; after L. *expurgatio. arch.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The evidence of the Duke of Rothsay in expurgation, as it was termed, of Sir John.

4. The action of purging away (impurities, etc.); *transf.* the clearing out, removal (of objectionable members of a community).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 283 The melancholly iuyce... needs the fire for forcible expurgation. 1648 BR. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 190 The severe censure and expurgation of those whom the Psalmist... calls leavened persons. 1661 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 244 A Caution or Fontanell is not set to the expurgation of a malignant humour. 1829 JAMES *Louis XVI.* I. 448 The expurgation of all those members opposed to the Fronde, was advised. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 797/2 The later months of the year have ended in the expurgation of weak speculators.

† 5. *Astr.* The re-appearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion. *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Eclipse*, Emersion or expurgation is the time when the luminary begins to reappear.

**Expurgator** (ekspur'gāt-ər, ekspur'gāt-ər). [as if a. L. \**expurgator*, agent-n. f. *expurgare*: see **EXPURGATE**.] One who expurgates or purifies; *esp.* one who strikes out objectionable passages from books.

1638 LO. G. DIGNY *Lett. conc. Religion* (1651) 3 Eusebius... and St. Augustine... may well be by both sides allowed an Expurgator. 1688 R. JENKINS *Hist. Erasm. Concil.* t. 3 Jo-chlorinus... was one of the principal Expurgators. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 233 The inoffensive book of Grotius... was put amongst the Libri Prohibiti, by those Expurgators. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 333 The expurgator of the book. 1861 *Life & Corr. Bacon* xix. 387 He has not merely procured Coke's dismissal... but has had himself appointed expurgator to his Reports.

**Expurgatorial** (ekspur'gāt-ər-i-āl), a. [f. mod. L. *expurgatori-us* (f. *expurgator*: see prec.) + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to an expurgator (of books). b. Tending to expurgate or clear of guilt.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 416 Drawing his expurgatorial pen through it. 1838 DR. QUINCY *Mad. Grove* Wks. (1843) XII. 292 Many excellent works... intercepted in their rudiments by their expurgatorial puffers. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* II. v. ii. 223 Himself he expunged by a solemn expurgatorial earth... from all participation in the deed.



† **Expurgatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 II. 78 Your Monkish Prohibitions, and expurgatory Indexes.

**Expurgatory** (eksp'rgatōri), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *expurgatorius*: see EXPURGATE and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expurgation; disposed or tending to expurgate or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 10. 103 Expurgatory animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. 1675 MARVELL *Divine in Mode* Wks. III. 22 We seem to have got an expurgatory press, though not an index. a 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* II. Wks. IX. 339 The party has failed in its expurgatory proof. 1821 J. BOSWELL *Shaks. Wks.* Adv. I. 8 There are some annotations. I should gladly have omitted, but... such an expurgatory liberty seemed to me to be going beyond the bounds of my 'limited service'.

*b.* **Expurgatory Index**: the list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless they shall have been expurgated. (The Lat. Index *expurgatorius* is now commonly used.)

1605 USSHER *Ausw. Jesuit* 513 Their Old Expurgatory Index... set out by Cardinal Quiroga. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Protest.* & *Papist* (1735) 139 [The Church of Rome's] expurgatory Indices. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 125 No other book... hath been permitted to escape... their... Expurgatory Indices.

*transf.* 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 87 There... should be an expurgatory index to... Shakspeare.

**Expurge** (eksp'urj), *v.* Rare in mod. use. [a. Fr. *expurger*, r. reflexion from *expurger* = Pr. *expurgar*: -L. *expurgare*: see EXPURGATE.]

1. *trans.* *a.* To cleanse, purify from, of (anything unclean or objectionable). *b.* To purge away (anything offensive). Const. from, out of.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 Desyre... expurged from the dust of all worldly affection. 1553 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Austerley* II. 179 [It did] expurge [me] of all earthly.

b. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 118 It is not enough... to expurge and put sin out of you. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 12 The pituitous excrements expurged from the head vnto the eyes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 [It]... expurgeth the sharpe and cholerick humors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 Melancholical humor easie to be expurged.

2. *a.* To EXPURGATE (a book, etc.). *b.* To expunge as objectionable from a book.

a. 1635 FACIT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 170 In these... Liturgies... seeme to be corrupted and expurged. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Pau Helmut's Oriat.* Pref. Take all my Writings, as well those crude and uncorrected, as those that are thoroughly expurged.

b. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 62 We may therefore expurge this pernicious and intolerable mistake. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 168 To have that passage expurg'd. 1834 H. MELVILLE in *Preacher* III. 100/4 If a few portions of the Bible were expurged, it would be hard... to prove the doctrine from the remainder.

Hence **Expurging** *obl. sb.* **Expurging Index** = **Expurgatory Index**.

1635 FACIT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 105 They plainly confesse the expurging of the Indian Liturgie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition... perfected those Catalogues and expurging Indexes. 1645 BR. HALL *Peace Maker* § 20 The expurging of those [authors] of their own, whom they dare not deface.

**Exputation**, -pute, *var. fl.* EXSPUTATION, -PUTE. *Obs.*

† **Exquire**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exquirere* to search out diligently, f. *ex-* out + *quærere* to seek.] *trans.* To search out, seek for; to find out by searching.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. i. Make her name her conceal messenger. That passeth all our studies to exquire. 1615 - *Odys.* v. 520 Who can the depths of all the seas exquire. c 1618 FLETCHER *O. Corinth* IV. iii. (1st fol.) How she came by it, is not yet exquired. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lxxi. The soul, that beauteousness of Grace exquires.

† **Exquisit**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *exquis*, pa. pple. of *exquiere*, *esquiere* = -L. *exquirere* (see prec.) + -ED; or var. of *exquisite*.] = next.

1521 BALADE in Bradshaw's *St. Werburge* (1887) 201 With termes exquisid and sence retrioll.

**Exquisite** (ekskwizit), *a. and sb.* Also 5-6 *exquisyt* (e, 6-8 -it. [ad. L. *exquisit-us*, pa. pple. of *exquirere* to search out, f. *ex-* out + *quærere* to search, seek.]

*A. adj.*

1. Sought out, 'recherché'. † *a.* Of an expedient, explanation, reason: Sought out, ingeniously devised, far-fetched. Of studies: Abstruse.

1646 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Linn. Mon.* (1714) 36 He schal by necessity be artid, to fynd exquisite [Laud MS. re-quisit] meanys of getting of goods. 1595 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 299 If this exposition seeme to M. Harding over exquisite, or curious. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 155, I have no exquisite reason for't, but I have reason good enough. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Vall's Trav.* E. India 8 The English... well understand all the most exquisite points of Navigation.

† *b.* Of language, expression, terms: Carefully selected; aptly chosen, choice. Hence, out of the way, uncommon; in unfavourable sense, affected, over-laboured. *Obs.*

1430 HENRYSON *Test. Cresede* xxxix. To here His facoude tonge, and termes exquisite. 1521 in Bradshaw's *St. Werburge* (1887) 201 Fragrant and facoude of englishe

exquisite. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prof.* 16, I thoct it nocht necessair til hef fardit... this tracteit wiht exquisite terms, quhillkis ar nocht daly visit. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 70 If the phrase be not exquisite, or the observation not singular. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Which benefit Granvel ascribed to the Dutchess, with exquisite thanks. 1698-9 MAUNDRELL *Let. in Journ. Jerus.* end, The most hideous Execrations: in which way these Eastern Nations have certainly the most exquisite Rhetorick of any People upon Earth.

*c.* Of meat, drink, etc.: Carefully chosen; choice, dainty, delicious (passing into sense 5).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 86 The filthy desire of exquisite meates. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C. iij. In all diseases of long continuance the payement most use lyle meate & exquisite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 346 All Fish from Sea or Shore... of Shell or fin, and exquisite name. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 66 The Devil... nourishes himself with the most exquisite morsels. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. vii. 23 Eighteen different sorts [of wine] all exquisite in their kinds. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 10 The Propontis... renowned for... the most exquisite fish.

† *2.* Carefully ascertained or adjusted; accurate, exact. Of an action, investigation, etc.; whence of persons or agents: Careful, curious, minute. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a. The meate that shall make sykenes, must not a ltytle excede the exquisite measure. 1571 CAMPHON *Hist. Irel.* VII. (1633) 22 It will be no hard matter to discry the falshood, wherein I would be more exquisite, were it worth my labour. 1581 MURCASTER *Positiions* xli. (1887) 249 The framing of the minde... crauetli exquisite consideration. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 2 In the due performance of his Tithe, he was alwaies diligent and exquisite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 A necessitie of a more exquisite traualle in the languages original, wherein those Authors did write. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 26 There must be an exquisite care to place the Columns precisely one over another. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1725 J. RICHARDSON *T. Paint.* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite, but his Thoughts are... pretty much at Liberty. 1759 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii. Accuracy or exquisite digestion of their laws.

† *b.* Of knowledge. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 94 Takying his journey first into Egypt, and afterward to Babilo... he [Pythagoras] attained to meruelous exquisite knowledge. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgm.* Dis. Ep. (1658) 2 To make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledge.

† *c.* *Path.* [transl. Gr. *ἀσπίθης*, rendered *exquisitus* in the Lat. versions of Galen.] Of a specified disease: Accurately so named; typical, genuine, as opposed to *spurious*. Cf. F. (*fièvre*) *exquisite*.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 307 In an exquisite Erysipelas make no detraction of blood. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 136 An exquisite differs from a bastard Tertian. 1684 T. BONET *Merc. Compt.* IV. 120 An Exquisite Diabetes caused by attraction of urine.

3. Carefully elaborated; brought to a high degree of perfection.

† *a.* Of art, workmanship, a product of art or nature: Elaborate, highly finished, excellent. Of an action or process, a state or condition: Carried to a high degree of perfection or completeness. *Obs.*; merged in 4.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 They se that exquisite workmanship in al their members. 1589 NASHE *Green's Menaphou* Ded. (Arb.) 13 Manie other exquisite editions of Divinitie, turned by him [Golding] out of the French tongue. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 264 Forum Trajani, the most exquisite building of all the world. 1656 SURFEL & MARK *Country Farme* 144 The hearbe called Rose-baie, or Olander... is an exquisite remedie for this disease. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 397 They shall make an exquisite dispatch of the inhabitants. 1709 STURVEY *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 250 Wherein he hath done such exquisite service to the Protestant cause. a 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 52 All things which exquisitely Poysons breed. 1722 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 193 Everything, belonging to a vain man, is the best that is any where to be found... his cookery is more exquisite. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* VIII. § 3 (1810) 87 Small pipes which... might... distribute this exquisite supply to every part of the body.

*b.* Of torture: Elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful. Cf. 6.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 475 He caused [them] to be put to death with most exquisite tortments. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* 13 Tortures of more exquisite device. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 2 Put to death with the most exquisite arts of torture.

*c.* Of qualities, dispositions, habits, whether good or bad: Cultivated to a high degree of intensity; consummate, extreme. Now with some notion (in the case of bad qualities, ironical) of sense 4.

1552 HULOET, Exquisite, or immoderate clenlines. 1648 Eikon Bas. xlii. With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsitie and contempt with the cup of My Affliction. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1850) IV. 18 His exquisite want of judgment. 1848 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. c. 465 note, The exquisite ignorance and stupidity of the Mysoreans in the art of war. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 A new religious order... animated by intense enthusiasm and organised with exquisite skill.

† *4.* Of a person, etc.: Accomplished either in good or bad things; consummate, excellent, perfect. Const. *of, in, also* to with *inf.* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 44 If any... be desyrus to be exquisit in the frenche tong. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Over.* 59 A bishop, so exquisite in divinity, as you are. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 393 It is a creature very diligent and exquisite, both to compass, seek out and chuse the

same. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Regia Bander, an exquisite vilaine, murders the olde and young Moguls. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 21 Captain Campin an Exquisite Engineer. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xlii. 277 His honour must... be a most exquisite sloven. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 82 A most exquisite mechanic, and a solid, sensible man. 1806-7 J. J. BRERSTON *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xv. *Introd.*, I made her write... to an exquisite gentleman. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, 'I guessed he had some exquisite instructor,' said Louis.

5. Of such consummate excellence, beauty, or perfection, as to excite intense delight or admiration. (Now the prevailing sense; in early examples a contextual use of 3, sometimes of 1 or 2.)

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 38 A woman so exquisite that in some mens judgement Pigmaliouns image was not halfe so excellent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 190 Jewels, Of rich, and exquisite forme. 1632 J. HAWWARD *tr. Biondi's Evmenia* I. The youngest among them was a babe of exquisite beauty. 1645 L. CAUSED the March or Levata to be sounded... with such exquisite melodie [etc.]. 1845 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* I. 168 A lovely spot... enamelled with flowers that surpassed the exquisitest dyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 The weather was so exquisite. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 387 The Greeks found means to invest with exquisite symmetry even a... vine leaf. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 12 An exquisite adaptation of every part to the great object of the whole. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 292 As we drove, the setting sun bathed the hills in crimson... the effect was exquisite.

6. Of pain, pleasure, etc.: Intense, acute, keen.

1644 BR. HALL *Servu.* Rem. Wks. (1666) 105 The Spirit feels more exquisite pain without the Body... then it could feel in the former conjunction with it. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi. The distresses of the vicious... became too exquisite. 1836 SPARKS *Biog.*, *Mather* VI. iv. 262 She was thrown into exquisite misery. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 128 It was a moment of exquisite triumph. 1865 LECUY *Ration.* (1878) I. iii. 320 Surgeons... have derived the most exquisite pleasure from the operations of their profession.

7. Of the power of feeling, bodily or mental, the senses, etc.: Keenly sensitive to impressions; acutely susceptible of pain, pleasure, etc.; delicate, finely-strung.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power* *Parl.* Ded. A ijb. One person of the exquisitest judgement. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 They have an exquisite sense, and are pained when stones pass through them. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 73 We thought him a Person of an exquisite Palate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite. 1824 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gl. Ess.* (1877) I. 660 He had an exquisite ear, and performed skilfully on the flute. 1852-3 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 219/1 The sensibility of the eye to light is very exquisite.

8. *quasi-adv.* = EXQUISITELY.

1520 MORR *Supplic.* *Soulvs* Wks. 289/2 In perill of exquisite paynfull punyishment. 1743 BURKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 They [Guanaoos] are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight... and difficult to be shot.

*B. sb.* A person (usually a man) who is over-nice in dress, etc.; a coxcomb, dandy, fop.

1819 R. RABELAIS *Abellard & H.* 34 Like modern dashing Exquisites. 1830 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 388 Our exquisites imitate the outside of foreign customs without discrimination. 1849 SIR I. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) I. 147 The unlucky Exquisite was degraded on the spot. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academy. Org.* v. 241 The foppish exquisite of the drawing-room.

† **Exquisit**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *exquisitus*: see prec. and -ED 1.] Made exquisite; refined.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Over.* 367 To declare unto us... where thy exquisited eloquence of writing, and speaking... was forty yeares agoe?

**Exquisitely** (ekskwizitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exquisite manner or degree.

† *1.* With delicate accuracy, exactly; carefully, minutely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 That he... pronounce every lettre... curiously & exquisitely. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelbauer's Bk. Physick* 231 Pionye kernesles... exquisitely pouldre. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xlv. 270 If the certaine hour... cannot exquisitely be knowne. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 276 Reserve them in great round boxes exquisitely shut. 1759 DUNHAM's *Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 Till the whole mass is exquisitely mingled.

2. In a highly finished manner; with perfection of detail; elaborately, beautifully, excellently. Now with emotional sense. (cf. EXQUISITE 5): With such delicate beauty or subtle perfection as to excite intense pleasure or admiration.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 29 He hath so exquisitely translated the testament. 1593 RILES & MOW. *Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 The picture of Bishopp Cottes... with... his crozier staff in his left hand exquisitely shewed. a 1639 WORTON *Life* *Dr. Buckler.* (1642) 16 A Collector of certain rare Manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabicke. 1792 COWPER *Lines* xvi. 272 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1871 H. ANSWORTH *Tower Hill.* xv. The tender melancholy was exquisitely expressed by her voice and looks. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam.* ix. (1878) 145 A vast chain of exquisitely tinted snow-peaks.

3. In the highest degree; exceedingly. Now with emotional sense; cf. 2 and EXQUISITE 3 c, 4.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 84 Exquisitely readie and skilfull in the Latine. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 When the coards of a State are exquisitely light. 1683 tr. *Evangelus Moria Enc.* 92 They are exquisitely dexterous in unfolding the most intricate mysteries. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 73 This fellow, in a dress the most exquisitely ridiculous. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) I. 151 As exquisitely fine as the rainbow. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. &*

*Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 133 Exquisitely minute they must be. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxix. There was something so exquisitely absurd in such a card of defiance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 369 Humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merry Oasts* i. 1. 22 The roads were in such exquisitely bad condition.

4. With reference to perception or sensation: †*a.* With nicety or delicacy (*obs.*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 868 We see more exquisitely with One Eye Shut than with Both Open. 1634 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 19 It is a very sagacious and exquisitely Smelling Creature. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 116 It is customary, in endeavouring to feel exquisitely, to rub the Ends of the Fingers against the tangible Object.

b. In an exquisite degree; intensely, acutely, keenly.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 891 Should... a Son not only murder his own Parents... but also Exquisitely torture them. 1737 WUONTO *Josephus Antiq. Diss.* i. These he punished exquisitely. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 431 A swelling becoming exquisitely painful. 1851 HALL *Friends in C.* 14 To see ten human beings making each other exquisitely uncomfortable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 284 A people exquisitely sensitive on points of national honour.

**Exquisiteness** (ekskwizitnēs), *a.* [as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exquisite.

a. Elaborateness, high degree of finish, perfectness of detail; now usually, delicate perfection, refined and perfect beauty. †*b.* Scrupulous care; nicety, fastidiousness. †*c.* Consummate skill. d. Of pleasure or pain: refined degree, acuteness, intensity. e. Of the senses, taste, judgement, etc.: Delicate sensibility.

a. 1599 SANOVS *Europhz Spec.* (1632) 18 The exquisiteness [of their Religion consisting most] in an infinity of intricate dumb Ceremonies. a 1691 BOYLE *Fluidity & Firmness* iii. Wks. 1744 I. 258/2 It is... difficult to procure... either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. xxii. (1860) 172 The exquisiteness of the sun. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/2 That dainty exquisiteness of utterance.

b. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 78 The same exquisiteness in banqueting did from thence descend unto our time. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 370 Suetonius describes... Augustus his hereditary exquisiteness in that particular [propriety of language]. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 In public life, it will be necessary to avoid the exquisiteness of an over-attention to small parts.

c. 1622 MARKIAN *Bk. War* v. 59 The [drummer's] exquisiteness and skillfulness in his Art and Instrument. d. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xii. 345 The exquisiteness of his bodily temper, increasing the exquisiteness of his torment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 175 This man unable to bear the exquisiteness of the pain, accused... Sir Gervase Clifton. 1832 in WEESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

c. 1650 [see d]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 26 Which will try the exquisiteness both of your Glass and Eye to behold. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 115 The different Degrees of Exquisiteness in the Sense of Feeling. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 346 The Beagle... follows by the exquisiteness of its scent.

†**Exquisition.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exquisitionem*, n. of action f. *exquirere*: see EXQUIRE.] The action of searching out. *Proper exquisition*: self-seeking.

c 1430 *tr. T. & Kempis' Wks.* 108 Seldom is any found free from the venom of proper exquisition. — *Imit.* i. iii. He... labouring to be ydel in him from al manner exquiscioo of propre witte.

**Exquisitism** (ekskwiziti'z'm), *[f. EXQUISITE sb. + -ISM.]* The quality or character of an exquisite; dandyism, foppishness.

1831 LYTON *Godolphin* viii. The... prim, hedge-clipped indolence of... national exquisitism. 1843 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVIII. 123 No well-trained husband will ever dare to ask a friend to take pot-luck with him in these days of universal exquisitism.

†**Exquisititious**, *a.* *Obs.* — [f. L. *exquisititiosus*, ppl. stem of *exquirere* (see EXQUISITE) + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Exquisititious*, not natural, but procured by art. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exquisitive**, *a.* *Obs.* — [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to search out; bent, on searching out; curious. 1818 in TOOOL.

**Exquisitively** (ekskwizitivli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = EXQUISITELY.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 How exquisitely the several Parts of Scripture are fitted to the several Times... and Occurrences. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. Leonardo... cut exquisitely in wood. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rifer* lvi. The white, exquisitely-shaped... arm of the lady. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 103 She had an organisation exquisitely sensitive to beauty in painting.

†**Exquisitiveness**, *Obs.* *rare* — [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXQUISITENESS.

1751 STURGE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. 75 If this specimen of Shalcnberg's tales, and the exquisiteness of his moral, should please the world.

†**Exsanguinality**, *Obs.* *rare* — [f. EXSANGUINE + -ALITY.] Bloodlessness.

1651 BACON *New Disp.* 792 Appeared as a pale statue of exsanguinality.

**Exsanguinate** (eks'sængwinate), *v.* [f. L. *exsanguinatus*, ppl. stem of *exsanguinare*, f. *ex* (see EX - pref.) + *sanguin-em*, *sanguis* blood.] *trans.* To drain of blood.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Katolakh* (1857) 37 He had been so nearly exsanguinated that his recovery was necessarily

slow. 1863 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Biblical Lit.* I. 31/2 They should be... duly exsanguinated.

Hence **Exsanguinated** *ppl. a.*

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 550 She appeared exsanguinated, and very feeble. 1861 HULME *tr. Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. 161 The exsanguinated animals... revived.

**Exsanguine** (eks'sængwin), *a.* Also 7 exan- [f. EX - pref. + L. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood: cf. SANGUINE.] Bloodless, wanting blood; anemic.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. Exsanguine aquatics. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 301 Very delicate exsanguine chlorotic habits. 1826 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 422/2 Those who have suffered large losses of blood, are exsanguine for many months. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 102 Blood is admitted freely to the comparatively exsanguine parts.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 88 Nothing but exsanguine feeble exalt of Spirit. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.). Such verses exsanguine and pitiless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. 1872 DASENT *Threat to One* II. 259 A poor exsanguine ghost of its former self.

**Exsanguineous** (eks'sængwinōs), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 exanguinuous. [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xx. Those inferior and exsanguineous animals. 1861 HULME *tr. Moguin-Tandon* ii. 53 The Ancients divided animals into those with blood and... those without — These latter... were named... exsanguineous.

**Exsanguinity** (eks'sængwiniti), *[f. as prec. + -ITY.]* The state of being without blood or the proper amount of it; bloodlessness; anaemia.

1844 in HORTON *Dict. Med. Terms.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Exsanguinous** (eks'sængwinōs), *a.* Also 7-8 exanguinous. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1692-1732 COLES, *Exsanguinous*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguinous*. 1829 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* vii. 104 The exsanguinous visage of M. Renaud.

Hence **Exsanguinousness**, the quality of being without blood.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

**Exsanguious**, -eous (eks'sængwiōs), *a.* Also 7-9 exan-. [f. L. *exsanguis* bloodless (f. *ex* - out + *sanguis* blood) + -IOUS, -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 162 The ayre was a sufficient maintenance for these exanguious [printed exanguious] parts. 1775 COSTA *Conchology* 3 All shell animals are exanguious. 1847 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* i. 4 The lowest embracing animals which in his view were... exanguious or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.

†**Exsanguous**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7-8 exanguous. [f. L. *exsanguis* bloodless + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Confit.* xvi. 560 Worms, as also Snails, Sows, and other exanguous Animals. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguous*.

†**Exsatiare**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* — [f. L. *exsatiatus*, ppl. stem of *exsatiare*, f. *ex* (see EX - pref.) + *satiare* to satisfy, SATIATE.] *trans.* to satiate or satisfy thoroughly.

1599 SANOVS *Europhz Spec.* (1632) 159 Whose prizes and pleasures, thirteenth millions of yearly revenue... is not able to exsatiare.

†**Exsaturate**, *v.* *Obs.* — In 7-8 exaturate. [f. L. *exsaturatus*, ppl. stem of *exsaturare*, f. *ex* (see EX - pref.) + *saturare* to fill: see SATURATE.] *trans.* To fill completely (with food); to satiate. Also fig. Hence †**Exsaturation**.

1623-6 in COCKERAM 1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exaturale*, to fill an hungry stomach, to satiate a greedy mind. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Exaturation*, a satiating. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Exaturation*.

**Exschew**, *obs.* form of ESCHEW.

**Exscind** (eks'sind), *v.* Also 7, 9 error. excind. [f. L. *exscindere*, f. *ex* - out + *scindere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out, excise. *lit.* and *fig.* In early use: †*a.* To cut off, destroy (a nation, etc.).

1662 PERRY *Taxes* 21 If an aliquot part of every landlord's rent were excinded or retrenched. 1785 D. LOW *Chiroptologia* 133 He excinded the remainder with a pair of scissors. 1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 184 From whose proofs the said phrases were fraudulently excinded. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* (1873) 288 The Christian man will not attempt to excind the inscible emotions, but he will strive to master them.

Hence **Exscinded** *ppl. a.* **Exscinding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 405 The excinding... of the Amorites. a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 63 God who his excinding Sword in Hand. 1877 SHELTON *Final Philos.* 488 We are not now inquiring into the legitimacy... of any of the excinded sciences. 1834 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excinded*, term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been cut out.

**Exscoration**, var. of EXCORIATION.

†**Exscribē**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 excribe. [ad. L. *exscribere*, f. *ex* - out + *scribere* to write.] *trans.* To copy or write out; to transcribe.

1607 TORSSELL *Serjents* (1633) 661 As Aelianus in his ninth Book and thirty nine Chapter, word for word hath excscribed out of Aristotle. 1608 USSER *Ann.* 351 Demetrius caused it to be fairly excscribed. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 Clerks or Secretaries... excscribing. Particulars of or for it. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence **Exscribed** *ppl. a.* = EXSCRIBED. †**Exscriber**, one who writes out, a copyist. †**Exscribing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1672 DOWNE *Naefarar* (1644) 20 A Council in France

... punished with Excommunication the excscribing, reading, or having that booke. a 1631 — *Ess.* (1631) 128 Some other excscriber... reformed it deformedly since his [St. Luke's] writing. 1677 CARY *Chronology* ii. 1. i. iii. 99 This Canon hath gone abroad... very imperfect, occasioned at first by Heedless Excscribers. 1879 SALMON *Conie Sect.* 127 The equation of one of the excscribed circles.

†**Exscript.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exscriptum*, neu. pa. pp. of *exscribere*: see prec.] A copy, written extract.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 13 Ah, might it please Thy dread exsuperance To write th' exscript thereof in humble hearts. 1677 CARY *Chronology* ii. 1. i. 99 The Variety of Copies or Exscripts. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exscription.** *Obs.* *rare* — [f. as if ad. L. \**exscriptionem*, n. of action f. *exscribere*: see EXSCRIBE.] The action of transcribing; in quot. *concr.* = prec.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 211 The poore man is abused by some way that fits him with these Exscriptions.

†**Exsculp**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also 6, 8 exculp. [ad. L. *exsculpare* to dig or cut out, f. *ex* - out + *sculpere* to cut, carve: see SCULPTOR.] *trans.* To cut out, hollow out by cutting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 20 In all others [of the Vertebræ] excsculpted out one each side round. 1767 BRYAN FAUSSET *Invent. Sepulchr.* App. 214 On one side is excsculpt a word which we cannot yet make out.

†**Exsculption.** *Obs.* *rare* — [ad. L. *exsculptio-em*, n. of action f. *exsculpere*: see prec.] A carving or chiselling out.

1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 315 That excavation was performed, by incision or excsculption.

**Exscutellate** (eks'skūtēlēt), *a.* *Ent.* [f. EX - 2 (4) + SCUTELLUM + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Without, or apparently without, a scutellum: said of certain insects.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss. App.

**Exsect** (ek'sekt), *v.* Also 7 exect. [f. L. *exsectare*, ppl. stem of *exsecare*, f. *ex* - out + *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also fig.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 96 Our courtly Dames study only to exect or cut off their thread bare curtesans. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. (ed. 2) 18 Were it not for the effusion of blood... which would necessarily follow an exsection, the Liver might... be exected. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Part of which [liver] had been exected. 1800 E. DARWIN *Physiologia* vi. § 5. 430 Exsect the exuberant growth. 1823 BLACKIE *Mag.* XIII. 691 The ham, exsected from Westphalian hog.

Hence **Exsected** *ppl. a.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 595, I caused the... exsected, piece to be put into a... Receiver. 1880 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* 280 The exsected books of the Illad.

**Exsectile** (ek'sektīl, -all), *[f. L. exsect- ppl. stem of exsecare (see prec.) + -ILE.]* Capable of being cut out.

1861 HULME *tr. Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. 88 The [Coral] polyps... consist of a globular portion which is fixed, and of a free exsectile cylindrical portion terminated by a mouth.

**Exsection** (ek'sek'shən), *Chiefly Surg.* Also 8 exsection. [ad. L. *exsectionem*, n. of action f. *exsecare*: see EXSECT.] The action of cutting out or away; an instance of this.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 174 Instrumentes of exsection. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 155 Exsection... is the cutting out of part of the Combs. 1691 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* (1779) ii. v. xii. The exsection of the spleen. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zool.* I. 151 The heart of a viper or frog will renew its contractions... for many minutes of time after its exsection from the body. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exsection*, a cutting out.

b. *concr.* A 'cutting'.

1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I. 316 An exsection, from the Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.

**Exsene**: see EYE-SENE.

†**Exsensed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* *rare* — [f. EX - + SENSE + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Out of his senses.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. ii. 74 Exsensed... and only a man of Phantasie.

**Exsert** (eks'sert), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exsertus*, pa. pp. of *exserere* to EXSERT.] = EXSERTED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 115 Lamellæ even and not exserted. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Senuris Hoffmeister. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped.

**Exsert** (eks'sert), *v.* [f. L. *exsert*: see the variant EXERT.] *trans.* †*a.* = EXERT v. 2. b. (chiefly Biol.) To thrust forth or out, protrude.

1655 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111. Their Poyson, exserts not its noxiousness, till after some time. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 692/1 The body is exserted through the brachial slit. 1856 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1882) I. 53 Whilst examining some pollen-grains on a damp surface, I saw the tubes exserted.

**Exserted** (eks'sertēd), *ppl. a.* Biol. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Stretched forth or out; thrust out from (or as from) a sheath, projecting beyond the surrounding parts. *Exserted stings*, etc.: one that cannot be drawn within the body.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 95 One with a concealed sting and another... with a very long exserted one. 1825 *Atid.* (1828) IV. 215, 223 One of those Ichneumonids that have an exserted ovipositor. 1830 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Nat.* 67 Stamens long, exserted.

**Exsertile** (eks'sertīl), *a.* Biol. [a. F. *exsertile*, f. L. type \**exsertilis*, f. *exserere*: see EXSERT + -ILE.] Capable of being exserted.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 340 Ovipositor articu-

lated, interior, exsertile, and terminated in a sharp point. 1839 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 990/1 In some instances we find long, exsertile .. organs. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 99 The tongue is elongate, forked, and exsertile.

**Exsertion** (eks'sē'jōn). [as if ad. L. *exsertion-em*, n. of action f. *exserere* to EXSERT. Cf. EXERTION.] The action of exserting or protruding; the state or fact of being exserted.

**Exsibilate**, *v. rare*. In 7 exhib-, pa. pple. *exsibilat*. [f. L. *exsibilat*-ppl. stem of *exsibilare*, f. *ex-* out + *sibilare* to hiss; see SIBILANT.] *trans*. To hiss off the stage.

1601 BR. BARLOW *Deference* Cardinal Allen hath long since exsibilated this rash illation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. 49 He is to be ignominiously exsibilat. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Exsibilant** (eks'sibilē'fān). *rare*. [n. of action f. L. *exsibilare*; see prec.] The action of hissing off the stage; ignominious rejection. Also *fig.* 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* ii. xix. So many ages of exsibilantion. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 184 note, The brief exsibilantion from the stage by the stern Roman of all Greek testimony.

**Exsicant** (eks-sikānt), *a. and sb. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *exsicant-em*, pr. pple. of *exsiccare*; see EXSICCATE *v.*]

**A. adj.** Drying, having the power or quality of drying up.

1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* Ep. Ded. (1659) 18 The exsicant quality it hath to dry up the crudities of the stomach. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vi. v. 422 Some dry or exsicant Medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1832 in WEBSTER.

**B. sb.** An exsicant drug or medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 295, I caused his knee to be fomented with Discutients and Exsicants.

**† Exsiccate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *exsiccat*, 7 *exco*, *exsiccat*, 8 *exsiccate*. [ad. L. *exsiccat*-pa. pple. of *exsiccare*; see next.] Dried, dried up.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 61 So that the prey passage be left exsiccat and Drye. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 53 They were not ulcerous, exsiccat or imputated. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 42 The heat and exsiccat Air. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* (MS.) ii. 747 O let me think fountains of thy eyes are exsiccate. *fig.* 1622 J. ABERNETHY *Chr. Treat. Phys. Sout* vi. 81 So in the spiritual hardnesse, the liquor of grace, of light, and of reason is exsiccat.

**Exsiccate** (eks'siket, eks'siket), *v.* Also 6 *exco*, *exsiccate*, 7-8 *exsiccate*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *ex(siccare)*, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.) + *siccus* dry.]

1. *trans*. To dry, make dry, absorb or remove all moisture from; to drain (a spring) dry; to dry up (moisture).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Let her auoyde such thynges the which shold exsiccat. her. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 11 These ij vnguentes are excellent in exsiccatting ericpelas. 1677 HALL *Prin. Orig. Alan.* ii. vi. 171 Bodies .. that have been exsiccat into Mummy. 1679 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 87 The Spring near the Church .. has been sometimes exsiccat. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Hush.* vii. i. (1708) 228 Heats and Droughts .. exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative Nature of the Earth. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* CXIX. 327 This dissolution being exsiccat grew liquid on exposure to air.

*absol.* 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 67 Cortex Guaiaci hath the same vertue .. but exsiccateth much more. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 209 Ayre exsiccateth & drawes to itself.

2. *intr. for refl.* To dry up, lose all moisture. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xii. 321 'Tis a question worth while, adds he, how they can exsiccate.

Hence *Exsiccatō* *ppl. a.*, *Exsiccatō* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 They are of a more exsiccatting nature. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 68 The exsiccat powder .. ascends not unto the Lungs. 1669 WORTLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3 By the heat of the Sun, or exsiccatting power of the Air. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor* i. 427. Throw common exsiccat salt in it. 1820 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-ft.* ix. That exsiccateth .. organism.

**Exsiccatō** (eks'sikā'fōn). Forms: 6 *exsiccatō*, 7 *exsiccatō*, *exsiccatō*, 7- *exsiccatō*. [ad. L. *exsiccatō-em*, n. of action f. *exsiccare*; see EXSICCATE *v.* Cf. *Fr. exsiccatō*.] The action of drying what is moist; complete removal or absorption of moisture; thoroughly dried condition, absolute dryness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellouer's Bk. Physique* 10/2 Exsiccatō of the Rheumes. 1614 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 478 Som also think it causeth exsiccatō (As of the Blood) of Seed of generation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 23 Let wine be moderately vsed, that neither .. exsiccatō, or drunkenness follow. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 95 For exsiccatō of wounds. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* i. 467 Neither is an absolute degree of exsiccatō in any wise necessary. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 324 The exsiccatō of the pond in St. James's Park. 1832 LYNELL *Princ. Geol.* ii. 202 The aerial current .. arrives in a state of complete exsiccatō at Peru.

**Exsiccatif** (eks'sikē'tif, eks'sikē'tif), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5 *exsiccatif*, 6-7 *exsiccatif*, (6 *exsiccatif*), 7-8 *exco*-*exsiccatif*. [ad. med. L. *exsiccatifus*, f. L. *exsiccare*; see EXSICCATE. Cf. *Fr. exsiccatif* (Cotgr.).]

**A. adj.** Tending to make dry or to produce dryness, having the power or quality of drying up. c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 87 A medecine mundry- ficatiff & exsiccatiff. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 35 Vertue, alteratiue, resolutive, and exsiccatif. 1657 TOMLINSON

*Renou's Disp.* 378\* Zopissa .. is more efficaciously exsiccatif. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1834 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**B. sb.** An exsiccatif medicine or substance.

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 28 a, I will giue you the difference of exsiccatif, or drying Simples. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 24 If too moist, apply Exsiccatives. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes.

**Exsiccatō** (eks'sikē'tō). [agent-n. f. L. *exsiccare*; see EXSICCATE.] (See quotes.)

1873 WATTS *Forams Chem.* 47 Such an apparatus .. is called an Exsiccatō. 1882- *Dict. Chem.* *Exsiccatō*, a drying apparatus, consisting of an enclosed space containing substances which rapidly absorb moisture, such as oil of vitriol, dry chloride of calcium, etc.

† **Exsicce**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. [ad. L. *exsicce-āre*.] = EXSICCATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 The juice .. is exsicced, formed into lumps, and preserved.

**Exsolution**: see EXOLUTION.

**Expect**, *obs. form* of EXPECT.

**Expiration**, *obs. form* of EXPIRATION.

† **Exspoil**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. In 6 *exspoil*. [ad. L. *exspoliare* (see next) after *SPOIL v.*] *trans*. To despoil.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b. Spoylyng hym of his pray .. exspoyling the princes and potestates of hell.

† **Exspoliation**, *Obs.* In 7 *exspoliation*.

[ad. L. *ex(s)poliatio-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)poliāre* to spoil, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-* pref.) + *spoliāre* to strip, f. *spoliū* spoil.] The action of spoiling; the stripping (a person) of his clothes or of his spoil; a stripping off or removal.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xxxii. A cruel exspoliatio begins that violence .. merciless soldiers .. strip thee naked. 1651 BUGGS *New Disp.* v. 205 A subitaneous exspoliatio of the powers. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* i. ii. 6 The Exspoliatio of Accidents.

† **Exspuate**, *a. Obs. rare*-1. In 7 *exsp.* [f. L. *exspuere* to spit out + -ATE2.] Spit out, ejected.

1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* ii. Plays 1873 II. 204 A poor and expuante humour of the Court.

**Exspuition** (eks'spiū'fōn). Also 7-9 *expuition*. [ad. L. *exspuio-em*, n. of action f. *exspuere*, f. *ex-* out + *spuere* to spit. Cf. *Fr. exspuio*.] The action of spitting out from the mouth.

Const. of. Also *transf.* and *cancer*.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 Whose office was .. the potation of the same aliment, exspuio, and location. 1759 DARRIN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 527 That these hemorrhages were from the pulmonary artery .. appears from the sudden exspuio. 1852-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1147/2 A sort of exspuio.

† **Exsputation**, *Obs. rare*-1. In 7 *exsputation*. [f. L. *ex(s)putat*-ppl. stem of *ex(s)puere* (see prec.) + -ATION.] The action of spitting out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 710 It cures .. the exsputation of virulent humours through the mouth.

† **Exspute**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. In 8 *exspute*. [f. L. *exspūt*-ppl. stem of *exspuere*; see EXSPUTION.] *trans*. To spit out.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 198, I spit Blood, and exsputed a viscous tough Matter.

**Exsputory** (eks'spiū'tōri), *a. rare*-1. [f. L. *exspūt* (see prec.) + -ORY.] *lit.* and *fig.* That is spit out or ejected.

1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., I cannot immediately recollect thee exsputory lines.

† **Exsquamate**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. In 7-8 *exsquamate*. [f. *EX-* pref. + L. *squām-a* scale + -ATE3.] *intr.* Of a bone, etc.: To scale off or come off in scales; to desquamate, exfoliate.

1684 tr. *Bonif. Merc. Compit.* xiii. 394 Bones must exsquamate and be taken out, when they are corrupt.

**Exstancy**, *var.* of EXTANCY, *Obs.*

**Exstant**, *obs. form* of EXTANT.

**Exstatic**, -al, *obs. ff.* ECSTATIC, -AL.

**Exsteme**, *obs. form* of ESTEEM.

1507 May & June 201 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 128, I exsteme verely Euery man of them was the more redy.

† **Exstercorate**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. In 7-8 *exstercorate*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *exstercorare*, f. *ex-* out + *stercor*, *stercus* dung.]

*a. trans*. To eject as dung. *b. intr.* To carry out dung. Hence *Exstercoration*.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 30 Shall euer Flesh Exstercorate her filth Thee to annoy? 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Exstercorate*, to carry forth dung. 1692-1732 COLES *Exstercorate*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Exstercoration*.

† **Exstill**, *v. Obs.* In 7-9 *exstill*. [ad. L. *exstillāre*, f. *ex-* out + *stillāre* to drop, f. *stilla* a drop.]

*a. intr.* To drop or trickle out; to come out in drops. *b. trans*. To send out in drops; to exude.

1643 CHARLTON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 30 Sweat, extilling from the pores of her snow-white skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 379 That which extills first, is more fluid and humid. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 233 Out of this aperture will extill a limpid and clear water. 1804 *Med. Zool.* XII. 40 A yellowish .. juice extilled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vest.* iv. 145 Myrtle and balsam rich extilling gum.

† **Exstillation**, *Obs.* Also 7 *exstillation*. [n. of action f. L. *exstillāre*; see prec.] The action of dropping out or falling down in drops.

1605 TIMKE *Quercit.* i. xiii. 57 Sundry cobobations and extillations. 1753 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* iii. i. 64 They seemed

.. to be made by an .. Exstillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky Earth.

† **Exstillatious**, *a. Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *exstillat*-ppl. stem of *exstillāre* (see EXSTILL) + -ITIOUS.] That drops or trickles out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 680 Exstillatious liquor.

† **Exstimulate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *exstimulate*. [f. L. *exstimulat*-ppl. stem of *exstimulāre*, f. *ex-* + *stimulāre*; see STIMULATE.] *trans*. To stimulate to activity (organs or faculties); to provoke (appetites or desires); to spur on, incite (persons). Const. *to*.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 425 The Sunne .. extimulateth all creatures to the acte of propagation. 1673 H. STUBBS *Justif. Dutch War* 33 The King .. extimulated by Ambition. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. xv. (1686) 32 It serves .. to extimulate the Guts.

*absol.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 353 Opium .. is conceived to extimulate unto venery.

† **Exstimulation**, *Obs.* Also 7 *exstimulation*. [n. of action f. *exstimulāre* (see prec. and -ATION).] Stimulation, incitement; stimulating property.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 The Aire .. maketh Things insipid, and without any Extimulation. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 118 To allay the boiling extimulations of their own, rarely of others lusts. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 229 Repentance doth exhibit .. all the .. instigations, extimulations, that should make God propense to favour. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exstimulatory**, *a. Obs. rare*-1. In 7 *exstimulatory*. [f. L. *exstimulat*-ppl. stem of *exstimulāre* (see EXSTIMULATE) + -ORY.] Tending to stimulate; of stimulating nature.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 120 God's messages .. are not .. exstimulatory, instigatory, and impulsive.

**Exstipulate** (eks'sti'piū'let), *a. Bot.* [f. *EX-* pref. + L. *stipul-a* stalk (see STIPULE) + -ATE2.] Having no stipules.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Exstipulatus*. 1830 LINOLEV *Nat. Syst.* Bot. 53 Shrubs with alternate .. exstipulate leaves. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 128 When the stipules are absent, it is exstipulate.

**Exstirpation**, *obs. form* of EXTIRPATION.

**Exstraught**, *var.* of EXTRAUGHT, *Obs.*

**Exstrophy** (eks'strō'fi). *Path.* Also *extrophy*. [mod. ad. assumed Gr. *\*ekstrophia*, f. *ék-*, *ék-* out (see *EX-* pref.) + *στροφ-* about-form of the root of *στροφή* to turn. Cf. *Fr. extrophie*. The proper spelling according to the analogy of Gr. derivatives would be *extrophy*.] A turning inside out of a part; esp. a congenital malformation in which the bladder appears to be turned inside out.

1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 Extrophy of the bladder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 642 A case of extrophy of the bladder.

† **Exstruct**, *v. Obs.* Also 7-8 *exstruct*. [f. L. *ex(s)struct*-ppl. stem of *ex(s)struere*, f. *ex-* + *struere* to pile up, build.] *trans*. To build or pile up.

c1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 122 In the abbey of Glastonburie was exstructed for Arthur a magnificent sepulchre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 216 It is expedient that we extract a Shop for the student in the Pharmaceutical Art. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Hence † **Exstructed** *ppl. a.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 161 Those fair exstructed loads Of carved stone. a1763 BYRON *Remarks Horace* ii. iii. xvii. These high exstructed spires.

† **Exstruction**, *Obs.* In 7 *exstruction*. [ad. L. *ex(s)struction-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)struere*; see prec.] The action of building up.

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* xxvi. The order of exstruction. 1663 CHARLTON *Chor. Gignat.* 57 The honour of it's Exstruction. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 225 We meet .. not so much as with the least pieces of broken Gravel, the Exstruction of the Danes. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exstructive**, *a. Obs. rare*-1. In 6 *exstructive*. [f. L. *ex(s)struct*-ppl. stem of *ex(s)struere* (see EXSTRUCT) + -IVE.] Tending to build up.

1580 FULKE *Answ. Frarins's Declar.* 41 Pastry is both affirmative and exstructive of all wickedness. 1818 in *Todd*. 1832 in WEBSTER.

† **Exstructor**, *Obs.*-° In 8 *exstructor*. [n. L. *ex(s)tractor*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)trahere*; see EXTRACT.] One who builds up, a builder.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Exsuccate**, *v. Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *exsuccat*-ppl. stem of *exsuccare* (f. *ex-* + *succare*) to deprive of juice, f. *succus* (see EXSUCCOUS).] *trans*. To deprive of juice; to suck dry.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 207 Your distemper, your exsiccatō, and your exsuccating yourselves.

† **Exsuccation**, *Obs. rare*-1. [n. of action f. L. *exsuccare*; see prec.] The action of driving off juice.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 416 The Cassava Root .. by Exsuccation and Baking alone, proves .. wholesome.

**Exsuccous** (eks'suk'skəs), *a.* Also in 7 *exsuccous*. [f. L. *exsuccus*-u without juice, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *succus* (*sūcus*) juice + -OUS.] Without juice, sapless. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 99 That which is brought exsuccous and dry unto us. 1672- *Lett. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Most Men expected to find a consumed Kell .. in this exsuccous corps. 1818 Q. R. XVIII. 235 A hard, dry, 'exsuccous' style of writing. 1821 *Blackw.*



Mag. X. 561 The clouds hung like exsucus sponges in the sky.

**Exsuction** (eks'kshn). Also 7 **exuction**. [n. of action f. *L. exsugere*, f. *ex-* out + *sugere* to suck. Cf. **Suction**.] The action of sucking out, esp. the drawing out (air) by an air-pump.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 5 The exsuction of Air. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *footn.* In the Air-pump. [Some] Animals. die in less than half a Minute, counting from the very first Exsuction. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Exsudate**, obs. form of **EXUDATE**.

**Exsufflate**, v. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. *L. exsufflat*-ppl. stem of *exsufflare*, f. *ex-* out + *sufflare* to blow up, f. *sub-* up + *flare* to blow.] *trans.* To blow out, blow away, also *spec.*: see **EXSUFFLATION** 2. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 Volatili salts. heing exsufflated to the heart produce syncopes. 1884 E. B. TAYLOR in *Science* IV. 547 The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of exsufflating it, or blowing it away.

† **Exsufflation**. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod. *L. exsufflationem*, n. of action f. *exsufflare*: see prec. Cf. *Fr. exsufflation*.]

1. The action of blowing out: an instance of it. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1630) 310 Let not with lesse diligence the superfluities of the nose by exsufflation. a 1626 Bacon *Physiol. Rem. Wks.* 1727 VII. 209 It will fly up wards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 Such offensive Ebullitions and Exsufflations. 1775 in ASH.

b. *concr.* That which is snuffed up. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 45 Those exsufflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-aches.

2. *Ecl.* The action of blowing, performed by the priest upon a child or grown person at baptism, by way of exorcising the devil, or by the person baptized in token of renouncing the devil.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 17 By ye exsufflacion y<sup>e</sup> the preest doth upon y<sup>e</sup> chylde. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 The right order of exorcism. requireth that exsufflation. be done toward the west. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* ii. 267 The exorcisms and exsufflations made by the priest on persons to be baptized. 1858 Sat. Rev. 31 July 103 The old Mumbo Jumbo of 'unchristianizing the Legislature' must not be consigned to the eternal limbo. without a parting exsufflation.

† **Exsuffile**, v. Obs. [ad. *L. exsufflare*: see **EXSUFFLATE**.] *trans.* To breathe upon (see prec. 2). 1610 HOLLAND *tr. Camden's Brit.* i. 768 They were exorcised, and exsuffled with sundry ceremonies.

† **Exsufflicate**, a. Obs. rare-1. In 7 exsufflicate. [app. an arbitrary formation on **EXSUFFLATE**. Hammer 1744 proposed to read *exsuffolate*, from *It. suffolare* 'to whistle, to bizz, to whizze' (Florio); this was adopted by some later editors.] ? Puffed up, inflated, 'windy'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 182 Such exsufflicate, and blow'd Summises.

† **Exsuffolate**, a. Obs. (See prec.)

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Othello* iii. iii. [see **EXSUFFLATE**]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) ii. 501 Solacing his Joy. with proud speech exsuffolate and fell.

† **Exsuperable**, a. Obs.-° Also exuperable. [ad. *L. exsuperabilis*, f. *exsuperare*: see **EXSUPERATE** and **ADLE**.] That may be surpassed, excelled, or conquered.

1556-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Exsuperableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Exsuperableness*.

† **Exsuperance**. Obs. Also 7-S **exuperance**. [a. *F.* **exsuperance** (Montaigne), ad. *L. exsuperantia*, n. of state f. *exsuperantem*, pr. pple. of *exsuperare*: see **EXSUPERATE**.] The condition or fact of exceeding; superabundance, excess.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1256 The excess of Nete and Mese by arithmetical proportion; sheweth the exsuperances in equal part. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 428 Until the like exsuperance of blood come unto the same place again. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* x. § 8. 83 The exsuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 85 Nor will his attributes admit of expressions above their own exsuperances.

† b. As a title of honour. Obs.

1609 [see **EXSCRIPT**].

c. *concr.* That which is in excess; that which towers above other things. *Const. of* 1635 Heywood *Hiernach.* ii. Comm. 85 Simplicitie is sole Prince and Ex-Superance of all things that have being.

† **Exsuperancy**. Obs. In 7 **exup-** [ad. *L. exsuperantia*: see prec. nnd **ANXY**.] = prec.

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1634) 117 The Exsuperancy of the Light in the other parts. 1647 M. HENSON *Dir. Right Govt.* i. iv. 19 That over-plus and exuperance of Manna.

† **Exsuperant**, a. Obs. In 7-S **exuperant**. [ad. *L. exsuperantem*, pr. pple. of *exsuperare*: see next.] Excessive, superabundant.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* v. 285 Exuperant III will. 1610 BARROW *Meth. Physick* vii. (1639) 453 The great cauperant heat. 1727-33 BAILEY vol. II. *Exuperant*.

† **Exsuperate**, v. Obs. Also 8 **exuperate**. [f. *L. exsuperat*-ppl. stem of *exsuperare*, f. *ex-* + *superare* to rise above, f. *super* above.]

1. *trans.* To overtop, surpass, excel; to overcome. 1559 W. EILBERTON *Pangs of Love* (Percy Soc.) l. 28 Good lady, let no wilfulness Exsuperate your bewtie, then, To slay the hertes, that yeld and crave. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 56 Yet hath she [Fortune] wrought nothing which exsuperateth... these in our dayes. 1610 BARROW *Meth. Physick* iv. v. (1639) 228 It may exuperate and overcome the rottenness. 1708 MORTIMER *Kabelas* (1737) V. 230 Nectar... exuperates all your Wines. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. To abound, exsuperate.

† **Exsuperation**. Obs. rare-1. In 7-S **exsuperation**. [ad. *L. exsuperationem*, n. of action f. *exsuperare*: see prec.] The action of surpassing or exceeding (due limits); exaggeration.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.* A iij b, *Hyperbole*, Exsuperation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Exsurge** (eks'surjdz). Also 6 **exurge**. [ad. *L. exsurge*-ire, f. *ex-* + *surgere* (*surgere*) to rise.] *intr.* To rise up, start out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 A certaine roughness, whence springeth and exurgeth a valiant long Muscle. 1858 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic Poems* 109 All doctrines... exsurge from you.

† **Exsurgence**. Obs.-° In 7 **exurg-**. [f. *L. exsurgentem*: see next and **EXCE**.] The action of rising or coming into view.

a 1691 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER 1846, *Exurgence*.

**Exsurgent** (eks'surjdznt), a. In 7 **exsurgent**. [ad. *L. exsurgentem*, pr. pple. of *exsurgere*: see **EXSURGE**.] † a. Arising, emerging. b. Rising up above the rest.

a. 1619 FAVOUR *Antiquit. Triumphing* 536 Determining exsurgent controversies in a Synod.

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 404 The centre of the cells exsurgent.

† **Exsuscitate**, v. Obs. rare-1. In 6-8 **exsuscitate**. [f. *L. exsuscitat*-ppl. stem of *exsuscitare*, f. *ex-* + *suscitare* to raise, rouse, awaken.] *trans.* To rouse up, awaken.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 65 Slepe after meate... is thought... to stir up and exsuscitate the powers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Exsuscitate*, to wake up out of sleep. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exsuscitation**. Obs. rare-1. Also 8 **exsus-**. [ad. *L. exsuscitationem*, n. of action f. *exsuscitare*: see prec.] The action of rousing up.

1692 H. HALLYWELL *Excill. Mor. Virtue* 54 Virtue is... an exsuscitation and raising up of... Intellectual Principles. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exta** (ek'stā). [L. *exta* in same sense.] See quot. 1884; *spec. (Antiq.)* the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 23 Diviners by the Smoke, the Extā, the Incense on the Altar. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 SMIDLEY *Occult Sciences* 152 None of the 'extā', however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail. 1884 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Extā*, the viscera of the chest, originally. Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels.

† **Extale**. = **Acceptable** (Hal.). (?)

1545 LISLE to Hen. VIII in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 815 Suche news... as shalbe extale unto the same.

**Extacie**, -cy, obs. ff. **ECSTASY**.

† **Extaint**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. OF. *extaint*, pa. pple. of *extaindre* (Fr. *deindre*):—*L. extinguere*: see **EXTINGUISH**.] *trans.* To extinguish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xii. 4927 Pes, þat we proffer our power to extaint.

† **Extance**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. *L. exstantia*, n. of state f. *exstantem*, pr. pple. of *exstare*: see **EXTANT**.] Emergence.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 He... who hath in his intellect the elixir existences of things, and entities before their extances.

† **Extancy**. Obs. [f. as prec.: see **ANXY**.] The fact, quality, or state of standing out or being protuberant; also *concr.* a protuberance.

1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1658) 284 When water falleth out of the skie, it hath all the little corners or extancies of its body grated off by the air. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 One may express to the eye... the relievo or extancy of objects. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 56 The little Extancies by their Figure resisted a little the Motion of our Finger. 1689 EVELYN *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Memo.* (1839) III. 441 The filing, sharpness, and due extancie [printed extant], varnish, & other marks necessary to be critically skill'd in.

**Extant** (ek'stant, ek'stant), a. and sb. Forms: 6 **extant**, (7 **extent**), 7-8 **extant**, 5- **oxtant**. [nd. *L. exstantem*, pr. pple. of *exstare* to stand forth, be prominent, be visible, exist, f. *ex-* out + *stare* to stand. Cf. *Fr. extant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protruding, protuberant. *arch.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Myth Mankind* 110 After that the parte extante or the knot of the nayffil is fallen, etc. 1650 JCR. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. rule vi. § 30 An image... contains... all sorts of representations, flat or extant. 1669 BOYLE *Centin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 166 The Plug was extant above the orifice of the vessel. 1766 ENRICH *London* IV. 205 In St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. 1791 COWPER *Itiad* iv. 174 Neck and barb observing from the flesh Extant. 1814 CARY *Dante* xii. 116. 1841 Borrow *Zinetti* (1843) I. x. vii. 125 Its naked body half extant from the coarse blanket.

2. Standing forth to view; in early use, with

phrase *Extant to the sight, to be seen*: prominent, conspicuous, manifest. Now *arch. rare*.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Fv The same booke is ordered, extant to be seene. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1825) 155 There are yet extant to the eie, the ruined walles of an ancient fortification. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 21 Old Quarrels are ripe up, to make his spleen more extant. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 95. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 278 The truth should be visibly extant.

† 3. Existing so as to be publicly seen, found, or got at; accessible, get-at-able. Obs.

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Whose bokes... were not of long extant, yet at the last beyng found at Athenes, have [etc.]. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Atack.* Civ. He... may with the assistance of the Constable seise all the Bread extant at the Bakers house.

4. In existence; existing. † Of time: Present.

*arch.* † Of a fashion, etc.: In vogue, current.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 18 b, Among so manifold miserable afflictions of the Jewes... they [the tables of God's covenant] remained still safe and extant. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* vi. (1588) 101 Other matters not extant in the booke of the Termes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The alienation made before the condition were extant or accomplished. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 106 Look how many heresies are extant in the church. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 168 In this extant moment. 1618 WITHER *Motto. Nec Curv* (1633) 545 The fashions that last extant be. 1630 PLYMNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 There is not an Arminian, a Pelagian this day extant. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 The most proper Form of Words that were ever extant in any... Language. 1822 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. vii. 152 ff routes and reviews had been extant in Shakespeare's time. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 229 A religious community... everywhere extant. 1849 STOVELL *Cannie's Necess.* Introd. 10 Cromwell, Vane, and their companions were extant.

b. Continuing to exist; that has escaped the ravages of time, still existing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 b, In the same Church is extant the Altar whereupon he prayd. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Mali.) IV. 57, I say, there are few of his works extant; and in those which are extant, he shews no gall against the popes. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 She leaps into... fire, which leaves nothing extant save fame and ashes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745-6, None of his letters during those years are extant. 1848 LYTON *Harold* i. iv, The Roman temple, extant in the time of Geoffrey of Monmouth. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 These fossils do not differ more from the extant types. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. 7 The only extant British account is that of the monk Gildas.

† b. S. sb. a. An extant copy (cf. **EXTAT**). b.

pl. *Remains*. Obs.

1592 tr. *Julius on Rev.* xi. 7 There is an extant of that matter written by the same Boniface. a 1669 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 40 Now Peace be with thy Dust... For the next motion to Calm. Will thy poor Extants into peices tear.

**Extascie**, -ase, -asie, -asy, obs. ff. **ECSTASY**.

† **Extat**. Obs. rare-1. [subst. nsc of *L. exstas* (stas) it stands forth, 3rd pers. sing. pres. t. of *extas* (see **EXTANT**).] ? A recorded example.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Cesar* 124 There is no such Extat of any General Council.

**Extatic**, -al, obs. ff. **ECSTATIC**, -AL.

**Extream**, obs. form of **ESTEEM**.

**Extemporal** (ekstemp'orāl), a. Now *rare*.

[ad. *L. extemporalis* is arising out of the moment, f. *ex tempore*: see **EXTEMPORE**. Cf. **TEMPORAL**.]

1. Done, said, or conceived on the spur of the moment; not premeditated or studied beforehand; impromptu; off-hand.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 14 Extemporal extemporalis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 225 Hir malesities extemporal oration. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Frag.* iii. vi, Adulzing you to... extemporal execution. 1649 MILTON *Evikon.* xxiv. 402 He... makes a difficulty how the people can joyne their hearts to extemporal prayers. 1753 *Advertiser* No. 84 An extemporal poem in praise of the city. 1836 J. KEEL *Sermons* viii. Postscript (1848). The light extemporal way in which many reject it. 1857 DR. QUINCY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 114 Bentley sat down and wrote extemporal emendations on three hundred and twenty-three passages in the *Fragment*.

† b. Of a person: Speaking, able or given to speak, extempore. Obs.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. v. 31 b, An affect of an extemporal Rhetor. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 189 Assist me some extemporal god of Rime. 1596 *Edw. III*, iv. iv. 60 He cannot pray without the book; I think him no divine extemporal. 1622 DONNE *Serms.* 15 Sept. 67 Those Preachers... are not ignorant, unlearned, extemporal men. 1636 B. J. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Ritldg.) 7471 Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal.

† c. Of facility or habit: Pertaining to, or concerned with, extempore speech or action. Obs.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal faculti is better then Mr. Becons is. a 1605 Stow in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 228 He had a wondrous, plentiful, pleasant, extemporal wit. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1635) 67 The Judging must flow from an extemporal Habit. 1624 BR. DUNHAM *Presentment of Schismatic* 24 Their extemporal faculty w<sup>th</sup> they bragge of.

† 2. Made for the occasion. Obs.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Content.* O. T. xx. ii, Having now erected an extemporal throne.

Hence † **Extemporally** *adv.*, in an extemporal manner; impromptu. † **Extemporalness**, the quality of being extemporal; the faculty of speaking extempore.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 55 A fewe delicate poeticall devises of Mr. G. H. extemporally written by him.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 836 She . . sings extemporally a wofull dittie. 1656 W. D. tr. *Caminien's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 694 Hee . . [is called] Eloquent . . especially if hee bee ready even to extemporallness. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 31 Any other remedy than what true Reason . . will extemporally dictate in such an occasion.

† **Extemporalty**, *Obs.* -o [f. L. *extemporālitās* : see -ITY.] Extemporalriness, the faculty of extemporaneous speaking.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1775 in *Ash*.

† **Extemporenean**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel. Democr.* 9 Those other faults of Barbarisme, Dorick dialecte, extemporanean stiele, 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* 11. 184 He was accounted . . a ready or extemporanean speaker.

**Extemporeaneous** (ekstempōrē'ānās), *a.* [f. late L. *extemporāne-us* (in some texts of Quintilian for *extemporālis*; f. *ex tempore* : see EXTEMPORE) + -OUS. Cf. F. *extemporané*.]

1. Not premeditated or studied, off-hand, extempore; esp. of discourse, prayer, etc. Rarely of a person: Speaking extempore; also, inclined to promptness of action.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1673 *Boyle Excell. Theol. Wks.* IV. 54 If it happen (as it often will in extemporaneous discourse) that a philosopher be not rightly understood. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat. v.* 124 This cannot be done in extemporaneous effusions; and therefore there must be forms premeditated. 1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporeaneous pulpiterers, your text Prepare. 1825 *L.D. Cockburn Mem.* 418 He seldom utters an extemporaneous word. His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 230 Ladies of an extemporaneous turn of mind. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. I.* 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1863 *Robinson in Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Extemporeaneous preaching is . . best adapted to interest and amuse the hearers.

2. Made for the occasion, hastily erected or prepared. Of a medicine: Needing to be prepared at the time of prescription; opposed to *official*. So *extemporaneous practice*.

1725 *Bradley Fam. Diet. s. v. Water Germander*, [It is] somewhat strange, that it is not often met with in extemporaneous Practice. 1727 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cup Moss*, Mosses . . have never obtain'd official or extemporaneous prescription. 1754 *Warburton Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* II. (1756) 72 His famous book . . taken as an extemporaneous cordial . . to support himself under his frequent paroxysms. 1830 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XLII. 99 This extemporaneous architecture was soon completed. 1872 *Yeats Growth Comm.* 61 He directed his servants to furnish an extemporaneous supper.

Hence **Extemporeaneously** *adv.*, in an extemporaneous manner. **Extemporeaneousness**, the quality of being extemporaneous.

1764 *Harmer Observ.* IV. v. 212 The extemporaneousness of them [Eastern songs]. 1792 *Edin. New Disp.* 525 Any proper tincture . . may be extemporaneously joined. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. II. 415 The barometer thus extemporaneously made, will be nearly as perfect . . as before. 1835 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 66 Questions which it were worse than folly to treat extemporaneously. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb. 308/1 Insufficient preparation, and all the other evils which are briefly comprehended in the description of extemporaneousness.

† **Extemporany**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *extemporāne-us* : see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1673 *Ray Journ. Lev. C.* 397 Sometimes extemporany, sometimes premeditated.

**Extemporari** (ekstempōrārī), *a. and sb.* [f. EXTEMPORE *a.* + -ARY.] *A. adj.*

1. Unpremeditated; esp. of prayer, discourse, composition, etc.; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 2. Occas. of a speaker; † formerly also of the ability to speak.

1650 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* § 42 The service said in our parish-churches is as good a service to God as the extemporatory deuotions in your parlours. 1648-9 *Eikon Bas.* 78 Those men who gloried in their extemporatory vein and fluency. 1684 *Vincent Stanley in Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Queen Elizabeth coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporatory Verse. 1849 *L.D. Cockburn Trul.* II. 244, I have never known a truly extemporary preacher. 1875 *Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims* vi. 157 Cardinal de Retz . . described himself in an extemporatory Latin sentence. 1880 *Vern. LFE Stud. Italy* II. II. 27 Italy appears at all times to have produced extemporary poets.

quasi-*adv.* 1629 N. [CARPENTER] *Achitophel* 38 David's prayer . . proceeded from him extemporary.

† **b. noun-use.**

1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* t. § 33. 78, I believe they [the Angels] have an extemporary knowledge.

† 2. Arising at the moment, occasional, casual; sudden, unexpected. *Obs.*

1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. xxiv. (1840) 46 Being no slip of an extemporary passion, but a studied and premeditated act. 1660 *Hammond Sermon on Matt.* xi. 30 Wks. IV. 480 The most extemporary view of the commands of the decalogue. 1672 *Shadwell Miv.* iv. Extemporary love is most commonly as hypocritical as extemporary prayer. 1758 *Johnson's Idler* No. 94 ¶ 4 A calm delight, such as . . is yet easily suited for some extemporary joy.

3. Made for, or suggested by the occasion; hastily built, framed, prepared, or provided; makeshift; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 3.

1634 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. of Miracles* i. 199 They . . constitute one common and extemporary home. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 109/2 As soon as he landed, they . . read an extemporary Altar before him. 1699 *Evelyn's Actaria* (1729) 153 Such Plants . . are easily prepared for an Extemporary Collation. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Milton*

Wks. II. 117 The system of extemporary government . . fell into fragments. 1841 *D'Israeli Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 Such elaborate dramatic personages were not extemporary creations thrown off in the heat of the pen. 1864 *Hawthorne Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 146 A sty even more extemporary than the shanties.

† **b. sb.** An extemporary speech or action; an impromptu. *Obs.*

a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* m. 9 His extemporaries were often better than his premeditations. 1683 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 52 Extemporaries are the gentle feats of a good discerning.

Hence † **Extemporarian**, one who speaks extempore; one who maintains the propriety of speaking extempore. **Extemporari** *adv.*, in an extemporary manner; without premeditation. **Extemporari** *ness*, extemporary quality.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit Popery* 45 Either the Church of England, or the People called Quakers are in the right, and Extemporarians, not inspired, certainly in the Wrong. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 108, I have answered as well as I could thus extemporari. 1754 *Fildes Demosth.* 1st *Olynthiac* Wks. 1775 II. 238 Extemporari, and without premeditation. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 400 Extemporari adopting means to ends. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 245 You endeavour thereby, to impugn extemporari, multiplicity, and variety of words, in Prayer.

† **Extemporate**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -ATE.] *a.* Done or produced extempore; *b.* = EXTEMPOREAL.

1590 *Greene Never too late* (1600) 104 In an extemporate humor he made this sonnet. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt. Apol.* 4 To my first Paper I could never have answer (save to the extemporate writing before at our meeting). 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 37 Prayers, both prepared and extemporate have been ordinarily used. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr.* N. T. Ephes. v. 19 It would be mad Work for a Congregation to sing extemporate Songs.

**Extempore** (ekstempōrē), *adv. a. and sb.* [a. L. phrase *ex tempore* lit. 'out of the time'] *A. adv.*

1. At the moment, without premeditation or preparation; at first sight; off-hand. Now usually with reference to speech, composition, or musical performance. To speak extempore in present use often merely means to speak without notes, or without reading from manuscript. To pray extempore is opposed to using a set form of prayer.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D. (Arb.)* 33 Yea and extempore will he duties compose. 1588 *Babington Exp. Lord's Pr.* 175 Afterward . . he . . began to preach extempore. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 29 A speedie . . drinke which trauellers may make for themselves (ex tempore) when they are distressed for want of good Beer. 1642 P. RUPERT *Declaration* 2 Noblemen . . could then fight so valiantly ex tempore. 1688 *BUNYAN Wks.* II. 677 It is at this day wonderful common, for men to pray Ex-tempore. To pray by a Book . . is now out of fashion. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subst.* I. (1709) 140, I don't like a Man that can hate at first Sight, and kill Ex-tempore. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* II. June, [The tackle and pulleys] . . being easily . . applied ex tempore as occasion requires. 1756 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xviii. IV. 81, I wrote extempore, on the back of the song, some stanzas, that went perfectly well to the tune. 1837 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 72 He proposes to speak these lectures extempore. 1845 *HOOD Open Question* ix. He played extempore as well as certain wild itinerants on Sunday. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1864) III. xxxvi. 289 The right expedient seemed to flash upon his mind extempore. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 209, I always preach extempore.

† 2. On the instant; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 65 You shall see me cast a figure for him extempore. 1664 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 The body must be removed . . extempore: it would affect all the Ayre round about else. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies Pref.*, I'd yeeld extempore my breath.

† 3. To live extempore: to live 'from hand to mouth'. *Obs.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 145 When a man lives not ex tempore, but premeditates. 1728 J. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 To live extempore without any regard to the future. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* IV. 38 There are too many in the world . . who seem to live extempore . . being immersed only in present matters.

**B. adv.**

1. Arising out of the moment; casual, occasional; sudden, unprepared for. Now only of personal actions (cf. 2).

1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 It was . . an extempore water, flowing from the snow which melted on hills. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 174 It was but a flash, an extempore motion. 1716 *SOUTH Wks.* IV. 50 To make the salvation of an immortal soul, such a slight, extempore business. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we . . leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* (1861) 150 He was somewhat subject to extempore bursts of passion. 1840 *HOOD Up the Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes.

2. Of a discourse, etc. : Composed, spoken, performed, or acted at the moment, without premeditation or preparation. Now usually understood to mean : Without the assistance of notes, or without reading.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rldg.) 727 Let no poetaster command Another extempore verses to make. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* Preamb., There is in many, an excellent gift of extempore vocal Prayer. 1704 *LOCKE Paraphr.* I Cor. xiv. note Wks. 1714 III. 199 They singing . . was of extempore hymns by the impulse of the Spirit. 1756 *CIBBER Apol.* (ed. 41) II. 112 Extempore farces

or dialogues continued till they were displaced by the exhibition of the mysteries. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* i. 54 Voluntaries . . continue to be always extempore productions. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1839) I. xx. 301 To be present at extempore prayer, is to hear prayers. 1841 *D'Israeli Amen. Lit.* (1867) 292 The boy . . acted an extempore part of his own invention. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. iii. 141 His (Dr. Arnold's) power of extempore translation into English.

**b. Of speakers, performers.**

1791-1823 *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 226/2 This accomplished extempore actor. 1886 *Beeton's Complete Orator* II. 122 Tillotson failed altogether as an extempore preacher.

3. Contrived for the occasion, makeshift.

1634 F. BRAGER *Disc. on Parabes* i. 7 To . . have an extempore superficial religion. 1866-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xxv. Dinner dressed by the housemaid with extempore spits, saucapans, etc. 1823 *BENTHAM Nat. Paul* 347 A sort of mixed and extempore judiciary. 1856 *MISS MULOCH J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 176 John lay on an extempore sofa.

† **c. sb.** Extempore composition, speech, or performance; an impromptu, improvisation. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. A poet! I will challenge him my selfe presently, at ex tempore. 1610 *HISTORIUM* i. 127 Post. We can all sing and say, And so (with practise) soone may learn to play. *Inc.* True, could our action answer your extempore. 1660 *PERVS Diary* 6 July, W. H. and I did sing extempore. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 312 Anagrams . . and ex Tempores are all their own. 1798 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 410 The extempore, the extempore on the Flys, or ycu shan't have your Passage for nothing. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* II. Interl. at end, ii. Such may hither secret stray, To labour an extempore. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 49 A specimen of Mr. Pratt's extempore.

† **Extempore**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prcc.*] *trans.* = EXTEMPOREIZE.

1771 *SMOLLET Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., A loud laugh . . he could at all times extempore.

† **Extemporean**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [? f. EXTEMPORE + -AN; but perh. mispr. for *extemporanean*, which Burton uses elsewhere.] Extemporeaneous. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1651) 12 It was first written . . in an extemporean stile.

**Extemporist** (ekstempōrīst), *rare* -1. [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -IST.] One who is given to extemporeize.

1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporists.

**Extemporization** (ekstempōrīzē'āshn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of speaking, or of composing and executing music, extempore; improvisation; an extempore performance.

1860 *WORCESTER Cities Athenium*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday, I was obliged to listen to Mr. Y.'s extemporization. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 164 A conversation must necessarily imply a certain amount of extemporization on the part of both.

**Extemporize** (ekstempōrīz), *v.* [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak extempore. Also, to compose and perform music off-hand; to improvise.

a 1717 [see EXTEMPOREIZING *vbl.* sb.]. 1775 in *ASH*. 1883 A. PHELPS *Eng. Style* vii. 109 Preachers are prone either to extemporeize always or to write always. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2, I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporeize.

2. *trans.* To compose on the spur of the moment; to compose and utter off-hand.

1817 *BYRON Beppo* xxxiii. He . . could himself extemporeize some stanzas. 1841 *MILL Nonconf.* I. 12 The plain, simple Scottish writer, who . . ex-temporised the contents of this book. 1880 *VERM. LEE Stud. Italy* v. 238 Their successors were obliged to leave half of the dialogue to be extemporised.

3. To produce or get up on the spur of the moment; to invent for the occasion.

1858 *Times* 9 Nov., Gunners . . cannot be extemporised. 1864 *Ibid.* 24 Dec., The Federals . . extemporized a Budget exactly as they extemporized an army. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. II. § 43 The Amœba . . when it has met with a nutritive particle, extemporises a stomach for its reception. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 197 The canoes which he had extemporised. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 159 It was his [Bolingbroke's] special glory to extemporize statesmanship without sacrificing pleasure.

Hence **Extemporized** *pp. a.*, in senses of the verb. **Extemporizer**, one who speaks or composes extempore. **Extemporizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *pp. a.*

1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 61 It was an extemporized allegory. 1863 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 211 The extemporized jurisprudence of a later age. 1812 *Religionism* 62 The extemporizer's art who knows, Than pray had rather hear him blow his nose. 1852 *Maudslayi's of Mem.* I. 47 Matter to sustain The staggering extemporizer's pain. 1692 *SOUTH Sermon* (1697) II. 159 The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its Element, than in the Pulpit. 1644 *MILTON Areop. (Arb.)* 56 The cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 Extemporizing machine, an invention for printing the notes of an extemporaneous performance, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ.

† **Extempory**, *adv. and a. Obs.* [Anglicized form of EXTEMPORE.] = EXTEMPORE.

1623 *COCKRAN H. Out of Hand, Extempory*. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 30 Some being for extempory prayers, but none to my knowledge for extempory policy. 1658 *Ussher Ann.* 351 Whereunto they extempory made him very prudent and well advised answers. 1679 *Hist. Jettur* 27 His Knife (which for a piece of extempory service he

always wore about him. 1775 M. GUTHRIE in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 118 Celebrating our activity... with extemporary Song.

Hence **† Extemporiness.**

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1775 in *ASH.*

**Extend** (ekstend), *v.* Also 5 extend. [ME. *extendere*, ad. L. *extendere*, *f. ex-* out + *tendere* to stretch. The form *extend* is through Fr. *estendre*.]

1. To stretch out.

1. *trans.* To stretch forcibly, strain.

† *a.* To stretch or pull out (anything) to its full size; to strain (nerves); to hold or maintain in a stretched condition. Also, to train (a vine); after L. *extendere vitem*. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 140 In landes drie and hootie noo vyne extended. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b. He was extended & strayed on y<sup>e</sup> crosse. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Her wrinkles be extended and stretched out. 1651 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 6 It [Asse's milk] extending the skinn, making it tender and removing wrinkles. 1725 *Pope Odyssey* v. 438 To reach Phœnia all thy nerves extend. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Quadrilateral sails are extended by yards.

b. *Manage.* (See quot.).

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. To extend (a Horse) signifies to make him go large. 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 Considering... what his [the horse's] stride is when really extended.

† *c.* To strain the capacity of, distend (a vessel, etc.). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Mirr.* i. iv. Bij b. Of alle goodes they extendeth and discorde for god. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* ii. xxv. 53 Men and women... muste reade oftentimes lowde... extending out the wyndypede. 1642 *Jos. SWIRT Judgeu. & Mercy* (1645) 99 No man should extend himself beyond the latitude of his own calling. 1704 *SWIRT Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1717) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part. c. 1720 *Prior Turtle & Sparrow* 19 Fair swans, extend your dying throats.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To expand; to become distended.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 18 Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends.

2. In weaker sense: To straighten out, place at full length; to lay out (the body, limbs, etc.) in a horizontal position. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 563 Flemer of feendes, out of him and here On which thylmes feithfully extenden, Me kepe. 1624 *DONNE Devotions* 61 If those pieces were extended and stretched out in Man. c. 1720 *CONGREVE Lament. Hebe* in *Chalmers* X. 276 Hector's Corps extended on a Bier. 1872 *HUXLEY Phys.* vii. 174 A limb is flexed, when it is bent; extended, when it is straightened out. 1888 *HATCH Hibbert Lect.* (1890) iii. 74 When it was said 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' it was meant that Christ should be extended on the cross.

b. To write out at full length; *esp.* to transcribe (shorthand notes) in longhand; to expand (graphical contractions). Also, to write out (a legal instrument) in proper form (now chiefly Sc.).

a. 1639 *WORTON Reliquie* (1672) 89 The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others... would appear a thankless office. a. 1693 *UNWORTH Rabelais* in. xxiii. We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 'Tak'n down the conversation in hieroglyphics, and at home, extending your notes.' 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* Pref. 8 The Surtees Society has always adhered to the plan of 'extending' contractions. 1882 *OCULVIC*, To extend a deed, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.]

c. *Comm.* To extend an invoice, etc.: to calculate and 'carry out' the amount of each line contained in it. (Cf. branch III.)

3. To stretch, draw (e.g. a cord, a line of troops) in a specified direction, or so as to reach to a certain point. In Practical Geometry, etc.: To open out (a pair of compasses); also *absol.*

1624 *GUNTER Drac.* Crosse-staffe i. vi. 20 Extend the compasses from the divisor to 7, the same extent shall reach from the dividend to the quotient. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* i. 537 Some extend the Wall, some build the Citadel. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exert.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant, and extending it to the Equator on the Cieling. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 5 His Troops are extending from Exilles to Mount Genevre. 1724 *Dr. For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 170 Colonel Sandys... extends himself to the left... and began to form his men. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Astric.* 64 Extend from radius or 90° to the course 5 points on the line of sines.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch or continue for a specified distance; to reach, be continuons, to or towards a certain point of space or time.

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* 73 Thens departeth an arme like a fresche water, And extendeth it toward the east. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyghm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 An hepe of snowe So hys extendyng our steple is more lowe. 1553 *BRENDI: Q. Curtius* vii. (1570) 193 So much ground as his campe did contayne, extendyng in compasse lx furlonges. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. ii. 160 To Iaccedonid out my Land extend. 1661 *GUNST Oberv.* *Bills Merid.* (1665) 116 No greater than that unto which the voice of a Preacher of a middling Lung can easily extend. 1711 *Pope Temp. Fame* 255 Arches widen, and long lies extend. 1759 *Dr. For. Tatler* Cl. Brit. I. 183 The Shore extends itself a great Way into the Sea. 1796 *J. Intr. & Rec. Cavalry* (1831) 162 The point and division on which the whole army to form will be named; the whole will extend from it. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ext.* (1825) I. 16 Neustria... extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1872 L. SPACIL-

ING in *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 The Blue Lead... extends through the county parallel to the main range. 1886 *Mauch. Exam.* 9 Feb. 5/2 The strike has extended over 22 weeks.

*fig.* 1552 *HULOET*, Extendre to, or be as much worth as his word, *suffolo*.

† *c.* To be directed to an object; to lend. Also, to belong, pertain. *Obs.*

a. 1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v. He traulyed... 100... serche what extended to the aile of Nygro-manyche. 1580 *BARET Aln. E.* 492 To Extend to: to touch a thing, *peritico*. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 49 Anger is no sinne, so that... the ende whether it extendeth be vertuous. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 1. No light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.

d. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to continue to a greater distance; to push forward in space.

1569 *ANP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 351, I take some heed not to extend my sleeve beyond my arm. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 18 Let the earth be extracted, and plants cannot extend themselves. 1854 *Act 17-8 Vict.* c. clxxxv. (*title*), An Act to enable the Portsmouth Railway Company... to extend their... Line from Godalming to Shalford.

b. To prolong in duration.

1680 *BARET Aln. E.* 492 Is extended to this time. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 57 If much you note him You shall offend him, and extend his Passion; Feed, and regard him not. a. 1631 *DONNE Serm.* vii. (1640) 62 If I extend this Sermon, if you extend your Devotion, or your Patience, beyond the ordinary time. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 18 To Helen's bed the Gods alone assign Hermione c. extend the regal line. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 349 The season may be extended. 1882 *CUSSANS Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 14 It is the labour... of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity.

c. To carry to a further point of completeness.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii. 196 This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Life in Wilts* ix. 118 Machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection.

5. To spread out in area; to make to cover a certain space; † to open out (something furled up).

1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 148 You may... extend a Tent over it, to keep out Rain. 1730 A. GORDON *Tr. Magg's Amphithe.* 349 An Awning was extended over the Amphitheatre. 1767 *FRANKLIN Lett.* (1833) 107 Men... carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain.

b. *Metaph.* Used in *passive* with generalized sense: To possess 'extension' or spatial magnitude.

1666 [see EXTENDED *pph.* a. 4]. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. i. (1695) 48 'Tis... as intelligible to say, that a body is extended without parts, as that any thing thinks without being conscious of it. 1717 *Prior Alina* t. 96 The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain; You grant, at least she is extended. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xlvii. 'I know not'... 'how to conceive anything without extension: what is extended must have parts'. 1796 *HURTON Math. Dict.* i. 460/2 It is usual to consider it [a body] as extended only in length, breadth, and thickness. 1862 [see EXTENDED *pph.* a. 4].

c. *intr.* To cover an area; to stretch out in various directions. Of immaterial things: To have a certain range or scope.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* in. xxi. 181 This [heaven] is that gyueth to vs his colour blew, the whiche extendeth aboue thayer. 1559 in *Syrre Ann. Ref. L* App. x. 28 The parliament, which I knowlege to be of great strengthe in matters whereunto it extendeth. 1597 *DAMEL Cyt. Wares* vi. 97 All the purple plains that wide extend. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* t. viii. § 3 The commandment extendeth more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 177 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend. 1869 *FARRAR Amer. Speech* ii. 40 First westward and northward... the Aryans extended. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

6. *trans.* To widen, enlarge (boundaries); to enlarge the area of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 *BARET Aln. E.* 492 To extend the bounds. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 177 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend. 1869 *FARRAR Amer. Speech* ii. 40 First westward and northward... the Aryans extended. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

b. To widen the range, scope, area of application (of a law, operation, dominion, state of things, etc.); to enlarge the scope or meaning of (a word).

1584 R. SCOT *Discor. Witcher.* x. i. 177 *Queen*... is extended to the interpretation of dreames. 1594 *HOODER Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 21 Yet do we not so far extend the law of reason. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 62 You do extend These thoughts of horror further than you shall finde cause in Cæsar. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401 Crassus wondered to see their Plenty extended to the very Beasts. 1709 *STEELE & ANNISON Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 13 To strengthen and extend his Sight by a Glass. 1751 *JOHNSON Serm.* (1771) IV. xv. 307 We are taught to extend our prayers beyond our own private necessities. 1853 O. GORDON in *Refol.*, etc. on *Reccom. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 196, I have nothing to say about the fourth mode suggested of extending the University. 1841 H. STRECHER *Genesis of Science* Es. (1855) 162 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.

*refl.* 1758 *FRANKLIN Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The fashion extended itself among the courtiers. 1855 *HARVEY Newton* II. xiv. 207 The reputation of Newton had been gradually extending itself on the continent.

† *c. refl.* To give oneself space; to dilate, enlarge on a subject. *Obs.*

a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41, I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject. 1655 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 242 He extended himself eloquently and largely upon this subject.

† 7. To magnify in representation; to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143, I can nothing extend the goodlines of her temple. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 25, *Second Gent.* You speake him farre. *First Gent.* I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe.

II. To stretch forth, hold out.

8. To stretch forth (the arm or hand). Cf. 2. Also, to hold out, put forward (a staff, etc.).

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. v. 72, I extend my hand to him thus. 1611 *CORNYAT Crudities* 87 That they [vines] may the more extend their branches in length. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* i. 683 See... his old Sire his helpless Hand extended. 1788 *COWPER Dog & Water Lily* v. With cane extended far. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 56 It is necessary to parry with the arm a little extended. 1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 51 Extending his hand, he took her's. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 244 The strong arm of the Government could be extended out to protect them.

9. To hold out, accord, grant (kindness, indulgence) to, towards a person; to offer (advice). † Formerly also, to display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (a legal process) against, upon.

1540-1 *Elyot Image Gov.* (1544) 59 a. He... extended a more stately faction than purteyned to his degree. 1547 *Act. Edw.* VI. c. 3 § 16 Such as are in unfained miserie... to whom charity ought to be extended. 1561 T. NORTON *Catilin's Inst.* 1. 3 He extendeth vengeance vpon the wicked. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* 256 Since thou hast malice to bestowe, extend it vpon Ahab. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iii. 65 Towards himselfe... We must extend our notice. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cix. 12 Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* ii. 11 To all she smiles extends. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 68 You should extend me the same... indulgence. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) III. 689 You... begged that some allowance might be extended to you.

b. *U. S.* To extend a call (to a pastorate). Cf. *CALL* sb. 6 g.

1887 *Troy Daily Times* 5 Nov. Plymouth Church has decided to extend a call to the Rev. Charles A. Berry.

c. *Law.* To present (a protest).

1889 [see EXTENDED 5]. *Mod.* 'A captain of a merchant vessel, in case of loss or average, extends his protest. So does a notary when he has to protest a bill of exchange.' (H. H. Gibbs.)

III. To value, assess. [Of somewhat obscure origin; perh. derived inversely from *EXTEND*, and thus etymologically = 'to ascertain the extent of'; perh. with notion of setting down at length' cf. 2 b. c.]

10. To assess, value; *esp.* in *Law*: To value (lands, etc.).

1292 *BRITTON* iii. vii. § 4 Maunderoms al viccounte... ge par chevalliers et autres bones gentz... face estendre totes les terres. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Now will kyng R. alle his lond extenden, Merschalle & stward perfor about dos sende. 1523 *FITZJARR. Surv.* Procl. It is necessarye to be knowne, howe all these maners... shulde be extended, surveyed... and valued in every parte. 1602 *FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 That which was within the baylywicke... himselfe caused to be extended by parcels, and at the end he put the summe of the value. 1848 *WILKINSON Law Lex.* 242/1 *Extend*, to value the lands, etc., of one bound by a statute, who has forfeited his bond, at such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent, the creditor may in time be paid his debt.

11. *Law.* To take possession of by a writ of extent; to seize upon (land, etc.) in satisfaction for a debt; to levy upon.

1585 *ANP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 82 Our goods are not spoiled... our lands extended, our bodies imprisoned. 1615 *MASSINGER New Way* v. i. When This manor is extended to my use, You'll speake in an humble key. a. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 45 The land is to be extended for a yearly value, to satisfy the debt. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 331 A use could not be extended by writ of *eject*, or other legal process, for the debts of *cestui que use*. 1798 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* II. 76 Whether a life estate could be extended. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 56 If he releases all his right to the land, yet he may extend it afterwards. 1823 in *CRAIG Technol. Dict.*

b. *transf.* To seize upon, take possession of, by force.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 105 Labienus... Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia. 1610 *TORR. Honour's dead*, 31 For where the pulblique good is extended, not any man there should seeke his owne particular quirt. 1678 *BURLEIGH Hist.* iii. 436 The law... Will soon extend her for your bride.

† *c. intr.* with *upon*: To levy upon. *Obs. rare.* 1564-78 *BULLIYNG Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 11, I have extended upon aunciente landes in the Countrey for the breath of countenances.

† *Erron.* used for *ATTEND*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 239/1 Praying god... that he wold gyve hym grace that he myght extende to the helthe of his neyghbour.

Hence *Extending vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *EXTEND*; also an instance of this. *Extending pph.* a., that extends; that is expanding, spreading out, or becoming larger.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* The whiche [veins] after the braunches... and the extending by the arme are diversified. a. 1649 *DRAKE or HAWTH. Hist. Jan.* I.



Wks. (1711) 107 For the amplifying and extending of the Christian religion. 1760 J. WOOLMAN *Trml.* vii. 95 Through the gracious extendings of Divine help. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 1/1 A profitable and extending business in these goods. *Mod. Furnisher's Price-list*, An extending Dining Table.

**Extendable**, obs. form of **EXTENSIBLE**.

† **Extendant**, a. Obs. [f. **EXTEND** + **-ANT** 2.] a. Sc. Amounting to. b. Her. Having the wings expanded; = **DISPLAYED**.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 He sende ane riche present extendant til three scors of thousandis peeces of gold. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.*, *Extendant*, or *Displayed*, laid open in full aspect. 1851 in OGLIVIE; and in later Dicts.

**Extended** (ekstendéd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + **-ED** 1.]

1. Stretched out to the full. Of troops, etc.: **Spread out**.

1552 HULOET, Extended in breadth or length, *porrectus*. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 14 Marching in an extended Battaille. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 251 The length of his extended limbs. 1778 EARL PEMBREKE *Mil. Equit.* 62, I mean by the extended that troit in which the horse trots out without retaining himself, being quite straight. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 We rode along in an extended line. 1854 COL. McMURDO in *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept., Extended order simply means skirmishing order.

b. Of an arm, spear, etc.: **Outstretched**. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 723 The youth surround her with extended spears.

† c. Of a passion: **Strained, intensified**. Of the voice: **Strained**. Obs.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 164 Anger... and other extended Self-Passions. 1727 Dr. For. *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 109 And as loud as his utmost extended voice would admit.

2. Drawn out in length in space or time; continued, prolonged.

c. 1450 BURGH *Scotces* (E. E. T. S.) 2591 Eeyen longe, and extendid visage, Signe be of malice and Envy. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor.* iv. 1. 42 Thee, drest in Fancy's airy beam, Absent I follow thro' th' extended Dream. 1786 GULPIN *Mts. & Lakes* II. 8 The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains. 1832 MARRYAT *A. Forster* iii. The coast was one extended sheepwalk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 *Extended-letter* (Printing), one having a face broader than usual with a letter of its height.

† b. *Extended proportionality*: = *Continued proportionality*: see **CONTINUED** 4 n. Obs.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* v. def. xv. 136.

3. Enlarged in area; wide-spread, extensive.

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 315 Here... Edward sleeps: 'Whom not th' extended Albion could contain. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 196 The river Curuan, boasting much gold and clear extended plains of grass.

b. Enlarged in comprehension or scope; having a large scope, extensive.

1705 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., That your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 6 The introduction of such a fourth name... must render the use of Pliocene in its original extended sense impossible. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* Intro. 15 Its scope and influence are far more extended.

4. Having or possessing the quality of extension. See **EXTENSION** 7 b.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 A Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* t. vii. (1729) 25 A Surveyor of Land conceives at first Sight, that a Field is extended. 1785 RETO *Jul. Powers* iii. v. (1803) I. 483 From the contemplation of finite extended things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* t. iii. § 10 The idea of resistance cannot be separated in thought from the idea of an extended body which offers resistance.

5. *Law*. a. Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction for a debt, etc.; levied upon. b. Of a protest: (see **EXTEND** v. 9 c.).

a. 1625 COPE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 124 For the extended lands, where ill officers became indebted to the crown, and made an art to have them extended at easy rates. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxvi. 420 The process is usually called an extent... because the sheriff is to cause the lands, etc. to be appraised to their full extended value. 1889 *Case Bp. of Lincoln* (1891) 53 The costs of the Promoters occasioned by... the said Extended Protest.

Hence **Extendedly** adv., in an extended manner; at length, fully; to a great extent, continuously, extensively; so as to possess extension. **Extendedness**, the quality or condition of being extended.

1660 EARL BRISTOL *Sp. in Parl. Hist.* (1763) XXII. 388 To speak unto your Lordships somewhat more extendedly than what is my Use. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There. 1791 GILBERT *Law Evid.* I. 147 We must consider the Nature of Bills of Exchange a little more extendedly from their original. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 460 The polar regions are more extendedly flat than... they would have been if [etc.]. 1873 MASSON *Drum.* of Hawth. xxi. 477 'The Midden-Fecht', or more extendedly, 'The Midden-Fecht between Vitarva and Neberna'. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 173 Neither is extendedness the measure of God's immensity. 1727 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, A Redness in the Face... Strength, Quickness and Extendedness of the Pulse.

**Extender** (ekstendér). Also **extendor**. [f. **EXTEND** + **-ER** 1. In sense 3 a. AF. *extendour*, f. *extendre* to **EXTEND**.] One who, or that which; extending, in senses of the vb.

1. gen.

1611 COTGR., *Extenseur*, an extender... stretcher out at

length. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 The extenders raising their hands too high, or putting them down too low, etc. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 1. 467 The Extension made, the Extenders are to be loosened gently. a. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* v. (1687) 176 The extenders of Empire are admired and commended. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Pashta* signifies an Extender of the Voice.

† 2. Of a muscle; = **EXTENSOR**. Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 782 The fourth muscle or the second extensor... occupieth the outward part of the back-side of the arme. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 Their origination may be... from the back... outwardly as the first extensor. 1771 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* Gloss., *Crureus Musculus*, an Extender of the Tibia.

† 3. A surveyor or valuer; esp. in *Law*, one who values land, etc., under a writ of extent. Obs.

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 6 Et cele estente... soit enroulé et enselé desult les seaus des extendours jurez. *transl.* This extent... shall be enrolled and sealed under the seals of the sworn extendors.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 In his aughtend jere... Extenders he [William] sette forth to extend þe land. 15... Skelton's *Wks.*, *Vox Populi* 366 Framyng fynes for fermes... Withe inclosiers and extenders.

**Extendibility** (ekstendibilibi), [f. next: see -**ITY**.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 58 Fier is cause of extendibility, And causeth matters permissible to be. 1830 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I. 249 The extendibility of this judicious imprecation to deeds.

**Extendible** (ekstendib'l), a. In 7 extendable. [f. **EXTEND** + **-IBLE** 1.]

1. Capable of being extended or stretched out; capable of being enlarged in length, area, or duration, or in range or scope of meaning or operation; = **EXTENSIBLE**.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 [Sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative, And is more extendible. 1643 ANSW. *Ld. Digby's Apol.* 58 The meaning of some words of great latitude, and very extendible in the said Protestation. 1654 GAYTON *Phas. Notes* v. xviii. 263 Warrants for Vagrants are not extendible to Knight Errants. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* ii. 121 The most ductile and extendible of all Bodies. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1732) 42 Such Tubes as have often suffered this Force grow rigid, and hardly more extendible therefore. 1816 Q. *Rev.* XLI. 49 The elastic and extendible nature of those links in the moral chain. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Law*. Subject to seizure under a writ of extent; liable to be levied upon for debt, etc.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Seavers* (1647) 165 The Lands Intailed were not extendible. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1653) 47 Not extendible for the debts of the party after his death. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 139 An equity of redemption is... not extendible by a judgement creditor. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extendlessness**. Obs. *rare* -1. App. intended to mean 'boundlessness'.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* t. i. 10 Certain Molecular Seminales must be supposed... to keep the World and its Integrals from an Infinite and Extendlessness of excursions every moment into new Figures and Animals.

† **Extendment**. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. **EXTEND** + **-MENT**. Cf. OF. *extendement*.] The action of extending; extension.

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 153 Which great extension of the Greek patriarch's jurisdiction.

† **Extendure**. Obs. [f. **EXTEND** + **-URE**. Cf. OFr. *estendure*.]

1. = **EXTENSION**.

1610 *Hellish Council* by Jesuites 15 It hath beene a deplorable... property of sinne, which was committed by the first man, to have his extendure over others. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 This Ile... by reason of its extendure, towards the Tropique of Cancer... becomes exceeding hot. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 81 They... labour to prohibit the natural extendure of the Nose. 1690 D'URVY *Collier's Walk* Lond. i. 7 His person... tall and slim; With parts of large extendure born, To look upre hedges.

2. = **EXTENT**.

1613 T. MILLIS *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 15/2 The Fire which is large in extendure, and burning brightly. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* t. 60 b, The night ensuing and the next daies full extendure are not sufficient. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 217 Plato... supposing the extendure, comparable to Afrique and Asia, joyned together.

**Extense**, a. and sb. Obs. or arch. [ad. (directly, or through OF. *extense*) L. *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to **EXTEND**.]

A. *adj.* a. Possessing the quality of 'extension'. b. Widely extended; extensive.

a. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxvi, Common sense, that's not extense but like a centre that around doth shoot its rays. *Ibid.* ii. ii. xx, Is that Idea extense? or indivisible?

b. 1644 HUNTON *Find. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 26 An Absolute Monarch who hath a power of doing, as extense as his Reasonable Will. 1652 BROWNE'S *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 17 Their four Transgressions' guilt more extense than any thing but Thy mercie. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Alphonso of Castile* 63 Men and gods are too extense;— Could you slacken and condense?

† B. sb. a. What is extended, an expanse. b. ? = **EXTENSION** (quot. 1630). Obs.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barlas* 583 Wee may not match the heav'n's extense. Unto Thy Circle, infinite, immense. 1630 LAKE *Spr's Tale* 187 Mecke love and stern justice so convert as each, in each, own scopes have to insert, as reason seeth cause to make extense.

Hence **Extensely** adv.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 This coming of the Lord is not to be taken in atoms, but extensely.

**Extensibility** (ekstensibilibi), [f. next: see -**ITY**. Cf. F. *extensibilité*.] The quality of being extensible; capability of being extended. a. Capacity of being stretched out to greater length or area.

a. 1640 J. BALL *Power Godl.* II. v. (1657) 145 Water... is a moist body, greater than the earth if we respect natural extensibility. 1662 BOYLE *Acc. Freezing* Wks. 1772 II. 766 A copper box... which did bear three several freezings, by reason of the great extensibility of that metal. 1711 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 54 In what precise manner they are Mixed, so as to give a Fiber Extensibility... who can say? 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 173 An increase of temperature affects also the extensibility of bodies.

b. in immaterial sense.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 448 An extensibility of power, all but boundless. 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. Lang.* 9 A pure scientific induction... dependent for... its extensibility to further cases... upon the number... of the cases already observed.

**Extensible** (ekstensib'l), a. [a. Fr. *extensible*, ad. L. *\*extensibilis*, f. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to **EXTEND**.]

1. Of a material object: a. Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction. b. Capable of being protruded; = **EXTENSILE** 2.

1611 COTGR., *Extensible*, extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1669 HOOVER *Speech* 103 The Malleus, being fixed to an extensible Membrane, follows the Traction of the Muscle, and is drawn inwards. 1674 J. WESTON *Metallog.* xiii. 200 This perfect Metal... extensible like unto Gold. 1679 GOGGIN *Treat. Wounds* I. 161 An artery is an extensible, elastic tube. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 87 Lips extremely long and extensible. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 124/1 The skin is more pliant and extensible. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 706 A layer of tissue... so extremely extensible.

fig. 1871 tr. *Lang's Comm. Jerem.* 138 Our patience and steadfastness are as elastic and extensible as our faith is firm.

2. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadov. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 76 If Lombard's words should... be thought farther extensible. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Scr.* xiv. 87 And that Love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of Poetry. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 20 A system which is extensible to everything short of infinity. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., Italy... has acquired... an indefinite but extensible protectorate over Abyssinia.

Hence **Extensibleness**, the quality of being extensible: extensibility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. xvii. 601 There is no contradiction between finite extent, and infinite extensibleness.

**Extensile** (ekstensil), a. [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to **EXTEND** + **-ILE**.]

1. Capable of being stretched out; extensible.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* t. 55 note, As these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course grow less extensile. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 It is connected with the neighbouring parts by an extensile cellular tissue. 1883 *Chamb. Fmil.* 131 The capsules of its [a child's] joints [are] more extensile than ours.

2. Of the tongue, a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded.

1802 BINCKLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 The tongue [is] cylindrical and extensile. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 69 The Hydratuba... with thirty or more very extensile, flexible, slender tentacula. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 56 A true honeysucker with an extensile tongue.

**Extension** (ekstenjən). Also 4-5 **extencion**, 6 **extencion**, 6-7 **extention**. [The two forms *extention* (ME. *extencion*) and *extension* are ad. L. *extention-em*, *extension-em*, n. of action f. *extendere* (pa. pples. *extensus*, *-tensus*) to **EXTEND**.]

1. The action of forcibly stretching or straining; strained state or condition. † a. Stretching or pulling out to greater length. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, Thynke on his extension or paynfull straying on the crosse. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 207f, The Paralysis... and extension of the Synnues. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. I.* iii. l. 105 That is an extension of the muscles and organs of motion maintaining the body at length. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 344 Removed from their places by forcible compression or extension. 1824 TREGGOLO *Ess. Strength Cast Iron* p. x, Experiments on the extension of bodies... when the strain exceeds the elastic force.

b. *Surg.* (See quot. 1860).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 You must use extension almost to every Dislocation. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 1. 467 The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., When the fractured parts recede from one another, some degree of Extension is necessary. 1850 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Extension*, the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extension apparatus*, In case of hip-joint disease extension is employed... to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces.

† c. The action of straining the capacity of a vessel, etc.; distention, swelling. Obs.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 98 Pat may be known... bi reedness & extencion of þe face. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* iv. iv. (1572) 78 b, An businesses with extension or thrusting out of the body. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) vii. 171 Fulness of Meat... causeth an Extension of the Stomacke. 1662

R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 106. 173 This Powder you may use in all Diseases where Humors do offend. or extension above Nature.

† d. Straining (of the voice). *Obs.*  
a 1633 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 We take 'crying' for extension of voice.

2. The action of straightening out, or of placing at full length.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 741 The second motion of the Muscle is Extension, which is not proper but addititious or accidental: for when the contracted Muscle is extended it is loosened by another and not by itself. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 You may perceive a feeble motion of flexion and extension. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 174 The levers...are capable of performing...flexion and extension; a limb is extended, when it is straightened out.

3. The reaching or stretching (the arm, hand) out or forth; protrusion (of the tongue, etc.).

1741 BRETHERTON *Eng. Stage v.* 67 This Extension of the Hand [upwards] sometimes signifies Pacification.

4. *Law.* The 'extending' of a protest: see EXTEND 9 c.

1839 *Case Bp. Lincoln* (1839) 51 On which day Brooks and Jenkins...in extension of such their Protest alleged, etc.

5. The fact or condition of extending or reaching to a certain distance or in a certain direction.

1790 JAS. BRUCE *Source Nile* I. i. iii. 52 We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest extension seemed to be south by east. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Showing...the former extension of the Esquimaux race to the higher north.

6. The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. † Also *concr.* A 'stretch', expanse (of country).

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. i. vii. 86 This Foundation of the Earth upon the Waters, or extension of it above the Waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. 1785 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* (1788) II. 76 This extension of wild country we looked at with regret.

† b. Mode of extending superficially. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. vii. 2 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension...from one lyne to an other.

† c. Extensibility; capability of being extended (by dilution). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Yeweth. ho. Chem. Concl.* 45 That infinite extension of the glasse of Antimonie.

† 7. The amount of space throughout which anything extends; size, extent. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 14 There were...some Monarchie States, but not of any large extension perhaps. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The quantity or extension of the Body of the Air...commonly called the Atmosphere. a 1693 R. HOOKE in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 202 Though I kept it...red-hot...yet it seem'd not at all to have diminish'd its extension. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. x. (1743) 204 The City of London is of a vast extent.

b. *Physics and Metaph.* The property of being extended or of occupying space; spatial magnitude.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 162 As if local extension...and other...sensible properties could not...be severed from his own body. 1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. iii. iv. 35 Extension That's infinite implies a contradiction. 1650 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 5 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable Parts; and the Extension of Space, the continuity of unseparable and immovable Parts. 1816 J. SMITH in *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 270 Extension is another property of matter inseparable from its existence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. xi. 147 Our perceptions of the specific extension of the body—its size and shape.

c. An extended body or space.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 337 If...any finite extension be infinitely divisible...a finite extension contains an infinite number of parts. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 231 A shrine is raised to thee...The sensitive extension of the world. 1859 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvii. (1859) II. 160 The whole primary objects of sight, then, are colours and extensions, and forms or figures of extension.

8. Of immaterial things: The range over which anything extends; degree of extensiveness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 293 The extension or varietie [of the objects of delight] taketh away a certain distastfull loathsomenesse which one kind of vniforme pleasure draweth with it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 21 This tongue is of that extension at this present, that it reacheth from Suizerland...over all ancient Germany. 1651 HOWELS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26, 330 A Christian City cannot be excommunicated, for a Christian City is a Christian Church...and of the same extension. 1761 JENYNS *Immort. Soul* I. 123 Rate not th' extension of the human mind by the Plebeian standard of mankind. 1782 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1876) 36 The same extension of mind which gives the excellence of genius. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7 The extension of Logic as a Science is determined by its necessities as an Art.

b. *esp. in Logic.* Of a term or concept: Its range as measured by the number of objects which it denotes or contains under it: Opposed to *intension* or *comprehension*.

[1677 HALE *Primitive Origination of Mankind* IV. iii. 311 God's Perfections are infinite both in extension and intension.] 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 The Extension of an universal Idea regards all the particular Kinds and single Beings that are contained under it...So a Bowl, in its Extension, includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc. *Ibid.* II. ii. § 2 In all affirmative propositions, the predicate has no greater extension than the subject; for its extension is restrained by the subject. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66 It denotes a number of objects...This is its Quantity of Extension. 1876 JENYNS *Logic* Prim. 22 War-screw-steamship is a still narrower term, that is, has much less extension.

9. Enlargement. a. Increase in length; prolongation, lengthening.

1766-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 216 Some small increase of distances between squadrons may be permitted...and whatever extension is thereby occasioned, will be immediately corrected. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 452 A considerable extension is given to the limestone. 1880 HIRKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 719½ Broadwood...having carried the compass of the grand piano up to F, found that the wrestplank was so much weakened by this extension that [etc.].

b. *concr.* An extended portion; *esp.* an additional section, a prolongation (of a railway, or of the like); also *attrib.*

1854 Act 17-8 *Vict. c. cxxxiii.* An Act to alter the Line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway. 1863 *Bradshaw's Railway Man.* § 288. 271 By subsequent acts, an extension from Chepstow to Grange Court was authorised. 1891 *Ibid.* § 179. 231 The extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1880. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 300 The Alpine Flora occupies the extension southwards of the Arctic regions.

c. *Gram.* A word or words serving to amplify a subject or predicate; also an extended form (of a word) produced by the addition of a suffix.

d. Enlargement in duration.

*Extension of time:* (Comm.) the concession by a creditor of a later date than that stipulated for the payment of a debt. Also in *Law*, a grant of additional time for the fulfilment of legal formalities.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection...an extension even of that eternity of happiness. 1880 HIRKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 725½ In 1835 Pierre Erard obtained an extension of his patent.

e. Enlargement in area.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 563 The extension of the shell is entirely effected by the margin of the mantle. 1854 Act 17-8 *Vict. c. cxxv.* (*title*). An Act for...the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 581 When the normal cambium has begun its growth at the outer side of the ring of wood, radial extension...begins in a middle layer.

f. Enlargement in scope or operation.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 181 b, Which conclusion is diversely...extended...The first extension is, that [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 222 The Sacrilege and extension of the civil jurisdiction in giving the civil Magistrate licence to take cognizance of the publique Liturgy. 1791 BOSWELL, *Johnson* an. 1722, What no child...could produce, without an extension of its faculties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 164 The great extension of agriculture that followed the re-establishment of peace. 1853 O. GORDON in *Report Re-comm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 198, I look for the extension of the University to the poor. 1862 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol.* 179. II. i. 7 A question whether...the extension of human knowledge really leads to an extension of human happiness.

g. *University Extension:* the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *esp.* by affording some of the advantages of university teaching and examination to non-resident students.

1850 MANSELL *Evid. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 19, I do not think that any great scheme of University extension is practicable in the present day. 1867 N. *Brit. Rev.* Mar. XLVI. 224 The various schemes of University extension which have been suggested. 1871 J. STUART (*title*), A letter on University Extension. 1885 MOULTON *Univ. Extension Movement* 4 University Extension is mainly occupied with carrying, by itinerant teachers, University teaching to the doors of the people who cannot come up to the Universities. *Ibid.* 45 Chestfield University Extension Association...Northampton University Extension Society. *Ibid.* 27 To assign one-half of a winter's session to a University Extension Course...University Extension Certificates in Science subjects.

10. *attrib.* a. (sense 1 b) as *extension-apparatus*, *splint*. b. (sense 2) as *extension-motion*. c. (sense 9 a) as *extension-ladder*, *pedal*, *table*, etc. d. (sense 9 b) as *extension-room*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818½ \**Extension-apparatus*, an instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. *Ibid.*, \**Extension-ladder*, a ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section. 1859 *Fitch Exter. Infantry* I. § 4. 7 In order to supple the soldier...the following extension motions will be practised. 1867 F. H. LUOTOW *Brace of Boys* 288 He heard an earnest, boyish voice in the \*extension-room. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Extension splint*. 1884 WESTER \**Extension table*, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 1½ \**Extension Top* Phaetons.

**Extensional** (ekstɛnʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. m. xx. But that some virtue's not extensional may thus be proved. 1669 — *Div. Dial.* II. xxxiv. (1668) 149 You run always into these extensional Phantasms. 1773 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Extensionist** (ekstɛnʃənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who advocates the extension of

anything. b. A member of the Association for the Extension of University Teaching. *colloq.* A University Extension student, *esp.* one attending the 'Summer Meeting' begun in Oxford in 1888. 1884 in WESTER. 1871 H. RICHARD in *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3½ County suffrage extensionists.

**Extensivity** (ekstɛnsɪvɪtɪ), [f. L. *extensivus* (see EXTENSE) + -ITY.] The quality of having (a certain) extension; in *Psychol.* of the breadth of sensation, as opposed to intensity (see *qut.* 1886). a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1832) CXXXI. 125½ Intensity and extensivity combinable only by blessed spirits.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 25 Its intensity is in a precisely inverse ratio to its extensivity. 1886 J. WARO in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 46 In our organic sensations, we can distinguish...variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, extensivity. This last characteristic...is...an essential element in our perception of space.

**Extensive** (ekstɛnsɪv), a. [ad. late L. *extensivus*, f. *extendere* (pa. pple. *extensus*); see EXTEND and -IVE. Cf. F. *Extensif*.]

† 1. Capable of being extended; extensible. *Obs.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. These two [sulphur and mercury] Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensive. 1665 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1691 BOWLE (J.), Silver beaters chase the finest coin, as...most extensive under the hammer.

† 2. Tending to cause extension or stretching out. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Station is...one kinde of motion...which Physicians...doe name extensive or tonicall.

b. That has the effect of extending or enlarging in scope.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxiii. 597 This bastard extensive interpretation *ex ratione juris* is frequently styled 'analogical'.

3. a. Of material things: Extending over or occupying a large surface or space; having a wide extent, widely extended. Of capital, purchases, etc.: Large in amount.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensive*...that Extends, or Reaches far. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 357 The extensive plantations...round his lands. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. I. 19 By means of water-carriage a more extensive market is opened. 1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 28 Along the extensive mucous tract...absorption is constantly going on. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. clii. § 53. 134 Extensive capital had...been sunk in the traffic. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiii. 71 That empire...was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Extensive silver veins and deposits.

b. Of immaterial things: Far-reaching, large in comprehension or scope; wide in application or operation; comprehensive; also, lengthy, full of detail. † *Extensive to*: that extends to, applicable to, comprehensive of.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The prehension of Saint Paul...extensive to all knowledge. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 105, I am bound to take scripture in the most extensive sense. a 1748 WATTS *Inferm. Mind* II. i. An extensive survey of the branches of any science. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iv. 165 Inability...may be more general and extensive to all Acts of that Kind. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 184 I. 14 A piece of flagrant and extensive wickedness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ix, Our limits will not permit us to indulge in extensive quotation. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* III. viii. 705 The Mutiny Act constitutes an extensive code of martial law.

c. So of persons, their faculties, etc. *Obs. or rare.* a 1631 DONNE *6 Serms.* I. (1634) 2 A Livie or a Guiccardine or such extensive and voluminous authors. 1719 De For *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 128 He was extensive in his charity. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 138 The God of day, Who all survey, with his extensive eye. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wits* Wks. III. 448 Idleness, that extensive parent of many miserie and many sins. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Princ.* 67 In a word, he was...a Man of a very extensive genius.

4. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 7 b); characterized by, or possessed of, extension; occupying space.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 124 Unless his bodie had therein a corporall, extensive and sensible manner of existing. 1877 E. CARPENTER *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 Space and time are necessarily represented as extensive quanta. 1885 J. WARO in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 53 We do not first experience a succession of touch...by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as extensive because they are associated with...the original series of movements.

5. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 8 b); denoting a large number of objects. Opposed to *intensive*.

1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 333 This haps mostly when there wants of Assistance, Extensive or Intensive. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 13 This Art teaches us to distribute any extensive Idea into its different Kinds or Species. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 272 Every notion has not only an Extensive, but likewise an Intensive quantity.

**Extensively** (ekstɛnsɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an extensive manner.

1. Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1741 WATTS *Inferm. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 This impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without...surveying them extensively. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Grammar* Advt. He may...indulge a hope, that the book will be still more extensively approved and circulated. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 278 Numerous arterial canals...ramify extensively in the surrounding structures. 1879 LUNBOK *Sci. Lect.* v. 158 A period when bronze was extensively used for...implements.

2. In extent or scope; with respect to range of application. Often opposed to *intensively*. † *Extensively with*: so as to be co-extensive with.

1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 3 Christ here sets out the greatness of the ruine...and that both Intensively, and Extensively. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Westminster (1811) II. 103 Let it [Westminster] be taken, extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple Bar, and it fillet as much ground [etc.]. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5119 2 A Peace so extensively great in all its Circumstances. 1794 MATTHEW

*Purs. Lit.* (1798) 380 The most extensively learned book I ever saw. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iii. (1852) 64 As truly we say, not as extensively; but in considering the justice of such substitution, the extent is of no moment. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. § 7 Increase of resemblance extensively. Has the same power as increase of resemblance intensively, in rendering the restoration of the past more certain.

b. In extension (in Logic); with respect to extension. See EXTENSION 8 b.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1866) I. 146 A notion is extensively great in proportion to the greater number . . . of determinations or attributes it contains under it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 237 Reasoning Extensively, we say, men are a part or class of responsible agents, and are, therefore, also a part of free agents.

3. With respect to extension (or the quality of occupying space). See EXTENSION 7 b.

1888 G. C. ROBERTSON in *Mind* July 423 By more complex bodies . . . we distinguish this and that extensively within such body.

**Extensiveness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extensive.

1. Extensive character or nature; widespread range; comprehensiveness, breadth; also, the dimensions to which a thing is extended; extent.

1630 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxx. 6 Of the extensiveness [of our watching] there can be none [question]. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. of Thanks* 99 Tradition, when a Heresy arises, gains more of Intensiveness and vigor than it loses in it's Extensiveness. 1796 LECOCK tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28 b. A sufficient number of Columns for the extensiveness of their area. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 260 The extensiveness of the uses to which the article can be applied. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxv. 127 Her interests had grandly developed . . . to an extensiveness truly European.

† 2. The fact of being extended; wide diffusion. 1656 JEANES *Publ. Christ* 215 The bounty and liberality of men may be disabled, by extensiveness unto too many. 1768 HEWSON *Lymph. System in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 223 The extensiveness of this system through so many classes of animals.

† 3. Capability of being extended or dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 30 We take notice of the wonderful dilatation or extensiveness of the Throats . . . of Serpents. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* I. What extensiveness can there be in their souls. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

4. = EXTENSIVE.

1889 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 2 Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling . . . can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element.

**Extensor** (ekstēnsōr), sb. [a. late L. *extensor*, agent-n. f. *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten out any part of the body. Opposed to *flexor*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensor Digitorum Communis* a. Muscle of the Fingers.] 1713 DRAHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. (1747) 286 note, The *peroneus Longus* helps to . . . direct the Power of the other Extensors towards the Ball of the great Toe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 245 The Limbs have both long and short Flexors and Extensors. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

2. *attrib.* In *extensor-muscle*; also *extensor-surface*, the surface of a bone to which the extensor muscles are attached.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 317 The contrary takes place with respect to the extensor muscles. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 139 This flank membrane is furnished with an extensor muscle. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 94 Its anterior or extensor surface is grooved for the passage of tendons.

**Extensory** (ekstēnsōrī), a. rare. [f. L. type \**extensōrius*, f. *extendere*; see EXTEND and -ORY.]

Of the nature of or tending to extension.

1885 G. CLEVELAND in *Ann. Messenger* Dec., Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated.

† **Extensum.** rare<sup>-1</sup>. [L.; neut. of *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND.] An extended body; a body possessed of extension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* v. 825 To suppose every Soul to be but one Physical Minimum, or Smallest Extensum, is to imply . . . an Essential Difference in Matter or Extension.

† **Extensure.** Obs. [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND + -URE. Cf. EXTENDURE.]

a. The condition of being extended or strained.

b. The action of stretching or spreading out; in quot. *concr.* c. Extent.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxvi. in Arb. Garner V. 84 Mistruet . . . Hath my crime racked, yet to more high extensure. 1604 DRAYTON *Omne* 36 A goodly Tree; Under th' extensure of whose Lordly Armes, The small Birds warbled their harmonious Chances. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 A smooth plaine . . . some two miles in extensure.

**Extent** (ekstent), sb. Also 5 astent. [ME. *extente*, a. AF. *extente*, *estente* (= med. L. *extenta*), fem. pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND used subst. (cf. mod. Fr. *étendue*) in various senses; (1) extent in space, (2) superficial area, (3) valuation; f. *extendere* (F. *étendre*) : -L. *extendere*; see EXTEND.]

I. 1. *Hist.* a. The valuation of land or other property; esp. such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment; an instance of this. b. The value assigned to such land or property; assessed value; = STENT. *Old extent*, *New extent* (see QUOT.).

[1292 BRITTON iii. vii. § 5 La estente soit fete en ceste

manere. En primes soit enquis par serment des jureurs, cum bien les edifices et chief maner, valient par an de cleer.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 William wist of alle what it suld amounte, Of lordyng & of thralhe he extente porgh accounte. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 10 That all schireffs be sworne, that thail sall lely and treuly get this extent be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis. 1479 *Acta Audit.* 89 (Jam.) That David Haliday, salbruk and joyss the x<sup>th</sup> worth of land of aldastent of Dalruskel. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Such Landis, have ben by reasonable Extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debits. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, Extent of landes, signifies the rents, profits, and issues of the samyn, quhair of there is twa kindes, the auld extent, and the new extent. *Ibid.* s.v. *Extent*, Ane vther taxation and extent was maid in the time of peace. . . quhillk therefore is called the new or second extent. 1682 WARNUNT *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 75 The extent of the King's revenue in the island, taken 5 Edw. III. 1337, gives an account . . . of all the lands, rents, and duties belonging to the King. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 23 (Coals) were discovered in the township, . . . as early as the time of Edward I, as appears by an extent of that place, in . . . his reign. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 140 The valuation of Baginotim, . . . became the standard . . . of ecclesiastical assessment, . . . lay lands remaining at the earlier standard known . . . as the Old Extent.

† c. A tax levied on such a valuation. Obs. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, They suld baith make personall service, and also pay extent or taxation. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 2 Landis, liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty.

2. *Law.* a. (In full writ of extent): A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all seized at once to compel payment of the debt. *Extent in aid, in chief* (see QUOT.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 911 Her small shot are Arrests and Actions, her great Ordnance are Extents, cut-lawsies and Executions. 1754 FELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 256 He, . . . was by extents from the Court of Exchequer, soon reduced below his original state. 1817 *Perf. Del.* 761 Extents of the Crown were formidable to persons who became debtors of the Crown. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 242/4 Extent in chief, issues from the Court of Exchequer. . . It directs the sheriff to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, etc. of the debtor, and seize the same into the Queen's hands. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 111 A bill seized under an extent, for instance.

b. Seizure of lands, etc., in execution of a writ; the condition of being seized and held in satisfaction for debt, sequestration; also, the right of seizure; also = EXECUTION 7 b. In *U. S.* 'A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds' (Webster 1864).

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 104 c, By force of the said statute and extent. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. i. 17 Duke. Push him out of dores And let my officers of such a nature Make an extent upon his house and Lands. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. ii, An under-sheriff, who, . . . will serve An extent on lords or lowns land. 1768 [see EXTENDED 5]. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 134 They say an extent is brought into the house, *Ibid.* 138 Only an extent, to seise on all his effects. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 75 All such remedies to recover a moiety of the rent, as the cognitor himself might have had . . . before the extent. 1867 KNIGHT *Begg'd at Court* iv. 66 And is it come to this! An extent in my house. I must get a bed and a supper at the Bolt-in-Tun.

† c. *transf.* A predatory attack; an assault. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 206 On all the world we make extent. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iv. l. 57 In this vneiuill, and vnjust extent Against thy peace.

† 3. Rents, etc., arising from extended lands. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Persones, prestes, ban han here rente And ouper bat han grete extente. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 78 All the propertie of their Goods, Wardships and Extents.

II. 4. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.). a. Of a material thing: The amount of space over which it extends; dimensions, compass, size; † a space or distance 'taken' with a pair of compasses.

1624 [see EXTEND 7. 3]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 The greatest extent [of this Cite] from the South-east to North-west [is] neere three miles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 496 The Serpent. . . Of huge extent. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Recl.* Introd. (1685) 6 No Country doth in all parts of its Territories make use of the same extent in measuring. 1720 OZELL *Verlot's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 6 The Power of a State consists not so much in its Extent, as in the Number of its Inhabitants. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 60 That extent will reach from the departure 406 to the distance 449 miles. 1797-1804 BRYNCE *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 37 The Extent of its [the Kite's] wings is more than five feet. 1863 LUTEL *Antiq. Man* 17 Such platforms must have been of considerable extent. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 The place, . . . was in danger of having to capitulate owing to the extent of the wall.

b. Breadth of comprehension; width of application, operation, etc.; scope.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 21 In goodnesse . . . there is a latitude or extent. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 81 True, I have married her; The venie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent, no more. 1658 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 208 This Law in the extent of it, reached as well to forrainers, as to the King's subjects. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 28 He [Leighton] gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the extent of the words. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P. 11 Whoever knows the English tongue in its present extent, will be able to press his thoughts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 376 The Act, . . . had not defined the extent of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign.

c. Phrases: To a certain, great, etc., extent, to the (full) extent of. Hence: The limit to which anything extends; e.g. in plur. to reach the extent.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 406 If I, David's . . . full Scepter sway. . . To just extent over all Israel's sons. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* (1766) 2 You know . . . that my Fortune is but small, and I living to the Extent of it. 1754-64 SHELLE *Midwife* I. 171 The patient ought . . . to be blooded to the extent of eight or twelve ounces. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Press* II. 90 Having reached the extent of our intended pilgrimage. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the . . . powers of kitchen and chamber. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 165 It [silver] is a legal tender only to the extent of 40s. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 He immediately becomes unjust to the full extent of his power.

d. *Logic.* = EXTENSION 8 b.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 20 For the understanding of the extent of an universal name, we need no other faculty but [etc.]. a 1718 *Persy Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 620 It [ayoye] is a Word of the same Extent with Conversation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Not only is the Predicate of the Minor the Subject of the Conclusion and of less Extent than its own Subject.

5. *concr.* An extended space; the 'length and breadth'.

1627 DRAYTON *Battle Agincourt* xxviii, Those Territories, of whose large extent The English Kings were owners of before. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 24 In all that great Extent wherein the Mind wanders. 1697 DRAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 531 Such an extent of Plains, . . . Allures their Eyes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Let them see . . . what a vast extent of land we possess. 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 44 Th' imperial race That rul'd th' extent of Asia. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 58 Here you may see a sloping extent of noble trees. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 11 They occupied only a small extent of England.

b. Something possessed of extension; see EXTENSION 7 b.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 371 I am . . . independent of the changing tastes . . . and coloured or resistant extents, which form my transitory sense-given phenomena.

† 6. The action of extending. a. The showing or exercising (justice, kindness, etc.) Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus overborne, and for the extent Of egall justice, vs'd in such contempt? 1602 - *Iam.* ii. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom. . . The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players, . . . should more appeare like entertainment then yours. 1625 SHURLEY *Royal Master* I. i, My extent in all things is but to bid you welcome.

† b. Enlargement in scope or operation. Obs.

1657 S. W. *Selmon Dispatch* 502 To disacknowledge such extents of his Authority. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 58 How pleasant to think, not only of the extents, but of the restraints of this power. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 77 Our Wealth [will] encrease in proportion . . . to the new Extents or Encouragements it [our trade] shall receive.

† **Extent, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *extent-us*, pa. pple. of *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretched out; held out. Of strength: Strained, exerted to the full.

1436 *Poet. Poems* (1859) II. 193 Koye kyng. . . Wyth swerde drawe, bryght and extense. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 61 Both his hands. . . Above the water were on high extent. 1664 FLODDEN *F. viii* 78 The Admiral with strength extent, Then in the field fierce fighting was.

2. a. Continued or prolonged in length. b. Spread out in area. c. Possessed of extension.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 297 Burguyn is a parte of France Conenense to Alpes Pirene extente allemeste. *Ibid.* 321 Where trees be extente in altitude by a c. and xlii foote. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. v, Whose matter . . . Thro' all the isle, and every part extend. 1641 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 171 Tell me no more that roarsers waire Their hair extent below their ear. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iv, Some be extended, others not extnt.

† **Extent, v. Obs.** [f. L. *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND.]

1. *trans.* To assess, make an assessment of, for the purpose of taxation. *Sc.* = STENT.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 20 He sall cheiss lele men and discret. . . gif that half doune their deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that also meny personys as may sufficiently extnt be cuntre.

b. *intr.* To be assessed.

1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* iii. (1753) 234 The Merchand, Prentise, and sic Kynd of People as wer wont to extnt with them, . . . to pay at his Entric. Thrette Shillings.

2. *trans.* To seize in satisfaction for debt.

1664 in *Rec. Sec. Lanc. & Cheshire* Xf. 41 Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton 'extented' upon judgments at the suit of defendant.

**Extension**, obs. form of EXTENSION.

† **Extensionable**, a. Obs. -o [f. *extension* (see EXTENSION) + -ABLE.] = EXTENSIBLE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extensionable*, that may be stretched out large and wide.

† **Extensive**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendere* to EXTEND + -IVE. Cf. EXTENSIVE.] = EXTENSIVE.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* ii. v. (1700) 371 These had the whole extensive Power.

† **Extentor**, *Sc. Obs.* In 5-our. [agent-n. f. *extendere* to EXTEND. Cf. late L. *extensor*.] 'An assessor; one who apportions a general tax' (Jam.). = STENT-MASTER.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 12 That the extentour salbe



sworne before the barons of the srefdom that thail sall do that full power to be saide extent.

† **Extenuable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as if ad. L. \**extenuabilis*, f. *extenuare*: see EXTENUATE.] Capable of being extenuated or made less dense.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 Water... is a body... extenuable into a vapour.

† **Extenuant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 8 extenuant. [f. L. *extenuant-em*, pr. ppl. of *extenuare*: see next.] Extenuating.

1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 65 All salts of this class are... resolute, extenuant, and, in some measure, septic.

† **Extenuate**, *ppl. a. and a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extenuatus*, pa. ppl. of *extenuare*: see next.]

a. Of the body or its parts: Shrunken, attenuated; whence, prostrated. b. Impoverished. c. Of a sound: Thin. Of a quality: Diminished; weakened. Of a number: Thinned out, reduced.

1528 GAROINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref. I.* 117 He is greatly extenuate therewith when it [gout] cometh. 1533 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 107 By the same exaction of annates, bps. have been so extenuate that they have not been able... to repair their Churches. 1555 BOEN *Decades* 130 The number of the poore wretches is wonderfully extenuate. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1153 That same Majesty Is not extinguisht nor extenuate. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1602) 21 Great sounds, Extenuate and sharpe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 9 The... Body is Cured, by nourishing that which is extenuate.

**Extenuate** (ekstenu'et), *v.* [f. L. *extenuat-ppl.* stem of *extenuare*, f. ex- (see EX- pref.) + *tenuis* thin. Cf. F. *exténuer*.]

I. To make thin, slender, or weak.

1. *trans.* To make (the body, flesh, a person) thin or lean; to render emaciated or shrunken. Somewhat arch.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xii. (1541) 66 Sorowe... dothe extenuate or make the body leane. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserver. Health* 160 They that are fat may exercise ad *Sudorem*... and that will extenuate them. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 282 The flesh is extenuated every day more and more. 1717 J. KEIL *Anim. Ocean.* (1738) 202 Bodies... which are extenuated by Hunger. 1824 SOUTHERN *Boys of Ch.* (1841) 182 It was deemed meritorious... to extenuate it [the body] by fasting. 1862 CARLYLE *Fred. G.* IX. vii. Extenuated with fatigues. 1887 LECKEY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 385 Peasants were so extenuated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the spade.

† 2. To draw out to thinness; to beat (metal) into thin plates. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *For.* II. ii. 90 The Chiniens can very cunningly bente and extenuate gold into plates and leaves. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The straightnesse of the waies enforced the Turks to extenuat their rankes. 1655 W. F. METEORS 164 Gold... extenuated as fine as the threads in the Spiders web. 1681 GRAY *Alutunum* I. v. 85 His [the Sawfish's] body behind his head becomes... broad... from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the end of his Tail.

† To stretch out; also *intr.* ? Confused with *extend*.

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abrus.* (1877) 54 Rather abbreviat oure dayes by manye yerres, than extenuate our liues one minut of an houre. 1601 CRESTER *Love's Mart.* vi. (1878) 81 The plaines... Whose fertill bounds farre doth extenuate.

3. To thin out in consistency, render less dense.

1599 MORVING *Evangelium*... Moist things put into a body by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* (1634) I. 431 To extenuate that grosse substance into which the Olive had turned the... juice and humor. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 46 He the congealed vapours melts againe Extenuated into drops of Raine. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 A mistle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles]. 1805 VISCÉ *Hydrostat.* vii. 81 Accumulating and extenuating the air.

† b. *spec. in Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body, etc.); = ATTENUATE 2 b. *Obs.*

1563 IYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 The seeds doe extenuate and diminish the clammy and grosse humours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 It extenuateth humors. *Abol.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 n. Almondos doe extenuate and dense. 1607 TORSILL *Serpents* (1608) 624 Those medicines... which doe extenuate.

† c. To thin out (the hair, eyebrows, etc.). *Obs.* 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bj. Want of theyr humours doth extenuat the same [hair]. 1661 LITTLE *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min.* 39 The fat... extenuateth the eyebrows.

4. † a. To diminish in size, number, or amount; to reduce to meagre dimensions. *Obs.*

1555 EYEN *Decades* 273 By foreible extenuatinge the gooddes and poore of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1630 R. JOHNSON *A Kingd. & Comm.* 22 Small numbers are soon... extenuated by a long warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 In which Cille is a great Colossus... To extenuate the bulke of this their Paqid, they place him sitting. 1647 SEIGNOR *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 164 [They] were reduced to so much lesser number; and were yet further extenuated.

† b. To lessen (a quality, etc.) in degree; to weaken the force of (a blow), mitigate (a law). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Catkin's Inst.* II. 90 We do obscure and extenuate it [God's grace] with our vnthankfulness. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. 120 Else the Law of Athens yields you up (Which by no means we may extenuate) To death. 1598 I. GULPIN *Skit.* (1875) 45 Some great sicknes... doth... extenuate Thy fraile remembrance. 1643 PYNNE *Scot. Power Parl.* App. 162 Kings cannot by Law change or extenuate Laws. 1671 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* vi. (1831) 130 The incurable state of his disease might... somewhat extenuate

your Sorrow. 1744 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 100 No time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratriade* (MS.) IV. 53 A heaviness... Extenuates my strength.

II. To lessen in representation.

† 5. 'To diminish in honour' (J.), depreciate, disparage (a person, his actions, or attributes). *Obs.*

1607 WEEVER *Mirr.* Altr. Cij b. Extenuate no more worth's matchlesse deedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath benee ordinarie... to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of Pedantes. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* x. 645 Just are thy ways... Who can extenuate thee? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 380 The Reply he made, extenuates the One, when put into the Ballance with the Other.

6. To estimate or state at a low figure; to disparage the magnitude or importance of; to understate, make light of. Somewhat arch.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 1218/1 With wordes and reasoning, to extenuate and minish the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 58 b. In accusyng any person it is best... whereas anything semeth to make for hym to extenuate the same to the outermost. 1607 NORDEN *Sum. Dial.* 34 The feare of this maketh the Tenants to extenuate the values. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* IV. (1688) 626 Cisse extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* IV. Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient Martyrs. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* VII. xi. Every man seemed wholly bent to extenuate the sum which fell to his share. 1832 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 Extenuating the comparative magnitude of coral limestones. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* II. I. 128 Christianity has never altogether denied, but only extenuated the claims of Art and Science.

7. *esp.* To underrate, treat as of trifling magnitude (guilt, faults, crimes). Hence, in later use: To lessen, or seek to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses. Also of circumstances: To serve as an extenuation of.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novell's Catech.* (1853) 149 Let no man extenuate the most heinous offence of man as a small trespass. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 None that can Excuse (though some of them may Extenuate) a Crime. 1693 CONGREVE *Jeri.* xi. 295 Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime. What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 93 The same sense of justice... forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 A baseness that we ought never to pardon and never to extenuate.

† b. Improperly used for: To extenuate the guilt of; to plead partial excuses for.

1741 MIDOLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 141 Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rou. Forest* x. She... endeavour'd to extenuate the conduct of Madame La Motte. 1811 LAMB *Immod. Indulg.* *Palate Wks.* (1839) 635 He thought it necessary to extenuate the length of time he kept the dinner on the table. 1860 ALL Y. *Round* No. 67. 404 The purser's steward... extenuated himself calmly enough.

**Extenuated** (ekstenu'et), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Made slender; shrunken, emaciated. b. Attenuated, rarefied.

a. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* II. 36 It is... more profitable for loose and extenuated bodies. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b. Their Face become thin and extenuated. 1781 CHAR. in *Ann. Reg.* 194 The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 76 We... are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated.

b. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1662) 33 Calling this extenuated substance a Funiculus.

**Extenuating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXTENUATE. (For quot. cf. sense 6 of vb.)

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collig.* 397 A too solicitous extenuating thy provision is all one as if thou shouldst boast of it.

**Extenuating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + ING 2.] That extenuates in senses of the vb. Now chiefly in phrase *Extenuating circumstances*: circumstances that tend to diminish culpability.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 A thin extenuating diet. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* I. 2 These words... are extenuating words. 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierus* II. i. 63 Let him use things extenuating, as Hysop, Fennel... and especially Nymeg. 1599 J. GOODMAN *Peit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 198 It was not an extenuating but a just reflection which the Historian makes upon... Alexander. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 139 Its Emanation... is from a Center into an Orb or Sphere, in Extenuating Lines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 98 Galen holds that it is warming and extenuating. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 55 In Clive's case, there were many extenuating circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 494 [Those] who have taken the life of another under the like extenuating circumstances.

Hence *Extenuatingly adv.*, in an extenuating manner.

1884 MRS. HOUSTON *Caught in Snare* II. xv. 171 'Perhaps,' said Helen, extenuatingly, 'she suffers.'

**Extenuation** (ekstenu'eifon), *ad. L. extenuation-em*, n. of action f. *extenuare* to EXTENUATE. Cf. F. *exténuation*. The action of extenuating; extenuated condition.

1. The action or process of making or becoming thin; an instance of this; a shrunken condition; leanness, emaciation.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 171 a. This mightily helpeth the extenuation of members. 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierus* I. v. 19 A young man... had an extenuation for want of nourishment in his Limbs. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 183 Galen commands tepid baths for... curing all Extenuations. 1791 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct. The extenuation

is her only bad symptom. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx. The female... exhibited... some symptoms of extenuation. 1818 *Biog. in Ann. Reg.* 474/2 Some pallid from extenuation.

† 2. Making less dense; rarefaction (of air).

1656-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 Winds proceed from extenuation of the Air, by the Sun.

† 3. The action or process of making slender or diminishing in bulk; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1619 DONNE *Serm.* xiv. 140 All Dilatation is some degree of Extenuation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 185 The Sea is the same at all seasons; what it gets by Rivers and showers, losing by exhalations and extenuations through the excessive heats... within the Torrid Zone. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 229 Gregory the Great... says that God penetrates everything without extenuation.

fig. 1627 BR. HALL *Holy Observ.* 63 No lesse well doth God take these submitte extenuations of our selves.

† 4. The action of making less or weak; an instance of this; a weakening, impoverishment. Also mitigation (of blame or punishment). *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The saide clite is much decayd... not a little to the extenuation of that part of this realm. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 22 Such extenuation let me begge, As in reproofe of many Talents deuis'd... I may... Finde pardon on my true submission. 1654 H. L. ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 1 The gallantry of Henry's heroic spirit tended somewhat to the... extenuation of Charles his glory. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* v. (1723) II. 159 What Deeds of Charity we have to alleadge in Extenuation of our Punishment.

5. The action of representing (something) as slight and trifling; underrating; an instance of this, a plea to this end; a modification in terms.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 209 Sometimes... wee humble ourselves lower than there is cause... And no lesse well doth God take these submitte extenuations of our selves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. 228 Through their... extenuation [of their grievance], wretchedness and peevishness they and themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 6 Many died of it every day, so that now all our extenuations abated. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 123/4 The utmost they allow is an extenuation of its absolute necessity.

† b. *Rhet.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 56 When for extenuation sake we use a lighter and more easie word or terme then the matter requires. 1705 in PHILLIPS. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. The action of lessening, or seeking to lessen, the guilt of (an offence or fault) by alleging partial excuses; an instance or means of doing this; a plea in mitigation of censure. Also *in extenuation* of.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Extenuation, by which the Crime, that seem'd great, is made lesse. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Leviath.* (1676) 180 He... was to find excuses and extenuations for sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 1 Whatever may be said for the Extenuation of such Defects... 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 ¶ 7 It may be urged, in extenuation of this crime... that [etc.]. 1830 MACINTOSH *Ed. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 In extenuation of a noble error. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 174 The differences of castes... furnish a copious stock of extenuations... to different classes of offences.

7. U. S. Used humorously in *pl.* for: Thin garments.

1881 G. W. CABLE in *Scribner's Mag.* May 23 They were clad in silken extenuations from the throat to the feet. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 One side wore... extenuations of a... green colour.

**Extenuative**, *a. and sb.* [f. EXTENUATE 2. + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* a. Tending to make lean. b. Tending to extenuate (guilt).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. ix. (1639) 85 They have more need of extenuative meates then those that have the Pleurisie. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evad.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Proving the existence of some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance.

B. *sb.* a. Something serving to extenuate guilt. b. A medicine producing 'extenuation' or emaciation.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 80 Another Extenuative of the intended Rebellion. 1818 *Blacken Mag.* III. 521 He a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics.

**Extenuator** (ekstenu'etor), *agent-n. f. L. extenuare*: see EXTENUATE v.] One who extenuates. † a. One who depreciates or makes light of.

b. One who alleges extenuating or exculpatory considerations; an apologist.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 57 Not... classed among such extenuators. 1799 V. KNOX *Lord's Supp.* IV. The extenuators of the Sacrament... suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service... might have been confined to the Apostles. 1869 MORLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. (1876) 15 The extenuators of the Council.

**Extenuatory** (ekstenu'etori), *a.* [ad. L. *extenuatorius*, f. *extenuare*: see EXTENUATE and -ORY.] Characterized by extenuation; having the function or effect of extenuating.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 172 The translation adopts an extenuatory turn. 1821 CROKER in *Bonville's Johnson* an. 1714 I. 122 note. The veil of stately diction and extenuatory phrases. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 613 'The sweeping verdict... on Martial's palpable faults, without any extenuatory mention of his tender touch.'

† **Extenué**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [?ad. F. *extenué*-r), ad. L. *extenu-are*: see EXTENUATE.] *trans.* To make thinner.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 2 The matter... which remained in the flesh might be extenued.



**Exterminator** (ekstə'minətə). [a. L. *exterminator*, agent-n. f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE.] One who or that which exterminates, destroys, or puts an end to.

1611 *Cotter*, *Exterminator*, an exterminator, banisher; destroyer. 1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 259 He made such a dreadful havoc of the Spaniards, that he was very justly surnamed the Exterminator. 1858 *Buckle Civiliz.* (L.), Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenes.

**Exterminatory** (ekstə'minətəri), a. [f. EXTERMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to extermination; characterized by attempts at extermination.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 227 This exterminatory war. c1795 — *Let. to R. Burke Wks.* IX. 444 Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393 That exterminatory code which hitherto had kept them in abeyance.

**Exterminatress** (ekstə'minət-rēs). [f. EXTERMINATOR + -ESS.] A female exterminator. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 289/2 Miss Ormerod, the exterminatress of insects.

**Exterminatrix** (ekstə'minət-riks). [a. L. *exterminatrix*, fem. of EXTERMINATOR.] = *prec.* 1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/7 She is... less of an exterminatrix than the exasperated people represent her to be.

† **Exterminer**, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *exterminer*, f. L. *exterminare*; see EXTERMINARE.]

1. = EXTERMINATE I. Const. *from*, out of. 1634 *Heywood Witches of Lanc.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 Thou hadst extermin'd Thyself out of the blest society Of Saints and Angels. 1637 — *Royal Ship* 42 This word... was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from all grammatical construction.

2. = EXTERMINATE 2, 3. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1833) App. iii. 172 By fyre & sword to extermyn & vtterly to destroy the hole nacion. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1563) 181/2 Roger bishop of Salisbury... was... miserably, but iustly, extermined. 1600 *SILKES A. Y. L.* iii. v. 89 Your sorrow, and my griefe Were both extermind. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* vii. 331 To extermine their power.

† **Extermination**. Chiefly *Se. Obs.* Also 6 *extermynion*, 6-7 *extermynion*. [after L. type *\*extermynion-em*, f. *extermyn-are*: see EXTERMINATE. Cf. *opinion-em*, f. *opinari*.] Late L. had *extermynion* in same sense.] Extermination.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. i. 105 The extermynion of the emperors army. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1824) 207 For punishment and utter extermynion of these. 1622 *SYMMER Spfr. Posit.* i. iii. 12 The beare eye of carnall reason could not see any issue, or way to escape that imminent extermynion. 16... *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 309 (Jam.). Their is nothing les intendit agaynes this... kingdome nor ane utter extermynion and totall destruction.

**Extern** (ekstə'n), a. and sb. Forms: 5-7, 9 *extorne*, 6- *extern*. [ad. L. *extern-us* outward, f. *exter* outside. Cf. F. *externe*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with the outside; outwardly perceptible; consisting in outward acts; pertaining to the outward form = EXTERNAL A. 1 and 2. Now only *poet.* (rare).

1537 in *Strype Eeck. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 240 At that time it was necessary to have extern gifts. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Cr.* (1645) 68 If in the Almighty would assume a visible externe shape. 1665 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 63 The Lungs... [are] very much exposed to extern and intern injuries. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 145 The externe act. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 78 The... extern exertions of the... visible form of some Persons. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 8 Pullulating rites externe and vain.

quasi-adv. a 1845 *HOOD Lania* iv. 90 Women — fair externe, But vipers within.

2. Situated outside, not included within the limits of the object under consideration; = EXTERNAL A. 3. Const. *to*. Now chiefly *poet.*

1598 *BACCHICUS Felicit. Man* i. (1603) 59 O man... that troublest thyself with externe things. 1640 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unless the Mind draw something from the Extern object to enrich the Soul withall. 1649 J. ECCLES-TOX tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. (1656) 8 The visible world being n procreation of extern birth. 1854 *Fruit. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XV. 276 Materials altogether externe to an animal... are made to contribute to the maintenance of its life. 1869 *BROWNING King & Bk.* ix. 85 Your artist... broods... away from aught vulgar and externe On the inner spectrum.

adv. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 230, I feel the externe and insensate creep in On my organized clay.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; = EXTERNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

1543 *GRAYTON Contin. Harding* 573, I should desire the helpe of externe nations and countrees. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1633) 225 Souldiers... when they have no externe service... to occupie their busie hands and hands. 1605 *ARMSTRONG, Discov. Remish Doctrine* 18 Any externe Prelate. 1666 *Artif. Handson.* vii. 83 Those things of exten innde and fashion.

c. Not belonging to a specified community; that is a non-member. Cf. B. 2 a.

1856 *Clerical Tril.* 7 June 548/1 The matter... affecting the congregation alone, he put it to the good sense of exten visitors who might be present, not to claim a hearing.

3. Coming from without, having an outside origin; = EXTERNAL A. 4. Now *rare*.

1533 *IRLINDALE Lyr.* I. (1622) 70 The faderis began to hail grete feir... traisting with exten and uncouth violence of divers deities. a 1637 *P. PAVAN On Eph.* (1652) 116 No

exten help can make us bring forth good fruit. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. (1650) 103 It consisted in exten mechanical artifice only. 1799 *LAURE John Woodvil* m. Having a law within... He cannot... be bound by any Positive laws or ordinances exten.

† b. *Law*. Not essential, accidental; in phr. *Extern adjunct. Obs.*

1592 *WEST 1st Pl. Symbol.* § 36 G, Externe Adjuncts be those... in the contract, that may also be absent from it, but in it only when it so Couenanted. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 5 Which are inherent and not exten.

B. sb.

† 1. Outward appearance, exterior. *Obs. rare.* c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxv, Wer't ought to me I bore the canopy, With my exten the outward honoring?

2. An outsider; one who does not belong to or does not reside in an establishment or institution: a. *gen.* Also a foreigner; formerly, † one of collateral descent. b. A day-pupil in a school (Fr. *exterie*); also *attrib.* c. In hospitals (see quot. 1860). d. In monastic use.

a. c1610 *Women Saints* 30 Being no Romane, but an externe and † Barbarian. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. Thanks* 97 Not by Lineall Descendents... but a few Externs. 1823 G. DARLEY *Let. Dramatists in Lond. Mag.* Dec. Joanna Baillie and young Beddoes, a female exten and a freshman. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 52 The bungling of natives and the claims of externs. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 170 It would be worth gold... to any unlucky exten this pinching night.

b. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lii, An exten school grew round the old... foundation. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii, The externs or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 86 At the college Mazarin... he followed [the courses] as an exten.

c. 1866 *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*, *Extern*, applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. who are not inmates; to out-patients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc. who attend such or who do not dwell in the institution.

*attrib.* 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 302 s.v. *Hospital*, The 'exten maternity' charities.

d. c1610 *Women Saints* 169 Greate companies of kinsfolkes, friends, and externs compassed her all-about. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 590 If there were not some person representing the outer world, some exten, as the Catholics would say. 1897 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 32/2 No sister should seek advice of any exten without... leave.

Hence † **Externly** *adv.*, outwardly, on the outside.

1568 *ABT. PARKER Corr.* (1852) 325 Nothing hath chanced extenly to her Majesty wherein her prudence shall be more marked. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* t. iii. (1642) 28/1 Or stately Toombs, extenly gilt and garnisht With dust and bones inwardly fill'd and furnisht.

**External** (ekstə'nəl), a. and sb. Also 6-7 *externall*. [f. L. *extern-us* outward (see EXTERN a.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opposed to *internal*.)

1. Situated or lying outside; pertaining to, or connected with, the outside or outer portion of anything. *External angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. *External contact*: (see quot. 1867).

1592 *SILKES 1 llen. VI. v. v. 3* Her vertues graced with extenall gifts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 349 If they had swallow'd poison, 'twould appeare By extenall swelling. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. 163 External I call those parts which are without the Sphere it selfe. 1706 *PULLIERS* (ed. Kersey), *External angles*. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s.v. *Angle*, The external angle of a triangle is equal to both the internal opposite ones taken together. 1834 M. MURRIC *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 227 Having those organs free on the external edge. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 83 All the external angles of the polygon must also be equal to four right angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Fadem.* 335 The External or Cellular coat is dense and resisting. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *External contact*, in a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc, this expression means the first touch of the planet's and sun's edges, before any part of the former is projected on the disc of the luminary. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 58 External Glands may be... divided into stalked... or not stalked.

b. *Anat.* Of veins, nerves, etc.: Lying towards the outer surface of the body.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 489 External descending branches... are four or five in number... furnishing to the same parts an equal quantity of twigs. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Fadem.* 342 The External Jugular Vein. *Ibid.* 418 The External Cutaneous Nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 389 The external meatus.

c. Of remedies, treatment, etc.: Outward, applied to the exterior of the body.

1705 in *PULLIERS* (ed. Kersey), *External Digestives* are such as ripen a Swelling or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing. 1799 *Med. Tril.* III. 300 He recommends extenall warmth... but not internal stimulants. 1842 *LANGE Arab. Nls.* I. 87 This man hath cured me by an external process. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* 72 The application of external heat.

2. Pertaining to the outward or bodily form as opposed to the inner nature or spirit; outwardly visible or perceptible; consisting in outward acts or appearances.

1555 *Calvin's Bk. Com. Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 233 The external Face of the same is polluted. 1564 *Drif. Exam.* Cij, The externall partes of the sacramentes. 1647 H. MOUR *Song of Soul* u. i. m. xxviii, They... Appear in thicked Aire with shape extenall. a 1699 *STILLINGF. (J.)*, He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as [etc.]. 1735 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 I. 167 The external worship of God. 1779-84 *JOHNSON L. P.*,

*Milton Wks.* II. 142 Religion... will glide... out of the mind, unless it be invigorated... by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1856) 120 The external qualities of this striking style.

3. Situated outside, not included within the limits of the object under consideration. Const. *to*.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 571 Maids... having no external thing to loose But the world's Maid. 1801 *Med. Tril.* XXI. 84 The external air. 1865 *LEACH Nation* (1858) I. 359 All who were external to Christianity were doomed to eternal damnation. 1885 *LEVESONOR Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 209 F and G are both external to the conic.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; foreign. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 54 Singular prowess shewed by him [in external battell]. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Ect. Biog.* (1853) II. 96 His external friends were these: Budaus a learned Frenchman, etc.

c. *Metaph.* Belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside of the perceiving mind. *External world*: the totality of objects existing outside the conscious subject; the objective world; the 'non-ego'.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 103 All External things Which the five senses represent. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1855) 11 Nothing external is perceived till it first makes an impression. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, *Milton Wks.* II. 95 The knowledge of external nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 445 Our mental life is aroused anew at every moment by sensations which the external world excites.

4. Arising or acting from without, originating from something outside. *External evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances or considerations outside or independent of the thing discussed.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xix. 167 Not by extenall violence, but intestine disorder. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. § 5 (1723) 255 These Shells... being... exposed... to many external Accidents are... worn, fretted, and broken to Pieces. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. iv, Without the Aid of external Violence. 1812-6 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 43 The motion of a body... must be ascribed to the action of an external cause or force. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity... leaves infidelity without excuse. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 124 The idea that the punishment of sin is solely some external evil brought upon us. 1868 *GLADSTONE Jew. Mundi* i. (1870) 20 The external evidence to a contrary effect... is considerable.

5. Connected with, or having reference to, what is outside; having an outside object or sphere of operation. *External perception*: the perception of external objects, as opposed to *internal perception*, the perception of what takes place within the mind. *See External senses*.

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxii. (1839) II. 43 As this [the Acquisitive] faculty is again subdivided into two, according as it is conversant either about the phenomena of matter or about the phenomena of mind, the non-ego or the ego, I gave precedence to the former of these... the faculty known under the name of External Perception. *Metaph.* It is necessary to consider the subject in its external relations. The external affairs of the society were managed by the secretary.

b. *spec.* Having reference to dealings with foreign countries.

1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 139 The persons now in the external administration. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 138/2 The external debt of the Republic of Chili.

B. sb.

1. *sing.* The outside; the exterior. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxii. 95 The external of the chariot. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* x. 202 Deformity and hollowness beneath The rich exterior.

2. That which is external. In *pl.* a. Outward features or aspect; bodily qualifications; outward ceremonies or observances. b. Things lying outside or distinct from a person or object; external or outward circumstances or conditions; also, non-essentials.

b. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (as for externals) she was full blown. a 1662 *GAUDE Let. to Chas. II.* 6 The externals of decent forms. 1716 *SOUTHY Sermon* (1737) I. ii. 67 Adam was... glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body. 1751 *JONES Sermon* (1771) I. i. 15 The Externals of religion. a 1764 *LAUREN The Phil. Wks.* (1774) I. 171 Externals have the gift of striking. And lure the fancy into linking. 1853 *MARSDEN Early Writ.* 24 An agreement in externals ought to prevail amongst all the reformed. 1857 *BURKE Hist. Critic.* I. xiv. 293 He [Condillac] found it utterly impossible to escape from those tendencies towards the external which governed his own age. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 188 The system has all the externals and much of the reality of constitutional government.

b. 1652 *GAULI Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externals and accidentally, had none upon the internals and essentials? 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures... are divisions of bones, caused by externals violently forced on them. 1676 *HALE Contemp.* I. 280 Such a state of externals as might be suitable to the exigence and nature of my condition in this life. 1734 *Pore Ess.* Man iv. 66 God in Externals could not place Content. 1823 *Athenaeum* 10 Feb. 178/3 The concluding remarks on... the subordination of externals to essentials.

**Externalism**. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.]

1. Excessive regard for what is external, to the neglect of what is essential, *esp.* in religion; an instance of this.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. ii. 135 The despotic externalism of the time. 1875 *Mrs. CHARLES* is



*Sunday Mag.* May 506 Pharisaic formalities and externalisms. 1899 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 265 Christianity might be frittered away into a troublesome and censorious externalism.

2. The worship of the external world.

1874 *BLACKIE Self-cult.* 11 This is the very madness of externalism.

**Externalist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has undue regard for externals.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 770 The Pharisaic conceit of the externalist.

**Externality** (ekstɔːnəˈlɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being external.

1. a. The quality of displaying itself in external forms. b. The quality of being 'all on the outside'; superficiality, hollowness. c. The condition or fact of being outside another object, or of being an outsider. d. The quality of operating or striving to operate from without.

a. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 23 Worship, in the natural externality thereof. 1836 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 72 [In France] the externality of the classical spirit has worn away into mere superficiality.

b. 1884 H. MORE *Anso. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 243 If that externality or Superficiality were aimed at. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* vi. 115 There is a prose in certain Englishmen... a knell in the... externality of their voice.

c. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inr. Anim.* viii. 473 In relation to the body of the animal, all ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line... along which the edges of the valves meet. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 176 The pleas of ignorance or of externality... cannot possibly be urged against one who has been the very foremost and most trusted champion of the system.

d. 1857 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) II. 255 Its [the New Lutheran Orthodoxy's] whole principle is that of the externality of the Christian Institute.

2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a perceiving subject; the fact of belonging to the external world, or having an existence in space.

a. 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Philos. Subjects* (1795) 198 Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externality in the thing which presses or resists. 1846 *MILL Logic* ii. vii. § 3 While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception, and... the momentary belief of its externality. 1871 *FRASER Life Berkeley* li. 62 The scientific world was preparing for that reconstruction of its conception of what sensible things and externality mean.

3. a. An external object; an outward feature or characteristic. b. *collect.* Outward things in general; an outward environment or observance.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xviii. § 3. 346 A huge bulk of trifling ceremonial and idle externality. 1853 *ROBERTSON Term.* Ser. iv. xxvi. (1876) 283 The externalities of it may seem to be joy and brightness, but in the deep beneath there is a stern aspect. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Forin. Rev.* Oct. 385 So uneasy an externality, of which he is himself the powerless and apprehensive centre. 1871 *MISS MALLOCK Fair France* 23 All these are sensuous externalities. 1874 *CARPENTER Met. Phys.* i. § 10 (1879) 11 Force being that externality of which we have the most direct... cognizance.

4. Absorption in externals.

1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Product Mod. Art.* Deeply corporealized, and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality, must be the mind, to which [etc.] 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 397 What proof of infidelity like... the externality of churches that once sucked the roots of right and wrong?

**Externalization** (ekstɔːnəˈlaɪzɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of externalizing; an instance of this; also *concr.* an embodiment.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision; so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. 1855 *FRASER's Mag.* LI. 379 The externalization of the will. 1877 *MALLOCK New Republic* iv. i. 127 Such a city... would be the externalization of the human spirit in the highest state of development.

**Externalize** (ekstɔːnəˈlaɪz). v. Also 9 externalise. [f. EXTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to give or attribute external existence to; to treat as consisting in externals.

1852 *MORILL tr. Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 29 His fancy externalizing the divinizations of his reason. 1875 *SYMOKOS Renais. Italy* I. i. 30 This high political abstraction, latent in Christianity, was externalised in the French Revolution. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. x. 427 The universe is the process whereby spirit externalises itself. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb. The more ancient mistake has been to externalize religion too much.

Hence **Externalized** *vbl. a.* Externalizing *vbl. sb.* the action of the *vbl.* EXTERNALIZE.

1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* 98 The externalizing of one's own thoughts. 1876 *FARRAR in Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Creation is the evolution of deity, man externalized God. 1886 *GURNEY Phantasms of Life* i. 186 Divides the cases [of telepathy] into two great families—those (A) where the impression is sensory or externalised, and those (B) where it is not sensory or externalised.

**Externally** (ekstɔːnəˈli). *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an external manner.

1. On or with regard to the outside or outer surface; outwardly; by external application.

1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 185 There is not yet any appearance of swelling externally. 1802 *PALCY Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The cavities of the body are so configured as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondence of the opposite sides. 1812 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxviii. 432 Distinguished externally by wig and gown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 This butter is

employed on the continent in medicine, and always externally. 1875 *BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (ed. 5) 157 The attitude of the Roman Church to the imperial power... was externally respectful.

2. In an outside position, outside; with regard to what is outside; by external agency; so as to produce external effects. *To operate externally:* to produce effects outside of oneself. *To marry externally:* to marry out of the family or community (*rare*).

1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. (1611) 33 All things... receive externally some perfection from other things. 1649 *JEN. TAYLOR Apol. Liturgy* § 126. 81 Those holy incitements to virtue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us externally, or internally. 1718 *FIDDES Theol. Spec.* I. i. ii. vi. 98 If he had never proceeded to make anything or to operate externally. 1844 M. HENKELL *Soc. Systems* 51 When they marry externally... the community portions them in ready money.

**Externality** (ekstɔːnəˈlɪti). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact, condition, or quality of being external; outwardness or formality (of religious observances).

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 442 But Carnality and Externality, especially after the Reign of Constantine, quickly over-ran all. 1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1775 in *ASH.*

**Externat** (ekstɔːnət). [f. EXTERNAL, f. EXTERNE day-scholar; see EXTERN sb. 2 b.] A day-school. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii. The establishment was both a pensionat and an externat.

**Externate** (ekstɔːnət), *v. rare*. [f. EXTERN + -ATE.] *trans.* To embody in outward form.

1806 *tr. Pfeiffer's Devel. Theol.* 73 The idea externates itself.

Hence **Externation**, outward embodiment.

1845 *CNL. WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 347 The externation of His Wisdom. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Can. of Dramaturgy* (1865) 6 Pantomime, grounded on externation of the feelings. 1876 *AL. DAVIES Unorth. Lond.* 250 The externation of religion was especially necessary.

**Externe**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med. L. *externare* to make external, f. *externus* outward; see prec.] *trans.* (in quot.) To alienate.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* x. Epil. 215 Yf synne in oute entente hem nolde externe.

**Externity** (ekstɔːnɪti). Also 8 *externoity*. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being external or outward, outwardness; also quasi-*concr.* the external part or characteristics.

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* i. 10 The seeming externity of a visible object, is no argument of its real externity. 1767 H. BROOKE *Eccl. of Qual.* (1770) V. 216 The Internity of his ever-living light kindled up an Externity of corporeal irradiation. 1836 *BLACKB. Mag.* XXXIX. 359 For what a man may do or suffer... so far as his externity is concerned, I care not.

**Externization** (ekstɔːnəɪzɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of externalizing; in quot. *concr.* the outward or objective manifestation.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 159 The Universe is the externalization of the soul.

**Externize** (ekstɔːnəɪz). v. [f. EXTERN + -IZE.] *trans.* To embody in an outward shape or form; = EXTERNALIZE.

1836 *EMERSON Nat., Prospects Wks.* (Bohn) II. 170 The laws of his [man's] mind... externalized themselves into day and night. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* iv. 304 Out inner consciousness is externalized.

**Exterous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *exter* outward + -OUS.] Outward, outside; far removed.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 225 Exterouse, *exterus*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xliii. When in her full, She seemeth least; which proves she's extenous Beyond the Sunne, and further off doth roll.

**Exterraneous** (ekstɔːrɪˈneɪs), *a.* [f. late L. *exterrānus* (f. *ex-* out + *terra* land) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a foreign country.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1730-6 in *BAILEY (folio)*. 1832 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

**Exterrestrial** (ekstɔːrɪˈstriəl), *a.* [f. EX-*pref.* + TERRESTRIAL.] Originating or located outside the earth. Cf. *extra-terrestrial*; see EXTRA-*pref.*

1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 279 The light of this nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light. 1871 — *Light Sc.* (1879) 120 Ex-terrestrial observers, such as these, may know much more.

**Exterritorial** (ekstɔːrɪˈtɔːriəl), *a.* [f. EX-*pref.* + TERRITORIAL; after next.] Of or pertaining to extraterritoriality.

1880 in *OAGLIE*. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 392f To those who... administer extraterritorial laws, this book will be of great use.

Hence **Exterritorially** *adv.*, beyond the limits of 'one's' own territory.

1853 *FRASER's Mag.* XLVIII. 124 The moment she [France] proceeds extraterritorially... that moment she throws down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe.

**Exterritoriality** (ekstɔːrɪˈtɔːriəˈlɪti). [ad. F. *extraterritorialité* (in Littré); see prec. and -ITY.] The condition of being considered outside the territory of the state in which (a person) resides, and therefore of not being amenable to its laws. Also EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

The privilege of extraterritoriality belongs by international law to ambassadors and their families; stipulations according to it to various other classes of persons have been granted by certain Asiatic powers in treaties with European nations.

1756 *RUTHERFORTH Institutes* II. ix. § 20. 603 That as by one fiction of positive law an ambassador is considered as the representative of the nation which sends him, so by another like fiction of the same law he is considered as if he was out of the territory, though he is in it. 1836 *WHEATON Internat. Law* I. 273 The fiction of extraterritoriality has been invented, by which the minister though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territories of his own sovereign. 1859 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/2 The system of extraterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China. 1878 W. B. LAWRENCE *Am. Rev.* CXXVII. 40 The United States courts have always been scrupulous in recognizing the extraterritoriality of public ships. *Attrib.* 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 317 That everlasting sore point, the ex-territoriality question.

**Exterritorialize** (ekstɔːrɪˈtɔːriəˈlaɪz), *v. rare*—1. [f. EXTERRITORIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To secure the privileges of extraterritoriality for; to withdraw (a person) from liability to the laws of the country in which he resides.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 11 The Roman Catholic missionaries... in their ill-judged and indefensible attempts to extraterritorialize their Chinese converts.

**Exterse**, *v. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *exters-* ppl. stem of *extergere*, f. *ex-* out + *tergere* to wipe.] *trans.* To wipe off or out. Hence **Extersed** *ppl. a.* 1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.*

**Extersion**, *Obs.*—0 [as if ad. L. *\*extersio-n-*, n. of action f. *extergere*; see prec.] The action of rubbing or wiping off or out.

1666-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY.*

**Extersive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. type *\*extersivus*; see EXTERSE and -IVE.] Having the property of wiping off or out; cleansing.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 700 We have... concinnated this... extersive Medicament. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* § *Mus.* 73 The ashes... are extersive and digesting.

**Extersory**, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1727-36 in *BAILEY*; whence 1775 in *ASH.*

**Extesticulate** (ekstɛstɪˈkɪlət), *a. rare*—0. [f. EX-*pref.* + L. *testicul-* testicle + -ATE.] 'Castrated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

**Extill**, -ation, -atious, var. ff. of EXSTILL, etc.

**Estimate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *estim-*us, superl. of *exter* outside; on the analogy of *ultimale*.] Outmost, uttermost.

1659 H. MORE *Innert. Sout* (1662) 178 Personal figurat-ion in the estimate parts... that represent the Body, Face, and Vestments, etc. 1672 *Brief Reply* 119 The supreme or estimate Heaven is in no place.

**Extime**, *obs. form* of ESTEEM.

**Extimulate**, -ation, -atory, *obs. ff.* EXSTIMULATE, etc.

**Extinct** (ekstɪŋkt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* Also 5 *extincte*. [ad. L. *ex-* + *stinctus*, *pa. pple.* of *extinguere*; see EXTINGUISH.] As used by Caxton and writers of the 16th c. it may be regarded as *pa. pple.* of EXTINGUISH *v.*

*A. pple.* Extinguished (see senses of EXTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH, *vb.*). Now *rare*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 219 That fyre was extincte. *Ibid.* I. 347 This duke Turgesius was persichede and extincte. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 176/4 The more they lyght them [candelys] the mote were they extynctye. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 8 Graunt that al synne and vice here made be so extinct. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betwixt and Chist* 30 They blind his sight, whose soules more blind Had quite extinct the light of grace. 1612 *BREWEROOD Lang. & Relig.* iv. 33 The Spanish and Pannonian tongues not extinct by the Romans. 1637 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 99 Itooke fyre... but was quickly extinct. 1734 *LAW Enquiry* Space 26 Take away the Things and their respective Order and Distance... may cease and be extinct. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/6 As I uttered the last word of my manuscript, the lights were suddenly extinct.

*B. ad.* (In early use with distinctly *ppl.* sense; in mod. use it usually denotes a state without reference to the action from which this results.)

1. Of a fire, flame, light: Extinguished, quenched, put out; no longer burning. Of a volcano: That has ceased eruption.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 129 A lawnterne... extincte is drownde in to hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b. The lampe of grace in thy soule wyll some be extinct. 1656 *GAULLE Magastron.* 355 Neither the husband nor any of the family could be awak'd till that torch was extinct. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 684 A spark or two not yet extinct. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who... when we [cigars] are not half extinct throw us contemptuously away. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 427/2 Active or extinct volcanoes. 1878 *HUXLEY Physigr.* 193 A group of small extinct volcanoes.

*b. Quicksilver extinct* [= *Fr. mercure éteint*]: mercury triturated with fats or chalk, and therefore no longer lustrous. *Obs.*

1610 *MARSHAM Masterp.* ii. cxxx. 432 Quicke-silver extinct, and verdigrease, of each an ounce.

2. Of things comparable to a fire or light (e.g. life, hope, passion, disease, etc.): Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 The feythe... was well nere extyncte thorough all the lande. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1612) 67 Young Arthurs eyes are blinded and extinct. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. v. 56 Every faculty of the mind... is liable... to become wholly extinct before death. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* v. xii, Conversation

seemed nearly extinct. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. He was cut down... before life was extinct. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vi. 294 The last hope of the Mohammedans was extinct.

†3. Of a person: Cut off; dead; blotted out of existence. Also, passed away, vanished. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 5/2 All were... deed and extynt. 1530 HENWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dorset* I. 375 He may at liberty Pass say... Till that he be from us extinct. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvii. 1 My dayes are extinct. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 4 The usual ceremony ordained to the bodies of extinct princes. 1665 G. HAYES *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. *India* 93 Nagar... lost together with his life a great part of his Dominions, and became in a manner extinct. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xi. (Ruldg. 1883) 75 The Pope being dead and Valentine extinct.

4. That has died out or come to an end. a. Of a family, a class of persons, a race or species of animals or plants: Having no living representative; 'without progressive succession' (J.).

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 156 The Line of Henry VIII<sup>th</sup>... being extinct. 1779 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. 331 My Father was dead, and my Mother, and all the Family extinct. 1748 JENYNS *Imit. Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 48 Let's try and fix some era, if we can, When good ones [ministers] were extinct, and bad began. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 434 The royal house... was not yet extinct. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press* iii. 35 The great book collectors (except in America) seem to be an extinct race.

b. Of an institution, dignity, office, etc.: Obsolete. Of a title of nobility: Having no qualified claimant.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 51 V<sup>r</sup> Supper of the Lord... you have so defiled that the true use thereof is almost utterly extinct. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The Assembly it self is extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 244 The dignities limited to the heirs male of Sir Robert Sydney became extinct. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum* iv. (1825) 303 They imagine the office of moral rule in another state to become extinct. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 181 The three extinct republics, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquise became extinct.

c. Law in phr. possibility of issue extinct.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 b. He... is tenant in the tail after possibility of issue extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 154 A person may be tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct.

d. Of a law, legal power or right, etc.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 147 All the Rent charge is extinct. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 156 A Censure inflicted a *Jure* continues, tho' such Law be extinct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 457 Such a power, though extinct at law, would certainly be enforced in equity.

†Extinct, *sh. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(stinctus)* (u-stem), f. *ex(stinguere)* (see EXTINGUISH); or f. EXTINGUISH v.] = EXTINCTION.

1666 FORD *Honor Tri.* iii. *To Earl Pembroke*. To the vttmost most extinct of life. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xlv. 364 The extinct of the English Nations renowne. *Ibid.* ix. xvii. (1632) 877 The vttter extinct of the House of Yorke.

†Extinct, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 extynt(e), (5 estynete), 6 extynete, (extynt), 6- extinct. Pa. t. 5-6 extynete. [f. L. *ex(stinctus)* ppl. stem of *ex(stinguere)* to EXTINGUISH.]

1. trans. = EXTINGUISH v. I.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/4 The blessed laurence had fyue breynnyngs withoute forthe which he al ouercam manly and extynete them. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* II. 166 The feruent great fire extynete was indeade. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1590) 66/2 Eugenia was... put into hot baths, which were extynete, and she persuered.

2. = EXTINGUISH v. 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* 280 Purslane dothe extynt the ardor of lassyuousnes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 39 It is more hard, loue to our selues to extynt. a 1568 CORDEALE *Hope Faithly*. Pref. (1574) A iij b. Not to stirre v<sup>r</sup> Gods grace in vs... were to... extynete the spirite.

3. = EXTINGUISH v. 4.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour A vij b.* The grete good dedes and abstinence that I dyde quenchyd and extynted al my synnes. 1538 LELAND *Hist.* IV. 16 The name of the Barony of Say is extynted. 1547 in Cardwell *Documentary Ann.* (1830) I. 42 They have... utterly extynted and destroyed... all images. 1598 F. MERES in Arb. *Garner* II. 105 One strain of music extynete the pleasure of another. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 35 Two contraries, cannot joyntly hold possession, but one will vterly extynt the other.

b. To put an end to, make void (a law, legal right, status, ordinance). Also, to cancel (a licence, the claim of a creditor). Cf. EXTINGUISH 3 b.

1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 142 The jurisdiction of the Pre-rogative should be extyntid. 1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. II. 84. (1638) 84 He... would extynt former rights by such a fine with proclamation. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 311/2 Gods blessed ordinance were rather to be extynted and abhorred. 15... R. MORICE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxviii. 236 Divers report that Mr. Latimers licence was extynted. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G ij. Yee shall extynt the Creditors of the olde booke by the contrary of his opposite. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1635) 39 If I had purchased the land my selfe, then I had extynted mine owne condition.

c. To abolish, suppress (a state of things, custom, institution).

1531-2 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 20 To extynt and make frustrate the paymtynts of the said Annates or first fruytes. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 22 § 3 Many charteries... ben sines y<sup>e</sup> time vterly dissolved and extynted. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Julius Caesar... extynted the ancient liberty... of the people of Rome.

d. = EXTINGUISH v. 3 e.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Argi. A vj. Nether the regale famy-

lye nor thee stok of Juda to be extynted. 1553 BRENDE *J. Curtius* viii. 36 Theyr latter kynznes... whose lynchage the power of the Romans loofe after dyd extinct.

e. = EXTINGUISH v. 3 f.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 38 a. Scater kyng of Scottes... was by Dunwall... slayn and extynted. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Albanact* I. The Britains... Were ready still to fighte at every call, Till time they had extynt, the monsters all.

Hence Extincted ppl. a. Extincting vbl. sb. 1513 HEN. VIII Let in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. i. 3 Wee... have, for the extynting of the detestable Schisme... entred actual war. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. 1. 81 He may... Give renew'd fire to our extincted spirits. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 For the... vttter extynting of... power and authority.

†Extinctore (ekstīktōr, ekstīktōr). [F., ad. L. *ex(stinctor)*, agent-n. f. *ex(stinguere)*: see EXTINGUISH.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, patented 1862.

1865 *Frml. Soc. Arts* 27 Oct. 749 A curious apparatus called *L'extincteur* was tested a short time since... in Paris. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sumbeam* xxi. The extincteur was used freely. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 24 Extinctures... and domestic fire-escapes.

Extinction (ekstīktjōn). Also 5 extincceion. [ad. L. *ex(stinctionem)*, n. of action f. *ex(stinguere)*: see EXTINGUISH. Cf. F. *extinction*.] The action of extinguishing; the fact or state of being extinguished.

1. The quenching, putting out (of fire, light, anything burning or shining; fig. hopes, passions, life, etc.); the fact of being quenched; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, extinct. In *Optics* occas. used for the stoppage of light by absorption, interference, etc.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 589 He ordeyned at Westminster to brenne perpetually wout extinction III. tapers of waxe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Red hot needles or wires extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the Laws of position in extinction. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. Notes (1682) 191 Several Ignitions and Extinctions. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* v. 14 The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 406 Reflexion, refraction, and extinction, are affections of light by transparent bodies. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 186 The sudden extinction of those hopes which she had so long cherished. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 The birth... and extinction of volcanoes are phenomena seen in separate parts of the earth's surface. 1850 VINDYALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The alternate appearance and extinction of the light. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 275 A bright lamp flickering out into extinction.

b. The slaking (of lime); † 'the quenching of red-hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to the liquor' (Phillips 1706); † *concr.* a tincture made by this process. *Extinction of mercury*: (see quot. 1842).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Gold inwardly taken... either in substance, infusion, decoction or extinction. *Ibid.* II. v. § 3. 86 [Alloyed gold] is actually dequainted by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 165 For speedier operation we make extinctions, infusions, and the like. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3). *Extinction of mercury*, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. 1848 CRAIG, *Extinction* of lime.

2. Suppression, abolition (of an institution, etc.); the complete wiping out (of a debt).

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The Extinction of their Democracy. 1748 ANSON *Pop.* II. xiv. 282 The extinction of their religion, and the slaughter of their ancestors. 1751 JOHNSON *Exempl.* No. 145 P 1 The public would suffer... inconvenience... from the extinction of any common trade. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece VIII.* 460 After the extinction of the national independence. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 462 The plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

3. The action of blotting (a living being, a soul) out of existence; destruction, annihilation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 333 We therefore define an abortment to be Either the issuing of an imperfect Infant or his extinction and death in the wombe. 1646 Bf. HALL *Baln Gil.* 188 The utter extinction of those we loved. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* v. 19 Doctrines, such as, utter extinction, and annihilation of the Wicked after the Day of Judgment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 235 Which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 32, I. declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

†b. Effacement, utter disgrace or ruin (of a person). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 To recover a man from present extinction.

4. Of a race, family, species, etc.: The fact or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 If a man devise to his daughter his lands... vntill she marie... it onely signifieth an extinction of the legacie when the marriage is accomplished. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Innmod.* Q. 15 By... extinction of the male blood it received an alteration. a 1729 J. ROGERS *19 Sermon* (1735) 135 The Extinction of Nations, and the Desolation of Kingdoms. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 569 Any number of lives, the extinction of which could be proved without difficulty. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 354 The extinction of the male line of Hapsburg in the person of Charles the Sixth. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 61 The most effective agent in the extinction of species is the pressure of other species.

Extinctive (ekstīktiv), a. [f. L. type \**extinctivus*, f. *ex(stinguere)* (see EXTINGUISH). Cf.

Fr. *extinctif*.] Tending, or having the power, to extinguish; causing annihilation. Const. of.

1600 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 138 This Condition is... resolutive or extinctive that is to say... threatening a death or destruction to that which is born. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. i. O ye hapless Twos, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Squalid, sleep ye well. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 543 The third class of extinctive agencies... seems... to threaten many of the Malayan and Polynesian races. 1883 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 1/1 The Extinctive Effect of Free Water on the Rolling of Ships.

Hence †Extinctively adv., so as to be extinguished.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 4 If they [i. e. souls] die not extinctively, what becomes of them?

Extinctness. ? *Obs.* [f. EXTINGUISH a. + -NESS.] The quality of being extinct.

1727-28 in BAILEY; whence 1775 in ASH.

†Extincture. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. EXTINGUISH v. + -URE.] = EXTINCTION.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 294 Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fire from hence and chill extinction hath.

Extine (ekstin, -tōin). *Bot.* [f. L. *ext.* (in *extimus* most outward, f. *ex* + -INE<sup>1</sup>).] The outer membrane of the pollen grain. Also EXINE.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 The shell of the pollen-grain... has been ascertained to consist... of two or even three membranes, of which the outer (extine) is thicker than the inner (intine). 1882 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 505 The contents [of pollen grains] enclosed by an extine and intine, divide into two cells.

†Extinguible, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *extinguibilis* (Lactantius), f. *ex(stinguere)*: see EXTINGUISH.] = EXTINGUISHABLE.

1605 TINEE *Quersit.* I. xii. 50 The most pure and extinguible substance of sulphur.

Extinguish (ekstīngwif), v. [ad. L. *ex(stinguere)* (f. *ex* - intensive + *stinguere* to quench): see -ISH.]

1. trans. To put out, quench (fire, light, anything burning or shining). † In early medical use: To reduce (an inflammation).

1551 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 89h, Ethelredus... by it [cold water]... extynguyshed... the flames of all... vices. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 16 It [vnguent] doeth extinguishe... all inflammations of the lyuer. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* II. 545 A little sparke extinguisht to the Eye. 1666 BRANHAM *Replie* II. 110 The light is under a Bushell, but it is not extinguisht. 1691 DRYDEN *Lady of May* 10 The soft glow of pleasure... Has broken his bow, and extinguisht his fires. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 165 Cold extinguishe... Heat. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 137 God would extinguishe the very light of nature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 271 The water is... thrown in a jet through a hose-pipe with great force, to extinguishe fire. 1869 VINDYALL *Light* II. (1873) 65 Natural bodies... extinguishe certain constituents of the white solar light.

2. trans. and fig. a. To quench (hopes, passions, strife, life, mental faculties, etc.); to silence (sound).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. iii. (1564) 121 b. Suche as haue... watershe Matrices can not extinguishe, for the power of the seede is extinguisht in it. 1562 T. NORTON *Chrys. Inst.* I. 21 b. Patience... exhortheth the Thessalonians not to extinguishe the spirite. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 212 It doeth and extinguisheeth the Sound utterly. a 1677 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* 83 To extinguishe the loue of the people to the young King. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 God will not suffer it [truth] to be extinguisht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 666 Least total darkness should... extinguishe life In Nature. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 P 3 We should soon see that furious Party-Spirit extinguisht. 1732 LAW *Serious C. x.* (ed. 2) 143 Extinguishe his reason, instead of putting out his eyes. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 512 War between great men seldom extinguishe humanity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 603 Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguisht his martial ardour.

b. To 'quench' or totally obscure by superior brilliancy; to 'eclipse'; put completely into the shade.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 142 In the Sacrament the visible element is not extinguisht by the presence of Christes most precious body. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 192 Natural Graces that extinguishe Art. 1863 MERIS. *Outphant Salem Ch.* I. 11 The men... were quite transcended and extinguisht by their wives and daughters.

c. In mod. usc: To reduce (an adversary) to silence. Chiefly colloq.

1788 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 130 The stinging and compressed oration of Odusseus in Scherie... utterly extinguishe his adversary.

3. To put a total end to, do away with completely, blot out of existence.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 By their inuasions were extinguisht all artes and sciences. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 It extinguisheh all heinous crimes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 44 This late mightie Empire [of the Turks] extinguisht in Egypt by the Mamelucks. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 302 That all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P 2 Half the Misery of human Life might be extinguisht. 1783 BURKE *Speeches* E. *India* Bill Wks. 1842 I. 285 The authority of the regular and lawful government is every where... extinguisht. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 70 But the confiscation of Wolsey's possessions extinguisht the grandeur of these plans.

b. To render void (a bill, claim, right, etc.). In Law sometimes *spec.* (see EXTINGUISHMENT 3 b).

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scot* 242 That cannot extinguishe the title which we haue to the Crowne of Scotlande. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. 13 The warren is not by





means... was the same to be extirpated or rooted out. 1649 *Alcoran* 41 God... forgive sins to those that believe, and extirpate infidels. a 1704 LOCKE (J.). The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island. 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 206 The Pygmies were extirpated by their wars. 1822 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal. 30* The founder of Islam... believing in the mission of the sword to extirpate all Christians and Jews.

b. In weaker sense: To do away with, render extinct as such (a specified class of persons); to root out utterly, break up (a gang of thieves). Formerly also, to drive out, clear away (persons) from a locality, etc.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 10, I will drive and extirpate out of this Cite both L. Tarquinius Superbus, and his wicked wife, with all the race of his children and progenie. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 125 He... Should presently extirpate me and mine Out of the Dukedom. 1773 *STEELE Englishman* No. 4. 2. The Comedies, you see, have extirpated the whole Species of Beaux. 1737 *Common Sense* (1778) I. 186 The Honour of extirpating such a notorious Robber from the Society. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 205 It is... one of the first duties of every government to extirpate gangs of thieves.

4. To root out, eradicate (an immaterial thing, e.g. heresy, vice, etc.). Const. *† out of, from*.

1539 J. HUSEY in *Lisle Papers* V. 75, I hope it shall please your Lordship to extirpate this sudden desperate sorrow... out of the bottom of your stomach. 1549 *LATIMER Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He destroyed all Idolatry, and clearly dyd extirpate all superstition. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 19 Until monarchy or regal power should be extirpated in all the world. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success... would a legislator go about to extirpate drunkenness... by dint of legal punishment? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxv, The holy Church is awakened... to extirpate heresy by fire and steel. 1838 *EMERSON Nat., Lit. Ethic.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 205 Neither years nor books have yet availed to extirpate a prejudice then rooted in me.

Hence *Extirpated ppl. a. Extirpating ppl. a.*

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* ii. (1851) 65 The final extirpating of that whole Nation. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* ix. 34 All possible means were used... for the extirpating of superstition. 1827 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* II. 25 The Spaniards had to atone for extirpated nations. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar, Sac.* iii. v. 279 Sin... a desolating, extirpating power in souls.

**Extirpation** (ekstirpation). Also 6 extirpationes, extirpacion, -tion, extirpacion. [ad. L. *extirpation-em*, n. of action f. *extirpare*: see *EXTIRPATE* v. Cf. F. *extirpation*.] The action of extirpating.

†1. The clearing (ground) of trees, etc. Cf. *EXTIRPATE* v. 1. Obs.

1607 *NORDEN Surv. Midd.* 217 The general extirpation... of coppice grounds in Middlesex.

2. The action of rooting up trees or weeds; total destruction.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 532 The extirpation of those Weeds. 1725 *BRALEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Oak, Grubbing is only to be done where final extirpation is designed. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The joint extirpation of woods and men. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 1032a The... extirpation of couch grass is one of the first things which an experienced farmer sets himself to.

b. *Surg.* The operation of removing, by excision or the application of caustics, anything having an inward growth.

1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 330 The difficulty... of Breathing, occasioned by Schirousities of the Glands is not to be cured any otherwise than by Extirpation. 1828 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 52 A black corn... on extirpation... is found to have a black clot of blood at the lower extremity of the stem. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 110 Operations on the eyeball, abscession, and extirpation.

3. The action of extirpating or rooting out; extermination: a. of a nation, family, sect, species, etc. b. of an immaterial thing, e.g. heresy, a religion, vice, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Extirpation, that is, the plucking out of all manner of vices by the root. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 4a, The extirpation of heresy. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art. vii.* (1700) 95 The Jews were to fall under... an utter Extirpation. 1708 *SWIFT Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 95 The extirpation of the gospel. 1794 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 It will become on both sides a war of extirpation. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 421 Extirpation of the smallpox. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 559 The extirpation of the buffalo.

Hence *Extirpationist*, one who maintains a theory of extirpation.

1831 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 340 The Teutonic extirpationists.

**Extirpative** (ekstirpativ), a. [f. *EXTIRPATE* v. + *-IVE*.] Tending to extirpate.

1733 *CHEVRE Eng. Malady* iii. Intro. (1734) 266 Of the Medicines, I have mention'd only the... extirpative ones.

**Extirpator** (ekstirpator, -törpator), Also 8 -er. [ad. L. *extirpator*, agent-n. f. *extirpare*: see *EXTIRPATE* v.] One who, or that which, extirpates.

1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Extirpator* one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an Extirpator of Heresies. 1776-83 *JUSTAMONG Raynald's Indics* (ed. 2) I. 283 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 35 The extirpator is a machine of this sort... for destroying weeds. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. III. xii. 264 The great extirpator of episcopacy. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. viii. 115 Three men... extirpators of heresy.

|| **Extispex** (ekstispeks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. extispices. [L.; f. *exta* (see *EXTRA*) + *-spex* f. *specere* to look at.] One whose duty it was to inspect the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; a haruspex.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Extispices*, the same as *aruspices*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Extispex*, In Italy, the first extispices were the *Hetrurians*. 1855 *SMEOLY Occult Sciences* 332 The officers were extispices or aruspices.

† **Extispicine**. Obs. [a. Fr. *extispicine*, f. L. *extispicium*: see *EXTISPICIUM*] = *EXTISPICIUM*.

1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxv, Will you have a trial of your fortune by the art of aruspicy? By augury? or by extispicine?

† **Extispicious**, a. Obs. rare-1. Also 7-8 extispicious. [f. L. *extispicium* the function of an *EXTISPEX* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 44 Thus hath he (Satan) deluded many Nations in his Augurial and Extispicious inventions. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

**Extispicy** (ekstispi). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 8 extispice. [ad. L. *extispicium*: see *EXTISPICIUM*.] Inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; haruspicy.

1681 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Extispicy*. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Extispice*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Medicine*, Extispicy or inspecting the entrails of beasts. 1855 *SMEOLY Occult Sciences* 292 Extispicy, the observation of entrails.

**Extol** (ekstol), v. Also 5-7 extoll(e). [ad. L. *extoll-ere*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-pref.*) + *tollere* to raise.]

†1. *trans.* To lift up, raise, elevate. Obs.

1549-62 *STERNHOLE & H. Ps.* lxxvi. 4 Unto these Lord I extoll, And lift my soule and minde. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 96 He cannot... extoll him selfe higher then the earth. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* B iv b, A begger from the dunghill once extoll, Forgets him selfe. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Webster* 1864, Who extolled you in the half-crown boxes. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Paritidis* To Rdr., A fiery Chariot, able to extoll an Elias up to Heaven. *absol.* 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* i. 9 Great Jove's will orders all; For he with ease extols, with ease lets fall. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 72 The newtrall point wherein its [the iron's] gravity just equals the magnetical quality, the one exactly extolling as much as the other depresseth. *fig.* 1587 *Mirr. Mag. Bladud* xiv, Our actes extoll our prayse above the skie. 1601 T. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 233 Thy praise extoll him to the skies.

†2. = *SUBLIME* v.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 90 Such as are not easily sublated, are to be extolled [L. *sublimantur*] in a Retort of very thick glass.

†2. a. To lift up in dignity or authority; to uphold the authority of. Obs.

1545 *Jove Exp. Dan.* xii. 209 This kinge... shall extoll and preferre himselfe above all the goddis. 1554 *LYNDOX Monarchie* 5244 Cardinall, Kyng, or Empriour, Extolland there Traditions Abuse Christis Institutions. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 That no Person... shall... maintain, defend or extol the same usurped Power [of the see of Rome]. 1581 *LAMBARO Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 228 The Treason of extolling foreign power.

†b. To 'lift up' with pride, joy, etc. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Lest the multitude of reuleacions shoulde extoll hym, and make hym proude. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ecclesi.* xxxii. x Have they made thee Ruler? be not extolled. 1664 *Flodden* F. vi. 54 Because he vex'd our Land of late, Perchance his stomach is extold.

†c. To raise too high, make too much of; to exaggerate, boast of. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxl. 127 Walsheben extolle so hugely theyr blood & allyaunce, & regarded so lytle the... lynyall dissent of the Saxons. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Fird.* v. 48 No person can extoll the souerente Of her worthy and royall dygnyte. 1551 *GARONER Explic. Cath. Faith* 32 b, If man should then waxe proude and... extolle his owne deuotion to these ministeries. 1622 *NEEDHAM tr. Seiden's Mare Cl.* 209 The Hors and Foot and the Sea-Souldiers... extoll'd every one their own hazards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) x The praise of gardening it is presumed can hardly be too much extolled.

3. To raise high with praise; to praise highly; to magnify.

1509 *FISHER Fun. Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 293 Whome my purpose is not vainly to extol, or to magnifie about her merits. 1582 *BENTLEY Hon. Matrones* 47 S. John extollsh charitie in his Epistle. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. Wks. (1814) 1141 They extoll'd your perfections to the heavens. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a glorious Isle extolled and renowned among all Nations. 1712 *MOONSON Spect.* No. 469 76 To find Virtue extolled, and Vice stigmatized. 1764 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 59 Strabo... highly extolls this Practice. 1879 *FRODOE Cesar* xxvi. 450 Some will extol you to the skies, others will find something wanting.

† **Extollation**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *EXTOL* + *-ATION*: cf. med. L. *extollatio-em*, OF *extollation*.] The action of extolling; laudation, praise.

a 1654 *WEBSTER Thracian Wonder* i. i, With extollation of a thing so vile.

**Extolled** (ekstold), ppl. a. [f. *EXTOL* + *-ED*.] †a. Upraised, upreared; elevated (obs.). b. Praised, magnified, celebrated.

a. 1607 *TOWSEL Serpents* 1653 613 Discouraged by the extolled head of the serpent to his breast.

b. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eranena* 41 The Prince... enamoured of her extolled beauty. 1644 *MILTON Educ.*, Those extolled remains of Grecian lawgivers.

**Extoller** (ekstolr). [f. *EXTOL* + *-ER*.] One who extols (see *EXTOL* 2a, 3).

a 1626 *BACON Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 8 Extollers of the Pope's Supremacy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 60 The worst... things never want their extollers. 1735 in *JOHNSON*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Extolling** (ekstol'ing), ppl. sb. [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *EXTOL*.

1558 *Act 1. Elis.* c. 1. § 27 If any Person... shall... execute any Thing for the Extolling... or Defence of any such... usurped Jurisdiction. 1560 *Clar. Faith* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 161, I do utterly disallow that extolling of Images. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. xxv. 164 These praises and extollings do more properly belong to you than mee. 1709 *STRANGE Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 306 The extolling of the Bishop of Rome made pramunire for the second offence. 1858 *FRODOE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 75 A third [injunction] forbade the extolling the special virtues of images and relics.

**Extoll'ing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That extols or praises. Hence *Extoll'ingly adv.*, in an extolling manner, in commendation or praise.

1835 *Argosy* July 70 A celebrated physician spoke to me extoll'ingly of Bath.

**Extolment** (ekstol'ment). ? Obs. [f. as prec. + *-MENT*. Cf. F. *extollement* (Godef. 1571).] The action of extolling or praising; eulogy.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 121 In the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1640 *SIR E. DERING Prof. Sac.* (1644) 17 If two Fathers... for honour to the... sacrament, should in the extolment of it pass an earnest word. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 Cicero's extolments of Cato and others.

† **Extoracious**, a. Obs. rare-1. In 6 -youse. [f. OF. *extor-er* to ASTONISH + *-IOUS*.] Astonishing.

1548 *GEST P. Masse* 78 Which grant [= admission]... is extoracious and unbelievable.

† **Extorque**, v. Obs.-o [ad. L. *extorquere*: see *EXTORT*.] = *EXTORT*.

1623-6 in *COCKERAM*.

† **Extorse**, v. Obs. Sc. Also 6 extors, 7 extorce. [f. L. *extors* -rare form of ppl. stem of *extorquere*: see *EXTORT*.] *trans.* To practise extortion upon; hence, to oppress.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1814) III. 42 Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to extors the people as that haue done in tymes past. 1604 *EARL STIRLING Arrara* Sonn. lxiv. 13 Too many grieuous plagues my state extorse. 1674 - *Doomes-day, 4th Hour* lxxxix, By men even dead (as oft alive) extored, To avarice, else cruelty, still slave. *absol.* 1728 *RANSAY Gen. Mistake* Wks. 1851 II. 339 A penman... lends, extorses, cheats.

**Extorsion**, -er, obs. ff. of *EXTORTION*, -ER.

**Extorsive** (ekstorsiv), a. rare. [f. L. *extors* - (see *EXTORSE* v.) + *-IVE*.] a. Serving or tending to extort; of the nature of extortion. b. Obtained by extortion.

1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 253 If they make any confession... it's onely extorsive. 1775 A. HAMILTON *Farmer Refuted* Wks. 1851 II. 50 A complication of extorsive measures.

Hence † **Extorsively adv.** rare-o.

1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Extort**, ppl. a. Obs. Also 5-6 extorte. [ad. L. *extort-us*, pa. pple. of *extorquere*: see next.] a. Extorted, wrongfully obtained (rarely as pa. pple.). b. esp. in *Extort power*; whence a sense = 'extortional' (in *extort exactions*).

1430 *LYDC. Chron.* *Phryon* v. xxxvi, By extorte tytle false successyon. 1492 *Trumhoun Corr.* 264 Intendynge... to keepe the same [land] by extort power contrary to the law. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 The extorte exactions of innumerable summes of money. 1596 *SPENSER F.* v. ii. 5 Hauling great Lordships got and goodly farnes, Through strong oppression of his powre extort. *Ibid.* v. x. 25 A Citie... by force extort out of her hand By her strong foe.

**Extort** (ekstort), v. Also 6 extorte. [f. L. *extort* -ppl. stem of *extorquere*, f. *ex-* out + *torquere* to twist.] *literally*, To wrest or wring (something) from a person; to extract by torture.

1. *trans.* To obtain from a reluctant person by violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal or official authority, or (in weaker sense) by importunity, overwhelming arguments, or any powerful influence. Const. *of, from, out of, † upon*.

a. with obj. money, payments, etc. Also *absol.* to practise extortion.

1529 in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. 175 Not for good order of the diocess but to extort treasure. c 1555 *FISHER's Wks.*, Life 121 Lykewise for duers bribes extorted vpon manie of his subiects. 1585 *ARN. SAMOVS Serm.* (1841) 280 He went... not to toll a pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could... but to do good. 1625 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. i. 48 The... Romans, did extort This Tribute from vs. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* (1660) 120 They would hold it worse than sacrifice to... extort upon the common soldier a penny. 1736-8 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxx. 98 The vilages are so poor, that only force could extort from them necessary provisions. 1820 *MISS MITCHELL in L'Estrange Life* II. iv. 87 Taxes... are only extorted by threatening notices. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 577 That the lord of a manor may ask for as much as he thinks that he can extort from the copyhold tenant.

*absol.* c 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* ii. ii, With extorting, cozening [etc.]. I fill'd the jails with bankrupts in a year. 1598 *BACLEY Felic. Man* ii. (1603) 125 Brilbing and extorting upon his subjects. 1764 *GOLDSM. Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 104 He extorted from the Jews... without any remorse. 1826 *HOOO Death's Rumble* ix, He knew that sort of man would extort, Though summond to all eternity. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

b. with immaterial obj., actions, utterances,

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including 30 extras. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 690/1 Hourly extras were issued, and the circulation reached upon one day of the riot .700,000 copies. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 7/6 The association figure for this class of extras becomes 27 55 and hoops and strips are raised 10s., with 'extras' for special gauges. *Not.* The builder took the contract very low, hoping to recoup himself by extras.

|| **Extra** (e'kstrā), *prep.* *rare.* [L. *extrā* (earlier *extrād*) outside (*adv.* and *prep.*), contracted form of *exterā*(d), abl. fem. of *exter* (see. EXTERIOR) in phrase *extrā parte* on the outer side.] Outside, externally to.

1852 W. GROVE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 87 There was some effect exhibited *extra* the voltaic circuit.

**Extra-** (e'kstrā), *prefix.* The L. *adv.* and *prep.* *extrā* (see *prec.*) does not, strictly speaking, occur in composition during the classical period, though post-classically it formed a few vbs. like *extrāclūdēre* to shut out, *extrāvagārī* to wander outside (whence *extravagant*). Classical L. had however the adj. *extraordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, f. phrase *extrā ordinem* outside the regular order; and late L. also *extrāmūndānus* EXTRAMUNDANE, f. phrase *extrā mundum*, *extrāmūnānus* (cf. EXTRAMURAL), f. *extrā mūrum* (or *mūros*), *extrānātūrālīs* 'extranatural', f. *extrā nātūrām*. Many similar adjs. were formed in med.L. on phrases in which *extrā* is a prep. and some of these are adopted in Eng., as *extra-provincial*. As the suffix employed in such formations was nearly always identical with that used to form an adj. from the sb. governed by *extra*, the words have the appearance of being f. *extra* + adj. (the actual formation, on *extra* prep. + sb. + suffix, being obscured); thus *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of what is ordinary'. In recent times an enormous number of adjs. of this type have been formed. The most important compounds of *extra-*, and those requiring etymological explanation, are given in their alphabetical place; of the remainder only a selection can be given in the following lists, many none-words of obvious meaning being omitted.

1. Adjs. with general sense 'situated outside something' (e.g. in Anat. a specified organ or member), 'lying outside the province or scope of' (a specified branch of science, department of speculation or practice).

**Extra-acinous** Anat., outside the acinus or racemose gland; see ACINUS 4. **Extra-alimentary**, situated outside the alimentary canal. **Extra-analogical**, out of the range of, not in accordance with, analogy. **Extra-artistic**, out of the range of, having nothing to do with, art. **Extra-atmospheric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-axillary** Bot. = next. **Extra-axillary** Bot., growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-britannic**, not existing in Britain. **Extra-burgal**, beyond the boundary of the burgh. **Extra-canonical**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-capsular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-cathedral** [L. *cathedra* chair], outside the pulpit. **Extra-cellular** Biol., situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-christian**, outside the range of Christian thought; not to be discussed from a Christian point of view. **Extra-civil**, beyond the province or privileges of a citizen; hence **Extra-civically** *adv.* **Extra-claustral**, living out of a cloister; secular. **Extra-constellary** Astron., situated outside, hence, not classed under, any constellation. **Extra-constellated** *pp.* a. = *prec.* **Extra-corial** [L. *cori-um* hide + *-al*], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corporeal**, outside the body. **Extra-cosmical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cranial** Anat., lying or situated outside the skull. **Extra-curial** [f. L. *cūria* court of justice], arranged or made outside a court of law. **Extra-cutaneous**, outside the skin, outside the true skin as opposed to the epidermis. **Extra-decretal**, not included in the 'Decretals'. **Extra-essential**, not included in the essence of some thing; hence **Extra-essentially** *adv.* **Extra-European**, not found in Europe. **Extra-folia-ceous** Bot., without or external to the leaf. **Extra-formal**, beyond or away from the strict form; informal. **Extra-galactic** Astron., outside the galaxy or Milky-way. **Extra-governmental**, beyond the province or proper course of government. **Extra-grammatical** (see *quot.*). **Extra-historic**, situated outside or beyond the sphere of history; also **Extra-historical**. **Extra-human**, outside the human race, or the conditions of human life. **Extra-hundredal**,

not included in any hundred. **Extra-inductive**, beyond the province of, or unattainable by, induction. **Extra-intellectual**, beyond the reach of, or imperceptible by, the intellect. **Extra-judicial**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-jugal**, beyond, or not harnessed to, the yoke. **Extra-jural** [f. L. *iūr-, jūis* law + *-al*] (see *quot.*). **Extra-legal**, beyond the province of law; not regulated by law. **Extra-limital** [L. *limit-em, limes* + *-al*], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-limetary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. **Extra-lineal**, beyond or off the line of rectitude. **Extra-logical**, lying beyond the legitimate domain of logic; hence **Extra-logically** *adv.* **Extra-marine**, of or pertaining to what is beyond the sea; from beyond the sea. **Extra-matrix** [L. *mātrix-em, mātrix* (see MATRIX) + *-al*], situated outside the matrix or receptacle of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimonial**, outside of matrimonial relations. **Extra-medial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-meridional** Astron., of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphysical**, outside the sphere of metaphysical enquiry. **Extra-metrical**, exceeding the number of feet or syllables proper to a metre; = HYPERMETRICAL. **Extra-metropolitan**, situated outside the metropolitan boundary. **Extra-national**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-natural** [L. *extrānātūrālīs* unnatural], outside the operation of natural laws. **Extra-nuclear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-ocular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-official**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-orbital** Zool., situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity (of a crustacean); hence, **Extra-orbitally** *adv.* **Extra-parental**, occurring outside the body of the parent. **Extra-patriarchal**, outside the conditions of the patriarchal dispensation. **Extra-peritoneal**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-physical**, not subject to physical laws or methods. **Extra-planetary**, beyond the region of the planets' movements. **Extra-popular**, outside or independent of the people; not drawn from the ranks of the people. **Extra-professional**, (a) of persons: out of the ranks of a profession; (b) of things: outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity; also *ultra-red*. **Extra-regular**, outside of, or transgressing the rule; in addition to what is regular; hence, **Extra-regularly** *adv.* **Extra-sacerdotal**, outside or forming no part of the priesthood. **Extra-scientific**, beyond the scope of science, incapable of scientific investigation. **Extra-scriptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures; hence **Extra-scripturality**. **Extra-sensible** a. and sb., (something that is) beyond the reach of sensuous perception. **Extra-sensuous** = *prec.* *adj.* **Extra-spectral**, lying outside the visible spectrum. **Extra-stomachal**, taking place outside the stomach. **Extra-sylogistic**, beyond the scope of, or irreducible to, a syllogism. **Extra-tabular**, not contained in a table or list of weights, etc. **Extra-telluric**, beyond or away from the earth. **Extra-telluric**, outside or not found among the constituent elements of the earth. **Extra-temporal**, outside of, or forming no part of, the sequence of time. **Extra-terrene**, **Extra-terrestrial** = existing or originating 'outside the earth or its atmosphere. **Extra-theal** Zool. and Bot., situated outside the theca. **Extra-theistic**, beyond the range of theism; independent of theistic inquiry. **Extra-torrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-tropical**, existing, situated, or taking place outside the tropics. **Extra-university**, of or pertaining to matters 'outside the university. **Extra-urban**, beyond or outside the walls of a city. **Extra-uterine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet** Optics, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity. **Extra-zodiacal** Astron., situated outside the zodiac. Also **EXTRA-JUDICIAL**, **EXTRA-MURAL**, etc.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 245 The 'extra-acinous infiltrations of the same cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. & Zool.* xi. 644 The 'extra-alimentary tissues. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 342 The 'extra-analogical features of the stories. 1880 VERN. *Let. Belcaro* i. 12 Those foreign, 'extra-artistic, irrelevant interests. 1871 HIRSCHER in *Month. Nat.* XXXI. 169 Evidence not to be refused of its 'extra-atmospheric origin. 1851 OGILVIE, 'Extra-axillary. 1829 LONDON *Enceyl. Plants* 433 Flowers solitary, axillary, or 'extra-axillary, but more frequently terminating. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 490 A few cases of .. extra-axillary branch-

ing. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 87 Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles \*Extra-Britannic. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 122 At the southern 'extra-burgal park of Kirkcaldy. 1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangit* (1842) Pref. p. xxvii. The 'extra-canonical books of Tobit and Judith. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 585 He was intimately familiar .. with the honored extra-canonical writings. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Enceyl. Brit.* XIX. 849/5 \*Extra-capsular protoplasm. 1862 *Athenaeum* 1 Nov. 553 Those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his 'extra-cathedral life. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* n. i. 258 This process of a new formation begins in the 'extracellular fluid. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Coloring matter .. passes out of the capillaries free or extra-cellular. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xiv. 375 Science and philosophy .. are neither Christian, or Unchristian, but are \*Extrachristian. I attempted to give you some vision of this Extrachristian world. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 530 These men .. were proceeding 'extra-civically perhaps, but surely with sound patriotism. 1889 R. L. POOLE *Wycliff's De Off. Reg.* 112 *marg.* The status of the 'extracardinal clergy instituted by Christ is the most perfect. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* i. \*Extra-constellary stars. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod. Dicts. 1730-6 BAILEY, \*Extra-constellated. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 80 All these varieties have their seat [in] the 'extracorial or exodermal structure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 218 Its prior 'extra-corporeal existence. *Ibid.* I. i. 158 He did not proclaim his Nous to be a powerful 'extra-cosmical Architect. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \*Extra-cranial. 1887 S. SEXTON in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 153 The hearing organ in man has both an intracranial and an extracranial origin. 1882 B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 473 Those 'extra-curial settlements, without which the Act will prove a complete legislative failure. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 77 The varieties in the colour of the body, and the texture of the inner and outer integuments, depend on the organisation of parts, which are in one sense 'extracutaneous. 1863-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1866) 51 \*Extradecretal & extravagant constitutions. 1866 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Tis, 'Extra-essential to the Form that is said to be previous. 1876 GLANVILLE *Ess.* vii. 25 They persuaded modestly in all essential doctrines. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 50 *note*, Something extra-essential in the philosophy. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Diss.* iv. 112 They ought to judge of things as they are in their own naked essences, and not with respect to that which 'extra-essentially adheres to them. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. 42 Neither can it be affirmed of 'extra-European species. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot.*, *Extrafollicleae stipulae*. \*Extrafollicleous stipules. 1829 LONDON *Enceyl. Plants* 147 Prickles two, extra-follicleous. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1892) 140 The distinction of the enthymeme through the 'extraformal character of its premises. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Hens.* 110 An 'extra-galactic phenomenon. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 264 The scattered stars of very low magnitudes in the extragalactic heavens. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 515 [It] is as pitiful on the one side as it is 'extra-governmental on the other. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 203 A group .. 'extra-grammatical, in the sense that they do not enter into the grammatical construction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv. I. 111 They included elements human and historical as well as elements divine and 'extra-historical. *Ibid.* i. i. I. x Various monstrous natures, ultra-human and 'extra-human, who cannot with propriety be called gods. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* i. (1876) 12 Supposing an extra-human interposition. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 11. 332 His conditions are wholly extra-human. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* i. xi. 402 *note*, A man of ancient demesne was 'extra-hundredal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. 1. § 1. 246 The idea of mind is 'extra-inductive. 1885 *Life & Hinton* vi. 118 It is 'extra-intellectual as the 'line is 'extra-sensuous. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 6 The vestiges of extra-patriarchal and 'extra-judicial relations between God and man are undeniable. 1782 POWELL *Antiquities* 259 We read in Homer, in the case of Achilles' chariot, of an additional 'extrajugal horse. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 'Extra-jural or outside the court. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 65 It concerns only .. their Absolute, 'extra-legal Will; not their Authority. 1866 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 The extra-legal perpetuation of authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 384 The word 'Government' .. has come to be applied to this extra-legal body. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 465/2 The legal and extra-legal expenditure .. for election purposes. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 45 The 'extralimital quotations to the southward are very numerous. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 221 Other species .. and hybrids, which are extra-limital, or may sooner or later be found straying into Switzerland. 1820 F. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 73 *note*, The Megarians .. had cultivated some sacred 'extralimital land. 1847 in CRAIG, 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Diss.* 254 He [the sinner] chooses by 'extralimital motions to violate the Sacred interest of Society. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 139 The two books of the *Pr. Analytics* [Aristotle's] .. are swelled with 'extralogical discussions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 269 The consideration of Fallacies has been frequently recognized. 'extralogically. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 20\* Medicinall subject, of heathen production, and 'extramarine importation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Planer.* & *Ferns* 583 In *Escuta* the 'extramarital portion is very little developed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 118 Does not Christianity expressly declare against all 'extra-matrimonial gratification? 1852 DANA *Crust.* 247 The pramedial and 'extramedial [aroelets] are usually coalescent. 1833 HIRSCHER *Astron.* II. 90 If [the pole star] pass from one to the other apparent culmination in unequal intervals of time, it is equally certain that an 'extra-meridional error must exist. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 244 The hypothesis itself .. is 'extra-metaphysical. 1863 CLARKE & GLOVER *Shaks. Wks.* I. xviii. Of another practice .. making a line end with two unaccented 'extrametrical syllables. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 253/1 This Act .. only concerned 'extrametropolitan local boards. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 201 Out of a political fact, arose the 'extra-national position. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying* Ep. 55 *note*, This .. 'extra-national Statesman. 1876 HUXLEY *Let. Evolut.* in *Cycl. Sci.* (1883) I. 607 There may have been a time when 'extra-national agencies interfered with the general course of Nature.



1887 *Q. Frul. Microsc.* Sc. XXVIII. 96 The \*extranuclear network (intracellular) is apparently of the same nature as the intranuclear, since the two have been shown to be continuous in many cells. 1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) III. xxiv. 513 In Nepa the antennae may be called \*extracocular. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 768 Complications of cataract with extra-ocular disease. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 240 Mr. Robinson... must excuse us from attention to \*extracocular matters. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* n. (1863) 332 Many a job, extra-official, hath he turned his hand to. 1824 DANA *Crust.* 373 The arm projects... beyond the \*extracocular spine. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 The duct of the \*extracocularly-placed portion. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/3 The individuality of the butterfly is... perfect through all these visible and \*extra-parental metamorphoses. 1858 GLANSTONE *House* II. 6 In. \*extra-paternal... relations. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The viscera intra-peritoneal and \*extra-peritoneal. 1822 [G. GROTE] *Anat. Inf.* Nat. Reliq. 109 Applications for \*extra-physical guidance. 1869 PHINSON *Dr. Guillemin's Sun* 77 The aphelion distance of the comet of 1844... is lost in \*extra-planetary space. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxxi. IV. 211 An \*extra-popular or privileged few. 1856 *Ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 358 A greater and a less measure of extra-popular authority. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* Intro. 10 The leisure of the \*extra-professional members. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 129 No extra-professional person thinks of contesting the decision of a surgeon. 18... *Med. Repos.* (Ogilv.). These studies were extra-professional. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 254 Water then absorbs all the \*extra red rays of the sun. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. 24 An \*extraregular... punishment. 1678 *Lively Orac.* II. 53. 258 Men... set up new extraregular Courts of Justice. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right, over-which* (1758) 34 These extra-regular novelists. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. xiv. 21 \*Extraregular... holy persons have miscarried in battle. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 95 An \*extra-sacred class, namely that of the prophets. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. 2. 325 It may be pronounced transcendental, or \*extra-scientific. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 144 Each of these \*extra-scriptural articles of faith. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 416 We should bring forward some extra-scriptural evidence of the recognition of the doctrine. 1842 G. S. FABER *Province. Lett.* (1844) II. 48 That congeries of \*Extra-scripturalities and Unscripturalities which characterised the fourth century. 1874 LEWES *Prob. Life & Mind* II. iv. 85 The distinction... between the conception of atoms as \*extrascendibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 \*Extra-sensuous. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxiv. 236 There are three \*extra-spectral lines beyond the red. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* 4, I am not aware of any other case of \*extra-stomachal digestion. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii. 99 Simple deliverances of reason... having the highest degree of certainty, which are entirely \*extra-syllogistic. 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 29 The \*extra-tabular proportions are to be sought in the manner already shewn. 1881 *19th Cent.* 455 Divine beings and \*extra-tellurian life. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 197 The \*extra-telluric matters of which the meteor was composed. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1. 22 note. In the Platonic Parmenides we find... an \*extra-temporal moment. 1863 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* XI. 10 A local... upon our earth and not in some \*extra-terrene orb. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 188 Bodies situated in the \*extra-terrestrial regions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 173 The oblique direction of the meteor... is another evidence of its extra-terrestrial origin. 1856 LANN-SAY *Brit. Lichens* 70 The spores... sometimes appear naked, or \*extratrical. 1887 G. H. FOWLER in *Q. Frul. Microsc.* Sc. XXVIII. 7 By far the greatest thickness of the coral is laid down... by the calciblasts of the extra-thecal part of the polyp. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV. 429 It is neither theistic nor atheistic; it is simply \*extra-theistic. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1540 The \*extra-torrid species belong almost exclusively to the Mediterranean. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 368 The cold... abated 20 or 30 degrees... no greater alteration than frequently takes place in most \*extratropical climates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 Verbascum is wholly extratropical. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 615 The cold extratropical currents that flow towards the equator. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/4 \*Extra-urban cemeteries. 1709 J. YONGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 428 \*Extra-uterine Embryo's have been sometimes found. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 An extra-uterine gestation had there taken place. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xii. (1870) 409 The pile was caused to pass successively through positions corresponding to the various colours of the spectrum, and to its \*extra-violet rays. 1686 GOLD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 344 Its Opposition kindles it in the Asterism \*Extrazodiacal. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 359 Stellar spheres, seen from an extrazodiacal position.

†2. Comb. of *L. extra* adv., with sense 'in an external condition'. Obs.

1773 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* Intro. (1836) 6 My enquiry is not concerning the Existence, but altogether of the Extra-existence of certain things.

**Extract** (ekstrækt), *ppl. a.* [ad. *L. extract-us*, *pa. pple. of extrahere* to EXTRACT.] Extracted; in various senses of the vb.

†1. *pa. pple.* a. Taken out, obtained out of something. b. Derived (from a source), descended (from an ancestry). c. Distracted, taken out of one's wits; cf. EXTRACT 2, EXTRACTING *ppl. a.*

a. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvij/2 To sing one ballade extract of sapience. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* 1. civ. 206 Oyles extract out of wood or mettals will last long. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1630) 13 The leasee by implication shall have the warren discharged and extract during his lease.

b. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/3 Saynt rigoberte... was extrahed out of the mooste excellent lygnage. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. clxxxi. (clxxvii) 551 He was extract by his mother syde of a duke of Breteyne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 The Sun... is the very issue extract from that Good. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts &*

*Mou.* (1642) 233 Herod was... originally a Jew, extract from them who, upon the Edict of Cyrus, returned at the first time... to Jerusalem.

c. 1608 *Hist. Hamblet* II. Cijb, To try if men of great account bee extract out of their wits.

2. *ppl. a.* Drawn or taken out. Now only in *Extract* decree (Scots Law: cf. EXTRACT v. 2 c.).

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 195 The original... is more authentically then extract copies. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 65 Stor'd with Streams Egregious, Rum and Rice's Spirit extract. 1856 *Act 19-20 Vict.* c. 56 § 35 marg., Sheriff may seize Books of Crown Debtor under Extract Decree. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 373/2 The form and execution of extract decrees.

**Extract** (ekstrækt), *sh.* [In senses 1-3 ad. *L. extract-um*, neut. *pa. pple. of extrahere* to EXTRACT.] In sense 5 repr. *L. extracta*, fem. *pa. pple.*, used subst. in Eng. Law (= *AF. estrete*: see ESTREAT). In sense 6 perh. formed in Eng. on EXTRACT v.; cf. however OF. *estraite* in same sense.]

†1. *gen.* Something drawn or taken out of a thing; also fig. the 'pith' of a matter. Obs.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 6/20 An Extracte, *extratum*. 1597 Hooker *Ecl.* Pol. v. lvi. (1612) 307 The words of Adam... 'flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones,' a true native extract out of mine own bodie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 140 heading (Allusions), I will now present vnto you a few extracts out of names. 1657 W. BACON *Dis. Court.* Eng. II. xiii. 126 The extract of all is, that he [Duke of Hereford] was chosen by the People and Parliament then sitting.

2. 'The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything' (J.); in mod. use 'a pharmaceutical term applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any substance with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely used for any preparation containing the active principle of a substance in a concentrated form.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, An ointment... Distilled from the... simplest extracts of all minerals. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* III. 182 One cruple of the extract of betonie. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 9 This intoxicating Potion is made of the extract of certain beards. 1712 *Tr. Pomeis' Hist. Drugs* I. 28 Schroder makes an Extract of it with... Water. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 617 In preparing all kinds of extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Fluid extracts are very concentrated fluid preparations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Extract of beef. *Mod. Adv.*, With Malt or Meat Extract an Ideal Diet for Infants.

3. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VII. 34 Wisdom's th' extract of knowledge. 1677 GILPIN *Damocles* (1867) 12 Not only is he [Satan] wicked, but the spirit and extract of wickedness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 290 Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iii. 45 A specimen of the volatile extract of Steele.

†b. = EXTRACTIVE B. *sb.* 2. Obs.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 354 Besides tannin, extract must be present in this precipitate. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 185 Vegetable Extract or Extractive... is... of a brownish colour, and generally of a bitterish taste. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 85 Extract or the extractive principle exists in almost all plants... it seems to be composed principally of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and a little azote.

c. *transf.* (See quot.).

1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 261/1 The latter [cotton in worn-out fabrics] is destroyed by a chemical process, leaving the wool intact, which is then called 'extract'.

†3. A summary; an outline. Obs. Cf. *Fr. extract*, *It. estratto*.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iij b, Let us draw on the other side... the extract of a man of wisdom. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. 31 They supposed the world to be the Image of God, and man to be an extract or compendious Image of the World. 1625 *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes... may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Closings*, *Extract*, a. a. b. v. or abridgement.

4. A passage copied out of a book, manuscript, etc.; an excerpt, quotation.

1666 PEPY'S *Diary* 31 July, [He] brought me up this extract out of the Flanders letters to day come. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 337 To gratify the Curiosity of Ingenious Inquirers, I made the following Extract. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 142 These extracts are long. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 192 These extracts... might be still further multiplied.

*transf.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country squires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, etc.

5. *Law.* †a. = ESTREAT *sb.* (obs.). b. *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

a. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Extracts*. See *Estreats*. b. 1606 *Act of Council in Sc. Acts* 23 Jas. VI. c. 19 Common and ordinary Extracts, for every sheet extracted, xiii. sh. liii. d. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/1 *Extract*. The term extract, in the law of Scotland, signifies either the proper written evidence, or warrant on which either diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which, taken from in a public record, or a Transcript of which, taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 200 § 68 If no Appeal shall have been taken, the Clerk of the Court may give out the Extract.

†II 6. = EXTRACTION 5. Obs. Cf. OF. *extraire*.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. v, She shews her extract, and I honour her for it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 722 He

was a Scot born, or at least of Scotch extract. a 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 223 Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his Extract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 344 note, The first child of European extract, born in New England.

**Extract** (ekstrækt), *v.* [f. *L. extract-* *ppl. stem of extrahere*, f. *ex-* out + *trahere* to draw. Cf. *Fr. extraire*.] To draw out.

1. *trans.* In general sense: 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J.).

Now only with some notion of one or other of the more specific senses.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 6/25 To Extract, *extrahere*. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* III. ii. 50 Is there none of Pignallions Images... to bee had found, for putting the band in the pocket, and extracting [it] clutch'd? 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. vii. 83 If these waters were any way extracted and laid upon the surface of the ground, nothing would be gain'd as to the Deluge by that.

2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J.).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 They had whole mountains of excellent blacke marble... out of which the Imperial Palace was extracted and cut out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 497 I now see... my self Before me; Woman is her Name, of Man Extracted. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 258 Freeholders; whose estates were afterwards extracted out of the demesnes of the manor.

b. *esp.* To copy out (a passage in a book, etc.); also, to make extracts from (a book).

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him [Gesser] which is not... extracted... by them. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, I have thought it proper to extract out of that Pamphlet a few of these notorious Falsehoods. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 43, I extract the following passages as specimens. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 8. 149 The treatise was... abridged, extracted and even turned into verse. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 13 It will be convenient to extract entire the section devoted to this subject.

c. *Sc. Law.* To take out a copy of (a recorded judgement) with a view to execution. Also † To extract forth. Cf. ESTREAT v.

1597 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI. 177 b, Collected... and extracted North of the Bukes and Register of the Actes of Parliament. 1606 [see EXTRACT *sb.* 5 b]. 1681 CORNW. *Whigs Supp. Plie.* (1751) 94 He forg'd records, and them enacted To bear false witness, when extracted. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 266 The Expense of extracting the Protestation. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott's* xx, The subalterns, who... recorded and extracted the decrees of the Supreme Court. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 100 § 57 Notwithstanding that the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary may have been extracted and put to Execution.

absol. 1755 *Act Sederunt* 4 Jan. heading, Prohibition by the Lords against Agents to extract, or Extractors to agent.

3. To get out (the contents of anything) by force, effort, or contrivance; to take out (anything embedded or firmly fixed). Often with reference to surgical operations, dentistry, and the like.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* 219 Upon Argeir we had a faire distace That much extracted from our silver mine. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 25 The... mineral Matter... is... so diffused... amongst the crasser matter... that 'twould never be possible to separate and extract it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 The Stone in the Bladder is... a mortal Disease, if not extracted. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 210 After many fruitless attempts to extract an arrow. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Pernont* 190 One of these customs, was that of extracting their beads by the roots. 1809-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* (ed. 3) 153 Army surgeons... always... extract the Ball as soon as possible. 1834 MENING *Angler in Wales* II. 112 One of the best... anglers in England... had only been able to extract three of its inhabitants. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 He took out a knife, and picked at the lead until he extracted it from the bottle. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 127 Fractures in attempts to extract teeth, often expose the pulp.

b. *fig.; esp.* to draw forth (a confession, money, etc.) against a person's will.

1599 NASHES *Leiten Sluffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 And there [by torture] eyther tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cl. Wks. 1872-3 II. 228, I had writ sooner could I have extracted out of Sir Philip... anything which I thought every insinuating... argument to extract her consent. 1825 HONE *Everyday* Bk. I. 1116 He had extracted the last extractable halfpenny. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 93 Nothing could be extracted from him relative to his former associates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108, I... tried to extract some direct encouragement from him.

4. To obtain (constituent elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by suction, pressure, distillation, or any chemical or mechanical operation. Said both of personal and material agents. † Also intr. for *refl.* (obs. rare).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Chem. Concl.* 3 The manner of drawing, or extracting of the oiles out of hearbes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants they extract a Salt, which they use in Medicines. 1641 FRECHET *Distill.* I. (1652) 33 Let the Spirit extract in digestion till no more feces fall to the bottom. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 97 Distill them with water... till all the spirits are extracted. 1846 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 444 Filter the liquor, wash the sediment with water, till it ceases to extract any thing. 1853 SOVER *Fantroph.* 131 When the cook wanted to extract the salt, he first boiled the meat well in milk. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1146 The skins being present, the wine which is in process of formation extracts tannic acid from the skins. absol. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 779 You labour... in extracting after the manner introduced by Neoterics.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to obtain (comfort, pleasure, happiness) from a specified source; also, to draw out (the sense of anything); to deduce (a doctrine, principle, right, etc.).

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* ciii. He [Love] first extracted from th' earth-mingled mind That heavenly fire, or quintessence diuine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 101 May it be possible, that fornaige hyer Could out of these extract one sparke of euill? 1719 Young *Basilis* iv. i. To see us act like prudent men, And out of ill's extract our happiness. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Tyr.* 44. No general right can be extracted from them [the charters]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 317 *note*. In whatever situation he was placed he [Franklin] extracted something useful for himself or others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii. [He] means to extract the utmost possible amount of pleasure . . . out of this life. 1890 Lo. ESNER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 It is sought by this defendant to extract from that case this doctrine, that, etc.

5. Math. To extract the root of a number or quantity: to obtain the root by a mathematical process. Also † To extract (a quantity): to find the root of.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xxii. Pij. From the quotient thereof, extracte the quadrate root. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 13 The Method of Extracting Roots in the most numerous Equations. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Extraction. To extract the root out of a given power, is the same thing as, etc. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 86 Mixed numbers may be . . . extracted by the first or second rule. *Ibid.* i. 89 Extract the cube root of 571482-19.

6. Occasional uses after Lat. or Fr.

† a. To take away, withdraw. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1246 I. 60 O Lorde, I have bene wicked, and iustlie may thow extract thy grace from me. *Ibid.* 333 By your faynting, and by extracting of your support, the enimeis at incorged.

† b. Only in passive: To be derived or descended. Const. from, of. *Obs.* Cf. EXTRACT 5.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 He is a man come of a grete house and extracted of hyghe parentage. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 95/1 Of the first, the kings of Kent were linealle extracted. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 This English tongue extracted out of the olde German. is mixed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/1 The enriching a private family (how well soever originally extracted). 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 70. 471/2 Michael the eighth. . . extracted from the Commenian Emperours.

† c. To 'derive', affirm to be derived from a specified origin. *Obs.*

1624 W. TIRWHITT *r. Balzac's Letts.* 341 It . . . angers me, that out of the poorest part of Rhetorick received among the ancients, they will needes extract all ours.

**Extractable** (ekstræktəb'l). a. Also 8-9 -ible. [*f.* prec. + -ABLE.]

That may be extracted: a. *gen.* (cf. *esp.* senses 3, 4 of the vb.). b. Of a passage in a book, etc.: Suitable for extraction; quotable. c. *Sc. Law.* Of a judgement, etc.: Ready to be copied out for execution.

1675 GREW *Anal. Plants* Lect. vi. ii. § 2 Their tastable parts [are] less easily extractable by the Tongue. 1776 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* (1828) 302 The profit extractable out of the expense. 1825 [see EXTRACT v. 3 b]. 1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVIII. 380 We will now seek a humorous extractable passage. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court . . . shall . . . pronounce judgement. . . and such judgement shall be extractible in common Form. *Ibid.* c. 101 § 51 The decree for such expenses shall be extractable by the extractor of the Court of Session. 1897 *Times* 13 July 11/3 The quantity of sugar extractable from the root [of beet].

† **Extractedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* extracted, pa. pple. of EXTRACT v. + -LY2.] By extraction or descent.

a 1612 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 236 He was a Romane, though an Israelite extractedly.

**Extractor**: see EXTRACTOR.

**Extractiform** (ekstræktif'orm), a. [*f.* mod. L. *extract-um* EXTRACT + (-)FORM.] Having the nature or appearance of an extract.

1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts. **Extracting** (ekstrækt'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* EXTRACT v. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. EXTRACT; extraction.

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1740 I. 217 The drawing one metal or mineral out of another which we call extracting. 1874 MALAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 315 An extracting of thought from the dormant intellect of a pupil. *attrib.* 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* (1638) 13 Vapours drawne up by the Sun. (when the extracting force of the Sun leaves them) fall downe againe to the earth. 1893 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The extracting levers [of these guns] have enormous power.

**Extracting**, *pp.* a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING2.]

1. That extracts (in senses of the vb.).

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv. ii. 181 Such an hirudinous extracting Lady as Dulcinea.

† 2. ? Used for 'distracting'. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 288 They say poore Gentleman, he's much distract. A most extracting frensie of mine owne From my remembrance, clearly banish it.

**Extraction** (ekstræksh'ən). [*a.* Fr. *extraction* (OF. also in semi-popular form *extration*), ad. med. L. *extraction-em*, n. of action f. L. *extrahere*: see EXTRACT v.]

1. The action or process of drawing (something) out of a receptacle; the pulling or taking out (of anything) by mechanical means; † withdrawal or removal (of a person); an instance of this.

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 He . . . shall be suffered to remayne . . . in the same sayntuary, without any extraction from the same. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much. . . if it be set by a Fig-tree: which. . . is caused. . . by Extraction of a contrary Juice. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 592 The extraction of gold [from mines] is neither very laborious nor dangerous in Brazil. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 255, I will not permit the extraction of corn from Sicily. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 233 The extraction of a fœtus already dead. 1829 S. COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Extraction (of a cataract) consists in making an incision through the cornea . . . and letting the lens escape through the pupil. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 14 The long bones. broken. . . to allow of the extraction of the marrow. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The extraction of a tooth might not really be the cause of the trouble.

*fig.* 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The extraction of the first and more permanent elements of the old faith, to make the purified material of the new.

† b. The drawing of an inference; a deduction. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 12 Here wee finde. . . advised. . . A Conclusion, or profitable extraction from the consultation; and be wise.

2. a. The action of extracting or copying out (a passage) from a book, etc.; † b. *concr.* An extracted passage, quotation (*obs.*); = EXTRACT *sb.* 4.

1656 JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn's *Mem.* (1857) III. 77, I had occasion to use those extractions out of it [Lucretius]. 1658-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Extraction*. . . a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy. *Mod.* Much pains has been taken in the extraction of illustrative passages.

3. The action or process of obtaining (the constituent elements, juices, etc.) from any substance by heat, pressure, etc. Cf. EXTRACT v. 4. *Spirit of the first extraction*: that which comes off at the first distillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Distillation is an extraction of a liquor from a body by heat. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vii. § 5. 231 Their artificial extractions, separations, and preparations of their medicines. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 54 The duty on low wines and spirits of the first extraction. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 265 The extraction of the soluble matter of bone. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* III. (1876) 19 Greater pains and more labour were devoted to the extraction of gold from its ores. 1880 *Act* 43-44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Low wines' means spirits of the first extraction conveyed into a low wines receiver. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* *Extraction apparatus*. The object of extraction is to dissolve out some constituent or constituents from a solid, by heating it with a solvent.

† b. *concr.* = EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Chem. Concl.* 22 A stiffe and drie substance, which our Chymistes do call the extraction of the hearbe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volgone* vi. Wks. (Rldg.) 183/1 This rare extraction. . . hath . . . power to disperse all malignant humours. 1670-98 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* I. 129, I saw their still-house where they make excellent extractions and cordial waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 GLOAGUE *De Normay* x. 140 As thou hast taken so great paines in . . . bringing things backe againe into their first matter; whence cometh it that thy extractions. . . have so. . . contrarie operations. 1605 TRYALL *Chen.* II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 296 The pure extraction of all beauty Flowes in abundance to my love-sick eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They do preserve. . . the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

4. Math. The process or method of extracting (the root of a number or quantity).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij. The extraction of rootes [of numbers] should go orderly before the arte of Proportions. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* III. 14 Extraction of Roots (which is a species of Division). 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 86 Two extractions for the 4th root, three for the 8th root, and so on. 1867 TODHUNTER *Algebra for Beginners* xxxii. § 287 We shall then consider. . . the extraction of the cube root of compounding expressions.

5. a. Of persons: Origin, lineage, descent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* go Ye be comen of so noble extraction of ryal lignage. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186, I am com of a noble extracyon. 1630 SIR S. D'EVES *Jnrl.* (1733) 69 Herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her several noble extractions. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* I. 261 The memory of their common extraction was perpetuated by barbaric rites. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 98 Dark hair is a note of the foreigner, and of southern extraction.

† b. Of things: Origin, source. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2, I could wish . . . that the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 51 Well therefore may the English. . . be ashamed of their Reformation, considering the vicious Extraction thereof.

Hence † **Extractionable** a., fit or adapted for extraction.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 113 A calf. . . cannot be extracted. . . until replaced. . . in an extractionable position.

**Extractive** (ekstræktiv), a. and *sb.* [*f.* L. type *extractiv-us*, f. *extrahere* (see EXTRACT v.). Cf. F. *extractif*, -ive.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Tending to draw out; *esp.* of a plaster or drug having the power of drawing out (anything noxious). Const. of *Obs.*

1599 A. M. *r. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/2 Then make an extractive Playster spreade with Coppercorte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 101 The common and ordinary Reeds have an extractive or drawing faculty. 1750 LEONARDUS *Mirr. Stones* 23 Of which instruments, the one is hot, digestive, and extractive or drying of the humid.

2. Pol. Econ. **Extractive industry**: an industry

(e.g. agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc.) that is concerned with obtaining natural productions.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 3 Labour employed in producing materials, on which industry is to be afterwards employed. . . is, in many cases, a labour of mere appropriation; extractive industry, as it has been aptly termed by M. Dunoyer. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 9 Apr. 5 Land used for the purposes of extractive industry. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/1 They too abound. . . in what the French call the extractive industries.

3. Capable of being extracted; of the nature of an extract. Cf. EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Extractive principle*: see quot. 1875.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 27/1 Distillation frees the acid from much of this extractive substance. 1796 KIRWAN *Manures* (1802) 53 He found 1 lb. of it [a soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter. 1816 ACCU *Chem. Tests* (1818) 186 Separating the extractive acid, and colouring matter from wine. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* II. 333 Fourcroy. . . supposed that they [extracts] had all a common basis; which he called the extractive principle.

B. *sb.*

1. An extractive substance: see A. 3.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 117 The physiological origin of sulphur extractive. 1847 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* III. 483 The separation [of the viscous liquor] into . . . albumen, aqueous extractive, and alcoholic extractive. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 21/1 It is. . . nothing more than a species of animal extractive. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 19/1 A food. . . containing, in addition to other meat extracts, the whole of the soluble albumen of the meat.

2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (Wagstaffe).

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 367 The solution . . . approached nearer to the vegetable matter called extractive than tannin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 637 The substances held in solution are chiefly sugar, syrup, gluten, gum, and extractive. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 442 There are in a hundred parts of wheaten flour about seventy-two of starch and extractive.

**Extractor** (ekstrækt'or). Also 7-9 extractor. [*f.* as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who extracts.

1611 CORCR. *Sparagirtine*. an Alchymist, or extractor of quintessences. 1651 BICORS *New Disp.* 79 The juice . . . is drawn out by the Extractors who. . . resolve the dregs . . . of the Parenchyma. 1755 JOHNSON *Extractor*, the person or instrument by which anything is extracted. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 198 Healer of diseases, and extractor of money. 1868 *Norm. Star* 16 June, Mr. Abrams. . . begged to say that his client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

2. One who selects and copies out quotations.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 267 A judicious extractor. . . might accommodate both classes of readers. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 62/1 The extractor who looks for a fitting passage in the spate of Mr. Ruskin's eloquence.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1861.)

1687 *Act* *Sederunt* 23 Feb. The Lords do extend the privileges. . . to. . . four extractors in each of the three clerks offices of the Session. 1751 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. The Lords. . . do. . . prohibit. . . all agents from being extractors, and all extractors from agenting. 1810 in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* June, [Mr. Thomas Scott] was appointed to the office of an Extractor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/2 Extractor. . . the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. 1868 [see EXTRACTABLE.]

3. An instrument for drawing or pulling out anything; *esp.* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge.

1753 N. TORRANO *Mildwifry* 18 They never turned children. . . their only Resource was to Knives, Extractors, etc. 1855 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 168, 1 setter, 2 needles, 1 extractor. 1872 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 The loaded man opens the breech of his rifle, uses the extractor, takes out the cartridge. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 19 Extractors, comb foundations and other appliances used in bee-keeping.

† 4. A solvent used to extract (juices, etc.). *Obs.* 1678 SALMON *Land. Disp.* 852/1 The strength of the Extractor or dissolvent.

Hence **Extractorship**, the office of an extractor (in sense 2 b.).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xx, Mr. Thomas Scott's appointment to this Extractorship. 1877 *Genel. Mem. Family Sir W. Scott* 61 Sir Walter secured for him an extractorship in the General Register House.

**Extractory**, a. [ad. L. *extractorius*, f. *extrahere*: see EXTRACT v. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an extractor; or to extraction.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extractory*, that hath the nature or power to draw out. 1775 in *ASL*. 1891 *Punch* Cl. 179/1 Reviewed it in this. . . extractory and arbitrary fashion.

† **Extracture**, *Obs.* [*f.* L. *extract-* (see EXTRACT v.) + -URE.] Something extracted; an extract; = EXTRACT *sb.* 2. 4.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Arch.* iv. Wks. 186 I. 48 Let each note breath the heart of passion, The sad extracture of extremest griefe. 1621 *ELsing Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That they might see the extractures sent up from the Lower House.

**Extra-curial**, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

† **Extradictionary**, a. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* L. phrase *extra diction-em* outside of the mode of expression (see EXTRA *prep.* and DICTION) + -ARY.] Of fallacies: Not consisting in expression; real, not verbal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 15 Of these extradictionary and real fallacies, Aristotle and Logicians make in number six.

**Extraditable** (ekstrādōi'tāb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] *a.* Of a person: That may be extradited, liable to extradition. *b.* Of a crime, etc.: Rendering the perpetrator liable to extradition.

*a.* 1881 *Philadelphia Press* 12 Aug. 4 Hartmann is extraditable under the law of nations. 1890 *Times* 13 Jan. 5/5 A person... convicted of these crimes is extraditable. *b.* 1887 *Pitt-Mail* G. 19 Mar. 4/2 In the American treaty prosecution will also find a place among extraditable offences.

**Extradite** (ekstrādōit), *v.* [back-formation from next.]

*1. trans.* To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 29 July. Nothing is said about the Emperor of the French being summoned to extradite the men brought into Cherbourg by the French pilot-boats. 1835 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 The power of criminal courts of this country to extradite prisoners charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

*b. trans.*

1833 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* III. 240 She was extradited in a vehicle by herself to the great relief of her fellow culprits.

*c.* To obtain the extradition of.

1823 *Chicago Advance* 8 Mar. The effort of England to extradite Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York. 1839 *North Star* 28 Feb. 3/4 The Home Office are taking measures for extraditing 'Pigott'.

*2. Psychol.* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation. *rare.*

1837 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 207 The next factor is the particular kind of sensation to be extradited.

Hence **Extradited** *ppl. a.*

1839 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Ball* III. vi. clxxvi. 410/2 They land Lord Percy at Berwick, a deported, 'extradited' man!

**Extradition** (ekstrādī'tiōn), *sb.* [a. F. *extradition*, f. L. *ex* + *traditio*-em, n. of action f. *tradere* to deliver up: see **TRADITION**.]

*1.* The action of giving up (a person) to the authorities of a foreign state; *esp.* the delivery of a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed. Hence in *gen.* sense: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casistry* Wks. VIII. 308 If the law of extradition should remain unchanged. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LV. 161 A demand for (we must use a foreign and un-English word to express an un-English thing) the extradition of Mazzini. 1870 *Aet* 33-4 *Viet. c. 52 (title)* An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 336 They wished to make sure of the extradition of their victim.

*2.* The process of localizing a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensation.

1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 186 A kind of extradition of the visual sensation. 1837 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 205 Extradition obtains... even of such sensations as we locate on the exact sensory surfaces where the nerves terminate.

*3. attrib.* (sense 1), as *extradition act, clause, crime*. **Extradition treaty**, a treaty by which two nations mutually bind themselves to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences.

1852 *ABBOTT LAWRENCE Dispatch* to D. Webster, The proposition... to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States. 1870 *Aet* 33-4 *Viet. c. 52* § 1 This Act may be cited as 'The Extradition Act 1870'. *Ibid.* § 26 An extradition crime. 1875 *REYNOLDS Egyptian Gran.* 35 These words occur in the extradition clause of the Treaty between Ramses II and the king of Cheta.

Hence **Extradition v. trans.**, to bring (a criminal) under the operation of an extradition treaty.

1839 *Scot. Leader* 18 Apr. 5 Barton... obstructed extradition process until quite recently, when he was successfully extradited.

**Extradomiciliate**, *v. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* + *domicili*-um DOMICILE + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To send out of the domicile or house.

1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 194 It is... ingratitude... to extradomiciliate... a blessing.

**Extradors** (ekstrādōrs), *Arch.* [a. F. *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + F. *dos* the back.] The upper or exterior curve of an arch; *esp.* the upper curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. **INTRADOS**.

1772 *HUTTON Bridges* p. iii. The relations between their intrados and extradors. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builth.* 338 Extradors of a Bridge—The curve of the road-way. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 172 So that the extradors is a parabola equal to the intrados, and everywhere vertically equidistant from it. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. 121 We have... supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extradors, or outer line, to intrados or inner line.

**Extradosed** (ekstrādōst), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. *extradossé*.] Having an extradors (of a certain kind); a term applied to an arch in which the curves of the intrados and extradors are concentric and parallel.

In mod. Dicts.

**Extradotal** (ekstrādōtāl), *a. Law.* [as if ad. L. *\*extradotalis* (cf. It. *extradotale*, 18th c.); f. *extrā* outside + *dōt*-em (nom. *dōs*) dowry: see -AL.] (See quot.)

1837 *KENT Comm.* II. 154 note, [By the code of Louisiana] the separate property of the wife is divided into dotal, being that which she brings to the husband... and extradotal... being that which forms no part of the dowry.

**Extraduce**, *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *ex* + *traduce*, *ex* out of + *traduce*, ahl. of *tradux* vine-layer, f. *trā*-(trans) across + *ducere* to lead.] *lit.* From or after the fashion of a layer; hence, derived as from a parent stock.

1641 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 225 That it [the soul] is *ex traduce*, and begotten with the body by the father. 1632 HOWELL *Let.* (1653) II. 31 There cannot be a more pregnant instance to prove that human souls com not *ex traduce* [1668 *extraduce*]. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mém.* (1821) I. 25 Either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Father.

**Extraduction**, *Obs.* Also 6 *extraduction*. [f. L. *extrā* + *ductio*-em a leading, n. of action f. *ducere* to lead.]

*a.* A conclusion (to a hook); opposed to *introduction*. *b. Mil.* The bringing a line of musketeers to the front from the rear of a body of pikemen.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 932/2 So should he have called those three chapters after his matter, an *extraduction*. 1635 BARRIFER *Mil. Discip.* lxxx. (1643) 228 The next Firing... to demonstrate shall be by way of *Extraduction*; which is also a firing in front. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 236 The body standing in this forme, the Musquetiers may sleepe up by way of *Extraduction*.

**Extra-essential**, etc.: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extra-foraneous** (ekstrāfōrānōs), *a.* [f. *EXTRA*-pref. + med.L. *forāne-us* (f. *foris* door) + -ous. After the analogy of L. *circumforāneus*, f. *circum* around + *forum* the forum.] Out-door.

1781 COWPER *Let.* 2 Apr. A variety of extra-foraneous occupations... make it difficult for me to find opportunities of writing. 1788—Wks. (1876) 288 We live near to each other and while the Hall is empty are each other's only extra-foraneous comfort. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* Pref. A compendious description of our native plants... neither too bulky for extra-foraneous use, nor too expensive. 1891 J. P. SHELTON in *Times* 17 Mar. All extra-foraneous animals took no harm whatever.

**Extra-formal**, -galactic, etc.: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extraneous**, -genous, *a. Obs.*—o [in-correctly f. *EXTRA* + L. *gen*-us kind, on supposed analogy of *homogeneous*, -genous.] (See quot.) Also **Extragenity**, 'the being of a foreign kind' (Bailey 1727-36).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extra-genous* (in Anatomy and Surgery) that is of a foreign kind; as an Extraneous Body. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extraneous*.

**Extrahat**, var. form of **EXTRAUGHT** *ppl. a. Obs.*

**Extra-historic**, -inductive, etc.: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extrait**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Fr. *extrait*, *pa. pple.* of *extraire*, earlier *estraire*—L. *extrahere*: see **EXTRACT** *v.* See **EXTRACT**, **EXTRAUGHT** *ppl. adjs.* *a.* Drawn out, extracted. *b.* Derived, descended.

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. ii, Ulixes... wyl compare with me, that am extrait of such lygnage. 1481—Myrr. I. ix. 35 Of this science [Rethoryque] were extrait and drawn the lawes and decrees whiche by nyde serue [etc.]. 1483—Gold, *Leg.* 93/1 Saynt Lucyhe... was... extrait... of a noble lygnage.

**Extrajudicial** (ekstrādjudī'shal), *a.* Also 7 *extrajudicial*. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *iudici*-um judgement + -AL.]

*1.* Lying outside the proceedings in court; forming no part of the case before the court. Of an opinion, confession, etc.: Not delivered from the bench, not made in court, informal.

1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 47 The accusation was extrajudicial, and out of Court. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 237 The Plaintiff... requires him [Defendant] to come to make an extrajudicial satisfaction. a 1715 *BURNETT Owen Time* (1766) II. 20 No extrajudicial confession could be allowed in a Court. 1871 *MARNEY Elem. Law* § 60 The opinion of the judge... is considered as extrajudicial.

*2.* Outside the ordinary course of law or justice; not legally authorized; unwarranted.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 87/2 Some rigorous and extrajudicial determinations in cases of plantations. 1706 Rushw. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 47 By an extrajudicial order... the Lieutenant-general was commanded to suffer none but the keepers to speak to him. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 267 That extrajudicial discipline, which supplies the defects... of law. 1849 J. GRANT *Mém. Kirkaldy* xxiv. 273 The extrajudicial murder of his comrade.

**Extrajudicially** (ekstrādjudī'shāl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an extrajudicial manner.

*1.* Outside the proceedings of the court, informally, privately, out of court.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 The opinion of a Judge... delivered privately, or extrajudicially. 1681 *BAXTER Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 186 What they do extrajudicially and *ex proprium forum* is Null. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 273 The Custody of Processes borrowed from the Clerk extrajudicially, shall be fixed by a Receipt-book. 1845 L. CAMERON *Chancellors* (1857) I. xvi. 254 He had extrajudicially pronounced opinions, which, etc.

*2.* In a manner outside or contrary to the usual course of law, without legal justification, unwarrantably.

a 1612 *DONNE Balaam* (1644) 138 A Bishop, being... calumniated by the people extrajudicially. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 257 He was never noted to punish any man rashly, or extrajudicially. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* v. § 10 Sir Elijah Impey, His Majesty's Chief Justice, acting extrajudicially, and not within the limits of his jurisdiction.

tion. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 172 Where the squire is supposed to be remiss in the execution of his duty, the people sometimes interfere extrajudicially.

**Extra-jugal**, *jural*: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extra-lath**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *EXTRA* *a.* + LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with additional laths. Hence **Extra-lathing** *ubl. sb.*

1778 MAHON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 893 The underside of the stair-case was extra-lathed. *Ibid.* 890 The method of extra-lathing may be applied to ceiling joists.

**Extra-legal**, -marine, etc.: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extramission**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. phrase *extrā mittere* to send outwards: see **EXTRA** and **MISSION**.] Sending outwards; emission.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. ii. Wks. III. 244 Nor do faith and love truly Christian arise from every... extramission of our faculties unto Christ. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 120 Sight is made by Reception, and not by Extramission. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Plants* iii. ii. § 1 The Reception, as well as Extramission whereof [the Aer].

**Extramit**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *mittere* to send.] *trans.* To send forth or outward: in quot. *refl.* and *fig.*

1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* ii. (1668) 67 To Lovers it is the same thing... to see, and to extramit themselves by the eye.

**Extramund**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā mund*-um: see next.] *trans.* To put out of the universe.

1654 GANTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 217 He would... extramund him, more than Materia Prima it self was the Chaos. **Extramundane** (ekstrāmōndān), *a.* [ad. lat. L. *extramundān-us*, f. phrase *extrā mund*-um outside the world or universe: see **EXTRA**-pref. and **MUNDANE**.]

*1.* Situated outside of, or pertaining to a region outside of, our world.

1665 GLANVILLE *Seeps. Sci.* xviii. 116 'Tis a philosophy that... gives the exactest Topography of the Extramundane spaces. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 175 One [opinion] placeth paradise in the extra-mundane regions. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 1525 Where, rears His terminating Pillar high His extra-mundane Head? 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 376 Aerolites... were proved to be of extramundane origin.

*b. fig. (nonce-uses).* 'Out of the world', remote; pertaining to things not of this world.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 325 What may be called an extramundane zeal. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 652 Babbiling of poetry in this extra-mundane island. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 310 The asseverations in the book are so preposterous... and the dreams so extramundane.

*2.* Situated outside or beyond the universe; pertaining to what is beyond the universe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extramundane space*, i.e. the infinite empty void Space, which is supposed by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe. 1715-6 CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 4th Paper* § 7 The same Reason, which shews that extramundane Space [Fr. *l'espace hors du monde*] is imaginary, proves, etc. 1825 COLFRIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 126 The Independent (extra-mundane) existence... of the Supreme One.

**Extramural** (ekstrāmūrāl), *a.* [f. L. *extrā mūr*-ōs outside the walls + -AL: see **EXTRA**-pref. and **MURAL**. Cf. late L. *extramūrānus* in same sense.] Outside the walls or boundaries of a city or town; *esp.* in *extra-mural* interment.

1854 *COL. WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 155 The extramural basilicas of St. Paul on the Ostian way. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 27 Large sewers, large aqueducts, and extramural interment, are common features. 1884 *Science* Mar. 371 The arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give... 'Extra-mural' instruction.

Hence **Extramuralism**, the practice of giving extramural instruction. **Extramuralist**, *nonce-rod.* One who lives outside the walls of a city.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 7 Mar. 228 All the city... all except the outcast extramuralists... are soon reduced to ashes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 571/2 There remained only the principle of... 'Extramuralism' to be reckoned with.

**Extranate** (ekstrānāt), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *extrā* without + *nāt*-us horn.] Arising from without; opposed to *innate*.

1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* ix. xxi. 497 One [element]... is said to be innate, the other which is contributed from without... may be said to be extra-nate.

**Extra-national**, etc.: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extranear**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extrāne-us* (see **EXTRANEOUS**) + -AL.] = **EXTRANEOUS**. So also **Extranear** [+ -AN]. **Extranear** [+ -AR.]

1565 *ABERDEEN Reg.* 23 Jan. (Spalding Club 1844) 358 That the magistratiss tak sic substantialis ordour anent the expelling of extranear beggaris. *Ibid.* V. 26 (Jam.) Extraneane cordanaris. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Mss.* (1793) 66, I desist from all extranear and superfluous discourses.

**Extranuity** (ekstrānūti), *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ITY.] The quality of being extraneous.

1849 *AMP. THOMSON Laws Th. Intro.* (1860) 19 Extranuity—outness—objective existence.

**Extranize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make extraneous, remove.

1653 *UNQUHART Rabalais* i. xiv, To extranize the blasting mists and whirlwinds upon our Vines. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 19 To extranize the blasting mists and whirlwind of immorality upon the minds of youth.



**Extraneous** (ekstrā'nās), *a.* [f. *L. extrāneus* external (f. *extrā* outside) + *-ous*.] (Cf. *strange*, *ad. OF. estrange* = *L. extrāneus*.)

1. Of external origin; introduced or added from without; foreign to the object in which it is contained, or to which it is attached.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 Such medicaments ought not only to consume the extraneous humidity, but the natural also. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiv. § 8 Relation... though it is not contained in the real existence of Things, but something extraneous, and superinduced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. iv. 358 Fossil, or, as they are called, extraneous shells. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 306 An extraneous body can be easily introduced into their bladder. 1827 HARE *Gusses* Ser. I. (1873) 183 Many objects are made venerable by extraneous circumstances. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187, I sought in vain... for a single fragment of any extraneous rock. 1899 STAINER *Music of Bible* 159 A slight melodic framework, almost hidden beneath a load of extraneous graces.

b. Of an action, etc.: Proceeding from without.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 Hastings did for a long time... attribute the weakness of his government to an extraneous interference. 1834 J. FORBES *Laemec's Dis.* Chest (ed. 4) 26 The... application of the naked ear... gives rise to extraneous sounds. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 40 The Low-German dialects were... exposed to extraneous disturbing forces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 120 Excluding extraneous light.

c. *nonce-use*. Brought from abroad, 'exotic'.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elgies* xviii. 58 Rob'd in the Gallic loom 'extraneous twine.

2. External to, not comprised in or forming part of, the object under consideration.

1662 BATES in Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug. It is not my manner to speak anything in the pulpit that is extraneous to my text and business. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxi. § 4 When ever the Mind refers any of its Ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then capable to be called true or false. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* Wks. 1825 II. 377 Of points clearly extraneous to the religion, nothing need be said. 1865 MARFEE *Brigand Life* II. 121 The question of brigandage being extraneous to all political controversies.

b. Of a person: Not belonging to a specified community, country, or family.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 212 Heathens and Infidels are excluded from this Table, because they are extraneous and without. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philon.* (1701) 376/1 If at any time there were any extraneous... persons amongst them, the Men... signify'd their meaning to one another by Symbols. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iii. 187 It has... to feed one or more extraneous persons besides. a 1855 ROBERTSON *Serv.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) 20 Nearly all who are of the world are extraneous to it [the church].

c. Foreign in nature, having nothing in common. *Obs. rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 74 Mercury one thing, and Sulphur another, as extraneous bodies one to another.

Hence **Extraneously** *adv.*; **Extraneousness**, the quality or state of being extraneous.

1755 E. LAW *Th. Relig.* iii. 237 note. By their being extraneously overruled. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Gk. N.T.* II. Notes 44 Without giving any sign of extraneousness.

**Extra-nuclear, -ocular, etc.**: see **EXTRA-1**. **Extraordinarily** (ekstrā'dinārii), *adv.* [f. **EXTRAORDINARY** *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. 'In a manner out of the common method and order' (J.); often opposed to *ordinarily*. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 143 b, The Romaynes... created Amilius Paulus consull and made him extraordinary Lieutenant of the warres of Macedone. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 The People... which have extraordinary perished... above what have died in the ordinary way. a 1770 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* i. notes Wks. 1788 IV. 69 An ordinance, immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God.

† 2. Otherwise than in ordinary course; on an exceptional occasion. *Obs.*

1570 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 37 Luther... by no means would have women to teach, except it were extraordinarily. 1677 GOVE *Venice* 135 When the Council is to be called extraordinarily. 1703 LOND. GAS. No. 3922/2 The Senate has been extraordinarily assembled.

c. *Optics*. (see **EXTRAORDINARY** A. 1 d). 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 161 The ray CF extraordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be ordinarily refracted by the second. 1875 LOMEL *Light* xxi. 283 This ray is... said to be extraordinarily refracted.

† 2. In excess of the usual complement; = **EXTRA**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* 204 The two Quarter-Deck guns that my Nephew took extraordinarily.

3. In an extraordinary degree; very unusually, remarkably, excessively, uncommonly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Ded.* You recemence learning extraordinarily. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2. 235 I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. 1. take 't unkindly that mine enemy should use me so extraordinarily scurvily. 1721 DE FOE *Menn. Cavalier* (1840) 163 The power of the gentry is extraordinarily visible. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/2 The extraordinarily good score of 98 points out of a possible 100.

**Extraordinariness** (ekstrā'dinārinēs), [f. next + *-NESS*.] The quality or fact of being extraordinary.

1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* (Camden) 56 The extraordinariness of the action. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. viii. 189 Wherein the extraordinariness of it consisteth... I think it past mans reach to know. a 1793 BURNETT *On N. T.* Luke iii. 17 The extraordinariness of John the Baptist's person. 1881 *Spec-*

tator 19 Feb. 247 Some vital point, which may result quite as easily from ordinariness... as from extraordinariness.

b. *humorously* as a title of address. 1677-81 MRS. BEHN *Rover* iii. 1, As for that matter, your extraordinariness may do what you please.

**Extraordinary** (ekstrā'dināri, ekstrā'dināri), *a. adv. and sb.* Also (5 extraordinary, 6 -ordinair), 6-7 -ordinarie. [ad. *L. extraordinarius*, f. phrase *extrā ordinem* outside (the usual) order: see **EXTRA-pref.** and **ORDER, ORDINARY**. Cf. *F. extraordinaire*.] *A. adj.*

1. Out of the usual or regular course or order; often in expressed opposition to *ordinary*. † Also, acting in an unusual manner; partial. **Extraordinary title**: (see quot. 1888).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 39 The Kyngs yerly expences stondeyn in charges Ordynarie, and in charges Extraordinary. 1553 GANDINER *True Obedience* 43 b, Do we not se... the chief judge, when he is required to be present in extraordinary judgements. 1592 BABINGTON *Genesis* xxxvii. 145 b, If God be extraordinary to Moses, euen Aaron... will be offended. 1607 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1653) 728 Thus much may suffice for the ordinary and extraordinary generation of Toads. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 84 His Sermons are of an ordinary length except on an extraordinary occasion. 1745 DE FOE's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 Let him... take some extraordinary measures to get in his debts. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 412 These [titles] are... divided... into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being a title at a heavier rate charged upon hop and market gardens.

† b. Not according to rule, 'out of order'. *Obs.* a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Brit.* viii. (1843) 519 f. If they proceeded in a martial, or any other extraordinary way, without any form of law. 1709 STURVE AN. *Ref.* I. viii. 697 The order of calling and making of ministers now used in the Church of England, is extraordinary.

† c. *Mus.* = **ACCIDENTAL** A. 5. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 157 They... set one b at the beginning of the verses of euerie part, and if there happen any extraordinary flat they... set the signe before it. 1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorough-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 192 If the stream sharp or an extraordinary sharp Note requires a natural Flat 6th, you [etc.].

d. *Optics*. **Extraordinary refraction**: that not following the general law. **Extraordinary ray**: one influenced by extraordinary refraction. **Extraordinary wave**: (see quot.).

1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. ii. (1831) 31 The other ray... is... said to have undergone extraordinary refraction. 1872-3 TYNDALL *Light* iii. (1883) 111 The other [beam]... is... called the extraordinary ray. 1883 GLAZEBROOK *Phys. Optics* xi. 291 An extraordinary wave [consists] of light which is plane polarised in a plane at right angles to the principal plane.

2. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Outside of or additional to the regular staff; not belonging to the 'ordinary' or fully recognized class of such persons; supernumerary. Often with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose. Now chiefly in official titles, where the sb. usually precedes.

*Envoys extraordinary*: formerly a minister sent on some special diplomatic business; now, merely the designation of the second class of diplomatic ministers, ranking next to the 'ambassadors'; the term no longer practically implying a temporary or special mission. The *physicians* (or *surgeons*, etc.) *extraordinary*, in royal households, rank below those styled 'in ordinary'; similarly an *extraordinary professor* (i.e. *professor extraordinarius*) in a German university is inferior in status to the 'ordinary' professor.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 484/2 Milites adventiunt... Soldiers of another country that come to serve for pay; extraordinary soldiers. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 79. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 354 The first Audience of the Russian Extraordinary Ambassador, at which he made his Emperor's Presents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 9 Her Majesty's Oculist Extraordinary. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 33 His brother Horace is ambassador extraordinary to France. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries is the jury to try an attain. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIII. 334 [Sir W. Gull] was created... in Jan. 1872... physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary.

3. Of a kind not usually met with; exceptional; unusual; singular. Now with emotional sense, expressing astonishment, strong admiration or the contrary.

1580 SIOENEY *Arcadia* i. ii. (1590) 8 The house... was built of faire and strong stone, not affecting... any extraordinary kinde of finenes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 41 These signes have markt me extraordinary. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 During the Night... we saw a perfect Rainbow, which was extraordinary. 1703 DAMPER *Voy.* III. 81 Our English count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 Those extraordinary men, who have... gonces before us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 26 Several instances equally extraordinary. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do to y.* She is an extraordinary child. 1875 HANMER *Intell. Life* ii. i. 49 The extraordinary power of representation... of Meissonier.

4. Exceeding what is usual in amount, degree, extent, or size. Now with emotional sense as in 3.

1572 LAMENT. *Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 251 Zour drinking extraordinary Make oft zour wyds and bairns cuill to fair. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* Ded. ¶ b, Their extraordinary skill in making of obligations. 1634 BRETON *Trav.* (1844) 8 No charge in housekeeping extraordinary, nor no entertainment extraordinary. 1656 BRAM-

HALL *Repl.* i. 6 The extraordinary influence of divine Grace. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We took in a very extraordinary store of provisions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 112 An extraordinary nose always carries with it extraordinary greatness. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xl 84 The sun met us here with extraordinary power.

† 5. Additional to, over and above what is usual; = **EXTRA**. Often following the sb.; in which case the adj. cannot always be distinguished from the adv. *Obs.*

1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 To lay out a five shillings or a noble extraordinary in every Acre. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 20. 85 He must... support him, yea, though it be by his own extraordinary labour. 1664 PEVYS *Diary* (1879) III. 22, I am in good hopes to get two or £300 per annum extraordinary. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1838) 110 You pay a penny Extraordinary for being brought from turnbridge town. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 67 They may hire a labourer extraordinary. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons* *Eng.* (1780) 99 They have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. 1802-16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 54 Spending a few extraordinary shillings. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 546/2 By the help of a glass extraordinary after dinner.

† b. *adv.* a. = **EXTRAORDINARILY** in various senses. b. = **EXTRA** *adv.*; cf. A. 5. *Obs.*

a. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Which Country... being extraordinary hilly. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiv. 102 Sometimes ordinary scholars make extraordinary good Masters. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* iii. (1656) 521 Who... rose extraordinary early. 1799 STURVE AN. *Ref.* I. liii. 575 [He] had Mary Queen of Scots in custody, which... was extraordinary expensive to him. 1798 *Eliza Warwick* I. 241 My jewels were extraordinary fine.

b. 1699 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 276 The Master turning his Key in any of the Servants locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves cannot come at their charge.

c. sb. 1. Something extraordinary; an extraordinary quality or bearing; an extraordinary action, incident, etc. † a. *sing.* (*obs.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 Princes, whose high estates do require in their countenance, speech and expence, a certaine extraordinary. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Read Pres.* xi. ¶ 8. 205 That... every day... the same thing should be done, and yet... be called a miracle, (that is, a day extraordinary. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. i. 304 She... made it [her behaviour] look like an extraordinary.

b. pl. Now rare.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) i. vi. 17 The greater part [of their Adages] will... be esteemed no extraordinary. 1739 J. TRAFF *Right, over-much* (1758) 11 To place much religion... in extraordinaries. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Disp.* IV. 530 Send two squadrons of hussars to Cevoila, and desire them to report all extraordinaries to you. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Lect. Proverbs* (1869) II. 13 His little stock of common-places, and of such extraordinaries as he has chanced to pick up. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 299 The blank lines are left for any extraordinaries that may occur.

c. pl. Extraordinary receipts or payments. The pl. of the sb. occurs where we should expect the adj. simply. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1859) II. 121 His ordinarie alms... amounted yearly to one thousand pounds; his extraordinary were as much. 1650 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Common.* 367 His ordinary Revenues are thus collected... What his extraordinaries may amount unto, cannot be knowne. 1865 CARLYLE *French. G.* xix. viii. Not only the king's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinaries.

2. = **EXTRA** sb. † a. An extra dish, a delicacy; an extra fee or expense. Chiefly pl. *Obs.*

1666 BLOUNT *Boscobel* i. (1680) 49 As an Extraordinary... Penderel's wife made... a Posset. 1664 PEVYS *Diary* 30 Sept. A few extraordinaries for the house. 1664 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 408 A salary of £1200 a year... besides Extraordinaries. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 47 All tradesmen's bills, and extraordinaries paid by the overseers. 1776 WESLEY *Lect.* 12 Aug. Desire none of those extraordinaries.

b. *Mil.* (see quot. 1853).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1849) III. vi. 156 Munchausen... presented an ample bill for extraordinaries for forage, etc. 1816 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1.257 This estimate was... exclusive of the extraordinaries. 1853 SROUQUER *Mil. Encycl.* Extraordinaries (of the army), the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office. Extraordinaries comprehend the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c.

† 3. a. An extraordinary envoy. b. A supernumerary official. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1666) 585 Whosoever any extraordinaries came to Trent... the Prelates took occasion to talk. 1622 DONNE *To Sir T. Lucy* 16 Aug. Lett. (1651) 188 There arrived an Extraordinary from Spain... & he brings the title of Count, to Rodrigo de Caceron. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 139 Besides not a few extraordinaries and such as have no pay or quarter... attending upon the King.

**Extra-parental, etc.**: see **EXTRA-1**.

**Extra-parochial** (ekstrā'pārō'kiāl), *a.* [f. **EXTRA-pref.** + *Eccl. Lat. parochia* (see **PARISH**) + *-AL*.] Not included in any parish; outside the parish; exempt from liability to parish obligations. Also fig. (*nonce-use*). Outside one's legitimate province.

1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Extra-parochial. 1721 *Act Parl.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 5977/5 Townships, Villis, or Extra-parochial Places. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 284 The king... is entitled to all the tithes arising in extra-parochial places. 1853 DICKENS *Black H.* xxviii. Thavies Inn, within the city of London, but extra-parochial. *Mod.* The district of Skiddaw Forest is extra-parochial. fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 290 All such cu-

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* 1. (1877-9) 172 May you as  
ogues, extrauagantes, and straglers from the Heauenlye  
Country, be arrested of.. Christ Iesus. 1615 T. ADAMS  
*White Deuile* 27 I speak to you settled Citizens not Ex-

travagants. 1630-50 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantation* 11. (1856) 187 Ordinary officers are bound chiefly to their flocks... and are not to be extravagants.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 97 [They] are censurable for extravagants from their Commission.

†3. One who does not keep within ordinary or reasonable limits; an exceptional or eccentric person; a fanatic. *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 242 Haters of God... the stile of some extravagants in nature. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. iv. § 4*. 20 The Extravagants among us may be really distracted in the Affairs of Religion, though their Brains are untouched in other Matters. 1678 *Trans. Crl. Spain* 11. 147 Whereby it may be seen what the rage of these Extravagants was against the Vice-Roy. 1768 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. ii. 60 The dear Extravagant takes a delight in oddnesses.

†b. One who exceeds the bounds of moderation in expenditure, expensive living, etc.; a wasteful person, a spendthrift. *Obs.*

1745 DOWDLEY *Poems, Pain & Patience* vi. The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand, With lavish tasteless pride, commits expence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sck. Scand. i. 1*. Charles... that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation. 1797 WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1859) 11. 39 A new club which by the excess of play should draw all the young extravagants thither. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 A good humoured sporting extravagant.

†4. An extravagant act, statement, etc.; = EXTRAVAGANCY 3. *Obs.*

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 55 He fell foul upon me again... as that I was the author of all the extravagants in the Government. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*. 107 Fignments of mens brain, monsters of nature, devious extravagants, etc. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Anusem. Ser. & Comic* 148 Examine well this serious Extravagant... The Fools Bawble he makes such a pother with, is his Probitry.

†b. (See quots.). *Obs.*

[Boorde's use may be transf. from 2.]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 11. Pref. By cause I dyd... leave out many thynges in the fyrste boke... in this boke named 'the Extravagantes' I have supplied those matters. 1634 J. BATE *Mystr. Nat. & Art* v. To Rdr., As there were divers experiments that I could not conveniently... dispose in... order... I thought it would not bee amisse to call them by the names of Extravagants.

†c. (See quots.). *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 Certaine Merchants contracts... are called Extravagants, because the manner either of buying or selling of commodities... is rare and but used in some places.

† Extravagant, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. adj.]

intr. = EXTRAVAGATE.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 21 To keep the so chosen within their said bounds, that they extravagant not.

† Extravagant, v. *Obs.* [f. EXTRAVAGANT

+INE after Clementine.] = EXTRAVAGANT B. 1.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. 6th. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 177 Luther... disputed agaynst the decretals, the Clementines, Alexandrines, Extravagantes.

† Extravagantly (ekstræ'vågäntli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In an extravagant manner; to an extravagant degree.

†1. In an irregular position or manner; in no fixed order. *Obs.*

1623 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* 11. 126 Setting the Sallets extravagantly about the table. 1625 *Souldiers Accid.* 45 The Corporalls... office is... to ride extravagantly vp and downe on either side the Troope.

2. In a manner transgressing the bounds of reason or propriety; † usurpingly, encroachingly; in later use, with extravagance or undue violence of feeling or expression.

1647 CLARENOON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) 11. 53 The two Houses having... extravagantly nominated their own Divines. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 13 Who have so extravagantly attributed both powers to be in the King. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). Her passion was extravagantly neat; But mine is much the madder of the two. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 8 They so extravagantly aim at what they are unfit for. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The famous fall... is... extravagantly and ludicrously described. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 Their antagonists flew off as extravagantly from the sober good sense of our forefathers. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 35 Everybody now dresses extravagantly.

3. In an excessive degree; to an excess. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* 11. (1724) I. 292 This Act... being extravagantly severe. 1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxv. 271 Sold... for £300,000 a year, and that was reckoned extravagantly dear. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer. Man* 11. 83 Idolatry, to which all mankind were then extravagantly prone. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., Extravagantly fertile regions.

4. In a too expensive manner; with wasteful profusion or prodigality.

Mod. The house was extravagantly furnished.

† Extravagantness. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extravagant.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

† Extravaganza (ekstræ'vågænzä). [ad. It.

extravaganza (an) extravagance (more commonly

stravaganza), refashioned after L. extra-]

1. A composition, literary, musical or dramatic,

of an extravagant or fantastic character.

1794 MATTHIAS *Phrs. Lit.* (1798) 343 Author of the pleasant Extravaganza on the Courage of Sir John Falstaff. 1815

W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania zonote*. A portion of the extravaganza of that writer's Curse of Kehama. 1833 PLANCHÉ

Extravaganzas (1879) I. 115 High, Low, Jack, and the Game... a most extravagant Extravaganza. 1873 M. AR-

NOLD *Lit. & Dogma* xii. § 3. 372 The difference between the grandeur of an extravaganza and the grandeur of the sea or the sky. 1879 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 A musical extravaganza must be the work of a musician familiar with the forms he caricatures.

2. What resembles an extravaganza; bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 289 The enchantment of Tasso borders upon the extravaganza. 1831 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd., Bardolph, Nym, Pistol... men who had their humours, or their particular turn of extravaganza.

3. *nonce-use*. An 'extravaganza' in dress.

1860 *Heads & Hats* 31 Send hoops, crinoline, and all extravaganzas to those bonfires in which we are wont to consume our Guys of every description.

Hence Extravaganzaist, an extravaganza writer. a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 That... school of extravaganzaists who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

† Extravagare (ekstræ'vågä't), v. [f. mod.L. extrāvāgārē - ppl. stem of extrāvāgārī (or extrāvāgārī) to wander; stray outside limits, f. extrā outside + vāgārī to wander. Cf. Fr. *extravaguer*.]

To wander; only in fig. sense.

1. *intr.* To wander away, stray, from, into. Also, † To extravagate it.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 219; I love not to extravagate from my text. 1611 COTGR., *Sortir hors de propos*. To extravagate it, fall from the matter. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Part. iii.* 108 A Major... extravagating from the common course of Law and Justice. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* v. 30 Whd... when they cannot compass their ends in the right line, extravagate into foreign Pedigrees. 1867 F. OAKLEY in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* II. 159 Extravagating into ten thousand forms of religious error.

2. To wander at large; to roam at will.

1766 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1797 V. 326 When the body plunges into the luxury of Sense, the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a vitiated Imagination. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. Wks. (1888) 269/2 Schemes in which his youth did first extravagate. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 301 Extravagating beyond the beaten paths of orthodoxy.

3. To go beyond bounds; to exceed what is proper or reasonable.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 323 A Quakeress does not extravagate when she engages in such an enterprise. 1845 GLADSTONE *Lett.* 10 Dec. in S. Wilberforce *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 328 The Church of England has effectually confined this power from extravagating by the terms of the sixth Article. 1866 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 105 This [scenery] is a topic on which the moderns extravagate.

4. *nonce use*. To go to extravaganza in.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 204. I extravagate in magnesium. It is not much dearer than wax candles.

† Extravagation. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.; see -ATION. Cf. Fr. *extravagation*.] Wandering beyond due or prescribed limits; an extravaganza.

1611 COTGR., *Extravagation*, an extravagation, or extravagating. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. (1671) 16 The thinking of them is apt to cause some extravagation of our thoughts in Prayer. 17... SMOLLETT (T.), I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob.

† Extravage, v. *Obs. rare*. Also *aphel.* STRAVAGE. [ad. mod.L. extrāvāgārī; see EXTRA-VAGATE.] *intr.* a. To go beyond the sphere of duty; to digress. b. To talk wildly, to ramble.

c 1690 TARBAT in Story *W. Carstairs* xi. 198 Churchmen kept to the ministerial function, without extravagating on their fanciful jurisdiction. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 137 The Duke of Albany... extravagated so that, etc.

† Extravasal, a. *Obs.* -° [f. L. extrā outside + vās vessel + -AL.] Outside its proper vessel.

1674-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

† Extravasate, a. *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. next after ppl. adjs. in -ATE<sup>2</sup> from Lal.]

1. a. Outside of or not contained in any vessel.

b. = EXTRAVASATED.

a. 1663-76 in BULLOKAR. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2122 All the Juice of a Plant is not extravasate and loose, and like Water in a Sponge.

b. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 This air was extravasate, had burst through the extremities of the bronchia and vesicular substance. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Dk.* xi. 303 I'm told one clot of blood extravasate Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.

2. Formed by extravasation.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The Aneurysm... I find to be round like other extravasate Tumors.

† Extravasate (ekstræ'väsät), v. [f. L. extrā outside + vās vessel + -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. F. *extravaser*.]

1. *trans.* To let or force out (a fluid, esp. blood) from its proper vessel.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated. 1684 BOYLE *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 17 Small portions of blood... being extravasated are obliged to stagnate there. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer. Man* i. 1. 44 Blood and Serum extravasated, and lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 244 As... injuries to the lungs are not easily removed, when once a rupture is made, every fit of coughing extravasates more air. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 349 The matter which had been extravasated during the inflammation. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 103 Blood is extravasated into the tissues.

2. *intr.* For *refl.* Of a fluid: To flow out; to force its way out, to escape.

1886 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Chym.* ii. xiv. (ed. 3) 345 The keen Salts which... raised great ferencies in the blood so as to make it extravasate. 1774 GOLDSM., *Nat. Hist.* viii. 82 The juice or sap, turn'd back from its natural course ex-

travasates. 1847 TOOOL *Cyel. Anat.* III. 641/2 Blood sometimes extravasates into the arachnoid sac.

† Extravasated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

†1. Placed outside a vessel. *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 11. 108 The flux in the extravasated leg of the Syphon, is at first most strong.

fig. 1746 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) 259 If he be not in the inside... I have so mean an opinion of all his extravasated powers that [etc.]

2. Of a fluid, esp. blood: Let or forced out of its proper vessel; effused.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Extravasated, put or let forth of the vessels as blood out of the veins.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* v. 138 The extravasated blood. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. xv. (1762) 76 The extravasated juice of... ash. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) 11. 343 The coagulation of the extravasated latex.

b. Caused by extravasation of blood.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 304, I have two cases of swelled limbs and extravasated blotches.

3. *Geol.* Poured forth from a subterranean reservoir. Cf. EXTRAVASATION 2.

1875 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXX. 205 Here too we find the germs of his [T. S. Hunt's] theory of 'extravasated' rocks.

† Extravasation (ekstræ'väsät'ion). [f. EXTRA-VASATE v.; see -ATION. Cf. F. *extravasation*.]

1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid (e.g. blood, sap) from its proper vessels into the surrounding tissues; an instance of this.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* 2 The Plenitude of Vessels... causeth an Extravasation of blood. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 338 A stagnation and extravasation of the juices of the stalk. 1836 TODD *Cyel. Anat.* I. 400/1 The extravasation of urine. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 28 Points of redness... due to minute extravasations of blood.

fig. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* (1687) 143 Such an extravasation... of silver, occasions a great deadness in Trade. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 God having suffer'd... so dangerous an Extravasation of the French Power.

b. A mass or spot of extravasated blood.

1836 TODD *Cyel. Anat.* I. 32/2 On the substance of the extravasation there were a... number of spots of red blood.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 19 The crura and pons are to be examined carefully for softening extravasations.

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir; also, a deposit so formed.

1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 9 To permit an extravasation of some of the heated and liquefied and gaseous matters.

1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inheritance* 11. viii. (1880) 144 Amongst the veins and extravasations of granite and basalt.

† Extravascular (ekstræ'väsä'külä), a. *Anat.*

[f. EXTRA- + pref. + VASCULAR.] Outside the vascular system; not vascular.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 12 The horns... and cuticular coverings, are all of them... extra-vascular. 1854

WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 The shell... being extra-vascular... has no inherent power of repair. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 26 There are certain parts which... are... said to be extra-vascular or non-vascular.

† Extravase, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *extravas-er*, f. L. extrā outside + vās vessel.] = EXTRAVASATE.

Hence Extravased ppl. a.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1389 The Wax past from the Veins to the Arteries without coming into the Bronchee, or being extravas'd. 1852 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 276 Extravased and coagulated blood.

† Extravenerate, a. *Obs.* [f. L. extrā + vēr-nā vein + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Let out of the veins.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* xxi. 207 The wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate blood by the Sympathetick medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† Extravenate, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To let (blood) out of the veins; to extravasate. Hence Extravenated ppl. a. Extravention, the action of letting blood out of the veins; an instance of this.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 36 The blood once extravented, or effluxed out of its proper conservatory... looseth its... vitality. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 302 Extravented Blood, or Blood out of its natural place.

† Extraversion. *Obs. rare*. [ad. mod.L. extrāversio-em, f. L. extrā outwards + versio-em, n. of action f. *vertere* to turn; see EXTROVERSION.]

A turning out; a rendering manifest.

a 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr.* Qual. vii. The supposed extraversion or intraversion of sulphur. 1692-1732 COLES,

Extraversion, a turning ones thoughts upon outward objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, Extraversion in chemistry, a term used to express the rendering manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies.]

† Extravert, v. *Obs.* [f. L. extrā outwards + vert-ere to turn; see EXTROVERT.] *trans.* To turn outwards so as to be visible. Chiefly in early Chemistry, to render visible or sensible (the latent constituents of a substance).

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 11. iii. 52 It is not the moist air that extraverts any preexistent nitrous parts from the body of the minerals. a 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr.* Qual. vii. The sulphur, or other hypostatical principle, is intraverted or extraverted, or as others speak, inverted.

— High Veneration (1835) 50 All things are naked, and extraverted to his eyes.

† Extraviolet: see EXTRA- 1.

† Extravolution. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. extrā outwards + volvere to roll; cf. revolution.] A rolling outwards; opposed to intravolution.

1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 265 To show the intravolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable.



† **Extray**, *v.* In 5 extraie. [ad. Fr. *extraire*, refashioned form of *estraire*:—L. *extrahere*: see EXTRACT.] = EXTRACT *v.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour Prol.* (1868) 3 Tber that y fonde a good ensaumple, y made extraie it out.

**Extra-zodiacal**: see EXTRA-1.

**Extre**, var. of AX-TREE, *Obs.*

† **Extreat**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 extret(e), (5) extreit, -troyt, 7- extreat. [var. of ESTREAT, *ex-* for *es-* after Lat.: for sense 2 cf. OF. *estraite*:—L. *extracta*.]

1. = ESTREAT *sb.*

1489 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* 113 Item, to Thomson to pass in Galway for the extretis of the ayris, xij s. 1497 *Ibid.* 316 The extret of the aid air of Fifie. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 227 But, though I have omitted them in my extreats, you will allow me them in *Summa totalis*. 1631 *VELVER Anc. Fm. Mon.* 525 Extreats of fines. 1706 in *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey).

2. Extraction.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. x.* x Drawne forth from her by divine extreat.

† **Extreat**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = ESTREAT *v.* 1.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv. xv.* (1539) 23 The issues and profytes thereof, . . . are nat extreted in to the eschequer. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 137 To extreat the Fines into the Kings Exchequer.

2. To eliminate, get rid of.

1628 *VENNER Baths of Bathie* 23 The . . . last thing to be considered in the vse of this Water, is, that it be not giuen to such, as . . . cannot extreate and passe it away by vrine.

**Extreme** (ekstri'm), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 5-7 extream(e), (6) extreme, 5- extreme. [a. OF. *extreme* (F. *extrême*), ad. L. *extremus*, superl. of *exterius* outward (see EXTERIOR).]

The L. *extremus*, like Eng. *utmost*, is scarcely to be found used in its strictly literal sense of 'outermost'; the ordinary senses are 'endmost', 'farthest', 'last'; and, with loss of the distinctively superlative signification, 'very far advanced', 'excessive in degree'. In late L. the adj. was treated as a positive, with compar. and superl. degrees *extremior*, *extremissimus*. In Eng. *extremier*, *extremest*, and more freq. *more*, *most* *extreme*, are occasionally used, and (although condemned by Johnson) are justifiable on the ground that the adj. is not always equivalent to a superlative. In some instances the superlative form may be really pleonastic as in *chichest*.]

1. Ontermost, furthest from the centre (of any area); endmost, situated at either of the ends (of a line, series, or scale: opposed to *mean*). *Extreme parts* (of the body): the 'extremities', hands, feet, fingers, toes, etc. (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Chichester is in the extream Part of the . . . Shire. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst. D. iij.* Beginning with the two extremeste [numbers] that is . . . 2. and . . . 30. thei will by multiplicacion make . . . 60. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* 1. 34 [Hermocrates] purges Flegm by stool from the extream parts. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xiii. 281 The fruitful continent's extreamest bound. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 165 The principal Care required being as to the extream Parts, as to the Feet and Legs, Arms and Hands. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* x. 89 The refrangibility of the extreme invisible ray which possessed the power of heating. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong. IV.* xvii. 72 These two extreme points of his province . . . Hereford on the West and Norwich on the East.

b. *Math. Extreme and mean ratio* (or *† proportion*): = Gr. *ἀκρόα καὶ μέσος λόγος* (see *quots.*).

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* 153 b. A right line is said to be divided by an extreme and mean proportion, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the lesse. 1877 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 370 Let A B be the given line to be divided in extreme and mean ratio.

c. *Bellingring. Extreme bells*, change: (see *quots.*).

1671 *TINTINIALOGIA* 8 On four Bells, there are Twenty four several Changes, in Ringing of which, there is one Bell called the Hunt and the other three are Extream Bells. 1677 *F. STEADMAN Campanologia* 55 The extream changes may be made two ways, viz. either betwixt the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, or else betwixt the two nearest extream bells to it.

2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 1. 42 The hairie foole . . . Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brooke. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 250 Misenos's Cape and Bauli last he view'd, That on the Sea's extreamest Borders stood. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. p. vi. Colonies . . . are to be found in the most extream parts of the east. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 92 From th' extreamest point Of elevation down into th' abyss. 1860 *B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* II. v. 273 The extreme point supposed to have been reached. 1882 *PROCTOR Fam. Sc. Stud.* 2, The extreamest possible range of Telescopical vision.

3. Last, latest. *Obs.* or *arch.*, *exc.* in *Extreme unction*, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1477 *CAXTON Jason* 83 b. The extreme draughtes of deth. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* l. 3010 The extreme day. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 34 The daie of extreme judgement. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastel* 795 Other writers, ascribe the institution of this extream unction to Felix the fourth. 1669 *PENN No Cross* viii. 8 The extream Moments of Life. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* vi. Thy extreme hope, the loveliest and the last. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 17 Those who upon a dying bed receive the Sacrament of Extreme unction.

4. Going to great lengths; opposed to *moderate*.

a. Of a quality, condition, or feeling: Existing in the utmost possible degree, or in an exceedingly high degree; exceedingly great or intense.

The phrase *extreme old age* is apprehended as belonging to this sense, though in the original L. *extrema senectus* the adj. has the sense 3.

1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 22 Lyvyn in the most extreme Poverty. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (CV. de W. 1531) 205 b. The most extreme paynes. 1550 *COWDOLE Spurr. Perle* xii. He himself lieth not in any such extreme necessity. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 95 Winter colds, and . . . the parching Sunne . . . which in their seasons are there extreme. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* ix. 125 It is the extreme madness in the world. 1770 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 348 Having an extream desire to be a Pp. 1726 *CHEWTON Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 345 With the Day Reflection return'd, sharpen'd with the extreamest Hunger. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii. Their surprise at his escape was therefore extreme. 1868 *GLAISTONE Juv. Mundi* x. § 1. (1869) 388 The extremest degree of guilt. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brandon* II. 66 He knew that he was in extreme peril.

b. Of a case, circumstance, supposition: Presenting in the utmost degree some particular characteristic.

1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. § 9. 16 Cases of necessitie being sometime but vrgent, sometime extreme. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 24 The nature of anything is best known from the examination of extreme cases. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. ix. 427 Party loyalty [is] strong enough . . . in all but extreme cases.

c. Of actions, measures, etc.: Severe or violent in the utmost degree, or in an exceedingly great degree; stringent.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Pream. Their adherentes made extreme resistens. 1533 *L. BERNERS Huon lxxii.* 256 The dolours wepynges & teeres that they made were so extreme. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* iii. in *Hazl. Dodds* I. 297 Neither kindness nor extreme handling can Make him to know me. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. v. 54 To kill I grant, is sinnes extreamest GAST. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 975 Moderate exercise strengthens, extreme destroys nature. 1685 *DAVIDEN Thren. August.* v. 9 Th' extreamest ways they first ordain. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1888) II. vii. 130 Having been driven to so extreme a measure against his will. 1883 *A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* ii. We never anticipated her taking any such extreme action as this.

d. Of opinions, fashions, etc.: Going to the utmost extent; exceeding the limits of moderation.

1876 *J. SAUNDERS Lion in Path* xi. A lady, dressed in the extreamest fashion of the time. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

e. Of persons: Going to great lengths in any action, habit, disposition, or opinion; very 'pronounced'. In early use often: *†* Strict, severe, harsh. Now chiefly with reference to opinions.

a 1533 *FURRI Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 154 The extreme enemies of God. 1533 *L. BERNERS God. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vi. He shewed himselfe as bolde in wordes, as extreme and base in his array. 1535 *COWDOLE Ps. cxxix.* 3 Yf thou (Lord) wilt be extreme to marcke what is done amysse. 1594 *West Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 130 A. B. accepted of him as of a verie extream man. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 31 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v. 127 Gardiner's the cause makes Cromwell so extreme. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 The greatest part are Heathens and extreme Idolaters. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 380 In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abs.* (1869) I. i. 2 A Master who is not extreme to mark what is done amysse. 1869 *Spectator* 28 Dec. There will be a natural tendency in men who have this note of distinction to be . . . what is called 'extreme' men.

† f. Of material agents, influences, etc.: Effective in the utmost degree; exceedingly intense or powerful in operation. *Obs.*

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardus* liii. (1890) 212 Extreme contagion of dangerous sickness. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xvi. 253 Those two extreamer Winds from hurting it to let. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 104 Supping a delighted Cup of extreme poyson. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 158 The Wind . . . began to be extreme, or very intense.

5. *Music.* a. In sense 1, as *extreme parts*, the highest and lowest parts in part music. b. *Extreme interval*: = 'augmented interval'; see AUGMENTED 2 b. c. *Extreme key*: a key other than those related keys into which it is usual to modulate. † d. Formerly said of a key having more than three sharps or flats (*obs.*).

1721 *G. KELLER Rules for Playing Thorough-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 164 The extream Sharp second is the same distance as the Flat third. *Ibid.* 191 The extream Sharp 2d. and 4th. generally prepares a Cadence. The 5th. and 7th. and the Flat 5th. and extream Flat 7th. are generally the fore runners of a Cadence. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Mus. Terms.* Chord of the extreme sixth, a chord of modern growth so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. 1880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Interval*. The interval of the augmented sixth is indifferently called 'superfluous' or 'extreme sharp' sixth; and the same terms are applied to the fifth.

† B. *adv.* In an extreme degree; = EXTREMELY 2; formerly frequent with adjs., occasional with advs., rare with vbs. *Obs.*

1593 *H. SMITH God's Arrow* B iij. Except they be extreme vnthankful and dissolute. 1594 *H. WILLOBIE in Shaks.*

C. *Praise* 9 The smothered flame, too closely pent Burnes more extreme for want of vent. 1636 *EARL STRAFFORD Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 22 My Lord Marshal writes extream doubtfully of his Success with the Emperor. 1770 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 You have done extreme well in speaking to the Vice-Chancellor. 1796 *BURNEY Metastasio* II. 5 In the end extreme cold theatre. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 270 Articles . . . of an extreme costly description.

C. *sb.*

1. *quasi-sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.*; only in phrases, *In (the) extreme*: in an extreme degree, extremely. † *To be in extreme*: to be at the extreme stage of some state or condition.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 347 Of one . . . Perplex'd in the extreme. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 390 Fond Love . . . is ever in extreme. 1780 *COWPER Lett.* 8 May, I am delighted . . . in the extreme. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 67 Elevated, but not in extreme, by their bacchanalian offering [etc.]. 1831 in *Cobbett Kur. Rides* (1888) I. 321 The labourers' houses . . . beggarly in the extreme. 1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. xlv. (1862) IV. 69 This dismissal, ungracious in the extreme . . . excited . . . exasperation.

† 2. *sb.* The utmost point or verge; that which terminates a body; an end, extremity. *Obs.*

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that, whose extremes abiding, cannot be altered. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 749 Most of the hard substances fly to the extreams of the Body. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 58 The open extream [of the pipe]. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed . . . and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* Th. 304 Plumbago is the extreme of a gradation of which fossil coal is the beginning. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* I. 573 Far in his vast extremes he swells and thaws.

† b. *In (the, his) extremes*: in the last moments or stage of life. *Obs.*; = L. *in extremis* (which is now often used).

1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* ii. (1551) C viij b. As he laye in extremes. 1558 *BR. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* xxx. 199 Send-ynge for theym (Priestes) in the extremes when they can doo them least good. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* ix. iii. (1614) 833 In his extremes he vntered these thyngs to his Confessor. [1769 *GODDIN Treat. Wounds* I. 286 A person apparently in extremes, under a fit of the apoplexy. 1830 *SCOTT Monast.* Answ. Intro. Ep. note, Having sent for a Cameronian clergyman when he was in extremes.]

3. That which occupies a place at either end of anything; one of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition. Also in proverb: *Extremes meet*.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 175 Not accomptynge the extremes. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 198 Two extremes of passion, joy and griefe. 1699 *BURNETT 39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 268 The other Extream that we likewise avoid, is [etc.]. 1721 *Dŕ For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 17 As the English were very much out of favour . . . so the Scots were on the other extreme with the French. 1800 *Med. Juris* III. 251 The intermediate space between those extremes. 1816 *BYRON Parisina* xiv. Now in laughter, now in tears, But madly still in each extreme. 1822 *HAZLITT Table* I. xv. 360 Extremes meet . . . the most furious anarchists have since become the most barefaced apostates.

b. *Logic.* Each of the extreme terms in a proposition or a syllogism; in a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinguished from the copula; in a syllogism, the major or minor term as distinguished from the middle.

1628 *T. SPENCER Logic* 258 If the last extreme be affirmed of the middle term, and the middle term of the first extreme. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 182/2 Extremes are the parts of a Proposition. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The Major and Minor Terms [of a syllogism] are called Extremes. 1849 *HOBLYN Dict. Sci. Terms.* *Extremes*. In Logic, the subject and predicate of a proposition are called its extremes or terms.

c. *Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers. † *Extremes conjunct* and *Extremes disjunct*, terms formerly in use in Spherical Trigonometry (see *quot.* 1796), for which *adjacent parts* and *opposite parts* are now employed.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iv. Def. iv. T. j. h. When foure magnitudes are . . . in continual proportion, the first & the fourth are the extremes. 1616 *WRIGHT in Napier's Descr. Logarithm.* i. iii. 8 Of the Logarithmes of three proportionalis, the double of the second, or middle one, is equal to the summe of the extremes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suff.* Extremes conjunct. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* I. 463 Extremes Conjunct and Extremes Disjunct in Spherical Trigonometry, are the former the two circular parts that lie next the assumed middle part, and the latter the two that lie remote from the middle part. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 215 Subtract the less extreme from the greater. 1859 *BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 The terms a and d are called the Extremes.

d. *Music.* The extremes of an interval: the two sounds most distant from each other.

e. *Bell-ringing*: = 'extreme change': see A. 1 c. 1681 *R. H. Sch. Revert.* 96 You may make your extream at the first, second, or third single Boh. 1702 *J. D. & C. M. Campanologia Inpr.* 20 An Extream is a distinct Change from the rest, and made by the two farthest Extream Bells from the Half-hunt.

4. The utmost imaginable or tolerable degree of anything; a very high degree. Also in phrases *In, to an, the, extreme*; in extremes (cf. 1).

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. li. 115 By so much is the Wonder in extremes. a 1631 *CAPT. SMITH True Trav.* ii. 47 Here the Proverbe is true that no extream long continueth. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 386 Avoid extremes; and shun the fault of those Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. 1715 — *Iliad* I. Ess. *Homer* i. ii. Nor do they

[men] equally..bear that human Nature..Should be praised in an Extremum without opposition. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 185 The extreme of liberty.. obtains no where. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 228 She was enthusiastic to an extreme. 1846 POPE'S *Yrnl. Trade* 109 A climate subject to great extremes. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunner* 117 Twisted... to such an extreme as to resemble the threads of a very fine screw. 1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms. Pers.* Poetry Wks. (Bohn) III. 237 Life in the East is fierce, short, hazardous, and in extremes. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* II, He was.. dressed in the extreme of the English fashion.

† b. Pl. Extremities, straits, hardships. Obs.  
1546-7 PAGET *Lett.* 2 Mar. in Tylter *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 24, I neuer loued extrems. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. 1. 106 Lighten our Extrems with this one boon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 The Sea-men fell into great extrems. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* IV. ii, What now remains in these Extrems?

5. An excessive degree; a 'very great length', in phrases to † break, carry, run to an extreme; also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure, a desperate step.

1588 SNAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 216 Do not break into these deepe extreames. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 26 b, If I proue Playes to be no extreame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 6 My gracious Lord, To chide at your extreames, it not becomes me. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, On what Extrems extreme distress impels me? 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 This would be running into a very absurd extreme. 1804 MED. *Jrnl.* XII. 329 The antiphlogistic regimen, carried into extremes.. have been the causes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 11, I never thought the masters would go to the extreme of a lock-out.

**Extremeless** (ekstrī'mlēs), a. rare. [f. EXTREME sb. + -LESS.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Extremely** (ekstrī'mli), adv. [f. EXTREME a. + -LY 2.]

† I. To the uttermost degree; in or with a very great degree of some quality, esp. severity. Obs.

1532 FRITZ *Mirror* III. (1626) 43 That thy negligence.. be not.. extremely imputed unto thee. 1563-8 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 832 He was extremely racked, within half a finger breadth as far as Anne Askew. 1651 PEYS *Diary* 2 Nov, I did extremely beat him. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 It must be extremely beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lil. Men* (Camden) 340 A sine-cure.. which.. would look me extremely. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, Sbe.. find'd extremely at the opening door.

† b. To be extremely in (superfluity, etc.): to be in state of extreme (superfluity, etc.). Obs.

1566 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* 31 a, Two humours, equall abounding together, extremely in superfluity. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 981 A Widow.. extremely in want.

2. In an extreme degree; exceedingly, very much. a. with vbs. Now somewhat rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hist.* III. (1586) 122 You must not suffer your horse to drinke after his journey, till he be colde: howbeit, if he sweate not to extremity.. it is not so dangerous. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 14 One of his men.. vrg'd extremely for't.. and yet was deny'de. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Seas sweld extremely. 1711 WALLIS in J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 31 Many who stutted extremely. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 121 The cause of the cohesion of matter has extremely perplexed philosophers. 1841 LAND *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 The king was extremely astonished.

b. with adjs., pples., or advbs.

1540-54 CROKE *xiii. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I am made feble like a wretch, Extremely croked, backe and bone. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 It was so extremely dangerous. 1644 MILTON *Edic.*, If wise Men and Prophets be not extremely out, 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 21 The Mediterranean was extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world. 1808 HAN. *Mores Cæles* v. (1809) 55 They used the strongest terms. They were extremely glad and extremely sorry. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 3351 Only an extremely strong and an extremely cool man could make the beating adequate to the offence.

**Extremeness** (ekstrī'mnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extreme.

1530 in PALSGR. 2181. 1609 TOWNSEND *Sir F. Vere* 481 By extremines in another kind. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1839 *Poe. Fall House Usher Wks.* 1864 I. 306 The extremeness of the folly. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/2 The extremeness of its critical position may be judged, etc.

**Extremism** (ekstrī'miz'm), [f. EXTREME + -ISM.] Tendency to be extreme; disposition to go to extremes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 2/1 These days of extravagance and extremism. 1887 *The American* XIII. 276 It is.. this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless.

**Extremist** (ekstrī'mist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is disposed to go to the extreme, or who holds extreme opinions.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1850 D. WEBSTER *Sat. 7 Mar.* 5, The extremists of both parts of the country are violent. 1856 OLIVER *Slave States* 177 The extremists of the South esteem their opponents as madmen, or robbers. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 122 The extremists of the German school.

† **Extremite**. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = EXTREMIST.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art.* *Joye* p. xx, Folyownge the newe scoole of extremities, he denied all degrees of grace.

**Extremity** (ekstre'miti). Forms: 4-6 extremit(e), ex(s)tremit(e), 6-7 extremitie, -ty,

- extremity. [ad. F. *extrémité*, ad. L. *extrēmī-tāt-em*, f. *extrēmūs* (see EXTREME a.).]

1. The extreme or terminal point or portion of anything; the very end.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Pe round extremit(e) of his boon. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* II. lxxi. 413 Branches.. hauing at their extremities or endes certayne whities. 1607 SNAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 301 The middle of Humanity thou neuer knewest, but the extremitie of both ends. 1657 S. PURNAN *Fol. Flying-les.* 204 The extremities of their wings are blunt. 1661 BOYER *Style of Script.* 75 In the Mariner's Compass, the Needle's extremitie, though [etc.]. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 47 From these Extremities F. D. draw the very small right Lines *FE, DC*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 Antennæ thickening towards their extremitie. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Extremities, the stem and stern posts of a ship. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 At the extremitie of the east end is a mausoleum.

b. Pl. The uttermost parts of the body; the hands and feet.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 He schal waische all his body and his extremities wth brennyng waite of tymes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 438 Cold in the Extremities. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 112 His heads are ill-set on; his extremities incorrectly touched. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 185 His extremities were cold. His feet were put into hot water. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 109 Bodily pain is.. seated usually in the skin and the extremities.

† 2. The two things which are at the extreme ends of a scale; the 'extremes' as opposed to the 'mean'. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 336 Vorschiep Extremitie has twa; Fule-hardymnt. And.. cowardiss. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6528 Richesse and mendicities Ben cleid twa extremities. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/3 The extremities of Justyce ben cruelte and defaulte. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 620 The extremities of estates, specially the highest, are more subject to those things.. than the meane estates.

3. The extreme or utmost degree, that which reaches the utmost point. † Also in phrases *In, to (an), the, that* extremity. Obs. = EXTREME sb. 4.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The kynge.. is forced.. to prosecute his saide enemies, with the sworde to the extremitie of his power. 1552 HULOET, Extremitie of the lawe. *Summun Jus.* 1590 SNAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 142 Haplesse Egeon whom the fates have markt: To beare the extremitie of dire mishap. — *Mids. N.* II. ii. 3 Which she must dote on, in extremitie. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* III. (1702) 23 Having none of them to suffer extremitie of Penury and Want. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. xvii. § 5 In Derbyshire.. the waters.. clear to an extremitie. 1662 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref. Farce, the Extremitie of bad Poetry. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Reprint) 41 The weather was hot to the Extremitie. 1722 — *Plague* (1756) 173 It was encreased to such a frightful extremitie. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 708 The last extremities of thirst and hunger. 1882 FAIRBairn *Early Chr. I.* 449 note, No more violent extremitie of sin.. can be described.

† b. The utmost penalty. Obs.

1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 103 Before the iudgement seates.. they will have the extremitie of them.

† 4. Extreme or inordinate intensity or violence (of passion, action, suffering, labour, etc.); an instance of this; a violent outburst. Obs.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. li, Great extremitie Of fervent love. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1596 EDWARD III. III. i. 35 When the exhalations of the air Break in extremitie of lightning flash. 1621 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bioudi's Eromena* 20 The Admirall.. burst.. into an extremitie of weeping. 1669 MARVELL *Com. cxxix.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 293 Having the favor to sit by reason of his extremitie of the gout.

b. Extreme stress or severity (of weather).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 All such Extremities of Weather. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 348 The extremitie of the weather.. prevented it. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxi. 65 It is now the very extremitie of the winter here. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 75 The extremitie of the weather.

† 5. Extravagance in opinion, behaviour, or expenditure; an instance of this. Obs.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v, Ye women are so extreme in all heading extremities. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 169 I f.. shew no colour for my extremitie: Let me.. be your Table-sport. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Many notorious for extremities may find fauours to preferre them. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 505 This extremitie in apparel.. tended to the confusion of the degrees of all estates. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 4 All the Extremities of Household Expence.

† 6. Extreme severity or rigour. Obs.

15.. *Hours of Virgin* 100 Entreating me wth like extremitie As if I were Thy mortal enemy. 1580 BARET *Adv. E* 505 To vse extremitie.. Iure summo agere. 1590 SNAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 307 Oh times extremitie! Hast thou so crack'd and splittid my poore tongue [etc.]. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i. Bivb, We sit ingag'd to censure him with all Extremitie and rigour.

7. A condition of extreme urgency or need; the utmost point of adversity, embarrassment, or suffering. Phrases, To † bring, drive, † put, reduce to (the last) extremity or extremities. † Upon an extremity. Obs.

c1425 Hoccleve *Mirror* B. i. (1892) 208 In swich an houres extremitie. c1522 UBALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (1843) 3 Consider in what extremitie and distress I am constitute. 1560 A. L. tr. Calvin's *Fourte Sermon. Songe Eccl.* iv, Sometimes thei are brought to such extremitie that onlies they digge the earth.. they haue not a droppe of water to drinke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 He used it vpon an extremitie.

1607 TOPSELL *Scorpents* (1658) 597 A Serpent was the first original of all his extremities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 159 A daring Pilot in Extremitie. a 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-De-liverances* Wks. 1731 III. 608 We knew that man's extremitie is God's opportunity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. 130, I was not driven to any extremities for food. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* 165 Florence was reduced to the last extremitie. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 95 Driven to extremitie.

b. (To resist, etc.) to the last extremity: to the death. † To expect the extremity: to be prepared for the worst or for death.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1696/2 The Besieged.. seem resolved to expect the Extremitie. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The English tenant would defend his lord to the last extremitie.

8. A person's last moments; the 'article of death'. arch.

1602 WARNER *All. Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 315 Yea.. in extremities, thou touchest on his name. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 109 At the day of death, at the time of extremitie. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 51 Many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremitie. 1838 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* III. i. 14 Letters from Mazarin announcing that the King was at extremitie. 1863 SALA *Last Crusader* 218 Saint Louis.. being in extremities.. receives extremeunction.

9. An extreme measure; the utmost point of severity or desperation. Chiefly in pl.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i, Look, therefore, for extremities.. I will.. kill thee As a serpent swollen with poison. 1734 tr. Kollin's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. ix. 250 Urge me to extremities. 1862 LD. BROUGNAM *Brit. Const.* xii. 165 In case matters were pushed to the extremitie of a civil war. *Ibid.* xv. 234 The extremities to which the leaders went against the King. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 4831 Putting him up as if to be shot, knowing all the while that he could not legally proceed to extremitie.

10. The quality of being extreme (in the current senses of the adj.); extremeness. Somewhat rare.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 555 The extremitie of the danger drew Sancho forth from his palace. 1862 TULLOCH *Eng. Parli.* 97 The very extremitie of their views gave them strength. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 This exact description.. required by the very extremitie of its destruction.

**Extricable** (ek'strikā'b'l), a. [f. L. *extricā-re*: see next and -ABLE.] That may or can be extricated. † a. That may be untravelled or solved (obs.). b. That may be set free or got out.

a. 1623-6 in COCKERAN. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 863 Some Difficulty, not easily Extricable by us. a 1711 KEN *Hymnbook* Wks. 1721 III. 274 With Diabolic Eden them (the Labyrinth, Catacombs, etc.) compare, They regular, and extricable are.

b. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* § 28 Germ.. scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* I. 11 When delfly handled, [it] had still some delights extricable.

**Extricate** (ek'strikē't), v. [f. L. *extricā-re*: ppl. stem of *extricāre* to disentangle, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *tricare* perplexities.]

1. *trans.* To unravel (what is tangled); *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities. Now rare.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 384 Neither do I see any Ciullian able to extricate it enough cleanly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 40 This.. extricateth that Question which hath so troubled the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou extricatest the involved threds of Fate. 1684 RAY *Com.* (1848) 139 Extricating what is perplex and entangled. 1840-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xvii. § 14. 456 Some method of extricating public affairs.

2. To disentangle (a person or thing); to disengage, set free from, out of (anything that entangles, a state of confinement, difficulty, or entanglement).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 181 If we search farther into these points than the Scripture hath opened us a way, how shall we hope to.. extricate ourselves? 1654 TRUE STATE *Commun.* 24 The sense of law could never have been extricated out of endless intanglements. 1665 R. HOOKS *Micrographia* 37 All the Springs of the several parts.. immediately extricate themselves and fly asunder every way. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 A thicket, out of which he knows not how to extricate himself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 388 Extricate yourselves from prejudice. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 46 Having at length extricated myself from the group. 1866 OWEN *Anal. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 120. 635 The rest [of the development of the embryo] is completed and the young extricated in.. two months. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii, Lothair had promised to extricate his friend from his overwhelming difficulties.

b. *Chem.* To liberate, disengage (gas, etc.) from a state of combination.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 The quantity of nitrous gas extricated during this action on the tin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 19 The atom of water may be extricated from the acid. 1875 URE'S *Dict.* Art. III. 557 The carbonic acid and other effluvia gases.. extricated.

Hence **Extricated** ppl. a.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 If man which is but an implicated and mixt Agent, how much more God [may] lord it, who is an extricated and free Agent?

**Extrication** (ek'strikē'fōn), [n. of action f. L. *extricā-re*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of extricating or disentangling; disentangling from an involved situation, from difficulty or perplexity.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUS 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the.. extrications, that I.. can devise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 23 Too.. embarrassed to think

much on any thing but the means of extrication. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 275 A people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. 1854 H. ROGERS *Exc.* (1860) II. 27 Immense is the difficulty attending the clear extrication and expression of truth in intellectual philosophy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 361, I owed my extrication... to a team-dog.

b. Escape from the egg; hatching.

1779 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 331 Young Turkeys, after their Extrication from the shell, are very tender. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebratis* I. xii. § 119. 623 After extrication, the tadpole rapidly grows.

2. Chem. The action or process of setting free (an element, gas, etc.) from something containing it; = EVOLUTION 3. Now rare.

a 1691 BOYLE *Productiveness Spirits* iii. iii. We may suppose it [acid spirit] to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication. 1790 KIRK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 No extrication of gas appeared until [etc.]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 144 Heat and vapour... accompanied... with an extrication of light. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 39 The extrication of inflammable air. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. § 236 Chemical action attended with extrication of light and heat.

• **Extrinsic** (ekstrinsik), *a.* Forms: 6 extrinsyske, 7 extrinsique, 7-8 extrinsic's, 7-extrinsic. [ad. F. *extrinsèque*, ad. late L. *extrinsecus*, adj. f. L. *extrinsecus* adv. 'outwardly', f. *exter* outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'beside', used as a suffix = Eng. *-side*, f. root of *sequi* to follow; cf. *altrinscus*, *intrinsecus*, *utrinsecus*. The ending has been assimilated to the suffix *-io*.] Outward; opposed to *intrinsic*.

†1. Situated on the outside; exterior. *Obs. rare.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* One [skin] is extrinsyske or outforth.

b. Pertaining to the outside; external. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 58 p. 6 She disguises life in extrinsic ornaments. 1805 WORESW. *Prelude* xiii. Wks. (1888) 327 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks whereby society has parted man from man. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 765 The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour.

†c. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). The external signs. *Obs.* a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) 111. iii. 49 He missed that affection... which his virtues... deserved; for he wanted the extrinsic of merit.

2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. *Now rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 19 Christ in regard of his extrinsic nature is the Son of God. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique Parts of Celestial Bodies, (namely the Number, Situation, Motion, and Periods of the stars). 1801 KNOX in *Knox & Jebb's Carr.* (1834) I. 18 To explain these, and similar passages, as if they referred, rather to a relative and extrinsic, than a real and internal change. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* III. 487 The Confederates suggested... entering conjointly on some scheme of extrinsic policy.

b. *Anat.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 20 The extrinsic muscles which serve to move the whole external ear. 1884 SYD. SOC. *Lex.* *Extrinsic limb-muscles*, those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs.

3. Lying outside, not included in, or forming part of, the object under consideration. *Const. to, rarely + from.*

1666 SOUTH *Serm. Tit.* II. 15 (1715) I. 181 Any... Discourse extrinsic to the Subject Matter and Design of the Text. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 456 Things extrinsic from, and unnecessary to, the main matter. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 144 A Principle quite extrinsic to Matter. 1838 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 428 The reality of universal ideas, considered as extrinsic to the human mind. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sci.* 376/1 *Extrinsic*... Applied to evidence... beyond that afforded by the deed or document under consideration. a 1866 J. GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 36 Authority emanating from the public and extrinsic to the individual.

b. Of a cause or influence: Operating from without, external, extraneous.

1613 SHERLEY *Trava. Persia* 52 The King began to thinke himselfe... established... both from intrinsicke and extrinsicke dangers. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* I. (1700) 26 God is... just... not by an extrinsic Necessity, but by an Intrinsic Necessity. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* (1822) 73 Some extrinsic aid. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 A superficial cell which alone is subject to extrinsic stimuli.

4. Due to external circumstances; not inherent or essential; accessory, adventitious.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 415 The true value of moneys, according to their intrinsicke weight and finenesse, and their extrinsicke valuation. 1675 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. 364 The Royal stamp upon any... Metal may be sufficient to give it an extrinsicke value... but it cannot give an intrinsicke value. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not the subject or substance itself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 p. 12 Not to be known from one another but by extrinsic and casual circumstances. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* I. v. 105 Without any extrinsic advantages of birth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 612 The ages in which they would work... with fewer extrinsic incumbrances.

†b. Pertaining to what is adventitious. *Obs.*

1680 MOROEN *Geog. Recl.* (1685) 261 The outward Form or Character of the Prince or State [is observable] for the extrinsic Knowledge of Money.

• **Extrinsic** (ekstrinskäl), *a.* and *sb.* *Now rare.* Forms: 6-9 extrinsical, I, 6-7 extrinsiccall, 7-9 extrinsical. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

A. adj.  
1. = EXTRINSIC 1.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. ix. 292 These two circles baving respect to a material Sphere, are said to be extrinsicall or outward. 1829 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 44 Extrinsicall [signes] are those... which doe outwardly present themselves. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Try. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnality on the ear-drum. This is extrinsicall.

b. = EXTRINSIC 1 b.

1580 G. HARVEY *3 Proper Lett.* 14 That... skill I have in extrinsicall & intrinsicall physiognomie.

2. = EXTRINSIC 2.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 55 Due consideration must be had of those things... though of themselves, and without extrinsicall relation, they be never so laudable. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pel.* (1850) I. 24 This our adoption is not a mere extrinsicall denomination, as is adoption amongst men.

3. = EXTRINSIC 3.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* u. i. (1648) 146 Something which is extrinsicall unto their own frame. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 293 The condition... that the Rent shall be paid in any extrinsicall place. a 1797 BURKE *Hints Ess. Drama* Wks. 1812 V. 425 The other [the order of things] is as it were foreign and extrinsicall. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Eaks*, Ser. I. 84 Shakespeare... projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became... so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsicall, to him, so as [etc.].

b. = EXTRINSIC 3 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 Safetie... from outward, and extrinsicall anoyance. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 4 Diverse other extrinsicall causes of diseases. 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 94 The motion of every body follows the percussion of extrinsicall Agents. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 36 Some other extrinsicall Impediment. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. 138 One of our Fellow Creatures who did us Good... from meer Compulsion, or extrinsicall Necessity.

4. = EXTRINSIC 4.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 62 Of such extrinsicall things... would I not willingly vaunt. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. xi. 154 All else that is to be considered concerning prayer is extrinsicall, and accidental to it. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuosa* I. 91 One Circumstance... may seem more Extrinsicall than those hitherto mentioned.

†b. *sb.* Something that is extrinsic.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 257 These extrinsicalls of Religion. 1659 — *Animado*, in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 319 The first... is a mere extrinsicall.

• **Extrinsicality** (ekstrinskäli), *f.* prec. + *-ITY*.] The state of being extrinsicall.

1852 in ROGET *Thesaurus* 6. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dictionaries.

• **Extrinsically** (ekstrinskäli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In an extrinsic manner; + on the exterior; + in outward behaviour; with respect to outward qualities or external relations; so as to be outside or distinct from the object under consideration; from an external source, by external influence; unessentially, adventitiously.

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* IV. iv. 61 They [witches] hurt extrinsicallie with images, hearbs, &c. 1613 J. SALKELLO *Treat. Angels* 39 An Angel is said to assume a body, because hee is only extrinsicallie united unto it. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Pref. He will extrinsicallie shape... his actions according to that outward Rule. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 148 The Princes... lamented him extrinsicallie; but were... glad enough, to be rid of such a Conquerour. 1658 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 According to the Longitude of the Colon, there are extrinsicallie observed certain fat Appendices. 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 545 A Vision or Revelation extrinsicallie coming into their Souls. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. iii. 320 Time... is extrinsicallie connoted. 1858 GLAISTONE *Homer* II. ii. 167 The idea of spiritual danger to man through guile tempting him extrinsicallie but inwardly, entirely disappears.

• **Extrinsicallness** (ekstrinskälness), *f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state of being extrinsicall.

1727-36 in BAILEY; and in modern Dictionaries.

† **Extrinsicate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 6

secate. [f. L. *extrinsecus* (see EXTRINSIC) +

*-ATE* 4.] = EXTRINSIC 2.

1660 Dr. Dodsypoll n. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 122

Dreames... Which nature doth not forme of her owne power

But are extrinsicate.

• **Extrinsicate** (ekstrinskäti), *v. rare.* Also

7 extrinsicate. [f. as prec. + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To

exhibit outwardly; to express.

1645 City *Alarum* 19 To extrinsicate my selfe more

plainly, this opinion is spawned by ignorance of our condition.

1887 WORKMAN tr. *Bianchi's Disord. Lang.* in

*Allen & Neurol.* VIII. 219 The idea cannot be extrinsicated

either in spoken words or in writing.

• **Extro-**, a quasi-Lat. prefix, with the sense 'outwards', an alteration of L. *extrā* outside, after the analogy of L. *intrō* inwards, compared with *intrā* inside; cf. also L. *contrō* (see CONTROVERT). It occurs only in words formed after the model of, and by way of antithesis to, similar compounds of *intro-*.

• **Extroductio** (ekstrōdükshn), *f.* EXTROPREF. + L. *ductio*—en drawing, leading; cf. *introduction*.] 'A drawing out or extraction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

• **Extroitive** (ekstrōitiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXTROPREF. + L. *it-* ppl. stem of *ire* to go + *-IVE*; cf. *introitive*.] Directed to external objects.

1834 COLLIERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 111 Women... feel less proportionate abhorrence of moral evil and in for itself, and more of its outward consequences... their natures being almost wholly extroitive.

† **Extromission**. *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. as next; cf. *intromission*.] The action of sending out or forth.

1622 STILLINGR. *Orig. Sacri.* III. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) 424 Not by an extromission of rays of Knowledge but by an intromission of [etc.].

• **Extromit**, *v. Obs.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *mittere* to send.] *trans.* To send or throw out.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 36 Satan with Looks, which extromitted Spite. *Ibid.* 267 Eyes... extromitting lustful Flame.

• **Extrophy**, var. of EXSTROPHY.

• **Extropical** (ekstrōpikäl), *a.* [f. EX- pref. + TROPIC + *-AL*.] = *Extra-tropical*; see EXTRA-.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea III. § 169 In the ex-tropical regions of the South.

• **Extorsal** (ekstrōsäl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + *-AL*.] = next. 1842 in BRANOE, 1846 in WORCESTER.

• **Extorse** (ekstrōs), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *extorse*, f. L. *extorsus* in an outward direction, f. *extrā* adv. (see EXTRA) + *versus* towards.] (See quotes.) 1858 GRAY *Bot. Textbk.* v. § 6. 282 When the anther looks away from the pistils and towards the petals... it is said to be extorse, or turned outwards. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 The anther is said to be extorse. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 557 The anthers open inwards towards the gynæceum (intorse), or outwards (extorse).

• **Extorsely** (ekstrōsli), *adv. Bot. rare*—1. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an extorse manner. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 241 Gentiana... anthers dehiscing extorsely.

• **Extroversion** (ekstrōvērshn), [n. of action f. as next; cf. *introversion*.] Mod.F. has *extroversion* in sense 2; see EXTRAVERSION.] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards.

†1. In the language of mysticism (see quotes.) 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extroversion*... in mystical Divinity... a scattering or distracting one's thoughts upon exterior objects. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The turning of the eye of the mind from him [Christ] to outward things they [the Mystics] call Extroversion.

2. *Path.* The condition of being turned inside out; esp. applied to a malformation of the bladder; = EXSTROPHY.

1836 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 In extroversion of the bladder the anterior part of this organ is more or less completely wanting.

• **Extrovert** (ekstrōvēr't), *v. rare.* [f. EXTROPREF. + L. *vert-ere* to turn. Cf. *introvert*; see EX-TRAVERT.] *trans.* To turn or thrust outwards (a material object); to give an outward direction to (thought).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 197 The external and combustible Sulphur... is protruded and extroverted. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 102 Every idea that could, even by possibility, extrovert the thought.

• **Extruct**, -ion, -ive, -or; see EXSTRUCT, etc.

• **Extrude** (ekstrūd), *v.* [ad. L. *extrūd-ere*, f. *ex-* out + *trūd-ere* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust (a person) out or forth; to urge or force out; to expel. *Const. from, + out of*, and + with double obj. by omission of *from*.

a. with obj. a person.

1570 LEVINS *Manth.* 183 To Extrude, extrudere. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xliii. (1612) 110 Let not a Traytors perjured Sonne extrude us from our right. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. Say he should extrude me his house to-day.

1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Others, that all is possible, conclude, To true-styl'd Gods; but, Bacchus they extrude. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 49 From which any man with a military warrant might extrude the proprietor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. II, Your Third Estate shall suddenly see itself extruded from its Hall.

b. with obj. a material thing; in mod. use esp. to exclude (an embryo, ova, etc.). Also occas. with sense 'to protrude out'.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The like also some do attempt by deuses and subtilie secretes to extrude theyr conceptions. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 120 The Ruer... bringiog down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 770 The blood from the heart... is again extruded. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 161 The animal... easily contrives to extrude itself. 1836 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 700/2 The number of eggs extruded by each individual is very great. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de l'oy.* III. 91 Ye... extrude from the ocean your helpless faces. 1870 ROTLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 47 The embryos are extruded from the uterine cavities.

c. with an immaterial thing as obj.

1598 Yong *Diana* 137 All hate shall be extruded. 1629 T. HAWKINS *Elegy in Sir F. Beaumont's Bosworth* F. 7 Loose Humous vent, and Ballad-Line extrude, a 1745 SWIFT *Char. P-le* II. 18. Wit... was extruded from his head to make room for other men's thoughts. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1885) 8 The idea of God... is... extruded... by the press of matter. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) p. xxxii. Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To protrude out. *rare.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 670 It may be made to extrude by a little pressure. 1865 'UMBRA' *Trav.* 18 The great fountain, the basin of which... extrudes like a large boil from the plain.

• **Hence Extruded ppl. a.**

1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 43 The Canons of the Church... were no ways questioned by the extruded. a 1761 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xvii. (1772) 71 In the Stead and Place of extruded Lucifer. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log. bk.* 110 With open mouth and extruded tongue. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 55 An extruded cat moans woefully.



**Extrumpery**, *adv.* Also 6 extrumpere. [A humorous perversion of *EXTEMPORE* *adv.*] = *EXTEMPORE* *adv.*, with allusion to *TRUMPERY*.

1583 STANFURD *Æneid* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Certeyn pild verses clowped up extrumpere. 1589 NASHE *M. Moults minde* 14 Such praies only as themselves make Extrumpere.

**Extrusile** (ekstrūs'il), *a. rare*. [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdēre* (see *EXTRUDE*) + *-ILE*.] Capable of being thrust forth.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 364 The apex is.. furnished with a very long extrusile.. stylette.

**Extrusion** (ekstrū'zən). Also 6 extrusion. [f. as if ad. L. *\*extrūsion-em*, n. of action f. *extrūdēre*; see *EXTRUDE*.] The action of extruding or thrusting out; the fact of being extruded.

1. In physical sense: a. The action of pushing out; expulsion by mechanical force. b. Protrusion from within an envelope; the putting forth (e.g. of a bud or branch, an eruption, etc.).

1638 W. RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 34 In all Alimentation, or Nourishment, there is a twofold Action; Extrusion, and Attraction. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 30 A violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 436 This extrusion had been brought about by a succession of small upcasts. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 66 The extrusion of white blood-cells in the frog's mesentery.

2. Expulsion by violent or rigorous measures from an abode, place, position of privilege, etc.

1540 WYATT *Ltd. to Cromwell* Wks. 1816 II. 334 The treaties shall be followed to the extrusion from their dominions. 1593 TELL-TROTTER'S *N. Y. Gift* 37 An vnkind extrusion .. of her out of doores. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 11 Meer forcible extrusion deprives not any lawful Magistrate of his right. 1736 S. SLEECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 365 An unjust.. Extrusion from his College. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P. Congreve* Wks. III. 163 Upon the extrusion of the Whigs, some intercession was used lest Congreve should be displaced. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 675 The extrusion of the people from the interior of the city. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/2 The extrusion of the hereditary principle.

**Extrusive** (ekstrūs'iv), *a.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdēre* to *EXTRUDE* + *-IVE*.] a. Tending to extrude or thrust outwards. b. Resulting from or characterized by extrusion. c. Capable of being protruded.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 24 These hills are not.. the extrusive edges of strata, but rather elevated table land. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 307 The shafts are extrusive, being pushed out like a telescope. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 693 The immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era.

**Extrusory** (ekstrūs'ori), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] That extrudes or thrusts out.

In some mod. Dicts.

**† Exuberance** (ekstū'berāns). ? *Obs.* [f. *EXUBERANT*: see *-ANCE*.] a. The quality or condition of being exuberant. b. *concr.* Something that swells out or up; a swelling, projection, protuberance. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The internall hollowes of the exuberances of our artery. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns* Epil. All is exuberance and excretion all, That you our ornaments and glories call. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 9 The least degree of exuberance in the surface of the metal. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 (1815) 104 The concave recess of the bone formed by the exuberances on each side.

**† Exuberancy**. *Obs.* [f. *EXUBERANT*: see *-ANCY*.] = prec.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* v. vii. (1678) 111 On each side they have an exuberancy. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 [The dry land appeared] not.. so precisely globous as before, But recompensed with an exuberancy of Hills and Mountains. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Take off the Irregularities or Exuberancies.

**Exuberant** (ekstū'berānt), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *exuberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exuberāre* to swell out, f. *ex-* out + *tuber* a swelling.] Swelling or standing out, protuberant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Orifices [of the ventricle] towards the interior partes, obtaine a swelled, or more extuberant part like a circle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. viii. 223 Shaking her exuberant and reverst lips. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Scrapes off the extuberant Meite. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 A substance.. which.. in time becomes so exuberant as to deform the face of the walls. 1819 in *Toon*; and in mod. Dicts.

**† Exuberate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *exuberāt-* ppl. stem of *exuberāre* (see prec.).] a. *intr.* To swell out or up. b. *trans.* 'To make to swell' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1623-6 CROCKERAM, *Exuberate*, to swell like the sea. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNT'S *Theat. Ins.* 976 Two comicles.. near which the forepart of the head doth a little exuberate. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Exuberated** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.* **† Exuberating** *ppl. a.* protuberant.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Exuberated*, swelling into knobs or knots. 1834 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* iii. xi. (1678) 63 [The abdominal muscles] are situate in the eminentest or exuberating region of the belly. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* X. iv. 547 Rising here and there with exuberating Hills and Mountains. 1768 *Life & Advent. of Sir Barth.*

*Safskull* II. 57 An extuberated proof of her singular affection for young Romeo.

**† Exuberation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exuberāt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *exuberāre* (see prec.).] *concr.* Something that swells out, or up; protuberance.

1615 CROAKE *Body of Man* 72 The.. same Teate-like exuberation, or Mamillary process. 1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1692) II. 632 Excessiveness, and exuberations to be lopped off and abated. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**† Exuberice**, *a. Obs.* [f. *EXUBER-ANT* + *-IC*.] Swelling out, projecting.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 230 The Iron Pin.. will resist the extuberice parts of the Edge of the Guide.

**† Exuberous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *EXUBER-ANT* + *-OUS*.] Swelling out, protuberant. Hence **† Exuberousness**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Exuberous*, swelling forth or bunching out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Exuberousness*, the swelling or bunching out in the body. 1775 in ASH.

**Extue**, *obs. form of* ESCHREW *v.*

**Extumescence**. [a. F. *extumescence*, f. L. *extumescēt-em*, pr. pple. of *extumescēre* to begin to swell out, f. *extumēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tumēre* to swell.] A swelling out or up.

1611 COTTON, *Extumescence*, an extumescence, a swelling, a rising vp. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1834 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**† Extumescency**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec.: see *-ENCY*.] = prec.

1644 tr. *Boet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 294 Lest.. these Bowels should be incited to tetaneous extumescencies.

**Extund** (ekstund'), *v.* [f. L. *extund-ēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tundēre* to beat.] *trans.* To beat or hammer out; only *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 To extunde and beat-out this true Proportion, I observe the Circumstances projected. *Ibid.* II. iv. 52 Mensuration is conuersant in extunding the lineall extensions of longitudes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1850 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Leaders.. have to be extunded sometimes in.. haste.

**† Exturb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exturb-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *turbāre* to disturb, f. *turba* tumult.] *trans.* To hustle out, get rid of.

1615 SIR G. BUCK 3rd *Univ. of Eng* xii. in Stow's *Chron.* 771/2 All these noble Tenantes and occupants were thus exturbed, dead, and gon. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 247 That one point of exturbing Esau, and of his inheritance set aside.

**† Extypal**, *a. Obs.* Variant of *EOTYPAL*. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 152 Two worlds—the one archetypal, the other extypal.

**Exuberance** (egziū'bērāns). [a. F. *exuberance*, ad. L. *exuberantia*, n. of state f. *exuberāre*: see *EXUBERANT* and *-ANCE*.]

1. The quality or condition of being exuberant; abundant productiveness; luxuriance of growth; overflowing fullness (of joy, health, etc.).

1604 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Repress the common Exuberance of the leading and middle shoots. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 118 The primitive Exuberance of the Earth was lessened. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* II. A happy exuberance of animal spirits. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 557 A sweet guileless child, playing in the exuberance of its happiness. 1832 A. W. WARD *Dickens* III. 38 Nothing is wanting.. to attest the exuberance of its author's genius.

b. Copiousness or redundancy of expression.

1717 GARTH tr. *Quint's Met. Pref.*, In his similes that exuberance is avoided. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 ¶ 6 The man of exuberance and copiousness. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 69 His exuberance astonishes us.

c. A fault or error of excess. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v. That the different exuberances of these gentlemen, would correct their different imperfections. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 30 Allowing me in my exuberance one way, for my deficiencies in the other.

d. An extravagance, excessive outburst.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 His generous impulses burst into the wild exuberances of the reveries of astrology. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The criticism on his own doctrine.. has.. been considered.. an exuberance of the metaphysical imagination.

2. An overflowing amount or quantity; a superabundance.

1638 W. RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 373 Fatnesse is.. an Exuberance of Nourishment, above that which is voyded by Excrement. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 90 There is an exuberance of fancy in him. 1786 — *Alis. & Lakes* I. 137 An exuberance of water. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* III. 65 An exuberance of life of which no other portion of the globe could give us any idea.

b. *ellipt.* An abundance of good things, plenty. *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 37 Exuberance is turn'd to Indigence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 11 Many had great exuberance, and few confessed any want.

3. *concr.* An overflow; a luxuriant outgrowth; an excrescence, protuberance. *Obs.*

1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Sulphur, or other like exuberances of Nature. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 249 Fush.. the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. 1728 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Apr. Kindness must be commonly the exuberance of content. 1826 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 1. 89 They [the rocks] appear.. smooth, and their exuberances rounded off.

**Exuberancy** (egziū'bērānsi). [ad. L. *exuberantia*: see prec. and *-ANCY*.]

1. = *EXUBERANCE* 1. b.

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 1-2 Which [praise] he expresseth in this exuberancy and redundancy of holy oratory. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Cosmetics.. contrived .. to restrain the exuberancy of over-grown Breasts. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 277 The exuberancy of its juice will make it knotty and sticky. 1843 MARRVAT *M. Violet* xvii. The exuberancy of spirit.. had deserted me.

2. = *EXUBERANCE* 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Cruelities* 256 The marvellous affluence and exuberancy of all things tending to the sustentation of man's life. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 611 The levels yield an exuberancy of grain.

3. *concr.* = *EXUBERANCE* 3. *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61 It was no Meteor; no fire-drake. (Things which wise-men.. know to be Exuberancies of Nature). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 38 And some will censure this Digression for a Struma, or tedious Exuberancy.

**Exuberant** (egziū'bērānt), *a.* [ad. L. *exuberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exuberāre*, f. *ex-* (see *EX-* pref.) + *tuberāre* to be fruitful, f. *tuber* fertile, connected with *tuber* udder. Cf. *F. Exuberant*.]

1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific; abundantly productive. Also *fig.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Vines.. so exuberant that.. one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 A paltry Recompense for the exuberant Rhodes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 12 The Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal. 1788 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 163 His fancy is exceedingly fruitful.. It is indeed too exuberant. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 168 We know Nature, and figure her exuberant.. in her fertility. 1871 ROSSETTI *Fenny Poems* 109 Love's exuberant hotbed.

2. Growing luxuriantly; produced in superabundance or excess.

1513 BAOSSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 607 A pure perfyte plante .. Mervelously by growynge.. with dyuers propyites, of grace exuberant. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* August (1679) 22 Cleanse your vines from exuberant branches. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 583 Both.. may perish with hunger in the midst of our exuberant crops. 1848 FRICHARO *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 Races bearing an exuberant growth of hair. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. i. 9 An exuberant and therefore a restless population.

3. Misused for 'superfluous'.

1607 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 An Exuberant Servant .. is better spared, than a Charity to one of these.

3. Of a fountain, stream, etc.: Overflowing. [Cf. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 465 *exuberant amnis*.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 595 He as it were as Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 105 Ever the Sextile .. is found at times to usher in exuberant Floods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 18 Life's exuberant sea.

4. *fig.* a. Of affections, joyous emotions, beneficence, vitality, health, or their manifestations: Overflowing, abounding.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi, Such exuberant goodness as may justly ravish us to an amazement. 1721 AOOSON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 8 Such an exuberant Love to Mankind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 616 An exuberant health without any judgment to guide it, will never make either a happy or a useful man. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. 1854 I. 59 An age of exuberant zeal. 1865 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 85 The English in their exuberant strength.

b. Of persons, their actions or expressions: Effusive in display of feeling. Now more usually, Abounding in health and spirits, overflowing with delight.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 131, I vnto you must be well exuberant. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 53 ¶ 3 Exuberant praise bestowed by others. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 48 He has been.. exuberant in his encomiums upon individuals. 1863 MISS BRAOON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. She seemed an animated.. exuberant creature. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 323 An exuberant letter from Charles Kingsley. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 393 After exuberant demonstrations to me.

c. Of diction or composition: Copious, diffuse, lavish in ornament.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 6 Here may they observe the variety of eloquence in several persons, some large, copious and exuberant. 1715 PORE *Iliad* Pref. D ij b, His Similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of Circumstances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxviii, Exclamations of joy and wailing, mingled with exuberant narrative.

d. Of wealth or stores: Overflowing, abundant. Of expenditure or display: Lavish, profuse.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 499 Our Collections are more exuberant than Stow's. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 4 My fortune being by no means exuberant. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 349 The exuberant display of wealth in our shops. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 99 The exuberant charities of the church.

**Exuberantly** (egziū'bērāntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an exuberant manner or degree; over-plentifully; with exuberance of growth, feeling, or language; with exuberant delight.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 181 It.. sprouted out exuberantly. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 The Earth was very exuberantly beset with Trees. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. (1799) I. xxxv. 323 The valley from this town to Terni is exuberantly fertile. 1782 V. KHOS *Ext. I.* vii. 2 Those simple delights.. which the poets have.. no less justly than exuberantly described! 1822 BYRON *Lt.*

to Moore 8 Mar., It will make the man . . . exuberantly happy. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xxii. (1876) 265 Joy seems to be felt more exuberantly by men who have sinned much. 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 8/5 The alliance . . . into which he and Principal Cairns entered so exuberantly.

**Exuberantness** (egziū'bérāntnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being exuberant. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASN.

† **Exuberate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exuberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.] Overflowing, superabundant.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 17 The exuberate singularity in Merchants of all nations.

**Exuberate** (egziū'bérēt), *v.* 5 pa. pple. exuberate. [f. L. *exuberāt*-ppl. stem of *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.]

1. *intr.* To be exuberant; to abound, overflow. 1623 COKERAM, *Exuberate*, to abound. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 That vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 420 Trees are thrown by Timber-men into water, least their native moisture should exuberate into rottenness. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 Such towering ebullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. 4. 51. 328 Scarton was endowed with vast gaiety, which generally exuberated in buffoon jests. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 159 One whose . . . breast exuberated with human kindness.

b. *To exuberate into*: to pass by exuberance of growth, develop into. *To exuberate in*: to indulge in with exuberant feeling.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 111. *Dissert. Drama* 2 Two of its [sc. Ch. of England's] considerable Members exuberating into that of Comprehenders. 1781 JOHNSON 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He might have exuberated into an atheist. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Nest of Kin* I. v. She exuberated in the delicious . . . sense of romance.

† 2. *trans.* In Alchemy: † To render fruitful (mercury, the alkahest). [Cf. class. L. *exuberāre* to make fruitful.]

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Our Menstrue by labour exuberate. 1654 ASNMOLLE *Chym. Collect.* 77 That Earth so mingled with Menstruous Matter, is called Argent vive, Exuberated, which gathers speedily, and while it is new. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Meteorology*, xii. 196 Those that know this will dismiss common Mercury from creating the Stone, or exuberating its humidity.

**Exuberation** (egziū'bērē'jōn). *rare*—1. [ad. L. *exuberātiō-em*, n. of stat. f. *exuberāre*; see EXUBERANT.] Exuberance of spirits; excitement. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awak. M. Fenwick* II. x. 240 The men's exuberation escaped them in shouts . . . and peals of laughter.

† **Exuberous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. EXUBERANT + -OUS.] = EXUBERANT.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Gilpin* 361 To set forth Th' exuberous praises of brave Gilpin's worth?

**Exuacious**, *acton*, *obs. ff.* EXSUCCOUS, SUCTION.

**Exucontian** (eksikōntiān). *Ecl.* Also 9 oxone, exukontian. [f. *Ecl.* Gr. *ἐξουκόντιος* (f. *ἐξ* out of + *ουκ* not + *όντιον*, gen. pl. of pr. pple. of *εἶναι* to be) + -AN.] (See *quots.*)

1844 tr. *Socrates' Ecl.* *Hist.* II. xiv. 230 They [Arians] were also termed . . . Exucontians by those at Antioch who embraced the orthodox faith. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 537 [Arius said] 'He is of a substance that once was not (ἐκ οὐκ ὄντος)'—hence the name of Exucontians sometimes given to his followers. 1877 P. SMITH in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Arianism*, The Arians were called Exukontians.

**Exudate** (eksūdēt), *sb. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex-sūdāt-um* (that which is) exudated; neut. pa. pple. (see next.)] An exuded substance.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 61 Covered with lymph, or some exudate of a whitish color.

† **Exudate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-sūdāt*-ppl. stem of *ex-sūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. *intr.* = EXUDE 1. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Perforations . . . through which the humor . . . doth exudate. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lxiv. (1760) 261 A vegetable Juice, which . . . exudated from their Roots.

2. *trans.* = EXUDE 2. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2125 A Pole of Ivy did of it self exudate and shew a liquid and yellowish rosin from the bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 524 A soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated.

**Exudation** (eksūdē'jōn). Also 7-8 exsudation. [ad. late L. *ex-sūdātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex-sūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. The process of exuding; the giving off or oozing out (of moisture) in the manner of sweat. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 93 In these wounds . . . appear exudations of clammy humours. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 855 A purer sort of Opium, taken from the Husks of Poppy-seed, being pricked, after some time of exudation and insolation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *Foot-n.* An Exudation . . . of some petrifying Juices out of the rocky Earth.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 15 Any exudation of the wine through the pores of the bottles. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 37 The vapour it once contained escaped . . . by exudation through extremely minute pores. 1866 *Tate Brit. Mollusks* iv. 88 The Testacella form a kind of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus.

*attrib.* 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 499 Exudation-corpuscles. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 Exudation-Products exhibit themselves in the form of Compound-granule corpuscles. 1882 GEORGE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. § 3. 90 'Segregation' or 'exudation' veins.

† b. Incorrectly: Percolation, trickling through; slow and gradual overflow. Cf. EXUDE 1 b.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 The least exudation of moisture down into the rooms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. Notes 460 Looking upon the glaciers of Greenland as canals of exudation.

2. *concr.* Something which is exuded.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 4 Rock Rubies are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Resinous exudations of pines and firs. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 391 Calomel should not be used . . . where the exudation is serous. 1883 *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 197 Malice is a natural exudation in every mind.

**Exudative** (eksūdē'tiv), *a. and sb.* [f. L. type \**ex-sūdātiv-us*, f. *ex-sūdā-re*; see EXUDE and -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 617/2 The exudative process having extended from the uterus to the [Fallopian] tube. 1859 J. S. WELLS *Dis. Eye* viii. § 6. 348 There are generally no exudative or degenerative changes of the retina. 1876 DÜRRING *Dis. Skin* 140 Exudative diseases.

*B. sb.* 'That which is the product of exudation or which has been exuded' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

† **Exudatory**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare*. Also 8 exsudatory. [f. L. type *ex-sūdātōri-us*, f. *ex-sūdāre*; see EXUDE and -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Characterized by exudation.

1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 221 While they were in the exsudatory state above described.

*B. sb.* A means of exuding.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes I. v. 16 Urine and teares are the great exudatories of sorrow.

**Exude** (eksūdē'd), *v.* [ad. L. *ex-sūdāre*, f. *ex-ont* + *sūdāre* to sweat.]

1. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to pass off in beadlike drops through the pores, an incision, or orifice. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter, which did exude and come out . . . from the skin. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 145 The green Leaves of Tea contain a narcotick Juice, which exudes by Roasting. 1774 PENNANT *Col. Scot.* in 1772, 263 A yellow Stalagmitic Matter has exuded.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 305 Stone-oil which exudes from the crust of the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 532 Gum, which exudes from incisions in thick viscid drops.

† b. *Occas. misused for*: To escape as vapour; to overflow slowly.

1837 DISRAELI *Penit. I.* xiv. (1871) 69 A savoury steam exuded from the flesh-pot. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 344 The crushed fragments exuding and . . . rolling down toward the level ice.

2. *trans.* To sweat out or give off like sweat; to discharge through the pores or an incision. 17 . . . in JOHNSON. 1822 IMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 345 It . . . is like milk when exuded from the tree. 1830 J. C. STURTT *Sylva Brit.* 97 The Poplar . . . exudes the moisture which it imbibes.

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Unities* (1871) 92 The bee exudes the softening wax from one region of its body. *absol.* 1881 BLACKWORME *Christowell* III. The cool bowl [of a pipe] shines without exuding.

*fig.* 1874 LISLE *Carr. Ind. Gwynne* I. 1. 33 The stolid farmer fairly exuded pleasure at every pore. 1882 B. HARTE *Flit* II. He moved onward silently exuding admiration.

Hence **Exuded** *ppl. a.* **Exuding** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 97 The exuding of this ointment lasted about eight days. 1875 B. V. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 16 The exuded fluid is . . . a product of the blood. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 513 The pollen-grains . . . are retained by an exuding drop of fluid.

**Exudence** (eksūdēns), *rare*—1. [Incorrectly for \**exudance*, f. EXUDE + -ANCE.] The process of exuding.

1874 Man. *Gunnery H. M. Fleet* 196 There is much greater tendency to the exudence of nitro-glycerine from it. **Exuffate**, *-ation*, *var. ff.* EXUFFLATE, -ATION.

† **Exul**, *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *ex-sul*, f. *ex* out + root *sal* to go (cf. *salire* to leap).] A banished person; = EXILE sb.<sup>2</sup>

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Teacata in Child's Four Old Plays* (1848) 140 Etceodes should sway the kingly mace, And Polynice as exul should departe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 896 They shall . . . as Exuls out of his court be thrust. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xix. 56 The regiment of Romane exuls. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. (1649) 29 You Legions of Heavens Exuls.

† **Exul**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex-sulāre*; see EXULATE v.] *trans.* = EXILE v.

1590-20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* viii, Treuth stands barrit at the dure, And exulit is of the town. † **Exulant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ex-sulāntem*, pr. pple. of *ex-sulāre*; see EXULATE v.] Living in exile.

1636 BRATHWAITE *Lives Rom. Emp.* 260 Iustinian . . . who was now exulant in Cersonia.

† **Exulate**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex-sulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex-sulāre*; see next.] = EXILE sb.<sup>2</sup>

16470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. iv, The lordes fled . . . as exulates. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 32 Wo is me miserabile exulate. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 His Maister, (long an Exulate) come in, To claime his proper Right.

† **Exulate**, *v. Obs. rare*. With *pa. pple.* 6 exulat. [f. L. *ex-sulāt*-ppl. stem of *ex-sulāre* to be in exile, in late L. also transitive.] *A. trans.* To banish, exile. *b. intr.* To go into exile; to be in exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 11. 18 Many Scot . . . That exulat wer out of Albione. 1640 HOWELL *Didona's Gr.* 203 Both exulating from their owne patrimoniall Territories.

† **Exulation**, *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 -oun. [ad. L. *ex-sulātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ex-sulāre*; see EXULATE v.] Banishment, exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 In the tyme of his exulatione The lordis maid gude reparatioun.

† **Exulcer**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 exulcero.

[ad. F. *exulcer-er*, ad. L. *exulcerā-re* to EXULCERATE.] *trans.* = EXULCERATE v. 1. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A iij b, Corrupte blode . . . maketh erosion and exulcereth [th]e body.

† **Exulcerate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exulcerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exulcerā-re*; see next.] 1. = EXULCERATED 1.

1545 RAYNOLO Byrth *Mankynde* p. 1 As yf intestinum rectum be exulcerat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 The said green figs . . . doe cure the wens or exulcerat bunches. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 310 The cure of exulcerate Erysipelas.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; vexed; also diseased, disordered. Cf. EXULCERATED 2. c 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Libel* Wks. 1862 VIII. 192 Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xv. v. 38 Vrsicinus, already exulcerate and carrying rancour in his heart. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 56 In this exulcerate business, so much moderation . . . hath shined forth in the King of Great Britain.

1684 H. MORE *Annu. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 125 Their exulcerate rage at the Rising of the Witnesses.

**Exulcerate** (egzwl'sérēt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *exulcerāt*-ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*, f. *ex*- intensive + *ulcerāre* to ULCERATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause ulcers in; to ulcerate.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* IV. II. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp . . . it doth exulcerate the lunges. 1650 HUBBERT *Phil. Potentill* 13 Wounds and sores, . . . will secretly exulcerate the flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 302 The stagnating Serum . . . exulcerates and putrifies the Bowels.

*absol.* 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 63 Bitter and salt phleume . . . doth exulcerate. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 37 They exulcerate, cause Fevers.

2. *fig.* To fret as with an ulcer; to exasperate, irritate; to aggravate (a disease, sorrow).

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. 90 It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes exulcerated in themselves. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. v. § 64. 280 Professe this I cannot, but I must live perpetually and exulcerate my conscience.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* I. 16 [This] doth but prejudice men's minds, and exulcerate them against our testimony. *absol.* 1671 MILTON *Samson* 633 Thoughts my tormentors . . . Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation.

1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. II, Detraction that exulcerates.

† 3. *intr.* To break out into ulcers or sores. *Obs.* 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 101 The cholerick humor . . . exulcerateth. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physique* 491/1 The Eyes exulcerate, or are inflamed. 1659 Lady *Alimony* v. vi. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 362 With balms to close the skin, And leave the wound t' exulcerate within.

**Exulcerated** (egzwl'sérētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Affected with an ulcer, blistered, ulcerated. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 b, This water . . . healtheth the bowels exulcerated and hurt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Purulent spittle argues exulcerated lunges. 1663 BOYLE *Nat. Phil.* II. IV. I. 121 The exulcerated tumours of one sick of the king's-evil.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; festered, irritated, embittered, exasperated. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Possessions* xxvi. 273 Exulcerated, and seditious spirits. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxviii. (1713) 324 That exulcerated Malice . . . of those marked Servants of the Beast. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* ix. Pref. An exulcerated prejudice against them.

† **Exulcerating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] That exulcerates: *lit. and fig.*

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* v. 16 He . . . may pleade for himselfe . . . as Iob against his exulcerating comforters. 1611 CORGER, *Atellanacardis*, a venomous and exulcerating oyle. 1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1172 The Medulla is hot and exulcerating.

**Exulceration** (egzwl'sérē'jōn). [ad. L. *exulcerātiō-em*, n. of action f. *exulcerāre*; see EXULCERATE. Cf. F. *exulceration*.]

1. Ulceration. Also, 'the early stage or commencement of ulceration' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 56 b, Inflammation or exulceration in the guttes or bladder. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 113 A Disease which causeth scratching without Exulceration of the Skin. 1748 R. L'ÉVEILLÉ *Distemp. Horses* 17 The Sharpness of the Exulceration is mitigated. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

*b. fig.* Embittered condition; exasperation. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. v. (1517) 65 Which exulceration of minde made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. 1686 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 110 Rage and exulceration of spirit against the risen witnesses.

2. *concr.* An ulcerated place; a sore. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) K iij a, The whyche pulse . . . hurte the sores and exulcerations. 1678 SALMON *Syn. Med.* *Dist.* 167 II. . . heals exulcerations, cools the heat of burning Ulcers. 1861 BUNSTEAU *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 355 Herpetic exulcerations, or other solutions of continuity.

† **Exulcerative**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *exulceratif*, -ive, f. L. *exulcerāt*-ppl. stem of *ex-ulcerāre*; see EXULCERATE and -IVE.] Tending or of a nature to produce ulcers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 140 The leaves and branches be exulcerative, and will make blisters upon the body.

**Exulceratory** (egzwl'scrātō-ri), *a.* [f. *L.* type *exulcerātorius*, f. *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE and -ORY.] Tending to produce ulcers.

1727-28 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.  
**Exult** (egzwl't), *v.* Also 6 exulte. [ad. *F.* *exultare*, ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultā-re*, freq. of *exsultare* to leap up, f. *ex-* out + *salire* to leap.]

†1. *intr.* To spring or leap up; to leap for joy. *Obs.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manif.* 187 To Exulte, *exultare*. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 28 The whales exulted under him. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain... doth at the sound of a pipe joyfully exult and leap up. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 47 The sea... Exults, and owns the monarch of the main. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exulted*, leaped and skipped for Joy.

2. To rejoice exceedingly, be elated or glad; to triumph. Const. in (*at, on, over*), and *inf.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. ix. (1611) 24 Nature exulting... in certain hope of reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel.* N. II. v. 8 To. Wouldst thou not be glad? *Fab.* I would exult man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Who can... not exult in being born a Briton? 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xviii, Her soul Exulted. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, II, v. 126 Every one seemed to exult at the happy change which a few days had effected. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. viii. 90 We... exult to think we need no catering for the morrow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Satire* to C. 30 As plague in a poisonous city Insults and exults on her dead.

**Exultance** (egzwl'tāns). [ad. late *L.* *ex(s)ultantia*, f. *ex(s)ultant-em*: see -ANOE.] = next.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 127 He was received with extreme exultances of joy by all the people. 1674 GAILT *Tongue* ix. § 7 (1684) 151 We have great cause of exultance and joy. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iii. 446 Again arose Exultance many-voiced.

**Exultancy** (egzwl'tāns). [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Exultant state or condition; an instance of the same; exultation, gladness, transport, triumph.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. Joys, comforts, exultancies. a1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 Always upon terms of Spiritual exultancy. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 L.D. LANDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 109 Fiery and almost fierce in their exultancy. 1864 CARLYLE *Frith.* GL. IV. xi. i. 3 A trace of airy exuberance, of natural exultancy.

† **Exultand**. *Obs.* rare-1. App. = EXULTET.

1519 *Churchw.* Acc. St. Giles, Reading 6 A. Pryk-song boke. wherein is contyened iiii masses, iij kyries, iij allohuies, and ij exultands.

**Exultant** (egzwl'tānt), *a.* [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT.] Exulting, triumphantly joyful.

1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabbat.* li. 42 With such exultant sympathy and joy. a1745 BROOME *On Death* 136 The Sun... starts exultant, and renews the day. 1843 *Cath. Weekly Instruct.* 127 The wild exultant cry. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ii. xxiv, The fierce exultant delight to which he was moved by the idea of perpetual vengeance.

Hence **Exultantly** *adv.*

1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 846/2 Margaret's heart swelled exultantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 5/2 It was exultantly proclaimed that the war with Afghanistan would only cost six millions.

**Exultation** (egzwl'tāshn). Also 5 -eion, -eionne. [ad. *L.* *ex(s)ultation-em*, f. *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT. Cf. *F.* *exultation* (from 14th c.).]

†1. The action of leaping or springing up. *Obs.* 1599 SANDYS *Europe* Spec. (1632) 225 With continual great wagging of their bodies and exultation... sometimes all springing up lightly from the ground.

2. The action or state of exulting or rejoicing greatly; triumph, joyousness, rapturous delight; an instance of the same. Also *concr.* an object exulted over.

c1425 tr. T. à Kempis *Consol.* ii. xii, How gret exultation to be all seintes of heven. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. xi. (1611) 36 With hidden exultation. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 49 ¶1 To swell their Hearts with inward Transports of Joy and Exultation. 1772 *Ess. from Batchelor* (1773) i, O F—d, thou genius of the age, Hibernia's exultation! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 515 Amidst the exultation of the Court over the decision of the judges.

b. *pl.* Shouts of joy, joyful utterances. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. § 39 (1662) 191 Heavenly Acclamations, Exultations. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 225 Hymns, and exultations and other uncommon noises.

† **Exultative**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. EXULT + -ATIVE.] Inclined or ready to exult; exultant.

a1500 *Clariodius* (1830) 103 Sad hevie myndis to make exultative.

|| **Exultet** (egzwl'tet). [*L.*] The ancient hymn beginning *Exultet jam angelica turba calorum*, sung in the Roman Church at the benediction of the paschal candle on Easter-eve; a musical setting of this hymn.

[1519: see EXULTAND.] 1869 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* I. 212 [An illumination representing] the deacon singing the *Exultet* in the 'ambo'. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 406, s.v. *Holy Week*, The use of the paschal candle goes back... as far at least as the time of Zosimus, who was made Pope in 417, and the sublime words of the 'Exultet'... can scarcely be less ancient.

**Exulting** (egzwl'ting), *vb.* *sb.* [f. EXULT + -ING.] The action of the vb. EXULT; exultation.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 85 Dinner passed... in Exulting in the Happiness of possessing such a Creature. a1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, The song... with exulting that clanged like disasters. 1875 BROWNING *Avantp.* Apol. 363 Hideous exultings.

**Exulting**, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That exults; exultant, triumphantly joyful.

1757 DYER *Pleace* iv. 689 Th' exulting muse shall then... her flight renew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 166 An exulting expectation of a dissolution of the church establishment. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 42 Solon... was asked by the exulting monarch who was the happiest of men.

2. *noun-use.* Upspringing, towering, lofty. Cf. EXULT I.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 318 To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.

Hence **Exultingly** *adv.*, in an exulting manner.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 244 They exultingly told the woman, Now we believe, etc. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 296 The savage... returned exultingly to his countrymen. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* ii, Let toppers of grape-juice exultingly vapour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 203 In London it was announced exultingly that [etc.].

† **Exultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. EXULT v. + -IVE.]

Inclined to exult; given up to exultation.

a1500 *Clariodius* (1830) 192 He than was in joy sa exultive, That of him self almost he wist no thing.

**Exultre**, *obs.* form of AXLE-TREE.

1475 in *Child Eng. & Sc. Ball.* v. cxvii. (1888) 90/2 Late vs cast the exultre.

**Exultate** (eksū'tli'tet), *v.* rare. [f. *L.* *exultāt-* ppl. stem of *exultāre*, f. *ex-* out + *ululāre* to howl (cf. *ulula* screech-owl)] *intr.* To howl or cry out.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Onid's Fasti* iv. 205 With noisiest clamour they exultate.

Hence **Exultation**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exultation* a Shrieking or crying out. 1864 N. & Q. Ser. iii. VI. 178 The fenshish exultation (exultation 7) wherewhil the Dublin demagogues wolved it about the city.

† **Exumilication**. *Obs.* rare. [f. *L.* *ex-* out + *umilic-* us the navel + -ATION.] The starting out of the navel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† **Exundance**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exundantia*, f. *exundant-em*: see EXUNDANT and -ANCE.] The fact of flowing forth in waves; an overflow.

a1654 H. BINNING *Comm. Prin. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1839 I. 156 The infinite excess of perfection and exundance of self-being. 1660 H. MORE *Myth. Godd.* vii. x. 323 Those parenthetical exundances of weighty sense and matter.

† **Exundancy**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exundantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] An overflowing; = prec.

1685 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. vii. 249 Which doth ferment, rarifie, and raise the Waters to an Exundancy. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 How great Exundancies of Expression are found.

**Exundant** (eksū'ndānt), *a.* [ad. *L.* *exundant-em*, pr. pple. of *exundāre*, f. *ex-* out + *undāre* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.] That flows forth in waves; overflowing, superabundant.

a1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 187 From their exundant wit their ruine sprung. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 96 Exundant fertility of resource.

† b. *Path.* Said of the pulse; in mod. *L.* *exundans*.

1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* I. 357 The intense Pulse is... exundant like a torrent.

**Exundate** (eksū'ndet), *v.* rare. [f. *L.* *exundāt-* ppl. stem of *exundāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To overflow.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 210 The stream exundated on every side.

**Exundation** (eksū'ndāshn). Now rare. [ad. *L.* *exundation-em*, n. of action f. *exundāre*: see EXUNDANT.] Overflow (of a body of water).

1577 HOLMESHECH *Chron.* II. 58 Great part of Flanders being drowned by an exundation or breaking in of the sea. 1679 PIOT *Stafordsh.* (1686) 46 The rising of the former [pool], and exundation of the latter. 1792 A. GEDDES *Bible*, Gen. xiv. 6 note, The fertility of Egypt depends on the regular exundations of the Nile. 1853 FRASER *Mag.* XLVIII. 708 The issue of the waters, or exundation from the pond.

† **Exungulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. late *L.* *exungulāt-* ppl. stem of *exungulāre* to lose the hoof, f. *ex-* out + *ungula*, dim. of *unguis* claw, nail.] *trans.* (See quotes.)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exungulate*, to pare ones nailes. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Exungulate*, to pull off the hoofs, also to cut off the white part from roseleaves. 1775 in ASH, and later Dicts.

Hence † **Exungulated** *pp.* a. † **Exungulation**.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 530 It is made of two parts of the succe of exungated [sic] roses. *Ibid.* 652 Roses... reddish, and not exungulated. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Exungulation*, a pulling off the hoofs. 1742-1800 *Ibid.*, *Exungulation* (among Chymists), the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

**Exuperable**, -ate, etc.: see EXSU-.

**Exurge**, -ence, -ent: see EXSU-.

† **Exurgency**. *Obs.* rare. [f. *L.* *exurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *exurgere*, f. *ex-* out + *urgere* to press, URGEO: see -EXUR.] The quality of urging strongly; urgent force.

1659 OWEN *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 462 The exurgency of their number and wisdom. 1668-84 — *Exp. Heb.* (1700) I. 85 This authority... consists partly, in an exurgency, or forcible influence of the holy matter.

**Exuscitate**, -ation, var. of EXSUSCITATE, etc.

† **Exust**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exust-us*, pa. pple. of *exurere*: see next.] Burnt or dried up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 This Rusma is... lighter, blacker, and seemingly exust. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 61 Hot, exust and melancholic Bloud.

† **Exust**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *L.* *exust-* ppl. stem of *exurere*, f. *ex-* out + *urere* to burn.] *trans.* To burn up. Hence **Exusted** *pp.* *a.*

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The exusted vampyre Arnold Paul hadstrangled... a number of cattle.

† **Exustible**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being burnt up.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 7 Do they say, the heavens are not exustible?

† **Exustion**. *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exustion-em*, n. of action f. *exurere* (see EXUST). Cf. OF. *exustion*.]

a. The action or process of burning or burning up (something). b. Heat attendant upon disease.

a. 1610 BARROW *Meth. Physick* v. xlii. (1634) 299 You must use some hote burning instrument... After exustion, minister the Juice of Leekes and other such things as do drie. 1651 *Kateleigh's Ghost* 353 The general exustion and burning of the world. 1720 S. PARKER *Bibl. Biblica* (Gen. xix. 25) I. 424 The frightful Effects which this Exustion [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 722 It allays inflammations, exustions and hot distempers.

**Exute**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. *L.* *exūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuere*: see next.] Stripped.

c1430 tr. T. à Kempis *Imit.* li. iv, A man conuerting him holy to god, is exute & taken fro pe body & chaunged into a newe man.

**Exute** (egziūt), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. *L.* *exūt-* ppl. stem of *exuere* to draw or pull off.] *trans.* To strip (a person) of; to divest or deprive of.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 182 The governing... In their handis he did agane resing, And him exutet of office and cuir. 1669 R. B. Life T. Morton 98 Exute of his secretarie's place. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 391 [He] was degraded, exuted of all his preferments.

**Exuviability** (egziū'viābiliti), [ad. *F.* *exuviabilité*, f. *exuviable*: see next and -ITY.] The property of being exuviable. In Dicts. explained as the power of casting off exuviae.

1841 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Dict. Franc.-Angl.* II. 442 *Exuviabilité*, exuviability, the faculty of sloughing. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Exuviable** (egziū'viāb'l), *a.* [a. *F.* *exuviable*, f. *L.* *exuviae*: see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being exuviated or sloughed off.

1830 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 Odier... found chitine in the exuviable skeleton of Crustacea.

|| **Exuviae** (egziū'viā). [*L.* *exuviae* garments stripped off, skins of animals, the spoils of an enemy, f. *exuere* to divest oneself of.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, whether recent or fossil.

1670 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 378 They [insects] divested the habit they had... and appeared with their exuviae or cast coats under their feet. a1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* II. (1729) 21 in *Nat. Hist. Fossils*, They appear to be only the Skins or Exuviae [printed Exuviae], rather than entire Bodies of Fishes. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 184 Fossils and other marine exuviae which are found imbedded on the tops of mountains. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 290 The insect has quitted the exuviae of the pupa. 1830 LYELL *Prin. Geol.* I. 23 Living animals... had formerly lived... where their exuviae are now found. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 393 Sea-weeds, sponges, corals, shells, and the other marine exuviae found in the chalk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid.* *Ath.* m. xvi. (1712) 138 The Exuviae of Fiddles, it seems, fly up into the air. 1811 LAMB *Burial Societies* Wks. (1876) 629 The departed Spirit is gone. His care is only about the exuviae. 1821 KNOX *Spir. Despot.* xxix. 66 Let the despotism of influence should destroy the vitals of a free constitution, and leave nothing behind but the form, the exuviae, the name. 1857 D. WILSON *Prin. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 439 Curious exuviae of early art.

**Exuvial** (egziū'viāl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviae. In quotes. *transf.* and *fig.* † *B. sb. pl.* Things stripped off; spoils.

1632 LATGOW *Trav.* II. 72 Being cled with the exuvials and Trophees of enemies. 1839 THACKERAY *Catharine* i. The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old woman] staggers. 1847 EMERSON *Ref. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohm) I. 364 In the poet's mind, the fact has... lost all that is exuvial.

**Exuviate** (egziū'viā'tet), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *a. intr.* To cast off or shed exuviae. *b. trans.* To shed or cast off as exuviae.

1855 FRASER *Mag.* LI. 542 Crabs of mature age and full size cease to exuviate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 37 The young crayfish exuviate two or three times in the course of the first year.

b. 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rec.* (1891) 889 Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to exuviate their shell. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* 9 So much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is... exuviated.

**Exuviation** (egziū'viā'shōn). [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action or process of exuviating; shedding (of antlers, skin, etc.).

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 The exuviation of the



skeleton of Crustacea... is similar to that of insects. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dec. Side* (1852) 463 The exuviation... of the antlers... seems to connect these organs with those parts of the skin... which are subject to this process. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 1. 3 Numerous exuviae of Cirripeds were collected, proving that these animals undergo exuviation. *fig.* 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progress* 114 Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of exuviation. 1874 DRAPER *Relig. & Sc.* (ed. 3) 328 The most serious trial through which society can pass, is encountered in the exuviation of its religious restraints.

† **Exuviosus**, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviae; effluent. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xvi. (1712) 137 The Skirmishes in the Air are from the exuviosus Effluves of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Insinuations of simulachra, or exuviosus images of bodies.

**Ex-vaccine**, *a.* *novice-vad.* [f. Ex- pref.<sup>1</sup> + L. *vaccu* cow + -INE.] Obtained from a cow. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 340 Six of them [mice] embark upon a bit of dry cow dung, their provision in the middle of this ex-vaccine vessel.

**Ex-votive**, *a.* [f. next + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings.

1803 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. 14 Nitches in the rocks... indicate the former places of ex-votive worship.

|| **Ex-voto** (eks-vō'to). [f. L. phrase *ex voto*, ex out of, *voto* abl. sing. of *votum* Vow.] An offering made in pursuance of a vow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 213, 1. perceived that they were ex-voto's made by the pious... devotees of the rod in commemoration of their triumphs. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* i. 67 Ex-votos of all kinds hang on the wall.

**Exzodiacal** (eks-zō'di-akāl), *a.* [f. EX- pref.<sup>1</sup> + ZODIAC + -AL.] Of the minor planets: Having an orbit that passes out of the zodiac.

1803 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 340 They should be called very small, and exzodiacal.

**Ey**, obs. form of *Ar*.

**Ey**, obs. form of *Egg*.

† **Eya**, *int.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [a. med. L. *eya* (L. *ēa*) in same sense.] Indeed, surely.

c. 1430 tr. T. a *Kemist* *Int.* iii. vi. Eya, my lord god, my holy lover, when thou shalt come in to myn herte, all myn inwardes shall joy.

**Eyah**, obs. spelling of *AYAH*, Indian nurse.

|| **Eyalet** ('eyālēt'). [Turk. *eyalet*, *a.*

*Arab.* *إيالة* *iyālah* (-at), noun of action f. *أل* *al* to preside.] An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called *VILAYET*, q. v.

1853 W. McLEOD *Atlas Scripture Geog.* 52 This province is divided into four eyalets or pashalicks. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/6 Mossoul, in the eyalet of Bagdad.

**Eyas** (oi'ās). Forms: 5 eyes, 6-7 yas, 6-9 eyasses (e, 7 eyasse, (eyasses, iñas), 7- eyas. [Altered form of *NYAS*, *a.* Fr. *niais* (= Pr. *nizai*, It. *nidiace*):—L. *\*nid(i)ac-em*, f. *nidus* nest. The dropping of initial *n* was due to an erroneous division of a *nyas* (cf. *a nadder* s. v. *ADDER*); the spelling *eyas* was suggested by popular association with *ME. ey* = *Egg* and *eyry*; also with *eye* (see *quots.*)]

1. A young hawk taken from the nest for the purpose of training, or one whose training is incomplete.

1486 Bk. St. Albans B. ij. An hawk is calde an eyes of hir eyghen. 1575 TURBURY. Bk. *Falconrie* 31 The first name and terme that they bestowe on a falcon is an eyasse and this name dothe laste as long as she is in the eyrie. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i. So ho, birds, how the eyasses scratch and scramble l. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 236/2 An eyesse is... a young Hawk as long as she is in the Eyrie. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Is it thus you feed the eyas with unwashed meat? 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Wks. (1879) 443 As when, an eyas, he followed his high heart To swim on sunshine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iv. i. § 6. 296 This is very easy with the eyess or brancher.

*fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 355 An ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. ii. Hang these tame-hearted Eyasses. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizabeth.* Lit. xi. 426 One of the little eyasses who competed with regular actors.

2. *attrib.*, as *eyas-falcon*, *-hawk*; in sense 'unfledged, youthful' as *eyas-thoughts*, *-wings*. Also *eyas-musket* (see *MUSKET*), used jocularly for a sprightly child.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heavenly Love* 24 Ere flitting Time could wag his eyas wings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 22 How now my eyas-Musket what newes with you? 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iv. To still their eyes thoughts with industry. 1610 SURV. & MARKS. *Countrie Farme* 708 The care of holding... your hawk... may induce you to esteem the linc hawk. *a* 1653 G. DAVIEL *Idyll.* 28 Our Eyassess Linc Complains vnplitted. 1826 SPENCER *Obsequies, Hawking* (1828) 26 Magpies may be flown with eyess slight falcons.

**Eyident**, obs. var. of *EIDENT*.

**Eye** (oi), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *ēage*, *ēge*, (*ēgo*, *ēgu*, *ēge*), 2-4 *ēge*, 2-3 *ēghe*, 2-5 *ēige* (3 *ēhe*), 3-5 *ēghe*, 3-7 *ēie*, 4 *ēgze*, *ēi*, *hei* (e, *he* (north.)), 4-5 *ēyze*, *eyghe*, *ēighe*, *yze*, *iže*, 4-7 *ēy*, 5 *ēgh*, *yghe*, *ighe*, *eyhe*, *ēhe*, *yhe*, *ye*, *ie*, (*hyghe*, *hye*, *iey*, *zeo*, *hee*, *ižeo*, *ieae*), 5-6 *e* (north.), (*ēae*, *iee*), 5- north. (and 9 *Poet.*) *ee*, 6 *īye*, *yie* (*yey*, *ye*, *yae*, *ēey*, *i*), 4- *eye*. *Pl.* *a.* 1 *ēagan*, *ēgan* (north. *ēgo*, *ēgu*), 1-2 *ēgan*, 2 *ēajon*, 2-4 Vol. III.

ēajon 2-5 *ēizen*, 3 *ēihen*, *ēajen*, *ēhjen*, 3-5 *ēghen*, *ēien*, 3-5 (7 *arch.*) *ēyn*, 4 *ēyijen*, *ēijyen*, *ēajen*, *hegehēn*, *eye*, 4-5 *ēyjen*, *yjen*, *ēyghen*, *ēighen*, *ījen*, *yen* (e, *ein*, 4-6 (9 *arch.*) *ēyen*, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *eyne*, 5 *ighen*, *yeghen*, *yhen* (*ēene*, *eyon*, *ygne*), 5- north. and *Sc.* *een*, 6 *īyen*, *ien*, *yien*, (*ain*) *Sc.* *ene*, (6-7 *ēine*, 7 *aine*, 8-9 *Sc.* *ē'en*). *B.* 3 *ēajenen*, *ēajene*, *ējhne*, 3-5 *ēhnen*, *ēhne*, 4 *ēghennen*, *ījene*, *ine*, *ewine*, *ēiine*, 5 *ēghene*, *ēyn* (*hynon*, *enghne*). *γ.* 4 *ēizes*, 5 *ēizes*, 6 *īyes*, *yēs*, *ies*, *yēs*, *ayēs*, *ēēs*, 6-7 *ēies*, (7 *ēys*) 6-*eyes*. Also with prosthetic *z*, 5 *neghe*, *ney*, 4-6 *nie*, *also*, *Pl.* 5 *nyen*, *-on*, *-non*. [OE. *ēage*, wk. neut., corresponding to OFris. *dge*, OS. *dga* (MDn. *ēghe*, Du. *oog*), OHG. *ouga* (MHG. *auge*, Ger. *auge*), ON. *auga* (Da. *øie*, Sw. *öga*), Goth. *augo*—OTeut. *\*augon*—

By most scholars referred to the OARyan root *\*ag*, to see, to which belong the synonymous words in all the other branches of the Aryan family exc. Celtic; but the anomalous representation of OARyan *\*a* by *au* instead of *a* presents difficulties; for various hypotheses intended to account for it see Brugmann *Grundriss* i. 333. Kluge *Etyim. Wb.* (ed. 5) s. v., Fick *Vergl. Wb.* (ed. 4) i. 371. Otherwise, no plausible affinities have been found for the Teutonic word.]

The original plural was in *-an*, in ME *-en*, whence north. dial. *cen*, and archaic *eyne*. In some forms of ME, a second inflexional *-an* (reducible to *-e*) was added, making *eyenen*, *ēene*, whence in 15th c. *eyn*. Our first instance of the modern *-s* plural is a 1375 *ēies*.

1. The organ of sight.

*a.* in man and vertebrate animals.

*a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1093 *Vitiant oculo*: unhyotozi *ēzan* [a 800 *Epinal Gloss.* undyctoz *ēzan*]. *c* 825 *Vsp. Psalter* xciii. 9 Se he biowede *ēge* ne scēwad. *c* 950 *Liutp. Gosp.* Luke ii. 34 Gif *ēgo* *ōin* biū *ōid*. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Gif þin *ēwyðe* *ēage* þe *aswicce* *ahola* hit ut. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þes monnes *ēgan*, and his *ēfet*, and his *hondan*. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 9293 3if þatt *ēie* his *ēis* unhal. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Cott.). Als *ōdones* *ēie* hir *lōk*, es *suet*. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1106 His *ēghen* out of his *hed* sterte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2780 (Rairf.). In slepe a ladder him þoht he *segyhe* fra þe firmament rist to his *eyghe*. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* Pautus 557 With fleshy *eyne* he na se mocht. *c* 1380 *Chaucer Min. Poems.* *Mercedes Beante* Yourre two *eyn* willsle me sodely, I may the beaute of them not sustene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1023 Hir nose, hir mouth, and *eyhe*. Wel wrought. *c* 1430 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Ant.* l. 299 Take a tame heron and drawe out the both *eyon* of her. 1486 Bk. St. Albans B. ij. The yelow be twene *y* Becke & *y* yeghen. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 179 Ane monstrous *fische*... havand greit ene in the head thairf. *a* 1529 *Skelton Poems agst. Gernesche* 37 Your *ien* glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in your holow hede. 1586-7 *Q. Eliz.* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 31 Paine in one of my *yees* was only the cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 125 Piercing the King of Scots through the *ēie*, as Hector Boetius fableth. 1674 *Brevint Saut* at *Endor* 116 To set new *Eies*... instead of those that were bored out. 1725 *Watts Logic* ii. v. i. § 7 The Distance at which these Glasses are placed from the *Eye*. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 102 The orbits of the *eyes* were deeper. 1797 *Coleridge Sibyl.* *Leaves* (1802) 226 A little sun, no bigger than your *ēe*. 1831 *Brewster Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The human *eye* is of a spherical form with a slight projection in front. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Sug.* i. v. 182 The *eye* of an eagle is nearly as large as that of an elephant. 1865 *Kingsley Red King* 37 His *eyne* were shotten, red as blood.

*b.* *Poet.* attributed to heaven, the sun, etc. *The eye of day, of heaven* = the sun; *the eyes of heaven*, of night = the stars.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 4 Her angels face, As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. l. 79 The glorious sunne... Turning with splendor of his precious eye The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. *c* 1600—*Sonn.* xviii. Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines. 1603—*Ham.* ii. ii. 540 Would have made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen. 1738 *Wesley Psalms* cxlvii. a All ye sparkling Eyes of Night. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xx. The eye of day hath opened its lids.

*c.* with adjs. denoting the colour of the iris. *c* 1300 *Poem vi.* in *Retrospective Rev.* (1853) i. 307 His hegehēn war... *grai*. *c* 1314 *Gny Warw.* (Abbotts. ed.) 7806 He looked on þe wip wrake Sternliche wip his *eyen* blake. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* l. 145 That region hath peple with whyte helle, peyntede *ēien* and *zelowē*. 1500-20 *DUNNAR None may Assure* x. Ene of amiable blyth assure. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 167 The Fleabitten, with a thinne crest, having blacke *eyne*. 1701 *Pope Windsor For.* 351 He turn'd his azure eyes Where Windsor domes and pompous turrets rise. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xxvii. This young man... was upwards of six feet high, had... blue eyes. *a* 1852 *Moore Fire Worshippers*, I never nurs'd a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye. *transf.* 1843 *James Forest Days* (1847) 64 The blue eye of heaven had seldom been altogether withdrawn.

*d.* taken as including the eyelids, or the surrounding parts; the region of the eyes. See *BLACK EYE* 2.

*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 6, & *ahof* *ōæt* *lam* offer *ēgu* his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 108 Wip *ēagan* sar... *genim* þysse *ylcan* wite *seaw*, & *smyre* *ða* *ēagan* *þærmd*. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe þer weren þet his *ēgan* bunden. *c* 1540 *Owl & Night.* 426 He wolde þat he isese Teres in *evrich* monnes *ēye*. 1575 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 547 Hys *Eyn* with his hand clost he. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 30 Smale fowles make melodie, That slepen al the night with open *eye*. 1486 Bk. St. Albans B. i. 121, An hawk that is brought vp vnder a bussard... bath wateri *Eyghen*. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hauu* xlvii. 157 The pyrate... bounde his handes... and *eyen*. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* xvi. 11 Kisses his head and bands, and both his *eyne*. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* II. lxxvii. 306 These gummy eyes, lantern jaws, and

toothless chaps. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. ix. That kindly looking gentleman, that's blushing up to the eyes.

*e.* in invertebrate animals. *Compound eye*: see *quots.* and *COMPOUND* *a.* 2.

1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 178 Each of these Pearls... is a perfect eye. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 Their Collections of Rarities exceeds that of John Traducen for here are... the Eyes of Oysters. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 353 The individual eyes, or *ocelli*, as we shall term them. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 The compound eye... consists essentially of a series of transparent cone-like bodies, arranged in a radiate manner against the inner surface of the cornea. *Ibid.* The eyes of many insects have a field of about half a sphere. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 143/2 In the larval state the eyes [of insects] are ordinarily simple, and each eye is usually a congregation of separate eye-spots.

2. Phrases. (For those relating to the function of the eyes, etc. see 3-6). *a.* *Mind* († *beaware*) your eye (now *vulgar*): look to the safety of your eye; *fig.* be careful. *One might put a thing in one's eye (and see never the worse)*: indicating the insignificance or non-existence of the thing. *For, by reason of the fair eyes of:* for the sake of; cf. Fr. *pour les beaux yeux de*.

1509 *Payne Epyll Marr.* 146 As moche as a man may put in his eye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34. I might put my winnyng in mine eye, And see never the worse. *a* 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 119, I shall lodge all the men-of-war into my *Eae*, that shall land in Scotland. 1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 222/1 They rule not by reason of their faire eyes. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Dent.* clxxxiv. 1145 It is not for their faire Eyes (as they say). *a* 1663 *Robin Hood* xxxi. in *Child Ballads* (1888) 111. v. cxiv. 203/2 The ladies gave a shout, 'Woodcock, beware thou too!' *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* All that you get you may put in your Eye and see never the worse. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 224 You must mind your eye, if you are shovelling slop into a cart.

*b.* Biblical allusions. *A beam, a mote in one's eye* (*Matth.* vii. 3). *Eye for eye* (*Exod.* xxi. 24).

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6701 (Cott.) Ei for ei, and toth for toht. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 To pluck out the beame out of his own i.

*c.* Colloq. To pipe the eye, to put the finger in the eye: derisively used for to weep. To cry one's eyes out: to weep excessively.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 206 No longer will I be a fool. To put the finger in the *ēie* and weepe. *a* 1656 *Dick of Devon* iii. iv. in *Bulfinch O. Fl.* (1883) II. 58 Would one have thought the foolish ape would putt the finger in the eye and tell it daddly! 1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 22 So blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have wept her eyes out. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 27, I can't help it, if I would cry my Eyes out. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iv. xix. The smoke... kept us coughing and piping the *eye*. *Mod. Ditty*: Cry, baby, cry; put your finger in your eye.

*d.* Colloq. or slang. Referring to drinking or drunkenness.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 205 O he's drunke... his eyes were set at eight o'clock morning. 1610—*Temp.* iii. ii. 10 Drink servant Monster... thy *ēies* are almost set in thy head. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 25 You must own you had a Drop in your Eye... you were half Seas over. 1780 *BURNS O' Willie brewed a peck o' manit*, We're nae that fou, but just a drapple in our *ēe*. 1840 *BARNUM Ingal. Leg.*, *Bagnan's Dog* xix. She ask'd him to 'wet t'other eye'.

*e.* Up to the eyes: *fig.* deeply immersed or occupied. (*Mortgaged*) up to the eyes: to the utmost limit.

1884 *LEADE Gd. Stories, Born to Gd. Luck*, A neighbour's estate, mortgaged up to the eyes, was sold under the hammer. 1889 *GORDON STABLES in Boy's Own Paper* 16 Nov. 103/3 The stewards were up to their eyes packing baskets and making preparations.

*f.* To (make a person) open (his) eyes: to (make him) stare with astonishment. To close an eye (negatively), To lay, put one's eyes together: to go to sleep. † *My eyes draws straws* (*vulgar*): I am sleepy.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 36 Not one of them put his eyes together all the night long. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 He could not lay his Eyes together. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 214 I'm sure 'tis time for honest Folks to be a-bed—Indeed my Eyes draws straws. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Narrative Escape* 132, I never closed an eye. The night at length elapsed. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* ii. 72 The new fashions made his neighbours open their eyes.

*g.* Sporting. To wipe the eye of another shooter: to kill game that he has missed.

1886 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting* I. 128 If you do perchance wipe the eye... of another shooter... apologize.

*h.* Slang or vulgar. All my eye: all humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'; also, in same sense, † *All in the eye*. *My eye* († used as an expression of astonishment or asseveration).

1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* ii. That's all my eye—the king only can pardon. 1780 *George Bateman* II. 113 That's all my eye, and my elbow, as the saying is. 1785 *GROSE Class. Dict. Vul. Tongue* s. v. *Betty Martin*, That's my eye *Betty Martin*. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* Congress 2 All my eye, *Betty*. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* l. xxxi. 344 [A bride] sobbed aloud, although, as Bob and Davy afterwards declared, that was all in the eye. 1831 *POOLE Hamlet Travestied* i. 1, As for black clothes... that's all my eye and Tommy. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii, 'My eyes, how green!' exclaimed the young gentleman. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi, Church, my eye.

woman! church indeed. 1842 *Hood Spring xi*. The tenderness of Spring is all my eye. 1871 *Punch* 30 Dec. 272/1 'Nothing in the papers!' Isn't there, though. My eye!

3. With reference to its function: The eye as possessing the power of vision. Often pleonastically for emphasis in *To see with one's own eyes*, *† with (or at) eye*.

In Eng. as in other langs. *to lose an eye* often means merely to become blind of one eye; similarly *to put out the eyes* = to deprive of sight.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 53/215 Huy i-seien alle with eijs. 1297 R. GLOUC. 376 Me sould pulte oute bope hys eye, & make hym pur bynd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11324 (Cott.) Symeon... he o ded suld neuer die, Till he suld se crist self wit ei. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 100 Men mosten more thynge believe Then they may seen at eighen. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 323 in *Babes Bk.* (1668) 308 Gase not on walles with by neghe. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 12 All his solace for tinsale of his E. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1553) 13 That the eye seeth not, y<sup>e</sup> herte rueth not. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 31 Let them believe no more but what they see with their Eyes. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 136 Many eyes see more than one. 1707 J. STEVENS *Tr. Ouedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350, I have seen it with my own Eyes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 199 They say, Hedges have Eyes, and Walls have Ears. 1776 *Trial of Nundocorn* 242, I have seen him... with my own eyes take off his seal. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes xxxix*, There are no ears to hear or eyes to see. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 300 We... have a friend who lost an eye and blew down a house-side. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona xxxiii*, Thou hast beheld, past sight of eyne. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 822/2 If we wish to see each word distinctly, we 'run the eye' along the line.

b. Phrases. *(To have but) half an eye*: even the smallest power of vision. *(To see) with half an eye*: at a glance, without effort. *† At the eye's end*: close at hand. *To open any one's eyes*: to restore his sight. *† To put out one's eyes with gifts*: *fig.* to bribe. *Where are your eyes?* said to a person who fails to observe what he ought to see. *With all one's eyes, with all the eyes in one's head*: with eager gaze. *Eagle eye*: see EAGLE 10. *The naked eye*: see NAKED.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 He [Jesus] opened my eyes. 1547 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Mark* Pref. 4 Ought with all the iyen in theyr heades to watche. 1579 FULKE *Heshius' Part.* 348 Euery man that hath but half an eye, seeth these grosse inconsequens. 1598 PLEGERIUS *Synonym.* *Sylva* 252 To Bribe; *vide* to put out ones eyes with gifts. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lincolnton* (1864) 100 These Harraffs... can discern it [counterfeit money] with half an eye. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxlvi. 8 The Lord openeth the eyes of the blinde. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. x. 25 We judg them near, at the eyes end. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* to The Captain... seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? 1866 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xiii, I looked with all my eyes, but they failed to detect any difference. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xviii, I saw with half an eye that all was over.

c. *fig.*: esp. as attributed to the heart, mind, or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Geopenedum eazum uostre. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 [He] mild be eyene of his herte bihalt in to houene and sicd be muclehe blise pet he is to lected. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to understonde be ebne of pin heorte. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 129. Mi goostil ihen ben ful of dust. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* v. iii. 435 Sleepe... sometime shuns vp sorrowes eie. 1607 T. BROWN *Saints in Uppur Wks.* 1730 L. 82 This it is to want the eye of faith. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 A spiritual eye can discern beauty in an humbled and abased Saviour. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xliii. 372 Excitement which has power to fascinate the eye of our minds. 1854 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 166 To witness facts with the eyes of reason. 1856 CRONIN *Life* i. (1875) 5 Science needs all its eyes... to discern it.

d. Applied to a person who uses his eyes on behalf, or instead, of another.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxix. 15 An eye I was to blinde. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 173, I have been an Ee to y<sup>e</sup> blind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 650 The seav'n Who... are his Eyes that... Bear his swift errands. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremonies-monger*, *Wks.* (1726) II. 503 The Bishop's great Eye (Mr. Arch-deacon) is getting himself a Stomach to his Dinner. 1866 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 12 Thou best Philosopher... thou Eye among the blind. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 17 note, The Kings of Persia had certain officers who were called 'his Eyes'.

e. *fig.* Applied to a city, country, province, etc.: The seat of intelligence or light.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* 128 The eyes of the realm, Cambridge, and Oxford. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 240 Athens, the eye of Greece. 1680 MORRIS *Geog. Rect.*, *England* (1685) 25 In the beautiful Body of the Kingdom of England, the two Eyes are the two Universities. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Massachusetts... is the eye of the States. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 355 Corinth the eye of Greece.

4. Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The action or function of the eyes; the sense of seeing; 'ocular knowledge' (J.), sight. Chiefly in phrases: *(To have) before one's eyes*: *lit.* and *fig.* *To believe one's (own) eyes*. *To catch, † fix, strike, take the eye*. *† At (first) eye*: at first sight.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He litteled him seluen to foren mannes eisen. c 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 50 Pat for a tym de-sceyuyh & iapih be 3ee, but his biggih be understanding perpetual. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) ii. 76 Pat. havand Gode before her eyghen, do trewe execution of bis my present testament. 1471 *Arriv. Eduv.* IV (Camden) 38 It appered to every mann at eye the sayde partie was ex-

tincte. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* i. (1876) 68 Al thynges be naked and open to his [God's] eyen. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 22 With false favour... you deceive thy eyes. 1587 FLEMING *Contr. Holinshed* III. 1866/1 The English capteines... perceiving at cie that... they were not able to anie advantage to mainteine this onset. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 72 Is this face Heroes? are our eies our owne? 1605 *— Mach.* iii. i. 125 Masking the Businessse from the common Eye. 1651 MARVELL *Corr.* i. Wks. 1872-5 II. 4 Demon-strating to the ey which way we ought to travell. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Left. Friend* x. (1881) 134 A weak physiognomist might say at first eye, this was a face of earth. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Tr. Painting* 62 The Death of Ananias... immediately takes the Eye. 1717 PORE *Ep. Jernus* 33 Thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 318 Every plague that can infect Society... meets the eye. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 The conflict in the royal mind did not escape the eye of Barillon. 1879 CONINGTON *Æneid* vi. (1873) 201 Banquets smile before their eyne.

† b. *In (the) eye*: in appearance. *By the eye*: ? in unlimited quantity. Obs.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 84 Grete-hedede quenes wih gold by pe eisen. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. iv, Thou shalt have broth by the eye. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Burn.* *Pestle* ii. ii, Here's money and gold bith' eie my boy. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 117 Mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the Ground io the eye, tho' it be the lowest in the true Level.

† c. Range of vision, view, sight. Only in phrases: *In eye; in, into, out of (a person's) eye*. Obs. in lit. sense.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* ii. 770 A very bloudy act... committed in the eye of court. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 6 We shall expresse our dutie in his eye. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 125 He fights in the eye of his Prince. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ii. (1675) 301 Ill manag'd Persecutions of Doctrine... bring them into every body's Eye. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 82 He was no sooner remov'd out of his Eye, than that confidence began to stagger. 1673 CHAS. II in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. ii. 2 Your some Yester (who comes but seldom in my eye). 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 38 A Harbour... in the very Eye of France. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 123 P. 4 She helped me to some Tansy in the Eye of all the Gentlemen in the Country.

d. *fig.* *In one's (mind's) eye*: in one's mental view, in contemplation.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 185, I see my father... In my minds eye. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) I. 411 He must always have it in his eye. 1773 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 163 The sages whom I have in my eye speak of virtue as the most able thing in the world. 1796 LEONET *tr. Alberti's Archil.* II. 55 b. Some had nothing in their eye, but adorning that which was to contain the body. 1797 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 54 Having the safety of man's neck in my eye. 1818 CONNELL *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414, I have... the little thatched cottages of Waltham Chase... in my mind's eye.

5. With reference to the direction of the eye; hence often equivalent to: Look, glance, gaze. Often with verbs like *cast, lift, turn*, etc. *† To change, mingle eyes (with)*: to exchange amorous glances (with). *To make eyes at; to throw the eye at*: to throw amorous or covetous glances at. *† To throw out one's eyes for*: To look out for. *To see eye to eye* (*Isa.* lii. 8): often misused for to be of one mind, think alike.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 8 Da hig hyra eagan upp-bon, ne zesawon his eyenne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Eue, bi moder, loep efter hire cien; urom hire cien to be eppel, vrom be eppel i parais adun to bes eorde. c 1320 R. BUONNE *Medit.* 643 To hyr fadyr he kast his yen. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 572 The Icy eyes euer the messenger of folly. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xxvii. x He that seeketh to be riche turneth his eyes asyde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 143 On my face he turn'd an eye of death. 1604 *— Oth.* ii. i. 39 As well to see the Vessel that's come in As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1606 *— Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 156 Would you mingle eyes With one that clyes his points. 1610 *— Temp.* i. ii. 441 At the first sight They haue chang'd eyes. 1781 COVER *Conversation* 485 Modestly let fall your eyes. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xv, Each... curs'd me with his ee. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, Is it one of my colleens you've been throwing the eye at, Sir? 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* iii. 1, She used to make eyes at the Duke of Marlborough. 1879 *Print. Trades* *Jrnl.* xxvi. 4 Unable to see eye to eye with the subscribers.

b. In words of command. *Mil.* (see quotes.); so in *Boating, Eyes in the Boat*.

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 35 Its Leader gives the word 'Eyes Centre'. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head. At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The command 'eyes front' had been given. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 152 Captains will give the word 'Eyes right', or 'left', as the inspecting officer comes to their batteries. 'Eyes front' when he has passed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/5 The words of command were... 'Eyes front; by your right; quick march'.

c. with adjs. expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking, as, *angry, contemptuous, friendly, jealous, loving, wondering*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (14078) Cott. Ne wald pai apun him sei Fra pis dai forth wit blithful ei. *Ibid.* 17837 (Cott.) Till heuen pai listid pair eien brade. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4264 If oon be fülle of vylanye, Another hath a likerous face ees. 1611 BURL. *Poet.* xxii. 9 Hee that hath a boundful eye, shall bee pleased. 1735 PORE *Pol. Sat.* 199 View him with... jealous eyes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Bowls, horseshoeing, were regarded with no friendly eye.

6. An attentive or observing look, *lit.* and *fig.*: observation, supervision; attention, regard. Chiefly in phrases: *(To be) all eyes*: all attention. *† To bear, give, good eyes upon*: to pay close attention to, watch attentively. *To give an eye to*: to give a share of one's attention to. *To keep, have an (one's) eye † after, upon*: to keep watch upon. *Under the eye of*: under the observation or attention of.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3934 Segryne had euer on him his eye. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 527 Lookke ye here good 32es vppon ouir connyngue kervers. c 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 695, I mon... earnestly efter him haue myne Eay. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 262 Maurice Fitzgerald... gaue good eie and watched the matter verie narowlie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 59 No tongue: all eyes: be silent. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1651) 219 He... hath y<sup>e</sup>ver had this Island under the special indigent eye of his Providence. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parial's Iron Age* 211 It was supposed the Earle of Essex had an eye upon Oxford. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64, I shall keep my eye upon them. 1824 MEOWIN *Convers.* *Byron* (1832) I. 53, I had... fallen under the eye of the Government.

b. *To have an eye to*: to look to, pay attention to; to have as one's object, have regard for; to have reference to. *With an eye to*: with a view to; with a design upon.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vi. 523 The Kyng... Till thame, and nouthir ellis-gubar Had ey. *Ibid.* xii. 306, I pray abow That nane of 3ow for gredynes Haf E till tak of their Richces. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 73 b, Some seareth synne & payne bothe, haunge an eye and respect to bothe in maner indifferently. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Mace.* viii. 2 They called vpon the Lorde, y<sup>t</sup> he wolde baute an eye vnto his people. 1593 NASHB *Four Lett. Constat.* 67 Haue an eie to the maine-chauce. 1607 BACON *Ess.*, *Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Men will Councell with an eye to themselves. 1641 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 183 An especial eye may be had over all Counties, where Papists are most residing. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Have still an Eye to the wedding and cleansing Part. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 11, 74 A Man will have an Eye to his first Appearance in Publick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* *Waters* III. 285 The gentlemen of the corporation... have... no small eye to gain. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 171 Maltmovers has an eye to the county, one of these days. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 358 He collects analytical diagrams of Dutch boats, with an eye to get nearer to Vandervelde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 What I said about the Cretan laws... had an eye to war only. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W.* *Indies* 40 Gold and silver plate, he observed with an eye to business was... abundant.

7. (in *sing.* only). The faculty of perception or discrimination of visual objects, either in general or in some special connexion. Often in phrases: *To have, with, the eye of* (a painter, etc.). *To have an eye for* (proportion, etc.). *(To estimate, etc.) by (the) eye*: as opposed to measurement, etc. Also, *Sport*: *To have, get, one's eye (well) in*: to be or become able to judge accurately of distance and direction, as in Billiards, Shooting, etc.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. 93 Shew clearly to a discerning eye. 1745 J. RICHARDSON *Tr. Painting* 150 He has a Good Eye on the Sense, as one is said to have a Good Ear for Music. 1779 *Art. Crit.* 188 It does not appear to have been done by any other help than the Correctness of the Eye. 1778 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 88 Estimate by the Eye the Distance of C from A. 1796 *Instr. & Acc.* *Cavalry* (1832) 67 The leader of the column will march by his eye. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* Pref. (1848) 9 Who saw their colours with the eye of a painter. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 He had not... the eye of a great captain for all the turns of a battle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 An eye for proportion is needed. 1884 *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 482 Their eyes were well in.

8. *fig.* Point of view, manner or way of looking at a thing; estimation, opinion, judgement. In phrases: *In, with the eye(s) of* (a person). *In the public eye*. Also, *In the eye of (the) law, logic, etc.*: according to the terms or rules of. *To look with another eye upon*: to take a different view of.

a 1340 HAMPOLLE *Psalter* *Prolog.*, Faire & lully in cristes eghen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 112 Some offence. That seemses disgracius in the Cities eye. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 48 God doth give us love in the eies of some good man. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* fol. 58 *Court baron.* 'in the eye of Law it bath relation to the Freeholders, who are Judges of the Court. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1669) 56 Sinnes more odious even in our own eies. 1643 UOALL *Serm.* (1645) 37 To his sad discolate wife, mourning too too much, in his eye [etc.]. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parial's Iron Age* 206 The King... became more considerable in the eyes of the World, than any of his predecessors. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/3 If the City should Look upon it with another Eye. 1742 PORE *Dunc.* iv. 534 Self-conceit to some her glass applies, Which no one looks in the eye of another's eyes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 286 Persons not lying under... attainder were innocent in the eye of the law. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, No marriage of the law, shall ever be legal in my eye. 1818 BYRON *Fun. I.* xlviii, I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair With other people's eyes, or if her own Discoveries made.

1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 281 In the eye of logic or of sound morals. 1884 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xix. 185 He was a man of mark in the eyes of my family. *† II. R.* Slight shade, tint. (Cf. *V. art.*) Obs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 55 Ant. The ground indeed is tawny. *Sch.* With an eye of green in it. a 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* iii. (ed. 2) 25 None of these Beards will serve, There's not an eye of white in them. a 1661 FURER *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This... name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1727) 204

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the surface of the eye. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* l. 360 Sweep-  
ing, \*eye-earnestly, through almond vales. 1833 LAMB *Elia*  
Ser. II. l. (1865) 241 A momentary \*eye-encounter with those  
stern bright visages. 1890 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 37 His coun-  
tenance...scorefull \*eye-glance at him shot. 1827 KEBLE  
*Chr. V.* Visit. Sick. Your keen eye glances are too bright.  
1890 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 9 To them that covet such \*eye-  
glutting gaine Proffer thy gifts. 1884 *Health Exh. Cat.*  
1281 Gauze Wire \*Eye-Guards. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*  
\*Eye-headed Bolt, a form of bolt having an eye at the head-  
end. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* \*Eye-irrigator, a coil of narrow  
lead tubing...readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of  
the lids...through which a constant current of warm or cold  
fluid is maintained. 1611 CORGR. *Miraville*, a Thorne-  
backe which bath on either of her sides...a great \*eye-like  
spot. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 51 Many of the hawk-  
moth caterpillars have eye-like spots. 1863 OUIDA *Held in*  
*Bondage* (1870) 92 And \*eye-love expires. 1806 J. GRAHAME  
*Birds of Scot.* 77 A melancholy, \*eye-overflowing look. 1895  
SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 Patch'd with foule Moles, and \*eye-  
offending marks. 1858 H. MILLER *Ramb. Geol.* II. xii.  
434 The snout of the Dipteris was less round; it bore no  
marks of the \*eye-orbits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II.  
(ed. 12) to A light came through my \*eye-places. 1880  
SIONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 Meadows, enamelled with all sorts  
of \*eye-pleasing flowers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv.  
446 His spirit bath garnished...the Heavens, i.e. decked  
with those \*eye-pleasing gloriose lights. 1617 MARK-  
HAM *Caval.* I. 53 If you perseure your Mare for beaute, and  
\*eye-pleasure. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* \*Eye-protectors.  
1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. xii. The very instant  
he is out of \*eye-range. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III.  
(1682) 12 They had so long together lain in \*eye-reach. 1839  
BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 234 \*Eye-reasoning man. 1645  
QUARLES *Sc. Recant.* v. 23 Full heaps of \*eye-rejoicing  
gold. 1818 L. HUNT *Follage, Orig. Poems* 28 As on the  
\*eye-retorting dolphin's back that let Arion ride him.  
1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 458 All his \*eye-roots cracked  
in the flames. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Ninewash*  
123 All our lip reverence, \*eye-search, feet-lacking, ear-  
bubbling...scarce bring forth a conspicuous Penitent.  
1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 116 The keen torments of \*eye-  
searing light. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382  
\*Eye-seen growth. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* Hist. Wks.  
(Bohn) I. 10 Whose \*eye-sockets are so formed that it would  
be impossible for such eyes to squint. 1854 OWEN *Skel.*  
\*Teeth (1855) 13 The eye-sockets...are, large, and usually  
with a free and wide intercommunication in the skeleton.  
1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Bks. Wks. (Bohn) III. 90 Laugh-  
ter and blushes and \*eye-sparkles of men and women. 1794  
COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv. Fear, the wild-visaged, pale,  
\*eye-starting wretch. 1898 J. DICKENSON *Greece in Conc.*  
(1878) 124 Which spoyle their stomacks with vnsauory  
mixture, thereby to seeme \*eye-sweete. 1645 RUTHERFORD  
*Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 187 Not only God, but all his  
instruments...must be \*eye-sweet to us. 1863 *Manch.*  
*Exam.* 22 May. The effect of this arrangement is peculiarly  
\*eye-sweet. 1636 W. FORDE *Serm.* 42 The hearts griefe  
and the \*eye-teares must goe together. 1791 E. DAR-  
WIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 142 The Cherub train...with wonder  
touch the sliding snail, Admire his \*eye-pit'd horns.  
1887 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 703/5 Colours worked on highly  
glazed \*eye-trying paper. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3  
Placidly sharp fat face, puckered \*eyeward (as if all gravitat-  
ing towards the eyes). 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 This  
gaping, and \*eye-watering. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale*  
I. xvi. 113 Such \*eye-wrinkles are very effectual in a  
scowl.

28. Special comb.: \*eye-apple, the apple of the  
eye; eye-baby, the image of the spectator seen in  
another's eye; eye-bar, a steel or iron bar having  
an eye or hole at either end, used in bridges; eye-  
blight, something that blights or dims the eye;  
eye-blink, the twinkling of an eye (cf. BLINK *v.* 6),  
a half-closing of the eye (to what is indecorous);  
eye-bone, the honey circle round the eye, the  
orbit; \*eye-brine, tears; \*eye-east, an act of  
casting the eye, a glance or look; eye-copy, a  
copy made by the hand, with the aid of the eye  
only; eye-dawn, the dawn or first appearance (of  
a feeling) in the eye; \*eye-dolep = eye-socket;  
eye-dot = eye-speck; eye-dotter, a small brush  
used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye  
maple; eye-drop, a tear; eye-end, that end  
of a telescope to which the eye is applied; \*eye-  
flap = BLINKER 2 b; \*eye-form (see quot.);  
eye-handle (of a spade, etc.), a handle having  
an eye or hole; \*eye-hope, hope arising from  
the appearance of a thing; \*eye-lamp, lamp  
or light of the eye; eye-lens, the lens nearest  
the eye in an optical instrument; eye-light, (a)  
the light of the eye, (b) a light (candle or lamp)  
for the eye; eye-limpet (see quot.); eye-line,  
(a) the field or range of vision, (b) in *pl.* the  
lines above and below the eye of a bird; eye-  
loop = EYE-HOLE, a loop-hole; eye-memory (see  
quot.); eye and ear-observation (see quot.);  
eye-observation, an observation taken by the eye  
alone; eye-opener, (a) *U. S.* a draught of strong  
liquor, esp. one taken in the morning, (b) some-  
thing that throws sudden light on a subject or that  
makes clear what was dark and ambiguous, (c)  
something which causes keen surpris; eye-parley,  
communication by interchange of looks; \*eye-  
pearl, a facet in a compound eye; eye-pedicle,  
eye-peduncle, *Zool.* a pedicel or peduncle sup-  
porting an eye; eye-peeper = EYE-LIN; eye-  
point = EYE-SPOT; eye-probe (see quot.); eye-

purple (see quot.); eye-rim (see quot.); eye-  
scope = EYE-SHOT; eye-seed, in *pl.* seeds which,  
when blown into the eye, are said to remove  
foreign substances; \*eye (gen)-seke [see SEKE],  
eyesickness; yearning; \*eye-set *a.*, set down by  
eye-witnesses, trustworthy; eye-shade, a shade for  
the eyes, (a) one worn or used as a protection  
from the light; (b) a hood attached to a microscope  
to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye;  
\*eye-sick *a.*, affected by things one sees; eye-  
siren (see quot.); eye-sketch = EYE-DRAUGHT;  
eye-sorrow, (a) suffering through the eye, (b) =  
EYE-SORROW; eye-speak, an eye consisting of a  
single speck, a rudimentary eye; eye-stalk, the  
stalk or peduncle supporting the eye; = eye-pedun-  
cle; eye-star (see quot.); eye-stone, (a) a stone  
resembling an eye, (b) (see quot. 1828); \*eye-  
streams, tears; eye-structure (see quot.); eye-  
sucker (see quot.); eye-sweep, a survey with the  
eye; eye-trap, something to catch or deceive the  
eye, a specious appearance; eye-trick, a trick of  
the eye, a covert glance; eye-tube, the tube of  
the eye-piece in a telescope; \*eye-vein, a branch-  
vein; eye-verdict, the evidence of the eyes; eye-  
wages, such wages as eye-service deserves; eye-  
waiter, one who waits for a look from his master as  
indicative of his will; = EYE-SERVANT; eye-wash,  
a wash or lotion for the eye, also *fig.*; eye-wattle,  
a wattle or excrescence near the eye of a bird;  
eye-web, membrane covering the eye (e.g. of a  
mole); eye-wise *a.*, wise in appearance; \*eye-  
worm, a worm in the eye, in quot. *fig.*; eye-  
worship, adoration performed by the eye; eye-  
wright, one who cures eyes. Also, EYE-BALL,  
-BEAM, -BITE, etc.

1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* II. ix. 81 If a party had re-  
ceived a Wound in the Eye Apple...then...[etc.] 1890 COUES  
*Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. 271 Our own reflection, diminished  
to the size of the \*eye-baby. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6  
Such important pieces as the \*eye-bars of suspension bridges.  
1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v. iii. Therefore are they \*eye-  
blights, Thorns in your foot-path. 1895 DIXON *New Amer.*  
I. xii. 143 And in an \*eye-hink, Carter fell to the ground  
dead. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 It is a pity that in  
these days of sham prudery and \*eye-blinking such conver-  
sations cannot be reproduced. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's*  
*Physiogn.* vii. 47 \*Eyebones with defined...firm arches. 1606  
DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury Wks.* (Grosart) 13 The Judge...  
Powdershis words in \*Eye-brine. 1672 J. HOWARD *Mad Couple*  
II. in Hazl. *Dostley* XV. 346 There's two of them that make  
their love together, By languishing \*eye-casts. 1883 J. TAY-  
LOR *Alphabet* iv. § 2. 1. 207 An early \*eye-copy of a portion  
of the inscription. 1800 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 20 Tender  
\*eye-dawn of aurean love. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. x.  
15 Off his \*E dolt the slowand blude and attir He wishe  
away. 1878 M'KENDRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/8  
Eye-specks or \*eye-dots met with in Medusæ, Annelidæ,  
etc. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 422 Some grainers  
use small brushes called maple \*eye-dotters. For forming  
the eyes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. v. 88 That Tyranny...  
Would...haue wash'd his Knife With gentle \*eye-drops. 1790  
ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 This piece of mechanism  
in the \*eye-end of the telescope. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing*  
311 The eye-end changes its position rapidly. 1611 CORGR.  
s. v. *Ocellures*, A bridle with \*eye-flaps for a fore-horse. 1775  
ASH, *Eye-stop*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knool.* I. Def. B ij b,  
A figure moche like to a tunne fourme, saue that it is sharp  
covered [1574 cornered] at both the endes...and that figure is  
named an \*eye [1574 eye] fourme. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks.*  
*Sheffield* 24 The spades above No. 4 have \*Eye Handles.  
1880 SIONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 \*Eye-hopes deceitfull proue.  
1600 J. LANE *Tome Telt-troth* 10 Daigne with your \*eye-lamps  
to behold this booke. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 468 We  
get an inverted image at...the focus of the \*eye-lens. 1879  
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens E receives the  
pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1824 J.  
BOWING *Batavian Anthol.* 59 The brightest of stars is but  
twilight Compared with that beautiful \*eye-light. 1869 J.  
MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 378 Eyelight comes out to mingle with  
the daylight that comes in. 1891 FARMER *Stang.* \*Eye-limpet  
an artificial eye. 1839 BAILEY *Pestus* (1854) 532 One un-  
limited \*eye-line of pure space. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov.  
4/1 A flycatcher sits lengthwise upon a branch. How  
beautiful, its white eyelids and barred forehead. 1866  
CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 543 On its walls [may still be traced] the  
\*eye-loops for arrows. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/6 Closely  
align to quickness of perception is \*eye-memory, or 'the  
impressing by will on memory things which we have seen'.  
1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 79 \*Eye-and-ear observa-  
tion...is...the part which both the eye and the ear play in  
the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the  
beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star. 1889 *Daily News*  
3 Jan. 5/3 The camera...gives more reliable results than  
mere \*eye observations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xvi.  
(C. D. ed.) 513 That transatlantic dram which is poetically  
named an \*eye-opener. 1870 MARK TWAIN *Snoc. Abr.*  
xv. 110 The uneducated foreigner could not even fur-  
nish...an Eye-Opener. 1879 *N. & Q.* 25 Feb. 140 His  
lecture must have been a lively...eye-opener for the som-  
nolence of a cathedral town. 1884 E. T. HOOKER in *Amer.*  
*Missionary* (N. Y.) April. The ability manifested in  
the discussion...would have been an eye-opener to Dr.  
Tucker. 1652 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668)  
33 The \*Eye-parly between Leander and Hero. 1665  
K. HOOKE *Micrographia* 179 There may be by each of  
these \*eye-pearls, a representation to the Animal...as  
in a man's eye there is a Picture or sensation in the  
Retina. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 The \*eye-  
pedicels of the snail. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 The acicle  
of the outer antennæ is...seldom shorter than the \*eye-  
peduncle. 1886 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., When

my poor \*eye-peepers are not quite closed, I look to the  
music-books. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.*  
I. 52 Animals without \*eye-point and tail. 1868 BROWNING  
*King & Bk.* l. 633 The scrutinizing eye-point of some star.  
1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, \*Eye-probe, *Surg.*, name for a  
probe having an eye or small hole at one end. 1886 *Daily*  
*News* 24 Sept. 5/1 A substance termed the visual purple  
of the eye. Now, this \*eye-purple is eminently sensitive to  
the action of light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Eyering,  
a circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place  
by the contraction of the orbital muscles. 1891 R. KIR-  
LING *City Dreadf.* Nt. iv. 24 They can declare truthfully  
the name of every ship within \*eye-scope. 1886 BRITTEN &  
HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 172 \*Eye-seeds...Probably *Salvia Ver-*  
*benaca*. c. 1485 Digby *Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 1577, I am so  
weyxyd with \*gen sueke, Pat [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.*  
x. 507 So may some Stoical Reader mis-conster...this  
\*eye-set History. 1866 K. R. C. in *N. & Q.* 10 Mar.  
196 An \*eye-shade of card-board...is more useful than  
ornamental. 1650 BR. HALL *Balm Gil.* 299, I have long  
since left to be \*eyesick. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Ariths.*  
(1878) 62 That \*eye-Syren, alluring not with the sound,  
but at the sight. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.*  
84 He may...sound the Depths of the Water, and mark  
them on an \*Eye-sketch of the Coast. 1793 SNEATON  
*Edystone L.* § 317 Of this column, I made an eye-sketch  
at the time. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 The law of  
Destiny which dooms them to such unspeakable \*eye-  
sorrow. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. So many Courtiers...  
are an eyerorrow to the National Guards. 1839 TODD  
*Cycl. Anat.* II. 130/2 The \*eye-specks are situated a little  
way behind the head. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 61 The  
simple \*eye-specks of some of the lower Worms. 1854  
WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 25 The snail affords a remark-  
able, though familiar instance, when it draws in its \*eye-  
stalks. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 At the ends of the eye-  
stalks are the organs of vision. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor*  
*Prof.* I. 41 So many featherlets leading up to...the gen or  
\*eye-star, for which the whole was formed. 1677 PIOT  
*Oxfordsh.* 129 An Ophthalmitis, or some sort of \*Eye-stone.  
1828 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopæia* 143 Guemsey eye-  
stone being put into the inner corner of the eye works its way  
out at the outward corner and brings out any strange sub-  
stance with it. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds*, etc. 163 These  
stones [onyx] are also termed by jewellers' eye-stones. 1594  
SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 8 Would our eyes be so  
dry, if such \*eye-streams were behovefull? 1888 F. H. HATCH  
*Gloss. Terms for Rocks* 11 \*Eye-structure. In this structure...  
the foliated and secondary minerals are arranged in layers  
round the larger original constituents, producing lenticular  
forms which often bear a striking resemblance to eyes. 1744  
BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 35, I shall...distinguish  
it by the Name of \*Eye-Sucker, as that Name conveys  
an Idea of the Manner how it lives. 1753 CHAMBERS  
*Cycl. Suppl.*, *Eye-sucker*, a small sea insect, which is  
sometimes found fixed by the snout to the Eyes of sprats.  
1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 440 When you  
have taken your first \*eye-sweep, you cannot say which  
goddess is the fairest. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile*  
*Indicer.* (1786) I. 4 The \*eye-trap of a good house. 1885  
*Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 152 A got-up thing—a mere eye-  
trap. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 487 Galba...  
perceiving him and his wife beginne to bandy \*eye-tricks  
and signes. 1779 DOLLOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 332  
The \*eye-tube which contains the wires of the telescope.  
1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 6 The elongation or  
contraction of the length of the body, by means of the  
eye-tube. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 43 They  
sende into each of the caules innumerable small \*eye veynes.  
1657 S. W. SCHISM *Digbach* 128 Dr. H. would persuade us  
to believe against our \*eye-verdict. 1620 SANDERSON  
*Serm.* I. 150 They do Him but \*eye-service, and He giveth  
them but \*eye-wages. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 249 Most  
of them were but \*eye-waiters. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept.  
361 Not all the hair-pins, and \*eye-washes, and affections  
can equal it. 1884 C. T. BUCHLAND *Sh. Soc. Life India* II.  
45 Most officers of any tact understand the meaning of \*eye-  
wash. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. 1, He came up to me  
with some eyewash or other about our being neighbours at  
Gorsecombe now. 1868 DARWIN *Autm. & Pl.* I. v. 1, 388 A  
long-beaked carrier, having large \*eye-wattles. 1889 W. S.  
DODDLE *Tr. Dante's Purgatorio* xvii. 188 Through which  
they couldst see no better than a mole does through his  
\*eye-eyeb. 1865 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1870) 472 When those  
\*eye-wives...shall be lost in the great light. 1591 LYLIV  
*Endym.* III. iv. 45 Love is but an \*eye-worm, which only  
tickleth the heart with hope. 1694 MILTON *Præf. Wks.*  
(Jod.) 1 \*Eye-worship. 1865 HEVLIN *Surv.* France 28 My  
hostess...perswaded me to this holy \*eye-wright.

\*Eye, *sb.* 2 Obs. [Used erroneously for NTE,  
neye; a neye = an eye. Cf. ADDER, EYAS, etc.]  
A brood (of pheasants).

c. 1430 Bk. *Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* I. 296, I have founde a  
covey of pertrich...and eye of fessants. 1579 E. K. GLOSS  
*Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. Apr. 118. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst.*  
*Agric.* (1661) 252 When you have found an Eye of Pheasants  
...place your Nets hollow, loose, and circular-wise. 1725 in  
BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant*.

\*Eye, *sb.* 3 Obs. rare-1. In 5 *pl.* eyen. (Of  
doubtful meaning; perh. some error.)  
c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne  
as rampande eyen do in the rayne.

Eye (3i), *v.* [f. EYE *sb.* 1]

I. \*1. *trans.* To perceive with the eyes; to see.  
*lit. & fig. Obs.*

1583 STANNHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 102 Eyest thou this  
filthood? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotema* 77 Never  
in her life-time ever eyed the Princesse a more pleasing  
spectacle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 64 They...who  
in the performing of divine duties, eye not God through  
them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 690 The paths of gods what  
mortal can survey? Who eyes their motion? 1779 J. NEW-  
TON in *Olney Hymns* III. No. 58 His heart reverts, if cross  
the plains He eyes his home.

2. To direct the eyes to, fix the eyes upon, look  
at or upon, behold, observ. Often with a word  
or phrase indicative of some feeling (e.g. anger,

suspicion, wonder, etc.). To eye askance, askant: see ASKANCE, ASKANT.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* iv. 148 Gentle Reader I Eye M. Jewel well. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. 1. 40 Full many a Lady I have ey'd with best regard. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1735 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 443 They...eye the man, majestic in distress. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xvi.* They eyed the prisoners with curiosity. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. The public...were eyeing...the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolde* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xii. 271 My father eyed her askant.

fig. 1639 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 437 Eying nothing of...the Beauties of the Mind.

† b. To look upon, regard as (so and so). Obs. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain...of all our excellency.

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 101 At one time or other I have...eyed the demeanors, issues and dispositions of sundry humors. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xviii. 9 And Saul eyed David from that day. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxvi. (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person. 1667 PERRY *Diary* (1877) V. 385, I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 36 He sat, and ey'd the sun, and wished the night; Slow seemed the sun to move. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 139 He...succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage...by which it entered and left its nest. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 120, I've stood and eyed the builders. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iv. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

† 4. To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc.: To refer to. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iv. 7 The aymed mark, which he had eide. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme. 1621-23 LAUN *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David...the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Imoc.* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxii. 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

† 5. intr. a. To look or appear to the eye. b. To have an eye to, look to. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 97 My becomings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Re-solver* i. xiv. 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eying to that of the life to come.

II. 6. trans. To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb.

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying...4,000 [needles] per hour are...easily produced. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* 933/t The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence *Eyeing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EYE. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1803) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

*Eye*, obs. form of AWE, EGG.

**Eyeable** (ai'əbəl), a. [f. EYE v. + -ABLE.] That may be seen by the eye; also, that may be looked upon with pleasure; sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable are village temples tapering to the skies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 12/t They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 327/t Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

*Eyeass*, obs. form of EYAS.

**Eye-ball** (ai'bəl), [f. EYE sb. + BALL.] = *Ball of the eye*. a. The apple or pupil. b. The eye itself within the lids and socket.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 119 Hold up thy head; Look in mine eye balls. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 101 Your company is as my eye-ball deere. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sec. Weapons* i. i. The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs. a 1839 PRADO *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 219 Ere...these dimly lit eye-balls feed to the full on thee.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 369 Crush this hearbe into Lysanders eye, Whose liquor hath this virtuous property. To...make his eye-balls role with wonted sight. 1668 DEVOEY *Ind. Emp.* ii. i. I feel...my eyeballs rowl. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xx. Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on in the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 214 An arrow was in his eyeball. 1876 FORSTER *Phys.* iii. ii. 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

**Eye-beam** (ai'bi:m), [f. EYE sb. + BEAM.] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun gives not...As thy eye beames. a 1639 T. CAREW *To a Lady*, Through those Crystals our soules fitting, Shall a pure wreath of eye-beams twine. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Inditer.* (1786) II. 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1821-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. vi. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams.

† **Eye-bite**, v. Obs. rare. [f. EYE sb. + BITE v.] trans. To bewitch with the eye.

1824 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. xv. 50 The Irishmen...affirme, that not onlie their children, but their cattell are...eyebitten, when they fall suddenly sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Eye-biter**, one who 'eye-bites'. † **Eye-biting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. xv. 50 The Irishmen...terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J. HUGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 427 *Fascinus*, a bewitching or eye-biting. 1656 T. ADV *Candle in Dark* ii. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches.

**Eye-bolt** (ai'bəlt), [f. EYE sb. + BOLT sb.] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1759 SNEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. App. 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a...spring eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed bolts to the eye-bolts.

**Eye-bree**, [f. EYE sb. + BREE sb.]

† a. = EYE-LID. Obs. † b. = EYE-LASH. Obs.

c. = EYE-BROW. Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.

a. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 352 Niwe gate eye oferseseted mid þa enzbrowas. c 1300 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is ezbrowe, That [etc.]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 137 b, The juice of it [mustard]...is good...for the roughness of the eye-brees. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 29 The fornication of a woman shall be known by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-brees. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 All those long and stiffe haire which growe close about his vpper eye-brees. 1787 in *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.*, *Suppl.*

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 117 A horse when he begins to be olde, his temples waxe bollowe, bis eye bries gray. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 69 Into the same hue do they dy their eye-brees, and eye-browes.

c. 1776 HERN *Scot. Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt downe Frae my very eye-brie. a 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in *Scott. Minstr.*) Of filthy gar his ee-brees war. 1862 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eye-brows. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

**Eyebright** (ai'braɪt), a. and sb. [f. EYE sb. + BRIGHT.]

† A. adj. Bright to the eye, clear. Obs. rare-1. 1607 *Lingua* ii. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall.

B. sb. 1. The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes; = EUPHRASIA.

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the eyes: Eyebright; Fenell. 1585 LLOYN *Treas. Health* xii. Evij, Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 202 Hee Fumitorie gets, and Eyebright for the eye. 1671 SAMON *Syn. Med.* ii. xii. 399 Eye bright...strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight. 1718 QUINCE *Compl. Disp.* 79 Eyebright flowers in June. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1808 C. A. JONKS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find...eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/t The pretty little Eyebright...had at one time a great reputation as an eye-clearer.

b. attrib. Prepared from euphrasy. Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. lxii. 3. 85 Elebright Cow wheate. 1616 SURL & MARKS *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance. 1656 RIGLEY *Pract. Physick* 118 Eye-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye-bright Tea daily. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Eye-bright Cow-wheat*. The genus *Barista*.

† 2. ? A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (La-tham). Obs.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* i. Men and women...[have] been seen to flock here...In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

**Eyebrow** (ai'brəu), [f. EYE sb. + BROW. Not in OE., which had only *lagbræw* EYE-BREE.]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HUGGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium*, the ridge of hair above the eye lids or the eye brows. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nervs* (ed. 3) 79 An arched Ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* iii. xxvi, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 276 He had the arched eyebrow...of the beautiful Plantagenet face.

b. pl. Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* iii. i. Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room. 1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry...Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais...On the same Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow.

2. *Anat.* (see quot. 1840).

1806 *Med. Jmnl.* XV. 208 The organ of finding and re-collecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 74 The eyebrows...are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* a. A moulding over a window. b. (See quot. 1842).

1703 T. N. CITY & C. PURCHASER 5 *Annulet*...in Architecture...Tince, Eye-brow...1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* ture...116 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows...&c. are of stone. 1842 GULST *Archit. Gloss.* 971 *Eyebrow*, a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-

brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GLOSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers...eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jmnl.* I. iii. 66 Prominence of eyebrow region.

Hence **Eye-browed a.**, furnished with eyebrows; transf. (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow. **Eye-browless a.**, without eyebrows.

1833 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* i. 2 Flock of white-eye-browed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv. Those four male personages...complexionless and eyebrowless. 1884 *Miss. Herald* Sept. 375 They ever yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child.

**Eye-brow**, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. a. To frown (a person) out of; in quot. with *indirect pass.* b. To provide with (distinct) eyebrows.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, Rouging, powdering...eyebrowing, and all concomitant stage tricks. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 15, I find it is only the unusual things...that you are eyebrowed out of.

**Eyed** (aid), ppl. a. [f. EYE sb. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1459 Yourre father is insleighte as Argus eyed. c 1430 LYND. *Bochas* Prol. (1544) 54 A prince. Eyed as a tiger with reason and foresight. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant...is...eyed lyke a swine. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. App. 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing; will suddenly wax blind, deafe, and fall to nothing. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star.

fig. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not.

b. With adj. prefix, as *Argus-, blue-, fierce-, hollow-, two-, wet-eyed*; see the adjs.

† c. Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted. Also fig. Wide awake to Obs.

1844 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men...Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 7 They were both so watchful and well eyde, That [etc.]. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 45 Borne blind they knew...And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Diandi's Eremenia* 87 a god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits.

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf. EYE 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/t Mr. Hall invented eyed-hooks [in fly-fishing].

3. Marked or ornamented as with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*): a moth of the family *Sphingidae*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 450 Soft mossy lawns...eyed with blooms. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* i. *Eyed*...a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus*. The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croas* 53 That which perks and preens The eyed wing. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*.

**Eye-draught**, [f. EYE sb. + DRAUGHT.] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Genil. Mag.* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 20 note, The print...appears to be made from an Eye Draught. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 170 To take the dimensions of a place...make an eye-draught. 1875 PROCTOR *Expansive Heav.* 273 The stars...being copied by eye-draughts from the charts.

**Eye-ful**, sb. [f. EYE sb. + -FUL.] a. As much as the eye can take in at once. b. A minnte quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eye-ful for one to an armful for ten. 1860 REAUX *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eye-ful of sleep; lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins. 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in.

**Eye-ful**, a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. EYE sb. + -FUL.]

† a. Plainly to be seen. b. Careful; observant.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* x. 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eye-ful trophies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be eeful', mind what you are about.

**Eye-glass** (ai'glas), sb. [f. EYE sb. + GLASS.]

† 1. The crystalline lens of the eye. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. 268 Your eye-glass is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne.

2. A glass to shield or protect the eye.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it.

3. † a. A magnifying glass, a microscope (obs.). b. In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight. *Double eye-glass*, (pair of) eyeglasses: two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes; the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles*.

1569 HARMER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that...I passed over great multitudes of eggs. 1807 DIRECTOR I. 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, Eyes are bearable, but eye-glasses an abomination. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elanor's* *Pict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* xxvii, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4. The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes. 1672 GREGORY in *Rigard Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 242 The plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* l. viii. (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective, made with a concave Eyeglass. 1782 RAMSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* (1783) LXXIII. 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope. 1846 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* l. 484 The focal distance of the eye-glass. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microsc.* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass.

5. A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 DUNGLISON *Mod. Lex.*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eye-glass, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Hence Eyeglassed *a.*, furnished with an eye-glass or eyeglasses.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* i. 9 Noble ladies. . . Bowing their eye-glassed brows. 1891 M. E. MANN *Winter's Tale* II. ii. iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

**Eye-glass**, *v. rare*—1. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To look at through an eye-glass.

1838 J. BARNES *Anglo-Irish* II. 221 Miss Gore . . . employed herself . . . in eye-glassing Gerald.

**Eye-hole** (ai'houl). [*f. EYE sb.1 + HOLE.*] *a.* The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye. *b.* A hole to look through. *c. dial.* (See quot.)

*a.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Eye-holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templers Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eye-holes of the skull.

*b.* 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xxx. 406 A small eye-hole . . . enabled the in-dwellers to peep out. 1863 SALA *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eye-holes and a fringe of sham lace. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed . . . through an eye-hole, sliding on a fixed arc.

*c.* 1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1897 in DARLINGTON *Folk-speech S. Cheshire* (E. D. S.)

**Eye-lash** (ai'les). [*f. EYE sb.1 + LASH.*] *a.* The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. *b.* A single hair from the same.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. 68 Their . . . eye-lashes are of the same hue. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv. v. The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 306/2 Few birds . . . possess eye-lashes. 1795 TYNALL *Glac.* II. l. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 646/2 She fought him [sleep] to the last eye-lash.

Hence Eye-lashed *pl. a.*, provided with eye-lashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 SVO. DOBELL *Balder* i. 5 Little window in the wall, Eye-lashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† **Eye-last, Eye-list**. *Sc. Obs.* [*f. EYE sb.1 + ME. last, last fault.*]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* Bviii. The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciation is this. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 357 Ony default or Eilest, be he quihik the richt or possession of the saidis landis may be challengeit. 1610 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelists that they could not digest. 1624 CALDERWOOD *Ep. Chr. Brother* 12 The uncomey eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 142 From any ee-list I'm free.

2. A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodr. Sc. Misc.* (1844) 415 'To repare all by-gane elists. 1595 in *Pitcarin Crim. Trials* I. 349 All and sindrie personis amangis ghuome deidlie feid and eliest is presentlie standing. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 87 These two lived after . . . without suspition, grudge, or eye-list on either partie.

**Eyeless** (ai'les), *a.* [*f. EYE sb.1 + -LESS.*]

1. Without eyes. *a.* Of certain animals: Having no eyes. *b.* Of a needle: Made without an eye. *c.* Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 91. a 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* ii. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 171 The eyeless worms of earth. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 12 In . . . the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes. 1871 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless . . . beings swarm through them.

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainly lends his light To grubs, and eyeless Sculles? 1605 — *Leary* iii. vii. 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polyphemus. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1857 WHITTIER *Poems, Wife of Manoah* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xv. 194 I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless.

3. Blind, sightless. *a.* Without eyes or eyesight, *lit.* and *fig.* *b.* Not using the eyes, underestimating; without aid from the eyes.

1657-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night. 1717 APOISON tr. *Orinda Met.* ii. 655 Penitence only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide. 1756 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iii. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless

Chance employ'd. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purgatory* xiii. 61 As never beam Of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet Crit.* Misc. (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 278 The hungry eyeless sword.

4. Not to be reached by the eye. *rare*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 171/2 Like stars . . . They shall ever pass at all but eyeless distance.

† **Eyelest**. *Obs.* Also 3 *mielest*. [*—OE. \*egellest, i. egelless AWILESS.*] Fearlessness.

1275 LAY. 1299 Hii deade ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [*c. 1205 mie-leste*].

**Eyelet** (ai'let), *sb.* Forms: 4 oilet, 5 oylette, oylet, -tte, 7 eiclet, eylet, 7- eyelet. [*ME. oilet, a. Fr. oilet, dim. of oeil eye: the mod. form is influenced by association with EYE and -LET.*]

1. *a.* A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also EYELET-HOLE. *b.* A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 5 The curtyyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either part. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 9 At every Eyelet the Needle left hanging by the silke. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. 1764 LLOYD To G. Colman, Peeping the curtains eyelet through.

*transf.* 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* vii. Wks. (1838) 288/1 Wind-ing up his mouth . . . into an orifice . . . a lurking eyelet, small and only not invisible.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation; rarely for the discharge of missiles.

1440 *Pronp. Part.*, Oylet, hole yn in a walle. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 630 Forto han smeten him . . . Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii. A woman, with a black mask on, through the eyelets of which her eyes twinkled strangely. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 336 In which there are loop-holes or eyelets for arrows. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 65 Eyelet of observation.

3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeeze'd together. 1835 TAIL'S *Mag.* II. 379 Wicked eyelets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 335 Eyelets (ocelli) two, small, black. 1876 HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlv. 233 They could discern eyelets of light.

† *b.* A small eye or bud of a plant or tree. *Obs.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. 137 If it [the vine stock] haue put forth any eyelet, you may rub it off with your finger. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 348 Shoots . . . full of sappe, hauing grosse and thicke-set eyelets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Eyelet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyelet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeletting. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyelet Closing Pliers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 813/2 It is a mere eyelet slit of a strait.

**Eyelet** (ai'let), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make eyelets in: *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 323 The cockneys . . . eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence Eye-leted *pl. a.* Eye-letting *vbl. sb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyeletting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects. 1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 286/2 Self-feeding eyeletting machine, foot-power. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Feb. 209/3 Advt., [A card] . . . eyeleted for hanging up. *Mod.* Eyeleted luggage-labels.

**Eyeleteer** (ai'let-i-er). [*f. prec. sb. + -EER.*] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyeleteer*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

**Eyelet-hole** (ai'let-houl), *sb.* Forms: 6 oilet, 6-7 oylet, 6-9 eylet, 7 eylot, ilot, oilet, 7-8 ey(ol)id-, 8 oilet-, 9 oileto-, 7- eyelet. [*f. EYELET sb. + HOLE.*]

1. = EYELET 1 *a.*; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see EYELET 1 *b.*).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1576) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-boles. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physike* 184/2 The thong must lye on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have 2 eyelet-holes. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. The eyelet-holes of the saile. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Ward's Surg.* ii. xxiv. 149 Splinters made . . . with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eyild holes. 1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather . . . with . . . Eyelet-holes for receiving Hooks. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* ii. 335 The reef-lines next . . . Through eyelet-holes . . . were reeved. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.*, *Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eyelet-hole. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eyelet holes, were the common materials.

*transf.* 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132 Trill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of ilot holes. 1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* ii. iii. Or let my skin be punched full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision.

2. *a.* A small hole for the purpose of observation. *b.* A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

*a.* 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* 1846 I. 178 An eyelet-hole through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty. 1848 W. H. AKERSWORTH *Lanc. Witcher* i. x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet-hole in the carv-

ing which commanded the room. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyelet-holes, but the visor was in general left partly open.

*b.* 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frts.* I. 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes.

3. *notice-use* = EYEHOLE *a.*

1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* xix, Death . . . gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink.

Hence Eyelet-hole *v. a. intr.* To make eyelet-holes. *b. trans.* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through; to riddle. Eyelet-holed *pl. a.*, furnished with, eyelet-holes. Eyelet-holing *vbl. sb.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 71 These lovers are to eyelet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence. 1590 BARWICK *Disc. Manuall Weapons* 21 Ilet holed dublets very easie. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holing among the nien.

**Eyelid**, *obs. var.* of OEILLADE.

**Eyelid** (ai'lid). [*f. EYE sb.1 + LID.*] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Swifte as he sunne gleam be scheftom from east into west, ase [pin] che-lid tunced ant opened. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19788 (Cott.) Wit his sco lifted hir eien lid. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* viii. (1495) 114 A fourte foted beeste withoutt eye lyddes is feble of syghte. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 His ee ledis asken reson of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Aijb, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 7 O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 870 Those that are Pore-blinde . . . doemuch gather the Eye-lids together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we . . . cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia] . . . have an upper and under eye-lid, exactly as in our own species. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eyelid.

*Comb.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins.

*fig.* 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 9 His eien as eyelidis of the mortid. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn We drove afield. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. x. Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poets Tril.*, *Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day.

*b. Phrases.* † *To hang (a thing) by the eyelids:* to keep in suspense. *To hang by the eyelids:* to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus. 1778 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids. 1877 J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto . . . with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† **Eyely**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. EYE sb.1 + -LY.*] Visible to the eye.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration.

**Eye-mark**. [*f. EYE sb.1 + MARK.*] *a.* Something marked, or to be marked by the eye; an object to look at; a spectacle. Cf. FOOTMARK. *b.* The action of looking upon, marking with the eye; observation.

1595 SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* (1596) 24 There are . . . better eie-markes in youre fortune than a sisters losse. 1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. § 29. 272 Where the limit or Eye mark stood. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. III. 327 Not . . . the want . . . of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand.

**Eyepiece** (ai'pēs). [*f. EYE sb.1 + PIECE.*]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (*a.*) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (*b.*) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (*c.*) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 155 The common eye-piece with two convex glasses. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 360 Achromatic eyepieces . . . may be composed of two or three lenses. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 40 The two eye-glass and field-glass when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 111 The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece.

*b. attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer*. (See quot.) 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyepiece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eyepiece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

**Eye-pit**. [*f. EYE sb.1 + PIT.*] *a.* The pit or socket of the eye. *b.* The depression between the eye and the orbit.

1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his



eye-puttes ase a brufen led. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 78 This animal [Antelope] . has deeper eyepits than the former. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric.* I. 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lit. Asia* 58 His eyepits red with rust of ancient tears.

**Eyer** (ə'ɪər), *sb. rare*. [f. EYE v. + ER-1.] One who eyes; one who looks at; an observer.

1399 *LARL. Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all. 1611 *COTGR., Regardeur*, a looker. .eyer, beholder. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread.

**Eyer**, var. of **AIRE v.**

**Eyer**, obs. form of **HEIR**.

**Eyer**(e, obs. f. **AIR**.

† **Ey(erer)**. *Obs.* Also 5 *ayrer*. [f. *eyre*, var. of **AIRE sb.2** or **v.** + ER-1.] A brood falcon. Also *atthib*.

1399 in *Archaeol.* XXI. 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord 173 profitable. 1486 *Dk. St. Albans* B vij a. How a man shall take an hawk for the Eyrer. Who so takys an hawk from the Eyrer: hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 17 That no Man take any Ayrrer Falcon . nor purposely drive them out of their Coverts. . to cause them to go to the Coverts to breed.

**Eyerie**, -y, obs. ff. of **AERIE**.

**Eyes**, obs. f. of **EYAS**.

**Eyesalve**. *Obs. exc. fig.* [f. EYE sb.1 + SALVE.] Ointment for the eyes.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 114 *Colliria*, eaz-sealfe. c1200 *Ornith.* 1832 Halhale lachedom And sawless eghesalfe. 1526 *BIBLE (Lindale) Rev.* iii. 18 Anyoynt thynne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste see. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salve made of the iuce of ground luie. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

*fig.* 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch. Giv.* Anyoynt thynne eyes . with the eye salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1831) 30 If we will but purge with sovraign eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us. 1677 *GILPIN Demoon.* (1867) 69 Where gaze, as the only eye-salve, doth not restore the sight.

† **Eyesene**. *Obs.* Also 2 *ec*, 3 *eh*, *emh*, *ex*, 4 *ei3e*-sono, -seon. [f. EYE sb.1 + ME. *SENE* sight.] Eyesight, presence.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Ech eorpe scal hwakien on his ecscene. c1205 *LAY. 8229* Ut of min eh senen [1275 *henseht*]. c1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 296 Pat ich nocht at dai of dome beo flemed of pin ecscene. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2222 Anon of lond he ches. Out of markes eie sene.

**Eye-servant** (ə'ɪs-ɪvənt). *arch.* [f. EYE sb.1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer.

1552 *LATIMER Sermon. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answe. Uncensured Machivels Lustr.* Fij b. Keepe not an eye servant within thy doore. 1682 *FLAVEL Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye-servants. 1832 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. (1881) 6 No one . will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant.

**Eye-serve**, *v.* [f. EYE sb.1 + SERVE v.] *trans.* To wait upon with the eyes; to watch.

1800 *HURDIS Furr. Village* 182 They [sparrows] . Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down.

**Eye-server**. [f. EYE sb.1 + SERVER.] = **EYE-SERVANT**.

1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* xviii. I will have no eye-servers under me. 1870 *SPURGEON J. Ploughin.* Talk I. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

**Eye-service**. [f. EYE sb.1 + SERVICE.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye. † b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks. *rare*.

1526-34 *TINOALE Col. iii.* 22 Not with eye service as men please. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 163 Se thou serve him . not with eye-service faintly. 1688 *DELANER Wks.* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service. 1736 *BERKELEY Disc.* Wks. (1871) III. 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye-service, but in sincerity of heart. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service.

b. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward . ey-service of the body.

c. 1865 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. lvi. They [ladies] were worth looking at . but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna.

**Eye-serving**, *a.* [f. EYE sb.1 + SERVING.] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

**Eyeship** (ə'ɪʃɪp). [f. EYE sb.1 + SHIP.] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 29 The senate bids his eyeship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

**Eyeshot**. [f. EYE sb.1 + SHOT.]

1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. Only in phrases (*To come, etc.*) *beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of*.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i. When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* II. ii. I am . out of eye-shot from the other window. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375. I have . crawled within fair eye-shot, and . watched their movements. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and

eyeshot of these men. 1867 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man.

*fig.* 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Frills.* II. 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes.

2. A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect.

1615 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest . Or deadly Eye-shot of a Basilisk. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* v. i. How shall I bear the Eye-shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 . . . *Tatler* No. 52 F 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xxviii. The windows . afforded . extensive eye-shots over hill and valley. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other.

**Eyesight** (ə'ɪsɪt). [f. EYE sb.1 + SIGHT.]

1. The power or faculty of seeing; sight; attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c1200 *Ornith.* 1867 Patt Drihthinn sholldne 3ifenn uss God sawless egheshippe. a1300 *CURSOR M.* 25470 (Cott.) Ert clene and eien sight. a1400 *COV. Myst.* (Sbaks. Soc.) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde. 1401 *POPE Poems* (1859) II. 98 But bim was 30vuo 13e-sigt, for al his grete noise. 1517 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 207 The eyesight is still good. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Justice*, It . strengthens the Eye-sight. 1805 *MED. FRUIT.* XIV. 330 These organs . manifest themselves to . the eye-sight. 1873 *BAIN* in B. Stewart *Convers.* *Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight.

*fig.* 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discov'ry. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermons* Ser. I. x. 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will. 1857 *WILLMOTT Pleas.* *Lit.* xx. 117 The only eye-sight employed is the critical.

† 2. The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on:* to look hard at. *Obs. exc. in By, from, in (a person's) eyesight.*

a1240 *Leofung* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen . beoð . grislische in pine eih sibbe. a1300 *SIGNS* bef. *Judgem.* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein sigt ne let us neuer ben ischend. a1300 *CURSOR M.* 4300 (Cott.) Quilum allan wit an ei sight. 1526 *TINOALE Luke* xxii. 56 Won off the wenchens . sett goode eyesight on hym. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxii. 25 So shal y Lorde rewarde me . according to the clenens of my handes in his eye sighte. 1573 *GOLDING Calisto* 706 76 Then must we consider euer by eye sight, that our lyfe . syedeth away from us. 1573 *WILKINS Math. Magick* i. xix (1648) 135 That in Joseph which he sets down from his own eye sight. 1830 *CARLYLE Chatterbox* v. (1858) 20 Things . known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 6 His comparisons . are drawn from actual eye-sight.

3. The range of the eye, sight, view.

a1225 *Juliana* 30 And he swide don hire ut of his chesid. a1240 *Urethun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Ich se mai ne dear cum lufum god in pin chesid. c1400 *ROM. Rose* 7256 He wole not . have God in his eye sight. 1475 *Syr Iwan Degre* 608 That profered you golde and fe. Out of myne eye-sight for to be. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. II.* i. 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumblum with haste in his eie-sight to be. 1633 *EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight.

Hence † **Eye-sighted** *a.*, gifted with eye-sight.

1621 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye-sighted fryers.

† **Eye'some**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 *eyesome*. [f. EYE sb.1 + SOME.] Pleasant to the eyes.

1584 *SOUTHWELL Ep. Comfort* xiv. 191 b. Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eyesome maiesty of the place.

**Eyesore** (ə'ɪsɔː). [f. EYE sb.1 + SORE sb.]

† 1. A soreness of the eyes. *Obs.*

(In quot. a1300 *perh.* an adj.)

a1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1648) 272 Beters is eyesor ben al bynd, quod Handynge. 1566 *TURNER Herbal* v. 76 a. Dates . ar hur full for that haue . the eyssore and . the tooth ache. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 94 Muche lookynge so, breedth much eie sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight; an ugly mark or feature.

1530 *RASTEEL Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 The spotted . be a great deformyte and eye sore. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary. 1617 *MARSHMAN Caval.* III. 51 To bee . sickle thought behinde . is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore. 1725 *LEONI tr. Albert's Archit.* I. 19 b. He is continually repeating and fretting at the Eye-sore. 1827 *STEWART Planter's C.* 1828 136 This in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river.

† b. On a horse: A scar; also a flaw, defect. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13464 A dapple grey Gelding . an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* I. i. He's the best piece of Man's flesh in the Market; not an Eyesore in his whole body. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Faging.

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 *UOALL. etc. Evasu. Par.* Luke xvi. 137 He might have been an iyessore to all. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giral. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 63/2, I wote well how great an eiesore I am in your sight. a1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 68 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye-sore to thy friends. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 125 The French . to whom they have always been an Eye-sore. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 1861/119 The onion patches of Pygmy were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Cuylet and his garrison. 1876 *MOZLEY Unit. Sermon.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours

are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose.

*attrib.* 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore erections.

**Eyesore**, *a.* [f. EYE sb.1 + SORE *a.*] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eyesoreness**, soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig.* Offensive ugliness.

1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Feb. 333/4 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eyesoreness.

**Eye-splice**. [f. EYE sb.1 + SPLICE sb.] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye . at the end of a rope. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White* ix. 312 Both ends of the line are exposed; the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop. 1867 in *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* 284.

**Eyespot**. [f. EYE sb.1 + SPOT sb.]

1. a. A spot resembling an eye. b. A rudimentary eye. c. In a coco-nut: = **EYE** 12 b.

b. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* ii. 57 In *Chamaecampa tersa*, there is an eye-spot on each segment. 1882 *GARD. Chron.* XVII. 10 Calanthe Sandhurstiana . with an eye-spot at the base of the leaf. 1890 J. P. BALLARON *Among the Moths* 32 His . wings . showing two large and elegant eye-spots.

b. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Int. Anim.* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* viii. 116 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot. c. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* i. ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a coco-nut.

2. A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xx. Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot. The solitary twinkler of the night.

Hence **Eye-spotted** *apl. a.*, having spots resembling eyes.

1590 *SPENSER Muiofotmos* 95 Iunoos Bird in her eye-spotted traine. 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye-spotted feathers.

**Eyess**(e, obs. f. of **EYAS**.

**Eyestring**. [f. EYE sb.1 + STRING sb.] In *pl.* The strings (i.e. muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye. (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster Induct.*, Crack, eye-strings . let me be ever blind. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-hater* II. i. The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. iii. 27, I would haue broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but To looke vpon him. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxxix. (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut. 1682 *ORWAY Venice Preserved* II. i. Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush* 178 See . that their [sheep's] Gums be red. The Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 *TOPLADY Bk. Prætie* 159 When my eyestrings break in death. 1778 *ARMINGHAM Mag.* I. 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

*Eyet*, obs. f. **AIR**.

† **Eye-thurl**. *Obs.* [f. EYE sb.1 + THURL.] An eye-hole, a window; also *pl.* the eye-windows.

c1890 K. ELFREDO *Barda* v. iii. r 3 Da ontynde se bisecep dæt eazhþylðe sare cyrican. 1735 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 þe trine scined þurh þe glæsting chubri. a1225 *St. Marler* 8 Heo þa . biholden þurh an eyþul as heo beoð hire beoden. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 þurh eie þurles dæd hæuð hie ingong into þe soule. *Ibid.* 70 Nout one our caren, auh ower eie þurles tænd æ3ein idel speche.

**Eye-tooth**. [f. EYE sb.1 + TOOTH; cf. *Ger. augensahn*, *Du. oogtand*.] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see **CANINE tooth**), but now extended to the lower also.

1850 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Den. Machelietre*, the eye tooth. 1607 *TORSELL Four. Beasts* (1673) 370 The eye tooth of a Lion. 1629 *CHARMAN Fjennal.* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 47 The next [teeth] one on each side . called *Canini*, in English Eye Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Anussum. Ser. & Com.* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 159 The two superior . are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly denominated Eye-teeth. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Nat. II. 81 Milk-teeth . consist of four incisors . two canines, or eye-teeth; and four molars . in each jaw.

*fig.* 1740 *PAROON Dyche's Dict.* (ed. 3). *Eye-teeth* . Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts.

b. *Phrases*. Chiefly *fig.* *To cut one's eye-teeth:* to get out of babyhood. *To draw any one's eye-teeth:* to take the conceit out of him. † *To have one's eye-teeth:* to be wide-awake.

1730 *MORIER in Atterbury Misc.* Wks. V. 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye teeth. 1837 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xvi. 147 They are fellers cut their eye-teeth afore they ever set foot in this country. 1867 *DIXON New Amer.* I. i. I Guess these Yanks must look alive . unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

**Eye water** (ə'ɪwɔːtə). [f. EYE sb.1 + WATER sb.] a. Water, i.e. either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*sticcidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye. Rare in *pl.* b. A lotion for the eye. c. The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye. d. *Slang.* = Gin.

a. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, with a weeping suppliant rebatheth the edge of more than a Lyon's fury. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isaford* 160 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode. 1849 THACKERAY *Letts* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopoeias* 237 Common eye water. *Ibid.* 235 Blue eye water. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a food, but an eye-water. c. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* i. vii. (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance (in taxidermy).

d. 1869 WHYTE MELVILLE *M. or N. l.* vi. 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 JUDY 4 Aug. 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water.

**Eye-wink.** [*f.* EYE *sb.* + WINK *sb.*] a. A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance. b. The time it takes to wink the eye; an instant.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 921 Twixt her placid eyewinks.

b. 1879 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Seek & P.* 88 Until all time dwindles to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 You touch a tiny switch, and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye-winker**, eyelash or eyelid. 1808 JAMESON, *Eye-winkers* the eye-lashes. a 1833 A. PICKEN *Changeable Charlie*, The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers. 1881 PENNYFOL *School Frail.* XXX. 51 Every hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook'.

**Eye-witness.** [*f.* EYE *sb.* + WITNESS.] +1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenn eare wytnesses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1276 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an eye-witnes of each thing to be.

2. One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen.

1550 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lell. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye witness. 1611 BIBLE 2 Pet. i. 16 Wee.. were eye witnesses of his Maieste. 1615 W. HULL *Mirror of Maieste* 89 The death of such a sonne.. whereof shee was an eyed witness. 1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 41 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal. Actors. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 17 Leo Africanus.. describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* i. 17 Brantome, an eye-witness. i. informs us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable coup d'état of 1851.

+3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 HAREWILL *Apol.* i. l. § 9 By the eye-witnesses of Ioachim Rheticus, and others, it hath been proved. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1594 Give us.. Eye-witness of what first or last was done.

Hence **Eyewitnessing** *vbl. sb.* 1857 H. MILLER *Tesl. Rocks* iv. 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

**Eyey** (aij), a. [*f.* EYE *sb.* (sense 20d) + -Y.] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.) 176 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey.

**Eyger**, obs. f. of EAGER.

**Eygha**, obs. f. of AWE.

**Eyght** (e), obs. f. of AIT, EIGHT.

**Eyghte**, obs. f. of AUGHT *sb.*

**Eyhtynde** l: see EIGHTIN.

**Eygre**, var. of EAGRE; obs. f. of EAGER.

**Eyir**, obs. f. of AIR.

**Eykorn**, obs. f. of ACORN.

**Eylace**, obs. f. of ALAS.

1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Cij, Eylace how lightlie maie one perceave, when the women love.

**Eylde**, obs. form of YIELD.

**Eyldyng**, obs. form of ELDING *l.*

**Eyl(e)**, var. of AIL *sb.* 2 *Obs.*; obs. f. AIL *v.*

**Eyle**, obs. form of AISLE, ILL.

**Eylebourn**, dial. Also nailbourne. [Of obscure origin; quot. 1480 would suggest that it is f. AIL *sb.* trouble, affliction + BOURN; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quotes.)

c 1480 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wemere (interpreted 'woe water'), the flowing of which was 'a token of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle'; and adds:] Also there has ronne dyverse suchte other wateres, that betokeneth the lykewyse; one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these (springs) there are many in the County of Kent, which.. they call Nailbournes there. 1719 HARRIS *Hist. Kent* 174 Such.. as in this County they call an Eylebourn; (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears. *Ibid.* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way.. now and then it goes with a very strong Stream. 1727 LEWIS *Faversham* 4 The brackish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourne from Ospringe falls. 1736 in PEGGE *Kentishs* (E. D. S.) 38. 1837 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Dict.* (E. D. S.), *Eylebourn, Nailbourn*, an intermittent spring.

**Eyling.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5-7 elyng, 6-7 elinge (e, 7 eyling, 9 dial. ealin. [perh. f. ele 'wing', AISLE + -ING<sup>2</sup>].

+1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See AISLE *l.* *Obs.*

1400 *Acct. Roll Vicars Choral, York*, In emendatione i elyng. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* IX. 464 To be bur' (in the church of Skipton) in the north elyng.

2. A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house. *dial.*

1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Partem i domus vocatam elinge. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Ealin'*, a shed set against another building. From the verb to heel or lean over.

+3. ? A 'bay' of a barn. *Obs.*

1662 in N. *Riding Rec. VI.* 51 An eyling of a barn.

**Eyloed**, prob. error for *lyloed*, LIVELIHOOD.

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyeif eyloed shuld not be able to kepe no grute houshold.

**Eylsum**, obs. f. of HALESOME, WHOLESOME.

**Eym** (e), *Sc.* var. EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

**Eymbre**, -bery, *eymery*, obs. ff. of EMBER *l.*

**Eyme**, obs. f. of AIM.

**Eynd** (aind). *dial.* [app. a var. of AND (E 2.) (See quot.)]

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

+ **Eyndill**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs. rare.* [connected with *aynd*, ANDE *sb.*] *intr.* To be jealous. *Const. on.*

1576 MAITLAND *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* II. 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald.

Hence + **Eyndland**, -ing *pp.* a. jealous.

1552 ABB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Sanpall Ball.* 235, I wald ze sowld forbid hir Hir eyndling tois.

**Eyne**, var. of EAN, *Obs.*

**Eynes**, -ez, -is, erroneous ff. EYVES, -EZ, -IS.

**Eynke**, obs. f. of INK.

**Eyot**, more usual var. of AIT, small island.

Hence **Eyoty** a. [+ -Y.], like an eyot or island.

1883 *Cope Hampshire Words* s.v., 'That eyoty piece near the ford.'

**Eyr**, obs. f. of AIR, and of EAR *v.* <sup>1</sup>

**Eyrant** (ē-rānt). *Her.* [*f.* *cire*, var. of AIRE *v.* *Obs.* + -ANT.]

1889 *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry* 57 *Eyrant*, Applied to birds in their nests.

+ **Eyrar**. *Obs.* Also 6 eyriar. [deriv. of *eyrie* = AERIE: see AERIE 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C. Ferrers* (Somerset Ho.), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 KERSEY, *Eyrar* (O. R.) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Eyrar*, a brood of swans. Sometimes the bird itself.

**Eyre** (ēai). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3, 6-8 eire, 4 eyr, 5-6, 9 air, 6 oire, 6-7 aire, 7 eior, eyer, 5, 7- eyre. [*a.* OF. *cire*, *erre*, *oire* masc. and fem. f. *errer* (see ERR *v.*):—late L. *iterāre* to journey.]

1. Itinerant, circuit: in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey), also L. *justitie itinerantes*, AF. *justis errantz*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre*. These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty. In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of Assize (q. v. 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw. I.

[1278 *Act 6 Edw. I.* Stat. Glouc. cc. 1-3 (1810) 46 E le Justices en Eire facent de ceo, etc. 1292 BRITTON i. l. § 3 Qe Justices errantz sont assignez.] 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 517 The eire of justite wende aboute in the londre. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden.. by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 11 Allowed before justice in Eyre. 1590-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 485 An especiall sessions in Eyre. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 The Justices in Eyre, (or Itinerant, as we called them, because they vsed to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administration of iustice). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 57 These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient justices in eyre. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 71 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 441 A regular system of judicial eyres.

2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *Eyre of justice, Justice eyre, Commission of Eyre.*

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* Stat. Westm. c. 18 (1810) 31 Le amerement de tut le Conte en Eyre de Justices. 1292 BRITTON i. v. § 7 Si le article ne fut mie presenté en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act 28 Edw. I.* c. 5 Presentementz en Eyre.] c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 At be nexte Eyr and at be nexte court. 1440 *Sc. Acts* Jas. II. § 5 That the Justices.. set their Justicesaires, and hold them twice in the 3eir. c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 129 Quhilk.. passis furth befor the Justice Air. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclamaunt ane generall air throw all Scotland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 1 [They] could be present and compeir at the Justiciars aire. 1642 MILTON *Arct. conc. Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre.. in South. wark. 1779 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 20-2 Sept. 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Ministr.* iv. xxxv, Maidens.. wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air.

+ b. *Eyre of the Forest*: a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre. Obs.*

1622 J. RAWLINS *Recon. Ship of Bristol* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* IV. 583 The.. Marquis of Buckingham.. Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eyre of the forest* is otherwise called justice seat: which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 103.

c. The record of such a court. [a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 514 Come appiert per l'Esport d'un ples en le Eire de Nottingham.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 262 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is justified out of an old Eire.

3. attrib.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 131 Eire Justices, or Itinerant.

**Eyre**, var. of AIRE *sb.* 2 and *v.* *Obs.*

**Eyre**, obs. f. of AIR.

**Eyren**, -ron(e), -roun, obs. pl. forms of EGG.

**Eyren**, obs. form of IRON.

**Eyrer**: see EYERER.

**Eyryssh** (e), obs. form of AIRISH.

**Eyse**, obs. form of EASE, EASY.

**Eysel**, var. of EISEL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

**Eyst**, *Eyster*, obs. ff. of YEAST, OYSTER.

**Eyt**, obs. form of AIT <sup>1</sup>.

**Eyt**, eytand, north. ff. of EAT, EATING.

**Eyth**, obs. form of EATH.

+ **Eythe**. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *egðe*, *eggeþe*, corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer. \**agipōn*—f. \**agian* EDGE *v.* 2.] A harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Erfica*, egðe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 273 And harrowede.. holy scripture, With to eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe.

**Eyther** (e), -thir, obs. forms of EITHER.

**Eythyn**, *Sc.* var. of ETEN, *Obs.*

**Eytike**, obs. form of ETHIC.

**Eyves**, eyues, -ez, -is, obs. ff. EAVES.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1283 This hendre houez on a hille by he holte eyues [printed eyues]. *Ibid.* 2516 Baytand one a watrie banke by þe wodde eyuis [pr. eynis].

**Eyyr**, obs. form of HEIR.

|| **Ezan**. [*Arab.* اذان *adān*.] The formula chanted by the Mnezzin at the hour of prayer.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. i. 144 *note*, I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan. 1842 FAZEL *Syrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

**Ezlar**, obs. *Sc.* form of ASHLAR.

+ **Ezod**. *Obs.* A variant of IZZARD, the letter Z.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y. ezod. & per se.